

Illinois JJDP A FFY2010 Formula Grant Application

Section 1 – Structure and Function

A. Structure and Function

There have been no changes to the structure and function of the juvenile justice system in Illinois since submission of the FFY 2009 application.

B. Service Network

There have been no changes to the initiatives in the state affecting juveniles since the submission of the FFY 2009 application with the exception of the following:

The Crossroads program was discontinued due to state budgetary issues. This program was not supported with federal OJJDP funds.

Public Act 95-1050 removes the 'pilot' status of the Redeploy Illinois program and permits the state to offer the program beyond the pilot counties and make it more accessible to approximately 70 additional counties that were previously excluded based on low numbers of delinquent youth. The low numbers reflect sparse population, not lack of need for services in those areas.

C. Legislation

The following are changes to Illinois statutes that impact juvenile justice structure and function:

Public Act 95-1031, passed in January 2009, moved youth 17 years of age charged with misdemeanor offenses under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. This law went into affect January 1, 2010. Youth 17 years old charged with felonies will still be considered adults under Illinois criminal law.

Public Act 96-0707 improves the process for juveniles with arrests for misdemeanor offenses to clear their records. Beginning January 1, 2010, a hearing will be held when a juvenile with a first offense misdemeanor turns 18 or upon completion of their sentence, whichever comes later. If local prosecutors do not file limited objections as outlined in the law, expungement of the record will be automatic.

Public Act 95-0846 became effective January 1, 2009. It provides that the courts shall cause counsel to be appointed at the time a petition is filed, and that a detention or shelter care hearing cannot be held until the minor has had an adequate opportunity to consult with counsel.

Public Act 96-0853 directs the Juvenile Justice Commission to study juvenile offenders released from state custody but later returned for parole violations, and to recommend steps the state could take to help young offenders successfully complete the terms of their parole.

Section 2 - Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs

There have been no changes to the analysis of juvenile crime problems in Illinois since submission of the FFY 2009 application. The SAG anticipates an early 2010 release of the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data* annual report for 2007 calendar year data. Preliminary data has been made available to the SAG in the past month; however, the data is incomplete and not sufficient to update the current analysis. However, a more in-depth analysis of gender-specific issues was completed in May 2009. The SAG commissioned a study to examine this issue. In May 2009, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) released *Examining At-Risk and Delinquent Girls in Illinois*. The information presented below is from that report.

GIRLS AT RISK FOR DELINQUENCY

Girls make up the fastest growing segment of the juvenile justice system in Illinois and across the nation. However, girls still commit far less crime than their male counterparts, comprising only 29 percent of arrests in the United States in 2006.¹ In addition to increased delinquency, juvenile justice decision-making, changing laws, and shifting societal views may reduce the number of girls who become involved in the juvenile justice system.

In Illinois, girls (females under 17 years old) are becoming increasingly visible in the juvenile justice system, particularly for offenses against a person and status offenses. Girls experienced a greater increase in rates of arrest between 2002 and 2007, and boys a greater decrease in rates of corrections commitment from 1999 to 2004. A larger decrease was seen in rates of girls' detention admission than boys.

There are risk factors that put juveniles at risk for delinquency, as well as protective factors that help reduce delinquency. Many risk and protective factors apply to both boys and girls; however, girls are more affected by risk factors that are physiological and relational. The unique needs of girls related to sexually-transmitted disease, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, mental health issues, abuse and exploitation, as well as their patterns of delinquency, warrant gender-specific programming.

Examining At-Risk and Delinquent Girls in Illinois, the ICJIA report commissioned by the SAG, examined risk factors of girls in Illinois including individual, family, and school risk factors. Also examined were delinquent girls at arrest, detention, and corrections stages in the juvenile justice system. Data tables containing the arrest, detention, and corrections numbers included in this application are taken from that report. The full report is available online at www.icjia.state.il.us/public.

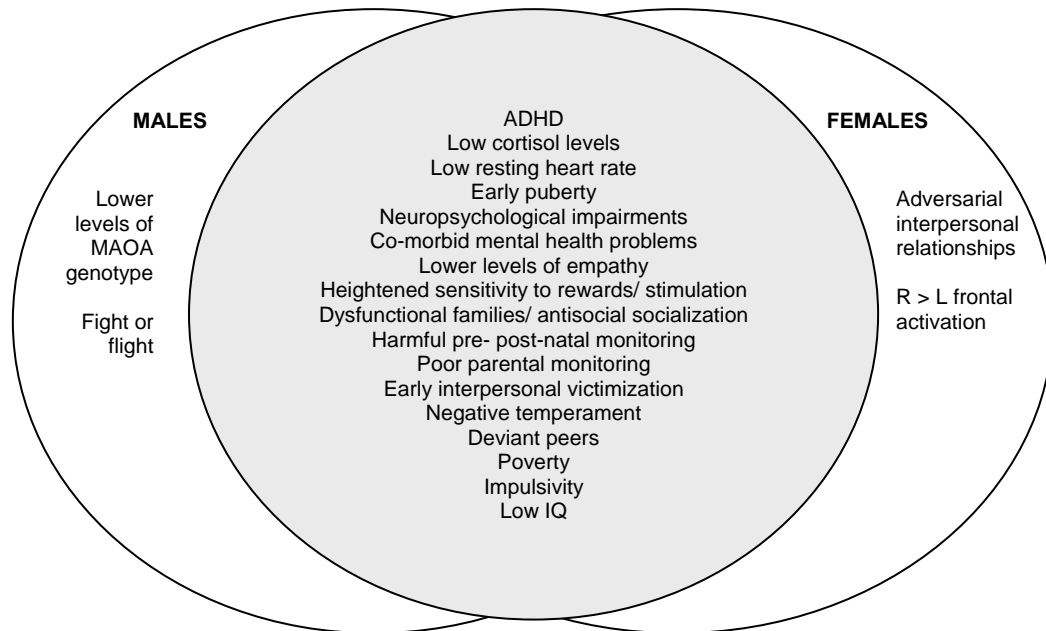
While certain factors may increase the probability of a girl's delinquent behavior and involvement in the juvenile justice system, there are other protective factors that may reduce that probability. Research has shown girls have a younger age of onset of antisocial behavior than

¹ Synder, Howard, "Juvenile Arrests 2006," (2008) U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Washington, DC: 3.

boys and victimization is a stronger predictor of female offending than it is for boys.² Girls and boys experience many of the same risks, but may differ in sensitivity to and rate of exposure to these risks. As a result, they have different risk assessment and programmatic needs.³

Goldweber, Broidy, and Cauffman (2009) identified risk factors primarily associated with girls (Figure 1).⁴ The right section of Figure 1 indicates two particularly relevant risk factors for females due to personal relationships and brain activity. Girls place great importance on interpersonal relationships and acceptance from others. When there are negative relationships with family and intimate partners, girls may exhibit aggression towards them. In addition, girls with greater frontal brain activation on the right than the left side (R > L) causes reduced verbal ability and emotional control which can contribute to delinquent behavior.⁵

Figure 1
Risk factors associated with delinquency for boys and girls



Adapted from: Goldweber, Asha, Lisa Broidy M., and Elizabeth Cauffman, “Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Persistent Female Offending: A Review of Theory and Research,” in *The Development of Persistent Criminality*, ed. Joanne Savage Oxford University Press (2009).

² Cauffman, Elizabeth, “Understanding the Female Offender,” (Fall 2008) *Juvenile Justice* 18(2): 126, 130.

³ Retrieved on June 6, 2008 from Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Girls Study Group on the World Wide Web at www.juvenilecouncil.gov/materials/2008_06/Hawkins-GSG%20findings_June%206%202008.ppt

⁴ Asha Goldweber, Lisa Broidy, and Elizabeth Cauffman., “Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Persistent Female Offending: A Review of Theory and Research For The Development of Persistent Criminality,” in *The Development of Persistent Criminality*, ed. Joanne Savage, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009: 218.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 219.

Illinois Data

The existing literature groups risk factors among juveniles into five categories: individual, family, school, peer, and community. However, statewide data for Illinois girls is only available in the areas of *individual, family, and school* risk factors. These data are provided in this section.

Individual Risk Factors

In Illinois, girls were more likely than boys to abuse alcohol, inhalants, and prescription drugs.

Individual risk factors for delinquency may include aggression, violence, learning disabilities, mental health problems, substance use and sexual health. Data for Illinois girls was only available for the risk factors of substance use and sexual health. The most recent data available was used.

Drug and alcohol use

Drug and/or alcohol use can be a risk factor for delinquency, as discussed in this section, or a delinquent act when youth are arrested for the illegal use of drugs or alcohol. The Illinois Department of Human Services' annual Illinois Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders found girls were more likely to use alcohol, inhalants, pain pills, other prescription drugs, and over the counter weight loss aids than boys.⁶ In 2006, 63 percent of girls and 60 percent of boys drank alcohol in the past year. Sixteen percent of girls admitted using pain pills and 14 percent admitted other prescription drug use in the past year, compared to 14 percent and 13 percent of boys, respectively. Boys were more likely to smoke cigarettes, and use smokeless tobacco, marijuana, cocaine/ crack, hallucinogens, ecstasy, methamphetamine, uppers/downers, steroids, and over the counter performance enhancing drugs. *Table 1* indicates the percentage of past year drug use by gender.

Table 1
Percentage of students indicating past year drug use by gender, 2006

	Female	Male
Alcohol	62.5%	59.7%
Cigarettes	21.7%	22.3%
Smokeless tobacco	7.1%	14.6%
Inhalants	8.9%	7.8%
Marijuana	24.6%	27.2%
Cocaine/ crack	2.6%	3.4%
Hallucinogens	1.5%	2.7%
Ecstasy	1.7%	3.2%
Methamphetamine	0.7%	0.8%
Uppers	3.0%	4.3%
Downers	2.9%	3.7%
Pain pills	16.0%	14.0%

⁶ Chestnut Health Systems, "Youth Study on Substance Use: Comparing the 2002, 2004, and 2006 Results from the Illinois Youth Survey," Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Community Health and Prevention Springfield, Illinois (2007): B-2-B-4.

Steroids	0.2%	1.1%
Other prescription drugs	13.9%	12.8%
OTC performance enhancing drugs	3.2%	8.5%
OTC weight loss aids	4.6%	1.6%

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Sexual health

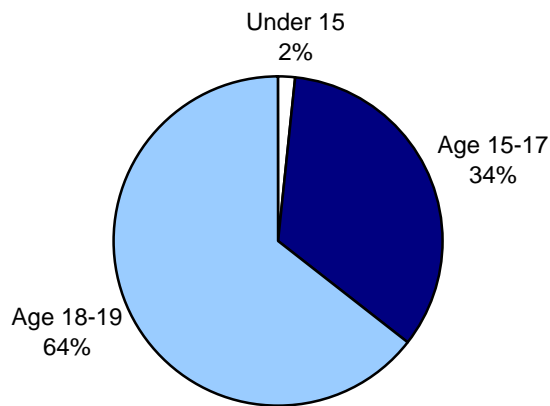
In Illinois, teenage births have decreased, but girls are more likely to have a sexually transmitted disease than boys.

Teen pregnancy

Research has shown that “children of teen mothers have less supportive home environments, lower cognitive development, less education, more behavior problems, and higher rates of both incarceration (for boys) and adolescent childbearing.”⁷ The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy estimated that teen childbearing cost taxpayers \$9 billion.

Ten percent of all children born in Illinois in 2006, or 18,027 births, were to teenaged mothers aged 13 to 19 years old, according to the Illinois Department of Public Health. Thirty-six percent of all teenage births were to girls under the age of 17 (n=6,395). *Figure 2* indicates the number of teen births by age group.

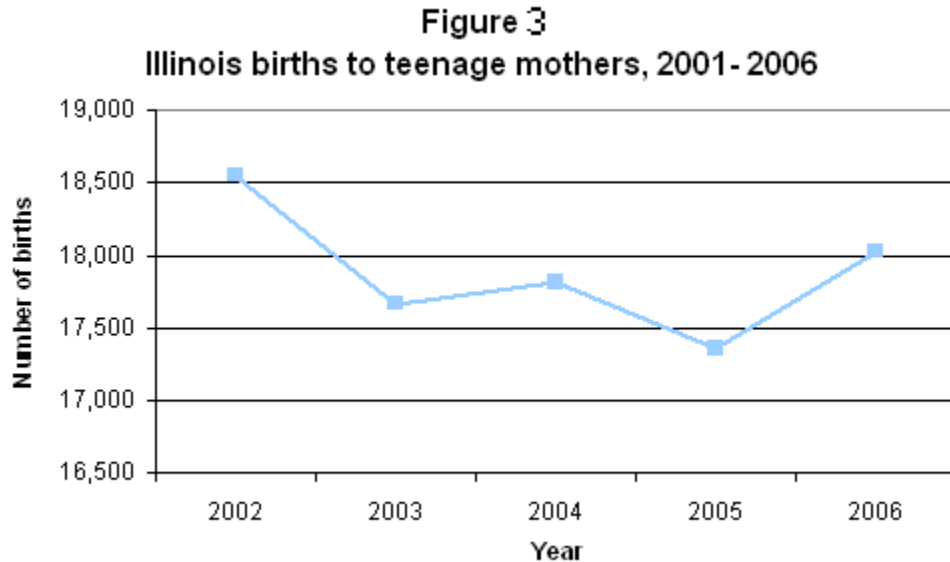
Figure 2
Births to teenage mothers by age group, 2006



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

⁷ Kirby, Douglas, “Emerging Answers 2007: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy and Sexually Transmitted Diseases,” (2007) The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, Washington, D.C.: 12.

From 2001 and 2006, there was a 10-percent decrease of births to teenage mothers in Illinois, from 20,092 to 18,027 (*Figure 3*). However, there was a 4 percent increase from 2005 to 2006, from 17,354 to 18,027 births. Births among teenagers are associated with less education, lower earnings, and other negative outcomes for their children.

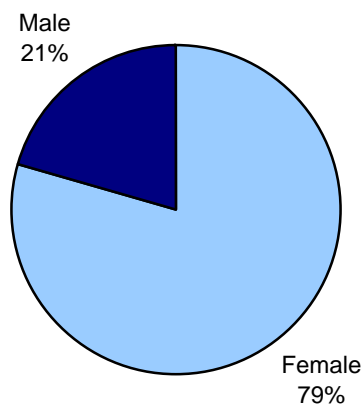


Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Sexually-transmitted diseases

According to the Illinois Department of Public Health, in 2006, 19,554 sexually transmitted disease (STD) cases were recorded among girls ages 10 to 19 years old. The STDs recorded included chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis. During that time period, 5,058 STD cases were recorded for boys ages 10 to 19 years old. Seventy-nine percent of all STD cases for that age group were female (*Figure 4*).

Figure 4
Cases of sexually transmitted diseases,
ages 10-19 by gender, 2006



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Family Risk Factors

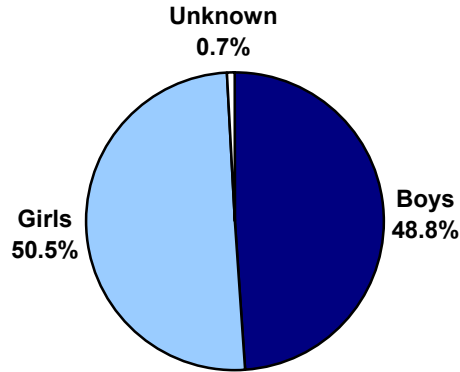
In Illinois, girls were almost equally at risk for neglect, but more at risk for physical and sexual abuse, than boys.

Abuse and neglect

In FY07, 50 percent of reports of suspected abuse and neglect to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) were girls (n=48,279) and 49 percent of reports were boys (n=47,015) (1 percent unknown).

DCFS investigates all reports of alleged abuse and neglect of youth age 0 to 17 years old. If credible evidence is revealed, the cases are considered “indicated.” In FY07, DCFS indicated 26,233 (27 percent) of reported cases of child abuse and neglect, and 67 cases resulted in death. There were 25 deaths of girls under the age of 17 due to abuse or neglect and 13 girls were under the age of one year old. Fifty-one percent of indicated child abuse and neglect reports were on girls (n=13,235), and 49 percent were on boys (n=12,804) (*Figure 5*).

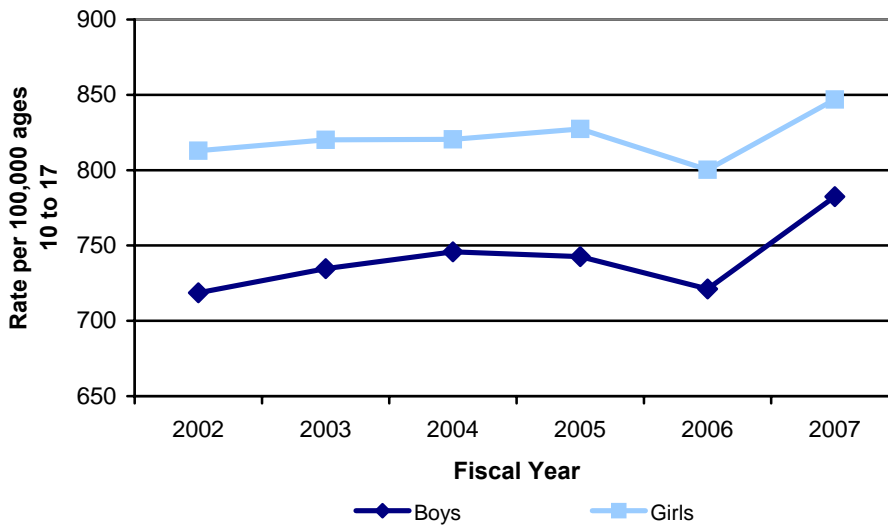
Figure 5
Children indicated for child abuse and neglect
by gender, FY07



Source: Illinois Department of Child and Family Services

From FY02 to FY07, a 3 percent increase was seen in female children indicated for abuse and neglect in Illinois, from 12,875 to 13,235. From FY06 to FY07, there was a 6 percent increase of girls indicated for abuse and neglect. The rate of child abuse and neglect was higher for girls than for boys, 843 girls per 100,000 were indicated for abuse and neglect, compared to 782 boys (Figure 6). These increases are of concern given that child victims may be prone to delinquency and experience physical and emotional problems later in life.

Figure 6
Rate of children indicated for abuse and neglect
by gender, FY02-07

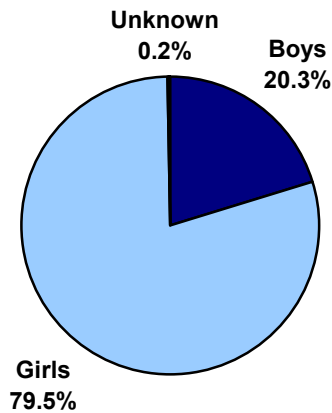


Source: Illinois Department of Child and Family Services

Sexual abuse

In FY07, 8,274 children in Illinois were victims of alleged sexual abuse reported to DCFS and of those, 80 percent were girls. DCFS conducts investigations on reports of alleged sexual abuse and if credible evidence is revealed the sexual abuse report is indicated. In FY07, 80 percent of indicated reports of child sexual abuse were female (n=1,924), and 20 percent of reports were male (n=490) (*Figure 7*).

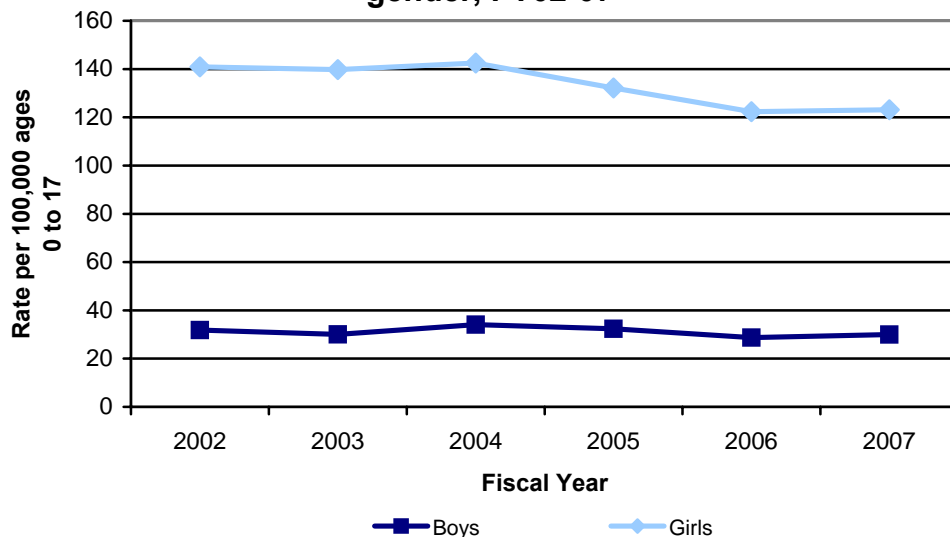
Figure 7
Children indicated for sexual abuse by gender,
FY07



Source: Illinois Department of Child and Family Services

From FY02 to FY07, there was a 13 percent decrease in the rate of female children indicated for sexual abuse, from 141 girls to 123 girls per 100,000 in the population (*Figure 8*).

Figure 8
Rate of children indicated for sexual abuse by
gender, FY02-07



Source: Illinois Department of Child and Family Services

Commercial sexual exploitation

One Illinois study estimated a minimum of 16,000 women and girls are regularly prostituted in the Chicago metropolitan area,⁸ while another estimated 1,800 to 4,000.⁹ However, official police statistics offer lower estimates of the problem. In Illinois, there were 45 arrests of juveniles for prostitution from 1995 to 2004. Prostitution is a class A misdemeanor, subsequent convictions are Class 4 felonies [720 ILCS 5/11-14]. Juvenile arrest data excludes many misdemeanor arrests because police departments are not required to report them. During that time period, there were 162 arrests for soliciting a juvenile prostitute and 258 arrests for child pornography.

A 2008 Illinois study found prostituted girls are controlled, intimidated, socially isolated, and economically dependent on their pimps—which may be a boyfriend, parent, or relative—making it difficult to leave a life of prostitution.¹⁰ Victims of commercial sexual exploitation may suffer from physical and mental health problems including post traumatic stress disorder.

⁸ Raphael, Jody and Deborah L. Shapiro, “Sisters Speak Out: The Lives and Needs of Prostituted Women in Chicago – A Research Study,” Center for Impact Research, Chicago, IL (2002): 8.

⁹ O’Leary, Claudine and Olivia Howard, “The Prostitution of Women and Girls in Metropolitan Chicago: A Preliminary Prevalence Report,” Center for Impact Research, Chicago, IL, (2004): 2.

¹⁰ Ashley, Jessica, “The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Illinois,” Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Chicago, IL: 2008: 46.

Teen dating violence

According to the Illinois Department of Human Services' 2006 Illinois Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders, 13 percent of girls stated that they had experienced dating violence in the past year.

School Risk Factors

The number of school truancies, suspensions, and expulsions accumulated by girls has increased, but the number of girls who have dropped out of high school has decreased.

Research on academic achievement often indicates that school failure may contribute to delinquent behavior among kids and adolescents.¹¹ A study of a small sample of girls in correctional facilities found that school was problematic—all had skipped school and been sent to school detention.¹²

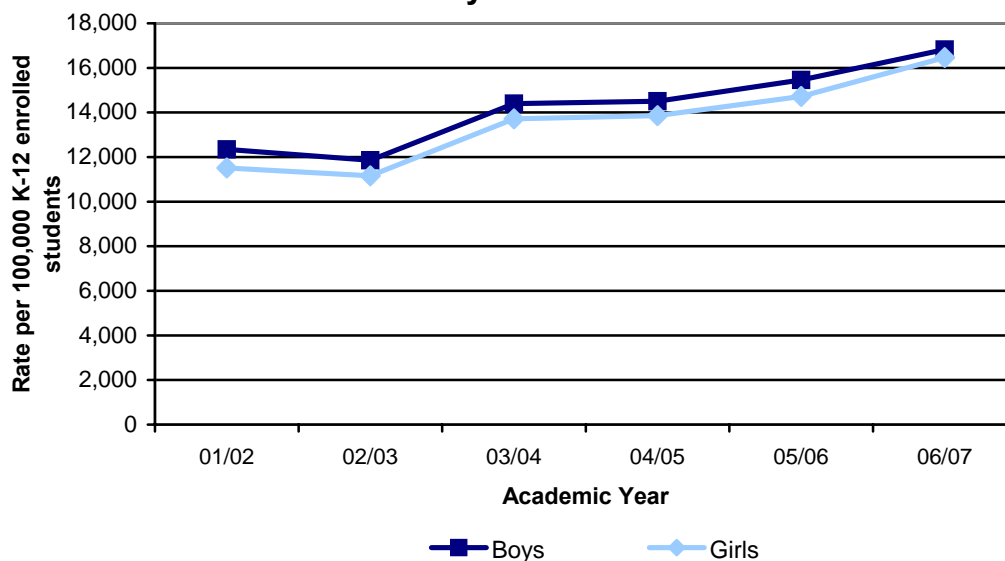
Truancy

In Illinois, boys accumulated more truancies than girls. In the 2007 school year, girls in grades K-12 had 163,938 truancies, compared to 176,179 truancies by boys, according to the Illinois State Board of Education. During the 2007 academic year, girls in grades K-12 had a truancy rate of 16,462 truancies per 100,000 girls, compared to a truancy rate of 16,824 for boys (*Figure 9*). From the 2002 to 2007 school year, truancies of girls increased 43 percent.

¹¹ Mâsse, Louise C. and Richard Tremblay, "Kindergarten Disruptive Behaviour, Family Adversity, Gender, and Elementary School Failure," (1999) *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, 23(1): 226.

¹² Chesney-Lind, Meda and Randall G. Shelden, *Girls, Delinquency, and Juvenile Justice*, Pacific Grove, California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company, 1992: 70-71.

Figure 9
Rate of school truancies in Illinois by gender,
academic years 2002 to 2007

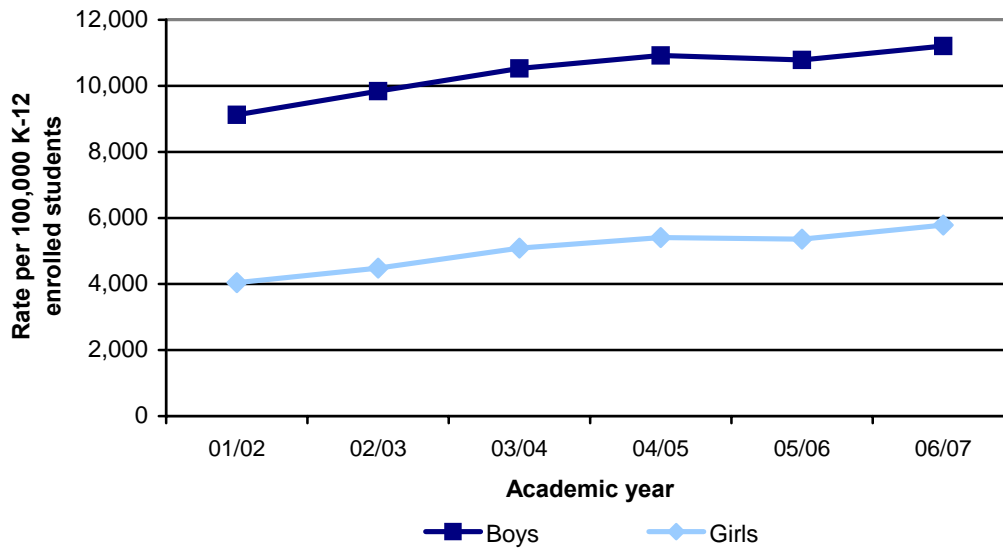


Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Suspensions

Boys had almost double the rate of high school suspensions than girls in Illinois. During the 2007 academic year, girls in grades K-12 had a suspension rate of 5,783 per 100,000 girls, compared to a suspension rate of 11,205 for boys. However, from the 2002 academic year to the 2007 academic year, the suspension rate of girls increased 43 percent (*Figure 10*).

Figure 10
Rate of school suspensions in Illinois by gender,
academic years 2002 to 2007

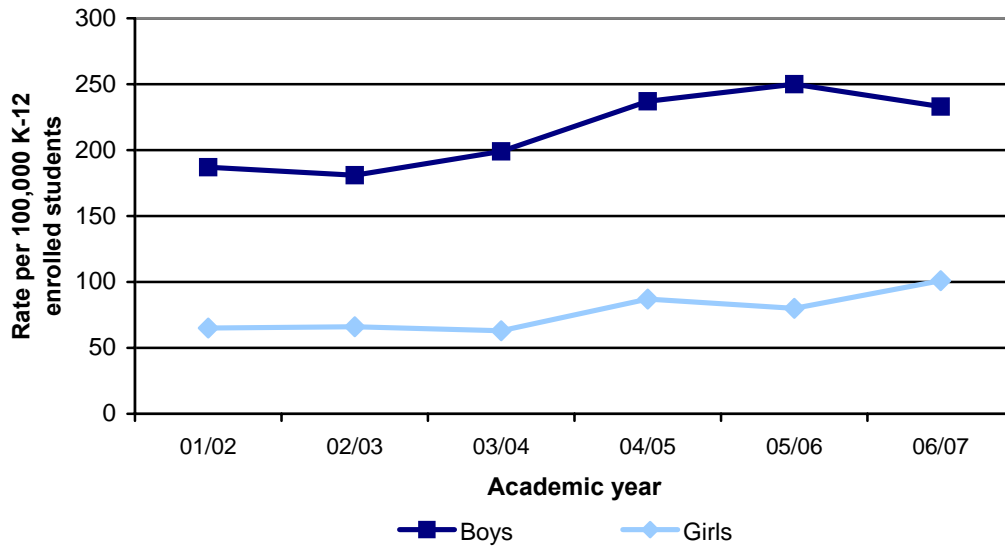


Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Expulsions

During the 2007 academic year, girls in grades K-12 had a expulsion rate of 101 per 100,000 girls, compared to a expulsion rate of 233 for boys. However, from the 2002 academic year to the 2007 academic year, the expulsion rate of girls increased 55 percent (*Figure 11*).

Figure 11
Rate of school expulsions in Illinois by gender,
academic years 2002 to 2007



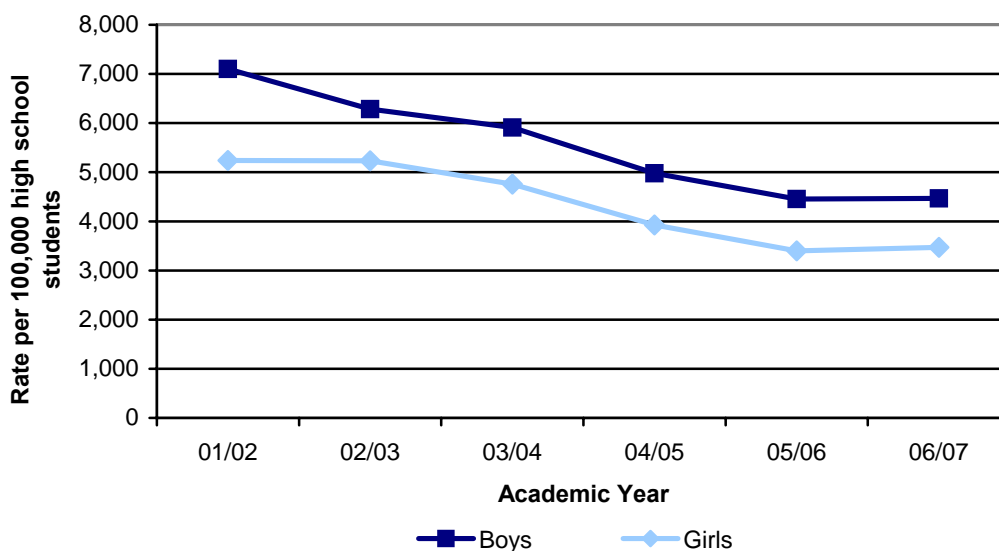
Source: Illinois State Board of Education

High school drop outs

Although truancies and suspensions have increased over time for both boys and girls in Illinois, more students, male and female, are staying in school. In addition, effective Jan. 2005, Illinois law increased the upper age limit of students required to attend school from 16 years old to 17 years old. From academic year 2002 to academic year 2007, a 27 percent decrease was seen in female high school drop outs.

More boys dropped out of high school than girls. During the 2007 school year, 10,883 girls dropped out of high school compared to 14,617 boys who dropped out. In academic year 2007, the high school drop out rate was 3,472 per 100,000 girls, compared to 4,468 for boys (*Figure 12*). The drop-out rate for girls decreased 34 percent from academic year 2002 to academic year 2007.

Figure 12
Rate of high school drop outs in Illinois by gender,
academic year 2002 to 2007



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

GIRLS IN THE ILLINOIS JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

To explore the status of girls in the Illinois juvenile justice system, this report examined available data at the arrest, detention, and corrections stages of the Illinois juvenile justice system. When examining the state of girls in the system, it helps to have a comparison group, the boys. For this reason proportions were used to explore any differences between boys and girls who are involved in the juvenile justice system.

The *Examining At-Risk and Delinquent Girls in Illinois* report examined trends from 2002 to 2007; however, much of the focus is on the most recent year data are available, 2007. Arrest and detention data from 2002 to 2007 were examined. Corrections data from state fiscal years 1999 to 2004, the most recent data available, also were examined.

Data tables containing the arrest, detention, and corrections numbers used in the report are found following the Discussion portion of the Girls At Risk for Delinquency section.

Data Sources

Arrest data

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) Ad Hoc datasets are the source of arrest data presented here. These data are derived from records in the Illinois State Police's (ISP) Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system, the

state's central repository for criminal history record information. Fingerprint-based arrest cards used by law enforcement are entered into the state system. The Authority, in cooperation with ISP, has established an in-house computer linkage that allows us to derive arrest statistics and demographic characteristics from the individual records.

The CCH system is a live database and its data are updated and changed constantly by ISP, leading to potential changes in statistical information derived from it. Data are based on the number of arrest incidents, not the number of unique individuals arrested. Law enforcement is only required to report felony arrests for juveniles. Misdemeanor offenses may be submitted, but are not mandatory.

Detention data

Data from juvenile temporary detention centers were extracted from the Illinois Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) database. JMIS is a web-based management information system, managed by the University of Illinois that allows Illinois juvenile detention centers to electronically submit data.

Detention admissions include juveniles that are admitted pre-adjudication and post-adjudication. It is not possible to distinguish between these two groups. Decisions to detain juveniles prior to adjudication are made using a scorable detention screening instrument. While the decision to detain is determined by their score on the screening tool, youth can be detained pre-adjudication if the screener feels the youth should not be returned to their home environment for safety or other reasons.

The offenses for which youth are detained are grouped into eight categories: property, person, drug, sex, "other," noncompliance, status offenses, and youth detained for a warrant. Offenses designated as "other" include such offenses as disorderly conduct, mob action, and traffic violations. Further explanation of offense categories is provided later.

Corrections data

Data from the Juvenile Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), now known as the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ), were only available up to state fiscal year 2004. The Authority used its own method of categorizing offenses, discussed later, so data may differ slightly from official IDOC statistical reports.

New sentence commitments to IDOC were examined separately from admissions for technical violations of a youth's parole or mandatory supervised release. IDOC commitments discussed in this report include juveniles committed to an IDOC facility only for new sentences, unless otherwise specified.

Offense Categories

Offenses were grouped into eight categories: person, sex, weapons, property, drug, noncompliance, status, and "other".

Data from detention and correctional centers use their own hierarchical system to determine the most serious offense at the time of admission, and identify offense category only by one offense. Arrest data contain information about multiple charges. The Authority has developed a method of classifying and organizing arrest incidents to determine and classify arrests by the most serious charge in an incident should there be multiple charges. To maintain consistency, the same offense category classification system was used for arrest, detention, and corrections data.

Person offenses

Person offenses are any offense against another person. For the purposes of this report, the following offenses or groups of offenses were categorized as person offenses: all types of battery (such as domestic, heinous, and aggravated), all types of assault (such as simple and aggravated), homicide, all types of robbery (such as armed and aggravated), ritual mutilation, reckless conduct, ritualized child abuse, offenses involving children (child abuse, neglect, or endangerment), home invasion, vehicular hijacking, arson with persons present, and kidnapping.

Sex offenses

Sex offenses are any sexually-based offense against another person. For the purposes of this report, the following offenses or groups of offenses were categorized as sex offenses: all types of criminal sexual assault (such as predatory and aggravated), all types of criminal sexual abuse (such as simple and aggravated), solicitation, pandering, prostitution, pimping, obscenity, all pornography charges, exploitation, public indecency, sexual relations within families, and sexual misconduct with disabled and animals.

Weapons offenses

Weapons offenses are any offense involving a weapon in which injury did not occur. For the purposes of this report, the following offenses or groups of offenses were categorized as weapons offenses: all types of unlawful use or possession of a weapon (including firearms, ammunition, and other weapons), unlawful discharge of a firearm, unlawful sale, delivery, or purchase of a firearm, reckless discharge of a firearm, defacing firearm identification, armed violence, and all Firearm Owner's Identification (FOID) card violations.

Property offenses

The ICJIA report categorized as property offenses the following offenses or groups of offenses: all types of burglary (such as residential and theft from a motor vehicle), all types of theft (such as retail theft, pocket-picking, motor vehicle theft, and theft from a building), all types of arson (such as residential and aggravated), all types of deceptive practices (such as forgery, fraud, identity theft, embezzlement, and possession of stolen property), all types of criminal damage, all types of criminal trespassing, and all types of vandalism.

Drug offenses

For the purposes of the report, the following offenses or groups of offenses were categorized as drug offenses: all violations of the Cannabis Control Act (such as possession and delivery), all

violations of the Controlled Substances Act (such as possession, delivery, and manufacturing), all violations of the Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, all violations of the Drug Paraphernalia Act, and non-status offense violations of the Liquor Control Act (such as sale of liquor to a minor and liquor transportation violations).

Noncompliance

Noncompliance offenses are any offenses in which the individual did not comply with mandates or stipulations of public officials or court orders. For the purposes of this report, the following offenses or groups of offenses were categorized as noncompliance offenses: contempt of court, interference with the judicial process, escape, fleeing or eluding a peace officer, resisting a peace officer, obstructing a peace officer, disarming a peace officer, obstruction of justice, all court order violations (violating orders of protection, failure to pay child support, technical violations of probation and parole), and criminal registry violations.

Juvenile-specific offenses

Juvenile specific offenses, or status offenses, are offenses that are illegal due to the age of the offender and would not be criminal if committed by an adult. For the purposes of this report, the following offenses were categorized as status offenses: curfew violations, possession or consumption of liquor by a minor, running away, truancy, minor requiring authoritative intervention, misrepresentation of age by a minor, and zero tolerance.

Other offenses

Offenses designated as “other” are offenses that do not fit into one of the previously defined categories. For the purposes of this report, the following offenses or groups of offenses were categorized as other offenses: driving under the influence, reckless driving, all other motor vehicle offenses (such as driving on a suspended or revoked license, improper registration, drag racing, and driving without insurance), all types of gambling (such as operating or playing a dice game and bookmaking), all types of disorderly conduct (such as obscene phone calls, disorderly conduct, mob action, and telephone harassment), all types of animal cruelty (such as dog fighting), and possession of burglary tools.

Offense Classes

For some of the analyses in the ICJIA report, offense class was grouped into misdemeanor or felony. Other analyses in this report examined each offense class individually, or in other groupings. Offense classes were used as a measure of offense severity when available. Some offenses have an unknown class or do not have a class designation, such as a probation violation. These were included in some analyses as a separate group. Offense classes for detention admissions were unavailable.

In Illinois, there are four groups of offense classes: felony, misdemeanor, petty, and local. There are six classes of felonies, in order of severity: first-degree murder, X, 1, 2, 3, and 4; and three classes of misdemeanors, in order of severity: A, B, and C. Petty and local offenses are punishable only by fines.

The arrest data used in this report are derived from the Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc Datasets. The class of the offense is not always submitted for each arrest incident. In 2007, 8 percent of arrests were either unclassified or the class was not submitted (n=3,940). The Authority has developed a method to recode missing classes based on the class designations outlined in the *Illinois Compiled Statutes*. Some offenses can have multiple offense classes based on the circumstances of the offense. In these instances, the least serious offense class was used.

In 2007, 2 percent of offenses were reclassified as misdemeanors (3 percent for girls, n=297 and 2 percent for boys, n=776). Additionally, in 2007, 2 percent of offenses were reclassified as felonies (2 percent for girls, n=165 and 2 percent for boys, n=602). With so few incidents requiring reclassification, it is unlikely that these changes would impact the results of this report. *Appendix B* shows the number and percent of misdemeanor and felony recodes that were made for each offense category.

Rates

Rates were calculated using the Illinois population for each gender. Arrest and detention rates were calculated per 100,000 girls/boys ages 10 to 16. Under the Illinois criminal code, youth are adults at the age of 17 and youth that have reached their 17th birthday would be in the adult criminal justice system. Additionally, in Illinois, youth younger than age 10 cannot be detained in a juvenile detention facility and are rarely arrested, therefore detention and arrest rates are calculated with the population of youth ages 10 to 16. Corrections rates were calculated per 100,000 girls/boys age 13 to 16. In Illinois, youth may not be incarcerated in a juvenile correctional facility under the age of 13.

When numbers are particularly small, such as when calculating rates within an offense category, rates were calculated per 1,000 youth. Rates per 1,000 youth were also used to calculate a relative rate ratio discussed later in the report.

Statistical analyses

Various statistical analyses were performed in this report. Chi-Square, phi, phi-square, and Yule's Q analyses were used for person and property offenses. The results of these analyses are presented in the corresponding offense category sections of this report.

Additional analyses were done to examine the difference in proportions of offense category and misdemeanor and felony justice system involvement. Explanations of and results from these analyses are presented in the section on girls' disproportionality.

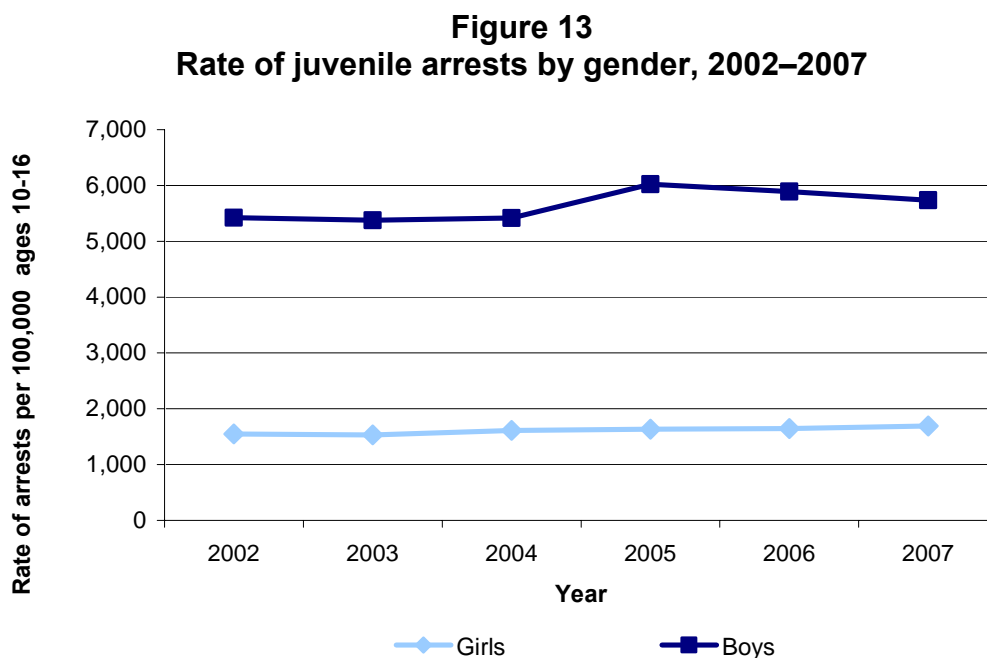
Arrests

Girls were arrested less often than boys, for less serious offenses, and experienced a greater increase in arrest rates.

In Illinois, girls were arrested less often than boys, coinciding with national findings that girls have less involvement in the juvenile justice system.¹³ Additionally, girls were arrested less often for serious offenses than boys, also in accordance with national trends.¹⁴

In 2007, there were 48,032 arrests made of youth between the ages of 10 and 16 in Illinois. The gender in 12 arrests was not recorded (0.02 percent). Of the remaining 48,020 arrests, 78 percent were boys (n=37,472) and 22 percent were girls (n=10,548).

In 2007, the girls' rate of arrest was 1,690 for every 100,000 girls age 10 to 16, and the boys' rate was 5,740. From 2002 to 2007, girls' rates of arrest increased 9 percent, compared to a 6 percent increase for boys. *Figure 13* shows the rate of juvenile arrests for boys and girls from 2002 to 2007.



Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

Girls' arrests were more likely than boys' arrests to be for less serious offenses. In 2007, girls had a higher proportion of their arrests for misdemeanors (n=6,978 or 66 percent) than boys

¹³ Landsheer, Johannes A., Johan H.L. Olud, and Cor van Dijkum, "Male and Female Development of Delinquency during Adolescence and Early Adulthood: A Differential Autoregressive Model of Delinquency using an Overlapping Cohort Design," *Adolescence* (Spring 2008) 43(169): 96.

¹⁴ Sondheimer, Diane L., "Young Female Offenders: Increasingly Visible yet Poorly Understood," *Gender Issues* (Winter 2001): 81.

(n=20,400 or 54 percent). Conversely, felony offense arrests were higher for boys (n=12,052 or 32 percent) than girls (n=1,964 or 19 percent).

Reporting misdemeanor arrests for juveniles to CHRI by law enforcement is voluntary. As a result, arrest offense class disparities are a conservative estimate.

Detention

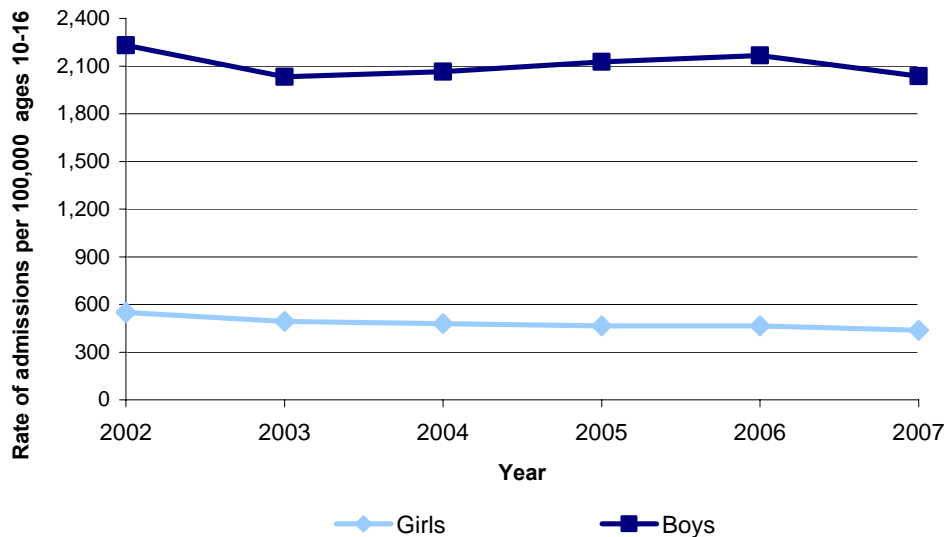
Girls were admitted to detention less often than boys and experienced a greater decrease in detention rates.

From 2002 to 2007 in Illinois, girls were detained less often than boys. While both boys' and girls' rates of admissions to detention decreased, girls experienced a larger decrease in admissions rates.

Girls' detention rates decreased 20 percent between 2002 and 2007, while the boys' rates decreased 9 percent. *Figure 14* shows the rate of detention admissions from 2002 to 2007 by gender.

In 2007, 17 percent of the 15,747 juveniles detained were girls (n=2,677). Girls were detained at a rate of 437 for every 100,000 girls ages 10 to 16. Boys were detained at a rate of 2,036 for every 100,000 boys in that age group.

Figure 14
Rate of juvenile admissions to secure detention by gender, 2002–2007



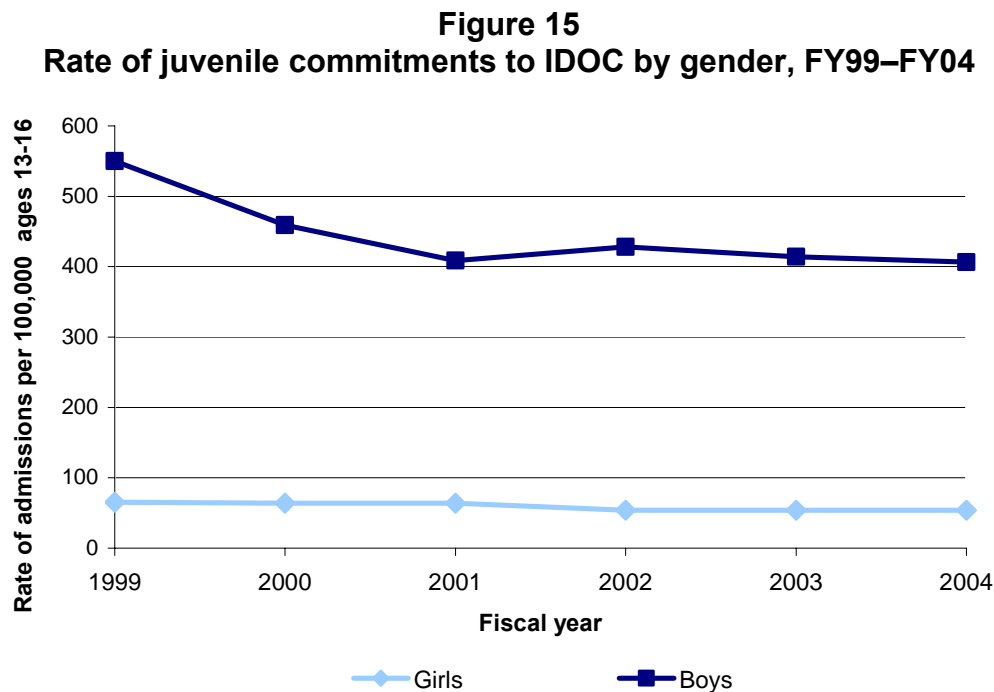
Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Corrections

Girls were committed to corrections less often than boys and their commitments were for less serious offenses.

Girls were committed to corrections less often than boys. In FY04, the last year for which data were available, 11 percent of the 1,729 juveniles committed to IDOC for new offenses were girls (n=193). Girls were also incarcerated at a rate much lower than boys. In FY04, 54 girls were committed to IDOC for every 100,000 girls age 13 to 16, while boys were committed at a rate of 406.

Although incarceration rates decreased overall for juveniles, during the time period examined girls experienced a smaller decrease in their rates of incarceration than boys. The girls' rate of commitment decreased 17 percent from 65 in FY99 to 54 in FY04. During this same time period, the boys' rate decreased 29 percent. *Figure 15* shows the rate of juvenile commitments to corrections by gender from FY99 to FY04.



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Girls had a larger proportion of commitments for misdemeanor offenses than boys. In FY04, 38 percent of girls' commitments (n=73) and 14 percent of boys' commitments (n=218) were for misdemeanors. Conversely, 62 percent of girls' commitments (n=120) and 86 percent of boys' (n=1,317) were for felonies.

Girls and Person Offenses

Girls' arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections were more likely than boys' to be for person offenses, most often misdemeanor battery.

Boys had higher rates of offending than girls for all crime offense categories, but girls' juvenile justice system involvement was more likely to be for person offenses. At all stages in the system, girls had a higher proportion of involvement for person offenses, often related to battery and assault. This finding is similar to national findings that girls are increasingly involved in the juvenile justice system for person offenses, particularly for offenses against those with whom the girls have a relationship.¹⁵ When girls commit offenses against another person it is often due to influences of a violent culture from peers, gangs, families, schools, and disadvantaged neighborhoods.¹⁶

Arrests for person offenses

Person offenses include assault, battery, homicide, intimidation, kidnapping, offenses involving children, and robbery. Girls' arrests were more likely than boys' to be for person offenses, although usually for misdemeanors. Arrests for person offenses among both girls and boys were largely for battery, with girls' arrests more often for misdemeanor battery than boys.

In 2007, 33 percent of girls' arrests (n=3,476) and 26 percent of boys' (n=9,830) were for person offenses.

For both boys and girls, person offense arrests were more often for misdemeanor offenses, however, girls' person offense arrests were more likely than boys' to be for misdemeanors. Eighty percent of girls' person arrests (n=2,783) and 69 percent of boys' (n=6,799) were for misdemeanors. Conversely, 20 percent of girls' (n=693) and 31 percent of boys' (n=3,030) person arrests were for felonies.

Most juvenile arrests for person offenses were for battery (n=9,725 or 73 percent). Girls' battery arrests were more likely to be for misdemeanors than boys'. Eighty-four percent of female person offense arrests were for battery (n=2,921), and 81 percent of those battery arrests were misdemeanors (n=2,372). Sixty-nine percent of boys' person arrests were for battery (n=6,804) and 79 percent of those arrests were misdemeanors (n=5,409). *Table 2* shows the arrests by the type of offense against a person among boys and girls by class in 2007.

¹⁵ Acoca, Leslie, "Investing in Girls: A 21st Century Strategy," *Juvenile Justice* (1999) 6(1): 5; Sondheimer, Diane L., "Young Female Offenders: Increasingly Visible Yet Poorly Understood," (2001) *Gender Issues*: 19(1): 79-90.

¹⁶ Girls Study Group: *Understanding and Responding to Girl's Delinquency*, OJJDP, 2008

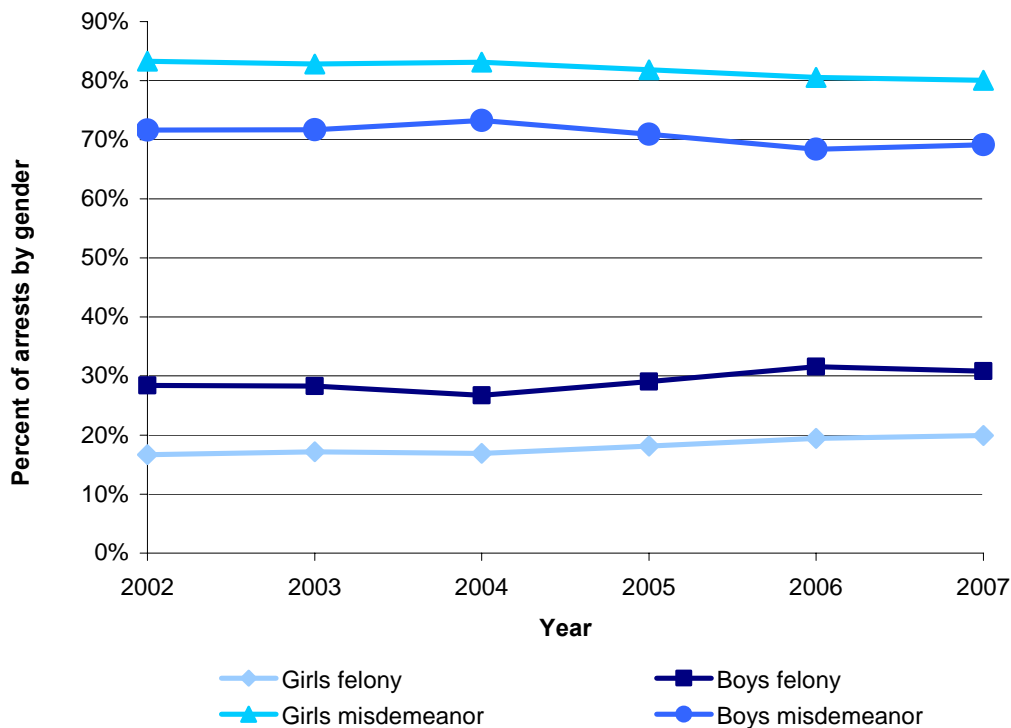
Table 2
Person offense arrests by type, class, and gender, 2007

Person offense type	Girls		Boys	
	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony
Assault	404 (99%)	3 (1%)	1,383 (98%)	28 (2%)
Battery	2,372 (81%)	549 (19%)	5,409 (79%)	1,395 (21%)
Homicide	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	40 (100%)
Intimidation	2 (20%)	8 (80%)	2 (5%)	35 (95%)
Kidnapping	1 (14%)	6 (86%)	0 (0%)	18 (100%)
Offenses involving children (e.g. neglect)	4 (80%)	1 (20%)	5 (63%)	3 (37%)
Robbery	0 (0%)	123 (100%)	0 (0%)	1,511 (100%)
Total of person offenses	2,783 (80%)	693 (20%)	6,799 (69%)	3,030 (31%)

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

During the time period examined, most person arrests for boys and girls were misdemeanors. The proportion of girls' person offense arrests for misdemeanors consistently remained higher than boys'. *Figure 16* shows the proportion of misdemeanor and felony arrests by gender from 2002 to 2007.

Figure 16
Percent of person arrests by offense class within gender, 2002–2007



Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

Reporting misdemeanor arrests to CHRI are not mandatory, therefore, these findings are a conservative estimate. These data support mounting arguments that girls may be arrested for less serious person offenses more often than boys.¹⁷

The difference between male and female arrests for misdemeanor classes and felony classes in 2007 was significant but substantively small. A Yate's chi-square test found a statistically significant association between gender and class group ($\chi^2 = 151.28$, $df = 1$, $p < .001$), but subsequent phi and phi-square tests, which are less sensitive to sample size, indicate the association is weak ($\Phi = 0.106$, $\Phi^2 = 0.01$).

Yule's Q analysis showed that approximately 28 percent of the variation in offense class was predicted by gender ($Q = 0.283$). As misdemeanor arrest reporting is voluntary, these findings are a conservative estimate and the relationship is likely to be stronger. Additional statistical analyses examining gender differences are discussed later.

¹⁷ Chesney-Lind, Meda, *The Female Offender: Girls, Women, and Crime*, Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications, Inc., 1997: 14.

Detention admissions for person offenses

As previously mentioned, decisions to detain juveniles are based on screening instruments that take into account numerous factors in addition to the presenting offense. Absent from this analysis on detention admissions are data pertaining to previous offenses or circumstances that may play a part in detention decisions.

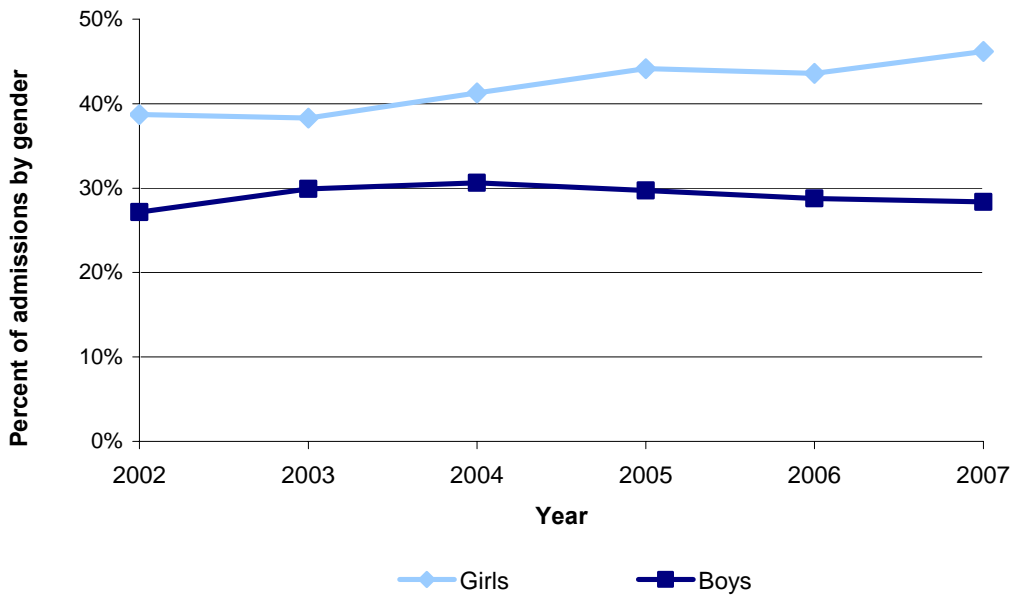
Girls’ detention admissions were more likely to be for person offenses than boys’ and the girls’ proportion of admissions for person offenses increased more than boys during the period examined.

In 2007, 46 percent of all girls admitted to secure detention were for offenses against a person (n=1,236). The proportion of girls detained for offenses against a person increased 18 percent during the period examined, from 39 percent (n=1,302) in 2002 to 46 percent (n=1,236) in 2007.

Boys were detained at a much higher rate for offenses against a person than females. There were 567 admissions for every 100,000 boys age 10 to 16 in 2007 compared to 198 for girls. While boys’ rates of detention for offenses against a person were higher than girls, girls had a higher proportion of their admissions for person offenses.

In 2007, 28 percent of boys’ admissions (n=3,706) and 46 percent of girls’ admissions (n=1,236) were for person offenses. *Figure 17* shows the proportion of person offense admissions to secure detention for boys and girls from 2002 to 2007.

Figure 17
Proportion of detention admissions for offenses against a person by gender, 2002–2007



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Commitments to corrections for person offenses

Decisions to commit a juvenile to corrections involve a number of factors in addition to the presenting offense. Absent from this analysis of corrections commitments are data pertaining to previous offenses or other circumstances that may play a part in commitment decisions.

Girls' commitments to corrections were more likely than boys to be for person offenses in FY04. Thirty-eight percent of girls' (n=74) and 27 percent of boys' overall commitments were for person offenses.

Most girls' person offense commitments were for battery (n=64 or 86 percent). The proportion of girls' commitments for battery was higher than boys (n=241 or 58 percent). *Table 3* shows the type of person offense commitments by gender and class for fiscal year 2004.

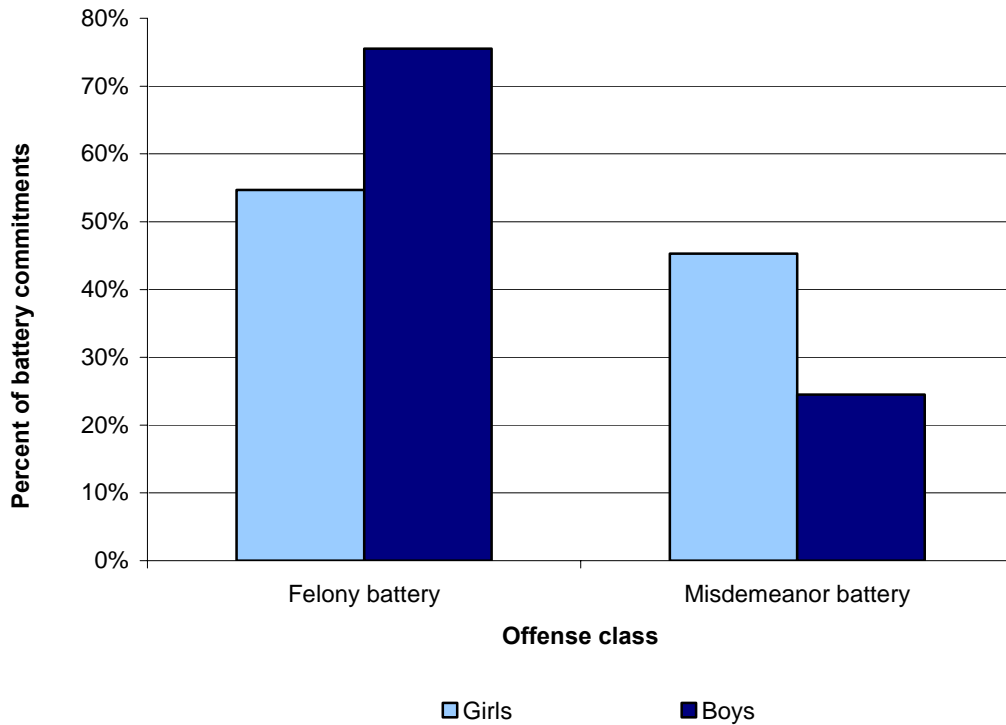
Table 3
Person offense commitments by type, gender, and class, FY04

Person offense type	Girls		Boys	
	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony
Aggravated assault	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	10 (100%)	0 (0%)
Battery	29 (45%)	35 (55%)	59 (24%)	182 (76%)
Invasion/Hijacking (Home and vehicle)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	26 (100%)
Kidnapping	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
Other person offenses	0 (0%)	4 (100%)	2 (10%)	19 (90%)
Robbery	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	113 (100%)
Total	30 (41%)	44 (59%)	71 (17%)	343 (83%)

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

While the proportion of felony battery commitments was high for both boys (n=182 or 76 percent) and girls (n=35 or 55 percent), girls had a higher proportion of misdemeanor battery commitments (n=29 or 45 percent) than their male counterparts (n=59 or 24 percent). *Figure 18* shows the proportion of IDOC commitments for battery by offense class and gender for FY04.

Figure 18
Proportion of IDOC commitments for battery by class and gender, FY04



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Boys' commitments were more likely to be for robbery than girls. Robbery accounted for 28 percent of boys' commitments for offenses against a person (n=113), compared to 7 percent of girls' commitments for offenses against a person (n=5).

Commitments to corrections for misdemeanor offenses against a person continue to support that girls were involved with the juvenile justice system for less serious offenses when compared to boys.

The difference between boys' and girls' commitments to corrections for misdemeanor and felony person offenses in 2004 is statistically significant. A Chi-Square test of association was used to analyze gender and offense class associations. This test found a significant association between gender and class, with girls having more commitments for misdemeanors than expected ($\chi^2 = 20.93$, $df = 1$, $p < .001$). Further statistical analyses examining gender differences are discussed later. These analyses found a significant difference between the proportion of misdemeanor commitments between girls and boys.

Girls and Sex Offenses

Few juveniles are arrested, detained or incarcerated for sex offenses. Girls' arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections for sex offenses were more likely than boys' to be for misdemeanors.

Arrests for sex offenses

Sex offenses accounted for less than one percent (0.7 percent) of all juvenile arrests in 2007 (n=336). Boys were more often arrested for sex offenses than girls. Sixteen girls and 320 boys were arrested for sex offenses in 2007.

Girls were rarely arrested for felony sex offenses. In 2007, 12 percent of girls' sex offense arrests (n=2) and 69 percent of boys' sex offense arrests (n=222) were for felonies. Conversely, 88 percent of girls' (n=14) and 31 percent of boys' (n=98) sex offense arrests were for misdemeanors.

Detention admissions for sex offenses

Girls' detention admissions were less likely to be for sex offenses than boys. The proportion of girls detained for sex offenses was less than 1 percent in 2007 (n=6). Approximately 2 percent of boys' detention admissions were for sex offenses (n=321).

The rate of admissions to detention for sex offenses decreased for both boys (18 percent) and girls (67 percent) between 2002 and 2007.

Commitments to corrections for sex offenses

Juvenile commitments for sex offenses accounted for a small proportion, 5 percent, of all commitments in 2004 (n=83). Girls had no admissions for sex offenses in 2004 and only three admissions in 2002 and in 2003. The proportion of commitments for sex offenses for boys also was low, averaging 5 to 6 percent of all their commitments, or 91 commitments per year.

Girls and Weapons Offenses

Few juveniles are arrested, detained or incarcerated for weapons offenses. Girls' arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections for weapons offenses were more likely than boys' to be for misdemeanors.

Arrests for weapons offenses

Few juveniles were arrested for weapons offenses as their most serious offense. Girls' arrests were less likely to be for serious weapons offenses.

In 2007, weapons arrests accounted for 1 percent of all girls' arrests (n=103), and 2 percent of boys' arrests (n=790). Girls' weapons arrests were less likely to be a felony offense than boys'.

Thirty-four percent of girls' weapons arrests (n=35) were felonies, while 60 percent of boys' weapons arrests were felonies (n=477). Conversely, the majority (66 percent) of female weapons arrests were misdemeanors (n=68), compared to 40 percent of male arrests (n=313).

Detention admissions for weapons offenses

Girls had a smaller proportion of admissions to detention for weapons offenses (n= 29 or 1 percent) than boys (n= 683 or 5 percent).

The proportion of admissions for weapons offenses decreased for both boys (12 percent) and girls (4 percent) between 2002 and 2007. The rate of admissions for weapons offenses decreased 17 percent for girls and 15 percent for boys during that same time period.

Commitments to corrections for weapons offenses

Few juveniles were committed for weapons offenses; however, girls' commitments to corrections were less likely to be for weapons offenses.

For girls, in FY04, 2 percent of all commitments were for weapons offenses (n=4). Boys had a higher proportion of weapons offense commitments—7 percent of all commitments (n=107) were for weapons offenses.

Half of the girls' commitments to IDOC for weapons offenses were for felonies (n=2) and half were for misdemeanors (n=2). Ninety-five percent of boys' weapons commitments were felonies (n=102), and 5 percent were misdemeanors (n=5). However, since so few girls were committed for weapons offenses, it is not possible to know if the higher proportion of girls committed for felonies is a meaningful difference.

Girls and Property Offenses

Girls' arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections were more likely to be for theft, particularly retail theft.

Property offenses account for a high proportion of boys' and girls' involvement in the juvenile justice system. Property offenses accounted for 32 percent of girls' arrests, 20 percent of their admissions to detention, and 50 percent of their commitments to corrections. Property offenses accounted for 32 percent of boys' arrests, 26 percent of their detention admissions, and 46 percent of their commitments to corrections.

Girls' juvenile justice system involvement at all stages was more likely to be for theft, particularly, retail theft. Boys' involvement was more likely to be for burglary. *Table 4* shows 2007 arrests, detainments, and commitments for property offenses by type and gender.

Table 4
Arrests, detention admissions, and IDOC commitments for property offenses, 2007*

Property offense type	Arrest		Detention		Corrections*	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Arson	19 (1%)	89 (1%)	24 (4%)	77 (2%)	1 (1%)	12 (2%)
Burglary	146 (4%)	2,385 (20%)	105 (20%)	1,528 (45%)	23 (24%)	351 (50%)
Criminal damage	313 (9%)	2,667 (19%)	91 (17%)	577 (17%)	8 (8%)	63 (9%)
Criminal trespassing	401 (12%)	2,836 (21%)	32 (6%)	188 (6%)	13 (13%)	29 (4%)
Motor vehicle theft	69 (2%)	765 (6%)	38 (7%)	341 (10%)	12 (12%)	126 (18%)
Other property offenses	79 (2%)	264 (2%)	23 (4%)	71 (2%)	6 (6%)	6 (1%)
Theft	2,373 (70%)	3,164 (26%)	222 (41%)	602 (18%)	34 (35%)	113 (16%)
Total property	3,400 (100%)	12,170 (100%)	535 (100%)	3,384 (100%)	97 (100%)	700 (100%)

* Corrections data for 2005 through 2007 were unavailable; FY04 was used.

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets, Juvenile Monitoring Information System, and Illinois Department of Corrections.

The majority of property offense arrests were for misdemeanors, while the majority of property offense commitments to IDOC were for felonies. Girls were arrested and committed to corrections for misdemeanors more often than boys.

Arrests for property offenses

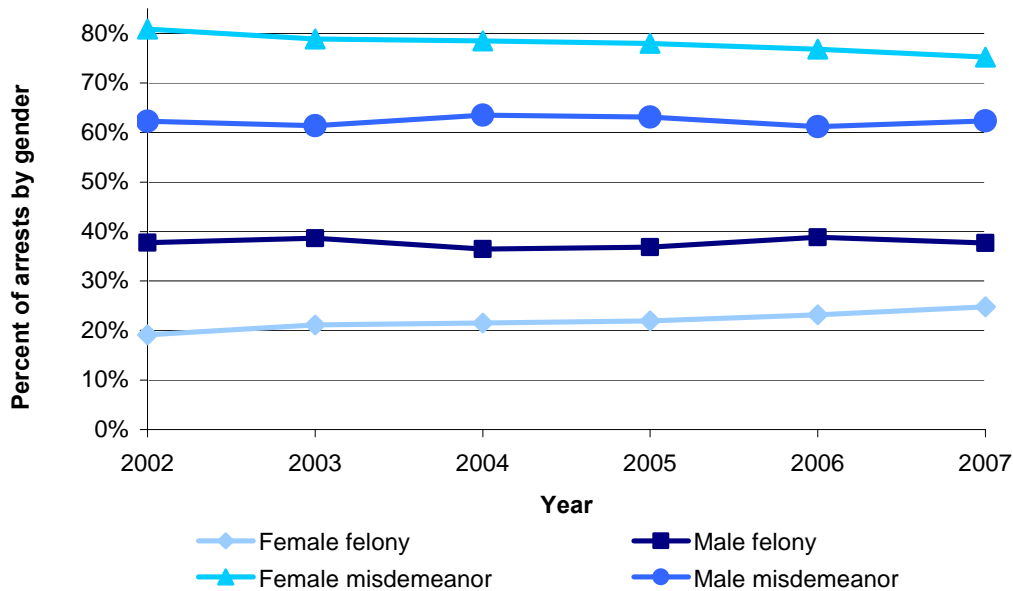
Girls and boys were arrested for property offenses at about the same rate. However, girls' property offense arrests were more likely to be misdemeanors specifically misdemeanor retail theft.

While girls only accounted for 22 percent of all property offense arrests (n=3,400) in 2007, these arrests accounted for 32 percent of all girls' arrests in 2007. Similarly, 32 percent of all boys' arrests in 2007 were for property offenses (n=12,170).

Girls had a higher proportion of their arrests for less serious offenses compared to boys. In 2007, 75 percent of girls' property offense arrests were for misdemeanors (n=2,552), compared to 62 percent of boys' (n=7,511). Statistical analyses, discussed later in this report, found significant differences between the proportion of misdemeanor property arrests between boys and girls.

Figure 19 depicts the proportion of property arrests by class and gender from 2002 to 2007.

Figure 19
Proportion of property arrests by offense class within gender, 2002–2007



Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

Among property offense arrests, the proportion of female arrests for theft (n=2,373 or 70 percent) was higher than boys (n=3,164 or 26 percent). Eighty-five percent of girls' theft arrests (n=2,027) and 53 percent of boys' (n=3,690) were for retail theft. *Table 5* shows property offense arrests by type, class, and gender for 2007.

Table 5
Property offense arrests by type, class, and gender, 2007

Property offense type	Girls		Boys	
	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony
Arson	0 (0%)	19 (100%)	0 (0%)	89 (100%)
Burglary	0 (0%)	146 (100%)	0 (0%)	2,385 (100%)
Criminal damage	240 (77%)	73 (23%)	2,056 (77%)	610 (23%)
Criminal trespassing	401 (100%)	0 (0%)	2,830 (100%)	6 (0%)
Motor vehicle theft	0 (0%)	69 (100%)	0 (0%)	765 (100%)
Other property offenses	35 (44%)	40 (51%)	136 (52%)	59 (22%)
Theft	1,876 (79%)	497 (21%)	2,488 (79%)	676 (21%)
Total of property offenses	2,552 (75%)	844 (25%)	7,511 (62%)	4,588 (38%)

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent because of Petty, Local, and Unknown offense classes

Girls' and boys' arrests for misdemeanor theft accounted for 79 percent of theft arrests among girls (n=1,876) and boys (n=2,488) in 2007. The remaining 21 percent of theft arrests among girls (n=497) and boys (n=676) were for felonies.

The difference between male and female arrests for misdemeanors and felonies in 2007 is significant but substantively small. A Chi-Square test found that there was a statistically significant association between gender and class ($\chi^2 = 151.28$, $df = 1$, $p < .001$), but subsequent phi and phi-square tests, which are less sensitive to sample size, indicate virtually no association ($\Phi = 0.012$, $\Phi^2 = 0.00015$).

A Yule's Q statistic, shows that approximately 29 percent of the variance in offense class is predicted by gender ($Q = 0.294$). Additional statistical analyses examining gender differences are discussed later. Reporting misdemeanor arrests to CHRI is not mandatory, therefore, these findings are a conservative estimate.

Detention admissions for property offenses

Girls' detention admissions were less likely than boys' to be for property offenses overall but more likely to be for theft. Girls experienced a greater decline in their rate of property offense detention admissions than boys during the period studied.

Property offenses accounted for 20 percent of girls' admissions (n=535) and 26 percent of boys' (n=3,384). The proportion of girls' admissions for property offenses decreased 20 percent from 2002 to 2007, and their rate for every 100,000 ages 10 to 16 fell 35 percent. Boys experienced a smaller decrease in their rate of admissions for property offenses, only falling 9 percent during the period examined.

In 2007, most property offense detainments among girls were for theft (n=222 or 41 percent). Most property offense detainments among boys were for burglary (n=1,528 or 45 percent). *Table 6* shows the number and proportion of admissions to detention for property offenses by type of offense and gender for 2007.

Table 6
Property offense admissions to secure detention by type and gender, 2007

Property offense type	Girls		Boys	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Arson	24	4.5%	77	2.3%
Burglary	105	19.6%	1,528	45.2%
Criminal damage	91	17.0%	577	17.1%
Criminal trespassing	32	6.0%	188	5.6%
Motor vehicle theft	38	7.1%	341	10.1%
Other property offenses	23	4.3%	71	2.1%
Theft	222	41.5%	602	17.8%
Total	535	100%	3,384	100%

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Fifty percent of girls' theft detention admissions were for retail theft (n=112), compared to 34 percent of theft admissions for boys (n=206). Boys were more likely to be detained for theft from buildings, motor vehicles, or machines (n=98 or 16 percent) than girls (n=25 or 5 percent).

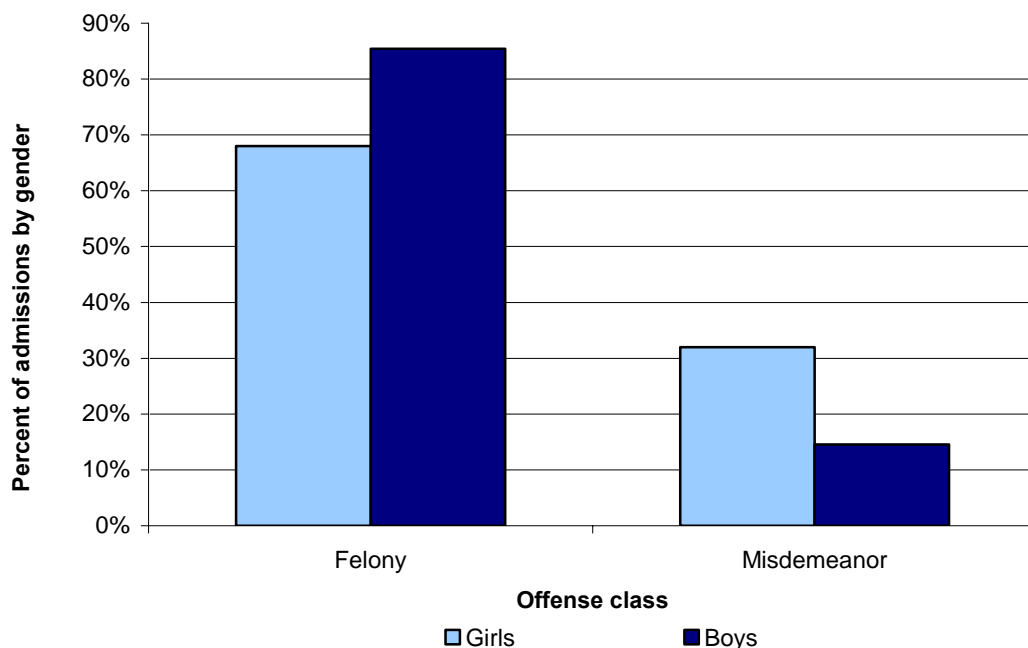
Commitments to corrections for property offenses

Girls' commitments to a youth correctional facility were more likely than boys' to be for property offenses. Of those committed for property offenses, girls' property offense commitments were more likely to be for theft and misdemeanor offenses.

In FY04, property offenses accounted for 50 percent of girls' commitments to IDOC (n=97) and 46 percent of boys' commitments (n=700). Thirty-five percent of girls' property commitments (n=34) and 16 percent of boys' property commitments (n=113) were for theft. Fifty percent of boys committed for property offenses were for burglary (n=351), compared to 24 percent for girls committed for property offenses (n=23). Girls also had a higher proportion of property commitments for criminal trespassing (13 percent) than boys (4 percent).

The proportion of property commitments for misdemeanors was higher for girls (n=31 or 32 percent) than boys (n=102 or 15 percent) in 2004. *Figure 20* depicts the proportion of IDOC property commitments by offense class and gender for FY04.

Figure 20
Proportion of IDOC property commitments by offense class and gender, FY04



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Girls' arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections were more likely than boys' to be for less serious property offenses. Girls had a higher proportion of arrests and incarcerations for misdemeanors.

Girls also had a higher proportion of their arrests, detainments, and incarcerations for criminal trespassing and theft than boys. Boys' arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections were more likely to be for motor vehicle theft, arson, and burglary.

Girls and Drug Offenses

Girls' arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections were less likely than boys to be for drug offenses.

Girls committed fewer drug offenses than boys. According to the IDHS Illinois Youth Survey, girls used cannabis less often than boys, and while their proportion of arrests for cannabis were lower, their proportion of detention admissions for cannabis offenses were higher than boys'. Girls' arrests were also more likely than boys' to be for drug paraphernalia. Still, drug offenses accounted for a small proportion of girls' overall juvenile justice system involvement (*Table 8*).

Table 7
Arrests, detention admissions, and IDOC commitments for drug offenses, 2007*

Drug offense type	Arrest		Detention		Corrections*	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Controlled substances	124 (24%)	1,865 (33%)	87 (69%)	1,065 (80%)	4 (80%)	163 (85%)
Cannabis	277 (53%)	3,276 (59%)	26 (21%)	217 (16%)	0 (0%)	24 (12%)
Drug paraphernalia	115 (22%)	417 (7%)	13 (10%)	45 (3%)	0 (0%)	4 (2%)
Other drug	8 (1%)	12 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	1 (0.5%)
Total drug	524 (100%)	5,570 (100%)	126 (100%)	1,327 (100%)	5 (100%)	192 (100%)

* Corrections data for 2007 were unavailable; FY04 was used.

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets, Juvenile Monitoring Information System, and Illinois Department of Corrections

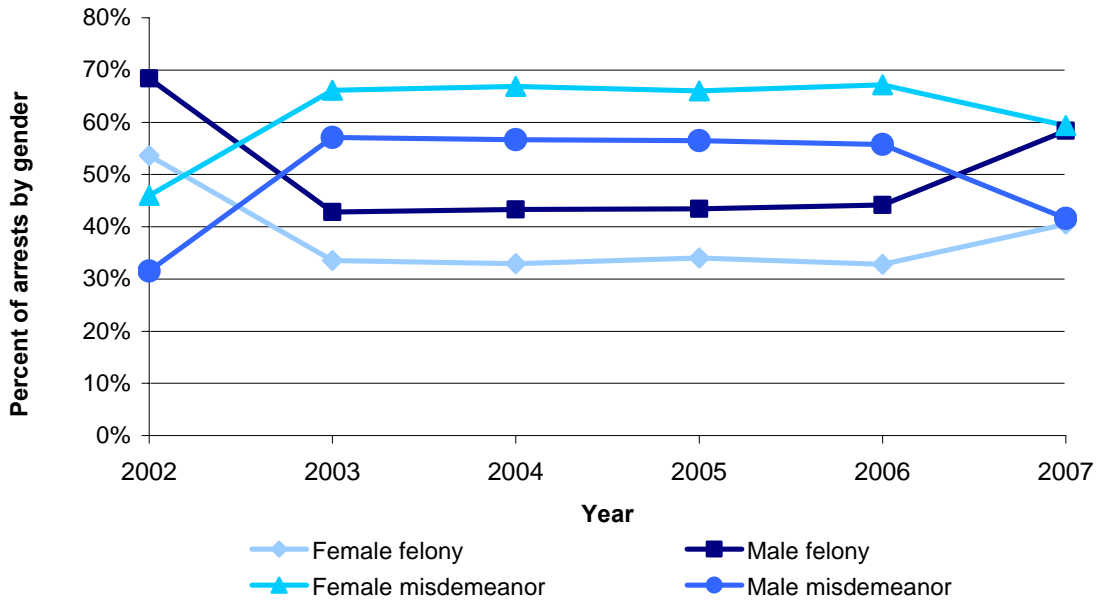
Arrests for drug offenses

Girls' arrests are less likely to be for drug offenses than boys'. Nine percent of juveniles arrested for drug offenses in 2007 were girls (n=524) and 91 percent were boys (n=5,570). Drug arrests accounted for 5 percent of all female juvenile arrests and 15 percent of all male juvenile arrests.

Reporting misdemeanor arrests for juveniles to CHRI by law enforcement is voluntary. As a result, arrest offense class disparities are a conservative estimate. Girls had a higher proportion of their drug arrests for misdemeanors than boys (*Figure 21*). In 2007, their proportion of

misdemeanors was 59 percent (n=311), compared to 42 percent for boys (n=2,317). This proportion decreased 12 percent from 2006 to 2007, while the boys' proportion decreased 25 percent.

Figure 21
Proportion of drug arrests by offense class within gender, 2002–2007



Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

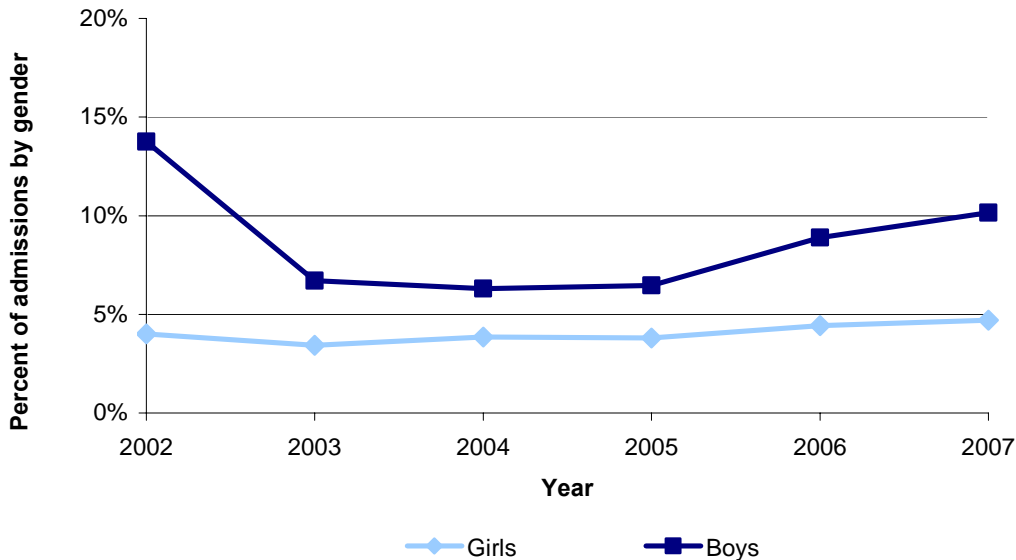
Statistical analyses, discussed later in this report, found significant differences in the proportion of misdemeanor drug arrests between boys and girls.

Detention admissions for drug offenses

Girls' admissions to detention were less likely than boys' to be for drug offenses. However, the proportion of admissions for drugs increased slightly for girls while it has decreased for boys.

Girls accounted for 9 percent of drug admissions to juvenile detention in 2007, and 5 percent of girls' detention admissions were for drugs (n=126). Girls' admissions for drug offenses increased 18 percent from 2002 to 2007. Boys' drug offense admissions decreased 26 percent during that time period, though their proportion began increasing in 2005. *Figure 22* depicts the proportion of detention admissions for drug offenses by gender from 2002 to 2007.

Figure 22
Proportion of detention admissions for drug offenses by gender, 2002–2007



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

For girls and boys, controlled substance offenses constituted the largest proportion of drug admissions. Sixty-nine percent of girls' drug offense admissions were for controlled substances (n=87) and possession of a controlled substance accounted for 68 percent of their drug offense admissions (n=86).

Comparatively, 80 percent of drug detention admissions among boys were for controlled substances (n=1,065) and possession of a controlled substance accounted for 75 percent of their total drug admissions (n=1,002).

Commitments to corrections for drug offenses

In FY04, the proportion of girls' commitments to corrections for drugs was small—only five girls were committed for drug offenses (3 percent). Boys had a higher proportion of their overall commitments to IDOC for drugs—12 percent of admissions (n=192).

Most drug offense commitments were for felony offenses. Sixty percent of girls' drug commitments (n=3) and 94 percent of boys' drug commitments were for felonies (n=181). Conversely, 40 percent of girls' drug commitments were for misdemeanors (n=2), compared to only 6 percent of boys' drug offense commitments (n=11).

Gender differences were apparent with respect to drug offenses, with few girls committed to IDOC for them. While girls had a higher proportion of their commitments for misdemeanor offenses than boys, commitment numbers for girls were too small to draw definitive conclusions.

Girls and Juvenile Justice System Noncompliance

Girls' involvement in the juvenile justice system was more likely to be for noncompliance offenses, such as contempt of court and obstructing justice.

Many youth are involved in the justice system as a result of noncompliance with the court or public officials. These individuals do not adhere to stipulations mandated of them through the courts or laws. This section explores youth arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections for noncompliance with the court and public officials.

Noncompliance with Public Officials

Juveniles can be arrested, detained, and incarcerated for not complying with individuals working in an official capacity, such as law enforcement officers. Such noncompliance can include obstruction of justice, interference with a public official, resisting or obstructing a peace officer, and fleeing, escaping, or eluding peace officers or public officials. Obstruction of justice is any action that intends to prevent or interfere with the apprehension, prosecution, or defense of any person. *Table 8* depicts arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections for boys and girls for noncompliance with public officials.

Table 8
Arrests, detention admissions, and IDOC commitments for noncompliance with public officials by gender, 2007

Noncompliance offense type	Arrest		Detention		Corrections*	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Obstructing justice	37 (18%)	78 (13%)	14 (37%)	26 (14%)	4 (67%)	7 (32%)
Resist/obstruct/disarm a police officer	161 (78%)	478 (79%)	20 (53%)	135 (71%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Escape	3 (1%)	8 (1%)	1 (3%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	3 (14%)
Fleeing or eluding a police officer	2 (1%)	43 (7%)	3 (8%)	25 (13%)	2 (33%)	12 (54%)
Other	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	205 (100%)	607 (100%)	38 (100%)	189 (100%)	6 (100%)	22 (100%)

* Corrections data for 2007 were unavailable; 2004 was used.

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets, Juvenile Monitoring Information System, and Illinois Department of Corrections.

Noncompliance with the Court

Courts may have additional requirements, expectations, and mandates of court-involved juveniles. Not complying with these requirements can lead to arrests, detainment, and incarceration for these offenses. Noncompliance with court mandates, for the purpose of this

research, included contempt of court, court order violations, and interference with the judicial process.

Contempt of court is an order issued by a judge to enforce court rules and to maintain control of the courtroom by imposing sanctions. A judge may find juveniles in contempt for a number of reasons, including disrespecting the judge or other poor behavior and failure to comply with court orders. Contempt of court is often a civil, not criminal, charge. A civil charge of contempt is one in which the juvenile defies an order of the judge, such as paying restitution, when it is in their ability to comply. A civil sanction for contempt is limited in length of time to as long as disobedience to the court’s order continues.

A judge can charge a juvenile with criminal contempt. A criminal sanction for contempt can be imposed unconditionally, so a youth can be detained or incarcerated beyond the cessation of the contempt action after a hearing affording the juvenile all the rights of a criminal defendant.

Court order violations include, but are not limited to, technical violations of probation and parole/MSR, non-payment of child support, violating an order of protection, and failure to register with local and national registries for certain sex, violent, methamphetamine, and arson offenses.

Interference with the judicial process consists of any action that directly impedes or circumvents judicial procedures. These offenses include, but are not limited to, perjury, compounding a crime, harassment of jurors or witnesses, bribery, false impersonation of a judicial or public official, and tampering with evidence. *Table 9* depicts arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections for boys and girls for noncompliance with court mandates.

Table 9
Arrests, detention admissions, and IDOC commitments for noncompliance with the court by gender, 2007*

Noncompliance offense type	Arrest		Detention		Corrections*	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Contempt of court	7 (26%)	9 (7%)	99 (31%)	422 (31%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Probation/parole violations	13 (48%)	89 (69%)	206 (65%)	866 (64%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Other court order violations	5 (18%)	19 (15%)	11 (3%)	51 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Interference with the judicial process	2 (7%)	12 (9%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	27 (100%)	129 (100%)	316 (100%)	1,343 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)

* Corrections data for FY05 through FY07 were unavailable; FY04 was used.

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets, Juvenile Monitoring Information System, and Illinois Department of Corrections.

Other types of noncompliance

An additional type of noncompliance is recommitments to IDOC for technical violations. These individuals have not necessarily committed a new crime, but have failed to comply with the conditions of their parole. *Table 10* depicts arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections for noncompliance. *Table 10* also includes technical parole violation recommitments to IDOC.

Table 10
Arrests, detention admissions, and IDOC commitments for noncompliance offenses, 2007*

Noncompliance offense type	Arrest		Detention		Corrections*	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Noncompliance with public officials	205 (88%)	607 (82%)	38 (11%)	189 (12%)	6 (5%)	22 (2%)
Noncompliance with the court	27 (12%)	129 (17%)	316 (89%)	1,343 (88%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Technical parole violations (IDOC)	—	—	—	—	102 (94%)	1,275 (98%)
Total noncompliance	232 (100%)	736 (100%)	354 (100%)	1,532 (100%)	109 (100%)	1,297 (100%)

* Corrections data for 2005 through 2007 were unavailable; FY04 was used.

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc Datasets, Juvenile Monitoring Information System, and Illinois Department of Corrections

Arrests for noncompliance

The rate of noncompliance offense arrests for girls and boys were similar. Additionally, girls' and boys' noncompliance arrests were for similar offense classes, with girls' arrests being slightly more likely than boys' to be for felony offenses.

Two percent of all girls' arrests (n=232), and 2 percent of all boys' arrests (n=736) in 2007 were for noncompliance with the court or public officials.

The most common noncompliance arrest was for resisting or obstructing a peace officer [720 *ILCS 5/31-1*]. Resisting or obstructing a police officer is a misdemeanor when a person knowingly resists or obstructs the performances of a peace officer or correctional employee within his or her official capacity. Resisting or obstructing a peace officer is a felony when the aforementioned action was the proximate cause of an injury to the officer.

In 2007, 71 percent of girls' noncompliance arrests (n=150) and 76 percent of boys' noncompliance arrests (n=515) were for misdemeanors. Additionally, 29 percent of girls' (n=60) and 24 percent of boys' (n=163) arrests for noncompliance were for felonies.

Between 2002 and 2007, the felony proportion of noncompliance arrests decreased 35 percent for girls and 31 percent for boys. However, in both 2002 and 2007, the girls' proportion of felony noncompliance arrests was higher. Statistical analyses, discussed later in this report, did not find significant differences between misdemeanor noncompliance arrests between boys and girls.

Table 11 shows the proportions of offense class groups for noncompliance arrest for girls and boys in 2002 and 2007. Reporting misdemeanor arrests for juveniles to CHRI by law enforcement is voluntary. As a result, arrest offense class disparities are a conservative estimate.

Table 11
Proportion of offense classes for noncompliance arrests by gender, 2002–2007

Offense class	Girls		Boys	
	2002 proportion	2007 proportion	2002 proportion	2007 proportion
Felony	43.9%	28.6%	35.0%	24.0%
Misdemeanor	56.1%	71.4%	65.0%	76.0%

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc Datasets

Arrests for noncompliance with public officials

In 2007, 78 percent of arrests of girls for noncompliance with public officials were for resisting, obstructing, or disarming a police officer (n=161), and 18 percent were for obstructing justice (n=37). Boys had similar proportions but their arrests were more likely to be for fleeing or eluding a police officer (n=43 or 7 percent) than girls (n=2 or 1 percent).

Arrests for noncompliance with the court

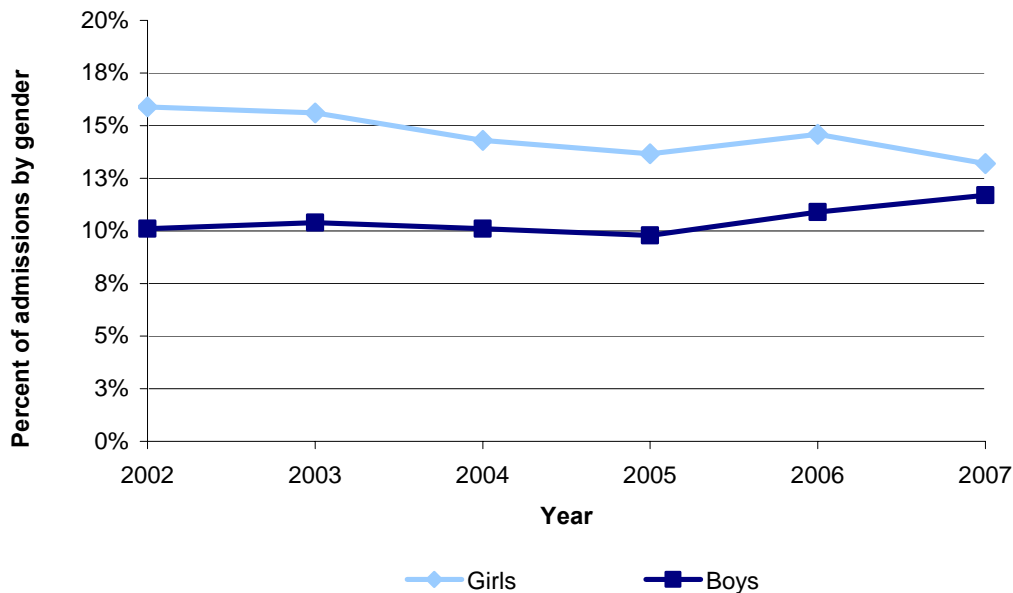
In 2007, probation and parole violations accounted for the highest proportion of juvenile justice system involvement for court noncompliance among both boys and girls. These violations could include, but are not limited to, failing mandatory drug testing, not completing mandated treatment or services, or failing to pay restitution or court fines. Forty-eight percent of girls' court noncompliance arrests were for probation or parole/MSR violations (n=13), compared to 69 percent for boys (n=89).

Detention admissions for noncompliance

In 2007, girls and boys were admitted to detention for noncompliance with the court and public officials at a similar rate. During the period examined, girls experienced a larger decline in noncompliance admissions than boys.

Thirteen percent of girls' admissions (n=354) and 12 percent of boys' admissions (n=1,529) to detention in 2007 were for noncompliance. *Figure 23* depicts the proportions of admissions to detention for noncompliance from 2002 to 2007.

Figure 23
Proportion of detention admissions for noncompliance offenses by gender, 2002–2007



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Detention admissions for noncompliance with public officials

Fifty-three percent of girls' detention admissions for noncompliance with public officials were for resisting, obstructing, or disarming a police officer (n=20), and 37 percent were for obstructing justice (n=14). Boys' admissions to detention were more likely to be for eluding or fleeing a police officer (n=25 or 13 percent) than girls' (n=3 or 8 percent).

Detention admissions for noncompliance with the court

Girls' and boys' admissions to detention for noncompliance with the court were at a similar rate. Twelve percent of girls' (n=316) and 10 percent of boys' (n=1,343) detention admissions were for noncompliance with the court.

Corrections admissions for noncompliance

New sentence commitments to corrections for noncompliance with the court and public officials were minimal. Girls' commitments to corrections were two times more likely to be for noncompliance offenses than boys'. In 2004, seven girls were committed to corrections for noncompliance (4 percent). While 22 boys were committed to corrections for noncompliance that year, these commitments only comprised 1 percent of their overall commitments. However, commitment numbers for girls were too small to draw definitive conclusions.

Commitments to corrections noncompliance with public officials

Girls' commitments to corrections (n=4 or 67 percent) were more likely than boys' (n=7 or 32 percent) to be for obstructing justice. Boys' commitments to corrections were more likely to be for fleeing or eluding a police officer (n=12 or 54 percent) than girls' (n=2 or 33 percent).

Commitments to corrections for noncompliance with the court

Only one girl was committed to corrections for noncompliance with the court. In 2004, the most recent year data are available, no boys were committed to corrections for noncompliance with the court.

Technical Violation Recommitments to Corrections

Technical violation commitments are recommitments to IDOC for violations of the conditions of a youth's parole or mandatory supervised release (MSR). These violations include, but are not limited to, failing mandatory drug testing, not completing mandated treatment or services, and failure to attend school. If IDOC's Prisoner Review Board determines that the youth violated the terms of their parole or MSR, they can be returned to a correctional facility for additional time or to complete the remainder of their initial sentence. These individuals are not considered new offenders, as they have not committed a new offense.

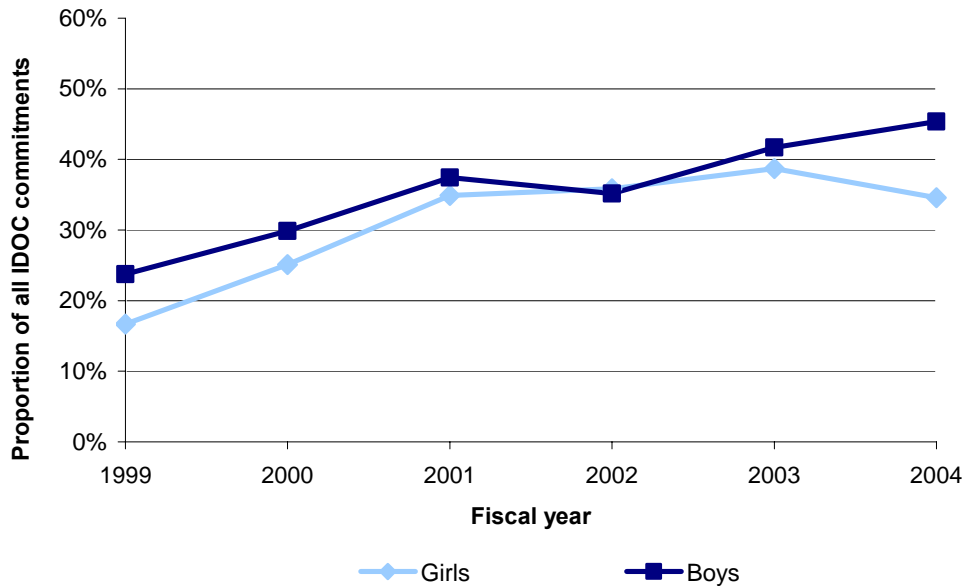
In 2004, 1,377 juveniles were re-committed to corrections for technical violations. Girls accounted for 7 percent of technical violation commitments (n=102) and boys for 93 percent (n=1,275).

In 2004, technical violation recommitments accounted for 44 percent of all juvenile IDOC admissions (for both new sentences and technical violations). For girls, technical violation recommitments (n=102) accounted for 35 percent of their admissions. Boys' technical violation admissions (n=1,275) accounted for 45 percent of their admissions to corrections.

Girls have experienced a greater increase in rates of commitment for technical violations during the period examined, more than doubling between 1999 and 2004. Boys' proportion of technical violation commitments increased 91 percent during that same time period.

Figure 24 shows the proportion of admissions for technical violation recommitments from fiscal year 1999 to 2004.

Figure 24
Technical violation recommitment proportion of all commitments to IDOC by gender, FY99–FY04



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Girls and Juvenile-Specific Offenses

Girls' arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections were more likely than boys' to be for running away and requiring authoritative intervention.

Status offenses are offenses that are illegal due to the age of the offender and would not be criminal if committed by an adult. Curfew violations, truancy, and running away are examples of status offenses. Research has shown that girls have more involvement with the juvenile justice system for status offenses, particularly running away and incorrigibility.¹⁸

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires that states deinstitutionalize status offenders. Therefore, each juvenile detained or incarcerated for a status offense not in violation of a court order is in violation of the Act.

Table 12 shows the number and proportion of boys and girls arrested, detained, and incarcerated for status offenses by type in 2007.

¹⁸ Hoyt, Stephanie, and Scherer, David G., "Female Juvenile Delinquency: Misunderstood by the Juvenile Justice System, Neglected by Social Science," *Law and Human Behavior* (February 1998) 22(1): 84.

Table 12
Arrests, detention admissions, and IDOC commitments for status offenses by gender, 2007*

Status offense type	Arrest		Detention		Corrections*	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Curfew	81 (17%)	195 (25%)	3 (7%)	4 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Possession or consumption of liquor by minor	296 (63%)	503 (64%)	21 (47%)	18 (46%)	2 (100%)	4 (100%)
Runaway	14 (3%)	10 (1%)	14 (31%)	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total status	470 (100%)	783 (100%)	45 (100%)	39 (100%)	2 (100%)	4 (100%)

* Corrections data for 2005 through 2007 were unavailable; 2004 was used.

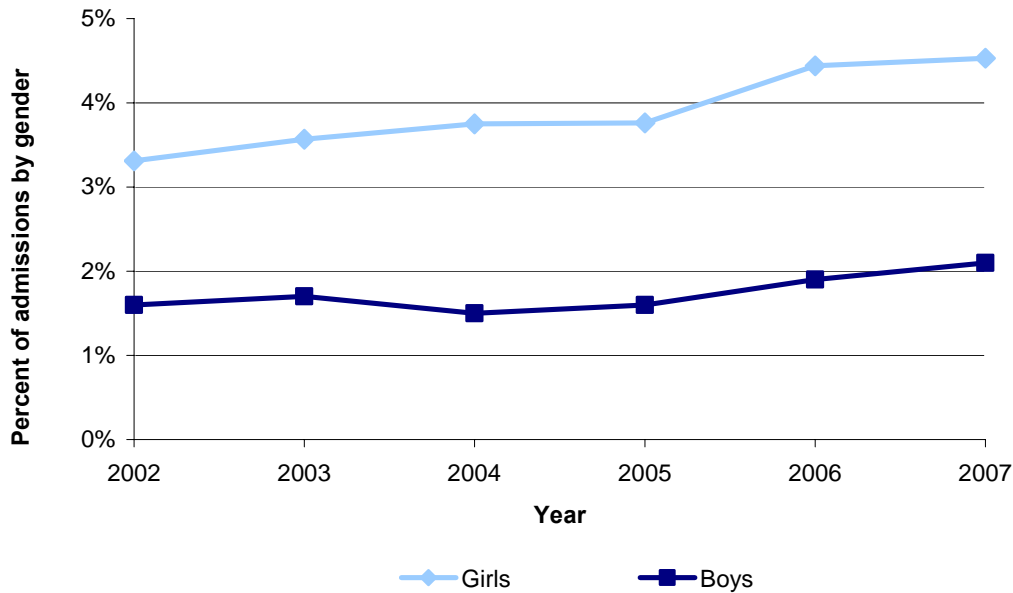
Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets, Juvenile Monitoring Information System, and Illinois Department of Corrections

Arrests for status offenses

Girls' arrests were more likely to be for status offenses than boys, particularly for running away and requiring authoritative intervention. However, status offenses are all misdemeanors or local ordinance violations, and these types of offenses are not required to be reported to CHRI. As a result, the number of juveniles arrested for status offenses are likely underreported.

Based on, therefore, limited data, girls had a higher proportion of their arrests for status offenses than boys, at 5 percent (n=478) and 2 percent (n=799), respectively. *Figure 25* shows the proportion of arrests for status offenses for boys and girls from 2002 to 2007.

Figure 25
Proportion of arrests for status offenses by gender, 2002–2007



Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

Sixty-three percent of girls' status arrests (n=296) and 64 percent of boys' status arrests (n=503) were for possession of liquor by a minor. Girls had a higher proportion of their status arrests for running away (n=14, or 3 percent) than boys (n=10, or 1 percent). Girls' arrests were also more likely to be as minors requiring authoritative intervention (n=77, or 16 percent) than boys' (n=61, or 8 percent). *Table 13* depicts status offense arrests for boys and girls in 2007. In the years examined, all status offense classes were misdemeanor, petty, or unclassified.

Table 13
Status offense arrests by type and gender, 2007

Status offense type	Girls		Boys	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Curfew	81	17.2%	195	24.9%
Habitual juvenile offender	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Minor requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI)	77	16.4%	61	7.8%
Possession of liquor by a minor	296	63.0%	503	64.2%
Runaway	14	3.0%	10	1.3%
Truant in need of supervision	2	0.4%	11	1.4%
Zero tolerance*	0	0.0%	2	0.3%
Total	470	100%	783	100%

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

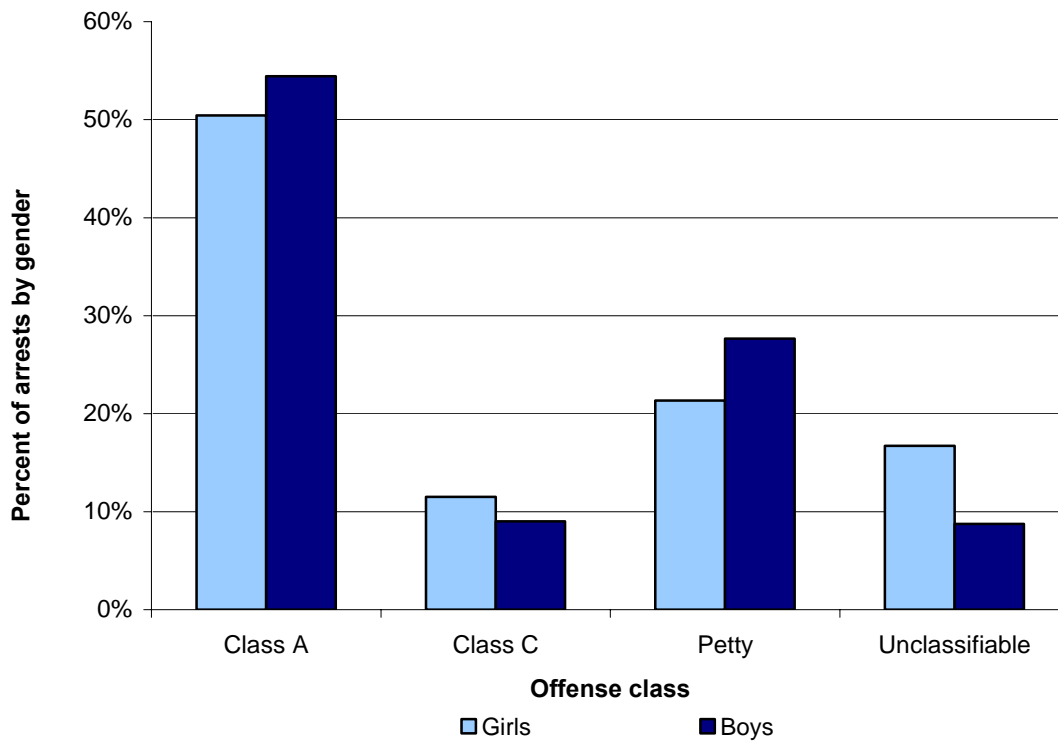
* Zero tolerance refers to a minor having a blood-alcohol content (b.a.c.) level above 0. However, if a juvenile has a b.a.c. above the legal limit, they will be charged with a DUI. Zero tolerance refers only to those with a b.a.c. below the legal limit.

A minor requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI) is a youth under 18 years of age that is absent from their home without consent of a guardian, or is beyond the control of a guardian. Ninety-two percent of unclassifiable status offenses were minors requiring authoritative intervention. In 2007, girls' arrests (n=77) were more likely than boys' (n=61) to be for being a minor requiring authoritative intervention.

Of those misdemeanor and ordinance arrests that were reported to the CHRI system, girls' arrests were more often for less serious misdemeanor classes. Class A misdemeanors, the most serious misdemeanor class, accounted for 50 percent of girls' (n=240) and 54 percent of boys' (n=433) status offense arrests. Eleven percent of girls' (n=55) and 9 percent of boys' (n=72) status offense arrests were class C misdemeanors.

However, a lower proportion of girls' arrests were for petty offenses (n=102, or 21 percent) than boys (n=221, or 28 percent). *Figure 26* depicts the proportion of status offense arrests by offense class and gender for 2007.

Figure 26
Proportion of status offense arrests by offense class and gender, 2007

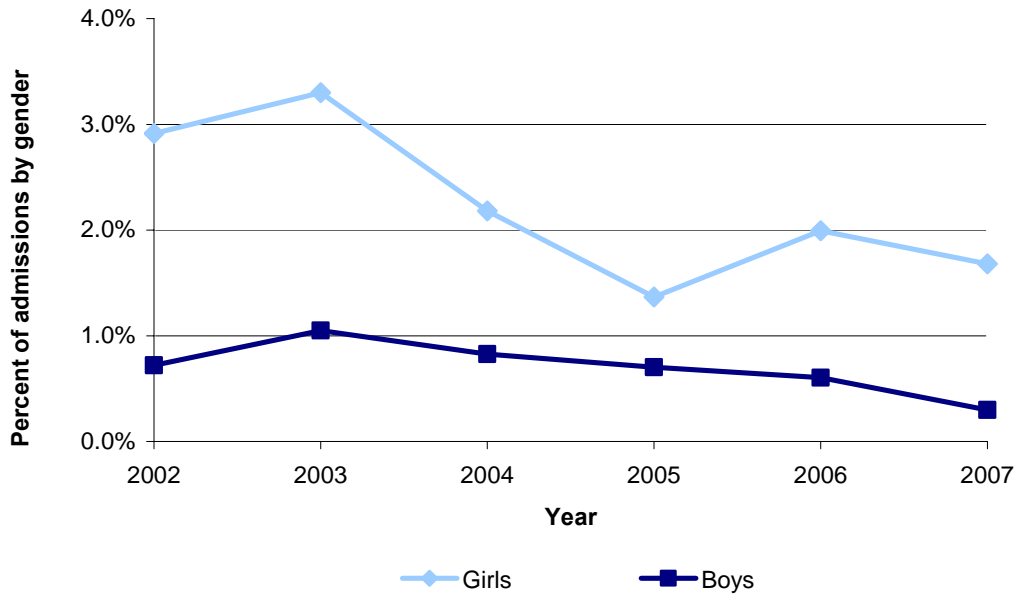


Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

Detention admissions for status offenses

Girls' detention admissions were somewhat more likely to be for status offenses than boys. In 2007, 2 percent of girls' detention admissions were for status offenses (n=45), compared to only 0.3 percent of boys (n=39). *Figure 27* shows the proportion of girls' and boys' detention admissions for status offenses from 2002 to 2007.

Figure 27
Proportion of detention admissions for status offenses by gender, 2002–2007



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Girls' rates of detention admissions for status offenses decreased similarly to the decrease for boys during the period examined. Girls' rates decreased 56 percent, from 16 admissions for every 100,000 girls age 10 to 16 in 2002 to seven in 2007. The boys' rates decreased 60 percent, from 15 in 2002 to six in 2007.

Alcohol-related status offenses, such as possession and consumption of alcohol, were the most common status offense leading to detention admission. In 2007, 47 percent of girls' (n=21) and 46 percent of boys' (n=18) admissions to detention for status offenses were alcohol-related.

In 2007, 31 percent of girls' status offense admissions to detention were for running away from home (n=14), compared to only 8 percent of boys' (n=3). Sixteen percent of girls' (n=7) status offense admissions were for truancy, compared to 36 percent of boys' (n=14). *Table 14* shows the number and proportion of status offense detention admissions by type and gender in 2007.

Table 14
Status offense detention admissions, 2007

Status offense type	Girls		Boys	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Alcohol (possession & consumption)	21	46.7%	18	46.2%
Curfew	3	6.7%	4	10.3%
Runaway	14	31.1%	3	7.7%
Truancy	7	15.6%	14	35.9%
Total	45	100%	39	100%

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Corrections admissions for status offenses

Due to specifications of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, it is unlikely that a juvenile would be placed in a correctional facility solely for a status offense. Youth committed for a new sentence to an IDOC facility for a status offense likely have a prior criminal history or other aggravating circumstances. As previously noted, youth may be recommitted to a juvenile correctional facility for a status offense if the offense is a violation of the youth's parole or mandatory supervised release.

However, between FY99 and FY04, six girls and 24 boys were sentenced for new offenses to IDOC for possession of liquor by a minor (*Table 15*).

Table 15
IDOC commitments for possession of liquor by a minor by gender, FY99–FY04

Year	Girls		Boys	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
1999	0	0%	4	0.2%
2000	0	0%	0	0%
2001	0	0%	0	0%
2002	2	1.0%	4	0.3%
2003	2	1.0%	8	0.5%
2004	2	1.1%	8	0.5%
Total	6	—	24	—

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Girls and Other Offenses

A higher proportion of girls' arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections were for disorderly conduct and mob action than boys'.

While boys have higher rates of offending across all offense categories, girls had greater involvement in the juvenile justice system for offenses designated as “other” which include, but are not limited to, disorderly conduct, traffic offenses (such as driving on a suspended license, reckless driving, or driving under the influence), gambling, issuance of a warrant, and cruelty to animals.

Arrests

Other offenses accounted for 22 percent of girls' arrests (n=2,327), and 19 percent of boys' arrests (n=7,273) in 2007. Among other offenses, girls' arrests were included disorderly conduct (n=540, or 23 percent), mob action (n=201, or 9 percent), and local ordinance violations (n=1,051, or 45 percent). Literature shows that department arrests, such as disorderly conduct, have increased over the years as a result of “zero tolerance” policies. These policies now funnel minor fights and disturbances into the juvenile justice system as opposed to resolving them without law enforcement as in the past.¹⁹

Admissions to detention

Girls' admissions to detention less often involved other offenses than boys—13 percent (n=346), compared to 16 percent for boys (n=2,080) in 2007. However, girls' admissions to detention more often were for disorderly conduct or mob action than boys'.

Commitments to corrections

In FY04, three girls and zero boys were committed to corrections for disorderly conduct. Two of the girls were committed for felonies (67 percent) and one girl was committed for a misdemeanor (33 percent).

¹⁹ Shelden, Randall G., “Girls and Juvenile Justice Reform: Thinking out of the Box,” keynote speech presented to Girls, Community, and Justice Conference, Massachusetts, April 25, 2008. Retrieved December 29, 2008, on the Word Wide Web: <http://www.sheldensays.com/Res-eighteen.htm>.

Disproportionate Representation of Girls in the Juvenile Justice System

While Illinois girls were underrepresented at all stages in the juvenile justice system, their arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections were statistically more likely to be for less serious offenses.

Illinois girls were underrepresented in the juvenile justice system, which coincides with national trends. Based on their proportion of the population, girls were, on average, 80 percent less likely than their male counterparts to be involved with the juvenile justice system. Most studies²⁰ have shown that girls’ offending patterns are much different from their male counterparts in terms of severity, duration, frequency of offending, and type of offending.²¹

Relative Rate Ratios of Girls’ Disproportionality

In order to assess male and female proportionalities at each stage of the juvenile justice system (independent of one another), relative rate ratios (RRRs) were calculated. These ratios compare the rate of juvenile female offenders to juvenile male offenders. An RRR of 1 indicates equal representation at that justice stage. An RRR below 1 indicates an under-representation of girls. Rates used in RRR calculations were calculated per 1,000 girls/boys ages 10 to 16 in the population for arrest and detention, and ages 13 to 16 for corrections. Data available does not allow for an individual to be linked across the different stages. Therefore, the RRRs for each stage must be interpreted independent of the other stages.

At each stage of the juvenile justice system, girls were underrepresented, as shown in *Table 16*.

Table 16
Relative rate ratios for arrests, admissions to detention and commitments to IDOC by gender, 2007*

Juvenile justice stage	Girls			Boys		
	Total	Rate	RRR	Total	Rate	RRR
Arrest	10,548	17.22	0.295	37,472	58.37	—
Detention	2,677	4.37	0.215	13,069	20.36	—
Corrections*	193	0.54	0.132	1,535	4.07	—

Source: Authority’s CHRI Ad Hoc datasets, Juvenile Monitoring Information System, Illinois Department of Corrections.

* Corrections data for FY05 through FY07 were unavailable; 2004 was used.

In 2007, girls were 70 percent less likely to be arrested and 79 percent less likely to be detained than their male counterparts. In 2004, the last year for which IDOC data were available, girls were 87 percent less likely to be incarcerated.

²⁰ Acoca, “Investing in Girls: A 21st Century Strategy,” 5.

²¹ Landsheer, Olud, and van Dijkum “Male and Female Development of Delinquency During Adolescence and Early Adulthood: A Differential Autoregressive Model of Delinquency Using an Overlapping Cohort Design,” 96.

Girls and Disproportionality in Offense Categories

To examine disproportionality within the different stages of the juvenile justice system, proportionality ratios (PRs) were calculated. This calculation takes the ratio of the proportion of arrests, detainments, or incarcerations for a specific offense category for each gender. To obtain further explanation of these calculations, please see *Appendix C*. Similar to the relative rate ratio, a PR of 1 indicates equal proportional representation. A PR below 1 indicates an under-representation of girls. As with the RRR, available data do not allow for an individual to be linked across different stages and the PR for each stage must be interpreted independent of the other stages.

Coinciding with prior research, Illinois girls' juvenile justice system involvement was more likely than boys' to be for status offenses. The proportion of status offense arrests for girls was twice as high as boys'. However, because many status offense arrests are not reported to the CHRI system, it is difficult to gauge gender discrepancies at arrest. The proportion of girls' admissions to detention for status offenses was almost five times higher than boys', and their proportion of commitments to corrections were almost twice as high as boys'. However, because the number of juveniles incarcerated for status offenses was minimal, it is hard to draw definitive conclusions as to whether there was a true gender disparity in commitments to corrections for status offenses.

Also in accordance with national trends, girls' juvenile justice system involvement was more likely than boys' to be for person offenses. In 2007, the proportion of girls' arrests for person offenses were 26 percent higher than boys', their proportion of admissions to detention were 63 percent higher, and their proportion of commitments to corrections were 42 percent higher for person offenses than boys'.

Girls' juvenile justice system involvement was more likely than boys' to be for offenses categorized as "other," such as disorderly conduct. The proportion of girls' arrests was 14 percent higher and their commitments to corrections were 139 percent higher than boys' for "other" offenses. However, the proportion of girls' admissions to detention was 19 percent lower than boys'.

Girls' involvement in the juvenile justice system was less likely to be for drug offenses than boys. Girls' arrests were 67 percent less likely, their detention admissions were 54 percent less likely, and their commitments to corrections were 79 percent less likely than boys' to be incarcerated for drug offenses. Moreover, girls were less likely to be involved in the juvenile justice system for sex or weapons offenses. However, the number of juveniles arrested, detained, and incarcerated for sex or weapons offenses were too low to determine true gender disparities.

Table 17 depicts the proportion ratios of arrests, detainments, and incarcerations for girls by offense category for 2007.

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Table 17
Girls' proportion ratios for arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to IDOC by offense category, 2007*

Offense category	Proportion ratios		
	Arrest	Detention	Corrections*
Person	1.26	1.63	1.42
Sex	0.18	0.09	0.00
Weapons	0.46	0.21	0.30
Property	0.99	0.77	1.10
Drugs	0.33	0.46	0.21
Noncompliance	1.12	1.13	2.89
Status	2.13	5.63	1.99
Other	1.14	0.81	2.39

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets, Juvenile Monitoring Information System, Illinois Department of Corrections.

* Corrections data for FY05 through FY07 were unavailable; FY04 was used.

Disproportionality of Girls' Involvement in Less Serious Offenses

To examine disproportionality in the seriousness of the offenses, proportionality ratios (PRs) were calculated. This calculation takes the ratio of the proportion of arrests, detentions, or incarcerations for a specific offense class for each gender. To obtain further explanation of these calculations, please see *Appendix C*. Similar to the relative rate ratio, a PR of 1 indicates equal proportional representation. A PR below 1 indicates an under-representation of girls. As with the RRR, available data do not allow for an individual to be linked across different stages and the PR for each stage must be interpreted independent of the other stages. Reporting misdemeanor arrests for juveniles to CHRI by law enforcement is voluntary. As a result, arrest offense class disparities are a conservative estimate.

As previously noted, the proportion of girls' juvenile justice system involvement in Illinois was higher for misdemeanors and less serious offenses than their male counterparts. Overall, girls' arrests were 22 percent more likely to be for misdemeanors and 42 percent less likely to be for felonies than boys'. The girls' proportion of arrests was 13 percent more likely to be for unknown or unclassified offenses and 26 percent more likely to be for a petty offense. *Table 18* depicts the girls' proportion ratios for arrests by gender and offense class for 2007.

Table 18
Girls' proportion ratios for arrests by offense class and gender, 2007

Offense class	Girls			Boys		
	Total	Proportion	PR	Total	Proportion	PR
Misdemeanor	6,978	0.662	1.22	20,400	0.544	—
Felony	1,964	0.186	0.58	12,052	0.322	—
Unknown/ Unclassified	1,506	0.143	1.13	4,738	0.126	—
Petty	100	0.009	1.26	282	0.007	—
Total	10,548	1.00	—	37,472	1.00	—

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

In 2004, girls' commitments to corrections were 166 percent more likely to be for a misdemeanor offense than boys' and 28 percent less likely to be for a felony. *Table 19* shows the girls' proportion ratios for commitments to IDOC by gender and offense class for 2004.

Table 19
Girls' proportion ratios for commitments to IDOC by offense class and gender, FY04

Offense class	Girls			Boys		
	Total	Proportion	PR	Total	Proportion	PR
Misdemeanor	73	0.378	2.66	218	0.142	—
Felony	120	0.622	0.72	1,317	0.857	—
Unknown/ Unclassified	0	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	—
Petty	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	193	1.00	—	1,536	1.00	—

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Offense Categories and Classes

To examine disproportionality in the intersection of offense seriousness and offense type, proportionality ratios were calculated (PRs). This calculation takes the ratio of the proportion of arrests, detainments, or incarcerations for a specific offense class within each offense category for each gender. To obtain further explanation of these calculations, please see *Appendix C*. Similar to the relative rate ratio, a PR of 1 indicates equal proportional representation. A PR below 1 indicates an under-representation of girls. As with the RRR, available data do not allow for an individual to be linked across different stages and the PR for each stage must be interpreted independent of the other stages. Reporting misdemeanor arrests for juveniles to CHRI

by law enforcement is voluntary. As a result, arrest offense class disparities are a conservative estimate.

The girls' proportion of arrests and commitments to corrections for misdemeanor offenses was higher for all offense categories except noncompliance offenses.

Girls' arrests and commitments to corrections were more likely to be for misdemeanor property offenses than boys. In 2007, girls' arrests were 22 percent more likely to be for misdemeanor property offenses and in FY04, girls' commitments to corrections were almost 119 percent more likely to be for misdemeanor property offenses than boys.

Girls' arrests and commitments to corrections were also more likely to be for misdemeanor person offenses. In 2007, girls' arrests were 16 percent more likely to be for misdemeanor person offenses and in FY04, their commitments to corrections were 136 percent more likely to be for misdemeanor person offenses than boys'.

Girls' arrests were 17 percent more likely than boys' to be for felony noncompliance offenses, although their commitments to corrections were 17 percent less likely to be for felony noncompliance offenses. However, girls' commitments to corrections were 15 percent more likely to be for misdemeanor noncompliance offenses.

Table 20 shows the summary of the proportionality ratios for girls by offense category and class for arrests and commitments to corrections. For additional tables on these calculations, please see Appendix D. It is important to note that arrest and commitment PRs must be interpreted independent of one another.

Table 20
Summary of girls' proportion ratios for arrests and IDOC commitments by offense class and category, 2007*

Offense category	Arrest proportion ratios (PR)			Corrections proportion ratios (PR)		
	Misdemeanor	Felony	Other/ Unknown	Misdemeanor	Felony	Other/ Unknown
Person	1.16	0.65	—	2.36	0.72	—
Sex	2.86	0.18	—	—	—	—
Weapons	1.67	0.56	—	10.70**	0.52	—
Property	1.22	0.66	0.20	2.19	0.80	—
Drugs	1.43	0.69	5.31	6.98**	0.64	—
Noncompliance	0.92	1.17	1.20	1.15	0.83	—
Status	0.97	—	1.05	1.00	—	—
Other	1.87	1.15	0.95	3.33**	0.74	—

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets, Illinois Department of Corrections

* Corrections data for 2005 through 2007 were unavailable; 2004 was used

** As the number of girls committed to IDOC for drug, weapons, or "other" offenses in FY04 was small, this ratio may be inflated.

Statistical Tests of Differences in Proportions between Girls and Boys

While our data show that girls' arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections are more often for less serious offenses than boys, statistical analyses were used to determine if these differences were meaningful. With such large sample sizes, Chi-square analyses showed significant associations between gender and class, but subsequent phi and phi-square analyses showed these associations to be substantively weak. A test of the difference in proportions was used to determine if the proportion of girls' arrests or commitments to corrections for misdemeanor offenses was significantly higher than the proportion of boys' arrests or commitments to corrections for misdemeanor offenses.

Test of Difference in Arrest Proportions for Misdemeanors

The proportion of misdemeanor arrests for girls was significantly higher for all offense categories, except noncompliance. *Table 21* provides the results of Z-test of proportions analyses for misdemeanor arrests in 2007. There was no significant difference between the proportion of girls' Class C status offense arrests and boys'.

Table 21
Results of Z-Test for difference in proportions of misdemeanor arrests by offense category, 2007

Offense category	Female proportion	Male proportion	Z-score	Confidence level (α)	P-value	Significant
Person	80.1%	69.2%	12.29	99%	p<.01	Yes
Sex	87.5%	30.6%	4.71	99%	p<.01	Yes
Weapons	66.0%	39.6%	5.10	99%	p<.01	Yes
Property	75.1%	61.7%	14.01	99%	p<.01	Yes
Drug	59.4%	41.6%	7.85	99%	p<.01	Yes
Noncompliance	64.7%	70.0%	-1.52	99%	p>.05	No
Status*	11.7%	9.2%	1.42	99%	p>.05	No
Other	60.3%	32.2%	24.19	99%	p<.01	Yes
All arrests	71.8%	54.4%	32.00	99%	p<.01	Yes

* Status offense proportions compared proportion of Class C misdemeanors.
Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

Reporting misdemeanor arrests for juveniles to CHRI by law enforcement is voluntary. As a result, arrest offense class disparities are a conservative estimate.

Test of Difference in Proportion for Commitments to Corrections

Girls’ commitments to corrections were significantly more likely to be for misdemeanor offenses than boys’. This was found for all offense categories, except status, noncompliance, sex, and “other” offenses. While few youth are committed to IDOC for status offenses, all of those commitments were for class A misdemeanors, therefore no statistically significant difference between boys and girls exists. Similarly, none of the girls’ commitments to corrections was for sex offenses. *Table 22* depicts the results of Z-test of proportions analyses for misdemeanor IDOC commitments by offense category in FY04.

**Table 22
Results of Z-Test for difference in proportions of misdemeanor commitments to IDOC by offense category, FY04**

Offense category	Female proportion	Male proportion	Z-score	Confidence level (α)	P-value	Significant
Person	40.5%	17.1%	4.58	99%	p<.01	Yes
Sex	0.0%	9.6%	—	—	—	—
Weapons	50.0%	4.67%	3.67	99%	p<.01	Yes
Property	32.0%	14.6%	3.27	99%	p<.01	Yes
Drug	40.0%	5.7%	3.06	99%	p<.01	Yes
Noncompliance	62.5%	54.5%	0.39	99%	p>.05	No
Status*	100.0%	100.0%	0.00	99%	p>.50	No
Other	33.3%	10.0%	0.98	99%	p>.05	No
All commitments	37.8%	14.2%	8.26	99%	p<.01	Yes

* All status offense commitments are for class A misdemeanors.
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Girls’ involvement in the Illinois juvenile justice system was statistically more likely to be for a misdemeanor or less serious offense.

ADDITIONAL TABLES

The full tables for the proportion ratios for the three possible offense classes within each offense category as summarized in *Table 20* in the report are provided in the tables below for arrests and commitments to IDOC.

Table 29
Arrests by year, offense category, offense class, and gender, 2002–2007

Offense category	Girls				Boys			
	Misde-meanor	Felony	Other	Total	Misde-meanor	Felony	Other	Total
2007								
Person	2,783	693	0	3,476	6,799	3,030	1	9,830
Sex	14	2	0	16	98	222	0	320
Weapons	68	35	0	103	313	477	0	790
Property	2,552	844	4	3,400	7,511	4,588	71	12,170
Drug	311	212	1	524	2,317	3,251	2	5,570
Noncompliance	150	60	22	232	515	163	58	736
Status	295	0	175	470	505	0	278	783
Other	805	118	1,404	2,327	2,342	321	4,610	7,273
Total	6,978	1,964	1,606	10,548	20,400	12,052	5,020	37,472
2006								
Person	2,846	686	1	3,533	6,878	3,175	0	10,053
Sex	5	10	0	15	101	256	0	357
Weapons	81	26	0	107	317	514	0	831
Property	2,499	757	11	3,267	7,753	4,965	64	12,782
Drug	381	186	0	567	3,428	2,715	5	6,148
Noncompliance	143	74	15	232	426	161	47	634
Status	284	0	166	450	535	0	190	725
Other	787	116	1,185	2,088	2,304	306	4,405	7,015
Total	7,026	1,855	1,378	10,259	21,742	12,092	4,711	38,545
2005								
Person	3,223	714	1	3,938	7,588	3,109	0	10,697
Sex	12	6	0	18	118	291	0	409
Weapons	69	43	0	112	337	530	0	867
Property	2,659	752	9	3,420	8,288	4,881	72	13,241
Drug	394	203	0	597	3,687	2,833	8	6,528
Noncompliance	145	67	26	238	393	166	79	638
Status	227	0	159	386	431	0	185	616
Other	738	107	716	1,561	2,453	432	3,735	6,620
Total	7,467	1,892	911	10,270	23,295	12,242	4,079	39,616

Table 29 continued
Arrests by year, offense category, offense class, and gender, 2002–2007

Offense category	Girls				Boys			
	Misde-meanor	Felony	Other	Total	Misde-meanor	Felony	Other	Total
2004								
Person	3,221	654	0	3,875	7,205	2,628	0	9,833
Sex	18	6	0	24	113	294	0	407
Weapons	102	41	0	143	337	418	0	755
Property	2,760	760	16	3,536	7,720	4,468	61	12,249
Drug	386	190	1	577	3,355	2,564	3	5,922
Noncompliance	89	54	30	173	345	164	76	585
Status	252	0	127	379	398	0	153	551
Other	593	113	706	1,412	2,180	395	2,834	5,409
Total	7,421	1,818	880	10,119	21,653	10,931	3,127	35,711
2003								
Person	3,015	626	0	3,641	6,686	2,637	0	9,323
Sex	9	9	0	18	115	277	1	393
Weapons	97	31	0	128	340	419	0	759
Property	2,871	771	7	3,649	8,082	5,142	87	13,311
Drug	357	181	2	540	3,282	2,461	7	5,750
Noncompliance	117	62	61	240	377	183	198	758
Status	202	0	141	343	423	0	192	615
Other	456	119	476	1,051	1,801	429	2,173	4,403
Total	7,124	1,799	687	9,610	21,106	11,548	2,658	35,312
2002								
Person	3,021	606	0	3,627	6,611	2,619	0	9,230
Sex	8	12	0	20	139	314	0	453
Weapons	63	46	0	109	353	361	0	714
Property	3,098	734	8	3,840	8,781	5,384	110	14,275
Drug	236	275	2	513	1,859	4,036	6	5,901
Noncompliance	81	68	57	206	284	167	116	567
Status	210	0	111	321	437	0	125	562
Other	330	115	608	1,053	1,518	361	1,921	3,800
Total	7,047	1,856	786	9,689	19,982	13,242	2,278	35,502

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

Table 30
Detention admissions by year, offense category, and gender, 2002–2007

Offense category	Calendar year					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Girls						
Person	1,302	905	890	936	1,071	1,236
Sex	19	12	9	9	12	6
Weapons	38	21	18	11	27	29
Property	845	656	554	549	537	535
Drug	135	81	82	81	109	126
Noncompliance	547	482	431	400	424	354
Status	98	78	47	29	49	45
Other*	380	128	125	106	228	346
Total	3,364	2,363	2,156	2,121	2,457	2,677
Boys						
Person	3,687	2,396	2,337	2,284	3,192	3,706
Sex	395	260	262	279	293	321
Weapons	800	257	225	257	544	683
Property	3,775	2,736	2,546	2,611	3,239	3,384
Drug	1,870	537	474	497	986	1,327
Noncompliance	1,476	1,384	1,376	1,370	1,544	1,530
Status	98	84	63	54	67	39
Other*	1,486	353	352	335	1,221	2,080
Total	13,587	8,007	7,635	7,687	11,086	13,070

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

* Other includes cases where offense category was missing

Table 31
IDOC commitments by year, offense category, offense class, and gender,
FY99–FY04*

Offense category	Girls			Boys		
	Misde-meanor	Felony	Total	Misde-meanor	Felony	Total
2004						
Person	30	44	74	71	343	414
Sex	0	0	0	8	75	83
Weapons	2	2	4	5	102	107
Property	31	66	97	102	598	700
Drug	2	3	5	11	181	192
Noncompliance	5	3	8	12	10	22
Status	2	0	2	8	0	8
Other	1	2	3	1	9	10
Total	73	120	193	218	1,318	1,536
2003						
Person	27	51	78	79	301	380
Sex	0	3	3	9	92	101
Weapons	1	3	4	5	101	106
Property	17	63	80	86	621	707
Drug	0	11	11	19	166	185
Noncompliance	5	5	10	21	17	38
Status	2	0	2	8	0	8
Other	0	2	2	2	14	16
Total	52	138	190	229	1,312	1,541
2002						
Person	32	43	75	69	332	401
Sex	0	3	3	15	73	88
Weapons	0	0	0	2	86	88
Property	26	63	89	118	639	757
Drug	3	5	8	19	176	195
Noncompliance	5	5	10	11	17	28
Status	2	0	2	4	0	4
Other	0	1	1	2	7	9
Total	68	120	188	240	1,330	1,570

Table 31 continued
IDOC commitments by year, offense category, offense class, and gender,
FY99–FY04*

Offense category	Girls			Boys		
	Misde-meanor	Felony	Total	Misde-meanor	Felony	Total
2001						
Person	41	51	92	77	316	393
Sex	2	2	4	14	67	81
Weapons	1	1	2	9	91	100
Property	39	61	100	95	557	652
Drug	1	8	9	23	206	229
Noncompliance	4	3	7	9	12	21
Status	4	0	4	5	0	5
Other	1	3	4	1	11	12
Total	93	129	222	233	1,260	1,493
2000						
Person	37	51	88	73	323	396
Sex	0	5	5	4	70	74
Weapons	1	5	6	24	106	130
Property	39	64	103	99	594	693
Drug	0	8	8	33	287	320
Noncompliance	2	2	4	12	20	32
Status	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	5	5	3	15	18
Total	79	140	221	248	1,415	1,668
1999						
Person	34	56	90	79	420	499
Sex	1	1	2	8	84	92
Weapons	1	1	2	5	159	164
Property	35	75	110	118	707	825
Drug	1	6	7	23	338	361
Noncompliance	4	8	12	13	16	0
Status	0	0	0	4	0	4
Other	1	0	1	4	0	4
Total	77	147	225	252	1,733	1,999

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

* New sentence admissions only

Note: 2000 totals include 2 girls and 5 boys for whom offense information was missing. 1999 totals include 1 girl and 14 boys for whom offense information was missing.

Discussion

Illinois girls' arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections were more likely than boys' to be for less serious offenses.

During the period studied, girls' rates of arrest increased more than boys and girls' arrests were more likely to be for status offenses, person offenses, and for noncompliance with courts and public officials. Moreover, across almost all offense categories, girls' arrests were more likely to be for misdemeanor and petty offenses than boys'. These data lend additional support to research findings of national trends of female involvement with the juvenile justice system for less serious offenses.²²

Girls experienced a larger decrease in detention admissions compared to boys. From 2002 to 2007, girls' detention admission rates decreased 22 percent, while boys' rates only dropped 10 percent. However, the proportion of admissions for person offenses increased more for girls (19 percent) than boys (4 percent).

Girls had a smaller decrease in rates of commitments to corrections. While boys' rates decreased 29 percent, girls' rates only decreased 17 percent. Girls' commitments to corrections were more likely to be for person offenses, noncompliance, status offenses, and offenses categorized as other.

Girls' arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections were more often for person offenses than boys'. However, the increase in these person offenses is largely due to misdemeanor battery. Girls' arrests and commitments to corrections were more likely to be for misdemeanor battery than boys'.

The proportion of girls' arrests for property offenses were equal to that of boys'. However, while girls' admissions to detention were less likely to be for property offenses, their commitments to corrections were more likely to be for property offenses. Moreover, girls' arrests, admissions to detention, and commitments to corrections were more likely to be for theft, particularly retail theft. Furthermore, girls' arrests and commitments to corrections were more likely to be for misdemeanor theft than boys'.

Girls' involvement in the Illinois juvenile justice system was more likely than boys' to be for status offenses, particularly running away and for being a minor requiring authoritative intervention. Girls' arrests were almost one and a half times more likely and their admissions to detention were three times more likely to be for running away than boys'. Girls' arrests were twice as likely as boys' to be for being a minor requiring authoritative intervention.

Statistical analyses confirmed that these gender discrepancies are statistically significant. Girls' involvement in the Illinois juvenile justice system was significantly more likely to be for misdemeanor offenses, and less serious offenses, such as status offenses or contempt of court.

²² Ibid., 96.

GENDER-SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING

The ICJIA report includes an analysis of gender-specific programming in the juvenile justice system, both across the nation and in Illinois. Although the existing literature is limited, and tends to show that a one-size-fits-all approach is not effective in reducing girls' involvement with the juvenile justice system, there are significant benefits to providing positive alternatives for girls.

Unfortunately, there are few programs in Illinois geared toward at-risk girls in the juvenile justice system, particularly outside of Chicago. There are a few programs that address the unique needs of delinquent girls. In particular, the Girls Link Juvenile Female Offender Project, which is a collaboration among more than 20 public and private agencies, seeks to change policies and improve gender-responsive services to girls through advocacy, education, policy development, and programming. The group has sought specialized services for pregnant and/or parenting girls in the juvenile justice system. Girls Link has been recognized by OJJDP as a national model program.

Beyond the few programs for system-involved girls in Illinois, there are also a number local programs designed for all girls. These programs aim to promote girls' empowerment and positive development and lifestyles through a wide variety of projects and approaches. As mentioned, these are located primarily in Chicago.

FUTURE PLANNING

The IJJC requested an additional breakdown of this data analysis by County, ICJIA has provided. The IJJC is currently analyzing the report and additional information to target communities with the greatest need to direct potential pilot programming in the coming year.

Section 223(a)(7)(B)

i – Plan for Providing Needed Gender-Specific Services

A plan was included in the FFY2009 application that addresses this new plan element. Gender-Specific issues were/are identified as a priority need by the SAG.

ii – Plan for Providing Needed Services in Rural Areas

Although not identified as a priority area in the FFY2009 application, the SAG has worked hard to ensure that the rural communities are never forgotten. As a result of past outreach efforts, at-risk youth in rural, urban and suburban communities have benefited from Title II and Title V Prevention funded services. Utilizing a competitive application process the SAG has ensured that existing communities, as well as new communities, have an opportunity to participate in Title II and V Prevention services. To maximize outreach efforts, the SAG uses a variety of notification formats that include: telephone contact, electronic notification and written notification via mail. In addition, members of the SAG participates in a myriad of meetings across the state and plan on utilizing this setting for gathering and distributing application information. In this way the SAG is able to offer grant opportunities to existing and new providers to ensure all facets of the state are represented and youth and families across Illinois have the opportunity to access needed services.

An example:

IJJC continues to support jail removal efforts in rural areas by approving grants to transport juveniles from rural counties to juvenile detention centers elsewhere in the state. Currently, there are four grantees located strategically throughout the state. Certain parts of the state are three or four hours from a detention center. Without transportation programs county sheriff's departments would have the responsibility of transporting minors for the detention hearings. One or two deputies could be occupied for their entire shift. A number of rural counties may only have two deputies working at one time. The transportation grants help offset this expense and ensure the youth can be held in a juvenile detention center, as opposed to county jail, and still be present for a detention hearing.

iii – Plan for Providing Needed Mental Health Services

A plan was included in the FFY2009 application that addresses this new plan element. Mental Health issues were/are identified as a priority need by the SAG.

Although the Juvenile Justice Needs statements have not changed, additional information has been obtained to help support two of the needs. Further, the needs statements have been re-prioritized for the coming year as depicted below.

1. Reduce the Rate of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)
There have been no changes to this priority statement since the submission of the FFY 2009 application.
2. Develop Alternatives to Secure Detention throughout the State
There have been no changes to this priority statement since the submission of the FFY 2009 application.

3. Access to Counsel

Public Act 95-0846 was signed in to law on August 15, 2008 and became effective on January 1, 2009. This law provides that the court shall cause counsel to be appointed at the time a petition is filed, and that a detention or shelter care hearing cannot be held until the minor has had an adequate opportunity to consult with counsel. This new law allows the defense attorney adequate time to meet and interview the minor and family prior to the detention hearing to provide the best options and outcome for the juvenile.

The Juvenile Justice Initiative, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's Models For Change Initiative, The Children and Family Justice Center of Northwestern School of Law, The Law Office of the Cook County Public Defender, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority are all working together to help implement the early access to counsel in PA 95-086 through distribution of materials, meetings, and technical assistance. The working group has held meetings across the state and is working with individual jurisdictions on implementation.

4. Monitor Female Involvement in the Juvenile Justice System and Support Gender-Specific Programs

In May 2009 the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission funded and analysis of the treatment needs of females and the juvenile justice system. The report summary indicates: Girls experience risk factors that may increase their involvement in delinquency. The report provides an overview on data available on individual, family, and school risk factors for girls in Illinois.

In general, Illinois girls' arrests, admissions to detention, and commitment to corrections were more likely than boys' to be for less serious offenses. At all stages of the Illinois juvenile justice system, gender discrepancies were present.

The report also analyzed current national and local girls programming to identify best practice and model approaches. The SAG intends to utilize the results of this study to inform the next steps in addressing this issue in Illinois.

5. Support the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

There have been no changes to this priority statement since the submission of the FFY 2009 application.

6. Improve the State's Data Collection and Analysis Efforts

There have been no changes to this priority statement since the submission of the FFY 2009 application.

7. Monitor the Prevalence of Mental Health Disorders in the Juvenile Justice System and Support Programming to Address Needs

There have been no changes to this priority statement since the submission of the FFY 2009 application.

8. Continue the State's Efforts to Improve Jail Removal Strategies
There have been no changes to this priority statement since the submission of the FFY 2009 application.
9. Focus Attention on the Issue of Substance Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery
There have been no changes to this priority statement since the submission of the FFY 2009 application. Below is updated 2007 data received by the Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, 25,981 substance abuse services were provided to 11,536 youth 10 to 16 years old during the 2007 fiscal year. This represents a rate of 919 for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16.

Section 3 - Plans for Compliance with the First Three Core-Requirements of the JJDP Act and the State's Plan for Compliance Monitoring

3A - Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

There were no changes to the plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO), only updates to the status.

Status

Illinois continues to be in compliance with the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) core requirement.

In 2007, violations in juvenile detention centers totaled 52. In 2007 11 counties out of 17 with juvenile detention centers accounted for all 52 violations. Illinois' *de minimus* figure for compliance in 2007 was 188 violations.

In 2008 violations in juvenile detention centers totaled 63. In 2008 11 counties out of 17 with juvenile detention centers accounted for all 63 violations. In Illinois' *de minimus* figure for compliance in 2008 was 188.

In 2009, violations in juvenile detention centers totaled 41. Ten counties out of seventeen with Juvenile detention centers accounted for all 41 violations (truancy 24, non offenders 7, and other 19). Illinois *de minimis* figure for compliance in 2009 was 182 violations.

Plan to Maintain Compliance – Status Offenders

Illinois has worked diligently to become compliant with the DSO core requirement of the JJDP Act. Illinois continues to ensure it will maintain compliance through a variety of strategies:

1. The SAG is concentrating its efforts on those six counties that accounted for 60 percent of the detention of status offenders in juvenile detention centers. SAG staff have found that meeting in person with key stakeholders in the juvenile detention process helps to educate persons on detention alternatives and development of additional resources. As SAG staff conduct local meetings,

attempts are made to involve the detention center leadership, juvenile probation, the judiciary, state's attorney and public defender. Community service providers are involved in subsequent discussions and planning efforts, as needed.

2. The Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) has previously funded four projects designed to prevent status offenders from being detained in a secure setting. The pilot projects were chosen based upon the community need and the high number of DSO violations exhibited in each targeted community. IDHS intends to continue to use strategies such as these to address issues in newly identified counties as appropriate, as their success is evident by the overall compliance of the state.
3. The SAG has always worked in partnership with the Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Partners Group to address these issues on multiple fronts. Site visits, technical assistance opportunities, capacity building efforts, and more are part of the approach to address the DSO issues in the counties. As the SAG has now assumed the responsibility for administering the JDAI grant and is forming a Detention alternatives committee, this will enable SAG to work much more efficiently and effectively to address identified issues as they arise.
4. The SAG is also beginning to work closely with the education community regarding truancy issues. In some Illinois communities, truants are court-ordered to attend school. If the youth does not attend school then it is a contempt of court and sometimes the youth is detained. SAG is interested in working with the Illinois State Board of Education and Regional Superintendent of Schools offices to develop alternatives to holding truants in secure detention.

3B - Plan for Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders

Juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, status offenders, and non-offenders shall not have contact with adult persons who are incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges. The separation of juveniles from adults must be both by sight and sound.

There were no changes to Illinois' plan for compliance with the separation requirement. An update of Illinois' current status is provided below. In 2007, 2008 and 2009 there were no findings of non-compliance with the separation requirement.

3C - Plan for Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jail and Lockups

Currently in Illinois the six-hour hold exception is utilized. Illinois is in full compliance with the Jail Removal requirement and therefore, the rural removal and transfer/waiver exceptions are not utilized.

Juveniles accused of committing acts which would be not be criminal for adults are not to be securely detained in jails or lockups. A rule of reason is applied, allowing alleged

delinquents to be detained for up to six hours for the purpose of investigation and identification. The clock starts the moment a juvenile is placed into a locked setting. This includes any locked room, or when a juvenile is handcuffed to a stationary object. At the end of the six hours the juvenile must be released or transferred to a juvenile detention center.

Prior to the year 2000, Illinois had been using the old interpretation that once the clock started, it could not be stopped until the juvenile was released from custody, even if the juvenile was removed from the locked setting. Starting in 2000, Illinois began using a new interpretation of the rule approved by OJJDP stating that once the clock starts it can be stopped once the juvenile is permanently removed from the locked setting.

Status

Illinois continues to be in compliance with the jail removal core requirement.

In 2007, 39 county jails and 176 municipal lockups in Illinois securely detained juveniles. Of these, 12 county jails and 27 municipal lockups exceeded the six-hour limit at least once, resulting in 160 violations (51 in county jails and 109 in municipal lockups). The *de minimus* number for Illinois is 274.

In 2008, 39 county jails and 176 municipal lockups in Illinois securely detain juveniles. Of these, 13 county jails and 30 municipal lockups exceeded the six hour limit at least once, resulting in 183 violations (62 in county jails and 121 in municipal lockups). The *de minimus* number for Illinois is 274.

In 2009, 12 county jails and 25 municipal lockups exceeded the six-hour limit at least once, resulting in 163 violations (50 county jails and 113 in municipal lockups). The *de minimis* number for Illinois is 270.

3D - Plan for Compliance Monitoring

To adequately report compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act data must be collected from all facilities where juveniles are placed while they are under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court Act. The data are used to determine the State's compliance with the core requirements that:

- ❑ No status or non offenders are securely detained;
- ❑ Adult and juvenile offenders are detained sight and sound separate from each other;
- ❑ Juvenile offenders are detained in jails and lock ups for no more than six hours;
- ❑ The problem of disproportionate incarceration of minority youth is identified and addressed.

Significant changes or additions to this section include the expansion of the Department's monitoring universe to include Illinois Youth Centers (training schools), group homes, hospitals, and railroads that may securely detain youth. This expansion required the need for a part time compliance monitor.

An additional change since our previous application is that the SAG now contracts out for the primary compliance monitoring services. To that end, the Youth Network Council receives a grant for compliance monitoring services. YNC has hired a primary compliance monitor and a part time compliance monitor.

Information about the current classification of facilities in Illinois is presented below:

Facility Type	# of Facilities	# that Securely Detain Juveniles	# Reporting to eJMIS
Jails	94	34	34
Lock-Ups	830	162	162
Detention	17	17	17
Training Centers	8	8	0(reports, but not to JMIS)

Updates to the trend analysis are as follows:

In 2007 staff from the IDOC visited 456 full and part-time municipal lockups, 92 county jails and 17 juvenile detention centers. IDHS monitor visited five Illinois Youth Centers. IDOC also conducted approximately 44 on-site technical assistance visits.

In 2008 staff from the IDOC visited 357 full and part-time municipal lockups and 88 county jails. IDOC also conducted approximately 36 on-site technical assistance visits. IDJJ visited 17 juvenile detention centers and 4 Illinois Youth Centers.

In 2009, staff from IDOC visited 413 full and part-time municipal lockups and 86 county jails. IDOC also conducted approximately 41 on-site technical assistance visits. IDJJ visited 17 juvenile detention centers and 4 Illinois Youth Centers.

IJJC will continue to utilize the services and expertise of IDOC and IDJJ to monitor compliance with all three of these core requirements.

*Copy of Compliance Monitoring Policy and Procedure Manual attached.

Section 4 - Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Core Requirement

There have been no changes or updates in the DMC decision point data since the last application. Illinois will continue to monitor and collect data at both the state and local levels.

4A – Updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets

There have been no changes to the DMC identification spreadsheets since the submission of the FFY 2009 application. Illinois reports relative rate data every three years. Spreadsheets are being re-submitted as requested.

4B – DMC Data Discussions

There have been no changes to the DMC Data Discussions section since the submission of the FFY 2009 application. However, the additional analysis has been prepared as directed and is included below.

New RRI Data Discussion Section

Statewide

In 2005, the State of Illinois reported three decision points that showed statistical significance in terms of RRI numbers. These areas were Juvenile Arrests (6.00), Cases Involving Secure Detention (0.87), and Cases Involving Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correction Facilities (1.36), for African American youth. Juvenile Arrests and Confinement to Secure Juvenile Correction Facilities also had high degrees of volume for African Americans. Arrests were calculated at 30,399 and Confinement to Secure Juvenile Correction Facilities at 9,740. Cases Involving Secure Detention, however, displayed low degrees of magnitude and volume, with 877 cases reported.

The RRIs for Juvenile Arrests and Cases Involving Confinement to Secure Juvenile Correction Facilities were also statistically significant; however, in both of these circumstances the volume was very low (221 arrests and 37 youth securely confined). The issue of juvenile arrests across the state has been a targeted focus of the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission. Efforts have been made to decrease arrests through station adjustment initiatives, school-based interventions and diversion programs. The IJJC will continue to monitor these trends.

Cook County

In 2007 Cook County reported three decision points that displayed statistical significance in terms of RRI numbers. These areas were Juvenile Arrests (5.08), Cases Involving Secure Detention (9.08), and Cases Involving Confinement to Secure Juvenile Correction Facilities (6.10), for African American youth. Juvenile Arrests also were statistically significant for Asians in terms of arrests (0.22). There were 22, 454 arrests and 5,144 Cases Involving Secure Detention for African Americans, both areas with high volume. The volume of Juvenile Arrests for Asians was very low, with only 150 arrests reported. Cases Involving Secure Detention also had a lower volume for African Americans, with 285 cases reported. All of the aforementioned decision points for African Americans are targeted areas of concern for the IJJC. Several diversion programs, including electronic monitoring initiatives, evening reporting centers, and mediation programs, have been initiated in hopes of deferring youth from detention centers. Illinois State Representatives and Senators from Cook County have also taken notice of the DMC issue, as evidenced by the passing of State Senate Bills 2476 and 1030, both of which specifically address DMC; these bills are discussed later in this section. The IJJC will continue to focus on these issues.

Peoria County

In Peoria County in 2006 the Relative Rate Index for seven decision points – all except Cases Petitioned and Cases Transferred into Adult Court -- were statistically significant for African Americans. The rate for Juvenile Arrests for Latinos was also significant (2.05); however, the volume of actual arrests was low (19). For African Americans, Juvenile Arrests were reported at 959 (with an RRI of 11.37); Referrals to Juvenile Court at 666 (RRI 1.37); Cases Involving Secure Detention at 621 (RRI 0.47); Delinquent Findings at 242 (RRI 0.30); and Cases Involving Secure Confinement in Juvenile Correctional Facilities at 58 (RRI 2.74).

There were high volumes of cases diverted (709) and juveniles who were placed on probation (161). The high number of juveniles who were diverted has raised the question as to how many of the arrests were justifiable. In the past year, Peoria County has made concerted efforts to address this concern. Many of the juveniles placed in detention were placed due to Failure to Appear warrants. Peoria has also worked to address this situation.

Peoria has also established an alternative to secure detention for juveniles charged with Domestic Battery. Currently, juveniles charged with Domestic Battery are automatically detained per the county's detention screening instrument. This provision was incorporated in the instrument as previously there was no other alternative placement available. Juveniles charged with Domestic Battery may now be referred to Illinois' CCBYS program (Comprehensive Community Based Youth Services) for investigation into alternative placement. Referral to this program is limited only to those juveniles charged with Domestic Battery in which no serious injury or medical treatment was necessary for the victim. This protocol has recently been approved by the Peoria Police Department and States Attorney. Peoria has also expanded the use of Peacekeeping Circles and Balanced and Restorative Justice efforts in additional area schools. It is believed that these efforts will work to reduce disproportionate minority contact in Peoria County.

St. Clair County

In 2006 St. Clair County reported statistical significance in RRI numbers in three decision points: Juvenile Arrests, (2.05); Cases Diverted (0.59); and Cases Involving Secure Detention (1.73). All of the statistically significant numbers were for African Americans. African Americans had a relatively low volume of arrests (524 out of a population of 10,781) but a high volume of cases sent to detention (528). St. Clair County has established a drug court to address these issues, as many of the cases involved drug charges. It should also be noted that whites were more likely than blacks to be diverted, despite the fact that there were more arrests of African American youth. The Lessie Bates Davis Neighborhood House has established diversion programs in the DMC target areas as a prevention measure for decreasing system involvement.

Macon County

In 2007 Macon County reported statistical significance for RRI numbers for two decision points: Cases Involving Secure Detention (9.81) and Cases Involving Delinquent Findings. (6.61). In both of these instances, African Americans were the population

displaying the significance. Although both of these numbers are high, the volume for Cases Involving Secure Detention was low (138), as was the volume for Cases Involving Delinquent Findings (110). Macon County has operated a successful truancy program that has allowed youth who have come into contact with the system for truancy (as well as other minor charges) to have their cases dismissed through participation in a Truancy Court that allows youth to receive educational and mentoring services. Over 109 cases have been diverted through this initiative; students have also displayed increased attendance in school and academic performance. Macon County has also worked to change its risk assessment tool in the interest of decreasing detention numbers, and is also working to decrease Failure to Appear warrants through an automated phone system.

4C – Progress Made in FY2009

The IJJC has established three main goals pertaining to DMC. The information that follows highlights the progress made toward those goals in the past year.

Improve the state’s data collection and analysis efforts. In order to address DMC, Illinois needs to collect data on race and ethnicity at all key decision points within the system.

As discussed above, current data collection and reporting systems are inadequate to fully measure DMC and other juvenile justice initiatives throughout Illinois. To address this issue, the 2nd Judicial Probation Department, in conjunction with the 2nd Judicial Circuit’s Models for Change project and the IDHS Redeploy Illinois program, has initiated the development of a new case management and data collection system for juvenile cases. The new system will have the components needed to capture data for Redeploy Illinois, JDAI, BARJ, and DMC. The initial design process included evaluators to provide information regarding database formats, and consultants from the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) who provided database templates and expertise in the field of data integration. A portion of the Redeploy Illinois program funding has been allocated for the development and eventual implementation of this project.

In collaboration with the MacArthur Foundation’s Models for Change DMC initiative, Illinois’ DMC has also created a Racial Coding Manual. The manual will be used for collecting data on race and ethnicity. The document not only discusses strategies for collecting and reporting data for minorities, but also stresses the importance of collecting this information accurately. The IJJC has reviewed and approved the manual, and developments are underway for distribution and training for statewide use. The Department of Juvenile Justice has begun using the manual during the intake process. The Commission continues to encourage the Illinois State Police to modify the fingerprint card currently in use. As discussed above, this card initiates the arrest record and fails to capture ethnicity.

Increase awareness of DMC issues and encourage action. To maintain the state's commitment to reform, more education needs to be done about the nature of DMC and why reform is crucial to the overall strength of the juvenile justice system.

Working to promote DMC awareness statewide is also a key initiative the IJJC is actively working to accomplish. Illinois' DMC program has made concerted efforts toward maintaining the efficacy and sustainability of its sites. The statewide DMC Coordinator has made site visits to each DMC site on a quarterly basis, as well as individual meetings when requested. DMC sites were utilized in various community outreach and training efforts including a presentation to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges; a community outreach meeting in the Chicago neighborhood of Englewood entitled "The Art of Mindful Conversation" regarding fostering positive relationships between police and youth; and a presentation to selected members of the Illinois Black Caucus. Senate Bill 0776 was passed, declaring a crisis among African American males. The bill (now a law: 20 ILCS 1305/10-32) created a Task Force on the Condition of African American Men in Illinois to gather information on multiple issues related to this population and present a report to the Illinois General Assembly. DMC staff worked with a variety of juvenile justice stakeholders to prepare material for the Criminal Justice section of the report, which made specific legislative recommendations for improving juvenile justice conditions for youth across the state.

The IJJC held a meeting with Michael Stuttley, Presiding Juvenile Justice Judge of the Sixth Municipal District of Cook County, regarding escalating numbers of juvenile court cases brought before the sites in the district, and declining state revenues that were previously available to address these issues. The Commission outlined several possible sources for new funding and outlined specific strategies for sustainability.

In June of 2009, Illinois DMC staff convened a statewide DMC Summit, which promoted the understanding of DMC and focused on developing advocacy and sustainability for the state-funded DMC sites. The conference featured juvenile justice advocates and stakeholders from across the state who learned about the work of Illinois DMC and the issues that are faced. State Representative Al Riley was a featured speaker, as well as Kristie Brackens and Andrea Coleman from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The conference also featured youth from across the state who had been directly affected by the work of Illinois DMC and youth who work in conjunction with the sites to reduce disproportionate minority contact.

The statewide DMC Coordinator held quarterly meetings with each funded locality. The Coordinator also attended advisory board meetings and other DMC-related events with each site, and scheduled additional meetings when necessary. The Coordinator will continue to provide support to each site and engage in consistent communication.

The statewide Coordinator has also participated in numerous events promoting DMC and its awareness, including a presentation for the National Conference of State Legislators in October 2009 and a presentation to the Bronzeville Youth Consortium in the Chicago

neighborhood of Bronzeville. Illinois DMC will continue to promote DMC awareness across the state through printed materials and presentations

Direct financial resources to communities to address DMC. Investing in community programs strengthens their ability to monitor progress and provide alternatives to incarceration for youth of color.

The IJJC has continued to fund DMC Site Coordinators (including the new sites) and a statewide DMC Coordinator. As discussed later in this section, the IJJC is also directing funds toward future site replication. Efforts are ongoing to evaluate ways to direct funding toward the improvement of DMC reduction efforts across the state. The DMC Coordinator participates in as many local trainings, conferences, and workshops pertaining to DMC as possible. The Coordinator participates in all OJJDP annual DMC conferences, as well as monthly conference calls. The DMC Coordinator has also participated in a recent training in conducting a DMC assessment facilitated by OJJDP.

STATEWIDE PROGRESS

Illinois Senate Bill 2476 mandated that a Disproportionate Justice Impact Study Commission be created. This commission will work to determine if current and future state laws and policies contribute to the disproportionate representation of minorities in jails and prisons. The group is chaired by Illinois State Senator Mattie Hunter, and Illinois State Representative Art Turner. The group will provide legislative and policy recommendations designed to address any disproportionate impact found to result from state drug laws and/or their application. A research team composed of members from Loyola University, Roosevelt University, the University of Illinois at Chicago and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has been convened to assist and guide the work of the Study Commission. The research team will provide information on economic, policy and research trends. Members of the IJJC serve on the Study Commission and will continue working with the group to reduce DMC in Illinois.

Illinois State Senate Bill 0776, enacted in August 2008 (20 ILCS 1305/10-32), focused on deteriorating conditions and low achievement for African American males across the state. To address this issue a Task Force on the Condition of African American Men in Illinois was created to identify the causal factors for these conditions; catalog current services available to African American males; identify gaps in those services; and develop benchmarks for future success. The Task Force was also charged with creating an executive report to the Governor's office, with specific legislative recommendations on how change could occur. The Task Force focused on five areas: health; economic empowerment; fatherhood; education; and the criminal justice system. The statewide DMC Coordinator served on this task force and prepared material for the report advocating the need for an automatic expungement system. Since the delivery of the report to the Illinois General Assembly, Illinois Senate Bill 1030 has passed, which will simplify the expungement process, making it automatic in limited circumstances. Several of the legislative recommendations included in the report directly impacted DMC. The statewide

Coordinator continues to work with this initiative, as it serves as a major piece of advocacy for DMC efforts.

Public Act 95-0846 was signed in to law on August 15, 2008, and became effective on January 1, 2009. This law provides that the court shall cause counsel to be appointed at the time a petition is filed, and that a detention or shelter care hearing cannot be held until the minor has had an adequate opportunity to consult with counsel. This new law allows the defense attorney adequate time to meet and interview the minor and family prior to the detention hearing to provide the best options and outcome for the juvenile. The Juvenile Justice Initiative, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's Models For Change Initiative, the Children and Family Justice Center of Northwestern School of Law, the Law Office of the Cook County Public Defender, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority are all working together to help implement the early access to counsel in PA 95-0846 through distribution of materials, meetings, and technical assistance. The working group has held meetings across the state and is working with individual jurisdictions to implement the law.

One of the key efforts in implementation of this law was a grant from the IJJC to the First Defense Legal Aid (FDLA) organization, which allowed the FDLA to offer comprehensive representation to its juvenile clients. The FDLA's mission and program are unique, both nationally and in the Chicago community. FDLA provides a free, reliable, and experienced attorney to individuals who are arrested in the City of Chicago. Through the program, staff and volunteer attorneys are on call 24-hours a day to represent individuals who have been taken into police custody. The attorney helps the client understand and assert his/her rights, advocates for necessary medical care, and documents any allegations of police abuse. FDLA then forwards the client's signed declaration of his rights and the attorney's paperwork to the Office of the Public Defender so that, if the client is later charged with a crime, it may be used to protect the client's constitutional rights in a criminal proceeding. FDLA is also engaged in educational outreach, community organizing, and systemic reform activities.

The goal of the IJJC in involving the FDLA in support of PA 95-0846 is to decrease the disproportionate minority contact of juveniles within the criminal system. Legal representation of juveniles is of particular importance for two reasons: 1) juveniles are more susceptible to police coercion and therefore more likely to give false confessions; and 2) it is vital to educate juveniles about the realities of the criminal justice system and how it drastically differs from what they see portrayed in the media. FDLA provides guidance and continued advice to our juvenile clients regarding after-school programs, mentoring, educational opportunities, and help them to navigate the court system.

It is anticipated that these efforts will help juveniles to avoid repeat contact with the criminal system. In the last year, FDLA's Juvenile Justice Program has built a strong foundation and has begun to see success related to its efforts. The grant allowed FDLA to purchase a comprehensive database and adapt it as necessary for gathering relevant data. It is the expectation of the SAG that this pilot project will have an obvious impact on DMC in the implementation service area.

SITE'S PROGRESS

Cook County- South Suburbs

Program Description

SSDMC (South Suburban Disproportionate Minority Contact) Forum on Youth utilizes a data-driven and consensus-based process that focuses on reducing disproportionate minority contact. Although changes occur among the stakeholders, SSDMC creates a work plan to maintain focus on the goals and objectives. SSDMC works in collaboration with the stakeholders such as judges, prosecutors and public defenders, probation department, police, community groups and the business community.

Program History

The SSDMC Foundation was established to promote viable alternatives to incarceration for minority youth within the Cook County South Suburban Sixth Municipal District and provide guidance to the various municipalities addressing issues and factors that lead to minority youth confinement. As part of the larger state and national initiative, SSDMC seeks to correct inequities associated with juvenile justice and youth welfare. The burden of disproportionate minority confinement falls particularly heavily in economically- and politically-distressed communities. To be effective remedies for DMC, the juvenile justice system must respond more appropriately to the needs of youth, their families, neighborhoods and the larger community when youth of color who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. SSDMC goes beyond the identification and explanations of disproportionate minority contact and confinement and puts community-based recommendations, strategies and remedies into action.

Continued Strategies to Address DMC Reduction

With increased utilization of alternative programs, South Suburban Sixth Municipal District probation violators were redirected to other alternatives via various programs in South Suburban communities. These programs are inclusive but not limited to anger management, mental health programming, peer court, counseling, Job Corps, "Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs," educational programs, day/evening reporting center, and better understanding of DMC. These programs have reduced the number of juvenile probation violators returning to the Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center from South Suburban Sixth Municipal District. Other contributing factors are based on family migration from the city to suburban communities. Although the programs in the South Suburban areas are effective, transportation still creates a problem for most youth and families. SSDMC will continue to work with the targeted population. (Overall activity has increased significantly as presented in the numbers among the RRI decision points and diversions during the current quarter. Diversions have been a primary source of SSDMC's focus. SSDMC will continue to strengthen community involvement and seek sustainable funding sources. SSDMC will address community engagement as part of the process outlined below:

Utilize diversion programs in lieu of referrals to detention

- Evening reporting center

- Electronic monitoring
- Anger management programming
- Counseling community mental health referrals
- Family group conferencing
- Peer court

Implement Policies

- First time offender
- Electronic monitoring
- Second time offender
- Evening reporting center and/or home conferencing
- Third time offender
- Detention referral

Procedures

- Provide support services at each level
- Informal hearing to identify appropriate diversion program for youths

Discuss monitoring strategies for services provided to probation violators

- Measured by type of referral, length of stay, success/failure and program completion
- Continue to monitor risk assessment instrument
- Continue presentations to parents and youth on the juvenile justice system
- Continue focus group surveys administered to adults in target areas
- Continue building relations in throughout the South Suburban Area
- Collaborative meetings with Illinois Initiatives to address DMC
- Collaborate with 6th Municipal Court to reinstate the mediation process

Peoria County

Peoria County DMC continues to monitor juvenile justice data related to their identified target populations. These are youth charged with aggravated battery and youth detained on warrants for failure to appear for a court date or technical violations of probation. Through the implementation of community programs, as well as efforts to work with school and court officials to bring systemic change, a reduction in DMC has occurred.

A county-wide DMC assessment conducted in 2004 determined that substantial numbers of African-American youth admitted to detention were held as a result of aggravated battery charges, and that nearly half (47 percent) of aggravated battery charges stemmed from incidents at school. Looking closely at the circumstances of those aggravated battery charges, the DMC Project concluded that modifications to the county's risk assessment instrument and implementing a Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Program might lead to reductions to DMC. Teacher training in the use of Peace Keeping Circles began at one high school and one middle school in FY 2006.

Although the Circles training occurred in 2006, the foundation for this effort began in 2005 with planning and sub-committee meetings with Peoria Public Schools. From the time of the meeting with school officials in November 2005, there was a steady decline in aggravated battery admissions to the Peoria County Juvenile Detention Center. The purpose of our meetings was to facilitate, rather than direct, discussions about police reports and data related to aggravated battery offenses. After reviewing the information, the School District agreed to enforce the correct implementation of the current discipline protocol that included several steps before involving the police. It appeared, through the police reports, that the protocol was not being followed and that law enforcement personnel were being introduced into the situation far too early, resulting in confrontation.

The DMC Coordinator co-facilitated the Circles training, which require an extensive time commitment on the part of both the teachers and the trainers. The duration of Circle training is 24 hours, as teachers meet for three days, eight hours each day. The teachers invested a combined total of 2,088 professional development hours toward the betterment of their students. Training 87 teachers required 144 total hours of training on the part of the DMC Coordinator. Peoria DMC believes the commitment on the part of the teachers is impressive and will be evident as they facilitate Circles at their schools.

Staff from five schools participated in the Circles training, which potentially allows for 1,166 students to be impacted by the supportive, healing benefits of Peacemaking Circles. The children who attend these five schools are from neighborhoods in Peoria with high rates of crime and poverty. Two of the five schools work exclusively with youth exhibiting negative or violent behavior, placing them at high risk for suspension and/or expulsion. In addition, these schools have a predominantly African-American population. A further reduction in the number of minority youth detained is anticipated, as the number of referrals between school and juvenile detention decrease. A survey covering January through May of 2009 was given to the teachers and students who participated in the training. The survey gauged participants' assessment of the overall effectiveness and usefulness of the training. At Manual High school, 68 percent of respondents claimed that the trainings helped to improve respect between teachers and students, 58 percent said that negative behaviors in class have reduced since the circles began, and 53 percent reported that relationships between teachers have improved.

Progress has steadily increased. Three additional schools have implemented Peace Circles: the Kiefer School, Manual 7/8 Grade Academy and the Knoxville Center for Success. At this time, a data tracking system is being developed to monitor the effectiveness of Circles. This is in addition to surveys, which will again this year be distributed at the end of the school year. Peer Jury was successfully implemented at Manual High School and also at Manual 7/8 Grade Academy as well as the Knoxville Center for Student Success. Efforts will be made to continually measure the effectiveness of Peer Jury in keeping youth from going deeper into the criminal justice system. Although Peoria has just begun this evaluation process, to date, none of the youth seen in Peer Jury have penetrated deeper into the juvenile justice system of Peoria County.

Peer Jury was successful at Manual High School and will this school year be implemented in the Manual 7/8 Grade Academy as well as the Knoxville Center for Student Success. The site will continue to monitor the effectiveness of Peer Jury in keeping youth from going deeper into the criminal justice system. Although the evaluation process has only recently begun, to date none of the youth seen in Peer Jury have penetrated deeper into the juvenile justice system of Peoria County.

Domestic Violence Proposal

Since the beginning of the year, Steven Kossman and Jeff Gress, co-chairs of Peoria's Juvenile Justice Council, and the Detention Superintendent have worked to develop an alternative to secure detention for juveniles charged with Domestic Battery. Currently, juveniles charged with Domestic Battery are automatically detained per our detention screening instrument. This provision was incorporated in the instrument as previously there was no other alternative placement available other than secure detention.

Through CCBYS (Comprehensive Community Based Youth Services), juveniles charged with Domestic Battery can be referred to this program for investigation into alternative placement. Referral to this program would be limited only to those juveniles charged with Domestic Battery in which no serious injury or medical treatment was necessary for the victim. A protocol for such a situation was developed and shared with our Juvenile Division State's Attorney for review. Unfortunately, to date there has been no further movement on the proposal, as it has stalled with the State's Attorney's Office.

The Peace Project

In this final year of its current DMC grant from the IJJC, Peoria County's goal is to switch from a 'project' to 'programs.' This is an opportunity to share this funding with the community so that reduction can occur towards the over-representation of minority youth involved in the juvenile justice system. DMC dollars will be used to leverage programs to ensure that our efforts to reduce DMC continue once Commission funding ends.

These seed dollars are an investment in the lives of the youth in our community and will support programs geared toward creating peace, reducing crime and preventing youth involvement with the juvenile justice system.

Because funding is not sufficient to support a DMC Coordinator position, the Peace Project is a way to incorporate community collaboration and capacity building into our efforts to reduce disproportionality.

The goal is to leverage new and innovative programs/activities by providing seed funding. Ideally, these programs and/or activities will be sustainable through other means once Commission funding ends.

Juvenile Justice Council

- \$22,500 available for mini-grant distribution
- Will review Peace Project and make recommendations for change/improvements
- Develop Peace Project Ad-hoc committee (Ad-hoc committee members cannot apply)
- Committee will finalize application process (application, timelines, distribution)
- Committee will define reporting process for awardees
- Committee will review applications and select awardees

The Peace Project will seed the development of new programs and or activities. These seed dollars will not replace funding to support existing programs, but could be used for program expansion to support programs/activities that would otherwise not exist without this funding opportunity.

Four programs were selected to receive funding. The state DMC Coordinator served on a review committee charged with reviewing and selecting the program applications. Each program will submit a quarterly report beginning January 15, 2010. All reports will be shared with the IJJC and the Peoria County Juvenile Justice Council. Additionally, each program will appear before the Council to discuss the progress of their program.

Lawndale

The Lawndale DMC Advisory Board continues to provide information to the IJJC on a quarterly basis. The reports describe detention strategies and community initiatives, and illustrate the progress made in FY2009.

The Lawndale Community is located on the west side of Chicago and is sometimes referred to as North Lawndale and South Lawndale. The 2000 Census reports the following data for the North Lawndale Community: total population, 41,768; Caucasian, not Hispanic, 383; African-American, 39,363; Hispanic, 1,896; unemployed, 16 years of age and over, 3,304; and families with incomes below poverty, 3,958. The data for South Lawndale are as follows: total population, 91,071; Caucasian, not Hispanic, 3,210; African-American, 12,097; Hispanic, 75,613; unemployed 16 years of age and over, 3,626; families with incomes below poverty, 3,905. Although the exact number of youth between the ages of 10 through 16 years in the Lawndale Community is unknown to the site at this time, the DMC Coordinator is currently working with the Illinois Department of Human Services to obtain this information as it is anticipated to be a significant number. There are more African-American youth in this community than any other race.

The Lawndale DMC site was launched in 2002. At its inception, a committee was formed to select a program coordinator, to lay the groundwork for the Advisory Board, and to define Lawndale's geographic boundaries. After conducting several interviews, a Coordinator was selected and then trained by the Burns Institute (BI). Members for the Advisory Board were selected based on the diversity suggested by the BI model. The members included community-based agency representatives, Chicago Police Department representatives, data analysts, Cook County Juvenile Probation Department personnel,

Cook County Assistant State's Attorney representatives, and Cook County Juvenile Court Judiciary. Through the collaborative process, it was agreed that community boundaries would be determined by three ZIP codes – 60608, 60623, and 60624 -- all within the boundaries of the 10th Municipal Police District. These ZIP codes became the focal point for collecting arrest and detention data.

The Lawndale DMC has focused on 15- and 16-year-old African-American males brought in on juvenile arrest warrants as its target population. Attention has also been given to the total number of youth detained in the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center, particularly those youth who hail from the Lawndale area. Through dedicated efforts made by the Lawndale DMC, reductions have been seen in both of these areas.

In the third year, the Governance Board, based on community input, implemented community initiatives designed to provide employment skills, improve the relationship between teen fathers, their children, and girlfriends, develop leadership skills in teens, and engage Lawndale parents in meaningful forums. These programs continue to operate with community involvement.

Lawndale Youth Community Action Network (LYCAN) serves as a youth leadership/community organizing committee. This group meets bi-monthly to identify, discuss, and plan strategies to address local community issues related to youth involvement with Juvenile Justice. The youth develop strategies to improve community relationships between residents, local police department, and juvenile court personnel. This committee is comprised of approximately 30 community (non-system involved) and court-involved minors.

The Bridges-to-Manhood fatherhood program serves youth from the Lawndale community. This curriculum-based program provides service to court wards identified as fathers or fathers-to-be. During 2009 approximately 50 youth participated in the program.

Lawndale has also remained active in reducing recidivism through prevention programs. In the summer of 2009, over 30 system-involved youth participated in a tutorial program through Sylvan Learning Centers. Each of the youth received tutorial services across various academic disciplines. Follow-up with each youth's probation officer have shown that the youth have demonstrated improved academic performance for the 2009-2010 school year.

St. Clair County

The St. Clair County Advisory Board continues to focus on reducing DMC among its targeted population. The Advisory Board, through the incorporation of community stakeholders, school officials, and law enforcement officials, has evolved into the Juvenile Justice Committee of the St. Clair County Youth Coalition. The committee meets bi-monthly to address a wide range of issues affecting juvenile delinquency.

St. Clair County also continues to focus on juvenile arrest warrants. The number of warrants has dropped dramatically over the past five years. St. Clair County also monitors total quarterly admissions. The primary demographic area served by the state-funded Community Youth Services (CYS) program comprises the greater East St. Louis area. This area includes Alorton, Brooklyn, Centreville, East St. Louis, Fairmont City, Cahokia, and Washington Park. Staff is also organizing in the communities of Belleville, Swansea, Shiloh, Fairview Heights, and O'Fallon.

As a result of DMC efforts, partnerships were formed between the Juvenile Justice Committee and the Regional Office of Education to address chronically truant youth in the target areas of Cahokia and East St. Louis. A partnership was also formed with the CYS Program and the Cahokia School District to address Juvenile Delinquency in those target areas. Accomplishments of this partnership include:

- Compilation of detention/arrest data
- Breakdown of type of offense for target area
- Compilation and review of warrant/probations for target area
- Two presentations to community groups in target area

Program outcomes in the DMC process include:

- Formed partnership with the Cahokia School District
- Gathered input from youth focus groups
- Held job readiness training classes for 25 youth
- Expanded youth prevention program partnership with the Lessie Bates Davis Neighborhood House
- Established partnership with the office of the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois.

Program Success Stories

Juveniles of color are more likely than their white counterparts to be arrested, referred to juvenile court rather than to diversion programs, charged, waived to adult court, detained pre-trial and locked up at disposition. There is ample documentation of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) and a substantial body of knowledge about ways to reduce and even eliminate DMC.

Through the development of a youth contact database, the St. Clair County DMC program provided employment resources to assist youth in applying and interviewing for summer employment opportunities.

Resources for completion of a GED program were provided to youth in the foster care system and a program plan was developed to assist the youth with moving forward with post secondary educational opportunities once his GED is attained.

A Community Conversation Panel Discussion was held and attended by 50 youth. Panelists consisted of the East St. Louis Police Chief, Juvenile Court System Judge, and

the DMC Program Coordinator, who shared information and answered questions from the youth.

As an affiliate of the St. Clair County Youth Coalition, the condensed service directory was updated to be provided to parents of chronically truant youth and the faith-based community.

The St. Clair County program is proposing a new legal strategy that would compel juvenile courts to end disproportionate minority contact by adopting promising practices. The approach attempts to demonstrate known alternatives that work better and are less expensive than incarceration. The annual cost of detention can average around \$50,000 per youth, while most community-based programs cost less than one-fourth that amount. The St. Clair program proposes to provide alternative youth peer sentencing to first-time juvenile offenders and to provide a constructive means of instilling respect and responsibility for self and others. The recidivism rate for Youth Court participants is 9 percent for those who successfully completed the Youth Court Diversion Program (as opposed to 30 percent for those who were not referred to Youth Court).

Youth Court programs across the nation experience immediate returns on investment. Even in programs with only two years of operation, more than 80 percent of the youth offenders have completed their sentences successfully. In 30 percent of the participating programs, one in five youth offenders returns to the program as a volunteer.

Macon County

Macon County is centrally located in Illinois. It has a population of 114,706. While roughly 20 percent of Macon County's juvenile population is youth of color, 70 percent of the county's securely detained population is from racial or ethnic minority groups. This level of disproportionate representation is clearly very high, yet given the decrease in Macon County's secure detention bed space, the actual numbers of youth in detention are relatively low. While the detention numbers are low and theoretically manageable (in terms of reduction), the question remains whether or not youth of color are being treated fairly and appropriately detained.

Macon County had made tremendous strides in terms of addressing DMC. Data is collected across the nine decision points and monthly DMC meetings occur. The recent activities of Macon County DMC can be cited as follows:

Advisory Council

- Expanded the DMC Advisory Council to include other important juvenile justice stakeholders.
- Increased collaboration with traditional stakeholders in the community, especially the local school district.
- Began the important work of beginning to map the systems in the community that deal with juveniles and their families to help identify gaps in services and

overlapping services. The major focus is on the nine decision making points and how juveniles move through each decision making point.

- Identified and incorporated youth into the DMC Advisory Council meetings, and have begun discussion about forming focus groups in the community with at risk youth and their families.
- Added a vision statement to guide the DMC process in Macon County

Data collection and Analysis

- Macon County has drastically improved its data collection and analysis procedures. Macon has established timelines for handing in quarterly data to the DMC Coordinator for the purpose of completing the DMC quarterly report.
- Macon County has identified members of the city's GIS department to help the DMC initiative. They will be able to assist the DMC efforts by helping create physical maps of the community, and be able to geographically pinpoint high crime areas, utilizing GIS technology. Macon County's GIS department is comparable to others in the area.
- Disaggregated pertinent DMC data.
- Compiled baseline juvenile criminal statistics for 2007 and 2008, and have separated pertinent school from other juvenile crime data.

Community Outreach

- Macon County continues to work on and develop strategies to inform and involve youth, have formed a DMC night at one of the local neighborhood community centers.
- Have begun to approach and address local neighborhood and faith based organizations, especially the one in the higher risk communities, to educate and inform them of DMC issues in the community.
- Working on the development of a new updated Macon County DMC pamphlet to hand out to people in the community to familiarize them with the DMC process and its intricacies.
- Continued to work with Peoria, Macon County's mentor site, to develop strategies for engaging community stakeholders, and finding ways to keep them at the table.
- Fostered preliminary discussions about forming a program resource matrix to share with various community groups and neighborhood organizations.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives

- Initiated the Pick-up-Hold and Notice to Appear procedure in Macon. This process allows the officer on the scene to update the contact information on a juvenile who has an outstanding warrant, establish a new court date, and release them to their parents. Past practices have been to arrest the juvenile, take them to detention, and go through that whole process.
- Macon County has restructured its Risk Assessment Instrument, and is currently conducting a pilot program to measure its effectiveness against the original screening tool. Preliminary results of its effectiveness have been gathered, but the pilot will be run for six months to obtain more accurate results.

- Continue to conduct an ongoing analysis of the utilization and the outcomes of Macon County's detention alternative programs.
- Began formal discussions concerning the possibilities of home detention in Macon County.

Continued Strategies to Address DMC Reduction

The Macon County State's Attorney's Office, in conjunction with the DMC initiative, expanded the Macon County Truancy Court to Stephen Decatur Middle School and MacArthur High School for the 2009-2010 school year. A total of eight students total are enrolled in the truancy program. Each student and their parents or guardians were required to appear in court, which was held at the school. Students were also required to complete court ordered sanctions, such as an OJJDP-approved evidence-based practice classes, essays, and letters of apologies. Students are also expected to keep in contact with the Truancy Court Case Manager in addition to their peer mentors.

Macon County continues to discuss a method of implementing and sustaining a phone call system to address Failure to Appear warrants. Macon County conducted a pilot phone call system utilizing interns to make the phone calls to the juveniles scheduled for court the following week. Macon County will continue to monitor the progress of this initiative.

Sauk Village

Sauk Village is located in south suburban Cook County. Sauk Village has a population of 10,410, 65 percent of whom are African-American. A readiness assessment design was created for Sauk Village with the following goals:

- Assess and document the extent of overrepresentation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system from the Sauk Village Community.
- Assess and document south suburban Cook County's ability to address DMC in Sauk Village using the following criteria:
 - Stakeholders' engagement and collaboration;
 - Community engagement and collaboration;
 - Purpose of alternatives to detention and utilization of alternatives to detention;
 - Capacity for data collection and analysis; and
 - Identification and documentation of other factors that could impact DMC reduction efforts effectively.

Meetings to discuss the DMC initiative were attended and facilitated by key stakeholders from Sauk Village, community-based and faith-based organizations, and residents of Sauk Village. The dialogue focused on strategies for the collection of both formal and informal data on arrests of community juveniles at risk of detention and the selection of a target population. Since that dialogue initially occurred, juvenile arrests and probation violators have been areas of focus.

In 2007 the Y.E.S. (Youth Expecting Solutions) Youth Group was created. The Y.E.S. group serves as a youth leadership community group with focus of reducing the number of youth being arrested formally or informally at the community/local level. Y.E.S. Youth Group members have continued to meet during this quarter with participation in alternative activities. Y.E.S. Youth Group has participated in DMC Awareness activities such as Intergenerational Program, Rollin' Against Violence, and Drama and Arts. Additionally, the Y.E.S. Youth Group in 2009 received a grant to continue work for two antiviolence programs: Rollin' Against Violence and After School Programs. These programs build bridges between municipal, youth and community. With the grant, a number of positive youth activities have been developed for Sauk Village youth. With the increased funding, the youth program continues to operate five days per week.

Current and planned youth activities include:

- Rolling Against Violence
- Dance and drama
- Girls' mentoring
- Arts and crafts
- Recreational activities
- Computer workshop and lab
- Chicago Bulls playoff game outing (planned for April 2009)

In 2009, the Sauk Village Fusion Dance Troupe was created. The group provides exposure and dance expression to Sauk Village youth external to local communities. Sauk Village Fusion Dance Troupe participated in the Inspirational Gospel Celebration Reception in Sauk Village to bridge the gap between youth and adults. The dance troupe received special recognition for their efforts.

The Sauk Village YES group convened approximately 35 youth, 12 parents, 3 interns, CBO, DMC Coordinator and community residents to participate in a Town hall meeting with the Mayor of Sauk Village to discuss issues concerning youth in the Sauk Village Community. Some of the areas of concern were:

- Lack of activities for youth of Sauk Village
- Lack of use of the senior and youth service center
- Treatment of youth by police officers in Sauk Village such as tone of voice used by the officers and ticketing of youth who walk on the side of streets with no sidewalks
- Bringing employment and business opportunities to the community to retain current residents.

As an outcome of the meeting, the recreational center was secured as the additional location to expand DMC programs and activities.

Local DMC Coordinator Angela Greene attended the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) Conference in Orlando, Florida. From her discussions during the conference, she was extended an invitation to present on the workshop entitled "DMC: From a Community Perspective." The presentation was given at a second

conference of the NCJFCJ given in Chicago during July of 2009. Angela Greene also attended the Congressional Black Caucus Conference in Washington, DC. At the conference, Angela attended workshops and met with key legislators regarding DMC initiatives.

Englewood

Englewood is one of the 77 official community areas in the City of Chicago. It has a population of 40,000 inhabitants, 98 percent of whom are African-American. IJJC representatives attended community stakeholder meetings in the Englewood community on October 30 and December 11, 2006. These meetings were attended and facilitated by key stakeholders from community-based agencies, religious organizations, and residents of the Englewood community. The discussions focused on developing strategies on collecting data on youth at risk of detention and selecting a target population. These stakeholder meetings were well-organized, informative, and demonstrated collaboration within this group.

The Illinois State DMC Coordinator convened meetings on February 1 and 22, 2007, to determine the breadth of participation by Cook County juvenile justice system stakeholders. At these meetings were representatives from the Judiciary, State's Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Police Department, and Juvenile Probation Department. These meetings were detailed, organized, and goal-directed. Through the work accomplished at these meetings, a readiness assessment was developed with the following goals:

- Assess and document the extent of overrepresentation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system from the Englewood Community.
- Assess and document Cook County's ability to address DMC in Englewood using the following criteria:
 - Purpose of alternatives to detention and utilization of alternatives to detention;
 - Stakeholder engagement and collaboration;
 - Community engagement and collaboration;
 - Capacity for data collection and analysis.
 - Identify and document other factors that could impact DMC reduction efforts.

The information gathered from those assessments has fueled Englewood's current efforts. A large part of their efforts involve direct engagement of the community. Featured practices include:

- Beloved Community Family Services provided after school educational and recreational children from Chicago's Englewood community. The agency also offered instruction on modern dance and performance art during this period. Approximately 50 youth were served by this agency during the reporting period.
- Agape Youth Network provides social and economic mentoring to at-risk and court-involved minors. During this period Orlando Davis and his team assisted in the development and implementation of a youth leadership curriculum. This

curriculum was applied to programming strategies for non-court involved and court ordered minors. Agape served approximately 60 community children during this period.

- In September 2009, Beloved Community Family Services hosted a forum with Cook County Juvenile Court's Juvenile Probation Department, Chicago Police Department's Community Alternative Policing Solutions (CAPS) program, and community providers of educational, vocational, and employment services. The forum was centered on the creation of an initiative for youth involved with the court on a weapons charge. The meeting provided court-involved children an opportunity to assist the community, court, and local police in developing strategies that can reduce community violence while creating opportunities.
- In December County Juvenile Court's Probation Department facilitated a basketball and dance clinic for the children involved with the court from Englewood. Channel 7's Sylvia Jones covered the event. The news segment aired on Wednesday, December 30th at 5p.m. The event was well-organized, well-attended, and the youth were appreciative of the efforts. Approximately 150 youth attended each day, with more than 30 volunteers from Probation and partnering community agencies.

In June 2009, the Cook County Collaborative on Racial and Ethnic Disparities hosted a dynamic discussions on cultural "sameness", or the similarities that exist among all ethnicities at Paul Robeson High School in Englewood. The discussion focused on culture, community and collaboration. Facilitated by Cook County Juvenile Court's Juvenile Probation Department, Chicago Police Department, and Hartgrove Hospital, the event was an engagement of community and system partners for open dialogue about the value of collaboration for improved community outcomes. The event was extremely successful, and will be replicated in 2010.

4D DMC Reduction Plan for 2009-2010

Illinois DMC is constantly striving to incorporate new and innovative techniques for addressing DMC. In Illinois, population rates are fluctuating at a rapid rate due to the rise of gentrification in major cities such as Chicago. This has caused a substantial migration towards new areas that were once more sparsely populated, especially Chicago's northern and southern suburbs. The job market, economy, and educational system all continue to change substantially from year to year. Illinois DMC has remained focused on monitoring these trends over time, and incorporating the appropriate adaptations. Information gathered from the monitoring of these trends, statewide data, and from community outreach will be used towards cultivating DMC expansion.

Effective June 30, 2010, the original four DMC sites (St Clair County, Lawndale, Peoria and South Suburban Cook County) will no longer be funded by the Commission. This is in keeping with the long-range plan for local sustainability. The newer pilot sites will continue operations at a reduced level of funding.

In concurrence with this decision, The IJJC is preparing to host a statewide DMC Learning Workshop. This event will be a two day conference that details the intricacies of DMC, its history in the state and methodology's for sustaining community participation and engagement. The workshops will serve as a catalyst for selecting new sites to take part in DMC efforts. Current DMC coordinators, law enforcement practitioners, and representatives from Illinois State Government will all participate in this event. Communities and stakeholders from across Illinois will be invited to the event to learn more about DMC, and how they can become involved with the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commissions effort to reduce racial disparities in the criminal justice system. Communities must display a strong level of community competency and show tangible support from local law enforcement agencies, elected representatives, schools, and community centers in order to apply. The workshop will be June 17-18, 2010, in Oakbrook, Illinois.

Site readiness assessments will be conducted for each site that successfully enters the applicant pool, and then the IJJC will convene to review the assessments and determine new sites. These sites would be expected to begin implementation in year three of the three year plan.

Members of the IJJC will continue to serve on the Disproportionate Justice Impact Study Commission and taskforce that is currently researching economic, policy and trends.

The statewide DMC coordinator will continue to work to address the issues and strategies identified by the African American Males taskforce report that identifies the causal factors attributing to the conditions, pinpoint services rendered to African American males, identified gaps in those services, and developed benchmarks for success.

The SAG anticipates that following a review of the early success of the First Defense Legal Aid's grant to provide access to counsel at the stage of arrest, that an extension will be granted to FDLA to extend the pilot an additional year. Through data collection in 2010 and beyond, FDLA will be able to track its progress and better quantify its direct impact. In the years to come, FDLA's Juvenile Justice Program will continue to decrease the disproportionate minority juvenile contact within the criminal system.

The SAG will continue to explore a partnership with Governor's State University (GSU) to revise the study previously commissioned by the SAG to study DMC through Chapin Hall (Dr. Jeffrey Butts). If GSU and the SAG can agree on a plan for full implementation of the DMC study, the SAG hopes to have a contract in place to begin the work sometime during year two with completion of the study to occur in year three.

The SAG will continue to support and promote potential legislation that will improve DMC in Illinois and promote system fairness.

The SAG will continue to partner with the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's Models For Change Initiative and the Children and Family Justice Center of

Northwestern School of Law to identify and address systems issues related to DMC in Illinois.

Phase IV Evaluation

The IJJC will continue its work toward a formal evaluation of state DMC initiatives. The activities proposed in last year's application did in fact take place, however, the SAG was very disappointed with the final design, implementation and results of the study. The SAG has approached Governor's State University (GSU) to review the work of Chapin Hall and Dr. Butts to determine if this approach can be modified in such a way that it can be implemented effectively so as to not lose the good work that was in fact completed in the process. A preliminary agreement to submit a proposal to the SAG was achieved and the SAG anticipates a partnership with GSU to revise the study. If GSU and the SAG can agree on a plan for full implementation of the DMC study, the SAG hopes to have a contract in place to begin the work sometime during year two with completion of the study to occur in year three.

RRI data will continue to be collected, along with performance measures for the individual DMC sites, to ensure that the IJJC continues to have the ability to evaluate the performance of the sites' efforts to reduce DMC.

Phase V Monitoring:

The IJJC will continue to fund ICJIA to research and develop the annual *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data* report, which includes an annual analysis of DMC. This report is used to determine trends, improvements and challenges in DMC by county and statewide, as available. Further, the DMC sites funded by the IJJC provide quarterly RRI data to the statewide DMC Coordinator for analysis and to be presented to the DMC Committee and the IJJC at their quarterly meetings. The DMC sites also provide narrative reports of their progress, successes, challenges and any changes made to their plans as they review and analyze their DMC data.

The state will continue to fund a statewide coordinator through a grant to the Youth Network Council. The coordinator is contractual staff under that grant supervised by the provider. YNC takes direction from the Juvenile Justice Specialist, assists the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission and the Department in assuring Illinois' compliance with the forth core requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, which requires assessment and reduction of the rate of disproportionate contact of minority youth with the juvenile justice system (DMC). Identifies and implements strategies to address DMC and minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system. Participates in efforts to collect and analyze juvenile justice and youth services data. Provides intensive, on-site technical assistance to jurisdictions implementing DMC reduction strategies; serves as liaison between jurisdictions implementing DMC strategies, the IJJC and the DMC project developer. Identifies training and technical

assistance needs of juvenile justice system practitioners and local boards, and develops training strategies; researches best practices to inform program development in relation to DMC; makes presentations and recommendations to the IJJC with regard to DMC in Illinois. The coordinator will continue to facilitate quarterly meetings, conduct quarterly site visits and be available for individual meetings or technical assistance needs when requested or deemed necessary.

The Statewide Coordinator will visit each local DMC site at least quarterly to provide technical assistance and support, assess training needs. In addition, the statewide coordinator will bring together all funded DMC site coordinators a minimum of three times per year to review objectives, progress, data collection efforts, accomplishments, challenges, performance measures, annual plans etc. Further, IDHS has additional staff that provide technical assistance and monitoring activities to all communities/providers funded through the Division including DMC. These staff will conduct visits at least once per year and more as necessary. Quarterly expenditure reports are also reviewed.

Section 5 – Coordination of Child Abuse and Neglect and Delinquency Programs

5A – Reducing the Caseload of Probation Officers

There have been no changes to this section since submission of the FFY 2009 application.

5B – Sharing Public Child Welfare Records with the Courts in the Juvenile Justice System

There have been no changes to this section since submission of the FFY 2009 application.

5C – Establishing Policies and Systems to Incorporate Relevant Child Protective Services Records into Juvenile Justice Records

There have been no changes to this section since submission of the FFY 2009 application.

Section 6 – Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

6A –There have been no changes to the states data collection process since the submission of the FFY2009 application.

6B –There have been no changes to the barriers to data collection since the submission of the FFY2009 application.

Section 7 - Statement of the Problem/Program Narrative

Since the FFY 2009 application, there have been only a few changes to the original program descriptions, including their order of importance. The majority of the changes are budget related, reflecting an increased grant allocation and enhanced programming recommended by the SAG based on data from the past year. In two program areas, additional objectives have been added.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

Standard Program Area: 10

The only change to this program area is a slight increase in the budget.

<u>Year</u>	<u>JJDP</u>	<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>
2011	\$508,400	\$0
2012	\$508,400	\$0

ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

Standard Program Area: 02

The following objective has been added to this program area along with an increase to the budget allocation:

Objective 5: Fund the development of local juvenile justice councils in communities to foster systems reform efforts, including alternatives to secure confinement.

Activities: Provide training and technical assistance to individual counties/circuits to develop juvenile justice councils.

Performance Indicators: Collection and review of performance measurement data (#1,5, 6, 8, and 10): Number of Memoranda of Understanding or interagency agreements developed, number and percent of program staff trained, number of hours of program staff training provided, number of planning activities conducted, number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended or rescinded.

<u>Year</u>	<u>JJDP</u>	<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>
2011	\$200,000	\$0
2012	\$200,000	\$0

YOUTH ADVOCACY

Standard Program Area: 33

The only change to this program area is that the SAG anticipates conducting a review of the pilot program and presuming a successful outcome, the SAG anticipates extending the pilot another year and possibly increasing the service are. Therefore, a budget increase was made.

<u>Year</u>	<u>JJDP</u>	<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>
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2011	\$150,000	\$0
2012	\$150,000	\$0

GENDER-SPECIFIC SERVICES

Standard Program Area: 13

There are no significant changes to this program area since the submission of the FFY 2009 application.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT - 2

Standard Program Area: 19

The budget for this section was reduced to reflect a more limited focus in the work being done with IDJJ. Objective 1 will be the primary ongoing focus as significant accomplishments have been gained in Objectives 2 and 3.

<u>Year</u>	<u>JJDP A</u>	<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>
2011	\$100,000	\$0
2012	\$100,000	\$0

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

Standard Program Area: 19

Changes made to the budget due to a small increase in overall cost of doing business.

<u>Year</u>	<u>JJDP A</u>	<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>
2011	\$230,000	\$0
2012	\$230,000	\$0

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Standard Program Area: 20

The following objectives have been added to this section along with a corresponding budget increase.

Objective 7: Conduct an evaluation of the pilot project activities to determine successful feasibility of expansion.

Activities: Make grant available to design and conduct an evaluation of the pilot.

Performance Indicators: Collection and review of performance measurement data (#2 and 5): Number of Memoranda of Understanding or interagency agreements developed, number of program materials developed.

Objective 8: If the evaluation demonstrates success, provide the technical assistance necessary to support expansion of the Youth Services Mental Health Initiative.

Activities: Provide training and technical assistance to new youth service providers that are willing to participate in an expansion of the pilot.

Performance Indicators: Collection and review of performance measurement data (#2, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9): Number of Memoranda of Understanding or interagency agreements developed, number of program materials developed, number and percent of program staff trained, number of hours of program staff training provided, number of planning activities conducted, number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended or rescinded.

<u>Year</u>	<u>JJDPA</u>	<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>
2011	\$200,000	\$0
2012	\$200,000	\$0

JAIL REMOVAL

Standard Program Area: 17

There are no significant changes to this program area since the submission of the FFY 2009 application.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

Standard Program Area: 32

There is one significant change to this program area since the submission of the FFY 2009 application. The projected spending did not begin in year one, rather it is expected to begin in year two. Therefore the budget has been adjusted accordingly. The SAG has made progress in this area as it relates to data collection in an effort to support the need for further analysis. However, a grant has not yet been issued to begin conducting an in-depth study. That is expected to begin in year two.

<u>Year</u>	<u>JJDPA</u>	<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>
2010	\$100,000	\$0
2011	\$75,000	\$0

COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Standard Program Area: 06

There has been one significant change to this program area since the submission of the FFY 2009 application. One part time statewide compliance monitor was added to address the increased workload. The budget has been adjusted accordingly.

<u>Year</u>	<u>JJDPA</u>	<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>
2011	\$356,000	\$0
2012	\$356,000	\$0

Section 8 – Subgrant Award Assurances

There have been no changes to the Subgrant Award and Assurances section since the FFY 2009 application.

Section 9 – SAG Membership

There have been significant changes to the SAG membership since the FFY 2009 application. A full 25 member Commission has been/is being appointed. As of the writing of this application, four youth members are awaiting final approval by the Governor’s Office. The last two youth members listed in the following table are being replaced.

As demonstrated in the table below, the SAG is currently meeting all of its member requirements, with the exception of the youth member percentage. As noted above, four members are awaiting approval by the Governor’s Office.

#	Commissioner Name	Representation Status	Full Time Government	Youth Member	Appointment Date	City of Residence
1	Franco-Payne, Esther	D	No	No	1/22/2010	Chicago
2	Wayne Straza	A, B, C, D	Yes - IDPR	No	5/1/87	Countryside
3	Patrick Nelson	B	Yes - County	No	1/22/2010	Chicago
4	Julie Biehl	B, D, G, H	No	No	1/22/2010	Chicago
5	Rodriguez, Pamela	D, G, H	No	No	5/1/05	Elk Grove Village
6	Ahitow, Rodney	B, C, D, G, H	No	No	1/1/98	Cuba
7	Edith Crigler	C, D, E, F, G, H	No	No	1/22/2010	Chicago
8	Griffin, Eugene	D, G, H	No	No	5/1/05	Skokie
9	Connell, Patricia	B, D, E, H	No	No	7/1/85	Evanston
10	Kurt Friedenauer	B, C	Yes-IDJJ	No	10/1/04	Chicago
11	George Hill	C, D, E	No	No	12/1/78	Decatur
12	Rev. Charles Jenkins	D	No	No	1/22/2010	Chicago
13	Debra Ferguson	C	Yes-IDHS	No	1/22/2010	Chicago
14	Roseanna Ander	D, G	No	No	1/22/2010	Evanston
15	Lisa Jacobs	D, H	No	No	1/22/2010	Wheaton
16	Edwin Reyes	A	Yes-Local	No	1/22/2010	Chicago
17	Rick Velasquez	D, H	No	No	1/22/2010	Oak Park
18	George Timberlake	A, B, D, E, G, H	No	No	1/22/2010	Mt Vernon
19	Randell Strickland	B, D, E, F, G, H	No	No	1/22/2010	Chicago
20	Arnetra Jackson	D	No	Yes	1/22/2010	Chicago
21	Seth Ragland	G	No	Yes	2/1/06	Chatham
22	Toni Irving	C	Yes-GOV	No	3/29/2010	Chicago
23	Demarco Diggs	G	No	Yes	2/01/2011	Chicago
24	Vacant					
25	Vacant					

Section 10 – Formula Grants Program Staff

There have been two significant changes to formula grants program staff since the FFY 2009 application. One part-time compliance monitor has been added due to increased workload. and one full-time staff position (a Social Services Program Planner IV) is now vacant due to a retirement at the end of December 2009. Brief position descriptions for both of these positions are provided below.

Social Services Program Planner IV

DHS Payroll Staff at 100%

Subject to the management approval of the Juvenile Justice Specialist, performs sophisticated, complex statewide program development and review; monitors all facets of federal juvenile justice grant program. Specifically, develops and drafts Requests for Proposals for the federal Title II Formula Grants program; reviews local agency proposals and monitors programs; analyzes local agency budget plans; tracks periodic grantee data, progress and fiscal reports; and provides consultation to Title II grantees; conducts on-site visits for statewide grants to ascertain grant fulfillment and provide technical assistance in problem areas. Coordinates the development and process of grant applications, awards and closures for juvenile justice grants.

Part-Time Compliance Monitor

Contractual Staff at 100%

This individual, under contract with the Youth Network Council and under the supervision of the Juvenile Justice Specialist, is responsible for detention and jail removal compliance monitoring. Specific duties include the following: 1) collects, reviews and analyzes monitoring data provided by the eJMIS system (Electronic Juvenile Monitoring Information System) and the Illinois Department of Corrections and Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDOC/IDJJ, respectively); and 2) through on-site visits and in collaboration with the IDOC, IDJJ, and local juvenile detention center and local and county jail personnel, identifies problems and consults with the Juvenile Justice Specialist to effect solutions for maintaining compliance with State standards, statutes and federal guidelines. The work of this position is directed by the JJ Specialist and Juvenile Justice Commission through the contractor.

IDHS Programs for Juvenile Offenders and At Risk Youth

There has been one significant change to the programs provided since the FFY 2009 application. The Crossroads program was discontinued due to state budgetary issues. This program was not supported with federal OJJDP funds.

**ILLINOIS JJDPA FORMULA GRANT APPLICATION
ATTACHMENT 3: BUDGET DETAIL WORKSHEET**

Formula Grant Program FFY 2010

Program Area	State Program Title	Total Funds	Federal Share	Match
06	Compliance Monitoring	\$356,000	\$356,000	\$0
10	Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$508,400	\$508,400	\$0
13	Gender Specific Services	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0
17	Jail Removal	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$0
33	Access to Counsel	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0
02	Alternatives to Detention	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
32	Substance Abuse	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
20	Mental Health Services	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
19	Juvenile Justice System Improvement	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$0
19	Juvenile Justice System Improvement-2	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
23	Planning & Administration	\$473,200	\$236,600	\$236,600
31	State Advisory Group Allocation	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
	TOTALS	\$2,602,600	\$2,366,000	\$236,600

Planning and Administration include:

Salary, benefits, travel and operating expenses for the full time JJ Administrator, one full time program staff and a portion of the Bureau Chief's time for overall supervision.