



Illinois: Pilot Counties

# ModelsforChange

Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice

## Illinois: System Snapshot

Delinquency services are organized at both the state and local level in Illinois. Circuit Courts administer detention services, except in Cook County (Chicago) where the County Board administers the detention facility. Circuit Courts also administer juvenile probation services, including intake screening, predisposition investigation, and probation supervision services. The Department of Juvenile Justice administers commitment programs and aftercare services.

<b>Legal Framework</b>	
<b>Juvenile Court Purpose Clause / Primary Emphasis</b>	Balanced and Restorative Justice
<b>Juvenile Court Jurisdiction in Delinquency Matters</b>	
Lower Age	None specified
Upper Age	16
Extended Age for Disposition Purposes	20
<b>Transfer Provisions: Minimum Age / Offenses</b>	(As of 2004 legislative session)
Discretionary Waiver	13 / any criminal offense
Presumptive Waiver	15 / certain felonies
Mandatory Waiver	15 / certain felonies
Statutory Exclusion	13 / murder; 15 / certain person, drug, weapons offenses
Reverse Waiver	Yes
Once an Adult, Always an Adult	Yes
Blended Sentencing Provisions	Yes
<b>Delinquency Services</b>	
<b>Delinquency Services Model</b>	Decentralized State
<b>Level/Branch of Agency</b>	
Detention	Local/Judicial; Local/Executive
Probation Supervision	Local/Judicial
Juvenile Corrections	State/Executive
Aftercare Supervision	State/Executive

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<b>Key Agencies</b>	
<b>Court(s) with Delinquency Jurisdiction</b>	Circuit Courts
Type of Jurisdiction	General jurisdiction
Court's Authority / State Commitment:	
Placement Decisions	No authority
Length of Stay Decisions	Both indeterminate or determinate commitments
Release Decisions	No authority
Court's Authority to Place w/o State Commitment	Yes
<b>Prosecution</b>	State's Attorney
Authority to File Petition / Intake decision making	The State's Attorney files the petition. Intake screening varies from county to county. A probation officer or State's Attorney may screen referrals, or both may work together to determine the appropriate manner of handling. Delinquency intake screenings may result in diversion, a recommendation for filing a delinquency petition, or transferring the case to criminal court.
<b>Indigent Defense*</b>	No statewide system; counties over 35,000 must establish public defender office, smaller counties may establish one
State Funding	25%
<b>Juvenile Probation</b>	County probation departments
Supervision Range	Juvenile probation conducts predisposition investigations and supervises youth in the community and in private placement.
<b>Juvenile Corrections Agency</b>	Department of Juvenile Justice (2005)
Facilities	Eight Illinois Youth Centers that range from minimum-security facilities to maximum-security facilities. DJJ will provide transitional and post-release treatment programs.
<b>State Advisory Group</b>	Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission staffed by the Office of Prevention, Department of Human Services

\*Please refer to the National Juvenile Defender Center's web site ([www.njdc.info/state\\_data.php](http://www.njdc.info/state_data.php))

Please refer to NCJJ's State Juvenile Justice Profiles web site ([www.ncjj.org/stateprofiles](http://www.ncjj.org/stateprofiles)) for more information.

## Illinois: Statistical Snapshot

<b>Demographic</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>% change* 1990-2005</b>
Juvenile (0–16) population, 2005	3,062,240	10.1%
Black, non-Hispanic proportion of juvenile population, 2005	18.9%	11.8%
American Indian, non-Hispanic proportion of juvenile population, 2005	0.2%	17.5%
Asian, non-Hispanic proportion of juvenile population, 2005	3.8%	58.4%
Hispanic** proportion of juvenile population, 2005	19.8%	93.8%
<b>Health</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>National</b>
Teenage birth rates (per 1,000 females, 15–17), 2003	22.9	22.4
<i>Percent change in teenage birth rate, 1991–2003</i>	-43.6%	-42.1%
Suicide rate (per 1,000,000 persons, 7–17) 1981–2003	22.0	27.4
Homicide rate (per 1,000,000 persons, 7–17) 1981–2003	59.4	34.4
<b>Education</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>National</b>
Average freshman graduation rate* of public high school students, 2002-03	75.9%	73.9%
Percent of population (25 year and older) who are high school graduates*, 2005	85.7%	84.2%
<b>Economic</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>National</b>
Proportion of children (0–17) in poverty, 2005	15.6%	17.6%
Proportion of children (0–17) without health insurance, 2000	9.8%	11.9%
Median income for families with children under age 18, 1999	\$54,639	\$48,196
<b>Arrests*</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>National</b>
Juvenile (0–17) proportion of all arrests, 2004	N/A	15.8%
Juvenile (0–17) Violent Crime Index (VCI) arrest rate**, 2004	N/A	271
<i>Percent change in juvenile VCI arrest rate, 1995–2004</i>	N/A	-44.9%
Juvenile (0–17) Property Crime Index (PCI) arrest rate**, 2004	N/A	1,346
<i>Percent change in juvenile PCI arrest rate, 1995–2004</i>	N/A	-45.2%
<b>Custody</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>National</b>
Commitment rate* (per 100,000 juveniles, 10–16), 2003	151	219
<i>Offense profile** of committed juveniles, 2003:</i>		
Person offenses	34%	36%
Property offenses	25%	30%
Technical violations	29%	11%
Detention rate* (per 100,000 juveniles, 10–16), 2003	56	83
<i>Offense profile** of detained juveniles, 2003:</i>		
Person offenses	36%	31%
Property offenses	29%	24%
Technical violations	17%	23%

# Data Sources and Notes

Demographic	
Data Source:	Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T., and Kang, W. (2006). <i>Easy Access to Juvenile Populations</i> . Online. Available: <a href="http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/">http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/</a>
Notes:	* Percent change based on annual estimates for each population subgroup. ** Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race, i.e., white, black, American Indian, or Asian.
Health	
<i>Teenage birth rates</i>	
Data Source:	Martin J.A., Hamilton B.E., Sutton P.D., et al. (2005). "Births: Final data for 2003." <i>National Vital Statistics Report</i> , 54, (2) National Center for Health Statistics. Online. Available: <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr54/nvsr54_02.pdf">http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr54/nvsr54_02.pdf</a>
<i>Suicide and homicide rates</i>	
Data Source:	National Center for Health Statistics, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. (2006). <i>WISQARS (Web-Based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System)</i> [interactive database system]. Online. Available: <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars">http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars</a>
Education	
<i>Average freshman graduation rate of public high school students</i>	
Data Source:	Seastrom, M., Hoffman, L., Chapman, C., and Stillwell, R. (2005). <i>The Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate for Public High Schools From the Common Core of Data: School, 2002-03</i> . National Center for Education Statistics. Online. Available: <a href="http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2006/2006601.pdf">http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2006/2006601.pdf</a>
Notes:	* The rate for 2002-03 is computed by dividing the number of regular diplomas issued in school year 2002-03 by the number of estimated first-time 9th graders in 1999-2000.
<i>Percent of people (25 years and over) who have completed high school</i>	
Data Source:	U.S. Census Bureau. (2005). <i>American Community Survey</i> . Educational Attainment: Table R1401. Online. Available: <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>
Notes:	* Includes high school equivalency. Data are limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters.
Economic	
<i>Proportion of children in poverty</i>	
Data Source:	U.S. Census Bureau. (2006). Current Population Survey. <i>Annual Social and Economic Supplement</i> . Table POV46: Poverty status by state, 2005. Online. Available: <a href="http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032006/pov/toc.htm">http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032006/pov/toc.htm</a>
<i>Proportion of children without health insurance</i>	
Data Source:	U.S. Census Bureau. (2005). <i>Small Area Health Insurance Estimates Program</i> . State Data Files, 2000. Online. Available: <a href="http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/sahie/data.html">http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/sahie/data.html</a>
<i>Median income for families with children under age 18</i>	
Data Source:	U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). <i>Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3)</i> . Sample Data. PCT39. Median Family Income in 1999 by presence of children under age 18. Online. Available: <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>
Arrests	
Data Source:	Puzzanchera, C., Adams, B., Snyder, H., and Kang, W. (2006). <i>Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics 1994-2004</i> . Online. Available: <a href="http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/">http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/</a>
Notes:	* In many states, data reported to the FBI are incomplete. The data presented in Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics are based on estimates that account for missing data. Each state has a Coverage Indicator that represents the proportion of the state population for which arrest counts were available in a given year and for which no estimates were required. The lower the coverage indicator; the greater the likelihood that the estimates do not accurately reflect the arrest activities of the state. As a result, only jurisdictions with a coverage indicator at or above 70% are displayed for this presentation. To view state coverage indicators, please visit <a href="http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/asp/coverage.asp">http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/asp/coverage.asp</a> ** Juvenile arrest rates are calculated as the number of arrests of persons under age 18 per 100,000 persons age 10 to 17 in the United States.
Custody	
Data Source:	Sickmund, M., Sladky, T.J., and Kang, W. (2005). <i>Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook</i> . Online. Available: <a href="http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/cjrp/">http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/cjrp/</a>
Notes:	* The rate is the number of youths in residential placement per 100,000 youth ages 10 through the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each state. ** The offense profile detail will not sum to 100%; drug, public order, and status offenses are not included for this presentation.