

JUVENILE JUSTICE DATA GUIDE

State-level collection, reporting and availability
of juvenile justice data in Illinois

August 2018



Loyola University Chicago Center for Criminal Justice
Research, Policy and Practice

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Overview: Accessing juvenile justice data in Illinois can be challenging due to a number of factors, including confidentiality protections in place for youth records and gaps in data collection or reporting. Decentralization of the state’s criminal and juvenile justice systems adds to these challenges. Hundreds of law enforcement agencies¹ interact with system-involved youth across the state, as do 102 elected State Attorneys, 102 Clerks of Court, 68 probation departments and innumerable public defense entities and private attorneys. Three state agencies (the Department of Juvenile Justice, Department of Children and Family Services and the Department of Human Services) fund or perform other key juvenile justice functions. Information on youth in contact with these state and local agencies – and the decisions or operations of those agencies – is collected in a complicated patchwork of data systems. Publication or data-sharing varies widely as well, and is governed by a complex network of statutory provisions for confidentiality of juvenile records.²

There are, however, some statutory and administrative mandates requiring reporting of detailed case-level juvenile justice and / or criminal justice information to *state* depositories or agencies. This information can provide critical insight into juvenile justice trends, the characteristics of system-involved youth, the overall functioning of justice system agencies and the outcomes achieved with scarce public resources.

This Juvenile Justice Data Guide provides an overview of the **state-level data reporting mandates** applicable to Illinois’ justice system agencies and the data collection mechanisms in place to capture the required information. This document is organized by key “decision points” or stages of juvenile justice case processing.

It should be noted that the data mechanisms and mandates described here have been developed primarily for transactional purposes. That is, information is collected, reported and shared to inform decisions in individual cases and / or to facilitate the operations of an agency rather than to support research or analysis. As a result, information collected may not be routinely aggregated, tracked or released.

Moreover, accessing the data collected may require execution of research agreements, Freedom of Information Act requests and/or confidentiality protections to shield individual information from inappropriate disclosure. Where proprietary data systems are in use, there may be fees associated with data production. With these caveats, this guide is intended to document and highlight the information potentially available from state-level agencies or information systems to guide policy, practice and resource allocation in Illinois.

This guide is a supplement to the Criminal Justice Data Guide (a guide to state-level collection, reporting and availability of criminal justice data in Illinois). That document can be found at <https://www.luc.edu/ccj/>.

¹ *There are nearly 900 municipal, county, state and special jurisdiction law enforcement agencies which may interact with youth in Illinois. See Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008 (Published in 2011; the latest data available).* <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cslla08.pdf>. *Special jurisdiction agencies include those with policing functions related to public buildings, universities or colleges, park districts, wildlife regulation, aviation / airport security, etc.*

² *See Burdened for Life: The Myth of Juvenile Record Confidentiality and Expungement in Illinois at* <http://ijjc.illinois.gov/publications/burdened-life-myth-juvenile-record-confidentiality-and-expungement-illinois>

Illinois Juvenile Justice Data Reporting At A Glance



Law enforcement contacts: Individualized data reported by law enforcement to the Illinois Department of Transportation pursuant to the Illinois Vehicle Code.



Arrests: Individualized data reported to the Illinois State Police and collected in CHRI pursuant to the Illinois Criminal Identification Act (ICIA).



Pre-adjudication detention: Individualized data reported into the JMIS system pursuant to a directive of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.



Charge information: Case level data reported by State's Attorneys (or "direct file" law enforcement agencies) and collected in the CHRI system by Illinois State Police pursuant to the ICIA.



Public defender data: No collection or reporting of case-level public defender data mandated to any state agency or entity.



Court disposition and data: Case level data reported by Circuit Court Clerks and collected in the CHRI system by Illinois State Police pursuant to the ICIA.



Probation data: Aggregate statistics and annual plans collected by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts pursuant to the authority of the Illinois Judicial Branch and the Illinois Probation and Probation Officers Act.



Post-adjudication detention: Individualized data reported into the JMIS system pursuant to a directive of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.



IDJJ / Corrections data: No statutory provisions for reporting of juvenile corrections data to any state-level data system.



State registries: People convicted / adjudicated of some offenses may be required to "register" with law enforcement agencies and / or be listed on a state registry.

Law Enforcement Contacts: Reporting of information on interactions between law enforcement officers and juveniles or adults is governed by the Illinois Vehicle Code. That statute currently includes provisions for a *Traffic and Pedestrian Stop Statistical Study* as a mechanism to document racial disparities, if any, in law enforcement contacts with motorists and pedestrians.³

The Act requires policing agencies to collect and report to the Illinois Department of Transportation detailed information about individuals subject to traffic stops or to “detention” in a public place, the actions taken by the law enforcement officer(s) involved and the discovery, if any, of weapons or contraband. The Act also requires reporting of the reasons for the stop and the disposition of the interaction (no citation, warning, citation, arrest, etc.).

The Act does not require reporting agencies to distinguish between contacts with juveniles and adults. However, the statute does require reporting agencies to utilize a standardized reporting tool developed by IDOT. That form includes a “date of birth” field, which could be utilized to sort the data by age at the time of contact.

To fulfill its statutory mandate, IDOT developed a web-based “self-reporting” system, which allows police agencies to enter data on a case-by-case basis or to upload text files extracted

from their local data applications. IDOT “encourages” agencies to upload data at least monthly.⁴

Arrest data: State law provides for collection and dissemination of crime and arrest data through three information mechanisms / systems. These mandates include important distinctions between collection of information concerning adults and juveniles.

Criminal History Records Information System (CHRI): The Illinois Criminal Identification Act requires all policing bodies in the state to report individualized information on arrests of adults for felony offenses and Class A and B misdemeanors.⁵ The Act also requires reporting of arrests of juveniles age 10 or over for felonies and allows – but does not *require* – the reporting of arrests of juveniles for Class A or B misdemeanors.⁶

The Criminal History Records Information (CHRI) program is maintained by the Illinois State Police (ISP) to capture this arrest information and subsequent processing and disposition information.⁷ CHRI reporting is initiated by submission of a fingerprint card.⁸ A majority of (though not all) police agencies submit

³ 625 ILCS 5/11-212. Originally enacted in 2003, the statute currently provides for sunseting of the study on July 1, 2019 unless further extended.

⁴ Illinois Department of Transportation Website: <https://idot.illinois.gov/transportation-system/local-transportation-partners/law-enforcement/illinois-traffic-stop-study>

⁵ All agencies making arrests for offenses which are required by statute to be collected, maintained or disseminated by the Department of State Police shall be responsible for furnishing daily to the Department fingerprints, charges and descriptions of all persons who are arrested for such offenses. All such agencies shall also notify the Department of all decisions by the arresting agency not to refer such arrests for prosecution. (20 ILCS 2630 /2 et seq.)

⁶ Illinois law does not provide for a minimum age of arrest or juvenile court jurisdiction. Therefore, while children under age 10 may be arrested in Illinois, data on those arrests is not reported to CHRI pursuant to state law.

⁷ CHRI contains five types of information, which is required by Illinois law to be reported on a case by case basis by criminal justice and court agencies: arrest, prosecution, disposition, sentencing and custody. A CHRI arrest report serves as the basis of all subsequent reporting by justice system agencies. Because CHRI collects more detailed, individualized information than other statewide systems, it is described in detail in this document. See Appendix 1 for a list of all data fields contained in CHRI.

⁸ Police agencies are required to submit arrest fingerprint cards to CHRI within 24 hours of an arrest and to report arrestee identifying information, demographics and offense / charge information. Each fingerprint card is assigned a “Document Control Number” (DCN).

fingerprint cards electronically, typically through a “LiveScan”⁹ transmittal system.¹⁰

Upon receipt of the fingerprint card, the ISP Bureau of Identification utilizes an automated process to determine whether the prints match any records currently in the CHRI data base. If not, a new record and State Identification Number (SID) is assigned. If there is a match, the new arrest information is posted to the existing SID, so that CHRI can generate complete and chronological histories of individuals with records in the system.

CHRI data is limited in some ways, including the data fields used to collect race and ethnicity information. And, as noted by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, “[d]iscretionary reporting [of some juvenile information] poses a challenge for researchers using CHRI System data to examine Illinois’ juvenile justice system. Even with all relevant juvenile records extracted from the system, it is difficult to determine the extent to which they adequately represent the true nature of juvenile justice system activity.” Nonetheless, CHRI is an important source of information on justice-involved youth.¹¹

The Criminal Identification Act also requires the reporting of additional information by State’s Attorneys, Circuit Court Clerks, Sheriffs and the Illinois Department of Corrections, as a case progresses through the criminal justice system, as discussed below. The CHRI system is utilized to collect this information as well.

Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS): LEADS is a statewide “telecommunications system” maintained by the Illinois State Police to manage information on “wanted persons,”

individuals believed to be dangerous, individuals registered as sex offenders, murderers or violent offenders against children, missing persons, gang affiliations, orders of protection and stolen property.

Over 800 agencies – including municipal, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies, Circuit Court Clerks, State’s Attorneys, probation departments, county jails, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice – have direct LEADS access, through more than 20,000 workstations, laptops or other access points.

LEADS draws from and includes links to the Illinois Secretary of State’s data systems, the Firearms Owners Identification system, the CHRI system and national criminal justice systems, such as the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS).

LEADS serves as a source of real-time information on individuals and incidents statewide, including those involving juveniles. It is not, however, intended as a research or analysis source.

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) / National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS): The Uniform Crime Reporting Program is a nationwide data repository operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and fed by nearly 18,000 city, county, state, tribal, university and federal law enforcement agencies.¹² The Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Act effectuates this federal reporting by designating ISP as Illinois’ “central repository” of crime statistics.¹³

⁹ LiveScan is an “inkless electronic system designed to capture an individual’s fingerprint images and demographic data... in a digitized format that can be transmitted”. (Illinois State Police, CHRI User’s Manual (2010), p 2-3)

¹⁰ A 2002 report from the Illinois Integrated Justice Information System project, administered by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, indicated that 67% of all fingerprint cards were submitted electronically. That proportion has presumably increased in the interim.

¹¹ <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/articles/assessing-the-quality-of-illinois-criminal-history-record-information-chri-system-data-on-juveniles>

¹² Created to capture broad crime statistics and trends, UCR has operated since 1930, with data published annually since 1958.

¹³ Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Act, 50 ILCS 709/5-1. et seq.

Currently, UCR-reporting agencies submit crime statistics in one of two ways: in a summary / categorical format or by submission of incident-based data. With some limited exceptions, the categorical reporting method collects no age or other demographic information on alleged offenders and is therefore not likely to be a useful tool to analyze juvenile data.¹⁴

In contrast, the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) captures “incident-based” information on a larger number of offenses and collects information on all offenses within a single crime incident (instead of just the most serious offense alleged). NIBRS captures information on crime victims, offenders, relationships between victims and offenders, weapon use and location. NIBRS reports also include ages of arrestees, offenders and victims and provides summaries of this information by “juvenile” and “adult” categories.

Incident-based reporting is scheduled to replace categorical reporting by 2021. However, only “about a third” of the country’s law enforcement agencies currently report to NIBRS.¹⁵ Illinois is in a “planning phase,” with one jurisdiction (Rockford) currently reporting and 15 other jurisdictions engaged in a voluntary process to plan for NIBRS implementation.¹⁶

UCR data is available to the public on-line in a form that allows users to customize data inquiries, including queries that sort offenses involving adults and juveniles, though the scope of these reports is limited by the information submitted by state and local agencies.¹⁷

Detention: Secure detention of youth (primarily, but not exclusively, prior to trial or delinquency adjudication) is a

hybrid local / state function, with detention facility operations funded by counties and staffed through a blend of state and local funding.

Detention centers are administered by local probation / court services departments and overseen by the Chief Judge of the judicial circuit in which the center sits.

Detention facilities may house youth from that county or circuit only, or may house youth from other communities on a contractual or per-diem basis.¹⁸ Each detention center utilizes its own data system to track and monitor youth in its facilities and may or may not share a data system with the local juvenile probation department.

There are currently no statutory mandates requiring the reporting of detention data to any state agency or entity. However, pursuant to a directive of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, all detention centers report case level data on detention admissions and releases using the Illinois Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS).

JMIS is a web-based data platform containing demographic, case, offense (UCR code) information and transportation data on each admission to and release from Illinois detention centers. There are no youth names, social security numbers or fingerprint identifiers captured in JMIS. Consequently, youth are not individually identified in the JMIS system.

JMIS is a collaborative data system: the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission funded its development with support from the Illinois Department of Human Services;¹⁹ the Center for Prevention Research and Development at the

¹⁴ The UCR system collects some “supplemental” case-level information in offenses against school personnel, crimes against children and designated hate crimes. See 50 ILCS 709/5-12.

¹⁵ See <https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs-overview> and https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2016/resource-pages/aboutucrmain_nibrs-2016_final.pdf

¹⁶ ISP UCR Program Administrator interview, April 2018

¹⁷ See <https://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/Crime.cfm>.

¹⁸ As of 2018, there are 16 juvenile detention centers in Illinois, with facilities in Cook, Adams, Champaign, Franklin, Kane, Knox, Lake, LaSalle, Madison, McLean, Peoria, Sangamon, St. Clair and Vermilion, Will and Winnebago Counties.

¹⁹ JMIS facilitates required monitoring of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act “core requirements” by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission and is utilized by the AOIC to analyze detention use and trends across the state.

University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (CPRD) developed the program and infrastructure in consultation with the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts;²⁰ and the AOIC requires counties to report detention data and utilizes JMIS data for state and local analysis and planning.²¹

JMIS allows all detention centers to electronically submit data (either live or through uploading) and to search for data on detained youth. JMIS users can also review their aggregate data and generate standardized reports. Numerous standardized reports are available online, with an individual user's security level determining what reports can be viewed. CPRD may also develop a customized report to answer a specific query or policy question, as needed. The JMIS system currently has over 400 users, with varying degrees of access for entering, editing, viewing and analyzing detention data.

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission utilizes JMIS to monitor the detention of youth and publish annual detention data reports in its role as a "State Advisory Group" pursuant to the core requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.²² Those reports are found at

<http://ijjc.illinois.gov/publications/reports>

Charging Data: The Illinois Criminal Identification Act requires State's Attorneys to report to the Illinois State Police (which utilizes the CHRI system for these purposes) "all charges filed and all [delinquency]

petitions... including all those added subsequent to the filing of a case."²³ The Act also requires law enforcement agencies to notify ISP of "all decisions by the arresting agency *not* to refer such arrests for prosecution." (Emphasis added.)

Direct File reports: The Criminal Identification Act allows State's Attorneys to enter into agreements with "other agencies" to fulfill these reporting requirements. In "direct file" jurisdictions, where the State's Attorney certifies that policing agencies are authorized to file cases directly with the circuit court, the law enforcement agency submits charging information to CHRI which merely duplicates the arrest information and does not reflect any subsequent modification or dismissal of charges by the state. This practice poses a challenge in using CHRI data to analyze filing decisions by State's Attorneys.²⁴

Public Defender Data: There are no statutory requirements or mechanisms for the reporting of information regarding public defender caseloads, services or outcomes to any state entity or information system.

Court Data: Information on juvenile court cases, from the point of filing a delinquency petition through adjudication and sentencing / disposition, is maintained by Circuit Court Clerks. In Illinois, Circuit Court Clerks are independently elected officials. The Clerk of Courts Act establishes their primary responsibilities as recording the dockets (schedules) of the courts and recording and

²⁰ CPRD maintains JMIS, provides training and technical assistance to users and provides research support to access JMIS data.

²¹ Created initially as a paper-based reporting system, the web-based version of JMIS was implemented statewide in July 2004, and now captures data from the State's detention centers. Before JMIS, there was no routine statewide collection or analysis of detention data and no process for sharing detention data between state and local practitioners or among counties with shared detention facilities. Web-based JMIS (sometimes called "e-JMIS") has simplified and institutionalized data reporting requirements and allows quick and easy access to the data, real-time reporting, and easy entry or uploading of data.

²² 42 U.S.C. § 5601 et seq.

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

²⁴ A 2010 report of the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Committee (SPAC) indicated that 85% of charging reports to CHRI (79% were from Chicago) were direct file reports which merely duplicated arrest information regardless of subsequent charging decisions. An earlier audit of the CHRI system indicated that direct file reporting mechanisms may also be correlated with missing court disposition information. <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/spac/pdf/SPAC%20Data%20Gap%20Report.pdf> (p14 – 15)

preserving official records of court proceedings, case filings, judicial determinations and orders.²⁵

There are no statutory or court mandates governing the specific information systems to be utilized to fulfill these duties; thus, Clerks have implemented a wide variety of information systems across Illinois' 102 counties.²⁶ It should also be emphasized that these information systems have been developed to record and maintain case-level trial court records for case tracking and management purposes, rather than to facilitate data analysis or research.

Disposition and sentencing info: While Illinois law requires State's Attorneys to report information on the filing of delinquency petitions, the Criminal Identification Act places obligations to report trial court *disposition* information on Clerks. That Act requires reporting of individualized, final disposition and sentencing information to the Illinois State Police, "in the form and manner required by the Supreme Court."²⁷

The Act requires reporting of not guilty and guilty judgments, the sentence imposed (and the statutory citation for those sentencing provisions)²⁸, discharges and dismissals, continuances in furtherance of an order of supervision and orders terminating or revoking a juvenile sentence and imposing an adult sentence.

Juvenile Court Operations: Other than mandates to report the disposition information discussed here, there are no statutory requirements for the reporting of information regarding juvenile

courts, case processing, or caseloads to any state agency or entity. (See the Probation Data section of this document for more information on requirements for probation departments to report statistical data on juvenile court petitions and "court actions" in their Juvenile Probation Monthly Reports.)

The AOIC, pursuant to the Illinois Supreme Court's General Administrative Order on Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts, requires Circuit Court Clerks to report statistical information to inform the administration of the Illinois Judicial Branch. The AOIC publishes annual, aggregate statistical reports with caseload information for the trial courts, appellate courts and the Supreme Court.²⁹

Fingerprints After Sentencing: Illinois law states that State's Attorneys shall ask the court to order a law enforcement agency to fingerprint all persons being sentenced for offenses required to be reported to the Illinois State Police and further requires the fingerprinting agency to submit such prints to the State Police daily. The Act further allows (but does not require) the fingerprinting of persons being sentenced for offenses not required by statute to be reported to the State Police and states that the fingerprinting law enforcement agency "may retain such fingerprints in its files."³⁰

Probation data: In Illinois, probation is a judicial branch function with duties and responsibilities established by the Illinois

²⁵ Illinois Clerk of Courts Act, 705 ILCS 105/.01 et seq.

²⁶ Illinois Supreme Court administrative order M.R. 18368 mandates the use of electronic filing mechanisms (e-filing) in all civil cases in the trial courts. While the order establishes a January 2018 implementation deadline, several Illinois counties, including Cook and DuPage have sought extensions. According to the order, once fully implemented, civil e-filings will occur through a "single, centralized Electronic Filing Manager (EFM), which will be integrated with the Supreme Court's case management system." At this time, there are no mandates for e-filing in criminal or juvenile cases.

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

²⁸ The requirement to report statutory citations was effective January 1, 2018. Circuit Court Clerks have not begun reporting of this information, as of March 2018, pending development of a reporting mechanism for this information. (Source: AOIC, March 2018)

²⁹ <http://www.illinoiscourts.gov/SupremeCourt/AnnReport.asp>

³⁰ 20 ILCS 2630/2.1(d)

Probation and Probation Officers Act.³¹ Chief probation officers³² are appointed by the Chief Judge of the Judicial Circuit in which they serve and supervise probation functions in accordance with Illinois law and local court rules.³³

With regard to information collection and reporting, the Act requires the preservation of “complete and accurate records of cases investigated, including a description of the person investigated, the action of the court with respect to his case and his probation, the subsequent history of such person, if he becomes a probationer, during the continuance of his probation.”³⁴ The Act also authorizes the AOIC to require submission of annual plans from each probation department and to “develop standards for a system of record keeping for cases and programs, gather statistics, establish a system of uniform forms, and develop research for planning of Probation Services.”³⁵

There are no state requirements for use of a particular information system or mechanism at the local level. As a result, Illinois’ 68 probation departments utilize a variety of information systems and strategies, with varying capacities to collect, analyze and report case level data. And, while the Act authorizes the AOIC to establish data reporting mechanisms, there are no current administrative mandates requiring the reporting of individualized, case-level data to the Administrative Office or other state entity.

Instead, the AOIC obtains aggregate statistical information on probation operations and caseloads through monthly statistical reports, annual probation plans and probationer risk and needs assessment processes, as described below.

Monthly Statistical Reports: Pursuant to the Probation Officers Act and the authority of the Court, the AOIC requires probation departments to submit aggregate statistical data on a monthly basis. The AOIC has set forth the content of these reports and offers standardized report forms, but departments may use a locally-developed report form so long as all required information is submitted.

The AOIC Juvenile Probation Monthly Report requires submission of monthly aggregate statistics on juvenile court activity and on juvenile probation caseloads, programs and activities. The current monthly report format requires submission of the following *probation and court caseload* information:

- The number of new petitions filed pursuant to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act during the reporting period and the court actions taken on pending petitions, including the number of petitions continued under supervisions and the number of adjudications. Departments are also required to report information regarding “criminal prosecutions” (transfers) of youth.
- The numbers of “intakes” conducted and the numbers of “admissions” to probation caseloads during the reporting period and the demographics of youth admitted to caseloads (gender, race / ethnicity, age and education status).
- Data on the number of investigations completed (social histories, adoption, contested custody, supplemental social histories, intake screening or “other”) are required as are administrative caseload statistics and interstate compact statistics.

³¹ 730 ILCS 110/.01 et seq. Authorized probation activities include the collection and reporting of criminal and social histories to the court, supervision of those placed on probation and juvenile detention functions.

³² Chief probation officers may be referred to as directors of “court services,” to reflect responsibilities to administer both juvenile and adult probation functions and, if applicable, secure juvenile detention operations.

³³ By statute, probation officers are “judicial employees” designated on a circuit wide or county basis and compensated by the appropriate county board or boards. (730 ILCS 110/9b).

³⁴ 730 ILCS 110/12(4)

³⁵ 730 ILCS 110/12(15)

- Departments also report on fees and restitution ordered and court ordered programs (including alcohol and / or drug treatment, mental health, alternative education or other “youth services”).
- The number of in-state and out-of-state placements in place at the beginning of the month, “removed” during the month and ordered during the month (including foster home, group home, residential treatment, or placement with relative).
- Statistics on the use of home detention and electronic monitoring are required as well.

The current reporting format requires additional information regarding *active probation caseloads* (new admissions, re-admissions and transfers from other jurisdictions) in each specified category (formal probation, informal probation, supervision, continued under supervision or “other”). General *risk classification* statistics (unclassified, minimum, medium or maximum) in each of the above categories is also required.

AOIC requires departments to report on “*case violations*” (including new offenses and technical violations) and on court action on violations (“violation found” or “no violation”). Statistics on the commitment of youth to IDJJ (for “full” commitment, evaluation or on Habitual or Violent Juvenile Offender status, pursuant to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act) must be reported.

Probation departments which provide “public / *community service placements* and monitoring” to adults or juveniles are also required to submit a monthly statistical report which collects data on the number of cases referred to the programs, the number of placements made, hours completed and cases dropped (including the reasons for those case closures).

Annual Probation Plans – As provided in the probation statute, the AOIC requires probation departments to submit annual plans, which inform its oversight of probation functions and

the allocation of state judicial branch funding among the departments.

The plan format requires descriptions of local probation operations, policy, programs, training plans and budgets as well as general statistics on caseloads and outcomes. In addition to specified statistics and information on the operation of adult probation and court services functions, the AOIC’s current Annual Plan format requires certain juvenile-specific information.

For those jurisdictions operating *juvenile detention* centers, the following information is required:

- Current facility capacity and utilization, including the “rated” capacity (defined as the “number of beds that meet IDJJ standards to house youth excluding specialty beds such as segregation, intake, etc.”), the number of “specialty beds” (such as intake or isolation beds), and the “operational capacity” (defined as the total number of beds “actually being utilized and staffed”). The plan must also state the number of days exceeding capacity for the reporting period, if any, and how the department “manage(s) this situation when it occurs.”
- Current per diem rates (for in-county / circuit use and out-of-county / circuit);
- Detention incident reports, where applicable (including suicides and attempts, escapes and attempts, use of restraints, fighting and assaults among youth and / or on staff);
- Detention admission practice and policy (including detention screening protocols, number of screenings completed, number of overrides, use of detention alternatives, detention hearings and admissions / remands following detention hearings);
- Alternatives to detention (including the type of informal and formal alternatives to detention, if any and the number of youth admitted to those programs);

- Conditions of confinement in detention centers (including the use of screening and assessment for mental health, substance abuse and education needs, mental health services provided in the facility, education programming available, behavior management programs in place and cognitive / behavioral programming available.) The plan also requires reporting on the number of “behavioral incidents” in the reporting period resulting in the use of “disciplinary room time.”
- JMIS Data Quality Assurance (the process for ensuring that data is entered into the Illinois Juvenile Management Information System³⁶); and
- The local “Juvenile Detention Mission Statement” if applicable.

If *cognitive behavioral programming* is available in the jurisdiction, the annual plan requires submission of information on the curriculum used, the population served and the number of sessions and groups conducted. The report also requires information regarding the number of facilitators available, whether they are probation or detention staff or with an “outside vendor,” and the number of hours devoted to programming each week by each facilitator. The number of referrals made and accepted are required, as is the risk levels of participants, the numbers and rates of successful completion and unsuccessful exits (including whether the exit was for a new arrest, “no show” or dropped from the program).

The Illinois Probation Act states that “The annual probation plan shall seek to generally improve the quality of probation services and to reduce the commitment of adult offenders to the Department of Corrections and to reduce the commitment of juvenile offenders to the Department of Juvenile Justice and shall require, when appropriate, coordination with the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Department of Children and Family Services in the development and use of community resources, information systems, case review and permanency planning systems to avoid the duplication of services.”³⁷

To effectuate this mandate, the AOIC plan format requires jurisdictions to describe the “*collaboration efforts*” of adult and juvenile probation departments with justice system stakeholders, community members and service providers.

Jurisdictions with *problem solving courts* must provide statistical information on those courts, including the number of adults and juveniles screened for eligibility, assessed, accepted into the program and rejected. Plans must also indicate the average length of program participation, the numbers and types of program discharges and the number of probation positions allocated to each problem solving court.

The plans themselves are not published. However, on behalf of the Illinois Supreme Court, the AOIC utilizes these reporting mechanisms to publish aggregate pretrial and probation caseload statistics in an annual report.³⁸

³⁶ See page six of this document for more information on the JMIS data system.

³⁷ 730 ILCS 110/15(6)(b)

³⁸ A 2010 report by the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council notes that “several times during the 1990s and the last decade, AOIC and the Authority conducted probation intake and outcome studies, whereby local probation officers collected and reported to AOIC detailed probationer data during specific months. This provided researchers, policy makers, and practitioners with the first glimpse into some of the characteristics of Illinois’ probation population and their sentences. Information included probationer demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, the conditions of their probation sentences, and the outcome of their probation sentence. Some studies also included more detailed information regarding the probationers’ living arrangements, substance abuse problems, conviction offense, and the nature of new arrests and technical violations. Future efforts of this type may be possible, if concerns over data quality can be resolved.”
<http://www.icjia.state.il.us/spac/pdf/SPAC%20Data%20Gap%20Report.pdf>

Assessment information: Risk and needs assessment processes, in which probation officers gather individualized information to gauge a youth's likelihood of future justice system involvement (risks) and to identify behaviors or circumstances (needs) which, if addressed, can reduce that system involvement, present opportunities to analyze the use and impact of probation services in Illinois.³⁹

Risk assessment processes typically collect information on the delinquency histories of youth as well as the specific types of criminogenic risks, needs and strengths which may be present. Case planning processes, in turn, utilize the risk / needs assessment to produce an individualized strategy for supervising the youth and making services available.

Together, risk assessment and case planning processes produce detailed case-level information on the risk / needs profile of youth on probation, the supervision and services made available to them, and the outcomes (risk reduction and related positive outcomes) attained.

The AOIC has required the use of specified risk assessment tools with adults⁴⁰ and youth placed on probation for more than two decades. In 2005, pursuant to a mandate by the AOIC, Illinois probation departments began utilizing the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) with youth placed on juvenile probation.

Initially, YASI information was maintained in local servers / data storage systems; in 2010, the AOIC implemented a statewide, web-based

“Caseworks” system to record and collect assessment and case plan information for all youth sentenced to probation.⁴⁴

Detention Admissions Upon Sentencing: While the Illinois Criminal Identification Act requires reporting (to the Illinois State Police) of information on jail admissions pursuant to a sentencing order, there are no similar statutory provisions for reporting information on the detention of juveniles upon sentencing. For more information on the reporting and collection of detention data, see page six.

Corrections Data: The Illinois Criminal Identification Act requires the Illinois Department of Corrections to report to the Illinois State Police case-level custodial information on all adults admitted to IDOC upon sentencing. There are no similar statutory provisions for the reporting of juvenile corrections information by the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice.

IDOC publishes spreadsheets containing case-level information on people in IDOC facilities; however, confidentiality protections for juvenile records prevents IDJJ from providing individually – identifiable information to the public. Instead, IDJJ publishes a series of aggregate data reports and analyses at <https://www2.illinois.gov/idjj/Pages/default.aspx>.

Offender Registries: Illinois law currently provides for three primary types of “registries.”

³⁹ Risk and needs assessment typically utilizes a standardized tool to collect and organize information about an individual's history (criminal justice contacts, family history, etc.) and changeable “dynamic” factors such as attitudes about crime or violence, behavioral health needs, peer influence, education, etc. Risk assessments generally calculate a risk level for offending (such as “low,” “moderate,” “high”) and can guide development of an individualized case plan for supervision and services. Best practice standards provide for reassessment during the course of supervision, to determine changes in risk levels and needs and to guide revision of the case plan, as necessary. AOIC is in the process of updating the standards for supervision.

⁴⁰ AOIC currently mandates use of the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) tool with adult probation clients.

⁴¹ In late 2017, the AOIC indicated it would be mandating the use of different assessment tools and processes for juvenile and adult caseloads, selecting the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) and the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS) to replace use of the LSI-R and YASI, respectively.

Sex Offender Registry: The Illinois Sex Offender Registration Act sets out requirements for specified individuals – including youth – to “register” as sex offenders by submitting personal information to local law enforcement agencies.⁴² Illinois law further requires the Illinois State Police to maintain a statewide “sex offender database” and to make information regarding adults required to register publicly available via website. However, Illinois law provides that information regarding youth required to register is generally not publicly available.

For more information regarding youth sex offender registry requirements, see the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission Report *Improving Illinois’ Responses to Sexual Offenses Committed by Youth*.⁴³

VOYRA: The Illinois Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registration Act requires certain individuals convicted of murder (of a child or adult) or of other specified offenses against children and youth to “register” with local law enforcement agencies and provide specified personal information.⁴⁴ ISP utilizes the LEADs system to access registry information provided to local law enforcement local agencies.

With limited exceptions, these provisions include youth under the age of 18.⁴⁵ The Act further requires the Illinois State Police to establish and maintain a statewide database available on the internet. That database is currently found at <http://www.isp.state.il.us/cmvo/>.

Methamphetamine Manufacturer Registry: The Illinois Methamphetamine Manufacturer Registry Act requires Circuit Court Clerks to report to the Illinois State Police, on a monthly basis, convictions for methamphetamine manufacture, as defined by statute. The Illinois

Department of Corrections is also required to report “a list of all persons incarcerated or on mandatory supervised release” who have been convicted of methamphetamine manufacture.

This Act – which does not explicitly exempt or limit reporting of juvenile offenses – also requires the Illinois State Police to “establish and maintain a Methamphetamine Manufacturer Database for the purpose of identifying methamphetamine manufacturers and making that information available to law enforcement and the general public.” That database is at <http://www.isp.state.il.us/meth/meth.cfm>.

⁴² 730 ILCS 150/1 et seq.

⁴³ <http://ijc.illinois.gov/youthsexualoffenses>

⁴⁴ 730 ILCS 154/1 et seq.

⁴⁵ Exceptions include specified domestic battery, battery and weapons offenses as well as home invasion and first degree murder.

Appendix I: CHRI System Data Fields

(Source: www.icjia.state.il.us/ijis/public/word/SJIS/SJIS_CHRI.doc)

- Arrest Fingerprint Card
 - ORI
 - DCN
 - Department Name
 - Official's Signature
 - ID Number
 - Process Control Number
 - Subject's Name
 - Birth date
 - AKA
 - Alias DOB
 - Sex
 - Race
 - Place of Birth
 - Hair Color
 - Skin Tone
 - Height
 - Weight
 - Eyes
 - Photo Taken
 - Scars, Marks, Tattoos
 - Miscellaneous Number
 - SSN
 - DL Number
 - State
 - SID
 - FBI Number
 - Agency's Offender ID Number
 - Subject's Signature
 - Date Printed
 - Statute Citation
 - Inchoate Code
 - Class
 - Offense Description
 - Warrant Type
 - County Issuing Warrant
 - Warrant Court Case Number
 - Arrest Charge Disposition
 - Date of Arrest
 - Date of Offense
 - County of Prosecution
 - Caution
 - Basis for Caution
 - Minor's Fingerprints Submitted
 - Post Sentence Fingerprints
 - Inquiry Only
 - Date Bond Posted
 - Bond Receipt Number
 - Bond Amount
 - Cash Bond Deposited
 - Bond Type Posted
- State's Attorney Disposition
 - Statute Citation
 - Inchoate Offense
 - Class
 - Offense Description
 - Warrant Type
 - County Issuing Warrant
 - Warrant Court Case Number
 - State's Attorney's Disposition
 - Date of Disposition
 - SAO ORI
 - Completed By
 - Agency Name
- Court Disposition
 - Offense
 - Statute Citation
 - Inchoate Offense
 - Class
 - Court Case Number
 - Disposition Code
 - Date
 - Sentence Code
 - Years
 - Months
 - Days
 - Hours
 - Amount
 - Sentence Status Code
 - Sentence Date
 - Circuit Court NCIC Number
 - County Name
 - Completed By
 - Bond Type
 - Bond Receipt Number
 - Date Bond Posted
 - Bond Amount
 - Cash Bond Posted

- Custodial Receipt Fingerprint Card & Status Change

- ORI
- DCN
- Department Name
- Official's Signature
- ID number
- Agency Received From ORI
- Process Control Number
- Subject's Name
- Birth date
- Sex
- Race
- Place of Birth
- Hair Color
- Skin Tone
- Height

- Weight
- Eyes
- Photo Taken
- Scars, Marks, Tattoos
- Miscellaneous Number
- SSN
- DL Number
- State
- SID
- FBI Number
- Correctional Number
- Court Case Number
- County
- Date Received
- Subject's Signature
- Date Printed
- Status Code
- Status Change Date
- Official's Signature
- Dated Signed

Other submissions to CHRI include:

- Death Notice Fingerprint Card, which is used to report the death of an individual with a possible criminal record or to identify an unknown deceased person;
- Stop Order Fingerprint Card, which is used to request notification of contact with a particular person by another police agency;
- Fee Applicant Fingerprint Card, which is used to inquire on the criminal history background of prospective employees or licensees as authorized by Illinois law; and
- Criminal Justice Applicant Card, which is used to inquire on the criminal history background of prospective criminal justice employees.

Appendix II: JMIS Standardized Reports Available:

The JMIS (detention data) website maintained by the Center for Prevention, Research and Development at the University of Illinois (CPRD) includes a number of standardized reports that authorized users can generate at any time, without special instructions, access or permission. These standardized reports were generated by a JMIS users-group, to identify the information most needed by state and local practitioners. CPRD can also generate customized reports at the request of participating agencies and partners. Current standardized reports include:

By Facility and / or by Sending County:

- New Detainees
- New Detainees by Offense Type, Gender, etc.
- Average Length of Stay
- Average Daily Population
- Current List of Detainees
- Status Offenders
- Delinquent Status Offender Violations

By Judicial Circuit:

- New Detainees
- New Detainees by Offense Type, Gender, etc.
- Average Length of Stay
- Average Daily Population
- Current List of Detainees
- Status Offenders

Statewide:

- New Detainees
- New Detainees by Offense Type, Gender, etc.
- Average Length of Stay
- Average Daily Population
- Current List of Detainees
- Status Offenders
- Delinquent Status Offender Violations
- Chronological Entries
- Detention Facility Admissions
- JMIS Juvenile Detention Form
- Transportation Records