

ROGERS PARK JUVENILE JUSTICE SNAPSHOT (2010 Edition)

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This is the third *neighborhood-specific juvenile justice snapshot* report produced by Project NIA. The first was released in November 2010 and included juvenile justice data from 2009 for the Rogers Park community. The second report released in June 2011 presented juvenile justice data for the North Lawndale community. The current report revisits Rogers Park and draws on 2010 juvenile justice data.

Community members need timely and accessible information about how youth are faring in order to mobilize for social change. Project NIA publishes our community-specific juvenile justice snapshots with the hope that our neighbors will join with us to dramatically decrease the numbers of our young people who are arrested, detained, and/or incarcerated.

Rogers Park is the northern-most community area in Chicago and one of the most ethnically and racially diverse communities in the city. In 2009, the total population of the neighborhood was 34 percent Hispanic, 28 percent African-American, and 27 percent white. Rogers Park is served by the 24th police district.

Over 6,000 young people ages 6 to 17 live in Rogers Park. 35.6% of youth ages 6 to 17 years old in Rogers Park live under the poverty line. Below is a chart that breaks down this number by age and compares it to city, county, and state numbers.

	Total Population *	Age 6–11	Age 12–14	Age 15	Age 16–17	% Poor
Rogers Park	6,008	2,813	1,526	702	967	35.6%
Chicago	432,991	213,530	108,865	37,637	72,923	31.2%
Cook County	827,667	412,348	202,867	69,873	142,579	22.6%
Illinois	2,104,123	1,041,404	522,072	178,403	362,244	18.6%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey: 2009

* The total population number represents children and youth ages 6-17.

The next few pages provide an overview of some data about how youth in Rogers Park interact with the juvenile legal system. The report relies on data obtained through freedom of information act (FOIA) requests as well as data procured directly from stakeholders within the juvenile justice system.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INTRODUCTION: A SHORT AND INCOMPLETE TOUR OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN ILLINOIS

Once a minor is arrested and processed for an alleged criminal offense, a youth officer from the Area Detectives Special Victims Unit is assigned to the case. If the juvenile was arrested for a misdemeanor or other minor crime, the youth officer has the discretion to release the juvenile with no charges or a warning, to release the minor with a formal or informal station adjustment (subject to statutory limitations), or to refer the case for prosecution.

If the juvenile is investigated for a felony, the youth officer must be present during questioning unless the juvenile is accompanied by a parent, defense lawyer, or other concerned adult. It is **not** the youth officer's responsibility to defend the juvenile, e.g., it is not the youth officer's responsibility to encourage the juvenile to exercise his right to remain silent. The detectives investigating the felony case may decide to release the juvenile without charges or refer the case to the State's Attorney's Office, which determines whether there is enough evidence to prosecute.

If the juvenile is charged with a crime (referred to the State's Attorney's Office for prosecution), he may be released to his parent or guardian with an order to appear in court on a specified date, or the police may call the probation department to authorize detention of the juvenile. The probation department uses a screening tool, which considers such factors as the nature of the offense and the juvenile's history of delinquency, to determine whether the juvenile will be detained pending his appearance before a judge. If the minor is detained, he is entitled to a detention hearing within 40 hours, at which a juvenile court judge determines whether there is "urgent and immediate necessity" to continue to hold the juvenile in custody prior to their adjudication.

Once a young person is referred from law enforcement, the State's Attorney has discretion to decide whether a petition¹ will be filed to the court. Some cases are diverted by State's Attorney's Office, usually meaning that the SAO exercises its discretion to refrain from prosecuting the juvenile as long as he successfully completes a diversion program. Unfortunately, data about those cases were not provided by the Office of the State's Attorney despite repeated requests. The most recent case screening data available from the Cook County State's Attorney is from 2008: 43% of referrals were petitioned into court; 35% were not filed due to insufficient evidence to support the charge; and 22% were referred to a diversion² program (*Juvenile Justice in Cook County: Report of the Cook County Juvenile Court, Juvenile Justice Division, 2009*).

¹ "A delinquency petition is a document filed in delinquency cases with the juvenile court through the state's attorney alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent. The petition sets forth the supporting facts regarding the alleged offense, information about the minor, and, if the minor is detained, the start date of the detention. The petition requests that the minor be adjudged a ward of the court and asks for relief under the Juvenile Court Act. Supplemental petitions may be filed alleging new offenses or alleging new violations of orders entered by the court in the delinquency proceeding" (Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Glossary, 2007).

² "Diversion programs avoid bringing youth deeper into the juvenile justice system when this can be safely avoided. Whenever possible, these programs follow the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice – balancing the needs of the victims, the youthful offender and the community. These diversion programs seek to hold youth accountable for their behavior while involving youth in restoring, as much as possible, both the victim and the community (p.2, in *Juvenile Justice in Cook County: Report of the Cook County Juvenile Court, Juvenile Justice Division, 2009*)."

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If a case makes it to court, it is heard by a juvenile court judge. The judge has several options after the adjudicatory hearing (known as a trial in adult system). He or she can find the young person not delinquent (known as not-guilty in the adult system), delinquent, sentence a youth to a community-based alternative, sentence a youth to supervision/probation, or sentence the youth to prison.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) has produced a comprehensive primer about the Illinois Juvenile Justice system titled “Policies and Procedures of the Illinois Juvenile Justice System.” We strongly recommend the publication which can be downloaded here: http://icjia.org/public/pdf/ResearchReports/IL_Juvenile_Justice_System_Walkthrough_0810.pdf

SECTION 1 — TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS³ IN CHICAGO

As you read through this report, please be aware of a few important things. Arrest statistics report the number of arrests that the police made in a given year. They do not describe the number of individuals arrested or the number of crimes committed. As Puzanzchera and Adams point out:

“The number of arrests is not the same as the number of people arrested because an unknown number of individuals are arrested more than once during the year. Nor do arrest statistics represent the number of crimes that arrested individuals commit because a series of crimes that one person commits may culminate in a single arrest, and a single crime may result in the arrest of more than one person. This latter situation, where many arrests result from one crime, is relatively common in juvenile law-violating behavior because juveniles are more likely than adults to commit crimes in groups.”⁴

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) made 27,563 juvenile arrests in 2010.

Arrests by District (Persons 17 and Under) – City of Chicago, 2009-2010

District	2009	2010	TOTAL
01	676	685	1,361
02	873	731	1,604
03	1,942	1,660	3,602
04	2,001	1,914	3,915
05	1,627	1,464	3,091
06	2,040	1,674	3,714
07	1,665	1,447	3,112
08	2,565	2,247	4,812
09	1,671	1,334	3,005
10	1,349	1,348	2,697
11	2,478	2,141	4,619
12	957	880	1,837
13	551	417	968
14	815	588	1,403
15	2,021	1,975	3,996
16	685	494	1,179

³ Includes felonies AND misdemeanors. In this report, juvenile means youth ages 17 and under.

⁴ Puzanzchera, Charles and Adams, Benjamin (2011, Dec). “Juvenile Arrests 2009”. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. <http://www.ojjdp.gov/pubs/236477.pdf>

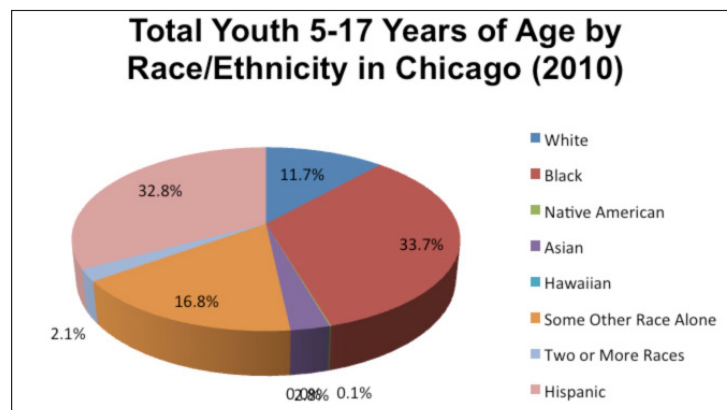
Rogers Park Juvenile Justice Snapshot

17	1,031	959	1,990
18	662	770	1,432
19	317	318	635
20	559	590	1,149
21	443	472	915
22	1,266	1,129	2,395
23	248	212	460
24	920	708	1,628
25	1,862	1,406	3,268
TOTAL	31,224	27,563	58,787
Source: CLEARDW query 8 March 2011 – obtained through FOIA request			

According to census data, in Chicago, 33.7 percent of youth ages 5 to 17 were black, 32.8% were Hispanic, 11.7 percent were White, and 2.8 percent were Asian (Census 2010).

Total Youth 5-17 Years of Age By Race/Ethnicity in Chicago: 2010 Census

White	66,525	11.7%
Black	191,461	33.7%
Native American	845	0.1%
Asian	16,059	2.8%
Hawaiian	88	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	95,388	16.8%
Two or More Races	11,785	2.1%
Hispanic	185,676	32.8%
Total	567,827	100.0%



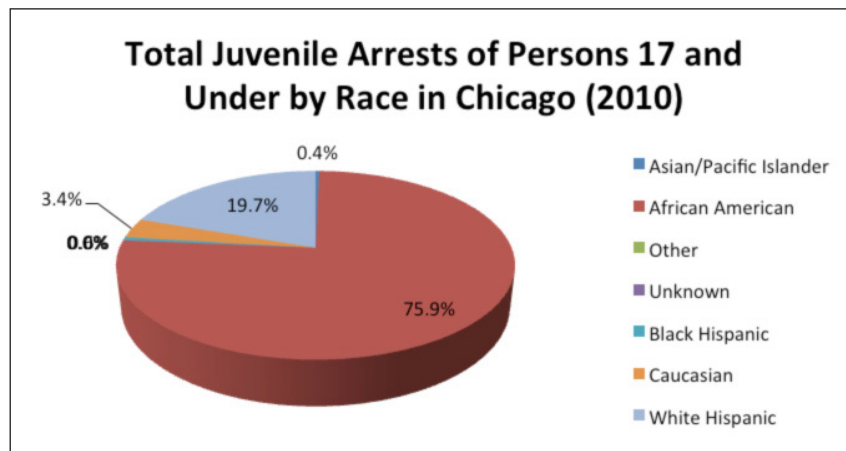
Rogers Park Juvenile Justice Snapshot

Yet, Black youth in Chicago accounted for 76 percent of juvenile arrests while 19.6 percent were of Latino/Hispanic youth. African American youth are disproportionately targeted for arrest in Chicago as are young men who represented 85% of juvenile arrests.

Total Juvenile Arrests by Sex and Race (Persons 17 and Under) – City of Chicago, 2010

2010	Race	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
Chicago – Total Arrests	Asian/Pacific Islander	19	83	0	102
	African American	3,284	17,644	2	20,930 (76%)
	Other	2	10	0	12
	Unknown	1	12	0	13
	Black Hispanic	22	133	0	155
	Caucasian	150	786	0	936 (3.3%)
	White Hispanic	690	4,728	0	5,418 (19.6%)
	Total		4,168 (15%)	23,396 (85%)	2

Source: CLEARDW query 12 June 2011 – obtained through FOIA



SECTION 2 – JUVENILE ARRESTS IN 24TH DISTRICT IN 2009 AND 2010

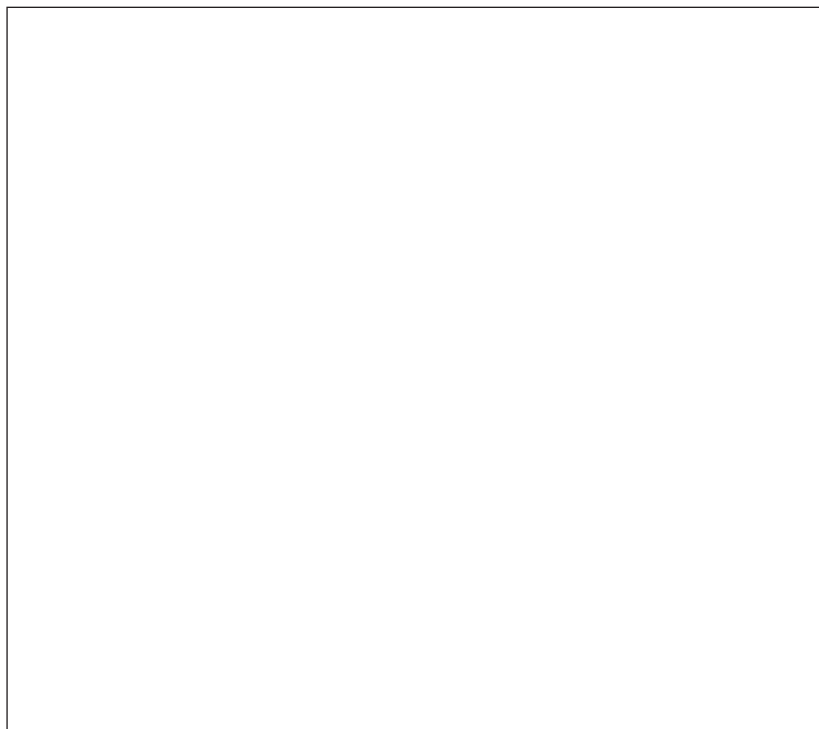
According to the Chicago Police Department (CPD), there were **708** total arrests of youth 17 and under in 2010 in the 24th district. The 24th district had the *seventeenth highest number of juvenile arrests* in 2010. In 2010, **71** arrests happened on public school grounds in the 24th district.

According to the CPD, 42% of the total (adult and juvenile) population in the 24th district identified as Caucasian, 19.5% was African-American, 21% was Hispanic/Latino and 15% was Asian (CPD 2009 Annual Report). In the 24th district, African American youth account for 77 percent of juvenile arrests. This mirrors the citywide number and is disproportionate to the percentage of black youth in the district. Interestingly white Hispanic youth accounted for 18% of juvenile arrests and Caucasian youth for only a tiny fraction of total juvenile arrests.

**Total Arrests of Persons 17 and Under by Arrestee
Race and Sex – City of Chicago (24th district, 2010)**

	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	9	0	9
African American	96	447	0	543 (77%)
Other	0	1	0	1
Black Hispanic	0	4	0	4
Caucasian	3	18	0	21
White Hispanic	8	120	0	128 (18%)
TOTAL	107 (15%)	599 (85%)	0	706*

** I've included an (*) beside the total number of arrests because there is a discrepancy between this number and the total arrest numbers that we received in a separate per district FOIA request. The number is only off by 2.*



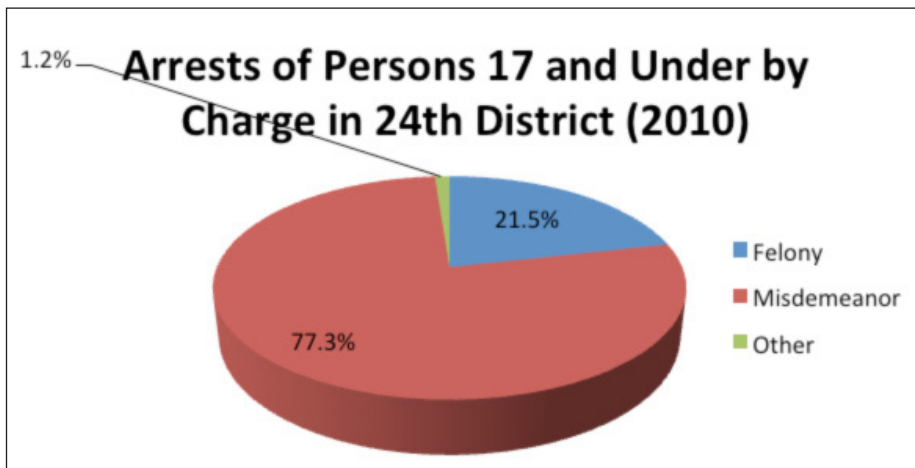
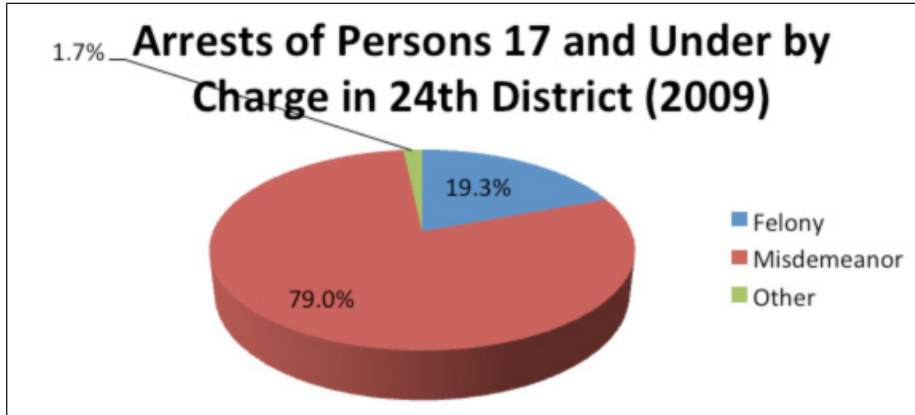
**Total Number of Arrests of Persons 17 and Under by Charge⁵
(24th district, 2009 & 2010)**

There is a difference between the total number of arrests provided by CPD and the detailed numbers by charge. The charge type is provided for informational purposes to provide context for the number of total arrests.

CHARGE TYPE	24 th District	
	2009	2010
Felony	151	138
Misdemeanor	618	497
Other*	13	8
Total (based on charges)	782	643
Total (based on CPD district arrest totals)	920	708

*Municipal Ordinance Arrests

⁵ Please note that a juvenile can be arrested once and have several charges.



SECTION 3 – JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSES

In Chicago, more youth are arrested for misdemeanors than felony crimes. The same is true in the 24th district where the top three misdemeanor offenses in 2010 were: *miscellaneous non-index offenses*, *drug abuse violations*, and *simple battery*.

Arrests by Offense Classification (Misdemeanor) – Persons 17 and Under (24th District)

Description	24 th District	
	2009	2010
Aggravated Assault	22	18
Larceny – Theft	74	70
Motor Vehicle Theft	15	15
Simple Assault	25	27
Simple Battery	115	72
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0
Fraud	0	0
Vandalism	30	47
Weapons	6	6
Prostitution	0	0
Sex Offense – Criminal Sexual Abuse	0	1
Drug Abuse Violations	124	75
Gambling	9	3
Offenses against Family and Children/ Involving Children	1	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0
Liquor Laws	7	3
Disorderly Conduct	70	69
Miscellaneous Non-Index Offenses	119	90
Miscellaneous Municipal Code Violations	0	0
Traffic Violations	1	1
TOTAL	618	497

Rogers Park Juvenile Justice Snapshot

Arrests by Offense Classification (Felony) – Persons 17 and Under (24th District)

Description	24 th District	
	2009	2010
Murder	0	0
Involuntary Manslaughter/ Reckless Homicide w/vehicle	0	0
Criminal Sexual Assault	4	1
Robbery	47	63
Aggravated Assault	1	1
Aggravated Battery	19	11
Burglary	26	21
Larceny – Theft	8	7
Motor Vehicle Theft	11	9
Simple Assault	0	0
Simple Battery	1	0
Arson	1	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0
Fraud	1	0
Vandalism	2	5
Weapons	8	10
Prostitution	0	0
Sex Offense - Criminal Sexual Abuse	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	18	9
Offenses against Family and Children/ Involving Children		0
Driving Under the Influence	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	1	0
Miscellaneous Non-Index Offenses	2	1
Traffic Violations	0	0
TOTAL	151	138

Rogers Park Juvenile Justice Snapshot

In 2010, the top three felony offenses for which youth were arrested in 24th district was:

	24th District
Robbery	63
Burglary	21
Aggravated Battery	11

SECTION 4 – SCHOOL-BASED JUVENILE ARRESTS (CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS)

In 2010, there were 5,574 juvenile (17 and under) school-based arrests in Chicago. In the 24th district, there were 71 juvenile school-based arrests which represented only 1.27% of all juvenile school based arrests in the city of Chicago. Of the 71 juvenile school-based arrests in Rogers Park, 13 (18%) were young women and 58 (82%) were young men. The vast majority were African American youth (82%) and Latino youth represented 18% of those arrested. The vast majority of offenses that young people are arrested for on CPS property in the 24th district are non-index offenses. This mirrors the citywide pattern.

Arrests at Public School Locations by Districts (City of Chicago & 24th District - 2009 & 2010) **

Location	2009		2010	
Chicago	5,651		5,574	
24 th District	93	1.65%	71	1.27%
Source: CLEAR DW queried 3/8/11				

**Includes location codes that reflect public schools buildings and public school grounds

SECTION 5– STATION ADJUSTMENTS⁶

In 2010, detectives in the 24th district issued 21 formal station adjustments and 171 informal station adjustments for a **total of 192** *station adjustments*.

Station Adjustments – by District (2009 and 2010)

District	2009		2010	
	Formal Adjustments	Informal Adjustments	Formal Adjustments	Informal Adjustments
24	19	97	21	171
All Chicago (total)	1,381	6,090	1,733	7,040

⁶ Station adjustment is the informal or formal handling of a minor by a juvenile police officer as a diversionary intervention procedure as defined by the Illinois Juvenile Court Act (ICJIA, Glossary, 2007).

SECTION 6 - JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

Data provided by the Juvenile Probation and Court Services Department of the Circuit Court of Cook County offer a profile of the number of juvenile arrests that law enforcement referred to the Office of the State's Attorney (SAO) in 2010. Other information that will be shared in this section includes the gender, race, and age for each juvenile referred to the Office of the State's Attorney in 2010.

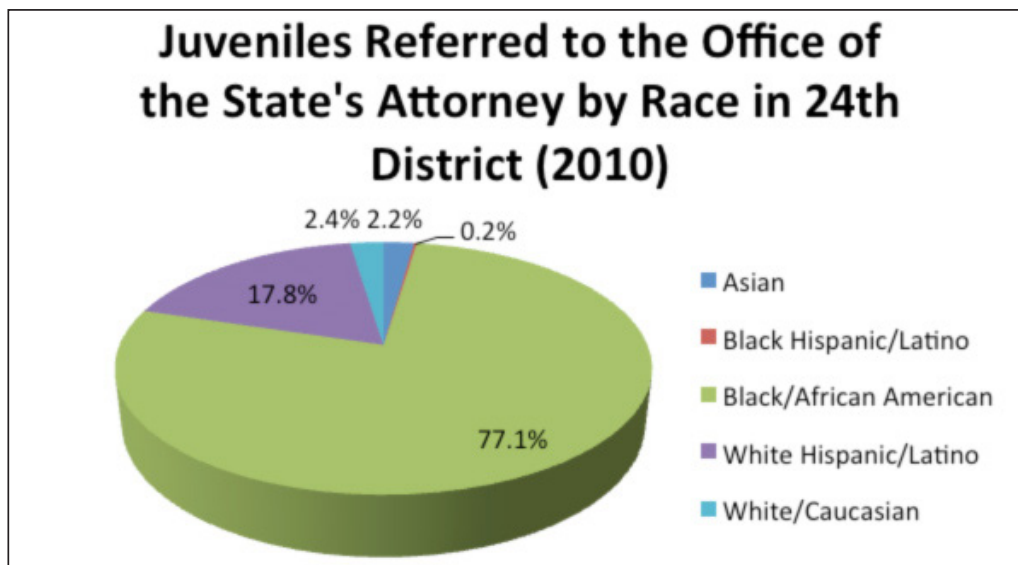
Based on data from the Juvenile Probation and Court Services Department, in 2010, there were **19,726 court referrals** in Cook County. In the 24th district, **449** juveniles were referred by law enforcement to the Office of the State's Attorney in 2010.

Gender and Race/Ethnicity for Juveniles Referred to the Office of the State's Attorney in 2010 – 24th district

	Asian	Black Hisp/ Latino	Black/ Af-Am	White Hisp/ Latino	White/ Caucasian	Total
Male	10 (2.5%)	1 (0.3%)	299 (75.1%)	76 (19.1%)	11 (2.8%)	398* (88.6%)
Female	0	0	47(92.2%)	4 (7.8%)	0	51 (11.4%)
TOTAL	10 (2.2%)	1 (0.2%)	346 (77.1%)	80 (17.8%)	11 (2.4%)	449 (100%)

Source: Juvenile Enterprise Management System, Cook County Juvenile Probation Dept – run on 9/26/11

* total includes 1 young man who identified as American Indian.

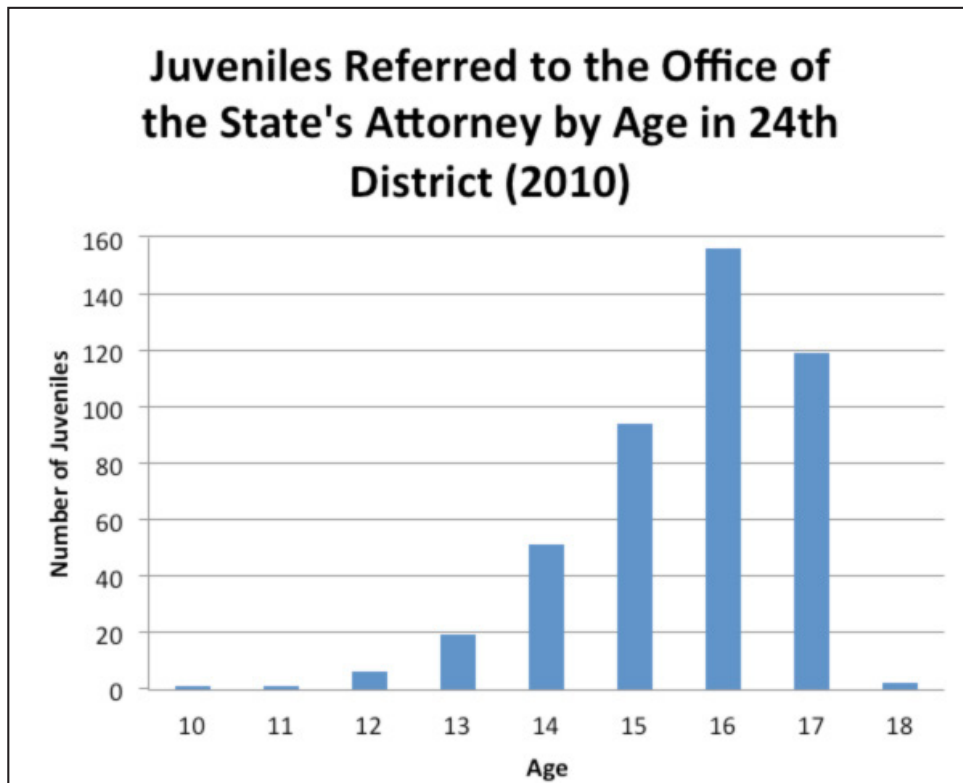


Rogers Park Juvenile Justice Snapshot

Age for Juveniles Referred to the Office of the State's Attorney in 2010 – 24th district

The clear majority of juveniles (61%) referred to the State's Attorney from detectives in the 24th district were 16 and 17 years old.

Age	Number of Juveniles	Percent of Total
10	1	0.22%
11	1	0.22%
12	6	1.33%
13	19	4.23%
14	51	11.35%
15	94	20.93%
16	156	34.74%
17	119	26.50%
18	2	0.44%
TOTAL	449	100%



Rogers Park Juvenile Justice Snapshot

Referrals by Offense Classification – Persons 18 and Under (24th District)

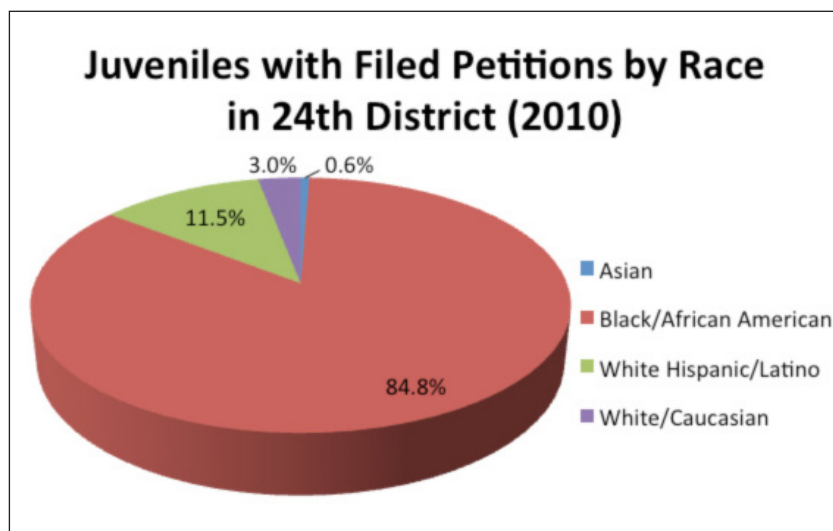
Misdemeanors	Offense	Number of Referrals	Percent of 24 th District Misdemeanor Referrals
	Aggravated Assault	7	3.7%
	Larceny – Theft	27	14.4%
	Trespassing	27	14.4%
	Vandalism	8	4.3%
	Simple Battery	56	29.8%
	Disorderly Conduct	5	2.7%
	Sex Offense – Criminal Sexual Abuse	2	1.1%
	Drug Abuse violations	13	6.9%
	Simple Assault	4	2.1%
	Violation of Probation/ Parole	35	18.6%
	Resisting Peace Officer/ Correctional Employee	4	2.1%
	Total	188	100%
Felonies	Offense	Number of Referrals	Percent of 24 th District Felony Referrals
	Attempted Murder	4	1.7%
	Larceny – Theft	26	11.3%
	Robbery	56	24.3%
	Burglary	19	8.3%
	Weapons	33	14.3%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	2	0.9%
	Aggravated Battery	73	31.7%
	Drug Abuse Violations	5	2.2%
	Attempted Class X Felony	8	3.5%
	Aggravated Assault	4	1.7%
	Total	230	100%

SECTION 7 – JUVENILE PETITIONS FILED BY THE OFFICE OF THE STATE’S ATTORNEY (24TH DISTRICT)

Based on data from the Juvenile Probation and Court Services Department, in 2010, 7,375 juvenile petitions filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County. In the 24th district, the Office of the State’s Attorney filed 165 delinquency petitions⁷ with the court in 2010.

Gender and Race/Ethnicity for Juveniles With Filed Petitions in 2010 – 24th district

	Asian	Black/Af-Am	White Hisp/ Latino	White/ Caucasian	Total
Male	1 (0.7%)	118 (83.7%)	17 (12.1%)	5 (3.5%)	141 (85.5%)
Female	0	22 (91.7%)	2 (8.3%)	0	24 (14.5%)
TOTALS	1 (0.6%)	140 (84.8%)	19 (11.5%)	5 (3.0%)	165 (100%)



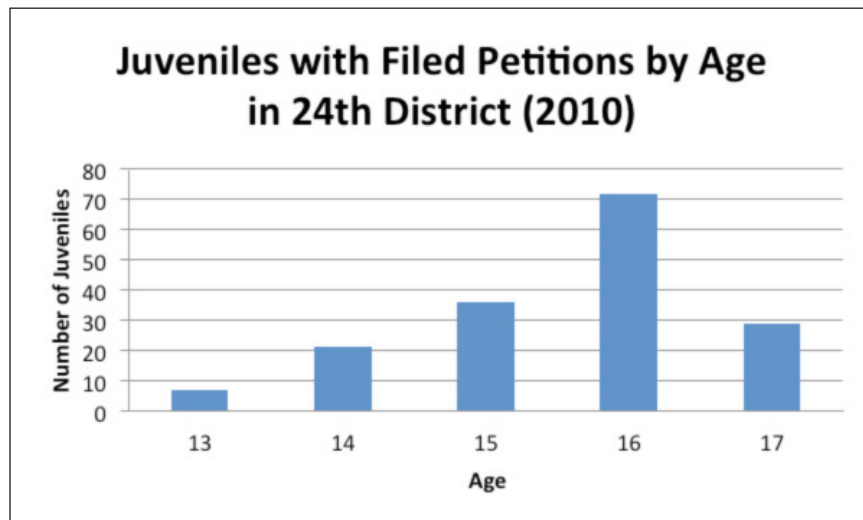
⁷“A delinquency petition is a document filed in delinquency cases with the juvenile court through the state’s attorney alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent. The petition sets forth the supporting facts regarding the alleged offense, information about the minor, and, if the minor is detained, the start date of the detention. The petition requests that the minor be adjudged a ward of the court and asks for relief under the Juvenile Court Act. Supplemental petitions may be filed alleging new offenses or alleging new violations of orders entered by the court in the delinquency proceeding” (Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Glossary, 2007).

Rogers Park Juvenile Justice Snapshot

Age for Juveniles With Filed Petitions in 2010 – 24th district

The vast majority of juveniles (83%) with filed petitions to the court in the 24th district were 15, 16, and 17 years old.

Age	Number of Juveniles	Percent of Total
13	7	4.24%
14	21	12.72%
15	36	21.81%
16	72	43.63%
17	29	17.57%
TOTAL	165	100%



Rogers Park Juvenile Justice Snapshot

Petitions by Offense Classification – Persons 18 and Under (24th District)

Misdemeanors	Offense	Number of Petitions	Percent of 24 th District Misdemeanor Petitions
	Aggravated Assault	7	4.6%
	Larceny – Theft	26	17.0%
	Trespassing	27	17.6%
	Vandalism	8	5.2%
	Simple Battery	56	36.6%
	Disorderly Conduct	4	2.6%
	Sex Offense – Criminal Sexual Abuse	2	1.3%
	Drug Abuse Violations	15	9.8%
	Simple Assault	4	2.6%
	Resisting Peace Officer/ Correctional Employee	4	2.6%
	Total	153	100%
	Offense	Number of Petitions	Percent of 24 th District Felony Petitions
Felonies	Attempted Murder	4	1.8%
	Larceny – Theft	24	10.8%
	Robbery	56	25.2%
	Burglary	18	8.1%
	Weapons	29	13.1%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	2	0.9%
	Aggravated Battery	69	31.1%
	Drug Abuse Violations	5	2.3%
	Simple Battery	3	1.4%
	Attempted Class X Felony	8	3.6%
	Aggravated Assault	4	1.8%
	Total	222	100%

SECTION 8 – PROBATION/SUPERVISION⁸

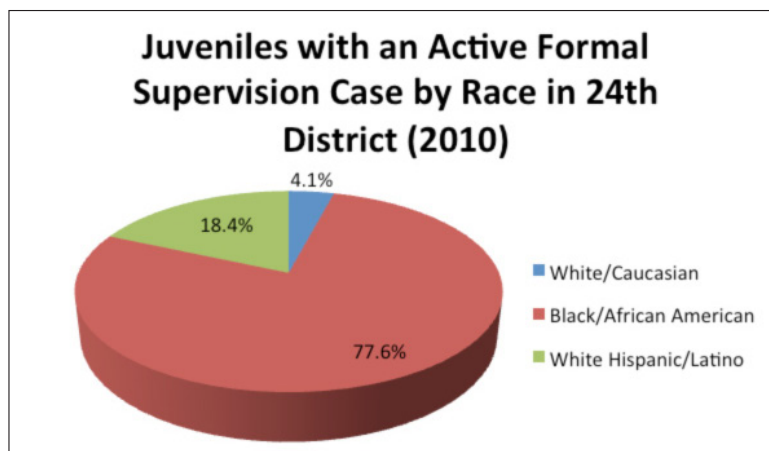
Once the Office of the State’s Attorney files a petition, then the case is heard by a judge. The judge has several options which include finding the youth not-delinquent (not guilty), finding the youth guilty, recommending probation or supervision (formal or informal⁹), or committing the youth to the Department of Juvenile Justice (youth prison).

The judge can only sentence the juvenile to supervision or probation upon an adjudication of delinquency (the juvenile either pleads guilty or is found delinquent after trial). The judge has the option of ordering the juvenile to participate in pre-trial services such as evening reporting or electronic monitoring while the case is pending, which are run by the probation department, but those are not sentences of supervision or probation.

There were 49 juveniles with active formal supervision/probation cases in 2010 and 52 juveniles with informal supervision/probation cases in the 24th district. 78% of those with active formal supervision/probation cases were African-American and 86% were male. The majority of these youth (70) were 15 and 16 years old.

**Juveniles with an Active Formal Supervision Case in 2010
(race/ethnicity, gender – 24th district)**

	White/Caucasian	Black/Af-Am	White Hisp/ Latino	Total
Male	2 (4.8%)	33 (78.6%)	7 (16.7%)	42 (85.7%)
Female	0	5 (71.4%)	2 (28.6%)	7 (14.3%)
TOTALS	2 (4.1%)	38 (77.6%)	9 (18.4%)	49 (100%)



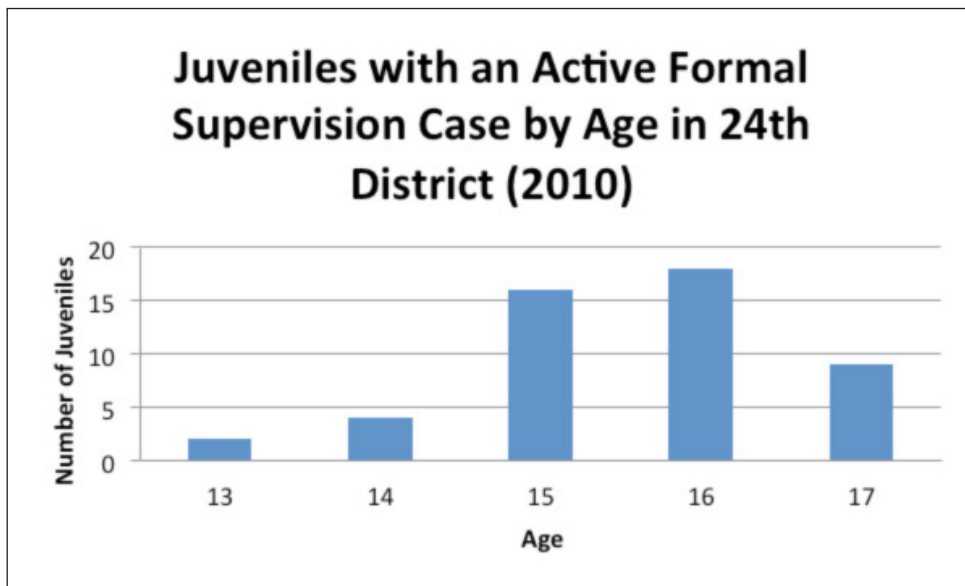
⁸ Supervision (or supervised probation) is the guidance, treatment, or regulation of a youth by a probation agent on behalf of the court. Supervision may be imposed upon a youth adjudicated delinquent or upon certain non-delinquent youths such as Minors Requiring Authoritative Intervention (MRAI). (ICJIA, Glossary, 2007).

⁹The data on the “informal supervision” cases represent cases that were diverted from the formal court process (no petition was filed in court). These decisions are made by the Office of the State’s Attorney and Juvenile Probation and Court Services without judicial involvement.

Rogers Park Juvenile Justice Snapshot

Age for Juveniles With an Active Formal Supervision Case in 2010 – 24th district

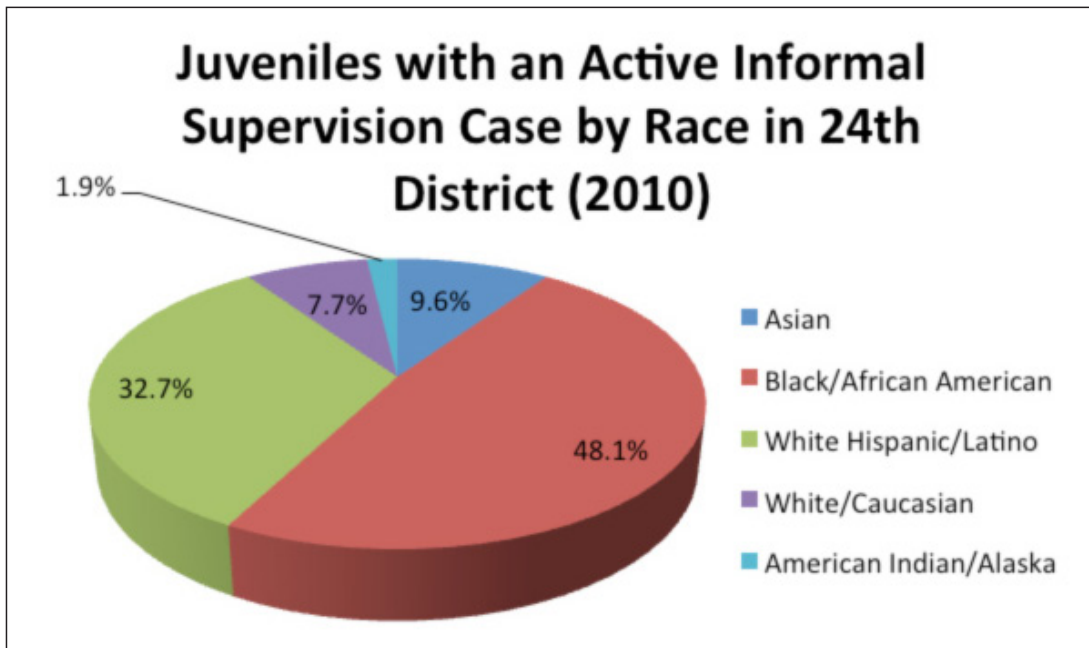
Age	Number of Juveniles	Percent of Total
13	2	4.08%
14	4	8.16%
15	16	32.65%
16	18	36.73%
17	9	18.36%
TOTAL	49	100%



Rogers Park Juvenile Justice Snapshot

Juveniles with an Active Informal Supervision Case in 2010 (race/ethnicity, gender – 24th district)

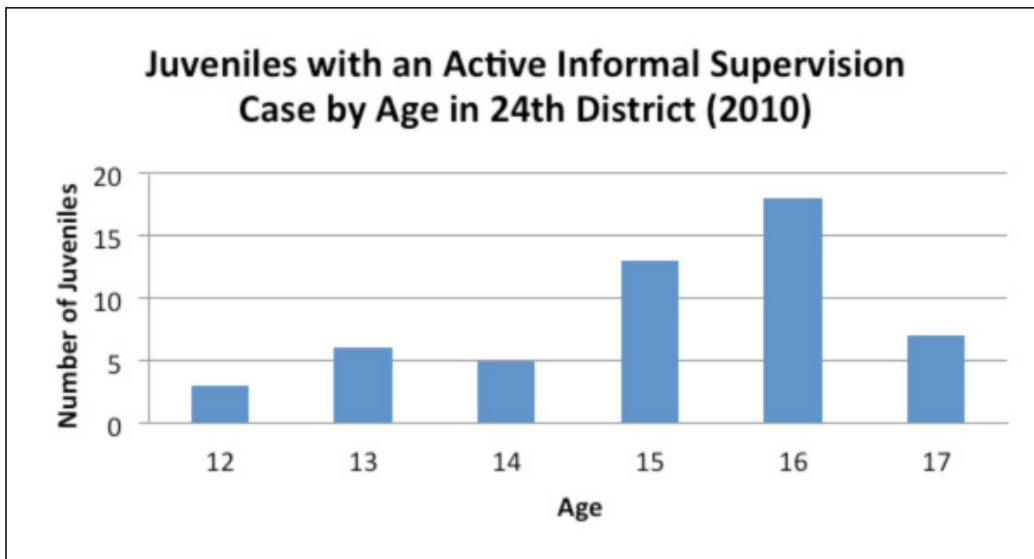
	Asian	Black/ Af-Am	White Hisp/ Latino	White/ Caucasian	American Indian/ Alaska	Total
Male	5 (10.2%)	23 (46.9%)	16 (32.7%)	4 (8.2%)	1 (2%)	49 (94.2%)
Female	0	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	0	0	3 (5.8%)
TOTALS	5 (9.6%)	25 (48.1%)	17 (32.7%)	4 (7.7%)	1 (1.9%)	52 (100%)



Rogers Park Juvenile Justice Snapshot

Age for Juveniles With an Active Informal Supervision Case in 2010 – 24th district

Age	Number of Juveniles	Percent of Total
12	3	5.76%
13	6	11.53%
14	5	9.61%
15	13	25%
16	18	34.61%
17	7	13.46%
TOTAL	52	100%



SECTION 9 – DETENTION AND INCARCERATION

A. YOUTH IN DETENTION/JAIL

The Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center (JTDC) serves mostly as a pre-trial detention facility. This facility holds the juvenile in custody while his/her case is pending, but before an adjudication of delinquency.

According to data obtained from Cook County Juvenile Probation Department, in 2010, 5271 youth were admitted to the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center¹⁰ (JTDC). 4800 (91%) of the incarcerated youth were male and 468 (9%) were female. 83% of the jailed youth were Black. Youth were detained for an average of 23 days. The following table based on data obtained from the JTDC presents information about the top 10 admissions zip codes from January through August 2011.

Zip Codes	Total Admissions	Percent of Total
60620	190	5.36%
60636	184	5.19%
60628	178	5.03%
60644	175	4.94%
60624	170	4.80%
60623	168	4.74%
60621	164	4.63%
60637	149	4.21%
60619	131	3.70%
60609	123	3.47%
Grand Total of All Zip Codes	3542	100%
Source: Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center Intakes by Zip Code Report – Print Date 9/20/11		

¹⁰The Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center is the juvenile jail for the county. Following allegations of abuse, violence, and unsanitary conditions, control of JTDC was handed over to a temporary administrator, Earl Dunlap, through an order from a U.S. Federal Judge.

Rogers Park Juvenile Justice Snapshot

Based on the JTDC data, there were 44 admissions from the 60626 zip code and 21 admissions from the 60645 zip code from January through August 2011. This means that Rogers Park youth accounted for an insignificant percentage of total admissions to the detention center over that time period.

Zip Codes	Total Admissions	Percent of Total
60626	44	0.12%
60645	21	0.06%

B. YOUTH IN PRISON

The Department of Juvenile Justice¹¹ (DJJ) operates Illinois's youth prisons. If a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent or found to have violated probation, they can be sentenced to the DJJ. Data from the DJJ suggests that 2,198 youth across Illinois were admitted to a youth prison during FY2011 (June 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011). 64% of youth committed to a DJJ facility were Black, 24% were White and 11% were Hispanic/Latino. Half of the youth admitted were 16 years old (25%) and 17 years old (24%). The incarcerated youth were overwhelmingly male (93%). 41% of youth admitted to a DJJ facility were from Cook County (the vast majority of these youth were from Chicago). Data was not specifically available for youth committed from the 24th district. We were however able to secure data from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) about Rogers Park youth who were admitted to parole in FY11. An ICJIA analysis shows that **11 Rogers Park youth** were admitted to parole in FY11.

Zip Code	Type of admission on which youth are paroled		Total Parole Admissions
	<i>New sentence admissions from court</i>	<i>Technical violators</i>	
60626	4	5	9
60645	1	1	2
TOTAL	5	6	11

Source: Admissions to parole by zip code, all ages (13-20), FY11 - ICJIA analysis of IDJJ data (analyzed on 12/20/2011)

¹¹The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) was created in 2006 as a stand-alone agency to serve juveniles separate from the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC).

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