



State of Illinois
Department of Human Services

Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



"This annual report is dedicated to all Redeploy Illinois youth and families, and the program staff who serve them."



A Tribute to Ret. Honorable George Timberlake

“Judge Timberlake combined his personal story and his professional stature to create passion and power to change Illinois’ juvenile criminal system in profound and immutable ways. All Illinois families should be grateful.” Redeploy Illinois Board member

Honorable George Timberlake was the Chief Judge in the 2nd Judicial Circuit when Redeploy IL was passed as a pilot program and funded in 2005. Initially, sites were reluctant to participate. Judge Timberlake saw potential in the program, accepted appointment to the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (RIOB), and worked tirelessly to convince stakeholders across Illinois to take a chance by implementing the Redeploy Illinois program. As a result of his efforts, the 2nd Judicial Circuit was the first site in Illinois to implement Redeploy Illinois and three other downstate sites quickly followed the lead – Macon, Peoria and St Clair counties. The sites were able to increase local services for youth while reducing commitments to state juvenile prison.

Without the leadership, vision, and courage of Judge Timberlake, it is doubtful Redeploy Illinois would have been so rapidly accepted throughout the state. His dedication and commitment to the program, and his impact on policy and practice, continued until his 2022 resignation from the RIOB. Redeploy Illinois owes a debt of gratitude to Judge Timberlake for his vision and leadership. The RIOB pledges to continue his work and maintain the high standard he has set.





Contents

Executive Summary	2
Program Overview	4
Redeploy Illinois Site Map.....	7
Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (RIOB) Overview	8
Program Participants (2015-2021)	10
Program Effectiveness	16
Commitments to IDJJ and Admissions to Detention	20
Compliance & Cost Benefit Analysis.....	25
Expansion & Redeploy Illinois Focused	34
Data Collection & Analysis.....	36
Redeploy Illinois Program Sites	38
Redeploy Site Support.....	43
Program Timeline	46
Program Timeline Narrative.....	47
Conclusion and Recommendations	59
Appendix A: Redeploy Illinois Statute	64
Appendix B: Detention Data and Analysis.....	70
Appendix C: Program Participant Data	81
Appendix D: Performance Measures & Outcomes Data.....	83
Appendix E: Cost Benefit Analysis Detail	86
Appendix F: Logic Model	90
Appendix G: Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area Matrix.....	94
Appendix H: Data Reporting System: eCornerstone	95
Appendix I: Orbis Partners Deliverables.....	97
Appendix J: Redeploy Illinois Program Site Summaries.....	99
Appendix K: ICOY Trainings	113
Appendix L: FY16 State Budget Impasse Survey Results	119
Appendix M: Pre-Adjudication Policy of 2015.....	124
Appendix N: Pre-Adjudication and Misdemeanor Policy of 2018	126
Appendix O: Redeploy Illinois Established Site Status Policy.....	129
Appendix P: Covid-19 Impact – Survey Responses (2020).....	131
Appendix Q: Population Data	136



Executive Summary

Every year, thousands of Illinois teenagers are brought into the juvenile justice system who are struggling with poverty, substance use issues, mental health challenges, trauma, and other factors that contribute to risk-taking behavior and/or illegal activity. The harm of arrest, detention, and most damagingly, incarceration on the lives of these youth and their families is immeasurable, and the cost to the state is enormous. Rather than incarcerating youth, the Illinois Department of Human Services funds the Redeploy Illinois program within the Bureau of Youth Intervention Services, which provides a community-based alternative to incarceration.

Funding from the Redeploy Illinois provides individualized services to prevent further justice involvement and an opportunity for each youth to reach their full potential. Using a holistic, positive youth development approach that addresses overall need identified by assessment, the Redeploy Illinois program offers culturally and developmentally appropriate services and resources to youth to ensure lasting public safety. Along with rehabilitating youth, the Redeploy Illinois program creates a strong infrastructure of collaboration between local juvenile justice stakeholders and social service providers and reshapes how the juvenile justice system works with and for youth and the communities they live in.

In January 2005, when the Redeploy Illinois program began, 1,725 youth on average were being housed in Illinois juvenile correctional facilities at a per-capita annual cost of \$70,827 per youth. Since 2005, the cost of a juvenile commitment has increased yearly to \$161,000 in 2016. The cost per youth continues to increase as the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) has been increasingly successful in reducing its overall youth population in facilities every year since the Redeploy Illinois program began.

Redeploy Illinois began as a pilot project in four sites and 15 counties in January of 2005. By the end of 2021, Redeploy Illinois had expanded to 10 active sites covering 45 counties, and three planning grant sites. From its inception 17 years ago, Redeploy Illinois programs have provided individualized, intensive services to 4,842 youth and their families. The successful implementation of this program has resulted in Redeploy Illinois counties reducing commitments to IDJJ by 65%, nearly 4,000 fewer youth being committed to IDJJ over the program's 17 years and a cost avoidance for Illinois taxpayers of more than \$158 million in unnecessary incarceration costs. In addition, the rate of admissions to detention centers decreased. In 2021, the average per-capita annual cost to serve a youth in the Redeploy Illinois program was \$8,176.21, approximately 19% of the per-capita annual cost to house a youth in an IDJJ facility. In 2021 alone Redeploy Illinois program sites saved Illinois taxpayers nearly \$15 million in unnecessary incarceration costs.

Redeploy Illinois has proven to be an essential state program for youth and families, enduring through the State Budget Impasse of FY2016 and the Covid-19 Pandemic of 2020. Redeploy Illinois sites sustained and, in many cases, rebuilt their programs after an extended time of no funding in order to serve youth. Providers immediately adapted to the Covid-19 restrictions, ensuring families had access to food, school supplies (including Chrome Books and internet hot spots), and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). They switched to tele-therapy and found creative ways to keep youth and their families engaged. They had to adjust case plans and completely switch gears in many cases to account for impact of Covid-19 on youth and families.



Today, Redeploy Illinois programs and planning grantees are identifying ways to address the issue of gun violence as they plan for FY23 programming. The Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (RIOB) will host a planning meeting this summer to discuss the Redeploy Illinois Program's response to gun violence.

In recent years, DHS staff, the RIOB, and Redeploy Illinois Program sites have increased collaborative efforts with other programs, other state agencies, and other social service providers. Some Redeploy Illinois programs have expanded to include Individualized Education Program (IEP) specialists, Parental Support Specialists, Juvenile Justice Specialists, and Client Care Coordinators. RIOB and DHS staff have increased communication with the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice, the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. Collaborative meetings between DHS-funded programs, including Redeploy Illinois Program, CCBYS, and Homeless Youth have been disrupted by COVID 19. These meetings will take place once restrictions are lifted.

The RIOB dedicated time and resources to develop a new Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area matrix, adopted at the December 2020 RIOB Meeting. In the past, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) collected aggregate monthly program data on Redeploy youth served. In 2015, to improve data quality, DHS implemented eCornerstone, a web-based case management system used for collecting individual youth data, creating case plans, and generating reports. In 2017 the RIOB made a commitment to improving data collection for the Redeploy Illinois program. While the Redeploy Illinois Program is evaluated at some level every year to ensure compliance to program and fiscal standards, performance measures, etc., multiple full-scale evaluations of the Redeploy Illinois program have been conducted over the years, most recently conducted by ICJIA. The results of this study were made available to the RIOB in 2020 and published soon after. What became clear was that the data collected for the Redeploy Illinois program did not provide sufficient information to determine if the youth going through the Redeploy Illinois Program "got better" and achieved the outcomes that they desired. To address this, the RIOB dedicated time and resources to develop a new Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area matrix, adopted at the December 2020 RIOB Meeting, and designed to measure positive outcomes rather than failures. It is also intended to allocate responsibility for supporting the youth and their family among various service providers so that everyone contributes to the youth's success.

The RIOB will be working with Orbis Partners to develop a tool and data collection and case management system based on the new Core Service Area Matrix adopted by the RIOB in December of 2020. This new tool (screen) and system will guide Redeploy Illinois Programs in case planning and monitoring, ensuring Redeploy Illinois Program efforts support and complement probation's efforts and do not overwhelm youth and their families. The goal is to ensure youth leave the Redeploy Illinois Program better than when they came in, with supports in place, youth motivated and engaged, and in a position to not only avoid further involvement in the juvenile justice system, but to be a productive and active member of their community.

Evidence increasingly supports the conclusion that the Redeploy Illinois Program provides a significant return on investment in terms of financial and human resources. The Redeploy Illinois Annual Report presents data, analysis, and findings substantiating this claim. Further, it highlights efforts related to expansion in new counties and recent changes in program philosophy and approach. Finally, it presents the program's activities and highlights from 2015- 2021.



Program Overview

Program Name:

Redeploy Illinois

Program Oversight:

Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (RIOB); Illinois Department of Human Services

Program Authorization:

730 ILCS 110/16.1 (See Appendix A)

Program Funding Type:

State General Revenue Funding

Goals:

To decrease juvenile incarceration through the creation of evidence-based community programs that maintain public safety and promote positive outcomes for youth. As an alternative to commitment to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice, the Redeploy Illinois program uses a holistic approach to address all areas of need and build up assets and strengths of the youth. Research indicates incarceration is ineffective, and there is a much higher chance of success if youth are kept in their communities.

Additionally, the role of the Redeploy programs is to develop and implement strategies to assist all other players supporting the youth. It is important to recognize that in the context of the holistic approach, the responsibility for change does not fall solely on the youth.

Outcomes:

Reduced commitment to IDJJ; improved, positive outcomes for youth and families.

Program Description:

The Redeploy Illinois program grants funds to counties or groups of counties that will establish a continuum of local, community-based sanctions and treatment alternatives for juvenile offenders who would otherwise be incarcerated if those local services and sanctions were not available, as required by 730 ILCS 110/16.1. In exchange for these program funds, the provider agrees to reduce the number of Redeploy Illinois eligible commitments from that county(ies) by a minimum of 25% compared to an originally approved baseline. Established Redeploy Illinois program sites are subject to maintaining/reducing Redeploy eligible IDJJ commitments from a rolling baseline.



Target Population:

Redeploy eligible youth include any youth under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, not currently in IDJJ, who are facing a possible commitment to IDJJ. Sites that have reached Established status (five-year consistent reduction of commitments below the baseline) may serve an expanded population of youth, including those charged with non-status offender misdemeanors and pre-adjudicated youth.

It is important to remember that while Redeploy Illinois sites can and often do serve youth charged with Class X or Class M felonies, commitments to IDJJ of youth charged with these offenses do not count towards the Redeploy Illinois sites' commitment reduction from the baseline.

Program Models:

Redeploy Illinois is typically based on two models, lead agency and purchase of service. Lead Agency Models use one main service provider contracted by a local unit of government who refers out for services they do not provide. The Purchase of Service Model has the local unit of government contracting with many service providers that cover many services that may be needed. Both models have recently established new Client Care Coordinator positions to assist with the coordination of resources and services for clients and their families.

Stakeholders:

Given the collaborative nature of the Redeploy Illinois program, it is essential to work with the following stakeholders to improve public safety and youth outcomes: Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board; State Agency Partners: Illinois Department of Human Services; Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice; Illinois Department of Children and Family Services; Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority; and the Illinois State Board of Education; Community Partners include County Boards; Law Enforcement; County Probation and Court Services; Judges, States Attorneys, Public Defenders, treatment Providers; Social Service Providers; Education; Juvenile Justice Councils; faith-based, businesses, neighborhood organizations, and youth and families.

Program Sites / Counties Served:

As of December 2021, the Redeploy Program is serving 44 counties through 10 program sites.

1. 1st Judicial Circuit
2. 2nd Judicial Circuit
3. 4th Judicial Circuit
4. 13th Judicial Circuit
5. 20th Judicial Circuit
6. Lake County
7. Macon County
8. Madison County
9. Sangamon County
10. Winnebago County



Former Sites

Since 2005, five Redeploy Illinois program sites decided to discontinue their programs. Two of them have recently returned. Peoria County ended their Redeploy Program after FY18 but are currently conducting a planning grant and hope to bring the Redeploy Program back for FY23. Sangamon County participated during the FY14-FY15 program year but left after the year. They returned in 2021 and are now implementing a full Redeploy Illinois program.

Two sites that started in 2009, Lee County and McLean County, decided to close their Redeploy Illinois Programs due to the unstable budget during the State Budget Impasse. In addition, the 21st Judicial Circuit (Kankakee and Iroquois counties), which began in 2014, also decided to close their Redeploy Illinois Program because of unstable funding.

Redeploy Illinois Planning Grants

Prior to becoming a full Redeploy Illinois Program site, interested counties are required to complete the Redeploy Planning Grant process. The purpose of the planning process is to identify a target population, examine the needs for the target population, conduct a social service gap analysis, determine the process for referral to the program, determine goals for youth in Redeploy, and establish partnerships with court room stakeholders, social service agencies, and others to create the Redeploy Illinois Program model for that site. In 2021, three counties engaged in the Planning Grant Process to explore becoming a program site.

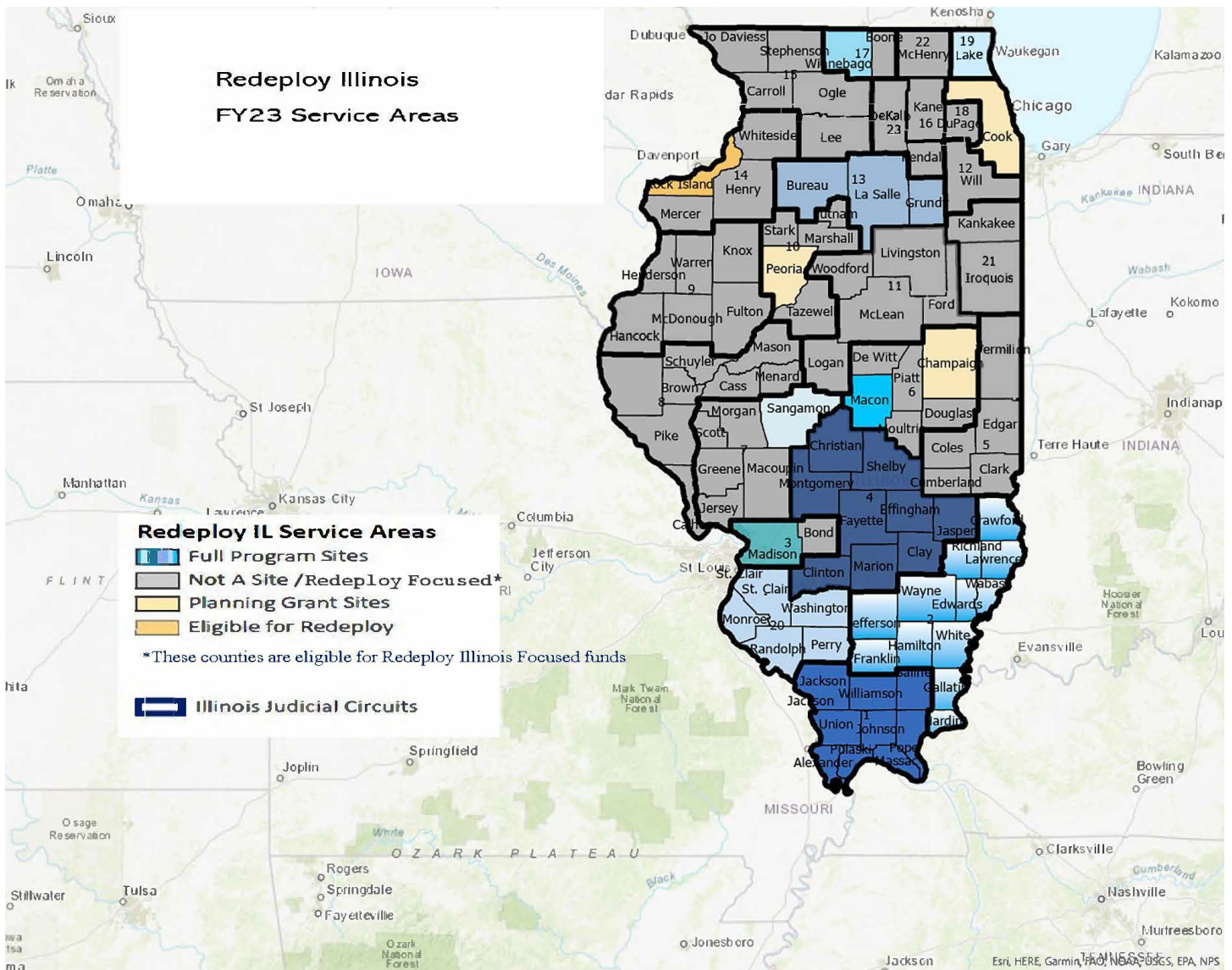
1. Champaign County
2. Cook County
3. Peoria County



Redeploy Illinois Site Map

The map below shows current Redeploy Illinois sites (blue), sites in the planning grant phase (light yellow), and counties eligible for full Redeploy Illinois program funding. Eligible counties or groups of counties are those that average 10 or more commitments to IDJJ a year (Rock Island County). Counties shaded gray (not a site) do not meet this threshold.

Current Redeploy Illinois Service Areas





Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (RIOB) Overview

Per Statute, the Illinois Department of Human Services is charged with establishing and convening the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (RIOB), which provides guidance, oversight, and direction for the Redeploy Illinois Program. Members of the RIOB include representatives or designees from the following:

1. Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice
2. Administrative Office of Illinois Courts
3. Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission
4. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
5. Department of Children and Family Services
6. State Board of Education
7. Cook County State's Attorney
8. State's Attorney selected by the President of the Illinois State's Attorney's Association
9. Cook County Public Defender
10. Representative of the defense bar appointed by the Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court
11. Up to an additional 9 members appointed by the Secretary of Human Services as recommended by the RIOB members

Responsibilities of the RIOB include:

1. Identify jurisdictions to be included in the program.
2. Develop a formula for reimbursement of services rendered and charges for non-compliance to commitment reduction requirements.
3. Identify resources sufficient to support administration, training, evaluation, and on-going monitoring of the Redeploy Program.
4. Approve annual program plans and budgets
5. Make recommendations and approval for distribution of resources
6. Report to the Governor and General Assembly on progress annually

The RIOB is a very active and engaged group, and their work is essential to ensure success moving forward. Other ways RIOB members contribute include:

1. Attending site visits with staff
2. Creating work groups to focus on specific program-related topics
3. Providing expertise in their respective fields
4. Having productive discussions at bi-monthly meetings that result in action and movement forward
5. Conducting RIOB Planning Meetings, where specific, timely, relevant topics are discussed, and ideas are shared



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



The RIOB has also established two work groups. The RIOB Data Work Group is comprised of RIOB representatives from IDJJ, AOIC, DCFS, research institutions, and the judiciary. The group was established to determine what data are needed to measure youth outcomes, determine criteria for referral and acceptance into the Redeploy Illinois Program, explore reasons why youth at risk for commitment are not being referred to the Redeploy Illinois Program, and monitor detention data to ensure use of detention has not increased.

The RIOB Membership Work Group oversees recruitment and orientation for new Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board members. Its members consider representation and diversity of the RIOB and help determine who may provide important guidance and information as RIOB members. Efforts include identifying specific representation needs for the RIOB, developing a list of potential candidates to be reviewed by the RIOB, and recommending candidates to the Secretary of DHS. The RIOB Membership Work group has also been tasked with creating a RIOB member handbook.



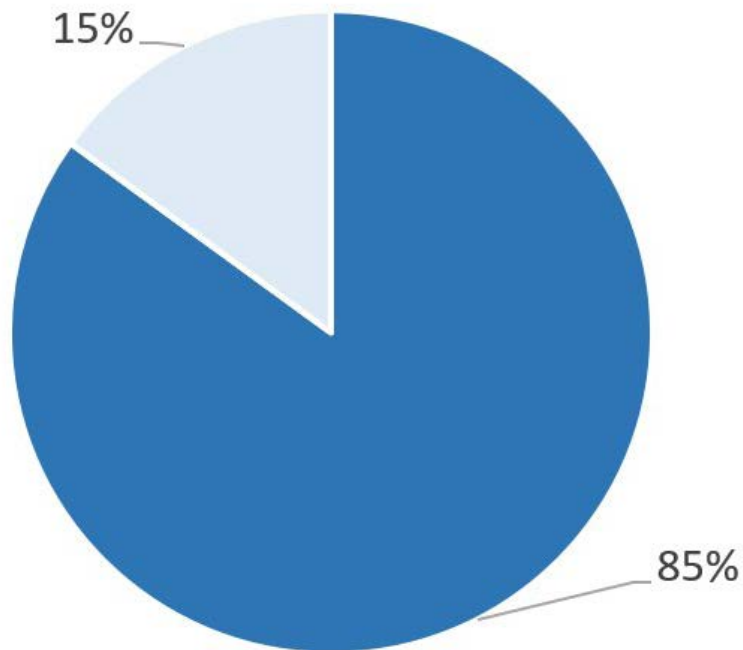
Program Participants (2015-2021)

The information that follows describes the youth who were served in the Redeploy Illinois program from 2015-2021. The data analyzed are reported by program sites through cumulative monthly statistical reports for the Redeploy Illinois program. These reports capture intake, demographic and legal history of the youth being served. For detailed data on program participants, see **Appendix C**.

Demographics of youth served

The following graphs show the demographic breakdown of youth served in the Redeploy Illinois program from 2015-2021,

Gender of Youth Served in the Redeploy Illinois Program, 2015-2021



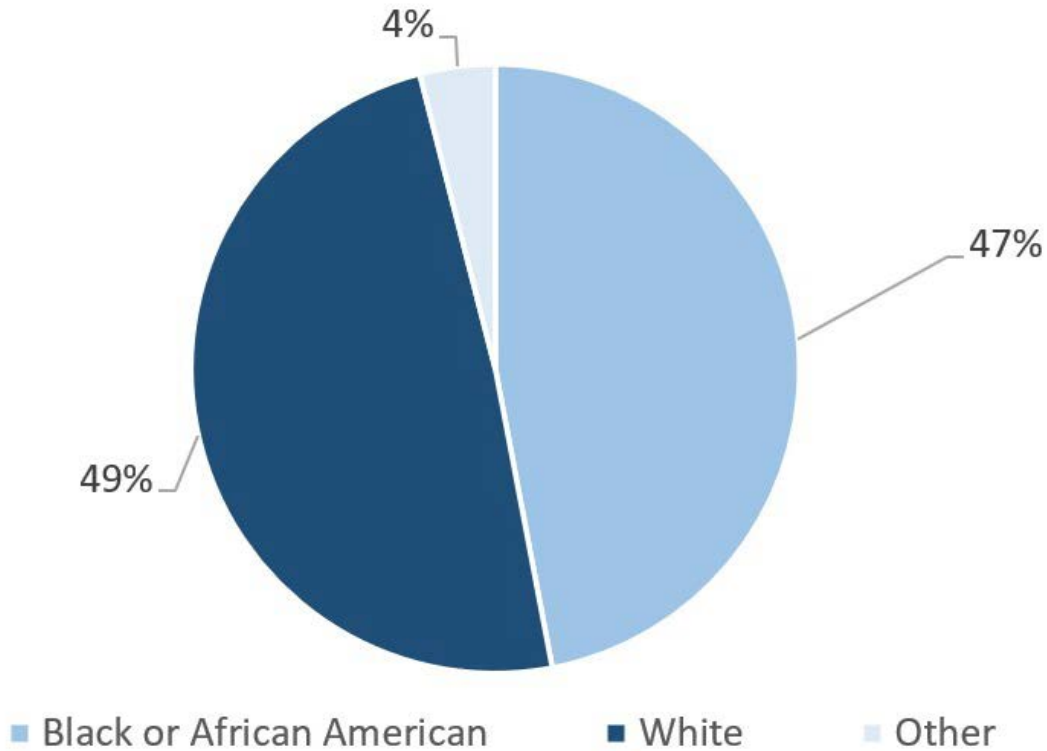
Source: eCornerstone

■ Male ■ Female

Gender of Youth Served	Percentage
Male	85%
Female	15%



Race of Youth Served in the Redeploy Illinois Program, 2015-2021



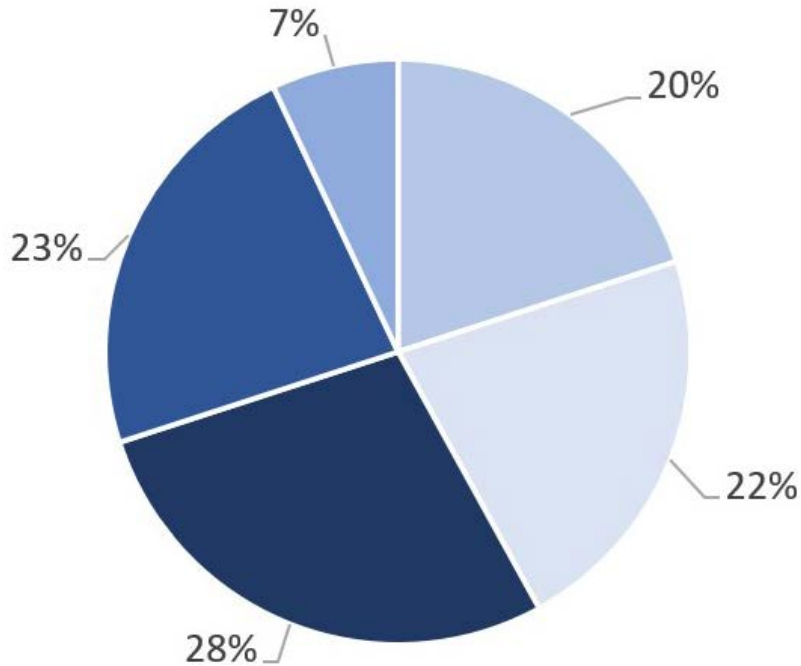
Source: eCornerstone

Race of Youth Served	Percentage
Black or African American	47%
White	49%
Other	4%

Black or African American youth were over-represented in the program when compared to the number of these youth in the general population. While Black or African American youth account for 47% of youth served by Redeploy Illinois programs, they account for 17% of youth in the general population. Additionally, 5% of youth served identified as Hispanic or LatinX while 24% of youth in Illinois identify as Hispanic or LatinX.



Age Group of Youth Served in the Redeploy Illinois Program, 2015-2021



Source: eCornerstone

■ Under 15 ■ 15 ■ 16 ■ 17 ■ Over 17

Age Group of Youth Served	Percentage
Under 15	20%
15	22%
16	28%
17	23%
Over 17	7%



When considering the youth served in the Redeploy Illinois program from 2015 through 2021, the following characteristics are seen:

- 85% of the program youth are male
- 51% of the program youth are between 16-17 years old
- 20% of program youth are under 15 years old, 2% being 13 or younger
- 23% of program youth were 17 years old
- 47% African American (African Americans represent 16% of youth population in sites)
- 49% Caucasian (Caucasians represent 82% of youth population in sites)
- 4% Multi-racial/ Other (Mixed/Other represent 2% of youth population in sites)
- 5% Hispanic/Latino (Hispanics/Latinos represent 7% of youth population in sites)
- 62% of youth served were enrolled in traditional school and/or employed
- 2% of youth served were enrolled in GED classes
- 23% of youth served were enrolled in alternative education classes
- 7% of youth served were not employed or enrolled in any education program (including school)
- 82% of youth served were living at home with parents or guardian

*Data source: eCornerstone

Juvenile Justice System involvement of youth served

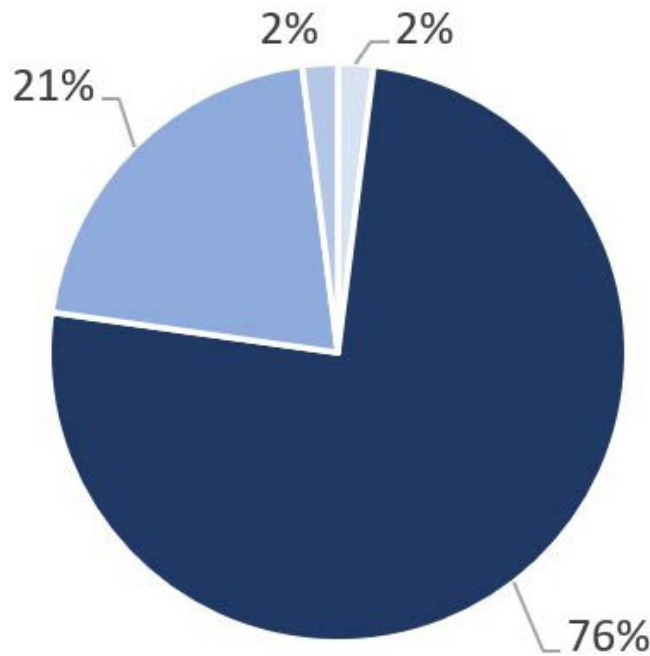
Most youth who participate in the Redeploy Program are referred by local probation departments (59%) or judges (30%). State's Attorneys and Public Defenders sometimes also refer youth to the Redeploy Illinois program.

By statute, felonies are classified by seriousness of offense (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-10). Class X and Class M (murder) are the most serious offense levels. Class 1 felonies are the most serious after Class X and Class M, and Class 4 felonies are the least serious. Misdemeanor offenses are less serious than felonies and range in seriousness from Class A to Class D. It is important to remember that while Redeploy Illinois sites can and often do serve youth charged with Class X or Class M felonies, commitments to IDJJ of youth charged with these offenses do not count against the Redeploy Illinois sites' commitment reduction from the baseline.

The table below shows the breakdown of the number of Redeploy Illinois youth charged with different offenses by seriousness of offense (class level). These data were captured for the youth who were enrolled and then discharged from the program from 2015-2021 who had legal data available in the system. It is important to remember that youth may have been charged with more than one offense; therefore, the totals may exceed the number of youth for which the data reflects. The graphs and tables below exclude 89 youth with missing legal data.



Underlying Offense Class for Redeploy Illinois Youth Served, 2015-2021



Source: eCornerstone

■ Class X ■ Felony ■ Misdemeanor ■ Other

Underlying Offense Class	Percentage
Class X	2%
Felony	76%
Misdemeanor	21%
Other	2%

The most common offense types reported were property offenses, followed by person offenses. These combined to account for nearly **81%** of all offenses. The most common offense classes reported were Class 2 felonies, followed by Class A misdemeanors. These combined to account for more than **50%** all offenses. Redeploy sites determine on their own whether to serve Class X felony offenders. As time went on more youth charged with Class X offenses were accepted into the program for services.

There were relatively few clients charged with offenses that fell below a Class A misdemeanor. Only **30** of the charges filed fell within one of these lower-level categories. Additionally, as time went on, fewer youth charged with low-level offenses were accepted into the program.



The tables below provide both the legal status and legal history of the youth served in the Redeploy program from 2015-2021. This data is captured at program admission. It is important to note that each table only includes data reported on the new youth enrolled into the Redeploy program during the reporting period who had legal data in the system. However, in both tables youth may fall into more than one category. For example, a youth may be on probation AND in the process of completing community service at the time of admission to the program.

Legal Status at Admission, 2015-2021

Legal Status	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Conditional discharge	23	6	29	0.72%
Continued under supervision	0	0	0	0.00%
Court supervision	0	0	0	0.00%
Diversion program	212	65	277	6.85%
Parole	26	5	31	0.77%
Has pending court case	684	109	793	19.60%
Probation	1,852	332	2,184	53.99%
Completing public service work	0	0	0	0.00%
Pending adjudication	194	58	252	6.23%
Has pre-trial conditions in place	280	61	341	8.43%
DCFS involved	123	15	138	3.41%
Total	3,394	651	4,045	

Prior Legal History of Youth at Admission, 2015-2021

Prior Legal History	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Has prior station adjustments	0	0	0	0%
Has prior arrests	1,435	286	1,721	67%
Referred to court - no detention	0	0	0	0%
Referred to court - with detention	0	0	0	0%
Referred to court - IDJJ commitment	0	0	0	0%
No criminal history	715	137	852	33%
Total	2,150	423	2,573	

*Data source: eCornerstone

Of the youth served from 2015-2021, 54% (2,184) were on probation at the time of admission to Redeploy Illinois, and 67% had prior arrest records. Additionally, 33% of youth served (852) had no reported criminal history prior to their involvement with the program.



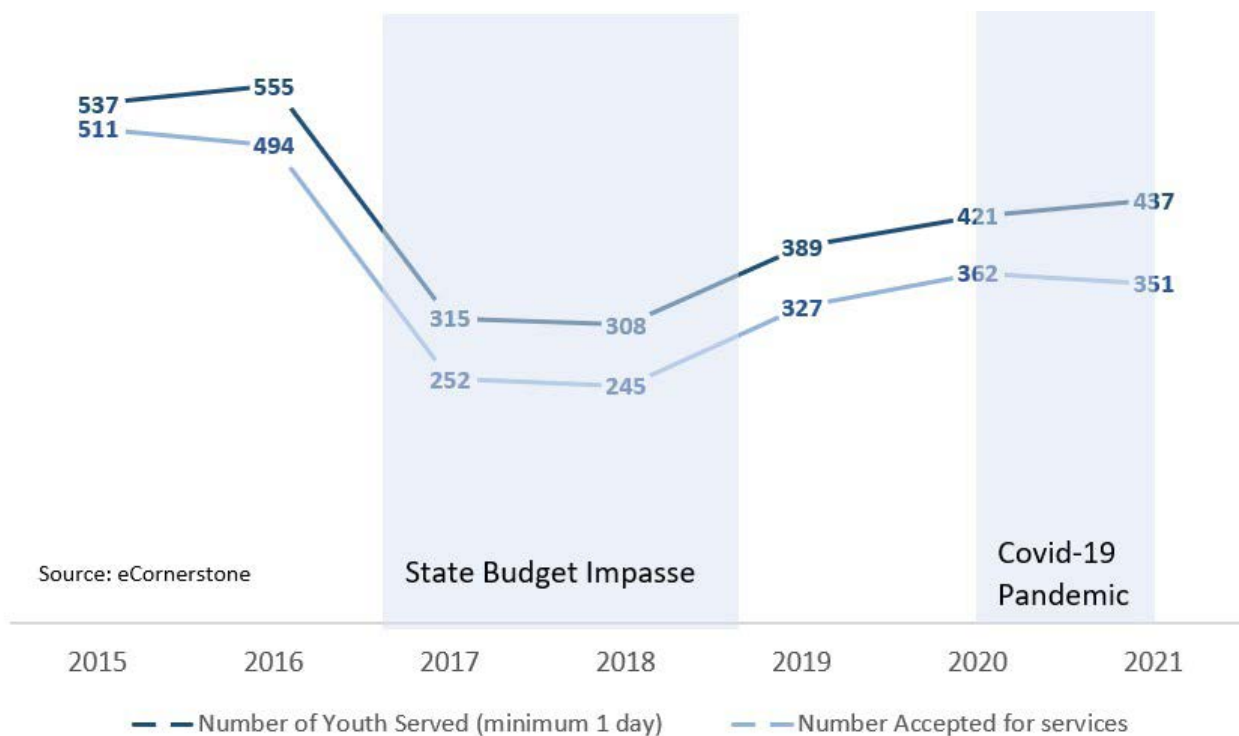
Program Effectiveness

2015-2021 Performance Measures and Outcomes

All youth referred to the Redeploy Illinois program go through a screening process to determine if they are eligible for services. Each program site has its own process to determine eligibility, and, in some instances, sites institute stronger restrictions on eligibility. In each case, youth are assessed to determine their level of risk, assets, and service needs.

From 2015-2021, **2,962** youth were referred to the Redeploy Illinois program and received some level of service. Of those **2,962** youth, **2,542** or **85.8%** were accepted into the program for further services. It is important to note the state budget impasse from FY16-FY17 and part of FY18 had a significant impact on the Redeploy programs. All sites reduced the number of youth they served dramatically, and five programs discontinued services altogether. More information can be found in the Budget Impasse section of this report. See **Appendix D** for detailed data.

Number of Youth Served and Number Accepted, 2015-2021





Reasons for non-acceptance of the youth included:

1. Individualized assessments determined that other, non-Redeploy program services were more appropriate.
2. Youth was determined to be non-eligible based on site-specific requirements (examples: program requires parent participation; program excludes all youth charged with any sex offense); and
3. Youth was sent to IDJJ or County Detention on pending charges while awaiting program acceptance.

Redeploy Illinois contracts require youth served in the Redeploy Illinois program receive an initial YASI assessment and additional assessments as necessary and have an individualized case plan developed and implemented. Of the 1,156 youth who had been accepted into the Redeploy Illinois program for services and discharged between 2015-2021, **99%** also had an individualized case plan developed and implemented.

Program Services

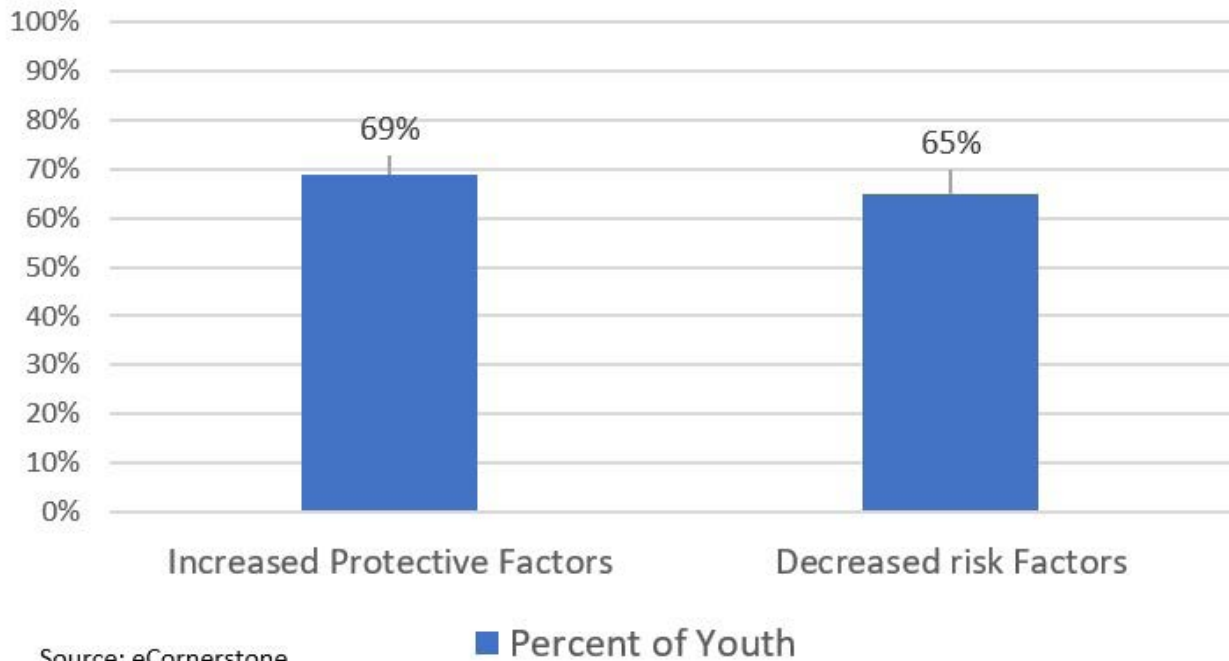
The RIOB began tracking the prevalence of identified mental health and/or substance abuse issues in Redeploy program youth and the extent to which programs are able to provide some level of service to address those identified needs. Most of the youth with identified needs had them addressed while in the Redeploy Illinois program. Fifty-six percent of youth were identified with Mental Health needs, and 95% of them received services to address those needs. Fifty-eight percent of youth were identified with Substance Abuse needs, and 94% of them received services to address those needs. Thirty-two percent of youth had identified chronic truancy needs, and 94% received services to address those needs. Twenty-six percent of youth had identified learning disability needs, and 88% received services to address those needs. Finally, 61% of youth had identified trauma needs, and 92% received services to address those needs.

Providers identified several reasons a youth may have identified needs in a particular area that are not addressed, including: 1) assessment identified service needs that were unrelated to the presenting problem; 2) assessment identified service needs that had already been addressed, either in the redeploy Illinois program or elsewhere; and 3) assessment identified service needs that were either not available or of limited availability in the community.

From 2015-2021, the RIOB also requested data from the sites regarding changes to risk and protective factors in youth as determined by comparing the initial and closing YASI assessments. Risk factors are the predictors of future delinquent behaviors while protective factors are the characteristics and resources of youth and their families that help to insulate or buffer them from negative outcomes. The figure below is for the discharged youth that received both an initial assessment and a closing assessment during the 2015-2021 program years.



Percent of Youth with Increased Protective Factors and Decreased Risk Factors, 2015-2021



Average Length of Stay (ALOS) in Redeploy Illinois

The average length of stay in the Redeploy Illinois Program varies from youth to youth and depends on the needs of the youth and families being served. Services are available for youth who complete probation if there is still a need. Redeploy Illinois Program staff work to ensure youth are stable and able to maintain positive behaviors and attitudes prior to discharge.

Average Length of Stay by Discharge Status, 2015-2021

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Overall	7.8	8	10.1	13.7	10.1	12.5	12.6
Successful Discharge	8.2	10.5	13.6	10.4	10.8	15.3	15
Unsuccessful Discharge	9.3	7	8.5	12	10.3	15.2	13.4
Neutral Discharge	5.8	6.5	8.2	18.6	9.2	7	9.3

*Data source: eCornerstone



- ❑ Average length of stay overall – 10.7 months
- ❑ Average length of stay for successful discharges – 12.0 months
- ❑ Average length of stay for unsuccessful discharges – 10.8 months
- ❑ Average length of stay for neutral discharges – 9.2 months

Currently, the only metric that concretely measures success is whether the kids successfully complete the program as reported by each Redeploy Illinois program. Redeploy Illinois program data in the eCornerstone system indicate that, excluding youth discharged neutrally, **61% of youth served from 2015-2021 successfully completed the program.**

The same eCornerstone data indicate **18% of youth were neutrally discharged** from the Redeploy Illinois program. In some instances, programs have reported a youth as neutrally discharged when he or she has successfully completed probation but not necessarily completed all their case plan goals, or youth re-assessed and in need of services not provided in the Redeploy Illinois program, such as inpatient services. However, most youth (41%) were neutrally discharged during the Illinois State Budget impasse, when several Redeploy Illinois program sites discontinued services, and another quarter of youth moved out of the jurisdiction.

Unsuccessful is defined by criteria outlined in the eCornerstone system. Excluding youth discharged neutrally, **39% of youth were discharged unsuccessfully.** The main reasons youth were discharged under this status include failure to comply with program rules (52%) or being committed to IDJJ/detention and/or picking up a charge that leads to a transfer to adult court (48%).

There is general consensus among Redeploy Illinois program sites that success rates are greater than the data indicate. Given the eCornerstone dichotomous data collection model, it is impossible to identify improvement youth make in smaller increments. Redeploy Illinois program staff have made it clear that not meeting goals does not mean youth do not make significant progress towards reaching them. Additionally, in many cases, youth were participating in the Redeploy Illinois program and successfully making progress towards case plan goals when they were discharged neutrally, for reasons out of their control. Finally, the structure of the Redeploy Illinois program and individualization of services has made it challenging to define success, as true success is very individualized and based on the progress of each individual youth. The Redeploy Illinois program model also began to shift from a focus of preventing further involvement in the justice system to overall physical and mental health and wellness of youth. The current eCornerstone data system does not measure outcomes in ways that are useful. To better understand the true impact of services, very detailed data collection is necessary.

Additional Information

Information on other activities was also collected by each Redeploy Illinois site. While early in the time period studied, Redeploy Illinois grant money could be used to pay for electronic monitoring, in recent years the RIOB decided to no longer fund it as it serves no purpose beyond monitoring the location of youth. Additionally, the use of Restorative Justice activities is encouraged, and court evaluations are used to determine the best course of action for youth.

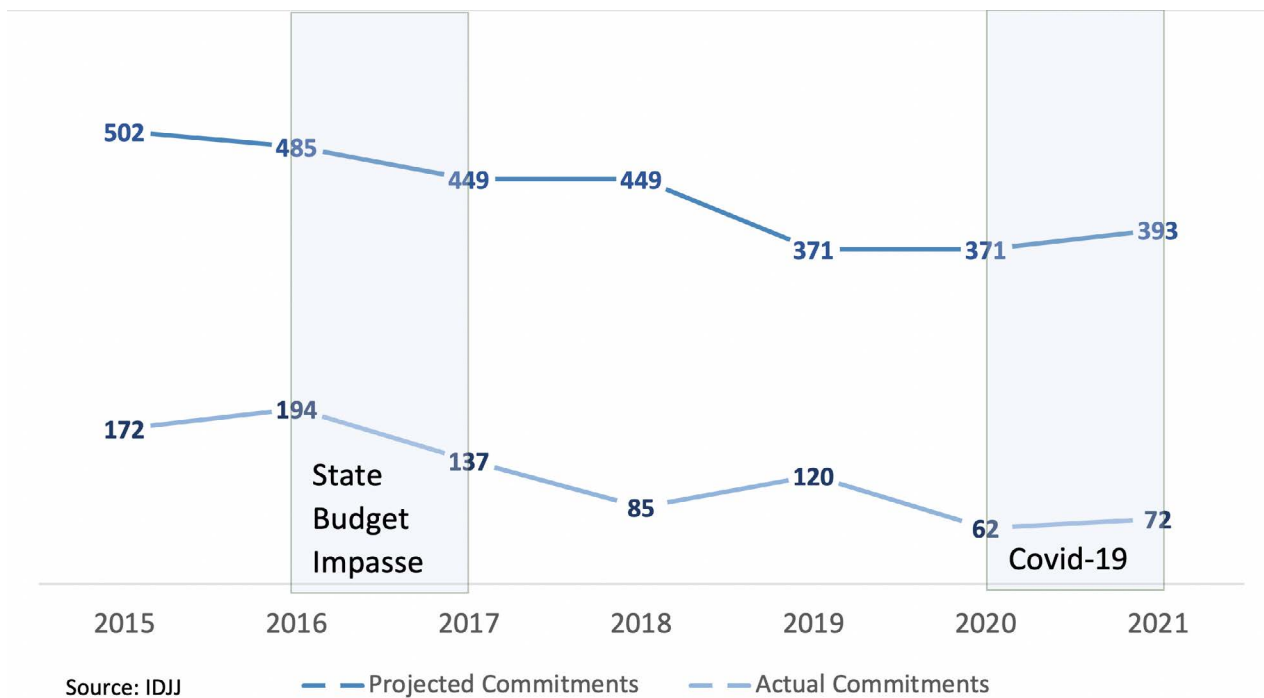
- ❑ 10% of youth were placed on an electronic monitoring device
- ❑ 29% of youth participated in a Restorative Justice Activity
- ❑ 36% of youth served received a non-IDJJ court evaluation
 - Of those youth, **6%** were committed to IDJJ based on the results (10 of 98 youth assessed)



Commitments to IDJJ and Admissions to Detention

The number of youth committed to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice has decreased dramatically since 2015. The graph below shows the overall decrease in commitments from sites participating in the Redeploy Illinois Program compared to the projected number of commitments from the same program areas. Projected number of commitments is determined by multiplying the original baseline for each site by the number of years in the program. Original baselines are calculated by averaging the number of commitments to IDJJ for the most recent previous 3-year time period.

Number of Youth Committed to IDJJ Projected Commitments and Actual Commitments 2015-2021

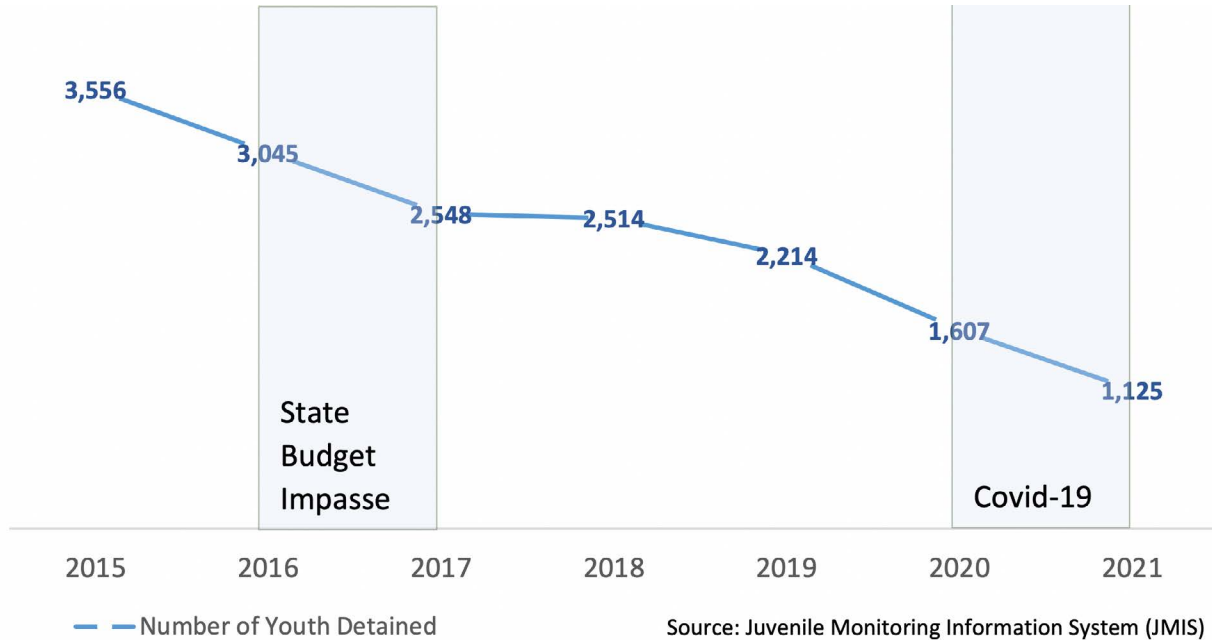


Not only were the number of actual commitments much smaller than the number of projected commitments, but the overall decrease was larger. Actual commitments decreased 58% while projected commitments decreased 22%.

One important trend monitored closely by the RIOB, DHS staff, and Redeploy Illinois Program teams is the number of admissions to detention. It is critical that detention in local secure facilities is not used in lieu of commitments to IDJJ. If admissions to detention start to increase, it prompts conversation and, in some cases, corrective action. The graph below shows the number of youth detained from Redeploy Illinois Program sites from 2015-2021.



Number of Youth Detained 2015-2021



The following table shows the reductions in the Redeploy Illinois sites over the course of their time in the program. As can be seen, both commitments to IDJJ and admissions to detention decreased in most Redeploy Illinois sites.



Number of Commitments and Number of Admissions to Detention Compared to Baselines

The following graph demonstrates the percent changes in commitments to IDJJ and admissions to detention over the course of the Redeploy Illinois Program's existence.

	Number of Program Years	IDJJ Commitment Average Baseline	Program Average Number of Commitments*	% Change	Admissions to Detention Average Baseline	Program Average Number of Admissions to Detention*	% Change
2nd Circuit	17	40	15	-63%	241	244	1%
Macon County	17	51	17	-67%	254	138	-46%
Peoria County	14	78	38	-51%	784	585	-25%
20th Circuit	17	83	16	-81%	862	564	-35%
4th Circuit	14	47	19	-60%	184	163	-11%
Lee County	8	11	1	-91%	13	6	-54%
Madison County	14	33	8	-76%	397	326	-18%
McLean County	8	23	5	-78%	203	158	-22%
13th Circuit	11	27	9	-67%	187	169	-10%
Winnebago County	8	78	27	-65%	593	463	-22%
21st Circuit	4	16	15	-6%	155	131	-15%
1st Circuit	8	12	8	-33%	112	122	9%
Sangamon County	2	22	19	-14%	267	327	22%

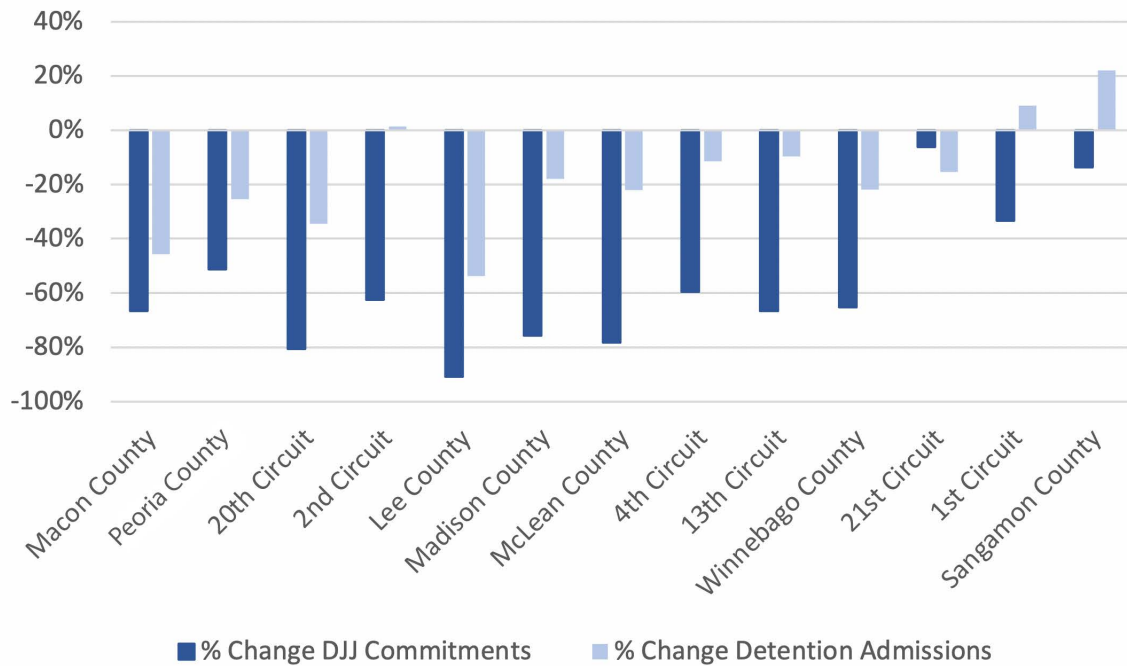
* Average number of commitments to DJJ and admissions to detention over the course of program participation.

Source: IDJJ and Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS)



following graph demonstrates the percent changes in commitments to IDJJ and admissions to detention over the course of the Redeploy Illinois Program's existence.

Percent Change in number of Commitments to IDJJ and Number of Admissions to Detention by Redeploy Illinois Site, 2005-2021



Location	% Change DJJ	% Change Detention
Macon County	-67%	-46%
Peoria County	-51%	-25%
20th Circuit	-81%	-35%
2nd Circuit	-63%	1%
Lee County	-91%	-54%
Madison County	-76%	-18%
McLean County	-78%	-22%
4th Circuit	-60%	-11%
13th Circuit	-67%	-10%
Winnebago County	-65%	-22%
21st Circuit	-6%	-15%
1st Circuit	-33%	9%
Sangamon County	-14%	22%

Source: IDJJ and Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS)



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



Overall, commitments to IDJJ and admissions to detention both decreased during the project period, though the decrease in DJJ commitments was larger. There was also a slight increase in the number of youth detained for two project sites. It is important to remember that Sangamon County first participated in 2015/2016, then left until they reimplemented the Redeploy Illinois Program in 2021. For more information on how and why detention is monitored, and to see data by year and Redeploy Illinois Program site, see **Appendix B**.



Compliance & Cost Benefit Analysis

Each funded Redeploy Illinois program site is required by statute and contract to reduce its commitments to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) by a minimum of 25% compared to their baseline. The Public Act allows for authorization of a smaller reduction if certain criteria are met. Compliance with this requirement is assessed annually based on the individual sites' approved project period.

Determining the Project Period:

A project period will either be a state fiscal year or a calendar year. The project period is established for each site based upon the timeline of their initial Redeploy contract agreement. Because agreements may be put into place at any time during the year, a project period is established based on the proximity of the contract start date to the beginning of project period. Further consideration is also given for a period of start-up not to exceed 3 months unless otherwise approved by the RIOB. During this start-up period, sites are not held accountable for meeting the 25% reduction requirement. Depending on how when this falls within the calendar, it may be necessary for compliance in the first year to be pro-rated.

Calculating the Baseline:

Baseline information is calculated using the most recent (and available) Redeploy eligible commitment data provided by the IDJJ. The most recent three years of data are averaged together to establish the baseline by which the 25% reduction requirement is measured. Although most current Redeploy Illinois sites are considered Established, which uses a current, rolling baseline to determine compliance with program standards, original baselines are used for the following calculations.

If multiple counties are included within the site, commitments are first added for all counties by year. Then the totals for each of the three years are averaged to get the baseline. The resulting average is always rounded up because you cannot have a partial youth.

Example: $30+26+35=91$ 91 divided by 3 = 30.333. In this example the baseline would be 31.

Calculating the minimum reduction requirement:

The minimum reduction requirement is calculated by taking 25% of the baseline and then rounding up. This can also be stated as "Commitments cannot exceed...." by then subtracting the rounded result from the baseline.

Example: Baseline = 31. $31 \times .25$ (25%) = 7.75 In this example the minimum reduction requirement is 8.

Example: Minimum reduction requirement = 8 as determined in the above example. Baseline 31 minus 8 = 23. Commitments may not exceed 23.



Calculating Penalties:

Since the inception of the Redeploy Illinois program in 2005, Redeploy Illinois sites have reduced their baselines significantly, so much so that in recent years new, rolling baselines were created for long-established Redeploy Illinois programs. Original baselines projected 6,091 youth to be committed from 2005-2021 and overall, only 2,119 were committed.

The RIOB, in accordance with the Redeploy Illinois statute, is required to impose a penalty for each youth committed to IDJJ that exceeds the approved reduction requirement of the sites baseline number in any single 12 consecutive month project period².

It is important to note that the RIOB must approve the imposition of a penalty and has never done so over the course of the Redeploy Illinois program's existence. The RIOB first asks for corrective action, ensuring technical assistance is provided. In **all** cases (fewer than 5 times), corrective action was taken, DHS staff and the RIOB saw positive results of implementing the corrective action, and no penalties were imposed.

The penalty for each court evaluation/bring back order may not exceed \$2,000 for each commitment, and the penalty for each full commitment may not exceed \$4,000. Each excess commitment is reviewed to ascertain commitment type, which is the basis upon which any penalty may be calculated.

Example: Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 23. During the project period, 26 youth were committed. Youth number 24 and 25 received a full commitment and youth number 26 was a bring back/court evaluation. A full commitment = \$4,000 and a court evaluation - \$2,000. This site would have up to a \$10,000 penalty imposed.

2005 PROGRAM SITES

2nd Judicial Circuit

Site Name: 2nd Judicial Circuit

IDHS Grantee: Jefferson County Board

Service Area: Jefferson, Crawford, Lawrence, Richmond, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Gallatin and Hardin Counties (Second Judicial Circuit)

Approved Project Period: Calendar Year

Compliance Start Date: January 1, 2005

Approved Baseline: 40 (CY2001 – CY2003)

Required Minimum Reduction: 25% - Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 30.

Macon County

Site Name: Macon County

IDHS Grantee: Macon County Probation and Court Services

Service Area: Macon County

Approved Project Period: Calendar Year

Compliance Start Date: January 1, 2005

1. Data used to calculate commitments for a given project period is provided by the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice.



Approved Baseline: 51 (CY2001 – CY2003)

Required Minimum Reduction: 25% - Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 38.

Peoria County

Site Name: Peoria County

IDHS Grantee: Peoria County Board

Service Area: Peoria County, Tazewell County

Approved Project Period: Fiscal Year

Compliance Start Date: July 1, 2005

Approved Baseline: 78 (FY2001 – FY2003)

Required Minimum Reduction: 25% - Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 58.

Peoria County ended their Redeploy Program after FY18. They are currently conducting a planning grant and hope to bring the Redeploy Program back for FY23.

St. Clair County (20th Judicial Circuit)

Site Name: St. Clair County (20th Circuit)

IDHS Grantee: St. Clair County Board

Service Area: St. Clair County, Washington, Monroe, Randolph and Perry Counties (20th Judicial Circuit)

Approved Project Period: Fiscal Year

Compliance Start Date: July 1, 2005

Approved Baseline: 83 (See Below)

7/1/05 – 6/30/07 = 86 (CY2004)

7/1/07 – 6/30/14 = 74 (CY2003 – CY2005)

7/1/14 – present = 83 (St Clair CY2003 – CY2005 = 74 + additional counties CY2010 – CY2012 = 9)

Required Minimum Reduction: 25% - Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 63.

7/1/05 – 6/30/07 = Penalties were to be imposed on all commitments over 64.

7/1/07 – 6/30/14 = Penalties were to be imposed on all commitments over 55.

7/1/14 – present = Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 63.

Note: Washington, Monroe, Randolph and Perry Counties were added July 1, 2014.

2009 PROGRAM SITES

Montgomery County (4th Judicial Circuit)

Site Name: Montgomery County (4th Judicial Circuit)

IDHS Grantee: County of Montgomery

Service Area: Montgomery, Christian, Shelby, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, Clinton, Marion and Clay Counties (Fourth Judicial Circuit)

Approved Project Period: Calendar Year

Compliance Start Date: January 1, 2009

Approved Baseline: 47 (See Below)



- ❑ 1/1/09 – 12/31/09 = 37 (CY2005 – CY2007)
- ❑ 1/1/10 – Present = 47 (original counties CY2005 – CY2007 = 37 + additional counties CY2005-CY2007 = 10)
Required Minimum Reduction: 25% - Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 35.
- ❑ 1/1/09 – 12/31/09 = Penalties were to be imposed on all commitments over 27.
- ❑ 1/1/10 – present = Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 35.

Lee County

Site Name: Lee County
IDHS Grantee: Lee County Board
Service Area: Lee County
Approved Project Period: Calendar Year
Compliance Start Date: April 1, 2009
Approved Baseline: 11 (CY2005 – CY2007)
Required Minimum Reduction: 25% - Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 8.
Because their DJJ commitments had dropped to single digits, and because of the FY16 budget impasse, Lee County stakeholders decided to close their Redeploy Program after FY15.

Madison County

Site Name: Madison County
IDHS Grantee: Madison County Board
Service Area: Madison County
Approved Project Period: Calendar Year
Compliance Start Date: April 1, 2009
Approved Baseline: 33 (CY2005 – CY2007)
Required Minimum Reduction: 25% - Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 24.

McLean County

Site Name: McLean County
IDHS Grantee: McLean County Court Services
Service Area: McLean County
Approved Project Period: Calendar Year
Compliance Start Date: April 1, 2009
Approved Baseline: 23 (CY2005 – CY2007)
Required Minimum Reduction: 25% - Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 17.
Due to the uncertainty of FY16 funding and the State Budget Impasse, McLean County stakeholders chose to close their Redeploy Program after FY15.



2012 PROGRAM SITES

LaSalle County

Site Name: LaSalle County

IDHS Grantee: LaSalle County Probation and Court Services

Service Area: LaSalle, Bureau and Grundy Counties (13th Judicial Circuit)

Approved Project Period: Calendar Year

Compliance Start Date: May 1, 2012

Approved Baseline: 27 (See Below)

- 5/1/12 – 12/31/13 = 20 (CY2008 – CY2010) LaSalle
- 1/1/14 – present = 27 (LaSalle CY2008 – CY2010 = 20 + additional counties CY2010 – CY2012 = 7)
Required Minimum Reduction: 25% - Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 21.

- 5/1/12 – 12/31/13 - Penalties were to be imposed on all commitments over 15.
- 1/1/14 – present = Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 21.
Note: Bureau and Grundy Counties were added January 1, 2014.

2014 PROGRAM SITES

Winnebago County

Site Name: Winnebago County

IDHS Grantee: County of Winnebago

Service Area: Winnebago County

Approved Project Period: Calendar Year

Compliance Start Date: January 1, 2014

Approved Baseline: 78 (CY2010 – CY2012)

Required Minimum Reduction: 25% - Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 58.

Kankakee County (21st Judicial Circuit)

Site Name: Kankakee County

IDHS Grantee: Kankakee County Circuit Court Probation Department

Service Area 1: Kankakee (2009-2010)

Service Area 2: Kankakee & Iroquois Counties, 21st Judicial Circuit (2014-2015)

Approved Project Period 1: Calendar Year

Approved Project Period 2: Calendar Year

Compliance Start Date 1: January 1, 2009

Compliance Start Date 2: January 1, 2014

Approved Baseline 1: 15 (CY2004 – CY2006)

Approved Baseline 2: 16 (CY2010 – CY2012)

Required Minimum Reduction 1: 25% - Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 11.

Required Minimum Reduction 2: 25% - Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 12.

The 21st Judicial Circuit left the Redeploy Program during the Illinois State Budget Impasse.



Union County (1st Judicial Circuit)

Site Name: Union County
IDHS Grantee: Union County
Service Area: Union County, Jackson County, Johnson County, Massac County, Pope County, and Saline County
Approved Project Period: Calendar Year
Compliance Start Date: January 1, 2014
Approved Baseline: 11 (CY2010 – CY2012)
Required Minimum Reduction: 25% - Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 8.

2016 PROGRAM SITES

Sangamon County

Site Name: Sangamon County
IDHS Grantee: Sangamon County Probation and Court Services
Approved Project Period: Calendar Year
Compliance Start Date: January 1, 2016
Approved Baseline: 15
Required Minimum Reduction: 25% - Penalties will be imposed on all commitments over 11.
Sangamon County left after one year of implementation.

COST BENEFIT OVERVIEW

From 2005-2021, the average per-capita annual cost to serve a youth in the Redeploy Illinois program was \$7,526.71. This is approximately 15% of the per-capita annual cost to house a youth in an IDJJ facility (\$111,000). During the 2015-2021 project period, sites redeployed 3,972 youth saving Illinois taxpayers more than \$158.6 Million in unnecessary incarceration costs. The redeployed population refers to the youth projected to go to IDJJ who did not go. They may or may not have received Redeploy Illinois program services. The redeployed population refers to the number of kids that did NOT go to IDJJ that would have been projected to go based on the BASELINE compared to actual numbers of kids that went to IDJJ.

The Redeploy Illinois program saves the State far more than the annual appropriation. In the 17 years of the program, participating counties sent 2,119 juveniles to IDJJ state facilities. This is a steep decline from the projected 6,091 youth that were likely to have been sent to IDJJ, based on the previous three-year trend; it represents a 65% reduction in commitments over the life of the program. Given the current \$111,000 per-capita annual cost to house a juvenile in an IDJJ facility, the savings to state taxpayers are considerable.

In Fiscal Year 2005, when the program began, the per-capita cost for a 12-month juvenile commitment was \$70,827. The average length of stay for a delinquency commitment was 8.8 months (\$51,940) and the average length of stay for a court evaluation commitment was 3.5 months (\$20,658). Since 2005, the cost of commitment has increased yearly to \$111,000 in 2013 and in 2016, it increased to \$161,000, as reported by the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice. However, the most current cost data published by



the Department of Juvenile Justice continues to reflect 2005 expenses. Therefore, the cost analysis below reflects the 2005 cost information and average lengths of stay by commitment type. *For this reason, the analysis below represents a very conservative estimate of savings.*

Analysis Methodology

The methodology for calculating the cost avoidance represented by the Redeploy program involved several steps:

- 1) Compare the baseline eligible commitment number to the observed number of eligible commitments for a given year. The baseline is the average number of eligible commitments reported for a site during the years preceding the award of a Redeploy grant. [There is one exception, St. Clair County, for two baselines reused. Because St. Clair County experienced a 150% increase in eligible commitments from 2001 to 2004, the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board allowed St. Clair County to use the single preceding year (2004) as its initial baseline (86 commitments). Beginning in the 3rd year of implementation, the RIOB adjusted the baseline to be the average number of eligible commitments for 2003-2005 (74 commitments).] The difference between the baseline and eligible commitments for a given year are considered to be youth who have been diverted from commitment or Redeployed.
- 2) Determine among redeployed youth the number that would have been committed for evaluation and full commitment. According to IDJJ (2005), 9% of new admissions are for a court evaluation. Therefore, the factors of .09 and .91 were applied to the number of redeployed youth.
- 3) The costs associated with commitment were then applied to the number of redeployed youth. The average length of stay for a delinquency commitment was 8.8 months (\$51,940) and the average length of stay for a court evaluation commitment was 3.5 months (\$20,658).

Program Compliance & Cost Avoidance

During the 2015-2021 program period, **2,119** youth were committed to IDJJ from Redeploy Illinois counties. According to the previous trend/baseline data, this represents a **65%** reduction from the estimated **6,091** youth who would otherwise have been sent to IDJJ from these counties during this period. From 2015-2021, **3,972** fewer youth were committed to IDJJ from Redeploy Illinois counties, saving Illinois taxpayers more than **\$158.6 million** in unnecessary incarceration costs.

The table below presents the 2021 program year's cost analysis and reduction percentages for each of the Redeploy sites. For St. Clair County and Peoria County, the program period is on a fiscal year cycle; for the remaining sites the program period is on a calendar year cycle. Cost analysis and reduction percentages for each site and each year from 2015 through 2021 can be found in **Appendix E**.

By 2021, the Redeploy Illinois sites had reduced commitments to IDJJ by **82%** from their originally established baselines.



2021 Program Compliance & Cost Avoidance by Site, 2021

Program	Project Period	3 Year Baseline	Eligible Commitments	% Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
2 nd Judicial Circuit	CY	40	13	-68%	27	\$1,326,359.52
Macon County	CY	51	7	-86%	44	\$2,161,474.78
Peoria County	FY				0	
St. Clair County (20 th Judicial Circuit)	FY	83	9	-89%	74	\$3,635,207.58
Montgomery County	CY	47	3	-94%	44	\$2,161,474.78
Lee County	CY					
Madison County	CY	33	4	-88%	29	\$1,424,608.38
McLean County	CY					
LaSalle County (13 th Judicial Circuit)	CY	27	6	-78%	21	\$1,031,612.96
Winnebago County	CY	78	13	-83%	65	\$3,193,087.74
Kankakee County	CY					
Union County (1 st Judicial Circuit)	CY	12	8	-33%	4	\$196,497.71
Sangamon County	FY	22	9	-59%	13	\$638,617.55
TOTAL 2021		393	72	-82%	308	\$15,768,940.99

Average cost per redeployed youth (308) = \$9,022.94
 Average cost per Redeploy youth served (356) = \$8,176.21

The redeployed population refers to the number of kids that did NOT go to IDJJ that would have been projected to go based on the BASELINE compared to actual numbers of kids that went to IDJJ.

Overall Redeploy Program Compliance & Cost Avoidance - 2005 - 2021

Redeploy Illinois began as a pilot project in four sites in 2005 and by the end of CY2021 had expanded to 10 sites covering 41 counties. Additionally, three sites have committed to participate in the planning grant process with the expectation those Redeploy Programs will be ready for implementation by FY23. These programs have provided individualized intensive services to **4,842** youth during this period. Prior to implementation in these counties, the previous 3-year baseline indicated that **462** youth eligible for Redeploy services were being committed to IDJJ each year. Because of Redeploy Illinois, these counties have instead reduced commitments to IDJJ by **65%** from this baseline, resulting in **3,972** fewer youth being committed to IDJJ over the program’s seventeen years saving Illinois taxpayers more than **\$158 million** in unnecessary incarceration costs.



The table below depicts the overall cost analysis and reduction percentages for each of the Redeploy sites since the program began in 2005. For St. Clair County and for Peoria County the data is reflected through June 30, 2021; for the remaining sites the data is reported through December 31, 2021. The table further indicates that an estimated **6,091** youth would have been committed to IDJJ based on the previous trend data. Since implementation began, only **2,119** Redeploy eligible youth have been committed to IDJJ from these counties. The following table shows reductions from baselines, number of youth redeployed, and the cost avoidance for each site for the length of their program. Note that the redeployed population refers to the number of kids that did NOT go to IDJJ that would have been projected to go based on the BASELINE compared to actual numbers of kids that went to IDJJ.

Program Compliance & Cost Avoidance by Site, 2005-2021

Program	Project Period	3 Year Baseline	Eligible Commitments	% Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
2nd Judicial Circuit	CY	670	259	-61%	411	\$20,190,139.39
Macon County	CY	855	286	-67%	569	\$27,951,798.82
Peoria County	FY	999	492	-51%	507	\$24,906,084.36
St. Clair County (20th Judicial Circuit)	FY	1,259	257	-80%	1,002	\$49,222,675.60
Montgomery County	CY	601	248	-59%	353	\$17,340,922.64
Lee County	CY	72	3	-96%	69	\$3,389,585.45
Madison County	CY	413	100	-76%	313	\$15,375,945.57
McLean County	CY	150	33	-78%	117	\$5,747,557.93
LaSalle County (13th Judicial Circuit)	CY	250	94	-62%	156	\$7,663,410.57
Winnebago County	CY	624	218	-65%	406	\$19,944,517.26
Kankakee County	CY	62	30	-52%	32	\$1,571,981.66
Union County (1st Judicial Circuit)	CY	94	61	-35%	33	\$1,621,106.08
Sangamon County	CY	42	38	-10%	4	\$638,617.55
Total 2005-2021		6,091	2,119	-65%	3,972	\$195,564,342.89

Total Grant funds spent = \$36,444,353.28
 Net cost savings for State = \$158,677,869.77
 Average cost per Redeployed youth = \$9,175.32
 Average cost per youth served = \$7,526.71
 Average cost per youth redeployed = \$9,175.32*

Cost avoidance refers to the cost of not sending to youth to IDJJ and savings of avoiding incarceration. Net cost savings accounts for the cost avoidance as well as the money spent by Redeploy Illinois programs.

*NOTE: In the above table, Kankakee, McLean, and Lee Counties are listed as having 3 years in the program although they only began implementation in 2014. This is because from April 2009 through December 2010 they were a Redeploy site. Because this table captures the complete history of the program, the Kankakee figures from the former 2009/2010 program have been included. It is also important to note that FY17 funds were used to reimburse any expenses claimed during the State Budget Impasse.



Expansion & Redeploy Illinois Focused

Planning Grants

The RIOB requires that counties participate in a planning grant process to establish their eligibility for the program. The Redeploy Planning Grant is a non-competitive grant offered to eligible counties. These \$10,000 to \$15,000 grants are generally offered for a minimum of three months. Eligible counties are determined based on their Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) commitment data over the preceding three calendar years. Counties that averaged 10 or more Redeploy eligible commitments qualify to participate. In addition, counties with fewer than ten commitments can participate if they come in as a group of counties that collectively meet the minimum average of ten commitments. The Redeploy Illinois Planning Grant is continuously open.

The RIOB and Redeploy staff work with each site to guide them in a process that includes conducting a needs assessment and data analysis of their current process for responding to the needs of juvenile offenders. Planning grant activities include but are not limited to:

- individual case data for all youth that were committed over the previous 3 years
- an assessment of the youth identified needs vs. services actually received
- identification of needed / unavailable services
- assessment of services offered in/around the community
- strategies for service development and delivery
- identification of potential eligible population
- local governance of juvenile justice issues
- data collection and analysis capabilities
- estimated costs to develop or expand alternatives for delinquent youth
- an assessment of the system's readiness for such a program
- feasibility of implementing a Redeploy Illinois program

Following a period of further planning and data analysis, Sangamon County became a Redeploy Illinois site in July 2015. However, due to the budget impasse and additional obstacles, Sangamon County did not renew their contract in 2016. In 2020, local stakeholders expressed interest in bringing the Redeploy Program back to Sangamon County. They participated in the planning process and began implementation in 2021.

In 2020, representatives from Lake County reached out to DHS and expressed interest in participating in the Redeploy Illinois Program. They participated in the planning process during 2021 and began implementation in January of 2022.

In 2021, Champaign County began the planning process, as did Cook County for four juvenile court calendars. Additionally, Peoria County received a new planning grant and plans to bring Redeploy Illinois back to their area.



Former Redeploy Illinois Program sites Lee County, Kankakee/Iroquois Counties, and McLean County no longer qualify for planning grants, as they do not average more than 10 commitments to IDJJ a year. The only current eligible site that has not participated in planning or implementation is Rock Island County.

Counties that do not average that have committed on average fewer than 10 Redeploy eligible youth over the previous three years are eligible to request/receive funding under the Redeploy Illinois Focused Program.

Redeploy Focused

The Redeploy Illinois Focused Program builds on the success of Redeploy Illinois, recognizing the value of providing services for juveniles that reside in a county that does not meet the criteria for Redeploy Illinois funding. The Redeploy Illinois Focused Program considers funding requests for individualized community-based services to Redeploy eligible youth to avoid commitment to IDJJ. Requests for multiple youth are not considered. Each request must be for a single youth.

County units of government in a county that: 1) does not have a current Redeploy program, and 2) has committed fewer than 10 Redeploy eligible youth to the Department of Juvenile Justice on average over the previous 3 years are eligible to submit a request for Redeploy Focused funding.

Redeploy Illinois staff screen each application: for completeness to ensure the applicant is eligible and to ensure the application is for a single youth. If accepted, the application is forwarded to the Redeploy County Review Committee, a subcommittee of the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board, for review and consideration for funding. If the County Review Committee decides the application warrants funding, the recommendation will go before the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board for approval. Procedures have been put in place to ensure that this is a timely process.

During the 2014 program year, applications were received from three eligible counties: Logan, Ogle, and DuPage. Each application was accepted, and funding was utilized for services such as psychological and sex offender evaluations, psychiatric consultation and monitoring, sex offender treatment, individual & family counseling, and in-home bilingual therapy.

In 2018, the RIOB has worked to partner with the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) to share information about the Redeploy Focused program with each county and each probation department in order to increase awareness of this program.



Data Collection & Analysis

Since 2012, efforts have been underway to address deficiencies in data collection and analysis discovered by the RIOB and DHS staff, as well as the technical report published by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA).

The following provides information on the steps taken to address these concerns.

ICJIA Technical Report – The RIOB, DHS staff, and local Redeploy Illinois teams are addressing the findings and recommendations presented in the report including identifying new ways to capture data that provide more detailed information.

Redeploy staff are addressing data deficiency issues in several ways:

- ❑ Program Development – The Redeploy Logic Model (Appendix F) and Performance Measures and a newly created Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area Matrix (Appendix G) identify target areas of service and provide guidance on measuring progress through the Redeploy Illinois Program.
- ❑ Technical Assistance – Redeploy staff and staff from the Illinois Collaboration on Youth continually reach out to providers offering technical assistance regarding data collection and analysis. With the implementation of the new performance measures and targets, much of the technical assistance is directed at how data can be gathered locally and analyzed to track and report on those measures.
- ❑ ICJIA Data Collection – During calendar year 2014, Redeploy sites continued to report monthly data to ICJIA with the understanding that the December 2014 report would be the last report required. ICJIA offered to continue capturing monthly report data from sites should they choose to continue reporting. This data collected method ceased upon implementation of eCornerstone.
- ❑ Web-Based Reporting System (eCornerstone) – Currently, Redeploy Illinois providers are mandated to use the eCornerstone, a DHS designed web-based reporting system that captures information on all youth served in the program. Administrative data is collected as well as participant-specific, case-level information, which allows providers, DHS staff, and the RIOB to analyze the outcomes of youth served by Redeploy Illinois. The system development was a collaborative process. All Redeploy program sites participated in several all-day, in-person meetings to discuss every aspect of the system and its development, and DHS program staff helped to design the content of the system and refine the data elements captured. While eCornerstone is able to provide basic information, it does not allow for proper monitoring of program activity and client progress: reports are difficult (and in some cases impossible) to generate, case-level data are not downloadable, and required changes take an extended amount of time to make. For more information on eCornerstone, see Appendix H.
- ❑ Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) efforts – Efforts continue to increase the quality of data available by race and ethnicity. Through site visits and phone calls, technical assistance is provided to ensure Redeploy Illinois sites are aware of discrepancies in their data. DHS staff have increased communication and collaboration with the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to increase the likelihood of accessing current juvenile justice system data by race and ethnicity. Funding notices now require the collection of data by race and ethnicity, and future efforts around data collection will be done with racial and cultural considerations.



- ❑ New Data Reporting System (Orbis contract) – DHS is currently partnering with Orbis Partners to create a new data collection and case management system that reflects the domains on the newly adopted Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area Matrix. Staff and Orbis Partners work closely with RIOB members and local Redeploy Illinois Program team members to ensure Orbis Partners has the appropriate and necessary information while creating the new system. For more information on the deliverables, see Appendix I.



Redeploy Illinois Program Sites

Research has shown that traditional juvenile correctional environments may expose youth to more traumatic experiences (Lowencamp and Latessa, 2004). Further, public attitudes have changed to support the funding of alternatives to incarceration, which have shown better outcomes than from the traditional correctional model². Research has also shown that the prefrontal cortex, the area in the brain responsible for organization, long term planning, impulse control, and emotional regulation, which are related to juvenile justice system involvement, does not fully mature until a person's mid-twenties³. Additionally, the growth of this brain area can be impacted if the youth experiences trauma⁴. Finally, research has also found that in order to address the myriad of needs among justice-involved youth, an individualized treatment approach should be applied, and that using a holistic, positive youth development approach is more likely to lead to long-term positive outcomes in youth⁵.

The Positive Youth Development approach focuses on creating a developmentally appropriate learning setting for young people, using strategies that focus on forging positive relationships; strengthening academic, soft and technical skills; cultivating trustworthy, safe spaces; and offering youth opportunities to succeed in meaningful ways. Another defining characteristic of Positive Youth Development is that youth are treated as equal partners and engage with their communities, schools, organizations, peer groups and families in ways that are constructive and productive. To help prepare youth to succeed, all aspects of a positive youth development approach create a culture infused with the belief that youth can change and the emphasis is on personal accountability and skill development⁶.

The Redeploy Illinois Program has gone through significant changes in recent years. Moving from a recidivism focus, the program now focuses on the overall youth and takes a holistic, positive approach to serving Redeploy Illinois youth and their families. Specifically, the RIOB determined the best approach is the Positive Youth Justice approach, developed by Jeffrey A. Butts, director of the Research and Evaluation Center at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. The Positive Youth Justice model is built from the concepts of positive youth development. It blends lessons from the science of adolescent development with practices suggested by positive youth development to provide an effective framework for designing interventions. The model encourages justice systems to focus on protective factors as well as risk factors, strengths as well as problems, positive outcomes as well as negative outcomes, and generally to focus on facilitating successful transitions to adulthood for justice-involved youth⁷.

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2. The Pew Charitable Trusts. Re-Examining Juvenile Incarceration (2015)
<https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2015/04/reexamining-juvenile-incarceration>.
 3. Arain, M., Haque, M., Johal, L., Mathur, P., Nel, W., Rais, A., Sandhu, R., & Sharma, S. (2013). Maturation of the Adolescent Brain. *Neuropsychiatric disease and treatment*, 9, 449-461. <https://doi.org/10.2147/NDT.S39776>
 4. Sneed, K., (2018). Brain development and trauma: the basics.
<https://nacsw.org/sw/system/files/PowerPoint%20Brain%20Development%20and%20Trauma%20-%20NACSW.pdf>
 5. Arain, M., Haque, M., Johal, L., Mathur, P., Nel, W., Rais, A., Sandhu, R., & Sharma, S. (2013). Maturation of the Adolescent Brain. *Neuropsychiatric disease and treatment*, 9, 449-461. <https://doi.org/10.2147/NDT.S39776>
 6. Barton, W.H. and Butts, J. A. (2008) Building on Strength: Positive Youth Development in Juvenile Justice Programs. Chicago: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago.
 7. Butts, J., (2014). Evident Change blog. Positive Youth Justice: A Model to Support Youth.
<https://www.evidentchange.org/blog/positive-youth-justice-model-support-youth>



Redeploy Illinois Programs use multiple methods to ensure youth get the services they need. Each site receives referrals from court and then assess each youth with a YASI. Results of the YASI are used to identify target areas for treatment and build case plans for Redeploy participation. Redeploy Illinois Program staff work with probation and the courts to create a case plan that compliments probation's efforts. Redeploy Illinois Programs work on the overall youth, creating stability and constancy whenever and wherever possible to ensure positive progress towards both probation's goals as well as Redeploy Illinois Program goals.

It is important to note that no Redeploy Illinois Program sites look alike. In fact, because case plans are individualized and based on assessment, Redeploy Illinois Program services look different from youth to youth. Prior to each years' renewal grants, Redeploy Illinois Program teams re-evaluate their programs, re-analyze the cases of the youth they serve, and determine if any changes are needed. Grant writers from each site communicate with all stakeholders, including the youth and families and court personnel to gather input and gain buy-in.

It is also important to remember the flexibility of Redeploy Illinois Program dollars. Redeploy Illinois funds are used for more than programs and services. They are also used for resources that support and stabilize families. This service was provided frequently during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Redeploy Illinois dollars were used to buy masks and other PPE equipment. They were used to purchase groceries to families who were suddenly unemployed because of the lock-down. Money was used to get water turned back on, to pay a heating bill, and to cover the month of rent between the last paycheck and the first unemployment check. Funds were also used to pay for Chrome Books and internet hot spots so youth could participate in remote learning and teletherapy. Redeploy Illinois Program dollars are often used to stabilize and provide security for families. It is difficult to make progress in intensive therapy if families are hungry and struggling to keep food on their tables.

As previously mentioned, there are two models of the Redeploy Illinois Program. The Purchase of Service model is most often used by Probation-led programs and contract with many social service providers to provide an array of services. The Lead Agency Model uses one agency to provide most services. They may contract out to other service providers who provide additional services not otherwise available.

Below are two tables that provide general information about each site. For more detailed information about each individual site, see **Appendix J**.



Redeploy Illinois Site Information Commitments, Number Served, and Net Savings.

Site name	Service area (county, group of counties, or area)	# of years in program	Percent reduction in commitments	Number of youth served	Net Savings
2nd Judicial Circuit	Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne & White	17	-61%	1,141	\$15,253,438
Macon County	Macon County	17	-67%	479	\$22,832,286
20th Judicial Circuit	Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, and Washington	17	-80%	658	\$42,294,016
4th Judicial Circuit	Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery, and Shelby	14	-59%	307	\$15,466,045
Madison County	Madison	14	-76%	477	\$11,284,041
13th Judicial Circuit	Bureau, Grundy, and LaSalle	11	-62%	261	\$5,245,435
Winnebago County	Winnebago	8	-65%	171	\$18,153,175
1st Judicial Circuit	Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, and Williamson	8	-35%	262	-\$725,077.53
Sangamon County*	Sangamon	2	-10%	36	\$22,000.25
Peoria County*	Peoria	14	-51%	745	\$20,751,935
Lee County*	Lee	8	-96%	70	\$2,383,176
McLean County*	McLean	8	-78%	158	\$4,848,538
Kankakee County*	Kankakee and Iroquois	4	-52%	77	\$868,858
Total			-65%	4,842	\$158,677,870

* Kankakee County received Redeploy Illinois funds in 2009/2010, and then again in 2015/2016. Lee County and McLean County stopped receiving Redeploy Illinois funds after 2016. Sangamon County was funded in 2016, left after one year, then returned in 2020. They began serving youth again in 2021. Peoria County, an original Redeploy Illinois Program site, stopped receiving funds after the 2018 funding year. They are also currently in the planning process with a goal to implement the Redeploy Illinois Program again.



Redeploy Illinois Program Site Information, FY22

Site name	Service area	Status	Model	Services and Resources
2 nd Judicial Circuit	Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne & White Counties	Established	Purchase of Service	Multi-Systemic Therapy, intensive family and community-based treatment programs, trauma focused cognitive behavioral therapy, offense specific cognitive education/therapy classes; Group therapy; GED testing; WAIT, and sex offender services. Wraparound, support for families and youth include funding for transportation, treatment, and services.
Macon County	Macon County	Established	Purchase of Service	Home intervention services. Emergency needs (utilities, food and clothing). Transportation for court appearances, school, counseling, and doctor appointments. Internal case management services and linkage to community-based services. Educational support. Macon County Redeploy implemented a 10-week parent support group. Educational Substance Abuse treatment and Mental Health services are also available.
20 th Judicial Circuit	Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, and Washington Counties	Established	Lead Agency	Wrap Milwaukee model. Counseling, drug treatment, WAIT, in-home and community-based therapy, family counseling, psychological evaluations and services, educational services, and advocacy services
4 th Judicial Circuit	Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery, and Shelby Counties	Established	Purchase of Service	Psychological evaluations, psychiatric services, medication monitoring, sex offender services, Active Parenting, ART, MRT, trauma informed therapy, mental health and substance abuse treatment, IEP Coach, Triple-P, TF-CBT, and Wraparound.
Madison County	Madison County	Established	Lead Agency	Wrap Milwaukee model. Counseling, drug treatment, WAIT, in-home and community-based therapy, family counseling, psychological evaluations and services, educational services, and advocacy services
13 th Judicial Circuit	Bureau, Grundy, and LaSalle Counties	Established	Lead Agency	Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT); Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART); Parenting with Love and Limits; intensive case management; transportation; advocacy; referral; and linkage. Most services are provided in the youth's home and community.
Winnebago County	Winnebago County	Established	Lead Agency	crisis intervention; case management; home-based individual counseling including, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), TF-CBT, and family counseling including Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL); employment services/training; mentoring; mediation; group counseling including Thinking for a Change (T4C) and SPARCS; recreational services; and facilitation.
1 st Judicial Circuit	Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, and Williamson Counties	Established	Purchase of Service	MST, FFT, WAIT, Wrap services, TFCBT (trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy), mental health assessments and services, substance abuse assessments and services, CCBYS referrals and services, and DUI risk and education services
Sangamon County	Sangamon County	New	Purchase of Service	services to families that have experienced acute, chronic, and complete trauma issues. Each youth and family will be assigned a community health care worker to assist in navigating medical, mental health, and other resources/services, mentoring services, educational services, health initiatives, and workforce and economic empowerment services to youth and families, and legal advocacy
Lake County	Lake County	New	Purchase of Service	Functional Family Probation (FFP), trauma-informed ARC, and FFT



Addressing racial and ethnic inequality has been a focal point for Redeploy Illinois efforts since the inception of the program. However, those efforts have increased over recent years, and Redeploy Illinois program sites have worked hard to address disparities in their communities. This includes increased efforts to collect data by race and ethnicity (traditionally a challenging task), attending trainings on diversity and inclusion, re-examining staff make-up and increasing efforts to diversify staff to better reflect the community they serve. It also includes efforts to provide culturally appropriate services and resources and providing services to all marginally affected populations including LGBTQIA+ youth, youth with various religious backgrounds, and youth from recently immigrated families and/or refugees appropriately.



Redeploy Site Support

The Redeploy Illinois Program is housed in the Illinois Department of Human Services, Bureau of Community and Positive Youth Development. The Director, Bureau Chief, and Program Administrator write funding notices, monitor activity in the programs, and ensure fidelity of service. The Illinois Collaboration on Youth partners with DHS to provide additional support with a staff person and retired judicial personnel.

Redeploy staff support

DHS staff – In 2017, staff was hired by DHS to oversee the Redeploy Illinois Program, including a Redeploy Illinois Program Administrator. Since then, the additional staff has been able to better support the Redeploy Illinois Program, moving into additional counties and expanding services offered to youth and families. They also ensure the use of appropriate and impactful services and finding ways to measure progress and positive outcomes of the youth.

Redeploy staff are also able to provide funding opportunities for programs, prepare and plan materials for Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board meetings, work consistently and frequently with local Redeploy Illinois teams, monitor programs compliance, conduct collaborative meetings between various Redeploy Illinois stakeholders, participate in regular site visits, and facilitate information sharing between local Redeploy Illinois Programs and the RIOB. DHS Redeploy Illinois Program staff, specifically the Redeploy Program Administrator, is available by phone and, if requested, in person to provide technical assistance and support.

Redeploy Site Visits and Assessments

Redeploy site visits are conducted with new sites and sites requiring technical assistance. Site visits provide opportunities to learn more about each program and discuss challenges and successes.

Redeploy Planning Grant site visits

For Planning Grant sites, the objective is to review different policies, practices, and models of other Redeploy sites during its planning process. Site representatives generally meet with Redeploy staff, member(s) of the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board, and representatives from two or three current Redeploy Illinois sites. These meetings are meant to educate planning grant recipients by providing information from the experts who run the program daily.

Champaign County, Peoria County, and four Juvenile Court Calendars in Cook County began the planning process in 2021 and have site visits scheduled for 2022.

Redeploy New Program site visits

For new site visits, the objective is to review progress and help address issues that the site is experiencing during its initial period of operation. Site representatives generally meet with Redeploy staff, member(s) of the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board and at least one IDHS representative. Meetings include key stakeholders such as Chief Judges, Juvenile Judges, States Attorneys, Assistant State's Attorney, Public



Defenders, Probation and Court Services Directors, Probation Officers, Juvenile Detention Center Managers and Juvenile Detention Staff, social service providers, and youth and families (when possible). Individual meetings may also take place with these key stakeholders. One or more follow-up meetings are held to address concerns and to assess the progress and implementation of any recommendations that may have been offered to the sites.

Site visits were conducted with Lake County and Sangamon County in 2020 as new sites.

Three-Year Intensive site visits

Intensive Redeploy Site Assessments are conducted every three years. The 3-year site assessment provides important information regarding program milestones and accomplishments, collaboration, case study information, operational and organizational information and the strengths and weaknesses regarding data collection and self-assessment capabilities in the program. These comprehensive assessments take place on site and generally take two full days to complete. While on site, interviews are conducted with Redeploy site program staff, parents and/or guardians of the program youth and the youth. Interviews are also conducted with the Chief Judge, the Juvenile Judge(s), the States Attorney, the Assistant State's Attorney(s), the Probation and Court Services Director, the Probation Officer(s), the Juvenile Detention Center Manager, Juvenile Detention Staff, the Mayor and other local government officials, and local social service agencies.

In 2017, 3-year site visits were conducted in Union County (1st Circuit), Jefferson County (2nd Circuit), Macon County, Peoria County, Madison County, the 13th Judicial Circuit, the 4th Judicial Circuit, St. Clair (20th Judicial Circuit), and Winnebago County. In 2021, virtual intensive site visits were held with Union County (1st Circuit), the 2nd Judicial Circuit, Macon County, Madison County, the 13th Judicial Circuit, the 4th Judicial Circuit, St. Clair County (20th Judicial Circuit), and Winnebago County.

Separately, each year IDHS Contract Compliance staff conducts both on-site and desk audit reviews of IDHS funded agencies. These reviews focus on the agency as a whole regardless of the programs funded and are based on submitted annual audits and agency risk assessments.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Action Plan Site Visits

IDHS staff conducted individual site visits with all Redeploy sites in 2018 to discuss the data collected on racial and ethnic disparities within each jurisdiction. From these site visits, each Redeploy program site submitted a DMC plan outlining the issues revealed by data gathering and the action steps each site would be taking to address those disparities. The DMC plan will continue to be monitored and evaluated each year a site participates in the Redeploy program.

All-Sites Meetings

In 2018, IDHS and ICOY began convening all Redeploy sites for a periodic combined meeting in Bloomington, Illinois to discuss challenges, share best practices, and build a collaborative relationship between sites. Two all-sites meetings are convened in each year, although meetings were cancelled in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID.



Provider Work Group Calls

In 2018, Redeploy Illinois Program sites expressed interest in meeting more regularly than twice a year, as stakeholders felt these conversations were educational and therefore beneficial. DHS staff and select stakeholders from each site have since met the first Tuesday of every month to discuss the programs, exchange ideas, and help each other with obstacles. It has been determined that experience and knowledge shared across sites is critical for the success of each individual program. One of the most important roles of the Redeploy Illinois Program Administrator is sharing information between local Redeploy Illinois program staff and the RIOB, and this is a very effective way of keeping communication open and ongoing.

ICOY Trainings and Support

The Illinois Collaboration on Youth (ICOY) offers a great deal of assistance to the Redeploy Illinois Program, including having judicial consultants readily available to have important conversations and provide important insight that enhance the program's effectiveness.

ICOY also provides customized technical assistance to Redeploy Illinois programs. Technical assistance comes in many forms, including policy review and analysis, assessment and review of organizations, programs, and/or systems, development of action planning, research, resources, and other activities as needed to support high-quality services for children, youth, and families.

ICOY also offers vital training and technical assistance programs for Redeploy Illinois program staff (and others). ICOY staff help providers expand operational, financial, and programmatic capabilities with a trauma-informed and race equity lens, which in turn helps communities develop a systematic approach to long-term change. ICOY ensures all training is culturally sensitive, developmentally appropriate, trauma-informed, and provides participants with best-practice knowledge. Continuing Education Units (CEUs) to qualifying licensed professionals who attend training events are also available. As a leader in professional development for youth service, ICOY also has a large network of trainers on various topics that support building thriving communities. Training topics range from the use of different therapies and interviewing techniques, providing trauma-informed services, understanding implicit bias, working with LGBTQA+ youth, and positive youth development, to name a few. For an extensive list of the trainings provided by ICOY, see **Appendix K**.



Program Timeline

The following information provides a timeline of discussions, decisions, and events that lead the program to where it is today.





Program Timeline Narrative

2015

Budget Impasse

To put information in this report into context, it is important to remember that the State of Illinois Budget Impasse from July 1, 2015 through August 31, 2017 had a major impact on Redeploy Illinois Programs (and many others). Illinois was without a complete state budget for fiscal years 2016, 2017, and part of 2018. As a result, many state agencies, including those working with Redeploy clients, had to cut services, continue borrowing to operate, or cease operating altogether. The impact on Redeploy Illinois specifically was significant.

1. All Redeploy sites were forced to limit their intake of new clients
2. Many agencies contracted with Redeploy Illinois Program dollars had to reduce services for clients, which resulted in fewer clients being referred, and served. Some had to stop serving clients completely.
3. Most were unable to fill vacant positions, resulting in loss of qualified staff
4. In some cases, Redeploy Illinois Programs were completely eliminated, due to counties being unable to financially support the program without state funding. This had the largest impact on counties with limited local budgets.

It has taken significant time and effort to rebuild since the Budget Impasse. Redeploy Illinois Program sites had to re-establish services, re-engage key stakeholders, and in many cases rebuild their program. Additionally, while trying to rebuild, changes in the law during that time resulted in fewer youth being eligible for Redeploy services. More information on the impact of the State Budget Impasse can be found in **Appendix L**, which shows the results of a survey conducted in FY16.

Adoption of Guiding Principles and Goals

Although the Redeploy Illinois Program was dealing with multiple barriers because of the State Budget Impasse, the RIOB began to reexamine the program and discuss key topics related to serving youth and their families. At the RIOB meeting held in October of 2015, the following guiding principles and goals were established and adopted. They were then shared with and adopted by the Redeploy Illinois program sites.

Guiding Principles

- Redeploy Illinois should ensure that youth are served in their home communities and that families are an integral part of the planning process and treatment.
- Collaboration among key players including probation officers, prosecutors, public defenders, judges, community service providers, therapists, counselors, youth and families is vital to developing and executing a plan that will help produce the best outcomes for participating youth.



- Strong communication of our successes will help improve participation and support for services that aim to reduce youths' involvement in the juvenile justice system.
- Redeploy Illinois shall do no harm.
- A successful Redeploy Illinois program requires local discretion, planning, and implementation.
- It is critical to incentivize participation and encourage counties to provide community-based and evidence-based programming through Redeploy Illinois while ensuring that participating communities are accountable.
- Flexibility-Programs developed with Redeploy Illinois funds must meet local needs, be incentive-based, employ evidence-based practice and evaluation, and encourage voluntary participation.
- Services offered through Redeploy Illinois should be based upon individual assessments including risk level.
- A focus on training and development and on promoting stakeholder buy-in is critical for statewide expansion.
- Transparency-Aggregate data should be made public and shared with members of the community and other stakeholders to improve and monitor the program.
- Evaluation-There should be ongoing evaluation of Redeploy Illinois' programmatic impact to help reduce racial and ethnic disparities.

Goals

- Redeploy Illinois will work to ease restriction on eligibility for funding while maintaining accountability for those who receive funding.
- Redeploy Illinois will seek to strengthen statutory restrictions on commitments and to establish criteria to prevent widening. Redeploy Illinois will seek to align disparate elements of the juvenile justice system to in the interest of improving the overall quality and effectiveness of its programs and services.
- Redeploy Illinois aims to provide services for at risk youth in their community while maintaining public safety

Pre-Adjudication Policy

In July 2015, the RIOB implemented a policy allowing Redeploy Illinois Program sites to request permission to serve youth pre-adjudication. This was the result of repeated, on-going requests from local Redeploy Illinois Program staff to serve this population, as they were high need and staff did not want to wait to start providing services for youth. The RIOB studied the Redeploy Illinois Statute to determine allowability and implemented the new policy, which included the condition that each Judiciary and Legal stakeholder be involved in each decision to serve youth prior to adjudication. More information can be found in the Redeploy Illinois Pre-Adjudication Policy in **Appendix M**.



Shift in focus

Research emerging around adolescent brain development and traumatic experiences, as well as research demonstrating the negative impact of incarceration on youth and families led to a continued shift in focus statewide: more agencies were using Balanced and Restorative Justice models, focusing on rehabilitative vs. punitive sanctions for youth. There was continued push for community-based alternatives for incarceration of any kind (IDJJ or detention).

2016

Effective January 1, 2016, the governor signed into law [Public Act 99-0268](#), which prevents youth adjudicated for misdemeanor offenses from being committed to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice. As a direct result of this change to the Juvenile Court Act, youth charged with committing misdemeanor offenses can no longer be committed to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice and were therefore no longer eligible for services for the Redeploy Illinois Program or the Redeploy Illinois Focused program as it was functioning at the time.

Due to unstable funding and a sudden decrease in the number of youth eligible for the Redeploy Illinois Program, sites began to struggle even more. This led to a closer look at the Redeploy Illinois Statute and discussions around serving youth from an expanded population. The RIOB had to answer the question: How should the Redeploy Illinois program function in the changing landscape?

GATA, or Grant Accountable and Transparency Act was enacted in 2016, which established standards for grant monitoring and allowed for more transparency in use of funds.

2017

Continued struggles

Redeploy Illinois Program sites continued to experience low numbers. Not only were formerly eligible youth not eligible for Redeploy Illinois Program services anymore (because misdemeanor offenders were no longer eligible), but courtroom stakeholders were also hesitant to refer youth to a program that was not being funded, and local county funds were running low. While there was still support for the program and the services provided, it was difficult, if not impossible, to build or sustain local Redeploy Illinois Programs. In 2017, DHS hired full time staff members to support the Redeploy Illinois Program during this very challenging time. Specifically, a Program Administrator was hired for each program in the Bureau of Positive Youth Development, including Redeploy Illinois. This allows for daily dedicated attention to each program.

DHS Redeploy Illinois Program staff

The Redeploy Illinois Program Administrator is charged with preparing for RIOB Board and Ad Hoc Committee meetings, provide TA to sites on a weekly basis, preparing and conducting extensive site visits, conducting monthly calls with Redeploy Illinois teams and Board members, providing TA to sites going through the planning process, monitoring fiscal spending and ensuring programs are being run to fidelity,



Intensive Site Visits

DHS staff, including the Program Administrator and Bureau Chief, ICOY staff, and several RIOB Board members conducted a round of intensive site visits²: Local Redeploy Illinois Program staff and stakeholders were very clear and expressed a high need for serving youth no longer eligible because of the change in law prohibiting the commitment of misdemeanor offenders. Several judges felt pressured to adjudicate youth on more serious offenses because it was the only way to get youth the services in Redeploy. State's Attorneys felt torn between charging youth with more serious offenses so they could receive services, or charging with a lesser offense (misdemeanor), that would not reflect as negatively on a criminal history record. Public defenders expressed frustration with the inability to find youth services when pleading to misdemeanor charges.

Additionally, providers expressed frustration with the inability to address the needs of youth who have not committed offenses serious enough to warrant felony charges. Youth now referred to Redeploy Illinois programs were older, parents were more frustrated, and successful progress was challenging with many youth. Basically, the local Redeploy Illinois Program teams were asking to serve youth based on demonstrated need, not level of offense. Their argument was that there were many high need youth who had not committed serious offenses, and conversely, there were low-need youth sometimes charged with felony-level offenses.

Additionally, DHS staff and RIOB Board members learned that probation departments statewide would soon switch to the Juvenile Risk Assessment (JRA), a criminogenic risk assessment, and no longer using the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI), another criminogenic risk assessment, which was the required assessment for determining risk level for referral to the Redeploy Illinois Program. Since the YASI was no longer being used, it was determined by the RIOB that probation would use the JRA results to determine eligibility for Redeploy Illinois program participation. The YASI may be conducted to determine eligibility for referral if a youth is referred without a JRA score.

Program Eligibility

The RIOB began having discussions based on what was heard at site visits. The RIOB wanted to ensure that youth who needed the services offered through the Redeploy Illinois Program were referred. This required a very close look at the details in the Redeploy Illinois Statute, as well as an analysis of current data. RIOB Board members representing the judiciary, state's attorneys, and defense council examined the statute and found there was nothing prohibiting Redeploy Illinois Programs from serving youth not currently facing a commitment to IDJJ. The RIOB Data Work Group was established to focus on data analyses requested by the RIOB.

8. For more information on intensive site visits, see the Site Support section of this report.



RIOB Data Work Group

The RIOB Data Work group is comprised of RIOB Board members representing IDJJ, AOIC, DSFS, ICJIA, and when needed, liaisons to participate in specific discussions, including researchers and local Redeploy Illinois Program team members. The group was established to decide what data are needed to measure youth outcomes, determine criteria for referral and acceptance into the Redeploy Illinois Program, help local Redeploy Illinois Program teams understand why youth at risk for commitment are not referred to the Redeploy Illinois Program, and monitor detention data to ensure use of detention does not increase as commitments to IDJJ decrease.

2018

In August of 2018, the State of Illinois Budget Impasse came to an end. Funding started to flow again and Redeploy Illinois Program sites began rebuilding their programs and re-engaging stakeholders.

Upon reevaluation of the Redeploy Statute and Redeploy Illinois Program and juvenile justice system data, the RIOB issued the following policy in July 2018 for serving pre-adjudicated youth & youth adjudicated on misdemeanor charges. Redeploy Illinois funding: "...to develop local programming for youth who would otherwise have been committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice." (Redeploy Statute 730 ILCS 110/16.1)

It is important to understand that pre-adjudicated youth and youth adjudicated on misdemeanor charges are NOT the primary target population of the Redeploy Illinois program because they are not eligible for commitment to IDJJ. However, the RIOB acknowledged that many of these youth are on a path to IDJJ and without interventions, may be at risk of commitment in the near future.

Therefore, the RIOB determined that, under limited circumstances and in the exercise of its discretion, it would consider requests for permission to provide full Redeploy services to youth adjudicated delinquent for eligible misdemeanor offenses and certain pre-adjudicated youth, provided the site is in good standing, and subject to further limitations and requirements. See **Appendix N** for the complete policy.

Juvenile Risk Assessment (JRA) Implemented

Additionally, after learning the JRA was soon to be implemented by local probation departments, RIOB discussions began to focus on whether the YASI was the appropriate tool for determining a youth's needs. It became clear that conducting both criminogenic assessments would be challenging and inappropriate. While probation and Redeploy Illinois Program staff are meant to work together, it started to become clear that a separation of duties would be beneficial to youth, leaving probation to target needs identified through the JRA (criminogenic needs), and Redeploy Illinois focusing more on the whole youth and overall positive outcomes (not simply compliance with rules and avoiding recidivism).

DMC Action Plans and Site Visits

Another important topic of discussion during the 2017 intensive site visits was measuring disproportionality locally, both in the Redeploy Illinois Program and using juvenile justice system data. Redeploy Illinois Program sites were charged with collecting as much data as they could by race and ethnicity, as well as documenting the challenges of collecting the data. After submitting their results,



DHS staff and RIOB Board members visited local sites and provided recommendations on addressing the issues identified. Sites still struggle to collect this data, as race is often not captured in many local juvenile justice data collection systems.

Redeploy Client Outcome Discussions

RIOB discussions began to focus intently on the Redeploy Illinois Program, what is allowed by statute, how to ensure youth receive access to services when needed without net-widening and thinking beyond recidivism as a way measure success in Redeploy Illinois youth. As one RIOB Board member stated repeatedly, “Did the youth get better after participating in the Redeploy Illinois Program?” Additionally, RIOB Board members and Redeploy Illinois Program sites began to pay closer attention to the appropriateness of services based on developmental capacity and exposure to trauma.

Peoria County

After the FY18 program year, Peoria County left the Redeploy Illinois Program. However, they did submit a request for funding the planning grant process in FY22.

2019

In 2019, Redeploy Illinois Program sites continued to rebuild after State Budget Impasse. While referrals to the Redeploy Illinois Program started to increase, local Redeploy Illinois Program staff still reported there were high need youth who were not receiving services because of ineligibility requirements (misdemeanor offenders, mostly).

CBAT-O

In 2019, ICOY began conducting CBAT-O assessments.

The Capacity Build Assessment Tool for Organizations (CBAT-O) was developed through a SAMSHA grant to help agencies become more trauma informed. Since this time, ICOY has conducted capacity building services with agencies across the state. In partnership with the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), ICOY conducts the CBAT-O to gauge the agency’s ability to provide trauma informed services. The expectation is for agencies to improve their ability to serve all youth.

- CBAT-O Information Guide: CBAT-O Information Guide FY22
- Post CBAT-O Information Guide: Trauma Informed Action Plan.pdf
- The highest score an organization can score is 136 points. To be considered a “Trauma Informed” organization, the organization must score 102 points or higher. The average score for Redeploy agencies is 107.68 for FY21.

For a PDF of the the CBAT-O Information Guide FY22 and the Post CBAT-O Trauma Informed Action Plan please contact the Illinois Collaboration on Youth at <https://www.icoyouth.org>



Monthly Redeploy Illinois Site and DHS Administrator Monthly Calls

After the 2019 All Sites meeting, local Redeploy Illinois Program teams expressed an interest in talking to each other more regularly. Having these calls increase the amount of information sharing between sites and keeps the Program Administrator (and the RIOB) informed on current practices, experiences, barriers, needs, and successes. These calls are critical, as the information provided informs many decisions made about the Redeploy Illinois Program.

Established Redeploy Illinois site status is created

After lengthy discussions, the RIOB created a new status for Redeploy Illinois Program sites: Established. After a minimum of 5 years of successfully reducing commitments by 25% or more, current Redeploy sites transition into Established Site Status. While in this status, Established Sites are NOT subject to the 25% reduction penalties. They may also serve youth from an expanded population (medium or high-risk youth charged with non-status misdemeanor or felony offenses, and pre-adjudicated youth). However, they continue to be held accountable for maintaining previously achieved reductions in commitments for the primary population. For more detailed information on Established Site Status, see **Appendix O**.

2020

Covid-19

The onset of the COVID-19 Pandemic in March of 2020 impacted the Redeploy Illinois Programs hard. Immediately, they had to adjust to the lock-down and ensure youth continued to receive services. Many programs started putting money towards Chrome Books so they could establish tele-therapy and provide a way for youth to participate in distance learning. They purchased internet hotspots, groceries, and PPE to youth and families. They helped with bills when parents were temporarily laid off and developed policies and practices to ensure their own Redeploy Illinois Program staff stayed safe. Throughout the pandemic they have been flexible, innovative, creative, and determined. While experiencing these obstacles, they have also been shifting their focus to the whole youth, ensuring families were supported and youth were served to fidelity.

Many lessons were learned while adjusting serve youth during the COVID-19 Pandemic. The Redeploy Illinois Program serves many youth who live in remote, rural areas. Attendance at therapy sessions began to increase when Redeploy Illinois Program teams switched to tele-therapy. In fact, in many cases, attendance at these sessions increased. As a result, many Redeploy Illinois Program sites continued to offer services remotely to youth and families who struggle with reliable transportation. The distribution of Chrome Books has also made a big difference. Chrome Books are not only used by youth who have no other way to connect for school, they are used to continue educational efforts using online programs.

For more details on the incredible measures taken by Redeploy Illinois Program sites, see **Appendix P**.



ICJIA Technical Report and Implications for the Redeploy Illinois Program

Throughout the course of the year, RIOB members reiterated they wanted to know if the youth going through the Redeploy Program get better. The RIOB also requested funding for the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to conduct an evaluation/analysis of the Redeploy Illinois Data Reporting System and Redeploy Illinois program elements and clients. As ICJIA was working on the analysis, the RIOB continued discussions around defining and measuring success for Redeploy Illinois youth as well as the implication of Probation using the JRA. The final report from ICJIA was published in December. In addition, RIOB Board members continued to get feedback and input from Redeploy Illinois Program teams on their needs and the needs of the youth they serve.

Based on past RIOB Board and Planning meeting conversations, feedback and input from local Redeploy Illinois Program teams, and findings from the ICJIA Technical Report, the following conclusions were drawn, and discussions centered on addressing these areas:

- Data demonstrate where they are (status), but there is no measure of success other than compliance and recidivism
- Constant communication with service providers indicates that good happens but there is no data to support these claims.
- What the Redeploy Illinois Program was in the past is not appropriate anymore because it was not a holistic approach.
- Wrap Milwaukee has been successful in sites implementing it.

Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area Matrix

Discussions continued at RIOB Board meetings about the focus and model of the Redeploy Illinois Program. The RIOB continued to promote the shift away from focusing on recidivism and focusing more on the whole youth. Given the drastic decreases in commitments statewide, the RIOB determined that more efforts should be placed on the overall health of the youth and families served in the Redeploy Illinois Program. A bigger focus was placed on providing services that stabilize home environments and creating systems of support.

It became clear that the role of the Redeploy Illinois Program should be to support and compliment Probation's efforts. After much discussion by the RIOB on the new direction and philosophy of the Redeploy Illinois Program, RIOB Board members officially adopted the Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area Matrix on December 18, 2020.

The overarching concept of the Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area Matrix is that the role of the Redeploy Illinois Program is to develop and implement strategies to assist all other players supporting the youth. It is important to recognize that in the context of the holistic approach, the responsibility for change does not fall solely on the youth.

The matrix identifies seven core service areas, the descriptions of which are below:

- Education: Youth is on track to graduate from school or obtain a GED: Youth is actively engaged in school or equivalency program and is making the expected progress. Youth understands why education is important to their future success.



- **Employment:** Youth will be employed or on track to secure employment. Youth will increase knowledge of career opportunities and will increase the skills necessary for employment: Youth will increase pre-employment and essential employability skills. Youth will explore career paths that match their interests, abilities and opportunities and will develop a career plan. Youth will gain employment, work experience, participate in an employment training program, or develop employment skills.
- **Health/Wellness:** Youth will have resources and abilities to maximize youth's physical and mental health, including access to care. Youth will make positive, healthy lifestyle choices that will enable them to reach their greatest potential: Youth will have access to medical care, including mental health care when necessary. Youth will develop "health literacy" including how and when to make a medical or mental health appointment; what questions to ask the medical professional; when to seek emergency care, etc. While health is typically defined as the absence of disease, wellness is defined as "an active process through which people become aware of and make choices toward a more successful existence. Wellness is seen as preventative and focuses on that which is within personal control. Wellness may include focus on emotional, intellectual, occupational, physical, social and spiritual dimensions. Youth will make positive, healthy lifestyles choices to promote wellness.
- **Life Skills:** Youth has the skills necessary to promote personal development and to effectively manage the activities and challenges of day-to-day life. Youth is on track to achieve independence as an adult: Life skills refer to a mix of inter/intrapersonal and technical skills needed by the youth to effectively manage everyday life. Life skills should develop as the youth matures and mastery of certain life skills becomes more important as the youth transitions to adulthood.
- **Permanent connections/relationships:** Youth is able to establish and maintain permanent and healthy relationships with family, friends, and within the community: Youth is able to experience long-term, supportive, caring and collaborative relationships/connections that challenge the youth to grow and inspire the youth to expand their world. Youth will demonstrate reciprocity within the relationships. Youth will experience these relationships across a variety of settings with supportive adults (mentors, family members, peers and within the community, through both one-to-one and group interactions. Youth may develop cultural competence by experiencing relationships with individuals of diverse cultural/racial/ethnic backgrounds. Also, youth will be able to identify and exit detrimental relationships. These relationship skills will improve teamwork and interpersonal competence, empathy and sensitivity.
- **Safety:** Youth lives in a safe and stable environment, is free from abuse or victimization and chooses to be non-abusive towards others: Every youth deserves to live in a safe and stable environment in which youth's basic needs are being met. Youth will experience safe and healthy relationships and be supported by peers and adults. Youth will make safe and responsible choices about risky behaviors and will choose to keep those around them safe. Youth will seek help when necessary and take action to leave unsafe relationships.
- **Service Learning/Civic Engagement:** Youth will develop an understanding of and connectedness to community through education and experience: Youth will gain knowledge and awareness of civic engagement and pride. Youth will have opportunities to express youth voice, develop leadership skills, and positively impact their community through participation in Service-Learning opportunities that address local community challenges. Service-learning combines classroom learning and academic skills with meaningful service to the community.



Current and planning Redeploy Illinois Program sites have been adjusting their program plans to reflect more efforts in the new service areas. Along with funding therapeutic and clinical services, Redeploy Illinois dollars are being used to help stabilize families, which helps ensure more positive progress in the therapeutic programs. Local Redeploy Illinois Program staff have bought groceries, masks and cleaning supplies. They assist with transportation for clients and families who don't have reliable ways of getting to and from services and other places, like jobs. They've provided Chrome Books and tutors to help youth stay connected to school. They create incentives and opportunities for youth to explore and experience positive activities (restaurant gift cards, gym memberships, things related to interests like art supplies or cooking tools, YMCA memberships, wrestling and martial art lessons, etc.).

Additionally, Redeploy Illinois Program sites are creating new positions of support, like client care coordinators, who are charged with coordinating services for youth and their families, communicating with probation and service providers working with each youth to ensure everyone involved with the youth is clear on needs and progress. Parental Engagement Specialists focus on parents and guardians, making them feel heard and making sure they have the resources they need to support their youth and sustain healthy families. Redeploy Illinois Programs sites are getting youth their state ID's helping them get drivers' licenses and teaching them how to budget their money. Most Redeploy Illinois Program sites have contracted with an IEP Specialist, who has expertise in working with justice-involved youth with IEPs. While making these adjustments and providing more for clients, Redeploy Illinois Program staff are also looking at their own staff make-up, learning the value of having diverse staff who youth can relate to, including staff with past experience in the criminal justice system. Several Redeploy Illinois Programs have moved out of court houses and into independent offices, providing a less intimidating and more supportive environment for their youth clients and their families.

Redeploy Illinois Program staff are also ensuring their services are developmentally appropriate and age-graded, using evidence-based practices that address the needs of the whole youth. Case plans are individualized, based on assessment, and monitored closely so adjustments can be made when necessary.

The RIOB also determined that funding would no longer be provided for electronic monitoring devices and drug tests used to monitor compliance to the rules because they do not support the new underlying positive youth development philosophy now used in the Redeploy Illinois Program. The RIOB will support funding for drug tests used for clinical purposes, such as determining if youth are using to cope with the trauma they've experienced.

Finally, in 2020, Sangamon County and Lake County received Redeploy Illinois Funding Grants.

2021

Virtual Intensive Site Visits

Virtual Intensive Site Visits were held in late Feb, all of March 2021. Because the meetings were virtual, many courtroom stakeholders, Redeploy Illinois Program staff (local and DHS), and RIOB Board members were able to attend. The focus was the new Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area Matrix, which was introduced and explained to all participants. It was a great opportunity to educate many people who make decisions for Redeploy Illinois youth, and DHS staff and RIOB Board members were able to explain the reasons behind the shift in focus and the goal for youth and their families. The Core Service Area



Matrix was very well received, and there was a new-found excitement for the program and what can be achieved. Discussions in these meetings led to significant changes in FY22 Redeploy Illinois Program Plans, as sites began incorporating aspects of the new matrix.

Core Service Area Matrix Data and Case Management System

One significant finding from the technical report from ICJIA was the inability to analyze the Redeploy Illinois Program data to its potential. Additionally, the current system does not collect data or provide case management guidance based on the new Core Service Area Matrix. As such, the RIOB approved a decision to contract with Orbis Partners, creators of the YASI assessment, and have them develop a data collection and case management system for the Redeploy Illinois Program. The following are the expected deliverables:

- Update YASI screening and assessment tool and customize it to include the domains in the Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area Matrix
- The case management system developed for YASI will be customized for the domains in the matrix
- The data collection and management system will be adapted to be consistent with changes and will further accommodate intake, discharge, outcome, and follow-up data. Canned reports will be created as well as customizable reports. Complete data exports will be provided to the department on a regular schedule.
- Orbis will develop and provide training to orient workers and supervisors to motivational interviewing, using the case management system and entering and using the data management and reporting system

The RIOB Data Work Group used the Core Service Area Matrix in their work, creating measures and providing context for Orbis Partners. The group invited program staff to participate in discussions to ensure input from users of both the system and the data have needs addressed. The RIOB as well as the Data Work Group have stressed the importance of Orbis Partners incorporating feedback from youth and families.

DHS staff met weekly with Orbis staff to share information during development of the new system. The new data collection and case management system is scheduled to be tested and launched in FY23.

RIOB Membership Work Group

The RIOB Membership Work Group is charged with discussing the make-up of the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board, paying close attention to agency affiliation, demographic diversity, and geographic representation. They are also charged with developing tools and materials for new RIOB members.

They consider representation and diversity of the RIOB and help determine who may provide important guidance and information as RIOB members. They have also been tasked with creating a RIOB member handbook. This is a new Work Group that will develop a plan for activities in the upcoming months.



FY23 Redeploy Illinois Program Expectations

Current and Planning Redeploy Illinois Program sites continued to adjust their programs and prepare for their FY23 program applications to ensure compatibility with the new Core Service Area Matrix. They are implementing positive incentives and increasing and expanding REI efforts – this includes ensuring services are developmentally and culturally appropriate, examining staff rations, and expanding definition of special populations to include LGBTQA+ youth. They continued to budget for new positions and expanding efforts to address areas of the matrix. They began a data analysis project to help determine how this shift impacts their program plans. DHS staff, ICOY staff, and Redeploy Illinois Program teams continued to identify new trainings for Redeploy Illinois Program staff that assist in the transition to the new model and will ensure fidelity of new services. There was increasing communication with local stakeholders to promote the new Redeploy Illinois Program model, asking for stakeholder input and getting buy-in. The Redeploy Illinois Program is increasingly complimenting probation's efforts by doing the heavy lifting of some of their most high need youth.

Conversations around new and emerging trends began on youth and gun violence, domestic violence in the home, youth and social media, and housing instability. These issues are being discussed in RIOB Board meetings, RIOB Planning Meetings, and monthly Redeploy Illinois Program Team calls and will be addressed in FY23 applications as well as planning grant final reports.

Finally, in 2021, Champaign County, Peoria County, and Cook County (for four court calendars) submitted letters of intent and began the Redeploy Illinois Planning Grant process. The hope is all three will become full Redeploy Illinois Program sites in FY23.



Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusions

1. Since its inception in 2005, the successful implementation of Redeploy Illinois Program. Has resulted in:
 - a. a 65% decrease in the number of commitments to IDJJ from participating counties, with nearly 4,000 fewer youth committed to IDJJ,
 - b. 4,842 youth receiving intensive, individualized services
 - i. more than 50% of whom successfully completed program requirements.
 - ii. between 88% and 95% of youth with identified needs in mental health, substance abuse, trauma, truancy, and those with learning disabilities had their needs addressed
 - c. a net cost savings of over \$158 Million for the State of Illinois and its taxpayers.
2. To be eligible for Redeploy Illinois Program funding for full implementation, a county, group of counties, or areas, must commit, on average, 10 or more youth a year. Rock Island County is the only county that currently meets this criterion and not planning for or implementing the Redeploy Illinois Program.
3. Youth of color continue to be over-represented in the Juvenile Justice System as well as in Redeploy Illinois Programs. Across all Redeploy sites, when considering population data from the US Census Bureau in aggregate from 2015-2020 (2021 not available yet): 82.9% of youth 13-17 are White, 14.7% are Black, and about 2% are multi-racial or other. By contrast, in Redeploy Illinois Programs, 49% of the youth are White, 47% are Black, and 4% are multi-racial or other. Youth of color are also over-represented in the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice.
4. The hiring of DHS staff and contractual services from the Illinois Collaboration on Youth (ICOY) has meant more support for the Redeploy Illinois Program since 2017.
 - a. The Redeploy Illinois Program Administrator focuses exclusively on the Redeploy Illinois Program. Duties include:
 - i. Sharing relevant research with RIOB members and Redeploy Illinois Program sites,
 - ii. Conducting regular, local collaborative meetings and site visits with Redeploy Illinois Program staff and stakeholders,
 - iii. Working closely with other state agencies and relevant entities to take advantage of their input, experience, and expertise,
 - iv. Facilitating information sharing between local Redeploy Illinois Program sites and the RIOB, enhancing the relationship and ensuring efforts are collaborative



- b. The DHS Bureau Chief oversees several programs in the Bureau of Positive Youth Development, including Redeploy Illinois, Duties include:
 - i. Providing guidance and technical assistance to the Redeploy Illinois Program Administrator,
 - ii. Overseeing the processing and release of funding notices and awarding contracts,
 - iii. Assisting with program monitoring and compliance.
 - iv. Providing additional assistance to new sites during the planning phase of contracts
- c. ICOY staff provide services that support the Redeploy Illinois Administrator and Redeploy Illinois Program sites. Duties include:
 - i. offers training and technical assistance for Redeploy providers and stakeholders.
 - ii. Conducting trauma assessments for Redeploy sites grantees,
 - iii. Providing logistical support for meetings and site visits, and
 - iv. Providing a judicial consultant who assists with technical assistance.
5. Understanding youth should not be defined by the crime they commit; it is necessary to look at the whole youth and family and address areas of need that are not necessarily linked to criminogenic risk.
 - a. After learning more about the Positive Youth Development method and using a holistically approach to serving youth, the RIOB determined it was necessary to transition from a program focused on recidivism to a program focused on the overall health and wellness of youth and families.
 - b. The Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area Matrix, created by the RIOB in December of 2020, identifies targeted domains for Redeploy Illinois programming efforts. It provides a map to working with youth and families that addresses areas of need and provides opportunities to praise success.
 - c. Due to the shift away from criminogenic risk and using recidivism as a measure for success, the RIOB determined that the YASI, a criminogenic risk assessment, does not meet the needs of the Redeploy Illinois Program anymore and should not be used for case planning. As a result, eCornerstone does not meet the needs of the program, either.
 - d. Orbis Partners has been contracted to develop a screening tool and data collection/analysis and case management system based on the new Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area Matrix.
6. The RIOB established the Data Work Group in 2017, to decide what data are needed to effectively monitor the Redeploy Illinois Program. The Data Work Group gathered the research and data used to determine the individual domains on the Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area Matrix.



7. The RIOB Membership Work Group was established in 2021 to find potential nominees for open RIOB positions and assist with the orientation process for new RIOB members.
8. The Redeploy Illinois Program faced incredible hardship during the State of Illinois Budget Impasse (2016-2017). Most sites were able to sustain some level of services and programming for youth, but at least two sites dropped their Redeploy Illinois programs because, as they stated, they could not rely on the funding and did not have the local resources to continue supporting the program. This meant the poorest sites were unable to sustain their programs during the budget impasse.
9. Redeploy Illinois Programs quickly adapted their programs and found creative ways to meet the needs of youth and families during the Covid-19 Pandemic.
 - a. Chrome Books and internet hotspots were distributed so youth could participate in teletherapy and school.
 - b. Efforts increased to stabilize families. Redeploy Illinois Program teams distributed groceries, PPE and hygiene products, and provided temporary financial assistance to parents who lost their jobs.
 - c. Sites experienced increases in attendance at school and therapy for youth who had previously struggled with transportation.
10. It has become clearer that increasing communication and collaboration between all local programs that serve at-risk youth, including Redeploy Illinois, CCBYS, and Homeless Youth, is beneficial to youth and families.

Recommendations

1. Increase funding for the Redeploy Illinois Program to ensure current and planning grant Redeploy Illinois Program sites have the necessary resources to plan and operate fully functioning Redeploy Illinois Programs to fidelity.
2. Continue efforts to engage with Rock Island County stakeholders and encourage them to apply for Redeploy Illinois Planning Grant funding.
3. Efforts must increase to ensure any youth in Illinois who faces a possible commitment to IDJJ is referred for Redeploy Illinois services, specifically from two target populations:
 - a. Youth in current sites who are committed to IDJJ without being screened for Redeploy Illinois Program participation (i.e., lost opportunities)
 - b. Areas in Illinois where Redeploy Illinois Focused dollars are available but not requested. Re-examine Redeploy Illinois Focused program starting with data analysis to determine how many youth are going to DJJ from these areas.
4. Redeploy Illinois Program sites will need to assess what additional services they need to support youth holistically and individually as described in the Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area Matrix. This includes making sure services are culturally and developmentally appropriate.



5. The RIOB Data Work Group will:
 - a. Assist current Redeploy Illinois Program sites in creating proxies to measure progress and success until the new screen and data/case management system is operational.
 - b. Explore the role of social media in Redeploy Illinois Program sites.
 - c. Explore the prevalence of gun crimes and identify effective responses in preparation for an upcoming RIOB planning meeting.
6. Address the continuing issue of racial and ethnic disparities both in the Juvenile Justice System and the Redeploy Illinois Program
 - a. Reach out to other state agencies, entities, and programs such as the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, the Adult Redeploy Illinois Program, and the Department of Children and Family Services to work in common cause to address this issue by ensuring the same message is shared across agencies and programs.
 - b. Racial and Ethnic Inclusion efforts must continue to be addressed in all areas of the Redeploy Illinois Program, from funding notices to service provision. Redeploy Illinois Program sites are encouraged to have conversations with local stakeholders around implicit bias and cultural sensitivity. This also includes the appropriate training for Redeploy Illinois Program staff and local social service and courtroom stakeholders.
 - c. Multiple state agencies collect racial and ethnic data from local communities. Data-sharing and collaboration between state agencies would reduce the workload at the local level and provide consistency and avoids duplicative efforts.
 - d. Local Redeploy Illinois Program teams should examine the diversity of staff and providers and make efforts to be more inclusive and diverse, recognizing the importance of having staff youth can relate to.
 - e. There must be an increased appreciation for lived experience and more efforts must be made to listen and document the voices of youth and their families, which will influence case plans and how they are executed.
 - f. Services must be culturally relevant for each Redeploy Illinois Program youth.
7. DHS staff and local Redeploy Illinois Program teams must explore positive changes that came out of the COVID-19 Pandemic experience and decide what changes, if any, should be kept.
8. The newly established RIOB Membership Work Group will look for possible nominees for the RIOB considering people with lived experience, cultural diversity. Additionally, they will develop tools and materials for new RIOB member orientation.
9. The FY23 Redeploy Illinois Program Application must incorporate the Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area Matrix, and by FY24, Redeploy Illinois Program sites should be fully implementing services using the newly created screening tool and data/case management system.



10. Ensure communication between all programs serving at risk youth. Although rare, sometimes Redeploy Illinois Program staff struggle to meet the special needs of individual youth and must find more appropriate services. For example, youth who cannot go home should be referred and served by the local CCBYS program, charged with finding placement for youth who cannot go home.
11. Ensure all Redeploy Illinois Program sites, including planning grant sites, are given all data published in this Annual Report.



Appendix A: Redeploy Illinois Statute

(730 ILCS 110/16.1)

Sec. 16.1. Redeploy Illinois Program.

(a) The purpose of this Section is to encourage the deinstitutionalization of juvenile offenders by establishing projects in counties or groups of counties that reallocate State funds from juvenile correctional confinement to local jurisdictions, which will establish a continuum of local, community-based sanctions and treatment alternatives for juvenile offenders who would be incarcerated if those local services and sanctions did not exist. It is also intended to offer alternatives, when appropriate, to avoid commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice, to direct child welfare services for minors charged with a criminal offense or adjudicated delinquent under Section 5 of the Children and Family Services Act. The allotment of funds will be based on a formula that rewards local jurisdictions for the establishment or expansion of local alternatives to incarceration and requires them to pay for utilization of incarceration as a sanction. In addition, there shall be an allocation of resources (amount to be determined annually by the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board) set aside at the beginning of each fiscal year to be made available for any county or groups of counties which need resources only occasionally for services to avoid commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice for a limited number of youth. This redeployment of funds shall be made in a manner consistent with the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 and the following purposes and policies:

- (1) The juvenile justice system should protect the community impose accountability to victims and communities for violations of law and equip juvenile offenders with competencies to live responsibly and productively.
- (2) Juveniles should be treated in the least restrictive manner possible while maintaining the safety of the community.
- (3) A continuum of services and sanctions from least restrictive to most restrictive should be available in every community.
- (4) There should be local responsibility and authority for planning, organizing, and coordinating service resources in the community. People in the community can best choose a range of services which reflect community values and meet the needs of their own youth.
- (5) Juveniles who pose a threat to the community or themselves need special care, including secure settings. Such services as detention, long-term incarceration, or residential treatment is too costly to provide in each community and should be coordinated and provided on a regional or Statewide basis.
- (6) The roles of State and local government in creating and maintaining services to youth in the juvenile justice system should be clearly defined. The role of the State is to fund services, set standards of care, train service providers, and monitor the integration and coordination of services. The role of local government should be to oversee the provision of services.



(b) Each county or circuit participating in the Redeploy Illinois program must create a local plan demonstrating how it will reduce the county or circuit's utilization of secure confinement of juvenile offenders in the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice or county detention centers by the creation or expansion of individualized services or programs that may include but are not limited to the following:

- (1) Assessment and evaluation services to provide the juvenile justice system with accurate individualized case information on each juvenile offender including mental health, substance abuse, educational, and family information;
- (2) Direct services to individual juvenile offenders including educational, vocational, mental health, substance abuse, supervision, and service coordination; and
- (3) Programs that seek to restore the offender to the community, such as victim offender panels, teen courts, competency building, enhanced accountability measures, restitution, and community service. The local plan must be directed in such a manner as to emphasize an individualized approach to providing services to juvenile offenders in an integrated community-based system including probation as the broker of services. The plan must also detail the reduction in utilization of secure confinement. The local plan shall be limited to services and shall not include for:
 - (i) capital expenditures;
 - (ii) renovations or remodeling;
 - (iii) personnel costs for probation.

The local plan shall be submitted to the Department of Human Services.

(c) A county or group of counties may develop an agreement with the Department of Human Services to reduce their number of commitments of juvenile offenders, excluding minors sentenced based upon a finding of guilt of first-degree murder or an offense which is a Class X forcible felony as defined in the Criminal Code of 2012, to the Department of Juvenile Justice, and then use the savings to develop local programming for youth who would otherwise have been committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice. A county or group of counties shall agree to limit their commitments to 75% of the level of commitments from the average number of juvenile commitments for the past 3 years and will receive the savings to redeploy for local programming for juveniles who would otherwise be held in confinement. For any county or group of counties with a decrease of juvenile commitments of at least 25%, based on the average reductions of the prior 3 years, which are chosen to participate or continue as sites, the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board has the authority to reduce the required percentage of future commitments to achieve the purpose of this Section. The agreement shall set forth the following:

- (1) a Statement of the number and type of juvenile offenders from the county who were held in secure confinement by the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice or in county detention the previous year, and an explanation of which, and how many, of these offenders might be served through the proposed Redeploy Illinois Program for which the funds shall be used;



- (2) a Statement of the service needs of currently confined juveniles;
- (3) a Statement of the type of services and programs to provide for the individual needs of the juvenile offenders, and the research or evidence base that qualifies those services and programs as proven or promising practices;
- (4) a budget indicating the costs of each service or program to be funded under the plan;
- (5) a summary of contracts and service agreements indicating the treatment goals and number of juvenile offenders to be served by each service provider; and
- (6) a Statement indicating that the Redeploy Illinois Program will not duplicate existing services and programs. Funds for this plan shall not supplant existing county funded programs.

In a county with a population exceeding 2,000,000, the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board may authorize the Department of Human Services to enter into an agreement with that county to reduce the number of commitments by the same percentage as is required by this Section of other counties, and with all of the same requirements of this Act, including reporting and evaluation, except that the agreement may encompass a clearly identifiable geographical subdivision of that county. The geographical subdivision may include, but is not limited to, a police district or group of police districts, a geographical area making up a court calendar or group of court calendars, a municipal district or group of municipal districts, or a municipality or group of municipalities.

(d) (Blank).

(d-5) A county or group of counties that does not have an approved Redeploy Illinois program, as described in subsection (b), and that has committed fewer than 10 Redeploy eligible youth to the Department of Juvenile Justice on average over the previous 3 years may develop an individualized agreement with the Department of Human Services through the Redeploy Illinois program to provide services to youth to avoid commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice. The agreement shall set forth the following:

- (1) a statement of the number and type of juvenile offenders from the county who were at risk under any of the categories listed above during the 3 previous years, and an explanation of which of these offenders would be served through the proposed Redeploy Illinois program for which the funds shall be used, or through individualized contracts with existing Redeploy programs in neighboring counties;
- (2) a statement of the service needs;
- (3) a statement of the type of services and programs to provide for the individual needs of the juvenile offenders, and the research or evidence that qualifies those services and programs as proven or promising practices;
- (4) a budget indicating the costs of each service or program to be funded under the plan;
- (5) a summary of contracts and service agreements indicating the treatment goals and number of juvenile offenders to be served by each service provider; and



(6) statement indicating that the Redeploy Illinois program will not duplicate existing services and programs. Funds for this plan shall not supplant existing county funded programs.

(e) The Department of Human Services shall be responsible for the following:

(1) Reviewing each Redeploy Illinois Program plan for compliance with standards established for such plans. A plan may be approved as submitted, approved with modifications, or rejected. No plan shall be considered for approval if the circuit or county is not in full compliance with all regulations, standards and guidelines pertaining to the delivery of basic probation services as established by the Supreme Court.

(2) Monitoring on a continual basis and evaluating annually both the program and its fiscal activities in all counties receiving an allocation under the Redeploy Illinois Program. Any program or service that has not met the goals and objectives of its contract or service agreement shall be subject to denial for funding in subsequent years. The Department of Human Services shall evaluate the effectiveness of the Redeploy Illinois Program in each circuit or county. In determining the future funding for the Redeploy Illinois Program under this Act, the evaluation shall include, as a primary indicator of success, a decreased number of confinement days for the county's juvenile offenders.

(f) Any Redeploy Illinois Program allocations not applied for and approved by the Department of Human Services shall be available for redistribution to approved plans for the remainder of that fiscal year. Any county that invests local moneys in the Redeploy Illinois Program shall be given first consideration for any redistribution of allocations. Jurisdictions participating in Redeploy Illinois that exceed their agreed upon level of commitments to the Department of Juvenile Justice shall reimburse the Department of Corrections for each commitment above the agreed upon level.

(g) Implementation of Redeploy Illinois.

(1) Oversight of Redeploy Illinois.

(i) Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board. The Department of Human Services shall convene an oversight board to oversee the Redeploy Illinois Program. The Board shall include, but not be limited to, designees from the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, the Department of Children and Family Services, the State Board of Education, the Cook County State's Attorney, and a State's Attorney selected by the President of the Illinois State's Attorney's Association, the Cook County Public Defender, a representative of the defense bar appointed by the Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, a representative of probation appointed by the Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, and judicial representation appointed by the Chief Justice of the



Illinois Supreme Court. Up to an additional 9 members may be appointed by the Secretary of Human Services from recommendations by the Oversight Board; these appointees shall possess a knowledge of juvenile justice issues and reflect the collaborative public/private relationship of Redeploy programs.

(ii) Responsibilities of the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board. The Oversight Board shall:

- (A) Identify jurisdictions to be included in the program of Redeploy Illinois.
- (B) Develop a formula for reimbursement of local jurisdictions for local and community-based services utilized in lieu of commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice, as well as for any charges for local jurisdictions for commitments above the agreed upon limit in the approved plan.
- (C) Identify resources sufficient to support the administration and evaluation of Redeploy Illinois.
- (D) Develop a process and identify resources to support on-going monitoring and evaluation of Redeploy Illinois.
- (E) Develop a process and identify resources to support training on Redeploy Illinois.
- (E-5) Review proposed individualized agreements and approve where appropriate the distribution of resources.
- (F) Report to the Governor and the General Assembly on an annual basis on the progress of Redeploy Illinois.

(iii) Length of Planning Phase. The planning phase may last up to, but may in no event last longer than, July 1, 2004.

(2) (Blank).

(3) There shall be created the Redeploy County Review Committee composed of the designees of the Secretary of Human Services and the Directors of Juvenile Justice, of Children and Family Services, and of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget who shall constitute a subcommittee of the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board.

(h) Responsibilities of the County Review Committee. The County Review Committee shall:

(1) Review individualized agreements from counties requesting resources on an occasional basis for services for youth described in subsection (d-5).

(2) Report its decisions to the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board at regularly scheduled meetings.



(3) Monitor the effectiveness of the resources in meeting the mandates of the Redeploy Illinois program set forth in this Section so these results might be included in the Report described in clause (g)(1)(ii)(F).

(4) During the third quarter, assess the amount of remaining funds available and necessary to complete the fiscal year so that any unused funds may be distributed as defined in subsection (f).

(5) Ensure that the number of youth from any applicant county receiving individualized resources will not exceed the previous three-year average of Redeploy eligible recipients and that counties are in conformity with all other elements of this law.

(i) Implementation of this Section is subject to appropriation.

(j) Rulemaking authority to implement this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, if any, is conditioned on the rules being adopted in accordance with all provisions of and procedures and rules implementing the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act; any purported rule not so adopted, for whatever reason is unauthorized.

(Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13; 98-60, eff. 1-1-14.)



Appendix B: Detention Data and Analysis

While the goal of Redeploy Illinois is to reduce the number of system-involved youth committed to IDJJ correctional facilities, the program is not intended to result in an increased use of local, secure detention placements. Although preferable to incarceration, secure detention is not an effective community-based intervention strategy for these youth. The data presented below come from the Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS).

The primary intent of the detention analysis presented here is to assess the possibility that detention is being used intentionally in lieu of IDJJ commitments to ensure a site's compliance with the required 25% reduction.

The following tables present a detention analysis for the State and the five Redeploy funding cohorts: programs that began in 2005, 2009, 2012, 2014, and 2016. The data presented in the tables suggest that Redeploy Illinois has not resulted in an intentional increased reliance on local secure detention centers as a means of meeting the 25% reduction requirement for IDJJ commitments. However, a few concerns have been highlighted by these analyses over the past few years and are briefly discussed below.

An initial review of the 2014 detention data received for the 4th Circuit Redeploy site raises a few concerns regarding their use of detention. The 2014 detention data show increases in each of the three areas analyzed compared to 2013 as well as their overall average since beginning the Redeploy program. As a result of these increases, Redeploy program staff plan to look into the data further and engage the program staff in discussions surrounding their detention usage. The results of that analysis will be provided to the RIOB as well as in the next Redeploy Annual Report.

The 2014 Lee County Redeploy Site detention numbers were concerning as they showed a significant increase in Average Length of Stay for 2014. Redeploy Staff consulted with Lee County representatives and determined that four youth were the cause of the dramatic increase. Lee County is one of the smallest Redeploy Sites in terms of youth population; therefore it only takes a few youth to skew the data. One detained youth was an out-of-county youth who was held for 30 days because of a lack of placement alternatives and three youth committed a series of offenses that required them to be detained for 15 days each. Although these youth were held in detention, all three were accepted into the Redeploy Illinois program for services, thus it was clear that in these specific situations, detention was not being utilized in lieu of a commitment to IDJJ.

The LaSalle County Redeploy Site had detention numbers that were concerning in their first year of implementation because they seemed to increase with the start of Redeploy program implementation. This prompted the need for additional analysis and follow-up. Program staff began to further investigate the situation and address the concerns with the site. The data reflected an upward trend in detention admission that began in 2011 and continued to increase in 2012 (Redeploy began in April 2012). Although it appears that the upward trend is not directly related to Redeploy implementation, staff and Board members have continued to work with and monitor the site's detention use closely. The current data reflects a continued downward trend (50 fewer detention admissions over the past two years). While the average daily population and length of stay has increased during this period, it appears to still be a concerted effort to right size the detention population.



Another Redeploy site, the Second Circuit, also has seen an increase in detention admissions during the years since the program began. This was of concern in past analysis and further investigations revealed that the influx in admissions was largely due to a Juvenile Management Information System (JMIS) reporting deficiency that in late 2011 was ultimately corrected for future entries. The JMIS system was counting youth receiving treatment in a non-secure wing of the facility as new secure detention admissions. A look at the detention admissions for this site over the past 3 years, compared to the statewide figures over the same period, reveal an increase in new admissions that is consistent with the statewide average.

- ❑ **Purpose:** This analysis is intended to determine if detention is being used in lieu of IDJJ commitments as a means of meeting the Redeploy Illinois program's minimum 25% IDJJ commitment reduction requirement. Committing a youth to detention rather than IDJJ to meet that requirement is not an acceptable practice.
- ❑ **Format:** The program sites are laid out by cohort as they share the same baseline years and cover a similar timeframe (number of years) of program implementation.
- ❑ **Data Sets:** New Admissions – Number of youth committed to detention during the period; Average Length of Stay – The average number of days a youth spent in detention during the period; and Average Daily Population – Average number of youth in a detention facility on any given day during the period.
- ❑ **Baseline:** The analysis is intended to determine if detention is being utilized in lieu of IDJJ commitments, therefore, the baseline period utilized for analyzing detention data for a site is the same 3-year period of time utilized as the baseline period for comparing IDJJ commitments.
- ❑ **Comparison 1:** The detention data was averaged for the full period of Redeploy program implementation (number of years) and compared back to the baseline average.
- ❑ **Comparison 2:** Detention data for 2014 is compared back to the baseline average.
- ❑ **% Change:** In each of the datasets: New Admissions; Average Length of Stay; and Average Daily Population, the desired change would be a decrease. An increase would indicate that more youth were being placed in detention; remaining in detention for longer periods of time (more days); and that more youth were in detention on any given day, respectively.
- ❑ **Statewide Comparison:** Each table below includes as its first site the "Statewide." While the State is not a Redeploy site, this information is provided to demonstrate how each of the sites that follow in the table compares to the statewide trend during the same time period.

Notes

- ❑ Data reflect the number of admissions to detention, not the number of youth
- ❑ There is no way to distinguish youth detained pre- vs. post- adjudication



- ❑ Offense class, or seriousness of offense, is not collected

Admissions

- ❑ Admissions to detention decreased in all sites from 2008 through 2017 except for the 4th Circuit, which increased 35% from 126 in 2008 to 170 in 2017, and in LaSalle County, which increased 3% (140 to 144).
- ❑ While admissions have decreased overall since 2008, they have decreased at a much slower rate, or have even increased, since 2015.
 - During the budget impasse (2015-2017) admissions to detention increased in Winnebago County (463 to 563), Macon County (104 to 107), and the 1st Circuit (86 to 131).

Average Length of Stay (ALOS)

- ❑ The ALOS increased in 6 of the 9 sites from 2008 through 2017, most notably in Winnebago County (112%, from 14 to 30), Macon County (80%, from 17 to 31) and the 2nd Circuit (35%, 18 to 24). Admissions in Winnebago did decrease 16% from 2016 to 2017.
- ❑ During the budget impasse (2015-2017), the ALOS increased in 5 of the 9 sites, most notably in the 2nd Circuit (76%, from 14 to 24), Macon County (63%, from 19 to 31), and the 20th Circuit (45%, from 8 to 11).

Average Daily Population (ADP)

- ❑ In 2017, 6 of the 9 sites were averaging fewer than 10 youth in detention, although the ADP did increase in 3 of those sites.
- ❑ The highest average daily populations in 2017 were in Winnebago County (50), Peoria County (32) and Madison County (17).

Summary

- ❑ All sites were either completely shut down or serving way fewer youth during the budget impasse.
- ❑ Although overall detention numbers went down, there is evidence of an impact during the budget impasse.
- ❑ Although ADP increased overall, it may indicate more serious offenders are being detained.

The data tables on the following pages show the number of admissions to detention (ADM), the average length of stay (ALOS) and the Average Daily Population (ADP). Percent changes from the original baselines compared to overall average and compared to 2021 are also provided.



Admissions to Detention (ADM), Average Length of Stay in Days (ALOS), and Average Daily Population (ADP)

2005 Sites

	Macon County			Peoria County			St. Clair County			2nd Circuit			Statewide		
	ADM	ALOS	ADP	ADM	ALOS	ADP	ADM	ALOS	ADP	ADM	ALOS	ADP	ADM	ALOS	ADP
2001	338	14.0	13.9	726	18.0	36.2	890	10.0	27.5	260	11.0	7.1	11,029	16.0	525.4
2002	228	12.0	8.4	804	17.0	40.3	815	10.0	23.5	252	9.0	7.5	10,899	16.0	524.8
2003	195	12.0	7.1	821	14.0	34.4	747	11.0	26.9	212	8.0	4.9	10,154	17.0	513.6
Baseline (BL) Avg 2001-2003	254	12.7	9.8	784	16.3	37	817	10.3	26	241	9.3	6.5	10,574	16.7	522.1
2004	169	10.0	5.1	876	13.0	33.5	702	14.0	30.3	299	8.0	6.7	9,795	18.0	516
2005	175	8.0	4.5	849	15.0	38.9	623	17.0	30.9	335	9.0	9.2	9,808	19.0	557.5
2006	192	10.0	6.6	806	17.0	39	787	10.0	22	332	11.0	11.2	13,589	19.0	800.5
2007	167	14.0	7.1	769	19.0	43.4	604	10.0	17.7	312	12.0	12	15,745	20.0	897.6
2008	200	17.0	9.9	739	20.0	42.6	573	10.0	17.3	304	14.0	12.8	15,243	20.0	894.7
2009	221	10.0	7.4	664	22.0	41.3	431	12.0	15.5	293	15.0	12.5	13,842	21.0	822.3
2010	179	14.0	7.8	607	22.0	38.3	571	10.0	16.5	344	13.0	13.7	13,641	20.0	772.2
2011	187	15.0	6.8	536	20.0	30.4	436	9.0	12.4	328	10.0	8.4	12,803	20.0	694.7
2012	138	13.0	4.7	539	20.0	31.9	574	8.0	14.8	253	11.0	6.3	12,020	19.0	653.3
2013	140	12.0	6.1	455	26.0	32.9	579	6.0	15.2	278	10.0	7.2	11,785	19.0	663.4
2014	115	24.0	10.3	575	22.0	38.2	455	9.0	22.8	272	12.0	7.5	12,221	21.0	780.1
2015	115	19.3	6.1	599	21.0	33.5	751	8.5	19.4	218	13.6	6.4	11,804	15.3	724.8
2016	117	18.9	9.0	470	19.4	23.6	627	11.9	18.4	205	13.9	6.3	10,362	15.7	650.9
2017	119	31.4	5.0	477	21.4	29.6	476	20.2	17.1	138	24.0	7.4	9,880	17.0	594.9
2018	84	13.2	3.5	454	20.2	26.0	376	13.6	13.5	162	55.4	8.7	9,205	20.6	557.0
2019	98	22.9	4.5	605	17.2	23.6	410	14.2	12.6	157	14.6	6.2	8,547	21.8	502.0
2020	54	34.7	3.7	517	20.6	20.2	376	15.3	16.1	120	16.3	7.4	6,954	23.6	449.1
2021	52	15.3	2.1	280	15.2	15.9	241	30.6	11.3	96	23.7	6.5	4,641	23.5	392.0
Average 2005-2021	138	17.2	6.2	585	19.9	32.3	498	12.7	17.3	244	16.4	8.8	11,299	19.7	671.0
% Decrease BL (2001-2003) Compared to 2005-2021 Avg	-45%	36%	-37%	-25%	22%	-13%	-39%	23%	-34%	1%	76%	36%	6.9%	18%	29%
% Decrease BL (2001-2003) Compared to 2021	-80%	20%	-78%	-64%	-7%	-57%	-71%	197%	-57%	-60%	155%	1%	-56%	41%	-25%

Source: JMIS



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021

2009 Sites

	Lee County			Madison County			McLean County			4th Judicial Circuit			Statewide		
	ADM	ALOS	ADP	ADM	ALOS	ADP	ADM	ALOS	ADP	ADM	ALOS	ADP	ADM	ALOS	ADP
2005	22	5.0	0.4	393	22.0	27	186	16.0	9.4	182	13.0	7	9,808	19.0	557.5
2006	8	6.0	0.2	395	23.0	24.3	219	18.0	10.8	191	13.0	7.5	13,589	19.0	800.5
2007	10	2.0	0.1	402	18.0	21.5	205	15.0	10.7	179	16.0	8.5	15,745	20.0	897.6
Baseline (BL) Avg 2005-2007	13	4.3	0.2	397	21.0	24.3	203	16.3	10.3	184	14.0	7.7	12,880	19.3	750.9
2008	12	7.0	0.3	342	21.0	21.4	214	20.0	11.3	126	16.0	5.6	15,243	20.0	894.7
2009	11	10.0	0.3	333	19.0	16.4	194	16.0	9.5	109	16.0	5.5	13,842	21.0	822.3
2010	11	5.0	0.2	356	19.0	21.2	189	15.0	7.6	134	13.0	5.6	13,641	20.0	772.2
2011	9	4.0	0.1	422	18.0	22.5	156	11.0	5.2	157	18.0	6.9	12,803	20.0	694.7
2012	9	11.0	0.3	389	16.0	17.4	180	8.0	5.2	214	9.0	4.3	12,020	19.0	653.3
2013	6	6.0	0.1	343	16.0	18.7	145	12.0	4.3	184	10.0	4.6	11,785	19.0	663.4
2014	4	12.0	0.2	392	22.0	26.2	183	10.0	5.5	208	19.0	10.5	12,221	21.0	780.1
2015	6	1.8	0.0	372	21.3	22.7	202	10.9	6.7	186	16.2	6.7	11,804	15.3	724.8
2016	7	7.0	0.1	366	24.3	15.2	233	12.4	6.8	177	25.3	6.8	10,362	15.7	650.9
2017	6	10.0	0.1	291	15.8	15.3	157	15.1	6.6	179	14.7	6.6	9,880	17.0	594.9
2018	4	9.3	0.1	336	19.4	18.7	144	12.1	4.1	165	14.5	4.1	9,205	20.6	557.0
2019	2	10.3	0.2	259	31.2	17.3	121	13.6	4.4	197	25.4	4.4	8,547	21.8	502.0
2020	5	14.0	0.0	215	41.9	21.3	76	16.1	4.0	144	57.1	4.0	6,954	23.6	449.1
2021	4	13.7	0.3	158	38.5	15.9	69	31.4	4.3	66	23.4	4.3	4,641	23.5	392.0
Avg 2009-2021	6	8.8	0.2	326	23.3	19.1	158	14.1	5.7	163	20.1	5.7	10,593	19.8	635.1
% Decrease BL (2005-2007) Compared to 2009-2021 Avg	-51%	104%	-18%	-18%	11%	-21%	-22%	-13%	-45%	-11%	44%	-26%	-18%	2%	-15%
% Decrease BL (2005-2007) Compared to 2021	-70%	219%	74%	-60%	83%	-34%	-66%	93%	-58%	-64%	67%	-44%	-64%	21%	-48%

Source: JMIS



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021

2012 Site (LaSalle County only)

	LaSalle County			Statewide		
	ADM	ALOS	ADP	ADM	ALOS	ADP
2008	140	26.0	10.8	15,243	20.0	894.7
2009	157	25.0	11	13,842	21.0	822.3
2010	100	33.0	9.2	13,641	20.0	772.2
Baseline (BL) Avg 2008-2010	132	28.0	10.3	13,963	20.3	803.9
2011	152	25.0	10.7	12,803	20.0	694.7
2012	203	27.0	15.8	12,020	19.0	653.3
2013	176	27.0	13.3	11,785	19.0	663.4
2014	150	32.0	13.5	12,221	21.0	780.1
2015	201	33.6	11.4	11,804	15.3	724.8
2016	198	33.9	10.5	10,362	15.7	650.9
2017	128	33.2	8.0	9,880	17.0	594.9
2018	157	27.5	10.9	9,205	20.6	557.0
2019	174	36.0	8.2	8,547	21.8	502.0
2020	89	35.8	5.4	6,954	23.6	449.1
2021	69	39.4	6.0	4,641	23.5	392.0
Avg 2012-2021	124	35.0	11.4	9,742	19.6	596.8
% Decrease BL (2008-2010) Compared to 2012-2021 Avg	-6%	25%	10%	-30%	-3%	-26%
% Decrease BL (2008-2010) Compared to 2021	-48%	41%	-42%	-67%	15%	-51%

Source: JMIS



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021

2014 Sites

	Winnebago County			Kankakee County			1st Circuit			13th Circuit			20th Circuit			Statewide		
	ADM	ALOS	ADP	ADM	ALOS	ADP	ADM	ALOS	ADP	ADM	ALOS	ADP	AMD	ALOS	ADP	AMD	ALOS	ADP
2010	671	25.0	46.7	155	20.0	10.2	151	13.4	7	54	19.2	3.2	36	10.5	1	13,641	20.0	772.2
2011	589	24.0	42.7	128	25.0	6.4	91	16.6	4.2	57	21.3	3.4	46	10.6	1.4	12,803	20.0	694.7
2012	520	31.0	11.6	181	15.0	7.6	93	19.4	4.6	57	20.8	3.1	52	12.3	1.5	12,020	19.0	653.3
Baseline (BL) Avg 2001-2003	593	26.7	44.7	155	20.0	8.1	112	16.5	5.3	56	20.4	3.2	45	11.1	1.3	12,743	19.7	710.0
2013	516	29.0	43.3	177	14.0	8.1	133	13.9	4.8	38	24.3	2.9	89	8.8	2.3	11,785	19.0	663.4
2014	466	32.0	40.2	174	15.0	11.2	88	15.5	4.2	53	20.7	2.8	103	5.5	1.8	12,221	21.1	780.1
2015	508	33.3	44.9	158	16.7	10.2	87	13.0	4.7	66	18.6	3.5	87	7.6	1.9	11,804	15.3	724.8
2016	478	35.5	46.5	146	17.8	8.8	113	8.8	5.0	66	25.9	3.0	72	6.0	1.5	10,362	15.7	650.9
2017	526	30.2	48.3	116	15.1	12.0	112	14.4	8.5	40	15.7	2.1	62	9.1	1.3	9,880	17.0	594.9
2018	532	33.3	48.7	203	16.7	8.8	139	16.1	7.7	50	14.9	2.3	59	11.7	2.0	9,205	20.6	557.0
2019	549	27.8	38.7	7	13.9	7.3	256	47.6	6.6	53	17.1	2.4	61	15.5	1.8	8,547	21.8	502.0
2020	420	28.8	22.2	168	14.4	6.3	114	12.1	5.6	22	20.8	0.7	53	12.5	1.4	6,954	23.6	449.1
2021	25.1	25.1	16.3	78	12.5	6.4	66	16.2	4.5	10	27.0	1.4	30	19.4	1.7	4,641	23.5	392.0
Average 2005-2021	463	30.8	38.2	131	15.3	8.9	122	18.0	5.8	45	20.1	2.3	66	10.9	1.7	9,202	19.8	581.4
% Decrease BL (2001-2003) Compared to 2005-2021 Avg	-22%	15%	-14%	-15%	-24%	10%	9%	9%	10%	-20%	-1%	-29%	47%	-2%	29%	-28%	1%	-18%
% Decrease BL (2001-2003) Compared to 2021	-62%	-6%	-64%	-50%	-37%	-20%	-41%	-2%	-16%	-82%	33%	-57%	-33%	75%	29%	-64%	19%	-45%

Source: JMIS



2016 Site

	Sangamon County			Statewide		
	ADM	ALOS	ADP	ADM	ALOS	ADP
2012	227	16.0	10.9	12,020	19.0	653.3
2013	236	17.0	11.5	11,785	19.0	663.4
2014	338	18.0	18.1	12,221	21.0	780.1
Baseline (BL) Avg 2012-2014	267	17.0	13.5	7,935	12.7	438.9
2015	406	20.2	23.1	11,804	15.3	724.8
2016	400	13.6	13.2	10,362	15.7	650.9
2017	405	10.8	14.8	9,880	17.0	594.9
2018	396	11.1	10.6	9,205	20.6	557.0
2019	390	13.5	12.2	8,547	21.8	502.0
2020	257	17.7	8.6	6,954	23.6	449.1
2021	113	17.2	9.6	4,641	23.5	392.0
Avg 2016-2021	327	14.0	11.5	10,232	22.9	645.1
% Decrease BL (2012-2014) Compared to 2016-2021 Avg	22%	-18%	-15%	29%	81%	47%
% Decrease BL (2012-2014) Compared to 2021	-58%	1%	-29%	-42%	85%	-11%

Source: JMIS



Admissions by Detention Center

Detention center	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams County Youth Home	262	268	270	244	204	259	240	284	273	260	235	213	134	84
Champaign County Youth Home	440	502	476	445	447	397	452	389	341	294	297	320	228	171
Cook County Juvenile Detention Center	5,821	5,607	5,214	4,831	4,203	4,199	4,400	3,445	3,095	2,959	2,568	2,452	2,157	1,697
DuPage County Juvenile Detention Facility	508	540	572	645	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin County Juvenile Detention	562	495	592	572	518	562	573	474	388	398	397	393	317	229
Kane County Detention Center	995	670	812	780	1,268	1,273	1,364	1,223	1,195	994	922	898	597	395
Knox County Mary Davis Detention	606	540	533	486	521	502	504	445	385	413	521	411	287	208
Lake County Detention Center	649	513	562	534	510	460	513	514	425	409	410	358	289	146
LaSalle County Detention Center	167	176	133	166	180	168	150	129	118	116	122	133	76	60
Madison County Detention Center	533	493	511	526	533	459	511	484	453	448	458	373	329	158
McLean County Juvenile Detention Center	367	330	371	305	533	307	366	363	329	280	256	209	154	143
Peoria County Detention Center	859	758	684	636	629	692	741	802	665	666	641	713	651	363
Sangamon County Detention Center	566	591	477	476	387	270	338	358	408	461	408	401	269	117
St. Clair County Detention Center	737	562	653	468	604	633	515	707	563	388	375	407	362	235
Vermilion Juvenile Detention Center	284	275	311	331	299	299	262	292	332	265	235	187	192	139
Will County Juvenile Detention Center	911	742	711	667	763	698	743	751	590	596	586	512	462	250
Winnebago County Detention Center	953	763	738	674	763	584	535	510	514	601	568	566	448	245

Source: JMIS



Average Length of Stay (ALOS) by Detention Center

Detention center	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams County Youth Home	32.0	17.0	26.0	23.0	27.0	16.0	11.0	11.0	14.0	18.0	18.0	21.9	34.3	36.3
Champaign County Youth Home	14.0	15.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	13.0	17.0	18.0	21.0	17.7	17.2	23.1	20.6
Cook County Juvenile Detention Center	24.0	25.0	23.0	23.0	21.0	23.0	24.0	30.0	34.0	33.0	32.3	29.5	32.9	37.4
DuPage County Juvenile Detention Facility	14.0	19.0	13.0	12.0	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin County Juvenile Detention	17.0	18.0	16.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	19.5	16.5	20.4	21.7
Kane County Detention Center	16.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	13.0	12.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	10.0	11.7	13.2	27.8	25.5
Knox County Mary Davis Detention	19.0	21.0	17.0	21.0	18.0	17.0	20.0	18.0	17.0	14.0	21.2	18.3	28.8	31.8
Lake County Detention Center	14.0	16.0	15.0	17.0	20.0	17.0	19.0	25.0	23.0	27.0	21.7	25.8	25.9	29.8
LaSalle County Detention Center	24.0	22.0	29.0	24.0	27.0	27.0	30.0	32.0	31.0	29.0	26.3	30.3	34.5	38.7
Madison County Detention Center	18.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	19.0	22.0	17.0	17.9	22.2	46.2	37.8
McLean County Juvenile Detention Center	17.0	16.0	14.0	14.0	12.0	14.0	12.0	13.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.3	19.7	25.3
Peoria County Detention Center	18.0	20.0	21.0	19.0	19.0	23.0	22.0	19.0	19.0	21.0	18.0	15.3	21.4	15.2
Sangamon County Detention Center	14.0	13.0	14.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	17.0	20.0	13.0	10.0	10.9	11.3	17.1	17.0
St. Clair County Detention Center	11.0	12.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	7.0	9.0	8.0	12.0	19.0	13.9	14.8	15.1	28.0
Vermilion Juvenile Detention Center	28.0	25.0	25.0	22.0	22.0	23.0	29.0	20.0	21.0	29.0	27.7	28.2	39.1	32.8
Will County Juvenile Detention Center	21.0	22.0	19.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	19.0	17.4	17.9	26.4	24.0
Winnebago County Detention Center	14.0	22.0	24.0	23.0	29.0	27.0	28.0	31.0	33.0	28.0	32.5	27.4	27.7	24.6

Source: JMIS



Average Daily Population (ADP) by Detention Center

Detention center	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams County Youth Home	19.6	14.3	20.6	15.0	15.6	11.2	7.9	8.5	9.8	13.0	14.3	11.6	9.3	9.7
Champaign County Youth Home	19.2	21.4	16.0	16.4	16.9	16.2	17.9	19.6	19.3	16.0	14.9	13.9	13.3	11.8
Cook County Juvenile Detention Center	414.0	383.4	338.1	295.2	263.5	276.2	317.4	319.5	296.9	243.1	221.5	193.2	176.1	171.4
DuPage County Juvenile Detention Facility	24.0	26.0	23.4	21.9	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin County Juvenile Detention	27.9	27.1	25.6	18.5	15.5	15.9	17.3	15.6	15.4	18.0	27.6	16.1	15.5	14.2
Kane County Detention Center	47.2	32.3	39.6	38.1	49.2	49.4	52.6	49.9	39.7	34.0	37.3	31.3	32.9	31.6
Knox County Mary Davis Detention	32.8	31.6	26.5	30.1	28.6	24.9	28.3	24.2	20.0	21.2	29.0	22.4	18.1	16.3
Lake County Detention Center	27.4	24.4	23.2	29.2	28.7	22.0	32.4	32.6	31.7	28.3	25.1	23.4	14.3	12.5
LaSalle County Detention Center	12.0	11.1	11.0	11.5	14.1	12.8	12.8	11.5	10.3	8.8	10.5	8.9	5.8	6.1
Madison County Detention Center	29.6	23.2	27.5	28.2	22.1	23.3	31.6	29.3	21.4	21.8	25.7	25.0	20.6	16.3
McLean County Juvenile Detention Center	17.1	15.6	15.4	12.2	13.2	11.9	14.2	14.8	13.9	12.6	8.9	8.5	9.4	9.4
Peoria County Detention Center	46.5	43.0	40.8	35.2	36.1	43.7	50.7	44.4	36.6	38.6	33.9	32.8	23.1	20.3
Sangamon County Detention Center	23.0	23.5	19.9	17.0	15.6	11.7	17.6	21.2	13.3	14.9	10.6	12.4	9.2	9.5
St. Clair County Detention Center	23.8	20.6	19.4	13.6	15.4	14.7	13.9	20.7	21.2	24.5	16.5	15.5	15.0	12.9
Vermilion Juvenile Detention Center	21.8	19.8	22.0	21.2	18.5	21.8	20.7	17.0	20.2	23.5	17.9	16.3	14.0	12.6
Will County Juvenile Detention Center	57.3	47.9	43.4	35.4	40.3	40.7	48.9	48.7	33.5	33.6	30.5	31.3	21.8	19.0
Winnebago County Detention Center	40.7	46.2	49.6	45.2	47.0	44.8	41.8	46.5	47.4	49.5	49.4	40.1	21.0	18.5

Source: JMIS



Appendix C: Program Participant Data

All data presented below are from the eCornerstone system and data reported from each Redeploy Illinois program site.

Youth Served	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Number of youth with an active enrollment of at least one day per reporting period	537	555	315	308	389	421	437	2,962
Number of youth accepted into the program for full Services	511	494	252	245	327	362	351	2,542
Percent accepted into the program for full services	95%	89%	80%	80%	84%	86%	80%	86%

Demographic Information of Youth Served in the Redeploy Illinois Program (2015-2021)

Race of youth served	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0.8%	2	0.5%	3	1.0%	2	0.6%	1	0.3%	5	1.2%	6	1.4%	24	0.8%
Asian	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	2	0.6%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	7	0.2%
Black or African American	266	41.8%	183	48.9%	165	54.1%	167	47.4%	162	41.9%	192	45.6%	201	46.2%	1336	45.9%
Multiple Races	22	3.5%	13	3.5%	8	2.6%	8	2.3%	8	2.1%	6	1.4%	6	1.4%	71	2.4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	0.3%	3	0.8%	2	0.7%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	10	0.3%
White	321	50.5%	156	41.7%	115	37.7%	160	45.5%	204	52.7%	205	48.7%	209	48.0%	1370	47.1%
Unknown	18	2.8%	17	4.5%	11	3.6%	12	3.4%	10	2.6%	12	2.9%	12	2.8%	92	3.2%
Total	636	100%	374	100%	305	100%	352	100%	387	100%	421	100%	435	100%	2910	100%



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021

Ethnicity of youth served	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Hispanic/LatinX	27	4.4%	22	6.2%	13	4.4%	22	6.5%	18	4.8%	13	3.2%	18	4.3%	133	4.7%
Non-Hispanic/Non-LatinX	583	95.6%	332	93.8%	280	95.6%	317	93.5%	358	95.2%	395	96.8%	404	95.7%	2669	95.3%
Total	610	100%	354	100%	293	100%	339	100%	376	100%	408	100%	422	100%	2802	100%

Age of youth served	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 13	16	2.5%	10	2.7%	3	1.0%	1	0.3%	6	1.6%	10	2.4%	7	1.6%	53	1.8%
13-14	109	17.1%	70	18.7%	55	18.0%	71	20.2%	74	19.1%	77	18.3%	80	18.4%	536	18.4%
15	151	23.7%	82	21.9%	68	22.3%	77	21.9%	82	21.2%	83	19.7%	87	20.0%	630	21.6%
16	179	28.1%	102	27.3%	89	29.2%	96	27.3%	102	26.4%	122	29.0%	122	28.0%	812	27.9%
17	137	21.5%	90	24.1%	66	21.6%	78	22.2%	96	24.8%	97	23.0%	100	23.0%	664	22.8%
18	33	5.2%	14	3.7%	19	6.2%	26	7.4%	22	5.7%	23	5.5%	26	6.0%	163	5.6%
Over 18	11	1.7%	6	1.6%	5	1.6%	3	0.9%	5	1.3%	9	2.1%	13	3.0%	52	1.8%
Total	636	100%	374	100%	305	100%	352	100%	387	100%	421	100%	435	100%	2,910	100%



Appendix D: Performance Measures & Outcomes Data

All data presented below are from the eCornerstone system and data reported from each Redeploy Illinois program site.

Performance Measure	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Number of youth referred who received some level of service	537	555	315	308	389	421	437	2,962
Number of youth accepted for services	511	494	252	245	327	362	351	2,542
Number of youth discharged from the program	287	337	128	97	119	155	150	1,273
Number who received an initial full YASI assessment	277	298	122	95	93	123	148	1,156
Number of assessed youth who had an individualized case plan developed	272	298	137	76	91	123	151	1,148
Number of youth who successfully completed the program	154	185	88	55	82	85	123	772
Number who received both an initial and a closing YASI assessment	245	239	137	58%	91	121	90	924
Percent with identified mental health (MH) needs	44%	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	66%	59%	56%
Percent who received MH services	88%	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	100%	96%	95%
Percent with identified substance abuse needs	65%	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	55%	54%	58%
Percent who received SA services	90%	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	99%	92%	94%
Percent with chronic truancy needs	42%	Not available	34%	23%	Not available	31%	32%	32%
Percent who received services addressing truancy	92%	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	95%	96%	94%
Percent with a learning disability	27%	19%	21%	30%	15%	28%	24%	26%
Percent who received services to address those needs	88%	100%	81%	86%	32%	89%	86%	88%
Percent with identified trauma needs	30%	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	79%	74%	61%
Percent who received services to address trauma needs	87%	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	99%	91%	92%
Percent with increased protective factors	56%	51%	47%	55%	69%	72%	66%	65%
Percent with decreased risk factors	69%	65%	59%	71%	68%	73%	65%	69%



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) in Program in months	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
ALOS overall	7.8	8	10.1	13.7	10.1	12.5	12.6	10.7
ALOS successful discharge	8.2	10.5	13.6	10.4	10.8	15.3	15	12
ALOS unsuccessful discharge	9.3	7	8.5	12	10.3	15.2	13.4	10.8
ALOS neutral discharge	5.8	6.5	8.2	18.6	9.2	7	9.3	9.2
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Placed on Electronic Monitoring Device	21%	25%	7%	7%	8%	0	0	10%
Participated in Restorative Activities	30%	36%	24%	29%	27%	Not available	Not available	29%
Received Non-DJJ court evaluations	26%	33%	40%	45%	34%	Not available	Not available	36%
Number/Percent committed based on results of youth assessed	2%	5%	7%	6%	8%	Not available	Not available	6%

Other Information on Youth Served	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
<i>Referral source</i>	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Judge	201	101	93	86	116	134	145	876
Probation	403	247	193	233	201	208	240	1,725
Other	32	26	19	33	70	79	50	309
Total	636	374	305	352	387	421	435	2,910
<i>Living arrangement at time of enrollment</i>	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Home with parent/guardian	529	313	249	292	314	341	347	2,385
Other family	48	23	16	24	28	28	27	194
Secure confinement (detention or DJJ)	33	26	27	21	23	29	28	187
DCFS placement (excluding TLP): Foster Home	3	3	4	4	4	3	6	27
DCFS placement (excluding TLP): Other	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	13
DCFS placement (excluding TLP): Residential	4	1	1	2	7	7	6	28
Friends	4	3	4	5	4	8	10	38
Homeless	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	9
Independent: Supported	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Independent: Non-Supported	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	5
In Transitional Living Placement: DCFS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Residential treatment facility: Mental health	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Residential treatment facility: Substance abuse	9	2	1	0	1	1	2	16
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	636	374	305	352	387	421	435	2,910



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021

Other Information on Youth Served	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
<i>Educational/Employment status of youth served</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>#</i>
Enrolled in traditional school	394	232	182	204	235	255	269	1,771
Enrolled in GED classes	15	12	6	7	5	6	6	57
Enrolled in alternative education classes	148	90	29	98	96	97	92	650
Not enrolled in school	65	33	22	37	42	57	63	319
Currently Attending College - No Degree Obtained	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Home Schooled	12	6	3	6	9	6	6	48
Not Employed	596	349	286	331	353	390	394	2,699
Employed	40	25	19	21	34	31	42	212
Total	1,272	748	548	704	774	842	872	5,760



Appendix E: Cost Benefit Analysis Detail

2015

Program	Project Period	3 Year Baseline	Eligible Commitments	% Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
2nd Judicial Circuit	CY	40	12	-70%	28	\$1,375,483.95
Macon County	CY	51	12	-76%	39	\$1,915,852.64
Peoria County	FY	82	34	-59%	48	\$2,357,972.48
St. Clair County (20th Judicial Circuit)	FY	83	18	-78%	65	\$3,193,087.74
Montgomery County	CY	47	26	-45%	21	\$1,031,612.96
Lee County	CY	11	0	-100%	11	\$540,368.69
Madison County	CY	33	7	-79%	26	\$1,277,235.10
McLean County	CY	23	6	-74%	17	\$835,115.25
LaSalle County (13th Judicial Circuit)	CY	27	21	-22%	6	\$294,746.56
Winnebago County	CY	78	24	-69%	54	\$2,652,719.04
Kankakee County	CY	16	8	-50%	8	\$392,995.41
Union County (1st Judicial Circuit)	CY	11	4	-64%	7	\$343,870.99
TOTAL 2015		502	172	-66%	330	\$16,211,060.83

2016

Program	Project Period	3 Year Baseline	Eligible Commitments	% Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
2nd Judicial Circuit	CY	40	19	-53%	21	\$1,031,612.96
Macon County	CY	51	13	-75%	38	\$1,866,728.22
Peoria County	FY	78	20	-74%	58	\$2,849,216.75
St. Clair County (20th Judicial Circuit)	FY	83	18	-78%	65	\$3,193,087.74
Montgomery County	CY	47	12	-74%	35	\$1,719,354.94
Lee County	CY					
Madison County	CY	33	1	-97%	32	\$1,571,981.66
McLean County	CY					
LaSalle County (13th Judicial Circuit)	CY	27	18	-33%	9	\$442,119.84
Winnebago County	CY	78	47	-40%	31	\$1,522,857.23
Kankakee County	CY	16	5	-69%	11	\$540,368.69
Union County (1st Judicial Circuit)	CY	12	12	0%	0	\$0.00
Sangamon County	CY	20	29	45%	-9	(\$442,119.84)
TOTAL 2016		485	194	-60%	291	\$14,295,208.18



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



2017

Program	Project Period	3 Year Baseline	Eligible Commitments	% Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
2nd Judicial Circuit	CY	40	12	-70%	28	\$1,375,483.95
Macon County	CY	51	14	-73%	37	\$1,817,603.79
Peoria County	FY	78	19	-76%	59	\$2,898,341.18
St. Clair County (20th Judicial Circuit)	FY	83	17	-80%	66	\$3,242,212.17
Montgomery County	CY	47	19	-60%	28	\$1,375,483.95
Lee County	CY					
Madison County	CY	33	3	-91%	30	\$1,473,732.80
McLean County	CY					
LaSalle County (13th Judicial Circuit)	CY	27	7	-74%	20	\$982,488.54
Winnebago County	CY	78	38	-51%	40	\$1,964,977.07
Kankakee County	CY					
Union County (1st Judicial Circuit)	CY	12	8	-33%	4	\$196,497.71
Sangamon County	CY					
TOTAL 2017		449	137	-69%	312	\$15,326,821.15

2018

Program	Project Period	3 Year Baseline	Eligible Commitments	% Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
2nd Judicial Circuit	CY	40	9	-78%	31	\$1,522,857.23
Macon County	CY	51	5	-90%	46	\$2,259,723.63
Peoria County	FY	78	17	-78%	61	\$2,996,590.03
St. Clair County (20th Judicial Circuit)	FY	83	15	-82%	68	\$3,340,461.02
Montgomery County	CY	47	6	-87%	41	\$2,014,101.50
Lee County	CY					
Madison County	CY	33	2	-94%	31	\$1,522,857.23
McLean County	CY					
LaSalle County (13th Judicial Circuit)	CY	27	2	-93%	25	\$1,228,110.67
Winnebago County	CY	78	36	-54%	42	\$2,652,719.04
Kankakee County	CY					
Union County (1st Judicial Circuit)	CY	12	5	-58%	7	\$343,870.99
Sangamon County	CY					
TOTAL 2018		449	97	-78%	352	\$17,881,291.34



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



2019

Program	Project Period	3 Year Baseline	Eligible Commitments	% Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
2nd Judicial Circuit	CY	40	12	-70%	28	\$1,375,483.95
Macon County	CY	51	21	-59%	30	\$1,473,732.80
Peoria County	FY					
St. Clair County (20th Judicial Circuit)	FY	83	12	-86%	71	\$3,487,834.30
Montgomery County	CY	47	22	-53%	25	\$1,228,110.67
Lee County	CY					
Madison County	CY	33	8	-76%	25	\$1,228,110.67
McLean County	CY	0	0			
LaSalle County (13th Judicial Circuit)	CY	27	5	-81%	22	\$1,080,737.39
Winnebago County	CY	78	32	-59%	46	\$2,259,723.63
Kankakee County	CY					
Union County (1st Judicial Circuit)	CY	12	8	-33%	4	\$196,497.71
Sangamon County	CY					
TOTAL 2019		371	120	-68%	251	\$12,330,231.11

2020

Program	Project Period	3 Year Baseline	Eligible Commitments	% Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
2nd Judicial Circuit	CY	40	7	-83%	33	\$1,621,106.08
Macon County	CY	51	6	-88%	45	\$2,210,599.20
Peoria County	FY				0	
St. Clair County (20th Judicial Circuit)	FY	83	16	-81%	67	\$3,291,336.59
Montgomery County	CY	47	9	-81%	38	\$1,866,728.22
Lee County	CY					
Madison County	CY	33	8	-76%	25	\$1,228,110.67
McLean County	CY					
LaSalle County (13th Judicial Circuit)	CY	27	0	-100%	27	\$1,326,359.52
Winnebago County	CY	78	8	-90%	70	\$3,438,709.87
Kankakee County	CY					
Union County (1st Judicial Circuit)	CY	12	8	-33%	4	\$196,497.71
Sangamon County	CY					
TOTAL 2020		371	62	-83%	309	\$15,179,447.87



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021

2021

Program	Project Period	3 Year Baseline	Eligible Commitments	% Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
2nd Judicial Circuit	CY	40	13	-68%	27	\$1,326,359.52
Macon County	CY	51	7	-86%	44	\$2,161,474.78
Peoria County	FY				0	
St. Clair County (20th Judicial Circuit)	FY	83	9	-89%	74	\$3,635,207.58
Montgomery County	CY	47	3	-94%	44	\$2,161,474.78
Lee County	CY					
Madison County	CY	33	4	-88%	29	\$1,424,608.38
McLean County	CY					
LaSalle County (13th Judicial Circuit)	CY	27	6	-78%	21	\$1,031,612.96
Winnebago County	CY	78	13	-83%	65	\$3,193,087.74
Kankakee County	CY					
Union County (1st Judicial Circuit)	CY	12	8	-33%	4	\$196,497.71
Sangamon County	CY	22	9	-59%	13	\$638,617.55
TOTAL 2021		393	72	-82%	308	\$15,768,940.99



Appendix F: Logic Model

Eligibility:

Any youth under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, not currently in IDJJ, that is facing a possible commitment to IDJJ.

Goal:

To decrease juvenile incarceration through the creation of evidence-based community programs that maintain public safety and promote positive outcomes for youth.

Inputs:

- Redeploy Illinois Statute
- Grant Funding
- Training
- Technical Assistance
- Annual Report to Governor and General Assembly
- Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board
- ICJIA /IDHS – Data Collection and Analysis Support
- Monthly Data Reporting
- Probation Staff
- Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice
- Judges; States Attorneys; Public Defenders
- County Boards
- Local Data
- Research
- YASI Data Systems (AOIC/eCornerstone)

Activities:

- Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI)
- Cognitive Education and Treatment



- Community Restorative Boards
- Employment-Related Services
- Global Positioning System Monitoring
- Home Detention
- Individualized Staffing
- Mental Health Counseling and Treatment
- Multidisciplinary Case Review Meetings
- Parent/Family Support Services
- Positive Recreational Activities
- Mentoring Services
- Psychological and Psychiatric Evaluations
- Substance Abuse Counseling and Treatment
- Court Diversion Programs
- Tele-Psychiatry
- Transportation Services
- Trauma Screening / Services
- Tutoring and Educational Advocacy
- Victim-Related Services
- Aggression Replacement Training
- Washington Aggression Interruption Training
- Functional Family Therapy
- MultiSystemic Therapy
- Parenting with Love and Limits
- Conduct regular community stakeholder meetings
- Educate the community about JJ System Practitioners and current Juvenile Research
- Advocacy



Strategies:

- Implement programming that diverts Redeploy eligible youth from IDJJ commitments
- Implement policies that ensure local responsibility and authority for planning, organizing, and coordinating service resources in the community
- Establish a continuum of local, community-based sanctions and treatment alternatives
- Ensure appropriate risk, assets and needs assessments are utilized
- Develop, implement and complete individualized care plans based on identified needs from appropriate assessments
- Provide community-based services to youth in the least restrictive setting possible
- Implement programming that is research or evidence-based as proven or promising
- Implement non-traditional services and programs that supplement EBP
- Develop offender accountability through restorative justice practices that ensure offenders understand how their actions have affected others and take responsibility for their actions
- Empower communities to take responsibility for the well-being of its members
- Increase youth competencies and protective factors
- Ensure youth receive necessary mental health, substance abuse and education and employment services
- Involve the family in the provision of services
- Implement strategies that foster commitment and involvement of local stakeholders
- Data driven decision making

Intermediate Outcomes:

In Redeploy Illinois Counties:

- Increase the number of Redeploy eligible youth diverted from IDJJ
- Increase use of community-based treatment alternatives
- Increase the number of RI youth successfully completing the RI program
- Increase protective factors for RI youth
- Decrease risk factors for RI youth



- RI youth will receive services to address identified needs (Mental Health, Substance Abuse, Trauma, Educational or Learning Disabilities, Truancy, Life Skills, etc.)
- Improve education performance/outcomes for RI youth
- Increase family functioning and stability for RI youth
- Decrease new adjudications for RI youth

Long-term Outcomes:

In Redeploy Illinois Counties:

- Decrease juvenile incarceration
- Reduce reliance on IDJJ
- Reduce juvenile recidivism
- RI youth will be employed
- RI youth will have a HS Diploma or GED
- RI youth will be in a stable living arrangement
- RI youth will have an increase in positive adult relationships



Appendix G: Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area Matrix

Core Service Areas	Goal	Youth Role	Family Role	Peers and Friends Role	Community Role
Education	Youth is on-track to graduate from school or to obtain a GED.	Engagement; Motivation; attendance	Monitor; support	Prosocial	Positive adults--teacher/coach, etc.
Employment	Youth will be employed or on track to secure employment. Youth will increase knowledge of career opportunities and will increase skills necessary for employment	Explore opportunities; interests	Guidance	Prosocial; Supportive of choices	Job opportunities
Health / Wellness	Youth will have the resources and abilities to maximize youth's physical and mental health, including access to care. Youth will make positive, healthy lifestyle choices that will enable them to reach their greatest potential.	Positive Choices	Build medical literacy; access to care; modeling positive choices	Supportive of positive choices	Availability of resources
Life Skills	Youth has the skills necessary to promote personal development and to effectively manage the activities and challenges of day-to-day life. Youth is on-track to achieve independence as a young adult	Learn "hard and soft" skills	Model, teach, support	Prosocial support	Support, education and opportunities
Permanent Connections / Relationships	Youth is able to establish and maintain permanent and healthy relationships with family, friends and within the community.	Value and respect others	Care; love; supervision	Healthy friendships	Opportunities for mentors; teaching leadership skills
Safety	Youth lives in a safe and stable environment, is free from abuse or victimization and chooses to be non-abusive toward others.	Awareness; avoid risky behaviors; coping skills; non-violence towards others	Safe, stable home; provide protection	Encourage safe behavior	Address Community Violence
Service Learning / Civic Engagement	Youth will develop an understanding of and connectedness to community through education and experience.	Awareness of responsibility to that community; active volunteering	Guidance; support	Opportunity to join youth	Provide youth with sense of belonging to the community



Appendix H: Data Reporting System: eCornerstone

Redeploy providers are mandated to utilize the eCornerstone Web-based reporting system to capture information on all youth served in the program. Administrative data will be captured as well as participant-specific, case-level information.

The following is an overview of the various categories of information that is captured in the system for participants enrolled in Redeploy. Information captured includes but is not limited to:

- Demographics
- Referral Date / Acceptance Date
- County of Referral (In Cook County by Township & Court Calendar)
- Referral reason
- Referral source
- Probation Officer Assigned
- County of Probation
- Site of program service
- Assigned worker
- Living arrangement (at enrollment, discharge, & follow-up)
- Educational status (at enrollment, discharge, & follow-up)
- Employment status (at enrollment, discharge, & follow-up)
- Legal status (at enrollment, discharge, & follow-up)
- Legal history (at enrollment)
- Redeploy Case Specific Information
- Youth Assessment & Screening Instrument (YASI) (initial assessment, re-assessment, and closing assessment) questions and responses
 - Closing YASI is required when an initial YASI has been submitted
- Additional assessment information is captured (Fitness and Competency Evaluation; Mental Health/Behavioral Assessment; Substance Abuse Assessment; Co-occurring Disorders Assessment; Trauma Assessment; Sex Offender Assessment; Educational Assessment; Life Skills Assessment; Other Assessment)



- Case Plan information, domains targeted (legal history; family; school; community & peers; alcohol & drugs; mental health; aggression; attitudes; skills; employment & free time) services planned, and service completion
- Outcome information (ex: Case Plan completion, change in protective factors, & change in risk factors)
- Case Information
 - Living arrangement/placement info – number of different placements
 - Restorative Justice participation
 - Non-traditional court evaluation and subsequent DJJ commitment information
 - Electronic monitoring information
 - Chronic truancy information
 - Learning Disability & services information
 - Individual Care Grant information
- Discharge information
 - Discharge reason
 - Status at Discharge
 - Living arrangement
 - Educational status
 - Employment status
 - Legal status
 - Redeploy Case Information
 - Discharge planning
- Number of Probation Contacts and # of Case Management Contacts with the youth & family in the following categories: (discharge & follow-up)
 - Number that involved the youth only
 - Number that involved the parent only
 - Number that involved the youth & parent
 - Number that were advocating on behalf of youth/family
 - Number that were administrative in nature
- Follow-up information – including all status information, contacts and Redeploy Case information



Appendix I: Orbis Partners Deliverables

Orbis Partners reviewed DHS stated requirements and acknowledged the work will meet the following project deliverables:

- ❑ The YASI screening and assessment tool will be updated and customized to include the domains in the Redeploy Illinois Core Service Area Matrix.
 - Motivational interviewing will continue to be used with the screening/assessment tool
 - Results from the screening/assessment process will continue to be reported out in both the wheel and text (narrative) version which will also be customized to reflect the domains in the matrix
- ❑ The case management system developed for YASI, will be customized for the domains in the matrix. The customized case management system will be used:
 - To build an initial case plan, including services and areas for further assessment
 - To track progress of individual youth, for use in the supervision of case workers, and to assist sites in monitoring of subcontractors
 - To be customizable to allow user selection and addition of goals, services etc.
 - To capture when additional assessments/screens have been conducted and allow for associated goals/services incorporation into the case plan
 - To automatically gather service results / outcomes into the data management system
- ❑ The data collection and management system will be adapted to be consistent with changes and will further accommodate intake, discharge, outcome, and follow-up data. Canned reports will be created as well as customizable reports. Complete data exports will be provided to the department on a regular schedule. Specifically, it will:
 - Capture data by individual youth and capture data on a case-by-case basis – per enrollment.
 - Data will be managed, shared, etc. per a to-be-developed data sharing policy.
 - Data items will be collected/housed in a manner that will allow the data elements to be aggregated/disaggregated.
 - Develop canned and customizable reports to be used by identified and approved state agency staff and local providers
 - Have the capacity to produce special reports / queries in a timely manner when requested,
 - Capture and provide outcome data that can be used to assist in quality improvement at the state and local level



- ❑ Orbis will develop and provide training to orient workers and supervisors to motivational interviewing, using the case management system and entering and using the data management and reporting system, including:
 - Develop customized training curricula for YASI, case management, data collection and reporting systems.
 - Motivational interviewing training will be customized to the new instrument
 - Develop training specifically for supervisors inclusive of YASI, case management, management reports etc. for individual case supervision, staff supervision and quality improvement
 - Provide training to those involved in the testing/validation process
 - Develop an annual training plan for front-line staff, managers, etc. This plan should provide for continuous learning and skill development opportunities both virtual and in-person. This will include refresher trainings, manager/supervisory trainings as well as coaching/mentoring opportunities to ensure staff fully understand and correctly apply learned skills.



Appendix J: Redeploy Illinois Program Site Summaries

2nd Judicial Circuit

The Redeploy Illinois Program in the 2nd Judicial Circuit serves 12 counties in south-eastern Illinois. It is a mostly rural area comprised of many small communities with a low minority population mostly concentrated in Jefferson County.

The 2nd Judicial Circuit Redeploy Illinois Program exists as a partnership between court, probation, and community service providers. The Jefferson County Board serves as the fiscal agent for the program. One Hope United is the lead agency.

Youth are referred to the Redeploy program by the Court or by probation. A Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) is completed for each youth to identify his/her risk level and to determine service needs. The youth must be medium or high risk and have attained 13 years of age. Once eligibility is determined, the probation officer refers the youth directly to the service provider. An individualized case plan is created that targets specific YASI domains that are high in risk and low in protective factors. Staff seeks customized services to optimize youth's ability to be successful. Collaboration between youth and family, the Redeploy service providers and probation officers is paramount to prevent case plan goals and objectives from contradicting each other and to create positive outcomes.

Data is collaboratively collected through probation contacts, home visits, police reports, service provider reports, school reports and other relevant stakeholders' material. This data includes information on the youth's progress and is entered into the Watch data system that is used by the 2nd Circuit.

Given how expansive and widespread the area is, and given how the population is dispersed throughout, it is challenging to provide services to youth. The Redeploy Illinois Program team is focused on providing services that have the biggest impact on a youth's anti-social behaviors by engaging them in their communities, schools, pro-social peers and activities, and enhancing their strengths. Services include MST, intensive family and community-based treatment programs, trauma focused cognitive behavioral therapy, offense specific cognitive education/therapy classes; Group therapy; GED testing; WAIT, and sex offender services. Wraparound, support for families and youth include funding for transportation, treatment, and services.

The 2nd Judicial court has had many challenges during the Covid-19 pandemic. Remote learning, loss of income and too much togetherness were factors that contributed to turmoil in the home. Service providers and probation officers worked to alleviate youth and family stressors and offered increased and frequency of services. The 2nd Judicial court Case Coordinators also maintained weekly, sometimes daily, contact with the parents/caregivers of the youth.



Success story

Both the client and his parents struggled with drug and alcohol abuse. The client was also Court involved from a young age. At first, he resisted participating in the program but after a year of consistent cajoling, he FINALLY acquiesced. Because of Redeploy he received individual counseling and dealt with his fears about being alone and possibly burying his parents because of their reckless behavior. Through services provided by Stress and Trauma, he learned positive coping skills instead of acting out negatively. He now has a job, and is succeeding in school. Moreover, he helped his mother accept responsibility for her drinking. The client care coordinator was an essential liaison with all the stakeholders and parents. The family reports feeling heard for the first time.

Macon County

Macon County Redeploy exists in partnership among court, probation, and community service providers. This partnership, known as the Work Group, is responsible for development and direct oversight of programs, services, and processes in the day-to-day business of the initiative.

All the youth served live in Decatur/Macon County, with the majority coming from the inner city of Decatur, where there is a larger African American population. The referrals from Probation are 99% African American males. Staff intentionally incorporate cultural history and provide safe places for authentic discussion regarding being Black male in Decatur/Macon County.

The intake and assessment process used for Redeploy Illinois is two pronged. Referrals come through the court process or by direct referral from Probation. After a referral, probation immediately conducts the initial intake. Following assessments, including the YASI, and home visits, Probation may recommend the case to the court. The Juvenile Court Judge is the final authority on who is accepted into Redeploy. A Macon County Probation officer is assigned to supervise Redeploy clients. Once the youth is officially in the program, the Client Care Coordinator begins the process of collaborating with the youth and parent in developing a case plan. The other service agencies also begin to assess and identify goals for the youth that can then be incorporated into the case plan.

After acceptance, Redeploy Illinois staff provide home intervention services. Emergency needs such as utilities, food and clothing are identified and addressed. Transportation is provided as needed for court appearances, school, counseling, and doctor appointments. Internal case management services and linkage to community-based services also are provided. Macon County Redeploy implemented a 10-week parent support group. Finally, Redeploy Illinois staff provide youth and their families with substance abuse treatment and mental health services.

The Client Care Coordinator facilitates bi-weekly meetings with the service providers in order to share progress and barriers. Each youth has a binder with their assessment data, case plan and ongoing evidence of progress such as report card/grade information.

Success Story

Macon County Redeploy Illinois Program staff have had much success with several youth using a youth-driven approach. Each youth creates and maintains their own binder, which includes information on progress towards goals. They are asked what they want to accomplish through the program. Some goals might include education, career, connection to community and life skills. The youth work on a plan to help them understand what steps are needed to achieve their goals. Parents are also engaged with the



binder and meet regularly with the youth and service providers. Data and evidence of achievements regarding things like grades, social and emotional skills are documented. When youth go to court, instead of adults speaking for youth, youth can bring binder and show Judge what they have accomplished and what goals remain. This greatly empowers the youth. The binder is more than checking off requirements per the court order but rather it gives a more complete picture of the youth's life.

Community members have provided opportunities with landscaping, welding etc. to help youth get exposure to different careers. Field trips like visiting college campuses have inspired youth to seek educational opportunities beyond high school.

20th Judicial Circuit

St Clair County serves 75-80 youth annually and partners with Children's Home and Aid to serve as the lead agency for the program. The partnership also includes the Probation Department, Juvenile Court, Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC) and Chestnut Health Systems. The lead agency also actively participates in the Juvenile Justice Council and the St. Clair County Youth Coalition.

All youth considered for placement in IDJJ are referred to Redeploy for an assessment. A Social Investigation is completed for each referral. A family contract is developed that specifies goals as well as a supervision plan for the youth. The Juvenile Judge makes the ultimate decision on whether a youth may participate in Redeploy. Once admitted to the Redeploy Illinois Program, the youth are provided with intensive case management and meet with their individual case manager on a weekly basis.

Youth outcomes are tracked through examining a variety of the YASI domains which include areas such as education, employment, life skills, relationships, and protective and risk factors. The assessment is written through a trauma informed approach and makes recommendations for program participation and areas of strengths and needs.

The program uses the Wraparound Model for case management. The Wraparound Team consists of the youth and family, probation, and engaged service providers who assist the family with creating goals of the plan.

The Juvenile Justice Specialist is responsible for creating the case plan with the youth and family. The case plan reflects family supports, areas of public safety (specifically for youth with gun charges) and a section that highlights acute and chronic trauma.

St. Clair County Redeploy has drug treatment providers and WAIT available to youth. Mental health and substance abuse services are also provided. The site utilizes an in-house therapist which provide an effective counseling service that can begin without delay. A program Therapist provides in home or community-based individual and family counseling services. Psychological evaluations are also available for youth. Restorative justice principles are also incorporated whenever possible. Educational needs are addressed through advocacy with the schools. CH&A has relationships with all substance abuse and psychiatric providers in the community to ensure timely and successful linkages.

When examining a youth's eligibility for successful completion of services the JJS and Supervisor examine the youth's Wraparound plan. Youth who have met at least 80% of their Wraparound goals, have no pending Petition to Revoke Probation (PTRP) and have completed services through other providers are



eligible for completion. An aftercare plan is also developed with the youth and family to outline any additional goals and/or resources following case closure. This plan also includes methods of contact for each goal to assist in linkages post case closure.

Success story

Joe was referred to Redeploy after being adjudicated on an Aggravated Battery charge. Contact was difficult to maintain, and he struggled to attend school regularly. After anger outburst toward his mother, Joe moved in with his father. That relationship was also strained. His father struggled with PTSD from his military service and found it difficult to regulate his own emotions. Joe's father struggled to accept the severity of his son's offense and was unhappy with the legal consequences. He often blamed the Juvenile Justice Specialist for Joe's continued involvement in the legal system. His father was verbally aggressive and made frequent requests that Joe's Probation be terminated early. The Juvenile Justice Specialist persisted and was able to build trust and a rapport to support the family in achieving their goals.

Joe's father shared his struggle of managing his PTSD and Joe's anger. A set of rules and boundaries were discussed with Joe to make sure that the expectations in the home were known achievable. Joe also struggled with his anger at school and school personnel worked toward providing a safe place school so that Joe had somewhere to go when he was feeling overwhelmed and angry. Joe was also behind in his schoolwork. By working with the school and his father, Joe was able to complete his work and graduate from 8th grade. When he entered High School, Joe was removed from a Special Education setting and placed in a regular classroom setting and maintained good grades. Eventually, Joe was employed at a local restaurant.

Through services Joe learned to identify his anger triggers and developed strategies and coping skills that he could implement in school and at home to better manage his anger. Joe completed his court ordered community service hours, did not acquire any new charges or technical violations of probation. Joe and his father both learned how to better communicate their needs.

4th Judicial Circuit

The Redeploy Illinois Program in the 4th Judicial Circuit provides services to youth in 9 different counties. The circuit is mostly rural, and youth are geographically spread across all counties. Although transportation and finding local services can be challenging, the Redeploy Program in the 4th Circuit has been successful with the youth they serve.

The Redeploy Illinois Program is a partnership among court, probation, and community service providers. The program serves an average of 60 youth annually. The Redeploy Illinois program has a local consortium of stakeholders: State's Attorneys, public defenders/guardians ad litem, chief probation officers, juvenile probation officers, juvenile judges, associate judges, educators, law enforcement, service agencies, Department of Children and Family Services caseworkers, and staff of the Department of Human Services.

When a youth is considered for commitment to IDJJ, the probation officer conducts a thorough assessment to determine if youth are appropriate for the Redeploy program. This happens following adjudication and/or when a plea agreement has been reached. The juvenile officer, service providers and coordinator work together to develop a case plan to identify appropriate services to address the special



needs of cases including youth of color, youth with different religious backgrounds, youth identifying as LGBTQ, youth living in poverty, youth with developmental and/or physical disabilities or delays, etc.

The Court ultimately determines placement in Redeploy. Judge, State's Attorney, Public Defender, GAL, Private Attorney, and/or probation may refer youth at any point during the court or supervision process. The Fourth Circuit Redeploy Coordinator will work with the Probation Departments, Judges, and Court to assist with referrals for appropriate youth. The Program Coordinator receives copies of referrals and tracks the status of cases through termination.

The probation department takes the lead role referring and arranging services for youth, they also maintain contact with service providers to review case progress and services planning. Probation and youth set goals together. The officer, in collaboration with the program coordinator and service providers, will provide supervision strategies in compliance with probation standards and the local Redeploy Illinois Program policy.

The information for the case plan is gathered through interviews with the youth and his/her family, probation assessments, probation ancillary assessments, service provider evaluations and assessments, and any conditions ordered by the court. The case plan will be adjusted according to the youth's progress. Service providers will provide a progress report on the youth each month to assist in tracking the youth's progress. The youth complete Redeploy when he/she has met his/her goals of the case plan which would include the successful discharge from treatment and/or services.

Success story

One youth in our community had been to IDJJ three times, was on probation twice, and had been present during the shooting of a peer. He was even a target himself. It became clear that he had a story to tell but felt no one listened to him. He was assigned to his Redeploy Illinois "Dream Team," told he was the star player on the team and expected to do as much work as every other player. With the help of his teammates, he had the potential to be a star.

Although not charged, there were reports that he was selling drugs and possessed a firearm. He became agitated when asked about the allegations. He struggled to trust authority figures but eventually opened to his Intensive Home Intervention therapist and probation officer. The focus was on the overall health and wellness of the youth. He was encouraged to receive a psychological evaluation. He reluctantly agreed but then refused to get out of bed to come to the first scheduled assessment. Instead of requesting that he be violated again, the PO told him that he would not give up on him. With encouragement and assistance of his Intensive Home Intervention therapist, he was eventually evaluated.

After a thorough explanation of the findings, this youth pursued psychiatric medication and was able to advocate for himself at the psychiatric appointment. There is still an immense amount of work that needs to be done but with the assistance of the Redeploy Illinois Program, this minor can count on services being available to him so that he is not alone while exerting all the effort required to make the positive changes for which he strives.



Madison County

Madison County serves up to 65 youth annually and has continued to make a significant impact on youth's lives.

As of March 2021, the Madison County poverty rate is 13.8% and the unemployment rate is 5.4%. Madison County is made up of urban, suburban, and rural areas. Children's Home and Aid serves as the lead agency for Madison County Redeploy. The agency partners with the county Probation Department, Juvenile Court, One Hope United, Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC), and Chestnut Health Systems.

All youth considered for placement in IDJJ are referred to Redeploy for an assessment. A Social Investigation is also completed for each referral with the Juvenile Judge ultimately deciding whether Redeploy Illinois will be part of the sentence. A family contract is developed that specifies goals as well as a supervision plan for the youth.

The program uses the Wraparound Model for case management. The Wraparound Team consists of the youth and family, probation, and engaged service providers who assist the family with creating goals of the plan. It is an individualized, trauma informed approach that respects each person as the expert in his or her experience. It also focuses heavily on family engagement with the recognition that true, positive change occurs within the context of these trusted relationships.

The Juvenile Justice Specialist is responsible for creating the case plan (Wraparound Plan) with the youth and family.

The Juvenile Justice Specialists facilitate the Wraparound meetings that bring together supportive adults in each youth's life. During their weekly sessions with their JJS's, redeploy youth work on skills such as emotional regulation, consequential thinking skills, decision making skills, impulse control, anger management skills, coping skills, and life skills. The JJS's also advocate for the youth and family in the court system, school system, and the community.

Madison County Redeploy uses MST, drug treatment providers and WAIT. Electronic leg monitors may be used as a step-down process or as a sanction for youth. Also, In-house therapist are available which provide an effective counseling service that can begin without delay. Psychological evaluations for youth in need of this service are available. Restorative Justice principles are also incorporated whenever possible. Children's Home and Aid has relationships with all substance abuse and psychiatric providers in the community to ensure timely and successful linkages.

Youth who have met at least 80% of their Wraparound Plan goals, have no pending petitions to revoke probation, and have completed services through other service providers are eligible for discharge. When youth are discharged from Redeploy, two specific YASI domains (attitude and skills) are examined to look at protective and risk factors. Aftercare plans are developed with each youth's Wraparound team to ensure continued support for the youth at the conclusion of formal program services. Finally, a Follow Up Survey is provided 30 days, 6 months, and one-year post-discharge to gather information on education, employment, family dynamics psychiatric care, and additional criminal activity.



Success story

Chris is a 17-year-old who had significant court involvement. For years, prior to Redeploy, Chris turned to unsafe peers to be his support network and to meet his needs which led to further delinquent activity. Chris actively engaged with Redeploy and built a stable and trusting relationship with his Juvenile Justice Specialist. Because of these relationships with Redeploy staff, Chris confided in them for support and assistance after a traumatic, violent encounter in which he was targeted in a drive-by shooting in his community. Chris was concerned, not only for his safety, but also for Redeploy staff safety, as staff were meeting him in the community. Safety precautions were put in place regarding further meetings to keep everyone safe.

After this traumatic incident, Chris was strongly motivated to make the changes necessary to keep himself safe and to begin his life on a trajectory of options for himself and his future. The Juvenile Justice Specialist helped him create his resumé, and Chris was able to find part-time employment. His Juvenile Justice Specialist also help create a realistic substance abuse treatment plan with transportation. He also reached out to Youth Build GED to get enrolled in their classes. Chris anxiously awaited starting a new chapter; however, just a few weeks later, the COVID-19 pandemic began, and social distancing mandates began to take effect. His Juvenile Justice Specialist continued to conduct sessions by telephone and video weekly. Chris noted that all other supports and services stopped during the pandemic, but his Juvenile Justice Specialist continue to be reliable with regular contact. Chris enjoyed having virtual sessions and understands that services support his continued success. Chris has since successfully completed the Redeploy Program and Probation.

13th Judicial Circuit

LaSalle County Probation and Court Services partners with the Youth Service Bureau of Illinois Valley (YSBIV) which serves as the lead agency for the Redeploy program. The program serves on average 85 youth annually. YSBIV, Probation and stakeholders are all members of the LaSalle County Juvenile Justice Council. The probation department, in concert with the Juvenile Judge, State's Attorney and the appointed Public Defender, refer a youth to the Redeploy program. All youth considered by the Juvenile Court for placement in IDJJ are referred to Redeploy for assessment.

The outcomes the program utilizes looks at not just the YASI scores and whether a youth was committed to IDJJ, but also if the youth has shown initiative by working toward a life goal such as attending school, graduating, obtaining employment, completing community service hours etc. In the coming year, the program will be developing a level system to better capture specific goals and achievements of the youth. Treatment plans will be developed in conjunction with the findings on the YASI, Ansell-Casey Life Skills Assessments and IM+CANS.

The program assesses not just the YASI scores and whether a youth was committed to IDJJ, but also Youth has shown initiative by working toward a life goal. 100% of the youth who successfully completed treatment achieved this goal. LaSalle County Redeploy offers a number of services including Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT); Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART); Parenting with Love and Limits; intensive case management; transportation; advocacy; referral; and linkage. Most services are provided in the youth's home and community.



Staff are trained in working with, engaging, and celebrating diverse cultures. Additionally, the YSBIV has a number of Spanish speaking employees who act as interpreters in cases where a family member does not speak fluent English. The agency operates a Hispanic Services Program through which a large variety of services are provided to Hispanic families in the service area. YSBIV offices are equipped with Amplified Phone systems for hearing impaired clients. YSBIV programs utilize the local community college for interpreters for hearing impaired or languages other than Hispanic.

Follow-up contact at three, six, and twelve months is done with each client that completes service through the program.

Success story

Bobby was court ordered into the Redeploy program in 2017 after committing several residential burglaries. He was an oppositional youth who was angry at everyone, including himself. Bobby and his elderly father lived in Peru, Illinois, while his young mother had gone to southern Illinois to care for her ill father. Bobby's school career had been difficult, and he could not name one school achievement he was proud of. Bobby was frequently truant, and when he did attend, he slept in class or caused trouble. He had a history of earning detention, and had no credits, even though he was 16 years old.

While Bobby had no healthy friendships with reciprocating positive regard and respect, he reported he had "lots of friends;" however, they all had been arrested for criminal behavior, and were often in detention or on run. None were still in high school.

Bobby was resistant to engage with the Redeploy team, ignoring texts and phone calls, not attending sessions, and refusing to participate in treatment. After persistence and listening to Bobby, he began to communicate with his team. He shared his loneliness and sense of abandonment by his mother with his therapist and caseworker.

Given his mother consistently refused to return home, Bobby shared that he felt unloved and of no value to his mother. The team contacted his mother and shared what Bobby was experiencing. While she did not return to the family, she did initiate a new and modified relationship with her son.

He also learned that his father was not truly his biological father and no other relatives in the area. Bobby admitted that he felt like a failure and often stated he was stupid and did not know how to do anything. He was hopeless and acted as though he would never have any opportunities to improve his life.

The Redeploy team enrolled him in a session of the Life Skills group. He was hesitant to attend, but the team picked him up every week, and made him feel it was very important that he help them with this group. Bobby blossomed as the weeks passed. He demonstrated a new-found confidence as he actively participated. Bobby realized he had opportunities and the ability to make a quality life. He quickly caught onto concepts and activities when they were operationalized, and he was looked up to by his peers in the group. When the group concluded after six weeks, Bobby and the other group members wanted the staff to continue. The staff came up with additional curriculum and continued for three more weeks until school was out for the summer.

The Redeploy team met with the school on multiple occasions to advocate for Bobby. His attitude had shifted after he realized he would need at least a high school diploma to get a job that would support himself and a family. Bobby enrolled in the GED program. With help from the team, Bobby had almost



completed the program when his father unexpectedly passed away. His relationship with his mother had significantly improved through work with the team, so he moved south with her. While the team was apprehensive that Bobby may not complete the last two tests to earn his GED, he was determined and motivated. When he relocated, Bobby quickly enrolled in local classes and obtained his GED. He obtained a fulltime job at the local Pepsi distribution center. After a year Bobby bought his first car. He continued to save and bought his own home, which he is remodeling.

Bobby continues to frequently communicate with his team. He is very appreciative of, and grateful for the Redeploy program.

Winnebago County

Winnebago County Juvenile Probation serves as the lead for the program. The County serves 65 youth annually and has continued to make a significant impact on youth's lives. The Deputy Director of the Juvenile Probation Division has the ultimate responsibility and oversight of the Redeploy program. Youth Services Network (YSN) is the community agency providing the case management and programming services for the program. YSN staff work to explore the relationship between trauma and culture and specifically with population at high risk for experiencing. Most clients are low-income, transient families.

Redeploy participants are supervised by Winnebago County Probation Department at the level indicated by the YASI score and according to the department's contact standards. The assigned probation officer is part of the Child and Family Team, participates in all staff meetings and has regular contact with the YSN case manager. The Probation Department is also responsible for conducting the initial screen and referring the youth to the program. Communication between Redeploy team members occurs weekly and meetings are held monthly to discuss progress of individual youth. Within 60 days of a juvenile being placed on probation, the Juvenile Probation Officer completes an initial YASI assessment. For Redeploy, the juvenile must be a post-adjudicated delinquent with a YASI score of "Moderate" to "High" and potentially committable to IDJJ. Special consideration is given to juveniles with a "High" risk rating in the domains of Mental Health, Alcohol/Drugs, School, and Attitudes/Behavior. Once the juvenile is deemed eligible by the Probation Officer, they are referred to YSN for another assessment and to determine if their services would be appropriate for the youth. YSN will then create an individualized service plan for the juvenile and his/her family.

The program consists of the following elements: crisis intervention; case management; home-based individual counseling including, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), TF-CBT, and family counseling including Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL); employment services/training; mentoring; mediation; group counseling including Thinking for a Change (T4C) and SPARCS; recreational services; and facilitation.

Success Story

A young man gave recent testimony. Poverty led to juvenile detention, fights, and negative behavior. He ultimately was referred to RDI. At first, he was scared. In RDI he learned how to think for himself, and how to talk to people. He realized he could be a leader. He enjoyed the family setting and the kind but firm staff. "They treat you with respect, that's family to me." He struggled with addiction for 8 years but now he is sober. "They helped me a lot, taught me I always have someone to talk to don't always need to hold it in, how to utilize my resources." His goal is to be to be a millionaire. He still has struggles but is doing



well. "I want to help at risk youth because I know how it feels and how it is, if you can relate you can help." He has also started his own local business.

Another young man was facing commitment to DJJ and IDOC on an extended juvenile jurisdiction sentence. He had stolen a pair of earbuds while on probation and because of the violation, was facing an 18-year adult prison sentence. The State's Attorney asked for a Redeploy plan for the youth. The State's Attorney specifically stated that what he learned in the March intensive site visit had convinced him Redeploy was a better option for this youth than DOC. After creating a Redeploy case plan and presenting it to the Judge, the Judge referred the youth to Redeploy instead of sending him to prison for 18 years. While this will be a challenging case, staff have great hope for success.

1st Judicial Circuit

Union County is the contracting agency and assumes financial responsibility for the Redeploy Program in the First Circuit. Youth are referred to Redeploy Illinois either through a sentencing order or probation referral. Youth then meet with the Redeploy Illinois Program Director and have an initial intake/assessment meeting, often in the youth's home. The Program Director completes a YASI and drafts recommended case plan/service referrals. These materials are forwarded to probation for acceptance or alternate case plan/referrals.

Once the YASI is completed and the case plan is created, a comparative analysis is possible to determine if the client had an increase in protective factors and a decrease in risk factors which is the goal. The Client Care Coordinator is responsible for collecting information then creating an individualized case plan on each client. Once the youth is accepted into the program, the Client Care Coordinator makes the referral to the sub-contractor where services will begin for the youth. The completed case plan illustrates the client's high-risk domains.

Multi-systemic Family Therapy and WAIT groups are provided through Caritas Family Solutions using Redeploy funding. The 1st Circuit contracts with 2 agencies to provide Wrap around services and expanded contracts for TFCBT therapies across all agencies. The 1st Circuit has expanded services by adding a new contractor who will be providing Outpatient Mental Health Services (assessments, individual/group counseling), Substance Use Prevention and Recovery (assessments, individual/group counseling), Clinical Drug Testing, Comprehensive Community-Based Youth Services (CCBYS) and DUI and Risk Education to our Redeploy Clients. Additionally, if a youth qualifies for the Redeploy Illinois Program but is not an appropriate candidate for either service, the Redeploy Program Director will work with probation and service providers to develop a plan to treat the youth consistent with the case plan and the YASI indicated needs and will assist in referral/enrollment with those services.

Research indicates that the 9 counties that make up the 1st Circuit have the highest rate of risk factors. The crimes of note that occur in the region that appear to be on the rise include aggravated battery, assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, gun violence and possession of controlled substances. There has been an increase in sexual assault charges, and crimes being committed on school grounds. The established site designation allows for referrals from counties earlier in the life cycle of a child's delinquency. The 1st circuit's goal is to provide services earlier, to decrease the severity and occurrence of the crimes committed.



Success story

A youth was referred to Redeploy Illinois through Alexander County in August 2019. He had been on probation for a Felony 1 burglary charge and his probation was extended another 12 months. This was due to his failure to comply with rules at home as well as failure to attend school and make successful progress. At the time of this youth's enrollment, he was referred to the MST program through Caritas. However, the youth and family refused services and were not compliant with the Redeploy program. A decision was made to switch the youth from MST to Stress and Trauma Treatment Center (SATTC) for Functional Family Therapy as well as individual therapy. At first the family was also resistant to this therapy, but in November 2019 the therapist from SATTC was able to get through to the family and begin sessions. Over the next 8 months, the therapist helped the youth and family work through the issues they were having at home as well as the many issues at school. In July 2020, the client was released from probation successfully. The therapist reported seeing a positive change in family dynamics as well as an increase in successful progress at school. The youth's YASI results significantly improved, from a High-Risk (139) to Medium Risk (47) while his protectives scores went from Low (10) to Medium (41). He made quite a bit of progress from the time he started to the end of his probation with his aggression, anger, and way of thinking.

Due to Covid-19, the 1st judicial court had to disengage with service providers due to inability of service providers to meet in person with clients. They offered phone cards with hotspot access to encourage telehealth visits and zoom meetings. They also encouraged ALL agencies to continue to meet, safely face to face with clients. The 1st Judicial Court made it clear that youth in service needed face to face contact with providers. One agency did not allow any in person contact. This resulted in youth NOT seeing anyone for months. They would get reports from the agency like, "tried calling, didn't answer, will call next week" They made the decision to terminate the contract with the agency when they found that 2 clients had re-offended and are in detention and 1 is in a residential facility. They stood by their values and stance that their youth need personal interaction therefore they need agencies that will meet those needs. They are continuing to overcome challenges caused by COVID 19 and continuing to provide services.

Sangamon County

Sangamon County is an NEW site with an FY22 budget of \$415,788 to serve 15 youth annually with a PURCHASE OF SERVICE MODEL. Cost per youth is \$27,719. Their approved FY22 baseline is 86, meaning corrective action may be imposed on commitments over 21. The lead agency is Sangamon County Court Services Department's Juvenile Probation Division.

Referrals can be made from the youth, parents, Juvenile Probation, the State's Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, or directly from the Judge. Referrals come to the Juvenile Probation Supervisor, who presents the referral to the Juvenile Justice Committee at their bi-monthly staffing meetings. The Committee decides whether to refer to the assessment team.

The assessment team consists of the Juvenile Probation Supervisor, Grant Coordinator from Court Services, Juvenile Probation Officer Case Manager from the Springfield Urban League, and the Community Health Care Worker from SIU, School of Medicine (SIU-SOM).



An initial YASI and JRA is used to determine eligibility and levels of need in specific domains. The Case Manager from Urban League conducts the YASI and probation conducts the Juvenile Risk Assessment (JRA). Additional assessment is requested if indicated on either the YASI or JRA. Gateway Foundation or Chestnut Health System provides substance abuse assessments. Memorial Behavioral Health or SIU-SOM provide assessments for mental health, trauma, or medical issues. The case manager, along with the community health care worker conducts a home visit to do a family assessment and identify areas of need. All information is funneled to the grant coordinator, who compiles a report to share with the Juvenile Justice Committee for consideration of placement into the program.

A core team from the Juvenile Justice Committee, which includes courtroom stakeholders, oversees the day-to-day operations of the Redeploy Program.

Once a youth is in Redeploy, a Service Plan is developed by the Redeploy Committee with input from the youth and family. The service plan has the services to be provided to youth and their families, based on assessment, and is reviewed on a bi-monthly basis to ensure services are meeting the needs of youth and their families. Once a youth successfully completes all requirements of the service plan, they graduate from the Redeploy Program. The Juvenile Justice Committee may recommend to the court that the youth be discharged early from probation. Services are available upon completion of Redeploy if needed. The case manager attempts to contact and meet with clients six- and twelve-months post discharge to check in and ensure long-term success.

Services include doing assessments of the family to identify need and developing a strategic plan to provide services and resources to everyone in the family unit. SIU-SOM assesses and provides services to families that have experienced acute, chronic, and complete trauma issues. Each youth and family is assigned a community health care worker to assist in navigating medical, mental health, and other resources/services. Springfield Urban League provides case management and mentoring services, along with educational services, health initiatives, and workforce and economic empowerment services to youth and their families. The Case Manager from Urban League also provides legal advocacy services by going to court and advocating for youth, helping them understand the court system and expectations, how to appropriately speak to judges, the importance of following rules and guidelines, and consequences for not complying.

The trauma-informed framework for human service delivery is based on 6 guiding principles: (1) safety, (2) trustworthiness and transparency, (3) peer support, (4) collaboration and mutuality, (5) empowerment and choice, and (6) cultural, historical, and gender issues. The Redeploy Illinois Program focuses on common goals around these principles including life and social skills, general youth development, academic enrichment, career exploration, leadership development, and college access.

Additionally, front-line public health workers who have an understanding of the communities they serve enables them to act as a liaison/link/intermediary between health/social services and the community. The expectation is improved access to health care services, increased health and screening, better understanding between community members and the health and social service system, enhanced communication between community members and health providers, increased use of health care services, improved adherence to health recommendations, and reduced need for emergency and specialty services.



Lake County

Lake County is an NEW site with an FY22 budget of \$209,523 to serve 30-35 youth annually with a PURCHASE OF SERVICE MODEL. Cost per youth is \$5,986.37-6,984.10. Their approved FY22 baseline is 49, and the lead agency is the 19th Judicial Circuit Juvenile Probation and Detention Services (JPDS).

Youth referred to the 19th Judicial Circuit Court via 36 different police jurisdictions in Lake County, are screened for diversion or further processing in Court by Juvenile Probation and Detention Services with final screening decisions authorized by the Lake County State's Attorney's Office. In the event a finding is made by the Court, a sentencing date is set, and Juvenile Probation and Detention Services is ordered, and generally given 30 days, to complete a Social History Investigation for the Court, that includes a Juvenile Risk Assessment (JRA) used to identify youth most at risk for continued involvement in the Juvenile Justice System. The Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) is used as a supplemental assessment to identify needs. Youth scoring in the high-medium range on the JRA and given other risk factors such as community/peers or aggression/violence, will be recommended for the Juvenile Redeploy Program (JRP). Once a minor meets the minimum screening criteria, a staffing takes place with the Functional Family Probation (FFP) and JPDS Officers, their Unit Manager, and the Assistant Director of JPDS. The staffing team accepts, defers or denies a minor for the program, and their recommendation are included in the social history investigation submitted to Court at the minor's sentencing. For youth accepted, case plans are created using both JRA and YASI results, and then each case is discussed during weekly meetings with the Redeploy Team.

Once youth complete the goals identified in their case plan, a memo to the Juvenile Court Judge is written by their JPO recommending their advancement to either case termination or aftercare transition. Post discharge, youth continue to have services available to them such as individual and family-based treatment, substance abuse services, and psychiatric services through the Lake County Health Department.

Lake County Juvenile Probation and Detention Services contracts with established for Juvenile Probationers with several Lake County service providers including One Hope United, OMNI Youth Services, Nicasa Behavioral Health Services, Community Youth Network, Blain & Associates, and Behavioral Services Center. The Psychological Services Division has a Community Resource Liaison assigned to the Juvenile Probation and Detention Services Division, who maintains linkages with local service providers and other Lake County agencies that offer programs to youth and families.

Between thirty and thirty-five youth will be served annually through the 19th Circuit's JRP, via evidence-based programs that target youth in underserved areas and offered in their homes within their Lake County communities, or via remote access or telehealth. Services include in-home and community-based Functional Family Therapy (FFT), provided via contracts with licensed clinicians, Functional Family Probation (FFP), facilitated by sworn juvenile probation officers, all of whom have received intensive trauma-informed training through the Attachment, Regulation, and Competency (ARC) framework. The JRP replicates some components of a current High-Risk Offender Program, (HOPE), including two teams of dedicated FFP Juvenile Probation Officers, and a licensed therapist for each team. JPO's have no more than 6 youth assigned to their caseloads. Other program funding requests include contracts for transportation for youth and families to attend therapy and other appointments; diversity, equity, and inclusion training; and a contract for ongoing data collection and research.



Positive Youth Development is the cornerstone of the JRP that includes engaging with youth through forging positive relationships, i.e., FFP and FFT, as Juvenile Officers and therapists work with youth and families in the community. Additionally, wrap-around programming is one of the key components of FFP, as Juvenile Probation Officers take a family-oriented approach while coordinating services for youth and families with various community agencies. Each youth involved in the JRP has an assigned trauma informed FFT therapist who work in conjunction with FFP Juvenile Probation Officers.

All professionals involved in the JRP have or soon will attend intensive training with the Center for Trauma Training Inc. in Attachment, Regulation, Competency (ARC) which is a framework for providing interventions to children and adolescents who have experienced trauma, and their families.



Appendix K: ICOY Trainings

Current ICOY trainings available to all Redeploy Illinois Program sites

Training	Description
Positive Youth Development	This module provides participants the opportunity to ground themselves within the history and theory that have led to positive youth development. Core principles and concepts of youth development as a model to create organizational and community change is offered in contrast to traditional youth services model. Participants have the opportunity to explore practical applications of the model through small group work
Working with LGBTQIA+ Youth	Come out, Come out whoever you are! Join us for an engaging training on coming out, leaning in and EVERYTHING in between with LGBTQIA+ youth (well, as much as we can fit into a 3- hour training!) This interactive workshop will help workers know how to offer support to the “Alphabet” by identifying and discussing the unique stressors and needs of the community. You do not want to miss the chance to engage and be equipped to offer support to LGBTQIA+ youth.
Motivational Interviewing	This ICOY training provides an overview of motivational interviewing and its key elements for effective practice: D.E.A.R.S, O.A.R.S, Decisional Balance, and Eliciting Change Talk. The main focus of motivational interviewing is to partner with the individual to enhance motivation and resolve ambivalence about making a behavior change. Compared with nondirective counseling, this method is more focused and goal-directed, allowing for more of a partnership.
Family and Community Engagement	The More You Know, the more you grow! This training will explore and engage participants in the “two heads are better than one” model of community partnerships! Together we will discuss the power of collaboration and how it can lead to positive results such as thriving families and sustainable communities. Be prepared to identify potential partners in the community and ways to access their broad range of supports and services.
Legal Training for Practitioners Working with Youth in Crisis	Please join ICOY’s CCBYS Legal Training on Wednesday, February 2nd, 2022 to review best practices for working with youth and families in the context of an agency’s legal responsibilities. We will address decision-making authority and the various players, juvenile justice laws, and intersecting legal proceedings, crisis situations and responses, rights of minors without parental consent, and legal guidelines for case managers.
CCBYS 101	Join us for this two day webinar to learn what you need to know in order to effectively provide Comprehensive Community-Based Youth Services (CCBYS) and comply with program regulations. This training is perfect for crisis workers and new supervisors. Through lectures, case studies, group exercises and role play, participants will learn how to work with youth and their families; how to interact effectively with partners in the community including law enforcement officers, school personnel and child welfare workers; and how to initiate effective case management for clients.
CCBYS Supervisor	Please join us for this newly developed mandatory CCBYS Supervisor training! Through interactive engagement, this training will define the role of CCBYS supervisor and administrators by looking at standards, juvenile court act, MRAI, and agency practice. During this two- and half-hour webinar, we will share important skills and day-to-day learning needed for new staff. We will also focus on how to engage discretionary clients, community outreach, and community partners. By the end of the training, our goal is to have a set of FAQ for all supervisors to use and a shared understanding of program standards.
Homeless Youth 101	Homeless Youth Programs offer housing, engagement, case management, and other essential services to young people ages 12-24. This training provides supervisory and frontline staff working in DHS funded Homeless Youth programs with essential information they need to ensure effective practice and compliance with the program’s regulations. Participants will learn how to best engage homeless youth and create the environments and programs that most effectively meet their needs. During this training we will review some of the unique needs and characteristics of the homeless youth population and provide an introduction to best practices for working with these young people through case studies, group discussions, and linkages to resources. Additionally, the workshop will provide information about DHS requirements for Homeless Youth programs, so staff and supervisors can understand how to ensure their compliance with their contract obligations.



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



Training	Description
YASI Case Planning	This four-day online training guides participants through a four-step model of effective case planning. The first step includes training in the YASI (Youth Assessment Screening Instrument) computerized risk/protective assessment tool as well as skill development in interviewing. The second step aids participants in choosing appropriate interventions, as well as an introduction to a framework to increase client involvement. The third step reviews the “what works” literature and the usage of this resource throughout the final step of the case planning model.
YASI Supervisor	This one-day training is specifically for managers, supervisors and coaches that are responsible for supervising the implementation and quality assurance practices of the YASI and case planning. The training will include implementing and using best practices, reviewing YASI case planning training practices, an introduction to the coaching model and CCBYS paperwork, reviewing expectations from DHS, quality assurance and a discussion of future supports for supervisors and agencies.
Overview of eCornerstone	This introductory training will provide participants with an overview of the eCornerstone system including specific data entry information for CCBYS, Redeploy, Teen REACH and Homeless Youth programs. Participants will walk through the process of logging in to eCornerstone and entering client data from enrollment to discharge. By the end of the training, participants will be able to accurately enter client information and successfully utilize the software.
Casey Life Skills	The Casey Life Skills Training, developed by Casey Family Programs, teaches youth providers how to use life skills assessments with youth in homeless youth and transitioning youth programs. Casey assessments also have applications in a variety of other youth service programs including basic centers, street outreach programs, educational outreach programs and other positive youth development programs. Participants in this training will learn how to partner with young people to assess and develop appropriate case plans and how to use free life skills resources to point young people toward success.
CYS 101	Please join this newly developed two-day training which will provide a general overview of the CYS program and best practices for completing data and reports.
DEI Trainings (Four listed below)	Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI): Perhaps you have noticed this phrase more often in recent years. But have you ever wondered to yourself what it actually means? Or maybe you consider yourself a deeply committed advocate for equity but want to expand your knowledge about how this relates to the practice of your everyday work and life. Whatever your goals may be, our team takes a down-to-earth, practical, and relational approach to create an inviting space for you to learn, engage and grow. We’re excited to cultivate interaction and innovation together.
Organizational Culture and Cultural Humility	Cultural humility is a process of self-reflection and discovery to build honest and trustworthy work relationships across cultures. It is a lifelong process of self, whereby the individual begins with examining their own culture, beliefs, and cultural identities and then moves to recognize other cultures’ beliefs, values, and identities without judgment or hierarchy. During this interactive session, participants will be guided through several activities (pairs, small group, and large group) to explore their cultural selves, the intersections of identities, and commitments to social change. This session aims to provide a process of knowing, being, and doing that aligns with one’s cultural values with authentic actions, evident in one’s actions professionally and personally.
Social Justice and Dismantling Organizational Racism	This training will focus on how a social justice orientation is essential to dismantling organizational racism. We will begin by providing the historical context of racism at the institutional level with a focus on social service programs. This will allow us to understand the unique characteristics that maintain racism and how to produce meaningful change on an organizational level and in the lives of the youth, families and communities we serve. This training will explicate the ways that organizational racism impacts people we support and in what ways we can adopt anti-racist practices to remedy this.
Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities	Building on the work done using the Pair of Aces and Creating System Change, this session will further examine the systems of inequity. Beyond problem-solving, participants will be introduced and experiment with developing more creative and possibility-filled opportunity space. The double diamond framework for innovation will guide us through our collective work. Key to this session is an accurate accounting of the system’s current state (s) and a re-imagining of an intersectional, anti-racist future state(s).



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



Training	Description
Hip Hop: Intersectionality and Creating a Shared Language of Connection	<p>This program will pair Hip Hop with intersectionality to support shared analysis and to better equip participants who work with youth and families to establish open lines of communication across various upbringings and a better understanding of backgrounds. The pioneers of Hip-Hop were empowered through the ability to voice their reality and find meaningful collective identities by embracing Hip-Hop culture (Chang, Can't Stop Won't Stop, 2005).</p> <p>Participants will explore hip-hop music and how it relates to identity formation, forms of cultural wealth, and analysis of social problems that positively or negatively impact youth, through the lens of intersectionality. We'll also discuss micro and macro aggressions, micro-invalidation, counter storytelling, experiential knowledge, space and counter space. We also will explore competing theories around the concept of implicit bias.</p>
Impact of Trauma on Youth	<p>Understanding the impact of trauma on the development of the brain and learning response strategies to build resilient youth and families. The trainers will cover adolescent development, childhood trauma, and resilience & recovery.</p>
Vicarious Trauma	<p>This training addresses trauma and its impact on those in caring professions. Participants will discuss the "caring traumas" and learn how to identify and address the signs and symptoms of each. Additionally, participants will contextualize these concepts by examining the systemic issues that can contribute to them. Finally, participants will learn about ways to address trauma and promote individual and organizational self-care.</p>
Culture & Trauma	<p>Trauma has context. That context oftentimes has cultural and historical roots. This training will explore the relationship between trauma and culture by looking specifically at populations who are at high risk for experiencing trauma. Participants will also learn about the ways power and oppression impact trauma and access to resources. Lastly, participants will learn about the resilience and protective factors this communities have built to combat trauma.</p>
Trauma-Informed Supervision	<p>Designed for anyone who operates in a leadership/management capacity, this training helps professionals learn how to effectively manage and relate to individuals they supervise. Participants will learn to provide trauma informed supervision by learning about the way trauma can impact staff and recognizing signs of compassion fatigue and vicarious trauma.</p>
Organizational Values and Trauma Informed Care	<p>In this training, organizations will examine the way trauma-informed care fits into their organization values, structure, and policies and practices. Participants will learn to create an organizational environment that supports program participants and staff alike.</p>
Building a Network of Care	<p>This training will help participants see their agency as a part of a larger community. Participants will learn how to connect to and support the community to reduce the duplication of services and create continuums of care.</p>
COVID-19 & Trauma	<p>This training will explore the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on individuals and communities. Participants will learn ways to discuss the psychological and emotional impact of this crisis as it relates to our daily lives. In recognizing the ongoing traumatic impact of COVID-19, facilitators will share resources that support healthy individual coping mechanisms and self-care. Participants will also have an opportunity to process the systemic impact of COVID-19 especially as it relates to already marginalized populations such as communities of color, undocumented immigrants, unhoused people, and disabled individuals. Lastly, participants will learn about the mutual aid networks and resource sharing channels communities have built to support collective care.</p>
Building a Trauma Informed Remote Work Culture	<p>How can we keep open lines of communication now that everyone is working remotely? How can we support staff in the balance between work and their personal lives now that the lines are blurred? This training will explore ways to integrate trauma informed practices and principles into building a trauma-informed remote working environment. Attendees will conceptualize the traumatic impact of COVID-19, oppressive structures and inequities, as well as the "new normal" on staff and their day-to-day lives. Participants will also explore how to use the Six Trauma Informed Principles to create emotionally and physically safe workspaces for their staff.</p>
Trauma Learning Community 1	<p>Learning Communities allow providers to have the opportunity to develop strategies to implement trauma-informed organizational changes and learn from their peer providers. The first part of the series will focus on understanding the results of the CBAT-O assessment and using them to develop an action plan. It will also focus on helping providers set the stage for this change with activities that will help them consider how to build a trauma steering committee and how to create channels of communication to support increased staff buy-in.</p>



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



Training	Description
Trauma Learning Community 2	The second part of the series will focus on developing a strategic plan for implementing trauma-informed change while also considering each organization's strengths, weakness, opportunities, and threats (or a SWOT analysis). Additionally, the second community will examine building sustainability for the strategic plan through discussions centered on topics such as maintaining staff buy-in, developing agency-wide education plans, and combating compassion fatigue and burnout.

Additional Technical Assistance Available To Redeploy Sites:	
Consultation	ICOY can provide regular meetings and consultation with the organizational team around implementation.
Action Planning	Utilizing the results of the CBAT-O, ICOY will work with the organization to develop an action plan that will help the organization reach its identified goals. ICOY will provide resources and consultation in both the development and implementation of identified goals. Lastly, ICOY will also provide consultation around trauma-informed change management to support the sustainable implemented of action plan goals.
Resource Development	ICOY can support with the research and development of resources to fit the need of your organization based on the results of the action plan. This could include, but is not limited to development of policies and procedures, job descriptions, bylaws, templates, etc.
Trauma Informed Capacity Building Tool for Organizations (CBAT-O)	The assessment includes nine parts: 1) Trauma Sensitive Environment Checklist; 2) Organization Structure; 3) Policies and Procedures; 4) Supervisor Practice and Support; 5) Staff Practice; 6) Leadership; 7) Training; 8) Cultural Historical, Gender Identity, and Sexuality Responsiveness; and 9) Community Leadership. The Trauma Sensitive Environment Checklist asks participants to check each item that occurs at the agency's physical site. The other eight sections ask participants to assess the agency's level of providing trauma informed services by gauge if a practice is "not present" "emerging" or "present." Agencies receive a report with the results for each section of the assessment.
CBAT-O Info Session	As we approach FY22 CBAT-O, ICOY would like to provide an opportunity to IDHS providers and sites to ask questions about the assessment process. This 60-minute webinar will briefly walk through the history and purpose of the CBAT-O, as well as identify the sections of the assessment and who should complete it. Time will be provided at the end of the presentation for questions.
CBAT-O Live Demos	Live demonstration on how to complete the CBAT-O along with office hours with the ICOY Trauma Team. This session allows you to ask individualized questions regarding this process.
CBAT-O Score Report Webinar	Wondering what your CBAT-O scores mean? Join the ICOY Trauma Team for a live walkthrough on how to understand CBAT-O report. We will review all assessment sections and recommended training information. The team will review next steps for organizations and have a live Q & A.



Additional Technical Assistance Available To Redeploy Sites:	
Train-the-Trainer	<p>The train-the-trainer program was created to develop and empower ICOY Trauma Champions to provide the Trauma 101 training to youth service professionals in communities, build bridges between systems, and advocate for trauma-informed care in their organizations and communities.</p> <p>ICOY will interview and select a group of Champions to be trained to implement the ICOY Trauma 101 training. ICOY will complete 30-minute interviews with each applicant and will select 8 of the most qualified Champions that are willing and able to commit to all the requirements of the project.</p> <p>Once the Champions have been identified, they will participate in a 3-day training developed by ICOY that guides participants the Trauma 101 training that includes 1) what is typical development for children and youth; 2) what is trauma and how does it impact development; 3) how can providers support children impacted by trauma. The training provides opportunities for participants to practice and demonstrate their knowledge of the material and presentation skills.</p> <p>ICOY Champions are expected to provide at least two trainings in their first year. ICOY will attend their first training and grade them on a rubric. Champions will be required to submit attendance sheets and evaluations from all trainings, and they will only be recertified if they meet quality standards as determined by ICOY.</p> <p>ICOY will provide all champions with electronic access to resources for trainings that include slides, handouts, videos, and resources. ICOY utilizes a cohort model to support the champions post-training. ICOY will host learning collaboratives, webinars, and conference calls to try and keep the momentum and the dialogue growing and to help build the comfort level of the trainers. At these events, attendees will engage with experts in the fields of public health, restorative justice, racial equity practice, school discipline, brain science, child development, etc. Topics will be developed based on the training needs of the Champions.</p>

Trainings Offered To Redeploy Sites in the Past:	
Cultural Diversity and Awareness Training	The term ‘culture’ encompasses a wide variety of demographics: race/ethnicity, religion, gender, age, sexual orientation, etc. Understanding one’s culture is imperative when expressing one’s thoughts, beliefs, and ideologies; understanding your client’s culture is essential for these same reasons. This workshop will help staff who work with youth develop tools to help establish open lines of communication across a variety of upbringings and a better understanding of their own backgrounds.
Cognitive Behavioral Training	This Cognitive Behavioral Training provides an overview and use of cognitive behavioral methods with high-risk youth. Cognitive Behavioral programs have demonstrated favorable outcomes in reducing recidivism across delinquent and high-risk populations. These programs help clients become aware of the impact of attitudes, values and beliefs on behavior, and they provide clients with the skills and personal strategies necessary to disrupt non-adaptive behavioral patterns. During the one-day Cognitive Behavioral training, participants will gain a better understanding of how they can use cognitive-behavioral methods in both group and individual contexts. After participating in this training staff will be able to: define the key concepts and guiding practices of cognitive-behavioral interventions, and teach and use cognitive-behavioral strategies in their work with youth and monitor and reinforce clients’ progress in applying cognitive skills.
Introduction to Human Trafficking	This presentation will be an introduction to human trafficking, with a focus on youth. Topics covered will include: Definitions of sex and labor trafficking, risk factors and vulnerabilities, red flags and indicators, professional and systemic challenges to working with victims of trafficking, as well as what resources are available for victims.
Psychological First Aid	Psychological First Aid is an evidence-informed approach for assisting children, adolescents, adults, and families in the aftermath of disaster and terrorism. The training will provide an overview of the eight core actions when delivering PFA.
SPARCS	Structured Psychotherapy for Adolescents Responding to Chronic Stress (SPARCS) is a 16-session group intervention that was specifically designed to address the needs of chronically traumatized adolescents who may still be living with ongoing stress and may be experiencing problems in several areas of functioning. These areas include difficulties with affect regulation and impulsivity, self-perception, relationships, somatization, dissociation, numbing and avoidance, and struggles with their own purpose and meaning in life as well as worldviews that make it difficult for them to see a future for themselves. Overall goals of the program are to help teens cope more effectively in the moment, enhance self-efficacy, connect with others and establish supportive relationships, cultivate awareness, and create meaning in their lives.



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



Trainings Offered To Redeploy Sites in the Past:	
Working with Resistant Clients: Creating an Environment of Change	The purpose of the course is to assist human service professionals in treating clients in all settings, who may be considered a highly difficult client to engage. Working with non-compliant, resistive, and sabotaging clients can be extremely frustrating. Although this problem can be discouraging and challenging, there are ways to make this part of your intervention work in your favor. This course offers reasons why clients are difficult - and solutions to overcome these challenges, eliminate denial, increase motivation and make progress.
Being an Effective Supervisor	The purpose of the course is to help professionals learn how to effectively manage and relate to individuals that they supervise. This is a workshop that is designed for anyone who operates in a leadership/management capacity. We will look at the key to making the transition from front line to Effective Management. We look at some common mistakes that leaders make and I introduce an approach that enhances relationships with staff and creates a more harmonious environment.
Teen Dating Violence	This interactive workshop introduced participants to concepts related to healthy, unhealthy, and unsafe relationships. Together, participants explored the unique strengths and challenges that young people experience as they enter friendships and dating relationships. The training demonstrated the dynamics of Teen Dating Violence and its impact on young people, diving into the barriers that many youth face when reporting, and work to understand the ways that staff can support youth to both build healthy relationships, and to reach out for help if they are experiencing violence.
DSM-5	In this workshop we will explore the organizational and structural development of the DSM-5; discuss some of the new diagnostic categories found in the DSM-5. Using the DSM-5 we will discuss psychopathology and distinguish between normal adjustment problems and enduring psychopathology by understanding the concept of spectrum disorders through the use of clinical symptoms and examples. This workshop will include large group/small group discussions and role plays.
ICDP-Parenting Learning Collaborative	The ICDP Learning Collaborative approach is based on the idea that the best way to help children is to support and educate their network of caregivers, helping to create a stable, protective environment. In collaboration with Changing Children's World Foundation (CCWF) and ICOY, the ICDP Learning Collaborative participants will complete in a series of workshops and webinars, as well as coaching conference calls, observation/reflection, and pre /post project evaluation training. At the completion of the ICDP Learning Collaborative, all participants will receive certification to be a trained facilitator for ICDP. As a result of this training, participants will: Identify and raise awareness for the needs of vulnerable youth and families, strengthen psycho-social and educational caring skills with parents/caregivers, establish trust-based relationships with parents/caregivers, facilitate techniques to strengthen parents/caregivers relationships, activate empathy within parents/caregivers, model attentive listening and understanding, use ICDP's three styles of communication with parents/caregivers. Training Facilitators will: Provide positive redefinition of youth in families, affirm staff and parents/caregivers competence and confidence, apply the core concepts of ICDP program with youth and families, know how to facilitate learning of emotional, comprehension, and regulatory interaction with parents
Youth Thrive	Youth Thrive™ will assist youth serving agencies to translate the federal mandate for child well-being into action for youth in care or crisis. Participants will learn strategies to use Youth Thrive™ Protective and Promotive Factors Framework to fashion policies, programs, and interventions that promote healthy development and well-being for youth as they move through adolescence into adulthood.
Washington Aggression Interruption Training (WAIT)	



Appendix L: FY16 State Budget Impasse Survey Results

Status of Programming – Impact of Budget Impasse

The information that follows provides a brief summary of the status of services for each of the 13 Redeploy program Sites. The county listed is the county that holds the DHS contract. This information is considered current as of 3/1/2016.

Jefferson County

- Service Area: Jefferson, Crawford, Lawrence, Richmond, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Gallatin and Hardin Counties (Second Judicial Circuit).
- The 2nd Circuit stopped accepting new referrals on September 14th, 2015.
- Services continued to be provided to the 23 existing youth that are participating in either MST (Multi-Systemic Therapy) or Community Connections (sex offender counseling). This number will decrease as services complete.
- Once these youth complete their programming they will be discharged and all Redeploy services will be suspended as probation service fees can no longer be used to sustain services.
- All other Redeploy services have been suspended including: money for transportation to counseling; psychiatric and psychological evaluations; transportation to the Assessment Center for evaluations; cognitive education groups; mental health; and substance abuse counseling.
- In FY15, 117 youth received Redeploy services.

Winnebago County

- Service Area: Winnebago County
- On October 14th, 2015 Redeploy services were discontinued.
- The primary service provider, Youth Services Network, was no longer able to provide services without funding as they were already in the hole for approximately \$80,000 of Redeploy services provided since July 1, 2015. Additionally, four YSN staff have been laid off.
- 40 youth that were receiving services were directly impacted.
- The Judge has allowed these youth to remain on probation and did not automatically decide to revoke their Probation/Redeploy order.
- Those impacted youth were allowed to continue on probation and not automatically sent to IDJJ.
- In FY15, the first year of the program, 39 youth were served.



Montgomery County

- Service Area: Montgomery, Christian, Shelby, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, Clinton, Marion and Clay Counties (Fourth Judicial Circuit).
- July through October, Montgomery County Health Department has made payment to all Redeploy service providers in anticipation of receiving funding.
- On October 31st, 2015 Redeploy services were discontinued.
- 29 youth that were receiving program services were directly impacted.
- 7 of the 9 counties served by this program had youth directly impacted.
- The Judges has allowed these youth to remain on probation and did not automatically decide to revoke their Probation/Redeploy order.
- In FY15, 82 youth received Redeploy services.

Macon County

- Service Area: Macon County
- On October 9, contractual bills stopped being paid by the county for Redeploy services.
- Redeploy program services were suspended November 30th. Plans have been put in place for the current Redeploy youth to receive some level of mental health related services through other funding streams. Transportation costs will continue to be charged to the Redeploy grant during this period so that the service can be provided for these current Redeploy youth.
- In FY15, 37 youth received Redeploy services.

Lee County

- Service Area: Lee County
- The county fronted the program money to cover expenses through February.
- The program was terminated on March 1, 2016.
- 10 youth were being served in the program. These youth will remain on probation receiving normal probation services.
- While this site would remain interested in rejoining Redeploy in the future, they chose to terminate rather than suspend their program.



Union County

- Service Area: Union County, Jackson County, Johnson County, Massac County, Pope County, Pulaski, and Saline County
- All non-essential funding was suspended on September 11, 2015.
- Currently, Psychological evaluations are suspended, ankle monitoring is not being funded and access to Third millennium Evidence-based online curriculum has also been suspended.
- Caritas Family Solutions, the MST provider, is willing to take on all risk associated with providing services with no budget in place, this service will no longer be paid by the County effective in November. Caritas has agreed to continue programming and will need to reconsider at the beginning of the year. Crossroads programming continues without funding for now as well and effective January 31, 2016 the Redeploy coordinator position will be effectively terminated until such time as there is a budget in place. The program continues to provide minimal services at his time.
- In FY15, the first year of programming, 36 youth were served.

LaSalle County

- Service Area: LaSalle, Bureau and Grundy Counties (13th Judicial Circuit)
- The county has not provided funding to the principle service provider (Youth Services Bureau of Illinois Valley) for services in FY16.
- Redeploy Services will not be suspended at this time, however will be re-evaluated month by month after December until funding becomes available.
- In FY15 - 41 youth were served in the program.

Madison County

- Service Area: Madison County
- County funds were fronted to cover program costs in July, August, September, and October.
- The County discontinued funding for the program effective November 1.
- It is uncertain how long the primary service provider, Children's Home and Aid, will be able to maintain case management and other services.
- Psychological evaluations were suspended on July 1, 2015. This has impacted 12 youth.
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) has also been suspended impacting approximately 36 youth.
- Flexible funds have not been available to address homelessness, lack of food, medication co-pays, utilities, and rent for some of the most vulnerable families.



- All non-essential activities such as recreational opportunities have ceased.
- In FY15 - 40 youth were served in the program.

Sangamon County

- Service Area: Sangamon County
- This program is new as of April 2015.
- On March 31st 2016, the Primary service provider, Youth Service Bureau, discontinued services. Services included mentoring; case management, counseling and therapy. Other services continue for Sangamon County Redeploy youth.

McLean County

- Service Area: McLean County.
- The program and County will meet again mid-December and each month thereafter as necessary to discuss continuation of services, they anticipate it to be difficult to continue providing services beyond 2015 without reimbursement. If they have to close the program at the end of the year they will work to get probation officers to work closely with the youth and families. To date, services continue.
- In FY15, 59 youth received services.

Peoria County

- Service Area: Peoria County and Tazewell County.
- Programming is continuing at this time.
- "It is unknown how much longer the county and other agencies will be able to carry the financial burden. Each entity is meeting to discuss the issue. It doesn't look as if the entities will be able to continue much longer. It is expected that if there is a decision it would include a full stoppage of services, not a reduction." To date, services continue.
- In Mid FY15, Tazewell County began providing Redeploy programming under this site.
- In FY15, 114 youth were served in the program.

St. Clair County

- Service Area: St. Clair County, Washington, Monroe, Randolph & Perry Counties (20th Judicial Circuit)
- Psychological evaluations were suspended July 1, this has affected 11 youth.



- Since July 10 there has been a vacancy for a Redeploy case manager, eligible candidates have turned down the position due to uncertainty of job security with the budget impasse. The case manager position is not being filled, this may eliminate intensive case management and many youth may receive triage services only.
- It is uncertain how long the primary service provider, Children's Home and Aid, will be able to maintain case management and other services. To date, services continue.
- TASC has had their funding eliminated for juvenile services. Redeploy staff are now serving in this capacity by dealing with providers directly. This has caused delays in youth getting substance abuse treatment.
- Services will be suspended for Level 2 youth or youth who are referred from the Probation Department. Pre-adjudicated youth will also not be served.
- In FY15, this site expanded to serve the entire circuit adding an additional 4 counties.
- In FY15, 57 youth received Redeploy services.

Kankakee County

- Service Area: Kankakee and Iroquois Counties (21st Judicial Circuit)
- Since July services have been provided in full but they have been forced to make some service decisions based on the availability of funds, including items such as outside counseling services.
- The lead agency, Indian Oaks Academy, feels that they can continue to provide services through December 2015. After that, they will re-evaluate to determine if the programming can continue. To date, services continue.
- In FY15, the first year of programming, 36 youth were served in the program.



Appendix M: Pre-Adjudication Policy of 2015

Policy for Serving Pre-Adjudicated Youth - Effective January 2015

Redeploy Illinois funding: *"...to develop local programming for youth who would otherwise have been committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice."*

It is important to understand that pre-adjudicated youth are NOT the primary target population of the Redeploy Illinois program. Youth that have been adjudicated are at considerably higher risk of commitment to IDJJ than youth in a pre-adjudication status. However, if the Redeploy site is sufficiently meeting and exceeding the minimum reduction requirement, the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board will allow pre-adjudicated youth to be served per the guidance below.

Definitions

Diversion: The term "diversion" refers to a circumstance in which a minor is required to participate in services in order to (1) avoid filing of a delinquency petition or allegation of a particular delinquent act or (2) avoid a referral to the State's Attorney for filing of such petition or allegation. These youth are not considered to be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and have not been in front of a judge or had an opportunity to consult with defense counsel. These youth are not eligible for Redeploy Illinois services.

Pre-Adjudicated: Youth who are under the jurisdiction of the court (have been in front of a judge and had an opportunity to consult with defense counsel) and are at risk of commitment to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice. For purposes of Redeploy Illinois, this will include the following:

- Youth who are under a court order evaluation
- Youth in pre-trial status
- Youth on probation
- Youth under court supervision
- Youth whose cases are continued under court supervision

Good Standing: A Redeploy Site is considered to be in "good standing" when the counties served within the site are sufficiently meeting and exceeding their minimum 25% reduction in eligible commitments. "Good standing" further requires that a Redeploy site not have any open Corrective Actions.

Criteria to Determine Eligibility for Serving Pre-Adjudicated Youth

The RIOB will allow a site to serve pre-adjudicated youth when both the site and the youth meet the eligibility criteria described below.

Site Eligibility: A Redeploy site must be in "good standing", as defined above, to be considered eligible to serve pre-adjudicated youth. This status will be periodically reviewed as described below. Should a site's status change from "good standing" to "not in good standing", the site will continue to serve the existing pre-adjudicated youth but will cease to enroll new pre-adjudicated youth until further notice.



Youth Eligibility: Pre-Adjudicated youth, as defined above, who has been before a court and are at risk of commitment to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice, may be considered eligible for services funded through Redeploy Illinois **ONLY if they have received a full YASI assessment and scored medium to high risk.**

If a youth is eligible for diversion, as defined above, they will NOT be considered eligible for services through Redeploy.

Annual Application/Program Plan & Periodic Review

As part of the annual planning process, the RIOB will require participating sites and counties to provide case-specific information on youth committed to IDJJ. Case specific data for youth receiving Redeploy services will also be reviewed by the RIOB, however, these data will be compiled from the eCornerstone system. If Redeploy sites and/or counties intend to serve pre-adjudicated youth, detailed and relevant information must also be included in the program plan.

The Board will regularly review IDJJ commitment data to determine whether Redeploy sites and counties are sufficiently meeting and exceeding their minimum 25% reduction in eligible commitments. If the RIOB does not believe that sites are adequately addressing the needs of adjudicated youth, the RIOB will suspend the sites' ability to continue serving non-adjudicated youth until certain conditions (to be determined case by case) are met.

A Redeploy site may not serve pre-adjudicated youth if their program plan does not indicate the intention to do so. Therefore, should a site decide to begin serving this population, an amendment to their program plan will be required.



Appendix N: Pre-Adjudication and Misdemeanor Policy of 2018

ELIGIBILITY:

Good Standing

A determination/redetermination will be made that a Redeploy Site is in Good Standing for purposes of this Policy when:

- The site is meeting 100% of program performance measures as defined in their Redeploy Illinois grant agreement.
- The site is able to satisfactorily document efforts to serve ALL Redeploy eligible youth, specifically those eligible youth ultimately committed to DJJ.
- The site is meeting monthly/quarterly programmatic & fiscal reporting requirements.
- Redeterminations only - an analysis of detention usage indicates reduced reliance as compared to the baseline (3-calendar years prior to the original determination).

Eligible Youth

- Youth who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and,
- determined to be at medium or high risk to re-offend as determined by an OYAS or a YASI Pre or Full screen and,
- who have appeared before a judge and had an opportunity to consult with defense counsel?

Eligible Misdemeanor Offenses

- Petition pending a for misdemeanor offense
- pending petitions alleging violation of probation for non-status misdemeanors
- resentencing for non-status misdemeanors pursuant to petitions alleging violation of probation

Eligible Pre-Adjudication Statuses

- Youth who are under a court ordered evaluation
- Youth in pre-trial status
- Youth on probation
- Youth under court supervision
- Youth whose cases are continued under court supervision



Ineligible Pre-Adjudication Statuses - Diversion

- Diversion refers to a circumstance in which a minor is required to participate in services in order to (1) avoid the filing of a delinquency petition or allegation of a particular delinquent act or (2) avoid a referral to the State's Attorney for filing of such petition or allegation. These youth are not considered to be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and have not been appeared before a judge or had an opportunity to consult with defense counsel.
- **These youth are NOT eligible for Redeploy Illinois services.**

Ineligible Offense - Status

- Status Offenses such as MRAI and TINS
- Any warrant or contempt charges stemming from a status offense as described above

Redeploy Illinois Pre-Adjudication Policy

Redeploy Illinois Sites may NOT serve pre-adjudicated youth or youth adjudicated on misdemeanor charges unless the site has been specifically approved by the RIOB and/or DHS to do so.

Permission to Serve Youth Pursuant To This Policy

Each year a Redeploy Program Site must seek permission to serve pre-adjudicated youth or youth adjudicated on misdemeanor charges. Each request must detail:

- how the site is meeting each of the good standing elements identified above,
- the specific categories of youth to be served, (Pre-Adj and/or Misdemeanor)
- any specific subpopulations targeted for services within the above categories,
- the estimated numbers of youth to be served by category and subpopulation if applicable (new and continuing),
- justification for serving these youth,
- a detailed plan to serve those youth,
- an analysis of baseline (prior 3-calendar years) detention usage (initial determination only),
- a comparative analysis of current year detention usage to baseline (redeterminations only), and
- a statement of understanding that all contract/grant deliverables, performance measures/ standards, data collection/entry etc. apply to this population of youth.

Although RIOB and/or DHS will consider a new plan/request at any time, this process will be streamlined to coincide with the annual Redeploy grant application/program plan process. A separate and specific request must be submitted for consideration each year. Permission granted by RIOB and/or DHS pursuant to this Policy shall be considered only upon request.



Permission to serve youth pursuant to this policy will be granted or denied, in writing, separately from the grant application review/approval process and will be valid through the end of the state fiscal year (June 30th) in which permission was sought. Applications for redetermination for continued approval for the next state fiscal year must be submitted to DHS program staff a minimum of 30 days prior to the expiration of their granted permission (May 1st). If a Redeploy site has complied with this process, they will be automatically granted a temporary extension of their permission past June 30th, until such time as the RIOB and/or DHS has considered their request and provided a written determination.

RIOB and/or DHS may suspend the authority granted pursuant to this policy at any time. If at any time a site's approved status is revoked for failure to maintain eligibility or to comply with the terms or spirit of this policy, the Site will be allowed to complete services to those youth already enrolled in the program but shall not be permitted to serve additional youth pursuant to this Policy. If a Redeploy site is denied permission to serve this population at any time (at request or through revocation), that same site may still request permission pursuant to this policy at a future time.

In 2018, the number of youth incarcerated at the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice fell below 300. This is a notable decrease from 2011 when the population was 2,198 youth. This drastic decline can be attributed to the change in statute, the Redeploy Illinois program, and a general movement away from youth incarceration. Due to this drastic decline, sites have been more interested in utilizing this policy that enables sites to serve youth adjudicated of misdemeanors as long as they are continuing to eliminate commitments to IDJJ. This will require the RIOB to pay closer attention to detention rates to ensure Redeploy sites are not using detention as a sanction in lieu of IDJJ.



Appendix O: Redeploy Illinois Established Site Status Policy

Established Sites: After a minimum of 5 years of successfully reducing commitments by 25% or more, current Redeploy sites will transition into Established Sites. While in this status, Established Sites will NOT be subject to the 25% reduction penalties. They may also serve youth from the secondary population (medium or high-risk youth charged with non-status misdemeanor or felony offenses, including Murder and Class X forcible felonies). This may include pre-adjudicated youth. However, they will continue to be held accountable for maintaining previously achieved reductions in commitments for the primary population as described below.

DISCUSSION POINT	NOTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM WORK GROUPS
<p><i>Eligible Applicants</i> (All eligible applicants, submitting a responsive application would receive a grant award. Non-competitive)</p>	<p>Applicants eligible for funding include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Judicial Circuit Court Services • County of Winnebago • Macon County Probation and Court Services/Community Mental Health Board • Madison County Board • County of Montgomery • St. Clair County Board • LaSalle County Probation and Court Services • Union County
<p><i>Baselines</i></p>	<p>Decision at planning meeting: established sites do not need to update their original baselines. Program work group recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established Site baselines will be adjusted each year to reflect the previous 3-calendar year IDJJ Redeploy Eligible commitments (excluding M and Class XF) • Established sites will be annually reviewed against this baseline to determine continued status as an • "Established Site".
<p><i>Reduction requirements</i></p>	<p>Data work group recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites will be expected to maintain new previous 3-year average commitments to DJJ to maintain • "Established Site" status. Reduction requirements will continue to be based on commitment of Redeploy • Eligible youth to DJJ (Excluding M and Class X).
<p><i>population Expansion</i></p>	<p>Program work group recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites may serve any youth but will be accountable for maintaining reduction in primary population. • Requires program plan revision. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no additional funds requested, DHS staff may approve. • If additional funds are requested, Board approval required. • Sites select which Class X forcible felony offenders to serve on a case-by-case basis. • To guard against net-widening, DHS staff will monitor admissions into the Redeploy Program and provide training and education around risk/need and appropriate use of program. • Sites must provide data for primary and secondary populations separately (format to be provided by DHS staff).



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



DISCUSSION POINT	NOTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM WORK GROUPS
<p>Program Restrictions (Electronic monitoring and drug testing)</p>	<p>Surveyed sites re: EM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About half of the sites are using EM, but those who do have very few youth on it. Those sites with EM stated that it provides incentive to participate in the Redeploy Program. Providers feel this is a good alternative to detention and are afraid removing EM as an option will lead to more youth being detained. Because youth cannot receive services while in detention, providers felt use of EM allow them to serve youth sooner. <p>Program work group recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board does not have authority to prohibit use of EM, however the group recommends Redeploy not pay for EM. Educate program staff and stakeholders on the advantages and disadvantages of using EM Board needs regular reporting on use of EM. <p>Surveyed sites re: drug testing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost all youth drug tested as part of their conditions of probation. Testing done randomly and typically triggered by admission of use or changes in behavior. Never used as a trigger for revocation. Positive tests lead to further assessment for SA services. Testing is conducted by either probation or substance abuse program. <p>Program work group recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board stressed importance of drug testing being funded by one source. Board is concerned that if Redeploy funds are used for drug testing, it will supplant other funding sources. Board is concerned that drug testing is paid for by Medicaid or private insurance. Board needs regular reporting on use of drug testing.
<p>Penalties</p>	<p>Reduce use of and emphasis on penalties and ask for corrective action plan.</p> <p>Program work group recommendation</p> <p>Sites will be expected to maintain new previous 3-year average commitments to DJJ to maintain “Established Site” status.</p> <p>Reduction requirements will continue to be based on commitment of Redeploy Eligible youth to DJJ (Excluding M and Class XF).</p> <p>Sites that do not exceed previous 3-year average of commitments to DJJ will automatically maintain “Established Site” status for next grant period.</p> <p>Sites that exceed the previous 3-year average of commitments to DJJ will be reviewed by staff & RIOB on a case by case basis to determine the best course of action.</p> <p>RIOB may decide the following:</p> <p>Extenuating circumstances existed that caused the level of commitments, site allowed to continue as Established Site</p> <p>Determination that although commitment number may have exceeded baseline, commitments remain in line with the 3-year average, no corrective action required.</p> <p>Allow to remain in Established status pending the results of a corrective action plan.</p> <p>Failure to comply with corrective action and/or failure to achieve intended result of corrective action will result in the site being placed in “Restorative Status”</p> <p>Site placed in Restorative Status (See below)</p> <p>Restorative Status – Temporary status whereby the formerly “Established Site” would no longer be able to serve the secondary population (except those already being served) until they achieve and maintain compliance for a period of time to be determined by the RIOB, not to exceed 3 years. While in Restorative Status, site will again be subject to penalties based on their original Baseline. Once the provider has achieved the terms of the RIOB decision, the provider would again become an “Established Site” and would be able to resume serving the secondary population and not be subject to the 25% reduction/penalties.</p>



Appendix P: Covid-19 Impact – Survey responses (2020)

Redeploy Site Response to COVID-19 Pandemic

In order to keep the Board informed of your extraordinary efforts during the COVID pandemic, please provide the following information.

1. What are the top 5 challenges, obstacles, or issues you’ve had to deal with during COVID?
2. What were the solutions to those problems?
3. What are the lessons you learned from those experiences?

20th Judicial Circuit & Madison County

Top 5 challenges	Solutions to the problem	Lessons learned
<p>1. Contracted Sex Offender Counselor is not seeing clients remotely and has issues with seeing some clients in person.</p>	<p>We are currently looking for a new Sex Offender Counseling Therapist but are having a difficult time finding a new therapist. This is negatively impacting our client’s ability to receive needed and timely treatment. Still seeking a solution.</p>	
<p>2. CH&A’s Juvenile Justice Specialists (JJS) working to engage clients and families in remote sessions.</p>	<p>CH&A received a grant from the United Way to provide tablets to youth and families to engage in remote weekly sessions via Zoom. Providing families these tablets has greatly increased client and family engagement.</p>	<p>Youth are reporting that they enjoy the zoom sessions and the use of technology as many are very much interested in technology. JJS’s are finding they have more time to spend in sessions because they no longer travel to the home. JJS’s have been creative regarding scheduling sessions. Some youth report they would like to have sessions immediately following their school day as they are already on the tablet for school. Some issues we are currently working to overcome include youth not having privacy within their home to engage in sessions without family members listening to their conversations and youth maintaining focus during remote sessions. Engaging newly referred families can be challenging remotely. Staff have been very creative regarding building rapport to complete assessments and develop Wraparound Plans and Teams for each youth and family. However, it is taking longer to build this rapport in remote sessions as families tend to be more guarded when speaking about important issues with someone they have not met in person. JJS’s have reported the importance of effectively engaging the Wraparound Team for support for each family during this challenging time, especially transportation as JJS’s are not currently transporting clients. Some families have refused to participate in Zoom sessions, so sessions are being held by telephone. JJS’s report that it is more difficult to engage the youth by telephone and have to be more creative regarding sessions. It should be noted that JJS’s have begun some outside “porch visits” with youth and families following safety protocols to continue to engage and provide quality services to our families.</p>



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



Top 5 challenges	Solutions to the problem	Lessons learned
3. Engaging Youth detained in the St. Clair County Detention Center.	JJS's have been holding weekly sessions with youth via telephone. CH&A recently provided 2 tablets to Detention Center Personnel for use in sessions with their JJS's.	The use of the tablets to engage youth "face to face" through Zoom sessions will benefit rapport building and continued support for youth from their JJS's and Program therapists while detained.
4. Families needing assistance with basic necessities, telephone minutes, and utility bills.	Many families have been in need of financial assistance due to loss of employment or reduced work hours due to the economic effects of the pandemic. CH&A obtained a grant from the United Way to assist families with these needs by providing gift cards and pre-paid debit cards for families. Also, program funds budgeted for specific assistance are being utilized for these needs.	Families have been very grateful for the additional assistance. Some relief from the financial struggles helps youth and families continue to achieve the goals of their individualized Wraparound plan to promote positive change.
5. Juvenile Court in all the counties of the 20th Judicial Circuit are currently conducting in person court hearings.	Redeploy youth and families are attending their court hearings as scheduled without significant obstacles.	JJS's are ensuring that family members and Wraparound team members are providing transportation to court or utilizing bus passes as they are not currently transporting youth to court.

Winnebago

Top 5 challenges	Solutions to the problem	Lessons learned
1. Setting up for online schooling	Helped the youth receive chrome books through their school.	Many minors and family don't have a full understanding of how to utilize technology outside of social media.
2. No WIFI	Helped youth and families receive WIFI through a deal the school district offered.	Youth having WIFI at home helped with schooling and our Redeploy team being able to reach them virtually.
3. Conducting WAIT groups	Covered the material individually.	Able to personalize the group when working with one individual compared to the whole group. However, groups are beneficial because they can learn from others in the group as well.
4. Unable to meet with clients in person	Attempted to hold appointments via phone or Zoom.	In-person contacts are more rewarding as it is easier to build rapport. Also, more difficult to read non-verbal cues of the clients. However, holding appointments virtually did allow for more attempted contacts as it cut down on travel time.
5. Clients not having phones	Called the parents in attempt to reach the client.	More contacts with the parents helped build that relationship.

1st Circuit

Top 5 challenges	Solutions to the problem	Lessons learned
1. Food Insecurity	Purchased groceries and distributed to families	We have far more kids who rely on the school to provide food to them daily, revealing to us that many of our clients go hungry when not in school
2. Disengagement with service providers due to the inability of service providers to meet in person with our clients	We offered phone cards with hotspot access to encourage telehealth visits and zoom meetings. We also encouraged ALL agencies to continue to meet, safely face to face with clients.	Our kids are high need. They need face to face contact with providers. One agency did not allow any in person contact. This resulted in our clients NOT seeing anyone for months. We would get reports from the agency like, "tried calling, didn't answer, will call next week" We had to terminate the contract with the agency when we found that 2 clients had re-offended and are in detention and 1 is in a residential facility. Our kids need personal interaction and we need agencies that will meet those needs.



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



Top 5 challenges	Solutions to the problem	Lessons learned
3. Courts shut down	We tracked the dockets more closely proactively looking for our clients next court dates so someone could attend and understand immediately what is happening.	We need to be more present in the courtrooms after Covid, it creates another layer of accountability for the clients and stakeholders. Moving to the Wrap model helps us to achieve this.
4. Probation close outs- Removing kids before probations are slated to end to clear the rolls at probations end since they were unable to do the requirements of their jobs due to COVID	Pro-actively call probation stakeholder with clients on their caseloads and ask them to NOT remove them as we are actively working on the cases.	We have little influence during situations like this. When the stakeholders have an interest that does not align with ours they will create efficiencies at a cost to client care. We need to make sure that the clinical output is proving effective in the reporting during times like these. Sadly, as seen in 2 and 3 when the clients can't be provided with intensive care the positive outcomes decrease. We need to invest in companies who can provide the intensity of the care we need AT ALL TIMES. Also, we need to continue to create value for the probation officer so that they see keeping the kid on their rolls as less work, not more.
5. Workforce issues	We will continue investing in our workforce through the offering of trauma trainings. We are starting to consider contracting with individual counselors to provide care to clients in the center.	Like many corporations, employees were laid off at the agencies we contract with to create efficiencies. When that happens one person starts doing the work of 2 or more. This resulted in agencies not being able to conduct the follow-up and intensity of services to our clients. Several good therapists found themselves unemployed and we struggle to maintain the quality of the output from our agencies. There may be value in subcontracting with some of the laid off counselors to conduct work with Redeploy clients. It would be interesting to see if outcomes, reporting and quality could be tracked better.

Macon County

Top 5 challenges	Solutions to the problem	Lessons learned
1. Initially not being able to have in-person meetings with youth and staff	Zoom or Facetime	We can do a lot more remotely through technology than we thought
2. Meeting the household needs of food and loss of jobs	Delivering food boxes to the porch or have drive-through food box pick ups	Where there's a will, there's a way. We can do more for fewer people through prioritizing the needs.
3. Remote learning for school is a disaster.	Providing a location where the youth can be socially-distance, providing chrome books, providing food and internet for those who want to do school.	Students don't really see remote learning as real school - so there isn't much interest or effort. Staff are learning Google Meets and other venues that have been helpful in helping students.
4. Keeping JRI youth engaged when outings and group activities are limited.	Trying to find more individual supports and reward activities that are safe. Giving out gift cards for bringing up grades, etc.	The power of synergy is great - can't wait til we can get back to that!
5. Returning to in person required several steps to be safe.	Youth have learned how to take their own temperature and write it on the sign in sheet, they wear masks and wash their hands incessantly.	We continue to underestimate the ability of our youth to take responsibility and adhere to COVID guidelines - they are doing so well with all of these requirements.



2nd Judicial Circuit

Top 5 challenges	Solutions to the problem	Lessons learned
1. People having to go into quarantine	Can work from home	Not all work can be done from home
2. Youth in detention are isolated for a period of time when admitted	There is not a solution to this unfortunately	
3. More difficulties at home due to remote learning	Increase services	
4. Employees must deal with serious illness and even death related to COVID		

Additional explanations

- Several employees/providers have had to quarantine, one more than one occasion. This delays the time in which a provider either starts services or sees a youth. Also, there have been reports that have been late due to a person having to quarantine. Yes, some work can be done at home, but there are also files, etc. that are kept at the office. If one doesn't have access to the office due to a mandatory quarantine, then reports are delayed or a youth's admission to Redeploy is delayed.
- Several youth are screened for Redeploy while in detention. Due to COVID, when a youth is admitted to detention, he/she must isolate for at least 3 days, possibly longer if youth reports any symptoms. Two circuit employees screen for Redeploy and administer the YASI. Due to the other job duties of the employees administering the YASI, and the isolation period for a youth entering detention, it has been up to 2 weeks before admitting a youth to Redeploy.
- Remote learning, loss of income and too much togetherness seem to be some of the more prevalent reasons why youth and their caretakers are experiencing more turmoil in the home. Service providers as well as probation officers have been acting as a liaison between the youth and the school to see if there's anything that can make remote learning bearable or a little less complicated. Many caretakers don't have a higher education and it is extremely frustrating for them to even get their children logged in, let alone help them with the work. Many of the youth have behavior disorders, or ADHD, and some have an IEP. All this makes it even more difficult and frustrating for the youth and caretakers. Increased services are offered to all youth and families and the subcontractors have been more than willing to increase the intensity and frequency of services.
- Some of our employees and subcontractors have had to deal with a loved one becoming very ill from COVID. They have also had to deal with themselves having a difficult time returning to work full time due to lingering effects of COVID. Last week an employee lost her husband to COVID. Many of us were close to her and have worked with her for many years. Her absence has been felt by many of us and deeply felt by the clients, as she has been off for a few weeks having been diagnosed with COVID as well.



Things to be most proud of during this crazy time:

We have continued with services and referrals, whether it is in person or by remote, youth and families are being provided services every week.

The majority of our service providers have taken all necessary precautions in order to proceed with services as efficiently and normally as possible.

Our part time Case Coordinator maintains weekly, sometimes daily, contact with the parents/caregivers of the youth. There have been many who have said they finally feel supported and cared about just having someone, other than the counselor or probation officer, checking in with them and asking how they are.



Appendix Q: Population Data

Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/> Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/> Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/> Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/> Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/> Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/> Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Population data 2015-2021, ages 13-17

County	Site	White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Total
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Alexander County	1st	1,512	58%	1,076	41%	4	0.2%	7	0.3%	2,599
Jackson County	1st	15,085	73%	4,613	22%	196	1.0%	729	3.5%	20,623
Johnson County	1st	4,823	97%	83	2%	24	0.5%	28	0.6%	4,958
Massac County	1st	5,814	90%	560	9%	43	0.7%	66	1.0%	6,483
Pope County	1st	1,062	79%	274	20%	3	0.2%	3	0.2%	1,342
Pulaski County	1st	1,606	62%	955	37%	22	0.8%	8	0.3%	2,591
Saline County	1st	9,103	84%	1,523	14%	32	0.3%	133	1.2%	10,791
Union County	1st	7,273	96%	191	3%	63	0.8%	72	0.9%	7,599
Williamson County	1st	26,321	91%	2,024	7%	136	0.5%	359	1.2%	28,840
Total		72,599	85%	11,299	13%	523	0.6%	1,405	1.6%	85,826

Crawford County	2nd	7,297	97%	178	2%	26	0.3%	41	0.5%	7,542
Edwards County	2nd	2,911	97%	5	0%	1	0.0%	3	0.1%	3,001
Franklin County	2nd	17,175	97%	45	0%	13	0.1%	19	0.1%	17,676
Gallatin County	2nd	2,074	98%	3	0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	2,123
Hamilton County	2nd	3,786	98%	9	0%	1	0.0%	4	0.1%	3,870
Hardin County	2nd	1,570	96%	5	0%	1	0.1%	4	0.2%	1,641
Jefferson County	2nd	13,784	86%	245	2%	13	0.1%	28	0.2%	15,942
Lawrence County	2nd	5,661	97%	22	0%	1	0.0%	4	0.1%	5,844
Richland County	2nd	6,715	96%	22	0%	3	0.0%	13	0.2%	6,974
Wabash County	2nd	4,756	96%	18	0%	2	0.0%	11	0.2%	4,934
Wayne County	2nd	7,064	97%	23	0%	3	0.0%	7	0.1%	7,318
White County	2nd	5,729	98%	14	0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	5,854
Total		78,522	95%	589	1%	67	0.1%	137	0.2%	82,719



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



County	Site	White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Total
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Christian County	4th	13,565	97%	352	3%	40	0.3%	94	0.7%	14,051
Clay County	4th	5,841	98%	89	1%	5	0.1%	46	0.8%	5,981
Clinton County	4th	15,615	97%	325	2%	95	0.6%	140	0.9%	16,175
Effingham County	4th	15,210	97%	173	1%	43	0.3%	187	1.2%	15,613
Fayette County	4th	9,057	97%	198	2%	14	0.1%	68	0.7%	9,337
Jasper County	4th	4,374	98%	48	1%	15	0.3%	12	0.3%	4,449
Marion County	4th	15,129	91%	1,349	8%	64	0.4%	118	0.7%	16,660
Montgomery County	4th	11,477	97%	225	2%	11	0.1%	77	0.7%	11,790
Shelby County	4th	9,253	98%	120	1%	25	0.3%	29	0.3%	9,427
Total		99,521	96%	2,879	3%	312	0.3%	771	0.7%	103,483

Bureau County	13th	14,641	95%	481	3%	93	0.6%	224	1.5%	15,439
Grundy County	13th	26,012	95%	772	3%	111	0.4%	404	1.5%	27,299
La Salle County	13th	47,691	95%	1,853	4%	250	0.5%	527	1.0%	50,321
Total		88,344	95%	3,106	3%	454	0.5%	1,155	1.2%	93,059
Monroe County	20th	15,947	98%	129	1%	38	0.2%	114	0.7%	16,228
Perry County	20th	8,189	93%	531	6%	51	0.6%	43	0.5%	8,814
Randolph County	20th	11,618	93%	736	6%	60	0.5%	86	0.7%	12,500
St. Clair County	20th	72,957	60%	45,931	38%	657	0.5%	2,360	1.9%	121,905
Washington County	20th	6,005	95%	209	3%	10	0.2%	66	1.0%	6,290
Total		114,716	69%	47,536	29%	816	0.5%	2,669	1.6%	165,737

Macon County	own	29,748	73%	10,332	25%	148	0.4%	613	1.5%	40,841
Madison County	own	93,088	85%	14,499	13%	482	0.4%	1,687	1.5%	109,756
Winnebago County	own	73,620	71%	25,040	24%	701	0.7%	3,949	3.8%	103,310



Population data 2020 (also used for 2021), ages 13-17

County	Site	White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Total
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Alexander County	1st	198	60%	130	40%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	328
Jackson County	1st	2,119	72%	683	23%	32	1.1%	98	3.3%	2,932
Johnson County	1st	662	97%	15	2%	3	0.4%	2	0.3%	682
Massac County	1st	815	89%	86	9%	5	0.5%	6	0.7%	912
Pope County	1st	133	76%	41	23%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	175
Pulaski County	1st	235	64%	127	34%	6	1.6%	2	0.5%	370
Saline County	1st	1,235	84%	225	15%	6	0.4%	12	0.8%	1,478
Union County	1st	1,027	95%	28	3%	10	0.9%	12	1.1%	1,077
Williamson County	1st	3,713	91%	303	7%	12	0.3%	68	1.7%	4,096
Total		10,137	84%	1,638	14%	74	0.6%	201	1.7%	12,050

Crawford County	2nd	1,011	96%	27	3%	3	0.3%	7	0.7%	1,048
Edwards County	2nd	404	98%	5	1%	1	0.2%	3	0.7%	413
Franklin County	2nd	2,392	97%	45	2%	13	0.5%	19	0.8%	2,469
Gallatin County	2nd	296	98%	3	1%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	301
Hamilton County	2nd	535	97%	9	2%	1	0.2%	4	0.7%	549
Hardin County	2nd	213	96%	5	2%	1	0.4%	4	1.8%	223
Jefferson County	2nd	1,977	87%	245	11%	13	0.6%	28	1.2%	2,263
Lawrence County	2nd	808	97%	22	3%	1	0.1%	4	0.5%	835
Richland County	2nd	973	96%	22	2%	3	0.3%	13	1.3%	1,011
Wabash County	2nd	673	96%	18	3%	2	0.3%	11	1.6%	704
Wayne County	2nd	990	97%	23	2%	3	0.3%	7	0.7%	1,023
White County	2nd	816	98%	14	2%	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	834
Total		11,088	95%	438	4%	44	0.4%	103	0.9%	11,673

Christian County	4th	1,912	96%	56	3%	7	0.4%	12	0.6%	1,987
Clay County	4th	822	97%	19	2%	0	0.0%	10	1.2%	851
Clinton County	4th	2,223	97%	47	2%	10	0.4%	21	0.9%	2,301
Effingham County	4th	2,170	97%	26	1%	5	0.2%	32	1.4%	2,233
Fayette County	4th	1,261	96%	34	3%	0	0.0%	12	0.9%	1,307
Jasper County	4th	600	98%	5	1%	3	0.5%	2	0.3%	610
Marion County	4th	2,147	90%	197	8%	15	0.6%	15	0.6%	2,374
Montgomery County	4th	1,617	97%	34	2%	0	0.0%	9	0.5%	1,660
Shelby County	4th	1,337	98%	16	1%	4	0.3%	4	0.3%	1,361
Total		14,089	96%	434	3%	44	0.3%	117	0.8%	14,684



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



County	Site	White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Total
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Bureau County	13th	2,042	95%	64	3%	14	0.7%	29	1.3%	2,149
Grundy County	13th	3,680	95%	114	3%	12	0.3%	65	1.7%	3,871
La Salle County	13th	6,542	94%	261	4%	38	0.5%	106	1.5%	6,947
Total		12,264	95%	439	3%	64	0.5%	200	1.5%	12,967
Monroe County	20th	2,223	98%	25	1%	7	0.3%	17	0.7%	2,272
Perry County	20th	1,148	91%	91	7%	9	0.7%	7	0.6%	1,255
Randolph County	20th	1,608	93%	103	6%	14	0.8%	11	0.6%	1,736
St. Clair County	20th	10,188	60%	6,360	37%	88	0.5%	357	2.1%	16,993
Washington County	20th	882	96%	29	3%	1	0.1%	9	1.0%	921
Total		16,049	69%	6,608	29%	119	0.5%	401	1.7%	23,177

Macon County	own	4,558	71%	1,718	27%	22	0.3%	101	1.6%	6,399
Madison County	own	14,043	85%	2,191	13%	67	0.4%	265	1.6%	16,566
Winnebago County	own	13,999	75%	3,897	21%	156	0.8%	733	3.9%	18,785

Population data 2019, ages 13-17

County	Site	White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Total
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Alexander County	1st	221	57%	164	43%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	385
Jackson County	1st	2,097	72%	665	23%	25	0.9%	108	3.7%	2,895
Johnson County	1st	658	97%	11	2%	4	0.6%	2	0.3%	675
Massac County	1st	814	90%	71	8%	6	0.7%	11	1.2%	902
Pope County	1st	153	78%	43	22%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	197
Pulaski County	1st	226	64%	122	34%	5	1.4%	1	0.3%	354
Saline County	1st	1,271	84%	211	14%	6	0.4%	18	1.2%	1,506
Union County	1st	1,058	95%	30	3%	8	0.7%	15	1.4%	1,111
Williamson County	1st	3,760	91%	296	7%	15	0.4%	59	1.4%	4,130
Total		10,258	84%	1,613	13%	69	0.6%	215	1.8%	12,155

Crawford County	2nd	1,008	97%	26	2%	4	0.4%	5	0.5%	1,043
Edwards County	2nd	412	97%	7	2%	2	0.5%	2	0.5%	423
Franklin County	2nd	2,411	97%	45	2%	12	0.5%	15	0.6%	2,483
Gallatin County	2nd	288	98%	4	1%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	294
Hamilton County	2nd	560	98%	8	1%	0	0.0%	4	0.7%	572
Hardin County	2nd	208	96%	3	1%	1	0.5%	4	1.9%	216
Jefferson County	2nd	1,977	87%	254	11%	9	0.4%	23	1.0%	2,263



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



County	Site	White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Total
Lawrence County	2nd	811	97%	21	3%	3	0.4%	4	0.5%	839
Richland County	2nd	953	96%	28	3%	2	0.2%	14	1.4%	997
Wabash County	2nd	684	95%	21	3%	2	0.3%	11	1.5%	718
Wayne County	2nd	991	96%	28	3%	4	0.4%	9	0.9%	1,032
White County	2nd	811	98%	13	2%	1	0.1%	5	0.6%	830
Total		11,114	95%	458	4%	40	0.3%	98	0.8%	11,710

Christian County	4th	1,892	96%	49	2%	7	0.4%	15	0.8%	1,963
Clay County	4th	839	97%	15	2%	1	0.1%	7	0.8%	862
Clinton County	4th	2,166	97%	42	2%	13	0.6%	19	0.8%	2,240
Effingham County	4th	2,186	97%	22	1%	5	0.2%	32	1.4%	2,245
Fayette County	4th	1,271	97%	31	2%	3	0.2%	10	0.8%	1,315
Jasper County	4th	623	99%	2	0%	2	0.3%	2	0.3%	629
Marion County	4th	2,140	90%	199	8%	11	0.5%	18	0.8%	2,368
Montgomery County	4th	1,592	97%	29	2%	2	0.1%	10	0.6%	1,633
Shelby County	4th	1,304	98%	15	1%	5	0.4%	5	0.4%	1,329
Total		14,013	96%	404	3%	49	0.3%	118	0.8%	14,584

Bureau County	13th	2,057	95%	66	3%	13	0.6%	28	1.3%	2,164
Grundy County	13th	3,742	95%	111	3%	14	0.4%	69	1.8%	3,936
La Salle County	13th	6,636	95%	260	4%	39	0.6%	80	1.1%	7,015
Total		12,435	95%	437	3%	66	0.5%	177	1.3%	13,115

Monroe County	20th	2,248	98%	18	1%	6	0.3%	21	0.9%	2,293
Perry County	20th	1,170	92%	87	7%	10	0.8%	5	0.4%	1,272
Randolph County	20th	1,624	93%	103	6%	11	0.6%	14	0.8%	1,752
St. Clair County	20th	10,374	60%	6,402	37%	92	0.5%	347	2.0%	17,215
Washington County	20th	875	96%	29	3%	3	0.3%	8	0.9%	915
Total		16,291	69%	6,639	28%	122	0.5%	395	1.7%	23,447

Macon County	own	4,593	72%	1,684	26%	24	0.4%	93	1.5%	6,394
Madison County	own	14,013	85%	2,134	13%	75	0.5%	258	1.6%	16,480
Winnebago County	own	14,120	75%	3,882	21%	164	0.9%	719	3.8%	18,885



Population data 2018, ages 13-17

County	Site	White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Total
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Alexander County	1st	221	57%	164	43%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	385
Jackson County	1st	2,097	72%	665	23%	25	0.9%	108	3.7%	2,895
Johnson County	1st	658	97%	11	2%	4	0.6%	2	0.3%	675
Massac County	1st	814	90%	71	8%	6	0.7%	11	1.2%	902
Pope County	1st	153	78%	43	22%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	197
Pulaski County	1st	226	64%	122	34%	5	1.4%	1	0.3%	354
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Total		10,258	84%	1,613	13%	69	0.6%	215	1.8%	12,155

Crawford County	2nd	1,008	97%	26	2%	4	0.4%	5	0.5%	1,043
Edwards County	2nd	412	97%	7	2%	2	0.5%	2	0.5%	423
Franklin County	2nd	2,411	97%	45	2%	12	0.5%	15	0.6%	2,483
Gallatin County	2nd	288	98%	4	1%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	294
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White County	2nd	811	98%	13	2%	1	0.1%	5	0.6%	830
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Christian County	4th	1,892	96%	49	2%	7	0.4%	15	0.8%	1,963
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Effingham County	4th	2,186	97%	22	1%	5	0.2%	32	1.4%	2,245
Fayette County	4th	1,271	97%	31	2%	3	0.2%	10	0.8%	1,315
Jasper County	4th	623	99%	2	0%	2	0.3%	2	0.3%	629
Marion County	4th	2,140	90%	199	8%	11	0.5%	18	0.8%	2,368
Montgomery County	4th	1,592	97%	29	2%	2	0.1%	10	0.6%	1,633
Shelby County	4th	1,304	98%	15	1%	5	0.4%	5	0.4%	1,329
Total		14,013	96%	404	3%	49	0.3%	118	0.8%	14,584



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



County	Site	White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Total
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Bureau County	13th	2,057	95%	66	3%	13	0.6%	28	1.3%	2,164
Grundy County	13th	3,742	95%	111	3%	14	0.4%	69	1.8%	3,936
La Salle County	13th	6,636	95%	260	4%	39	0.6%	80	1.1%	7,015
Total		12,435	95%	437	3%	66	0.5%	177	1.3%	13,115

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Randolph County	20th	1,624	93%	103	6%	11	0.6%	14	0.8%	1,752
St. Clair County	20th	10,374	60%	6,402	37%	92	0.5%	347	2.0%	17,215
Washington County	20th	875	96%	29	3%	3	0.3%	8	0.9%	915
Total		16,291	69%	6,639	28%	122	0.5%	395	1.7%	23,447

Macon County	own	4,593	72%	1,684	26%	24	0.4%	93	1.5%	6,394
Madison County	own	14,013	85%	2,134	13%	75	0.5%	258	1.6%	16,480
Peoria County	own	7,690	67%	3,262	28%	56	0.5%	485	4.2%	11,493
Winnebago County	own	14,120	75%	3,882	21%	164	0.9%	719	3.8%	18,885

Population data 2017, ages 13-17

County	Site	White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Total
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Alexander County	1st	223	56%	173	43%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	398
Jackson County	1st	2,188	73%	653	22%	27	0.9%	113	3.8%	2,981
Johnson County	1st	719	97%	9	1%	4	0.5%	6	0.8%	738
Massac County	1st	849	90%	72	8%	6	0.6%	12	1.3%	939
Pope County	1st	154	79%	40	21%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	194
Pulaski County	1st	221	58%	159	42%	1	0.3%	2	0.5%	383
Saline County	1st	1,344	84%	221	14%	5	0.3%	24	1.5%	1,594
Union County	1st	1,042	96%	30	3%	7	0.6%	6	0.6%	1,085
Williamson County	1st	3,764	92%	281	7%	22	0.5%	40	1.0%	4,107
Total		10,504	85%	1,638	13%	73	0.6%	204	1.6%	12,419

Crawford County	2nd	1,030	97%	25	2%	4	0.4%	7	0.7%	1,066
Edwards County	2nd	425	97%	8	2%	4	0.9%	3	0.7%	440
Franklin County	2nd	2,535	97%	43	2%	13	0.5%	13	0.5%	2,604
Gallatin County	2nd	312	98%	6	2%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	319
Hamilton County	2nd	553	98%	5	1%	0	0.0%	5	0.9%	563



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



County	Site	White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Total
Hardin County	2nd	236	96%	3	1%	4	1.6%	3	1.2%	246
Jefferson County	2nd	1,980	86%	280	12%	7	0.3%	38	1.6%	2,305
Lawrence County	2nd	802	97%	20	2%	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	826
Richland County	2nd	956	96%	26	3%	2	0.2%	9	0.9%	993
Wabash County	2nd	668	97%	13	2%	2	0.3%	5	0.7%	688
Wayne County	2nd	1,041	97%	20	2%	2	0.2%	13	1.2%	1,076
White County	2nd	827	98%	13	2%	3	0.4%	4	0.5%	847
Total		11,365	95%	462	4%	44	0.4%	102	0.9%	11,973

Christian County	4th	1,937	97%	45	2%	4	0.2%	12	0.6%	1,998
Clay County	4th	825	98%	9	1%	1	0.1%	6	0.7%	841
Clinton County	4th	2,252	96%	45	2%	17	0.7%	20	0.9%	2,334
Effingham County	4th	2,137	97%	24	1%	7	0.3%	25	1.1%	2,193
Fayette County	4th	1,324	97%	22	2%	2	0.1%	12	0.9%	1,360
Jasper County	4th	633	99%	6	1%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	641
Marion County	4th	2,136	91%	189	8%	5	0.2%	17	0.7%	2,347
Montgomery County	4th	1,664	97%	31	2%	2	0.1%	15	0.9%	1,712
Shelby County	4th	1,299	98%	17	1%	3	0.2%	3	0.2%	1,322
Total		14,207	96%	388	3%	42	0.3%	111	0.8%	14,748

Bureau County	13th	2,128	94%	78	3%	12	0.5%	37	1.6%	2,255
Grundy County	13th	3,750	95%	104	3%	23	0.6%	58	1.5%	3,935
La Salle County	13th	6,922	95%	271	4%	36	0.5%	62	0.9%	7,291
Total		12,800	95%	453	3%	71	0.5%	157	1.2%	13,481
Monroe County	20th	2,272	99%	15	1%	4	0.2%	11	0.5%	2,302
Perry County	20th	1,218	95%	60	5%	4	0.3%	3	0.2%	1,285
Randolph County	20th	1,689	94%	103	6%	4	0.2%	10	0.6%	1,806
St. Clair County	20th	10,478	60%	6,599	38%	94	0.5%	325	1.9%	17,496
Washington County	20th	845	95%	34	4%	1	0.1%	10	1.1%	890
Total		16,502	69%	6,811	29%	107	0.4%	359	1.5%	23,779

Macon County	own	4,733	72%	1,701	26%	25	0.4%	103	1.6%	6,562
Madison County	own	14,427	86%	2,110	13%	70	0.4%	258	1.5%	16,865
Peoria County	own	7,833	67%	3,318	28%	65	0.6%	441	3.8%	11,657
Winnebago County	own	14,739	76%	3,812	20%	170	0.9%	735	3.8%	19,456



Population data 2016, ages 13-17

County	Site	White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Total
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Alexander County	1st	219	57%	160	42%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	381
Jackson County	1st	2,200	74%	636	21%	26	0.9%	107	3.6%	2,969
Johnson County	1st	727	98%	9	1%	3	0.4%	6	0.8%	745
Massac County	1st	844	90%	78	8%	8	0.9%	10	1.1%	940
Pope County	1st	160	81%	36	18%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	197
Pulaski County	1st	237	61%	151	39%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	389
Saline County	1st	1,358	85%	204	13%	4	0.3%	25	1.6%	1,591
Union County	1st	1,033	96%	21	2%	10	0.9%	8	0.7%	1,072
Williamson County	1st	3,793	92%	282	7%	27	0.7%	39	0.9%	4,141
Total		10,571	85%	1,577	13%	81	0.7%	196	1.6%	12,425

Crawford County	2nd	1,100	97%	22	2%	5	0.4%	5	0.4%	1,132
Edwards County	2nd	430	97%	9	2%	4	0.9%	1	0.2%	444
Franklin County	2nd	2,492	97%	44	2%	14	0.5%	9	0.4%	2,559
Gallatin County	2nd	293	97%	7	2%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	301
Hamilton County	2nd	540	98%	11	2%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	553
Hardin County	2nd	232	95%	5	2%	2	0.8%	4	1.6%	243
Jefferson County	2nd	1,986	86%	286	12%	4	0.2%	38	1.6%	2,314
Lawrence County	2nd	831	97%	23	3%	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	858
Richland County	2nd	932	97%	21	2%	2	0.2%	9	0.9%	964
Wabash County	2nd	688	98%	10	1%	2	0.3%	4	0.6%	704
Wayne County	2nd	1,018	97%	18	2%	4	0.4%	14	1.3%	1,054
White County	2nd	823	98%	8	1%	3	0.4%	5	0.6%	839
Total		11,365	95%	464	4%	42	0.4%	94	0.8%	11,965

Christian County	4th	1,984	97%	43	2%	5	0.2%	12	0.6%	2,044
Clay County	4th	834	99%	8	1%	1	0.1%	3	0.4%	846
Clinton County	4th	2,251	96%	45	2%	16	0.7%	21	0.9%	2,333
Effingham County	4th	2,177	98%	22	1%	7	0.3%	19	0.9%	2,225
Fayette County	4th	1,310	98%	23	2%	2	0.1%	6	0.4%	1,341
Jasper County	4th	633	98%	11	2%	2	0.3%	2	0.3%	648
Marion County	4th	2,176	91%	181	8%	4	0.2%	20	0.8%	2,381
Montgomery County	4th	1,688	97%	33	2%	3	0.2%	15	0.9%	1,739
Shelby County	4th	1,312	98%	20	1%	4	0.3%	4	0.3%	1,340
Total		14,365	96%	386	3%	44	0.3%	102	0.7%	14,897



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



County	Site	White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Total
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Bureau County	13th	2,155	95%	68	3%	13	0.6%	33	1.5%	2,269
Grundy County	13th	3,738	96%	107	3%	16	0.4%	49	1.3%	3,910
La Salle County	13th	7,057	95%	267	4%	33	0.4%	55	0.7%	7,412
Total		12,950	95%	442	3%	62	0.5%	137	1.0%	13,591

Monroe County	20th	2,272	99%	15	1%	4	0.2%	11	0.5%	2,302
Perry County	20th	1,218	95%	60	5%	4	0.3%	3	0.2%	1,285
Randolph County	20th	1,689	94%	103	6%	4	0.2%	10	0.6%	1,806
St. Clair County	20th	10,478	60%	6,599	38%	94	0.5%	325	1.9%	17,496
Washington County	20th	845	95%	34	4%	1	0.1%	10	1.1%	890
Total		16,502	69%	6,811	29%	107	0.4%	359	1.5%	23,779

Macon County	own	4,792	72%	1,758	26%	21	0.3%	97	1.5%	6,668
Madison County	own	14,369	86%	2,026	12%	69	0.4%	244	1.5%	16,708
Peoria County	own	7,949	67%	3,390	29%	53	0.4%	430	3.6%	11,822
Sangamon County	own	10,174	78%	2,628	20%	34	0.3%	265	2.0%	13,101
Winnebago County	own	15,044	76%	3,790	19%	172	0.9%	715	3.6%	19,721

Population data 2015, ages 13-17

County	Site	White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Total
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Alexander County	1st	223	56%	173	43%	1	0.3%	3	0.8%	400
Jackson County	1st	2,219	75%	626	21%	27	0.9%	103	3.5%	2,975
Johnson County	1st	713	97%	10	1%	3	0.4%	6	0.8%	732
Massac County	1st	826	89%	86	9%	6	0.6%	8	0.9%	926
Pope County	1st	177	83%	35	16%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	213
Pulaski County	1st	224	62%	134	37%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	359
Saline County	1st	1,358	85%	217	14%	2	0.1%	20	1.3%	1,597
Union County	1st	1,018	96%	24	2%	9	0.8%	10	0.9%	1,061
Williamson County	1st	3,781	92%	274	7%	28	0.7%	38	0.9%	4,121
Total		10,539	85%	1,579	13%	78	0.6%	188		12,384

Crawford County	2nd	1,115	97%	22	2%	3	0.3%	6	0.5%	1,146
Edwards County	2nd	396	96%	13	3%	3	0.7%	2	0.5%	414
Franklin County	2nd	2,488	97%	42	2%	15	0.6%	9	0.4%	2,554
Gallatin County	2nd	276	96%	9	3%	2	0.7%	1	0.3%	288



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



County	Site	White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Total
Hamilton County	2nd	530	99%	5	1%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	536
Hardin County	2nd	248	96%	3	1%	1	0.4%	6	2.3%	258
Jefferson County	2nd	1,934	84%	313	14%	6	0.3%	47	2.0%	2,300
Lawrence County	2nd	810	97%	20	2%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	833
Richland County	2nd	956	97%	17	2%	4	0.4%	6	0.6%	983
Wabash County	2nd	681	98%	12	2%	1	0.1%	4	0.6%	698
Wayne County	2nd	1,034	97%	19	2%	6	0.6%	12	1.1%	1,071
White County	2nd	848	98%	8	1%	3	0.3%	6	0.7%	865
Total		11,316	95%	483	4%	45	0.4%	102	0.9%	11,946

Christian County	4th	2,020	97%	50	2%	5	0.2%	17	0.8%	2,092
Clay County	4th	835	98%	8	1%	1	0.1%	4	0.5%	848
Clinton County	4th	2,306	97%	51	2%	14	0.6%	18	0.8%	2,389
Effingham County	4th	2,233	98%	24	1%	7	0.3%	20	0.9%	2,284
Fayette County	4th	1,334	98%	23	2%	4	0.3%	6	0.4%	1,367
Jasper County	4th	621	98%	12	2%	2	0.3%	1	0.2%	636
Marion County	4th	2,246	92%	186	8%	5	0.2%	14	0.6%	2,451
Montgomery County	4th	1,694	97%	36	2%	2	0.1%	9	0.5%	1,741
Shelby County	4th	1,339	98%	20	1%	1	0.1%	6	0.4%	1,366
Total		14,628	96%	410	3%	41	0.3%	95	0.6%	15,174

Bureau County	13th	2,117	95%	71	3%	10	0.4%	34	1.5%	2,232
Grundy County	13th	3,705	96%	107	3%	18	0.5%	34	0.9%	3,864
La Salle County	13th	7,176	95%	267	4%	29	0.4%	54	0.7%	7,526
Total		12,998	95%	445	3%	57	0.4%	122	0.9%	13,622
Monroe County	20th	2,411	98%	19	1%	5	0.2%	18	0.7%	2,453
Perry County	20th	1,147	94%	66	5%	8	0.7%	5	0.4%	1,226
Randolph County	20th	1,714	93%	108	6%	4	0.2%	12	0.7%	1,838
St. Clair County	20th	10,610	59%	6,913	39%	101	0.6%	328	1.8%	17,952
Washington County	20th	811	95%	31	4%	2	0.2%	11	1.3%	855
Total		16,693	69%	7,137	29%	120	0.5%	374	1.5%	24,324

Kankakee/Iroquois Counties	own	7,967	80%	1,731	17%	62	0.6%	144	1.5%	9,904
Lee County	own	1,891	95%	79	4%	3	0.2%	25	1.3%	1,998
McLean County	own	8,638	83%	1,353	13%	37	0.4%	436	4.2%	10,464
Macon County	own	4,820	72%	1,763	26%	27	0.4%	93	1.4%	6,703



Redeploy Illinois Annual Report

Calendar and Fiscal Years 2015-2021



County	Site	White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Total
Madison County	own	14,344	86%	2,062	12%	73	0.4%	242	1.4%	16,721
Peoria/Tazewell Counties	own	16,469	80%	3,572	17%	82	0.4%	525	2.5%	20,648
Winnebago County	own	15,293	76%	3,832	19%	165	0.8%	710	3.6%	20,000