

Juvenile Intervention and Support Center

Chicago Police Department – Youth Investigations Division

Commander Thomas J. Lemmer

Introductory Briefing

The Juvenile Intervention and Support Center (JISC) was officially opened in March 2006, as a prototype juvenile arrest processing facility tasked with addressing the complexities of juvenile crime. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) operates the JISC in partnership with the Chicago Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS), the city's social services agency. DFSS funds and monitors the on-site contract case management provider. JISC case management staff coordinate the delivery of services to those youth, age seventeen and younger, who following an arrest have been referred by the police detectives to diversion programming, rather than having had their cases sent to juvenile court.

Through the JISC, the Youth Investigations Division also works in collaboration with the Cook County Juvenile Court, Cook County State's Attorney's Office, Cook County Juvenile Probation Department, and the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (IDCFS), among others.

Mission Statement

The mission of the Juvenile Intervention and Support Center (JISC) is to provide intervention and prevention services to help youth become successful members of society, while reducing both the levels and seriousness of juvenile crime and juvenile recidivism.

Relative to JISC operations, CPD Special Order 06-04-06 states: *"It is the policy of the Chicago Police Department to closely examine each juvenile arrest and, in all cases where probable cause exists that the involved minor has committed an offense, determine, on an individual basis, the disposition approach that provides the greatest opportunities for delinquency intervention. In establishing the JISC model, the Department seeks to enhance the effectiveness of its juvenile delinquency intervention and prevention efforts through the use of a multi-disciplinary approach and expanded interagency partnerships with other juvenile justice agencies, as well as key agencies within the social service, health care, and education systems."*



JISC - 3900 S. California Ave, Chicago, IL

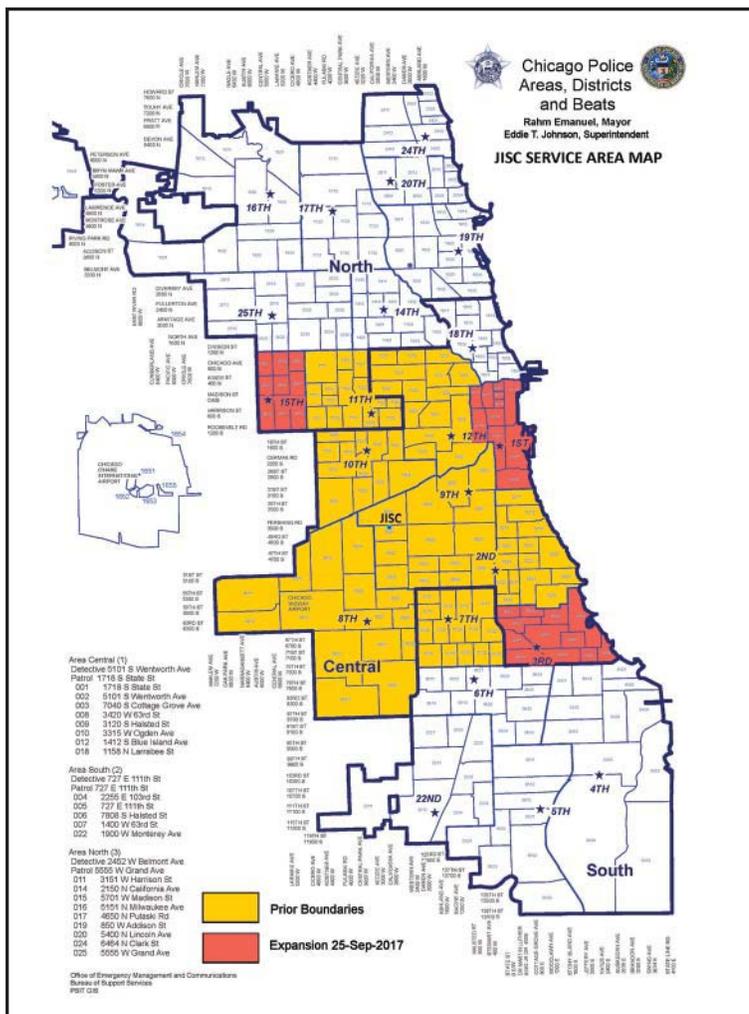
History and Services Approach Background

In years past, a CPD youth investigator would travel from district station to district station to process the juveniles taken there following an arrest. In general, the youth investigator would either refer the involved youth to juvenile court, seeking the filing of a formal delinquency petition and court ordered intervention, or release the juvenile to the custody of the youth's parent or guardian, using a court diversion process authorized under the Illinois Juvenile Court Act known as a station adjustment. Prior to the JISC, few of these station adjustments included a condition for the involved youth to participate in intervention or support services. Additionally, veteran youth investigators suspected perhaps as few as ten percent of the youth referred to intervention programming actually completed the services. As such, most station-adjustments comprised little more than a warning to the involved juveniles and a notification to their families that they had been involved in problem behaviors that caused them to be arrested.

The opening of the JISC constituted a historic step forward in the city. For the first time, juveniles arrested in Chicago, rather than being taken to an adult-centered police station, could be transported and processed at a facility staffed by Youth Investigations Division detectives and focused specifically on juvenile delinquency intervention. Additionally, not only did the opening of the JISC allow for more efficient juvenile arrest processing, as the patrol officers would not need to await the arrival of a youth investigator (processing detective) at the district station, the value of the station adjustment process could be improved, for those youth needing more than simply to be released to a parent. At the JISC, the intervention services referral process has been enhanced. When a station-adjusted youth is being released to a parent or guardian, a "warm hand-off" can be made to the case management staff by the processing detective. Such direct collaboration between police and social services personnel dramatically improves the likelihood that parents will support the intervention process and the referred youth will engage in the needed services.

JISC Service Area and Services

In 2006, the initial JISC service area covered six of the CPD's then 25 police districts, consisting of the 2nd, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10, and 21st Districts. Since that time, the service area has been expanded twice, most recently in September 2017.



The JISC now covers ten of the city's 22 police districts, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 15th Districts. In 2012, the area of the city previously comprising the 21st District was consolidated into the 2nd District and remains within the JISC service area. The service area includes several key areas of the city that have historically experienced the highest levels of violence, including the Englewood and Lawndale communities, as well as the Garfield Park and Austin neighborhoods.

Regardless where in the city that a juvenile may live, youth processed at the JISC can be referred to services in the youth's community. Key delinquency intervention programs available through the JISC include access to a network of several hundred neighborhood service providers throughout Chicago maintained by DFSS. Services include counseling, mentoring, school re-enrollment, tutoring, job training, as well as sports, arts, and music programming, among others. The JISC's detectives and case management staff can also make referrals to the family mediation services available through the Center for Conflict Resolution.

Arrest Charges Processed at the JISC

Detectives assigned to the JISC are responsible to process all juvenile arrests that occur within the JISC service area, except for those arrests that involve: the death or great bodily harm to any person; the shooting of a firearm at or by the police; a youth's possession or use of a firearm; any sex offense; and charges requiring the juvenile to be processed as an adult. Arrests falling within these categories require immediate follow-up by other detective units and are processed at a detective area.

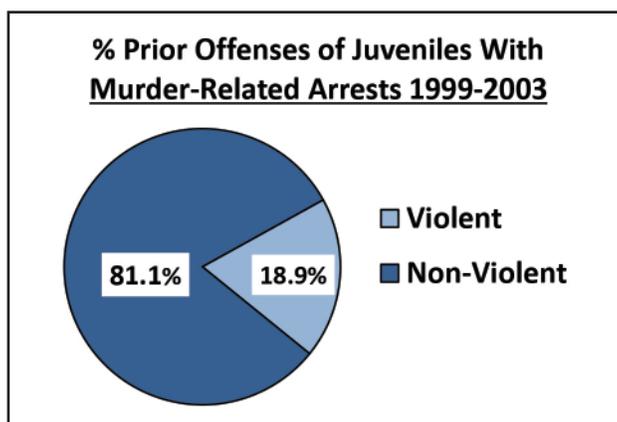
Additionally, youth detained on a child protection (neglect) warrant are taken directly to the appropriate IDCFS facility,

and youth detained only based upon the issuance of traffic citations are processed by the patrol districts and released to their parents. No adult offenders are processed at the JISC, and when the circumstances of an incident cause adult and juvenile offenders to be arrested together, the adults are processed at the appropriate district facility and the juveniles are transported separately to the JISC for final processing.

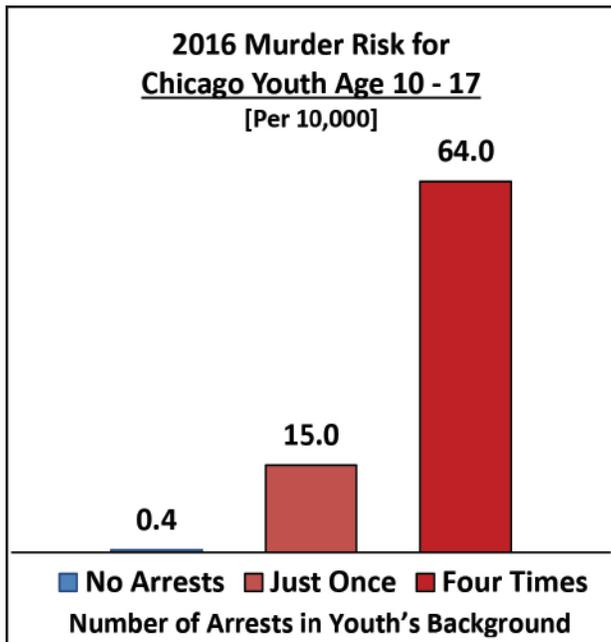
Early Delinquency and Violent Crime Victimization Risk

While assisting in the development of the JISC concept in 2004, the CPD's Research and Development Division examined the connection between early delinquency and subsequent involvement in serious and violent offending. During the five-year period of 1999 through 2003, 139 juvenile offenders (age 16 or younger)¹ were arrested on murder-related charges in Chicago. All but 12 (or 8.5%) of these juveniles had been previously arrested. However, 59 (or 46.5%) had *just one or two prior arrests* in their back-grounds, and only 41 (or 32.3%) had been previously arrested more than five times.

Combined, the 127 juvenile offenders arrested on murder-related charges from 1999 to 2003 had 516 prior arrests, of which 81.1% were for non-violent offenses.



¹ Prior to January 1, 2010, the age limit for juvenile court jurisdiction in Illinois for both misdemeanor and felony offenses was age 16. Under Public Act 095-1031, the age limit was raised to include 17-year-olds charged with misdemeanor offenses. Then in 2014, the age 17 limit was extended to felonies as well. The only exceptions are first degree murder, aggravated criminal sexual assault, and aggravated battery with a firearm (when the minor actually discharged the firearm), which are subject to criminal court jurisdiction for youth age 16 and older.



Additionally, 49 (38.6%) had been arrested *within one year of their first arrest*, and 86 (67.7%) were arrested within two years of their first arrest. This analysis dramatically highlighted the need for the JISC concept to effectively address lower level delinquency early.

Further analysis of early, low-level delinquency has also shown an escalating risk of future violent crime victimization among juvenile offenders. In 2016, the risk of homicide victimization for a Chicago youth age 17 and under, who had never been arrested, was 0.4 in 10,000. However, there is a direct correlation between delinquency (even at the earliest and lowest levels) and victimization risk. As a result, with even one arrest, the risk of a young person being a murder victim within one year rose dramatically. After just one arrest, the murder risk increased to 15.0 in 10,000, which was 38 times higher than the youth who had never been arrested. With four arrests, the risk was an astonishing 64.0 in 10,000, which was a disturbing 160 times higher than the Chicago youth that had never been arrested.²

A follow-up analysis conducted by the Youth Investigations Division found similar results relative to the 317 juvenile shooting and 63 juvenile murder victims in 2017. Of these 380 youth, 261 (or 68.7%) had a least one prior arrest, and combined these youth had been arrested at least 1,562 times.³

In looking at the 63 juvenile homicide victims in 2017, nine were age 13 or younger. None of the children age 13 or younger had a prior arrest history, and the victimization dynamics for these infants, toddlers, and younger children were generally different than those involved with the victims in the 14 to 17 age grouping. With the 54 youth murdered during 2017 who were in the 14 to 17 age grouping, the urgency in identifying and addressing early delinquency, as a means of reducing the risk of future violence victimization, was pronounced:

- 75.9% (41) had been previously arrested, and 58.5% (24) had just one to four arrests in their backgrounds when they were murdered.
- 41.5% (17) were murdered within two years of their first arrest, 26.8% (11) within one year, and 17.1% (7) within six months.

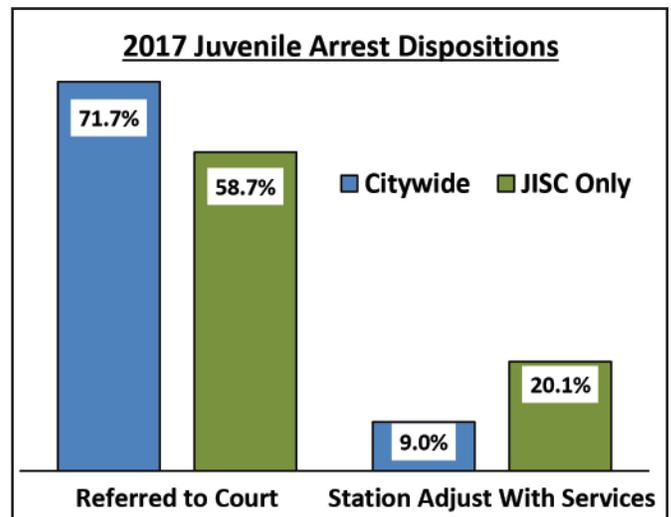
Of course, a prior arrest is not the cause for the increased murder risk; rather it is the young person's underlying activities and involvement in delinquent behaviors that place him or her in situations where they may be arrested, and tragically – when not arrested – into situations where the youth is at substantially greater risk of being a victim of serious violence, even murder. Tragically, there will not be any additional delinquency intervention opportunities for these youth.

Progress in Juvenile Arrest Processing and Early Delinquency Intervention

Since the JISC's opening in 2006, and through 2017, nearly 68,000 juvenile arrests have been processed through the center, of which nearly 9,500 youth have been referred to JISC case management services.

In comparing juvenile arrest dispositions made at the JISC to those made by detectives assigned to the detective area centers, the JISC has allowed the CPD to simultaneously lower the percentage of arrests being referred for formal court intervention, and increase the number of youth being diverted from juvenile court and referred directly to delinquency intervention programming via the station adjustment process.

In Chicago during 2017, there were 8,897 juvenile arrests citywide, of which 71.7% were referred to juvenile court. Of the 6,382 arrests



² Analysis conducted by the ULabs program at the request of the Commander, Youth Investigations Division.

³ Beginning January 1, 2017, Illinois Public Act 99-0835 allowed for the expungement of juvenile arrest and court records, while the offender is still a juvenile. As such, since January 2017, the full extent of each juvenile's arrest history cannot be fully known – a public policy that complicates analysis and weakens early delinquency intervention efforts. Youth with more extensive involvement in delinquent behaviors are at a greater risk of violent crime victimization. Erasing that history does not lower the juvenile's victimization risk, rather the elevated risk is merely concealed.

sent to court during the year, 3,718 (58.3%) were processed by detectives assigned to an area center, and 2,664 (41.7%) were processed at the JISC. Conversely, when examining the 2,476 juvenile arrests that were station adjusted during the year, 1,305 (52.7%) were processed at the JISC, and 1,171 (47.3%) were processed by detectives assigned to a detective area.

Additionally, when specifically examining the use of station adjustment as a gateway to service agencies and intervention programming, as opposed to simply a release home without services, the JISC outcomes are more positive. Overall citywide during 2017, 798 juvenile arrests resulted in a station adjustment that included either a release to a social service agency, or a release of the minor to a parent or guardian with a referral to diversion programming. Of these station-adjustments to services, 636 (87.8%) involved an arrest from within the expanded JISC service area.

While overall 9.0% of the station-adjustments citywide during 2017 had a connection to services, this number was driven higher by the JISC, which made a referral to a service agency with 20.1% of the arrests processed at the center.

Engagement in JISC Services

For the station-adjusted youth referred to JISC case management services, fostering engagement is key and a challenging issue. As noted, previously within Chicago, actual service engagement by station-adjusted youth has been low. Prior to the JISC, completion of services was as low as 10%. By comparison, with the use of the "warm-handoff" approach from police detective to social services staff at the JISC, the participation by station-adjusted youth in services increased significantly. For 482 station-adjusted youth referred to services in 2015, the JISC case management agency reported that 30.3% were compliant with the requirement to participate in services. This participation rate has continued to increase.

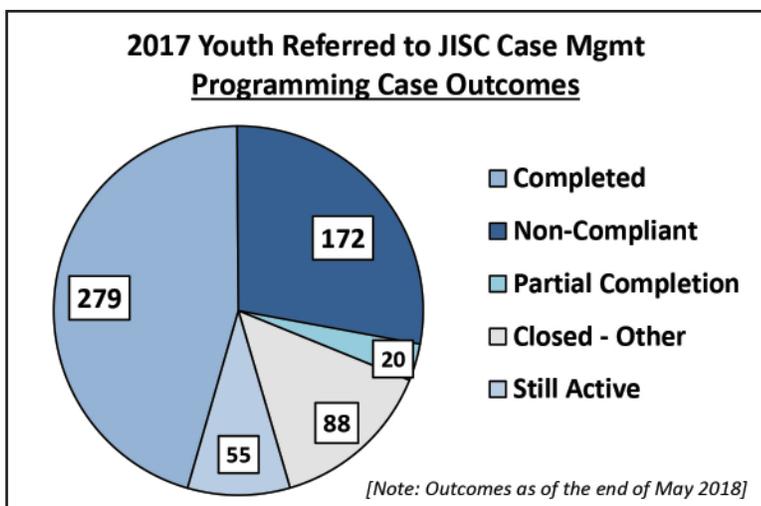
In August 2016, the Youth Investigations Division issued Division Special Order 16-01, "Station Adjustment Conditions Compliance Support," and initiated a field outreach response for youth that the JISC case management agency reported were in non-compliance with their station-adjustment conditions to participate in services. Under this initiative, "Joint Home Visits" are conducted to the homes of youth who were referred to station-adjustment services, but they had not engaged or had quit participating prior to completion. The home visits seek to make an in-person contact with a parent or guardian of the involved youth, and are intended to foster parent/guardian assistance in encouraging youth engagement.

The visits are led by a Youth Investigations Division police supervisor and involve the participation of a Youth Investigations Division detective and a staff member from the JISC case management agency. The detective provides the parent or guardian with a written notice of the youth's non-compliance and discusses the importance of the services. Parents and guardians are reminded that their child's participation in services was discussed at the time of their child's release from police custody, and it is required as a condition of the station adjustment. Under the Juvenile Court Act, non-compliance with station adjustment conditions may result in the involved youth's diversion from juvenile court being withdrawn. Once contact is made at a joint home visit with the appropriate parent or guardian, the social services staff member will then answer any questions regarding the services, and attempt to begin the program enrollment process with the parent/guardian.

From September 2016 through August 2018, under the Joint Home Visit Initiative, in-person outreach was attempted to the parents or guardians of 450 youth who had not engaged in JISC services. When transiency was an issue in completing an outreach attempt, detectives worked to identify the family's new address. As such, the team went to 611 separate locations in their outreach efforts. The team was successful in its in-person contact attempts with more than 318 parents, guardians, and responsible adults. The team also made telephone contact with another 66 parents and guardians when the team was at the correct address but no one was home.

During 2017, 614 station-adjusted youth were initially referred by JISC detectives to case management services. The referrals for 88 (14.3%) of the youth were closed without JISC services due to a variety of factors including: the parent or guardian refusing services; or due to the youth being

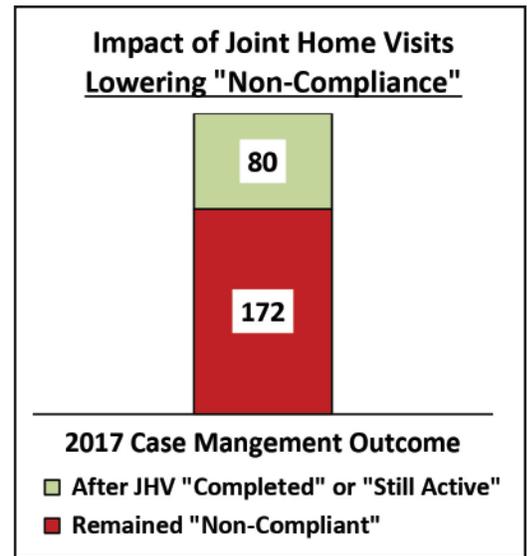
Joint Home Visits Initiative Station Adjustment Conditions Compliance Support 1 September 2016 thru 31 August 2018			
24 Months	Involved Youth	Contact Attempt Locations	Adults Contacted in Person
1 Sep – 31 Dec 2016	64	79	48
1 Jan – 31 Dec 2017	234	326	162
1 Jan – 31 Aug 2018	152	206	108
Totals:	450	611	318



actively involved with IDCFS or engaged with the juvenile probation department; or the youth was subsequently placed in inpatient or other mental health treatment; or the youth's family had moved and left the city or could not be located; or the youth turned 18 years old and aged-out of the programming.

Of the remaining 526 youth referred during 2017 for JISC case management services, 279 (53.0%) successfully completed the referred services. Additionally, 20 (3.8%) of the referred youth partially completed the services, and another 55 (10.5%) were still active in programming as of May 2018. A final outcome of "non-compliant" corresponded to the remaining 172 youth (32.7%).

The Joint Home Visit Initiative has been a contributing factor to the increased levels of youth participation in the programming referred through the JISC station adjustment process. Among the youth referred for JISC services during 2017 who then successfully completed or were still active in services, were 80 youth who were among those for which field outreach was initiated to their parents or guardians under the Joint Home Visit Initiative. The combined impact from the subsequent engagement in services by these 80 youth, following a field outreach attempt to their parents or guardians, reflects a 31.7% reduction in what might have been the non-compliance level.



Examining Recidivism Citywide Among Juvenile Offenders

A primary concern relative to addressing the complex issue of juvenile crime involves recidivism among juvenile offenders. In total during 2017, there were 8,897 juvenile arrests across Chicago, involving 5,307 individuals.

- On average, these 5,307 youth were arrested 1.7 times.
- 3,652 (41.0%) of the arrests corresponded to youth arrested once in 2017.
- Well more than half (59.0%) of the arrests in 2017 involved less than one-third (31.2%) of the youth (those arrested more than once).
- On average, for the 1,655 youth citywide who were arrested more than once, they were arrested on average 3.2 times during the year.
- Ten youth citywide were arrested 12 or more times during the year.
- One youth was arrested 19 times. His offenses included trespassing, damage to property, and charges relating to drug dealing. The 19th arrest during 2017 for this youth involved the unlawful possession of a firearm. The chronic nature of this 17-year-old juvenile's offending was ill-suited to the station adjustment approach, and he was referred to juvenile court 17 times.

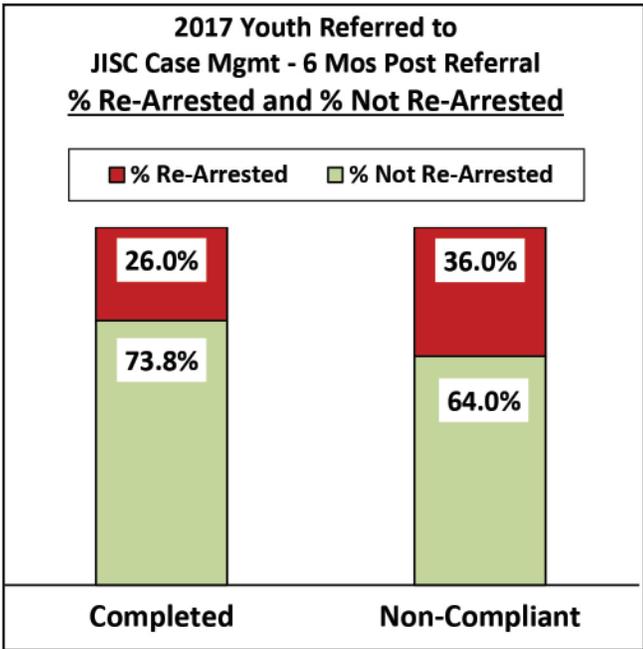
Examining Recidivism Reduction Efforts at the JISC

In general, there are three main categories of arrest dispositions for the juveniles processed at the JISC following an arrest. They are:

- *Referral to court*, involving those youth with five or more prior arrests and/or the current arrest involves a felony offense.
- *Station adjustment with a referral to JISC services*, focusing on the youth currently arrested for misdemeanor offenses and city ordinance violations, and who have one to four prior arrests in their backgrounds. The referral to services is intended to break any developing pattern of continuing delinquency for the involved youth.
- *Station adjustment without a referral to services*, generally comprising those youth with no prior arrests, who have been arrested for lesser misdemeanor offenses and city ordinance violations.

Consistent with the JISC mission, in selecting the arrest dispositions that provide "the greatest opportunities for delinquency intervention," processing detectives at the JISC are aided by a screening instrument. The screening instrument factors in the severity of the current arrest charge and the involved youth's prior arrest history. Referral to juvenile court remains the best approach for youth at the greatest risk of continued involvement in juvenile crime. However, as was described previously in the "Progress in Juvenile Arrest Processing and Early Delinquency Intervention" portion of this document, a smaller percentage of juvenile arrests processed at the JISC are referred to court, as compared to those juvenile arrests processed by detectives assigned to the detective area centers. Additionally, as will be described further in the "Enhancing the Scope of JISC Outreach" portion of this document, in 2018 the JISC screening instrument was strengthened relative to first-time juvenile offenders who should receive a referral to intervention services, rather than simply a release home without the assistance of services.

As such, an examination of the re-arrest frequency for those juveniles, who were station adjusted to JISC case management services, is instructive relative to the effort at the JISC to reduce recidivism, and by extension the risk of future violent crime victimization risk for those same youth. It bears noting again, that these youth were referred to services because they were considered to be at higher risk of recidivism, as compared to those youth who were released to the custody of a parent or guardian without a referral to services.



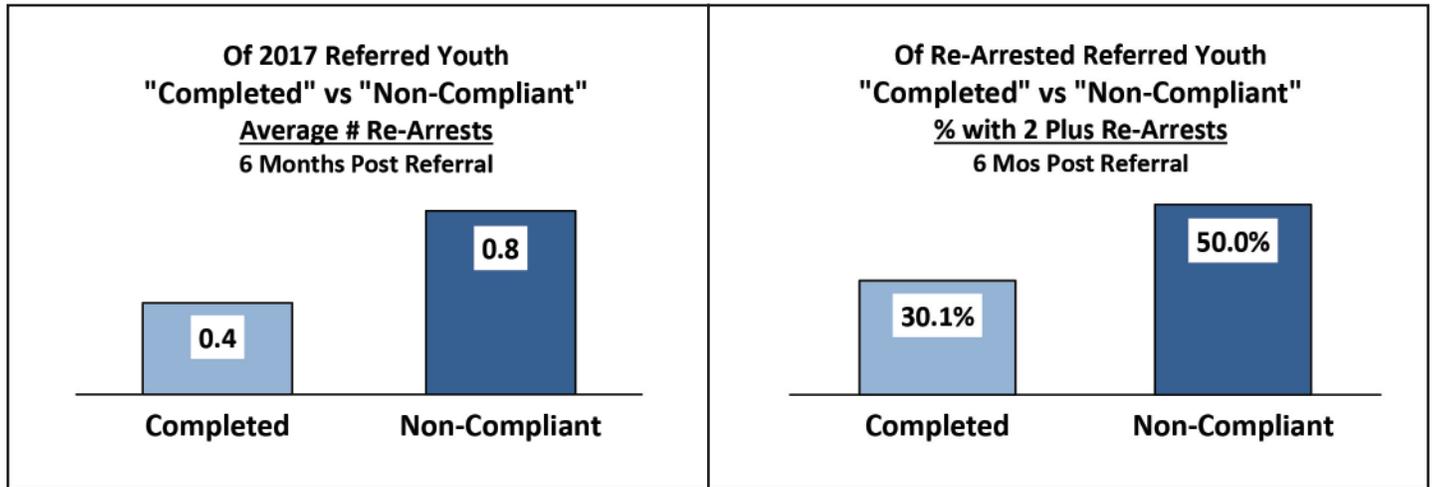
As indicated in the “Engagement in JISC Services” portion of this document, of the youth station adjusted to JISC case management services during 2017, there were five possible case referral outcomes, consisting of: completed, non-compliant, partial completion, closed (other), and still active. A total of 279 youth completed the services to which they had been referred, and 172 youth had a “non-compliant” final referral outcome.

The percentage of youth re-arrested among the two key referral outcome groups of “completed” and “non-compliant” were compared. During the first six months following their individual referrals to JISC case management services, the youth who completed the services were less likely to be re-arrested. More than one-third (36.0%) of non-compliant youth were re-arrested at least once in the next six months. Just 26.2% of the youth who completed the referred services were re-arrested in the next six months, and nearly three-fourths (73.8%) of the youth completing services were not re-arrested during the first six months post referral.

Compared to youth who were non-compliant with their station-adjustment conditions to participate in JISC services, youth who completed the JISC programming were not only less likely to be re-arrested in the next six months, on average they had half the number of re-arrests; 0.4

for youth completing services, as compared to 0.8 for the youth who were non-compliant.

Additionally, among those station-adjusted youth who were re-arrested during the first six months following their individual referrals, youth who completed the services were far less likely to have been re-arrested multiple times; 30.1% for the youth completing services, as compared to 50.0% for the non-compliant youth.



Enhancing the Scope of JISC Outreach

As described in the “Engagement in JISC Services” portion of this document, in August 2016 the Youth Investigations Division established the “Station Adjustment Compliance Initiative,” under which the level of participation among station-adjusted youth referred to JISC case management services was raised through the Joint Home Visit process. Since 2016, the division has continued to establish additional initiatives and to adjust procedures in order to strengthen the ability of the JISC to meet its mission. Other key enhancements included:

- Establishing a partnership to provide access to family mediation services.
- Expanding the JISC service area boundaries.
- Implementation of the “Community Risk Response Initiative,” regarding juvenile crime conditions in the districts within the JISC service area.

- Enhancements to the JISC arrest screening instrument.
- Implementation of the “Criminal Trespass to Vehicle (CTTV) Workshop Juvenile Intervention Program.”

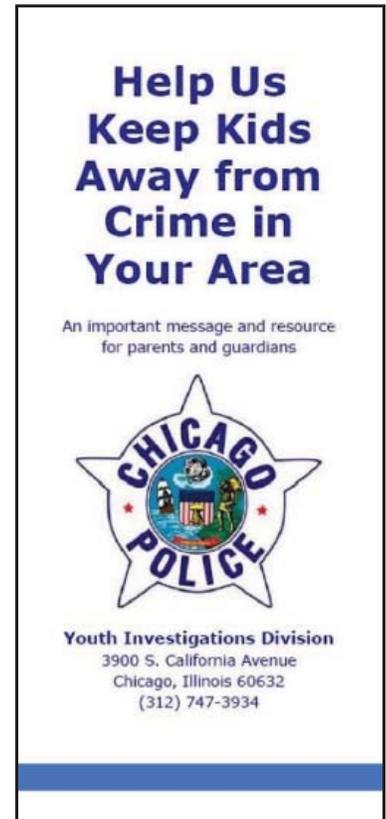
Family Mediation: Founded in 1979, the Center for Conflict Resolution (CCR) has an established reputation in successfully utilizing trained mediators to work with individuals, communities, the courts and other institutions to manage and resolve conflict. In April 2017, CCR agreed to accept cases involving station-adjusted youth from the JISC. Through this partnership, processing detectives and case management staff can refer families to CCR when a station-adjusted juvenile’s underlying home situation indicates that mediation services might be of value in helping to reduce conflict and dysfunction involving the juvenile and other family or household members. Such cases include fights and arguments in the home, patterns of defiance of parental guidance, and a lack of communication between the youth and parents or guardians regarding issues faced by the youth outside the home. By improving the youth’s relationships in the home, mediation can both reduce the frequency of conflict at home, and increase the protective factors that can reduce the youth’s involvement in conflict and delinquency outside the home.

JISC Service Area Expansion: In September 2017, with the cooperation of DFSS and the JISC case management provider, as indicated in the “JISC Service Area and Services” portion of this document, the JISC service area was expanded to include the 1st, 3rd, and 15th Districts. The JISC now serves as the primary juvenile arrest processing and intervention point for ten of the city’s 22 police districts. The JISC service area includes many of the communities that have historically experienced the city’s highest violence levels. Additionally, during 2017, 59.0% of all juvenile arrests citywide occurred within the ten districts comprising the JISC service area.

Community Risk Response Initiative: In April 2018, a combination of procedures enhancing community outreach were implemented, and a sworn member of the division was designated to serve as a community risk liaison. The focus of these changes sought to examine and improve the conditions contributing to juvenile crime in the police districts within the JISC service area. Under the initiative, the liaison engages in both community outreach and serves as a contact point and coordination resource for the patrol districts within the JISC service area. Secondly, under this initiative, the parents and guardians of youth brought to the JISC are provided with an informational brochure regarding the association between delinquency and violent crime victimization risk. Additionally, JISC processing detectives proactively seek consent from the parents and guardians of youth being released from police custody to be contacted by the community risk liaison. Within 72 hours, the community risk liaison engages those parents and guardians, who were willing to be contacted, in conversations relative to neighborhood and community conditions that may be contributing to the prevalence and severity of juvenile crime. During the first five months of this initiative, the liaison has reached out to an average of 92 parents and guardians a month. These contacts are intended to express the division’s commitment to reducing the delinquency and victimization risks confronting the city’s youth and to foster enhanced community engagement.

JISC Screening Instrument Enhancements: In July 2018, the division introduced an improved screening instrument for use by the JISC processing detectives. The enhancements include a strengthened screening process for first-time arrested youth. While youth arrested for misdemeanor offenses and city ordinance violations, who have no prior arrest history, are generally station adjusted home to parents or guardians without a referral to services, the improved screening instrument guides the processing detectives through an expanded review. Through the additional screening, first-time arrested youth are station adjusted with a JISC case management referral when: the involved youth or the youth’s family indicate there is conflict at home involving the youth; the current arrest is domestic-related; the current arrest involves the youth being arrested with non-family adults as co-offenders; the youth has been the victim of violent crime in the prior six months, or the youth has been a reported missing juvenile or runaway in the prior six months. These enhancements improve the JISC’s early intervention response efforts.

Criminal Trespass to Vehicle (CTTV) Workshop Juvenile Intervention Program: Analysis of vehicle theft related juvenile arrests in Chicago, between 2013 and 2017, identified that two-thirds of these juveniles had been previously arrested at least once for a similar offense. Additionally, of the juvenile offenders arrested in 2017 on vehicular hijacking charges, 39.2% had previously been arrested for CTTV. However, when youth arrested on CTTV charges are referred to juvenile court, a formal delinquency petition is infrequently filed by prosecutors, and the involved youth often do not receive any intervention from the court. Of the 632 youth arrested for CTTV and referred to juvenile court during 2017, the arrests of 446 (70.6%) of those youth were such “no file” cases, and as such, the involved youth did not receive any diversion services or court ordered intervention. The CTTV Workshop Initiative, which began in July 2018, seeks to enhance the response to this juvenile crime issue. Under the initiative, station-adjusted youth arrested for CTTV are required to participate in a three-hour, instruction-based intervention session on a Saturday. During the workshop sessions, the participating youth view a video series comprising messages from community volunteers covering the topics of victim impact, the dangers of vehicle crashes, legal consequences from continued delinquency, family, and positive life choices. Additionally, the youth participate in



group discussions and skills building worksheets focusing on being "in the victim's shoes," physical dangers and potential long-term physical consequences of being in a vehicle crash, the impact on families from continued delinquency and gang activity, strategies for avoiding future delinquency, and establishing positive goals for the future. The skills building worksheets were developed in collaboration with the Center for Conflict Resolution (CCR). The overall intent of the workshop series is to foster, among the participating youth, a greater awareness of the risks that accompany involvement in stealing and riding in stolen vehicles, and in so doing, encourage them to self-select out from engaging in such delinquency in the future.

Future Program Enhancements in Development

Additional program enhancements are currently in the planning or development stages. The Youth Investigation Division and the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (IDCFS) have nearly completed an information sharing procedure, for use when a juvenile arrestee is being released from police custody. Processing detectives would be able to determine or verify the involved youth's status as an IDCFS youth-in-care. As both a juvenile arrest and a status as an IDCFS youth-in-care are confidential matters, a "double-blind" computer query process is being developed to take limited arrest identification information and query against state IDCFS data. The computer response from the query would be limited to "yes," "no," or "maybe" the youth is a youth-in-care. For those youth with a "yes" or a "maybe" response, the processing detective would call a 24-hour IDCFS response number, to receive the appropriate guardian information for the youth. Such will both ensure that IDCFS youth-in-care are not released from police custody to the custody of the wrong adults, and that IDCFS is properly notified of arrests involving youth in the agency's care or under the agency's monitoring. Through this process, coordination between the JISC case management agency and IDCFS will also be enhanced.

Secondly, the division is in preliminary discussions with the Cook County Juvenile Probation Department to develop an instruction-based intervention workshop addressing retail theft. The retail theft initiative would mirror the outline of the CTTV Workshop Initiative and drawn upon a prior probation department program ended due to staffing limitations with that department.

Thirdly, the division is in the early discussion stages with Cook County Hospital personnel relative to the development of a parenting workshop to be delivered at the JISC. The program would be offered on a voluntary basis to parents and guardians of youth processed at the JISC, as well as community members contacting the Youth Investigations Division or JISC case management agency seeking such assistance.

Most significantly, the Youth Investigations Division strongly advocates for the expansion of the JISC model citywide. However, given the geographic and congestion issues within the city, no one single facility can be the receiving point for all police districts. While two additional JISC facilities, one for the unserved portion of the city north of the current JISC boundaries, and one south of the current boundaries is ideal, such comes with substantial funding complications. As such, the division has recommended an intermediary satellite implementation approach, utilizing space within the CPD's existing Area North and Area South facilities. JISC detectives could be prepositioned at the satellite facilities and use the same JISC screening procedures and supervisory review process. This approach would require the agreement of Chicago DFSS relative to funding a similar prepositioning of at least one staffer from the JISC case management agency at each satellite facility.

Summary of Key JISC Benefits

The JISC currently serves as the primary arrest processing and intervention point for ten police districts. From 2006 through 2017, nearly 68,000 juvenile arrests were processed at the center, from which nearly 9,500 youth were referred to the intervention programming available through the JISC case management agency. The JISC model has enhanced the CPD's juvenile arrest processing functions, and improved the city's response to juvenile delinquency intervention. Additional JISC benefits include:

- Improving juvenile arrest processing efficiency, eliminating the need for field units to await the arrival of a juvenile arrest processing detective.
- Allowing for youth, who are involved in early delinquency and in need of intervention assistance, to be both diverted from juvenile court and effectively referred to services.
- Improving the quality of court diversion efforts involving juvenile offenders.
- Improving the "hand-off" from police to social services personnel for station-adjusted youth, which is a key contributing factor to maintaining increased program participation levels among the referred youth.
- Providing the field support mechanisms necessary to raise participation rates among station-adjusted youth, who are initially non-compliant relative to the requirement for them to engage in the referred intervention programming.
- Reducing recidivism among station-adjusted youth, and thereby decreasing the future violent crime victimization risk for those same youth.
- Enhancing the outreach to parents, guardians, and community members relative to addressing the community conditions that contribute to the prevalence and severity of juvenile crime.
- Establishing a foundation from which the department can continue to expand delinquency intervention opportunities.