



Redeploy Illinois

Annual Report
to the Governor and the General Assembly

Calendar Years 2010 - 2011



Redeploy Illinois 2011 Annual Report to the Governor and General Assembly

“Redeploy funding has increased the availability of community services for juveniles and their families; access to intensive treatment, substance abuse treatment, aggression interruption training and electronic monitoring allows me to insure community protection without having to commit juveniles to DJJ.”

-- Judge Elizabeth Robb, Chief Judge of the 11th Judicial Circuit
McLean County

According to the Justice Policy Institute, states spend billions of dollars each year incarcerating nonviolent youth. Research indicates that a realignment of state resources from costly detention facilities to community-based services will result in more effective intervention for at risk youth. System reforms can be supported by the following evidence-based research conclusions:

♦ **Policies that lock up more youth do not necessarily improve public safety.** Ten years of data on incarceration and crime show that states that increased the number of youth in juvenile facilities did not necessarily experience a decrease in crime.

♦ **Community-based programs for youth are more cost-effective than incarceration.** Programs like Multi-Systemic Therapy and Functional Family Therapy have been shown to yield up to \$13 in benefits to public safety for every dollar spent.

♦ **Community-based programs increase public safety.** The most effective programs at reducing recidivism and promoting positive life outcomes are those provided in the community – some of which have been shown to reduce recidivism by up to 22%.

In 2005, through the efforts of Illinois juvenile justice professionals and advocates concerned about the incarceration of at-risk youth, legislators responded with funding for a new approach to the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. Redeploy Illinois began as a pilot project in three sites and has since expanded to eight sites in 28 counties. The program has provided individualized services to more than 1,500 youth, and the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (RIOB) continues to actively support expansion.

Prior to implementation in these 28 counties, on average, 356 youth eligible for Redeploy services were being incarcerated each year. Because of the alternative path offered by Redeploy, these counties have instead committed only 174 youth per year on average since 2006, a 51% reduction, averting millions in annual incarceration costs to the state.

As reflected in this report, efforts during the past year have focused on refining data gathering and analysis. In January 2011, a new monthly reporting format was implemented. While results from the first year of data indicate the need for further refinement, a clear snapshot of the youth who participate in Redeploy Illinois has emerged. The average participant, at enrollment, is a 15-16 year old Caucasian male who has been charged with a felony property offense and is on probation. The most prevalent service referral for these youth is for substance abuse issues.

Federal funding was secured to support a cost-benefit analysis and a recidivism study intended to support statewide expansion efforts and to demonstrate the program’s continued effectiveness. Early analysis indicates that only 17.4% of youth who successfully completed Redeploy services were arrested on new charges during the period covered by the study, compared to 72.8% of juvenile justice-involved youth not in Redeploy in the same counties. Further, the rate of re-incarceration among Redeploy participants was 14.2%, compared to 57.4% among non-participants. Data even suggest that youth who do not successfully complete Redeploy services experience significantly fewer re-arrests and incarcerations.

EXPANSION EFFORTS

2011 Redeploy Illinois Planning Grant Process

In March 2011, Redeploy Illinois planning grants were offered to all counties that had been identified as eligible based on their Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) commitment data over the preceding three calendar years. Those counties that averaged 10 or more Redeploy eligible commitments were offered the opportunity to receive up to \$10,000 to participate in the planning grant process. *'Redeploy eligible' is defined in the Redeploy Illinois Act (730 ILCS 110/16.1) as "any youth facing a commitment for a charge other than murder or a class X forcible felony."*

With federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grant funds provided to the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), planning grants were awarded to the three counties that chose to participate. The RIOB and Redeploy staff worked with each site to conduct a needs assessment and data analysis of their current process for responding to the needs of juvenile offenders. Planning grant activities included:

- an analysis of data
- current services offered
- services needed
- strategies for service delivery
- 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

Five counties initially applied to participate in the planning grant process: Sangamon, LaSalle, Tazewell, Champaign and Ogle. Champaign County was unable to proceed beyond the informational stage due to a lack of commitment from key community stakeholders. Ogle County did not meet the eligibility criteria but was hopeful that they would be able to participate by partnering with an eligible county; their efforts to identify another county that could take the lead were unsuccessful and they did not attend any further planning grant meetings. Funds were granted to the remaining three counties – Sangamon, LaSalle, and Tazewell. The planning grant process (project period) concluded on August 31, 2011, with final reports submitted by each site.

2011 Redeploy Illinois Grant Expansion

Utilizing ARRA funding, in November, DHS issued a request for proposals intended to further expand the program throughout the state. Participation in the Redeploy planning grant process was a requirement for eligibility. Eight current and former planning grant counties were eligible to apply (DuPage, Lake, Kane, Kankakee, Stephenson, Sangamon, LaSalle and Tazewell). However, only LaSalle County applied for funding under this opportunity; their application was selected for funding. LaSalle County's Redeploy program funding began in late 2011 and

services began with the new calendar year. A primary model program planned by LaSalle is the implementation of Aggression Replacement Training (ART) for youth scoring in the medium- to high-risk range on the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI). ART is a cognitive behavioral intervention that will be combined with intensive case management and individual and family therapy when appropriate.



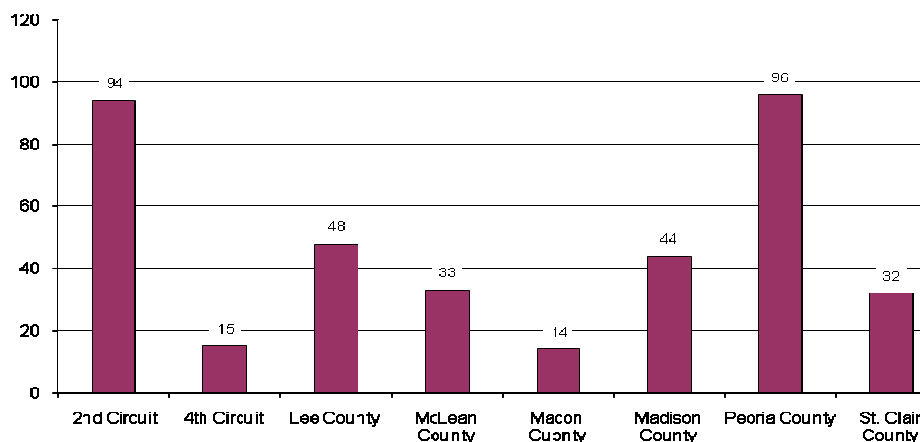
Redeploy Illinois Program Youth Participants

In January 2011 the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board approved a new monthly data report for use by the Redeploy sites. This reporting format was designed for three purposes: 1) to collect information for inclusion in the program's annual reports to the Governor and General Assembly; 2) for monitoring and oversight by the RIOB and program staff; and 3) to provide data to sites to inform decision-making to ensure continued and improved program success. The Report includes information about program implementation, youth served, assessment, services, outcomes etc. Implementation has, in fact, provided valuable information, much of which is shared below. A review of the data collected has also highlighted the need for some revision in order to ensure consistency and improved accuracy of the reported data.

The information that follows describes the youth who participated in the Redeploy Illinois program during calendar year 2011. For the new clients enrolled during this year (265) we present a look into their demographics, legal status and history with the juvenile justice system. Information about new and continuing clients (376) includes services and assessments provided during the year. Finally, for those youth who terminated the Redeploy program during 2011 (166), an overview of participant outcomes is described.

During calendar year 2011, there were 376 youth participating in the Redeploy Illinois program, 265 new clients and 111 continuing clients (Figure 1).

Figure 1
Clients (Youth) in the Redeploy Illinois Program, by Site, CY2011



Demographics of Redeploy Youth

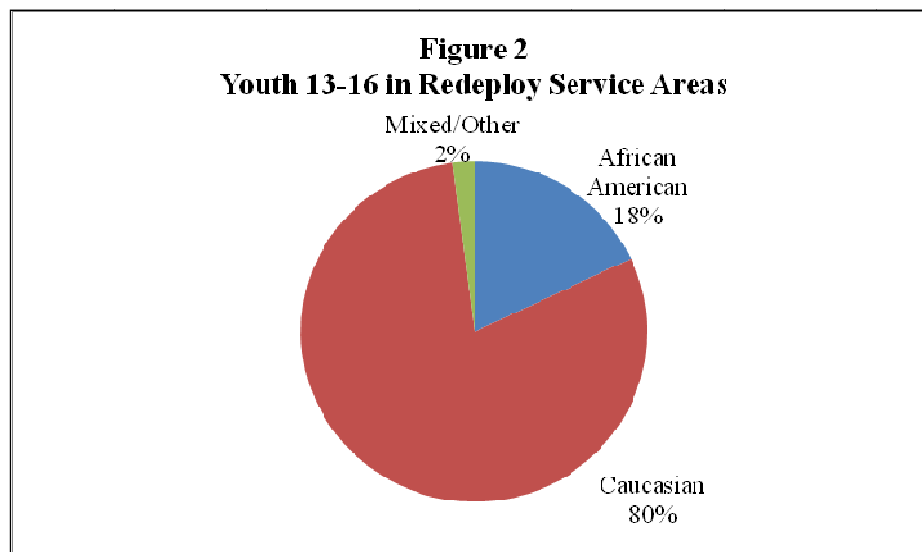
The information presented here highlights the demographics of the 265 youth who were newly enrolled in the Redeploy program during calendar year 2011. Appendix 1 provides detail on the demographic of the entire youth population of the Redeploy counties.

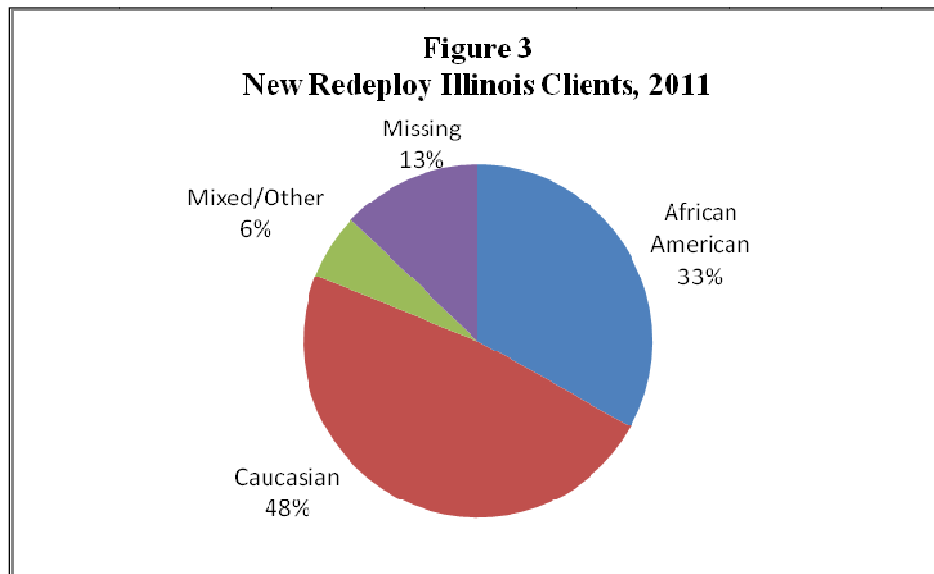
Table 1
New Clients by Age and Gender, CY2011

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 10	0	0	0
10-12	1	0	1
13-14	45	8	53
15	62	7	69
16	61	6	67
17	28	7	35
18 or older	4	2	6
Missing/Unknown	-	-	34
Total	201	30	265

Seventy-six percent (76%) of all youth enrolled during calendar year 2011 were male, 11% were female. The gender of the remaining 13% was unreported.

Fifty-one percent (51%) of all youth enrolled during calendar year 2011 were 15 or 16 years old, 20% were 13 or 14, and 13% were 17 or older.





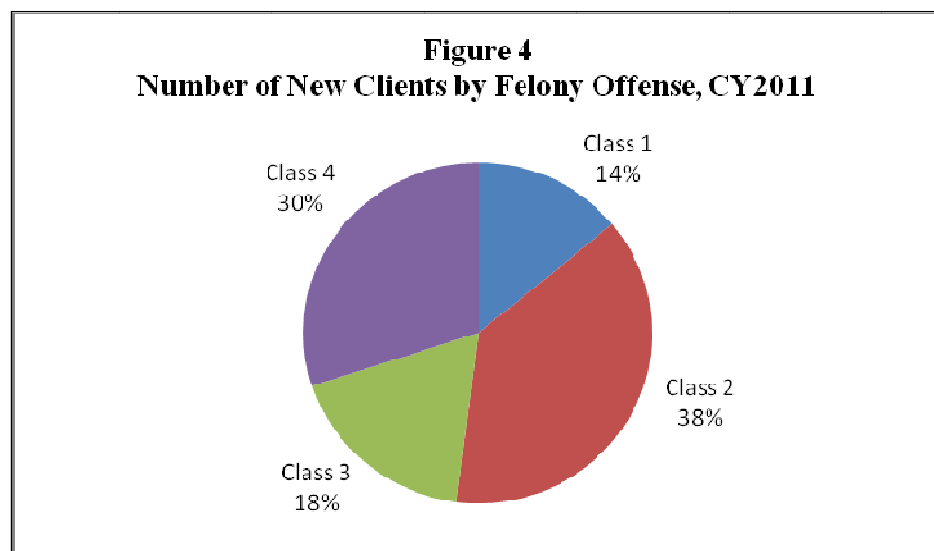
Forty-eight percent (48%) of all youth enrolled during calendar year 2011 were Caucasian, 33% were African American, while the general population of youth is 83% Caucasian and 19% African American. (Appendix 1)

Ninety-four percent (94%) of all youth enrolled during calendar year 2011 were Non-Hispanic. This compares to a Non-Hispanic youth population of 96%. (Appendix 1)

Juvenile Justice System Involvement of Redeploy Youth

Presenting Offense

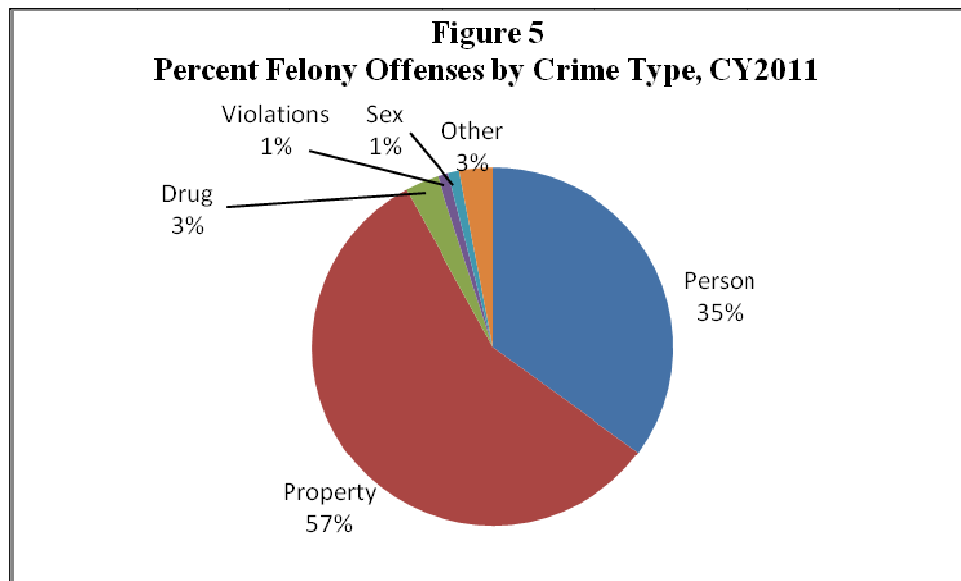
Of the 265 new clients who entered the Redeploy Illinois program in 2011, 221 (83%) were being charged with committing felony offenses. The remainder were charged with misdemeanor offenses. **Figure 4** below shows the breakdown of the number of clients charged with felonies (221) by seriousness of the offense. Overall, of the 221 admissions for felony offenses, the majority (38%) were for a Class 2 offense. These offenses carry with them a commitment term of 3 to 7 years.



By statute, felonies are classified by seriousness of offense (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-10). Class X and Class M are the most serious offense levels and youth charged with these offenses are not eligible for the Redeploy Illinois program.

Class 1 felonies are the most serious and Class 4 felonies are the least serious. Felonies are classified, for the purpose of sentencing, as follows:

- Class 1 (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-30), sentence of 4 to 15 years
- Class 2 (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-35), sentence of 3 to 7 years
- Class 3 (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-40), sentence of 2 to 5 years
- Class 4 (730 ILCS 5/5.4.5-45), sentence of 1 to 3 years



The figure above presents a breakdown of the 221 youth charged with felony offense by the type of crime. For these 221 youth, property offenses were the most common type of offense reported, at 57% followed by person offenses. Fifty-four percent (54%) of the property offenses were Class 2 felonies; 18% Class 1; 18% Class 4; and 10% Class 3. Forty-two percent (42%) of the person offenses were Class 4 felonies; 35% Class 3; 15% Class 2; and 8% Class 1.

Legal Status

Information was gathered on the legal status of youth at the time of admission into the Redeploy Illinois program. *It is important to note that the same youth may be reported in more than one legal status.* Sites reported that 74% of the 201 male youth were on probation at the time of admission; 20% were completing court ordered community service; and 19% had a current conditional discharge or were on supervision. Thirty-three percent (33%) of the 30 female youth were on probation; 27% were on a conditional discharge or on supervision; and 20% had a pending court case or adjudication. None of the females were performing community services.

Table 2
Legal Status of All New Clients at Admission, CY2011

Legal status	% of all males (n=201)	% of all females (n=30)	% of total (n=231*)
Community service	20%	0%	17%
Conditional discharge/supervision	19%	27%	20%
Pending court case/adjudication	17%	20%	17%
Probation	74%	33%	68%

* 34 youth were reported with "unknown" gender and not included in calculations

Prior System Involvement

Sites collected information on the youth's prior juvenile justice system involvement (*excluding the presenting offense*). *It is important to note that the same youth may be reported in more than one category.* Site reports indicate that 68% of the 201 male youth had prior arrests at the time of admission; 32% had prior detention admissions; and 3% had prior station adjustments. Fewer than 1% had a prior IDJJ commitment. Females reportedly had a lesser degree of prior system involvement. Of the 30 female youth, 23% had prior arrests; 17% had prior detention center admissions; and 10% had prior station adjustments. None had a prior commitment to IDJJ.

Table 3
Prior history of new clients in the juvenile Redeploy Illinois program, CY2011

Prior history	% of all males (n=201)	% of all females (n=30)	% of total (n=231*)
Has prior station adjustments	3%	10%	4%
Has prior arrests	68%	23%	62%
Has prior admissions to detentions	32%	17%	30%
Has prior DJJ commitments	<1%	0%	<1%

* 34 youth were reported with "unknown" gender and not included in calculations

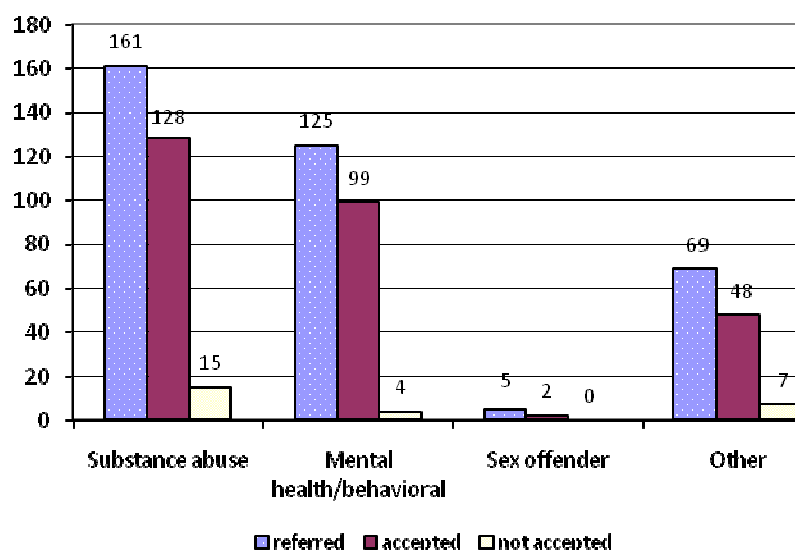
Of the youth enrolled in the Redeploy program in 2011, 68% were on probation at the time of admission to the program, 62% had prior arrests and 30% had prior detention center admissions.

Services and Assessments

All youth involved in Redeploy are screened and assessed by staff using a variety of tools. All youth receive a screening/assessment by probation staff prior to admission into the program. Additional assessments may be court ordered, conducted on an as-needed basis, and/or determined by the needs of youth once they are in the Redeploy program. These screenings and assessments are used by staff to determine service needs of youth, the risk of re-offending, and for determining flight and safety risks that may be present. They are also used to identify a variety of other potential issues, such as behavioral or mental health issues, substance abuse, exposure to trauma, and other issues.

During calendar year 2011, the most common assessments conducted were for mental health, substance abuse, and behavioral issues. The graph that follows (Figure 6) shows the number of screenings and assessments done for Redeploy youth during 2011 that resulted in an identified need. This graph further depicts the number of youth accepted into the needed services identified by those assessments. *This chart does not reflect the total numbers of assessments/screens conducted.*

Figure 6
Service Referrals and Service Acceptance for Redeploy Youth, CY2011



During CY2011, the majority (77%) of youth referred to services were accepted into programs that addressed specific issues. However, seven percent (7%) were not accepted into programs to address those identified needs. The most common reason for non-admission into a substance abuse or other type of program was the refusal of the client to participate, while the most common reason for non-admission into a mental health/behavioral program was the lack of available slots.

Youth who participated in Redeploy Illinois received services in several areas including substance abuse and mental health treatment; cognition therapy; education/employment/life skills; family focused treatment; restorative, as well as others. **Table 4** below identifies the various types of services tracked within each service area.

A review of the service data by site indicates a need to refine the data collection process. However, an analysis of service data reported for the final six months of 2011 indicated the following with respect to service provision:

In an average month:

- ❑ 168 youth receive services
- ❑ 80 youth receive services in the substance abuse and mental health category
- ❑ 39 youth receive services in the cognition therapy category
- ❑ 197 youth receive services in the education/employment/life skills category
- ❑ 96 youth receive services in the family focused category
- ❑ 90 youth receive services in the restorative services category
- ❑ 80 youth receive services in the other category

It is important to remember that each category includes multiple services and that each youth may receive more than one type of service.

Table 4
Services provided to Juvenile Redeploy Illinois clients by service type, CY2011

Type of service	Type of service
Substance abuse/mental health treatment	Family focused treatment
Co-occurring disorders/MISA	Family advocacy services
Inpatient drug/alcohol treatment	Functional family therapy
Outpatient drug/alcohol treatment	Multi-systemic therapy
Mental health treatment	Other family focused treatment
TASC	Restorative services
Gateway	Community service
Other substance abuse/mental health treatment	Restitution
Cognition therapy	Victim mediation panel
Anger management services	Youth court/peer jury
BRT/CBT	Other victim related services and/or counseling
Cognitive behavioral therapy	Other restorative services
Cognitive education (developmental disability treatment)	Other services
WAIT/ART	Services through DCFS
Other cognition therapy/treatment	Individual therapy
Education/Employment/Life skills	Gender specific services
Alternative education (GED or other alternative schooling)	Recreation
Education/workforce placement	Case management
Life skills training	Unknown
Mentoring services	
Other education/job training/life skills	

*Includes urine tests

Redeploy Program Termination

During calendar year 2011, 166 youth terminated from the Redeploy Program. Fifty-eight percent (58%) of those youth terminated successfully and 28% were considered unsuccessful. Fourteen percent (14%) were considered neutral at exit. The factors that determined success/non-success varied by site. **Table 5** below provides detailed information regarding termination types.

Table 5
Number of Clients Exiting Program by Termination Type, CY2011

Type of termination	Number of youth Reported
Terminated successfully	
Employed/enrolled in school	72
More engaged in school/have more positive approach to studies	29
Successfully having increased family support	51
Successfully having increased positive peer relations	35
Terminated unsuccessfully	
Failure to appear in court or other violation of court order	8
Re-arrest	25
Failure to meet program requirements	18
Terminated neither successfully nor unsuccessfully	
Screening/assessment determined the youth needed to be sent to another program	1
Youth transferred jurisdictions	2
Some other reason	9
Total youth terminated	151

* Youth may be counted in more than one category

Figure 7 provides information regarding the termination status of Redeploy youth exiting the program.

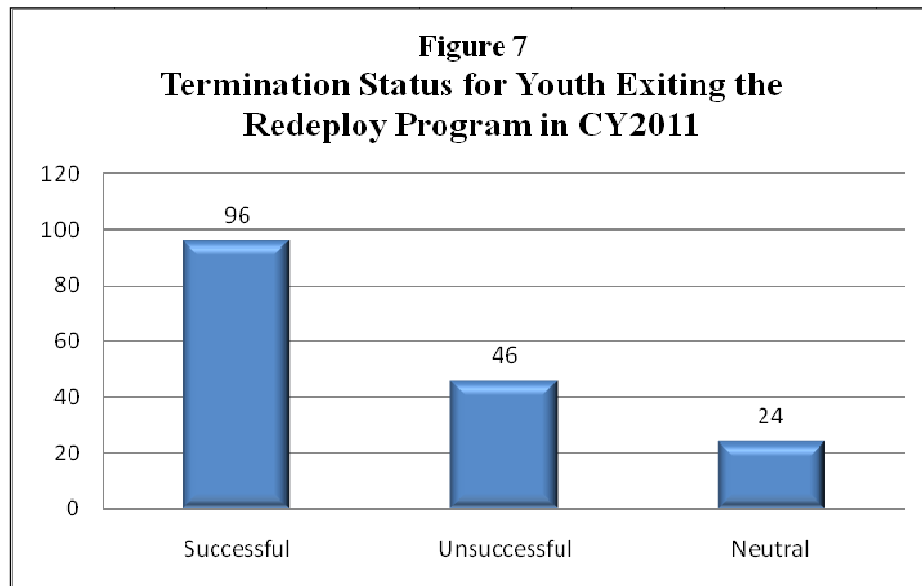


Table 6 below provides the termination status of youth exiting the program by site for CY2011 program terminations.

Table 6
Number of Clients Exiting Program in CY2011 by Site

County	Successful	Unsuccessful	Neutral	Total
Fourth Circuit	11	11	4	26
Lee	6	3	0	9
Macon	9	9	0	18
Madison	11	4	3	18
McLean	6	5	0	11
Peoria	12	5	0	17
Second Circuit	38	7	9	54
St. Clair	3	2	8	13
Total	96	46	24	166

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

In the summer of 2010, the IDHS entered into a contract with Illinois State University to conduct an analysis of the Redeploy program at the four original sites (2nd Judicial Circuit, Macon County, Peoria County, and St. Clair County). This effort includes two separate components: a study of recidivism in those communities and a cost/benefit analysis, both intended to demonstrate program effectiveness and to support expansion into additional areas. ARRA funds provided to the Department by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) are being used for the analysis. A team at Illinois State University has been working with the four original sites and a control county to conduct research that addresses two key questions related to Redeploy:

1. What are the costs and benefits of handling medium- to high-risk delinquent youth in traditional diversion programs compared to participation in Redeploy?
2. What is the public safety impact of Redeploy Illinois? That is, do Redeploy counties experience lower rates of youth recidivism than counties without the program?

When completed, the analysis will include a literature review of cost/benefit methodologies, interviews with key stakeholders, and an assessment of the impact of the program. To date, the Illinois State University study has produced a preliminary summary of recidivism data. As shown in **Table 7**, the data, while preliminary, are compelling: recidivism rates for Redeploy youth at the four sites are significantly lower than for youth who were not enrolled in the program or who failed to complete the program.

Table 7
Recidivism Rates at Original Pilot Sites: Non-Redeploy Juvenile Justice Involved Youth and Redeploy Youth, by Termination Type*

	New Offense	Technical Violation	IDJJ Court Evaluation	IDJJ Full Commitment
Non-Redeploy JJ-Involved Youth (n=150)	72.80%	46.30%	2.60%	54.80%
Redeploy - Successful Termination (n=633)	17.40%	15.50%	1.10%	13.10%
Redeploy Unsuccessful Termination (n=270)	51.20%	18.50%	6.40%	39.10%
Redeploy Neutral Termination (n=69)	20.20%	30.40%	0.00%	13.00%

** The factors that determined success/non-success varied by site.*

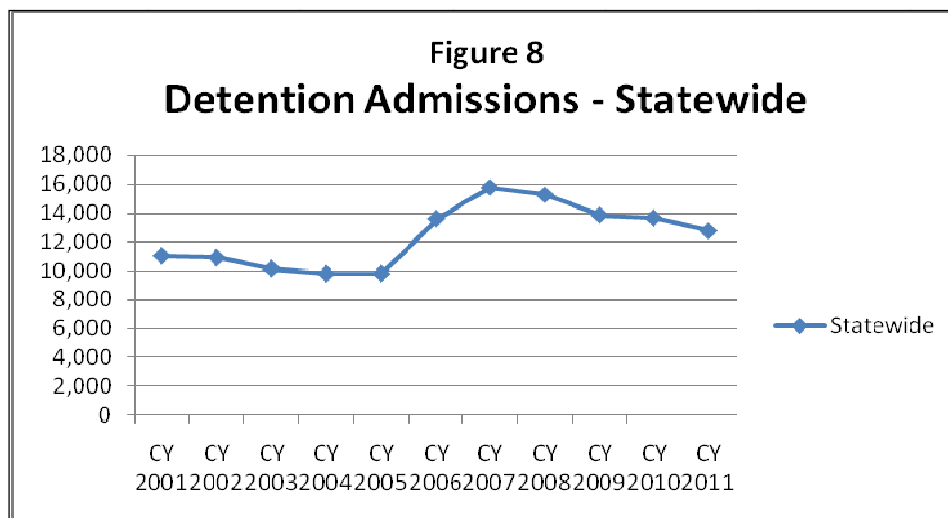
Early analysis indicates that only 17.4% of youth who successfully completed Redeploy services were arrested on new charges during the period covered by the study, compared to 72.8% of juvenile justice-involved youth not in Redeploy in the same counties. Further, the rate of re-incarceration among Redeploy participants was 14.2%, compared to 57.4% among non-participants. Data even suggest that youth who do not successfully complete Redeploy services experience significantly fewer re-arrests and incarcerations.



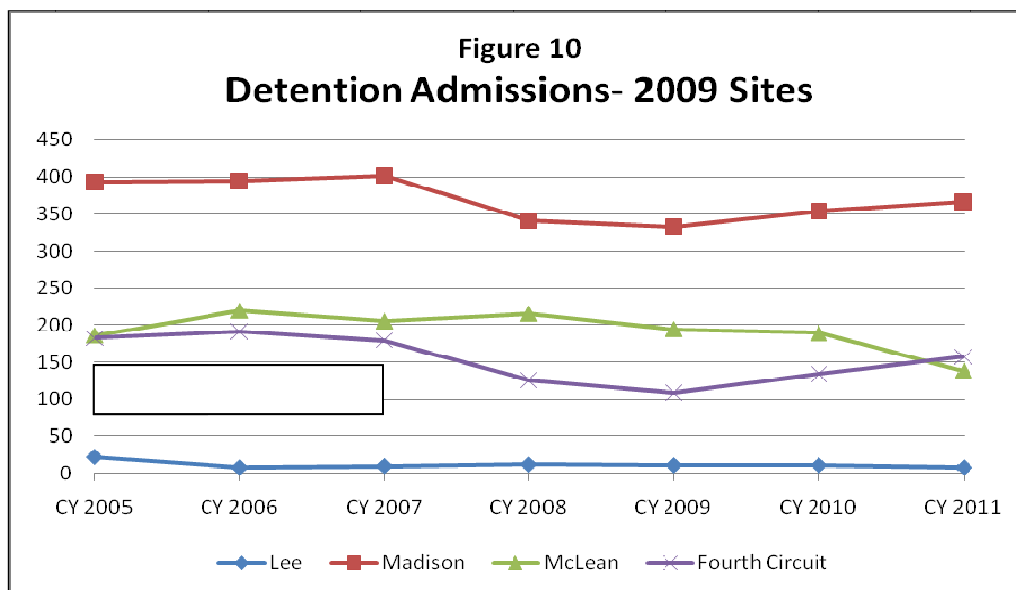
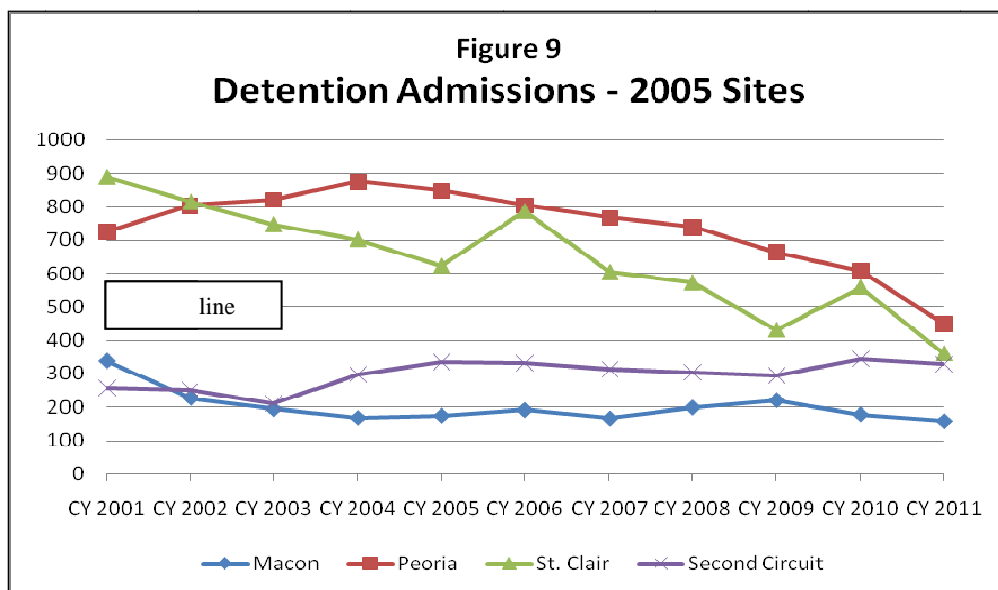
While the goal of Redeploy Illinois is to reduce the number of system-involved youth committed to IDJJ correctional facilities, the program is not intended to result in an increased use of local, secure detention placements. Although preferable to incarceration, secure detention is not an effective community-based intervention strategy for these youth.

The data presented in the figures that follow show that Redeploy Illinois has not resulted in an unintended, increased reliance on local secure detention centers, as some have feared. In 2011, the average length of stay for juveniles at detention centers statewide was 19 days, while Redeploy sites experienced average lengths of stay of just 12 days. Further, statewide detention centers experienced a 60% increase in average daily population at detention facilities, from the original baseline years (2001-2003), while Redeploy sites averaged a 14% decrease.

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 in an effort to ensure a site's compliance with the required 25% reduction. **Figure 8** presents data on the number of detention admissions statewide in the past 10 calendar years.



Figures 9 and 10, below, show the number of detention admissions, by site, for each year that Redeploy has been implemented.



These figures demonstrate that, in the time since Redeploy's inception in 2005, annual detention admissions statewide have increased by 30%, while Redeploy sites experienced an average decrease of 29%. In addition, at a time when all detention numbers were increasing statewide (new admissions, average length of stay and average daily population); those at Redeploy sites remained relatively stable or decreased in all of those categories. (Appendix 2)

COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

The Redeploy Illinois program saves the State far more than the \$2.4 million annual appropriation. In the six years since the program's inception, participating counties sent 854 juveniles to state prisons. This is a steep decline from the projected 1,737 that were likely to have been sent to prison, based on the previous three-year trend; it represents a 51% reduction in commitments. Given the current \$86,861 annual cost to keep a juvenile in a State prison, the savings to state taxpayers are considerable.

In the past six years since the program's inception, Redeploy Illinois sites have reduced commitments to DJJ by an average of 51%. By avoiding commitments to a projected 883 youth in Redeploy counties, the State has averted more than \$40 million in incarceration costs.

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 \$86,861 in 2012.¹ However; the most current cost data published by the Department of Juvenile Justice reflects 2005 expenses. The cost analysis below reflects the 2005 cost information and average lengths of stay by commitment type. *Therefore, the analysis below represents a conservative estimate of savings.*

Analysis Methodology

The methodology for calculating the cost avoidance of Redeploy 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 (RIOB) 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), nine percent 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).

¹Auditor General's *Summary Report on the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice*

2nd Judicial Circuit

Since January 2005, the 2nd Judicial Circuit has redeployed 123 youth. The cost avoidance of diverting these youth from a court evaluation or full-commitment was over \$6 million. **Table 8**, below, presents the performance of the 2nd Circuit.

Table 8 Cost Avoidance Resulting from Redeploy Illinois, by Year 2nd Judicial Circuit				
Program Period	Eligible Commitments	Percent Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
Year One 1/1/05 – 12/31/05	22	45%	18	\$884,243
Year Two 1/1/06 – 12/31/06	30	25%	10	\$491,246
Year Three 1/1/07 – 12/31/07	20	50%	20	\$976,236
Year Four 1/1/08 – 12/31/08	15	63%	25	\$1,228,116
Year Five 1/1/09 – 12/31/09	12	70%	28	\$1,375,489
Year Six 1/1/10 – 12/31/10	18	55%	22	\$1,080,742
6 Year Figures	117 Youth Incarcerated	51%	123 Fewer Youth Incarcerated	\$6,036,072

Note: Baseline number of eligible commitments = 40

Macon County

Since January 2005, Macon County has redeployed 155 youth. The cost avoidance of diverting these youth from a court evaluation or full-commitment was \$7.6 million. **Table 9** presents the performance of Macon County.

Table 9 Cost Avoidance Resulting from Redeploy Illinois, by Year Macon County				
Program Period	Eligible Commitments	Percent Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
Year One 1/1/05 – 12/31/05	30	41%	21	\$1,031,617
Year Two 1/1/06 – 12/31/06	12	76%	39	\$1,915,861
Year Three 1/1/07 – 12/31/07	18	65%	33	\$1,620,174
Year Four 1/1/08 – 12/31/08	23	55%	28	\$1,375,489
Year Five 1/1/09 – 12/31/09	32	37%	19	\$933,367
Year Six 1/1/10 – 12/31/10	36	29%	15	\$736,869
6 Year Figures	151 Youth Incarcerated	51%	155 Fewer Youth Incarcerated	\$7,613,377

Note: Baseline number of eligible commitments = 51

Peoria County

Since July 2005, Peoria County has redeployed 163 youth. The cost avoidance of diverting these youth from a court evaluation or full commitment was \$7.9 million. **Table 10** presents the performance of Peoria County.

Table 10 Cost Avoidance Resulting from Redeploy Illinois, by Year Peoria County				
Program Period	Eligible Commitments	Percent Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
Year One 7/1/05 – 6/30/06	48	39%	30	\$1,473,739
Year Two 7/1/06 – 6/30/07	49	37%	29	\$1,412,414
Year Three 7/1/07 – 6/30/08	49	37%	29	\$1,412,414
Year Four 7/1/08 – 6/30/09	60	23%	18	\$884,243
Year Five 7/1/09 – 6/30/10	44	44%	34	\$1,670,237
Year Six 7/1/10 – 6/30/11	55	30%	23	\$1,129,866
6 Year Figures	305 Youth Incarcerated	35%	163 Fewer Youth Incarcerated	\$7,982,913

Note: Baseline number of eligible commitments = 78

St. Clair County

Since July 2005, St. Clair County redeployed 341 youth. The cost avoidance of diverting these youth from a court evaluation or full commitment was \$13.6 million. **Table 11** presents the performance of St. Clair County.

Table 11 Cost Avoidance Resulting from Redeploy Illinois, by Year St. Clair County				
Program Period	Eligible Commitments	Percent Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
Year One 7/1/05 – 6/30/06	62	28%	24	\$1,178,991
Year Two 7/1/06 – 6/30/07	20	77%	66	\$3,240,348
Year Three 7/1/07 – 6/30/08	11	85%	63	\$3,094,851
Year Four 7/1/08 – 6/30/09	10	86%	64	\$3,143,975
Year Five 7/1/09 – 6/30/10	13	82%	61	\$2,996,601
Year Six 7/1/10 – 6/30/11	11	85%	63	\$3,094,851
6 Year Figures	127 Youth Incarcerated	73%	341 Fewer Youth Incarcerated	\$13,605,642

Note: Baseline for years one and two = 86 and for year three and beyond = 74

Lee County

Since January 2009, Lee County has redeployed 20 youth. The cost avoidance of diverting these youth from a court evaluation or full-commitment was \$982,492. **Table 12**, below, presents the performance of Lee County.

Table 12 Cost Avoidance Resulting from Redeploy Illinois, by Year Lee County				
Program Period	Eligible Commitments	Percent Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
Year One 1/1/09 – 12/31/09	1	91%	10	\$491,246
Year Two 1/1/10 – 12/31/10	1	91%	10	\$491,246
2 Year Figures	2 Youth Incarcerated	91%	20 Fewer Youth Incarcerated	\$982,492

Note: Baseline number of eligible commitments = 11

McLean County

Since January 2009, McLean County has redeployed 25 youth. The cost avoidance of diverting these youth from a court evaluation or full-commitment was \$1.2 million. **Table 13**, below presents the performance of McLean County.

Table 13 Cost Avoidance Resulting from Redeploy Illinois, by Year McLean County				
Program Period	Eligible Commitments	Percent Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
Year One 1/1/09 – 12/31/09	10	57%	13	\$638,620
Year Two 1/1/10 – 12/31/10	11	52%	12	\$589,495
2 Year Figures	21 Youth Incarcerated	54%	25 Fewer Youth Incarcerated	\$1,228,115

Note: Baseline number of eligible commitments = 23

Madison County

Since January 2009, Madison County has redeployed 15 youth. The cost avoidance of diverting these youth from a court evaluation or full-commitment was \$736, 868. **Table 14**, below presents the performance of Madison County.

Table 14 Cost Avoidance Resulting from Redeploy Illinois, by Year Macon County				
Program Period	Eligible Commitments	Percent Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
Year One 1/1/09 – 12/31/09	31	6%	2	\$98,249
Year Two 1/1/10 – 12/31/10	20	39%	13	\$638,619
2 Year Figures	51 Youth Incarcerated	23%	15 Fewer Youth Incarcerated	\$736,868

Note: Baseline number of eligible commitments = 33

4th Judicial Circuit

Since January 2009, the 4th Judicial Circuit has redeployed 37 youth. The cost avoidance of diverting these youth from a court evaluation or full-commitment was \$1.8 million. **Table 15** presents the performance of the 4th Circuit.

Table 15 Cost Avoidance Resulting from Redeploy Illinois, by Year 4th Judicial Circuit				
Program Period	Eligible Commitments	Percent Reduction from Baseline	Number Redeployed	Cost Avoidance
Year One 1/1/09 – 12/31/09	30	35%	16	\$785,994
Year Two 1/1/10 – 12/31/10	25	46%	21	\$1,031,617
2 Year Figures	55 Youth Incarcerated	40%	37 Fewer Youth Incarcerated	\$1,817,611

Note: Baseline number of eligible commitments=46

2010 Redeploy Illinois Cost Analysis

Table 16, below, presents the most recent available year's cost analysis and reduction percentages for each of the Redeploy sites. For St. Clair County and Peoria County, the program period is FY2011; for the remaining sites the program period is CY2010.

During the 2010 program period, 168 youth were committed to IDJJ from Redeploy Illinois counties. According to the previous trend/baseline data, this represents a 53% reduction from the estimated 356 youth who would otherwise have been sent to prison during this period.

Table 16 Cost Avoidance Resulting from Redeploy Illinois, by Site Most Recent Year Available					
Site Name	Baseline Number	Redeploy Eligible Commitments	Number Redeployed	Percent Reduction from Baseline	Cost Avoidance
2nd Circuit	40	18	22	55%	\$1,080,742
Macon	51	36	15	29%	\$736,869
Peoria	78	44	34	44%	\$1,670,237
St. Clair	74	13	61	82%	\$2,996,601
Lee	11	1	10	91%	\$491,246
McLean	23	11	12	52%	\$589,495
Madison	33	20	13	39%	\$638,619
4th Circuit	46	25	21	46%	\$1,031,617
TOTALS	356	168	188	53%	\$9,235,426

2005-2010 Redeploy Illinois Cost Analysis

Table 17 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, 2011; for the remaining sites the data is reported through December 31, 2010.

Redeploy Illinois began as a pilot project in four sites and has since expanded to eight sites and 28 counties. The programs have provided individualized intensive services to more than 1,500 youth during this period. Prior to implementation in these counties, on average, 356 youth eligible for Redeploy services were being committed to DJJ each year. Because of Redeploy Illinois, these counties have instead committed 174 youth per year on average since 2005, a 51% reduction from the previous trend.

Table 17 further indicates that an estimated 1,737 youth would have been committed to IDJJ based on the previous trend data. Since implementation began, 854 Redeploy eligible youth were committed to IDJJ from these counties. This represents a 51% reduction or 883 fewer youth being committed to IDJJ, saving Illinois taxpayers an estimated \$40 Million in unnecessary incarceration costs.

Table 17 Cost Avoidance Resulting from Redeploy Illinois, by Site 2005 - 2010					
Site Name	Baseline Number *	Redeploy Eligible Commitments	Number Redeployed	Percent Reduction from Baseline	Cost Avoidance
2nd Circuit	240	117	123	51%	\$6,036,072
Kankakee	29	25	4	14%	\$196,497
Macon	306	151	155	51%	\$7,613,377
Peoria	468	305	163	35%	\$7,982,913
St. Clair	468	127	341	73%	\$13,605,642
Lee	22	2	20	91%	\$982,492
McLean	46	21	25	54%	\$1,228,115
Madison	66	51	15	23%	\$736,868
4th Circuit	92	55	37	40%	\$1,817,611
TOTALS	1737	854	883	51%	\$40,248,713

**Baseline- This figure is calculated as follows: the individual site baseline number times the number of years of program implementation*

SITE SUMMARIES

The pages that follow provide descriptions of the Redeploy Illinois program at each of the eight sites. While all sites offer needed services to youth through the program, each site has a unique way of doing so. Detailed in these site summaries is information about the number of youth served, the process for intake, determination of eligibility, the structure of the program, and the range of services provided.

Second Judicial Circuit

The number of youth served annually by Second Judicial Circuit Redeploy varies, but has been between 80 and 100 youth in previous years. The total number of youth served since the program began in 2005 is 616. These youth have an average length of stay, in the Redeploy Program of six months.

The Second Judicial Circuit Redeploy exists as a partnership between court, probation, and community service providers. A local consortium of stakeholders oversees the Second Circuit Redeploy program. The Second Circuit Juvenile Justice Council (JJC) and each of the participating county's juvenile justice councils act as liaisons between the program and county stakeholders such as state's attorneys, judges, public defenders, social service agencies, detention, educators, law enforcement, community members, and the media. The goal for all of them is to keep youth from being committed to Department of Juvenile Justice facilities. Each stakeholder, including the youth, has an impact on the decision to incarcerate. While the Jefferson County Board serves as the fiscal agent for the program, One Hope United is the lead agency. One Hope United provides Multi-Systemic Therapy whereby therapists provide therapy in the home of the client. Franklin County Probation trains probation officers and program managers in cognitive group facilitation that target specific offenses such as alcohol and drugs, truancy, curfew and misdemeanors. These cognitive groups also include groups specifically for high- risk offenders and for offenders in need of cognitive life skills. The 2nd Circuit Juvenile Assessment Center provides psychiatric, psychological, mental health, and substance abuse evaluations.

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 what services would be appropriate in order to meet the youth's needs. The youth must have a risk level of medium or high and be at least 13 years of age to be eligible for services. Once eligibility is determined and the YASI completed, the probation officer refers the youth to the appropriate Redeploy service; this referral is made directly to the service provider.

The services available through Second Circuit Redeploy include psychological and psychiatric evaluations; board and care at the Assessment Center while awaiting the completion of the evaluations; Multi-Systemic Therapy; offense specific cognitive education/therapy classes; GED Testing; and WAIT (Washington Aggression Interruption Training). Youth are discharged as "successful" or "unsuccessful" or "neutral" (neither successful nor unsuccessful). A youth can be discharged unsuccessfully due to a new offense, violation of probation, or failure to meet program requirements. A youth may be discharged as neutral if he/she is currently actively participating in services but is ordered to inpatient mental health or substance abuse treatment.

Fourth Judicial Circuit

In 2011, the Fourth Judicial Circuit accepted 23 new youth for the Redeploy Illinois program. This brought the Fourth Judicial Circuit's total number of youth served, since the program's inception in 2009, to 82.

The Fourth Judicial Circuit Redeploy program is a partnership among court, probation, and community service providers. Fourth Judicial Circuit Redeploy includes all of the probation departments in the Fourth Circuit. This includes the following counties: Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery, and Shelby Counties. Within the Fourth Judicial Circuit the Redeploy program has a local consortium of stakeholders with memberships consisting of 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 committed to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice, the probation officer conducts a thorough assessment to help determine if youth are appropriate for the Redeploy Illinois program. This happens following adjudication and/or when a plea agreement has been reached. The officer considers the youth's police records, probation records, YASI score, social history, and/or meetings with family members or significant others. More extensive evaluations are provided as deemed necessary including mental health, substance abuse and psychological evaluations. Each youth receives an evaluation specified by his/her individual screenings and assessments. The court makes the final decision regarding a youth's enrollment in the Redeploy Illinois program, following a recommendation by the probation department, state's attorney and/or public defender.

The probation department takes the lead role as juvenile officers will provide more intensive supervision and monitoring of Redeploy youth. The probation officer refers and arranges services for the youth, and maintains contact with service providers, to review case progress and services planning. The juvenile officers staff the case with the Chief Managing Officer. As deemed necessary, the juvenile officer utilizes electronic monitoring, GPS monitoring, public service, or additional community based sanctions. Drug testing is conducted more frequently and randomly than in a usual probation case.

Lee County

In 2011, Lee County served eight youth, through the Redeploy Program, with a total of 39 youth served since the inception of the program, in 2005. Redeploy has reduced IDJJ commitments from 25 in 2005, to 1 in 2011.

The Lee County Probation Department acts as the lead agency in the Redeploy Illinois Program and assumes responsibility for fiscal oversight of the program and the allocation of resources through contractual agreements with the local mental health agency and with the program manager. Partners in the Redeploy initiative are the Juvenile Court Judge, Assistant State's Attorney, Public Defender, providers, and the probation department. The Lee County Juvenile Justice Council (JJC) is used as the forum to meet with Juvenile justice stakeholders to determine what improvements can be made with the program. The membership of the Council consists of

representatives from the court, schools, police, faith-based, service providers and other community entities, all of whom actively participate in Council meetings and committees. The meetings are held bi-monthly and chaired by the juvenile judge. Lee County Redeploy provides the following services: intensive family interventions utilizing the “Parenting with Love & Limits” curriculum; an individualized plan for each high risk youth; interventions to address criminal attitudes, values and beliefs; utilization of the National Institute of Corrections’ “Thinking for a Change” curriculum; case management services (provided by the Probation Officer); employment assistance; and structured free time activities.

Eligibility is determined when a minor is referred to Lee County Probation. At this point, the minor receives a risk assessment utilizing the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI). If mental health or substance abuse issues are identified through the assessment process additional assessments are requested and provided by the local mental health agency. Those individuals with an overall risk score in the medium to high range are targeted for staffing into the Redeploy Program. The purpose of the staffing is to further identify minors with multiple risk factors (those who scored medium to high in the YASI domains of family, attitudes, violence and substance abuse). These youth are identified as being at high risk for DJJ placement unless intensive services are provided. During the staffing, the youth’s risk and protective factors are shared and discussed to determine appropriate placement into the program.

Lee County Redeploy frequently receives positive responses from parents once they have graduated from the “Parenting with Love & Limits” groups. Parents especially like the fact that coaches meet with families in their homes and allow them to put what they have learned into practice. Families of youth who have graduated from the program continually report success and improved insight as to the importance of providing structure for their children.

Macon County

Since the Redeploy program began in 2005, Macon County has redeployed 155 youth. During the last calendar year Macon County redeployed a total of 15 youth.

Macon County Redeploy exists as a 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. Current Work Group membership includes the direct service providers for the project: Heritage Behavioral Health Center, Youth Advocate Program, Shockwave (a faith-based organization), the Community Restorative Board Coordinator, and Probation. The lead agency for Macon County Redeploy Illinois is Macon County Court Services.

The intake and assessment process utilized for Redeploy Illinois is two pronged. Referrals may come through the court process or by direct referral from Probation of a youth who is already on probation. When a case is referred to Probation from the Court, probation conducts the initial intake immediately following a court hearing and makes referral for Bio-psycho-socio assessment to be conducted. A YASI assessment is conducted within 14 days by Probation. The bio-psycho-socio assessment is conducted within 30 days of referral. A minimum of 1 home visit is conducted by a home interventionist before the Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) staffs the case in order to make recommendations to the Court. Multiple home visits are conducted by the

assigned probation officer before the MDT staffs the case. The MDT reviews all assessment information within 30 days and makes a recommendation to the Court regarding acceptance into Redeploy Illinois. When a referral comes directly through Probation, the YASI has already been completed. The Juvenile Court Judge is the final authority on who is accepted Redeploy Illinois. A Macon County Probation officer is assigned to supervise Redeploy Illinois clients.

After acceptance, Redeploy provides home intervention services that begin with an initial needs assessment being completed of the family. 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 are also provided. Macon County Redeploy has also implemented a 10-week parent support group, as well as a cognitive group for female youth to assist them with self image. Youth may participate in supervised lawncare services for elderly and/or disabled individuals, to fulfill community service requirements, after which, if they choose to continue, they are paid an hourly wage.

Finally, Redeploy provides youth and their families with Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services. Level 1 services include, individual, group and family therapy, outreach and case management, assessment, treatment planning, referral and discharge are provided. A family is eligible for funds to assist with school uniforms, pay for the GED test, athletic equipment, hair cuts and styles, and gas for parents/guardians to visit youths in residential setting.

Madison County

In 2011, 21 youth were accepted for services with Redeploy Illinois. Since 2008, 65 youth have received services in Madison County. Only 11 of the 65 youth have been unsuccessful in completing the program and were committed to IDJJ.

The lead agency for Madison County Redeploy is Children's Home + Aid, an agency that has provided services for youth in southern Illinois for over 125 years. While the lead agency is Children's Home + Aid, the contract monitor is the Madison County Probation Department. Program partners also include One Hope United, Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC), Chestnut Health Systems, Probation, and the Juvenile Court.

Any youth who goes before the Juvenile Judge and is facing a sentence to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) is referred to the Redeploy Illinois. In addition, the Chief Judge also has an administrative order stating any youth who receives an order to have a Social Study Investigation done by the Probation Department, must also be referred to Redeploy for assessment.

Redeploy typically has 30 days to complete a thorough bio-psychosocial assessment that identifies gaps in services, deficits and strengths as well as a detailed outline of goals should the youth be an acceptable candidate for Redeploy. Some youth are detained during this period of time, but they are generally released to their guardians during this time. The youth then appears at their sentencing hearing where the Juvenile Judge determines whether he or she will be given the opportunity to participate in the Redeploy program.

Once accepted, services such as Family Functional Therapy, anger management and Washington Aggression Interruption Training are available to youth. The program can also link youth with equine and art therapy on a limited basis. Employment and Developmental Disability Services are critical services that are also sought for youth, when needed. The majority of youth who close with services report improvement in all life domains, including family relationship, school and outlook on life.

McLean County

In 2011, six individuals were referred and accepted into the McLean County Redeploy program. The total number of clients served, since the inception of Redeploy Illinois, is 40. Of those 40 individuals, 22 have successfully completed the program or are currently participating.

The lead agency for McLean County Redeploy is McLean County Juvenile Court Services. Partners in McLean County consist of Community Stakeholders (minors, parents/guardians, treatment providers and program evaluators) and juvenile justice stakeholders (juvenile judge, State's Attorney, public defender, and juvenile probation).

Delinquent minors are referred to the program by any of the Juvenile Justice Stakeholders. Once referred, McLean County Probation Deputy Director(s) will convene a meeting with the referring member to determine eligibility and what type of Redeploy Service (Preventative vs. full Redeploy/IPS) is appropriate, if found eligible. Once eligibility is determined, a meeting of Community Stakeholders is convened and issues and available services are discussed and an individualized service plan is created. Services available are Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach (substance abuse treatment), tele-psychiatry, crisis counseling, family counseling, Family Advocacy, Redeploy Advocacy, Family Advocacy Case Management, parenting group, cognitive behavioral groups, crisis intervention services, GED prep, Adult Basic Education, Employability Skills, and English as Second Language.

Outcomes differ among youth in Redeploy Illinois. Although not all youth are successful in completing the program, many are successful in completing the services outlined for them in their service plan. For those who are successful in completing Redeploy, most egress to traditional probation where they remain until their term of probation is complete. Not all clients who are successful return to traditional probation; some remain in the Redeploy program until their probation term expires.

There has been one major system's change in the way the program functions in McLean County. In November 2011, services were extended as a prevention measure for those youth who qualify for Redeploy services but do not need the intense supervision. The process is the same as full Redeploy; the "preventative" clients receive the same benefits as full clients.

McLean County Redeploy developed a WRAP process. This process allows Court Services to implement individualized service plans for each probationer based on his/her specific needs. Each WRAP meeting includes Court Services' representatives, the probationer, parent(s)/guardian, and the Redeploy community stakeholders. The WRAP meeting works to identify positive areas of the probationer's life that can be built upon as well as areas of need. Further, this process gives the probationer and his/her family a "voice" in the process of determining appropriate programming for the youth and the family.

Court Services has begun to conduct Review Hearings on all Redeploy clients. These hearings generally occur on a 30-day basis. At each hearing a formal report is provided to the Judge that describes the probationer's compliance. Based on the compliance, or lack thereof, the Court will either give the probationer a reward or a sanction. Rewards are either small (i.e., candy bars, chips, or candy), medium (i.e., \$5 gift card to McDonalds), or large (i.e., \$15.00 gift card to Wal-Mart). Sanctions may include time in the Juvenile Detention Center, time on electronic monitoring and/or home confinement, or hours of community service. This particular judicial process holds each probationer accountable for his/her actions. This periodic review is helping juveniles be more compliant with the program requirements.

Peoria County

In 2011, 40 Peoria youth received Redeploy Services. Since the beginning of the program in 2005, 284 Peoria youth have received services.

Children's Home Association of Illinois (CHAIL) is the lead agency in Peoria County. The intake process starts with a referral from the Probation Officer of Peoria County Juvenile Probation and the presiding Juvenile Court Judge makes final decisions on acceptance. Once this referral is received, the referral information is reviewed, staffed with a Youth Counselor and the Assessment Clinician, and assigned according to current caseloads. The Assessment Clinician then contacts the family and sets up an opening date and time. After the referral process is complete, two assessments are administered during the opening session. First, the Facesheet Assessment gives the Youth Counselor and Assessment Clinician an understanding of the youth's educational, physical, criminal, and family background, to help determine services needed. Secondly, the Child Functional Assessment Rating Scale (CFARS) is an instrument used to assess four main areas: Relationships, Safety, Emotionality, and Disability. The program staff provide services for the youth and family that may include counseling through the use of FFT, individual counseling, mentoring, tutoring, groups, such as anger management (WAIT), social skill building, making positive choices, employment, and other groups relating to self-esteem issues and bullying.

Another key component of the program is that the staff works with the youth and family to locate resources that will assist them with being successful not, only while enrolled in services, but even after the Redeploy services have terminated. Examples of the resources are mental health assessments and screening with the Mental Health Juvenile Justice (MHJJ) program and John R. Day psychological services, drug assessments through White Oaks, educational resources (i.e. Urban League, ICC, District 150), employment resources with Work Force Network, ICC, and relationships which have been built with business owners and employment agencies throughout the Peoria area.

St. Clair County

In 2011, 22 youth were referred for St. Clair County Redeploy Illinois services. Since the inception of Redeploy, in 2005, 200 youth have been referred. One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) of these youth have been accepted and participated in community based services. Over

70% of these youth were successfully diverted from IDJJ. Most youth and their families identify improved outcomes in family cohesion, school and future outlook through follow up surveys.

Children's Home + Aid, an agency that has provided services for youth in southern Illinois for over 125 years, acts as the lead agency for St. Clair Redeploy Illinois. The site is partnered with the St. Clair County Probation Department, the Juvenile Court, One Hope United, Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC), Chestnut Health Systems, and actively participates in the Juvenile Justice Council and the St. Clair County Youth Coalition. In addition, the Redeploy Court and Community Liaison were trained to use the Global Appraisal of Individual Needs/Short Screen (GAIN-SS) for youth appearing in Court. This tool is used to identify mental health and substance abuse issues. This addition to the program was done in partnership with TASC. TASC also has a dedicated employee who can provide the GAIN-SS in court when necessary.

All youth considered by the Juvenile Court for placement in the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) are referred to Redeploy for an assessment. This is usually in response to an order for the St. Clair County Juvenile Probation Department to complete a Social Study Investigation on the youth. The assessment looks to identify strengths and gaps in services. From this, a family contract is developed that entails issue specific goals as well as a supervision plan for this youth should he/she be allowed to remain in the community. Most youth have a pending sentencing date where the Juvenile Judge makes the ultimate decision on whether a youth can work with Redeploy in the community instead of being committed to IDJJ. However, some youth are ordered to participate without having a return date back to the Court.

St. Clair County Redeploy has Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST), drug treatment providers and Washington Aggression Interruption Training (WAIT) available to youth. The program can also link youth with equine and art therapy on a limited basis. Employment and Developmental Disability Services are critical services that are also sought for youth when needed. Electronic leg monitors may be used as a step down process or as a sanction for youth. Each of these services is provided to youth based on their assessment and plays an integral role in the success that Redeploy has had in St. Clair County.

CONCLUSIONS

Redeploy Illinois began in 2005 with four sites serving 15 counties. In 2009 the program expanded to additional sites and is now being implemented in 28 counties. Prior to the inception of the program, an average of 356 youth in each of these 28 counties were being incarcerated each year that would have been eligible for Redeploy services. With the implementation of Redeploy, these counties have instead committed 174 youth per year on average since beginning implementation. *This represents a 51% reduction in the number of youth incarcerated every year, averting tens of millions of dollars in incarceration costs to the State.*

A brief overview of youth in the Redeploy program in 2011 includes the following:

- 265 new youth were enrolled.
- Fifty-nine percent (59%) of those youth were 15 or 16 years of age.
- Eighty-seven percent (87%) were males.
- Forty-nine percent (49%) were Caucasian.
- Thirty-three percent (33%) were African American.
- Eighty percent (80%) were being charged with committing felony offenses.
- Seventy-four percent (74%) of the male youth were on probation at the time of admission into the program.
- Thirty-three percent (33%) of the female youth were on probation at the time of admission.
- Sixty-eight (68%) of the male youth had prior arrests at the time of admission.
- Twenty-three percent (23%) of the female youth had prior arrests at the time of admission.
- Thirty-two percent (32%) of the males had prior detention center stays at the time of admission.
- Seventeen percent (17%) of the female youth had prior detention center stays at the time of admission.

An analysis conducted by Illinois State University has compiled compelling preliminary recidivism information from the four original pilot programs. This early data analysis indicates that compared to juvenile justice involved youth in the same Redeploy counties who were not served in the program, 17.4% of youth successfully completing services were arrested on new charges, compared to 72.8% of the non-program youth. Further, 14.2% of the Redeployed youth were committed to juvenile correctional facilities, compared to 57.4% of the non-program youth. Data even suggest that youth who do not successfully complete redeploy services still see significantly fewer re-arrests and incarcerations over the period of the study.

Although the final results of the recidivism analysis are not expected until the fall of 2012, there is clear evidence that youth participating in Redeploy are re-arrested and/or incarcerated at greatly reduced rates compared to youth not served in the program. The Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (RIOB) is confident that the results of the recidivism and cost benefit analysis underway will help to demonstrate not only the financial benefits of the program but will also demonstrate the significant impact that such a program has on the lives of these youth, families and communities.

In the coming year, the Department intends to finalize plans to utilize ARRA funding to award a grant to the Center for Public Safety and Justice, Institute of Government and Public Affairs,

University of Illinois, to develop well researched, empirically supported policy recommendations for the statewide expansion of Redeploy Illinois. The University will examine barriers to the expansion efforts; develop statewide programmatic and funding models; and prepare recommendations for a marketing strategy for statewide promotion and adoption.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board, over the past year has dedicated time and resources toward laying the foundation for moving the program statewide. As the Board is beginning to exhaust efforts to expand the program under the current competitive bid model, the Board has identified outside resources to fund a cost benefit analysis and a recidivism study to aid in the development of a statewide expansion plan. These results are expected to be complete in calendar year 2012. To further build on this work and the success of the program sites, the Board offers the following recommendations to insure the continued success of Redeploy Illinois both now and into the future.

Recommendation #1: The Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board should consider the results of the impending cost benefit analysis and recidivism study to develop a rigorous and realistic comprehensive plan, by January 2013, to implement the program statewide. This plan should include a feasibility study, data analysis, programmatic and economic incentive models, policy recommendations, an expansion plan and a outreach plan.

Recommendation #2: The Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board recommends creating legal authority for the Department of Human Services to enter into agreements with counties exceeding 2,000,000 with the following conditions:

- " to reduce the number of commitments by the same percentage as is required by the legislation applying to other counties, and
- " with all of the same requirements of the 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.

The Board must continue to closely monitor the outcomes in all jurisdictions and work with the counties in the program to ensure that overall incarceration from those counties does not increase disproportionately.

Recommendation #3: The Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board and the Department of Human Services staff should work with providers to prepare a Redeploy Illinois logic model and set of performance measures for the program in a manner consistent with the Budgeting for Results initiative and in order to provide outcome information in the proscribed format for use by the Governor, General Assembly, Oversight Board and the Department of Human Services during the annual budget process.

Recommendation #4: In order to support improved use of best practice models for providers, the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board should work to develop, record, analyze, and share statewide data related to best and promising practices to support improved and increased use of best practice models with the Redeploy population.

Recommendation #5: As funding allows, the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board should continue to fund planning grants to eligible counties in an effort to further expand the reach of the program.

Recommendation #6: The Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board should continue to annually convene staff from all of the Redeploy Illinois sites statewide for the purposes of sharing information, insights and trending.

Recommendation #7: The Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board should develop a training series around the Redeploy Illinois program. This should be a series of face-to-face training sessions, webinars, and companion guides explaining the legislation, philosophy, planning, program practices and experiences, and research and evaluation findings. These materials will support the current sites by providing training materials for new staff, and they would be useful for professional training in various professions (probation, treatment services, community-based organizations, advocacy organizations, prosecutors and public defenders, and the judiciary).

Recommendation #8: The Redeploy Illinois appropriation should be increased to provide for full statewide expansion of the initiative.

Appendix 1
Youth population in Redeploy Illinois sites, general population for youth ages 13 to 16, CY2010

	African American				Caucasian				American Indian Alaskan Native				Asian Pacific Islander				All races			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Lee	7	3%	61	0%	116	5%	1,649	3%	8	7%	4	2%	0	0%	14	1%	131	4%	1,728	2%
McLean	30	12%	1,077	8%	483	19%	6,627	11%	13	12%	17	8%	9	16%	262	24%	535	18%	7,983	10%
Macon	21	9%	1,471	10%	109	4%	4,111	7%	2	2%	9	4%	2	4%	48	4%	134	5%	5,639	7%
Marion	5	2%	161	1%	27	1%	1932	3%	1	1%	5	2%	1	2%	25	2%	34	1%	2,123	3%
Peoria	74	30%	2,957	21%	412	16%	6,413	11%	25	23%	25	12%	9	16%	264	24%	520	18%	9,659	13%
St. Clair	62	26%	6,433	45%	525	21%	8,620	14%	22	20%	58	28%	19	35%	230	21%	628	21%	15,341	20%
2nd Circuit	14	6%	319	2%	184	7%	9,336	15%	23	21%	21	10%	2	4%	37	3%	223	8%	9,713	13%
4th Circuit	30	12%	1,851	13%	698	27%	22,157	36%	16	15%	67	33%	13	24%	221	20%	757	26%	24,296	32%
Total	243		14,330		2,554		60,845		110	100	206		55		1,101		2,962		76,482	

Appendix 2
New Admissions - 2005 Sites

Redeploy Site	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011
Macon	338	228	195	169	175	192	167	200	221	179	159
Peoria	726	804	821	876	849	806	769	739	664	608	450
St. Clair	890	815	747	702	623	787	604	573	431	560	361
Second Circuit	259	252	212	299	335	332	312	304	294	344	328

Average Daily Population - 2005 Sites

Redeploy Site	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011
Macon	13.9	8.4	7.1	5.1	4.5	6.6	7.1	9.9	7.4	7.8	7.0
Peoria	36.2	40.3	34.4	33.5	38.9	39.0	43.4	42.6	41.3	40.5	35.3
St. Clair	27.5	23.5	26.9	30.3	30.9	22.0	17.7	17.3	15.5	16.3	14.5
Second Circuit	7.1	7.5	4.9	6.7	9.2	11.2	12.0	12.8	13.5	14.7	9.4

Average Length of Stay (days) - 2005 Sites

Redeploy Site	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011
Macon	14	12	12	10	8	10	14	17	10	14	11
Peoria	18	17	14	13	15	17	19	20	22	22	20
St. Clair	10	10	11	14	17	10	10	10	12	10	9
Second Circuit	11	9	8	8	9	11	12	14	15	13	10

New Admissions - 2009 Sites

Redeploy Site	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011
Lee	22	8	10	12	11	11	8
Madison	393	395	402	341	333	354	367
McLean	186	219	205	215	194	189	138
Fourth Circuit	182	191	179	126	109	134	157

Appendix 2

Average Daily Population - 2009 Sites

Redeploy Site	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011
Lee	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Madison	27.0	24.3	21.5	21.4	16.4	20.4	21.3
McLean	9.4	10.8	10.7	11.3	9.5	7.7	10.2
Fourth Circuit	7.0	7.5	8.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.9

Average Length of Stay (days) - 2009 Sites

Redeploy Site	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011
Lee	5	6	2	7	10	5	4
Madison	22	23	18	21	19	19	18
McLean	16	18	15	20	16	15	11
Fourth Circuit	13	13	16	16	16	13	18

New Admissions - Statewide

Redeploy Site	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011
Statewide	11,029	10,899	10,154	9,795	9,808	13,590	15,745	15,244	13,843	13,642	12,742

Average Daily Population - Statewide

Redeploy Site	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011
Statewide	525.4	524.8	513.6	516.0	561.9	810.5	932.3	957.7	889.5	843.6	834.0

Average Length of Stay (days) - Statewide

Redeploy Site	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011
Statewide	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	20	21	20	19



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