

REDEPLOY ILLINOIS

*Shifting fiscal incentives to
expand community resources and
reduce confinement*

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Presenter: Betsy Clarke,
Juvenile Justice Initiative of Illinois

- Statewide juvenile justice advocacy organization
- www.jjustice.org
- JJI mission statement - ***to transform the juvenile justice system in Illinois by reducing reliance on confinement, enhancing fairness for all youth, and developing a comprehensive continuum of community-based resources.***
- Dialogue, Education & Advocacy

Juvenile Reform Sweeping the Nation

- States reducing confinement through fiscal incentive programs
 - Ohio, Penn, Wisc, IL
- States reducing confinement by prohibiting confinement for misdemeanors/low level
 - Cal, Texas
- States closing juvenile facilities in wake of abuses & ineffec.
 - Maryland, La, Texas, Cal
- States investing in alternatives to confinement
 - Detention reform now in over 30 states

The Problem in IL -

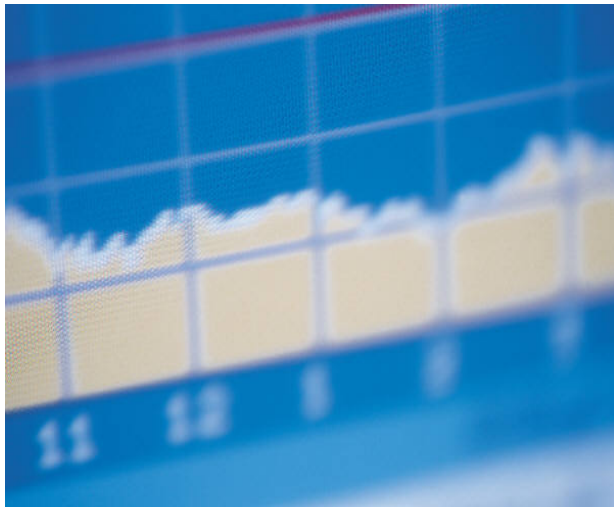


- Confinement Expensive
 - \$70,000/yr/bed
- Confinement Ineffective
 - Over 50% repeat offending rate

The Problem -

- Overreliance on Confinement due to lack of local alternatives
 - Over 40% of juvenile correctional population committed on “technical” parole violations
 - Nearly 30% of juvenile correctional population committed for “evaluation”
- Fiscal incentives encouraged committing youth to state-funded corrections rather than developing county funded community-based alternatives

Research



- The Dept of Corrections documented overreliance on corrections for youth.....particularly youth committed for “evaluation”
- Research documented success of alternatives to detention in IL. – particularly evening reporting centers
- Research documented success of evidence -based programming – i.e. MST/FFT

Developing a Consensus for Change

- Northwestern Univ's Children & Family Justice Center held a summit in Chicago in mid-90's with speaker from Ohio who presented concept of Reclaim Ohio – a fiscal incentive program to reduce reliance on confinement
- Reclaim Ohio touted frequently at jj mtgs & conferences thereafter





2003 - Discussions began in earnest

- Juvenile Justice Initiative partnered with John Howard Association and Chicago Metropolis 2020 to host series of discussions with key stakeholders re issue of changing current fiscal incentives to reduce use of corrections for juveniles
- Stakeholders included: IDOC, Juvenile Advisory Board to IDOC, Judges, county boards, former legislator
- Key legislators kept apprised of issue



Education & Coalition Building

- Chicago Council on Urban Affairs conducted 4 regional public opinion polls in Chicago neighborhoods – conclusion was that public supported use of community-based alternatives
- Juvenile Justice Initiative arranged for legislative hearing on fiscal incentive issue & brought public opinion research to attention of legislators
- Legislative hearing included presentation of Reclaim Ohio model from former legislator who urged similar legislation enacted in Illinois
- Juvenile Justice Initiative held summit in Chicago & presented concept of Reclaim Ohio/Redeploy Illinois to advocacy community

2004 - Legislation passed

- Legislation setting up Redeploy Illinois passed the IL General Assembly with bi-partisan sponsorship, without controversy & without any significant opposition in 2004; however:
 - *There was no appropriation to support the pilot phase*



2004 Redeploy Illinois Legislation

- Compromised to apply only to youth charged with less serious felonies
- Included Purpose & Principles
- Selected counties as local “convener” of Redeploy application & process
- Selected state human services agency
- Set up pilot phase to develop Redeploy IL in handful of counties
- Set up benchmark (25% reduction) with “penalty” for failure to reduce juvenile commitments
- Encouraged use of evidence-based programs
- Required evaluation
- Required report of outcomes to Legis annually

Purpose

- *To encourage the deinstitutionalization of juvenile offenders by establishing projects in counties or groups of counties that **reallocate State funds from juvenile correctional confinement to local jurisdictions**, which will establish a continuum of local, community-based sanctions and treatment alternatives for juvenile offenders **who would be incarcerated if those local services and sanctions did not exist.***



Principles

- Restorative justice
- Youth should be treated in least restrictive manner
- Continuum of services and sanctions in every community
- Local responsibility

Legislature added funding



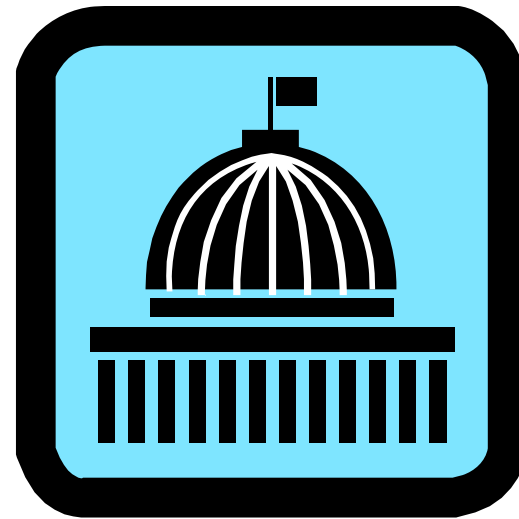
- Altho the theory was that eventually the reduction in corrections commitments would support expanded community-based programming, some funding had to be provided to “prime the pump”
- In the fall of 2004, the Legislature added \$2 million dollars to support the pilot phase of Redeploy Illinois

Implementation

- Redeploy Partnership members: Judges, Prosecutors, Probation, County, State agency reps from child welfare and corrections, Original 3 – Metro 2020, John Howard & JJI
- Ptnshp Chair – DHS Director
- Application Process:
 - JJI held series of 4 public hearings to solicit input from community leaders on Redeploy Illinois - this community input was integrated into RFP process
 - Public hearings all held in sites of pilot DMC cmtes
- Applications:
 - Downstate only – Cook declined to apply due to penalty issue

Short delay in Implementation

- The first year proved too short a time to appoint partnership, solicit input, develop application process, select pilot sites, and begin operation.
- As a result, second year funding was reduced to \$1.5 million since that was all that was needed for continuation funding.





First Year Results

- 4 pilot sites: 3 counties & one judicial circuit
- Overall a **33 percent reduction** in juvenile commitments to corrections by end of first yr



Tweaking the statute

- Legislation passed revision to allow Redeploy Oversight Board to reduce or modify requirement of 25% reduction in corrections commitments annually (based on average of past 3 yrs)
- Legislation passed to allow Redeploy Oversight Board to approve a pilot that is a subset of a county (Cook issue)



Second Year Results

- 44% reduction in commitments second year



Redeploy in operation

- 4 sites current
- Cook coming on board
- All sites use YASI to identify Redeploy eligible youth
- All sites use evidence-based programming, FFT & MST
- All sites have increased local collaboration thru Redeploy
- Each site unique



EVALUATION

- Annual review of impact on commitments
- More thorough evaluation:
 - Funding included to evaluate Redeploy pilots
 - In depth evaluations underway now.
- Annual report back to Legislature



Saving State Dollars

- In the first two years of implementation, the Redeploy IL pilot sites reduced commitments to state juvenile prisons by 44%, or 226 fewer youth,
- Saving \$11 million

Costs

- State juvenile prison - \$70,000/yr
- Redeploy IL – \$4 to \$10,000/yr

State funding for Redeploy

- '05 - \$2 mil
- '06 - \$1.5 mil
- '07 – \$2.295 mil
- '08 – same
- '09 – Gov proposed additional \$3 mil

- [*vs \$160 mil for Juv Prisons*]



Next Steps - targeted expansion

- Mapping – commitments to juvenile state prisons
 - 16 counties (of 102) highest commitment rates
- Planning grants to 16 counties with highest commitment rates
- Next year expand Redeploy to all 16 counties
 - Estimated additional \$10 mil



Next steps - rest of state

- Proposed –
 - Allocation of resources within Redeploy to be made available for any county or group of counties which need resources only occasionally for services to avoid incarceration for a limited number of youth.



Next steps -

- Collaboration to build local continuums to address
 - Detention
 - Commitment to juvenile prison
 - Aftercare
- Joint staff for JDAI/Redeploy
- Encouraging joint planning on local level

Detention Alternatives

- Cook
 - Heavy investment in detention alternatives throughout '90's
 - Most success with evening reporting centers
 - Reduced detention population & avoided building
 - Every other detention center in IL doubled bed capacity thru '90's rather than create alternatives
 - Detention centers expensive - det cntrs overbuilt beds but underbuilt alternatives
 - Some det cntrs turning pods into alternatives



Expanding community resources reduces juvenile crime

- IL doubled its detention (pre-trial) beds statewide from 694 beds in 1989 to 1,240 beds in 2001. Cook invested in detention alternatives & was the only detention center that did not add beds during this period.
- Delinquency petitions from 1990 to 2000, *increased 57.2% in non-Cook*
decreased 44.9% in Cook



From 1990-2000

- Probation – juvenile probation caseload
 - *Increased* by 61.4% outside Cook
 - *Decreased* by 20.7% in Cook
- Juvenile commitments to state prison
 - *Increased* by 63.3% outside Cook
 - *Decreased* by 19.8% in Cook

PUBLIC SUPPORTS ALTERNATIVES TO CONFINEMENT FOR YOUTH

- National survey conducted for the Center for Children's Law and Policy in the Fall of 2007 found:
 - The public recognizes the **potential of young people to change**. Nearly nine out of 10 (89 percent) of those surveyed agreed that “almost all youth who commit crimes have the potential to change”.
 - The public supports **redirecting government funds from incarceration to counseling, education, and job training programs** for youth offenders.
 - The public views the **provision of treatment and services as more effective** ways of rehabilitat-ing youth than incarceration
 - The public favors **keeping nonviolent juveniles in small, residential facilities** in their own communities rather than in large distant institutions.
 - The public believes the juvenile justice system treats low-income youth, **African American youth and Hispanic youth unfairly**.
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- The **public is more willing to pay for rehabilitation than incarceration** according to research conducted for Models for Change by MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Adolescent Development and Juvenile Justice, director Lawrence Steinberg and his colleague Alex Piquero.
 - When offered at the same cost the option of keeping a child locked up and adding rehabilitative services, versus adding time to the child's incarceration, **people preferred rehabilitation**.

Illinois polling

Public supports Redeploy

- In Illinois, fully 85% of the public supports taking away some of the money that state government spends on incarceration and spending it instead on programs for counseling, education, and job training for youth offenders.

Public willing to pay more for Redeploy than Jail

- In Illinois, the public is willing to pay 25% more for rehabilitation than for incarceration.



Conclusion

- Broad support for revising fiscal incentives to reduce corrections commitments
 - Public polling reveals public willing to pay more for alternatives than for confinement
- No opposition.....but need standard bearer
- Must be effective oversight & evaluation to ensure not widening the net



IL also moving to treatment model for juvenile sentencing

- Moved juvenile prisons into separate agency
- Adding funding for training in adolescent development & evidence-based treatment
- Utilizing evidence-based assessment tools & developing individualized treatment plans
- Planning development of aftercare system
- Planning to move youth back to community sooner to reduce length of stay

Environment

Missouri



Illinois



Living Space

Missouri



Illinois



Educational Buildings

Missouri



Illinois



Recreation/Programming

Missouri



Illinois



Community Relations

Missouri



Illinois



Thank you

