
Disproportionate Minority Contact

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Juvenile Arrests

- African American juveniles are arrested at 4 ½ times the rate of Caucasian juveniles. Hispanic juveniles are arrested at a slightly lower rate than Caucasians.
- The most common reasons for arrest in 2011 were for curfew, loitering, disorderly conduct, larceny-theft (except motor vehicle), and liquor law violations.
 - Black juveniles were more likely than any other race to be arrested for disorderly conduct.
- Juveniles arrested in Kenosha County in 2011 were most frequently arrested around 11:00 PM and 12:00 AM or 3:00 PM.

Secure Detention

- Detention placements have decreased overall; however, Hispanic youth are disproportionately placed compared with the total referrals to juvenile court. Black youth are also disproportionately placed.
 - Hispanic juveniles spend an average of 12 days in secure detention, compared with 11 days for Blacks and 10 days for Whites.
- The most common reason for placement is for new delinquent offenses, short term holds or capias.
- The percentage of youth placed as a condition of disposition increased 10% from 2010 to 2011.

Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings

- Of the 1,214 unduplicated youth adjudicated delinquent between 2007 and 2011, 33% were White males followed by Black males at 23%.
- Hispanic youth are disproportionately found delinquent while African American youth are found delinquent at a slightly lower rate than Caucasian youth.
 - The most frequent offenses for White and Hispanic youth were drug offenses and misdemeanor battery –black youth were more likely to be adjudicated for misdemeanor battery.
- Most juveniles are placed on supervision at disposition, followed by consent decrees for White youth and detention at disposition for Black and Hispanic youth.

Sanctions

- The number of sanctions for delinquent youth decreased 51% between 2007 and 2011 (63 to 31).
- Black youth were sanctioned at nearly two times the rate of Whites in 2007 but decreased to the same rate or lower than Whites by 2011.
- Hispanic juveniles were sanctioned at about two times the rate of whites in 2007 and 2009 but were at about the same rate of Whites or lower beginning in 2008.

Waiver Referrals

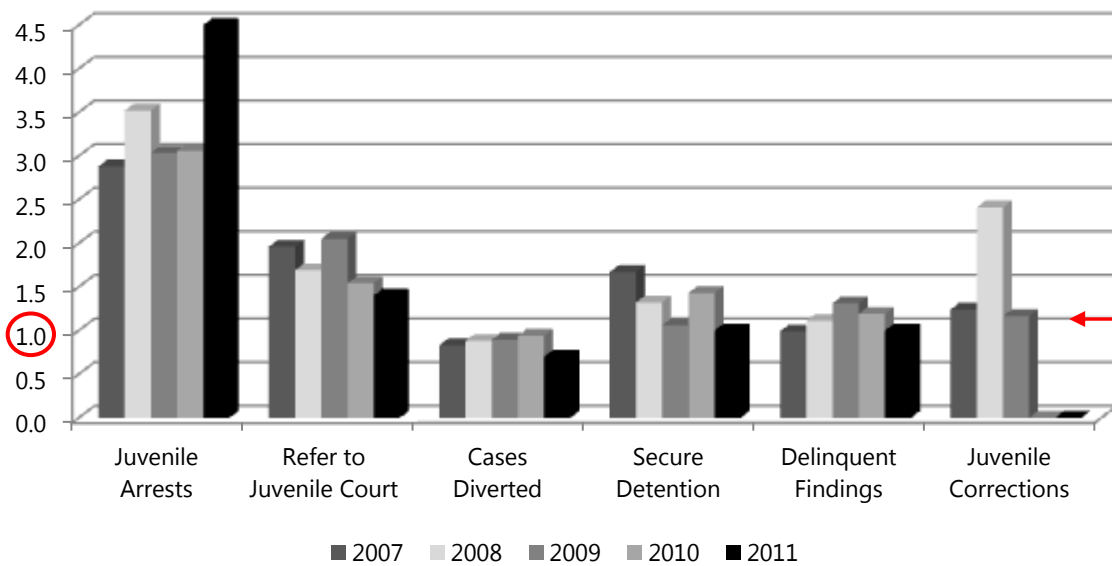
- Black youth represent 35% of waiver referrals and 49% of those waived into adult court between 2007 and 2011
 - White juveniles were most frequently waived into adult court for burglary, while Black juveniles committed the largest number of substantial batteries; Hispanic youth were most often waived for drug possession.

OVERVIEW OF DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

The following report examines racial disproportionality in Kenosha County's juvenile justice system, particularly at arrest, referral to juvenile court, secure detention, and cases resulting in delinquent findings as well as sanctions and waivers.

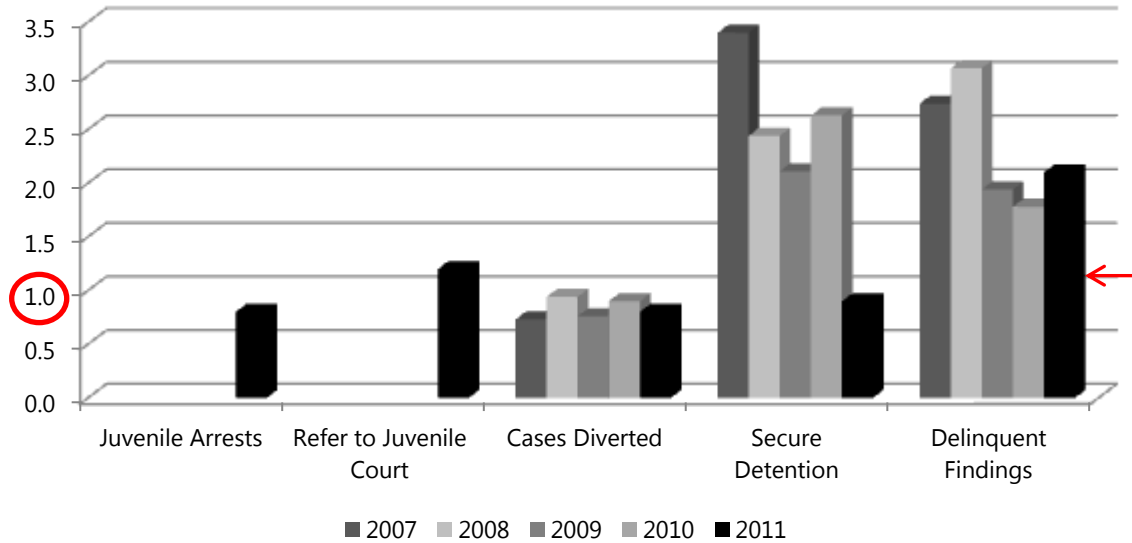
The figures below illustrate the Relative Rate Index (RRI) of African American and Hispanic juveniles compared with Caucasian juveniles. According to the Office of Justice Assistance, the RRI is an unbiased tool used to fairly and accurately make comparisons of racial groups regardless of population size. **The optimal RRI score is 1.0 signifying there is no difference between the rate of Caucasian juveniles and minority juveniles in a particular stage of the justice system.**

Figure 1. RRI – African American Juveniles



African American juveniles have been arrested at **3 to over 4 times** the rate of Caucasians. Referrals to juvenile court have also been disproportionately higher with a high of **2.05 (RRI)** in 2009 and a low of **1.4** in 2011. African American cases have been diverted from court slightly less often than Whites, with a low of **0.7 (RRI)** in 2010. Secure detention placements have been slightly disproportionately higher for Blacks, with a low of **1.0 (RRI)** in 2011. Regarding cases resulting in delinquent findings, Blacks are generally found delinquent at about the same rate as Whites. The rate of cases resulting in correctional facilities fluctuated from 2007 to 2009 (from **1.2 to 2.41**), however no rates were reported in 2010 or 2011 due to an insufficient number of cases for analysis.

Figure 2. RRI – Hispanic Juveniles



Hispanic juveniles were arrested at a slightly lower rate than Whites in 2011 (Note: 2011 was the first year we were able to determine the proportion of juvenile arrests that were Hispanic. Previously we only had data coding people as black or non-Hispanic at arrest, however, coding still may not be completely accurate since Hispanic coding is based on self-reports). Hispanic juveniles were referred to juvenile court at a slightly higher rate than Whites in 2011 and diverted from juvenile court less often. Hispanic juveniles were placed in secure detention disproportionately higher than Whites from 2007 to 2010, but dropped significantly in 2011 (to a rate of **0.9**). The rate of cases resulting in delinquent findings has fluctuated from **nearly 2 to over 3 times** the rate as Whites. Data regarding Hispanic cases resulting in confinement in secured correctional facilities are not included due to insufficient numbers.

OVERVIEW OF JUVENILE ARRESTS

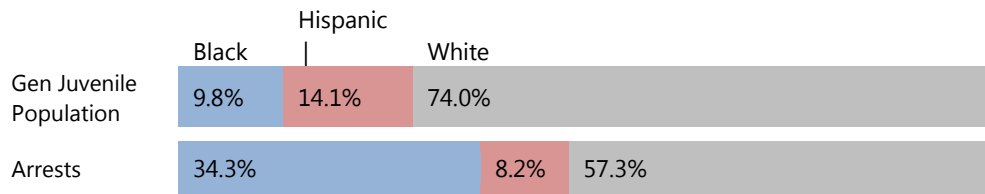
According to data from Kenosha County Joint Services, there were a total of **2,081** juvenile arrests between 1/1/2011 and 12/31/2011.

Table 1: Race and Gender Make-Up of Unduplicated Juveniles Arrested in 2011

Race	Male	Female	Total
White	729 (35%)	463 (22%)	1,192 (57%)
Black	482 (23%)	232 (11%)	714 (34%)
Hispanic	120 (6%)	50 (2%)	170 (8%)
Asian	3 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	5 (0.2%)
Total	1,334 (64%)	747 (36%)	100% (2,081)

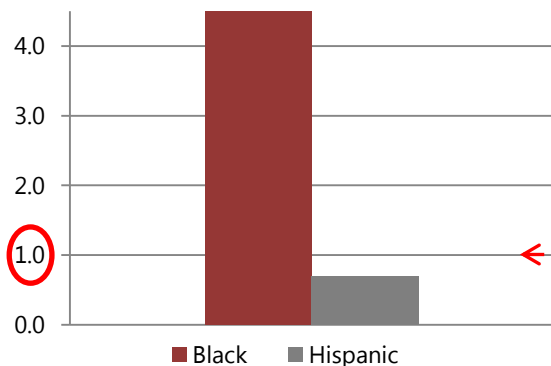
Blacks made up over one-third (**34%**) of juveniles that were arrested and Black and White males comprised **58%** of those arrested.

Figure 3. Percentage of Arrests by Race Compared with Total Juvenile Population in 2011



The percentage of black juveniles arrested is disproportionately higher than Black youth in the general juvenile population. 2011 was the first year we were able to determine the proportion of Hispanic arrests, as previously we only had data coding people as black or non-Hispanic at arrest.

Figure 4. RRI of 2011 Arrests in Relation to Total Juvenile Population (per 1,000 youth)



A visual comparison of rates of juvenile arrests in relation to the youth population shows that Black youth are disproportionately arrested. On the other hand, Hispanics are arrested at a slightly lower rate than Whites.

Table 2: Reasons for Arrests by Race in 2011

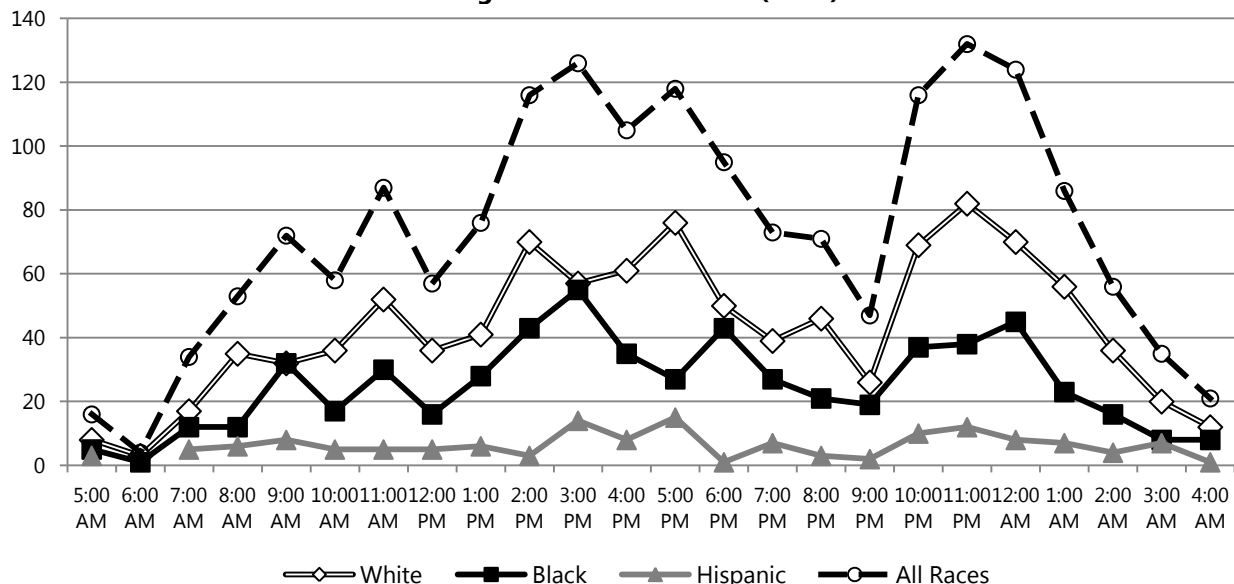
	Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	0	0%	128	18%	26	15%	226	19%	380	18%
Disorderly Conduct	0	0%	170	24%	33	19%	159	13%	362	17%
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle)	2	40%	116	16%	31	18%	145	12%	294	14%
Liquor Laws	1	20%	31	4%	17	10%	175	15%	224	11%
Assaults (Other than Aggravated Assault)	0	0%	67	9%	8	5%	68	6%	143	7%
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0%	27	4%	14	8%	100	8%	141	7%
Vandalism	0	0%	14	2%	2	1%	37	3%	53	3%
Weapons; Carrying	0	0%	12	2%	5	3%	21	2%	38	2%
Burglary--Breaking or Entering	0	0%	10	1%	4	2%	19	2%	33	2%
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape & Prost)	0	0%	10	1%	1	1%	21	2%	32	2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0%	8	1%	2	1%	8	1%	18	1%
Robbery	0	0%	8	1%	1	1%	3	<1%	12	1%
Other	2	40%	113	16%	26	15%	210	18%	351	17%
Total	5		714		170		1,192		2,081	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

The most common reasons for arrest in 2011 were for Curfew and Loitering Law Violations, Disorderly Conduct, Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle), and for violations of Liquor Laws. White juveniles were arrested most often for curfew and loitering law violations, followed by liquor law violations, disorderly conduct, and larceny-theft. Black juveniles were arrested for disorderly conduct more often than any other race, followed by arrests for curfew and loitering and larceny-theft. Hispanic juveniles were arrested most often for disorderly conduct, followed closely by larceny-theft and curfew and loitering.

Kenosha County Joint Services was able to report the time of arrest for 1,778 of the 2,081 arrests made during 2011. The figure below illustrates the time of arrest/contact with juveniles by Kenosha Police or Sheriff Departments.

Figure 5. Time of Arrest (2011)



As shown in Figure 5, juveniles arrested in Kenosha County between January 1 and December 21, 2011 were most frequently arrested around 11:00 PM and 12:00 AM or 3:00 PM. Demographically, Whites were most frequently arrested at 11 PM, 5 PM, or 2 PM, Black juveniles were frequently arrested at 3 PM, 6 PM, or 12 AM, and Hispanics were most frequently arrested at 5 PM, 3 PM, and 11 PM.

Table 3: Primary Offenses committed between 3 PM and 5 PM (20% of arrests with time data)

	Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	0	0%	11	9%	3	8%	15	8%	29	8%
Disorderly Conduct	0	0%	35	30%	10	27%	31	16%	76	22%
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle)	1	100%	29	25%	11	30%	52	27%	93	27%
Liquor Laws	0	0%	1	1%	3	8%	33	17%	37	11%
Assaults (Other than Aggravated Assault)	0	0%	15	13%	2	5%	18	9%	35	10%
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0%	2	2%	1	3%	11	6%	14	4%
Vandalism	0	0%	2	2%	1	3%	10	5%	13	4%
Weapons; Carrying	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%	4	2%	5	1%
Burglary--Breaking or Entering	0	0%	1	1%	2	5%	5	3%	8	2%
Robbery	0	0%	2	2%	1	3%	0	0%	3	1%
Other	0	0%	19	16%	2	5%	15	8%	36	10%
Total	1		117		37		194		349	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

The most common reasons for arrest from 3 PM and 5 PM were for larceny-theft and disorderly conduct. White juveniles were arrested most often for larceny-theft, followed by liquor law violations and disorderly conduct. Black juveniles were arrested for disorderly conduct more often than any other race, followed by larceny-theft and assaults. Hispanics were arrested most often for larceny-theft and disorderly conduct.

Table 4: Primary Offenses committed between 10 PM and 12 AM (21% of arrests with time data)

	Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	0	0%	62	52%	9	30%	75	34%	146	39%
Disorderly Conduct	0	0%	13	11%	3	10%	8	4%	24	6%
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle)	0	0%	2	2%	2	7%	7	3%	11	3%
Liquor Laws	0	0%	12	10%	7	23%	72	33%	91	24%
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0%	2	2%	4	13%	21	10%	27	7%
Assaults (Other than Aggravated Assault)	0	0%	6	5%	0	0%	2	1%	8	2%
Weapons; Carrying	0	0%	4	3%	1	3%	2	1%	7	2%
Vandalism	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape & Prost)	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%	2	1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%	2	1%
Other	1	100%	17	14%	4	13%	30	14%	52	14%
Total	1		120		30		221		372	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

The most common reasons for arrest from 10 PM and 12 AM were for curfew and loitering, followed by liquor law violations.

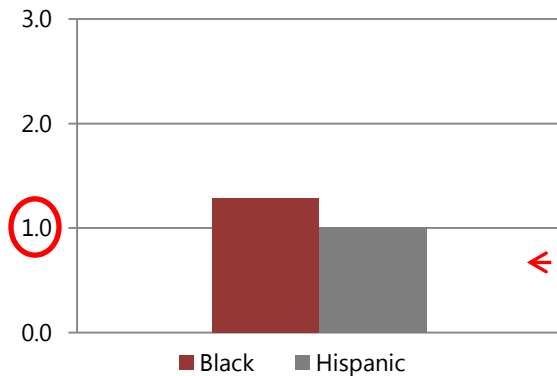
A total of 579 juvenile arrests occurred on school grounds, approximately **28%** of all juvenile arrests in 2011.

Table 5: Race and Gender Make-Up of Juveniles Arrested on School Grounds

Race	Male	Female	Total
White	184 (32%)	116 (20%)	300 (52%)
Black	141 (24%)	90 (16%)	231 (40%)
Hispanic	30 (5%)	13 (2%)	43 (7%)
Unknown/Other	4 (1%)	1 (<1%)	5 (1%)
Total	359 (62%)	220 (38%)	579 (100%)

Blacks made up **40%** of juveniles arrested on school grounds and Black and White males comprised **56%** of those arrested.

Figure 6. RRI of 2011 Arrests on School Grounds in Relation to Total Juvenile Arrests (per 100 youth)



A visual comparison of rates of juvenile arrests on school grounds in relation to total juvenile arrests show that Black youth were slightly disproportionately arrested on school grounds during 2011. On the other hand, Hispanics were arrested at about the same rate as Whites.

Table 6: Type of Arrest on School Grounds by Race

	Other/Unk		Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Municipal	5	100%	114	49%	31	72%	201	67%	351	61%
Court Referral	2	40%	117	51%	12	28%	99	33%	228	39%
Total	5		231		43		300		579	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

The most common type of arrest was municipal arrests; however, Black youth were much more likely to be arrested on a court referral than any other race (51% of arrests).

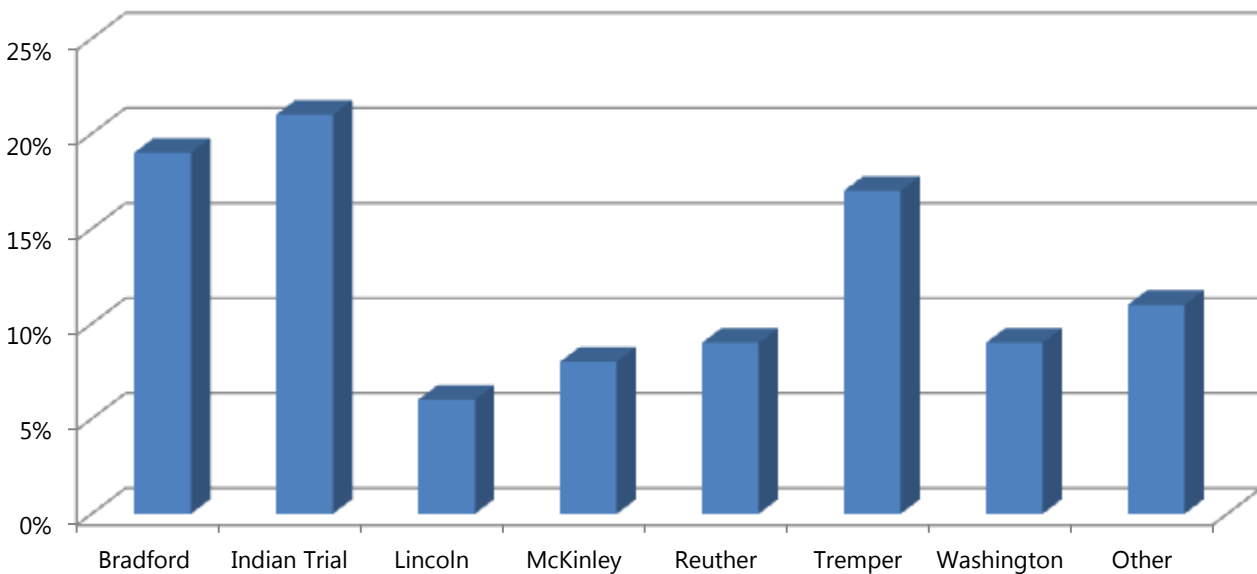
Table 7: Reasons for Arrests on School Grounds by Race in 2011

	Other/Unk		Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Disorderly Conduct	2	40%	109	47%	15	35%	75	25%	201	35%
Truancy	2	40%	39	17%	13	30%	103	34%	157	27%
Drug Violation	1	20%	9	4%	5	12%	56	19%	71	12%
Battery	0	0%	23	10%	1	2%	15	5%	39	7%
Theft	0	0%	7	3%	2	5%	11	4%	20	3%
Trespass to School	0	0%	9	4%	3	7%	3	1%	15	3%
Resisting	0	0%	5	2%	1	2%	6	2%	12	2%
Criminal Damage	0	0%	5	2%	0	0%	4	1%	9	2%
Dangerous Weapon	0	0%	3	1%	1	2%	4	1%	8	1%
Profane Language	0	0%	3	1%	1	2%	4	1%	8	1%
Liquor Laws	0	0%	5	2%	0	0%	1	0%	6	1%
Obstructing	0	0%	4	2%	1	2%	1	0%	6	1%
Other	0	0%	10	4%	0	0%	17	6%	27	5%
Total	5		231		43		300		579	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

The most common reasons for arrest on school grounds in 2011 were for Disorderly Conduct, Truancy, and Drug Violations. White juveniles were arrested most often for truancy, followed by liquor law violations and drug violations. Black juveniles were arrested for disorderly conduct more often than any other race, followed by arrests for truancy and battery. Hispanic juveniles were arrested most often for disorderly conduct, followed truancy and drug violation.

Figure 7. 2011 Arrests on School Grounds by School



Juvenile arrests on school grounds most frequently occurred at Indian Trail, followed by Bradford and Tremper.

Table 8: Racial Breakdown of Juveniles Arrested by Schools with 35 or more Arrests

	Bradford High		Indian Trail High		Lincoln Middle		McKinley Middle		Reuther High		Tremper High		Washington Middle	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black	36	33%	25	21%	20	57%	29	62%	26	48%	36	36%	25	48%
Hispanic	8	7%	6	5%	3	9%	5	11%	6	11%	7	7%	7	13%
White	64	59%	87	73%	12	34%	13	28%	21	39%	56	55%	20	38%
Other/Unk	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	2	2%	0	0%
Total	109		119		35		47		54		101		52	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

Black youth were most often arrested at McKinley Middle, followed by Lincoln Middle, Washington Middle and Reuther High.

Table 9: School Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity for 2010-2011 for Schools with 35 or more Arrests

	Bradford High	Indian Trail High	Lincoln Middle	McKinley Middle	Reuther High	Tremper High	Washington Middle
Black	17.5%	16.1%	29.6%	18.6%	30.6%	11.8%	23.4%
Hispanic	19.1%	23.5%	22.1%	26.1%	22.2%	14.4%	28.7%
White	60.7%	56.4%	45.7%	52.2%	44.6%	69.2%	47.2%
Other/Unk	2.7%	4.0%	2.6%	3.1%	2.6%	4.6%	0.7%
Total Enrollment	1,996	1,292	648	613	509	2,247	599

Note. Percentages in each column equal 100%

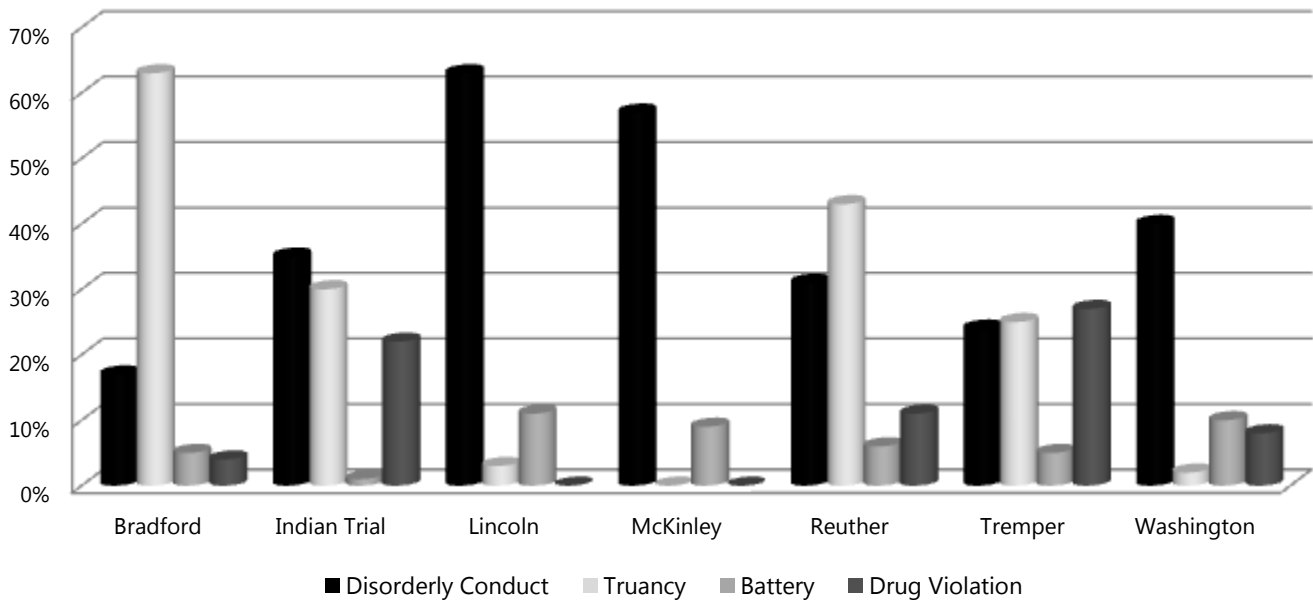
Schools with the highest enrollment of White youth are Tremper, Bradford, and Indian Trail High. Schools with the highest enrollment of Black youth are Reuther High, Lincoln Middle, and Washington Middle. Further, Hispanic youth have the highest enrollment in Washington and McKinley Middle.

Table 10: RRI of School Arrests in Relation to Total School Enrollment (per 100 youth)

	Bradford High	Indian Trail High	Lincoln Middle	McKinley Middle	Reuther High	Tremper High	Washington Middle
Black	2.0	1.0	2.6	6.3	1.8	3.8	2.5
Hispanic	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6

A comparison of rates of juvenile arrests in relation to total school enrollment shows that Black youth are disproportionately arrested. Black juveniles were arrested at over **6 times** the rate of White youth at McKinley Middle and nearly **4 times** the rate of Whites at Tremper High. Hispanic youth, on the other hand, are arrested at a lower rate than Whites.

Figure 8: Juvenile Arrests by School and Reason



The most frequently committed offense that youth were arrested for was disorderly conduct, an average 38% of arrests on school grounds (within the schools with 35 or more arrests). Lincoln had the highest percentage of arrests for disorderly conduct (63%), followed by McKinley (57%), and Washington (40%). Arrests for truancy were the second most common offense youth were arrested for. Bradford had the highest percentage of arrests for truancy (at 63%), followed by Reuther (43%), and Indian Trail (30%). The highest percentages of arrests for battery occurred at Lincoln (11%) and Washington (10%). And arrests for drug violations most frequently occurred at Tremper (27%) and Indian Trail (22%).

Table 11: Age Placed by Race

	Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
11 and under	6	3%	1	2%	5	2%	12	2%
12	24	10%	2	5%	10	3%	36	6%
13	44	19%	4	9%	32	11%	80	14%
14	42	18%	11	26%	50	17%	103	18%
15	71	31%	14	33%	101	34%	186	32%
16	43	19%	9	21%	89	30%	141	25%
17	1	0%	2	5%	13	4%	16	3%
Total	231		43		300		574	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

The majority of youth arrested were ages 15 (32%) and 16 (25%), followed by 14 years of age (18%). Black juveniles ages 13 or under were arrested more often than any other race.

OVERVIEW OF SECURE DETENTION PLACEMENTS

There were a total of **1,362** placements into secure detention between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2011 by **634** unduplicated juveniles.

Table 5: Race and Gender Make-Up of Unduplicated Juveniles Placed over Past 5 years

Race	Male	Female	Total
White	215 (34%)	85 (13%)	300 (47%)
Black	207 (33%)	51 (8%)	258 (41%)
Hispanic	52 (8%)	22 (3%)	74 (12%)
Other	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
Total	476 (75%)	158 (25%)	634 (100%)

The majority of youth placed are male (75%) and African-American's made up over 40% of youth placed.

Figure 6. RRI of Secure Detention Placements in Relation to total Referrals to Juvenile Court

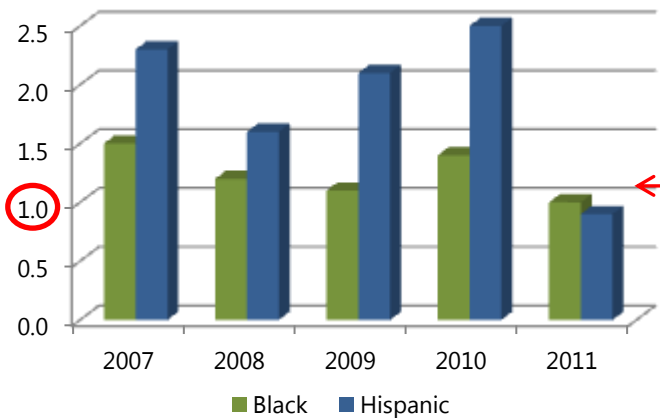
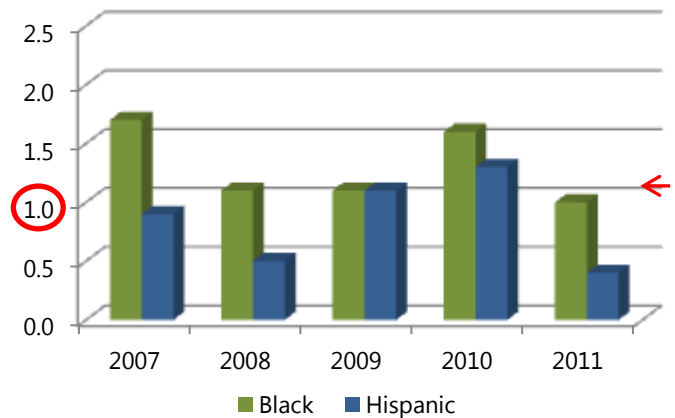


Figure 7. RRI of Secure Detention Placements in Relation to total Delinquent Juveniles



Figures above allow for a visual comparison of minorities rates of admission to detention compared with Whites. In relation to the total number of juveniles referred to juvenile court, Hispanic and Black juveniles have been disproportionately placed, except for a drop in 2011. In relation to the number of cases with delinquent findings, Black youth were disproportionately placed from 2007 to 2010 and Hispanic youth were disproportionately placed in 2009 and 2010.

Table 6: Number Placed in Secure Detention by Race

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	173	46%	186	51%	136	50%	70	45%	97	51%
Black	160	43%	153	42%	108	39%	61	39%	80	42%
Hispanic	40	11%	27	7%	30	11%	25	16%	14	7%
Total	375		366		274		156		191	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

The number of Caucasian youth placed in secure detention decreased 60% from 2007 to 2010, followed by a 29% increase in 2011. Similarly, the number of African American youth placed decreased 62% from

2007 to 2010, followed by a 25% increase in 2011. The number of Hispanic youth placed decreased 65% from 2007 to 2011.

Tables 7 and 8 below provide a breakdown of Placements into Secure Detention by breaking out the percentages of juveniles placed for their first time compared with those placed for a second or more times.

Table 7: Number Placed in Secure Detention for the First Time by Race (may be placed again in a later year but that placement is then counted in Table 8, below)

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	74	20%	55	15%	43	16%	33	21%	47	25%
Black	63	17%	57	16%	40	15%	24	15%	37	19%
Hispanic	16	4%	11	3%	13	5%	11	7%	9	5%
Total	154	41%	123	34%	96	35%	68	44%	93	49%

Note. Percentage (%) is of the total unduplicated number of youth placed in secure detention **each year**

The number of youth placed in secure detention for the first time decreased 53% from 2007 to 2010, followed by a 25% increase in 2011 when **nearly 50%** of all placements consisted of juveniles placed for their first time.

Table 8: Number Placed in Secure Detention for their Second or More Time by Race

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	99	26%	131	36%	93	34%	37	24%	50	26%
Black	97	26%	96	26%	68	25%	37	24%	43	23%
Hispanic	24	6%	16	4%	17	6%	14	9%	5	3%
Total	221	59%	243	66%	178	65%	88	56%	98	51%

Note. Percentage (%) is of the total unduplicated number of youth placed in secure detention **each year**

The proportion of youth placed in secure detention for their second or more times has fluctuated over the past five years.

Of the **634** unduplicated juveniles placed in secure detention over the last 5 years, **289** (46%) were only placed in Secure Detention one time and **345** (54%) were placed for a second or more times.

Table 9: Race and Gender Make-Up of Unduplicated Juveniles Placed in Secure Detention Once

Race	Male	Female	Total
White	107 (37%)	29 (10%)	136 (47%)
Black	92 (32%)	29 (10%)	121 (42%)
Hispanic	24 (8%)	8 (3%)	32 (11%)
Total	223 (77%)	66 (23%)	289 (100%)

The majority of youth placed in secure detention one time during a calendar year were male (77%).

Table 10: Race and Gender Make-Up of Unduplicated Juveniles Placed for a Second or More Times

Race	Male	Female	Total
White	108 (31%)	56 (16%)	164 (48%)
Black	115 (33%)	22 (6%)	137 (40%)
Hispanic	28 (8%)	14 (4%)	42 (12%)
Other	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)
Total	253 (73%)	92 (27%)	345 (100%)

The majority of youth placed for a second or more times are male (73%) and 40% are African-American.

The average length of time between juveniles' first placement and second placement are as follows:

- White juveniles 4.6 months
- Black juveniles 6.7 months
- Hispanic juveniles 5 months

Of the **345** unduplicated juveniles placed for a second time, **221** of those were placed for a third or more times. The average length of time between juveniles' second and third placement are as follows:

- White juveniles 4.1 months
- Black juveniles 5.7 months
- Hispanic juveniles 4.3 months

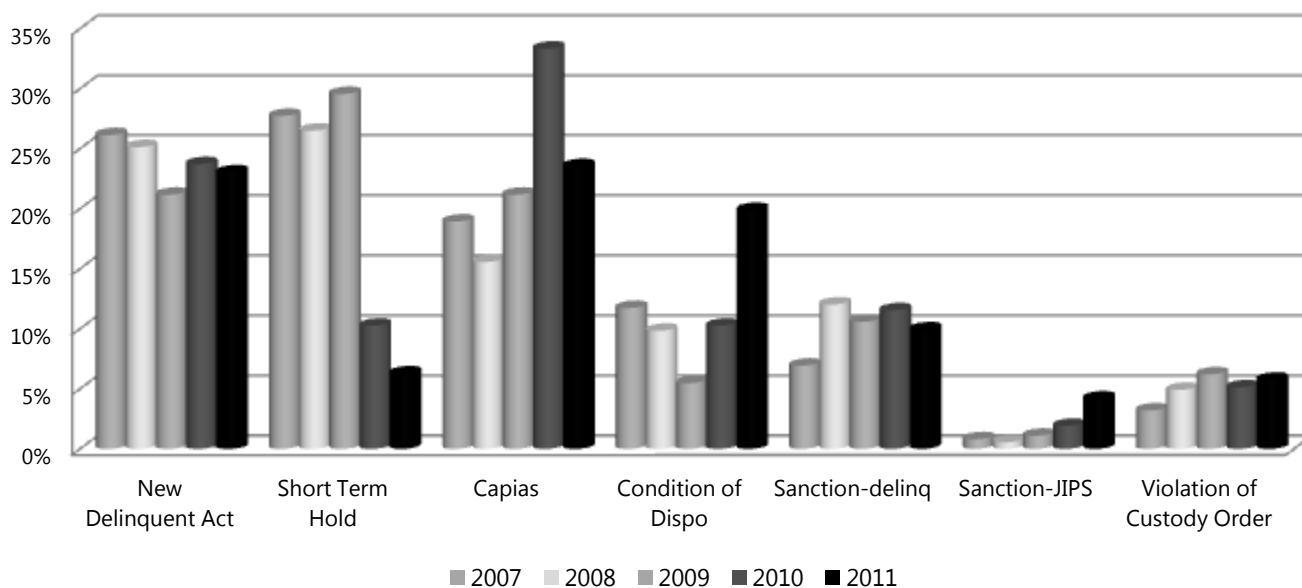
Table 11: Reasons for Secure Detention Placement by Race over Last 5 Years

	Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
New Delinquent Act	152	27%	35	26%	142	21%	329	24%
Short Term Hold	118	21%	35	26%	156	24%	310	23%
Capias	122	22%	33	24%	128	19%	283	21%
Condition of Dispo	55	10%	11	8%	83	13%	149	11%
Sanction- Delinquent type	55	10%	13	10%	68	10%	136	10%
Violation of Custody Order	24	4%	5	4%	37	6%	66	5%
Hold Pending Change of Placement	9	2%	1	1%	21	3%	31	2%
Writ by KSD	15	3%	0	0%	10	2%	25	2%
Sanction- JIPS type	3	1%	2	1%	14	2%	19	1%
Warrant	9	2%	1	1%	0	0%	10	1%
Unknown	1	0%	0	0%	3	0%	4	0%
Total	563		136		662		1,362	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

Youth are most frequently placed for a new delinquent offense, short term hold, or capias. White juveniles were primarily placed for a short term hold, followed by a new delinquent act or a capias. Black juveniles are more likely to be placed for a new delinquent act than any other race, followed by a capias or short term hold. Hispanics were primarily placed for short term holds and new delinquent acts, followed by a capias.

Figure 8: Primary Reasons Placed in Secure Detention by Year



On average, 24% of placements in secure detention were for a new delinquent offense. Placements for short term holds decreased 24% from 2009 to 2011. Placements for capias' have fluctuated, however they have shown an overall general increase from 2007 to 2011, with a high of 33% in 2010. Placements as condition of disposition have also fluctuated, with a 10% jump from 2010 to 2011 (at 20%). Further, sanctions for status offenses jumped in 2011.

The average length of stay of juveniles' placed in secure detention is:

- White juveniles = 9.9 days
- Black juveniles = 10.8 days
- Hispanic juveniles = 12.1 days

Table 12: Average Length of Stay in Secure Detention by Race

	1 to 2 days	3 to 4 days	5 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 or more days	Total
White	95 (7%)	256 (19%)	117 (9%)	104 (8%)	51 (4%)	39 (3%)	662 (49%)
Black	103 (8%)	191 (14%)	93 (7%)	78 (6%)	56 (4%)	42 (3%)	563 (41%)
Hispanic	17 (1%)	49 (4%)	17 (1%)	25 (2%)	11 (1%)	17 (1%)	136 (10%)
Total	215 (16%)	496 (36%)	227 (17%)	207 (15%)	118 (9%)	98 (7%)	1361 (100%)

The majority of youth in secure detention stayed 3 to 4 days (36%), followed by 5 to 10 days (17%).

Table 13: Age Placed by Race

	Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 and under	79	14%	8	6%	40	6%	127	9%
14	85	15%	15	11%	86	13%	186	14%
15	177	31%	47	35%	209	32%	433	32%
16	185	33%	55	40%	252	38%	492	36%
17	37	7%	11	8%	75	11%	123	9%
Total	563		136		662		1,362	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

The majority of youth placed are ages 15 (32%) and 16 (36%), followed by 14 years of age (14%). Black juveniles ages 13 or under are placed more often than any other race. Juveniles of all ages were most likely to stay in detention between 3 to 4 days.

Table 14: Average Length of Stay in Secure Detention by Age at Placement

	13 and under		14 to 15		16 to 17	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 to 2 days	20	1%	97	7%	98	7%
3 to 4 days	51	4%	230	17%	216	16%
5 to 10 days	16	1%	110	8%	101	7%
11 to 20 days	20	1%	90	7%	97	7%
21 to 30 days	8	1%	50	4%	60	4%
31 or more days	11	1%	43	3%	44	3%
Total Percent	9%		46%		45%	

OVERVIEW OF CASES RESULTING IN DELINQUENT FINDINGS

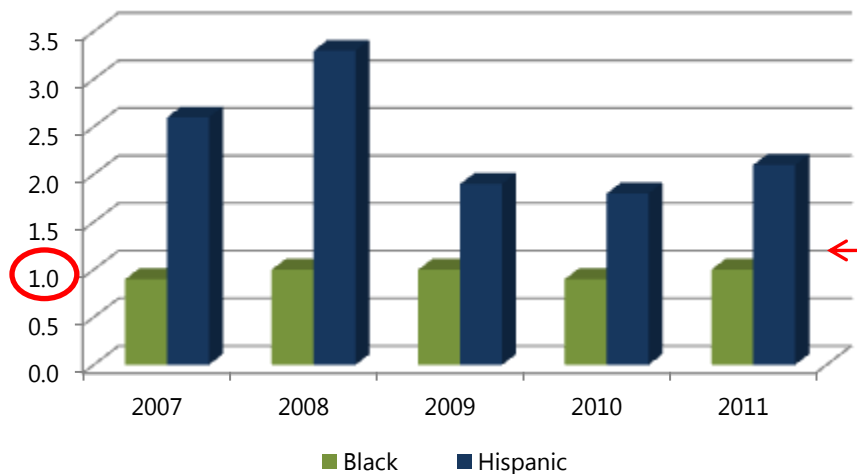
A total of **1,214** juvenile offenders were referred to DCFS Court Services Unit between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2011 (**3,519** offenses).

Table 15: Race and Gender Make-Up of Juveniles with Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings

Race	Male	Female	Total
White	402 (33%)	194 (16%)	596 (49%)
Black	285 (23%)	102 (8%)	387 (32%)
Hispanic	113 (9%)	50 (4%)	163 (13%)
Other	43 (4%)	25 (2%)	68 (6%)
Total	843 (69%)	371 (31%)	1,214 (100%)

The majority of juveniles referred over the last 5 years were male (69%); furthermore, nearly 50% were White and 32% Black.

Figure 9. RRI of Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings in Relation to Total Referrals to Juvenile Court



A visual comparison of juveniles' rates of delinquent findings compared with Whites shows that Hispanic youth are disproportionately found delinquent. On the other hand, African American juveniles are found delinquent at a slightly lower rate than Whites.

Table 16: Number of Unduplicated Juveniles with Delinquent Findings by Race and Year

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	191	51%	165	47%	140	47%	139	53%	119	45%
Black	109	29%	119	34%	107	36%	75	29%	97	37%
Hispanic	50	13%	50	14%	27	9%	36	14%	39	15%
Other	24	6%	19	5%	22	7%	13	5%	8	3%
Total	374		353		296		263		263	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%. Juveniles may be found delinquent in more than one year (and therefore counted more than once).

The number of juveniles with delinquent findings decreased 30% from 2007 to 2011. On average, 49% of juveniles found delinquent are Caucasian, 33% are African American, and 13% Hispanic.

Table 17: Number of Unduplicated JIPS-Truants by Race and Year

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	46	55%	32	53%	27	57%	30	59%	17	44%
Black	14	17%	11	18%	8	17%	8	16%	12	31%
Hispanic	12	14%	10	17%	5	11%	6	12%	8	21%
Other	12	14%	7	12%	7	15%	7	14%	2	5%
Total	84		60		47		51		39	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%. Juveniles may delinquent in more than one year (and therefore counted more than once).

The number of JIPS-Truants decreased 54% from 2007 to 2011. The proportion of minorities placed remained fairly stable until 2011 when they increased by 15 percentage points for African Americans and 9 percentage points for Hispanics.

Table 18: Most Serious Delinquent Offenses Committed Over Last 5 Years (not including status offenses)

	Other		Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Drug Offense	7	14%	33	7%	25	16%	105	17%	170	13%
Misdemeanor Battery	3	6%	75	17%	20	12%	69	11%	167	13%
Burglary	2	4%	34	7%	13	8%	58	10%	107	8%
Sexual Assault	3	6%	43	9%	9	6%	46	8%	101	8%
Felony Battery	5	10%	50	11%	9	6%	28	5%	92	7%
Disorderly Conduct	3	6%	31	7%	11	7%	43	7%	88	7%
Misdemeanor Theft	8	16%	50	11%	16	10%	57	9%	131	10%
Criminal Damage to Property	4	8%	20	4%	10	6%	31	5%	65	5%
Operating Motor Vehicle w/o Consent	7	14%	13	3%	5	3%	26	4%	51	4%
Robbery	3	6%	25	6%	6	4%	12	2%	46	4%
Disorderly Conduct- Dangerous Weapon	2	4%	14	3%	3	2%	16	3%	35	3%
Reckless Endangerment of Safety	1	2%	7	2%	10	6%	10	2%	28	2%
Obstructing/Resisting an Officer	1	2%	19	4%	7	4%	15	2%	42	3%
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon	0	0%	4	1%	4	2%	9	1%	17	1%
Intimidation of a Witness/Victim	0	0%	4	1%	0	0%	12	2%	16	1%
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	0	0%	3	1%	5	3%	4	1%	12	1%
Felony Theft	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	8	1%	11	1%
Other	2	4%	26	6%	8	5%	53	9%	89	7%
Total	51		454		161		602		1,268	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

White juveniles were primarily found delinquent for drug offenses, followed by misdemeanor battery and burglary. Black juveniles are more likely to be found delinquent for misdemeanor battery than any other race, followed by felony battery and misdemeanor theft. Hispanics were primarily found delinquent for drug offenses, followed by misdemeanor battery and misdemeanor theft.

Table 19: Dispositional Orders by Race

	Other		Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Delinquent-Supervision	20	39%	222	49%	77	48%	291	48%	610	48%
Supervision-Detention at Disposition	2	4%	26	6%	14	9%	38	6%	80	6%
Consent Decree	6	12%	17	4%	4	2%	46	8%	73	6%
Waiver-Retain	5	10%	18	4%	9	6%	30	5%	62	5%
Corrections	4	8%	22	5%	10	6%	25	4%	61	5%
Waived	0	0%	24	5%	8	5%	21	3%	53	4%
Interstate Compact	0	0%	21	5%	4	2%	25	4%	50	4%
Dismiss Petition	2	4%	16	4%	4	2%	22	4%	44	3%
Supervision-Detention Stayed	0	0%	17	4%	8	5%	6	1%	31	2%
Group Home	2	4%	17	4%	3	2%	16	3%	38	3%
Foster Care, Treatment Foster Care	4	8%	17	4%	3	2%	24	4%	48	4%
Supervision-Corrections Stayed	0	0%	9	2%	5	3%	6	1%	20	2%
Waiver-Retain-Consent Decree	1	2%	6	1%	6	4%	4	1%	17	1%
<i>Other Charges</i>	5	10%	22	5%	6	4%	48	8%	81	6%
Total	51		454		161		602		1,268	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

All juveniles were primarily placed on delinquent supervision. Following delinquent supervision, White juveniles were primarily given a consent decree and Black and Hispanic juveniles were given supervision along with detention at disposition.

OVERVIEW OF SANCTIONS

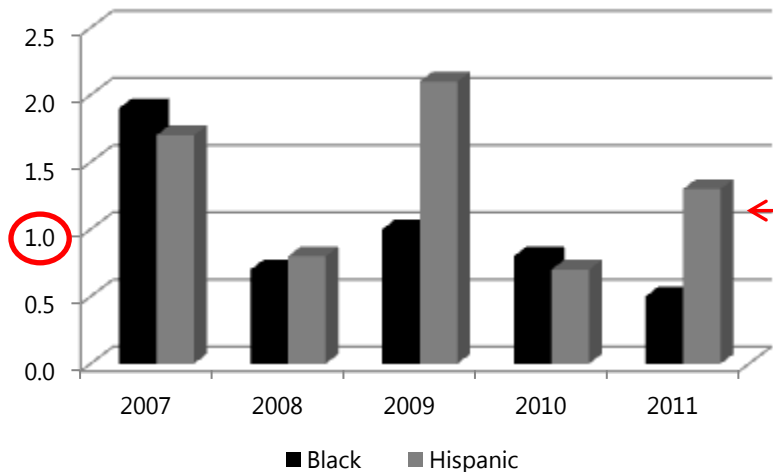
A total of **156** juveniles were sanctioned of the last 5 years (with a total of **238** sanctions).

Table 20: Race and Gender Make-Up of Unduplicated Juveniles Sanctioned over Past 5 years

Race	Male	Female	Total
White	49 (31%)	30 (19%)	79 (51%)
Black	40 (26%)	7 (4%)	47 (30%)
Hispanic	19 (12%)	6 (4%)	25 (16%)
Other	4 (3%)	1 (1%)	5 (3%)
Total	112 (72%)	44 (28%)	156 (100%)

The majority of sanctions over the last 5 years were given to males (72%); furthermore, over 50% were White and 30% Black.

Figure 10. RRI of Sanctions in Relation to Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings



A visual comparison of juveniles' rates sanctions compared with Whites shows fluctuations in the proportion of African American and Hispanic juveniles sanctioned. Black youth were sanctioned at nearly two times the rate of Whites in 2007, but decreased to the same rate or lower rates than Whites. Hispanic juveniles were sanctioned at about two times the rate of Whites in 2007 and 2009, but were at about the same rate of whites or lower in 2008, 2010 and 2011.

Table 21: Sanctions for Delinquent Offenses over last 5 Years

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	28	44%	24	50%	16	41%	14	50%	17	55%
Black	26	41%	17	35%	12	31%	11	39%	8	26%
Hispanic	8	13%	7	15%	7	18%	3	11%	6	19%
Other	1	2%	0	0%	4	10%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	63		48		39		28		31	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

The number of juveniles with delinquent offenses that were sanctioned decreased 51% from 2007 to 2011. The percentage of White juveniles sanctioned was between 41% and 50% with a high of 55% in 2011. Black juveniles sanctions fluctuated, with a high of 41% in 2007 and a low of 26% in 2011. The percentage of Hispanic juveniles sanctioned averaged 15%.

Table 22: Sanctions for JIPS-Truants over last 5 Years

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	1	33%	5	100%	2	40%	7	78%	5	71%
Black	1	33%	0	0%	1	20%	1	11%	1	14%
Hispanic	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	1	11%	1	14%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	2	40%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	3		5		5		9		7	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

The number of juveniles with status offenses that were sanctioned increased from 2007 to 2010, followed by a small decline in 2011. White juveniles are sanctioned **three times** more than any other race.

OVERVIEW OF WAIVER REFERRALS

A total of **173** juvenile offenders were referred for a waiver between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2011.

Table 23: Race and Gender Make-Up of Juveniles with Waiver Referrals over Past 5 years

Race	Male	Female	Total
White	55 (32%)	20 (12%)	75 (43%)
Black	52 (30%)	9 (5%)	61 (35%)
Hispanic	21 (12%)	5 (3%)	26 (15%)
Other	10 (6%)	1 (1%)	11 (6%)
Total	138 (80%)	35 (20%)	173 (100%)

The majority of juveniles referred are male (80%); furthermore, 43% are White and 35% African-American.

Figure 11. RRI-Waiver Referrals in relation to Referrals to Juvenile Court

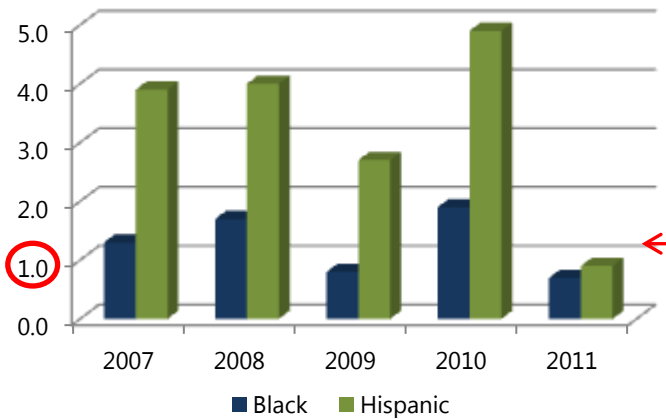
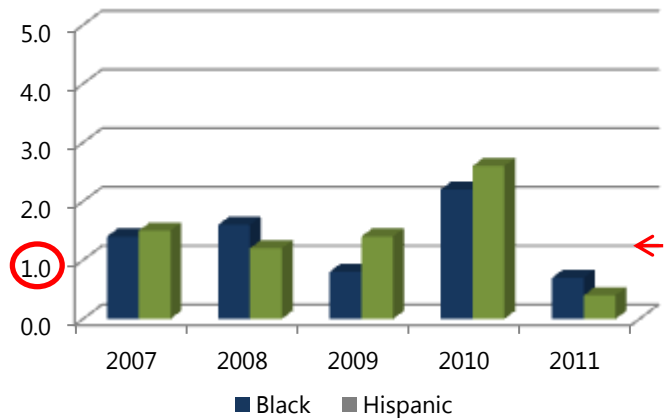


Figure 12. RRI- Waiver Referrals in relation to Delinquent Findings



Figures above allow for a visual comparison of minorities rates of waiver referrals compared with Whites. In relation to referrals to juvenile court, Hispanic youth are disproportionately referred for waivers and Black youth were disproportionately referred in 2007, 2008, and 2010. In relation to the number of cases with delinquent findings, both Hispanic and Black juveniles referrals fluctuated with a significant decrease in 2011 (following a high in 2010).

Table 24: Waiver Referrals by Race

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	20	43%	11	35%	14	50%	10	34%	20	53%
Black	16	34%	13	42%	8	29%	12	41%	12	32%
Hispanic	8	17%	4	13%	4	14%	7	24%	3	8%
Other	3	6%	3	10%	2	7%	0	0%	3	8%
Total	47		31		28		29		38	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

The total number of waiver referrals has fluctuated, with a high of 47 in 2007 and a low of 28 in 2009. The percentages of Whites referred reach their highest points in 2009 and 2011 (50% and 53%, respectively). The percentage of Black juveniles with waiver referrals has also fluctuated with a high of 42% in 2008 and a

low of 29% in 2009. Hispanic waivers averaged 15% until a jump to 24% in 2010, followed by a drop to 8% in 2011.

Of the 173 juveniles referred 60 (35%) had no prior history with juvenile court. Of those with no prior history:

- 42% were White
- 30% Black
- 22% Hispanic, and
- 7% were some other race (or bi-racial)

Table 25: Reasons for Waiver Referral by Most Serious Offense and Race

	Other		Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Drug Offense	3	27%	6	10%	5	19%	11	15%	25	14%
Burglary	2	18%	5	8%	1	4%	13	17%	21	12%
Misdemeanor Battery	1	9%	9	15%	2	8%	10	13%	22	13%
Felony Battery	3	27%	8	13%	2	8%	4	5%	17	10%
Sexual Assault	0	0%	7	11%	2	8%	5	7%	14	8%
Misdemeanor Theft	1	9%	6	10%	1	4%	2	3%	10	6%
Operating Motor Vehicle w/o Consent	1	9%	3	5%	1	4%	3	4%	8	5%
Robbery	0	0%	5	8%	3	12%	4	5%	12	7%
Disorderly Conduct	0	0%	1	2%	1	4%	4	5%	6	3%
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon	0	0%	1	2%	1	4%	1	1%	3	2%
Criminal Damage to Property	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	4%	3	2%
Reckless Endangerment of Safety	0	0%	0	0%	2	8%	2	3%	4	2%
Hit and Run/Injury	0	0%	0	0%	2	8%	2	3%	4	2%
Intimidation of a Witness/Victim	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	2	3%	3	2%
Other	0	0%	9	15%	3	12%	9	12%	21	12%
Total	11		61		26		75		173	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

White juveniles were referred most often for drug offenses, followed by burglary or misdemeanor battery. Black juveniles were most often referred for misdemeanor battery, felony battery, or sexual assault. Hispanic juveniles were most often referred for drug offenses, followed by robbery. Juveniles of some other race or bi-racial were referred most often for drug offenses or felony batteries.

Of the **173** juveniles referred for a waiver over the last 5 years, **53** (31%) were waived to adult court.

Table 26: Race and Gender Make-Up of Juveniles Waived into Adult Court

Race	Male	Female	Total
White	19 (36%)	3 (6%)	22 (42%)
Black	24 (45%)	2 (4%)	26 (49%)
Hispanic	4 (8%)	1 (2%)	5 (9%)
Total	48 (89%)	6 (11%)	53 (100%)

The majority of juveniles waived were male, 89%, and African American's made up almost 50% of waivers.

The average age of youth waived into adult court is **16.5 years of age**. The youngest juveniles waived were age 15 (a total of 5, all of which were Black). Of the 53 juveniles waived to adult court, 11 (**21%**) had no prior history with juvenile court. Of those with no prior history:

- 36% were White
- 45% Black, and
- 18% were Hispanic

Table 27: Reasons for Waivers into Adult Court by Race

	Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
PTAC/Substantial Battery	7	27%	1	20%	1	5%	9	17%
PTAC/Burglary	2	8%	0	0%	4	18%	6	11%
PTAC/Misdemeanor Battery	2	8%	0	0%	3	14%	5	9%
Drug Possession	0	0%	2	40%	2	9%	4	8%
Possession of A Dangerous Weapon	1	4%	1	20%	2	9%	4	8%
Obstructing an Officer	2	8%	1	20%	0	0%	3	6%
PTAC/Robbery	2	8%	0	0%	1	5%	3	6%
Disorderly Conduct- Use of Weapon	1	4%	0	0%	1	5%	2	4%
Drug Possession w/ Intent to Deliver	2	8%	0	0%	0	0%	2	4%
Felon in Possession of a Firearm	2	8%	0	0%	0	0%	2	4%
Sexual Assault	1	4%	0	0%	1	5%	2	4%
Arson to building	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%	1	2%
Conspiracy to Commit Burglary	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%	1	2%
Criminal Damage to Property	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%	1	2%
Delivery/Dispense of Drugs	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%	1	2%
Disorderly Conduct	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%	1	2%
Intimidation of a victim/witness	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%
PTAC Mistreatment of Animals	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%
PTAC Criminal Trespass	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%
PTAC Operating a Motor Vehicle w/o Owner's Consent	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%
Reckless Endangerment of Safety	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%	1	2%
Resisting an Officer	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%	1	2%
Total	26		5		22		53	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

White juveniles were most frequently waived into adult court for burglary, followed by misdemeanor battery. Black juveniles committed the largest number of substantial battery offenses and Hispanic juveniles were most often waived for drug possession.

Juvenile offenders waived into adult court are given dispositional orders based on the seriousness of their offense. Offenders may have committed more than one offense (which also affects the dispositional order).

Table 28: Sentences for Juveniles Waived into Adult Court by Race

	Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Probation, Sentence Withheld	13	50%	4	80%	9	41%	26	49%
State Prison, with extended supervision	5	19%	0	0%	2	9%	7	13%
Open	4	15%	1	20%	3	14%	8	15%
Case not found in CCAP	2	8%	0	0%	4	18%	6	11%
Forfeiture / Fine	1	4%	0	0%	1	5%	2	4%
Local jail (34 days to 6 mos)	1	4%	0	0%	1	5%	2	4%
Dismissed on Prosecutor's Motion	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%	1	2%
Found Not Guilty at Jury Trial	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%	1	2%
Total	26		5		22		53	

Note. Each percent column equals 100%

At sentencing, White youth were most frequently ordered probation (from 9 months to 2 years); Hispanic youth were also most frequently ordered probation (from 9 months to 1 year). Black youth were most frequently ordered probation (from 9 months to 3 years), followed by placement into the state prison.

Those cases that were not found in CCAP were most likely converted to a ticket or the county with jurisdiction chose not to prosecute. There were six cases that fit these criteria (4 White youth; 2 African American youth).