1979 PLAN

PHASE 1: 1977-79

Illinois Commission on Delinquency Prevention

63053

DIS HUMAN SERVICES PLAN/ VOL 12

STATE OF ILLINOIS EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET SPRINGFIELD 62706

April 7, 1978

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OCT 22 1979

TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: ACQUISITIONS

Pursuant to P.A. 79-1035, I am pleased to submit the fiscal year 1979 Illinois Human Services Plan: Phase I. This volume is one of thirteen included in the Human Services Plan.

As will be noted by the title, this year the Plan is being developed in two phases. Phase I covers fiscal years 1977-79. Phase II, focusing on fiscal years 1980-81, will be published during July.

The major reason for developing the Plans in two phases was to allow time to develop reliable information for Phase I and to allow more time for the consideration of future directions for human services which will be addressed in Phase II.

Phase I provides information on the human services provided by the thirteen agencies participating in the Human Services Plan. Data is provided on the past and current fiscal year activities. Data for fiscal year 1979 is based on the recommended funding levels contained in the Governor's budget. Service data in each agency's Plan has been organized under the programs identified in each agency budget in order to relate the service information to information in the budget. As such Phase I provides detailed information on human services as a complement to the Governor's recommended budget.

This year the development of the Human Services Plan and the proposed 1979 Title XX Comprehensive Annual Services Plan was coordinated. Each agency's Title XX services are identified in their Human Services Plan in order to place the Title XX reimbursed services within the context of all services provided by the agency.

Each agency has devoted much time and effort to the development of Phase I of the Human Services Plan. We feel confident that the information generated will facilitate planning for the best possible use of resources for the delivery of human services to the citizens of Illinois.

Respectfully submitted.

Robert L. Mandeville

Director

Bureau of the Budget



STATE OF ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

I am pleased to submit Phase I of the Human Services Plan for the Commission on Delinquency Prevention, covering fiscal years 1977 to 1979.

This report of the Commission on Delinquency Prevention activities provides significant highlights of on-going programs, and areas of specific concerns in affording an increase in the direct delivery of service.

I trust you will find the report of value in planning services for youth and in fulfilling the State's obligation to local communities for support of their efforts to reduce juvenile delinquency.

Respectfully submitted,

Anthony Sorrentino Executive Director

1979 PLAN FOR

COMMISSION ON DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Phase I: Fiscal Years 1977-1979

Illinois Human Services Plan

Volume 12

April, 1978

In Accordance with Public Act 79-944

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Complete listing of volumes in the 1979 ILLINOIS HUMAN SERVICES PLANS Phase I: Fiscal Years 1977-1979

1979 PLAN FOR DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

Phase I: 1977-1979

Illinois Human Services Plan - Volume 1

1979 PLAN FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AID

Phase I: 1977-1979

Illinois Human Services Plan - Volume 2

1979 PLAN FOR DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Phase I: 1977-1979

Illinois Human Services Plan - Volume 3

1979 PLAN FOR DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Phase I: 1977-1979

Illinois Human Services Plan - Volume 4

1979 PLAN FOR DANGEROUS DRUGS COMMISSION

Phase I: 1977-1979

Illinois Human Services Plan - Volume 5

1979 PLAN FOR DEPARTMENT ON AGING

Phase I: 1977-1979

Illinois Human Services Plan - Volume 6

1979 PLAN FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Phase I: 1977-1979

Illinois Human Services Plan - Volume 7

1979 PLAN FOR BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Phase I: 1977-1979

Illinois Human Services Plan - Volume 8

1979 PLAN FOR GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF MANPOWER AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Phase I: 1977-1979

Illinois Human Services Plan - Volume 9

1979 PLAN FOR COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Phase I: 1977-1979

Illinois Human Services Plan - Volume 10

1979 PLAN FOR COMMISSION ON DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Phase I: 1977-1979

Illinois Human Services Plan - Volume 12

1979 PLAN FOR DIVISION OF SERVICES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Phase I: 1977-1979

Illinois Human Services Plan - Volume 13

Copies of these Plans can be obtained from the Illinois Bureau of the Budget
Room 108 Statehouse
Springfield, Illinois 62706

The ILLINOIS HUMAN SERVICES PLAN, SUMMARY OF 1979 PLANS is also available from the Bureau of the Budget

1. ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979

In 1979, the Commission will continue to develop interest, and involvement of community residents, including youth themselves, in youth and community programs which will lead to organized community programs to reduce, control and prevent juvenile delinquency. Specific directions for FY 79 include:

Expand community services to additional areas of the state

Neighborhoods and communities with significant levels of delinquency exist in the state. Many of these areas are not, at present, being served by Commission staff. These gaps in service can be identified as follows:

- 1. Communities and neighborhoods lacking organized groups of indigenous leaders to develop and maintain local programs for youth. Priority for this delivery of service would be those with the highest rates of delinquency.
- 2. Communities lacking motivation or expertise in acquiring local funds and other resources to support youth services programming. Programs in these areas could benefit from assistance in recruitment of volunteers and mobilization and organization of the community to provide needed services and on-going support.

As an alternative to direct grants, the Commission will allocate additional resources to provide more direct community services to additional areas of the State.

The Commission plans to assign eight additional community services workers to communities with high incidence of delinquency and where the rate of commitments to institutions is disproportionately high. Such areas include:

Region I - Near west side of Chicago

Region II - Kankakee County

Region III - Macon County

Region IV - Madison and St. Clair Counties

These communities need new initiatives and the launching of community intervention strategies in attempts to develop delinquent prevention measures in keeping with the methods and procedures outlined in the statute which provides the legal basis for the Commission's work.

Changes in Records System

The recent passage of PA 80-684 has changed the operations of the Juvenile Officers Information Division. Two separate records systems are now required - one is a statistical monitoring system on the number of police/youth contacts and another is a courts information system for adjudicated delinquents.

The first system records the number of police/youth contacts according to statistical information supplied by participating police departments. This system can be used to track police contact trends in specific geographical areas of the state.

The second information system contains data on youths who have been adjudicated as delinquent minors. Submitted by the courts, these data involve an identification on the offense and a copy of the court's disposition order. This information permits participating youth officers to make appropriate referrals of juvenile offenders to local social service and youth programs.

FY 79 will be a year of implementation of the new data requirements. It will be necessary to develop reporting mechanisms for the dissemination of information that will be needed by participating police agencies and by the various judicial circuits throughout the state.

II. AGENCY PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW

A. Legal Mandate

Public Act 79-944 mandates that the Illinois Commission on Delinquency Prevention carry out community services activities designed to bring neighborhood residents together to plan and carry on their own programs and services for youth, especially programs designed to reach and redirect delinquent behavior.

The statute also mandates the involvement of local residents and indigenous community organizations. These groups and residents together constitute the primary resources which, when properly mobilized, can combat local conditions known to contribute to juvenile delinquency.

B. Agency Purpose

The purpose of the Commission is to assist local communities in the development of programs for the prevention and control of delinquency and the rehabilitation of delinquents through community-based measures, and to improve the capacity of local communities to deal effectively with social and economic problems related to youth.

In carrying out the agency's purpose, the Commission's efforts are directed towards:

- Provision of consultative services to schools, police, courts and other public and private agencies, youth-serving agencies, in organizing action programs, and locating and pooling resources and supportive services, which are aimed at alleviating causes of delinquency and reducing delinquent acts.
- Development of a public education program to build understanding of the public concerning the needs, interests and concerns of youth.
- Development of comprehensive surveys of the community resources, if the community so requests, with recommendations for establishing a community program for combatting juvenile delinquency and crime.
- · Establishment and maintenance of liaison relationships with police and sheriff's departments and the judicial circuits throughout the state under the Juvenile Officers Information Division.

C. Agency Structure

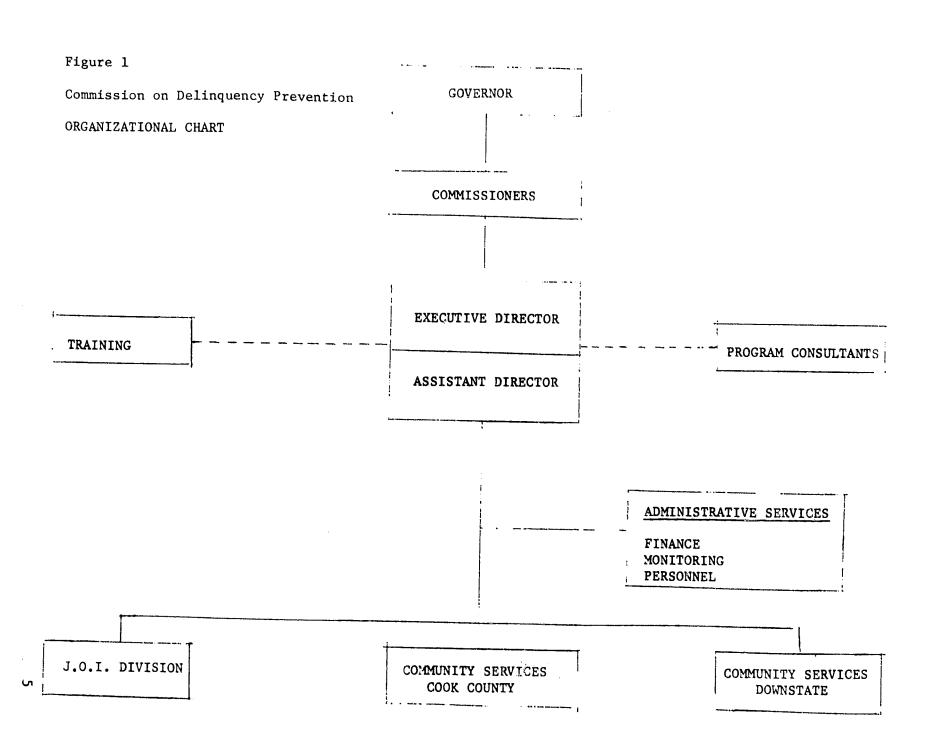
The Commission on Delinquency Prevention has three major divisions:

- 1. Administration
- 2. Community Services
- 3. Juvenile Officers Information

See Figure 1 for organizational chart.

The Juvenile Officer's Information Division is administered statewide. The Community Services function is divided into four sub-state regions:

- · Region I Cook County with those District offices in Chicago.
- Region 11 Northern Region with District offices in Rockford and LaGrange, Illinois.
- Region III Central Illinois with District offices in Moline, Peoria, and Springfield, Illinois.
- · Region IV With its District office in Marion, Illinois.



III. PROGRAM AND SERVICE DATA

A. Introduction

The tables contained in this section provide program and service data for FY 77-79. The discussion below explains the terms used in the table titles and column headings.

Table 1. Obligational Authority and Expenditures

In order to relate the information contained in this Plan to the information contained in the FY 79 Budget, the data have been organized by the Program Categories found in the Narrative Budget Book under this Department. In Table 1 and subsequent tables data are provided on the Programs and their service components.

The dollar amounts indicated under "Obligational Authority" are the same as the amounts for the Programs identified in the Narrative Budget Book. "Obligational Authority" refers to all of the available financial resources to the Program (appropriated and non-appropriated). In addition to obligational authority, expenditures (actual for FY 77 and estimated for FY 78) for Programs and services are also indicated. Subsequent tables are based on expenditures for FY 77 and FY 78 and obligational authority for FY 79.

Table 2. Recipients

The number of Recipients of a Program or service are indicated in this table. See Section III B for the specific method used for measuring recipients for each Program or service.

Tables 3 - 6. Expenditures by Method of Service Delivery.

Services are provided through three different methods of delivery:

- · Direct provided by agency personnel.
- · Grant through which an agency "passes through" money to an entity to provide services. The recipients of these services do not come in contact with the agency for arrangements for the service.

Expenditures through the different methods of service delivery are identified in these tables.

Table 7. Source of Funds

Expenditures for the Commission's activities are supported by a Federal grant and State General Revenue Funds. The Commission will receive from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant in FY 78 and 79, pursuant to PL 90-351, the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968. A 10% match is required by the state for LEAA grants. These monies are used for training of community services workers.

A portion of the state expenditures, community services, are eligible for Federal reimbursement under Title XX of the Social Security Act.

Table 8. Title XX Expenditures

This table identifies the Department's services and expenditures found in the proposed FY 79 Title XX Comprehensive Annual Services Plan.

Table 9. Expenditures by Sub-State Area

Expenditures for the Community Services Revenue are subdivided into the four regional areas - Cook County, Northern Region, Central Region, and the Southern Regions. These regional subdivisions are used by the Commission on Delinquency Prevention in the provision of service to local areas.

Table 1

Illinois Commission on Delinquency Prevention

OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND EXPENDITURES

(\$ 000's)

		And the second s				
		FY	77		78	FY 79
		Obligational		Obligational		Obligational
		Authority	Expenditures	Authority	Expenditures	Authority
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Recommended
I.	ADMINISTRATION	92.2	80.7	138.8	137.0	149.0
II.	COMMUNITY SERVICES	1149.5	1079.0	1198.2	1176.2	1428.3
III.	JUVENILE OFFICERS					
	INFORMATION DIVISION	125.1	122.6	130.4	125.0	140.1
			}			
IV.	GRANTS TO	/50.0	/26.0	050 G	0.45 0	
	COMMUNITY AGENCIES	450.0	436.9	250.0	245.0	
	Total	1816.8	1719.2	1717.4	1683.2	1717.4
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Table 2

Illinois Commission on Delinquency Prevention

RECIPIENTS

		FY 77 Actual	FY 78 Estimated	FY 79 Projected
II.	COMMUNITY SERVICES			
	2.1 Community Organizations : Community Groups Served	40	60	80
	2.2 Diversion and Alternative Services •Agencies Served	77	100	130
	2.3 Public Education •Workshops, Conferences and Institues	20	30	30
III.	JUVENILE OFFICERS INFORMATION DIVISION			
	·Police & Sheriff Departments Served	595	605	605
	·Cases Maintained	60,000	60,000	*
	·Courts Served	NA	NA	NA
IV.	GRANTS TO COMMUNITY AGENCIES			
	·Grants Awarded	44	33	NP

NA - Not Applicable

^{* -} Implementation Plan for Court reporting is underdeveloped

NP - No Program

Table 3

Illinois Commission on Delinquency Prevention

EXPENDITURES BY METHOD OF SERVICE DELIVERY

FY 77 - 79

(\$000's)

	FY 77 Actual		FY 78 Estimated		FY 79 Projected	
	Dollars	Percent of Total	Dollars	Percent of Total	Dollars	Percent of Total
Direct	1201.6	73.3	1301.2	84.2	1568.4	100.0
Grant	436.9	26.7	245.0	15.8		
TOTAL*	1638.5	100.0	1546.2	100.0	1568.4	100.0

Excludes Administrative Costs

Table 4

Illinois Commission on Delinquency Prevention

EXPENDITURES BY METHOD OF SERVICE DELIVERY

FY 77
(\$000's)

		Direct	Grants	Total
II.	COMMUNITY SERVICES	1079.0		1079.0
III.	JUVENILE OFFICERS INFORMATION DIVISION	122.6		122.6
IV.	GRANTS TO COMMUNITY AGENCIES		436.9	436.9
	* Total	1201.6	436.9	1638.5

Administration cost not included

Table 5

Illinois Commission on Delinquency Prevention

EXPENDITURES BY METHOD OF SERVICE DELIVERY

FY 78 (\$000's)

		Direct	Grants	Total
II.	COMMUNITY SERVICES	1176.2		1176.2
III.	JUVENILE OFFICERS INFORMATION DIVISION	125.0		125.0
IV.	GRANTS TO COMMUNITY AGENCIES		245.0	245.0
	Total [*]	1301.2	245.0	1546.2

Administration cost not included

Table 6

Illinois Commission on Delinquency Prevention

EXPENDITURES BY METHOD OF SERVICE DELIVERY

FY 79 (\$000's)

		Direct	Grants	Total
II.	COMMUNITY SERVICES	1428.3		1428.3
111.	JUVENILE OFFICERS INFORMATION DIVISION	140.1		140.1
IV.	GRANTS TO COMMUNITY AGENCIES			
	Total*	1568.4		1568.4

^{*} Administration cost not included

Table 7

Commission on Delinquency Prevention

SOURCE OF FUNDS

FY 77 - 79 (\$000's)

	FY 1977 Actual		FY 1978 Estimated		FY 1979 Recommended	
	Dollars	Percent of Total	Dollars	Percent of Total	Dollars	Fercent of Total
Federal						
· LEAA Grant			111.1	6.5	111.1	6.5
State*	1,816.8	100.0	1,606.3	93.5	1,606.3	93.5
Total	1,816.8	100.0	1,717.4	100.0	1,717.4	100.0

State expenditures for Community Services are eligible for Federal reimbursement under Title XX of the Social Security Act.

Table 8

Illinois Commission on Delinquency Prevention

TITLE XX EXPENDITURES

FY 79 Projected (\$000's)

Human Services Plan Service Title	Title XX Plan Service Title	Projected Expenditures*		
TIM DELVICE TITLE	Dervice Title	Title XX	Non Title XX	Total
COMMUNITY SERVICES	Information And Referral	1135.7	292.6	1428.3
	·			

^{*} The expenditures shown are eligible for federal reimbursement under Title XX of the Social Security Act as reflected in the proposed Comprehensive Annual Services Plan for FY 79. In the aggregate the total federal reimbursements allocation for Illinois in FY 79 is \$133.4 million. All of the above expenditures will not necessarily have to be claimed for Title XX reimbursements since aggregate spending for Title XX services in FY 79 is projected to exceed the amount needed to claim the full Illinois allocation.

Table 9

Illinois Commission on Delinquency Prevention

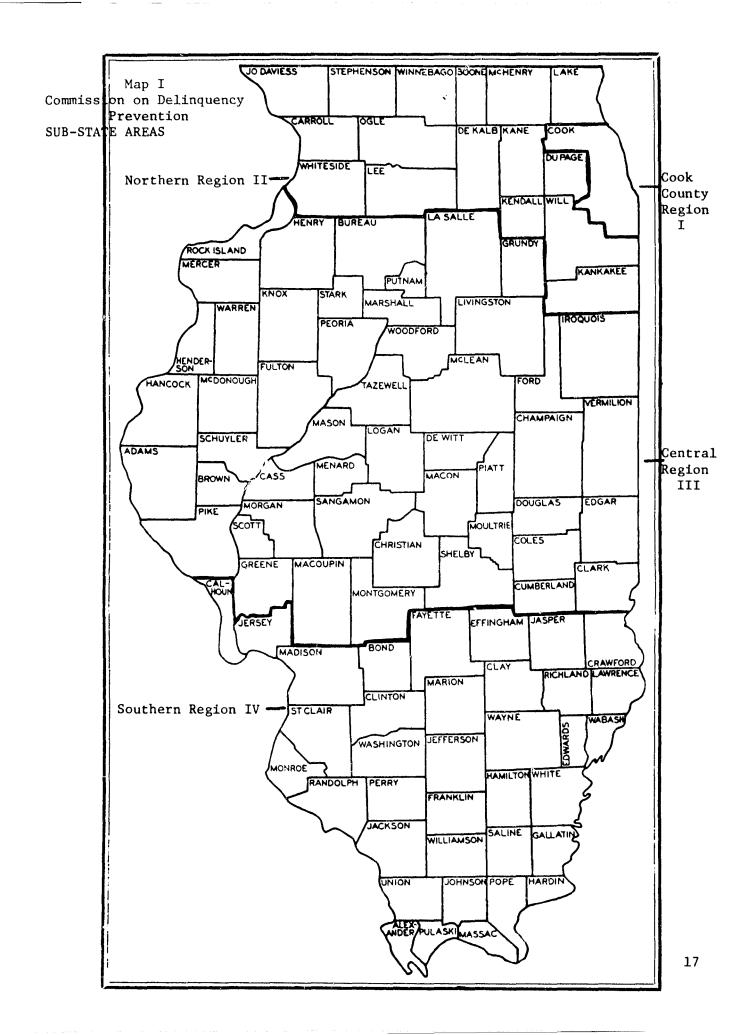
COMMUNITY SERVICE EXPENDITURES BY SUB-STATE AREA

FY 77 - 79

(\$000's)

	FY 77-Actual		FY 78-Est	FY 78-Estimated		FY 79-Projected	
Regions	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	
I	609.2	56.5	572.6	53.8	699.5	53.1	
II	124.2	11.5	124.7	11.7	163.8	12.4	
III	265.4	24.6	277.2	26.0	330.3	25.1	
IV	80.2	7.4	90.6	8.5	123.6	9.4	
TOTAL	1079.0	100.0	1065.1*	100.0	1317.2*	100.0	

^{*} Excludes ILEC staff training grant



B. Definition of Programs, Services, Method of Service Delivery, and Recipients

Each of the following pages provides definitions for the programs and services identified in the prior tables. In addition, the method of service delivery for each service is explained. The basis used for counting recipients is also identified.

	Pag	<u>e</u>
ı.	ADMINISTRATION	
II.	COMMUNITY SERVICES	
	2.1 Community Organization · · · · · · · · · ·	
	2.2 Diversion and Alternative Services · · · · ·	
	2.3 Public Education · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 22	
III.	JUVENILE OFFICERS INFORMATION DIVISION	
IV.	GRANTS TO COMMUNITY AGENCIES	ı

I. Program Title: ADMINISTRATION

Provision of central support functions which are necessary for carrying out the goals, objectives, and specific mandates of the Commission. Support services include management, finance and budgeting, payroll, audit and other general office functions.

II. Program Title: COMMUNITY SERVICES

Provision of technical assistance to communities and neighborhoods to improve the capacity of local areas to deal effectively with social and economic problems related to youth. Field staff are located throughout four sub-State regions to aid local groups and community organizations in identifying youth problems, developing leadership, and formulating realistic solutions to the identified problems.

III. Program Title: JUVENILE OFFICERS INFORMATION DIVISION

A records system which collects and maintains information on:
(1) the number of police/juvenile contacts based on statistical information supplied by participating law enforcement agencies; and (2) the number of youth adjudicated as delinquents based on case and dispositional information supplied by the courts. Juvenile/police contact data indicates the nature, extent, and behavioral trends of juvenile offenders while courts information is supplied to participating juvenile officers to assist them in making referrals to local social service programs.

IV. Program Title: GRANTS TO COMMUNITY AGENCIES

Provision of limited financial assistance to locally operated youth programs directed at the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency or other types of youthful misbehvior, e.g., truancy, school drop-outs, unruly behavior, incorrigibility. This grant-in-aid program will be terminated in FY 79 due to the increased availability of federal funds for such programs and the expectation of greater success through more direct staff commission involvement in the communities.

II. Program Title: COMMUNITY SERVICES

2.1 Service Title: Community Organization

<u>Definition</u>: The enlistment of local persons and groups in cooperative efforts to combat juvenile delinquency.

Services activities include:

- consultation and assistance in the creation and maintenance of local citizen group
- assistance to community groups in efforts to reduce, control, or prevent juvenile delinquency
- consultation services to public and private youth serving agencies, e.g., courts, police, schools.

Method of Service Delivery: Directly by agency staff

Recipient Definition: Community groups served

- II. Program Title: COMMUNITY SERVICES
 - 2.2 Service Title: Diversion and Alternative Services

<u>Definition</u>: Provision of assistance to localities in the development of programs which divert youth from the juvenile justice system or offer alternatives to incarceration.

Service activities include:

- * meetings with public and private youth serving agencies to develop or expand diversion programs
- liaison with other youth serving agencies to analyze the need for additional resources.

Method of Service Delivery: Directly by agency staff

Recipient Definition: Agencies served

II. Program Title: COMMUNITY SERVICES

2.3 Service Title: Public Education

<u>Definition</u>: Program which informs the public of current youth problems and possible methods of delinquency prevention in an effort to develop a sense of community responsibility for resolving youth problems.

Service activities include:

- · individual and group contacts with general public
- · staff contacts with public officials
- public presentations, conferences, workshops

Method of Service Delivery: Directly by agency staff

Recipient Definition: Workshops, conferences, and institutes

IV. ANALYSIS OF PAST AND CURRENT TRENDS AND PROPOSED DIRECTIONS FOR FY 79

A. Analysis of Categories of Persons Served or Problems Addressed

Community Residents

A key element for the Community Services Program is the community committee. Programs are aimed at areas of high incidence of delinquency. The target group, therefore, includes those people most directly affected by delinquency behavior - parents, neighborhood residents, and the youth themselves. Opportunities for involvement in problem definition, program development, operation, and assessment are made available through community committees.

Youth Serving Agencies

In addition to the direct affiliation with local community organizations, the Commission also works with various public and private youth-serving agencies such as: Department of Corrections, Department of Law Enforcement, Department of Children and Family Services, the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, local courts and probation officers, and other interested groups to assure the maximum availability of services to youth.

Groups or Individuals Requesting Training

Local communities may identify training needs and call upon the Commission for assistance. The Commission will locate training resources and may plan and conduct training workshops. Police, judges, school counselors, social workers, probation workers, and local citizens' groups are some of the target groups for this training.

Interested Public

The target group for public education activities consists of civic, religious, educational, and social organizations in communities, who request information on Commission activities. Attention is given to the further development of audio and visual aids to enhance the effectiveness of the public education program. Newspapers, radio, and television are utilized to foster concern for the welfare of all children.

High Risk Areas

The Commission also encourages programs that specifically plan to affect commitment rates, Juvenile Court cases, police contact rates, truancy, and dropout rates.

Such programs include:

- a. Programs of communities and groups within communities aimed at preventing delinquency.
- b. Programs directed toward youth, who by demonstrated behavior, are potentially aimed toward involvement with the Juvenile Justice System.

B. Analysis of Expenditures, Receipients, Method of Service Delivery and Sub-State Activity

Agency Overview

Fiscal Years (\$000's)

	FY 77 Actual	FY 78 Estimated	FY 79 Projected
Obligational Authority	1816.8	1717.4	1717.4
Federal Grants		111.1	111.1
% of Expenditures	0	6.5%	6.5%
Grants	436.9	245.0	-
% of Expenditures*	26.7%	15.8%	_

^{*} Administrative cost excluded from base

The Commission on Delinquency Prevention from 1977 to 1979 will be devoting the majority of agency resources to community services activities and will seek to increase the number of community groups involved in delinquency prevention efforts.

Community Services

According to Table 2, twenty additional groups will be reached by the Community Service staff in FY 78, while agencies receiving technical assistance will increase from 77 to 100. In FY 79, the Commission projects to serve approximately 80 community groups and to increase technical assistance activities. In line with this projected increase, the Commission plans to internally reallocate resources to the Community Services division. This will provide the Community Services Division

with 8 additional staff to be allocated among the four regional areas of the state. The Commission anticipates that the assignment of additional community workers to various regions will enhance the development of indigeous community committees and community based programs.

Approximately \$111,100 in FY 78 and FY 79 will be allocated to the Community Services Division to be utilized for staff development. This money is made available through a Law Enforcement Assistance Grant awarded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.

Juvenile Officers Information Division

In FY 79, expenditures for the Juvenile Officers Division are projected to increase by 7.4% over FY 78 obligational authority to enable the Commission on Delinquency Prevention to adjust to the changes required by the implementation of new data requirements. Statistical information reports will be utilized as an alternative to maintaining case files on contacts. Delinquency Prevention will, therefore, switch functional roles of staff from clerical workers to data analysts. Case files on court data will be maintained, but the number of files cannot be estimated at present.

Sub-State Analysis

Commission resources are allocated to high risk areas in need of delinquency prevention programs. In FY's 77-79, Region I accounts for over 50% of Delinquency Prevention resources available for community services.

Region I

The Commission on Delinquency Prevention plans in FY 79 to increase expenditures from \$572.6 thousand to \$699.5 thousand, a 22.1% increase over FY 78. Additional staff will be assigned to work with local residents in organizing viable citizen groups and mobilizing resources for delinquency prevention.

Region II

This region has traditionally been allocated approximately 11.5% of Delinquency Prevention's budget, and this pattern shows a slight increase in FY 79 to 12%. The Commission plans to assign an additional staff worker to Kankakee County, a county which ranks among the top 10 in the state in number of police contacts with youth, juvenile court cases, and

commitments to correctional facilities. Community service dollars to this region increased by 31.3% between FY 78 and FY 79.

Region III

In FY 77 and FY 78, approximately one-fourth of community services dollars were expended in Region III. A 25.1 percentage allocation is projected for FY 79, although total dollars will increase by 19%. Delinquency Prevention plans to assign two additional community workers to Macon and Champaign Counties to develop and expand community based programs.

· Region IV

In 1979, expenditures for Region IV are projected to increase by 36.4% over FY 78, thereby increasing the regional allocation percentages of community services appropriation in FY 79. Emphasis will be placed on Madison and St. Clair Counties, which rank among the highest in terms of police apprehensions and school drop-outs.

C. Program Outcomes and Accomplishments

Of primary concern, as it has been since the inception of juvenile delinquency prevention efforts over 40 years ago, was the continuing encouragement and development of local community programs supported by neighborhood residents for the purpose of dealing effectively with their problem youth and to divert them from the juvenile justice system.

Training and Technical Assistance

Of major importance to the agency was the implementation of a training and technical assistance program, funded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. The grant of \$111,100 was made to the Commission and Illinois Youth Service Bureau Association, covering seven areas of training and technical assistance.

· Community Committees

Considerable progress has been made in increasing community involvement in programs and services for youth. In downstate communities, Commission staff has devoted a great deal of time developing community organizations, establishing relationships with youth-serving agencies and providing consultative services to neighborhood residents.

Community organizations have increased through the constant efforts of downstate staff which brought the number of affiliated community organizations from 40 to 60 (see Table 2). With

continuing encouragement and support from the Commission and through staff assistance, a large number of these organizations will become viable, self-sustaining groups, having a positive influence on the reduction of juvenile delinquency.

Twenty-nine community organizations in Cook County, under the aegis of the Commission and with support from the Chicago area project, have continued their efforts to reduce delinquent behavior in their respective neighborhoods. Of these twentynine organizations, ten community committees have been a continuous operation in their neighborhoods for periods of twenty to forty years.

Downstate (outside of Cook County) there were the following significant changes in the Commission's community organization programs in 1977.

Rockford - Three new community committees were in the process of organization, to add to the eleven already established.

Rock Island - There were nine on-going community committees, with twelve new committees in various stages of development.

Peoria - Six neighborhood groups were established to develop programs and services and also a federation of community committees was formed to serve as a means of exchanging ideas on delinquency prevention.

Springfield - There are five on-going community committees and three in the process of organization, being served by the Commission's staff. Springfield staff also was engaged in the formation of three township youth committees which will be self-supporting groups funded by townships, revenue sharing, and other sources.

Also a unique carvice to youth, organized and assisted by Commission staff, are two "attention homes". These are group homes, one for boys and one for girls that need temporary home care, and are operated by local citizens under non-for-profit charters.

Southern counties - The staff has been able to serve communities such as East St. Louis, Edwardsville, Marion, Herrin, Centralia and Cairo. Twenty-one active community committees have been provided leadership by a staff of four workers. Five of these groups were newly organized in 1977.

Consultation with Youth Serving Agencies

The Commission has made marked progress through development of closer working relationships and more coordinated efforts with youth-serving agencies. This was achieved through partnership with the Youth Service Bureau Association in carrying out a training and technical assistance program.

Public Education

The public education aspect of the Commission was developed through public address by the executive director and staff members, local workshops, news releases and publication and distribution of manuals and other related literature.

Surveys

Commission staff has assisted eight community surveys in collaboration with other community organizations. Three such surveys were conducted in the Rockford area, three in St. Clair and Madison Counties, and two in DuPage County.

These surveys were to review needs and supportive services and to recommend possible establishment and development of community-based efforts in response to identified needs.

Juvenile Officers Information Division

With the enactment of SB-360, the programs and directions of the Juvenile Officers Information Division were altered considerably. The recording and filing of individuals reported to the division by local police and sheriff's departments was discontinued as of September 30, 1977.

Under \$B-360, only statistical information on juvenile offenses is reported by local police departments. To that date, 35,419 juvenile offenses have been reported by 605 police and sheriff's departments throughout the state.

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