



2017 SUMMIT REPORT

CHANGE STRATEGIES: REDUCING VIOLENCE IN THE CHICAGOLAND AREA

STATE OF ILLINOIS
CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
JUVENILE TEMPORARY DETENTION CENTER | 1100 S. HAMILTON AVENUE | CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60612

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Superintendent Leonard B. Dixon presents this report to highlight the perspectives on youth and gang violence in Chicago expressed at The 2017 SUMMIT.

“What caused Chicago’s sudden surge in gun violence in 2016 remains a puzzle.”ⁱ In January of 2017, the University of Chicago (U of C) Crime Lab published *Gun Violence in Chicago, 2016* to provide a more complete picture of the change in Chicago’s crime problem in 2016. U of C noted, the report “represents a **first** step towards understanding what happened with the goal of helping the City of Chicago prevent another year like the one that just passed.”ⁱⁱ

On January 19, 2017, the Honorable Timothy C. Evans, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and Leonard B. Dixon, Superintendent of Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center (JTDC), advanced the question of gun violence in Chicago to the **next** step. Evans and Dixon convened The 2017 SUMMIT entitled Change Strategies: Decreasing Violence in the Chicagoland Area. Judicial leaders, policy makers, civic community representatives, schools, nonprofit organizations, residents of the detention facility, law enforcement, defense counsel and public media discussed strategies to decrease violence.

The 2017 SUMMIT intended to: (1) Raise the issue of youth violence in Chicagoland, (2) Identify the symptom and causes of the violence, (3) Increase the capacity of partners from the municipal, state and federal level to more effectively prevent youth and gang violence, and (4) Maintain the current efforts and systems changes in place.ⁱⁱⁱ

All participants recommended strategies, interventions or accomplishments to move Chicago forward using evidence-based initiatives including: trauma-based care, family support, wraparound models, balanced and restorative justice, peace circles, addressing disproportionate minority confinement and deinstitutionalization of juvenile offenders. Speakers noted that leaders must keep their eye on the prize and not become regressive because of community violence.

The consensus among the summit participants identified that action is needed now to keep our youth safe. Efforts must be data driven with evidence-based initiatives and collaboration of all summit participants.



Leonard B. Dixon, Superintendent
Juvenile Temporary Detention Center

This report highlights:

- The voices of the youth as they articulated their needs,
- The root causes of street violence,
- Current prevention efforts,
- Partnerships in place,
- Needs identified by families,
- National efforts (funding and technical assistance),
- Local efforts (funding and technical assistance), and
- Hope for the future.

SUMMIT consensus, trends in the juvenile justice and research establish a platform for policy makers and the public to change strategies. “By their nature, trends are dynamic, if a society fails to see what is happening and to learn from its history and discern what is important in relationship to that history, opportunities will be lost.”^{iv} Local leaders embraced the PEW Charitable Trust research confirming community support for diversion of juvenile offenders from corrections facilities to probation and other alternatives^v and the principles from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention principles: (1) Multidisciplinary partnerships to tackle violence – police, educators, public health, faith-based leaders, community organizations, parents and youth must all be at the table, (2) Communities balancing and coordinating prevention, intervention, enforcement and reentry strategies, and (3) Data and evidence-driven strategies guiding efforts to reduce youth violence^{vi} to move forward.

This report memorializes the ground-breaking discussions and robust set of recommendations^{vii} generated on January 19, 2017. Superintendent Leonard B. Dixon under the direction of Chief Judge Timothy C. Evans will convene a committee of 10 SUMMIT representatives to prioritize the recommendations and distribute to local stakeholders. The SUMMIT representatives will then prescribe next steps for the community.

The 2017 **SUMMIT** team invites the 200+ summit participants^{viii} and Chicagoland leadership to embrace the candid and articulate testimonies of the youth participants as they reflect on all recommendations and begin the **next** steps to decrease violence.



2017 SUMMIT AGENDA

CHANGE STRATEGIES: REDUCING VIOLENCE IN THE CHICAGOLAND AREA

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 2017

| | | |
|----------|--|--|
| 10:00 am | Welcome | Diane McGhee <i>Deputy Superintendent, JTDC</i> |
| | Opening Remarks | Honorable Timothy C. Evans <i>Chief Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County</i> |
| 10:10 am | Keynote Speaker | Pastor John Hannah <i>New Life Covenant Church</i> |
| 10:25 am | JTDC Resident Panel Discussion | Terrell Brown, Moderator <i>ABC7 Chicago</i> |
| 11:15 am | Keynote Speaker | Dennis Mondoro <i>Senior Policy Advisor, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention</i> |
| 11:30 am | Law Enforcement/ Juvenile Justice Panel Discussion | Robin Robinson, Moderator <i>Chicago Police Dept.</i> |
| 12:15 pm | Community Organizations Panel Discussion | Robin Robinson, Moderator <i>Chicago Police Dept.</i> |
| 12:55 pm | Closing Remarks | Leonard Dixon <i>Superintendent, JTDC</i> |

WELCOMING REMARKS: DIANE MCGHEE, JTDC DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT

JTDC Deputy Superintendent Diane McGhee called The 2017 Summit to order, welcomed all attendees, saluted their dedication to this issue and their commitment to help young people. McGhee stated that it truly takes a village to transform lives and all community leaders play an essential role in this effort.



Photograph by Rick Ruiz

OPENING REMARKS: HONORABLE TIMOTHY C. EVANS, CHIEF JUDGE, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

Chief Judge Honorable Timothy C. Evans of the Circuit Court of Cook County, set the stage for The 2017 SUMMIT by detailing the gravity of the issues facing Chicago residents. In 2016 there were 12 acts of violence every day in Chicago. That amounts to a shooting every 2 hours. Evans identified the contributing factors of: poverty, trauma, gangs and access to weapons. He stressed that we cannot arrest, prosecute or imprison our way out of these problems.

“One thing we know for sure: we cannot arrest our way out of these problems, we cannot prosecute our way out of these problems and we cannot imprison our way out of these problems.”

-Honorable Timothy C. Evans, Chief Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County

He posed the question: Why are we having this discussion at the Juvenile Temporary Detention Center (JTDC)^{ix}? Response: Because one of the first stops for youthful offenders is here at JTDC. Youth here receive medical and mental health attention, participate in drug treatment, acquire coping skills, develop empathy and learn problem solving skills while in custody. This is one place that we can start to make a difference for youth.

Chief Judge Evans noted that we must also look to community alternatives including restorative justice programs, peace

circles and non-secure alternatives for young people. Research shows that those avenues lead the way to solving community violence. The first restorative justice community court comprised of offenders aged 18 to 26 with non-violent felonies and misdemeanors is opening in the North Lawndale community later this year.

Chief Judge Evans called for restorative justice, where juvenile offenders who complete work assigned by a judge can have their records expunged. “As they come back to the community, they come back as accomplished citizens, not as a terrorist or somebody you need to be afraid of.”^x

Evans encouraged all participants to use the collective leadership gathered at The 2017 SUMMIT, the insights and knowledge of the youth offenders and the partners present to begin the difficult conversations, identify solutions and take the first steps to change strategies and curb violence in the Chicagoland area.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: PASTOR JOHN HANNAH, NEW LIFE COVENANT CHURCH

Keynote Speaker, Pastor John Hannah of New Life Covenant Church and a former member of the Cook County Juvenile Probation’s Violence Prevention Unit, stressed that if we really want to figure out how to prevent violence, we must “walk in their shoes.” Hannah recounted his own journey from his growing up in Chicago to his role as probation officer where he worked tirelessly to make a difference for youthful offenders. He noted that connecting youth with local community resources is what makes the difference. He personally expanded his reach and extended an invitation to the faith-based community to make a difference through the arts, employment, food, shelter, counseling and social services that youth so desperately need.

Hannah identified three areas where a difference could be made in the lives of Chicago youth:

1. Family Structure – Many young men do not have a positive male figure. Community organizations must meet the families where they are and learn the family structure.
2. School – Schools house many frustrated teachers who give their all and at some point do not have more to give. Community members must support teachers.
3. Community – Leaders must look for who has the money and resources in the community.

Pastor Hannah recommended leaders look toward organizations, agencies and churches that can make a difference and place demands on community members who have the financial, educational, social and employment resources. He asked the community to stop waiting on the “great white hope” to show up, because they are the only hope in your community.

JTDC RESIDENT PANEL

Terrell Brown, news anchor for WLS-TV ABC 7 Eyewitness News, moderated the JTDC Resident Panel. Mr. Brown thanked the residents and all summit participants for their willingness to discuss this critical topic.

The panel was an opportunity for residents to identify what they need (within JTDC and upon re-entry to the community) to become productive citizens. The panel included eight (8) members of the JTDC Resident Advisory Council.^{xi} All residents participated on a voluntary basis with parental permission. SUMMIT participants asked the residents how professionals and community organizations can assist youth to reduce recidivism and become productive and successful members of the community.

JTDC personnel screened audience inquiries to ensure residents did not discuss their own criminal or juvenile cases. To protect the identity of the minors on this panel, only their initials are used to distinguish their responses. To share the authentic responses of the residents, the report captures direct quotations with minimal editing.



Photograph by JTDC Staff

“Lots of people are talking about how to prevent violence in Chicago. But today, officials asked a new group to join the discussion: young residents at the Cook County juvenile jail. WBEZ’s Susie An reports youth state: How much it would help to restore trust with cops and have more mentoring in the community.”^{xii}

WHAT DO YOU THINK WILL HELP REDUCE VIOLENCE IN CHICAGO?

Panelists’ collective responses included:

1. Job trade and training
 - a. To help move on in life instead of worrying about doing other stuff to get money

- b. Recognize that college isn’t for everybody
 - c. Help with gaining employment
 - d. Summer jobs that will allow teens to have their own money
 - e. Transitional programs from detention to home (like the barber school here).
2. Mentoring
 - a. To show us how real men dress, how to present ourselves, deal with women, and deal with authority figures
 - b. With people who can relate
 - c. Trustworthy mentors
 - d. After school programs and help with homework
3. More programs
 - a. Painting programs in the community, instead of graffiti
 - b. Peace circles in the community
 - c. Neutral zones in neighborhoods
 - d. Help perpetrators build skills instead of hurting people or getting revenge
 - e. Help people move away from violence and move forward
4. Stop letting guns be accessible to youth
5. Create safe zones around schools
6. Help people get out of gangs and help youth remove tattoos
7. A Safe House for gangs
8. Stop profiling based on color of skin or hair

“Stop labeling us as menace to society because we did one thing to mess up... it’s not over for us.”

-Resident L.

9. More recreation centers
10. Precious Blood Ministries in all communities

WHAT ARE YOUR FAMILY SITUATIONS?

Resident S.: Grew up in a rough neighborhood. My dad was in jail and I didn’t meet him until I was 9 years old. My dad died when I was 13. I went to the streets because I felt like that’s where the love was and I ended up going out there doing what I had to do to survive.

Resident J.: My dad died when I was 11 months old and I only had my mom. There was no male figure in the house. I did my best to maintain. My mom did her best.

Resident C.: I had both parents, but my mom was around more and she was like both parents. She taught me right and wrong and life lessons. My mom guided me but I made my own choices.

Resident K.: My dad wasn't around because he was always in and out of jail. My uncles and brothers kind of took his place. He's still around, but I was raised by grandmother. I made a bad decision, but my mother was never around either. Now she is. At first we didn't have a bond and I couldn't stand my mother, but now I love her. My grandmother taught me how to be a young lady and to have manners.

Resident L.: My dad left when I was 6 and went to another city and I didn't see him again until I was 11. My mom and grandma raised me. My mom went to school and became an OBGYN. My older brothers ran the streets and I wanted to be like them. My mother has a lot animosity towards my father. I have a 7 month son and I don't want him to grow up like I did. My mom urges me to be better than my dad. I'm going to do something different than what my father did for me. When I get out of here, I'm going to make sure my son gets the best of everything.

One resident aged 17 says he ran track and was a good kid, but "everything when downhill" when he moved to Chicago and his mom gave him more freedom. His suggestion to parents: "stay strict on your kids."xiii

Resident N.: I have the opposite family situation, I had my dad not my mom. My father did a great job. I always did good in school. There came a time when my mom and dad came to an agreement and decided that I would move with my mom in Chicago. Going through puberty made me want to do other things and mom gave me a little freedom, which led to things going downhill. I urge parents to stay strict on kids, "Peer pressure is something. Stay strict on kids."

WHAT CAN THE COMMUNITY DO TO HELP AND BE A BETTER SERVICE TO YOU IN ORDER TO AVOID YOU BEING IN THE SITUATION YOU'RE IN?

Resident S.: Offer more programs and mentoring because there seems to be a common theme here that males aren't around. We need more male figures in our lives.

WHAT IS YOUR GOAL WHEN YOU LEAVE JTDC?

Resident S.: Finish high school and go to college. I want a career in construction.

3-4 YEARS AGO DID YOU HAVE THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO ACHIEVE THOSE GOALS?

Resident S.: No, there were family problems.

Resident A.F.: There wasn't anything in the way, I just wasn't thinking correctly. I was living in the present and not thinking

about the future. One year ago I made goals for myself. I want to finish high school and be the best father I can be.

DID ANYONE GO TO SCHOOL REGULARLY?

All residents said they attended school regularly with the exception of one who indicated that a Youth Advocate helped him go back to school by providing rides.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

Resident L.: We need more protection and to feel safe with police. Mentors don't want to walk our streets because they are scared. Parents need to realize WHY their kids don't want to go to school. People need to realize that sometimes you don't want to go to school because you are scared. We don't feel safe with police.

Resident N.: Police are afraid of us: they see us with our pants hanging, looking at us like thugs, but what people don't realize is...actually, it's a style. When police stop us or see us, they start talking trash. Why don't they ask how we are doing and if we are safe out here? I think there should be a police mentoring program. We need to build a better relationship with police.

"I think there should be a police mentoring program. We need to build a better relationship with police."

-Resident N.

DESCRIBE SOME EXPERIENCES YOU HAVE HAD WITH POLICE.

Resident L.: Police judge based on how we look. I was labeled as a menace to society and told I would never be anything because of my family history at the age of 10.

NAME ONE THING WE CAN DO NOW TO HELP.

Resident S.: We need someone to get us on the right track. I just got a mentor this year. The mentor did homework with me and took me for food. Doing stuff with me after school kept me from being in the streets. We need something to keep us busy (like summer jobs) to keep us off the street.

Resident A.F.: Keep programs funded because a lot of programs get started, but when money is low they cut youth programs. It does help a lot. I participated in a program that paid for YMCA during the summer and I didn't get into any trouble. It was a good summer for me. Then the program was defunded so I couldn't participate the next year and I was in the streets. I hung out and made stupid choices.

Resident J.: More spiritual mentors/advisors in the community and JTDC.

Resident K.: More counseling for people that need help. More sports programs for people who love basketball, football and other sports. Sometimes sports helps them. It keeps them away from drama and violence.

Resident L.: More mentors. They don't even have to be present, just a call would be good. Mentors that have been through the same things. Let the youth talk to the youth sometimes. Have more programs where mentors come to the schools. Be strict. Create more just laws.

Resident N.: Are there any entrepreneurs or anyone that knows entrepreneurs in the room? I don't know if there is anything like this already, but we need a Gang Bang Rehab Center. We need mentors that have been through the same things that can take us around and show us that there is more than just the corner and help put us through school.

SOME OF YOU ARE WEARING LEVEL 4^{xiv} SHIRTS, WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?

Resident N.: I've been a Level 4 for four months. It means that you are a leader/role model.

Resident L.: I've been a Level 4 for 40 weeks. It means you show leadership and encourage others to become a Level 4.

Resident K.: Level 4 means you show others how to be respectful and help others to be positive.

Resident A.L.: Level 4 means you are positive.

Resident A.F.: Level 4 means that you do what is expected of you without being told.

"Level 4 means if you see someone fall, you pick them up."

-Resident S.

Resident S.: I've been a Level 4 for two weeks. It means that you show leadership, responsibility and you are respectful. Level 4 means if you see someone fall, you pick them up.

"It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men."

-Frederick Douglas

"Where justice is denied, where poverty is enforced, where ignorance prevails, and where any one class is made to feel that society is an organized conspiracy to oppress, rob and degrade them, neither persons nor property will be safe."

-Frederick Douglas



Photograph by Rick Ruiz

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: DENNIS MONDORO, SENIOR POLICY ADVISOR, OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP)

Keynote Speaker, Dennis Mondoro, Senior Policy Advisor for the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) presented the national perspective emphasizing safety and support to engage communities and merge juvenile justice systems. The OJJDP Website has a wealth of information regarding training and technical assistance available for communities. The Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention was created in 1974 with four core mandates: (1) To deinstitutionalize status offenders, (2) Separate juveniles from adults in secure facilities, (3) Remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and (4) Reduce disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system.

OJJDP published a Report produced by the National Research Council on Implementing Juvenile Justice Reform. The report emphasizes: (1) There is fundamental/biological evidence that adolescent's brains are not fully developed, (2) Youth have a heightened sensitivity to peer pressure and do not understand future consequences, and (3) There is a strong need for parental presence.

Hallmarks of OJJDP progress include: (1) Accountability for offenders without criminalization, (2) Detention alternatives (when there are carrots you don't have to use the stick), (3) Individualized responses based on assessment of needs and risks accomplished through validated risk assessments, (4) Confinement only when necessary for public safety, (5) Genuine commitment to fairness, (6) Sensitivity to stereotyping, and (7) Family engagement.

Elements of prevention initiatives: (1) Address first and second level prevention, (2) Include suppression as a component in complex planning, and (3) Model Father Boyle's Homeboy Industries Los Angeles. The philosophy is to instill hope, garner faith and move to action.

LAW ENFORCEMENT/JUVENILE JUSTICE PANEL

Robin Robinson, adviser to the Chicago Police Department on community affairs and former news anchor at WFLD-TV in Chicago, chaired the Law Enforcement/Juvenile Justice Panel. Ms. Robinson stressed that “change is possible.” The Law Enforcement/Juvenile Justice Panel addressed efforts, policies and strategies that have been created and implemented to assist in the reduction of violence within the Chicagoland Area and the Juvenile Temporary Detention Center. Each panelist offered interventions developed or implemented to positively address the growing violence within the communities.

WHAT ARE THREE SOLUTIONS TO VIOLENT CRIME?

Brandy Brixy, Chief of the Juvenile Justice Division for the Law Office of Cook County Public Defender, stated the Public Defender is committed to keep youth from long term placement in the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) facilities. It is important for the system to prevent youth from becoming more violent and more desperate. She noted that sometimes we lose sight of the fact the kids are facing real criminal cases that follow them the rest of their lives.

The Cook County Office of the Public Defender recommends:

1. Wraparound services for offenders and their families,
2. Jobs and education for youthful offenders,
3. Work with community organizations,
4. Improved IDJJ facilities to ensure youth rehabilitation and
5. Protection of youth’s constitutional rights.

“The panel of youth are giving me hope because they are saying a lot of the things we are saying, we’re just not all getting together...the youth are out there and they are saying the same things we’re all saying. We just need to listen to their voice.”

-Kathleen Boehmer, Deputy Chief of Detectives, Chicago Police Department

Kathleen Boehmer, is the Deputy Chief of Detectives for the Chicago Police Department and supervises the youth division with justice-involved youth. Boehmer stressed that the community must engage with justice-involved youth. She noted that the panel of JTDC residents gave her hope because youth and community leaders are saying the same thing and we must listen to the youth’s voices.

Ms. Boehmer noted the “elephant” in the room is that the juvenile justice system is comprised of 82% young men of color. Police Superintendent Johnson pledged to connect all new police recruits with youth of all different cultures and races throughout the community and continue the successful partnerships with the YMCA and Bridging the Divide. The Police Department will ensure that all officers are familiar with Restorative Justice programs and the good that they can do.

The Chicago Police Department recommends:

1. Foster positive youth leadership,
2. Train police officers in the area of restorative justice,
3. Educate community and families about what is going on and what they can expect as they go through the process,
4. Offer opportunities for the police and youth to get messages across to one another.



Photograph by JTDC Staff

Michael Anderson, Special Agent in Charge for the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), views the city of Chicago through a national lens and recommends the strategies of: Presence and Prioritization.

Presence: The FBI is tiny compared to the footprint of the Chicago Police Department. Anderson recommends that the FBI needs to do a better job of having a presence in the community through overt investigation. The FBI should be in the neighborhoods and talking to people. That will lead to community outreach. When the FBI conducts investigations professionally and fairly, word will spread in the community that the FBI is an option.

Prioritization: The FBI’s overwhelming interest is in trigger pullers and shot callers. The FBI must prioritize offenders and crime solutions to have an impact.

Honorable Timothy C. Evans, Chief Judge for the Circuit Court of Cook County, noted the youth panel put a face on the issue of violence so the public can see that these young people are not people you can throw away: they are our kids. He hopes that the public can see that we are bringing the best and brightest into our community to help our kids.

The Office of the Chief Judge recommends:

1. Visibility and accountability,
2. A real commitment to restorative justice not just to punishment. Try to heal the community and repair the community. Rather than simply locking the kids up and throwing them away,

3. Discretionary sentencing options for judges.

“The youth panel presentation put a face on the issue of violence so the public can see that these young people are not people you can throw away: they are our kids.”

-Honorable Timothy C. Evans, Chief Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County

Zachary T. Fardon, U. S. Attorney, U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Illinois, addressed the matter of violence as both a long term and short term issue.

Long term issues: “Chicago has an entrenched gang and gun violence problem in a limited number of neighborhoods. In those neighborhoods there is a sense of hopelessness, a belief cemented early in life that they’re not worthy of higher education and will not be able to find good work. Gangs and guns are ubiquitous. They’re everywhere. And gangs fill the vacuum of that hopelessness,” he said.^{xv} They teach crime and violence and offer these kids protection and money and a sense of belonging.



Photograph by JTDC Staff

“Chicago has an entrenched gang and gun violence problem in a limited number of neighborhoods. In those neighborhoods there is a sense of hopelessness, a belief cemented early in life that they’re not worthy of higher education and will not be able to find good work.”

- Zachary T. Fardon, U. S. Attorney,
U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Illinois

Short term issues: In 2016, there was a surge of violence in Chicago. Four events led up to this (1) the release of the Laquan McDonald shooting video, (2) the United States Department of Justice opening an investigation into the Chicago Police Department (CPD), (3) firing of the CPD Superintendent, and (4) contract with American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) requiring CPD to fill out contact cards every time

they had a street encounter. These factors had an impact on the morale at CPD and created a sense of lawlessness amongst gangs.

The U.S. Attorney's Office recommends:

1. Restoration of faith and credibility in law enforcement,
2. Improvement of the criminal justice system to keep the right people off the streets (the trigger pullers the shot callers),
3. Enhanced youth outreach to replace the protection and belonging that the gangs offer.

Thomas Lemmer, Commander, Youth Investigations for the Chicago Police Department, stated there have been improvements in the CPD treatment of youth offenders.

The Chicago Police Department recommends:

1. Increase the focus on adults who involve the youth for gang activity,
2. Provide services to youth earlier. The time between the first offense and a serious offence is brief (only 6 months to a year),
3. Maximize the use of station adjustments.

Cara Smith, Chief Policy Officer for the Cook County Sheriff's Office, noted that there are encouraging initiatives in place in Cook County.

The Sheriff's Department endorses the continuation of:

1. An anti-violence program where people from the city's 15 most violent zip codes gather and have 8 hours of Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT).
2. Expanded partnership with Department of Children and Family Services,
3. Changes in the expungement process that allows more people to clear their criminal record and waives the fee for juvenile offenders.

George Sheldon, Director for the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, thanked and paid tribute to the youth participants. He noted that the contributions from the youth were so “on point” that The SUMMIT could have ended after the youth panel. Sheldon stressed that this effort is about partnership and not one of us can solve this issue alone. Why is DCFS involved in this conversation? Sheldon noted a significant number of youth are involved in both the juvenile justice system and the child protection system.

The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services recommends:

1. DCFS needs to build the capacity to serve youth involved in both systems with appropriate services. It doesn't help a youth to go from JTDC to residential facility. It is not normal to grow up where your parents change every 8 hours. DCFS has developed: (1) Regenerations Project (2) Pay for Success Model (3) Therapeutic foster homes with ChildServ and the Youth Advocate Program,

2. Mentoring for youth,
3. Jobs for youth.

“It is not normal to grow up where your parents change every 8 hours.”

-George Sheldon, Director, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Honorable Michael Toomin, Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Justice Division for the Circuit Court of Cook County, is on the forefront of the juvenile court treatment of offenders and strongly endorses three (3) initiatives:

1. The Attorney Mentor program for male youth that began in 2012,
2. Agreements for information sharing protocols (particularly in regards to our dually involved youth) to reduce recidivism and enhance positive outcomes,
3. Increased options and accountability for restorative Justice, station adjustments and diversion alternatives.

Dennis Mondoro, Senior Policy Advisor for the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention, encouraged attendees not to lose sight of the long term goal which will require careful assessment and planning. He noted issues are systemic: attitudes, poverty and bias while stressing the importance of multi-disciplinary partners.

THE MAJORITY OF YOUTH INCARCERATED ARE AFRICAN AMERICAN AND THE PEOPLE THAT REPRESENT THEM OR TRY TO HELP THEM ARE OF A DIFFERENT ETHNICITY. HOW DO WE EXPECT TO GET PROPER REPRESENTATION IF THERE IS STILL RACISM AND UNJUST TREATMENT IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TOWARD AFRICAN AMERICANS?

George Sheldon (DCFS): This is a discussion that cannot be avoided. African Americans are disproportionately in the child welfare system as they are in the criminal justice system. All leaders must address the intrinsic biases in the systems.

Chief Judge Evans: Of the 400 judges in the Circuit Court of Cook County, only 20% are African American and an even smaller percentage are Latinos. The race of persons appearing in front of judges is probably over 85% African American. This is not a comfortable discussion. Many lecturers have come to talk about implicit bias. We don't hide the fact that there is racism, sexism, etc. We all have biases; however, we train our judges to put biases on the shelf when making decisions.

U. S. Attorney Zachary Fardon: Of course there is a relationship. We are dealing with the consequences of a tragic history in this country. The criminal justice system is imperfect, but it's on an arc of progress. We should not lose sight of progress.

We need to be honest with ourselves and recognize that we all have biases. If you have a position of power or are in law enforcement you just need to make sure you're cognizant of that and do whatever possible to check it. Encourage diversity and break down barriers and walls.

HOW SOON DO YOU PLAN ON CHANGING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM?

Thomas Lemmer (CPD): We are evolving and changing all of the time. Sometimes things we have done before can be the answer. We are working with DCFS to make sure we don't send youth home to the wrong people. We are re-engaging partners and creating new partnerships.

HAS ANYONE IDENTIFIED HOW GUNS ARE GETTING IN THE HANDS OF CHILDREN AND HOW TO PREVENT ACCESS OF FIREARMS ILLEGALLY IN MINORITY COMMUNITIES?

Michael Anderson (FBI): It would be easier if we were dealing with guns sold in high quantities (like cartels); however, there are a tidal wave of guns which are a result of 1 or 2 guns being sold at a time. Once they [guns] get in the home, control is lost. I think Chicago seized more guns last year than any other city in the country, but still had a problem with violence.

U. S. Attorney Zachary T. Fardon: Guns are readily accessible across our whole nation and we are working with partners to focus on dealing with guns. We have porous borders...people can go to Indiana and Wisconsin to purchase guns with very little identification.

BASED ON THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ) REPORT REGARDING OUR CITY AND THE RELATIONSHIP WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT (PARTICULARLY CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT), WHAT ARE ANY OF YOU DOING WITH YOUTH TO DEVELOP A RELATIONSHIP THAT WILL ALLOW THEM TO CO-CREATE THE PEACE THAT THEY REALLY CRAVE?

Kathleen Boehmer (CPD): CPD is not happy with the statistics of violence in Chicago from 2016. CPD pledges to work more assertively with community partners to make sure that station adjustments are correctly implemented. We need to bridge the divide, engage the youth, recognize our biases and talk about them. CPD officers need training on how to engage directly with kids.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS PANEL

Robin Robinson, community affairs adviser to the Chicago Police Department, moderated the Community Organizations Panel. Ms. Robinson stressed the need to embrace Pastor Hannah's request and do things "Right Now!" Our mission is urgent. The Community Organizations panel listed programs and strategies that have shown success within Chicagoland communities in reducing violence.

(Due to time restraints, this panel discussion was curtailed.)

WHAT IS THE MOST PROMISING THING YOU ARE DOING TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

Ngozi Ezike, Medical Director for Cermak Health Services of Cook County at JTDC, stated that Cermak is working with the next generation of doctors. CCHHS accepts medical students from all over the world and is training them to serve/interact with kids so they are able to give that human reaction. Dr. Ezike feels it's essential to remember youth detainees as not just juveniles, but also as children. "It's important to be able to put that human connection when dealing with kids. Remembering the brain - what age are we allowed to drive? At what age are we allowed to vote? At what age are we allowed to drink alcohol? What age are we allowed to rent a car? The car-rental companies got it right. They are trying to think about their bottom line. The prefrontal cortex, which controls impulse control, is developing until age 25. It starts at puberty, so when you think about things that people do at their youth, their brain is still developing."^{xvi}

"The car-rental companies got it right. They are trying to think about their bottom line. The prefrontal cortex, which controls impulse control, is developing until age 25."

- Ngozi Ezike, Medical Director,
Cook County Health and Hospital Systems (CCHHS) at JTDC

Shawnte Jenkins, Senior Director of Advocacy and Investigative Services for the Chicago Children's Advocacy Center, stressed that we cannot forget safety. Before we can begin with therapy or other services, we have to make sure the kids are safe. We forget it is a right to be safe. Being free from abuse is a basic human right and Ms. Jenkins sees kids every day that don't know that. They don't know that it's a right not to be abused every night by somebody in their house. Jenkins emphasized that an in-depth assessment of the kid and the caregiver is critical. Many times the stories are the same throughout the household. We need to recognize that trauma is transgenerational and there is no way to help these kids if we are not able to start with the parents. Prevention is important. Engage with the youth before something happens.

"They don't know that it's a right not to be abused every night by somebody in their house."

- Shawnte Jenkins, Senior Director,
Advocacy and Investigative Services for the Chicago Children's Advocacy Center

Father David Kelly, Executive Director of Precious Blood Ministries, spoke of the community restorative justice hubs he created. Restorative justice is all about relationships. The community restorative justice hubs are based on 5 pillars:

1. Radical hospitality,
2. Accompaniment (walking side-by-side),
3. Relentless engagement,
4. Relentless engagement with stakeholders, and
5. Collaboration

Pat Oldendorf, Deputy Chief of Staff-Policy & Communications for Cook County Board Commissioner Richard Boykin, sees the lack of investment in the communities that experience the most violence. Mr. Oldendorf stated Commissioner Boykin is committed to get economic investments into communities that are facing unemployment levels that rival The Great Depression. He pledges to work with agencies and businesses to reinvest and create jobs in these communities because until the people who live in those communities have easier access to jobs than a gun, these problems will persist. Reinvestment and jobs are crucial.

Lanetta Haynes Turner, Executive Director of the Cook County Justice Advisory Council (representing President Toni Preckwinkle), stated that the President is committed to change the way money is spent with an eye towards efficiency. The Public Health System and Criminal Justice System is about 2/3 of the county budget but we are only spending a drop in a bucket for services we've all talked about today. Since 2010 the President has invested \$11 million in prevention services. We know that that's just a starting place and what we would like to see is investing less in institutions and more into the people so they are not coming into our system.

The other piece is collaboration. We need to collaborate and focus on what we are doing to impact our young people that may end up in the system and have an eye towards making good policy decisions.

We know what the solutions are and need to do the best we can with what we have. Think about what you'd want for your children. Safe place, good schools, the ability to have someone to listen to them, a roof over their head, food in their bellies and allowing them to make the mistakes they are going to make.

Paula Wolff, Director of the Illinois Justice Project, identified three (3) policy areas that impact violence reduction:

1. Trauma-informed care: the brain of child exposed to trauma is 2/3 smaller than a child not exposed to trauma suggesting the pre-frontal cortex is not developing. The child is caught doing fight-or-flight actions. An Illinois bill passed to create more trauma centers throughout the entire state.
2. Encourage the focus on assets that youth bring and what positive outcomes they achieve.
3. Guns – there is bill in Springfield to regulate gun shops that allow the guns to come in illegally. 40% of guns come from gun shops that are in Cook County (not from other states).

“40% come from gun shops that are in Cook County, not Indiana, not other states. We should start regulating those in the State of Illinois.”

- Paula Wolff, Director, Illinois Justice Project

Pastor John Hannah of New Life Covenant Church, listed what he has done is in the Grand Crossings community through tithes and offerings with no government funding:

1. Opened daycare
2. Started single mom support group
3. In the process of opening a performing arts high school
4. Opening a counseling center
5. Mentoring 13-19 year olds
6. Opened a food pantry

HOW LONG HAS MENTAL HEALTH/MEDICAL ATTENTION BEEN A BIG PART OF WHAT GOES ON AT THE JTDC?

Ngozi Ezike (Cermak Medical) stated that Mental Health has always been in the facility, the contract with the Isaac Ray Center (IRC) began in 2007. IRC is from Rush Medical Center and provides a robust and diverse array of services here. Medically, Cermak, came in around that same time and has been charged with providing the medical services. Cermak partners with Stroger Hospital, so any services that are needed are accessible to JTDC residents.

DO YOU AGREE WITH MS. WOLF REGARDING THE DEVELOPING BRAIN?

Ngozi Ezike (Cermak Medical) stated that recent health field information supports the premise that brain development is affected for someone who has been traumatized. Studies show that traumatized people go on to traumatize others. That theory is well established and that is why we need to break that cycle.

IS VIOLENCE A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE?

Ngozi Ezike (Cermak Medical) indicated that in 2011, the American Public Health Association’s theme for the national conference was “Violence as a Public Health Issue.” Dr. Ezike

noted that the traditional ABCs for medical treatment were A (Diabetes), B (Blood Pressure), and C (Cancer). The shift for the ABCs in the medical community for the 21st century is dramatic. The ABCs are now: A for Academics because we know that kids who are not in school have worse outcomes, B for Bullets . . . is there a gun in the home?, and C for Community . . . making sure kids are connected by asking kids what they are involved in because we know where idleness leads.

HOW CAN WE RESHAPE FEELINGS OF PEOPLE WHO JUST WANT SOMEONE TO PAY FOR THEIR HARM?

Father David Kelly responded that this is the reaction that we teach and have been taught. When someone harms us, we must do something back. In victim/offender circles, we find the victims just want to be heard and they want what happened to them validated. In victim/offender circles, youth hear the impact in a supportive way (we love you, we support you, but we are not putting up with it). That way young people can grow and realize the impact of what they are doing. Hopefully, then a circle has the resources and is ready to respond. We need to listen to victims and give people a chance to talk.



Photograph by JTDC Staff

Paula Wolff (Illinois Justice Project) stated that a survey revealed that more than 50% of victims did not want punishment for their assailants they wanted the offender to receive help and rehabilitation.

FROM A LEGISLATIVE STANDPOINT, IS THERE ANY POSSIBILITY OF BUY-IN SYSTEMICALLY FOR A NEW WAY AT LOOKING AT JUSTICE (MORE RESTORATIVE/LESS PUNITIVE)?

Pat Oldendorf (Cook County Board of Commissioners representative) stated the conversation is moving in that direction. What we have been doing isn’t working so we need to think outside of the box and start paying attention to rehabilitative justice and expand it in hubs to prevent people from going down the wrong path.

HOW MANY RESTORATIVE JUSTICE HUBS WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE?



Photograph by JTDC Staff

Father David Kelly would like to see multiple restorative hubs in every community, but especially those that are impacted by violence and incarceration. Kelly estimates that at least 40 to 50 centers are needed.

WHAT DO YOU SEE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM NEEDING?

Paula Wolff (Illinois Justice Project) reiterated the need for a bipartisan legislative solution. There is an understanding that the brains of the youth need to be considered so they need to be handled differently. Governor Rauner established a commission to reduce number of people incarcerated in Illinois. The number of people locked up (if it were a city) would be the 2nd largest city in Illinois. There is a bipartisan view that this needs to change. We need to demonstrate that there are other successful ways to deal with people who commit crimes.

Lanetta Haynes Turner (representative for President Toni Preckwinkle) noted that people are starting to realize that there are things we can do with corrections money instead of just incarcerating youth and adults. We need to recognize that we all have a responsibility and not place blame on anyone. We need to ask: What can we do collectively to start turning the tide?

Pastor John Hannah thanked all who serve youth in the community. He reminded the assembly that this is not a job, it is an assignment. No one can ever pay personnel who serve youth enough money to do what you do. Only eternity will tell what you have done.

CLOSING REMARKS: LEONARD B. DIXON, SUPERINTENDENT, JTDC

JTDC Superintendent Dixon reflected that he approached Chief Judge Evans in the fall of 2016 to bring everyone in the community together to discuss violence. He knew this was important. Dixon recounted that years ago his brother serving as Miami Police Chief, after prompted by their aunt who lived in the projects, met with community members to fix the violence problem. He believed today was the start of an opportunity to address the Chicago violence. Today, police officers, kids, JTDC staff, probation staff, the FBI, the public defenders, defense counsel and medical personnel spoke together because we have an opportunity in the jobs that we have to do something for this community.

He encouraged the participants to go forth inspired by the messages today and remember James Patterson's words that this is our home.

Martin Luther King, Jr. captured our mission well: "If I can help somebody as I pass along, if I can cheer somebody with a word or song, if I can show somebody he's traveling wrong, then my living will not be in vain. If I can do my duty as a Christian ought, if I can bring salvation to a world once wrought, if I can spread the message as the master taught, then my living will not be in vain."^{xvii}

Dixon thanked all for their commitment and attendance today. "In the end, we will remember not the words of our enemies, but the silence of our friends."^{xviii}



Photograph by Rick Ruiz

ⁱ Gun Violence in Chicago, 2016, January 2017, University of Chicago Crime Lab

ⁱⁱ Ibid.

ⁱⁱⁱ The National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention (Forum) <https://www.ojjdp.gov/programs/youth-violence-prevention.html>

^{iv} *Juvenile Courts Core Tenets Briefing Book* © 2013 Juvenile Justice Vision 20/20 All rights reserved
https://www.gvsu.edu/cms4/asset/903124DF-BD7F-3286-FE3330AA44F994DE/core_tenets_briefing_book_-_final_-_8.5.13.pdf

^v The PEW Charitable Trusts: *Public Opinion on Juvenile Justice in America*
<http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2014/12/public-opinion-on-juvenile-justice-in-america>

^{vi} The National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention (Forum) <https://www.ojjdp.gov/programs/youth-violence-prevention.html>

^{vii} List of recommendations is attached.

^{viii} Law enforcement, community leaders and key stakeholders were represented by the Cook County Office of the President, Cook County Board of Commissioners, Chicago Police Department, Cook County Sheriff's Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Cook County Office of the Public Defender, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, JTDC Resident Advisory Council, United States Attorney's Office, United States Department of Justice, area clergy, and Chicago area media representatives.

^{ix} The Juvenile Temporary Detention Center (JTDC) provides temporary secure housing for youth from the age of 10 through 18 years, who are awaiting adjudication of their cases by the Juvenile Division or the Criminal Court Division of the Cook County Circuit Court. JTDC provides a safe, secure and caring environment with programs and structure that enhance personal development and improve opportunity for success upon return to the community.

^x Grace Wong Contact Reporter Chicago Tribune <http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/local/breaking/ct-violence-summit-met-20170119-story.html>

^{xi} The JTDC Resident Advisory Council (RAC) is comprised of residents that have been selected by staff to provide feedback to the JTDC administration regarding issues such as programs, food services, visitation, education, etc. Each center selects two residents to participate in biweekly RAC meetings. Much of their feedback is centered on programming, volunteer services, and their educational experiences. The JTDC administration takes the residents' feedback and uses it to improve operations.

^{xii} <https://www.wbez.org/shows/wbez-news/juvenile-detention-residents-suggest-ways-to-prevent-violence/e3189e76-d3c2-483b-a5c0-fdbb8a1343b6>

^{xiii} Summit to Decrease Violence Addresses Kids' Sense of Hopelessness Amanda Vinicky | January 19, 2017 9:01 pm
<http://chicagotonight.wttw.com/2017/01/19/summit-decrease-violence-addresses-kids-sense-hopelessness>

^{xiv} Level Four (Mentor) is the highest level a resident can attain in the Behavior Management Program at the JTDC. Level four residents earn extra visits, opportunities to purchase "upscale" personal hygiene supplies, serve on the Resident Advisory Council, and earn later bedtimes and recreation opportunities on site.

^{xv} CHICAGO 01/19/2017, 05:03pm Detained youths take center stage at violence summit
<http://chicago.suntimes.com/news/detained-youths-take-center-stage-at-violence-summit/>

^{xvi} Are We Doing Enough? Chicago Youth Address Real Issues Mary L. Datcher, Chicago Defender Sr. Staff Writer
https://chicagodefender.com/2017/01/27/are-we-doing-enough-chicago-youth-address-real-issues/?omcamp=es-cd-nl&utm_source=Sailthru&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Chicago%20Defender%20Daily%20%20-%20Morning%202017-01-27&utm_term=Chicago%20Defender%20Subscribers

^{xvii} Sermon preached at Ebenezer Baptist Church by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and replayed at his funeral.

^{xviii} Martin Luther King Jr. "Loving Your Enemies" Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama, 17 November 1957

2017 SUMMIT RECOMMENDATIONS

| Summit Participant | Recommendation | Responsible Parties | Area of Impact |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1. JTDC Youth; Public Defender; Cook County Board of Commissioners; Faith Community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job trade, education and training for youth offenders. Summer jobs that will allow teens to have their own money. Transitional programs from detention to home (i.e., painter apprentice program, barber school). Reinvestment and creation of jobs in affected communities. Model the Homeboy Industries initiative of Los Angeles. Instill hope, garner faith and move to action. Offer after school programs and help with homework. Support teachers. Create neutral safe zones around schools, | Community Organizations; Entrepreneurs; Cook County Board of Commissioners; Employers; Legislators; Juvenile Temporary Detention Center | EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION |
| 2. JTDC Youth; Chicago Police Department; Juvenile Judges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mentoring by persons who can relate and are trustworthy (JTDC residents request advice on how to dress, how to treat women and how to deal with authority figures). Continue the police-youth mentor program and attorney-youth mentor program. | Community Organizations; Chicago Police Department; Juvenile Judges | COMMUNITY SUPPORT |
| 3. Office of the Chief Judge; Chicago Police Department; JTDC Youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer opportunities for the police and youth to communicate. Restore faith and credibility in law enforcement. | Chicago Police Department | COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS |
| 4. Office of the Chief Judge; JTDC Youth; Father Kelly; Chicago Police Department; Juvenile Judges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a real commitment to restorative justice not just to punishment by increasing options. Try to heal and repair the community. Do not simply lock the kids up and throw them away. Expand community restorative justice hubs to 50. Offer peace circles in the community. Train police officers in the area of restorative justice. | Faith-based Communities; Community Organizations; Chicago Police Department; Juvenile Temporary Detention Center | COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS |
| 5. JTDC Youth; Illinois Justice Project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop letting guns be accessible to youth. Regulate guns in the State of Illinois. | Community Organizations; Parents; Chicago Police Department; Legislators | LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE |
| 6. JTDC Youth; U.S. Attorney's Office; Chicago Police Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a rehabilitation center for gang members to get out of gangs. Help youth remove tattoos. Enhance youth outreach by replacing what gangs offer (protection and belonging). Increase the focus on adults who involve youth in gang activity. | Treatment Providers; Community Organizations; Parents; Chicago Police Department; Legislators; Juvenile Temporary Detention Center | COMMUNITY |
| 7. JTDC Youth; Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train professionals on implicit bias. Stop profiling based on color of skin or hair. Stop labeling us as menace to society because we did one thing to mess up . . . it's not over for us". | Chicago Police Department; State's Attorney; Law Enforcement; Judges; Juvenile Temporary Detention Center | COMMUNITY |
| 8. JTDC Youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More recreation centers. Locate Precious Blood Ministries in all communities. Summer programs for youth. Create more community watch programs. | Community Organizations | COMMUNITY RESOURCES |
| 9. Cermak Medical Services Physician; Illinois Justice Project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not lose sight of brain development theory in treatment and services and focusing on assets that youth bring and what positive outcomes they achieve. Increase trauma informed care centers. | Community Organizations; Treatment Providers; Probation Department; Courts; Treatment Providers; Juvenile Temporary Detention Center | TREATMENT |

| | Summit Participant | Recommendation | Responsible Parties | Area of Impact |
|-----|--|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 10. | Public Defender; Faith Community; Cermak Medical Services Physician; Illinois Justice Project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wraparound services for offenders and their families. • Family Structure – Many young men do not have a positive male figure. • Community organizations must meet the families where they are and learn the family structure. • Foster positive youth leadership. | Community Organizations; Probation Department; Courts; Treatment Providers; Juvenile Temporary Detention Center | FAMILY |
| 11. | Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Chicago Police Department; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System change. • Address disproportionate minority confinement. • Do not lose sight of the long term goal. • Carefully assess and plan projects. • Address first and second level prevention. • Educate community and families about judicial process. | Juvenile Judges; Probation Departments; Law Enforcement; Community Organizations; Juvenile Temporary Detention Center | JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM |
| 12. | Public Defender; Office of the Chief Judge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect constitutional rights of youth. • Give judges discretion at sentencing. • Improve the criminal justice system to keep the right people off the streets (the trigger pullers the shot callers). • Change in the expungement process to allow more people to clear their criminal record and waive the fee for juvenile offenders. | Juvenile Judges; Law Enforcement; Public Defender; Juvenile Temporary Detention Center; Legislators | LEGAL SYSTEM |
| 13. | Chicago Police Department; Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; FBI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase prevention efforts. • Include suppression as a component in complex violence prevention planning. • Build relationships with communities through police presence in the community. • Presence of FBI and law enforcement (visible). • Prioritization by FBI and law enforcement. | Law Enforcement; State’s Attorney; FBI | LAW ENFORCEMENT |
| 14. | Juvenile Judges; Faith Community; Department of Children and Family Services; Cook County Sheriff’s Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carefully assess and plan projects. • Community – Leaders must look for who has the money and resources in the community. • Agreements for information sharing protocols (particularly in regards to our dually involved youth). • Reduce recidivism and enhance positive outcomes. • Enhance the partnership with Department of Children and Family Services. | Community Organizations; Court Personnel; Probation Departments; Juvenile Temporary Detention Center | AGENCY COLLABORATION |
| 15. | Chicago Police Department; Department of Children and Family Services; Public Defenders Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide services to youth earlier. The time between the first offense and a serious offence is brief (only 6 months to a year). • Maximize the use of station adjustments. • Increase alternative placement options for juvenile offenders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Regenerations Project ➢ Pay for Success Model – places kids in home-like settings ➢ Therapeutic foster homes with ChildServ and the Youth Advocate Program. | Legislators | COMMUNITY |



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Honorable Timothy C. Evans, Chief Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Honorable Michael P. Toomin, President Judge Juvenile Justice Division, Circuit Court of Cook County

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George Sheldon, Director, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services
Paula Wolff, Director, Illinois Justice Project

Brandy Brixy, Chief, Juvenile Justice Division, Law Office of the Cook County Public Defender
Ngozi Ezike, Medical Director, Cermak Health Services of Cook County at JTDC
Lanetta Haynes Turner, Executive Director, Cook County Justice Advisory Council representing Toni Preckwinkle, Cook County Board President
Pat Oldendorf, Deputy Chief of Staff-Policy and Communications for the Cook County Board representing Commissioner Richard Boykin
Cara Smith, Chief Policy Officer for the Cook County Sheriff's Office

Kathleen Boehmer, Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Detectives, Chicago Police Department
Shawnte Jenkins, Senior Director of Advocacy and Investigative Services, Chicago Children's Advocacy Center
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Robin Robinson, Adviser to the Chicago Police Department on Community Affairs

Terrell Brown, News Anchor for WLS-TV ABC 7 Eyewitness News
Pastor John F. Hannah, New Life Covenant Church
Father David Kelly, Executive Director, Precious Blood Ministry of Reconciliation

Leonard B. Dixon, Superintendent, Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center
Diane McGhee, Deputy Superintendent, Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center
All Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center and Nancy B. Jefferson Alternative School Staff

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STATE OF ILLINOIS | CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY | JUVENILE TEMPORARY DETENTION CENTER

CHANGE STRATEGIES: REDUCING VIOLENCE IN THE CHICAGOLAND AREA

2017 SUMMIT REPORT