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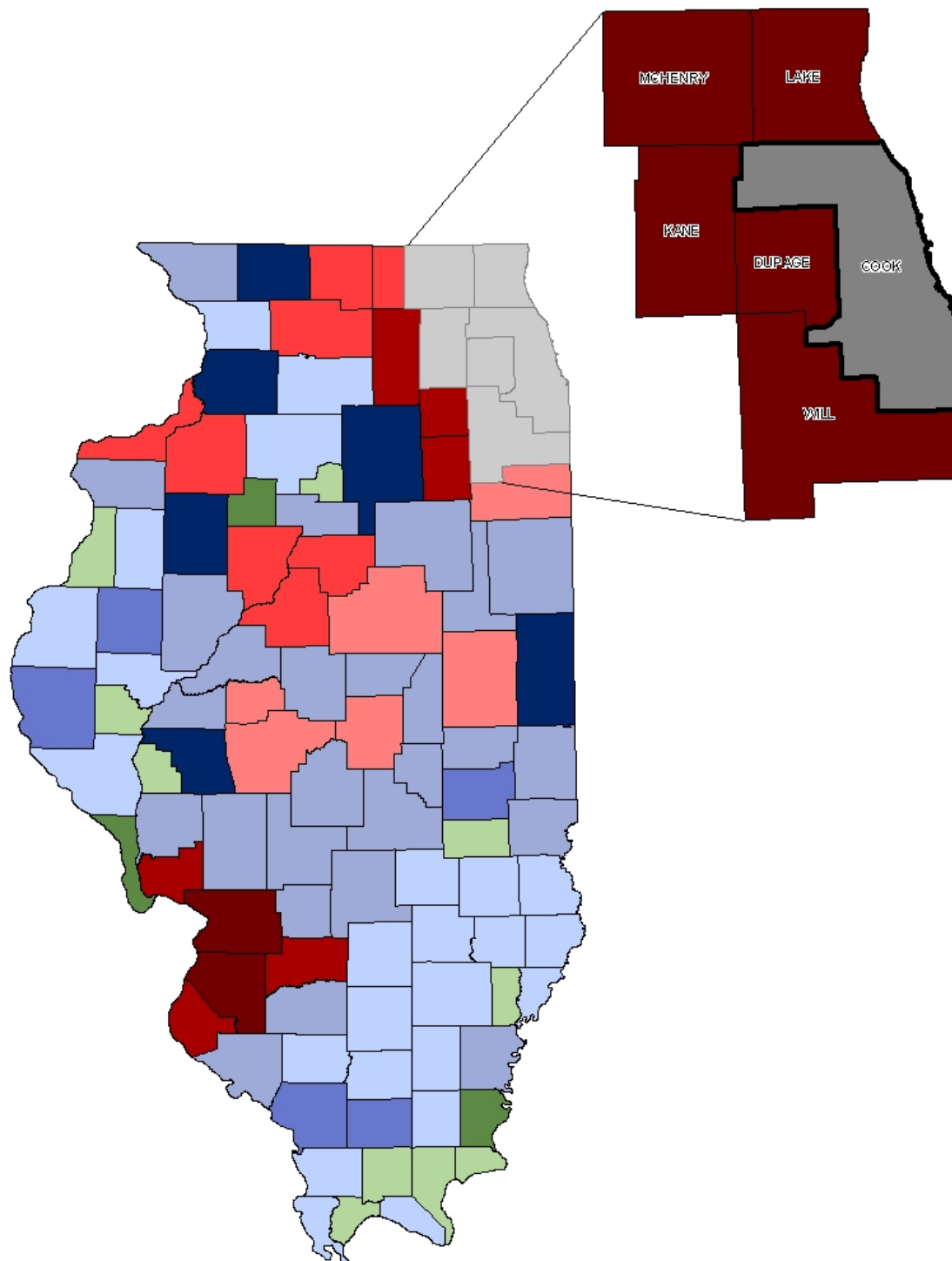
The Research and
Analysis Unit

Rod R. Blagojevich
Governor

Candice M. Kane
Executive Director

March 2003

A Profile of Juvenile Justice System Activities and Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors in Cook County





Legend – Rural-Urban Continuum 1993

Cook County

 Chicago and suburban Cook County

Metro Counties


 Central Counties, Metro Area > 1 million


 Fringe Counties, Metro Area > 1 million

 Counties in Metro Area 250,000 to 1 million


 Counties in Metro Areas < 250,000 pop

Non-Metro Counties

 Urban Pop ≥ 20,000, Adjacent to Metro

 Urban Pop ≥ 20,000, Not Adjacent to Metro

 Urban Pop 2,500 to 19,999, Adjacent to Metro

 Urban Pop 2,500 to 19,999, Not Adjacent to Metro

 Completely Rural or Pop < 2,500, Adjacent to Metro

 Completely Rural or Pop < 2,500, Not Adjacent to Metro

The map on the front page is based on an 11-category classification scheme that was adopted for this profile. This classification scheme is based on the 1993 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service (ERS) developed the Rural-Urban Continuum Codes to measure and evaluate the economic and social diversity of counties and to provide classifications that are meaningful for developing public policies and programs (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2000). The codes classify counties based on "population size, proximity to a metropolitan area, degree of urbanization, population of the largest city, commuting patterns, as well as primary economic activity and policy relevancy" (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2000). Although the Rural-Urban Continuum Codes were primarily developed to classify rural areas, this scheme also distinguishes between urban counties. For a more in-depth discussion of why this classification scheme was used, please refer to the Method section of the Introduction.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In recent years, there has been growing concern regarding juvenile crime and the desire to develop preventive strategies to reduce juvenile delinquency. This profile contains information about the characteristics of Cook County residents and juvenile justice system activities, juvenile delinquency risk factors, and community-based programs that serve youth living in the county. This profile includes a section on risk factors based on recent research about juvenile delinquency in an effort to help county officials identify ways to prevent juvenile crime in their jurisdictions.

Using this Profile

The purpose of this profile is to assist county practitioners, policymakers, and community members in learning, discussing, and making decisions about their county's juvenile justice system *and* the youth living in their communities.

The profile consists of four main sections. The first section, *Cook County*, provides a description of the county's population. The second section, *Juvenile Justice System*, provides an in-depth description of Cook County's juvenile justice system activities. The third section, *Juvenile Risk Factors*, examines risk factors that have been linked to juvenile delinquency. The fourth section, *Community-Based Programs*, provides a description of programs available in Cook County. **Overall conclusions are available at the end of the Juvenile Justice System and Juvenile Risk Factor sections. The conclusions are based on those findings that were identified by Authority staff as being the most important issues that emerged from our analyses.**

Although this summary was developed to provide readers with a short overview, **juvenile justice councils or professionals wishing to use the information provided below to make decisions about their county's juvenile justice system or youth are strongly encouraged to review the full report, as it contains additional information and analyses for the data points presented below.**

When reviewing the overall findings presented below, readers should consider the following questions.

- ***What are some explanations for the findings (e.g., increases, decreases, no changes) presented in this report?***

Although some patterns or trends were identified (see the conclusions at the end of the Juvenile Justice System and Juvenile Risk Factors sections), Authority staff were unable to provide decisive reasons why these patterns or trends exist because we are not intimately involved in the day-to-day operations of the juvenile justice system or work directly with youth living in Cook County. Several factors, including departmental policies and procedures or the ways in which the data were collected, may account for why specific patterns or trends emerged from our analyses. Juvenile justice practitioners, service providers, and community members should consider the findings presented in this document in light of what they know about and have experienced in their communities.

- ***What other factors influence youth involvement with the juvenile justice system?***

Most of the data presented in this report are limited to juvenile justice system activities and juvenile risk factors in Cook County. Although the risk factor section was included to help juvenile justice councils and practitioners identify ways to prevent juvenile crime, it is important to note that experiencing risk factors does not necessarily mean a youth will become involved in the juvenile justice system. Other factors, such as protective factors—factors found to “protect” youth from engaging in delinquent activities—or departmental policies and other system factors unique to Cook County may influence the trends presented in this report. Thus, it is important that the patterns and trends identified in this document are supplemented with additional data on factors that could potentially influence youth's involvement in the system.

- ***Given the information presented in this profile, what are the most pressing issues in Cook County and how should those issues be addressed?***

Identifying the most important issues in your county is difficult. To best determine which issues should be addressed in your county, it is important to collect and examine information not only regarding the needs and issues facing the juvenile justice system and youth in Cook County, but also what programs currently exist, what programs are effective, and what policies have been implemented that might have impacted the trends identified. Although this profile contains a vast amount of information, this profile is not a comprehensive overview of all the issues that youth or the juvenile justice system face in Cook County. It is important that juvenile justice council members and practitioners consider collecting additional data before making any decisions about which issues to address first. In fact, this profile should be only considered the first step in identifying *possible* issues facing the juvenile justice system or youth in Cook County.

- ***What additional data are available that can provide important information about the juvenile justice system or youth residing in Cook County?***

The data presented in this profile represent those that were available to the Authority staff and believed important. Juvenile justice councils and practitioners utilizing this document should consider collecting additional and more detailed, individual-level data to aid the interpretation of the analyses presented below. This may entail contacting local agencies to determine what additional types of juvenile justice system, juvenile risk factor, or protective factor data are available.

Method

The analyses conducted for the full report were used to (1) examine trends in Cook County; (2) examine trends in bordering counties and the state as a whole; and (3) compare Cook County to bordering counties and the state as a whole.

In many instances, the data examined are presented in figures. Although figures are a useful tool, it is possible for figures to visually display changes or differences that seem large, but are actually less important than they appear. Conversely, it is also possible for figures to visually display changes or differences that appear small, but are actually important. To circumvent relying exclusively on the visual inspection of figures or on simple numbers such as percent change from one year to the next, a statistical process was adopted to provide researchers with the ability to identify if changes across time or the differences between Cook County and the other groups examined were significant.

Caution should be also taken when interpreting trends that are identified as having no significant change between the time periods analyzed. One assumption readers often make is that no significant change means that the trend or pattern is not important. This assumption could cause readers to overlook important trends and patterns.

Cook County

This section describes the demographic characteristics and trends in Cook County.

In 1990, the population density was 5,398 persons per square mile. By 2000, the number of persons per square mile had increased 5 percent to 5,684 persons per square mile. When compared to the other 101 Illinois counties, Cook County ranked 1st in total population and 1st in population density in 2000.

When examining only those persons at-risk for involvement in the juvenile justice system (i.e., juveniles ages 5 to 16 years), it was found from 1990 to 2000 the juvenile population in Cook County increased 12.7 percent. In 2000, the number of youth ages 5 to 16 accounted for almost 17.4 percent of Cook County's total population.

Racial comparisons between 1990 and 2000 data could not be made, due to differences in the way the U.S. Census Bureau collected data in 2000. Of the total non-Hispanic population in Cook County in 1990, 66.1 percent

identified themselves as white, while 29.5 percent identified themselves as black and 4.1 percent as Asian. Less than 1 percent combined identified themselves as American Indian/Alaskan Native or “other” race. Those identifying themselves as Hispanic constituted 13.6 percent of the total population in Cook County in 1990.

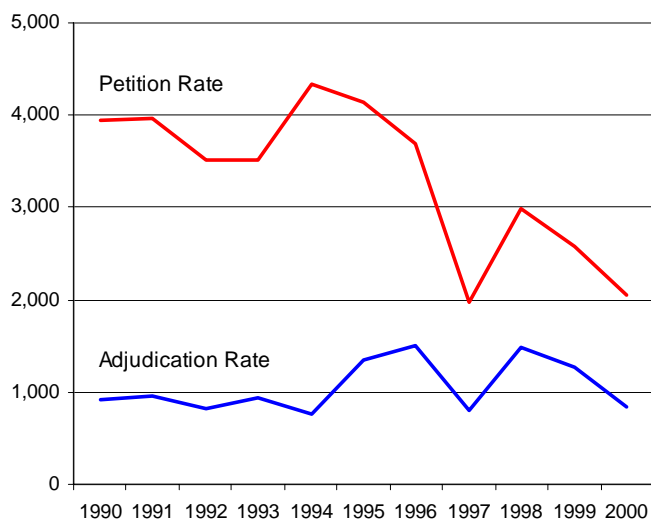
Of the total non-Hispanic population in Cook County in 2000, 59.4 percent identified themselves as only white, 32.3 percent as only black, and 6 percent as only Asian, and 1.9 percent as two or more racial groups. Less than 1 percent combined identified themselves as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, or some other race. Those identifying themselves as being Hispanic in 2000 constituted 19.9 percent of the total population.

Juvenile Justice System

The Juvenile Justice System section focuses on various system activities including: juvenile arrests; juvenile delinquency petitions; delinquency adjudications; active, end-of-year probation caseloads; transfers to adult court; temporary detention admissions; and admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections’ (IDOC) Illinois Youth Centers (IYC).¹ Additionally, this section includes a description of the over or under representation of white and minority youth in Cook County’s juvenile justice system.

Based on the data collected from law enforcement agencies in Cook County in 1999, approximately 21,972 juvenile arrests were documented by Authority staff. Juvenile arrests accounted for 18 percent of all arrests (adult and juvenile, combined). When only juvenile arrests were examined, it was found that property index offenses accounted for the largest percentage of juvenile arrests, followed by drug-related, violent index, and UUW offenses.

Figure S.1
Delinquency Petition and Adjudication Rates for Cook County



Rate per 100,000 persons ages 10 to 16 years.
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; U.S. Census Bureau

A delinquency petition is a formal filing in juvenile court for a delinquent offense. Delinquency adjudications are instances when there has been a trial, or a hearing to determine whether allegations in a delinquency petition are true beyond a reasonable doubt, and a minor has been found delinquent by a judge. According to AOIC, delinquency adjudications exclude plea agreements and dispositions resulting from other types of hearings.

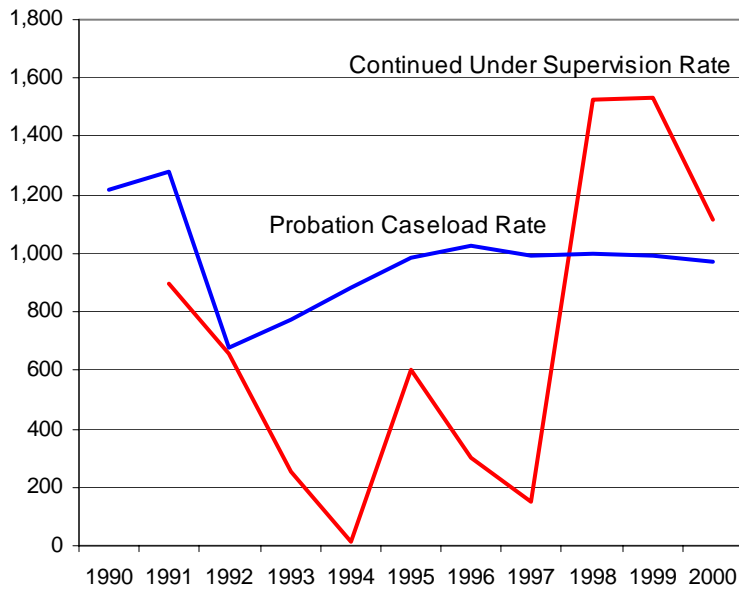
From 1990 to 2000, the delinquency petition rate in Cook County decreased significantly. During this time period, Cook County’s delinquency petition rate was significantly higher than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

From 1990 to 2000 there was a slight, albeit significant increase in the adjudication rate for Cook County. During this time period, the delinquency adjudication rate in Cook County was significantly higher than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

The corresponding decreases in the petition and adjudication rates for 1997 were because a full year’s worth of data were not reported.

¹ The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 changed some of the language of the juvenile justice system (Public Act 90-590; 750 ILCS 405/5-105). Specifically, “taken into custody” is now “arrested,” “adjudication hearing” is a “trial,” and “dispositional hearing” is now a “sentencing hearing.” This report reflects these language changes with the exception of the term adjudication. The term “adjudication” is used in this report to reflect those youth who have been petitioned to court and found delinquent (guilty). This term is used because we felt it was the best word to describe juveniles found delinquent and it is a common word used by juvenile justice practitioners.

Figure S.2
Continued Under Supervision and Annual Active Juvenile Probation
Caseload Rates for Cook County



Rate per 100,000 persons ages 10 to 16 years.

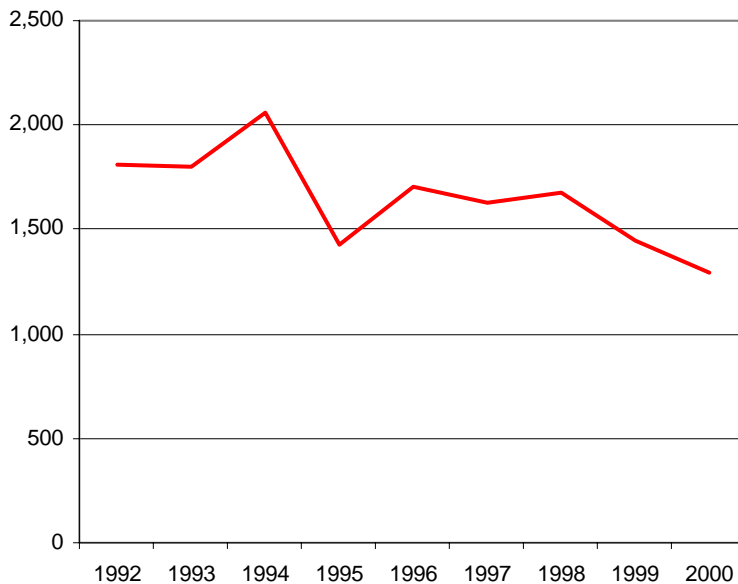
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; U.S. Census Bureau.

Juveniles whose cases were continued under supervision have had their cases petitioned to court, but have not been adjudicated delinquent (found guilty). Juveniles placed on juvenile probation have been adjudicated delinquent.

From 1991 to 2000, there was a significant increase in Cook County's continued under supervision rate. The continued under supervision rate in Cook County tended to be significantly higher than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

Overall, there was a significant decrease in the annual active probation caseload rate in Cook County when the rate in 1990 was compared to the rate in 2000. The probation caseload rate in Cook County tended to be significantly higher than the rate for bordering counties, but comparable to the rate statewide.

Figure S.3
Total Admission Rate to Temporary Detention Centers
for Cook County



Rate per 100,000 persons ages 10 to 16 years.

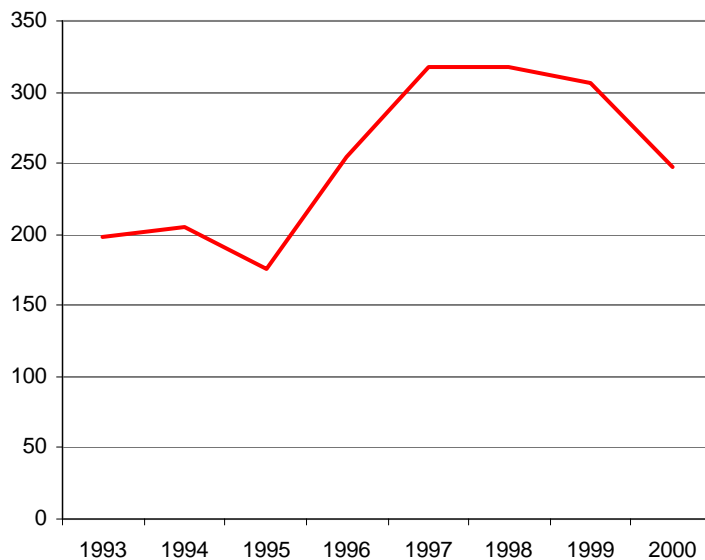
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; U.S. Census Bureau.

Juvenile detention is used as temporary placement for juvenile offenders either prior to (pre-adjudicatory) or following sentencing (post-adjudicatory).

From 1992 to 2000, the total admission rate to temporary detention center for Cook County decreased significantly. The rate in Cook County was, overall, significantly higher than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

Most admissions to detention centers from Cook County were pre-adjudicatory admissions. The percentage of admissions from Cook County that were pre-adjudicatory admissions was significantly higher than the percentages statewide and for bordering counties (figure not shown).

Figure S.4
Admission Rate to the Illinois Department of Corrections' (IDOC) Illinois Youth Centers
for Cook County



The Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) provides long-term placement for juvenile offenders found guilty. Juveniles may be also sent to IDOC for psychological evaluations.

From SFY 1993 to SFY 2000, there was a significant increase in the Cook County admission rate to the Illinois Department of Corrections' (IDOC) Illinois Youth Centers. The Cook County admission rate to IDOC was comparable to the statewide rate, but significantly higher than the rate in bordering counties.

Rate per 100,000 persons age 13 to 16 years.

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections; U.S. Census Bureau.

Important Trends or Patterns: Juvenile Justice System

- Across the various decision points examined, the rates in Cook County were significantly higher than the rates in bordering counties and statewide. The only exceptions were the Cook County probation caseload and IDOC juvenile admissions rates, which were similar to the rates statewide.
- For most juvenile justice system points examined, the rates in Cook County decreased significantly during the time periods analyzed. The exceptions were the continued under supervision and IDOC juvenile admission rates, which increased significantly.
- In 1999, juvenile arrests accounted for 18 percent of all arrests (adult and juvenile, combined) made in Cook County. Property index offenses accounted for the largest percentage of juvenile arrests in Cook County, followed by arrests for drug-related, violent index, and UYW offenses.
- Based on a study of disproportionate minority representation conducted by the Authority, it was found that white and Hispanic juveniles were considerably underrepresented, while African American juveniles were considerably overrepresented in juvenile arrests as compared to their representation in the general population. Subsequent stages did not change this pattern; white and Hispanic juveniles continued to remain, overall, underrepresented, while African American juveniles remained overrepresented.
- The quality and consistency of the data available at most of the decision points in the juvenile justice process inhibits our ability to draw strong conclusions. Additional data should be collected to supplement the findings for this section of the report.

Juvenile Risk Factors

The Juvenile Risk Factor section includes an examination of four types of risk factors: individual risk factors, social risk factors, school risk factors, and environmental risk factors. Trend and comparison analyses were conducted for each of the risk factors examined.

Individual Risk Factors

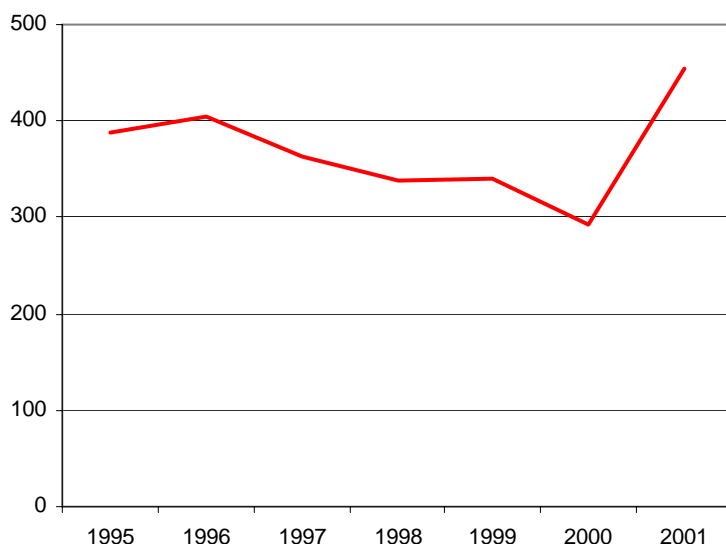
Individual risk factors are personal traits or qualities that may be related to juvenile delinquency, including various types of mental and physical health problems. Only one individual risk factor was examined for this profile: emergency room admissions for completed or attempted suicides.

From 1998 to 2000, there were 337 suicides attempted or completed by minors ages 17 years and younger in Cook County.² Overall, the suicide rate in Cook County was significantly lower than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

Social Risk Factors

Social risk factors are factors present in minors' immediate social environments that may be related to juvenile delinquency. The data points described below measure five distinct social risk factors, each of which pertain to family relationships: (1) parental criminality, (2) family or home conflict, (3) prior abuse, (4) separation of family, and (5) family mobility.

Figure S.5
Drug Treatment Rate for Females with Children for Cook County



One indirect measure of parental criminality examined in this profile is drug treatment rates for females with children.

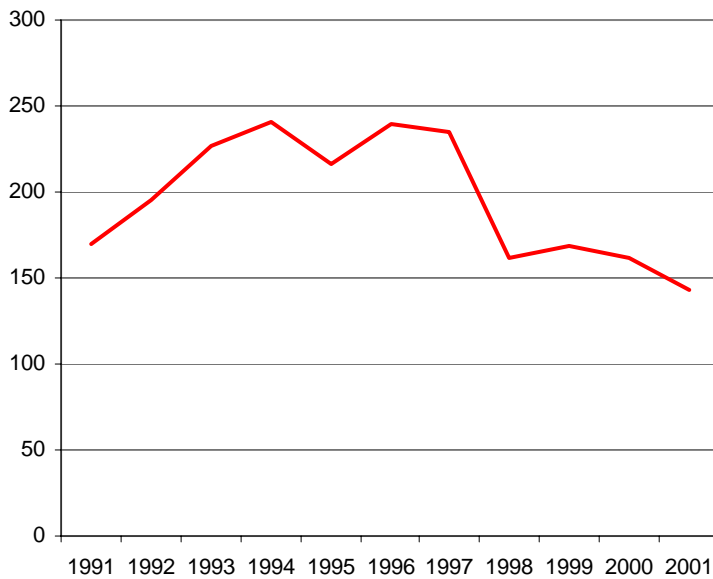
From 1995 to 2001, there was a significant increase in the Cook County drug treatment rate for females with children. When compared to the other groups examined, it was found that the drug treatment rate for females with children for Cook County was significantly higher than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

Rate per 100,000 females ages 13 to 70 years.

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services, Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse; U.S. Census Bureau.

² It is important to note that although the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) reported that compliance with the reporting mandate has been high, the totals for 1998 may be low, as it took hospitals a period of time after the March 10 startup date to understand the violent injury-coding scheme provided to them by IDPH and to develop a system for collecting the data.

Figure S.6
Rate of Inmates with Children for Cook County



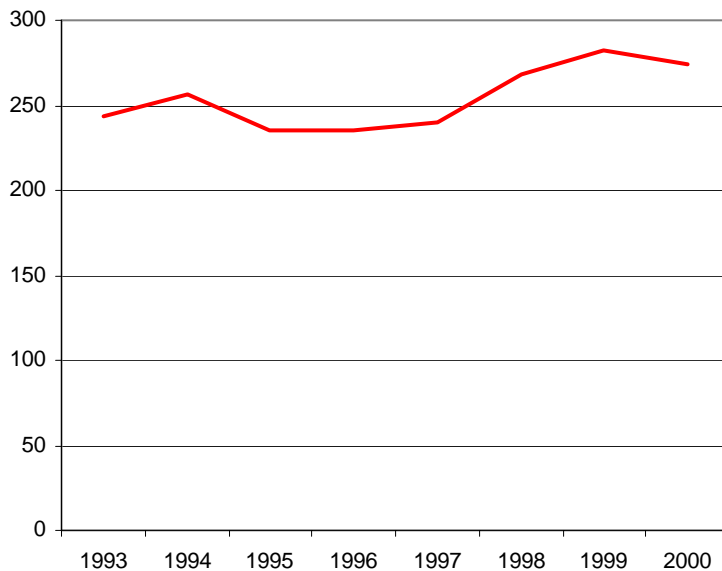
Rate per 100,000 persons 17 years and older.
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections; U.S. Census Bureau.

Another indirect measure of parental criminality examined in this profile is the rate of prison inmates with children.

From SFY 1991 to SFY 2001, there was a significant decrease in the rate of inmates with children from Cook County. The Cook County rate of inmates with children was significantly higher than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

Although the effects of having any parent in prison can be difficult for children, the impact of females being incarcerated may be even more distressing for children because females are often the primary caregivers of their children. From SFY 1991 to SFY 2001, women with children accounted for 84 percent of women committed to IDOC from Cook County.

Figure S.7
Order of Protection Rate for Cook County



Rate per 100,000 persons ages 18 years and older.
Source: Illinois State Police Department; U.S. Census Bureau.

One indirect measure of family or home conflict examined in this profile is the Order of Protection rate. Orders of Protection are court orders that are intended to protect those seeking the order from family or other household members (e.g., a spouse from his or her abuser). Orders of Protection can also be used to protect children.

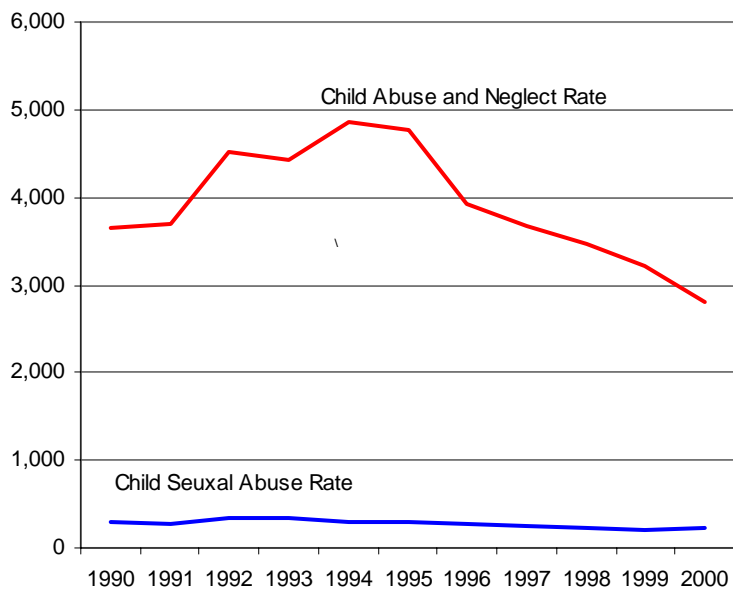
From 1993 to 2000, the Order of Protection rate in Cook County increased significantly. The Cook County Order of Protection rate was significantly higher than the rate in bordering counties, but significantly lower than the rate statewide.

It is unknown, however, if the difference between Cook County's Order of Protection rate and the rates statewide and for bordering counties was due to the actual differences in the number of Orders of Protection issued in Cook County than the other groups examined, reporting compliance, or some other factor.

Another indirect measure of family or home conflict examined in this profile was the reported domestic offense rate. The Cook County reported domestic offense rate was significantly higher than the rates statewide and in bordering counties (Table not shown). Differences in reported domestic offenses may reflect either changes in the reporting practices of law enforcement agencies (although mandated by law to report these data, to date, no

systematic examination of compliance with this requirement has been conducted) or changes in the actual number of reported domestic offenses.

Figure S.8
Reported Child Abuse and Neglect and Child Sexual Abuse Rates for Cook County



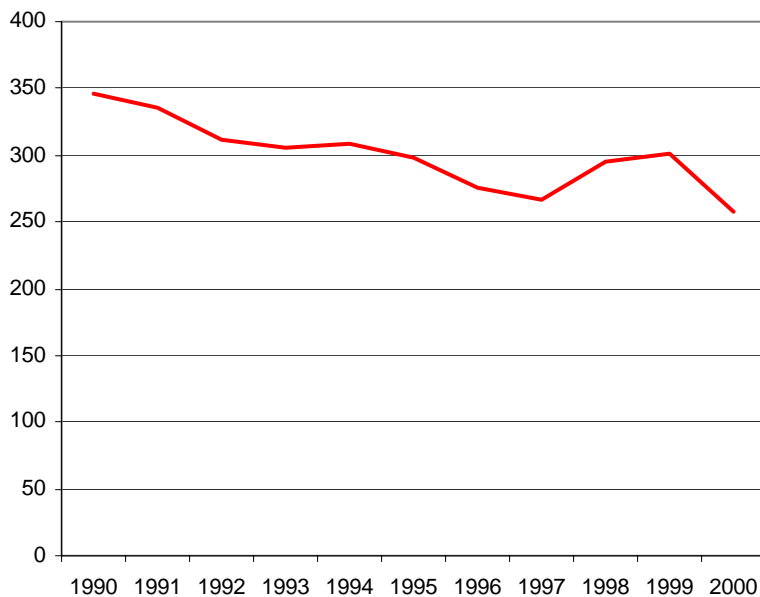
Two measures of family or home conflict examined in this profile are the child abuse and neglect and child sexual abuse rates.

From SFY 1990 to SFY 2000, both the child abuse and neglect and the child sexual abuse rates for Cook County decreased significantly. The Cook County child abuse and neglect and child sexual abuse rates were significantly lower than the rates statewide, but significantly higher than the rates for bordering counties.

In Cook County, the percentage of reported child abuse and neglect and child sexual abuse cases that were indicated as abuse decreased significantly from SFY 1990 to SFY 2000 (figures not shown).

Rates per 100,000 persons ages 0 to 17 years.
Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services; U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure S.9
Divorce and Annulment Rate for Cook County



The divorce and annulment rate was used to indirectly measure family separation.

From 1990 to 2000, the divorce and annulment rate in Cook County decreased significantly. The Cook County divorce and annulment rate was significantly lower than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

Rates per 100,000 persons in the total population.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health; U.S. Census Bureau.

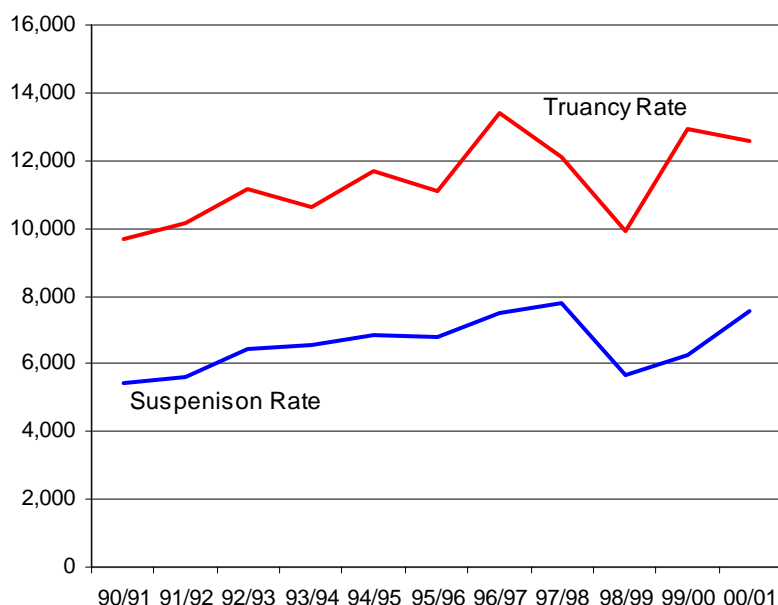
This profile examines one data point that indirectly measures family mobility: net domestic migration. Based on these data it was found that in Cook County, there was out-migration across the 1990s. The state as a whole also experienced out-migration. Across the individual bordering counties, all but one (DuPage County) experienced in-migration. Should this pattern continue, it suggests that there may be a small subset of minors those bordering counties that experienced in-migration who may be in need of increased support while they acclimate to a new community (Table not shown).

School Risk Factors

School risk factors are factors related to minors' academic performances and their commitment to school. This profile includes information on five data points measuring school risk factors. These data points measure two distinct types of school risk factors: (1) academic achievement and (2) school commitment.

The Illinois Standards Achievement Test (ISAT) scores were used to measure academic achievement in Cook County. Based on these data it was found that the percentage of Cook County students meeting or exceeding test standards for reading, writing, and mathematics was lower than the percentages statewide and for bordering counties (Table not shown).³ Moreover, for some years and for some tests, less than 50 percent of Cook County students met or exceeded test standards.

Figure S.10
Truancy and Suspension Rates for Cook County



Rates per 100,000 student population.
Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

Two measures of school commitment examined in this profile were the truancy and suspension rates.

From the 1990/1991 to 2000/2001 academic years, there was a significant increase in the truancy rate in Cook County. The truancy rate in Cook County was significantly lower than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

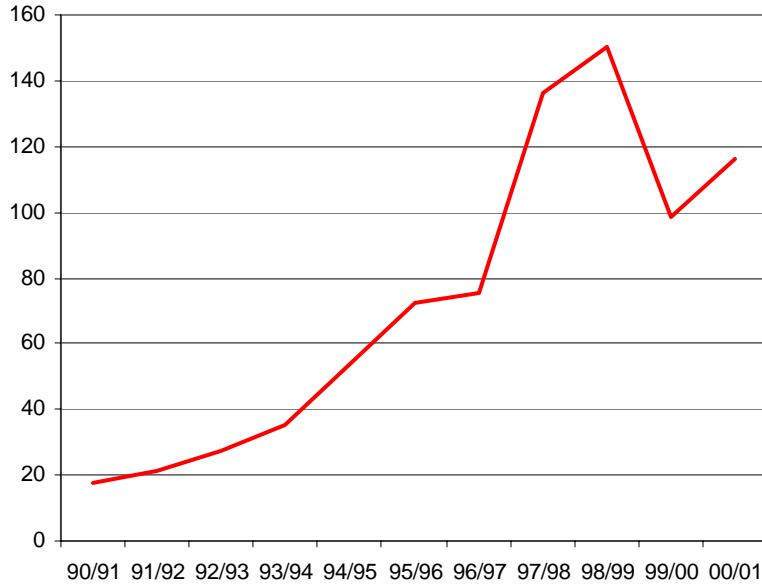
Of the total number of truants in Cook County, 25 percent of students (239,985 students) persistently missed school.

From the 1990/1991 to 2000/2001 academic years, there was a significant increase in the suspension rate in Cook County. Cook County's suspension rate was significantly higher than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

Students suspended more than once accounted for 58 percent of students suspended in Cook County.

³ Caution should be taken when interpreting these findings because it is unclear what constitutes a large enough disparity in percents to draw strong conclusions.

Figure S.11
Expulsion Rate for Cook County

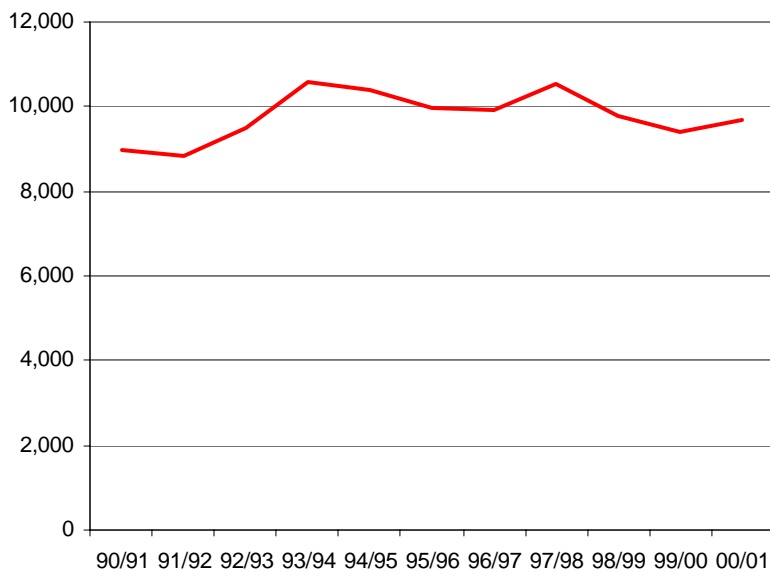


Another measure of school commitment examined in this profile was the expulsion rate.

From the 1990/1991 to 2000/2001 academic years, there was a significant increase in the expulsion rate in Cook County. The expulsion rate in Cook County was comparable to the statewide rate, but significantly higher than the rate for bordering counties.

Rate per 100,000 student population.
Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

Figure S.12
High School Dropout Rate for Cook County



Another measure of school commitment examined in this profile was the high school dropout rate.

From the 1990/1991 to 2000/2001 academic years, there was a significant increase in the high school dropout rate in Cook County. The Cook County high school dropout rate was significantly higher than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

Rate per 100,000 student population.
Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

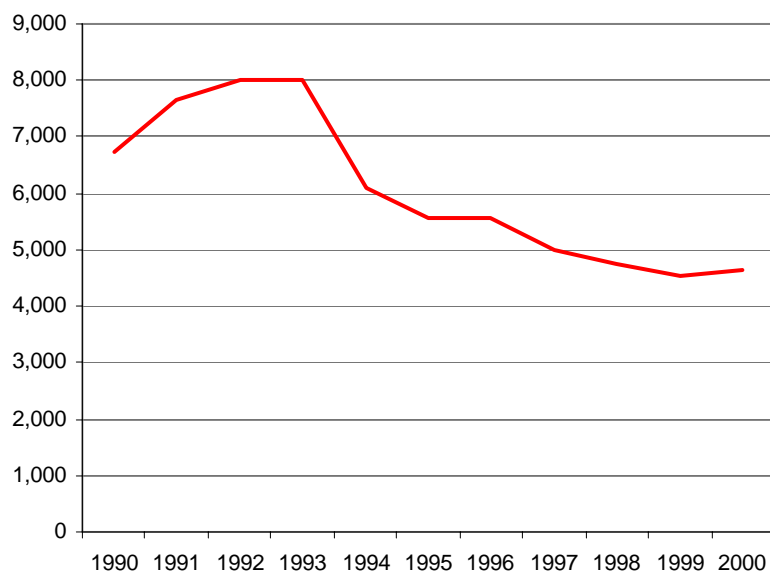
Environmental Risk Factors

Environmental risk factors are factors related to the broad social environment in which minors reside. Ten data points measuring environmental risk factors were described in this profile. Eight of these data points measure three distinct types of environmental risk factors: (1) community poverty, (2) drug availability, and (3) exposure to violence. In addition, because race/ethnicity and births to female adolescents can be linked with other environmental risk factors, these data points were included as environmental risk factors.

Three measures of community poverty examined in this profile are the percentage of persons living in poverty, the percentage of minors living in poverty, and the median household income. Based on these data it was found that:

- Approximately 15 percent of all persons living in Cook County and approximately 24 percent of persons under 18 years in Cook County were living in poverty during the time periods analyzed. These percentages were significantly higher than the percentages across the individual bordering counties, but somewhat comparable to the percentages statewide.
- Across the years examined, the estimated median household incomes for all the individual bordering counties were significantly higher than the estimated median household income for Cook County. The statewide estimated median household income, however, was comparable to the estimated median household income for Cook County.

Figure S.13
Unemployment Rate for Cook County



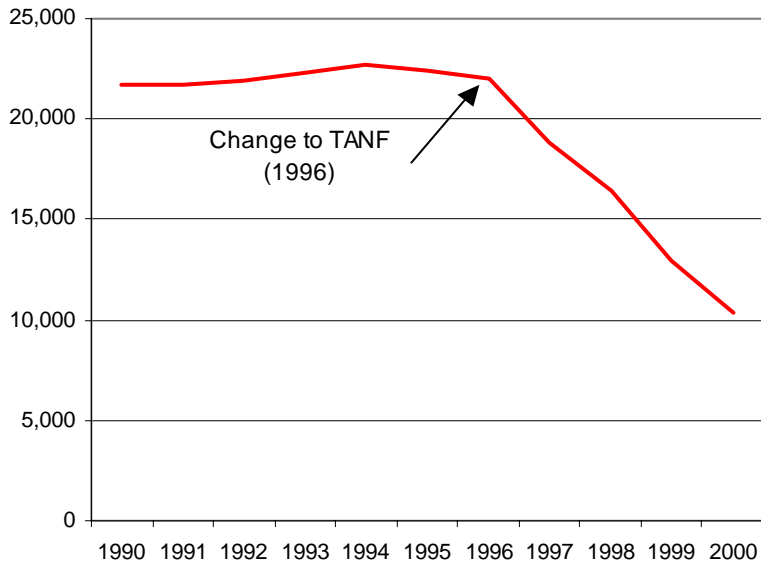
Another measure of community poverty examined in this profile was the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate reflects the number of individuals unemployed divided by the number of persons eligible for labor. Individuals not interested in working or who want to work, but are discouraged, or face barriers to entering the labor force are considered ineligible for labor.

From 1990 to 2000, there was a significant decrease in the unemployment rate in Cook County. The Cook County unemployment rate was significantly higher than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

Rate per 100,000 persons eligible for labor.

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security; U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure S.14
Family Public Assistance Rate in Cook County



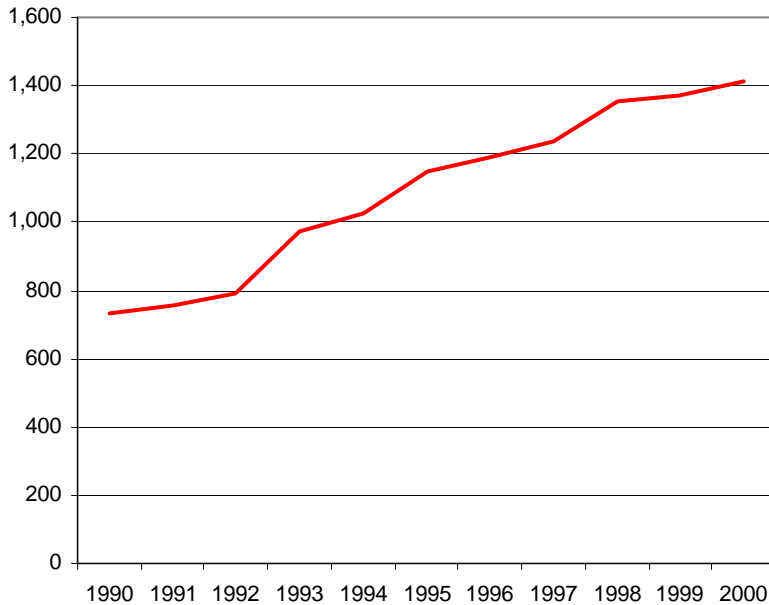
Rate per 100,000 persons ages 0 to 18 years.
Source: Illinois Department of Human Services; U.S. Census Bureau.

Another measure of community poverty examined in this profile was the family public assistance rate. The family public assistance rate reflects the number of individuals receiving assistance through the state public welfare program per youth ages 18 years and younger.

From SFY 1990 to SFY 2000, there was a significant decrease in the family public assistance rate in Cook County. The Cook County family public assistance rate was significantly higher than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

It is important to note that the decrease experienced in Cook County is most likely due to changes in the family public assistance requirements when Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in SFY 1996.

Figure S.15
Total Drug Arrest Rate for Cook County



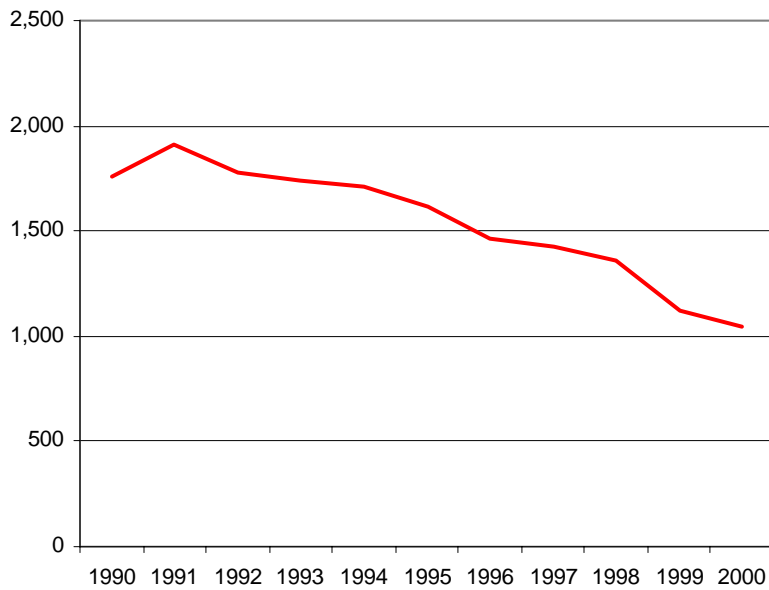
Rate per 100,000 population.
Source: Illinois State Police; U.S. Census Bureau.

The total drug arrest rate (adult and juvenile arrests combined) was used to measure drug availability in Cook County.

From 1990 to 2000, there was a significant increase in the total drug arrest rate in Cook County. Cook County's total drug arrest rate was significantly higher than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

Arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act accounted for a majority of drug arrests in Cook County. However, it should be noted that by 2000, the percentage of arrests accounted for by violations of the Controlled Substances Act had decreased significantly, from 71 percent in 1990 to 64 percent of arrests in 2000.

Figure S.16
Total Reported Violent Index Offense Rate for Cook County



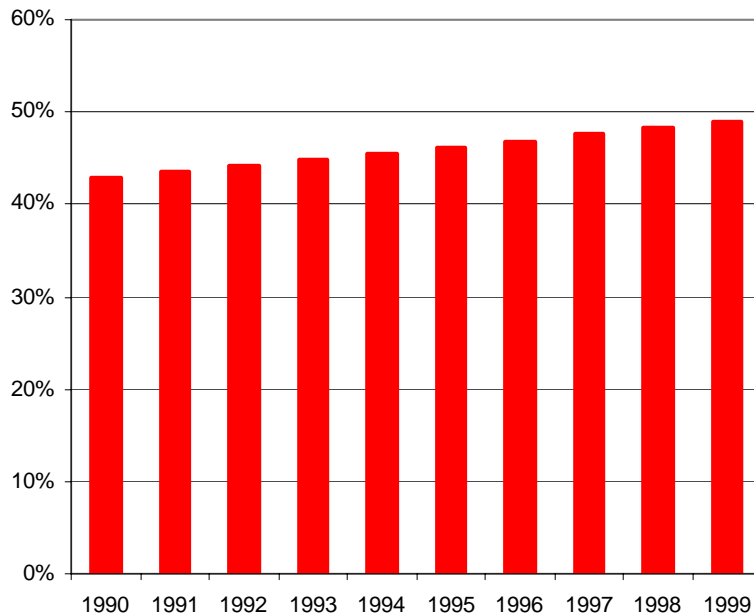
The total violent index offense rate (adult and juvenile offenses combined) was used to measure community violence in Cook County.

From 1990 to 2000, there was a significant decrease in the total violent index offense rate in Cook County. The Cook County total violent index offense rate was significantly higher than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

From 1990 to 2000, aggravated assaults accounted for 53 percent of the violent index offenses reported in Cook County. Across the various violent index offenses, there were overall significant decreases in the aggravated assault, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and murder rates for Cook County.

Rate per 100,000 population.
 Source: Illinois State Police; U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure S.17
Percentage of the Population in Cook County that is Accounted for by Minorities

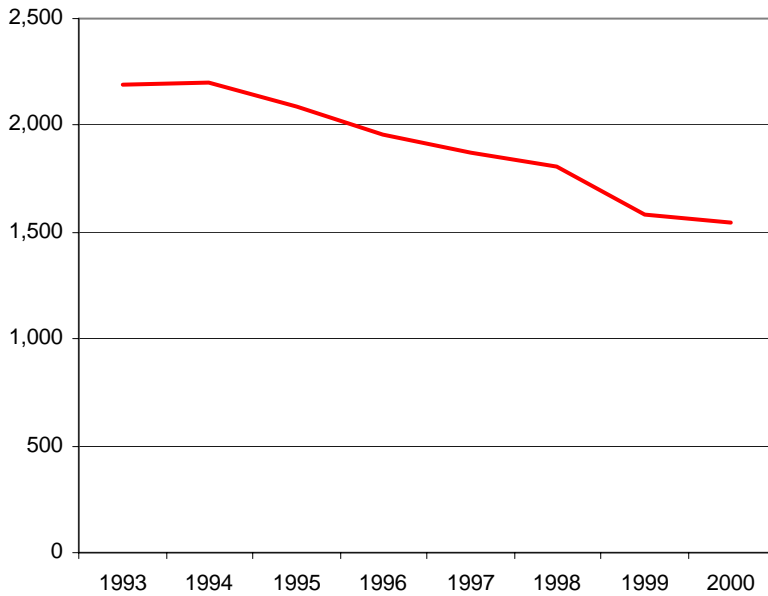


Race/ethnicity was also examined as an environmental factor. Readers should note that although there is evidence indicating that race/ethnicity is related to juvenile delinquency, this evidence tends to suggest this relationship may be due to the high correlation between race/ethnicity and other environmental factors (socio-economic factors, poverty). For instance, areas with high concentrations of poverty also tend to have high concentrations of minorities.

From 1990 to 1999, there was a significant increase in the percentage of the population accounted for by minorities in Cook County. The Cook County percentage of the population accounted for by minorities was significantly higher than the percentages statewide and in bordering counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure S.18
Cook County Birth Rate by Females Ages 10 to 17 Years

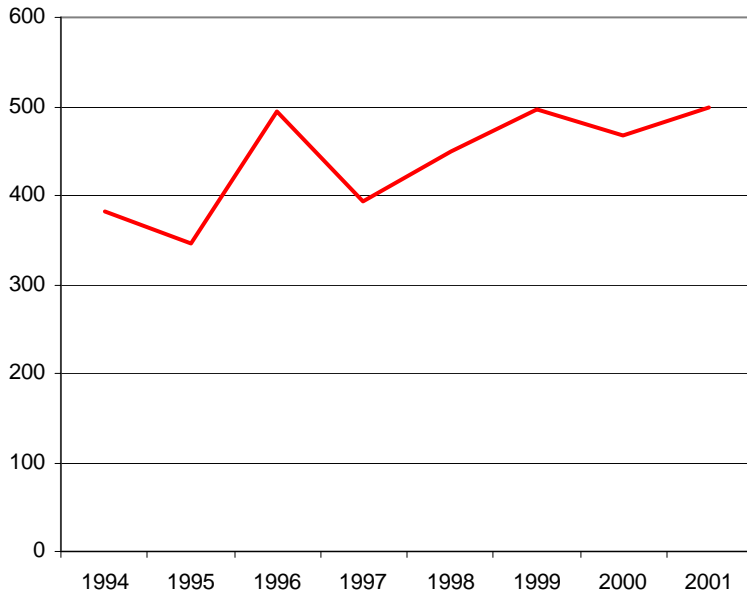


The birth rate by females ages 10 to 17 years was also examined as an environmental issue because it was correlated with a number of environmental factors described in this profile.

From 1993 to 2000, there was a significant decrease in the Cook County birth rate by females ages 10 to 17 years. The Cook County birth rate by females ages 10 to 17 years was significantly higher than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

Rate per 100,000 females ages 10 to 17 years.
 Source: Illinois Department of Public Health; U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure S.19
Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate for Cook County



The adolescent drug and alcohol treatment admission rate was examined as a separate risk factor.

From 1994 to 2001, there was a significant increase in the Cook County adolescent drug and alcohol treatment admission rate from 1994 to 2001. The Cook County adolescent drug and alcohol treatment admission rate was significantly higher than the rate in bordering counties.

In Cook County, 74 percent of adolescent alcohol and drug treatment services were provided to youth who identified cannabis as the primary substance abused. Twenty percent of adolescent treatment services were provided to youth who identified alcohol as the primary substance abused. It is unknown how many adolescents were receiving treatment for abusing multiple substances.

Rate per 100,000 persons ages 10 to 16 years.
 Source: Illinois Department of Human Services; Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse; U.S. Census Bureau.

Important Trends and Patterns: Juvenile Risk Factors

- Across the various risk factors examined, the rates and percentages for bordering counties tended to be significantly lower than the rates and percentages for Cook County. The exceptions were the suicide, divorce and annulment, and truancy rates, which were significantly higher in bordering counties than Cook County. The bordering counties also had higher median household incomes and had a higher percentage of students meeting or exceeding the standards for reading, writing, and mathematics than in Cook County.
- The rates and percentages statewide also tended to be significantly lower than those in Cook County, although there were instances when the statewide rates or percentages were significantly higher than or comparable to those in Cook County.
- Across the social and environmental risk factors, many of the rates and percentages for Cook County decreased significantly.
- Across the school risk factors, however, all of the rates for Cook County increased significantly. Thus, indicating that more students during the 2000/2001 academic year than the 1990/1991 academic year were missing school due to unexcused absences, disciplinary actions, or because they were dropping out of school. Additionally, the percentage of students meeting or exceeding standards for reading, writing, and mathematics for Cook County was lower than the percentages statewide and for bordering counties. Additionally, for some years and for some tests, less than 50 percent of students in Cook County met or exceed test standards.
- During the time periods analyzed, there were increases in alcohol and drug treatment rates for females with children and adolescents. It should be noted, however, that increases in treatment rates might be due to increases in available services, rather than merely increases in need for such services (e.g., more drug or alcohol abusing youth).
- Violations of the Controlled Substances Act accounted for the majority of arrests (adult and juvenile) in Cook County from 1990 to 2000. However, it should be noted that by 2000, the percentage of arrests made for such violations had significantly decreased, from 71 percent in 1990 to 64 percent in 2000. However, when examining the primary substances for which adolescents were receiving alcohol or drug treatment it was found that cannabis was the substance for which most of treatment services were provided (74 percent).

INTRODUCTION

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is a state agency created in 1983 to promote community safety by providing public policymakers, criminal justice professionals, and others with information, tools, and technology needed to improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. The Authority provides a systemwide forum for identifying critical problems in criminal justice, developing coordinated and cost-effective strategies, and implementing and evaluating solutions to those problems. The specific powers and duties of the Authority are delineated in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Ch. 20, Sec. 393/7). Two of the Authority's responsibilities are serving as a clearinghouse for research and information on criminal and juvenile justice and undertaking research studies to improve the administration of justice.

Since 1989, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has received funds under the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to document the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the justice systems' responses to these offenses. To place this information into the hands of Illinois' criminal and juvenile justice practitioners, the Authority created county profiles to highlight justice system activities. Historically, these profiles focused on both the criminal *and* juvenile justice systems. However, with the growing concern surrounding juvenile crime and the desire to develop preventative strategies to combat juvenile delinquency, the Authority elected to create juvenile justice profiles that would provide more in-depth analyses of juvenile justice trends and the youth residing in each of the 102 counties in Illinois.

Using this Profile

The purpose of this profile is to assist juvenile justice professionals, policy makers, and community members in learning, discussing, and making decisions about their county's juvenile justice system *and* the youth living in their communities. It is also hoped that this profile will aid juvenile justice councils in creating county-level juvenile justice plans.⁴ Unlike previous versions produced by the Authority that focused primarily on justice system activities, this profile includes a section on risk factors that are linked to juvenile delinquency. Risk factors are aspects of juveniles' environments that impact the likelihood of youth committing delinquent offenses. By including a description of risk factors, it is hoped this profile will help county officials identify ways to prevent juvenile crime.

This profile consists of four main sections. The first section, *Cook County*, provides a description of the county's population size and the demographic characteristics. The second section, *Juvenile Justice System*, provides an in-depth description of Cook County's juvenile justice system activities. This section includes analyses of juvenile arrests, delinquency petitions, delinquency adjudications, juvenile transfers to adult court, probation caseloads, admissions to temporary detention centers, and admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Illinois Youth Centers.⁵ This section also includes information about disproportionate minority representation in Cook County based on a recent study on disproportionate minority representation conducted by the Authority. The third section, *Juvenile Risk Factors*, examines risk factors that have been linked to juvenile delinquency. This section includes an overview of research on juvenile risk factors, the data available for each risk factor identified in the research, and the trends in the risk factors examined. The fourth section, *Community-Based Programs*, provides a description of programs available in Cook County as identified through a statewide survey of service providers and an Internet search for programs located in Cook County.

⁴ The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 included a section encouraging the creation of juvenile justice councils (Public Act 90-590; 705 ILCS 405/6-12). Juvenile justice councils are collaborative bodies composed of juvenile justice professionals, community members, service providers, and other relevant individuals. The duties of the juvenile justice council include the development of a prevention-based plan to address juvenile crime.

⁵ The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 changed some of the language of the juvenile justice system (Public Act 90-590; 750 ILCS 405/5-105). Specifically, "taken into custody" is now "arrested," a "adjudication hearing" is a "trial," and a "dispositional hearing" is now a "sentencing hearing." This report reflects these language changes with the exception of the term adjudication. The term "adjudication" is used in this report to reflect those youth who have been petitioned to court and found delinquent (guilty). This term is used because we felt it was the best word to describe juveniles found delinquent and it is a common word used by juvenile justice practitioners.

When reviewing this profile, readers should consider the questions listed below. These questions were developed to help readers critically examine the data and conclusions presented in this report.

- ***What are some explanations for the findings (e.g., increases, decreases, no changes) presented in this report?***

For the data points examined below, researchers attempted to identify specific patterns and trends in Cook County. Overall conclusions based on the data presented in both the *Juvenile Justice System* and *Juvenile Risk Factor* sections are available at the end of each section. These conclusions are based on an examination across multiple data points. By examining multiple data points together, researchers are able to make stronger conclusions about the patterns or trends in Cook County. For instance, if most of the drug arrests are for cannabis, most of drug submissions to state crime laboratories are tested and identified as cannabis, and most youth enter drug treatment for cannabis abuse, then one could conclude that cannabis use may be an important issue to address.

It is important to note that although we were able to identify some patterns or trends, we were unable to provide decisive reasons why these patterns or trends exist because we are not intimately involved in the day-to-day operations of the juvenile justice system or work directly with youth living in Cook County. Several factors, including departmental policies and procedures or the ways in which the data were collected, may account for why specific patterns or trends emerged from our analyses. Although multiple indicators examined together can provide a rough indication of patterns and trends in juvenile delinquency, the juvenile justice system's efforts, and risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency, the context in which these factors exist is important. In other words, the analyses provided in this document should be considered in light of what juvenile justice practitioners, service providers, and community members know about and have experienced in their communities.

- ***What other factors influence youth involvement with the juvenile justice system?***

Most of the data presented in this report are limited to juvenile justice system activities and juvenile risk factors in Cook County. Although the risk factor section was included to help juvenile justice councils and practitioners identify ways to prevent juvenile crime, experiencing risk factors does not necessarily mean a youth will become involved in the juvenile justice system. In fact, researchers have found no single risk factor that causes serious or violent offending (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency, 1995). Rather, researchers have found experiencing several risk factors in combination can produce high levels of offending (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency, 1995). Additionally, many youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system never fully penetrate the system (i.e., are placed on probation or in a correctional facility) or become serious, chronic, or violent offenders. In fact, researchers have found only a small percentage (most studies have found between 5 to 7 percent) of the youth studied were chronic or serious offenders (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency, 1995).

There may be several reasons why youth who experience risk factors do not become involved in the juvenile justice system. One explanation may be that these youth also experience protective factors that actually “protect” them from engaging in crime. Researchers examining protective factors and juvenile delinquency have found the presence of multiple protective factors can have a considerable impact on reducing delinquency (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency, 1995). Thus, understanding the influence of protective factors is an important component to addressing juvenile delinquency. Unfortunately, this profile focuses primarily on risk factors because Authority staff were unable to obtain data on protective factors. When reviewing this profile, it is important to keep in mind that youth in Cook County may also experience several protective factors. Juvenile justice council members and juvenile practitioners should consider collecting data on protective factors to obtain a more complete picture of the needs of youth residing in Cook County.

Departmental policies and other system factors may also impact which youth become involved with the juvenile justice system. For instance, counties having an extensive number of treatment options may have more resources to divert youth from formal involvement in the juvenile justice system, while counties with fewer resources may be forced to place similar youth on formal probation, in a residential facility, or in a correctional institution.

Therefore, it is important for juvenile justice councils and practitioners to understand what, how, and why departmental policies and other system factors influence the trends presented in this report.

- ***Given the information presented in this profile, what are the most pressing issues in Cook County and how should those issues be addressed?***

Identifying the most important issues in your county is difficult. To best determine which issues should be addressed in your county, it is important to collect and examine information not only regarding the needs and issues facing the juvenile justice system and youth in Cook County, but also what programs currently exist to address these needs and issues, what programs are effective, and what policies have been implemented that have impacted the trends identified. This profile was intended to provide readers with a vast amount of information on demographic characteristics of Cook County residents, juvenile justice system activities, juvenile risk factors, and community-based youth programs. To help readers interpret the data presented, the *Juvenile Justice System* and the *Juvenile Risk Factor* sections include overall conclusions based on an examination of multiple data points in combination. Authority staff also attempted to collect information on community-based programs serving youth in Cook County. However, the information in this profile is not comprehensive. Before addressing any of the issues identified in this profile it is important to consider collecting additional data. In fact, this profile should be considered the first step to identifying *possible* issues facing the juvenile justice system or youth in Cook County.

- ***What additional data are available that can provide important information about the juvenile justice system or youth residing in Cook County?***

The data presented in this profile represent those available to the Authority staff and believed important. This profile should not be considered a comprehensive summary of all data available on juvenile delinquency and youth in Cook County.

Authority researchers were unable to obtain data for several decision points in the Cook County juvenile justice system. Additionally, the data examined in this profile were collected at the aggregate level. That is, the data were not collected in a manner that would allow an examination of the characteristics of specific juvenile offenders or youth. For example, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) collects data on the number of juveniles whose delinquency cases have been petitioned to court. These data can be used to determine if juvenile delinquency cases filed in court have increased or decreased over time. However, these data do not allow one to examine changes in the types of juveniles whose cases have been filed in court, potentially masking important trends. For example, without detailed information on gender, we are unable to determine if more girls are referred to court today than in the past, and at what points in the system these changes have occurred.

Juvenile justice councils and practitioners utilizing this document should consider collecting additional and more detailed, individual level data to aid the interpretation of the analyses presented below. This may entail contacting local agencies to determine what additional types of juvenile justice system, juvenile risk factor, or protective factor data are available.

Method

There are three main analyses presented in this profile. First, analyses were conducted to examine trends in Cook County. Second, analyses were conducted to examine trends in bordering counties and the state as a whole. Third, analyses were conducted that compared Cook County to bordering counties and the state as a whole.

Cook County is compared to bordering counties to show readers how Cook County compares to other counties in the same geographical area. Table 1 lists counties bordering Cook County. In the following sections, the term “bordering counties” is used to reflect trends and figures for the bordering counties combined. Although for the other 101 profiles the county of interest is also compared to “similar” counties to show readers how that county compares to other counties that are similar in population, degree of urbanization, commuting patterns, and economic activities, comparisons between Cook County and “similar” counties was not conducted because Cook County was designated its own category (i.e., there are no other counties deemed “similar” to Cook County; see

Appendix A). Finally, counties were compared to the state as a whole. In the sections that follow, the term “statewide” is used to reflect trends and figures for the state as a whole.

Table 1
Cook County Comparison Groups

Bordering Counties
DuPage ⁶ , Kane, Lake, McHenry, Will

Unless otherwise noted, rates per 100,000 persons in the applicable population were calculated when examining trends in Cook County and the other groups examined and when comparing Cook County to bordering counties and to the state as a whole.⁷ When data were unavailable across a sufficient number of years (i.e., 5 or more years) trends were not examined; however, comparisons between Cook County and the other groups were still conducted. Table 2 lists the data point examined and the corresponding populations used to calculate the rates. Appendix B contains the rates and the corresponding ranking for every data point examined in this profile for every county in Illinois.

Table 2
Populations Used to Calculate Rates

Rates	Populations Used for Calculations*
Delinquency Petition Filing Rates	10 through 16 years
Delinquency Adjudication Rates	10 through 16 years
Informal Probation Supervision Rates	10 through 16 years
Continued Under Supervision Rates	10 through 16 years
Annual Active Juvenile Probation Caseload	10 through 16 years
Total Admission Rates to Temporary Detention Centers	10 through 16 years
Juvenile Admission Rates to IDOC	13 through 16 years
ER Admission Rates for Attempted and Completed Suicides	0 through 17 years
Drug Treatment Rates for Females with Children	Females 13 through 70 years
Rates of Inmates with Children	17 years and Older
Rates of Orders of Protection that Protect Minors	18 years and Older
Reported Domestic Offense Rates	ICJIA Population Estimates
Reported Child Abuse and Neglect Rates	0 through 17 years
Reported Child Sexual Abuse Rates	0 through 17 years
Divorce and Annulment Rates	Total County Population
Truancy Rates	School Enrollment (K-12)
Suspension Rates	School Enrollment (K-12)
Expulsion Rates	School Enrollment (K-12)
High School Dropout Rates	School Enrollment (9-12)
Unemployment Rates	Persons Eligible for Employment
Family Public Assistance Rates	0 through 18 years

⁶ For several of the justice system data points there were no data reported from DuPage County from 1991 to 1995. In these instances, DuPage County was excluded from the analyses.

⁷ Rates were calculated in the following manner: Rate=Total Number multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the Total Population.

Table 2
Populations Used to Calculate Rates
(Continued)

Rates	Populations Used for Calculations*
Total Drug Arrest Rates	ICJIA Population Estimates
Drug Submission Rates	ICJIA Population Estimates
Total Reported Violent Index Offense Rates	ICJIA Population Estimates
Violent Offense Rates in Cook County by Offense Type	ICJIA Population Estimates
Birth Rates by Females Ages 10 to 17 years	Females 10 through 17 years
Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Treatment Rates	10 through 16 years

*The populations used are based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates.

In instances when data were available across a sufficient number of years, the sections below include figures that show trend lines for Cook County, the bordering counties, and statewide. Although figures are a useful tool, it is possible for figures to visually display changes or differences that seem large, but are actually less important than they appear. Conversely, it is also possible for figures to visually display changes or differences that appear small, but are actually important. To circumvent relying exclusively on visual inspection of figures or on simple numbers such as percent change from one year to the next, a statistical process was adopted. The statistical process relies heavily on statistics called confidence intervals, or upper and lower bounds. Appendix C explains what confidence intervals are and how they were used to examine trends. In every instance when the statistical process utilizing confidence intervals was adopted, the results reported are based entirely on the conclusions indicated by the statistical process. Instances when the statistical process *was not* adopted are noted in the applicable sections.

Caution should be taken when interpreting trends that are identified as having no significant change between the time periods analyzed. One assumption readers often make is that no significant change means that the trend or pattern is not important. However, this assumption could cause readers to overlook important trends and patterns. For example, if Cook County's truancy rate is higher than the truancy rates of bordering counties or statewide and the truancy rate in Cook County has not changed during the time periods examined, then this may be an important issue to study more closely.

With a few exceptions, summary tables of the overall findings based on the statistical procedures described above follow the figures or tables presenting the data analyzed. These tables present the overall changes during the time period examined for Cook County, bordering counties, and statewide and significant differences or similarities between the bordering counties and statewide numbers, rates, or percentages and the numbers, rates, and percentages in Cook County. In some instances, a conclusive determination of similarity or difference could not be made when comparing the numbers, rates, or percentages in bordering counties and statewide to the numbers, rates, or percentages in Cook County. In such instances, dashes (--) were placed in the table and a description of the comparison follows the table under the heading "Note." In some instances, there is also additional information provided under the heading "Note" about the trends examined that is important to consider when reviewing the findings presented in the table.

I. COOK COUNTY

To better understand the information discussed in this profile and to place the data presented in this study into context, the following description of Cook County was prepared. This section provides readers with an overview of the general population characteristics of Cook County, relevant changes in the juvenile population at risk for involvement in the juvenile justice system (youth ages 5 to 16 years), and the racial and ethnic characteristics of Cook County residents.

Cook County, the largest and most diverse county in Illinois, is located in the northeastern corner of Illinois and encompasses a 946 square mile area. The county is the location of Illinois' largest city, the City of Chicago. The population density in 1990 was 5,398 persons per square mile. By 2000, the number of persons per square mile had increased 5.3 percent to 5,684 persons per square mile. When compared to the other 101 Illinois counties, Cook County ranked 1st in total population and 1st in population density in 2000.

From 1990 to 2000, the population in Cook County increased 5.3 percent, from 5,105,067 to 5,376,741. In 2000, 99.9 percent of individuals living in Cook County lived in urban areas, compared to 99.7 percent in 1990.

Age

When examining only those persons at-risk for involvement in the juvenile justice system (i.e., juveniles ages 5 to 16 years), it was found from 1990 to 2000 the juvenile population in Cook County increased 12.7 percent, from 828,371 to 933,958. In 1990, the number of youth ages 5 to 16 accounted for 16.2 percent of the total population, while in 2000 they accounted for 17.4 percent of Cook County's total population.

Race/Ethnicity

Due to differences in the way the U.S. Census Bureau collected data in 2000, racial comparisons between 1990 and 2000 data could not be made. In 1990, individuals completing the census were required to select only one race (e.g., white, black, Asian). In 2000, individuals who completed the census were able to identify themselves as being up to seven different racial groups. For instance, an individual could indicate being white, black, and Native American in 2000, but in 1990 they could only select one of those races. In 1990 and 2000, individuals were also allowed to indicate whether they were Hispanic or non-Hispanic. Table 3 shows census data by race and ethnicity for 1990 and 2000.

Of the total non-Hispanic population in Cook County in 1990, 66.1 percent identified themselves as white, while 29.5 percent identified themselves as black and 4.1 percent as Asian. Less than 1 percent combined identified themselves as American Indian/Alaskan Native or "other" race.

Those identifying themselves as Hispanic constituted 13.6 percent of the total population in Cook County in 1990. Of those, 41.7 percent identified themselves as white-Hispanic, 54.6 percent identified themselves as "other" race and Hispanic, 2.3 percent as black-Hispanic, and 1.0 percent as Asian-Hispanic. Less than 1 percent identified themselves as American Indian/Alaskan Native-Hispanic.

Of the total non-Hispanic population in Cook County in 2000, 59.4 percent identified themselves as only white, 32.3 percent as only black, and 6 percent as only Asian, and 1.9 percent as two or more racial groups. Less than 1 percent combined identified themselves as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, or some other race.

Those identifying themselves as being Hispanic in 2000 constituted 19.9 percent of the total population. Of those, 43.6 percent identified themselves as white-Hispanic and 48.9 percent identified themselves as some other race and Hispanic. Additionally, 5.0 percent identified themselves as being two or more races and Hispanic, while 1.4 percent identified themselves as black-Hispanic. Approximately 1 percent combined identified themselves as American Indian/Alaskan Native-Hispanic, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander-Hispanic, and Asian-Hispanic.

Table 3
Racial and Ethnic Characteristics of Cook County Residents in 1990 and 2000

Race	Ethnicity		
	Non-Hispanic N=4,410,873	Hispanic N=694,194	Total N=5,105,067
1990			
White	66.1%	41.7%	62.8%
Black	29.5%	2.3%	25.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.1%	1.0%	3.7%
Other Race	0.1%	54.6%	7.5%
Total	100%	100%	100%
2000	Non-Hispanic N=4,305,001	Hispanic N=1,071,740	Total N=5,376,741
White	59.4%	43.6%	56.3%
Black	32.3%	1.4%	26.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%
Asian	6.0%	0.2%	4.8%
Hawaiian Native/ Other Pacific Islander	<0.1%	0.1%	<0.1%
Other	0.2%	48.9%	9.9%
2 or more Races	1.9%	5.0%	2.5%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

May not equal 100% due to rounding.

II. JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Similar to most juvenile justice systems across the United States, the “juvenile justice system” in Illinois is comprised of various agencies that deal with minors. These organizations often operate as a loose network of agencies at the state, county, and municipal level. These agencies include:

- Law enforcement agencies, such as municipal police departments, county sheriffs, and the Illinois State Police;
- Juvenile and criminal court service agencies (e.g. juvenile probation departments);
- Judges, state’s attorneys, public defenders, and private attorneys;
- The Illinois Department of Corrections;
- Locally operated temporary detention centers;
- The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and child welfare service agencies;
- Private social service organizations that provide crisis intervention, foster care, residential placement, counseling, and other services;
- Schools; and,
- Neighborhood-based organizations and coalitions.

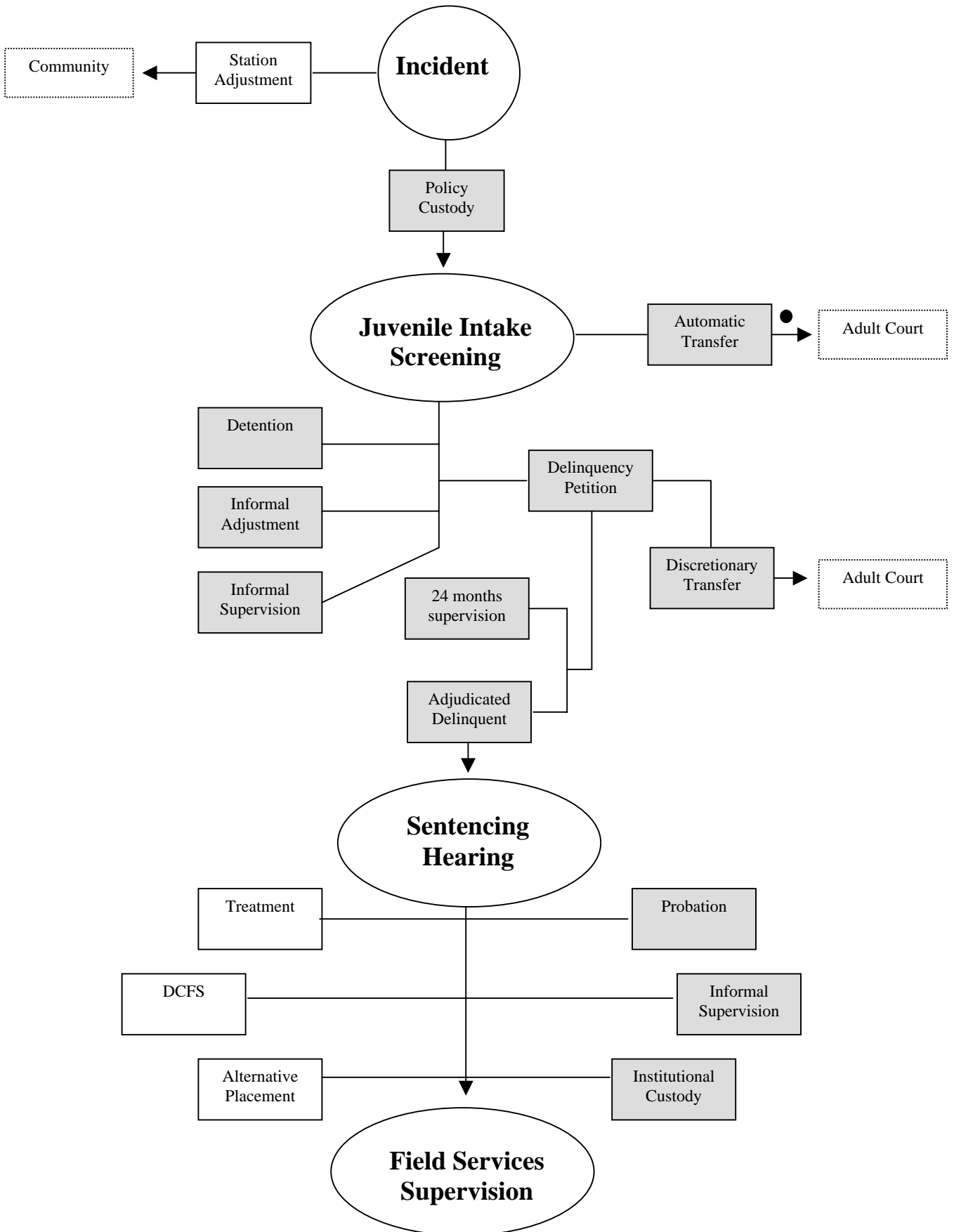
Each entity has different responsibilities within the juvenile justice system and come into contact with juveniles at different stages in the justice process. The flowchart presented in Figure 1 provides a general sketch of the different decision points of the juvenile justice system. Because juvenile justice in Illinois is administered at the local and county level, the decision points illustrated in Figure 1 may look different across the many juvenile justice systems in Illinois. For instance, some counties may have several types of diversionary programs available for youth who have delinquency petitions filed in court, whereas other counties may have few resources available to divert youth. These differences may impact how juvenile justice professionals address delinquency in their counties. Those boxes that are shaded represent points in the system in which data were available for Cook County.

This section will highlight juvenile justice system activities in Cook County, bordering counties, and for the state as a whole. Table 4 lists the data examined in this section of the profile, the data source, and the years the data were available.

Table 4
Juvenile Justice System Data Examined

Data	Source	Years
Juvenile arrests	Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	1999
Juvenile delinquency petitions	Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	1990-2000
Juvenile delinquency adjudications	Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	1990-2000
Juvenile probation caseloads	Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	1990-2000
Juvenile transfers to adult court	Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	1990-1999
Juvenile detention admissions	Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	1992-2000
Juvenile admissions to IDOC	Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC)	1993-2000

Figure 1
Flowchart of the Juvenile Justice System Process



Juvenile Arrests

Under the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program, all law enforcement agencies in the state are required to report monthly offense and arrest data to the Illinois State Police (ISP). Although in the past ISP collected more detailed offense and arrest information, since 1993, ISP has collected *aggregate-level* offense and arrest data from law enforcement agencies across the state. These aggregate totals combine offense and arrest data across sex, race, ethnicity, *and* age. Unfortunately, the collection of offense and arrest data at the aggregate-level prevents researchers from examining offender characteristics, including offenders' ages.

To compensate for the lack of information about individuals arrested in Illinois, Authority staff, with the cooperation of local agencies, collected separate adult and juvenile arrest data for the years 1996 to 1999 from a representative sample of law enforcement agencies across the state (see ICJIA, 1997 for the methodology used). These arrest estimates include arrests for violent index crimes (murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault), property index offenses (burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson), unlawful use of a weapon (U UW), and specific drug offenses (possession of cannabis, manufacture/delivery of cannabis, possession of controlled substances, and manufacture/delivery of controlled substances). Additionally, offender characteristics, such as sex, age group, race, and the arrest outcomes (station adjusted or referred to court) were collected.

This segment of the profile describes the 1999 juvenile arrest data collected by Authority staff for Cook County. This portion of the profile will describe the percentage of all arrests (adult and juvenile) accounted for by juvenile arrests (i.e., offenders ages 16 years or younger) in 1999 and the types of offenses for which juveniles were arrested.

Based on the data collected from law enforcement agencies in Cook County in 1999, approximately 21,972 juvenile arrests were documented by Authority staff. Juvenile arrests accounted for 18 percent of all arrests (adult and juvenile) made in Cook County in 1999. When examined by offense category, it was found that juvenile arrests accounted for 27 percent of all violent index arrests, 24 percent of property index arrests, 22 percent of U UW offenses, and 11 percent of drug-related arrests in Cook County.

When only juvenile arrests were examined, it was found that property index offenses accounted for the largest percentage of juvenile arrests (49 percent). Arrests for drug-related offenses accounted for 31 percent of juvenile arrests, violent index offenses accounted for 18 percent, and U UW arrests accounted for 2 percent of all juvenile arrests (Table 5).

Table 5
Percent of Juvenile Arrests in Cook County by Offense Type, 1999

Offense	Percent
Violent Index Offense	18.0%
Murder	0.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1.0%
Robbery	5.5%
Aggravated Assault	11.3%
Property Index Offense	48.8%
Burglary	7.1%
Theft	33.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7.1%
Arson	0.8%
Unlawful Use of a Weapon (UW)	2.4%
Drug-related Offense	30.7%
Possession of Cannabis	13.8%
Manufacturing/delivery of Cannabis	1.1%
Possession of Controlled Substance	13.8%
Manufacturing/delivery of Controlled Substance	2.0%

Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Delinquency Petitions and Adjudications⁸

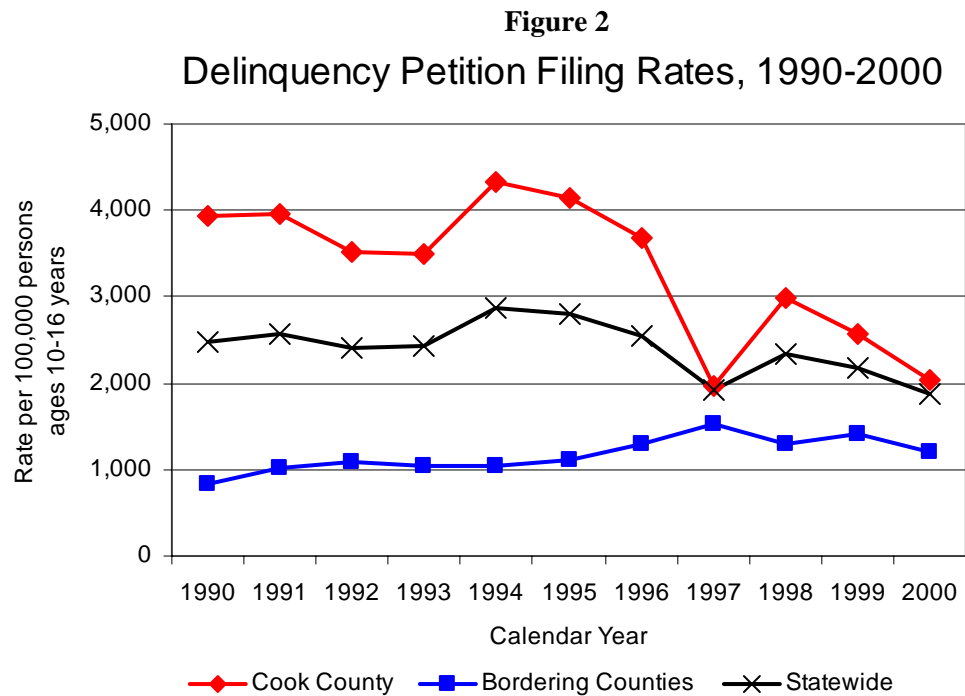
Juveniles who are arrested, but not issued station adjustments, are referred to the county state's attorney or the county probation department for screening, where many options are available. One option is to file a delinquency petition in juvenile court. Once a delinquency petition is filed, many different types of hearings ensue. These include hearings to set conditions minors must comply with while waiting for a trial or sentence and detention hearings to determine if a minor should be held in secure detention. In some instances when a delinquency petition is filed, the minor is diverted from the court system, and instead, is required to attend a program intended to address the issues that resulted the minor's criminal behavior. In other instances, the case is resolved through a trial, or a hearing to determine whether allegations in a delinquency petition are true beyond a reasonable doubt. In yet other instances, the minor avoids a trial by pleading guilty to the offense.

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) asks each probation department in Illinois to submit aggregate county-level juvenile justice system data to them. The data includes the number of juveniles whose delinquency cases are petitioned to juvenile court and the number of juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent. When asking counties to submit data to them, AOIC provides definitions of what each data element constitutes. According to AOIC, a delinquency adjudication is a case which has been resolved through a trial, and the judge has found the minor guilty. The AOIC definition does not include plea agreements or court-based diversions. Thus, AOIC does not intend for counties to include plea agreements or court-based diversions in the delinquency adjudication totals that are submitted to them.

From 1990 to 2000, AOIC reported that 177,956 delinquency petitions were filed in Cook County. Figure 2 shows the delinquency petition filing rate for Cook County, bordering counties, and statewide. Table 6 presents

⁸ The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 changed some of the language of the juvenile justice system (Public Act 90-590; 750 ILCS 405/5-105). Specifically, "taken into custody" is now "arrested," a "adjudication hearing" is a "trial," and a "dispositional hearing" is now a "sentencing hearing." This report reflects these language changes with the exception of the term adjudication. The term "adjudication" is used in this report to reflect those youth who have been petitioned to court and found delinquent (guilty). This term is used because we felt it was the best word to describe juveniles found delinquent and it is a common word used by juvenile justice practitioners.

the overall findings after examining the changes in the delinquency petitions filing rates for Cook County and the other groups examined using the statistical procedures mentioned in the introduction section of this profile and described in greater detail in Appendix C. Table 6 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; U.S. Census Bureau.

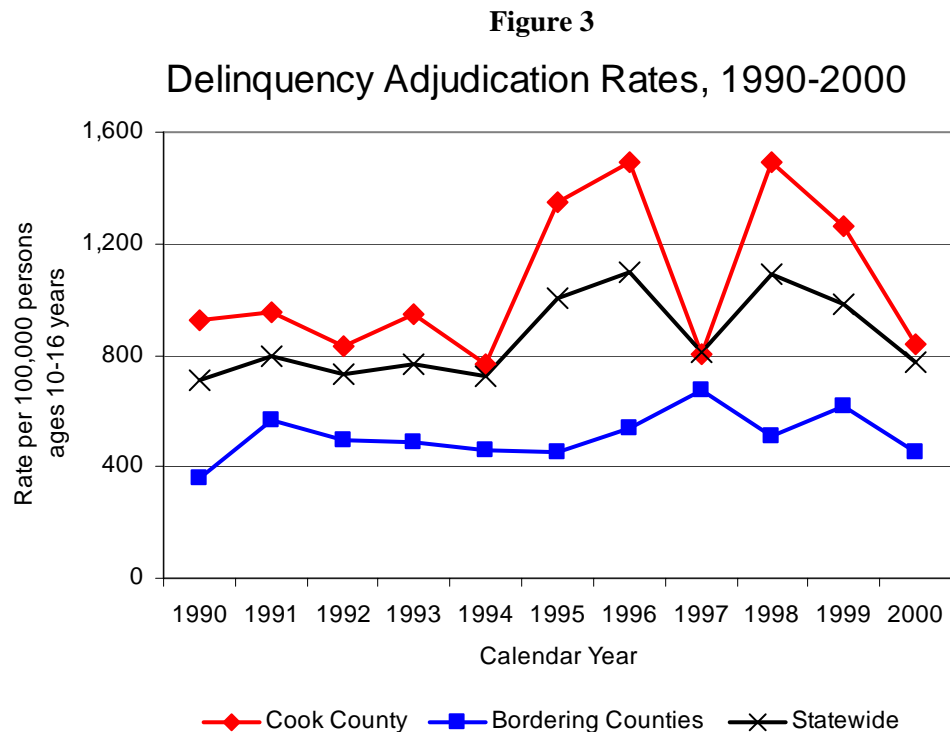
Table 6
Delinquency Petition Filing Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1990 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County			X
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide			X
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

Note:

- The decrease shown in Figure 2 for Cook County in 1997 was because data were only reported to AOIC for January to June 1997. No petitions were reported for July to December 1997.

From 1990 to 2000, 56,843 juvenile cases were adjudicated delinquent in Cook County. Figure 3 shows delinquency adjudication rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 7 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the delinquency adjudication rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 7 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 7
Delinquency Adjudication Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1990 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County			X
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

Note:

- The decrease shown in Figure 3 for Cook County in 1997 was because data were only reported to AOIC for January to June 1997. No adjudications were reported for July to December 1997.

Another way to analyze delinquency adjudications is to examine the number of delinquency petitions that result in adjudications. It is important to remember, however, that there are many different reasons why cases do not result in adjudication. As mentioned earlier, some juveniles whose cases have been petitioned to court are diverted after petitions are filed.

In Cook County, 32 percent of the delinquent petitions filed resulted in adjudication from 1990 to 2000. Figure 4 shows the percent of delinquency petitions filed that were adjudicated delinquent for Cook County, bordering counties, and statewide. Table 8 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the percent of delinquency petitions filed that were adjudicated delinquent in Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 8 also shows how the percentages in bordering counties and statewide compared to the percentages in Cook County.

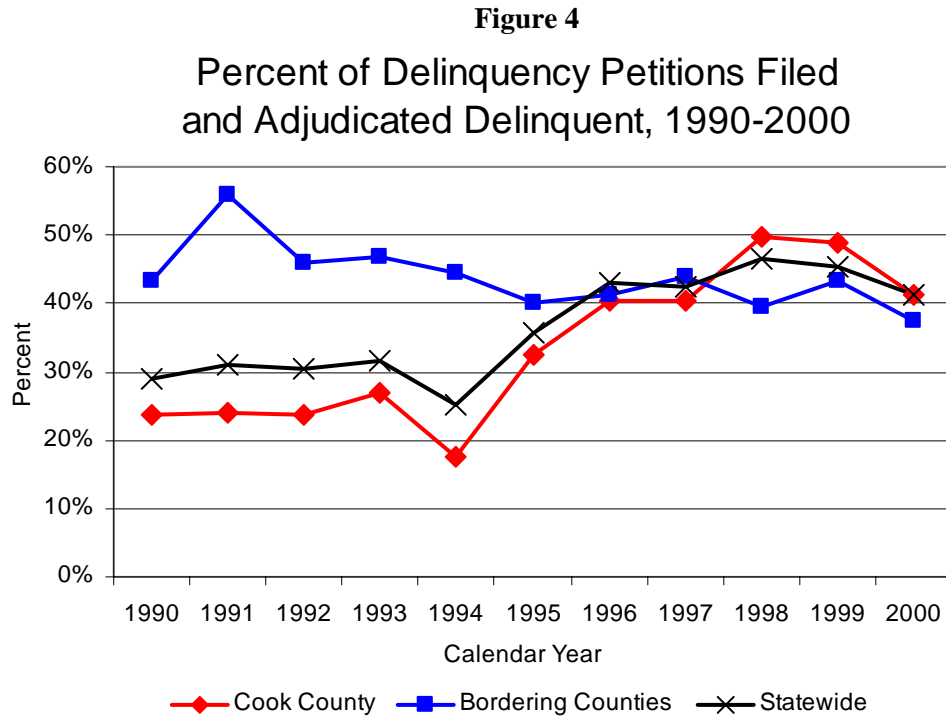


Table 8
Percent of Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated Delinquent:
Overall Findings

Change from 1990 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County	X		
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide	X		
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		

Note:

- Although overall the percentages of delinquency petitions filed and adjudicated delinquent in bordering counties and statewide were significantly higher than the percentage for Cook County, by 1998, the percentage in Cook County tended to be significantly higher than the percentages for bordering counties and statewide.

Juvenile Transfers to Adult Court

Although most juvenile arrestees in Illinois are handled by the juvenile court, those charged with more serious crimes can be transferred to adult criminal court. Juveniles ages 13 years or older can be transferred to adult criminal court. There are three circumstances when the court will order a juvenile to be tried in the Illinois criminal courts: petitioned transfer, presumptive transfer, and automatic transfer/excluded jurisdiction. Petitioned transfer occurs when a motion has been made by the county's state's attorney to transfer the case to criminal court has been granted. Presumptive transfer occurs when a juvenile has committed a Class X felony and the juvenile is unable to convince a juvenile court judge that he or she is amenable to the care, treatment, and training programs available to the juvenile court. Similar to a petitioned transfer, the county's state's attorney has the authority to petition for a presumptive transfer. Juveniles are automatically transferred to adult criminal court or excluded from the juvenile court's jurisdiction if they commit certain offenses as mandated by law. The exclusion from the jurisdiction of juvenile court means that the criminal (adult) court is established as the original court of jurisdiction rather than the juvenile court as in petitioned and presumptive transfers. That is, cases in which the juvenile is automatically transferred or excluded from the juvenile court's jurisdiction are not originally heard in juvenile court.

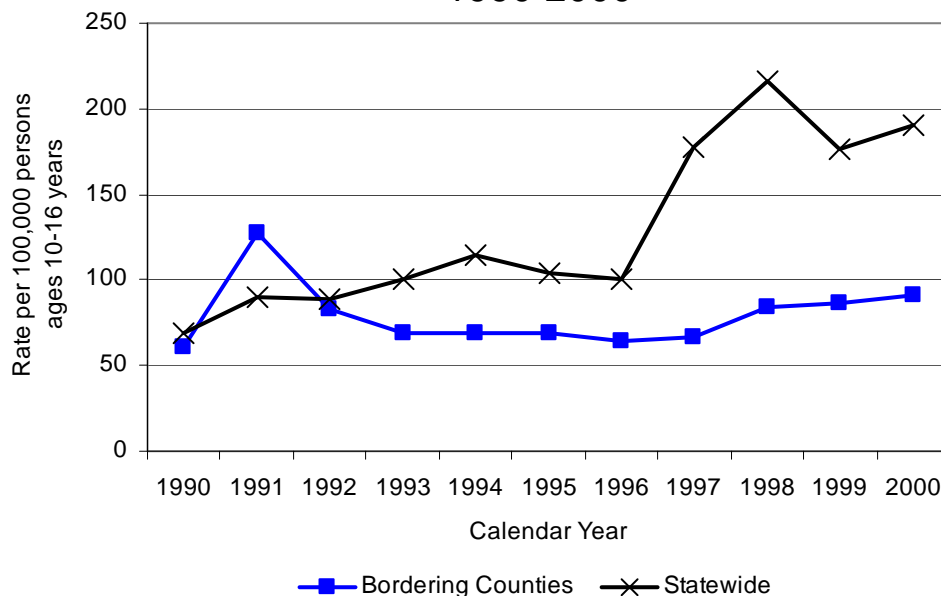
The AOIC Probation Division collects aggregate-level information on the number of juveniles transferred to criminal court. Due to the manner in which these data are collected, however, it is not possible to determine the offenses for which the transfers took place, the eventual sentences of the cases once they were transferred, or the demographic characteristics of the juveniles transferred. Unfortunately, due to inconsistent reporting, data on transfers to criminal court from Cook County could not be conducted.

Juvenile Probation

All counties in Illinois provide probation services for both alleged and adjudicated delinquents. For instance, probation departments may provide informal supervision to juveniles for whom no delinquency petition has been filed. In this role, a probation department provides a number of intervention strategies designed to divert juvenile offenders from the formal court process. Additionally, probation departments may oversee juveniles whose cases are petitioned to court but have not been formally adjudicated. These types of cases are called "continued under supervision." Probation officers also serve juveniles that are adjudicated delinquent. For adjudicated delinquents the primary function of juvenile probation is to provide the court with investigative and case supervision services. Juveniles adjudicated delinquent can be sentenced to probation for a maximum of five years or until age 21, whichever comes first. The AOIC collects aggregate-level active, end of the year probation caseload information on the number of juveniles receiving informal supervision, continued under supervision, or formal probation from county probation departments.

Prior to 1997, only 16 cases of informal supervision were reported to AOIC. Since 1997, 3,216 cases have been reported. Due to the lack of data prior to 1997, no trend analyses were conducted specifically for Cook County. Figure 5 shows the informal probation supervision rates for bordering counties and statewide. Table 9 shows the change in these rates from 1990 to 2000.

Figure 5
Informal Probation Supervision Rates,
1990-2000



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; U.S. Census Bureau.

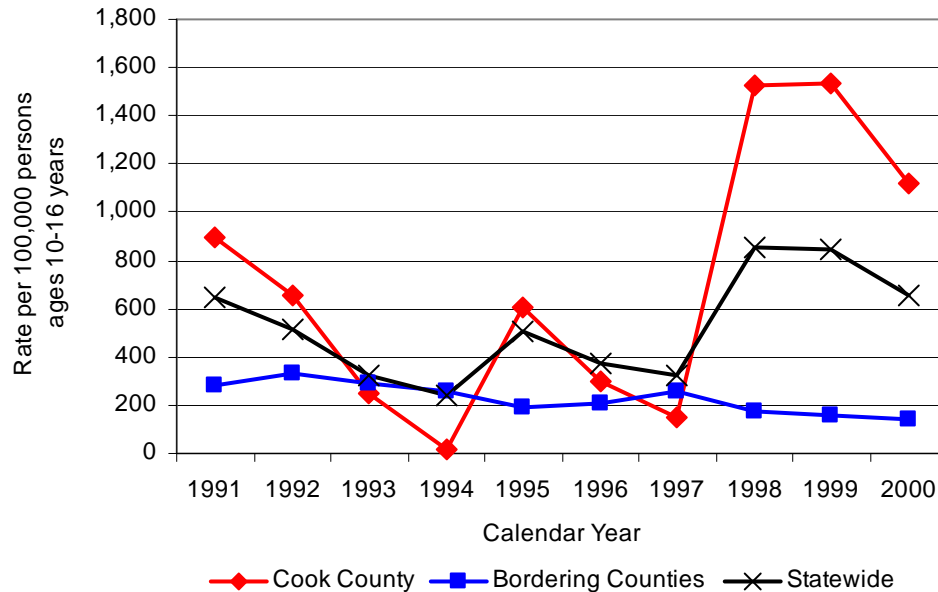
Table 9
Informal Probation Supervision Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1990 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		

As noted above, cases can also be continued under supervision. From 1991 to 2000, 34,512 juvenile cases were continued under supervision in Cook County. 1990 was excluded from the analyses because no continued under supervision cases were reported to AOIC for Cook County. It is unknown why not cases were reported.

Figure 6 shows the continued under supervision rates for Cook County, bordering counties, and statewide. Table 10 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the continued under supervision rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 10 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

Figure 6
Continued Under Supervision Rates,
1991-2000



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; U.S. Census Bureau.

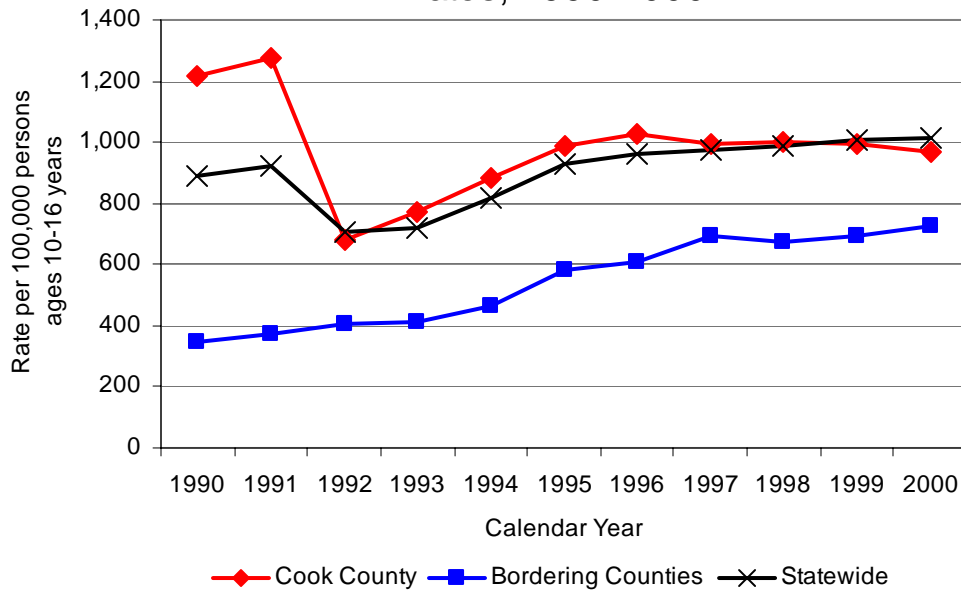
Table 10
Continued Under Supervision Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1991 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County	X		
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide		X	
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

As noted above, juveniles adjudicated delinquent can also be sentenced to probation. From 1990 to 2000, the Cook County probation department reported that 52,535 juveniles were on their annual active caseload. Figure 7 shows the annual active probation caseload rate for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 11 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the annual active probation caseload rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 11 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

Figure 7

Annual Active Juvenile Probation Caseload Rates, 1990-2000



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 11
Annual Active Probation Caseload Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1990 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County			X
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide		X	

Juvenile Detention

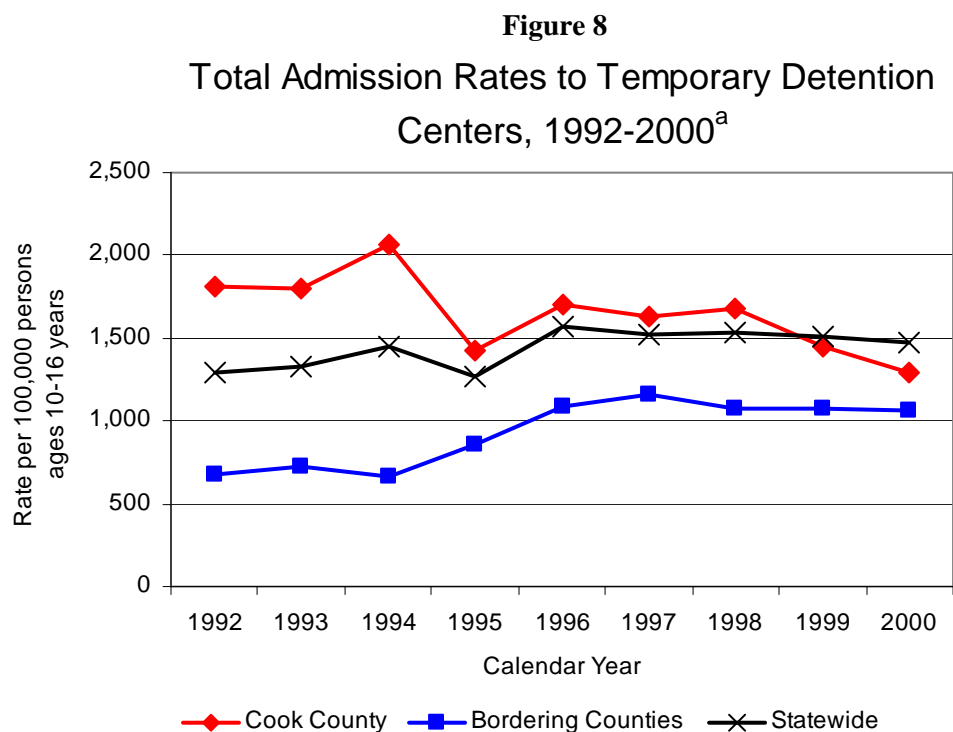
After a juvenile is arrested and the decision has been made to refer the juvenile to court, authorities must determine if temporary detention is necessary. If the decision to securely (e.g., place the minor in a secure facility such as a temporary juvenile detention center) or non-securely (e.g., place the minor on home confinement) detain the juvenile is made, a detention hearing must be held within 40 hours of detention. Once there is probable cause to believe that the minor is delinquent, detention authorization can be based on any of the following reasons: (1) secure custody is of immediate and urgent necessity for the minor's protection or the protection of another person or his or her property; (2) the minor is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court; or (3) the minor was arrested under a warrant. Only juveniles 10 years of age or older can be held in a juvenile detention center. Most admissions to temporary juvenile detention centers are for juveniles who have been accused of committing delinquent acts. Detainment of juveniles who have been accused of delinquent acts, but have not yet had an adjudicatory hearing, are considered *pre-adjudicatory* admissions. Juvenile detention centers can also be used for

short periods of detention that are part of a sentence following a finding of delinquency. Juveniles sentenced to juvenile detention following adjudication are considered *post-adjudicatory* admissions. Juveniles adjudicated delinquent can be ordered to serve up to 30 days in a county juvenile detention center, which includes time served prior to sentencing; those ordered to longer periods of incarceration are committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Illinois Youth Centers.

Data collected by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' Probation Division were used to examine admissions to Illinois' temporary detention centers for the years 1992 to 2000. As with delinquency petition filing and adjudication data, only aggregate detention admissions data have been collected by AOIC. In other words, the data only indicate total juvenile admissions and cannot be separated by age, gender, race, or offense. However, more specific and detailed data on juveniles admitted to temporary detention centers is available for more recent years from the Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS). JMIS data are maintained by the Illinois Department of Human Services, and contain individual-level data reported by each of the 16 county juvenile temporary detention centers. Although the system has existed since the early 1980s, complete and accurate data are available only for the years 1998 to 2000.

It is important to note that Cook County has its own detention center. This is important to remember because research has found having a detention center is significantly correlated with an increase in detention rates (Smith, 1998).

Based on data reported to AOIC, it was found that there were 72,742 reported commitments to temporary detention centers by Cook County from 1992 to 2000. These numbers include admissions for pre- and post-adjudicatory detention. Figure 8 shows the total admission rate (pre-and post-adjudicatory admissions) for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 12 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the total detention admission rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 12 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.



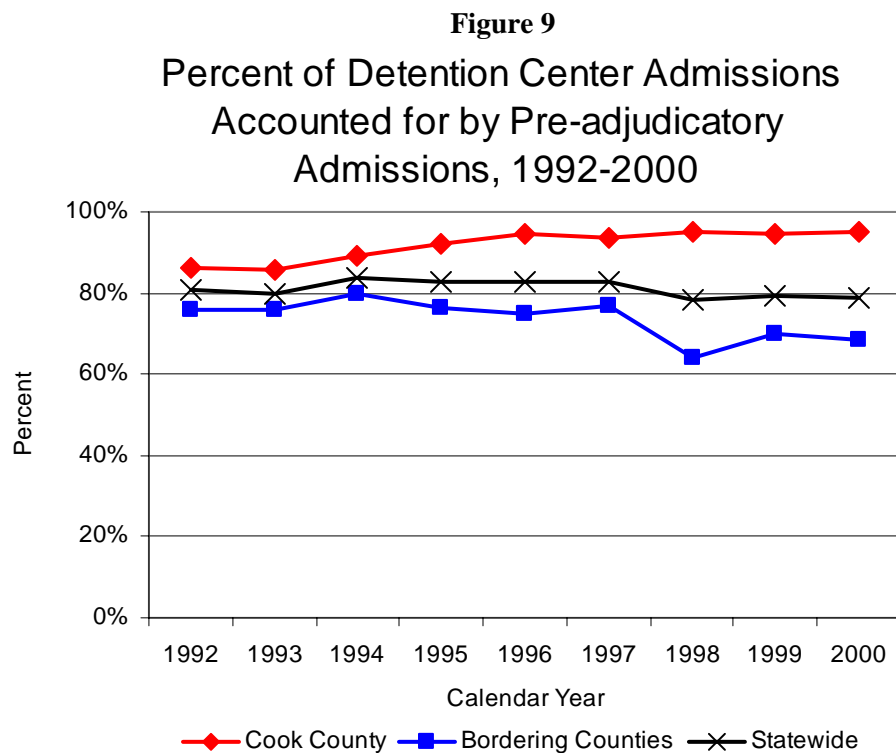
a. Total admissions include pre- and post-adjudicatory admissions.
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 12
Total Admission Rates to Temporary Detention Centers: Overall Findings^a

Change from 1992 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County			X
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

a: Total admissions include pre- and post-adjudicatory admissions.

Throughout the time period analyzed, admissions for pre-adjudicatory detention accounted for most admissions for every group examined. In Cook County, pre-adjudicatory admissions accounted for 92 percent of all juvenile detention admissions from 1992 to 2000. Figure 9 shows the percentage of admissions accounted for by pre-adjudicatory admission from 1992 to 2000. Table 13 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the percent of admissions accounted for by pre-adjudicatory admissions for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 13 also shows how the percentages in bordering counties, and statewide compared to the percentages in Cook County.



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Table 13
Percent of Detention Center Admissions Accounted for by Pre-adjudicatory Admissions:
Overall Findings

Change from 1992 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County	X		
Bordering Counties		X	
Statewide		X	
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

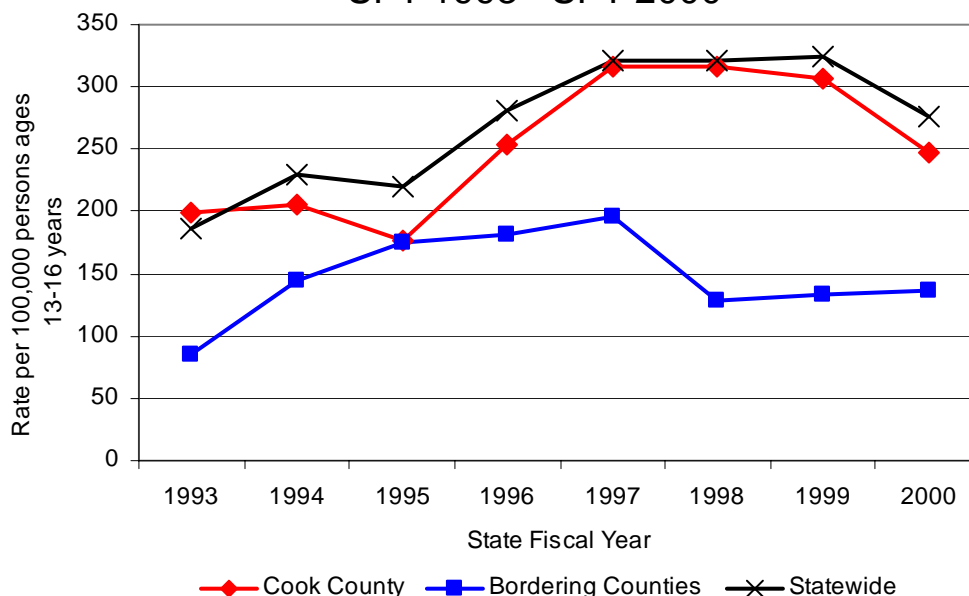
Juvenile Admissions to Illinois Youth Centers

Unlike county-level secure juvenile detention that is relatively short-term, the Illinois Department of Corrections' (IDOC) Illinois Youth Centers provides long-term custody for youths' ages 13 to 21 years. Juveniles committed to IDOC are detained in one of eight Illinois Youth Centers (IYC) located throughout Illinois. Adjudicated juveniles can be committed to the IDOC for several different reasons, including delinquency commitments and court psychological evaluations. Delinquent commitments are those juveniles who were adjudicated delinquent and sentenced to the IDOC. A delinquent commitment is not a determinate sentence, but an indeterminate sentence that is assessed during the youth's stay at an IYC. Juveniles sent to the IDOC as a delinquent commitment represent the largest proportion of juveniles committed to the IDOC (IDOC, 2000b). Adjudicated delinquents can also be sent to the IDOC for court evaluations. Court evaluations are used to assess the needs of delinquent juveniles. Based on the court evaluation a juvenile can be released or returned to the IDOC to serve an indeterminate term in an IYC (IDOC, 2000b). The IDOC collects and maintains data on the numbers and types of juveniles committed to the IDOC.

From 1993 to 2000, 5,701 juveniles from Cook County were committed to IDOC as new court admissions. This number reflects only those juveniles with new sentences to IDOC and does not include juveniles that returned to IDOC as parole violators. Figure 10 shows the juvenile admission rates to IDOC for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 14 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the juvenile admissions rates to IDOC for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 14 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

Figure 10

**Juvenile Admissions Rates to IDOC,
SFY 1993 - SFY 2000**



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 14
Juvenile Admission Rates to IDOC: Overall Findings

Change from SFY 1993 to SFY 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County	X		
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide		X	

Disproportionate Minority Representation Index

During the past several decades, researchers and policy-makers have begun focusing on selection bias in the juvenile justice system. The rising rate of minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system, especially in detention centers, has resulted in greater scrutiny of the juvenile justice system (e.g., the use of discretion to arrest, prosecute, and detain certain youth) and examinations of how other factors correlated with race, such as poverty, attribute to the over-representation of minorities.

To address growing concerns regarding the over-representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system, the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act was amended in 1988 to require each state participating in formula grant programs, administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), to assess the extent of over-representation of minority juveniles confined

within all secure facilities. In 1992, Congress expanded the mandate regarding disproportionate minority confinement and required states that have an over-representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system in proportion to minorities in the general population to develop and implement plans to reduce disproportionate minority confinement (Howell, 1998).

In assessing minority representation, a number of issues with respect to the interpretation of what constitutes over-representation need to be discussed. According to OJJDP, over-representation occurs when the proportion of juveniles at a particular point in the juvenile justice process is larger than their representation in the general juvenile population. To determine whether a particular minority group was over-represented at each stage of the juvenile justice process compared to their representation in the juvenile population, a Representation Index (RI) was calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Representation Index (RI)} = \frac{\text{Percent of a Racial or Ethnic Group at Juvenile Justice Decision Point}}{\text{Percent of the Group in Juvenile Population}}$$

The interpretation of the RI value is as follows:

- RI \leq 1: Representation within the specific juvenile justice component is equal to or less than the group's representation in the total juvenile population;
- RI > 1: Representation within the specific juvenile justice component is larger than the group's representation in the total juvenile population;
- RI > 2: Representation within the specific juvenile justice component is more than twice the group's representation in the juvenile population; and,
- RI > 3: Representation within the specific juvenile justice component is more than three times the group's representation in the juvenile population.

In addition to assessing representation in the juvenile justice system relative to representation among the juvenile population, representation can be examined at specific points in the juvenile justice process relative to their representation at the previous point in the process. To determine whether a particular group was over represented at a particular decision point in the juvenile justice process compared to their representation at the previous decision point, a Disparity Index (DI) was calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Disparity Index (DI)} = \frac{\text{Percent of a Racial or Ethnic Group At Decision Point}}{\text{Percent of the Group At Prior Decision Point}}$$

The interpretation of values for the Disparity Index is the same as that for the Representation Index.

Based on a study conducted by the Authority to assess the level and extent of racial disproportionality in the Cook County juvenile justice system it was found that:

- White and Hispanic juveniles were considerably underrepresented, while African American juveniles were considerably overrepresented in juvenile arrests as compared to their representation in the general population. Subsequent stages did not change this pattern; white and Hispanic juveniles continued to remain, overall, underrepresented, while African American juveniles remained overrepresented.
- Of those juveniles found delinquent, white juveniles were overrepresented among those receiving probation, but underrepresented among those receiving secure confinement (i.e., post-adjudicatory detention or confinement to Illinois Youth Centers). African American juveniles were underrepresented among those receiving probation, but overrepresented among those receiving some type of secure confinement.

- When examining alternatives to the juvenile justice system that either remove juveniles from subsequent involvement in the system (i.e., dropping charges after the case is referred to court) or prevent juveniles from moving further into the system (i.e., probation adjustments, which is a type of informal probation, or cases continued under supervision), it was found that white and Hispanic juveniles were overrepresented, while African American juveniles were underrepresented, in these alternatives.

For more information about disproportionate minority confinement in Cook County, please refer to Parts I and II of the report titled: *A Study of Disproportionate Minority Representation in the Cook County Juvenile Justice System*.

Conclusion

This section highlights some of the more noteworthy patterns found across all of the juvenile justice decision points examined. To identify these patterns, two different tables were developed to aid interpretation. Table 15 shows the overall differences and similarities between Cook County and the other groups examined for each data point discussed in the sections above. Table 16 shows the overall changes in Cook County for each data point.

For Table 15, the rates for Cook County were compared to the rates of the other groups examined for most of the data points analyzed. The terms “higher,” “similar,” and “lower” were used to indicate when the rates of the other groups examined were higher, similar, or lower than the rates in Cook County. In instances in which a clear determination of difference or similarity could not be made, the symbol “- -” was placed in the table. Additionally, comparisons could not be made for arrests, informal supervision, or transfers to adult court due to the lack of available data or due to data limitations.

Table 16 shows the overall changes in Cook County for each data point examined. To determine if there was a significant increase or decrease or if no significant change occurred, the rates for the first year examined were compared to the rates of the last year examined (e.g., 1990 and 2000). The same statistical procedure mentioned above was then used to determine if there was a significant difference between the rates of the first year (e.g., 1990) and the rates of the second year (e.g., 2000). Comparisons between the first year rates and the second year rates could not be made for arrests, informal supervision, and transfers to adult court.

Below are some of the patterns found:

- Across the various decision points examined, the rates in Cook County were significantly higher than the rates in bordering counties and statewide. The only exceptions were the Cook County probation caseload and IDOC juvenile admissions rates, which were similar to the rates statewide.
- For most juvenile justice system points examined, the rates in Cook County decreased significantly during the time periods analyzed. The exceptions were the continued under supervision and IDOC juvenile admission rates, which increased significantly.
- In 1999, juvenile arrests accounted for 18 percent of all arrests (adult and juvenile, combined) made in Cook County. Property index offenses accounted for the largest percentage of juvenile arrests in Cook County, followed by arrests for drug-related, violent index, and UYW offenses.
- Based on a study of disproportionate minority representation conducted by the Authority, it was found that white and Hispanic juveniles were considerably underrepresented, while African American juveniles were considerably overrepresented in juvenile arrests as compared to their representation in the general population. Subsequent stages did not change this pattern; white and Hispanic juveniles continued to remain, overall, underrepresented, while African American juveniles remained overrepresented.

- The quality and consistency of the data available at most of the decision points in the juvenile justice process inhibits our ability to draw strong conclusions. Additional data should be collected to supplement the findings for this section of the report.

Table 15
Overall Differences and Similarities between Cook County and Bordering Counties and Statewide for each Data Point Examined

Justice System Data Point	Bordering Counties	Statewide
Delinquency Petitions	Lower	Lower
Delinquency Adjudications	Lower	Lower
Continued Under Supervision	Lower	Lower
Probation Caseloads	Lower	Similar
Detention Admissions	Lower	Lower
IDOC Juvenile Admissions	Lower	Similar

“-” indicates no clear determination of higher, similar, or lower could be made.

Table 16
Overall Changes in Cook County for each Juvenile Justice System Data Point

Justice System Data Point	Increase	No Change	Decrease
Delinquency Petitions			X
Delinquency Adjudications			X
Continued Under Supervision	X		
Probation Caseloads			X
Detention Admissions			X
IDOC Juvenile Admissions	X		

III. JUVENILE RISK FACTORS

Any serious attempt to address juvenile delinquency at the local or county level may be aided by an understanding of *risk factors*. Risk factors are aspects of juveniles' environments that impact the likelihood of their committing delinquent acts. The purpose of this section is to identify risk factors that may need to be addressed in Cook County.

This section is divided into three parts. The section begins with a general review of empirical research examining juvenile delinquency risk factors. We relied heavily on the efforts of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) Study Group on Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders (Loeber & Farrington, 1998) for this review.⁹ The next part describes results of statistical analyses demonstrating relationships between juvenile delinquency risk factors and juvenile justice system data for Illinois as a whole. The final part describes juvenile delinquency risk factors in Cook County and, for each of the risk factors, compares Cook County to bordering counties and to the state as a whole. Similar to the *Juvenile Justice System* section, the trend analyses and comparisons made were based on the statistical methods outlined in the introduction of this profile and described in Appendix C.

Types of Risk Factors

Research examining juvenile delinquency risk factors has focused on distinct types of risk factors, four of which include the following: (1) individual risk factors, (2) social risk factors, (3) school risk factors, and (4) environmental risk factors. Below is a description of each of these four types of risk factors. These risk factors were used to help us select which data to analyze and how to group data points together in a logical manner.

Individual risk factors are individual traits or qualities that may be related to juvenile delinquency, including various types of mental and physical health problems. Studies examining the effects of individual risk factors on juvenile delinquency have found aggressive behaviors, anti-social attitudes or beliefs, hyperactivity, impulsiveness, attention deficits, and risk taking behaviors are strongly linked to juvenile delinquency. Several studies have also found evidence linking medical or physical conditions impacting development, general problem behavior (e.g., temper tantrums), and negative internalizing behaviors (e.g., nervousness, worrying, anxiety) to juvenile delinquency. IQ, low resting heart rate, depression, substance abuse, and obsessive-compulsive behavior have also been identified as potential risk factors, although further research is still needed before strong conclusions can be made about the relationship between these variables and juvenile delinquency.

Social risk factors are factors present in minors' immediate social environments that may be related to juvenile delinquency. Research examining social risk factors has typically examined two types of social relationships: family relationships and peer relationships. There is strong evidence suggesting poor parent-child relationships (e.g., poor parental discipline style, lack of parental involvement), and relationships with anti-social peers or peers who engage in criminality, are related to juvenile delinquency. Lipsey and Derzon contributed a chapter to the study group's book in which they completed a statistical review of longitudinal research examining juvenile delinquency risk factors. They found that there was a tendency for certain family-related risk factors (i.e., antisocial parents or parent criminality) to be more predictive of serious and violent juvenile delinquency for 6-11

⁹ The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention brought together a study group of 22 juvenile justice system researchers to review and synthesize research on juvenile delinquency risk factors. One byproduct of this collaboration is the book referenced above. Because the book was published relatively recently (1998), was written by well-established juvenile justice researchers, and synthesized a large amount of research, we opted to rely on the study group's book in this section. It should be noted that the book focuses exclusively on risk factors for *serious and violent* juvenile offenders. Nonetheless, it is our intent that this section be applicable to those who are interested in learning about risk factors for less serious and status offenders as well. Research has indicated that: (1) a small number of chronic juvenile offenders commit over half of all juvenile crime, (2) there is a relationship between chronic offending and serious and violent offending, (3) serious and violent offenders are likely to have committed less serious or status offenses prior to committing serious and violent offenses, and (4) once a minor has committed a serious or violent offense, he or she is still greatly at risk to commit less serious or status offenses. Based on all this, it appeared to us that the risk factors described in the study group's book are applicable to all juvenile offenders.

year olds than for 12-14 year olds. Peer-related social risk factors (e.g., antisocial peers or peer criminality) were more predictive of serious and violent juvenile delinquency for 12-14 year olds. This suggests that, for younger juveniles, the family is a stronger predictor of juvenile delinquency, while peer relationships become stronger predictors of delinquency as minors grow older.

Research has also found anti-social parents or parental criminality, family and/or marital conflict, separation from family (e.g., broken homes due to divorce), and sibling delinquency may be related to juvenile delinquency. In addition, abusive parents, low family bonding, high family stress, weak social ties (e.g., unpopularity with peers, low levels of social activity), and high family residential mobility may be linked to juvenile delinquency, although more research is still needed before strong conclusions regarding these potential risk factors can be made.

School risk factors are factors related to minors' academic performances and their commitment to school. Research on predictors of serious and violent juvenile delinquency has found truancy, dropping out of school, and poor academic performance are related to juvenile delinquency. Some evidence also suggests school delinquency, occupational expectations, and school transitions (e.g., attending more than one school per year) are also related to juvenile delinquency.

Environmental risk factors are factors related to the broad social environment in which minors reside. Studies examining the impact of environmental factors on juvenile delinquency have found some evidence to suggest communities with high levels of poverty are disorganized, have low levels of neighborhood attachment, and tend to have high levels of juvenile delinquency. Research has also found some evidence that juvenile delinquency may be related to drug availability in the community, high levels of adult criminality in the community, exposure to violence, and exposure to racial prejudice.

Risk Factors Examined

This section uses available data to describe risk factors in Cook County and in Illinois as a whole. Table 17 lists the data examined in this section of the profile, the risk factors the data reflects, the data source, and the years the data were available. Table 17 also shows the strength of the relationship between each risk factor and juvenile delinquency based on research described and reviewed in Loeber and Farrington (1998). Risk factors for which there is strong evidence linking the risk factor to juvenile delinquency are printed in **bold**, while risk factors for which there is moderate evidence linking the risk factor to juvenile delinquency are printed in *italics*. For data listed in Table 17 that are not italicized or listed in bold, there is little evidence linking the data to juvenile delinquency, although the data may still be relevant (i.e., more research examining the factor is needed).

The Authority has no data available on several factors that the review above noted are strongly related to juvenile delinquency. These include: aggressive behavior, anti-social attitudes or beliefs, hyperactivity, impulsiveness, attention deficits, risk taking behaviors, parent/child relations, and peer relations. Counties may be interested in obtaining their own data on these risk factors.

Table 17 also includes three types of data that were not mentioned in the brief review above because they do not fit neatly into one of the four risk factor categories. First, there is strong evidence indicating that illicit substance use is related to juvenile delinquency. Thus, data pertaining to adolescent substance use is also examined in this section. Second, there is evidence indicating that race/ethnicity is related to juvenile delinquency, although this relationship is due to a strong correlation between race/ethnicity and other environmental factors (e.g., socio-economic factors, poverty). For instance, areas with high concentrations of poverty also tend to have high concentrations of minorities. Thus, data pertaining to race/ethnicity is described in this section as an environmental factor. Finally, this section examines births to females ages 10 to 17 years. Births to young females may be related to a number of risk factors such as poor academic performance (young mothers likely have less time to devote to school, may not be allowed to attend school while pregnant, etc.), engaging in risky behavior (unprotected sex), or live in communities with high levels of poverty. Correlations between births to females ages 10 to 17 years and the other data described in this section (the results of these correlations will be described below) revealed that births to females ages 10 to 17 years tended to be related to environmental risk factors. Thus, births to females ages 10 to 17 years will be described in this section as an environmental risk factor.

Table 17
Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factor Data that were Examined

Data	Risk factor the data reflects^a	Source	Years
Individual-level Variable			
Emergency room admissions for suicide (minors ages 0 to 17)	Depression	Illinois Dept. of Public Health	1998-2000
Social Variables			
Mothers admitted to drug treatment	<i>Parental criminality</i>	Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse ^b	1995-2001
Inmates committed to IDOC that reported having children	<i>Parental criminality</i>	Illinois Dept. of Corrections	1991-2001
Orders of protection (for orders that protect minors)	<i>Family or home conflict</i>	Illinois State Police	1993-2000
Reported domestic offenses	<i>Family or home conflict</i>	Illinois State Police	1996-2000
Reported and indicated child abuse and neglect (minors ages 0 to 17)	Prior abuse	Ill. Dept. of Children and Family Services	1990-2000
Reported and indicated child sexual abuse (minors ages 0 to 17)	Prior abuse	Ill. Dept. of Children and Family Services	1990-2000
Divorces and annulments	<i>Separation of family</i>	Illinois Dept. of Public Health	1990-2000
Net domestic migration	Family mobility	U.S. Census Bureau	1990-1999
School Variables			
Illinois Standards Achievement Test (ISAT) scores, grades 3, 5, 8, 10	Academic achievement	Illinois State Board of Education	96/97-00/01
Truant students, grades K-12	School commitment	Illinois State Board of Education	90/91-00/01
Suspensions, grades K-12	School commitment	Illinois State Board of Education	90/91-00/01
Expulsions, grades K-12	School commitment	Illinois State Board of Education	90/91-00/01
High school dropouts, grades 9 to 12	School commitment	Illinois State Board of Education	90/91-00/01
Environmental Variables			
Estimated number of persons living in poverty	<i>Community poverty</i>	U.S. Census Bureau	93,95,97,98
Estimated number of minors living in poverty (minors ages 0 to 17)	<i>Community poverty</i>	U.S. Census Bureau	93,95,97,98
Unemployment per eligible labor force	<i>Community poverty</i>	Illinois Dept. of Employment Security	1990-2000
Estimated median household income	<i>Community poverty</i>	U.S. Census Bureau	93,95,97,98
Minors in families receiving public assistance (minors ages 0 to 18)	<i>Community poverty</i>	Illinois Dept. of Human Services	1990-2000
Reported number of drug arrests	<i>Drug availability</i>	Illinois State Police	1990-2000
Number of drug submissions to Illinois State Police labs	<i>Drug availability</i>	Illinois State Police	1998-2001
Number of reported violent offenses	Exposure to violence	Illinois State Police	1990-2000
Total number of minority residents	Racial composition	U.S. Census Bureau	1990-1999
Births to females ages 10 to 17 years	Risk taking behavior	Illinois Dept. of Public Health	1993-2000
Other Variables			
Drug and alcohol treatment admissions (minors ages 0 to 17)	Adolescent substance use	Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse	1994-2001

a: Bold text indicates that there is strong evidence linking the risk factor to juvenile delinquency. Italicized text indicates that there is moderate evidence linking the risk factor to juvenile delinquency. Standard text indicates that there is little evidence linking the risk factor to juvenile delinquency, but it still may be a viable risk factor.

b: The Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse is a department within the Illinois Department of Human Services.

Risk Factors in Illinois

This section will describe relationships between the juvenile delinquency risk factors listed in Table 17, as well as the relationships between the juvenile delinquency risk factors and four of the juvenile justice system data points described above (juvenile delinquency petitions, delinquent adjudications, post-adjudicatory juvenile detention admissions, and active, end-of-year juvenile probation caseloads), for Illinois as a whole. Because the data were only available at the aggregate level, it was not possible to calculate correlations for specific counties. The state-level results are presented at the beginning of each section prior to presenting data for Cook County as a reminder of how each factor was related to the four juvenile justice system data points at the statewide level.

Correlations were calculated between each of the juvenile delinquency risk factors and between the risk factors and the four juvenile justice system data points across all of Illinois' 102 counties.¹⁰ The correlations between the risk factors provide an indication of the extent to which problems or issues facing juvenile justice systems in Illinois tend to occur together. The correlations between the risk factors and the juvenile justice system data elements provide an indication of the extent to which the risk factors are related to juvenile justice system involvement. However, these correlations cannot be used to infer that the risk factors *cause* involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Correlations Between Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors

For this part of the section and the next part of the section, the data listed in Table 17 were converted to rates per 100,000 persons in the applicable population. Rates enable one to make comparisons across counties with very different populations.¹¹ For various reasons, the correlations calculated in this section did not use all of the data listed in Table 17. Appendix D lists the exact risk factor and juvenile justice system measures for which rates and then correlation coefficients were calculated.

Appendix D also includes a correlation matrix, or a table that shows correlations between each of the risk factors. The correlation coefficients in the matrix provide a general, albeit imperfect, indication of the extent to which juvenile risk factors co-occur in Illinois. A large number of the correlation coefficients in Appendix D are statistically significant in an intuitive direction (several correlation coefficients were significant in the opposite direction than one would expect; see Footnote 10 for a description of the direction of correlation coefficients), suggesting that juvenile risk factors do not occur in isolation in Illinois.¹² Counties with higher levels of a particular risk factor tend to have higher levels of other risk factors as well. For some of the risk factors in Appendix D, this may have been expected. For example, one may expect that risk factors of the same type (family, school, etc.) would be correlated. In many instances, this was the case. However, there were also many statistically significant relationships between risk factors of different types. Appendix D shows that there were statistically significant relationships between various social, school, and environmental risk factors.

¹⁰ Pearson's correlation coefficients were calculated. The coefficient measures positive and negative linear relationships. Positive linear relationships (indicated by Pearson's coefficients ranging from 0 to 1, with 1 representing a perfect positive linear relationship and zero representing no relationship between the two measures) occur when two measures consistently increase and decrease together. Negative linear relationships (indicated by Pearson's coefficients ranging from 0 to -1, with -1 indicating a perfect negative linear relationship and zero representing no relationship between the two measures) occur when there is a consistent relationship such that one measure increases as the other decreases (and vice versa). Because the Pearson's correlation coefficient is weakened when there are outlying or extreme scores on the measure, a number of juvenile risk factors and juvenile justice system data elements were altered to reduce the influence of extreme scores. In practice, this required using the square root or the log of the measure to calculate the Pearson's correlation coefficient.

¹¹ Rates require the use of population numbers. At the time this report was being written, 2000 census data were not available by age. Thus, for each rate that was calculated using 2000 and 2001 data, 1999 population estimates were used to calculate the rates.

¹² Statistical significance means that the correlation coefficient was large enough to be able to make the statement that a linear relationship exists between the two risk factors. A threshold is used to determine statistical significance. Some correlation coefficients that are statistically significant barely exceed the threshold, while others exceed the threshold by a great deal.

Correlations Between Risk Factors and Juvenile Justice System Data

Table 18 shows correlation coefficients describing relationships between juvenile delinquency risk factors and juvenile justice system data. Correlation coefficients, listed in bold in Table 18, are statistically significant in a logical direction (several correlation coefficients were statistically significant in the opposite direction than one would expect; Footnotes 10 and 12 define directions of correlation coefficients and statistical significance). The statistically significant correlations are moderately strong, ranging from .21 to .40. This moderation is expected, given that the measures are broad county-level indicators.

Delinquency adjudications were only significantly correlated with one juvenile risk factor. With the exception of delinquency adjudications, Table 18 reveals several interesting patterns whereby groups of qualitatively similar juvenile risk factors are all correlated with particular juvenile justice system data elements. Some notable patterns of results for social, school, and environmental risk factors are described below.

Table 18
Correlation between Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors and
Juvenile Justice System Data for all Illinois Counties

Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factor	Juvenile Justice System Data			
	Delinquency Filings	Delinquency Adjudications	Post-adjudicatory Detention	Probation Caseloads
<i>Individual Risk Factor</i>				
Suicide Admissions	-.26	.11	.27^a	-.04
<i>Social Risk Factors</i>				
Drug/Alcohol Admissions--Mothers	.25	.16	.09	.21
Inmates with Children	.09	.19	.29	.35
Orders of Protection	.11	.15	.20	.31
Reported Domestic Offenses	-.06	.04	.40	.17
Indicated Abuse and Neglect	.10	.07	.30	.29
Indicated Sexual Abuse	.23	.00	.07	.26
Divorce and Annulments	.34	.10	-.06	.11
Domestic Migration	-.20	-.15	-.18	-.22
<i>School Risk Factors</i>				
Standardized Test Scores	.26	.24	-.09	.17
Truancy	.02	.08	.18	.21
Suspensions	.01	.17	.29	.19
Expulsions	-.04	.08	.08	.17
High School Dropouts	.03	.11	.27	.25
<i>Environmental Risk Factors</i>				
Minors Living in Poverty	.30	.20	-.05	.21
Unemployment	.26	.01	-.19	-.01
Median Household Income	-.37	-.14	-.21	-.12
Public Assistance	.11	.13	.11	.17
Drug Arrests	-.04	-.02	.22	.13
Drug Submissions	-.01	.13	.23	.27
Violent Offenses	.04	.09	.29	.20
Minority Residents	-.06	.16	.39	.14
Teenage Births	.21	.24	.13	.34
<i>Other Risk Factor</i>				
Drug/Alcohol Admissions--Minors	.38	.17	-.03	.25

a. Correlations in bold are statistically significant.

Social Risk Factors

- Each of the social risk factors was significantly correlated with at least one juvenile justice system data element.
- Juvenile delinquency risk factors measuring family conflict (domestic offense incidents, orders of protection) and prior abuse (indicated cases of child abuse and neglect) all measure, more generally, violence in the home. Each of these risk factors was significantly correlated with post-adjudicatory detentions.

School Risk Factors

- Although the research presented by Loeber and Farrington (1998) has shown that school risk factors tend to be strongly related to juvenile delinquency, most of the correlations between school risk factors and juvenile justice system data were not significant.
- The correlations revealed some evidence suggesting that school risk factors measuring school commitment (truancy, suspensions, and high school dropouts) are related to post-adjudicatory detentions and the active end-of-year juvenile probation caseload.

Community Risk Factors

- Three measures of community poverty (minors living in poverty, unemployment, and median household income) were all significantly correlated with delinquency filings.
- Births to females ages 10 to 17 years were significantly correlated with three of the four juvenile justice system data elements (delinquency filings, adjudications and probation caseload).
- Community crime risk factors measuring drug availability and exposure to violence (drug arrests, drug submissions, violent offenses) tend to be significantly correlated to post-adjudicatory detentions and active end of year probation caseload. This may suggest that minors living in communities in which drug and violent crimes are more prevalent are more likely to commit crimes serious enough to warrant detention or probation.

Risk Factors in Cook County

This part of the risk factor section describes the juvenile delinquency risk factors listed in Table 17 for Cook County and then, for each of the Table 17 risk factors, compares Cook County to bordering counties and Illinois as a whole. The purpose of this part of the risk factor section is to identify juvenile delinquency risk factors that may need to be addressed in Cook County. Similar to the juvenile justice system section, this section relies heavily on the statistical procedures to calculate confidence intervals that allows us to make more confident conclusions about the changes experienced over time and the differences between the rates or percentages in Cook County and those in bordering counties and the state as a whole. See Appendix C for a more detailed review of the statistical analyses used.

Individual Risk Factors

As indicated in Table 17, only one individual risk factor will be described in the profile: emergency room admissions for completed or attempted suicides. Suicide data may provide an indirect indication of the extent to which depression is a problem in the community. Table 17 shows that there is little evidence linking depression to juvenile delinquency, yet it still may be a risk factor. In fact, studies examining depression in juveniles have found a link between depression in youth and juvenile delinquency, but too few studies have been conducted to infer that there is a moderate or strong relationship between depression and juvenile delinquency. Table 18 shows that,

at the county level in Illinois, emergency room admissions for suicide were significantly related to post-adjudicatory detention.

Effective March 1998, the Illinois General Assembly mandated all hospitals with emergency departments to report victims of violent injury to the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH). In turn, IDPH was mandated to compile all the information they obtained in the Illinois Violent Injury Registry. The purpose of the registry is to provide accurate information that can be used for various purposes, including assessing the impact of violent injuries on the healthcare system. Although IDPH reported that compliance with the mandate has been high, the totals for 1998 may be low, as it took hospitals a period of time after the March 10 startup date to understand the violent injury-coding scheme provided to them by IDPH and to develop a system for collecting the data.

The Illinois Violent Injury Registry includes data for suicides *attempted* and *successfully committed* by various means. As an indirect measure of depression, data on emergency room admissions for both suicide attempts and completed suicides were examined for minors ages 0 to 17 years. Across all Illinois counties, from 1998 to 2000, there were 1,250 reported emergency room admissions for suicides for minors ages 0 to 17 years. From 1998 to 2000, there were 337 suicides attempted or completed by minors ages 0 to 17 years in Cook County.

Table 19 shows the attempted and completed suicide rates for minors ages 0 to 17 years for Cook County, bordering counties, and statewide. Table 20 shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County when the statistical procedure was applied.

Table 19
Emergency Room Admission Rates for Attempted and Completed Suicides, Minors Ages 0 to 17 Years

Region	1998	1999	2000
Cook County	5.85	8.02	11.14
Bordering Counties	11.89	19.21	18.54
Statewide	10.28	13.48	15.53

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 20
Emergency Room Admission Rates for Attempted and Completed Suicides:
Overall Findings

Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		

Social Risk Factors

Table 17 shows that seven data points measuring social risk factors will be described in this section. The seven data points measure five distinct social risk factors, each of which pertain to family relationships: (1) parental criminality, (2) family or home conflict, (3) prior abuse, (4) separation of family, and (5) family mobility.

Parental Criminality

As Table 17 indicates, there is a moderate amount of evidence from past research linking parental criminality to juvenile delinquency. The profile examines two types of data that may indirectly measure parental criminality: (1)

drug treatment rates for females with children and (2) individuals that are incarcerated in the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) who reported having children at the time of incarceration. Table 18 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, drug treatment rates for females with children were significantly correlated with delinquency petitions and probation caseload and the rate of inmates with children were significantly related to post-adjudicatory detention and probation caseload.

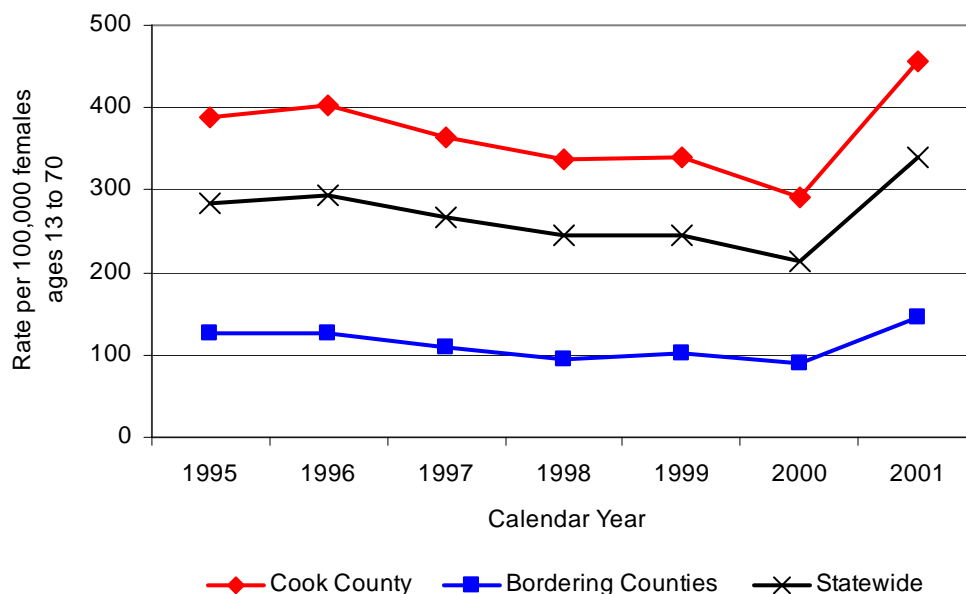
The Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (OASA), a department overseen by the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS), collects information from OASA-funded substance abuse treatment providers on the clients they serve. Substance abuse treatment providers are required to report to OASA using the Department's Automated Reporting and Tracking System (DARTS). This system collects a vast amount of information about their clients, including the clients' ages, race, sex, primary substance abused, treatment provided, and length of treatment. Programs that are Medicaid certified to deliver substance abuse treatment also report service information through DARTS. These data are collected to aid reimbursements to treatment providers, help OASA during their statewide planning process, and assist the federal government in determining the substance abuse problem across the nation. The DARTS program has been fully operational since 1994.

The data collected by OASA were used to examine parental drug treatment rates, an indirect measure of parental criminality. The DARTS system includes data indicating whether the client receiving services is a woman with a child. DARTS data for 1994 were excluded because it was the first year the data were collected and an examination of the data revealed inconsistencies. The data examined does not exclusively include women who have committed a crime. Rather, it includes women receiving treatment for alcohol *and* illicit drug use. The data examined was limited to instances when DARTS data indicated that the woman was between 13 and 70 years of age. The rates described in this sub-section will underestimate the rate of parental drug or alcohol abusers, as the rates exclude men and are limited to individuals receiving treatments included in the DARTS system. Data on males with children who were receiving treatment were not available.

Since 1995, approximately 50,265 females in Cook County ages 13 to 70 with children have received some type of services through OASA or through a Medicaid-funded program.¹³ Figure 11 shows drug treatment rates for females with children in Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 21 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the drug treatment rates for females with children for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 21 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

¹³ This number may overestimate the actual number of clients because we were unable to exclude those clients who received services during two consecutive years. For instance, a woman may receive services in 1995 and 1996 for the same episode.

Figure 11
Drug Treatment Rates for Females with Children,
1995-2001



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services, Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse.; U.S. Census Bureau.

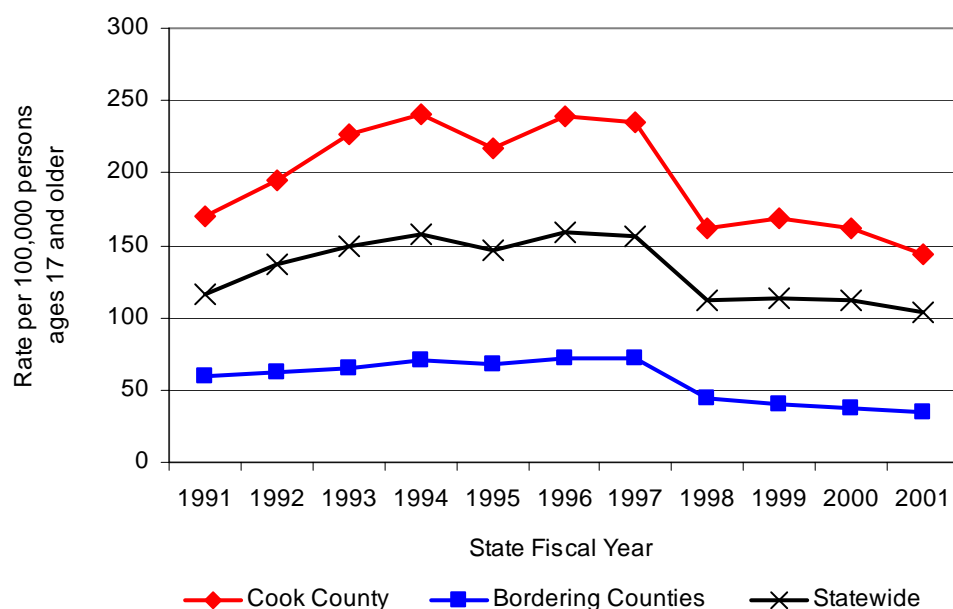
Table 21
Drug Treatment Rates for Females with Children: Overall Findings

Change from 1995 to 2001			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County	X		
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

The Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) collects information on individuals committed to IDOC. Inmates are asked to complete a self-report intake questionnaire, which includes a question asking whether or not they have children. Answers to this question were used as a measure of parental criminality. It is important to note that inmates are not asked whether or not they are caring for children at the time they are committed. In addition, the information on inmates with children described is based on the county in which the committing offense occurred. The trend analyses describing inmates with children include data from state fiscal year (SFY) 1991 to SFY 2001.

Of the 149,187 inmates committed to IDOC from Cook County during the time period examined, 57 percent reported that they had children. Figure 12 shows rates of inmates with children for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 22 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in rates of inmates with children for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 22 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

Figure 12
Rates of Inmates with Children,
SFY 1991 - SFY 2001



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 22
Rates of Inmates with Children: Overall Findings

Change from SFY 1991 to SFY 2001			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County			X
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

Although the effects of having any parent incarcerated can be difficult for children, the impact of females being incarcerated may be even more distressing for children because females are often the primary caregivers of their children prior to incarceration. In fact, IDOC (2000a) reports that a majority of the female inmates who report having children also reported being the primary caregivers of their children prior to their incarceration. For many of these women, their lives prior to their incarceration may have been filled with chaos (e.g., drug abuse, intimate partner abuse), which may have resulted in family relations that are severely strained or in some cases severed (IDOC, 2000a). Such chaos may not only affect the probability of children visiting their mothers or reunification once the mothers are released, but may also affect these children in other ways (e.g., the children may feel

abandoned, confused, angry, etc.). From SFY 1991 through SFY 2001, women with children accounted for 84 percent of women committed to IDOC from Cook County (10,551 women).

Family or Home Conflict

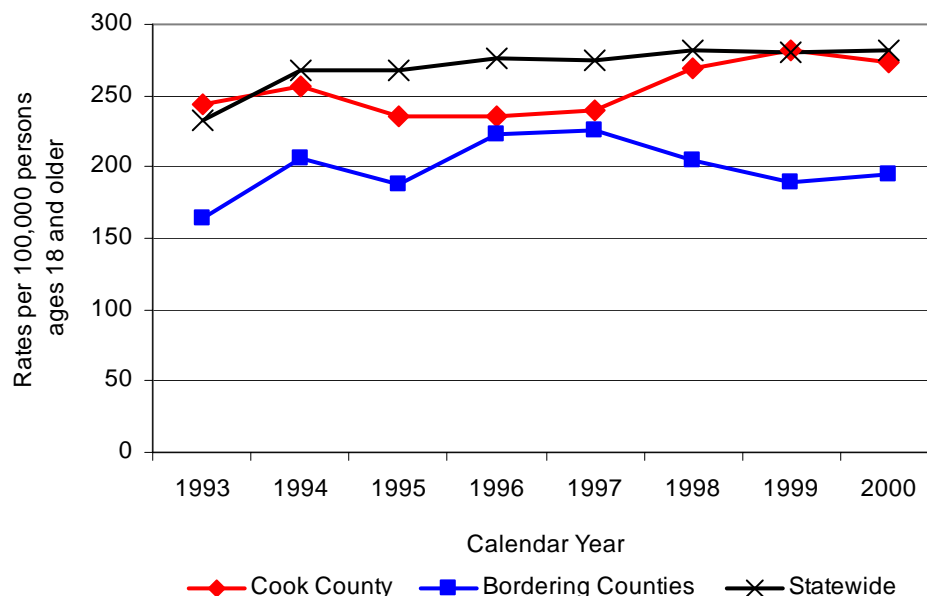
Table 17 shows that there is a moderate amount of evidence from past research linking family or home conflict to juvenile delinquency. The profile examines two types of data, which may be indirectly linked to family or home conflict: (1) orders of protection issued that protect children, and (2) reported domestic offenses. Table 18 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, these two types of data were significantly related to one or two juvenile justice system data elements.

When courts accept a petition for an Order of Protection, the information is provided to local law enforcement agencies. Since 1991, local law enforcement agencies have been mandated to enter information on Orders of Protection in their jurisdictions into the Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS). LEADS is a centralized statewide database operated by the Illinois State Police (ISP) that is intended to assist law enforcement officers who are making traffic stops, etc. Many law enforcement officers have access to LEADS in their vehicles, enabling them to enter vehicle license plate numbers and learn whether any LEADS entries have been filed on the owner of the vehicle (in addition to Orders of Protection, LEADS also houses other information, such as pending arrest warrants). LEADS data include information describing the relationship between the person who requested the order (the petitioner) and the perpetrator of the behaviors that precipitated the order, as well as the relationship(s) between the petitioner and all other individuals protected under the order (as many as eight individuals can be protected under the same order). This information was used to limit the description in this subsection to instances when the Order of Protection was likely to have involved a minor.¹⁴ This section reports LEADS data from 1993 to 2000. 1991 and 1992 data were excluded from the trend analyses because very few Orders of Protection were entered into LEADS during these years.

From 1993 to 2000, 78,298 Orders of Protection likely to protect minors were entered into LEADS in Cook County. Figure 13 shows the Order of Protection rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 23 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the Order of Protection rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 23 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

¹⁴ The LEADS data do not include information that enables us to determine with certainty whether a minor was protected under the Order because law enforcement officers are not required to enter the ages of those protected into LEADS. Because no information was available on age, information describing the relationship between the petitioner and others protected on the Order was used to infer whether the Order may have protected a minor. Rates were calculated based on the number of Orders of Protection in which: (1) the relationship between the petitioner and others included on the petition was “child,” “stepchild,” or “grandchild,” and (2) only one residence was included on the Order. Because ages were unavailable, some of the “children,” “stepchildren,” or “grandchildren” may be adults. However, it was surmised that if only one residence was included on the Order, then the individuals included on the Order were likely living in the same residence. Further, it was assumed that if everyone included in the Order was living in the same residence and some were defined as children, then those defined as children were likely to be fairly young (adult children are less likely to live with their parents). Finally, Orders were excluded in which no child was protected because it was surmised that, if parents file an Order of Protection, they were likely to include their children in the Order; if no children were included in the Order, then the petitioner likely does not have care-taking responsibility for any children.

Figure 13
Rate of Orders of Protection that Protect Minors,
1993-2000



Source: Illinois State Police; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 23
Order of Protection Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1993 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County	X		
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide	X		

Note:

- Although overall, the statewide rate was significantly higher than the Order of Protection rate in Cook County, in 1993, 1999, and 2000 the rates were similar.

Since April 1996, data on reported domestic offenses have been submitted by local law enforcement agencies to the Illinois State Police (ISP) as part of the supplemental Uniform Crime Reports program. These data reflect the number of instances in which law enforcement officers respond to a call regarding a domestic disturbance, irrespective of whether the law enforcement officers who respond to the call make an arrest. Incidents classified as domestic offenses include *any* offense that occurs between family members, household members, or intimate partners (e.g., boyfriends/girlfriends, spouses, etc.). It is mandatory for law enforcement agencies to submit reported domestic offense incidents to ISP. However, to date, there has been no systematic examination of

compliance with this requirement. Thus, fluctuations in reported domestic offenses may reflect changes in the reporting practices of law enforcement agencies or changes in the actual number of reported domestic offenses.

The trend analyses describing reported domestic offenses include data from 1997 (the first full year of reporting) to 2000. Since 1997, 320,604 reported domestic offenses occurring in Cook County were reported to ISP. Table 24 shows the reported domestic offense incident rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Because only four years of data were available, analyses of changes experienced over time in Cook County, bordering counties and statewide were not conducted. Table 25 shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

Table 24
Reported Domestic Offense Rates, 1997-2000

Region	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cook	1,579.20	1,681.33	1,622.21	1,185.22
Bordering	441.10	411.11	377.63	356.68
Statewide	1,069.03	1,089.44	1,042.45	848.78

Source: Illinois State Police; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 25
Reported Domestic Offense Rates: Overall Findings

Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

Prior Abuse

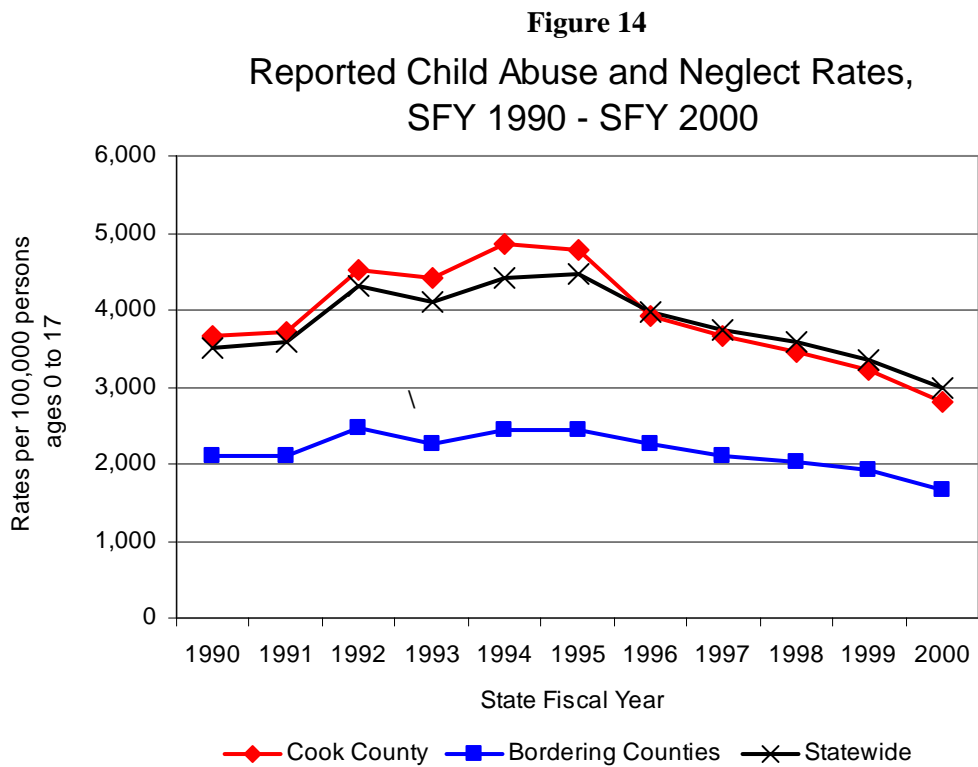
Table 17 shows that past research has indicated that there is little evidence linking prior abuse to juvenile delinquency, but that prior abuse may still be a viable juvenile delinquency risk factor. While prior abuse may not be strongly linked to juvenile delinquency, studies examining prior abuse have shown childhood victimization may be linked to other poor outcomes in youth, including low academic achievement, teenage parenthood (particularly for females), drug use, and symptoms of mental illness (Kelly, Thornberry and Smith, 1997). Additionally, research examining adolescent victimization (including physical and sexual assaults) and adult outcomes has found a correlation between previous victimization and substance abuse, depression, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in adulthood (Menard, 2002).

Two different types of data were used to examine prior abuse in the profile: child abuse and neglect, and child sexual abuse. The profile includes reported child abuse and neglect and child sexual abuse incidents, as well as indicated incidents—incidents that have been investigated and have been determined to be actual instances of abuse. Table 18 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, indicated child abuse and neglect was significantly related to post-adjudicatory detention and probation caseload, while indicated child sexual abuse was related to delinquency filings and probation caseload.

The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) collects data on reported and indicated cases of child abuse and neglect and child sexual abuse. Child abuse (i.e., physical, sexual, or emotional abuse) is defined as “mistreatment of a child under the age of 18 by a parent, caretaker, someone living in their home, or someone

who works with or is around children.”¹⁵ The mistreatment must cause injury or place the child at risk for physical injury. Neglect occurs when a parent or guardian fails to provide adequate shelter, food, or other needs of the child. Additionally, in Illinois, several types of professionals are mandated to report child abuse and neglect to DCFS. These include, but are not limited to, medical, school, and criminal and juvenile justice professionals.

From SFY 1990 to SFY 2000, 570,510 cases of child abuse and neglect in Cook County were reported to DCFS. Figure 14 shows child abuse and neglect rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 26 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the reported child abuse and neglect rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 26 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services; U.S. Census Bureau.

¹⁵ See the Department of Children and Family Services' website at: www.state.il.us/dcfs/cp_child.shtml for a complete description of child abuse and neglect, the list of individuals who are required to report cases of child abuse and neglect, and additional information.

Table 26
Reported Child Abuse and Neglect Rates: Overall Findings

Change from SFY 1990 to SFY 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County			X
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide	X		

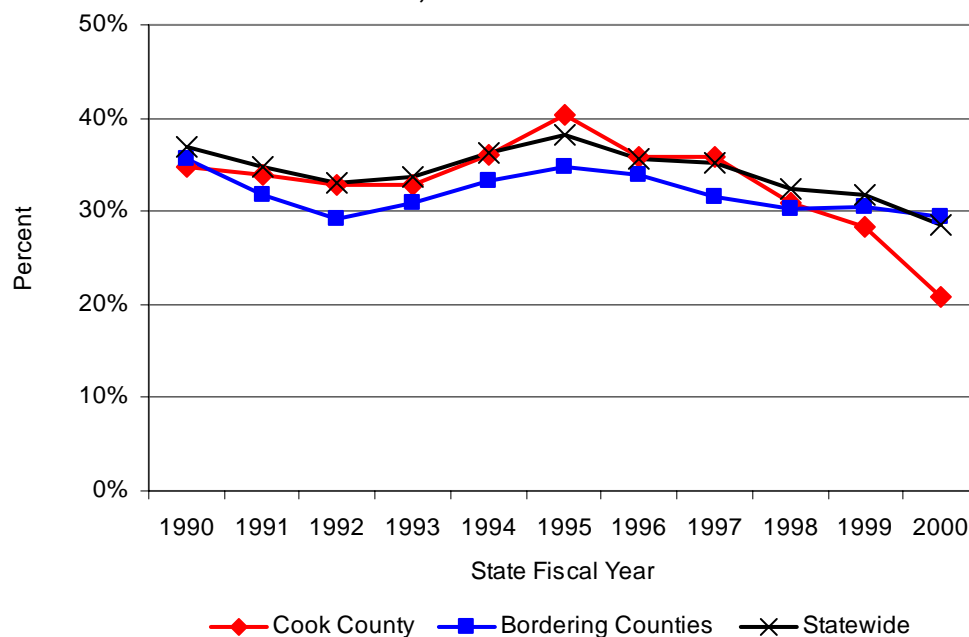
Note:

- Although since 1997 the statewide rate has been significantly higher than the rate in Cook County, from 1990 to 1995, the statewide rate was significantly lower than the rate in Cook County.

From SFY 1990 to SFY 2000, 34 percent of all reported cases of child abuse and neglect in Cook County were indicated as abuse or neglect (191,388 cases were indicated out of 570,510 cases reported). Figure 15 shows the percent of child abuse and neglect cases that were indicated in Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 27 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the percent of child abuse and neglect cases that were indicated for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 27 also shows how the percentages in bordering counties and statewide compared to the percentages in Cook County.

Figure 15

**Percent of Child Abuse and Neglect Cases that were
Verified, SFY 1990 - SFY 2000**



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 27
Percent of Child Abuse and Neglect Cases that were Indicated: Overall Findings

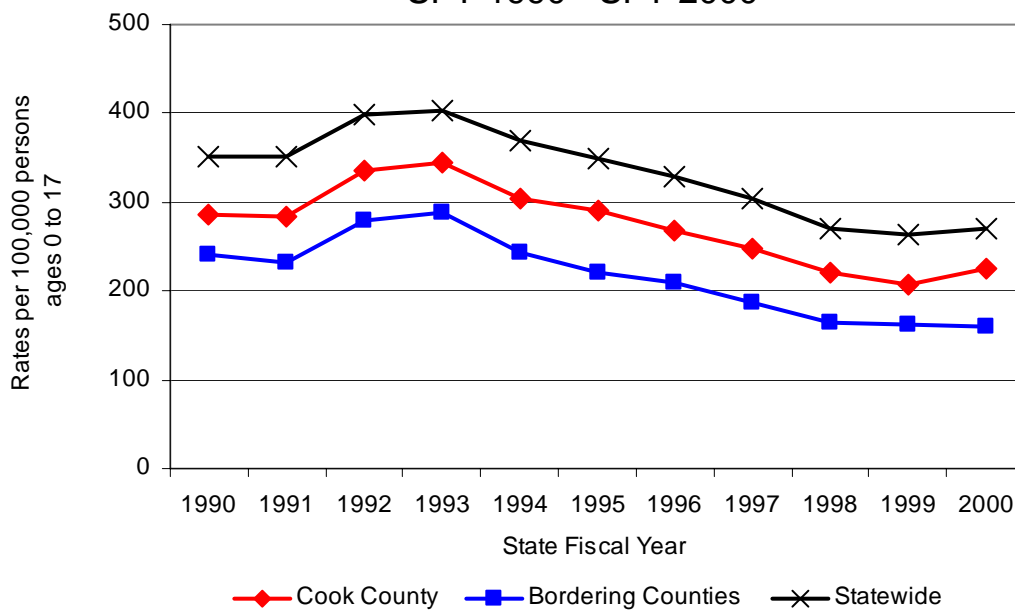
Change from SFY 1990 to SFY 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County			X
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide	--	--	--

Note:

- Although overall the percentage of child abuse and neglect cases that were indicated as abuse in bordering counties was significantly lower than that in Cook County, by SFY 1999, the percentage for bordering counties was significantly higher than the percentage in Cook County.
- The overall difference or similarity between the statewide percentage and the Cook County percentage was not straightforward. In general, the statewide percentage was similar to or significantly higher than the percentage for Cook County.

Since SFY 1990, 39,842 cases of child sexual abuse in Cook County have been reported to DCFS. Figure 16 shows reported child sexual abuse rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 28 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the reported child sexual abuse rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 28 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

Figure 16
Reported Child Sexual Abuse Rates,
SFY 1990 - SFY 2000



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services; U.S. Census Bureau.

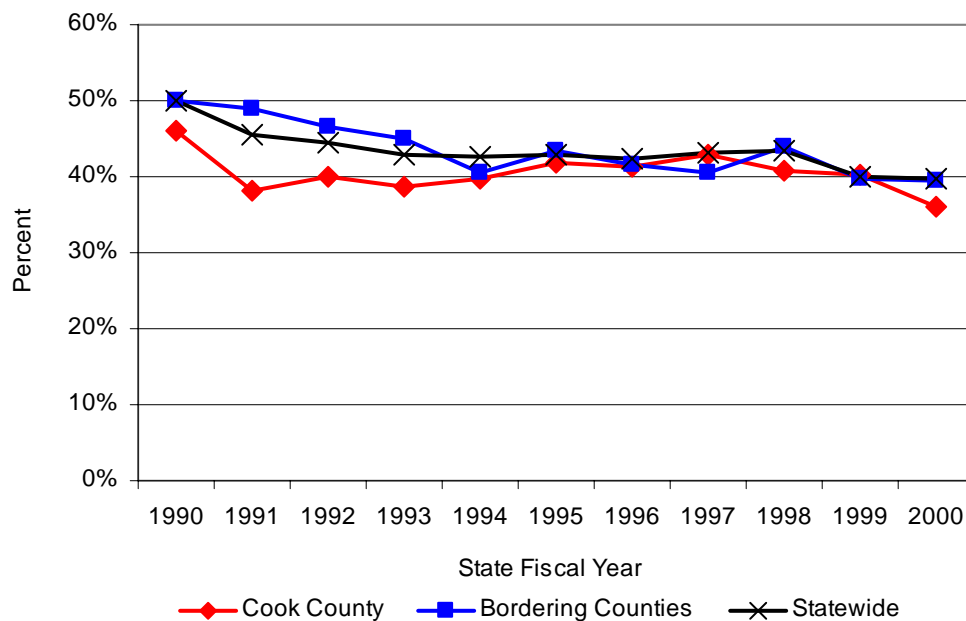
Table 28
Reported Child Sexual Abuse Rates: Overall Findings

Change from SFY 1990 to SFY 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County			X
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide	X		

From SFY 1990 to 2000, 40 percent of all reported cases of child sexual abuse were indicated as abuse in Cook County (16,132 cases were indicated out of 39,842 reported cases). Figure 17 shows the percent of child sexual abuse cases that were indicated in Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 29 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the percentages of child abuse cases that were indicated for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 29 also shows how the percentages for bordering counties and statewide compared to the percentages in Cook County.

Figure 17

**Percent of Child Sexual Abuse Cases that were Verified,
SFY 1990 - SFY2000**



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services; U.S. Census Bureau.

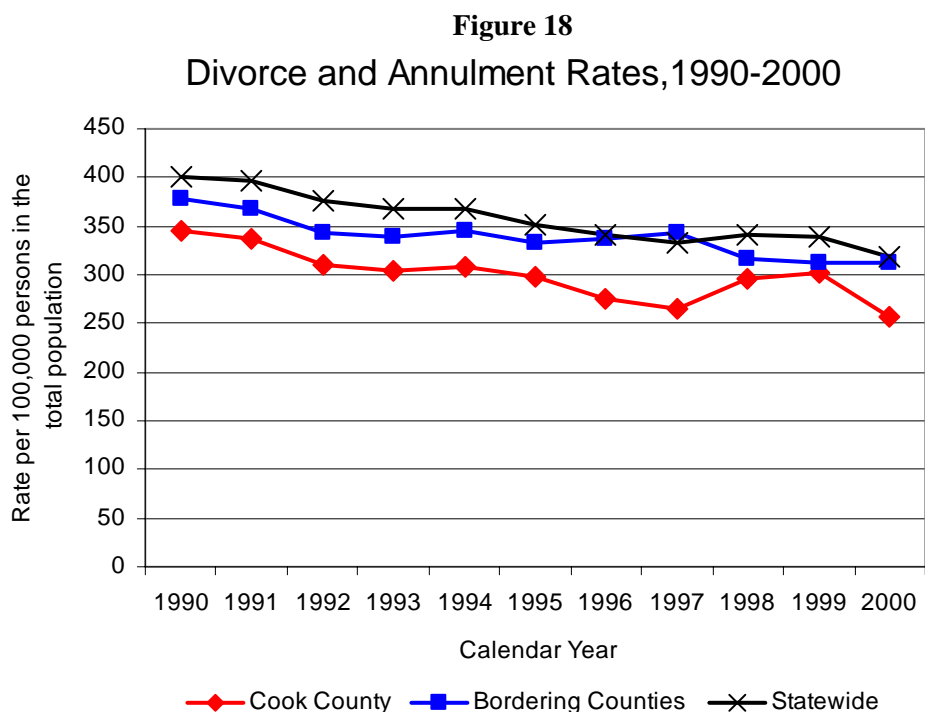
Table 29
Percent of Child Sexual Abuse Cases that were Indicated: Overall Findings

Change from SFY 1990 to SFY 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County			X
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties		X	
Statewide		X	

Separation of Family

Table 17 shows that past research have indicated there is a moderate amount of evidence linking separation from family (e.g., broken homes, separation from parents) to juvenile delinquency. Table 17 shows that the profile examines one data point related to separation of family: the number of divorces and annulments. Table 18 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, divorces and annulments were significantly related to delinquency filings. Data on divorces and annulments are collected and reported by the Illinois Department of Public Health. The trend analyses describe divorce and annulment data from 1990 to 2000.

Figure 18 shows divorce and annulment rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 30 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the divorce and annulment rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 30 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 30
Divorce and Annulment Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1990 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County			X
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		

Family Mobility

Table 17 shows that past research has indicated that there is little evidence linking family mobility to juvenile delinquency, but that family mobility may still be a viable juvenile delinquency risk factor. More research may be needed to determine whether family mobility is a viable juvenile delinquency risk factor. Table 17 shows that the profile examines one data point that indirectly measures family mobility: net domestic migration. Table 18 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, net domestic migration was significantly related to delinquency filings and probation caseload.

The U.S. Census Bureau collects and reports data on net domestic migration from July 1 of one year to June 30 of the subsequent year. This section describes data reported by the U.S. Census Bureau on total net domestic migration from July 1, 1990 to July 1, 1999.

Any link between family mobility and juvenile delinquency would likely exist as a result of minors being thrust into new environments and, perhaps, feeling isolated or not being involved in the community. The U.S. Census Bureau, however, does not report migration patterns specifically for minors, and therefore, the data reported in this section are the total net migration for the general population. Thus, it is perhaps surprising that two of the correlation coefficients in Table 18 were significant.

Table 31 shows total net domestic migration from July 1, 1990 to July 1, 1999 for Cook County, the individual bordering counties, and statewide.¹⁶ As Table 31 shows, in Cook County there was out-migration across the 1990s. There was also out-migration for one of the bordering counties (DuPage County) and statewide. All other bordering counties experienced in-migration.

¹⁶ It was also not possible to calculate rates, as the net migration data ran from the middle of one year to the middle of the next year, while available population data ran from the beginning to the end of each calendar year. This created a contradiction in time periods for the two primary elements necessary to calculate rates.

Table 31
Total Net Domestic Migration, July 1, 1990 to July 1, 1999

County	Domestic Migration
Cook	-713,728
<i>Bordering Counties</i>	
DuPage	-6,973
Kane	36,994
Lake	17,638
McHenry	40,246
Will	80,636
Statewide	-560,003

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

School Risk Factors

Table 17 shows that five data points measuring school risk factors will be described in this section. These data points measure two distinct types of school risk factors: (1) academic achievement and (2) school commitment.

Academic Achievement

Table 17 shows that past research has indicated that there is strong evidence linking academic achievement levels to juvenile delinquency. Table 17 shows that the profile examines one type of data that measures academic achievement: Illinois Standards Achievement Test (ISAT) scores. Despite the strong evidence linking academic achievement to juvenile delinquency, Table 18 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, ISAT scores were not significantly related to any of the juvenile justice system data elements.

Since the 1998/1999 academic year, the ISAT has been administered annually to grade school students (3rd and 5th grade students) and middle school students (8th grade students). The ISAT was also administered on a voluntary basis to high school students (10th grade students) in academic years 1998/1999 and 1999/2000. The Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) reported that, in the 1999/2000 academic year, nearly one third of high schools did not administer the ISAT to their students. For the 2000/2001 academic year, ISBE required high school students (11th graders) to take a new standardized test: the Prairie State Achievement Examination (PSAE). When describing results for the 2000/2001 academic year, data pertaining to the PSAE are used as a substitute for ISAT data for high school students.

The ISAT is a standardized test that, for 3rd, 5th, and 8th graders, measures various dimensions of reading (e.g., comprehension, vocabulary), writing (e.g., grammar, composition), and mathematics (e.g., arithmetic, algebra). Public school students in every county in Illinois take the test. The ISBE reported that, in academic year 1999/2000, approximately 800,000 students in Illinois' public schools took the ISAT. The PSAE is a standardized test that measures English, mathematics, reading, science and science reasoning, writing, and social science. The test includes both an ACT assessment (developed by American College Testing, Inc.) and test components developed by the ISBE.

This section reports the percent of students who met or exceeded ISAT and PSAE standards for reading, writing, and mathematics, established by the ISBE, for academic years 1998/1999, 1999/2000, and 2000/2001. The statistical process was not adopted for analyses of these data. Table 32 shows the percent of students who met or exceeded Illinois State Board of Education standards on the ISAT or PSAE for academic years 1998/1999, 1999/2000, and 2000/2001. The percents in Table 32 were averaged across grades 3, 5, 8 and 10 for academic

years 1998/1999 and 1999/2000 and across grades 3, 5, 8 and 11 (with percentages based on the PSAT for 11th graders) for academic year 2000/2001.¹⁷

The percentages in Table 32 suggest that, across every year examined and for every test (e.g., reading, writing, and mathematics), the percentage of Cook County students meeting or exceeding standards was lower than the percentages statewide and for bordering counties.¹⁸ Moreover, for some years and for some tests, less than 50 percent of Cook County students met or exceeded test standards.

Table 32
Percent of Students Who Met or Exceeded ISAT or PSAT Standards

Region	Academic Year	Test		
		Reading	Writing	Mathematics
Cook	1998/1999	54.4	54.1	42.9
	1999/2000	54.8	58.7	46.1
	2000/2001	49.6	52.1	47.2
Bordering	1998/1999	73.5	74.0	66.6
	1999/2000	71.8	74.2	68.3
	2000/2001	69.1	71.8	70.5
Statewide	1998/1999	64.3	62.5	54.1
	1999/2000	64.3	65.2	57.2
	2000/2001	59.3	60.1	58.6

Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

School Commitment

Table 17 shows that past research have indicated there is strong evidence linking school commitment (i.e., involvement in school) to juvenile delinquency. This profile examines four data points that measure school commitment: (1) truant students (grades kindergarten through 12), (2) suspensions (grades kindergarten through 12), (3) expulsions (grades kindergarten through 12), and (4) high school dropouts (grades 9 through 12). Despite the strong evidence linking school commitment to juvenile delinquency, a majority of the county-level relationships in Table 18 were not significant. ISBE collects and reports information on the four data points that measure school commitment.

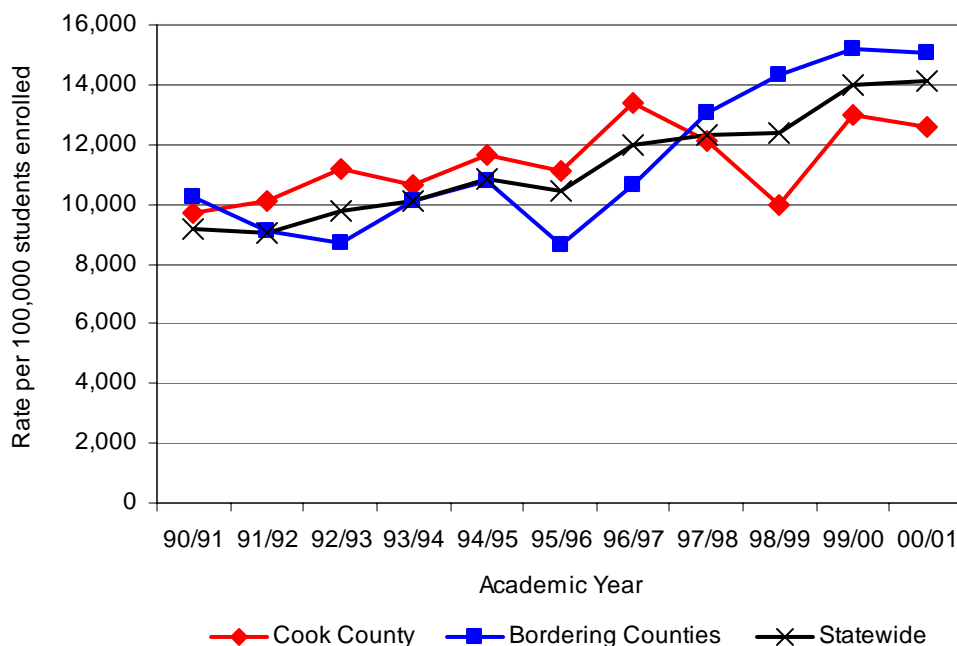
Students are considered truant if they are required to attend school but are absent without valid cause for one or more days during the 180 day academic year. From the 1990/1991 to 2000/2001 academic years, an average of 764,214 students attended public school in Cook County. Students who were identified as being truant accounted for approximately 11 percent of all the students attending public school in Cook County during this time period. Figure 19 shows truancy rates in Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 33 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the truancy rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 33 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

¹⁷ Average ISAT scores were available from ISBE for individual schools. To calculate county level percentages, weighted means were calculated that take into account the number of students enrolled in each school within a county.

¹⁸ Caution should be taken when interpreting these results because it is unclear what constitutes a large enough disparity in percents to make these claims.

Figure 19

Truancy Rates, 1990/1991-2000/2001



Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

Table 33
Truancy Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1990/1991 to 2000/2001			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County	X		
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		

Note:

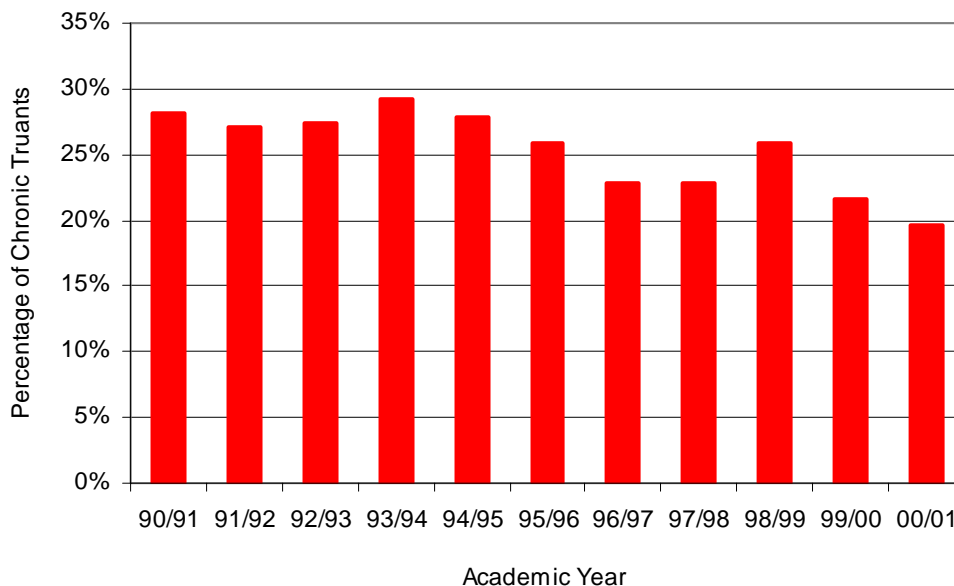
- Although prior to the 1997/1998 academic year the rate in Cook County was significantly higher than the rates in bordering counties and statewide, it should be noted that since the 1997/1998 academic year the rate in Cook County has been significantly lower than the rates in the other groups examined.

ISBE distinguishes between truancy and chronic truancy. Chronic truants are students who are required to attend school but are absent without valid cause for *18 or more* of the previous 180 school days. Thus, a truant student need only have at least one unexcused absence, while a chronic truant must have 18 unexcused absences.

Of the total number of truants in Cook County from the 1990/1991 to 2000/2001 school years, 25 percent were chronic truants (239,985 students). Figure 20 shows the percent of truants in Cook County who were chronically

truant. There was a significant decrease in the percentage of all truants who were chronically truant between the 1990/1991 academic year to the 2000/2001 academic year.

Figure 20
Percent of Truants in Cook County that were Chronic Truants, 1990/1991-2000/2001



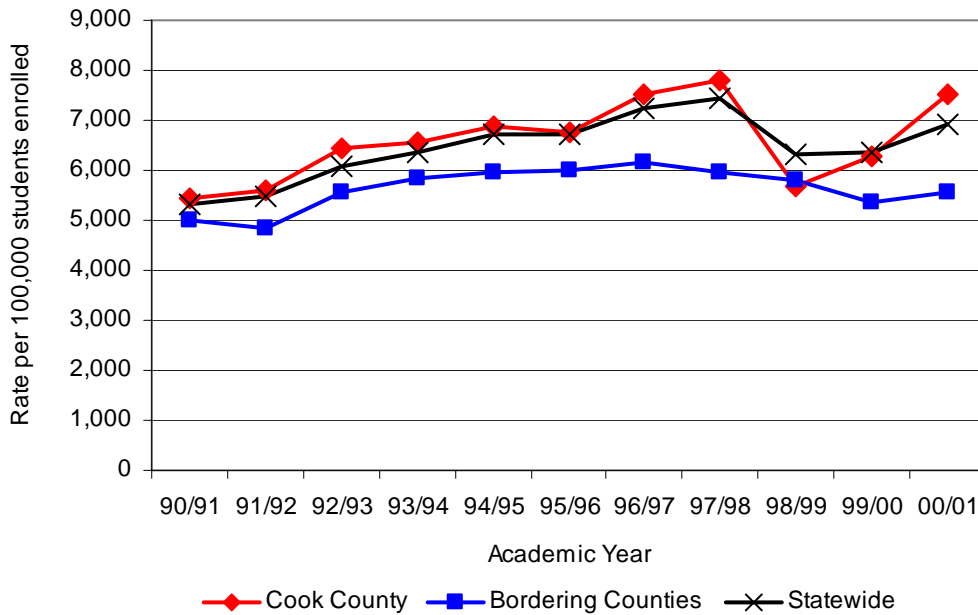
Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

ISBE also collects and reports information on students suspended. Suspensions may result from many different types of student behaviors (e.g., fighting, acting out, etc.) and they typically last a specified number of days, after which the suspended students are allowed to return to school.

From the 1990/1991 to the 2000/2001 academic years, approximately 7 percent of the student population in Cook County had been suspended at least once (555,117 students).¹⁹ Figure 21 shows suspension rates in Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 34 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the suspension rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 34 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

¹⁹ The suspension data reflects students that were suspended at least once during the school year. Students that were suspended more than once during the school year are only counted once.

Figure 21
Suspension Rates, 1990/1991-2000/2001



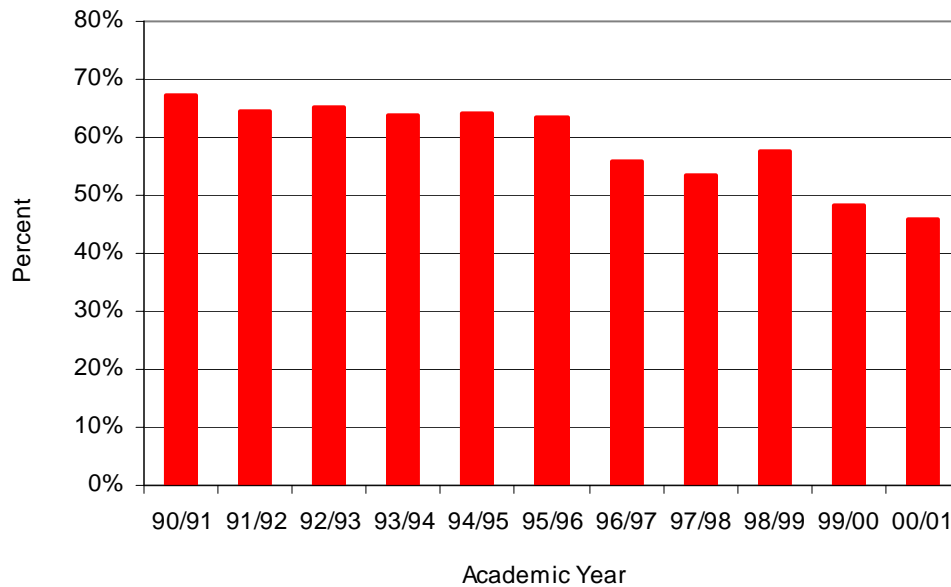
Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

Table 34
Suspension Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1990/1991 to 2000/2001			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County	X		
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

Figure 22 shows the percent of all students suspended who were suspended more than once. Students who were suspended more than once accounted for 58 percent of the suspensions in Cook County. The percent of students who were suspended more than once in Cook County during the 1990/1991 academic year was significantly lower than the percent during the 2000/2001 school year; during the 1990/1991 academic year, 67 percent of those students suspended had been suspended more than once, while during the 2000/2001 students suspended more than once accounted for 46 percent of suspended students.

Figure 22
Percent of Suspended Students in Cook County
who were Suspended More than Once,
1990/1991-2000/2001

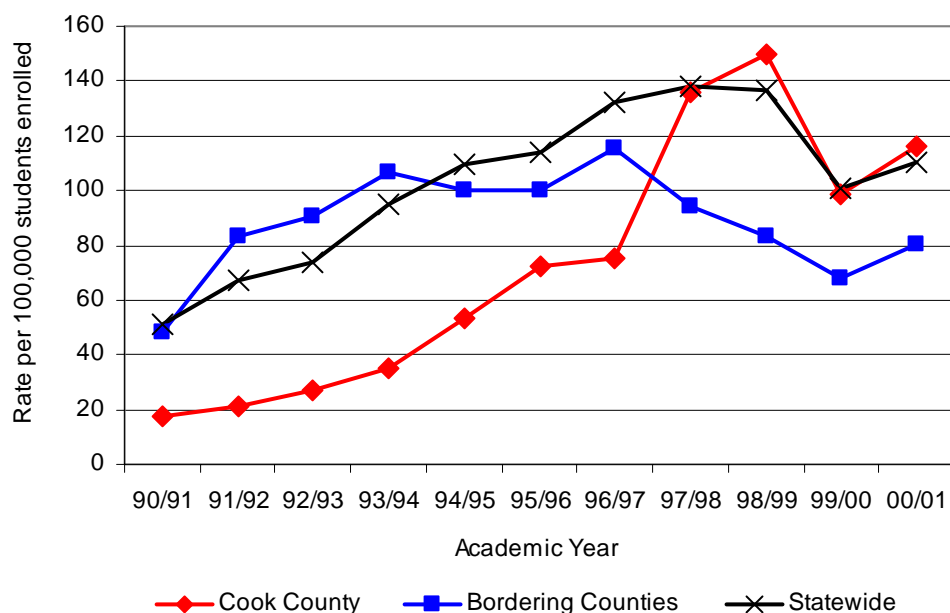


Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

Students who are expelled are not allowed to return to school for a lengthy period of time following the expulsion. During the expulsion period, students are offered alternative education. However, parents may also choose to transfer expelled students to private schools or home schooling during the expulsion period.

From the 1990/1991 to 2000/2001 academic years, 6,255 students were expelled in Cook County. Figure 23 shows expulsion rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 35 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the expulsion rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 35 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

Figure 23
Expulsion Rates, 1990/1991-2000/2001



Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

Table 35
Expulsion Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1990/1991 to 2000/2001			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County	X		
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide		X	

Note:

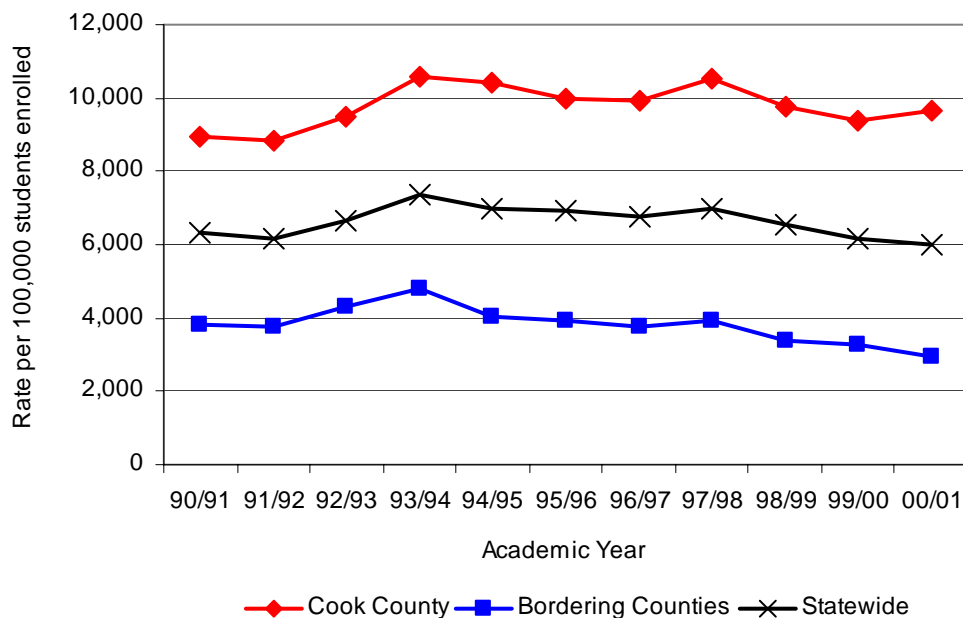
- Although prior to the 1997/1998 academic year the rate in Cook County was significantly lower than the expulsion rates statewide and for bordering counties, since the 1997/1998 academic year the rate in Cook County has been similar to the rate statewide and significantly higher than the rate in bordering counties.

The Illinois State Board of Education defines dropouts as “students in grades 9 through 12 whose names have been removed from the district-housed roster for any reason other than death, extended illness, graduation/completion of a program of studies, transfer to another public/private school, or expulsion.” Between the 1990/1991 and 2000/2001 academic years, 220,009 students dropped out of school in Cook County. Figure 24 shows the high school dropout rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 36 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the high school dropout rates for Cook County and the other

groups examined. Table 36 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

Figure 24

High School Dropout Rates, 1990/1991-2000/2001



Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

Table 36
High School Dropout Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1990/1991 to 2000/2001			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County	X		
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

Environmental Risk Factors

Table 17 shows ten data points measuring environmental risk factors that will be described in this section. Eight of these data points measure three distinct types of environmental risk factors: (1) community poverty, (2) drug availability, and (3) exposure to violence. In addition, because race/ethnicity and births to female adolescents can be linked with other environmental risk factors, these data points will be described in this part of the profile.

Community Poverty

Table 17 shows past research has indicated there is a moderate amount of evidence linking community poverty to juvenile delinquency. Research has also found areas with high concentrations of poverty experience high levels of other indicators related to juvenile delinquency, such as poor physical health, low-birth weight, teenage pregnancy, unemployment, and child abuse and neglect (Sampson, 1998). This profile examines five data points measuring community poverty: (1) the number of persons living in poverty, (2) the number of minors living in poverty, (3) unemployment rates, (4) estimated median household income, and (5) the number of individuals receiving public assistance. Table 18 shows that correlation coefficients were calculated between four of these community poverty measures (the number of persons living in poverty was excluded) and juvenile justice system data points. At the county level in Illinois, the number of minors living in poverty was correlated with delinquency filings and probation caseload, unemployment was correlated to delinquency filings, and median household income was correlated to delinquency filings and post-adjudicatory detention. Public assistance was not significantly correlated with any of the justice system data elements.

The U.S. Census Bureau collects data on family income, which is used to calculate estimates of poverty in the U.S. The official poverty definition only considers cash income before taxes when calculating a family's poverty status; it does not include other sources of income, such as capital gains and other non-cash benefits (e.g., public housing and food stamps). To calculate the estimated number of individuals living in poverty, the U.S. Census Bureau first creates poverty thresholds based on the size of the family and the number of related children under the age of 18 living in the home. If a family does not exceed the poverty threshold, that family is considered poor, or in poverty. The U.S. Census Bureau used these thresholds to estimate the number of persons and the number of minors living in poverty for 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1998. Because the data were limited to these years and the data are estimates, the statistical procedures used for the other data points examined (see the description of the method used in the Introduction) were not adopted for the poverty data. Instead, confidence intervals calculated by the U.S. Census Bureau were used to determine if statistical differences existed between Cook County, the statewide percents, and the percent for each of the individual bordering counties. Percentages across counties bordering Cook County were not combined because these data are based on estimates of persons living in poverty.

Table 37 shows the estimated percentage of persons living in poverty for Cook County and the other groups examined. Across the years for which the U.S. Census Bureau made estimates, approximately 15 percent of the persons living in Cook County were living in poverty. When compared to the individual bordering counties, the percentage of persons living in poverty in Cook County was significantly higher than the percentages for all of the individual bordering counties. Additionally, in 1993 and 1995, the statewide percentage was also significantly lower than the percentage in Cook County, while in 1997 and 1998 the percentages were similar. Similar comparative findings were found when examining the percentage of persons under 18 living in poverty (Table 38).

Table 37
Estimated Percent of Persons Living in Poverty,
1993, 1995, 1997, and 1998

County	1993	1995	1997	1998
Cook	17.6%	14.7%	14.0%	13.1%
<i>Bordering Counties</i>				
DuPage	3.8%	3.3%	3.6%	3.7%
Kane	8.4%	6.5%	6.8%	5.8%
Lake	6.5%	5.2%	5.9%	5.6%
McHenry	3.8%	3.2%	3.5%	3.5%
Will	7.6%	6.0%	6.5%	5.7%
Statewide	13.4%	11.3%	11.3%	10.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 38
Estimated Percent of Persons Under 18 Living in Poverty,
1993, 1995, 1997, and 1998

County	1993	1995	1997	1998
Cook	29.4%	25.8%	22.7%	20.0%
<i>Bordering Counties</i>				
DuPage	4.6%	4.3%	5.6%	5.7%
Kane	12.1%	10.3%	9.8%	7.9%
Lake	8.9%	7.8%	8.9%	8.3%
McHenry	4.6%	4.4%	4.8%	4.7%
Will	10.1%	9.1%	9.3%	7.4%
Statewide	20.4%	18.5%	17.5%	15.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

The Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) collects data on unemployment in Illinois. IDES uses the following criteria to determine who is employed, who is unemployed, and who is considered “out of the labor force.”

Employed persons include individuals who:

- (1) worked at least one hour for pay or profit,
- (2) were temporarily away from work due to reasons such as labor disputes, vacation, or illness, or
- (3) worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business.

Unemployed persons include individuals who:

- (1) have lost their jobs involuntarily;
- (2) have quit their jobs;
- (3) have entered the labor market for the first time or re-entered the labor market after a period of absence; or
- (4) have been laid off but are expected to be recalled.

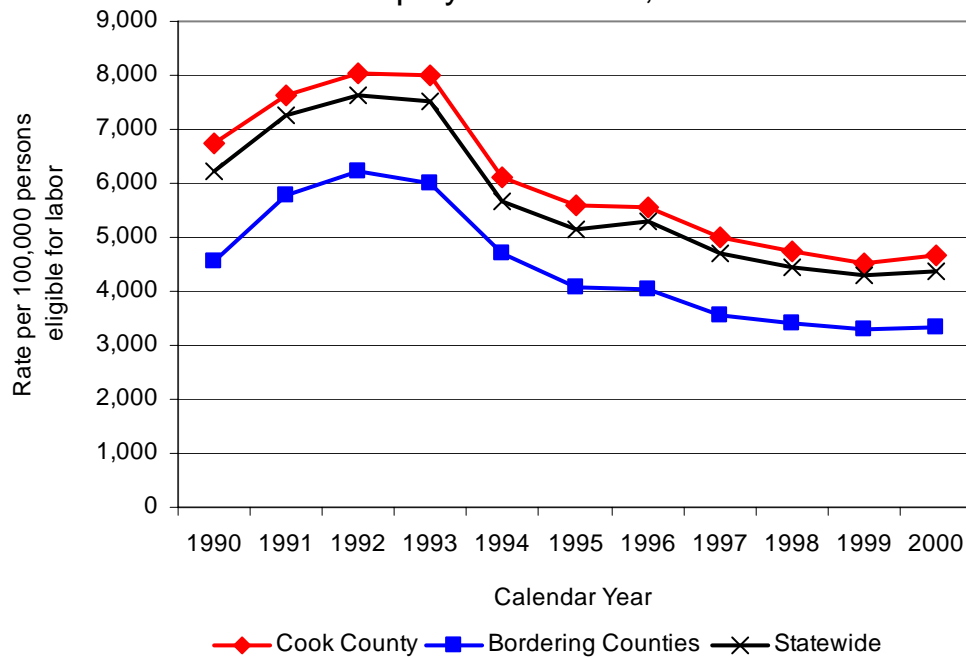
Individuals who are considered “*not in the labor force*” include:

- (1) individuals who are not interested in working (e.g., students, homemakers, retirees); or
- (2) individuals who want to work, but who are either discouraged or face barriers to entering the labor force (e.g., child care, transportation) (Reinhold, 1998).

To calculate the unemployment rate, the number of individuals unemployed is divided by the number of persons eligible for labor (employed individuals + unemployed individuals; individuals not in the labor force are considered ineligible).

Figure 25 shows unemployment rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 39 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the unemployment rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 39 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

Figure 25
Unemployment Rates, 1990-2000



Source: Illinois Department of Employment Securities.

Table 39
Unemployment Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1990 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County			X
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

The U.S. Census Bureau collects information on household incomes. This information is then used to calculate estimated median household incomes for states and counties across the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated median household incomes for 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1998. Because the data were limited to these years, the statistical process was not adopted for the median household income data. Instead, confidence intervals calculated by the U.S. Census Bureau were used to determine if statistical differences existed between Cook County, the median household income statewide, and the median household incomes for each of the bordering counties.

Table 40 shows median household incomes for Cook County and the other groups examined. The median household income in Cook County increased from 1993 to 1998. Similar increases occurred statewide and for the

individual bordering counties. U.S. Census Bureau confidence intervals were used to determine that, across the four years for which estimates were made, all of the individual bordering counties had significantly higher estimated median household incomes than Cook County. The statewide median household income, however, was comparable to that of Cook County.

Table 40
Estimated Median Household Income, 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1998

County	1993	1995	1997	1998
Cook	\$33,573	\$37,824	\$40,181	\$41,815
<i>Bordering Counties</i>				
DuPage	\$52,917	\$59,601	\$62,825	\$64,365
Kane	\$46,215	\$50,747	\$53,337	\$57,033
Lake	\$52,266	\$59,528	\$63,354	\$63,467
McHenry	\$49,886	\$56,766	\$59,162	\$62,106
Will	\$46,096	\$52,278	\$54,061	\$57,156
Statewide	\$33,592	\$38,078	\$41,179	\$43,141

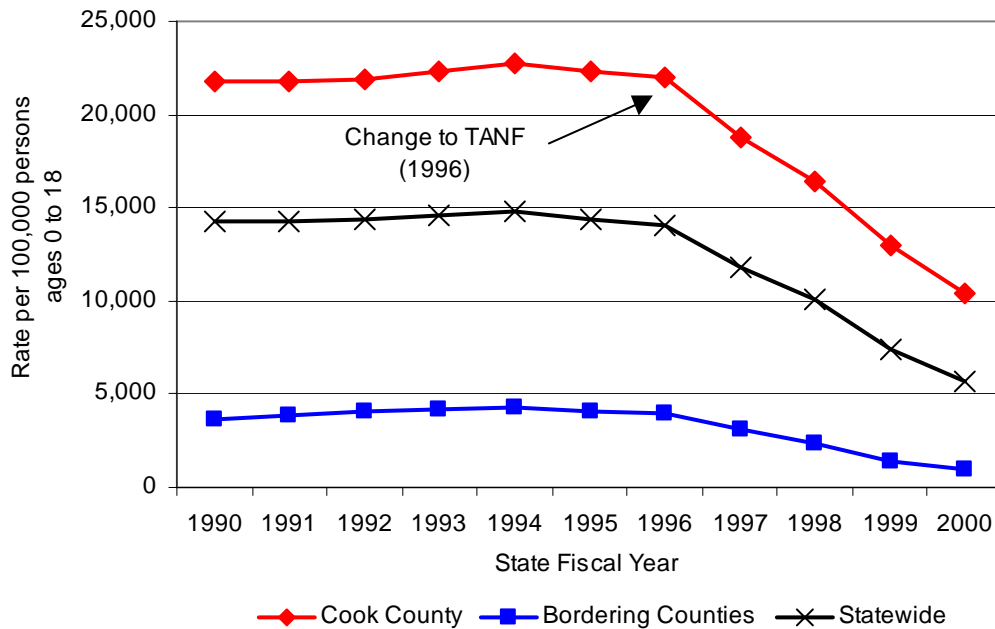
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS) collects data on the number of persons receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), a state public assistance program. TANF is a temporary public assistance program for families with children 18 years and younger living in the home. TANF replaced the previous family public assistance program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) during 1996.

The primary differences between TANF and AFDC are that TANF limits the amount of time individuals can receive cash benefits and that TANF imposes work requirements. In general, applicants that participate in TANF receive assistance for approximately 60 months (5 years). Once the 60-month period is surpassed, applicants may no longer qualify for TANF funds, although applicants may receive other public assistance benefits such as food stamps and medical assistance. TANF also restricts certain individuals from receiving benefits. For instance, individuals who have been convicted of state or federal felony offenses for use or sale of drugs may not qualify for TANF benefits (although their children may qualify for benefits). In 2000, 146,563 children were living in families that were receiving public assistance in Cook County.

The trend analyses describing family public assistance include data from 1990 to 2000. Figure 26 shows family public assistance rates (AFDC and TANF) for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 41 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the family public assistance rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 41 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

Figure 26
Family Public Assistance Rates (AFDC and TANF),
SFY 1990 - SFY 2000



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 41
Family Public Assistance Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1990 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County			X
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

Note:

- The large decreases experienced may reflect changes in state and local economies, but also may reflect the fact that TANF is a more restrictive program than AFDC.

Drug Availability

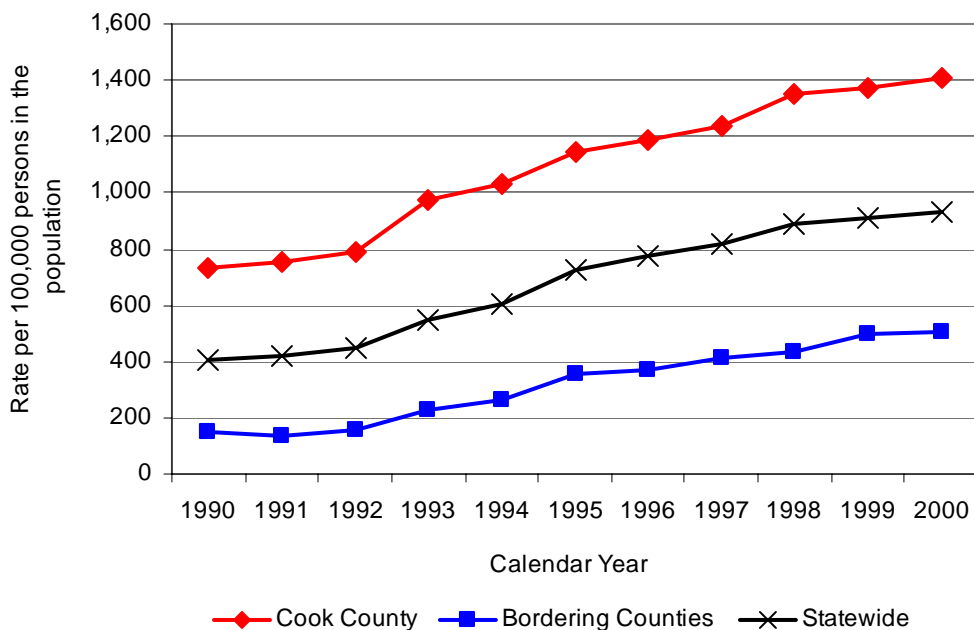
Table 17 shows that past research have indicated that there is a moderate amount of evidence linking drug availability to juvenile delinquency. The profile examines two data points that indirectly measure drug availability in neighborhoods: reported drug arrests to the Illinois State Police (ISP) and drug submissions to the Illinois State Police Crime Labs. Table 18 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, these two measures were significantly

correlated with post-adjudicatory detentions and with end-of-year active probation caseloads. This may suggest that minors living in communities in which drug crimes are more prevalent are more likely to commit crimes serious enough to warrant detention or probation.

Law enforcement agencies across the state report aggregate drug arrest numbers to ISP as part of the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program. The data submitted to ISP represents the number of persons arrested for violations of Illinois' drug laws, including violations of the Cannabis Control Act, Controlled Substances Act, Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, and Drug Paraphernalia Control Act. A majority of the drug arrests in Illinois are for violations of either the Cannabis Control Act (720 ILCS 550), which prohibits the possession, sale and cultivation of marijuana, or the Controlled Substances Act (720 ILCS 570), which prohibits the possession, sale, distribution or manufacture of all other illegal drugs, such as cocaine and opiates. Arrests for violations of the Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act (720 ILCS 630), which prohibits the possession or sale of hypodermic instruments, and the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act (720 ILCS 600), which prohibits the possession, sale or delivery of drug paraphernalia, are more infrequent.

The trend analyses describing drug arrests include data from 1990 to 2000. Figure 27 shows the total drug arrest rate (which includes arrests for violations of all four drug laws) for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 42 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the total drug arrest rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 42 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

Figure 27
Total Drug Arrest Rates, 1990-2000



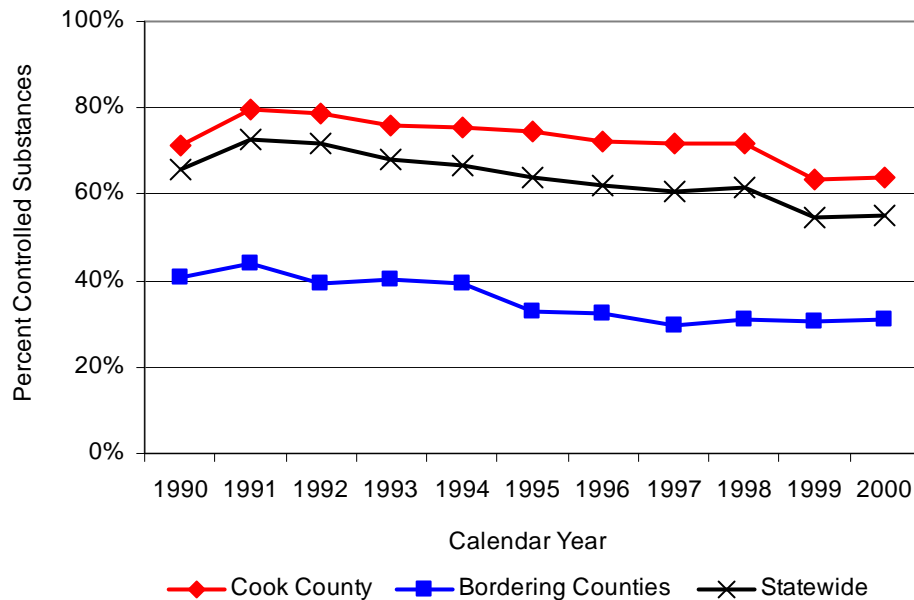
Rates were calculated using ICJIA population estimates.
Source: Illinois State Police; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 42
Total Drug Arrest Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1990 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County	X		
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

Most drug arrests are made for violations of either the Cannabis Control Act or the Controlled Substances Act. Between 1990 and 2000, violations of the Controlled Substances Act accounted for 72 percent of drug arrests in Cook County. Figure 28 shows the percent of Cannabis Control Act and Controlled Substance Act violations, combined, accounted for by Controlled Substance Act violations. Table 43 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the percent of arrests accounted for by violations of the Controlled Substances Act for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 43 also shows how the percentages in bordering counties and statewide compared to the percentages in Cook County.

Figure 28
Percent of Drug Arrests Accounted for by Violations of the Controlled Substances Act, 1990-2000^a



a. This graph reflects the percent of arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act out of the total number of arrests made for violations of the Controlled Substances Act and Cannabis Control Act, combined.
Source: Illinois State Police; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 43
Percent of Drug Arrests accounted for by Violations of the Controlled Substances Act: Overall Findings

Change from 1990 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County			X
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

ISP also collects and reports data on the number and types of drugs submitted by law enforcement agencies across the state to one of the ISP crime labs for drug analysis. When a law enforcement agency submits a drug for analysis at one of the state's crime labs, ISP documents the type of drug submitted (following an analysis of the drug), the quantity of the drug submitted, the law enforcement agency that submitted the drug, and the county where the law enforcement agency is located. The data reported in the profile are the total number of submissions, regardless of the amount of drugs involved in each submission.

Table 44 shows drug submission rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Trend analyses could not be conducted because the data are only available from 1998 to 2001, although comparisons between rates for Cook County and the rates for bordering counties and statewide could be conducted. As Table 44 indicates, from 1998 to 2001, the Cook County total drug, cannabis, cocaine, and heroin submission rates were significantly higher than the rates statewide and in bordering counties.

Table 44
Drug Submission Rates, 1998-2001

County	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total Drug Submission Rates				
Cook County	1402.65	1303.88	1330.16	1295.28
Bordering Counties	216.66	236.12	218.53	234.26
Statewide	839.34	803.33	809.64	791.10
Cannabis Submission Rates				
Cook County	516.13	528.36	548.47	549.52
Bordering Counties	124.48	140.46	134.62	140.26
Statewide	348.63	363.78	370.09	364.56
Cocaine Submission Rates^a				
Cook County	628.76	535.90	513.17	489.98
Bordering Counties	81.06	84.43	71.53	79.85
Statewide	361.76	317.40	300.00	283.08
Heroin Submission Rates				
Cook County	234.82	215.27	237.13	227.98
Bordering Counties	3.36	3.60	3.54	3.43
Statewide	105.98	96.94	105.78	102.76

Rates calculated using ICJIA population estimates. a: Cocaine includes crack and powder cocaine.
Source: Illinois State Police.

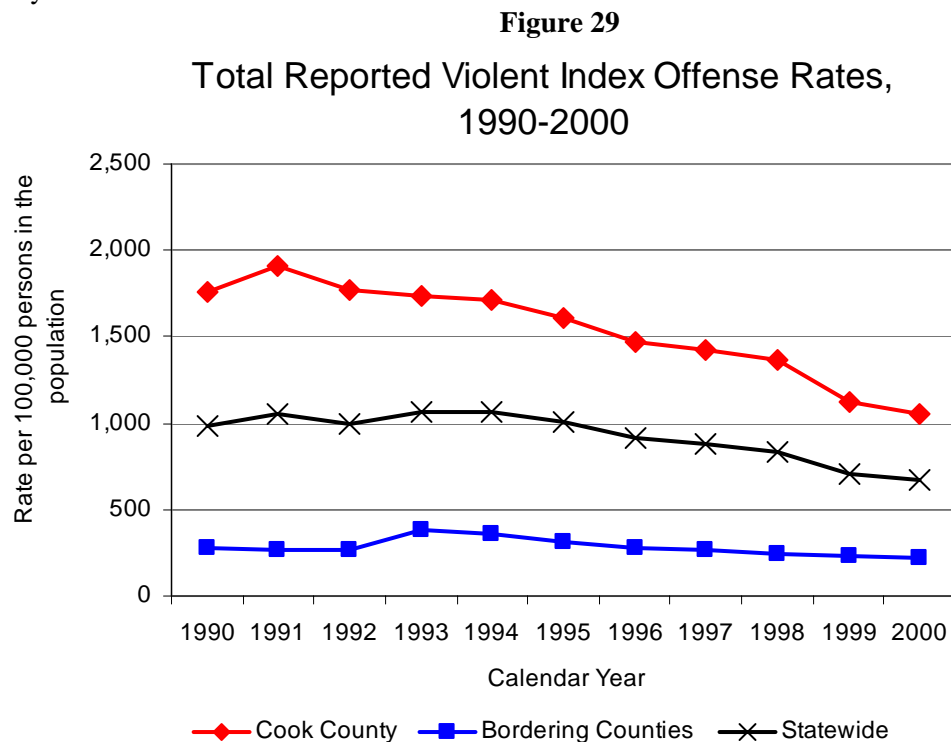
Exposure to Violence

Table 17 shows past research has indicated there is little evidence linking exposure to violence to juvenile delinquency, but that exposure to violence may still be a viable juvenile delinquency risk factor. The study group included relatively little research in their reviews that examined exposure to violence in the community. The research that was included found that exposure to violence was significantly correlated with violent behavior among adolescents. More research, however, is needed to determine if in fact exposure to violence in the community is related to juvenile delinquency.

This profile examines one type of data that measures exposure to violence: reported violent index offenses. Table 18 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, reported violent index offenses were significantly correlated with post-adjudicatory detentions and end-of-year active probation caseloads. This may suggest that minors living in communities in which violent crimes are more prevalent are more likely to commit crimes serious enough to warrant detention or probation.

As part of the Uniform Crime Reporting program in Illinois, law enforcement agencies are required to report violent index offenses to the Illinois State Police. Violent index offenses include murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

The trend analyses describing reported violent index offenses include data from 1990 to 2000. Figure 29 shows the reported violent index offense rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 45 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the violent index offense rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 45 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.



Rates were calculated using ICJIA population estimates.
Source: Illinois State Police; U.S. Census Bureau.

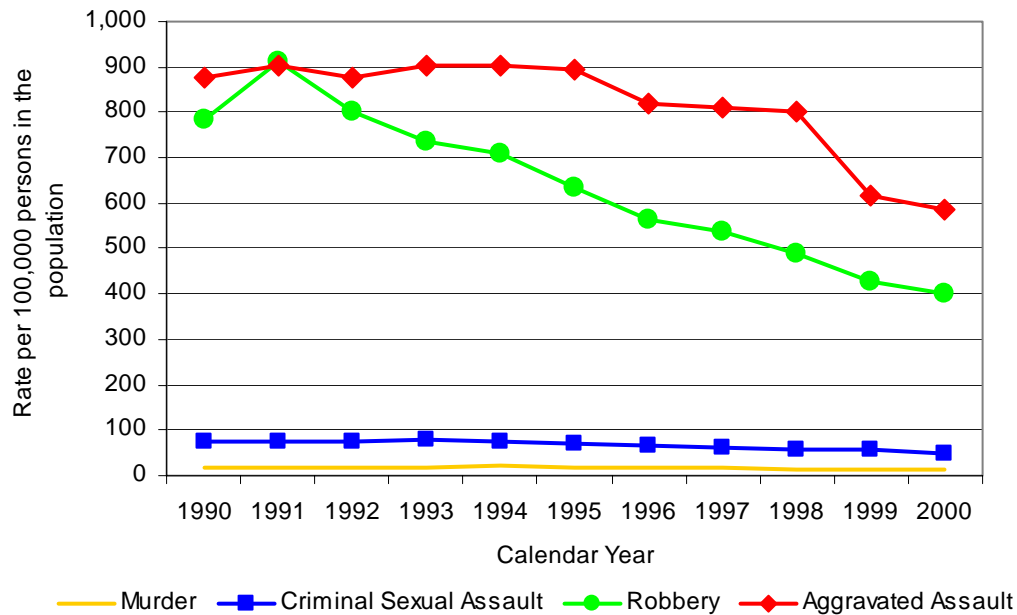
Table 45
Total Reported Violent Index Offense Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1990 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County			X
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

Figure 30 shows Cook County rates separately for the four different types of violent index offenses. Aggravated assaults accounted for 53 percent of violent index offenses in Cook County. Across the various violent index offenses, there were significant decreases in the aggravated assault, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and murder rates.

Figure 30

Violent Index Offense Rates for Cook County by Offense Type, 1990-2000



Source: Illinois State Police; U.S. Census Bureau.

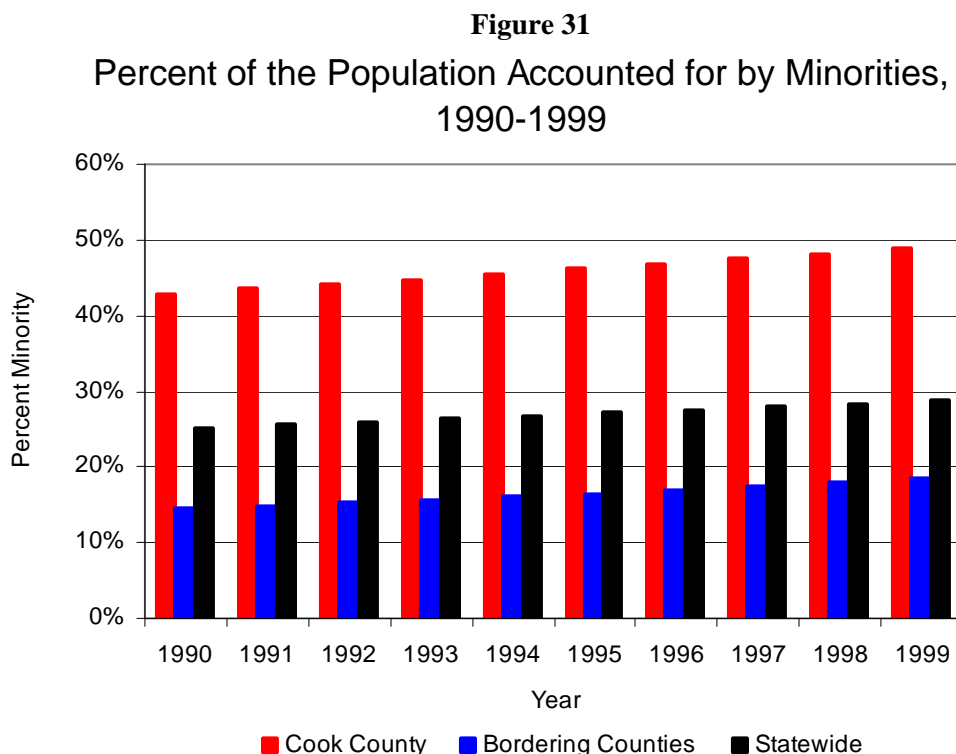
Racial Composition

Although there is evidence indicating that race/ethnicity is related to juvenile delinquency, this evidence tends to suggest this relationship may be due to the high correlation between race/ethnicity and other environmental factors (socio-economic factors, poverty). For instance, areas with high concentrations of poverty also tend to have high concentrations of minorities. Thus, as Table 17 indicates, race/ethnicity is described in the profile as an

environmental factor. Table 18 shows, at the county level in Illinois, racial composition is significantly correlated with post-adjudicatory detentions.

The U.S. Census Bureau collects, calculates, and reports data on race and ethnicity for every county in Illinois and statewide. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates populations in various racial and ethnic groups.

The trend analyses describing racial composition include data from 1990 to 1999. Figure 31 shows the percent of the population that is accounted for by minorities in Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 46 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the percentages of the population that is accounted for by minorities for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 46 also shows how the percentages in bordering counties and statewide compared to the percentages in Cook County.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 46
Percent of the Population that is Accounted for by Minorities: Overall Findings

Change from 1990 to 1999			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County	X		
Bordering Counties	X		
Statewide	X		
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

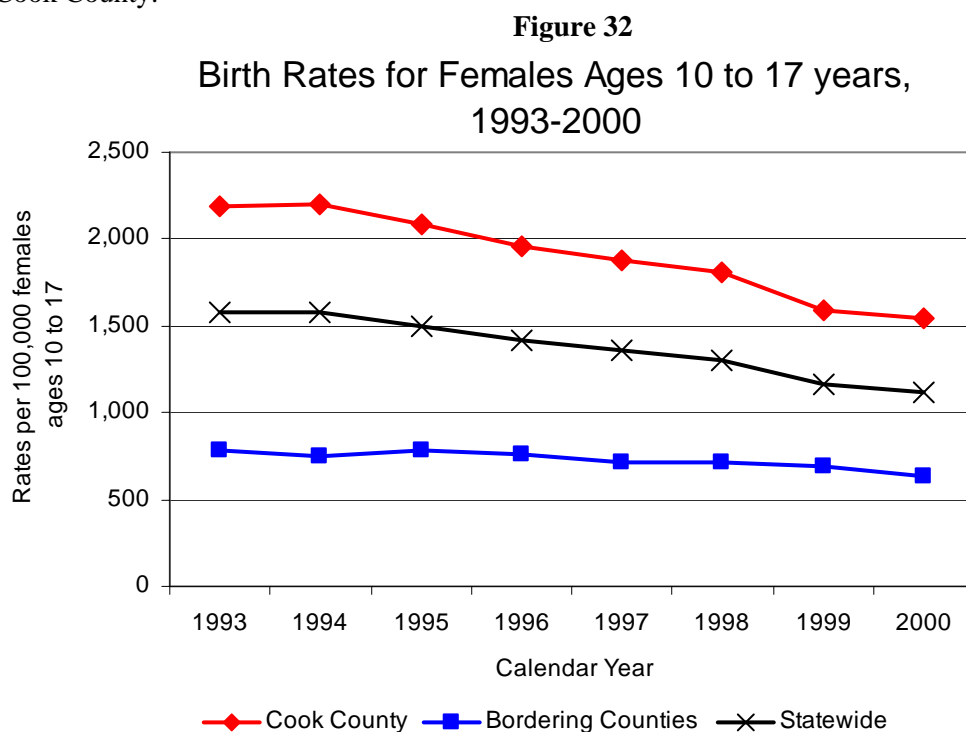
Female Youth Pregnancy

Although the study group did not examine the relationship between births by females ages 10 to 17 years and juvenile delinquency, births by females ages 10 to 17 years are included in the profile because it may be a type of data that is related to other risk factors. As noted in Appendix D, births to females ages 10 to 17 years was correlated with a number of environmental factors. Research has also found that females who have children during adolescence may experience other negative outcomes, including financial difficulties and social and other health-related problems (Maynard and Garry, 1997).

Table 18 shows that births by females ages 10 to 17 years were significantly correlated with three of the four juvenile justice system data elements (delinquency filings, delinquency adjudications, and probation caseloads). Pregnancy may place females going through the juvenile justice system at an even greater disadvantage than their counterparts because they exhibit behavior that may be considered deviant in the eyes of juvenile justice practitioners (e.g., early sexual behavior).

Although teen birth is generally described in terms of the pregnant females, studies on teenage fatherhood have found that fathering children may be correlated with subsequent delinquency (Thornberry, Wei, Stouthamer-Loeber and Van Dyke, 2000). While this section only discusses births by minors in terms of female parenthood (data were not available on teen fatherhood), parenthood may also impact male teenagers.

The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) collects data on the number of births by females ages 10 to 17 years. The trend analyses describing births by females ages 10 to 17 years include data from 1993 to 2000. From 1993 to 2000, 42,034 females ages 10 to 17 years gave birth in Cook County. Figure 32 shows birth rates by females ages 10 to 17 years for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 47 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the birth rates by females ages 10 to 17 years for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 47 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 47
Birth Rates by Females Ages 10 to 17 Years: Overall Findings

Change from 1993 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County			X
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide			X

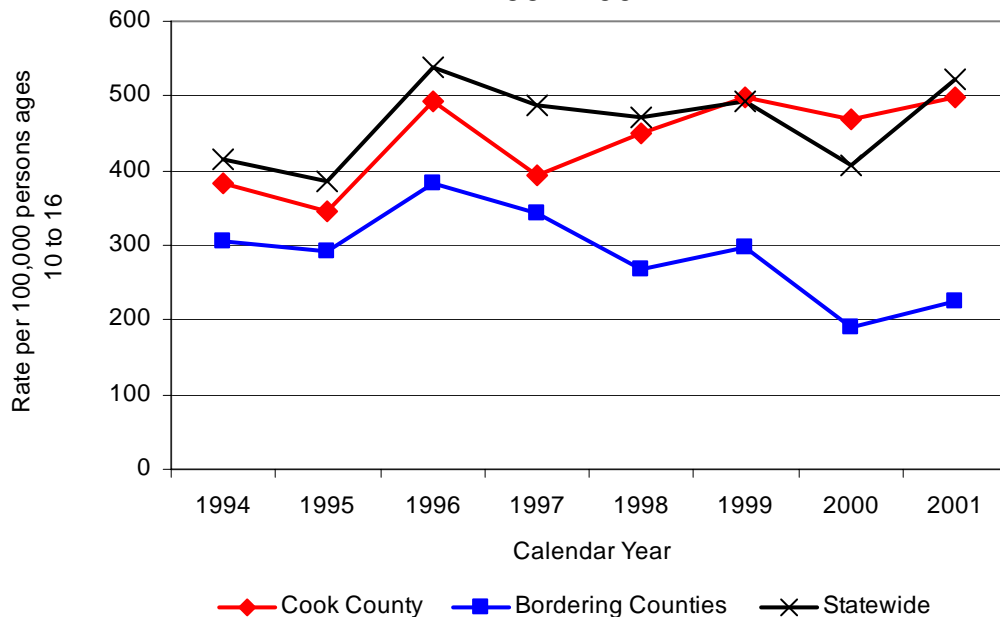
Other Risk Factors

Adolescent substance use is included in this profile, although this type of data does not fit easily under the four types of risk factors described above (i.e., individual-level, social, school and environmental risk factors). Admissions of minors to drug and alcohol treatment facilities were used as a measure of adolescent substance use. Table 18 shows that this measure was significantly correlated with two of the four juvenile justice system data elements (delinquency petitions and probation caseload).

The Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (OASA), a department overseen by the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS), collects information from OASA-funded substance abuse treatment providers on the clients they serve, using the Department's Automated Reporting and Tracking System (DARTS). DARTS data were used to examine adolescent substance use.

The trend analyses describing admissions of minors to drug and alcohol treatment facilities include data from 1994 to 2001. The rates pertain to minors ages 10 to 16 years and, in addition to including admissions to OASA-funded facilities for drug and alcohol treatment, also include admissions for nicotine use. Figure 33 shows the adolescent drug treatment admission rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 48 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the adolescent drug treatment admission rates for Cook County and the other groups examined. Table 48 also shows how the rates in bordering counties and statewide compared to the rates in Cook County.

Figure 33
Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Treatment Rates,
1994-2001



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services, Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 48
Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Treatment Admission Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1994 to 2001			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Cook County	X		
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide	X		
Compared to Cook County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Statewide	--	--	--

Note:

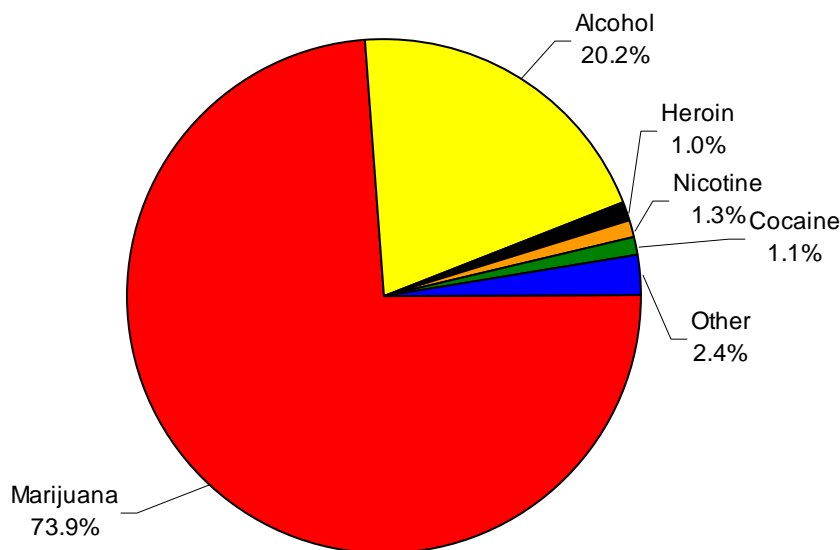
- The difference or similarity between the statewide adolescent drug and alcohol treatment admission rate and the rate in Cook County was not straightforward. During the first part of the time period examined the rate statewide was significantly higher than the rate in Cook County, while during the second part the statewide rate tended to be comparable to the rate for Cook County.

From 1994 to 2001, 20,603 treatment services were provided to 17,388 adolescent clients in Cook County. Figure 34 shows the percent of Cook County services from 1994 to 2001 to minors ages 10 to 16 years for alcohol, marijuana, nicotine, cocaine (crack and powder), heroin, and other types of drugs. Other primary substances of abuse include, but are not limited to, PCP, inhalants, methamphetamine, barbiturates, and hallucinogens. Figure

34 shows the primary substance of abuse precipitating the service, although individuals may be admitted and receive treatment for more than one type of substance.

Approximately 74 percent of all the treatment services provided to Cook County minors ages 10 to 16 years were for marijuana. Alcohol was the second most frequent reason for services provided to adolescent clients, followed by nicotine, cocaine, and heroin. Services provided to clients who received treatment for other primary substances abused accounted for 2 percent of all services from 1994 to 2001.

Figure 34
Percent of Services Provided to Adolescent Clients
Living in Cook County by Primary Substance Abused,
1994-2001



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services, Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

Conclusion

This section highlights some of the more noteworthy patterns found across all of the risk factors examined. To identify these patterns, two different tables were developed to aid interpretation. Table 49 shows the overall differences and similarities between Cook County and the other groups examined for each risk factor analyzed. Table 50 shows the overall changes in Cook County for each risk factor.

For Table 49, the rates for Cook County were compared to the rates of the other groups examined for most of the risk factors analyzed. However, for four variables (domestic migration, persons living in poverty, minors living in poverty, and median household income) comparisons were based on either raw numbers (domestic migration and median household income) or percentages (persons living in poverty and minors living in poverty). There were several instances, however, when it was not possible to conclude that the rates for the other groups examined were clearly higher, similar or lower than the rates in Cook County. In such instances, the symbol “-” was placed in the table to indicate that no clear determination of higher, similar, or lower could be made.

Table 50 shows the overall changes in Cook County for each risk factor examined. To determine if there was a significant increase or decrease or if no significant change occurred, the rates for the first year examined were compared to the rates of the last year examined (e.g., 1990 and 2000). The same statistical procedure mentioned above was then used to determine if there was a significant difference between the rates of the first year (e.g., 1990) and the rates of the second year (e.g., 2000). In several instances, however, it could not be determined if there were significant differences between the years examined. The variables for which changes could not be determined include suicide admissions, standardized test scores, and drug submissions. In general, this occurred because these data were only available for less than five years.

Below are some of the patterns found:

- Across the various risk factors examined, the rates and percentages for bordering counties tended to be significantly lower than the rates and percentages for Cook County. The exceptions were the suicide, divorce and annulment, and truancy rates, which were significantly higher in bordering counties than Cook County. The bordering counties also had higher median household incomes and had a higher percentage of students meeting or exceeding the standards for reading, writing, and mathematics than in Cook County.
- The rates and percentages statewide also tended to be significantly lower than those in Cook County, although there were instances when the statewide rates or percentages were significantly higher than or comparable to those in Cook County.
- Across the social and environmental risk factors, many of the rates and percentages for Cook County decreased significantly.
- Across the school risk factors, however, all of the rates for Cook County increased significantly. Thus, indicating that more students during the 2000/2001 academic year than the 1990/1991 academic year were missing school due to unexcused absences, disciplinary actions, or because they were dropping out of school. Additionally, the percentage of students meeting or exceeding standards for reading, writing, and mathematics for Cook County was lower than the percentages statewide and for bordering counties. Additionally, for some years and for some tests, less than 50 percent of students in Cook County met or exceed test standards.
- During the time periods analyzed, there were increases in alcohol and drug treatment rates for females with children and adolescents. It should be noted, however, that increases in treatment rates might be due to increases in available services, rather than merely increases in need for such services (e.g., more drug or alcohol abusing youth).
- Violations of the Controlled Substances Act accounted for the majority of arrests (adult and juvenile) in Cook County from 1990 to 2000. However, it should be noted that by 2000, the percentage of arrests made for such violations had significantly decreased, from 71 percent in 1990 to 64 percent in 2000. However, when examining the primary substances for which adolescents were receiving alcohol or drug treatment it was found that cannabis was the substance for which most of treatment services were provided (74 percent).

Table 49
Overall Differences and Similarities between Cook County and the Bordering Counties and Statewide for each Risk Factor Examined

Risk Factor	Bordering Counties	Statewide
Individual Risk Factor		
Suicide Admissions	Higher	Higher
Social Risk Factors		
Drug/Alcohol Treatment—Mothers	Lower	Lower
Inmates with Children	Lower	Lower
Orders of Protection	Lower	Higher
Domestic Offense	Lower	Lower
Child Abuse and Neglect	Lower	Higher
Child Sexual Abuse	Lower	Higher
Divorce and Annulments	Higher	Higher
Domestic Migration ^a	Higher	Similar
School Risk Factors		
Standardized Test Scores	Higher	Higher
Truancy	Higher	Higher
Suspensions	Lower	Lower
Expulsions	Lower	Similar
High School Dropouts	Lower	Lower
Environmental Risk Factors		
Persons Living in Poverty	Lower	Similar
Minors Living in Poverty	Lower	Similar
Unemployment	Lower	Lower
Median Household Income	Higher	Similar
Public Assistance	Lower	Lower
Drug Arrests	Lower	Lower
Drug Submissions ^b	Lower	Lower
Violent Offenses	Lower	Lower
Minority Residents	Lower	Lower
Births to Females Ages 10 to 17 years	Lower	Lower
Other Risk Factor		
Adolescent Drug/Alcohol Treatment	Lower	--

a: The term *higher* is used to indicate more in-migration as compared to Cook County, while the term *lower* is used to indicate less in-migration or more out-migration as compared to Cook County.

b: This was based on total drug submissions.

Table 50
Overall Changes in Cook County for each Risk Factor Examined

Risk Factor	Increase	No Change	Decrease
Individual Risk Factor			
Suicide Admissions*	--	--	--
Social Risk Factors			
Drug/Alcohol Treatment—Mothers	X		
Inmates with Children			X
Orders of Protection	X		
Domestic Offense*	--	--	--
Child Abuse and Neglect			X
Child Sexual Abuse			X
Divorce and Annulments			X
Domestic Migration			X
School Risk Factors			
Standardized Test Scores	--	--	--
Truancy	X		
Suspensions	X		
Expulsions	X		
High School Dropouts	X		
Environmental Risk Factors			
Persons Living in Poverty		X	
Minors Living in Poverty			X
Unemployment			X
Median Household Income	X		
Public Assistance			X
Drug Arrests	X		
Drug Submissions*	--	--	--
Violent Offenses			X
Minority Residents	X		
Births to Females Ages 10 to 17 years			X
Other Risk Factor			
Adolescent Drug/Alcohol Treatment	X		

* Changes across years were not examined because these data were only available for less than five years.

IV. COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

The following section is a list of service programs serving youth in Cook County. This list is based on surveys of community-based service providers and an Internet search for programs that serve youth in Cook County or are located in Cook County. This list is not exhaustive. Each entry below provides the program name, contact information, counties served, and program description where available. The information provided below is not intended as an endorsement of the programs.

Name of Program: Annie B. Jones (ABJ) Community Services, Inc.

Contact Information:

(mailing address)

1507 East 53rd Street, PMB 336

Chicago, IL 60615

773-667-2100

(location)

1750 East 71st Street

Chicago, IL 60649

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Foster care services, adoption services, individual counseling, family counseling, child therapy, group therapy, Teen Reach (after-school program), HIV/AIDS prevention education, abstinence education, Parent Child Education Center (P.A.C.E.) program, Junior Golf, G.E.D. program, and a Food and Clothing Pantry

Name of Program: Abraham Lincoln Center

Contact Information:

3858 South Cottage Grove

Chicago, IL 60653

312-373-6600

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Multiservice Mental Health Organization and has The Heartbeats – An adolescent skill development program for girls ages 12 to 18 that teaches conflict resolution, socialization skills, and business skills.

Name of Program: Ada S. McKinley Community Services, Inc.

Contact Information:

2715 West 63rd Street

Chicago, IL 60629

773-434-5577

Counties served by program: Cook (Southside Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Mental Health Therapy & Counseling for children, adolescents and family; Therapeutic Services; Respite & Mentoring; Screening, Assessment & Support Services; Delinquency Intervention; Crisis Intervention; Rehabilitative Case Management; Fitness Restoration for Court Adjudicated Cases.

Name of Program: Ada S. McKinley Community Services, Inc.

Contact Information:

725 South Wells
Chicago, IL 60607
312-385-2031

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago Metro Area)

Program Description/Programs Available: Headstart, Adoption/Foster Care, Special Education Schools for Children and Youth with Developmental Disabilities, Habilitative and Therapeutic Care, Teen Parenting, Family Intervention, Residential Group Homes for Adults with disabilities; Vocational Training; Senior Citizens' Nutrition; Recreation and Advocacy; Preparation, Placement & Support for College & Post-graduate education

Name of Program: Agape Youth Development and Family Support Services

Contact Information:

773-368-6718

Counties served by program: Cook (West side)

Program Description/Programs Available: Agape Youth Development, Family Support Services, and the Illinois Center for Violence Prevention, have "PeaceNet" consisting of youth ages 6-18 living in Chicago's West Side. "PeaceNet" members pledge to support and conduct community-led efforts/presentations to end violence as well as to emulate nonviolence in their personal lives.

Name of Program: Albany Park Community Center, Inc.

Contact Information:

3403 West Lawrence, Suite 300
Chicago, IL 60625
773-583-5111

Counties served by program: Cook (Albany Park)

Program Description/Programs Available: Counseling, substance abuse information; education and prevention; adult literacy, family literacy; youthnet, parent education; head start, child care; housing resource center; planning; business development.

Name of Program: Alexian Brother Behavioral Health

Contact Information:

1650 Moon Lake Boulevard
Hoffman Estates, IL 60194
800-432-5005
<http://www.abbhh.org>

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Alexian Brothers Behavioral Health Hospital offers treatment programs for children (ages 4-12) and adolescents (ages 13-18). We provide a safe, comfortable, yet challenging environment where kids learn how to make positive choices. Depending on the child's needs, we offer a variety of services including: diagnostic evaluation, psychological testing, individual/group/family therapy, chemical dependency programs, eating disorder programs, intensive outpatient and day hospital programs and inpatient

care. Many programs include teacher supervised school hours to ensure children keep pace with their home school.

Name of Program: Allendale Association

Contact Information:

P.O. Box 1088
Lake Villa, IL 60046
847-265-5326

Counties served by program: Cook, Lake, McHenry

Program Description/Programs Available: Residential Treatment; Outpatient counseling; specialized foster care; day education/ treatment; independent living; WRAP.

Name of Program: Alternatives, Inc.

Contact Information:

773-506-7474

Counties served by program: Cook (Uptown/Edgewater)

Program Description/Programs Available: Alternatives has implemented a youth violence prevention program targeted to high school students enrolled at an alternative high school in the Uptown/Edgewater area of Chicago and to 5th graders at Ravenswood Elementary School. The proposal includes the following components: a peer mediation and peer jury program with the purpose of teaching conflict resolution and accountability for violent behavior, and anger management groups.

Name of Program: The Anger Clinic

Contact Information:

111 North Wabash, #1702
Chicago, IL 60602
312-263-0035

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Anger management

Name of Program: Aspira of Illinois

Contact Information:

2435 North Western Avenue
Chicago, IL 60647
773-252-0970

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Provides following programs for Latino youth: Leadership Development Institute, drug abuse prevention programs, alternative high school, Roberto Clemente Community Academy Program, and a Talent Search Program.

Name of Program: Association House of Chicago

Contact Information:

2435 North Western Avenue
Chicago, IL 60647
773-252-0970

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: *The Community Center* provides an Alternative High School that gives a second chance; Emergency Services provides food, clothing, and other assistance to families in need, after school programs, a summer day camp, and Saturday programs for community children and teens. *Child Welfare Services* finds foster families for youth aged infants to teens. Child Welfare Services includes reunification, certification, guardianship, and adoption services. *Behavioral Health Services* has a residential and day program for individuals with developmental disabilities and mental illness. Outpatient services include a program for children and teens that builds social skills through individual and group activities.

Name of Program: Aunt Martha's Youth Service Center

Contact Information:

4343 Lincoln Highway, Suite 340
Matteson, IL 60443
708-747-2701
or
233 West Joe Orr Road
Chicago Heights, IL 60411
708-709-7389

Counties served by program: Cook, Will, Kendall, Kane, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee

Program Description/Programs Available: Counseling; health, education; child welfare; prevention and youth development

Name of Program: Barrington Youth Services

Contact Information:

110 South Hager
Barrington, IL 60010
847-381-0345

Counties served by program: Cook, Lake, Kane, McHenry (School District #220)

Program Description/Programs Available: Individual, family, marital, and group counseling for children ages 0-21, prevention programs in alcohol and drugs, anger management, parenting classes, and custodial issues.

Name of Program: BBF Youth and Family Services (formerly Better Boys Foundation)

Contact Information:

1512 South Pulaski
Chicago, IL 60623
773-277-9582 --or--
3333 West Arthington, Suite 139
Chicago, IL 60624
773-533-8820

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Provides services for children and parents, such as counseling, group homes, sports and recreation, tutoring, mentoring, after-school programs, day care, GED programs, emergency food/ clothing, emergency shelter, parent education and training, residential treatment, and help for runaways.

Name of Program: Beatrice Caffrey Youth Services

Contact Information:

Harold Washington Profession Building
5401 South Wentworth Avenue
Chicago, IL 60609
http://chicagoareaproject.org/aff_bcaffrey.htm

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: ADAPT Program, Adoption Program, Child Welfare Program, Comprehensive Community Based Youth Service Program, Counseling Program, Licensing/ Recruitment Program, Placement Stabilization Program, Specialized Foster Care, Support Staff Program, Teen REACH Program

Name of Program: Bethany Christian Services

Contact Information:

9718 South Halsted Street
Chicago, IL 60628-1007
773-233-7600

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Free Pregnancy Counseling, Adoption Services, and Volunteer Opportunities

Name of Program: Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Fox Valley

Contact Information:

158 East Chicago Street
Elgin, IL 60120
847-888-3111

Counties served by program: Northern Kane County, Cook (Tri-Village)

Program Description/Programs Available: Mentoring after school program to help youth make positive choices.

Name of Program: Big Brothers Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago, Inc.

Contact Information:

28 East Jackson, #1800
Chicago, IL 60604
312-427-0637

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Youth development in form of one to one mentoring of adults with youth 7-17, who are from primarily single parent homes.

Name of Program: Bloom Township

Contact Information:

425 South Halsted
Chicago Heights, IL 60411
708-754-9400

Counties served by program: Cook, Will

Program Description/Programs Available: Individual, family, career, and group counseling; parenting programs; conflict resolution; peer jury program; employment services.

Name of Program: The Blue Gargoyle Youth Service Center

Contact Information:

5655 South University Avenue
Chicago, IL 60637
773-955-4108

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Comprehensive community youth based services. Ages 8-21. Counseling, job counseling, training and placement, recreation and sports, student volunteers bureau, tutoring, and GED programs.

Name of Program: Bosnian & Herzegovinian American

Contact Information:

6574 North Sheridan Road
Chicago, IL 60626
773-274-0044

Counties served by program: Cook (Uptown, Edgewater, Rogers Park)

Program Description/Programs Available: Family counseling; Study hall

Name of Program: Boys & Girls Club of Bellwood, Hillside, and Maywood

Contact Information:

4000 St. Paul Avenue, P.O. Box 183
Bellwood, IL 60104
708-547-6960

Counties served by program: Cook (Bellwood, Hillside, Berkeley, Maywood)

Program Description/Programs Available: We conduct seminars addressing substance abuse. These seminars are usually listed as special events.

Name of Program: Boys & Girls Clubs of Chicago

Contact Information:

625 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60606
312-627-2700

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: There are 12 clubs throughout Chicago for youth ages 6-18. Services include after-school programs, counseling and guidance through educational, cultural, recreational, and vocational activities, tutoring, homework help, day camps, delinquency prevention programs, and dental and vision clinics

Name of Program: Boys Hope Girls Hope of Illinois

Contact Information:

1100 North Laramie
Wilmette, IL 60091
847-256-5959

Counties served by program: Lake, Cook, DuPage

Program Description/Programs Available: Long term residential care for 11-18 year old males and females who are hurt and at-risk, but academically capable.

Name of Program: Boys Scouts of America, Des Plaines Valley Council

Contact Information:

811 West Hillgrove
La Grange, IL 60525
708-354-1111

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Provides educational programs to boys and young adults (including girls ages 14-20) designed to build qualities of moral strength and character, develop fitness, and train in the responsibilities of leadership and active citizenship.

Name of Program: Boys Scouts of America - Northwest Suburban Council

Contact Information:

600 North Wheeling Road
Mount Prospect, IL 60056-2165
847-824-6880

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Provides educational programs to boys and young adults (including girls ages 14-20) designed to build qualities of moral strength and character, develop fitness, and train in the responsibilities of leadership and active citizenship.

Name of Program: Bremen Youth Services

Contact Information:

15350 Oak Park Avenue, P.O. Box 627
Oak Forest, IL 60452
708-687-9200

Counties served by program: Cook (Bremen Township)

Program Description/Programs Available: Family, group, and individual counseling; crisis intervention; community education; alcohol and substance prevention and treatment programs; mentoring/tutoring program; summer day camp and residential camp programs; psychiatric and psychological evaluations; extensive referral services; 24 hour availability thru answering service and pagers; school and police consultation; play therapy.

Name of Program: Brewer House

Contact Information:

Evanston, IL 60202
847-869-9895

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Brewer House For Girls provides group home services for 12-18 year old females with emotional, behavioral, and environmental problems that interfere with their functioning at home, in school or the community. However, they are also able to live in an open, community setting, attend local school, and respond to and grow within a nurturing and therapeutic environment.

Name of Program: The Bridge Youth and Family Services

Contact Information:

721 South Quintin Road
Palatine, IL 60067
847-359-7490

Counties served by program: Cook (Palatine Township, Northwest Suburban Cook)

Program Description/Programs Available: Counseling, crisis intervention, and prevention programs targeting youth 6-17 and their families.

Name of Program: B.U.I.L.D., Inc. (Broader Urban Involvement and Leadership Development)

Contact Information:

1223 North Milwaukee Avenue, Second Floor
Chicago, IL 60622
773-227-2880

Counties served by program: Cook (West Town/Near North/Logan Square/Humboldt Park/Lakeview/Ravenswood/Uptown)

Program Description/Programs Available: Gang Violence Prevention and Intervention.

Name of Program: Cabrini Green Youth & Family Service

Contact Information:

900 North. Franklin, Suite 300
Chicago, IL 60610
312-943-8872

Counties served by program: Cook (Metropolitan Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Substance abuse; family counseling; individual counseling; youth leadership; youth service learning.

Name of Program: Calumet Youth & Family Service

Contact Information:

12426 South Loomis
Calumet, IL 60827
708-385-3835

Counties served by program: Cook (South Suburbs Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: At risk youth in danger of school failure, substance abuse, gangs, violence, social problems.

Name of Program: Cambodian Association of Illinois

Contact Information:

2831 West Lawrence
Chicago, IL 60625
773-878-7090

Counties served by program: Cook (North side of Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Employment coordination ESL classes; One-on-One ESL tutoring; Family Counseling, Youth program; computer classes; Senior Services, Women's Health Outreach; Citizenship classes

Name of Program: Camelot Care Centers

Contact Information:

3948 West 26th Street, Suite 112
Chicago, IL 60623
773-277-9700

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: In-home counseling, therapeutic foster homes. We serve children who are emotionally disturbed.

Name of Program: Camp Fire, Inc., Metropolitan Chicago Council

Contact Information:

312-263-6218

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Programs for boys and girls, grades K-9, providing opportunities for youth to realize their potential and to function effectively as caring, self-directed individuals, responsible to themselves and others.

Name of Program: Casa Central

Contact Information:

1343 North California Avenue
Chicago, IL 60622
773-645-2300

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago w/ sites in community areas 22, 23 & 24)

Program Description/Programs Available: Head Start child care; after school; youth leadership development; teen pregnancy prevention; parent education & support; individual and family counseling; domestic violence intervention; foster care; intact family services; second stage transitional housing for homeless families; home-based Head Start for homeless families; employment training and placement; tutor/ mentor recruitment; nutrition site; homemaker services; adult day care and a nursing home for low-income Hispanic elderly and referral.

Name of Program: Catholic Charities of Chicago

Contact Information:

126 North Des Plaines Street
Chicago, IL 60661
312-655-7000

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Family and parish support services, outreach services, community development programs, residential housing, and non-residential programs for youth.

Name of Program: Catholic Youth Ministry Center at Morgan Park High School

Contact Information:

1825 West Monterey Avenue
Chicago, IL 60643
773-881-0193

Counties served by program: Cook (Far south side of Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Drop-in Center/Leadership Skills Training group/Spiritual Enrichment/Pastoral Counseling/ Drug Abuse Prevention/ Sexuality Awareness.

Name of Program: Center for Conflict Resolution

Contact Information:

11 East Adams, Suite 500
Chicago, IL 60603
312-922-6464

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Victim-offender mediations

Name of Program: Centers for New Horizons

Contact Information:

3950 South State Street
Chicago, IL 60609
773-624-0666
<http://www.cnh.org>

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Services include Early education (including 7 early learning centers and licensed daycare homes), full day Head Start, 2 After School programs, Extended night care, Parent education and family support, Individual, youth and family counseling, Foster care services, Community development, and Workforce development.

Name of Program: Centers for New Horizons- Wells Family Center

Contact Information:

560 East 38th Place
Chicago, IL 60653
773-624-5119

Counties served by program: Cook (Bronzeville, Fourth Ward)

Program Description/Programs Available: Afterschool/self-reliance; life skills counseling; parent education and support workshops; youth/adult employment and career development services; Family Sufficiency; mentorship/impact training

Name of Program: Centro De Information

Contact Information:

62 South Grove Avenue
Elgin, IL 60120
847-695-9050

Counties served by program: Kane, McHenry, Cook (West)

Program Description/Programs Available: Counseling, Immigration, advocacy, information and referral, homemakers, youth at risk, public aid assistance.

Name of Program: Centro Romero

Contact Information:

6216 North Clark
Chicago, IL 60660
773-508-5300

Counties served by program: Cook (Edgewater, Rogers Park, Uptown)

Program Description/Programs Available: Support group, counseling

Name of Program: Chicago Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

Contact Information:

1218 West Adams Street
Chicago, IL 60607
312-421-8800

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago and Near-by suburban areas)

Program Description/Programs Available: Camping and outdoor programs; career interest; special needs programs; alternative to gang involvement; citizenship training; leadership development.

Name of Program: Chicago Area Project

Contact Information:

200 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60604
312-663-3574

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Community Service Program (CSP), Community Organizing (CO), Juvenile Justice Diversion, and Title XX programs (which attempt to prevent dependency through providing comprehensive youth development services for young people (7-17) at crucial stages in their growth).

Name of Program: Chicago Child Care Society/ Chicago Comprehensive Center

Contact Information:

5467 South University
Chicago, IL 60615
773-643-0452

Counties served by program: Cook (Westside/Southside Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Pregnant and/or parenting program that addresses prenatal care, substance abuse, conflict resolution, self esteem, continuing education, immunization and medical follow-up, family planning, family/interpersonal relationships

Name of Program: Chicago Children's Advocacy Center

Contact Information:

312-492-3700

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: "Child Sexual Abuse Prevention and Education: Working with Schools to Protect Children with Disabilities" aims to prevent child sexual abuse in the most vulnerable population, children with disabilities. The program raises awareness and knowledge of sexual abuse by training administrators, teachers, counselors, volunteers, and others who work in public and private schools for children with disabilities.

Name of Program: Chicago Commons Emerson House

Contact Information:

645 North Wood Street
Chicago, IL 60622
312-421-3551

Counties served by program: Cook (West Town)

Program Description/Programs Available: Youth development programs, Mentor programs, Emergency assistance, and ESL classes.

Name of Program: Chicago Communities in Schools

Contact Information:

815 West Van Buren, Suite 300
Chicago, IL 60615
312-829-CCIS (2247)

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Gathers school, community, student, and parent input to identify student and family needs; Researches and identifies existing community resources to address those needs; Negotiates agreements with organizations to deploy personnel to school sites; Builds a team of service providers from a wide range of hospitals, universities, nonprofits, corporations, individuals, and agencies; and Monitors services and facilitates providers meetings.

Name of Program: Chicago Heights Community Youth Committee

Contact Information:

1601 Hanover Street
Chicago Heights, IL 60411
708-758-3371

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Family preservation is a priority for Chicago Heights Community Youth Committee. Their goal is to work with troubled youths to try and keep them in their homes, direct youth from the juvenile justice system and reduce the high school dropout rate. The organization provides services to both youth and their parents in hopes of making family reunification a smooth and lasting process.

Name of Program: Chicago Public Schools, Youth Outreach Program

Contact Information:

125 South Clark, 5th Floor
Chicago, IL 60604
773-553-1400

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: We provide all of the services listed: substance abuse, conflict resolution, youth leadership development, mentoring, referral services, counseling, crisis intervention, gang prevention and intervention and neighborhood and school safety support services.

Name of Program: Chicago Ridge Youth Service Bureau

Contact Information:

10432 South Oxford, P.O. Box 183
Chicago, IL 60415-0183
708-636-0888

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago Ridge)

Program Description/Programs Available: Counseling for young people, parents and families; training, resource information, community service; placement for completion of assigned hours

Name of Program: Chicago Youth Centers

Contact Information:

104 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60603
312-648-1550
<http://www.chicagoyouthcenters.org>

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: CYC has plotted a course to consistently address children's needs through the following content areas: Nature and Environment, Math and Science, Health, Social and Physical Development, Academic Support and Enhancement, The Arts, Career Exploration, Business and Community Outreach, and Leadership Development.

Name of Program: Chicago Youth Programs, Inc.

Contact Information:

130 East Randolph, #1160
Chicago, IL 60601
312- 565-0257

Counties served by program: Cook (Cabrini Green, Uptown, Washington Park)

Program Description/Programs Available: Comprehensive programs include one-on-one tutoring recreation and health care.

Name of Program: Children's Advocacy Center

Contact Information:

847-885-0100

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Continuously strives to reduce the trauma and provide support to child victims of violence and their families. The Center serves as a community resource to facilitate the identification, intervention, and prevention of child abuse.

Name of Program: Children's Memorial Hospital

Contact Information:

773-868-8968

<http://www.childrensmemorial.org>

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Safe Homes and Havens (SHH), in partnership with Chicago Communities in Schools (CCIS), provides parenting skills classes to teenagers (both teens who are pregnant/parenting and not) in the Chicago Public Schools. SHH teaches and evaluates the classes (held in health/science class), and CCIS coordinates their participation in interested schools. Topics include child development, non-physical discipline techniques, ways to keep homes safe for children, and risks to children from firearms. For school staff, SHH provides workshops on firearms and child abuse and collaborates with the Chicago Abused Women's Coalition to provide workshops on domestic violence.

Name of Program: ChildServ

Contact Information:

8765 West Higgins Road, Suite 450

Chicago, IL 60304

773-693-0300

Counties served by program: Cook, Lake, DuPage

Program Description/Programs Available: For youth in general: afterschool activities, tutoring, foster care and adoption, support and education for teen parents, counseling for teens in foster care, group homes, family support immigration and naturalization services, day care, early childhood education.

Name of Program: Chinese Mutual Aid Association

Contact Information:

1016 West Argyle

Chicago, IL 60640

773-784-2900 ext 124

Counties served by program: Cook (Uptown, Edgewater, Rogers Park)

Program Description/Programs Available: Youth programs: citizenship, employment, social services, literacy, and CAACII- multicultural youth project.

Name of Program: Christopher House

Contact Information:

Greenview - Main Location

2507 North Greenview

Chicago, IL 60614-2084

773-472-1083

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Child and Family Development services, Group Work services, Emergency Services, Partners in Progress (offers educational assistance, peer group support, home visits, and a birthing assistants pregnant and parenting teens), and Social Work services.

Name of Program: Circle Urban Ministries

Contact Information:

118 North Central Avenue
Chicago, IL 60644
773-921-1446

Counties served by program: Cook (West-Cicero, East-Austin Blvd., North-North Ave., South-Roosevelt)

Program Description/Programs Available: Food pantry; literacy, youth programs, afterschool programs; substance abuse; shelter program and legal aide.

Name of Program: Community Extension Project, Inc.

Contact Information:

47 South 6th Avenue, #110
LaGrange, IL 60525
708-579-5898

Counties served by program: Cook (Lyons Township & South Proviso Township)

Program Description/Programs Available: Advocacy; mentoring, tutoring, leadership, recreation, youth outreach.

Name of Program: Community Family Service & Mental Health Center

Contact Information:

1023 Burlington Avenue
Western Springs, IL 60558
708-354-0826

Counties served by program: Cook (Lyons and Riverside Townships)

Program Description/Programs Available: Individual (Adult & Children), Family Group Therapy & Counseling for hospitalized and never hospitalized persons; psychiatric services for adults and children; crisis team; Day treatment program; Seniors program; MRAI services; SASS services; case management

Name of Program: Community Human Services, Inc.

Contact Information:

1454 West Montrose Avenue
Chicago, IL 60613
773-271-2700

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Youth and family counseling; Transitional Employment Services

Name of Program: Comprehensive Mental Health Center of St. Francis Hospital

Contact Information:

355 Ridge Avenue
Evanston, IL 60202

847-316-6250

Counties served by program: Cook (Evanston and surrounding area)

Program Description/Programs Available: Adult outpatient counseling-individual, couples, family including marital, life changes, eating disorders, emotional trauma; Child and adolescent program-all problems including life changes, ADD emotional trauma; After care- for adults with mental illness; developmental disability counseling; Psychiatric Home Health Care; addiction and recovery center outpatient for substance abuse and ACOA groups; intensive outpatient programs-5 days/week groups; inpatient psychiatric treatment-adults only.

Name of Program: Constance Morris House

Contact Information:

6120 South Archer Road
Summit, IL 60501
708-485-0069

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: The mission of Constance Morris House is to provide physical and psychological safety to women and their children, fleeing abusive relationships and to empower their clients to make informed choices about their lives.

Name of Program: Cook County Department of Public Health

Contact Information:

708-492-2900

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: The Teens Learning to Choose program focuses on teen dating violence prevention. It incorporates an educational curriculum, a coalition, and plays about teen dating violence. 1,100 7th and 8th grade students and ten community and/or church youth groups are served.

Name of Program: Cook County Sheriff Youth Services Dept.

Contact Information:

1311 South Maybrook Drive
Maywood, IL 60153
708-865-2900

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Violence prevention and alcohol prevention/education programs.

Name of Program: Daniel J. Nellum Youth Services

Contact Information:

1458 West 51st Street
Chicago, IL 60609
773-927-9277

Counties served by program: Cook (Englewood)

Program Description/Programs Available: Emergency shelter; Residential Program for adolescent males who have been abused or neglected.

Name of Program: Demicco Youth Services

Contact Information:

825 North Hudson
Chicago, IL 60610
312-337-2723

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: The mission of Demicco Youth Services is to organize, empower and support youth and their families through advocacy and to become leaders of the community.

Name of Program: DePaul University Community Mental Health Center

Contact Information:

2219 North Kenmore Avenue, Suite 300
Chicago, IL 60614
773-325-7780

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Services to children, adolescents and families: Individual family group; community outreach; treatment for court; involved and/or at risk youth; sex offender treatment; psychiatric evaluation and monitoring; Spanish speaking services available.

Name of Program: Des Plaines Valley Community Center

Contact Information:

6120 South Archer
Summit, IL 60501
708-458-2326

Counties served by program: Cook (Lyons Township)

Program Description/Programs Available: Mental health; substance abuse; domestic violence; sexual assault; juvenile delinquency; wraparound

Name of Program: Easter Seals

Contact Information:

Metropolitan Chicago
14 East Jackson Boulevard, 9th Floor
Chicago, IL 60604-2212
<http://www.eastersealchicago.org>

or

Child and Family Connection
9455 South Hoyne
Chicago, IL 60620
773-233-1799

or

Gilchrist Marchman Head Start

2345 West North Avenue
Chicago, IL 60647
773-276-4000

or

Therapeutic Day School
7400 West 183rd Street, Willow Hall
Tinley Park, IL 60477
708-802-9050

or

Windy City Kids Child Development Center
600 West Madison
Chicago, IL 60661
312-575-6550

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Services for children ages 0-5 include early education, care, and intervention. Services for children with disabilities including: Adaptive Positioning Equipment Loan Program, Early Intervention Programming, Outpatient Medical Rehabilitation, Respite Programs, Summer Camp Programs, and Therapeutic Day School.

Name of Program: Elgin YMCA

Contact Information:

111 North Channing Street
Elgin, IL 60120
847-888-7400

Counties served by program: Kane, Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Afterschool, camps, fitness swimming lessons, sports; teen programs; Juvenile Offenders restitution programs; alternative education/life skills

Name of Program: Elijah Thurston Organization for Training and Community Development

Contact Information:

7632 South Cottage Grove
Chicago, IL 60619
773-488-6026

Counties served by program: Cook (Southshore, Washington Heights, Chatham, Grand Crossing, Avalon)

Program Description/Programs Available: Anger management; violence prevention; counseling; mentoring; tutoring.

Name of Program: Erie Teen Health Center

Contact Information:

1523 West Chicago Avenue
Chicago, IL 60622
312-491-2400

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Health care; physicals, family planning, STD Counseling; individual and family

Name of Program: Erikson Institute

Contact Information:

312-755-2250

<http://www.erikson.edu>

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago area)

Program Description/Programs Available: Erikson Institute is working in partnership with 12 Chicago area schools to provide violence prevention training to teachers, who in turn implement a violence prevention curriculum to students in grades 1-8. Erikson Institute also documents and replicates efforts of the research-based violence prevention curriculum and training guidelines for teachers. The program is marketed and disseminated through the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program of the Chicago Board of Education.

Name of Program: Evangelical Child & Family Agency

Contact Information:

1530 North Main Street

Wheaton, IL 60187

630-653-6400

Counties served by program: DuPage, Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Foster care programs, Counseling programs, pregnancy support services, and adoption programs

Name of Program: Evanston

Contact Information:

P.O. Box 5487

Evanston, IL 60204

847-492-1890

Counties served by program: Cook (Evanston)

Program Description/Programs Available: Tutoring; mentoring; college preparatory programs; community service projects; college scholarships; personal outreach; life skills; recreational activities

Name of Program: Evanston Police Dept Youth Services Programs

Contact Information:

1454 Elmwood

Evanston, IL 60201

847-866-5016

Counties served by program: Cook (Evanston)

Program Description/Programs Available: Individual, family, and group counseling (short and long term), administer a community service program, training on youth related issues, and manage a mentoring program.

Name of Program: Family Care in Illinois

Contact Information:

70 East Lake Street, Suite 900
Chicago, IL 60601
312-345-0720

Counties served by program: Cook, Lake, McHenry

Program Description/Programs Available: Counseling (individuals, family, etc.), Homemaker Services (24 Hour Emergency Caretaker services, Respite care, etc.), Foster cares and adoption, parenting training program and senior companion services and Foster grandparents.

Name of Program: Family Focus, Inc.

Contact Information:

3333 West Arthington Street, Suite 108
Chicago, IL 60624
773-722-5057

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Family Focus Lawndale serves a predominantly African-American community on Chicago's West Side. Its main programs include Pregnant and Parenting Teen Services, Primary Prevention Program (for non-parenting school-age children), and Adult Parent Services. All services help parents and children alike to become more successful, healthier, and happier.

Name of Program: The Family Institute at Northwestern University

Contact Information:

618 Library Place
Evanston, IL 60201
847-733-4300

Counties served by program: Cook, DuPage, Lake, Will

Program Description/Programs Available: All kinds of counseling--individual, couples, families, groups, psychological testing. All out patient

Name of Program: Family Matters

Contact Information:

7731 North Marshfield Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60626
773-465-6011

Counties served by program: Cook (Rogers Park area)

Program Description/Programs Available: Programs for teens, Programs for young children (including a Latchkey Learning Program (LLP), Community Tutoring Program, Learning Enrichment Program), community advocacy programs, tutoring programs, and mentoring programs.

Name of Program: Family Service Center of Glenview, Kenilworth, Northbrook, and Wilmette

Contact Information:

1167 Wilmette Avenue
Wilmette, IL 60091
847-251-7350

Counties served by program: Cook (Glenview, Northbrook, Wilmette, and Kenilworth)

Program Description/Programs Available: Individual, marital, and family therapy; substance abuse, domestic violence. Program is strictly counseling.

Name of Program: Family Service of Winnetka-Northfield

Contact Information:

992 1/2 Green Bay Road
Winnetka, IL 60093
847-446-8060

Counties served by program: Cook (Winnetka and Northfield)

Program Description/Programs Available: Family counseling, individual psychotherapy, character education

Name of Program: Firman Community Services

Contact Information:

144 West 47th Street
Chicago, IL 60609
773-373-3400
<http://www.firmancs.com>

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Project FAVE (Family Action for Violence Elimination) promotes advocacy and service coordination, professional development, and violence prevention education.

Name of Program: Friends of Battered Women and Their Children

Contact Information:

P.O. Box 608548
Chicago, IL 60660
773-274-5232

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago and Northwest suburbs), Lake

Program Description/Programs Available: Domestic violence counseling-women and children; prevention education and intervention of dating violence with young people; court advocacy; employment counseling.

Name of Program: F.U.T.U.R.E. Foundation Youth Service, Inc.

Contact Information:

1628 Drecel Avenue
Ford Heights, IL 60411
708-758-5272

Counties served by program: Cook (Ford Heights/ East-side Chicago Heights)

Program Description/Programs Available: Mentoring; transportation; snack, music, computer based academic enrichment; homework assistance, tutoring, recreation; fitness.

Name of Program: Gads Hill Center

Contact Information:

1919 West Cullerton
Chicago, IL 60608
312-226-0084

Counties served by program: Cook (Lower Westside of Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Club Lean is a social educational program using a club model. Teen Connection is a program that prepares neighborhood youth for college; providing tutoring, mentoring and social skills development.

Name of Program: Gateway Foundation, Inc.

Contact Information:

819 South Wabash, Suite 300
Chicago, IL 60605
312-663-1130

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Substance Abuse Treatment

Name of Program: Gathering Point, Inc.

Contact Information:

Olive Branch Mission
6310 South Claremont
Chicago, IL 60636
773-476-6200 ext. 27

Counties served by program: Cook (Englewood Community)

Program Description/Programs Available: Gathering Point specific area of training is providing programs that education and provide alternatives to child and family in the field of handling: conflict, family counseling, and problem solving workshops.

Name of Program: Girl Scouts of America - Chicago

Contact Information:

222 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 2120
Chicago, IL 60606
312-416-2500

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Girl scouting encourages girls to make decisions, try new activities, give back to their communities and feel proud of their accomplishments. In the process, girls build confidence, increase self-esteem and clarify values.

Name of Program: Girl Scouts of America - Illinois Crossroads Council

Contact Information:

650 North Lakeview Parkway
P.O. Box 8116
Vernon Hills, IL 60061-8116
847-573-0500

Counties served by program: Lake, Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Youth development programs through: 1. Collective groups called troops; girls decide on activities led volunteer (who receive training), 2. Themed programs for targeted groups of girls usually held in collaborative with schools; led by trained staff.

Name of Program: Girl Scouts of America - Lone Tree Council

Contact Information:

6930 West Roosevelt Road
Oak Park, IL 60304
708-386-1872

Counties served by program: Cook, Kane

Program Description/Programs Available: In-town Program Center: Programs for girls and troops. Wild Rose program center: Troop Camping.

Name of Program: Girl Scouts of America of South Cook County, Inc.

Contact Information:

1005 West 175th Street
Homewood, IL 60430-4603
708-957-8100

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: The Girl Scout program is unlimited. We provide a program range from camping to badge workshops and everything in between.

Name of Program: Girl Scouts of America - Sybaquay Council

Contact Information:

12N124 Coombs Road
Elgin, IL 60123
847-741-5521

Counties served by program: McHenry and parts of Lake, Cook, Kane, DuPage, DeKalb and LaSalle

Program Description/Programs Available: Empowerment programs for girls focusing on self-esteem, community service, and leadership skills.

Name of Program: Girl Scouts of America of Trailways Council, INC

Contact Information:

1533 Spencer Road
Joliet, IL 60433
815-723-3449

Counties served by program: Grundy, Kankakee, Will, Cook (Lemont only), LaSalle (only Seneca and Marseilles)

Program Description/Programs Available: The Girl Scout program is unlimited. We provide a program range from camping to badge workshops and everything in between.

Name of Program: Girls Scouts of America of Whispering Oaks Council

Contact Information:

930 Barnsdale Road
LaGrange, IL 60526
708-354-4855

Counties served by program: Cook (Bedford Park, Bridgeview, Brookfield, Burr Ridge, Central Stickney, Cicero, Countryside, Forest View, Hodgkins, Indian Head Park, Justice, LaGrange, LaGrange Highlands, LaGrange Park, Lyons, McCook, Stickney)

Program Description/Programs Available: In partnership with adult volunteer mentors, girls have the opportunity to make decisions, develop self-esteem, self-confidence, and enjoy meaningful activities. These may include outdoor education, health fitness, sports, technology, cultural exchanges, field trips and service to community. Girls learn and practice skills for life to grow courageous and strong.

Name of Program: Glencoe Youth Services

Contact Information:

P.O. Box 316
Glencoe, IL 60022
847-835-3121

Counties served by program: Cook (New Trier Township)

Program Description/Programs Available: Glencoe Youth Services provides educational, recreational, and informal counseling services to youth between the ages of fourteen and nineteen.

Name of Program: Grand Prairie Services

Contact Information:

7210 Arbor Drive
Tinley Park, IL 60477
708-429-7587

Counties served by program: Cook, Will, Grundy

Program Description/Programs Available: Crisis intervention and stabilization, in-home counseling, psycho-educational groups, clinical assessments, individual and family therapy, therapeutic recreation services.

Name of Program: Greater West Town Project

Contact Information:

Greater West Town Training Partnership
2021 W. Fulton Street
Chicago, Illinois 60612
(312) 563-9570 or (312) 563-9028
or
West Town Academy
2021 West Fulton Street
Chicago, Illinois 60612
(312) 563-9044

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: The Youth Employment Program provides essential education and employment opportunities for both in-school and dropout students. The School-to-Work program provides area youth with pre-employment, career counseling, and placement services. West Town Academy and the new Quantum Mentoring Project provide a real "second chance" for over 120 area youth each year to address basic skills deficiencies, earn their high school diploma, and receive job training and placement assistance under the guidance of community role models. There is also a Woodworkers training Program and a Shipping & Receiving Training Program.

Name of Program: Hanover Township Youth and Family Services

Contact Information:

8 North 180 Route 59
Bartlett, IL 60103-1628
630-837-0301

Counties served by program: Cook (Streamwood, Hanover Park, Elgin, Bartlett)

Program Description/Programs Available: Family therapy; K.I.D.S. (Kids in Divorce Situations) groups; STEP parenting classes; tutoring services; second chance for youthful offenders; youth outreach in schools and neighborhoods; open gym program; Liaison and consultation

Name of Program: Harbour, Inc.

Contact Information:

1480 Renaissance Drive, Suite 412
Park Ridge, IL 60068
847-297-8540

Counties served by program: Cook, Lake, Kane, DuPage

Program Description/Programs Available: Short Term Treatment Center (STTC) with emergency shelter, diagnostic assessment, milieu therapy, individual & family & group counseling. Transitional Living (TLP) in professional foster apartments with case management, therapy, employment skills, independent living skills, educational completion, and college. Independent Living (ILP) in individual apartments in the community with rent & utility subsidy, case management, therapy and employment support. Youth Development & Outreach to 12-15 year olds after school

Name of Program: Harold Colbert Jones Memorial Community Center

Contact Information:

220 East 15th Street
Chicago Heights, IL 60461
708-757-5395

Counties served by program: Cook, Will

Program Description/Programs Available: Rent and utility assistance, food pantry, hot lunches 1 day per week, seniors club, after school club, summer fun club, computer classes, craft classes, exercise classes, sports and recreation, tutorial classes, income tax assistance for seniors, senior trips, special events, resources (community forum), etc.

Name of Program: Haven Youth and Family Services

Contact Information:

560 Green Bay Road, Suite 10
Winnetka, IL 60093
847-446-5606

Counties served by program: Cook (New Trier and Northfield Townships)

Program Description/Programs Available: Counseling; emergency crisis 24 hours; outreach to youth.

Name of Program: Healthcare Alternative Systems, Inc. (HAS)

Contact Information:

2755 West Armitage
Chicago, IL 60647
773-252-3100

Counties served by program: Cook, DuPage (Humboldt Park, West Town, Logan Square, Pilsen, Little Village, New City, South Lawndale)

Program Description/Programs Available: Alcohol and substance abuse treatment; Mental Health; MISA, Women's services; HIV/AIDS; EAP; prevention services; domestic violence; residential, transitional for homeless males; family case management.

Name of Program: Hegewisch Community Committee

Contact Information:

13303 South Baltimore Avenue
Chicago, IL 60633
773-646-4488

Counties served by program: Cook (Southeast Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Informal counseling, recreation, leadership development, life-skills, instruction on drugs, gangs, STDs, etc).

Name of Program: Hellenic Family and Community Services

Contact Information:

6251 West Touhy Avenue
Chicago, IL 60646
773-631-5222

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicagoland)

Program Description/Programs Available: Family Counseling Anger Management

Name of Program: Hephzibah Children's Association

Contact Information:

946 North Boulevard
Oak Park, IL 60301
708-386-8417

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Day care, family based services, group homes, Hephzibah Academy, Foster Care, The Shelter at Hephzibah (short term group home for children aged 4-11 who are abused, neglected, emotionally disturbed or behavior disordered), The Residence at Hephzibah (long term care for young children who have been traumatized by abuse, neglect or the loss of their parents), Substance Abuse Assessment & Referral Program for Preteens and Teens, and a Family Support Program

Name of Program: Horizons for Youth

Contact Information:

210 South Des Plaines
Chicago, IL 60661
312-627-9031

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Horizons forms long-term relationships with low-income Chicago children and families, to help reinforce the link between parents, school, and children.

Name of Program: Howard Area Community Center

Contact Information:

7648 North Paulina
Chicago, IL 60626
773-262-6622

Counties served by program: Cook (Rogers Park)

Program Description/Programs Available: Domestic Violence; HIV/Aids case management and prevention; emergency services; dental clinic; adult education; employment; alternative high school, after-school programs; early childhood, infants and toddlers.

Name of Program: "I Have a Dream" Foundation - Chicago

Contact Information:

405 North Wabash, Suite P2S
Chicago, IL 60611
312-494-1952

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: The "I Have a Dream"® Program is a nationally recognized model that helps children stay in school, graduate, and go on to college or meaningful employment. The children, called Dreamers, participate in a year-round program of mentoring, tutoring, cultural exposures, and community service activities from elementary school through high school. Upon graduation, Dreamers receive financial assistance for either a college or vocational education.

Name of Program: Inner City Youth Foundation, Inc.

Contact Information:

4500 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60653
773-624-0803

Counties served by program: Cook (22nd - 63rd Streets)

Program Description/Programs Available: All of the above categories are serviced by our organization, including employment referrals and gang intervention.

Name of Program: Institute for Therapy Through the Arts (ITA)

Contact Information:

6160 North Cicero, Suite 120
Chicago, IL 60646
773-685-3911

Counties served by program: Cook, McHenry, DuPage

Program Description/Programs Available: Creative arts therapy services for all levels of functioning for mental health and special education needs services include conflict-resolution, socialization, self-esteem building, integration, insight oriented art, family therapy, psychology, and testing services available.

Name of Program: Jamal Place

Contact Information:

1335 South California
Chicago, IL 60608
773-277-6631

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Residential/Group Home

Name of Program: James Jordan Boys & Girls Club and Family Center

Contact Information:

2102 West Monroe
Chicago, IL 60612
1-888-895-CLUB (2582)

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: There are a variety of programs and services provided by the Club. Some members come to learn more about computers at the Computer Learning center. Others come to play bumper pool, take pottery lessons, do homework, to relax in a safe place, play basketball. Other services for entire families include: the Donald R. Oder Science laboratory, restaurant-quality kitchen (great for cooking and nutrition classes), day care wing for infants and toddlers, meeting space, classrooms, game room, and a photography lab.

Name of Program: Jane Addams Hull House Association – Parkway Community House

Contact Information:

500 East 67th Street
Chicago, IL 60657
773-493-1306

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Child Care Program, After School Program, Youth Development Program, Youth and Adult Educational Training Services, Literacy Programs

Name of Program: Jane Addams Hull House Association – Uptown Center

Contact Information:

4520 North Beacon
Chicago, IL 60640
773-561-3500

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Pre-school children from low-income families receive the foundation that prepares them to succeed in school. Our program develops strong intellectual and social skills, and promotes good health practices, proper nutrition, family literacy, and parental involvement.

Name of Program: Jewish Children's Bureau

Contact Information:

1 South Franklin
Chicago, IL 60606
312-444-2090

Counties served by program: Cook, Lake

Program Description/Programs Available: The agency provides a comprehensive continuum of services that help troubled and handicapped children and their families including: Services for Children with Disabilities, In-Home Services, Placement Services, Therapeutic Day School and Adoption Services.

Name of Program: Jobs for Youth/Chicago, Inc.

Contact Information:

50 East Washington Street, Fourth Floor
Chicago, IL 60602
312-782-2086

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Pre-employment job readiness workshops; adult basic education and GED Instruction; job placement services; counseling

Name of Program: Josselyn Center for Mental Health.

Contact Information:

405 Central Avenue
Northfield, IL 60093
847-441-5600
<http://www.josselyn.org>

Counties served by program: Cook (North suburban)

Program Description/Programs Available: The Josselyn Center provides family violence prevention education in a faith-based setting. Clergy and lay representatives from twenty congregations are trained on how to recognize and respond to family violence, and develop a plan to implement family violence awareness and prevention education in their specific congregations in north suburban Cook County. Additionally, a quarterly newsletter will be distributed.

Name of Program: Juvenile Protection Association

Contact Information:

1707 North Halsted
Chicago, IL 60614
312-440-1203

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Clinical treatment and counseling therapy services, parent-infant early intervention and prevention programs, and early childhood diagnostic evaluations

Name of Program: Kaleidoscope, Inc.

Contact Information:

Changing Patterns in Child Care
1279 North Milwaukee, Suite 250
Chicago, IL 60622
773-278-7200

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Kaleidoscope, Inc. a community-based child welfare agency that serves children and their families who have been rejected by many other agencies but are "most in need." Kaleidoscope has based its unusually successful operation on two concepts: normalization and unconditional care. This program has three basic program models: The Therapeutic Foster Family Homes Program, The Youth

Development Program, and The Satellite Family Outreach Program. Also, Kaleidoscope provides food, used clothing and goods, vocational counseling, and recreational services to the community.

Name of Program: Kenneth Young Centers

Contact Information:

1001 Rohlwing Road
Elk Grove, IL 60007
847-524-8800

Counties served by program: Cook, DuPage (Elk Grove/Schaumburg Township)

Program Description/Programs Available: Individual and family counseling, psychiatric evaluations.

Name of Program: Lakeside Community Committee

Contact Information:

3515 South Cottage Grove or
7414 South Cottage Grove or
7907 South Rhodes Avenue or
523 East 79th Street
Chicago, IL
773-224-9217 (main office)
<http://lakeside-cc.org>

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Traditional Foster Care Program, Urban Foster Care program, Relative Foster Care Program, Corporate Partnership for Recruitment of Adoptive Families Program, after school programs, TeenREACH, the Lakeside Community Committee Direct Action/Visitation Program, the Teen Parenting Service Network (TPSN), Job Advantage, a food pantry, and extended family support services.

Name of Program: LaRabida Children's Advocacy Center

Contact Information:

200 Lakewood Boulevard
Park Forest, IL 60466
708-481-9799

Counties served by program: Cook (6th District)

Program Description/Programs Available: Short term sexual abuse treatment for children; victim sensitive interviews; parent advocacy.

Name of Program: The Larkin Center

Contact Information:

1212 Larkin Avenue
Elgin, IL 60123
847-695-5656

Counties served by program: Cook, Kane, McHenry, Kendall

Program Description/Programs Available: Counseling for youth ages 3 to 17--sliding scale; residential care--behavior disorder and mentally ill youth (6 to 18 years); day treatment school for behavior disordered youth (grades 1 to 12, fully accredited); transitional living program for mentally ill adults; in home respite for mentally ill children; after school program for behavior disordered youth ages 8 to 12; residential treatment program for sexually reactive boys ages 6 to 13.

Name of Program: Latino Youth, Inc.

Contact Information:

2200 South Marshall Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60623
773-277-0400

Counties served by program: Cook (South Lawndale and Lower Westside)

Program Description/Programs Available: Individual and family counseling; youth leadership program; after school recreational program; crisis intervention; young mom's program; parenting classes and temporary housing program for youth 11-17; and a Alternative high school.

Name of Program: Lawrence Hall Youth Services

Contact Information:

4833 North Francisco Avenue
Chicago, IL 60625
773-769-3500

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicagoland area)

Program Description/Programs Available: Program Areas include: Early Childhood, Foster Care, Educational Services, Residential Treatment, and Independent Living. Services include: Preschool Education; individual, group, and family therapy; case management; assessment and screening; behavior modification; vocational counseling; permanency planning; therapeutic day school; creative learning program; expressive therapies; therapeutic recreation

Name of Program: Le Penseur Youth & Family Services, Inc.

Contact Information:

8550 South Manistee Avenue
Chicago, IL 60617
773-375-8637

Counties served by program: Cook (SE, SW & Westside of Chicago, Western & Southern Suburbs)

Program Description/Programs Available: Counseling (individual, family, group, crises, grief, substance abuse, domestic violence); Referrals (counseling, housing, domestic violence); HIV/AIDS Case Management; support groups; outreach services; computer education & training; employment training

Name of Program: Leyden Family Service and Mental Health Center

Contact Information:

10007 West Grand Avenue
Franklin Park, IL 60131
847-451-0330

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Intensive In-Home Mental Health Service, Intensive Crisis Service for Children and Adolescents, Child and Adolescent Therapy/Counseling, and Our Place Drop-In Center (an early intervention program for parents and children)

Name of Program: Linden Oaks Hospital at Edward

Contact Information:

801 South Washington
Naperville, IL
630-305-5898

Counties served by program: Cook (Far West suburbs), DuPage, Will, Grundy, Kendall

Program Description/Programs Available: Full continuum in pt-adult, adolescent, chemical depending acute psychiatric, eating disorders; outpatient PHP adult/adolescent and child-eating disorders; case management model; child/adolescent residential program for s.e.d. population

Name of Program: LINKS- North Shore Youth Health Service

Contact Information:

1779 Maple Street
Northfield, IL 60093
847-441-6191

Counties served by program: Cook, Lake

Program Description/Programs Available: Prevention education at schools and other community clinic sites for young men; clinic for birth control; STI diagnosis and treatment; plus regular check-ups; support programs for parenting adolescents; educational and support services for gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered young people.

Name of Program: Literacy Chicago

Contact Information:

70 East Lake, Suite 1500
Chicago, IL 60604
312-236-0341

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: G.E.D.; ESL; Basic reading and math

Name of Program: Little City Foundation

Contact Information:

1760 West Algonquin Road
Palatine, IL 60067-4799
847-358-5510

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Programs include Adoption Program & Information, Foster Parent Licensing, Foster Care Program & Information, Families One Information, Children's Services Internships, Children's Services, CCI Program & Information, Adoptive Parent Licensing and Child Referral

Name of Program: Lutheran Child and Family Service of Illinois

Contact Information:

Corporate Head Quarters
7620 Madison Street, P.O. Box 5078
River Forest, IL 60305
708-771-7180

or

Chicago Area Office
6127 South University
Chicago, IL 60637
773-753-0600

or

Gloria Dei Lutheran Church
5259 South Major Avenue
Chicago, IL 60638
800-845-6350

or

The Women's Treatment Center
140 North Ashland Avenue
Chicago, IL 60607
312-491-8361

or

Suburban Chicago area office
1505 87th Street
Downers Grove, IL 60516
630-985-2420

or

15411 South Broadway Avenue
Harvey, IL 60426
708-596-7464

or

120 South Marion Street
Oak Park, IL 60302
708-763-0700

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Services can include Family Life Education, pregnancy counseling, support groups, in-service training programs, adoption services, foster care services, emergency assistance, and information and referrals.

Name of Program: Lutheran Social Services of Illinois

Contact Information:

Central Services Office
1001 East Touhy Avenue, Suite 50
Des Plaines, IL 60018
847-635-4600

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: General counseling services; youth services; foster care services; school-based services; mental health services; substance abuse services; foster care services; prisoner and family ministry; child and adolescent residential services.

Name of Program: Lydia Home Association

Contact Information:

430 West Irving Park Road
Chicago, IL 60123
773-784-8526

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Abstinence education, family support programs, preschool programs, individual, marital, and family counseling, respite care for abused and neglected children, an Emergency Youth Shelter, Mothers & Fathers reunification program, foster care services, international programs, and a residential care program.

Name of Program: Lyons Township Prevention Task Force: A Program of the Pillars Community Services

Contact Information:

100 West Cossitt Avenue
La Grange, IL 60525
708-352-1188

Counties served by program: Cook (Lyons Township)

Program Description/Programs Available: Substance abuse prevention.

Name of Program: Marcy-Newberry Association

Contact Information:

1073 West Maxwell Street
Chicago, IL 60608
312-829-7555

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago's west side)

Program Description/Programs Available: Marcy-Newberry Association is a non-profit United Methodist-related Community Center providing residential and comprehensive social services and programs to children, youth, and low-income families at 10 locations on Chicago's west side.

Name of Program: McGaw YMCA

Contact Information:

1000 Grove Street
Evanston, IL 60201
847-475-7400

Counties served by program: Cook (Evanston, Skokie, Wilmette, Winnetka, Kenilworth)

Program Description/Programs Available: Sports; leadership development, character building; child care; fine arts, day camp; residential summer camp; aquatics lessons; fitness center and classes; tutoring; mentoring.

Name of Program: Mercy Home for Boys and Girls

Contact Information:

1140 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60607
312-738-7560

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Five male youth Residential care homes and two for female youth homes, three aftercare programs, and the Friends First program, which is a volunteer mentoring program that matches adults with children in need.

Name of Program: Methodist Youth Services

Contact Information:

4350 North Beacon Street
Chicago, IL 60640
773-728-1818

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Methodist Youth Services' mission is to provide services appropriate to the developmental needs and spiritual life of abused, neglected or otherwise troubled children, youths and their families that enable them to function independently, creatively and as contributing members of society. Methodist Youth Services offers an innovative, comprehensive system of residential and community-based programs without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religion or ethnicity.

Name of Program: Metropolitan Family Services

Contact Information:

820 Davis Street, Suite 450
Evanston, IL 60201
847-328-2404

Counties served by program: Cook (Niles, Evanston, Maine Townships)

Program Description/Programs Available: Individual, couples, family counseling, mental health services (medication management and counseling) for children and adolescents in Maine and Evanston townships; seniors counseling and elder abuse program.

Name of Program: Midwest Resources for Counseling & Psycho Therapy

Contact Information:

9411 South 51st Avenue
Oak Lawn, IL 60453
708-425-0310

Counties served by program: Lake, Cook, DuPage

Program Description/Programs Available: In office fee for service counseling-individual, couples and family therapy; also pastoral counseling

Name of Program: Mr. Male Youth Center

Contact Information:

10614 Torrence Avenue
Chicago, IL 60617
773-768-7756

Counties served by program: Cook (10th Ward)

Program Description/Programs Available: After school programs; job placement; low-income assistance program

Name of Program: National Center for Violence Interruption

Contact Information:

10 West 35th Street
Chicago, IL 60616
312-225-2136
<http://www.ncvi.org>

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Parenting Without Violence consists of five, bi-weekly, ten-week sessions. The program is facilitated year round to teach youth (ages 10-17) including teen parents, anger management and conflict resolution skills to help youth develop alternative non-violent coping mechanisms and develop strong parent-child relationships.

Name of Program: Neapolitan Lighthouse

Contact Information:

P.O. Box 24709
Chicago, IL 60624
773-638-0228

Counties served by program: Cook (Greater Chicago Area)

Program Description/Programs Available: Neapolitan Lighthouse offers shelter to women and children for up to three months. While in shelter, women are offered group and individual counseling, case management, legal advocacy and linkage to other community services. Children also participate in individual and group counseling, a preschool program and after school tutoring. Neapolitan Lighthouse provides counseling, legal advocacy and case management for walk-in clients as well, and operates a 24 hour crisis line.

Name of Program: Neighborhood Boys & Girls Club/19th District Youthnet

Contact Information:

2501 West Irving Park Road
Chicago, IL 60618
773-463-4161

Counties served by program: Cook (Albany Park, Irving Park, Northcenter, Lake View, Uptown, Roscoe Village)

Program Description/Programs Available: Youth and teen athletes, recreational activities, after school program, tutoring, homework help, computer learning, leadership, scholarship, senior citizen, community service programs.

Name of Program: Neon Street

Contact Information:

4822 North Broadway, 2nd Floor
Chicago, IL 60640
773-271-6366, ext. 29

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Neon Street Center programs provide economically disadvantaged youth and young adults in transition with accessible emergency services that address basic human needs in addition to a continuum of services that will lead to economic self-sufficiency.

Name of Program: Neumann Association

Contact Information:

5547 North Ravenswood Street
Chicago, IL 60640
773-769-4313

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: The Children's Division of Neumann Association serves DCFS wards who are considered SACY (sexually abusive children and youth) and their families and caregivers in two distinct programs. The Foster Care Program provides supportive and clinical services to children and their Foster Families within the community. The Youth Starting Over (YSO Program provides intensive supervision and treatment to children unable to be maintained within a community-based home setting.

Name of Program: New Life Social Services

Contact Information:

6316 North Lincoln Avenue
Chicago, IL 60659
773-478-4773

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago metro area)

Program Description/Programs Available: Specialized foster care; Community Integrated Living Arrangements (CILA); Adoption Counseling (Pre and Post adoption counseling services); Intercountry Adoptions; Counseling and Psychotherapy services.

Name of Program: New Moms, Inc.

Contact Information:

2825 West McLean Avenue
Chicago, IL 60647
773-252-3253

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Founded in 1983, the mission of New Moms is to enable, empower and equip at-risk adolescent parents and their children through Christian-based services and mentoring. We believe in providing a hand-up, not a handout. Our central objective is to provide every possible opportunity for adolescent mothers and their children to gain the self-confidence, dignity and hope essential to their self-sufficiency and family stability.

Name of Program: NICASA (Northern Illinois Council of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse)

Contact Information:

31973 North Fish Lake Road
Round Lake, IL 60073
847-546-6450

Counties served by program: Cook, Lake, McHenry

Program Description/Programs Available: School and community prevention programming; early intervention services; anger control training; adult and youth outpatient treatment; parent education; residential halfway housing; toxicology and evaluation services; teen court; DUI services; alternative to suspension.

Name of Program: The Night Ministry/Open Door Shelter

Contact Information:

3262 North Clark Street
Chicago, IL 60657
773-296-1485, ext 224

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Emergency shelter for homeless youth ages 14-21.

Name of Program: Niles Family Service

Contact Information:

999 Civic Center Dr., Niles, IL 60714
847-588-8460

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Programs related to school difficulties, job loss, family conflicts, loneliness and isolation, single parenting, relationship problems, and stress

Name of Program: Nobel Neighbors

Contact Information:

773-252-8524

Counties served by program: Cook (West Humboldt Park)

Program Description/Programs Available: Nobel Neighbors has a Community Safety Campaign that addresses intervention with, education of, and involvement of community residents through community organizing and community education in West Humboldt Park. Primary prevention techniques are provided in school-based conflict resolution classes held at the Nobel Elementary School, and through Nobel Neighbors' organizing work with block clubs to change public norms and values related to violence.

Name of Program: Northbrook Police - Counseling Services Section

Contact Information:

1401 Landwehr Road
Northbrook, IL 60062
847-564-2060

Counties served by program: Cook (Village of Northbrook)

Program Description/Programs Available: Crisis intervention to the police, Victims advocacy to victims of crimes, Short-term counseling with individuals, couples, or families who have had some type of contact with the police, two full-time social workers, frequent referrals involving domestic violence, substance abuse, child abuse, runaways, delinquency issues, mental illness, domestic disputes, and parenting problems.

Name of Program: Northeast Illinois Council, BSA

Contact Information:

2745 Skokie Valley Road
Highland Park, IL 60035
847-433-1969

Counties served by program: Cook (Northern Cook), Lake

Program Description/Programs Available: Career education and values instilling

Name of Program: Oak Park/ River Forest Family Services and MHC

Contact Information:

120 South Marion Street
Oak Park, IL 60303
708-383-7500

Counties served by program: Cook (Oak Park/ River Forest)

Program Description/Programs Available: Substance abuse; anger management; individual, group, marital referral; complete continuum of adolescent services.

Name of Program: Off the Street Club

Contact Information:

25 North Karlov
Chicago, Illinois 60624
773-533-3253
<http://www.otsc.org>

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago west side)

Program Description/Programs Available: Value training, seasonal sports, field trips and special events, tournaments, music, dance, drama, arts and crafts, woodshop, cooking, tutoring, Career Club, and the Teen Leadership Training Club.

Name of Program: OMNI Youth Services

Contact Information:

847-353-1552

<http://www.omniyouth.org>

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: OMNI Youth Services Parent Aid Program (PAP) is utilizing adult volunteers to establish one-on-one mentoring relationships with high-risk parents experiencing difficulty adequately caring for their children. The volunteer mentor commits to a minimum of six months, four hours per week in personal contact with their matched parent. The goal of PAP is to establish a trusting mentoring relationship between the high-risk parent and the volunteer through which the parent's self-image is enhanced and parenting skills improve, thus decreasing the risk of abuse/neglect.

Name of Program: Onward Neighborhood House

Contact Information:

600 North Leavitt Street

Chicago, IL 60612

312) 666-6726

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Onward Neighborhood House's mission is to empower low-income families, individuals, children and youth to achieve full potential by providing positive experiences and opportunities through educational, recreational and social service programs.

Name of Program: Orland Township Youth Services

Contact Information:

4671 West Avenue

Orland Park, IL 60462

708-403-4001

Counties served by program: Cook (Orland Township)

Program Description/Programs Available: Counseling for individuals, family, and groups, a Youth commission, and Orland Park's health service offers a processing group for low risk, 1st time juvenile offenders. This group generally consists of approximately 10 youths ages 14-17 discussing topics about their crimes and how they feel about the fairness of the consequences since then. Another program offered by social workers and prevention specialists is a drug and alcohol prevention seminar.

Name of Program: Ounce of Prevention Fund

Contact Information:

Garfield Head Start

30 West Garfield Boulevard

Chicago, IL 60609

773-373-0234

or

Educare Center

5044 South Wabash

Chicago, IL 60615

773-924-2334

or

Hayes Center
4859 South Wabash
Chicago, IL 60609
773-373-8670

or

St. Paul Head Start
4644 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60609
773-268-2827

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Provide Services, Advocate for Children, Conduct Research on Children's Issues, and Offer Training on Pregnant and Parenting Services, Primary Prevention Services. Also have four innovative projects: Educare Center, Birth to Three Project, The Chicago Doula Project, and All Our Kids Networks.

Name of Program: Palatine Police Department Social Services Unit

Contact Information:

200 East Wood Street
Palatine, IL 60067
847-202-665

Counties served by program: Cook (Village of Palatine)

Program Description/Programs Available: Crisis Counseling Court Advocacy

Name of Program: PASS Pregnancy Care Center

Contact Information:

613 E. 162nd Street
South Holland IL 60473
708-331-7733

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago Heights, South Holland, Blue Island, Harvey, Calumet City, and surrounding areas)

Program Description/Programs Available: Free pregnancy testing; Crisis intervention; Counseling; Material Aid (cribs, car seats, baby clothes, maternity clothes); Date Rape Awareness; Abstinence Education; Abortion Recovery; Abuse Recovery

Name of Program: Pathways to Development Program

Contact Information:

312-814-1520

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Provides opportunities for foster children to gain exposure to the arts, through programs at several sites around Chicago, including: arts, crafts, music, theater, video production,

the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and other musical groups, and theater performances. Also operates a mentoring program for foster children.

Name of Program: The Peace Museum

Contact Information:

100 North Central Park Avenue
Chicago, IL
773-638-6450
<http://www.peacemuseum.org>

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: The Peace Museum is a family violence prevention program for elementary school children and their parents. The purpose of this program is to provide artistic, literary and educational resources for adults relating to children in ways of peaceful conflict management, violence prevention and the acceptance of diversity.

Name of Program: PEER Services, Inc.

Contact Information:

906 Davis Street
Evanston, Illinois 60201
847-492-1778

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: The Adolescent Treatment Program of PEER Services provides substance abuse assessments, outpatient treatment, and drug screening with follow-up continuing care for youths aged 12-17. Treatment services offered include individual, group and family counseling. A parent support group and a multi-family group are also available. Spanish speaking services are provided. Priority for assistance is given to Evanston residents.

Name of Program: Perakis, Resis & Associates

Contact Information:

1701 East Woodfield Road, Suite 211
Schaumburg, IL 60173
847-240-2211

Counties served by program: McHenry, Cook, Lake

Program Description/Programs Available: Outpatient mental health services, counseling, medication evaluation and family therapy.

Name of Program: Pilsen-Little Village

Contact Information:

2319 South Damen
Chicago, IL 60608
773-579-0832

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Provides access for youth to culturally relevant health and social services and mentoring and tutoring youth at an after school "computer club" for kids ages 9-12.

Name of Program: Prism Youth Network

Contact Information:

1145 Westgate, Suite 106
Oak Park, IL 60301
708-386-3463

Counties served by program: Cook (Oak Park, West-Southwest Chicago suburbs)

Program Description/Programs Available: Non-therapeutic drop in for gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgendered and questioning youth.

Name of Program: Professional Consultations, Inc.

Contact Information:

610-2 Crystal Pointe Drive
Crystal Lake, IL 60014
847-428-7260

Counties served by program: Kane, Cook, McHenry, Lake

Program Description/Programs Available: Family Counseling, driving under influence, individual therapy, substance abuse, anger management, domestic violence

Name of Program: Quantum Opportunities Program (QOP)

Contact Information:

4500 South Michigan
Chicago, IL 60653
773-624-0803

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: QOP is a youth development program designed to serve disadvantaged adolescents by providing education, service, and development activities, as well as financial incentives, over a four-year period, from ninth grade through high school graduation. Each QOP participant is eligible to receive annually: 250 hours of Education, 250 hours of Development Activities, and 250 hours of Service Activities.

Name of Program: The Rainbow's End

Contact Information:

21141 Governors Highway, #108
Matteson, IL 60443
708-748-2000

Counties served by program: Cook (South Suburban)

Program Description/Programs Available:

Name of Program: Reaching the Mark, Inc.

Contact Information:

4804 West Polk Avenue
Chicago, IL 60644
773-473-4844

Counties served by program: Cook (LANS 67)

Program Description/Programs Available: Foster care case management

Name of Program: Reach Out and Touch

Contact Information:

5510 South Paulina
Chicago, IL 60636
312-436-3176

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: To develop partnerships within the community to assist with identifying resources, action strategies, and solutions to combat those negative forces, such as drugs and gangs, that plague individuals and families in the community. Numerous programs include residential housing, substance abuse awareness and prevention, gang intervention and prevention, legal aid clinic, community organizing, and a food pantry.

Name of Program: Renz Addiction Counseling Center

Contact Information:

Two American Way
Elgin, IL 60120
847-742-3545, ext. 234

Counties served by program: Kane (Northern), Cook (Western), DuPage (Northern)

Program Description/Programs Available: Special substance abuse treatment program for women called Passage Intensive Outpatient; Outpatient substance abuse treatment for adolescents and adults; children alcoholics program; family program for those concerned about someone else

Name of Program: Response Center

Contact Information:

9304 Skokie Boulevard
Skokie, IL 60077
847-676-0078

Counties served by program: Cook (Northern)

Program Description/Programs Available: Individual, group, and family counseling; substance abuse prevention; pregnancy prevention; violence prevention; specialized programming for teens from the Soviet Union.

Name of Program: Rice Child Family Center

Contact Information:

1101 Washington
Evanston, IL 60202
847-424-5133

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Therapeutic, psychological consultation; medication management; individual and family therapy.

Name of Program: Rich Township Youth Services

Contact Information:

22013 Governors
Richton, IL 60471
748-6722

Counties served by program: Cook (Richton Park, Park Forest, Flossmoor, Olympia Fields, Homewood, and Tinley Park, East of Harlem)

Program Description/Programs Available: Substance abuse and prevention programs, parenting classes, grief support group, day camp for 9-12 year olds, activity group for 12-14 year olds, teen employment service, Hob Workshops, and peer jury.

Name of Program: Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center

Contact Information:

1653 West Congress Parkway
Chicago, IL 60612
312-382-9900

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: The Rush Behavioral Health programs continue to provide flexible chemical dependency treatment services that respond to youths needs and incorporate innovations in the behavioral health treatment field. Each of our centers is under the leadership of a board-certified psychiatrist who is also an addiction specialist. The treatment programs offered include outpatient programs, partial hospital/day programs, and inpatient treatment.

Name of Program: Safer Foundation

Contact Information:

571 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60661
312-922-8033

Counties served by program: Cook, Rock Island

Program Description/Programs Available: Assessment; pre-employment counseling; job placement and follow-up; supportive service; referral, education, prevention, residential; work release; Welfare to work programming.

Name of Program: Saint James Hospital – Young and Junior Medics Program

Contact Information:

1423 Chicago Road
Chicago Heights, IL 60411
708-756-1000, ext.6461

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Offers a youth program called Young and Junior Medics. The monthly class introduces young people to medical and hospital-related careers and educates them on the importance of keeping healthy and fit. The program focuses on developing leadership skills and participants will earn incentives for exhibiting leadership qualities. Topics discussed include general health and hygiene, diet and exercise, heart health and first aid. Parents are invited to attend.

Name of Program: Saint Joseph's Cardondelet Child Center

Contact Information:

739 East 35th Street
Chicago, IL 60616
773-624-7443

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Educational services for special needs day school children and residents (ages 6-18), Residential treatment for male Sexually Aggressive Children and Youth (SACY) (ages 8 to 19) and for males with a high-risk of delinquency (ages 14 to 21), Outpatient Services for medium-risk SACY clients, Spiritual development programs, Vocational education for students attending our educational programs (aged 15 to 19), and Activity Therapy.

Name of Program: The Salvation Army Family Gathering Home

Contact Information:

924 North Austin
Oak Park, IL 60302
708-383-2797

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Provides housing options for boys, age 14-18, who are in trouble or on probation. Services include Emergency Services, Long-term Shelter, Short-term Shelter, and Youth Housing.

Name of Program: The Salvation Army Family Services

Contact Information:

4800 North Marine Drive
Chicago, IL 60640
773-275-6233

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago and Northwest Suburbs)

Program Description/Programs Available: Individual couple, family, and child counseling, anger management class, partner abuse intervention program, and homemaker service.

Name of Program: Schaumburg Police Social Services

Contact Information:

1000 West Schaumburg Road
Schaumburg, IL 60194
847-882-3534

Counties served by program: Cook (Schaumburg)

Program Description/Programs Available: Crisis intervention; assessment; referral; court advocacy

Name of Program: Schaumburg Teen Center

Contact Information:

231 South Civic Drive
Schaumburg, IL 60193
847-524-3388

Counties served by program: Cook, DuPage (Schaumburg Township)

Program Description/Programs Available: Teen recreation center, one-day activities, trips, crisis/short term counseling, girls' group, guest speakers.

Name of Program: Scholarship & Guidance Association

Contact Information:

53 West Jackson Boulevard, Suite 650
Chicago, IL 60604
312-663-0305

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Chicago's premier social service agency serving adolescents, young adults and their families by providing them with professional psychotherapeutic and prevention services. Services include: Individual and Group Psychotherapy; Teen Parent Education (Healthy Families/Parents Too Soon and Teen Parent and Support Programs); Youth Diversion/Delinquency Prevention Program; School Drop-Out Prevention; Violence Prevention Counseling; Psycho-educational classes; Services for Abused and Neglected Children (Forward Focus Program); Community Education; Peer Mediation; Youth Employment; Summer Arts Programming; Teacher Training; and, Internships for Graduate Students.

Name of Program: Schwab Rehabilitation Hospital

Contact Information:

773-522-2010, ext.5869

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: *In My Shoes* is a program designed to change the attitudes and behaviors of at-risk youth (ages 11-21) by providing them with a firsthand look at the consequences of violence, particularly gun violence. *In My Shoes* has been successful in forging connections with community organizations and schools serving high-risk youth. Schwab's dissemination plan includes duplicating *In My Shoes* in two similar Rehabilitation Facilities. Schwab will develop and utilize two training manuals. These manuals will be designed to train rehabilitation facilities to create and implement peer-led, gun violence prevention programming.

Name of Program: Shanti Foundation for Peace

Contact Information:

917 Fowler Avenue

Evanston, IL 60202

847-492-0955

<http://www.dls.net/~shanti>

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago area)

Program Description/Programs Available: Shanti Foundation for Peace's "Heroes: Present and Future" program is conducted in six Chicago area middle schools and a YWCA after-school program. This program, implemented in collaboration with Chicago Arts Partnership in Education, is a curriculum-based arts program that helps children find nonviolent approaches to problem solving. While investigating qualities necessary to become a hero, the program promotes an understanding of alternatives to violence and conflict resolution. Teachers are also introduced to a K-8th-grade curriculum that includes reading lists, resources and lesson plans that demonstrate how to integrate art processes and nonviolent themes into general class lessons and topics. Parent-student art events will also be conducted during the year.

Name of Program: Shelter, Inc.

Contact Information:

847-255-8060

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Provides group home care to children from birth through age 17 who are abused, neglected, dependent, or in need of supervision. Services available on a 24-hour basis.

Name of Program: Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School

Contact Information:

1365 East 60th Street

Chicago, IL 60637

773-702-1203

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: The Orthogenic School is a coeducational residential treatment program for children and adolescents in need of support for behavioral or emotional issues. It provides young people, ages five to twenty, with a therapeutic and educational environment that recognizes their strengths and needs, while challenging them to grow by achieving important developmental and behavioral outcomes.

Name of Program: South Central Community Services, Inc. (SCCS)

Contact Information:

mroberts@laubach.org

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: SCCS grew from a day treatment program for emotionally and behaviorally disturbed children to one of the major nonprofit social service agencies in Chicago. Through the *National Book Scholarship Fund*, Laubach Literacy provided educational books to support SCCS's literacy

program. Whether a student is an aspiring learner, unemployed, mentally disabled, or a pregnant teenager, SCCS offers classroom instruction and the tutorial assistance needed to sharpen skills and increase basic competencies.

Name of Program: South East Youth Service Board

Contact Information:

9204 South Commercial Avenue, Room 212
Chicago, IL 60617
773-731-8755, ext. 14

Counties served by program: Cook (Southeast Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Counseling, Crisis Management

Name of Program: Southside Health Consortium

Contact Information:

10 West 35th Street, 9th Floor
Chicago, IL 60616
312-567-0116
SHCCares@hotmail.com

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago's south side)

Program Description/Programs Available: *Health Works of Cook County* provides healthcare to children in the state's custody, residing on the Southside of Chicago. The program provides initial health screenings, comprehensive exams and case management services for all children entering the DCFS system. *Children's Asthma Management Partnership (CAMP)* is an initiative developed to address children's asthma management needs in the underserved areas of Chicago. The major goals of CAMP are to break the asthma cycle, reduce morbidity, and to enhance the quality of life for children with asthma.

Name of Program: South Side YMCA

Contact Information:

6330 South Stony Island
Chicago, IL 60637
773-947 0700

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Health/wellness programs; youth programs-physical and non-physical; child care; aquatics.

Name of Program: South Suburban Council on Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

Contact Information:

1909 Cheker Square
East Hazel Crest, IL 60429
708-957-2854

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Young people have the capacity to make sound decisions regarding their lives and their use of chemicals once they gain an understanding of their motivations and attitudes. The

Council's treatment goal is to help foster this understanding through intensive and basic counseling. These specialized services include: Early Intervention Groups, Alternative to Suspension Program, Children of Addicts/Sibling Education Group, Intensive Adolescent Outpatient Program and Basic Counseling Program.

Name of Program: South Suburban Family Shelter, Inc.

Contact Information:

P.O. Box 937
Homewood, IL 60430
708-798-7737

Counties served by program: Cook, Will

Program Description/Programs Available: Domestic violence counseling; advocacy parenting classes; abuser treatment groups; emergency shelter; 24-hour hotline.

Name of Program: Southwest Youth Service Collaborative

Contact Information:

3154 West 63rd Street
Chicago, IL 60629
773-746-3534

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Helps to assist youth from diverse backgrounds who live in the service area to become productive community members and to help provide teens with an opportunity to learn community leadership and organizing skills.

Name of Program: Southwest Women Working Together

Contact Information:

4051 West 63rd Street
Chicago, IL 60629
773-582-0550

Counties served by program: Cook (Southside of Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Domestic violence and sexual assault counseling, homeless shelter for women and children, 2nd stage housing for homeless and DV victims, emergency DV shelter, employment services for women, community organizing, family and children services, community education

Name of Program: Spanish Center, Incorporated

Contact Information:

309 North Eastern Avenue
Joliet, IL 60432
815-727-3683

Counties served by program: Will, Cook, Grundy, Kankakee, DuPage, Kendall, LaSalle, Kane

Program Description/Programs Available: Adelante-afterschool reading and math, pre-employment skills for ages 14-21. Immigration counseling, day care and pre-school for ages 2-12; food pantry. Basic Social services/community service program, and tattoo removal.

Name of Program: Spectrum Youth & Family Services

Contact Information:

1 Illinois Boulevard, Suite LL-107
Hoffman Estates, IL 60194
847-884-6212

Counties served by program: Cook (Schaumburg Township)

Program Description/Programs Available: Individual, family and group counseling and therapy; parenting skills classes; psycho-educational and support groups for youth on substance abuse prevention; delinquency prevention; anger management; social skills, life-skills, job skills, and decision-making; 24-hour hotline; information and referral.

Name of Program: Step, Inc.

Contact Information:

6740 South Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60649
773-667-5566

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Individual; Family and group counseling; Academic; sports; Recreation; Art Enrichment; Computer Instruction

Name of Program: Streamwood Behavioral Health

Contact Information:

1400 Irving Park Road
Streamwood, IL 60107
800-272-7790

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Offers inpatient treatment, partial hospitalization, and outpatient counseling for youths struggling with chemical dependency or emotional/behavioral problems. They also offer a residential program specifically designed for 1st time juvenile offenders. Family involvement/participation is heavily encouraged in these programs.

Name of Program: Success Center

Contact Information:

708-891-8696
<http://home.earthlink.net/~successcenter>

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Partnering with local schools, churches, block groups and the Calumet City Police Department, Success Center will provide community education workshops and resources on

family violence. They will also conduct parenting classes to low-income and at-risk families. These classes will teach coping skills, intra-family communication, family violence awareness, and conflict resolution.

Name of Program: T.A.S.C. (Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities)

Contact Information:

1500 North Halsted Street
Chicago, IL 60622
312-787-0208

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: TASC has developed a number of intervention and education programs targeted specifically to juveniles in the justice system. These programs are designed for youth who are involved in delinquent activity and who are also abusing drugs or alcohol. Programs include Juvenile Court Services Juvenile, Court Drug Program, State's Attorney's Drug Abuse Program, Evening Reporting Center, On the Books (OTB), which is a program that addresses the behavior of youth who are arrested for possession but do not appear to have substance abuse issues, and the Youth Enrichment Services (YES) Program.

Name of Program: Teen Living Program

Contact Information:

3179 North Broadway, Second Floor
Chicago, IL 60657
773-883-0025

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Offers a wide range of free services to youth 12-24 years old, including safer sex kits, anonymous HIV counseling and testing, referrals for STD testing and treatment, risk reduction education, limited peer counseling and testing buddies for those who seek a peer to assist them through the HIV or STD process. Also provide hot meals, clothing, hot showers and housing referrals.

Name of Program: Turning Point BHC

Contact Information:

8324 Skokie Boulevard
Skokie, IL 60077
847-933-0051

Counties served by program: Cook (Nile Township)

Program Description/Programs Available: Mental Health Services-substance abuse (level 1), Individual/Family treatment, psychiatric etc.

Name of Program: Tutor / Mentor Connection, A Program of Cabrini Connection

Contact Information:

c/o Montgomery Ward
21-N, 535 West Chicago Avenue
Chicago, IL 60671
312-467-2889
<http://www.reveregroup.com/tmc>

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago metropolitan area)

Program Description/Programs Available: Referral service available to help volunteers find tutor/ mentor and after-school programs, serving all ages of children, throughout Chicago metropolitan area. Consulting services available to managers of tutor/ mentor programs, and those interested in starting a new program. Training programs and conferences available for tutors/ mentors.

Name of Program: Uhlich Children's Home

Contact Information:

217 North Jefferson
Chicago, IL 60661
312-669-8200

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Residential; Foster Care; independent living; counseling-individual/family/groups, and special education school.

Name of Program: University of Illinois at Chicago's Aban/Aya Local School Task Force

Contact Information:

312-413-7898
<http://www.uic.edu/depts/ovcr/hrpc>

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Aban/Aya, a school-based violence prevention curriculum for low-income, African-American students, includes mentoring, community advocacy, and a teacher and parenting component that trains teachers and parents how to implement the school-based curriculum. The Aban/Aya Project has successfully trained teachers and parents to implement violence prevention programming in order to increase program sustainability and school ownership. Aban/Aya's dissemination plan includes developing and duplicating an effective, school-based, violence prevention-training manual to be used statewide by public schools. This training manual will be marketed and disseminated through a website and journal publications.

Name of Program: Union League Boys & Girls Club

Contact Information:

2157 West 19th Street
Chicago, IL 60608
312-829-6840

Counties served by program: Cook (Pilsen Community – Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Educational- physical educational and recreational programs, to children/youth residing in the Pilsen community of Chicago.

Name of Program: Universal Family Connection

Contact Information:

1350 West 103rd Street
Chicago, IL 60643
773-881-1711

Counties served by program: Cook (LAN(s) 77,84,85)

Program Description/Programs Available: Counseling, domestic violence, crisis intervention, placement, stabilization, HIV/AIDS counseling, violence prevention, foster care services, vocational/educational assistance, employment assistance, transitional services, LAN(s) services and pregnant and parenting teen assistance.

Name of Program: Victory Outreach

Contact Information:

2745 West North Avenue
Chicago, IL 60647
773-486-8583

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Victory Outreach Youth's G.A.N.G. (God's Anointed Now Generation) Program is dedicated to developing emerging leadership. Weekend getaways, amusement parks, a night at the movies, or a trip out of town - whatever the plan, the Youth G.A.N.G. loves to fellowship! They offer courses from Bible Basics to Leadership Skills. Other activities include evangelistic events to other cities.

Name of Program: Vietnamese Association of Illinois

Contact Information:

5252 North Broadway, #2
Chicago, IL 60640
773-989-6157

Counties served by program: Cook (Uptown/Edgewater)

Program Description/Programs Available: After school program include: tutoring, mentoring, counseling, life and leadership skills, training, employment skills, training Vietnamese youth club, cultural dance club, local school contact, language and educational classes.

Name of Program: Village of Arlington Heights Teen Center

Contact Information:

112 North Belmont Avenue
Arlington Heights, IL 60004
847-577-5394

Counties served by program: Cook (Arlington Heights)

Program Description/Programs Available: Drop in Center, job assistance, self-help, etc. for people between the ages of 12 and 18.

Name of Program: Village of Schaumburg Teen Center (The Barn)

Contact Information:

231 South Civic
Schaumburg, IL 60193
847-524-3388

Counties served by program: Cook (Schaumburg, Hanover Park, Streamwood, Hoffman Estates)

Program Description/Programs Available: Crisis/short-term counseling for youth ages 12-19, group therapy, and guest speakers.

Name of Program: Westside Holistic Family Services

Contact Information:

4909 West Division
Chicago, IL 60651
773-921-8777

Counties served by program: Cook (Austin and West Garfield)

Program Description/Programs Available: Westside Holistic Family Services is a social service agency providing youth and child services, counseling, education, alternative high school, head start, family case management, teen parent services, community organization.

Name of Program: Westside Youth Network, Inc.

Contact Information:

3142 South Halsted, 3rd Floor
Chicago, IL 60608
312-842-4500

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Offers an anger management program for juvenile domestic violence. Also have a project YARDS which is designed specifically for youths who have been suspended from school become problematic in the school environment. This program offers tutoring and helps the students stay on task with their studies. Counseling is also offered for individuals and families.

Name of Program: Winnetka Youth Organization

Contact Information:

620 Lincoln Avenue
Winnetka, IL 60093
847-446-0443

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: The Winnetka Youth Organization is a drop-in center serving local youths aged fourteen to eighteen. It is staffed by a licensed director and qualified youth workers who offer counseling, tutoring before semester exams, outdoor adventure programs in the summer, social service projects with Habitat for Humanity, and widely attended monthly concerts.

Name of Program: WITS (Working In The Schools)

Contact Information:

150 East Huron Street
Chicago, IL 60611
312-751-9487
<http://www.witsontheweb.org>

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago Public Schools)

Program Description/Programs Available: WITS is a tutoring and mentoring program involving community members, area businesses and local high school students, which provides volunteers to support the education and development of children in the Chicago Public Schools. Programs include Individual Volunteering, Corporate Volunteering, Workplace Mentoring, Service Learning and Power Lunch.

Name of Program: YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago

Contact Information:

801 North Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60610
312-932-1200

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: The YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago anchors every neighborhood from the heart of the central city to the farthest reaches of the suburbs. As a result, families come closer together, children learn and grow, young people lead, individuals become self-sufficient, and all people are healthier in spirit, mind and body. The YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago is comprised of 34 centers, camps and 10 human service agencies throughout the Chicagoland area. The YMCA touches and strengthens the lives of over 1 million people each year. Each YMCA provides essential programs and services to the diverse neighborhoods of Chicago.

Name of Program: YMCA - Harvey

Contact Information:

178 East 155th Street
Harvey, IL 60426
708-331-6500

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: This mission of the YMCA of Harvey is to aid in the development of Judeo-Christian values and to support the physical, mental, and spiritual well being of individuals and families in order to improve their quality of life. Programs offered include: Gymnastics, Parent/Tot Playgroups, Karate, Youth Basketball Association, Biddy Basketball, Little Kick Soccer Clinic, Swimming Lessons, Aquacise, Volleyball, and Step Aerobics.

Name of Program: YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago / Southwest

Contact Information:

3801 West 127th Street
Alsip, IL 60202
708-385-6700

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: The YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago/ Southwest offers mentoring/tutoring, counseling, and behavioral therapy for youths.

Name of Program: Your Choice

Contact Information:

Illinois National Guard
Drug Demand Reduction Division
773-288-5482 – North Region
309-925-5511, Ext. 247 – Central Region
618-998-4005 – South Region

Counties served by program: Adams, Bureau, Champaign, Cook, Effingham, Jefferson, Logan, Madison, Marion, Mason, Morgan, Peoria, Sangamon, St. Clair, Tazewell, White, Will, Williamson

Program Description/Programs Available: Your Choice is a scientifically based life skills program delivered in a safe, structured, military environment, during or after school. The program stresses Leadership, Respect, Responsibility and Self-Discipline and is designed for youth ages 7-17. This program is uniquely suited for all community-based organizations. The elements of the program include: Prevention Classes, Refusal Skills, Leadership Training, Life Skills Training, Team Building, Physical Fitness.

Name of Program: The Youth Campus

Contact Information:

733 North Prospect
Park Ridge, IL 60068
847-823-5161

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: The Youth Campus is a private child welfare agency located in suburban Chicago. They have a residential center with four individual residences that are home to 8-10 children each. In addition, from a different location they run a foster care program for 250 medically complex and behaviorally challenging children.

Name of Program: Youth Connection

Contact Information:

P.O. Box 67
Wilmette, IL 60091

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: The purpose of Youth Connection is to help children in 5th through 8th grades in the Wilmette area deal constructively with the challenges of early adolescence by providing preventative, well-staffed leisure time activities.

Name of Program: Youth Empire Services, Inc.

Contact Information:

18810 South Cicero Avenue
Country Club Hills, IL 60478
708-798-7650

Counties served by program: Cook, Will

Program Description/Programs Available: Foster care services; clinical services-individual, family, group therapy and psychiatric services; educational, tutorial, mentor, school suspension

Name of Program: Youth Foundation of Skokie

Contact Information:

9300 Weber Park Place
Skokie, IL 60077
847-674-1500

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: Youth Foundation of Skokie was created by the Skokie Park District Board as a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) organization operating exclusively for charitable purposes principally, the establishment and operation of a youth center and ancillary programs to provide recreation, instruction, and socialization opportunities for children and teens thereby combating delinquency and gangs without imposing additional burdens on government. Some examples of these programs include Project Play and Teen Ambassadors.

Name of Program: Youth Guidance

Contact Information:

53 West Jackson, Suite 950
Chicago, IL 60604
312-435-3900

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago Public Schools)

Program Description/Programs Available: Individual, family, and group counseling; anger management; conflict management; peer leadership; education-to-career support (high schools only).

Name of Program: Youth Job Center of Evanston, Inc.

Contact Information:

1114 Church Street
Evanston, IL 60201
847-864-5627

Counties served by program: Cook (Evanston, Northside of Chicago)

Program Description/Programs Available: Job readiness counseling and placement.

Name of Program: Youth Organizations Umbrella, Inc.

Contact Information:

1027 Sherman Avenue
Evanston, IL 60202
847-866-1200

Counties served by program: Cook (Evanston)

Program Description/Programs Available: Family support counseling; delinquency prevention; youth development

Name of Program: Youth Outreach Services

Contact Information:

6417 West Irving Park
Chicago, IL 60634
773-777-7112

Counties served by program: Cook (Chicago west and northwest sides; Proviso, Leyden, Oak Park and Cicero Townships)

Program Description/Programs Available: Outpatient counseling; substance abuse treatment; crisis intervention; foster care; independent living; community prevention services; juvenile justice alternative programs

Name of Program: Youth Resource Foundation

Contact Information:

1187 Wilmette Avenue, PMB 152
Wilmette, IL 60091
847-256-5288

Counties served by program: Cook

Program Description/Programs Available: YRF operates a teen drop-in center, supervised by staff trained to communicate with teens, to assess their needs, and to translate this knowledge into programs, which enhance skills and promote growth toward becoming responsible adults. YRF's staff offers teens the opportunity to learn how to develop personal character, improve behavioral skills, analyze situations, solve problems, build relationships, and identify new opportunities for growth and change. Due to an ongoing problem with teen's substance abuse, YRF offers a Drug and Alcohol Rap Sessions twice per month with the aim of prevention and education. These programs include dynamic speakers from the community, movie presentations, and discussions that encourage teens to talk about their own experiences, ask questions, and obtain accurate information. Other programs offered include mentoring, cultural arts, recreational, and leadership.

Name of Program: Youth Service Project, Inc.

Contact Information:

3972 West North Avenue
Chicago, IL 60647
773-772-6270

Counties served by program: Cook (Greater Humboldt Park)

Program Description/Programs Available: Counseling; teen parenting; job training; substance abuse treatment and prevention; after school programs; HIV/AIDS community education; summer programs; community organizing; two \$20,000 scholarship a year for two Humboldt Park Youth

Name of Program: Youth Services of Elk Grove Township

Contact Information:

401 West Golf Road
Mount Prospect, IL 60056
847-981-0373

Counties served by program: Cook (Elk Grove Township)

Program Description/Programs Available: Individual, group, family and marriage counseling; outdoor adventure group programming (teams obstacle course, camping, rock climbing, etc.); community education (parenting groups); ADHD screening; substance abuse screening

Name of Program: Youth Services of Glenview/Northbrook

Contact Information:

1254 Shermer
Glenview, IL 60025
847-724-2620

Counties served by program: Cook (Northfield Township)

Program Description/Programs Available: Juvenile Court Diversion; mentoring; community service; anger management, individual and family counseling; youth employment.

Name of Program: YWCA of Metro Chicago, Harris Center

Contact Information:

6200 South Drexel
Chicago, IL 60637
773-955-3100
<http://www.ywcachicago.org>

Counties served by program: Cook (Woodlawn, Englewood communities)

Program Description/Programs Available: Pregnancy prevention program (self-esteem building, assertiveness training, and leadership development); Future leaders after school program (academic enrichment, recreation, life skills, etc.); Rape and dating violence awareness and prevention program (RAPP/DVAPP); Counseling for adolescent girls who have been sexually abused.

Name of Program: YWCA of Metro Chicago, Loop Women's Services

Contact Information:

180 North Wabash
Chicago, IL 60601
312-372-6600
<http://www.ywcachicago.org>

Counties served by program: Cook (Logan Square, Humboldt Park, West Town)

Program Description/Programs Available: Family violence prevention (anger management, impulse control, empathy, conflict resolution, etc.); Girl gang intervention (counseling, support group, providing positive alternatives); Counseling for children who have been sexually abused and for non-offending family members-citywide.

Name of Program: YWCA of Metro Chicago, South Suburban District

Contact Information:

320 West 202nd Street
Chicago Heights, IL 60411
708-754-0486
<http://www.ywcachicago.org>

Counties served by program: Cook (South Suburban)

Program Description/Programs Available: Pregnancy prevention; leadership development; drug prevention; violence prevention; life skills development; sexual assault prevention. Counseling for children who have been sexually abused and for non-offending family members.

Name of Program: YWCA of the Elgin Area

Contact Information:

220 East Chicago Street
Elgin, IL 60120
847-742-7930

Counties served by program: Kane, Cook (Elgin, S. Elgin, Hanover Park, Bartlett, Streamwood, St. Charles, Dundee, Carpentersville)

Program Description/Programs Available: Gang prevention, after school services for youth 10-17, childcare, adult education, aquatics, fitness

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APPENDIX A

County Urban-Rural Designations

In the past, the Authority has compared counties based on their designations as collar, urban, or rural counties. Cook County has traditionally been designated as its own category because of its population size. Collar counties include the five counties (McHenry, Lake, DuPage, Kane, and Will) surrounding Cook County. Urban counties are those counties that lie within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The U.S. Census Bureau defines a MSA as an area that has a city of at least 50,000 residents or if it includes an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people within a metropolitan area that has a population of at least 100,000 persons. Counties included in the MSA may also have strong economic or social ties to other counties in the MSA. Although by definition Cook County and collar counties are considered urban counties, the Authority has historically viewed Cook County and collar counties separately from other urban counties. In all, there are 22 urban counties in Illinois (excluding Cook and collar counties). Rural counties are those counties that are not part of a MSA. There are a total of 74 rural counties in Illinois.

For this profile, however, the Authority used a different classification scheme to determine “similar” counties. The new classification method was used because it is believed not all urban or rural counties are the same. For instance, as stated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (2000), some rural counties have very small populations and still depend on farming, mining or other rural industries; these counties may face declining job opportunities and population loss as farms and mines shut down. Other rural counties have much larger populations and are experiencing rapid influxes of population; these counties may struggle to develop additional schools, housing, and roads and to provide additional public services (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2000). Given such differences, counties, despite similar urban or rural county designations, may face distinct challenges when dealing with and providing services to juvenile offenders.

Counties were compared using an 11-category classification scheme. This classification scheme is based on the 1993 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research Service (ERS) developed the Rural-Urban Continuum Codes to measure and evaluate the economic and social diversity of counties and to provide classifications that are meaningful for developing public policies and programs (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2000). The codes classify counties based on “population size, proximity to a metropolitan area, degree of urbanization, population of the largest city, commuting patterns, as well as primary economic activity and policy relevancy” (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2000). A more detailed description of ERS’s Rural-Urban Continuum Codes can be found at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/rurality/RuralUrbCon/>. Although the Rural-Urban Continuum Codes were primarily developed to classify rural areas, this scheme also distinguishes between urban counties. The Rural-Urban Continuum Codes are listed in the Legend on the inside cover (the Legend corresponds to the map on the front page of the profile). Table A.1 lists each county with their corresponding Rural-Urban Continuum Code and designation based on the collar, urban and rural continuum used in previous profiles (see above).

Although the ERS’s Rural-Urban Continuum Codes use a 10-category classification scheme, because Cook County is unique in population size it was designated its own category. This resulted in an 11-category classification scheme.

Table A.1
Urban-Rural Continuum and Traditional Classification for Illinois' 102 Counties

County	Urban-Rural Continuum	Traditional Classification
ADAMS	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more, not adjacent to metro	Rural
ALEXANDER	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
BOND	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
BOONE	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban
BROWN	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
BUREAU	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
CALHOUN	nonmetro - <2500 urban, adjacent to metro	Rural
CARROLL	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
CASS	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
CHAMPAIGN	metro - less than 250,000 pop	Urban
CHRISTIAN	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
CLARK	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
CLAY	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
CLINTON	metro - fringe county or 1 million or more	Urban
COLES	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more, not adjacent to metro	Rural
COOK ^a	metro - central county 1 million or more	Cook
CRAWFORD	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
CUMBERLAND	nonmetro - <2500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
DEKALB	metro - fringe county or 1 million or more	Urban
DEWITT	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
DOUGLAS	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
DUPAGE	metro - central county 1 million or more	Collar
EDGAR	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
EDWARDS	nonmetro - <2500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
EFFINGHAM	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
FAYETTE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
FORD	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
FRANKLIN	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
FULTON	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
GALLATIN	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, adjacent to metro	Rural
GREENE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
GRUNDY	metro - fringe county or 1 million or more	Urban
HAMILTON	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
HANCOCK	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
HARDIN	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
HENDERSON	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
HENRY	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban
IROQUOIS	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
JACKSON	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more, not adjacent to metro	Rural
JASPER	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
JEFFERSON	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
JERSEY	metro - fringe county or 1 million or more	Urban
JODAVIESS	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural

County	Urban-Rural Continuum	Traditional Classification
JOHNSON	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
KANE	metro – central county 1 million or more	Collar
KANKAKEE	metro - less than 250,000 pop	Urban
KENDALL	metro - fringe county or 1 million or more	Urban
KNOX	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more - adjacent to metro	Rural
LAKE	metro – central county 1 million or more	Collar
LASALLE	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more - adjacent to metro	Rural
LAWRENCE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
LEE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
LIVINGSTON	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
LOGAN	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
MCDONOUGH	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more, not adjacent to metro	Rural
MCHENRY	metro - central county 1 million or more	Collar
MCLEAN	metro - less than 250,000 pop	Urban
MACON	metro - less than 250,000 pop	Urban
MACOUPIN	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
MADISON	metro - central county 1 million or more	Urban
MARION	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
MARSHALL	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
MASON	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
MASSAC	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
MENARD	metro - less than 250,000 pop	Urban
MERCER	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
MONROE	metro - fringe county or 1 million or more	Urban
MONTGOMERY	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
MORGAN	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more - adjacent to metro	Rural
MOULTRIE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
OGLE	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban
PEORIA	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban
PERRY	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
PIATT	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
PIKE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
POPE	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
PULASKI	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
PUTNAM	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
RANDOLPH	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
RICHLAND	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
ROCK ISLAND	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban
ST CLAIR	metro - central county 1 million or more	Urban
SALINE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
SANGAMON	metro - less than 250,000 pop	Urban
SCHUYLER	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
SCOTT	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
SHELBY	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
STARK	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, adjacent to metro	Rural
STEPHENSON	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more - adjacent to metro	Rural

County	Urban-Rural Continuum	Traditional Classification
TAZEWELL	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban
UNION	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
VERMILION	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more - adjacent to metro	Rural
WABASH	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
WARREN	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
WASHINGTON	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
WAYNE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
WHITE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
WHITESIDE	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more - adjacent to metro	Rural
WILL	metro - central county 1 million or more	Collar
WILLIAMSON	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more, not adjacent to metro	Rural
WINNEBAGO	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban
WOODFORD	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban

a. Cook County was designated its own category.

APPENDIX B
Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Rates, 2000

Juvenile Justice System Rates

County	Delinquency Petitions	Delinquency Adjudications	Informal Supervision	Continued Under Supervision	Juvenile Probation Caseloads	Juvenile Detention Admissions	Admissions to IDOC
	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)
Adams	1,617 (68)	941 (36)	323 (40)	132 (59)	1,147 (43)	3,793 (5)	520 (25)
Alexander	2,678 (32)	2,031 (8)	185 (50)	462 (37)	1,200 (37)	739 (56)	790 (10)
Bond	2,724 (29)	1,238 (22)	248 (47)	929 (20)	929 (52)	1,115 (36)	940 (7)
Boone	1,542 (74)	2,232 (6)	345 (38)	46 (73)	1,933 (13)	1,358 (28)	597 (21)
Brown	1,613 (69)	1,254 (20)	0	0	717 (74)	179 (92)	324 (44)
Bureau	2,596 (36)	514 (69)	26 (64)	1,414 (6)	771 (70)	1,671 (23)	532 (23)
Calhoun	3,854 (9)	642 (62)	0 (67)	2,784 (1)	642 (79)	428 (80)	727 (13)
Carroll	2,011 (55)	1,034 (31)	920 (10)	977 (15)	1,552 (23)	920 (48)	492 (29)
Cass	5,337 (1)	4,986 (1)	0	0	1,194 (39)	211 (90)	367 (39)
Champaign	1,133 (85)	780 (50)	345 (39)	90 (68)	893 (55)	3,872 (3)	689 (14)
Christian	2,406 (43)	962 (35)	0	255 (49)	3,000 (2)	198 (91)	392 (36)
Clark	3,380 (16)	1,750 (12)	0	785 (22)	1,750 (17)	0	756 (11)
Clay	397 (102)	661 (61)	595 (17)	397 (42)	661 (76)	0	348 (42)
Clinton	1,495 (75)	490 (71)	180 (52)	747 (24)	541 (86)	490 (74)	92 (82)
Coles	2,775 (28)	0	532 (23)	0	1,480 (26)	1,295 (29)	291 (47)
Cook	2,041 (54)	842 (43)	133 (57)	1,119 (12)	971 (48)	1,288 (30)	243 (54)
Crawford	4,897 (4)	1,910 (10)	0	979 (14)	2,644 (6)	392 (81)	171 (66)
Cumberland	3,893 (8)	0	0	0	649 (78)	649 (61)	421 (35)
DeKalb	2,220 (49)	534 (67)	0	1,405 (7)	379 (96)	2,122 (15)	150 (70)
DeWitt	1,973 (57)	929 (37)	116 (58)	0	1,335 (30)	1,219 (33)	212 (59)
Douglas	1,304 (80)	495 (70)	405 (34)	360 (43)	764 (72)	315 (85)	0
DuPage	1,014 (89)	313 (78)	1 (65)	8 (78)	611 (82)	968 (45)	74 (90)
Edgar	3,372 (18)	0	0	0	2,309 (10)	878 (49)	1,200 (4)
Edwards	4,735 (5)	975 (34)	279 (42)	975 (16)	1,114 (45)	139 (96)	1,282 (2)
Effingham	1,307 (79)	0	0	0	915 (53)	261 (88)	284 (49)
Fayette	4,094 (7)	801 (46)	223 (48)	89 (69)	2,003 (12)	490 (75)	77 (87)
Ford	2,556 (40)	0	262 (46)	0	1,900 (14)	655 (60)	474 (31)
Franklin	1,699 (64)	260 (82)	1,038 (7)	71 (71)	849 (59)	613 (64)	197 (63)
Fulton	2,415 (42)	195 (87)	488 (28)	951 (18)	586 (83)	854 (50)	0
Gallatin	1,084 (87)	310 (79)	0	155 (56)	1,858 (15)	155 (95)	259 (51)
Greene	702 (97)	0	0	117 (63)	58 (101)	58 (99)	0
Grundy	2,051 (53)	739 (55)	262 (45)	620 (27)	787 (69)	835 (52)	84 (84)
Hamilton	906 (94)	0	0	0	906 (54)	453 (76)	193 (64)
Hancock	1,672 (65)	792 (47)	1,012 (9)	264 (48)	616 (81)	924 (47)	78 (86)
Hardin	3,719 (12)	207 (86)	0	413 (39)	620 (80)	0	0
Henderson	543 (100)	761 (53)	435 (31)	0	1,196 (38)	435 (79)	0
Henry	802 (96)	563 (66)	0	136 (58)	853 (58)	767 (55)	90 (83)
Iroquois	2,653 (35)	1,006 (33)	1,067 (6)	213 (55)	1,433 (28)	945 (46)	736 (12)
Jackson	1,580 (72)	1,151 (24)	497 (26)	1,128 (11)	767 (71)	609 (66)	120 (77)
Jasper	3,288 (21)	722 (56)	1,123 (4)	1,363 (8)	1,123 (44)	160 (94)	143 (71)
Jefferson	2,588 (39)	0	0	0	1,172 (40)	3,857 (4)	515 (26)
Jersey	1,916 (60)	522 (68)	348 (37)	1,654 (3)	827 (62)	609 (65)	77 (88)
JoDaviess	965 (92)	0	746 (13)	0	175 (100)	263 (87)	74 (89)
Johnson	2,589 (38)	1,250 (21)	804 (12)	0	1,161 (42)	804 (54)	155 (69)
Kane	1,919 (59)	484 (72)	98 (60)	242 (53)	1,082 (47)	1,437 (27)	110 (79)
Kankakee	2,664 (34)	1,345 (18)	660 (14)	248 (51)	1,842 (16)	1,602 (25)	578 (22)
Kendall	2,158 (51)	578 (65)	0	516 (30)	797 (68)	1,094 (38)	82 (85)
Knox	1,585 (71)	1,142 (25)	369 (35)	37 (75)	1,308 (31)	3,114 (7)	254 (52)
Lake	1,378 (76)	759 (54)	0	98 (67)	929 (51)	1,149 (35)	231 (55)
LaSalle	1,982 (56)	786 (48)	143 (56)	464 (36)	661 (77)	2,179 (11)	427 (33)

County	Delinquency Petitions	Delinquency Adjudications	Informal Supervision	Continued Under Supervision	Juvenile Probation Caseloads	Juvenile Detention Admissions	Admissions to IDOC
	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)
Lawrence	2,210 (50)	1,072 (28)	1,072 (5)	938 (19)	871 (57)	134 (97)	0
Lee	4,699 (6)	783 (49)	270 (44)	1,566 (5)	1,728 (19)	1,863 (16)	385 (38)
Livingston	3,807 (11)	2,329 (5)	851 (11)	250 (50)	2,655 (4)	1,703 (20)	299 (46)
Logan	2,595 (37)	1,742 (13)	0	498 (32)	1,635 (22)	2,169 (13)	126 (74)
McDonough	1,273 (82)	694 (60)	1,388 (2)	501 (31)	424 (95)	733 (57)	133 (73)
McHenry	954 (93)	451 (73)	433 (32)	318 (45)	518 (88)	555 (72)	186 (65)
McLean	1,114 (86)	773 (52)	99 (59)	53 (72)	1,683 (20)	1,501 (26)	884 (8)
Macon	2,702 (31)	1,469 (17)	92 (61)	571 (29)	1,544 (24)	4,280 (2)	599 (20)
Macoupin	1,558 (73)	600 (64)	1,220 (3)	1,351 (9)	826 (63)	600 (67)	228 (56)
Madison	3,122 (25)	612 (63)	589 (19)	1,755 (2)	566 (85)	2,669 (9)	170 (67)
Marion	3,134 (24)	22 (90)	493 (27)	45 (74)	2,910 (3)	2,149 (14)	513 (27)
Marshall	2,296 (47)	215 (84)	359 (36)	646 (26)	430 (93)	574 (71)	0
Mason	1,797 (62)	817 (45)	654 (15)	0	817 (66)	381 (82)	464 (32)
Massac	2,722 (30)	886 (41)	506 (25)	759 (23)	1,203 (36)	443 (78)	645 (17)
Menard	1,234 (83)	891 (40)	0	411 (40)	960 (50)	617 (63)	120 (75)
Mercer	2,077 (52)	1,114 (26)	0	405 (41)	1,165 (41)	1,216 (34)	0
Monroe	1,172 (84)	426 (74)	0	462 (38)	533 (87)	249 (89)	0
Montgomery	1,017 (88)	699 (59)	445 (29)	476 (35)	1,207 (35)	1,112 (37)	222 (58)
Morgan	1,000 (90)	706 (58)	1,029 (8)	29 (76)	823 (64)	970 (44)	357 (40)
Moultrie	2,285 (48)	1,174 (23)	185 (49)	247 (52)	1,421 (29)	1,791 (17)	421 (34)
Ogle	1,832 (61)	0	53 (63)	0 (93)	1,210 (34)	1,690 (21)	249 (53)
Peoria	3,332 (20)	1,962 (9)	439 (30)	328 (44)	2,343 (9)	3,459 (6)	496 (28)
Perry	1,373 (77)	215 (85)	0	987 (13)	472 (92)	1,030 (43)	522 (24)
Piatt	514 (101)	171 (88)	571 (22)	114 (64)	343 (98)	171 (93)	100 (80)
Pike	2,677 (33)	892 (39)	0	0	2,510 (7)	446 (77)	688 (15)
Pope	3,632 (14)	0	0	0	427 (94)	641 (62)	352 (41)
Pulaski	5,208 (2)	2,083 (7)	0	0	2,431 (8)	1,620 (24)	642 (18)
Putnam	3,172 (23)	2,671 (3)	1,503 (1)	1,169 (10)	835 (61)	668 (59)	855 (9)
Randolph	1,288 (81)	1,024 (32)	0	29 (77)	819 (65)	263 (86)	157 (68)
Richland	3,365 (19)	236 (83)	0	118 (62)	885 (56)	590 (70)	209 (60)
Rock Island	994 (91)	874 (42)	420 (33)	107 (66)	814 (67)	1,067 (41)	475 (30)
St. Clair	2,311 (46)	828 (44)	0	703 (25)	679 (75)	2,802 (8)	330 (43)
Saline	3,099 (26)	709 (57)	523 (24)	485 (34)	485 (89)	1,680 (22)	0
Sangamon	637 (99)	390 (75)	184 (51)	111 (65)	374 (97)	1,722 (19)	299 (45)
Schuyler	2,881 (27)	1,681 (14)	0	0	720 (73)	600 (68)	0
Scott	2,451 (41)	0	163 (53)	0	0	327 (84)	0
Shelby	647 (98)	324 (76)	0	81 (70)	485 (90)	81 (98)	141 (72)
Stark	1,946 (58)	3,293 (2)	150 (55)	299 (46)	1,497 (25)	599 (69)	1,023 (6)
Stephenson	3,812 (10)	287 (81)	574 (21)	123 (61)	1,640 (21)	1,742 (18)	1,220 (3)
Tazewell	1,636 (66)	778 (51)	596 (16)	487 (33)	1,229 (33)	1,069 (40)	201 (62)
Union	2,366 (45)	901 (38)	56 (62)	0	845 (60)	1,239 (32)	96 (81)
Vermilion	2,402 (44)	1,280 (19)	0	281 (47)	1,089 (46)	853 (51)	273 (50)
Wabash	3,701 (13)	1,057 (30)	0	1,586 (4)	1,737 (18)	378 (83)	1,075 (5)
Warren	3,414 (15)	1,583 (15)	594 (18)	594 (28)	1,435 (27)	2,177 (12)	612 (19)
Washington	3,253 (22)	2,530 (4)	0	0	964 (49)	1,265 (31)	1,292 (1)
Wayne	3,372 (17)	291 (80)	0	872 (21)	581 (84)	814 (53)	201 (61)
White	4,910 (3)	1,873 (11)	0	969 (17)	2,649 (5)	2,261 (10)	226 (57)
Whiteside	1,592 (70)	1,061 (29)	0	152 (57)	1,304 (32)	1,092 (39)	387 (37)
Will	889 (95)	315 (77)	162 (54)	226 (54)	474 (91)	1,051 (42)	120 (76)
Williamson	1,326 (78)	1,110 (27)	580 (20)	0	282 (99)	679 (58)	115 (78)
Winnebago	1,618 (67)	1,514 (16)	271 (43)	130 (60)	3,077 (1)	5,222 (1)	658 (16)
Woodford	1,766 (63)	93 (89)	302 (41)	0	2,068 (11)	534 (73)	285 (48)
Statewide	1,874	774	190	653	1,011	1,468	275

Risk Factor Rates

County	Emergency Room Admissions ^a	Drug Tx for Females with Children	Inmates with Children	Orders of Protections with Minors	Domestic Offenses	Reported Child Abuse and Neglect	Reported Child Sexual Abuse
	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)
Adams	58 (5)	42 (92)	207 (3)	231 (65)	934 (16)	4,878 (20)	392 (52)
Alexander	0	323 (10)	124 (18)	0	532 (37)	5,035 (17)	704 (7)
Bond	0	282 (14)	52 (66)	315 (37)	34 (90)	4,035 (36)	625 (10)
Boone	27 (15)	106 (66)	14 (97)	296 (46)	500 (39)	2,368 (86)	341 (65)
Brown	0	0	71 (52)	234 (64)	0	4,026 (39)	73 (102)
Bureau	0	114 (64)	26 (84)	107 (91)	425 (48)	2,163 (89)	323 (73)
Calhoun	0	0	0	162 (84)	0	4,034 (37)	258 (82)
Carroll	0	154 (45)	39 (69)	167 (83)	672 (25)	3,949 (42)	751 (5)
Cass	29 (10)	216 (25)	149 (10)	254 (61)	153 (79)	3,723 (50)	322 (74)
Champaign	11 (42)	183 (38)	134 (15)	210 (71)	1,949 (5)	4,281 (33)	356 (61)
Christian	0	24 (99)	105 (28)	587 (9)	311 (60)	3,591 (55)	403 (51)
Clark	0	242 (22)	94 (36)	177 (79)	123 (83)	3,665 (53)	244 (86)
Clay	0	121 (59)	202 (4)	543 (13)	172 (78)	3,881 (45)	468 (36)
Clinton	11 (41)	109 (65)	89 (39)	171 (81)	234 (71)	1,872 (97)	340 (66)
Coles	0	336 (9)	93 (37)	287 (49)	568 (33)	5,167 (11)	504 (28)
Cook	11 (39)	292 (12)	162 (9)	274 (55)	1,209 (10)	2,803 (79)	224 (90)
Crawford	0	185 (35)	25 (87)	433 (19)	1,281 (9)	3,552 (58)	548 (18)
Cumberland	0	105 (68)	24 (88)	300 (44)	258 (68)	3,476 (59)	451 (44)
DeKalb	37 (8)	78 (83)	30 (77)	146 (87)	779 (19)	2,983 (73)	215 (92)
DeWitt	0	172 (41)	126 (16)	532 (14)	6 (94)	5,343 (8)	492 (30)
Douglas	0	130 (54)	75 (51)	153 (86)	336 (55)	2,935 (75)	344 (64)
DuPage	24 (19)	36 (97)	27 (82)	110 (90)	276 (66)	1,055 (102)	102 (101)
Edgar	20 (24)	248 (21)	148 (12)	384 (26)	2,147 (2)	3,869 (46)	544 (19)
Edwards	0	168 (42)	189 (6)	288 (47)	0	3,108 (69)	538 (20)
Effingham	20 (25)	228 (24)	87 (42)	615 (8)	546 (35)	2,574 (84)	258 (80)
Fayette	0	70 (85)	77 (49)	296 (45)	1,151 (11)	3,120 (67)	511 (27)
Ford	28 (13)	125 (56)	19 (93)	259 (58)	253 (70)	3,102 (70)	194 (94)
Franklin	20 (22)	229 (23)	19 (92)	572 (11)	302 (62)	5,988 (3)	623 (11)
Fulton	11 (40)	153 (46)	30 (80)	241 (62)	306 (61)	4,273 (34)	468 (37)
Gallatin	0	376 (7)	39 (70)	0	31 (91)	5,951 (5)	453 (42)
Greene	0	75 (84)	59 (59)	173 (80)	312 (59)	4,345 (32)	386 (54)
Grundy	10 (45)	92 (74)	25 (86)	301 (41)	757 (21)	1,934 (95)	155 (96)
Hamilton	0	134 (52)	30 (78)	0	0	4,350 (31)	621 (12)
Hancock	0	41 (94)	38 (71)	300 (43)	184 (77)	3,348 (61)	244 (85)
Hardin	0	118 (61)	52 (65)	0	0	3,720 (51)	531 (23)
Henderson	0	0	31 (76)	654 (6)	0	1,471 (99)	552 (17)
Henry	29 (11)	122 (58)	64 (57)	213 (69)	496 (40)	3,041 (71)	370 (58)
Iroquois	13 (35)	83 (79)	4 (98)	353 (34)	99 (87)	3,014 (72)	289 (78)
Jackson	67 (4)	183 (37)	51 (67)	92 (94)	315 (58)	5,380 (7)	411 (50)
Jasper	0	84 (78)	91 (38)	185 (78)	109 (85)	2,584 (83)	331 (69)
Jefferson	20 (26)	292 (13)	182 (7)	269 (57)	267 (67)	4,564 (25)	610 (13)
Jersey	0	156 (44)	68 (55)	442 (18)	651 (26)	3,135 (66)	366 (59)
JoDaviess	0	94 (73)	24 (89)	130 (89)	283 (65)	2,425 (85)	202 (93)
Johnson	0	104 (69)	98 (33)	191 (75)	0	3,455 (60)	384 (55)
Kane	17 (28)	88 (76)	48 (68)	288 (48)	434 (47)	2,134 (91)	224 (91)
Kankakee	68 (3)	216 (26)	59 (60)	375 (29)	698 (23)	3,568 (56)	488 (31)
Kendall	19 (27)	61 (87)	67 (56)	254 (59)	578 (31)	1,379 (101)	151 (97)
Knox	16 (30)	213 (27)	69 (54)	219 (68)	740 (22)	5,982 (4)	583 (15)
Lake	15 (31)	185 (34)	52 (64)	277 (54)	437 (46)	1,917 (96)	228 (89)
LaSalle	43 (7)	118 (60)	55 (62)	301 (42)	451 (43)	4,622 (23)	442 (46)
Lawrence	0	151 (47)	179 (8)	460 (17)	634 (27)	4,417 (28)	469 (35)
Lee	0	249 (20)	22 (90)	225 (66)	394 (51)	3,766 (48)	362 (60)

County	Emergency Room Admissions ^a	Drug Tx for Females with Children	Inmates with Children	Orders of Protections with Minors	Domestic Offenses	Reported Child Abuse and Neglect	Reported Child Sexual Abuse
	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)
Livingston	0	176 (40)	56 (61)	68 (96)	963 (15)	6,309 (2)	729 (6)
Logan	0	124 (57)	148 (11)	280 (51)	2,758 (1)	4,473 (26)	631 (8)
McDonough	0	106 (67)	89 (40)	209 (72)	346 (54)	3,284 (62)	465 (38)
McHenry	24 (17)	62 (86)	18 (95)	197 (73)	222 (73)	2,129 (92)	135 (98)
McLean	26 (16)	161 (43)	112 (24)	142 (88)	348 (53)	4,619 (24)	339 (68)
Macon	28 (12)	255 (19)	453 (1)	947 (2)	1,944 (6)	4,375 (30)	320 (76)
Macoupin	8 (47)	58 (88)	86 (43)	193 (74)	424 (49)	3,944 (43)	521 (25)
Madison	15 (32)	191 (33)	125 (17)	328 (35)	1,412 (8)	4,386 (29)	383 (57)
Marion	0	445 (2)	242 (2)	254 (60)	230 (72)	6,551 (1)	801 (2)
Marshall	0	45 (91)	0	389 (25)	364 (52)	3,115 (68)	249 (84)
Mason	0	51 (89)	71 (53)	369 (31)	574 (32)	3,939 (44)	484 (32)
Massac	0	212 (28)	84 (44)	282 (50)	798 (18)	4,899 (19)	511 (26)
Menard	0	88 (77)	53 (63)	423 (20)	256 (69)	2,977 (74)	315 (77)
Mercer	0	48 (90)	30 (79)	277 (53)	189 (76)	2,170 (88)	451 (43)
Monroe	28 (14)	41 (93)	64 (58)	189 (76)	148 (80)	1,384 (100)	180 (95)
Montgomery	51 (6)	197 (32)	138 (14)	238 (63)	476 (41)	3,793 (47)	461 (39)
Morgan	12 (38)	275 (15)	114 (23)	168 (82)	634 (28)	5,335 (9)	444 (45)
Moultrie	0	79 (82)	101 (29)	383 (27)	301 (63)	2,796 (80)	388 (53)
Ogle	14 (33)	116 (62)	19 (94)	303 (40)	615 (29)	2,931 (76)	329 (71)
Peoria	21 (20)	197 (31)	97 (34)	666 (5)	2,077 (3)	5,152 (13)	458 (41)
Perry	0	82 (80)	111 (26)	101 (92)	147 (81)	4,442 (27)	384 (56)
Piatt	0	100 (70)	31 (74)	410 (21)	403 (50)	2,334 (87)	238 (88)
Pike	0	34 (98)	83 (45)	410 (22)	86 (88)	3,565 (57)	536 (22)
Pope	0	380 (6)	26 (85)	0	544 (36)	3,197 (64)	888 (1)
Pulaski	0	434 (3)	76 (50)	1,357 (1)	449 (44)	5,172 (10)	792 (3)
Putnam	0	147 (49)	0	160 (85)	16 (92)	2,079 (93)	537 (21)
Randolph	12 (36)	133 (53)	112 (25)	279 (52)	145 (82)	3,656 (54)	480 (34)
Richland	0	258 (18)	95 (35)	793 (4)	316 (57)	5,127 (14)	606 (14)
Rock Island	35 (9)	148 (48)	80 (46)	365 (32)	1,060 (12)	5,118 (15)	429 (47)
St. Clair	20 (23)	262 (17)	138 (13)	306 (39)	555 (34)	3,766 (49)	351 (63)
Saline	0	207 (29)	119 (19)	649 (7)	1,522 (7)	5,153 (12)	458 (40)
Sangamon	10 (43)	94 (71)	114 (21)	96 (93)	1,060 (13)	5,007 (18)	355 (62)
Schuyler	107 (2)	115 (63)	35 (72)	568 (12)	320 (56)	5,048 (16)	322 (75)
Scott	136 (1)	206 (30)	0	0	0	2,716 (82)	339 (67)
Shelby	0	270 (16)	100 (31)	365 (33)	205 (75)	2,851 (78)	276 (79)
Stark	0	94 (72)	21 (91)	212 (70)	521 (38)	2,735 (81)	573 (16)
Stephenson	16 (29)	144 (50)	100 (30)	374 (30)	2,005 (4)	4,034 (38)	241 (87)
Tazewell	12 (37)	82 (81)	27 (83)	473 (16)	912 (17)	2,898 (77)	256 (83)
Union	24 (18)	140 (51)	107 (27)	320 (36)	104 (86)	3,714 (52)	494 (29)
Vermilion	5 (49)	346 (8)	77 (48)	271 (56)	773 (20)	5,848 (6)	415 (49)
Wabash	0	408 (4)	116 (20)	504 (15)	116 (84)	4,143 (35)	628 (9)
Warren	0	179 (39)	28 (81)	382 (28)	689 (24)	4,009 (41)	480 (33)
Washington	0	39 (96)	114 (22)	80 (95)	13 (93)	2,066 (94)	124 (100)
Wayne	0	467 (1)	199 (5)	390 (24)	443 (45)	3,179 (65)	530 (24)
White	0	129 (55)	99 (32)	890 (3)	286 (64)	3,232 (63)	329 (72)
Whiteside	6 (48)	184 (36)	87 (41)	308 (38)	605 (30)	4,026 (40)	329 (70)
Will	13 (34)	91 (75)	34 (73)	223 (67)	452 (42)	1,735 (98)	134 (99)
Williamson	20 (21)	299 (11)	31 (75)	188 (77)	1,044 (14)	4,798 (21)	784 (4)
Winnebago	9 (46)	405 (5)	79 (47)	586 (10)	55 (89)	4,695 (22)	417 (48)
Woodford	10 (44)	40 (95)	15 (96)	408 (23)	211 (74)	2,162 (90)	258 (81)
Statewide	16	213	112	281	876	2,985	270

a: 52 counties had no emergency room admissions for suicide attempts or completions in 2000.

	Divorce and Annulments	Truancy (K-12)	Suspensions (K-12)	Expulsions (K-12)	Dropouts (9-12)	Unemployment	Public Assistance
County	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)
Adams	461 (44)	13,252 (40)	4,424 (60)	29 (73)	4,090 (40)	3,334 (92)	2,774 (21)
Alexander	177 (102)	32,935 (4)	9,623 (11)	120 (30)	5,909 (12)	8,193 (5)	14,552 (1)
Bond	272 (91)	6,469 (81)	4,313 (62)	42 (60)	3,667 (53)	4,240 (68)	1,109 (61)
Boone	340 (67)	17,865 (21)	6,457 (29)	13 (81)	1,116 (101)	5,192 (45)	429 (93)
Brown	475 (39)	6,404 (82)	4,557 (58)	123 (29)	3,260 (68)	2,719 (99)	788 (75)
Bureau	338 (69)	4,984 (89)	5,080 (45)	16 (79)	2,653 (86)	5,504 (36)	1,102 (62)
Calhoun	197 (100)	6,944 (78)	3,333 (82)	0	3,308 (64)	4,736 (57)	1,634 (41)
Carroll	408 (50)	4,412 (95)	4,948 (49)	32 (71)	2,702 (85)	6,360 (24)	1,205 (56)
Cass	526 (23)	17,269 (25)	6,828 (24)	176 (15)	3,858 (45)	4,763 (55)	931 (68)
Champaign	360 (62)	7,435 (74)	6,653 (26)	17 (78)	4,493 (33)	2,435 (102)	3,416 (17)
Christian	472 (41)	7,884 (71)	6,591 (28)	328 (6)	5,126 (24)	5,408 (39)	1,045 (64)
Clark	441 (47)	19,518 (18)	2,600 (93)	0	2,824 (79)	4,268 (67)	550 (87)
Clay	625 (9)	22,349 (14)	4,000 (72)	110 (33)	3,375 (62)	7,101 (12)	791 (74)
Clinton	284 (87)	12,211 (49)	1,729 (100)	141 (25)	5,332 (19)	4,093 (73)	1,213 (55)
Coles	457 (46)	17,375 (24)	4,294 (64)	28 (74)	8,050 (2)	4,108 (72)	1,122 (59)
Cook	258 (95)	12,592 (46)	7,535 (19)	116 (31)	9,675 (1)	4,654 (59)	10,364 (2)
Crawford	601 (11)	4,493 (93)	2,080 (99)	139 (26)	3,083 (76)	6,065 (28)	768 (76)
Cumberland	773 (1)	7,998 (70)	2,424 (97)	48 (55)	2,611 (87)	5,204 (44)	662 (82)
DeKalb	329 (74)	12,917 (44)	4,782 (52)	40 (64)	2,324 (91)	3,245 (93)	695 (80)
DeWitt	518 (26)	14,125 (35)	4,708 (54)	61 (48)	4,392 (35)	7,347 (9)	2,287 (28)
Douglas	266 (94)	2,226 (100)	2,545 (94)	0 (86)	3,118 (73)	3,436 (90)	883 (70)
DuPage	304 (84)	11,152 (53)	3,570 (78)	15 (80)	2,310 (92)	2,636 (100)	488 (91)
Edgar	538 (20)	9,357 (61)	1,210 (101)	0	3,853 (46)	4,037 (74)	1,150 (58)
Edwards	746 (3)	1,395 (102)	3,721 (75)	93 (37)	1,661 (97)	5,220 (42)	661 (83)
Effingham	496 (33)	6,508 (80)	2,329 (98)	324 (7)	1,383 (99)	4,379 (63)	527 (89)
Fayette	560 (15)	17,948 (20)	5,478 (38)	303 (8)	3,410 (61)	7,008 (14)	1,516 (43)
Ford	281 (88)	24,263 (10)	6,823 (25)	0	4,761 (26)	3,562 (87)	1,177 (57)
Franklin	646 (8)	8,634 (64)	5,153 (43)	46 (56)	3,741 (50)	7,430 (8)	2,898 (20)
Fulton	473 (40)	22,369 (13)	5,346 (39)	272 (11)	5,707 (15)	7,245 (10)	1,381 (47)
Gallatin	481 (37)	6,556 (79)	8,317 (15)	0	5,263 (22)	6,762 (17)	1,411 (46)
Greene	237 (97)	7,015 (76)	2,750 (90)	279 (10)	4,430 (34)	5,000 (51)	1,422 (45)
Grundy	312 (80)	8,939 (63)	5,162 (42)	61 (46)	3,272 (66)	5,828 (33)	407 (97)
Hamilton	766 (2)	7,436 (73)	3,612 (77)	142 (24)	3,752 (49)	5,621 (35)	2,561 (23)
Hancock	542 (19)	8,467 (65)	4,673 (55)	25 (76)	4,003 (43)	4,294 (65)	1,364 (48)
Hardin	583 (12)	13,174 (42)	10,928 (7)	299 (9)	5,314 (20)	7,082 (13)	817 (73)
Henderson	463 (43)	32,160 (6)	3,355 (81)	0	6,284 (8)	4,023 (75)	1,908 (36)
Henry	368 (56)	6,366 (83)	5,143 (44)	52 (53)	3,285 (65)	5,680 (34)	1,939 (35)
Iroquois	335 (71)	6,315 (84)	4,651 (56)	36 (67)	3,514 (57)	4,574 (61)	1,695 (39)
Jackson	290 (86)	15,481 (29)	5,656 (35)	13 (83)	2,993 (77)	3,469 (88)	5,543 (8)
Jasper	326 (76)	9,703 (59)	3,197 (86)	0	3,145 (71)	7,786 (7)	460 (92)
Jefferson	544 (18)	16,351 (26)	11,681 (6)	60 (50)	3,453 (59)	5,961 (30)	3,441 (16)
Jersey	240 (96)	32,448 (5)	4,528 (59)	156 (21)	3,261 (67)	5,181 (46)	498 (90)
JoDaviess	202 (98)	2,433 (99)	2,516 (95)	83 (40)	3,655 (54)	4,424 (62)	418 (96)
Johnson	513 (28)	7,076 (75)	3,206 (84)	0	1,359 (100)	6,132 (26)	1,676 (40)
Kane	334 (72)	13,864 (37)	7,568 (18)	73 (42)	3,647 (56)	3,943 (80)	1,234 (53)
Kankakee	306 (82)	27,119 (8)	9,578 (12)	22 (77)	4,213 (38)	4,850 (54)	4,835 (10)
Kendall	323 (78)	12,104 (50)	4,368 (61)	68 (45)	3,102 (75)	2,767 (98)	347 (99)
Knox	410 (49)	14,899 (31)	6,065 (31)	110 (34)	6,408 (6)	4,623 (60)	3,256 (18)
Lake	322 (79)	27,475 (7)	5,311 (41)	131 (27)	2,820 (80)	3,589 (85)	1,222 (54)
LaSalle	575 (13)	2,222 (101)	5,738 (33)	92 (38)	4,740 (28)	5,981 (29)	903 (69)
Lawrence	621 (10)	33,550 (3)	5,334 (40)	244 (14)	7,792 (3)	7,199 (11)	1,626 (42)
Lee	471 (42)	10,723 (55)	4,293 (65)	54 (52)	5,528 (17)	4,160 (70)	715 (78)
Livingston	433 (48)	8,303 (67)	4,713 (53)	13 (82)	3,794 (48)	3,360 (91)	1,096 (63)

	Divorce and Annulments	Truancy (K-12)	Suspensions (K-12)	Expulsions (K-12)	Dropouts (9-12)	Unemployment	Public Assistance
County	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)
Logan	481 (36)	13,291 (39)	7,139 (22)	25 (75)	1,876 (95)	3,607 (84)	696 (79)
McDonough	352 (64)	11,149 (54)	4,087 (69)	0	2,410 (89)	2,889 (96)	2,036 (33)
McHenry	345 (65)	13,233 (41)	4,232 (66)	42 (63)	3,104 (74)	3,230 (94)	143 (100)
McLean	365 (58)	10,104 (57)	4,582 (57)	61 (47)	4,156 (39)	2,458 (101)	877 (71)
Macon	484 (35)	7,640 (72)	10,194 (10)	43 (58)	6,880 (5)	5,007 (50)	6,102 (6)
Macoupin	524 (25)	11,215 (52)	4,104 (68)	173 (18)	4,384 (36)	4,918 (53)	985 (66)
Madison	179 (101)	19,720 (17)	7,142 (21)	97 (36)	5,396 (18)	4,715 (58)	4,789 (11)
Marion	672 (6)	14,751 (33)	7,096 (23)	50 (54)	5,589 (16)	6,609 (18)	4,250 (13)
Marshall	372 (55)	4,474 (94)	4,897 (50)	60 (49)	3,157 (70)	4,129 (71)	2,151 (31)
Mason	374 (53)	6,250 (85)	5,073 (46)	56 (51)	4,360 (37)	6,098 (27)	2,497 (24)
Massac	686 (5)	14,843 (32)	8,633 (13)	38 (65)	6,392 (7)	4,974 (52)	4,325 (12)
Menard	360 (61)	6,162 (87)	3,803 (74)	35 (69)	2,070 (94)	3,626 (83)	1,310 (49)
Mercer	201 (99)	8,309 (66)	4,039 (70)	0	1,707 (96)	6,433 (22)	2,366 (26)
Monroe	333 (73)	9,225 (62)	3,807 (73)	0	1,030 (102)	3,136 (95)	379 (98)
Montgomery	476 (38)	9,675 (60)	6,643 (27)	72 (43)	3,225 (69)	5,851 (32)	664 (81)
Morgan	336 (70)	11,960 (51)	3,128 (87)	36 (68)	3,137 (72)	3,981 (77)	1,978 (34)
Moultrie	357 (63)	4,656 (91)	3,249 (83)	0	3,812 (47)	3,930 (81)	424 (94)
Ogle	341 (66)	14,636 (34)	3,439 (79)	76 (41)	2,393 (90)	4,169 (69)	591 (86)
Peoria	339 (68)	21,088 (16)	14,306 (3)	640 (4)	7,152 (4)	4,333 (64)	7,146 (4)
Perry	515 (27)	10,278 (56)	2,618 (92)	0	4,573 (32)	9,685 (1)	2,103 (32)
Piatt	312 (81)	4,620 (92)	4,006 (71)	146 (22)	2,767 (82)	3,468 (89)	598 (84)
Pike	374 (54)	22,621 (12)	3,364 (80)	0	3,907 (44)	5,482 (37)	1,705 (38)
Pope	567 (14)	16,042 (27)	16,342 (2)	1,049 (1)	5,970 (11)	8,347 (3)	1,007 (65)
Pulaski	272 (92)	40,656 (1)	18,151 (1)	268 (12)	4,040 (42)	8,509 (2)	6,912 (5)
Putnam	329 (75)	13,069 (43)	5,034 (48)	484 (5)	3,691 (52)	5,347 (41)	69 (102)
Randolph	457 (45)	12,542 (47)	3,199 (85)	42 (62)	3,310 (63)	5,425 (38)	2,182 (30)
Richland	557 (16)	22,218 (15)	6,105 (30)	36 (66)	4,074 (41)	6,801 (15)	2,247 (29)
Rock Island	509 (30)	12,451 (48)	8,435 (14)	108 (35)	5,066 (25)	5,209 (43)	5,676 (7)
St. Clair	364 (59)	17,572 (22)	13,476 (4)	157 (20)	4,742 (27)	5,866 (31)	9,936 (3)
Saline	741 (4)	15,300 (30)	5,511 (36)	45 (57)	4,677 (29)	8,343 (4)	2,474 (25)
Sangamon	271 (93)	17,414 (23)	10,621 (8)	129 (28)	1,606 (98)	3,584 (86)	3,077 (19)
Schuyler	501 (32)	8,153 (69)	7,571 (17)	250 (13)	3,651 (55)	5,371 (40)	102 (101)
Scott	361 (60)	2,887 (97)	2,502 (96)	0	2,446 (88)	5,151 (47)	1,301 (50)
Shelby	406 (51)	15,621 (28)	4,296 (63)	69 (44)	3,692 (51)	5,129 (48)	594 (85)
Stark	300 (85)	2,455 (98)	4,173 (67)	655 (3)	2,724 (84)	6,363 (23)	841 (72)
Stephenson	274 (90)	26,565 (9)	10,227 (9)	176 (16)	4,656 (31)	6,250 (25)	1,781 (37)
Tazewell	527 (22)	6,189 (86)	5,664 (34)	175 (17)	2,752 (83)	3,682 (82)	954 (67)
Union	656 (7)	7,007 (77)	6,010 (32)	85 (39)	5,744 (14)	6,464 (21)	3,787 (15)
Vermilion	391 (52)	12,846 (45)	7,442 (20)	712 (2)	6,087 (9)	6,553 (20)	5,187 (9)
Wabash	510 (29)	17,987 (19)	1,093 (102)	0	5,202 (23)	8,042 (6)	1,292 (51)
Warren	491 (34)	8,250 (68)	5,040 (47)	32 (70)	2,845 (78)	4,271 (66)	2,325 (27)
Washington	323 (77)	10,017 (58)	2,697 (91)	43 (59)	5,761 (13)	3,948 (79)	420 (95)
Wayne	525 (24)	4,688 (90)	3,059 (88)	0	2,797 (81)	6,794 (16)	1,121 (60)
White	553 (17)	13,949 (36)	3,710 (76)	0	6,011 (10)	5,072 (49)	1,268 (52)
Whiteside	533 (21)	13,830 (38)	4,848 (51)	29 (72)	4,662 (30)	3,979 (78)	739 (77)
Will	277 (89)	5,935 (88)	8,083 (16)	162 (19)	3,419 (60)	4,012 (76)	1,499 (44)
Williamson	506 (31)	23,130 (11)	5,501 (37)	42 (61)	3,498 (58)	6,578 (19)	4,061 (14)
Winnebago	367 (57)	39,108 (2)	12,534 (5)	114 (32)	5,294 (21)	4,740 (56)	2,566 (22)
Woodford	304 (83)	4,404 (96)	2,998 (89)	145 (23)	2,310 (93)	2,772 (97)	542 (88)
Statewide	318	14,112	6,934	110	6,022	4,353	5,697

County	Total Drug Arrests		Total Drug Submissions		Reported Violent Index Offenses		Teen Births (10-17)		Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Treatment	
	Rate (Rank)		Rate (Rank)		Rate (Rank)		Rate (Rank)		Rate (Rank)	
Adams	562	(48)	495	(40)	458	(23)	510	(88)	470	(37)
Alexander	115	(100)	490	(42)	980	(4)	1,510	(6)	1,108	(8)
Bond	221	(92)	151	(89)	198	(67)	788	(50)	372	(52)
Boone	787	(17)	678	(15)	196	(70)	780	(51)	414	(45)
Brown	273	(86)	964	(5)	72	(99)	650	(67)	179	(80)
Bureau	358	(75)	56	(98)	144	(82)	627	(69)	334	(58)
Calhoun	275	(85)	20	(102)	275	(51)	0		0	
Carroll	342	(79)	162	(88)	168	(77)	407	(91)	690	(20)
Cass	591	(42)	299	(65)	153	(80)	1,673	(3)	492	(34)
Champaign	697	(30)	924	(8)	711	(9)	800	(46)	503	(31)
Christian	413	(71)	537	(30)	498	(19)	907	(38)	991	(11)
Clark	500	(57)	282	(69)	206	(63)	862	(43)	966	(12)
Clay	130	(99)	419	(51)	96	(94)	1,153	(22)	331	(59)
Clinton	177	(94)	244	(76)	113	(90)	795	(48)	206	(78)
Coles	624	(39)	759	(13)	280	(50)	879	(40)	1,064	(9)
Cook	1,411	(3)	1,316	(1)	1,050	(3)	1,549	(4)	468	(38)
Crawford	587	(43)	372	(57)	215	(61)	612	(73)	686	(21)
Cumberland	524	(52)	507	(34)	267	(52)	1,062	(30)	730	(16)
DeKalb	634	(36)	271	(71)	283	(49)	579	(78)	309	(62)
DeWitt	631	(37)	577	(24)	298	(45)	659	(64)	638	(26)
Douglas	627	(38)	520	(32)	316	(41)	642	(68)	135	(86)
DuPage	468	(66)	29	(100)	139	(83)	374	(93)	62	(95)
Edgar	579	(45)	137	(91)	528	(17)	565	(82)	1,247	(4)
Edwards	760	(20)	80	(93)	115	(88)	990	(34)	418	(44)
Effingham	645	(35)	803	(10)	309	(44)	946	(36)	496	(33)
Fayette	289	(83)	486	(44)	197	(68)	1,074	(29)	0	
Ford	365	(73)	176	(86)	197	(69)	1,208	(17)	459	(39)
Franklin	310	(82)	328	(60)	536	(16)	1,113	(24)	566	(29)
Fulton	698	(29)	246	(74)	518	(18)	394	(92)	317	(61)
Gallatin	1,086	(4)	109	(92)	109	(91)	2,432	(1)	155	(82)
Greene	257	(89)	164	(87)	542	(15)	677	(60)	0	
Grundy	765	(19)	653	(18)	200	(65)	522	(87)	72	(93)
Hamilton	174	(96)	151	(90)	116	(87)	1,455	(8)	113	(89)
Hancock	258	(88)	59	(97)	124	(85)	625	(70)	264	(68)
Hardin	167	(97)	21	(101)	188	(73)	1,527	(5)	1,240	(5)
Henderson	85	(102)	212	(80)	0		1,156	(21)	109	(90)
Henry	835	(13)	338	(59)	114	(89)	567	(81)	222	(77)
Iroquois	364	(74)	491	(41)	370	(35)	798	(47)	1,372	(3)
Jackson	473	(64)	480	(46)	596	(12)	814	(45)	632	(27)
Jasper	623	(40)	613	(21)	385	(33)	571	(80)	642	(25)
Jefferson	991	(6)	974	(4)	737	(7)	1,302	(13)	684	(22)
Jersey	1,071	(5)	406	(53)	258	(53)	471	(89)	174	(81)
JoDaviess	731	(26)	310	(63)	215	(60)	552	(83)	395	(49)
Johnson	955	(7)	435	(50)	427	(26)	1,389	(10)	893	(13)
Kane	549	(49)	455	(48)	360	(36)	1,081	(27)	146	(84)
Kankakee	738	(25)	496	(38)	490	(20)	1,206	(18)	454	(40)
Kendall	697	(31)	238	(78)	161	(79)	340	(94)	78	(92)
Knox	706	(28)	657	(17)	315	(42)	656	(65)	369	(53)
Lake	564	(47)	46	(99)	199	(66)	774	(53)	412	(46)
LaSalle	752	(21)	490	(43)	248	(56)	904	(39)	304	(63)
Lawrence	751	(22)	395	(55)	78	(98)	584	(77)	134	(87)
Lee	935	(9)	269	(73)	421	(29)	677	(61)	378	(51)

County	Total Drug Arrests	Total Drug Submissions	Reported Violent Index Offenses	Teen Births (10-17)	Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Treatment
	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)	Rate (Rank)
Livingston	466 (67)	603 (23)	166 (78)	776 (52)	301 (65)
Logan	497 (59)	779 (11)	337 (38)	736 (57)	249 (70)
McDonough	489 (62)	340 (58)	638 (10)	613 (72)	537 (30)
McHenry	326 (81)	288 (68)	150 (81)	461 (90)	94 (91)
McLean	903 (10)	630 (20)	470 (21)	571 (79)	655 (23)
Macon	790 (16)	949 (6)	575 (13)	1,158 (20)	1,030 (10)
Macoupin	341 (80)	824 (9)	231 (58)	794 (49)	143 (85)
Madison	831 (14)	532 (31)	411 (30)	1,033 (31)	272 (67)
Marion	580 (44)	457 (47)	192 (71)	1,286 (14)	1,519 (2)
Marshall	349 (78)	206 (82)	243 (57)	661 (63)	231 (75)
Mason	355 (77)	178 (85)	399 (31)	586 (75)	296 (66)
Massac	739 (24)	765 (12)	455 (24)	1,743 (2)	500 (32)
Menard	264 (87)	296 (66)	256 (54)	750 (54)	69 (94)
Mercer	849 (12)	384 (56)	436 (25)	178 (97)	253 (69)
Monroe	518 (55)	326 (61)	65 (100)	268 (95)	249 (71)
Montgomery	470 (65)	1,149 (3)	284 (48)	1,165 (19)	222 (76)
Morgan	503 (56)	281 (70)	322 (39)	739 (56)	353 (55)
Moultrie	224 (91)	399 (54)	91 (97)	0	247 (72)
Ogle	606 (41)	564 (28)	104 (92)	531 (86)	409 (47)
Peoria	518 (54)	939 (7)	751 (6)	1,319 (12)	487 (35)
Perry	411 (72)	303 (64)	212 (62)	1,089 (25)	472 (36)
Piatt	281 (84)	204 (83)	122 (86)	197 (96)	343 (56)
Pike	943 (8)	639 (19)	178 (75)	828 (44)	0
Pope	770 (18)	68 (95)	181 (74)	0	2,137 (1)
Pulaski	218 (93)	504 (35)	1,266 (2)	1,222 (16)	810 (14)
Putnam	493 (61)	66 (96)	49 (101)	0	0
Randolph	487 (63)	611 (22)	189 (72)	743 (55)	732 (15)
Richland	861 (11)	495 (39)	291 (46)	867 (42)	1,181 (6)
Rock Island	661 (33)	295 (67)	470 (22)	1,024 (32)	340 (57)
St. Clair	495 (60)	486 (45)	1,355 (1)	1,476 (7)	187 (79)
Saline	441 (68)	550 (29)	322 (40)	1,121 (23)	432 (43)
Sangamon	529 (51)	661 (16)	752 (5)	1,021 (33)	360 (54)
Schuyler	1,627 (2)	1,168 (2)	97 (93)	698 (59)	0
Scott	163 (98)	199 (84)	217 (59)	877 (41)	243 (73)
Shelby	441 (69)	313 (62)	92 (96)	1,077 (28)	654 (24)
Stark	253 (90)	79 (94)	95 (95)	549 (84)	0
Stephenson	715 (27)	568 (25)	396 (32)	952 (35)	697 (18)
Tazewell	798 (15)	245 (75)	285 (47)	653 (66)	320 (60)
Union	497 (58)	454 (49)	126 (84)	704 (58)	451 (42)
Vermilion	669 (32)	566 (26)	730 (8)	1,408 (9)	696 (19)
Wabash	750 (23)	240 (77)	170 (76)	532 (85)	1,133 (7)
Warren	358 (76)	225 (79)	427 (27)	1,320 (11)	148 (83)
Washington	86 (101)	206 (81)	548 (14)	670 (62)	301 (64)
Wayne	653 (34)	513 (33)	426 (28)	615 (71)	698 (17)
White	2,075 (1)	697 (14)	377 (34)	584 (76)	452 (41)
Whiteside	566 (46)	496 (37)	252 (55)	1,084 (26)	379 (50)
Will	547 (50)	564 (27)	339 (37)	603 (74)	128 (88)
Williamson	176 (95)	413 (52)	201 (64)	910 (37)	580 (28)
Winnebago	519 (53)	497 (36)	622 (11)	1,275 (15)	405 (48)
Woodford	420 (70)	271 (72)	313 (43)	126 (98)	232 (74)
Statewide	934	810	669	1,119	406

APPENDIX C

Identifying Significant Changes or Differences Between Numbers

To determine if there are noteworthy increases or decreases over time or if two numbers are significantly different it is imperative that researchers take into consideration the natural fluctuation of numbers (i.e., we do not expect the same number of cases, offenses, or crimes to be reported every year). Researchers typically consider two standard errors the range in which there is uncertainty of whether or not a number has notably increased or decreased. To calculate two standard errors of a number, one would use the following equation, with t = total number.

$$SE = 2\sqrt{(t)}$$

After calculating the standard error, the upper and lower bounds are calculated. The equations used to calculate the upper and lower bounds are listed below, with t = total number.

$$\text{Upper bound} = (t + SE)$$

$$\text{Lower bound} = (t - SE)$$

If the number of interest is the rate rather than the total number, the following equations are used to calculate the upper and lower bounds of the rate, with t = total number and p = population used to calculate the rate.

$$\text{Upper bound} = \frac{(t + SE) * 100,000}{p}$$

$$\text{Lower bound} = \frac{(t - SE) * 100,000}{p}$$

Upper and lower bounds can also be calculated for percentages using the following equation, with t=number of interest and t₂=total number.

$$\text{Upper bound} = \frac{(t + SE)}{t_2} * 100$$

$$\text{Lower bound} = \frac{(t - SE)}{t_2} * 100$$

Once the calculations have been completed, they can be used to determine: (1) if and when significant changes occurred between two years and (2) if one county's rate is significantly different than the rate in another county.

Changes between Two Years

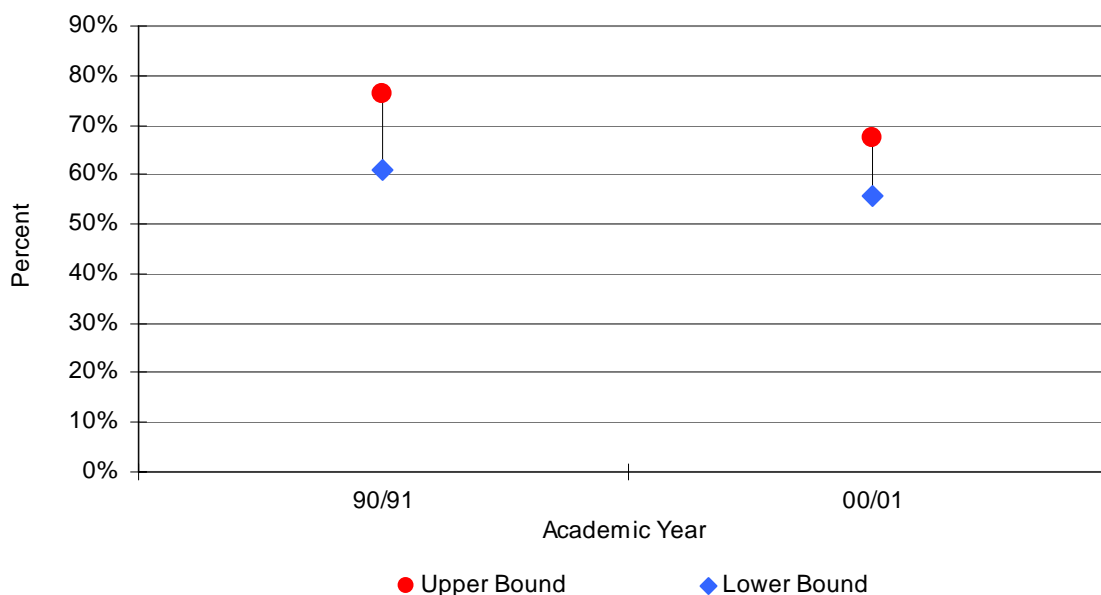
Researchers and practitioners often ask: how has the rate or percent changed from one year to the next. In other words, has the rate increased, decreased, or remained the same between time 1 and time 2. Calculating the upper and lower bounds for those years of interest is one way to determine not only if the rate has increased or decrease, but also if that change is statistically significant. For instance, one may want to know if the percent of students suspended that were suspended more than once in the 1990/1991 academic year was significantly different than

the percent in the 2000/2001 academic year. By examining the upper and lower bounds, one can identify if a significant change has occurred.

To determine if there was a significant increase or decrease, the upper and lower bounds for each of the years examined are analyzed. If the upper or lower bounds for time 1 (e.g., 1990) overlap with the upper or lower bounds at time 2 (e.g., 2000), then these points are not considered different. If there is no overlap, the points are considered significantly different.

Figure C.1 shows the percent of students suspended that were suspended more than once for the 1990/1991 and 2000/2001 academic years. As Figure C.1 illustrates, the upper bound for the 2000/2001 academic year overlaps with the lower bound for the 1990/1991 school year. That is, the upper bound value for the academic year 2000/2001 (68 percent) falls within the upper and lower bounds of the 1990/1991 academic year (76 and 61 percent). Therefore, it can be concluded that the percent of students suspended that were suspended more than once in the 1990/1991 academic year is not notably different than the percent in the 2000/2001 academic year.

Figure C.1
Comparing the Percent of Students Suspended in
1990/1991 and 2000/2001 that were Suspended
more than Once



Difference between Rates

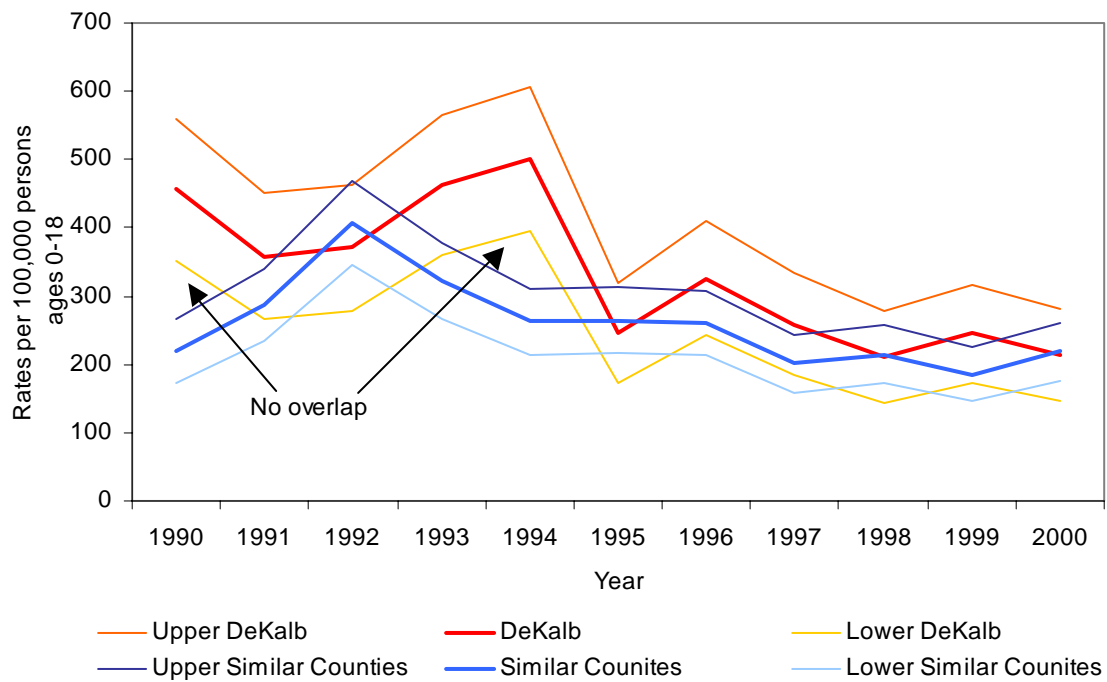
Not only is it important to determine if there are noteworthy increases or decreases over time, but it is also important to know if one county's rate is different than the rate of another county. Again, calculating the upper and lower bounds of the rate can help one determine if there are real differences between counties (this analysis can also be used when examining differences between numbers and percents).

Figure C.2 shows DeKalb County's and the similar counties' child sexual abuse rates and the corresponding upper and lower bounds for those rates. The thicker trend lines are the actual child sexual abuse rates for DeKalb County and similar counties.

When there is no overlap between the three trend lines for DeKalb County (i.e., the upper bound, the DeKalb County rate and the lower bound) and the three trends lines for the similar counties (i.e., the upper bound, the

actual rate and the lower bound), then the rates are considered different. For instance, as shown in Figure C.2, in 1990 and 1994, the upper bounds of the similar counties' child sexual abuse rate does not overlap with the lower bounds of DeKalb County's child sexual abuse rate. However, throughout the rest of the time period examined, there is considerable overlap. Thus, it can be concluded that overall, DeKalb County's child sexual abuse rate was comparable to the rate experienced in the similar counties, with two exceptions. In 1990 and 1994, the child sexual abuse rate in DeKalb County was notably higher than the rate in similar counties.

Figure C.2
Reported Child Sexual Abuse Rates, 1990-2000



APPENDIX D
Measures That Were Correlated and Correlations Between Juvenile Risk Factors

Measures that were Correlated

The measures listed in bold were altered to reduce the influence of extreme scores.

Juvenile Risk Factors

- 1. Rate of emergency room admissions for suicide (attempts and completed) per 100,000 individuals ages 0 to 17, averaged from 1998-2000.**
- 2. Rate of inmates who reported having children per 100,000 individuals ages 17 and over, averaged from 1991-2001.**
- 3. Rate of Orders of Protection that protect children per 100,000 individuals ages 18 and over (as one must be 18 in order to request that an Order of Protection be filed), averaged from 1993-2000.**
4. Rate of women with children receiving OASA-funded services for alcohol or illicit substance use per 100,000 women ages 13 to 70, averaged from 1995-2001.
- 5. Rate of reported domestic offenses per 100,000 in arrest and offense population, averaged from 1996-2000.**
6. Rate of indicated child abuse and neglect per 100,000 individuals ages 0 to 17, averaged from SFY 1990 to SFY 2000.
7. Rate of indicated child sexual abuse per 100,000 individuals ages 0 to 17, averaged from SFY 1990 to SFY 2000.
8. Divorce rate per 100,000 in total population, averaged from 1990-2000.
9. Net domestic migration rate per total population, from 1990-1999.
- 10. Weighted average percentage of 8th graders who met or exceeded Illinois State Board of Education standards for the ISAT standardized test, averaged across math, reading, and writing tests for academic years 1998-1999 to 2000-2001. School level data were used to calculate the average percentages. Weighted averages were used to calculate percentages across schools in the same county, as weighted averages take into account the size of the school (large schools are weighed more heavily).**
- 11. Truancy rate per 100,000 students enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade, averaged from academic years 1990/1991 to 2000/2001.**
- 12. Suspension rate per 100,000 students enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade, averaged from academic years 1990/1991 to 2000/2001.**
- 13. Expulsion rate per 100,000 students enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade, averaged from academic years 1990/1991 to 2000/2001.**
- 14. High school dropout rate per 100,000 enrolled high school students, averaged from academic years 1990/1991 to 2000/2001.**
- 15. Rate of minors living in poverty per 100,000 individuals ages 0 to 17, averaged for 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1998.**

16. Unemployment rate per 100,000 individuals in the eligible labor force, averaged from 1990-2000.
17. **Average median household income, averaged for 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1998.**
18. **Rate of minors living in families receiving TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) per 100,000 individuals ages 0 to 18, averaged from 1997-2000.**
19. **Drug arrest rate per 100,000 individuals in the arrest and offense population, averaged from 1990-2000.**
20. **Rate of drug submissions to ISP labs, per 100,000 individuals in the arrest and offense population, averaged from 1998-2001.**
21. **Violent index offense rate (violent index offenses reported) per 100,000 individuals in the total population, averaged from 1990-2000.**
22. **Percent of total county population that are minorities, calculated based on populations from 1990-1999.**
23. Rate of minors receiving OASA (Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse) funded services for alcohol or illicit substance use per 100,000 individuals ages 10 to 16, averaged from 1994-2001.
24. **Teenage pregnancy rate per 100,000 females ages 10 to 17, averaged from 1993-2000.**

Juvenile Justice System Measures

1. Juvenile delinquency petition rate per 100,000 individuals ages 10 to 16, averaged from 1999-2000.
2. **Juvenile delinquency adjudication rate per 100,000 individuals ages 10 to 16, averaged from 1999-2000.**
3. **Post-adjudicatory juvenile detention rate per 100,000 individuals ages 10 to 16, averaged from 1998-2000.**
4. Active juvenile probation caseload rate per 100,000 individuals ages 10 to 16, averaged from 1990-2000.

Correlations between Juvenile Risk Factors

The table below shows correlations between the juvenile risk factors. To conserve space, the 23 juvenile risk factors are labeled using the numbers above (1 for emergency room suicide admissions, 2 for Orders of Protection, etc.). The cells in the table show the Pearson's correlation coefficients for the corresponding juvenile risk factors. The correlation coefficients listed in bold were statistically significant. Statistical significance means that the correlation coefficient was large enough to be able to make the statement that a linear relationship exists between the two risk factors. A threshold is used to determine statistical significance. Some correlation coefficients that are statistically significant barely exceed the threshold, while others exceed the threshold by a great deal. Consistent with this, the table shows that statistically significant correlations between juvenile risk factors range from 0.20 (a moderate linear relationship) to 0.87 (a strong linear relationship).

Table D.1
Correlations between Juvenile Risk Factors

	Juvenile Risk Factors																							
	1 ^a	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1		-.03	-.05	-.02	.25^b	-.04	-.27	-.26	-.07	-.07	-.04	.20	.16	-.02	-.16	-.20	.29	-.05	.17	.13	.10	.14	-.10	.02
2	-.03		.24	.52	.51	.51	.38	.23	-.35	.20	.45	.46	.17	.58	.51	.51	.19	-.23	.61	.38	.52	.61	.42	.37
3	-.05	.24		.05	.31	.17	.19	.17	-.03	.10	.25	.14	.17	.27	.06	-.01	.07	.10	.15	.26	.09	.02	.04	.18
4	-.02	.52	.05		.26	.42	.41	.38	-.34	.24	.41	.40	.13	.49	.64	.50	-.46	.67	.24	.31	.60	.28	.58	.65
5	.25	.51	.31	.26		.35	.09	-.02	-.27	.07	.34	.50	.42	.52	.10	-.15	.21	.32	.48	.46	.53	.44	.14	.44
6	-.04	.51	.17	.42	.35		.71	.29	-.42	.30	.45	.40	.23	.61	.57	.15	-.41	.58	.18	.36	.49	.27	.26	.59
7	-.27	.38	.19	.41	.09	.71		.57	-.21	.40	.33	.26	.14	.52	.66	.46	-.62	.53	.07	.19	.21	.08	.44	.50
8	-.26	.23	.17	.38	-.02	.29	.57		.05	.22	.11	-.02	-.15	.34	.46	.51	-.51	.26	-.05	.13	-.03	-.14	.44	.31
9	-.07	-.35	-.03	-.34	-.27	-.42	-.21	.05		-.21	-.21	-.11	-.13	-.32	-.49	-.11	.37	-.48	-.06	-.13	-.40	-.02	-.12	-.42
10	-.07	.20	.10	.24	.07	.30	.40	.22	-.21		.31	.38	.37	.36	.54	.30	-.44	.45	.13	.28	.24	.16	.21	.49
11	-.04	.45	.25	.41	.34	.45	.33	.11	-.21	.31		.47	.25	.57	.35	.17	-.14	.46	.23	.25	.39	.45	.21	.57
12	.20	.46	.14	.40	.50	.40	.26	-.02	-.11	.38	.47		.49	.57	.32	.09	-.01	.53	.44	.47	.61	.67	.28	.66
13	.16	.17	.17	.13	.42	.23	.14	-.15	-.13	.37	.25	.49		.34	.14	.07	.05	.29	.24	.26	.33	.37	.06	.37
14	-.02	.58	.27	.50	.52	.61	.52	.34	-.32	.36	.57	.57	.34		.52	.27	-.19	.65	.30	.41	.55	.45	.32	.75
15	-.16	.51	.06	.64	.10	.57	.66	.46	-.49	.54	.35	.32	.14	.52		.63	-.87	.86	.00	.35	.49	.12	.45	.72
16	-.20	.19	-.01	.50	-.15	.15	.46	.51	-.11	.30	.17	.09	.07	.27	.63		-.65	.47	-.09	.05	.11	-.06	.29	.37
17	.29	-.23	.07	-.46	.21	-.41	-.62	-.51	.37	-.44	-.14	-.01	.05	-.19	-.87	-.65		-.58	.26	-.11	-.15	.21	-.37	-.43
18	-.05	.61	.10	.67	.32	.58	.53	.26	-.48	.45	.46	.53	.29	.65	.86	.47	-.58		.14	.40	.67	.39	.42	.79
19	.17	.38	.15	.24	.48	.18	.07	-.05	-.06	.13	.28	.44	.24	.30	.00	-.09	.26	.14		.40	.43	.45	.25	.19
20	.13	.52	.26	.31	.46	.36	.19	.13	-.13	.29	.25	.47	.26	.41	.35	.05	-.11	.40	.40		.53	.40	.13	.49
21	.10	.61	.09	.60	.53	.49	.21	-.03	-.40	.24	.39	.61	.33	.55	.49	.11	-.15	.67	.43	.53		.59	.31	.66
22	.14	.42	.02	.28	.44	.27	.08	-.14	-.02	.16	.45	.67	.37	.45	.12	-.06	.21	.39	.45	.40	.58		.19	.47
23	-.20	.37	.04	.58	.14	.26	.44	.44	-.12	.21	.21	.28	.06	.32	.45	.29	-.37	.42	.25	.13	.31	.19		.42
24	.02	.67	.18	.68	.44	.59	.50	.31	-.42	.49	.57	.66	.37	.75	.72	.37	-.43	.79	.19	.49	.66	.47	.42	

a: Numbers in the rows and columns correspond to numbers in the list of juvenile risk factors above.

b: Statistically significant correlations appear in bold.



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