
**Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor
Data for Illinois: 2003 Annual Report**

Prepared for
The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission

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Foreword

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (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 make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. The Authority provides an objective system-wide 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 many responsibilities are serving as a clearinghouse of information and research on criminal justice and undertaking research studies to improve the administration of criminal justice.

Since 1989, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has documented the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response to these offenses. As a result of these efforts, the Authority has amassed a large amount of data measuring drug and violent crime in Illinois and the impact these crimes have had on the criminal justice system. While cataloguing these data, the Authority's Information Clearinghouse also collected data on the juvenile justice system, which has been published in the Authority's Juvenile County Profiles. In order to put relevant information into the hands of Illinois' juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers in a useful summary format, with support of federal funds administered by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has developed the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2003 Annual Report*. In addition to providing practitioners and policymakers with an overview of data across components of the juvenile justice system (e.g., law enforcement, courts and corrections), the report also provides summaries on several juvenile justice issues with special interest to Illinois.

The information presented in this report has been provided to the Authority by a number of state and local agencies, including: the Illinois Department of Human Services, the Illinois State Police, the Illinois State Board of Education, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Illinois Department of Corrections, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, and the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center. The support and cooperation of these agencies and their staffs have helped make this report an informative and timely source of information on the activities of the juvenile justice system in Illinois.



The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's
Web-based clearinghouse of criminal justice data
available at:

<http://www.icjia.state.il.us>

Executive summary

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Authority) received a grant from the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission (Commission) to create the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2003 Annual Report*. In an effort to present a broad range of relevant data to juvenile justice professionals, this report's aim is to be as comprehensive as possible in reporting juvenile justice data. Additionally, this report presents a brief explanation of risk factors and their importance to the juvenile justice system. When available, risk factor data is also included in this report, although in some cases 2003 data were not available. Together, these data can assist juvenile justice system policymakers and practitioners in developing informed planning and policy initiatives.

Risk factors

Risk factors are characteristics, experiences, or circumstances that put youth at risk for delinquency. Research examining juvenile delinquency risk factors has focused on distinct types of risk factors, including: (1) community (or environmental) risk factors, (2) social risk factors, (3) school risk factors, and (4) individual risk factors. Data is not readily available for individual risk factors and as a result, this report focuses on the other three risk factor domains.

Community context

Substance abuse treatment

Based on the data received by the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS), 22,854 substance abuse services were provided to youth 10 to 16 years old during fiscal year 2003. The types of substance abuse services most frequently provided to youth include intervention services, case management services, and outpatient services. Other services provided to youth include intensive outpatient services, residential services, home recovery services, detoxification, and toxicology services.

Poverty

In calendar year 1999, 456,901 youth 17 years old and younger were considered to be living in poverty, a rate of 14,362 for every 100,000 youth under the age of 18. In 1999, 32 counties had rates of children living in poverty that were greater than the state poverty rate.

Unemployment

In fiscal year 1998, there were 283,958 people unemployed in Illinois. By 2003, that number had risen to 424,270, an increase of 50 percent. In 2003, 41 counties had unemployment rates that exceeded the state unemployment rate.

Income

In calendar year 1999, the estimated median household income for families in Illinois was \$46,590. Of Illinois' 102 counties, only 12 had estimated median household incomes higher than that for the state as a whole.

Education

In calendar year 1999, approximately 2.2 million people over 25 years old living in Illinois had at least a high-school diploma. Not surprisingly, when comparing education data with income data, the more high school graduates there are in a county, the higher the median household income is likely to be.

Temporary assistance to needy families (TANF)

In fiscal year 2003, 93,749 children in Illinois were in families that received temporary assistance to needy families. Eleven counties in Illinois had TANF rates higher than the rate for the entire state. Additionally, one rural county had a TANF rate almost five times higher than the statewide rate.

Social context

Inmates with children

In fiscal year 2003, 14,794 inmates incarcerated in the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) had children, or 43 percent of the total inmate population. In 57 counties, at least half of the IDOC inmates from that county had children

Domestic violence

In calendar year 2003, there were 124,917 domestic offense incidents reported to the Illinois State Police, a five percent decrease from the 131,493 incidents reported in 1998. The reported domestic offense rate in 11 counties was higher than the rate for the state as a whole. It is important to note that although the rates in these counties were higher than Illinois as a whole, it may be due to these counties being more likely to report domestic offense incidents to the Illinois State Police than other counties.

Abuse and neglect

In fiscal year 2003, there were 97,426 cases of abuse and neglect reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), a decrease of 15 percent from the 114,007 cases reported in 1998. In 2003, seven counties had reported abuse and neglect rates that were more than twice the reported abuse and neglect rate for the state as a whole.

Sexual abuse

In fiscal year 2003, there were 8,264 cases of sexual abuse towards children reported in Illinois to DCFS, a 33 percent decrease from the 12,316 cases reported in 1998. In 2003, sixteen counties had sexual abuse rates that were more than twice the Illinois rate.

Offenses against children

In calendar year 2003, there were 41,512 offenses against children reported to the Illinois State Police, an increase of two percent from the 40,581 offenses reported in 1998. In 2003, 10 counties had rates of reported offenses against children that were higher than the statewide rate. It is important to note that reporting these data to the Illinois State Police is voluntary. Thus, these data may be a reflection of reporting practices, as opposed to true measure of the frequency of these incidents.

School context

Truancy

There were 268,298 school-aged children who were considered truant during the 2002/03 academic year, a 10 percent increase from the 243,320 students who were truant during the 1997/98 academic year. Of those truant during the 2002/03 school year, 36,827 (14 percent) were chronically truant, which represents a 16 percent decrease from the percent chronically truant during the 1997/98 academic year. During the 2002/03 academic year, 42 counties had truancy rates that were higher than the statewide rate.

Suspensions

During the 2002/03 academic year, 145,318 students were suspended from school, a slight decrease from the 146,591 students suspended during the 1997/98 academic year. Of the students suspended during the 2002/03 academic year, 58,573 (40 percent) were suspended more than once. Twenty-one counties suspended students at a rate that was higher than the statewide rate, and one county had a suspension rate that was more than four times the statewide rate.

Expulsions

During the 2002/03 academic year, 2,495 students were expelled from school, an eight percent decrease from the 2,722 expelled during the 1997/98 academic year. During the 2002/03 school year, 31 counties had expulsion rates that were higher than the rate for the state as a whole.

Dropouts

During the 2002/03 academic year, 33,472 youth dropped out of school, an 11 percent decrease from the 37,588 youth who dropped out during the 1997/98 academic year. During the 2002/2003 academic year, 16 counties had dropout rates that were higher than the state rate as a whole.

Truants in need of supervision (TINS)

Across Illinois, there were 12,103 truants in need of supervision during the 2002/03 academic year, a 44 percent decrease from the 21,779 TINS during the 1997/98 academic year. During the 2002/03 school year, 25 counties had TINS rates that were more than twice as high as the TINS rate for the state as a whole.

Crimes against school personnel

During the 2002/03 academic year, there were 2,371 crimes against school personnel reported to the Illinois State Police, a 19 percent increase from the 1,994 crimes against school personnel reported during the 1997/98 academic year. During the 2002/03 academic year, 9 counties had rates of crimes against school personnel that were higher than the statewide rate, and in 65 counties no crimes against school personnel were reported to ISP.

Illinois Juvenile Justice System

Arrests

In 2003 there was a total of 44,813 juvenile arrests entered into Illinois' computerized criminal history record (CCH) system. Arrests for property offenses¹ accounted for 35 percent of all juvenile arrests entered into CCH, violent offenses against a person 30 percent, drug offenses 15 percent, and sex offenses 1 percent. In 2003, 57 percent of those arrested in 2003 were African-American, and 42 percent were Caucasian. Because ethnicity is not captured in Illinois' arrest data, the number of arrestees of Hispanic origin is unknown. The majority of juvenile arrestees are 15 (29 percent) or 16 years old (34 percent), and most arrestees are male (79 percent).

Courts

Delinquency petitions

With the exception of an increase from 1993 to 1994, which is likely due to missing data, there was a steady decrease in the number of delinquency petitions filed statewide over the past 10 years. From 1998 to 2003, the number of delinquency petitions filed in Illinois decreased by 25 percent. This decline was driven, in part, by a 57 percent decline in delinquency petitions filed in Cook County between 1994 and 2003. Although 57 counties experienced a decrease in delinquency petitions, 40 counties had an increase in the number of petitions filed between 1998 and 2003.

Adjudications

The number of adjudications of delinquency does not follow the same decreasing 10-year trend as the number of delinquency petitions filed. The number of adjudications increased between 1993 and 1998, peaking at 13,137 adjudications before decreasing dramatically by 2003 to 6,619 adjudications. Similar to the number of petitions filed, the statewide decline in adjudications of

delinquency between 1998 and 2003 was driven by a 75 percent decline in the number of adjudications of delinquency in Cook County during that time. However, as with petitions, although adjudications fell statewide between 1998 and 2003 by 50 percent, 45 counties experienced an increase in adjudications over the same period.

Detention

Over the past 10 years, annual detention admissions have fluctuated between 15,000 and 19,000. In 1993 there were 15,351 admissions to secure detention statewide with six counties having over 500 admissions. By 1996 the number of detentions increased to 18,887 and eight counties had over 500 admissions. In 2003 there were 10,360 admissions to secure detention statewide, a 45 percent decrease from 1996 and a 40 percent decrease from 2002 when there were 16,951 admissions statewide.

Transfers to adult court

Almost all automatic transfers of youth to criminal court jurisdiction occur in Cook County. For example, in 1993 there were 842 automatic transfers of youth to criminal court jurisdiction statewide, 773 of which occurred in Cook County. Since 1993, there are several gaps in Cook County's transfer data, which makes measuring any change in automatic transfers problematic. In the full report, the number of automatic transfers of youth to criminal court jurisdiction in 1998 and 2003 is reported with the exception of Cook County.

Sentencing

Probation

The number of formal probation cases statewide has increased over the past decade, peaking at 12,221 in 2000 before falling to 11,082 cases on probation in calendar year 2003. This decrease in the number of probation cases since 2000 follows the trend of decreasing adjudications and petitions filed over the same period of time. However, the more populated counties of the state drive the recent decrease; in contrast to the statewide trend, 47 counties, mostly rural, experienced increases in their juvenile probation population between 2000 and 2003.

Informal probation

From 1998 to 2003, the number of informal probation cases statewide decreased 24 percent from 2,605 to 1,980. Although most counties experienced decreases in their use of informal probation during this time period, 35 counties experienced increases in their use of informal probation.

Continued under supervision

From 1998 to 2003, there was a 42 percent decrease in the number of cases continued under supervision. In 1998 there were 10,247 cases continued under supervision and in 2003 that number had dropped to 5,920. In contrast to the statewide decline in cases continued under supervision, 22 counties experienced increases in the number of cases continued under supervision.

Corrections

In fiscal year 2003, 1,423 juveniles were committed to IDOC—a decrease of 25 percent from the number committed in fiscal year 1998, when 1,908 juveniles were committed to IDOC. In this report, IDOC commitments include delinquent commitments and court evaluations only. In 2003, most juveniles were committed for a property or person offense (44 and 35 percent respectively). Over half (52 percent) of all juveniles committed to IDOC were African-American, and 37 percent of juveniles committed were Caucasian.

Juveniles sent to IDOC for a delinquent commitment represent the largest proportion of juveniles admitted to IDOC in 2003. In fiscal year 2003, approximately 60 percent of all commitments to IDOC were delinquent commitments (as opposed to court evaluations). From fiscal year 1998 to 2003, delinquent commitments fell from 1,433 to 859, a 40 percent decrease. In contrast to the decrease in delinquent commitments statewide from fiscal year 1998 to 2003, there was a 19 percent increase, from 475 to 564, in court evaluation commitments.

Court commitments are a subset of all admissions to an Illinois Youth Center (IYC). In addition to court commitments, juveniles can also be admitted to an IYC for technical violations of their parole or mandatory supervised release conditions. When all admissions to IDOC are broken down by type, nearly half (42 percent) of fiscal year 2003 admissions were for technical violations—of the 2,955 admissions to an IYC in 2003, 1,223 were for technical violations of conditions of parole or mandatory supervised release.

Females in the Juvenile Justice System

Arrests

In 2003, females accounted for 21 percent of all juvenile arrests reported to the Illinois State Police Computerized Criminal History record system. Across all counties in Illinois the percentage of juvenile arrests that were female ranged from zero to fifty percent. When looking at the arrest data by offense type, 39 percent of all female arrests in 2003 were for violent offenses (3,681 of 9,564 arrests). In comparison, 27 percent of all male arrests were for violent offenses (9,520 of 35,240). However, there was not a large difference in the percentage of property crimes committed by either gender: 37 percent of all female arrests (3,519 of 9,564) and 35 percent of male arrests (12,244 of 35,240) were for property offenses.²

Detention

Of the 10,360 admissions to secure detention statewide in 2003, females accounted for 2,363 of those admissions (25 percent). A little over half of all Illinois counties from which females were detained did not deviate from the statewide admission percentage. Certain counties were exceptions, where a county admitted as many, if not more, females as it admitted males to secure detention.

Corrections

Although the percentage of females arrested and detained was 21 and 25 percent respectively, the percentage of females committed to an IYC was much lower. In 2003, females accounted for

11 percent of commitments to IDOC (153 of 1,423 commitments). This finding suggests that the offenses committed by female delinquents are not severe enough to warrant a commitment to IDOC and/or that females are diverted from IDOC more often than their male counterparts. Even if it were true that more females are being diverted from corrections than males for the same offenses, this finding should not divert attention from those females who are entering corrections and need services targeted to their specific needs.

Although overall the number of females committed to IDOC has remained relatively low, the number of female commitments increased 96 percent, from 78 in 1993 to 153 in 2003. During the same time, the number of male commitments increased 14 percent, from 1,115 to 1,270. The percentage of females committed also increased from 1993 to 2003. In 1993, female offenders made up only 7 percent of IDOC's juvenile population. By 2003, female offenders made up 11 percent.

Juvenile Justice Councils

As of August 2001, 29 counties had convened juvenile justice councils (28.4 percent of all counties). The majority of these councils had not developed a juvenile justice plan or local resource guide. More recently, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts conducted additional research on the number and activities of juvenile justice councils. They found that by 2003, 50 counties in had convened councils of their own or were participating on circuit-wide juvenile justice councils. Councils in nineteen counties and two circuits had a juvenile justice plan and councils in five counties and one circuit had local resource guides.

Balanced and Restorative Justice

In 1998, Illinois' Juvenile Court Act was extensively revised, including a major revision to the purpose and policy statement of the Article that pertains to delinquent minors. Beginning in 1999, Illinois' juvenile justice system was to be guided by the Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) philosophy. Two traditional justice system practices that are widely accepted as measures of BARJ-related strategies are the use of community service and restitution. Unfortunately, statewide data on community service and restitution in 2003 was not collected; the most recent data collected was for 2002. In 2002, youth completed 274,625 hours of community service work. At the 2002 minimum wage rate of \$5.15 per hour, delinquent youth performed more than \$1.4 million dollars worth of community service work in communities across Illinois. In addition, in 2002 just over \$729,000 in restitution was collected from juvenile offenders.

Disproportionate minority contact

Ideally, attempts at understanding the problem of disproportionate minority contact (DMC) of juveniles with Illinois' juvenile justice system would include an assessment of racial and ethnic disparity at each stage of the juvenile justice system (e.g., arrest, referral to court, adjudications, sentencing, etc.) across all outcomes at each stage (e.g., arrest, informal station adjustment, formal station adjustment, release without charging, probation, sentence to detention, sentence to corrections etc.) of the juvenile justice process. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency

Prevention recommended measure to assess DMC is the relative rate index. This index uses the rate at which minority youth are involved at a stage of the juvenile justice process compared to the rate at which a reference group is involved at the same stage of the process. In Illinois, the appropriate reference group for assessing DMC is Caucasian. What prevents Illinois from conducting a comprehensive DMC assessment using the relative rate index is the inaccessibility of statewide data that identifies the number of youth in each race and ethnic group involved at each stage of the juvenile justice process. Fortunately, ICJIA research staff did have access to three sources of statewide data on juveniles involved with the juvenile justice system that contained the data needed to assess DMC at three specific points in the process; 1) arrest; 2) detention; and 3) IDOC commitment.

Arrests

Statewide, the relative rate index for African Americans was 4.85 and 0.18 for Asian/Pacific Islanders. This means that in 2003, African-American youth in Illinois were arrested at a rate that was nearly five times the rate at which Caucasian youth were arrested. In contrast, Asian/Pacific Islander youth were arrested at just less than one-fifth the rate of Caucasian youth.

Of Illinois' 102 counties, 42 had a sufficient percentage of African-American youth 10 to 16 years old living in that county to reliably assess DMC. Of those, in 33 counties African-American youth were arrested at more than twice the rate of Caucasian youth. In contrast, Asian/Pacific Islander youth were not over-represented at the point of arrest as measured by the relative rate index in any Illinois county. Unfortunately, juvenile arrest data collected by the Illinois State Police does not identify youth of Hispanic ethnicity.

Detention

In Illinois, the relative rate index for African-Americans in detention was 2.94, for Hispanics 0.83, and 0.12 for Asian/Pacific Islanders. This indicates that African-American youth in Illinois were detained at a rate that was nearly three times the rate at which Caucasian youth were detained. Both Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander youth were detained at a rate that was less than Caucasian youth.

In 35 of the 42 counties where African-American youth made up more than one percent of the general juvenile population 10 to 16 years old, African-American youth were over-represented among youth admitted to detention as measured by the relative rate index. African-American youth were admitted to detention at more than twice the rate of Caucasian youth in 32 of the counties where there was an over-representation of African-American youth. Hispanic youth were admitted to detention at a rate that was less than the rate at which Caucasian youth were committed in 31 of the 57 counties where Hispanics made up more than one percent of the general juvenile population 10 to 16 years old. Similar to the detention representation index, in only one county in Illinois Asian/Pacific Islander youth were admitted to detention at a rate greater than the rate at which Caucasian youth were detained.

Commitments

In Illinois, the IDOC relative rate index for African-Americans was 5.15, the Hispanic IDOC relative rate index was 1.45, and for Asian/Pacific Islanders the IDOC relative rate index was 0.11. This indicates that in 2003 African-American youth in Illinois were committed to IDOC at a rate that was more than five times the rate at which Caucasian youth were committed, while Hispanic youth were committed to IDOC at a rate that was 45 percent greater than the rate at which Caucasian youth were committed. In contrast, Asian/Pacific-Islander youth were committed to IDOC at just more than one-tenth the rate of Caucasian youth.

In 12 of the 42 counties where African-American youth made up more than one percent of the general juvenile population 13 to 16 years old, African-American youth were under-represented among youth committed to IDOC as measured by the relative rate index. African-American youth were committed to IDOC at more than twice the rate of Caucasian youth in 28 of the remaining counties where there was an over-representation of African-American youth. Hispanic youth were committed to IDOC at a rate that was less than the rate at which Caucasian youth were committed in 75 percent of the 57 counties where Hispanics made up more than one percent of the general juvenile population 13 to 16 years old. Finally, in only two of the 31 counties where Asian/Pacific-Islander youth constitute more than one percent of the general juvenile population were they over-represented, when compared to the rate at which Caucasian youth were committed to IDOC.

Mental health

An evaluation of the Illinois Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative found that compared to detained youth who do not receive mental health treatment, youth participating in Illinois' Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative have lower rates of recidivism. Approximately 27 percent of youth in the program were rearrested in fiscal year 2003, compared to a rearrest rate of 72 percent for all youth detained in Illinois.

Dually involved youth

Dually involved youth are those involved in both the state's child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Although there have been attempts to address the issue of youth entering both systems, the number of dually involved youth and the circumstances that lead to such a designation are still largely unknown. Although there are challenges in obtaining data on these youth, an estimate can be made based on data obtained from the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). According to those data, there were 527 cases of youth involved in both DCFS and juvenile justice on June 30, 2003.

I. Introduction

In the spring of 2004, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Authority) received a grant from the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission (Commission) to compile and present data on Illinois' juvenile justice system. These data were to be made available both in print form and via the Authority's website.³ The goal of this report, the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2003 Annual Report*, is to be as comprehensive as is possible in presenting a broad range of data relevant to the work of juvenile justice professionals in Illinois. In addition to juvenile justice system data (e.g., juvenile arrests, delinquency petitions filed, adjudications of delinquency, etc.), this report also includes publicly available risk factor data and an explanation of its relevance to the juvenile justice system. It is our hope that together, these data will assist juvenile justice system policymakers and practitioners in developing more informed prevention and intervention policies and activities.

Comprehensive data on current juvenile justice system issues and trends complements the knowledge acquired by those working with youth in Illinois' juvenile justice system. Together, these data give us a better understanding of the juvenile justice system issues facing a community, a county, and the state as whole. This report catalogues data obtained by the Research and Analysis Unit of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority on the activities of Illinois' juvenile justice system, as well as data that allow us to better understand the context in which Illinois youth live. The data that describes the individual, social and environmental contexts in which youth live that can facilitate their involvement in crime and delinquency are referred to as risk factors. Following the lead of the medical community and the work done to understand factors that put individuals at risk for disease, social science researchers have begun to identify both risk and protective factors for involvement in juvenile delinquency. However, because of confidentiality mandates that preclude the Authority from releasing individual-level data and the general inaccessibility of these data, this report does not provide individual-level risk factor data; instead it provides environmental context data in this report on an aggregate county level. It is hoped that by including environmental context data local juvenile justice professionals will be able to make informed decisions regarding the needs of youth in their communities.

Although this report attempts to be as comprehensive as possible, it is important to note that there are several instances where the data simply is not available on a certain topic or stage of the juvenile justice system, or where the data cannot be reported in greater detail. Much of the juvenile justice data in Illinois is reported and compiled in a manner that places significant limits on its utility. For example, data on the number of youth adjudicated delinquent is submitted in aggregate form, which tells us nothing about the characteristics of youth adjudicated delinquent and their offenses. Furthermore, the reporting of data which would also be of interest, such as reports of crimes against children, are not mandated to be collected or reported, making such information limited in its usefulness. Even if a collection mandate exists (e.g., reports of domestic violence), few mandates are universally enforced, making much of these data unreliable as a source of prevalence data. Finally, those collecting and reporting the data often do not see the relevance or benefit of collecting data accurately, which leads to poor reporting, and ultimately provides an inaccurate view of juvenile justice system activity. In this report, we have tried to document the many limitations of the data. The Authority encourages practitioners who use this report to contact the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit and any other agencies

involved in the collection of the data to report discrepancies as we work toward collecting more accurate and complete data on Illinois' juvenile justice system.

Methodology

In most cases, the data in this document is reported at the county level. Although there are likely instances where a county-level view is inappropriate or not useful, we hope that users of the data will feel comfortable aggregating the data up to a level that may be more relevant to specific tasks and issues facing juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers. For example, county level data may be combined to provide a description of juvenile justice system activities at the level of a **judicial circuit**.⁴ Of course, reporting data at the county level helps little in understanding juvenile justice issues at a community or neighborhood level, but that is one of many limitations of the manner in which juvenile justice data in Illinois are collected and reported. The following tasks were completed in order to provide the most comprehensive report possible.

Inventory of in-house juvenile justice data

The data amassed on the juvenile justice system by working on various reports and projects, as well as data that the Authority is mandated to collect are retained, and in many cases, regularly updated by the Research and Analysis Unit's Information Clearinghouse. The first step in this report was to assess what data were available in-house and what data still needed to be collected for this report.

Collecting additional data

After a thorough inventory of our in-house juvenile justice data, we discovered that some risk factor and juvenile justice data had not been updated since 2003 when the Authority published Juvenile Justice County Profiles. As a result, requests were sent to all agencies housing such data for updated information.

Presentation of report and data

This report combines text and data into a seamless document that takes its reader through the entire juvenile justice system. Graphical depictions of trends and maps are included with detailed text that provides a basic explanation of the system so that an overview of juvenile justice in Illinois is accessible and understandable. Because of the expected diversity of readers of this report, it is written and constructed in a manner that allows readers who are unfamiliar with Illinois' juvenile justice system to learn about the system from law enforcement through corrections. Readers who are more familiar with the system may wish to skip over the system descriptions and jump directly to the data summaries for each section of the report. Additionally, a glossary section has been included in this report containing definitions of bolded words and phrases that appear throughout the report. Finally, the data in this report are provided by calendar year or **state fiscal year**, depending upon how the data were collected. For those who are mainly interested in viewing the juvenile justice data, that information is available in the Data Section of this report that begins on page 113.

The data analysis that was conducted for this report, found in the data summaries of each section, describe state and regional trends over time for selected data elements, and in some cases, comparison maps depicting county level change over time. It should be noted that because of the significant differences in the counties in Illinois, in most instances, looking at only the statewide data tells us little about what is happening at the local level. Since outliers can greatly affect statistics such as rate, counties that report zero for a data element can greatly affect the statewide rate, and at the opposite end of the spectrum, for many data elements Cook County's numbers drive the statewide rate. For certain elements or issues, more elaborate analysis was conducted (such as racial disparity indices). Providing graphical depictions of trends for every county and data element would make the report unnecessarily long, and therefore are not included in this report. However, all the data tables that appear in this report are currently available on the CJDataNET page of the Authority's website in Microsoft Excel format so that an individual may download the data necessary to perform data analysis not provided in this report.

*Illinois' Juvenile Justice System*⁵

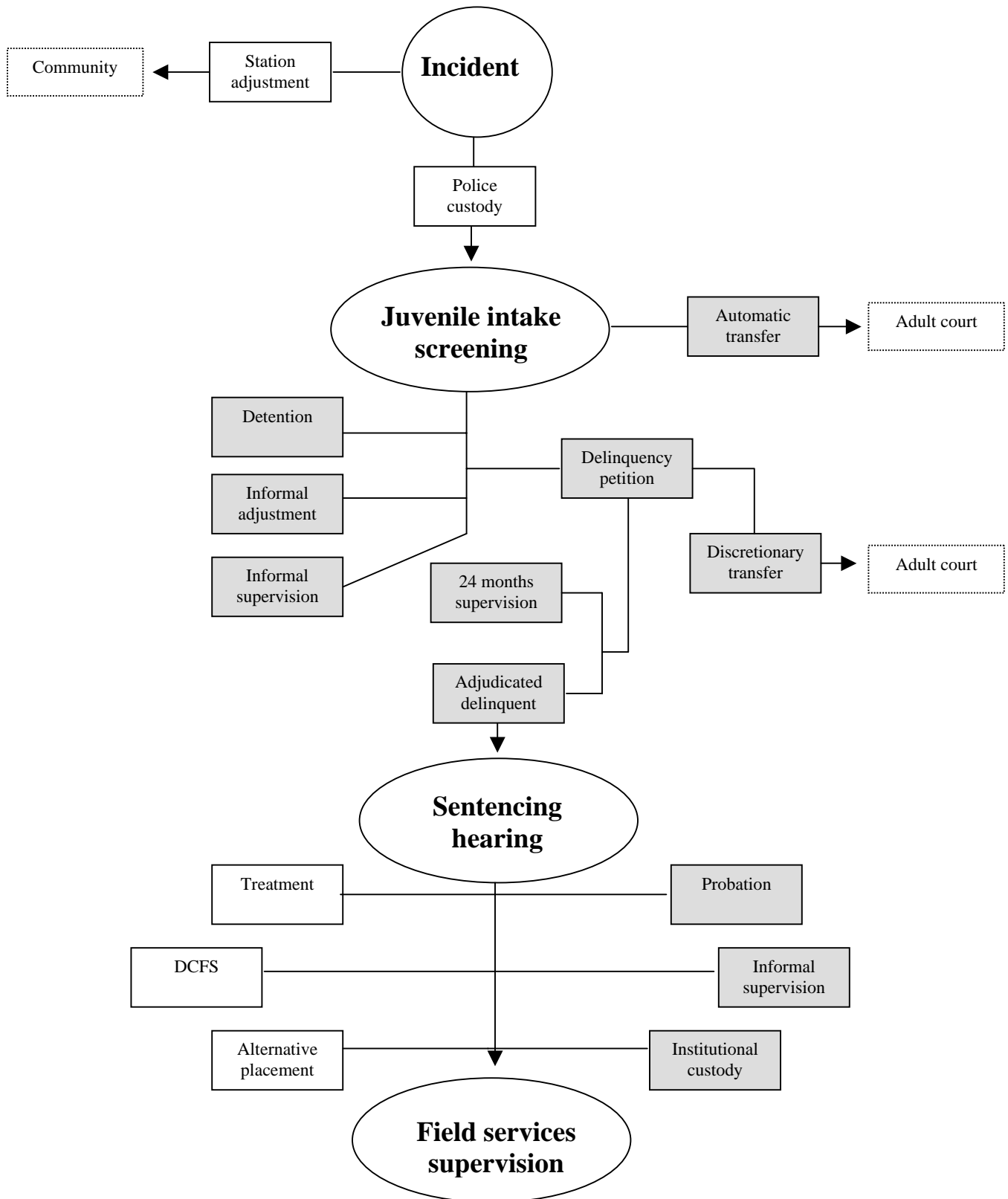
The "juvenile justice system" in Illinois generally operates as 102 county-level systems with some involvement or oversight by state agencies for specific juveniles justice responsibilities (e.g., probation, detention, corrections). Thus, each county's juvenile justice system is comprised of a network of various local and state agencies that deal with minors. These agencies include:

- Law enforcement agencies, such as municipal police departments, county sheriffs, and the Illinois State Police
- Probation and court service agencies
- Judges, state's attorneys, public defenders, and private attorneys
- The Illinois Department of Corrections
- County operated temporary detention centers
- The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and child welfare agencies
- Private social service organizations that provide crisis intervention, foster care, residential placement, counseling, and other services
- Schools
- Neighborhood-based organizations and coalitions

Each agency 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 stages in the juvenile justice process.⁶ Although the general flow of a case through a local juvenile justice system is similar in all counties, there is variation across counties in how specific types of cases are handled. 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 and provide a deeper understanding of the county level juvenile justice data in this report. Case-level data on all youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system at all stages of the process would provide great insight into the efforts of local and state agencies. Unfortunately, these data are not readily accessible in a single information system. Instead, juvenile justice data in Illinois is housed in numerous and disparate local and state agencies

creating a barrier to a comprehensive understanding of the how youth are served by Illinois juvenile justice system.

Figure 1: Flowchart of the Illinois Juvenile Justice System



Recent revisions to Illinois' Juvenile Court Act⁷

In 1998, the Illinois General Assembly passed, and the Governor of Illinois signed, Public Act 90-590, or the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998. When new legislation is passed, it often makes changes to collections of codes that have already been assembled, or all the laws pertaining to the same general topic. Often these collections of codes originate as a seminal piece of legislation, but are modified over time when the legislative and executive branches of government believe that changes are necessary.

A large majority of the changes made by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions affected the Illinois Juvenile Court Act. For many, the most significant change was the revision of the purpose and policy statement to Article V of the Illinois Juvenile Court Act (the article that addresses how to handle delinquent minors) to reflect the adoption of Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) as the guiding philosophy for the Illinois juvenile justice system.⁸ However, large pieces of legislation are rarely informed by a single philosophy. For example, the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions created less punitive procedures that allow for primarily first time and less-serious offenders to be diverted from the juvenile justice system and referred to programs within the community rather than handled formally by the juvenile justice system. At the same time, the Reform Provisions created an additional process through which a juvenile can be treated as an adult, an **extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) prosecution**, through which a juvenile found guilty receives both an adult and juvenile sentence.⁹ The adult sentence is suspended as long as the juvenile does not violate the terms of his juvenile sentence or is convicted of another offense. Table 1 summarizes the changes made to each Illinois statutory act, or collection of codes, by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998.

Table 1: Topics and section citations for Illinois Juvenile Justice System changes

Topic	Citation
Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) purpose and policy statement	705 ILCS 405/5-101
Prevention and early intervention legislative declaration	705 ILCS 405/5-201
<i>Changes to law enforcement practices</i>	
Station adjustments	705 ILCS 405/5-301
Creation of a Juvenile Criminal History Information System	20 ILCS 2605/55a & Reform Provision Appropriations
Submitting arrest data to the Illinois State Police	20 ILCS 2630/5
Non-secure custody or detention – placing minors in lineups with adults	705 ILCS 405/5-410
Releasing minor to parent	705 ILCS 405/3-8
Non-secure custody or detention - time spent in secure custody	705 ILCS 405/5-410
Expungement of law enforcement and juvenile court records	705 ILCS 405/5-915
<i>Changes in prosecutor practices</i>	
Extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecutions	705 ILCS 405/5-810
Submitting delinquency petition and sentencing information to Illinois State Police	20 ILCS 2630
Community mediation program	705 ILCS 405/5-130
<i>Changes to pre-trial juvenile detention</i>	
Trial (extended time in detention awaiting trial)	705 ILCS 405/5-601
<i>Changes in probation practices</i>	
Submitting probation adjustment information to Illinois State Police	705 ILCS 405/5-305
Increase in maximum age on probation	705 ILCS 405/5-715
<i>Changes in inter-agency sharing of juvenile records</i>	
Sharing of school records	105 ILCS 10/6
Sharing of public aid records	20 ILCS 2605/55a; 305 ILCS 5/11-9
Sharing of DCFS records	20 ILCS 505/35.1
<i>Other changes</i>	
New terminology	705 ILCS 405/5-105
County Juvenile Justice Councils	705 ILCS 405/6-12
Teen Court	705 ILCS 405/5-315
Parental responsibility	705 ILCS 405/5-110; 705 ILCS 405/4-9
Funding	Reform Provisions appropriations
Victims rights	705 ILCS 405/5-115
Permanent adult status	705 ILCS 405/5-130
Increase in upper age of wardship	705 ILCS 405/5-755

Adapted from: Lavery, et al., *An Implementation Evaluation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998*, ii.

II. Risk factors¹⁰

Any serious attempt to address juvenile delinquency at the local or county level will be aided by an understanding of **risk factors** for juvenile delinquency. Like risk factors in the medical literature that identify conditions and behaviors that increase the likelihood of an individual experiencing a threat to their health, risk factors for juvenile delinquency have been identified that increase the likelihood that youth will engage in serious delinquency. It is important to be clear that these factors are not causes of delinquency; instead, they are correlates of delinquency. Thus, the value in understanding the degree to which risk factors are present in youth and the environments in which they live is found in the guidance they provide to policymakers and practitioners and their attempts to reduce the likelihood of delinquency for individuals and jurisdictions. The role that an understanding of risk factors can play in a comprehensive strategy to reduce delinquency is straightforward; if you reduce the risk factors for delinquency in an individual or a jurisdiction, you are reducing the likelihood of delinquency in that individual or that jurisdiction. This section begins with a general review of the literature examining juvenile delinquency risk factors. In particular, this section benefits from the efforts of Rolf Loeber and David Farrington, members of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) Study Group on Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders who compiled existing research on risk factors.¹¹

Types of risk factors

Research examining juvenile delinquency risk factors has focused on distinct types of risk factors: (1) individual risk factors, (2) social risk factors, (3) school risk factors, and (4) community (or environmental) risk factors.¹² Below is a description of each of these four types of risk factors, based on the compilation of research published by Loeber and Farrington of OJJDP's Study Group.

Individual risk factors are individual traits or qualities, including various types of mental and physical health problems. Studies examining the effects of individual risk factors on juvenile delinquency have found that aggressive behavior, 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 of links between medical or physical conditions impacting development, general problem behavior (e.g., temper tantrums), and negative internalizing behaviors (e.g., nervousness, worrying, and 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 research is still needed before strong conclusions can be made about the relationship between these factors and juvenile delinquency.

Social risk factors are circumstances that are present in minors' immediate social environments. Research examining social risk factors has typically examined two types of social relationships: family relationships and peer relationships. There is strong evidence suggesting that poor parent-child relationships (e.g., poor parental discipline style, lack of parental involvement), and relationships with anti-social or delinquent peers, are related to juvenile delinquency. Mark Lipsey and James Derzon authored a chapter in the book Serious and violent juvenile offenders:

Risk factors and successful interventions in which they reported the results from a statistical review of longitudinal research examining juvenile delinquency risk factors.¹³ They found that certain family-related risk factors (i.e., antisocial parents or parent criminality) were more predictive of serious and violent juvenile delinquency for 6-11 year olds than for 12-14 year olds. On the other hand, peer-related 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 and as minors grow older, peer relationships become stronger predictors of delinquency. Research has also found that family and/or marital conflict, separation from family (e.g., broken homes due to divorce), and sibling delinquency are risk factors for 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 (more research is still needed before 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 that truancy, dropping out of school, and poor academic performance are related to juvenile delinquency. Some evidence also suggests that school delinquency, occupational expectations, and school transitions (e.g., attending more than one school per year) are also related to juvenile delinquency.

Community risk factors are factors related to the broader social environment in which minors reside. Studies examining the impact of environmental factors on juvenile delinquency have found evidence that communities with high levels of poverty or that are socially disorganized also tend to have high levels of juvenile delinquency. Research has also found some evidence that juvenile delinquency is correlated with the availability of drugs in the community, high levels of adult criminality in the community, exposure to violence, and exposure to racial prejudice.

The Authority has a significant amount of county level data on the environments in which juveniles in Illinois live. However, the nature of these data places limits upon their ability to speak to the environments in which specific youth live. As a result, the data in this section of the report merely provide a context in which to more fully examine the environments in which youth live. Although these data are not necessarily indicative of any individual's exposure to risk factors, they do show the level at which certain factors are present in a county.

Environmental context examined

This section uses the data available in the data section of this report to very generally describe the environments in which Illinois youth live. Table 2 lists the data examined in this section of the report, the data source, and the years for which the data were available. The raw data can be found on page 114 in the data section of this report. Although it is hoped that the information presented in this section will be used by policymakers and practitioners who are interested in addressing the needs of youth, the information provided should be considered a *broad* indication of possible issues facing a county. Policymaker and juvenile justice practitioners should

supplement this report with the knowledge and experiences of those who work or live in each community.

Table 2: Juvenile delinquency environmental context examined

Data element	Source	Years
<i>Community context</i>		
Number of youths (10-16) served by race	Div. of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse	1998, 2003
Number of services youth received	Div. of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse	1998, 2003
Estimated number of minors (0-17) living in poverty	U.S. Census Bureau	1999
Number of unemployed	Illinois Dept. of Employment Security	1983-2003
Estimated median household income	U.S. Census Bureau	1999
Estimated educational attainment	U.S. Census Bureau	1999
Number of Illinois children receiving TANF	Illinois Dept. of Human Services	1987-2003
Juvenile population by race (10-19)	U.S. Census Bureau	1990-1999, 2003
<i>Social context</i>		
Number of IDOC inmates with children	Illinois Dept. of Corrections	1991-2004
Number of reported domestic offense incidents	Illinois State Police	1996-2003
Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect	Ill. Dept. of Children and Family Services	1983-2004
Number of reported cases of child sex abuse	Ill. Dept. of Children and Family Services	1983-2004
Number of reported crimes against children offenses	Illinois State Police	1996-2003
<i>School context</i>		
Number of students reported truant	Illinois State Board of Education	1990/91 – 2002/03
Number of students reported chronic truant	Illinois State Board of Education	1990/91 – 2002/03
Number of students suspended	Illinois State Board of Education	1990/91 – 2002/03
Number of students suspended more than once	Illinois State Board of Education	1990/91 – 2002/03
Number of students expelled	Illinois State Board of Education	1990/91 – 2002/03
Number of high school dropouts	Illinois State Board of Education	1990/91 – 2002/03
Number of truants in need of supervision (TINS)	Illinois State Board of Education	1990/91 – 2002/03
Number of reported crimes against school personnel	Illinois State Police	1996-2003

Data summary

Community context

The data elements examined in this report that describe the community in which youth live include: the number of juveniles receiving drug or alcohol treatment, the number of minors living in poverty, unemployment rates, estimated median household income, adult educational levels, and the number of children in families receiving temporary assistance to needy families (TANF).

Substance abuse treatment

Each year, substance abuse treatment providers report to the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS) the types of services they provide and to whom they provide these services. Based on the data received by DHS, 22,854 substance abuse services were received by youth during fiscal year 2003. Slightly more than half of these services were provided to Caucasian youth (54 percent); the rest was provided to African-American (28 percent) and Hispanic (15 percent) youth. Thirty-five percent of those served received some type of **intervention service**, 26 percent received **case management services**, and 23 percent received **outpatient services**. The rest of those served (16 percent) received either **intensive outpatient services, residential rehabilitative services, services through home recovery, detoxification, or toxicology services (urine screens)**.

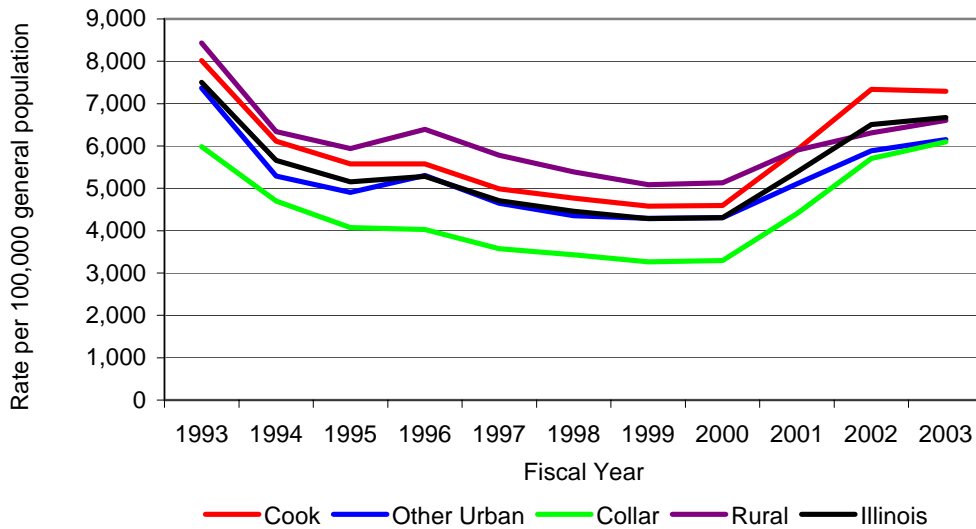
Poverty

In calendar year 1999 (the most recent year that data are available), 456,901 youth 17 years old and younger were living in poverty in Illinois, a rate of 14,362 for every 100,000 youth under the age of 18. Thirty-two of Illinois's 102 counties had rates of children living in poverty that were higher than the state rate as a whole. Of those, 24 were rural counties, seven were urban counties, and one was Cook County.

Unemployment

In fiscal year 1998, there were 281,960 people unemployed in Illinois. By 2003, that number had risen to 422,267, an increase of 50 percent. In 2003, 41 counties had unemployment rates higher than the Illinois rate (6,671 per 100,000). Twenty-nine rural counties, nine urban, two collar counties and Cook County all had unemployment rates higher than the rate for the state as a whole. Figure 2 shows the unemployment rate by type of county from 1993 through 2003.

Figure 2: Rate of unemployment per 100,000 persons in the general population by type of county, FY1993 – FY2003



Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security

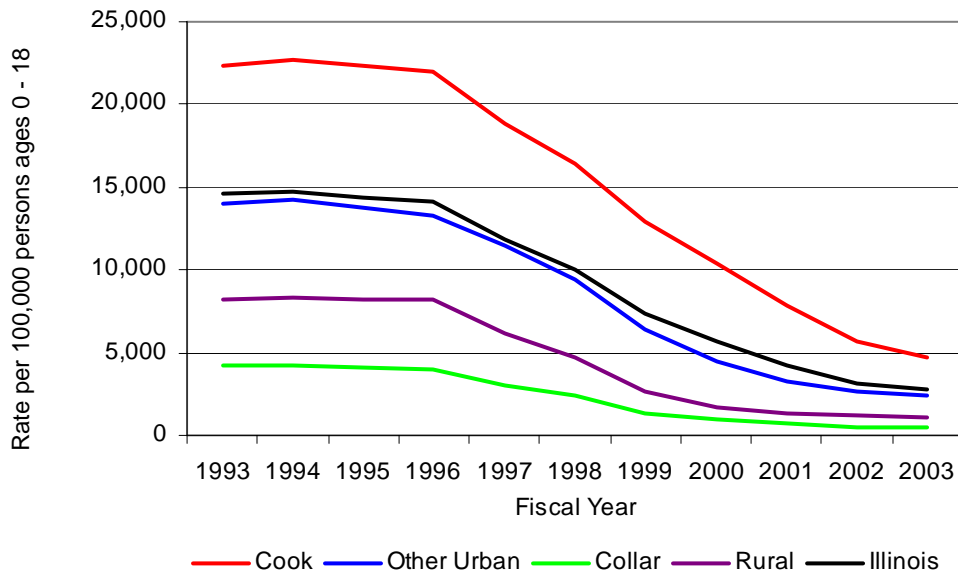
Income and education

In calendar year 1999, the estimated median household income for families in Illinois was \$46,590. Of Illinois's 102 counties, only 12 had estimated median household incomes higher than that for the state as a whole. The 12 counties with estimated median household income levels higher than the state median household income level include the five collar counties and seven urban counties. In calendar year 1999, approximately 2.2 million people over 25 years old in Illinois had at least a high-school diploma. Not surprisingly, when comparing education data with estimated income data, the more high school graduates there are in a county, the higher the estimated median household income in that county is likely to be.

Temporary assistance to needy families

In fiscal year 2003, 93,749 children in Illinois were living in families that received temporary assistance to needy families (TANF). There were eleven counties that had TANF rates higher than the rate for Illinois as a whole, four rural counties, six urban counties, and Cook County. Additionally, one rural county had a TANF rate almost five times higher than the statewide rate. Figure 3 shows the TANF rate by type of county from 1993 through 2003.

Figure 3: Rate of children receiving temporary assistance to needy families per 100,000 persons ages 0-18 by type of county, FY1993 – FY2003



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Social context

The data elements examined in this section describe the social setting in which youth live including the number of IDOC inmates with children, the number of reported domestic offense incidents, the number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect, the number of reported cases of sexual abuse, and the number of reported crimes against children.

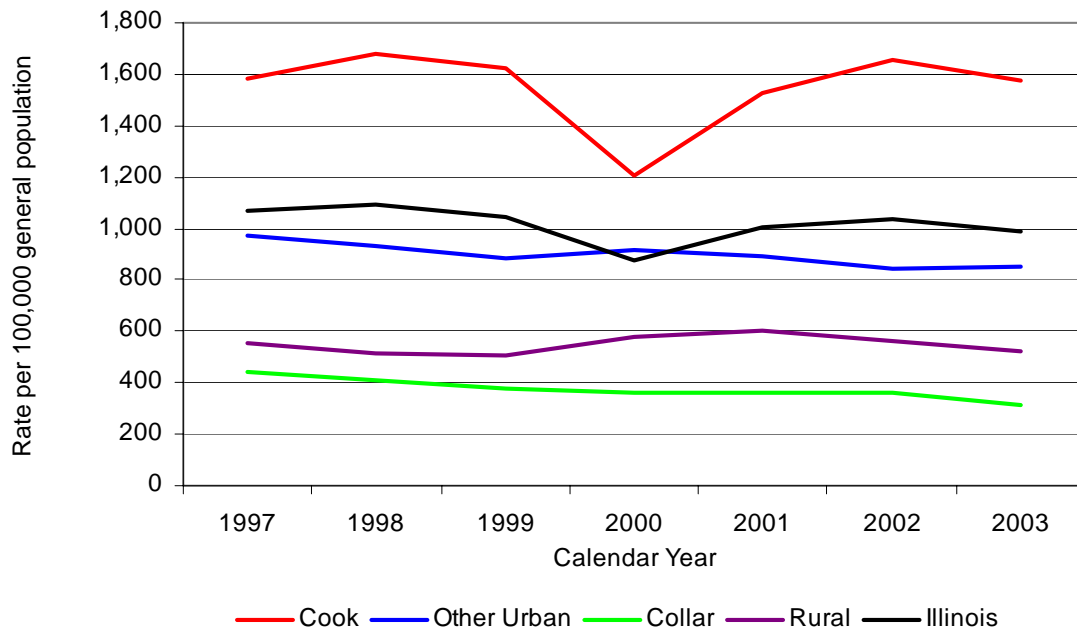
Inmates with children

In fiscal year 2003, 14,794 inmates admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) had children. This number of inmates represented 43 percent of the total inmate population. In 57 counties in Illinois, half or more of the IDOC inmates from those counties had children.

Domestic violence

In calendar year 2003, there were 124,917 domestic offense incidents reported to the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) supplemental reporting program, a decrease of five percent from the 131,493 incidents reported in 1998. Of Illinois's 102 counties, 11 had domestic offense rates that were higher than the Illinois rate. Six of the eleven counties were urban, four were rural, and the remaining county was Cook County. It is important to note that although the rates of domestic incidents were much higher in these counties than Illinois as a whole, because there is a problem of under-reporting domestic offense incidents, it is likely that high rates are, in part, a function of some jurisdictions being more likely to be report domestic offenses to ISP than others. Figure 4 shows the rate of reported domestic offense incidents by type of county from 1997 through 2003.

Figure 4: Rate of reported domestic offense incidents per 100,000 persons in the general population by type of county, CY1997 – CY2003

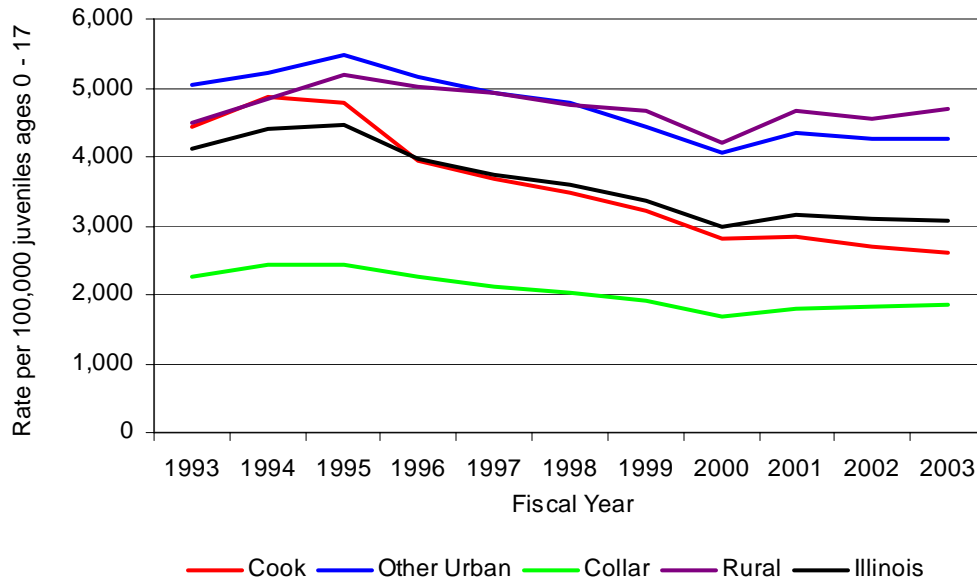


Source: Illinois State Police

Abuse and neglect

In fiscal year 2003, there were 97,426 cases of abuse and neglect reported in Illinois to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), a decrease of 15 percent from the 114,007 cases reported in 1998. Although 77 counties in Illinois had abuse and neglect rates greater than the state rate in fiscal year 2003, seven counties (six rural counties and one urban county) had rates of reported cases of abuse more than twice the rate for all of Illinois. In contrast, 25 counties had rates lower than the rate for Illinois as a whole. Figure 5 shows the rate of reported abuse and neglect cases by type of county for 1993 through 2003.

Figure 5: Rate of reported cases of child abuse and neglect per 100,000 juveniles ages 0-17 by type of county, FY1998 -FY2003

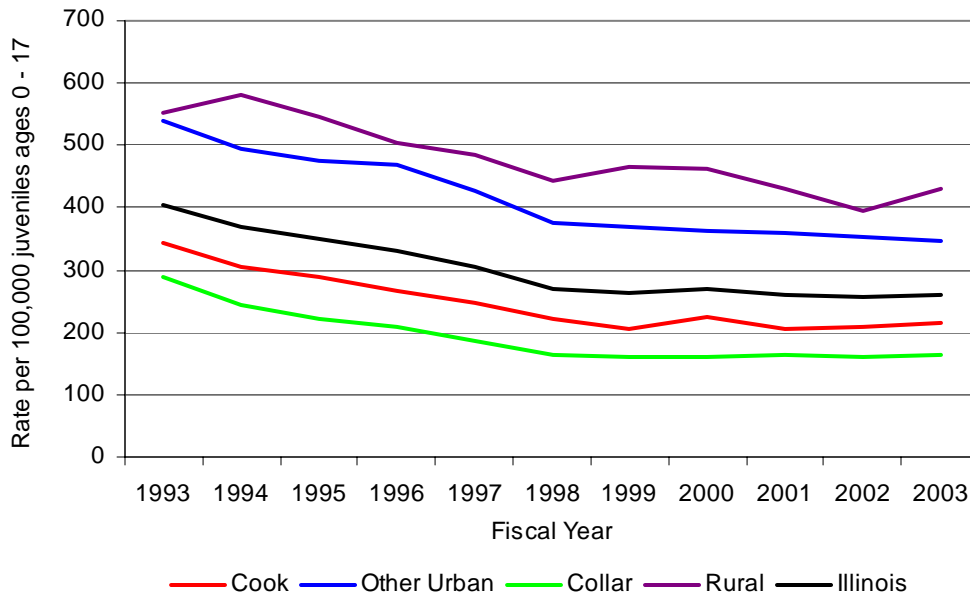


Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Sexual abuse

In fiscal year 2003, there were 8,264 cases of sexual abuse towards children in Illinois reported to DCFS, a 33 percent decrease from the 12,316 cases reported in 1998. Sixteen counties, all of which are considered rural, had 2003 sex abuse rates that were more than twice the Illinois rate. Twenty-four counties had rates that were lower than the Illinois rate in 2003, nine rural counties, nine urban counties, all five collar counties, and Cook County. Figure 6 shows the rate of reported sexual abuse of children by type of county from 1993 through 2003.

Figure 6: Rate of reported cases of child sex abuse per 100,000 juveniles ages 0-17 by type of county, FY1993 – FY2003

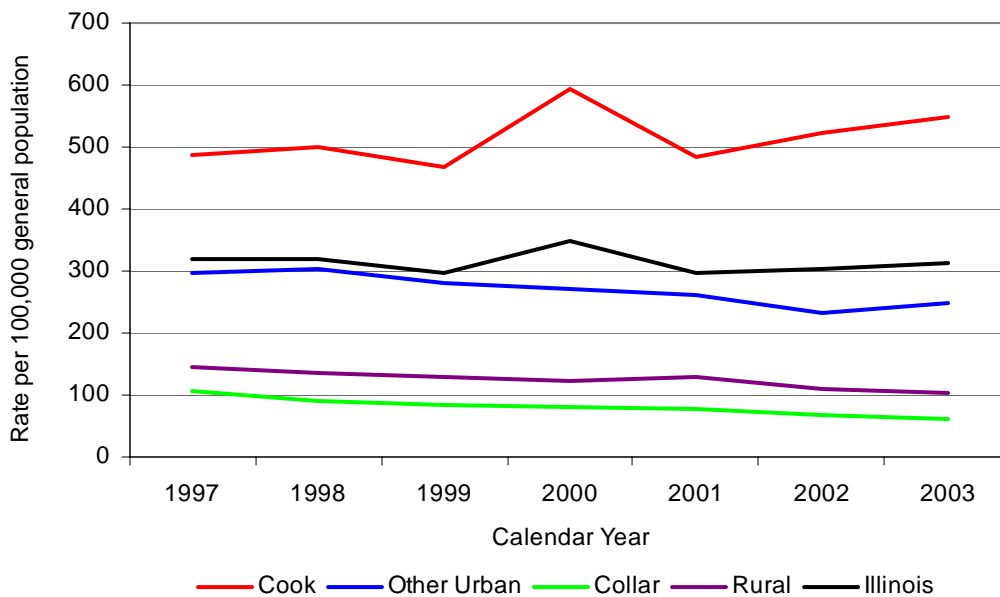


Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Offenses against children

In calendar year 2003, there were 41,512 offenses against children reported to the I-UCR supplemental reporting program, an increase of two percent from the 40,581 offenses reported in 1998. Reporting of this information to the Illinois State Police is voluntary. Thus, these numbers are likely an undercount of the frequency of offenses against children. Of the 102 counties in Illinois, 10 had rates of reported offenses against children that were higher than the statewide rate. Four of those counties were rural, five were urban, and the other was Cook County. One county's rate of reported offenses against children was more than twice the rate for the state as a whole. It is important to remember, however, that this may be a reflection of reporting practices in that county (i.e. this county is more likely than others to report such crimes) as opposed to a higher number of offenses than in other counties. Figure 7 shows the reported offenses against children rate by type of county for 1997 through 2003.

Figure 7: Rate of reported crimes against children per 100,000 persons in the general population by type of county, CY1997 – CY2003



Source: Illinois State Police

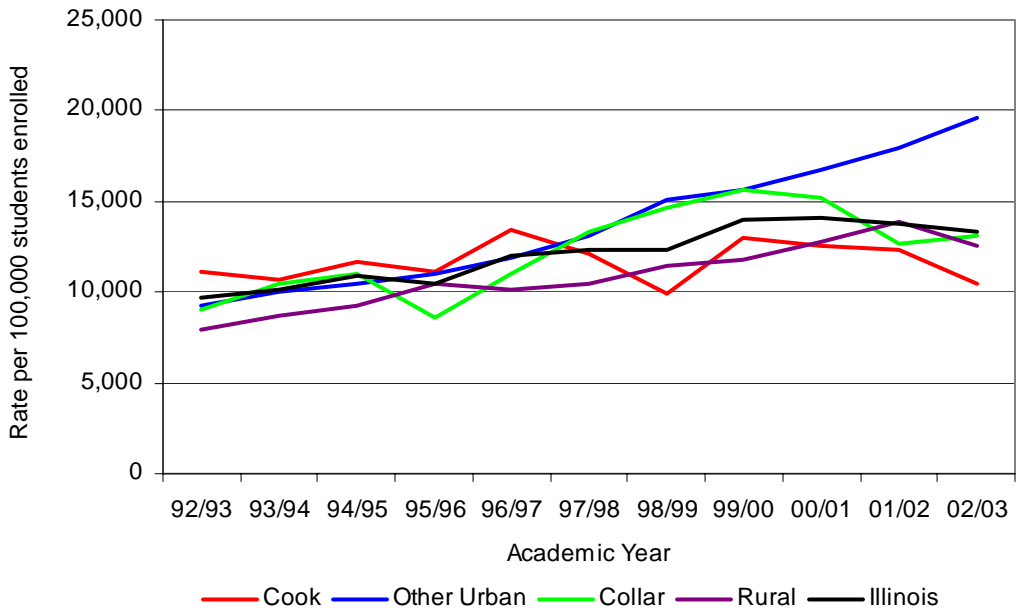
School context

The data elements in this section that describe the school environment include the number of students who were truant, chronically truant, suspended, suspended more than once, expelled, dropped-out, truants in need of supervision (TINS), and reported crimes against school personnel. All of these data, with the exception of reported crimes against school personnel, are for those students enrolled in public schools in Illinois.

Truancy

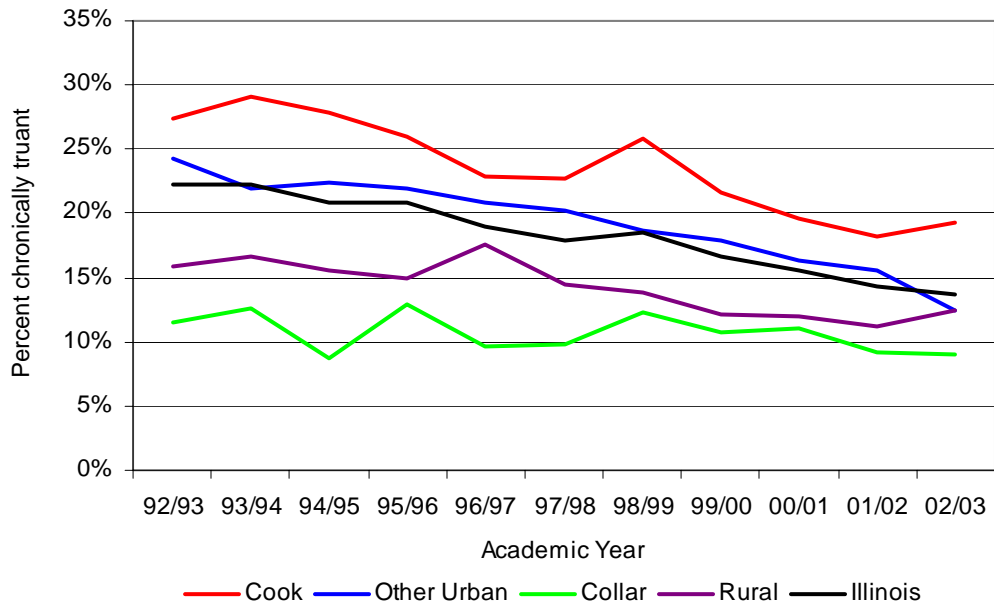
In Illinois, there were 268,298 children who were considered truant during the 2002/03 academic year, a 10 percent increase from the 243,320 students who were truant during the 1997/98 academic year. Youth are considered truant if they have been absent without valid cause for one or more days during the academic year. Of those truant during the 2002/03 academic year, 36,827 (14 percent) were chronically truant, or absent without valid cause for 18 or more school days. This number represents a 16 percent decrease from the percent of students chronically truant during the 1997/98 academic year. The statewide truancy rate for school year 2002/03 was 13,257 per 100,000 enrolled students. During the 2002/03 academic year, 42 of Illinois's 102 counties had truancy rates higher than the rate for Illinois as a whole, 25 of which are considered rural. Six counties, four urban and two rural, had 2002/03 truancy rates that were more than double the Illinois rate. Figures 8 and 9 show the rate of truancy and chronic truancy by type of county for academic year 1992/93 through 2002/03.

Figure 8: Rate of students reported truant per 100,000 students enrolled by type of county, Academic Year 1992/93 – Academic Year 2002/03



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

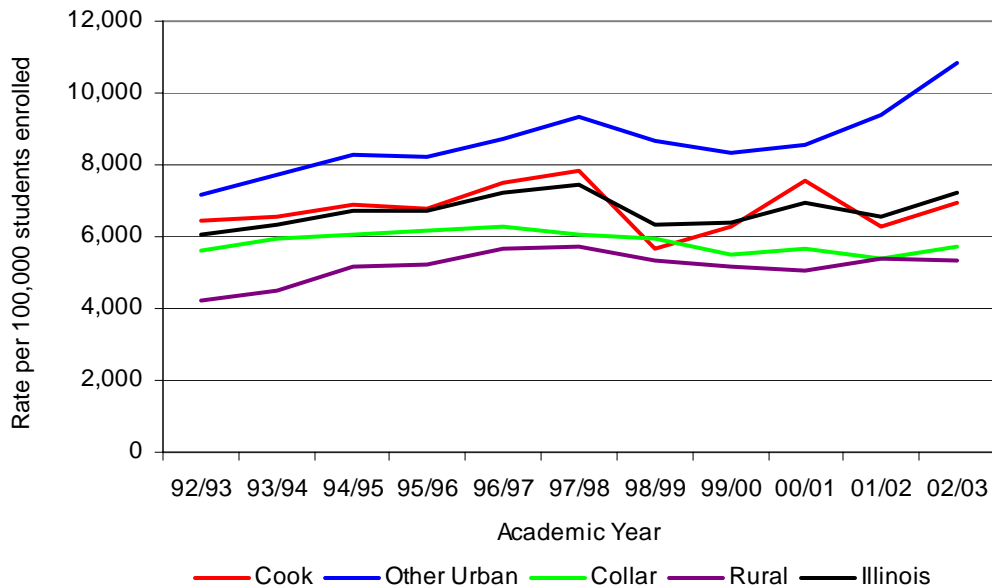
Figure 9: Percent of students chronically truant by type of county, Academic Year 1992/93 – Academic Year 2002/03



Suspensions

During the 2002/03 academic year, 145,318 students were suspended from school, a slight decrease from the 146,591 students suspended during the 1997/98 academic year. The statewide suspension rate for academic year 2002/03 was 7,234 per 100,000 enrolled students. Of those suspended during the 2002/03 academic year, 58,573 (40 percent) were suspended more than once. Twenty-one counties suspended students at a rate that was greater than the state rate, 10 rural counties, 10 urban counties, and one collar County. Additionally, one county (i.e. Peoria County) had a suspension rate more than four times the statewide rate. Figure 10 shows the suspension rate by type of county for academic year 1992/93 through 2002/03.

Figure 10: Rate of students suspended per 100,000 students enrolled by type of county, Academic Year 1992/93 – Academic Year 2002/03



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Expulsions and dropouts

During the 2002/03 academic year, 2,495 students were expelled from school, an eight percent decrease from the 2,722 expelled during the 1997/98 academic year. The statewide expulsion rate for academic year 2002/03 was 124 per 100,000 enrolled students. During the 2002/03 academic year, 31 counties -- 15 of which are considered rural counties, 15 of which are urban, and one collar county -- had expulsion rates higher than that for Illinois as a whole.

During the 2002/03 school year, there were 33,472 high school students who dropped out of school, a decrease from the 37,588 high school students who dropped out during the 1997/98 academic year. The statewide dropout rate for academic year 2002/03 was 5,727 per 100,000 students enrolled in high school. During the 2002/03 academic year, 16 of Illinois's 102 counties, 10 of which are considered rural counties, had higher dropout rates than the state as a

whole. Additionally, four urban counties, one collar county, and Cook County all had dropout rates higher than the state rate. Figures 11 and 12 show the expulsion and drop out rate respectively, by type of county for academic year 1992/93 through 2002/03.

Figure 11: Rate of students expelled per 100,000 students enrolled by type of county, Academic Year 1992/93 – Academic Year 2002/03

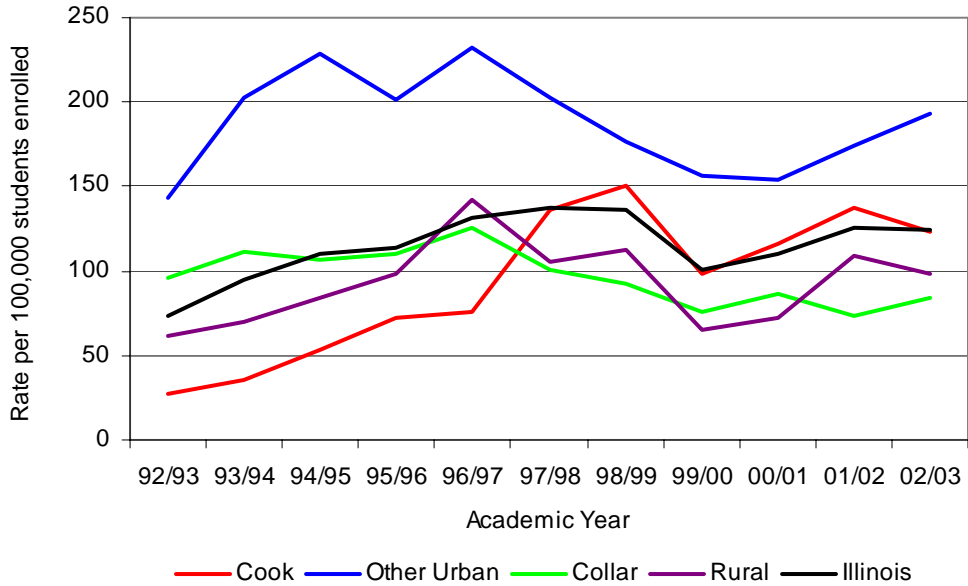
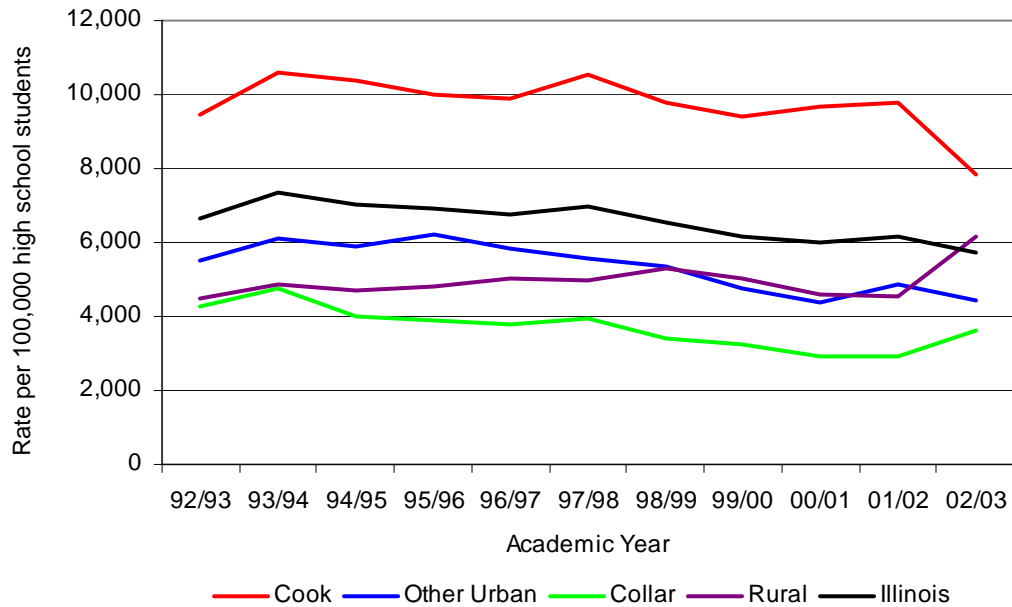


Figure 12: Rate of students expelled per 100,000 students enrolled by type of county, Academic Year 1992/93 – Academic Year 2002/03



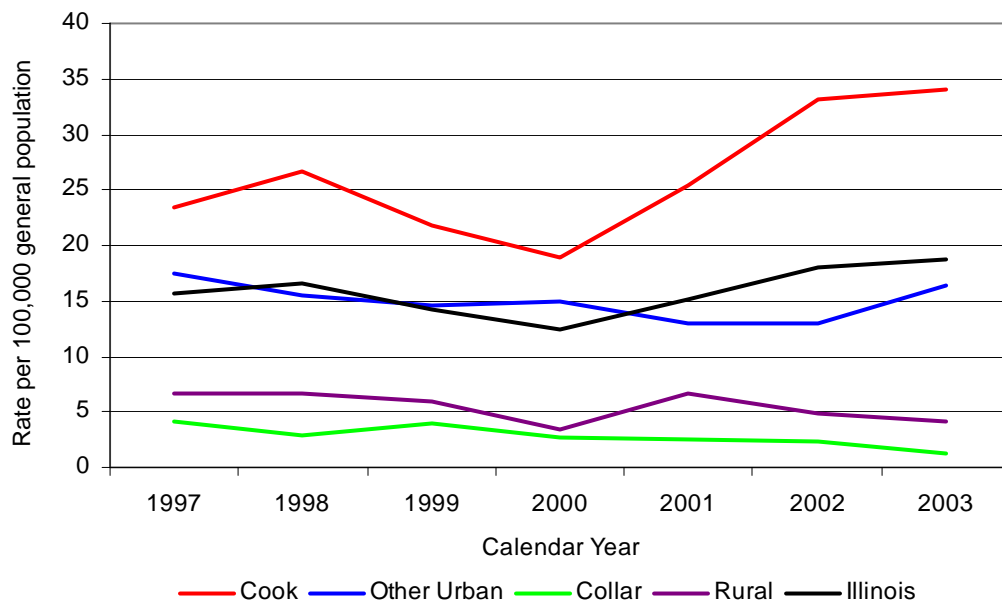
Truant minors in need of supervision

Across Illinois, there were 12,103 truants in need of supervision (TINS) during the 2002/2003 academic year, a 44 percent decrease from the 21,779 TINS during the 1997/1998 academic year. The statewide rate of truants in need of supervision during the 2002/2003 academic year was 603 per 100,000 enrolled students. There were 25 counties with rates at least twice as high as the rate for the state during the 2002/2003 academic year. Of those 25 counties, 19 were rural counties and five were urban counties.

Crimes against school personnel

Crimes against school personnel are those crimes that occur on school grounds against adults who work for the school. During the 2002/2003 academic year, there were 2,371 crimes against school personnel reported to the I-UCR supplemental data reporting program, a 19 percent increase from the 1,994 crimes reported during the 1997/1998 academic year. Nine of Illinois's 102 counties had rates of reported crimes against school personnel that were higher than the statewide rate during the 2002/2003 academic year, and there were 65 counties in which no crimes against school personnel were reported. Of the nine counties with rates higher than the rate in Illinois, six were rural, two were urban, and one was Cook County. Figure 13 shows the rate of reported crimes against school personnel by type of county for 1997 through 2003.

Figure 13: Rate of reported crimes against school personnel per 100,000 persons in the general population by type of county, CY1997 – CY2003



Source: Illinois State Police

Conclusion

Many factors influence the community, social, and school environments in which Illinois youth live. Although county-level data cannot tell us the degree to which any single youth is differentially exposed to factors that increase his or her risk for delinquency, these data can be useful to policymakers and juvenile justice practitioners as indicators of potential challenges to successful youth development. In particular, knowledge of risk factors and the prevalence of these factors are extremely useful for the planning and implementation of prevention activities. Research has been very helpful in identifying risk factors, and if policymakers and practitioners are able to effectively reduce these factors, they increase the likelihood that youth will not become involved in the Juvenile Justice System.

For many of the data elements discussed in this report, rural counties had risk factor rates greater than the statewide average. Based on these rates, policymakers and practitioners should be aware that many rural counties have community, social or school environments that increase the risk of youth engaging in delinquency, just as their urban counterparts do. At the same time, it is important to recognize that because rural counties have smaller populations than urban counties, change in rural rates can be sensitive to slight change in the numbers. Although there is some indication that youth living in rural counties may be exposed to many of the factors that put them at risk for delinquency, policymakers and juvenile justice practitioners in all counties should look carefully at their risk factor rates where there is an indication that many youth may be exposed to one or more risk factors. These officials should investigate more thoroughly the reasons behind high risk factor rates and seek out opportunities to reduce them.

III. Juvenile Justice System data

Population data

The understanding and use of population data is critical to putting into context the juvenile justice data contained in this report. Population data provided by the United States Census Bureau is needed to calculate rates and the measures of disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system. In most cases, rates are calculated using the juvenile population 10-16, the age range at which youth are typically held responsible by Illinois' juvenile justice system for the offenses they commit. However, the most comparable age range for race by age data routinely reported by the Census Bureau for the year 2003 is 10-19. The Census data elements contained in this report are Racial Demographics by County, Juvenile Population (ages 10-16), and Juvenile Population by Race (age 10-19), which are provided in the data section on pages 154-159 for each county in Illinois.

Arrest data

In the state of Illinois, an **arrest** refers to the taking of a juvenile into custody who is believed to have committed a delinquent act.¹⁴ Once a youth is arrested, a juvenile police officer may:

- Charge the youth with an offense and refer him¹⁵ to the State's Attorney's Office for prosecution or to Probation for **intake screening**.
- Initiate a **station adjustment (formal or informal)**.¹⁶ Under both forms of station adjustments, the youth's case is not referred to the court for prosecution but is released to a parent or guardian under specified conditions (e.g. obeying curfew, attending school, performing community service, participating in social services, etc.). With an informal station adjustment, there is no admission of guilt by the minor, but in a formal station adjustment, the youth admits to having been involved in the offense.
- Release the youth without charging him.

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 the I-UCR program collected more detailed offense and arrest information, since 1993 I-UCR program has only collected aggregate-level offense and arrest data from law enforcement agencies across the state. These aggregate totals combine offense and arrest data across gender, race, and age. Unfortunately, the collection of offense and arrest data at the aggregate-level prevents researchers from comparing offender characteristics by age and other important variables.

An alternate source for juvenile arrest data is Illinois's central repository for criminal history record information (CHRI), ISP's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system. The Criminal Identification Act¹⁷ mandates that an arrest fingerprint card be submitted for all minors age 10 and over who have been arrested for: 1) an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult, and 2) any motor vehicle offense (e.g., motor vehicle theft, driving under the influence, and aggravated fleeing and eluding police).¹⁸ Fingerprint-based arrest cards for minors age 10 and over who have committed an offense that would be a class A or B misdemeanor if committed by an adult may be submitted to ISP, but are not required. Further, the Juvenile

Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 mandated that ISP maintain a record of all station adjustments, both formal and informal, for offenses that would be a felony if committed by an adult. The reporting of station adjustments for misdemeanor offenses is optional.

The Authority, in cooperation with ISP, has established an in-house computer linkage to certain data elements of the CCH system's back-up database for research purposes. The Authority has begun to assess the quality of the juvenile criminal history record information contained in CCH and its suitability for research purposes. Preliminary analyses conducted on yearly datasets (1999-2001) extracted from CCH focused on compliance with the new juvenile arrest reporting requirements. As with adult criminal history records kept in CCH, which are audited periodically by the Authority, various reporting issues affect the quality of juvenile CCH data. For example, changes in reporting requirements, coupled with the advent of electronic reporting technology (i.e., Livescan), led to a substantial increase (217%) in the total statewide volume of juvenile arrests reported to ISP from 1999 to 2001. In 1999, prior to the reporting changes, close to 40% of the largest police departments in the state were *not* submitting juvenile arrest cards to ISP. By 2001, close to 90% of all police departments in the most populated areas were reporting juvenile arrests. However, even though the percentage of jurisdictions reporting had increased, the *volume* of arrests expected in a given area, when using Census Bureau population estimates to create a rough benchmark, was found to be adequate in only 22 counties. In other words, while the number of jurisdictions reporting has increased, the number of arrests reported is not as high as expected. Because of these data issues, arrest trends over the 1999-2001 period cannot be reliably calculated using CCH data.

As mentioned above, trends in the juvenile arrest data derived from criminal history records submitted to the CCH system from 1999-2001 mostly reflect changes in reporting mandates and technology enhancements made earlier in the decade, rather than actual arrest trends in Illinois. Further, as with any data reporting system, the CCH data will always be limited to those events it is designed to capture, namely, arrests documented by an arrest fingerprint card submitted to ISP. Although these issues are challenges to the research utility of the CCH system, the data provided by CCH can potentially fill a gap that exists in the current Illinois UCR program, particularly as juvenile arrest reporting practices become more accepted and standardized across the state. The Authority, through its direct computer linkage with the CCH system, continues to monitor progress in this regard.

An additional limitation of arrest data collected through the CCH system is the lack of ethnicity demographic categories. Although CCH does collect arrestee demographic information by race (e.g., Caucasian, African-American, Asian, American Indian), Hispanic ethnicity is not collected. The omission of ethnicity is a result of all state criminal history systems reporting data electronically to the Federal Bureau of Identification (FBI) having to comply with the national standard data format, which does not include ethnicity among the other positive identifiers (e.g., race, gender, date of birth). As a result, the race categories used by CCH may not be comparable to race categories used by other criminal justice agencies that include ethnicity in their race codes (e.g., detention and corrections). In light of these data quality issues, the number of juvenile arrests and the characteristics of those arrested reported here should be viewed as a conservative estimate, and not an absolute measure of juvenile crime in Illinois.

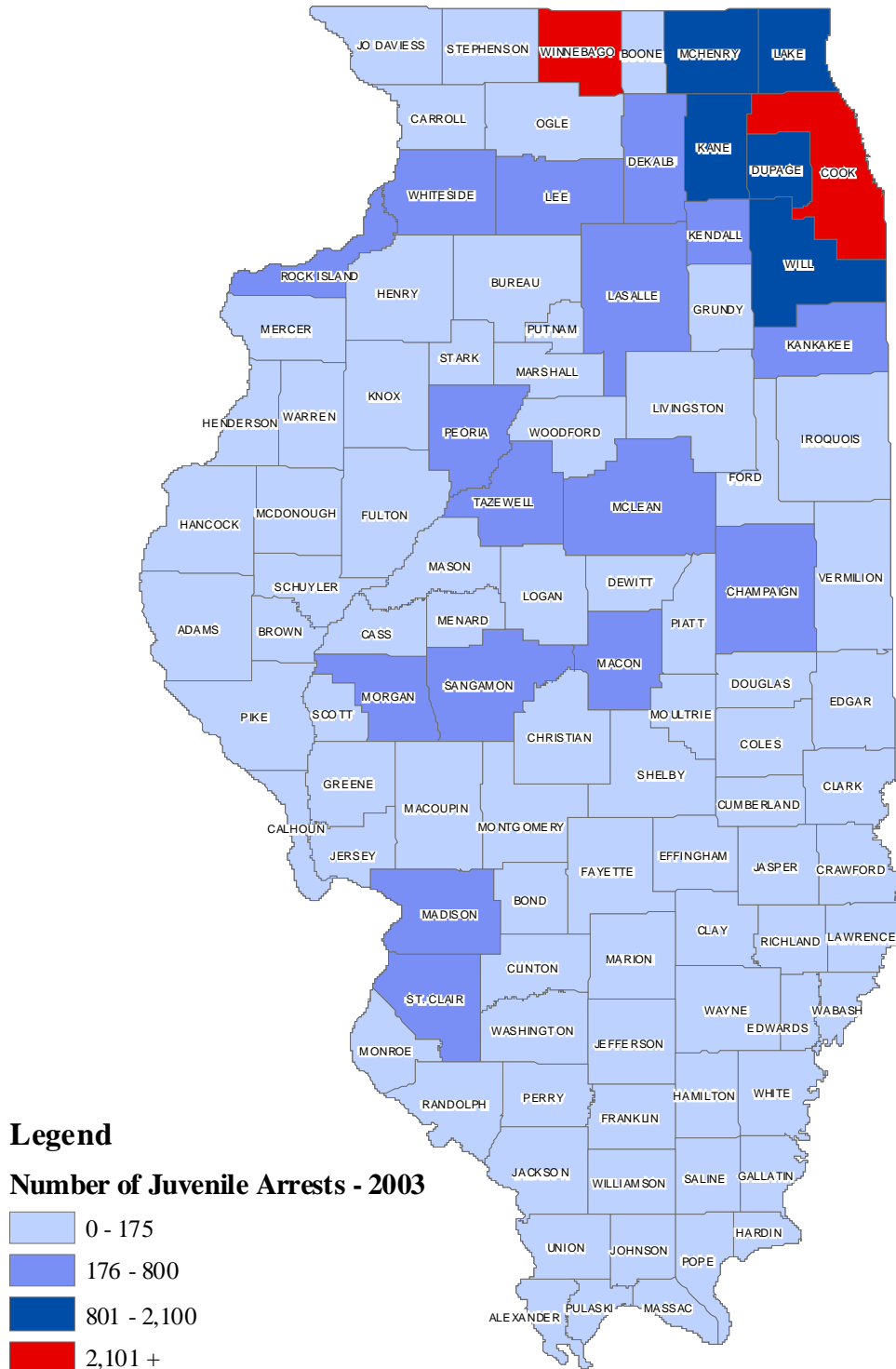
Data summary

Juvenile arrest data for 2003 extracted from the Authority's linkage to the CCH back-up system is available by county in the data section of this report on pages 154-160. This count of arrests is not the unique number of juveniles arrested, but the number of fingerprint cards filed.

In 2003 there was a total of 44,813 juvenile arrests in the state of Illinois. Arrests for property offenses were the most common, accounting for 35.2 percent of all juvenile arrests. Arrests for violent offenses against a person accounted for 29.5 percent and arrests for a drug offense accounted for 14.5 of all juvenile arrests. The number of sex offenses was the lowest, at 0.9 percent of all arrests. Fifty-seven percent of those arrested in 2003 were identified as African-Americans and 42.0 percent were identified as Caucasian. Hispanic youth arrested in 2003 could appear any race category, depending on their specific ethnic background and the reporting practices of local law enforcement. The majority of juvenile arrestees are 15 or 16 years old (28.5 percent and 34.2 percent respectively). Most arrestees are also male (78.6 percent).

A map comparing the level of arrests across Illinois counties in 2003 can be found in Figure 14. As mentioned above, calculating arrest trends over time would be misleading because of the change in reporting laws, and therefore an analysis of juvenile arrest trends over time are not included in this section. It is also important to note that counties that have a higher number of juvenile arrests may be those counties in which local law enforcement agencies are fully complying with the relatively new juvenile arrest reporting requirements and/or are reporting all juvenile arrests, even those that they are encouraged, but not required, to report (i.e., misdemeanor arrests) and is not necessarily a reflection of a more serious juvenile crime problem than in counties with lower juvenile arrest numbers.

Figure 14: Number of juveniles arrested, CY2003



Source: Computerized Criminal History System.

Court data

After being arrested, a youth may be referred to the State's Attorney's Office for prosecution. If this occurs and the decision is made to prosecute the case, a petition is filed. The number of petitions filed per county can be found in the data section on pages 162-163. The court may also choose to perform investigations that may inform court staff of a youth's background and prior history. The number of these **juvenile investigation reports** conducted by county is also included in the data section on pages 164-165.

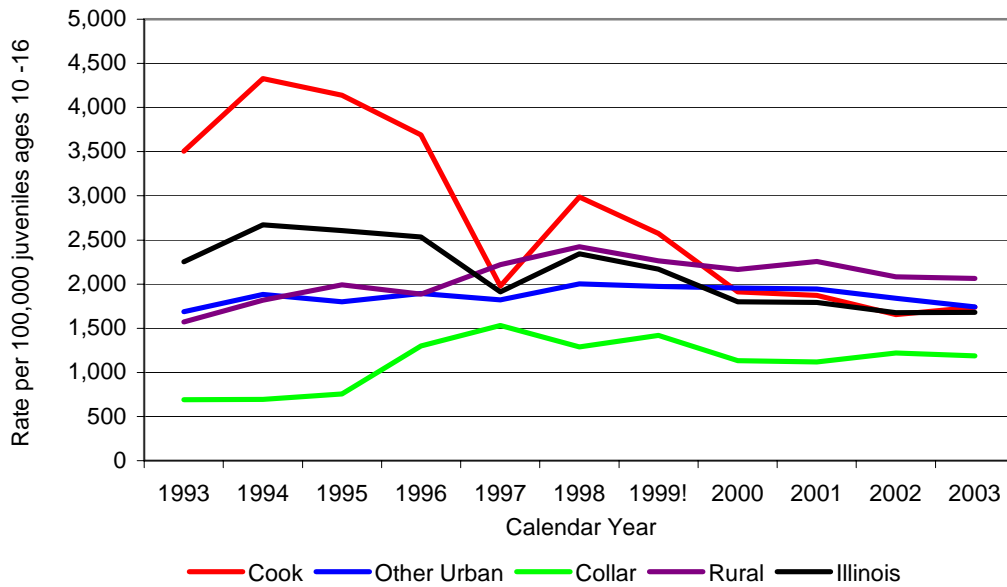
The most common type of petition filed is a delinquency petition. **Delinquency petitions** are filed when a youth is alleged to be **delinquent**; that is, the youth allegedly violated or attempted to violate a state, federal, municipal, or county ordinance. Once a delinquency petition is filed, a number of possible scenarios may follow. New information may come to light that results in the State's Attorney's Office dropping the petition against the youth, a prosecutor may offer a plea agreement to the defense attorney representing the youth, or the State's Attorney's Office might refer the youth to a program which diverts the case from the court. If none of these scenarios occur, an **adjudicatory hearing**, or **trial**,¹⁹ is held which determines if the allegations against the youth are supported by the evidence. If the youth is found guilty, a **dispositional hearing** or **sentencing hearing** is held.

Data summary

Delinquency petitions

In Figure 15 and the following time comparison maps, one can see a decrease in the rate and number of delinquency petitions filed across the state from 1993 to 2003, with the exception of an initial increase from 1993 to 1994. The increase from 1993 to 1994 may be due to DuPage, Piatt, and Edgar Counties data not being available for the 1993 calendar year. In addition, delinquency petition data for Cook County in calendar year 1997 was only available for January through June (which accounts for the dip depicted in the line graph in Figure 15). With these caveats in mind, the trend of declining delinquency petitions being filed statewide and in Cook County is generally quite consistent during this 10-year period. From 1994 to 2003, the number of delinquency petitions filed statewide fell by 32 percent from 31,161 to 21,151 petitions filed. This decline was driven by a 57 percent decline in the number of delinquency petitions filed in Cook County, from 21,078 in 1994 to 9,168 in 2003. Although the number of delinquency petitions filed statewide and in Cook County has decreased significantly from 1994 to 2003, not all counties in Illinois have experienced decreases in the number of delinquency petitions filed during this time. In fact, almost half of the counties in Illinois filed more delinquency petitions in 2003 than in 1994. Of those, 32 were rural counties, 14 were urban counties (other than Cook and collar counties), and 3 were collar counties.

Figure 15: Rate of delinquency petitions per 100,000 juveniles ages 10-16 filed by type of county, CY1993 – CY2003



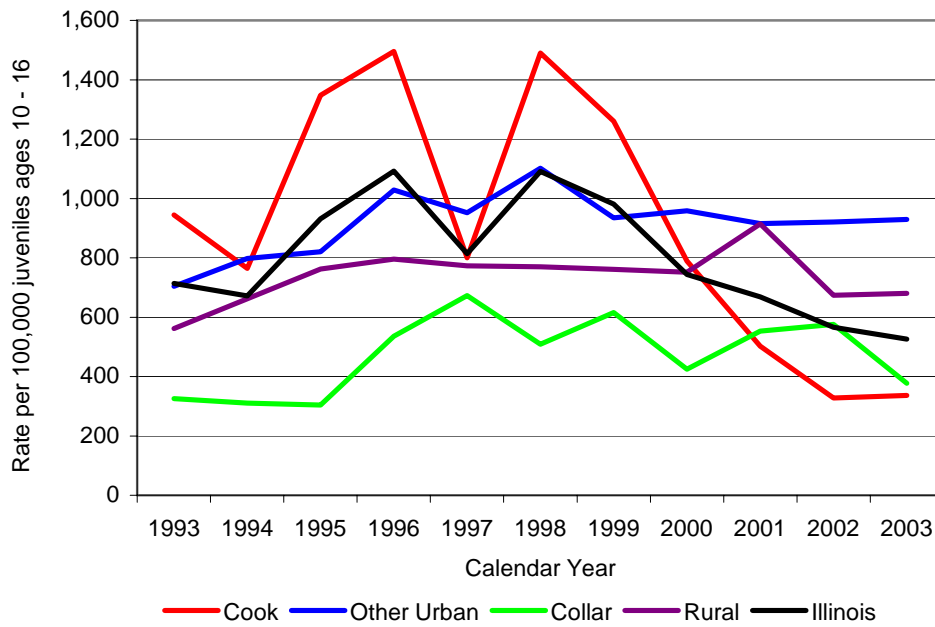
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adjudications

As shown in Figure 16 and the corresponding time comparison maps (Figures 20-22), the 1993 through 2003 data on the number and rate of adjudications of delinquency do not follow the same consistent decreasing statewide trend as the data on the number and rate of delinquency petitions filed. The number of adjudications increased between 1993 and 1998, peaking at 13,137 adjudications before decreasing dramatically by 2003 to 6,619 adjudications. However, as with petitions, although adjudications fell statewide between 1998 and 2003 by 50 percent, 45 counties experienced an increase in adjudications over the same period.

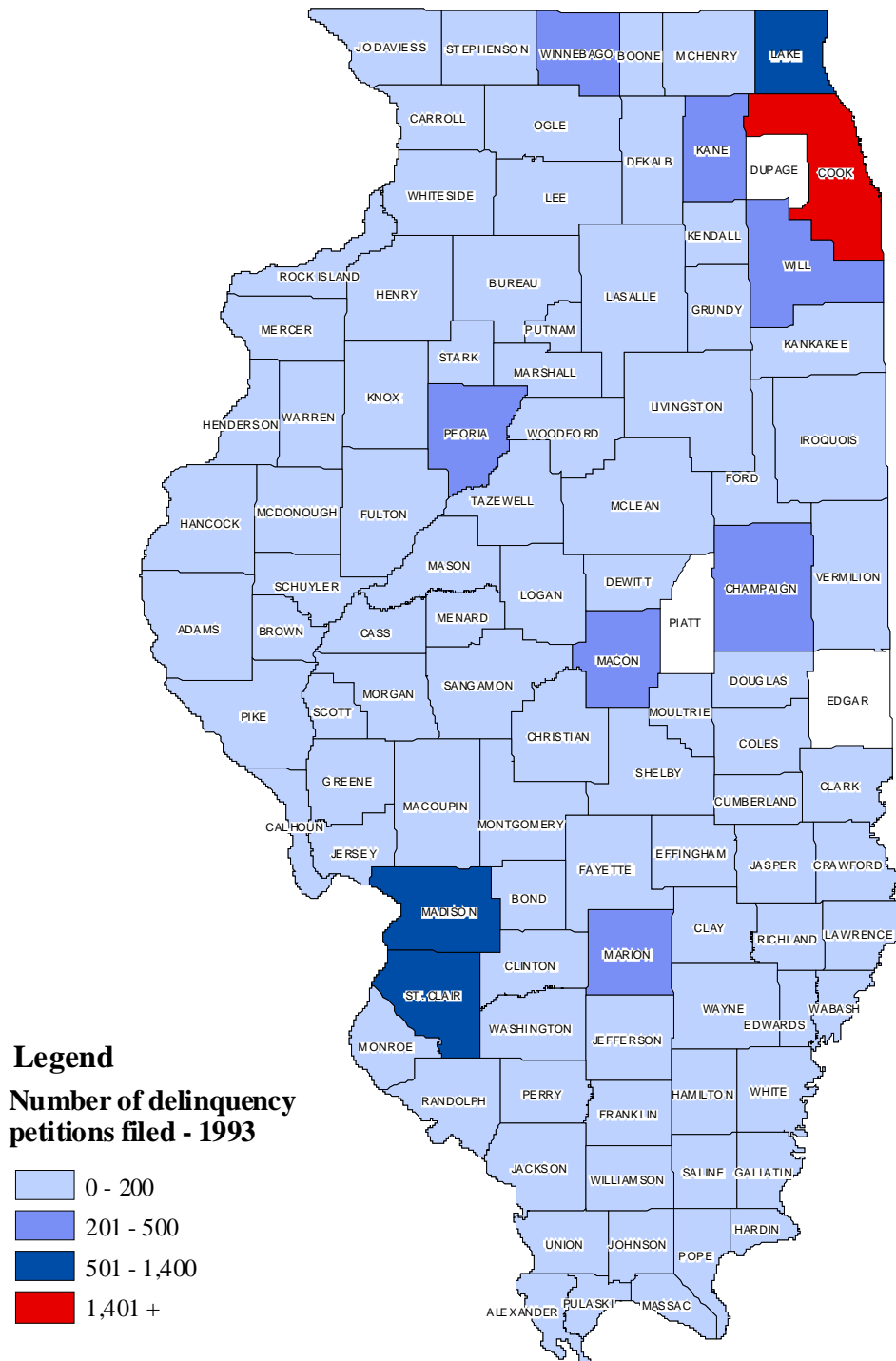
In contrast to the rate of delinquency petitions filed, the rate of adjudications of delinquency increased between 1994 and 1998, peaking at 1,091 adjudications per 100,000 youth 10-16 before decreasing dramatically by 2003 to 526 adjudications per 100,000 youth 10-16, which is the lowest rate since 1989. Although the rate and number of adjudications of delinquency statewide fell between 1998 and 2003, driven by a significant decline in the rate and number of adjudications in Cook County, 45 counties experienced an increase in the number of adjudications over that same period. Of those 45 counties, 29 were rural, 13 were urban, and 3 were collar counties.

Figure 16: Rate of juveniles adjudicated delinquent per 100,000 juveniles ages 10-16 by type of county, CY1993 – CY2003



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

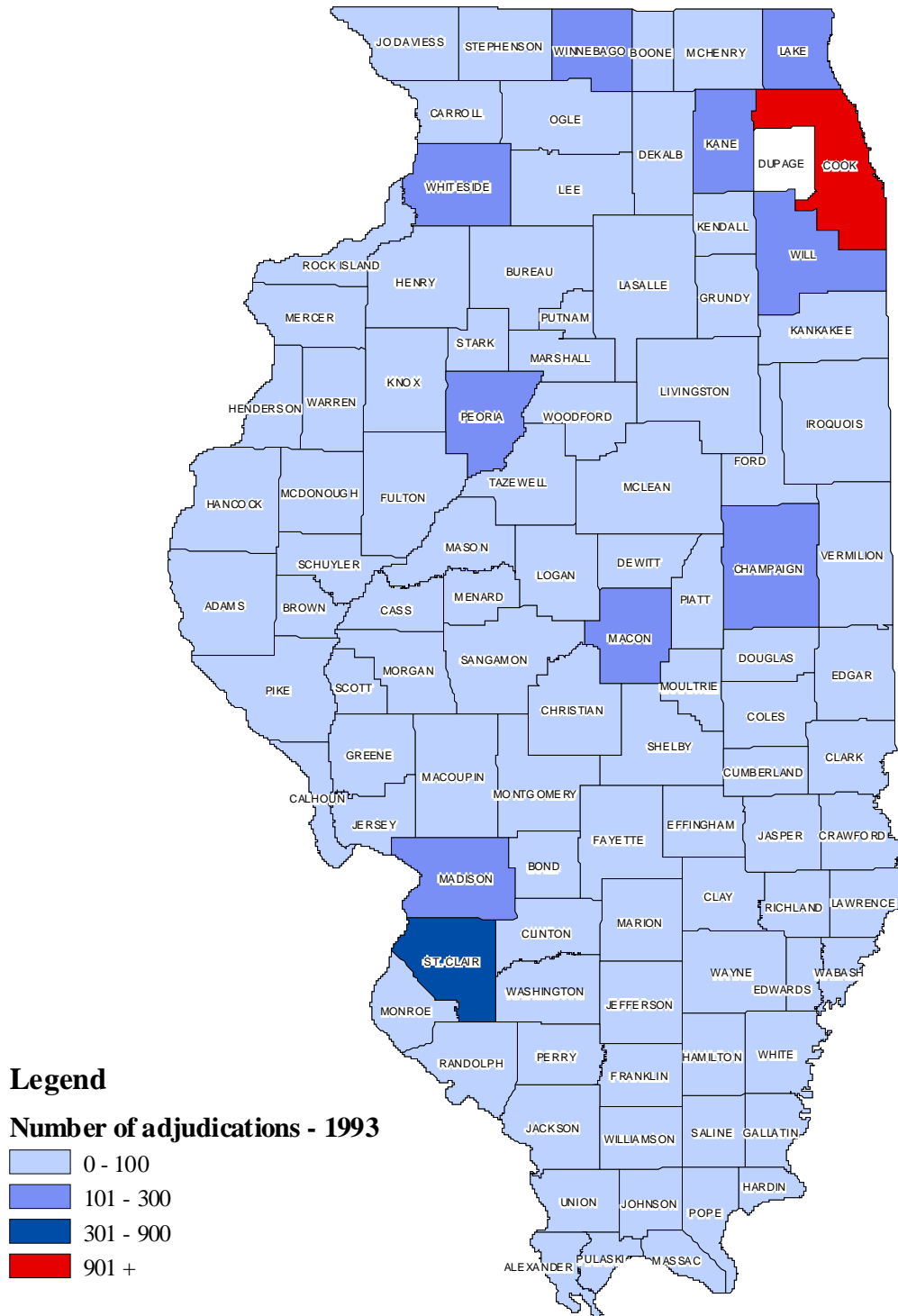
Figure 17: Number of delinquency petitions filed, CY1993*



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

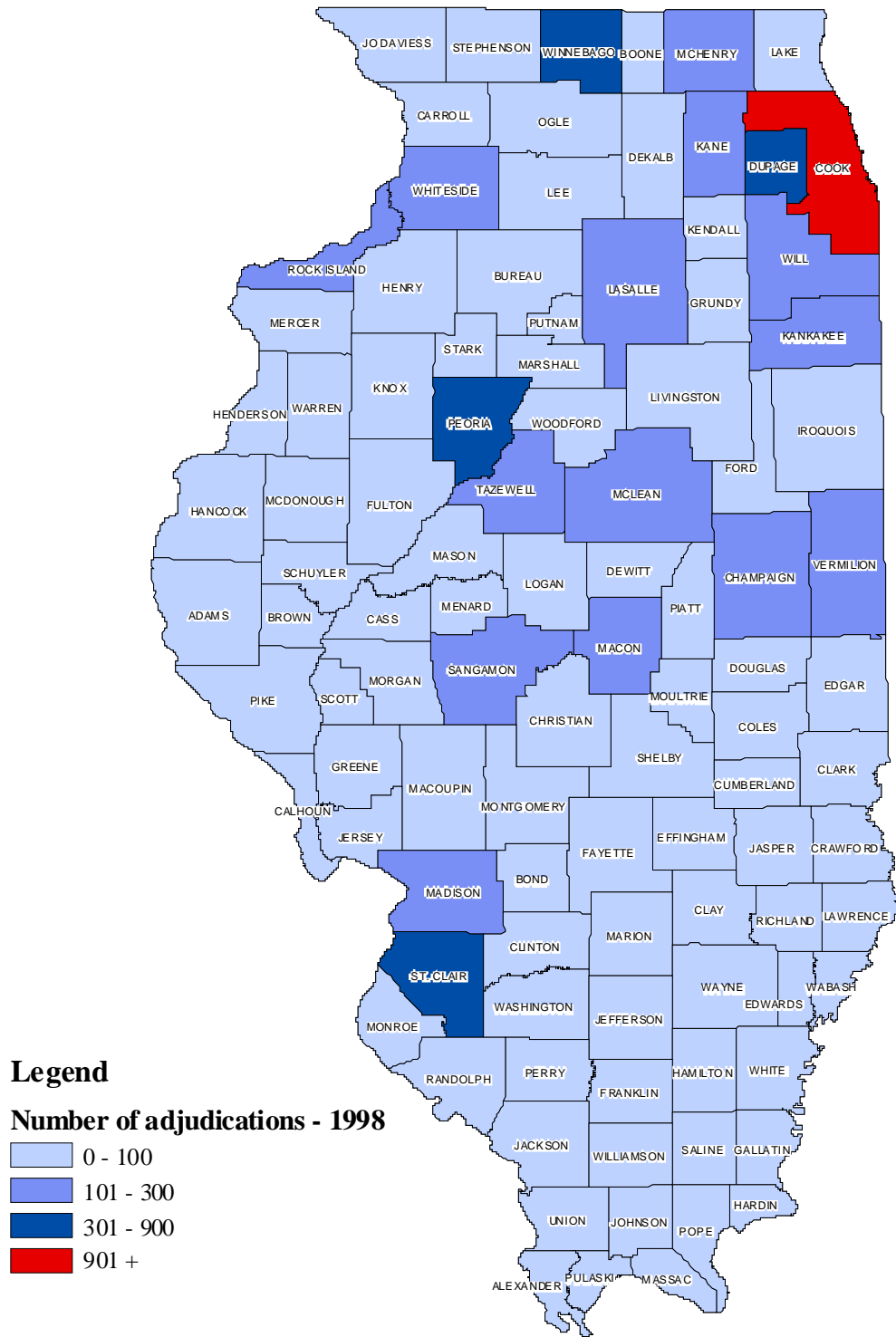
*Data for DuPage County, Edgar County, and Piatt County was not available for calendar year 1993.

Figure 20: Number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, CY1993*



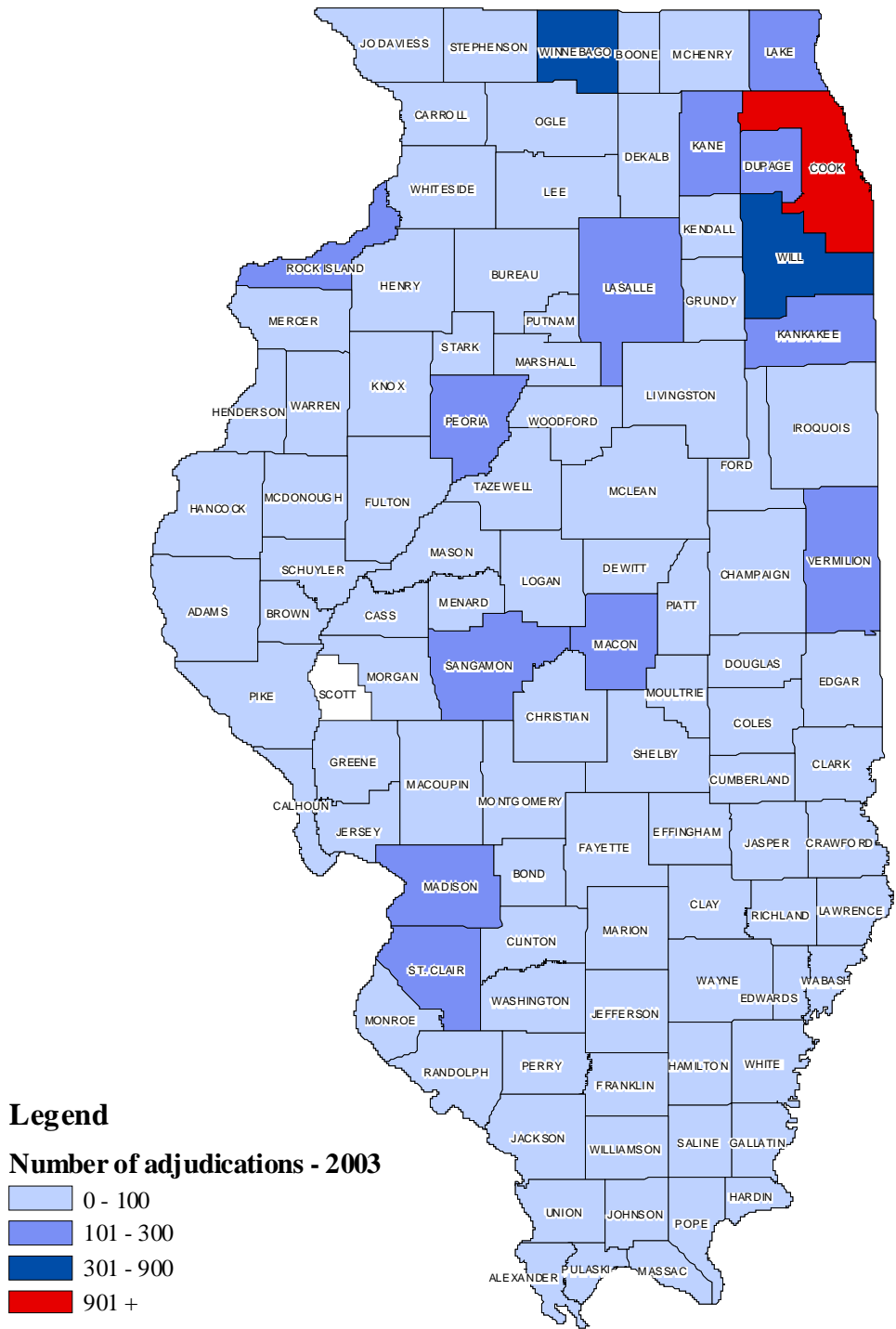
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.
 *Data for DuPage County were not available for calendar year 1993.

Figure 21: Number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, CY1998



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Figure 22: Number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, CY2003*



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

*For calendar year 2003, Scott County data were included with Greene County data.

Detention data

Once a juvenile police officer has taken a juvenile into custody, the officer considers whether or not the juvenile should be placed in **detention**. This decision is primarily based on whether the youth is believed to be a flight risk and/or is a danger to himself or the community. If the officer feels the juvenile might need to be detained, the officer will contact the agency responsible for formal detention screening (typically a probation department or detention center) and request that the juvenile be screened for detention. If the officer decides not to request detention, the juvenile is released to a guardian.

If a police officer requests that a juvenile be screened for detention and calls the local detention screener, it is the screener's responsibility to determine whether or not the youth will be detained. In nearly all jurisdictions in Illinois, detention screeners use a **detention screening instrument** for this purpose (Appendix B²⁰). These instruments are scorable, and detention decisions are made based on a final score. Points are assigned based on the severity of the current offense, the youth's prior involvement with the juvenile justice system, whether or not the youth has missed court appearances in the past, and the youth's legal status. For most instruments in use in Illinois, if a youth scores 12 or more points, then he is detained. If a youth scores seven to 11 points, the screener may release the youth, but use a less restrictive or non-secure option (e.g., home detention), if available. If a youth scores less than seven points, then the youth is released to a guardian. In most cases the score on the instrument is the determining factor, although a detention screener may ask a supervisor for permission to override the score if he does not agree with the action that the score dictates. This override most often occurs when aggravating and/or mitigating factors that are not found on the instrument are considered (e.g., a youth arrested during a domestic dispute may not score 12 or more points, but the screener may request an override if the screener feels the youth should not be returned to the home environment).

If the decision is made to place a juvenile in **secure** or **non-secure detention**, a **detention hearing** must be held within 40 hours of detention. Once there is probable cause to believe that the minor is delinquent, a continuation of detention 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.²¹ Only juveniles 10 years of age or older can be held in any of Illinois's 17 juvenile detention centers. A map with the location of all Illinois detention centers operating in 2003 can be found in Appendix A.

Most admissions to juvenile detention centers are for juveniles who have been accused of committing delinquent acts but have not yet been adjudicated delinquent. The detainment of juveniles accused of delinquent acts, but who have not yet had a trial, is referred to as **pre-trial detention**. Juvenile detention centers can also be used for short periods of detention that are part of a sentence following a finding of delinquency. The detainment of juveniles following trial is referred to as a **post-trial detention**. Juveniles found delinquent can be ordered to serve up to 30 days in a county juvenile detention center, which includes time served prior to sentencing.

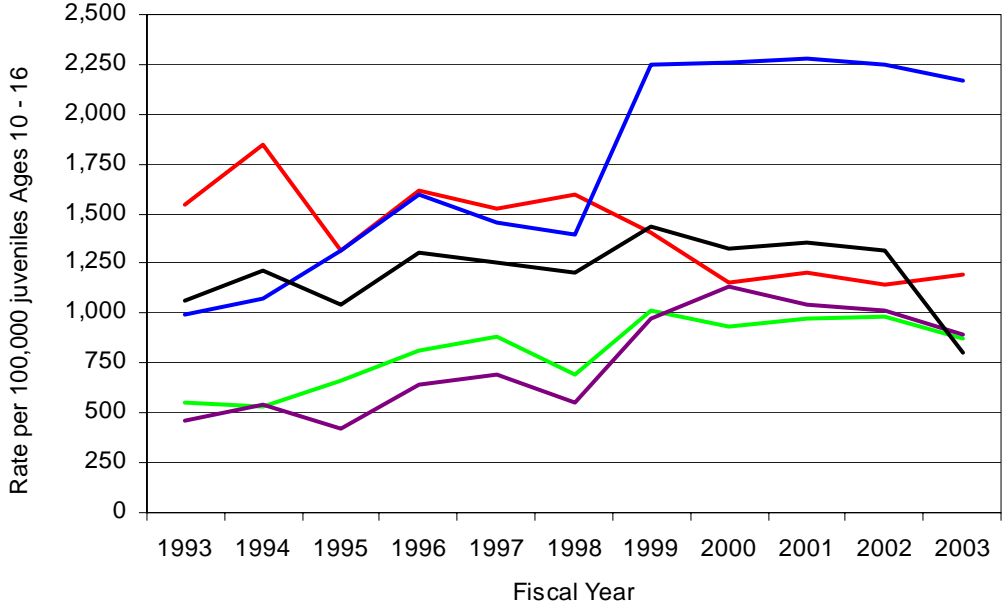
Data Summary

Data collected for the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' Annual Report to the Illinois Supreme Court and from the Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) were used to examine admissions to Illinois's juvenile detention centers for the years 1998 and 2003. The 2003 data extracted from JMIS can be separated by age, gender, race, and offense type for each admission. Each detention center, with the exception of Cook County, currently reports to JMIS the number of admissions and the characteristics of the youth admitted. Although Cook County does not report to JMIS, the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center provided the Authority with detention data from its Detention Monthly Statistical Reports for 2003.

Over the past 10 years, annual detention admissions have fluctuated between 15,000 and 19,000. Between 1993 and 1996, detention admissions increased as adjudications increased over the same period. In 1993 there were 15,351 admissions to secure detention statewide, with six counties having over 500 admissions. By 1996 the number of detentions increased to 18,887 and eight counties had over 500 admissions. In 2003 there were 10,360 admissions to secure detention statewide, a 45 percent decrease from 1996 and a 40 percent decrease from 2002 when there were 16,951 admissions statewide. Figures 22-26 depict county level detention center admission levels for 1993, 1998, and 2003.

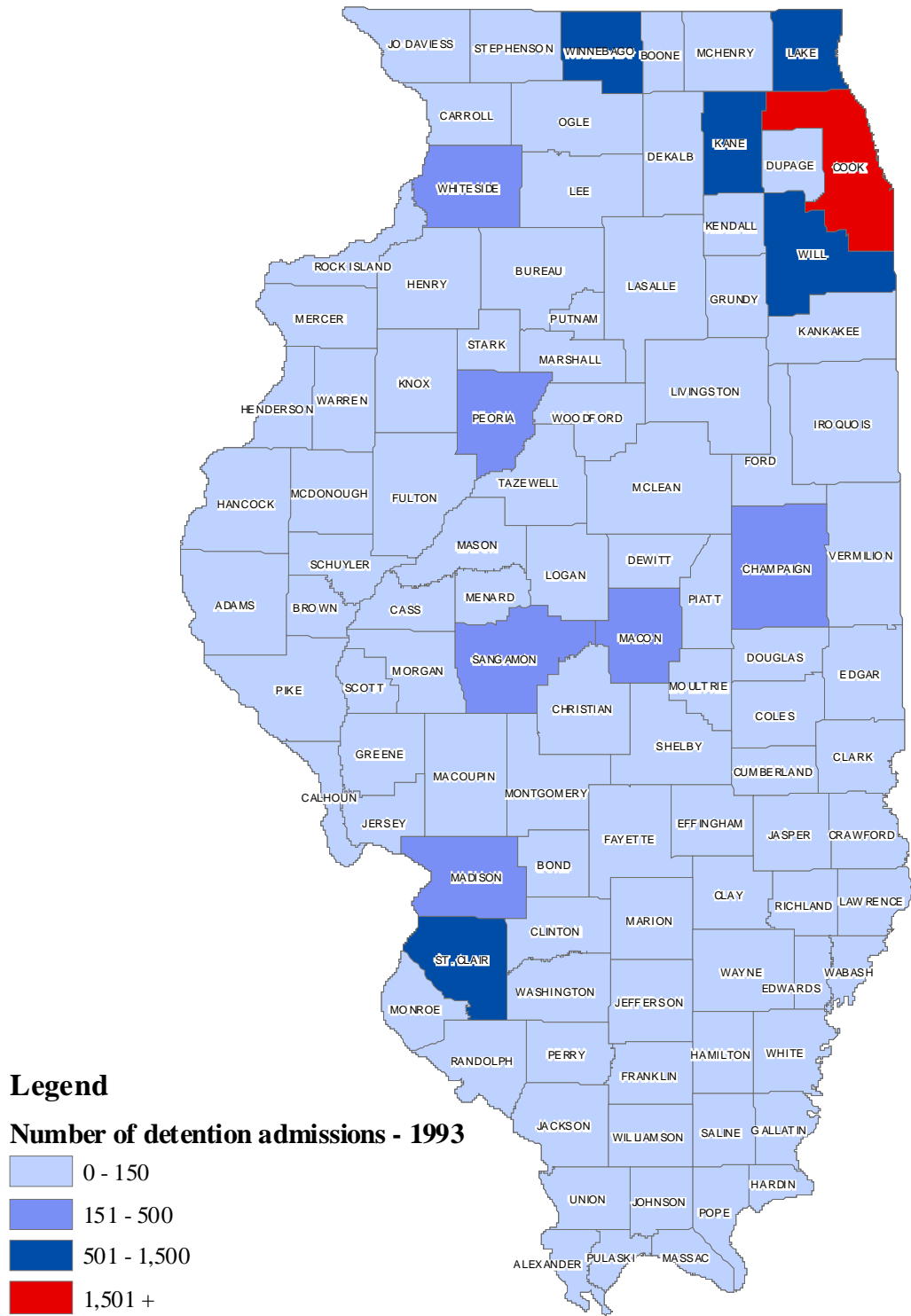
Readers of previous versions of this report will notice that a discussion of pre- versus post-trial detention admissions is not included in this report. Because of data entry errors, adjudication and detention hearing dates are often inaccurate (e.g., adjudication dates that precede arrest dates) or missing in JMIS. As a result, any attempt to distinguish admissions as either pre- or post-trial admissions will be flawed. Rather than include data in this report that are known to have significant flaws, the authors have chosen to leave pre- and post-trial designations out of this version of the report.

Figure 23: Rate of admissions to secure detention per 100,000 juveniles ages 10-16 by type of county, CY1993 - CY2003



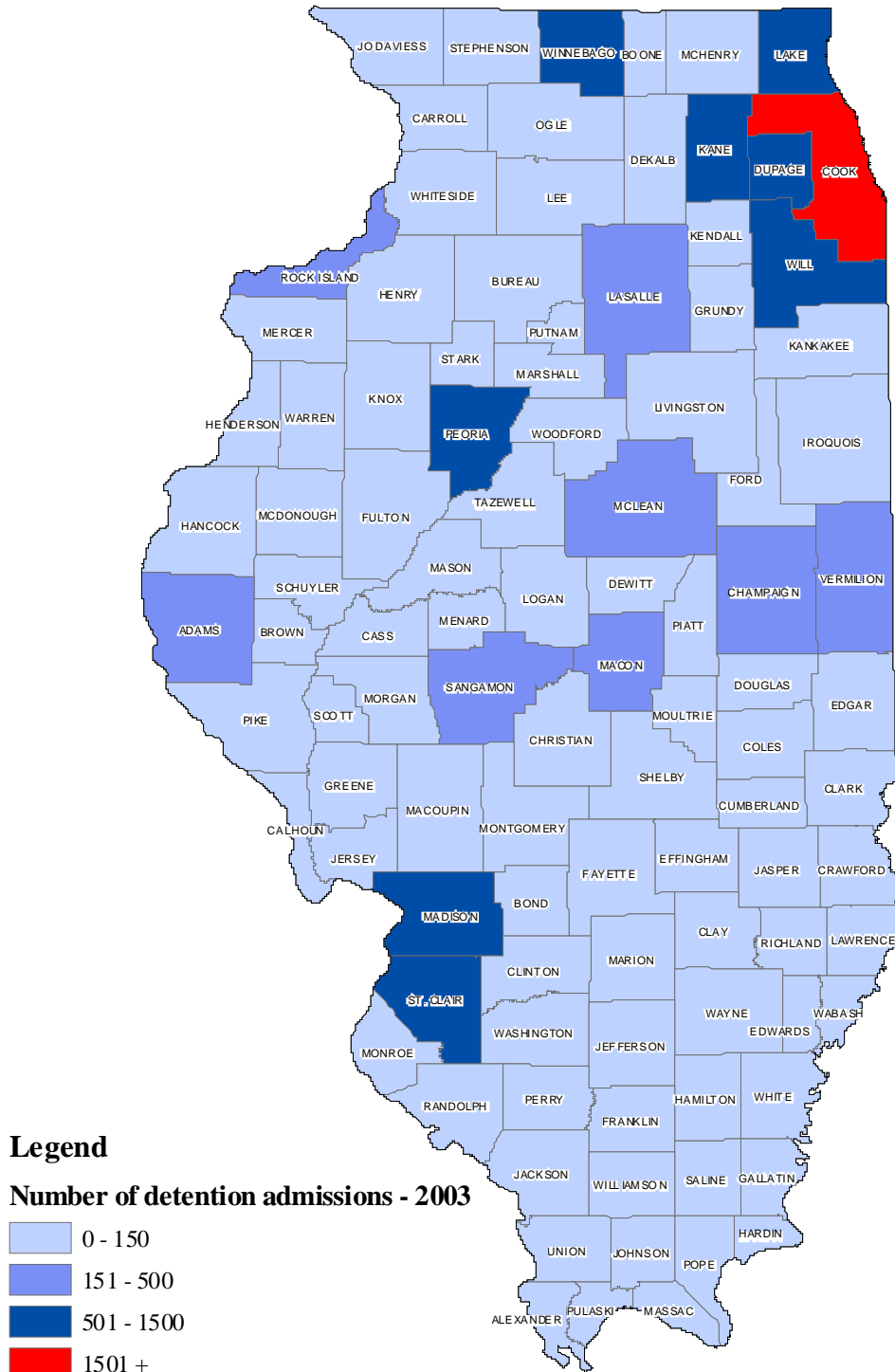
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and Juvenile Monitoring Information System and the U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 24: Number of admissions to secure detention, CY1993



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Figure 26: Number of admissions to secure detention, CY2003



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center Detention Monthly Statistical Reports.

Transfers to Criminal Court

Although most juvenile cases in Illinois are handled by the juvenile court, juveniles 13 years or older charged with more serious crimes can be transferred to criminal (i.e. adult) court. There are three different types of transfers that may result in a juvenile being tried in criminal court: presumptive transfer, discretionary transfer, and automatic (mandatory) transfer/excluded jurisdiction.²² In each type of transfer, the State's Attorney's Office files a motion to transfer and the Juvenile Court Judge decides if the motion should be granted. A **presumptive transfer** occurs when a juvenile 15 years old or older has allegedly committed a Class X felony or any violent offense with a firearm, and the attorney representing the juvenile is unable to convince a juvenile court judge that the juvenile is amenable to the care, treatment, and training programs available to the juvenile court. **Discretionary transfer** refers to a motion made by the State's Attorney to allow for the prosecution of a juvenile 13 years old or older under criminal laws. While there are no specific offenses associated with a discretionary transfer, the court will consider many factors before granting such a transfer, including the seriousness of the offense and the minor's prior record of delinquency. Juveniles are **automatically transferred** to adult criminal court or excluded from the juvenile court's jurisdiction if they are over 15 years of age or older and are alleged to have committed certain offenses (e.g., aggravated discharge of a firearm in a school, on school property, within 1,000 feet of a school, at a school activity, or in a school vehicle; any forcible felony when the youth has been previously adjudicated delinquent for another felony and the current alleged felony was related to gang activity; any offense that would qualify for a presumptive transfer and the youth has been previously adjudicated delinquent for a forcible felony). 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 (juvenile court is the original court of jurisdiction in presumptive and discretionary 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, and the juvenile will henceforth be treated as an adult by the courts.²³

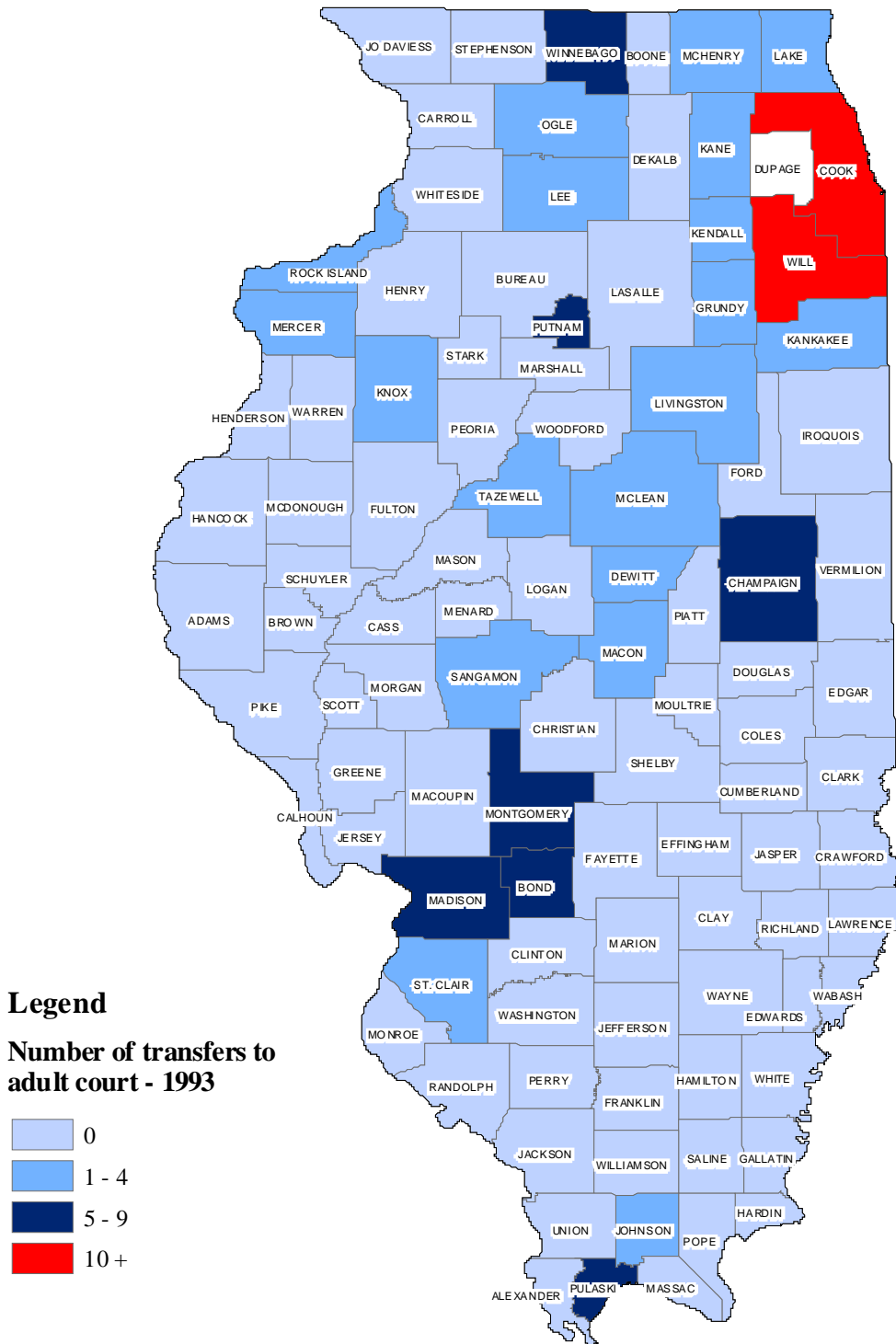
The primary statewide data source for information on juveniles transferred to adult court is the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC). Until 2000, AOIC collected aggregate-level information on the number of juveniles transferred to criminal court. Due to the manner in which these data were 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. AOIC discontinued the reporting of these data in 1999.

Although transfer data is no longer being reported directly to AOIC, the Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) allows us to determine which juveniles admitted to detention had their cases transferred to adult court. However, there are obvious limits to reporting the number of transfers using JMIS; JMIS can only provide the numbers of youth *detained* who were transferred to criminal court. But given the criteria through which detention decisions are made and the nature of the offenses for which juveniles' cases are eligible for transfer to adult court, it is likely that the JMIS transfer data are a reasonable approximation of the number of transfer cases outside of Cook County. The numbers reported by JMIS can be found in the data section on pages 183-184.

Data summary

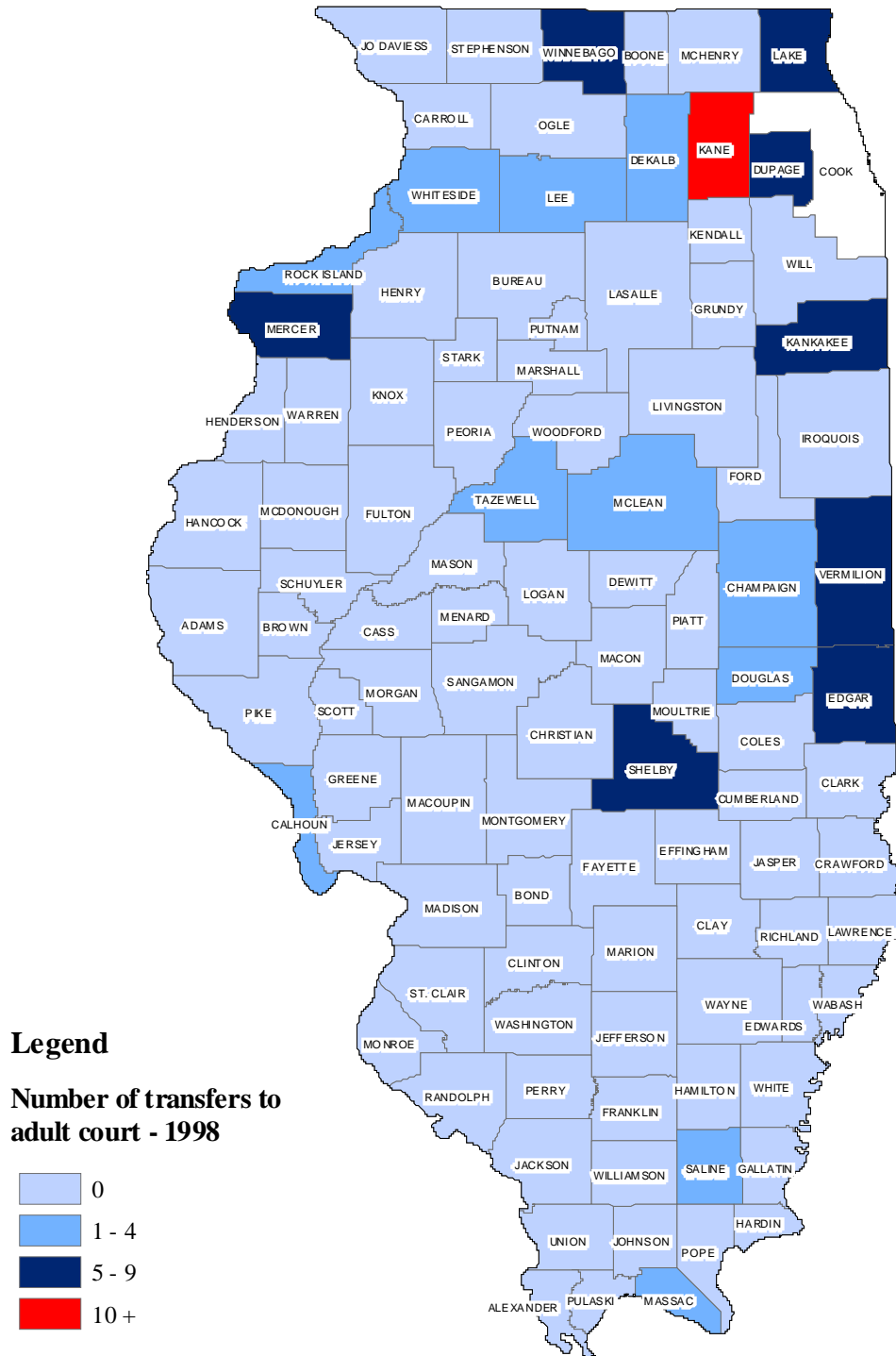
The time comparison maps for transfers to adult court (Figures 27-29) include data reported to AOIC for 1993 and 1998, and data from JMIS for 2003. The majority of transfers for the state in 1993 occurred in Cook County, followed by Will County. Complete Cook County transfer data were not available in 1998 and 2003 for reasons discussed earlier. Because the number of transfers to adult court in Cook County in 2003 is not readily available, a discussion of statewide trends in the use of transfer provisions would have little meaning. With the exception of Cook County, the use of transfers to adult court is generally found in counties with large, urban populations.

Figure 27: Number of juveniles transferred to adult court, CY1993*



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.
 * Data for DuPage County in 1993 were not available.

Figure 28: Number of juveniles transferred to adult court, CY1998*



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.
 * Data for Cook County in 1998 were not available.

Sentencing data

*Probation*²⁴

Probation departments in Illinois may provide probation services for both alleged juvenile offenders, whose cases are diverted from the juvenile court, and adjudicated delinquents. For instance, probation departments can provide **informal supervision** to alleged juvenile offenders for whom no delinquency petition has been filed. Additionally, probation departments can oversee juveniles whose cases are petitioned to court but have not been formally adjudicated. These types of probation cases are **continued under supervision**.

Probation officers also serve juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent and sentenced to a term of probation. For adjudicated delinquents the primary function of **formal 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. Juveniles who are non-delinquent but subject to conditions imposed by the court, such as **minors requiring authoritative intervention** (MRAIs), may receive **supervision** or **supervised probation** to ensure they follow requirements demanded of them.

Probation departments also oversee court-ordered services and programs to which juvenile probationers are sentenced at disposition. Such services and programs include, but are not limited to, alcohol treatment, drug treatment, mental health treatment, Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC) programs, Unified Delinquency Intervention Services (UDIS) programs, and Job Training Participation Act (JTPA) programs. Probationers may also receive **community service** and be ordered to pay victim **restitution** costs. Youth may also be removed from their homes, or in some cases require placement while in probation. These **juvenile placements** may include placement in a foster home, group home, residential treatment center, or placement with a relative.

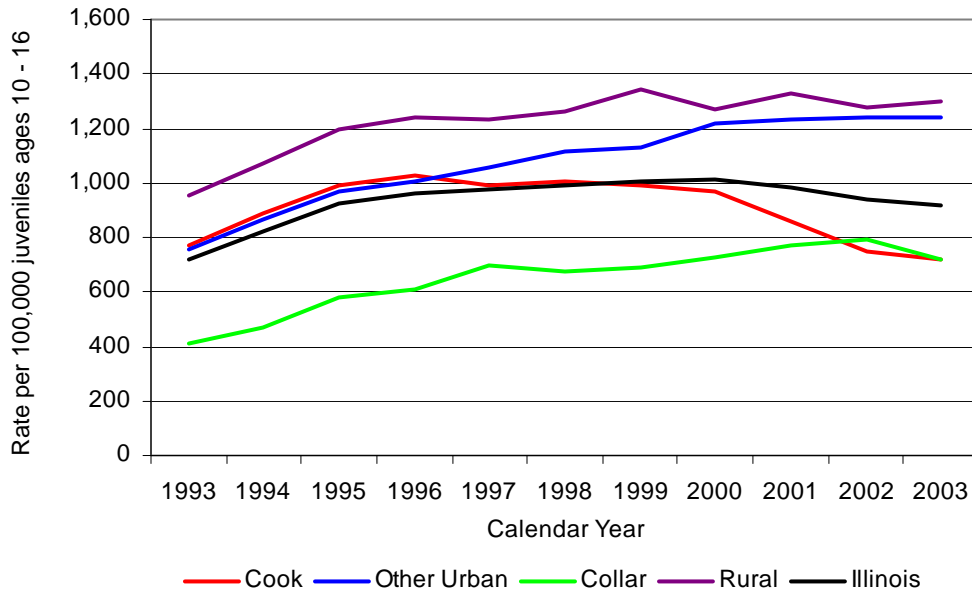
Data summary

AOIC collects aggregate-level active probation caseload information on the number of juveniles receiving informal supervision, those continued under supervision, and those who on formal probation from county probation departments. These data, along with data on programs ordered, juvenile placements, can be found in the data section beginning on page 182.

Formal probation

The number and rate of formal probation cases statewide has increased over the past decade, peaking in 2000 before beginning a slight declining trend through calendar year 2003. Not surprisingly, the decrease in the number and rate of probation cases from 2000 to 2003 follows the trend of decreasing adjudications and petitions filed over the same period of time. However, the more populated counties of the state drive the recent decrease. In contrast to the statewide trend, 47 counties, mostly rural, experienced increases between 2000 and 2003. Additionally, the formal probation rate in 52 counties exceeds the formal probation rate for the state as a whole.

Figure 30: Rate of juvenile probation cases per 100,000 juveniles ages 10-16 by type of county, CY1993 – CY2003

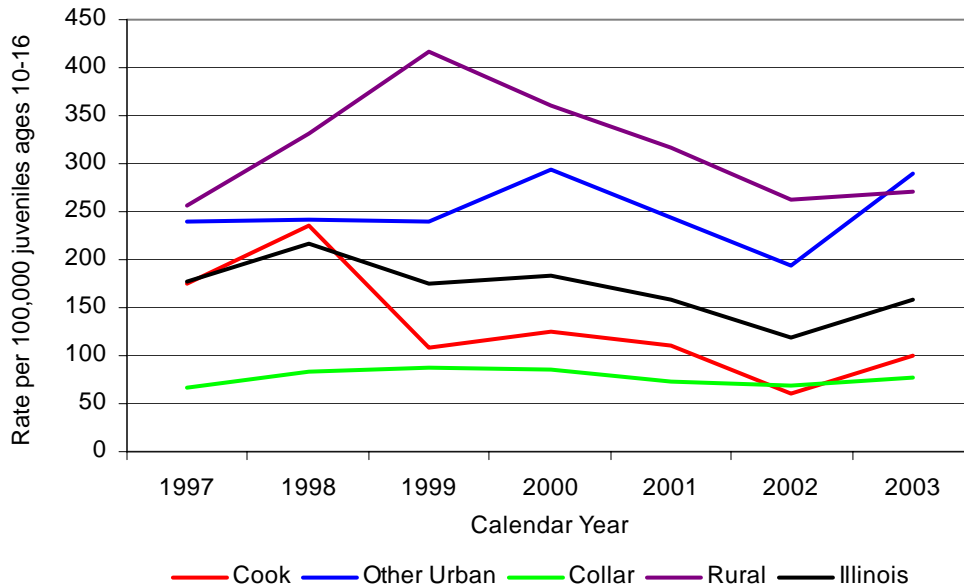


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Informal probation

The number of informal probation cases statewide decreased 24 percent from 2,605 in 1998 to 1,980 in 2003. Although most counties experienced decreases in the number of informal probation cases during this time period, 35 counties experienced increases in the use of informal probation. Given the decline in the number of informal probation cases from 1998 to 2003, it is not surprising that the rate of informal probation also declined during this time frame (Figure 31). Additionally, when looking at the rates of informal probation cases by type of county in 2003, rural counties have historically had the highest rates of informal probation cases. In 41 counties the informal probation rate exceeded the state average, and in 31 of those counties the informal probation rate was more than twice the statewide rate.

Figure 31: Rate of informal probation cases per 100,000 juveniles ages 10-16 by type of county, CY1993 – CY2003



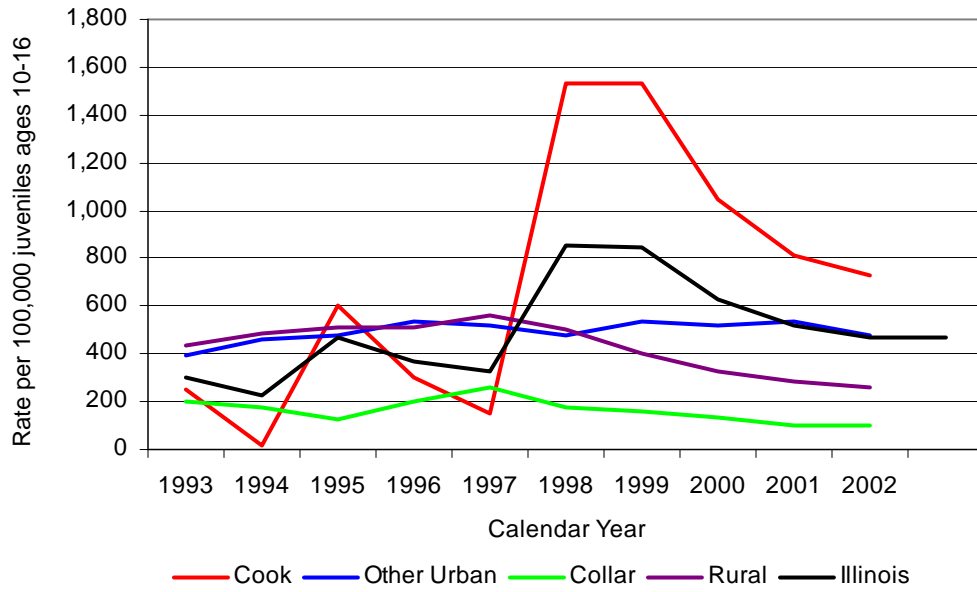
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Note: Data for Cook County were unavailable for 1993-1996. Therefore the trend line for Cook County and for the state of Illinois represent data from 1997-2003

Continued under supervision

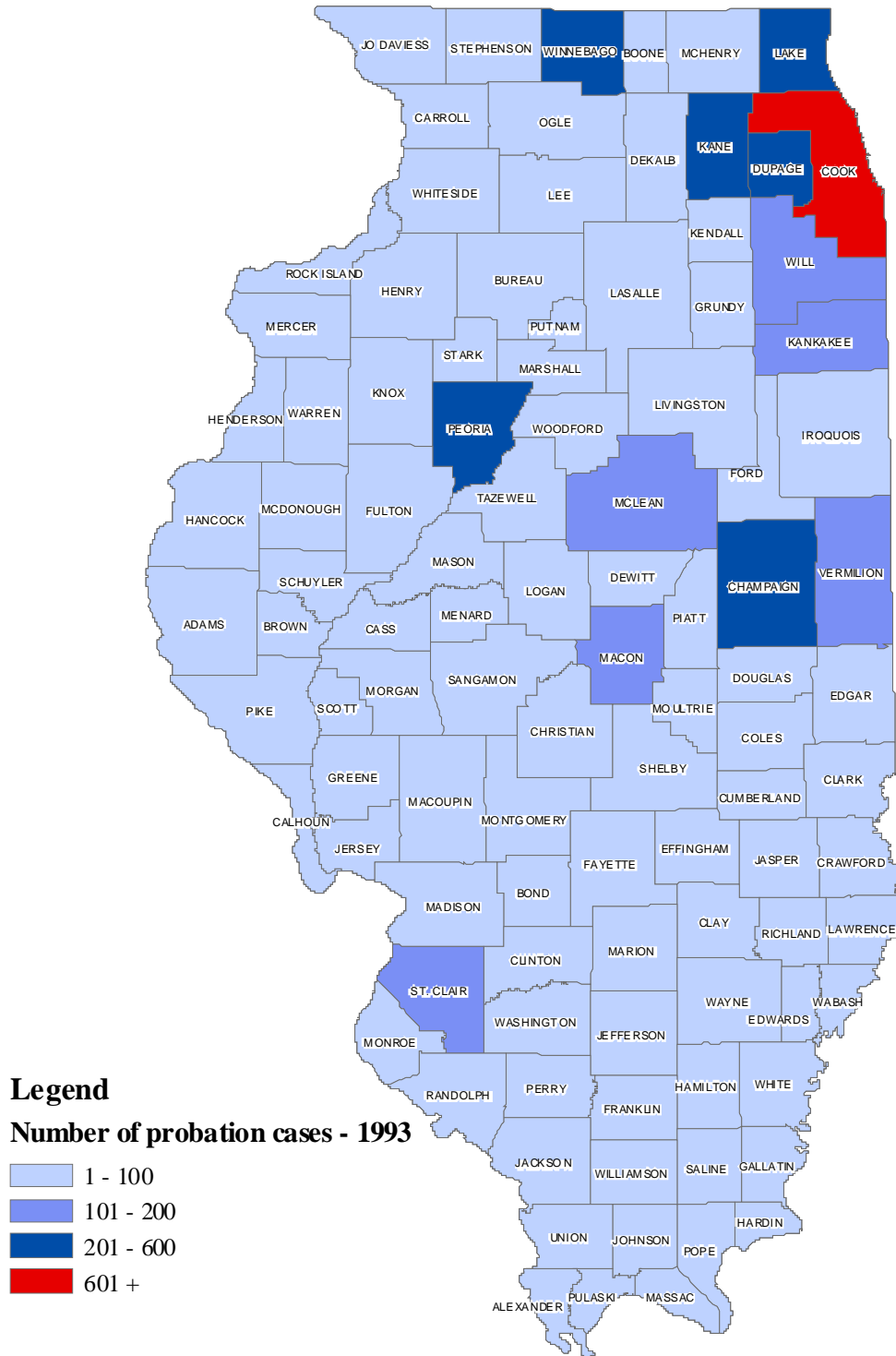
There was a decrease in the number of cases continued under supervision from 1998 to 2003, falling from 10,247 to 5,920, a 42 percent decrease. Similar to informal probation, the statewide decrease in continued under supervision cases reflects the decrease experienced in Cook County at 48 percent. However, 22 counties did experience increases in cases continued under supervision, and in 33 counties the rate at which cases were continued under supervision exceeds the state rate. In contrast, in 55 counties the rate at which informal supervision was used was less than half the statewide rate. Figure 32 shows the trend in rates of continued under supervision cases by type of county from 1993 through 2003.

Figure 32: Rate of cases continued under supervision per 100,000 juveniles ages 10-16 by type of county CY1993 – CY2003



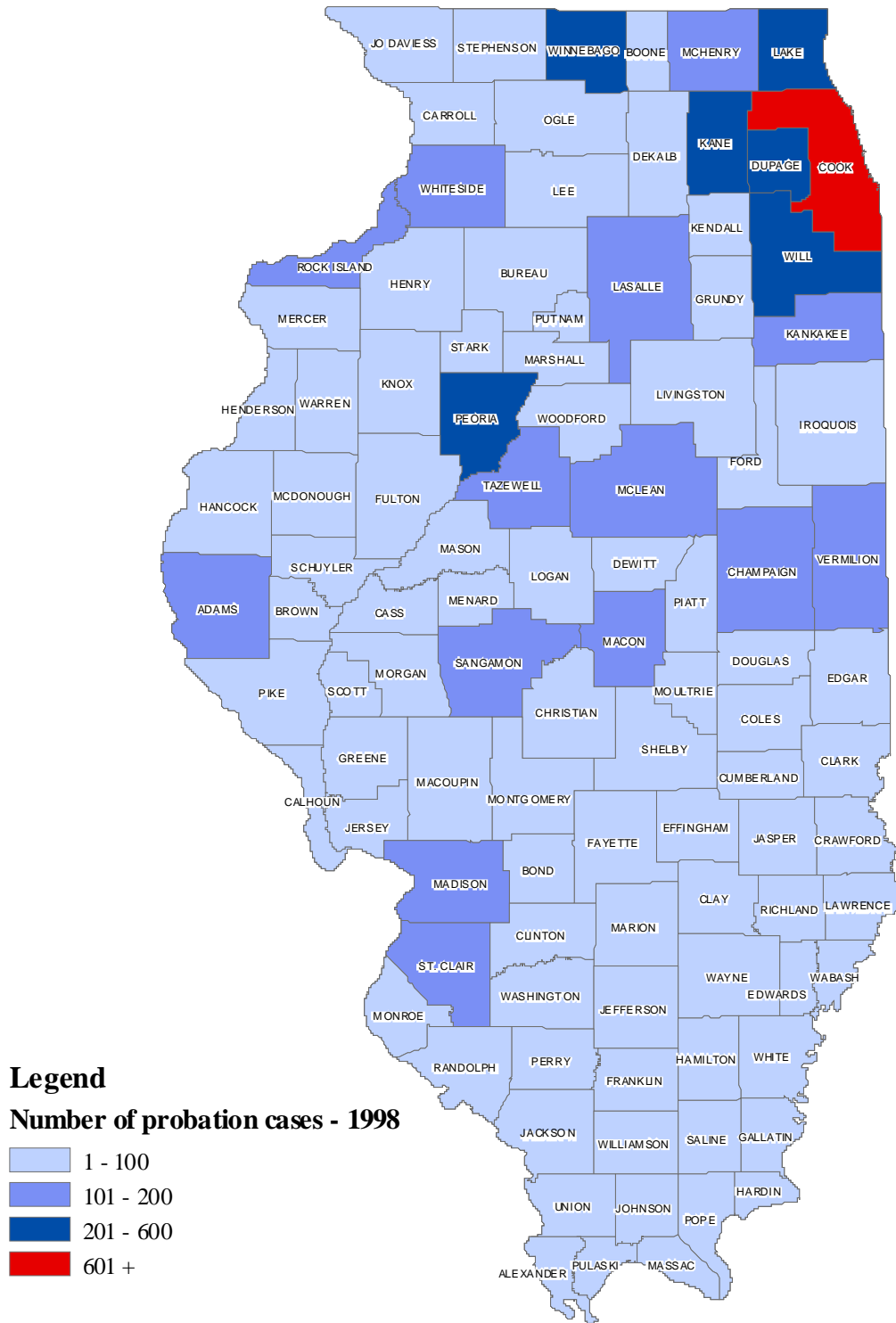
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Figure 33: Number of juveniles on formal probation, CY1993



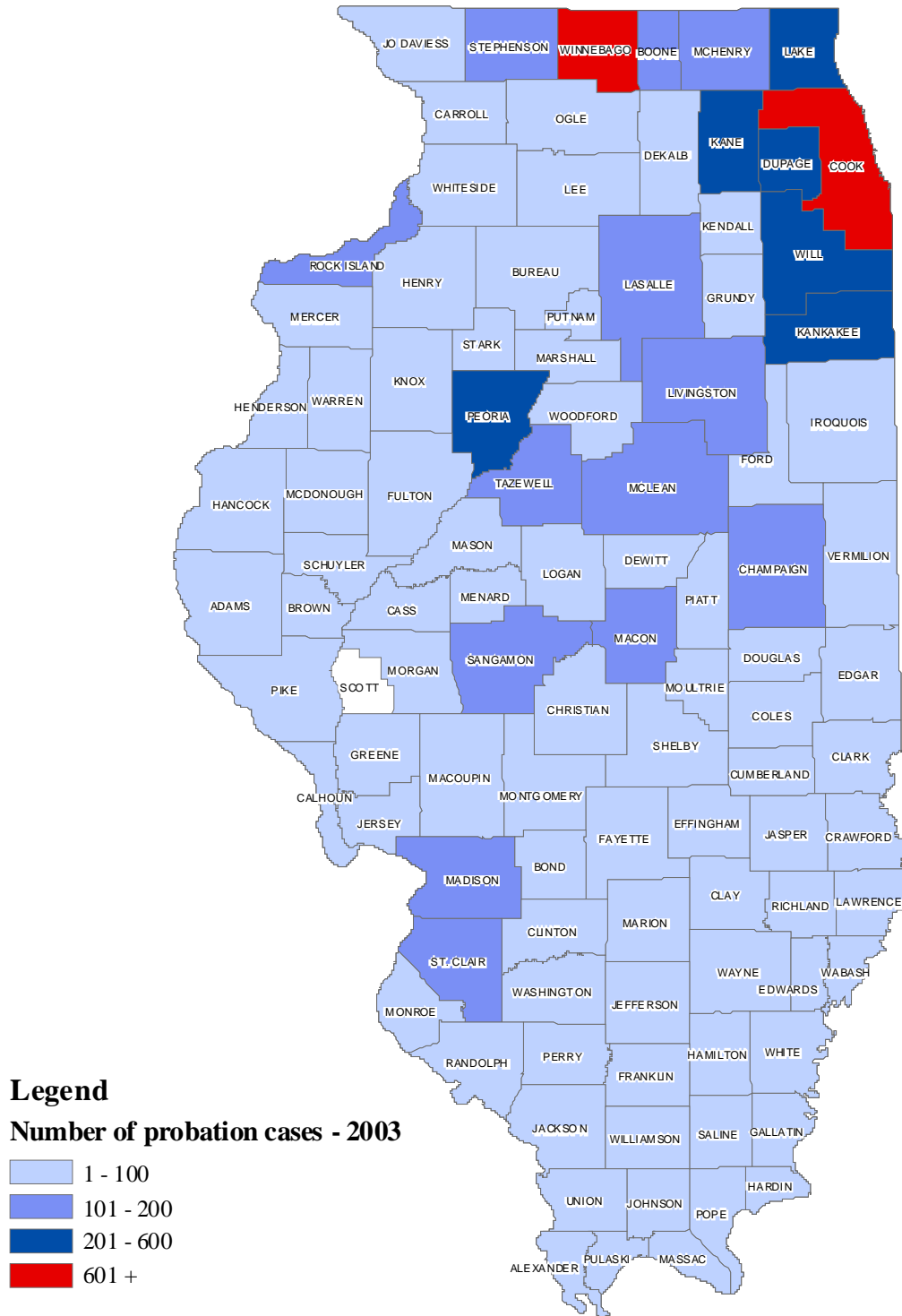
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Figure 34: Number of juveniles on formal probation, CY1998



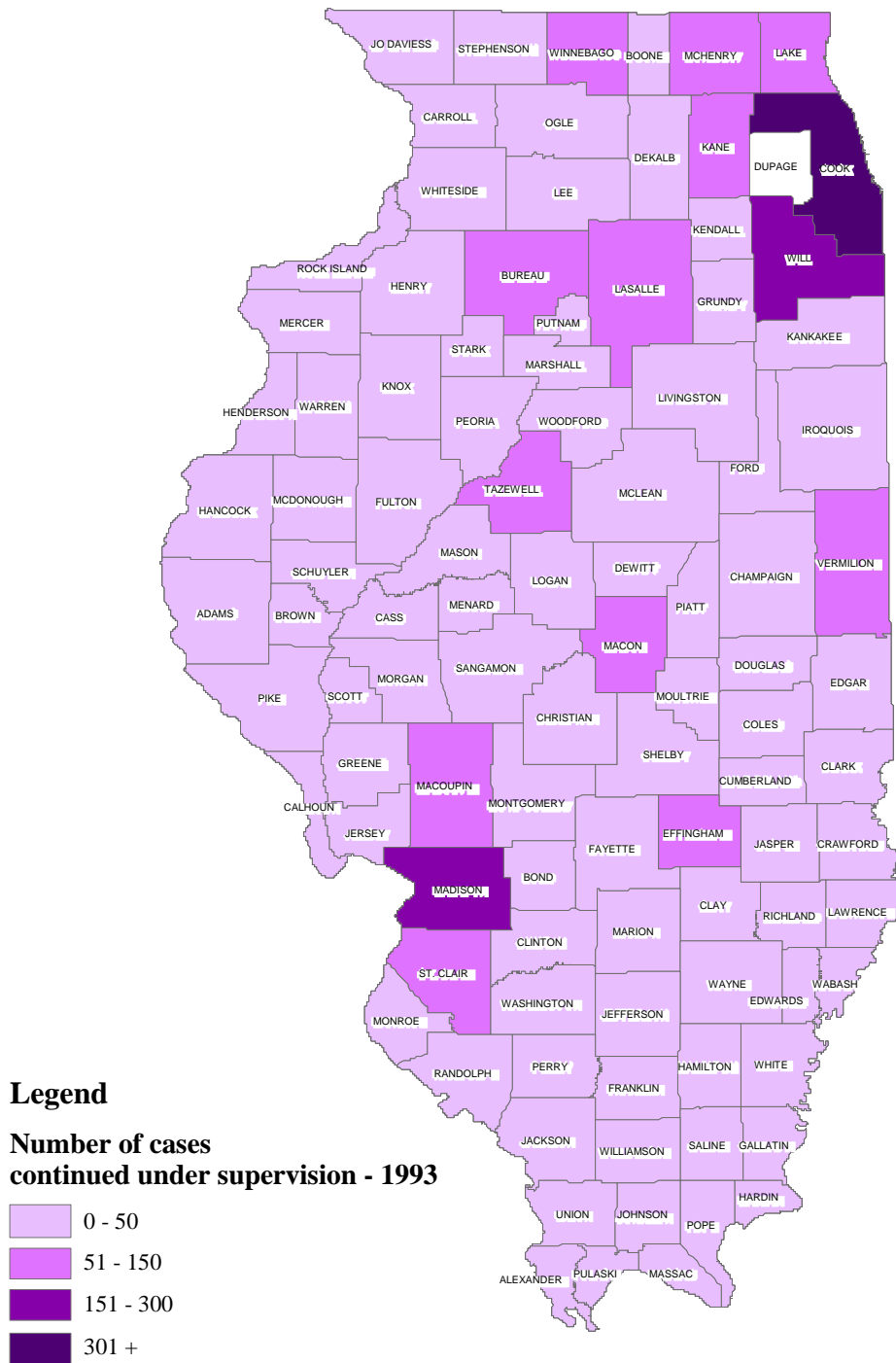
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Figure 35: Number of juveniles on formal probation, CY2003*



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.
 * Scott County data were included with Greene County for 2003.

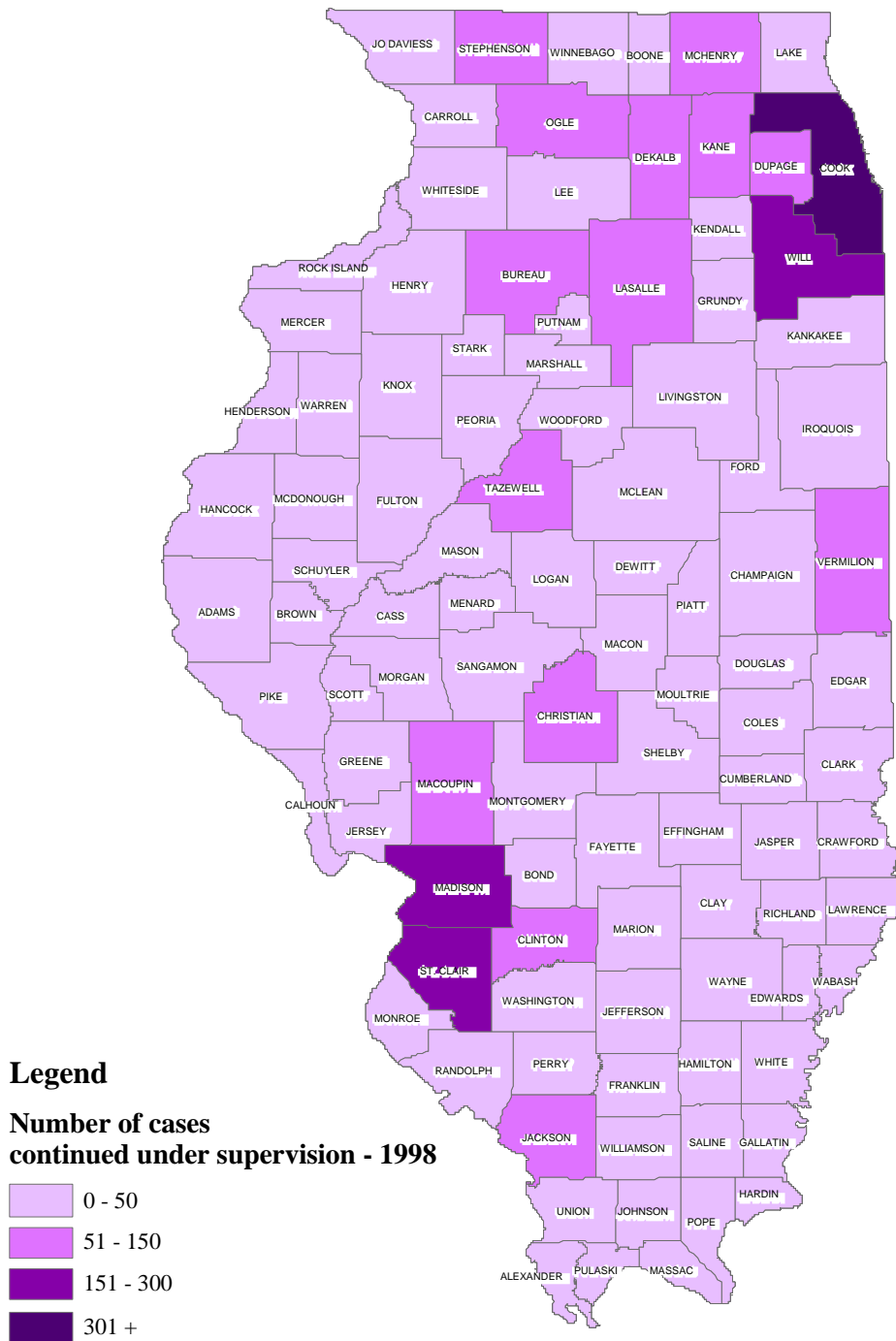
Figure 36: Number of juveniles placed on continued under supervision, CY1993*



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

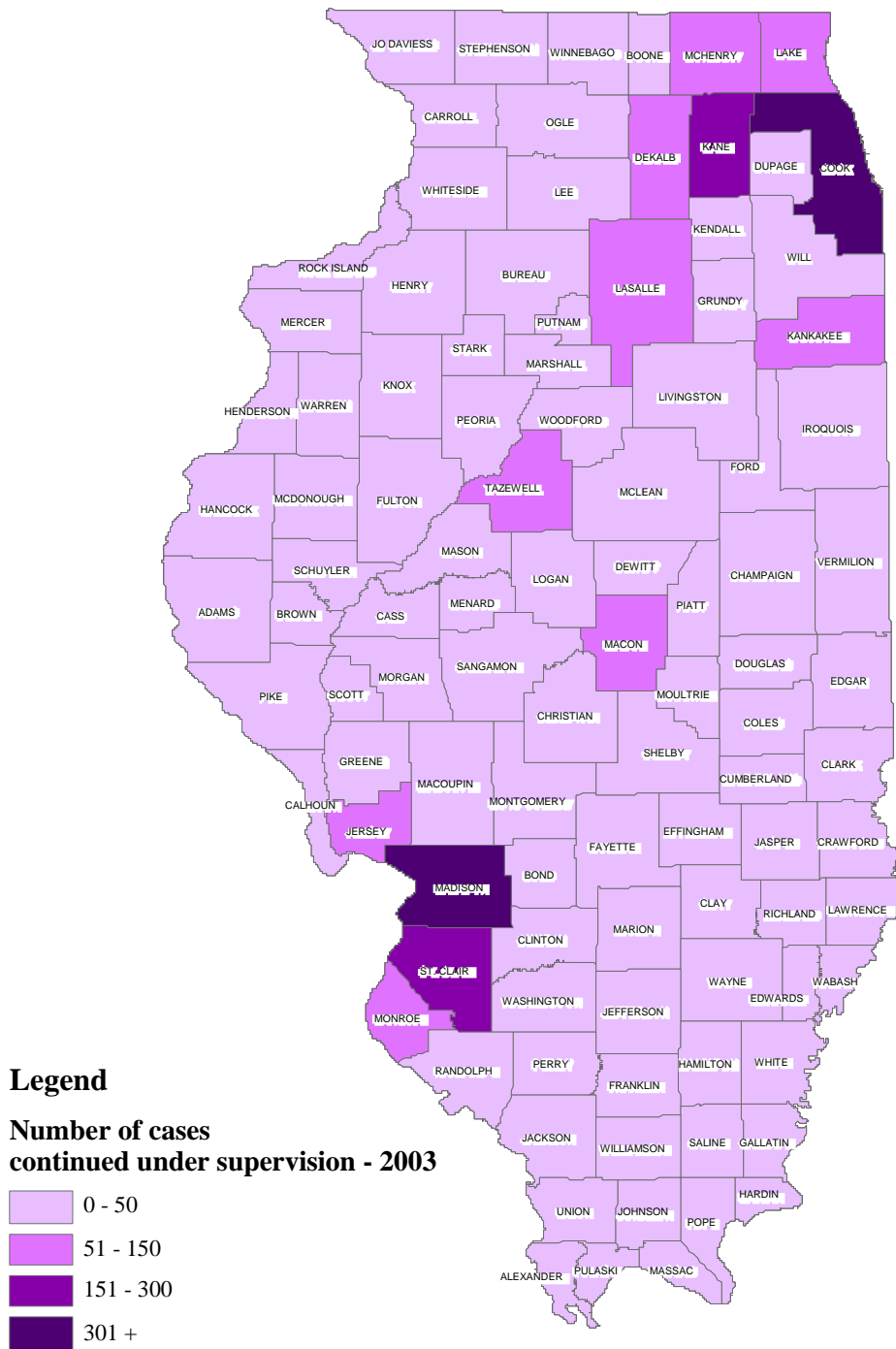
* Data for DuPage County were not available for calendar year 1993.

Figure 37: Number of juveniles placed on continued under supervision, CY1998



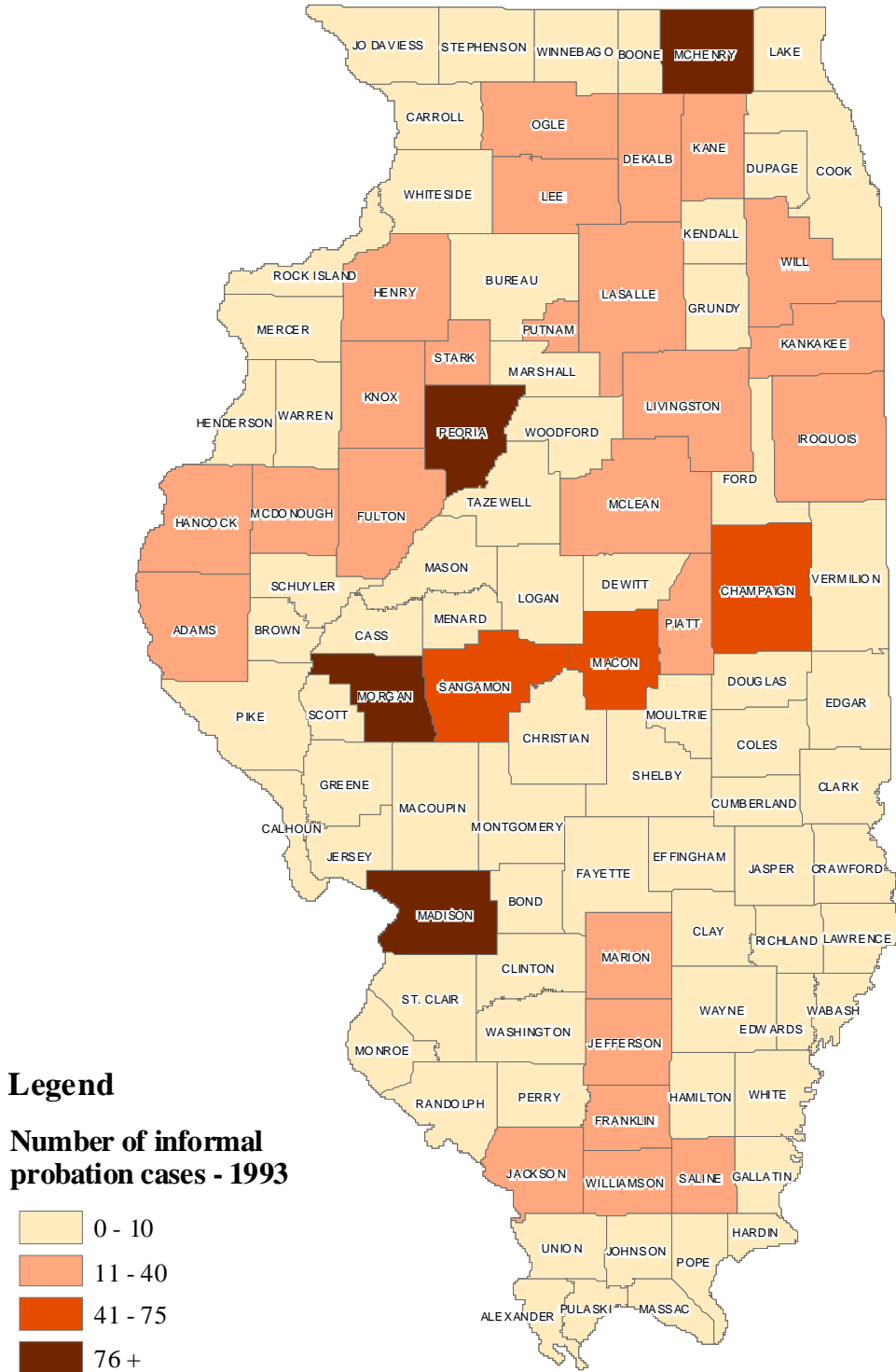
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Figure 38: Number of juveniles placed on continued under supervision, CY2003



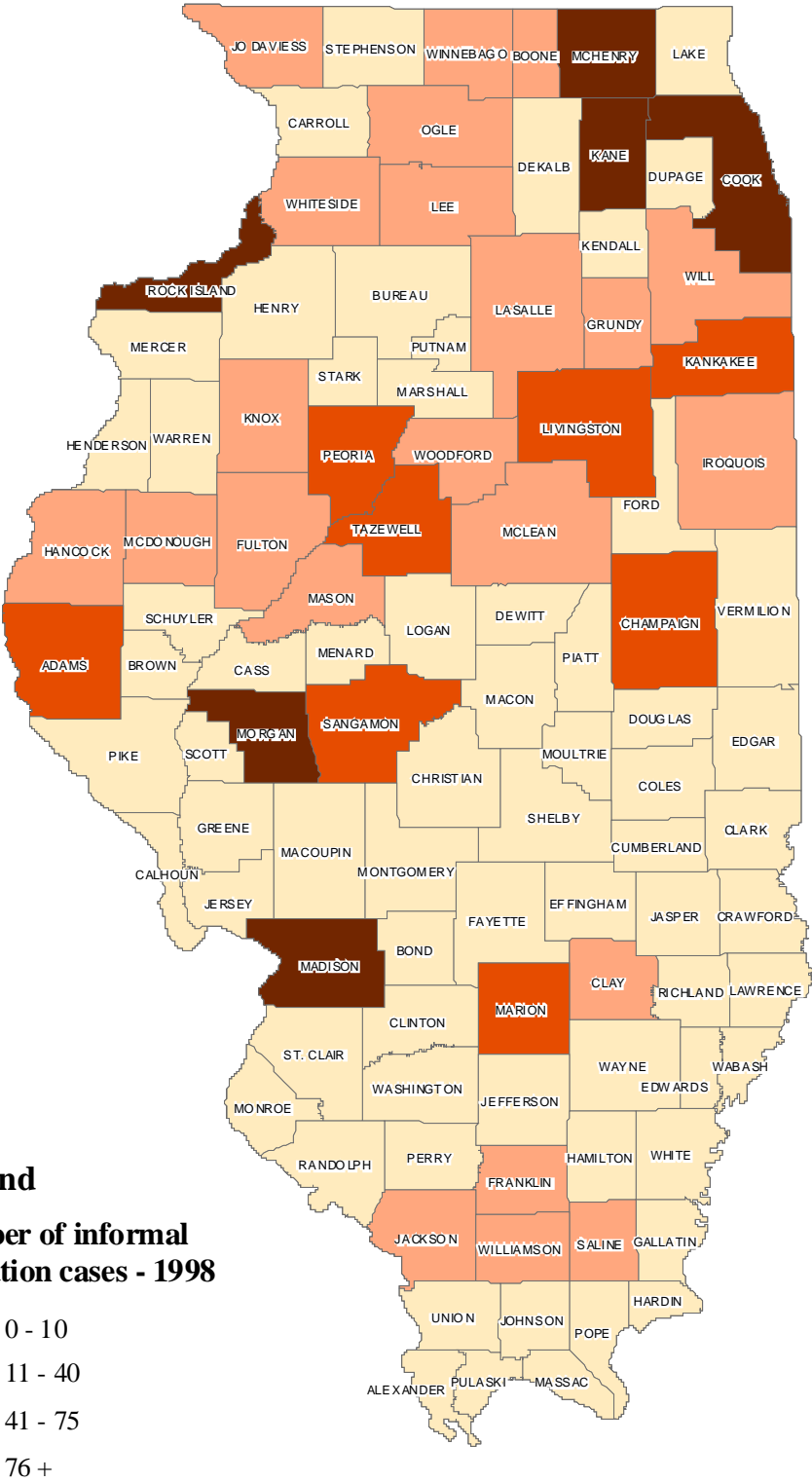
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Figure 39: Number of juveniles placed on informal probation, CY1993



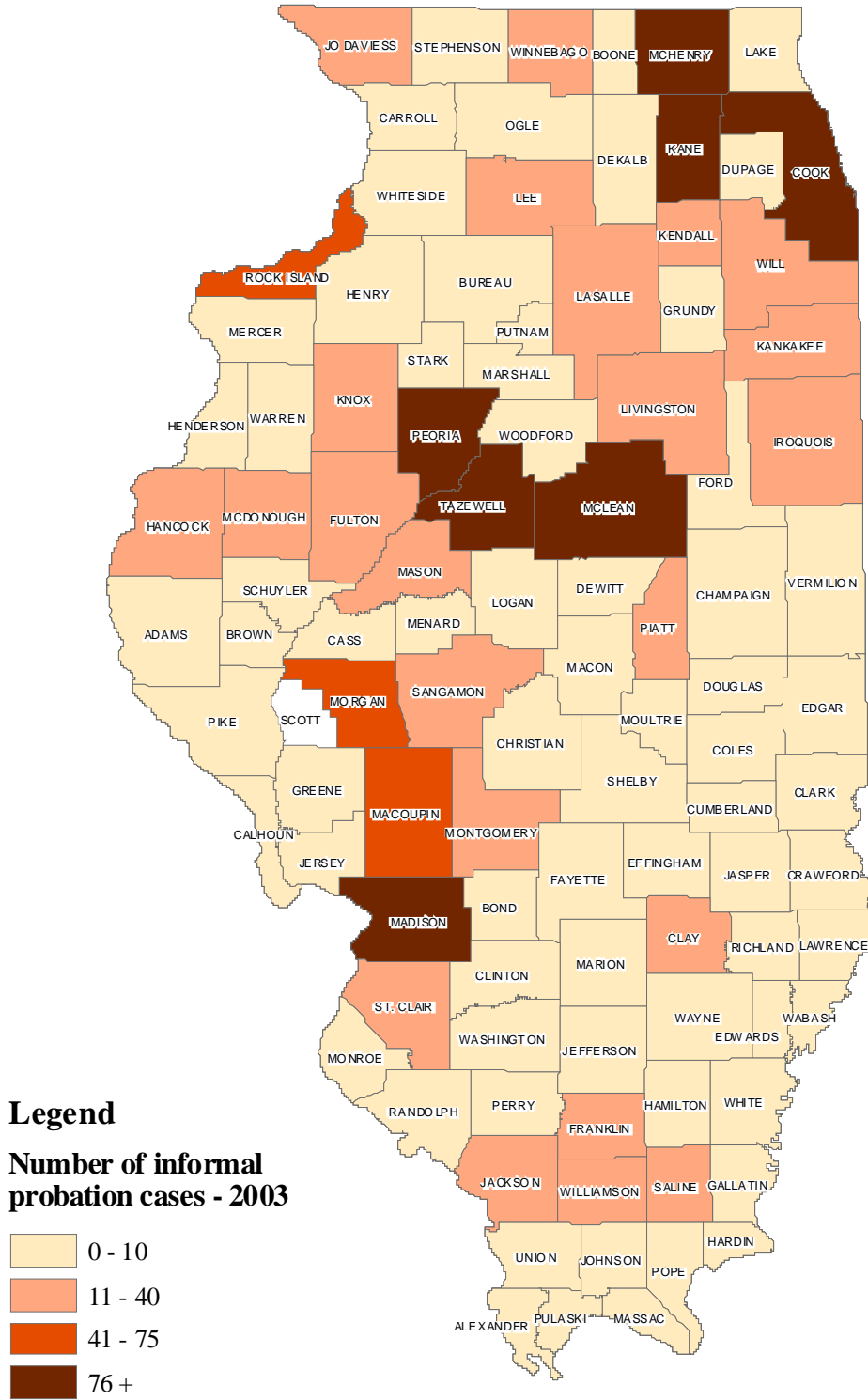
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Figure 40: Number of juveniles placed on informal probation, CY1998



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Figure 41: Number of juveniles placed on informal probation, CY2003*



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.
 * Scott County data were included with Greene County for 2003.

*Corrections data*²⁵

Unlike secure juvenile detention that is relatively short-term, the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) Illinois Youth Centers (IYC) provide long-term custody for youth ages 13 through 16 years old at the time of their sentencing.²⁶ Juveniles committed to IDOC are sent to one of eight Illinois Youth Centers located throughout Illinois (see appendix A for locations). In this report, we define commitments to IDOC as either delinquency commitments or court evaluations only. **Delinquent commitments** are for those juveniles who were adjudicated delinquent and sentenced to IDOC for their offenses. A delinquent commitment is not a determinate sentence, but an indeterminate sentence that is assessed during the youth's stay at an IYC. In other words, youth in Illinois who are committed to IDOC for a delinquent offense are not sentenced for a specific length of time; instead the length of stay is determined while the youth is in an IYC. Adjudicated delinquents can also be sent to IDOC for court evaluation. **Court evaluations** are short-term 30, 60, or 90 day commitments that are used to assess the needs of delinquent juveniles. Based on the court evaluation, a juvenile could be released from IDOC custody by a juvenile court judge or returned to IDOC to serve an indeterminate term in an IYC. In fiscal year 2003, the average annual cost of housing one juvenile in an IYC was \$65,326, although the per juvenile cost varies considerably across IYCs.²⁷

Data Summary

In fiscal year 2003, 1,423 juveniles were committed to IDOC—a decrease of 25 percent from the number committed in fiscal year 1998, when 1,908 juveniles were committed to IDOC. Juveniles sent to IDOC for a delinquent commitment represent the largest proportion of juveniles admitted to IDOC in 2003.²⁸ Fifteen counties, 11 rural and 4 urban, did not have a single commitment to IDOC during fiscal year 2003. In 2003, most juveniles were committed for a property (44 percent) or person (35 percent) offense. Over half (52 percent) of all juveniles committed to IDOC were African-American, and 37 percent of juveniles committed were Caucasian.

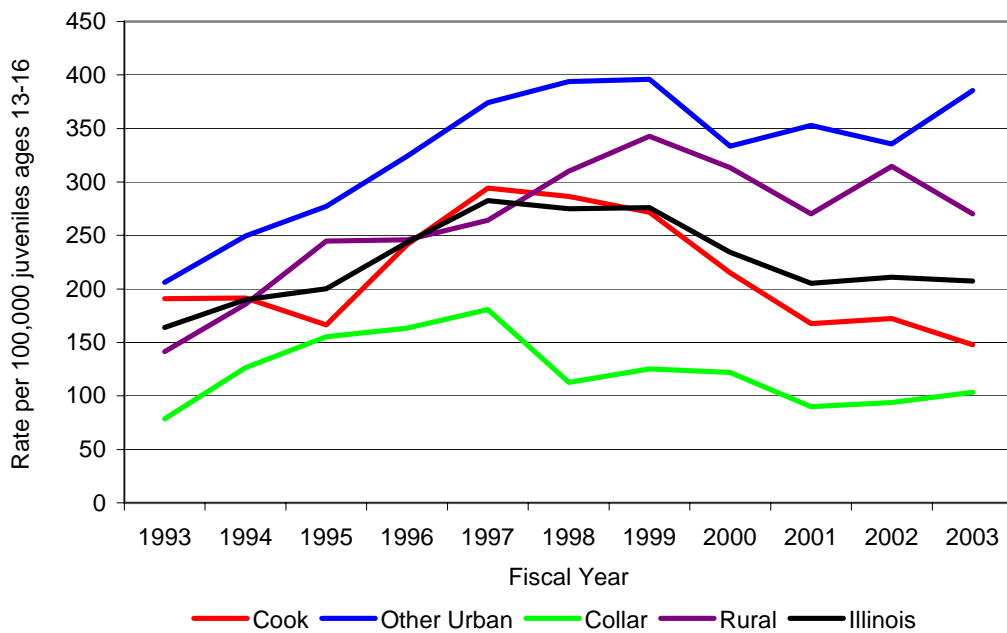
From fiscal year 1998 to 2003, delinquent commitments alone fell from 1,433 to 859, a 40 percent decrease. In contrast to the statewide reduction in delinquent commitments to IDOC, 22 counties experienced an increase in the number of delinquent commitments from fiscal year 1998 to 2003. Additionally, in six counties, three rural and three urban, the number of delinquent commitments more than doubled from fiscal year 1998 to 2003. In fiscal year 2003, approximately 60 percent of all commitments to IDOC were delinquent commitments (as opposed to court evaluations). During this same time, delinquent commitments made up the majority of all court commitments in 42 counties—24 rural, 13 urban, 4 collar, and Cook County.

In contrast to the decrease in delinquent commitments statewide from fiscal year 1998 to 2003, there was a 19 percent increase, from 475 to 564, in the utilization of court evaluation commitments.²⁹ In 22 of those counties there was an increase in the number of court evaluation commitments from 1998 to 2003. Additionally, nine counties, four rural, three urban, and two collar, more than doubled the number of court evaluation commitments in 2003 as compared to 1998. In contrast, in 18 counties, 11 rural, 5 urban, and 2 collar, the number of commitments for

court evaluations decreased by more than 75 percent. In 35 counties, 23 rural, 11 urban, and 1 collar county, court evaluations accounted for the majority of that county’s commitments to IDOC in fiscal year 2003.

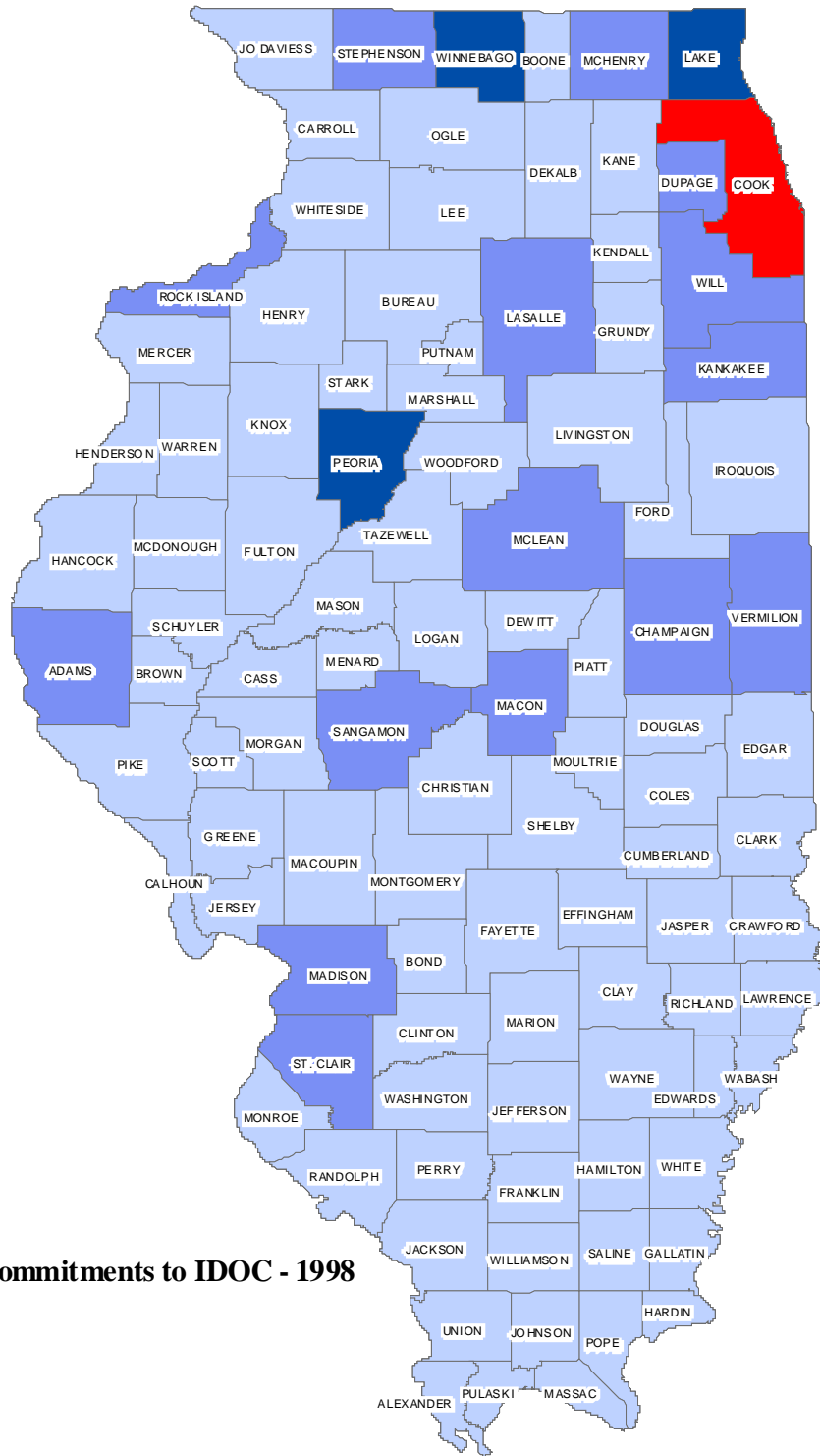
Court commitments are a subset of all admissions to an IYC. In addition to court commitments, juveniles can also be admitted to an IYC for technical violations of their parole or mandatory supervised release conditions. When all admissions to IDOC are broken down by type, almost half (42 percent) of fiscal year 2003 admissions were for **technical violations**—of the 2,955 admissions to an IYC in 2003, 1,223 were for technical violations of conditions of parole or mandatory supervised release. Another 19 percent of admissions were for court evaluation and 48 percent were for full commitments. The most recidivism data available from IDOC for incarcerated juveniles committed to an IYC, defined as the percentage of juveniles who return to a juvenile facility within three years, is 47 percent for those youth released in fiscal year 2001.³⁰ The data used to produce the analyses in this section can be found on pages 194-197.

Figure 42: Rate of juveniles committed to IDOC per 100,000 Juveniles ages 13-16 by type of county, FY1993 – FY2003



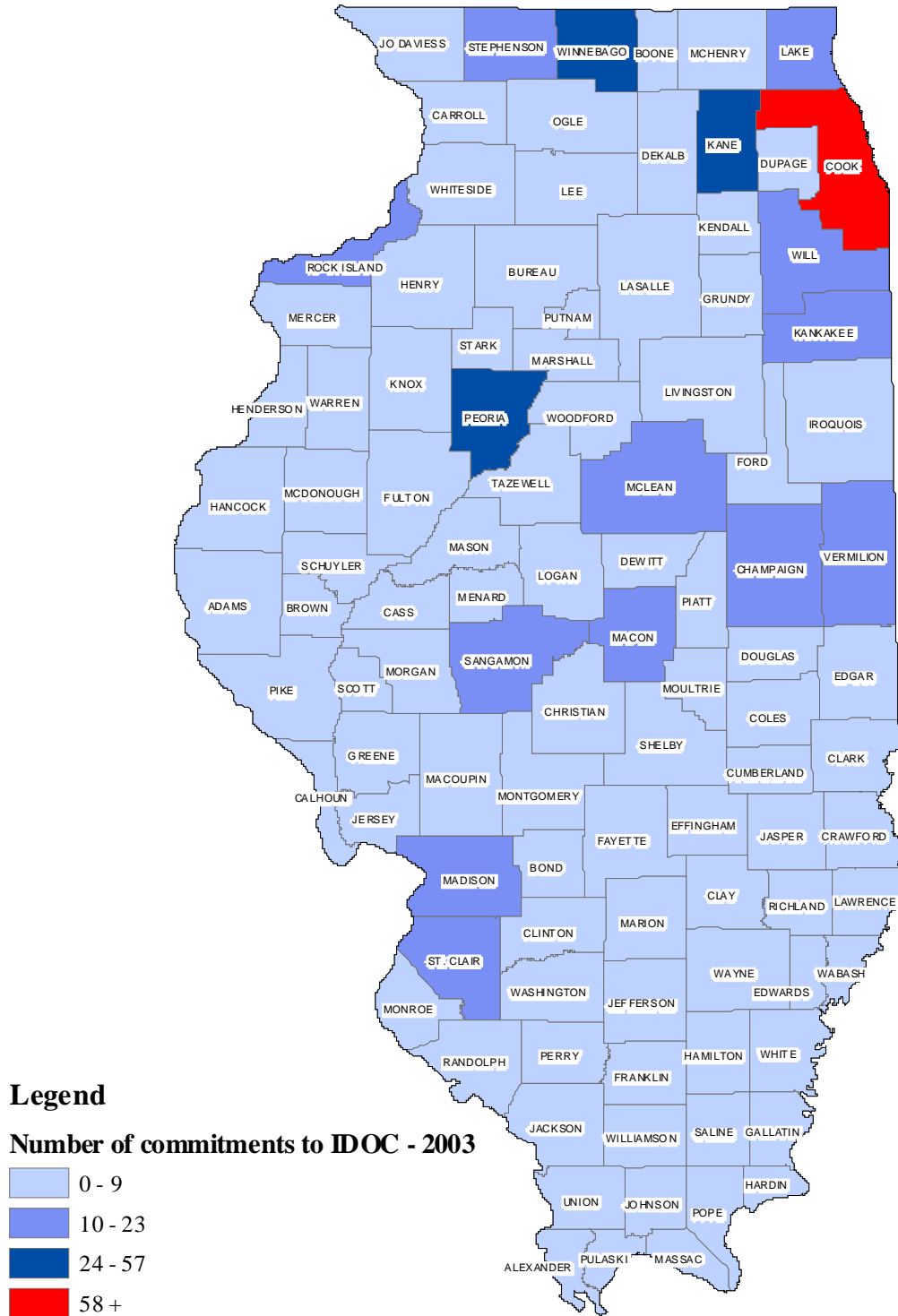
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Figure 44: Number of commitments to IDOC, FY998



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections.

Figure 45: Number of commitments to IDOC, FY2003



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections.

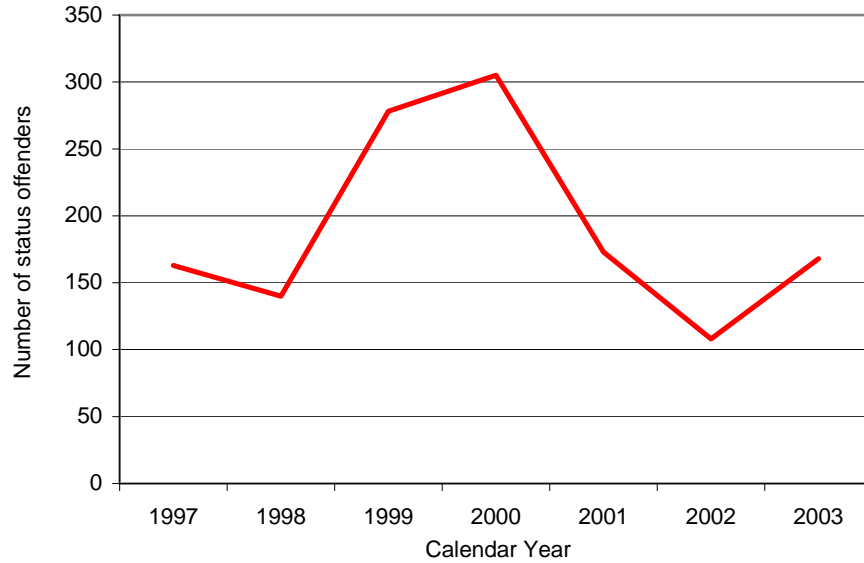
IV. Special issues

This section is included in this report in order to highlight various juvenile justice issues and initiatives occurring in Illinois. Some issues have been addressed through legislation; others have been addressed through local policy changes, such as through a county's juvenile justice council. A few initiatives have received funding from state and federal grants, and others are still struggling to find funding. Although the issues discussed below are by no means an exhaustive list of all juvenile justice issues in Illinois, the issues addressed in this section provide a glimpse into some of the more significant juvenile justice issues and initiatives in Illinois.

Status offenders in secure detention

In order for states to be eligible to receive federal funding to aid in the administration of juvenile justice programming as provided by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, they must meet four core requirements: deinstitutionalization of status offenders, sight and sound separation of juvenile and adult offenders, removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and reduction of minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. The deinstitutionalization of status offenders in Illinois is primarily a matter of keeping status offenders out of Illinois' detention centers. A **status offender** is a juvenile who commits a crime that would not be a crime if committed by an adult. Examples of status offenses include underage drinking, truancy, smoking, or breaking curfew. As can be seen in Figure 46, the number of status offenders detained since 1997 has fluctuated between 100 and 300 youth, with each detainment of a status offender considered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) as a violation of the deinstitutionalization of status offenders core requirement. The State of Illinois recorded 168 violations involving the detainment of status offenders in calendar year 2003; 188 violations in this category would have caused the State of Illinois to be non-compliant with this core requirement and ineligible for a portion of federal funding. Tables 3, 4, and 5 report the number of status offenders in detention, juveniles placed in municipal jails and lockups, and juveniles placed in county jails respectively in calendar year 2003.

Figure 46: Number of status offenders detained in Illinois, CY1997 – CY2003



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Table 3: Number of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Status Offender Act violations in detention facilities³¹, CY2003

County Facility	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Adams	1	1	0	3	1	5	2	2	1	0	2	1	19
Champaign	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Cook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	13
Kane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knox	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LaSalle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLean	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	12
Peoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangamon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
St. Clair	2	0	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
Vermilion	1	8	8	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	25
Will	1	4	9	10	9	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	43
Winnebago	9	5	0	0	5	6	3	1	2	1	0	2	34
Total	18	22	24	20	22	20	10	7	10	3	6	6	168

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Table 4: Number of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Jail Removal Act violations in municipal lock-ups³², CY2003

Municipal Lockup	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Alton	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	12
Aurora	3	1	3	2	3	4	4	2	4	0	2	1	29
Bartlett	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Batavia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bellville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Blue Island	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Broadview	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brookfield	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Carpentersville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chicago	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	6
Cicero	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	7
Danville	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Elgin	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Evanston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Evergreen Park	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Granite City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4
Hanover Park	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hazel Crest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hoffman Estates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lyons	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Naperville	1	1	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	13
Oak Lawn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Oak Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O'Fallon	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Peoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
Park Ridge	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Plainfield	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Riverdale	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4
Wauconda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Total	10	2	16	13	9	11	14	10	7	7	10	6	115

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Table 5: Number of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Jail Removal Act violations in county jails, CY2003³³

County Jail	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Christian	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
DeWitt	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	3	1	3	1	15
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Iroquois	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	7
Jackson	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Jasper	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Marion	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mason	0	2	0	2	1	4	0	2	0	3	1	0	15
Massac	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	6
Monroe	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	6
Washington	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Woodford	1	1	0	0	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	15
Total	5	8	2	6	6	10	9	9	9	6	7	6	83

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Females in the Juvenile Justice System

Although it is commonly recognized that fewer females enter the juvenile justice system than males, for the past decade practitioners have speculated that there has been an increase in female involvement with the juvenile justice system. This perception spurred OJJDP to conduct research on females involved at several points in the juvenile justice system process. This research found that there was indeed an increase in female involvement with the juvenile justice system across the nation.³⁴

An increase in female involvement in the juvenile justice system signals an increased need for programming geared specifically for females who are involved with Illinois' juvenile justice system. The needs of female offenders are inherently different from those of male offenders, and programming should be established that recognizes and addresses these differences. However, before a complete understanding of the breadth and depth of the need for gender-specific programming can be established, one must understand the extent to which females are involved in the juvenile justice system. This section of the report serves as a follow up to a research bulletin published by the Authority in 2002 on female delinquents.³⁵ Because juvenile justice data by gender is limited in Illinois, the 2002 research bulletin only included estimates of arrest and probation trends based on surveys conducted by the Authority. However, through collaboration with other state agencies, the Authority now has better, more recent data than was available in 2002 to analyze the involvement of females at three points in the juvenile justice

system. Unfortunately, these data are only available for 2003. As a result, this section, although broader than the 2002 research bulletin, can only focus on involvement of females at the arrest, detention, and corrections stages of the juvenile justice system.

Data summary

Female arrests

In 2003, females accounted for 21 percent of all arrests statewide. In certain rural counties, females accounted for almost half of all arrests. For example, 64 of the 151 (42 percent) arrests in Jefferson County in 2003 reported to Illinois State Police were of females. Although Cook County law enforcement agencies arrested the greatest number of females in the state (5,554 or 58 percent of all female arrests statewide), their percentage of total arrests in Cook County (19 percent) is slightly lower than the statewide average.

When looking at the offenses for which females were arrested, 39 percent of all female arrests in 2003 were for violent offenses (3,681 of 9,564 arrests). In comparison, 27 percent of all male arrests were for violent offenses (9,520 of 35,240). However, there was not a large difference by gender in the percentage arrested for property crimes; 37 percent of female arrests (3,519 of 9,564) and 35 percent of male arrests (12,244 of 35,240) were for property offenses. Table 6 depicts the type of offenses for which female juveniles in Illinois were arrested in 2003.

Table 6: Number and percentage of female juvenile arrests by offense category, CY 2003

Type of offense	Number of arrests	Percent of arrests
Violent	3,681	38.5%
Non-Violent	127	1.3%
Property	3,519	36.8%
Gender	17	0.2%
Drug	562	5.9%
Status Offenses	196	2.1%
Contempt of Court	134	1.4%
Other	1324	13.8%
Total	9,564*	100%

*Total does not include 4 arrests for unknown offenses

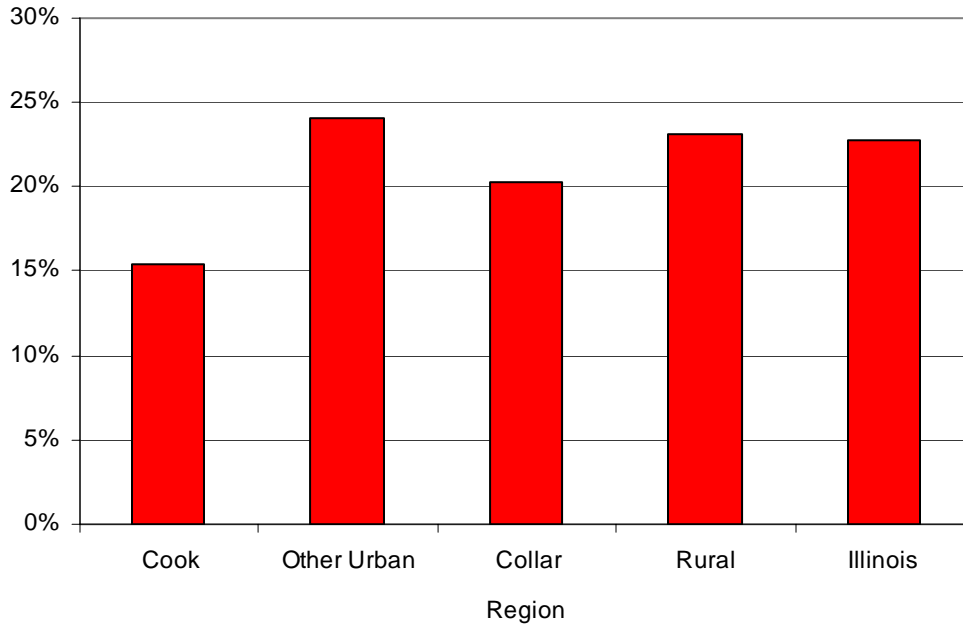
Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Females in secure detention

Of the 10,360 admissions to secure detention statewide in 2003, females accounted for 2,363 of those admissions (25 percent). A little over half of all Illinois counties from which females were

detained did not deviate from the statewide admission percentage. However, there were exceptions, where officials from several counties admitted as many, if not more, females as males to secure detention. In eight counties, 5 of which were urban, at least 40 percent of the youth detained were female.

Figure 47: Percentage of female detainees, CY 2003



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Females in corrections

Although the percentage of females arrested and detained is 21 and 25 percent respectively, the percentage of females committed to an IYC is much lower. In 2003, females accounted for 11 percent of commitments to IDOC (153 of 1,423 commitments). This finding seems to suggest that the offenses committed by female delinquents are not severe enough to warrant a commitment to IDOC. However, as shown by the analysis on arrests for violent offenses, the percentage of violent offenses allegedly committed by females is slightly higher than that by males. These data seem to indicate that either females who commit violent crimes are diverted from IDOC more often than their male counterparts or females commit violent crimes that are less violent than those committed by males. It should be noted that even if it were true that more females are being diverted from corrections than males for the same offenses, this finding should not draw attention from those females who are entering corrections and need services targeted to their specific needs.

Due to the way data is reported in Illinois, comparisons over time by gender could only be conducted for corrections data. As shown in Table 7, the number of female commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) increased 96 percent, from 78 in FY93 to 153 in FY03. During that same time, the number of male commitments increased 14 percent, from 1,115 to 1,270. The percentage of females committed also increased from 1993 to 2003. In 1993,

female offenders made up only 7 percent of IDOC’s juvenile population. By 2003, female offenders made up 11 percent. The most female commitments to IDOC occurred in 1999, with 189 commitments of females. However, the largest percentage of females to be committed occurred in 2001, when 13 percent of all commitments were of females.

Table 7: Number of commitments to IDOC by gender, SFY1993 – SFY 2003

Year	Male		Female		Total*
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>	
1993	1,115	93%	78	7%	1,193
1994	1,277	92%	105	8%	1,382
1995	1,266	93%	94	7%	1,360
1996	1,626	93%	121	7%	1,747
1997	1,791	91%	180	9%	1,971
1998	1,736	91%	172	9%	1,908
1999	1,719	90%	189	10%	1,908
2000	1,426	88%	187	12%	1,613
2001	1,240	87%	184	13%	1,424
2002	1,285	89%	161	11%	1,446
2003	1,270	89%	153	11%	1,423
Total	15,751	91%	1,624	9%	17,375

*Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding

Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

In order to demonstrate that jurisdictions can establish more effective and efficient alternatives to placing youth in juvenile detention centers, the Annie E. Casey Foundation established the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in 1992. The objectives of JDAI are to reduce the number of children unnecessarily or inappropriately detained; to minimize the number of youth who fail to appear in court or re-offend pending adjudication; to redirect public funds toward developing alternatives to secure confinement; and to improve conditions of confinement. The Foundation tested the initiative in five pilot sites nationwide, including Cook County.

The success of the JDAI in Cook County is documented in the Annie E. Casey Foundation publication, *Advocacy: Documenting Programs that Work for Kids and Families*.³⁶ Cook County made great improvements on all four objectives of JDAI. Cook County was able to decrease the number of youth unnecessarily detained by implementing an objective detention screening instrument. Cook County also reduced the number of failures to appear in court by creating an automatic notification system to confirm court appearances. Alternatives to detention were also created, such as evening reporting centers, where 92 percent of youth placed in centers remained arrest free during their placement. Finally, Cook County was able to improve conditions of confinement by decreasing the number of youth detained, thereby easing overcrowding in their

detention center. Cook County also implemented changes to mental health care, staff training, and the facility itself that improved conditions of confinement.

Building on the success of the Cook County initiative, the Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative was formed to promote the objectives of JDAI throughout Illinois. Counties that have received detention alternative funding include: DuPage, Franklin, Jefferson, Kankakee, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Ogle, Peoria, Stephenson, and Winnebago. Efforts to evaluate the effectiveness of the IJDAI are ongoing.

Juvenile Justice Councils

When the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 were enacted, one important component of the provisions that encouraged local juvenile justice system planning was the recommendation that counties or groups of counties create juvenile justice councils. **Juvenile justice councils** are collaborative groups of juvenile justice professionals and community representatives who come together to address juvenile crime in their communities. The duties and responsibilities of juvenile justice councils include developing a juvenile justice plan for addressing juvenile crime and developing a local resource guide listing services available for minors. Juvenile justice councils can also serve as a mechanism for involving the community in the juvenile justice system and as a vehicle for adopting Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) as the philosophy guiding their local juvenile justice system.

In 2001, the Authority published a *Juvenile Justice Council Guidebook and Evaluation Manual* to guide counties and judicial circuits in implementing juvenile justice councils.³⁷ In this *Guidebook*, the six duties and responsibilities of juvenile justice councils as set forth by the legislation were summarized and guidance was provided on how these duties might be accomplished.³⁸ These duties and responsibilities are: (1) develop a juvenile justice plan; (2) enter into an interagency agreement specifying contributions of each agency to the council; (3) apply for and receive grants to administer portions of the juvenile justice plan; (4) provide a forum for presentation of recommendations and resolutions of disputes over the interagency agreement; (5) assist local efforts to provide services and programs for juveniles; (6) develop and distribute a juvenile justice resource guide.

Data summary

In 2001, the Authority conducted an evaluation of the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998. The evaluation included an assessment of which counties in Illinois had convened juvenile justice councils. As of August 2001, researchers found that 29 of 102 counties in Illinois had convened juvenile justice councils (28 percent of all counties). The majority of these councils had not yet developed a juvenile justice plan or local resource guide for their county.

More recently, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) conducted additional research on the number and activities of juvenile justice councils. In 2003, AOIC found that 50 counties had convened councils of their own or were participating on circuit-wide juvenile justice councils, or nearly 50 percent of all counties in Illinois. Of those counties/circuits, 19

counties and 2 circuits had a juvenile justice plan and 5 counties and 1 circuit had local resource guides. Table 8 contains a list of all the judicial circuits and counties with a juvenile justice council, and the legislative duties completed.

Table 8: List of Juvenile Justice Councils and duties completed, FY 2003

Circuit or County	Plan	Agreement	Grants	Forum	Assist	Guide
Second Circuit						
Fourth Circuit						
Fifteenth Circuit	✓		✓			
Twenty-First Circuit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adams						✓
Bureau	✓				✓	
Cook						
DeKalb						
DuPage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ford	✓			✓	✓	
Franklin						
Grundy	✓				✓	
Jefferson	✓		✓	✓		
Jo Daviess	✓		✓			
Kane	✓		✓			
Kendall	✓		✓			
Knox	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lake						
LaSalle	✓		✓		✓	
Lawrence						
Lee	✓		✓			
Livingston			✓		✓	
Madison	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
McHenry				✓		✓
McLean	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ogle	✓		✓			
Peoria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
St. Clair	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stephenson	✓		✓			
Vermilion				✓		
Will	✓				✓	✓
Winnebago	✓		✓			
Woodford						

Redeploy Illinois

During the last several years, there have been approximately 1,700 new juvenile court commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) each year. In 2003 alone, nearly

50 percent (810 of 1732) of new court commitments to IDOC were of youth convicted of property or drug crimes. However, research demonstrates that non-violent youth are less likely to become further involved in delinquent or criminal behavior if instead of being securely confined they remain in their home communities and receive services that address their underlying needs (e.g., mental illness, substance abuse, learning disabilities, unstable living arrangement).³⁹ Moreover, community-based services are generally less expensive than institutional care in IDOC.

Additionally, counties currently have a fiscal incentive to commit youth to IDOC. Even though a community-based program may be more cost-effective, the county must pay the cost of community-based treatment. However, the cost of housing and providing services to youth in IDOC is covered by the state. Redeploy Illinois is a strategy to change this fiscal incentive and enable counties to build a continuum of care for youth in the juvenile justice system. Under Public Act 93-0641, counties (or a group of counties) that are interested in providing community-based treatment alternatives to incarcerating a youth in IDOC are asked to develop a plan to be approved by the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) that specifies how it will reduce commitments of juvenile offenders to IDOC. If approved, the plan will permit the county (or group of counties) to negotiate an agreement with IDHS to limit the number of commitments from that county to 75 percent of the average number of commitments over the prior three years. Based on this agreement, the county will receive payment from the state to offset the costs of rehabilitating the youth within the county. These funds will be used by the county for purposes of serving youth involved in the juvenile justice system in community-based settings. Youth sentenced upon a finding of guilt of first degree murder or an offense which is a Class X forcible felony are excluded from participation in the initiative.

Implementation of Redeploy Illinois began at the local level November 1, 2004. During the initial pilot phase of implementation, two jurisdictions submitted plans for participation in the program: Macon County and the Second Judicial Circuit. Macon County's Redeploy strategy is aimed at creating a collaborative, community-based approach and increasing client (juvenile offenders and their families) access to services. The target population is high-risk juvenile offenders; however, other juveniles who are identified to be of lower risk will be linked to the continuum of services based upon their specific needs. Services will be dually aimed at individual offenders and their families. Every youth referred to probation (approximately 250 annually) will be assessed. Based upon the assessment criteria, it is estimated 30-40 youth will be targeted. These youth will receive more intensive supervision and have access to additional services.

The other site chosen for the initial pilot phase is the Second Judicial Circuit. Redeploy will be implemented in the Circuit's 12 counties (Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne and White). The youth selected for program participation will be juveniles adjudicated delinquent for an offense punishable by a term in IDOC. Redeploy youth are those 13-17 years of age and who had at least one prior adjudication. The program will aim to serve 45 youth annually. The average length of stay in the program will be 9-12 months. Probation will assume the administrative function and day-to-day oversight of the program.

More recently, two additional Redeploy Illinois pilot sites were selected, Peoria and St. Clair counties. In Peoria County, the focus of Redeploy is on high-risk juvenile probationers and those youth who would otherwise have been sent to IDOC for a court evaluation. Peoria County expects to serve approximately 80 youth, with length of service for each youth estimated to be 6-12 months. Among other services, Redeploy youth will receive mentoring, individual and family counseling, Aggression Replacement Therapy, and increased community supervision. In St. Clair County, the goals of Redeploy Illinois are to provide evaluations locally instead of committing youth to IDOC for a court evaluation, and increasing the capacity of St. Clair County to provide evidence-based treatment in the least restrictive setting. The program intends on serving approximately 60 youth for 9-12 months. Treatment services that will be supported with Redeploy funds include Functional Family Therapy, Multi-Systemic Therapy, Aggression Replacement Therapy, Family Group Conferencing, and intensive community supervision.

Balanced and Restorative Justice

As described earlier, the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 adopted Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) as the guiding philosophy for the Illinois juvenile justice system. Balanced and Restorative Justice strives to balance the attention paid to the needs of all parties affected by crime: the victim (including collateral victims), the offender, and the community. The principles of Restorative Justice serve as a guide to the actions taken to achieve that balance with an explicit focus on meeting the needs of crime victims. BARJ has three main goals:

- ▶ **Accountability-** BARJ strategies provide opportunities for offenders to be accountable to those they have harmed and enable them to repair the harm they caused, to the extent possible.
- ▶ **Community safety-** BARJ recognizes the need to keep the community safe. Community safety can be accomplished through BARJ strategies by building relationships and empowering the community to take responsibility for the well being of its members.
- ▶ **Competency development-** BARJ seeks to increase the pro-social skills of offenders by addressing the factors that lead youth to engage in delinquent behavior and building on the strengths evident in each youth.

Measuring the implementation of a philosophy poses obvious challenges. More specifically, the challenge is in identifying those practices that are consistent with the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice and putting those practices into a form that can be measured. The goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice, briefly put, are accountability, community safety, and competency development. But a justice system can hold offenders accountable, protect the community, and build competencies and do so in a way that is wholly inconsistent with the Balanced and Restorative Justice philosophy. For example, imprisonment is a method of holding delinquent youth accountable for their actions, but prison, in and of itself, is not restorative. Improvements in community safety can be made through aggressive policing, probation and parole strategies, but again, aggressive strategies of offender control are not restorative. Finally, building competencies is in many ways equivalent to rehabilitation.

But, rehabilitation in the absence of requests for offenders to repair the harm their actions caused their victims and communities continues to focus the juvenile justice systems response on

offenders and their needs instead of balancing those needs with the needs of victims and communities. Even the well-known programmatic applications of the philosophy -- restorative group conferencing, victim-offender conferencing, and circle processes -- can be implemented in a manner wholly or partially inconsistent with the philosophy. Ultimately, the “restorativeness” of a justice system and its responses lie on a continuum that ranges from not at all restorative to fully restorative. Thus, the data reported below, community service hours completed and amount of restitution collected, while not being a complete measure of the “restorativeness” of the Illinois juvenile justice system, does measure the degree to which youth are giving back to their communities, and in some cases, to their victims.

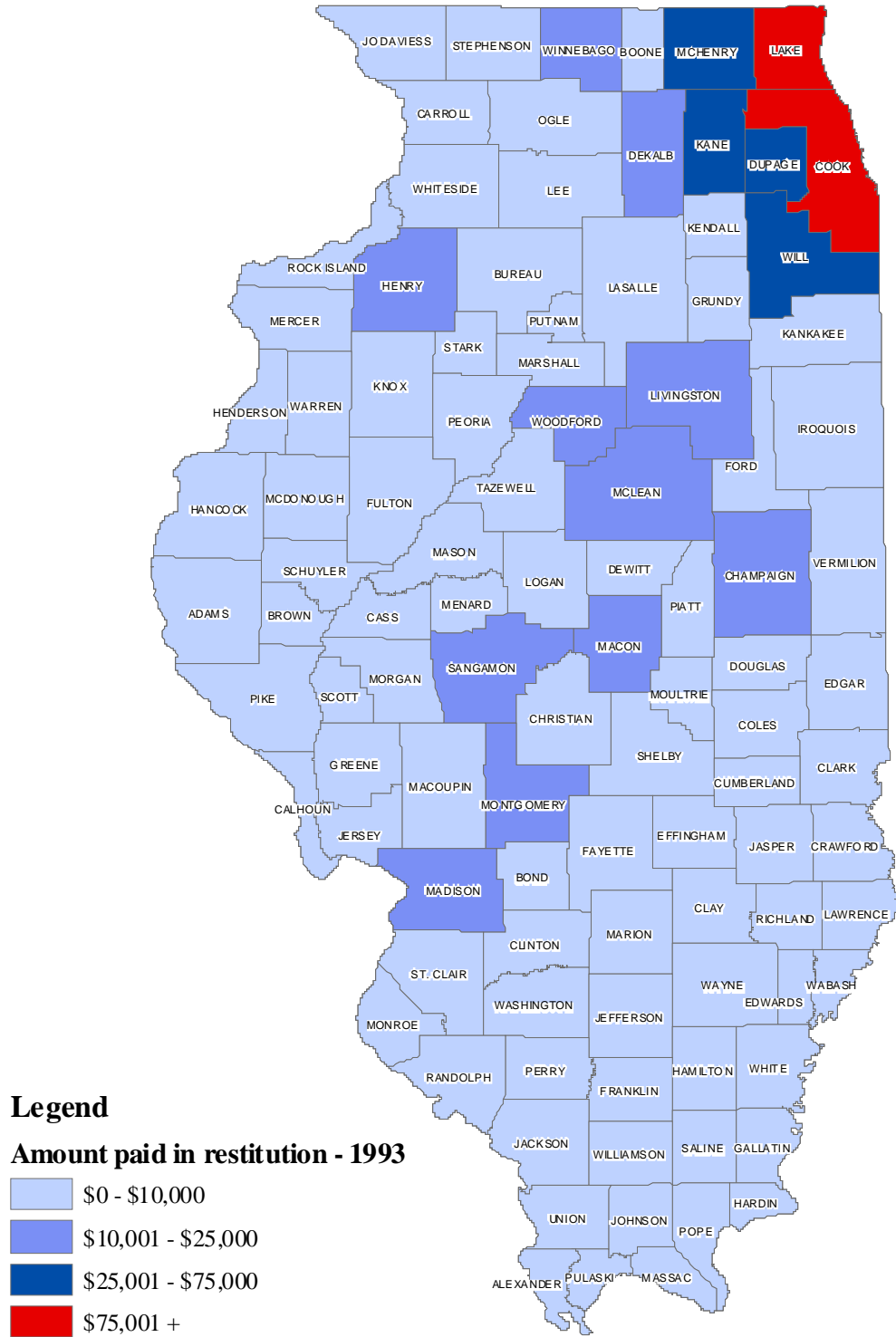
Data summary

In 2002 (the most recent year for which community service and restitution data is available), youth in Illinois completed 274,625 hours of community service work. At the 2002 minimum wage rate of \$5.15 per hour, delinquent youth performed more than \$1.4 million dollars worth of community service work in communities across Illinois. In addition, in 2002 just over \$729,000 in restitution was collected from juvenile offenders.

The amount of restitution collected statewide has remained relatively constant since 1993. In 1993, approximately \$722,000 in restitution was collected. In the ten years since, the amount of restitution collected has ranged from a low of \$644,000 in 1999 to a high of \$766,000 in 1995. It is worth noting that over the last several years, many counties did not report the amount of restitution collected from juveniles in their county. Figures 48-50 show the amount of restitution collected by county in 1993, 1998, and 2002.

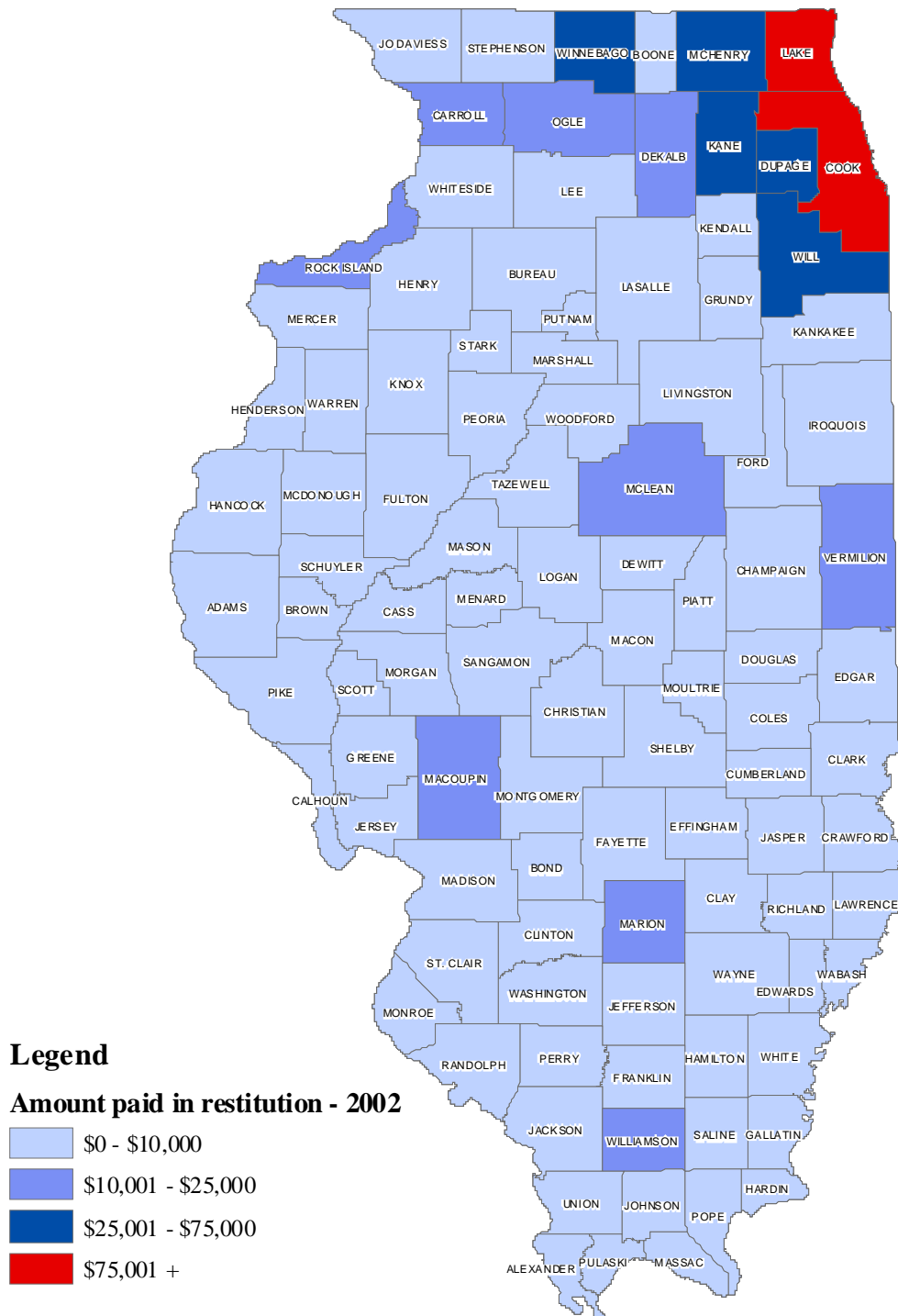
In a departure from the reporting of change in the data over time, we only report community service hours completed for 2002 due to significant concerns over the quality of data. For example, in 1995 Cook County reported to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts that juvenile offenders completed approximately 22,000 hours of community service. In 1996 that number jumped to approximately 70,000 hours completed, and by 1998 the total community service hours completed in Cook County was reported to be more than 412,000. By 2002, the number of these hours performed by youth in Cook County had fallen back down to approximately 39,000 hours. One county having an 18-fold increase in community service in three years, followed by community service levels less than one-tenth of what they were four years earlier, seems highly unlikely. Although trends in other counties’ data on community service hours completed also bring into question the accuracy of those data, the Cook County data dramatically illustrates the challenge in capturing and reporting juvenile justice data in Illinois.

Figure 48: Restitution collected from juveniles, CY1993



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Figure 50: Restitution collected from juveniles, CY2002*



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.
 * Data for calendar year 2003 were not available at the time this report was published.

Disproportionate minority contact

Over the past several decades, researchers and policymakers have begun to place more interest in the problem of **disproportionate minority contact** (DMC) with the juvenile justice system. DMC refers to the general empirical finding that across the United States, a higher percentage of minority youth are involved in the juvenile justice system than one would expect given their representation in the general population. For example, in 1987 minority youth comprised 32 percent of all youth in the United States, yet they constituted 53 percent of youth in secure detention and correctional facilities.⁴⁰ By 1997, minority youth comprised 34 percent of all youth in the United States, but 62 percent of youth in secure detention and 67 percent of youth in secure correctional facilities.⁴¹ The rate of minority over-representation in juvenile justice systems across the country has contributed to greater scrutiny of juvenile justice system decision making (e.g. the decision to arrest, prosecute, and detain certain youth) and the examination of how other factors correlated with race, such as poverty, attribute to the over-representation of minorities.

To address 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 (**disproportionate minority confinement**). In 1992, Congress expanded the mandate regarding disproportionate minority confinement and required states with an over-representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system to develop and implement plans to reduce disproportionate minority confinement.

Measuring DMC

Several methods have been utilized to assess minority representation in the juvenile justice system. One method for assessing DMC is to calculate a **representation index (RI)**. A representation index compares the percentage of all youth at a specific stage of the juvenile justice process (e.g., arrest, referral to court, trial, etc.) who belong to a minority group, and compares that percentage to the percentage of that same minority group in the general juvenile population of the jurisdiction of interest (e.g., community, county, state, nation, etc.). If this ratio is greater than one, there is over-representation; if less than one, there is under-representation. Put into a formula, an RI is calculated by the following:

$$\text{Representation Index (RI)} = \frac{\text{Percent of a racial/ethnic group at a stage of the justice process}}{\text{Percent of the same racial/ethnic group in jurisdiction of interest}}$$

In addition to assessing representation in the juvenile justice system relative to representation among the general juvenile population, minority representation can be examined at specific points in the juvenile justice system relative to their representation at the previous point in the system through the use of a **disproportionate representation index (DRI)**. The DRI assesses the degree to which a stage of the juvenile justice system process contributes to over- or under-representation of a minority group. For example, one could compare the percentage of African-

Americans whose cases are referred to the State’s Attorney’s Office for prosecution to the percentage of African-Americans at the arrest stage to understand whether the referral process disproportionately impacts African-American youth. To calculate a DRI for any stage of the juvenile justice process, one simply compares the percentage of all youth who are of a particular minority group at one stage of the juvenile justice system to that same minority group’s representation at the previous stage. The interpretation of this ratio is similar to the representation index: if the ratio is greater than one, the stage increased the representation of the minority group; if less than one, the stage decreased the representation of the minority group. Put into a formula, the DRI is by the following:

$$\text{Disproportionate Representation Index (DRI)} = \frac{\text{Percent of a racial/ethnic group at a stage of the justice process}}{\text{Percent of the same racial/ethnic group at the previous stage}}$$

Although the RI and DRI measure minority representation at each stage and changes in minority representation from one stage to the next, these measures have their methodological and interpretation problems. For example, in the representation index, the ratio of youth at a particular stage of the juvenile justice system is dependent on the percentage of minority youth in the population. Because a county’s minority population will not be the same as another county’s, RIs cannot always be fairly compared across jurisdictions and it does not necessarily indicate the extent of the disparity. For example, if County A has an RI of two and County B has an RI of four for African-Americans, the interpretation of this finding is that both counties have over-representation and County B’s over-representation is greater than County A, but not that the over-representation problem is two times “worse” in County B. County B could have an African-American juvenile population of 10 percent and an African-American arrest percentage of 40 percent (an arrest RI of 4), whereas County A could have an African-American juvenile population of 50 percent and an African-American arrest percentage of 100 percent (an arrest RI of 2). This is of course an extreme example that is used only to illustrate the inappropriateness of comparing only RI’s across jurisdictions with unequal minority youth populations, but one that also impacts the interpretation of the DRI for similar reasons.

In an attempt to address the weaknesses of the RI and DRI, OJJDP convened a workgroup that was charged with identifying a more effective measure of disproportionate minority contact. Using the same data that is needed to calculate the representation index, the workgroup developed a **relative rate index (RRI)** that is independent of the size of the minority population across jurisdictions. The relative rate index compares the rate at which a minority group is represented at a particular juvenile justice stage to the rate a reference group is represented at the same stage. Put into a formula, the RRI is calculated by the following:

$$\text{Relative Rate Index (RRI)} = \frac{\text{Rate per 100,000 of a minority group at specific stage}}{\text{Rate per 100,000 of reference group at same stage}}$$

Using this method, a comparison of relative rates indices between jurisdictions can be made. For example, if County A has an arrest relative rate index of two for African-Americans compared to Caucasians (African-Americans are arrested two times more often than Caucasians) and County B has an arrest relative rate index of four for the same group, then in both counties there is an

over-representation of African-Americans at the arrest stage and County B’s over-representation problem is twice that of County A’s.

Data summary

The lack of data that identifies the number of youth in each race and ethnic group involved with the juvenile justice system across all stages of the juvenile justice process prevents us from calculating measures of racial and ethnic disparity for the entire juvenile justice system. Although it is likely that much of the data needed to assess DMC for the entire system exists in some form, in most cases these data are collected informally and maintained at the local level. Fortunately, data is available that allows us to calculate the RI and RRI for arrests, detention admissions, and commitments to IDOC across all counties in Illinois. Tables that report the county-level RI’s and RRI’s can be found in the data section on pages 204-209. It is important to note that a “one percent rule” was used in calculating the indices discussed in this section. If a county’s minority group population was less than one percent, neither an RI nor an RRI was calculated for that minority group in that county. The formulas used to assess minority representation, when working with very small numbers and percentages, can result in extremely large indices that are difficult to interpret. Additionally, as described earlier, 2003 juvenile arrest data was extracted from the Criminal History Record Information. This system supports Illinois’ participation in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which administers the UCR program, does not require states to submit data on the ethnicity of those arrested (i.e. Hispanic or non-Hispanic), thus, ISP does not collect this information and as a result, we were unable to assess Hispanic representation among arrested youth.

Representation Index

Arrests

In Illinois, the arrest representation index was 3.14 for African-American youth, 0.12 for Asian/Pacific Islander youth, and 0.65 for Caucasian youth (Table 9). The data revealed that African-American youth in Illinois were arrested at a level that was more than three times their representation in the general juvenile population. Asian/Pacific Islander youth in Illinois were arrested at a level more than one-tenth their representation in the general juvenile population. Caucasian youth in Illinois were arrested at a level that was about two-thirds their representation in the general juvenile population.

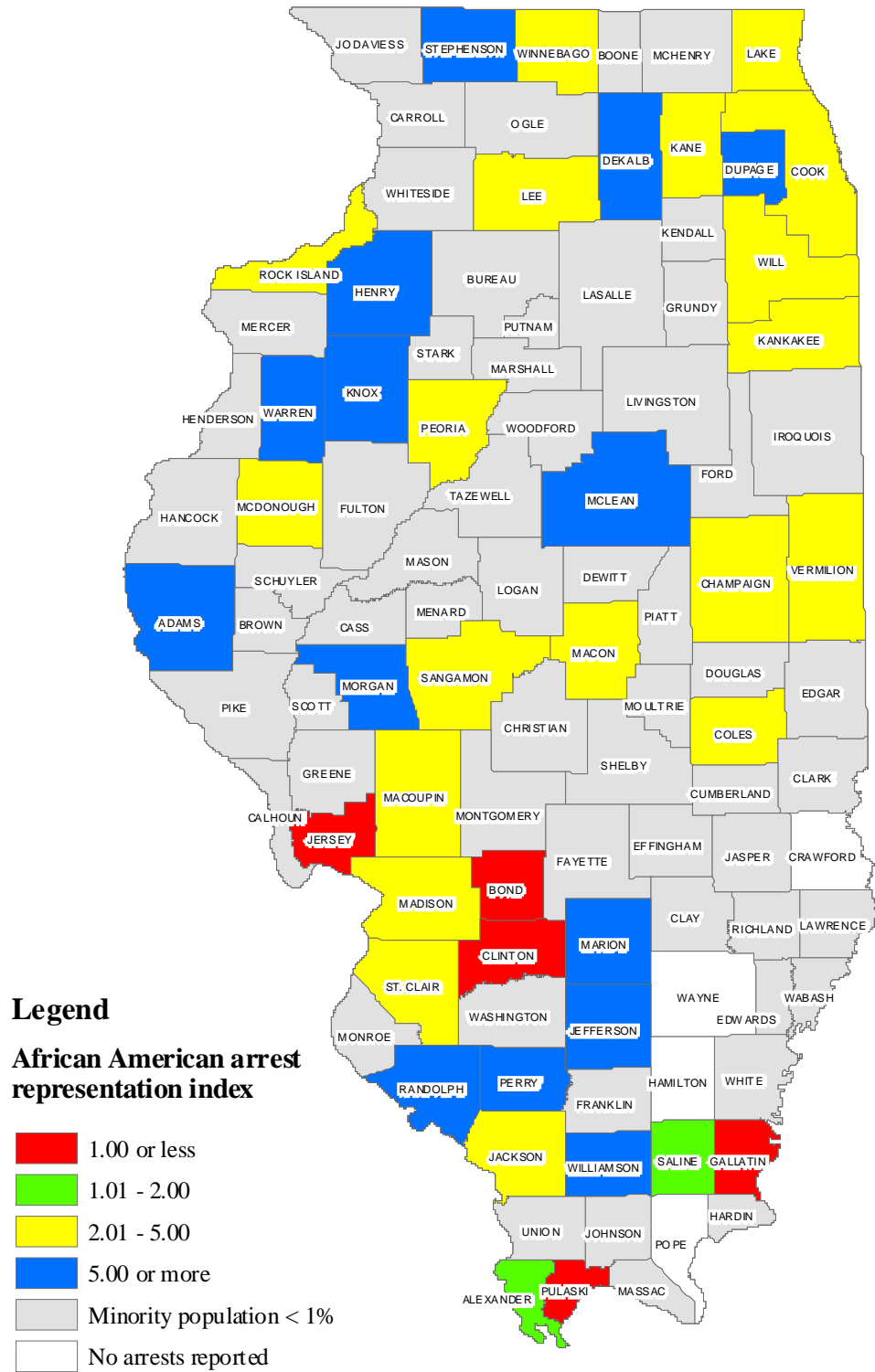
Table 9: Arrest representation indices (RIs) by race, CY2003

	<i>RI</i>	<i>% of Population 10-16</i>	<i>% Arrested</i>
<i>African-American</i>	3.14	18.16	57.03
<i>Asian/Pacific-Islander</i>	0.12	3.40	0.39
<i>Caucasian</i>	0.65	64.81	41.97

At the county level, 42 counties had African-American juvenile populations ages 10 to 16 years old that were equal to or greater than one percent of the total county juvenile population in that

age group. Twenty-eight counties had Asian/Pacific Islander juvenile populations 10 to 16 years old that were equal to or greater than the one percent of the total county juvenile population 10 to 16 years old. Of the 42 counties with a sufficient percentage of African-American youth to utilize the disproportionate minority contact measures, 35 had an over-representation of African-Americans among youth arrested in 2003. In contrast, Asian/Pacific Islander youth were not overrepresented in any Illinois county at the point of arrest, as measured by the representation index. Figure 51 highlights the counties where African Americans make up at least one percent of the juvenile population 10 to 16 years of age and their representation indices. Counties shaded gray are those where representation indices were not calculated due to their low percentage of African-American youth, and those shaded white reported no arrests for the year.

Figure 51: African-American arrest representation indices (RIs) by county and DMC level, CY2003



Source: Criminal History Record Information System and U.S. Census Bureau

Detention

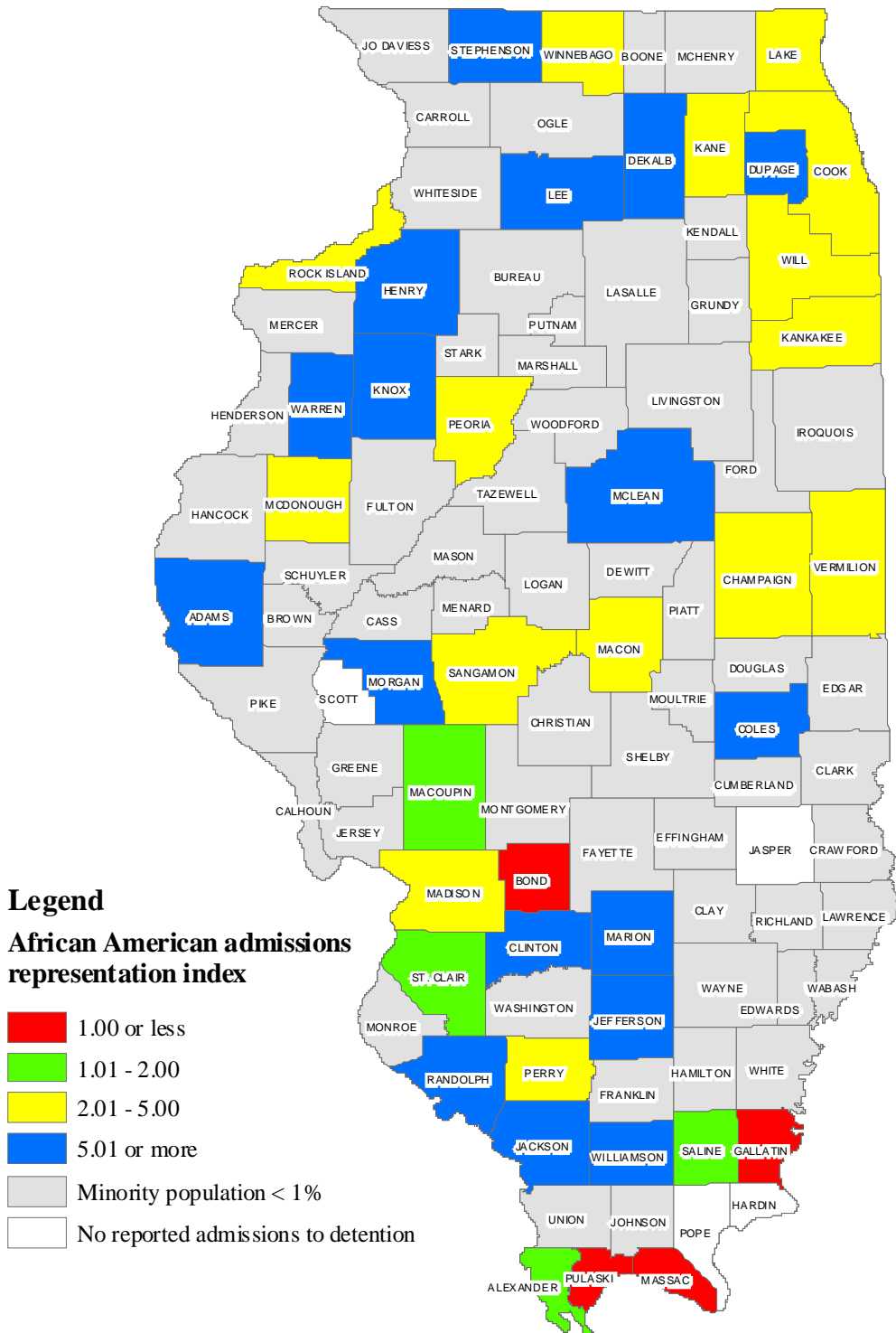
The detention representation index for African-American youth was 2.27, 0.64 for Hispanic youth, 0.09 for Asian/Pacific Islander youth, and 0.77 for Caucasian youth (Table 10). African-American youth were admitted to detention at a level that was slightly more than three times their representation in the general juvenile population; Hispanic youth at a level slightly less than four-fifths of their representation; Asian/Pacific Islander youth at a level less than one-tenth their representation; and Caucasian youth at a level that was slightly more than half their representation.

Table 10: Detention representation indices (RIs) by race, CY2003

	<i>RI</i>	<i>% of population 10-16</i>	<i>% detention</i>
<i>African-American</i>	2.27	18.16	54.59
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.64	13.46	10.69
<i>Asian/Pacific-Islander</i>	0.09	3.40	0.26
<i>Caucasian</i>	0.77	64.81	33.23

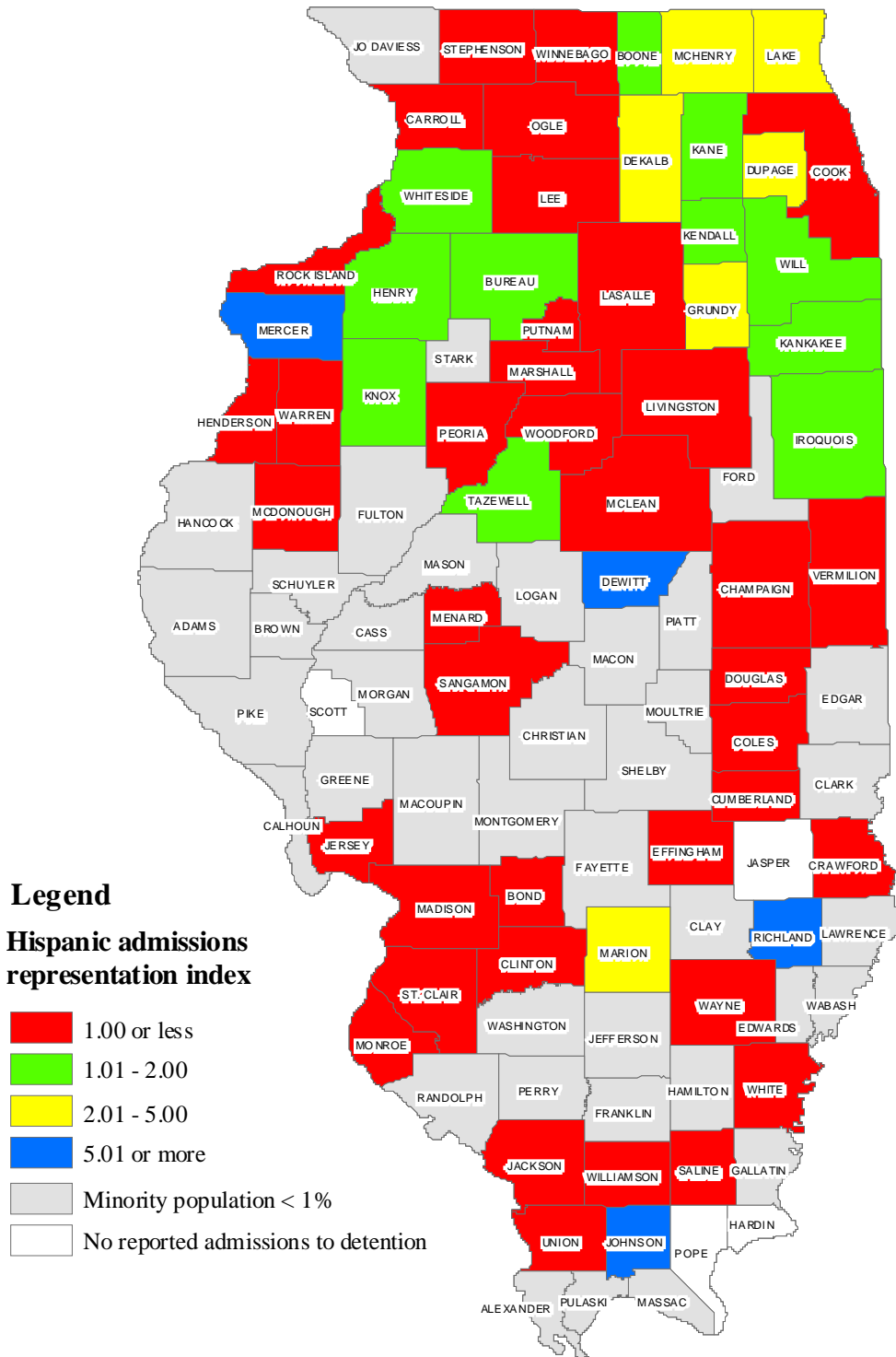
African-American youth were over-represented among youth in detention as measured by the representation index in 36 of the 42 counties whose juvenile population ages 10 to 16 years old was at least one percent African-American. In contrast, Hispanic youth were over-represented in 20 of the 57 counties where they made up more than one percent of the juvenile population 10 to 16 years old. Finally, in only one of the 31 counties where Asian/Pacific-Islander youth 10 to 16 years old exceed one percent of the county's total juvenile population in that age group were they over-represented as measured by the representation index. Figures 52 and 53 highlight those counties where African-American and Hispanic youth, respectively, made up at least one percent of the juvenile population 10 to 16 years old and their detention representation indices.

Figure 52: African-American admissions to detention representation indices (RIs) by county and DMC level, CY2003



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and U.S. Census

Figure 53: Hispanic admissions to detention representation indices (RIs) by county and DMC level, CY2003



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and U.S. Census Bureau

IDOC Commitments

In Illinois, the IDOC representation index for African-American youth was 2.92, 0.82 for Hispanic youth, 0.06 for Asian/Pacific Islander youth, and 0.57 for Caucasian youth (Table 11). African-American youth were committed to IDOC at a level that was nearly three times their representation in the general juvenile population; Hispanic youth at a level slightly more than three-fourths their representation; Asian/Pacific Islander youth at a level less than one-tenth their representation; and Caucasian youth at a level that was slightly more than one-half their representation.

Table 11: IDOC representation indices (RIs) by race, FY2003

	<i>RI</i>	<i>% of population 13-16</i>	<i>% IDOC</i>
<i>African-American</i>	2.92	17.75	51.79
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.82	13.39	10.96
<i>Asian/Pacific-Islander</i>	0.06	3.51	0.21
<i>Caucasian</i>	0.57	65.18	36.89

African-American youth were over-represented among youth committed to IDOC as measured by the representation index in 30 of the 42 counties whose juvenile population ages 13 to 16 years old was at least one percent African-American. In contrast, Hispanic youth were over-represented in 14 of 57 counties where they made up more than one percent of the juvenile population 13 to 16 years old. Finally, in only 2 of the 31 counties where Asian/Pacific-Islander youth 13 to 16 years old exceed 1 percent of the county's total juvenile population in that age group were they over-represented as measured by the representation index. Figures 54 and 55 highlight those counties where African-American and Hispanic youth, respectively, made up at least one percent of the juvenile population 13 to 16 years old and their IDOC representation indices.

Relative Rate Index

Arrests

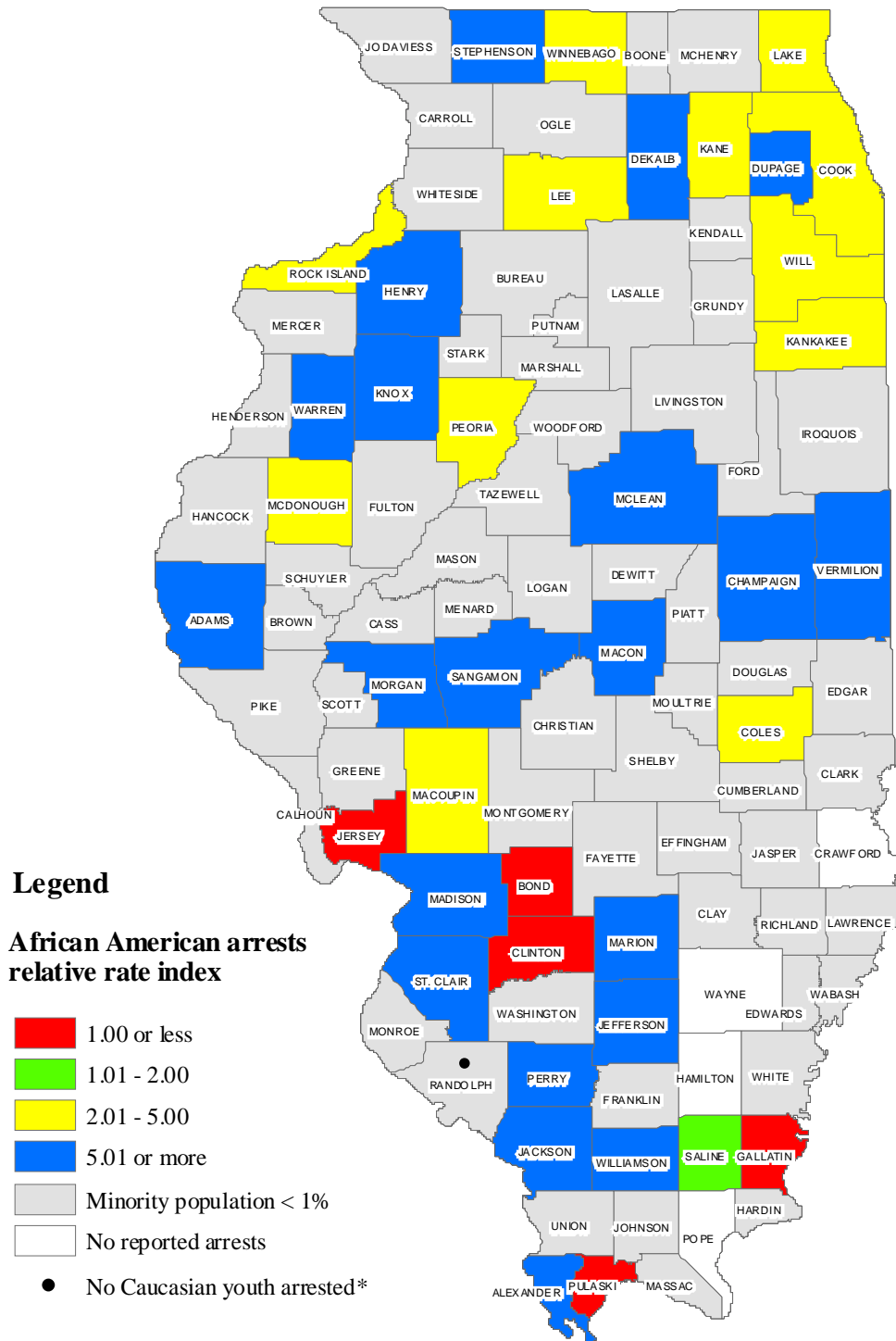
Statewide, the relative rate index for African Americans was 4.85 and 0.18 for Asian/Pacific Islanders (Table 12). This meant African-American youth in Illinois were arrested at a rate that was nearly five times the rate at which Caucasian youth were arrested. In contrast, Asian/Pacific Islander youth were arrested at slightly less than one-fifth the rate of Caucasian youth.

Table 12: Arrest relative rate indices (RRIs) by race, CY2003

	<i>African-American</i>	<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Caucasian</i>
<i>RRI</i>	4.85	0.18	--
<i>Arrest rate/100,000</i>	11,647.71	428.59	2,401.61

Of the 42 counties that had a sufficient percentage of African-American youth ages 10 to 16 years old, five counties had an under-representation of African-American youth as measured by the relative rate index. African-American youth were arrested at more than twice the rate of Caucasian youth in 33 of 34 counties where there was an over-representation of African-American youth. In contrast, consistent with the results of using the representation index as a measure of disproportionate minority contact, Asian/Pacific Islander youth were not over-represented at the point of arrest as measured by the relative rate index in any Illinois county. Figure 56 highlights the relative rate indices for African-American youth at the arrest stage.

Figure 56: African-American arrest relative rate indices (RRIs) by county and DMC level, CY2003



*The relative rate index compares the rate at which a minority group is represented at a particular juvenile justice stage to the rate a reference group is represented at the same stage. The reference group used to determine the relative rate indices represented in this map was Caucasian youth. As no Caucasians were committed from these counties, no relative rate indices were calculated.

Detention

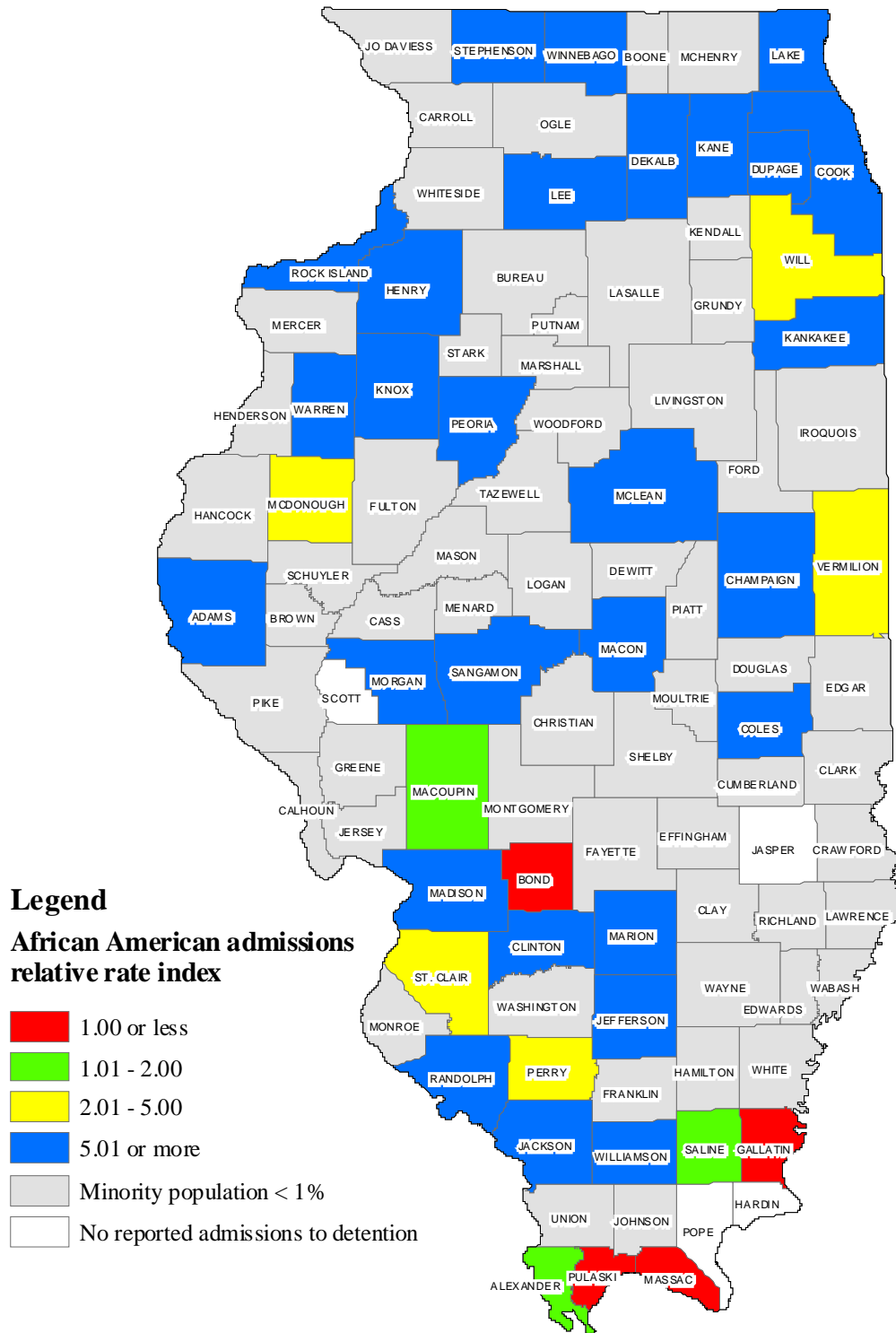
In Illinois, the relative rate index for African-Americans in detention was 2.94, for Hispanics 0.83, and for Asian/Pacific Islanders, 0.12 (Table 13). This indicates that African-American youth in Illinois were detained at a rate that was nearly three times the rate at which Caucasian youth were detained. Both Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander youth were detained at a rate that was less than Caucasian youth.

Table 13: Detention Relative Rate Indices (RRIs) by Race, CY2003

	<i>African-American</i>	<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Caucasian</i>
<i>RRI</i>	2.94	0.12	0.83	--
<i>Detention rate/100,000</i>	1908.77	77.93	534.77	648.16

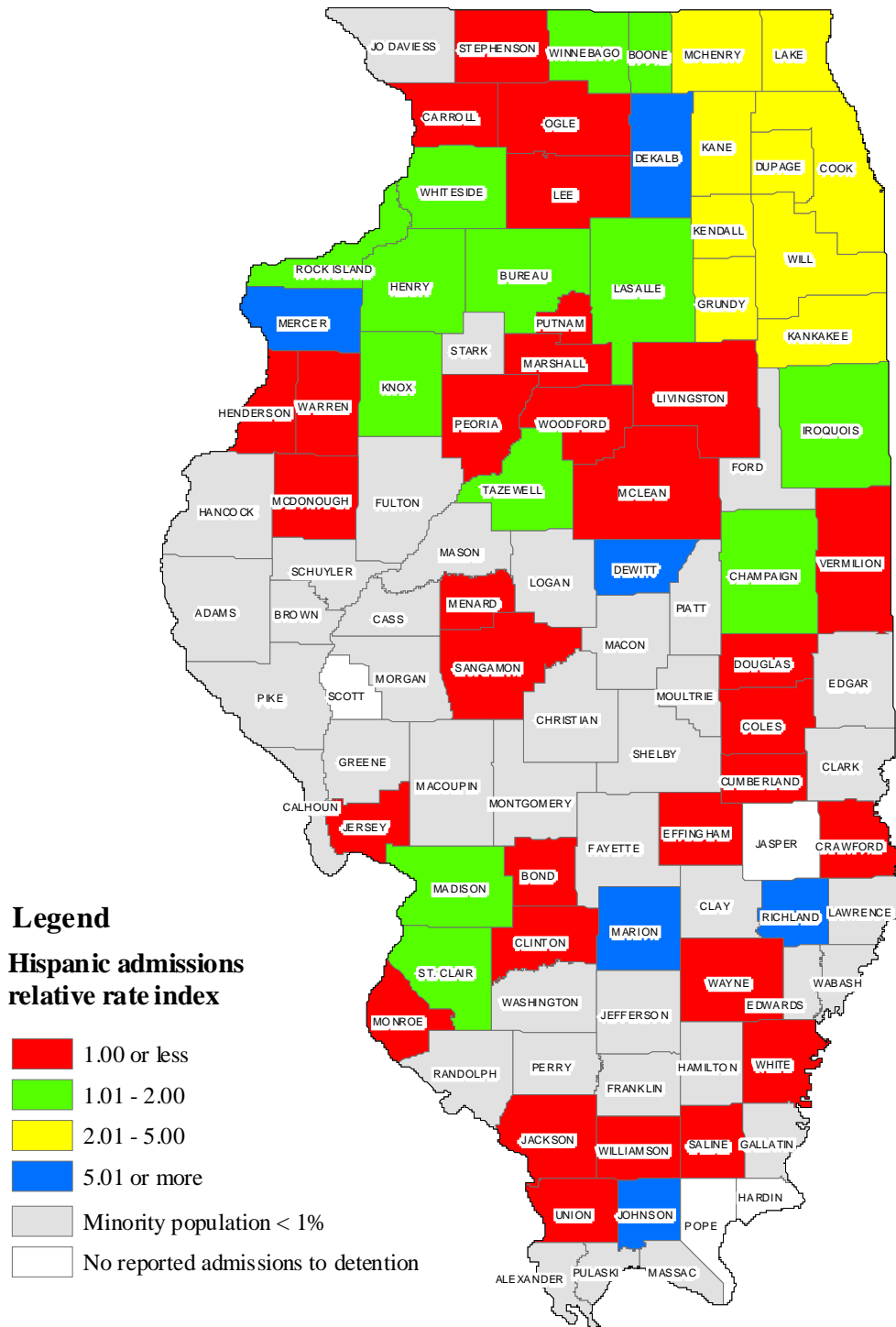
In 35 of the 42 counties where African-American youth made up more than one percent of the general juvenile population ages 10 to 16 years old, African-American youth were over-represented among youth admitted to detention as measured by the relative rate index. African-American youth were admitted to detention at more than twice the rate of Caucasian youth in 32 of the counties where there was an over-representation of African-American youth. Hispanic youth were admitted to detention at a rate that was less than the rate at which Caucasian youth were committed in 31 of the 57 counties where Hispanics made up more than one percent of the general juvenile population 10 to 16 years old. Similar to the detention representation index, in only one county in Illinois Asian/Pacific Islander youth were admitted to detention at a rate greater than the rate at which Caucasian youth were detained. Figures 57 and 58 highlight counties where African-American and Hispanic youth, respectively, made up at least one percent of the juvenile population 13 to 16 years old, and indicate their IDOC relative rate indices.

Figure 57: African American admissions to detention relative rate indices (RRIs) by county and DMC level, CY2003



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 58: Hispanic admissions to detention relative rate indices (RRIs) by county and DMC level, CY2003



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and U.S. Census Bureau

IDOC commitments

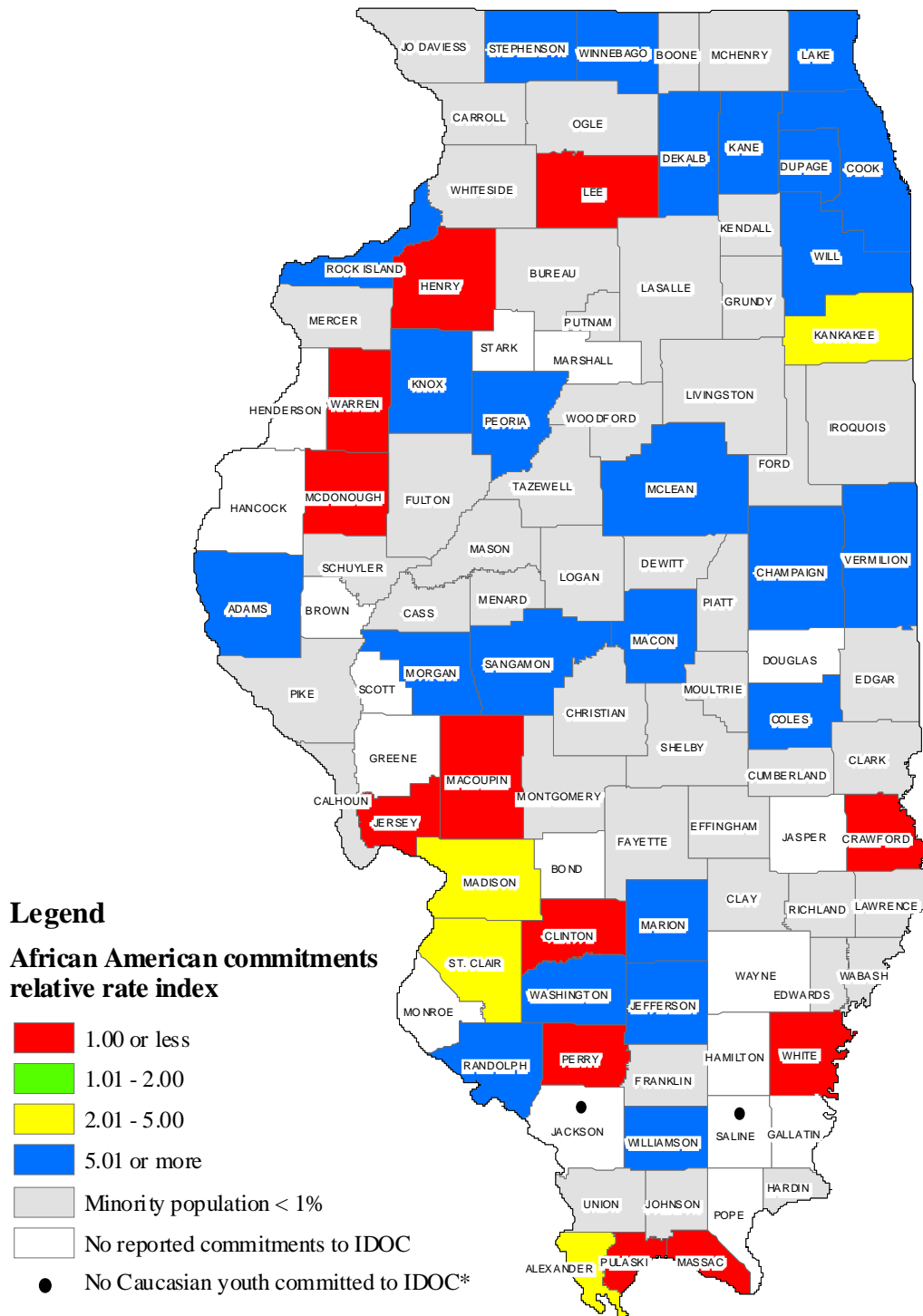
In Illinois, the IDOC relative rate index for African-Americans was 5.15, the Hispanic IDOC relative rate index was 1.45, and for Asian/Pacific Islanders the IDOC relative rate index was 0.11 (Table 14). This indicated that African-American youth in Illinois were committed to IDOC at a rate that was more than five times that at which Caucasian youth were committed, while Hispanic youth were committed to IDOC at a rate that was 45 percent greater than the rate at which Caucasian youth were committed. In contrast, Asian/Pacific-Islander youth were committed to IDOC at just more than one-tenth the rate of Caucasian youth.

Table 14: IDOC relative rate indices (RRIs) by race, FY2003

	<i>African-American</i>	<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Caucasian</i>
<i>RRI</i>	5.15	0.11	1.45	--
<i>Commitment rate/100,000</i>	605.24	12.45	169.82	117.44

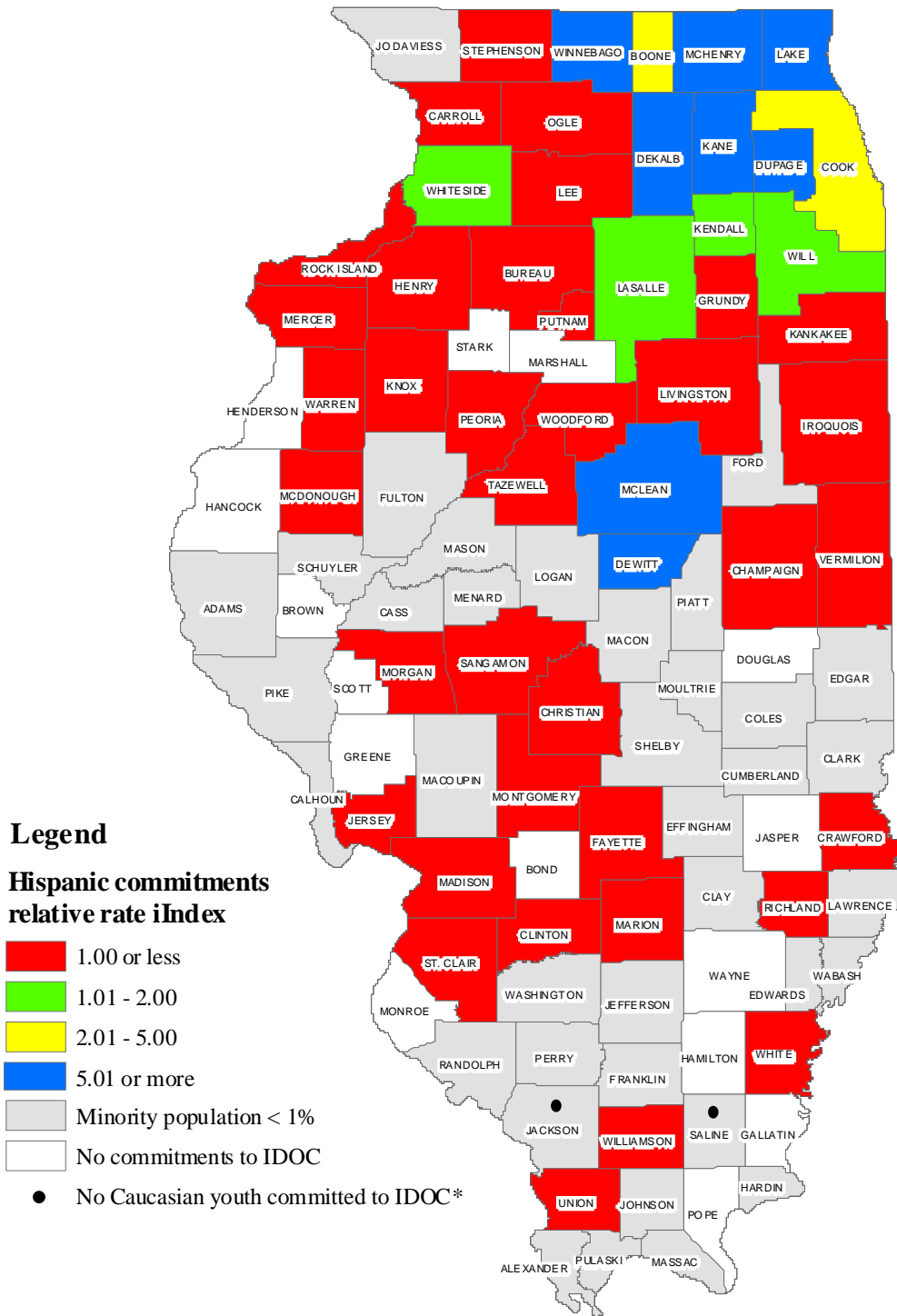
In 12 of the 42 counties where African-American youth made up more than one percent of the general juvenile population ages 13 to 16 years old, African-American youth were under-represented among youth committed to IDOC as measured by the relative rate index. African-American youth were committed to IDOC at more than twice the rate of Caucasian youth in 28 of the remaining counties where there was an over-representation of African-American youth. Hispanic youth were committed to IDOC at a rate that was less than the rate at which Caucasian youth were committed in 75 percent of the 57 counties where Hispanics made up more than one percent of the general juvenile population 13 to 16 years old. Figures 59 and 60 highlight counties where African-American and Hispanic youth, respectively, made up at least one percent of the juvenile population 13 to 16 years old, and indicate their IDOC relative rate indices.

Figure 59: African-American IDOC relative rate indices (RRIs) by county and DMC level, FY2003



*The relative rate index compares the rate at which a minority group is represented at a particular juvenile justice stage to the rate a reference group is represented at the same stage. The reference group used to determine the relative rate indices represented in this map was Caucasian youth. As no Caucasians were committed from these counties, no relative rate indices were calculated.

Figure 60: Hispanic IDOC relative rate indices (RRIs) by county and DMC level, FY2003



*The relative rate index compares the rate at which a minority group is represented at a particular juvenile justice stage to the rate a reference group is represented at the same stage. The reference group used to determine the relative rate indices represented in this map was Caucasian youth. As no Caucasians were committed from these counties, no relative rate indices were calculated.

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

Finally, consistent with the results of using the representation index as a measure of disproportionate minority contact for Asian/Pacific-Islander youth committed to IDOC, in only two of the 31 counties where Asian/Pacific-Islander youth constitute more than one percent of the general juvenile population were they over-represented when compared to the rate at which Caucasian youth were committed to IDOC.

Mental health

Studies conducted in the 1990s document a clear and increasing reliance on the adult justice system to care for the mentally ill.⁴² This trend has now manifested itself in the juvenile justice system. According to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), youth in the juvenile justice system have higher rates of mental illness than youth in the general population.⁴³ At least 20 percent of youth in the juvenile justice system have a serious mental health problem. The majority of these disorders is diagnosable but tends to remain untreated or mistreated. Strategies promoted by OJJDP to address this growing problem include diverting youth from the system to community-based alternatives and developing mental health treatment plans in correctional facilities.

In Illinois, the Mental Health and Juvenile Justice (MHJJ) Initiative refers mentally ill youth in detention to community-based mental health services. The MHJJ Initiative began in January 2000 when the Illinois Department of Human Services awarded contracts to providers for case monitoring of juveniles in detention identified as having a mental illness. The MHJJ Initiative operates in all of the counties in the state with juvenile detention centers. Eligibility has been based on the definition of mental illness as the presence of a psychotic or affective disorder; hence, behavior disorders (e.g., oppositional behavior, antisocial behavior, risk behavior) are excluded from the program unless they occur at the same time as a psychotic or affective disorder. Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) wards are not eligible. Court staff may refer youth to the program, but the screening tool, Childhood Severity of Psychiatric Illness (CSPI), determines who receives services. An MHJJ liaison conducts the initial eligibility screening after referral from court services. The liaison then develops a treatment plan and connects the youth to appropriate treatment services.

Data summary

An evaluation of the MHJJ Initiative has found that compared to detained youth who do not receive mental health treatment, youth participating in the MHJJ Initiative have lower rates of recidivism. The study found that 27.2 percent of youth in the MHJJ program were rearrested in fiscal year 2003, compared to a recidivism rate of 72 percent for all youth detained in Illinois.⁴⁴

Counties varied widely in the number of referrals made to the MHJJ Initiative. Although LaSalle County detention center referred almost half of their juvenile detention population to MHJJ, Knox referred less than five percent. However, almost all of Knox's referrals ended up participating in MHJJ programming, but only a third of LaSalle's referrals participated. Table 15 contains the number of referrals and actual participants in the MHJJ Initiative for fiscal year 2003. Table 15 also shows the number of parents who were contacted and who consented to their child's participation in the program. Because of difficulties in contacting parents and obtaining

consent (a prerequisite for participation), the final number of participants is much lower than the number initially referred to the program.

Table 15: Number of detained youth participating in MHJJ Initiative, FY2003⁴⁵

Detention center	# referrals	Percent of detention admissions⁴⁶	Number of parents contacted	Number of parents consented	Number that participated
Adams	82	27.24%	38	23	23
Champaign	81	18.62%	27	27	35
Cook	386	6.11%	266	177	125
DuPage	47	11.30%	39	32	29
Kane	182	23.51%	70	38	24
Knox	30	4.73%	27	22	27
Lake	120	20.80%	88	59	48
LaSalle	92	53.18%	44	34	34
Madison	189	36.91%	156	156	60
McLean	87	18.71%	33	30	36
Peoria	100	10.91%	49	44	42
Sangamon	209	32.35%	32	30	26
St. Clair	80	8.81%	69	59	36
Will	80	8.21%	54	48	27
Winnebago	220	21.85%	134	94	49
Total	1,985	13.22%	1126	873	621

Note: Macon and Franklin Counties were also included in the original study, but were left out of this report because at the time of reporting, they did not have detention centers. Vermilion was not included in this study.

Dually-involved youth

Dually-involved youth are those youth who are involved in both the state’s child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Although there have been attempts to address the issue of youth entering both systems, such as the convening of the Cook County Dually-Involved Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) Youth Advisory Board, the number of dually-involved youth and the circumstances that lead to their involvement in both systems are still largely unknown. Although research on the issue in Illinois has been stymied by confidentiality mandates and poor data reporting and collection, involvement in the child welfare system may be a risk factor for delinquency.⁴⁷ Others counter this view, arguing that more “troubled” DCFS wards are often sent to IDOC or detention because of a lack of resources in DCFS facilities to handle such youth, who may act out violently. Additionally, DCFS wards are subjected to more rules than your average youth, and a violation of such rules may be deemed criminal for DCFS wards but not for youth outside of the child welfare and juvenile justice systems (e.g. not

notifying a guardian of your location becomes away without leave). Without more research and better data, it is unclear which claim better explains the situation dually-involved youth face.

Data Summary

Data reported in Table 16 reflect the number of DCFS wards in IDOC and detention for a specific date in time, June 30, 2003. Unfortunately, these data likely underreport the number of DCFS wards in confinement because detention screeners are not required to report if a youth is a DCFS ward, and would only know of this designation if the youth volunteered it. Also, although the Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) does have a field for entering a youth’s DCFS status, it is not required to be entered and does not prompt a screener to request the information from the youth. Additionally, DCFS reports the data based on points in time. Since placements in detention are often short-term, a point-in-time report fails to capture the full number of youth who pass through both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems in any given year. Despite these problems with data reporting and collection, the number of youth in both systems on June 30, 2003 provides an estimate of the scope of this issue.

Table 16: Dually-involved youth up to age 21, on June 30, 2003

Placement type	Total Cases
County facility*	260
Adult DOC	28
Juvenile DOC	239
Total	527

*County Facility refers to any county-run confinement, such as a detention center or county jail.

V. Conclusion

The primary goal of this report was to make available to Illinois juvenile justice professionals and policymakers all the readily available juvenile justice and risk factor data on youth in Illinois. Putting both county and state level data into a single document provides users of this document with the opportunity to better understand who is being served by the juvenile justice system and who is at risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system from both a statewide and county perspective. In addition, all of the data tables that are included in this report are also available for downloading from the website of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (www.icjia.state.il.us). In the future, we will be enhancing the utility of the data to juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers by both enhancing this report and providing Web site visitors with the ability to conduct some basic comparative analyses of the data.

Although there are over 40 tables that describe the number and type of youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system from arrest through commitment to the Juvenile Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections, there is significant need for more and better data on youth in Illinois. In that sense, although these data can tell state and county practitioners a great deal about the youth that they serve, there is a recognition that there is much more that is unknown about juvenile justice system involved youth and that there are significant limitations to the data that is available. For example, although the Juvenile Monitoring Information System has seen many modifications since its inception to ensure that the data collected would effectively track Illinois's detention population, there is still a significant need to improve the quality of the data contained in the system. In many cases we found data entry errors that limited the utility of those data (e.g. detention release dates that preceded detention admission dates). But this is an issue that is faced to some degree by all juvenile justice data systems. Additionally, the absence of quality and consistent race and ethnicity data on all youth at all stages of the juvenile justice system process are barriers to a full understanding of the problem of disproportionate minority contact. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts is working on a new database system that will include race data on delinquency petitions and adjudications, which is a significant improvement over what is currently available. More changes must be made system wide and statewide to improve the quantity and quality of Illinois' juvenile justice data.

Recommendations

Work to improve the breadth and quality of juvenile justice data in Illinois

The steps that are needed to improve the quality of juvenile justice data in Illinois include not only improving the quality of data currently being collected by various state and local agencies, but also identifying areas in which more or new data is needed. For example, improvements to the Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) should be considered. Although JMIS has made detention data more readily accessible, people familiar with the data are concerned about the quality of data contained in JMIS. Data entry errors are often found in JMIS, leading many to question the accuracy of the data. Many of these errors have been eliminated through the new eJMIS system, where detention centers now report their data through a web-based form that notifies the user if an improper value has been entered. However, some counties do not have the technological capacity to enter the data in this manner, making eJMIS less comprehensive than it

could be. Additionally, Cook County does not report to JMIS, which makes it difficult to have a complete understanding of Illinois' detention population. Eliminating errors in data entry and bringing all counties onto eJMIS could give juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers a more complete and accurate understanding of detention utilization in Illinois.

In addition to improving the quality of existing data collection mechanisms, new data collection mechanisms that capture data that are not currently being collected are needed. For example, it is not possible to answer the simple question of how many youth by race and ethnicity are adjudicated delinquent in Illinois each year. This is an empirical question that if answered would give us a better understanding of the issue of disproportionate minority contact in our state. Unfortunately, as described earlier in this report, this question and others like it cannot be answered because of the absence of a data collection mechanism that captures the necessary data. Importantly, this is not the only point of the system where collecting these data would be useful as is illustrated by our ability to assess DMC at only the arrest, detention, and commitment to IDOC stages. Another example of gaps in juvenile justice data in Illinois is the absence of data on juvenile transfers to criminal court. The number of transfers to criminal court has not been reported since 1999. Although JMIS monitors the number of transfers in the detention population, reporting transfers in this manner underreports the number of transfers in the state. Additionally, given that the State legislature has created a task force to monitor the use of transfers, it is evident that the data needs to be collected in order to facilitate their work. These are only two of the many examples of gaps in juvenile justice data in Illinois that hampers our ability to use the data to inform juvenile justice practice and policy.

Monitor juvenile justice data on a regular basis.

In addition to improving the breadth and quality of juvenile justice data in Illinois, the data currently being collected should be monitored on a regular basis to ensure their accuracy and timeliness. The juvenile justice system can operate in a manner more beneficial to youth and society when more timely and accurate data are available. Making timely and relevant data available to practitioners and policymakers provides a basis for well-informed decisions, as well as, responses to changes in system policies and practices. Significant changes to the juvenile justice system, such as legislation, occur often and should be documented, with the goal of better understanding the impact of those changes. The regular monitoring of juvenile justice data also allows for the discovery of discrepancies in the data and leads to collaborative efforts that improve quality of the data. For example, while writing this report it was discovered that some facilities had not submitted detention data for certain months in 2003. This led to a concerted effort by local detention centers and staff with the Center for Prevention Research and Development, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, and the Illinois Department of Human Services to work together to capture those data. Annual monitoring allows the pertinent agencies to detect these problems early and find means to addressing the discrepancies.

Monitor, study, and work to reduce disproportionate minority contact

It is evident there is a pervasive problem with minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system in Illinois. Even though the data is not readily available to describe the magnitude of the problem at every juvenile justice system decision point, DMC should continue to be studied,

monitored, and addressed. Even though it was not possible to measure the entire scope of disparity in the juvenile justice system due to the data issues described above, race data is available at the arrest, detention, and IDOC commitment stages and an analysis of these data illustrate the pervasiveness of the problem across Illinois. At the same time that efforts are being made to better understand DMC across all stages of the system, efforts should also be made to address the problem where it clearly exists. Concentrating on better understanding the impact that juvenile justice system practices and policies have on DMC, and changing the practices and policies that unfairly result in minority youth disproportionately being brought into the Juvenile Justice System, is a start.

It is worth noting that the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission has begun to address DMC in Illinois by funding projects in four pilot sites: North Lawndale (Cook County), South Suburban Cook County, Peoria County, and St. Clair County. These sites are implementing the Burns Institute (BI) model for reducing minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system. The BI model brings together stakeholders in the juvenile justice system and leads them through a data-driven, consensus-based process that focuses specifically and intentionally on reducing disproportionate minority confinement.⁴⁸ Although this model has proven successful in other jurisdictions in Illinois, an evaluation of the effort in Illinois is warranted. If the BI model is shown to be effective at reducing DMC in the pilot sites, the model should be expanded to additional sites in Illinois. If the BI model proves to be ineffective, an attempt should be made to understand where the model failed and whether it can be improved upon. Given the success the model has had in other jurisdictions, it is worth the effort to understand if the model works in Illinois. An important component of an evaluation of the BI model should include an investigation of whether the strategy was implemented in a manner consistent with the model. This would lead to a better understanding of why the model succeeded or failed, and if the model can be modified in a way that enhances its effectiveness in Illinois.

Monitor female involvement in the juvenile justice system and support gender-specific programming

As discussed in the “Females in the Juvenile Justice System” section of this report, Illinois has witnessed an increase in female involvement with the juvenile justice system. However, most juvenile justice systems in the United States are not designed to handle the needs of female delinquents,⁴⁹ because they were designed to handle delinquent boys and their needs.⁵⁰

The importance of creating programs geared toward female offenders stems from research and theory on how both genders develop identities and relationships differently, which then affects each gender’s pathway to crime and delinquency.⁵¹ Because of the inherent difference in female pathways to crime coupled with the unique problems girls face (e.g. sexual abuse, pregnancy, single parenthood, etc.), gender-specific programs are needed to target the gender- and culturally-specific problems females face while in the juvenile justice system.⁵² Developing, implementing, and monitoring gender-specific programming in Illinois will create an environment that realistically addresses the treatment needs of females in the juvenile justice system. Cook County has already taken a step in that direction by implementing the GIRLS LINK Collaborative, which attempts to change policy that affects girls in Cook County’s juvenile justice system.⁵³ Although GIRLS LINK does not provide services to delinquent

females, it does work to create avenues for participating agencies to be more responsive to gender-based issues. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has recognized GIRLS LINK as a national model. Other jurisdictions across Illinois could benefit from the work of GIRLS LINK.

Other topics to consider

The recommendations described above focus on improving the quality of juvenile justice data in Illinois and briefly touch on two significant issues currently facing Illinois' juvenile justice system. This should not suggest to readers of this report that these are the only issues facing Illinois' juvenile justice system. Many other important issues could not be examined but deserve further study. The following is a list of questions and issues that were deemed important, but because of many different constraints a comprehensive discussion of the issues could not be included in this report.

- What is the prevalence of mental disorders in Juvenile Justice System involved youth?
- How has increases in methamphetamine use and abuse impacted the Juvenile Justice System?
- What is the prevalence of gang-involved youth in Illinois' Juvenile Justice System?
- What is the capacity of local Juvenile Justice Systems to provide evidence-based programming to Juvenile Justice System involved youth?
- What are the explanations for why some jurisdictions have enjoyed reductions in juvenile crime, while others have not?

VI. Glossary

Term	Definition
Active juvenile caseload	Refers to the total workload of open juvenile cases in the Court Services Department at a given period of time. The active caseload includes probation cases, supervision cases, cases continued under supervision, and informal supervision cases.
Adjudicatory hearing (adjudication)	A court-based hearing to determine whether the allegations of a petition are supported. In the case of abused, neglected, or dependent minors, addicted minors, and minors requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI), a preponderance of the evidence is the standard applied. In the case of delinquency, the allegations of a petition that a minor is delinquent (has committed a delinquent offense) must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. An adjudication is a finding of guilt filed with the Court. Effective January 1, 1999, the term "trial" replaced "adjudicatory hearing" in delinquency proceedings.
Admission	The entry of a juvenile offender into the temporary care of a secure custody facility. The minor is alleged to be or has been adjudicated delinquent and requires secure custody for the minor's own protection (or the community's protection) in a facility designed to physically restrict the minor's movements pending disposition by the court or execution of an order of the court for placement or commitment.
Adult corrections (jail)	Refers to the county's ability to hold juveniles in their county jail. County jail facilities meet the sight and sound separation requirements of Public Act 89-0656 and have received approval from the Department of Corrections to hold juveniles.
Adult corrections (prison)	Occurs when juvenile offenders are ordered to a state correctional facility at their dispositional hearing.
After school employment	Refers to late-afternoon or evening work programs for juveniles. Programs are typically community sponsored efforts.
After school programs	Include court-ordered late afternoon or evening educational, technical, and recreational activities for juveniles. They are typically offered by schools or are community-based programs held in conjunction with schools.
Alcohol and other drug treatment programs	Assist youth in correcting substance abuse problems. Outpatient programs are less intensive where youth return home on a daily basis. Inpatient programs are an increased level of intervention, where juveniles remain at the facility on a 24-hour basis.
Alternative education programs	Provide educational services for troubled and at-risk youth outside of the normal public school curriculum.
Arrest	Refers to the taking of a juvenile into custody by a law enforcement officer (1) who has probable cause to believe the minor is delinquent; (2) or that the minor is a ward of the court who has escaped from a court-ordered commitment; or (3) whom the officer reasonably believes has violated the conditions of probation or supervision ordered by the court.
Attendant care or holdover	Provides immediate supervision of youth who cannot be released from the custody of law enforcement for a short period of time, primarily before detention hearings. Holdovers are normally located in public facilities such as police, sheriff, and fire departments with access to bath facilities, phones, and sleeping quarters.

Term	Definition
Automatic or mandatory transfer	Should a State's Attorney file the petition under Illinois' criminal laws, a youth will be prosecuted in criminal court upon order of a Juvenile Judge if the youth is over 15 years old, accused of committing the following, and the Judge believes these allegations to be true: murder, armed robbery with firearm, delivery of a controlled substance - school grounds, delivery of a controlled substance - public housing, UUV on school grounds, possession of a controlled substance with intent to deliver - school or public housing, aggravated vehicular hijacking w/firearm, aggravated criminal sexual assault.
Average daily population	Represents the number of detention beds that are needed on a daily basis for a given period of time (e.g. monthly or annually). For example, when computing the average daily population for a one-year period, this figure is determined by dividing the total number of days detention is used by the number of calendar days (365).
Average length of stay	Represents the average number of days spent in detention per detention admission. This figure is determined by dividing the total number of detention days by the total number of admissions.
Balanced and restorative justice (BARJ)	An approach to juvenile justice that holds an offender accountable for his or her actions to victims and the community; increases offender competencies, and that protects the public through processes in which victims, the community, and offenders are all active participants. BARJ principles were included in the Juvenile Court Act, effective January 1, 1999.
Big Brothers/Big Sisters	Community-based mentor programs that advocate for youth and provide positive behavior modeling in a non-residential setting.
Case management/coordination	Services that are a range of funded activities designed to augment clinical services for an admitted treatment patient registered in DARTS (DASA's Automated Reporting Tracking System for reporting patient services by funded providers.)
Child abuse	Occurs when a guardian or individual living in the same home as the child inflicts, causes to be inflicted, or allows to be inflicted upon a child physical, non-accidental injury or risk of such which causes death, disfigurement, impairment of physical or emotional health, or loss or impairment of any bodily function; commits or allows to be committed any sex offense against the child; commits or allows to be committed an act or acts of torture on child; or inflicts excessive corporal punishment.
Child abuse and neglect reports	The notification of suspected child maltreatment to the Department of Children and Family Services that either initiated an investigation or became part of an ongoing investigation by the child protective services agency. Child reports include the number of alleged victims in family reports of suspected abuse/neglect. A family report can contain multiple alleged child victims and for statistical purposes all alleged victims are counted. The number of children reported will be lower than the number of child reports, since a child may be reported as a victim of abuse more than once during a given year.
Child neglect	Occurs when any child whose guardian does not provide the proper or necessary support, education as required by law, or medical or other remedial care recognized under state law as necessary for a child's well-being, or other care necessary for his well-being, including adequate food, clothing, and shelter; who is abandoned by his guardian; whose environment is injurious to his or her welfare; who is a newborn infant whose blood or urine contains any amount of controlled substance; or is a child under the age of 14 years old who is left without supervision for an unreasonable period of time.

Term	Definition
Child offenses	A subcategory of status offenses, referring to curfew violations, runaways, abuse or neglect, and truancy. These are original offenses that may lead to detention, rather than being part of a contempt citation or warrant (i.e. court violation).
Chronic (habitual) truant	A minor subject to compulsory school attendance who is absent without valid cause from such attendance for 10 percent or more of the previous 180 regular attendance days (more than 18 unexcused absences).
Chronic truant programs	Tailored for adjudicated youth who habitually violate compulsory school attendance law. These programs have many forms, but most include elements of mentoring, crisis intervention, family counseling, and academic counseling.
Collar counties	The five counties that surround Cook County: DuPage County, Kane County, Lake County, McHenry County, and Will County.
Commitment to the Department of Corrections, Juvenile division	A delinquent age 13 or over may be committed to the Juvenile Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections when the court finds that (1) the minor's guardian is unfit or unable, other than for financial reasons, to care for, protect, and discipline the minor, or is unwilling to do so, and the best interests of the public would not be served by another form of placement, or (2) it is necessary to ensure the protection of the public from the consequences of criminal activity of the delinquent. Offenders transferred to the adult courts and committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections are the responsibility of the Juvenile Division at least until age 17, but never beyond age 21.
Community (or public) service work projects and activities	Refers to uncompensated labor (as a court requirement for alleged or adjudicated offenders) for a non-profit organization or public body, which agrees to accept public or community service from offenders and to report on the progress of the offender and community service to the court.
Community intervention	Services that are provided within the community rather than within the treatment setting and include crisis intervention, case finding to identify individuals in need of services to targeted populations or individuals not admitted to treatment.
Community programs	Youth enrichment services, including health, pregnancy, nutrition, counseling, and crisis intervention. County health departments are commonly the providers of community programs for youth.
Contempt	Refers to the disobedience of an order of the court by a delinquent youth, Minor Requiring Authoritative Intervention, Truant in Need of Supervision, or dependent minor.
Continuance under supervision	Occurs when the court enters an order (1) upon an admission or stipulation by the appropriate respondent or minor respondent of the facts supporting the petition and before proceeding to adjudication, or after hearing the evidence at the adjudicatory hearing, and (2) in the absence of objection made in open court by the minor, his guardian, defense attorney, or state's attorney. During the continuance period, not to exceed 24 months, the court requires the minor to follow specific conditions ordered by the court and the minor is supervised by court services. If the alleged offender successfully completes the conditions imposed by the court, the petition is dismissed.
Controlled substances offenses	Refer to violations of the following public acts regarding illegal drugs and liquor violations by minors: Cannabis Control Act, Controlled Substances Act, Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, Drug Paraphernalia Act, and Liquor Control Act.

Term	Definition
Court evaluation	A court-ordered temporary commitment to the Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division, where the adjudicated juvenile offender receives a comprehensive diagnosis and assessment for the purpose of identifying needs providing the court with information for making placement decisions.
Court services departments (Probation departments)	Provide probation services in each county. The chief judge of each circuit makes provision for probation services through the appointment of officers to a probation or court services department. The Probation and Probation Officers Act governs the administration of these departments.
Court violation	Refers to a juvenile's failure to abide by the terms of a court order. These violations include probation violations and contempt of court (i.e. open disrespect or willful disobedience of the authority of the court). Court violations also include warrants issued by the court for the arrest of suspected offenders.
Crimes against persons	Crimes of physical violence, including homicide, criminal sexual assault, armed robbery, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, as well as simple battery and simple assault.
Day reporting centers	Non-residential, informal correctional programs that youth attend during regular school hours and return home in the evenings and, in some instances, on weekends. Day treatment programs are designed for youth on probation who still require structure and supervision.
Delinquency petitions	Documents filed in delinquency cases with the juvenile court through the state's attorney alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent. The petition sets forth the supporting facts regarding the alleged offense. The petition requests that the minor be adjudged a ward of the court and asks for relief under the Juvenile Court Act. Supplemental petitions may be filed alleging new offenses or alleging new violations of orders entered by the court in the delinquency proceeding.
Delinquent minor	Refers to minors who, prior to their 17 th birthday, have violated or attempted to violate any federal or state law, or municipal ordinance. Violation of a county ordinance was added on January 1, 1999. Contrast with "juvenile" and "minor."
Dependent minors	Those who are under 18 years of age and are without a guardian; are without proper care because of the physical or mental disability of a guardian; are without proper medical care; or have a guardian who with good cause wants to be relieved of all residual custody.
Detention	The temporary care of a minor alleged or adjudicated as delinquent who requires secure custody for his or her own or the community's protection in a facility designed to physically restrict his or her movements, pending disposition by the court or execution of an order of the court for placement or commitment. According to the Juvenile Court Act, minors are placed in detention if there is a matter of immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of the minor or the community, there is concern the minor is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court, or that the minor was taken into custody under a warrant.
Detention hearing	Determines whether there is probable cause to believe that a minor age 10 or older is delinquent and whether there is immediate for the minor to be detained. The hearing must be held within 40 hours of taking the minor into custody, exclusive of weekends and holidays, or the minor must be released.
Detention screening instrument	An objective, scorable instrument administered by a detention screener to determine if the youth's current offense and prior history are severe enough to warrant detaining the youth until his trial.
Detoxification	Consists of the process of withdrawing a person from a specific psychoactive substance in a safe and effective manner.
Discretionary transfer	Refers to a transfer of a minor 13 years of age or older to adult court for

Term	Definition
Discretionary transfer (cont'd)	criminal prosecution permitted by a juvenile court judge when a motion has been filed by the state's attorney.
Dispositional hearing (disposition)	A hearing to determine whether a minor should be adjudged to be a ward of the court and to determine what order of disposition should be made. Effective January 1, 1999, the term "sentencing hearing" replaced "dispositional hearing" in delinquency cases.
Disproportionate minority contact (DMC)	Refers to the overrepresentation of minority youth involved in the juvenile justice system at any given stage of the process compared to minority youth representation in the general population. Disproportionate minority confinement refers to the overrepresentation of minority youth in secure facilities.
Disproportionate Representation index (DRI)	Compares the percentage of all youth who are of a particular minority group at one stage of the juvenile justice process to that minority group's representation at the previous stage.
Downstate counties	Consists of the 96 counties outside of the Chicago metropolitan area. In other words, not Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, or Will.
Drop-in centers	Provide counseling, health, diagnostic and related services to youth who are under the jurisdiction of the court. The services represent a low level of intrusiveness and are community-based.
Dropouts	Refers to the number of students, grades 9-12, who were removed from the school district roster during the school year for any reason other than death, extended illness, graduation, transfer to another school, or expulsion. Dropouts as a percent of total students is based upon the total number of students in grades 9-12.
Drug offenses	See controlled substances.
Early intervention	Services that are sub-clinical or pre-treatment designed to explore and address problems or risk factors that appear to be related to substance use and/or to assist individuals in recognizing the harmful consequences or inappropriate substance use.
Electronic monitoring	A form of home detention that uses electronic supervision. In addition to use in the home, electronic monitoring may also be used in residential facilities.
Extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution	A juvenile prosecution where a juvenile, if found delinquent, receives a juvenile and an adult sentence with the adult sentence stayed pending satisfactory completion of the juvenile sentence. Should the juvenile not satisfactorily complete the juvenile sentence, the adult sentence will be imposed. See 705 ILCS 405/5-810.
Family preservation programs	Youth live at home and an extensive range of highly intensive services are brought into the home in order to strengthen the family unit. Typically 8-12 weeks long, services include crisis intervention, individual and family counseling, development of coping skills, referral to community services, alcohol and drug abuse counseling, mentoring programs, communication skills development, and self-management and discipline programs. Parental involvement is required.
Foster home placement	A form of non-secure custody, where youth are placed with licensed, private caregivers on a temporary basis.
Free or reduced lunches	Provided by the National School Lunch Program. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals. Children from families with incomes over 185 percent of poverty pay full price, though their meals are still subsidized to some extent.
Group home placement	Designed for youth who have behavioral problems, were unsuccessful with foster care, or who need more intensive treatment and supervision than foster

Term	Definition
Group home placement (cont'd)	parents are able to provide. Group homes offer 24-hour residential placement and treatment by professional staff members. As an intermediate sanction, there are four types of group home placement. In the parent model, house parents or foster parents provide services to six or fewer youth who attend community schools. Staff-secure diagnostic group homes use 24-hour supervision. Twelve or fewer youth are placed in these homes while a more permanent placement is being developed. Along with assessing youth for treatment placement needs, youth are also oriented and prepared for the treatment placement assignment. Staff-secure detention group homes use 24-hour supervision by professionally trained staff for as many as 12 youth. Youth may attend community schools, but usually education is provided on the premises due to security risks. Professional parenting group homes provide a highly structured home environment. Youth served are individuals who are waiting for further action by the court and who would be placed in a secure detention setting as a result of having no other option available. Professional parents serve no more than four youth at a time.
Home detention	An alternative to secure detention, where a juvenile offender may be monitored by probation staff at home without the intensity and expense of secure detention. Home detention may be pre- or post-dispositional and may include electronic monitoring.
Home detention (intensive supervision)	A higher level of intervention than home detention. Greater restrictiveness is provided by more frequent supervision, visits, or contacts.
Home recovery	These are alcohol and drug-free housing components. The goal is to provide an environment for maintenance of sobriety for persons in early recovery from substance abuse, who recently have completed substance abuse treatment, or who may be receiving such treatment at another licensed facility.
Index crime	A crime-reporting category established by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. Index crime refers to more serious crimes, including violent crimes against persons and serious property crime.
Indicated child report	Refers to when an investigation of suspected child abuse or neglect has revealed credible evidence of abuse or neglect. The number of children indicated will be lower than the number of indicated child reports, since a child may be reported more than once during a given year.
Informal probation	The guidance, treatment, or regulation by a probation officer for the behavior of non-delinquent juveniles, prior to a court referral. Informal probation provides short-term care and functions as a diversion option from the formal court process.
Intake screening of delinquency	Occurs when a juvenile is referred to the court, or to the place designated by the court. At an intake investigation, a probation officer or another officer designated by the court investigates the circumstances of the minor and the facts surrounding his being taken into custody for the purpose of determining whether a delinquency petition should be filed.
Intensive day treatment programs	Consist of highly structured and focused daily activities for youth. Structured programs may be 8-15 hours long and include evenings and weekends. Family participation is required and youths live in their own homes or in foster homes. Program content may include education, vocational development, specialized counseling, family counseling, community projects and leisure time activities.
Intensive outpatient	Services that consist of face-to-face clinical services for adolescents in a non-residential setting. Intensive outpatient services are regularly scheduled sessions for a minimum of nine hours per week.
Intensive probation	A more intrusive form of probation, including increased daily contact with youth, usually at least 2-3 daily contacts. Specially trained probation officers know

Term	Definition
Intensive probation (cont'd)	each youth's schedule of activities and whereabouts at all times. Youth are required to "check in" personally or by phone and to review their schedule of the day's activities. Intensive probation officers often work directly with the families.
Jail	Refers to the county's ability to hold juveniles in their county jail. Minors 12 years or older may be held up to 40 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and court designated holidays, and must be kept separate from confined adults and may not at any time be kept in the same cell, room or yard with confined adults. To accept or hold juveniles, county jails must comply with all monitoring standards for juvenile detention homes promulgated by the Department of Corrections and training approved by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board. Prior to the Juvenile Court Act change on January 1, 1999, minors could only be kept up to 36 hours in jail. In addition, juveniles who are held in detention and turn 17 while in detention may be released to and held in a jail facility regardless of these standards.
Job training partnership act (JTPA)	Operated by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. JTPA provides work experience and other employment training services, as well as some remedial education activities to youth. In 2000, the name was changed to the Work Force Investment Act.
Judicial circuit	Illinois is divided into 21 judicial circuits, excluding Cook County. Most judicial circuits consist of several counties with one shared circuit court. Court services may be provided for an entire judicial circuit, and not for each individual county in the circuit.
Juvenile justice and delinquency prevention (JJDP) act	Refers to the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974. To address the problem of juvenile delinquency, the JJDP Act established a block grant program to the States by formula based upon juvenile population. This grant program is by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission. In order to be eligible to receive grant funds, States must be committed to achieving and maintaining compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. The four core requirements are: (1) Remove non-offending youth and status offenders from locked facilities (deinstitutionalization of status offenders, or DSO); (2) Ensure complete separation of youth from adult offenders in county jails and municipal lockups (jail separation); (3) Eliminate confinement of juveniles in county jails and municipal lockups (jail removal); and (4) Assess the representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, and where disparity exists, develop strategies to address the disparity (disproportionate minority confinement, or DMC).
Juvenile	For the purpose of determining juvenile court jurisdiction, youth under the age of 17 are defined as juvenile. However, in general the term refers to individuals under age 18, which is a reporting category for juveniles defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Demographic data from federal sources typically categorize juveniles as under age 18. Contrast with "delinquent minor" and "minor."
Juvenile court act of 1987	Addresses four categories of minors and procedures to deal with each: (1) abused, neglected, or dependent minors; (2) minors requiring authoritative intervention; (3) addicted minors; and (4) delinquent minors.
Juvenile detention home	A public facility with specially trained staff that conforms to the county juvenile detention standards of the Department of Corrections.
Juvenile investigation report	A court-ordered investigation meant to highlight a youth's background and prior delinquent history in order to determine if filing a case against the youth is appropriate. See 705 ILCS 405/5-325 and 705 ILCS 405/5-701.

Term	Definition
Juvenile justice continuum	A set of programs and services designed to prevent or intervene in delinquent behavior. Programs in a continuum include prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation, targeted at minors who have committed delinquent acts.
Juvenile justice councils	Local collaborations that develop a plan for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and make recommendations for effectively utilizing resources in dealing with juveniles who are involved in crime, are truant, suspended, or expelled from school. May be set up by a county, or group of counties. The enabling statute, effective January 1, 1999, designates who must serve on the council and suggests specific duties and responsibilities of the council.
Juvenile monitoring information system (JMIS)	Funded by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, JMIS is a juvenile detention data collection program that compiles information regarding youth in detention. In 2003, e-JMIS was instituted to provide web access for detention centers to input data and pull reports.
Juvenile police officer	A sworn police officer who has completed a Basic Recruit Training Course, has been assigned to the position of juvenile police officer by his or her chief law enforcement officer, and has completed training provided by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board, or in the case of a state police officer, juvenile officer training approved by the director of state police.
Liquor violations	Status offenses under the Illinois Liquor Control Act, which include illegal possession of alcohol by a minor, illegal consumption by a minor, and misrepresentation of age by a minor.
Minor	A person under the age of 21 years.
Minors requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI)	A subcategory of offense status, refers to minors under 18 years who are absent from home without consent of a guardian, or is beyond control of a guardian.
Non-index crime	A category of crime referring to less serious offenses, including but not limited to substance abuse violations, weapons violations, property damage, and trespassing.
Non-residential boot camps	Combine services of local juvenile court and the public schools. Juvenile offenders assigned to the program live at home and attend the local public school. Juveniles report to school well before classes begin for a meal and exercise under the supervision of court staff. They attend regular classes and report back to the program when school lets out for additional counseling, tutoring, exercise, and meals.
Non-secure custody	Physical restriction of movement or activity solely through facility staff.
Non-secure detention	Confinement where the minor is not physically restricted by being placed in a locked cell or room, by being handcuffed, or by other means.
Offender	See delinquent minor.
Offenses involving children	A category of status offenses and offenses that involve a child, including curfew, runaway in-state, runaway out-of-state, beyond control of parents, child abuse victim, truancy (TINS), and neglect victim.
Other offenses for secure detention admission	Less serious violations, including weapons violations, property damage, and trespassing.
Outpatient	Services that consist of face-to-face clinical services for adolescents in a non-residential setting. Outpatient services are regularly scheduled sessions that typically average less than nine hours per week.
Periodic detention	A variation of a weekend detention strategy. A detainee is kept in the custody of a ward for up to nine hours on any one day and for up to 15 hours per week, for up to a two year period. Usually, the bulk of the periodic detainees

Term	Definition
Periodic detention (cont'd)	report to a work center each Saturday. Accompanied by a warden, they work unpaid on community projects.
Placement	Refers to court-ordered commitments or assignments to non-secure settings such as placements with relatives, foster homes, group homes, or residential treatment.
Post-dispositional detention	A sentence to a juvenile detention center not to exceed 30 days. Youth in detention must not be less than 10 years of age.
Post-dispositional electronic monitoring	A form of home detention using electronic supervision, given to an adjudicated juvenile offender by a judge at sentencing.
Post-dispositional placement	Refers to services provided by the juvenile justice system following a dispositional hearing by the court. Post-dispositional placements are dispositions ordered by the court and commonly include placement with relatives, foster homes, group homes, and residential treatment facilities.
Presumptive transfer	A transfer to adult court for criminal prosecution occurs if there is probable cause that a juvenile has committed a Class X felony or certain other offenses, and the juvenile's attorney is unable to convince a juvenile court judge that the juvenile is amendable to the care, treatment, and training programs available to the juvenile court.
Probation	The conditional freedom granted by a judicial officer to an alleged or adjudicated delinquent offender, as long as the person meets certain conditions. The period of probation may not exceed five years or extend beyond the offender's 21 st birthday, whichever is less. A probation violation occurs when one or more of the conditions of probation are not followed and may result in a commitment to the Department of Corrections. The age limit for probation was changed to 21 years old on January 1, 1999 with the Juvenile Court Act change.
Proctor-advocate mentor programs	Individual youth live in the homes of professional staff who act in a surrogate parent capacity. Mentors advocate for youth and provide positive behavior modeling. The residential component distinguishes these programs from typical mentoring programs like Big Brothers/Big Sisters.
Property crime index (non-violent crime index)	A subcategory of index crime referring to serious crimes against property, including burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
Property offenses for secure detention admissions	Crimes against property.
Relative rate index (RRI)	A measure of disproportionate minority contact. Compares the rate at which one racial or ethnic group is represented at a particular juvenile justice decision point to the rate a different racial or ethnic group is represented at the same decision point.
Release	Removal from a juvenile detention center.
Representation index (RI)	Compares the percentage of all youth of a particular minority group at a certain juvenile justice decision point to that minority group's representation in the general juvenile population.
Residential treatment	Substance abuse treatment that consists of clinical services for adolescents. A planned regimen of clinical services for a minimum of 25 hours per week must be included and requires staff who are on duty be awake 24 hours per day, seven days per week.
Residential treatment programs	24-hour-a-day community-based corrections for youthful offenders. These treatment programs may address juvenile offender populations such as sex offenders, teen prostitutes, and substance abusers.

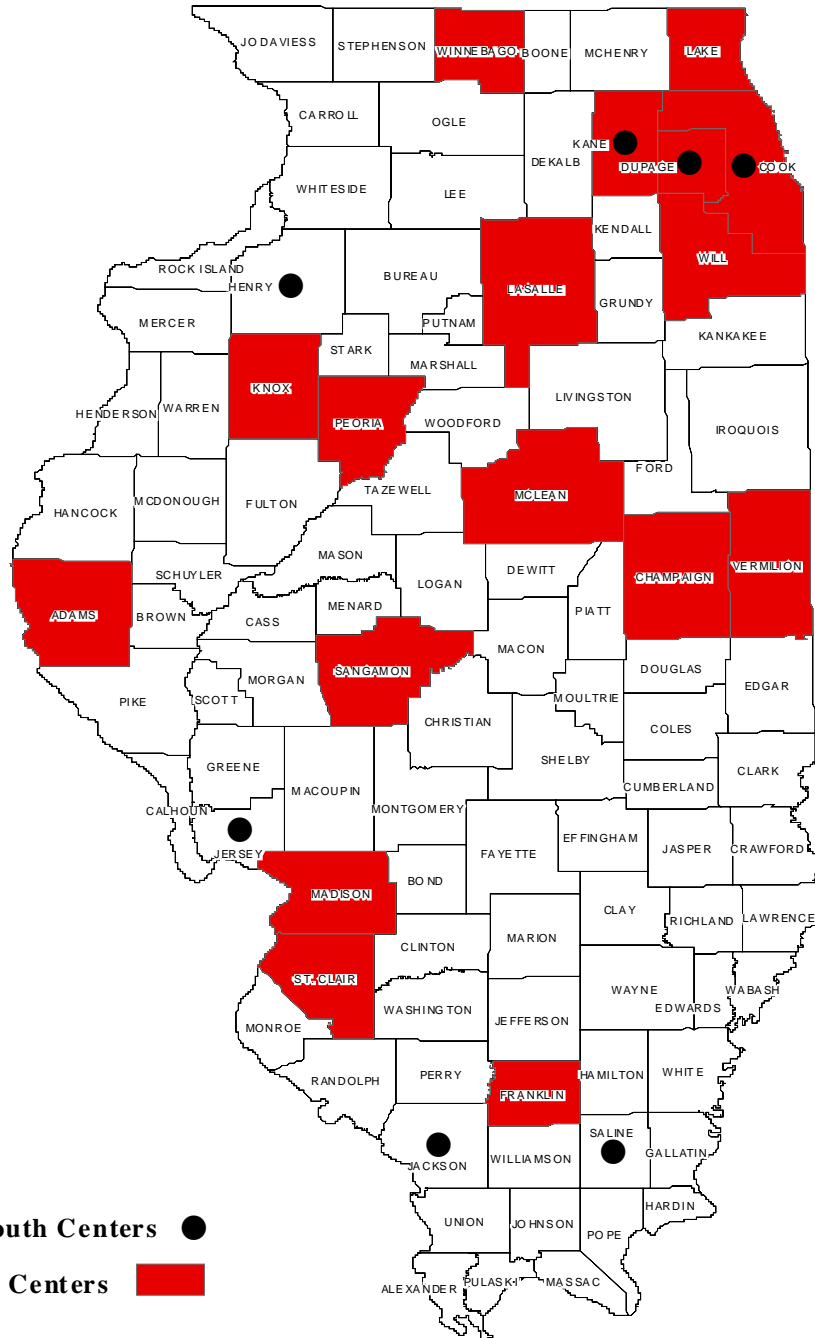
Term	Definition
Restitution	A court requirement that an alleged or adjudicated offender pays money or provide services to the victim of the crime or provide services to the community.
Secure detention	Confinement where the minor is physically restricted by being placed in a locked cell or room, by being handcuffed to a stationary object, or by other means.
Sentencing	See dispositional hearing.
Shelter care	The temporary care of a minor in physically unrestricting facilities pending court disposition or by execution of a court order for placement.
Short-term, high intensity residential boot camps	Military-style boot camps that emphasize order, discipline, and hard work. With 24-hour residential care, boot camps may also provide the following program components: academic and vocational education, substance abuse treatment, social skills training, and values clarification.
Social history investigations	Written reports of a minor's physical and mental history and condition, family situation and background, economic status, education, occupation, personal habits, minor's history of delinquency or criminality or other matters which have been brought to the attention of the juvenile court, information about special resources known to the person preparing the report which might be available to assist in the minor's rehabilitation, and any other matters which may be helpful to the court or which the court directs to be included.
Specialized residential treatment	Therapeutic programs that address homogeneous populations, such as sex offenders, teen prostitutes, and substance abusers. These programs can take the form of professional, staff-secure group homes (up to 12 beds) or self-contained residential programs within larger institutions.
State fiscal year	In Illinois, runs from July 1 through June 30.
Station adjustment	The informal or formal handling of a minor by a juvenile police officer as a diversionary intervention procedure as defined by the Illinois Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/5-301).
Status offense	Any offense committed by a juvenile that would not be a crime if committed by an adult; an offense specifically applicable to juveniles because of their age (e.g. non-criminal behavior such as curfew violations, running away from home, truancy, possession of alcohol, etc.).
Street outreach workers	Typically found in urban areas and include volunteers from social service agencies, churches, or other non-profit organizations like the United Way. In this program, youth develop a relationship with the street outreach worker, whereby the worker provides a form of informal supervision.
Supervision or supervised probation	The guidance, treatment, or regulation by a probation agency for the behavior of non-delinquent juveniles who are subject to the court. For example, Minors Requiring Authoritative Intervention (MRAI) may receive supervised probation.
Supervision violation	Refers to the failure to abide by the terms of the juvenile's supervision agreement. A supervision agreement may be violated in two ways. (1) The agreement is violated if the juvenile commits a new offense. (2) Violating a specific term of the agreement is a technical supervision violation.
Technical violation of probation	Refers to a youth breaking a specific condition or term of his probation. May result in a revocation of probation and a sentence to secure custody.
Total detention days	Represents, for a given period in time, the total number of days all juveniles were held in secure detention for a particular jurisdiction.
Tracking probation	A variation of intensive probation where instead of 2-3 daily contacts, youth assigned to tracking probation are usually required to have 4 or more daily contacts with the tracking probation officers and more than one of these contacts may be "face-to-face." Tracking provides an increased level of

Term	Definition
Tracking probation (cont'd)	accountability for youths on probation.
Tracking probation plus (staff-secure detention bed available)	A more intrusive level of tracking probation where a staff supervised short-term bed is available for youth who lose control while on regular tracking probation. Youth generally return to regular tracking probation within 1-3 days.
Training schools	Provide 24-hour supervision by professional staff in a secure environment and may focus on the following program components: academic and vocational education, substance abuse treatment, social skills training, and values clarification. Training schools typically include the requirement to successfully complete a mandatory program.
Training school: maximum security unit	Adds a secure detention component to training school and is tailored for serious or repeat offenders.
Transportation grants	Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission grants to detention facilities for the purpose of transporting juvenile offenders at no charge to the county receiving the services. The program was established in 1986.
Treatment alternatives for safer communities (TASC)	A private sector program that provides substance abuse assessment and case management services to the courts.
Trial	See adjudicatory hearing.
Truancy programs	Include non-residential services provided to youth who have violated compulsory school attendance law. These programs have many forms, but most include elements of mentoring, crisis intervention, family counseling, and academic counseling.
Truant	Refers to a minor who is subject to compulsory school attendance and is absent without valid cause.
Truant minor in need of supervision (TINS)	A chronic truant that is reported by the regional superintendent of schools, or in cities of over 500,000 inhabitants, by an officer of the Office of Chronic Truant Adjudication, shall be adjudged a truant minor in need of supervision.
Unified delinquency intervention services program (UDIS)	Funded by the Department of Human Services, the program seeks to be a community alternative to a commitment to the Illinois Department of Corrections by providing intensive rehabilitative care. Services include advocacy, group work, and assisting youth in developing alternative behaviors. Performance goals include returning to school or acquiring gainful employment. The program was transferred from the Department of Children and Family Services on July 1, 1997.
Violent index crime	A subcategory of index crime referring to serious crimes against persons, including homicide, criminal sexual assault, armed robbery, aggravated assault, and aggravated battery.
Volunteer probation	A form of probation where juvenile offenders are supervised by a volunteer from the community, rather than by a judicial officer.
Warrant for arrest	A document issued by a judicial officer that directs law enforcement officers to arrest a person who has been accused of a specific offense. In juvenile cases, warrants may be issued for delinquent youth, MRAI, TINS, and dependent children.
Weekend detention	Secure detention that occurs only on the weekend, typically from Friday afternoon until Sunday evening. Weekend detention allows the youth to continue school activities during the week.

VII. Appendices

- A. Illinois youth centers and detention centers
- B. Regional designations
- C. Detention screening instrument
- D. Offense categories (detention data)

Appendix A: Illinois youth centers and detention centers



Appendix B: Regional designations

Collar	Urban	Rural	
DuPage	Bond	Adams	LaSalle
Kane	Boone	Alexander	Lawrence
Lake	Calhoun	Brown	Lee
McHenry	Champaign	Bureau	Livingston
Will	Clinton	Carroll	Logan
	DeKalb	Cass	McDonough
	Ford	Christian	Marion
Cook	Grundy	Clark	Mason
	Henry	Clay	Massac
	Jersey	Coles	Montgomery
	Kankakee	Crawford	Morgan
	Kendall	Cumberland	Moultrie
	McLean	DeWitt	Ogle
	Macon	Douglas	Perry
	Macoupin	Edgar	Pike
	Madison	Edwards	Pope
	Marshall	Effingham	Pulaski
	Menard	Fayette	Putnam
	Mercer	Franklin	Randolph
	Monroe	Fulton	Richland
	Peoria	Gallatin	Saline
	Piatt	Greene	Schuyler
	Rock Island	Hamilton	Scott
	Sangamon	Hancock	Shelby
	Stark	Hardin	Stephenson
	St. Clair	Henderson	Union
	Tazewell	Iroquois	Wabash
	Vermilion	Jackson	Warren
	Winnebago	Jasper	Washington
	Woodford	Jefferson	Wayne
		Jo Daviess	White
		Johnson	Whiteside
		Knox	Williamson

Appendix C: Detention screening instrument

Minor: _____

Date: ____/____/____

Screener: _____

REFER TO POINT VALUES PAGE	(SCORE EACH ITEM)	SCORE
A. Most Serious Alleged Current Offense.....0 – 12 (Choose only one item indicating the most serious charge) Charge: _____		_____
B. Additional Current Offenses		
Two or more additional current felonies.....3		
One additional felony.....2		
One or more additional misdemeanors.....1		
None.....0		_____
C. Prior Arrests		
Two or more prior major offenses (those with 10 or 12 points).....5		
One prior major felony; two or more other felonies.....3		
One other felony.....2		
Two or more prior misdemeanors; one prior misdemeanor weapons offense.....1		
None.....0		_____
D. SUBTOTAL I (Sum of A, B, and C)		_____
E. Risk of Failure to Appear		
Active delinquent warrant/request for apprehension/delinquent offense while on court-ordered home detention.....12		
Absconded from court-ordered residential placement or violated home detention.....8		
Habitual absconder or history of absconding to avoid court appearances.....6		
Prior delinquent warrant issued.....3		
None of the above.....0		_____
F. SUBTOTAL II (Enter the larger of D or E)		_____
G. Legal Status		
On probation, parole, or supervision.....2		
Pending court; pending prior referrals to S.A. for petition requests.....1		
None of the above.....0		_____
H. Circumstances of Minor/Aggravating Factors (Increase by 0 to 3 points)		
Strong gang affiliation; serious injury to victim; senior, very young or disabled victim, specific threats to witness/victim, victim resides in household.....0 – 3		
Factor(s): _____		_____
I. SUBTOTAL III (Sum of F, G, and H)		_____
J. Circumstances of Minor/Mitigating Factors (Decrease by 0 to 2 points)		
No significant offense history; parents or guardian have a supervision plan.....0 – 2		
Factor(s): _____		_____
K. TOTAL SCORE (difference of I – J)		_____

AUTO HOLD – ALL CHARGES IN THE 12 CATEGORY, WARRANT, OR REQUEST FOR APPREHENSION REGARDLESS OF MITIGATING FACTORS

SCORING: 12 and up Detain.
 7 to 11Release (non-secure options can be utilized, if feasible and appropriate).
 0 to 6.....Release to parent or guardian or to a responsible adult relative.

Screener: If you are uneasy about the action prescribed by this instrument regarding this particular case, or if you are being subjected to pressure in the process of screening this referral, contact your supervisor for consultation prior to taking action.

MOST SERIOUS ALLEGED CURRENT OFFENSE

- 12 - Homicide, Aggravated Kidnapping, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault, Armed Robbery, Drug Manufacturing or Delivery on Public Housing or School Property, Excluded Jurisdiction Offenses, Aggravated Assault with Firearm Discharged, Armed Violence, Home Invasion, Other Class X Felonies, Domestic Battery w/ Bodily Harm, Any offense where the juvenile is in possession of a loaded firearm
- 10 - Arson, Kidnapping, Criminal Sexual Assault, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse, Felony Unlawful Use of Weapons
- 8 - Aggravated Battery, Compelling Gang Membership, Felony Drug Offenses, Residential Burglary
- 6 - Aggravated Assault, Robbery
- 5 - Burglary, Offenses Related to Motor Vehicle (Felony), Theft/Possession of Stolen Motor Vehicle, Felony Mob Action
- 4 - Theft Over \$300, False Fire Alarm/Bomb Threat (Felony Disorderly Conduct), Criminal Damage to Property Over \$300, Misdemeanor Criminal Sexual Abuse, Misdemeanor Domestic Battery, Misdemeanor Battery
- 3 - Forgery, Unlawful Use of Credit Cards, Resisting Arrest, Obstructing Justice
- 2 - Misdemeanor Offenses (i.e. Assault, Resisting a Peace Officer, Disorderly Conduct, Criminal Damage to Property, Criminal Trespass to Vehicle)
- 0 - Status Offense

Appendix D: Offense categories (detention data)

Offense	Offense Category	Offense	Offense Category
Aggravated arson/arson	property	Mob action	other
Aiding escape/fugitive/escape	other	Motor vehicle theft	property
Aggravated (heinous) assault/battery	person	Murder – first degree/second degree	person
Agg. bat. of a child/senior citizen/unborn child	person	No driver’s license	other
Aggravated criminal sexual abuse/assault	sex	Neglect victim	other
Aggravated kidnapping/kidnapping/child abduction	person	No registration	other
Aggravated robbery	person	Obscenity/obscene phone call	sex
All other criminal offenses	other	Obstructing justice	other
All other sex offenses	sex	Operate uninsured vehicle	other
Armed robbery/violence	person	Perjury	other
Assault/battery	person	Possession explosives incendiary device	other
Beyond control of parent	other	Possession of burglary tools	other
Burglary/home invasion	property	Possession of hypodermic needles	drug
Bringing contraband into a penal institution	other	Possession of cannabis 30 GM (over and under)	drug
Burglary from motor vehicle/parts and accessories	property	Possession of controlled substance	drug
Casual delivery/drug conspiracy	drug	Possession of drug equipment	drug
Child abuse	person	Probation violation	violations
Child pornography	sex	Production of cannabis plant	drug
Compelling organization membership	other	Prostitution	sex
Concealing homicidal death	person	Public indecency	sex
Contempt of court – abuse/neglect dependant	contempt	Purse snatching	person
Contempt of court – delinquent/MRAI/TINS	contempt	Reckless conduct/driving	other
Contempt of court – other	contempt	Reckless homicide – vehicle	person
Credit card fraud/computer fraud	other	Reckless discharge of firearm	weapon
Criminal damage/defacement to land/property	property	Refusing to aid an officer	other
Criminal sexual abuse/assault	sex	Residential burglary – forcible entry	property
Criminal trespass to residence/property/vehicle	property	Resist, obstruct, or disarm a peace officer	other
Curfew	status	Retail theft	property
Deceptive practices/forgery	other	Robbery	person
Defacing identification mark of firearm	weapon	Runaway – out of state/in state	status
Delivery of cannabis 30 GM (over and under)	drug	Soliciting a prostitute	sex
Delivery or possession w/ intent to deliver	drug	Sale/delivery of drug paraphernalia	drug
Del. or poss. w/ intent to del. (schl, housing)	drug	Stalking	person
Disorderly conduct	other	Statutory rape	sex
Domestic battery	person	Stolen property: receiving possession	property
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	other	Suspended, revoked/unlawful use driver’s license	other
Educational intimidation/intimidation	person	Telephone threat/bomb threat	other
Endangering the life or health of a child	person	Theft from coin operated machine or device	property
Exploitation of a child/children	person	Theft from motor vehicle (parts and accessories)	property
False fire alarm/police report	other	Theft of labor, services, use of property/lost property	property
Fell or attempt to elude police officer	other	Traffic Illinois vehicle code	other
Forcible sodomy	sex	Truancy	status
Hate crime	person	Unlawful sale/discharge of metal piercing bullets	weapon
Illegal possession/consumption by minor	status	Unlawful possession of a firearm at school	weapon
Illegal transportation of alcoholic liquor	status	Unlawful possession of a weapon/air rifle	weapon
Improper use of registration	other	Unlawful restraint (includes aggravated)	person
Interference w/ judicial procedure	other	Unlawful sale/storage/use of a weapon	weapon
Intoxicating compounds/harmful materials	drug	Vehicular (aggravated) hijacking/invasion	person
Institutional vandalism	property	Violation of order of protection	violation
Involuntary manslaughter of unborn child	person	Violation of HDET/probation/parole	violation
Involuntary manslaughter – non vehicle	person	Warrant – abused/neglected dependent	warrant
Justifiable homicide	person	Warrant – delinquent/DOC/MRAI/TINS	warrant
Man/del of controlled substance/look-a-like	drug	Warrant – other/out of state	Warrant

VIII. Data section

The following data tables include county-level detail for several dozen juvenile justice data elements. When available, some data elements were also broken down by demographics, such as age, race, and gender. Data is provided by calendar year or fiscal year, depending upon the reporting agency. Whenever possible, both 1998 and 2003 data were included.

Many caveats have been mentioned throughout this report regarding the interpretation of the following data. The bullet points below describe additional issues that should be considered when reviewing the data tables.

- If there is a blank space where data should be, then data was not available. For example: Cook County detention data was not available at the time this report was being written. Therefore, all tables on detention data will have blank spaces next to Cook County.
- When zero (0) is listed for a particular data element, there are two interpretations
 - There were zero instances of that particular event occurring.
 - Zero instances of that particular event were reported.For instance: A zero appears for Crawford County in the juvenile arrests table. This could be interpreted as Crawford County not having any juvenile arrests for 2003, or that Crawford County did not report any juvenile arrests to the Illinois State Police, but actually did arrest juveniles.
- Whenever possible, rates were calculated by using the population most appropriate to the data element. For example, juvenile incarceration rates were calculated using the juvenile population 13-16 since a youth under the age of 13 cannot be incarcerated in an Illinois Youth Center, and youth 17 or older are considered adults in Illinois.

Table 17: Number of services to youth (10-16) served by DASA by race, FY2003

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

County	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other	Total
Adams	90	14	0	9	113
Alexander	0	41	0	0	41
Bond	19	3	0	0	22
Boone	34	0	15	1	50
Brown	3	0	0	0	3
Bureau	27	0	0	0	27
Calhoun	9	0	0	0	9
Carroll	16	1	5	0	22
Cass	42	0	4	0	46
Champaign	92	59	2	4	157
Christian	85	14	0	0	99
Clark	45	0	0	1	46
Clay	27	0	0	1	28
Clinton	27	0	0	0	27
Coles	105	14	3	1	123
Cook (Chicago)	323	2,393	751	101	3,568
Cook (Suburbs)	1,463	777	845	155	3,240
Crawford	92	0	0	0	92
Cumberland	2	0	0	0	2
DeKalb	175	20	5	12	212
DeWitt	23	0	0	1	24
Douglas	5	1	0	0	6
DuPage	328	30	63	17	438
Edgar	80	2	2	2	86
Edwards	9	0	0	0	9
Effingham	92	0	2	0	94
Fayette	25	0	0	0	25
Ford	6	4	1	0	11
Franklin	119	0	0	0	119
Fulton	35	0	0	0	35
Gallatin	19	0	0	0	19
Greene	20	0	0	0	20
Grundy	38	0	1	1	40
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	16	0	0	0	16
Hardin	7	0	0	0	7
Henderson	2	0	0	0	2
Henry	40	0	1	4	45
Iroquois	75	9	2	2	88
Jackson	33	5	0	2	40
Jasper	57	0	3	0	60
Jefferson	135	51	4	4	194
Jersey	40	0	0	0	40
JoDavieess	5	0	2	0	7
Johnson	21	0	3	0	24
Kane	253	65	192	20	530
Kankakee	139	105	11	2	257
Kendall	16	0	8	0	24
Knox	47	4	0	7	58
Lake	893	257	504	54	1,708
LaSalle	82	6	3	2	93
Lawrence	12	0	0	1	13
Lee	77	5	1	0	83

Table 17: Number of services to youth (10-16) served by DASA by race, FY2003

County	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other	Total
Livingston	88	0	2	2	92
Logan	73	0	2	0	75
McDonough	10	5	0	2	17
McHenry	451	14	70	16	551
McLean	155	53	17	13	238
Macon	67	28	2	5	102
Macoupin	48	2	0	0	50
Madison	662	102	15	8	787
Marion	45	7	0	2	54
Marshall	9	0	0	0	9
Mason	34	0	1	0	35
Massac	31	3	0	3	37
Menard	10	0	0	0	10
Mercer	26	0	0	0	26
Monroe	15	0	0	0	15
Montgomery	15	1	1	0	17
Morgan	50	12	0	3	65
Moultrie	2	0	0	0	2
Ogle	149	0	6	2	157
Peoria	162	189	2	13	366
Perry	11	0	0	0	11
Piatt	26	0	0	2	28
Pike	8	0	0	0	8
Pope	19	0	0	0	19
Pulaski	3	2	0	0	5
Putnam	4	0	0	0	4
Randolph	71	15	0	0	86
Richland	36	2	0	2	40
Rock Island	142	31	25	30	228
St. Clair	289	175	6	6	476
Saline	44	3	0	0	47
Sangamon	210	73	5	5	293
Schuyler	13	0	0	0	13
Scott	4	0	0	0	4
Shelby	17	0	0	0	17
Stark	8	0	0	0	8
Stephenson	44	16	4	1	65
Tazewell	160	2	1	4	167
Union	91	1	0	0	92
Vermilion	215	69	0	4	288
Wabash	54	0	0	0	54
Warren	19	0	0	0	19
Washington	8	1	0	0	9
Wayne	39	0	0	3	42
White	42	0	0	1	43
Whiteside	88	8	15	3	114
Will	266	104	66	7	443
Williamson	123	11	6	2	142
Winnebago	234	139	26	12	411
Woodford	23	3	0	0	26
Out of State	17	3	3	0	23
Unknown	2,476	1,529	623	154	4,782
Total	12,331	6,483	3,331	709	22,854

Table 18: Number and type of services youth received from DASA, FY2003

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

County	Out-patient	Intensive outpatient	Resident rehab	Home recovery	Inter-vention	Case mgmt/ coordination	Detox	Toxi-cology	Un-known	Total
Adams	64	0	15	0	5	29	0	0	0	113
Alexander	8	0	3	1	27	2	0	0	0	41
Bond	12	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	22
Boone	11	13	22	0	2	1	0	0	1	50
Brown	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bureau	13	1	6	1	1	5	0	0	0	27
Calhoun	4	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	9
Carroll	7	1	1	0	9	4	0	0	0	22
Cass	21	4	2	0	11	8	0	0	0	46
Champaign	69	1	19	0	5	62	0	1	0	157
Christian	45	0	16	2	13	22	0	1	0	99
Clark	21	0	6	0	3	7	1	8	0	46
Clay	15	0	7	0	2	4	0	0	0	28
Clinton	5	0	6	0	6	8	0	2	0	27
Coles	44	2	24	0	9	44	0	0	0	123
Cook (Chicago)	942	234	419	7	304	1,624	2	31	5	3,568
Cook(Suburbs)	1,119	208	216	6	399	1,272	0	20	0	3,240
Crawford	34	0	3	0	20	35	0	0	0	92
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
DeKalb	51	1	13	0	70	39	0	38	0	212
DeWitt	14	0	2	0	6	1	1	0	0	24
Douglas	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	6
DuPage	110	12	38	2	151	114	0	9	2	438
Edgar	37	0	8	0	4	23	1	13	0	86
Edwards	6	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
Effingham	24	0	7	0	30	31	2	0	0	94
Fayette	10	0	5	0	3	7	0	0	0	25
Ford	3	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	11
Franklin	36	0	22	0	26	34	0	1	0	119
Fulton	21	1	6	0	2	5	0	0	0	35
Gallatin	8	0	3	0	5	3	0	0	0	19
Greene	5	0	7	0	3	4	0	0	1	20
Grundy	2	0	13	0	23	2	0	0	0	40
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	3	0	1	0	10	2	0	0	0	16
Hardin	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	7
Henderson	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Henry	21	5	6	0	6	7	0	0	0	45
Iroquois	45	1	11	0	13	16	0	2	0	88
Jackson	16	0	8	0	9	7	0	0	0	40
Jasper	13	0	3	1	33	10	0	0	0	60
Jefferson	61	0	29	0	17	81	0	6	0	194
Jersey	13	0	11	0	5	11	0	0	0	40
JoDaviess	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	7
Johnson	10	0	3	0	2	9	0	0	0	24
Kane	113	10	42	0	244	118	0	0	3	530
Kankakee	56	10	49	1	95	34	0	12	0	257
Kendall	4	0	6	0	8	6	0	0	0	24
Knox	27	0	9	0	4	17	0	1	0	58
Lake	547	77	133	7	543	396	0	4	1	1,708
LaSalle	49	2	22	1	5	13	0	1	0	93
Lawrence	3	0	3	0	3	3	1	0	0	13
Lee	13	5	14	1	41	9	0	0	0	83

Table 18: Number and type of services youth received from DASA, FY2003

County	Out-patient	Intensive outpatient	Resident rehab	Home recovery	Inter-vention	Case mgmt/ coordination	Detox	Toxi-cology	Un-known	Total
Livingston	20	0	12	0	43	17	0	0	0	92
Logan	14	0	11	0	22	27	0	1	0	75
McDonough	6	0	5	0	3	3	0	0	0	17
McHenry	151	66	59	5	59	149	0	61	1	551
McLean	47	11	39	0	63	73	0	5	0	238
Macon	26	0	40	1	4	28	0	3	0	102
Macoupin	3	0	19	0	19	8	0	1	0	50
Madison	106	0	79	0	45	365	0	192	0	787
Marion	17	0	16	0	8	13	0	0	0	54
Marshall	3	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	9
Mason	15	0	9	0	5	6	0	0	0	35
Massac	8	0	2	0	20	7	0	0	0	37
Menard	2	0	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	10
Mercer	7	2	4	0	13	0	0	0	0	26
Monroe	5	0	1	0	1	8	0	0	0	15
Montgomery	5	0	5	0	2	5	0	0	0	17
Morgan	19	0	4	0	14	17	0	11	0	65
Moultrie	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Ogle	59	5	10	0	53	30	0	0	0	157
Peoria	33	53	78	0	30	128	0	44	0	366
Perry	5	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	11
Piatt	12	0	0	0	7	9	0	0	0	28
Pike	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	8
Pope	9	0	1	0	3	6	0	0	0	19
Pulaski	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	5
Putnam	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Randolph	20	0	9	0	18	39	0	0	0	86
Richland	11	0	13	0	8	8	0	0	0	40
Rock Island	97	35	20	0	71	5	0	0	0	228
St. Clair	71	1	74	0	28	276	0	26	0	476
Saline	23	0	10	0	4	10	0	0	0	47
Sangamon	71	2	62	0	51	97	0	10	0	293
Schuyler	4	0	3	0	0	4	0	2	0	13
Scott	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Shelby	3	0	6	0	2	6	0	0	0	17
Stark	3	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	8
Stephenson	34	3	9	0	18	1	0	0	0	65
Tazewell	45	14	50	1	28	28	0	1	0	167
Union	17	0	2	0	55	18	0	0	0	92
Vermilion	88	0	34	0	21	145	0	0	0	288
Wabash	27	0	5	1	4	17	0	0	0	54
Warren	7	0	6	0	1	5	0	0	0	19
Washington	3	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	9
Wayne	19	0	5	0	8	10	0	0	0	42
White	22	0	6	0	11	4	0	0	0	43
Whiteside	42	4	16	0	36	16	0	0	0	114
Will	116	53	57	3	171	43	0	0	0	443
Williamson	46	0	13	0	46	37	0	0	0	142
Winnebago	90	102	119	8	6	84	0	2	0	411
Woodford	18	1	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	26
Out of State	6	0	0	0	5	9	0	3	0	23
Unknown	6	1	5	0	4,765	4	0	1	0	4,782
Total	5,239	943	2,174	49	7,967	5,945	9	514	14	22,854

Table 19: Estimated number of minors living in poverty, CY1999

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Rate per 100,000 Juveniles Ages 0 - 17

County	Number of youth 0-17 living in poverty	Rate	Rank
Adams	2,053	12,009	54
Alexander	960	33,803	1
Bond	423	11,013	64
Boone	1,117	10,017	72
Brown	121	8,858	81
Bureau	897	9,651	75
Calhoun	110	9,442	77
Carroll	548	13,275	40
Cass	522	15,303	28
Champaign	4,515	11,991	57
Christian	1,147	13,201	42
Clark	531	12,973	44
Clay	451	12,414	49
Clinton	719	7,646	89
Coles	1,232	11,491	60
Cook	264,187	19,629	12
Crawford	705	14,309	33
Cumberland	401	12,906	45
DeKalb	1,508	7,892	87
DeWitt	491	11,507	59
Douglas	443	8,025	86
DuPage	9,818	4,195	100
Edgar	664	13,379	39
Edwards	219	13,090	43
Effingham	1,005	9,989	73
Fayette	821	14,979	31
Ford	332	9,194	79
Franklin	2,158	22,052	5
Fulton	1,126	12,243	53
Gallatin	446	28,849	3
Greene	566	13,662	35
Grundy	526	5,111	97
Hamilton	417	19,933	11
Hancock	507	9,535	76
Hardin	279	24,712	4
Henderson	244	11,218	62
Henry	1,419	10,298	70
Iroquois	956	12,007	55
Jackson	2,585	21,695	6
Jasper	408	13,514	37
Jefferson	1,407	13,840	34
Jersey	494	8,605	83
JoDaviess	390	7,165	92
Johnson	272	10,441	68
Kane	10,912	8,803	82
Kankakee	4,395	14,990	30
Kendall	645	4,062	101
Knox	2,089	16,228	21
Lake	13,484	7,873	88
LaSalle	3,717	13,236	41
Lawrence	745	20,569	7

Table 19: Estimated number of minors living in poverty, CY1999

County	Number of youth 0-17 living in poverty	Rate	Rank
Lee	763	8,378	85
Livingston	993	9,913	74
Logan	720	10,095	71
McDonough	1,135	6,604	19
McHenry	3,239	12,301	99
McLean	2,601	15,559	90
Macon	5,336	17,581	16
Macoupin	1,594	4,501	48
Madison	8,318	7,532	46
Marion	1,796	18,544	22
Marshall	212	12,574	93
Mason	534	12,602	51
Massac	578	16,161	26
Menard	433	12,393	50
Mercer	429	9,218	78
Monroe	241	3,335	102
Montgomery	1,363	17,465	20
Morgan	872	10,454	67
Moultrie	404	10,458	66
Ogle	1,192	8,521	84
Peoria	9,441	20,031	10
Perry	852	15,573	25
Piatt	207	4,931	98
Pike	624	14,539	32
Pope	215	19,094	14
Pulaski	698	32,526	2
Putnam	133	8,920	80
Randolph	1,093	13,456	38
Richland	658	15,334	27
Rock Island	5,623	14,997	29
St. Clair	15,253	11,992	8
Saline	1,132	20,501	18
Sangamon	6,130	17,894	47
Schuyler	194	12,579	69
Scott	181	10,419	52
Shelby	694	12,288	56
Stark	179	11,387	61
Stephenson	1,470	11,812	58
Tazewell	2,418	7,368	91
Union	870	20,451	9
Vermilion	3,972	18,539	17
Wabash	620	19,460	13
Warren	518	10,816	65
Washington	248	6,174	94
Wayne	661	15,920	24
White	584	15,996	23
Whiteside	1,751	11,084	63
Will	8,770	6,132	95
Williamson	2,755	18,777	15
Winnebago	9,537	13,577	36
Woodford	540	5,355	96
Total	456,901	14,362	

Table 20: Number of unemployed, FY1998 and FY2003Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security
Rate per 100,000 Persons in the General Population

County	1998	% unemployed	Rate	2003	% unemployed	Rate	Rank
Adams	1,422	3.84%	3,837	1,757	4.69%	4,688	91
Alexander	372	9.10%	9,098	409	10.76%	10,763	2
Bond	440	5.35%	5,347	463	4.94%	4,936	84
Boone	987	4.57%	4,571	1,913	8.32%	8,316	16
Brown	85	2.80%	2,800	127	4.14%	4,141	97
Bureau	848	4.49%	4,489	1,442	7.73%	7,729	24
Calhoun	159	4.75%	4,748	170	5.60%	5,599	71
Carroll	435	4.76%	4,760	752	9.23%	9,227	9
Cass	381	5.18%	5,184	414	5.42%	5,415	75
Champaign	2,662	2.80%	2,799	3,292	3.29%	3,286	101
Christian	949	4.96%	4,962	1,131	5.93%	5,934	64
Clark	439	4.31%	4,308	620	6.19%	6,190	55
Clay	521	7.02%	7,016	484	6.68%	6,684	41
Clinton	808	4.62%	4,624	1,039	6.06%	6,063	59
Coles	1,085	3.93%	3,934	1,516	5.46%	5,460	74
Cook	127,451	4.77%	4,767	191,032	7.29%	7,290	30
Crawford	719	7.13%	7,132	682	7.18%	7,177	35
Cumberland	274	4.90%	4,895	396	7.08%	7,078	37
DeKalb	1,641	3.46%	3,456	2,817	5.89%	5,889	66
DeWitt	430	5.11%	5,114	541	7.97%	7,975	21
Douglas	426	3.40%	3,404	554	4.12%	4,125	98
DuPage	14,137	2.72%	2,720	26,904	5.22%	5,217	83
Edgar	449	4.38%	4,382	554	4.92%	4,919	86
Edwards	247	6.51%	6,514	151	4.11%	4,114	99
Effingham	893	4.90%	4,898	1,070	5.81%	5,805	68
Fayette	737	6.71%	6,713	798	7.53%	7,532	26
Ford	299	4.48%	4,479	322	4.74%	4,739	90
Franklin	1,700	10.01%	10,015	1,428	8.22%	8,216	18
Fulton	1,003	6.90%	6,899	1,372	9.87%	9,872	5
Gallatin	240	8.26%	8,256	229	8.47%	8,466	12
Greene	379	5.16%	5,163	372	5.51%	5,507	72
Grundy	1,224	6.43%	6,428	1,764	9.23%	9,229	8
Hamilton	377	9.78%	9,782	266	7.17%	7,172	36
Hancock	475	3.75%	3,753	759	6.24%	6,241	53
Hardin	142	7.46%	7,462	155	8.38%	8,383	13
Henderson	191	3.82%	3,822	309	5.76%	5,756	70
Henry	1,020	3.79%	3,790	1,650	6.36%	6,359	50
Iroquois	784	4.84%	4,843	917	5.91%	5,909	65
Jackson	1,355	4.54%	4,542	1,413	4.48%	4,480	95
Jasper	412	10.22%	10,218	367	9.88%	9,884	4
Jefferson	1,230	6.52%	6,522	1,191	6.07%	6,072	58
Jersey	561	5.26%	5,260	605	5.78%	5,778	69
JoDaviess	467	3.66%	3,662	690	5.30%	5,298	77
Johnson	410	8.15%	8,146	341	6.58%	6,584	43
Kane	8,372	3.91%	3,909	16,239	7.04%	7,038	38
Kankakee	3,190	6.08%	6,079	4,027	7.69%	7,692	25
Kendall	834	2.87%	2,866	1,981	6.05%	6,046	60
Knox	1,212	4.14%	4,135	2,132	7.48%	7,476	27
Lake	12,061	3.69%	3,687	20,664	6.03%	6,031	62
LaSalle	3,551	6.28%	6,279	4,567	8.11%	8,110	19
Lawrence	548	7.66%	7,661	479	6.40%	6,397	47

Table 20: Number of unemployed, FY1998 and FY2003

County	1998	% unemployed	Rate	2003	% unemployed	Rate	Rank
Lee	689	3.79%	3,788	1,082	6.04%	6,036	61
Livingston	654	3.24%	3,242	1,050	5.24%	5,235	81
Logan	564	4.16%	4,157	899	7.18%	7,182	34
McDonough	429	2.41%	2,412	730	4.41%	4,414	96
McHenry	4,716	3.49%	3,487	9,331	6.31%	6,309	51
McLean	2,042	2.35%	2,345	2,634	2.83%	2,832	102
Macon	3,287	5.56%	5,557	4,134	7.41%	7,410	29
Macoupin	1,236	5.36%	5,365	1,486	6.18%	6,178	56
Madison	6,289	4.82%	4,823	8,027	6.26%	6,255	52
Marion	1,536	7.38%	7,376	1,913	10.36%	10,356	3
Marshall	272	3.90%	3,905	345	4.91%	4,908	87
Mason	541	6.43%	6,433	663	7.80%	7,796	23
Massac	386	4.71%	4,712	378	4.82%	4,818	89
Menard	240	3.85%	3,855	279	4.61%	4,609	93
Mercer	473	5.13%	5,135	612	6.69%	6,691	40
Monroe	469	3.33%	3,327	674	4.51%	4,506	94
Montgomery	1,287	8.22%	8,215	1,269	8.51%	8,514	11
Morgan	778	4.18%	4,175	1,000	5.23%	5,228	82
Moultrie	262	3.42%	3,423	391	4.67%	4,671	92
Ogle	1,060	3.83%	3,827	1,907	7.24%	7,240	33
Peoria	3,792	3.96%	3,956	5,604	6.02%	6,017	63
Perry	823	9.88%	9,878	846	9.27%	9,266	7
Piatt	321	3.92%	3,923	436	5.29%	5,290	78
Pike	487	5.33%	5,328	497	5.50%	5,503	73
Pope	174	9.52%	9,519	156	9.56%	9,565	6
Pulaski	316	10.45%	10,450	323	11.13%	11,134	1
Putnam	168	5.30%	5,301	238	7.25%	7,245	32
Randolph	849	6.00%	6,001	854	5.89%	5,888	67
Richland	548	6.02%	6,022	513	6.49%	6,490	45
Rock Island	3,003	3.96%	3,960	4,532	6.10%	6,103	57
St. Clair	7,069	5.99%	5,990	8,447	7.44%	7,444	28
Saline	936	8.66%	8,657	854	8.03%	8,032	20
Sangamon	4,019	3.95%	3,946	5,227	5.29%	5,289	79
Schuyler	213	4.91%	4,913	223	4.86%	4,856	88
Scott	161	5.62%	5,616	185	6.59%	6,586	42
Shelby	541	4.75%	4,751	718	6.36%	6,362	49
Stark	149	5.01%	5,013	239	8.38%	8,380	14
Stephenson	1,203	4.71%	4,714	1,889	7.81%	7,811	22
Tazewell	2,502	3.52%	3,516	3,621	5.33%	5,326	76
Union	619	7.46%	7,461	584	6.53%	6,529	44
Vermilion	2,643	6.73%	6,726	3,130	8.36%	8,365	15
Wabash	464	9.23%	9,230	380	8.30%	8,299	17
Warren	369	3.68%	3,682	583	6.20%	6,198	54
Washington	374	4.03%	4,033	435	4.92%	4,925	85
Wayne	610	7.16%	7,164	491	6.45%	6,455	46
White	616	8.09%	8,089	402	5.27%	5,266	80
Whiteside	1,127	3.49%	3,493	2,163	7.25%	7,247	31
Will	10,015	4.15%	4,154	19,273	6.93%	6,927	39
Williamson	2,274	7.95%	7,949	1,945	6.37%	6,368	48
Winnebago	6,826	4.58%	4,580	12,666	8.67%	8,666	10
Woodford	505	2.63%	2,625	742	3.92%	3,920	100
Total	281,960	4.46%	4,458	422,267	6.67%	6,671	

Table 21: Estimated median household income and educational attainment, CY1999

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

County	Households: median household income in 1999	Population 25 years and over: male; high school graduate (includes equivalency)	Population 25 years and over: female; high school graduate (includes equivalency)
Adams	\$34,784	8,025	8,893
Alexander	\$26,042	993	1,226
Bond	\$37,680	1,991	2,020
Boone	\$52,397	4,642	5,326
Brown	\$35,445	768	628
Bureau	\$40,233	4,557	4,837
Calhoun	\$34,375	864	708
Carroll	\$37,148	2,539	2,527
Cass	\$35,243	1,948	2,064
Champaign	\$37,780	11,380	12,996
Christian	\$36,561	5,144	5,419
Clark	\$35,967	2,228	2,324
Clay	\$30,599	1,909	1,877
Clinton	\$44,618	4,315	3,899
Coles	\$32,286	4,556	5,335
Cook	\$45,922	375,017	459,658
Crawford	\$32,531	2,653	2,520
Cumberland	\$36,149	1,688	1,472
DeKalb	\$45,828	6,945	7,698
DeWitt	\$41,256	2,311	2,645
Douglas	\$39,439	2,482	2,634
DuPage	\$67,887	50,132	71,243
Edgar	\$35,203	2,667	2,933
Edwards	\$31,816	851	1,024
Effingham	\$39,379	4,116	4,121
Fayette	\$31,873	2,946	3,025
Ford	\$38,073	1,879	2,137
Franklin	\$28,411	4,263	5,022
Fulton	\$33,952	4,970	5,112
Gallatin	\$26,118	796	858
Greene	\$31,754	2,198	2,046
Grundy	\$51,719	4,604	4,847
Hamilton	\$30,496	965	906
Hancock	\$36,654	2,768	2,918
Hardin	\$27,693	481	519
Henderson	\$36,405	1,329	1,302
Henry	\$39,854	5,955	6,751
Iroquois	\$38,071	4,146	4,430
Jackson	\$24,946	3,917	4,213
Jasper	\$34,721	1,358	1,313
Jefferson	\$33,555	4,189	4,649
Jersey	\$42,065	2,731	2,758
JoDaviess	\$40,411	3,270	3,235
Johnson	\$33,326	1,388	1,134
Kane	\$59,351	27,521	33,810
Kankakee	\$41,532	11,186	12,363
Kendall	\$64,625	4,823	5,512
Knox	\$35,407	6,732	7,236
Lake	\$66,973	37,999	47,057
LaSalle	\$40,308	13,648	15,069
Lawrence	\$30,361	2,093	2,404

Table 21: Estimated median household income and educational attainment, CY1999

County	Households: median household income in 1999	Population 25 years and over: male; high school graduate (includes equivalency)	Population 25 years and over: female; high school graduate (includes equivalency)
Lee	\$40,967	4,501	4,499
Livingston	\$41,342	5,281	5,646
Logan	\$39,389	3,957	4,403
McDonough	\$32,141	2,806	3,190
McHenry	\$64,826	21,489	24,964
McLean	\$47,021	11,361	13,261
Macon	\$37,859	12,955	15,656
Macoupin	\$36,190	6,662	7,002
Madison	\$41,541	26,356	31,599
Marion	\$35,227	4,773	5,169
Marshall	\$41,576	1,887	1,781
Mason	\$35,985	2,213	2,372
Massac	\$31,498	1,755	1,885
Menard	\$46,596	1,486	1,696
Mercer	\$40,893	2,444	2,583
Monroe	\$55,320	2,867	3,098
Montgomery	\$33,123	4,144	4,401
Morgan	\$36,933	4,241	4,775
Moultrie	\$40,084	1,691	1,922
Ogle	\$45,448	5,825	6,289
Peoria	\$39,978	15,590	19,330
Perry	\$33,281	2,597	2,792
Piatt	\$45,752	2,076	2,057
Pike	\$31,127	2,615	2,583
Pope	\$30,048	516	472
Pulaski	\$25,361	710	779
Putnam	\$45,492	794	778
Randolph	\$37,013	4,308	4,315
Richland	\$31,185	1,686	1,864
Rock Island	\$38,608	15,295	18,361
St. Clair	\$39,148	20,987	26,394
Saline	\$28,768	2,659	2,809
Sangamon	\$42,957	16,645	22,641
Schuyler	\$35,233	1,218	1,101
Scott	\$36,566	876	856
Shelby	\$37,313	3,332	3,444
Stark	\$35,826	810	877
Stephenson	\$40,366	6,116	6,470
Tazewell	\$45,250	14,327	15,461
Union	\$30,994	1,947	1,984
Vermilion	\$34,071	10,103	11,300
Wabash	\$34,473	1,339	1,326
Warren	\$36,224	2,288	2,507
Washington	\$40,932	1,725	1,825
Wayne	\$30,481	1,966	2,099
White	\$29,601	1,841	2,026
Whiteside	\$40,354	7,404	7,921
Will	\$62,238	42,063	48,297
Williamson	\$31,991	6,179	7,388
Winnebago	\$43,886	27,322	32,382
Woodford	\$51,394	3,844	4,260
Total	\$46,590	1,012,748	1,199,543

Table 22: Number of children receiving temporary assistance to needy families (TANF) support, FY1998 and FY2003

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Rate per 100,000 Persons ages 0 - 18

* Effective October 2002, six TANF offices were closed and services combined with another county:

Washington with Jefferson, Putnam with Marshall, Scott with Morgan, Hardin with Pope, Monroe with Randolph, Edwards with Wabash.

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Adams	1,234	6,734	297	1,644	23
Alexander	867	28,595	395	13,319	1
Bond	165	3,881	33	778	61
Boone	189	1,634	30	251	89
Brown	39	2,679	5	366	88
Bureau	249	2,531	94	965	49
Calhoun	45	3,609	5	381	87
Carroll	125	2,815	40	914	51
Cass	111	3,071	30	838	55
Champaign	2,901	6,704	580	1,348	32
Christian	569	6,142	72	784	60
Clark	130	3,002	41	963	50
Clay	137	3,533	46	1,222	38
Clinton	353	3,548	103	1,045	43
Coles	541	4,302	61	489	82
Cook	233,402	16,452	66,876	4,729	3
Crawford	285	5,388	42	809	58
Cumberland	92	2,813	28	860	54
DeKalb	527	2,417	144	655	68
DeWitt	308	6,798	41	905	52
Douglas	109	1,878	33	566	74
DuPage	2,917	1,200	547	224	91
Edgar	238	4,472	65	1,254	35
Edwards*	62	3,443	Data reported through Wabash County		--
Effingham	279	2,660	52	499	80
Fayette	266	4,562	57	991	48
Ford	122	3,216	31	813	57
Franklin	899	8,610	189	1,823	18
Fulton	515	5,262	140	1,441	29
Gallatin	148	8,857	19	1,158	40
Greene	255	5,822	25	583	73
Grundy	153	1,426	26	236	90
Hamilton	125	5,659	36	1,657	21
Hancock	205	3,607	59	1,052	42
Hardin*	64	5,281	Data reported through Pope County		--
Henderson	102	4,410	34	1,484	28
Henry	596	4,125	201	1,396	30
Iroquois	338	4,011	144	1,729	20
Jackson	1,666	11,780	427	3,056	9
Jasper	62	1,939	24	767	62
Jefferson*	1,093	10,223	294	2,754	15
Jersey	200	3,287	26	425	85
JoDaviess	67	1,168	31	535	77
Johnson	151	5,418	24	864	53
Kane	4,601	3,642	718	554	76
Kankakee	3,432	11,106	662	2,145	14
Kendall	187	1,157	34	205	92
Knox	983	7,092	257	1,880	17
Lake	4,972	2,789	1,107	615	71
LaSalle	1,030	3,446	233	786	59
Lawrence	228	5,878	39	1,019	46

Table 22: Number of children receiving temporary assistance to needy families (TANF) support, FY1998 and FY2003

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Lee	277	2,854	65	680	65
Livingston	281	2,665	65	617	70
Logan	242	3,097	52	674	66
McDonough	412	4,998	113	1,390	31
McHenry	357	484	115	153	93
McLean	1,192	3,128	243	633	69
Macon	4,069	13,164	862	2,826	11
Macoupin	767	5,744	102	761	63
Madison	6,592	9,419	2,072	2,983	10
Marion	1,183	10,044	361	3,096	8
Marshall*	166	4,908	61	1,808	36
Mason	316	6,861	68	1,484	28
Massac	393	9,889	103	2,623	12
Menard	152	4,207	38	1,033	45
Mercer	177	3,600	51	1,039	44
Monroe*	91	1,228	Data reported through Randolph County		--
Montgomery	462	5,593	43	528	78
Morgan*	662	7,303	163	1,827	27
Moultrie	47	1,168	19	463	83
Ogle	289	1,982	75	510	79
Peoria	6,935	13,720	1,758	3,513	5
Perry	409	7,060	94	1,635	24
Piatt	110	2,503	30	680	65
Pike	211	4,620	52	1,160	39
Pope*	83	6,721	32	2,552	34
Pulaski	464	20,513	84	3,750	4
Putnam*	15	961	Data reported through Marshall County		--
Randolph*	535	6,199	171	1,999	41
Richland	263	5,736	72	1,592	25
Rock Island	3,268	8,190	1,376	3,481	6
St. Clair	13,986	17,685	4,042	5,185	2
Saline	546	8,032	121	1,809	19
Sangamon	3,821	7,433	986	1,936	16
Schuyler	26	1,306	10	491	81
Scott*	68	4,340	Data reported through Morgan County		--
Shelby	179	2,894	28	461	84
Stark	47	2,801	11	669	67
Stephenson	642	4,843	217	1,655	22
Tazewell	1,204	3,465	257	744	64
Union	420	9,298	101	2,238	13
Vermilion	2,335	10,208	741	3,294	7
Wabash*	173	5,045	52	1,543	47
Warren	297	5,732	81	1,577	26
Washington*	93	2,191	Data reported through Jefferson County		--
Wayne	187	4,262	34	778	61
White	287	7,480	31	820	56
Whiteside	570	3,388	92	555	75
Will	5,265	3,633	917	612	72
Williamson	1,529	9,816	208	1,344	33
Winnebago	5,795	7,815	902	1,223	37
Woodford	197	1,860	43	404	86
Other Offices			41		
Total	336,421	10,035	91,746	2,737	

Table 23: Number of IDOC inmates with children, FY1998 and FY2003

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

County	1998 # of inmates with children	1998 % of inmates with children	2003 # of inmates with children	2003 % of inmates with children
Adams	112	68.29%	195	72.76%
Alexander	9	60.00%	13	56.52%
Bond	7	58.33%	18	72.00%
Boone	10	18.18%	12	13.04%
Brown	2	100.00%	5	71.43%
Bureau	14	25.45%	13	27.66%
Calhoun	5	83.33%	7	63.64%
Carroll	8	28.57%	9	28.13%
Cass	7	43.75%	15	55.56%
Champaign	198	42.13%	237	34.50%
Christian	29	63.04%	56	58.95%
Clark	4	80.00%	34	65.38%
Clay	13	56.52%	31	65.96%
Clinton	29	63.04%	20	60.61%
Coles	41	47.67%	135	61.36%
Cook	6,349	42.36%	8,434	43.70%
Crawford	15	65.22%	36	65.45%
Cumberland	2	50.00%	7	63.64%
DeKalb	17	22.37%	26	25.24%
Dewitt	10	47.62%	17	65.38%
Douglas	7	53.85%	29	69.05%
DuPage	197	31.47%	269	25.79%
Edgar	17	77.27%	61	62.89%
Edwards	3	50.00%	8	34.78%
Effingham	17	68.00%	36	67.92%
Fayette	12	57.14%	44	57.89%
Ford	3	33.33%	3	23.08%
Franklin	15	48.39%	44	69.84%
Fulton	29	78.38%	21	25.61%
Gallatin	4	66.67%	5	50.00%
Greene	5	83.33%	13	76.47%
Grundy	7	30.43%	8	20.00%
Hamilton	2	40.00%	9	56.25%
Hancock	8	72.73%	12	57.14%
Hardin	2	66.67%	5	62.50%
Henderson	1	11.11%	2	25.00%
Henry	17	20.48%	32	24.24%
Iroquois	4	25.00%	7	16.67%
Jackson	30	51.72%	59	66.29%
Jasper	9	75.00%	8	80.00%
Jefferson	19	65.52%	79	63.20%
Jersey	10	50.00%	21	45.65%
Jo Daviess	3	33.33%	2	10.53%
Johnson	16	55.17%	26	53.06%
Kane	173	34.60%	247	27.11%
Kankakee	67	35.26%	96	28.57%
Kendall	12	26.67%	25	25.25%
Knox	24	38.71%	23	26.44%
Lake	281	33.49%	342	29.61%
Lasalle	36	22.09%	72	28.35%
Lawrence	10	58.82%	19	24.05%
Lee	14	34.15%	15	18.99%

Table 23: Number of IDOC inmates with children, FY1998 and FY2003

County	1998 # of inmates with children	1998 % of inmates with children	2003 # of inmates with children	2003 % of inmates with children
Livingston	12	30.77%	29	23.77%
Logan	27	61.36%	62	54.39%
McDonough	15	60.00%	31	57.41%
McHenry	23	15.86%	53	20.38%
McLean	115	38.98%	181	34.02%
Macon	306	67.55%	538	70.98%
Macoupin	19	47.50%	73	68.22%
Madison	216	60.67%	381	72.02%
Marion	90	63.38%	123	61.81%
Marshall	0	0.00%	1	14.29%
Mason	13	48.15%	16	48.48%
Massac	17	65.38%	24	61.54%
Menard	4	44.44%	10	83.33%
Mercer	2	12.50%	3	20.00%
Monroe	11	68.75%	7	50.00%
Montgomery	19	52.78%	59	72.84%
Morgan	35	67.31%	52	68.42%
Moultrie	18	66.67%	19	67.86%
Ogle	9	26.47%	9	14.29%
Peoria	104	39.85%	221	34.21%
Perry	18	62.07%	30	68.18%
Piatt	6	85.71%	5	31.25%
Pike	10	47.62%	31	57.41%
Pope	8	80.00%	1	50.00%
Pulaski	8	61.54%	7	41.18%
Putnam	0	0.00%	1	12.50%
Randolph	23	52.27%	42	64.62%
Richland	8	57.14%	18	64.29%
Rock Island	118	38.44%	93	31.21%
St. Clair	160	63.49%	369	70.42%
Saline	23	58.97%	55	62.50%
Sangamon	190	65.74%	291	70.98%
Schuyler	2	66.67%	11	64.71%
Scott	1	50.00%	1	50.00%
Shelby	5	19.23%	26	46.43%
Stark	0	0.00%	2	100.00%
Stephenson	47	32.87%	41	28.28%
Tazewell	34	23.61%	80	27.30%
Union	5	55.56%	19	51.35%
Vermilion	43	39.81%	66	28.57%
Wabash	6	54.55%	16	50.00%
Warren	8	33.33%	6	18.75%
Washington	7	50.00%	23	56.10%
Wayne	17	68.00%	32	66.67%
White	13	56.52%	49	62.82%
Whiteside	57	36.31%	69	30.53%
Will	162	31.89%	208	28.65%
Williamson	22	56.41%	62	66.67%
Winnebago	178	37.24%	271	31.55%
Woodford	1	7.14%	14	23.33%
Unknown			1	50.00%
Total	10,170	42.52%	14,794	42.93%

Table 24: Number of reported domestic offense incidents, CY1998 and CY2003

Source: Illinois State Police

Rate per 100,000 Persons in the General Population

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Adams	997	1,481	529	783	18
Alexander	51	507	37	397	39
Bond	2	12	13	72	89
Boone	269	694	194	417	36
Brown	0	0	5	73	88
Bureau	105	296	72	204	68
Calhoun	0	0	5	99	87
Carroll	111	657	43	265	58
Cass	16	121	16	116	83
Champaign	3,244	1,910	3,672	1,966	3
Christian	130	363	132	376	42
Clark	32	194	28	165	76
Clay	37	256	56	391	40
Clinton	118	361	139	385	41
Coles	271	522	290	559	27
Cook	88,235	1,681	84,092	1,571	7
Crawford	99	473	310	1,558	8
Cumberland	16	144	29	262	59
DeKalb	543	630	197	209	65
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	91
Douglas	70	329	69	346	47
DuPage	3,018	356	2,369	256	61
Edgar	122	617	33	170	75
Edwards	0	0	0	0	91
Effingham	221	659	142	411	37
Fayette	153	692	212	984	12
Ford	36	256	49	348	46
Franklin	89	220	115	294	55
Fulton	109	281	79	210	64
Gallatin	3	45	9	145	78
Greene	29	186	36	245	62
Grundy	197	520	234	592	26
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	91
Hancock	24	112	22	113	84
Hardin	0	0	0	0	91
Henderson	17	202	0	0	91
Henry	133	259	393	776	19
Iroquois	26	82	80	261	60
Jackson	180	296	139	236	63
Jasper	26	244	18	181	74
Jefferson	548	1,404	57	141	80
Jersey	39	184	152	685	21
Jo Daviess	52	242	37	164	77
Johnson	0	0	0	0	91
Kane	1,534	359	1,627	356	45
Kankakee	888	871	626	593	25
Kendall	212	414	362	544	28
Knox	244	439	534	980	13
Lake	3,027	521	2,568	375	43
LaSalle	724	659	447	399	38
Lawrence	68	444	79	517	32
Lee	111	309	97	273	57

Table 24: Number of reported domestic offense incidents, CY1998 and CY2003

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Livingston	266	674	469	1,196	9
Logan	377	1,191	887	2,888	1
McDonough	24	68	68	207	66
McHenry	576	242	588	206	67
McLean	532	371	694	442	35
Macon	3,318	2,919	2,043	1,838	4
Macoupin	231	470	160	326	52
Madison	3,293	1,259	2,617	1,000	11
Marion	156	343	124	304	54
Marshall	63	489	40	307	53
Mason	74	433	83	523	30
Massac	125	805	122	806	17
Menard	37	295	42	334	49
Mercer	31	188	47	276	56
Monroe	62	232	57	192	72
Montgomery	42	133	293	965	14
Morgan	218	616	234	650	23
Moultrie	32	234	48	332	50
Ogle	298	590	174	329	51
Peoria	3,585	1,975	2,880	1,580	6
Perry	31	146	25	110	85
Piatt	75	475	86	524	29
Pike	0	0	22	130	81
Pope	9	188	0	0	91
Pulaski	19	261	7	99	86
Putnam	3	52	0	0	91
Randolph	51	151	66	199	69
Richland	180	1,073	31	194	71
Rock Island	1,387	937	1,251	846	16
St. Clair	1,218	470	1,212	469	34
Saline	153	584	177	677	22
Sangamon	1,835	959	3,335	1,738	5
Schuyler	3	40	13	185	73
Scott	0	0	0	0	91
Shelby	61	260	28	125	82
Stark	25	396	12	194	71
Stephenson	861	1,762	1,137	2,361	2
Tazewell	1,397	1,080	1,117	872	15
Union	26	144	26	143	79
Vermilion	853	1,010	921	1,112	10
Wabash	85	676	0	0	91
Warren	155	803	91	499	33
Washington	11	73	0	0	91
Wayne	61	360	107	631	24
White	43	264	52	344	48
Whiteside	351	587	415	693	20
Will	2,232	517	2,094	357	44
Williamson	432	704	326	522	31
Winnebago	331	124	180	63	90
Woodford	89	253	72	198	70
Total	131,493	1,089	124,917	987	

Table 25: Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect, FY1998 and FY2003

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Juveniles Ages 0 - 17

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Adams	830	4,781	884	5,171	23
Alexander	186	6,414	148	5,211	20
Bond	154	3,937	147	3,827	65
Boone	368	3,349	335	3,004	78
Brown	31	2,274	38	2,782	87
Bureau	302	3,219	260	2,798	86
Calhoun	31	2,614	41	3,519	70
Carroll	176	4,160	176	4,264	47
Cass	181	5,268	229	6,714	4
Champaign	1,778	4,699	1,786	4,743	34
Christian	436	4,968	425	4,891	31
Clark	174	4,222	182	4,447	40
Clay	146	3,930	179	4,927	29
Clinton	257	2,711	222	2,361	93
Coles	667	6,139	724	6,753	3
Cook	46,757	3,465	35,114	2,609	89
Crawford	194	3,887	221	4,485	39
Cumberland	131	4,185	107	3,444	72
DeKalb	699	3,685	629	3,292	74
DeWitt	307	7,106	203	4,757	33
Douglas	156	2,798	119	2,156	98
DuPage	3,121	1,343	2,898	1,238	102
Edgar	258	5,091	290	5,843	9
Edwards	47	2,752	59	3,527	69
Effingham	352	3,498	293	2,912	81
Fayette	302	5,453	285	5,200	21
Ford	170	4,669	206	5,705	13
Franklin	574	5,810	551	5,630	14
Fulton	507	5,461	463	5,034	26
Gallatin	102	6,513	122	7,891	1
Greene	213	5,098	213	5,141	24
Grundy	252	2,462	279	2,711	88
Hamilton	86	4,082	98	4,685	35
Hancock	240	4,422	131	2,464	91
Hardin	76	6,638	46	4,074	52
Henderson	68	3,083	63	2,897	83
Henry	577	4,182	520	3,774	66
Iroquois	296	3,672	319	4,007	53
Jackson	562	4,656	697	5,850	8
Jasper	108	3,526	76	2,517	90
Jefferson	569	5,589	557	5,479	17
Jersey	180	3,120	168	2,926	80
JoDaviess	143	2,608	204	3,748	67
Johnson	82	3,139	122	4,683	36
Kane	3,352	2,775	2,766	2,231	96
Kankakee	1,444	4,919	1,141	3,892	58
Kendall	328	2,128	282	1,776	100
Knox	807	6,184	742	5,764	12
Lake	3,835	2,262	3,754	2,192	97
LaSalle	1,513	5,350	1,496	5,327	19
Lawrence	148	4,006	168	4,638	37
Lee	421	4,547	351	3,854	62

Table 25: Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect, FY1998 and FY2003

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Livingston	601	5,952	492	4,912	30
Logan	334	4,612	294	4,122	51
McDonough	260	3,954	272	4,213	48
McHenry	1,825	2,580	1,608	2,235	95
McLean	1,744	5,095	1,349	3,906	57
Macon	1,623	5,565	1,262	4,386	44
Macoupin	628	4,951	628	4,954	28
Madison	3,187	4,794	2,873	4,353	45
Marion	738	6,572	646	5,813	10
Marshall	108	3,352	74	2,305	94
Mason	202	4,602	239	5,506	15
Massac	209	5,539	185	4,980	27
Menard	132	3,807	139	3,978	55
Mercer	142	3,033	153	3,287	75
Monroe	116	1,631	105	1,453	101
Montgomery	359	4,548	344	4,408	43
Morgan	480	5,667	425	5,095	25
Moultrie	112	2,905	124	3,210	76
Ogle	485	3,477	398	2,845	85
Peoria	2,581	5,425	2,093	4,441	41
Perry	261	4,744	212	3,875	59
Piatt	98	2,350	125	2,978	79
Pike	236	5,432	166	3,868	61
Pope	61	5,446	39	3,464	71
Pulaski	105	4,852	90	4,194	49
Putnam	36	2,418	55	3,689	68
Randolph	365	4,447	324	3,989	54
Richland	293	6,711	326	7,597	2
Rock Island	2,236	5,908	1,795	4,787	32
St. Clair	3,619	4,798	2,880	3,871	60
Saline	354	5,520	388	6,133	7
Sangamon	2,592	5,273	2,527	5,186	22
Schuyler	63	3,319	81	4,350	46
Scott	55	3,696	42	2,851	84
Shelby	249	4,223	199	3,439	73
Stark	70	4,367	50	3,181	77
Stephenson	513	4,076	491	3,945	56
Tazewell	1,177	3,561	1,257	3,830	63
Union	232	5,426	233	5,477	18
Vermilion	1,501	6,889	1,316	6,142	6
Wabash	180	5,571	122	3,829	64
Warren	247	5,120	215	4,489	38
Washington	75	1,844	98	2,440	92
Wayne	121	2,904	173	4,167	50
White	169	4,599	212	5,807	11
Whiteside	693	4,337	697	4,412	42
Will	2,647	1,915	2,752	1,924	99
Williamson	778	5,277	943	6,427	5
Winnebago	4,094	5,801	3,850	5,481	16
Woodford	327	3,249	293	2,906	82
Unknown/out-of-state			243		
Total	114,007	3,585	97,426	3,062	

Table 26: Number of reported cases of child sex abuse, FY1998 and FY2003

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Juveniles Ages 0 - 17

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Adams	96	555	62	363	48
Alexander	23	749	15	528	15
Bond	18	481	14	364	47
Boone	36	382	42	377	43
Brown	5	376	5	366	46
Bureau	68	717	23	247	75
Calhoun	10	788	2	172	86
Carroll	16	383	21	509	17
Cass	16	468	21	616	8
Champaign	178	467	130	345	52
Christian	47	537	41	472	22
Clark	8	200	16	391	40
Clay	21	572	22	606	9
Clinton	21	226	16	170	87
Coles	98	901	84	784	2
Cook	4,536	345	2,893	215	80
Crawford	19	384	27	548	14
Cumberland	7	230	4	129	89
DeKalb	81	463	45	236	78
DeWitt	33	762	19	445	24
Douglas	10	182	7	127	90
DuPage	443	203	283	121	92
Edgar	20	398	20	403	35
Edwards	13	724	6	359	49
Effingham	37	382	28	278	67
Fayette	29	549	24	438	26
Ford	24	669	12	332	57
Franklin	59	606	63	644	5
Fulton	70	751	30	326	58
Gallatin	17	1,049	5	323	59
Greene	43	1,054	21	507	18
Grundy	31	326	30	292	64
Hamilton	5	244	7	335	56
Hancock	31	558	20	376	44
Hardin	6	482	5	443	25
Henderson	5	234	6	276	68
Henry	79	574	55	399	36
Iroquois	18	222	31	389	41
Jackson	53	442	47	394	38
Jasper	9	295	3	99	93
Jefferson	67	665	56	551	13
Jersey	50	885	14	244	76
JoDaviess	16	280	13	239	77
Johnson	30	1,258	10	384	42
Kane	439	427	259	209	81
Kankakee	149	522	100	341	54
Kendall	29	231	20	126	91
Knox	64	478	54	419	32
Lake	498	326	334	195	82
LaSalle	119	429	118	420	31
Lawrence	22	579	9	248	74
Lee	54	590	45	494	20

Table 26: Number of reported cases of child sex abuse, FY1998 and FY2003

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Livingston	67	669	52	519	16
Logan	52	710	25	351	50
McDonough	41	627	20	310	61
McHenry	176	290	130	181	84
McLean	185	580	88	255	71
Macon	160	525	113	393	39
Macoupin	65	520	35	276	68
Madison	383	586	271	411	33
Marion	91	812	67	603	10
Marshall	19	594	6	187	83
Mason	27	619	32	737	3
Massac	29	801	21	565	12
Menard	5	156	11	315	60
Mercer	29	629	21	451	23
Monroe	9	140	7	97	94
Montgomery	64	823	32	410	34
Morgan	56	633	31	372	45
Moultrie	15	407	11	285	66
Ogle	54	407	37	264	69
Peoria	235	491	161	342	53
Perry	19	338	26	475	21
Piatt	13	317	11	262	70
Pike	20	458	25	582	11
Pope	5	481	2	178	85
Pulaski	9	417	13	606	9
Putnam	5	337	5	335	56
Randolph	32	384	25	308	62
Richland	50	1,158	27	629	6
Rock Island	268	698	136	363	48
St. Clair	349	458	227	305	63
Saline	45	689	28	443	25
Sangamon	250	518	205	421	30
Schuyler	6	316	8	430	28
Scott	0	0	5	339	55
Shelby	20	346	21	363	48
Stark	6	366	4	254	72
Stephenson	70	557	29	233	79
Tazewell	197	599	101	308	62
Union	41	974	30	705	4
Vermilion	166	732	107	499	19
Wabash	14	413	8	251	73
Warren	14	282	19	397	37
Washington	18	457	14	349	51
Wayne	27	650	18	434	27
White	25	663	40	1,096	1
Whiteside	82	507	68	430	28
Will	313	271	207	145	88
Williamson	85	595	92	627	7
Winnebago	492	715	301	429	29
Woodford	37	383	29	288	65
Unknown/out-of-state			25		
Total	12,316	404	8,264	260	

Table 27: Number of reported crimes against children, CY1998 and CY2003

Source: Illinois State Police

Rate per 100,000 Persons in the General Population

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Adams	291	432	88	130	32
Alexander	9	89	9	95	34
Bond	0	0	2	11	72
Boone	168	434	113	253	17
Brown	0	0	0	0	76
Bureau	65	183	17	48	55
Calhoun	0	0	2	40	58
Carroll	49	290	10	61	49
Cass	2	15	2	15	70
Champaign	769	453	866	473	7
Christian	15	42	16	45	56
Clark	0	0	5	30	63
Clay	4	28	4	28	64
Clinton	68	208	61	170	25
Coles	19	37	77	147	29
Cook	26,156	498	29,477	548	3
Crawford	33	158	84	417	9
Cumberland	3	27	4	36	59
DeKalb	207	240	80	87	37
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	76
Douglas	14	66	23	115	33
DuPage	789	93	488	53	53
Edgar	43	217	4	21	67
Edwards	0	0	0	0	76
Effingham	126	376	65	190	20
Fayette	55	249	57	264	16
Ford	10	71	24	169	26
Franklin	3	7	6	15	70
Fulton	24	62	13	34	60
Gallatin	0	0	4	65	47
Greene	18	115	11	76	42
Grundy	64	169	83	214	18
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	76
Hancock	6	28	4	20	68
Hardin	0	0	0	0	76
Henderson	7	83	0	0	76
Henry	38	74	218	431	8
Iroquois	4	13	23	74	44
Jackson	16	26	8	13	71
Jasper	10	94	2	20	68
Jefferson	228	584	12	30	63
Jersey	7	33	30	137	30
JoDaviess	11	51	5	22	66
Johnson	0	0	0	0	76
Kane	312	73	367	83	38
Kankakee	346	340	79	75	43
Kendall	88	172	131	214	18
Knox	13	23	44	80	41
Lake	531	91	419	62	48
LaSalle	102	93	36	32	61
Lawrence	2	13	1	7	74

Table 27: Number of reported crimes against children, CY1998 and CY2003

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Lee	8	22	18	50	54
Livingston	116	294	195	492	5
Logan	188	594	204	665	1
McDonough	2	6	3	9	35
McHenry	85	36	87	31	10
McLean	320	223	92	60	23
Macon	546	480	540	482	73
Macoupin	56	114	28	58	62
Madison	1,151	440	777	297	50
Marion	52	114	3	7	6
Marshall	17	132	12	92	51
Mason	28	164	54	339	12
Massac	20	129	27	180	74
Menard	5	40	4	32	61
Mercer	3	18	14	83	38
Monroe	9	34	14	48	55
Montgomery	3	10	88	288	13
Morgan	77	217	70	194	19
Moultrie	29	212	10	70	45
Ogle	99	196	42	81	40
Peoria	1,541	849	1,102	604	2
Perry	8	38	1	4	75
Piatt	27	171	15	92	35
Pike	0	0	32	187	21
Pope	2	42	0	0	76
Pulaski	5	69	4	56	52
Putnam	0	0	0	0	76
Randolph	10	30	8	24	65
Richland	53	316	5	31	62
Rock Island	327	221	130	88	36
St. Clair	566	218	459	178	71
Saline	26	99	39	150	24
Sangamon	417	218	1,002	526	28
Schuyler	0	0	3	43	4
Scott	0	0	0	0	57
Shelby	9	38	3	13	76
Stark	14	222	1	16	69
Stephenson	97	198	87	181	22
Tazewell	498	385	349	272	15
Union	6	33	0	0	76
Vermilion	318	376	252	303	11
Wabash	35	279	0	0	76
Warren	30	155	15	82	39
Washington	5	33	0	0	76
Wayne	16	94	47	277	14
White	43	264	24	159	27
Whiteside	48	80	34	56	52
Will	585	136	382	68	46
Williamson	111	181	84	136	31
Winnebago	236	88	67	24	65
Woodford	11	31	8	22	66
Total	40,581	320	41,512	314	

Table 28: Number of students reported truant, Academic Year 1997/98 and Academic Year 2002/03

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 Students Enrolled

County	1997/98 total truant	Rate	Number chronic truant	Percent chronic	2002/03 total truant	Rate	Rank	Number chronic truant	Percent chronic
Adams	2,189	20,361	234	10.69%	1,938	20,510	15	204	10.53%
Alexander	420	23,464	156	37.14%	309	22,040	13	112	36.25%
Bond	99	4,134	36	36.36%	48	2,095	96	12	25.00%
Boone	856	12,354	113	13.20%	1,501	17,721	24	282	18.79%
Brown	36	4,439	27	75.00%	10	1,377	101	3	30.00%
Bureau	744	11,483	68	9.14%	271	4,855	80	65	23.99%
Calhoun	74	9,750	35	47.30%	124	18,235	21	28	22.58%
Carroll	142	4,341	18	12.68%	104	3,679	87	30	28.85%
Cass	175	7,495	18	10.29%	140	6,673	74	66	47.14%
Champaign	1,488	6,242	252	16.94%	3,546	15,515	32	360	10.15%
Christian	406	7,128	81	19.95%	406	7,845	65	62	15.27%
Clark	365	11,710	19	5.21%	319	10,630	47	38	11.91%
Clay	341	12,275	55	16.13%	367	14,973	35	71	19.35%
Clinton	693	12,073	119	17.17%	393	7,397	71	79	20.10%
Coles	409	5,516	254	62.10%	1,274	18,117	22	170	13.34%
Cook	95,235	12,111	21,685	22.77%	83,004	10,479	48	16,019	19.30%
Crawford	166	4,368	31	18.67%	103	3,135	90	58	56.31%
Cumberland	138	6,491	42	30.43%	37	1,951	97	12	32.43%
DeKalb	1,776	12,011	185	10.42%	1,196	7,622	67	91	7.61%
DeWitt	265	7,920	26	9.81%	297	10,227	49	28	9.43%
Douglas	47	1,450	21	44.68%	123	4,432	83	45	36.59%
DuPage	14,830	10,096	709	4.78%	12,539	7,929	63	705	5.62%
Edgar	90	2,355	52	57.78%	544	16,371	28	37	6.80%
Edwards	64	5,839	5	7.81%	21	2,123	95	13	61.90%
Effingham	478	7,323	50	10.46%	279	4,523	82	17	6.09%
Fayette	488	14,937	68	13.93%	612	20,099	17	85	13.89%
Ford	515	20,236	20	3.88%	412	17,260	25	11	2.67%
Franklin	607	9,026	152	25.04%	1,265	19,806	18	139	10.99%
Fulton	985	16,153	115	11.68%	1,231	22,550	10	135	10.97%
Gallatin	24	2,328	14	58.33%	71	7,545	69	44	61.97%
Greene	224	8,907	30	13.39%	201	8,664	55	26	12.94%
Grundy	532	6,594	52	9.77%	1,003	11,543	42	117	11.67%
Hamilton	95	6,397	2	2.11%	105	8,052	61	9	8.57%
Hancock	228	5,429	57	25.00%	172	4,799	81	18	10.47%
Hardin	274	34,293	25	9.12%	36	5,488	78	23	63.89%
Henderson	330	24,572	22	6.67%	170	15,568	31	11	6.47%
Henry	447	4,488	79	17.67%	750	8,314	59	122	16.27%
Iroquois	255	4,384	58	22.75%	389	7,552	68	90	23.14%
Jackson	1,140	14,121	135	11.84%	1,193	16,018	29	153	12.82%
Jasper	252	12,976	44	17.46%	164	10,099	50	6	3.66%
Jefferson	747	10,765	205	27.44%	921	14,614	39	284	30.84%
Jersey	240	7,299	12	5.00%	1,104	37,348	3	22	1.99%
JoDaviess	148	3,902	38	25.68%	48	1,476	99	5	10.42%
Johnson	39	2,130	33	84.62%	98	5,698	77	21	21.43%
Kane	18,048	19,828	1,709	9.47%	14,972	14,042	40	1,183	7.90%
Kankakee	3,931	21,201	439	11.17%	4,004	22,055	12	323	8.07%
Kendall	550	5,826	46	8.36%	2,439	18,704	20	79	3.24%
Knox	1,043	12,200	188	18.02%	1,202	15,336	34	246	20.47%
Lake	20,530	18,040	2,577	12.55%	29,143	22,264	11	3,198	10.97%
LaSalle	1,676	9,527	362	21.60%	1,854	11,159	45	250	13.48%
Lawrence	308	11,667	72	23.38%	411	17,247	26	40	9.73%

Table 28: Number of students reported truant, Academic Year 1997/98 and Academic Year 2002/03

County	1997/98 total truant	Rate	Number chronic truant	Percent chronic	2002/03 total truant	Rate	Rank	Number chronic truant	Percent chronic
Lee	664	11,419	52	7.83%	412	7,958	62	38	9.22%
Livingston	670	8,449	42	6.27%	548	7,803	66	49	8.94%
Logan	299	7,241	87	29.10%	534	14,735	36	116	21.72%
McDonough	455	10,450	64	14.07%	803	21,844	14	96	11.96%
McHenry	3,709	9,188	118	3.18%	5,366	11,366	44	174	3.24%
McLean	1,923	8,523	128	6.66%	1,199	5,213	79	147	12.26%
Macon	1,336	7,081	150	11.23%	1,331	7,891	64	193	14.50%
Macoupin	763	7,628	144	18.87%	782	8,599	56	128	16.37%
Madison	8,345	19,172	1,161	13.91%	11,386	27,288	4	2,090	18.36%
Marion	988	11,849	147	14.88%	830	10,920	46	131	15.78%
Marshall	142	8,256	39	27.46%	33	2,183	94	14	42.42%
Mason	277	7,614	59	21.30%	225	6,866	73	72	32.00%
Massac	434	16,086	3	0.69%	497	20,495	16	54	10.87%
Menard	246	8,720	28	11.38%	161	6,248	76	18	11.18%
Mercer	138	7,684	4	2.90%	45	2,886	92	1	2.22%
Monroe	249	5,804	28	11.24%	406	8,911	52	23	5.67%
Montgomery	243	4,318	64	26.34%	322	6,669	75	20	6.21%
Morgan	1,012	17,811	127	12.55%	590	11,401	43	82	13.90%
Moultrie	155	7,916	29	18.71%	80	4,075	84	14	17.50%
Ogle	539	5,239	58	10.76%	1,507	14,725	37	25	1.66%
Peoria	4,515	15,356	1,128	24.98%	6,996	24,798	7	819	11.71%
Perry	257	8,325	44	17.12%	205	7,006	72	94	45.85%
Piatt	100	2,918	12	12.00%	92	2,831	93	2	2.17%
Pike	694	21,600	61	8.79%	756	26,952	5	70	9.26%
Pope	33	4,867	10	30.30%	6	990	102	6	100.00%
Pulaski	83	4,874	46	55.42%	493	38,426	2	97	19.68%
Putnam	104	10,048	2	1.92%	79	8,298	60	6	7.59%
Randolph	502	10,264	137	27.29%	745	17,001	27	203	27.25%
Richland	402	13,891	27	6.72%	564	22,578	9	24	4.26%
Rock Island	3,249	12,633	684	21.05%	3,440	14,689	38	512	14.88%
St. Clair	7,973	17,125	2,586	32.43%	6,993	15,837	30	1,673	23.92%
Saline	869	18,912	207	23.82%	778	18,985	19	87	11.18%
Sangamon	3,662	12,669	420	11.47%	7,339	26,466	6	801	10.91%
Schuyler	29	2,531	2	6.90%	97	9,177	51	2	2.06%
Scott	21	1,914	7	33.33%	32	3,153	89	32	100.00%
Shelby	875	18,972	64	7.31%	115	2,971	91	10	8.70%
Stark	31	2,518	17	54.84%	16	1,451	100	9	56.25%
Stephenson	1,067	13,050	154	14.43%	1,680	22,596	8	132	7.86%
Tazewell	755	3,695	119	15.76%	667	3,463	88	105	15.74%
Union	129	3,610	91	70.54%	282	8,810	54	55	19.50%
Vermilion	2,264	15,492	582	25.71%	1,141	8,427	57	262	22.96%
Wabash	230	10,319	19	8.26%	143	7,475	70	21	14.69%
Warren	94	2,953	42	44.68%	250	8,843	53	54	21.60%
Washington	210	8,835	19	9.05%	37	1,711	98	29	78.38%
Wayne	155	5,124	13	8.39%	104	3,994	85	26	25.00%
White	564	18,825	80	14.18%	394	15,445	33	57	14.47%
Whiteside	1,357	12,546	119	8.77%	1,344	13,686	41	101	7.51%
Will	3,588	4,964	477	13.29%	7,593	8,364	58	637	8.39%
Williamson	1,577	16,241	204	12.94%	1,672	17,994	23	169	10.11%
Winnebago	9,714	22,096	2,775	28.57%	24,036	54,625	1	1,930	8.03%
Woodford	448	5,745	111	24.78%	289	3,911	86	70	24.22%
Total	243,320	12,331	43,636	17.93%	268,298	13,357		36,827	13.73%

Table 29: Number of students suspended, Academic Year 1997/98 and Academic Year 2002/03

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 Students Enrolled

County	1997/98 total suspended	Rate	More than 1 suspension	2002/03 total suspended	Rate	Rank	More than 1 suspension
Adams	464	4,316	270	509	5,387	52	198
Alexander	276	15,419	132	122	8,702	14	31
Bond	124	5,177	65	135	5,893	40	31
Boone	758	10,940	534	549	6,482	31	235
Brown	32	3,946	27	7	964	102	3
Bureau	327	5,047	210	328	5,876	41	159
Calhoun	29	3,821	19	23	3,382	88	1
Carroll	231	7,062	139	169	5,978	37	42
Cass	109	4,668	72	124	5,910	39	72
Champaign	1,873	7,857	795	1,567	6,856	25	556
Christian	379	6,654	195	379	7,324	21	156
Clark	151	4,844	94	116	3,865	80	24
Clay	123	4,428	67	124	5,059	61	42
Clinton	253	4,408	159	101	1,901	101	39
Coles	396	5,341	229	395	5,617	46	176
Cook	61,417	7,810	32,789	55,206	6,970	24	18,835
Crawford	144	3,789	91	90	2,739	97	32
Cumberland	118	5,550	64	64	3,376	89	22
DeKalb	946	6,398	614	772	4,920	64	266
DeWitt	203	6,067	94	147	5,062	60	48
Douglas	101	3,116	51	112	4,036	77	28
DuPage	5,925	4,034	4,484	5,490	3,472	85	2,007
Edgar	175	4,580	78	100	3,009	96	32
Edwards	73	6,661	33	30	3,033	95	14
Effingham	207	3,171	138	139	2,254	100	43
Fayette	234	7,163	127	159	5,222	56	64
Ford	155	6,090	88	108	4,525	68	53
Franklin	262	3,896	125	388	6,075	36	139
Fulton	402	6,592	206	294	5,386	53	109
Gallatin	44	4,268	19	67	7,120	22	28
Greene	92	3,658	37	73	3,147	92	19
Grundy	396	4,908	317	443	5,098	59	191
Hamilton	87	5,859	35	40	3,067	94	5
Hancock	175	4,167	111	98	2,734	98	30
Hardin	76	9,512	38	91	13,872	6	42
Henderson	69	5,138	54	50	4,579	65	20
Henry	516	5,180	336	463	5,132	58	189
Iroquois	399	6,859	203	349	6,775	27	160
Jackson	577	7,147	401	387	5,196	57	121
Jasper	39	2,008	28	74	4,557	66	22
Jefferson	624	8,993	295	340	5,395	51	126
Jersey	146	4,440	94	127	4,296	73	34
JoDaviess	139	3,665	99	81	2,492	99	25
Johnson	95	5,188	36	59	3,430	87	14
Kane	7,865	8,641	4,195	8,710	8,169	17	4,042
Kankakee	1,903	10,263	892	1,750	9,639	11	909
Kendall	457	4,841	281	649	4,977	62	213
Knox	696	8,141	307	635	8,102	19	277
Lake	5,940	5,220	3,138	7,402	5,655	45	2,646
LaSalle	1,025	5,826	633	1,057	6,362	33	460
Lawrence	128	4,848	66	129	5,413	50	51

Table 29: Number of students suspended, Academic Year 1997/98 and Academic Year 2002/03

County	1997/98 total suspended	Rate	More than 1 suspension	2002/03 total suspended	Rate	Rank	More than 1 suspension
Lee	315	5,417	202	207	3,998	78	90
Livingston	422	5,322	329	451	6,422	32	224
Logan	263	6,370	200	285	7,864	20	118
McDonough	178	4,088	889	213	5,794	44	97
McHenry	1,927	4,774	281	1,850	3,919	79	723
McLean	1,370	6,072	1,853	1,268	5,513	47	473
Macon	1,860	9,858	341	2,490	14,762	5	1,390
Macoupin	564	5,639	49	406	4,464	70	149
Madison	3,923	9,013	114	3,409	8,170	16	1,442
Marion	686	8,227	134	521	6,854	26	204
Marshall	88	5,116	88	83	5,489	48	31
Mason	182	5,003	1,391	146	4,455	72	43
Massac	270	10,007	770	214	8,825	13	97
Menard	82	2,907	54	106	4,113	76	32
Mercer	82	4,566	54	71	4,554	67	25
Monroe	245	5,711	169	172	3,775	82	58
Montgomery	343	6,095	173	323	6,690	29	158
Morgan	513	9,029	352	182	3,517	84	50
Moultrie	258	13,177	207	66	3,362	90	17
Ogle	402	3,907	218	355	3,469	86	120
Peoria	4,418	15,026	1,687	8,843	31,345	1	5,030
Perry	80	2,592	27	160	5,468	49	69
Piatt	120	3,502	73	117	3,600	83	36
Pike	148	4,606	77	125	4,456	71	44
Pope	63	9,292	25	63	10,396	10	36
Pulaski	314	18,438	135	243	18,940	2	116
Putnam	47	4,541	44	58	6,092	35	31
Randolph	158	3,230	102	167	3,811	81	49
Richland	150	5,183	73	163	6,525	30	60
Rock Island	2,572	10,001	1,197	2,854	12,187	7	1,484
St. Clair	6,088	13,076	2,809	6,703	15,180	3	3,045
Saline	406	8,836	238	244	5,954	38	77
Sangamon	2,719	9,406	1,117	3,185	11,486	8	1,385
Schuyler	70	6,108	47	90	8,515	15	37
Scott	52	4,740	34	50	4,926	63	16
Shelby	185	4,011	120	175	4,521	69	61
Stark	48	3,899	39	90	8,160	18	31
Stephenson	716	8,757	324	788	10,599	9	371
Tazewell	1,225	5,995	831	1,130	5,867	42	549
Union	226	6,325	122	200	6,248	34	52
Vermilion	1,301	8,902	607	1,284	9,483	12	469
Wabash	39	1,750	23	111	5,802	43	45
Warren	189	5,938	91	150	5,306	54	72
Washington	81	3,408	54	67	3,099	93	23
Wayne	123	4,066	79	108	4,147	75	17
White	145	4,840	82	108	4,234	74	33
Whiteside	545	5,039	362	516	5,255	55	207
Will	6,021	8,330	3,586	6,451	7,106	23	2,616
Williamson	720	7,415	348	628	6,759	28	204
Winnebago	6,026	13,707	2,917	6,572	14,936	4	3,601
Woodford	248	3,180	180	236	3,194	91	85
Total	146,591	7,429	78,922	145,318	7,234		58,573

Table 30: Number of students expelled, Academic Year 1997/98 and Academic Year 2002/03

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 Students Enrolled

County	1997/98 number expelled	Rate	2002/03 number expelled	Rate	Rank
Adams	24	223	53	561	5
Alexander	2	112	0	0	72
Bond	3	125	2	87	42
Boone	6	87	7	83	44
Brown	0	0	0	0	72
Bureau	4	62	6	107	32
Calhoun	1	132	0	0	72
Carroll	5	153	3	106	33
Cass	2	86	1	48	55
Champaign	40	168	10	44	57
Christian	23	404	20	386	6
Clark	5	160	0	0	72
Clay	2	72	2	82	45
Clinton	4	70	2	38	61
Coles	10	135	0	0	72
Cook	1,070	136	972	123	30
Crawford	6	158	0	0	72
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	72
DeKalb	20	135	10	64	51
DeWitt	1	30	1	34	65
Douglas	0	0	1	36	63
DuPage	46	31	47	30	68
Edgar	3	79	0	0	72
Edwards	2	182	1	101	36
Effingham	27	414	12	195	18
Fayette	1	31	3	99	37
Ford	0	0	0	0	72
Franklin	3	45	2	31	67
Fulton	0	0	2	37	62
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	72
Greene	4	159	2	86	43
Grundy	7	87	9	104	35
Hamilton	1	67	0	0	72
Hancock	1	24	7	195	18
Hardin	0	0	0	0	72
Henderson	1	74	1	92	40
Henry	16	161	23	255	13
Iroquois	4	69	4	78	47
Jackson	3	37	3	40	59
Jasper	6	309	6	369	7
Jefferson	1	14	7	111	31
Jersey	3	91	7	237	14
JoDaviess	2	53	3	92	40
Johnson	0	0	1	58	53
Kane	113	124	80	75	49
Kankakee	21	113	6	33	66
Kendall	6	64	7	54	54
Knox	39	456	23	293	10
Lake	142	125	128	98	38
LaSalle	17	97	12	72	50
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	72

Table 30: Number of students expelled, Academic Year 1997/98 and Academic Year 2002/03

County	1997/98 number expelled	Rate	2002/03 number expelled	Rate	Rank
Lee	3	52	1	19	71
Livingston	9	113	3	43	58
Logan	6	145	0	0	72
McDonough	1	23	1	27	28
McHenry	16	40	11	23	40
McLean	6	27	9	39	72
Macon	30	159	26	154	69
Macoupin	16	160	20	220	70
Madison	60	138	94	225	60
Marion	11	132	10	132	25
Marshall	7	407	2	132	17
Mason	1	27	3	92	16
Massac	2	74	0	0	28
Menard	0	0	0	0	72
Mercer	0	0	2	128	29
Monroe	2	47	4	88	41
Montgomery	3	53	3	62	52
Morgan	5	88	4	77	48
Moultrie	1	51	0	0	72
Ogle	13	126	8	78	47
Peoria	206	701	183	649	4
Perry	2	65	0	0	72
Piatt	6	175	9	277	12
Pike	2	62	10	357	8
Pope	2	295	5	825	1
Pulaski	7	411	2	156	24
Putnam	0	0	1	105	34
Randolph	2	41	2	46	56
Richland	4	138	0	0	72
Rock Island	38	148	65	278	11
St. Clair	78	168	67	152	22
Saline	6	131	0	0	27
Sangamon	65	225	53	191	72
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	20
Scott	0	0	0	0	72
Shelby	3	65	7	181	72
Stark	3	244	8	725	2
Stephenson	26	318	22	296	9
Tazewell	27	132	45	234	15
Union	3	84	3	94	39
Vermilion	120	821	92	679	3
Wabash	1	45	3	157	23
Warren	1	31	1	35	64
Washington	2	84	0	0	72
Wayne	2	66	0	0	72
White	2	67	0	0	72
Whiteside	10	92	19	193	19
Will	119	165	139	153	26
Williamson	7	72	17	183	21
Winnebago	83	189	49	111	31
Woodford	6	77	6	81	46
Total	2,722	138	2,495	124	

Table 31: Number of high school dropouts, Academic Year 1997/98 and Academic Year 2002/03

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 Students Enrolled

County	1997/98	Rate	2002/03	Rate	Rank
Adams	157	4,974	111	3,516	50
Alexander	28	6,698	14	3,271	55
Bond	42	6,060	31	4,718	33
Boone	111	5,692	50	2,023	86
Brown	12	4,026	0	0	102
Bureau	77	3,696	118	6,633	12
Calhoun	5	1,923	7	2,564	74
Carroll	31	3,239	251	26,845	1
Cass	22	3,264	32	5,203	22
Champaign	301	4,529	186	2,644	72
Christian	83	4,870	89	5,420	21
Clark	32	3,451	23	2,567	73
Clay	61	7,279	26	3,467	52
Clinton	48	3,463	45	3,251	58
Coles	191	7,984	195	8,512	8
Cook	21,623	10,535	17,056	7,825	9
Crawford	51	4,427	9	806	101
Cumberland	22	3,384	10	1,577	94
DeKalb	158	3,610	78	1,620	93
DeWitt	63	6,535	36	3,888	45
Douglas	24	2,510	27	3,257	57
DuPage	1,290	3,240	959	1,945	88
Edgar	52	4,626	21	2,031	85
Edwards	8	2,580	7	2,303	78
Effingham	37	1,868	510	25,273	2
Fayette	55	5,759	51	5,598	18
Ford	33	4,156	23	2,987	64
Franklin	86	4,321	289	14,730	6
Fulton	106	5,541	63	3,797	47
Gallatin	14	4,778	10	4,082	41
Greene	35	4,289	13	1,682	92
Grundy	100	3,517	91	2,886	66
Hamilton	27	6,053	21	4,941	26
Hancock	42	3,065	17	1,392	95
Hardin	16	5,693	6	3,109	61
Henderson	20	4,889	25	6,631	13
Henry	131	4,372	273	9,586	7
Iroquois	69	3,772	87	5,188	23
Jackson	133	5,201	73	2,947	65
Jasper	15	2,354	28	4,531	37
Jefferson	117	5,897	108	5,538	20
Jersey	47	4,268	11	1,030	100
JoDaviess	42	3,445	14	1,311	96
Johnson	9	1,714	7	1,292	97
Kane	1,392	5,970	1,170	4,029	42
Kankakee	280	5,595	140	2,655	70
Kendall	87	3,069	137	3,814	46
Knox	123	4,683	108	4,553	35
Lake	1,149	3,696	2,538	6,725	11
LaSalle	304	5,481	265	4,911	29
Lawrence	56	7,456	41	5,586	19

Table 31: Number of high school dropouts, Academic Year 1997/98 and Academic Year 2002/03

County	1997/98	Rate	2002/03	Rate	Rank
Lee	94	5,399	53	3,268	56
Livingston	100	4,191	371	15,510	5
Logan	80	5,681	29	2,260	80
McDonough	40	3,105	51	4,293	40
McHenry	363	3,234	361	2,645	71
McLean	239	3,960	285	4,343	39
Macon	443	8,491	268	5,666	17
Macoupin	114	3,820	114	3,920	44
Madison	718	5,526	652	4,811	30
Marion	221	7,657	169	6,576	14
Marshall	29	5,370	15	3,247	59
Mason	45	4,158	39	3,980	43
Massac	49	6,290	25	3,782	49
Menard	36	4,444	9	1,132	99
Mercer	27	4,712	11	2,218	81
Monroe	31	2,248	20	1,276	98
Montgomery	55	3,281	46	3,026	63
Morgan	94	5,420	55	3,333	53
Moultrie	15	2,442	17	2,755	68
Ogle	102	3,374	665	20,231	3
Peoria	704	8,274	524	6,374	15
Perry	52	5,153	43	4,794	32
Piatt	40	3,887	24	2,395	76
Pike	31	3,263	45	4,803	31
Pope	5	2,439	4	2,151	82
Pulaski	16	3,539	8	2,051	84
Putnam	11	3,448	6	1,948	87
Randolph	49	2,935	42	2,689	69
Richland	65	7,361	15	1,788	89
Rock Island	481	6,180	371	5,013	25
St. Clair	912	6,885	657	4,931	28
Saline	105	7,996	56	4,538	36
Sangamon	250	3,033	199	2,354	77
Schuyler	4	1,092	6	1,775	90
Scott	11	3,072	8	2,439	75
Shelby	53	3,920	33	2,773	67
Stark	22	6,376	12	3,785	48
Stephenson	73	2,996	111	4,652	34
Tazewell	284	4,602	192	3,141	60
Union	60	5,934	173	18,134	4
Vermilion	287	6,830	234	6,054	16
Wabash	43	5,850	32	4,938	27
Warren	34	3,235	20	2,053	83
Washington	16	1,955	28	3,470	51
Wayne	28	3,100	26	3,103	62
White	48	5,139	44	5,146	24
Whiteside	143	4,436	134	4,425	38
Will	744	3,726	566	2,280	79
Williamson	109	3,821	94	3,276	54
Winnebago	915	7,776	969	7,557	10
Woodford	81	3,311	41	1,691	91
Total	37,588	6,995	33,472	5,727	

**Table 32: Number and sex of truants in need of supervision,
Academic Year 1997/98 and Academic Year 2002/03**

Source: Illinois State Board of Education
Rate per 100,000 Students Enrolled

County	1997/98 male	1997/98 female	1997/98 total	Rate	2002/03 male	2002/03 female	2002/03 total	Rate	Rank
Adams	65	55	120	1,116	23	23	46	487	56
Alexander	20	16	36	2,011	22	26	48	3,424	2
Bond	10	11	21	877	2	2	4	175	76
Boone	24	21	45	649	37	33	70	826	39
Brown	1	0	1	123	0	0	0	0	89
Bureau	17	13	30	463	13	7	20	358	67
Calhoun	2	0	2	264	11	7	18	2,647	4
Carroll	2	1	3	92	0	0	0	0	89
Cass	6	10	16	685	21	13	34	1,621	16
Champaign	59	65	124	520	85	82	167	731	43
Christian	21	13	34	597	24	19	43	831	38
Clark	11	5	16	513	6	13	19	633	48
Clay	21	8	29	1,044	10	16	26	1,061	29
Clinton	29	22	51	889	7	11	18	339	68
Coles	130	88	218	2,940	81	57	138	1,962	8
Cook	4,855	5,416	10,271	1,306	2,201	1,818	4,019	507	54
Crawford	5	4	9	237	21	12	33	1,004	33
Cumberland	4	2	6	282	2	5	7	369	65
DeKalb	28	45	73	494	30	18	48	306	70
DeWitt	9	12	21	628	17	9	26	895	36
Douglas	2	3	5	154	9	5	14	505	55
DuPage	165	134	299	204	124	119	243	154	79
Edgar	26	17	43	1,125	9	8	17	512	52
Edwards	0	0	0	0	7	4	11	1,112	27
Effingham	22	19	41	628	5	9	14	227	72
Fayette	22	27	49	1,500	17	14	31	1,018	32
Ford	2	8	10	393	2	3	5	209	73
Franklin	37	19	56	833	58	62	120	1,879	10
Fulton	27	21	48	787	18	14	32	586	50
Gallatin	4	2	6	582	14	13	27	2,869	3
Greene	6	7	13	517	0	0	0	0	89
Grundy	12	14	26	322	20	16	36	414	61
Hamilton	1	0	1	67	1	3	4	307	69
Hancock	24	5	29	690	1	1	2	56	86
Hardin	3	2	5	626	10	7	17	2,591	5
Henderson	2	6	8	596	2	4	6	549	51
Henry	16	16	32	321	44	42	86	953	34
Iroquois	14	11	25	430	28	35	63	1,223	24
Jackson	24	21	45	557	60	45	105	1,410	21
Jasper	0	1	1	51	0	0	0	0	89
Jefferson	98	61	159	2,291	146	100	246	3,904	1
Jersey	10	0	10	304	5	9	14	474	57
JoDaviess	4	4	8	211	0	0	0	0	89
Johnson	3	3	6	328	1	1	2	116	82
Kane	505	454	959	1,054	231	160	391	367	66
Kankakee	157	105	262	1,413	92	78	170	936	35
Kendall	16	7	23	244	6	8	14	107	83
Knox	38	36	74	866	52	30	82	1,046	30
Lake	782	670	1,452	1,276	281	234	515	393	62
LaSalle	97	83	180	1,023	71	64	135	813	40
Lawrence	11	7	18	682	10	9	19	797	41

**Table 32: Number and sex of truants in need of supervision,
Academic Year 1997/98 and Academic Year 2002/03**

County	1997/98 male	1997/98 female	1997/98 total	Rate	2002/03 male	2002/03 female	2002/03 total	Rate	Rank
Lee	13	7	20	344	14	5	19	367	66
Livingston	11	17	28	353	6	4	10	142	81
Logan	13	11	24	581	35	30	65	1,794	13
McDonough	16	25	41	942	33	14	47	1,279	23
McHenry	20	15	35	87	19	22	41	87	84
McLean	16	22	38	168	20	14	34	148	80
Macon	79	57	136	721	93	89	182	1,079	28
Macoupin	35	31	66	660	32	31	63	693	46
Madison	341	309	650	1,493	508	426	934	2,238	7
Marion	52	33	85	1,019	29	17	46	605	49
Marshall	0	8	8	465	1	0	1	66	85
Mason	29	26	55	1,512	19	25	44	1,343	22
Massac	8	5	13	482	19	18	37	1,526	18
Menard	4	3	7	248	2	1	3	116	82
Mercer	1	3	4	223	0	0	0	0	89
Monroe	5	6	11	256	2	1	3	66	85
Montgomery	22	20	42	746	9	11	20	414	61
Morgan	53	41	94	1,654	34	29	63	1,217	25
Moultrie	9	5	14	715	3	7	10	509	53
Ogle	15	8	23	224	7	4	11	107	83
Peoria	253	227	480	1,633	252	239	491	1,740	15
Perry	2	9	11	356	28	25	53	1,811	12
Piatt	3	2	5	146	1	0	1	31	87
Pike	25	15	40	1,245	15	18	33	1,176	26
Pope	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	165	78
Pulaski	12	13	25	1,468	13	11	24	1,871	11
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
Randolph	47	33	80	1,636	49	29	78	1,780	14
Richland	2	3	5	173	4	7	11	440	58
Rock Island	166	181	347	1,349	175	187	362	1,546	17
St. Clair	583	549	1,132	2,431	331	305	636	1,440	20
Saline	40	32	72	1,567	26	34	60	1,464	19
Sangamon	127	120	247	854	284	249	533	1,922	9
Schuyler	0	1	1	87	0	0	0	0	89
Scott	3	1	4	365	11	13	24	2,365	6
Shelby	7	10	17	369	1	0	1	26	88
Stark	7	7	14	1,137	1	1	2	181	75
Stephenson	27	27	54	660	30	19	49	659	47
Tazewell	54	41	95	465	42	30	72	374	64
Union	32	34	66	1,847	7	7	14	437	59
Vermilion	269	284	553	3,784	63	52	115	849	37
Wabash	0	0	0	0	8	12	20	1,045	31
Warren	11	10	21	660	10	10	20	707	45
Washington	2	3	5	210	0	0	0	0	89
Wayne	5	5	10	331	2	3	5	192	74
White	11	11	22	734	4	7	11	431	60
Whiteside	12	14	26	240	8	9	17	173	77
Will	127	97	224	310	129	92	221	243	71
Williamson	51	44	95	978	30	40	70	753	42
Winnebago	885	752	1,637	3,724	161	152	313	711	44
Woodford	44	34	78	1,000	9	19	28	379	63
Total	10,998	10,781	21,779	1,104	6,517	5,586	12,103	603	

Table 33: Number of reported crimes against school personnel, CY1998 and CY2003

Source: Illinois State Police

Rate per 100,000 Persons in the General Population

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Adams	4	5.94	3	4.44	24
Alexander	0	0.00	1	10.72	14
Bond	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Boone	1	2.58	1	2.15	33
Brown	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Bureau	0	0.00	2	5.68	19
Calhoun	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Carroll	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Cass	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Champaign	42	24.73	41	21.95	9
Christian	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Clark	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Clay	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Clinton	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Coles	0	0.00	16	30.84	5
Cook	1,403	26.73	1,825	34.10	4
Crawford	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Cumberland	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
DeKalb	2	2.32	3	3.19	28
DeWitt	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Douglas	1	4.69	1	5.02	22
DuPage	33	3.89	11	1.19	36
Edgar	0	0.00	3	15.47	13
Edwards	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Effingham	6	17.89	1	2.90	29
Fayette	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Ford	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Franklin	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Fulton	5	12.91	1	2.66	31
Gallatin	0	0.00	1	16.08	12
Greene	2	12.82	0	0.00	39
Grundy	0	0.00	1	2.53	32
Hamilton	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Hancock	2	9.36	0	0.00	39
Hardin	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Henderson	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Henry	1	1.95	0	0.00	39
Iroquois	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Jackson	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Jasper	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Jefferson	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Jersey	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
JoDaviess	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Johnson	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Kane	15	3.51	7	1.53	35
Kankakee	15	14.72	9	8.52	15
Kendall	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Knox	2	3.60	9	16.52	11
Lake	19	3.27	14	2.04	34
LaSalle	17	15.47	3	2.68	30
Lawrence	0	0.00	0	0.00	39

Table 33: Number of reported crimes against school personnel, CY1998 and CY2003

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Lee	17	47.26	0	0.00	39
Livingston	0	0.00	2	5.10	21
Logan	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
McDonough	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
McHenry	0	0.00	1	0.35	38
McLean	1	0.70	26	16.57	10
Macon	1	0.88	28	25.19	6
Macoupin	1	2.04	2	4.08	26
Madison	53	20.26	64	24.46	7
Marion	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Marshall	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Mason	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Massac	1	6.44	1	6.61	17
Menard	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Mercer	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Monroe	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Montgomery	0	0.00	1	3.29	27
Morgan	13	36.71	19	52.79	2
Moultrie	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Ogle	4	7.92	3	5.68	20
Peoria	174	95.84	130	71.30	1
Perry	2	9.41	0	0.00	39
Piatt	1	6.34	1	6.09	18
Pike	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Pope	1	20.93	0	0.00	39
Pulaski	2	27.45	0	0.00	39
Putnam	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Randolph	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Richland	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Rock Island	14	9.46	0	0.00	39
St. Clair	19	7.33	18	6.96	16
Saline	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Sangamon	47	24.55	89	46.38	3
Schuyler	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Scott	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Shelby	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Stark	1	15.84	0	0.00	39
Stephenson	7	14.32	2	4.15	25
Tazewell	14	10.83	6	4.69	23
Union	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Vermilion	9	10.65	20	24.15	8
Wabash	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Warren	12	62.15	0	0.00	39
Washington	5	32.97	0	0.00	39
Wayne	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
White	7	43.01	0	0.00	39
Whiteside	1	1.67	0	0.00	39
Will	8	1.85	5	0.85	37
Williamson	3	4.89	0	0.00	39
Winnebago	6	2.24	0	0.00	39
Woodford	0	0.00	0	0.00	39
Total	1,994	16.52	2,371	18.74	

Table 34: Total population by race, 2003

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

County	Caucasian	%	Hispanic	%	African American	%	Asian	%	Other	%	Total
Adams	64,341	95%	683	1%	2,200	3%	339	1%	702	1%	67,582
Alexander	5,912	63%	142	2%	3,308	35%	36	0%	71	1%	9,327
Bond	16,471	92%	359	2%	1,252	7%	52	0%	166	1%	17,941
Boone	44,754	96%	7,157	15%	655	1%	360	1%	708	2%	46,477
Brown	5,581	81%	295	4%	1,268	18%	15	0%	15	0%	6,879
Bureau	34,559	98%	1,999	6%	188	1%	204	1%	270	1%	35,221
Calhoun	5,026	99%	35	1%	6	0%	9	0%	28	1%	5,069
Carroll	15,840	98%	320	2%	169	1%	77	0%	156	1%	16,242
Cass	13,630	98%	2,014	15%	105	1%	45	0%	61	0%	13,841
Champaign	147,901	79%	6,628	4%	20,990	11%	13,999	7%	3,910	2%	186,800
Christian	33,992	97%	434	1%	815	2%	174	0%	146	0%	35,127
Clark	16,805	99%	90	1%	59	0%	24	0%	110	1%	16,998
Clay	14,130	99%	96	1%	22	0%	95	1%	69	0%	14,316
Clinton	34,379	95%	680	2%	1,434	4%	124	0%	198	1%	36,135
Coles	49,702	96%	981	2%	1,211	2%	462	1%	505	1%	51,880
Cook	3,570,982	67%	1,152,362	22%	1,411,702	26%	288,855	5%	80,013	1%	5,351,552
Crawford	18,840	95%	368	2%	848	4%	75	0%	136	1%	19,899
Cumberland	10,962	99%	57	1%	25	0%	19	0%	57	1%	11,063
DeKalb	85,863	91%	6,986	7%	4,551	5%	2,333	2%	1,294	1%	94,041
DeWitt	16,415	98%	238	1%	95	1%	54	0%	115	1%	16,679
Douglas	19,674	99%	849	4%	81	0%	75	0%	93	0%	19,923
DuPage	790,734	85%	98,646	11%	33,588	4%	88,065	10%	12,801	1%	925,188
Edgar	18,874	97%	226	1%	393	2%	57	0%	72	0%	19,396
Edwards	6,790	99%	41	1%	11	0%	34	0%	15	0%	6,850
Effingham	34,144	99%	333	1%	72	0%	159	0%	154	0%	34,529
Fayette	20,327	94%	192	1%	1,075	5%	55	0%	82	0%	21,539
Ford	13,901	99%	232	2%	59	0%	62	0%	72	1%	14,094
Franklin	38,643	99%	278	1%	62	0%	84	0%	328	1%	39,117
Fulton	35,885	95%	537	1%	1,424	4%	102	0%	247	1%	37,658
Gallatin	6,165	99%	52	1%	18	0%	2	0%	35	1%	6,220
Greene	14,441	98%	86	1%	149	1%	14	0%	104	1%	14,708
Grundy	38,869	98%	1,971	5%	149	0%	143	0%	367	1%	39,528
Hamilton	8,230	99%	59	1%	58	1%	13	0%	33	0%	8,334
Hancock	19,189	99%	130	1%	56	0%	39	0%	109	1%	19,393
Hardin	4,555	97%	49	1%	108	2%	29	1%	19	0%	4,711
Henderson	7,993	99%	102	1%	27	0%	7	0%	46	1%	8,073
Henry	49,395	98%	1,612	3%	651	1%	172	0%	426	1%	50,644
Iroquois	30,029	98%	1,395	5%	285	1%	127	0%	243	1%	30,684
Jackson	47,966	81%	1,743	3%	7,627	13%	2,301	4%	1,082	2%	58,976
Jasper	9,896	99%	46	0%	22	0%	18	0%	19	0%	9,955
Jefferson	36,303	90%	533	1%	3,288	8%	273	1%	470	1%	40,334
Jersey	21,826	98%	162	1%	150	1%	69	0%	143	1%	22,188
JoDaviess	22,232	99%	517	2%	78	0%	70	0%	146	1%	22,526
Johnson	11,207	87%	412	3%	1,625	13%	19	0%	100	1%	12,951
Kane	411,744	90%	119,616	26%	25,937	6%	11,530	3%	7,911	2%	457,122
Kankakee	86,937	82%	6,239	6%	16,465	16%	830	1%	1,393	1%	105,625
Kendall	63,275	95%	6,602	10%	1,581	2%	923	1%	786	1%	66,565
Knox	49,678	91%	2,062	4%	3,709	7%	430	1%	674	1%	54,491
Lake	589,052	86%	113,925	17%	49,201	7%	34,221	5%	12,545	2%	685,019
LaSalle	108,528	97%	6,712	6%	1,747	2%	723	1%	1,039	1%	112,037
Lawrence	15,018	98%	187	1%	150	1%	24	0%	95	1%	15,287

Table 34: Total population by race, 2003

County	Caucasian	%	Hispanic	%	African American	%	Asian	%	Other	%	Total
Lee	33,329	94%	1,215	3%	1,624	5%	265	1%	319	1%	35,537
Livingston	36,730	94%	990	3%	2,006	5%	172	0%	300	1%	39,208
Logan	28,235	92%	561	2%	2,099	7%	217	1%	165	1%	30,716
McDonough	30,428	93%	525	2%	1,273	4%	841	3%	310	1%	32,852
McHenry	274,494	96%	26,229	9%	2,414	1%	5,938	2%	3,245	1%	286,091
McLean	139,875	89%	4,984	3%	10,310	7%	4,361	3%	2,333	1%	156,879
Macon	92,453	83%	1,230	1%	16,065	14%	868	1%	1,789	2%	111,175
Macoupin	48,055	98%	342	1%	500	1%	108	0%	392	1%	49,055
Madison	236,698	90%	4,789	2%	19,863	8%	1,809	1%	3,319	1%	261,689
Marion	38,373	94%	400	1%	1,614	4%	255	1%	509	1%	40,751
Marshall	12,854	99%	195	1%	58	0%	34	0%	93	1%	13,039
Mason	15,718	99%	89	1%	41	0%	43	0%	82	1%	15,884
Massac	13,993	92%	160	1%	928	6%	39	0%	178	1%	15,138
Menard	12,458	99%	115	1%	64	1%	23	0%	48	0%	12,593
Mercer	16,799	99%	222	1%	80	0%	36	0%	88	1%	17,003
Monroe	29,482	99%	348	1%	16	0%	97	0%	128	0%	29,723
Montgomery	28,907	95%	350	1%	1,204	4%	77	0%	164	1%	30,352
Morgan	33,470	93%	535	1%	1,935	5%	215	1%	370	1%	35,990
Moultrie	14,345	99%	85	1%	42	0%	10	0%	72	0%	14,469
Ogle	51,704	98%	3,869	7%	396	1%	250	0%	508	1%	52,858
Peoria	144,308	79%	4,547	2%	30,701	17%	3,810	2%	3,516	2%	182,335
Perry	20,482	90%	434	2%	1,902	8%	83	0%	217	1%	22,684
Piatt	16,207	99%	133	1%	71	0%	48	0%	100	1%	16,426
Pike	16,566	98%	138	1%	257	2%	48	0%	56	0%	16,927
Pope	3,983	93%	44	1%	202	5%	13	0%	63	1%	4,261
Pulaski	4,677	66%	96	1%	2,289	32%	71	1%	40	1%	7,077
Putnam	6,024	98%	224	4%	43	1%	20	0%	32	1%	6,119
Randolph	29,920	90%	515	2%	2,957	9%	86	0%	281	1%	33,244
Richland	15,743	98%	138	1%	76	0%	96	1%	82	1%	15,997
Rock Island	131,553	89%	14,499	10%	11,933	8%	1,764	1%	2,662	2%	147,912
St. Clair	175,975	68%	7,141	3%	75,742	29%	2,831	1%	4,058	2%	258,606
Saline	24,711	94%	292	1%	1,114	4%	71	0%	262	1%	26,158
Sangamon	166,780	87%	2,449	1%	19,648	10%	2,644	1%	2,803	1%	191,875
Schuyler	6,971	99%	60	1%	22	0%	7	0%	21	0%	7,021
Scott	5,485	100%	11	0%	2	0%	7	0%	11	0%	5,505
Shelby	22,231	99%	126	1%	52	0%	57	0%	67	0%	22,407
Stark	6,157	99%	57	1%	8	0%	11	0%	22	0%	6,198
Stephenson	43,290	90%	927	2%	3,728	8%	400	1%	733	2%	48,151
Tazewell	125,119	98%	1,519	1%	1,107	1%	775	1%	1,055	1%	128,056
Union	17,778	98%	630	3%	176	1%	57	0%	159	1%	18,170
Vermilion	72,225	87%	2,762	3%	9,135	11%	502	1%	942	1%	82,804
Wabash	12,437	98%	122	1%	65	1%	74	1%	104	1%	12,680
Warren	17,653	97%	750	4%	343	2%	88	0%	162	1%	18,246
Washington	14,951	98%	125	1%	78	1%	40	0%	110	1%	15,179
Wayne	16,712	99%	112	1%	69	0%	65	0%	98	1%	16,944
White	14,867	98%	109	1%	54	0%	28	0%	157	1%	15,106
Whiteside	58,214	97%	5,705	10%	767	1%	289	0%	616	1%	59,886
Will	500,086	85%	63,001	11%	60,747	10%	16,972	3%	8,901	2%	586,706
Williamson	59,625	95%	953	2%	1,752	3%	342	1%	729	1%	62,448
Winnebago	242,142	85%	24,207	9%	31,176	11%	5,625	2%	5,370	2%	284,313
Woodford	35,753	98%	293	1%	170	0%	136	0%	308	1%	36,367
Total	10,054,610	79%	1,726,822	14%	1,919,667	15%	500,739	4%	178,528	1%	12,653,544

Table 35: Juvenile population 10-16, 1998 and 2003

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

County	1998	Rank	2003	Rank
Adams	6,895	21	7,052	21
Alexander	1,098	89	1,054	87
Bond	1,643	75	1,558	76
Boone	4,278	34	4,973	30
Brown	555	99	514	97
Bureau	3,928	40	3,671	42
Calhoun	473	101	505	98
Carroll	1,784	66	1,755	65
Cass	1,433	83	1,324	83
Champaign	13,350	14	14,798	12
Christian	3,564	44	3,514	44
Clark	1,666	74	1,729	67
Clay	1,542	79	1,397	80
Clinton	3,898	41	3,690	41
Coles	4,375	32	4,192	34
Cook	493,307	1	527,450	1
Crawford	2,065	61	2,029	60
Cumberland	1,237	87	1,277	84
DeKalb	7,050	20	8,056	20
DeWitt	1,740	68	1,663	72
Douglas	2,246	59	2,269	55
DuPage	85,161	2	93,845	2
Edgar	2,208	60	1,977	61
Edwards	734	94	655	94
Effingham	3,821	42	4,006	37
Fayette	2,266	58	2,165	57
Ford	1,536	80	1,569	75
Franklin	4,274	35	3,733	40
Fulton	4,139	37	3,486	45
Gallatin	654	96	569	96
Greene	1,720	72	1,585	74
Grundy	4,163	36	4,134	35
Hamilton	885	91	853	90
Hancock	2,319	55	2,112	59
Hardin	490	100	384	100
Henderson	934	90	805	91
Henry	5,866	25	5,510	26
Iroquois	3,318	47	3,430	46
Jackson	4,476	31	4,625	31
Jasper	1,264	86	1,178	86
Jefferson	4,097	38	4,115	36
Jersey	2,303	56	2,393	53
JoDaviess	2,297	57	2,177	56
Johnson	1,122	88	961	88
Kane	44,642	5	45,477	5
Kankakee	11,650	17	11,160	18
Kendall	6,198	23	6,234	22
Knox	5,500	27	5,008	29
Lake	61,448	3	70,831	3
LaSalle	11,268	18	11,650	16
Lawrence	1,521	81	1,446	78

Table 35: Juvenile population 10-16, 1998 and 2003

County	1998	Rank	2003	Rank
Lee	3,756	43	3,788	39
Livingston	4,015	39	4,267	33
Logan	2,851	49	2,865	50
McDonough	2,638	52	2,392	85
McHenry	26,514	8	30,252	73
McLean	13,041	15	13,536	81
Macon	12,037	16	11,367	54
Macoupin	5,325	28	5,199	6
Madison	25,932	9	26,438	14
Marion	4,507	30	4,312	17
Marshall	1,400	84	1,247	27
Mason	1,852	64	1,641	9
Massac	1,605	77	1,338	32
Menard	1,445	82	1,428	79
Mercer	1,985	63	1,823	63
Monroe	2,767	50	3,097	48
Montgomery	3,183	48	3,031	49
Morgan	3,438	46	3,552	43
Moultrie	1,614	76	1,527	77
Ogle	5,598	26	5,949	24
Peoria	19,022	11	17,755	11
Perry	2,340	54	2,117	58
Piatt	1,735	69	1,706	69
Pike	1,814	65	1,754	66
Pope	467	102	391	99
Pulaski	869	92	885	89
Putnam	599	98	662	93
Randolph	3,444	45	3,179	47
Richland	1,721	71	1,676	71
Rock Island	15,096	12	14,244	13
St. Clair	28,963	6	29,139	52
Saline	2,711	51	2,701	7
Sangamon	19,093	10	18,947	51
Schuyler	850	93	680	10
Scott	616	97	569	92
Shelby	2,517	53	2,413	96
Stark	680	95	651	95
Stephenson	4,917	29	5,193	28
Tazewell	13,835	13	12,741	15
Union	1,780	67	1,816	64
Vermilion	9,039	19	8,228	19
Wabash	1,339	85	1,330	82
Warren	2,034	62	1,860	62
Washington	1,677	73	1,702	70
Wayne	1,722	70	1,709	68
White	1,552	78	1,446	78
Whiteside	6,661	22	6,172	23
Will	54,111	4	56,732	4
Williamson	6,053	24	5,685	25
Winnebago	26,994	7	28,963	8
Woodford	4,293	33	3,943	38
Total	1,204,448		1,260,584	

Table 36: Population by race 10-19, 2003

Source: U.S Census Bureau

County	Caucasian	African American	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2 races or more	Total	Hispanic
Adams	8,830	465	17	49	0	139	9,500	151
Alexander	737	600	2	1	0	11	1,351	21
Bond	2,209	110	10	9	0	14	2,352	52
Boone	5,814	108	15	48	0	95	6,080	1,265
Brown	694	53	1	2	0	1	751	14
Bureau	4,401	37	8	28	0	41	4,515	368
Calhoun	663	0	0	1	0	0	664	6
Carroll	2,106	30	7	14	0	35	2,192	88
Cass	1,544	16	1	7	0	8	1,576	270
Champaign	21,019	4,218	59	1,983	10	683	27,972	1,082
Christian	4,592	84	1	40	0	25	4,742	67
Clark	2,285	14	3	4	0	19	2,325	26
Clay	1,831	6	3	10	0	7	1,857	20
Clinton	4,737	130	4	16	0	29	4,916	106
Coles	6,237	240	18	44	0	75	6,614	174
Cook	266,695	239,556	1,164	32,656	318	8,976	549,365	195,301
Crawford	2,504	60	9	14	0	20	2,607	52
Cumberland	1,624	2	3	3	0	6	1,638	17
DeKalb	12,115	1,075	36	348	6	207	13,787	1,220
DeWitt	2,132	19	2	7	0	22	2,182	47
Douglas	2,761	15	3	13	0	18	2,810	117
DuPage	97,078	5,778	150	11,326	27	2,110	116,469	15,398
Edgar	2,498	31	2	4	0	2	2,537	41
Edwards	854	1	0	10	0	0	865	12
Effingham	5,261	11	11	23	0	23	5,329	50
Fayette	2,802	71	2	3	0	11	2,889	31
Ford	1,976	6	1	3	0	13	1,999	41
Franklin	4,905	9	9	13	0	41	4,977	51
Fulton	4,453	90	6	25	0	30	4,604	82
Gallatin	730	2	10	0	0	5	747	8
Greene	2,072	45	7	1	0	15	2,140	21
Grundy	5,259	26	9	21	0	39	5,354	191
Hamilton	1,075	10	2	2	0	5	1,094	7
Hancock	2,669	10	6	5	0	12	2,702	10
Hardin	496	8	0	4	0	5	513	4
Henderson	1,000	7	0	0	0	9	1,016	10
Henry	6,700	122	5	30	0	107	6,964	153
Iroquois	4,021	74	6	20	0	53	4,174	145
Jackson	6,078	1,594	26	193	1	640	8,532	197
Jasper	1,497	6	0	5	0	7	1,515	8
Jefferson	4,856	552	10	33	0	324	5,775	61
Jersey	3,228	58	8	10	0	32	3,336	24
JoDaviess	2,796	9	1	6	0	14	2,826	35
Johnson	1,334	92	6	2	0	15	1,449	35
Kane	42,020	5,180	116	1,412	29	3,050	51,807	9,171
Kankakee	11,238	3,378	28	109	0	1,903	16,656	547
Kendall	8,108	257	14	113	0	193	8,685	538
Knox	5,973	555	11	87	1	351	6,978	159
Lake	73,688	9,551	238	4,623	45	5,604	93,749	9,284
LaSalle	13,900	236	23	108	0	184	14,451	618
Lawrence	1,901	31	0	5	0	20	1,957	20

Table 36: Population by race 10-19, 2003

County	Caucasian	African American	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2 races or more	Total	Hispanic
Lee	4,642	124	5	39	0	87	4,897	114
Livingston	5,255	147	10	17	0	64	5,493	85
Logan	4,080	171	6	25	0	55	4,337	43
McDonough	4,756	301	3	89	0	67	5,216	106
McHenry	38,313	400	57	765	20	505	40,060	4,308
McLean	20,614	2,139	37	469	4	440	23,703	896
Macon	11,955	3,074	24	131	0	352	15,536	224
Macoupin	6,762	117	13	24	0	69	6,985	75
Madison	31,047	4,042	88	243	7	559	35,986	882
Marion	5,202	302	15	41	0	97	5,657	91
Marshall	1,635	16	5	4	0	14	1,674	37
Mason	2,148	6	5	2	0	9	2,170	13
Massac	1,657	139	3	4	0	33	1,836	29
Menard	1,877	14	4	4	0	2	1,901	28
Mercer	2,309	11	0	7	0	18	2,345	61
Monroe	4,123	5	4	24	0	27	4,183	57
Montgomery	3,938	76	8	9	0	16	4,047	55
Morgan	4,562	353	6	32	0	75	5,028	130
Moultrie	1,993	5	4	2	0	10	2,014	7
Ogle	7,365	67	14	38	0	78	7,562	703
Peoria	17,521	6,353	52	388	2	652	24,968	859
Perry	2,664	176	10	8	0	30	2,888	64
Piatt	2,184	14	0	5	0	24	2,227	26
Pike	2,257	7	3	4	0	9	2,280	27
Pope	501	96	6	2	0	9	614	18
Pulaski	638	453	0	5	0	12	1,108	16
Putnam	803	17	4	2	0	5	831	45
Randolph	3,870	254	3	16	0	50	4,193	60
Richland	2,104	14	1	9	0	13	2,141	27
Rock Island	14,509	1,215	37	201	2	405	16,369	2,534
St. Clair	22,961	14,414	72	381	20	671	38,519	1,255
Saline	3,218	424	7	17	0	54	3,720	99
Sangamon	20,897	3,858	44	311	5	511	25,626	451
Schuyler	888	8	0	1	0	3	900	6
Scott	730	0	1	2	0	2	735	2
Shelby	3,163	12	2	7	0	12	3,196	21
Stark	835	1	1	1	0	5	843	13
Stephenson	5,771	725	11	62	1	152	6,722	169
Tazewell	16,389	94	29	101	0	131	16,744	297
Union	2,284	20	8	8	0	16	2,336	156
Vermilion	8,842	1,520	19	75	0	162	10,618	492
Wabash	1,701	16	1	6	0	21	1,745	17
Warren	2,485	62	5	16	3	33	2,604	139
Washington	2,208	26	5	3	0	21	2,263	31
Wayne	2,167	11	4	12	0	10	2,204	31
White	1,802	19	7	8	0	26	1,862	18
Whiteside	6,961	146	15	50	0	95	7,267	1,017
Will	64,057	11,383	139	2,283	22	1,455	79,339	11,110
Williamson	7,158	288	19	36	0	108	7,609	170
Winnebago	28,482	6,103	102	458	20	861	36,026	4,204
Woodford	5,380	34	13	15	0	54	5,496	53
Total	1,095,659	333,910	3,004	59,955	543	33,437	1,526,508	268,787

Table 37: Number of juvenile arrests by offense category, CY2003

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Rate per 100,000 Juveniles Ages 10 - 16

County	Violent person	Non-violent person	Property	Sex	Drug	Status	Contempt	Other	Unknown	Total	Rate	Rank
Adams	42	1	53	7	5	0	0	9	0	117	1,659	37
Alexander	6	0	8	0	1	0	1	4	0	20	1,898	31
Bond	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	321	82
Boone	12	3	31	0	6	16	2	9	0	79	1,589	41
Brown	4	0	8	0	1	2	0	0	0	15	2,918	16
Bureau	7	2	17	0	4	0	0	1	0	31	844	67
Calhoun	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	792	70
Carroll	1	3	12	0	6	4	0	1	0	27	1,538	43
Cass	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	151	90
Champaign	240	10	277	5	25	6	128	78	0	769	5,197	6
Christian	5	3	12	0	2	5	0	6	0	33	939	60
Clark	2	0	7	0	3	1	0	0	1	14	810	68
Clay	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	358	81
Clinton	2	1	8	0	4	22	0	2	0	39	1,057	55
Coles	12	0	11	1	1	0	1	2	0	28	668	75
Cook	9,417	61	9,814	213	4,972	54	106	4,741	18	29,396	5,573	3
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
Cumberland	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	6	470	79
DeKalb	52	4	102	2	24	19	4	21	0	228	2,830	18
DeWitt	8	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	17	1,022	58
Douglas	3	0	7	0	7	4	0	2	0	23	1,014	59
DuPage	281	52	399	6	104	20	8	271	0	1,141	1,216	50
Edgar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	101	92
Edwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	153	89
Effingham	11	4	17	2	3	12	3	2	0	54	1,348	47
Fayette	7	0	8	2	8	3	0	0	0	28	1,293	48
Ford	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	64	93
Franklin	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	161	88
Fulton	15	0	33	2	9	15	3	5	0	82	2,352	22
Gallatin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	176	85
Greene	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	126	91
Grundy	3	0	34	1	15	2	0	5	1	61	1,476	45
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
Hancock	2	0	5	1	4	1	0	1	0	14	663	76
Hardin	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	521	78
Henderson	3	2	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	13	1,615	40
Henry	9	1	26	0	5	5	0	2	0	48	871	63
Iroquois	6	0	24	0	7	2	0	8	0	47	1,370	46
Jackson	15	0	6	0	2	1	1	12	0	37	800	69
Jasper	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	170	87
Jefferson	35	1	33	1	9	0	12	60	0	151	3,670	11
Jersey	10	0	3	1	3	10	0	1	0	28	1,170	52
JoDaviess	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	5	230	84
Johnson	6	1	4	0	0	1	0	4	0	16	1,665	36
Kane	326	24	517	8	261	55	28	316	1	1,536	3,378	12
Kankakee	96	2	226	7	17	6	4	53	0	411	3,683	10
Kendall	34	24	43	0	29	16	4	35	0	185	2,968	15
Knox	30	2	47	2	12	4	1	9	0	107	2,137	25
Lake	225	22	313	16	92	12	15	413	4	1,112	1,570	42
LaSalle	53	5	124	5	14	6	9	14	3	233	2,000	29
Lawrence	0	0	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	9	622	77

Table 37: Number of juvenile arrests by offense category, CY2003

County	Violent person	Non-violent person	Property	Sex	Drug	Status	Contempt	Other	Unknown	Total	Rate	Rank
Lee	40	7	89	4	7	30	3	17	2	199	5,253	5
Livingston	17	20	54	5	10	13	4	38	1	162	3,797	9
Logan	6	0	11	0	1	3	1	8	0	30	1,047	56
McDonough	27	6	40	2	14	17	1	4	0	111	4,640	7
McHenry	170	2	431	7	165	3	7	131	0	916	3,028	14
McLean	131	22	189	2	25	18	12	25	0	424	3,132	13
Macon	73	0	117	7	13	0	2	22	0	234	2,059	27
Macoupin	11	1	20	0	1	1	8	3	0	45	866	64
Madison	137	10	186	5	54	4	6	61	0	463	1,751	33
Marion	29	1	54	1	3	1	1	1	0	91	2,110	26
Marshall	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	401	80
Mason	5	0	13	0	0	2	2	5	0	27	1,645	38
Massac	8	10	5	0	3	8	0	4	0	38	2,840	17
Menard	11	1	2	0	1	15	0	2	0	32	2,241	23
Mercer	3	0	7	0	3	2	0	4	0	19	1,042	57
Monroe	3	2	10	1	9	11	1	2	0	39	1,259	49
Montgomery	7	0	15	0	4	4	1	3	0	34	1,122	53
Morgan	65	13	68	1	19	23	1	45	1	236	6,644	2
Moultrie	2	0	7	1	2	0	0	2	0	14	917	61
Ogle	13	0	19	1	9	9	0	11	0	62	1,042	57
Peoria	75	1	98	6	18	0	6	9	0	213	1,200	51
Perry	5	2	1	0	4	4	0	2	0	18	850	66
Piatt	6	0	17	1	2	2	0	1	0	29	1,700	34
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	171	86
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
Pulaski	4	5	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	15	1,695	35
Putnam	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	755	73
Randolph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	31	94
Richland	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	358	81
Rock Island	84	0	178	6	14	2	7	19	2	312	2,190	24
St. Clair	52	18	126	2	9	4	10	34	0	255	875	62
Saline	5	1	8	1	5	0	0	3	0	23	852	65
Sangamon	100	4	142	2	63	10	17	21	0	359	1,895	32
Schuyler	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	2,353	21
Scott	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	176	85
Shelby	2	0	4	2	1	6	0	0	0	15	622	77
Stark	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	768	71
Stephenson	22	0	34	3	7	0	1	12	0	79	1,521	44
Tazewell	54	0	148	4	13	0	4	34	0	257	2,017	28
Union	5	0	13	0	1	0	1	0	0	20	1,101	54
Vermilion	42	7	73	2	7	0	5	28	0	164	1,993	30
Wabash	5	1	11	0	3	10	0	4	0	34	2,556	20
Warren	21	0	43	1	8	0	0	2	1	76	4,086	8
Washington	4	1	12	1	3	21	0	3	0	45	2,644	19
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
White	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	10	692	74
Whiteside	80	11	116	3	25	51	2	42	0	330	5,347	4
Will	191	26	255	12	72	8	28	326	0	918	1,618	39
Williamson	4	0	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	16	281	83
Winnebago	670	6	861	16	219	4	74	333	1	2,184	7,541	1
Woodford	10	1	10	2	5	0	0	2	0	30	761	72
Total	13,204	411	15,769	388	6,494	608	538	7,365	36	44,813	3,561	

Table 38: Number of juvenile arrests by race, CY2003

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

County	Caucasian	African American	Asian	American Indian	Unknown	Total
Adams	91	25	0	0	1	117
Alexander	1	18	0	0	1	20
Bond	5	0	0	0	0	5
Boone	67	9	0	0	3	79
Brown	15	0	0	0	0	15
Bureau	31	0	0	0	0	31
Calhoun	4	0	0	0	0	4
Carroll	27	0	0	0	0	27
Cass	2	0	0	0	0	2
Champaign	287	470	7	1	4	769
Christian	32	1	0	0	0	33
Clark	11	1	0	0	2	14
Clay	5	0	0	0	0	5
Clinton	38	0	0	0	1	39
Coles	26	2	0	0	0	28
Cook	8,175	21,008	122	9	82	29,396
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	6	0	0	0	0	6
DeKalb	173	42	0	0	13	228
DeWitt	16	0	0	0	1	17
Douglas	22	1	0	0	0	23
DuPage	919	199	16	1	6	1,141
Edgar	2	0	0	0	0	2
Edwards	1	0	0	0	0	1
Effingham	54	0	0	0	0	54
Fayette	28	0	0	0	0	28
Ford	1	0	0	0	0	1
Franklin	6	0	0	0	0	6
Fulton	79	3	0	0	0	82
Gallatin	1	0	0	0	0	1
Greene	2	0	0	0	0	2
Grundy	57	2	0	0	2	61
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	14	0	0	0	0	14
Hardin	2	0	0	0	0	2
Henderson	13	0	0	0	0	13
Henry	42	5	0	0	1	48
Iroquois	39	5	0	0	3	47
Jackson	11	26	0	0	0	37
Jasper	2	0	0	0	0	2
Jefferson	70	80	0	0	1	151
Jersey	28	0	0	0	0	28
JoDaviess	5	0	0	0	0	5
Johnson	15	0	0	0	1	16
Kane	1,144	364	9	0	19	1,536
Kankakee	180	229	0	0	2	411
Kendall	174	8	0	0	3	185
Knox	78	29	0	0	0	107
Lake	856	232	6	0	18	1,112
LaSalle	207	18	0	0	8	233
Lawrence	9	0	0	0	0	9
Lee	183	11	0	0	5	199

Table 38: Number of juvenile arrests by race, CY2003

County	Caucasian	African American	Asian	American Indian	Unknown	Total
Livingston	146	15	0	0	1	162
Logan	26	2	0	0	2	30
McDonough	104	7	0	0	0	111
McHenry	862	35	2	0	17	916
McLean	266	155	0	0	3	424
Macon	76	155	0	0	3	234
Macoupin	42	2	0	0	1	45
Madison	255	200	1	0	7	463
Marion	62	28	0	0	1	91
Marshall	5	0	0	0	0	5
Mason	27	0	0	0	0	27
Massac	31	6	0	0	1	38
Menard	30	2	0	0	0	32
Mercer	19	0	0	0	0	19
Monroe	39	0	0	0	0	39
Montgomery	34	0	0	0	0	34
Morgan	149	82	0	1	4	236
Moultrie	14	0	0	0	0	14
Ogle	60	2	0	0	0	62
Peoria	89	122	0	0	2	213
Perry	15	3	0	0	0	18
Piatt	29	0	0	0	0	29
Pike	3	0	0	0	0	3
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	10	5	0	0	0	15
Putnam	5	0	0	0	0	5
Randolph	0	1	0	0	0	1
Richland	6	0	0	0	0	6
Rock Island	188	123	0	0	1	312
St. Clair	46	209	0	0	0	255
Saline	20	2	0	0	1	23
Sangamon	182	174	1	0	2	359
Schuyler	16	0	0	0	0	16
Scott	1	0	0	0	0	1
Shelby	15	0	0	0	0	15
Stark	5	0	0	0	0	5
Stephenson	33	45	0	0	1	79
Tazewell	232	21	0	0	4	257
Union	20	0	0	0	0	20
Vermilion	94	70	0	0	0	164
Wabash	33	1	0	0	0	34
Warren	66	10	0	0	0	76
Washington	41	4	0	0	0	45
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	9	0	0	0	1	10
Whiteside	292	25	0	0	13	330
Will	524	384	3	0	7	918
Williamson	13	3	0	0	0	16
Winnebago	1,292	873	9	1	9	2,184
Woodford	26	2	0	0	2	30
Total	18,808	25,556	176	13	260	44,813

Table 39: Number of juvenile arrests by sex, CY2003

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

County	Male	Percent male	Female	Percent female	Unknown	Total
Adams	92	78.63%	25	21.37%	0	117
Alexander	15	75.00%	4	20.00%	1	20
Bond	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	0	5
Boone	59	74.68%	20	25.32%	0	79
Brown	10	66.67%	5	33.33%	0	15
Bureau	26	83.87%	5	16.13%	0	31
Calhoun	2	50.00%	2	50.00%	0	4
Carroll	24	88.89%	3	11.11%	0	27
Cass	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	2
Champaign	547	71.13%	222	28.87%	0	769
Christian	24	72.73%	9	27.27%	0	33
Clark	11	78.57%	3	21.43%	0	14
Clay	3	60.00%	2	40.00%	0	5
Clinton	26	66.67%	13	33.33%	0	39
Coles	23	82.14%	5	17.86%	0	28
Cook	23,840	81.10%	5,554	18.89%	2	29,396
Crawford	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Cumberland	4	66.67%	2	33.33%	0	6
DeKalb	168	73.68%	60	26.32%	0	228
DeWitt	14	82.35%	3	17.65%	0	17
Douglas	20	86.96%	3	13.04%	0	23
DuPage	854	74.85%	287	25.15%	0	1,141
Edgar	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	2
Edwards	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	1
Effingham	37	68.52%	17	31.48%	0	54
Fayette	22	78.57%	6	21.43%	0	28
Ford	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	1
Franklin	5	83.33%	1	16.67%	0	6
Fulton	54	65.85%	28	34.15%	0	82
Gallatin	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	1
Greene	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	2
Grundy	49	80.33%	11	18.03%	1	61
Hamilton	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Hancock	8	57.14%	6	42.86%	0	14
Hardin	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	2
Henderson	11	84.62%	2	15.38%	0	13
Henry	43	89.58%	5	10.42%	0	48
Iroquois	39	82.98%	8	17.02%	0	47
Jackson	31	83.78%	6	16.22%	0	37
Jasper	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	2
Jefferson	87	57.62%	64	42.38%	0	151
Jersey	20	71.43%	8	28.57%	0	28
JoDaviess	3	60.00%	2	40.00%	0	5
Johnson	9	56.25%	7	43.75%	0	16
Kane	1,156	75.26%	380	24.74%	0	1,536
Kankakee	268	65.21%	143	34.79%	0	411
Kendall	142	76.76%	43	23.24%	0	185
Knox	80	74.77%	27	25.23%	0	107
Lake	846	76.08%	266	23.92%	0	1,112
LaSalle	181	77.68%	52	22.32%	0	233
Lawrence	7	77.78%	2	22.22%	0	9
Lee	138	69.35%	61	30.65%	0	199

Table 39: Number of juvenile arrests by sex, CY2003

County	Male	Percent male	Female	Percent female	Unknown	Total
Livingston	123	75.93%	39	24.07%	0	162
Logan	23	76.67%	6	20.00%	1	30
McDonough	86	77.48%	25	22.52%	0	111
McHenry	702	76.64%	214	23.36%	0	916
McLean	288	67.92%	136	32.08%	0	424
Macon	182	77.78%	52	22.22%	0	234
Macoupin	39	86.67%	6	13.33%	0	45
Madison	339	73.22%	122	26.35%	2	463
Marion	71	78.02%	20	21.98%	0	91
Marshall	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	5
Mason	22	81.48%	5	18.52%	0	27
Massac	25	65.79%	13	34.21%	0	38
Menard	23	71.88%	9	28.13%	0	32
Mercer	13	68.42%	6	31.58%	0	19
Monroe	24	61.54%	15	38.46%	0	39
Montgomery	21	61.76%	13	38.24%	0	34
Morgan	176	74.58%	60	25.42%	0	236
Moultrie	9	64.29%	5	35.71%	0	14
Ogle	53	85.48%	9	14.52%	0	62
Peoria	179	84.04%	34	15.96%	0	213
Perry	12	66.67%	6	33.33%	0	18
Piatt	26	89.66%	3	10.34%	0	29
Pike	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	3
Pope	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Pulaski	8	53.33%	7	46.67%	0	15
Putnam	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	5
Randolph	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	1
Richland	6	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	6
Rock Island	247	79.17%	64	20.51%	1	312
St. Clair	212	83.14%	43	16.86%	0	255
Saline	18	78.26%	5	21.74%	0	23
Sangamon	276	76.88%	83	23.12%	0	359
Schuyler	16	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	16
Scott	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	1
Shelby	14	93.33%	1	6.67%	0	15
Stark	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	0	5
Stephenson	65	82.28%	13	16.46%	1	79
Tazewell	191	74.32%	66	25.68%	0	257
Union	17	85.00%	3	15.00%	0	20
Vermilion	130	79.27%	34	20.73%	0	164
Wabash	29	85.29%	5	14.71%	0	34
Warren	67	88.16%	9	11.84%	0	76
Washington	32	71.11%	13	28.89%	0	45
Wayne	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
White	6	60.00%	4	40.00%	0	10
Whiteside	217	65.76%	113	34.24%	0	330
Will	738	80.39%	180	19.61%	0	918
Williamson	13	81.25%	3	18.75%	0	16
Winnebago	1,446	66.21%	738	33.79%	0	2,184
Woodford	22	73.33%	8	26.67%	0	30
Total	35,240	78.64%	9,564	21.34%	9	44,813

Table 40: Number of juvenile arrests by age, CY2003

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Adams	6	7	13	23	25	16	27	117
Alexander	1	0	1	2	3	6	7	20
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Boone	0	4	3	8	16	22	26	79
Brown	0	1	0	3	1	4	6	15
Bureau	0	0	1	2	7	10	11	31
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Carroll	1	1	2	3	4	7	9	27
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Champaign	10	17	66	106	143	211	216	769
Christian	0	1	4	5	2	8	13	33
Clark	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	14
Clay	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	5
Clinton	0	1	1	4	4	7	22	39
Coles	0	1	1	2	6	10	8	28
Cook	307	596	1,367	2,856	5,367	8,720	10,183	29,396
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6
DeKalb	0	9	15	33	53	50	68	228
DeWitt	0	0	2	1	2	7	5	17
Douglas	0	0	0	2	2	7	12	23
DuPage	2	19	42	125	202	313	438	1,141
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Edwards	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Effingham	0	2	3	6	5	13	25	54
Fayette	0	1	2	1	8	4	12	28
Ford	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Franklin	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	6
Fulton	0	1	7	10	7	18	39	82
Gallatin	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Greene	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Grundy	0	0	2	6	9	14	30	61
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	1	1	4	2	6	14
Hardin	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	13
Henry	0	2	2	4	8	14	18	48
Iroquois	0	1	3	5	10	15	13	47
Jackson	0	0	1	1	4	9	22	37
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Jefferson	0	4	5	25	33	38	46	151
Jersey	0	0	0	2	4	9	13	28
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Johnson	0	0	1	0	2	4	9	16
Kane	7	19	70	154	261	418	607	1,536
Kankakee	6	15	27	58	92	112	101	411
Kendall	0	3	7	14	37	38	86	185
Knox	2	1	2	16	32	23	31	107
Lake	6	15	47	99	216	326	403	1,112
LaSalle	2	11	15	33	43	62	67	233
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	9
Lee	3	10	8	30	35	45	68	199

Table 40: Number of juvenile arrests by age, CY2003

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Livingston	7	2	19	18	21	43	52	162
Logan	2	0	2	3	0	2	21	30
McDonough	1	2	10	6	28	23	41	111
McHenry	7	9	39	75	183	257	346	916
McLean	9	10	28	71	84	117	105	424
Macon	3	7	18	30	43	58	75	234
Macoupin	0	1	1	7	13	12	11	45
Madison	9	17	40	70	103	105	119	463
Marion	3	7	11	9	14	20	27	91
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Mason	0	0	1	1	5	8	12	27
Massac	0	2	6	3	8	4	15	38
Menard	0	0	0	1	3	7	21	32
Mercer	0	1	0	2	3	4	9	19
Monroe	0	0	0	3	4	11	21	39
Montgomery	0	1	0	3	2	12	16	34
Morgan	10	4	17	24	42	53	86	236
Moultrie	0	0	0	1	4	3	6	14
Ogle	1	0	0	6	9	17	29	62
Peoria	3	10	27	26	43	58	46	213
Perry	0	0	1	1	2	6	8	18
Piatt	2	6	1	1	8	7	4	29
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	1	0	4	6	4	15
Putnam	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	5
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Richland	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	6
Rock Island	4	15	18	41	64	78	92	312
St. Clair	4	6	19	29	53	74	70	255
Saline	0	0	1	6	5	6	5	23
Sangamon	8	6	29	38	60	105	113	359
Schuyler	0	0	3	3	3	4	3	16
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Shelby	1	0	0	1	2	3	8	15
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Stephenson	3	1	5	11	20	14	25	79
Tazewell	2	8	18	30	35	84	80	257
Union	0	1	0	0	1	8	10	20
Vermilion	2	2	5	32	25	40	58	164
Wabash	0	1	2	4	7	6	14	34
Warren	0	1	4	9	23	22	17	76
Washington	0	0	2	5	3	10	25	45
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	1	0	0	0	4	5	10
Whiteside	5	3	24	38	69	94	97	330
Will	7	21	37	95	182	227	349	918
Williamson	0	1	1	1	3	5	5	16
Winnebago	41	85	186	303	472	552	545	2,184
Woodford	0	0	3	3	8	5	11	30
Total	488	973	2,302	4,655	8,318	12,759	15,318	44,813

Table 41: Number and type of petitions filed, CY1998 and CY2003

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Other includes MRAI, Addiction, Dependency, Truancy

County	1998 abuse & neglect	2003 abuse & neglect	1998 delinquency	2003 delinquency	1998 other	2003 other	1998 total	2003 total
Adams	46	56	90	72	10	10	146	138
Alexander	5	5	46	20	0	9	51	34
Bond	1	6	49	49	0	1	50	56
Boone	0	5	65	62	0	3	65	70
Brown	1	1	12	28	1	0	14	29
Bureau	17	5	148	66	3	6	168	77
Calhoun	0	2	13	7	1	1	14	10
Carroll	9	10	65	54	0	2	74	66
Cass	3	14	59	45	2	0	64	59
Champaign	113	99	142	84	23	7	278	190
Christian	31	34	224	88	0	0	255	122
Clark	2	6	28	44	0	0	30	50
Clay	2	14	47	29	1	8	50	51
Clinton	6	15	110	99	3	1	119	115
Coles	17	34	165	148	10	6	192	188
Cook	4,333	1,739	14,740	9,168	1	0	19,074	10,907
Crawford	4	17	28	96	2	0	34	113
Cumberland	0	14	0	32	0	1	0	47
DeKalb	94	75	148	174	14	21	256	270
DeWitt	7	7	73	45	1	6	81	58
Douglas	3	2	42	17	0	0	45	19
DuPage	0	73	1,287	1,026	4	46	1,291	1,145
Edgar	0	14	0	81	0	0	0	95
Edwards	3	10	21	21	1	0	25	31
Effingham	10	8	187	43	4	1	201	52
Fayette	18	28	97	56	2	0	117	84
Ford	0	16	0	19	0	0	0	35
Franklin	0	45	13	77	0	11	13	133
Fulton	0	19	71	72	0	3	71	94
Gallatin	3	15	14	5	1	0	18	20
Greene	0	17	0	15	0	0	0	32
Grundy	0	5	85	67	1	20	86	92
Hamilton	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
Hancock	0	8	28	24	0	0	28	32
Hardin	1	0	9	17	3	1	13	18
Henderson	0	0	6	16	0	0	6	16
Henry	39	27	182	52	12	4	233	83
Iroquois	1	20	96	115	2	3	99	138
Jackson	30	15	191	68	1	1	222	84
Jasper	0	1	42	30	1	3	43	34
Jefferson	29	24	123	131	20	19	172	174
Jersey	15	24	42	59	3	7	60	90
JoDaviess	2	2	18	28	0	0	20	30
Johnson	1	3	68	20	0	5	69	28
Kane	0	75	889	916	0	15	889	1,006
Kankakee	74	36	187	286	61	17	322	339
Kendall	2	9	74	155	2	4	78	168
Knox	9	20	86	160	1	0	96	180
Lake	0	197	638	889	0	9	638	1,095
LaSalle	136	35	439	251	50	18	625	304
Lawrence	8	8	25	16	0	1	33	25

Table 41: Number and type of petitions filed, CY1998 and CY2003

County	1998 abuse & neglect	2003 abuse & neglect	1998 delinquency	2003 delinquency	1998 other	2003 other	1998 total	2003 total
Lee	9	31	127	59	5	5	141	95
Livingston	38	19	86	76	9	5	133	100
Logan	17	37	77	46	15	7	109	90
McDonough	0	9	24	45	0	0	24	54
McHenry	46	96	347	246	17	4	410	346
McLean	100	105	147	110	33	8	280	223
Macon	0	59	245	355	0	12	245	426
Macoupin	9	43	93	81	0	3	102	127
Madison	269	198	717	618	23	18	1,009	834
Marion	56	51	159	53	0	1	215	105
Marshall	1	6	21	38	1	0	23	44
Mason	0	17	17	51	1	0	18	68
Massac	4	9	50	48	1	0	55	57
Menard	6	2	3	19	0	0	9	21
Mercer	12	13	69	34	2	0	83	47
Monroe	1	8	44	77	3	0	48	85
Montgomery	9	20	86	40	13	11	108	71
Morgan	0	35	77	40	0	4	77	79
Moultrie	3	5	66	27	0	0	69	32
Ogle	19	23	137	111	1	8	157	142
Peoria	235	144	805	486	9	7	1,049	637
Perry	0	6	11	34	0	3	11	43
Piatt	0	2	2	16	0	0	2	18
Pike	0	5	3	50	0	0	3	55
Pope	2	2	3	2	0	1	5	5
Pulaski	8	9	38	49	0	0	46	58
Putnam	1	3	22	16	0	1	23	20
Randolph	8	4	41	55	5	0	54	59
Richland	9	20	81	72	0	0	90	92
Rock Island	105	144	166	166	9	0	280	310
St. Clair	104	84	716	419	214	78	1,034	581
Saline	15	23	137	59	0	4	152	86
Sangamon	0	170	134	172	2	9	136	351
Schuyler	5	2	27	19	0	0	32	21
Scott	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	11
Shelby	6	11	12	53	0	0	18	64
Stark	0	0	20	11	2	1	22	12
Stephenson	22	16	158	191	9	2	189	209
Tazewell	0	92	283	144	0	4	283	240
Union	5	17	81	53	1	2	87	72
Vermilion	126	125	218	195	90	44	434	364
Wabash	3	4	103	78	4	0	110	82
Warren	0	8	85	68	2	0	87	76
Washington	1	3	57	69	1	0	59	72
Wayne	5	14	30	30	0	0	35	44
White	0	12	113	112	0	0	113	124
Whiteside	12	35	113	113	8	4	133	152
Will	31	88	339	457	69	87	439	632
Williamson	36	95	78	73	9	12	123	180
Winnebago	0	318	471	510	0	30	471	858
Woodford	0	27	60	56	0	0	60	83
Total	6,413	5,189	28,211	21,151	799	646	35,423	26,986

Table 42: Number of juvenile investigation reports for probation, CY2003

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

County	Social histories	Supplemental social history	Intake screening	Other investigation	Total
Adams	33	36	126	0	195
Alexander	13	0	0	0	13
Bond	1	0	0	0	1
Boone	22	5	114	1	142
Brown	3	2	0	0	5
Bureau	5	0	67	0	72
Calhoun	1	0	0	0	1
Carroll	10	3	0	0	13
Cass	21	0	0	0	21
Champaign	100	36	0	774	910
Christian	4	0	9	3	16
Clark	7	5	0	0	12
Clay	5	2	45	0	52
Clinton	13	3	5	0	21
Coles	11	0	214	4	229
Cook	2,642	706	0	0	3,348
Crawford	4	1	34	0	39
Cumberland	1	0	1	0	2
DeKalb	9	0	0	0	9
DeWitt	71	0	88	42	201
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	497	15	690	376	1,578
Edgar	10	0	0	0	10
Edwards	8	1	0	0	9
Effingham	12	0	0	0	12
Fayette	11	0	0	0	11
Ford	4	5	0	0	9
Franklin	2	2	0	0	4
Fulton	3	1	106	25	135
Gallatin	4	0	0	0	4
Greene	1	0	0	0	1
Grundy	2	0	49	7	58
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	6	1	59	20	86
Hardin	7	0	0	0	7
Henderson	6	1	14	9	30
Henry	11	0	131	6	148
Iroquois	20	0	130	0	150
Jackson	6	0	0	0	6
Jasper	3	3	10	1	17
Jefferson	14	0	0	0	14
Jersey	29	25	77	0	131
JoDaviess	17	0	0	0	17
Johnson	1	0	0	0	1
Kane	362	878	412	1,552	3,204
Kankakee	29	20	232	266	547
Kendall	9	1	249	0	259
Knox	9	8	94	43	154
Lake	31	0	333	10	374
LaSalle	312	247	1,997	1	2,557
Lawrence	6	0	0	0	6

Table 42: Number of juvenile investigation reports for probation, CY2003

County	Social histories	Supplemental social history	Intake screening	Other investigation	Total
Lee	7	1	41	1	50
Livingston	36	12	390	26	464
Logan	33	6	41	62	142
McDonough	2	0	109	26	137
McHenry	136	0	231	18	385
McLean	140	29	706	105	980
Macon	89	35	0	0	124
Macoupin	29	6	0	0	35
Madison	51	4	502	270	827
Marion	25	0	0	0	25
Marshall	5	0	0	0	5
Mason	6	0	0	0	6
Massac	10	1	6	0	17
Menard	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	5	0	0	0	5
Monroe	1	1	0	0	2
Montgomery	9	0	0	0	9
Morgan	24	6	234	3	267
Moultrie	7	0	0	0	7
Ogle	11	3	0	4	18
Peoria	187	55	3	15	260
Perry	10	1	0	0	11
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	9	0	0	16	25
Pope	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	6	0	0	0	6
Putnam	5	0	0	0	5
Randolph	16	4	0	0	20
Richland	2	1	0	0	3
Rock Island	150	0	298	305	753
St. Clair	94	0	0	2	96
Saline	0	0	34	0	34
Sangamon	82	20	1015	947	2,064
Schuyler	9	4	0	9	22
Scott	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	3	0	0	0	3
Stark	6	0	0	0	6
Stephenson	28	0	34	2	64
Tazewell	16	3	360	0	379
Union	9	1	2	0	12
Vermilion	181	0	0	0	181
Wabash	14	6	0	0	20
Warren	2	0	70	19	91
Washington	9	2	0	0	11
Wayne	6	2	0	2	10
White	9	2	0	0	11
Whiteside	10	0	172	0	182
Will	100	18	965	34	1,117
Williamson	10	1	198	0	209
Winnebago	313	219	2,581	0	3,113
Woodford	47	0	25	3	75
Total	6,367	2,450	13,303	5,009	27,129

Table 43: Number of delinquency petitions filed & juveniles adjudicated delinquent, CY1998 and CY2003

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Juveniles Ages 10 - 16

County	1998 petitions	Rate	2003 petitions	Rate	Rank	1998 adjudications	Rate	2003 adjudications	Rate	Rank
Adams	90	1,305	72	1,021	87	64	928	38	539	58
Alexander	46	4,189	20	1,898	51	4	364	9	854	38
Bond	49	2,982	49	3,145	19	9	548	7	449	65
Boone	65	1,519	62	1,247	76	41	958	97	1,951	9
Brown	12	2,162	28	5,447	4	8	1,441	14	2,724	4
Bureau	148	3,768	66	1,798	56	25	636	18	490	61
Calhoun	13	2,748	7	1,386	70	8	1,691	2	396	69
Carroll	65	3,643	54	3,077	22	19	1,065	26	1,481	17
Cass	59	4,117	45	3,399	14	16	1,117	41	3,097	3
Champaign	142	1,064	84	568	96	145	1,086	79	534	59
Christian	224	6,285	88	2,504	35	36	1,010	40	1,138	27
Clark	28	1,681	44	2,545	33	30	1,801	21	1,215	25
Clay	47	3,048	29	2,076	46	10	649	0	0	87
Clinton	110	2,822	99	2,683	29	28	718	37	1,003	32
Coles	165	3,771	148	3,531	13	0	0	0	0	87
Cook	14,740	2,988	9,168	1,738	61	7,353	1,491	1,774	336	73
Crawford	28	1,356	96	4,731	5	12	581	55	2,711	5
Cumberland	0	0	32	2,506	34	0	0	0	0	87
DeKalb	148	2,099	174	2,160	43	39	553	36	447	66
DeWitt	73	4,195	45	2,706	28	40	2,299	9	541	57
Douglas	42	1,870	17	749	95	21	935	0	0	87
DuPage	1,287	1,511	1,026	1,093	84	828	972	203	216	77
Edgar	0	0	81	4,097	8	0	0	0	0	87
Edwards	21	2,861	21	3,206	16	5	681	5	763	43
Effingham	187	4,894	43	1,073	85	0	0	3	75	82
Fayette	97	4,281	56	2,587	30	24	1,059	22	1,016	31
Ford	0	0	19	1,211	78	0	0	1	64	84
Franklin	13	304	77	2,063	48	2	47	21	563	56
Fulton	71	1,715	72	2,065	47	24	580	15	430	67
Gallatin	14	2,141	5	879	92	10	1,529	2	351	71
Greene	0	0	15	946	88	0	0	1	63	85
Grundy	85	2,042	67	1,621	64	19	456	29	701	46
Hamilton	0	0	1	117	98	0	0	0	0	87
Hancock	28	1,207	24	1,136	80	11	474	17	805	42
Hardin	9	1,837	17	4,427	6	0	0	4	1,042	30
Henderson	6	642	16	1,988	50	2	214	8	994	33
Henry	182	3,103	52	944	89	47	801	42	762	44
Iroquois	96	2,893	115	3,353	15	65	1,959	74	2,157	7
Jackson	191	4,267	68	1,470	67	94	2,100	4	86	81
Jasper	42	3,323	30	2,547	32	11	870	20	1,698	11
Jefferson	123	3,002	131	3,183	18	0	0	0	0	87
Jersey	42	1,824	59	2,466	37	14	608	34	1,421	20
JoDaviess	18	784	28	1,286	73	0	0	0	0	87
Johnson	68	6,061	20	2,081	45	8	713	9	937	36
Kane	889	1,991	916	2,014	49	224	502	226	497	60
Kankakee	187	1,605	286	2,563	31	125	1,073	173	1,550	12
Kendall	74	1,194	155	2,486	36	20	323	53	850	39
Knox	86	1,564	160	3,195	17	59	1,073	74	1,478	18
Lake	638	1,038	889	1,255	75	32	52	259	366	70
LaSalle	439	3,896	251	2,155	44	104	923	114	979	34
Lawrence	25	1,644	16	1,107	83	12	789	20	1,383	23

Table 43: Number of delinquency petitions filed & juveniles adjudicated delinquent, CY1998 and CY2003

County	1998 petitions	Rate	2003 petitions	Rate	Rank	1998 adjudications	Rate	2003 adjudications	Rate	Rank
Lee	127	3,381	59	1,558	66	26	692	4	106	80
Livingston	86	2,142	76	1,781	57	0	0	41	961	35
Logan	77	2,701	46	1,606	65	47	1,649	0	0	87
McDonough	24	910	45	1,881	52	4	152	11	460	63
McHenry	347	1,309	246	813	93	107	404	87	288	76
McLean	147	1,127	110	813	93	105	805	73	539	58
Macon	245	2,035	355	3,123	20	217	1,803	174	1,531	15
Macoupin	93	1,746	81	1,558	66	26	488	48	923	37
Madison	717	2,765	618	2,338	40	174	671	162	613	48
Marion	159	3,528	53	1,229	77	10	222	3	70	83
Marshall	21	1,500	38	3,047	23	5	357	2	160	78
Mason	17	918	51	3,108	21	27	1,458	23	1,402	22
Massac	50	3,115	48	3,587	12	24	1,495	24	1,794	10
Menard	3	208	19	1,331	71	6	415	5	350	72
Mercer	69	3,476	34	1,865	54	11	554	26	1,426	19
Monroe	44	1,590	77	2,486	36	41	1,482	18	581	53
Montgomery	86	2,702	40	1,320	72	32	1,005	33	1,089	28
Morgan	77	2,240	40	1,126	82	15	436	0	0	87
Moultrie	66	4,089	27	1,768	58	28	1,735	10	655	47
Ogle	137	2,447	111	1,866	53	14	250	0	0	87
Peoria	805	4,232	486	2,737	27	460	2,418	273	1,538	14
Perry	11	470	34	1,606	65	9	385	15	709	45
Piatt	2	115	16	938	90	1	58	2	117	79
Pike	3	165	50	2,851	25	10	551	26	1,482	16
Pope	3	642	2	512	97	1	214	0	0	87
Pulaski	38	4,373	49	5,537	3	13	1,496	12	1,356	24
Putnam	22	3,673	16	2,417	38	17	2,838	0	0	87
Randolph	41	1,190	55	1,730	62	40	1,161	49	1,541	13
Richland	81	4,707	72	4,296	7	12	697	10	597	51
Rock Island	166	1,100	166	1,165	79	125	828	149	1,046	29
St. Clair	716	2,472	419	1,438	68	325	1,122	170	583	52
Saline	137	5,053	59	2,184	42	22	812	9	333	74
Sangamon	134	702	172	908	91	101	529	115	607	50
Schuyler	27	3,176	19	2,794	26	18	2,118	2	294	75
Scott	0	0	6	1,054	86	0	0	0	0	87
Shelby	12	477	53	2,196	41	8	318	11	456	64
Stark	20	2,941	11	1,690	63	7	1,029	3	461	62
Stephenson	158	3,213	191	3,678	10	76	1,546	3	58	86
Tazewell	283	2,046	144	1,130	81	173	1,250	72	565	55
Union	81	4,551	53	2,919	24	13	730	15	826	40
Vermilion	218	2,412	195	2,370	39	126	1,394	172	2,090	8
Wabash	103	7,692	78	5,865	2	38	2,838	33	2,481	6
Warren	85	4,179	68	3,656	11	41	2,016	15	806	41
Washington	57	3,399	69	4,054	9	19	1,133	54	3,173	2
Wayne	30	1,742	30	1,755	60	3	174	7	410	68
White	113	7,281	112	7,746	1	34	2,191	63	4,357	1
Whiteside	113	1,696	113	1,831	55	103	1,546	72	1,167	26
Will	339	626	457	806	94	192	355	345	608	49
Williamson	78	1,289	73	1,284	74	61	1,008	33	580	54
Winnebago	471	1,745	510	1,761	59	503	1,863	409	1,412	21
Woodford	60	1,398	56	1,420	69	19	443	0	0	87
Total	28,211	2,342	21,151	1,681		13,137	1,091	6,619	526	

Table 44: Number of admissions to secure detention, CY1998 and CY2003

Source: AOIC Annual Reports to the Illinois' Supreme Court (1998) and

Juvenile Monitoring Information System (2003)

Rate per 100,000 Juveniles Ages 10 - 16

County	1998 admissions	Rate	2003 admissions	Rate	Rank
Adams	244	3,539	181	2,567	9
Alexander	6	546	5	474	65
Bond	8	487	6	385	70
Boone	51	1,192	60	1,207	24
Brown	2	360	6	1,167	28
Bureau	59	1,502	39	1,062	35
Calhoun	7	1,480	4	792	48
Carroll	19	1,065	6	342	73
Cass	0	0	13	982	40
Champaign	569	4,262	383	2,588	8
Christian	6	168	23	655	55
Clark	0	0	5	289	79
Clay	4	259	4	286	80
Clinton	13	334	11	298	77
Coles	60	1,371	45	1,073	32
Cook	8,279	1,678	6,317	1,198	26
Crawford	4	194	1	49	96
Cumberland	0	0	1	78	94
DeKalb	120	1,702	126	7,577	1
DeWitt	12	690	11	137	90
Douglas	10	445	8	353	72
DuPage	942	1,106	577	615	57
Edgar	0	0	18	910	43
Edwards	2	272	7	1,069	33
Effingham	7	183	24	599	59
Fayette	15	662	26	1,201	25
Ford	9	586	3	191	88
Franklin	32	749	50	1,339	21
Fulton	22	532	24	688	53
Gallatin	0	0	1	176	89
Greene	0	0	5	315	76
Grundy	20	480	23	556	62
Hamilton	3	339	1	117	93
Hancock	13	561	22	1,042	39
Hardin	0	0	0	0	97
Henderson	4	428	16	1,988	12
Henry	61	1,040	31	563	61
Iroquois	15	452	33	962	42
Jackson	49	1,095	17	368	71
Jasper	1	79	0	0	97
Jefferson	125	3,051	108	2,625	7
Jersey	12	521	26	1,087	30
JoDaviess	3	131	5	230	84
Johnson	8	713	4	416	67
Kane	636	1,425	680	1,495	18
Kankakee	169	1,451	121	1,084	31
Kendall	49	791	82	1,315	22
Knox	179	3,255	115	2,296	11
Lake	594	967	603	5,176	2
LaSalle	211	1,873	175	247	82
Lawrence	8	526	4	277	81
Lee	36	958	9	238	83

Table 44: Number of admissions to secure detention, CY1998 and CY2003

County	1998 admissions	Rate	2003 admissions	Rate	Rank
Livingston	63	1,569	63	1,476	19
Logan	28	982	101	3,525	5
McDonough	10	379	21	878	45
McHenry	182	686	120	397	69
McLean	155	1,189	210	1,551	17
Macon	356	2,958	195	1,715	16
Macoupin	42	789	51	981	41
Madison	527	2,032	507	1,918	13
Marion	64	1,420	34	788	49
Marshall	9	643	8	642	56
Mason	8	432	29	1,767	15
Massac	9	561	3	224	85
Menard	10	692	3	210	86
Mercer	6	302	14	768	51
Monroe	22	795	6	194	87
Montgomery	23	723	14	462	66
Morgan	30	873	19	535	63
Moultrie	11	682	16	1,048	38
Ogle	55	982	43	723	52
Peoria	657	3,454	821	4,624	4
Perry	40	1,709	17	803	47
Piatt	7	403	2	117	93
Pike	1	55	7	399	68
Pope	1	214	0	0	97
Pulaski	8	921	6	678	54
Putnam	2	334	7	1,057	36
Randolph	12	348	4	126	91
Richland	0	0	2	119	92
Rock Island	143	947	162	1,137	29
St. Clair	691	2,386	747	2,564	10
Saline	41	1,512	21	777	50
Sangamon	270	1,414	349	1,842	14
Schuyler	0	0	2	294	78
Scott	0	0	0	0	97
Shelby	2	79	8	332	75
Stark	9	1,324	5	768	51
Stephenson	88	1,790	66	1,271	23
Tazewell	123	889	116	910	44
Union	25	1,404	15	826	46
Vermilion	49	542	254	3,087	6
Wabash	11	822	8	602	58
Warren	42	2,065	22	1,183	27
Washington	20	1,193	1	59	95
Wayne	5	290	9	527	64
White	14	902	21	1,452	20
Whiteside	71	1,066	65	1,053	37
Will	565	1,044	605	1,066	34
Williamson	21	347	19	334	74
Winnebago	1,283	4,753	1,411	4,872	3
Woodford	32	745	23	583	60
DOC			32		
Out-of-State			107		
Total	18,541	1,539	16,456	1,305	

Table 45: Number of admissions to secure detention by race, CY2003

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

County	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Native American	Caucasian	Multiracial	Other
Adams	61	0	0	0	117	3	0
Alexander	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bond	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
Boone	6	0	8	0	46	0	0
Brown	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Bureau	0	0	2	0	37	0	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Cass	3	0	0	0	10	0	0
Champaign	244	1	4	0	126	8	0
Christian	3	0	0	0	20	0	0
Clark	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Clinton	1	0	0	0	10	0	0
Coles	6	0	0	0	39	0	0
Cook	4,963	11	916	2	412	0	6
Crawford	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
DeKalb	30	0	21	0	67	8	0
DeWitt	0	0	1	0	10	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
DuPage	137	4	105	0	325	2	4
Edgar	1	0	0	0	17	0	0
Edwards	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Effingham	0	0	0	2	22	0	0
Fayette	0	0	0	2	24	0	0
Ford	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	50	0	0
Fulton	1	0	0	0	23	0	0
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Greene	0	0	1	0	4	0	0
Grundy	0	0	3	0	20	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	22	0	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
Henry	6	0	1	0	20	4	0
Iroquois	2	0	2	0	29	0	0
Jackson	13	0	0	0	4	0	0
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	62	2	0	0	43	1	0
Jersey	0	0	0	0	25	1	0
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Johnson	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Kane	174	2	230	0	221	46	7
Kankakee	70	0	4	0	43	4	0
Kendall	6	0	11	1	53	11	0
Knox	34	0	6	0	70	4	1
Lake	222	1	169	0	211	0	0
LaSalle	19	2	10	0	139	5	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Lee	1	0	0	0	8	0	0

Table 45: Number of admissions to secure detention by race, CY2003

County	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Native American	Caucasian	Multiracial	Other
Livingston	0	0	0	0	60	3	0
Logan	9	0	4	0	86	2	0
McDonough	2	0	0	0	19	0	0
McHenry	7	0	23	0	90	0	0
McLean	79	0	2	0	129	0	0
Macon	142	0	3	0	47	3	0
Macoupin	1	0	0	0	50	0	0
Madison	191	1	8	2	301	4	0
Marion	10	0	2	0	19	3	0
Marshall	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
Massac	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Menard	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Mercer	0	0	1	0	13	0	0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Montgomery	1	0	0	0	13	0	0
Morgan	7	0	0	0	9	3	0
Moultrie	1	0	0	0	15	0	0
Ogle	1	0	2	0	39	0	1
Peoria	617	1	3	0	200	0	0
Perry	2	0	0	0	15	0	0
Piatt	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Pike	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Putnam	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
Randolph	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Richland	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Rock Island	81	0	14	0	62	5	0
St. Clair	424	2	13	0	306	1	1
Saline	3	0	0	0	18	0	0
Sangamon	199	0	1	0	148	0	1
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Stark	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Stephenson	34	1	0	0	29	2	0
Tazewell	3	0	2	0	109	2	0
Union	1	0	0	0	14	0	0
Vermilion	86	1	5	0	155	7	0
Wabash	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Warren	3	0	0	0	18	1	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
Whiteside	7	0	12	0	46	0	0
Will	242	0	78	0	265	18	2
Williamson	5	0	0	0	14	0	0
Winnebago	702	12	85	1	601	9	1
Woodford	1	0	0	0	22	0	0
DOC	20	1	0	0	11	0	0
Out-of-State	23	0	3	0	75	6	0
Total	8,980	43	1,758	11	5,466	167	24

Table 46: Number of admissions to secure detention by sex, CY2003

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

County	Female	Percent female	Male	Percent male	Total
Adams	57	31.49%	124	68.51%	181
Alexander	1	20.00%	4	80.00%	5
Bond	5	83.33%	1	16.67%	6
Boone	23	38.33%	37	61.67%	60
Brown	2	33.33%	4	66.67%	6
Bureau	7	17.95%	32	82.05%	39
Calhoun	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	4
Carroll	2	33.33%	4	66.67%	6
Cass	0	0.00%	13	100.00%	13
Champaign	99	25.85%	284	74.15%	383
Christian	5	21.74%	18	78.26%	23
Clark	1	20.00%	4	80.00%	5
Clay	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	4
Clinton	1	9.09%	10	90.91%	11
Coles	13	28.89%	32	71.11%	45
Cook	769	12.19%	5,541	87.81%	6,310
Crawford	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1
Cumberland	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1
DeKalb	32	25.40%	94	74.60%	126
DeWitt	3	27.27%	8	72.73%	11
Douglas	2	25.00%	6	75.00%	8
DuPage	139	24.09%	438	75.91%	577
Edgar	6	33.33%	12	66.67%	18
Edwards	0	0.00%	7	100.00%	7
Effingham	5	20.83%	19	79.17%	24
Fayette	8	30.77%	18	69.23%	26
Ford	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	3
Franklin	4	8.00%	46	92.00%	50
Fulton	5	20.83%	19	79.17%	24
Gallatin	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1
Greene	1	20.00%	4	80.00%	5
Grundy	8	34.78%	15	65.22%	23
Hamilton	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1
Hancock	1	4.55%	21	95.45%	22
Hardin	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Henderson	2	12.50%	14	87.50%	16
Henry	1	3.23%	30	96.77%	31
Iroquois	7	21.21%	26	78.79%	33
Jackson	2	11.76%	15	88.24%	17
Jasper	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Jefferson	31	28.70%	77	71.30%	108
Jersey	8	30.77%	18	69.23%	26
JoDaviess	0	0.00%	5	100.00%	5
Johnson	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	4
Kane	114	16.76%	566	83.24%	680
Kankakee	29	23.97%	92	76.03%	121
Kendall	23	28.05%	59	71.95%	82
Knox	22	19.13%	93	80.87%	115
Lake	117	19.40%	486	80.60%	603
LaSalle	48	27.43%	127	72.57%	175
Lawrence	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	4
Lee	2	22.22%	7	77.78%	9

Table 46: Number of admissions to secure detention by sex, CY2003

County	Female	Percent female	Male	Percent male	Total
Livingston	19	30.16%	44	69.84%	63
Logan	20	19.80%	81	80.20%	101
McDonough	5	23.81%	16	76.19%	21
McHenry	18	15.00%	102	85.00%	120
McLean	61	29.05%	149	70.95%	210
Macon	35	17.95%	160	82.05%	195
Macoupin	8	15.69%	43	84.31%	51
Madison	119	23.47%	388	76.53%	507
Marion	7	20.59%	27	79.41%	34
Marshall	2	25.00%	6	75.00%	8
Mason	6	20.69%	23	79.31%	29
Massac	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	3
Menard	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	3
Mercer	2	14.29%	12	85.71%	14
Monroe	3	50.00%	3	50.00%	6
Montgomery	2	14.29%	12	85.71%	14
Morgan	5	26.32%	14	73.68%	19
Moultrie	4	25.00%	12	75.00%	16
Ogle	10	23.26%	33	76.74%	43
Peoria	189	23.02%	632	76.98%	821
Perry	5	29.41%	12	70.59%	17
Piatt	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	2
Pike	1	14.29%	6	85.71%	7
Pope	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Pulaski	1	16.67%	5	83.33%	6
Putnam	0	0.00%	7	100.00%	7
Randolph	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	4
Richland	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	2
Rock Island	39	24.07%	123	75.93%	162
St. Clair	160	21.42%	587	78.58%	747
Saline	4	19.05%	17	80.95%	21
Sangamon	76	21.78%	273	78.22%	349
Schuyler	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	2
Scott	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Shelby	2	25.00%	6	75.00%	8
Stark	0	0.00%	5	100.00%	5
Stephenson	14	21.21%	52	78.79%	66
Tazewell	46	39.66%	70	60.34%	116
Union	1	6.67%	14	93.33%	15
Vermilion	67	26.38%	187	73.62%	254
Wabash	0	0.00%	8	100.00%	8
Warren	3	13.64%	19	86.36%	22
Washington	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1
Wayne	5	55.56%	4	44.44%	9
White	2	9.52%	19	90.48%	21
Whiteside	18	27.69%	47	72.31%	65
Will	136	22.48%	469	77.52%	605
Williamson	8	42.11%	11	57.89%	19
Winnebago	341	24.17%	1070	75.83%	1411
Woodford	4	17.39%	19	82.61%	23
DOC	8	25.00%	24	75.00%	32
Out-of-State	30	28.04%	77	71.96%	107
Total	2,363	22.81%	7,997	77.19%	16,449

Table 47: Number of admissions to secure detention by offense category, CY2003

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

*Refers to probation violations, parole violations, and violations of home detention

County	Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Weapon	Other	Contempt	Status offense	Warrant	Violations*	Total
Adams	28	20	5	1	0	3	46	4	42	30	179
Alexander	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Bond	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
Boone	18	10	1	0	1	1	0	0	13	16	60
Brown	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	6
Bureau	6	17	1	2	0	4	1	2	4	2	39
Calhoun	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
Carroll	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
Cass	1	8	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
Champaign	73	60	4	4	6	24	134	0	75	3	383
Christian	10	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	6	0	23
Clark	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5
Clay	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Clinton	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	11
Coles	9	9	1	0	0	2	0	0	12	12	45
Cook	Data unavailable										
Crawford	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DeKalb	31	10	0	4	0	3	17	0	41	20	126
DeWitt	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	11
Douglas	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	8
DuPage	73	53	6	10	5	11	139	2	213	65	577
Edgar	6	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	18
Edwards	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Effingham	6	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	5	5	24
Fayette	5	3	1	4	0	2	0	0	4	7	26
Ford	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Franklin	3	7	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	33	50
Fulton	4	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	1	24
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Greene	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
Grundy	6	1	0	1	1	0	7	0	7	0	23
Hamilton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hancock	0	18	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	22
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	5	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	16
Henry	12	10	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	1	31
Iroquois	12	6	0	0	2	0	7	0	4	2	33
Jackson	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	17
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	14	16	2	1	0	3	2	0	28	42	108
Jersey	14	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	26
JoDaviess	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Johnson	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Kane	221	153	17	58	42	13	8	0	131	37	680
Kankakee	39	20	1	4	1	4	15	0	18	19	121
Kendall	23	16	0	19	0	0	3	0	15	6	82
Knox	35	35	4	11	0	7	0	2	13	8	115
Lake	213	147	21	34	36	53	1	1	96	0	602
LaSalle	31	44	4	5	0	2	17	0	67	5	175
Lawrence	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Lee	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	9

Table 47: Number of admissions to secure detention by offense category, CY2003

County	Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Weapon	Other	Contempt	Status offense	Warrant	Violations*	Total
Livingston	25	15	1	2	0	1	12	1	5	1	63
Logan	16	26	0	0	2	7	40	2	7	1	101
McDonough	6	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	21
McHenry	27	31	2	3	2	2	3	0	36	14	120
McLean	56	93	7	10	2	5	5	4	28	0	210
Macon	35	60	9	9	12	6	1	1	62	0	195
Macoupin	10	17	0	0	1	1	2	0	19	1	51
Madison	160	131	12	10	5	13	0	0	135	41	507
Marion	7	12	3	0	0	1	1	0	2	8	34
Marshall	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
Mason	4	12	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	6	29
Massac	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Menard	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Mercer	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	14
Monroe	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	6
Montgomery	1	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	14
Morgan	6	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	19
Moultrie	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	3	16
Ogle	10	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	21	6	43
Peoria	278	252	19	27	2	59	0	1	174	9	821
Perry	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	2	17
Piatt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Pike	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	7
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	6
Putnam	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Randolph	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Richland	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rock Island	47	52	5	5	1	3	9	0	27	13	162
St. Clair	127	184	4	22	22	11	7	0	255	115	747
Saline	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	21
Sangamon	107	93	7	21	6	25	5	0	80	5	349
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	8
Stark	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Stephenson	9	10	2	0	0	3	0	0	38	4	66
Tazewell	24	27	3	3	0	4	3	1	22	29	116
Union	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	15
Vermilion	60	51	5	3	1	19	27	1	62	25	254
Wabash	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Warren	10	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	22
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wayne	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
White	1	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	9	21
Whiteside	13	18	3	0	0	0	12	2	8	9	65
Will	169	76	7	13	15	15	128	0	154	28	605
Williamson	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	10	1	19
Winnebago	298	311	19	123	39	108	5	18	250	240	1,411
Woodford	4	11	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	23
DOC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	32
Out-of-State	23	21	6	6	0	8	22	0	10	11	107
Total	2,570	2,344	220	488	229	448	703	44	2,376	935	10,357

Table 48: Number of admissions to secure detention by age, CY2003

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

Per Illinois law, youth under 10 years old and over 16 years old are not to be detained. Researchers assume most if not all youth falling into those categories are due to data entry errors, not the actual detention of these youth.

County	<10*	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	>16*
Adams	0	0	4	7	23	31	41	60	15
Alexander	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0
Bond	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0
Boone	0	1	0	2	4	11	14	28	0
Brown	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0
Bureau	0	0	0	0	3	11	6	19	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0
Cass	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	2	0
Champaign	0	0	0	13	37	73	130	130	0
Christian	0	0	1	2	1	4	8	7	0
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Clay	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	0
Coles	0	0	1	2	1	17	15	9	0
Cook	0	13	30	122	387	936	1,814	3,117	758
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
DeKalb	0	0	1	4	12	28	36	45	0
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	0
DuPage	0	0	1	8	27	50	130	174	187
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	4	0
Edwards	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	0
Effingham	0	0	0	1	2	2	10	9	0
Fayette	0	0	1	3	3	5	6	8	0
Ford	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	1	16	14	19	0
Fulton	0	0	2	0	3	2	5	12	0
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
Grundy	0	0	0	2	1	2	11	7	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	10	2
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	0
Henry	0	0	0	0	3	5	10	13	0
Iroquois	0	0	0	1	5	8	10	9	0
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	5	0
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	1	1	0	7	21	24	34	20	0
Jersey	0	0	0	1	3	6	8	8	0
JoDaviess	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Kane	0	0	0	8	49	83	195	344	1
Kankakee	0	0	0	5	6	21	42	47	0
Kendall	0	0	0	0	4	4	24	50	0
Knox	0	0	2	2	17	25	36	32	1
Lake	0	0	4	16	44	108	205	225	1
LaSalle	0	0	5	9	18	32	56	55	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Lee	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	0

Table 48: Number of admissions to secure detention by age, CY2003

County	<10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	>16*
Livingston	0	0	1	7	2	9	20	24	0
Logan	0	0	0	5	8	12	23	53	0
McDonough	0	0	1	0	1	3	6	10	0
McHenry	0	0	1	1	4	14	39	61	0
McLean	0	1	1	7	21	28	90	62	0
Macon	0	0	5	10	25	24	57	74	0
Macoupin	0	0	1	1	8	13	16	12	0
Madison	0	5	14	30	76	120	138	124	0
Marion	0	0	3	2	3	1	13	12	0
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	11	2
Massac	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	6	0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	6	0
Morgan	0	0	0	0	3	7	5	4	0
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	4	0
Ogle	0	0	5	0	11	3	10	14	0
Peoria	0	6	20	54	100	164	233	244	0
Perry	0	0	0	1	2	4	6	4	0
Piatt	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Pike	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Richland	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Rock Island	0	0	1	4	13	24	61	59	0
St. Clair	1	6	7	19	96	101	219	297	1
Saline	0	0	0	0	3	6	7	5	0
Sangamon	0	2	5	19	39	64	100	105	15
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0
Stark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0
Stephenson	0	0	0	2	7	16	15	26	0
Tazewell	0	1	0	8	13	10	47	37	0
Union	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	5	0
Vermilion	0	2	2	6	36	38	80	89	1
Wabash	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	9	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	0
White	1	0	0	5	1	3	7	4	0
Whiteside	0	0	0	4	6	15	21	19	0
Will	0	2	21	16	57	100	164	245	0
Williamson	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	12	0
Winnebago	2	17	12	71	158	300	418	430	3
Woodford	0	0	0	0	2	6	5	10	0
DOC	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	22	0
Out-of-State	0	0	8	15	18	21	19	25	1
Total	5	44	133	390	1,038	1,769	3,079	3,646	256

Table 49: Average daily population (ADP) and Average length of stay (ALOS) in secure detention, CY2003

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

County	Detention days	ADP	Rank	ALOS	Rank
Adams	5,538	15.17	12	27.83	12
Alexander	25	0.07	70	12.50	56
Bond	46	0.13	67	9.20	70
Boone	696	1.91	27	16.57	38
Brown	126	0.35	55	21.00	28
Bureau	626	1.72	28	17.89	33
Calhoun	25	0.07	70	6.25	80
Carroll	69	0.19	62	8.63	73
Cass	167	0.46	52	12.85	51
Champaign	6,551	17.95	10	17.02	35
Christian	130	0.36	54	6.19	81
Clark	63	0.17	64	12.60	53
Clay	235	0.64	45	117.50	2
Clinton	55	0.15	65	7.86	74
Coles	1,199	3.28	23	29.98	9
Cook	184,053	504.25	1	Data unavailable	
Crawford	0	0.00	76	0.00	96
Cumberland	24	0.07	70	24.00	20
DeKalb	627	1.72	28	6.67	78
DeWitt	206	0.56	47	25.75	14
Douglas	19	0.05	71	4.75	84
DuPage	14,435	39.55	3	32.88	7
Edgar	283	0.78	42	15.72	42
Edwards	94	0.26	57	18.80	30
Effingham	188	0.52	50	11.75	61
Fayette	318	0.87	40	16.74	37
Ford	69	0.19	62	23.00	22
Franklin	145	0.40	53	4.39	89
Fulton	615	1.68	29	25.63	16
Gallatin	93	0.25	58	93.00	4
Greene	6	0.02	74	3.00	91
Grundy	483	1.32	33	20.13	29
Hamilton	14	0.04	72	14.00	47
Hancock	374	1.02	36	17.00	36
Hardin	0	0.00	76	0.00	96
Henderson	364	1.00	37	22.75	23
Henry	348	0.95	38	12.00	59
Iroquois	339	0.93	39	10.27	66
Jackson	594	1.63	30	39.60	6
Jasper	0	0.00	76	0.00	96
Jefferson	295	0.81	41	4.61	86
Jersey	82	0.22	61	4.56	87
JoDaviess	70	0.19	62	14.00	47
Johnson	187	0.51	51	93.50	3
Kane	13,594	37.24	4	28.62	11
Kankakee	2,005	5.49	19	16.30	40
Kendall	1,007	2.76	24	15.98	41
Knox	3,521	9.65	15	30.35	8
Lake	10,271	28.14	7	22.33	25
LaSalle	4,469	12.24	14	25.39	17
Lawrence	9	0.02	74	4.50	88
Lee	17	0.05	71	1.89	93

Table 49: Average daily population (ADP) and Average length of stay (ALOS) in secure detention, CY2003

County	Detention days	ADP	Rank	ALOS	Rank
Livingston	460	1.26	34	8.68	72
Logan	730	2.00	26	10.43	65
McDonough	567	1.55	32	27.00	13
McHenry	1,204	3.30	22	12.95	50
McLean	3,294	9.02	16	11.93	60
Macon	2,275	6.23	17	11.73	62
Macoupin	589	1.61	31	12.27	58
Madison	9,403	25.76	8	24.68	19
Marion	283	0.78	42	14.89	43
Marshall	147	0.40	53	18.38	31
Mason	214	0.59	46	7.13	76
Massac	88	0.24	59	29.33	10
Menard	12	0.03	73	6.00	83
Mercer	101	0.28	56	7.21	75
Monroe	4	0.01	75	1.00	95
Montgomery	56	0.15	65	7.00	77
Morgan	238	0.65	44	12.53	55
Moultrie	200	0.55	48	18.18	32
Ogle	417	1.14	35	9.70	68
Peoria	12,210	33.45	5	14.78	44
Perry	50	0.14	66	6.25	80
Piatt	87	0.24	59	43.50	5
Pike	88	0.24	59	12.57	54
Pope	0	0.00	76	0.00	96
Pulaski	89	0.24	59	22.25	26
Putnam	70	0.19	62	10.00	67
Randolph	5	0.01	75	2.50	92
Richland	52	0.14	66	17.33	34
Rock Island	2,121	5.81	18	13.51	48
St. Clair	7,093	19.43	9	12.38	57
Saline	91	0.25	58	6.50	79
Sangamon	5,178	14.19	13	14.38	46
Schuyler	5	0.01	75	1.67	94
Scott	40	0.11	68	13.33	49
Shelby	25	0.07	70	4.17	90
Stark	64	0.18	63	12.80	52
Stephenson	965	2.64	25	14.62	45
Tazewell	1,896	5.19	20	16.49	39
Union	84	0.23	60	9.33	69
Vermilion	5,570	15.26	11	21.76	27
Wabash	66	0.18	63	11.00	64
Warren	195	0.53	49	8.86	71
Washington	371	1.02	36	371.00	1
Wayne	28	0.08	69	4.67	85
White	251	0.69	43	25.10	18
Whiteside	1,469	4.02	21	22.60	24
Will	14,468	39.64	2	23.11	21
Williamson	80	0.22	61	6.15	82
Winnebago	10,827	29.66	6	11.05	63
Woodford	566	1.55	32	25.73	15
DOC	28	0.08		1.27	
Out-of-State	1,635	4.48		14.73	
Total	340,818	933.75		18.02	

Table 50: Number of transfers to adult court, CY1998 and CY2003

Sources: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (1998), Juvenile Monitoring Information System (2003)

County	1998 discretionary	1998 automatic	1998 total	2003 discretionary	2003 automatic	2003 total
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexander	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	0	0	0	2	0	2
Calhoun	1	0	1	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cass	0	0	0	0	1	1
Champaign	1	0	1	1	3	4
Christian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook	52	0	52	Data unavailable		
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	1	1	0	0	0
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	3	3	0	0	0
DuPage	5	0	5	0	0	0
Edgar	5	0	5	0	0	0
Edwards	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iroquois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	0	0	0	0	3	3
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kane	11	8	19	0	2	2
Kankakee	3	2	5	0	0	0
Kendall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	2	3	5	0	0	0
LaSalle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 50: Number of transfers to adult court, CY1998 and CY2003

County	1998 discretionary	1998 automatic	1998 total	2003 discretionary	2003 automatic	2003 total
Lee	1	0	1	0	0	0
Livingston	0	0	0	0	0	0
Logan	0	0	0	0	0	0
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHenry	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLean	1	0	1	0	0	0
Macon	0	0	0	0	1	1
Macoupin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	3	3
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	2	0	2
Massac	3	0	3	0	0	0
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	1	6	7	0	0	0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ogle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peoria	0	0	0	1	6	7
Perry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rock Island	0	2	2	0	1	1
St. Clair	0	0	0	0	3	3
Saline	0	1	1	0	0	0
Sangamon	0	0	0	1	1	2
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	2	4	6	0	0	0
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazewell	1	0	1	0	0	0
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermilion	2	5	7	0	0	0
Wabash	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whiteside	1	0	1	1	0	1
Will	0	0	0	1	1	2
Williamson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winnebago	1	6	7	0	0	0
Woodford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	93	41	134	10	25	35

Table 51: Number of informal probation supervision cases, CY1998 and CY2003

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Juveniles Ages 10 - 16

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Adams	45	653	6	85	53
Alexander	0	0	0	0	64
Bond	1	61	9	578	19
Boone	14	327	9	181	38
Brown	0	0	0	0	64
Bureau	0	0	0	0	64
Calhoun	1	211	0	0	64
Carroll	0	0	6	342	31
Cass	0	0	0	0	64
Champaign	56	419	2	14	63
Christian	0	0	8	228	36
Clark	0	0	0	0	64
Clay	20	1,297	12	859	9
Clinton	0	0	6	163	41
Coles	0	0	7	167	40
Cook	1,157	235	525	100	50
Crawford	0	0	0	0	64
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	64
DeKalb	0	0	8	99	51
DeWitt	1	57	0	0	64
Douglas	0	0	2	88	52
DuPage	0	0	0	0	64
Edgar	0	0	0	0	64
Edwards	0	0	0	0	64
Effingham	0	0	0	0	64
Fayette	5	221	0	0	64
Ford	6	391	7	446	25
Franklin	23	538	33	884	5
Fulton	17	411	18	516	22
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	64
Greene	0	0	0	0	64
Grundy	11	264	2	48	60
Hamilton	0	0	1	117	48
Hancock	18	776	17	805	11
Hardin	0	0	0	0	64
Henderson	6	642	1	124	46
Henry	3	51	3	54	58
Iroquois	33	995	30	875	7
Jackson	13	290	16	346	30
Jasper	0	0	7	594	17
Jefferson	1	24	0	0	64
Jersey	0	0	9	376	28
JoDaviess	22	958	14	643	14
Johnson	0	0	8	832	10
Kane	87	195	89	196	37
Kankakee	58	498	19	170	39
Kendall	6	97	18	289	33
Knox	11	200	15	300	32
Lake	0	0	0	0	64
LaSalle	32	284	14	120	47
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	64

Table 51: Number of informal probation supervision cases, CY1998 and CY2003

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Lee	16	426	21	554	21
Livingston	52	1,295	33	773	12
Logan	3	105	0	0	64
McDonough	27	1,024	21	878	6
McHenry	112	422	105	347	29
McLean	16	123	78	576	20
Macon	5	42	0	0	64
Macoupin	0	0	63	1,212	2
Madison	150	578	153	579	18
Marion	53	1,176	10	232	35
Marshall	2	143	8	642	15
Mason	14	756	16	975	4
Massac	2	125	2	149	44
Menard	9	623	1	70	55
Mercer	2	101	0	0	64
Monroe	0	0	0	0	64
Montgomery	0	0	30	990	3
Morgan	76	2,211	50	1,408	1
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	64
Ogle	11	196	3	50	59
Peoria	57	300	155	873	8
Perry	0	0	0	0	64
Piatt	4	231	13	762	13
Pike	0	0	0	0	64
Pope	0	0	2	512	23
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	64
Putnam	9	1,503	1	151	43
Randolph	0	0	0	0	64
Richland	4	232	0	0	64
Rock Island	79	523	62	435	27
St. Clair	0	0	13	45	61
Saline	17	627	12	444	26
Sangamon	42	220	13	69	56
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	64
Scott	2	325	0	0	64
Shelby	0	0	0	0	64
Stark	2	294	0	0	64
Stephenson	0	0	8	154	42
Tazewell	69	499	78	612	16
Union	0	0	2	110	49
Vermilion	0	0	0	0	64
Wabash	0	0	0	0	64
Warren	7	344	5	269	34
Washington	0	0	0	0	64
Wayne	0	0	0	0	64
White	2	129	0	0	64
Whiteside	12	180	1	16	62
Will	30	55	33	58	57
Williamson	22	363	26	457	24
Winnebago	33	122	38	131	45
Woodford	17	396	3	76	54
Total	2,605	216	1,980	157	

Table 52: Number of cases continued under supervision, CY1998 and CY2003

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Juveniles Ages 10 - 16

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Adams	3	44	1	14	69
Alexander	16	1,457	1	95	59
Bond	23	1,400	30	1,926	3
Boone	6	140	1	20	68
Brown	0	0	2	389	38
Bureau	55	1,400	19	518	28
Calhoun	5	1,057	2	396	37
Carroll	22	1,233	20	1,140	10
Cass	0	0	0	0	71
Champaign	13	97	1	7	70
Christian	96	2,694	25	711	18
Clark	17	1,020	12	694	20
Clay	34	2,205	0	0	71
Clinton	64	1,642	24	650	21
Coles	0	0	0	0	71
Cook	7,539	1,528	3,946	748	17
Crawford	6	291	31	1,528	6
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	71
DeKalb	90	1,277	65	807	15
DeWitt	1	57	1	60	63
Douglas	10	445	0	0	71
DuPage	127	149	0	0	71
Edgar	0	0	0	0	71
Edwards	8	1,090	7	1,069	11
Effingham	0	0	2	50	64
Fayette	15	662	3	139	53
Ford	0	0	0	0	71
Franklin	0	0	16	429	34
Fulton	38	918	21	602	24
Gallatin	5	765	1	176	50
Greene	0	0	3	189	49
Grundy	25	601	13	314	39
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	71
Hancock	12	517	2	95	59
Hardin	2	408	1	260	43
Henderson	1	107	2	248	44
Henry	12	205	7	127	55
Iroquois	1	30	3	87	61
Jackson	68	1,519	6	130	54
Jasper	14	1,108	6	509	30
Jefferson	1	24	0	0	71
Jersey	27	1,172	54	2,257	1
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	71
Johnson	0	0	4	416	35
Kane	68	152	182	400	36
Kankakee	12	103	52	466	33
Kendall	14	226	40	642	22
Knox	8	145	24	479	32
Lake	0	0	69	97	58
LaSalle	55	488	65	558	27
Lawrence	15	986	4	277	40

Table 52: Number of cases continued under supervision, CY1998 and CY2003

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Lee	28	745	10	264	42
Livingston	0	0	5	117	56
Logan	11	386	0	0	71
McDonough	8	303	20	836	14
McHenry	109	411	83	274	41
McLean	16	123	4	30	66
Macon	5	42	73	642	22
Macoupin	83	1,559	32	616	23
Madison	257	991	320	1,210	8
Marion	2	44	0	0	71
Marshall	13	929	6	481	31
Mason	2	108	0	0	71
Massac	10	623	14	1,046	12
Menard	1	69	10	700	19
Mercer	29	1,461	0	0	71
Monroe	29	1,048	52	1,679	5
Montgomery	48	1,508	7	231	47
Morgan	0	0	0	0	71
Moultrie	28	1,735	12	786	16
Ogle	89	1,590	0	0	71
Peoria	16	84	41	231	47
Perry	11	470	5	236	46
Piatt	3	173	0	0	71
Pike	0	0	0	0	71
Pope	1	214	0	0	71
Pulaski	3	345	2	226	48
Putnam	6	1,002	0	0	71
Randolph	0	0	0	0	71
Richland	3	174	4	239	45
Rock Island	26	172	15	105	57
St. Clair	270	932	169	580	26
Saline	32	1,180	0	0	71
Sangamon	18	94	16	84	62
Schuyler	0	0	8	1,176	9
Scott	0	0	0	0	71
Shelby	0	0	30	1,243	7
Stark	23	3,382	1	154	52
Stephenson	52	1,058	0	0	71
Tazewell	87	629	65	510	29
Union	0	0	0	0	71
Vermilion	51	564	0	0	71
Wabash	35	2,614	25	1,880	4
Warren	22	1,082	11	591	25
Washington	32	1,908	0	0	71
Wayne	4	232	16	936	13
White	28	1,804	31	2,144	2
Whiteside	7	105	2	32	65
Will	168	310	12	21	67
Williamson	0	0	5	88	60
Winnebago	42	156	46	159	51
Woodford	11	256	0	0	71
Total	10,247	851	5,920	470	

Table 53: Number of juvenile probation cases, CY1998 and CY2003

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Juveniles Ages 10 - 16

Note: Scott County data is combined with Greene County for 2003.

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Adams	103	1,494	58	822	65
Alexander	7	638	11	1,044	44
Bond	10	609	5	321	96
Boone	56	1,309	105	2,111	13
Brown	6	1,081	10	1,946	15
Bureau	12	305	24	654	77
Calhoun	6	1,268	1	198	100
Carroll	19	1,065	29	1,652	19
Cass	18	1,256	12	906	57
Champaign	135	1,011	120	811	67
Christian	87	2,441	29	825	64
Clark	31	1,861	20	1,157	38
Clay	21	1,362	9	644	78
Clinton	24	616	34	921	55
Coles	72	1,646	80	1,908	18
Cook	4,945	1,002	3,571	677	73
Crawford	24	1,162	62	3,056	4
Cumberland	6	485	8	626	80
DeKalb	30	426	46	571	83
DeWitt	22	1,264	15	902	58
Douglas	28	1,247	15	661	75
DuPage	593	696	541	576	82
Edgar	67	3,034	65	3,288	1
Edwards	7	954	8	1,221	35
Effingham	67	1,753	49	1,223	34
Fayette	32	1,412	29	1,339	29
Ford	32	2,083	16	1,020	49
Franklin	28	655	30	804	69
Fulton	41	991	13	373	94
Gallatin	15	2,294	2	351	95
Greene	2	116	17	789	70
Grundy	26	625	45	1,089	41
Hamilton	9	1,017	8	938	54
Hancock	10	431	17	805	68
Hardin	4	816	4	1,042	45
Henderson	5	535	11	1,366	26
Henry	52	886	49	889	61
Iroquois	81	2,441	92	2,682	7
Jackson	43	961	31	670	74
Jasper	18	1,424	14	1,188	37
Jefferson	53	1,294	51	1,239	33
Jersey	19	825	32	1,337	30
JoDaviess	1	44	14	643	79
Johnson	16	1,426	12	1,249	32
Kane	355	795	522	1,148	39
Kankakee	182	1,562	288	2,581	10
Kendall	47	758	54	866	63
Knox	53	964	70	1,398	24
Lake	484	788	402	568	84
LaSalle	113	1,003	125	1,073	42
Lawrence	8	526	28	1,936	16

Table 53: Number of juvenile probation cases, CY1998 and CY2003

County	1998	Rate	2003	Rate	Rank
Lee	30	799	15	396	93
Livingston	76	1,893	107	2,508	11
Logan	27	947	76	2,653	8
McDonough	5	190	11	460	89
McHenry	114	430	123	407	92
McLean	187	1,434	140	1,034	46
Macon	185	1,537	157	1,381	25
Macoupin	44	826	69	1,327	31
Madison	148	571	122	461	88
Marion	98	2,174	67	1,554	21
Marshall	13	929	11	882	62
Mason	30	1,620	22	1,341	28
Massac	21	1,308	21	1,570	20
Menard	14	969	6	420	90
Mercer	16	806	14	768	71
Monroe	17	614	7	226	99
Montgomery	43	1,351	34	1,122	40
Morgan	40	1,163	35	985	51
Moultrie	33	2,045	22	1,441	23
Ogle	29	518	57	958	53
Peoria	474	2,492	459	2,585	9
Perry	19	812	19	897	59
Piatt	8	461	7	410	91
Pike	33	1,819	57	3,250	2
Pope	1	214	1	256	98
Pulaski	15	1,726	17	1,921	17
Putnam	7	1,169	6	906	57
Randolph	24	697	49	1,541	22
Richland	11	639	15	895	60
Rock Island	138	914	145	1,018	50
St. Clair	191	659	155	532	85
Saline	15	553	8	296	97
Sangamon	135	707	125	660	76
Schuyler	6	706	7	1,029	47
Scott	2	325	Data reported through Greene County		--
Shelby	12	477	22	912	56
Stark	16	2,353	4	614	81
Stephenson	61	1,241	105	2,022	14
Tazewell	177	1,279	123	965	52
Union	15	843	19	1,046	43
Vermilion	116	1,283	98	1,191	36
Wabash	22	1,643	40	3,008	5
Warren	31	1,524	19	1,022	48
Washington	17	1,014	9	529	86
Wayne	7	407	14	819	66
White	42	2,706	40	2,766	6
Whiteside	131	1,967	83	1,345	27
Will	293	541	399	703	72
Williamson	28	463	27	475	87
Winnebago	522	1,934	902	3,114	3
Woodford	68	1,584	89	2,257	12
Total	11,932	991	11,082	879	

Table 54: Number of programs ordered for juveniles at disposition, CY2002

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

County	Alcohol	Drug	Drug & alcohol	Mental health	TASC	UDIS	JTPA	Other	Total
Adams	0	0	43	66	0	48	0	118	275
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Bond	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	16	24
Boone	0	0	16	3	0	0	0	1	20
Brown	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Bureau	2	0	34	9	0	1	0	3	49
Calhoun	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	9
Carroll	1	0	21	6	0	2	0	4	34
Cass	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	43	51
Champaign	0	0	33	10	0	0	0	37	80
Christian	6	5	16	12	0	0	0	14	53
Clark	2	1	7	5	0	0	0	0	15
Clay	0	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	12
Clinton	2	1	13	6	0	0	0	0	22
Coles	0	1	25	72	0	0	0	2	100
Cook	5	125	193	325	1,138	416	0	1,328	3,530
Crawford	23	1	6	4	0	0	0	0	34
Cumberland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
DeKalb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	0	0	38	54	0	5	0	18	115
Douglas	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	9	14
DuPage	0	13	8	17	0	11	0	286	335
Edgar	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	7
Edwards	1	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	9
Effingham	1	1	7	3	0	0	0	21	33
Fayette	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	1	9
Ford	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6
Fulton	0	0	3	14	0	1	0	38	56
Gallatin	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Greene	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Grundy	0	0	7	21	0	0	0	0	28
Hamilton	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hancock	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	18	28
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	7
Henry	0	0	2	9	0	6	0	108	125
Iroquois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	0	0	0	13	0	6	0	20	39
Jasper	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	13	16
Jefferson	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jersey	2	13	1	15	0	2	0	16	49
JoDaviess	32	5	5	7	0	0	0	1	50
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kane	0	35	123	151	0	4	0	24	337
Kankakee	0	3	4	11	0	0	0	6	24
Kendall	0	3	10	4	0	1	0	51	69
Knox	0	4	6	11	0	8	0	55	84
Lake	1	0	69	65	1	0	0	9	145
LaSalle	0	4	282	359	0	27	0	295	967
Lawrence	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	14	18
Lee	0	0	7	4	0	0	1	11	23

Table 54: Number of programs ordered for juveniles at disposition, CY2002

County	Alcohol	Drug	Drug & alcohol	Mental health	TASC	UDIS	JTPA	Other	Total
Livingston	4	4	6	13	0	2	0	2	31
Logan	6	1	11	2	0	0	0	0	20
McDonough	0	0	2	7	0	1	0	5	15
McHenry	1	5	55	8	0	1	0	4	74
McLean	0	2	16	28	0	2	0	29	77
Macon	0	18	1	70	0	24	0	266	379
Macoupin	119	6	8	5	1	0	3	117	259
Madison	2	3	0	18	88	13	0	160	284
Marion	0	1	33	12	0	4	0	203	253
Marshall	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	6
Mason	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	4
Massac	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	6
Menard	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	7
Mercer	0	0	0	9	0	2	0	38	49
Monroe	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Montgomery	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	9	17
Morgan	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	8
Moultrie	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	38	42
Ogle	1	1	37	80	0	0	1	21	141
Peoria	5	47	13	38	20	18	19	13	173
Perry	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	7
Piatt	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	9
Pike	1	0	11	2	0	0	0	6	20
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Putnam	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	8
Randolph	0	4	4	8	0	0	0	8	24
Richland	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	5
Rock Island	0	11	109	113	0	22	0	220	475
St. Clair	0	0	23	71	52	0	0	0	146
Saline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangamon	0	5	65	39	0	0	0	0	109
Schuyler	2	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	9
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	1	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	12
Stark	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Stephenson	0	0	13	37	0	0	0	0	50
Tazewell	0	8	8	2	0	0	0	0	18
Union	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	13	16
Vermilion	52	1	0	0	0	0	0	186	239
Wabash	0	0	7	4	0	1	0	0	12
Warren	0	0	3	5	0	1	0	13	22
Washington	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	24	30
Wayne	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
White	0	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	14
Whiteside	0	0	12	4	0	2	0	10	28
Will	2	77	33	62	3	1	0	314	492
Williamson	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	84	98
Winnebago	0	21	234	147	77	51	1	112	643
Woodford	61	10	31	7	0	15	0	18	142
Total	343	458	1,788	2,169	1,382	711	25	4,529	11,405

Table 55: Restitution collected from juveniles & community service hours completed, CY1998 and CY2003

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

* Coles and Cumberland Counties reported as a combined district in 1998

County	Restitution		Community service	
	1998	2002	1998	2002
Adams		\$0.00	1,696	725
Alexander		\$1,721.42	489	244
Bond		\$0.00	409	1,250
Boone	\$4,815.62	\$6,672.95	2,323	4,112
Brown	\$1,786.00	\$531.00	172	220
Bureau	\$14,200.87	\$0.00	1,506	0
Calhoun	\$266.50	\$0.00	91	140
Carroll	\$1,618.55	\$13,687.95	860	1,234
Cass		\$0.00	20	80
Champaign	\$6,301.25	\$2,028.55	1,156	313
Christian	\$9,211.81	\$0.00	3,280	1,938
Clark	\$7,154.32	\$4,940.36	1,799	819
Clay		\$0.00	2,252	1,014
Clinton	\$1,924.35	\$8,632.40	2,028	877
Coles*	\$14,499.63	\$0.00	2,003	1,945
Cook	\$100,525.30	\$77,531.93		39,156
Crawford	\$2,117.17	\$863.11	646	1,830
Cumberland*		\$15.00	311	199
DeKalb	\$16,476.97	\$19,517.00	4,077	11,176
DeWitt	\$883.00	\$4,491.81	40	0
Douglas	\$150.00	\$5,526.14	496	310
DuPage	\$46,304.99	\$45,739.49	3,416	0
Edgar	\$11,174.91	\$6,497.88	525	570
Edwards		\$865.00	182	305
Effingham	\$9,397.68	\$6,290.99	15,780	2,031
Fayette	\$2,411.67	\$3,107.22	1,420	10,422
Ford	\$3,893.68	\$4,158.31	620	512
Franklin		\$7,300.28	0	0
Fulton	\$3,870.89	\$5,786.44	379	336
Gallatin		\$1,076.70	2,599	0
Greene		\$1,270.00	200	0
Grundy	\$9,279.81	\$6,017.31	2,785	191
Hamilton		\$0.00	70	130
Hancock	\$10,382.86	\$3,298.39	238	372
Hardin		\$62.70	100	0
Henderson	\$626.00	\$878.65	63	178
Henry	\$9,602.22	\$6,655.14	0	0
Iroquois	\$6,244.40	\$2,624.85	1,648	668
Jackson	\$243.00	\$2,842.54	3,845	835
Jasper	\$304.11	\$1,044.91	1,390	432
Jefferson	\$256.00	\$2,333.70	30	1,036
Jersey	\$4,183.78	\$6,993.08	224	661
JoDaviess	\$5,938.52	\$2,053.68	884	291
Johnson	\$133.00	\$657.17	226	689
Kane	\$36,336.00	\$32,863.15	4,349	57,334
Kankakee		\$250.00	370	2,726
Kendall	\$11,548.35	\$6,368.63	488	2,372
Knox	\$4,375.48	\$4,567.55	0	818
Lake	\$63,864.57	\$94,580.00	15,649	15,507
LaSalle		3391.02	5,911	51
Lawrence	\$2,275.12	\$511.73	330	565

Table 55: Restitution collected from juveniles & community service hours completed, CY1998 and CY2003

County	Restitution		Community service	
	1998	2002	1998	2002
Lee	\$1,034.16	\$456.10	1,270	947
Livingston	\$15,528.74	\$0.00	3,225	2,076
Logan		\$40.60	1,008	0
McDonough		\$2,714.52	4,455	434
McHenry	\$11,513.86	\$36,508.07	2,213	9,011
McLean	\$2,414.64	\$17,517.27	1,998	2,080
Macon	\$2,279.70	\$0.00	6,753	4,685
Macoupin		\$14,857.75	202	2,196
Madison	\$323.44	\$4,287.71	737	2,406
Marion	\$1,232.19	\$24,427.49	744	3,331
Marshall	\$1,885.96	\$0.00	7	159
Mason	\$57,833.94	\$1,481.65	4,104	50
Massac	\$23,868.75	\$2,332.75	1,799	745
Menard		\$4,554.83	1,218	280
Mercer	\$1,845.49	\$3,776.41	1,013	340
Monroe	\$11,119.65	\$3,212.02	0	20
Montgomery	\$2,127.90	\$4,348.16	473	651
Morgan	\$3,551.89	\$8,857.37	933	318
Moultrie	\$3,019.42	\$3,758.38	923	20
Ogle	\$14,789.75	\$11,510.13	1,820	1,510
Peoria	\$3,718.86	\$2,955.31	212	28
Perry		\$0.00	0	0
Piatt	\$1,618.63	\$700.25	977	60
Pike	\$12,093.78	\$4,550.87	0	255
Pope	\$1,106.97	\$644.12	0	0
Pulaski	\$285.00	\$1,504.33	136	84
Putnam	\$366.15	\$0.00	279	192
Randolph		\$4,954.00	174	226
Richland	\$1,792.50	\$1,450.00	1,342	510
Rock Island		\$15,013.76	5,120	10,196
St. Clair	\$4,972.81	\$4,369.00	1,132	8,852
Saline	\$13,789.67	\$3,393.91	1,105	384
Sangamon	\$1,099.00	\$5,501.89	368	1,286
Schuyler		\$582.00	0	225
Scott		\$0.00	782	0
Shelby	\$160.00	\$1,146.00	429	1,932
Stark	\$1,123.00	\$4,031.41	382	173
Stephenson	\$1,245.17	\$3,279.45	584	20,014
Tazewell	\$8,434.50	\$3,421.36	2,048	299
Union	\$805.65	\$805.00	780	107
Vermilion		\$17,263.02	1,315	2,981
Wabash		\$695.00	975	580
Warren	\$6,983.00	\$4,528.50	375	335
Washington		\$0.00	301	338
Wayne	\$702.43	\$389.24	125	300
White		\$2,273.44	1,938	4,160
Whiteside	\$2,753.61	\$7,921.64	6,499	1,585
Will	\$17,639.94	\$34,914.02	11,005	8,742
Williamson	\$10,592.11	\$17,332.66	395	199
Winnebago	\$23,334.61	\$32,103.32	8,476	11,330
Woodford	\$6,856.00	\$2,850.00	838	1,379
Total	\$700,421.25	\$729,460.84	585,115	258,219

Table 56: Number and type of court ordered juvenile placements, CY1998 and CY2003

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

County	Foster home		Group home		Residential treatment		Placed with relative		Total	
	1998	2003	1998	2003	1998	2003	1998	2003	1998	2003
Adams	5	4	3	0	13	10	11	7	32	21
Alexander	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	1
Bond	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Boone	0	1	2	3	7	29	2	0	11	33
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	7
Calhoun	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	6	0
Carroll	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Champaign	6	4	8	5	6	15	18	4	38	28
Christian	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	2	6
Clark	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Clay	1	0	8	0	1	0	2	0	12	0
Clinton	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	8
Coles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook	29	76	146	240	912	989	661	744	1,748	2,049
Crawford	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	4	4
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	9	7	8	15	50	17	14	25	81	64
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	3
Effingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fayette	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3
Ford	0	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	7	2
Franklin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fulton	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	5	2
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	3
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Henry	1	2	0	1	11	0	0	0	12	3
Iroquois	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	1
Jackson	1	0	5	1	12	0	0	0	18	1
Jasper	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	5
Jefferson	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	6
Jersey	1	0	0	3	0	9	3	3	4	15
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kane	0	0	0	1	29	13	0	0	29	14
Kankakee	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
Kendall	1	0	0	0	1	20	0	1	2	21
Knox	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	5
Lake	2	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	7	3
LaSalle	0	6	5	8	79	153	0	0	84	167
Lawrence	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Lee	0	0	2	0	4	13	0	0	6	13

Table 56: Number and type of court ordered juvenile placements, CY1998 and CY2003

County	Foster home		Group home		Residential treatment		Placed with relative		Total	
	1998	2003	1998	2003	1998	2003	1998	2003	1998	2003
Livingston	0	12	0	0	1	15	0	4	1	31
Logan	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5
McDonough	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	5
McHenry	0	0	0	0	24	10	0	0	24	10
McLean	0	1	15	2	2	12	0	1	17	16
Macon	6	7	5	7	1	6	0	0	12	20
Macoupin	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Madison	2	6	2	7	2	2	0	3	6	18
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Marshall	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Mason	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
Massac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Menard	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	0
Mercer	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	4	1
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	4
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ogle	1	2	15	30	1	5	0	1	17	38
Peoria	2	1	0	0	28	15	1	4	31	20
Perry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Pulaski	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Putnam	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Richland	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
Rock Island	16	5	0	3	47	48	0	0	63	56
St. Clair	1	10	3	4	4	33	0	9	8	56
Saline	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	11	0
Sangamon	2	4	8	1	7	1	15	13	32	19
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stark	0	0	1	0	7	0	1	0	9	0
Stephenson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tazewell	1	0	1	0	4	9	1	0	7	9
Union	1	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	8	0
Vermilion	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Wabash	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wayne	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	8	3	8
White	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	1	5
Whiteside	0	0	1	1	4	0	6	0	11	1
Will	4	13	3	4	12	8	17	38	36	63
Williamson	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Winnebago	6	11	7	14	52	93	42	18	107	136
Woodford	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	7	4
Total	105	181	271	369	1,376	1,588	821	900	2,573	3,038

Table 57: Number and type of admissions to IDOC, FY1998

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Rate per 100,000 Juveniles Ages 10 - 16

County	1998								Total	Rate
	Admit from other custody	Court evals	Court eval return	Discharged and recommitted	Initial commitment	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Technical violators			
Adams	0	8	1	1	12	0	10	32	464	
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	91	
Bond	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	61	
Boone	0	4	1	0	2	0	6	13	304	
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bureau	0	4	1	0	2	0	1	8	204	
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Carroll	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	5	280	
Cass	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	140	
Champaign	0	7	1	0	49	0	23	80	599	
Christian	0	2	1	0	3	0	2	8	224	
Clark	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	240	
Clay	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	65	
Clinton	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	5	128	
Coles	0	10	2	0	0	0	2	14	320	
Cook	1	32*	2	43	778	41	194	1,091	221	
Crawford	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	145	
Cumberland	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	162	
DeKalb	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	7	99	
DeWitt	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	6	345	
Douglas	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	89	
DuPage	0	4	2	3	35	0	12	56	66	
Edgar	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	4	181	
Edwards	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	136	
Effingham	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	5	131	
Fayette	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	132	
Ford	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	130	
Franklin	0	13	6	0	6	0	2	27	632	
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grundy	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	7	168	
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	452	
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	43	
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Henry	0	8	4	0	7	0	2	21	358	
Iroquois	0	6	3	2	5	0	5	21	633	
Jackson	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	11	246	
Jasper	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	79	
Jefferson	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	49	
Jersey	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	174	
Jo Daviess	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Johnson	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	89	
Kane	0	3	5	1	14	2	19	44	99	
Kankakee	0	21	8	1	22	0	20	72	618	
Kendall	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	48	
Knox	0	6	1	1	3	0	1	12	218	
Lake	0	3	1	1	60	3	33	101	164	
Lasalle	0	18	7	1	4	0	6	36	319	
Lawrence	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	197	
Lee	0	4	0	0	3	0	5	12	319	

*Youth were sent to serve short term determinate sentences (bring-back orders). IDOC categorizes these cases as court evaluations.

Table 57: Number and type of admissions to IDOC, FY1998

County	1998								
	Admit from other custody	Court evals	Court eval return	Discharged and recommitted	Initial commitment	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Technical violators	Total	Rate
Livingston	0	1	0	0	3	0	7	11	274
Logan	0	1	0	0	4	0	3	8	281
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHenry	1	11	1	1	9	0	4	27	102
McLean	0	20	5	2	16	0	7	50	383
Macon	0	0	1	2	38	0	31	72	598
Macoupin	0	6	3	1	1	0	1	12	225
Madison	0	11	3	0	12	2	7	35	135
Marion	0	3	0	0	9	0	7	19	422
Marshall	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	143
Mason	0	5	2	0	0	0	3	10	540
Massac	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	187
Menard	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	208
Mercer	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	101
Monroe	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	181
Montgomery	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	6	189
Morgan	0	1	1	0	4	0	2	8	233
Moultrie	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	5	310
Ogle	0	8	1	1	8	0	7	25	447
Peoria	0	24	15	3	70	1	37	150	789
Perry	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	171
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	5	276
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	460
Putnam	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	334
Randolph	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	8	232
Richland	0	9	0	1	1	0	1	12	697
Rock Island	0	11	3	1	21	0	14	50	331
St. Clair	0	39	17	2	5	0	20	83	287
Saline	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	8	295
Sangamon	0	7	1	3	21	0	28	60	314
Schuyler	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	353
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	4	159
Stark	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	588
Stephenson	0	23	10	2	12	0	4	51	1,037
Tazewell	0	0	1	0	20	0	5	26	188
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	56
Vermilion	0	9	4	1	22	0	20	56	620
Wabash	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	6	448
Warren	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	9	442
Washington	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	179
Wayne	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	174
White	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	193
Whiteside	0	3	2	0	8	0	10	23	345
Will	0	7	1	3	27	0	26	64	118
Williamson	0	2	3	0	1	0	1	7	116
Winnebago	0	50	21	4	38	2	26	141	522
Woodford	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	7	163
Unknown	0	2	0	1	7	0	0	10	0
Total	2	475	161	84	1,433	52	641	2,848	236

Table 58: Number and type of admissions to IDOC, FY2003

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Rate per 100,000 Juveniles Ages 10 - 16

County	2003								
	Court evals	Court eval return	Discharged and recommitted	Initial commitment	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Admit from other custody	Technical violators	Total	Rate
Adams	5	3	2	7	0	0	24	41	581
Alexander	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	7	664
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	321
Boone	3	0	2	5	0	0	7	17	342
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	195
Bureau	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	8	218
Calhoun	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	198
Carroll	1	4	0	2	0	0	7	14	798
Cass	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	7	529
Champaign	13	7	6	33	0	0	45	104	703
Christian	4	1	0	2	0	0	7	14	398
Clark	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	231
Clay	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	215
Clinton	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	8	217
Coles	8	1	0	3	2	0	5	19	453
Cook	83*	14	31	332	15	0	401	876	166
Crawford	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	197
Cumberland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	157
DeKalb	7	1	0	1	0	0	4	13	161
DeWitt	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	361
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	88
DuPage	0	1	1	13	1	0	28	44	47
Edgar	4	0	0	3	0	0	7	14	708
Edwards	3	1	0	1	0	0	3	8	1,221
Effingham	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	9	225
Fayette	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	185
Ford	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	7	446
Franklin	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	54
Fulton	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	115
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	2	1	0	2	0	0	5	10	242
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	47
Hardin	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	781
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	73
Iroquois	1	0	1	4	0	0	8	14	408
Jackson	1	0	0	2	0	0	7	10	216
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	5	0	1	7	0	0	9	22	535
Jersey	6	0	0	1	0	0	3	10	418
Jo Daviess	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	46
Johnson	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	312
Kane	26	6	0	28	2	0	18	80	176
Kankakee	23	15	2	9	0	0	19	68	609
Kendall	0	0	0	7	0	0	3	10	160
Knox	7	1	0	0	0	0	5	13	260
Lake	0	0	2	44	3	0	37	86	121
Lasalle	21	14	2	0	0	0	10	47	403
Lawrence	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	277
Lee	2	1	1	2	1	0	9	16	422

*Youth were sent to serve short term determinate sentences (bring-back orders). IDOC categorizes these cases as court evaluations.

Table 58: Number and type of admissions to IDOC, FY2003

County	2003								
	Court evals	Court eval return	Discharged and recommitted	Initial commitment	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Admit from other custody	Technical violators	Total	Rate
Livingston	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	70
Logan	2	1	1	13	1	0	8	26	908
McDonough	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	84
McHenry	6	1	1	10	0	0	9	27	89
McLean	19	4	0	12	1	0	23	59	436
Macon	32	11	3	9	0	0	19	74	651
Macoupin	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	9	173
Madison	11	1	0	21	1	0	22	56	212
Marion	0	0	0	4	0	0	12	16	371
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	4	1	0	3	0	1	0	9	548
Massac	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	7	523
Menard	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	140
Mercer	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	8	439
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	32
Montgomery	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	9	297
Morgan	2	0	0	2	0	0	6	10	282
Moultrie	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	8	524
Ogle	1	1	1	1	1	0	6	11	185
Peoria	26	14	3	45	1	0	88	177	997
Perry	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	9	425
Piatt	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	59
Pike	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	7	399
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	256
Pulaski	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	452
Putnam	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	604
Randolph	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	16	503
Richland	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	7	418
Rock Island	16	5	1	20	0	0	37	79	555
St. Clair	44	15	0	2	0	0	23	84	288
Saline	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	148
Sangamon	0	0	1	34	2	0	41	78	412
Schuyler	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	882
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	207
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	11	3	1	4	1	0	9	29	558
Tazewell	2	0	1	5	0	0	11	19	149
Union	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	165
Vermilion	9	5	0	26	0	0	13	53	644
Wabash	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	301
Warren	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	6	323
Washington	3	1	0	3	1	0	9	17	999
Wayne	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	7	410
White	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	8	553
Whiteside	0	0	0	9	0	0	16	25	405
Will	21	3	0	13	1	0	20	58	102
Williamson	8	1	0	2	0	0	4	15	264
Winnebago	61	27	14	46	8	2	68	226	780
Woodford	2	2	0	6	0	0	6	16	406
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	564	181	81	859	44	3	1223	2,955	235

Table 59: Number of commitments to IDOC by race, FY1998 and FY2003

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

County	1998					2003					
	Asian	African American	Hispanic	American Indian	Caucasian	Asian	African American	Hispanic	American Indian	Caucasian	Unknown
Adams	0	6	0	0	14	0	2	1	0	9	0
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boone	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	6	0
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Cass	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
Champaign	0	43	1	0	12	2	37	0	1	6	0
Christian	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	0
Clark	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	0
Clay	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Clinton	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
Coles	0	1	0	0	9	0	2	0	0	9	0
Cook	7	616	138	1	48	0	324	67	0	23	1
Crawford	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
DeKalb	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	4	0	2	0
DeWitt	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	1	10	10	1	17	0	7	4	0	2	0
Edgar	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	6	0
Edwards	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Effingham	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	0
Fayette	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Ford	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	4	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	0	2	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	2	0
Iroquois	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	4	0
Jackson	0	9	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Jasper	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	0	0	3	0
Jersey	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	0
Jo Daviess	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Kane	0	6	9	0	2	0	14	28	0	12	0
Kankakee	0	29	1	0	13	0	17	0	0	15	0
Kendall	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	0
Knox	0	3	2	0	4	0	4	0	0	3	0
Lake	0	29	14	0	20	0	11	18	0	15	0
Lasalle	0	1	2	0	19	0	1	2	0	18	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Lee	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	0

Table 59: Number of commitments to IDOC by race, FY1998 and FY2003

County	1998					2003					
	Asian	African American	Hispanic	American Indian	Caucasian	Asian	African American	Hispanic	American Indian	Caucasian	Unknown
Livingston	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Logan	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	15	0
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
McHenry	0	0	6	0	14	0	1	4	0	11	0
McLean	0	11	6	0	19	1	16	2	0	12	0
Macon	0	25	0	0	13	0	23	2	0	16	0
Macoupin	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	0
Madison	0	9	1	0	13	0	9	0	0	23	0
Marion	0	1	0	0	11	0	2	0	0	2	0
Marshall	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7	0
Massac	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Menard	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mercer	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
Monroe	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0
Morgan	0	1	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	1	0
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Ogle	0	3	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	2	0
Peoria	0	65	2	1	26	0	52	0	0	19	0
Perry	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pike	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Putnam	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Randolph	0	2	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	7	0
Richland	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	2	0
Rock Island	0	15	4	1	12	0	18	0	0	18	0
St. Clair	0	30	0	0	14	0	30	0	0	16	0
Saline	0	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sangamon	0	16	0	0	12	0	22	0	0	12	0
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0
Stark	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	11	0	0	24	0	8	0	0	7	0
Tazewell	0	1	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	7	0
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Vermilion	0	8	1	0	22	0	17	0	0	18	0
Wabash	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Warren	0	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	5	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
Whiteside	0	0	3	0	8	0	1	2	0	6	0
Will	0	14	9	0	11	0	17	3	0	14	0
Williamson	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	8	0
Winnebago	0	47	10	0	31	0	72	10	0	25	0
Woodford	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8	0
Unknown	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	1,029	231	4	636	3	737	156	1	525	1

Table 60: Number of commitments to IDOC by sex, FY1998 and FY2003

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

County	1998					2003				
	Female	% female	Male	% male	Total	Female	% female	Male	% male	Total
Adams	1	5%	19	95%	20	0	0%	12	100%	12
Alexander	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0%	5	100%	5
Bond	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Boone	4	67%	2	33%	6	2	17%	6	50%	12
Brown	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Bureau	2	33%	4	67%	6	0	0%	1	14%	7
Calhoun	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0%	1	100%	1
Carroll	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	3	50%	6
Cass	0	0%	1	100%	1	1	20%	4	80%	5
Champaign	7	13%	49	88%	56	9	10%	37	40%	93
Christian	0	0%	5	100%	5	1	10%	5	50%	10
Clark	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	3	50%	6
Clay	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	1	50%	2
Clinton	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	4	57%	7
Coles	1	10%	9	90%	10	0	0%	11	52%	21
Cook	38	5%	772	95%	810	29	2%	386	32%	1196
Crawford	1	100%	0	0%	1	1	50%	1	50%	2
Cumberland	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	1	50%	2
DeKalb	0	0%	4	100%	4	2	20%	6	60%	10
DeWitt	2	40%	3	60%	5	0	0%	3	38%	8
Douglas	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	0	0%	1
DuPage	2	5%	37	95%	39	1	2%	12	24%	51
Edgar	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	7	70%	10
Edwards	1	100%	0	0%	1	0	0%	4	80%	5
Effingham	0	0%	4	100%	4	1	11%	5	56%	9
Fayette	0	0%	2	100%	2	1	25%	2	50%	4
Ford	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	3	60%	5
Franklin	3	16%	16	84%	19	0	0%	1	5%	20
Fulton	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0%	3	100%	3
Gallatin	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Greene	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Grundy	0	0%	7	100%	7	0	0%	4	36%	11
Hamilton	0	0%	4	100%	4	0	0%	0	0%	4
Hancock	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Hardin	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	1	100%	1	100%	1
Henderson	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Henry	2	13%	13	87%	15	0	0%	2	12%	17
Iroquois	2	18%	9	82%	11	0	0%	5	31%	16
Jackson	1	11%	8	89%	9	0	0%	3	25%	12
Jasper	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	0	0%	1
Jefferson	0	0%	3	100%	3	3	25%	9	75%	12
Jersey	0	0%	4	100%	4	2	22%	5	56%	9
Jo Davies	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0%	1	100%	1
Johnson	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	2	67%	3
Kane	1	6%	16	94%	17	10	16%	44	72%	61
Kankakee	6	14%	37	86%	43	0	0%	32	43%	75
Kendall	0	0%	1	100%	1	1	14%	6	86%	7
Knox	3	33%	6	67%	9	1	7%	6	40%	15
Lake	5	8%	58	92%	63	7	7%	37	37%	100
Lasalle	5	23%	17	77%	22	6	16%	15	41%	37
Lawrence	0	0%	2	100%	2	2	67%	1	33%	3
Lee	1	14%	6	86%	7	0	0%	4	100%	4

Table 60: Number of commitments to IDOC by sex, FY1998 and FY2003

County	1998					2003				
	Female	% female	Male	% male	Total	Female	% female	Male	% male	Total
Livingston	0	0%	4	100%	4	1	33%	2	67%	3
Logan	0	0%	5	100%	5	2	13%	13	87%	15
McDonough	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0%	1	100%	1
McHenry	0	0%	20	100%	20	0	0%	16	100%	16
McLean	8	22%	28	78%	36	9	29%	22	71%	31
Macon	3	8%	35	92%	38	1	2%	40	98%	41
Macoupin	2	29%	5	71%	7	0	0%	2	100%	2
Madison	1	4%	22	96%	23	1	3%	31	97%	32
Marion	2	17%	10	83%	12	0	0%	4	100%	4
Marshall	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Mason	1	20%	4	80%	5	1	14%	6	86%	7
Massac	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	2	100%	2
Menard	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	2	100%	2
Mercer	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	5	100%	5
Monroe	0	0%	5	100%	5	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Montgomery	0	0%	4	100%	4	0	0%	5	100%	5
Morgan	0	0%	5	100%	5	0	0%	4	100%	4
Moultrie	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	4	100%	4
Ogle	1	6%	15	94%	16	0	0%	2	100%	2
Peoria	11	12%	83	88%	94	7	10%	64	90%	71
Perry	0	0%	3	100%	3	1	20%	4	80%	5
Piatt	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0%	1	100%	1
Pike	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	3	100%	3
Pope	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Pulaski	0	0%	3	100%	3	1	50%	1	50%	2
Putnam	1	50%	1	50%	2	1	25%	3	75%	4
Randolph	1	14%	6	86%	7	3	30%	7	70%	10
Richland	1	10%	9	90%	10	0	0%	2	100%	2
Rock Island	2	6%	30	94%	32	3	8%	33	92%	36
St. Clair	5	11%	39	89%	44	9	20%	37	80%	46
Saline	2	29%	5	71%	7	0	0%	1	100%	1
Sangamon	0	0%	28	100%	28	4	12%	30	88%	34
Schuyler	1	33%	2	67%	3	1	100%	0	0%	1
Scott	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Shelby	1	33%	2	67%	3	1	20%	4	80%	5
Stark	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Stephenson	11	31%	24	69%	35	2	13%	13	87%	15
Tazewell	3	15%	17	85%	20	0	0%	7	100%	7
Union	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0%	1	100%	1
Vermilion	4	13%	27	87%	31	6	17%	29	83%	35
Wabash	1	33%	2	67%	3	0	0%	2	100%	2
Warren	0	0%	8	100%	8	0	0%	2	100%	2
Washington	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	6	100%	6
Wayne	1	33%	2	67%	3	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
White	0	0%	1	100%	1	1	20%	4	80%	5
Whiteside	3	27%	8	73%	11	2	22%	7	78%	9
Will	2	6%	32	94%	34	3	9%	31	91%	34
Williamson	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	10	100%	10
Winnebago	12	14%	76	86%	88	12	11%	95	89%	107
Woodford	1	20%	4	80%	5	0	0%	8	100%	8
Unknown	3	50%	3	50%	6	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Total	172	9%	1,736	91%	1,908	153	11%	1,270	89%	1,423

Table 61: Number of commitments to IDOC by offense category, FY1998 and FY2003

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

County	1998						2003				
	Missing	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other
Adams	0	10	10	0	0	0	2	8	0	2	0
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boone	0	2	3	1	0	0	3	3	1	0	1
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Cass	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0
Champaign	0	25	20	5	1	5	26	7	2	3	8
Christian	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	6	0	0	0
Clark	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Clay	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Clinton	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0
Coles	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	7	0	1	2
Cook	3	353	179	252	23	0	177	109	113	14	2
Crawford	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
DeWitt	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Douglas	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	0	14	21	1	3	0	5	7	0	1	0
Edgar	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	0
Edwards	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Effingham	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0
Fayette	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Ford	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Franklin	0	7	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	0	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Hamilton	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	1	1	10	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Iroquois	0	2	8	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0
Jackson	0	5	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Jasper	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	4	2	1	0
Jersey	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	0
Jo Daviess	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Kane	0	10	5	1	1	0	29	21	2	2	0
Kankakee	2	10	25	4	1	1	14	15	3	0	0
Kendall	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	0
Knox	0	2	5	1	0	1	3	3	0	1	0
Lake	0	30	28	0	4	1	22	14	1	5	2
Lasalle	0	3	16	1	2	0	1	18	2	0	0
Lawrence	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Lee	0	5	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0

Table 61: Number of commitments to IDOC by offense category, FY1998 and FY2003

County	1998						2003				
	Missing	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other
Livingston	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Logan	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	8	2	3	0
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
McHenry	0	6	14	0	0	0	3	11	1	1	0
McLean	0	9	17	7	2	1	12	14	2	2	1
Macon	0	11	24	2	1	0	17	19	1	2	2
Macoupin	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Madison	0	2	15	1	5	0	4	19	1	8	0
Marion	0	0	11	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Marshall	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	0
Massac	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Menard	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1
Monroe	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Morgan	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Moultrie	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Ogle	0	6	7	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Peoria	1	35	42	5	10	1	12	47	3	6	3
Perry	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pike	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Putnam	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Randolph	0	0	6	0	1	0	2	7	1	0	0
Richland	0	5	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Rock Island	0	9	20	3	0	0	12	20	1	3	0
St. Clair	5	11	24	1	2	1	16	24	0	5	1
Saline	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sangamon	0	10	12	1	3	2	9	21	0	3	1
Schuyler	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Stark	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	3	11	20	1	0	0	6	6	1	0	2
Tazewell	0	5	12	0	3	0	1	4	0	2	0
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Vermilion	0	7	22	0	2	0	14	17	1	2	1
Wabash	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Warren	2	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Washington	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Whiteside	0	3	7	1	0	0	2	4	2	1	0
Will	0	15	18	1	0	0	16	12	2	4	0
Williamson	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	8	1	0	0
Winnebago	3	32	34	14	5	0	26	49	16	9	7
Woodford	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	3	2	2	0
Unknown	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	692	771	314	86	15	493	628	172	96	34

Table 62: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for arrests, CY2003

N/A - population < 1% of county total

*Data on Hispanic ethnicity not collected by Computerized Criminal History (CCH) System

County	RI for arrests					RRI for arrests			
	Asian	African American	Hispanic*	American Indian	Caucasian	Asian	African American	Hispanic*	American Indian
Adams	N/A	5.66		N/A	0.82	N/A	6.87		N/A
Alexander	N/A	1.76		N/A	0.11	N/A	16.70		N/A
Bond	N/A	0.00		N/A	1.07	N/A	0.00		N/A
Boone	0.00	N/A		N/A	0.99	0.00	N/A		N/A
Brown	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.00	N/A	N/A		N/A
Bureau	0.00	N/A		N/A	1.07	0.00	N/A		N/A
Calhoun	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Carroll	0.00	N/A		N/A	1.06	0.00	N/A		N/A
Cass	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Champaign	0.26	3.67		N/A	0.48	0.54	7.62		N/A
Christian	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.99	N/A	N/A		N/A
Clark	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.80	N/A	N/A		N/A
Clay	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Clinton	N/A	0.00		N/A	1.01	N/A	0.00		N/A
Coles	0.00	4.17		N/A	0.97	0.00	4.30		N/A
Cook	0.09	2.19		N/A	0.72	0.12	3.04		N/A
Crawford	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Reported Zero (0) Arrests to CCH System			
Cumberland	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
DeKalb	0.00	6.55		N/A	0.85	0.00	7.75		N/A
DeWitt	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.96	N/A	N/A		N/A
Douglas	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.98	N/A	N/A		N/A
DuPage	0.15	6.40		N/A	1.00	0.15	6.41		N/A
Edgar	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Edwards	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Effingham	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Fayette	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Ford	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Franklin	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Fulton	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.98	N/A	N/A		N/A
Gallatin	N/A	0.00		N/A	1.02	N/A	0.00		N/A
Greene	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Grundy	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.98	N/A	N/A		N/A
Hamilton	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Reported Zero (0) Arrests to CCH System			
Hancock	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Hardin	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Henderson	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A		N/A
Henry	N/A	6.17		N/A	0.92	N/A	6.69		N/A
Iroquois	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.88	N/A	N/A		N/A
Jackson	0.00	4.62		N/A	0.38	0.00	12.29		N/A
Jasper	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Jefferson	N/A	6.36		N/A	0.52	N/A	12.35		N/A
Jersey	N/A	0.00		N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00		N/A
Jo Daviess	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Johnson	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.96	N/A	N/A		N/A
Kane	0.29	2.93		N/A	1.11	0.26	2.64		N/A
Kankakee	0.00	2.62		N/A	0.59	0.00	4.44		N/A
Kendall	0.00	N/A		N/A	1.05	0.00	N/A		N/A
Knox	N/A	5.57		N/A	0.81	N/A	6.86		N/A
Lake	0.14	2.39		N/A	1.03	0.14	2.31		N/A
Lasalle	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.97	N/A	N/A		N/A

Table 62: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for arrests, CY2003

County	RI for arrests					RRI for arrests			
	Asian	African American	Hispanic*	American Indian	Caucasian	Asian	African American	Hispanic*	American Indian
Lawrence	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Lee	0.00	3.15		N/A	0.99	0.00	3.17		N/A
Livingston	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.95	N/A	N/A		N/A
Logan	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.89	N/A	N/A		N/A
McDonough	0.00	3.14		N/A	0.99	0.00	3.16		N/A
McHenry	0.18	N/A		N/A	1.01	0.18	N/A		N/A
McLean	0.00	6.19		N/A	0.70	0.00	8.84		N/A
Macon	N/A	3.57		N/A	0.41	N/A	8.77		N/A
Macoupin	N/A	4.16		N/A	0.96	N/A	4.35		N/A
Madison	N/A	4.57		N/A	0.63	N/A	7.23		N/A
Marion	0.00	6.30		N/A	0.74	0.00	8.50		N/A
Marshall	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Mason	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Massac	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.91	N/A	N/A		N/A
Menard	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.96	N/A	N/A		N/A
Mercer	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Monroe	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Montgomery	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Morgan	0.00	6.71		N/A	0.68	0.00	9.86		N/A
Moultrie	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Ogle	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.05	N/A	N/A		N/A
Peoria	0.00	2.66		N/A	0.57	0.00	4.70		N/A
Perry	N/A	6.07		N/A	0.87	N/A	6.98		N/A
Piatt	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Pike	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Pope	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Reported Zero (0) Arrests to CCH System			
Pulaski	N/A	0.71		N/A	1.27	N/A	0.56		N/A
Putnam	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.08	N/A	N/A		N/A
Randolph	N/A	18.57		N/A	0.00	N/A	--		N/A
Richland	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Rock Island	0.00	3.77		N/A	0.79	0.00	4.79		N/A
St. Clair	0.00	2.21		N/A	0.30	0.00	7.26		N/A
Saline	N/A	1.14		N/A	0.96	N/A	1.18		N/A
Sangamon	0.21	3.91		N/A	0.60	0.35	6.54		N/A
Schuyler	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.00	N/A	N/A		N/A
Scott	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Shelby	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Stark	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Stephenson	0.00	5.80		N/A	0.48	0.00	12.15		N/A
Tazewell	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.93	N/A	N/A		N/A
Union	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.04	N/A	N/A		N/A
Vermilion	0.00	3.69		N/A	0.69	0.00	5.34		N/A
Wabash	0.00	N/A		N/A	0.98	0.00	N/A		N/A
Warren	N/A	5.43		N/A	0.92	N/A	5.89		N/A
Washington	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.93	N/A	N/A		N/A
Wayne	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Reported Zero (0) Arrests to CCH System			
White	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.92	N/A	N/A		N/A
Whiteside	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.06	N/A	N/A		N/A
Will	0.16	2.98		N/A	0.77	0.21	3.89		N/A
Williamson	N/A	7.86		N/A	0.85	N/A	9.20		N/A
Winnebago	0.18	2.94		N/A	0.76	0.24	3.86		N/A
Woodford	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.89	N/A	N/A		N/A
Total	0.12	3.14		N/A	0.65	0.18	4.85		N/A

Table 63: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for use of secure detention, FY2003

N/A - population < 1% of county total

County	RI for secure detention					RRI for secure detention			
	Asian	African American	Hispanic	American Indian	Caucasian	Asian	African American	Hispanic	American Indian
Adams	N/A	9.07	N/A	N/A	0.70	N/A	13.04	N/A	N/A
Alexander	N/A	1.17	N/A	N/A	0.84	N/A	1.39	N/A	N/A
Bond	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.89	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Boone	0.00	N/A	1.11	N/A	0.89	0.00	N/A	1.24	N/A
Brown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bureau	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	1.02	0.00	N/A	1.01	N/A
Calhoun	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carroll	0.00	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.06	0.00	N/A	0.00	N/A
Cass	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.78	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Champaign	0.08	3.91	0.50	N/A	0.43	0.18	9.01	1.16	N/A
Christian	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.89	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clay	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clinton	N/A	7.35	0.00	N/A	0.94	N/A	7.79	0.00	N/A
Coles	0.00	7.79	0.00	N/A	0.91	0.00	8.60	0.00	N/A
Cook	0.00	2.37	0.53	N/A	0.26	0.00	9.21	2.06	N/A
Crawford	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.04	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Cumberland	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
DeKalb	0.00	9.05	3.23	N/A	0.63	0.00	14.30	5.11	N/A
DeWitt	N/A	N/A	6.02	N/A	0.93	N/A	N/A	6.47	N/A
Douglas	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
DuPage	0.08	8.81	2.46	N/A	0.71	0.11	12.47	3.48	N/A
Edgar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edwards	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Effingham	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	0.93	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Fayette	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.94	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ford	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.68	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Franklin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fulton	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.98	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gallatin	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A
Greene	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grundy	N/A	N/A	3.13	N/A	0.91	N/A	N/A	3.42	N/A
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hancock	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hardin	No admissions to secure detention reported					No admissions to secure detention reported			
Henderson	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Henry	N/A	13.16	1.29	N/A	0.78	N/A	16.86	1.66	N/A
Iroquois	N/A	N/A	1.37	N/A	0.93	N/A	N/A	1.47	N/A
Jackson	0.00	5.03	0.00	N/A	0.30	0.00	16.90	0.00	N/A
Jasper	No admissions to secure detention reported					No admissions to secure detention reported			
Jefferson	N/A	6.96	N/A	N/A	0.45	N/A	15.59	N/A	N/A
Jersey	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.04	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Jo Daviess	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Johnson	N/A	N/A	20.00	N/A	0.77	N/A	N/A	26.05	N/A
Kane	0.16	3.43	1.61	N/A	0.53	0.30	6.52	3.05	N/A
Kankakee	N/A	2.81	1.01	N/A	0.50	N/A	5.68	2.03	N/A
Kendall	N/A	N/A	1.83	N/A	0.83	N/A	N/A	2.21	N/A
Knox	N/A	6.35	1.22	N/A	0.71	N/A	8.96	1.72	N/A
Lake	0.04	4.22	2.20	N/A	0.47	0.09	8.98	4.69	N/A
Lasalle	N/A	N/A	0.91	N/A	0.89	N/A	N/A	1.03	N/A

Table 63: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for use of secure detention, FY2003

County	RI for secure detention					RRI for secure detention			
	Asian	African American	Hispanic	American Indian	Caucasian	Asian	African American	Hispanic	American Indian
Lawrence	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lee	0.00	6.33	0.00	N/A	0.96	0.00	6.60	0.00	N/A
Livingston	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.05	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Logan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.89	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McDonough	0.00	4.75	0.00	N/A	0.96	0.00	4.95	0.00	N/A
McHenry	0.00	N/A	3.83	N/A	0.80	0.00	N/A	4.77	N/A
McLean	0.00	6.37	0.40	N/A	0.69	0.00	9.29	0.58	N/A
Macon	N/A	3.99	N/A	N/A	0.31	N/A	12.99	N/A	N/A
Macoupin	N/A	1.83	N/A	N/A	1.00	N/A	1.83	N/A	N/A
Madison	N/A	4.02	0.75	N/A	0.69	N/A	5.85	1.09	N/A
Marion	0.00	6.61	4.24	N/A	0.67	0.00	9.91	6.35	N/A
Marshall	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Mason	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massac	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.12	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A
Menard	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Mercer	N/A	N/A	5.88	N/A	0.95	N/A	N/A	6.17	N/A
Monroe	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Montgomery	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.94	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Morgan	0.00	8.45	N/A	N/A	0.61	0.00	13.93	N/A	N/A
Moultrie	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.95	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ogle	N/A	N/A	0.71	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	0.70	N/A
Peoria	0.07	3.49	0.15	N/A	0.33	0.20	10.58	0.44	N/A
Perry	N/A	4.28	N/A	N/A	0.92	N/A	4.65	N/A	N/A
Piatt	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pike	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pope	No admissions to secure detention reported					No admissions to secure detention reported			
Pulaski	N/A	0.35	N/A	N/A	1.59	N/A	0.22	N/A	N/A
Putnam	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	0.92	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Randolph	N/A	12.38	N/A	N/A	0.36	N/A	34.60	N/A	N/A
Richland	N/A	N/A	47.06	N/A	0.51	N/A	N/A	92.56	N/A
Rock Island	0.00	4.94	0.81	N/A	0.52	0.00	9.57	1.56	N/A
St. Clair	0.23	1.54	0.74	N/A	0.69	0.33	2.21	1.06	N/A
Saline	N/A	1.87	0.00	N/A	0.95	N/A	1.97	0.00	N/A
Sangamon	0.00	4.62	0.20	N/A	0.50	0.00	9.20	0.41	N/A
Schuyler	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scott	No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported					No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported			
Shelby	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.61	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stephenson	1.09	5.41	0.00	N/A	0.52	2.10	10.45	0.00	N/A
Tazewell	N/A	N/A	1.14	N/A	0.98	N/A	N/A	1.17	N/A
Union	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	0.97	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Vermilion	0.29	3.01	0.53	N/A	0.76	0.38	3.98	0.70	N/A
Wabash	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Warren	N/A	5.89	0.00	N/A	0.91	N/A	6.48	0.00	N/A
Washington	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wayne	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
White	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Whiteside	N/A	N/A	1.23	N/A	0.85	N/A	N/A	1.45	N/A
Will	0.00	2.95	1.42	N/A	0.61	0.00	4.84	2.32	N/A
Williamson	N/A	11.03	0.00	N/A	0.77	N/A	14.23	0.00	N/A
Winnebago	0.38	3.69	0.94	N/A	0.55	0.69	6.67	1.70	N/A
Woodford	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	0.98	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Total	0.09	2.27	0.64	N/A	0.77	0.12	2.94	0.83	N/A

Table 64: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for commitments to IDOC, FY2003

N/A - population < 1% of county total

-- no Caucasian youth committed to IDOC, therefore no RRI calculated

County	RI for commitments					RRI for commitments			
	Asian	African American	Hispanic	American Indian	Caucasian	Asian	African American	Hispanic	American Indian
Adams	N/A	4.48	N/A	N/A	0.80	N/A	5.64	N/A	N/A
Alexander	N/A	1.62	N/A	N/A	0.41	N/A	4.00	N/A	N/A
Bond	No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported					No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported			
Boone	0.00	N/A	2.22	N/A	0.87	0.00	N/A	2.57	N/A
Brown	No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported					No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported			
Bureau	0.00	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.07	0.00	N/A	0.00	N/A
Calhoun	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carroll	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.05	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Cass	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Champaign	1.21	5.00	0.00	N/A	0.17	7.27	29.96	0.00	N/A
Christian	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Clark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.68	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clay	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clinton	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Coles	0.00	10.41	N/A	N/A	0.85	0.00	12.22	N/A	N/A
Cook	0.00	2.46	0.68	N/A	0.14	0.00	17.50	4.83	N/A
Crawford	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Cumberland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DeKalb	0.00	10.23	9.50	N/A	0.28	0.00	36.98	34.35	N/A
DeWitt	N/A	N/A	31.47	N/A	0.68	N/A	N/A	46.40	N/A
Douglas	No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported					No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported			
DuPage	0.00	19.78	4.12	N/A	0.19	0.00	103.29	21.50	N/A
Edgar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edwards	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Effingham	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fayette	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Ford	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.34	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Franklin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fulton	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gallatin	No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported					No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported			
Greene	No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported					No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported			
Grundy	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.05	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Hamilton	No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported					No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported			
Hancock	No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported					No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported			
Hardin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Henderson	No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported					No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported			
Henry	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.06	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Iroquois	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	0.84	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Jackson	0.00	7.40	0.00	N/A	0.00	--	--	--	N/A
Jasper	No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported					No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported			
Jefferson	N/A	9.05	N/A	N/A	0.28	N/A	32.58	N/A	N/A
Jersey	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.05	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Jo Daviess	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Johnson	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.51	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kane	0.00	3.20	2.30	N/A	0.33	0.00	9.64	6.93	N/A
Kankakee	0.00	2.61	0.00	N/A	0.62	0.00	4.19	0.00	N/A
Kendall	0.00	N/A	1.58	N/A	0.80	0.00	N/A	1.97	N/A
Knox	N/A	11.68	0.00	N/A	0.48	N/A	24.50	0.00	N/A
Lake	0.00	2.94	3.27	N/A	0.45	0.00	6.46	7.20	N/A
Lasalle	0.00	N/A	1.59	N/A	0.94	0.00	N/A	1.71	N/A
Lawrence	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 64: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for commitments to IDOC, FY2003

County	RI for commitments					RRI for commitments			
	Asian	African American	Hispanic	American Indian	Caucasian	Asian	African American	Hispanic	American Indian
Lee	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
Livingston	0.00	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.05	0.00	N/A	0.00	N/A
Logan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McDonough	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
McHenry	0.00	N/A	4.88	N/A	0.74	0.00	N/A	6.61	N/A
McLean	1.62	9.73	2.89	N/A	0.43	3.79	22.70	6.75	N/A
Macon	N/A	3.02	N/A	N/A	0.49	N/A	6.17	N/A	N/A
Macoupin	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A
Madison	0.00	3.11	0.00	N/A	0.82	0.00	3.77	0.00	N/A
Marion	0.00	10.74	0.00	N/A	0.54	0.00	19.82	0.00	N/A
Marshall	No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported					No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported			
Mason	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massac	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.12	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A
Menard	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mercer	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Monroe	No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported					No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported			
Montgomery	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Morgan	0.00	13.99	0.00	N/A	0.27	0.00	51.54	0.00	N/A
Moultrie	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ogle	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.09	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Peoria	0.00	3.53	0.00	N/A	0.36	0.00	9.87	0.00	N/A
Perry	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A
Piatt	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pike	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pope	No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported					No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported			
Pulaski	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.92	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A
Putnam	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.09	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Randolph	N/A	5.25	N/A	N/A	0.76	N/A	6.94	N/A	N/A
Richland	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Rock Island	0.00	4.66	0.00	N/A	0.66	0.00	7.09	0.00	N/A
St. Clair	0.00	1.74	0.00	N/A	0.59	0.00	2.93	0.00	N/A
Saline	N/A	10.34	0.00	N/A	0.00	N/A	--	--	N/A
Sangamon	0.00	5.22	0.00	N/A	0.42	0.00	12.52	0.00	N/A
Schuyler	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scott	No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported					No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported			
Shelby	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stark	No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported					No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported			
Stephenson	0.00	5.72	0.00	N/A	0.53	0.00	10.76	0.00	N/A
Tazewell	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Union	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.04	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Vermilion	0.00	4.39	0.00	N/A	0.62	0.00	7.10	0.00	N/A
Wabash	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Warren	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.07	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Washington	N/A	12.90	N/A	N/A	0.85	N/A	15.10	N/A	N/A
Wayne	No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported					No juvenile commitments to IDOC reported			
White	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Whiteside	N/A	N/A	1.43	N/A	0.80	N/A	N/A	1.79	N/A
Will	0.00	3.60	0.91	N/A	0.56	0.00	6.48	1.65	N/A
Williamson	N/A	8.73	0.00	N/A	0.84	N/A	10.40	0.00	N/A
Winnebago	0.00	5.03	1.52	N/A	0.30	0.00	16.77	5.06	N/A
Woodford	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Total	0.06	2.92	0.82	N/A	0.57	0.11	5.15	1.45	N/A

IX. Notes

¹ Offense categories were created based on the authors' review of the Illinois Compiled Statutes. These categories were also applied to detention data. However, offense categories listed for corrections data were created by the Illinois Department of Corrections. Offense categories created by the Authority are broken down by specific offenses in appendix C.

² As mentioned in the arrest section, there are significant limitations to the arrest data provided in this report. Please refer to the arrest section for an explanation of these limitations to place these statements in their appropriate context.

³ The data tables that appear in this report can be found at:
www.icjia.state.il.us/public/index.cfm?metasection=data.

⁴ Throughout this report, words and phrases that may not be universally understood appear in bold signifying that their definition appears in the Glossary section.

⁵ Adapted from: Research and Analysis Unit, "A Profile of Juvenile Justice System Activities and Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors," Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, March 2003: 8.

⁶ One should note that this flowchart does not show all points of exit out of the juvenile justice system, and that there are such exit points throughout the system.

⁷ Adapted from: Lavery, Timothy, Phillip Stevenson, Megan Alderden, and Charese Jackson, *An Implementation Evaluation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998*, Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 2002: 6-7; and Ashley, Jessica, *Juvenile Court Commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division*, Research Bulletin, Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, publication pending, 1.

⁸ See Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/5-101). More information on the Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) philosophy can be found in the special issues section of the report.

⁹ See Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/5-810).

¹⁰ Adapted from: Research and Analysis Unit, "A Profile of Juvenile Justice System Activities and Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors," 32-33.

¹¹ Loeber, R., and D. P. Farrington, eds., *Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders: Risk Factors and Successful Interventions*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc., 1998.

¹² Studies on delinquency have also identified a fifth type of risk factor: situational risk factors. Situational risk factors are factors related to the circumstances surrounding delinquent acts that magnify the likelihood of the act occurring. Examples of situational risk factors include the presence of a weapon at the time of the incident and the behavior of the victim at the time of the incident. Situational risk factors act as "triggers" for minors who exhibit one or more of the other four types of risk factors. Although research has identified a number of potential situational risk factors, researchers have found it difficult to determine which situational factors exacerbate the likelihood that a minor will commit a delinquent act. Thus, situational factors are not addressed in this section.

¹³ Lipsey, Mark W., and James H. Derzon, "Predictors of Violent or Serious Delinquency in Adolescence and Early Adulthood," in *Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders: Risk Factors and Successful Interventions*, ed. Rolf Loeber and David P. Farrington, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc., 1998: 86-105.

¹⁴ See Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/5-401).

¹⁵ Although most juvenile offenders that come to the attention of the justice system tend to be male, the authors, by using masculine pronouns throughout the text, do not mean to imply that the juvenile justice system only applies to males. Rather, the authors use masculine pronouns throughout this text only for reasons of clarity and ease of reading the report.

¹⁶ See Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/5-301).

¹⁷ 20 ILCS 2630/5

¹⁸ 625 ILCS 5/4; 625 ILCS 11-501; 625 ILCS 5/11-204.1

¹⁹ After the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 were enacted, the terms "adjudicatory hearing" and "dispositional hearing" were changed to "trial" and "sentencing hearing," respectively, to reflect the terms used in criminal court.

²⁰ The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts is currently developing a new screening instrument. The instrument included in appendix B is the one being used at the time this report was written.

²¹ See Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/5-501).

- ²² See Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/5-805).
- ²³ See Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/5-130(6)).
- ²⁴ Adapted from: Research and Analysis Unit, “A Profile of Juvenile Justice System Activities and Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors,” 14.
- ²⁵ Adapted from: Research and Analysis Unit, “A Profile of Juvenile Justice System Activities and Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors,” 23.
- ²⁶ According to 730 ILCS 5/5-8-6, the youth may remain in the Juvenile Division until age 21, unless the Juvenile Division chooses to file a petition to transfer the youth to the Adult Division under the guidelines set forth in 730 ILCS 5/3-10-7. Delinquency Risk Factors,” 23.
- ²⁶ According to 730 ILCS 5/5-8-6, the youth may remain in the Juvenile Division until age 21, unless the Juvenile Division chooses to file a petition.
- ²⁷ Ibid.
- ²⁸ Illinois Department of Corrections, “2003 Department Data,” June 2003: Retrieved March 15, 2005, on the World Wide Web: <http://www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/reports/default.shtml>.
- ²⁹ Detention officials in Cook County record the number of juveniles admitted for bring-back orders (short term determinate sentences to be served at the detention center) and do not record the number of those admitted for court evaluations. However, IDOC officials record the number of juveniles admitted for bring-back orders in Cook County as court evaluations.
- ³⁰ Illinois Department of Corrections, “2004 Department Data” June 2004: Retrieved September 23, 2005, on the World Wide Web: <http://www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/reports/default.shtml>.
- ³¹ The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 established four mandates with which states must comply: the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and non-offenders, sight and sound separation of juveniles from adults in detention and correctional facilities, removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and the demonstration of efforts to reduce the disproportionate confinement of minority youth, where it exists.
- ³² Jail Removal Act (part of JJDP Act) – violations occur when youth are held in municipal lock-ups for more than six hours.
- ³³ Jail Removal Act (part of JJDP Act) – violations occur when youth are held in county jails for more than six hours.
- ³⁴ Poe-Yamagata, Eileen, and Jeffrey A. Butts, *Female Offenders in the Juvenile Justice System*, Statistics Summary, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, June 1996, NCJ 160941: 18.
- ³⁵ Alderden, Megan, *Understanding and Addressing Female Delinquency in Illinois*, Research Bulletin, Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, November 2002.
- ³⁶ Rust, Bill, *Juvenile Jailhouse Rocked: Reforming Detention in Chicago, Portland, and Sacramento*, Advocasey: Documenting Programs that Work for Kids and Families, Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation, Fall/Winter 1999.
- ³⁷ Lavery, Timothy, Phillip Stevenson, and Tracy Hahn, *Enhancing Local Juvenile Justice Systems in Illinois: Juvenile Justice Council Guidebook and Manual*, Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 2001.
- ³⁸ Ibid., 2-3. See also Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/6-12 (3) (a-f)).
- ³⁹ Sheldon, Randall G., *Detention Diversion Advocacy: An Evaluation*, Juvenile Justice Bulletin, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, September 1999, NCJ 171155: 2.
- ⁴⁰ Pope, Carl E., and William Feyerherm, *Minorities and the Juvenile Justice System*, Research Summary, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, July 1995, NCJ 145849: iii.
- ⁴¹ Hsia, Heidi M., George S. Bridges, Rosalie McHale, *Disproportionate Minority Confinement: 2002 Update*, Summary, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, September 2004, NCJ 201240: 1.
- ⁴² For more information see: Center for Mental Health Services, *Double Jeopardy: Persons with Mental Illness in the Criminal Justice System*, Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995; and Ditton, Paula M., *Mental Health and Treatment of Inmates and Probationers*, Special Report, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, July 1999, NCJ 174463.

⁴³ Coccozza, Joseph J., and Kathleen Skowrya, *Youth with Mental Health Disorders: Issues and Emerging Responses*, Juvenile Justice, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 7(1) (April 2000), NCJ 178256: 5.

⁴⁴ Lyons, John S., et al., "Clinical and Forensic Outcomes from the Illinois Mental Health Juvenile Justice Initiative," 1632. In this context, recidivism is defined by the rate at which youth detained are re-arrested.

⁴⁵ Adapted from: Lyons, John S., et al., *The Evaluation of the Mental Health Juvenile Justice Initiative: Results from the Third Year of a Statewide Demonstration Project*, Chicago, IL: Northwestern University, Mental Health Services & Policy Program, July 2003: 15.

⁴⁶ Number of referrals as a percentage of the detention population for FY 2003. For more detention population data, please see the data section of this report.

⁴⁷ Fusco, Chris, "1 in 4 Boys in Foster Care Get Charged with Crimes," *Chicago Sun-Times*, January 14, 2004, News Special Edition 31.

⁴⁸ For more information on the Burns Institute model and the four sites, please visit the Burns Institute website at <http://www.burnsinstitute.org/reducing.html>.

⁴⁹ Alderden, Megan, *Understanding and Addressing Female Delinquency in Illinois*, 1.

⁵⁰ Bloom, Barbara E., and Stephanie S. Covington, "Effective Gender-Responsive Interventions in Juvenile Justice: Addressing the Lives of Delinquent Girls," paper presented to the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, Georgia, November 7-10, 2001, 1.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 2.

⁵² Bloom, Barbara E., and Stephanie S. Covington, 1998, "Gender-Specific Programming for Female Offenders: What is it and Why is it Important?," paper presented to the American Society of Criminology, Washington DC, November 11-14, 1998, 1-4.

⁵³ For more information on GIRLS LINK, please see Schaffner, Laurie, James Coldren, and Michael Maltz, "A Study of GIRLS LINK Collaborative: The Evaluation of the GIRLS LINK Collaborative," Chicago, IL: University of Illinois at Chicago, Department of Criminal Justice, 2002.