



Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data

2004 Annual Report

Prepared for
The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission

Prepared by
Jessica Ashley, Research Analyst

January 2007

This project was supported by grant award number 2004-JF-FX-0005 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, awarded to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority by the Illinois Department of Human Services for the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission. Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Illinois Department of Human Services, or the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission.

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
120 S. Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Telephone 312.793.8550
Telefax 312.793.8422
World Wide Web <http://www.icjia.state.il.us>

Acknowledgments

We wish to acknowledge the assistance of those who provided data and guidance for this report, as it benefited from the guidance and input of many individuals:

Rich Adkins, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
James Brooks, Illinois Department of Human Services
Niann-Tsyr Chern, Illinois State Board of Education
Rich Forshee, Illinois Department of Public Health
Steve Karr, Illinois Department of Corrections
Michael Mahoney, Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission
Bulmaro Martinez, Illinois Department of Human Services
Gary Morgan, Illinois Department of Public Health
Mark Myrent, Circuit Court of Cook County, Juvenile Probation and Court Services
Evelyn Phelps, Illinois State Board of Education
Karrie Reuter, Illinois Department of Human Services
Peg Robertson, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Ron Smith, Illinois Department of Human Services
Dan Strick, formerly with Illinois Department of Human Services
Sharol Unger, Circuit Court of Cook County, Juvenile Probation and Court Services
Susan Witkin, Center for Prevention Research and Development

In addition, the project benefited from the previous and ongoing work of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's Research and Analysis Unit. The agency would like to recognize the support and assistance provided by the following Authority staff:

Robert Bauer
Christine Devitt
Cristin Evans
Adrienne Frederick
Erica Hughes
Sal Perri
Michelle Repp
Phillip Stevenson

Table of contents

Forward	i
Executive summary	ii
Introduction	1
Methodology.....	2
Illinois' juvenile justice system.....	3
Revisions to the Illinois' Juvenile Court Act.....	6
Balanced and restorative justice.....	7
Risk factor data	8
Types of risk factors.....	9
Environmental risk factors.....	10
Data summary.....	11
Conclusion.....	11
Juvenile justice system data	24
Population data.....	24
Arrest data.....	24
Data summary.....	26
Court data.....	29
Data summary.....	29
Detention data.....	34
Data summary.....	35
Transfers to criminal court.....	38
Data summary.....	39
Sentencing data.....	41
Data summary.....	41
Corrections data.....	48
Data summary.....	48
Special issues	51
Disproportionate minority contact.....	51
Measuring DMC.....	52
Data summary.....	54
Status offenders in secure detention.....	64
Females in the juvenile justice system.....	68
Data summary.....	69
Mental health.....	71
Data summary.....	72
Dually-involved youth.....	72
Data summary.....	73
Juvenile drug courts.....	73

Juvenile justice councils	74
Data summary	74
Restitution	76
Community service	78
Youth courts	78
Record expungement	80
State initiatives	80
Redeploy Illinois	80
Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative	81
Conclusion	82
Recommendations	83
Appendix A: Glossary	86
Appendix B: Regional classifications of counties	94
Appendix C: Map of judicial circuits in Illinois	95
Appendix D: Map of Illinois youth centers and youth detention centers	96
Appendix E: Detention screening instrument	97
Appendix F: Offense categories for detention data	99
Appendix G: Data tables section	101
Appendix H: Resources	198
Notes	202

List of tables

Table 1: Legislative changes from the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 by topic and citation.....	7
Table 2: Available Illinois youth environmental risk factor data and data sources.....	11
Table 3: Youth arrest representation indices (RIs) by race in Illinois, CY04.....	54
Table 4: Youth detention representation indices (RIs) by race and ethnicity in Illinois, CY04.....	55
Table 5: Youth IDOC commitments representation indices (RIs) by race and ethnicity in Illinois, CY04.....	55
Table 6: Youth arrest relative rate indices (RRIs) by race in Illinois, CY04.....	56
Table 7: Youth detention relative rate indices (RRIs) in Illinois, CY04	58
Table 8: Youth commitments to IDOC relative rate indices (RRIs) in Illinois	61
Table 9: Illinois Juvenile justice system relative rate indices (RRIs) by race and ethnicity, 2004.....	64
Table 10: Number of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Status Offender Act violations in detention facilities, CY04.....	66
Table 11: Number of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Jail Removal Act violations in municipal lockups, CY04.....	67
Table 12: Number of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Jail Removal Act violations in county jails, CY04.....	68
Table 13: Number and percentage of female youth arrests by offense category, CY04	69
Table 14: Number of youth commitments to IDOC by gender in Illinois, FY94 – FY04	71
Table 15: Number of detained youth participating in Illinois MHJJ initiative, FY03.....	72
Table 16: Dually-involved youth age 10-21 in Illinois, 2004.....	73
Table 17: List of juvenile justice councils and duties completed in Illinois, FY03.....	75

List of figures

Figure 1: Flowchart of the Illinois juvenile justice system.....	5
Figure 2: Rate of reported domestic violence offense incidents per 100,000 persons in the general population by county classification, CY97 – CY04.....	14
Figure 3: Rate of reported cases of child abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth age 0-17 by county classification, FY94 – FY04	15
Figure 4: Rate of reported cases of child sex abuse per 100,000 youth ages 0-17 by county classification, FY94 – FY04	16
Figure 5: Rate of reported crimes against youth per 100,000 persons in the general population by county classification, CY97 – CY04.....	17
Figure 6: Rate of youth reported truant per 100,000 students K-12 enrolled by county classification, academic year 1993-94 – academic year 2003-04.....	18
Figure 7: Percent of K-12 students chronically truant by county classification, academic year 1993-94 – academic year 2003-04.....	19
Figure 8: Rate of youth suspended per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled by county classification, academic year 1993-94 – academic year 2003-04.....	20
Figure 9: Rate of youth expelled per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled by county classification, academic year 1993-94 – academic year 2003-04.....	21
Figure 10: Rate of high school student dropouts per 100,000 high school students enrolled by county classification, academic year 1993-94 – academic year 2003-04	22
Figure 11: Rate of reported crimes against school personnel per 100,000 persons in the general population by county classification, CY97 – CY04.....	23
Figure 12: Rate of reported arrests per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY00 – CY04	27
Figure 13: Rate of delinquency petitions filed per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY94 – CY04	30
Figure 14: Rate of youth adjudicated delinquent per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY94 – CY04	32

Figure 15: Rate of admissions to secure detention per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY94 – CY04	35
Figure 16: Rate of youth probation cases per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY94 – CY04	42
Figure 17: Rate of active informal probation cases per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY97 – CY04	44
Figure 18: Rate of cases continued under supervision per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY94 – CY04	46
Figure 19: Rate of youth admitted to IDOC per 100,000 youth age 13-16 by county classification, FY94 – FY04	50
Figure 20: Number of youth status offenders detained in Illinois CY97 – CY04	65
Figure 21: Percentage of female youth detainees in Illinois, CY04	70

List of maps

Map 1: Number of youth arrested in Illinois, CY04.....	28
Map 2: Number of delinquency petitions filed in Illinois, CY04.....	31
Map 3: Number of youth adjudicated delinquent in Illinois, CY04.....	33
Map 4: Number of youth admissions to secure detention in Illinois, CY04.....	37
Map 5: Number of youth transferred to adult court in Illinois, CY04.....	40
Map 6: Number of youth probation caseloads in Illinois, CY04.....	43
Map 7: Number of youth informal probation caseloads in Illinois, CY04.....	45
Map 8: Number of youth continued under supervision in Illinois, CY04.....	47
Map 9: Number of youth admissions to IDOC, FY04.....	49
Map 10: Black youth arrest relative rate indices (RRIs) in Illinois, CY04.....	57
Map 11: Black youth detention relative indices (RRIs) in Illinois, CY04.....	59
Map 12: Hispanic youth detention relative indices (RRIs) in Illinois, CY04.....	60
Map 13: Black youth IDOC relative rate indices (RRIs) in Illinois, FY04.....	62
Map 14: Hispanic youth IDOC relative rate indices (RRIs) in Illinois, FY04.....	63
Map 15: Restitution collected from youth in Illinois, CY02.....	77
Map 16: Number of youth court programs in Illinois, CY04.....	79

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 (20 ILCS 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: 2004 Annual Report*. In addition to providing practitioners and policymakers with an overview of data across components of the juvenile justice system, 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, Illinois State Police, Illinois State Board of Education, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Illinois Department of Corrections, 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 received a grant from the Illinois Department of Human Services for the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission to create the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2004 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. Together, these data can assist juvenile justice system policymakers and practitioners in developing informed planning and policy initiatives.

Risk factor data

Risk factors are characteristics, experiences, or circumstances that research has shown to put youth at risk for delinquency. Research examining youth delinquency risk factors has focused on distinct types, including: community risk factors, social risk factors, school risk factors, individual risk factors, and situational risk factors. Data is not readily available for individual or situational risk factors and as a result, this report focuses on the other three domains.

Community context

Substance abuse treatment

Based on data received by the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), substance abuse services were provided to 19,144 youth 10 to 16 years old during FY04.

Poverty

In calendar year 2003 (the most recent year that data are available), 504,963 youth 17 years old and younger were considered to be living in poverty, a rate of 15,613 for every 100,000 youth under the age of 18.

Unemployment

In FY04, 396,653 people, or 6 percent of the labor force, were unemployed in Illinois.

Income

In calendar year 2000 (the most recent year that data are available), the estimated median household income for families in Illinois was \$46,327.

Education

In calendar year 2000 (the most recent year that data are available), approximately 6.5 million people over 25 years old living in Illinois had at least a high-school diploma.

Temporary assistance to needy families

In FY04, an average of 77,575 youth in Illinois per month were in families that received temporary assistance to needy families.

Social context

Correctional inmates with children

In FY04, 24,941 adult inmates admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), or 66 percent of the total inmates admitted that year had children.

Domestic violence

In calendar year 2004, there were 122,797 domestic offense incidents reported to the Illinois State Police (ISP).

Abuse and neglect

In FY04, 104,262 cases of abuse and neglect were reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). In FY04, 27,040 cases of child abuse and neglect, or 26 percent of all reported cases, were verified by DCFS.

Sexual abuse

In FY04, 8,819 cases of sexual abuse of children were reported in Illinois to DCFS. In FY04, there were 2,751 cases of child sex abuse, or 31 percent of all reported cases, were verified by DCFS.

Crimes against youth

In calendar year 2004, there were 40,072 criminal offenses against youth reported to ISP. Reporting of these data to ISP is voluntary; therefore, these data may be a reflection of reporting practices rather than a true measure of the frequency of these incidents.

School context

Truancy

There were 280,931 truant youth during the 2003-04 academic year. Of them, 44,304 (16 percent) were chronically truant.

Truant minors in need of supervision

In Illinois, 14,471 truant minors were in need of supervision during the 2003-04 academic year.

Suspensions

During the 2003-04 academic year, 159,166 students were suspended from school. Of these, 65,352, or 41 percent, were suspended more than once.

Expulsions

During the 2003-04 academic year in Illinois, 2,537 students were expelled from school.

Dropouts

In Illinois, 31,860 high school students dropped out of school during the 2003-04 academic year.

Crimes against school personnel

In calendar year 2004, 2,900 crimes against school personnel were reported to ISP.

Illinois juvenile justice system data

Arrests

In calendar year 2004, 45,731 arrests of youth were entered into Illinois' computerized criminal history record (CCH) system. CCH records the number of arrests, not the number of youth arrested, and an individual youth may be arrested multiple times in a year. Arrests for property offenses accounted for 32 percent of arrests entered into CCH, violent offenses against a person were 26 percent, drug offenses were 13 percent, and sex offenses were 0.9 percent. In calendar year 2004, 59 percent of arrests were of black youth, and 40 percent were of white youth. Ethnicity is not captured in Illinois' arrest data, so the number of Hispanic youth arrests was unknown. Most youth arrests were of males (78 percent).

Courts

Delinquency petitions

In calendar year 2004, 21,859 delinquency petitions were filed in court for youth ages 10 to 16.

Adjudications

In calendar year 2004, there were 8,535 adjudications of delinquency among youth ages 10 to 16.

Detention

In calendar year 2004, there were 16,618 admissions of youth ages 10 to 16 to secure detention statewide.

Transfers to criminal court

In calendar year 2004, 42 detained youth were transferred to the adult criminal court. However, Cook County did not report its number of detained youth transferred to criminal court.

Sentencing

Probation

On Dec. 31, 2004, there were 12,311 active youth probation caseloads statewide.

Informal probation

On Dec. 31, 2004, there were 2,194 active informal probation caseloads in Illinois.

Continued under supervision

In calendar year 2004, 2,134 youth delinquency cases were continued under supervision in Illinois. However, Cook County data for calendar year 2004 was unavailable.

Corrections

In FY04, 3,106 youth were admitted to IDOC. In addition, the court committed 1,691 youth, or 54 percent of all youth admissions to IDOC. In this report, IDOC court commitments include delinquency commitments, recommitments after discharge, and court evaluations including returns to IDOC following a court evaluation.

Also in FY04, most youth were committed for a property or person offense (46 and 36 percent respectively). More than half (52 percent) of all youth committed to IDOC were black, and 37 percent of youth committed were white. A total of 89 percent of youth committed to IDOC were male.

Special issues

Disproportionate minority contact

Disproportionate minority contact is the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. The relative rate index measures disproportionate minority contact by using 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 is white. ICJIA research staff had access to three sources of statewide data on youth to assess disproportionate minority contact at three points in the process: arrest, detention, and IDOC commitment. The following are based on the calculated relative rate index.

Arrests

In calendar year 2004, black youth in Illinois were arrested at a rate more than four times the rate at which white youth were arrested.

Detention

In FY04, black youth in Illinois were detained at a rate that was nearly six times the rate at which white youth were detained.

Corrections

In Illinois in FY04, black youth in Illinois were court committed to IDOC at a rate that was more than four times the rate at which white youth were court committed.

Status Offenders

Each detainment of a status offender is a violation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Illinois recorded 53 violations for the detainment of status offenders in calendar year 2004.

Females in the juvenile justice system

Arrests

In calendar year 2004, female youth accounted for 22 percent of all youth arrests reported to the CCH. CCH records the number of arrests, not the number of youth arrested. A total of 34 percent of all female arrests were for violent offenses. In comparison, 24 percent of all male arrests were for violent offenses.

Detention

Females accounted for 3,014 of 16,618 admissions (18 percent) to secure detention statewide in FY04.

Corrections

In FY04, females accounted for 11 percent of commitments to IDOC or 191 of 1,691 commitments. This finding suggests that the offenses committed by female delinquents were not severe enough to warrant a commitment to IDOC and/or females were diverted from IDOC more often than their male counterparts.

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 the initiative had lower rates of recidivism. Forty-two percent of youth in the program were rearrested in FY03, 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 are challenges in obtaining data on these youth, an estimate can be made based on DCFS data. According to those data, 527 cases showed youth involvement in both DCFS and juvenile justice on June 30, 2003.

Juvenile drug courts

Juvenile drug courts are specialized courts that focus either on substance abusing youth in juvenile justice cases or substance abusing family members in child protection cases. According to the Illinois Association of Drug Court Professionals, four juvenile drug courts are active or in the planning stages in Cook, Peoria, Kane, and Will counties.

Juvenile justice councils

In 2003, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts found that 50 counties had convened juvenile justice councils or were participating on circuit-wide juvenile justice councils.

Restitution

Statewide data on community service and restitution in calendar year 2004 was not collected. The most recent data collected was for calendar year 2002. In calendar year 2002, just more than \$729,000 in restitution was collected from youth offenders.

Community service

In calendar year 2002, youth completed 274,625 hours of community service work. At that year's minimum wage rate of \$5.15 per hour, delinquent youth performed more than \$1.4 million dollars worth of community service work across Illinois.

Youth courts

Youth courts, also called teen courts and peer juries, are programs in which youth volunteers hear cases of youth delinquency or school misconduct and make recommendations. Illinois has approximately 100 operational youth court programs in existence around the state, including within the Chicago public school system.

Record expungement

Under Illinois law, a youth under the age of 18 who is arrested can seek expungement of his/her juvenile records. The existence of a juvenile record can be a barrier to individuals trying to gain employment, housing, credit, scholarships, and certain licensing.

State initiatives

Redeploy Illinois

Redeploy Illinois Public Act 093-0641 took effect December 31, 2003. The Act provides counties with funding for community-based services for nonviolent youth who would otherwise be committed to the IDOC. Redeploy Illinois programs are being implemented at four pilot sites in Illinois: Macon County, the 2nd Judicial Circuit, St. Clair County, and Peoria County. By accepting funds to provide community-based services to delinquent youth, pilot sites are obligated to reduce the number of youth IDOC commitments by 25 percent from the average number of commitments for the previous three years.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

The Annie E. Casey Foundation established the nationwide Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative. The objectives of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative are to reduce the number of children unnecessarily or inappropriately detained. The Foundation tested the initiative in five pilot sites nationwide, including one in Cook County. Building on the success of the Cook County initiative, the Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative was formed to promote its objectives throughout Illinois. It is coordinated by the several partners, which include the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, Illinois Department of Human Services, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Cook County Juvenile Probation and Court Services Department and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. Eleven counties have received detention alternative funding including: DuPage, Franklin, Jefferson, Kankakee, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Ogle, Peoria, Stephenson, and Winnebago.

Introduction

In 2004, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Authority) received its second grant from the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission to compile and present annual data on Illinois' risk factors and the juvenile justice system. The goal of this report, the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2004 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 (juvenile arrests, delinquency petitions filed, and adjudications of delinquency), this report includes publicly available risk factor data and an explanation of its relevance to the juvenile justice system. Together, these data can assist juvenile justice system policymakers and practitioners in developing more informed prevention and intervention policies and activities. The data is available both in print form and via the Authority's Web site. The data tables that appear in this report can be found at: www.icjia.state.il.us/public/index.cfm?metasection=data. In addition, the 2003 annual report and its data tables are available on the Authority's Web site at <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/pdf/ResearchReports/IJJC2003annualreport.pdf>.

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 provide 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 a better understanding of 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, environmental context data in this report on an aggregate county level. By including environmental context data, local juvenile justice professionals can make informed decisions regarding the needs of youth in their communities.

Although this report attempts to be as comprehensive as possible, data in certain areas are simply unavailable or lacking 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. (Note: Throughout this report, words and phrases that may not be universally understood appear in bold signifying that their definition appears in the Glossary in Appendix A.)

Furthermore, data, which would also be of interest, such as on crimes against children, are not mandated to be collected or reported, making such information limited in its usefulness. Even if a collection mandate exists, few 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. This report tries to document all data limitations. 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 in a joint effort 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. County level data may be combined to provide a description of juvenile justice system activities at the level of a **judicial circuit**. A map of judicial circuits in Illinois is located in Appendix C. The following tasks were completed in order to provide the most comprehensive report possible.

Inventory of in-house juvenile justice data

Data was amassed on the juvenile justice system while working on various reports and projects. In addition, data that the Authority is mandated to collect is retained, and in many cases, regularly updated by the agency'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

Some juvenile justice and risk factor data are not automatically shared with the Authority annually. Requests were sent to all agencies housing needed data for this report.

Presentation of report and data

This report combines text and data into a seamless document covering the whole 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 arrest to sentencing. Figures depict data typically over a ten-year span by county type— Cook County, which contains the city of Chicago, urban counties, rural counties, and **collar counties**. Appendix B lists all Illinois counties by regional classification. Finally, the data in this report are provided by calendar year or **state fiscal year** (FY), depending upon the time period for which the data were collected. If not specified, years are calendar years rather than state fiscal years. For those who are mainly interested in viewing the juvenile justice data, that information is available in Appendix G.

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, maps depicting county level data. It should be noted that because of 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, counties that report zero for a data element can greatly affect the statewide rate. At the opposite end of the spectrum, for many data elements Cook County's numbers drive the statewide rate. For certain elements or issues, such as racial disparity indices, more elaborate analysis was conducted. 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 available for download on the CJDataNET page of the Authority's Web site in Microsoft Excel format. In this report, graphs visually depict 10-year trends, while further descriptions based on the data tables in Appendix G depict five-year trends.

Changes from the Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data: 2003 Annual Report

The Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data: 2004 Annual Report builds on the extensive information and data contained in the Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data: 2003 Annual Report.¹ However, several changes were made to improve consistency, organization, and readability. First, in order to be consistent, throughout the report, the term "youth" is used to describe individuals 18 and under. Whenever appropriate, "youth" is used rather than children, **juveniles**, **minors**, students, or another descriptive for this age group. "Student" is used to refer to youth enrolled in school and "child abuse" refers to abuse against a young person. However, the terms "juvenile justice" and "juvenile court" are used.

This report includes updated and accurate U.S. Census Bureau data for appropriate age groups and years that in many instances were unavailable in 2003.² The race and ethnic group categories used in this report are based on U.S. Census Bureau data. The concept of race, as used by the Census Bureau, reflects self-identification by individuals according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are socio-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature and include both racial and national-origin groups. The race categories used in this report are: white, black, American Indian, and Asian and the ethnic category of Hispanic. "American Indian" refers to American Indian or Alaskan Native, and "Hispanic" refers to Hispanic and Latino. The U.S. Census Bureau also recognizes the racial category of "Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander," but state data on youth does not typically distinguish this race category; therefore, that racial category is not used in this report.

The 2003 report provided information only on *reported* cases of child abuse and neglect and child sex abuse, while this report also includes **indicated** cases involving these crimes.

Illinois' juvenile justice system³

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

- Municipal police departments, county sheriffs, and the Illinois State Police.
- Probation and court services.
- Judges, state's attorneys, public defenders, and private attorneys.

- The Illinois Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- 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.

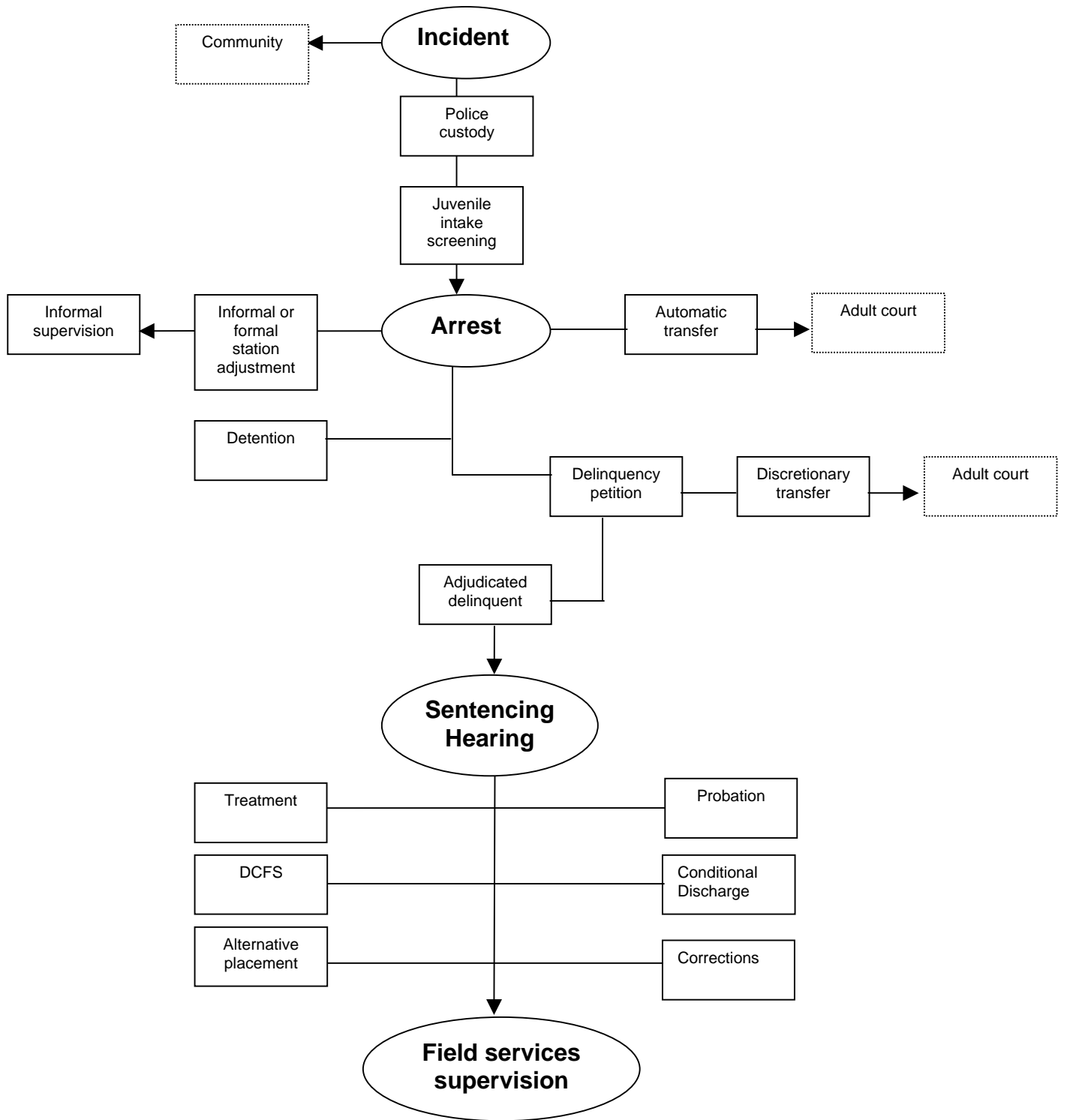
Each agency has different responsibilities within the juvenile justice system and they come into contact with youth at different stages in the justice process. The flowchart presented in *Figure 1* depicts the stages in the juvenile justice process. While the general flow of a case through a local juvenile justice system is similar in all counties, variation exists 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.

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.

Department of Juvenile Justice

In 2005, the Illinois General Assembly passed legislation to create a new juvenile department separate from the adult Department of Corrections. A transition team was developed to make recommendations for the new Department of Juvenile Justice, which was scheduled to open on July 1, 2006. Illinois joins 39 other states with separate adult and youth corrections systems.

Figure 1: Flowchart of the Illinois juvenile justice system



Revisions to Illinois' Juvenile Court Act⁴

In 1998, the Illinois General Assembly passed and the Governor signed Public Act 90-590, or the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998. Most of the changes made by the reform provisions affected the Illinois Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/5-101). 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. More information on the Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) philosophy can be found in the next section of this report.

However, large pieces of legislation are rarely guided 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. Through **extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution** (EJJ), a youth found guilty receives both an adult and juvenile sentence (705 ILCS 405/5-810). The adult sentence is suspended as long as the youth does not violate the terms of his or her 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: Legislative changes from the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 by topic and citation

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 lockups 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.

Balanced and restorative justice

The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 adopted balanced and restorative justice as the guiding philosophy for the Illinois juvenile justice system. As of March 2005, at least 16 states have included balanced and restorative justice in the purpose clauses of their juvenile courts.⁵ Balanced and restorative justice strives to balance the attention paid to the needs of all parties

affected by crime: the victim, the offender, and the community. The principles of balanced and 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:⁶

- **Accountability.** BARJ strategies provide opportunities for offenders to be accountable to those they have harmed and enable them to repair the harm they have 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. Addressing the factors that lead youth to engage in delinquent behavior and building on the strengths evident in each youth increases their competencies.

One challenge in measuring BARJ is in identifying practices consistent with the principles of the philosophy and putting those practices into a measurable form. But a justice system can hold offenders accountable, protect the community, and build competencies and do so in a way that is 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, strategies of offender control are not restorative. Rehabilitation or treatment without offender recognition or reparation for the harm caused to victims and communities is not restorative.

Traditionally, the focus of the juvenile justice system encompasses a response to offenders and their needs and does not balance those needs with those of victims and communities. Well-known programmatic applications of the philosophy, such as **family group conferencing**, **victim offender conferencing**, and **peacemaking circle processes**, can be implemented in a manner wholly or partially inconsistent with the restorative justice philosophy. Thus, while data in this report, such as community service hours completed and amount of restitution collected, may not be a complete measure of degree to which restorative justice is implemented in the Illinois juvenile justice system, they can illustrate how much youth are giving back to their communities and to their victims.

Risk factor data

Any attempt to address juvenile delinquency at the local or county level will be aided by an understanding of **risk factors** for juvenile delinquency.⁷ Risk factors have been identified that increase the likelihood that youth will engage in serious delinquency. These factors are not causes of delinquency but 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.

This section begins with a general review of the literature examining juvenile delinquency risk factors. 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 compiled the following research on risk factors.⁸ Risk factor data is available by county in the data tables section in Appendix G of this report.

Types of risk factors

Research examining juvenile delinquency risk factors has focused on distinct types: (1) individual risk factors, (2) social risk factors, (3) school risk factors, (4) community risk factors, and (5) situational risk factors. These risk factors are described based on the compilation of research published by Loeber and Farrington.

Individual risk factors

Individual risk factors include 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 and negative internalizing behaviors, such as 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.

Social risk factors

Social risk factors are circumstances that are present in a minor's immediate social environments. Research examining social risk factors has typically examined two types of social relationships: family relationships and peer relationships. Strong evidence suggests poor parent-child relationships including poor parental discipline style and lack of parental involvement, as well as 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 results of a statistical review of longitudinal research examining juvenile delinquency risk factors.⁹ They found that certain family-related risk factors such as antisocial parents or parent criminality were more predictive of serious and violent juvenile delinquency for 6 to 11 year olds than for 12 to 14 year olds. Peer-related risk factors including antisocial peers or peer criminality were more predictive of serious and violent juvenile delinquency among 12 to 14 year olds.

Research has also found that family and/or marital conflict, separation from family, and sibling delinquency are risk factors for juvenile delinquency. In addition, abusive parents, low family bonding, high family stress, weak social ties including unpopularity with peers and low levels of social activity, and high family residential mobility may be linked to juvenile delinquency. More research is needed before conclusions regarding these potential risk factors can be made.

School risk factors

School risk factors are related to a minor's academic performance and commitment to school. Research on predictors of serious and violent juvenile delinquency has revealed 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 new school transitions are also related to juvenile delinquency.

Community risk factors

Community risk factors are 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 drug availability, high levels of adult criminality, exposure to violence, and exposure to racial prejudice in the community.

Situational risk factors

Situational risk factors are related to the circumstances surrounding delinquent acts that magnify the likelihood of a delinquent act occurring. Examples of situational risk factors include the presence of a weapon and 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 a number of potential situational risk factors have been identified, researchers have not determined which situational factors exacerbate the likelihood that a minor will commit a delinquent act. Thus, situational factors are not addressed in this report.

Much county-level data is available on the environments in which Illinois youth live. However, the nature of these data places limits upon their ability to describe 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. These data do show the level at which certain factors are present in a county but are not indicative of any individual's exposure to risk factors.

Environmental risk factors

Table 2 lists the data examined in this section of the report, the data source, and the years for which the data were reported. The raw data can be found in the data tables section in Appendix G. The information provided should be considered a broad indication of possible issues facing each county.

Table 2: Available Illinois youth environment risk factor data and data sources

Data element	Source	Years
<i>Community context</i>		
Number of youth (age 10-16) served by race	Div. of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse	FY04
Number of youth (age 10-16) served by service type	Div. of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse	FY04
Estimated number of youth (age 0-17) living in poverty	U.S. Census Bureau	CY03
Number of unemployed (labor force)	Illinois Dept. of Employment Security	FY99-2004
Estimated median household income (families)	U.S. Census Bureau	CY00
Estimated educational attainment (age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau	FY00
Monthly average Illinois youth (age 0-18) receive TANF	Illinois Dept. of Human Services	FY99, 2004
Youth population by race (age 10-16)	U.S. Census Bureau	CY99, 2004
<i>Social context</i>		
Number of adults admitted to IDOC with children	Illinois Dept. of Corrections	FY99-2004
Number of reported domestic offense incidents	Illinois State Police	CY99-2004
Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect	IL Dept. of Children and Family Services	FY99-2004
Number of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect	IL Dept. of Children and Family Services	FY99-2004
Number of reported cases of child sex abuse	IL Dept. of Children and Family Services	FY99-2004
Number of indicated cases of child sex abuse	IL Dept. of Children and Family Services	FY99-2004
Number of reported crimes against youth offenses	Illinois State Police	CY99-2004
<i>School context</i>		
Number of students (K-12) reported truant	Illinois State Board of Education	AY1998-99 & 2003-04
Number of students (K-12) reported chronically truant	Illinois State Board of Education	AY1998-99 & 2003-04
Number of students (K-12) suspended	Illinois State Board of Education	AY1998-99 & 2003-04
Number of students (K-12) suspended more than once	Illinois State Board of Education	AY1998-99 & 2003-04
Number of students (K-12) expelled	Illinois State Board of Education	AY1998-99 & 2003-04
Number of high school dropouts	Illinois State Board of Education	AY1998-99 & 2003-04
Number of truant minors in need of supervision (TMINS)	Illinois State Board of Education	AY1998-99 & 2003-04
Number of reported crimes against school personnel	Illinois State Police	CY99-2004

Note: AY= academic year

Data summary

Community context

The data elements examined in this report that describe the community in which youth live include:

- The number of youth receiving drug or alcohol treatment.
- The number of minors living in poverty, unemployment rates.
- Estimated median household income, adult educational levels.
- The average monthly number of children in families receiving temporary assistance to needy families.

Substance abuse treatment

Each year, substance abuse treatment providers report to the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) the types of services they provide and to whom they provide them. Based on the data received by IDHS, 19,114 youth received substance abuse services during FY04. Slightly more than half of these services were provided to white youth (54 percent), 29 percent were provided to black youth, and 15 percent to Hispanic youth. Forty-one percent of those served received some type of intervention service, 32 percent received **outpatient** services, 11 percent received **case management** services, and 11 percent received **residential treatment** services. The remaining 5 percent received either **intensive outpatient** services, services through **home recovery**, or **detoxification** services.

Poverty

In calendar year 2003, the most recent year that poverty data was available from the U.S. Census Bureau, 504,963 youth 17 years old and younger were living in poverty in Illinois, a rate of 15,613 for every 100,000 youth under the age of 18.

Unemployment

In FY99, 286,345 people in the labor force were unemployed in Illinois. By FY04, that number had risen to 395,653, an increase of 38 percent. The unemployment rate was 6,186 for every 100,000 in the labor force. In FY04, 6 percent of the labor force was unemployed.

Income

The most recent income data available from the U.S. Census Bureau was collected in calendar year 2000. The estimated median household income for families in Illinois that year was \$46,327.

Education

The most recent education data available from the U.S. Census Bureau was collected in calendar year 2000. Approximately 6.5 million people over 25 years old in Illinois had at least a high-school diploma. A total of 3.1 million males and 3.4 million females were high school graduates or beyond. When comparing education data with estimated income data, in general, 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

The Illinois Department of Health and Human Services (IDHS) grants states federal funds to implement the temporary assistance to needy families (TANF) program. Citizens apply for assistance at their local TANF agency and, if they meet the requirements, are offered temporary financial assistance to help pay for food, shelter, utilities, and expenses other than medical expenses. In Illinois, the average TANF cash grant statewide is \$251 a month.¹⁰

From FY99 to FY04, there was a significant reduction in the average monthly number of families with children age 10-18 in Illinois receiving TANF administered by IDHS. In FY99, an average of 248,178 youth were living in families received TANF monthly, while in FY04, an average of 77,575 youth received TANF monthly, a reduction of 69 percent. Nationally, there has also been a reduction in youth recipients of TANF funding. Effective October 2002, six TANF offices were closed and services combined with another county. In FY04, one rural county, Alexander County, had a monthly TANF caseload almost six times higher than the statewide average monthly caseload.

Social context

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

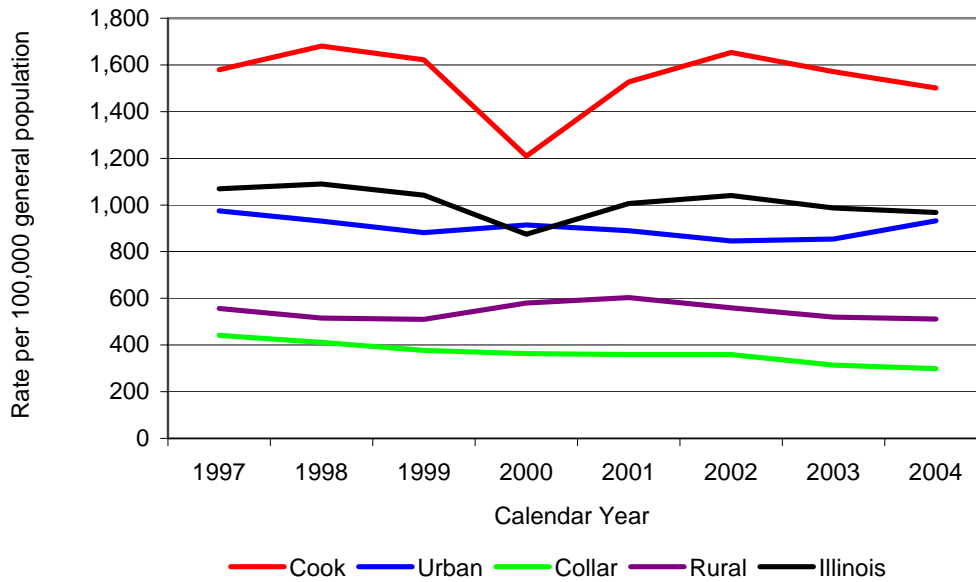
Correctional inmates with children

In FY04, 24,941 adult inmates admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections had children. This number represented 66 percent of the total inmate admission population. In FY99, there were 11,879 admitted inmates with children or 44 percent of the total inmate population.

Domestic violence

Domestic offense incidents are reported by local police departments to the Illinois State Police as a part of the **Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) supplemental reporting program**. In calendar year 2004, the state rate of reported domestic violence incidents was 968 reports per 100,000 persons in the general population. *Figure 2* depicts the rate of reported domestic offense incidents by county classification from CY97 through CY04. Data prior to CY97 are unavailable.

Figure 2: Rate of reported domestic offense incidents per 100,000 persons in the general population by county classification, CY97 – CY04



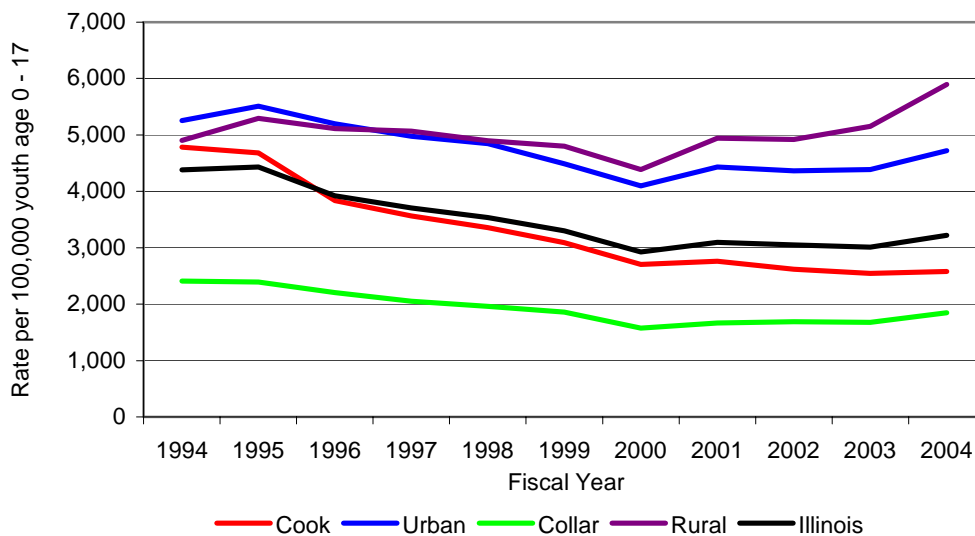
Source: Illinois State Police

In calendar year 2004, there were 122,797 domestic offense incidents reported to the **Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) supplemental reporting program**, a decrease of 3 percent from the 126,432 incidents reported in CY99. It is important to note that the rates of domestic incidents were much higher in certain counties than in Illinois as a whole; however, a problem of under-reporting domestic offense incidents exists, and it is probable that high rates are in part a function of some jurisdictions being more likely to report domestic offenses to ISP than others.

Abuse and neglect

Research has determined that **abused and neglected children** have delinquency rates 47 percent higher than children who are not abused or neglected.¹¹ From FY94 to FY04, a reduction occurred in the rate of **child abuse and neglect reports** to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). In FY04, there was a rate of 3,220 reports of child abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth age 10 to 17. *Figure 3* shows the rate of reports of child abuse and neglect by county classification from FY94 to FY04.

Figure 3: Rate of reported cases of child abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth age 0-17 by county classification, FY94 - FY04



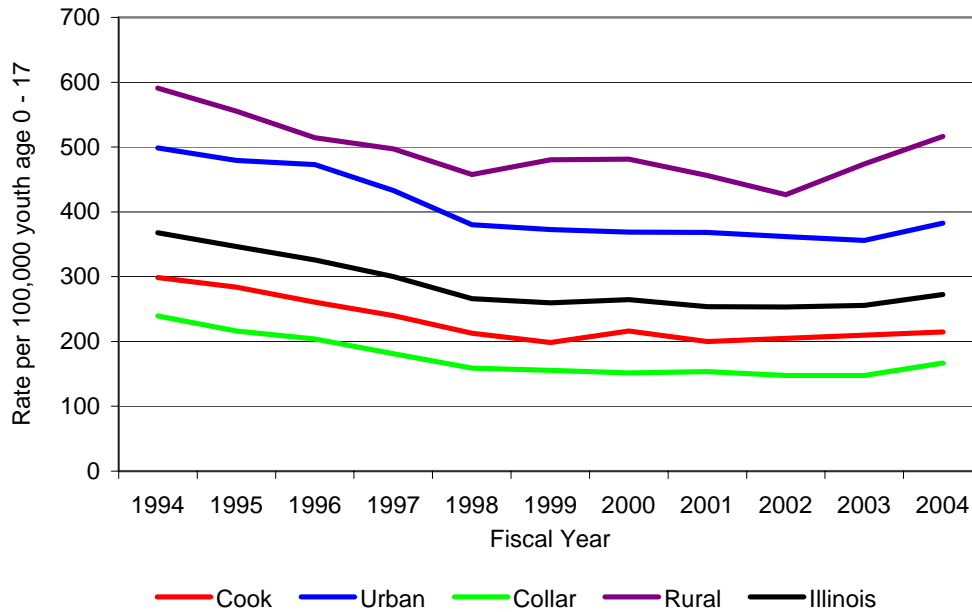
Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

In FY04, there were 104,262 child abuse and neglect reports, a decrease of 2 percent from the 106,895 cases reported in FY99. In FY04, DCFS **indicated** 26 percent of the reported cases of child abuse and neglect in the state. Indicated cases are those that DCFS has confirmed credible evidence of child abuse and neglect. That same year, 27,040 cases of abuse and neglect were indicated, a decrease of 20 percent from the 33,878 cases indicated in FY99. In FY04, DCFS indicated a rate of 835 cases of abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth age 0-17.

Sexual abuse

From FY94 to FY04, in Illinois, there was a decrease in the rate of reports of child sexual abuse to the Department of Children and Family Services. The rate of child sex abuse reports for FY04 was 272 reports per 100,000 youth age 10 to 17. *Figure 4* shows the rate of reported sexual abuse of children by county classification from FY94 through FY04.

Figure 4: Rate of reported cases of child sex abuse per 100,000 youth age 0-17 by county classification, FY94 – FY04



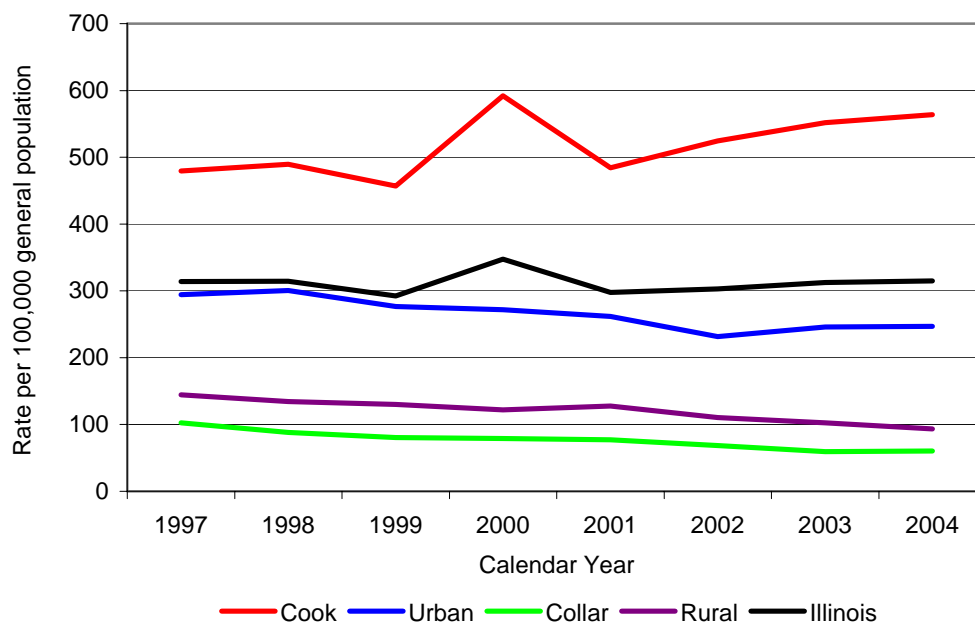
Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

In FY04, DCFS received 8,819 reported cases of sexual abuse of children in Illinois, a 5 percent increase from the 8,409 cases reported in 1999. In FY04, there were 2,751 indicated cases of child sex abuse, a decrease of 18 percent from the 3,358 cases indicated in 1999. In FY04, DCFS indicated 31 percent of reported cases of child sex abuse. In FY04, DCFS indicated child sex abuse reports at a rate of 85 cases of child sex abuse per 100,000 youth age 0-17 in Illinois.

Crimes against youth

Reporting of criminal offenses against youth to the Illinois State Police is voluntary. These numbers may therefore undercount the frequency of crimes against youth. In calendar year 2004, there was a rate of 315 reported crimes against youth per 100,000 persons in the general population. *Figure 5* shows the reported crimes against youth rate by county classification for CY97 through CY04. Data prior to CY97 were unavailable.

Figure 5: Rate of reported crimes against youth per 100,000 persons in the general population by county classification, CY97 – CY04



Source: Illinois State Police

In calendar year 2004, there were 40,072 offenses against youth reported to the I-UCR supplemental reporting program, an increase of 11 percent from the 36,119 offenses reported in 1999. Logan County had a rate of reported offenses against youth more than two times the rate for the state as a whole. 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.

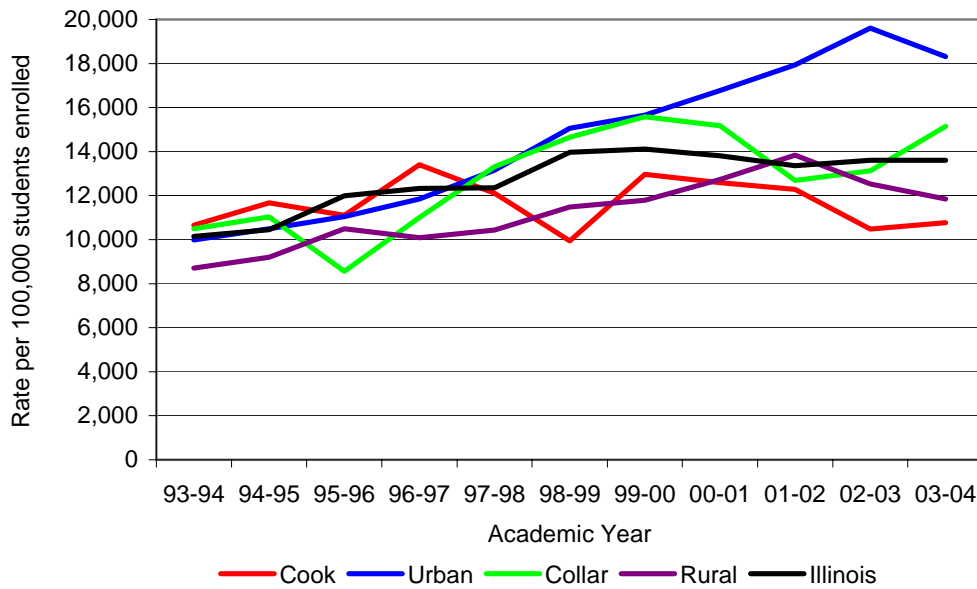
School context

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, and truant minors in need of supervision. Also included are reported crimes against school personnel. All of these data, with the exception of reported crimes against school personnel, are for those youth enrolled in public schools in Illinois.

Truancy

In Illinois, students are considered **truant** if they have been absent without valid cause for one or more days at school during the academic year. In academic year 2003-04, the rate of truancy for the state was 13,598 per 100,000 enrolled students. *Figure 6* depicts the rate of truancy a by county classification for academic year 1994-95 through 2003-04. **Truancy programs** are often made available to these students.

Figure 6: Rate of youth reported truant per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled by county classification, academic year 1993-94 to academic year 2003-04

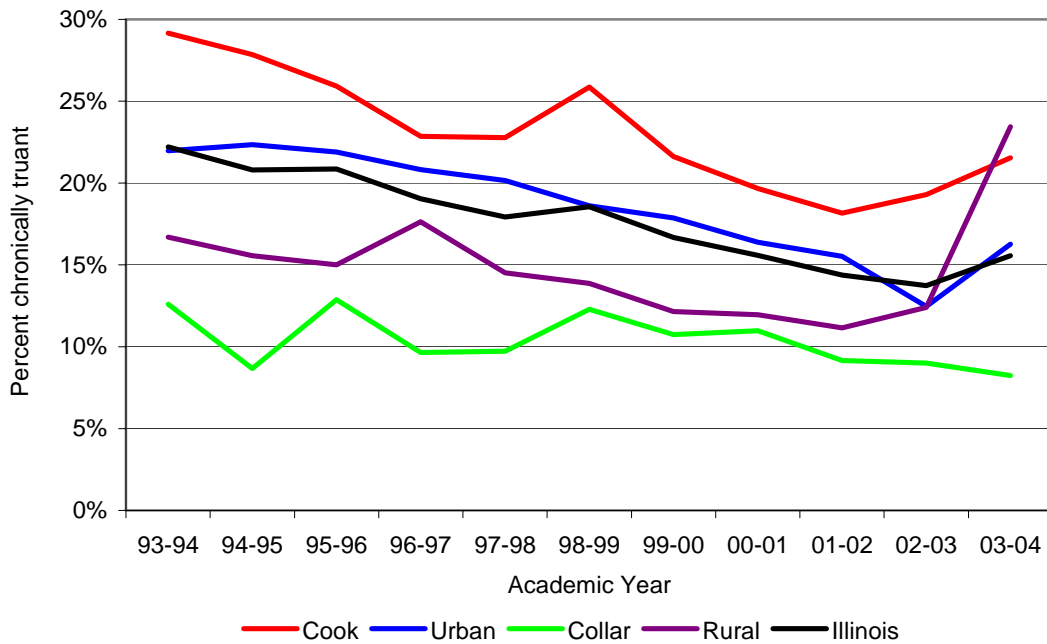


Source: Illinois State Board of Education

In Illinois, 280,931 youth were considered truant during the 2003-04 academic year, a 16 percent increase from the 241,694 students who were truant during the 1998-99 academic year. The statewide truancy rate for school year 2003-04 was 13,598 per 100,000 enrolled students.

Chronic truants are students who habitually violate compulsory school attendance law by being absent from school without valid cause for 18 or more school days. **Chronic truant programs** are often made available to these students, which may include mentoring, crisis intervention, family counseling, and academic counseling. Of those truant during the 2003-04 academic year, 44,304 (16 percent) were chronically truant. There was a 3 percent decrease in the number of chronic truants from academic year 1994-95 to academic year 2003-04. *Figure 7* depicts the percent of truant students who were chronically truant by county classification for academic year 1994-95 through academic year 2003-04.

Figure 7: Percent of K-12 students chronically truant by county classification, academic year 1993-94 – academic year 2003-04



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

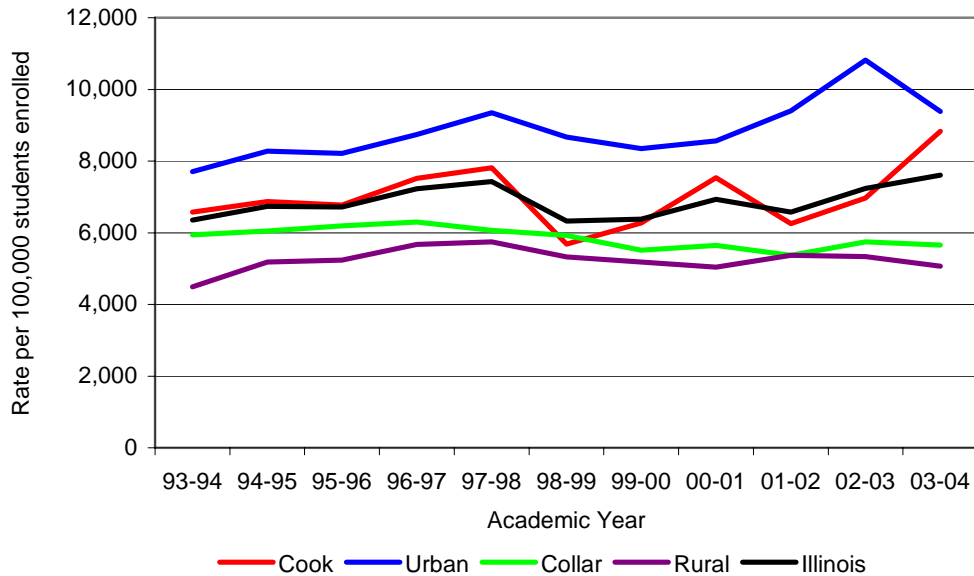
Truant minors in need of supervision

Truant minors in need of supervision (TMINS) are students age 7 to 17 and attending grades K-12 who are reported by a regional superintendent of schools, or in cities of over 500,000 inhabitants, by the Office of Chronic Truant Adjudication, as chronic truants (705 ILCS 405/3-33). In Illinois, there were 14,471 TMINS during the 2003-04 academic year, representing a 40 percent decrease in TMINS from the 24,002 TMINS recorded during the 1998-99 academic year. The statewide rate of TMINS during the 2003-04 academic year was 692 per 100,000 enrolled students.

Suspensions

Suspension rates of students increased in the 10-year period from academic year 1994-94 to academic year 2003-04. In academic year 2003-04, the rate of suspensions was 7,609 per 100,000 enrolled students. *Figure 8* shows the suspension rate for students enrolled in kindergarten through high school by county classification for academic year 1993-04 through academic year 2003-04.

Figure 8: Rate of youth suspended per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled by county classification, academic year 1993-94 – academic year 2003-04



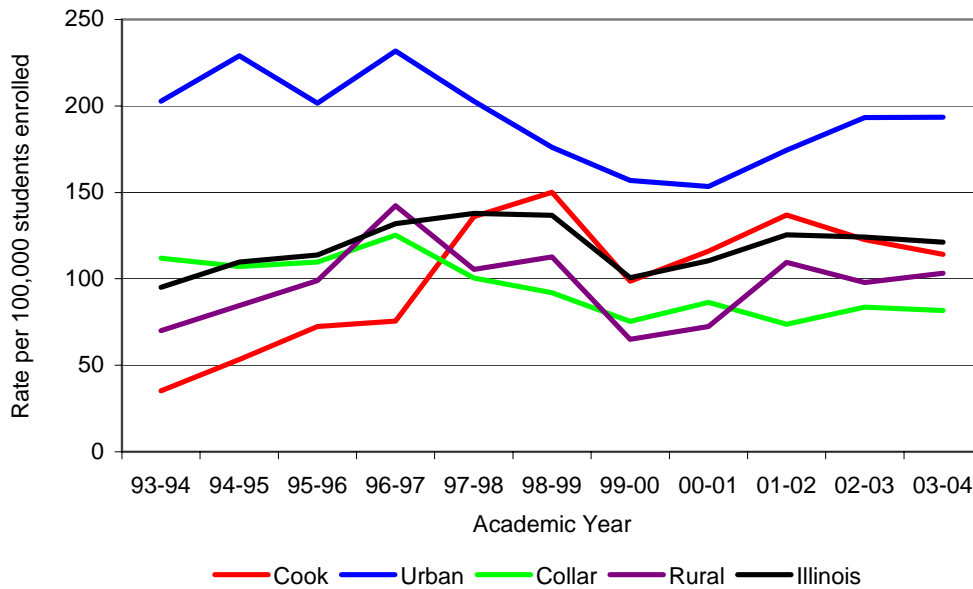
Source: Illinois State Board of Education

During the 2003-04 academic year, 159,166 students were suspended from school, a 27 increase from the 125,786 students suspended during the 1998-99 academic year. The statewide suspension rate for academic year 2003-04 was 7,609 per 100,000 enrolled students. Of those suspended during the 2003-04 academic year, 65,352 (41 percent) were suspended more than once. Alexander County had a suspension rate greater than two times the statewide rate.

Expulsions

There was an increase in the rate of students expelled and students who dropped out of school in the 10 years examined, from academic year 1994-94 to academic year 2003-04. The rate of expulsions for academic year 2003-04 was 121 per 100,000 students. *Figure 9* depicts the rate of students expelled by county classification for academic year 1993-94 through academic year 2003-04.

Figure 9: Rate of youth expelled per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled by county classification, academic year 1993-94 – academic year 2003-04



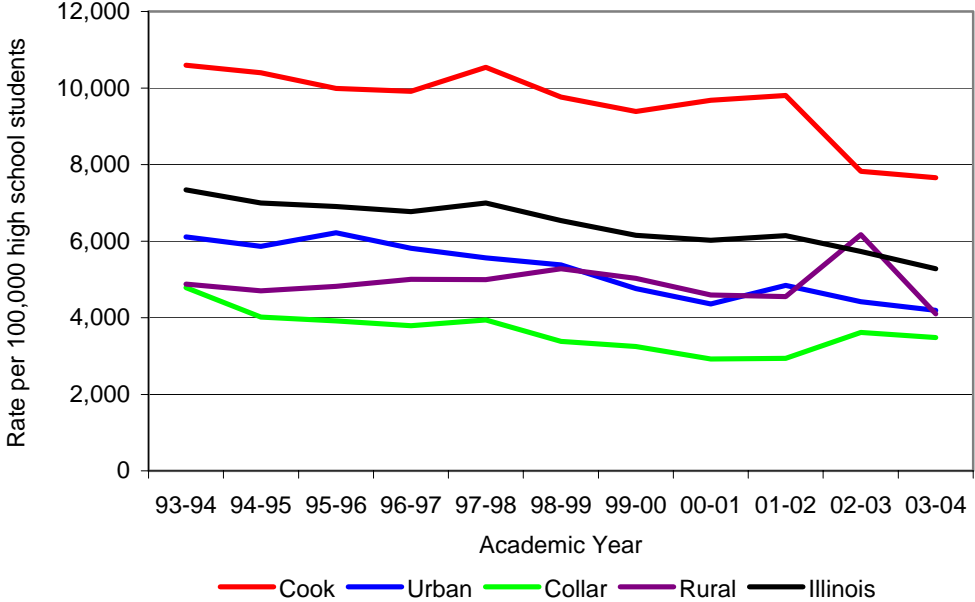
Source: Illinois State Board of Education

During the 2003-04 academic year, 2,537 students were expelled from school, a 7 percent decrease from the 2,718 expelled during the 1998-99 academic year. The statewide expulsion rate for academic year 2003-04 was 121 per 100,000 enrolled students. During the 2003-04 school year, Pope County had an expulsion rate that was almost eight times the statewide rate.

Dropouts

There was a statewide decrease in the rate of high school dropouts from academic year 1998-99 to academic year 2003-04. In academic year 2003-04, the rate of dropouts was 5,276 per 100,000 high school students. *Figure 10* depicts the rate of high school dropouts by county type for academic year 1993-94 through 2003-04.

Figure 10: Rate of high school student dropouts per 100,000 high school students enrolled by county classification, academic year 1993-94 – academic year 2003-04



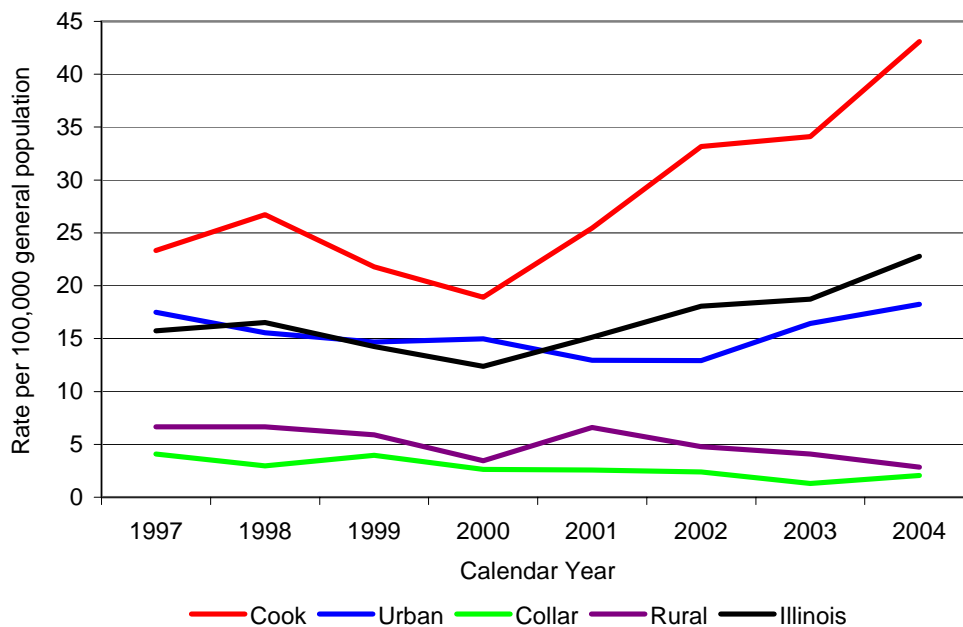
Source: Illinois State Board of Education

During the 2003-04 school year, there were 31,860 high school student **dropouts**, which was a decrease of 9 percent from the 34,900 high school students who dropped out during the 1998-99 academic year. The statewide dropout rate for academic year 2003-04 was 5,276 per 100,000 students enrolled in high school.

Crimes against school personnel

Crimes against school personnel are defined as crimes committed against teachers, administrative personnel, or educational and other support personnel who are employed by a school. The reporting of crimes against school personnel to the Illinois State Police became mandatory for police departments in Illinois beginning in April 1996. The rate of crimes against school personnel in calendar year 2004 was 23 crimes per 100,000 persons in the general population. *Figure 11* depicts the rate of reported crimes against school personnel by county classification for calendar years 1997 through 2004. Data prior to CY97 were unavailable.

Figure 11: Rate of reported crimes against school personnel per 100,000 persons in the general population by county classification, CY97 – CY04



Source: Illinois State Police

There was a significant increase in the number of reported crimes against school personnel from calendar year 1999 to calendar year 2004. In CY04, there were 2,900 crimes against school personnel reported to the I-UCR supplemental data-reporting program, a 68 percent increase from the 1,727 crimes reported in CY99. However, in CY04, 65 counties reported no crimes against school personnel to the Illinois State Police. The rate of reported crimes against school personnel was 23 reports per 100,000 in the general population.

Conclusion

Many factors influence the community, social, and school environments in which Illinois youth live. Although state or 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 in planning and implementing 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 rate. 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 changes in numbers. Though there is some indication that youth living in rural counties may be exposed to many factors that put them at risk for delinquency, policymakers and juvenile justice practitioners in all counties need to consider their risk factor rates where there is an indication that many youth may be exposed to one or more risk factors. Officials should investigate more thoroughly the reasons behind high risk factor rates and seek out opportunities to reduce them.

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 U.S. Census Bureau is needed to calculate rates and the measures of disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system. Rates are calculated using the youth population 10-16, the age range at which youth are typically held responsible by Illinois' juvenile justice system for the offenses they commit. In calendar year 2004, there were 1.3 million youth age 10 to 16 living in Illinois according to the U.S. Census.

Based on U.S. Census Bureau data elements contained in this report are Youth Population by County (age 10-16) and Youth Population by Race and Ethnicity by County (age 10-16), which are provided in the data tables section in Appendix G for each county in Illinois.

Arrest data

In Illinois, an **arrest** refers to the taking into custody a youth who is believed to have committed a delinquent act (705 ILCS 405/5-401). Once a youth is arrested, a **juvenile police officer** may:

- Charge the youth with an offense and refer him or her to the State's Attorney's Office for prosecution or to probation for **intake screening**.
- Initiate a **station adjustment** (formal or informal). 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 (705 ILCS 405/5-301).
- Release the youth without charging him or her.

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 1994 I-UCR program has only collected aggregate-level offense and arrest data from law enforcement agencies across the state. **Index offenses** are required to be reported,

which include **property crime index** offenses, **violent crime index** offenses, drug crime index offenses, as well as supplemental data (domestic crimes, crimes against children, crimes against school personnel, and hate crimes). 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 youth arrest data is Illinois's central repository for criminal history record information (CHRI), ISP's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system. The Criminal Identification Act (20 ILCS 2630/5) 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, aggravated fleeing, eluding police, etc.). (See 625 ILCS 5/4; 625 ILCS 11-501; and 625 ILCS 5/11-204.1). 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 1999 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 youth 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 percent) in the total statewide volume of youth arrests reported to ISP from 1999 to 2001. In 1999, prior to the reporting changes, close to 40 percent of the largest police departments in the state were *not* submitting youth arrest cards to ISP. By 2001, close to 90 percent of all police departments in the most populated areas were reporting youth 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 youth 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

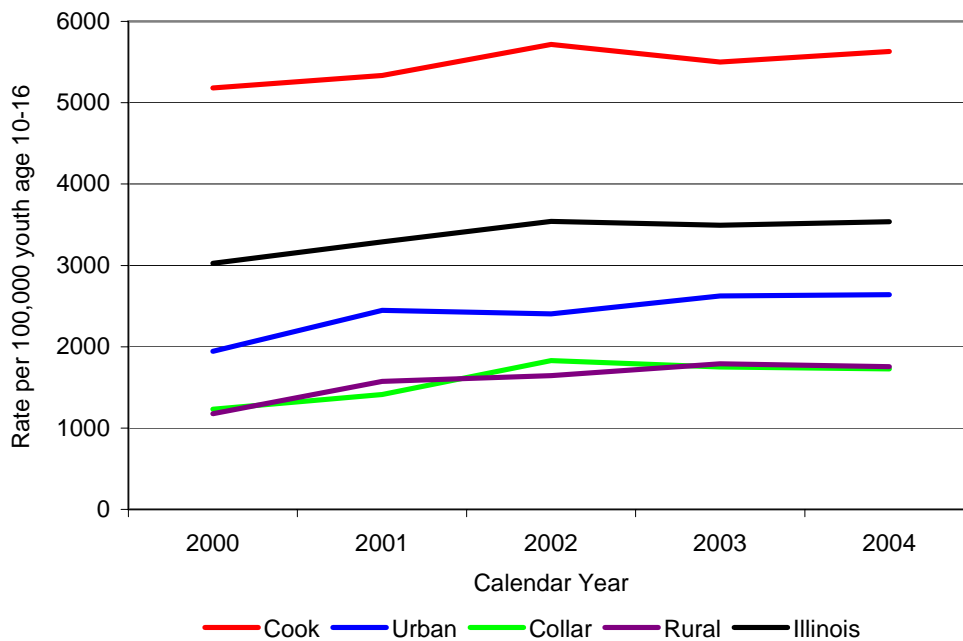
youth arrest reporting practices become more accepted and standardized across the state. The Authority, through its direct computer linkage with the CCH system, continues to monitor progress in this regard. In addition, the number of juvenile arrests is not static— that is they change often, mainly due to expungements of juvenile arrest records.

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., white, black, 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 youth arrests and the characteristics of those arrested reported here should be viewed as a conservative estimate, and not an absolute measure of youth crime in Illinois.

Data summary

From calendar years 2000 to 2004, overall youth arrests have increased from 38,246 to 45,731, an increase of 20 percent. Arrest data is used beginning in CY00 because at that time, the revisions to the Juvenile Court Act had been implemented and data reporting had improved due to reporting requirements and the use electronic reporting technology. This count of arrests totals the number of fingerprint cards filed, not the unique number of youth arrested. Observed increases in youth arrests can be attributed in part to improved arrest data collection and entry rather than an increase in youth arrests or youth crime. *Figure 12* below depicts youth arrest trends by county type from CY00 to CY04.

Figure 12: Rate of reported arrests per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY00 – CY04

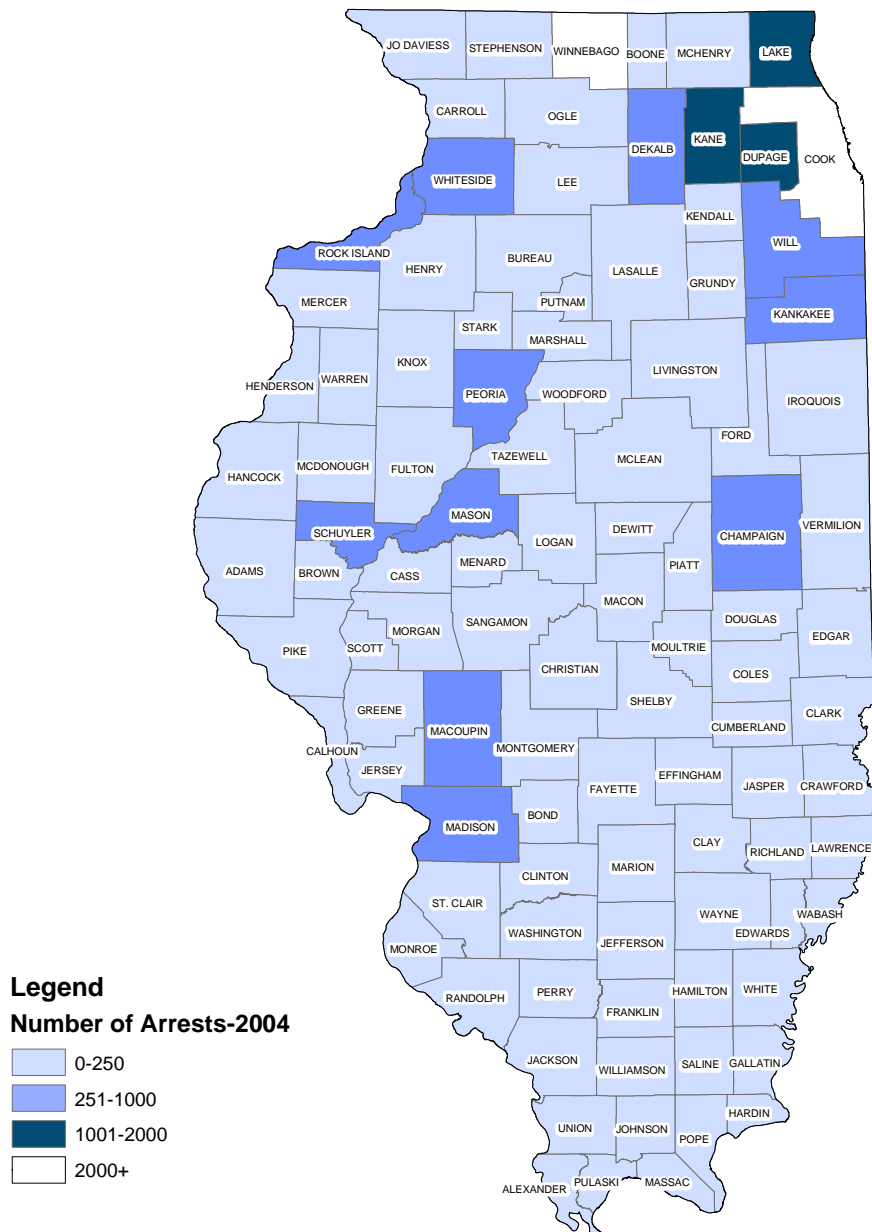


Source: Illinois State Police

In calendar year 2004, there were a total of 45,731 youth arrests in Illinois. Arrests for property offenses were the most common, accounting for 32 percent of all youth arrests. Arrests for violent or person offenses accounted for 26 percent and arrests for a drug offense accounted for 13 percent of all youth arrests. The number of sex offenses was 0.9 percent of all arrests. Offense categories— property, violent, drug, sex offenses— were created based on the Illinois Compiled Statutes. Fifty-nine percent of youth arrested in 2004 were identified as black and 40 percent were identified as white. Hispanic youth arrested in 2004 could appear in any race category, depending on their specific ethnic background and the reporting practices of local law enforcement. Most youth arrestees were 15 or 16 years old (28 percent and 35 percent respectively). Most arrestees are also male (78 percent). Arrest data is available by county in the data tables section in Appendix G of this report.

Map 1 compares the level of arrests across Illinois counties in CY04. Counties that have a higher number of youth arrests may be those counties in which local law enforcement agencies are fully complying with youth arrest reporting requirements and/or are reporting all youth arrests, even those that are encouraged, but not required, to report (i.e., misdemeanor arrests) and is not necessarily a reflection of a serious youth problem than in counties with lower youth arrest numbers.

Map 1: Number of youth arrested in Illinois, CY04



Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Court data

After being arrested a youth may be referred to the county's 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 tables section in Appendix G. 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 a county's probation department is also included in the data tables section in Appendix G.

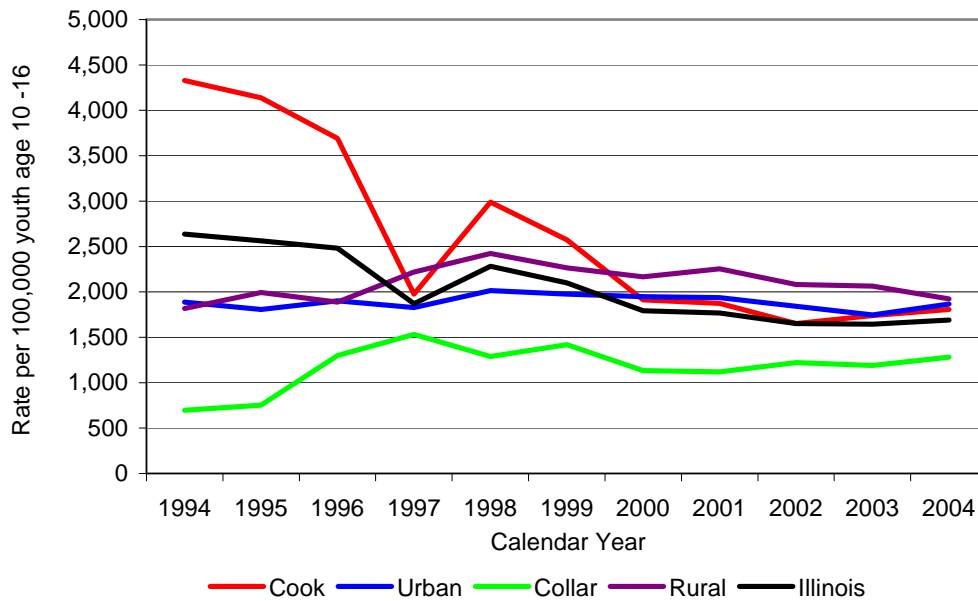
The most common type of petition filed is a delinquency petition. **Delinquency petitions** are filed when a youth is alleged to be **delinquent**; that is, the youth allegedly violated or attempted to violate a state, federal, municipal, or county ordinance. Once a delinquency petition is filed, a number 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**, is held which determines if the allegations against the youth are supported by evidence. If the youth is found guilty a **dispositional hearing** or **sentencing hearing** is held. 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.

Data summary

Delinquency petitions

There was a steady decrease in the number of delinquency petitions filed statewide over the 10-year time period studied. From calendar years 1994 to 2004, the number of delinquency petitions filed in Illinois decreased by 36 percent. This decline was driven in part by a 31 percent decline in delinquency petitions filed in Cook County between CY94 and CY04. *Figure 13* depicts the rate of delinquency petitions filed by county type. Delinquency petition data for Cook County in CY97 was only available for January through June, which accounts for the dip depicted in the line graph in *Figure 13*.

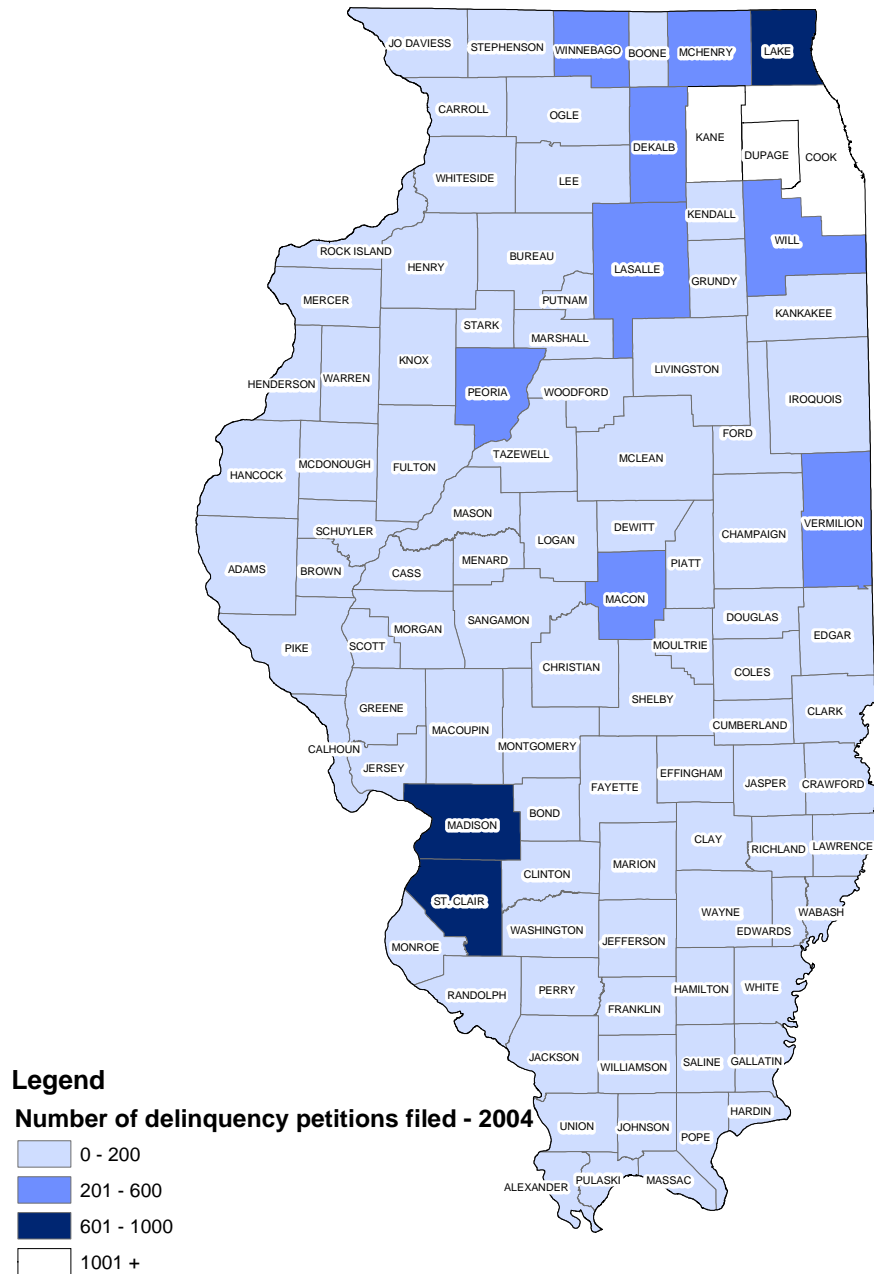
Figure 13: Rate of delinquency petitions filed per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY94 – CY04



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

From calendar year 1999 to calendar year 2004, the number of delinquency petitions filed statewide fell by 17 percent from 26,188 to 21,859 petitions filed. This decline was driven by a 25 percent decline in the number of delinquency petitions filed in Cook County, from 12,724 in 1999 to 9,535 in CY04. *Map 2* shows the number of delinquency petitions filed in CY04 by county.

Map 2: Number of delinquency petitions filed in Illinois, CY04

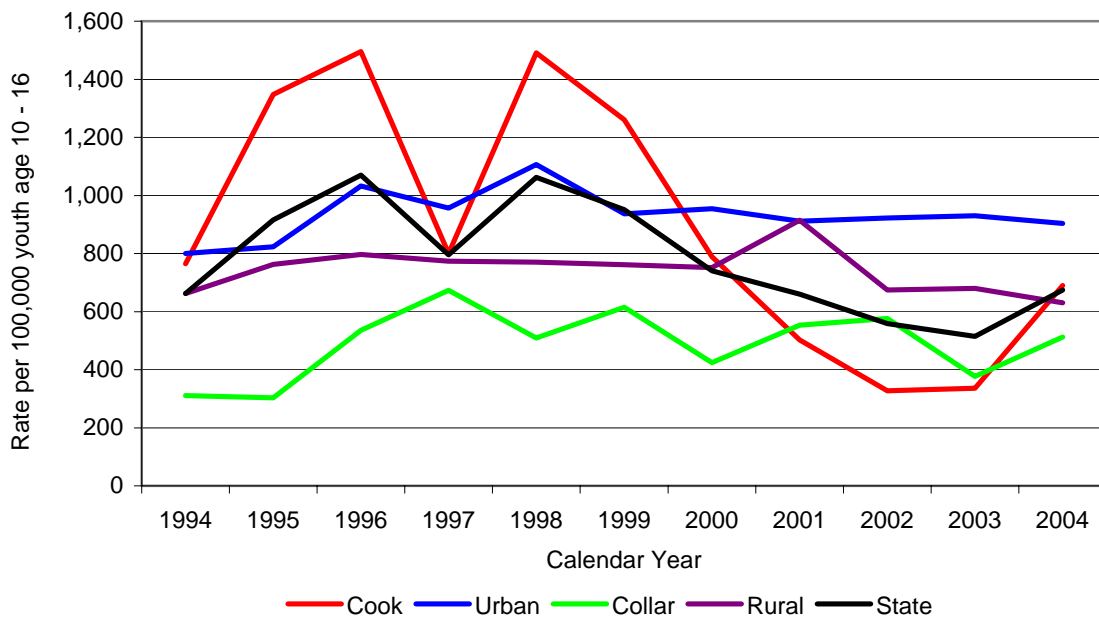


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adjudications

In Illinois, the rate of adjudications of delinquency increased slightly from calendar year 1994 to calendar year 2004. However, in CY03 the state rate of adjudications per 100,000 youth age 10-16 was 515, the lowest rate since CY89 before increasing in CY04. *Figure 14* depicts the rate of youth adjudicated delinquent by county classification. As with delinquency petition data, adjudication data for Cook County in CY97 was only available for January through June, which accounts for the dip depicted in the line graph in *Figure 14*.

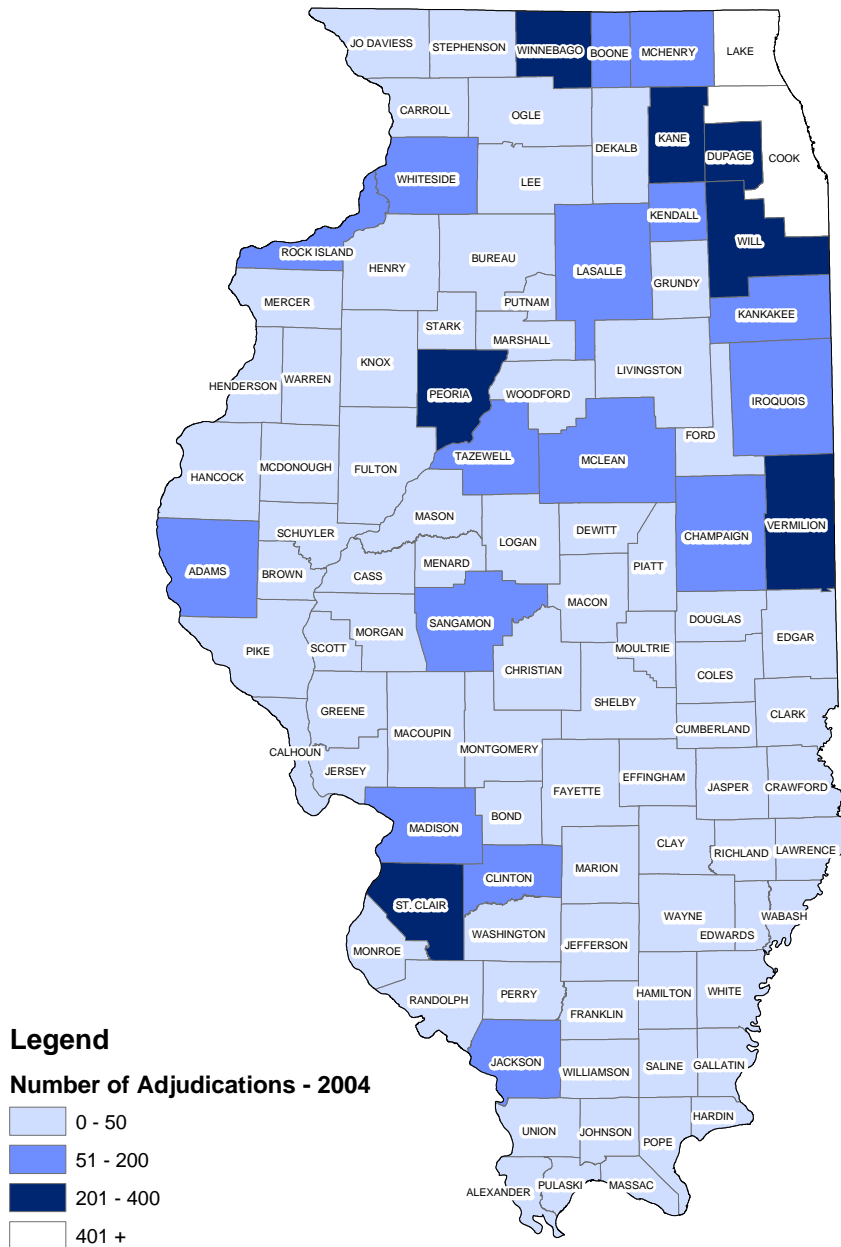
Figure 14: Rate of youth adjudicated delinquent per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY94 – CY04



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

A 28 percent decrease occurred in the number of adjudications from CY99 to CY04, from 11,872 to 8,535. This decrease was driven in part by a significant decline in the rate and number of adjudications in Cook County. From CY99 to CY04, Cook County had a 42 percent decrease in adjudications of delinquency. *Map 3* shows the number of youth adjudicated delinquent by county for CY04.

Map 3: Number of youth adjudicated delinquent in Illinois, CY04



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Detention data

Once a police officer takes a youth into custody, the officer considers whether or not the youth should be placed in **detention**. This decision is primarily based on whether the youth is a flight risk and/or is a danger to himself or the community. If the officer feels the youth 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 youth be screened for detention. If the officer decides not to request detention, the youth is released to a guardian.

If a police officer requests a youth 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. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts is in the process of developing and piloting a new screening instrument. Appendix E provides a copy of the detention screening instrument being used at the time this report was written.

The detention screening instrument is 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, he or she is detained. If a youth scores 7 to 11 points, the screener may release the youth, but use a less restrictive or **non-secure custody** option, such as **home detention** if available. If a youth scores less than six points, 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/she does not agree with the action that the score dictates. This override most often occurs when aggravating and/or mitigating factors not found on the instrument are considered. For example, 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 youth in **secure** or **non-secure detention**, a **detention hearing** must be held within 40 hours of detention. Once there is probable cause to believe 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** (705 ILCS 405/5-501). Only youth 10 years of age or older can be held in any of Illinois' 17 youth detention centers. A map with the location of all Illinois detention centers operating in 2004 can be found in Appendix D.

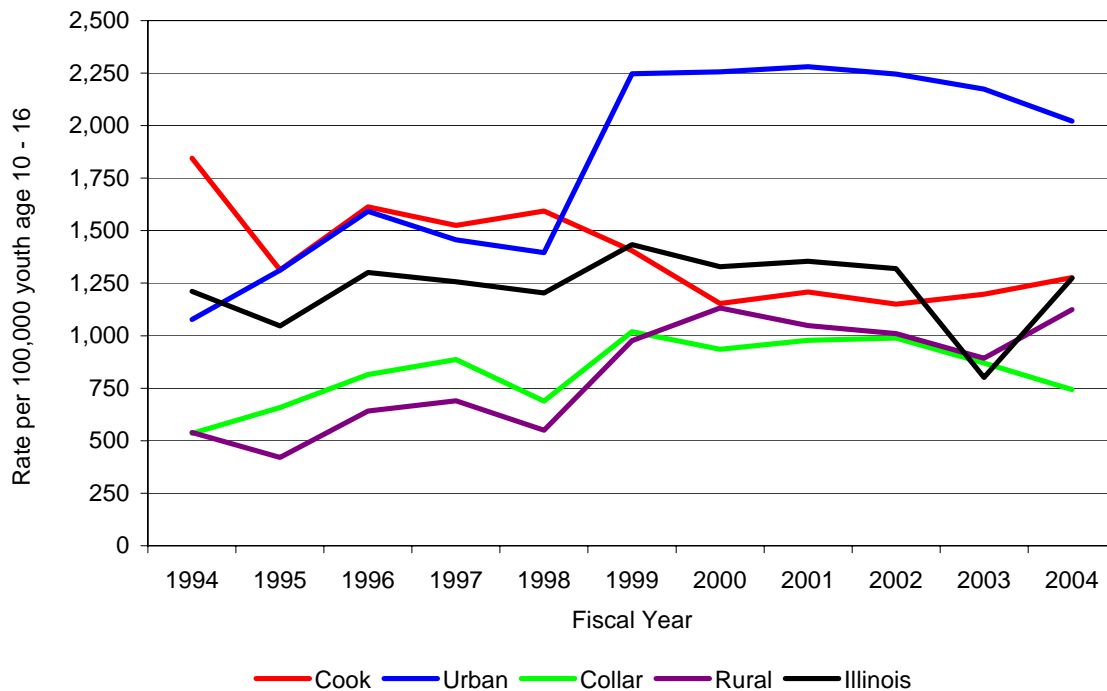
Most **admissions** to youth detention centers are of youth who have been accused of committing delinquent acts but have not yet been adjudicated delinquent. The detainment of youth accused of delinquent acts but who have not yet had a trial is referred to as pre-trial detention. Youth detention centers can also be used for short periods of detention that are part of a sentence following a finding of delinquency. The detainment of youth following trial is referred to as a post-trial detention. Youth found delinquent can be ordered to serve up to 30 days in a county 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' youth detention centers for the calendar years 1999 to 2004. JMIS is a web-based management information system that allows all Illinois juvenile detention centers to electronically submit data and run reports. The CY04 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 for CY04. Detention offense categories are based on the Illinois Compiled Statutes and are detailed by specific offenses in Appendix F.

In the ten years examined from calendar year 1994 to calendar year 2004, the state rate of annual detention admissions increased slightly. In 2004, the rate of detention admissions was 1,285 admissions per 100,000 youth age 10-16. *Figure 15* shows the rate of youth admissions to secure detention by county type from CY94 to CY04.

Figure 15: Rate of admissions to secure detention per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY94 - CY04

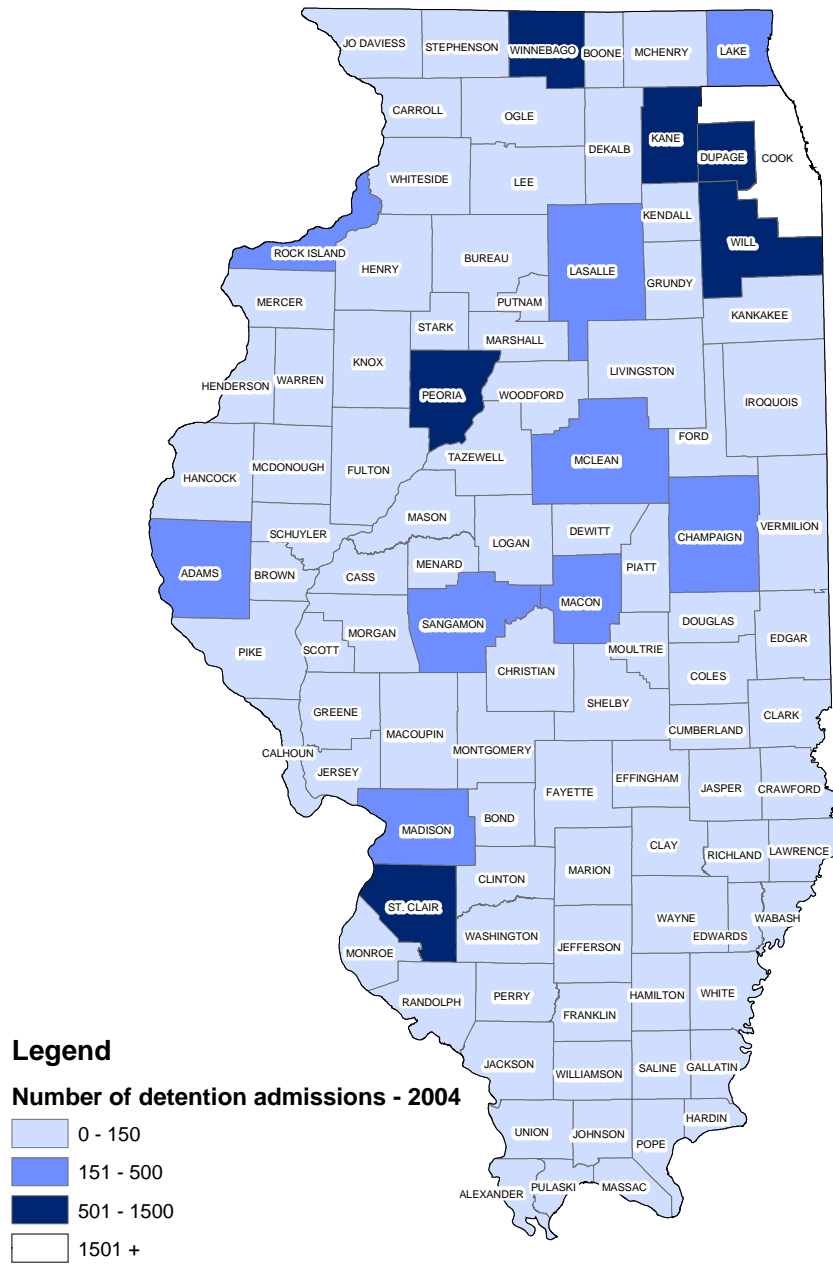


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and Juvenile Monitoring Information System

In calendar year 2004, there were 10,018 admissions to secure detention statewide, a 9 percent decrease from the 18,245 admissions in calendar year 1994. In CY04 total of 57 percent of

detention admissions were black youth, 30 percent were white youth, and 11 percent were Hispanic youth. Most youth admitted to detention were male 82 percent. A total of 25 percent of youth admissions to detention were due to a violent offense, followed by a warrant (23 percent) and a property offense (22 percent). Cook County detention admission data by offense category was unavailable. *Map 4* depicts county level detention center admission levels for CY04.

Map 4: Number of youth admissions to secure detention in Illinois, CY04



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center

In Illinois in calendar year 2004, the **average daily population** (ADP) of youth in state detention centers was 513 youth. The **average length of stay** (ALOS) of youth in detention was 18 days. The average length of stay is based on the admission and release dates of youth in detention. Data by county on ADP and ALOS, as well as **total days detained**, can be found in the data tables section in Appendix G.

Transfers to criminal court

Although most youth cases in Illinois are handled by the juvenile court, youth 13 years or older charged with more serious crimes can be transferred to criminal (i.e. adult) court. Three different types of transfers may result in a youth being tried in criminal court: presumptive transfer, discretionary transfer, and automatic (mandatory) transfer/excluded jurisdiction (705 ILCS 405/5-805). In each type of transfer, the State's Attorney's Office files a motion to transfer and a juvenile court judge decides if the motion should be granted.

A **presumptive transfer** occurs when a youth 15 years old or older has allegedly committed a Class X felony or any violent offense with a firearm, and the attorney representing the youth is unable to convince a juvenile court judge that the youth 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 youth 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. Youth are **automatically transferred** to adult criminal court or excluded from the juvenile court's jurisdiction if they are 15 years of age or older and are alleged to have committed specific 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 youth is automatically transferred or excluded from the juvenile court's jurisdiction are not originally heard in juvenile court, and the youth will from that point on be treated as an adult by the courts [705 ILCS 405/5-130(6)].

The primary statewide data source for information on youth transferred to adult court is the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC). Until 2000, AOIC collected aggregate-level information on the number of youth transferred to criminal court. Due to the manner in which these data were collected, however, it was 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 youth 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 the determination of which youth 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 youth 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 tables section in Appendix G.

Data summary

In calendar year 2004, 42 detained youth were transferred to the adult criminal court. In CY04, the counties with the most youth transfers were Madison and Winnebago, with six transfers each. Cook County transfer data were not available in CY04 for reasons discussed earlier; therefore, 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. *Map 5* depicts transfers of detained youth to adult court by county for CY04.

Sentencing data

Probation¹²

Probation departments in Illinois may provide probation services both for alleged youth offenders whose cases are diverted from the juvenile court, and adjudicated delinquents. For instance, probation departments can provide **informal probation** supervision to alleged youth offenders for whom no delinquency petition has been filed. Additionally, probation departments can oversee youth whose cases are petitioned to court but have not been formally adjudicated. These types of probation cases or petitions may receive a **continuance under court supervision order** whereby youth are monitored by the probation department for up to 24 months. While on supervision, the youth must meet special conditions such as attending counseling sessions or completing community service work. If the youth successfully completes the provisions of his or her supervision, the case is dismissed.

Probation officers also serve youth 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. Youth adjudicated delinquent can be sentenced to probation for a maximum of five years or until age 21, whichever comes first. Youth 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 youth probationers are sentenced at disposition. Such services and programs include, but are not limited to, **alcohol and drug treatment**, mental health treatment, **Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc.** (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 on probation, which may include placement in a **foster home, group home, residential treatment center**, or placement with a relative.

Data summary

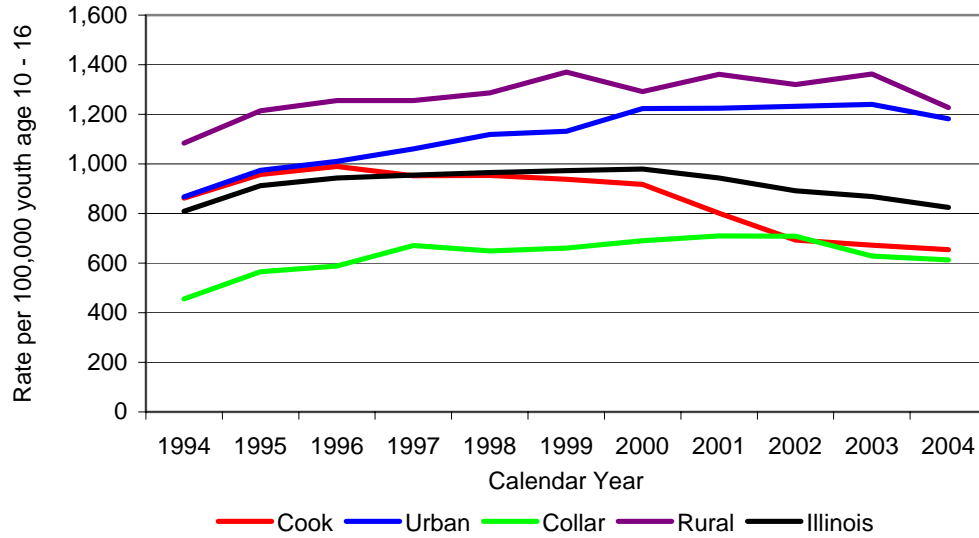
Probation caseloads

AOIC collects aggregate-level **active probation caseload** information on the number of youth receiving informal supervision, those continued under supervision, and those who are on formal probation from county probation departments. These data, along with data on programs ordered and youth placements, can be found in the data tables section in Appendix G.

The rate of formal probation caseloads statewide decreased from calendar years 1994 to 2004, peaking in CY00 before a slight decline through CY04. Caseloads are the number of active youth probation cases open on December 31, 2004. In CY04, the state rate of active youth probation caseloads was 825 per 100,000 youth age 10-16. The more populated counties of the state drove

the recent decrease. *Figure 16* depicts the rate of youth probation caseloads by county type from CY94 to CY04.

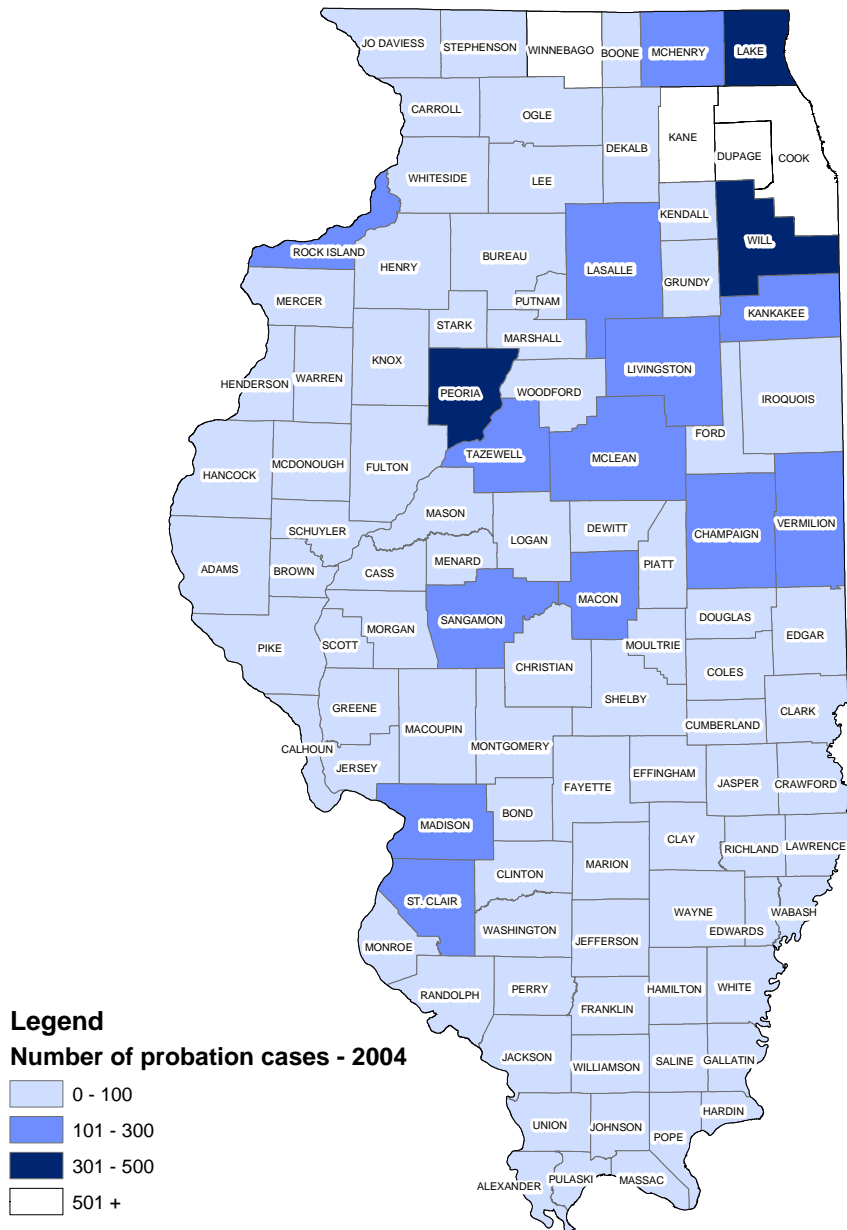
Figure 16: Rate of youth probation caseloads per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY94 – CY04



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

A decline of 11 percent was recorded in active probation caseloads from CY94 to CY04. There were 13,878 active probation caseloads in 1994 and 12,311 caseloads in CY04. *Map 6* depicts the number of youth probation caseloads in Illinois CY04.

Map 6: Number of youth probation caseloads in Illinois, CY04*

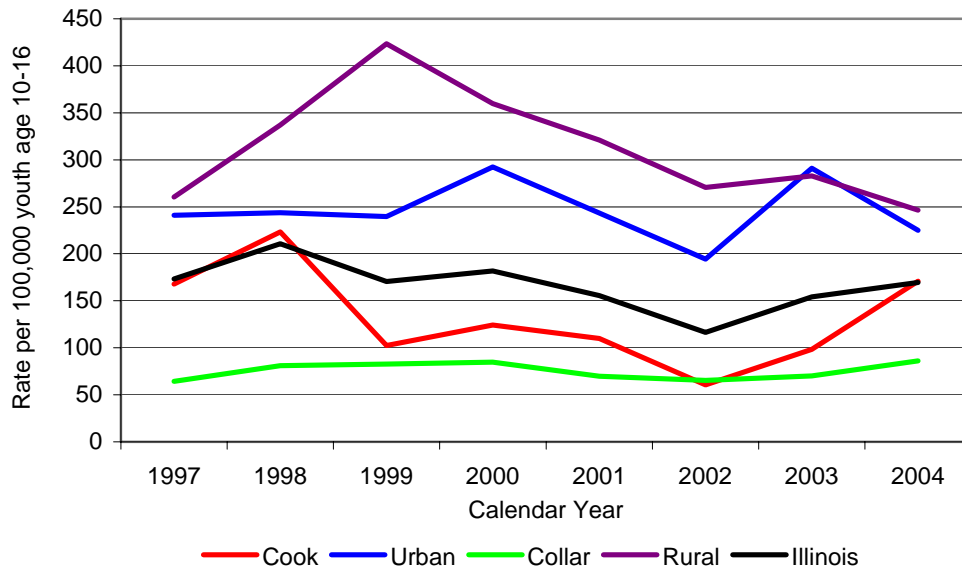


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 * As of December 31, 2004

Informal probation caseloads

The state rate of active informal probation caseloads declined from calendar years 1997 to 2004. The state rate of informal probation was 170 caseloads per 100,000 youth age 10-16. Rural counties have historically had the highest rates of informal probation caseloads. Data for Cook County were unavailable for CY94-CY96. Therefore, *Figure 17* depicts data from CY97 to CY04 only.

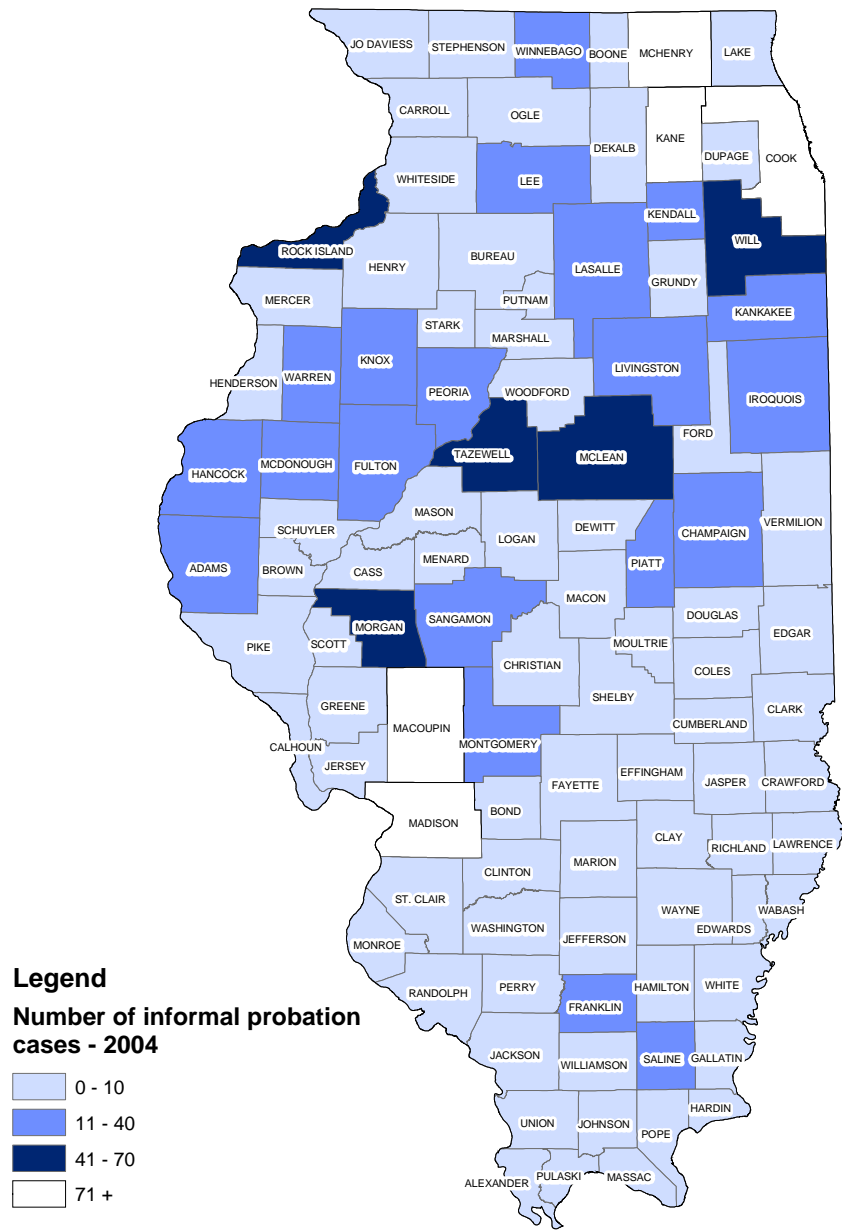
Figure 17: Rate of active informal probation caseloads per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY97- CY04



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The number of informal probation caseloads statewide increased 3 percent from 2,127 in calendar year 1999 to 2,194 in calendar year 2004. Caseloads are based on the number of active cases open on December 31, 2004. A total 39 counties had no active informal probation supervision caseloads. *Map 7* shows the number of informal youth probation caseloads in Illinois counties in CY04.

Map 7: Number of youth informal probation caseloads in Illinois, CY04*

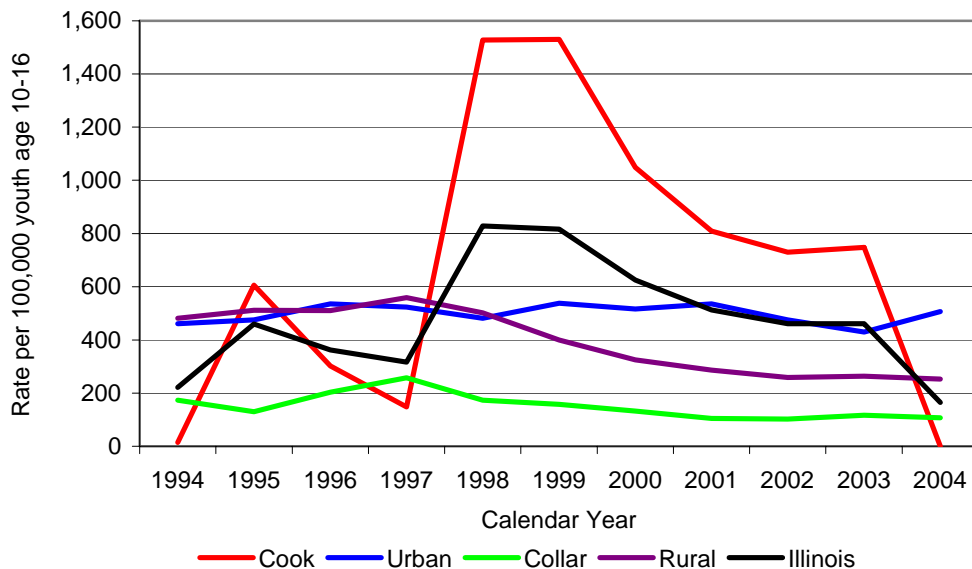


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 * As of December 31, 2004

Cases continued under supervision

In Illinois, the court may order a continuance under supervision during court proceedings for youth alleged to be delinquent which may not exceed a 24-month period. During the time of the continuance, the youth must follow conditions of supervision determined by the court (705 ILCS 405/5-615). *Figure 18* shows the trend in rates of continued under supervision cases by county classification from calendar years 1994 to 2004. Data for Cook County for CY04 was unavailable, which explains the dip shown in *Figure 18*.

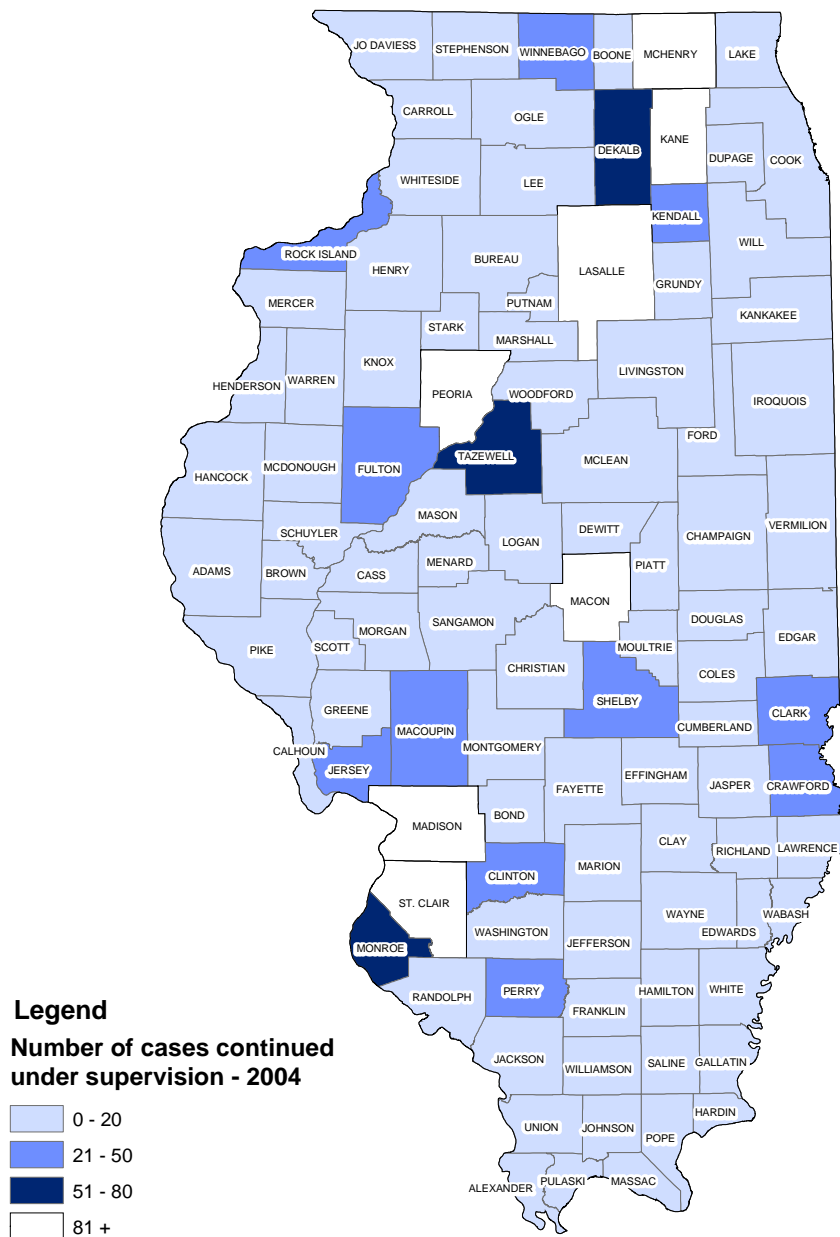
Figure 18: Rate of cases continued under supervision per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY94 – CY04



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

A decrease was noted in the number of delinquency cases continued under supervision from calendar years 1999 to 2004. However, Cook County reported no cases continued under supervision. Because the number of cases continued under supervision in Cook County in CY04 is not readily available, a discussion of statewide trends would have little meaning. *Map 8* depicts the number of cases continued under supervision by county for CY04.

Map 8: Number of youth continued under supervision in Illinois, CY04



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Corrections data¹³

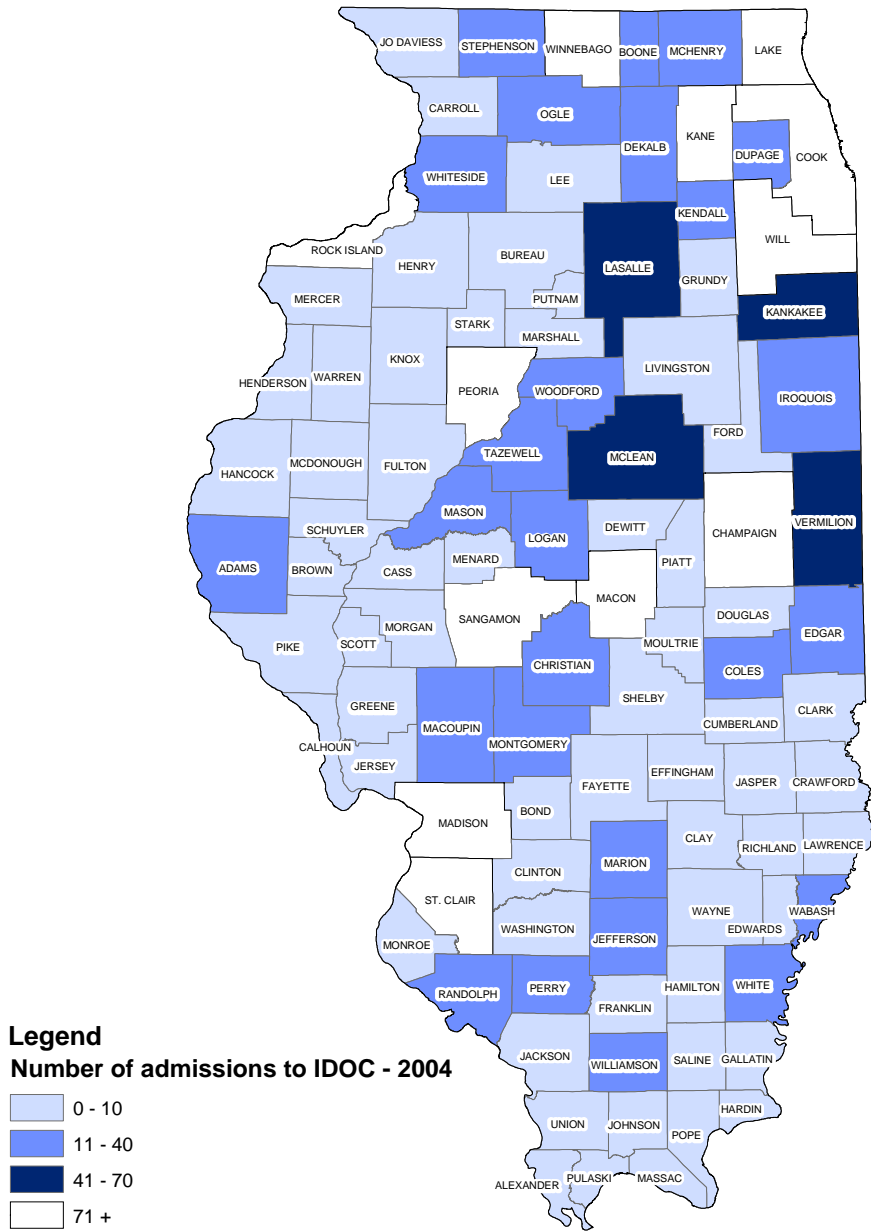
Unlike secure youth detention, which is relatively short-term incarceration, the Illinois Department of Corrections' (IDOC) Illinois Youth Centers (IYC) provide long-term custody for youth ages 13 through 16 years old at the time of their sentencing. According to 730 ILCS 5/5-8-6, a youth may remain in the Juvenile Division until age 21, unless the Juvenile Division chooses to file a petition to transfer the youth to the **adult corrections** division (or prison) under the guidelines set forth in 730 ILCS 5/3-10-7. Youth committed to IDOC are sent to one of eight Illinois Youth Centers located throughout Illinois (see Appendix D for locations). In FY04, the average annual cost of housing one youth in an IYC was \$64,406, although the cost per youth varies considerably across IYCs.¹⁴

Data Summary

Admissions to IDOC

In FY04, 3,106 youth were admitted to an IDOC Youth Center—an increase of 7 percent from the number admitted in FY99, when 2,891 youth were admitted to IDOC. Seven counties reported no youth admissions to IDOC during FY04. *Map 9* depicts the total number of all youth admissions to IDOC by county in FY04.

Map 9: Number of youth admissions to IDOC, FY04



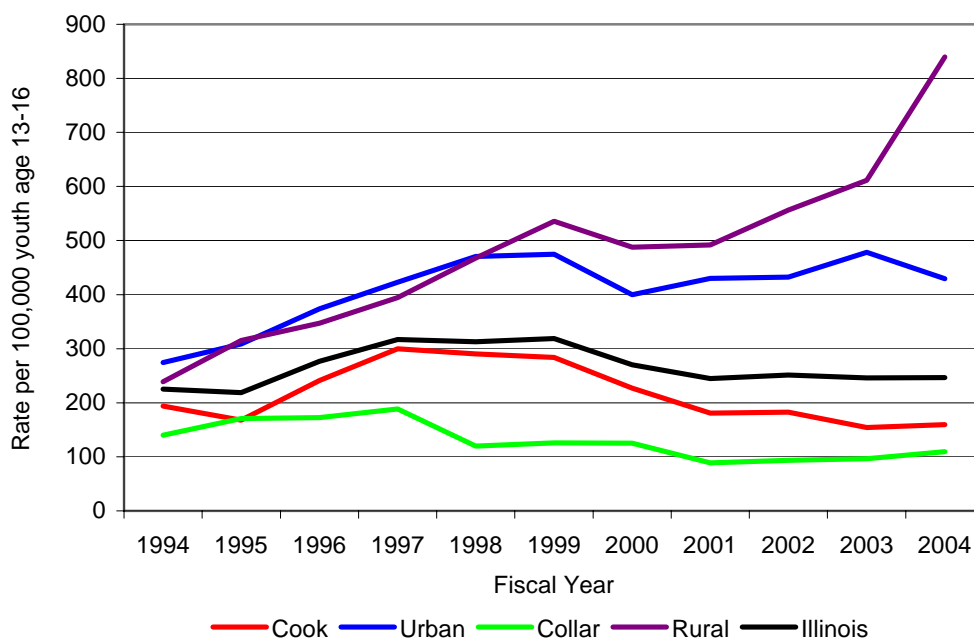
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Court commitments to IDOC

Court commitments are a subset of all admissions to IDOC. In this report, court commitments to IDOC are defined as **delinquency commitments** (also referred to as initial commitments or new sentences), **court evaluations**, which include **court evaluation returns**, and recommitments to IDOC.¹⁵ Delinquency commitments are for those youth who were adjudicated delinquent and sentenced to IDOC for their offenses. A delinquent commitment is an indeterminate sentence that is assessed during the youth's stay at an IYC. Adjudicated delinquents can also be sent to IDOC for court evaluation, which is a short-term (30, 60, or 90-day) commitment that is used to assess the needs of delinquent youth. Based on the court evaluation, a youth could be released from IDOC custody by a juvenile court judge have a court evaluation return or return to IDOC to serve an indeterminate term in an IYC.

The state rate of youth court commitments to IDOC increased from FY94 to FY04. In FY04, the state rate of court commitments was 247 per 100,000 youth age 13-16. *Figure 19* depicts the rate of youth court committed to IDOC by county classification from FY94 to FY04.

Figure 19: Rate of youth court commitments to IDOC per 100,000 youth age 13-16 by county classification, FY94 – FY04



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In FY04, there were a total of 1,691 court commitments— 798 delinquency commitments, 821 court evaluations, and 72 recommitments. There were 610 ordered court evaluations and 211 evaluations that led to a return to IDOC. In FY04, court commitments represent 54 percent of the total admissions to IDOC. From FY99 to FY04, delinquency commitments fell from 1,461 to

798, a 45 percent decrease. In contrast to the decrease in delinquency commitments statewide from FY99 to FY04, there was a 33 percent increase, from 616 to 821, of court evaluation commitments. In FY04, there were a total of 211 court evaluation returns, that is 26 percent of ordered terms in IDOC for a court evaluation resulted in a return to IDOC.

In FY04, 46 percent of youth were court committed to IDOC was for a property offense, 36 percent for an offense against a person, and 12 percent for a drug offense. Over half (52 percent) of all youth court committed to IDOC were black, and 37 percent of youth admitted were white. Most (89 percent) of youth court commitments were male and 11 percent were female.

IDOC reports recidivism rate as the percentage youth who return to IYC facilities within three years after release. Youth who return to an adult IDOC facility or receive any other sentence, such as probation, are not counted in IDOC's recidivism rate. In FY04, IDOC reported the recidivism rate as 46.6 percent for youth after three years of exiting an IDOC facility in FY01.¹⁶

Technical violations

Youth can also be admitted to an IYC for technical violations of parole or mandatory supervised release conditions. When all admissions to IDOC are broken down by type, 44 percent of FY04 admissions were for technical violations. Of the 3,106 admissions to an IYC, 1,363 were for technical violations of conditions of parole or mandatory supervised release.

Special issues

This section highlights various juvenile justice issues and initiatives occurring in Illinois. Some issues have been addressed through legislation, while 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 awaiting funding. Though the issues discussed below are by no means an exhaustive list of all juvenile justice issues in Illinois, they provide a glimpse into some of the state's more significant juvenile justice initiatives.

Disproportionate minority contact

Over the past several decades, researchers and policymakers have begun to express interest in the problem of **disproportionate minority contact** (DMC) in the juvenile justice system. DMC refers to the general empirical finding that across the U.S. a higher percentage of minority youth are involved in the juvenile justice system than their representation in the general population. For example, in 1987 minority youth comprised 32 percent of all youth in the U.S. yet they constituted 53 percent of youth in secure detention and correctional facilities.¹⁷ By 1997, minority youth comprised 34 percent of all youth in the U.S., 62 percent of youth in secure detention, and 67 percent of youth in secure correctional facilities.¹⁸ The rate of minority over-representation in juvenile justice systems across the country has contributed to greater scrutiny of juvenile justice system decision making 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 (JJDP) Act amended in 1988 requires 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 youth confined within all secure facilities (**disproportionate minority confinement**). In 1992, Congress expanded the mandate regarding DMC and required states with an over-representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system to develop and implement plans to reduce it. The JJDP Act of 2002 broadened the DMC initiative from disproportionate minority "confinement" to disproportionate minority "contact" to examine disproportionate representation of minority youth at all decision points in the juvenile justice system continuum.

From FY03 to FY05, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission funded four sites (Peoria County, St. Clair County, south suburbs of Cook County, and the Lawndale community area in Chicago) to improve efforts to reduce DMC in their communities. Each site hired a local DMC coordinator to work with the W. Haywood Burns Institute, a leading national organization working to reduce the over-representation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system. Another project impacting DMC, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is described in detail in the "state initiatives" section of this report.

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 youth 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:

Representation Index (RI) =

Percent of a minority group at a stage of the justice process in jurisdiction of interest

Percent of the same minority group in jurisdiction of interest

In addition to assessing representation in the juvenile justice system relative to representation among the general youth 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 black youth whose cases are referred to the State's Attorney's Office for prosecution to the percentage of black youth at the arrest stage to understand whether the referral process disproportionately impacts black youth. DRI for any stage of the juvenile justice process is calculated by comparing 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 using the RI formula. 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.

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 one 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 blacks, 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 a black youth population of 10 percent and a black arrest percentage of 40 percent (an arrest RI of 4), whereas County A could have a black youth population of 50 percent and an black 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.¹⁹ 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.

In order to calculate the Relative Rate Index (RRI) follow the following two steps:

Step 1:
$$\frac{\text{Rate per 1,000 of a minority group at specific stage in jurisdiction of interest}}{\text{Rate per 1,000 of reference group at same stage in jurisdiction of interest}}$$

Step 2:
$$\frac{\text{(Calculation from Step 1) Minority group rate at specific stage in jurisdiction of interest}}{\text{Reference group rate at specific stage in jurisdiction of interest}}$$

Rates are calculated per 1,000 youth, not 100,000 as in other sections of this report, in order to be consistent with how OJJDP measures RRI nationally. The reference group is white youth age 10-16. 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 blacks compared to whites (blacks are arrested two times more often than whites) 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 blacks 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 tables section in Appendix G.

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, 2004 youth 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 Hispanic representation among arrested youth was not assessed.

Representation index

Arrests

When interpreting the following data, please note that an RI of 1.0 would be equal representation in the general population and in the system, an RI over 1.0 is over-representation, and an RI under 1.0 is under-representation. In Illinois in calendar year 2004, the arrest representation index was 3.02 for black youth, .12 for Asian youth, and .67 for white youth. The data revealed that black youth age 10 to 16 in Illinois were arrested at a level that was more than three times their representation in the general youth population. Asian youth in Illinois were arrested at a level less their representation in the general youth population. White youth in Illinois were arrested at a level that was about 67 percent of their representation in the general youth population. *Table 3* shows the arrest representation indexes by race in Illinois for CY04.

**Table 3: Youth arrest representation indices (RIs)
by race in Illinois, CY04**

	RI	Percent of population age 10-16	Percent arrested
<i>Black</i>	3.02	19.56%	59.06%
<i>Asian</i>	0.12	3.35%	0.40%
<i>White</i>	0.67	60.20%	40.51%

Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding
Source: Criminal History Record Information and U.S. Census Bureau

Detention

In calendar year 2004, the state detention representation index (RI) for black youth was 2.94, 0.64 for Hispanic youth, 0.09 for Asian youth, and 0.50 for white youth. Black youth were admitted to detention at a level that was almost three times their representation in the general youth population age 10 to 16. Hispanic youth were detained at a level 64 percent of their representation; Asian youth at a level 9 percent of their representation; and white youth at a level that was half of their representation in the general youth population. *Table 4* indicates the RI, percent in population, and percent detained for youth age 10-16 by race and ethnicity for CY04.

Table 4: Youth detention representation indices (RIs) by race and ethnicity in Illinois, CY04

	RI	Percent of population age 10-16	Percent detained
<i>Black</i>	2.94	19.56%	58.38%
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.64	16.20%	30.41%
<i>Asian</i>	0.09	3.35%	0.29%
<i>White</i>	0.50	60.68%	10.88%

Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and U.S. Census Bureau

IDOC commitments

In Illinois in FY04, the IDOC representation index (RI) for black youth age 10-16 was 2.65. In contrast, the RI for commitments was 0.63 for Hispanic youth, 0.02 for Asian youth, and 0.62 for white youth. Black youth were committed to IDOC at a level that was over two and a half times their representation in the general youth population. Hispanic youth were committed at a level 63 percent of their representation, and Asian youth at a level less than 2 percent of their representation. White youth were committed at a level 62 percent of their representation. *Table 5* indicates the RI, percent in population, and percent in correctional facilities for youth age 10-16 by race and ethnicity for FY04. No counties with at least 1 percent Asian youth of the county's youth population 13 to 16 years old over-represented Asian youth as measured by the representation index.

Table 5: Youth IDOC commitments representation indices (RIs) by race and ethnicity in Illinois, FY04

	RI	Percent of population age 10-16	Percent in IDOC
<i>Black</i>	2.65	19.56%	51.86%
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.63	16.68%	10.47%
<i>Asian</i>	0.02	3.35%	0.06%
<i>White</i>	0.62	60.20%	37.37%

*Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections and U.S. Census Bureau

Relative rate index

Arrests

Statewide, the relative rate index for arrested black youth age 10-16 was 4.49 and .18 for Asians in calendar year 2004. This means a black youth in Illinois was more than four times, or 449 percent, more likely to be arrested than a white youth. An Asian youth was arrested at a rate 14 percent less than a white youth. *Table 6* shows the youth arrest relative rate indexes and arrest rates by race in CY04.

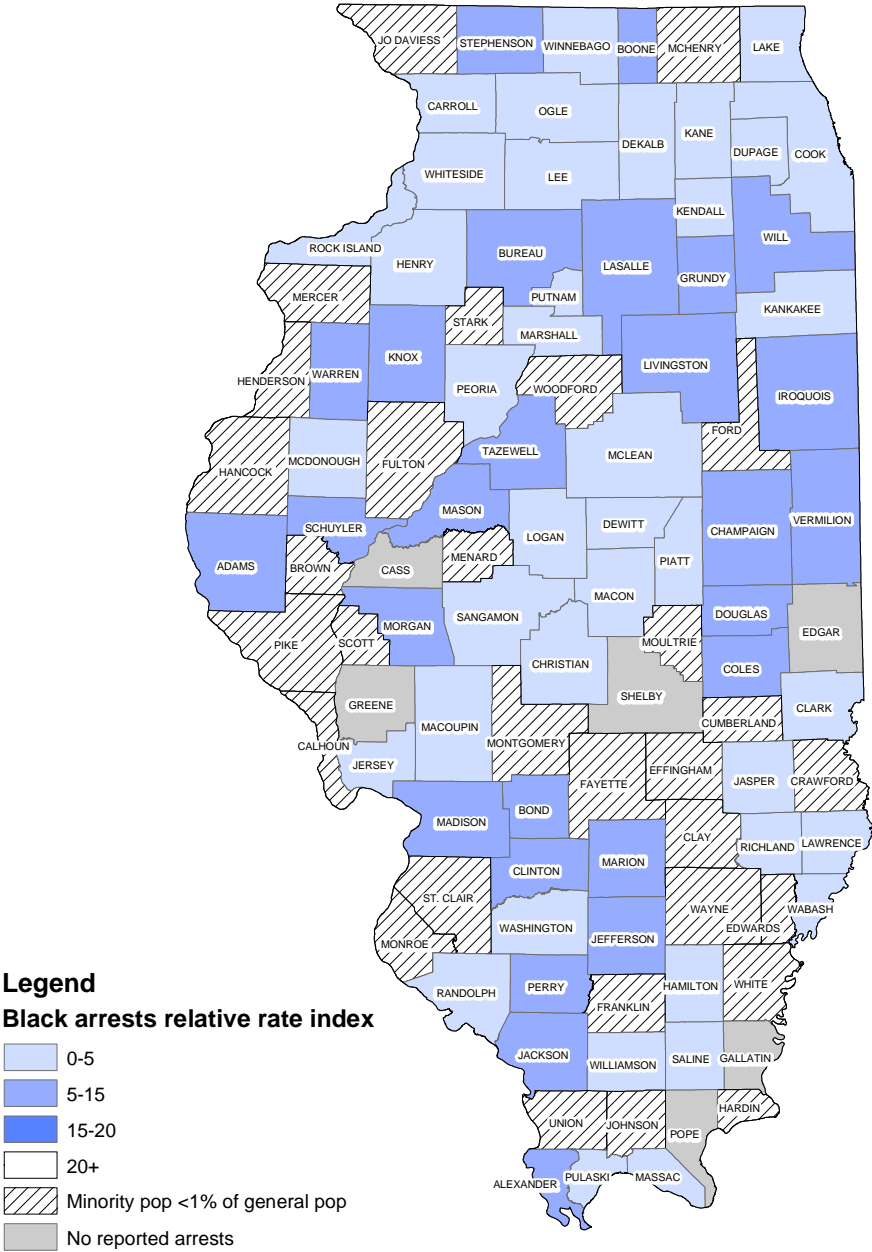
**Table 6: Youth arrest relative rate indices (RRIs)
by race in Illinois, CY04**

	Black	Asian	White
<i>RRI</i>	4.49	.18	--
<i>Arrest rate/1,000</i>	20.74	.14	23.63

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

Map 10 highlights the relative rate indices for black youth at the arrest stage by county in CY04.

Map 10: Black youth arrest relative rate indices (RRIs) in Illinois, CY04



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

Detention

In Illinois in calendar year 2004, the relative rate index for black youth age 10 to 16 in detention was 5.91, for Hispanics 1.29, and for Asians, 0.17. This indicates that a black youth was 5.91 times, or 591 percent, more likely to be committed to an IYC than a youth who was white. A Hispanic youth was slightly more likely than a white youth to be committed to an IYC. An Asian youth was committed to an IYC at a rate that was 17 percent less than the rate of a white youth. *Table 7* depicts the RRI for minority youth and the detention rate per 1,000 youth by race and ethnicity for CY04.

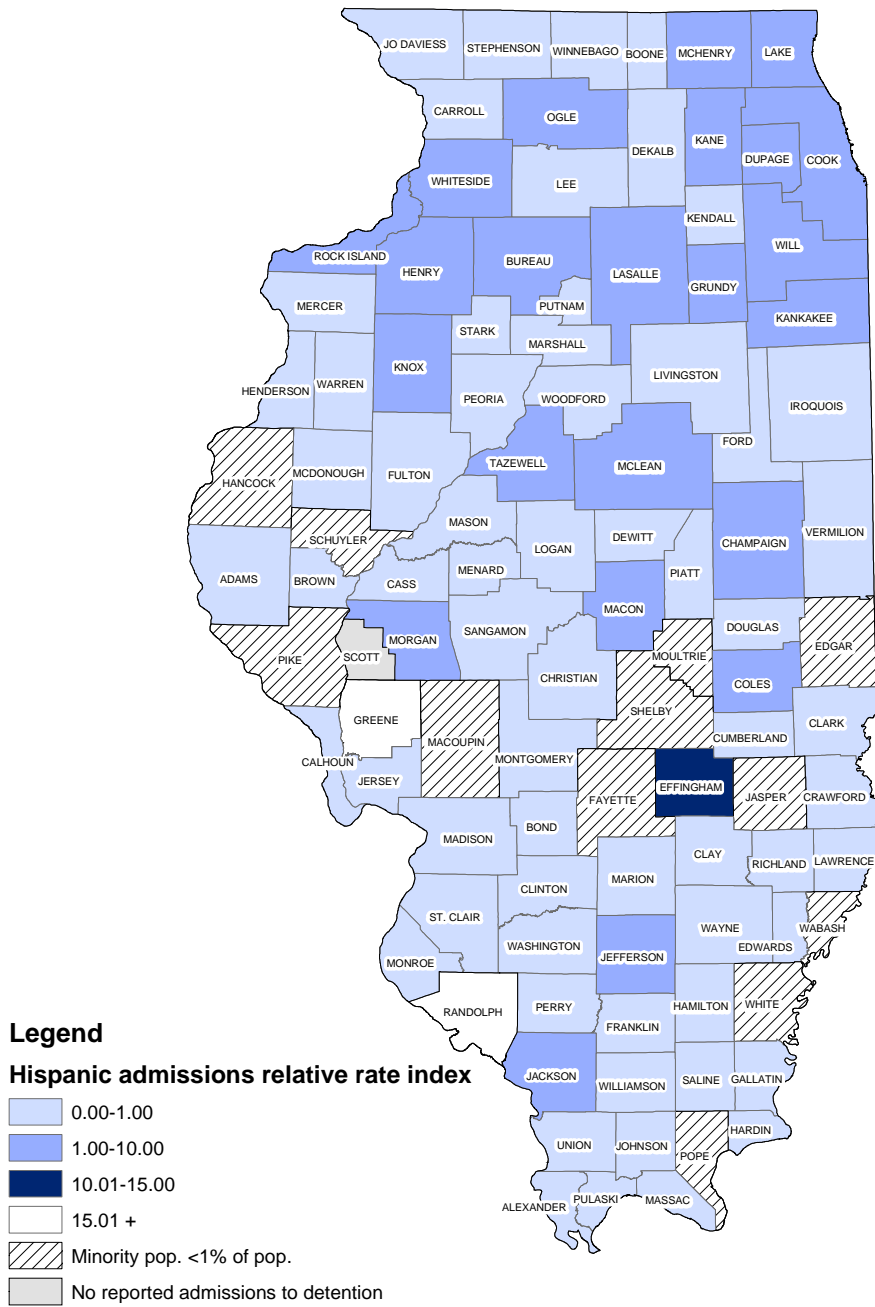
**Table 7: Youth detention relative rate indices (RRIs)
in Illinois, CY04**

	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
<i>RRI</i>	5.91	0.17	1.29	--
<i>Detention rate/1,000</i>	7.33	0.04	1.37	3.82

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

Again, in calendar year 2004, none of the counties in Illinois were Asian youth admitted to detention at a rate greater than the rate at which white youth were detained. *Map 11* and *Map 12* highlight the counties where black and Hispanic youth, respectively, made up at least one percent of the youth population 10 to 16 years old, and indicate their detention relative rate indices for CY04.

Map 12: Hispanic youth detention relative rate indices (RRIs), CY04



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

Corrections

In Illinois in FY04, the IDOC relative rate index for black youth age 10-16 court committed to IDOC was 4.27, the Hispanic IDOC relative rate index was 1.01, and for Asians the IDOC relative rate index was 0.03. This indicates that a black youth was 4.27 time, or 427 percent, more likely to be committed to an IYC than a youth who was white. A Hispanic youth was as likely as a white youth to be committed to an IYC. An Asian youth was committed to an IYC at a rate that was 3 percent less than the rate of a white youth. *Table 8* shows the relative rate indices and commitment rates per 1,000 youth for youth age 10-16 by race and ethnicity.

**Table 8: Youth IDOC relative rate indices (RRIs)
in Illinois, FY04**

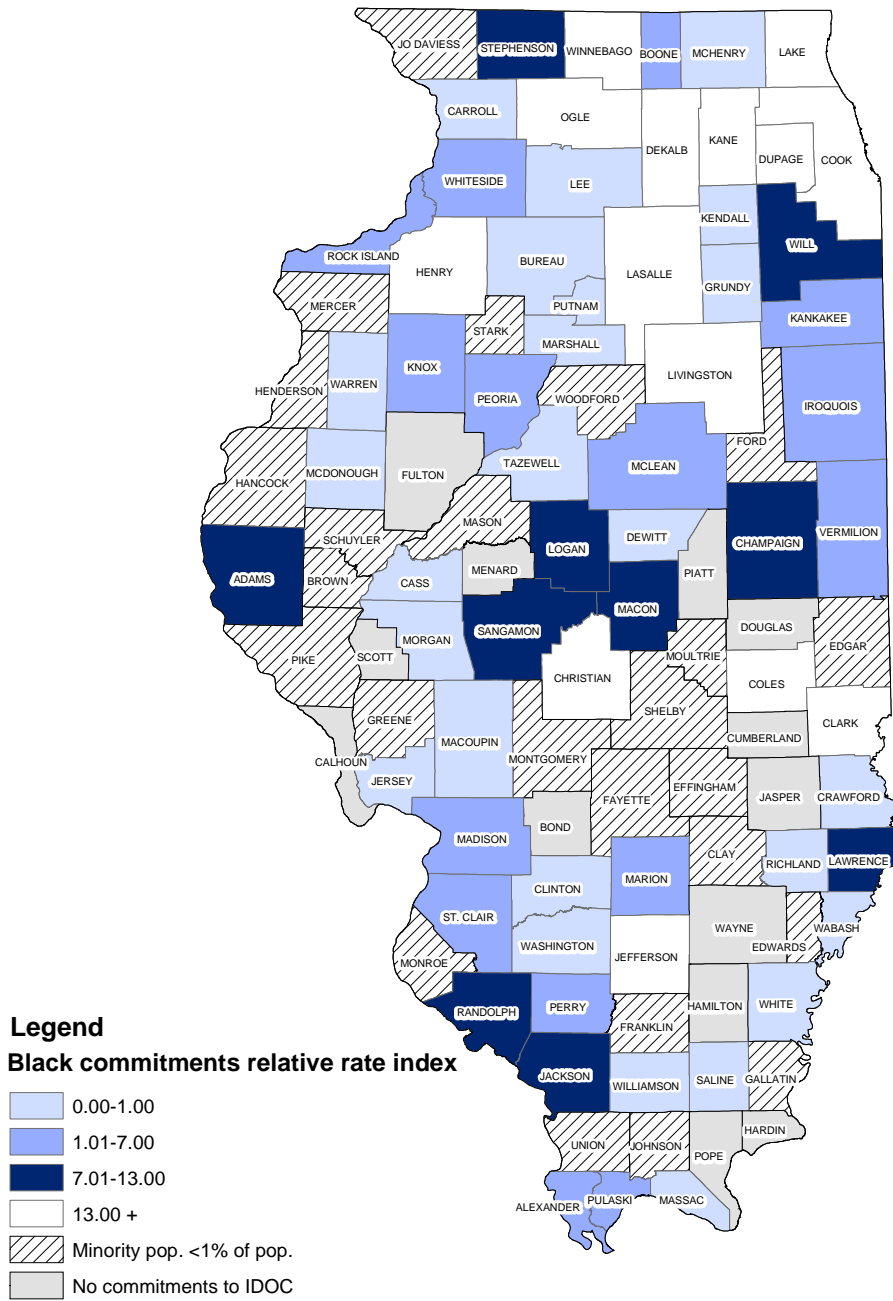
	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
<i>RRI</i>	4.27	0.03	1.01*	--
<i>Commitment rate per 1,000</i>	0.68	0.00	0.14	0.49

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

* Not statistically significant

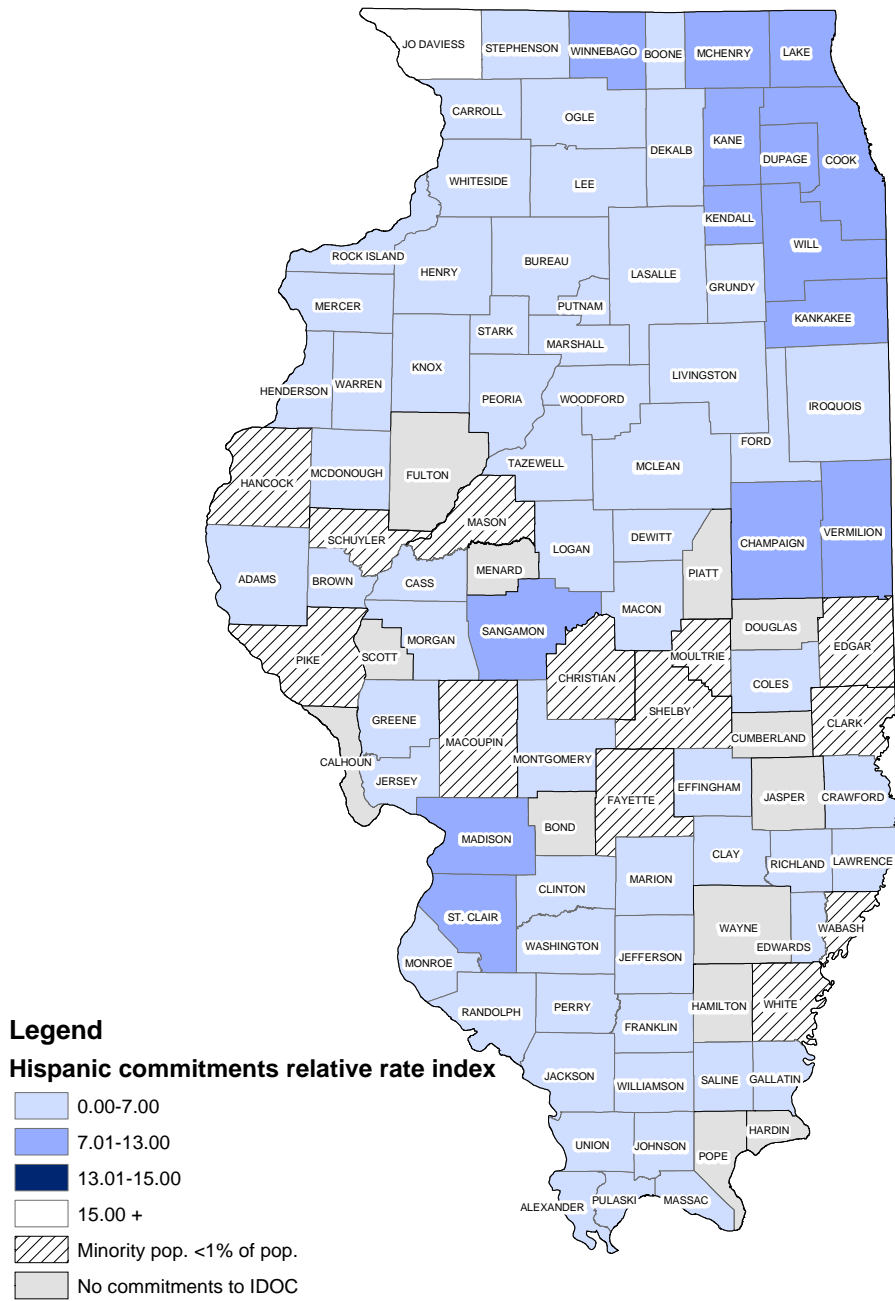
Map 13 and *Map 14* highlight counties where black and Hispanic youth, respectively, made up at least one percent of the youth population 13 to 16 years old, and indicate their IDOC relative rate indices in FY04. In none of the 18 counties where Asian youth constituted more than one percent of the general youth population were they over-represented when compared to the rate at which white youth were court committed to IDOC.

Map 13: Black youth IDOC relative rate indices (RRIs) in Illinois, FY04



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

Map 14: Hispanic youth IDOC relative rate indices (RRIs) in Illinois, FY04



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

Table 9 shows the population, population rates, and RRIs for various stages in the juvenile justice system of youth age 10-16 by race and ethnicity for 2004.

Table 9: Illinois juvenile justice system relative rate indices (RRIs) by race and ethnicity, 2004

Stages	Black			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI
Population (age 10-16)	253,019	196	--	43,382	34	--	215,821	167	--	778,744	602	--
Arrest	26,829	20.74	4.49	180	0.14	0.18	N/A	N/A	N/A	18,401	14.22	--
Detention	9,484	7.3	5.91	47	0.04	0.17	1,767	1.36	1.29	4,940	3.82	--
Corrections	877	0.68	4.27	1	0.00	0.03	177	0.14	1.01	632	0.49	--

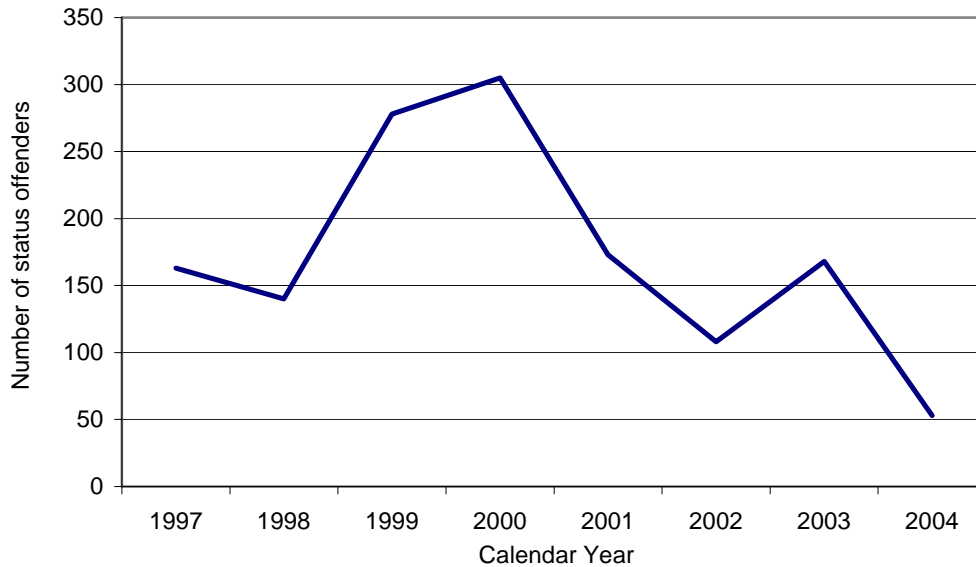
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Criminal History Record Information System, Juvenile Monitoring Information System, and Illinois Department of Corrections

Status offenders in secure detention

States must meet four core requirements 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 (JJDP) Act**: deinstitutionalization of status offenders, sight and sound separation of youth and adult offenders, removal of youth from **adult jails** and lockups, and reduction of minority over-representation 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 youth 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.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) considers each detainment of a status offender as a violation of the deinstitutionalization of status offenders core requirement. Illinois recorded 53 violations for the detainment of status offenders in calendar year 2004. From CY97 to CY04, there was a 67 percent reduction in the number of status offenders detained in Illinois. A total 188 violations per year in this category would make Illinois non-compliant with this core requirement and ineligible for a portion of federal funding. *Figure 20* depicts the number of detained status offenders in Illinois from CY97 to CY04. The number of detained status offenders prior to CY97 was unavailable.

Figure 20: Number of youth status offenders detained in Illinois, CY97– CY04



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Table 10 reports the number of status offenders in detention in calendar year 2004 in violation of the JJDP Act. *Table 11* reports the number of youth placed in municipal jails and lockups in violation of the Jail Removal Act (part of JJDP Act) in CY04, in which violations occur when youth are held in municipal lock-ups for more than six hours. *Table 12* reports the number of youth placed in county jails respectively in CY04 in violation of the Jail Removal Act (part of JJDP Act), in which violations occur when youth are held in county jails for more than six hours.

**Table 10: Number of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Status
Offender Act violations in detention facilities, CY04**

County facility	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Adams	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	11
Champaign	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Cook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Franklin	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Kane	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Knox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	2	1	3	1	0	2	14
Peoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangamon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Clair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermilion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Will	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	7
Winnebago	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	2	6	6	4	5	5	5	5	7	2	3	3	53

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

* Note: The Franklin County Detention Center opened February 16, 2004

Table 11: Number of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Jail Removal Act violations in municipal lock-ups, CY04

Municipal lockup	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Alton	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Aurora	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	10
Bartlett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Bellwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Berwyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	8
Blue Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Broadview	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Calumet City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Carol Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chicago	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Chicago Ridge	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cicero	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	9
East St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Flossmoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Granite City	0	0	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	12
Maywood	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Morton Grove	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Naperville	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	7
Oak Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O'Fallon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Riverdale	1	0	4	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	14
Saulk Village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Streamwood	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wauconda	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Woodridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	11	7	16	7	7	7	8	8	7	13	1	7	99

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Table 12: Number of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Jail Removal Act violations in county jails, CY04

County jail	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Coles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Cook	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Crawford	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DeWitt	2	3	4	2	0	2	3	2	0	2	0	1	21
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jasper	0	4	0	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	1	14
Kankakee	3	1	0	0	2	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	29
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mason	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	5
Perry	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rock Island	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Washington	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Woodford	0	1	4	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	16
Total	8	10	13	5	7	25	16	6	2	5	2	7	106

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Females in the juvenile justice system

Although fewer females enter the juvenile justice system than males, for the past decade there has been an increase in female involvement with the juvenile justice system. In 1996, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) research found that at several points in the juvenile justice system process, female involvement with the juvenile justice system had increased across the nation.²⁰

An increase in female involvement in the juvenile justice system signals a greater need for programming geared specifically for females. Since their needs are inherently different from those of male offenders, 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, the extent to which females are involved in the juvenile justice system must be understood. This section of the report serves as a follow up to a research bulletin published by the Authority in 2002 on female delinquents.²¹ 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. Through collaboration with other state agencies the Authority now has better and more recent data than was available in 2002 to analyze the involvement of females at three points in the juvenile justice system. 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.

In Cook County, the Cook County Bureau of Public Safety established the GIRLS LINK Collaborative to address this issue by changing policies that affect girls in Cook County’s juvenile justice system.²² 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. OJJDP has recognized GIRLS LINK as a national model.

Data summary

Female arrests

In calendar year 2004, females accounted for 22 percent of all arrests statewide. A total of 34 percent of all female arrests in CY04 were for violent offenses. In comparison, 24 percent of all male arrests were for violent offenses. However, there was not a large difference by gender in the percentage arrested for property crimes: 33 percent of female arrests and 32 percent of male arrests were for property offenses. *Table 13* depicts the type of offenses for which female youth in Illinois were arrested in CY04.

Table 13: Number and percentage of female youth arrests by offense category, CY04

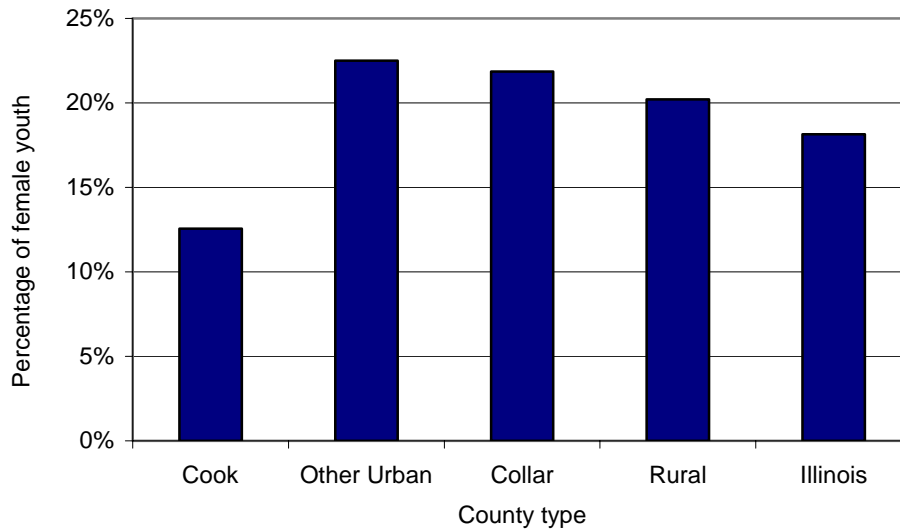
Type of offense	Number of arrests	Percent of arrests
Violent	3,439	34.2%
Property	3,337	33.2%
Sex	22	0.2%
Drug	525	5.2%
Status offenses	379	3.8%
Weapons	128	1.3%
Disorderly	906	9.0%
Resist/obstruct/ violations	229	2.3%
Traffic	159	1.6%
Other	935	9.3%
Total	10,059	100%

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Females in secure detention

Of the 16,618 admissions to secure detention statewide in calendar year 2004, females accounted for 3,014 of those admissions (18 percent). *Figure 21* depicts the percentage of female detainees by county classification for CY04. Mason County, detained more females (60 percent) than males (40 percent) in CY04.

Figure 21: Percentage of female youth detainees in Illinois, CY04



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Females in corrections

Although the percentage of females arrested and detained is 22 and 25 percent respectively, the percentage of females committed to an IYC is much lower. In FY04, females accounted for 11 percent of commitments to IDOC (191 of 1,691 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 were being diverted from corrections than males for the same offenses, this finding should not draw attention from those females who entered 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. Although overall the number of females committed to IDOC had remained relatively low, the number of female commitments to IDOC increased 65 percent, from 116 in FY94 to 191 in FY04. During that same time, the number of male commitments increased 9 percent, from 1,376 to 1,500. The percentage of females committed also increased from FY94 to FY04. In 1994, female offenders made up only 8 percent of IDOC's youth population, but by FY04, female offenders made up 11 percent. *Table 14* outlines the number of youth commitments to IDOC by gender from FY94 to FY04.

**Table 14: Number of youth commitments to IDOC
by gender in Illinois, FY94– FY04**

Fiscal Year	Male		Female		Total*
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
1994	1,376	92%	116	8%	1,492
1995	1,384	93%	102	7%	1,486
1996	1,774	93%	139	7%	1,913
1997	1,982	91%	201	9%	2,183
1998	1,948	90%	205	10%	2,153
1999	1,962	90%	225	10%	2,187
2000	1,633	88%	219	12%	1,852
2001	1,457	87%	222	13%	1,679
2002	1,537	89%	187	11%	1,724
2003	1,500	89%	188	11%	1,687
2004	1,500	89%	191	11%	1,691
Total	16,136	90%	1,737	10%	17,873

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Mental health issues

Studies conducted in the 1990s documented a clear and increasing reliance on the adult justice system to care for the mentally ill.²³ This trend can also be found in the juvenile justice system. According to OJJDP, research has shown that the juvenile justice system has higher rates of mental illness than youth in the general population and research also suggests that at least 20 percent of youth in the juvenile justice system have a serious mental health problem.²⁴ Most of these disorders are diagnosable but tend 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, programs participating in the Mental Health and Juvenile Justice (MHJJ) Initiative refer 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 youth in detention identified as having a mental illness. The MHJJ Initiative operates in all counties in the state with youth detention centers. Eligibility is based on the definition of mental illness, which is the presence of a psychotic or affective disorder; therefore, 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' 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

Counties varied widely in the number of referrals made to the MHJJ Initiative. Although screeners at LaSalle County detention center referred almost half of their youth detention population to MHJJ, those in Knox County referred less than five percent. Due to 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. 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 FY03. *Table 15* also shows the number of parents who were contacted and who consented to their child’s participation in the program.

Table 15: Number of detained youth participating in Illinois MHJJ Initiative, FY03²⁵

Detention center	#Referrals	Percent of detention admissions	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 included in the original study but left out of this report because at the time of reporting, they did not have detention centers. Vermilion County was not included in this study.

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 42 percent of youth in the MHJJ program were rearrested in FY03, compared to a recidivism rate of 72 percent for all youth detained in Illinois.²⁶ In this context, recidivism is defined by the rate at which youth detained are re-arrested.

Dually-involved youth

Dually-involved youth are those youth who are involved in both the state’s child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Research has found that children with at least one placement in foster care are significantly more likely to have a delinquency petition filed against them than those not

in foster care.²⁷ Although there have been attempts to address the issue of youth entering both systems, such as the convening of the Cook County Dually-Involved 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.²⁸ 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 non-wards, 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 whereabouts is designated as “away without leave”(AWOL)]. More research is needed to further explain the situations faced by dually-involved youth.

Data Summary

Data reported in *Table 16* reflect the number of DCFS wards in IDOC and county-run facilities (i.e., detention center or county jail) for a specific date in time, June 30, 2004. 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, 2004 provides an estimate of the scope of this issue.

Table 16: Number of dually-involved youth age 10-21 in Illinois, 2004

Placement type	Total cases
County facility	260
Adult IDOC	28
Youth IDOC	239
Total	527

Source: Department of Child and Family Services, June 30, 2004

Juvenile drug courts

Juvenile drug courts are specialized courts that focus either on substance-abusing youth in juvenile justice cases or substance abusing family members in child protection cases. The Illinois’ juvenile drug court act recognizes the need to create specialized drug courts with the flexibility to address the drug problems of youth in the state of Illinois (705 ILCS 410/1). The

goals of juvenile drug courts are to offer immediate intervention in the lives of youth using drugs or those exposed to substance abuse addiction and to provide structure for youth through the ongoing, active oversight and involvement of the drug court and judge. Research has shown that juvenile drug court has demonstrated substantial reductions in recidivism and reduced drug use.²⁹

In Illinois, there are four juvenile drug courts that are active or in the planning stages in Illinois in Cook, Peoria, Kane, and Will counties.³⁰ The Cook County Juvenile Drug Court Program was implemented in 1996, and reported that in calendar year 2004 it served 331 youth age 12-16.

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 youth crime in their communities. The duties and responsibilities of juvenile justice councils include developing a juvenile justice plan for addressing youth 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.³¹ 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 [705 ILCS 405/6-12 (3) (a-f)].³² These duties and responsibilities are:

- Develop a juvenile justice plan.
- Enter into an interagency agreement specifying contributions of each agency to the council.
- Apply for and receive grants to administer portions of the juvenile justice plan.
- Provide a forum for presentation of recommendations and resolutions of disputes over the interagency agreement.
- Assist local efforts to provide services and programs for youth.
- 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 that 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.

In 2003, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) conducted additional research on the number and activities of juvenile justice councils. 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 or judicial circuits, 19 counties and 2 circuits had a juvenile justice plan and 5 counties and 1 circuit had local resource guides. *Table 17* contains a list of all the judicial circuits and counties with a juvenile justice council, and the legislative duties completed.

Table 17: List of juvenile justice councils and duties completed in Illinois, FY03

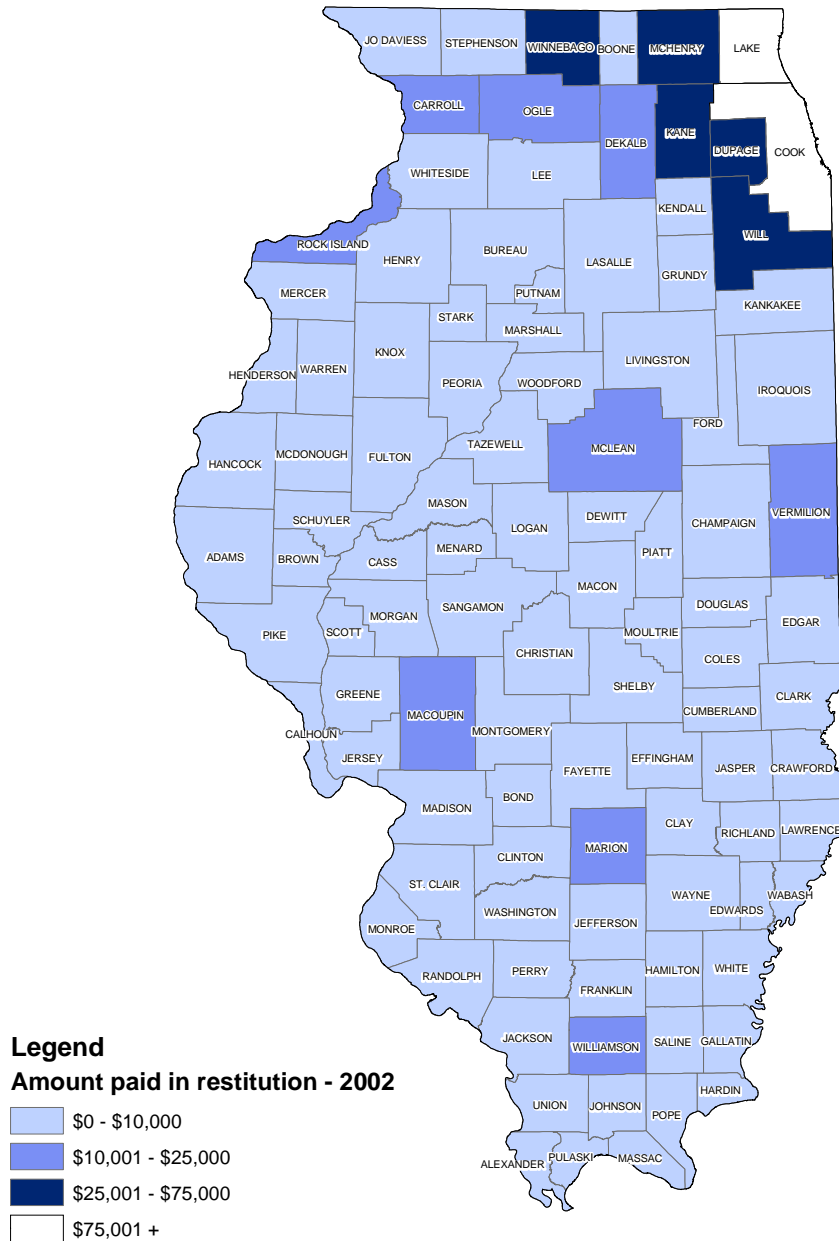
Circuit or county	Plan	Agreement	Grants	Forum	Assist locals	Guide
Second Circuit						
Fourth Circuit						
Fifteenth Circuit	✓		✓			
Twenty-First Circuit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adams						✓
Bureau	✓				✓	
Cook						
DeKalb						
DuPage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ford	✓			✓	✓	
Franklin						
Grundy	✓				✓	
Jefferson	✓		✓	✓		
Jo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

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Restitution

The most recent year for which restitution data was available is calendar year 2002. In CY02, just over \$729,000 in restitution was collected from youth offenders. The amount of restitution collected statewide remained relatively constant between CY93 and CY02. In 1993, approximately \$722,000 in restitution was collected. During that 10-year time period, the amount of restitution collected has ranged from a low of \$644,000 in 1999 to a high of \$766,000 in CY95. Many counties did not report the amount of restitution collected from youth in their county during the latter portion of that time period. Currently, no agency is gathering data on the amount of restitution collected in the state. *Map 15* depicts the amount of restitution collected by county in CY02.

Map 15: Restitution collected from youth in Illinois, CY02*



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 * Data for calendar year 2003 and 2004 were not available

Community service

The most recent year for which community service and restitution data was available is calendar year 2002. Community service hours completed are only reported for CY02 due to significant concerns over the quality of data. For example, in CY95, Cook County reported to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts that youth offenders completed approximately 22,000 hours of community service. In 1996, that number jumped to approximately 70,000 hours completed, and by CY99 it was reported to be more than 412,000. By CY02, the number of these hours performed by youth in Cook County had fallen back down to approximately 39,000 hours. Data indicating that one county could have 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 questionable. 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. In CY02, youth in Illinois completed 274,625 hours of community service work. At the CY02 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.

Youth courts

Youth courts, also called teen courts and peer juries, are programs in which youth volunteers hear cases of youth delinquency and develop sentences or agreements. These agreements may include activities such as community service, substance abuse assessments, apology letters, essays, mentoring, and tutoring. In Illinois, most operate through police departments or probation departments serving station adjusted youth and diverting them from juvenile court (705 ILCS 405/5-330). A youth court funding mechanism permits counties to pass resolutions increasing financial penalties for vehicular and certain criminal offenses to generate funds allocated for diversion programs including youth courts (Public Act 93-0892). Illinois has 95 operational youth court programs around the state in 23 counties. In addition, 36 schools statewide operate youth courts to hear cases of school misconduct in Cook and Macon counties. Due to the growing interest and development of youth courts in the state of Illinois, the Office of the Attorney General established the Illinois Youth Court Association (IYCA) in February 2000. *Map 16* depicts the number of youth court programs in Illinois in CY04.

Record expungement

In Illinois, after a youth arrest, records are made and kept by state courts and law enforcement agencies. Expungement laws allow for the erasure or destruction of juvenile records once a youth turns the age of 18. The sealing of records removes juvenile records from review or examination except by court order or by designated officials. All states have some laws that allow the expungement or sealing of records for certain youth offenders, based on age or type of crime(s).³³ In August 2004, the Juvenile Court Act was amended to require that minors eligible to have their juvenile court records expunged must be informed by the judge of their right to expungement (705 ILCS 405/5-915). Expungement is a valuable tool because the existence of a juvenile record can be a barrier to individuals trying to gain employment, housing, credit, scholarships, and certain licensing. In order to expunge a record, an individual needs to file court forms with the circuit court in the county of arrest, show proof of identification, and pay a fee. Illinois State Police (ISP) collects numbers of record expungements, but ISP does not keep the adult count separate from the juvenile count, so the number of juvenile expungements annually is unknown. More information can be obtained from the Office of the State Appellate Defender listed in Appendix H of this report.

State initiatives

Redeploy Illinois

Redeploy Illinois is a strategy to 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 interested in providing community-based treatment as alternatives to incarcerating youth in IDOC are asked to develop a plan to be approved by the IDHS. The plan must specify how it will reduce commitments of youth offenders to IDOC through community programs. If approved, the plan permits the county (or group of counties) to negotiate an agreement with IDHS that limits the number of commitments from that county to 25 percent of the average number of commitments over the prior three years. Based on this agreement, the county receives payment from the state to offset the costs of rehabilitating the youth within the county. These funds are 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.

In 2004, there were 1,691 new court commitments of youth to IDOC, 59 percent of which were convicted of property or drug crimes. However, research demonstrates that non-violent youth are more likely to become further involved in delinquent or criminal behavior if they are securely confined rather than remaining in their home communities and receiving services that address their underlying needs (e.g., mental illness, substance abuse, learning disabilities, unstable living arrangement).³⁴ 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. Therefore, more youth may be unnecessarily committed because it is at the state's, rather than the county's, expense.

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 program began January 1, 2005 and is aimed at creating a collaborative, community-based approach and increasing client (i.e., youth offenders and their families) access to services. Researchers evaluated the program from January 2005 through October 2005. During the evaluation period, Macon County reduced youth commitments to IDOC by 36 percent to from 53 to 34 youth and served a total of 22 participants.³⁵

The Second Judicial Circuit Redeploy program was implemented in its 12 counties— Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne and White. The program served 45 youth annually and the average length of stay in the program was 9-12 months. Probation assumed the administrative function and day-to-day oversight of the program. Evaluators estimated that during its first year of operation, the program will reduce its youth commitment rate to IDOC by 56 percent, from 41 youth to 18.³⁶

More recently, two additional Redeploy Illinois pilot sites in Peoria and St. Clair counties began implementation. In Peoria County, the focus of Redeploy is on high-risk youth 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. Evaluations of the Peoria and St. Clair sites are currently underway.

Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

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 Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the nation. 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.³⁷

Cook County made substantial improvements on all four objectives of JDAI. The 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. Changes to mental health care, staff training, and the facility itself that improved conditions of confinement were also implemented.

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. It is coordinated by the several partners, which include the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, Illinois Department of Human Services, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Cook County Juvenile Probation and Court Services Department and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. 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.

Conclusion

The primary goal of this report was to provide all the readily available juvenile justice and risk factor data on youth in Illinois to Illinois juvenile justice professionals and policymakers. Offering both county and state level data into a single document provides users an 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 Web site of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority at www.icjia.state.il.us.

Although there are 47 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. Although these data can tell state and county practitioners a great deal about the youth 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. 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 providing a significant improvement over what is currently available. More changes system-wide and statewide are needed to improve the quantity and quality of Illinois' juvenile justice data.

Recommendations

Improve the quantity and quality of juvenile justice data

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 are needed to capture data not currently being collected. 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 provide a better understanding of the issue of disproportionate minority contact in Illinois. This is not the only point of the system where collecting these data would be useful, as is illustrated by the ability to assess DMC at only the arrest, detention, and commitment to IDOC stages.

This absence of data on youth transfers to criminal court is another example of gaps in juvenile justice data in Illinois. 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, this data would need to be collected in order to facilitate their work.

The amount of restitution collected and community service hours completed are no longer collected. These data were one of the few ways to attempt to measure balanced and restorative justice. Other measures of balanced and restorative justice in the juvenile justice system need to be developed, such as the number of programs and victims services. Finally, Illinois State Police (ISP) collects numbers of expungements, but does not keep the adult count separate from the juvenile count, so the number of juvenile expungements annually is unknown. These are a few of many examples of gaps in juvenile justice data in Illinois that hampers the use of data to inform juvenile justice practice and policy.

Comprehensive juvenile arrest data, available through computerized criminal history records submitted by local police departments, presently have many limitations. Trends in the youth

arrest data derived from criminal history records mostly reflect mandated reporting and enhanced technology rather than actual arrest trends in Illinois. Further, as with any data reporting system, the CCH data will always be limited to arrests documented by an arrest fingerprint card submitted to ISP. The Authority, through its direct computer linkage with the CCH system, continues to monitor CCH data to improve accuracy.

Monitor juvenile justice data

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 such data available to practitioners and policymakers would provide 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. 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. Annual monitoring allows the pertinent agencies to detect these problems early and find means to addressing the discrepancies.

Reduce disproportionate minority contact

It is evident Illinois has minority over-representation in its juvenile justice system. Even though the data is not readily available to describe the magnitude of the problem at every juvenile justice system decision point, disproportionate minority contact should continue to be studied, monitored, and addressed. 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 disproportionate minority contact 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 disproportionate minority contact, and changing the practices and policies that unfairly result in minority youth disproportionately being brought into the juvenile justice system, are well placed to begin problem-solving efforts.

As previously mentioned, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission has addressed disproportionate minority contact 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. 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 disproportionate minority contact 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.

Support gender-specific programming

As discussed in 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,³⁸ as they were designed to handle delinquent males and their needs.³⁹ 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.⁴⁰ 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.⁴¹ 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.

Further recommendations

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, disproportionate minority contact and gender-specific programming. These are not, however, the only issues facing Illinois' juvenile justice system. A list of further recommendations that could not be included in this report but merit examination and study include:

- Study the prevalence of youth with mental disorders in the juvenile justice system.
- Gauge impact of increases in methamphetamine use and abuse.
- Monitor prevalence of gang-involved youth in Illinois juvenile justice system.
- Research the use and outcomes of evidence-based practices.
- Seek explanations for jurisdictions' reductions in juvenile crime compared to others.
- Measure the use of balanced and restorative justice-based practices.

Appendix A: Glossary

Term	Definition
Abused child	Any child whose parent, family member, or any person responsible for the child's welfare inflicts or creates a substantial risk of physical or mental injury; or commits or allows to be committed any sex offense or torture against such child; or inflicts excessive corporal punishment.
Active probation caseload	The total workload of open juvenile cases in a court services' department at a given point in time. The active caseload includes probation cases, supervision cases, cases continued under supervision, and informal supervision cases.
Adjudicated delinquent	A juvenile who is found guilty of an offense and is deemed delinquent.
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 jails	Youth 12 years or older may be held up to 40 hours in an adult county jail, 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 youth, 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, youth 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.
Adult corrections (or prison)	Youth offenders may be ordered to stay at a state adult correctional facility at their dispositional hearing.
Alcohol and drug treatment	Programs that treat youth with substance abuse problems. Outpatient programs are less intensive where youth return home daily. Inpatient programs are an increased level of intervention, where youth remain at a facility on a 24-hour basis.
Arrest	The taking of a youth into custody by a law enforcement officer (1) who has probable cause to believe the minor is delinquent; or (2) 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.

Automatic (or mandatory) transfer	A petition filed by the prosecutor for a youth to be prosecuted in adult criminal court upon order of a juvenile court judge if the youth is over 15 years old, accused of committing an offense listed below, and the judge believes these allegations to be true: murder, armed robbery with firearm, delivery of a controlled substance on school grounds, delivery of a controlled substance on public housing, UUW on school grounds, possession of a controlled substance with intent to deliver at school or public housing, aggravated vehicular hijacking w/firearm, aggravated criminal sexual assault.
Average daily population	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	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)	A justice philosophy that an offender be held accountable for his or her actions to victims and the community, that 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.
Case management/ coordination	Services designed to augment clinical services for an admitted treatment patient.
Child abuse and neglect reports	The notification of suspected child maltreatment to the Department of Children and Family Services that either initiates an investigation or becomes part of an ongoing investigation by the child protective services agency. 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.
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).
Collar counties	The five counties that surround Cook County: DuPage County, Kane County, Lake County, McHenry County, and Will County.
Community service	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 offenders and community service to the court.
Continuance under court supervision	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 or her 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.
Court commitment	A sentence to IDOC after adjudication of delinquency by the courts or for a court evaluation.

Court evaluation	A short-term, court-ordered, 30, 60, or 90-day commitment to the Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division to assess the needs of a delinquent youth through a comprehensive diagnosis and assessment for the purpose of identifying needs providing the court with information to make placement decisions.
Court evaluation return	A return of a youth to serve an indeterminate term in IDOC decided by a juvenile court judge based on the court evaluation.
Court services (or probation departments)	Provided by 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.
Delinquency commitments	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 that 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.
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	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.
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	Hearing to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a minor age 10 or older is delinquent and whether there is immediate need for the minor to be detained until trial. 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 or her detention hearing.
Detoxification	The process of withdrawing a person from a specific psychoactive substance in a safe and effective manner.
Discretionary transfer	A transfer of a minor 13 years of age or older to adult court for criminal prosecution permitted by a juvenile court judge when a motion has been filed by the state's attorney.

Dispositional hearing (disposition)	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 confinement	The over-representation of minority youth in secure juvenile facilities compared to minority youth representation in the general population.
Disproportionate minority contact (DMC)	The over-representation 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 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.
Dropouts	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.
Drug offenses	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.
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 group conferencing	Also called community, accountability, and restorative group conferences. Guided by a trained facilitator, the offender and victim along with members of their support systems, typically family members, share their feelings about the conflict or harm. An agreement is developed that describes what the offender must do to repair the harm.
Formal probation	The guidance, treatment, or regulation by a probation officer for the behavior of delinquent youth, after a court sentence. Youth adjudicated delinquent can be sentenced to probation for a maximum of five years or until age 21, whichever comes first.
Foster home	A form of non-secure custody, where youth are placed with licensed, private caregivers on a temporary basis.
Group home	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 probation staff at home may monitor a juvenile offender without the intensity and expense of secure detention. Home detention may be pre- or post-dispositional and may include electronic monitoring. Intensive supervision detention is a higher level of intervention than home detention. Greater restrictiveness is provided by more frequent supervision, visits, or contacts.
Home recovery	Alcohol and drug-free housing components whose 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.

Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program	Local law enforcement agencies are mandated by 20 ILCS 2630/8 to report crime index offenses, crime index arrests, and drug arrest. The Illinois State Police publishes an annual uniform crime report, which is available on their Web site at http://www.isp.state.il.us .
Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) supplemental reporting program	In April 1996, the Illinois State Police began collecting additional crime information. This data includes statistics pertaining to offenses mandated by state statutes including domestic crimes, crimes against children, crimes against school personnel, and hate crimes data.
Index offense	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 case of child abuse and neglect or child sex abuse	Any report of child abuse or neglect made to the Department of Children and Family Services for which it is confirmed after an investigation that credible evidence of the alleged abuse or neglect exists.
Informal probation	The guidance, treatment, or regulation by a probation officer for the behavior of non-delinquent youth 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	Used 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 or her being taken into custody for the purpose of determining whether a delinquency petition should be filed.
Intensive outpatient services	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 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.
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 drug courts	An immediate and highly structured judicial intervention process for substance abuse treatment of eligible minors that brings together substance abuse professionals, local social programs, and intensive judicial monitoring.
Juvenile	Youth in juvenile justice system are under the age of 17 in Illinois. However, in general the term refers to individuals under age 18, which is a reporting category for youth defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Demographic data from federal sources typically categorize juveniles as under age 18. See "delinquent minor" and "minor."
Juvenile investigation report	A court-ordered investigation completed by probation departments 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.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)	The federal JJDP Act of 1974 established a block grant program to the States by formula based upon juvenile population. The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission oversees the program. 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.
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, are suspended, or are 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)	A juvenile detention data collection program that compiles information regarding youth in detention. It funded by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission is overseen by the Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana. In 2004, 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.
Minor	A person under the age of 21 years old.
Minors requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI)	A subcategory of offense status, refers to minors less than 18 years who are absent from home without consent of a guardian, or is beyond control of a guardian.
Neglected child	Any child who is not receiving the proper or necessary nourishment or medically indicated treatment
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.
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)	A component of the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, accomplishes its mission by supporting states, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for juveniles.
Outpatient	Services that consist of face-to-face clinical services for adolescents in a non-residential setting with regularly scheduled sessions that typically average less than nine hours per week.
Peacemaking circle processes	Circles provide an informal opportunity to bring parties in conflict together to resolve an issue. A trained facilitator, often called the circle keeper, allows all interested parties to share any feelings and information related to the conflict or offense. The facilitator may use a talking piece, an object that is passed from person to person indicating that it is that person's turn to speak.
Placement	Court-ordered commitments or assignments to non-secure settings such as

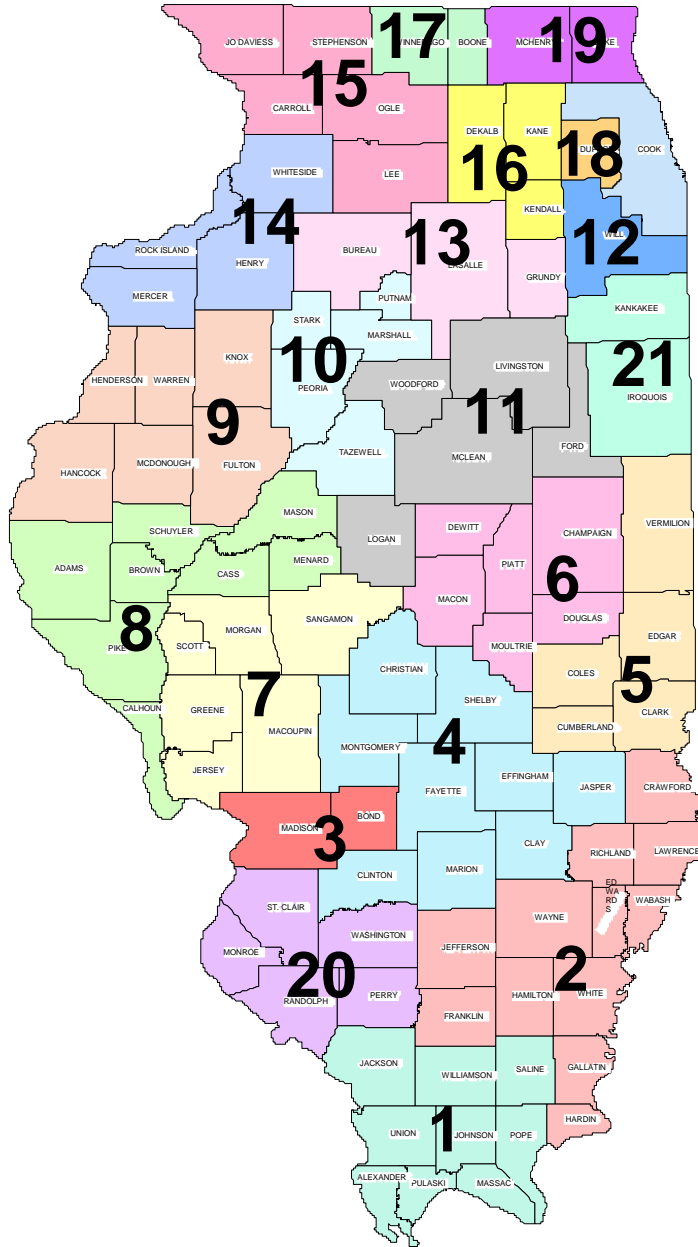
	placements with relatives, foster homes, group homes, or residential treatment.
Presumptive transfer	A transfer to adult court for criminal prosecution if there is probable cause that a juvenile has committed a Class X felony or certain other offenses, and the juvenile's attorney is unable to convince 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.
Property crime index	A subcategory of non-violent index crime referring to serious crimes against property, including burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
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.
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 on duty 24 hours per day, seven days per week. These treatment programs may address special juvenile offender populations such as sex offenders, teen prostitutes, and substance abusers.
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 hearing	See dispositional hearing.
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 offender	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.).
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	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)	A violation of a specific condition or term of a youth's 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.
Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC)	A private non-profit agency that provides substance abuse assessment and case management services to the courts [705 ILCS 405/3-33(a)].
Trial	See adjudicatory hearing.
Truancy programs	Include non-residential services provided to youth who have violated the compulsory school attendance law. These programs have many forms, but most include elements of mentoring, crisis intervention, family counseling, and academic counseling.
Truant	A minor who is subject to compulsory school attendance from age 7-17 and is absent without valid cause.
Truant minor in need of supervision (TMINS)	A minor who is reported by a regional superintendent of schools, or in cities of over 500,000 inhabitants, by the Office of Chronic Truant Adjudication, as a chronic truant 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.
Victim offender conferencing	Victim offender conferencing programs are facilitated by a trained mediator and bring together the offender and victim. A discussion takes place and an agreement for the offender to follow is developed. These programs are also referred to as victim offender mediations, victim offender reconciliation programs, or community mediations.
Violent crime index	A subcategory of index crime referring to serious crimes against persons, including homicide, criminal sexual assault, armed robbery, aggravated assault, and aggravated battery.
Violent or person offenses	Crimes of physical violence, including homicide, criminal sexual assault, armed robbery, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, as well as simple battery and simple assault.
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.

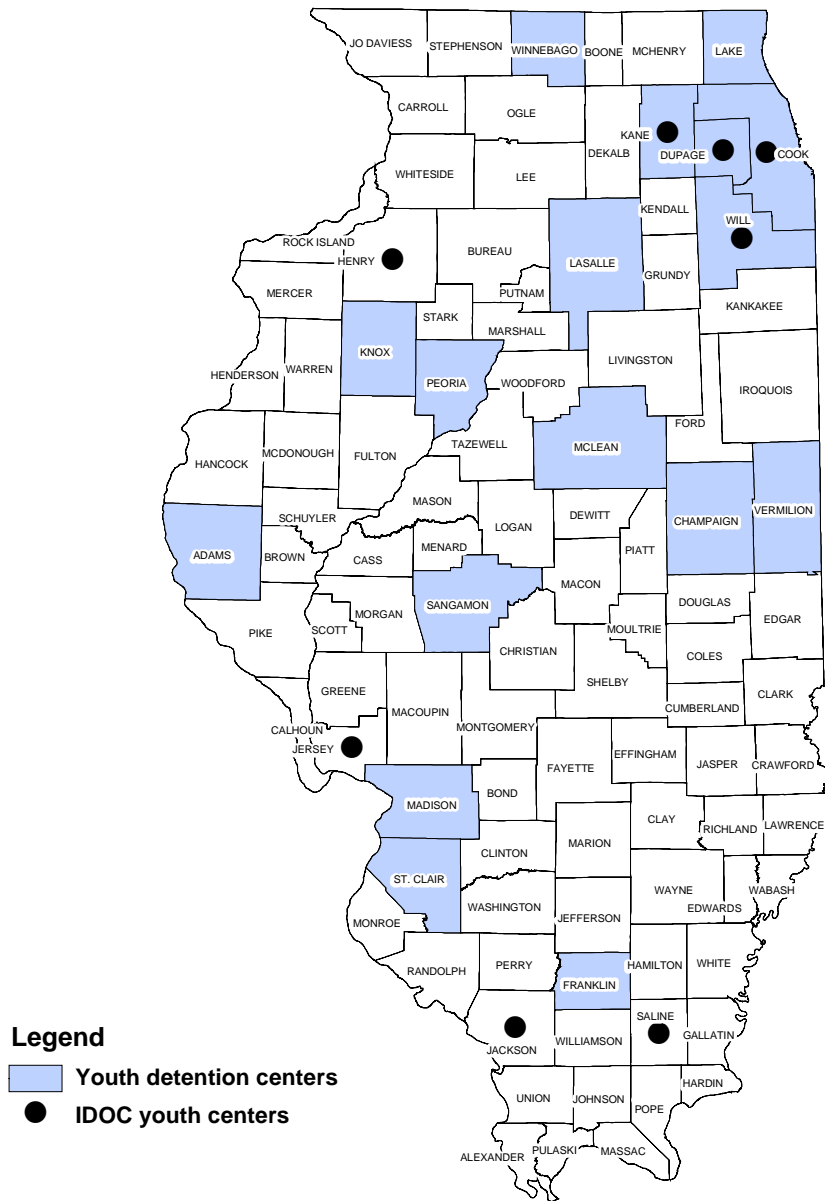
Appendix B: Regional classifications of counties

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: Map of judicial circuits in Illinois



Appendix D: Map of Illinois youth centers and youth detention centers



IDOC Youth Centers include: IYC Joliet, IYC Chicago, IYC Harrisburg, IYC Kewanee, IYC Murphysboro, IYC Pere Marquette, IYC St. Charles, and IYC Warrenville

Appendix E: Detention screening instrument

Minor: _____
 Screener: _____

Date: ____/____/____

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.

FINAL DECISION: () DETAIN () RELEASE W/ CONDITIONS () RELEASE

Detention screening instrument cont'd

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 F: Offense categories for 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. (school, public 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 of driver's license	other

Offense	Offense Category	Offense	Offense Category
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/TMINS	warrant
Man/del of controlled substance/look-a-like	drug	Warrant – other/out of state	warrant

Appendix G: Data tables 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 1999 and 2004 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 youth arrests table. This could be interpreted as Crawford County not having any youth arrests for 2004, or that Crawford County did not report any youth 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, youth incarceration rates were calculated using the youth 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.

List of tables

Table 1: Number of youth served by DASA by race, FY04.....	104
Table 2: Number of youth served by DASA by service type, FY04	106
Table 3: Estimated number of youth living in poverty, CY03	108
Table 4: Number of unemployed, FY99 – FY04.....	110
Table 5: Estimated median household income and educational attainment, CY00.....	112
Table 6: Monthly average number of youth receiving temporary assistance to needy families (TANF) Support, FY99 – FY04.....	114
Table 7: Number of inmates admitted to IDOC with children, FY99 – FY04	116
Table 8: Number of reported domestic offense incidents, CY99 – CY04.....	118

Table 9: Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect, FY99 – FY04	120
Table 10: Number of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect, FY99 – FY04.....	122
Table 11: Number of reported cases of child sex abuse, FY99 – FY04	124
Table 12: Number of indicated cases of child sex abuse, FY99 – FY04.....	126
Table 13: Number of reported crimes against youth, CY99 – CY04	128
Table 14: Number of students reported truant, academic year 1998-99 – academic year 2003-04	130
Table 15: Number of students suspended, academic year 1998-99 – academic year 2003-04	132
Table 16: Number of students expelled, academic year 1998-99 – academic year 2003-04	134
Table 17: Number of high school dropouts, academic year 1998-99 – academic year 2003-04	136
Table 18: Number and sex of truant minors in need of supervision, academic year 1998-99 – academic year 2003-04.....	138
Table 19: Number of reported crimes against school personnel, CY99 – CY04	140
Table 20: Youth population age 10-16, CY99 – CY04	142
Table 21: Youth population by race and ethnicity, CY04	144
Table 22: Number of youth arrests by offense category, CY04	146
Table 23: Number of youth arrests by race, CY04.....	148
Table 24: Number of youth arrests by sex, CY04	150
Table 25: Number of youth arrests by age, CY04	152
Table 26: Number and type of petitions filed, CY99 – CY04	154
Table 27: Number and type of youth investigation reports for probation, CY04.....	156
Table 28: Number of delinquency petitions filed & youths adjudicated delinquent, CY99 – CY04.....	158

Table 29: Number of admissions to secure detention, CY99 – CY04.....	160
Table 30: Number of admissions to secure detention by race, CY04.....	162
Table 31: Number of admissions to secure detention by sex, CY04.....	164
Table 32: Number of admissions to secure detention by offense category, CY04.....	166
Table 33: Number of admissions to secure detention by age, CY04.....	168
Table 34: Average daily population (ADP) and average length of stay (ALOS) in secure youth detention, CY04.....	170
Table 35: Number of youth transfers to adult criminal court, CY99 – CY04	172
Table 36: Number of active youth probation caseloads, CY99 – CY04	174
Table 37: Number of active youth informal probation caseloads, CY99 – CY04.....	176
Table 38: Number of youth delinquency cases continued under supervision, CY99 – CY04	178
Table 39: Number and type of court ordered youth placements, CY99 – CY04.....	180
Table 40: Number and type of youth admissions to IDOC, FY99	182
Table 41: Number and type of youth admissions to IDOC, FY04	184
Table 42: Number of youth commitments to IDOC by race, FY99 – FY04	186
Table 43: Number of youth commitments to IDOC by sex, FY99 – CY04.....	188
Table 44: Number of youth commitments to IDOC by offense category, FY99 – FY04	190
Table 45: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for arrests, CY04.....	192
Table 46: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for use of secure detention, CY04	194
Table 47: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for commitments to IDOC, FY04.....	196

Table 1: Number of youth served by DASA by race, FY04Source: Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse
Age 10-16

County	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Adams	91	24	8	7	130
Alexander	4	55	0	0	59
Bond	7	1	0	0	8
Boone	53	0	11	2	66
Brown	6	0	1	0	7
Bureau	31	2	0	2	35
Calhoun	2	0	0	0	2
Carroll	30	1	0	0	31
Cass	33	3	4	0	40
Champaign	80	47	2	1	130
Christian	60	16	1	0	77
Clark	49	0	1	0	50
Clay	9	0	0	0	9
Clinton	20	0	0	0	20
Coles	68	9	0	1	78
Cook (Chicago)	216	2,049	582	73	2,920
Cook (Suburbs)	1,142	730	656	110	2,638
Crawford	54	3	0	0	57
Cumberland	2	0	0	1	3
DeKalb	148	14	15	3	180
DeWitt	28	0	0	0	28
Douglas	12	1	0	0	13
DuPage	220	41	57	20	338
Edgar	53	0	0	0	53
Edwards	14	0	0	1	15
Effingham	59	0	0	0	59
Fayette	29	0	0	0	29
Ford	5	0	0	0	5
Franklin	93	3	0	2	98
Fulton	30	0	2	0	32
Gallatin	10	0	0	0	10
Greene	7	0	1	0	8
Grundy	33	0	2	2	37
Hamilton	8	0	0	0	8
Hancock	7	0	0	0	7
Hardin	8	0	0	0	8
Henderson	5	0	0	0	5
Henry	33	0	2	0	35
Iroquois	48	18	4	2	72
Jackson	22	3	0	2	27
Jasper	54	0	2	1	57
Jefferson	81	43	0	1	125
Jersey	21	0	0	0	21
JoDaviss	5	0	1	0	6
Johnson	29	1	2	0	32
Kane	217	32	119	16	384
Kankakee	168	84	13	3	268
Kendall	30	1	8	0	39
Knox	38	8	1	2	49
Lake	793	243	439	58	1,533
LaSalle	90	2	3	3	98
Lawrence	8	0	0	0	8
Lee	49	3	4	0	56

Table 1: Number of youth served by DASA by race, FY04

County	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Livingston	63	2	2	1	68
Logan	63	0	0	1	64
McDonough	8	0	0	1	9
McHenry	406	8	71	18	503
McLean	288	34	21	11	354
Macon	39	33	0	3	75
Macoupin	39	1	0	0	40
Madison	497	75	14	6	592
Marion	42	3	0	3	48
Marshall	8	0	0	0	8
Mason	32	0	0	0	32
Massac	79	11	0	2	92
Menard	3	1	2	0	6
Mercer	9	2	0	0	11
Monroe	22	0	0	0	22
Montgomery	30	0	0	1	31
Morgan	37	8	1	3	49
Moultrie	3	1	0	0	4
Ogle	96	3	8	0	107
Peoria	91	105	4	9	209
Perry	17	1	0	0	18
Piatt	32	0	0	0	32
Pike	14	0	0	0	14
Pope	13	0	0	0	13
Pulaski	4	4	0	0	8
Putnam	1	0	0	0	1
Randolph	68	14	1	4	87
Richland	34	0	0	2	36
Rock Island	152	40	36	15	243
St. Clair	217	142	8	10	377
Saline	36	6	0	1	43
Sangamon	147	81	0	4	232
Schuyler	5	0	0	0	5
Scott	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	10	0	0	0	10
Stark	4	0	0	0	4
Stephenson	28	27	4	2	61
Tazewell	105	2	0	0	107
Union	96	1	2	1	100
Vermilion	138	47	3	1	189
Wabash	26	0	0	0	26
Warren	7	0	0	0	7
Washington	12	1	0	0	13
Wayne	26	5	0	4	35
White	47	0	0	0	47
Whiteside	66	3	13	1	83
Will	261	149	77	10	497
Williamson	71	13	5	0	89
Winnebago	233	133	28	17	411
Woodford	24	2	0	0	26
Out of State	24	3	1	0	28
Unknown	2,041	1,085	642	77	3,845
Total	10,226	5,483	2,884	521	19,114

Table 2: Number of youth served by DASA by service type, FY04

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

Age 10-16

County	Out-patient	Intensive Outpatient	Resident Rehab	Home Recovery	Inter-vention	Case Mgt/Coordination	Detox	Total
Adams	65	0	10	0	45	10	0	130
Alexander	19	0	2	1	37	0	0	59
Bond	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
Boone	17	17	26	1	1	4	0	66
Brown	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	7
Bureau	18	0	9	1	6	1	0	35
Calhoun	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Carroll	11	4	1	0	15	0	0	31
Cass	20	2	2	0	15	1	0	40
Champaign	76	2	17	0	29	6	0	130
Christian	52	0	16	1	5	3	0	77
Clark	23	0	4	1	21	0	1	50
Clay	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	9
Clinton	4	0	6	0	5	5	0	20
Coles	48	0	19	0	7	3	1	78
Cook (Chicago)	1,134	190	407	3	526	659	1	2,920
Cook(Suburbs)	1,181	227	174	4	507	537	8	2,638
Crawford	35	1	2	0	19	0	0	57
Cumberland	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
DeKalb	41	0	6	0	133	0	0	180
DeWitt	14	0	5	0	9	0	0	28
Douglas	8	0	3	0	0	0	2	13
DuPage	126	0	36	1	168	4	3	338
Edgar	30	0	12	0	11	0	0	53
Edwards	11	0	3	0	1	0	0	15
Effingham	26	0	10	0	22	0	1	59
Fayette	11	0	13	0	3	2	0	29
Ford	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	5
Franklin	43	0	16	0	31	8	0	98
Fulton	27	1	3	0	1	0	0	32
Gallatin	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	10
Greene	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	8
Grundy	13	0	14	1	9	0	0	37
Hamilton	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	8
Hancock	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	7
Hardin	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	8
Henderson	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Henry	11	3	9	0	12	0	0	35
Iroquois	50	0	10	0	12	0	0	72
Jackson	16	0	7	0	4	0	0	27
Jasper	29	1	5	1	20	0	1	57
Jefferson	56	0	21	0	15	33	0	125
Jersey	7	0	8	0	6	0	0	21
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Johnson	19	0	3	0	10	0	0	32
Kane	148	22	36	1	172	4	1	384
Kankakee	92	1	58	5	107	5	0	268
Kendall	13	0	16	0	10	0	0	39
Knox	36	0	7	0	5	1	0	49
Lake	683	75	123	5	641	6	0	1,533
LaSalle	60	1	23	2	5	7	0	98
Lawrence	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	8
Lee	18	7	6	2	21	2	0	56

Table 2: Number of youth served by DASA by service type, FY04

County	Out-patient	Intensive Outpatient	Resident Rehab	Home Recovery	Inter-vention	Case Mgt/Coordination	Detox	Total
Livingston	23	0	8	1	34	0	2	68
Logan	21	0	5	0	36	2	0	64
McDonough	4	0	1	0	4	0	0	9
McHenry	255	80	70	5	91	2	0	503
McLean	64	18	45	0	226	1	0	354
Macon	22	0	38	0	12	3	0	75
Macoupin	5	0	10	0	25	0	0	40
Madison	121	0	89	1	122	259	0	592
Marion	19	0	18	0	8	3	0	48
Marshall	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	8
Mason	19	0	4	0	9	0	0	32
Massac	22	0	2	0	67	1	0	92
Menard	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	6
Mercer	1	0	2	0	4	4	0	11
Monroe	8	0	6	0	3	5	0	22
Montgomery	16	0	11	0	2	2	0	31
Morgan	24	0	3	0	22	0	0	49
Moultrie	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Ogle	45	8	4	0	50	0	0	107
Peoria	68	56	60	0	23	2	0	209
Perry	5	0	4	0	3	6	0	18
Piatt	29	0	1	0	2	0	0	32
Pike	8	0	1	0	5	0	0	14
Pope	8	0	0	0	5	0	0	13
Pulaski	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	8
Putnam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Randolph	32	0	12	1	23	19	0	87
Richland	19	0	7	0	10	0	0	36
Rock Island	75	36	25	1	98	8	0	243
St. Clair	81	1	69	0	28	198	0	377
Saline	29	0	3	0	7	4	0	43
Sangamon	67	0	28	0	38	99	0	232
Schuyler	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	5
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	10
Stark	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Stephenson	32	2	3	1	23	0	0	61
Tazewell	35	21	24	0	26	1	0	107
Union	34	0	0	0	66	0	0	100
Vermilion	77	0	28	1	50	32	1	189
Wabash	20	0	1	0	4	1	0	26
Warren	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
Washington	4	0	1	0	3	5	0	13
Wayne	22	0	9	0	4	0	0	35
White	32	0	5	0	10	0	0	47
Whiteside	36	7	13	0	25	2	0	83
Will	151	22	67	4	247	5	1	497
Williamson	36	0	17	0	36	0	0	89
Winnebago	66	135	107	5	16	82	0	411
Woodford	17	1	3	0	4	1	0	26
Out of State	7	2	0	0	18	1	0	28
Unknown	12	0	27	4	3,802	0	0	3,845
Total	6,027	943	2,015	54	7,998	2,053	24	19,114

Table 3: Estimated number of youth living in poverty, CY03

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	Number of youth 0-17 living in poverty	Rate	Rank
Adams	2,348	14,572	48
Alexander	777	33,724	1
Bond	508	13,816	61
Boone	1,398	10,777	84
Brown	134	12,083	70
Bureau	990	11,972	74
Calhoun	113	10,531	85
Carroll	521	14,169	57
Cass	479	14,176	56
Champaign	5,499	14,536	50
Christian	1,210	14,879	47
Clark	603	15,208	44
Clay	521	15,655	42
Clinton	741	8,911	93
Coles	1,528	15,403	43
Cook	282,398	20,488	10
Crawford	684	15,981	37
Cumberland	392	14,438	53
DeKalb	1,939	9,327	90
DeWitt	574	14,569	49
Douglas	622	12,066	71
DuPage	15,436	6,436	99
Edgar	711	16,386	34
Edwards	190	12,608	68
Effingham	1,074	11,637	76
Fayette	874	17,917	22
Ford	383	11,009	81
Franklin	1,967	22,454	5
Fulton	1,304	16,314	36
Gallatin	318	24,073	3
Greene	587	16,795	29
Grundy	781	7,951	96
Hamilton	324	17,532	23
Hancock	621	13,936	59
Hardin	196	21,754	7
Henderson	268	15,905	39
Henry	1,387	11,582	77
Iroquois	1,028	13,905	60
Jackson	2,623	23,961	4
Jasper	343	14,406	55
Jefferson	1,858	19,774	14
Jersey	582	11,303	80
JoDaviess	502	10,331	86
Johnson	387	16,377	35
Kane	13,580	9,999	88
Kankakee	4,475	15,965	38
Kendall	1,030	5,578	100
Knox	2,137	18,173	20
Lake	16,609	8,485	95
LaSalle	3,697	13,665	62
Lawrence	570	17,205	26

Table 3: Estimated number of youth living in poverty, CY03

County	Number of youth 0-17 living in poverty	Rate	Rank
Lee	892	10,926	82
Livingston	1,128	11,983	73
Logan	847	13,210	64
McDonough	985	18,241	17
McHenry	4,173	5,069	52
McLean	3,668	10,169	46
Macon	5,171	19,271	11
Macoupin	1,632	14,446	79
Madison	9,441	14,928	30
Marion	2,051	20,441	13
Marshall	330	11,309	19
Mason	615	16,726	101
Massac	690	20,017	87
Menard	362	11,761	75
Mercer	474	12,040	72
Monroe	318	4,363	102
Montgomery	1,119	16,412	33
Morgan	1,248	15,789	40
Moultrie	404	11,435	78
Ogle	1,318	9,788	89
Peoria	8,839	19,354	16
Perry	823	17,149	28
Piatt	291	7,666	98
Pike	676	17,481	24
Pope	158	18,945	18
Pulaski	529	28,579	2
Putnam	129	9,046	92
Randolph	1,119	15,677	41
Richland	605	16,472	32
Rock Island	5,932	17,162	27
St. Clair	14,523	21,039	6
Saline	1,333	21,835	54
Sangamon	6,721	14,426	67
Schuyler	192	12,774	63
Scott	169	13,318	69
Shelby	657	12,541	8
Stark	193	13,147	66
Stephenson	1,665	14,143	58
Tazewell	3,262	10,886	83
Union	791	19,387	15
Vermilion	4,184	20,652	9
Wabash	438	15,198	45
Warren	586	14,512	51
Washington	331	9,164	91
Wayne	640	16,533	31
White	540	17,403	25
Whiteside	1,897	13,161	65
Will	14,275	8,504	94
Williamson	2,789	20,196	12
Winnebago	13,265	17,961	21
Woodford	724	7,945	97
Total	504,963	15,613	

Table 4: Number of unemployed, FY99 – FY04

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security

Rate per 100,000 Persons in the Labor Force

County	1999	% Unemployed	Rate	2004	% Unemployed	Rate	Rank
Adams	1,267	3.43%	3,553	1,676	4.53%	4,699	95
Alexander	291	6.91%	8,408	335	7.95%	9,679	1
Bond	328	3.99%	3,909	562	6.83%	6,698	37
Boone	936	4.25%	4,114	1,736	7.89%	7,631	17
Brown	98	3.17%	3,100	135	4.37%	4,271	100
Bureau	864	4.53%	4,695	1,187	6.23%	6,450	48
Calhoun	152	4.55%	6,085	180	5.38%	7,206	24
Carroll	508	5.62%	6,216	642	7.10%	7,856	12
Cass	378	5.14%	5,177	408	5.55%	5,588	75
Champaign	2,358	2.43%	2,383	4,428	4.57%	4,475	99
Christian	1,012	5.29%	6,045	1,074	5.61%	6,415	50
Clark	380	3.66%	4,464	561	5.40%	6,590	40
Clay	558	7.62%	8,033	465	6.35%	6,695	38
Clinton	648	3.74%	3,520	1,018	5.88%	5,530	76
Coles	898	3.21%	3,398	1,507	5.39%	5,702	70
Cook	135,826	4.99%	5,157	172,535	6.34%	6,551	42
Crawford	609	6.16%	6,683	596	6.03%	6,540	44
Cumberland	220	3.88%	3,967	392	6.92%	7,068	29
DeKalb	1,805	3.69%	3,451	2,755	5.63%	5,267	85
DeWitt	480	5.76%	5,894	518	6.21%	6,361	53
Douglas	408	3.23%	4,021	546	4.32%	5,381	84
DuPage	15,714	2.93%	3,004	25,505	4.76%	4,876	93
Edgar	409	3.90%	4,011	594	5.66%	5,825	67
Edwards	237	6.30%	6,716	172	4.58%	4,874	94
Effingham	774	4.15%	4,256	1,224	6.56%	6,731	35
Fayette	677	6.29%	6,644	824	7.66%	8,086	11
Ford	253	3.79%	3,602	382	5.72%	5,438	82
Franklin	1,277	7.55%	7,337	1,422	8.41%	8,170	10
Fulton	984	6.86%	5,682	1,220	8.50%	7,045	30
Gallatin	183	6.49%	6,725	206	7.30%	7,571	19
Greene	337	4.48%	4,782	447	5.94%	6,343	54
Grundy	1,350	6.87%	6,234	1,689	8.59%	7,799	13
Hamilton	259	6.98%	6,585	239	6.44%	6,077	59
Hancock	441	3.46%	4,405	652	5.11%	6,513	45
Hardin	123	6.59%	6,571	153	8.19%	8,173	8
Henderson	181	3.56%	4,536	278	5.46%	6,967	32
Henry	1,359	4.98%	5,131	1,501	5.50%	5,668	71
Iroquois	770	4.76%	4,820	903	5.58%	5,652	73
Jackson	1,147	3.79%	3,711	1,705	5.63%	5,516	80
Jasper	297	7.42%	5,859	328	8.19%	6,471	47
Jefferson	1,070	5.72%	5,486	1,199	6.41%	6,147	57
Jersey	510	4.79%	4,543	662	6.22%	5,897	66
JoDaviess	538	4.09%	4,308	689	5.23%	5,517	79
Johnson	294	5.82%	5,878	368	7.28%	7,357	21
Kane	9,190	4.10%	3,814	14,335	6.40%	5,949	63
Kankakee	2,723	5.24%	5,241	3,946	7.59%	7,595	18
Kendall	926	3.02%	2,447	1,892	6.17%	5,000	92
Knox	1,114	3.78%	4,341	2,150	7.29%	8,378	4
Lake	10,591	3.22%	3,074	18,840	5.74%	5,469	81
LaSalle	3,495	6.11%	6,319	4,149	7.26%	7,501	20
Lawrence	476	7.07%	5,761	504	7.49%	6,100	58

Table 4: Number of unemployed, FY99 – FY04

County	1999	% Unemployed	Rate	2004	% Unemployed	Rate	Rank
Lee	711	3.91%	4,019	1,045	5.75%	5,906	65
Livingston	642	3.12%	3,446	1,056	5.14%	5,668	71
Logan	496	3.47%	3,657	843	5.90%	6,216	56
McDonough	410	2.44%	2,493	824	4.91%	5,011	91
McHenry	4,925	3.50%	3,072	8,338	5.93%	5,202	87
McLean	1,940	2.13%	2,284	3,834	4.22%	4,514	98
Macon	2,816	4.66%	5,420	3,780	6.25%	7,275	22
Macoupin	1,145	4.95%	4,731	1,583	6.85%	6,541	43
Madison	5,585	4.30%	4,207	8,347	6.43%	6,288	55
Marion	1,281	6.13%	7,145	1,540	7.37%	8,590	3
Marshall	274	4.14%	4,040	347	5.24%	5,116	89
Mason	527	6.29%	6,857	628	7.49%	8,171	9
Massac	357	4.44%	5,008	431	5.36%	6,046	61
Menard	218	3.50%	3,227	367	5.89%	5,432	83
Mercer	600	6.44%	6,886	605	6.49%	6,944	33
Monroe	402	2.80%	2,461	751	5.23%	4,597	96
Montgomery	980	6.27%	7,380	1,102	7.05%	8,299	7
Morgan	694	3.65%	3,870	1,152	6.06%	6,423	49
Moultrie	232	2.88%	3,047	400	4.96%	5,253	86
Ogle	1,117	3.99%	4,355	1,667	5.95%	6,499	46
Peoria	3,910	4.13%	4,377	5,400	5.70%	6,045	62
Perry	730	8.16%	7,162	792	8.85%	7,770	14
Piatt	280	3.37%	3,196	439	5.28%	5,011	91
Pike	453	4.95%	5,353	490	5.36%	5,791	69
Pope	133	7.43%	6,697	165	9.21%	8,308	6
Pulaski	257	8.13%	8,680	277	8.76%	9,355	2
Putnam	154	4.79%	5,013	209	6.50%	6,803	34
Randolph	695	4.91%	4,601	916	6.47%	6,064	60
Richland	605	6.66%	8,332	478	5.26%	6,583	41
Rock Island	4,200	5.49%	5,567	4,221	5.52%	5,595	74
St. Clair	6,271	5.38%	5,237	8,499	7.30%	7,097	28
Saline	764	7.25%	6,408	865	8.21%	7,255	23
Sangamon	3,522	3.52%	3,441	5,648	5.64%	5,518	78
Schuyler	205	4.67%	4,900	231	5.26%	5,521	77
Scott	146	4.96%	5,089	204	6.94%	7,110	26
Shelby	599	5.15%	5,355	712	6.13%	6,366	52
Stark	149	5.04%	5,369	198	6.69%	7,135	25
Stephenson	1,382	5.43%	5,627	1,745	6.85%	7,105	27
Tazewell	2,759	3.89%	4,187	3,726	5.26%	5,654	72
Union	591	6.97%	7,245	628	7.41%	7,699	16
Vermillion	2,216	5.70%	5,914	3,128	8.05%	8,348	5
Wabash	446	9.01%	6,878	455	9.19%	7,017	31
Warren	340	3.35%	3,755	580	5.72%	6,405	51
Washington	320	3.46%	3,800	430	4.64%	5,106	90
Wayne	572	6.87%	7,122	467	5.61%	5,815	68
White	465	6.34%	5,879	408	5.56%	5,158	88
Whiteside	1,325	4.13%	4,540	1,958	6.11%	6,709	36
Will	10,952	4.30%	3,505	18,516	7.26%	5,925	64
Williamson	1,642	5.71%	5,243	2,067	7.19%	6,600	39
Winnebago	6,640	4.45%	4,740	10,869	7.28%	7,759	15
Woodford	547	2.84%	2,908	858	4.46%	4,561	97
Total	286,345	4.45%	4,477	395,653	6.15%	6,186	

Table 5: Estimated median household income and educational attainment, CY00

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

County	Households: Median household income in 2000	Population 25 years and over: Male high school graduate+ (includes equivalency)	Population 25 years and over: Female high school graduate+ (includes equivalency)	Population 25 years and over: Total; High school graduate+ (includes equivalency)
Adams	\$36,919	17,648	20,108	37,756
Alexander	\$26,299	1,921	2,362	4,283
Bond	\$38,224	4,266	4,272	8,538
Boone	\$53,721	10,276	10,772	21,048
Brown	\$35,403	1,616	1,448	3,064
Bureau	\$41,124	9,620	10,638	20,258
Calhoun	\$36,324	1,390	1,428	2,818
Carroll	\$38,247	4,679	4,912	9,591
Cass	\$36,220	3,417	3,831	7,248
Champaign	\$39,603	44,407	47,080	91,487
Christian	\$37,675	9,459	10,151	19,610
Clark	\$36,855	4,396	4,860	9,256
Clay	\$32,250	3,560	3,955	7,515
Clinton	\$45,498	9,208	8,952	18,160
Coles	\$33,928	11,869	13,282	25,151
Cook	\$45,239	1,254,693	1,429,704	2,684,397
Crawford	\$34,581	5,490	5,611	11,101
Cumberland	\$37,389	2,836	3,059	5,895
DeKalb	\$47,329	20,859	21,943	42,802
DeWitt	\$42,045	4,466	5,017	9,483
Douglas	\$41,058	4,882	5,367	10,249
DuPage	\$68,687	254,361	276,068	530,429
Edgar	\$36,128	5,088	5,809	10,897
Edwards	\$33,387	1,872	2,091	3,963
Effingham	\$41,351	8,762	9,286	18,048
Fayette	\$32,862	5,043	5,501	10,544
Ford	\$39,958	3,807	4,416	8,223
Franklin	\$29,515	9,779	10,902	20,681
Fulton	\$34,838	9,896	10,885	20,781
Gallatin	\$28,229	1,503	1,795	3,298
Greene	\$32,836	3,649	3,991	7,640
Grundy	\$54,158	10,260	10,843	21,103
Hamilton	\$31,671	2,170	2,188	4,358
Hancock	\$38,223	5,545	6,212	11,757
Hardin	\$29,103	1,121	1,224	2,345
Henderson	\$37,367	2,276	2,407	4,683
Henry	\$41,895	13,518	15,359	28,877
Iroquois	\$38,777	7,988	8,970	16,958
Jackson	\$27,017	13,798	14,040	27,838
Jasper	\$36,045	2,630	2,802	5,432
Jefferson	\$34,097	9,973	10,686	20,659
Jersey	\$42,552	5,420	6,114	11,534
JoDaviess	\$41,775	6,277	6,792	13,069
Johnson	\$33,952	3,214	2,864	6,078
Kane	\$59,658	94,756	102,042	196,798
Kankakee	\$41,641	24,644	27,901	52,545
Kendall	\$67,770	15,086	15,796	30,882
Knox	\$35,911	14,635	16,502	31,137
Lake	\$66,692	167,363	177,443	344,806
LaSalle	\$42,520	29,082	31,477	60,559
Lawrence	\$32,029	4,008	4,729	8,737

Table 5: Estimated median household income and educational attainment, CY00

County	Households: Median household income in 2000	Population 25 years and over: Male; High school graduate+ (includes equivalency)	Population 25 years and over: Female; High school graduate+ (includes equivalency)	Population 25 years and over: Total; High school graduate+ (includes equivalency)
Lee	\$41,806	9,580	10,102	19,682
Livingston	\$42,799	9,793	10,897	20,690
Logan	\$39,752	7,793	8,862	16,655
McDonough	\$33,255	7,337	8,264	15,601
McHenry	\$67,260	71,364	74,766	146,130
McLean	\$49,369	37,855	41,270	79,125
Macon	\$40,376	29,173	33,370	62,543
Macoupin	\$37,679	12,913	14,081	26,994
Madison	\$41,922	68,326	75,274	143,600
Marion	\$35,007	10,177	11,748	21,925
Marshall	\$42,791	3,728	4,033	7,761
Mason	\$37,192	4,158	4,540	8,698
Massac	\$32,923	3,812	4,194	8,006
Menard	\$48,068	3,469	3,861	7,330
Mercer	\$42,633	4,582	5,207	9,789
Monroe	\$57,490	7,616	8,329	15,945
Montgomery	\$34,643	7,869	8,215	16,084
Morgan	\$37,791	9,055	10,339	19,394
Moultrie	\$40,947	3,510	3,990	7,500
Ogle	\$46,823	13,162	14,510	27,672
Peoria	\$41,579	46,322	53,020	99,342
Perry	\$33,661	5,706	5,672	11,378
Piatt	\$47,743	4,709	5,149	9,858
Pike	\$32,239	4,466	4,981	9,447
Pope	\$31,338	1,097	1,168	2,265
Pulaski	\$26,041	1,545	1,782	3,327
Putnam	\$46,713	1,677	1,791	3,468
Randolph	\$37,281	8,203	8,303	16,506
Richland	\$33,038	4,172	4,857	9,029
Rock Island	\$39,625	38,339	43,288	81,627
St. Clair	\$38,765	61,292	70,319	131,611
Saline	\$29,568	6,391	7,399	13,790
Sangamon	\$44,425	51,289	60,231	111,520
Schuyler	\$36,346	1,968	2,231	4,199
Scott	\$37,159	1,478	1,610	3,088
Shelby	\$38,317	6,173	6,631	12,804
Stark	\$38,016	1,692	1,906	3,598
Stephenson	\$41,597	12,995	14,637	27,632
Tazewell	\$46,389	35,624	38,029	73,653
Union	\$32,372	4,366	5,129	9,495
Vermilion	\$34,811	20,636	23,285	43,921
Wabash	\$35,530	3,420	3,671	7,091
Warren	\$36,466	4,702	5,276	9,978
Washington	\$42,060	3,971	4,073	8,044
Wayne	\$32,217	4,111	4,702	8,813
White	\$31,646	3,803	4,302	8,105
Whiteside	\$41,159	15,426	16,964	32,390
Will	\$62,942	130,730	139,355	270,085
Williamson	\$33,490	16,024	17,452	33,476
Winnebago	\$44,627	69,861	78,178	148,039
Woodford	\$52,933	9,671	10,485	20,156
Total	\$46,327	3,075,613	3,417,615	6,493,228

Table 6: Monthly average number of youth receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families support, FY99 - FY04

Youth Age 10-18

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Note: Some counties report together

County	1999	2004
Adams	832	239
Alexander	598	392
Bond	80	44
Boone	100	38
Brown	15	1
Bureau	131	81
Calhoun	31	6
Carroll	80	53
Cass	33	44
Champaign	2,039	522
Christian	211	74
Clark	45	41
Clay	58	51
Clinton	201	102
Coles	253	73
Cook	183,093	52,637
Crawford	93	43
Cumberland	25	29
DeKalb	231	151
DeWitt	173	39
Douglas	71	36
DuPage	1,652	713
Edgar	87	56
Edwards	23	Data reported with Wabash
Effingham	110	48
Fayette	147	57
Ford	83	22
Franklin	490	183
Fulton	216	145
Gallatin	69	23
Greene	141	28
Grundy	60	28
Hamilton	70	41
Hancock	98	45
Hardin	17	Data reported with Pope
Henderson	69	39
Henry	355	236
Iroquois	195	175
Jackson	1,350	415
Jasper	28	30
Jefferson	608	261
Jersey	83	20
JoDaviess	32	30
Johnson	78	25
Kane	2,489	697
Kankakee	2,413	667
Kendall	103	67
Knox	608	271
Lake	3,114	1,195
LaSalle	442	237
Lawrence	147	50

Table 6: Monthly average number of youth receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families support, FY99 - FY04

County	1999	2004
Lee	130	74
Livingston	162	67
Logan	78	46
McDonough	228	84
McHenry	169	102
McLean	540	279
Macon	2,724	693
Macoupin	293	108
Madison	4,275	2,068
Marion	744	369
Marshall	89	44
Mason	152	67
Massac	279	99
Menard	86	46
Mercer	129	55
Monroe	30	Data reported with Randolph
Montgomery	152	28
Morgan	367	177
Moultrie	27	19
Ogle	144	61
Peoria	5,032	1,582
Perry	230	105
Piatt	45	24
Pike	118	32
Pope	35	43
Pulaski	240	85
Putnam	6	Data reported with Marshall
Randolph	329	172
Richland	144	73
Rock Island	2,398	1,145
St. Clair	10,731	4,031
Saline	280	104
Sangamon	2,434	946
Schuyler	4	10
Scott	37	Data reported with Morgan
Shelby	69	28
Stark	18	16
Stephenson	367	292
Tazewell	539	263
Union	259	106
Vermillion	1,632	727
Wabash	100	47
Warren	189	75
Washington	39	Data reported with Jefferson
Wayne	80	52
White	106	29
Whiteside	245	96
Will	3,353	1,049
Williamson	1,004	207
Winnebago	3,437	1,199
Woodford	110	57
Total	248,178	77,575

Table 7: Number of inmates admitted to IDOC with children, FY99 – FY04

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

County	1999 # of Inmates with Children	1999 % of Inmates with Children	2004 # of Inmates with Children	2004 % of Inmates with Children
Adams	130	67.71%	168	64.62%
Alexander	19	59.38%	10	55.56%
Bond	8	57.14%	20	83.33%
Boone	11	17.19%	39	51.32%
Brown	1	33.33%	6	100.00%
Bureau	7	19.44%	37	60.66%
Calhoun	2	40.00%	4	57.14%
Carroll	4	21.05%	18	51.43%
Cass	14	53.85%	30	68.18%
Champaign	190	35.25%	437	66.62%
Christian	39	52.70%	73	64.04%
Clark	13	59.09%	45	62.50%
Clay	20	80.00%	31	64.58%
Clinton	26	61.90%	41	68.33%
Coles	64	62.75%	166	68.31%
Cook	7,341	45.01%	14,580	67.67%
Crawford	10	55.56%	47	64.38%
Cumberland	3	75.00%	26	74.29%
DeKalb	29	35.80%	67	58.26%
Dewitt	15	50.00%	12	54.55%
Douglas	14	60.87%	26	68.42%
DuPage	193	27.77%	606	54.64%
Edgar	20	74.07%	82	64.06%
Edwards	2	66.67%	11	57.89%
Effingham	30	69.77%	45	68.18%
Fayette	11	61.11%	42	58.33%
Ford	4	25.00%	12	70.59%
Franklin	24	60.00%	56	70.89%
Fulton	22	61.11%	47	52.81%
Gallatin	4	36.36%	7	70.00%
Greene	7	63.64%	13	52.00%
Grundy	9	28.13%	19	55.88%
Hamilton	2	66.67%	8	50.00%
Hancock	13	61.90%	20	50.00%
Hardin	4	36.36%	4	57.14%
Henderson	3	37.50%	7	43.75%
Henry	22	21.57%	61	46.21%
Iroquois	13	29.55%	24	48.98%
Jackson	47	63.51%	49	66.22%
Jasper	8	57.14%	6	54.55%
Jefferson	48	59.26%	74	54.81%
Jersey	16	72.73%	53	75.71%
Jo Daviess	0	0.00%	14	66.67%
Johnson	24	61.54%	36	63.16%
Kane	200	31.40%	477	61.63%
Kankakee	81	37.67%	278	67.97%
Kendall	23	29.49%	52	51.49%
Knox	28	37.33%	53	61.63%
Lake	312	34.40%	764	61.61%
Lasalle	38	23.31%	164	56.55%
Lawrence	16	80.00%	33	71.74%
Lee	21	33.33%	52	55.91%

Table 7: Number of inmates admitted to IDOC with children, FY99 – FY04

County	1999 # of Inmates with Children	1999 % of Inmates with Children	2004 # of Inmates with Children	2004 % of Inmates with Children
Livingston	17	29.31%	85	63.91%
Logan	28	54.90%	68	64.76%
McDonough	16	64.00%	24	57.14%
McHenry	37	26.62%	120	47.43%
McLean	128	32.82%	326	61.39%
Macon	384	66.55%	524	69.96%
Macoupin	35	70.00%	80	68.38%
Madison	255	68.55%	455	69.89%
Marion	84	69.42%	165	67.90%
Marshall	0	0.00%	3	50.00%
Mason	14	56.00%	28	59.57%
Massac	13	65.00%	32	80.00%
Menard	4	66.67%	16	66.67%
Mercer	0	0.00%	14	60.87%
Monroe	11	61.11%	21	65.63%
Montgomery	32	61.54%	79	65.83%
Morgan	52	68.42%	48	70.59%
Moultrie	15	60.00%	18	60.00%
Ogle	8	19.51%	25	48.08%
Peoria	133	41.82%	395	66.28%
Perry	15	55.56%	31	63.27%
Piatt	3	75.00%	4	40.00%
Pike	9	42.86%	39	67.24%
Pope	4	80.00%	4	80.00%
Pulaski	8	42.11%	10	52.63%
Putnam	0	0.00%	1	25.00%
Randolph	36	65.45%	49	64.47%
Richland	4	44.44%	32	53.33%
Rock Island	99	33.79%	208	64.80%
St. Clair	262	67.35%	428	70.05%
Saline	45	75.00%	80	62.50%
Sangamon	216	69.45%	364	70.68%
Schuyler	3	42.86%	7	70.00%
Scott	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
Shelby	15	48.39%	45	62.50%
Stark	1	50.00%	4	66.67%
Stephenson	50	30.86%	100	68.03%
Tazewell	27	20.77%	177	60.00%
Union	9	52.94%	24	61.54%
Vermillion	54	33.13%	163	66.53%
Wabash	9	60.00%	22	56.41%
Warren	8	29.63%	15	75.00%
Washington	13	65.00%	32	68.09%
Wayne	10	41.67%	63	73.26%
White	12	52.17%	72	72.73%
Whiteside	65	31.10%	159	63.60%
Will	151	29.21%	501	60.87%
Williamson	38	52.05%	61	58.65%
Winnebago	234	37.50%	626	66.03%
Woodford	8	30.77%	32	50.00%
Unknown	0		9	69.23%
Total	11,879	44.26%	24,941	65.82%

Table 8: Number of reported domestic offense incidents, CY99 – CY04

Source: Illinois State Police

Rate per 100,000 Persons in the General Population

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Adams	960	1,403	462	690	19
Alexander	49	509	62	672	20
Bond	7	40	13	72	85
Boone	161	394	127	262	56
Brown	0	0	1	15	90
Bureau	111	312	38	108	82
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	92
Carroll	93	553	42	259	57
Cass	18	130	27	195	69
Champaign	3,413	1,910	4,155	2,255	2
Christian	107	302	111	315	50
Clark	24	141	19	112	81
Clay	22	151	72	508	33
Clinton	103	290	180	499	34
Coles	230	430	199	387	42
Cook	85,139	1,587	80,120	1,504	9
Crawford	177	858	352	1,762	6
Cumberland	24	215	32	290	52
DeKalb	591	672	251	263	55
DeWitt	0	0	3	18	89
Douglas	82	412	88	441	36
DuPage	2,971	331	2,337	252	59
Edgar	176	888	19	99	82
Edwards	0	0	9	133	78
Effingham	166	486	178	514	32
Fayette	139	638	205	948	14
Ford	33	231	45	316	49
Franklin	136	348	134	339	48
Fulton	101	263	65	172	73
Gallatin	4	62	12	194	70
Greene	26	175	43	295	51
Grundy	171	461	226	549	29
Hamilton	0	0	1	12	91
Hancock	25	123	11	57	87
Hardin	0	0	0	0	92
Henderson	0	0	0	0	92
Henry	146	286	472	933	15
Iroquois	20	64	68	222	63
Jackson	176	293	143	246	62
Jasper	2	20	19	189	71
Jefferson	601	1,503	59	146	76
Jersey	94	434	120	537	30
Jo Daviess	52	234	37	164	75
Johnson	0	0	0	0	92
Kane	1,524	384	1,491	315	50
Kankakee	893	861	693	647	21
Kendall	203	384	155	213	65
Knox	290	518	550	1,022	12
Lake	2,772	438	2,423	350	46
LaSalle	478	428	469	418	37
Lawrence	89	572	60	376	43

Table 8: Number of reported domestic offense incidents, CY99 – CY04

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Lee	111	308	100	280	54
Livingston	290	729	599	1,534	8
Logan	350	1,119	689	2,243	3
McDonough	99	298	79	245	61
McHenry	435	170	604	204	68
McLean	609	408	761	482	35
Macon	2,353	2,044	2,025	1,833	5
Macoupin	205	418	196	399	39
Madison	3,232	1,249	2,558	971	13
Marion	89	214	148	366	44
Marshall	59	448	28	212	66
Mason	76	473	102	642	23
Massac	120	786	98	641	24
Menard	36	291	36	283	53
Mercer	51	301	33	194	70
Monroe	47	172	67	220	64
Montgomery	18	59	363	1,192	11
Morgan	252	690	211	587	27
Moultrie	33	232	57	395	41
Ogle	244	481	189	353	45
Peoria	3,688	2,004	2,843	1,561	7
Perry	24	103	40	176	72
Piatt	64	391	147	891	16
Pike	13	74	10	58	86
Pope	20	458	11	257	58
Pulaski	19	257	8	115	80
Putnam	0	0	0	0	92
Randolph	62	183	41	123	79
Richland	22	136	27	170	74
Rock Island	1,544	1,030	1,246	844	18
St. Clair	1,265	494	1,485	573	28
Saline	238	885	136	519	31
Sangamon	1,804	955	4,722	2,455	1
Schuyler	9	124	28	398	40
Scott	1	18	0	0	92
Shelby	28	122	32	143	77
Stark	18	283	12	194	70
Stephenson	979	1,990	1,055	2,192	4
Tazewell	1,068	831	1,147	889	17
Union	19	104	21	115	80
Vermilion	713	846	999	1,209	10
Wabash	102	786	0	0	92
Warren	148	784	109	615	26
Washington	7	46	3	20	88
Wayne	53	308	70	416	38
White	55	357	32	210	67
Whiteside	340	561	379	632	25
Will	2,049	421	2,133	345	47
Williamson	522	849	408	646	22
Winnebago	159	57	220	77	84
Woodford	91	257	92	249	60
Total	126,432	1,023	122,797		

Table 9: Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect, FY99 – CY04

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Adams	763	4,463	963	6,080	26
Alexander	190	6,690	209	9,155	2
Bond	173	4,504	180	4,949	59
Boone	279	2,502	405	3,075	89
Brown	41	3,001	49	4,446	71
Bureau	268	2,884	316	3,857	81
Calhoun	13	1,116	49	4,667	65
Carroll	156	3,779	183	5,036	56
Cass	185	5,424	174	5,154	52
Champaign	1,476	3,920	1,961	5,188	50
Christian	380	4,373	486	5,999	30
Clark	132	3,225	261	6,618	17
Clay	137	3,771	228	6,903	14
Clinton	252	2,680	242	2,948	90
Coles	724	6,753	687	6,945	13
Cook	43,195	3,209	35,442	2,577	93
Crawford	189	3,836	232	5,553	42
Cumberland	124	3,991	136	5,071	54
DeKalb	720	3,768	597	2,842	92
DeWitt	273	6,398	295	7,547	8
Douglas	192	3,478	227	4,403	72
DuPage	2,945	1,258	2,951	1,232	101
Edgar	300	6,045	280	6,577	18
Edwards	43	2,570	89	6,088	25
Effingham	384	3,817	395	4,348	73
Fayette	260	4,744	292	6,031	28
Ford	148	4,099	181	5,265	48
Franklin	491	5,017	760	8,700	3
Fulton	419	4,556	444	5,642	40
Gallatin	69	4,463	97	7,537	9
Greene	191	4,610	202	5,982	32
Grundy	201	1,953	306	3,078	88
Hamilton	89	4,254	88	4,785	64
Hancock	200	3,762	198	4,521	67
Hardin	65	5,757	46	5,169	51
Henderson	63	2,897	108	6,545	19
Henry	423	3,070	576	4,916	60
Iroquois	285	3,580	324	4,469	70
Jackson	673	5,648	754	6,882	15
Jasper	82	2,716	96	4,174	79
Jefferson	547	5,381	657	7,047	11
Jersey	171	2,979	217	4,278	75
JoDaviess	144	2,646	122	2,530	94
Johnson	68	2,610	133	5,684	39
Kane	3,152	2,543	3,227	2,319	95
Kankakee	1,224	4,175	1,199	4,262	76
Kendall	208	1,310	270	1,372	100
Knox	727	5,647	789	6,770	16
Lake	4,019	2,347	4,045	2,052	97
LaSalle	1,575	5,609	1,563	5,832	35
Lawrence	177	4,887	194	5,916	33
Lee	388	4,260	445	5,525	44

Table 9: Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect, FY99 – CY04

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Livingston	568	5,670	536	5,765	38
Logan	350	4,907	385	6,037	27
McDonough	325	5,034	317	5,983	31
McHenry	1,631	2,266	1,830	2,205	96
McLean	1,763	5,105	1,519	4,182	78
Macon	1,520	5,282	1,353	5,045	55
Macoupin	557	4,394	680	6,136	24
Madison	3,057	4,631	3,039	4,830	62
Marion	687	6,182	713	7,211	10
Marshall	93	2,897	93	3,161	86
Mason	230	5,298	219	6,013	29
Massac	219	5,895	228	6,540	20
Menard	113	3,234	117	3,868	80
Mercer	146	3,137	228	5,901	34
Monroe	106	1,467	135	1,863	99
Montgomery	356	4,562	378	5,581	41
Morgan	437	5,239	546	6,959	12
Moultrie	105	2,718	126	3,635	83
Ogle	483	3,453	476	3,555	85
Peoria	2,626	5,572	2,328	5,082	53
Perry	237	4,332	253	5,264	49
Piatt	82	1,953	140	3,747	82
Pike	245	5,708	172	4,493	68
Pope	40	3,552	42	5,296	46
Pulaski	119	5,545	88	4,809	63
Putnam	39	2,616	51	3,622	84
Randolph	292	3,595	388	5,446	45
Richland	210	4,894	286	7,892	5
Rock Island	2,057	5,486	1,997	5,771	37
St. Clair	3,363	4,520	2,874	4,196	77
Saline	439	6,940	523	8,500	4
Sangamon	2,429	4,985	2,874	6,199	23
Schuyler	46	2,470	67	4,491	69
Scott	46	3,123	63	5,028	57
Shelby	190	3,283	222	4,332	74
Stark	44	2,799	41	2,869	91
Stephenson	553	4,444	636	5,529	43
Tazewell	1,148	3,498	1,360	4,552	66
Union	208	4,890	371	9,277	1
Vermillion	1,441	6,726	1,555	7,682	7
Wabash	122	3,829	179	6,343	22
Warren	308	6,431	224	5,790	36
Washington	99	2,465	173	4,967	58
Wayne	165	3,974	232	5,982	32
White	159	4,355	197	6,365	21
Whiteside	687	4,349	693	4,845	61
Will	2,577	1,802	3,313	1,909	98
Williamson	693	4,723	1,084	7,794	6
Winnebago	3,643	5,186	3,909	5,286	47
Woodford	249	2,469	280	3,087	87
Unknown/out-of-state	0		359	11	
Total	106,895	3,360	104,262	3,220	

Table 10: Number of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect, FY99-04

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Adams	268	1,562	311	1,964	24
Alexander	79	3,156	65	2,847	2
Bond	62	1,606	45	1,237	66
Boone	95	783	79	600	90
Brown	7	564	20	1,815	30
Bureau	87	984	76	928	77
Calhoun	4	341	20	1,905	29
Carroll	62	1,507	65	1,789	32
Cass	69	1,982	67	1,985	22
Champaign	464	1,220	647	1,712	39
Christian	117	1,364	193	2,382	10
Clark	36	846	84	2,130	16
Clay	45	1,288	86	2,604	7
Clinton	78	876	76	926	78
Coles	194	1,817	204	2,062	19
Cook	12,235	875	7,966	579	91
Crawford	91	1,913	68	1,628	46
Cumberland	36	1,212	36	1,342	61
DeKalb	267	1,310	165	785	85
DeWitt	113	2,730	93	2,379	11
Douglas	82	1,526	45	873	79
DuPage	661	274	518	216	99
Edgar	74	1,547	67	1,574	50
Edwards	14	870	23	1,573	51
Effingham	177	1,797	108	1,189	71
Fayette	91	1,739	93	1,921	28
Ford	36	972	52	1,513	54
Franklin	123	1,357	197	2,255	12
Fulton	150	1,755	131	1,665	43
Gallatin	28	1,935	42	3,263	1
Greene	52	1,366	70	2,073	17
Grundy	35	352	41	412	95
Hamilton	40	1,927	15	816	83
Hancock	71	1,413	71	1,621	47
Hardin	14	1,400	7	787	84
Henderson	22	1,155	36	2,182	14
Henry	156	1,196	176	1,502	55
Iroquois	86	1,071	91	1,255	65
Jackson	228	1,958	180	1,643	45
Jasper	38	1,415	40	1,739	37
Jefferson	183	1,879	164	1,759	36
Jersey	54	971	67	1,321	63
JoDaviess	56	1,071	41	850	80
Johnson	24	1,015	33	1,410	58
Kane	1,120	931	661	475	93
Kankakee	424	1,498	345	1,226	68
Kendall	72	460	64	325	98
Knox	318	2,553	236	2,025	20
Lake	1,389	747	1,235	626	87
LaSalle	686	2,431	476	1,776	33
Lawrence	61	1,716	71	2,165	15
Lee	187	2,124	142	1,763	34

Table 10: Number of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect, FY99-04

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Livingston	209	2,094	156	1,678	42
Logan	98	1,419	124	1,944	27
McDonough	144	2,414	95	1,793	31
McHenry	662	857	504	607	89
McLean	759	2,158	613	1,688	41
Macon	392	1,373	360	1,342	61
Macoupin	175	1,437	195	1,760	35
Madison	1,175	1,812	771	1,225	69
Marion	311	2,911	242	2,448	8
Marshall	28	902	18	612	88
Mason	65	1,641	81	2,224	13
Massac	64	1,807	56	1,606	48
Menard	29	884	42	1,388	59
Mercer	51	1,201	66	1,708	40
Monroe	25	346	31	428	94
Montgomery	126	1,714	132	1,949	26
Morgan	123	1,465	211	2,689	4
Moultrie	25	684	23	664	86
Ogle	196	1,403	129	964	76
Peoria	1,024	2,196	701	1,530	53
Perry	77	1,489	63	1,311	64
Piatt	15	363	36	964	76
Pike	65	1,533	47	1,228	67
Pope	10	1,043	4	504	92
Pulaski	47	2,299	19	1,038	75
Putnam	14	922	16	1,136	73
Randolph	102	1,342	84	1,179	72
Richland	96	2,398	75	2,070	18
Rock Island	781	2,168	679	1,962	25
St. Clair	1,166	1,632	562	821	82
Saline	210	3,242	147	2,389	9
Sangamon	720	1,517	765	1,650	44
Schuyler	3	181	23	1,542	52
Scott	19	1,360	14	1,117	74
Shelby	47	810	71	1,385	60
Stark	15	936	5	350	97
Stephenson	169	1,354	140	1,217	70
Tazewell	430	1,358	396	1,325	62
Union	61	1,431	109	2,726	3
Vermillion	452	2,131	536	2,648	5
Wabash	55	1,745	57	2,020	21
Warren	121	2,725	76	1,964	24
Washington	29	751	50	1,436	57
Wayne	46	1,121	67	1,728	38
White	57	1,697	81	2,617	6
Whiteside	305	1,990	214	1,496	56
Will	535	366	616	355	96
Williamson	230	1,620	274	1,970	23
Winnebago	1,059	1,444	1,184	1,601	49
Woodford	100	1,045	75	827	81
Unknown/out-of-state	0		101		
Total	33,878	1,046	27,040	835	

Table 11: Number of reported cases of child sex abuse, FY99 – FY04

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Adams	62	361	67	423	52
Alexander	20	799	16	701	14
Bond	9	233	12	330	69
Boone	30	247	41	311	71
Brown	4	322	2	181	85
Bureau	23	260	37	452	47
Calhoun	2	170	7	667	17
Carroll	23	559	27	743	10
Cass	11	316	6	178	86
Champaign	129	339	138	365	63
Christian	37	431	54	667	17
Clark	12	282	25	634	19
Clay	23	658	26	787	6
Clinton	28	314	22	268	75
Coles	81	759	60	607	22
Cook	2,774	198	2,952	215	80
Crawford	33	694	21	503	36
Cumberland	15	505	9	336	68
DeKalb	47	231	61	290	73
DeWitt	27	652	23	588	27
Douglas	10	186	29	562	30
DuPage	226	94	286	119	91
Edgar	45	941	32	752	8
Edwards	1	62	9	616	21
Effingham	48	487	37	407	55
Fayette	23	439	24	496	38
Ford	7	189	18	524	33
Franklin	51	563	79	904	1
Fulton	46	538	32	407	55
Gallatin	7	484	9	699	15
Greene	17	447	17	503	36
Grundy	21	211	25	251	78
Hamilton	8	385	7	381	61
Hancock	17	338	15	342	67
Hardin	4	400	8	899	2
Henderson	8	420	7	424	51
Henry	59	452	53	452	47
Iroquois	39	486	29	400	57
Jackson	58	498	58	529	32
Jasper	13	484	8	348	65
Jefferson	57	585	59	633	20
Jersey	19	342	20	394	58
JoDaviess	12	229	8	166	87
Johnson	5	212	7	299	72
Kane	291	242	255	183	84
Kankakee	136	480	108	384	60
Kendall	12	77	29	147	88
Knox	56	450	54	463	44
Lake	360	194	370	188	83
LaSalle	141	500	125	466	43
Lawrence	30	844	24	732	11
Lee	37	420	45	559	31

Table 11: Number of reported cases of child sex abuse, FY99 – FY04

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Livingston	58	581	41	441	48
Logan	43	623	33	517	34
McDonough	16	268	30	566	29
McHenry	113	146	163	196	82
McLean	97	276	83	229	79
Macon	140	490	134	500	37
Macoupin	65	534	53	478	42
Madison	284	438	265	421	53
Marion	75	702	66	668	16
Marshall	17	548	12	408	54
Mason	21	530	22	604	24
Massac	26	734	29	832	4
Menard	13	396	17	562	30
Mercer	13	306	17	440	49
Monroe	10	138	9	124	90
Montgomery	55	748	33	487	41
Morgan	44	524	47	599	26
Moultrie	11	301	15	433	50
Ogle	41	293	38	284	74
Peoria	194	416	194	423	52
Perry	22	426	18	375	62
Piatt	10	242	12	321	70
Pike	29	684	25	653	18
Pope	2	209	6	757	7
Pulaski	25	1,223	13	710	13
Putnam	4	264	3	213	81
Randolph	35	461	30	421	53
Richland	17	425	29	800	5
Rock Island	133	369	132	381	61
St. Clair	258	361	249	364	64
Saline	43	664	43	699	15
Sangamon	178	375	228	492	39
Schuyler	3	181	9	603	25
Scott	4	286	9	718	12
Shelby	22	379	31	605	23
Stark	4	250	2	140	89
Stephenson	40	321	53	461	45
Tazewell	124	391	121	405	56
Union	21	493	30	750	9
Vermillion	109	514	102	504	35
Wabash	12	381	11	390	59
Warren	15	338	10	258	77
Washington	14	363	16	459	46
Wayne	19	463	19	490	40
White	16	476	27	872	3
Whiteside	50	326	49	343	66
Will	209	143	317	183	84
Williamson	79	556	81	582	28
Winnebago	299	408	302	408	54
Woodford	23	240	24	265	76
Unknown/out-of-state	0	0	25	0	
Total	8,409	260	8,819	272	

Table 12: Number of indicated cases of child sex abuse, FY99 – FY04

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Adams	24	140	26	164	39
Alexander	10	400	1	44	81
Bond	1	26	3	82	71
Boone	12	99	11	84	70
Brown	0	0	0	0	87
Bureau	11	124	13	159	43
Calhoun	0	0	1	95	67
Carroll	11	267	12	330	5
Cass	5	144	4	118	60
Champaign	40	105	34	90	68
Christian	13	152	19	235	18
Clark	1	24	10	254	13
Clay	2	57	15	454	1
Clinton	12	135	8	97	66
Coles	37	347	25	253	14
Cook	1,117	80	812	59	77
Crawford	23	483	10	239	17
Cumberland	4	135	3	112	63
DeKalb	12	59	24	114	61
DeWitt	12	290	15	384	2
Douglas	2	37	14	272	10
DuPage	75	31	77	32	84
Edgar	13	272	8	188	28
Edwards	0	0	3	205	26
Effingham	19	193	14	154	44
Fayette	10	191	11	227	21
Ford	1	27	8	233	20
Franklin	14	155	32	366	3
Fulton	17	199	10	127	56
Gallatin	4	276	3	233	20
Greene	8	210	5	148	45
Grundy	4	40	5	50	80
Hamilton	3	145	1	54	78
Hancock	6	119	5	114	61
Hardin	3	300	1	112	63
Henderson	4	210	3	182	31
Henry	21	161	16	137	49
Iroquois	16	199	10	138	48
Jackson	17	146	24	219	24
Jasper	6	223	2	87	69
Jefferson	21	216	6	64	75
Jersey	10	180	6	118	60
JoDaviess	9	172	2	41	82
Johnson	3	127	3	128	55
Kane	115	96	88	63	76
Kankakee	62	219	38	135	51
Kendall	5	32	6	30	85
Knox	22	177	16	137	49
Lake	166	89	153	78	72
LaSalle	65	230	50	187	29
Lawrence	10	281	4	122	58
Lee	14	159	15	186	30

Table 12: Number of indicated cases of child sex abuse, FY99 – FY04

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Livingston	29	291	12	129	54
Logan	13	188	12	188	28
McDonough	6	101	7	132	52
McHenry	49	63	68	82	71
McLean	44	125	36	99	65
Macon	52	182	35	130	53
Macoupin	21	172	10	90	68
Madison	139	214	93	148	45
Marion	21	197	16	162	41
Marshall	12	387	4	136	50
Mason	9	227	13	357	4
Massac	6	169	11	316	8
Menard	8	244	4	132	52
Mercer	4	94	8	207	25
Monroe	5	69	2	28	86
Montgomery	29	394	12	177	34
Morgan	13	155	21	268	11
Moultrie	5	137	5	144	46
Ogle	17	122	16	120	59
Peoria	73	157	50	109	64
Perry	7	135	8	166	38
Piatt	0	0	9	241	16
Pike	13	307	10	261	12
Pope	0	0	0	0	87
Pulaski	10	489	6	328	6
Putnam	4	264	2	142	47
Randolph	22	290	11	154	44
Richland	12	300	8	221	23
Rock Island	59	164	50	144	46
St. Clair	84	118	52	76	73
Saline	22	340	20	325	7
Sangamon	66	139	80	173	35
Schuyler	1	60	3	201	27
Scott	1	72	2	160	42
Shelby	5	86	12	234	19
Stark	0	0	1	70	74
Stephenson	11	88	13	113	62
Tazewell	68	215	51	171	37
Union	8	188	11	275	9
Vermillion	42	198	33	163	40
Wabash	6	190	7	248	15
Warren	3	68	7	181	32
Washington	7	181	6	172	36
Wayne	7	171	2	52	79
White	2	60	7	226	22
Whiteside	23	150	18	126	57
Will	70	48	69	40	83
Williamson	27	190	25	180	33
Winnebago	120	164	90	122	58
Woodford	11	115	12	132	52
Unknown/out-of-state	0		6		
Total	3,358	104	2,751	85	

Table 13: Number of reported crimes against youth, CY99 – CY04

Source: Illinois State Police

Age 10-17

Rate per 100,000 Persons in the General Population

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Adams	319	466	69	103	33
Alexander	4	42	6	65	45
Bond	2	11	2	11	74
Boone	103	252	69	142	24
Brown	0	0	0	0	81
Bureau	79	222	1	3	80
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	81
Carroll	29	172	6	37	58
Cass	3	22	0	0	81
Champaign	718	402	1,010	548	4
Christian	8	23	8	23	66
Clark	3	18	4	24	65
Clay	2	14	5	35	60
Clinton	60	169	75	208	17
Coles	23	43	85	165	23
Cook	24,516	457	30,032	563	3
Crawford	62	301	80	399	9
Cumberland	3	27	4	36	59
DeKalb	176	200	117	123	29
DeWitt	0	0	2	12	73
Douglas	20	100	17	85	35
DuPage	839	93	488	53	52
Edgar	55	277	3	16	69
Edwards	0	0	1	15	70
Effingham	123	360	69	200	19
Fayette	42	193	50	231	16
Ford	17	119	18	126	28
Franklin	5	13	24	61	50
Fulton	24	62	5	13	72
Gallatin	0	0	8	129	27
Greene	13	88	9	62	49
Grundy	41	110	77	187	20
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	81
Hancock	4	20	2	10	75
Hardin	0	0	0	0	81
Henderson	0	0	0	0	81
Henry	62	122	247	489	6
Iroquois	2	6	24	78	38
Jackson	15	25	8	14	71
Jasper	0	0	5	50	53
Jefferson	257	643	11	27	63
Jersey	16	74	18	81	36
JoDaviess	24	108	3	13	72
Johnson	0	0	0	0	81
Kane	298	75	350	74	40
Kankakee	285	275	69	64	47
Kendall	102	193	50	69	42
Knox	29	52	69	126	28
Lake	436	69	472	68	43
LaSalle	73	65	42	37	58
Lawrence	1	6	0	0	81

Table 13: Number of reported crimes against youth, CY99 – CY04

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Lee	3	8	15	42	56
Livingston	150	377	157	402	8
Logan	175	560	210	683	1
McDonough	5	15	4	12	7
McHenry	76	30	97	33	48
McLean	286	192	127	80	11
Macon	511	444	529	475	62
Macoupin	70	143	31	63	81
Madison	1,196	462	778	294	14
Marion	34	82	13	32	41
Marshall	31	235	0	0	73
Mason	35	218	41	257	61
Massac	8	52	11	72	37
Menard	5	40	1	8	77
Mercer	3	18	11	65	46
Monroe	5	18	14	46	54
Montgomery	0	0	98	322	10
Morgan	46	126	42	116	30
Moultrie	9	63	24	167	22
Ogle	84	166	41	76	39
Peoria	1,665	905	1,062	582	2
Perry	1	4	1	4	79
Piatt	26	159	42	255	15
Pike	1	6	13	76	39
Pope	1	23	0	0	81
Pulaski	5	68	3	43	55
Putnam	0	0	0	0	81
Randolph	9	27	6	18	68
Richland	7	43	4	25	64
Rock Island	343	229	97	66	44
St. Clair	547	214	530	203	31
Saline	67	249	29	110	5
Sangamon	350	185	1,018	530	51
Schuyler	2	28	4	57	81
Scott	1	18	0	0	76
Shelby	3	13	3	9	18
Stark	2	31	1	16	69
Stephenson	97	197	65	135	26
Tazewell	241	187	351	272	13
Union	1	5	1	5	78
Vermillion	248	294	233	281	12
Wabash	49	378	0	0	81
Warren	24	127	16	90	34
Washington	0	0	0	0	81
Wayne	24	140	31	183	21
White	24	156	16	105	32
Whiteside	25	41	23	38	57
Will	503	103	417	68	43
Williamson	111	181	88	139	25
Winnebago	108	39	56	20	67
Woodford	9	25	4	11	74
Total	36,119	292	40,072	315	

Table 14: Number of students reported truant, Academic Year 1998-99 – Academic Year 2003-04

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 Students K-12 Enrolled

County	1998-99 Total Truant	Rate	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic	2003-04 Total Truant	Rate	Rank	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic
Adams	1,714	16,240	87	5%	1,547	15,202	27	160	10%
Alexander	586	33,601	168	29%	266	17,949	19	119	45%
Bond	130	5,446	51	39%	43	1,754	97	6	14%
Boone	932	12,822	159	17%	1,219	13,424	32	205	17%
Brown	48	6,023	15	31%	22	2,902	92	33	150%
Bureau	398	6,278	67	17%	354	6,001	75	33	9%
Calhoun	88	11,488	35	40%	86	11,606	42	20	23%
Carroll	119	3,681	23	19%	170	5,767	79	16	9%
Cass	299	12,833	29	10%	215	9,422	52	66	31%
Champaign	1,741	7,299	332	19%	5,958	24,975	6	466	8%
Christian	441	7,867	69	16%	429	7,434	64	69	16%
Clark	501	15,809	45	9%	362	11,795	41	29	8%
Clay	60	2,147	2	3%	303	11,464	43	61	20%
Clinton	764	13,432	154	20%	313	5,575	80	49	16%
Coles	1,327	18,364	222	17%	1,394	20,276	12	143	10%
Cook	78,775	9,943	20,375	26%	88,866	10,768	46	19,150	22%
Crawford	217	5,944	25	12%	202	6,017	73	46	23%
Cumberland	75	3,608	19	25%	27	1,393	99	27	100%
DeKalb	1,852	12,433	149	8%	2,041	12,565	37	106	5%
DeWitt	259	7,642	34	13%	228	7,436	63	26	11%
Douglas	42	1,324	17	40%	90	3,031	91	21	23%
DuPage	13,852	9,237	823	6%	13,244	8,177	58	709	5%
Edgar	456	12,092	66	14%	265	7,626	61	46	17%
Edwards	19	1,796	9	47%	10	987	100	12	120%
Effingham	467	7,141	35	7%	378	6,004	74	25	7%
Fayette	543	16,094	74	14%	502	15,399	26	83	17%
Ford	572	23,065	20	3%	586	23,629	7	23	4%
Franklin	695	10,578	120	17%	969	14,970	29	46	5%
Fulton	941	15,634	89	9%	640	11,201	45	111	17%
Gallatin	47	4,658	24	51%	710	74,268	1	52	7%
Greene	179	7,020	20	11%	115	4,762	83	30	26%
Grundy	668	8,256	101	15%	671	7,148	65	69	10%
Hamilton	90	6,316	10	11%	92	6,897	68	15	16%
Hancock	240	5,742	80	33%	118	3,191	90	36	31%
Hardin	256	34,043	46	18%	0	0	102	6	0%
Henderson	460	35,466	40	9%	91	7,899	59	18	20%
Henry	640	6,581	97	15%	727	7,869	60	269	37%
Iroquois	445	7,751	80	18%	216	4,179	86	32	15%
Jackson	845	10,552	135	16%	1,210	15,971	25	101	8%
Jasper	414	21,789	5	1%	111	6,856	69	4	4%
Jefferson	1,152	16,847	264	23%	1,266	19,616	16	134	11%
Jersey	111	3,354	24	22%	1,144	37,594	4	61	5%
JoDaviess	157	4,297	20	13%	62	1,971	94	9	15%
Johnson	348	19,227	26	7%	109	5,911	77	37	34%
Kane	16,448	17,483	1,663	10%	25,982	23,480	8	1,841	7%
Kankakee	4,480	24,099	398	9%	3,798	20,130	13	321	8%
Kendall	983	10,086	35	4%	2,792	19,020	17	79	3%
Knox	1,106	13,131	274	25%	791	9,911	51	152	19%
Lake	30,410	25,793	5,018	17%	22,059	16,258	24	3,359	15%
LaSalle	1,912	10,875	389	20%	1,612	9,404	53	289	18%
Lawrence	486	19,126	86	18%	366	14,988	28	76	21%

Table 14: Number of students reported truant, Academic Year 1998-99 – Academic Year 2003-04

County	1998-99 Total Truant	Rate	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic	2003-04 Total Truant	Rate	Rank	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic
Lee	419	7,487	28	7%	549	10,475	48	56	10%
Livingston	808	10,273	66	8%	508	6,938	67	52	10%
Logan	263	6,546	98	37%	390	10,433	49	115	29%
McDonough	348	8,179	66	19%	636	16,563	21	81	13%
McHenry	3,855	9,288	151	4%	5,991	12,007	40	158	3%
McLean	1,916	8,364	183	10%	913	3,854	88	142	16%
Macon	828	4,412	94	11%	5,820	33,591	5	645	11%
Macoupin	886	8,952	137	15%	706	7,524	62	86	12%
Madison	9,933	22,770	1,544	16%	7,771	17,971	18	1,771	23%
Marion	1,198	14,714	212	18%	989	12,809	36	1,162	117%
Marshall	239	14,034	28	12%	29	1,858	95	12	41%
Mason	220	6,197	45	20%	291	8,499	57	68	23%
Massac	445	16,439	60	13%	328	12,391	38	43	13%
Menard	274	9,672	26	9%	128	4,711	84	16	13%
Mercer	167	9,456	8	5%	144	8,983	55	6	4%
Monroe	379	8,621	20	5%	305	6,385	72	27	9%
Montgomery	294	5,310	79	27%	299	5,947	76	34	11%
Morgan	1,080	19,334	111	10%	646	12,023	39	137	21%
Moultrie	91	4,825	25	27%	211	10,614	47	20	9%
Ogle	766	7,367	105	14%	2,089	19,952	15	60	3%
Peoria	5,570	19,073	1,306	23%	4,975	16,837	20	933	19%
Perry	253	7,948	50	20%	160	5,407	81	36	23%
Piatt	131	3,781	10	8%	55	1,663	98	5	9%
Pike	711	22,457	66	9%	661	22,181	9	43	7%
Pope	44	6,587	7	16%	3	508	101	2	67%
Pulaski	593	37,964	71	12%	262	20,031	14	104	40%
Putnam	83	8,082	2	2%	51	5,146	82	9	18%
Randolph	823	16,941	235	29%	664	14,918	30	63	9%
Richland	254	8,931	56	22%	1,080	42,553	3	15	1%
Rock Island	3,086	12,282	709	23%	3,113	12,821	35	487	16%
St. Clair	8,672	18,817	2,099	24%	4,784	10,426	50	1,750	37%
Saline	719	16,017	164	23%	572	12,959	34	62	11%
Sangamon	4,809	16,632	503	10%	6,193	21,253	11	1,051	17%
Schuyler	94	7,568	2	2%	73	6,392	71	0	0%
Scott	18	1,693	3	17%	42	4,082	87	10	24%
Shelby	588	13,373	43	7%	332	9,014	54	19	6%
Stark	62	4,960	14	23%	22	1,853	96	7	32%
Stephenson	1,423	17,688	129	9%	1,639	21,755	10	77	5%
Tazewell	648	3,184	158	24%	881	4,514	85	90	10%
Union	362	10,171	82	23%	445	13,303	33	59	13%
Vermillion	2,471	17,126	516	21%	997	7,040	66	391	39%
Wabash	258	11,564	34	13%	136	6,756	70	97	71%
Warren	113	3,676	30	27%	323	11,231	44	75	23%
Washington	245	10,461	15	6%	201	8,969	56	14	7%
Wayne	186	6,161	9	5%	63	2,308	93	17	27%
White	460	15,978	78	17%	353	13,838	31	65	18%
Whiteside	1,439	13,627	125	9%	582	5,774	78	62	11%
Will	3,729	5,037	378	10%	16,123	16,405	22	1,764	11%
Williamson	1,362	14,397	205	15%	1,544	16,368	23	202	13%
Winnebago	11,802	26,886	3,149	27%	24,357	52,174	2	3,160	13%
Woodford	383	4,944	86	22%	268	3,461	89	48	18%
Total	241,694	12,358	45,568	19%	280,931	13,598		44,304	16%

Table 15: Number of students suspended, Academic Year 1998-99 – Academic Year 2003-04Source: Illinois State Board of Education
Rate per 100,000 Students K-12 Enrolled

County	1998-99 Total Suspended	Rate	More than 1 suspension	2003-04 Total Suspended	Rate	Rank	More than 1 suspension
Adams	423	4,008	148	505	4,963	49	220
Alexander	240	13,761	82	298	20,108	1	98
Bond	122	5,111	50	111	4,529	60	40
Boone	503	6,920	217	445	4,900	51	227
Brown	24	3,011	4	4	528	101	2
Bureau	293	4,621	108	232	3,933	73	84
Calhoun	22	2,872	10	13	1,754	99	3
Carroll	209	6,465	82	143	4,851	54	46
Cass	139	5,966	56	176	7,713	18	90
Champaign	1,569	6,578	558	1,591	6,669	31	536
Christian	352	6,279	169	353	6,117	35	150
Clark	137	4,323	51	134	4,366	63	53
Clay	95	3,400	31	129	4,881	52	50
Clinton	205	3,604	72	75	1,336	100	21
Coles	365	5,051	125	305	4,436	61	112
Cook	44,999	5,680	15,646	72,858	8,829	11	28,056
Crawford	102	2,794	21	94	2,800	92	29
Cumberland	133	6,397	48	62	3,199	87	22
DeKalb	732	4,914	252	801	4,931	50	270
DeWitt	181	5,341	69	170	5,545	40	77
Douglas	95	2,995	25	78	2,627	95	17
DuPage	6,191	4,128	2,474	5,325	3,288	86	1,682
Edgar	210	5,569	102	96	2,763	93	33
Edwards	48	4,537	22	69	6,811	26	23
Effingham	154	2,355	60	148	2,351	96	43
Fayette	188	5,572	68	151	4,632	58	65
Ford	162	6,532	70	127	5,121	48	49
Franklin	270	4,110	84	225	3,476	81	51
Fulton	370	6,147	154	237	4,148	69	102
Gallatin	59	5,847	22	61	6,381	33	22
Greene	97	3,804	18	75	3,106	88	22
Grundy	424	5,240	195	441	4,698	57	141
Hamilton	73	5,123	22	55	4,123	70	10
Hancock	170	4,067	81	78	2,109	97	20
Hardin	85	11,303	41	46	6,676	30	14
Henderson	31	2,390	14	56	4,861	53	32
Henry	504	5,183	220	407	4,405	62	191
Iroquois	356	6,201	129	308	5,959	36	115
Jackson	508	6,344	197	500	6,600	32	185
Jasper	51	2,684	16	68	4,200	66	30
Jefferson	718	10,500	356	498	7,716	17	211
Jersey	130	3,929	50	159	5,225	47	52
JoDaviess	115	3,147	31	83	2,638	94	29
Johnson	77	4,254	20	77	4,176	68	28
Kane	7,508	7,980	3,122	8,262	7,467	20	3,466
Kankakee	1,760	9,467	845	1,600	8,480	14	739
Kendall	516	5,294	206	671	4,571	59	192
Knox	599	7,111	253	634	7,944	16	246
Lake	6,146	5,213	2,338	6,505	4,794	56	2,490
LaSalle	1,072	6,097	445	1,232	7,187	22	606
Lawrence	109	4,290	55	93	3,808	74	19

Table 15: Number of students suspended, Academic Year 1998-99 – Academic Year 2003-04

County	1998-99 Total Suspended	Rate	More than 1 suspension	2003-04 Total Suspended	Rate	Rank	More than 1 suspension
Lee	273	4,878	109	221	4,217	65	97
Livingston	389	4,946	160	244	3,332	85	105
Logan	273	6,794	135	280	7,491	19	131
McDonough	158	3,713	54	207	5,391	44	93
McHenry	1,714	4,130	645	2,094	4,197	67	804
McLean	1,295	5,653	524	1,286	5,429	43	517
Macon	2,141	11,410	1,007	2,528	14,591	6	1,382
Macoupin	530	5,355	211	511	5,446	42	205
Madison	3,456	7,922	1,447	3,123	7,222	21	1,314
Marion	587	7,210	236	521	6,748	28	205
Marshall	79	4,639	26	90	5,766	38	38
Mason	176	4,958	57	130	3,797	77	42
Massac	258	9,531	108	185	6,989	24	84
Menard	116	4,095	34	96	3,533	80	39
Mercer	95	5,379	32	113	7,049	23	54
Monroe	247	5,619	94	143	2,994	89	40
Montgomery	349	6,303	144	341	6,782	27	140
Morgan	366	6,552	178	192	3,573	79	72
Moultrie	78	4,136	28	79	3,974	72	23
Ogle	470	4,520	160	391	3,734	78	123
Peoria	4,000	13,697	2,202	4,342	14,695	5	2,128
Perry	61	1,916	11	86	2,906	91	23
Piatt	156	4,502	44	114	3,446	82	32
Pike	166	5,243	62	101	3,389	84	21
Pope	62	9,281	27	61	10,321	9	29
Pulaski	249	15,941	130	260	19,878	2	141
Putnam	37	3,603	16	62	6,256	34	33
Randolph	171	3,520	52	87	1,955	98	61
Richland	92	3,235	26	147	5,792	37	46
Rock Island	2,484	9,886	1,158	2,528	10,411	8	1,239
St. Clair	5,472	11,873	2,349	7,065	15,397	3	3,337
Saline	333	7,418	126	270	6,117	35	104
Sangamon	2,656	9,186	1,070	3,292	11,297	7	1,450
Schuyler	85	6,844	39	97	8,494	13	45
Scott	48	4,516	18	55	5,345	45	18
Shelby	173	3,935	65	140	3,801	76	42
Stark	43	3,440	17	81	6,824	25	34
Stephenson	640	7,955	273	702	9,318	10	314
Tazewell	1,224	6,014	558	1,066	5,461	41	479
Union	209	5,872	62	190	5,680	39	52
Vermillion	1,254	8,691	564	1,196	8,445	15	422
Wabash	29	1,300	7	97	4,819	55	43
Warren	210	6,831	84	152	5,285	46	66
Washington	85	3,629	33	67	2,990	90	28
Wayne	134	4,439	53	94	3,443	83	26
White	138	4,793	50	97	3,802	75	29
Whiteside	583	5,521	231	438	4,346	64	158
Will	6,054	8,177	2,459	8,594	8,744	12	3,807
Williamson	615	6,501	185	632	6,700	29	257
Winnebago	5,383	12,263	2,706	7,103	15,215	4	3,937
Woodford	249	3,215	90	311	4,016	71	115
State/Regional Schools			302				217
Total	125,786	6,330	49,992	159,166	7,609		65,352

Table 16: Number of students expelled, Academic Year 1998-99 – Academic Year 2003-04

Source: Illinois State Board of Education
 Rate per 100,000 Students K-12 Enrolled

County	1998-99 Number Expelled	Rate	2003-04 Number Expelled	Rate	Rank
Adams	62	587	38	373	7
Alexander	0	0	2	135	38
Bond	5	209	8	326	8
Boone	4	55	13	143	35
Brown	0	0	0	0	73
Bureau	0	0	6	102	42
Calhoun	1	131	0	0	73
Carroll	4	124	3	102	42
Cass	2	86	2	88	50
Champaign	1	4	7	29	67
Christian	7	125	16	277	12
Clark	0	0	0	0	73
Clay	0	0	6	227	22
Clinton	0	0	1	18	72
Coles	6	83	4	58	60
Cook	1,189	150	942	114	40
Crawford	6	164	2	60	59
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	73
DeKalb	29	195	15	92	46
DeWitt	0	0	3	98	44
Douglas	1	32	0	0	73
DuPage	42	28	40	25	69
Edgar	4	106	0	0	73
Edwards	2	189	2	197	27
Effingham	18	275	16	254	13
Fayette	8	237	7	215	24
Ford	0	0	0	0	73
Franklin	4	61	2	31	66
Fulton	8	133	8	140	36
Gallatin	0	0	2	209	25
Greene	3	118	2	83	51
Grundy	11	136	9	96	45
Hamilton	0	0	2	150	33
Hancock	0	0	1	27	68
Hardin	0	0	2	290	11
Henderson	4	308	0	0	73
Henry	7	72	5	54	61
Iroquois	7	122	4	77	54
Jackson	6	75	7	92	46
Jasper	5	263	8	494	4
Jefferson	2	29	0	0	73
Jersey	3	91	7	230	21
JoDaviess	1	27	2	64	57
Johnson	1	55	0	0	73
Kane	109	116	92	83	51
Kankakee	15	81	6	32	65
Kendall	6	62	4	27	68
Knox	23	273	41	514	3
Lake	119	101	108	80	53
LaSalle	23	131	14	82	52
Lawrence	1	39	1	41	64

Table 16: Number of students expelled, Academic Year 1998-99 – Academic Year 2003-04

County	1998-99 Number Expelled	Rate	2003-04 Number Expelled	Rate	Rank
Lee	11	197	0	0	73
Livingston	11	140	2	27	68
Logan	6	149	3	80	53
McDonough	1	24	0	0	73
McHenry	10	24	27	54	61
McLean	10	44	18	76	55
Macon	14	75	41	237	19
Macoupin	22	222	22	234	20
Madison	55	126	103	238	18
Marion	5	61	12	155	32
Marshall	3	176	6	384	6
Mason	3	85	5	146	34
Massac	4	148	0	0	73
Menard	0	0	0	0	73
Mercer	0	0	4	250	15
Monroe	2	45	3	63	58
Montgomery	14	253	7	139	37
Morgan	7	125	1	19	71
Moultrie	1	53	2	101	43
Ogle	11	106	5	48	63
Peoria	176	603	167	565	2
Perry	0	0	9	304	10
Piatt	8	231	3	91	47
Pike	3	95	0	0	73
Pope	2	299	6	1,015	1
Pulaski	15	960	4	306	9
Putnam	1	97	0	0	73
Randolph	9	185	0	0	73
Richland	0	0	0	0	73
Rock Island	44	175	59	243	17
St. Clair	77	167	85	185	29
Saline	2	45	1	23	70
Sangamon	32	111	64	220	23
Schuyler	2	161	1	88	50
Scott	0	0	0	0	73
Shelby	3	68	2	54	61
Stark	0	0	2	168	30
Stephenson	21	261	19	252	14
Tazewell	36	177	40	205	26
Union	4	112	3	90	48
Vermillion	131	908	69	487	5
Wabash	1	45	5	248	16
Warren	1	33	2	70	56
Washington	0	0	2	89	49
Wayne	1	33	3	110	41
White	1	35	0	0	73
Whiteside	12	114	12	119	39
Will	118	159	160	163	31
Williamson	8	85	5	53	62
Winnebago	59	134	87	186	28
Woodford	12	155	6	77	54
Total	2,718	137	2,537	121	

Table 17: Number of high school dropouts, Academic Year 1998-99 – Academic Year 2003-04

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 High School Students Enrolled

County	1998-99	Rate	2003-04	Rate	Rank
Adams	147	4,748	70	2,170	75
Alexander	25	5,938	15	3,606	44
Bond	33	4,641	30	4,286	31
Boone	57	2,817	60	2,386	66
Brown	7	2,405	2	897	96
Bureau	68	3,405	66	3,804	37
Calhoun	10	3,802	5	1,894	78
Carroll	36	3,658	17	1,848	79
Cass	30	4,392	32	5,433	16
Champaign	336	4,918	232	3,281	50
Christian	76	4,513	78	4,447	26
Clark	39	4,088	38	4,218	32
Clay	45	5,350	34	4,527	24
Clinton	68	5,063	45	3,280	51
Coles	188	8,079	196	8,284	4
Cook	19,777	9,758	17,155	7,658	7
Crawford	46	4,315	31	2,773	60
Cumberland	14	2,187	9	1,454	88
DeKalb	138	3,191	125	2,545	64
DeWitt	55	5,566	37	4,317	29
Douglas	32	3,371	21	2,341	68
DuPage	1,111	2,551	854	1,696	82
Edgar	28	2,599	18	1,804	80
Edwards	6	2,054	5	1,667	83
Effingham	48	2,443	32	1,614	85
Fayette	40	4,228	31	3,425	47
Ford	37	4,579	22	2,771	61
Franklin	101	5,121	287	14,863	2
Fulton	103	5,628	51	3,038	56
Gallatin	13	4,593	0	0	101
Greene	24	3,041	19	2,497	65
Grundy	68	2,348	88	2,706	63
Hamilton	20	4,662	9	2,302	70
Hancock	51	3,752	14	1,224	91
Hardin	23	8,614	7	3,784	38
Henderson	28	6,603	19	5,263	18
Henry	111	3,842	248	8,886	3
Iroquois	90	5,145	55	3,406	49
Jackson	132	5,186	78	3,073	54
Jasper	14	2,194	21	3,614	43
Jefferson	108	5,490	133	6,982	10
Jersey	48	4,432	10	955	95
JoDaviess	45	3,957	14	1,296	90
Johnson	12	2,285	6	1,130	92
Kane	1,190	4,935	899	3,007	57
Kankakee	239	4,784	319	5,991	13
Kendall	91	3,074	107	2,737	62
Knox	165	6,605	106	4,461	25
Lake	1,050	3,275	2,896	7,429	9
LaSalle	299	5,498	204	3,742	40
Lawrence	47	6,676	54	7,531	8

Table 17: Number of high school dropouts, Academic Year 1998-99 – Academic Year 2003-04

County	1998-99	Rate	2003-04	Rate	Rank
Lee	65	3,941	57	3,436	46
Livingston	112	4,729	74	3,177	53
Logan	71	5,212	24	1,896	77
McDonough	27	2,141	48	3,768	39
McHenry	384	3,345	326	2,232	73
McLean	246	3,974	240	3,629	42
Macon	365	7,110	259	5,373	17
Macoupin	124	4,099	106	3,818	36
Madison	731	5,565	590	4,374	27
Marion	199	7,225	168	6,540	11
Marshall	27	5,232	8	1,747	81
Mason	53	5,096	36	3,564	45
Massac	39	5,234	42	6,122	12
Menard	37	4,523	18	2,206	74
Mercer	13	2,359	7	1,434	89
Monroe	40	2,883	15	962	94
Montgomery	70	4,276	61	4,080	33
Morgan	60	3,490	35	2,066	76
Moultrie	16	2,744	19	3,199	52
Ogle	82	2,646	79	2,353	67
Peoria	662	7,955	673	7,953	5
Perry	47	4,648	37	4,017	34
Piatt	30	2,898	15	1,509	87
Pike	43	4,526	33	3,712	41
Pope	11	5,583	11	5,851	15
Pulaski	30	7,075	4	1,102	93
Putnam	13	4,333	5	1,634	84
Randolph	44	2,612	44	2,912	58
Richland	49	5,568	9	398	98
Rock Island	485	6,431	336	4,570	22
St. Clair	608	4,681	618	4,600	21
Saline	94	7,611	64	5,161	20
Sangamon	328	3,980	356	4,303	30
Schuyler	11	3,030	1	308	99
Scott	7	1,994	2	641	97
Shelby	47	3,634	43	3,822	35
Stark	12	3,278	13	221	100
Stephenson	112	4,593	72	3,053	55
Tazewell	264	4,207	203	3,413	48
Union	62	6,398	75	7,748	6
Vermilion	333	8,285	173	4,566	23
Wabash	36	4,832	37	5,987	14
Warren	49	4,837	21	2,305	69
Washington	21	2,668	18	2,261	72
Wayne	35	3,959	36	4,317	29
White	35	3,919	293	35,216	1
Whiteside	165	5,293	133	4,348	28
Will	704	3,526	610	2,290	71
Williamson	85	3,092	83	2,885	59
Winnebago	1,065	9,335	688	5,254	19
Woodford	83	3,496	38	1,550	86
Total	34,900	6535	31,860	5,276	

Table 18: Number and sex of truant, minors in need of supervision, Academic Year 1998-99 – Academic Year 2003-04

Source: Illinois State Board of Education
Rate per 100,000 Students K-12 Enrolled

County	1998-99 Male	1998-99 Female	1998-99 Total	Rate	2003-04 Male	2003-04 Female	2003-04 Total	Rate	Rank
Adams	23	19	42	398	50	54	104	1,022	24
Alexander	27	36	63	3,612	17	23	40	2,699	3
Bond	7	4	11	461	2	2	4	163	78
Boone	53	33	86	1,183	26	23	49	540	50
Brown	0	0	0	0	7	4	11	1,451	13
Bureau	14	14	28	442	5	5	10	170	75
Calhoun	10	3	13	1,697	4	2	6	810	30
Carroll	1	2	3	93	5	1	6	204	70
Cass	11	11	22	944	22	5	27	1,183	18
Champaign	22	23	45	189	59	44	103	432	53
Christian	11	11	22	392	23	25	48	832	28
Clark	10	10	20	631	15	9	24	782	34
Clay	4	7	11	394	24	20	44	1,665	9
Clinton	18	11	29	510	2	5	7	125	82
Coles	128	84	212	2,934	71	42	113	1,644	10
Cook	4,569	4,947	9,516	1,201	2,581	2,033	4,614	559	47
Crawford	7	7	14	383	10	11	21	626	44
Cumberland	4	4	8	385	10	10	20	1,032	22
DeKalb	22	25	47	316	31	37	68	419	55
DeWitt	12	8	20	590	14	6	20	652	41
Douglas	0	2	2	63	2	3	5	168	77
DuPage	229	185	414	276	163	153	316	195	71
Edgar	15	11	26	689	26	12	38	1,094	19
Edwards	0	0	0	0	4	4	8	790	32
Effingham	17	10	27	413	13	6	19	302	64
Fayette	20	24	44	1,304	11	10	21	644	42
Ford	1	1	2	81	4	2	6	242	68
Franklin	40	28	68	1,035	7	19	26	402	56
Fulton	33	34	67	1,113	13	11	24	420	54
Gallatin	12	5	17	1,685	33	14	47	4,916	1
Greene	4	2	6	235	0	0	0	0	92
Grundy	24	23	47	581	5	5	10	107	84
Hamilton	2	2	4	281	0	0	0	0	92
Hancock	27	7	34	813	6	14	20	541	49
Hardin	4	0	4	532	0	0	0	0	92
Henderson	4	3	7	540	5	4	9	781	35
Henry	14	7	21	216	40	34	74	801	31
Iroquois	14	16	30	523	2	7	9	174	74
Jackson	17	20	37	462	28	20	48	634	43
Jasper	1	3	4	211	0	0	0	0	92
Jefferson	114	90	204	2,983	53	47	100	1,549	11
Jersey	15	9	24	725	2	2	4	131	80
JoDaviess	7	1	8	219	0	0	0	0	92
Johnson	3	4	7	387	1	3	4	217	69
Kane	537	469	1,006	1,069	223	221	444	401	57
Kankakee	123	82	205	1,103	107	96	203	1,076	20
Kendall	9	3	12	123	11	14	25	170	75
Knox	55	48	103	1,223	31	34	65	814	29
Lake	2,109	2,150	4,259	3,612	274	221	495	365	59
LaSalle	114	105	219	1,246	59	57	116	677	40
Lawrence	27	10	37	1,456	9	8	17	696	38

Table 18: Number and sex of truant, minors in need of supervision, Academic Year 1998-99 – Academic Year 2003-04

County	1998-99 Male	1998-99 Female	1998-99 Total	Rate	2003-04 Male	2003-04 Female	2003-04 Total	Rate	Rank
Lee	9	12	21	375	9	8	17	324	62
Livingston	7	17	24	305	6	12	18	246	67
Logan	30	13	43	1,070	27	25	52	1,391	15
McDonough	21	31	52	1,222	14	8	22	573	46
McHenry	20	15	35	84	24	20	44	88	87
McLean	24	18	42	183	44	51	95	401	57
Macon	48	42	90	480	327	312	639	3,688	2
Macoupin	38	39	77	778	17	11	28	298	65
Madison	366	358	724	1,660	505	510	1015	2,347	4
Marion	38	26	64	786	40	28	68	881	27
Marshall	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	192	73
Mason	16	25	41	1,155	18	28	46	1,343	16
Massac	18	13	31	1,145	14	14	28	1,058	21
Menard	4	5	9	318	10	5	15	552	48
Mercer	4	1	5	283	0	2	2	125	82
Monroe	5	3	8	182	5	1	6	126	81
Montgomery	24	21	45	813	9	21	30	597	45
Morgan	48	34	82	1,468	51	58	109	2,029	6
Moultrie	6	8	14	742	2	5	7	352	61
Ogle	10	12	22	212	10	6	16	153	79
Peoria	340	250	590	2,020	278	254	532	1,800	7
Perry	15	12	27	848	3	6	9	304	63
Piatt	0	2	2	58	1	1	2	60	90
Pike	22	15	37	1,169	12	16	28	940	25
Pope	0	2	2	299.4012	0	1	1	169	76
Pulaski	13	19	32	2,049	10	7	17	1,300	17
Putnam	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	101	85
Randolph	40	43	83	1,709	11	11	22	494	51
Richland	13	19	32	1,125	5	2	7	276	66
Rock Island	210	214	424	1,687	212	147	359	1,479	12
St. Clair	472	466	938	2,035	602	465	1,067	2,325	5
Saline	17	17	34	757	2	1	3	68	89
Sangamon	221	194	415	1,435	289	226	515	1,767	8
Schuyler	1	1	2	161	0	0	0	0	92
Scott	1	2	3	282	4	0	4	389	58
Shelby	6	22	28	637	3	1	4	109	83
Stark	4	2	6	480	0	0	0	0	92
Stephenson	17	27	44	547	21	15	36	478	52
Tazewell	34	43	77	378	33	36	69	354	60
Union	15	17	32	899	10	20	30	897	26
Vermilion	229	211	440	3,050	92	108	200	1,412	14
Wabash	0	0	0	0	15	13	28	1,391	15
Warren	12	6	18	586	12	8	20	695	39
Washington	5	2	7	299	2	0	2	89	86
Wayne	3	2	5	166	1	0	1	37	91
White	21	19	40	1,389	6	14	20	784	33
Whiteside	20	20	40	379	4	4	8	79	88
Will	112	76	188	254	527	480	1,007	1,025	23
Williamson	44	45	89	941	29	40	69	731	37
Winnebago	788	672	1,460	3,326	193	154	347	743	36
Woodford	34	21	55	710	4	11	15	194	72
State/ regional school	169	97	266	N/A	172	124	296	N/A	N/A
Total	12,158	11,844	24,002	1,208	7,798	6,673	14,471	692	

Table 19: Number of reported crimes against school personnel, CY99 – CY04

Source: Illinois State Police

Rate per 100,000 Persons in the General Population

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Adams	8	11.69	3	4.48	24
Alexander	0	0.00	3	32.51	5
Bond	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Boone	2	4.90	3	6.19	18
Brown	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Bureau	1	2.81	0	0.00	37
Calhoun	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Carroll	0	0.00	1	6.17	19
Cass	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Champaign	40	22.39	41	22.25	7
Christian	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Clark	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Clay	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Clinton	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Coles	0	0.00	1	1.94	29
Cook	1,144	21.32	2,299	43.16	4
Crawford	2	9.70	0	0.00	37
Cumberland	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
DeKalb	1	1.14	1	1.05	33
DeWitt	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Douglas	1	5.02	0	0.00	37
DuPage	44	4.90	31	3.34	27
Edgar	1	5.05	0	0.00	37
Edwards	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Effingham	5	14.64	4	11.55	13
Fayette	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Ford	1	7.01	0	0.00	37
Franklin	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Fulton	12	31.22	0	0.00	37
Gallatin	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Greene	0	0.00	1	6.86	16
Grundy	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Hamilton	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Hancock	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Hardin	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Henderson	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Henry	0	0.00	3	5.93	20
Iroquois	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Jackson	0	0.00	1	1.72	31
Jasper	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Jefferson	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Jersey	1	4.62	3	13.43	11
JoDaviess	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Johnson	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Kane	12	3.03	17	3.60	25
Kankakee	18	17.36	6	5.61	22
Kendall	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Knox	8	14.29	1	1.86	30
Lake	32	5.05	11	1.59	32
LaSalle	13	11.65	4	3.56	26
Lawrence	0	0.00	0	0.00	37

Table 19: Number of reported crimes against school personnel, CY99 – CY04

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Lee	3	8.31	0	0.00	37
Livingston	1	2.51	1	2.56	28
Logan	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
McDonough	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
McHenry	4	1.57	1	0.34	35
McLean	2	1.34	19	12.04	12
Macon	14	12.16	20	18.10	9
Macoupin	1	2.04	5	10.19	14
Madison	47	18.17	77	29.23	6
Marion	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Marshall	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Mason	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Massac	3	19.66	1	6.54	17
Menard	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Mercer	0	0.00	1	5.89	21
Monroe	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Montgomery	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Morgan	11	30.10	25	69.52	2
Moultrie	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Ogle	9	17.73	1	1.87	30
Peoria	135	73.35	154	84.56	1
Perry	2	8.61	0	0.00	37
Piatt	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Pike	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Pope	1	22.90	0	0.00	37
Pulaski	0	0.00	1	14.39	10
Putnam	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Randolph	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Richland	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Rock Island	24	16.00	0	0.00	37
St. Clair	10	3.90	23	8.88	15
Saline	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Sangamon	71	37.57	110	57.20	3
Schuyler	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Scott	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Shelby	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Stark	1	15.70	0	0.00	37
Stephenson	9	18.29	0	0.00	37
Tazewell	5	3.89	7	5.43	23
Union	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Vermillion	7	8.31	17	20.57	8
Wabash	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Warren	1	5.30	0	0.00	37
Washington	1	6.60	0	0.00	37
Wayne	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
White	3	19.48	0	0.00	37
Whiteside	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Will	10	2.06	2	0.32	36
Williamson	6	9.76	0	0.00	37
Winnebago	0	0.00	1	0.35	34
Woodford	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Total	1,727	13.97	2,900	22.81	

Table 20: Youth population age 10-16, CY99 – CY04

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice

County	1999	Rank	2004	Rank
Adams	7,039	21	6,726	22
Alexander	1,046	87	941	89
Bond	1,555	75	1,515	73
Boone	4,821	30	5,616	26
Brown	510	98	476	100
Bureau	3,688	42	3,374	43
Calhoun	501	99	485	99
Carroll	1,779	65	1,602	68
Cass	1,360	81	1,310	82
Champaign	14,661	12	14,574	12
Christian	3,507	44	3,467	42
Clark	1,725	66	1,766	63
Clay	1,411	79	1,363	81
Clinton	3,706	41	3,572	41
Coles	4,254	33	3,828	38
Cook	523,102	1	535,812	1
Crawford	2,062	59	1,807	61
Cumberland	1,251	85	1,165	86
DeKalb	7,922	20	8,385	19
DeWitt	1,663	71	1,596	69
Douglas	2,245	54	2,074	55
DuPage	92,754	2	96,289	2
Edgar	2,008	60	1,830	60
Edwards	654	94	609	95
Effingham	3,993	37	3,886	37
Fayette	2,167	56	2,018	58
Ford	1,578	74	1,439	77
Franklin	3,770	40	3,615	39
Fulton	3,542	43	3,268	45
Gallatin	577	96	561	97
Greene	1,600	73	1,472	75
Grundy	4,089	36	4,200	32
Hamilton	853	90	793	90
Hancock	2,137	58	1,969	59
Hardin	395	101	360	101
Henderson	808	91	736	92
Henry	5,545	26	5,157	27
Iroquois	3,431	45	3,157	46
Jackson	4,638	31	4,317	31
Jasper	1,195	86	1,027	87
Jefferson	4,095	35	3,942	35
Jersey	2,392	53	2,243	53
JoDaviess	2,197	55	2,062	56
Johnson	960	88	994	88
Kane	44,524	5	52,851	5
Kankakee	11,159	18	11,558	16
Kendall	6,056	23	7,812	21
Knox	5,057	29	4,740	30
Lake	69,012	3	79,003	3
LaSalle	11,626	16	11,232	17
Lawrence	1,460	77	1,408	79

Table 20: Youth population age 10-16, CY99 – CY04

County	1999	Rank	2004	Rank
Lee	3,789	39	3,599	40
Livingston	4,248	34	3,901	36
Logan	2,865	49	2,642	50
McDonough	2,434	51	2,205	83
McHenry	29,528	6	34,453	72
McLean	13,402	14	14,262	80
Macon	11,455	17	10,935	54
Macoupin	5,200	27	4,822	6
Madison	26,322	9	26,002	13
Marion	4,307	32	4,116	18
Marshall	1,262	84	1,295	29
Mason	1,652	72	1,569	9
Massac	1,359	82	1,392	33
Menard	1,403	80	1,434	78
Mercer	1,825	63	1,684	64
Monroe	3,028	48	3,069	47
Montgomery	3,038	47	2,945	48
Morgan	3,542	43	3,286	44
Moultrie	1,521	76	1,458	76
Ogle	5,901	24	6,129	23
Peoria	17,866	11	17,860	11
Perry	2,149	57	2,024	57
Piatt	1,709	68	1,611	66
Pike	1,786	64	1,630	65
Pope	407	100	345	102
Pulaski	886	89	773	91
Putnam	648	95	617	94
Randolph	3,196	46	2,916	49
Richland	1,689	70	1,512	74
Rock Island	14,370	13	13,485	14
St. Clair	28,967	7	28,578	52
Saline	2,721	50	2,595	8
Sangamon	18,892	10	18,887	51
Schuyler	681	92	661	10
Scott	567	97	519	93
Shelby	2,432	52	2,314	98
Stark	658	93	603	96
Stephenson	5,191	28	4,894	28
Tazewell	12,823	15	12,240	15
Union	1,831	62	1,800	62
Vermillion	8,315	19	8,067	20
Wabash	1,327	83	1,251	85
Warren	1,893	61	1,593	70
Washington	1,704	69	1,593	71
Wayne	1,721	67	1,603	67
White	1,454	78	1,294	84
Whiteside	6,201	22	5,930	24
Will	54,801	4	69,530	4
Williamson	5,720	25	5,699	25
Winnebago	28,643	8	30,026	7
Woodford	3,968	38	3,944	34
Total	1,247,377		1,293,594	

Table 21: Youth population by race and ethnicity, age 10-16, CY04

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice

County	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Total
Adams	6,235	360	14	27	90	6,726
Alexander	510	414	2	2	13	941
Bond	1,408	70	7	5	25	1,515
Boone	4,441	106	11	50	1,008	5,616
Brown	467	2	0	2	5	476
Bureau	3,037	51	4	12	270	3,374
Calhoun	480	0	0	0	5	485
Carroll	1,513	18	4	8	59	1,602
Cass	1,108	24	1	5	172	1,310
Champaign	10,639	2,840	44	593	458	14,574
Christian	3,351	44	5	37	30	3,467
Clark	1,720	26	3	4	13	1,766
Clay	1,318	13	2	11	19	1,363
Clinton	3,430	63	3	18	58	3,572
Coles	3,619	113	10	27	59	3,828
Cook	188,153	180,803	1,065	22,851	142,940	535,812
Crawford	1,738	29	4	7	29	1,807
Cumberland	1,147	2	2	3	11	1,165
DeKalb	7,139	353	26	101	766	8,385
DeWitt	1,539	25	1	6	25	1,596
Douglas	1,930	34	2	11	97	2,074
DuPage	71,716	4,867	143	8,533	11,030	96,289
Edgar	1,794	15	2	4	15	1,830
Edwards	595	1	0	6	7	609
Effingham	3,799	20	10	15	42	3,886
Fayette	1,986	13	0	1	18	2,018
Ford	1,412	10	1	0	16	1,439
Franklin	3,548	12	5	10	40	3,615
Fulton	3,154	40	6	15	53	3,268
Gallatin	547	2	5	1	6	561
Greene	1,442	8	2	1	19	1,472
Grundy	3,852	44	11	21	272	4,200
Hamilton	772	8	0	1	12	793
Hancock	1,935	11	4	6	13	1,969
Hardin	349	3	0	3	5	360
Henderson	722	5	0	0	9	736
Henry	4,742	124	4	19	268	5,157
Iroquois	2,817	70	5	15	250	3,157
Jackson	3,182	831	35	106	163	4,317
Jasper	1,011	5	0	4	7	1,027
Jefferson	3,421	426	9	20	66	3,942
Jersey	2,157	53	5	4	24	2,243
JoDaviess	2,000	14	2	1	45	2,062
Johnson	969	8	2	2	13	994
Kane	31,601	4,245	103	1,249	15,653	52,851
Kankakee	8,099	2,537	25	88	809	11,558
Kendall	6,374	271	10	106	1,051	7,812
Knox	4,012	457	10	25	236	4,740
Lake	54,205	6,622	143	3,671	14,362	79,003
LaSalle	9,958	202	29	77	966	11,232
Lawrence	1,346	37	0	3	22	1,408

Table 21: Youth population by race and ethnicity, age 10-16, CY04

County	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Total
Lee	3,313	88	2	27	169	3,599
Livingston	3,686	77	8	10	120	3,901
Logan	2,504	66	5	20	47	2,642
McDonough	2,028	99	1	42	35	2,205
McHenry	29,873	445	55	701	3,379	34,453
McLean	11,911	1,474	37	284	556	14,262
Macon	8,181	2,472	29	98	155	10,935
Macoupin	4,669	86	7	13	47	4,822
Madison	22,035	3,054	82	209	622	26,002
Marion	3,748	275	13	23	57	4,116
Marshall	1,214	31	5	4	41	1,295
Mason	1,549	6	4	3	7	1,569
Massac	1,267	106	1	2	16	1,392
Menard	1,391	14	5	2	22	1,434
Mercer	1,624	10	1	5	44	1,684
Monroe	2,994	15	6	15	39	3,069
Montgomery	2,872	26	3	6	38	2,945
Morgan	2,953	239	6	24	64	3,286
Moultrie	1,439	8	0	3	8	1,458
Ogle	5,451	79	13	28	558	6,129
Peoria	11,774	5,146	51	285	604	17,860
Perry	1,895	80	7	5	37	2,024
Piatt	1,567	19	0	3	22	1,611
Pike	1,612	2	3	2	11	1,630
Pope	332	9	3	0	1	345
Pulaski	445	312	0	3	13	773
Putnam	565	19	1	3	29	617
Randolph	2,710	158	1	11	36	2,916
Richland	1,464	16	1	9	22	1,512
Rock Island	9,769	1,678	38	142	1,858	13,485
St. Clair	16,432	10,848	88	371	839	28,578
Saline	2,309	234	6	8	38	2,595
Sangamon	15,157	3,125	44	252	309	18,887
Schuyler	648	6	0	1	6	661
Scott	517	0	0	1	1	519
Shelby	2,288	7	2	5	12	2,314
Stark	590	1	1	0	11	603
Stephenson	4,117	609	5	40	123	4,894
Tazewell	11,803	125	24	76	212	12,240
Union	1,657	15	6	7	115	1,800
Vermillion	6,451	1,220	17	42	337	8,067
Wabash	1,207	30	1	3	10	1,251
Warren	1,453	42	5	9	84	1,593
Washington	1,546	18	3	4	22	1,593
Wayne	1,563	9	4	8	19	1,603
White	1,261	14	5	6	8	1,294
Whiteside	5,025	122	10	30	743	5,930
Will	49,277	8,909	131	2,075	9,138	69,530
Williamson	5,254	281	13	24	127	5,699
Winnebago	21,063	4,911	87	641	3,324	30,026
Woodford	3,852	33	7	10	42	3,944
Total	778,744	253,019	2,628	43,382	215,821	1,293,594

Table 22: Number of youth arrests by offense category, CY04

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Rate per 100,000 Juveniles Age 10-16

County	Violent Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Status	Weapons	Other	Total
Adams	33	41	1	5	2	0	14	96
Alexander	4	4	0	0	0	0	14	22
Bond	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	4
Boone	2	6	3	1	2	0	9	23
Brown	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	9
Bureau	4	8	0	0	0	0	2	14
Calhoun	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	5
Carroll	0	4	0	2	1	0	1	8
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Champaign	157	216	5	24	16	3	177	598
Christian	11	15	0	2	10	0	5	43
Clark	4	8	0	1	0	2	1	16
Clay	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Clinton	2	14	0	7	20	0	9	52
Coles	5	12	1	0	1	1	5	25
Cook	9,105	9,361	194	4,708	82	611	6,111	611
Crawford	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cumberland	0	10	0	4	9	0	0	23
DeKalb	36	90	1	31	17	2	84	261
DeWitt	2	7	0	4	3	0	3	19
Douglas	0	7	0	1	0	0	1	9
DuPage	226	311	8	108	53	15	488	1,209
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	7
Effingham	7	30	3	5	9	0	19	73
Fayette	8	17	2	3	13	0	20	63
Ford	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Franklin	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
Fulton	12	31	0	5	4	0	14	66
Gallatin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Grundy	3	35	1	12	12	0	13	76
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Hancock	0	3	2	0	2	0	4	11
Hardin	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Henderson	3	0	0	0	4	0	2	9
Henry	8	12	0	1	8	0	7	36
Iroquois	3	2	1	1	1	1	9	18
Jackson	6	8	0	1	0	1	13	29
Jasper	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
Jefferson	9	29	1	11	26	1	36	113
Jersey	4	1	0	0	4	0	6	15
JoDaviess	3	2	0	6	8	0	4	23
Johnson	1	3	0	3	2	0	6	15
Kane	222	391	8	160	63	22	471	1,337
Kankakee	89	171	1	14	12	0	99	386
Kendall	18	41	0	32	23	2	55	171
Knox	43	71	2	5	2	0	53	176
Lake	144	393	24	89	43	11	749	1,453
LaSalle	40	83	4	17	21	0	77	242
Lawrence	0	7	0	4	0	2	2	15

Table 22: Number of youth arrests by offense category, CY04

County	Violent Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Status	Contempt	Other	Total
Lee	44	71	2	8	56	1	35	217
Livingston	19	52	4	11	47	0	74	207
Logan	4	15	0	0	1	2	14	36
McDonough	8	42	2	13	20	0	26	111
McHenry	139	317	12	113	33	6	155	775
McLean	68	171	0	30	25	3	121	418
Macon	35	93	8	13	0	2	38	189
Macoupin	4	11	1	2	2	0	7	27
Madison	139	151	4	44	18	3	89	448
Marion	17	31	3	7	2	0	9	69
Marshall	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	7
Mason	0	4	0	1	1	0	3	9
Massac	5	9	0	1	10	0	4	29
Menard	2	1	0	2	12	0	2	19
Mercer	7	11	0	4	2	0	6	30
Monroe	6	6	0	5	14	1	6	38
Montgomery	0	18	3	3	5	0	4	33
Morgan	51	64	0	13	16	0	81	225
Moultrie	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Ogle	22	34	2	10	22	1	22	113
Peoria	55	94	21	18	3	3	93	287
Perry	7	5	0	0	0	0	3	15
Piatt	6	4	1	1	2	0	4	18
Pike	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	6
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4
Putnam	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	9
Randolph	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Richland	1	8	0	2	0	0	2	13
Rock Island	58	154	10	14	1	2	54	293
St. Clair	41	101	3	10	16	1	60	232
Saline	2	10	0	1	0	0	6	19
Sangamon	103	151	1	48	1	4	87	395
Schuyler	6	1	2	1	4	0	3	17
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	3	4	0	5	6	0	9	27
Stark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stephenson	5	32	0	1	0	1	9	48
Tazewell	45	115	4	15	3	1	50	233
Union	3	3	0	1	0	0	2	9
Vermillion	30	53	5	5	2	2	53	150
Wabash	3	9	0	0	2	0	5	19
Warren	12	40	0	2	1	0	7	62
Washington	2	7	1	1	8	0	0	19
Wayne	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
White	0	3	0	2	2	0	1	8
Whiteside	58	81	0	18	53	0	67	277
Will	187	220	12	61	14	24	450	968
Williamson	4	32	0	2	0	0	7	45
Winnebago	597	885	27	211	6	37	789	2,552
Woodford	4	13	3	2	0	1	14	37
Total	12,027	14,593	397	5,979	889	770	11,077	45,732

Table 23: Number of youth arrests by race, CY04

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Age 10-16

County	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Unknown	Total
Adams	67	26	0	2	1	96
Alexander	2	20	0	0	0	22
Bond	3	1	0	0	0	4
Boone	19	3	0	0	1	23
Brown	9	0	0	0	0	9
Bureau	12	2	0	0	0	14
Calhoun	5	0	0	0	0	5
Carroll	8	0	0	0	0	8
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0
Champaign	210	380	4	0	3	597
Christian	41	2	0	0	0	43
Clark	14	1	0	0	1	16
Clay	2	0	0	0	0	2
Clinton	47	5	0	0	0	52
Coles	21	4	0	0	0	25
Cook	8,052	21,919	123	10	68	30,172
Crawford	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cumberland	23	0	0	0	0	23
DeKalb	207	46	0	0	8	261
DeWitt	17	0	2	0	0	19
Douglas	8	1	0	0	0	9
DuPage	895	278	14	0	22	1,209
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	7	0	0	0	0	7
Effingham	71	2	0	0	0	73
Fayette	59	4	0	0	0	63
Ford	1	0	0	0	1	2
Franklin	4	0	0	0	0	4
Fulton	64	0	0	0	2	66
Gallatin	1	0	0	0	0	1
Greene	1	0	0	0	0	1
Grundy	65	9	0	0	2	76
Hamilton	2	0	0	0	0	2
Hancock	11	0	0	0	0	11
Hardin	1	0	0	0	1	2
Henderson	9	0	0	0	0	9
Henry	34	2	0	0	0	36
Iroquois	16	2	0	0	0	18
Jackson	11	18	0	0	0	29
Jasper	4	0	0	0	0	4
Jefferson	55	57	0	0	1	113
Jersey	14	1	0	0	0	15
JoDaviess	23	0	0	0	0	23
Johnson	15	0	0	0	0	15
Kane	925	394	9	0	9	1,337
Kankakee	188	194	0	0	4	386
Kendall	148	20	0	0	3	171
Knox	110	63	0	0	3	176
Lake	1,124	284	8	2	35	1,453
LaSalle	215	24	0	0	3	242
Lawrence	14	1	0	0	0	15
Lee	193	21	0	0	3	217

Table 23: Number of youth arrests by race, CY04

County	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Unknown	Total
Livingston	184	22	0	0	1	207
Logan	33	3	0	0	0	36
McDonough	108	2	0	0	1	111
McHenry	745	25	0	0	5	775
McLean	219	192	0	0	7	418
Macon	67	121	0	0	1	189
Macoupin	26	1	0	0	0	27
Madison	252	192	0	0	4	448
Marion	53	16	0	0	0	69
Marshall	7	0	0	0	0	7
Mason	9	0	0	0	0	9
Massac	28	1	0	0	0	29
Menard	19	0	0	0	0	19
Mercer	30	0	0	0	0	30
Monroe	38	0	0	0	0	38
Montgomery	33	0	0	0	0	33
Morgan	153	68	0	0	4	225
Moultrie	2	1	0	0	0	3
Ogle	109	1	0	0	3	113
Peoria	93	191	0	0	3	287
Perry	12	3	0	0	0	15
Piatt	17	0	0	0	1	18
Pike	6	0	0	0	0	6
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	3	1	0	0	0	4
Putnam	9	0	0	0	0	9
Randolph	1	0	0	0	0	1
Richland	13	0	0	0	0	13
Rock Island	178	113	0	1	1	293
St. Clair	63	169	0	0	0	232
Saline	16	3	0	0	0	19
Sangamon	181	210	2	0	2	395
Schuyler	17	0	0	0	0	17
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	27	0	0	0	0	27
Stark	1	0	0	0	0	1
Stephenson	21	27	0	0	0	48
Tazewell	221	12	0	0	0	233
Union	9	0	0	0	0	9
Vermillion	77	73	0	0	0	150
Wabash	17	0	0	0	2	19
Warren	52	8	0	0	2	62
Washington	18	1	0	0	0	19
Wayne	4	0	0	0	0	4
White	6	2	0	0	0	8
Whiteside	252	21	0	0	4	277
Will	493	456	2	1	16	968
Williamson	39	6	0	0	0	45
Winnebago	1,357	1,102	16	2	75	2,552
Woodford	35	2	0	0	0	37
Total	18,401	26,829	180	18	303	45,731

Table 24: Number of youth arrests by sex, CY04

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Age 10-16

County	Male	Percent Male	Female	Percent Female	Unknown	Total
Adams	33	34.38%	63	65.63%	0	96
Alexander	2	9.09%	20	90.91%	0	22
Bond	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	0	4
Boone	7	30.43%	16	69.57%	0	23
Brown	3	33.33%	6	66.67%	0	9
Bureau	3	21.43%	11	78.57%	0	14
Calhoun	0	0.00%	5	100.00%	0	5
Carroll	2	25.00%	6	75.00%	0	8
Cass	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Champaign	163	27.30%	434	72.70%	0	597
Christian	20	46.51%	23	53.49%	0	43
Clark	3	18.75%	12	75.00%	1	16
Clay	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	2
Clinton	13	25.00%	39	75.00%	0	52
Coles	5	20.00%	20	80.00%	0	25
Cook	5,745	19.04%	24,423	80.95%	4	30,172
Crawford	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	1
Cumberland	5	21.74%	18	78.26%	0	23
DeKalb	78	29.89%	183	70.11%	0	261
DeWitt	2	10.53%	17	89.47%	0	19
Douglas	2	22.22%	7	77.78%	0	9
DuPage	339	28.04%	868	71.79%	2	1,209
Edgar	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Edwards	0	0.00%	7	100.00%	0	7
Effingham	19	26.03%	54	73.97%	0	73
Fayette	12	19.05%	50	79.37%	1	63
Ford	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	2
Franklin	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	0	4
Fulton	20	30.30%	46	69.70%	0	66
Gallatin	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	1
Greene	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	1
Grundy	25	32.89%	49	64.47%	2	76
Hamilton	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	2
Hancock	4	36.36%	7	63.64%	0	11
Hardin	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	2
Henderson	3	33.33%	6	66.67%	0	9
Henry	7	19.44%	29	80.56%	0	36
Iroquois	0	0.00%	18	100.00%	0	18
Jackson	10	34.48%	19	65.52%	0	29
Jasper	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	0	4
Jefferson	38	33.63%	75	66.37%	0	113
Jersey	2	13.33%	13	86.67%	0	15
JoDaviess	5	21.74%	18	78.26%	0	23
Johnson	5	33.33%	10	66.67%	0	15
Kane	334	24.98%	1,001	74.87%	2	1,337
Kankakee	115	29.79%	270	69.95%	1	386
Kendall	31	18.13%	140	81.87%	0	171
Knox	55	31.25%	121	68.75%	0	176
Lake	348	23.95%	1,102	75.84%	3	1,453
LaSalle	58	23.97%	183	75.62%	1	242
Lawrence	1	6.67%	14	93.33%	0	15
Lee	72	33.18%	145	66.82%	0	217

Table 24: Number of youth arrests by sex, CY04

County	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	Unknown	Total
Livingston	62	29.95%	145	70.05%	0	207
Logan	8	22.22%	28	77.78%	0	36
McDonough	41	36.94%	70	63.06%	0	111
McHenry	214	27.61%	560	72.26%	1	775
McLean	137	32.78%	281	67.22%	0	418
Macon	41	21.69%	148	78.31%	0	189
Macoupin	3	11.11%	24	88.89%	0	27
Madison	126	28.13%	321	71.65%	1	448
Marion	20	28.99%	49	71.01%	0	69
Marshall	1	14.29%	6	85.71%	0	7
Mason	5	55.56%	4	44.44%	0	9
Massac	9	31.03%	20	68.97%	0	29
Menard	6	31.58%	13	68.42%	0	19
Mercer	3	10.00%	27	90.00%	0	30
Monroe	8	21.05%	30	78.95%	0	38
Montgomery	11	33.33%	22	66.67%	0	33
Morgan	67	29.78%	158	70.22%	0	225
Moultrie	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0	3
Ogle	26	23.01%	86	76.11%	1	113
Peoria	57	19.86%	230	80.14%	0	287
Perry	3	20.00%	12	80.00%	0	15
Piatt	8	44.44%	10	55.56%	0	18
Pike	1	16.67%	5	83.33%	0	6
Pope	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Pulaski	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	0	4
Putnam	1	11.11%	8	88.89%	0	9
Randolph	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	1
Richland	0	0.00%	13	100.00%	0	13
Rock Island	63	21.50%	230	78.50%	0	293
St. Clair	55	23.71%	177	76.29%	0	232
Saline	3	15.79%	16	84.21%	0	19
Sangamon	128	32.41%	267	67.59%	0	395
Schuyler	6	35.29%	11	64.71%	0	17
Scott	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Shelby	9	33.33%	18	66.67%	0	27
Stark	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	1
Stephenson	15	31.25%	33	68.75%	0	48
Tazewell	64	27.47%	169	72.53%	0	233
Union	1	11.11%	8	88.89%	0	9
Vermillion	48	32.00%	102	68.00%	0	150
Wabash	3	15.79%	16	84.21%	0	19
Warren	14	22.58%	47	75.81%	1	62
Washington	5	26.32%	14	73.68%	0	19
Wayne	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	0	4
White	2	25.00%	6	75.00%	0	8
Whiteside	85	30.69%	191	68.95%	1	277
Will	199	20.56%	769	79.44%	0	968
Williamson	26	57.78%	19	42.22%	0	45
Winnebago	874	34.25%	1,678	65.75%	0	2,552
Woodford	3	8.11%	34	91.89%	0	37
Total	10,059	22.00%	35,650	77.96%	22	45,731

Table 25: Number of youth arrests by age, CY04

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Age 10-16

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Adams	2	3	8	12	26	23	22	96
Alexander	2	1	0	1	9	3	6	22
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Boone	0	0	3	5	3	6	6	23
Brown	0	0	0	3	4	1	1	9
Bureau	0	0	0	0	5	1	8	14
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5
Carroll	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	8
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Champaign	8	14	41	76	129	153	176	597
Christian	1	2	3	3	13	9	12	43
Clark	0	0	1	3	2	5	5	16
Clay	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Clinton	1	0	1	2	4	11	33	52
Coles	0	0	1	3	1	7	13	25
Cook	234	564	1,291	2,846	5,408	8,818	11,011	30,172
Crawford	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cumberland	0	0	0	4	8	6	5	23
DeKalb	1	3	19	18	51	70	99	261
DeWitt	0	0	1	5	2	5	6	19
Douglas	0	0	1	1	0	1	6	9
DuPage	5	13	50	108	205	377	451	1,209
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	7
Effingham	1	1	5	7	10	13	36	73
Fayette	2	1	0	5	8	18	29	63
Ford	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Fulton	3	4	4	9	6	26	14	66
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Grundy	0	0	1	11	18	24	22	76
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Hancock	0	0	0	1	1	1	8	11
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Henderson	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	9
Henry	0	0	0	3	7	9	17	36
Iroquois	0	0	1	2	2	4	9	18
Jackson	0	1	0	2	8	4	14	29
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Jefferson	1	2	9	12	24	23	42	113
Jersey	0	1	0	2	2	3	7	15
JoDaviess	0	0	0	2	3	8	10	23
Johnson	0	1	0	1	2	4	7	15
Kane	11	25	87	151	248	349	466	1,337
Kankakee	6	11	22	51	70	115	111	386
Kendall	6	0	5	12	31	43	74	171
Knox	0	8	8	14	39	50	57	176
Lake	6	23	62	136	284	408	534	1,453
LaSalle	1	4	15	29	45	64	84	242
Lawrence	0	0	1	1	2	4	7	15
Lee	2	11	17	18	37	65	67	217

Table 25: Number of youth arrests by age, CY04

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Livingston	4	12	6	18	43	54	70	207
Logan	0	0	0	3	4	12	17	36
McDonough	1	6	2	7	23	24	48	111
McHenry	3	12	19	70	147	228	296	775
McLean	8	19	24	49	75	102	141	418
Macon	4	5	12	22	42	43	61	189
Macoupin	0	0	0	4	7	8	8	27
Madison	5	7	32	66	85	103	150	448
Marion	0	2	5	9	14	12	27	69
Marshall	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	7
Mason	0	1	0	1	2	3	2	9
Massac	0	0	0	3	7	5	14	29
Menard	0	0	1	1	2	2	13	19
Mercer	0	0	0	4	4	12	10	30
Monroe	0	0	0	3	6	8	21	38
Montgomery	0	1	1	2	9	9	11	33
Morgan	2	7	18	22	44	59	73	225
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Ogle	1	4	4	17	25	17	45	113
Peoria	7	18	25	51	51	71	64	287
Perry	0	0	1	3	6	3	2	15
Piatt	0	0	0	4	4	4	6	18
Pike	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	6
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4
Putnam	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	9
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Richland	0	0	0	0	2	4	7	13
Rock Island	2	8	16	40	54	81	92	293
St. Clair	5	8	8	28	38	74	71	232
Saline	0	0	4	1	0	5	9	19
Sangamon	3	9	18	59	90	112	104	395
Schuyler	0	0	2	3	3	2	7	17
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	3	5	19	27
Stark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Stephenson	2	4	3	4	5	6	24	48
Tazewell	0	3	8	27	39	58	98	233
Union	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	9
Vermillion	1	1	7	20	36	31	54	150
Wabash	0	1	0	4	4	3	7	19
Warren	1	3	5	8	17	15	13	62
Washington	0	0	1	1	6	2	9	19
Wayne	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4
White	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	8
Whiteside	2	6	17	41	51	82	78	277
Will	1	11	43	103	180	249	381	968
Williamson	0	0	2	6	8	17	12	45
Winnebago	39	91	210	364	569	676	603	2,552
Woodford	1	0	2	6	5	7	16	37
Total	385	934	2,158	4,639	8,439	12,970	16,206	45,731

Table 26: Number and type of court petitions for youth filed, CY99 – CY04

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Other includes MRAI, Addiction, Dependency, Truancy

Age 10-16

County	1999 abuse & neglect	2004 abuse & neglect	1999 delinquency	2004 delinquency	1999 other	2004 other	1999 total	2004 total
Adams	51	54	124	115	13	12	188	181
Alexander	5	0	44	17	15	12	64	29
Bond	3	5	51	48	1	5	55	58
Boone	23	11	60	59	8	2	91	72
Brown	0	6	30	18	0	0	30	24
Bureau	9	9	143	63	2	6	154	78
Calhoun	0	4	18	13	0	0	18	17
Carroll	10	18	57	35	0	1	67	54
Cass	10	16	78	47	0	0	88	63
Champaign	108	88	154	148	3	9	265	245
Christian	32	52	127	80	0	0	159	132
Clark	4	6	64	52	0	0	68	58
Clay	1	8	27	35	1	8	29	51
Clinton	8	3	137	125	1	0	146	128
Coles	19	35	63	107	2	15	84	157
Cook	2,854	1,619	12,724	9,535	0	0	15,578	11,154
Crawford	8	9	60	84	0	0	68	93
Cumberland	1	1	103	64	2	4	106	69
DeKalb	48	24	129	239	34	19	211	282
DeWitt	7	3	48	87	1	3	56	93
Douglas	5	1	31	13	0	1	36	15
DuPage	118	57	1,280	1,028	114	53	1,512	1,138
Edgar	15	7	106	85	0	0	121	92
Edwards	1	10	24	13	0	0	25	23
Effingham	15	27	66	83	6	4	87	114
Fayette	3	17	73	84	7	2	83	103
Ford	9	16	21	32	0	0	30	48
Franklin	26	63	84	80	1	4	111	147
Fulton	24	12	75	75	7	2	106	89
Gallatin	6	11	14	7	0	0	20	18
Greene	2	12	19	24	0	0	21	36
Grundy	7	14	82	82	19	2	108	98
Hamilton	2	3	3	6	3	0	8	9
Hancock	10	4	32	18	4	2	46	24
Hardin	0	0	25	11	2	0	27	11
Henderson	2	2	10	17	0	0	12	19
Henry	40	26	73	57	8	5	121	88
Iroquois	17	45	93	66	2	5	112	116
Jackson	15	8	107	62	4	1	126	71
Jasper	7	6	31	26	1	1	39	33
Jefferson	25	59	70	100	23	18	118	177
Jersey	14	9	40	46	3	2	57	57
JoDaviess	3	7	37	30	0	0	40	37
Johnson	5	13	24	37	5	1	34	51
Kane	112	100	1,081	1,302	35	29	1,228	1,431
Kankakee	56	65	307	168	54	7	417	240
Kendall	34	2	87	149	16	11	137	162
Knox	22	25	68	59	0	0	90	84
Lake	408	220	809	722	37	10	1,254	952
LaSalle	54	72	192	258	53	17	299	347
Lawrence	6	21	25	14	0	0	31	35

Table 26: Number and type of court petitions for youth filed, CY99 – CY04

County	1999 abuse & neglect	2004 abuse & neglect	1999 delinquency	2004 delinquency	1999 other	2004 other	1999 total	2004 total
Lee	33	41	147	106	2	2	182	149
Livingston	21	23	212	120	14	15	247	158
Logan	23	36	74	88	11	5	108	129
McDonough	14	16	38	32	0	1	52	49
McHenry	63	82	326	257	10	7	399	346
McLean	150	224	162	175	18	12	330	411
Macon	64	90	289	270	83	6	436	366
Macoupin	20	56	54	88	2	1	76	145
Madison	252	192	707	661	45	3	1,004	856
Marion	62	84	157	49	18	3	237	136
Marshall	14	2	30	18	0	1	44	21
Mason	20	17	50	59	0	0	70	76
Massac	13	7	39	48	0	0	52	55
Menard	2	0	16	13	0	0	18	13
Mercer	16	5	62	51	3	0	81	56
Monroe	3	3	37	87	1	2	41	92
Montgomery	9	23	60	38	10	11	79	72
Morgan	5	41	29	20	2	2	36	63
Moultrie	3	2	34	33	0	1	37	36
Ogle	8	16	140	81	10	4	158	101
Peoria	269	303	621	545	46	3	936	851
Perry	8	6	47	43	0	1	55	50
Piatt	5	1	8	19	4	0	17	20
Pike	4	9	49	36	9	4	62	49
Pope	4	1	4	8	0	1	8	10
Pulaski	6	7	43	40	1	0	50	47
Putnam	0	2	19	18	0	0	19	20
Randolph	13	5	49	49	0	0	62	54
Richland	7	33	56	58	0	0	63	91
Rock Island	82	169	166	175	1	0	249	344
St. Clair	142	131	629	603	195	19	966	753
Saline	44	50	122	52	2	6	168	108
Sangamon	185	174	115	166	20	4	320	344
Schuyler	1	0	33	13	0	0	34	13
Scott	0	2	19	24	0	0	19	26
Shelby	13	9	13	66	0	1	26	76
Stark	2	5	36	4	4	1	42	10
Stephenson	21	44	169	113	10	0	200	157
Tazewell	88	150	277	175	12	2	377	327
Union	7	20	78	36	2	1	87	57
Vermillion	85	115	211	234	57	2	353	351
Wabash	2	16	65	59	0	1	67	76
Warren	15	5	79	32	0	0	94	37
Washington	6	1	52	36	1	0	59	37
Wayne	4	14	36	19	0	0	40	33
White	11	14	88	64	0	0	99	78
Whiteside	22	23	81	101	5	7	108	131
Will	99	160	435	501	138	104	672	765
Williamson	47	92	56	53	13	31	116	176
Winnebago	324	403	578	455	76	21	978	879
Woodford	14	23	61	43	2	0	77	66
Total	6,589	5,852	26,188	21,859	1,314	558	34,091	28,269

Table 27: Number and type of youth investigation reports for probation, CY04

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Age 10-16

County	Social Histories	Supplemental Social History	Intake Screening	Other Investigation	Total
Adams	82	39	138	0	259
Alexander	7	3	0	0	10
Bond	0	0	1	0	1
Boone	30	4	115	1	150
Brown	2	0	0	0	2
Bureau	6	0	70	1	77
Calhoun	3	0	0	0	3
Carroll	4	2	0	0	6
Cass	12	0	0	0	12
Champaign	165	31	0	740	936
Christian	18	0	1	4	23
Clark	9	0	0	0	9
Clay	13	1	26	0	40
Clinton	1	0	5	1	7
Coles	6	0	114	0	120
Cook	2,878	778	0	0	3,656
Crawford	5	1	15	0	21
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	80	3	88	19	190
DeWitt	4	0	0	0	4
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	459	15	663	332	1,469
Edgar	16	0	0	0	16
Edwards	5	0	1	0	6
Effingham	12	0	0	0	12
Fayette	7	0	0	0	7
Ford	5	1	0	0	6
Franklin	3	0	0	0	3
Fulton	3	0	104	30	137
Gallatin	4	0	0	0	4
Greene	1	0	0	0	1
Grundy	4	1	51	14	70
Hamilton	0	1	0	0	1
Hancock	3	0	48	14	65
Hardin	0	2	0	0	2
Henderson	3	1	19	5	28
Henry	14	0	128	1	143
Iroquois	22	0	65	0	87
Jackson	7	1	2	0	10
Jasper	1	0	3	0	4
Jefferson	6	0	0	0	6
Jersey	9	21	67	0	97
JoDaviess	12	0	0	0	12
Johnson	3	0	14	0	17
Kane	332	356	301	1,807	2,796
Kankakee	19	13	219	304	555
Kendall	0	1	275	0	276
Knox	2	0	82	37	121
Lake	229	175	436	353	1,193
LaSalle	17	0	322	2	341
Lawrence	5	0	0	0	5

Table 27: Number and type of youth investigation reports for probation, CY04

County	Social Histories	Supplemental Social History	Intake Screening	Other Investigation	Total
Lee	3	0	0	0	3
Livingston	57	9	553	29	648
Logan	42	0	13	13	68
McDonough	53	38	0	0	91
McHenry	22	3	0	0	25
McLean	54	3	511	0	568
Macon	8	0	0	0	8
Macoupin	1	1	0	0	2
Madison	5	2	0	0	7
Marion	6	0	6	0	12
Marshall	2	3	101	11	117
Mason	139	0	167	22	328
Massac	174	40	758	87	1,059
Menard	7	0	0	13	20
Mercer	2	0	0	2	4
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	6	3	0	0	9
Morgan	15	9	190	0	214
Moultrie	5	0	5	0	10
Ogle	13	0	0	1	14
Peoria	105	80	1	10	196
Perry	6	3	0	0	9
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	1	0	0	46	47
Pope	1	0	0	0	1
Pulaski	9	1	0	0	10
Putnam	3	0	0	0	3
Randolph	14	8	0	0	22
Richland	10	2	0	0	12
Rock Island	140	0	247	344	731
St. Clair	2	1	21	0	24
Saline	141	5	1,021	1,262	2,429
Sangamon	7	2	0	0	9
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0
Scott	7	0	0	0	7
Shelby	109	16	0	3	128
Stark	4	0	0	0	4
Stephenson	12	1	59	0	72
Tazewell	8	3	335	0	346
Union	3	0	0	0	3
Vermillion	224	0	0	0	224
Wabash	10	3	0	0	13
Warren	1	0	66	10	77
Washington	4	1	0	0	5
Wayne	4	1	0	0	5
White	12	0	0	0	12
Whiteside	8	1	135	0	144
Will	150	60	1,074	16	1,300
Williamson	4	2	183	0	189
Winnebago	313	158	3,024	0	3,495
Woodford	56	0	21	2	79
Total	6,270	1,909	11,864	5,794	25,837

Table 28: Number of delinquency petitions filed & youth adjudicated delinquent, CY99 – CY04

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 10-16

County	1999 Petitions	Rate	2004 Petitions	Rate	Rank	1999 Adjudications	Rate	2004 Adjudications	Rate	Rank
Adams	124	1,762	115	1,710	65	62	810	80	1,189	24
Alexander	44	4,207	17	1,807	63	9	860	6	638	63
Bond	51	3,280	48	3,168	18	23	1,479	18	1,188	21
Boone	60	1,245	59	1,051	88	48	975	53	944	27
Brown	30	5,882	18	3,782	11	18	3,529	7	1,471	13
Bureau	143	3,877	63	1,867	61	21	569	29	860	39
Calhoun	18	3,593	13	2,680	30	1	200	4	825	38
Carroll	57	3,204	35	2,185	48	30	1,686	20	1,248	23
Cass	78	5,735	47	3,588	14	52	3,824	43	3,282	1
Champaign	154	1,050	148	1,016	89	147	1,003	92	631	56
Christian	127	3,621	80	2,307	40	80	2,281	44	1,269	18
Clark	64	3,710	52	2,945	23	40	2,319	16	906	31
Clay	27	1,914	35	2,568	31	13	921	0	0	87
Clinton	137	3,697	125	3,499	15	38	1,025	57	1,596	11
Coles	63	1,481	107	2,795	29	0	0	0	0	87
Cook	12,724	2,432	9,535	1,780	64	6,235	1,191	3,639	679	50
Crawford	60	2,910	84	4,649	6	22	1,067	21	1,162	29
Cumberland	103	8,233	64	5,494	1	0	0	0	0	87
DeKalb	129	1,628	239	2,850	27	46	581	43	513	65
DeWitt	48	2,886	87	5,451	2	30	1,804	19	1,190	22
Douglas	31	1,381	13	627	99	20	891	0	0	87
DuPage	1,280	1,380	1,028	1,068	87	881	950	333	346	77
Edgar	106	5,279	85	4,645	7	0	0	0	0	87
Edwards	24	3,670	13	2,135	50	13	1,988	4	657	58
Effingham	66	1,653	83	2,136	49	0	0	20	515	66
Fayette	73	3,369	84	4,163	9	20	923	15	743	49
Ford	21	1,331	32	2,224	45	0	0	0	0	87
Franklin	84	2,228	80	2,213	46	10	265	6	166	85
Fulton	75	2,117	75	2,295	42	14	395	9	275	82
Gallatin	14	2,426	7	1,248	79	6	1,040	2	357	78
Greene	19	1,188	24	1,630	68	0	0	0	0	87
Grundy	82	2,005	82	1,952	59	18	440	26	619	55
Hamilton	3	352	6	757	95	0	0	0	0	87
Hancock	32	1,497	18	914	92	8	374	18	914	35
Hardin	25	6,329	11	3,056	20	0	0	0	0	87
Henderson	10	1,238	17	2,310	38	0	0	9	1,223	26
Henry	73	1,317	57	1,105	85	51	920	47	911	34
Iroquois	93	2,711	66	2,091	53	72	2,099	55	1,742	9
Jackson	107	2,307	62	1,436	73	59	1,272	52	1,205	25
Jasper	31	2,594	26	2,532	34	2	167	15	1,461	16
Jefferson	70	1,709	100	2,537	33	data unavailable				
Jersey	40	1,672	46	2,051	54	11	460	18	802	43
JoDaviess	37	1,684	30	1,455	70	2	91	10	485	71
Johnson	24	2,500	37	3,722	13	10	1,042	10	1,006	28
Kane	1,081	2,428	1,302	2,464	36	332	746	303	573	52
Kankakee	307	2,751	168	1,454	71	108	968	137	1,185	19
Kendall	87	1,437	149	1,907	60	14	231	52	666	36
Knox	68	1,345	59	1,245	80	51	1,009	38	802	42
Lake	809	1,172	722	914	92	360	522	432	547	59
LaSalle	192	1,651	258	2,297	41	108	929	89	792	41
Lawrence	25	1,712	14	994	90	9	616	8	568	64

Table 28: Number of delinquency petitions filed & youth adjudicated delinquent, CY99 – CY04

County	1999 Petitions	Rate	2004 Petitions	Rate	Rank	1999 Adjudications	Rate	2004 Adjudications	Rate	Rank
Lee	147	3,880	106	2,945	23	33	871	0	0	87
Livingston	212	4,991	120	3,076	19	28	659	30	769	44
Logan	74	2,583	88	3,331	17	34	1,187	0	0	87
McDonough	38	1,561	32	1,451	72	11	452	17	771	47
McHenry	326	1,104	257	746	96	97	329	95	276	81
McLean	162	1,209	175	1,227	81	73	545	91	638	51
Macon	289	2,523	270	2,469	35	154	1,344	43	393	74
Macoupin	54	1,038	88	1,825	62	11	212	37	767	46
Madison	707	2,686	661	2,542	32	138	524	111	427	72
Marion	157	3,645	49	1,190	82	4	93	29	705	48
Marshall	30	2,377	18	1,390	75	2	158	4	309	80
Mason	50	3,027	59	3,760	12	23	1,392	32	2,040	5
Massac	39	2,870	48	3,448	16	13	957	13	934	30
Menard	16	1,140	13	907	93	6	428	6	418	72
Mercer	62	3,397	51	3,029	22	19	1,041	35	2,078	6
Monroe	37	1,222	87	2,835	28	13	429	18	587	62
Montgomery	60	1,975	38	1,290	78	26	856	26	883	33
Morgan	29	819	20	609	100	29	819	0	0	87
Moultrie	34	2,235	33	2,263	43	19	1,249	11	754	45
Ogle	140	2,372	81	1,322	76	5	85	24	392	73
Peoria	621	3,476	545	3,052	21	349	1,953	299	1,674	8
Perry	47	2,187	43	2,125	51	5	233	5	247	84
Piatt	8	468	19	1,179	84	0	0	8	497	69
Pike	49	2,744	36	2,209	47	24	1,344	20	1,227	15
Pope	4	983	8	2,319	37	0	0	1	290	83
Pulaski	43	4,853	40	5,175	3	14	1,580	14	1,811	10
Putnam	19	2,932	18	2,917	24	13	2,006	9	1,459	14
Randolph	49	1,533	49	1,680	67	33	1,033	38	1,303	20
Richland	56	3,316	58	3,836	10	8	474	6	397	76
Rock Island	166	1,155	175	1,298	77	132	919	111	823	40
St. Clair	629	2,171	603	2,110	52	295	1,018	257	899	32
Saline	122	4,484	52	2,004	56	13	478	10	385	75
Sangamon	115	609	166	879	94	71	376	125	662	53
Schuyler	33	4,846	13	1,967	58	20	2,937	4	605	61
Scott	19	3,351	24	4,624	8	0	0	0	0	87
Shelby	13	535	66	2,852	26	9	370	12	519	67
Stark	36	5,471	4	663	98	6	912	4	663	57
Stephenson	169	3,256	113	2,309	39	37	713	0	0	87
Tazewell	277	2,160	175	1,430	74	127	990	76	621	60
Union	78	4,260	36	2,000	57	10	546	9	500	68
Vermillion	211	2,538	234	2,901	25	85	1,022	224	2,777	3
Wabash	65	4,898	59	4,716	5	54	4,069	27	2,158	4
Warren	79	4,173	32	2,009	55	33	1,743	15	942	37
Washington	52	3,052	36	2,260	44	19	1,115	27	1,695	7
Wayne	36	2,092	19	1,185	86	8	465	8	499	70
White	88	6,052	64	4,946	4	37	2,545	41	3,168	2
Whiteside	81	1,306	101	1,703	66	59	951	78	1,315	17
Will	435	794	501	721	97	35	64	358	515	54
Williamson	56	979	53	930	91	55	962	19	333	79
Winnebago	578	2,018	455	1,515	69	459	1,602	400	1,332	12
Woodford	61	1,537	43	1,090	86	30	756	2	51	86
Total	26,188	2,099	21,859	1,690		11,872	951	8,535	675	

Table 29: Number of youth admissions to secure detention, CY99 – CY04

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (1999) and Juvenile Monitoring Information System (2004)

Rate per 100,000 youth age 10-16

County	1999 Admissions	Rate	2004 Admissions	Rate	Rank
Adams	239	3,514	181	2,691	5
Alexander	8	739	3	319	85
Bond	32	1,981	9	594	63
Boone	52	1,197	60	1,068	33
Brown	1	179	3	630	60
Bureau	31	797	28	830	45
Calhoun	4	857	4	825	46
Carroll	13	747	5	312	86
Cass	3	211	12	916	41
Champaign	510	3,827	344	2,360	7
Christian	9	255	32	923	40
Clark	0	0	8	453	77
Clay	5	331	7	514	72
Clinton	24	619	30	840	44
Coles	46	1,064	49	1,280	26
Cook	7131	1,443	6,839	1,276	27
Crawford	4	196	41	2,269	10
Cumberland	2	162	4	343	82
DeKalb	125	1,757	9	107	98
DeWitt	15	871	134	8,396	1
Douglas	3	135	3	145	94
DuPage	848	987	563	585	64
Edgar	0	0	23	1,257	28
Edwards	1	139	11	1,806	16
Effingham	13	340	20	515	71
Fayette	14	623	26	1,288	25
Ford	24	1,573	4	278	90
Franklin	26	613	28	775	51
Fulton	31	756	11	337	84
Gallatin	2	310	2	357	81
Greene	1	58	4	272	91
Grundy	19	453	33	786	50
Hamilton	2	227	4	504	73
Hancock	21	924	21	1,067	34
Hardin	2	413	1	278	90
Henderson	1	109	9	1,223	29
Henry	65	1,108	29	562	68
Iroquois	25	762	38	1,204	30
Jackson	45	1,016	24	556	70
Jasper	1	80	4	389	79
Jefferson	125	3,052	89	2,258	11
Jersey	11	479	17	758	52
JoDaviess	2	88	6	291	88
Johnson	6	536	7	704	56
Kane	662	1,444	845	1,599	20
Kankakee	152	1,302	108	934	39
Kendall	51	797	92	1,178	31
Knox	149	2,746	111	2,342	8
Lake	736	1,183	393	497	74
LaSalle	249	2,224	177	1,576	21
Lawrence	2	134	13	923	40
Lee	50	1,350	17	472	75

Table 29: Number of youth admissions to secure detention, CY99 – CY04

County	1999 Admissions	Rate	2004 Admissions	Rate	Rank
Livingston	64	1,603	61	1,564	22
Logan	47	1,671	52	1,968	13
McDonough	26	1,003	18	816	47
McHenry	168	622	118	342	83
McLean	213	1,615	261	1,830	15
Macon	445	3,735	168	1,536	23
Macoupin	28	525	41	850	43
Madison	575	2,227	441	1,696	19
Marion	73	1,634	31	753	54
Marshall	6	430	3	232	92
Mason	15	817	15	956	38
Massac	12	759	4	287	89
Menard	4	274	8	558	69
Mercer	18	912	15	891	42
Monroe	5	178	4	130	95
Montgomery	12	381	17	577	67
Morgan	30	882	24	730	55
Moultrie	17	1,050	5	343	82
Ogle	77	1,370	37	604	62
Peoria	604	3,195	876	4,905	2
Perry	54	2,318	35	1,729	18
Piatt	3	171	2	124	97
Pike	3	167	7	429	78
Pope	1	214	2	580	66
Pulaski	18	2,083	18	2,329	9
Putnam	8	1,336	5	810	48
Randolph	16	468	18	617	61
Richland	7	413	29	1,918	14
Rock Island	169	1,127	180	1,335	24
St. Clair	916	3,188	702	2,456	6
Saline	23	859	27	1,040	35
Sangamon	314	1,653	382	2,023	12
Schuyler	1	120	5	756	53
Scott	0	0	0	0	99
Shelby	4	162	7	303	87
Stark	4	599	1	166	93
Stephenson	77	1,578	55	1,124	32
Tazewell	153	1,112	85	694	57
Union	17	958	12	667	58
Vermillion	67	752	140	1,735	17
Wabash	13	982	13	1,039	36
Warren	39	1,930	16	1,004	37
Washington	10	602	2	126	96
Wayne	11	640	6	374	80
White	23	1,486	61	4,714	3
Whiteside	80	1,213	39	658	59
Will	557	992	549	790	49
Williamson	31	514	26	456	76
Winnebago	1,569	5,823	1,292	4,303	4
Woodford	25	581	23	583	65
DOC	0		20		
Out-of-State	0		125		
Total	18,245	1,510	16,618	1,285	

Table 30: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by race and ethnicity, CY04

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

Age 10-16

County	Black	Asian	Native American	White	Multiracial	Hispanic	Other
Adams	46	0	0	127	8	0	0
Alexander	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bond	2	0	0	7	0	0	0
Boone	8	1	0	42	0	9	0
Brown	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Bureau	1	0	0	23	0	4	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Cass	0	0	0	10	0	0	2
Champaign	241	4	0	94	0	5	0
Christian	9	0	0	23	0	0	0
Clark	1	0	0	6	1	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Clinton	1	0	0	29	0	0	0
Coles	10	0	0	37	1	1	0
Cook	5,516	15	0	355	0	933	20
Crawford	4	0	0	37	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
DeKalb	24	0	0	96	5	9	0
DeWitt	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Douglas	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
DuPage	125	4	0	300	1	133	0
Edgar	1	0	0	22	0	0	0
Edwards	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Effingham	0	0	0	18	0	2	0
Fayette	2	0	0	24	0	0	0
Ford	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	28	0	0	0
Fulton	0	0	0	10	0	0	1
Gallatin	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Grundy	5	0	0	24	1	2	1
Hamilton	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
Hardin	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Henry	5	0	0	20	2	2	0
Iroquois	3	0	0	34	0	1	0
Jackson	16	0	0	7	0	1	0
Jasper	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Jefferson	51	5	0	23	6	4	0
Jersey	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
JoDaviess	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Kane	193	7	0	298	44	282	21
Kankakee	63	0	0	40	0	5	0
Kendall	5	0	0	73	2	11	1
Knox	40	0	0	60	4	7	0
Lake	156	0	0	146	0	89	2
LaSalle	18	0	0	144	1	14	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
Lee	3	0	0	14	0	0	0

Table 30: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by race and ethnicity, CY04

County	Black	Asian	Native American	White	Multiracial	Hispanic	Other
Livingston	5	0	0	55	0	1	0
Logan	8	0	0	44	0	0	0
McDonough	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
McHenry	6	0	0	89	4	17	2
McLean	89	0	0	144	8	20	0
Macon	108	0	0	56	1	2	1
Macoupin	0	0	0	39	2	0	0
Madison	169	1	1	257	9	2	2
Marion	6	0	0	25	0	0	0
Marshall	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Mason	1	0	0	14	0	0	0
Massac	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Menard	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Monroe	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Montgomery	1	0	0	16	0	0	0
Morgan	9	0	0	12	2	1	0
Moultrie	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Ogle	6	0	0	27	0	4	0
Peoria	659	1	0	210	1	5	0
Perry	9	0	0	26	0	0	0
Piatt	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Pike	1	0	0	6	0	0	0
Pope	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Pulaski	10	0	0	8	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Randolph	4	0	0	9	2	2	1
Richland	0	0	0	29	0	0	0
Rock Island	91	0	0	63	8	16	2
St. Clair	455	0	0	232	10	4	1
Saline	3	0	0	24	0	0	0
Sangamon	240	2	0	132	0	0	8
Schuyler	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	1	6	0	0	0
Stark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stephenson	26	0	0	28	1	0	0
Tazewell	4	0	0	79	1	2	0
Union	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Vermillion	70	0	0	59	8	3	0
Wabash	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
Warren	6	0	0	10	0	0	0
Washington	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	59	2	0	0
Whiteside	1	0	0	23	2	13	0
Will	226	2	0	214	13	84	5
Williamson	4	0	0	22	0	0	0
Winnebago	713	5	4	490	5	75	0
Woodford	1	0	0	22	0	0	0
DOC	10	0	0	10	0	0	0
Out-of-State	26	1	0	89	5	4	0
Total	9,520	48	6	5,039	160	1,771	70

Table 31: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by sex, CY04

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

Age 10-16

County	Female	Percent Female	Male	Percent Male	Total
Adams	61	33.70%	120	66.30%	181
Alexander	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	3
Bond	3	33.33%	6	66.67%	9
Boone	8	13.33%	52	86.67%	60
Brown	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	3
Bureau	6	21.43%	22	78.57%	28
Calhoun	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	4
Carroll	0	0.00%	5	100.00%	5
Cass	0	0.00%	12	100.00%	12
Champaign	70	20.35%	274	79.65%	344
Christian	3	9.38%	29	90.63%	32
Clark	2	25.00%	6	75.00%	8
Clay	3	42.86%	4	57.14%	7
Clinton	6	20.00%	24	80.00%	30
Coles	16	32.65%	33	67.35%	49
Cook	859	12.56%	5,980	87.44%	6,839
Crawford	5	12.20%	36	87.80%	41
Cumberland	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	4
DeKalb	0	0.00%	9	100.00%	9
DeWitt	33	24.63%	101	75.37%	134
Douglas	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	3
DuPage	134	23.80%	429	76.20%	563
Edgar	8	34.78%	15	65.22%	23
Edwards	1	9.09%	10	90.91%	11
Effingham	2	10.00%	18	90.00%	20
Fayette	4	15.38%	22	84.62%	26
Ford	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	4
Franklin	5	17.86%	23	82.14%	28
Fulton	3	27.27%	8	72.73%	11
Gallatin	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	2
Greene	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	4
Grundy	1	3.03%	32	96.97%	33
Hamilton	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	4
Hancock	4	19.05%	17	80.95%	21
Hardin	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1
Henderson	3	33.33%	6	66.67%	9
Henry	5	17.24%	24	82.76%	29
Iroquois	5	13.16%	33	86.84%	38
Jackson	4	16.67%	20	83.33%	24
Jasper	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	4
Jefferson	16	17.98%	73	82.02%	89
Jersey	5	29.41%	12	70.59%	17
JoDaviess	0	0.00%	6	100.00%	6
Johnson	2	28.57%	5	71.43%	7
Kane	179	21.18%	666	78.82%	845
Kankakee	38	35.19%	70	64.81%	108
Kendall	8	8.70%	84	91.30%	92
Knox	14	12.61%	97	87.39%	111
Lake	45	25.42%	132	74.58%	177
LaSalle	49	12.47%	344	87.53%	393
Lawrence	1	7.69%	12	92.31%	13
Lee	1	5.88%	16	94.12%	17

Table 31: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by sex, CY04

County	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total
Livingston	17	27.87%	44	72.13%	61
Logan	14	26.92%	38	73.08%	52
McDonough	4	22.22%	14	77.78%	18
McHenry	17	14.41%	101	85.59%	118
McLean	70	26.82%	191	73.18%	261
Macon	33	19.64%	135	80.36%	168
Macoupin	5	12.20%	36	87.80%	41
Madison	99	22.45%	342	77.55%	441
Marion	9	29.03%	22	70.97%	31
Marshall	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	3
Mason	9	60.00%	6	40.00%	15
Massac	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	4
Menard	3	37.50%	5	62.50%	8
Mercer	4	26.67%	11	73.33%	15
Monroe	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	4
Montgomery	6	35.29%	11	64.71%	17
Morgan	4	16.67%	20	83.33%	24
Moultrie	2	40.00%	3	60.00%	5
Ogle	6	16.22%	31	83.78%	37
Peoria	219	25.00%	657	75.00%	876
Perry	9	25.71%	26	74.29%	35
Piatt	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	2
Pike	2	28.57%	5	71.43%	7
Pope	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	2
Pulaski	5	27.78%	13	72.22%	18
Putnam	0	0.00%	5	100.00%	5
Randolph	3	16.67%	15	83.33%	18
Richland	2	6.90%	27	93.10%	29
Rock Island	39	21.67%	141	78.33%	180
St. Clair	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Saline	4	14.81%	23	85.19%	27
Sangamon	86	22.51%	296	77.49%	382
Schuyler	1	20.00%	4	80.00%	5
Scott	0	0.00%	7	0.00%	7
Shelby	156	22.22%	546	77.78%	702
Stark	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1
Stephenson	7	12.73%	48	87.27%	55
Tazewell	26	30.59%	59	69.41%	85
Union	1	8.33%	11	91.67%	12
Vermillion	29	20.71%	111	79.29%	140
Wabash	2	15.38%	11	84.62%	13
Warren	1	6.25%	15	93.75%	16
Washington	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	2
Wayne	0	0.00%	6	100.00%	6
White	11	18.03%	50	81.97%	61
Whiteside	10	25.64%	29	74.36%	39
Will	117	21.31%	432	78.69%	549
Williamson	11	42.31%	15	57.69%	26
Winnebago	286	22.14%	1006	77.86%	1,292
Woodford	3	13.04%	20	86.96%	23
DOC	7	35.00%	13	65.00%	20
Out-of-State	57	45.60%	68	54.40%	125
Total	3,014	18.14%	13,604	81.86%	16,618

Table 32: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by offense category, CY04

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

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

Age 10-16

County	Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Other	Contempt	Status Offense	Warrant	Violations*	Total
Adams	21	24	1	6	5	45	6	46	27	181
Alexander	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Bond	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	9
Boone	13	8	3	1	7	0	1	12	15	60
Brown	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Bureau	7	13	0	0	1	3	0	3	1	28
Calhoun	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
Carroll	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Cass	1	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	12
Champaign	87	69	3	2	39	68	1	75	0	344
Christian	14	8	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	32
Clark	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clay	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	8
Clinton	9	12	0	2	1	0	0	6	0	7
Coles	9	6	0	2	2	0	0	22	8	30
Cook	Data unavailable									
Crawford	9	7	0	2	2	2	0	0	18	1
Cumberland	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	41
DeKalb	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
DeWitt	17	9	0	7	2	27	1	52	20	9
Douglas	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	134
DuPage	98	53	5	10	24	119	0	184	69	3
Edgar	8	3	0	2	1	0	1	9	0	563
Edwards	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	23
Effingham	4	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	11
Fayette	4	12	1	0	0	0	0	7	2	20
Ford	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	26
Franklin	6	8	0	1	0	0	0	2	9	4
Fulton	5	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	28
Gallatin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
Greene	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Grundy	3	1	1	1	1	8	0	14	4	4
Hamilton	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	33
Hancock	2	11	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	4
Hardin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Henderson	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1
Henry	4	9	1	2	0	1	0	11	1	9
Iroquois	15	4	2	2	1	0	0	8	6	29
Jackson	4	7	0	0	5	0	0	6	2	38
Jasper	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	24
Jefferson	11	14	2	4	6	4	0	33	13	4
Jersey	4	1	0	1	1	0	2	8	2	89
JoDaviess	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	17
Johnson	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	6
Kane	224	212	4	72	79	26	0	152	74	7
Kankakee	33	17	3	1	1	13	2	16	23	845
Kendall	25	36	0	5	5	0	1	16	5	108
Knox	31	41	4	7	8	0	0	13	7	92
Lake	34	21	0	2	5	34	0	75	6	111
LaSalle	115	123	18	24	37	2	0	56	18	177
Lawrence	0	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	393
Lee	5	6	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	13

Table 32: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by offense category, CY04

County	Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Other	Contempt	Status Offense	Warrant	Violations*	Total
Livingston	12	21	0	7	2	6	0	8	0	17
Logan	13	22	0	1	1	6	5	6	2	61
McDonough	7	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
McHenry	21	31	7	5	3	5	0	34	12	18
McLean	64	97	11	11	22	9	0	47	0	118
Macon	28	68	7	7	6	1	1	51	0	52
Macoupin	4	9	0	2	3	0	0	19	4	168
Madison	178	84	9	15	27	0	0	96	32	41
Marion	4	15	0	0	3	1	0	5	3	441
Marshall	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Mason	1	6	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	3
Massac	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	15
Menard	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	261
Mercer	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	8
Monroe	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	15
Montgomery	4	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Morgan	8	5	1	1	2	1	0	4	2	17
Moultrie	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	24
Ogle	9	5	0	1	2	0	0	12	8	5
Peoria	333	223	33	24	82	0	0	167	14	37
Perry	8	7	0	1	1	0	0	18	0	876
Piatt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Pike	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2
Pope	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Pulaski	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	2
Putnam	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
Randolph	7	1	1	0	5	0	0	3	1	5
Richland	4	10	1	1	0	1	0	12	0	18
Rock Island	53	49	4	10	10	8	0	39	7	29
St. Clair	156	194	15	19	48	2	0	222	45	180
Saline	3	9	0	1	2	0	0	11	1	27
Sangamon	136	91	6	12	39	3	1	93	1	382
Schuyler	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	5
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Shelby	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	701
Stark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stephenson	3	8	0	1	3	0	0	38	2	55
Tazewell	13	23	3	0	2	8	0	23	13	85
Union	2	6	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	12
Vermillion	45	18	6	9	4	0	0	47	11	140
Wabash	1	7	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	13
Warren	2	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	16
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Wayne	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	6
White	8	6	0	1	3	8	0	1	34	61
Whiteside	3	17	0	1	0	0	2	10	6	39
Will	135	60	19	10	29	123	0	141	32	549
Williamson	6	7	1	2	0	0	0	9	1	26
Winnebago	256	184	22	104	103	2	2	247	372	1,292
Woodford	5	2	1	0	1	2	4	8	0	23
DOC	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	17	0	20
Out-of-State	30	19	2	6	11	27	2	10	18	125
Total	2,441	2,141	216	426	677	576	37	2,283	981	9,731

Table 33: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by age, CY04

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

Per Illinois law, youth 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	11	12	13	14	15	16	>16*
Adams	1	0	4	21	51	49	41	14
Alexander	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0
Boone	0	1	0	4	10	15	30	0
Brown	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Bureau	0	0	1	1	8	3	15	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Carroll	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0
Cass	0	0	0	0	5	3	2	2
Champaign	0	1	8	36	77	97	125	0
Christian	0	0	3	3	6	10	10	0
Clark	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	2
Clay	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	0
Clinton	0	0	1	2	3	13	11	0
Coles	0	2	1	0	5	21	20	0
Cook	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Crawford	0	0	1	6	5	16	11	2
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
DeKalb	0	1	0	8	26	45	54	0
DeWitt	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
DuPage	0	3	8	16	70	124	183	159
Edgar	0	0	2	1	7	6	7	0
Edwards	0	0	0	2	3	1	3	2
Effingham	1	2	1	3	3	2	8	0
Fayette	0	0	0	2	5	5	13	1
Ford	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Franklin	0	0	0	1	6	6	15	0
Fulton	0	1	0	2	5	1	1	1
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Grundy	0	0	0	1	2	19	11	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Hancock	1	0	0	3	1	5	11	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Henderson	0	0	3	0	1	3	2	0
Henry	0	0	2	0	7	13	7	0
Iroquois	0	0	4	3	4	8	18	1
Jackson	0	2	0	1	3	4	14	0
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Jefferson	0	0	4	9	20	24	30	2
Jersey	0	1	0	2	2	7	5	0
JoDaviess	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0
Kane	0	2	11	41	87	172	284	247
Kankakee	0	1	2	15	19	30	40	1
Kendall	3	0	0	3	13	16	57	0
Knox	0	2	2	13	14	38	42	0
Lake	1	5	7	22	26	63	53	0
LaSalle	0	6	9	39	76	109	152	2
Lawrence	0	0	1	2	2	3	5	0
Lee	0	0	0	0	4	7	6	0

Table 33: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by age, CY04

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	>16*
Livingston	0	2	0	2	11	17	29	0
Logan	0	0	0	2	20	11	19	0
McDonough	0	1	0	4	3	8	2	0
McHenry	0	2	2	9	11	40	54	0
McLean	1	7	4	20	29	58	140	2
Macon	0	5	13	24	32	44	49	1
Macoupin	0	0	1	5	7	15	13	0
Madison	1	10	26	52	90	111	150	1
Marion	0	1	2	4	6	5	13	0
Marshall	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	1
Massac	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Menard	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	1
Mercer	0	0	0	3	2	7	3	0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Montgomery	0	0	1	2	4	6	4	0
Morgan	0	0	0	3	3	13	3	2
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0
Ogle	0	0	2	1	11	17	6	0
Peoria	14	33	50	115	178	244	242	0
Perry	0	0	2	4	10	8	11	0
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pike	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1
Pope	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	2	1	6	3	6	0
Putnam	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	2	9	7	0
Richland	0	1	3	4	3	10	8	0
Rock Island	0	3	1	14	31	55	76	0
St. Clair	3	8	15	62	137	226	249	2
Saline	0	0	7	1	4	5	10	0
Sangamon	3	3	8	57	95	92	104	20
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0
Stark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	0	3	5	15	11	21	0
Tazewell	0	0	3	15	17	16	34	0
Union	0	0	0	0	1	6	5	0
Vermillion	0	0	6	21	30	37	44	2
Wabash	0	0	0	5	2	2	4	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	5	9	2	0
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
White	0	2	6	1	18	10	22	2
Whiteside	0	0	0	0	4	21	14	0
Will	0	5	17	37	95	146	207	42
Williamson	0	0	0	2	3	7	14	0
Winnebago	5	12	50	154	261	394	415	1
Woodford	0	0	1	0	1	7	14	0
DOC	0	0	0	0	3	4	13	0
Out-of-State	0	4	4	13	14	49	40	1
Total	34	130	309	916	1,777	2,702	3,394	518

Table 34: Average daily population and average length of stay of youth in secure detention, CY04

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Age 10-16

County	Total Days Detained	ADP	Rank	ALOS	Rank
Adams	5,761	16.1	11	32	8
Alexander	26	0.1	45	8	29
Bond	67	0.2	44	7	30
Boone	1,189	3.8	20	19	18
Brown	66	0.1	45	22	15
Bureau	549	1.5	34	18	19
Calhoun	20	0.1	45	5	32
Carroll	60	0.2	44	15	22
Cass	190	0.5	41	12	25
Champaign	6,037	16.6	9	17	20
Christian	133	0.4	42	4	33
Clark	19	0.1	45	2	35
Clay	101	0.3	43	16	21
Clinton	118	1.6	33	4	33
Coles	1,011	3.0	22	21	16
Cook	--	Data unavailable		Data unavailable	
Crawford	275	0.8	38	6	31
Cumberland	52	0.2	44	17	20
DeKalb	1,233	3.6	21	9	28
DeWitt	144	0.4	42	16	21
Douglas	139	0.4	42	46	5
DuPage	17,154	52.0	2	31	9
Edgar	364	1.0	37	15	22
Edwards	111	0.3	43	8	29
Effingham	219	0.6	40	10	27
Fayette	276	0.7	39	11	26
Ford	106	0.3	43	26	12
Franklin	306	0.8	38	10	27
Fulton	568	1.3	35	47	4
Gallatin	97	0.1	45	48	3
Greene	25	0.1	45	6	31
Grundy	262	1.0	37	11	26
Hamilton	128	0.4	42	32	8
Hancock	292	1.0	37	15	22
Hardin	2	0.0	46	2	35
Henderson	282	0.7	39	25	13
Henry	639	1.9	30	22	15
Iroquois	343	1.0	37	9	28
Jackson	780	1.8	31	28	10
Jasper	54	0.2	44	13	24
Jefferson	642	1.9	30	7	30
Jersey	67	0.2	44	3	34
JoDaviess	65	0.2	44	10	27
Johnson	285	0.6	40	35	7
Kane	17,769	54.6	1	21	16
Kankakee	1,233	4.8	18	16	21
Kendall	912	2.6	25	9	28
Knox	4,293	10.7	14	39	6
Lake	10,385	27.6	7	25	13
LaSalle	4,156	11.1	13	22	15
Lawrence	35	0.1	45	2	35
Lee	108	0.3	43	6	31

Table 34: Average daily population and average length of stay of youth in secure detention, CY04

County	Total Days Detained	ADP	Rank	ALOS	Rank
Livingston	958	2.8	23	16	21
Logan	897	2.7	24	18	19
McDonough	155	0.5	41	9	28
McHenry	1,940	5.5	16	16	21
McLean	3,840	11.1	13	14	23
Macon	1,793	5.1	17	10	27
Macoupin	663	2.0	29	15	22
Madison	8,694	24.4	8	19	18
Marion	717	2.0	29	22	15
Marshall	35	0.1	45	11	26
Mason	72	0.2	44	4	33
Massac	25	0.1	45	6	31
Menard	188	0.5	41	23	14
Mercer	216	0.5	41	12	25
Monroe	62	0.2	44	15	22
Montgomery	215	0.6	40	12	25
Morgan	424	1.2	36	17	20
Moultrie	114	0.3	43	22	15
Ogle	575	1.7	32	15	22
Peoria	12,370	33.5	4	13	24
Perry	270	0.8	38	7	30
Piatt	60	0.1	45	20	17
Pike	107	0.3	43	15	22
Pope	170	0.5	41	85	2
Pulaski	263	0.7	39	13	24
Putnam	105	0.3	43	21	16
Randolph	222	0.6	40	12	25
Richland	291	0.8	38	10	27
Rock Island	2,650	8.1	15	15	22
St. Clair	9,967	31.3	6	14	23
Saline	159	0.5	41	5	32
Sangamon	5,802	16.3	10	15	22
Schuyler	23	0.1	45	4	33
Scott	0	0.0	46	0	36
Shelby	44	0.1	45	6	31
Stark	0	0.0	46	0	36
Stephenson	889	2.5	26	16	21
Tazewell	1,585	4.1	19	18	19
Union	184	0.5	41	15	22
Vermillion	5,095	13.9	12	35	7
Wabash	245	0.6	40	16	21
Warren	309	1.2	36	20	17
Washington	413	0.2	44	137	1
Wayne	60	0.1	45	8	29
White	317	0.7	39	5	32
Whiteside	1,064	2.4	27	26	12
Will	15,313	46.3	5	29	11
Williamson	425	2.2	28	18	19
Winnebago	14,563	44.3	3	11	26
Woodford	288	0.8	38	12	25
DOC	28	1.1		1	
Out-of-State	1,336	1.9		10	
Total	175,348	513.2		18	

Table 35: Number of youth transfers to adult criminal court, CY99 – CY04

Sources: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Age 10-16

County	1999 Discretionary	1999 Automatic	1999 Total	2004 Discretionary	2004 Automatic	2004 Total
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boone	0	0	0	1	0	1
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0
Champaign	1	0	1	0	0	0
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	1	1	0	0	0
Cook	0	346	346	Data unavailable		
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	1	1
DuPage	0	0	0	0	1	1
Edgar	0	0	0	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	0	0
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	1	1
Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kane	1	8	9	0	0	0
Kankakee	0	1	1	0	1	1
Kendall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	1	0	1	2	3	5
LaSalle	3	0	3	0	0	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 35: Number of youth transfers to adult criminal court, CY99 – CY04

County	1999 Discretionary	1999 Automatic	1999 Total	2004 Discretionary	2004 Automatic	2004 Total
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livingston	0	1	1	0	0	0
Logan	0	1	1	0	0	0
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHenry	0	1	1	0	0	0
McLean	0	1	1	0	3	3
Macon	2	4	6	1	1	2
Macoupin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	4	4	1	5	6
Marion	1	0	1	1	0	1
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massac	0	0	0	0	0	0
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	0	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	1	8	9	2	2	4
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	1	1	0	0	0
St. Clair	3	1	4	0	3	3
Saline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangamon	1	5	6	1	1	2
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	1	1	0	1	1
Tazewell	0	2	2	0	0	0
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermillion	0	0	0	0	2	2
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	0	0	0	0	1	1
Will	0	2	2	0	1	1
Williamson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winnebago	0	1	1	6	0	6
Woodford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	389	403	15	27	42

Table 36: Number of active youth probation casesloads, CY99 – CY04

As of December 31, 1999 and December 31, 2004

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 10-16

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Adams	78	1,108	85	1,241	24
Alexander	11	1,052	11	1,112	37
Bond	15	965	10	660	74
Boone	68	1,410	88	1,615	9
Brown	3	588	11	2,227	11
Bureau	27	732	39	1,120	39
Calhoun	3	599	3	637	70
Carroll	25	1,405	27	1,639	18
Cass	27	1,985	15	1,132	34
Champaign	143	975	117	799	52
Christian	118	3,365	33	946	43
Clark	64	3,710	17	984	36
Clay	13	921	6	436	89
Clinton	24	648	29	816	60
Coles	72	1,693	53	1,371	26
Cook	4,906	938	3,497	654	64
Crawford	31	1,503	43	2,321	8
Cumberland	11	879	13	1,096	33
DeKalb	43	543	54	653	58
DeWitt	18	1,082	19	1,171	32
Douglas	23	1,024	12	569	84
DuPage	590	636	544	569	72
Edgar	72	3,586	52	2,808	7
Edwards	12	1,835	5	782	65
Effingham	45	1,127	46	1,169	29
Fayette	37	1,707	35	1,728	17
Ford	22	1,394	22	1,490	22
Franklin	37	981	18	493	88
Fulton	40	1,129	14	422	92
Gallatin	17	2,946	4	713	74
Greene	1	63	14	937	54
Grundy	26	636	38	918	45
Hamilton	10	1,172	6	785	67
Hancock	7	328	10	513	86
Hardin	2	506	3	843	73
Henderson	4	495	9	1,236	41
Henry	56	1,010	52	991	48
Iroquois	81	2,361	66	2,085	10
Jackson	55	1,186	36	822	56
Jasper	12	1,004	11	1,031	50
Jefferson	38	928	36	889	51
Jersey	15	627	20	885	53
JoDaviess	3	137	14	658	76
Johnson	13	1,354	8	834	63
Kane	463	1,040	561	1,099	27
Kankakee	172	1,541	223	1,943	12
Kendall	42	694	48	657	59
Knox	62	1,226	32	669	79
Lake	496	719	356	461	80
LaSalle	97	834	116	1,031	35
Lawrence	6	411	23	1,606	19

Table 36: Number of active youth probation caseloads, CY99 – CY04

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Lee	52	1,372	22	594	78
Livingston	105	2,472	130	3,274	1
Logan	32	1,117	86	3,184	3
McDonough	11	452	16	707	75
McHenry	109	369	116	346	87
McLean	197	1,470	164	1,164	25
Macon	171	1,493	113	1,037	42
Macoupin	29	558	71	1,446	23
Madison	118	448	117	447	85
Marion	101	2,345	70	1,678	16
Marshall	5	396	9	714	69
Mason	23	1,392	15	943	55
Massac	21	1,545	19	1,405	28
Menard	7	499	8	568	82
Mercer	3	164	16	926	57
Monroe	20	661	4	131	98
Montgomery	45	1,481	36	1,215	31
Morgan	52	1,468	19	580	81
Moultrie	30	1,972	11	774	68
Ogle	46	780	50	823	47
Peoria	485	2,715	489	2,774	5
Perry	7	326	14	682	77
Piatt	7	410	5	306	95
Pike	41	2,296	58	3,490	2
Pope	1	246	1	294	97
Pulaski	22	2,483	15	1,854	15
Putnam	5	772	6	942	40
Randolph	35	1,095	40	1,341	30
Richland	9	533	15	977	49
Rock Island	131	912	108	788	62
St. Clair	187	646	183	637	71
Saline	12	441	8	309	94
Sangamon	97	513	130	687	66
Schuyler	6	881	2	309	96
Scott	2	353	0	0	99
Shelby	16	658	25	1,077	38
Stark	14	2,128	2	329	94
Stephenson	82	1,580	74	1,497	20
Tazewell	168	1,310	127	1,030	44
Union	13	710	16	883	46
Vermillion	101	1,215	134	1,674	21
Wabash	31	2,336	24	1,882	13
Warren	33	1,743	11	655	83
Washington	12	704	5	312	93
Wayne	9	523	6	370	91
White	30	2,063	38	2,896	6
Whiteside	112	1,806	82	1,380	25
Will	261	476	407	611	61
Williamson	24	420	23	405	90
Winnebago	669	2,336	774	2,592	4
Woodford	81	2,041	78	1,988	14
Total	13,878	973	12,311	825	

Table 37: Number of active informal probation supervision casesloads of youth, CY99 – CY04

As of December 31, 1999 and December 31, 2004

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 youth age 10-16

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Adams	31	440	15	223	28
Alexander	3	287	0	0	1
Bond	8	514	7	462	43
Boone	9	187	10	178	25
Brown	0	0	0	0	1
Bureau	2	54	1	30	5
Calhoun	1	200	0	0	1
Carroll	0	0	6	375	41
Cass	0	0	0	0	1
Champaign	31	211	15	103	15
Christian	0	0	1	29	4
Clark	0	0	0	0	1
Clay	5	354	1	73	12
Clinton	0	0	2	56	6
Coles	22	517	6	157	23
Cook	536	102	916	171	24
Crawford	0	0	0	0	1
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	1
DeKalb	0	0	8	95	13
DeWitt	3	180	4	251	31
Douglas	0	0	6	289	35
DuPage	0	0	7	7	2
Edgar	0	0	0	0	1
Edwards	0	0	0	0	1
Effingham	0	0	0	0	1
Fayette	5	231	0	0	1
Ford	1	63	4	278	34
Franklin	71	1,883	17	470	45
Fulton	22	621	11	337	40
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	1
Greene	0	0	0	0	1
Grundy	2	49	0	0	1
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	1
Hancock	37	1,731	11	559	51
Hardin	0	0	0	0	1
Henderson	7	866	3	408	42
Henry	0	0	1	19	3
Iroquois	11	321	27	855	56
Jackson	28	604	6	139	20
Jasper	5	418	3	292	36
Jefferson	8	195	0	0	1
Jersey	8	334	6	267	33
JoDaviess	15	683	10	485	46
Johnson	4	417	10	1,006	57
Kane	58	130	125	237	30
Kankakee	104	932	18	156	22
Kendall	2	33	23	294	37
Knox	12	237	14	295	38
Lake	0	0	0	0	1
LaSalle	28	241	24	214	27
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	1

Table 37: Number of active informal probation supervision casesloads of youth, CY99 – CY04

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Lee	16	422	19	528	50
Livingston	74	1,742	32	820	55
Logan	0	0	0	0	1
McDonough	38	1,561	30	1,361	59
McHenry	100	339	88	255	32
McLean	21	157	48	337	40
Macon	0	0	0	0	1
Macoupin	33	635	78	1,618	61
Madison	152	577	122	469	44
Marion	16	371	8	194	26
Marshall	3	238	9	695	53
Mason	12	726	2	127	19
Massac	6	442	1	72	11
Menard	2	143	1	70	10
Mercer	2	110	0	0	1
Monroe	0	0	0	0	1
Montgomery	16	527	31	1,053	58
Morgan	76	2,146	46	1,400	60
Moultrie	0	0	1	69	9
Ogle	10	169	7	114	16
Peoria	28	157	40	224	29
Perry	0	0	0	0	1
Piatt	3	176	13	807	54
Pike	0	0	0	0	1
Pope	1	246	0	0	1
Pulaski	4	451	0	0	1
Putnam	11	1,698	2	324	39
Randolph	0	0	0	0	1
Richland	46	2,724	0	0	1
Rock Island	70	487	69	512	49
St. Clair	0	0	0	0	1
Saline	23	845	13	501	48
Sangamon	39	206	23	122	18
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	1
Scott	2	353	0	0	1
Shelby	0	0	0	0	1
Stark	4	608	0	0	1
Stephenson	0	0	3	61	7
Tazewell	87	678	60	490	47
Union	2	109	1	56	6
Vermillion	0	0	0	0	1
Wabash	0	0	0	0	1
Warren	11	581	11	691	52
Washington	0	0	0	0	1
Wayne	0	0	0	0	1
White	0	0	0	0	1
Whiteside	13	210	4	67	8
Will	82	150	66	95	13
Williamson	22	385	8	140	21
Winnebago	15	52	36	120	17
Woodford	8	202	4	101	14
Total	2,127	171	2,194	170	

Table 38: Number of youth delinquency cases continued under supervision, CY99 – CY04

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 10-16

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Adams	6	85	4	59	61
Alexander	12	1,147	3	319	41
Bond	13	836	19	1,254	10
Boone	0	0	4	71	59
Brown	1	196	0	0	68
Bureau	52	1,410	15	445	30
Calhoun	6	1,198	7	1,443	6
Carroll	20	1,124	7	437	31
Cass	0	0	Data unavailable		
Champaign	11	75	4	27	64
Christian	1	29	13	375	37
Clark	12	696	21	1,189	11
Clay	13	921	0	0	68
Clinton	70	1,889	31	868	17
Coles	0	0	0	0	68
Cook	7,561	1,445	0	0	68
Crawford	3	145	30	1,660	4
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	68
DeKalb	79	997	63	751	22
DeWitt	1	60	2	125	56
Douglas	13	579	0	0	68
DuPage	145	156	0	0	68
Edgar	0	0	0	0	68
Edwards	8	1,223	1	164	50
Effingham	0	0	15	386	36
Fayette	23	1,061	12	595	28
Ford	0	0	0	0	68
Franklin	10	265	15	415	33
Fulton	45	1,270	28	857	18
Gallatin	3	520	2	357	38
Greene	0	0	9	611	26
Grundy	24	587	17	405	35
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	68
Hancock	14	655	4	203	44
Hardin	7	1,772	4	1,111	13
Henderson	1	124	0	0	68
Henry	10	180	1	19	66
Iroquois	5	146	3	95	58
Jackson	58	1,251	3	69	60
Jasper	10	837	13	1,266	9
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	68
Jersey	30	1,254	42	1,872	2
JoDaviess	8	364	0	0	68
Johnson	0	0	0	0	68
Kane	121	272	184	348	39
Kankakee	17	152	20	173	48
Kendall	33	545	26	333	40
Knox	3	59	9	190	46
Lake	42	61	12	15	67
LaSalle	78	671	82	730	23
Lawrence	18	1,233	0	0	68

Table 38: Number of youth delinquency cases continued under supervision, CY99 – CY04

County	1999	Rate	2004	Rate	Rank
Lee	35	924	0	0	68
Livingston	1	24	1	26	65
Logan	8	279	0	0	68
McDonough	15	616	9	408	34
McHenry	89	301	101	293	42
McLean	8	60	15	105	57
Macon	79	690	152	1,390	7
Macoupin	41	788	38	788	19
Madison	321	1,220	348	1,338	8
Marion	5	116	0	0	68
Marshall	4	317	2	154	51
Mason	2	121	0	0	68
Massac	6	442	2	144	52
Menard	4	285	6	418	32
Mercer	25	1,370	3	178	47
Monroe	25	826	58	1,890	1
Montgomery	13	428	5	170	49
Morgan	2	56	0	0	68
Moultrie	18	1,183	11	754	20
Ogle	34	576	12	196	45
Peoria	80	448	127	711	25
Perry	35	1,629	32	1,581	5
Piatt	3	176	0	0	68
Pike	0	0	0	0	68
Pope	1	246	3	870	16
Pulaski	5	564	0	0	68
Putnam	10	1,543	11	1,783	3
Randolph	2	63	2	69	60
Richland	0	0	2	132	54
Rock Island	21	146	33	245	43
St. Clair	285	984	205	717	24
Saline	15	551	0	0	68
Sangamon	37	196	8	42	62
Schuyler	1	147	4	605	27
Scott	0	0	0	0	68
Shelby	3	123	25	1,080	14
Stark	15	2,280	3	498	29
Stephenson	30	578	0	0	68
Tazewell	102	795	74	605	27
Union	1	55	0	0	68
Vermillion	33	397	0	0	68
Wabash	21	1,583	13	1,039	15
Warren	34	1,796	12	753	21
Washington	0	0	0	0	68
Wayne	8	465	2	125	56
White	32	2,201	15	1,159	12
Whiteside	1	16	8	135	53
Will	41	75	20	29	63
Williamson	0	0	6	105	57
Winnebago	40	140	39	130	55
Woodford	6	151	0	0	68
Total	10,184	816	2,132	165	

Table 39: Number and type of court ordered youth placements, CY99 – CY04

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Age 10-16

County	Foster Home		Group Home		Residential Treatment		Placed with Relative		Total	
	1999	2004	1999	2004	1999	2004	1999	2004	1999	2004
Adams	4	0	0	0	16	6	5	7	25	13
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Boone	1	0	2	3	12	18	1	1	16	22
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
Calhoun	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Carroll	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	3
Cass	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Champaign	14	7	4	3	23	14	9	4	50	28
Christian	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	3
Clark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Clay	0	0	7	0	5	0	1	0	13	0
Clinton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
Coles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Cook	38	77	168	211	1,059	1,160	630	848	1,895	2,296
Crawford	0	0	3	0	5	9	1	0	9	9
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	4
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4	0
DuPage	2	9	8	8	22	26	4	15	36	58
Edgar	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Edwards	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	6	0
Effingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Ford	0	0	1	3	4	2	0	0	5	5
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fulton	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
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	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Henry	1	1	0	1	9	0	1	0	11	2
Iroquois	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Jackson	0	0	4	0	9	1	0	1	13	2
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2
Jersey	1	0	0	2	5	8	0	5	6	15
JoDaviess	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kane	1	0	0	0	25	14	0	0	26	14
Kankakee	3	1	0	1	3	2	2	0	8	4
Kendall	0	1	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	19
Knox	0	2	2	1	1	6	0	0	3	9
Lake	0	2	7	6	116	84	0	9	123	101
LaSalle	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	5	1
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lee	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	7	1

Table 39: Number and type of court ordered youth placements, CY99 – CY04

County	Foster Home		Group Home		Residential Treatment		Placed with Relative		Total	
	1999	2004	1999	2004	1999	2004	1999	2004	1999	2004
Livingston	6	14	0	1	13	11	5	1	24	27
Logan	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	6	0	12
McDonough	6	11	7	3	2	7	1	1	16	22
McHenry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLean	4	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	8	6
Macon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macoupin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Madison	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Marion	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Marshall	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	12	36	0	0	12	36
Massac	2	4	11	0	6	25	0	6	19	35
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Monroe	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Ogle	3	0	16	21	1	4	1	0	21	25
Peoria	1	1	0	0	26	26	0	0	27	27
Perry	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5
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	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Richland	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	6
Rock Island	12	4	0	1	52	39	5	0	69	44
St. Clair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Saline	2	7	4	1	9	1	13	6	28	15
Sangamon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	1	2	3	9	22	37	0	3	26	51
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	0	8	1	1	0	0	0	9	1
Tazewell	2	0	0	0	1	8	1	0	4	8
Union	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Vermillion	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Wabash	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Warren	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	12	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	4
Whiteside	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Will	2	8	4	6	0	3	13	32	19	49
Williamson	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	5
Winnebago	10	19	7	10	48	84	37	10	102	123
Woodford	0	0	0	2	2	7	0	1	2	10
Total	134	191	282	311	1,539	1,696	751	969	2,706	3,167

Table 40: Number and type of youth admissions to IDOC, FY99

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Rate per 100,000 youth age 13-16

IDOC categorizes youth sent serve short term determinate sentences (bring-back orders) as court evaluations.

County	1999								
	Court Commitments				New Offense Violator	Technical Violator		Total	Rate
	Court evals	Court eval return	Discharged and recommitted	Delinquency commitment	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Return additional mittimus	Technical violators		
Adams	8	2	0	16	0	0	7	33	813
Alexander	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	656
Bond	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	7	763
Boone	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	257
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	5	1	0	1	0	0	4	11	498
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	1	1	5	0	0	3	10	974
Cass	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	744
Champaign	9	2	2	51	0	0	17	81	967
Christian	2	0	2	4	0	0	1	9	446
Clark	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	619
Clay	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	247
Clinton	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	140
Coles	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	10	405
Cook	25	7	63	738	27	2	234	1,096	372
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	2	0	3	0	0	4	9	202
DeWitt	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	713
Douglas	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	306
DuPage	4	2	0	34	0	0	12	52	99
Edgar	9	3	0	1	1	0	0	14	1,208
Edwards	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	761
Effingham	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	128
Fayette	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	241
Ford	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	439
Franklin	6	1	2	7	0	0	4	20	916
Fulton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	49
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	106
Grundy	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	84
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	161
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	211
Henry	5	4	1	2	1	0	3	16	499
Iroquois	7	1	1	4	0	0	3	16	783
Jackson	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	7	253
Jasper	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	141
Jefferson	3	1	1	6	0	0	0	11	462
Jersey	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	211
Jo Daviess	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	78
Johnson	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	534
Kane	1	0	0	10	2	0	10	23	90
Kankakee	26	4	3	13	1	0	23	70	1,107
Kendall	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	5	146
Knox	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	338
Lake	0	1	1	90	0	0	33	125	328
Lasalle	21	8	1	0	0	0	7	37	551
Lawrence	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	346

Table 40: Number and type of youth admissions to IDOC, FY99

County	1999								
	Court Commitments				New Offense Violator	Technical Violator		Total	Rate
	Court evals	Court eval return	Discharged and recommitted	Delinquency commitment	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Return additional mittimus	Technical violators		
Lee	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	7	323
Livingston	4	0	0	1	0	0	3	8	320
Logan	9	0	0	8	0	0	2	19	1,132
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHenry	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	11	68
McLean	24	10	2	12	2	0	15	65	858
Macon	1	0	2	45	0	0	17	65	1,001
Macoupin	0	1	0	6	0	0	2	9	296
Madison	10	3	0	9	1	0	6	29	190
Marion	3	2	0	4	0	0	2	11	436
Marshall	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	136
Mason	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	531
Massac	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	380
Menard	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	126
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	56
Montgomery	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	7	406
Morgan	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	6	284
Moultrie	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	667
Ogle	3	2	1	4	0	0	3	13	389
Peoria	16	10	3	64	1	0	51	145	1,407
Perry	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	653
Piatt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	99
Pike	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	571
Pope	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	395
Pulaski	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	195
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	1	0	1	10	0	0	1	13	694
Richland	3	1	1	0	0	0	6	11	1,122
Rock Island	19	1	2	18	0	0	27	67	807
St. Clair	37	16	0	9	0	0	11	73	439
Saline	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	245
Sangamon	2	2	2	26	0	0	21	53	486
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	141
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	16	16	2	13	0	0	7	54	1,771
Tazewell	3	0	0	20	0	0	7	30	401
Union	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	95
Vermillion	6	3	1	19	0	0	19	48	1,000
Wabash	6	0	0	7	0	0	1	14	1,793
Warren	8	4	0	2	0	0	1	15	1,340
Washington	3	2	0	3	0	0	1	9	895
Wayne	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4	404
White	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	459
Whiteside	5	2	0	17	0	0	8	32	901
Will	17	4	2	31	0	0	28	82	268
Williamson	0	1	0	5	0	0	2	8	244
Winnebago	42	36	8	65	1	0	22	174	1,077
Woodford	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	7	306
Unknown	5	0	0	10	0	0	0	15	n/a
Total	447	169	108	1,461	37	2	667	2,891	421

Table 41: Number and type of youth admissions to IDOC, FY04

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Rate per 100,000 youth age 13-16

IDOC categorizes youth sent serve short term determinate sentences (bring-back orders) as court evaluations.

County	2004								
	Court Commitments				New Offense Violator	Technical Violator		Total	Rate
	Court evals	Court eval return	Discharged and recommitted	Delinquency commitment	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Return additional mittimus	Technical violators		
Adams	4	3	0	8	0	0	17	32	805
Alexander	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	9	1,582
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	233
Boone	7	2	0	4	0	0	8	21	651
Brown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	735
Bureau	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	8	404
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	9	922
Cass	5	2	0	0	0	0	3	10	1,350
Champaign	14	5	5	30	2	0	48	104	1,236
Christian	12	3	0	3	0	0	10	28	1,358
Clark	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	7	684
Clay	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	641
Clinton	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	6	290
Coles	4	2	1	1	0	0	3	11	493
Cook	123	28	27	305	10	7	420	920	304
Crawford	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	279
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	141
DeKalb	6	3	0	2	0	0	4	15	307
DeWitt	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	7	770
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	2	0	0	16	1	0	16	35	63
Edgar	2	0	0	2	2	0	5	11	1,011
Edwards	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	1,453
Effingham	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	7	316
Fayette	2	3	0	2	0	0	2	9	743
Ford	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	352
Franklin	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	140
Fulton	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	104
Gallatin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	306
Greene	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	116
Grundy	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	204
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	440
Hancock	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	432
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	1,348
Henry	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	161
Iroquois	8	0	1	2	0	0	4	15	799
Jackson	1	0	0	2	0	0	6	9	352
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	5	0	1	2	0	0	11	19	809
Jersey	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	7	526
Jo Daviess	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	327
Johnson	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	4	721
Kane	33	14	0	36	1	0	24	108	363
Kankakee	4	8	0	8	1	2	23	46	685
Kendall	1	1	0	5	0	0	4	11	246
Knox	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	8	284
Lake	1	0	2	41	1	0	45	90	201
Lasalle	22	7	0	3	0	0	23	55	831
Lawrence	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	489

Table 41: Number and type of youth admissions to IDOC, FY04

County	2004								Total	Rate
	Court Commitments				New Offense Violator	Technical Violator				
	Court evals	Court eval return	Discharged and recommitted	Delinquency commitment	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Return additional mittimus	Technical violators			
Lee	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	7	322	
Livingston	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	216	
Logan	2	0	0	8	1	0	10	21	1,363	
McDonough	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	230	
McHenry	2	0	0	1	0	0	9	12	61	
McLean	13	7	2	9	0	0	19	50	618	
Macon	39	18	3	15	0	0	20	95	1,491	
Macoupin	2	0	0	6	0	0	9	17	590	
Madison	23	5	0	15	0	0	34	77	504	
Marion	2	1	0	10	1	0	18	32	1,354	
Marshall	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	272	
Mason	7	2	1	0	0	0	2	12	1,268	
Massac	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	9	1,129	
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	119	
Mercer	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	499	
Monroe	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	110	
Montgomery	2	3	0	4	0	0	2	11	638	
Morgan	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	205	
Moultrie	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	7	818	
Ogle	2	1	0	4	0	0	5	12	329	
Peoria	10	8	1	25	0	0	131	175	1,748	
Perry	4	1	0	6	0	0	4	15	1,244	
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pike	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	8	847	
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pulaski	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	1,059	
Putnam	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	5	1,319	
Randolph	0	0	0	7	1	0	3	11	626	
Richland	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	669	
Rock Island	17	7	0	23	1	0	36	84	1,065	
St. Clair	48	13	1	9	1	0	23	95	569	
Saline	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	6	375	
Sangamon	0	0	2	28	6	0	48	84	776	
Schuyler	2	1	0	2	0	0	3	8	2,111	
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shelby	3	1	0	1	0	0	3	8	594	
Stark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	300	
Stephenson	7	10	0	3	0	0	11	31	1,097	
Tazewell	5	3	2	4	0	0	7	21	294	
Union	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	6	564	
Vermillion	8	1	4	18	1	0	24	56	1,218	
Wabash	4	1	3	1	0	0	2	11	1,491	
Warren	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	516	
Washington	1	0	0	2	0	1	5	9	938	
Wayne	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	10	1,043	
White	2	1	0	3	0	0	5	11	1,384	
Whiteside	0	0	0	8	0	0	20	28	806	
Will	22	4	2	30	2	4	25	89	226	
Williamson	2	0	0	3	0	0	8	13	391	
Winnebago	62	28	9	21	3	0	94	217	1,254	
Woodford	8	3	0	7	1	0	4	23	1,003	
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
Total	610	211	72	798	38	14	1,363	3,106	453	

Table 42: Number of youth commitments to IDOC by race, FY99 – FY04

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Age 13-16

County	1999					2004				
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	White	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	White
Adams	0	9	0	0	17	0	5	0	0	10
Alexander	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
Bond	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Boone	0	0	2	0	5	0	1	2	0	10
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bureau	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1
Cass	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7
Champaign	0	47	1	0	16	0	36	2	0	16
Christian	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	14
Clark	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	4
Clay	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Clinton	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Coles	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	3
Cook	3	636	153	0	43	0	368	91	0	24
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	1	6
DeWitt	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	3
Douglas	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	2	15	11	0	12	0	8	3	0	7
Edgar	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	4
Edwards	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2
Effingham	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Fayette	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
Ford	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1
Franklin	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	2
Fulton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Greene	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Grundy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Henry	0	1	0	0	11	0	2	0	0	1
Iroquois	0	0	3	0	10	0	1	0	0	10
Jackson	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1
Jasper	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	7	0	0	4	0	7	0	0	1
Jersey	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7
Jo Daviess	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Johnson	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Kane	0	5	3	0	3	0	34	35	0	14
Kankakee	0	29	5	0	12	0	10	1	0	9
Kendall	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	6
Knox	0	1	2	0	7	0	1	0	0	2
Lake	1	40	26	0	25	0	18	15	0	11
Lasalle	0	2	3	0	25	0	8	1	0	23
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Lee	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

Table 42: Number of youth commitments to IDOC by race, FY99 – FY04

County	1999					2004				
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	White	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	White
Livingston	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	3
Logan	0	0	0	0	17	0	2	0	0	8
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
McHenry	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	1	0	2
McLean	0	15	5	0	28	0	14	0	0	17
Macon	0	28	0	0	20	0	53	0	0	22
Macoupin	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	8
Madison	0	14	0	0	8	0	14	1	0	28
Marion	0	2	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	11
Marshall	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mason	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
Massac	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Menard	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Monroe	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Morgan	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Ogle	0	1	1	0	8	0	1	0	1	5
Peoria	0	69	2	0	22	0	28	0	1	15
Perry	0	3	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	10
Piatt	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Pope	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Randolph	0	0	1	0	11	0	3	0	0	4
Richland	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	4
Rock Island	0	14	7	0	19	0	25	1	0	21
St. Clair	0	40	3	0	19	0	48	3	0	20
Saline	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Sangamon	0	22	0	0	10	0	19	1	1	9
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Stark	0	31	2	0	14	0	0	0	0	1
Stephenson	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	8
Tazewell	0	0	1	0	22	0	0	0	0	14
Union	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Vermillion	0	14	1	0	14	0	16	1	0	14
Wabash	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	9
Warren	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	3
Wayne	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
Whiteside	0	2	4	0	18	0	1	0	0	7
Will	0	23	7	1	23	0	32	7	0	19
Williamson	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
Winnebago	1	88	18	0	44	0	83	10	0	27
Woodford	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	18
Unknown	0	7	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	1
Total	8	1,184	271	2	722	1	877	177	4	632

Table 43: Number of youth commitments to IDOC by sex, FY99 – FY04

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Age 13-16

County	1999					2004				
	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total
Adams	3	13%	23	88%	26	2	13%	13	87%	15
Alexander	0	0%	4	100%	4	0	0%	5	100%	5
Bond	2	50%	4	67%	6	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Boone	1	17%	6	86%	7	4	31%	9	69%	13
Brown	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	1	50%	1	50%	2
Bureau	1	17%	6	86%	7	1	20%	4	80%	5
Calhoun	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Carroll	1	17%	6	86%	7	0	0%	1	100%	1
Cass	0	0%	4	100%	4	0	0%	7	100%	7
Champaign	10	19%	54	84%	64	11	20%	43	80%	54
Christian	0	0%	8	100%	8	1	6%	17	94%	18
Clark	0	0%	6	100%	6	0	0%	5	100%	5
Clay	1	n/a	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	100%	1
Clinton	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	3	100%	3
Coles	1	11%	9	90%	10	0	0%	8	100%	8
Cook	35	4%	800	96%	835	31	6%	452	94%	483
Crawford	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0%	2	100%	2
Cumberland	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
DeKalb	0	0%	5	100%	5	1	9%	10	91%	11
DeWitt	2	40%	5	71%	7	0	0%	3	100%	3
Douglas	0	0%	4	100%	4	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
DuPage	2	5%	38	95%	40	0	0%	18	100%	18
Edgar	0	0%	13	100%	13	1	25%	3	75%	4
Edwards	1	50%	2	67%	3	0	0%	2	100%	2
Effingham	1	50%	2	67%	3	1	25%	3	75%	4
Fayette	0	0%	2	100%	2	2	29%	5	71%	7
Ford	0	0%	4	100%	4	0	0%	1	100%	1
Franklin	2	14%	14	88%	16	0	0%	2	100%	2
Fulton	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Gallatin	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0%	1	100%	1
Greene	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	1	100%	1
Grundy	0	0%	1	100%	1	2	100%	0	0%	2
Hamilton	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Hancock	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	3	100%	3
Hardin	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Henderson	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	1	17%	5	83%	6
Henry	2	20%	10	83%	12	0	0%	3	100%	3
Iroquois	1	8%	12	92%	13	1	9%	10	91%	11
Jackson	0	0%	4	100%	4	0	0%	3	100%	3
Jasper	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Jefferson	1	10%	10	91%	11	3	38%	5	63%	8
Jersey	0	0%	3	100%	3	2	29%	5	71%	7
Jo Davies	0	0%	1	100%	1	1	25%	3	75%	4
Johnson	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	3	100%	3
Kane	2	22%	9	82%	11	6	7%	77	93%	83
Kankakee	13	39%	33	72%	46	2	10%	18	90%	20
Kendall	1	33%	3	75%	4	0	0%	7	100%	7
Knox	1	11%	9	90%	10	0	0%	3	100%	3
Lake	8	10%	84	91%	92	3	7%	41	93%	44
Lasalle	4	15%	26	87%	30	8	25%	24	75%	32
Lawrence	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	4	100%	4
Lee	0	0%	4	100%	4	1	33%	2	67%	3

Table 43: Number of youth commitments to IDOC by sex, FY99 – FY04

County	1999					2004				
	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total
Livingston	0	0%	5	100%	5	1	25%	3	75%	4
Logan	0	0%	17	100%	17	1	10%	9	90%	10
McDonough	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	1	50%	1	50%	2
McHenry	2	33%	6	75%	8	0	0%	3	100%	3
McLean	4	9%	44	92%	48	8	26%	23	74%	31
Macon	13	37%	35	73%	48	13	17%	62	83%	75
Macoupin	2	40%	5	71%	7	2	25%	6	75%	8
Madison	4	22%	18	82%	22	6	14%	37	86%	43
Marion	0	0%	9	100%	9	1	8%	12	92%	13
Marshall	0	0%	1	100%	1	1	50%	1	50%	2
Mason	0	0%	2	100%	2	1	10%	9	90%	10
Massac	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	2	100%	2
Menard	1	n/a	0	0%	1	0	0%	3	100%	3
Mercer	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Monroe	1	n/a	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	100%	1
Montgomery	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	9	100%	9
Morgan	0	0%	4	100%	4	0	0%	2	100%	2
Moultrie	1	50%	2	67%	3	0	0%	4	100%	4
Ogle	2	25%	8	80%	10	1	14%	6	86%	7
Peoria	9	11%	84	90%	93	2	5%	42	95%	44
Perry	1	14%	7	88%	8	3	27%	8	73%	11
Piatt	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Pike	0	0%	6	100%	6	0	0%	6	100%	6
Pope	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Pulaski	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	3	100%	3
Putnam	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0%	4	100%	4
Randolph	5	71%	7	58%	12	2	29%	5	71%	7
Richland	0	0%	5	100%	5	1	25%	3	75%	4
Rock Island	3	8%	37	93%	40	5	11%	42	89%	47
St. Clair	19	44%	43	69%	62	20	28%	51	72%	71
Saline	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	3	100%	3
Sangamon	5	19%	27	84%	32	3	10%	27	90%	30
Schuyler	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	1	20%	4	80%	5
Scott	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Shelby	0	0%	1	100%	1	1	20%	4	80%	5
Stark	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0%	1	100%	1
Stephenson	10	27%	37	79%	47	2	10%	18	90%	20
Tazewell	2	10%	21	91%	23	2	14%	12	86%	14
Union	1	n/a	0	0%	1	0	0%	5	100%	5
Vermillion	8	38%	21	72%	29	4	13%	27	87%	31
Wabash	1	8%	12	92%	13	0	0%	9	100%	9
Warren	2	17%	12	86%	14	0	0%	1	100%	1
Washington	0	0%	8	100%	8	0	0%	3	100%	3
Wayne	2	200%	1	33%	3	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
White	0	0%	4	100%	4	1	17%	5	83%	6
Whiteside	7	41%	17	71%	24	0	0%	8	100%	8
Will	3	6%	51	94%	54	4	7%	54	93%	58
Williamson	0	0%	6	100%	6	1	20%	4	80%	5
Winnebago	18	14%	133	88%	151	14	12%	106	88%	120
Woodford	2	40%	5	71%	7	3	17%	15	83%	18
Unknown	1	7%	14	93%	15	0	0%	1	100%	1
Total	225	11%	1,962	90%	2,187	191	11%	1,500	89%	1,691

Table 44: Number of youth commitments to IDOC by offense category, FY99 – FY04

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Age 13-16

County	1999						2004					
	Missing	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other	Missing	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other
Adams	0	5	18	0	2	1	0	2	10	0	3	0
Alexander	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Bond	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boone	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	5	5	1	2	0
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bureau	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cass	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0
Champaign	0	28	19	8	2	7	0	21	25	2	3	3
Christian	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	7	10	0	1	0
Clark	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
Clay	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Coles	0	5	4	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	1	0
Cook	0	357	197	259	20	2	0	207	138	132	5	1
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	6	2	1	0
DeWitt	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	0	15	20	4	1	0	0	7	10	1	0	0
Edgar	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Edwards	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Effingham	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Fayette	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0
Ford	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Franklin	0	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Fulton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grundy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0
Henry	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Iroquois	0	2	8	2	1	0	0	2	9	0	0	0
Jackson	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Jasper	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	5	3	2	1	0	0	2	3	1	0	2
Jersey	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	2	0	1	0
Jo Daviess	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Johnson	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Kane	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	37	37	2	3	4
Kankakee	0	14	22	7	0	3	0	11	7	1	1	0
Kendall	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	4	0	0	0
Knox	0	4	4	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Lake	0	35	40	8	7	2	0	19	18	1	5	1
Lasalle	0	3	24	0	3	0	0	8	20	0	3	1
Lawrence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Lee	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0

Table 44: Number of youth commitments to IDOC by offense category, FY99 – FY04

County	1999						2004					
	Missing	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other	Missing	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other
Livingston	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Logan	0	3	13	0	1	0	0	4	5	1	0	0
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
McHenry	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
McLean	0	14	26	5	2	1	0	8	20	1	1	1
Macon	0	14	30	1	1	2	0	28	34	6	6	1
Macoupin	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	2	6	0	0	0
Madison	0	11	7	2	2	0	0	17	17	2	7	0
Marion	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	4	8	1	0	0
Marshall	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Mason	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0
Massac	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Menard	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Monroe	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	1	0
Morgan	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Moultrie	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
Ogle	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
Peoria	0	24	60	4	5	0	0	12	26	0	6	0
Perry	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	0	2
Piatt	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
Pope	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Randolph	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1
Richland	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Rock Island	0	14	18	2	5	1	0	20	25	1	1	0
St. Clair	0	21	35	3	3	0	0	22	45	0	2	2
Saline	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Sangamon	0	12	16	1	0	3	0	7	17	4	2	0
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	8	29	4	0	6	0	6	12	1	0	1
Tazewell	0	5	14	0	3	1	0	0	11	0	1	2
Union	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Vermillion	0	11	15	1	2	0	0	16	14	0	1	0
Wabash	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	2
Warren	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Washington	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Wayne	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
Whiteside	0	5	14	2	1	2	0	4	2	2	0	0
Will	0	15	33	2	4	0	0	22	25	8	3	0
Williamson	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Winnebago	0	62	55	25	6	3	0	41	58	13	6	2
Woodford	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	12	3	1	0
Unknown	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	765	922	353	94	38	1	603	779	199	82	27

Table 45: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth arrests, CY04

N/A - Population less than one percent of population total

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

Based on rates per 1,000 juveniles in population

Age 10-16

County	RI for Arrests					RRI for Arrests			
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	White	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian
Adams	N/A	5.11		N/A	0.76	N/A	6.72		N/A
Alexander	N/A	2.07		N/A	0.17	N/A	12.32		N/A
Bond	N/A	5.41		N/A	0.81	N/A	6.70		N/A
Boone	N/A	7.22		N/A	1.09	N/A	6.62		N/A
Brown	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Bureau	N/A	9.45		N/A	0.95	N/A	9.92		N/A
Calhoun	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Carroll	N/A	0.00		N/A	1.06	N/A	0.00		N/A
Cass	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Juvenile Arrests to CCH system			
Champaign	0.17	3.28		N/A	0.48	0.34	6.78		N/A
Christian	0.00	3.66		N/A	0.99	0.00	3.72		N/A
Clark	N/A	4.53		N/A	0.96	N/A	4.73		N/A
Clay	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A		N/A
Clinton	N/A	5.45		N/A	0.94	N/A	5.79		N/A
Coles	N/A	5.42		N/A	0.89	N/A	6.10		N/A
Cook	0.10	2.16		N/A	0.76	0.13	2.83		N/A
Crawford	N/A	0.00		N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00		N/A
Cumberland	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
DeKalb	0.00	4.32		N/A	0.96	0.00	4.49		N/A
DeWitt	N/A	0.00		N/A	0.93	N/A	0.00		N/A
Douglas	N/A	6.78		N/A	0.96	N/A	7.10		N/A
DuPage	0.13	4.63		N/A	1.01	0.13	4.58		N/A
Edgar	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Juvenile Arrests to CCH system			
Edwards	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Effingham	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.99	N/A	N/A		N/A
Fayette	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.95	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	0.00		N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00		N/A
Gallatin	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A		N/A
Greene	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Grundy	N/A	11.61		N/A	0.96	N/A	12.12		N/A
Hamilton	N/A	0.00		N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00		N/A
Hancock	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Hardin	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A		N/A
Henderson	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Henry	N/A	2.31		N/A	1.03	N/A	2.25		N/A
Iroquois	N/A	5.01		N/A	1.00	N/A	5.03		N/A
Jackson	0.00	3.22		N/A	0.51	0.00	6.27		N/A
Jasper	N/A	0.00		N/A	1.02	N/A	0.00		N/A
Jefferson	N/A	4.71		N/A	0.57	N/A	8.32		N/A
Jersey	N/A	2.82		N/A	0.97	N/A	2.91		N/A
Jo Daviess	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A		N/A
Johnson	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A		N/A
Kane	0.29	3.69		N/A	1.16	0.25	3.17		N/A
Kankakee	N/A	2.31		N/A	0.70	N/A	3.29		N/A
Kendall	0.00	3.43		N/A	1.08	0.00	3.18		N/A
Knox	N/A	3.78		N/A	0.75	N/A	5.03		N/A
Lake	0.12	2.39		N/A	1.16	0.11	2.07		N/A
Lasalle	N/A	5.58		N/A	1.01	N/A	5.50		N/A

Table 45: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth arrests, CY04

County	RI for Arrests					RRI for Arrests			
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	White	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian
Lawrence	N/A	2.54		N/A	0.98	N/A	2.60		N/A
Lee	N/A	4.01		N/A	0.98	N/A	4.10		N/A
Livingston	N/A	5.41		N/A	0.95	N/A	5.72		N/A
Logan	N/A	3.34		N/A	0.97	N/A	3.45		N/A
McDonough	0.00	0.40		N/A	1.07	0.00	0.38		N/A
McHenry	0.00	2.51		N/A	1.12	0.00	2.25		N/A
McLean	0.00	4.52		N/A	0.64	0.00	7.08		N/A
Macon	N/A	2.85		N/A	0.48	N/A	5.98		N/A
Macoupin	N/A	2.08		N/A	0.99	N/A	2.09		N/A
Madison	N/A	3.68		N/A	0.67	N/A	5.50		N/A
Marion	N/A	3.47		N/A	0.84	N/A	4.11		N/A
Marshall	N/A	0.00		N/A	1.07	N/A	0.00		N/A
Mason	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Massac	N/A	0.45		N/A	1.06	N/A	0.43		N/A
Menard	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A		N/A
Mercer	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.04	N/A	N/A		N/A
Monroe	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A		N/A
Montgomery	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A		N/A
Morgan	N/A	4.23		N/A	0.77	N/A	5.49		N/A
Moultrie	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.68	N/A	N/A		N/A
Ogle	N/A	0.71		N/A	1.11	N/A	0.63		N/A
Peoria	0.00	2.33		N/A	0.50	0.00	4.70		N/A
Perry	N/A	5.06		N/A	0.85	N/A	5.92		N/A
Piatt	N/A	0.00		N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00		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					Juvenile Arrests to CCH system			
Pulaski	N/A	0.62		N/A	1.30	N/A	0.48		N/A
Putnam	N/A	0.00		N/A	1.09	N/A	0.00		N/A
Randolph	N/A	0.00		N/A	1.08	N/A	0.00		N/A
Richland	N/A	0.00		N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00		N/A
Rock Island	0.00	3.11		N/A	0.84	0.00	3.70		N/A
St. Clair	0.00	1.92		N/A	0.47	0.00	4.06		N/A
Saline	N/A	1.75		N/A	0.95	N/A	1.85		N/A
Sangamon	0.38	3.23		N/A	0.57	0.66	5.63		N/A
Schuyler	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Scott	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Juvenile Arrests to CCH system			
Shelby	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A		N/A
Stark	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A		N/A
Stephenson	N/A	4.52		N/A	0.52	N/A	8.69		N/A
Tazewell	N/A	5.04		N/A	0.98	N/A	5.13		N/A
Union	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.09	N/A	N/A		N/A
Vermillion	N/A	3.22		N/A	0.64	N/A	5.01		N/A
Wabash	N/A	0.00		N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00		N/A
Warren	N/A	5.06		N/A	0.95	N/A	5.32		N/A
Washington	N/A	4.66		N/A	0.98	N/A	4.77		N/A
Wayne	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A		N/A
White	N/A	23.11		N/A	0.77	N/A	30.02		N/A
Whiteside	N/A	3.74		N/A	1.09	N/A	3.43		N/A
Will	0.07	3.74		N/A	0.73	0.10	5.12		N/A
Williamson	N/A	2.70		N/A	0.94	N/A	2.88		N/A
Winnebago	0.30	2.72		N/A	0.78	0.39	3.48		N/A
Woodford	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.97	N/A	N/A		N/A
Total	0.12	3.02		N/A	0.67	0.18	4.49		N/A



Table 46: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for use of secure detention, CY04

N/A - Population less than one percent of county total

Based on rates per 1,000 juveniles in population

Age 10-16

County	RI for Secure Detention					RRI for Secure Detention			
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	White	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian
Adams	N/A	4.75	0.00	N/A	0.76	N/A	6.27	0.00	N/A
Alexander	N/A	1.52	0.00	N/A	0.62	N/A	2.46	0.00	N/A
Bond	N/A	4.81	0.00	N/A	0.84	N/A	5.75	0.00	N/A
Boone	N/A	7.06	0.84	N/A	0.89	N/A	7.98	0.94	N/A
Brown	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Bureau	N/A	2.36	1.79	N/A	0.91	N/A	2.59	1.96	N/A
Calhoun	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Carroll	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.06	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Cass	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.99	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Champaign	0.29	3.60	0.46	N/A	0.37	0.76	9.60	1.24	N/A
Christian	0.00	22.16	0.00	N/A	0.74	0.00	29.80	0.00	N/A
Clark	N/A	8.49	0.00	N/A	0.77	N/A	11.03	0.00	N/A
Clay	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Clinton	N/A	1.89	0.00	N/A	1.01	N/A	1.88	0.00	N/A
Coles	N/A	6.91	1.32	N/A	0.80	N/A	8.66	1.66	N/A
Cook	0.05	2.39	0.51	N/A	0.15	0.35	16.17	3.46	N/A
Crawford	N/A	6.08	0.00	N/A	0.94	N/A	6.48	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	4.25	0.74	N/A	0.84	0.00	5.06	0.87	N/A
DeWitt	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Douglas	N/A	20.33	0.00	N/A	0.72	N/A	28.38	0.00	N/A
DuPage	0.08	4.39	2.06	N/A	0.72	0.11	6.14	2.88	N/A
Edgar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.98	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edwards	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Effingham	N/A	N/A	9.25	N/A	0.92	N/A	N/A	10.05	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	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Franklin	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Fulton	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.94	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Gallatin	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Greene	N/A	N/A	38.74	N/A	0.51	N/A	N/A	75.89	N/A
Grundy	N/A	14.46	0.94	N/A	0.79	N/A	18.24	1.18	N/A
Hamilton	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Hancock	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hardin	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Henderson	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Henry	N/A	7.17	1.33	N/A	0.75	N/A	9.56	1.77	N/A
Iroquois	N/A	3.56	0.33	N/A	1.00	N/A	3.55	0.33	N/A
Jackson	0.00	3.46	1.10	N/A	0.40	0.00	8.75	2.79	N/A
Jasper	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	N/A	5.30	2.68	N/A	0.30	N/A	17.81	9.01	N/A
Jersey	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Jo Daviess	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Johnson	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Kane	0.35	2.84	1.13	N/A	0.59	0.59	4.82	1.91	N/A
Kankakee	N/A	2.66	0.66	N/A	0.53	N/A	5.03	1.25	N/A
Kendall	0.00	1.57	0.89	N/A	0.97	0.00	1.61	0.91	N/A
Knox	N/A	3.74	1.27	N/A	0.64	N/A	5.85	1.98	N/A
Lake	0.00	4.74	1.25	N/A	0.54	0.00	8.75	2.30	N/A
Lasalle	N/A	5.65	0.92	N/A	0.92	N/A	6.16	1.00	N/A

Table 46: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for use of secure detention, CY04

County	RI for Secure Detention					RRI for Secure Detention			
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	White	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian
Lee	N/A	7.22	0.00	N/A	0.89	N/A	8.07	0.00	N/A
Livingston	N/A	4.15	0.53	N/A	0.95	N/A	4.35	0.56	N/A
Logan	N/A	6.16	0.00	N/A	0.89	N/A	6.90	0.00	N/A
McDonough	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
McHenry	0.00	3.94	1.47	N/A	0.87	0.00	4.53	1.69	N/A
McLean	0.00	3.30	1.97	N/A	0.66	0.00	4.99	2.98	N/A
Macon	N/A	2.84	0.84	N/A	0.45	N/A	6.38	1.89	N/A
Macoupin	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.98	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A
Madison	N/A	3.26	0.19	N/A	0.69	N/A	4.74	0.28	N/A
Marion	N/A	2.90	0.00	N/A	0.89	N/A	3.27	0.00	N/A
Marshall	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.07	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Mason	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	0.95	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Massac	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.10	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Menard	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Mercer	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.04	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Monroe	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Montgomery	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	0.97	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Morgan	N/A	5.16	2.14	N/A	0.56	N/A	9.27	3.85	N/A
Moultrie	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ogle	N/A	12.58	1.19	N/A	0.82	N/A	15.33	1.45	N/A
Peoria	0.07	2.61	0.17	N/A	0.36	0.20	7.18	0.46	N/A
Perry	N/A	6.51	0.00	N/A	0.79	N/A	8.20	0.00	N/A
Piatt	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Pike	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pope	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A
Pulaski	N/A	1.38	0.00	N/A	0.77	N/A	1.78	0.00	N/A
Putnam	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.09	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Randolph	N/A	4.10	9.00	N/A	0.54	N/A	7.62	16.73	N/A
Richland	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Rock Island	0.00	4.06	0.65	N/A	0.48	0.00	8.41	1.34	N/A
St. Clair	0.00	1.71	0.19	N/A	0.57	0.00	2.97	0.34	N/A
Saline	N/A	1.23	0.00	N/A	1.00	N/A	1.23	0.00	N/A
Sangamon	0.39	3.80	0.00	N/A	0.43	0.91	8.82	0.00	N/A
Schuyler	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	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	0.87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stark	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Stephenson	N/A	3.80	0.00	N/A	0.61	N/A	6.28	0.00	N/A
Tazewell	N/A	4.55	1.34	N/A	0.95	N/A	4.78	1.41	N/A
Union	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.09	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Vermillion	N/A	3.31	0.51	N/A	0.53	N/A	6.27	0.97	N/A
Wabash	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A
Warren	N/A	14.22	0.00	N/A	0.69	N/A	20.76	0.00	N/A
Washington	N/A	44.25	0.00	N/A	0.52	N/A	85.89	0.00	N/A
Wayne	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
White	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.99	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A
Whiteside	N/A	1.25	2.66	N/A	0.70	N/A	1.79	3.82	N/A
Will	0.12	3.24	1.17	N/A	0.56	0.22	5.84	2.12	N/A
Williamson	N/A	3.12	0.00	N/A	0.92	N/A	3.40	0.00	N/A
Winnebago	0.18	3.37	0.52	N/A	0.54	0.34	6.24	0.97	N/A
Woodford	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	0.98	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Total	0.09	2.94	0.64	N/A	0.50	0.17	5.91	1.29	N/A

Table 47: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth commitments to IDOC, FY04

N/A - Population less than 1 percent of county total

Based on rates per 1,000 juveniles in population

Age 10-16

County	RI for Commitments					RRI for Commitments			
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	White	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian
Adams	N/A	6.23	0.00	N/A	0.72	N/A	8.66	0.00	N/A
Alexander	N/A	1.82	0.00	N/A	0.37	N/A	4.93	0.00	N/A
Bond	No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC					No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC			
Boone	N/A	4.08	0.86	N/A	0.97	N/A	4.19	0.88	N/A
Brown	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Bureau	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.11	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Calhoun	No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC					No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC			
Carroll	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.06	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Cass	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.18	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Champaign	0.00	3.42	1.18	N/A	0.41	0.00	8.43	2.90	N/A
Christian	0.00	17.51	N/A	N/A	0.80	0.00	21.76	N/A	N/A
Clark	N/A	13.58	N/A	N/A	0.82	N/A	16.54	N/A	N/A
Clay	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Clinton	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Coles	N/A	21.17	0.00	N/A	0.40	N/A	53.38	0.00	N/A
Cook	0.00	2.26	0.71	N/A	0.14	0.00	15.96	4.99	N/A
Crawford	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Cumberland	No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC					No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC			
DeKalb	0.00	8.64	0.00	N/A	0.64	0.00	13.48	0.00	N/A
DeWitt	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Douglas	No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC					No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC			
DuPage	0.00	8.79	1.45	N/A	0.52	0.00	16.84	2.79	N/A
Edgar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edwards	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Effingham	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Fayette	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ford	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Franklin	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Fulton	No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC					No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC			
Gallatin	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Greene	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Grundy	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.09	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Hamilton	No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC					No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC			
Hancock	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hardin	No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC					No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC			
Henderson	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Henry	N/A	27.73	0.00	N/A	0.36	N/A	76.48	0.00	N/A
Iroquois	N/A	4.10	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	4.02	0.00	N/A
Jackson	0.00	3.46	0.00	N/A	0.45	0.00	7.66	0.00	N/A
Jasper	No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC					No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC			
Jefferson	N/A	8.10	0.00	N/A	0.14	N/A	56.21	0.00	N/A
Jersey	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Jo Daviess	N/A	N/A	11.46	N/A	0.77	N/A	N/A	14.81	N/A
Johnson	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Kane	0.00	5.10	1.42	N/A	0.28	0.00	18.08	5.05	N/A
Kankakee	N/A	2.28	0.71	N/A	0.64	N/A	3.55	1.11	N/A
Kendall	0.00	0.00	1.06	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	1.01	N/A
Knox	N/A	3.46	0.00	N/A	0.79	N/A	4.39	0.00	N/A
Lake	0.00	4.88	1.88	N/A	0.36	0.00	13.39	5.15	N/A
Lasalle	N/A	13.90	0.36	N/A	0.81	N/A	17.15	0.45	N/A
Lawrence	N/A	9.51	0.00	N/A	0.78	N/A	12.13	0.00	N/A

Table 47: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth commitments to IDOC, FY04

County	RI for Commitments					RRI for Commitments			
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	White	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian
Livingston	N/A	12.67	0.00	N/A	0.79	N/A	15.96	0.00	N/A
Logan	N/A	8.01	0.00	N/A	0.84	N/A	9.48	0.00	N/A
McDonough	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
McHenry	0.00	0.00	3.40	N/A	0.77	0.00	0.00	4.42	N/A
McLean	0.00	4.37	0.00	N/A	0.66	0.00	6.65	0.00	N/A
Macon	N/A	3.13	0.00	N/A	0.39	N/A	7.97	0.00	N/A
Macoupin	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A
Madison	N/A	2.77	0.97	N/A	0.77	N/A	3.61	1.27	N/A
Marion	N/A	2.30	0.00	N/A	0.93	N/A	2.48	0.00	N/A
Marshall	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.07	N/A	0.00	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	0.00	N/A	1.10	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Menard	No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC					No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC			
Mercer	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.04	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Monroe	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Montgomery	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Morgan	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.11	N/A	0.00	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	11.08	0.00	N/A	0.80	N/A	13.80	0.00	N/A
Peoria	0.00	2.21	0.00	N/A	0.52	0.00	4.27	0.00	N/A
Perry	N/A	2.30	0.00	N/A	0.97	N/A	2.37	0.00	N/A
Piatt	No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC					No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC			
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					No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC			
Pulaski	N/A	1.65	0.00	N/A	0.58	N/A	2.85	0.00	N/A
Putnam	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.82	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Randolph	N/A	7.91	0.00	N/A	0.61	N/A	12.86	0.00	N/A
Richland	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Rock Island	0.00	4.27	0.15	N/A	0.62	0.00	6.93	0.25	N/A
St. Clair	0.00	1.78	1.44	N/A	0.49	0.00	3.64	2.94	N/A
Saline	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.12	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Sangamon	0.00	3.83	2.04	N/A	0.37	0.00	10.24	5.45	N/A
Schuyler	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scott	No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC					No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC			
Shelby	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stark	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Stephenson	N/A	4.82	0.00	N/A	0.48	N/A	10.14	0.00	N/A
Tazewell	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Union	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.09	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Vermillion	N/A	3.41	0.77	N/A	0.56	N/A	6.04	1.37	N/A
Wabash	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A
Warren	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.10	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Washington	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Wayne	No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC					No Juvenile Commitments to IDOC			
White	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A
Whiteside	N/A	6.08	0.00	N/A	1.03	N/A	5.88	0.00	N/A
Will	0.00	4.31	0.92	N/A	0.46	0.00	9.32	1.99	N/A
Williamson	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.08	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A
Winnebago	0.00	4.23	0.75	N/A	0.32	0.00	13.18	2.35	N/A
Woodford	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A
Total	0.02	2.65	0.63	N/A	0.62	0.03	4.27	1.01	N/A

Appendix H: Resources

The inclusion of resources in this appendix does not indicate an endorsement of any of agency, program, service, or individual. This appendix is not exhaustive and intended to provide a broad range of resources that may be able to provide further information on the juvenile justice system and risk factors in Illinois.

State resources

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

840 S. Spring Street
Springfield, IL 62701-2618
Phone: (217) 785-2125
<http://www.state.il.us/court/Administrative/default.htm>

Illinois Department of Child and Family Services

406 East Monroe Street
Springfield, IL 62701-1498
Phone: (217) 785-2509
TTD (217) 785-6605
<http://www.state.il.us/dcf/index.shtml>

Illinois Department of Human Services

100 South Grand Avenue East
Springfield, IL 62762
Phone: (217) 557-1601
TTY: (217) 557-2134
<http://www.dhs.state.il.us>

Illinois Department of Public Health

535 West Jefferson Street
Springfield, IL 62761
Phone: (217) 782-4977
<http://www.idph.state.il.us>

Illinois Department of Corrections

1301 Concordia Court
P.O. Box 19277
Springfield, IL 62794-9277
Phone: (217) 522-2666
<http://www.idoc.state.il.us>

Illinois State Board of Education

100 N. 1st Street
Springfield, IL 62777
Phone: (866) 262-6663
<http://www.isbe.state.il.us>

Illinois State Police

P.O. Box 19461
Springfield, IL 62794-9461
<http://www.isp.state.il.us>

Illinois Violence Prevention Authority

100 W. Randolph Street, Room 6-600
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: (312) 814-1714
<http://www.ivpa.org>

Office of the State Appellate Defender

P.O. Box 5240
Springfield, IL 62705-5240
Phone: (866) 431-4907
<http://state.il.us/defender>

Office of the Illinois Attorney General

100 West Randolph Street
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: (312) 814-3000
TTY: (312) 814-3374
<http://www.ag.state.il.us/index.html>

Other resources

W. Haywood Burns Institute of San Francisco

180 Howard Street, Suite 320
San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: (415) 321-4100
<http://www.burnsinstitute.org>

Annie E. Casey Foundation

701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
Phone: (410) 547-6600
<http://www.acef.org>

Fight Crime, Invest in Kids Illinois

70 E. Lake Street, Suite 720

Chicago, IL 60601

Phone: (312) 986-9200

<http://www.fightcrime.org/il/index.php>

**Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative/
Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Project**

361 N. Railroad Avenue

Paxton, IL 60957

Phone: (217) 379-4939

<http://www.ibari.org>

Illinois Center for Violence Prevention

70 East Lake Street, Suite 720

Chicago, IL 60601

Phone: (312) 986-9200

<http://www.icvp.org>

Illinois Juvenile Justice Initiative

413 West Monroe Street

Springfield, IL 62704

Phone: (217) 522-7970

<http://www.jjustice.org>

Illinois Juvenile Officer's Association

<http://www.iljoa.com>

John Howard Association of Illinois

300 West Adams Street, Suite 423

Chicago, IL 60606

Phone: (312) 782-1901

<http://www.john-howard.org>

John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

140 S. Dearborn Street

Chicago, IL 60603-5285

Phone: (312) 726-8000

<http://www.macfound.org>

Prevention First

2800 Montvale Drive

Springfield, IL 62704

Phone: (217) 793-7353

<http://www.prevention.org>

Youth Network Council

200 N. Michigan Avenue, Suite 400

Chicago, IL 60601

Phone: (312) 704-1257

<http://www.youthnetworkcouncil.org>

Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC)

1500 N. Halsted Street

Chicago, IL 60622

Phone: (312) 787-0208

TDD: (312) 573-8261

<http://www.tasc.org>

Voice for Illinois Children

208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 1490

Chicago, IL 60604-1120

Phone: (312) 456-0600

<http://www.voices4kids.org>

Notes

- ¹ Lam, Y. Angela, Erica Hughes, and Phillip Stevenson, *Juvenile Justice and Risk Factor Data: 2003 Annual Report*, Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority: March 2006.
- ² U.S. Census data from “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations,” web-based data analysis tool for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) by the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) on the World Wide Web: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop>. The Easy Access data file source is National Center for Health Statistics (2005). *Estimates of the July 1, 2000-July 1, 2004, United States resident population from the Vintage 2004 postcensal series by year, county, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin*. [Released 9/8/2005; Retrieved 9/12/2005]. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau.
- ³ Research and Analysis Unit, “A Profile of Juvenile Justice System Activities and Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors,” Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, March 2004: 8.
- ⁴ 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, *Research Bulletins: Examining trends and data on incarcerated youth in Illinois*, , Research Bulletin, Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, publication, 2007:1.
- ⁵ Griffin, Patrick, Linda Szymanski, and Melanie King, *National Overviews, State Juvenile Justice Profiles*, National Center for Juvenile Justice Online (2005).
- ⁶ Ashley, Jessica and Phillip Stevenson, *Implementing Balanced and Restorative Justice: A Guide for Defense Attorneys*, Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 2006: 7.
- ⁷ Adapted from: Research and Analysis Unit, “A Profile of Juvenile Justice System Activities and Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors,” 32-33.
- ⁸ Loeber, R., and D. P. Farrington, eds., *Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders: Risk Factors and Successful Interventions*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc., 1998.
- ⁹ 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.
- ¹⁰ Illinois Department of Human Services, “DHS Temporary Assistance for Needy Families,” Retrieved October 31, 2006, on the World Wide Web: <http://www.dhs.state.il.us/ts/fss/tanf.asp>.
- ¹¹ Ryan, Joseph and Mark Testa, “Child Maltreatment and Juvenile Delinquency: Investigating the Role of Placement and Placement Instability,” *Children and Youth Services Review* 27 (2005): 227.
- ¹² Research and Analysis Unit, “A Profile of Juvenile Justice System Activities and Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors,” 14.
- ¹³ Adapted from: Research and Analysis Unit, “A Profile of Juvenile Justice System Activities and Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors,” 23.
- ¹⁴ Illinois Department of Corrections, “2004 Department Data,” June 2004: Retrieved August 2, 2006, on the World Wide Web: <http://www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/reports/default.shtml>.
- ¹⁵ Note: 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.
- ¹⁶ Illinois Department of Corrections, “2004 Department Data” June 2004: Retrieved August 3, 2006, on the World Wide Web: <http://www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/reports/default.shtml>.
- ¹⁷ 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.
- ¹⁸ 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.
- ¹⁹ For more information on disproportionate minority contact and calculating the relative rate index, please see <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dmcl/>.
- ²⁰ 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.

- ²¹ Alderden, Megan, *Understanding and Addressing Female Delinquency in Illinois*, Research Bulletin, Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, November 2002.
- ²² 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.
- ²³ For more information, please 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.
- ²⁴ Cocozza, 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.
- ²⁵ 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 2004: 15.
- ²⁶ Lyons, John S., et al., "Clinical and Forensic Outcomes from the Illinois Mental Health Juvenile Justice Initiative," 1632.
- ²⁷ Ryan, Joseph and Mark Testa, "Child Maltreatment and Juvenile Delinquency: Investigating the Role of Placement and Placement Instability," *Children and Youth Services Review* 27 (2005): 227.
- ²⁸ Fusco, Chris, "1 in 4 Boys in Foster Care Get Charged with Crimes," *Chicago Sun-Times*, January 14, 2004, News Special Edition 31.
- ²⁹ OJP Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, *Juvenile Drug Court Activity Update*, Washington, DC: American University, School of Public Affairs, OJP Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, 2001: 25-26.
- ³⁰ Illinois Association of Drug Court Professionals, "Illinois Drug Courts," Retrieved July 17, 2006, on the World Wide Web: <http://www.iadcp.org/Courts.asp>
- ³¹ 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.
- ³² *Ibid.*, 2-3.
- ³³ National Criminal Justice Association, *Juvenile Justice Reform Initiatives in the States: 1994-1996*, Program Report, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, October 1997, NCJ 165697.
- ³⁴ Shelden, 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.
- ³⁵ Senbatta, Ghenno, and Darryl L. Jinkerson, *Redeploy Illinois, Macon County Pilot Site Impact and Implementation Evaluation Report*, Research Report, December 2005: 1-73.
- ³⁶ Senbatta, Ghenno, and Darryl L. Jinkerson, *Redeploy Illinois, 2nd Judicial Circuit Pilot Site Impact and Implementation Evaluation Report*, Research Report, December 2005: 1-68.
- ³⁷ Rust, Bill, *Juvenile Jailhouse Rocked: Reforming Detention in Chicago, Portland, and Sacramento*, Advocacy: Documenting Programs that Work for Kids and Families, Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation, Fall/Winter 1999.
- ³⁸ Alderden, Megan, *Understanding and Addressing Female Delinquency in Illinois*, 1.
- ³⁹ 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, November 7-10, 2001, 1.
- ⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 2.
- ⁴¹ 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, November 11-14, 1998, 1-4.