

Justice Assistance Grant Planning Materials

**Illinois crime and criminal justice trends,
1997-2007**

Prepared by

**Christine Devitt
Erica Hughes
Idetta Phillips**

**Research & Analysis Unit
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority**

March 2009

This project was supported by Grant #06-DJ-BX-0681, awarded to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. 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 Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority or the U.S. Department of Justice.

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
300 West Adams, Suite 700
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Phone: 312.793.8550
Fax: 312.793.8422
www.icjia.state.il.us

ILLINOIS CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS

The following pages present brief snapshots of crime and criminal justice trends at state and regional levels. These are intended to present overviews drawn from available data.

Population and demographic shifts

Between 2000 and 2007, the population of Illinois was estimated to increase 3 percent, less than the 7 percent increase in the United States as a whole. The self-identified Hispanic or Latino population grew to be about equal to the black or African American population for the first time in state history. There were an estimated 9 million white residents, 1.8 million black residents, and 1.8 million Hispanic residents (of any race) in Illinois in 2007.

New geographic regional breakdowns for trend analysis

In 2007, 31 Illinois counties were categorized as urban, an increase from 22 counties in 1997. To standardize county categories over time, the following geographic regional breakdowns were used in this analysis: Cook; northern counties outside of Cook; central counties; and southern counties. The map in Appendix A shows these regions. These regions coincide with the geographic areas of the three divisions of the United States District Courts of Illinois.

Decline in statewide index violent and property crime rates

Over the last decade, Illinois crime trends have paralleled nationwide trends. In 2007, both violent and property crime rates dropped in the state for the 13th consecutive year. Compared to 1997, the statewide total index offense rate was 28 percent lower in 2007. Violent offense rates decreased dramatically in Cook County (44 percent) compared to the rest of the state. These crimes include the violent crimes of murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault/battery. Violent crimes accounted for 15 percent of total crimes reported statewide. The property crime rates for burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson also declined across the state, by 24 percent since 1997.

Decline in statewide index violent and property arrest rates

Arrest rates for both violent and property offenses also have declined since 1997, by an average of 30 percent. Violent arrest rates declined the most in the southern region of Illinois, where drug problems, particularly meth, occupied more law enforcement resources over the last 10 years.

Increase in statewide drug arrest rates

Drug arrests for cannabis, controlled substances and drug paraphernalia have increased since the late 1980s. Between 1997 and 2007, index drug arrests increased 12 percent statewide, and as much as 53 percent in the southern Illinois region. Methamphetamine

use, manufacture, and distribution in that region has been well documented. In terms of drug type, arrests for cannabis increased at twice the rate of controlled substances over the last 10 years, particularly in Cook County. Data from the metropolitan enforcement groups and drug task forces reveal a dramatic drop in arrests for methamphetamine since 2004, but also a tremendous increase in arrests for opiates and prescription drugs.

Increase in prison population

In Illinois, from 1997 to 2007, the numbers of felons sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections increased 8 percent, although the central and southern Illinois regions saw increases of 50 percent. New admissions to prison more than doubled between 1995 and 2005, while the number of prison admissions for technical violations of mandatory supervised release more than tripled during that same time period.

The issue of sex offenders unable to find acceptable housing that conforms to statutory residency restrictions continues to be a concern, as these sex offenders must consequently remain in IDOC custody.

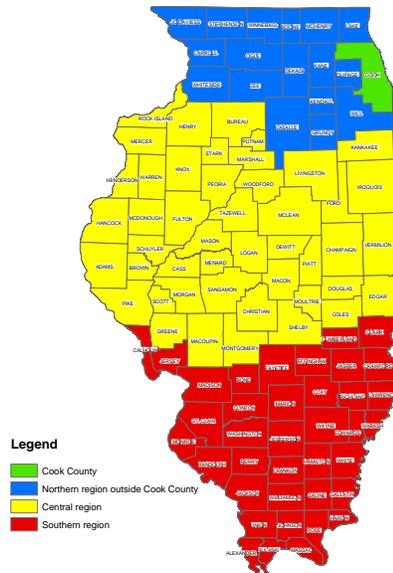
Disproportionate minority contact

Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) is the over-representation of minorities involved in the justice system at any given stage compared to minority representation in the general population. Although DMC is seen in the adult criminal justice system, states have concentrated on juvenile DMC, due in part to the 1988 amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. These amendments authorized the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to require states participating in formula grant programs to address DMC in their juvenile justice plans. The 1992 amendments to the Act elevated DMC to a core protection, tying future funding levels to compliance.

In 1997, minority youth comprised 34 percent of all youth in the United States, 62 percent of youth in secure detention, and 67 percent of youth in secure correctional facilities. In 2005 in Illinois, black youth were six times more likely to be arrested and eight times more likely to be detained. In 2004, black youth were five times more likely to be incarcerated. Minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system has caused greater scrutiny of juvenile justice system decision-making and examination of how other factors, such as poverty, contribute to the problem.

POPULATION

Illinois and regional populations



2007 population estimates by region

- Illinois population was estimated at 12.9 million.
- Cook County population was estimated at 5.3 million.
- The northern Illinois region outside Cook County population was estimated at 4 million.
- The central Illinois region population was estimated at 2.2 million.
- The southern Illinois region population was estimated at 1.3 million.

Population trends from 1997 through 2007

- Illinois population increased 3.3 percent.
- Cook County population decreased slightly (1 percent).
- The northern Illinois region outside Cook County increased 20 percent.
- The central Illinois region increased slightly (1 percent).
- The southern Illinois region increased slightly (1 percent).

POPULATION

Demographics

2007 racial demographics by region

- In Illinois, racial demographics included:
 - 79 percent white residents.
 - 15 percent black residents.
 - 15 percent self-reported Hispanic ethnicity (of any race).

- In Cook County, racial demographics included:
 - 56 percent white residents.
 - 26 percent black residents.
 - 20 percent self-reported Hispanic ethnicity (of any race).

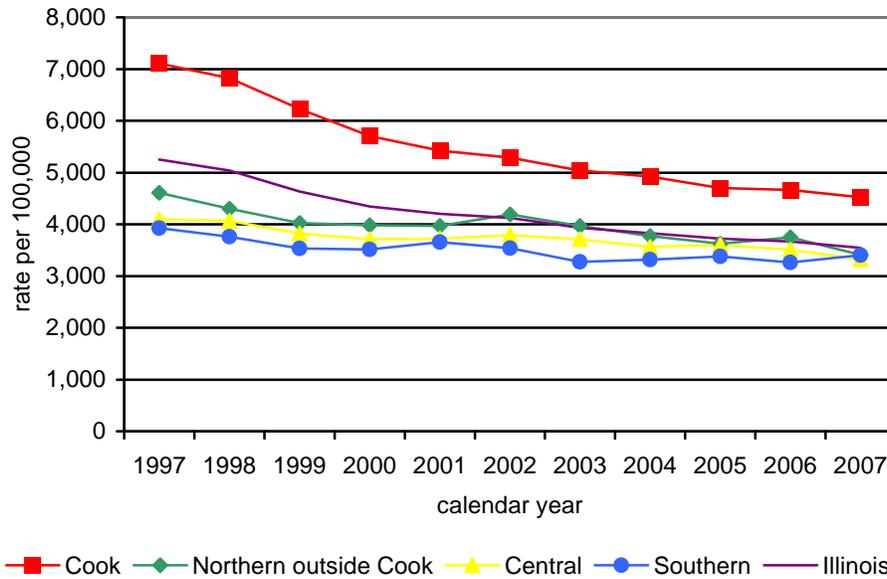
- In the northern Illinois region outside Cook County, racial demographics included:
 - 83 percent white residents.
 - 5 percent black residents.
 - 11 percent self-reported Hispanic ethnicity (of any race).

- In the central Illinois region, racial demographics included:
 - 87 percent white residents.
 - 3 percent black residents.
 - 2 percent self-reported Hispanic ethnicity (of any race).

- In the southern Illinois region, racial demographics included:
 - 84 percent white residents.
 - 10 percent black residents.
 - 1 percent self-reported Hispanic ethnicity (of any race).

OFFENSES

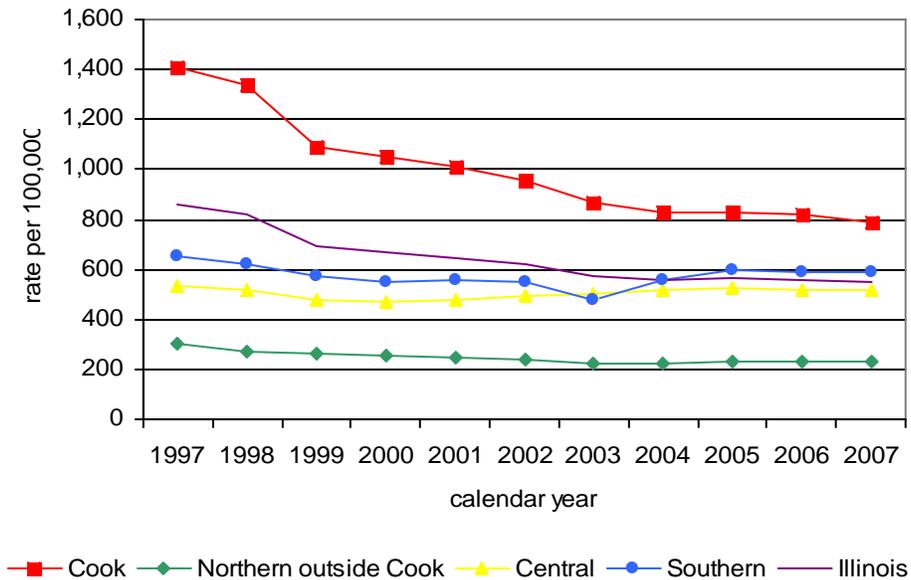
Reported total Index offenses, 1997-2007



- Statewide, nearly six million violent and property index offenses were reported to police between 1997 and 2007.
- Illinois experienced a continual downward trend in total index offense rates (violent and property) between 1997 and 2007, a trend that occurred nationwide.
- Between 1997 and 2007, **total index offense rates (both violent and property)**:
 - Decreased 28 percent In Illinois.
 - Decreased 36 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 24 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Decreased 19 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 13 percent in the southern Illinois region.

OFFENSES

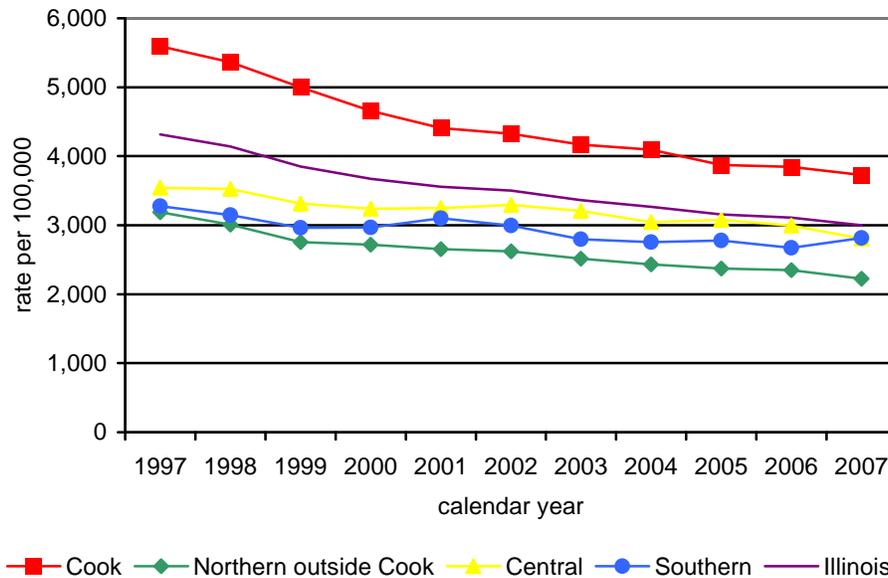
Reported violent Index offenses, 1997-2007



- Violent index offenses include murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.
- Statewide, violent index offenses accounted for 15 percent of total index offenses, while property index offenses accounted for 85 percent from 1997 to 2007.
- Statewide between 1997 and 2007, aggravated assaults accounted for the majority of reported violent index offenses (60 percent).
- Between 1997 and 2007, **violent index offense rates:**
 - Decreased 37 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 44 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 23 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Decreased 4 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 27 percent in the southern Illinois region.

OFFENSES

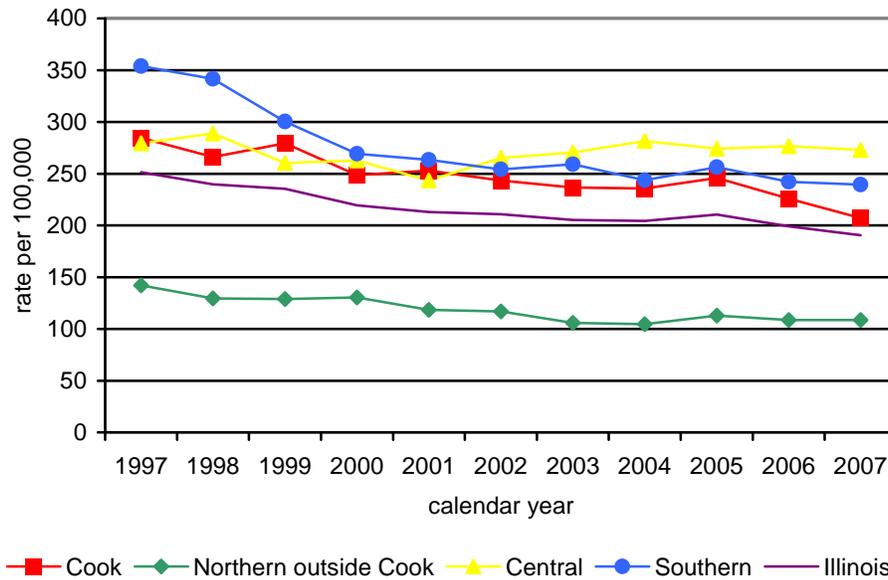
Reported property Index offenses, 1997-2007



- Property index offenses include burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.
- Statewide between 1997 and 2007, total property index offenses accounted for 85 percent of the total reported property index offenses.
- Statewide between 1997 and 2007, theft accounted for the majority of reported property index offenses (70 percent).
- Between 1997 and 2007, **property index offenses rates:**
 - Decreased 24 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 33 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 30 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Decreased 20 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 14 percent in the southern Illinois region.

ARRESTS

Reported violent index arrests, 1997-2007

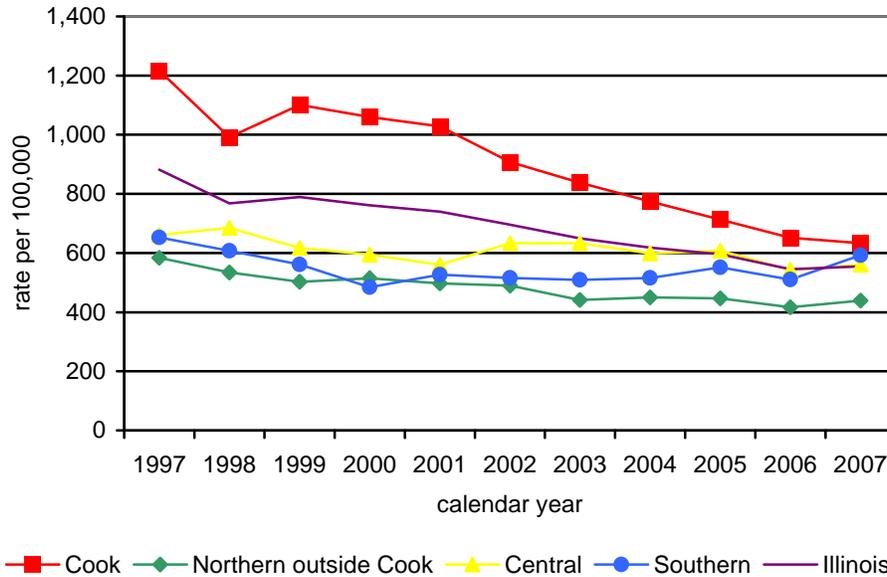


- Violent index arrests are those for murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery and aggravated assault.
- Statewide, violent index arrests accounted for 24 percent of total index arrests, while property index arrests accounted for 76 percent from 1997 to 2007.
- Statewide between 1997 and 2007, aggravated assaults accounted for the majority of reported violent index arrest (73 percent).
- Between 1997 and 2007, **violent index arrest rates**:
 - Decreased 24 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 27 percent in Cook County.

- Decreased 24 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
- Decreased 2 percent in the central Illinois region.
- Decreased 32 percent in the southern Illinois region.

ARRESTS

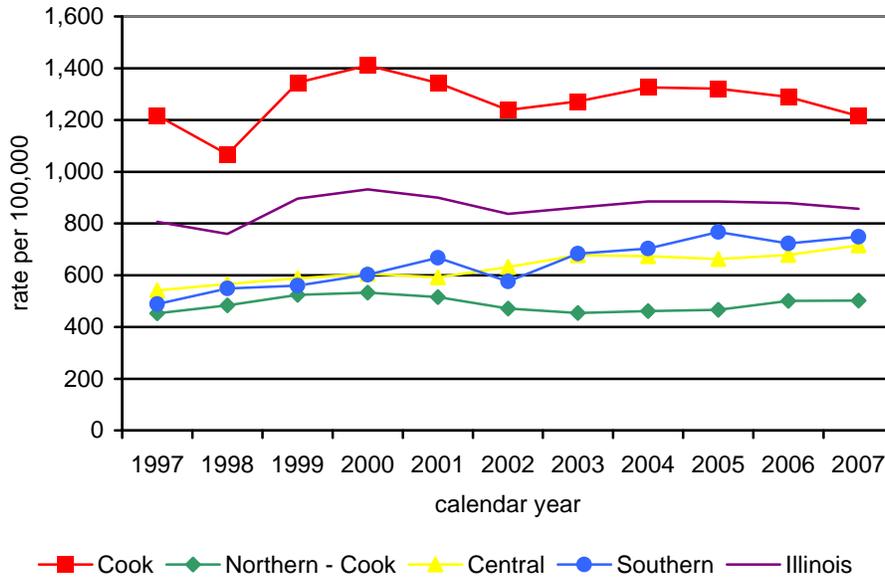
Reported property index arrests, 1997-2007



- Statewide between 1997 and 2007, property index arrests accounted for 76 percent of the total reported index arrests.
- Statewide between 1997 and 2007, theft accounted for the majority of reported property index arrests (69 percent).
- Between 1997 and 2007, **property index arrest rates:**
 - Decreased 30 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 48 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 25 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Decreased 15 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 9 percent in the southern Illinois region.

ARRESTS

Reported total index drug arrests, 1997-2007



- About 1.2 million arrests for index drug crimes (cannabis, controlled substance, drug paraphernalia, and hypodermic syringes/needles) were reported statewide between 1997 and 2007. This was twice the volume of arrests seen from 1986 through 1996.
- Between 1997 and 2007, index drug arrest rates by drug type included:
 - 44 percent for controlled substances.
 - 42 percent for cannabis.
 - 14 percent for hypodermic needles and drug paraphernalia.
- Between 1997 and 2007, **index drug arrest rates:**
 - Increased 12 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased less than 1 percent in Cook County.
 - Increased 11 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 32 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Increased 53 percent in the southern Illinois region.

Trends in cannabis arrest rates, 1997 through 2007

- Increased 54 percent in Illinois.
- Increased 87 percent in Cook County.
- Increased 10 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
- Increased 42 percent in the central Illinois region.
- Increased 37 percent in the southern Illinois region.

Trends in controlled substance arrest rates, 1997 through 2007

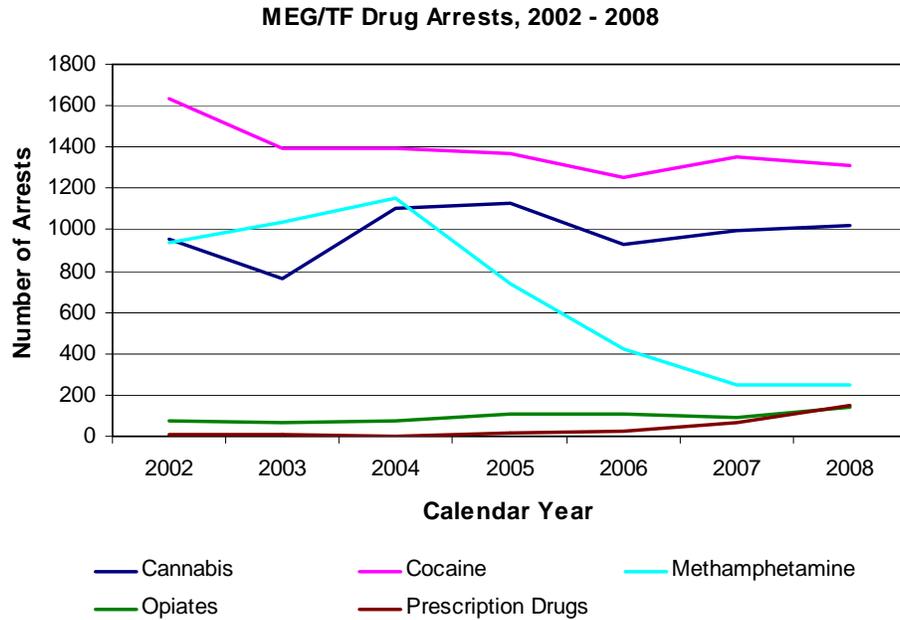
- Increased 29 percent in Illinois.
- Increased 37 percent in Cook County.
- Increased 2 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
- Increased 62 percent in the central Illinois region.
- Increased 82 percent in the southern Illinois region.

Trends in drug paraphernalia and hypodermic needles, 1997 through 2007:

- Increased 27 percent in Illinois.
- Increased 60 percent in Cook County.
- Increased 21 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
- Increased 3 percent in the central Illinois region.
- Increased 57 percent in the southern Illinois region.

ARRESTS

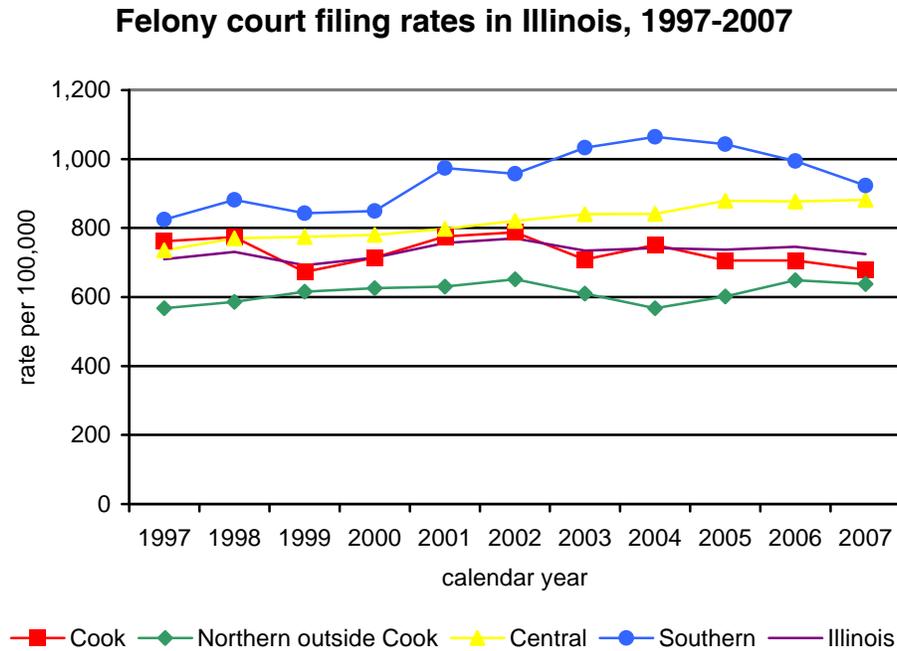
Metropolitan Enforcement Group (MEG) and Task Force Drug Arrests



- During 2008, drug arrests made by MEGs and task forces included:
 - 46 percent for cocaine and crack.
 - 35 percent for cannabis.
 - 9 percent for methamphetamine.
 - 5 percent for opiates.
 - 5 percent for prescription drugs.
- Between 2002 and 2008, MEGs and task force drug arrests:
 - Increased 7 percent for cannabis.
 - Decreased 19 percent for cocaine.
 - Decreased 79 percent for methamphetamine.
 - Increased 79 percent for opiates, including heroin.
 - Increased 28 times for prescription drugs (from 5 to 140).

COURTS

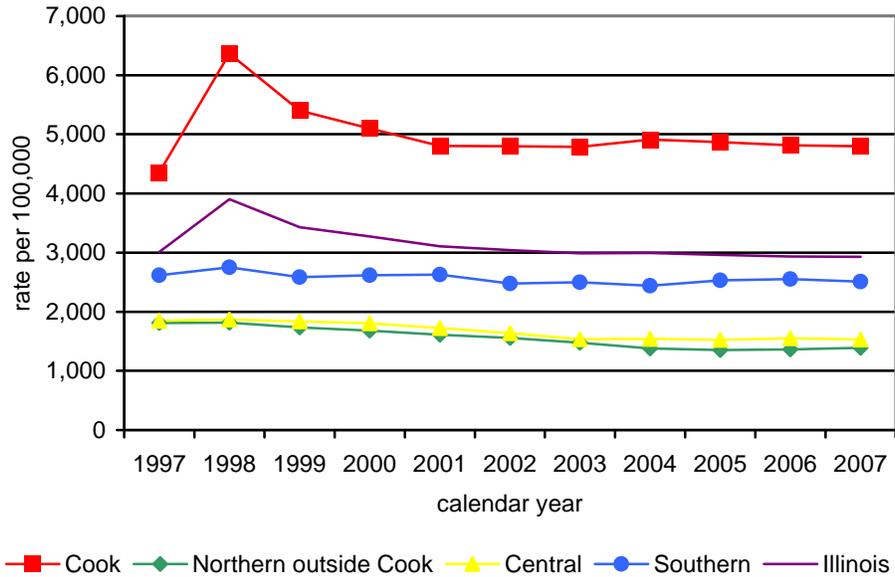
Felony court filings



- Between 1997 and 2007, **felony court filing rates:**
 - Increased 2 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 11 percent in Cook County.
 - Increased 12 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 20 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Increased 12 percent in the southern Illinois region.

COURTS

Misdemeanor court filing rates in Illinois, 1997-2007

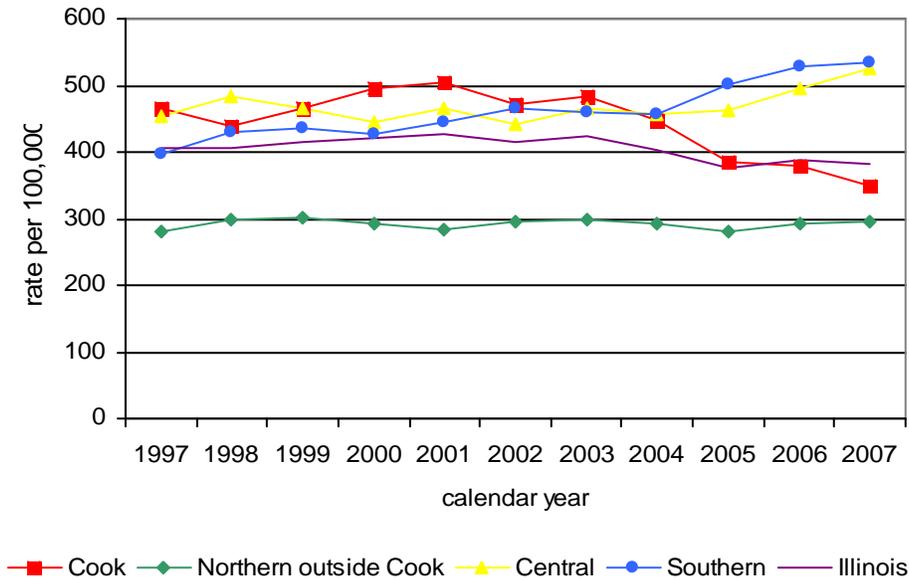


- Between 1997 and 2007, **misdemeanor court filing rates**:
 - Decreased 3 percent in Illinois.
 - Increased 10 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 23 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Decreased 17 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 4 percent in the southern Illinois region.

COURTS

Sentences to probation

Rate of felony sentences to probation, 1997-2007

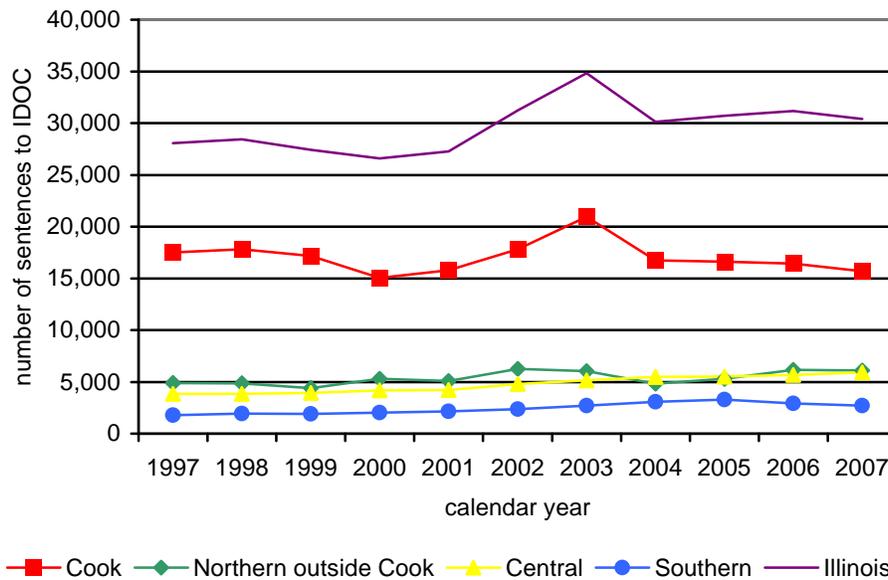


- Between 1997 and 2007, the total number of felony offenders sentenced to probation in Illinois increased from 48,657 to 48,958.
- Between 1997 and 2007, felony offenders sentenced to probation accounted for 57 percent of the state's active adult probation caseload.
- Between 1997 and 2007, **the rate of felony offenders sentenced to probation:**
 - Decreased 6 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 25 percent in Cook County.
 - Increased 5 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 15 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Increased 34 percent in the southern Illinois region.

COURTS

Sentences to prison

Felony sentences to Illinois Department of Corrections, 1997-2007

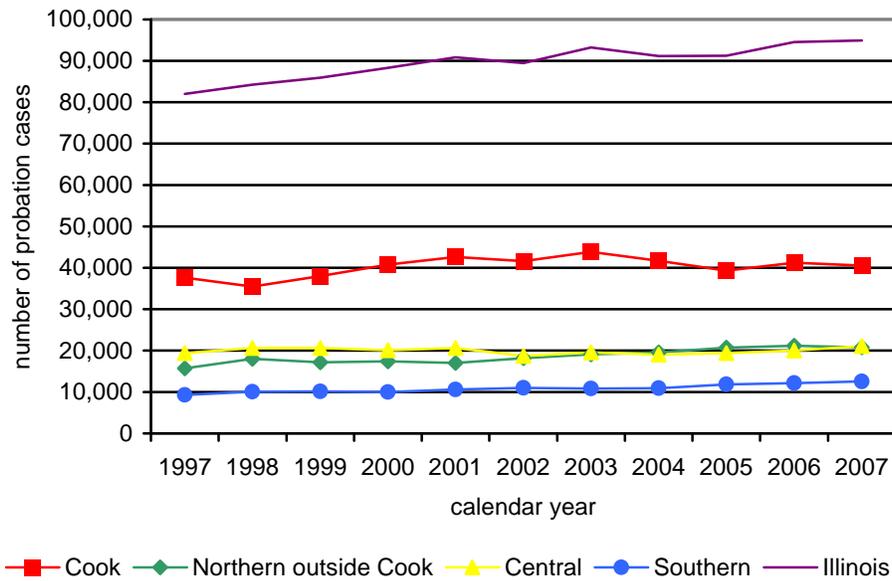


- Between 1997 and 2007, the number of felony offenders sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections:
 - Increased 8 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 10 percent in Cook County.
 - Increased 24 percent In the Northern Illinois region outside of Chicago.
 - Increased 53 percent in the Central Illinois region.
 - Increased 51 percent in the Southern Illinois region.

COURTS

Probation caseloads

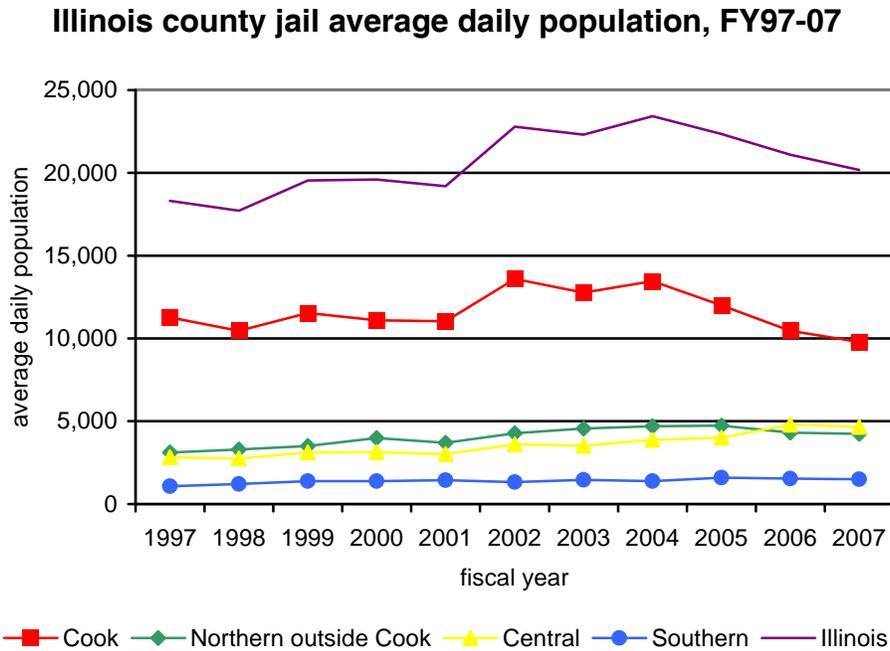
Total active adult probation cases in Illinois, 1997-2007



- Between 1997 and 2007, **the active adult probation caseload:**
 - Increased 16 percent in Illinois, from 81,996 to 94,896.
 - Increased 8 percent in Cook County.
 - Increased 32 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 7 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Increased 35 percent in the southern Illinois region.

COUNTY LEVEL CORRECTIONS

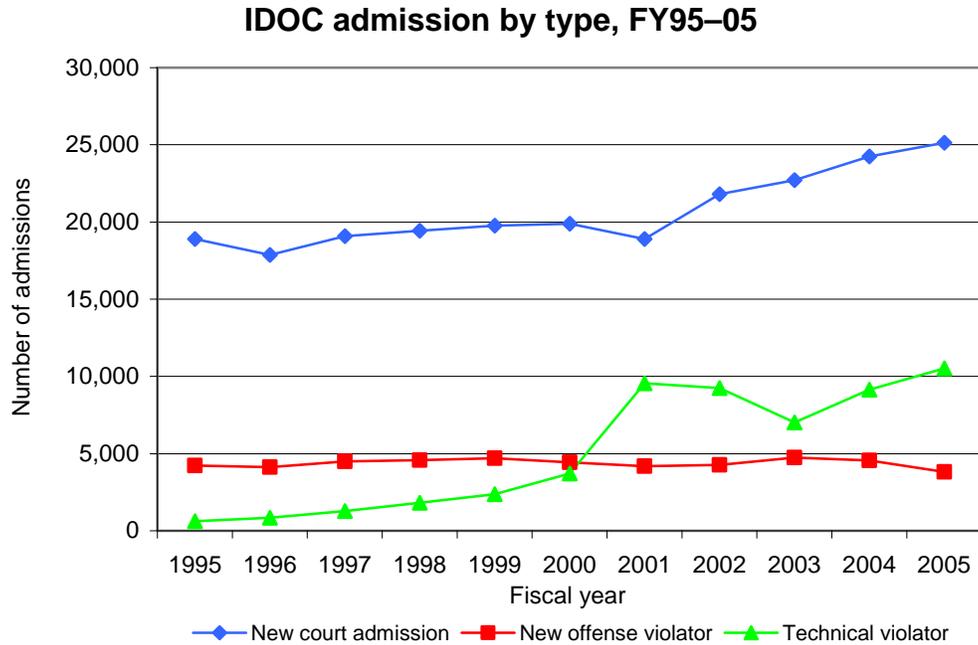
Jail populations



- Between 1997 and 2007, **average daily jail population**:
 - Increased 10 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 13 percent in Cook County.
 - Increased 35 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 64 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Increased 38 percent in the southern Illinois region.

STATE CORRECTIONS

Prison admissions



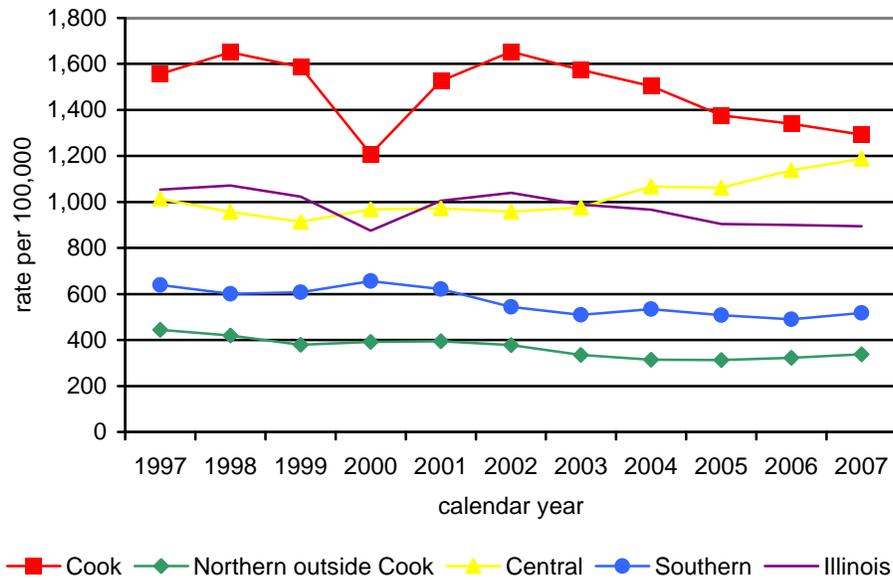
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

- Prison admissions for drug offenses are the most common, with 40 percent of all new admissions stemming from drug convictions. Methamphetamine-related offenses increased 75 percent from 1996 to 2005.
- Of those who were released from IDOC custody in FY02, 52 percent were returned to prison within three years after release.
- Between 1997 and 2005:
 - New court admissions more than doubled.
 - New offense violation admissions also more than doubled.
 - Admissions of technical violators more than tripled.

VICTIMS

Domestic violence

**Rates of reported domestic offenses in Illinois,
1997-2007**

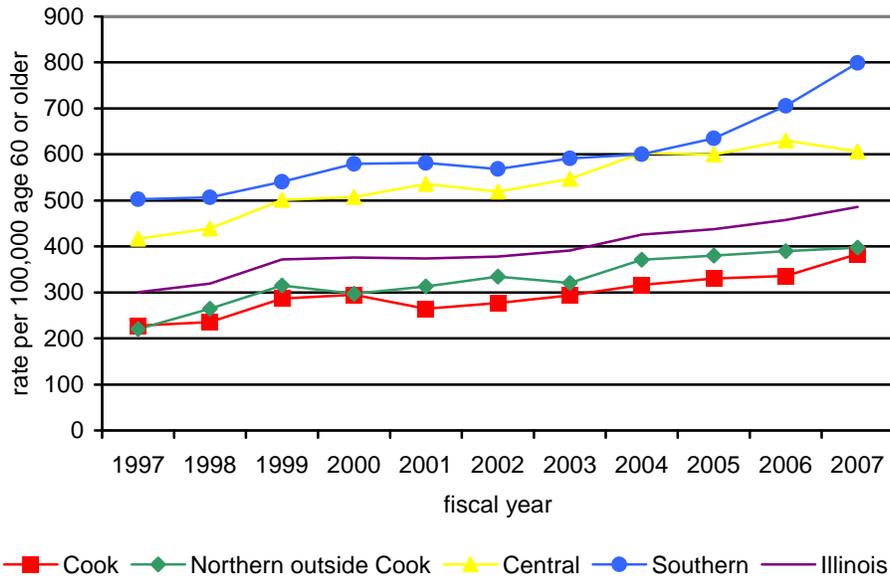


- Between 1997 and 2007, **domestic violence offense rates, as reported to the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program:**
 - Decreased 17 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 24 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 17 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Decreased 19 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 15 percent in the southern Illinois region.

VICTIMS

Elder abuse

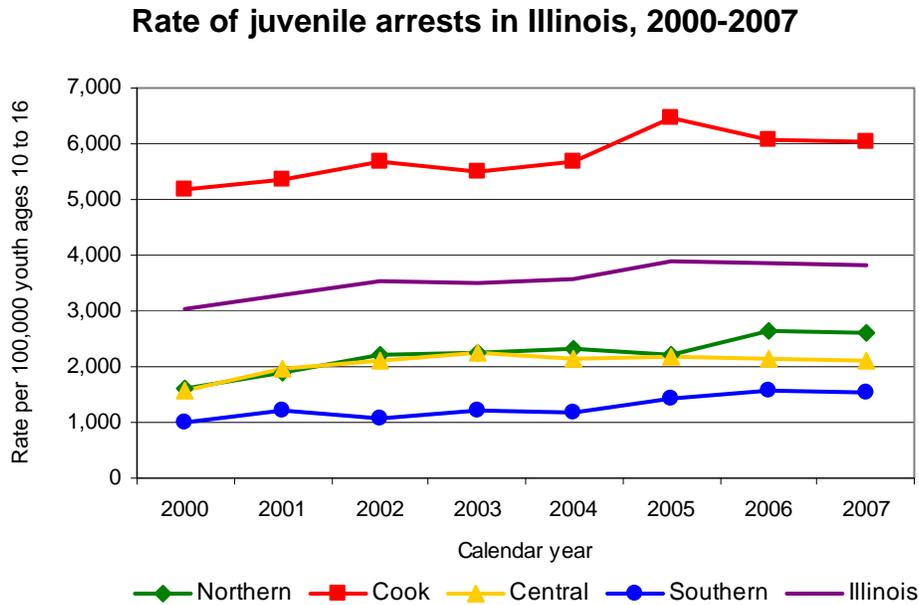
Rates of reported elder abuse in Illinois, FY97-FY07



- Between 1997 and 2007, **elder abuse rates, as reported to the Illinois Department on Aging:**
 - Increased 62 percent in Illinois.
 - Increased 69 percent in Cook County.
 - Increased 81 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 46 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Increased 59 percent in the southern Illinois region.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Juvenile arrests

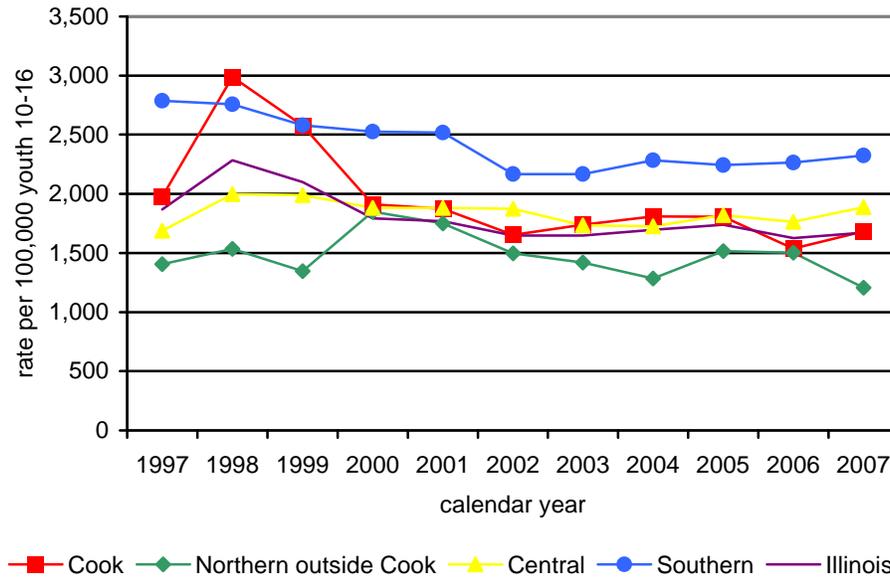


Between 2000 and 2007, **juvenile arrest rates (ages 10-16), based on the Authority's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) statistics:**

- Increased 26 percent in Illinois.
- Increased 16 percent in Cook County.
- Increased 63 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
- Increased 36 percent in the central Illinois region.
- Increased 57 percent in the southern Illinois region.

Juvenile delinquency petitions filed

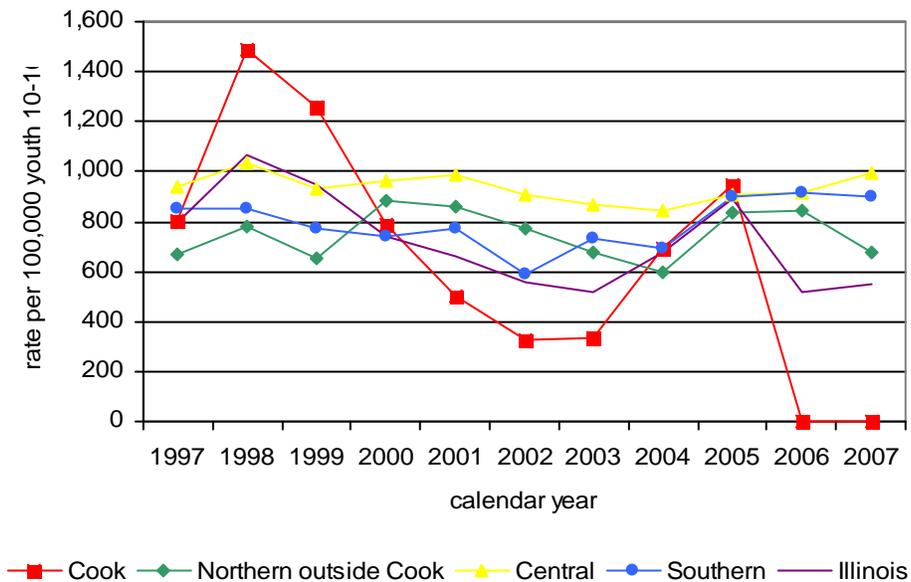
Rate of delinquency petitions filed, 1997-2007



- Between 2000 and 2007, **the rate of juvenile delinquency petitions filed:**
 - Decreased 10 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 15 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 14 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 12 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 17 percent in the southern Illinois region.

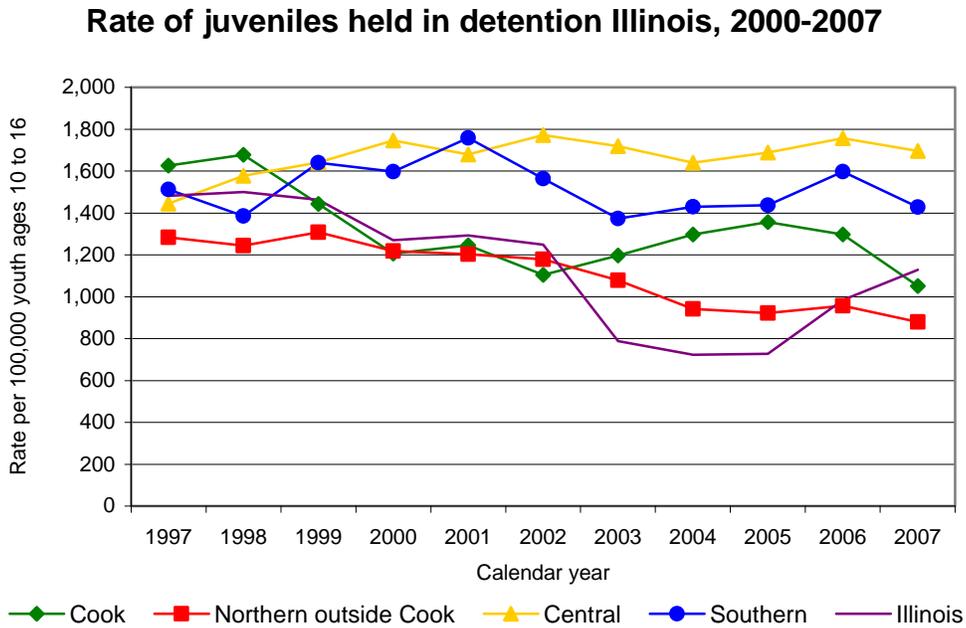
Juvenile court adjudications

Rate of petitions adjudicated delinquent, 1997-2007



- Between 2000 and 2007, **the rate of juvenile court adjudications:**
 - Decreased 31 percent in Illinois.
 - Increased 18 percent in Cook County between 1997 and 2005 (no adjudications reported in 2006 or 2007).
 - Increased 1 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 5 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Increased 6 percent in the southern Illinois region.

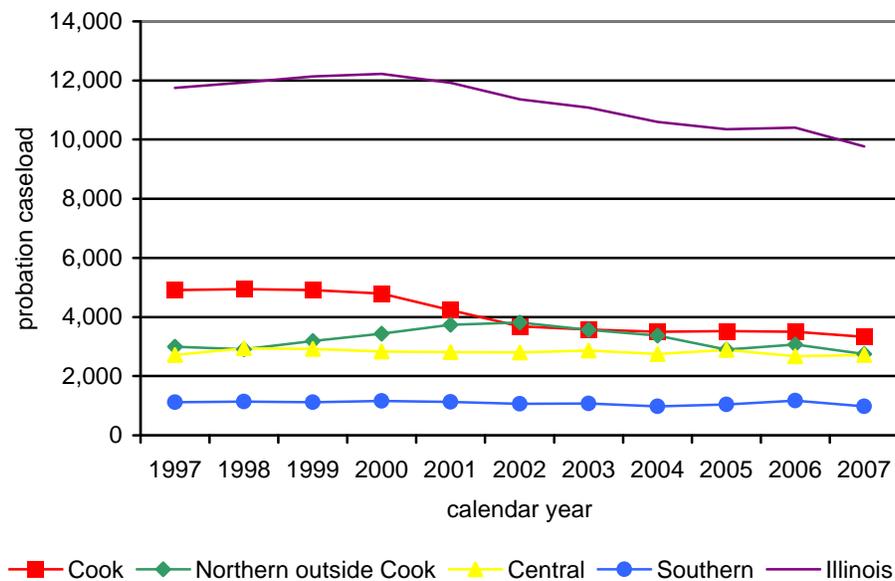
Juvenile detention



- Between 2000 and 2007, **the rate of juveniles (ages 10-16) admitted to detention facilities:**
 - Decreased 25 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 35 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 34 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 4 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 5 percent in the southern Illinois region.

Juvenile probation caseloads

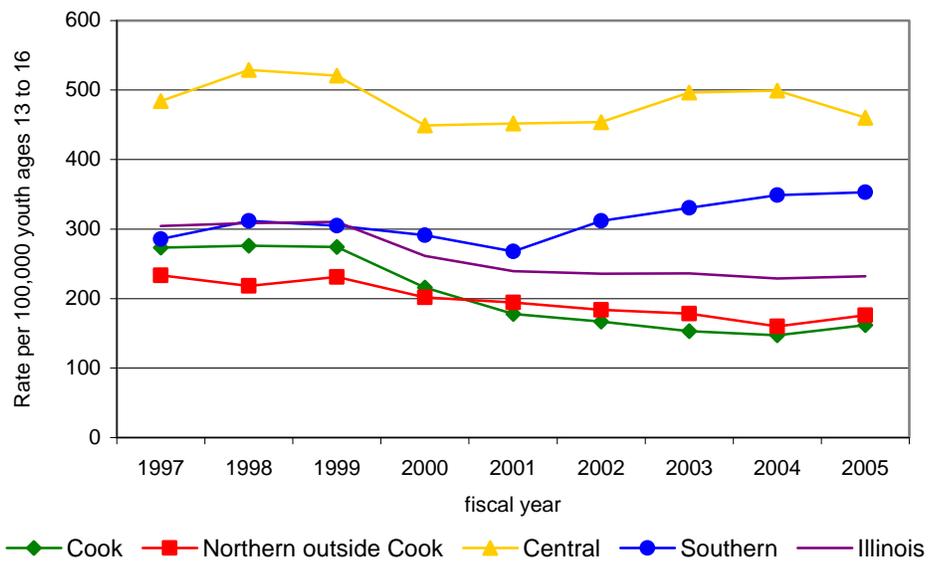
Juvenile probation caseloads, 2000-2007



- Between 2000 and 2007, the **juvenile probation caseload**:
 - Decreased 17 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 32 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 8 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Remained stable in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 13 percent in the southern Illinois region.

Juvenile corrections

Rate of juvenile admissions to Illinois corrections, FY97-FY05



- Between 2000 and 2005, the rate of juveniles admitted to corrections (now the Department of Juvenile Justice):
 - Decreased 24 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 41 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 25 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Decreased 5 percent in the central Illinois region.

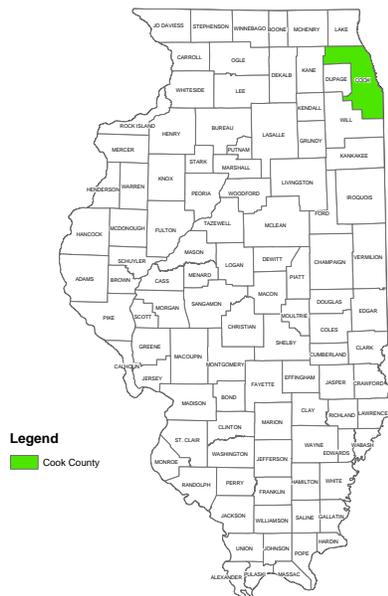
- Increased 24 percent in the southern Illinois region.

Trends in juvenile disproportionate minority contact (DMC)

- Compared to white youth ages 13 to 16, black youth in Illinois were four and half times more likely to be arrested and seven times more likely to be detained in 2007. In fiscal year 2004, compared to white youth, black youth in Illinois were four and half times more likely to be admitted to corrections. Black youth in 2004 were more than four times more likely to be committed to corrections for a new sentence by the courts, and five times more likely to be committed to corrections for a technical violation of their parole or mandatory supervised release.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS - SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Cook County



- Cook County population was estimated at 5.3 million.
- Cook County population decreased slightly (1 percent).

Between 1997 and 2007:

- Total index offense rates (both violent and property) decreased 19 percent.

- Violent index offense rates decreased 44 percent.
- Property index offenses rates decreased 33 percent.

- Violent index arrest rates decreased 27 percent.
- Property index arrest rates decreased 48 percent.

- Drug index arrest rates decreased less than 1 percent.
- Cannabis arrest rates increased 87 percent.
- Controlled substances arrest rates increased 37 percent.
- Drug paraphernalia arrest rates increased 60 percent.

- Felony court filing rates decreased 11 percent.
- Misdemeanor court filing rates increased 10 percent.

- The rate of felony offenders sentenced to probation decreased 25 percent.
- The rate of felony offenders sentenced to prison decreased 10 percent.

- The active adult probation caseload increased 8 percent.
- The average daily jail population decreased 13 percent.

- Domestic violence offense rates, as reported to the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program, decreased 24 percent.
- Elder abuse rates, as reported to the Illinois Department on Aging, increased 69 percent.

- Juvenile arrest rates (ages 10-16), based on the Authority's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) statistics increased 16 percent.

- The rate of juvenile delinquency petitions filed decreased 15 percent.
- The rate of juvenile court adjudications increased 18 percent in Cook County between 1997 and 2005 (no adjudications reported in 2006 or 2007).

- The rate of juveniles (ages 10-16) admitted to detention facilities decreased 35 percent.
- The juvenile probation caseload decreased 32 percent.

- The rate of juveniles admitted to the Department of Juvenile Justice decreased 41 percent.

Between 1997 and 2007:

- Total index offense rates (both violent and property) decreased 24 percent.
- Violent index offense rates decreased 23 percent.
- Property index offenses rates decreased 30 percent.

- Violent index arrest rates decreased 24 percent.
- Property index arrest rates decreased 25 percent.

- Drug index arrest rates increased 11 percent.
- Cannabis arrest rates increased 10 percent.
- Controlled substances arrest rates increased 2 percent.
- Drug paraphernalia arrest rates increased 21 percent.

- Felony court filing rates increased 12 percent.
- Misdemeanor court filing rates decreased 23 percent.

- The rate of felony offenders sentenced to probation increased 5 percent.
- The rate of felony offenders sentenced to prison increased 24 percent.

- The active adult probation caseload increased 32 percent.
- The average daily jail population increased 35 percent.

- Domestic violence offense rates, as reported to the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program, decreased 17 percent.
- Elder abuse rates, as reported to the Illinois Department on Aging, increased 81 percent.

- Juvenile arrest rates (ages 10-16), based on the Authority's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) statistics increased 63 percent.

- The rate of juvenile delinquency petitions filed decreased 14 percent.
- The rate of juvenile court adjudications increased 1 percent.

- The rate of juveniles (ages 10-16) admitted to detention facilities decreased 34 percent.
- The juvenile probation caseload decreased 8 percent.

- The rate of juveniles admitted to the Department of Juvenile Justice decreased 25 percent.

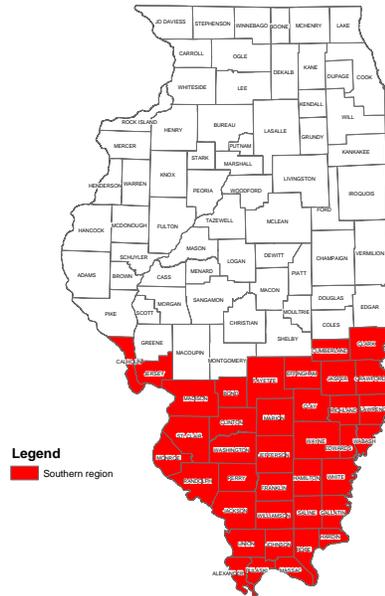
CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS - SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Central Illinois region

- Domestic violence offense rates, as reported to the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program, decreased 19 percent.
- Elder abuse rates, as reported to the Illinois Department on Aging, increased 46 percent.
- Juvenile arrest rates (ages 10-16), based on the Authority's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) statistics increased 36 percent.
- The rate of juvenile delinquency petitions filed increased 12 percent.
- The rate of juvenile court adjudications increased 5 percent.
- The rate of juveniles (ages 10-16) admitted to detention facilities increased 4 percent.
- The juvenile probation caseload remained stable.
- The rate of juveniles admitted to the Department of Juvenile Justice decreased 5 percent.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS - SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Southern Illinois region



- The southern Illinois region population was estimated at 1.3 million.
- The southern Illinois region increased slightly (1 percent).

Between 1997 and 2007

- Total index offense rates (both violent and property) decreased 13.
- Violent index offense rates decreased 27 percent.
- Property index offenses rates decreased 14 percent.
- Violent index arrest rates decreased 32 percent.
- Property index arrest rates decreased 9 percent.
- Drug index arrest rates increased 53 percent.
- Cannabis arrest rates increased 37 percent.
- Controlled substances arrest rates increased 82 percent.
- Drug paraphernalia arrest rates increased 57 percent.
- Felony court cases filing rates increased 12 percent.
- Misdemeanor court filing rates decreased 4 percent.

- The rate of felony offenders sentenced to probation increased 34 percent.
- The rate of felony offenders sentenced to prison increased 51 percent.

- The active adult probation caseload increased 35 percent.
- The average daily jail population increased 38 percent.

- Domestic violence offense, as rates reported to the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program, decreased 15 percent.
- Elder abuse rates, as reported to the Illinois Department on Aging, increased 59 percent.

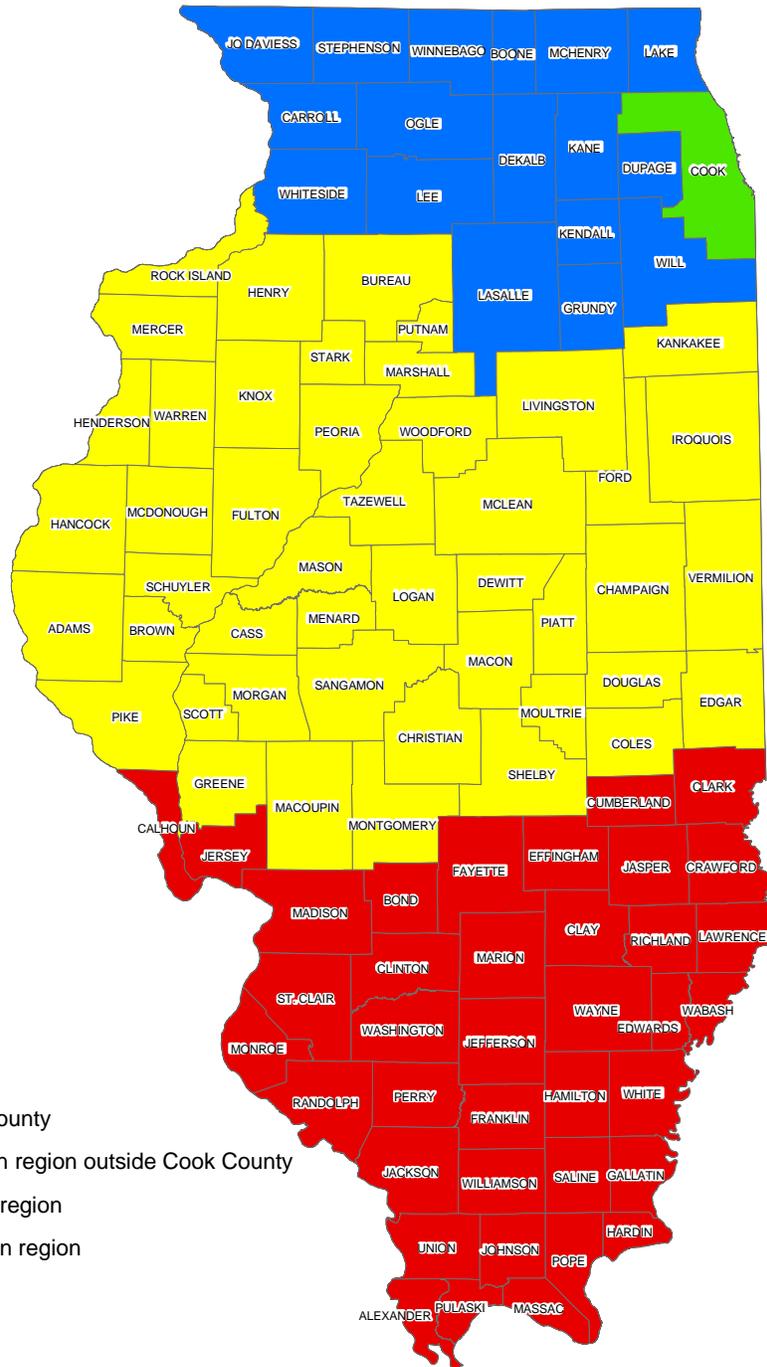
- Juvenile arrest rates (ages 10 to 16), based on the Authority's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) statistics, increased 57 percent.

- The rate of juvenile delinquency petitions filed decreased 17 percent.
- The rate of juvenile court adjudications increased 6 percent.

- The rate of juveniles (ages 10 to 16) admitted to detention facilities decreased 5 percent.
- The juvenile probation caseload decreased 13 percent.

- The rate of juveniles admitted to the Department of Juvenile Justice decreased 13 percent.

Appendix A
ILLINOIS REGIONS



Legend

- Cook County
- Northern region outside Cook County
- Central region
- Southern region