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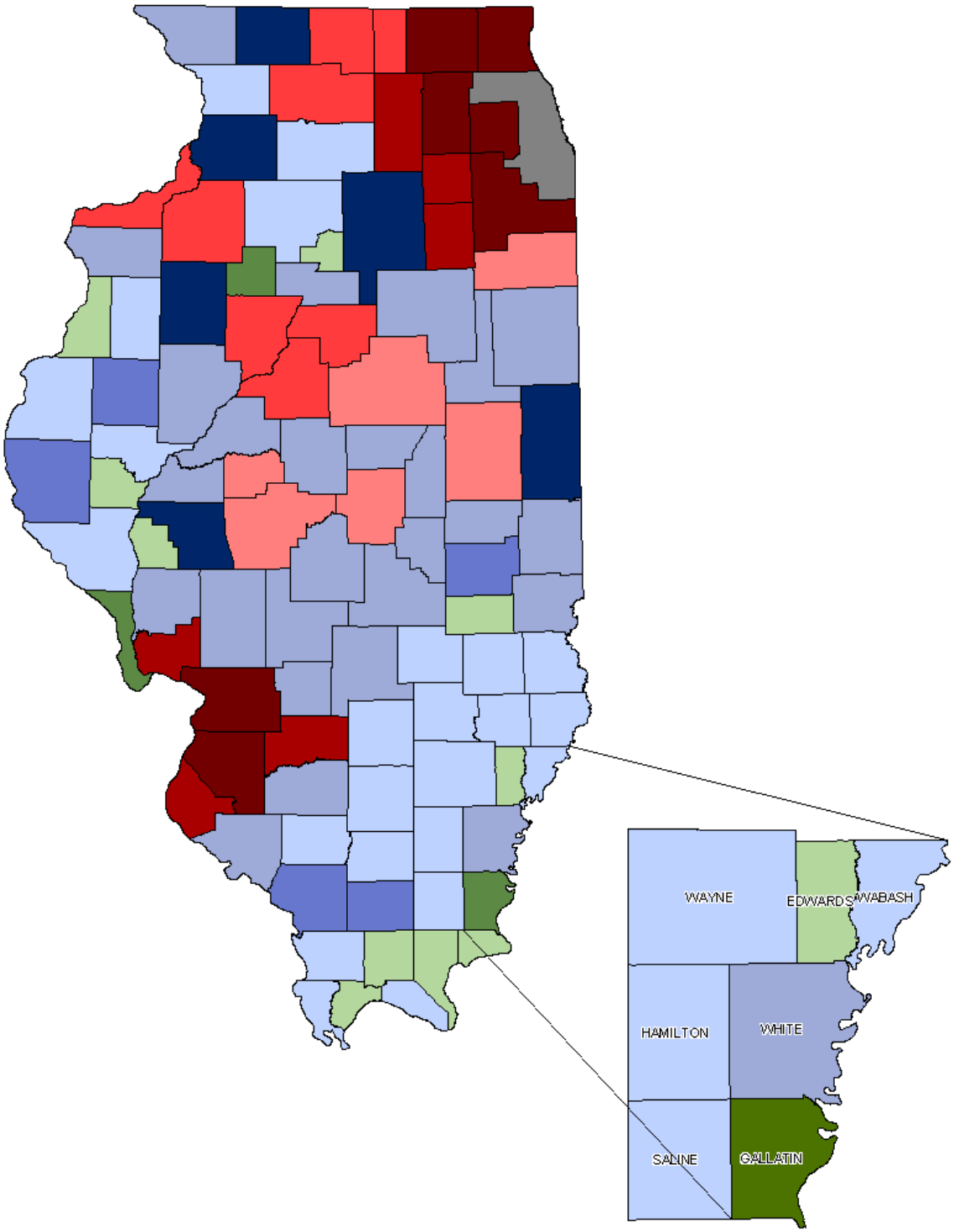
A Profile of Juvenile Justice System Activities and Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors in White County



Legend – Rural-Urban Continuum 1993

Cook County

- Chicago and suburban Cook County

Metro Counties

- Central Counties, Metro Area>1 million
- Fringe Counties, Metro Area>1 million
- Counties in Metro Area 250,000 to 1 million
- Counties in Metro Areas < 250,000 pop

Non-Metro Counties

- Urban Pop>=20,000, Adjacent to Metro
- Urban Pop>=20,000, Not Adjacent to Metro
- Urban Pop 2,500 to 19,999, Adjacent to Metro
- Urban Pop 2,500 to 19,999, Not Adjacent to Metro
- Completely Rural or Pop< 2,500, Adjacent to Metro
- Completely Rural or Pop<2,500, Not Adjacent to Metro

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Using this Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Method

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

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

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

White County

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

White County is located in southern Illinois and encompasses a 495 square mile area. The population density in 1990 was 33 persons per square mile. By 2000, the number of persons per square mile had decreased to 31 persons per square mile. When compared to the other 101 Illinois counties, White County ranked 75th in total population and 79th in population density in 2000.

When examining only those persons at-risk for involvement in the juvenile justice system (i.e., juveniles ages 5 to 16 years), it was found from 1990 to 2000 the juvenile population in White County decreased 15 percent, from 2,701 to 2,309. In 2000, youth ages 5 to 16 accounted for 15 percent of White County's total population.

Of the total non-Hispanic population in White County in 1990, 99 percent identified themselves as white. Those identifying themselves as being Hispanic constituted less than 1 percent of the total population in White County in 1990.

Of the total non-Hispanic population in White County in 2000, almost 99 percent identified themselves as only white. Those identifying themselves as being Hispanic in 2000 constituted almost 1 percent of the total population.

Juvenile Justice System

The Juvenile Justice System section focuses on various system activities including: juvenile delinquency petitions; delinquency adjudications; active, end-of-year probation caseloads; transfers to adult court; temporary detention admissions; and admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' (IDOC) Illinois Youth Centers (IYC).[1]

Important Note:

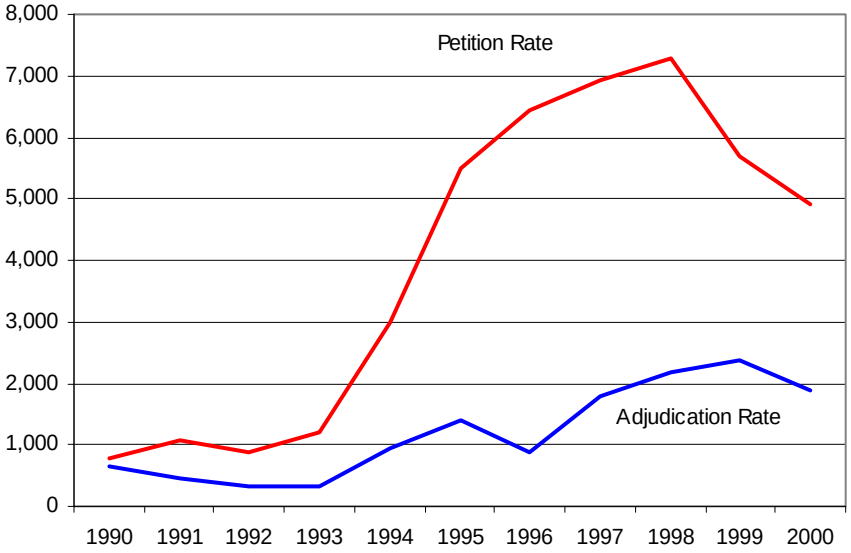
Authority researchers were unable to obtain data for several decision points in the White County juvenile justice system. One critical decision point researchers were unable to examine was juvenile arrests. This decision point is important to understanding how the juvenile justice system works because it is the entrance point into the juvenile justice system for most youth.

Under the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program, all law enforcement agencies in the state are required to report monthly offense and arrest data to the Illinois State Police (ISP). Although in the past ISP collected more detailed offense and arrest information, since 1993, ISP has collected only *aggregate-level* offense and arrest data from law enforcement agencies across the state. These aggregate totals combine offense and arrest data across sex, race, ethnicity, *and* age. The collection of offense and arrest data at the aggregate-level prevents researchers from examining juvenile offenders (offenders 16 years or younger).

Below are figures for those decisions points in the White County juvenile justice system for which data were available.

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

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



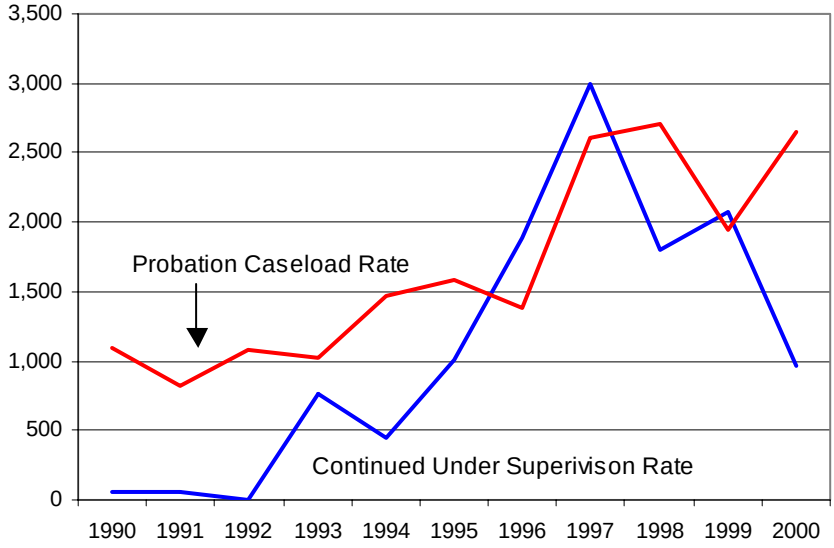
Rate per 100,000 persons ages 10 to16 years.
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; U.S. Census Bureau.

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

From 1990 to 2000, there was a significant increase in the delinquency petition rate for White County. From 1990 to 2000, the delinquency petition rate for White County was significantly higher than the rates for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide.

Similarly, from 1990 to 2000, there was a significant increase in the delinquency adjudication rate in White County. From 1990 to 2000, the delinquency adjudication rate was significantly higher than the rate for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide.

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



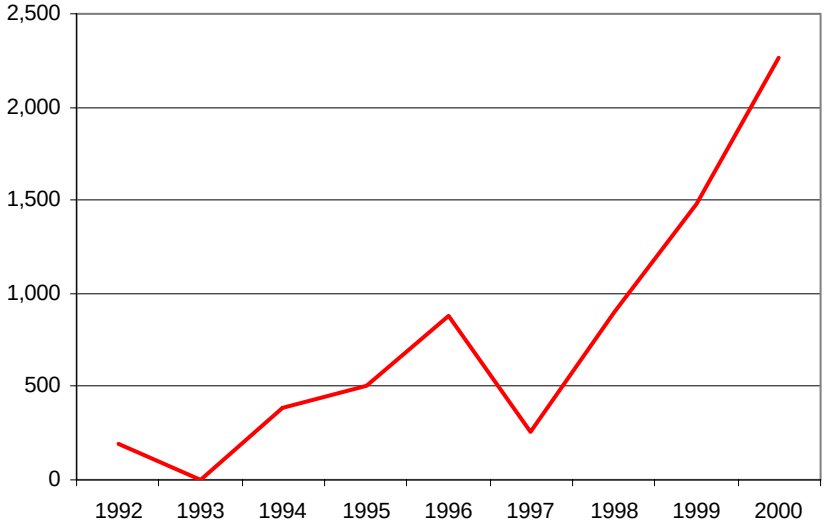
Rate per 100,000 persons ages 10 to16 years.
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; U.S. Census Bureau.

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

From 1990 to 2000, the continued under supervision rate for White County increased significantly. From 1990 to 2000, the White County continued under supervision rate was significantly higher than the rate for similar counties.

From 1990 to 2000, the annual active probation caseload rate for White County increased significantly. From 1990 to 2000, the White County the annual active probation caseload rate was similar to the rate for similar counties and significantly higher than the rate statewide.

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



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

From 1992 to 2000, the detention admission rate for White County increased significantly. During this time period, the detention admission rate for White County was similar to the rates for bordering counties and similar counties and significantly lower than the rate statewide.

Sixty-four percent of admissions to detention were pre-adjudicatory.

Rate per 100,000 persons ages 10 to16 years.
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; U.S. Census Bureau.

Important Trends or Patterns: Juvenile Justice System

- For those points in the juvenile justice system for which enough data were available for White County to conduct analyses, the rates for White County increased significantly. The increases experienced generally occurred in the most recent years examined (i.e., 1995 to 2000).
- Not only did the delinquency petition and adjudication rates increase for White County, but the rates for White County were significantly higher than the rates for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide for the most recent years examined (e.g., 1995 to 2000).
- The quality and consistency of the data available at most of the decisions points in the juvenile justice process inhibits our ability to draw strong conclusions. Moreover, without juvenile arrest data it is difficult to fully understand the increases experienced in White County.

Juvenile Risk Factors

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

Individual Risk Factors

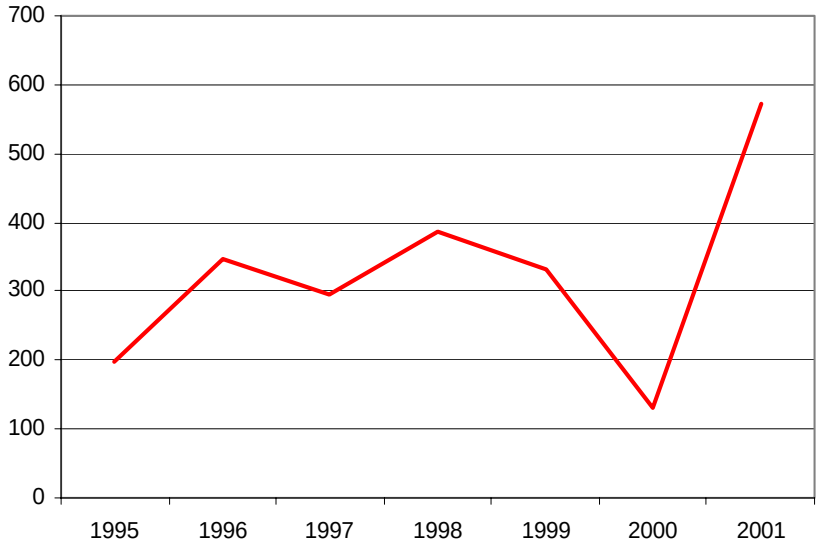
Individual risk factors are personal traits or qualities that may be related to juvenile delinquency, including various types of mental and physical health problems. Only one individual risk factor was examined for this profile: emergency room admissions for completed or attempted suicides.

From 1998 to 2000, there were no suicides attempted or completed by minors ages 17 years and younger in White County.[2]

Social Risk Factors

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

Figure S.4
Drug Treatment Rate for Females with Children for White County



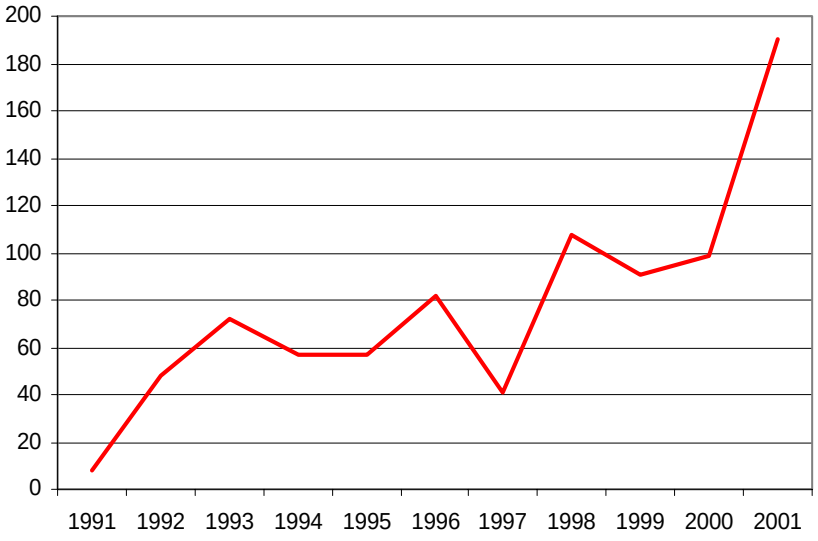
Rate per 100,000 females ages 13 to 70 years.
Source: Illinois Department of Human Services, Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse; U.S. Census Bureau.

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

From 1995 to 2001, there was a significant increase in the White County drug treatment rate for females with children. From 1995 to 2001, the White County drug treatment rate for females with children was similar to the rates for bordering counties and statewide.

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

Figure S.5
Rates of Inmates with Children for White County



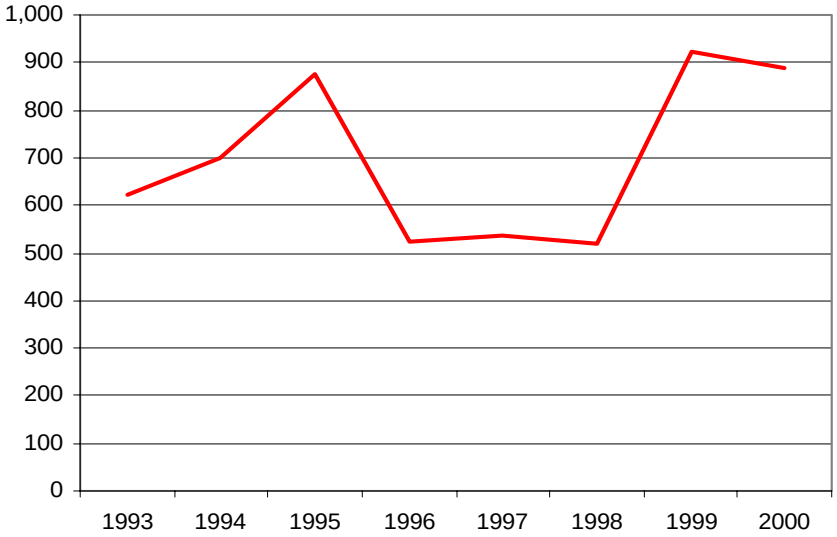
Another indirect measure of parental criminality examined in this profile is the rate of prison inmates with children.

From SFY 1991 to SFY 2001, there was a significant increase in the rate of inmates with children from White County. From SFY 1991 to SFY 2001, the White County rate of inmates with children was similar to the rates for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide.

Although the effects of having any parent in prison can be difficult for children, the impact of females being incarcerated may be even more distressing for children because females are often the primary caregivers of their children.

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

Figure S.6
Order of Protection Rate for White County



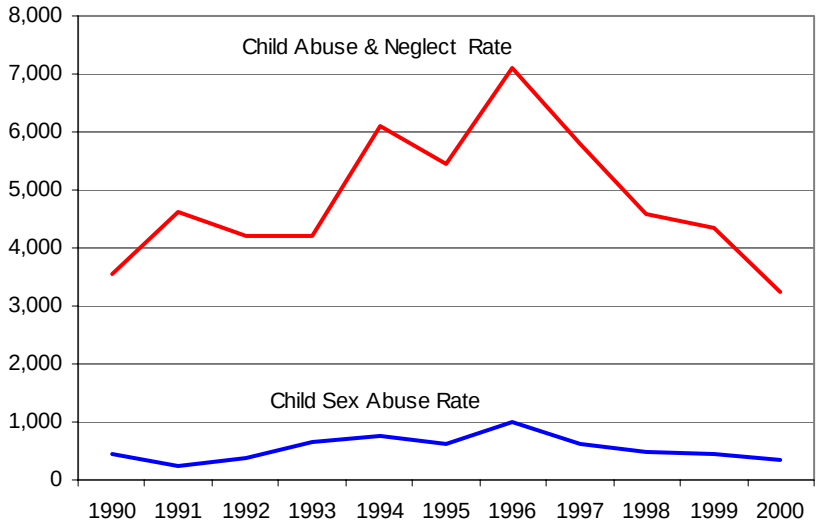
One indirect measure of family or home conflict examined in this profile is the Order of Protection rate. Orders of Protection are court orders that are intended to protect those seeking the order from family or other household members (e.g., a spouse from his or her abuser). Orders of Protection can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

The 1993 Order of Protection rate for White County did not differ significantly from the rate in 2000. Therefore, there was no overall significant change in the rate. From 1993 to 2000, White County's Order of Protection rate was significantly higher than the rates for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide.

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

Another indirect measure of family or home conflict examined in this profile was the reported domestic offense rate. The White County reported domestic offense rate was significantly lower than the rates for bordering counties and statewide and similar to the rate for similar counties (Table not shown). Differences in reported domestic offenses may reflect either changes in the reporting practices of law enforcement agencies (although mandated by law to report these data, to date, no systematic examination of compliance with this requirement has been conducted) or changes in the actual number of reported domestic offenses.

Figure S.7
Reported Child Abuse and Neglect and Child Sexual Abuse Rates for White County



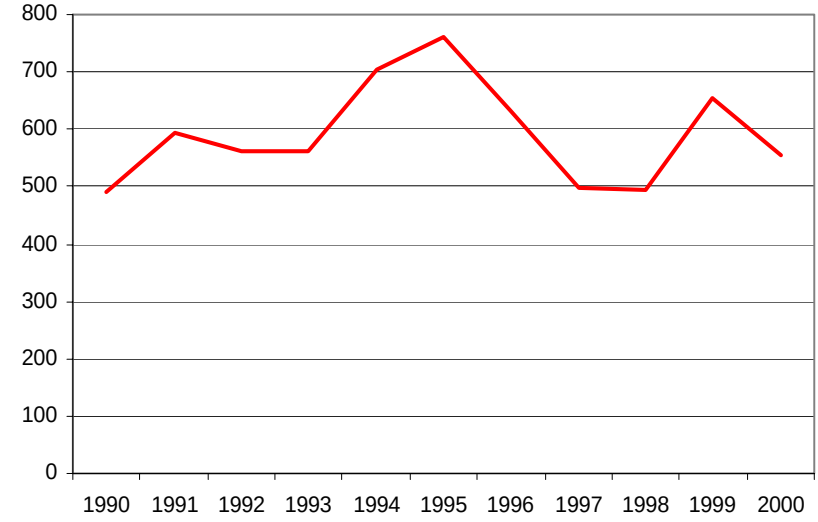
Rates per 100,000 persons ages 0 to 17 years.
Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services; U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Although the child abuse and neglect rate for White County increased during the mid 1990s, by SFY 2000, the rate was again similar to that in SFY 1990. From SFY 1990 to SFY 2000, the child abuse and neglect rate for White County was similar to the rates for bordering counties and similar counties and significantly higher than the rate statewide.

The SFY 1990 child sexual abuse rate for White County did not differ significantly from the rate in SFY 2000. From SFY 1990 to SFY 2000, the White County child sexual abuse rate was similar to the rates for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide.

Figure S.8
Divorce and Annulment Rate for White County



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

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

The 1990 divorce and annulment rate for White County did not differ significantly from the rate in 2000. From 1990 to 2000, White County's divorce and annulment rate was similar to the rate for bordering counties and significantly higher than the rate statewide.

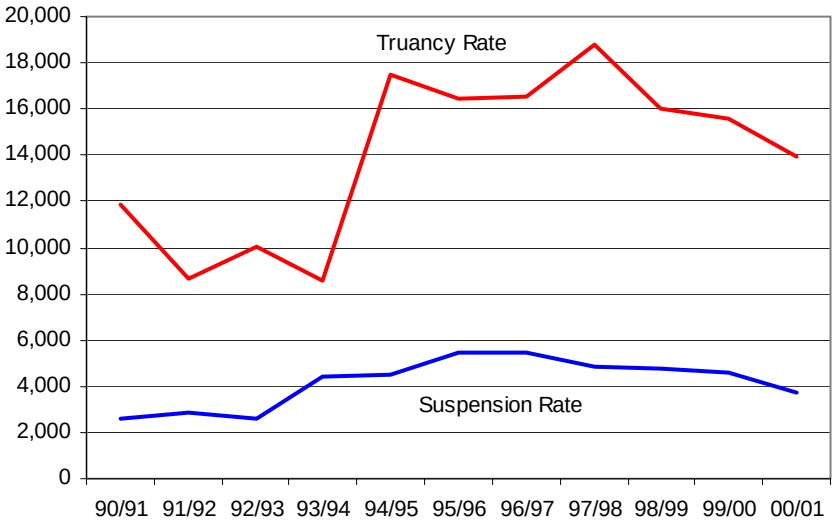
This profile examines one data point that indirectly measures family mobility: net domestic migration. Based on these data it was found that in White County, there was out-migration (Table not shown). Some of the individual bordering counties and similar counties also experienced out-migration, while others experienced in-migration. The state as a whole also experienced out-migration.

School Risk Factors

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

The Illinois Standards Achievement Test (ISAT) scores were used to measure academic achievement in White County. Based on these data it was found that in 1998/1999 and 2000/2001, students in White County were outperformed by students in bordering and similar counties in terms of meeting or exceeding the state's standards for reading, writing, and mathematics. The exception was in 1999/2000, when the students in White County appear to have performed as well as students in bordering and similar counties. White County students appeared to do as well as students statewide for most tests and most years examined. Again, the exception was the 1999/2000 academic year; students in White County outperformed students statewide, particularly in terms of meeting or exceeding the state's standards for reading and writing.

Figure S.9
Truancy and Suspension Rates for White County



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

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

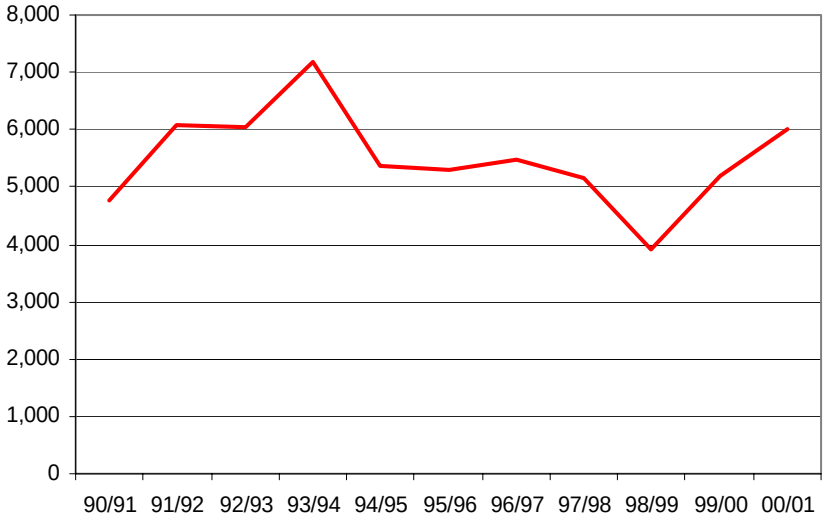
Although the truancy rate for White County increased numerically, statistically, the rate for 1990/1991 did not differ significantly from the rate in 2000/2001. From 1990/1991 to 2000/2001, White County's truancy rate was significantly higher than the rates for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide.

Of the total number of truants in White County, 14 percent persistently missed school.

The 1990/1991 suspension rate for White County did not differ significantly from the rate in 2000/2001. From 1990/1991 to 2000/2001, White County's suspension rate was similar to the rates for bordering counties and similar counties and significantly lower than the rate statewide.

Students suspended more than once accounted for 55 percent of students suspended in White County.

Figure S.10
High School Dropout Rate for White County



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

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

The 1990/1991 high school dropout rate for White County did not differ significantly from the 2000/2001 rate. From 1990/1991 to 2000/2001, White County's high school dropout rate was similar to the rates for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide.

Environmental Risk Factors

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

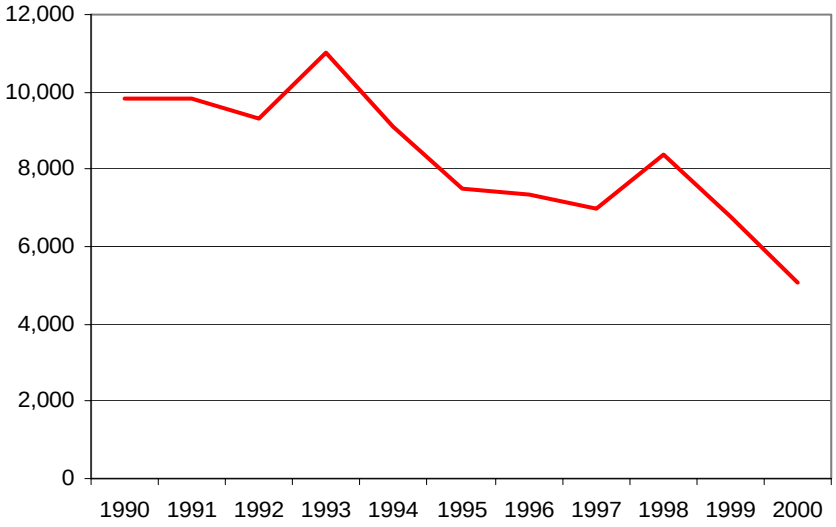
Three measures of community poverty examined in this profile are the percentage of persons living in poverty, the percentage of minors living in poverty, and the median household income. Based on these data it was found that:

- Across the years for which the U.S. Census Bureau made estimates, an average of 15 percent of the persons living in White County was living in poverty. For all of the years examined, the bordering counties had similar percentages of persons living in poverty as in White County. Some of the similar counties also had similar percentages as White County, while others had significantly lower percentages. The statewide percentage of persons living in poverty was similar to that in White County for every year examined except 1998, when the statewide rate was significantly lower.

- Across the years the U.S. Census Bureau made estimates, an average of 23 percent of persons under 18 years in White County was living in poverty. The percentage of persons under 18 years living in poverty in White County was similar to the percentages for all of the bordering counties and some of the similar counties (several similar counties had significantly lower percentages than White County). The statewide percentage of persons under 18 living in poverty was similar to that for White County for every year examined.

- Across the four years for which estimates were made, the bordering counties had similar estimated median household incomes as White County, while almost half of the similar counties had significantly higher estimated incomes than White County. The estimated median household incomes for the other similar counties were similar to that for White County. The statewide estimated median household income was also significantly higher than that in White County for every year examined.

Figure S.11
Unemployment Rate for White County

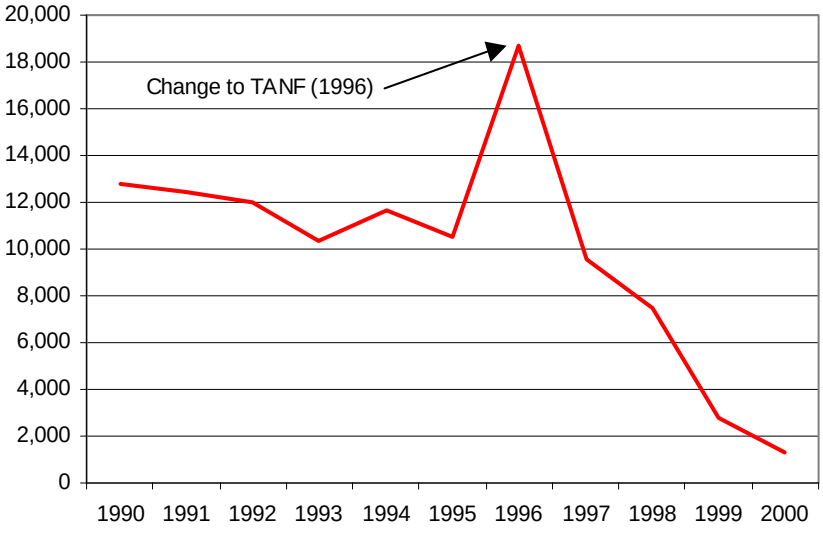


Rate per 100,000 persons eligible for labor.
Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security; U.S. Census Bureau.

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

From 1990 to 2000, there was a significant decrease in the unemployment rate in White County. From 1990 to 2000, White County's unemployment rate was significantly lower than the rate for bordering counties and significantly higher than the rates for similar counties and statewide.

Figure S.12
Family Public Assistance Rate in White County



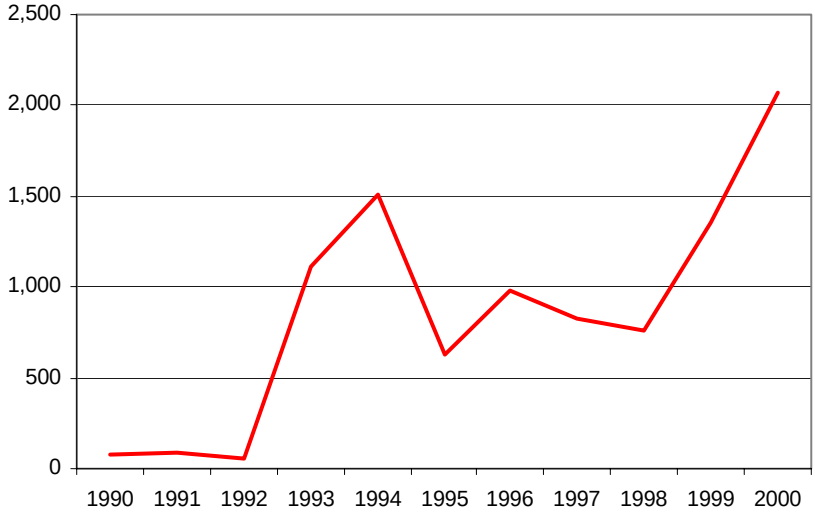
Rate per 100,000 persons ages 0 to 18 years.
Source: Illinois Department of Human Services; U.S. Census Bureau.

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

From SFY 1990 to SFY 2000, there was a significant decrease in the family public assistance rate in White County. From SFY 1990 to SFY 2000, White County's family public assistance rate was similar to the rate for bordering counties, significantly higher than the rate for similar counties, and significantly lower than the rate statewide.

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

Figure S.13
Total Drug Arrest Rate for White County

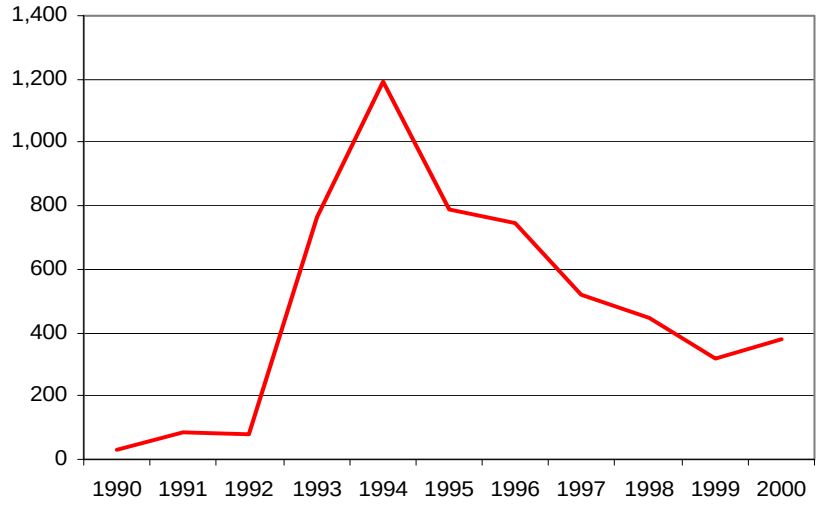


The total drug arrest rate (adult and juvenile arrests combined) was used to measure drug availability in White County.

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

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

Figure S.14
Total Reported Violent Index Offense Rate for White County



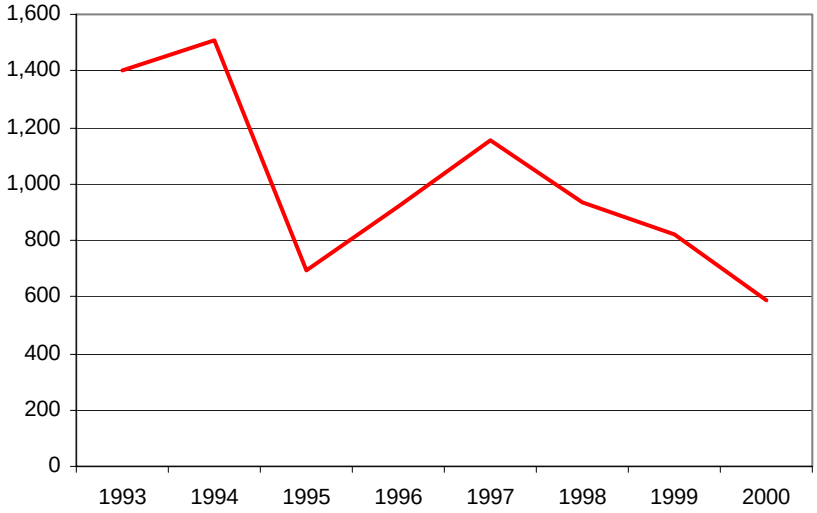
The total violent index offense rate (adult and juvenile offenses combined) was used to measure community violence in White County.

From 1990 to 2000, there was a significant increase in the White County total violent index offense rate. The increase in the early to mid 1990s was likely due to changes in the way in which local law enforcement agencies reported violent index offense numbers to ISP. From 1990 to 2000, the total violent index offense rate was significantly lower than the rate statewide.

Aggravated assaults accounted for 90 percent of violent index offenses in White County. The increase in the total violent index offense rate was primarily due to an increase in aggravated assaults.

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

Figure S.15
White County Birth Rate by Females Ages 10 to 17 Years

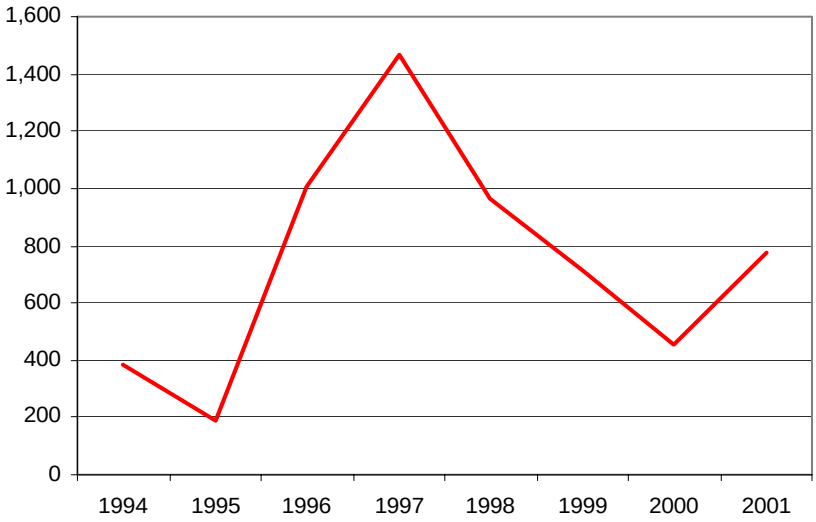


Rate per 100,000 females ages 10 to 17 years.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health; U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Although there was a numeric decrease in the White County birth rate by females ages 10 to 17 years, statistically, the rate in 1993 did not differ significantly from the rate in 2000. From 1993 to 2000, White County's birth rate by females ages 10 to 17 years was similar to the rates for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide.

Figure S.16
Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate for White County



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

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

Despite some variation in the White County adolescent drug and alcohol treatment admission rate from 1994 to 2001, the rate in 1994 did not differ significantly from the rate in 2001. From 1994 to 2001, White County's adolescent drug and alcohol treatment admission rate was similar to the rates for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide.

In White County, 69 percent of adolescent substance abuse treatment services were provided to youth who identified cannabis as the primary substance abused. Twenty-six percent of adolescent substance abuse treatment services were provided to youth who identified alcohol as the primary substance abused. It is unknown how many adolescents were receiving treatment for abusing multiple substances.

Important Trends and Patterns: Juvenile Risk Factors

- During the time periods analyzed, the drug and alcohol treatment rate for females with children and the rate of inmates with children for White County increased significantly. Adolescents living in families affected by substance abuse or parental absence due to incarceration may need assistance as these youth acclimate to the changes in their lives or as their parents begin to deal with their substance abuse issues.

- From 1990/1991 to 2000/2001, the truancy, suspension, and high school dropout rates for White County did not change significantly. In other words, the rate in 1990/1991 did not differ significantly from the rate in 2000/2001. However, although the truancy rate did not change, the rate for White County was significantly higher than the rates for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide. Additionally, students in bordering counties and similar counties appear to have outperformed students in White County in terms of meeting or exceeding the state's standards for reading, writing, and mathematics for most years examined.

- Although the unemployment rate for White County decreased significantly from 1990 to 2000, the rate for White County was significantly higher than the rates for similar counties and statewide. On a more positive note, the unemployment rate for White County was lower than the rate for bordering counties.

- From 1990 to 2000, the drug arrest and total violent index offense rates for White County increased significantly. Moreover, the drug arrest rate for White County was significantly higher than that for bordering counties and similar counties.

- Based on the substances for which youth have received drug and alcohol treatment, marijuana and alcohol appear to be the most frequently abused substances in White County. Practitioners should consider addressing the use of such substances among youth in White County.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Using this Profile

The purpose of this profile is to assist juvenile justice professionals, policy makers, and community members in learning, discussing, and making decisions about their county's juvenile justice system *and* the youth living in their communities. It is also hoped that this profile will aid juvenile justice councils in creating county-level juvenile justice plans.[3] Unlike previous versions produced by the Authority that focused primarily on justice system activities, this profile includes a section on risk factors that are linked to juvenile delinquency. Risk factors are aspects of juveniles' environments that impact the likelihood of youth committing delinquent offenses. By including a description of risk factors, it is hoped this profile will help county officials identify ways to prevent juvenile crime.

This profile consists of four main sections. The first section, *White County*, provides a description of the county's population size and the demographic characteristics. The second section, *Juvenile Justice System*, provides an in-depth description of White County's juvenile justice system activities. This section includes analyses of delinquency petitions, delinquency adjudications, juvenile transfers to adult court, probation caseloads, admissions to temporary detention centers, and admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Illinois Youth Centers.[4] The third section, *Juvenile Risk Factors*, examines risk factors that have been linked to juvenile delinquency. This section includes an overview of research on juvenile risk factors, the data available for each risk factor identified in the research, and the trends in the risk factors examined. The fourth section, *Community-Based Programs*, provides a description of programs available in White County as identified through a statewide survey of service providers and an Internet search for programs located in White County.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Departmental policies and other system factors may also impact which youth become involved with the juvenile justice system. For instance, counties having an extensive number of treatment options may have more resources to divert youth from formal involvement in the juvenile justice system, while counties with fewer resources may be forced to place similar youth on formal probation, in a residential facility, or in a correctional institution. Therefore, it is important for juvenile justice councils and practitioners to understand what, how, and why departmental policies and other system factors influence the trends presented in this report.

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

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

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

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

Authority researchers were unable to obtain data for several decision points in the White County juvenile justice system. One critical decision point researchers were unable to examine was juvenile arrests. This decision point is important to understanding how the juvenile justice system works because it is the entrance point into the juvenile justice system for most youth.

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

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

Method

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

White County is compared to bordering counties to show readers how White County compares to other counties in the same geographical area. Table 1 lists counties bordering White County. In the following sections, the term “bordering counties” is used to reflect trends and figures for the bordering counties combined. White County is also compared to “similar” counties to show readers how White County compares to other counties that are

similar in population, degree of urbanization, commuting patterns, and economic activities. Table 1 lists those counties with the same classification as White County. In the sections that follow, the term "similar counties" is used to reflect trends and figures for those counties that are similar to White County. Appendix A contains a more detailed description of how counties were classified as being similar, why this classification scheme was used (as this scheme is different than that used in the past), and lists each county with their corresponding classification code. Finally, counties were compared to the state as a whole. In the sections that follow, the term "statewide" is used to reflect trends and figures for the state as a whole.

Table 1
White County Comparison Groups

Bordering Counties	Similar Counties
Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Saline, Wabash, Wayne	Bond, Cass, Christian, Clark, DeWitt, Douglas, Edgar, Fayette, Ford, Fulton, Greene, Iroquois, JoDaviess, Livingston, Logan, Macoupin, Marshall, Mason, Mercer, Montgomery, Moultrie, Piatt, Randolph, Shelby, Washington

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

Table 2
Populations Used to Calculate Rates

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

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

Table 2
Populations Used to Calculate Rates
(Continued)

Rates	Populations Used for Calculations*
High School Dropout Rates	School Enrollment (9-12)
Unemployment Rates	Persons Eligible for Employment
Family Public Assistance Rates	0 through 18 years
Total Drug Arrest Rates	ICJIA Population Estimates
Drug Submission Rates	ICJIA Population Estimates
Total Reported Violent Index Offense Rates	ICJIA Population Estimates
Violent Offense Rates in White County by Offense Type	ICJIA Population Estimates
Birth Rates by Females Ages 10 to17 years	Females 10 through 17 years
Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Treatment Rates	10 through 16 years

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

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

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

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

I. WHITE COUNTY

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

White County is located in southern Illinois and encompasses a 495 square mile area. The population density in 1990 was 33 persons per square mile. By 2000, the number of persons per square mile had decreased to 31 persons per square mile. When compared to the other 101 Illinois counties, White County ranked 75th in total population and 79th in population density in 2000.

From 1990 to 2000, the population in White County decreased seven percent, from 16,522 to 15,371. In 1990, 66 percent of individuals living in White County lived in rural areas. By 2000, the percentage of persons living in rural areas in White County had dropped to 63 percent of the total county population.

Age

When examining only those persons at-risk for involvement in the juvenile justice system (i.e., juveniles ages 5 to 16 years), it was found from 1990 to 2000 the juvenile population in White County decreased 15 percent, from 2,701 to 2,309. In 1990, youth ages 5 to 16 accounted for 16 percent of White County's total population, while in 2000 they accounted for 15 percent of the total population.

Race/Ethnicity

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

Of the total non-Hispanic population in White County in 1990, 99 percent identified themselves as white. Those identifying themselves as being Hispanic constituted less than 1 percent of the total population in White County in 1990.

Of the total non-Hispanic population in White County in 2000, almost 99 percent identified themselves as only white. Those identifying themselves as being Hispanic in 2000 constituted almost 1 percent of the total population.

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

Race	Ethnicity		
1990	**Non-Hispanic N=16,464**	**Hispanic N=58**	**Total N=16,522**
White	99.3%	77.6%	99.2%
Black	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.2%	6.9%	0.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Other Race	0.0%	15.5%	0.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%
2000	**Non-Hispanic N=15,268**	**Hispanic N=103**	**Total N=15,371**
White	98.5%	62.1%	98.2%
Black	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.3%	12.6%	0.3%
Asian	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Hawaiian Native/ Other Pacific Islander	< 0.1%	0.0%	< 0.1%
Other	< 0.1%	22.3%	0.2%
2 or more Races	0.8%	2.9%	0.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
May not equal 100% due to rounding.

II. JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

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

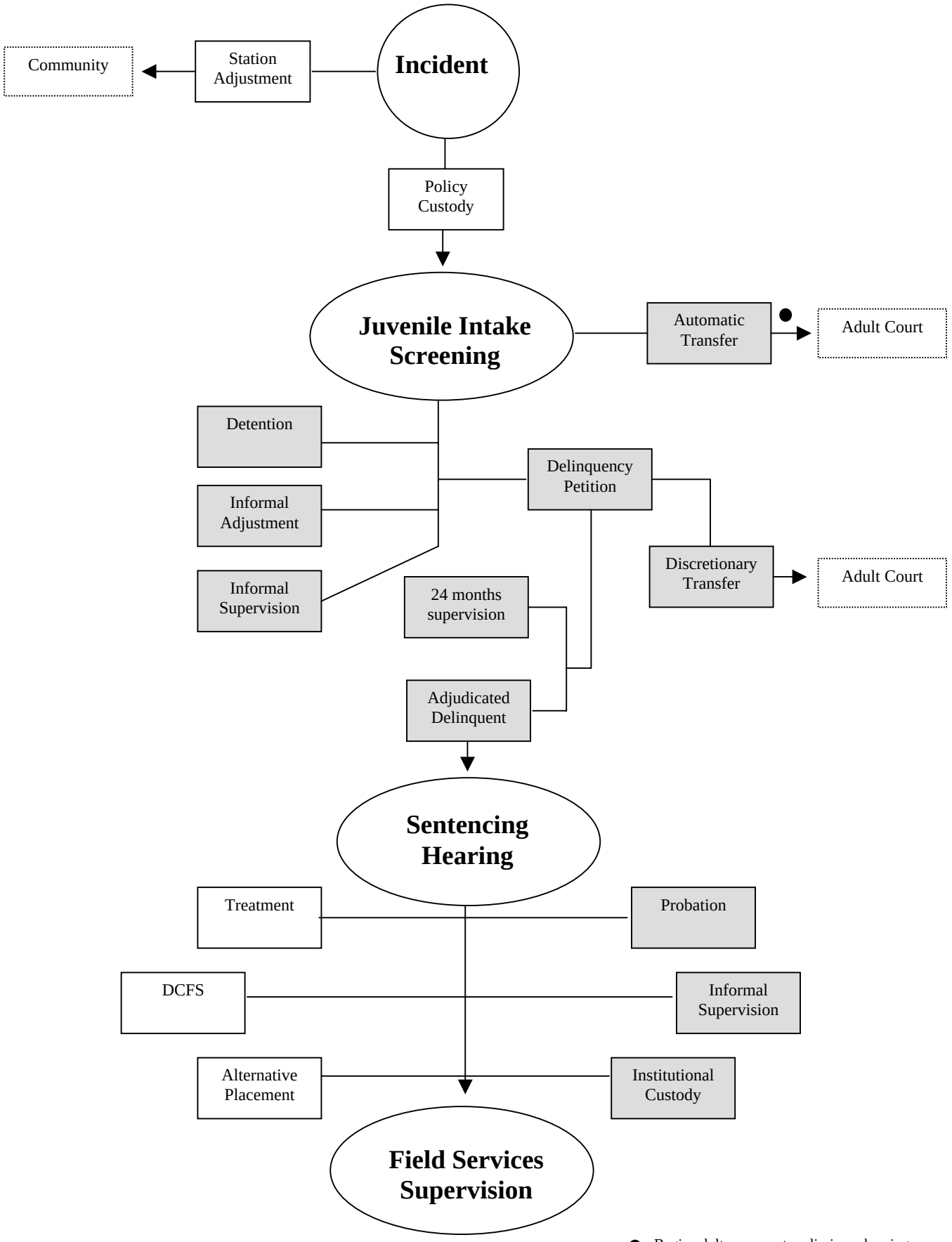
Each entity has different responsibilities within the juvenile justice system and come into contact with juveniles at different stages in the justice process. The flowchart presented in Figure 1 provides a general sketch of the different decision points of the juvenile justice system. Because juvenile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

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

Table 4
Juvenile Justice System Data Examined

Data	Source	Years
Juvenile delinquency petitions	Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	1990-2000
Juvenile delinquency adjudications	Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	1990-2000
Juvenile probation caseloads	Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	1990-2000
Juvenile transfers to adult court	Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	1990-1999
Juvenile detention admissions	Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	1992-2000
Juvenile detention admissions	Illinois Department of Human Services	1998-2000
Juvenile admissions to IDOC	Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC)	1993-2000

Figure 1
Flowchart of the Juvenile Justice System Process



Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, *Trends and Issues 1997*.

● Begin adult process at preliminary hearing.

As indicated in Table 4 and Figure 1, Authority researchers were unable to obtain data for several decision points in the White County juvenile justice system. One critical decision point researchers were unable to examine was juvenile arrests. This decision point is important to understanding how the juvenile justice system works because it is the entrance point into the juvenile justice system for most youth.

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

To compensate for the lack of information about offenders arrested in Illinois Authority staff, with the cooperation of local agencies, collected separate adult and juvenile arrest data for the years 1996 to 1999 from a representative sample of law enforcement agencies across the state (see ICJIA, 1997). These arrest estimates include arrests for violent index crimes (murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault), property index offenses (burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson), unlawful use of a weapon (UUW), and specific drug offenses (possession of cannabis, manufacture/delivery of cannabis, possession of controlled substances, and manufacture/delivery of controlled substances). Additionally, offender characteristics, such as sex, age group, race, and the arrest outcomes (station adjusted or referred to court) were collected. Unfortunately, analyses of arrest data for White County could not be conducted due to the sampling strategy employed. Juvenile justice council members or juvenile justice practitioners are encouraged to identify and collect offense and arrests data.

Delinquency Petitions and Adjudications[6]

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

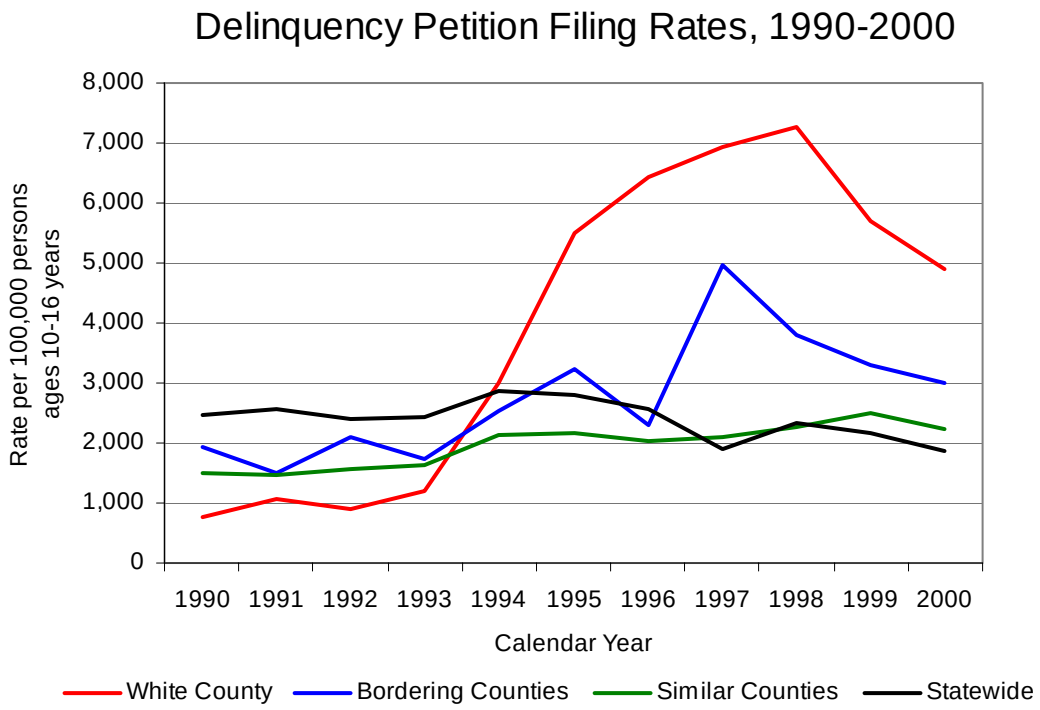
The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) asks each probation department in Illinois to submit aggregate county-level juvenile justice system data to them. The data includes the number of juveniles whose delinquency cases are petitioned to juvenile court and the number of juveniles who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

From 1990 to 2000, AOIC reported that 684 delinquency petitions were filed in White County. Figure 2 shows the delinquency petition filing rate for White County and the other comparison groups. Table 5 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the delinquency petitions filing rates for White County and the

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

other groups examined using the statistical procedures mentioned in the introduction section of this profile and described in greater detail in Appendix C. Table 5 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 2



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

Table 5
Delinquency Petition Filing Rates: Overall Findings

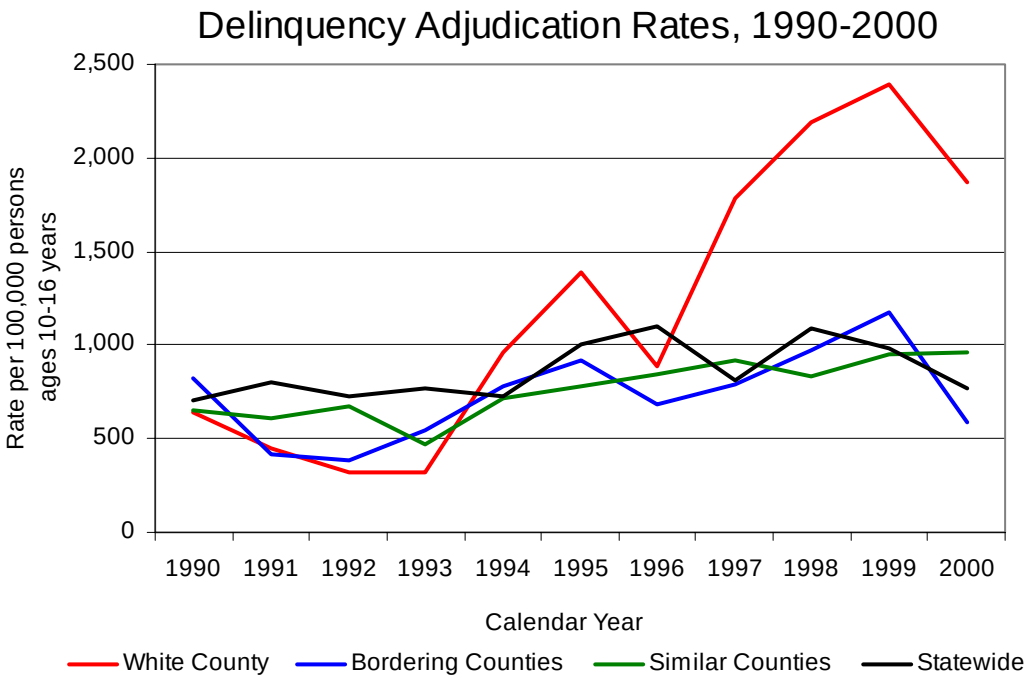
Change from 1990 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
White County	X		
Bordering Counties	X		
Similar Counties	X		
Statewide			X
Compared to White County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties			X
Similar Counties			X
Statewide	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

Note:

- Since 1995, the bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide delinquency petition rates have been consistently lower than the rate for White County. The conclusions presented in Table 5 were based on this finding.

From 1990 to 2000, 206 juvenile cases were adjudicated delinquent in White County. Figure 3 shows delinquency adjudication rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 6 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the delinquency adjudication rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 6 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 3



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

Table 6
Delinquency Adjudication Rates: Overall Findings

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

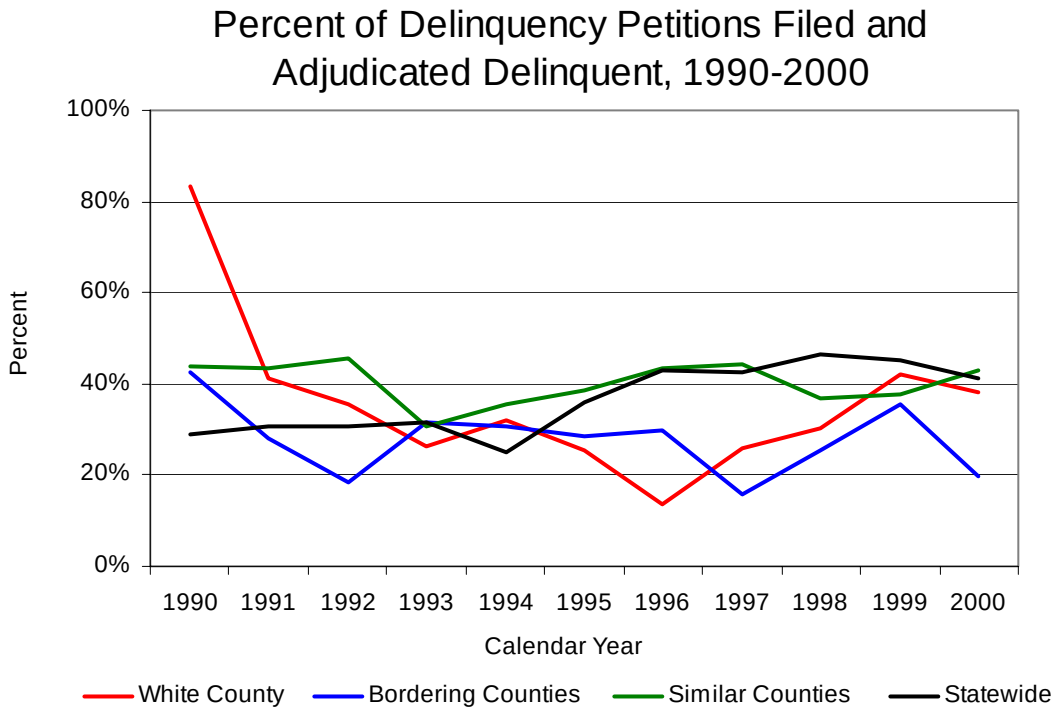
Note:

- Since 1997, the bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide delinquency adjudication rates were significantly lower than the rate for White County. The conclusions presented in Table 6 were based on this finding. Prior to 1997, the rates for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide tended to be similar to that in White County.

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

In White County, 30 percent of the delinquent petitions filed resulted in adjudication from 1990 to 2000. Figure 4 shows the percent of delinquency petitions filed that were adjudicated delinquent for White County, similar counties, bordering counties, and statewide. Table 7 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the percent of delinquency petitions filed that were adjudicated delinquent in White County and the other groups examined. Table 7 also shows how the percentages in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the percentages in White County.

Figure 4



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Table 7
Percent of Delinquency Petitions Filed and that were Adjudicated Delinquent: Overall Findings

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

Juvenile Transfers to Adult Court

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

The AOIC Probation Division collects aggregate-level information on the number of juveniles transferred to criminal court. Due to the manner in which these data are collected, however, it is not possible to determine the offenses for which the transfers took place, the eventual sentences of the cases once they were transferred, or the demographic characteristics of the juveniles transferred. Additionally, Cook County, which accounts for a majority of transfers to adult court, was not included in the statewide rate due to inconsistent reporting.

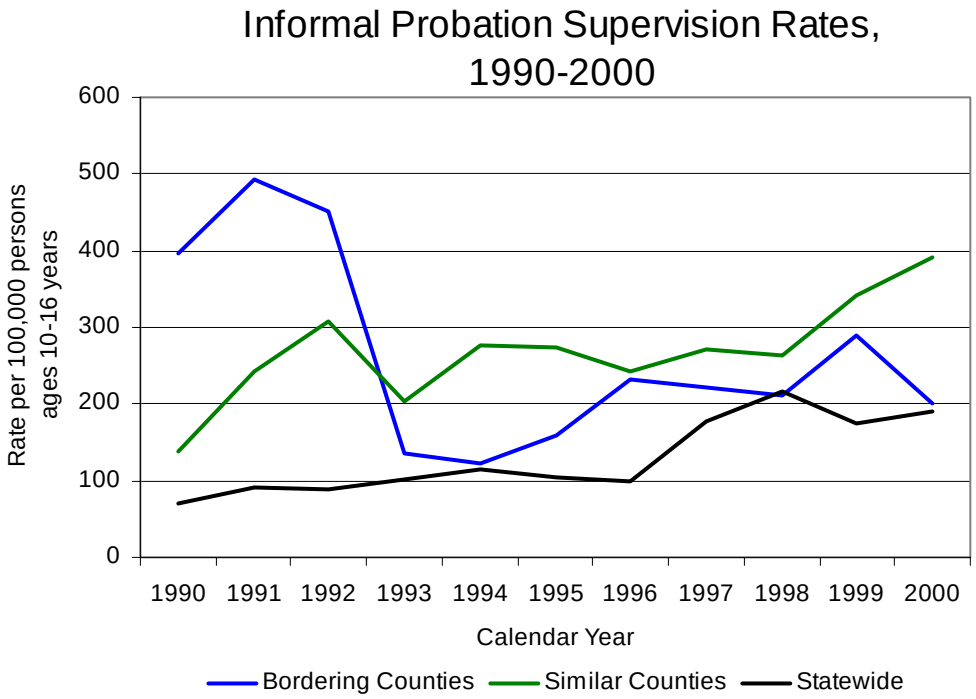
From 1990 to 1999, 1,132 juveniles were transferred to adult court statewide (excluding Cook County). During this time period, White County officials reported no juvenile transfers to adult court.

Juvenile Probation

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

From 1990 to 2000, White County reported five informal supervision cases. Due to the lack of data, no analyses were conducted specifically for White County. Figure 5 shows the informal probation supervision rates for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide. Table 8 shows the change in these rates from 1990 to 2000.

Figure 5



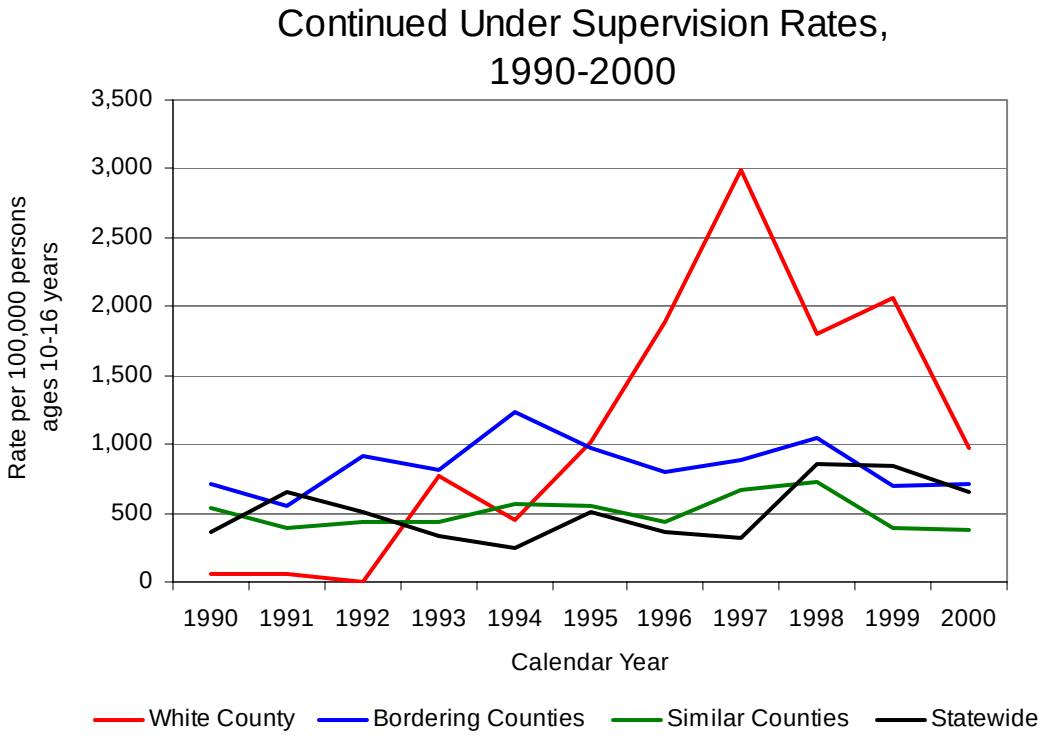
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 8
Informal Probation Supervision Rates: Overall Findings

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

As noted above, cases can also be continued under supervision. From 1990 to 2000, 189 juvenile cases were continued under supervision in White County. Figure 6 shows the continued under supervision rates for White County, bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide. Table 9 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the continued under supervision rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 9 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 6



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

Table 9
Continued Under Supervision Rates: Overall Findings

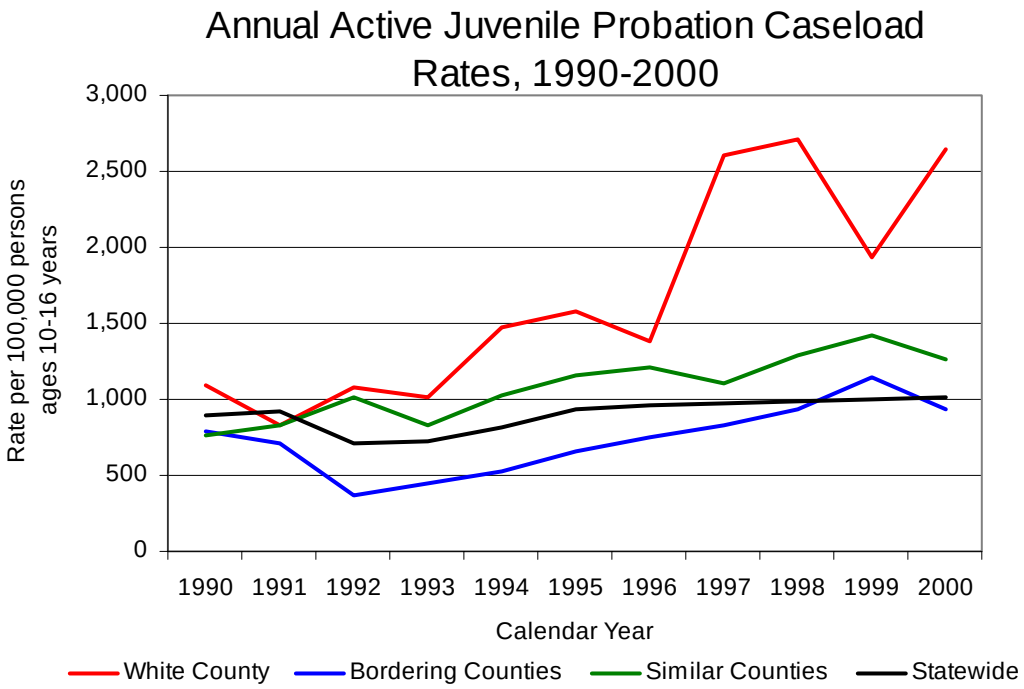
Change from 1990 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
White County	X		
Bordering Counties		X	
Similar Counties			X
Statewide	X		
Compared to White County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties	--	--	--
Similar Counties			X
Statewide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

Note:

- A clear determination of difference or similarity could not be made when comparing the bordering counties and statewide continued under supervision rates to that in White County. For some years examined, the rates for bordering counties and statewide were similar to those in White County. For other years, the bordering counties and statewide rates were significantly lower or higher than the rate for White County.

As noted above, juveniles adjudicated delinquent can also be sentenced to probation. From 1990 to 2000, the White County probation department reported that 287 juveniles were on their annual active caseload. Figure 7 shows the annual active probation caseload rate for White County and the other groups examined. Table 10 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the annual active probation caseload rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 10 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 7



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

Table 10
Annual Active Probation Caseload Rates: Overall Findings

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

Note:

- A clear determination of difference or similarity could not be made when comparing the bordering counties annual active probation caseload rate to that in White County. During the time period analyzed, the bordering counties rate alternated between being similar to or significantly lower than the rate for White County.

- Since 1997, the statewide annual active probation caseload rate has been significantly lower than the rate for White County. The conclusion presented in Table 10 was based on this finding. Prior to 1997, the rates were similar.

Juvenile Detention

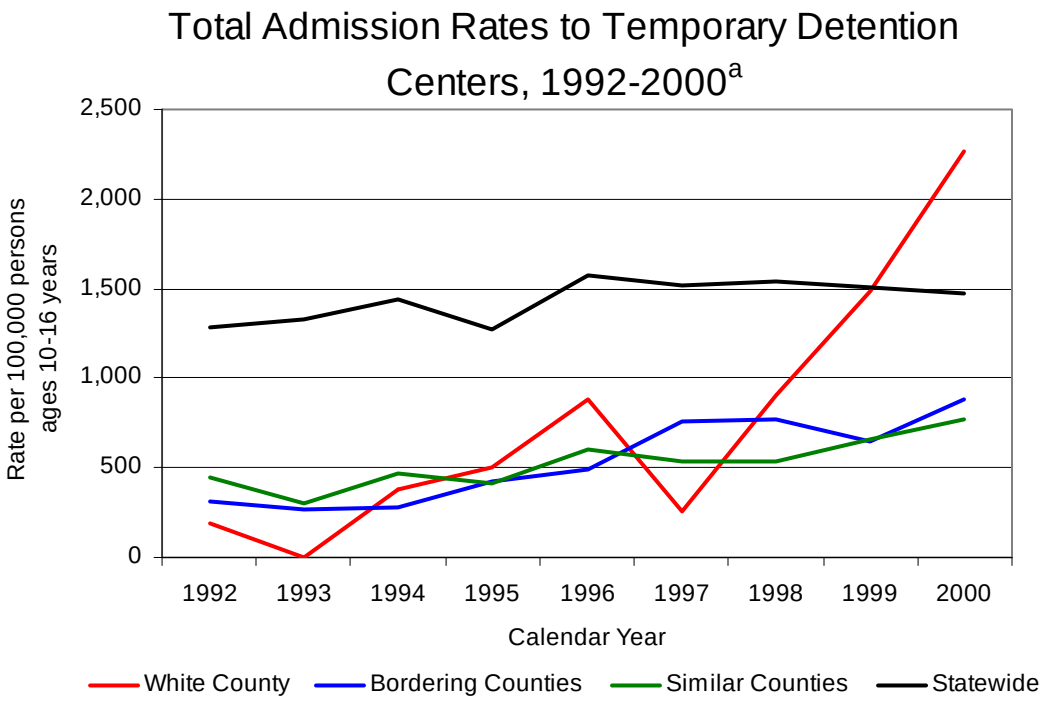
After a juvenile is arrested and the decision has been made to refer the juvenile to court, authorities must determine if temporary detention is necessary. If the decision to securely (e.g., place the minor in a secure facility such as a temporary juvenile detention center) or non-securely (e.g., place the minor on home confinement) detain the juvenile is made, a detention hearing must be held within 40 hours of detention. Once there is probable cause to believe that the minor is delinquent, detention authorization can be based on any of the following reasons: (1) secure custody is of immediate and urgent necessity for the minor's protection or the protection of another person or his or her property; (2) the minor is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court; or (3) the minor was arrested under a warrant. Only juveniles 10 years of age or older can be held in a juvenile detention center.
Most admissions to temporary juvenile detention centers are for juveniles who have been accused of committing delinquent acts. Detainment of juveniles who have been accused of delinquent acts, but have not yet had an adjudicatory hearing, are considered *pre-adjudicatory* admissions. Juvenile detention centers can also be used for short periods of detention that are part of a sentence following a finding of delinquency. Juveniles sentenced to juvenile detention following adjudication are considered *post-adjudicatory* admissions. Juveniles adjudicated delinquent can be ordered to serve up to 30 days in a county juvenile detention center, which includes time served prior to sentencing; those ordered to longer periods of incarceration are committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Illinois Youth Centers.

Data collected by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' Probation Division were used to examine admissions to Illinois' temporary detention centers for the years 1992 to 2000. As with delinquency petition filing and adjudication data, only aggregate detention admissions data have been collected by AOIC. In other words, the data only indicate total juvenile admissions and cannot be separated by age, gender, race, or offense.

It is important to note that White County does not have its own detention center. This is important to remember because research has found having a detention center is significantly correlated with an increase in detention rates (Smith, 1998). Because White County does not operate its own detention center, White County must transport juveniles to one of 16 detention centers in Illinois. From 1998 to 2000, most juveniles detained from White County were admitted into the St. Clair County Detention Center.

Based on data reported to AOIC, it was found that there were 107 reported commitments to temporary detention centers by White County from 1992 to 2000. These numbers include admissions for pre- and post-adjudicatory detention. Figure 8 shows the total admission rate (pre-and post-adjudicatory admissions) for White County and the other counties examined. Table 11 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the total detention admission rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 11 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 8



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

Table 11
Total Admission Rates to Temporary Detention Centers: Overall Findings[a]

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

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

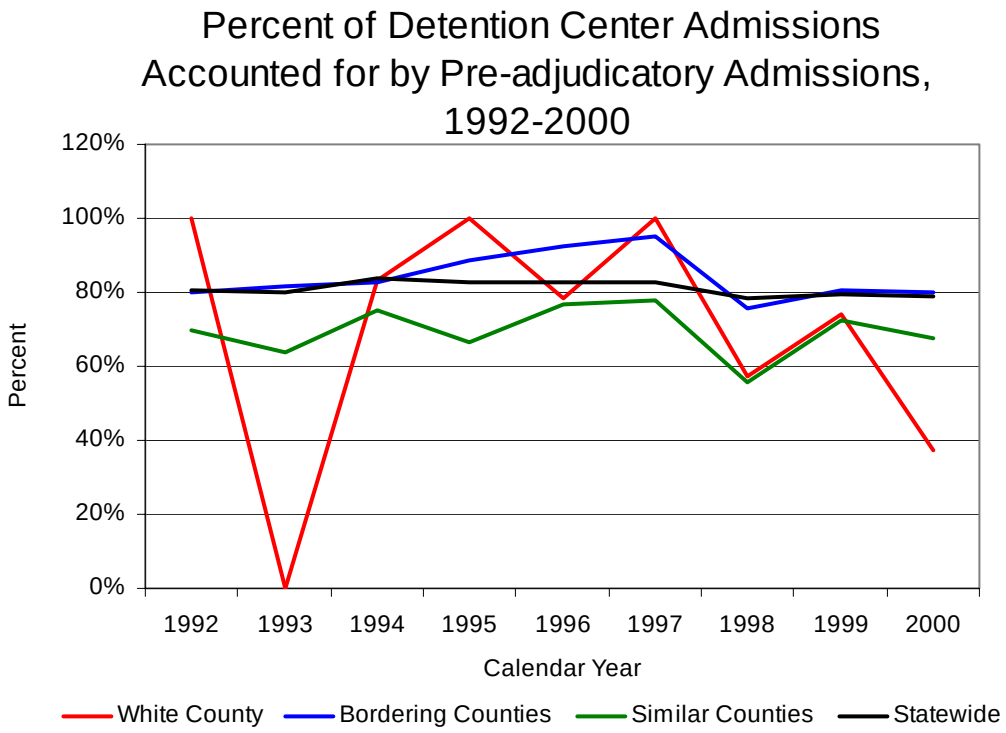
Note:

- Although, overall, the statewide detention admission rate was significantly higher than that in White County, in 1999 and 2000, the rates were similar.

In White County, pre-adjudicatory admissions accounted for 64 percent of all juvenile detention admissions from 1992 to 2000. Figure 9 shows the percentage of admissions accounted for by pre-adjudicatory admission from 1992 to 2000. Table 12 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the percent of admissions

accounted for by pre-adjudicatory admissions for White County and the other groups examined. Table 12 also shows how the percentages in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the percentages in White County.

Figure 9



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Table 12
Percent of Detention Center Admissions Accounted for by Pre-adjudicatory Admissions: Overall Findings

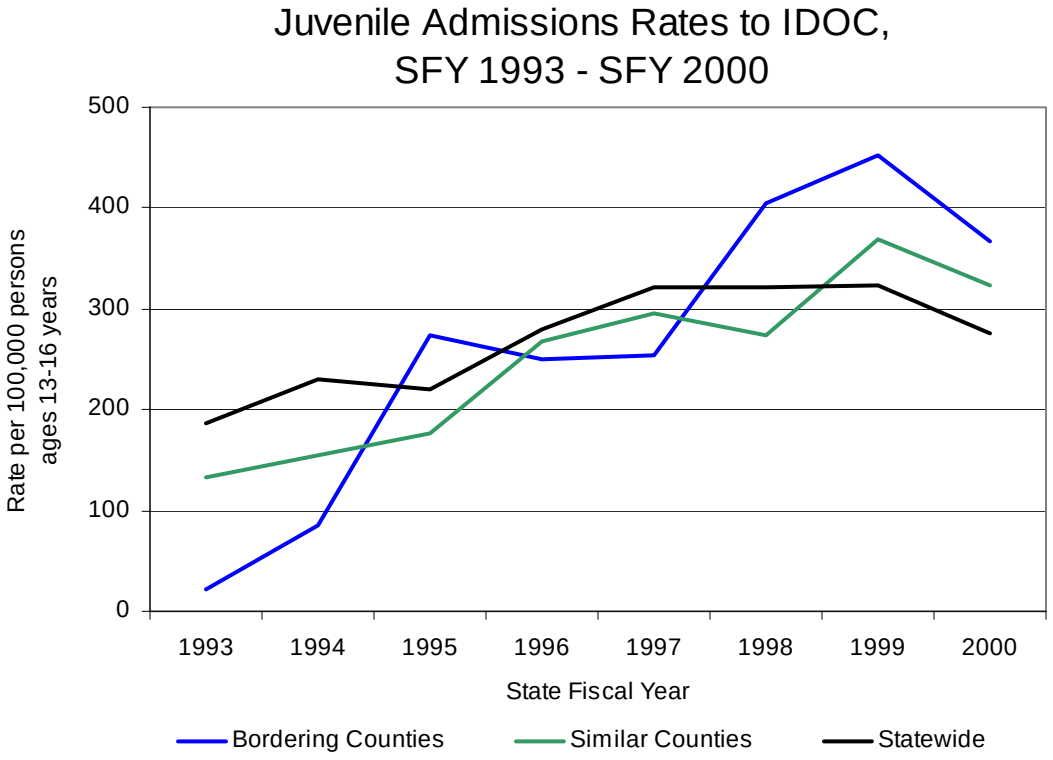
Change from 1992 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
White County		X	
Bordering Counties		X	
Similar Counties		X	
Statewide		X	
Compared to White County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties		X	
Similar Counties		X	
Statewide	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

Juvenile Admissions to Illinois Youth Centers

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

From SFY 1995 to SFY 2000, 16 juveniles from White County were committed to IDOC as new court admissions. No juveniles were admitted to White County in SFY 1993 and SFY 1994. These data reflect only those juveniles with new sentences to IDOC and does not include juveniles that returned to IDOC as parole violators. Due to so few cases year-to-year, analyses for White County were not conducted. Figure 10 shows the juvenile admission rates to IDOC for the other groups examined. Table 13 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the juvenile admissions rates to IDOC for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide.

Figure 10



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

Table 13
Juvenile Admission Rates to IDOC:
Overall Findings

Change from SFY 1993 to SFY 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Bordering Counties	X		
Similar Counties	X		
Statewide	X		

Conclusion

This section highlights some of the more noteworthy patterns found across all of the juvenile justice decision points examined. To identify these patterns, two different tables were developed to aid interpretation. Table 14 shows the overall differences and similarities between White County and the other groups examined for each data point discussed in the sections above. Table 15 shows the overall changes in White County for each data point.

For Table 14, the rates for White County were compared to the rates of the other groups examined for most of the data points analyzed. The terms "higher," "similar," and "lower" were used to indicate when the rates of the other groups examined were higher, similar, or lower than the rates in White County. There were instances, however, when it was not possible to conclude that the rates for the other groups examined were clearly higher, similar or lower than the rates in White County. In such instances, the symbol "- -" was placed in the table to indicate that no clear determination of higher, similar, or lower could be made.

Table 15 shows the overall changes in White County for each data point examined. To determine if there was a significant increase or decrease or if no significant change occurred, the rates for the first year examined were compared to the rates of the last year examined (e.g., 1990 and 2000).

Below are some of the patterns found:

- For those points in the juvenile justice system for which enough data were available for White County to conduct analyses, the rates for White County increased significantly. The increases experienced generally occurred in the most recent years examined (i.e., 1995 to 2000).

- Not only did the delinquency petition and adjudication rates increase for White County, but the rates for White County were significantly higher than the rates for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide for the most recent years examined (e.g., 1995 to 2000).

- The quality and consistency of the data available at most of the decisions points in the juvenile justice process inhibits our ability to draw strong conclusions. Moreover, without juvenile arrest data it is difficult to fully understand the increases experienced in White County.

Table 14
Overall Differences and Similarities between White County and Bordering Counties, Similar Counties, and Statewide for each Data Point Examined

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

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

Table 15
Overall Changes in White County for each Juvenile Justice System Data Point

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

III. JUVENILE RISK FACTORS

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

This section is divided into three parts. The section begins with a general review of empirical research examining juvenile delinquency risk factors. We relied heavily on the efforts of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) Study Group on Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders (Loeber & Farrington, 1998) for this review.[7] The next part describes results of statistical analyses demonstrating relationships between juvenile delinquency risk factors and juvenile justice system data for Illinois as a whole. The final part describes juvenile delinquency risk factors in White County and, for each of the risk factors, compares White County to bordering and similar counties and to the state as a whole. Similar to the *Juvenile Justice System* section, the trend analyses and comparisons made were based on the statistical methods outlined in the introduction of this profile and described in Appendix C.

Types of Risk Factors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk Factors Examined

This section uses available data to describe risk factors in White County and in Illinois as a whole. Table 16 lists the data examined in this section of the profile, the risk factors the data reflects, the data source, and the years the data were available. Table 16 also shows the strength of the relationship between each risk factor and juvenile delinquency based on research described and reviewed in Loeber and Farrington (1998). Risk factors for which there is strong evidence linking the risk factor to juvenile delinquency are printed in **bold**, while risk factors for which there is moderate evidence linking the risk factor to juvenile delinquency are printed in *italics*. For data listed in Table 16 that are not italicized or listed in bold, there is little evidence linking the data to juvenile delinquency, although the data may still be relevant (i.e., more research examining the factor is needed).

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

Table 16 also includes three types of data that were not mentioned in the brief review above because they do not fit neatly into one of the four risk factor categories. First, there is strong evidence indicating that illicit substance use is related to juvenile delinquency. Thus, data pertaining to adolescent substance use is also examined in this section. Second, there is evidence indicating that race/ethnicity is related to juvenile delinquency, although this relationship is due to a strong correlation between race/ethnicity and other environmental factors (e.g., socio-economic factors, poverty). For instance, areas with high concentrations of poverty also tend to have high concentrations of minorities. Thus, data pertaining to race/ethnicity is described in this section as an environmental factor. Finally, this section examines births to females ages 10 to 17 years. Births to young females may be related to a number of risk factors such as poor academic performance (young mothers likely have less time to devote to school, may not be allowed to attend school while pregnant, etc.), engaging in risky behavior (unprotected sex), or live in communities with high levels of poverty. Correlations between births to females ages 10 to 17 years and the other data described in this section (the results of these correlations will be described below) revealed that births to females ages 10 to 17 years tended to be related to environmental risk factors. Thus, births to females ages 10 to 17 years will be described in this section as an environmental risk factor.

Table 16
Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factor Data that were Examined

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

a: Bold text indicates that there is strong evidence linking the risk factor to juvenile delinquency. Italicized text indicates that there is moderate evidence linking the risk factor to juvenile delinquency. Standard text indicates that there is little evidence linking the risk factor to juvenile delinquency, but it still may be a viable risk factor.
b: The Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse is a department within the Illinois Department of Human Services.

Risk Factors in Illinois

This section will describe relationships between the juvenile delinquency risk factors listed in Table 16, as well as the relationships between the juvenile delinquency risk factors and four of the juvenile justice system data points described above (juvenile delinquency petitions, delinquent adjudications, post-adjudicatory juvenile detention admissions, and active, end-of-year juvenile probation caseloads), for Illinois as a whole. Because the data were only available at the aggregate level, it was not possible to calculate correlations for specific counties. The state-level results are presented at the beginning of each section prior to presenting data for White County as a reminder of how each factor was related to the four juvenile justice system data points at the statewide level.

Correlations were calculated between each of the juvenile delinquency risk factors and between the risk factors and the four juvenile justice system data points across all of Illinois' 102 counties.[8] The correlations between the risk factors provide an indication of the extent to which problems or issues facing juvenile justice systems in Illinois tend to occur together. The correlations between the risk factors and the juvenile justice system data elements provide an indication of the extent to which the risk factors are related to juvenile justice system involvement. However, these correlations cannot be used to infer that the risk factors *cause* involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Correlations Between Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors

For this part of the section and the next part of the section, the data listed in Table 16 were converted to rates per 100,000 persons in the applicable population. Rates enable one to make comparisons across counties with very different populations.[9] For various reasons, the correlations calculated in this section did not use all of the data listed in Table 16. Appendix D lists the exact risk factor and juvenile justice system measures for which rates and then correlation coefficients were calculated.

Appendix D also includes a correlation matrix, or a table that shows correlations between each of the risk factors. The correlation coefficients in the matrix provide a general, albeit imperfect, indication of the extent to which juvenile risk factors co-occur in Illinois. A large number of the correlation coefficients in Appendix D are statistically significant in an intuitive direction (several correlation coefficients were significant in the opposite direction than one would expect; see Footnote 8 for a description of the direction of correlation coefficients), suggesting that juvenile risk factors do not occur in isolation in Illinois.[10] Counties with higher levels of a particular risk factor tend to have higher levels of other risk factors as well. For some of the risk factors in Appendix D, this may have been expected. For example, one may expect that risk factors of the same type (family, school, etc.) would be correlated. In many instances, this was the case. However, there were also many statistically significant relationships between risk factors of different types. Appendix D shows that there were statistically significant relationships between various social, school, and environmental risk factors.

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

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

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

Correlations Between Risk Factors and Juvenile Justice System Data

Table 17 shows correlation coefficients describing relationships between juvenile delinquency risk factors and juvenile justice system data. Correlation coefficients, listed in bold in Table 17, are statistically significant in a logical direction (several correlation coefficients were statistically significant in the opposite direction than one would expect; Footnotes 8 and 10 define directions of correlation coefficients and statistical significance). The statistically significant correlations are moderately strong, ranging from .21 to .40. This moderation is expected, given that the measures are broad county-level indicators.

Delinquency adjudications were only significantly correlated with one juvenile risk factor. With the exception of delinquency adjudications, Table 17 reveals several interesting patterns whereby groups of qualitatively similar juvenile risk factors are all correlated with particular juvenile justice system data elements. Some notable patterns of results for social, school, and environmental risk factors are described below.

Table 17
Correlation between Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors and Juvenile Justice System Data for all Illinois Counties

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

a. Correlations in bold are statistically significant.

Social Risk Factors

- Each of the social risk factors was significantly correlated with at least one juvenile justice system data element.

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

School Risk Factors

- Although the research presented by Loeber and Farrington (1998) has shown that school risk factors tend to be strongly related to juvenile delinquency, most of the correlations between school risk factors and juvenile justice system data were not significant.

- The correlations revealed some evidence suggesting that school risk factors measuring school commitment (truancy, suspensions, and high school dropouts) are related to post-adjudicatory detentions and the active end-of-year juvenile probation caseload.

Community Risk Factors

- Three measures of community poverty (minors living in poverty, unemployment, and median household income) were all significantly correlated with delinquency filings.

- Births to females ages 10 to 17 years were significantly correlated with three of the four juvenile justice system data elements (delinquency filings, adjudications and probation caseload).

- Community crime risk factors measuring drug availability and exposure to violence (drug arrests, drug submissions, violent offenses) tend to be significantly correlated to post-adjudicatory detentions and active end of year probation caseload. This may suggest that minors living in communities in which drug and violent crimes are more prevalent are more likely to commit crimes serious enough to warrant detention or probation.

Risk Factors in White County

This part of the risk factor section describes the juvenile delinquency risk factors listed in Table 16 for White County and then, for each of the Table 16 risk factors, compares White County to bordering counties, similar counties, and Illinois as a whole. The purpose of this part of the risk factor section is to identify juvenile delinquency risk factors that may need to be addressed in White County. Similar to the juvenile justice system section, this section relies heavily on the statistical procedures to calculate confidence intervals that allows us to make more confident conclusions about the changes experienced over time and the differences between the rates or percentages in White County and those in bordering and similar counties and the state as a whole. See Appendix C for a more detailed review of the statistical analyses used.

Individual Risk Factors

As indicated in Table 16, only one individual risk factor will be described in the profile: emergency room admissions for completed or attempted suicides. Suicide data may provide an indirect indication of the extent to which depression is a problem in the community. Table 16 shows that there is little evidence linking depression to juvenile delinquency, yet it still may be a risk factor. In fact, studies examining depression in juveniles have found a link between depression in youth and juvenile delinquency, but too few studies have been conducted to infer that there is a moderate or strong relationship between depression and juvenile delinquency. Table 17 shows that,

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

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

The Illinois Violent Injury Registry includes data for suicides *attempted* and *successfully committed* by various means. As an indirect measure of depression, data on emergency room admissions for both suicide attempts and completed suicides were examined for minors ages 0 to 17 years. Across all Illinois counties, from 1998 to 2000, there were 1,250 reported emergency room admissions for suicides for minors ages 0 to 17 years. From 1998 to 2000, there were no reported suicides attempted or completed by minors ages 0 to17 years in White County. Due to no reported cases, comparisons between White County' rate and the rates for the other groups examined were not conducted.

Social Risk Factors

Table 16 shows that seven data points measuring social risk factors will be described in this section. The seven data points measure five distinct social risk factors, each of which pertain to family relationships: (1) parental criminality, (2) family or home conflict, (3) prior abuse, (4) separation of family, and (5) family mobility.

Parental Criminality

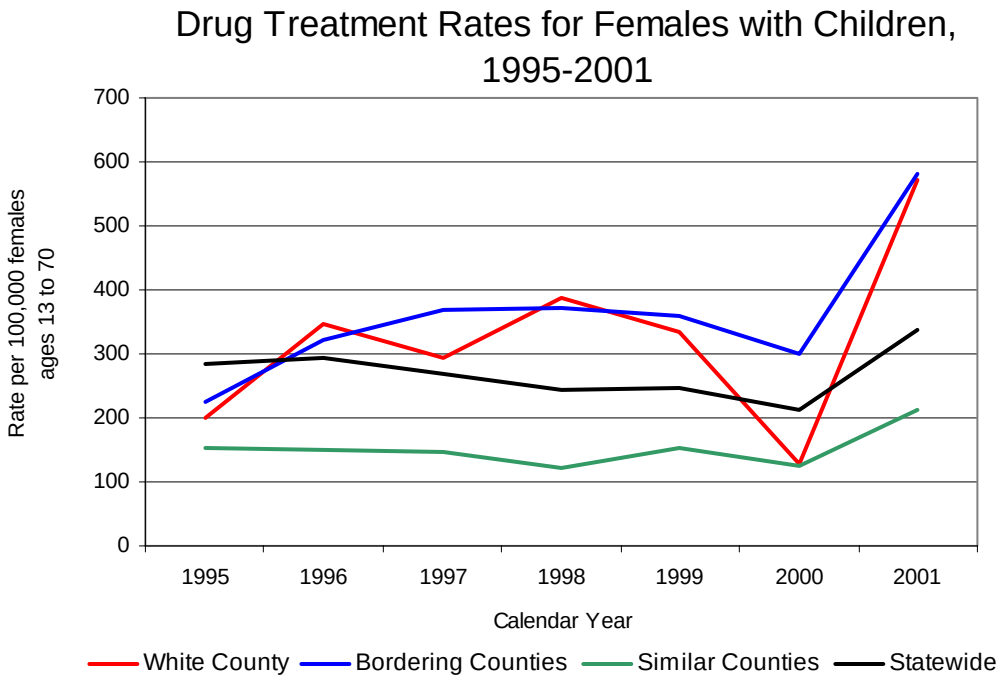
As Table 16 indicates, there is a moderate amount of evidence from past research linking parental criminality to juvenile delinquency. The profile examines two types of data that may indirectly measure parental criminality: (1) drug treatment rates for females with children and (2) individuals that are incarcerated in the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) who reported having children at the time of incarceration. Table 18 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, drug treatment rates for females with children were significantly correlated with delinquency petitions and probation caseload and the rate of inmates with children were significantly related to post-adjudicatory detention and probation caseload.

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

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

Since 1995, 123 females in White County ages 13 to 70 with children have received some type of services through OASA or through a Medicaid-funded program.[11] Figure 11 shows drug treatment rates for females with children in White County and the other groups examined. Table 18 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the drug treatment rates for females with children for White County and the other groups examined. Table 18 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 11



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

Table 18
Drug Treatment Rates for Females with Children: Overall Findings

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

Note:

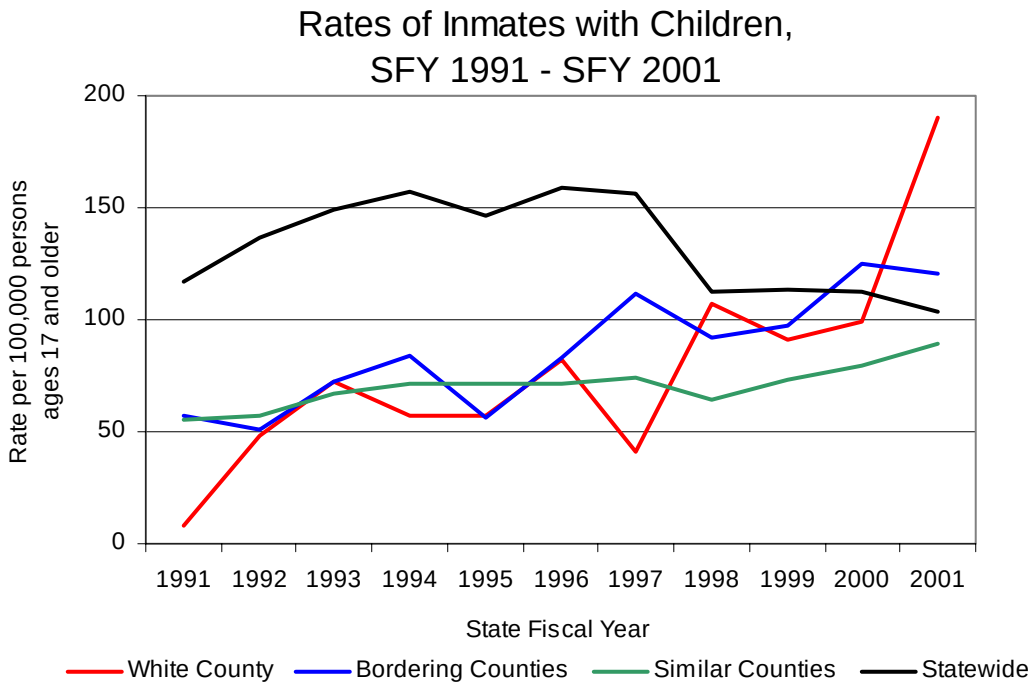
- A clear determination of difference or similarity could not be made when comparing the similar counties rate to that in White County. During the time period analyzed, the similar counties rate alternated between being similar to and significantly lower than the rate for White County.

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

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

Of the 185 inmates committed to IDOC from White County during the time period examined, 56 percent reported that they had children. Figure 12 shows rates of inmates with children for White County and the other groups examined. Table 19 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in rates of inmates with children for White County and the other groups examined. Table 19 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 12



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

Table 19
Rates of Inmates with Children: Overall Findings

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

Note:

- Since SFY 1998, the rate of inmates with children statewide was similar to the rate for White County. The conclusion presented in Table 19 was based on this finding. Prior to SFY 1998, the statewide rate was significantly higher than the rate for White County.

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

Family or Home Conflict

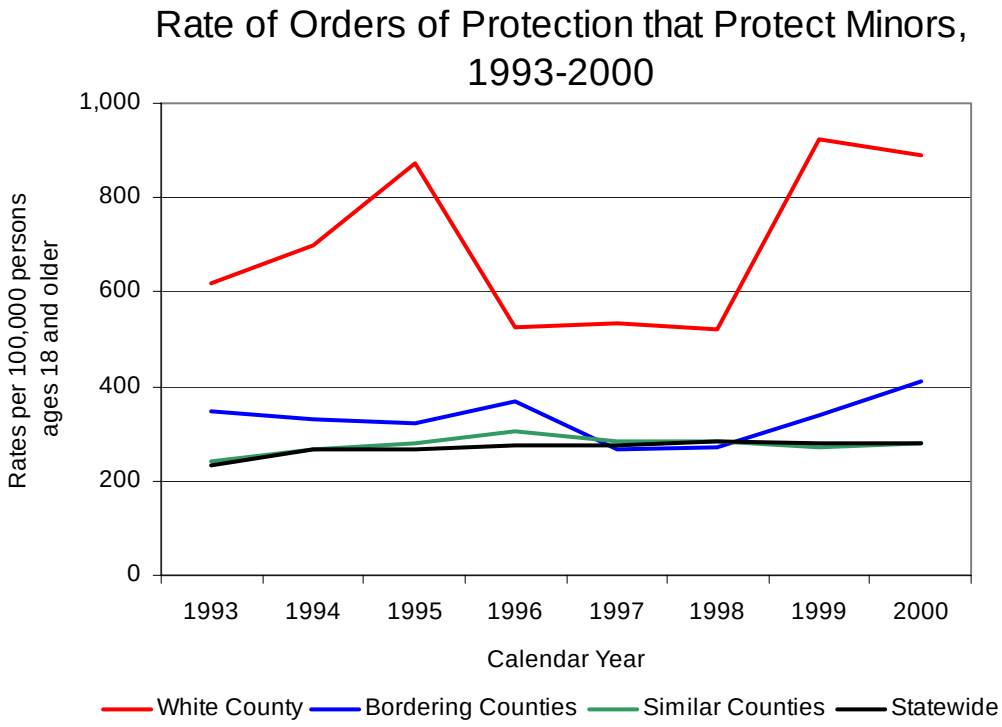
Table 16 shows that there is a moderate amount of evidence from past research linking family or home conflict to juvenile delinquency. The profile examines two types of data, which may be indirectly linked to family or home conflict: (1) orders of protection issued that protect children, and (2) reported domestic offenses. Table 17 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, these two types of data were significantly related to one or two juvenile justice system data elements.

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

section to instances when the Order of Protection was likely to have involved a minor.[12] This section reports LEADS data from 1993 to 2000. 1991 and 1992 data were excluded from the trend analyses because very few Orders of Protection were entered into LEADS during these years.

From 1993 to 2000, 672 Orders of Protection likely to protect minors were entered into LEADS in White County. Figure 13 shows the Order of Protection rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 20 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the Order of Protection rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 20 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 13



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

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

Table 20
Order of Protection Rates: Overall Findings

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

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

The trend analyses describing reported domestic offenses include data from 1997 (the first full year of reporting) to 2000. Since 1997, 183 reported domestic offenses occurring in White County were reported to ISP. Table 21 shows the reported domestic offense incident rates for White County and the other groups examined. Because only four years of data were available, analyses of changes experienced over time in White County, bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide were not conducted. Table 22 shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Table 21
Reported Domestic Offense Rates, 1997-2000

Region	1997	1998	1999	2000
White	250.32	264.23	339.15	273.99
Bordering	578.03	391.03	516.15	541.13
Similar	365.76	357.99	347.56	359.59
Statewide	1,069.03	1,089.44	1,042.45	848.78

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

Table 22
Reported Domestic Offense Rates: Overall Findings

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

Prior Abuse

Table 16 shows that past research has indicated that there is little evidence linking prior abuse to juvenile delinquency, but that prior abuse may still be a viable juvenile delinquency risk factor. While prior abuse may not be strongly linked to juvenile delinquency, studies examining prior abuse have shown childhood victimization may be linked to other poor outcomes in youth, including low academic achievement, teenage parenthood (particularly for females), drug use, and symptoms of mental illness (Kelly, Thornberry and Smith, 1997). Additionally, research examining adolescent victimization (including physical and sexual assaults) and adult outcomes has found a correlation between previous victimization and substance abuse, depression, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in adulthood (Menard, 2002).

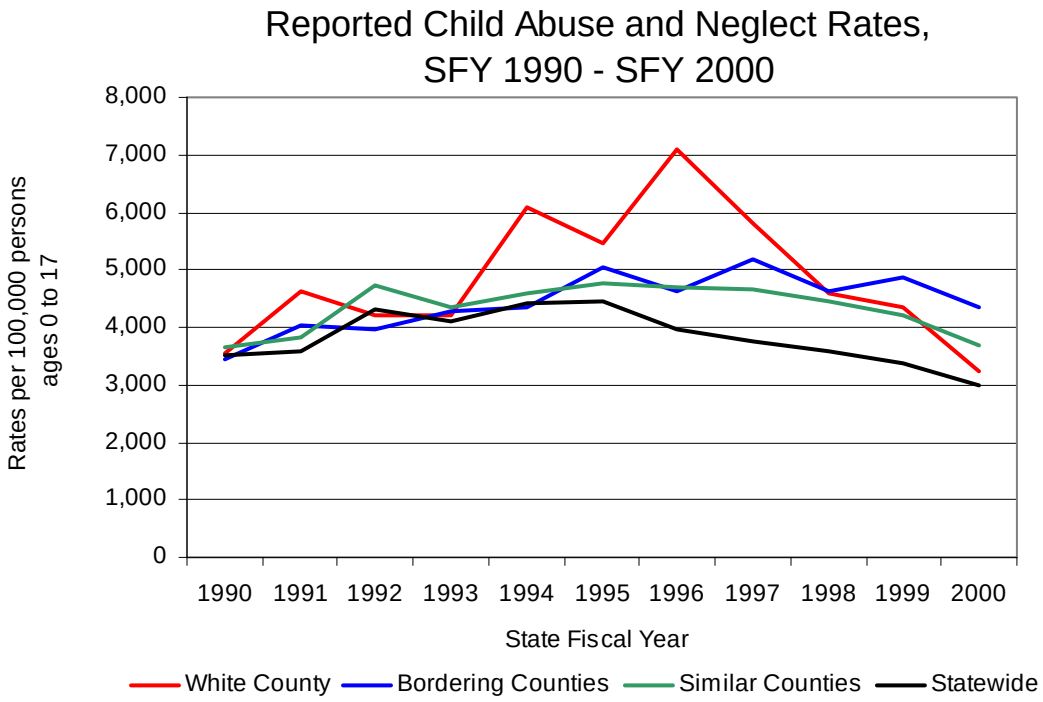
Two different types of data were used to examine prior abuse in the profile: child abuse and neglect, and child sexual abuse. The profile includes reported child abuse and neglect and child sexual abuse incidents, as well as indicated incidents—incidents that have been investigated and have been determined to be actual instances of abuse. Table 17 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, indicated child abuse and neglect was significantly related to post-adjudicatory detention and probation caseload, while indicated child sexual abuse was related to delinquency filings and probation caseload.

The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) collects data on reported and indicated cases of child abuse and neglect and child sexual abuse. Child abuse (i.e., physical, sexual, or emotional abuse) is defined as "mistreatment of a child under the age of 18 by a parent, caretaker, someone living in their home, or someone who works with or is around children."[13] The mistreatment must cause injury or place the child at risk for physical injury. Neglect occurs when a parent or guardian fails to provide adequate shelter, food, or other needs of the child. Additionally, in Illinois, several types of professionals are mandated to report child abuse and neglect to DCFS. These include, but are not limited to, medical, school, and criminal and juvenile justice professionals.

From SFY 1990 to SFY 2000, 2,000 cases of child abuse and neglect in White County were reported to DCFS. Figure 14 shows child abuse and neglect rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 23 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the reported child abuse and neglect rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 23 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

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

Figure 14



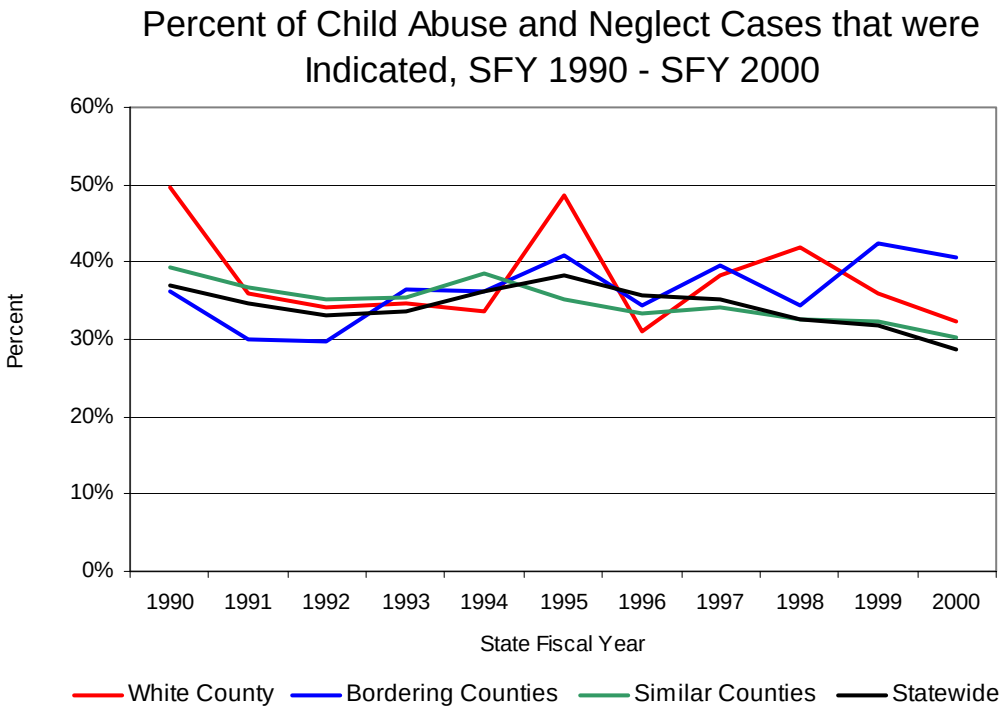
Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 23
Reported Child Abuse and Neglect Rates: Overall Findings

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

From SFY 1990 to SFY 2000, 38 percent of all reported cases of child abuse and neglect in White County were indicated as abuse or neglect (751 cases were indicated out of 2,000 cases reported). Figure 15 shows the percent of child abuse and neglect cases that were indicated in White County and the other groups examined. Table 24 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the percent of child abuse and neglect cases that were indicated for White County and the other groups examined. Table 24 also shows how the percentages in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the percentages in White County.

Figure 15



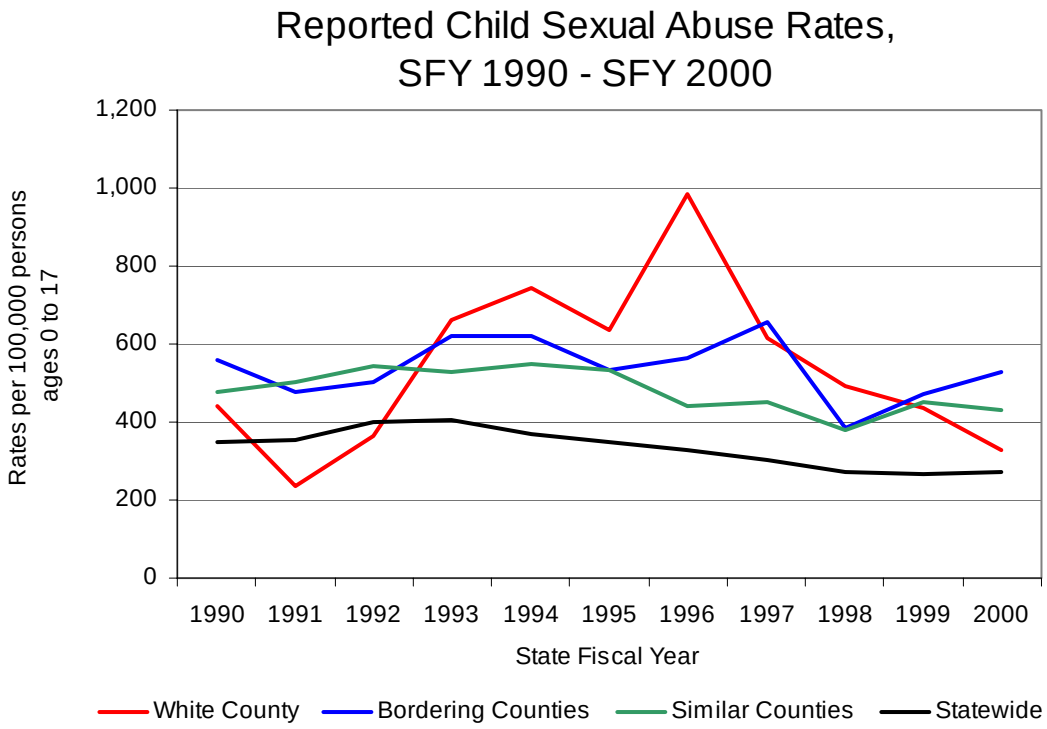
Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services; U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 24
Percent of Child Abuse and Neglect Cases that were Indicated: Overall Findings

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

Since SFY 1990, 223 cases of child sexual abuse in White County have been reported to DCFS. Figure 16 shows reported child sexual abuse rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 25 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the reported child sexual abuse rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 25 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 16



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

Table 25
Reported Child Sexual Abuse Rates: Overall Findings

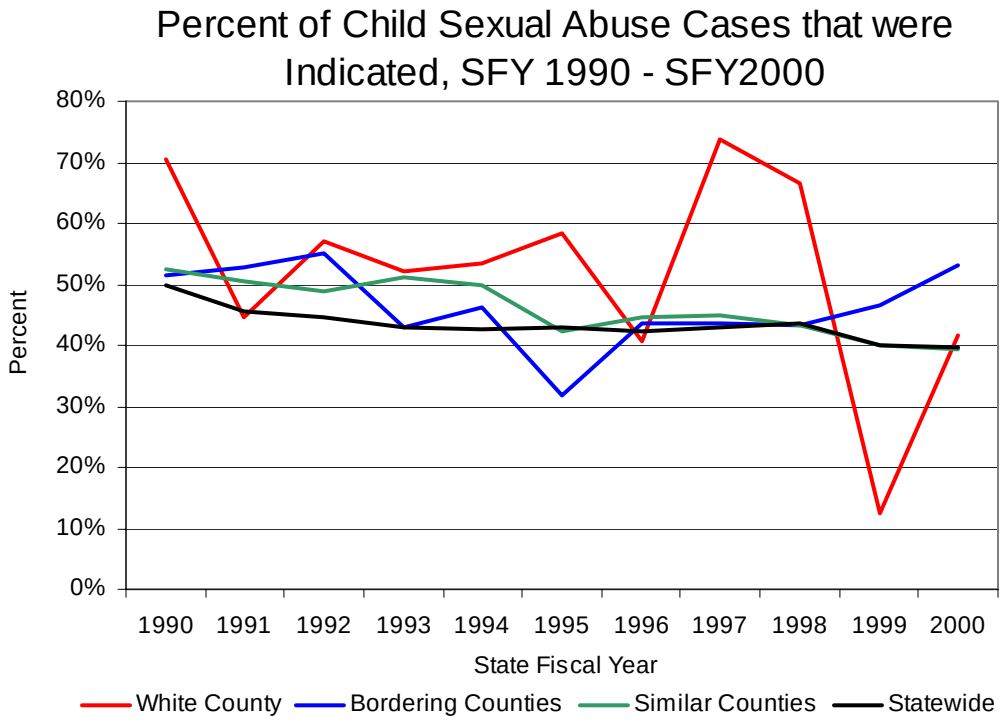
Change from SFY 1990 to SFY 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
White County		X	
Bordering Counties		X	
Similar Counties		X	
Statewide			X
Compared to White County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties		X	
Similar Counties		X	
Statewide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

Note:

- Although, overall, the statewide rate was similar to that in White County, from SFY 1994 to SFY 1997, the statewide rate was significantly lower than that in White County.

From SFY 1990 to 2000, 52 percent of all reported cases of child sexual abuse were verified as abuse in White County (117 cases were indicated out of 223 reported cases). Figure 17 shows the percent of child sexual abuse cases that were indicated in White County and the other groups examined. Table 26 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the percentages of child abuse cases that were indicated for White County and the other groups examined. Table 26 also shows how the percentages for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the percentages in White County.

Figure 17



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

Table 26
Percent of Child Sexual Abuse Cases that were Indicated: Overall Findings

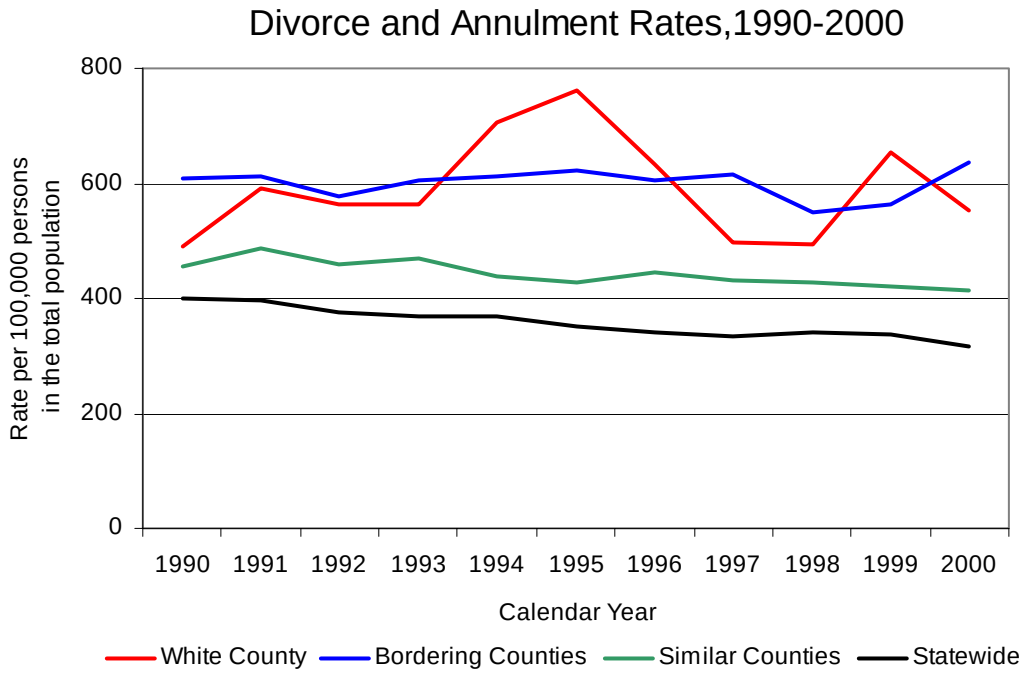
Change from SFY 1990 to SFY 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
White County		X	
Bordering Counties		X	
Similar Counties			X
Statewide			X
Compared to White County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties		X	
Similar Counties		X	
Statewide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

Separation of Family

Table 16 shows that past research have indicated there is a moderate amount of evidence linking separation from family (e.g., broken homes, separation from parents) to juvenile delinquency. Table 16 shows that the profile examines one data point related to separation of family: the number of divorces and annulments. Table 17 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, divorces and annulments were significantly related to delinquency filings. Data on divorces and annulments are collected and reported by the Illinois Department of Public Health. The trend analyses describe divorce and annulment data from 1990 to 2000.

From 1990 to 2000, 1,034 divorces and annulments have been reported in White County. Figure 18 shows divorce and annulment rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 27 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the divorce and annulment rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 27 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 18



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

Table 27
Divorce and Annulment Rates: Overall Findings

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

Note:

- A clear determination of difference or similarity could not be made when comparing the similar counties divorce and annulment rate to that in White County. During the time period analyzed, the similar counties rate alternated between being similar to and significantly lower than the rate for White County.

Family Mobility

Table 16 shows that past research has indicated that there is little evidence linking family mobility to juvenile delinquency, but that family mobility may still be a viable juvenile delinquency risk factor. More research may be needed to determine whether family mobility is a viable juvenile delinquency risk factor. Table 16 shows that the profile examines one data point that indirectly measures family mobility: net domestic migration. Table 17 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, net domestic migration was significantly related to delinquency filings and probation caseload.

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

Any link between family mobility and juvenile delinquency would likely exist as a result of minors being thrust into new environments and, perhaps, feeling isolated or not being involved in the community. The U.S. Census Bureau, however, does not report migration patterns specifically for minors, and therefore, the data reported in this section are the total net migration for the general population. Thus, it is perhaps surprising that two of the correlation coefficients in Table 17 were significant.

Table 28 shows total net domestic migration from July 1, 1990 to July 1, 1999 for White County and for each of the other groups examined. Table 28 shows that there was a great deal of disparity in the migration patterns in the bordering and similar counties. For this reason, we opted not to examine the average net migration for the bordering and similar counties.[14] Nor was the statistical process adopted for the total net domestic migration data.

Table 28 shows that, in White County, there was out-migration across from 1990 to 1999. Table 28 also shows that several counties in the other groups examined also experienced out-migration, while other counties experienced in-migration. The state as a whole also experienced out-migration.

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

Table 28
Total Net Domestic Migration, July 1, 1990 to July 1, 1999

County	Domestic Migration
White	-390
Bordering Counties	
Edwards	-423
Gallatin	-73
Hamilton	306
Saline	488
Wabash	-658
Wayne	-88
Similar Counties	
Bond	2,003
Cass	-258
Christian	1,158
Clark	748
DeWitt	-70
Douglas	-410
Edgar	300
Fayette	1,010
Ford	-39
Fulton	1,109
Greene	508
Iroquois	419
JoDaviess	-542
Livingston	-38
Logan	769
Macoupin	1,927
Marshall	237
Mason	456
Mercer	318
Montgomery	785
Moultrie	913
Piatt	821
Randolph	-1,060
Shelby	54
Washington	275
Statewide	-560,003

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

School Risk Factors

Table 16 shows that five data points measuring school risk factors will be described in this section. These data points measure two distinct types of school risk factors: (1) academic achievement and (2) school commitment.

Academic Achievement

Table 16 shows that past research has indicated that there is strong evidence linking academic achievement levels to juvenile delinquency. Table 16 shows that the profile examines one type of data that measures academic achievement: Illinois Standards Achievement Test (ISAT) scores. Despite the strong evidence linking academic achievement to juvenile delinquency, Table 17 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, ISAT scores were not significantly related to any of the juvenile justice system data elements.

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

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

This section reports the percent of students who met or exceeded ISAT and PSAE standards for reading, writing, and mathematics, established by the ISBE, for academic years 1998/1999, 1999/2000, and 2000/2001. The statistical process was not adopted for analyses of these data. Table 29 shows the percent of students who met or exceeded Illinois State Board of Education standards on the ISAT or PSAE for academic years 1998/1999, 1999/2000, and 2000/2001. The percents in Table 29 were averaged across grades 3, 5, 8 and 10 for academic years 1998/1999 and 1999/2000 and across grades 3, 5, 8 and 11 (with percentages based on the PSAE for 11th graders) for academic year 2000/2001.[15]

The percentages in Table 29 suggest that in 1998/1999 and 2000/2001, students in White County were outperformed by students in bordering and similar counties in terms of meeting or exceeding the state's standards for reading, writing, and mathematics. The exception was in 1999/2000, when the students in White County appear to have performed as well as students in bordering and similar counties. White County students appeared to do as well as students statewide for most tests and most years examined. Again, the exception was the 1999/2000 academic year; students in White County outperformed students statewide, particularly in terms of meeting or exceeding the state's standards for reading and writing.

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

Table 29
Percent of Students Who Met or Exceeded ISAT or PSAE Standards

Region	Academic Year	Test		
		Reading	Writing	Mathematics
White County	1998/1999	63.6	61.2	48.9
	1999/2000	72.7	72.4	60.6
	2000/2001	59.5	53.8	58.5
Bordering Counties	1998/1999	70.8	68.9	58.0
	1999/2000	71.4	68.9	61.0
	2000/2001	65.4	61.7	62.8
Similar Counties	1998/1999	70.2	64.1	58.9
	1999/2000	71.2	66.6	62.8
	2000/2001	65.4	61.4	65.0
Statewide	1998/1999	64.3	62.5	54.1
	1999/2000	64.3	65.2	57.2
	2000/2001	59.3	60.1	58.6

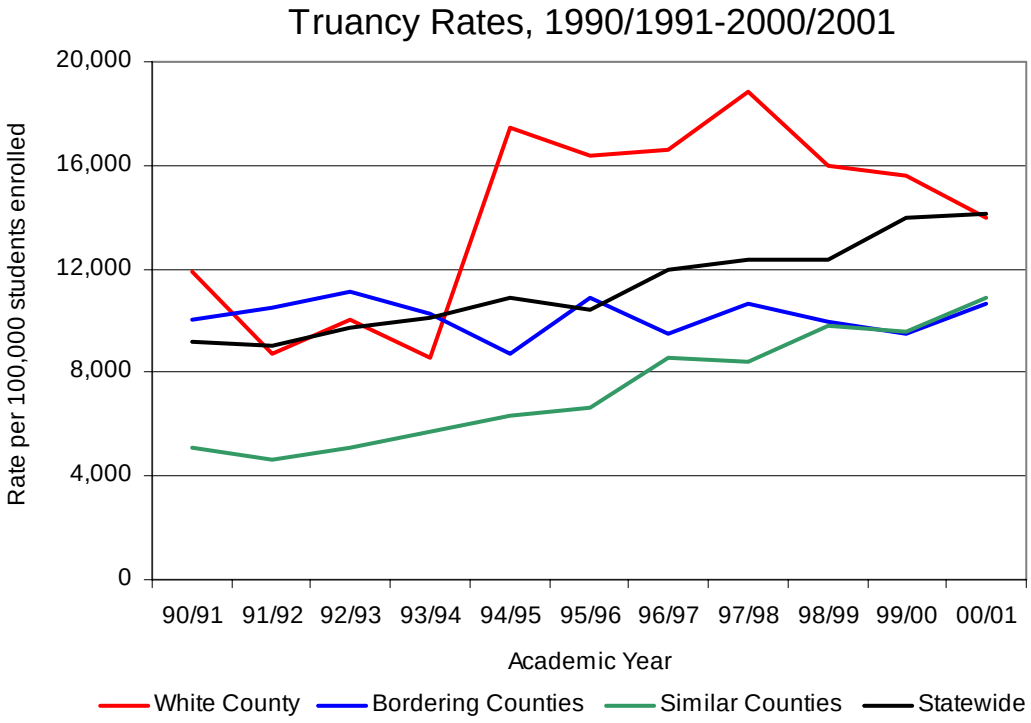
Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

School Commitment

Table 16 shows that past research have indicated there is strong evidence linking school commitment (i.e., involvement in school) to juvenile delinquency. This profile examines four data points that measure school commitment: (1) truant students (grades kindergarten through 12), (2) suspensions (grades kindergarten through 12), (3) expulsions (grades kindergarten through 12), and (4) high school dropouts (grades 9 through 12). Despite the strong evidence linking school commitment to juvenile delinquency, a majority of the county-level relationships in Table 17 were not significant. ISBE collects and reports information on the four data points that measure school commitment.

Students are considered truant if they are required to attend school but are absent without valid cause for one or more days during the 180 day academic year. Between the 1990/1991 and 2000/2001 academic years, an average of 3,012 students attended public school in White County. Students who were identified as being truant accounted for approximately 14 percent of all the students attending public school in White County during this time period. Figure 19 shows truancy rates in White County and the other groups examined. Table 30 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the truancy rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 30 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 19



Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

Table 30
Truancy Rates: Overall Findings

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

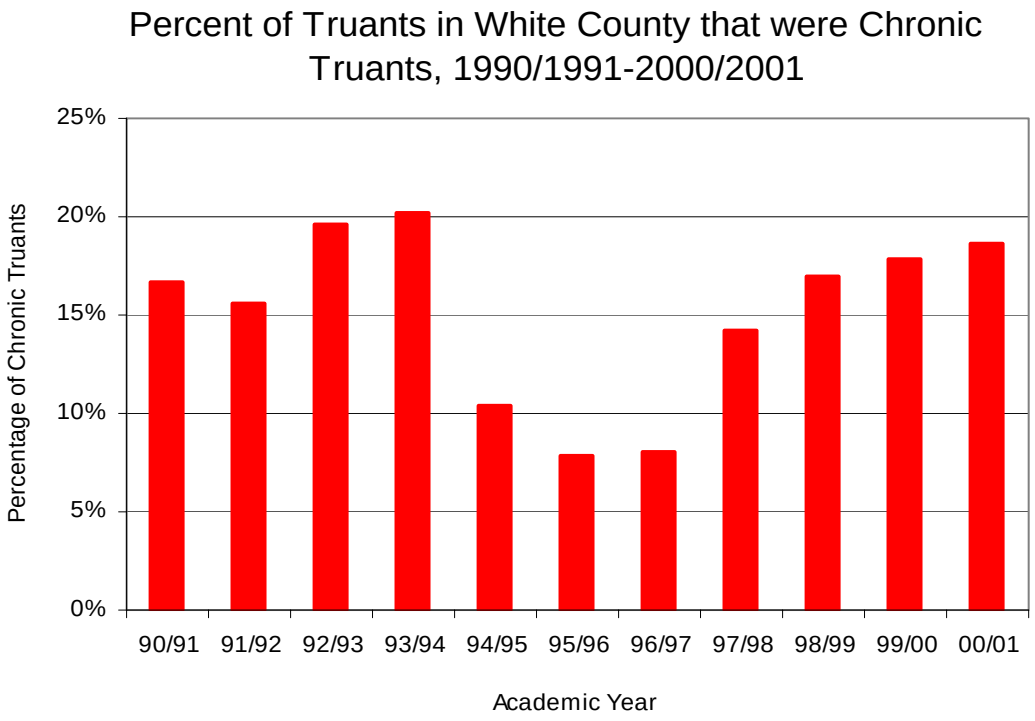
Note:

- Although for most of the years examined that statewide rate was significantly lower than the rate for White County, by 2000/2001, the rates were similar.

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

Of the total number of truants in White County from the 1990/1991 to 2000/2001 school years, 14 percent were chronic truants (664 students). Figure 20 shows the percent of truants in White County who were chronically truant. Although there was some variation in the percent for White County during the time period analyzed, the percent in 1990/1991 did not differ significantly from the percent in 2000/2001.

Figure 20



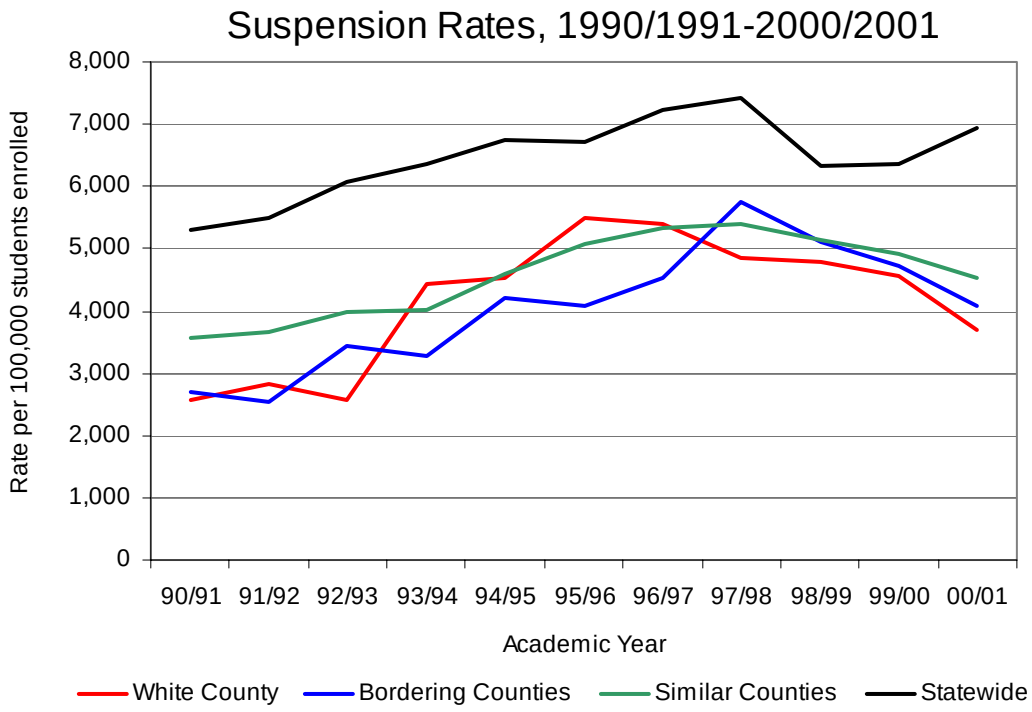
Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

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

From the 1990/1991 to the 2000/2001 academic years, approximately 4 percent of the student population in White County had been suspended at least once (1,374 students).[16] Figure 21 shows suspension rates in White County and the other groups examined. Table 31 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the suspension rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 31 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

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

Figure 21



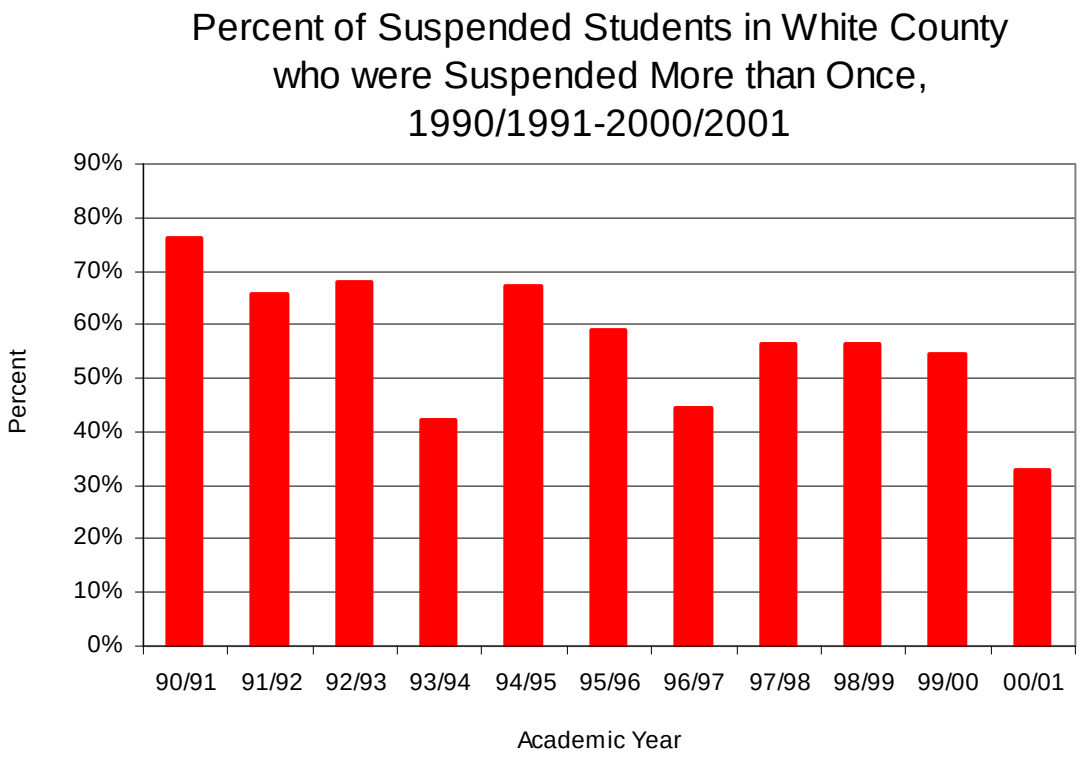
Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

Table 31
Suspension Rates: Overall Findings

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

Figure 22 shows the percent of all students suspended who were suspended more than once. Students who were suspended more than once accounted for 55 percent of all suspensions in White County during the time period examined. Overall, there was a significant decrease in the percent of students who were suspended more than once in White County during the time period examined.

Figure 22

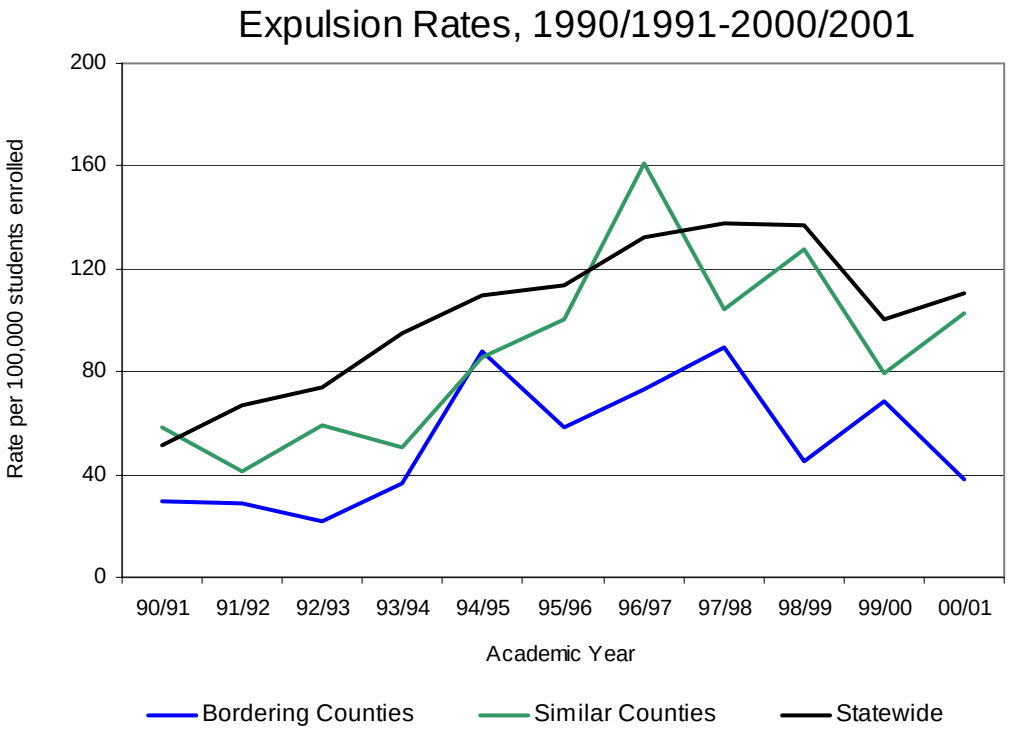


Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

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

From the 1990/1991 to 2000/2001 academic years, 12 students were expelled in White County. Due to so few cases year-to-year, analyses were not conducted for White County. Figure 23 shows expulsion rates for the other groups examined. Table 32 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the expulsion rates for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide.

Figure 23



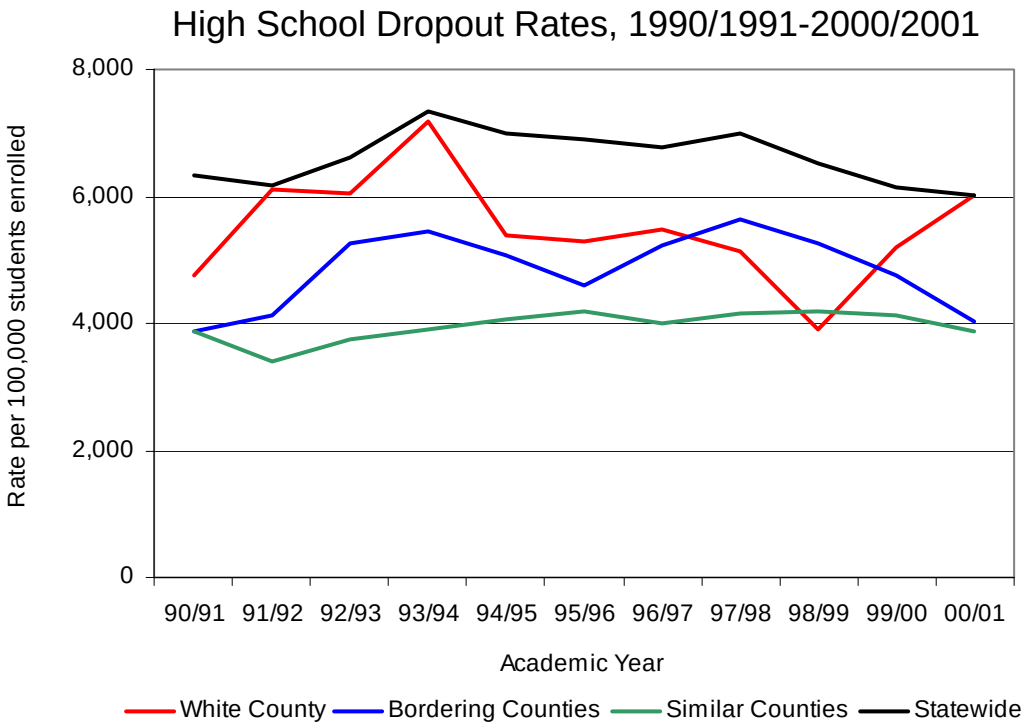
Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

Table 32
Expulsion Rates: Overall Findings

Change from 1990/1991 to 2000/2001			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
Bordering Counties		X	
Similar Counties	X		
Statewide	X		

The Illinois State Board of Education defines dropouts as "students in grades 9 through 12 whose names have been removed from the district-housed roster for any reason other than death, extended illness, graduation/completion of a program of studies, transfer to another public/private school, or expulsion." Between the 1990/1991 and 2000/2001 academic years, 546 students dropped out of school in White County. Figure 24 shows the high school dropout rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 33 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the high school dropout rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 33 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 24



Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

Table 33
High School Dropout Rates: Overall Findings

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

Environmental Risk Factors

Table 16 shows ten data points measuring environmental risk factors that will be described in this section. Eight of these data points measure three distinct types of environmental risk factors: (1) community poverty, (2) drug availability, and (3) exposure to violence. In addition, because race/ethnicity and births to female adolescents can be linked with other environmental risk factors, these data points will be described in this part of the profile.

Community Poverty

Table 16 shows past research has indicated there is a moderate amount of evidence linking community poverty to juvenile delinquency. Research has also found areas with high concentrations of poverty experience high levels of other indicators related to juvenile delinquency, such as poor physical health, low-birth weight, teenage pregnancy, unemployment, and child abuse and neglect (Sampson, 1998). This profile examines five data points measuring community poverty: (1) the number of persons living in poverty, (2) the number of minors living in poverty, (3) unemployment rates, (4) estimated median household income, and (5) the number of individuals receiving public assistance. Table 17 shows that correlation coefficients were calculated between four of these community poverty measures (the number of persons living in poverty was excluded) and juvenile justice system data points. At the county level in Illinois, the number of minors living in poverty was correlated with delinquency filings and probation caseload, unemployment was correlated to delinquency filings, and median household income was correlated to delinquency filings and post-adjudicatory detention. Public assistance was not significantly correlated with any of the justice system data elements.

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

Table 34 shows the estimated percent of persons living in poverty for White County and the other groups examined. Across the years for which the U.S. Census Bureau made estimates, an average of 15 percent of the persons living in White County was living in poverty. For all of the years examined, the bordering counties had similar percentages of persons living in poverty as in White County. Some of the similar counties also had similar percentages as White County. The exceptions were Douglas, Ford, Iroquois, JoDaviess, Livingston, Marshall, Mercer, Moultrie, Piatt, and Washington counties, all of which had significantly lower percentages than White County for at least three of the four years examined. The statewide percentage of persons living in poverty was similar to that in White County for every year examined except 1998, when the statewide rate was significantly lower.

Table 35 shows the estimated percent of persons under 18 years living in poverty for White County and the other groups examined. Across the years the U.S. Census Bureau made estimates, an average of 23 percent of persons under 18 years in White County was living in poverty. The percentage of persons under 18 years living in poverty in White County was similar to the percentages for all of the bordering counties and some of the similar counties. The exceptions were Ford, JoDaviess, Livingston, Marshall, Mercer, Moultrie, Piatt, Shelby, and Washington counties, all of which had significantly lower percentages than White County for most of the years examined. The statewide percentage of persons under 18 living in poverty was similar to that for White County for every year examined.

Table 34
Estimated Percent of Persons Living in Poverty,
1993, 1995, 1997, and 1998

County	1993	1995	1997	1998
White	15.1%	14.8%	15.3%	15.3%
Bordering Counties				
Edwards	10.6%	10.4%	11.0%	11.2%
Gallatin	18.1%	19.0%	19.1%	17.7%
Hamilton	15.4%	14.8%	14.7%	14.9%
Saline	18.7%	18.8%	18.7%	17.9%
Wabash	12.3%	11.6%	12.3%	12.3%
Wayne	12.2%	12.1%	12.0%	12.6%
Similar Counties				
Bond	12.0%	11.6%	12.5%	11.7%
Cass	11.9%	10.7%	11.2%	11.3%
Christian	11.1%	10.1%	10.7%	11.0%
Clark	11.5%	11.0%	11.0%	11.2%
DeWitt	9.9%	9.1%	10.4%	10.5%
Douglas	9.4%	8.9%	9.4%	9.3%
Edgar	14.2%	12.5%	13.4%	13.2%
Fayette	14.6%	12.9%	14.3%	13.7%
Ford	9.2%	8.5%	8.6%	8.8%
Fulton	14.6%	13.0%	13.2%	12.8%
Greene	14.6%	13.6%	13.9%	13.8%
Iroquois	9.7%	9.1%	9.5%	9.8%
JoDaviess	8.0%	7.2%	7.8%	8.1%
Livingston	9.8%	8.8%	9.7%	9.5%
Logan	11.0%	10.3%	11.6%	10.8%
Macoupin	12.3%	11.6%	12.1%	11.4%
Marshall	9.4%	8.0%	9.0%	9.3%
Mason	12.8%	11.6%	12.1%	12.2%
Mercer	10.8%	9.0%	9.3%	8.9%
Montgomery	13.4%	12.6%	13.7%	13.2%
Moultrie	9.0%	8.1%	8.3%	8.0%
Piatt	6.9%	6.1%	6.7%	6.3%
Randolph	12.2%	11.2%	12.0%	11.6%
Shelby	9.7%	9.1%	10.0%	9.7%
Washington	8.8%	7.7%	8.1%	7.6%
Statewide	13.4%	11.3%	11.3%	10.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 35
Estimated Percent of Persons Under 18 Living in Poverty,
1993, 1995, 1997, and 1998

County	1993	1995	1997	1998
White	21.8%	23.9%	23.7%	21.9%
Bordering Counties				
Edwards	13.4%	14.8%	16.2%	15.6%
Gallatin	24.4%	29.0%	29.6%	24.1%
Hamilton	19.2%	20.9%	21.9%	20.0%
Saline	26.2%	29.1%	29.5%	24.6%
Wabash	16.0%	17.0%	18.7%	16.6%
Wayne	16.6%	18.4%	17.0%	16.4%
Similar Counties				
Bond	14.6%	15.3%	17.0%	14.6%
Cass	15.7%	16.0%	16.4%	15.8%
Christian	15.4%	15.6%	16.1%	15.9%
Clark	14.1%	15.5%	17.3%	16.1%
DeWitt	13.3%	13.8%	16.1%	15.1%
Douglas	12.8%	13.4%	15.0%	13.6%
Edgar	19.8%	19.1%	20.1%	18.3%
Fayette	18.5%	18.1%	21.0%	17.3%
Ford	12.6%	13.0%	12.9%	12.8%
Fulton	20.4%	20.5%	20.0%	17.8%
Greene	19.2%	19.8%	20.6%	18.1%
Iroquois	12.8%	13.5%	15.2%	14.4%
JoDaviess	10.0%	9.7%	11.6%	10.8%
Livingston	12.8%	13.0%	13.5%	12.8%
Logan	13.6%	14.2%	16.1%	14.0%
Macoupin	16.8%	18.0%	17.9%	15.6%
Marshall	11.5%	11.3%	13.3%	14.4%
Mason	17.9%	18.4%	18.3%	18.1%
Mercer	13.7%	12.9%	14.1%	12.2%
Montgomery	17.5%	18.2%	19.7%	17.2%
Moultrie	12.2%	12.3%	11.5%	10.4%
Piatt	8.5%	8.6%	9.6%	8.5%
Randolph	15.3%	15.8%	16.7%	14.8%
Shelby	12.3%	12.9%	14.6%	12.5%
Washington	10.0%	9.9%	11.0%	9.6%
Statewide	20.4%	18.5%	17.5%	15.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Employed persons include individuals who:

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

Unemployed persons include individuals who:

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

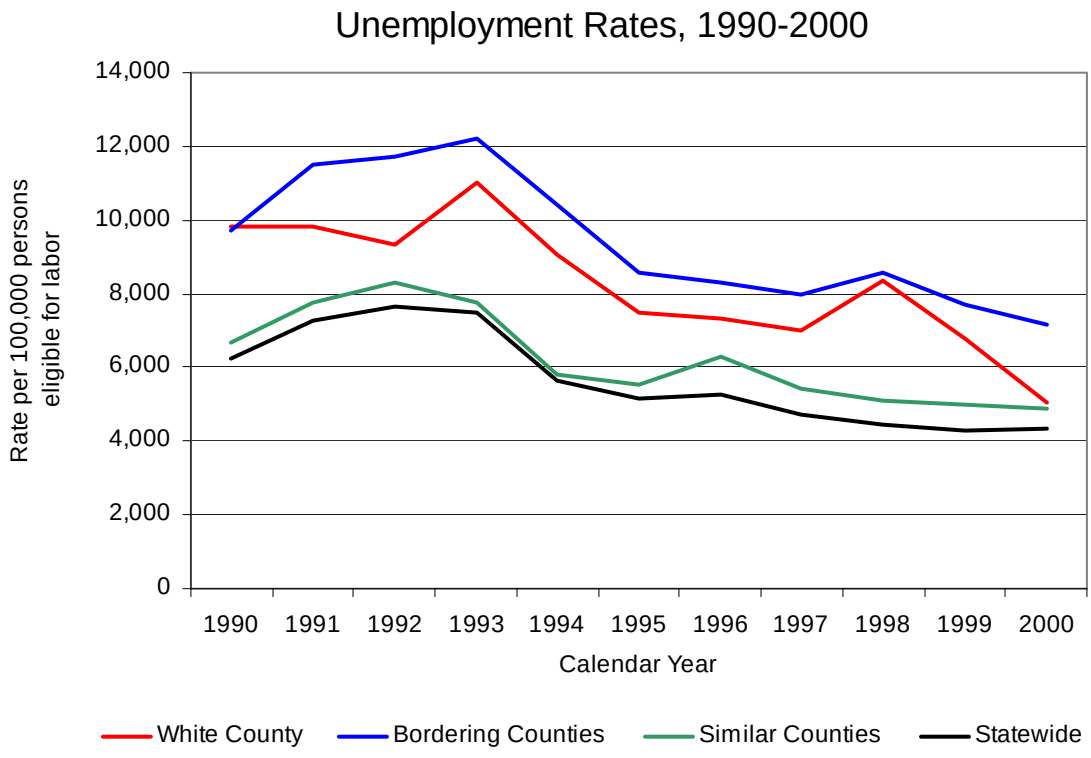
Individuals who are considered *"not in the labor force"* include:

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

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

Figure 25 shows unemployment rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 36 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the unemployment rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 36 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 25



Source: Illinois Department of Employment Securities.

Table 36
Unemployment Rates: Overall Findings

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

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

Table 37 shows median household incomes for White County and the other groups examined. U.S. Census Bureau confidence intervals were used to determine that, across the four years for which estimates were made, the bordering counties all had comparable estimated household incomes to White County. However, almost half of the similar counties have significantly higher estimated household incomes than White County. Those counties with higher estimates include: DeWitt, Douglas, Ford, JoDaviess, Livingston, Logan, Marshall, Mercer, Moultrie, Piatt, and Washington counties. The estimated median household incomes for the other similar counties examined were comparable to White County's estimated median household income. The statewide estimated median household income was also significantly higher than the estimated median household income in White County for every year examined.

Table 37
Estimated Median Household Income, 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1998

County	1993	1995	1997	1998
White	$24,785	$26,257	$29,569	$30,214
Bordering Counties				
Edwards	$26,557	$27,372	$30,874	$30,994
Gallatin	$23,051	$22,820	$26,278	$27,892
Hamilton	$23,170	$25,892	$27,994	$28,314
Saline	$22,153	$23,492	$25,876	$26,956
Wabash	$28,608	$30,674	$32,639	$33,263
Wayne	$25,161	$27,049	$30,246	$30,978
Similar Counties				
Bond	$28,098	$31,038	$33,762	$35,077
Cass	$27,952	$29,725	$32,897	$34,365
Christian	$29,152	$31,379	$34,836	$36,105
Clark	$27,689	$29,915	$32,800	$33,488
DeWitt	$31,813	$34,787	$38,385	$39,289
Douglas	$31,381	$33,709	$36,640	$37,629
Edgar	$26,505	$27,856	$31,089	$32,234
Fayette	$25,038	$28,040	$30,256	$30,942
Ford	$30,523	$32,819	$36,681	$37,539
Fulton	$25,727	$28,204	$30,723	$32,316
Greene	$24,056	$25,900	$29,129	$29,530
Iroquois	$29,414	$31,718	$34,287	$34,827
JoDaviess	$31,592	$33,960	$37,575	$39,444
Livingston	$35,160	$38,207	$41,414	$42,255
Logan	$31,993	$33,711	$37,223	$38,896
Macoupin	$28,540	$31,122	$33,934	$35,362
Marshall	$31,244	$33,977	$38,347	$39,901
Mason	$28,209	$29,995	$33,274	$35,280
Mercer	$31,321	$34,007	$38,584	$40,244
Montgomery	$27,924	$30,145	$33,368	$33,950
Moultrie	$32,197	$34,047	$37,859	$39,377
Piatt	$37,116	$38,621	$43,109	$45,299
Randolph	$29,707	$30,882	$33,754	$35,199
Shelby	$30,475	$31,826	$34,827	$35,532
Washington	$30,268	$32,554	$36,681	$38,372
Statewide	$33,592	$38,078	$41,179	$43,141

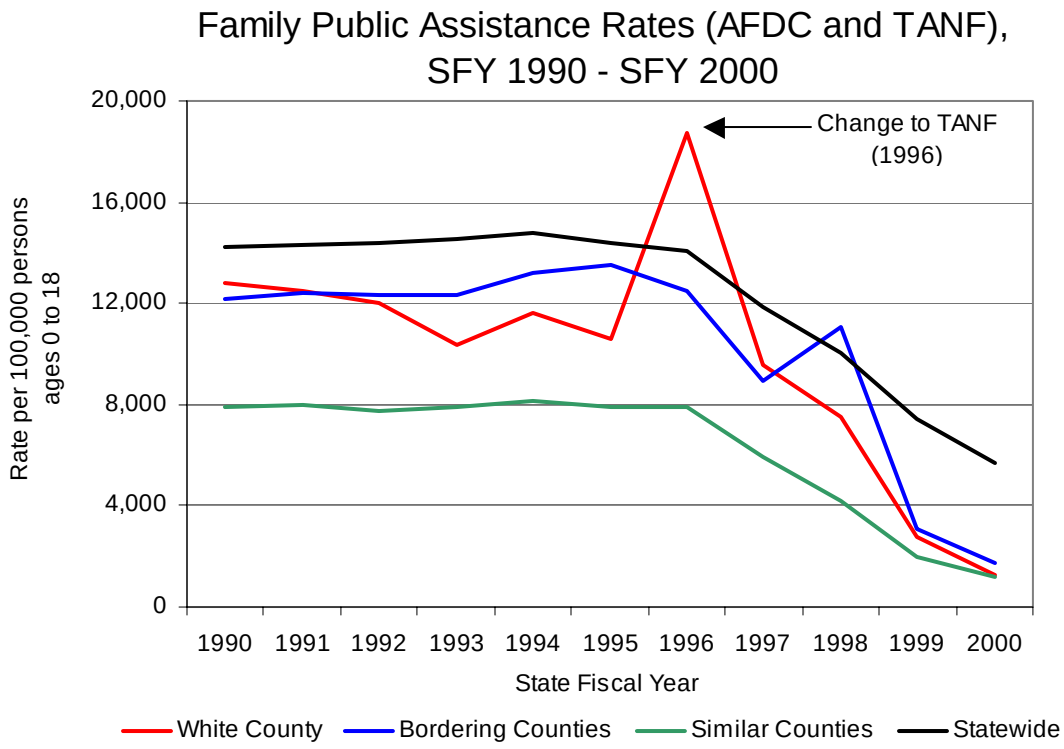
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

The primary differences between TANF and AFDC are that TANF limits the amount of time individuals can receive cash benefits and that TANF imposes work requirements. In general, applicants that participate in TANF receive assistance for approximately 60 months (5 years). Once the 60-month period is surpassed, applicants may no longer qualify for TANF funds, although applicants may receive other public assistance benefits such as food stamps and medical assistance. TANF also restricts certain individuals from receiving benefits. For instance, individuals who have been convicted of state or federal felony offenses for use or sale of drugs may not qualify for TANF benefits (although their children may qualify for benefits). In 2000, 48 children were living in families that were receiving public assistance in White County.

The trend analyses describing family public assistance include data from 1990 to 2000. Figure 26 shows family public assistance rates (AFDC and TANF) for White County and the other groups examined. Table 38 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the family public assistance rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 38 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 26



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

Table 38
Family Public Assistance Rates: Overall Findings

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

Note:

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

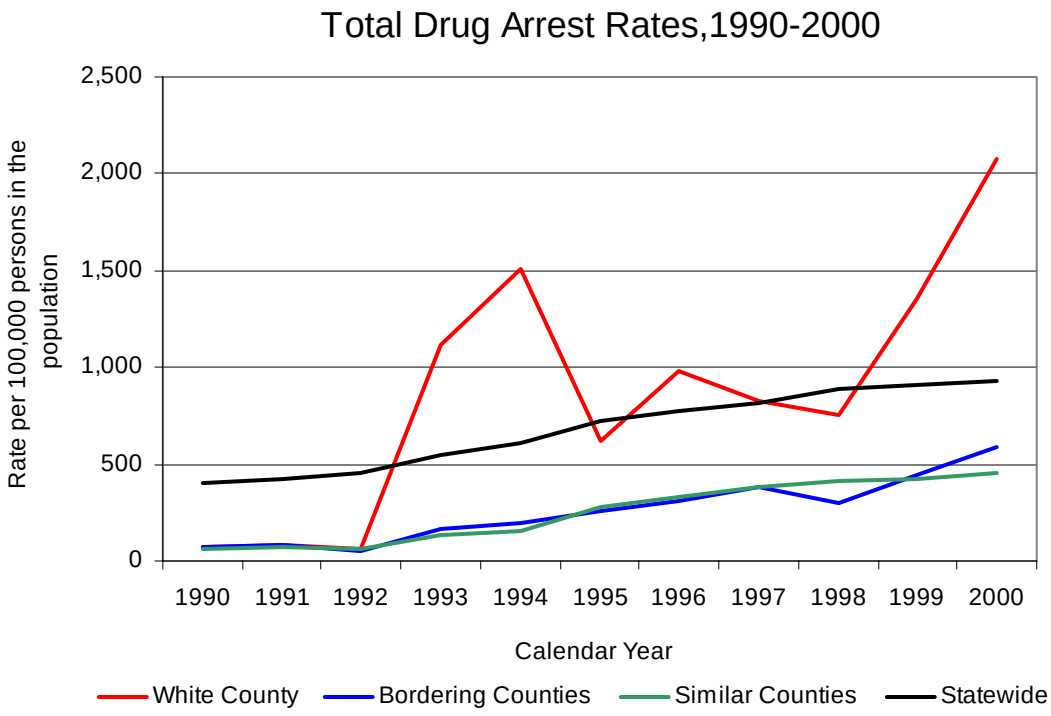
Drug Availability

Table 16 shows that past research have indicated that there is a moderate amount of evidence linking drug availability to juvenile delinquency. The profile examines two data points that indirectly measure drug availability in neighborhoods: reported drug arrests to the Illinois State Police (ISP) and drug submissions to the Illinois State Police Crime Labs. Table 17 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, these two measures were significantly correlated with post-adjudicatory detentions and with end-of-year active probation caseloads. This may suggest that minors living in communities in which drug crimes are more prevalent are more likely to commit crimes serious enough to warrant detention or probation.

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

The trend analyses describing drug arrests include data from 1990 to 2000. Figure 27 shows the total drug arrest rate (which includes arrests for violations of all four drug laws) for White County and the other groups examined. Table 39 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the total drug arrest rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 39 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 27



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

Table 39
Total Drug Arrest Rates: Overall Findings

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

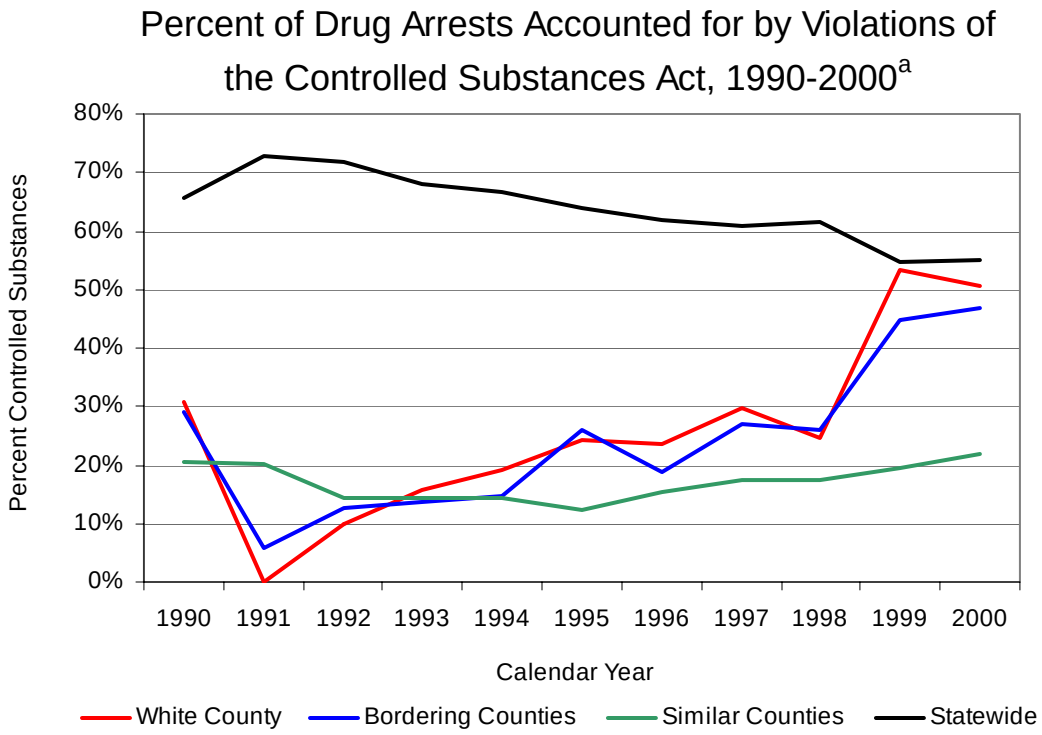
Note:

- A clear determination of difference or similarity could not be made when comparing the statewide rate to that in White County. For some years, the rates were similar. For other years, the statewide rate was either significantly higher than or lower than the rate for White County.

Most drug arrests are made for violations of either the Cannabis Control Act or the Controlled Substances Act. Between 1990 and 2000, violations of the Controlled Substances Act accounted for 30 percent of drug arrests in White County. Figure 28 shows the percent of Cannabis Control Act and Controlled Substance Act violations, combined, accounted for by Controlled Substance Act violations. Table 40 presents the overall findings after

examining the changes in the percent of arrests accounted for by violations of the Controlled Substances Act for White County and the other groups examined. Table 40 also shows how the percentages in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the percentages in White County.

Figure 28



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

Table 40
Percent of Drug Arrests accounted for by Violations of the Controlled Substances Act: Overall Findings

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

Note:

- Although, overall, the statewide percent was significantly higher than that in White County, for the last two years analyzed, the percents were similar.

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

Table 41 shows drug submission rates for White County and the other groups examined. Trend analyses could not be conducted because the data are only available from 1998 to 2001, although comparisons between White County and the other groups examined could be conducted.

The statewide total drug submission rate was significantly higher than the rate for White County in 1998 and 1999 and similar to the rate for White County in 2000 and 2001. The statewide cannabis submission rate was lower than that in White County in 1998, higher than White County's rate in 1999 and 2000, and similar to the rate for White County in 2001. The statewide cocaine (powder and crack) submission rate was significantly higher than the rate in White County for every year examined.

The bordering counties total drug submission rate was significantly lower than the rate for White County for every year examined except 1999, when the rates were similar. The bordering counties cannabis submission rate was significantly lower than the rate for White County for every year examined except 2001, when the rates were similar. The bordering counties cocaine submission rate was similar to that in White County in 1998 and 2001 and significantly higher than that in White County for the other years examined.

The similar counties total drug submission rate was significantly lower than the rate for White County for every year examined except 1999, when the rates were similar. The similar counties cannabis submission rate was similar to the rate for White County for every year examined except 1998, when the similar counties rate was lower. The similar counties cocaine submission rate was similar to that in White County in 1998 and 2001 and significantly higher than that in White County for the other years examined.

Table 41
Drug Submission Rates, 1998-2001

County	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total Drug Submission Rates				
White County	632.91	400.81	728.64	696.12
Bordering Counties	357.37	308.13	369.02	475.54
Similar Counties	380.42	433.08	475.69	496.13
Statewide	839.34	803.33	809.64	791.10
Cannabis Submission Rates				
White County	497.73	277.49	260.23	286.25
Bordering Counties	220.12	145.61	145.83	232.06
Similar Counties	273.58	328.71	344.44	320.05
Statewide	348.63	363.78	370.09	364.56
Cocaine Submission Rates[a]				
White County	49.16	0.00	13.01	39.03
Bordering Counties	44.02	39.00	96.38	25.36
Similar Counties	64.20	62.73	64.25	56.35
Statewide	361.76	317.40	300.00	283.08

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

Exposure to Violence

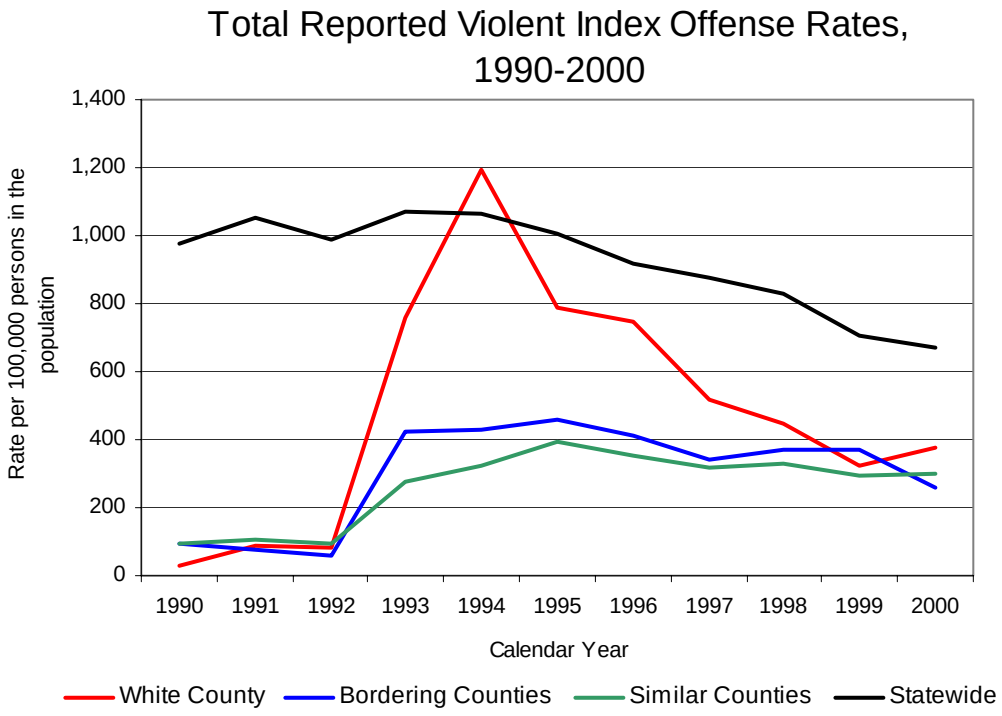
Table 16 shows past research has indicated there is little evidence linking exposure to violence to juvenile delinquency, but that exposure to violence may still be a viable juvenile delinquency risk factor. The study group included relatively little research in their reviews that examined exposure to violence in the community. The research that was included found that exposure to violence was significantly correlated with violent behavior among adolescents. More research, however, is needed to determine if in fact exposure to violence in the community is related to juvenile delinquency.

This profile examines one type of data that measures exposure to violence: reported violent index offenses. Table 17 shows that, at the county level in Illinois, reported violent index offenses were significantly correlated with post-adjudicatory detentions and end-of-year active probation caseloads. This may suggest that minors living in communities in which violent crimes are more prevalent are more likely to commit crimes serious enough to warrant detention or probation.

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

The trend analyses describing reported violent index offenses include data from 1990 to 2000. Figure 29 shows the reported violent index offense rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 42 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the violent index offense rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 42 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 29



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

Table 42
Total Reported Violent Index Offense Rates: Overall Findings

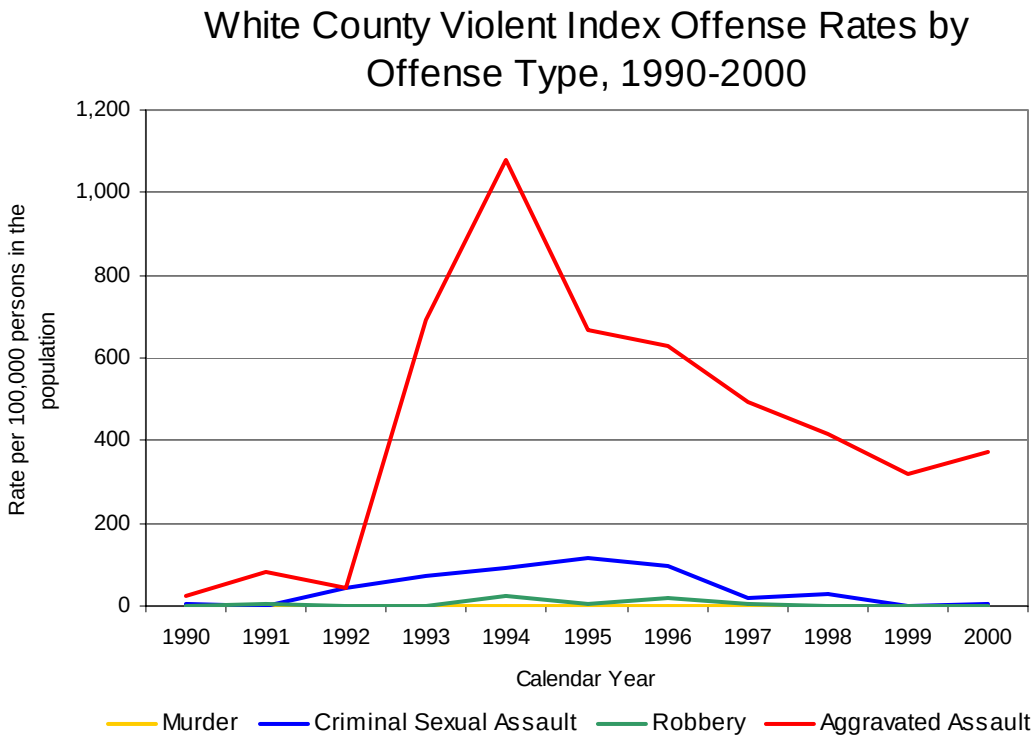
Change from 1990 to 2000			
	Significant Increase	No Significant Change	Significant Decrease
White County	X		
Bordering Counties	X		
Similar Counties	X		
Statewide			X
Compared to White County			
	Significantly Higher	Similar	Significantly Lower
Bordering Counties	--	--	--
Similar Counties	--	--	--
Statewide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

Note:

- A clear determination of difference or similarity could not be made when comparing the bordering counties and similar counties total violent index offense rates to the rate in White County. During the time period analyzed, the bordering counties and similar counties rates were either similar to or significantly higher than the rate for White County.

Figure 30 shows White County rates separately for the four different types of violent index offenses. Aggravated assaults accounted for 90 percent of violent index offenses in White County. From 1990 to 2000, there was a significant increase in the White County aggravated assault rate when the rate in 1990 was compared to that in 2000. White County's criminal sexual assault and robbery rates did not change significantly from 1990 to 2000. No murders were reported during this time period.

Figure 30



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

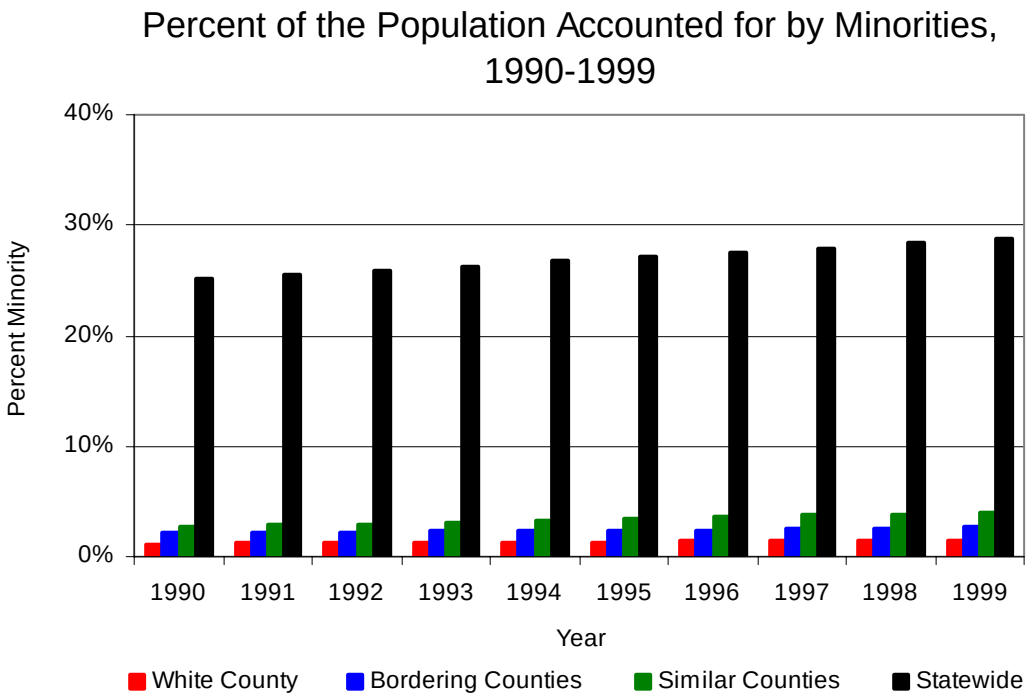
Racial Composition

Although there is evidence indicating that race/ethnicity is related to juvenile delinquency, this evidence tends to suggest this relationship may be due to the high correlation between race/ethnicity and other environmental factors (socio-economic factors, poverty). For instance, areas with high concentrations of poverty also tend to have high concentrations of minorities. Thus, as Table 16 indicates, race/ethnicity is described in the profile as an environmental factor. Table 17 shows, at the county level in Illinois, racial composition is significantly correlated with post-adjudicatory detentions.

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

The trend analyses describing racial composition include data from 1990 to 1999. Figure 31 shows the percent of the population that is accounted for by minorities in White County and the other groups examined. Table 43 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the percentages of the population that is accounted for by minorities for White County and the other groups examined. Table 43 also shows how the percentages in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the percentages in White County.

Figure 31



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 43
Percent of the Population that is Accounted for by Minorities: Overall Findings

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

Female Youth Pregnancy

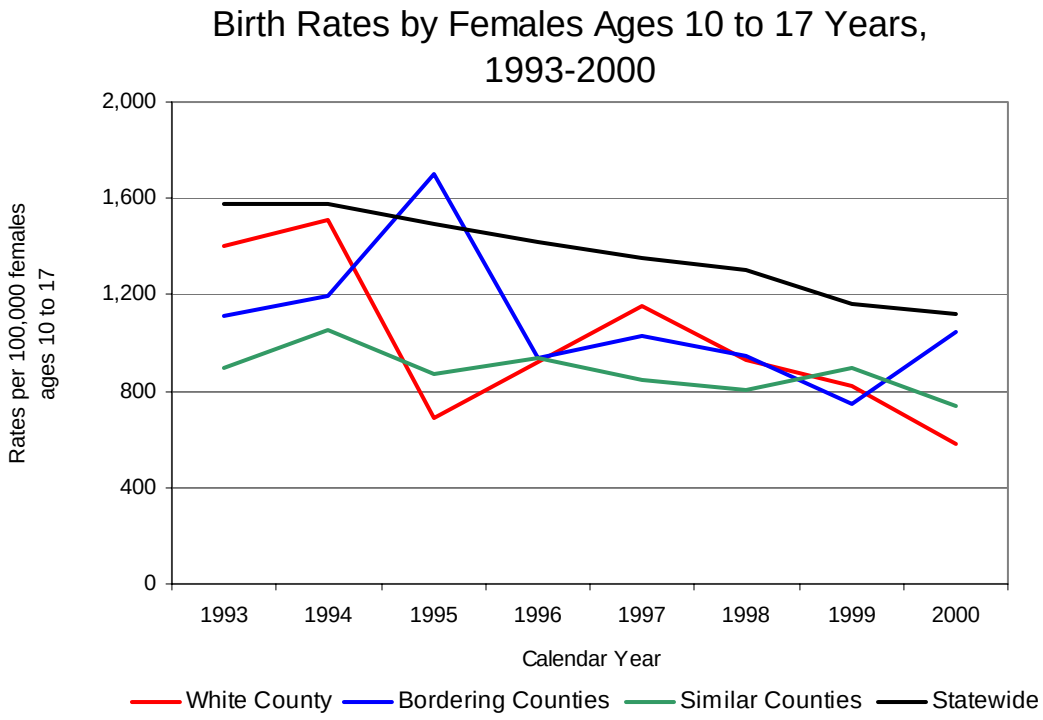
Although the study group did not examine the relationship between births by females ages 10 to 17 years and juvenile delinquency, births by females ages 10 to 17 years are included in the profile because it may be a type of data that is related to other risk factors. As noted in Appendix D, births to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

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

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

The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) collects data on the number of births by females ages 10 to 17 years. The trend analyses describing births by females ages 10 to 17 years include data from 1993 to 2000. From 1993 to 2000, 69 females ages 10 to 17 years gave birth in White County. Figure 32 shows birth rates by females ages 10 to 17 years for White County and the other groups examined. Table 44 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the birth rates by females ages 10 to 17 years for White County and the other groups examined. Table 44 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 32



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

Table 44
Birth Rates by Females Ages 10 to 17 Years: Overall Findings

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

Other Risk Factors

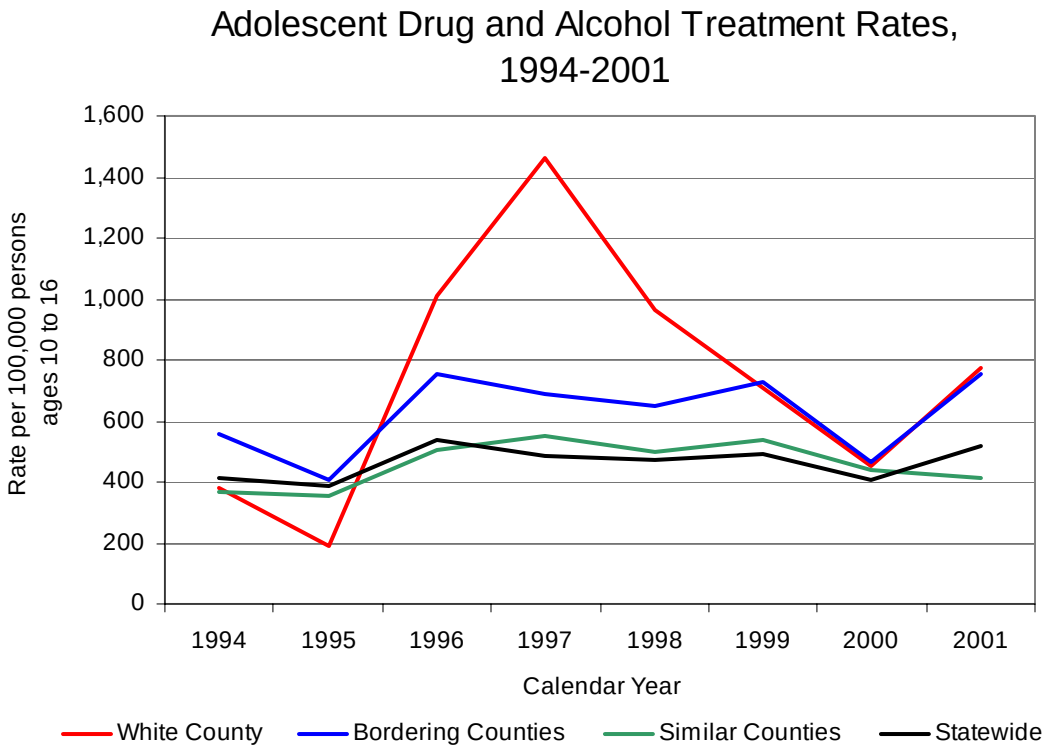
Adolescent substance use is included in this profile, although this type of data does not fit easily under the four types of risk factors described above (i.e., individual-level, social, school and environmental risk factors). Admissions of minors to drug and alcohol treatment facilities were used as a measure of adolescent substance use. Table 17 shows that this measure was significantly correlated with two of the four juvenile justice system data elements (delinquency petitions and probation caseload).

The Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (OASA), a department overseen by the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS), collects information from OASA-funded substance abuse treatment providers on the

clients they serve, using the Department's Automated Reporting and Tracking System (DARTS). DARTS data were used to examine adolescent substance use.

The trend analyses describing admissions of minors to drug and alcohol treatment facilities include data from 1994 to 2001. The rates pertain to minors ages 10 to 16 years and, in addition to including admissions to OASA-funded facilities for drug and alcohol treatment, also include admissions for nicotine use. Figure 33 shows the adolescent drug treatment admission rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 45 presents the overall findings after examining the changes in the adolescent drug treatment admission rates for White County and the other groups examined. Table 45 also shows how the rates in bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide compared to the rates in White County.

Figure 33



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

Table 45
Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Treatment Admission Rates: Overall Findings

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

From 1994 to 2001, 141 treatment services were provided to 93 adolescent clients in White County. Figure 34 shows the percent of White County services from 1994 to 2001 to minors ages 10 to 16 years for alcohol, marijuana, and other types of drugs. Other primary substances of abuse may include nicotine, heroin, cocaine, PCP, methamphetamine, barbiturates, and hallucinogens. Figure 34 shows the primary substance of abuse precipitating the service, although individuals may be admitted and receive treatment for more than one type of substance.

Approximately 95 percent of all the treatment services provided to White County minors ages 10 to 16 years were for marijuana or alcohol. Services provided to clients who received treatment for other primary substances abused accounted for another 5 percent of all services from 1994 to 2001.

Figure 34

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

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

Conclusion

This section highlights some of the more noteworthy patterns found across all of the risk factors examined. To identify these patterns, two different tables were developed to aid interpretation. Table 46 shows the overall differences and similarities between White County and the other groups examined for each risk factor analyzed. Table 47 shows the overall changes in White County for each risk factor.

For Table 46, the rates for White County were compared to the rates of the other groups examined for most of the risk factors analyzed. However, for four variables (domestic migration, persons living in poverty, minors living in poverty, and median household income) comparisons were based on either raw numbers (domestic migration and median household income) or percentages (persons living in poverty and minors living in poverty). There were several instances, however, when it was not possible to conclude that the rates for the other groups examined were clearly higher, similar or lower than the rates in White County. In such instances, the symbol "- -" was placed in the table to indicate that no clear determination of higher, similar, or lower could be made.

Table 47 shows the overall changes in White County for each risk factor examined. To determine if there was a significant increase or decrease or if no significant change occurred, the rates for the first year examined were compared to the rates of the last year examined (e.g., 1990 and 2000).

Below are some of the patterns found:

- During the time periods analyzed, the drug and alcohol treatment rate for females with children and the rate of inmates with children for White County increased significantly. Adolescents living in families affected by substance abuse or parental absence due to incarceration may need assistance as these youth acclimate to the changes in their lives or as their parents begin to deal with their substance abuse issues.

- From 1990/1991 to 2000/2001, the truancy, suspension, and high school dropout rates for White County did not change significantly. In other words, the rate in 1990/1991 did not differ significantly from the rate in 2000/2001. However, although the truancy rate did not change, the rate for White County was significantly higher than the rates for bordering counties, similar counties, and statewide. Additionally, students in bordering counties and similar counties appear to have outperformed students in White County in terms of meeting or exceeding the state's standards for reading, writing, and mathematics for most years examined.

- Although the unemployment rate for White County decreased significantly from 1990 to 2000, the rate for White County was significantly higher than the rates for similar counties and statewide. On a more positive note, the unemployment rate for White County was lower than the rate for bordering counties.

- From 1990 to 2000, the drug arrest and total violent index offense rates for White County increased significantly. Moreover, the drug arrest rate for White County was significantly higher than that for bordering counties and similar counties.

- Based on the substances for which youth have received drug and alcohol treatment, marijuana and alcohol appear to be the most frequently abused substances in White County. Practitioners should consider addressing the use of such substances among youth in White County.

Table 46
Overall Differences and Similarities between White County and the Bordering Counties, Similar Counties and Statewide for each Risk Factor Examined

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

a: This was based on total drug submissions.

Table 47
Overall Changes in White County for each Risk Factor Examined

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

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

IV. COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

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

Name of Program: Cra-Wa-La Volunteers in Probation, Inc.

Contact Information:
P.O. Box 635
Lawrenceville, IL 62439
618-943-5326

Counties served by program: Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Lawrence, Richland, Clay, Marion, Wayne, Hamilton, Wabash, Edwards, White, Gallatin, Hardin

Program Description/Programs Available: Youth mentoring age 8-18; youth at risk of involvement with juvenile justice system or referred by court, school, parents, etc. Unified Delinquency Intervention Svc-Court referred youth needed for D.O.C., community svc-assist community organizing to develop programs to improve community and provide service for youth and family.

Name of Program: Easter Seals Will-Grundy Counties, Residential Services/Human Resources

Contact Information:
3077 West Jefferson Street
Suite 203 and Suite 205
Joliet, IL 60435
815 741-5531

Counties served by program: Will, Grundy

Program Description/Programs Available: Services include Foster Care Program (Ages 0-18)

Name of Program: Regional Office of Education #20

Contact Information:
307 East Cherry Street
Carmi, IL 62821
618-382-5223

Counties served by program: Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Saline, Wabash, Wayne and White

Program Description/Programs Available: Regional Safe Schools Program Truant Alternative/Optional Education Program Education Advisor

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Name of Program: T.A.S.C. (Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities)

Contact Information:
18 North 10th Street
Murphysboro, IL 62966
618-565-1900

Counties served by program: Alexander, Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Lawrence, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Richland, Saline, Union, Wabash, Wayne, White, Williamson

Program Description/Programs Available: TASC has developed a number of intervention and education programs targeted specifically to juveniles in the justice system. These programs are designed for youth who are involved in delinquent activity and who are also abusing drugs or alcohol. Programs include Juvenile Court Services Juvenile, Court Drug Program, State's Attorney's Drug Abuse Program, Evening Reporting Center**,** On the Books (OTB), which is a program that addresses the behavior of youth who are arrested for possession but do not appear to have substance abuse issues, and the Youth Enrichment Services (YES) Program.

Name of Program: Your Choice

Contact Information:
Illinois National Guard
Drug Demand Reduction Division
773-288-5482 – North Region
309-925-5511, Ext. 247 – Central Region
618-998-4005 – South Region

Counties served by program: Adams, Bureau, Champaign, Cook, Effingham, Jefferson, Logan, Madison, Marion, Mason, Morgan, Peoria, Sangamon, St. Clair, Tazewell, White, Will, Williamson

Program Description/Programs Available: Your Choice is a scientifically based life skills program delivered in a safe, structured, military environment, during or after school. The program stresses Leadership, Respect, Responsibility and Self-Discipline and is designed for youth ages 7-17. This program is uniquely suited for all community-based organizations. The elements of the program include: Prevention Classes, Refusal Skills, Leadership Training, Life Skills Training, Team Building, Physical Fitness.

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APPENDIX A
County Urban-Rural Designations

In the past, the Authority has compared counties based on their designations as collar, urban, or rural counties. Cook County has traditionally been designated as its own category because of its population size. Collar counties include the five counties (McHenry, Lake, DuPage, Kane, and Will) surrounding Cook County. Urban counties are those counties that lie within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The U.S. Census Bureau defines a MSA as an area that has a city of at least 50,000 residents or if it includes an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people within a metropolitan area that has a population of at least 100,000 persons. Counties included in the MSA may also have strong economic or social ties to other counties in the MSA. Although by definition Cook County and collar counties are considered urban counties, the Authority has historically viewed Cook County and collar counties separately from other urban counties. In all, there are 22 urban counties in Illinois (excluding Cook and collar counties). Rural counties are those counties that are not part of a MSA. There are a total of 74 rural counties in Illinois.

For this profile, however, the Authority used a different classification scheme to determine "similar" counties. The new classification method was used because it is believed not all urban or rural counties are the same. For instance, as stated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (2000), some rural counties have very small populations and still depend on farming, mining or other rural industries; these counties may face declining job opportunities and population loss as farms and mines shut down. Other rural counties have much larger populations and are experiencing rapid influxes of population; these counties may struggle to develop additional schools, housing, and roads and to provide additional public services (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2000). Given such differences, counties, despite similar urban or rural county designations, may face distinct challenges when dealing with and providing services to juvenile offenders.

Counties were compared using an 11-category classification scheme. This classification scheme is based on the 1993 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service (ERS) developed the Rural-Urban Continuum Codes to measure and evaluate the economic and social diversity of counties and to provide classifications that are meaningful for developing public policies and programs (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2000). The codes classify counties based on "population size, proximity to a metropolitan area, degree of urbanization, population of the largest city, commuting patterns, as well as primary economic activity and policy relevancy" (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2000). A more detailed description of ERS's Rural-Urban Continuum Codes can be found at http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/rurality/RuralUrbCon/. Although the Rural-Urban Continuum Codes were primarily developed to classify rural areas, this scheme also distinguishes between urban counties. The Rural-Urban Continuum Codes are listed in the Legend on the inside cover (the Legend corresponds to the map on the front page of the profile). Table A.1 lists each county with their corresponding Rural-Urban Continuum Code and designation based on the collar, urban and rural continuum used in previous profiles (see above).

Although the ERS's Rural-Urban Continuum Codes use a 10-category classification scheme, because Cook County is unique in population size it was designated its own category. This resulted in an 11-category classification scheme.

Table A.1
Urban-Rural Continuum and Traditional Classification for Illinois' 102 Counties

County	Urban-Rural Continuum	Traditional Classification
ADAMS	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more, not adjacent to metro	Rural
ALEXANDER	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
BOND	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
BOONE	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban
BROWN	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
BUREAU	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
CALHOUN	nonmetro - <2500 urban, adjacent to metro	Rural
CARROLL	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
CASS	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
CHAMPAIGN	metro - less than 250,000 pop	Urban
CHRISTIAN	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
CLARK	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
CLAY	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
CLINTON	metro - fringe county or 1 million or more	Urban
COLES	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more, not adjacent to metro	Rural
COOK[a]	metro - central county 1 million or more	Cook
CRAWFORD	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
CUMBERLAND	nonmetro - <2500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
DEKALB	metro - fringe county or 1 million or more	Urban
DEWITT	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
DOUGLAS	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
DUPAGE	metro - central county 1 million or more	Collar
EDGAR	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
EDWARDS	nonmetro - <2500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
EFFINGHAM	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
FAYETTE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
FORD	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
FRANKLIN	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
FULTON	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
GALLATIN	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, adjacent to metro	Rural
GREENE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
GRUNDY	metro - fringe county or 1 million or more	Urban
HAMILTON	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
HANCOCK	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
HARDIN	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
HENDERSON	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
HENRY	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban
IROQUOIS	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
JACKSON	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more, not adjacent to metro	Rural
JASPER	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
JEFFERSON	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
JERSEY	metro - fringe county or 1 million or more	Urban
JODAVIESS	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural

County	Urban-Rural Continuum	Traditional Classification
JOHNSON	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
KANE	metro – central county 1 million or more	Collar
KANKAKEE	metro - less than 250,000 pop	Urban
KENDALL	metro - fringe county or 1 million or more	Urban
KNOX	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more - adjacent to metro	Rural
LAKE	metro – central county 1 million or more	Collar
LASALLE	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more - adjacent to metro	Rural
LAWRENCE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
LEE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
LIVINGSTON	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
LOGAN	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
MCDONOUGH	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more, not adjacent to metro	Rural
MCHENRY	metro - central county 1 million or more	Collar
MCLEAN	metro - less than 250,000 pop	Urban
MACON	metro - less than 250,000 pop	Urban
MACOUPIN	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
MADISON	metro - central county 1 million or more	Urban
MARION	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
MARSHALL	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
MASON	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
MASSAC	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
MENARD	metro - less than 250,000 pop	Urban
MERCER	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
MONROE	metro - fringe county or 1 million or more	Urban
MONTGOMERY	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
MORGAN	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more - adjacent to metro	Rural
MOULTRIE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
OGLE	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban
PEORIA	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban
PERRY	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
PIATT	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
PIKE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
POPE	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
PULASKI	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
PUTNAM	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
RANDOLPH	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
RICHLAND	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
ROCK ISLAND	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban
ST CLAIR	metro - central county 1 million or more	Urban
SALINE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
SANGAMON	metro - less than 250,000 pop	Urban
SCHUYLER	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
SCOTT	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, not adjacent to metro	Rural
SHELBY	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
STARK	nonmetro - <2,500 urban, adjacent to metro	Rural
STEPHENSON	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more - adjacent to metro	Rural

County	Urban-Rural Continuum	Traditional Classification
TAZEWELL	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban
UNION	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
VERMILION	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more - adjacent to metro	Rural
WABASH	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
WARREN	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
WASHINGTON	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
WAYNE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - not adjacent to metro	Rural
WHITE	nonmetro - urban pop 2,500 to 19,999 - adjacent to metro	Rural
WHITESIDE	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more - adjacent to metro	Rural
WILL	metro - central county 1 million or more	Collar
WILLIAMSON	nonmetro - urban pop 20,000 or more, not adjacent to metro	Rural
WINNEBAGO	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban
WOODFORD	metro - 250,000 to 1 million pop	Urban

a. Cook County was designated its own category.

APPENDIX B
Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Rates, 2000

Juvenile Justice System Rates

County	Delinquency Petitions	Delinquency Adjudications	Informal Supervision	Continued Under Supervision	Juvenile Probation Caseloads	Juvenile Detention Admissions	Admissions to IDOC
	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*
Adams	1,617 *(68)*	941 *(36)*	323 *(40)*	132 *(59)*	1,147 *(43)*	3,793 *(5)*	520 *(25)*
Alexander	2,678 *(32)*	2,031 *(8)*	185 *(50)*	462 *(37)*	1,200 *(37)*	739 *(56)*	790 *(10)*
Bond	2,724 *(29)*	1,238 *(22)*	248 *(47)*	929 *(20)*	929 *(52)*	1,115 *(36)*	940 *(7)*
Boone	1,542 *(74)*	2,232 *(6)*	345 *(38)*	46 *(73)*	1,933 *(13)*	1,358 *(28)*	597 *(21)*
Brown	1,613 *(69)*	1,254 *(20)*	0	0	717 *(74)*	179 *(92)*	324 *(44)*
Bureau	2,596 *(36)*	514 *(69)*	26 *(64)*	1,414 *(6)*	771 *(70)*	1,671 *(23)*	532 *(23)*
Calhoun	3,854 *(9)*	642 *(62)*	0 *(67)*	2,784 *(1)*	642 *(79)*	428 *(80)*	727 *(13)*
Carroll	2,011 *(55)*	1,034 *(31)*	920 *(10)*	977 *(15)*	1,552 *(23)*	920 *(48)*	492 *(29)*
Cass	5,337 *(1)*	4,986 *(1)*	0	0	1,194 *(39)*	211 *(90)*	367 *(39)*
Champaign	1,133 *(85)*	780 *(50)*	345 *(39)*	90 *(68)*	893 *(55)*	3,872 *(3)*	689 *(14)*
Christian	2,406 *(43)*	962 *(35)*	0	255 *(49)*	3,000 *(2)*	198 *(91)*	392 *(36)*
Clark	3,380 *(16)*	1,750 *(12)*	0	785 *(22)*	1,750 *(17)*	0	756 *(11)*
Clay	397 *(102)*	661 *(61)*	595 *(17)*	397 *(42)*	661 *(76)*	0	348 *(42)*
Clinton	1,495 *(75)*	490 *(71)*	180 *(52)*	747 *(24)*	541 *(86)*	490 *(74)*	92 *(82)*
Coles	2,775 *(28)*	0	532 *(23)*	0	1,480 *(26)*	1,295 *(29)*	291 *(47)*
Cook	2,041 *(54)*	842 *(43)*	133 *(57)*	1,119 *(12)*	971 *(48)*	1,288 *(30)*	243 *(54)*
Crawford	4,897 *(4)*	1,910 *(10)*	0	979 *(14)*	2,644 *(6)*	392 *(81)*	171 *(66)*
Cumberland	3,893 *(8)*	0	0	0	649 *(78)*	649 *(61)*	421 *(35)*
DeKalb	2,220 *(49)*	534 *(67)*	0	1,405 *(7)*	379 *(96)*	2,122 *(15)*	150 *(70)*
DeWitt	1,973 *(57)*	929 *(37)*	116 *(58)*	0	1,335 *(30)*	1,219 *(33)*	212 *(59)*
Douglas	1,304 *(80)*	495 *(70)*	405 *(34)*	360 *(43)*	764 *(72)*	315 *(85)*	0
DuPage	1,014 *(89)*	313 *(78)*	1 *(65)*	8 *(78)*	611 *(82)*	968 *(45)*	74 *(90)*
Edgar	3,372 *(18)*	0	0	0	2,309 *(10)*	878 *(49)*	1,200 *(4)*
Edwards	4,735 *(5)*	975 *(34)*	279 *(42)*	975 *(16)*	1,114 *(45)*	139 *(96)*	1,282 *(2)*
Effingham	1,307 *(79)*	0	0	0	915 *(53)*	261 *(88)*	284 *(49)*
Fayette	4,094 *(7)*	801 *(46)*	223 *(48)*	89 *(69)*	2,003 *(12)*	490 *(75)*	77 *(87)*
Ford	2,556 *(40)*	0	262 *(46)*	0	1,900 *(14)*	655 *(60)*	474 *(31)*
Franklin	1,699 *(64)*	260 *(82)*	1,038 *(7)*	71 *(71)*	849 *(59)*	613 *(64)*	197 *(63)*
Fulton	2,415 *(42)*	195 *(87)*	488 *(28)*	951 *(18)*	586 *(83)*	854 *(50)*	0
Gallatin	1,084 *(87)*	310 *(79)*	0	155 *(56)*	1,858 *(15)*	155 *(95)*	259 *(51)*
Greene	702 *(97)*	0	0	117 *(63)*	58 *(101)*	58 *(99)*	0
Grundy	2,051 *(53)*	739 *(55)*	262 *(45)*	620 *(27)*	787 *(69)*	835 *(52)*	84 *(84)*
Hamilton	906 *(94)*	0	0	0	906 *(54)*	453 *(76)*	193 *(64)*
Hancock	1,672 *(65)*	792 *(47)*	1,012 *(9)*	264 *(48)*	616 *(81)*	924 *(47)*	78 *(86)*
Hardin	3,719 *(12)*	207 *(86)*	0	413 *(39)*	620 *(80)*	0	0
Henderson	543 *(100)*	761 *(53)*	435 *(31)*	0	1,196 *(38)*	435 *(79)*	0
Henry	802 *(96)*	563 *(66)*	0	136 *(58)*	853 *(58)*	767 *(55)*	90 *(83)*
Iroquois	2,653 *(35)*	1,006 *(33)*	1,067 *(6)*	213 *(55)*	1,433 *(28)*	945 *(46)*	736 *(12)*
Jackson	1,580 *(72)*	1,151 *(24)*	497 *(26)*	1,128 *(11)*	767 *(71)*	609 *(66)*	120 *(77)*
Jasper	3,288 *(21)*	722 *(56)*	1,123 *(4)*	1,363 *(8)*	1,123 *(44)*	160 *(94)*	143 *(71)*
Jefferson	2,588 *(39)*	0	0	0	1,172 *(40)*	3,857 *(4)*	515 *(26)*
Jersey	1,916 *(60)*	522 *(68)*	348 *(37)*	1,654 *(3)*	827 *(62)*	609 *(65)*	77 *(88)*
JoDaviess	965 *(92)*	0	746 *(13)*	0	175 *(100)*	263 *(87)*	74 *(89)*
Johnson	2,589 *(38)*	1,250 *(21)*	804 *(12)*	0	1,161 *(42)*	804 *(54)*	155 *(69)*
Kane	1,919 *(59)*	484 *(72)*	98 *(60)*	242 *(53)*	1,082 *(47)*	1,437 *(27)*	110 *(79)*
Kankakee	2,664 *(34)*	1,345 *(18)*	660 *(14)*	248 *(51)*	1,842 *(16)*	1,602 *(25)*	578 *(22)*
Kendall	2,158 *(51)*	578 *(65)*	0	516 *(30)*	797 *(68)*	1,094 *(38)*	82 *(85)*
Knox	1,585 *(71)*	1,142 *(25)*	369 *(35)*	37 *(75)*	1,308 *(31)*	3,114 *(7)*	254 *(52)*
Lake	1,378 *(76)*	759 *(54)*	0	98 *(67)*	929 *(51)*	1,149 *(35)*	231 *(55)*
LaSalle	1,982 *(56)*	786 *(48)*	143 *(56)*	464 *(36)*	661 *(77)*	2,179 *(11)*	427 *(33)*

County	Delinquency Petitions	Delinquency Adjudications	Informal Supervision	Continued Under Supervision	Juvenile Probation Caseloads	Juvenile Detention Admissions	Admissions to IDOC
	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*
Lawrence	2,210 *(50)*	1,072 *(28)*	1,072 *(5)*	938 *(19)*	871 *(57)*	134 *(97)*	0
Lee	4,699 *(6)*	783 *(49)*	270 *(44)*	1,566 *(5)*	1,728 *(19)*	1,863 *(16)*	385 *(38)*
Livingston	3,807 *(11)*	2,329 *(5)*	851 *(11)*	250 *(50)*	2,655 *(4)*	1,703 *(20)*	299 *(46)*
Logan	2,595 *(37)*	1,742 *(13)*	0	498 *(32)*	1,635 *(22)*	2,169 *(13)*	126 *(74)*
McDonough	1,273 *(82)*	694 *(60)*	1,388 *(2)*	501 *(31)*	424 *(95)*	733 *(57)*	133 *(73)*
McHenry	954 *(93)*	451 *(73)*	433 *(32)*	318 *(45)*	518 *(88)*	555 *(72)*	186 *(65)*
McLean	1,114 *(86)*	773 *(52)*	99 *(59)*	53 *(72)*	1,683 *(20)*	1,501 *(26)*	884 *(8)*
Macon	2,702 *(31)*	1,469 *(17)*	92 *(61)*	571 *(29)*	1,544 *(24)*	4,280 *(2)*	599 *(20)*
Macoupin	1,558 *(73)*	600 *(64)*	1,220 *(3)*	1,351 *(9)*	826 *(63)*	600 *(67)*	228 *(56)*
Madison	3,122 *(25)*	612 *(63)*	589 *(19)*	1,755 *(2)*	566 *(85)*	2,669 *(9)*	170 *(67)*
Marion	3,134 *(24)*	22 *(90)*	493 *(27)*	45 *(74)*	2,910 *(3)*	2,149 *(14)*	513 *(27)*
Marshall	2,296 *(47)*	215 *(84)*	359 *(36)*	646 *(26)*	430 *(93)*	574 *(71)*	0
Mason	1,797 *(62)*	817 *(45)*	654 *(15)*	0	817 *(66)*	381 *(82)*	464 *(32)*
Massac	2,722 *(30)*	886 *(41)*	506 *(25)*	759 *(23)*	1,203 *(36)*	443 *(78)*	645 *(17)*
Menard	1,234 *(83)*	891 *(40)*	0	411 *(40)*	960 *(50)*	617 *(63)*	120 *(75)*
Mercer	2,077 *(52)*	1,114 *(26)*	0	405 *(41)*	1,165 *(41)*	1,216 *(34)*	0
Monroe	1,172 *(84)*	426 *(74)*	0	462 *(38)*	533 *(87)*	249 *(89)*	0
Montgomery	1,017 *(88)*	699 *(59)*	445 *(29)*	476 *(35)*	1,207 *(35)*	1,112 *(37)*	222 *(58)*
Morgan	1,000 *(90)*	706 *(58)*	1,029 *(8)*	29 *(76)*	823 *(64)*	970 *(44)*	357 *(40)*
Moultrie	2,285 *(48)*	1,174 *(23)*	185 *(49)*	247 *(52)*	1,421 *(29)*	1,791 *(17)*	421 *(34)*
Ogle	1,832 *(61)*	0	53 *(63)*	0 *(93)*	1,210 *(34)*	1,690 *(21)*	249 *(53)*
Peoria	3,332 *(20)*	1,962 *(9)*	439 *(30)*	328 *(44)*	2,343 *(9)*	3,459 *(6)*	496 *(28)*
Perry	1,373 *(77)*	215 *(85)*	0	987 *(13)*	472 *(92)*	1,030 *(43)*	522 *(24)*
Piatt	514 *(101)*	171 *(88)*	571 *(22)*	114 *(64)*	343 *(98)*	171 *(93)*	100 *(80)*
Pike	2,677 *(33)*	892 *(39)*	0	0	2,510 *(7)*	446 *(77)*	688 *(15)*
Pope	3,632 *(14)*	0	0	0	427 *(94)*	641 *(62)*	352 *(41)*
Pulaski	5,208 *(2)*	2,083 *(7)*	0	0	2,431 *(8)*	1,620 *(24)*	642 *(18)*
Putnam	3,172 *(23)*	2,671 *(3)*	1,503 *(1)*	1,169 *(10)*	835 *(61)*	668 *(59)*	855 *(9)*
Randolph	1,288 *(81)*	1,024 *(32)*	0	29 *(77)*	819 *(65)*	263 *(86)*	157 *(68)*
Richland	3,365 *(19)*	236 *(83)*	0	118 *(62)*	885 *(56)*	590 *(70)*	209 *(60)*
Rock Island	994 *(91)*	874 *(42)*	420 *(33)*	107 *(66)*	814 *(67)*	1,067 *(41)*	475 *(30)*
St. Clair	2,311 *(46)*	828 *(44)*	0	703 *(25)*	679 *(75)*	2,802 *(8)*	330 *(43)*
Saline	3,099 *(26)*	709 *(57)*	523 *(24)*	485 *(34)*	485 *(89)*	1,680 *(22)*	0
Sangamon	637 *(99)*	390 *(75)*	184 *(51)*	111 *(65)*	374 *(97)*	1,722 *(19)*	299 *(45)*
Schuyler	2,881 *(27)*	1,681 *(14)*	0	0	720 *(73)*	600 *(68)*	0
Scott	2,451 *(41)*	0	163 *(53)*	0	0	327 *(84)*	0
Shelby	647 *(98)*	324 *(76)*	0	81 *(70)*	485 *(90)*	81 *(98)*	141 *(72)*
Stark	1,946 *(58)*	3,293 *(2)*	150 *(55)*	299 *(46)*	1,497 *(25)*	599 *(69)*	1,023 *(6)*
Stephenson	3,812 *(10)*	287 *(81)*	574 *(21)*	123 *(61)*	1,640 *(21)*	1,742 *(18)*	1,220 *(3)*
Tazewell	1,636 *(66)*	778 *(51)*	596 *(16)*	487 *(33)*	1,229 *(33)*	1,069 *(40)*	201 *(62)*
Union	2,366 *(45)*	901 *(38)*	56 *(62)*	0	845 *(60)*	1,239 *(32)*	96 *(81)*
Vermilion	2,402 *(44)*	1,280 *(19)*	0	281 *(47)*	1,089 *(46)*	853 *(51)*	273 *(50)*
Wabash	3,701 *(13)*	1,057 *(30)*	0	1,586 *(4)*	1,737 *(18)*	378 *(83)*	1,075 *(5)*
Warren	3,414 *(15)*	1,583 *(15)*	594 *(18)*	594 *(28)*	1,435 *(27)*	2,177 *(12)*	612 *(19)*
Washington	3,253 *(22)*	2,530 *(4)*	0	0	964 *(49)*	1,265 *(31)*	1,292 *(1)*
Wayne	3,372 *(17)*	291 *(80)*	0	872 *(21)*	581 *(84)*	814 *(53)*	201 *(61)*
White	4,910 *(3)*	1,873 *(11)*	0	969 *(17)*	2,649 *(5)*	2,261 *(10)*	226 *(57)*
Whiteside	1,592 *(70)*	1,061 *(29)*	0	152 *(57)*	1,304 *(32)*	1,092 *(39)*	387 *(37)*
Will	889 *(95)*	315 *(77)*	162 *(54)*	226 *(54)*	474 *(91)*	1,051 *(42)*	120 *(76)*
Williamson	1,326 *(78)*	1,110 *(27)*	580 *(20)*	0	282 *(99)*	679 *(58)*	115 *(78)*
Winnebago	1,618 *(67)*	1,514 *(16)*	271 *(43)*	130 *(60)*	3,077 *(1)*	5,222 *(1)*	658 *(16)*
Woodford	1,766 *(63)*	93 *(89)*	302 *(41)*	0	2,068 *(11)*	534 *(73)*	285 *(48)*
Statewide	**1,874**	**774**	**190**	**653**	**1,011**	**1,468**	**275**

Risk Factor Rates

County	Emergency Room Admissions[a] Rate *(Rank)*	Drug Tx for Females with Children Rate *(Rank)*	Inmates with Children Rate *(Rank)*	Orders of Protections with Minors Rate *(Rank)*	Domestic Offenses Rate *(Rank)*	Reported Child Abuse and Neglect Rate *(Rank)*	Reported Child Sexual Abuse Rate *(Rank)*
Adams	58 *(5)*	42 *(92)*	207 *(3)*	231 *(65)*	934 *(16)*	4,878 *(20)*	392 *(52)*
Alexander	0	323 *(10)*	124 *(18)*	0	532 *(37)*	5,035 *(17)*	704 *(7)*
Bond	0	282 *(14)*	52 *(66)*	315 *(37)*	34 *(90)*	4,035 *(36)*	625 *(10)*
Boone	27 *(15)*	106 *(66)*	14 *(97)*	296 *(46)*	500 *(39)*	2,368 *(86)*	341 *(65)*
Brown	0	0	71 *(52)*	234 *(64)*	0	4,026 *(39)*	73 *(102)*
Bureau	0	114 *(64)*	26 *(84)*	107 *(91)*	425 *(48)*	2,163 *(89)*	323 *(73)*
Calhoun	0	0	0	162 *(84)*	0	4,034 *(37)*	258 *(82)*
Carroll	0	154 *(45)*	39 *(69)*	167 *(83)*	672 *(25)*	3,949 *(42)*	751 *(5)*
Cass	29 *(10)*	216 *(25)*	149 *(10)*	254 *(61)*	153 *(79)*	3,723 *(50)*	322 *(74)*
Champaign	11 *(42)*	183 *(38)*	134 *(15)*	210 *(71)*	1,949 *(5)*	4,281 *(33)*	356 *(61)*
Christian	0	24 *(99)*	105 *(28)*	587 *(9)*	311 *(60)*	3,591 *(55)*	403 *(51)*
Clark	0	242 *(22)*	94 *(36)*	177 *(79)*	123 *(83)*	3,665 *(53)*	244 *(86)*
Clay	0	121 *(59)*	202 *(4)*	543 *(13)*	172 *(78)*	3,881 *(45)*	468 *(36)*
Clinton	11 *(41)*	109 *(65)*	89 *(39)*	171 *(81)*	234 *(71)*	1,872 *(97)*	340 *(66)*
Coles	0	336 *(9)*	93 *(37)*	287 *(49)*	568 *(33)*	5,167 *(11)*	504 *(28)*
Cook	11 *(39)*	292 *(12)*	162 *(9)*	274 *(55)*	1,209 *(10)*	2,803 *(79)*	224 *(90)*
Crawford	0	185 *(35)*	25 *(87)*	433 *(19)*	1,281 *(9)*	3,552 *(58)*	548 *(18)*
Cumberland	0	105 *(68)*	24 *(88)*	300 *(44)*	258 *(68)*	3,476 *(59)*	451 *(44)*
DeKalb	37 *(8)*	78 *(83)*	30 *(77)*	146 *(87)*	779 *(19)*	2,983 *(73)*	215 *(92)*
DeWitt	0	172 *(41)*	126 *(16)*	532 *(14)*	6 *(94)*	5,343 *(8)*	492 *(30)*
Douglas	0	130 *(54)*	75 *(51)*	153 *(86)*	336 *(55)*	2,935 *(75)*	344 *(64)*
DuPage	24 *(19)*	36 *(97)*	27 *(82)*	110 *(90)*	276 *(66)*	1,055 *(102)*	102 *(101)*
Edgar	20 *(24)*	248 *(21)*	148 *(12)*	384 *(26)*	2,147 *(2)*	3,869 *(46)*	544 *(19)*
Edwards	0	168 *(42)*	189 *(6)*	288 *(47)*	0	3,108 *(69)*	538 *(20)*
Effingham	20 *(25)*	228 *(24)*	87 *(42)*	615 *(8)*	546 *(35)*	2,574 *(84)*	258 *(80)*
Fayette	0	70 *(85)*	77 *(49)*	296 *(45)*	1,151 *(11)*	3,120 *(67)*	511 *(27)*
Ford	28 *(13)*	125 *(56)*	19 *(93)*	259 *(58)*	253 *(70)*	3,102 *(70)*	194 *(94)*
Franklin	20 *(22)*	229 *(23)*	19 *(92)*	572 *(11)*	302 *(62)*	5,988 *(3)*	623 *(11)*
Fulton	11 *(40)*	153 *(46)*	30 *(80)*	241 *(62)*	306 *(61)*	4,273 *(34)*	468 *(37)*
Gallatin	0	376 *(7)*	39 *(70)*	0	31 *(91)*	5,951 *(5)*	453 *(42)*
Greene	0	75 *(84)*	59 *(59)*	173 *(80)*	312 *(59)*	4,345 *(32)*	386 *(54)*
Grundy	10 *(45)*	92 *(74)*	25 *(86)*	301 *(41)*	757 *(21)*	1,934 *(95)*	155 *(96)*
Hamilton	0	134 *(52)*	30 *(78)*	0	0	4,350 *(31)*	621 *(12)*
Hancock	0	41 *(94)*	38 *(71)*	300 *(43)*	184 *(77)*	3,348 *(61)*	244 *(85)*
Hardin	0	118 *(61)*	52 *(65)*	0	0	3,720 *(51)*	531 *(23)*
Henderson	0	0	31 *(76)*	654 *(6)*	0	1,471 *(99)*	552 *(17)*
Henry	29 *(11)*	122 *(58)*	64 *(57)*	213 *(69)*	496 *(40)*	3,041 *(71)*	370 *(58)*
Iroquois	13 *(35)*	83 *(79)*	4 *(98)*	353 *(34)*	99 *(87)*	3,014 *(72)*	289 *(78)*
Jackson	67 *(4)*	183 *(37)*	51 *(67)*	92 *(94)*	315 *(58)*	5,380 *(7)*	411 *(50)*
Jasper	0	84 *(78)*	91 *(38)*	185 *(78)*	109 *(85)*	2,584 *(83)*	331 *(69)*
Jefferson	20 *(26)*	292 *(13)*	182 *(7)*	269 *(57)*	267 *(67)*	4,564 *(25)*	610 *(13)*
Jersey	0	156 *(44)*	68 *(55)*	442 *(18)*	651 *(26)*	3,135 *(66)*	366 *(59)*
JoDaviess	0	94 *(73)*	24 *(89)*	130 *(89)*	283 *(65)*	2,425 *(85)*	202 *(93)*
Johnson	0	104 *(69)*	98 *(33)*	191 *(75)*	0	3,455 *(60)*	384 *(55)*
Kane	17 *(28)*	88 *(76)*	48 *(68)*	288 *(48)*	434 *(47)*	2,134 *(91)*	224 *(91)*
Kankakee	68 *(3)*	216 *(26)*	59 *(60)*	375 *(29)*	698 *(23)*	3,568 *(56)*	488 *(31)*
Kendall	19 *(27)*	61 *(87)*	67 *(56)*	254 *(59)*	578 *(31)*	1,379 *(101)*	151 *(97)*
Knox	16 *(30)*	213 *(27)*	69 *(54)*	219 *(68)*	740 *(22)*	5,982 *(4)*	583 *(15)*
Lake	15 *(31)*	185 *(34)*	52 *(64)*	277 *(54)*	437 *(46)*	1,917 *(96)*	228 *(89)*
LaSalle	43 *(7)*	118 *(60)*	55 *(62)*	301 *(42)*	451 *(43)*	4,622 *(23)*	442 *(46)*
Lawrence	0	151 *(47)*	179 *(8)*	460 *(17)*	634 *(27)*	4,417 *(28)*	469 *(35)*
Lee	0	249 *(20)*	22 *(90)*	225 *(66)*	394 *(51)*	3,766 *(48)*	362 *(60)*

County	Emergency Room Admissions[a]		Drug Tx for Females with Children		Inmates with Children		Orders of Protections with Minors		Domestic Offenses		Reported Child Abuse and Neglect		Reported Child Sexual Abuse	
	Rate	*(Rank)*	Rate	*(Rank)*	Rate	*(Rank)*	Rate	*(Rank)*	Rate	*(Rank)*	Rate	*(Rank)*	Rate	*(Rank)*
Livingston	0		176	*(40)*	56	*(61)*	68	*(96)*	963	*(15)*	6,309	*(2)*	729	*(6)*
Logan	0		124	*(57)*	148	*(11)*	280	*(51)*	2,758	*(1)*	4,473	*(26)*	631	*(8)*
McDonough	0		106	*(67)*	89	*(40)*	209	*(72)*	346	*(54)*	3,284	*(62)*	465	*(38)*
McHenry	24	*(17)*	62	*(86)*	18	*(95)*	197	*(73)*	222	*(73)*	2,129	*(92)*	135	*(98)*
McLean	26	*(16)*	161	*(43)*	112	*(24)*	142	*(88)*	348	*(53)*	4,619	*(24)*	339	*(68)*
Macon	28	*(12)*	255	*(19)*	453	*(1)*	947	*(2)*	1,944	*(6)*	4,375	*(30)*	320	*(76)*
Macoupin	8	*(47)*	58	*(88)*	86	*(43)*	193	*(74)*	424	*(49)*	3,944	*(43)*	521	*(25)*
Madison	15	*(32)*	191	*(33)*	125	*(17)*	328	*(35)*	1,412	*(8)*	4,386	*(29)*	383	*(57)*
Marion	0		445	*(2)*	242	*(2)*	254	*(60)*	230	*(72)*	6,551	*(1)*	801	*(2)*
Marshall	0		45	*(91)*	0		389	*(25)*	364	*(52)*	3,115	*(68)*	249	*(84)*
Mason	0		51	*(89)*	71	*(53)*	369	*(31)*	574	*(32)*	3,939	*(44)*	484	*(32)*
Massac	0		212	*(28)*	84	*(44)*	282	*(50)*	798	*(18)*	4,899	*(19)*	511	*(26)*
Menard	0		88	*(77)*	53	*(63)*	423	*(20)*	256	*(69)*	2,977	*(74)*	315	*(77)*
Mercer	0		48	*(90)*	30	*(79)*	277	*(53)*	189	*(76)*	2,170	*(88)*	451	*(43)*
Monroe	28	*(14)*	41	*(93)*	64	*(58)*	189	*(76)*	148	*(80)*	1,384	*(100)*	180	*(95)*
Montgomery	51	*(6)*	197	*(32)*	138	*(14)*	238	*(63)*	476	*(41)*	3,793	*(47)*	461	*(39)*
Morgan	12	*(38)*	275	*(15)*	114	*(23)*	168	*(82)*	634	*(28)*	5,335	*(9)*	444	*(45)*
Moultrie	0		79	*(82)*	101	*(29)*	383	*(27)*	301	*(63)*	2,796	*(80)*	388	*(53)*
Ogle	14	*(33)*	116	*(62)*	19	*(94)*	303	*(40)*	615	*(29)*	2,931	*(76)*	329	*(71)*
Peoria	21	*(20)*	197	*(31)*	97	*(34)*	666	*(5)*	2,077	*(3)*	5,152	*(13)*	458	*(41)*
Perry	0		82	*(80)*	111	*(26)*	101	*(92)*	147	*(81)*	4,442	*(27)*	384	*(56)*
Piatt	0		100	*(70)*	31	*(74)*	410	*(21)*	403	*(50)*	2,334	*(87)*	238	*(88)*
Pike	0		34	*(98)*	83	*(45)*	410	*(22)*	86	*(88)*	3,565	*(57)*	536	*(22)*
Pope	0		380	*(6)*	26	*(85)*	0		544	*(36)*	3,197	*(64)*	888	*(1)*
Pulaski	0		434	*(3)*	76	*(50)*	1,357	*(1)*	449	*(44)*	5,172	*(10)*	792	*(3)*
Putnam	0		147	*(49)*	0		160	*(85)*	16	*(92)*	2,079	*(93)*	537	*(21)*
Randolph	12	*(36)*	133	*(53)*	112	*(25)*	279	*(52)*	145	*(82)*	3,656	*(54)*	480	*(34)*
Richland	0		258	*(18)*	95	*(35)*	793	*(4)*	316	*(57)*	5,127	*(14)*	606	*(14)*
Rock Island	35	*(9)*	148	*(48)*	80	*(46)*	365	*(32)*	1,060	*(12)*	5,118	*(15)*	429	*(47)*
St. Clair	20	*(23)*	262	*(17)*	138	*(13)*	306	*(39)*	555	*(34)*	3,766	*(49)*	351	*(63)*
Saline	0		207	*(29)*	119	*(19)*	649	*(7)*	1,522	*(7)*	5,153	*(12)*	458	*(40)*
Sangamon	10	*(43)*	94	*(71)*	114	*(21)*	96	*(93)*	1,060	*(13)*	5,007	*(18)*	355	*(62)*
Schuyler	107	*(2)*	115	*(63)*	35	*(72)*	568	*(12)*	320	*(56)*	5,048	*(16)*	322	*(75)*
Scott	136	*(1)*	206	*(30)*	0		0		0		2,716	*(82)*	339	*(67)*
Shelby	0		270	*(16)*	100	*(31)*	365	*(33)*	205	*(75)*	2,851	*(78)*	276	*(79)*
Stark	0		94	*(72)*	21	*(91)*	212	*(70)*	521	*(38)*	2,735	*(81)*	573	*(16)*
Stephenson	16	*(29)*	144	*(50)*	100	*(30)*	374	*(30)*	2,005	*(4)*	4,034	*(38)*	241	*(87)*
Tazewell	12	*(37)*	82	*(81)*	27	*(83)*	473	*(16)*	912	*(17)*	2,898	*(77)*	256	*(83)*
Union	24	*(18)*	140	*(51)*	107	*(27)*	320	*(36)*	104	*(86)*	3,714	*(52)*	494	*(29)*
Vermilion	5	*(49)*	346	*(8)*	77	*(48)*	271	*(56)*	773	*(20)*	5,848	*(6)*	415	*(49)*
Wabash	0		408	*(4)*	116	*(20)*	504	*(15)*	116	*(84)*	4,143	*(35)*	628	*(9)*
Warren	0		179	*(39)*	28	*(81)*	382	*(28)*	689	*(24)*	4,009	*(41)*	480	*(33)*
Washington	0		39	*(96)*	114	*(22)*	80	*(95)*	13	*(93)*	2,066	*(94)*	124	*(100)*
Wayne	0		467	*(1)*	199	*(5)*	390	*(24)*	443	*(45)*	3,179	*(65)*	530	*(24)*
White	0		129	*(55)*	99	*(32)*	890	*(3)*	286	*(64)*	3,232	*(63)*	329	*(72)*
Whiteside	6	*(48)*	184	*(36)*	87	*(41)*	308	*(38)*	605	*(30)*	4,026	*(40)*	329	*(70)*
Will	13	*(34)*	91	*(75)*	34	*(73)*	223	*(67)*	452	*(42)*	1,735	*(98)*	134	*(99)*
Williamson	20	*(21)*	299	*(11)*	31	*(75)*	188	*(77)*	1,044	*(14)*	4,798	*(21)*	784	*(4)*
Winnebago	9	*(46)*	405	*(5)*	79	*(47)*	586	*(10)*	55	*(89)*	4,695	*(22)*	417	*(48)*
Woodford	10	*(44)*	40	*(95)*	15	*(96)*	408	*(23)*	211	*(74)*	2,162	*(90)*	258	*(81)*
Statewide	**16**		**213**		**112**		**281**		**876**		**2,985**		**270**	

a: 52 counties had no emergency room admissions for suicide attempts or completions in 2000.

County	Divorce and Annulments	Truancy (K-12)	Suspensions (K-12)	Expulsions (K-12)	Dropouts (9-12)	Unemployment	Public Assistance
	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*
Adams	461 *(44)*	13,252 *(40)*	4,424 *(60)*	29 *(73)*	4,090 *(40)*	3,334 *(92)*	2,774 *(21)*
Alexander	177 *(102)*	32,935 *(4)*	9,623 *(11)*	120 *(30)*	5,909 *(12)*	8,193 *(5)*	14,552 *(1)*
Bond	272 *(91)*	6,469 *(81)*	4,313 *(62)*	42 *(60)*	3,667 *(53)*	4,240 *(68)*	1,109 *(61)*
Boone	340 *(67)*	17,865 *(21)*	6,457 *(29)*	13 *(81)*	1,116 *(101)*	5,192 *(45)*	429 *(93)*
Brown	475 *(39)*	6,404 *(82)*	4,557 *(58)*	123 *(29)*	3,260 *(68)*	2,719 *(99)*	788 *(75)*
Bureau	338 *(69)*	4,984 *(89)*	5,080 *(45)*	16 *(79)*	2,653 *(86)*	5,504 *(36)*	1,102 *(62)*
Calhoun	197 *(100)*	6,944 *(78)*	3,333 *(82)*	0	3,308 *(64)*	4,736 *(57)*	1,634 *(41)*
Carroll	408 *(50)*	4,412 *(95)*	4,948 *(49)*	32 *(71)*	2,702 *(85)*	6,360 *(24)*	1,205 *(56)*
Cass	526 *(23)*	17,269 *(25)*	6,828 *(24)*	176 *(15)*	3,858 *(45)*	4,763 *(55)*	931 *(68)*
Champaign	360 *(62)*	7,435 *(74)*	6,653 *(26)*	17 *(78)*	4,493 *(33)*	2,435 *(102)*	3,416 *(17)*
Christian	472 *(41)*	7,884 *(71)*	6,591 *(28)*	328 *(6)*	5,126 *(24)*	5,408 *(39)*	1,045 *(64)*
Clark	441 *(47)*	19,518 *(18)*	2,600 *(93)*	0	2,824 *(79)*	4,268 *(67)*	550 *(87)*
Clay	625 *(9)*	22,349 *(14)*	4,000 *(72)*	110 *(33)*	3,375 *(62)*	7,101 *(12)*	791 *(74)*
Clinton	284 *(87)*	12,211 *(49)*	1,729 *(100)*	141 *(25)*	5,332 *(19)*	4,093 *(73)*	1,213 *(55)*
Coles	457 *(46)*	17,375 *(24)*	4,294 *(64)*	28 *(74)*	8,050 *(2)*	4,108 *(72)*	1,122 *(59)*
Cook	258 *(95)*	12,592 *(46)*	7,535 *(19)*	116 *(31)*	9,675 *(1)*	4,654 *(59)*	10,364 *(2)*
Crawford	601 *(11)*	4,493 *(93)*	2,080 *(99)*	139 *(26)*	3,083 *(76)*	6,065 *(28)*	768 *(76)*
Cumberland	773 *(1)*	7,998 *(70)*	2,424 *(97)*	48 *(55)*	2,611 *(87)*	5,204 *(44)*	662 *(82)*
DeKalb	329 *(74)*	12,917 *(44)*	4,782 *(52)*	40 *(64)*	2,324 *(91)*	3,245 *(93)*	695 *(80)*
DeWitt	518 *(26)*	14,125 *(35)*	4,708 *(54)*	61 *(48)*	4,392 *(35)*	7,347 *(9)*	2,287 *(28)*
Douglas	266 *(94)*	2,226 *(100)*	2,545 *(94)*	0 *(86)*	3,118 *(73)*	3,436 *(90)*	883 *(70)*
DuPage	304 *(84)*	11,152 *(53)*	3,570 *(78)*	15 *(80)*	2,310 *(92)*	2,636 *(100)*	488 *(91)*
Edgar	538 *(20)*	9,357 *(61)*	1,210 *(101)*	0	3,853 *(46)*	4,037 *(74)*	1,150 *(58)*
Edwards	746 *(3)*	1,395 *(102)*	3,721 *(75)*	93 *(37)*	1,661 *(97)*	5,220 *(42)*	661 *(83)*
Effingham	496 *(33)*	6,508 *(80)*	2,329 *(98)*	324 *(7)*	1,383 *(99)*	4,379 *(63)*	527 *(89)*
Fayette	560 *(15)*	17,948 *(20)*	5,478 *(38)*	303 *(8)*	3,410 *(61)*	7,008 *(14)*	1,516 *(43)*
Ford	281 *(88)*	24,263 *(10)*	6,823 *(25)*	0	4,761 *(26)*	3,562 *(87)*	1,177 *(57)*
Franklin	646 *(8)*	8,634 *(64)*	5,153 *(43)*	46 *(56)*	3,741 *(50)*	7,430 *(8)*	2,898 *(20)*
Fulton	473 *(40)*	22,369 *(13)*	5,346 *(39)*	272 *(11)*	5,707 *(15)*	7,245 *(10)*	1,381 *(47)*
Gallatin	481 *(37)*	6,556 *(79)*	8,317 *(15)*	0	5,263 *(22)*	6,762 *(17)*	1,411 *(46)*
Greene	237 *(97)*	7,015 *(76)*	2,750 *(90)*	279 *(10)*	4,430 *(34)*	5,000 *(51)*	1,422 *(45)*
Grundy	312 *(80)*	8,939 *(63)*	5,162 *(42)*	61 *(46)*	3,272 *(66)*	5,828 *(33)*	407 *(97)*
Hamilton	766 *(2)*	7,436 *(73)*	3,612 *(77)*	142 *(24)*	3,752 *(49)*	5,621 *(35)*	2,561 *(23)*
Hancock	542 *(19)*	8,467 *(65)*	4,673 *(55)*	25 *(76)*	4,003 *(43)*	4,294 *(65)*	1,364 *(48)*
Hardin	583 *(12)*	13,174 *(42)*	10,928 *(7)*	299 *(9)*	5,314 *(20)*	7,082 *(13)*	817 *(73)*
Henderson	463 *(43)*	32,160 *(6)*	3,355 *(81)*	0	6,284 *(8)*	4,023 *(75)*	1,908 *(36)*
Henry	368 *(56)*	6,366 *(83)*	5,143 *(44)*	52 *(53)*	3,285 *(65)*	5,680 *(34)*	1,939 *(35)*
Iroquois	335 *(71)*	6,315 *(84)*	4,651 *(56)*	36 *(67)*	3,514 *(57)*	4,574 *(61)*	1,695 *(39)*
Jackson	290 *(86)*	15,481 *(29)*	5,656 *(35)*	13 *(83)*	2,993 *(77)*	3,469 *(88)*	5,543 *(8)*
Jasper	326 *(76)*	9,703 *(59)*	3,197 *(86)*	0	3,145 *(71)*	7,786 *(7)*	460 *(92)*
Jefferson	544 *(18)*	16,351 *(26)*	11,681 *(6)*	60 *(50)*	3,453 *(59)*	5,961 *(30)*	3,441 *(16)*
Jersey	240 *(96)*	32,448 *(5)*	4,528 *(59)*	156 *(21)*	3,261 *(67)*	5,181 *(46)*	498 *(90)*
JoDaviess	202 *(98)*	2,433 *(99)*	2,516 *(95)*	83 *(40)*	3,655 *(54)*	4,424 *(62)*	418 *(96)*
Johnson	513 *(28)*	7,076 *(75)*	3,206 *(84)*	0	1,359 *(100)*	6,132 *(26)*	1,676 *(40)*
Kane	334 *(72)*	13,864 *(37)*	7,568 *(18)*	73 *(42)*	3,647 *(56)*	3,943 *(80)*	1,234 *(53)*
Kankakee	306 *(82)*	27,119 *(8)*	9,578 *(12)*	22 *(77)*	4,213 *(38)*	4,850 *(54)*	4,835 *(10)*
Kendall	323 *(78)*	12,104 *(50)*	4,368 *(61)*	68 *(45)*	3,102 *(75)*	2,767 *(98)*	347 *(99)*
Knox	410 *(49)*	14,899 *(31)*	6,065 *(31)*	110 *(34)*	6,408 *(6)*	4,623 *(60)*	3,256 *(18)*
Lake	322 *(79)*	27,475 *(7)*	5,311 *(41)*	131 *(27)*	2,820 *(80)*	3,589 *(85)*	1,222 *(54)*
LaSalle	575 *(13)*	2,222 *(101)*	5,738 *(33)*	92 *(38)*	4,740 *(28)*	5,981 *(29)*	903 *(69)*
Lawrence	621 *(10)*	33,550 *(3)*	5,334 *(40)*	244 *(14)*	7,792 *(3)*	7,199 *(11)*	1,626 *(42)*
Lee	471 *(42)*	10,723 *(55)*	4,293 *(65)*	54 *(52)*	5,528 *(17)*	4,160 *(70)*	715 *(78)*
Livingston	433 *(48)*	8,303 *(67)*	4,713 *(53)*	13 *(82)*	3,794 *(48)*	3,360 *(91)*	1,096 *(63)*

County	Divorce and Annulments	Truancy (K-12)	Suspensions (K-12)	Expulsions (K-12)	Dropouts (9-12)	Unemployment	Public Assistance
	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*	Rate *(Rank)*
Logan	481 *(36)*	13,291 *(39)*	7,139 *(22)*	25 *(75)*	1,876 *(95)*	3,607 *(84)*	696 *(79)*
McDonough	352 *(64)*	11,149 *(54)*	4,087 *(69)*	0	2,410 *(89)*	2,889 *(96)*	2,036 *(33)*
McHenry	345 *(65)*	13,233 *(41)*	4,232 *(66)*	42 *(63)*	3,104 *(74)*	3,230 *(94)*	143 *(100)*
McLean	365 *(58)*	10,104 *(57)*	4,582 *(57)*	61 *(47)*	4,156 *(39)*	2,458 *(101)*	877 *(71)*
Macon	484 *(35)*	7,640 *(72)*	10,194 *(10)*	43 *(58)*	6,880 *(5)*	5,007 *(50)*	6,102 *(6)*
Macoupin	524 *(25)*	11,215 *(52)*	4,104 *(68)*	173 *(18)*	4,384 *(36)*	4,918 *(53)*	985 *(66)*
Madison	179 *(101)*	19,720 *(17)*	7,142 *(21)*	97 *(36)*	5,396 *(18)*	4,715 *(58)*	4,789 *(11)*
Marion	672 *(6)*	14,751 *(33)*	7,096 *(23)*	50 *(54)*	5,589 *(16)*	6,609 *(18)*	4,250 *(13)*
Marshall	372 *(55)*	4,474 *(94)*	4,897 *(50)*	60 *(49)*	3,157 *(70)*	4,129 *(71)*	2,151 *(31)*
Mason	374 *(53)*	6,250 *(85)*	5,073 *(46)*	56 *(51)*	4,360 *(37)*	6,098 *(27)*	2,497 *(24)*
Massac	686 *(5)*	14,843 *(32)*	8,633 *(13)*	38 *(65)*	6,392 *(7)*	4,974 *(52)*	4,325 *(12)*
Menard	360 *(61)*	6,162 *(87)*	3,803 *(74)*	35 *(69)*	2,070 *(94)*	3,626 *(83)*	1,310 *(49)*
Mercer	201 *(99)*	8,309 *(66)*	4,039 *(70)*	0	1,707 *(96)*	6,433 *(22)*	2,366 *(26)*
Monroe	333 *(73)*	9,225 *(62)*	3,807 *(73)*	0	1,030 *(102)*	3,136 *(95)*	379 *(98)*
Montgomery	476 *(38)*	9,675 *(60)*	6,643 *(27)*	72 *(43)*	3,225 *(69)*	5,851 *(32)*	664 *(81)*
Morgan	336 *(70)*	11,960 *(51)*	3,128 *(87)*	36 *(68)*	3,137 *(72)*	3,981 *(77)*	1,978 *(34)*
Moultrie	357 *(63)*	4,656 *(91)*	3,249 *(83)*	0	3,812 *(47)*	3,930 *(81)*	424 *(94)*
Ogle	341 *(66)*	14,636 *(34)*	3,439 *(79)*	76 *(41)*	2,393 *(90)*	4,169 *(69)*	591 *(86)*
Peoria	339 *(68)*	21,088 *(16)*	14,306 *(3)*	640 *(4)*	7,152 *(4)*	4,333 *(64)*	7,146 *(4)*
Perry	515 *(27)*	10,278 *(56)*	2,618 *(92)*	0	4,573 *(32)*	9,685 *(1)*	2,103 *(32)*
Piatt	312 *(81)*	4,620 *(92)*	4,006 *(71)*	146 *(22)*	2,767 *(82)*	3,468 *(89)*	598 *(84)*
Pike	374 *(54)*	22,621 *(12)*	3,364 *(80)*	0	3,907 *(44)*	5,482 *(37)*	1,705 *(38)*
Pope	567 *(14)*	16,042 *(27)*	16,342 *(2)*	1,049 *(1)*	5,970 *(11)*	8,347 *(3)*	1,007 *(65)*
Pulaski	272 *(92)*	40,656 *(1)*	18,151 *(1)*	268 *(12)*	4,040 *(42)*	8,509 *(2)*	6,912 *(5)*
Putnam	329 *(75)*	13,069 *(43)*	5,034 *(48)*	484 *(5)*	3,691 *(52)*	5,347 *(41)*	69 *(102)*
Randolph	457 *(45)*	12,542 *(47)*	3,199 *(85)*	42 *(62)*	3,310 *(63)*	5,425 *(38)*	2,182 *(30)*
Richland	557 *(16)*	22,218 *(15)*	6,105 *(30)*	36 *(66)*	4,074 *(41)*	6,801 *(15)*	2,247 *(29)*
Rock Island	509 *(30)*	12,451 *(48)*	8,435 *(14)*	108 *(35)*	5,066 *(25)*	5,209 *(43)*	5,676 *(7)*
St. Clair	364 *(59)*	17,572 *(22)*	13,476 *(4)*	157 *(20)*	4,742 *(27)*	5,866 *(31)*	9,936 *(3)*
Saline	741 *(4)*	15,300 *(30)*	5,511 *(36)*	45 *(57)*	4,677 *(29)*	8,343 *(4)*	2,474 *(25)*
Sangamon	271 *(93)*	17,414 *(23)*	10,621 *(8)*	129 *(28)*	1,606 *(98)*	3,584 *(86)*	3,077 *(19)*
Schuyler	501 *(32)*	8,153 *(69)*	7,571 *(17)*	250 *(13)*	3,651 *(55)*	5,371 *(40)*	102 *(101)*
Scott	361 *(60)*	2,887 *(97)*	2,502 *(96)*	0	2,446 *(88)*	5,151 *(47)*	1,301 *(50)*
Shelby	406 *(51)*	15,621 *(28)*	4,296 *(63)*	69 *(44)*	3,692 *(51)*	5,129 *(48)*	594 *(85)*
Stark	300 *(85)*	2,455 *(98)*	4,173 *(67)*	655 *(3)*	2,724 *(84)*	6,363 *(23)*	841 *(72)*
Stephenson	274 *(90)*	26,565 *(9)*	10,227 *(9)*	176 *(16)*	4,656 *(31)*	6,250 *(25)*	1,781 *(37)*
Tazewell	527 *(22)*	6,189 *(86)*	5,664 *(34)*	175 *(17)*	2,752 *(83)*	3,682 *(82)*	954 *(67)*
Union	656 *(7)*	7,007 *(77)*	6,010 *(32)*	85 *(39)*	5,744 *(14)*	6,464 *(21)*	3,787 *(15)*
Vermilion	391 *(52)*	12,846 *(45)*	7,442 *(20)*	712 *(2)*	6,087 *(9)*	6,553 *(20)*	5,187 *(9)*
Wabash	510 *(29)*	17,987 *(19)*	1,093 *(102)*	0	5,202 *(23)*	8,042 *(6)*	1,292 *(51)*
Warren	491 *(34)*	8,250 *(68)*	5,040 *(47)*	32 *(70)*	2,845 *(78)*	4,271 *(66)*	2,325 *(27)*
Washington	323 *(77)*	10,017 *(58)*	2,697 *(91)*	43 *(59)*	5,761 *(13)*	3,948 *(79)*	420 *(95)*
Wayne	525 *(24)*	4,688 *(90)*	3,059 *(88)*	0	2,797 *(81)*	6,794 *(16)*	1,121 *(60)*
White	553 *(17)*	13,949 *(36)*	3,710 *(76)*	0	6,011 *(10)*	5,072 *(49)*	1,268 *(52)*
Whiteside	533 *(21)*	13,830 *(38)*	4,848 *(51)*	29 *(72)*	4,662 *(30)*	3,979 *(78)*	739 *(77)*
Will	277 *(89)*	5,935 *(88)*	8,083 *(16)*	162 *(19)*	3,419 *(60)*	4,012 *(76)*	1,499 *(44)*
Williamson	506 *(31)*	23,130 *(11)*	5,501 *(37)*	42 *(61)*	3,498 *(58)*	6,578 *(19)*	4,061 *(14)*
Winnebago	367 *(57)*	39,108 *(2)*	12,534 *(5)*	114 *(32)*	5,294 *(21)*	4,740 *(56)*	2,566 *(22)*
Woodford	304 *(83)*	4,404 *(96)*	2,998 *(89)*	145 *(23)*	2,310 *(93)*	2,772 *(97)*	542 *(88)*
Statewide	**318**	**14,112**	**6,934**	**110**	**6,022**	**4,353**	**5,697**

County	Total Drug Arrests		Total Drug Submissions		Reported Violent Index Offenses		Teen Births (10-17)		Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Treatment	
	Rate	*(Rank)*	Rate	*(Rank)*	Rate	*(Rank)*	Rate	*(Rank)*	Rate	*(Rank)*
Adams	562	*(48)*	495	*(40)*	458	*(23)*	510	*(88)*	470	(37)
Alexander	115	*(100)*	490	*(42)*	980	*(4)*	1,510	*(6)*	1,108	(8)
Bond	221	*(92)*	151	*(89)*	198	*(67)*	788	*(50)*	372	(52)
Boone	787	*(17)*	678	*(15)*	196	*(70)*	780	*(51)*	414	(45)
Brown	273	*(86)*	964	*(5)*	72	*(99)*	650	*(67)*	179	(80)
Bureau	358	*(75)*	56	*(98)*	144	*(82)*	627	*(69)*	334	(58)
Calhoun	275	*(85)*	20	*(102)*	275	*(51)*	0		0	
Carroll	342	*(79)*	162	*(88)*	168	*(77)*	407	*(91)*	690	(20)
Cass	591	*(42)*	299	*(65)*	153	*(80)*	1,673	*(3)*	492	(34)
Champaign	697	*(30)*	924	*(8)*	711	*(9)*	800	*(46)*	503	(31)
Christian	413	*(71)*	537	*(30)*	498	*(19)*	907	*(38)*	991	(11)
Clark	500	*(57)*	282	*(69)*	206	*(63)*	862	*(43)*	966	(12)
Clay	130	*(99)*	419	*(51)*	96	*(94)*	1,153	*(22)*	331	(59)
Clinton	177	*(94)*	244	*(76)*	113	*(90)*	795	*(48)*	206	(78)
Coles	624	*(39)*	759	*(13)*	280	*(50)*	879	*(40)*	1,064	(9)
Cook	1,411	*(3)*	1,316	*(1)*	1,050	*(3)*	1,549	*(4)*	468	(38)
Crawford	587	*(43)*	372	*(57)*	215	*(61)*	612	*(73)*	686	(21)
Cumberland	524	*(52)*	507	*(34)*	267	*(52)*	1,062	*(30)*	730	(16)
DeKalb	634	*(36)*	271	*(71)*	283	*(49)*	579	*(78)*	309	(62)
DeWitt	631	*(37)*	577	*(24)*	298	*(45)*	659	*(64)*	638	(26)
Douglas	627	*(38)*	520	*(32)*	316	*(41)*	642	*(68)*	135	(86)
DuPage	468	*(66)*	29	*(100)*	139	*(83)*	374	*(93)*	62	(95)
Edgar	579	*(45)*	137	*(91)*	528	*(17)*	565	*(82)*	1,247	(4)
Edwards	760	*(20)*	80	*(93)*	115	*(88)*	990	*(34)*	418	(44)
Effingham	645	*(35)*	803	*(10)*	309	*(44)*	946	*(36)*	496	(33)
Fayette	289	*(83)*	486	*(44)*	197	*(68)*	1,074	*(29)*	0	
Ford	365	*(73)*	176	*(86)*	197	*(69)*	1,208	*(17)*	459	(39)
Franklin	310	*(82)*	328	*(60)*	536	*(16)*	1,113	*(24)*	566	(29)
Fulton	698	*(29)*	246	*(74)*	518	*(18)*	394	*(92)*	317	(61)
Gallatin	1,086	*(4)*	109	*(92)*	109	*(91)*	2,432	*(1)*	155	(82)
Greene	257	*(89)*	164	*(87)*	542	*(15)*	677	*(60)*	0	
Grundy	765	*(19)*	653	*(18)*	200	*(65)*	522	*(87)*	72	(93)
Hamilton	174	*(96)*	151	*(90)*	116	*(87)*	1,455	*(8)*	113	(89)
Hancock	258	*(88)*	59	*(97)*	124	*(85)*	625	*(70)*	264	(68)
Hardin	167	*(97)*	21	*(101)*	188	*(73)*	1,527	*(5)*	1,240	(5)
Henderson	85	*(102)*	212	*(80)*	0		1,156	*(21)*	109	(90)
Henry	835	*(13)*	338	*(59)*	114	*(89)*	567	*(81)*	222	(77)
Iroquois	364	*(74)*	491	*(41)*	370	*(35)*	798	*(47)*	1,372	(3)
Jackson	473	*(64)*	480	*(46)*	596	*(12)*	814	*(45)*	632	(27)
Jasper	623	*(40)*	613	*(21)*	385	*(33)*	571	*(80)*	642	(25)
Jefferson	991	*(6)*	974	*(4)*	737	*(7)*	1,302	*(13)*	684	(22)
Jersey	1,071	*(5)*	406	*(53)*	258	*(53)*	471	*(89)*	174	(81)
JoDaviess	731	*(26)*	310	*(63)*	215	*(60)*	552	*(83)*	395	(49)
Johnson	955	*(7)*	435	*(50)*	427	*(26)*	1,389	*(10)*	893	(13)
Kane	549	*(49)*	455	*(48)*	360	*(36)*	1,081	*(27)*	146	(84)
Kankakee	738	*(25)*	496	*(38)*	490	*(20)*	1,206	*(18)*	454	(40)
Kendall	697	*(31)*	238	*(78)*	161	*(79)*	340	*(94)*	78	(92)
Knox	706	*(28)*	657	*(17)*	315	*(42)*	656	*(65)*	369	(53)
Lake	564	*(47)*	46	*(99)*	199	*(66)*	774	*(53)*	412	(46)
LaSalle	752	*(21)*	490	*(43)*	248	*(56)*	904	*(39)*	304	(63)
Lawrence	751	*(22)*	395	*(55)*	78	*(98)*	584	*(77)*	134	(87)
Lee	935	*(9)*	269	*(73)*	421	*(29)*	677	*(61)*	378	(51)

County	Total Drug Arrests		Total Drug Submissions		Reported Violent Index Offenses		Teen Births (10-17)		Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Treatment	
	Rate	*(Rank)*	Rate	*(Rank)*	Rate	*(Rank)*	Rate	*(Rank)*	Rate	*(Rank)*
Livingston	466	*(67)*	603	*(23)*	166	*(78)*	776	*(52)*	301	(65)
Logan	497	*(59)*	779	*(11)*	337	*(38)*	736	*(57)*	249	(70)
McDonough	489	*(62)*	340	*(58)*	638	*(10)*	613	*(72)*	537	(30)
McHenry	326	*(81)*	288	*(68)*	150	*(81)*	461	*(90)*	94	(91)
McLean	903	*(10)*	630	*(20)*	470	*(21)*	571	*(79)*	655	(23)
Macon	790	*(16)*	949	*(6)*	575	*(13)*	1,158	*(20)*	1,030	(10)
Macoupin	341	*(80)*	824	*(9)*	231	*(58)*	794	*(49)*	143	(85)
Madison	831	*(14)*	532	*(31)*	411	*(30)*	1,033	*(31)*	272	(67)
Marion	580	*(44)*	457	*(47)*	192	*(71)*	1,286	*(14)*	1,519	(2)
Marshall	349	*(78)*	206	*(82)*	243	*(57)*	661	*(63)*	231	(75)
Mason	355	*(77)*	178	*(85)*	399	*(31)*	586	*(75)*	296	(66)
Massac	739	*(24)*	765	*(12)*	455	*(24)*	1,743	*(2)*	500	(32)
Menard	264	*(87)*	296	*(66)*	256	*(54)*	750	*(54)*	69	(94)
Mercer	849	*(12)*	384	*(56)*	436	*(25)*	178	*(97)*	253	(69)
Monroe	518	*(55)*	326	*(61)*	65	*(100)*	268	*(95)*	249	(71)
Montgomery	470	*(65)*	1,149	*(3)*	284	*(48)*	1,165	*(19)*	222	(76)
Morgan	503	*(56)*	281	*(70)*	322	*(39)*	739	*(56)*	353	(55)
Moultrie	224	*(91)*	399	*(54)*	91	*(97)*	0		247	(72)
Ogle	606	*(41)*	564	*(28)*	104	*(92)*	531	*(86)*	409	(47)
Peoria	518	*(54)*	939	*(7)*	751	*(6)*	1,319	*(12)*	487	(35)
Perry	411	*(72)*	303	*(64)*	212	*(62)*	1,089	*(25)*	472	(36)
Piatt	281	*(84)*	204	*(83)*	122	*(86)*	197	*(96)*	343	(56)
Pike	943	*(8)*	639	*(19)*	178	*(75)*	828	*(44)*	0	
Pope	770	*(18)*	68	*(95)*	181	*(74)*	0		2,137	(1)
Pulaski	218	*(93)*	504	*(35)*	1,266	*(2)*	1,222	*(16)*	810	(14)
Putnam	493	*(61)*	66	*(96)*	49	*(101)*	0		0	
Randolph	487	*(63)*	611	*(22)*	189	*(72)*	743	*(55)*	732	(15)
Richland	861	*(11)*	495	*(39)*	291	*(46)*	867	*(42)*	1,181	(6)
Rock Island	661	*(33)*	295	*(67)*	470	*(22)*	1,024	*(32)*	340	(57)
St. Clair	495	*(60)*	486	*(45)*	1,355	*(1)*	1,476	*(7)*	187	(79)
Saline	441	*(68)*	550	*(29)*	322	*(40)*	1,121	*(23)*	432	(43)
Sangamon	529	*(51)*	661	*(16)*	752	*(5)*	1,021	*(33)*	360	(54)
Schuyler	1,627	*(2)*	1,168	*(2)*	97	*(93)*	698	*(59)*	0	
Scott	163	*(98)*	199	*(84)*	217	*(59)*	877	*(41)*	243	(73)
Shelby	441	*(69)*	313	*(62)*	92	*(96)*	1,077	*(28)*	654	(24)
Stark	253	*(90)*	79	*(94)*	95	*(95)*	549	*(84)*	0	
Stephenson	715	*(27)*	568	*(25)*	396	*(32)*	952	*(35)*	697	(18)
Tazewell	798	*(15)*	245	*(75)*	285	*(47)*	653	*(66)*	320	(60)
Union	497	*(58)*	454	*(49)*	126	*(84)*	704	*(58)*	451	(42)
Vermilion	669	*(32)*	566	*(26)*	730	*(8)*	1,408	*(9)*	696	(19)
Wabash	750	*(23)*	240	*(77)*	170	*(76)*	532	*(85)*	1,133	(7)
Warren	358	*(76)*	225	*(79)*	427	*(27)*	1,320	*(11)*	148	(83)
Washington	86	*(101)*	206	*(81)*	548	*(14)*	670	*(62)*	301	(64)
Wayne	653	*(34)*	513	*(33)*	426	*(28)*	615	*(71)*	698	(17)
White	2,075	*(1)*	697	*(14)*	377	*(34)*	584	*(76)*	452	(41)
Whiteside	566	*(46)*	496	*(37)*	252	*(55)*	1,084	*(26)*	379	(50)
Will	547	*(50)*	564	*(27)*	339	*(37)*	603	*(74)*	128	(88)
Williamson	176	*(95)*	413	*(52)*	201	*(64)*	910	*(37)*	580	(28)
Winnebago	519	*(53)*	497	*(36)*	622	*(11)*	1,275	*(15)*	405	(48)
Woodford	420	*(70)*	271	*(72)*	313	*(43)*	126	*(98)*	232	(74)
Statewide	**934**		**810**		**669**		**1,119**		**406**	

APPENDIX C
Identifying Significant Changes or Differences Between Numbers

To determine if there are noteworthy increases or decreases over time or if two numbers are significantly different it is imperative that researchers take into consideration the natural fluctuation of numbers (i.e., we do not expect the same number of cases, offenses, or crimes to be reported every year). Researchers typically consider two standard errors the range in which there is uncertainty of whether or not a number has notably increased or decreased. To calculate two standard errors of a number, one would use the following equation, with t = total number.

$$SE = 2\sqrt{(t)}$$

After calculating the standard error, the upper and lower bounds are calculated. The equations used to calculate the upper and lower bounds are listed below, with t = total number.

$$\textit{Upper bound} = (t + SE)$$

$$\textit{Lower bound} = (t - SE)$$

If the number of interest is the rate rather than the total number, the following equations are used to calculate the upper and lower bounds of the rate, with t = total number and p = population used to calculate the rate.

$$\textit{Upper bound} = \frac{(t + SE) * 100{,}000}{p}$$

$$\textit{Lower bound} = \frac{(t - SE) * 100{,}000}{p}$$

Upper and lower bounds can also be calculated for percentages using the following equation, with t=number of interest and t_2=total number.

$$\textit{Upper bound} = \frac{(t + SE)}{t_2} * 100$$

$$\textit{Lower bound} = \frac{(t - SE)}{t_2} * 100$$

Once the calculations have been completed, they can be used to determine: (1) if and when significant changes occurred between two years and (2) if one county's rate is significantly different than the rate in another county.

Changes between Two Years

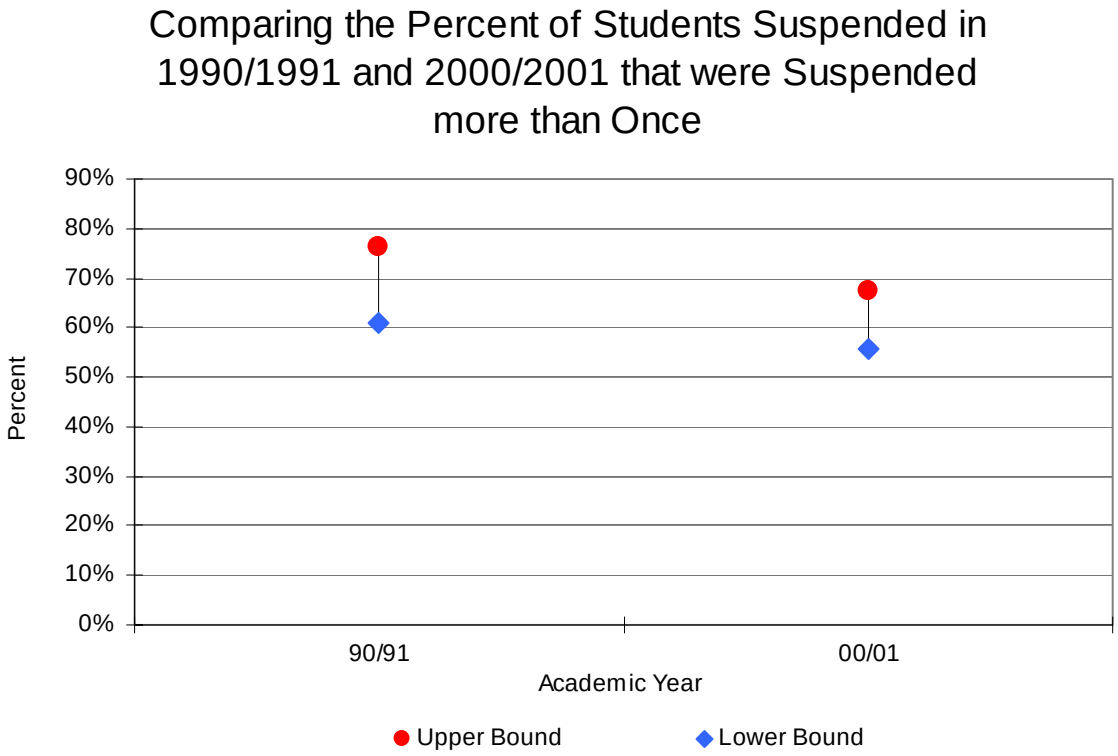
Researchers and practitioners often ask: how has the rate or percent changed from one year to the next. In other words, has the rate increased, decreased, or remained the same between time 1 and time 2. Calculating the upper and lower bounds for those years of interest is one way to determine not only if the rate has increased or decrease, but also if that change is statistically significant. For instance, one may want to know if the percent of students suspended that were suspended more than once in the 1990/1991 academic year was significantly different than

the percent in the 2000/2001 academic year. By examining the upper and lower bounds, one can identify if a significant change has occurred.

To determine if there was a significant increase or decrease, the upper and lower bounds for each of the years examined are analyzed. If the upper or lower bounds for time 1 (e.g., 1990) overlap with the upper or lower bounds at time 2 (e.g., 2000), then these points are not considered different. If there is no overlap, the points are considered significantly different.

Figure C.1 shows the percent of students suspended that were suspended more than once for the 1990/1991 and 2000/2001 academic years. As Figure C.1 illustrates, the upper bound for the 2000/2001 academic year overlaps with the lower bound for the 1990/1991 school year. That is, the upper bound value for the academic year 2000/2001 (68 percent) falls within the upper and lower bounds of the 1990/1991 academic year (76 and 61 percent). Therefore, it cannot be concluded that the percent of students suspended that were suspended more than once in the 1990/1991 academic year is notably different than the percent in the 2000/2001 academic year.

Figure C.1



Difference between Rates

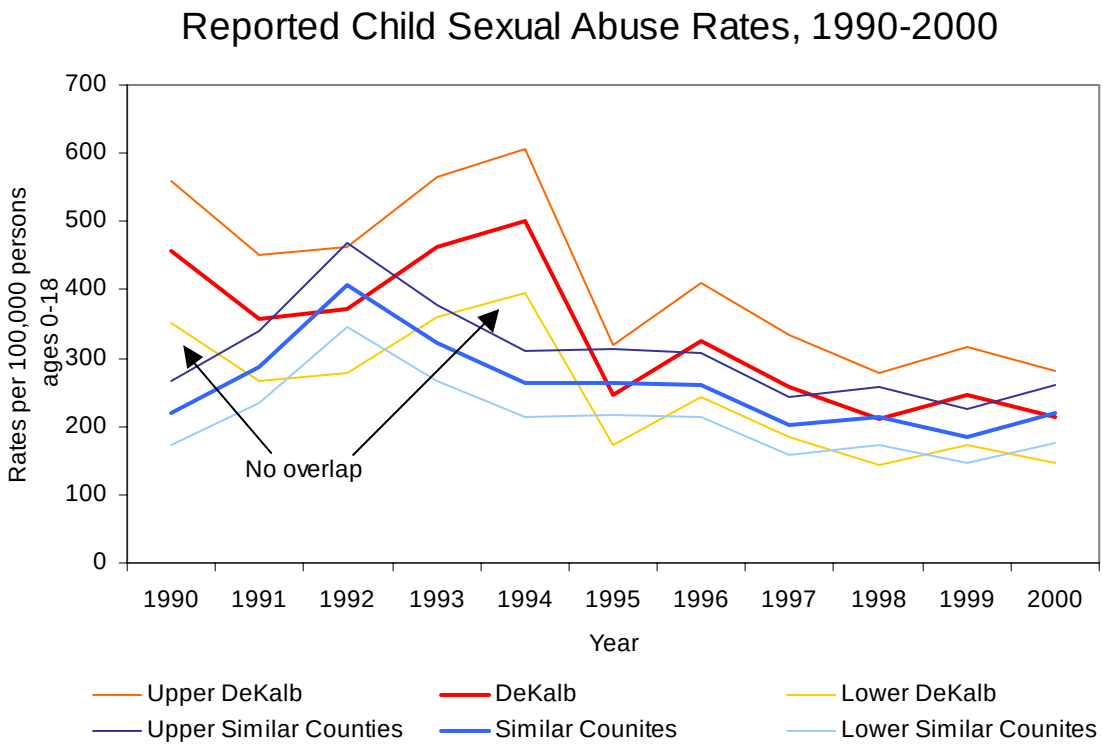
Not only is it important to determine if there are noteworthy increases or decreases over time, but it is also important to know if one county's rate is different than the rate of another county. Again, calculating the upper and lower bounds of the rate can help one determine if there are real differences between counties (this analysis can also be used when examining differences between numbers and percents).

Figure C.2 shows DeKalb County's and the similar counties' child sexual abuse rates and the corresponding upper and lower bounds for those rates. The thicker trend lines are the actual child sexual abuse rates for DeKalb County and similar counties.

When there is no overlap between the three trend lines for DeKalb County (i.e., the upper bound, the DeKalb County rate and the lower bound) and the three trends lines for the similar counties (i.e., the upper bound, the

actual rate and the lower bound), then the rates are considered different. For instance, as shown in Figure C.2, in 1990 and 1994, the upper bounds of the similar counties' child sexual abuse rate does not overlap with the lower bounds of DeKalb County's child sexual abuse rate. However, throughout the rest of the time period examined, there is considerable overlap. Thus, it can be concluded that overall, DeKalb County's child sexual abuse rate was comparable to the rate experienced in the similar counties, with two exceptions. In 1990 and 1994, the child sexual abuse rate in DeKalb County was notably higher than the rate in similar counties.

Figure C.2



APPENDIX D
Measures That Were Correlated and Correlations Between Juvenile Risk Factors

Measures that were Correlated

The measures listed in bold were altered to reduce the influence of extreme scores.

Juvenile Risk Factors

1. **Rate of emergency room admissions for suicide (attempts and completed) per 100,000 individuals ages 0 to 17, averaged from 1998-2000.**

2. **Rate of inmates who reported having children per 100,000 individuals ages 17 and over, averaged from 1991-2001.**

3. **Rate of Orders of Protection that protect children per 100,000 individuals ages 18 and over (as one must be 18 in order to request that an Order of Protection be filed), averaged from 1993-2000.**

4. Rate of women with children receiving OASA-funded services for alcohol or illicit substance use per 100,000 women ages 13 to 70, averaged from 1995-2001.

5. **Rate of reported domestic offenses per 100,000 in arrest and offense population, averaged from 1996-2000.**

6. Rate of indicated child abuse and neglect per 100,000 individuals ages 0 to 17, averaged from SFY 1990 to SFY 2000.

7. Rate of indicated child sexual abuse per 100,000 individuals ages 0 to 17, averaged from SFY 1990 to SFY 2000.

8. Divorce rate per 100,000 in total population, averaged from 1990-2000.

9. Net domestic migration rate per total population, from 1990-1999.

10. **Weighted average percentage of 8th graders who met or exceeded Illinois State Board of Education standards for the ISAT standardized test, averaged across math, reading, and writing tests for academic years 1998-1999 to 2000-2001. School level data were used to calculate the average percentages. Weighted averages were used to calculate percentages across schools in the same county, as weighted averages take into account the size of the school (large schools are weighed more heavily).**

11. **Truancy rate per 100,000 students enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade, averaged from academic years 1990/1991 to 2000/2001.**

12. **Suspension rate per 100,000 students enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade, averaged from academic years 1990/1991 to 2000/2001.**

13. **Expulsion rate per 100,000 students enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade, averaged from academic years 1990/1991 to 2000/2001.**

14. **High school dropout rate per 100,000 enrolled high school students, averaged from academic years 1990/1991 to 2000/2001.**

15. **Rate of minors living in poverty per 100,000 individuals ages 0 to 17, averaged for 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1998.**

16. Unemployment rate per 100,000 individuals in the eligible labor force, averaged from 1990-2000.

17. **Average median household income, averaged for 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1998.**

18. **Rate of minors living in families receiving TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) per 100,000 individuals ages 0 to 18, averaged from 1997-2000.**

19. **Drug arrest rate per 100,000 individuals in the arrest and offense population, averaged from 1990-2000.**

20. **Rate of drug submissions to ISP labs, per 100,000 individuals in the arrest and offense population, averaged from 1998-2001.**

21. **Violent index offense rate (violent index offenses reported) per 100,000 individuals in the total population, averaged from 1990-2000.**

22. **Percent of total county population that are minorities, calculated based on populations from 1990-1999.**

23. Rate of minors receiving OASA (Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse) funded services for alcohol or illicit substance use per 100,000 individuals ages 10 to 16, averaged from 1994-2001.

24. **Teenage pregnancy rate per 100,000 females ages 10 to 17, averaged from 1993-2000.**

Juvenile Justice System Measures

1. Juvenile delinquency petition rate per 100,000 individuals ages 10 to 16, averaged from 1999-2000.

2. **Juvenile delinquency adjudication rate per 100,000 individuals ages 10 to 16, averaged from 1999-2000.**

3. **Post-adjudicatory juvenile detention rate per 100,000 individuals ages 10 to 16, averaged from 1998-2000.**

4. Active juvenile probation caseload rate per 100,000 individuals ages 10 to 16, averaged from 1990-2000.

Correlations between Juvenile Risk Factors

The table below shows correlations between the juvenile risk factors. To conserve space, the 23 juvenile risk factors are labeled using the numbers above (1 for emergency room suicide admissions, 2 for Orders of Protection, etc.). The cells in the table show the Pearson's correlation coefficients for the corresponding juvenile risk factors. The correlation coefficients listed in bold were statistically significant. Statistical significance means that the correlation coefficient was large enough to be able to make the statement that a linear relationship exists between the two risk factors. A threshold is used to determine statistical significance. Some correlation coefficients that are statistically significant barely exceed the threshold, while others exceed the threshold by a great deal. Consistent with this, the table shows that statistically significant correlations between juvenile risk factors range from 0.20 (a moderate linear relationship) to 0.87 (a strong linear relationship).

Table D.1
Correlations between Juvenile Risk Factors

	Juvenile Risk Factors																							
	1[a]	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1		-.03	-.05	-.02	**.25**[b]	-.04	**-.27**	**-.26**	-.07	-.07	-.04	**.20**	.16	-.02	-.16	**-.20**	**.29**	-.05	.17	.13	.10	.14	-.10	.02
2	-.03		**.24**	**.52**	**.51**	**.51**	**.38**	**.23**	**-.35**	**.20**	**.45**	**.46**	.17	**.58**	**.51**	**.51**	.19	**-.23**	**.61**	**.38**	**.52**	**.61**	**.42**	**.37**
3	-.05	**.24**		.05	**.31**	.17	.19	.17	-.03	.10	**.25**	.14	.17	**.27**	.06	-.01	.07	.10	.15	**.26**	.09	.02	.04	.18
4	-.02	**.52**	.05		**.26**	**.42**	**.41**	**.38**	**-.34**	**.24**	**.41**	**.40**	.13	**.49**	**.64**	**.50**	**-.46**	**.67**	**.24**	**.31**	**.60**	**.28**	**.58**	**.65**
5	**.25**	**.51**	**.31**	**.26**		**.35**	.09	-.02	**-.27**	.07	**.34**	**.50**	**.42**	**.52**	.10	-.15	**.21**	**.32**	**.48**	**.46**	**.53**	**.44**	.14	**.44**
6	-.04	**.51**	.17	**.42**	**.35**		**.71**	**.29**	**-.42**	**.30**	**.45**	**.40**	**.23**	**.61**	**.57**	.15	**-.41**	**.58**	.18	**.36**	**.49**	**.27**	**.26**	**.59**
7	**-.27**	**.38**	.19	**.41**	.09	**.71**		**.57**	**-.21**	**.40**	**.33**	**.26**	.14	**.52**	**.66**	**.46**	**-.62**	**.53**	.07	.19	**.21**	.08	**.44**	**.50**
8	**-.26**	**.23**	.17	**.38**	-.02	**.29**	**.57**		.05	**.22**	.11	-.02	-.15	**.34**	**.46**	**.51**	**-.51**	**.26**	-.05	.13	-.03	-.14	**.44**	**.31**
9	-.07	**-.35**	-.03	**-.34**	**-.27**	**-.42**	**-.21**	.05		**-.21**	**-.21**	-.11	-.13	**-.32**	**-.49**	-.11	**.37**	**-.48**	-.06	-.13	**-.40**	-.02	-.12	**-.42**
10	-.07	**.20**	.10	**.24**	.07	**.30**	**.40**	**.22**	**-.21**		**.31**	**.38**	**.37**	**.36**	**.54**	**.30**	**-.44**	**.45**	.13	**.28**	**.24**	.16	**.21**	**.49**
11	-.04	**.45**	**.25**	**.41**	**.34**	**.45**	**.33**	.11	**-.21**	**.31**		**.47**	**.25**	**.57**	**.35**	.17	-.14	**.46**	**.23**	**.25**	**.39**	**.45**	**.21**	**.57**
12	**.20**	**.46**	.14	**.40**	**.50**	**.40**	**.26**	-.02	-.11	**.38**	**.47**		**.49**	**.57**	**.32**	.09	-.01	**.53**	**.44**	**.47**	**.61**	**.67**	**.28**	**.66**
13	.16	.17	.17	.13	**.42**	**.23**	.14	-.15	-.13	**.37**	**.25**	**.49**		**.34**	.14	.07	.05	**.29**	**.24**	**.26**	**.33**	**.37**	.06	**.37**
14	-.02	**.58**	**.27**	**.50**	**.52**	**.61**	**.52**	**.34**	**-.32**	**.36**	**.57**	**.57**	**.34**		**.52**	**.27**	-.19	**.65**	**.30**	**.41**	**.55**	**.45**	**.32**	**.75**
15	-.16	**.51**	.06	**.64**	.10	**.57**	**.66**	**.46**	**-.49**	**.54**	**.35**	**.32**	.14	**.52**		**.63**	**-.87**	**.86**	.00	**.35**	**.49**	.12	**.45**	**.72**
16	**-.20**	.19	-.01	**.50**	-.15	.15	**.46**	**.51**	-.11	**.30**	.17	.09	.07	**.27**	**.63**		**-.65**	**.47**	-.09	.05	.11	-.06	**.29**	**.37**
17	**.29**	**-.23**	.07	**-.46**	**.21**	**-.41**	**-.62**	**-.51**	**.37**	**-.44**	-.14	-.01	.05	-.19	**-.87**	**-.65**		**-.58**	**.26**	-.11	-.15	**.21**	**-.37**	**-.43**
18	-.05	**.61**	.10	**.67**	**.32**	**.58**	**.53**	**.26**	**-.48**	**.45**	**.46**	**.53**	**.29**	**.65**	**.86**	**.47**	**-.58**		.14	**.40**	**.67**	**.39**	**.42**	**.79**
19	.17	**.38**	.15	**.24**	**.48**	.18	.07	-.05	-.06	.13	**.28**	**.44**	**.24**	**.30**	.00	-.09	**.26**	.14		**.40**	**.43**	**.45**	**.25**	.19
20	.13	**.52**	**.26**	**.31**	**.46**	**.36**	.19	.13	-.13	**.29**	**.25**	**.47**	**.26**	**.41**	**.35**	.05	-.11	**.40**	**.40**		**.53**	**.40**	.13	**.49**
21	.10	**.61**	.09	**.60**	**.53**	**.49**	**.21**	-.03	**-.40**	**.24**	**.39**	**.61**	**.33**	**.55**	**.49**	.11	-.15	**.67**	**.43**	**.53**		**.59**	**.31**	**.66**
22	.14	**.42**	.02	**.28**	**.44**	**.27**	.08	-.14	-.02	.16	**.45**	**.67**	**.37**	**.45**	.12	-.06	**.21**	**.39**	**.45**	**.40**	**.58**		.19	**.47**
23	-.20	**.37**	.04	**.58**	.14	**.26**	**.44**	**.44**	-.12	**.21**	**.21**	**.28**	.06	**.32**	**.45**	**.29**	**-.37**	**.42**	**.25**	.13	**.31**	.19		**.42**
24	.02	**.67**	.18	**.68**	**.44**	**.59**	**.50**	**.31**	**-.42**	**.49**	**.57**	**.66**	**.37**	**.75**	**.72**	**.37**	**-.43**	**.79**	.19	**.49**	**.66**	**.47**	**.42**	

a: Numbers in the rows and columns correspond to numbers in the list of juvenile risk factors above.
b: Statistically significant correlations appear in bold.

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