



JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND RISK FACTOR DATA

2008 Annual Report



Prepared for
The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission

Prepared by
Erica Hughes, Research Analyst
Lindsay Bostwick, Research Analyst

With assistance from
Kimberly Burke, Research Analyst
Mark Powers, Research Analyst
Jessica Reichert, Senior Research Analyst
David Richardson, Research Analyst
Christine Devitt Westley, Senior Research Analyst

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Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
300 West Adams Street, Suite 200
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Telephone 312.793.8550
Fax 312.793.8422
www.icjia.state.il.us

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Foreword

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 make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. The Authority provides an objective system-wide forum for identifying critical problems in criminal justice, developing coordinated and cost-effective strategies, and implementing and evaluating solutions to those problems. The specific powers and duties of the Authority are delineated in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act [20 ILCS 393/7]. Two of the Authority's many responsibilities are serving as a clearinghouse of information and research on criminal justice and undertaking research studies to improve the administration of criminal justice.

Since 1989, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has documented the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response to these offenses. As a result of these efforts, the Authority has amassed a large amount of data measuring drug and violent crime in Illinois and the impact these crimes have had on the criminal justice system. While cataloguing these data, the Authority's Information Clearinghouse also collected data on the juvenile justice system, which has been published in the Authority's Juvenile County Profiles. To put relevant information into the hands of Illinois' juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers in a useful summary format, with support of federal funds administered by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit developed the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2008 Annual Report*. In addition to providing practitioners and policymakers with an overview of data across components of the juvenile justice system, the report also provides summaries on several juvenile justice issues with special interest to Illinois.

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



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

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

Executive summary

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority received a grant from the Illinois Department of Human Services for the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission to create the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2008 Annual Report*. In an effort to present a broad range of relevant data to juvenile justice professionals, this report's aim is to be as comprehensive as possible in reporting juvenile justice data. Additionally, this report presents a brief explanation of risk factors and their importance to the juvenile justice system. Together, these data can assist juvenile justice system policymakers and practitioners in developing informed planning and policy initiatives.

Risk factor data

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

Community context

Substance abuse treatment

Based on data received by the Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, 25,981 state funded substance abuse services were provided to 11,536 youth 10 to 16 years old during the 2007 fiscal year. This represents a rate of 919 for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16.

Education

In calendar year 2000 (the most recent year that data are available), approximately 6.5 million people over 25 years of age living in Illinois had at least a high-school diploma, a rate of 81,391 for every 100,000 persons over the age of 25.

Unemployment

In fiscal year 2008, 428,300 people, or 6 percent of the labor force, were unemployed in Illinois. At a rate of 6,416 for every 100,000 persons in the labor force, this is a 5 percent decrease from fiscal year 2003.

Income

In calendar year 2008, the estimated median household income for families in Illinois was \$56,230. This is a 19 percent increase from calendar year 2003.

Poverty

In calendar year 2008, 531,773 youth 17 years of age and younger were considered to be living in poverty, a rate of 16,726 for every 100,000 youth under the age of 18. This is a 7 percent rate increase from calendar year 2003.

Temporary assistance to needy families

In fiscal year 2008, an average of 54,985 Illinois youth per month were in families that received temporary assistance, a rate of 1,729 for every 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17. This is a 47 percent decrease in the rate from fiscal year 2003, although these decreases are largely attributed to time restrictions on TANF benefits, and are not necessarily a reflection of genuine need.

Social context

Domestic violence

In calendar year 2008, 109,089 domestic violence offense incidents were reported to Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program administered by the State Police (ISP), a rate of 849 for every 100,000 persons in the general population. This is a 14 percent rate decrease from calendar year 2003.

Abuse and neglect

In fiscal year 2008, 111,890 cases of child abuse and neglect were reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). This represents a rate of 3,519 for every 100,000 youth under 18 years of age, and a 17 percent increase from fiscal year 2003. In fiscal year 2008, 30,047 cases of child abuse and neglect, or 27 percent of all reported cases, were indicated by DCFS. This represents a rate of 945 for every 100,000 youth under 18 years of age, and a 10 percent increase in the rate from fiscal year 2003.

Sexual abuse

In fiscal year 2008, 8,508 cases of sexual abuse of children were reported in Illinois to DCFS. This represents a rate of 268 for every 100,000 youth under age 18, and a 5 percent rate increase from fiscal year 2003. In fiscal year 2007, 2,456 cases of child sexual abuse, or 29 percent of all reported cases, were indicated by DCFS. This represents a rate of 77 verified cases for every 100,000 youth under the age of 18, and a 9 percent decrease in rate from fiscal year 2003.

Crimes against youth

In calendar year 2008, there were 32,519 criminal offenses against youth under age 17 reported to the I-UCR Supplemental reporting program, a rate of 1,086 for every 100,000 youth and a 16 percent rate decrease from calendar year 2003. Reporting of these data to the I-UCR program is voluntary; therefore, these data may be a reflection of reporting practices rather than a true measure of the frequency of these incidents.

Correctional inmates with children

In fiscal year 2008, 23,678 adult inmates (68 percent) admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), had children. This represents a 60 percent increase in the number of adult inmates with children from 14,794 in fiscal year 2003. However, it is likely that this increase is a reflection of a change in reporting practices.

School context

Truancy

There were 380,395 truant youth during the 2008 academic year, a rate of 18,693 for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students and a 40 percent increase from the 2003 academic year. Of truant youth in 2008, 78,551 (17 percent) were chronically truant (absent for 18 or more days without a valid cause). This represents a rate of 3,860 chronic truants for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students, more than double the rate from the 2003 academic year.

Truant minors in need of supervision

In Illinois, 21,913 truant minors were in need of supervision, as determined by a court proceeding, during the 2008 academic year, a rate of 1,077 for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students and a 77 percent rate increase from academic year 2003. However, this increase may partially be a result of changes in reporting practices.

Suspensions

During the 2008 academic year, 174,944 students were suspended from school. This represents a rate of 8,597 for every 100,000 K-12 students enrolled and a 19 percent rate increase from the 2003 academic year. Of those, 75,072, or 43 percent, were suspended more than once.

Expulsions

During the 2008 academic year in Illinois, 3,018 students were expelled from school, a rate of 148 for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students and an 18 percent increase in rate from the 2003 academic year.

Dropouts

In Illinois, 27,860 high school students dropped out of school during the 2008 academic year, a rate of 4,354 for every 100,000 enrolled high school students and a 37 percent rate decrease from the 2003 academic year.

Illinois juvenile justice system data

Arrests

In calendar year 2008, 47,068 arrests of youth were entered into Illinois' computerized criminal history record (CCH) system, a rate of 3,752 arrests for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16. Arrests for property offenses accounted for 35 percent of arrests entered, 28 percent were for offenses against a person, 11 percent were for drug offenses, and 0.7 percent were for sex offenses. In calendar year 2008, 59 percent of arrests were of black youth and 40 percent were of white youth. Ethnicity is not captured in Illinois arrest data; therefore, the number of Hispanic youth arrests was unknown. Most youth arrests were of males (78 percent). Currently, the reporting of misdemeanor arrests to the CCH system is voluntary. From 2003 to 2008, the number of youth arrests increased 5 percent in Illinois, and the rate per 100,000 youth increased 7 percent.

Courts

Delinquency petitions

In calendar year 2008, 22,047 new delinquency petitions were filed in court for youth ages 10 to 16—a rate of 1,757 for every 100,000 youth 10 to 16 years of age and a 7 percent increase in the statewide rate from calendar year 2003.

Adjudications

In calendar year 2008, there were 6,084 adjudications of delinquency among youth ages 10 to 16—a rate of 485 for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16 and a 6 percent rate decrease from calendar year 2003. However, Cook County data for adjudications were unavailable for 2008. In 2005, the most recent year these data are available, Cook County had 4,991 adjudications of delinquency.

Detention

In calendar year 2007, there were 13,637 admissions of youth ages 10 to 16 to secure detention statewide—a rate of 1,087 youth for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and a 17 percent decrease in the statewide rate from calendar year 2003.

Transfers to criminal court

In calendar year 2008, 120 detained youth outside of Cook County were transferred to the adult criminal court. Cook County data on detained youth transferred to criminal court were unavailable.

Sentencing

Probation

On Dec. 31, 2008, there was an active youth probation caseload of 9,472 statewide—a rate of 755 for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and a 15 percent decrease in the statewide rate from 2003.

Informal probation

On Dec. 31, 2008, there was an active informal probation caseload of 2,221 in Illinois—a rate of 177 for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and a 15 percent rate increase from 2003.

Delinquency petitions continued under supervision

In calendar year 2008, 1,783 youth delinquency cases were continued under supervision in Illinois—a rate of 140 for every 100,000 youth age 10-16 and a 70 percent decrease in rate from calendar year 2003. However, Cook County data for calendar year 2008 were unavailable. In 2003, the most recent year Cook County data are available, 3,946 delinquency petitions were continued under supervision in Cook County.

Corrections

In fiscal year 2008, 2,351 youth were admitted to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ). Of those, the court committed 1,421 youth, or 60 percent of all youth admissions to IDJJ were for new adjudications. The remaining admissions to IDJJ were a result of technical violations of parole or mandatory supervised release.

Of all admissions to IDJJ in fiscal year 2008, 1,264 (54 percent) were between the ages of 13 and 16, and 1,087 (46 percent) were between the ages of 17 and 20. Of the youth between the ages of 13 and 16, the court committed 1,065 (84 percent). The remaining admissions for 13 to 16 year olds were for technical violations of parole or mandatory supervised release. Of the admissions to IDJJ for 17 to 20 year olds in fiscal year 2008, 356 (33 percent) were court commitments for a new adjudication, and 731 (67 percent) were technical violation recommitments.

In fiscal year 2008, 1,264 juveniles between the ages of 13 and 16 were admitted to IDJJ—a rate of 176 admissions for every 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16 and a 26 percent decrease from the rate in fiscal year 2003 (237).

Most youth ages 13 to 16 committed for new adjudications were committed for a property or person offense (43 and 41 percent respectively) in fiscal year 2008. More than half (61 percent) of youth ages 13 to 16 committed to IDJJ for new adjudications were black, 29 percent were white, and 10 percent were Hispanic. Ninety-one percent of youth committed to IDOC for new adjudications were male.

There were 1,775 youth released on parole in fiscal year 2008, a 16 percent decrease from the 2,115 youth released in 2003. Sixty-four percent of the youth released on parole in 2008 were 17 years of age or older. On June 30, 2008, there were 1,975 youth on parole.

Special issues

Disproportionate minority contact

Disproportionate minority contact is the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. The relative rate index measures disproportionate minority contact by using the rate at which minority youth are involved at a stage of the juvenile justice process compared to the rate at which a reference group is involved at the same stage of the process. In Illinois, the appropriate reference group is white youth. The Authority accessed three sources of statewide data on youth to assess disproportionate minority contact at three points in the process: arrest, detention, and IDJJ commitment. The following are based on the calculated relative rate index.

At arrest

In calendar year 2008, arrest rates of black youth in Illinois were almost six times that of white arrest rates.

In detention

In calendar year 2008, detention rates of black youth in Illinois were more than seven times that of white detention rates.

In corrections

In Illinois, in fiscal year 2008, commitment rates to IDJJ of black youth ages 13 to 16 were six times that of white youth.

Status offenders

Each detainment in a juvenile detention facility of a youth charged solely with a status offense is a violation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. A status offense is any offense that is specifically applicable to juveniles because of their age, such as underage drinking, truancy, smoking or breaking curfew. Illinois recorded 50 violations for the detainment of status offenders in calendar year 2008.

Girls in the juvenile justice system

Arrests

In calendar year 2008, female youth accounted for 22 percent of all youth arrests reported to the CCH system. Thirty-three percent of all female arrests were for offenses against a person. In comparison, 26 percent of male arrests were for offenses against a person.

Detention

Female youth accounted for 2,328 (17 percent) of 13,637 admissions of 10 to 16 year olds to secure detention statewide in calendar year 2008. Forty-three percent of female detention admissions were for offenses against a person, compared to 31 percent of male's admissions.

Corrections

In fiscal year 2008, female youth accounted for 11 percent of all commitments of youth ages 13 to 16 years old to IDOC or 116 of 1,264 commitments. Furthermore, females accounted for 8 percent of 13 to 16 year olds committed for new adjudications by the court.

Forty-seven percent of females' commitments to IDOC youth facilities of 13 to 16 year olds were for offenses against a person and 45 percent were for property offenses. In comparison, 40 percent of males' commitments were for offenses against a person and 43 percent were for property offenses.

Mental health

An evaluation of the Illinois Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative found that youth who participated in the initiative and received treatment had lower rates of recidivism compared to detained youth who do not receive mental health treatment. Forty-two percent of youth in the program in fiscal year 2003 were re-arrested by 2006, the most recent year data were available, compared to a re-arrest rate of 72 percent for all youth detained in Illinois.

Dually involved youth

Dually involved youth are those involved in both the state's child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Although there are challenges in obtaining data on these youth, an estimate can be made based on DCFS data. According to those limited data, 338 cases showed youth involvement in both DCFS and juvenile justice on December 31, 2008.

Specialized courts

Many jurisdictions may have specialized courts that focus on one issue in the juvenile justice system. Some examples of these may be mental health courts, drug courts, female courts, and community courts.

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

Teen courts

Youth courts, also called teen courts and peer juries, are programs in which young volunteers hear cases of youth delinquency or school misconduct and make recommendations. In fiscal year

2008 Illinois had 147 operational youth court programs in existence around the state, including 45 within schools.

Juvenile justice councils

Juvenile justice councils are collaborative groups of juvenile justice professionals and community representatives who address youth crime in their communities. According to the Illinois Association of Juvenile Justice Councils, 32 counties in Illinois have active juvenile justice councils and three judicial circuits have circuit-wide councils.

Record expungement

Under Illinois law, until January 1, 2010, a youth who is arrested prior to turning 17 can seek expungement of his/her juvenile records at the age of 18 or when all juvenile court proceedings for the youth are finished, whichever is later. After January 1, 2010, a youth who is arrested for a misdemeanor offense prior to turning 18 can seek expungement of his/her juvenile records. Youth arrested for felony offenses may only seek expungement in certain circumstances if the arrest occurred before their 17th birthdays. The existence of a juvenile or criminal record can be a barrier to individuals trying to gain employment, housing, credit, scholarships, and certain licensing.

State initiatives

Redeploy Illinois

Redeploy Illinois (Public Act 93-641) took effect December 31, 2003. The Act provides counties with funding for community-based services for nonviolent youth who would otherwise be committed to the juvenile division of the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC). Redeploy Illinois programs exist in Macon, Peoria, and St. Clair counties and the Second Judicial Circuit (which serves Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, and White counties). In fiscal year 2008, Peoria County reduced their youth commitments to IDOC by 38 percent and St. Clair County reduced theirs by 37 percent. In calendar year 2007 (the latest data available), Macon County reduced their youth commitments to IDOC by 65 percent, and the Second Judicial Circuit reduced theirs by 41 percent.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

The Annie E. Casey Foundation established the nationwide Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative. The objectives of Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative are to reduce the number of children unnecessarily or inappropriately detained. The Foundation tested the initiative in five pilot sites nationwide, including one in Cook County. Building on the success of the Cook County initiative, the Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative was formed to promote its objectives throughout Illinois. It is coordinated by the several partners, which include the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, Illinois Department of Human Services, Administrative Offices of the Illinois Courts, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Cook County Juvenile probation and Court Services Department, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. Detention

alternatives initiatives are active in DuPage, Lake, Madison, Peoria, St. Clair, and Winnebago counties, the Second Judicial Circuit, the Fourth Judicial Circuit, the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, and the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Between fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2005, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission funded efforts to reduce disproportionate minority contact in five sites in Illinois: Peoria County, St. Clair County, Cook County's south suburbs, and Chicago's Lawndale community. Each site collaborates with the W. Haywood Burns Institute, a leading national organization working to reduce the over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, to implement the Burns Institute model. In fiscal year 2006, the initiative expanded to include sites in Macon County, the Englewood community area of Chicago, and Sauk Village.

Models for Change

Models for Change, an initiative of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, is based on its investment in research regarding adolescent development and delinquent behavior. The Initiative also is laying the groundwork for significant change in law, policy, and practice. The Initiative in Illinois primarily focuses on change in three areas in need of improvement: juvenile court jurisdiction, community-based alternatives to secure confinement, and disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system.

Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative

The principles of balanced and restorative justice were adopted as the guiding philosophy for the Illinois juvenile justice system by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998. In 2002, the collaborative Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative was formed to provide leadership, education, and support to the courts, governmental agencies, organizations, communities and individuals as they strive to promote the values and principles of BARJ in their communities.

Safety Net Works

Safety Net Works is a 2008 grant program from the Governor's Office designed to reduce youth (ages 10 to 24) violence and victimization in Illinois. The Initiative brings together state and community resources to develop strategies intended to make targeted communities safer places for youth. Twelve Chicago communities (Auburn-Gresham, Austin, Brighton Park, East Garfield Park, Englewood, Gage Park/Chicago Lawn, Grand Boulevard, Humboldt Park, Little Village, North Lawndale, Roseland, and South Shore), and the cities of Cicero, Decatur, East St. Louis, Maywood, and Rockford are grantees in this program. The Authority recently completed its assessment of the initial implementation of the Safety Net Works grant program.

Introduction

Since 2003, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has received a grant from the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission to compile and present annual data on Illinois' risk factors and the juvenile justice system. The goal of this report, the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2008 Annual Report*, is to be as comprehensive as is possible in presenting a broad range of data relevant to the work of juvenile justice professionals in the state. In addition to juvenile justice system data (juvenile arrests, delinquency petitions filed, and adjudications of delinquency), this report includes publicly available risk factor data. Together, these data can assist juvenile justice system policymakers and practitioners in developing more informed prevention and intervention policies and activities. Data presented in this report are available in tables in *Appendix H* and via the Authority's website at www.icjia.state.il.us. In addition, throughout this report, words and phrases that may not be universally understood appear in bold signifying that their definition appears in the Glossary in *Appendix A*.

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

Much of the juvenile justice data in Illinois are reported and compiled in a manner that places significant limits on its utility. For example, some data, such as the number of youth **adjudicated delinquent**, are submitted in aggregate form, which tells us nothing about the characteristics of the youth and their offenses.

Furthermore, some data, such as on crimes against children collected in the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program administered by the Illinois State Police, are not mandated to be reported or collected but are voluntarily reported, making these data limited in their usefulness. Even if a collection mandate exists, few are universally enforced, making these data unreliable as a source of prevalence data. Finally, those collecting and reporting data often do not see the relevance or benefit of collecting data accurately, which leads to poor reporting, and ultimately provides an inaccurate view of juvenile justice system activity. The Authority has attempted to document all data limitations in this report. Practitioners are encouraged to report

discrepancies in data collection as it has been described in this document, in a joint effort to collect more accurate and complete data on Illinois' juvenile justice system.

Methodology

Most data are reported at the county level. County level data may be combined to provide a description of juvenile justice system activities within a **judicial circuit**. A map of judicial circuits in Illinois is located in *Appendix B*. The following tasks were completed to provide the most comprehensive report possible.

Available juvenile justice data

Juvenile justice system data were amassed during the course of the Authority's work on various reports and projects. In addition, data that the Authority is mandated to collect are retained, and in many cases, regularly updated by the agency's Data Quality Control Center. Requests were sent to all agencies housing additional data needed for this report.

Presentation of report and data

Detailed text along with graphical depictions of trends and maps provide a basic explanation of the juvenile justice system in Illinois making it accessible and understandable. Due to the expected diversity of readers, the report was written and constructed to allow readers who are unfamiliar with the juvenile justice system to learn about the system from arrest to sentencing.

Data analyses conducted for this report in the data summaries of each section, describe state and regional trends over time for selected data elements, and in some cases, maps depicting county level data. Due to the significant differences in counties in Illinois, examining only statewide data explains little about what is happening at the local level. Since outliers can greatly affect statistics, counties that report zero for a data element can greatly affect the statewide rate. Conversely, for many data elements Cook County's numbers drive the statewide rate. For certain elements, such as racial disparity indices, more elaborate analyses were conducted.

In this report, graphs visually depict 10-year trends, while further descriptions based on the data tables in *Appendix H* depict five-year trends. Figures depict data by region. Regions include Cook County, which includes Chicago, northern counties excluding Cook County, southern counties, and central counties. There are 102 counties in Illinois. *Appendix C* lists all Illinois counties by regional classification. Finally, the data in this report are provided by **calendar year (CY)**, **state fiscal year (FY)**, or **academic year (AY)**, depending upon the time period for which the data were collected.

The *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data: 2008 Annual Report* builds on the extensive information and data contained in previous annual reports for 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007, in addition to other documents recently completed on the juvenile justice system. Several changes were made during the development of the report to improve consistency, organization, and readability.

In 2008, Illinois youth 17 years of age and older were considered adults in the criminal and juvenile justice systems [705 ILCS 405/5-105(3)]¹. Therefore, information on that age group is not reported as youth crime data. For consistency, throughout this report, the term *youth* is used to describe individuals ages 17 and under. *Student* is used to refer to youth enrolled in school, and *child abuse* refers to abuse against a youth.

The race and ethnic group categories used in this report are based on U.S. Census Bureau data. Individuals self-report the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are socio-political constructs, should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature, and include groups of both racial and national origins. Race categories used in this report include white, black, American Indian, and Asian. The category of *Asian* includes Southeast Asians, Pacific Islanders, and those from the Indian subcontinent. The category of *American Indian* refers also to Alaskan Native. Ethnic categories used in this report include Hispanic and non-Hispanic of any race. The *Hispanic* category includes both Hispanic and Latino ethnicities. The Illinois juvenile justice system does not uniformly collect race and ethnicity. Each stage collects this information differently. For instance, ethnicity is not collected during an arrest.

Illinois' juvenile justice system

The juvenile justice system in Illinois operates as 102 county-level systems with some oversight by state agencies responsible for probation, detention, and corrections. Each county's juvenile justice system is comprised of a network of entities that deal with minors under age 17 who commit delinquent acts. These include, but are not limited to:

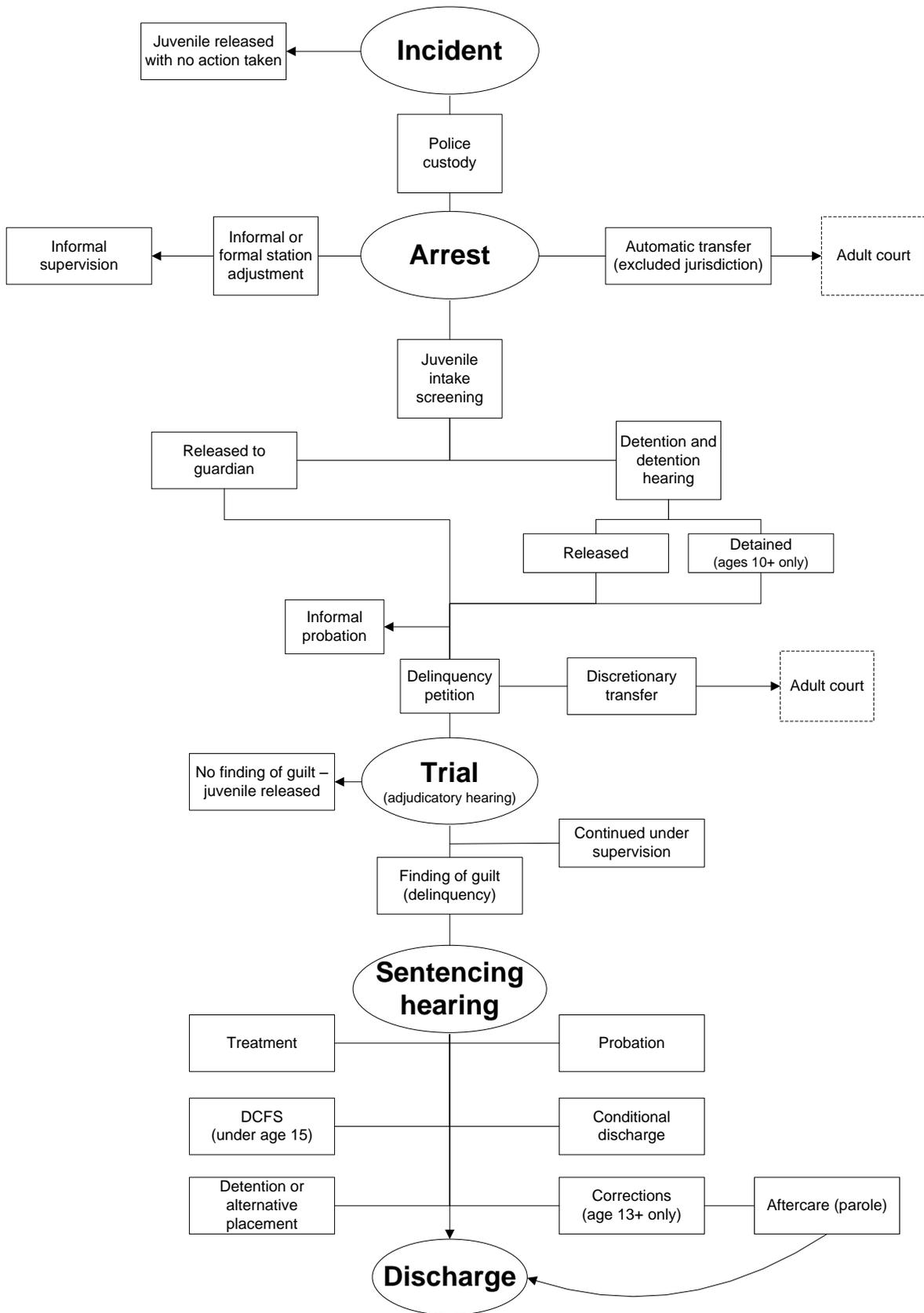
- Municipal police departments, county sheriffs, and the Illinois State Police.
- Probation and court services.
- Judges, state's attorneys, public defenders, and private attorneys.
- The Illinois Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- County-operated temporary detention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

¹ As of January 1, 2010, youth 17 years of age charged with misdemeanor offenses that were alleged to have occurred on or after January 1, 2010 are considered to be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court instead of adult court. Youth 17 years old charged with felonies remain adults under Illinois criminal law [705 ILCS 405/5-120].

The flowchart presented in *Figure 1* depicts stages in the juvenile justice process. Some variations exist across counties in how specific types of cases are handled. For instance, some counties may have several types of diversionary programs available, while others have few programs for young offenders. These differences may impact the way delinquency is addressed in each county.

Case-level data on youth at all stages of the juvenile justice system process would provide great insight into the efforts of local and state agencies. Unfortunately, these data are not readily accessible. Juvenile justice data in Illinois are housed in numerous and disparate local and state agencies. This creates a barrier to understanding how youth are served by the Illinois juvenile justice system.

Figure 1
Flowchart of the Illinois juvenile justice system



Revisions made to Illinois' Juvenile Court Act in 1998

In 1998, the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 (P.A. 90-590) was signed into law in Illinois. Among the reform provisions, the most significant change was revision of the purpose and policy statement to Article V of the Illinois Juvenile Court Act [705 ILCS 405/5-101], which adopts the principles of **restorative justice** as the guiding philosophy for the Illinois juvenile justice system. In Illinois restorative justice for juveniles is referred to as **balanced and restorative justice** (BARJ). *Table 1* summarizes legislative changes that occurred with the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998.

Large pieces of legislation, however, are rarely guided by a single philosophy, and the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions is no exception. The reform provisions included less punitive procedures that allow for primarily first-time and less-serious offenders to be diverted from the juvenile justice system and referred to programs within the community. At the same time, reform provisions included **extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution**, in which a youth found guilty receives both an adult and juvenile sentence [705 ILCS 405/5-810(4)]. With this sentencing strategy, the adult sentence is suspended as long as the youth does not violate the terms of his or her juvenile sentence and is not convicted of another offense.

Table 1
Legislative changes from the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 by topic and citation

Topic	Citation
Purpose and policy statement to reflect restorative justice philosophy	705 ILCS 405/5-101
Prevention and early intervention legislative declaration	705 ILCS 405/5-201
<i>Changes to law enforcement practices</i>	
Station adjustments	705 ILCS 405/5-301
Creation of a Juvenile Criminal History Information System	20 ILCS 2605/55a & Reform Provision Appropriations
Submitting arrest data to the Illinois State Police	20 ILCS 2630/5
Non-secure custody or detention— placing minors in lockups with adults	705 ILCS 405/5-410
Releasing minor to parent	705 ILCS 405/3-8
Non-secure custody or detention— time spent in secure Custody	705 ILCS 405/5-410
Expungement of law enforcement and juvenile court records	705 ILCS 405/5-915
<i>Changes in prosecutor practices</i>	
Extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecutions	705 ILCS 405/5-810
Submitting delinquency petition and sentencing information to Illinois State Police	20 ILCS 2630
Community mediation program	705 ILCS 405/5-130
<i>Changes to pre-trial juvenile detention</i>	
Trial (extended time in detention awaiting trial)	705 ILCS 405/5-601
Presence of and consultation with attorneys for youth at detention hearings	705 ILCS 405/5-415
<i>Changes in probation practices</i>	
Submitting probation adjustment information to Illinois State Police	705 ILCS 405/5-305
Increase in maximum age on probation	705 ILCS 405/5-715
<i>Changes in inter-agency sharing of juvenile records</i>	
Sharing of school records	105 ILCS 10/6
Sharing of public aid records	20 ILCS 2605/55a; 305 ILCS 5/11-9
Sharing of Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) records	20 ILCS 505/35.1
<i>Other changes</i>	
New terminology	705 ILCS 405/5-105
County juvenile justice councils	705 ILCS 405/6-12
Teen court	705 ILCS 405/5-315
Parental responsibility	705 ILCS 405/5-110; 705 ILCS 405/4-9
Funding	Reform Provisions appropriations
Victims rights	705 ILCS 405/5-115
Permanent adult status	705 ILCS 405/5-130
Increase in upper age of wardship	705 ILCS 405/5-755
Decrease in amount of time given to object to an expungement request	705 ILCS 405-5-915

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

Illinois Juvenile Court Act revisions, 2008

In 2008, the Juvenile Court Act was amended to define certain rights to counsel for a minor who is in the custody of the State. Specifically, the amendment requires the court to provide counsel to represent a minor immediately upon the filing of a petition for a detention or shelter care hearing [705 *ILCS* 405/5-415]. Furthermore, the amendment requires that a detention or shelter care hearing may not be held until the minor has had adequate opportunity to consult with counsel [705 *ILCS* 405/5-501]. Lastly, the amendment provides that the counsel of the minor may file a motion with the court to toll (suspend) the 40-hour time period in which a delinquent minor taken into temporary custody must be brought before the court for a shelter care or detention hearing so that counsel may prepare for the hearing [705 *ILCS* 405/5-415].

An amendment to the Juvenile Court Act in 2008 [705 *ILCS* 405/5-915] reduced the period of time after notification of a petition to expunge juvenile records in which the prosecuting agency, the Department of State Police (ISP), or the arresting agency or agencies may file an objection. The time period was reduced from 90 days to 45 days.

Restorative justice

Balanced and restorative justice continues to evolve in the U.S at the state and community levels. There are three different approaches to incorporating restorative language into statutory code, the balanced approach, restorative justice, and balanced and restorative justice, which is the most comprehensive of the restorative approaches.¹ As of 2008, at least 31 states have incorporated some articulation of restorative justice language into their juvenile statutes. Of those states, 16 states have included balanced and restorative justice language, eight states have referenced restorative justice and seven states refer to the balanced approach in the purpose clauses of their juvenile court.² Restorative justice strives to balance the attention paid to the needs of all parties affected by crime: victim, offender, and community. The principles of balanced and restorative justice serve as a guide for actions taken to achieve that balance with an explicit focus on meeting the needs of crime victims. This response to juvenile crime has three main goals:

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

Traditionally, the focus of the juvenile justice system encompasses a response to offenders and their needs and does not balance them with the needs of victims and communities. The balanced and restorative justice approach seeks to provide an alternative for the traditionally, more punitive, offender-based response to juvenile crime. Well-known programmatic applications of

the philosophy, include family group conferencing, victim offender conferencing, and peacemaking circle processes, can be implemented in a manner wholly or partially consistent with the restorative justice philosophy.

Department of Juvenile Justice

In 2005, the Illinois General Assembly passed legislation to create the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ), separating juveniles from the adult Department of Corrections (P.A. 94-0696). Upon implementation in July 2006, Illinois joined 39 other states with separate youth corrections system.

The mission of IDJJ is “to treat juvenile offenders in an age-appropriate manner, provide rehabilitative treatment, hold youth accountable for their actions, and equip them with competencies to become productive members of society.”³ IDJJ was created to be revenue neutral, meaning that their previous budget was transferred from the Illinois Department of Corrections. However, years of budget cuts and reduced revenues have posed many obstacles to the implementation of necessary programming.

Despite constraints in funding, IDJJ has reduced the number of uses of administrative confinements as a disciplinary measure, and lengths of time for which they are used.⁴ Additionally, IDJJ is developing an extensive aftercare system model. However, attempts to make comprehensive and significant changes are still hindered by lack of funding and resources.

Risk factor data

Juvenile delinquency at the local or county level may be more easily addressed with an understanding of associated **risk factors**—conditions or circumstances of an individual that increase the likelihood that the youth will engage in delinquency.

This section begins with a general review of the literature examining juvenile delinquency risk factors. Loeber and Farrington, members of the **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's** (OJJDP's) Study Group on Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders, compiled the following research on risk factors.⁵

Delinquency research has focused on three types of risk factors: individual, situational, and environmental.

Individual risk factors

Individual risk factors include individual traits or qualities, including various types of mental and physical health problems that may contribute to delinquency. Studies examining the effects of individual risk factors on juvenile delinquency have found that aggressive behavior, anti-social attitudes or beliefs, hyperactivity, impulsiveness, attention deficits, and risk-taking behaviors are strongly linked to juvenile delinquency. Several studies have also found evidence of links between medical or physical conditions impacting development, general problem behavior, and negative internalizing behaviors, such as nervousness, worrying, and anxiety, to juvenile delinquency. IQ, low resting heart rate, depression, substance abuse, and obsessive-compulsive behavior also have been identified as potential risk factors.⁶

Situational risk factors

Situational risk factors are related to the circumstances that magnify the likelihood of a delinquent act occurring. Examples of potential situational risk factors include the presence of a weapon and behavior of the victim at the time of the incident. Situational risk factors act as triggers for minors who exhibit one or more of the other two types of risk factors.⁷

Although a number of potential situational risk factors have been identified, researchers have not determined which situational factors exacerbate the likelihood that a minor will commit a delinquent act. Thus, situational factors are not addressed in this report.

Environmental risk factors

Environmental risk factors include community, social, and school risk factor subsets. While county-level data on the environmental risk factors that Illinois youth are exposed to are available, these are limited in their ability to describe the environments in which specific youth live. While these data show the level at which certain factors are present in a county, they are not indicative of any individual's exposure to risk factors.

Community risk factors

Community risk factors are related to the broader social environment in which minors reside. Studies examining the impact of environmental factors on juvenile delinquency have found evidence that communities with high levels of poverty or that are socially disorganized also tend to have high levels of juvenile delinquency. Research also has revealed that juvenile delinquency is correlated with drug availability, high levels of adult criminality, exposure to violence, and exposure to racial prejudice in the community.⁸

Social risk factors

Social risk factors are circumstances that are present in a minor's immediate environment and typically include family relationships and peer relationships. Strong evidence suggests weak parent-child relationships including poor parental discipline style and lack of parental involvement, as well as relationships with antisocial or delinquent peers, are related to juvenile delinquency.

Researchers Lipsey and Derzon (1998) reported results of a statistical review of longitudinal research examining juvenile delinquency risk factors.⁹ They found that certain family-related risk factors, such as antisocial parents and parent criminality, were more predictive of serious and violent juvenile delinquency for six to 11 year olds than for 12 to 14 year olds. Peer-related risk factors including antisocial peers or peer criminality were more predictive of serious and violent juvenile delinquency among 12 to 14 year olds.

Family and/or marital conflict, separation from family, and sibling delinquency also are proven risk factors for juvenile delinquency. In addition, abusive parents, low family bonding, high family stress, weak social ties including unpopularity with peers and low levels of social activity, and high family residential mobility may be linked to juvenile delinquency.¹⁰ Additional research to further explore and support these findings is needed before conclusions regarding these potential risk factors can be made.

School risk factors

Research on predictors of serious and violent juvenile delinquency has revealed that truancy, dropping out of school, and poor academic performance are related to juvenile delinquency. In a meta-analysis of risk factors for delinquency, Hawkins et al (1998) found that academic failure and low school attachment were significant predictors of juvenile delinquency.¹¹

Data summary

Community context

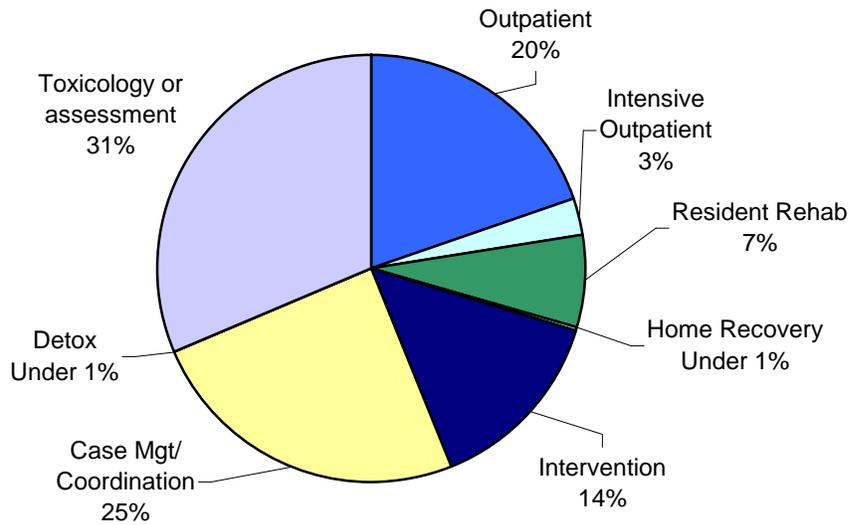
The data elements examined in this report that describe the community in which youth live include:

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

Substance abuse treatment

Because FY08 data are unavailable by age and race from the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (DASA), the following analysis is based on data reported in FY07. During that year, IDHS reported providing 25,981 substance abuse services to 11,536 youth ages 10 to 16. Forty-eight percent of these services were provided to white youth, 32 percent were provided to black youth, and 18 percent were provided to Hispanic youth. Thirty-one percent of those served received toxicology tests or assessments, 25 percent received **case management** services, 20 percent received **outpatient** services, and 14 percent received **intervention** services. Seven percent received **residential treatment** services (see *Figure 2*). The remaining 4 percent received **intensive outpatient, home recovery, or detoxification** services.

Figure 2
Types of state funded substance abuse services to youth ages 10 to 16, FY07



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

Education

In 2000, the most recent education data available, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that 6.5 million people over 25 years of age in Illinois had at least a high-school diploma. A total of 3.1 million males and 3.4 million females were high school graduates or beyond. Overall, Illinois had a rate of 81,391 persons with at least a high school diploma for every 100,000 people 25 years of age or older. When comparing education data with estimated income data, the more high school graduates there were in a county, the higher the estimated median household income was for that county.

Unemployment

In fiscal year (FY) 2003 426,400 people in the labor force were unemployed in Illinois. By FY08, that number had increased less than one percent to 428,300. The unemployment rate in FY08 was 6,416 for every 100,000 in the labor force, a 5 percent decrease from the FY03 rate (6,722). In Illinois, 6.4 percent of the labor force was unemployed in FY08. In the Southern region of the state, 7.3 percent of the labor force was unemployed, while in the Northern region outside of Cook County and in Cook County 6.5 percent of the labor force was unemployed and in the Central region, 5.9 percent of the labor force was unemployed.

Income

The estimated median household income in Illinois in 2008 was \$56,230. This was a 19 percent increase from the 2003 median household income of \$47,367 and a 30 percent increase from the 1998 median household income of \$43,141. Median incomes in Illinois increased every year from 1998 to 2008, with the exception of 2002, when the median income decreased 4 percent

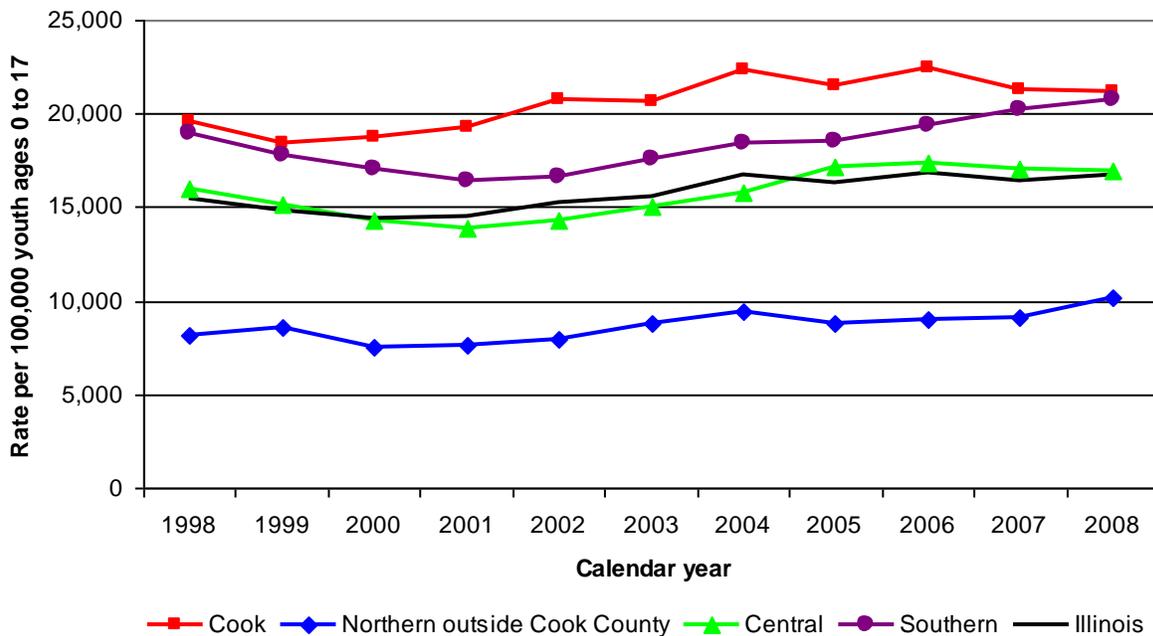
from the previous year. The median income in 2008 was highest in the Northern region outside of Illinois (\$60,812), followed by Cook County (\$54,559), the Central region (\$46,982) and then the Southern region (\$42,021).

Poverty

The U.S. Census Bureau uses a monetary income threshold to define the poverty level for families, calculated according to family size. While the threshold does not vary geographically, it is adjusted annually for inflation. In calendar year 2008, a family of four with two adults and two children had a threshold of \$21,834. A family of three with one adult and two children had a threshold of \$17,346.¹²

In 2008, 531,773 youth ages 17 years old and younger was living in poverty in Illinois, a rate of 16,726 for every 100,000 people under the age of 18. This was a 7 percent increase from 2003. *Figure 3* shows the poverty rates from 1998 to 2008 in Illinois.

Figure 3
Rate of Illinois youth under age 18 living in poverty by region, 1998–2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

While poverty rates steadily declined from 1998 to 2000, it began increasing in 2001. Overall, the statewide poverty rate increased 8 percent increase from 15,466 in 1998 to 16,726 in 2008. The biggest increase was in the Northern region outside Cook County (26 percent), followed by a 10 percent increase in the Southern region, an 8 percent increase in Cook County, and a 6 percent increase in the Central region.

Temporary assistance to needy families

The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) grants states federal funds to implement the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program. In Illinois, these funds are distributed locally by IDHS. Citizens apply for assistance at their local TANF agency and, if they meet certain requirements, are offered temporary financial assistance to help pay for shelter, utilities, and other expenses. The TANF cash grant is separate from the Food Stamp Program. In Illinois, the average monthly TANF cash grant in 2008 was \$241.¹³

From FY03 to FY08, a significant reduction was seen in the average monthly number of families with children ages 0 to 18 in Illinois receiving TANF. In FY03, an average of 91,752 youth were living in families that received TANF monthly, while in FY08, an average of 54,985 youth received TANF monthly, a reduction of 40 percent. Similar reductions were seen in all regions of Illinois with one exception: there was an 8 percent increase in the number of families receiving TANF in the Northern region outside Cook County.

A reduction also was seen nationally in youth recipients of TANF funding. This drastic reduction is largely attributed to the five-year time limitations placed on TANF recipients in the 1996 welfare reforms. (See Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-193, 110 STAT. 2105). Therefore, TANF data may not reflect reduced need, but increased restrictions of benefits.

Social context

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

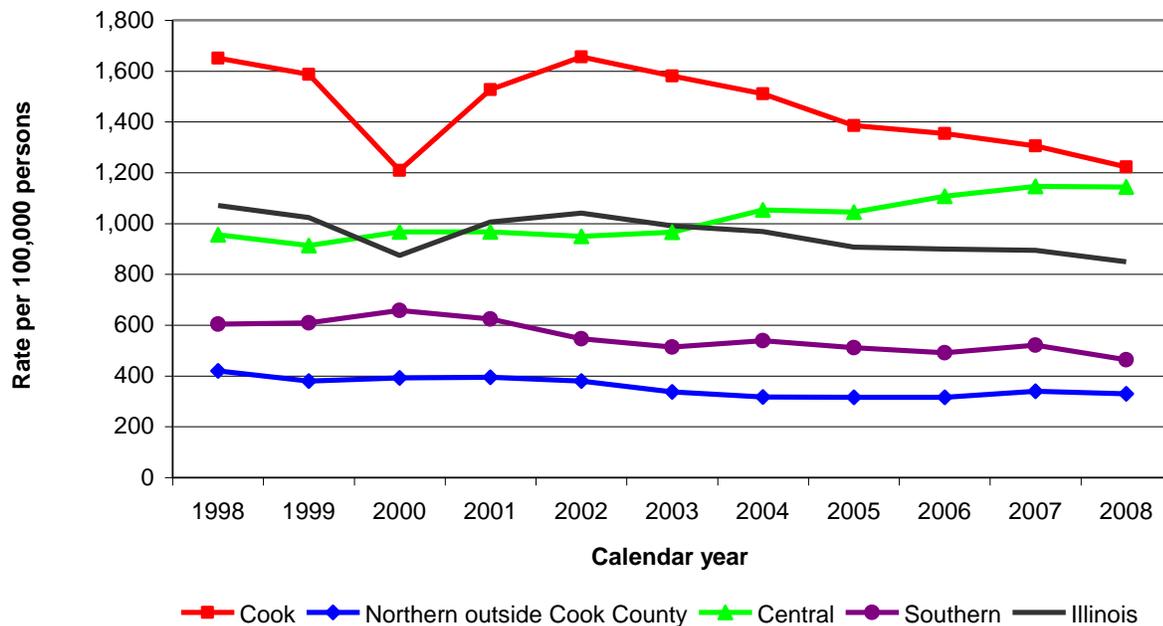
Studies show that a youth's exposure to violence and instability in their homes and communities are significant risk factors for delinquency.¹⁴ Exposure to domestic violence and community violence also increase the likelihood that a youth will experience school disruption and poor academic performance, which are also risk factors for delinquency.

Domestic violence

Domestic offense incidents are reported by local police departments to the Illinois State Police (ISP) as a part of the **Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) supplemental reporting program**. *Figure 4* depicts the rate of reported domestic offense incidents by region from 1998 through 2008.

In 2008, 109,089 domestic offense incidents were reported to the I-UCR supplemental reporting program, a decrease of 13 percent from the 125,108 incidents reported in 2003. In 2008, the state *rate* of reported domestic violence incidents was 849 reports per 100,000 persons in the general population, a decrease of 14 percent from 991 in 2003. *Figure 4* shows the rate of reports of domestic incidents by region from FY98 to FY08.

Figure 4
Rate of reported I-UCR domestic offense incidents per 100,000 persons
in Illinois by region, 1998 – 2008



Source: Illinois State Police

Overall, there was a 21 percent decrease in the number of reported domestic offenses, from 131,493 in 1998 to 109,089 in 2008 and a 21 percent decrease in the *rate* of reported offenses, from 1,072 in 1998 to 849 in 2008. As shown in *Figure 4*, the rate in Cook County decreased 26 percent from 1998 to 2008. The sharp decrease (24 percent) in the Cook County rate in 2000 may be due to software issues at the Chicago Police Department and not necessarily a reflection of reduced offenses. In addition, from 1998 to 2008, the rate of reported domestic offenses decreased in the Northern region (21 percent) and Southern region (23 percent), but increased in Central region (20 percent). Again, these fluctuations may be due to reporting practices rather than actual changes in the number of offenses committed.

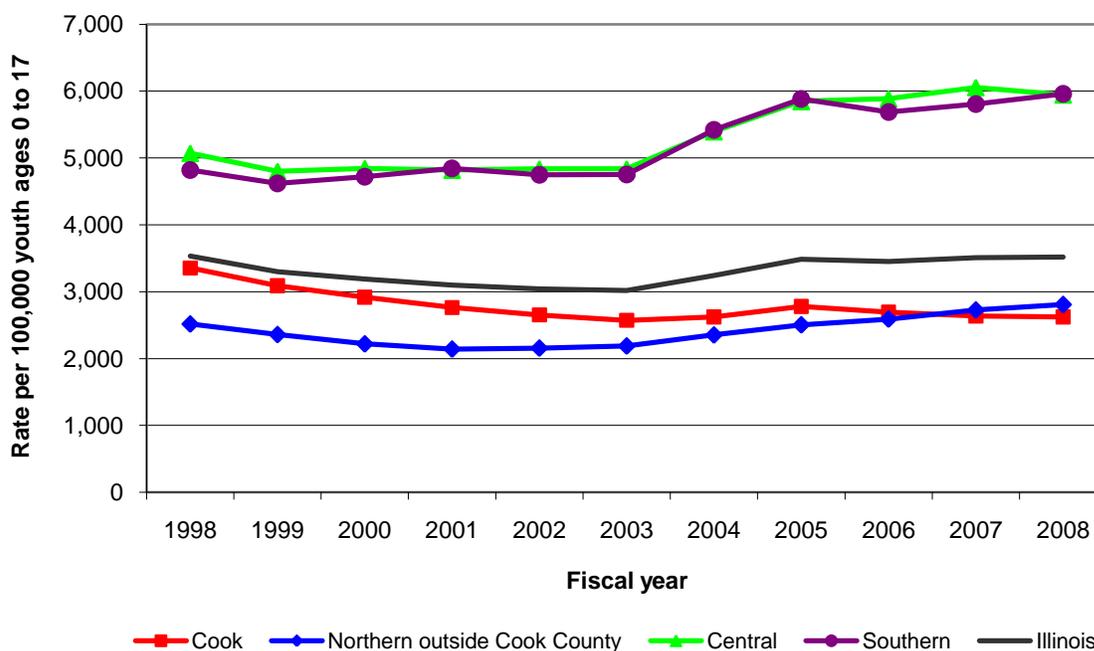
Rates of domestic incidents were much higher in certain counties than in Illinois as a whole. This disparity may be due to under-reporting, with some jurisdictions being more likely than others to report domestic offenses to ISP. For example, in 2008, the following cities reported no domestic offense data to ISP, which comprise a large percentage of the overall population in northern Illinois: Aurora (population 170,854), Rockford (population 156,596), Joliet (population 149,643), and Naperville (population 142,479). In addition, 36 cities with populations greater than 10,000, mostly located in the northern region, did not report domestic-related offenses to ISP as mandated by state law (20 ILCS 2630/5.1).

Abuse and neglect

Research has determined that **abused** and **neglected children** have delinquency rates 47 percent higher than children who are not abused or neglected.¹⁵ In FY08, there were 111,890 **child abuse and neglect reports** to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), an increase of 15 percent from the 97,426 cases reported in FY03, but a 2 percent decrease from 114,007 in 1998.

The number of reported cases of abuse and neglect increased 15 percent from 97,426 in FY03 to 111,890 in FY08. A 17 percent increase was seen in the *rate* of child abuse and neglect reports, from 3,018 per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17 in FY03 to 3,519 per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17 in FY08. *Figure 5* shows the rate of reported cases child abuse and neglect by region from FY98 to FY08.

Figure 5
Rate of reported cases of child abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17 by region, FY98- FY08

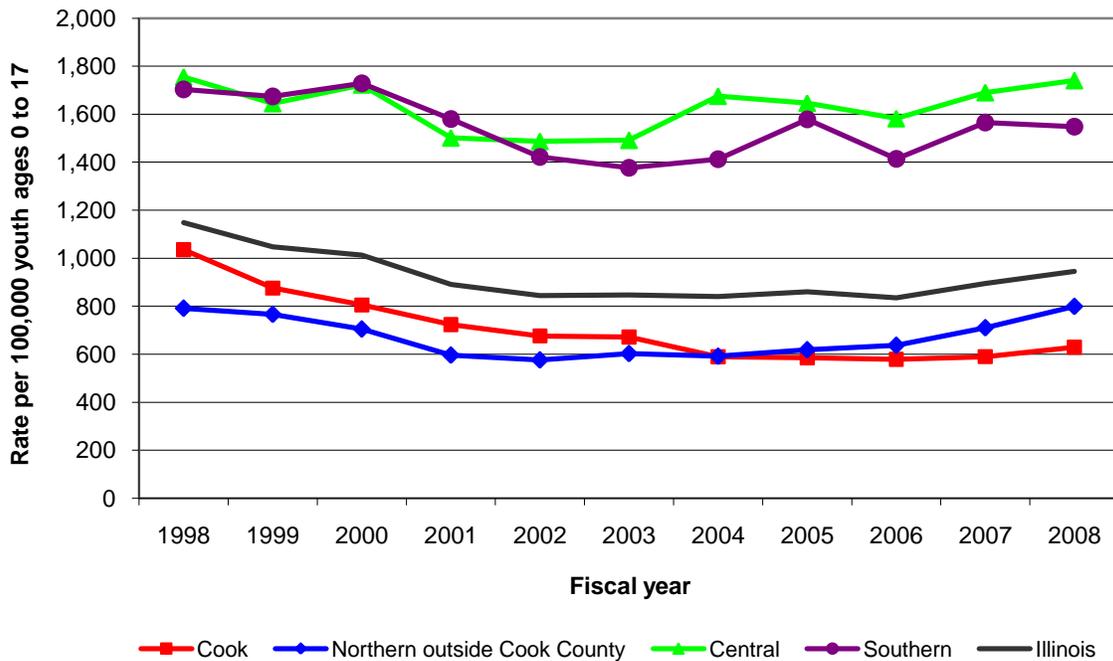


Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Overall, there was a slight decrease in the rate of reported cases of child abuse and neglect statewide from 3,535 in FY98 to 3,519 in FY08. During the same time period there was an increase in all other regions of the state with the exception of Cook County, which experienced a 22 percent decrease. The largest increase was in the Southern region (24 percent), followed by the Central region (17 percent) and then the Northern region outside Cook County (12 percent).

In FY08, DCFS **indicated** 27 percent of the reported cases of child abuse and neglect in the state. Indicated cases are those that DCFS has confirmed credible evidence of child abuse and neglect. That year, 30,047 cases of abuse and neglect were indicated, an increase of 10 percent from the 27,350 cases indicated in FY03. In FY08, DCFS indicated a *rate* of 945 cases of abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17. *Figure 6* shows the rate of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect by region from FY98 to FY08.

Figure 6
Rate of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth
ages 0 to 17 by region, FY98- FY08



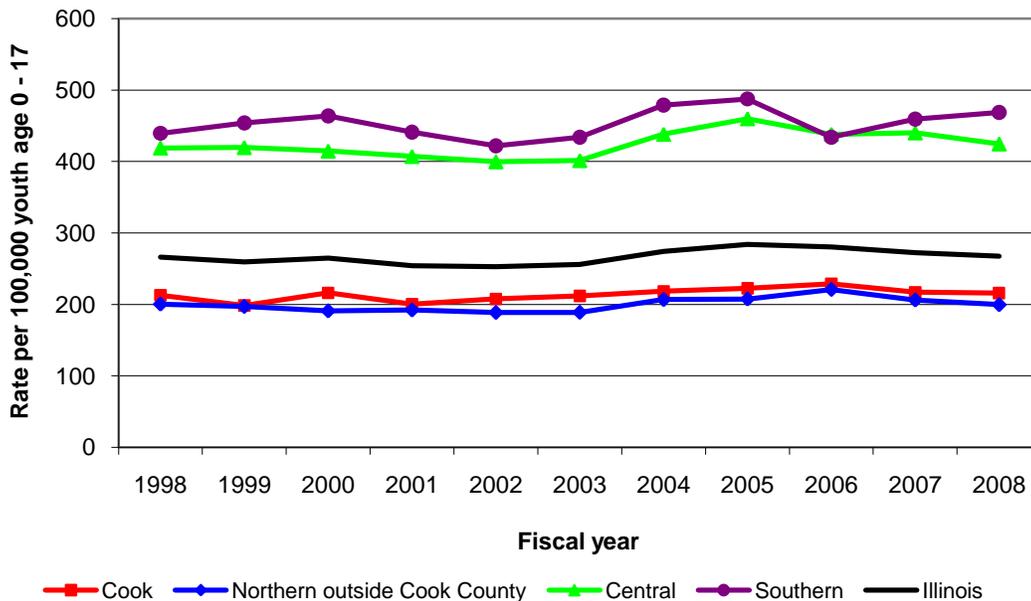
Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

The rate of reported cases of abuse and neglect increased 17 percent from FY03 to FY08, and during that same time period, the rate of indicated cases increased 12 percent. From FY98 to FY08, there was a 18 percent decrease in the rate of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect, from 1,148 to 945. During the same time period, there was a decrease in the rate of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect in all regions of the state except for the Northern region, where there was a 1 percent increase. The largest decrease was in Cook County (39 percent), followed by the Southern region (9 percent), and then the Northern region outside Cook County (1 percent).

Sexual abuse

In FY08, 8,508 cases of sexual abuse of children in Illinois were reported to DCFS, a 3 percent increase from the 8,264 cases reported in 2003. There was a 5 percent increase in the rate of child sex abuse reports between FY03 and FY08, from 256 per 100,000 youth age 0 to 17 to 268, respectively. *Figure 7* shows the rate of reported cases of sex abuse of children by region from FY98 through FY08.

Figure 7
Rate of reported cases of child sex abuse per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17 by region, FY98- FY08

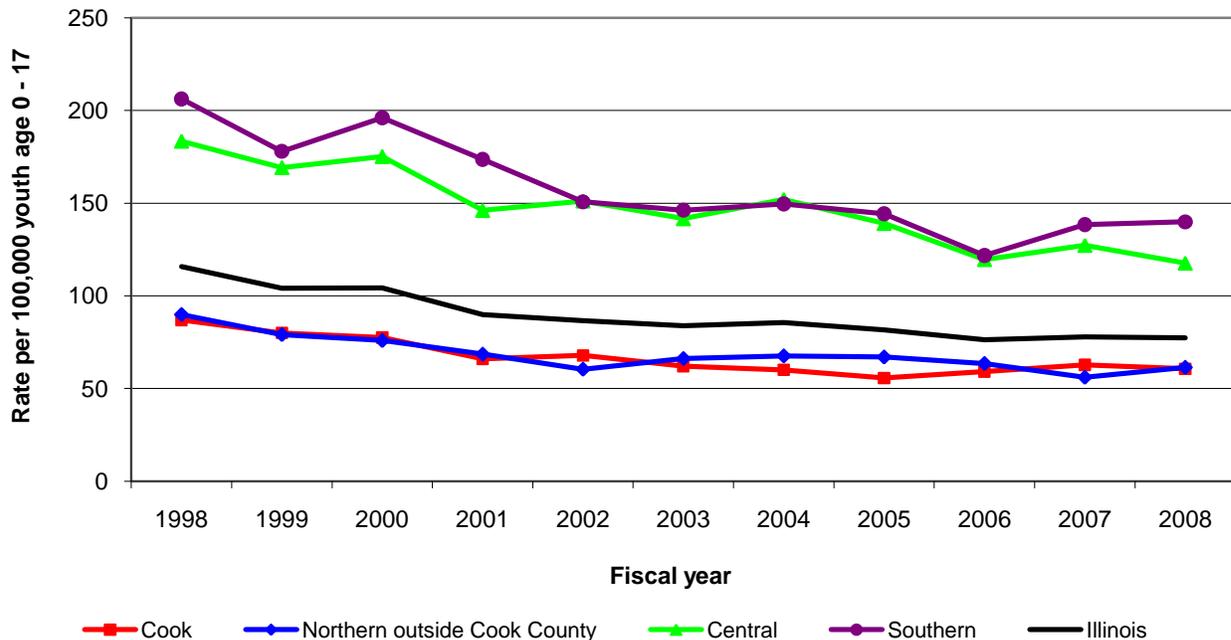


Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

From FY98 to FY08 the statewide *rate* of reported cases of child sex abuse to DCFS increased very slightly (from 266 to 268 per 100,000 youth age 0 to 17). During the same time period, there was a less than a 1 percent decrease in the rate of reported cases in the Northern region outside Cook County. By contrast, there was a 7 percent increase in the Southern region, a 1 percent increase in the Central region, and a 1 percent increase in Cook County.

In FY08, 2,456 **indicated** cases of child sex abuse were recorded statewide, a decrease of 9 percent from the 2,706 cases in FY03. In FY08, DCFS indicated 29 percent of reported cases of child sexual abuse. The *rate* of indicated child sexual abuse reports was 77 cases per 100,000 youth under age 18 in FY08, down from a rate of 116 cases per 100,000 youth under age 18 in FY98. *Figure 8* shows the rate of indicated sex abuse of children under age 18 by region from FY98 through FY08.

Figure 8
Rate of indicated cases of child sex abuse per 100,000 youth
ages 0 to 17 by region, FY98- FY08



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

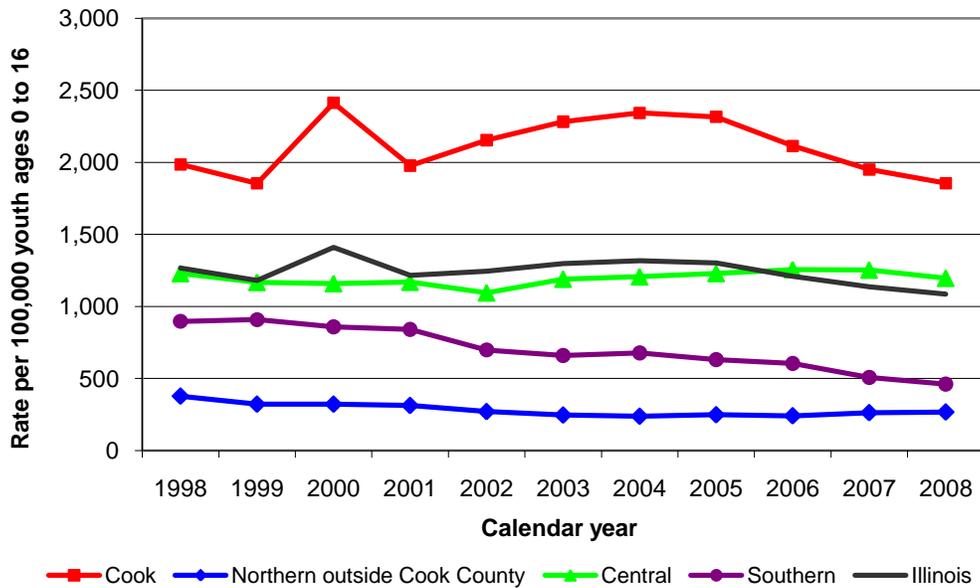
While the rate of reported cases of child sex abuse *increased* 5 percent from FY03 to FY08, during that same time period the rate of indicated cases *decreased* 8 percent. There were decreases in the rate of indicated child sex abuse cases in all regions of the state from FY98 to FY08: 32 percent in the Southern region, 32 percent in the Northern region outside Cook County, 30 percent in Cook County, and 36 percent in the Central region.

Crimes against youth

Research indicates that victimization in childhood and adolescence can lead to delinquent behavior in adolescence and criminality in adulthood. Additionally, studies reveal an association between victimization and offending. Some posit that delinquent youth may put themselves at risk for victimization with their risk-taking behaviors and associations with delinquent peers. However, one study indicated that while there was some overlap between victimization and delinquency, there were also many victims that did not offend, and many offenders that were never victimized.¹⁶

It is voluntary for law enforcement agencies to report criminal offenses against youth (under age 17) to the I-UCR supplemental program. Therefore, data on crimes against youth may be an undercount. In 2008, 32,519 I-UCR offenses against youth reported, a decrease of 18 percent from the 39,562 offenses reported in 2003. *Figure 9* shows the rate of reported crimes against youth under age 17 by region for 1998 through 2008.

Figure 9
Rate of reported I-UCR crimes against youth under age 17
per 100,000 youth in Illinois by region, 1998- 2008



Source: Illinois State Police

In 2008, the *rate* of reported I-UCR crimes against youth was 1,086 per 100,000 youth ages zero to 16. There was a 15 percent decrease in the rate of reported I-UCR crimes against youth from 1,267 in 1998. Sangamon and Peoria counties had a rate of reported I-UCR offenses against youth more than two times the rate of the state as a whole; however, this is likely a reflection of reporting practices in these counties. Additionally between 1998 and 2008, there was a 49 percent decrease in the rate in the Southern region, a 29 percent decrease in the Northern region outside Cook County, a three percent decrease in the Central region, and an seven percent decrease in Cook County.

Correctional inmates with children

Children with incarcerated parents are more vulnerable to a myriad of social and economic risk factors that increase their likelihood of offending, according to research.¹⁷ Additionally, parental criminal histories and general parental criminality are strong predictors of juvenile delinquency.¹⁸

The percentage of inmates reporting having children in FY98 was 44 percent, according to data available in IDOC admissions files. This average of 43 percent continued until FY04, when the percentage of correctional inmates reporting having children increased to 66 percent. The sharp increase from FY03 to FY04 is likely attributed to a change in data collection practices within IDOC. In FY08, 23,678 (68 percent) adult inmates admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections reported having children. In FY08 there were no significant differences in the percent of inmates with children by region of the state.

School context

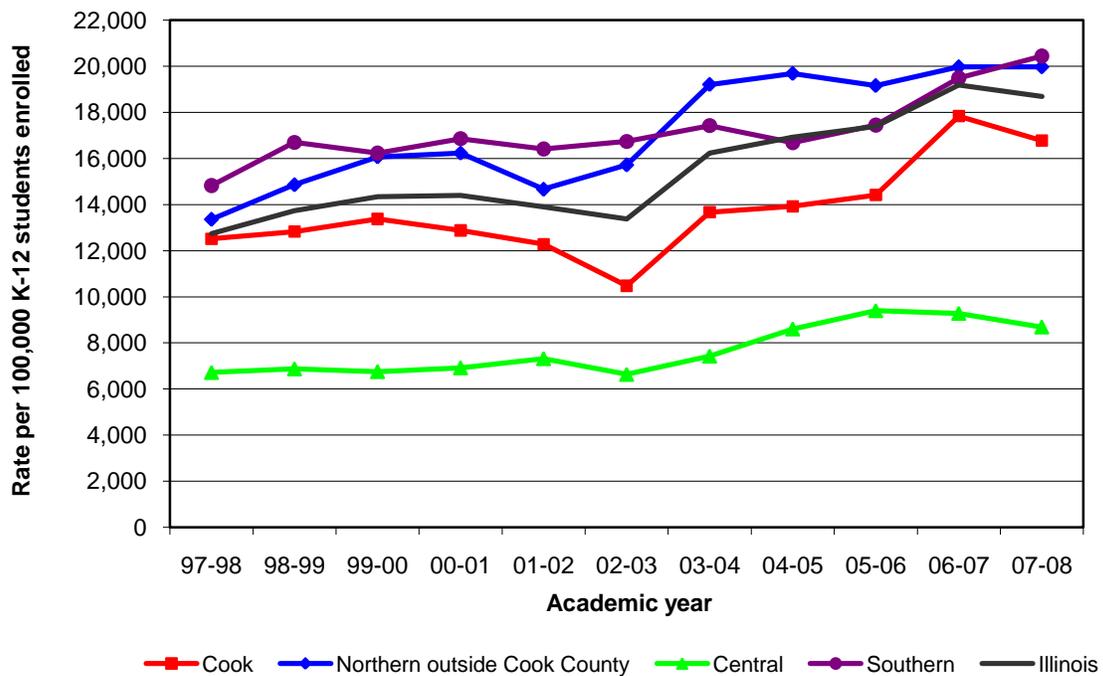
Research has shown that poor school performance and low school attachment are strong predictors of delinquency.¹⁹ Hawkins et al (1998) conducted a meta-analysis of multiple risk factors, including school factors, and found poor school performance, truancy, dropping out, and low school attachment to be predictors of adolescent delinquency.

Data elements used to determine school environment include the number of students who were truant, chronically truant, suspended, suspended more than once, expelled, dropouts, and truant minors in need of supervision. All data were collected on youth enrolled in public schools in Illinois.

Truancy

In Illinois, students are considered **truant** if they have been absent from school without valid cause for one or more days during the academic year (AY). In Illinois, 380,395 youth were considered truant during AY08, a 41 percent increase from 270,157 students who were truant during AY03. *Figure 10* depicts the *rate* of truancy for grades kindergarten through high school (K-12) enrolled students by region for AY98 through AY08. **Truancy programs** are often made available to these students. The statewide truancy *rate* for academic year 2008 was 18,693 per 100,000 enrolled students—a 40 percent increase from 13,370 in AY03.

Figure 10
Rate of youth reported truant per 100,000 K-12 enrolled students,
by region, AY98 – AY08

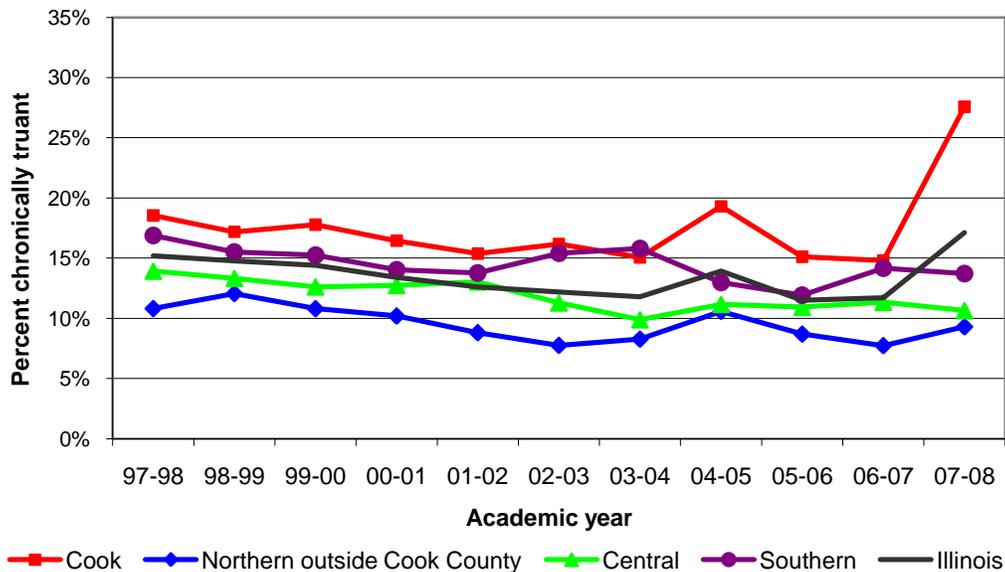


Source: Illinois State Board of Education

From AY98 through AY08, the rate of truancy increased 47 percent statewide. During the same time period, the truancy rate increased in all regions of the state: 49 percent in the Northern region outside Cook County, 38 percent in the Southern region, 34 percent in Cook County, and 29 percent in the Central region.

Chronic truants are students who habitually violate compulsory school attendance law by being absent from school without valid cause for 18 or more school days. **Chronic truant programs** are often made available to these students, which may include mentoring, crisis intervention, family counseling, and academic counseling. Of those enrolled students truant during AY08, 78,551, or 17 percent, were chronically truant.

Figure 11
Percent of K-12 truant students chronically truant by region, AY98 to AY08



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

The number of chronic truants increased 78 percent from AY98 to AY08 (*Figure 11*). This increase was driven by the City of Chicago (where the number of chronic truants increased from 17,090 in AY07 to 42,698 in AY08) and may be due to changes in reporting practices rather than an actual increase in the number of chronically truant students. From AY98 through AY08, the percent of students that were chronically truant decreased in all areas except in Cook County, where it increased from 19 percent to 28 percent, and contributed to the overall increase statewide. In the Southern region, the percent of students who were chronically truant decreased from 17 percent to 14 percent, in the Central region the percent decreased from 14 percent to 11 percent, and in the Northern region outside Cook County, the percent decreased from 11 percent to 9 percent.

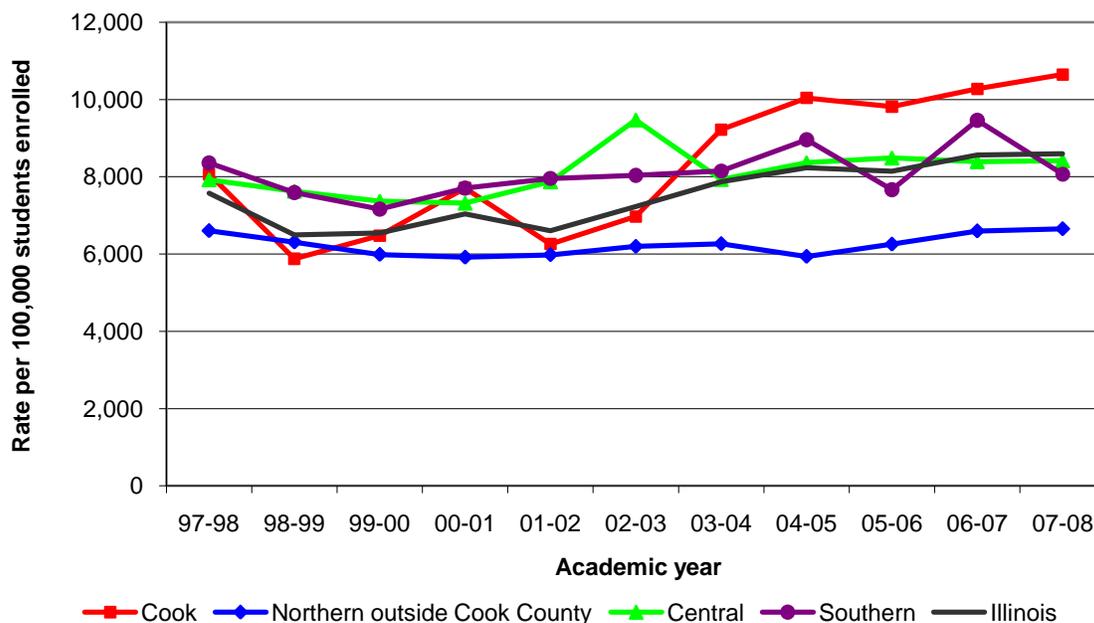
Truant minors in need of supervision

Truant minors in need of supervision are students ages seven to 17 attending grades K-12 who are reported by a regional superintendent of schools, or by the Office of Chronic Truant Adjudication in cities of more than 500,000 inhabitants, as chronic truants [705 ILCS 405/3-33]. In Illinois, there were 21,913 truant minors in need of supervision in AY08—a 78 percent increase from 12,303 in AY03. The statewide *rate* of truant minors in need of supervision during AY08 was 1,077 per 100,000 enrolled students, a 77 percent increase from AY03. The number truant minors in need of supervision was not available for AY98.

Suspensions

During AY08, 174,944 students were suspended from school, a 20 percent increase from 146,124 in AY03. Suspension *rates* of students increased 19 percent from 7,232 per 100,000 enrolled students in AY03 to 8,597 in AY08. *Figure 12* shows the suspension rate for students enrolled in kindergarten through high school by region for AY98 through AY08.

Figure 12
Rate of youth suspended per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled by region, AY98 to AY08



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

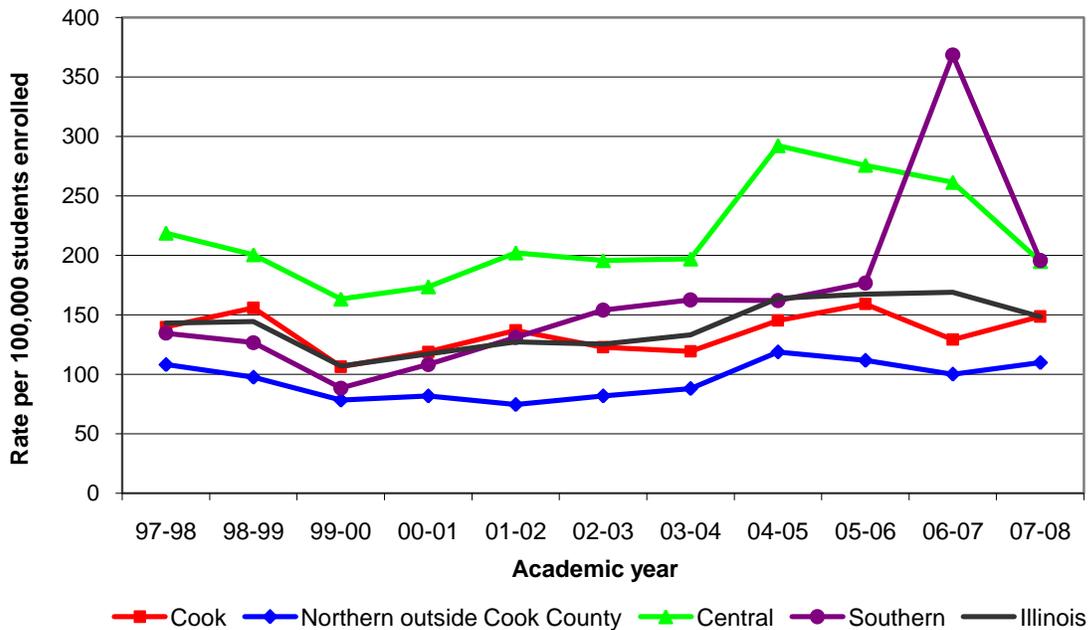
All Illinois regions experienced increases in their rates of suspensions between AY98 and AY08 with one exception: the counties that comprise the Southern region experienced a 4 percent decrease. Conversely, Cook County experienced the largest increase, with their rate increasing 32 percent during the time period. Central Illinois counties increased 6 percent and the Northern counties outside of Cook County increased almost 1 percent during the time period examined.

Of the 174,944 students suspended during AY8, 75,072 were suspended more than once (43 percent). In AY03, 58,937 (40 percent) students were suspended more than once while in AY98, 59,779 (41 percent) were suspended more than once.

Expulsions

During AY08, 3,018 students were expelled from school, a 19 percent increase from the 2,530 expelled in AY03. *Figure 12* shows the rates of students expelled from school from AY98 to AY08. The statewide expulsion rate for AY08 was 148 per 100,000 enrolled students. This represents an 18 percent increase in the statewide rate of expulsions, from 125 per 100,000 enrolled students in AY03. *Figure 13* shows the rate of expulsions from AY98 to AY08 for each region in Illinois.

Figure 13
Rate of youth expelled per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled, by region, AY98 to AY08



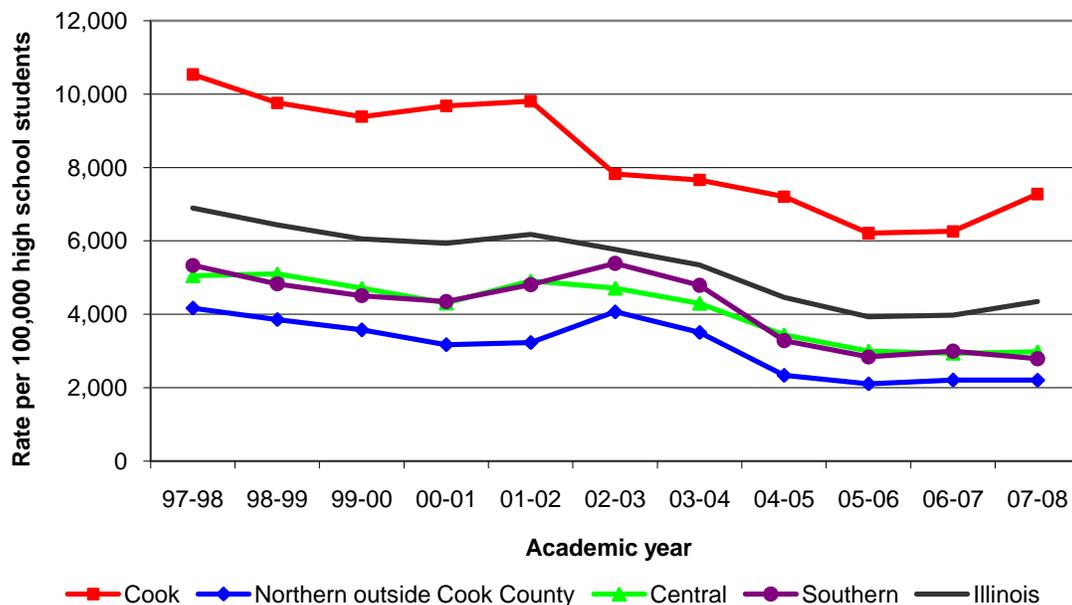
Source: Illinois State Board of Education

From AY98 to AY08, all regions in Illinois experienced an increase in the expulsion rate with one exception: Central counties saw an 11 percent decrease in their expulsion rate. The Southern region experienced the largest increase (45 percent), due to a sharp increase in the number of expulsions reported in St. Clair County from AY06 to AY07, which may be due to a reporting error rather than an actual increase in the number of expulsions. Cook County experienced a 6 percent increase in the expulsion rate while in the Northern region outside Cook County, the expulsion rate increased 2 percent.

Dropouts

During AY08, there were 27,860 high school student dropouts, a decrease of 19 percent from the 34,370 high school students who dropped out during AY03. There was a 25 percent decrease in the statewide *rate* of high school dropouts from AY03 to AY08 (*Figure 14*).

Figure 14
Rate of high school student dropouts per 100,000 enrolled high school students by region, AY98 to AY08



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

In AY08, the dropout *rate* was 4,354 per 100,000 high school students—a 37 percent decrease from 6,892 in AY98. All regions in Illinois experienced a decrease in their dropout rates during the period examined: a 48 percent decrease in the Southern region, a 47 percent decrease in the Northern region outside Cook County, a 41 percent increase in the Central region, and a 31 percent decrease in Cook County. However, there were increases in the rate from AY07 to AY08 in Cook County, Central counties, and statewide.

Protective factors

While the bulk of delinquency research has been on deficits that may increase a juvenile's likelihood of delinquent behavior, new research examines factors that may reduce the likelihood. These factors, referred to as resiliency or protective factors, encourage attitudes and behaviors and can act as protective assets. For example, past research has shown that girls are less likely to engage in delinquent behavior if they have adults who are engaged in their lives on a daily basis, if they have positive perceptions of their school and positive interactions within school, perform well academically, and view religion as important.²⁰ These protective factors were shown to be significant for boys as well as girls in other studies.²¹

Other studies have suggested that youth who are involved in their communities, have a non-parental positive adult role model, and a peer group that engages in constructive activities are less likely to be involved in criminal behaviors.²² One study found that one of the most important protective factors against delinquency was having friends who were not involved in delinquency and friends who emphasized the negative outcomes of delinquent acts.²³

Conclusion

Many factors influence the community, social, and school environments in which Illinois youth live. Although state and county-level data cannot reveal the degree to which any single youth is differentially exposed to factors that increase his or her risk for delinquency, they can be useful to policymakers and juvenile justice practitioners as indicators of potential challenges to successful youth development. Knowledge of risk factors and the prevalence of these factors are useful in planning and implementing prevention activities. Policies and programs that support the development and enhancement of the many pro-social or protective factors of youth in Illinois may help curtail a youth's involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Research shows that exposure to one or more risk factors increase the risk of delinquency significantly.²⁴ Officials should investigate more thoroughly the reasons behind high risk factor rates and seek opportunities to reduce them. However, while exposure to risk factors increases the likelihood of delinquency, it does not guarantee a youth will be delinquent. Other characteristics or events that prevent youth exposed to multiple risk factors from offending are crucial to reducing delinquency. Officials should encourage and support opportunities for positive development which develop or build upon these attributes.

Studies show that the younger an individual is when they begin to engage in delinquent acts; the more likely they are to continue such behaviors into adulthood.²⁵ Therefore, it is important to address risk and protective factors early in a youth's life.

Delinquency risks and behaviors do not occur in a vacuum—there is an interaction between environmental, social, and individual factors.²⁶ For these reasons, early intervention and prevention programs should encourage positive youth development and the inclusion of family, school, and community.²⁷

Juvenile justice system data

Population data

Understanding population data is critical to placing the juvenile justice data contained in this report into context. In 2008, about 1.23 million youth ages 10 to 16 were living in Illinois, according to the U.S. Census. In this report, population estimates provided annually by the U.S. Census Bureau are used to calculate crime rates and the measures of disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system. Rates are calculated using the youth population ages 10 to 16, the age range at which youth are typically held responsible for the offenses they commit by the Illinois juvenile justice system.²

The youth population (ages 10 to 16) and the youth population by race and ethnicity (ages 10 to 16) are provided by county in the data tables section in *Appendix H*.

Arrest data

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

- Charge the youth with an offense and refer him or her to the state's attorney's office for prosecution or to probation for **intake screening**.
- Initiate a formal or informal **station adjustment**. With a station adjustment, the youth's case is not referred to the court for prosecution and the youth is released to a parent or guardian under specified conditions, such as obeying curfew, attending school, performing community service, and participating in social services. With an informal station adjustment, there is no admission of guilt by the minor. In a formal station adjustment, the youth admits to having been involved in the offense [705 *ILCS* 405/5-301].
- Release the youth without charging him or her.

Under the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program, which is the official source of crime statistics in the state, all Illinois law enforcement agencies are required to report monthly **violent, property and drug index** offense and arrest data to the Illinois State Police (ISP). Since 1995, the I-UCR program has been limited to the collection of the number of these crimes that come to attention of police in each municipality, as well as the number of arrests made each month. As these data do not include any information on the victims or offenders involved, it is not possible to separate out juvenile offenses or arrests. This is possible for certain selected supplemental data only, including domestic crimes and crimes against children, which are included in the Risk Factor section of this report.

² As of January 1, 2010, youth 17 years of age charged with misdemeanor offenses that were alleged to have occurred on or after January 1, 2010 are considered to be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court instead of adult court. Youth 17 years old charged with felonies remain adults under Illinois criminal law [705 *ILCS* 405/5-120].

An alternate source for youth arrest data is Illinois' central repository for criminal history record information, ISP's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system. The Criminal Identification Act [20 *ILCS* 2630/5] mandates that an arrest fingerprint card be submitted for all minors age 10 and over who have been arrested for an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult, or one or both of two serious motor vehicle offenses—aggravated eluding of a police officer [625 *ILCS* 5/11-204.1], or driving under the influence [625 *ILCS* 5/11-501].

Fingerprint-based arrest cards for minors age 10 and over who have committed an offense that would be a class A or B misdemeanor if committed by an adult may be submitted to ISP, but are not required. Further, the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 mandated that ISP maintain a record of all station adjustments, both formal and informal, for offenses that would be a felony if committed by an adult. The reporting of station adjustments for misdemeanor offenses is optional.

The Authority, in cooperation with ISP, has established a computer linkage to certain data elements of the CCH system's back-up database for research purposes. The Authority has begun to assess the quality of the juvenile criminal history record information contained in CCH and its suitability for research purposes.

As with adult criminal history records kept in CCH, which are audited periodically by the Authority, various reporting issues affect the quality of juvenile CCH data. For example, changes in reporting requirements, coupled with the advent of electronic reporting technology, such as the Livescan fingerprint recording system, led to a 217 percent increase in the total statewide volume of youth arrests reported to ISP from 1999 to 2001.

In 1999, prior to the reporting requirement changes, close to 40 percent of the largest police departments in the state were not submitting youth arrest cards to ISP. By 2002, close to 90 percent of all police departments in the most populated areas were reporting youth arrests. However, even though the percentage of jurisdictions reporting had increased, the volume of arrests expected in a given area, when using Census Bureau population estimates to create a rough benchmark, was found to be adequate in only 22 counties. In other words, while the number of jurisdictions reporting increased, the number of arrests reported was not as high as expected. Due to these data issues, arrest trends between 1999 and 2001 cannot be reliably calculated using CCH data.

Further, as with any data reporting system, the CCH data will always be limited to those events it is designed to capture, namely, arrests documented by an arrest fingerprint card submitted to ISP. Although these issues are challenges to the research utility of CCH, the data provided by CCH can fill a gap that exists in the I-UCR program, particularly as youth arrest reporting practices increase and become more standardized across the state. The Authority, through its direct computer linkage with CCH, continues to monitor progress in this regard.

An additional limitation of arrest data collected through CCH is the lack of ethnic categories to describe the arrestee. While demographic information is collected by race in accordance with the national standards adopted by the FBI (white, black, Asian, and American Indian), the Illinois CCH system has not added the capability to capture additional ethnic identifiers, such as

Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. As a result, the race categories used by CCH may not be comparable to racial categories used by detention, corrections and other agencies that include ethnicity as part of their race codes. Another challenge of juvenile data collection and analysis is that the number of juvenile arrests in any given time period may change due to arrest record expungement procedures, which remove eligible arrests from the CCH system altogether. In light of these data quality issues, the data on youth arrests and the characteristics of those arrested should be viewed as estimates of youth crime in Illinois, and not absolute figures.

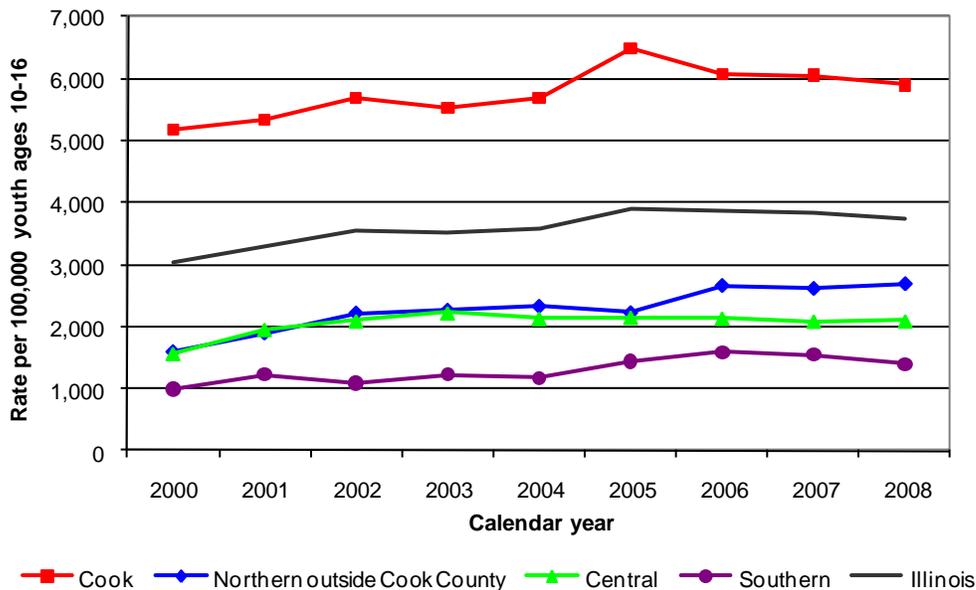
Data summary

Youth arrests

These statistics were compiled using arrest data collected in 2000 and later, when revisions to the Juvenile Court Act had been implemented and data reporting had improved with tighter requirements and use of electronic reporting technology.

From 2003 to 2008, overall youth arrests increased 5 percent, from 45,015 to 47,068 and from 2000 to 2008 the number of arrests increased 23 percent, from 38,264. This count of arrests totals the number of fingerprint cards filed, rather than the unique number of youth arrested. The *rate* of arrests in 2008 was 3,752 arrests for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16—a 7 percent increase from 3,510 in 2003 and a 24 percent increase from 3,029 in 2000 (see *Figure 15*).

Figure 15
Rate of reported arrests per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16,
by region, 2000-2008



Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI data

From 2000 to 2008, Cook County had the highest arrest rate across the state. The Northern region outside Cook County and the Central region had similar rates from 2000 to 2005, but then the Northern region experienced higher rates than the Central region from 2006 to 2008.

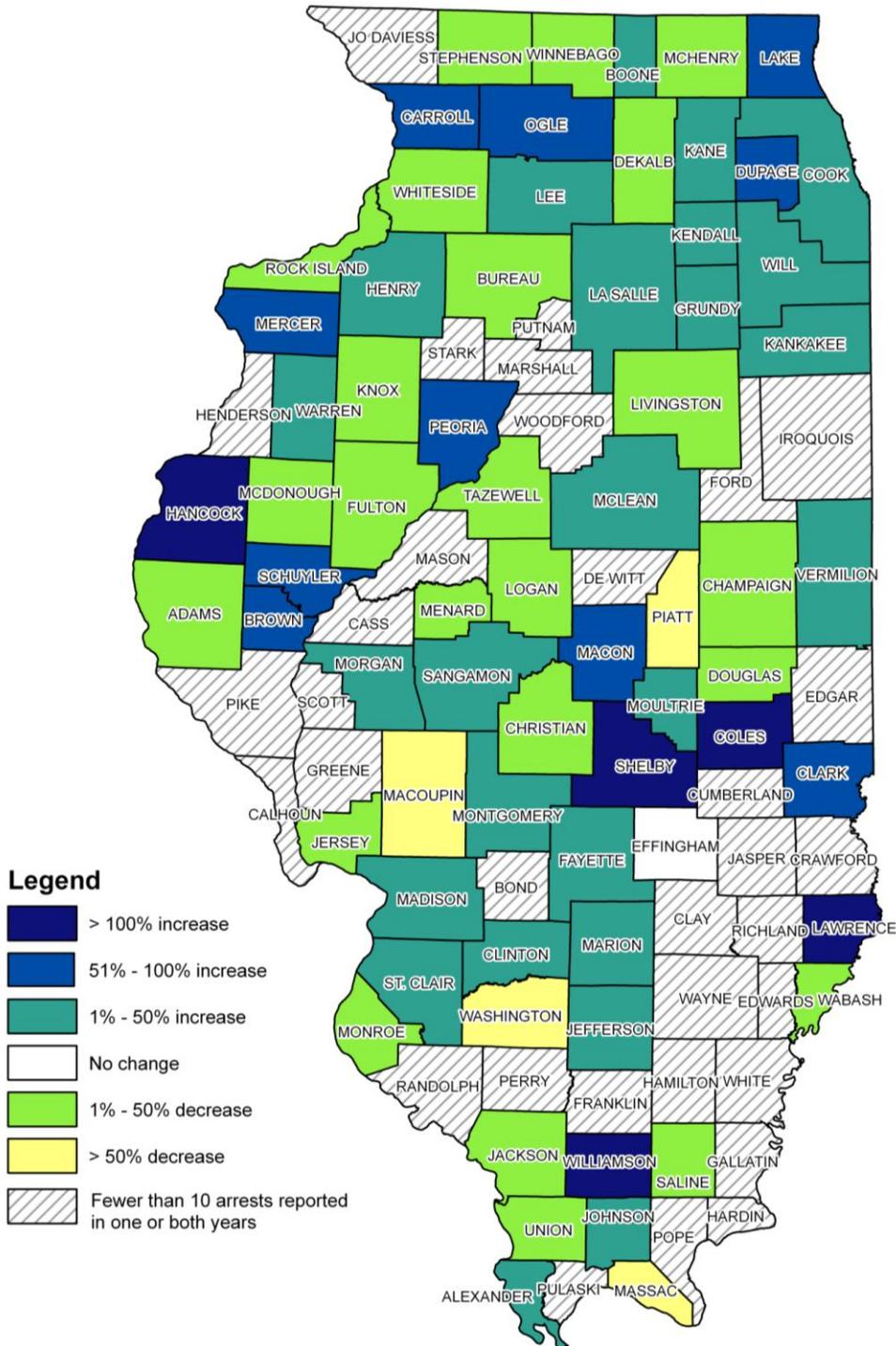
Arrest data by offense category is determined by a hierarchical method developed by the Authority. In a single arrest incident, a youth may be charged with multiple offenses. In the past, the most serious offense could not always be determined easily. The Authority developed a hierarchy to determine the most serious offense charge during an arrest by using the statute and offense class applied systematically across years. Offense categories—property, person, drug, sex offenses, status, weapons, minor traffic, and other offenses—were created based on the Illinois Compiled Statutes.

In 2008, arrests in which the most serious offense for which the youth was charged was a property crime accounted for just over one-third of all youth arrests. Arrests for offenses against a person, including homicide, accounted for 28 percent of all youth arrests and arrests for a drug offense accounted for 11 percent of all youth arrests. Arrests for status offenses accounted for 2 percent of arrests as did arrests were for weapons offenses and minor traffic offenses. Sex offenses accounted for 0.7 percent of all arrests. Offenses designated as “other,” those that did not fit into the previous six categories, accounted for 20 percent of arrests.

Fifty-nine percent of youth arrested in 2008 were identified as black and 40 percent were identified as white. As previously mentioned, Hispanic youth arrested in 2008 could appear in any race category, depending on their specific demography and the reporting practices of local law enforcement. Most youth arrestees were 15 or 16 years old (29 percent and 38 percent, respectively), while 31 percent were 12, 13, or 14 years old. Most arrestees were also male (78 percent). *Map 1* compares county rate changes in youth arrests from 2003 to 2008.

More detailed analysis of disproportionate minority representation in the Illinois juvenile justice system can be found in the Special Issues section of this report. Further details on gender differences in youth involvement in the system can also be found in the Special Issues section.

Map 1
Percent change in rate of youth arrested in Illinois, 2003 – 2008



Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

Court data

After being arrested a youth may be referred to the county state's attorney for prosecution. A petition is filed when a decision is made to prosecute. The number of petitions filed in each county can be found in the data tables section in *Appendix H*.

The court may request investigations that may inform the judge and court staff of a youth's background and prior history. The number of **juvenile/social investigation reports** conducted by a county's probation department is also included in the data tables section in *Appendix H*.

The most common type of petition filed is a delinquency petition. **Delinquency petitions** are filed when a youth is alleged to be **delinquent**; that is, the youth allegedly violated or attempted to violate a state or federal statute, or a municipal or county ordinance. Once a delinquency petition is filed, a number of possible scenarios may follow. New information may come to light that results in the state's attorney dismissing the petition against the youth, entering into a plea agreement, or referring the youth to a diversionary program.

If none of these scenarios occur, an **adjudicatory hearing**, or **trial**, is held to determine whether the allegations against the youth are supported by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. If the youth is adjudicated delinquent, a **dispositional hearing** or **sentencing hearing** is held. After the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 were enacted, the terms "adjudicatory hearing" and "dispositional hearing" were changed to "trial" and "sentencing hearing," respectively, to reflect the terms used in criminal court.

Court activity information is collected by the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC) and published in their annual statistical reports. These data are collected as yearly totals by county, for each judicial circuit. More specific information about the characteristics of the youth included in the data, such as gender, race or ethnicity, age, or type of offense, are not published by AOIC.

While it is not possible to determine the ages of youth included in AOIC juvenile court data, it is assumed that they are between the ages of 10 and 16, as these are the ages youth are under the juvenile court jurisdiction (until January 1, 2010, when youth 17 years of age charged with misdemeanor offenses will remain under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court). For this reason, all rates are calculated using the juvenile population ages 10 to 16. It is possible, for youth under age 10 and over age 16 to be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

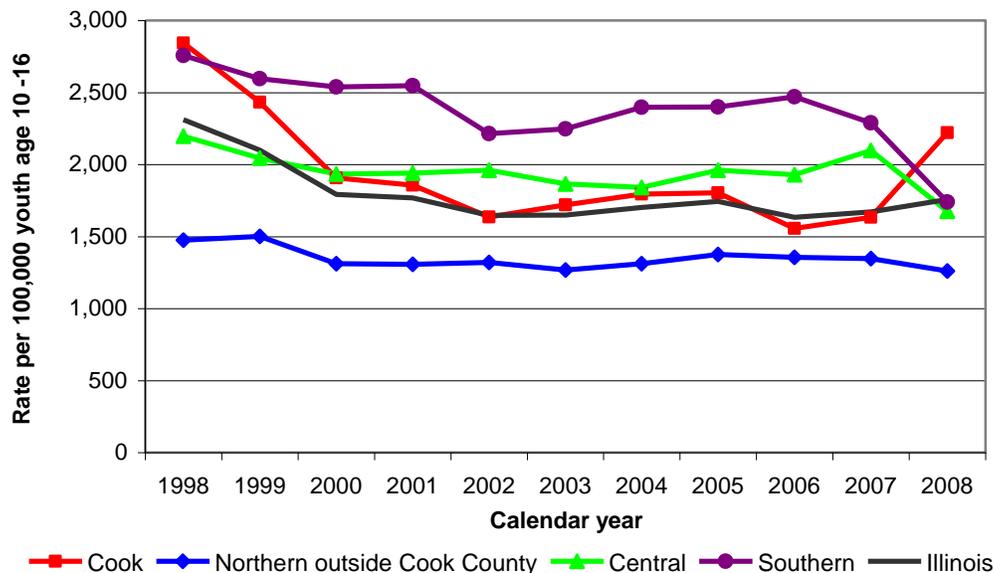
Data summary

Delinquency petitions

There was a steady decrease in the number of delinquency petitions filed statewide over the period studied. From 1998 to 2008, the number of new delinquency petitions filed in Illinois decreased by 23 percent from 28,563 to 22,047. This decline was affected in part by a 43 percent decline in new delinquency petitions filed in Cook County between 1998 and 2007. The decline in Cook County petitions is possibly due to expansions in juvenile diversion programming.

While there was a noticeable decrease in Cook County during that time period, the number of petitions filed in Cook County increased 34 percent from 2007 to 2008. *Figure 16* depicts the *rate* of new delinquency petitions filed by region from 1998 to 2008.

Figure 16
Rate of delinquency petitions filed per 100,000 youth age 10 to 16,
by region, 1998- 2008

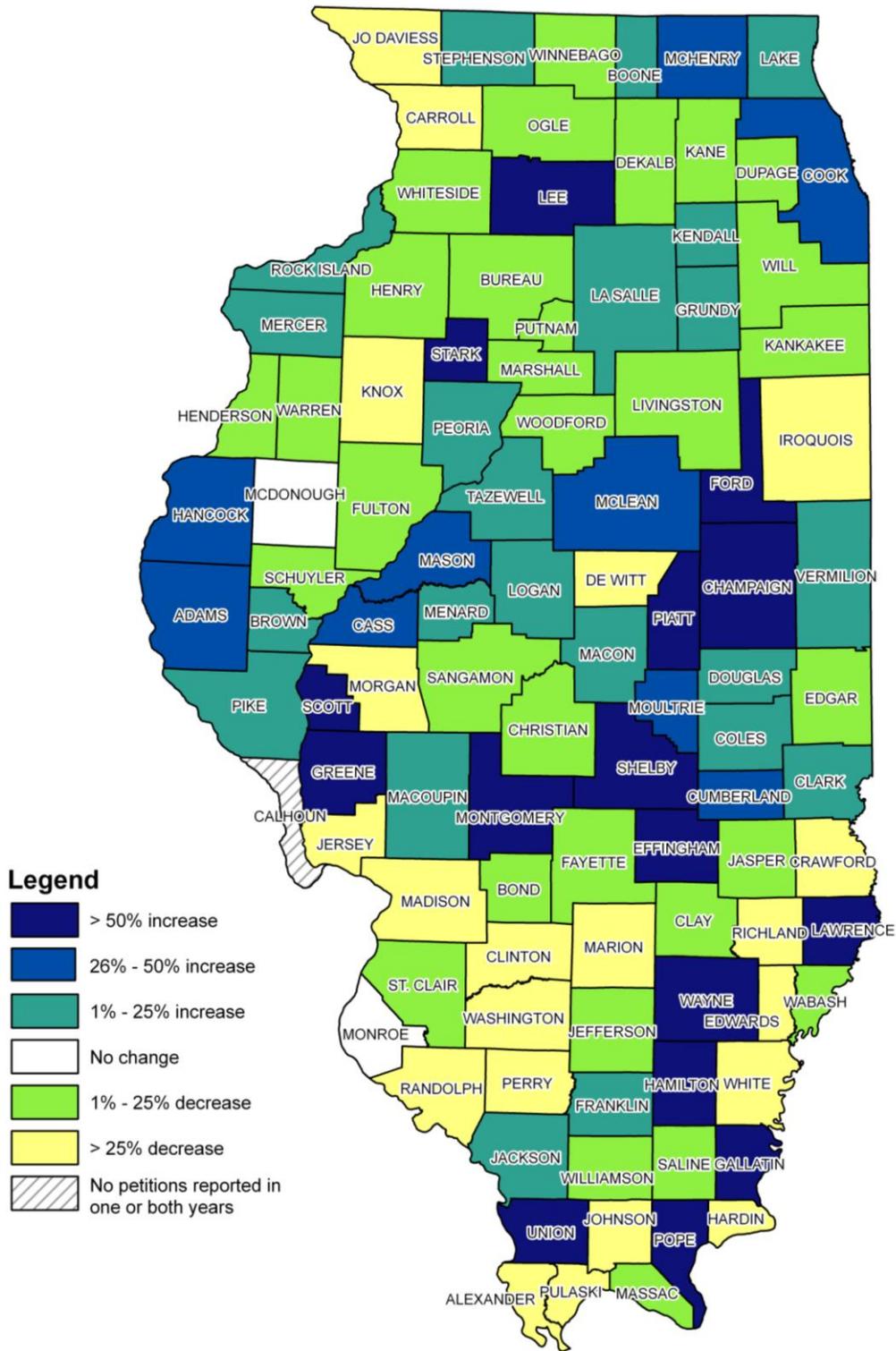


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Overall, from 1998 to 2008 the Southern region experienced the highest rates of petitions filed while the Northern region outside Cook County experienced the lowest. The rate in the Central region was higher than Cook every year except for 1998-1999 and 2008. From 2003 to 2008, the number of new delinquency petitions filed statewide increased 4 percent from 21,151 to 22,047. The *rate* of new delinquency petitions filed statewide increased 7 percent from 1,649 petitions for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 2003, to 1,757 in 2008. In 2008, Cook County had the highest rates of new delinquency petitions filed, with 2,222 new petitions filed for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16. Conversely, the counties that comprise the Northern region of the state, not including Cook County, had the lowest rate of new delinquency petitions filed, with a rate of 1,260. The Southern region had the second highest rate (1,740), followed by the Central region (1,676).

There were slight increases in the *rate* of new delinquency petitions filed for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 between 2003 and 2005 (an average of 2 percent each year from the previous year). However, in 2006, the rate decreased 6 percent from the previous year to 1,634 new delinquency petitions filed. In 2008, the rate increased 5 percent from the previous year to 1,757. *Map 2* shows the percent change in the rate of new delinquency petitions filed by county from 2003 to 2008.

Map 2
Percent change in rate of new delinquency petitions filed in Illinois,
2003 – 2008

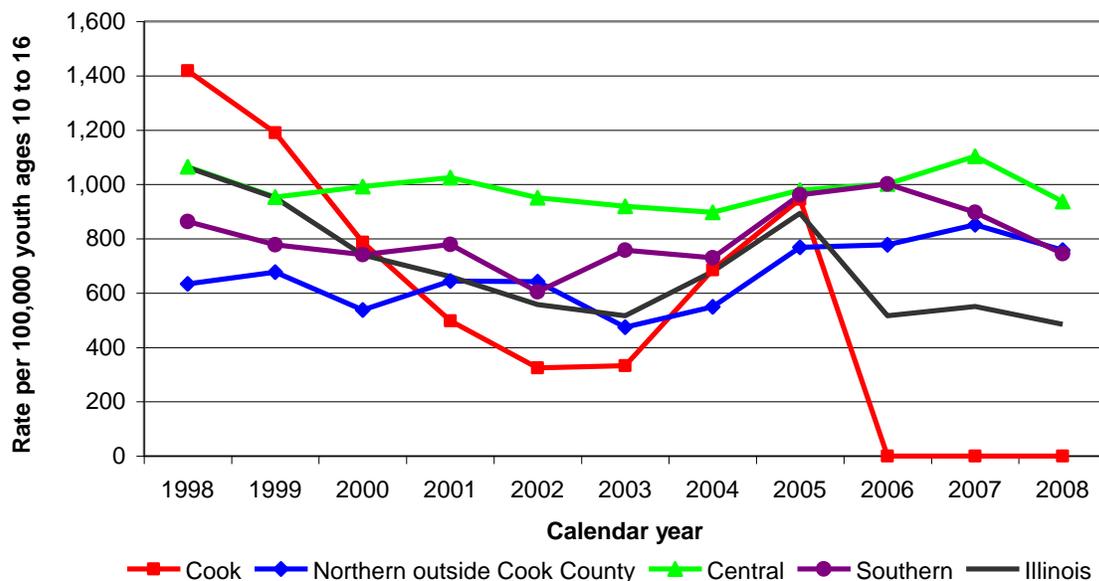


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adjudications

In Illinois, the rate of adjudications of delinquency decreased 54 percent from 1,063 adjudications for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16 in 1998 to 485 in 2008. *Figure 17* depicts the rate youth adjudicated delinquent by region during that period. Excluding Cook, which did not report data to AOIC from 2006 through 2008, the state rate of adjudications of delinquency decreased 6 percent from 2003 to 2008. As can be seen, Cook County adjudication data were not available from 2006 through 2008.

Figure 17
Rate of youth adjudicated delinquent per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16, by region, 1998-2008



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Excluding Cook County, the Central region experienced the highest rates of adjudication from 1998 to 2008, followed by the Southern region, then the Northern region outside Cook County. Between 1998 and 2008, the Northern region experienced a 20 percent increase in their rates, from 633 to 758. During that same time period, the Central region's rates decreased 12 percent, from 1,065 to 937. The Southern region's rates decreased 14 percent, from 863 to 745.

Map 3 shows the percent change in the rate of youth adjudicated delinquent by county from 2003 to 2008.

Detention data

After a police officer takes a youth into custody, the need for placement in a **detention** facility is considered, based on flight risk and if the youth is a danger to himself or the community. If detention seems appropriate, the officer will contact the agency responsible for formal detention screening (typically a probation department or detention center) and request detention screening. If the officer decides not to request detention, the youth is released to a parent or guardian.

With detention screening, it is the screener's responsibility to determine if the youth requires detainment. A **detention screening instrument** is used in nearly all Illinois jurisdictions. See Appendix E for a copy of the detention screening instrument being used across Illinois.

Detention decisions are made based on a final screening score. Points are assigned based on the severity of the current offense, the youth's prior involvement with the juvenile justice system, whether or not the youth has missed previous court dates, and the youth's legal status. For most instruments in use in Illinois, if a youth scores 12 or more points, he or she is detained. If a youth scores seven to 11 points, the screener may release the youth, but apply a less restrictive or **non-secure custody** option, such as **home detention**. If a youth scores less than six points, he or she is released to a parent or guardian.

A detention screener may ask a supervisor for permission to override the score when aggravating or mitigating factors not found on the instrument are considered. For example, a youth arrested during a domestic dispute may not score enough to warrant detention, but the screener may request an override to keep the youth from returning to his or her home environment.

A **detention hearing** must be held within 40 hours of detainment. Once there is probable cause to believe the minor is delinquent, a continuation of detention can be based on any of the following: (1) secure custody is of immediate and urgent necessity for the minor's protection or the protection of another person or his or her property; (2) the minor is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court; or (3) the minor was arrested under a **warrant** [705 ILCS 405/5-501]. Only youth 10 years of age or older can be held in a youth detention center. See Appendix D for a map of the 17 Illinois detention centers operating in 2008.

Most **admissions** to youth detention centers are of youth who have been accused of committing delinquent acts but have not yet been adjudicated delinquent. The detainment of youth accused of delinquent acts but who have not yet had a trial is referred to as **pre-trial detention**.

Youth detention centers also are used for short periods of detention as part of a sentence. The detainment of youth following trial is referred to as a **post-trial detention**. Youth found delinquent can be ordered to serve up to 30 days in a county detention center, which includes time served prior to sentencing.

Detention data information

Detention admissions data obtained from the **Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS)** were used to examine admissions to Illinois youth detention centers from 2000 to 2008. JMIS is

a web-based management information system, managed by the University of Illinois that allows Illinois juvenile detention centers to electronically submit data and run reports. The data extracted from JMIS can be separated by age, gender, race, and offense type for each admission. Only youth between the ages of 10 and 16 were included in the analyses, although youth over age 16 can be detained in juvenile detention centers in special circumstances.

Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center provided the Authority with detention admissions information for 2000 through 2006, as they did not begin reporting to JMIS until 2007. They did not provide the ages of youth, so the total Cook County admissions numbers provided for 2000 to 2006 were used.

As for data on the offense charge, detention facilities use internal offense hierarchies and only submit the one most serious charge for which a youth is being detained. For this report, these charges were grouped into specific offense categories based on the Illinois Compiled Statutes (Appendix F). The JMIS system distinguishes juveniles admitted to detention for a warrant, which can be issued for any type of crime. In most warrant detention admissions, the offense for which the warrant was issued is also specified in JMIS. However, in some cases this is not possible and the offense is designated as a non-specific warrant admission. In these situations, a warrant offense designation in the JMIS system indicates that the juvenile was admitted on the basis of an outstanding warrant, rather than the offense for which the warrant was issued.

Data summary

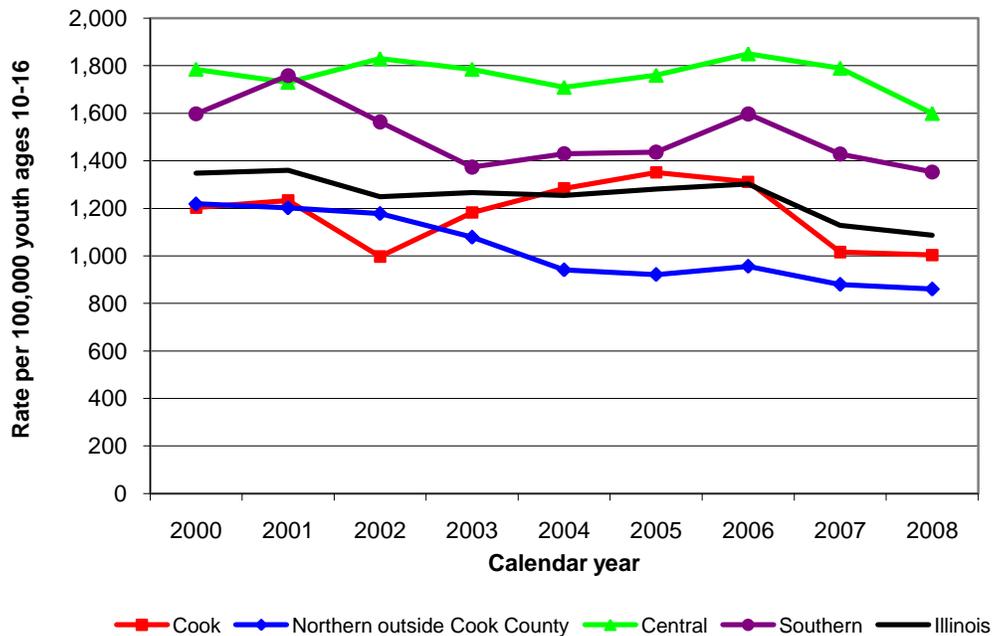
Admissions to secure detention

In 2008, there were 13,637 admissions to secure detention of 10 to 16 year olds statewide, a 36 percent decrease from the 18,541 admissions in 2000, and a 16 percent decrease from 16,230 in 2003. In 2008, 61 percent of detention admissions were black youth, 25 percent were white youth, and 12 percent were Hispanic youth. JMIS treats the Hispanic ethnicity as a racial category. Most youth admitted to detention were male (83 percent) and 15 or 16 years old (72 percent).

In 2008, 33 percent of admissions to detention for youth ages 10 to 16 were for offenses against a person. Property offenses accounted for 28 percent of admissions and 10 percent were for outstanding warrants where the offense for which the warrant was issued was unknown. Twenty-seven percent of Cook County detention admissions were for outstanding warrants. Seven percent of admissions statewide were for drug and 6 percent were for violations of probation, parole, home detention, or court orders. Six percent of admissions were for offenses designated as “other”, 6 percent were for weapons offenses, 2 percent were for contempt of court, 2 percent were for sex offenses, and less than 1 percent was for status offenses.

The state *rate* of annual detention admissions for youth 10 to 16 years of age decreased 28 percent from 1,500 admissions for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 2000 to 1,087 in 2008. *Figure 18* shows the rate of youth admissions to secure detention by region from 2000 to 2008.

Figure 18
Rate of admission to secure detention per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16,
by region, 2000-2008



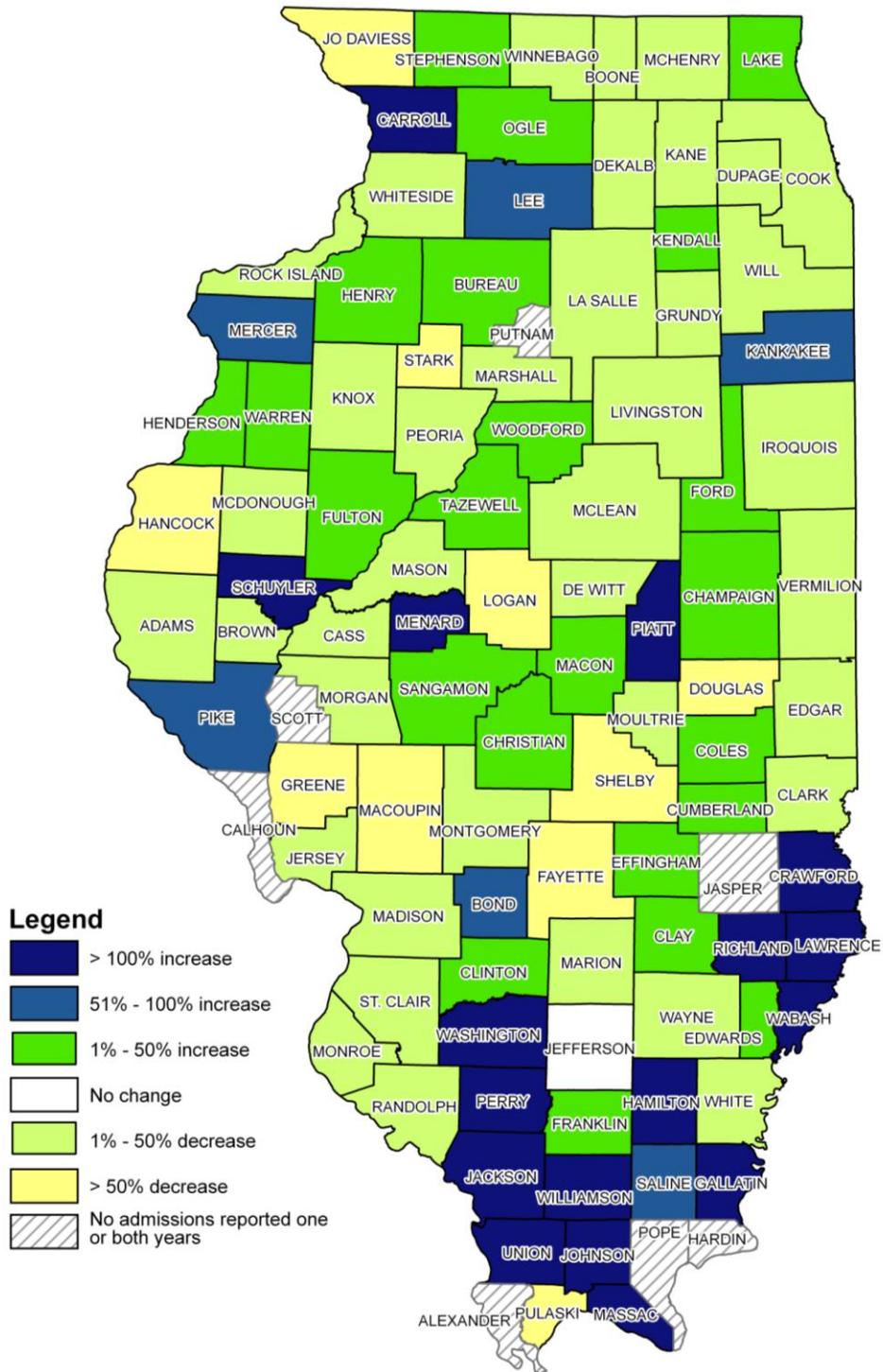
Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System; Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center

Overall, the Central region had higher rates of admission to secure detention over the time period studied, followed by the Southern region. Cook County experienced higher rates than the Northern region from 2003 to 2008. The Central region of Illinois experienced a 10 percent decrease in their detention admission rates from 2000 to 2008 (1,785 in 2000 to 1,599 in 2008). The Southern region experienced a 15 percent decrease from 2000 to 2008 (1,597 in 2000 to 1,353 in 2008). Cook County experienced a 16 percent decrease from 2000 to 2008 (from 1,203 in 2000 to 1,004 in 2008) and the Northern region, not including Cook County, experienced the largest decrease of 29 percent from 2000 to 2008 (1,219 in 2000 to 860 in 2008).

Map 4 depicts the percent change in the rate of county level detention center admissions for 10 to 16 year olds between 2003 and 2008.

In Illinois in 2008, the **average daily population** of youth in detention centers was 1,193. The **average length of stay** is based on the admission and release dates of youth in detention. The average length of stay of youth in detention was 15 days. For county-level data, refer to the data tables section in Appendix H.

Map 4
Percent change in rate of youth admissions to secure detention in Illinois, 2003 – 2008



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

Transfers to adult criminal court

Youth 13 years or older charged with more serious crimes can be transferred to adult criminal court. Four types of transfers may result in a youth being tried in criminal court. They include: automatic transfer/excluded jurisdiction, mandatory transfer, presumptive transfer, and discretionary transfer [705 *ILCS* 405/5-805]. In the last three types of transfers, the state's attorney's office files the transfer motion, and a juvenile court judge decides whether the motion should be granted.

Youth are excluded from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and **automatically transferred** to adult criminal court if they are 15 years of age or older and are alleged to have committed:

- First degree murder or another **forcible felony**.
- Aggravated discharge of a firearm in a school, on school property, within 1,000 feet of a school, at a school activity, or in a school vehicle.
- Any forcible felony when the youth had been previously adjudicated delinquent for another felony and the current alleged felony was related to gang activity.
- Any offense that would qualify for a presumptive transfer and the youth had been previously adjudicated delinquent for a forcible felony [705 *ILCS* 405/5-130(6)].

Excluded jurisdiction and automatic transfers mean that the criminal (adult) court is established as the original court of jurisdiction rather than the juvenile court (juvenile court is the original court of jurisdiction in presumptive and discretionary transfers). Cases in which a youth is automatically transferred or excluded from the juvenile court's jurisdiction are not originally heard in juvenile court and the youth will from that point on be treated as an adult by the courts [705 *ILCS* 405/5-130(6)].

Mandatory transfer occurs when a motion is filed by a state's attorney to allow for the prosecution of a youth age 15 years or older and a juvenile judge determines there is probable cause to believe that the allegations against the youth are true and the youth is alleged to have committed:

- A forcible felony that was committed in furtherance of criminal activity of an organized gang, and the youth had been previously adjudicated delinquent or convicted for a felony offense.
- A felony in furtherance of criminal activity of an organized gang, and the youth had been previously adjudicated delinquent or convicted for a forcible felony.
- An offense that would qualify for presumptive transfer and the youth had been previously adjudicated delinquent or convicted of a forcible felony.
- Aggravated discharge of a firearm in or within 1,000 feet of a school, at a school-related activity, or any vehicle commissioned by the school to transport students, regardless of the time of day or year [705 *ILCS* 405/5-805(1)].

A **presumptive transfer** occurs when a youth age 15 years or older has allegedly committed a Class X felony other than armed violence; or if they allegedly committed aggravated discharge of a firearm, or other offenses specified by statute. A petition is filed by the state's attorney to permit the prosecution of the youth under criminal laws. Presumptive transfers will occur for

these juveniles unless a juvenile court judge is able to make a finding based on **clear and convincing evidence** that the youth is amenable to the care, treatment, and training programs available through the facilities of the juvenile court [705 *ILCS* 405/5-805(2)].

A motion for **discretionary transfer** is made by the state's attorney to allow for prosecution of a youth 13 years of age or older under criminal laws. While there are no specific offenses associated with a discretionary transfer, the court will consider many factors before granting such a transfer, including the seriousness of the offense and the minor's prior record of delinquency [705 *ILCS* 405/5-805(3)].

The Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC) does not currently collect data on youth transferred to adult court in Illinois. Until 1999, AOIC collected aggregate-level information on the number of youth transferred to criminal court. Due to the manner in which these data were collected, however, it was not possible to determine the offenses for which the transfers took place, case sentencing following the transfer, or the demographic characteristics of the youth transferred. AOIC discontinued the reporting of these data in 1999.

The Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) contains juvenile transfer data. Although JMIS can only provide the numbers of *detained* youth who were transferred to criminal court, these data can provide a reasonable approximation of the number of transfer cases outside of Cook County. The Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center began reporting to JMIS in 2007, however, they did not report transfer information. Therefore, transfer data for Cook County were unavailable. Transfers reported to JMIS are shown in the data tables section in *Appendix H*.

Data summary

Transfers to adult criminal court

In 2008, 120 detained youth between the ages of 10 and 16 were transferred to the adult criminal court in counties outside of Cook County. In 2008, the counties with the most youth transfers, (excluding Cook County) were Franklin (25), Peoria (14,) Jefferson and Wabash (10 each), Richland (9), and Winnebago (6). Based on available data, the use of transfers to adult court is generally found in counties with large, urban populations. However, there are possible errors in the number of transfers reported by southern counties that admit youth to the Franklin County Detention Center's non-secure wing. JMIS does not distinguish between secure and non-secure detainment, and the Franklin County Detention Center classifies youth in its non-secure center as transfers. Therefore, it is not possible to determine which juveniles categorized as being transferred to the adult court from Franklin County Detention Center are truly transferred and which are being detained in the non-secure wing. Map 5 depicts the number of transfers of detained youth to adult court by county in 2008.

Probation data

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

The primary function of **formal probation** is to provide the court with investigative and case supervision services for adjudicated delinquents. Youth adjudicated delinquent can be sentenced to probation for a maximum of five years or until age 21, whichever comes first. Youth who are non-delinquent but subject to conditions imposed by the court, such as **minors requiring authoritative intervention**, may receive **supervision** or supervised probation to ensure they follow requirements set by the court.

Probation departments also oversee court-ordered services and programs to which youth probationers are sentenced at disposition. Such services and programs include, but are not limited to, alcohol and drug treatment, mental health treatment, **Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc.** (TASC) programs, **Unified Delinquency Intervention Services** programs, and **Job Training Participation Act** programs.

Probationers may also receive **community service** and be ordered to pay victim **restitution** costs. Youth may also be removed from their homes, or in some cases require **placement** in a **foster home, group home, residential treatment** center, or placement with a relative.

AOIC collects aggregate-level **active probation caseload** information on the number of youth receiving informal supervision, those whose cases were continued under supervision, and those who are on formal county probation. These data, along with data on services ordered and youth placements are shown in the data tables section in Appendix H.

Data summary

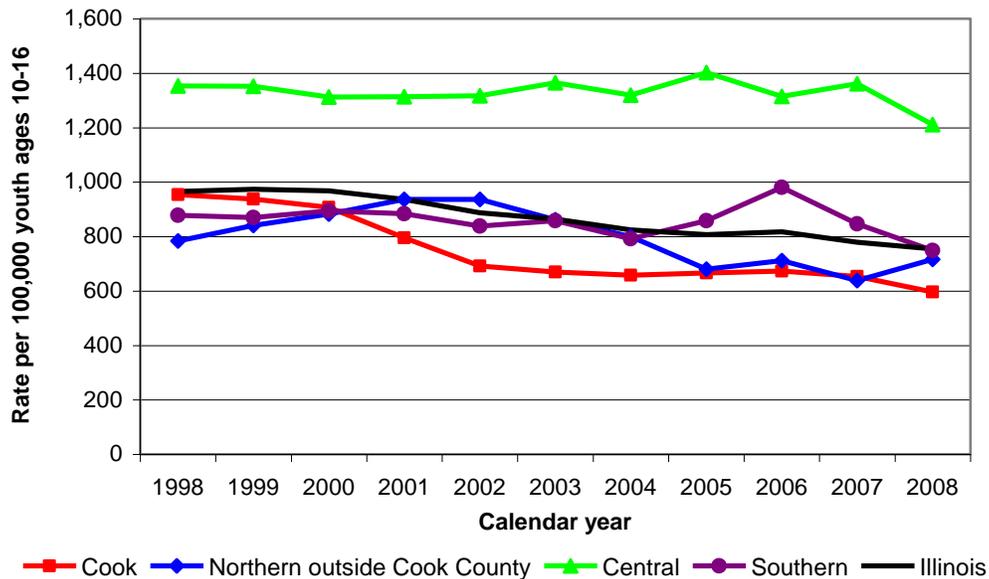
Probation caseloads

Probation caseloads include only the number of active youth probation cases open as of December 31 of each year. A 15 percent decline was recorded in active standard probation cases from 2003 to 2008. There were 11,082 active probation cases in 2003 and 9,472 cases in 2008.

The *rate* of formal probation cases statewide decreased 22 percent from 965 formal probation cases for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 1998 to 755 in 2008; and decreased 13 percent

from 864 in 2003. After peaking in 1999 at 973, the rate began to steadily decrease. *Figure 19* depicts the rate of youth formal probation cases by region from 1998 to 2008.

Figure 19
Rate of formal probation cases per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16,
by region, 1998-2008*



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 * Rate of formal probation caseloads as of Dec. 31 each year

The Central region of Illinois consistently had the highest rate of formal active probation cases during the time examined while the other regions had similar rates. The caseload rate in the Central region decreased 11 percent from 1,353 for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 1998 and to 1,211 in 2008. Cook County experienced the largest decrease in its rates of formal probation cases. Between 1998 and 2008, the rate decreased 38 percent from 954 to 596. The Southern region of Illinois experienced a 15 percent decrease from 878 in 1998 to 749 in 2008. The Northern region of Illinois, not including Cook County, had a 9 percent decrease in their rates from 783 in 1998 to 716 in 2008.

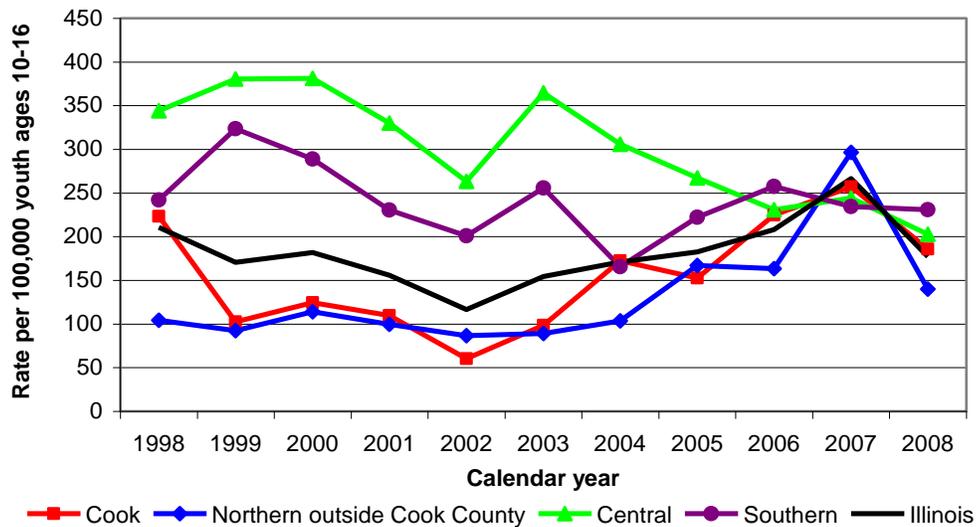
Map 6 depicts the percent change in the rate of youth formal probation cases in Illinois between 2003 and 2008.

Informal probation caseloads

The number of active informal probation cases statewide decreased 15 percent from 2,605 in calendar year 1998 to 2,221 in 2008. The largest increase during the time period studied was almost 50 percent from 1,488 in 2002 to 2,221 in 2008.

The state *rate* of active informal probation cases decreased from calendar years 1998 to 2008. The state rate of informal probation on Dec. 31, 2008 was 177 cases per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16, a 16 percent decrease from 211 in 1998, and a 15 percent increase from 154 in 2003. *Figure 20* depicts the rates of information probation cases active on December 31 each year by region for 1998 to 2008.

Figure 20
Rate of active informal probation cases per 100,000 youth
ages 10 to 16, by region, 1998 – 2008*



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
* As of Dec. 31 each year

The rate of active informal probation cases in the Central region decreased 44 percent from 364 in 2003 to 203 in 2008. The rate of informal probation cases for the Southern region peaked at 324 in 1999 and declined afterward. The Southern region's rates were 10 percent lower in 2008 than in 1998. By contrast, the rate of informal probation cases in Cook County increased 89 percent from 2003 to 2008, from 98 to 186, and increased 57 percent in the Northern region outside of Cook County from 89 to 140 during the same time period.

Map 7 illustrates rate changes in active informal youth probation cases in Illinois counties between 2003 and 2008.

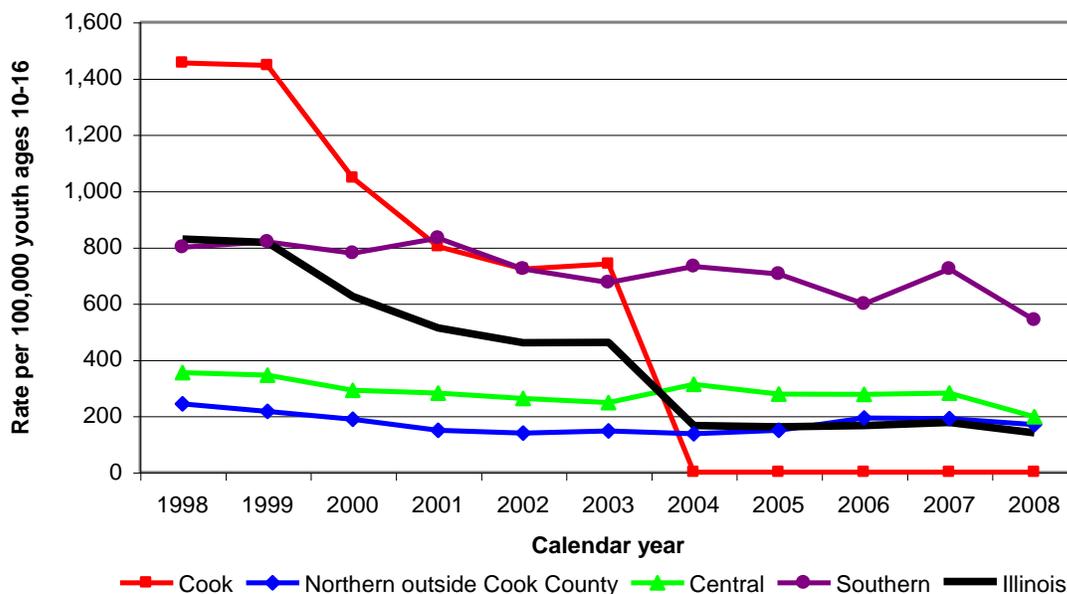
Delinquency petitions continued under supervision

In Illinois, the court may order a continuance under supervision during court proceedings which may not exceed a 24-month period for youth alleged to be delinquent. During the time of the continuance, the youth must follow conditions of supervision determined by the court [705 ILCS 405/5-615].

In 2008, the number of delinquency petitions continued under supervision was 1,783—a 70 percent decrease from 5,920 reported in 2003. However, Cook County data for 2004 through 2008 were unavailable. Examining statewide trends excluding Cook County show an overall decrease in the rate of petitions continued under supervision. Between 1998 and 2008, the statewide rate minus Cook County decreased 37 percent from 377 in 1998 to 236 in 2008. However, between 2002 and 2007, the rate increased 9 percent from 274 to 297, before decreasing back to 236 in 2008.

Figure 21 shows trends in rates of delinquency petitions continued under supervision by region from 1998 to 2008. Data for Cook County for 2004 through 2008 were not reported to AOIC, as can be seen in the line graph below.

Figure 21
Rate of delinquency petitions continued under supervision per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16, by region, 1998 – 2008



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Note: Cook County data for 2004 through 2007 were

Overall, Cook County had the highest rate of delinquency petitions continued under supervision up to 2003 and the Southern region had the highest known rate beyond 2003. The Central region and Northern region outside Cook County had relatively low rates from 1998 to 2008. All regions in Illinois experienced a decrease in the rate of delinquency petitions continued under supervision during the eleven years examined. The rate in the Central region decreased 44

percent from 354 in 1998 to 198 in 2008, and decreased 20 percent from 247 in 2003. The rate in the Southern region decreased 32 percent from 799 in 1998 to 541 in 2008 and decreased 20 percent from 675 in 2003. Northern Illinois rates, not including Cook County, decreased 30 percent from 243 in 1998 to 169 in 2008. However, the rate in this region increased 15 percent from 147 in 2003 to 169 in 2008.

Map 8 depicts the rate changes of delinquency petitions continued under supervision by county between 2003 and 2008.

Corrections data

The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) is the state correctional system for juveniles. It began operations as a separate entity from the Illinois Department of Correction (IDOC), the state correctional system for adults, on July 1, 2006. However, IDJJ continues to share certain services with IDOC, including the Planning and Research Unit, which provided the Authority yearly data files for this report. While the data were provided by IDOC, the numbers used in the report are the Authority's interpretations of these data.

IDJJ provides long-term custody in Illinois Youth Centers (IYCs) to youth who are at least 13 years old. According to 730 *ILCS* 5/3-10-7(b), a youth sentenced as a juvenile may remain within the IDOC Juvenile Division until age 21, unless juvenile division administrators file a petition to transfer the youth to the adult corrections division or prison under the guidelines set forth in 730 *ILCS* 5/3-10-7(a). IDJJ also houses youth 16 years of age and younger who were sentenced as adults until they are at least 17 years old at which point they are usually transferred to adult IDOC facilities unless extenuating circumstances, such as a youth's physical or emotional vulnerability, cause the correctional officials to argue for the youth to remain in an IYC.

In FY08, youth were committed to one of eight Illinois Youth Centers located throughout Illinois (Appendix D). In FY05, the average annual cost to house one youth in an Illinois Youth Center was \$70,827, although the cost per youth varies considerably across the centers.²⁸

Court commitments (new sentence commitments from the court) are often distinguished from technical violation recommitments. In this report, court commitments to IDOC include youth who were adjudicated delinquent and sentenced to IDJJ for their offenses, as well as **court evaluations**, which are 30, 60, or 90-day commitments used to assess their needs so a judge can make a more informed sentencing decision.²⁹ Based on the court evaluation, a youth could be released from IDJJ custody by a juvenile court judge or given a **court evaluation return** to an IYC to serve an indeterminate term. Both court evaluation admissions and court evaluation returns are considered new sentence court commitments.

Youth sentenced as juveniles in Illinois receive **indeterminate sentences**. While release dates are unknown, they cannot exceed the youth's 21st birthday. Juveniles sentenced to IDJJ may remain under the supervision (either in custody or on **parole**) of IDJJ until their 21st birthday, or until IDJJ petitions the court for early termination of parole and discharge from IDJJ custodianship [705 *ILCS* 405/5-750(6)]. A juvenile may not be incarcerated for a longer time period than an adult who committed the same offense. Discretionary early release from an IDJJ facility based on conditions and supervision from IDJJ for an indeterminate sentence is referred to as parole.

Juveniles sentenced as adults in Illinois serve their sentences in IDJJ at least until their 17th birthdays. Usually, they are then transferred to an adult IDOC facility; however they can remain in an IDJJ facility until they are 21 years old if the decision is made by corrections officials that it is in the best interest of the youth. Juveniles sentenced as adults receive **determinate sentences** and all supervisory requirements after release (mandatory supervised release) that an

adult would. **Mandatory supervised release (MSR)** is the statutorily defined period of supervision of an inmate who received a determinate sentence, following their release from an IDJJ or IDOC facility. MSR conditions and supervision are set by IDJJ or IDOC and monitored by IDJJ/IDOC shared parole services. Both MSR and parole have the same conditions and supervision and both are commonly referred to as parole. It is possible for a juvenile to be recommitted to IDJJ for parole violations if the youth was sentenced as a juvenile and received an indeterminate sentence; or recommitted for MSR violations if the youth was sentenced as an adult and received a determinate sentence.

While on parole or MSR, all youth must abide by conditions set forth by IDJJ. Common conditions of a juvenile's parole include completing a high school degree or obtaining a GED, attending school or obtaining gainful employment, abiding by curfews, and refraining from drug or alcohol use. The Illinois Prisoner Review Board can **revoke** parole or MSR upon violations of the set conditions and recommit the youth to IDJJ. This parole revocation is referred to as a **technical parole/MSR violation** recommitment. This means the youth did not receive a new sentence for a new offense, but is being returned for violating the technical conditions of their release.

Data summary

Admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers

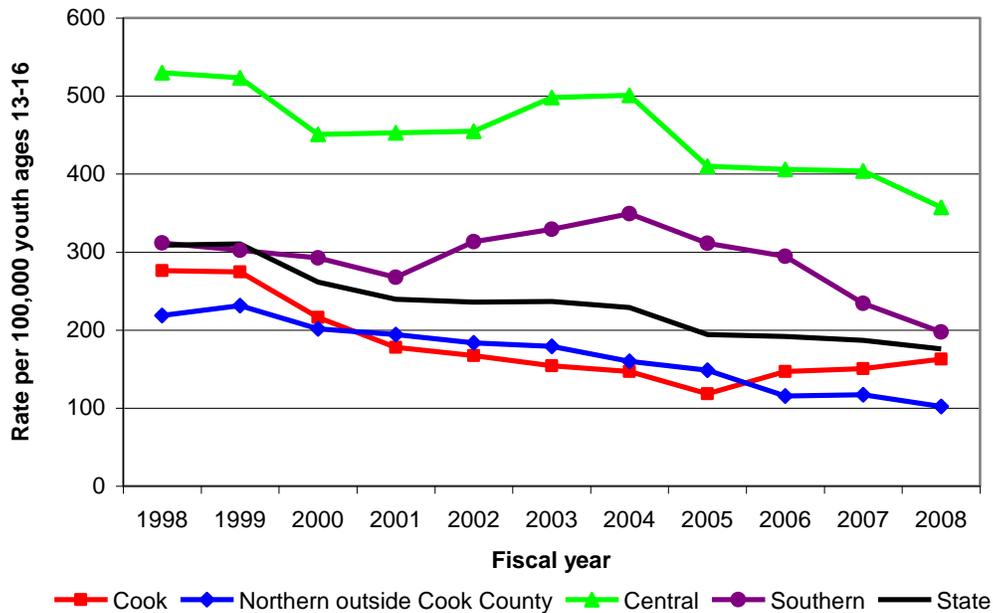
In FY08, 2,351 youth were admitted to an IDJJ Youth Center—a 17 percent decrease from the 2,848 admitted in FY98; and a 20 percent decrease from the 2,955 admitted in FY03. Eleven counties reported no youth admissions to IDJJ during FY08.

Of these admissions in FY08, 1,421 (60 percent) were court commitments for new adjudications (sentences.) The remaining 930 (40 percent) were for technical parole/MSR violations. Slightly more than half of all admissions to IDJJ in FY08 were youth between ages 13 and 16 (1,264, or 54 percent) while the remaining 1,087 (46 percent) admissions were youth between the ages of 17 and 20. As youth ages 13 to 16 are the primary population sentenced in juvenile court to IDJJ facilities, they will be examined separately from youth between 17 and 21 years of age. Youth over 17 may be committed to IDJJ for offenses they committed prior to their 17th birthdays or for technical violations of juvenile parole.

Admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers for 13 to 16 year olds

In FY08, 1,264 juveniles age 13 to 16 were admitted to an IDJJ Youth Center—a 42 percent decrease from 2,181 in FY98. In FY08 the *rate* of admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers was 176 admissions for every 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16—a 42 percent decrease from 309 in FY98 and a 26 percent decrease from 237 in FY03. *Figure 22* depicts the rate of commitments to IDJJ Youth Centers for youth ages 13 to 16 from FY98 to FY08.

Figure 22
Rate of admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers per 100,000 youth
ages 13 to 16 by region, FY98-FY08



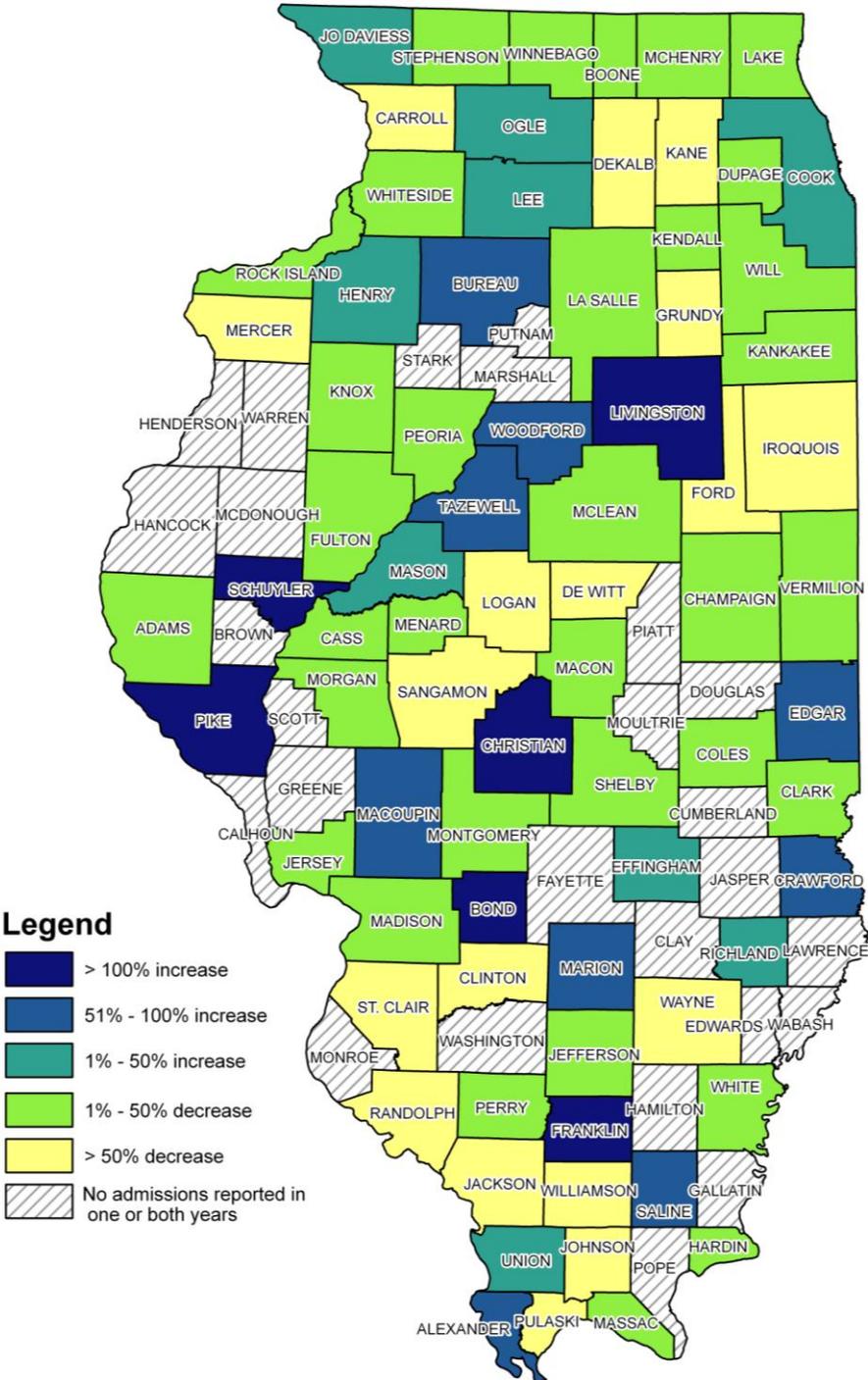
Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Overall, from FY98 to FY08, the Central region by far had the highest rate of admissions to IDJJ from 1998 through 2008, followed by the Southern region. From 1998 to 2000 and from 2006 to 2008, Cook County had a higher admission rate than the Northern region outside Cook County. However, from 2001 through 2005, the Northern region had a higher rate than Cook County.

The *rate* of admissions to IDJJ for the Northern region outside Cook County decreased steadily from FY98 to FY08. Overall, there was a 53 percent decrease from 219 admissions for every 100,000 youth age 13 to 16 in FY98 to 102 in FY08. The rate of admissions in the same region decreased 43 percent from 179 in FY03. Cook County saw the second largest overall decrease during the time period examined. The rate of admissions for Cook County decreased 41 percent, from 276 per 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16 in FY98 to 163 in FY08. However, the rate in Cook County increased 6 percent from 154 in FY03. Between FY98 and FY08, the Southern regional rate decreased 37 percent, from 312 to 198; and decreased 40 percent from 329 in FY03. Between FY01 and FY04, the Southern Illinois rate increased 30 percent from 268 to 349 before decreasing each year from FY05 to FY08. Overall, the rate decreased for the Central region as well. Between FY98 and FY08, their rate decreased 33 percent from 530 to 357; and decreased 28 percent from 498 in FY03.

Map 9 depicts the rate changes in admissions of youth ages 13 to 16 to IDJJ Youth Centers by county from FY03 to FY08.

Map 9
Percent change in rate of youth admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers,
FY03–FY08



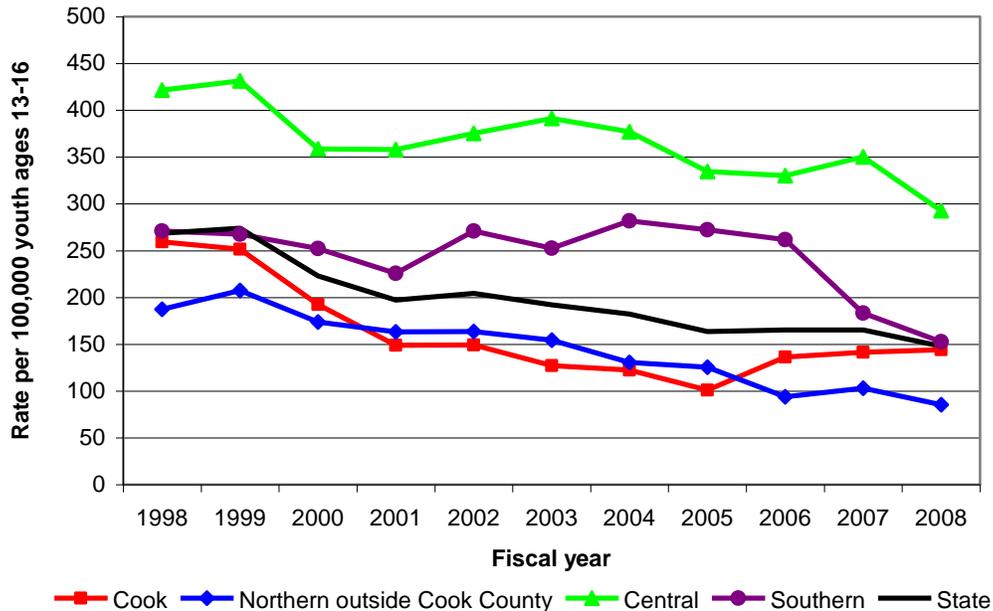
Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Court commitments to IDJJ of 13 to 16 year olds

In FY08, there were 1,065 court commitments of youth ages 13 to 16, representing 84 percent of IDJJ admissions for this age group. From FY98 to FY08, the number of court commitments decreased 44 percent from 1,897 in FY98. From FY03 to FY08, the number of court commitments for this age group decreased 24 percent.

The state *rate* of youth court commitments to IDJJ decreased 45 percent between FY98 and FY08. In FY08, the statewide rate of court commitments was 148 per 100,000 youth age 13 to 16, compared to 269 in FY98. *Figure 22* depicts the rate of youth court committed to IDJJ, by region, from FY98 to FY08. From FY03 to FY08, the state rate of court commitments for this age group decreased 23 percent.

Figure 22
Rate of youth court commitments to IDJJ per 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16, by region, FY98-FY08



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Like overall commitments, the Central region had the highest rate of court commitments from FY98 to FY08, followed by court commitments in the Southern region. While the court commitment rate in Cook County was lower than the rate in the Northern region outside Cook County from FY01 through FY05, the Cook County rate was higher from FY98 through FY00 and from FY06 through FY08.

All regions in Illinois experienced a decrease in their rates of court commitments for 13 to 16 year olds between FY98 and FY08. The Northern region outside Cook County rate decreased the most during the time examined. In these counties, the rate decreased 55 percent (from 187 new court commitments for every 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16 in FY98 to 85 in FY08); and decreased 45 percent from FY03 to FY08 (154 in FY03 to 85 in FY08). Cook County's rate

decreased 44 percent overall from 259 in FY98 to 144 in FY08, but increased 13 percent from 127 in FY03. The rate in the Southern region decreased 44 percent from 271 in FY98 to 153 in FY08 and decreased 39 percent from 252 in FY03. Counties in the Central region experienced the smallest decrease during the time examined. In FY08, the rate of admissions for the Central region was 292 for every 100,000 youth age 13 to 16—a 31 percent decrease from 425 in FY98 and a 25 percent decrease from 391 in FY03. Of court commitments in FY08, 345 (27 percent) were for court evaluations.

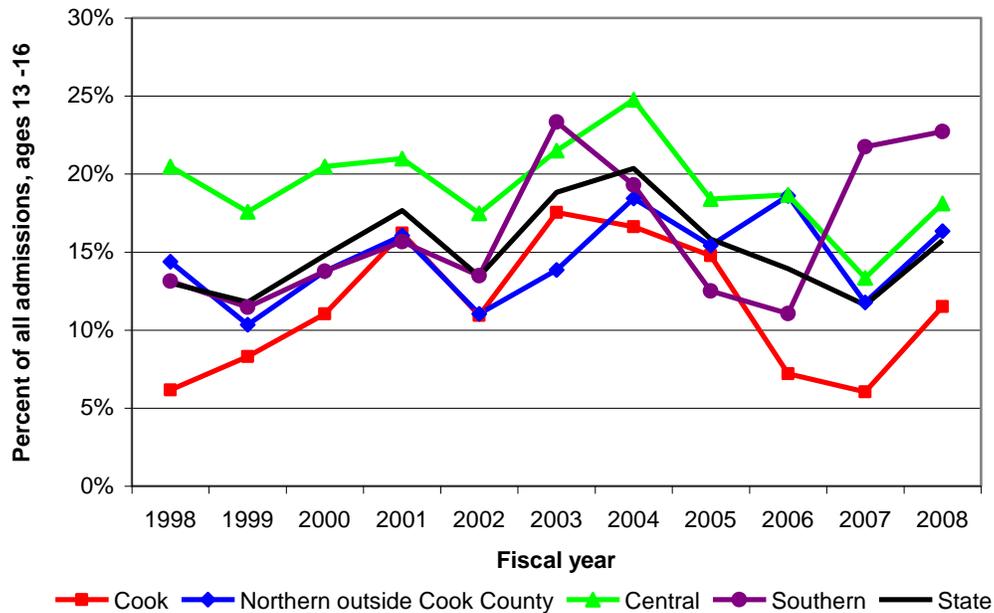
IDJJ uses an internal hierarchy to determine the most serious offense for which a youth is committed and groups offenses into five categories: person, property, sex, drug, and other. In FY08, 43 percent of court-committed youth ages 13 to 16 were committed for a property offense, 41 percent for an offense against a person, 11 percent for a drug offense, 4 percent for a sex offense, and 2 percent for an offense designated as “other”.

Sixty-one percent of court-committed youth ages 13 to 16 were black, 29 percent were white, and 10 percent were Hispanic. Most court committed youth were male (91 percent). Thirty-nine percent of all court commitments to juvenile IDJJ facilities in FY08 were 16 years old, 5 percent were between 18 and 20 years old, 20 percent were 17 years old, 23 percent were 15 years of age, 11 percent were 14 years old, and 2 percent were 13 years old.

Technical violation recommitments to IDJJ Youth Centers of 13 to 16 year olds

In FY08, 16 percent of IDJJ admissions of 13 to 16 year olds were for technical violations of parole/MSR (199). This represents a 30 percent decrease from 284 in FY98, and a 39 percent decrease from 324 in FY03. The *proportion* of admissions for technical violations varied during the time period examined. However, most regions saw an overall increase between FY98 and FY08, with the exception of the Central region. Between FY03 and FY08, most regions except the Northern region outside Cook County saw decreases in the proportion of their admissions for technical violations. *Figure 24* depicts the proportion of IDJJ recommitments for technical violations for 13 to 16 year olds, by region, from FY98 to FY08.

Figure 24
Percent of recommitments to IDJJ Youth Centers for technical violations
for youth ages 13 to 16, by region, FY98-FY08



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers of 17 to 20 year olds

Youth in Illinois are considered adults under Illinois criminal law at age 17 and would be tried in the adult criminal court for offenses committed after their 17th birthdays. Therefore, youth 17 years of age and older who are tried as adults would be sentenced to adult IDOC facilities. However, if a youth is between the ages of 17 and 20 and committed their juvenile offense prior to their 17th birthdays, they would be tried in the juvenile court. If sentenced to corrections, these youth would be committed to an IDJJ facility.

In FY08, 46 percent of all admissions to IDJJ were youth between the ages of 17 and 20. In FY08, 1,087 youth in this age group were admitted to IDJJ facilities—a 63 percent increase from 667 in FY98 and a 12 percent decrease from 1,234 in FY03. Overall, the proportion of IDJJ admissions that are youth 17 years of age or older has steadily increased during the last ten years. The one exception was a decreased in the proportion from 2006 to 2007.

Of the 1,087 youth in this age group admitted to IDJJ facilities in FY08, 356 were court commitments for new adjudications (33 percent), and 731 were technical violation recommitments (67 percent).

Court commitments to IDJJ of 17 to 20 year olds

Given the age of juvenile court jurisdiction in Illinois is age 16 and under³, it is understandable that few youth ages of 17 and older are committed to IDJJ facilities. However, the number of court commitments of youth 17 years of age or older increased 15 percent from 310 in FY98 to 356 in FY08, and increased 6 percent from 335 in FY03.

Technical violation commitments to IDJJ Youth Centers of 17 to 20 year olds

If a youth received a juvenile sentence, was released on parole or MSR, and then violated the parole/MSR conditions after their 17th birthday but before they turned 21, the youth would be returned to an IDJJ juvenile facility. As most youth that are committed to IDJJ facilities are 15 and 16 years of age, it is understandable that the majority of youth 17 years of age and older are committed to IDJJ for technical parole/MSR violations. Of the 1,087 youth 17 years of age or older admitted to an IDJJ facility in FY08, 67 percent were recommitted for technical violations of parole/MSR. The 731 youth in this age group committed in FY08 for technical violations is more than double the 357 youth committed in FY98, but a 19 percent decrease from 899 in FY03.

Parole

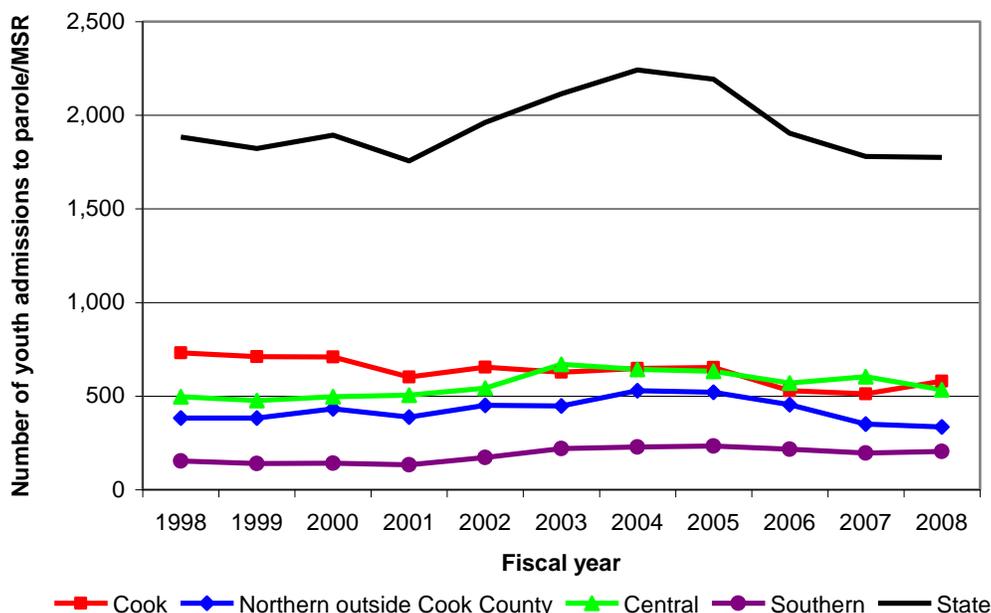
Youth released on parole

In FY08, 1,775 youth ages 21 and under were released on parole/MSR from IDJJ facilities. This represents a 6 percent decrease from the 1,883 released in FY98 and a 16 percent decrease from the 2,115 released in FY03. The number of youth released on parole decreased 7 percent from 1,883 in FY98 to 1,756 in 2001, then increased 28 percent to 2,242 in FY04, before declining 21 percent to 1,775 in FY08. *Figure 25* shows the number of new releases to parole/MSR, by region of release, from FY98 to FY08.

Of the 1,775 youth released on parole/MSR in FY08, the majority, or 64 percent (1,143) were 17 years of age or older. The remaining 632, or 36 percent, were 13 to 16 years old..

³ Public Act 95 – 1031, which went into effect January 1, 2010, moved youth 17 years of age charged with misdemeanor offenses under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Youth 17 years old charged with felonies continue to be considered adults under Illinois criminal law.

Figure 25
Number of youth ages 13 to 21 released on parole/MSR, by region of release, FY98-FY08



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Cook County experienced a decrease of 21 percent in the number new parole releases from 730 in FY98 to 579 in FY08 and a decrease of 8 percent from 627 in FY03. In the Northern region outside of Cook County, the number of parole releases also decreased (12 percent), from 382 in FY98 to 335 in FY08, while the number of releases decreased 25 percent from 447 in FY03. The number of parole releases in the Southern region increased 33 percent, from 153 in FY98 to 204 in FY08 but decreased 7 percent from 219 in FY03. In the Central region, the number of parole releases increased 8 percent from 496 in FY98 to 534 in FY08 but decreased 20 percent from 669 in FY03.

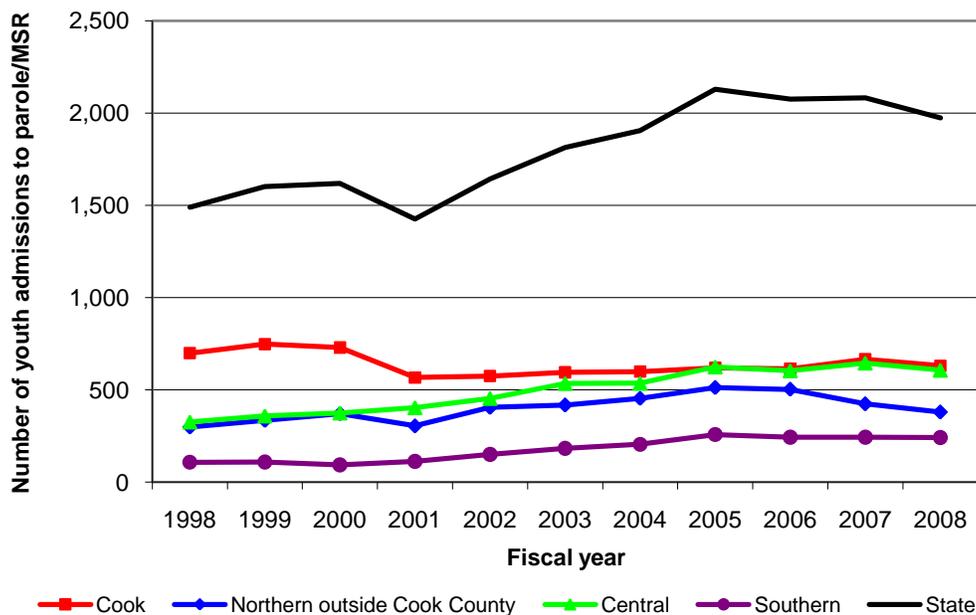
Youth parole caseloads

To get an estimate of the number of youth ages 21 and under on parole on a given day, the number of youth on parole on June 30th of the state fiscal year is used. On June 30, 2008, there were 1,975 youth on parole—a 33 percent increase from the 1,490 youth on parole on June 30, 1998; and a 9 percent increase from the 1,814 youth on parole on June 30, 2003. The number of youth on parole began increasing after 2001. Between 2001 and 2007, the number of youth on parole increased 46 percent from 1,462 in 2001 to 2,084 in 2007 and then decreased to 1,975 in 2008. *Figure 26* depicts the number of youth on parole on June 30th of the fiscal year, by region, from FY98 to FY08. Of the 1,975 on parole in 2008, 36 percent were 13 to 16 years of age (716) and 64 percent were 17 years old or older (1,259).

The largest number of youth ages 13 to 21 on parole/MSR from FY98 to FY08 were from Cook County. However, from FY05 through FY08, the number of youth from the Central region rose

to nearly that of Cook County. The Southern region had the fewest number of youth on parole/MSR during the entire time period.

Figure 26
Number of youth ages 13 to 21 on parole/MSR by region,
FY98-FY08*



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

The juvenile parole population in the Southern region experienced the greatest increase during the ten years examined. Between FY98 and FY08, the parole population more than doubled from 108 to 242. The Southern regions' parole population also increased 32 percent from 183 in FY03. Similarly, the parole population in the Central Illinois region increased 86 percent from 326 in FY98 to 607 in FY08 and increased 13 percent from 535 in FY03. The parole population in the Northern region outside of Cook County increased 27 percent from 299 in FY98 to 380 in FY08, but decreased 9 percent from 418 in FY03. By contrast, Cook County's parole population decreased 10 percent from 699 in FY98 to 631 in FY08 and increased 6 percent from 595 in FY03.

Recidivism

IDJJ reports youth recidivism rates as the percentage of youth who return to Illinois Youth Center facilities within three years following their release. Youth who return to an adult IDOC facility or receive any other sentence (i.e. probation) are not included. In FY05, IDJJ reported the youth recidivism rate within three years of exiting an IDJJ facility (FY02 release) as 48 percent.³⁰ In 2010, staff began conducting an in-depth research study on recidivism for juveniles admitted to IDJJ between FY05 to FY07. Recidivism will be measured through readmission to either IDJJ or IDOC and through re-arrest up through FY09. Recidivism will be compared across various demographic and offense-type subgroups, with special attention paid to neighborhood of release.

Special issues

Disproportionate minority contact

Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the juvenile justice system is of increasing concern to lawmakers and policymakers. DMC refers to an empirical finding across the United States that a higher percentage of minority youth are involved in the juvenile justice system than their representation in the general population. In 2003 nationally, black youth comprised 16 percent of all youth, 37 percent of youth detained, and 58 percent of youth admitted to adult prisons.³¹ The rate of minority overrepresentation in juvenile justice systems across the country has contributed to greater scrutiny of juvenile justice system decision-making and the examination of how other factors correlated with race, such as poverty, contribute to the overrepresentation of minorities.

The federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, amended in 1988, required each state participating in formula grant programs administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to assess the extent of over-representation of confined minority youth. In 1992, Congress expanded the mandate regarding DMC and required states with an over-representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system to develop and implement plans to reduce it. The JJDP Act of 2002 broadened the DMC initiative from disproportionate minority *confinement* to disproportionate minority *contact* to cover minority youth at all decision points in the juvenile justice system.

From FY03 to FY05, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission funded initiatives to reduce DMC in Peoria County, St. Clair County, south suburbs of Cook County, and Chicago's Lawndale neighborhood. In FY06, the initiatives expanded to include sites in Macon County, Chicago's Englewood community, and Sauk Village. Each program site hired a local DMC coordinator to work with the W. Haywood Burns Institute, a leading national organization that strives to reduce the over-representation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system.

Another project to reduce DMC, the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is described in detail in the *State initiatives* section of this report.

Representation index

Several methods have been utilized to assess minority representation in the juvenile justice system. One method for assessing DMC is to calculate a **representation index (RI)**. An RI compares the percentage of all minority youth at a specific stage of the juvenile justice process to the percentage of that same minority group in the general youth population of the jurisdiction of interest.

In order to calculate the RI, the number of youth in the reference group (usually white youth) at the specific stage, the number of youth in the minority group at the specific stage, the total number of youth at the stage, the population of the reference group in the jurisdiction, the

population of the minority group in the jurisdiction, and the total youth population in the jurisdiction are needed.

Gathering local data

Before calculating the RI, raw data must be gathered on youth at the justice stage of interest (*Table 2*) as well as the youth population (*Table 3*). *Table 2* and *Table 3* illustrate numbers used to determine the arrest RI in three hypothetical Illinois counties.

Table 2
Raw youth arrest data

County	Number of black youth arrests (ages 10-16)	Number of white youth arrests (ages 10-16)	Total number of youth arrests (ages 10-16)*
County A	21	67	90
County B	142	46	192
County C	16	246	267

* Total includes youth of all races.

Table 3 shows raw population data in three hypothetical Illinois counties.

Table 3
Raw population data

County	Black youth population in county (ages 10-16)	White youth population in county (ages 10-16)	Total youth population in county (ages 10-16)*
County A	352	6,096	6,491
County B	2,469	8,009	10,614
County C	98	3,352	3,478

* Total includes youth of all races.

Calculating the Representation index

Calculating the RI requires first determining the percentages of a minority group at the specific stage of the justice process, as well as the percentage of the minority group in the general population. To calculate a percentage, divide the number of youth arrests in the minority group by the total number of youth arrests for the jurisdiction then multiply the total by 100 to get the percentage (*Table 4*).

Table 4
Percent calculations for black youth arrests and black youth population

County	% of arrests that are black youth	% black youth in pop
County A	$(21 \div 90) \times 100 = 23\%$	$(352 \div 6,491) \times 100 = 5\%$
County B	$(142 \div 192) \times 100 = 74\%$	$(2,469 \div 10,614) \times 100 = 23\%$
County C	$(16 \div 267) \times 100 = 6\%$	$(98 \div 3,478) \times 100 = 3\%$

Calculate the jurisdictional RI using the following formula:

Representation index =

$$\frac{\text{Percent of a minority group at a stage of the justice process in jurisdiction of interest}}{\text{Percent of the same minority group in jurisdiction of interest}}$$

More explicitly, to calculate the RI for a county's arrests, use the following formula:

County arrest RI =

$$\frac{\text{Percent of black youth arrests for county}}{\text{Percent of black youth in county population}}$$

This calculation results in a number representing a ratio (see *Table 5*). If the ratio is greater than one, over-representation exists. Ratios less than one indicate under-representation. An over-representation of black youth at the arrest stage is seen in County A, County B, and County C.

Table 5
County arrest representation index calculations

County	RI for black youth
County A	$(23 \div 5) = 4.6$
County B	$(74 \div 23) = 3.0$
County C	$(6 \div 3) = 2.0$

The ratio of youth at a particular stage of the juvenile justice system is dependent on the percentage of minority youth in the population. Therefore, RIs do not necessarily indicate the extent of the disparity.

The lack of data on the number of youth in each race and ethnic group involved with the system across all stages of the process prevents calculation of measures of racial and ethnic disparity for the entire juvenile justice system. In most cases, these data are collected informally and maintained at the local level. Data are available that allows us to calculate DMC numbers for

arrests, detention admissions, and commitments to IDJJ in all Illinois counties. Tables that report the county-level DMC numbers are located in the data tables section of *Appendix H*.

DMC numbers are not calculated when the county's minority group population is less than one percent. When working with very small numbers and percentages, the formulas used to assess minority representation can result in extremely large indices that are difficult to interpret. In addition, Hispanic representation among arrested youth cannot be assessed as reporting requirements do not include ethnicity.

Juvenile population data used in calculations

Juvenile population numbers are obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau through the National Center of Juvenile Justice. In *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data* reports prior to the 2006 report, the Hispanic population used to calculate rates was double counted because they were reported both in the race category they identified (e.g., black, white, etc.) and in the Hispanic ethnicity category. However, the 2006 through 2008 reports, the racial designations of black, white, American Indian, and Asian are for non-Hispanic individuals only. The Hispanic ethnicity category includes Hispanic individuals of any race. For example, a person who identified as Hispanic and black would be included in the Hispanic population category, but not the black population category.

Ethnicity is not captured at the arrest stage, so Hispanic youth arrested can be included in any racial category; therefore at the arrest stage racial category populations including Hispanic and non-Hispanic youth were used to calculate DMC numbers. For example, the white youth population included individuals who identified as non-Hispanic white and individuals who identified as Hispanic white.

Data summary

Arrest representation indices

An RI of 1.0 would be equal representation in the general population and in the system, An RI over 1.0 is over-representation, and an RI under 1.0 is under-representation. In Illinois in 2008, black youth ages 10 to 16 were over-represented as they were arrested at a level triple their representation in the general Illinois youth population (RI=3.05). Asian youth were under-represented and arrested at a level about 88 percent less than their representation in the general youth population (RI=0.12), and white youth were under-represented and arrested at a level about 48 percent less than their representation (RI=0.52). *Table 6* depicts the RIs for Illinois by race in Illinois in 2008.

Table 6
Youth arrest representation indices by race in Illinois, 2008

	<i>RI</i>	Percent of population ages 10-16	Percent arrested
<i>Black</i>	3.05	19.45%	59.28%
<i>Asian</i>	0.12	3.98%	0.49%
<i>White</i>	0.52	76.10%	39.72%

Note: Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
Sources: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets and U.S. Census Bureau

Detention representation indices

In 2008, black youth ages 10 to 16 were admitted to detention three times their representation in the general youth population (RI=3.26). Hispanic youth were under-represented, detained at a level 39 percent less than their representation (RI=0.61). Asian youth were under-represented at 96 percent less than their representation in the population (RI=0.04). White youth were also under-represented at 57 percent less than their representation in the population (RI=0.43). *Table 7* shows the 2008 state representation indices by race and ethnicity.

Table 7
Youth detention representation indices by race and ethnicity in Illinois, 2008

	<i>RI</i>	Percent of population ages 10-16	Percent detained
<i>Black</i>	3.26	18.80%	62.24%
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.63	19.23%	11.77%
<i>Asian</i>	0.04	3.79%	0.15%
<i>White</i>	0.43	57.97%	24.71%

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

IDJJ commitments representation indices

In FY08, black youth ages 13 to 16 were committed to IDJJ three times their representation in the general youth population (RI=3.12). Hispanic youth were under-represented, committed at a level 45 percent less than their representation (RI=0.55), and Asian youth were under-represented with only three commitments in FY08; at 93 percent less than their representation (RI=0.07). White youth were committed at a level 51 percent less than their representation (RI=0.49). *Table 8* shows the representation indices for the state by race and ethnicity for FY08

Table 8
Youth ages 13 to 16 IDJJ commitment representation indices by race and ethnicity, FY08

	RI	Percent of population Ages 13-16	Percent in IDJJ
<i>Black</i>	3.12	19.38%	60.52%
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.55	18.42%	10.13%
<i>Asian</i>	0.07	3.59%	0.24%
<i>White</i>	0.49	58.40%	28.72%

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

Relative Rate Index

In an attempt to address the weaknesses of the RI, OJJDP convened a workgroup that was charged with identifying a more effective measure of disproportionate minority contact. Using the same data needed to calculate the representation index, the workgroup developed a **relative rate index (RRI)**. The relative rate index compares the rate at which a minority group is represented at a particular juvenile justice stage to the rate a reference group is represented at the same stage. The RRI is determined by calculating the rates of both the minority group and the reference group at the juvenile justice stage of interest.

Calculating the Relative Rate Index

RRI rates are calculated per 1,000 youth in the jurisdictional population (not per 100,000 youth as previously calculated). This is to be consistent with the way OJJDP measures RRI nationally. Rates are calculated by taking the number of youth at a specific stage of the justice process, multiplying it by 1,000, and dividing that total by the total number of the youth group in the jurisdictional population.

Rate =

$$\frac{\text{Number of youth group at specific stage of the justice process}}{\text{Number of youth group in jurisdictional population}} \times 1,000$$

Using the raw data provided in *Table 2* and *Table 3*, arrest rates for black and white youth are calculated as follows:

Black youth arrest rate for County A =

$$\frac{21 \text{ black youth arrests}}{352 \text{ black youth in County A}} \times 1,000$$

Table 9 summarizes the black and white youth arrest rates for the three example counties.

Table 9
Black and white youth arrest rates

County	Black youth arrest rate	White youth arrest rate
County A	$(21 \times 1,000) \div 352 = 60$	$(67 \times 1,000) \div 6,096 = 11$
County B	$(142 \times 1,000) \div 2,469 = 58$	$(46 \times 1,000) \div 8,009 = 6$
County C	$(16 \times 1,000) \div 98 = 163$	$(246 \times 1,000) \div 3,352 = 73$

Using white youth as the reference group, the RRI can be calculated for each county with the following formula:

$$\text{RRI} =$$

$$\frac{\text{Rate per 1,000 of a minority group at a specific stage in a jurisdiction of interest}}{\text{Rate per 1,000 of reference group (white) at the same stage in jurisdiction of interest}}$$

Table 10 shows the RRI calculations for black youth arrests in the three example counties.

Table 10
Relative Rate Index calculations for black youth arrests

County	RRI Calculation
County A	$(60 \div 11) = 5.45$
County B	$(58 \div 6) = 9.67$
County C	$(163 \div 73) = 2.23$

As with the RI, a value of 1.00 is equal representation in RRI calculations. Values over 1.00 indicate over-representation and values under 1.00 indicate under-representation. As shown in Table 10, County A has an RRI of 5.45 for black youth. Therefore, black youth arrest rates in County A are more than five times those of white youth. County C has an arrest RRI of 2.23 for their black youth. Therefore, black youth arrest rates in County C are approximately twice those of white youth. There is an over-representation of black youth at the arrest stage in both counties, and County A's problem is more than twice that of County C's. County B's over-representation of black youth is almost twice that of County A's.

Data summary

Arrest relative rate indices

In 2008, the arrest relative rate index for black youth ages 10 to 16 was 5.84 meaning black youth arrest rates were almost six times that of white youth arrest rates in Illinois. Asian youth were arrested at a rate about one-fourth that of white youth (RRI=0.24). Table 11 shows the relative rate indices and arrest rates by race for the state in 2008.

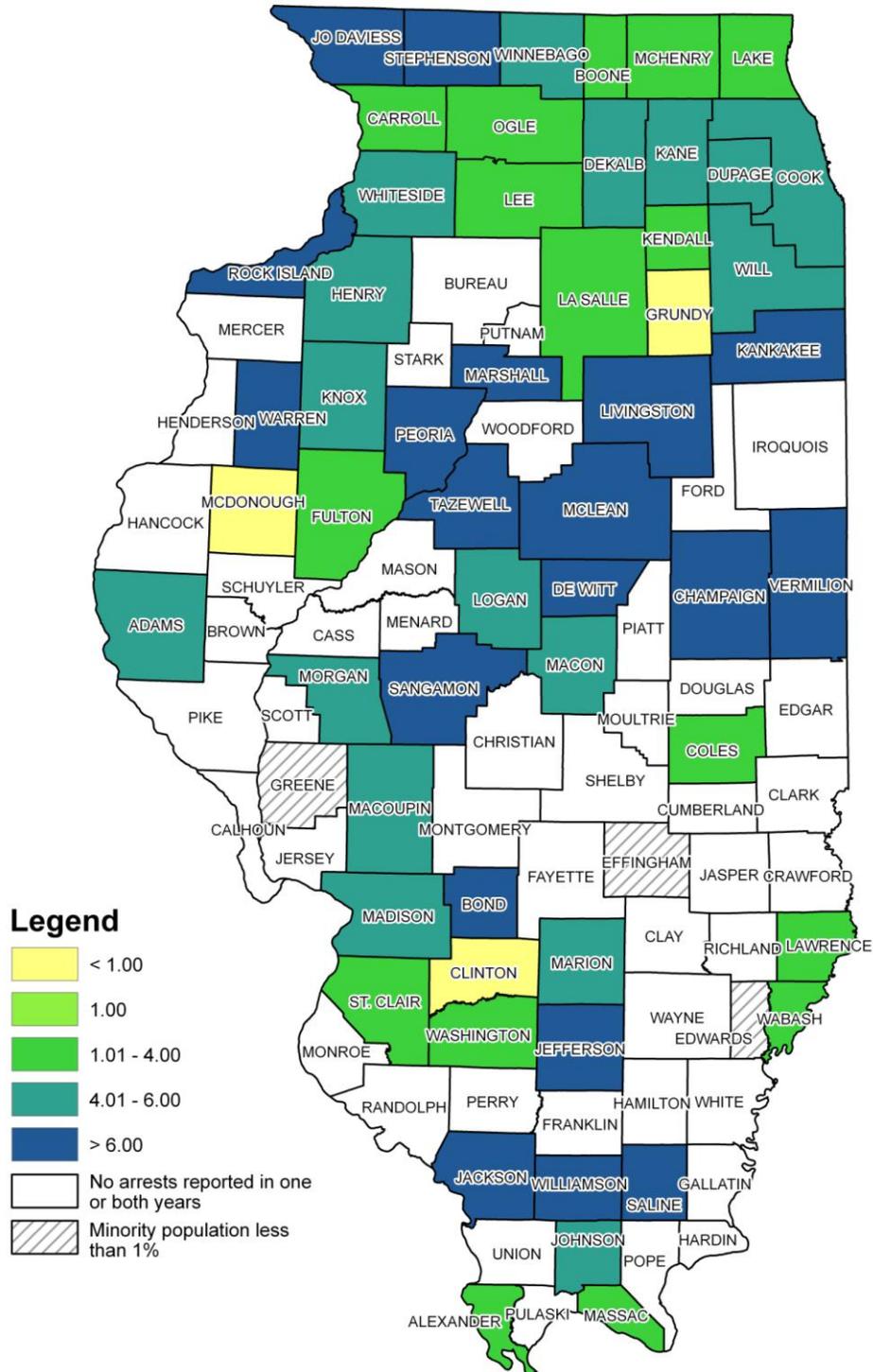
Table 11
Youth ages 10 to 16 arrest relative rate indices by race in Illinois, 2008

	Black	Asian	White
<i>RRI</i>	5.84	0.24	--
<i>Arrest rate/1,000</i>	114.80	4.68	19.66

Sources: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets and U.S. Census Bureau

Map 10 illustrates the relative rate indices for black youth at the arrest stage by county in 2008. As indicated on the map, counties reporting no arrests may either have no reported arrests for the whole county or no arrests for black youth. Seven counties reported no arrests of any youth and 37 counties reported no arrests of black youth in 2008.

Map 10
Black youth arrest relative rate indices in Illinois by county, 2008



Sources: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets and U.S. Census Bureau

Detention relative rate indices

In 2008, the rates of admission to secure detention of black youth ages 10 to 16 were more than seven times those of white youth (RRI=7.64). Hispanic youth detention rates were slightly higher than those of white youth (RRI=1.44). Asian youth were committed to detention about one-tenth the rate of a white youth (RRI=0.10). *Table 12* shows the statewide relative rate indices and detention rates by race and ethnicity in Illinois in 2008.

Table 12
Youth detention relative rate indices by race and ethnicity in Illinois, 2008

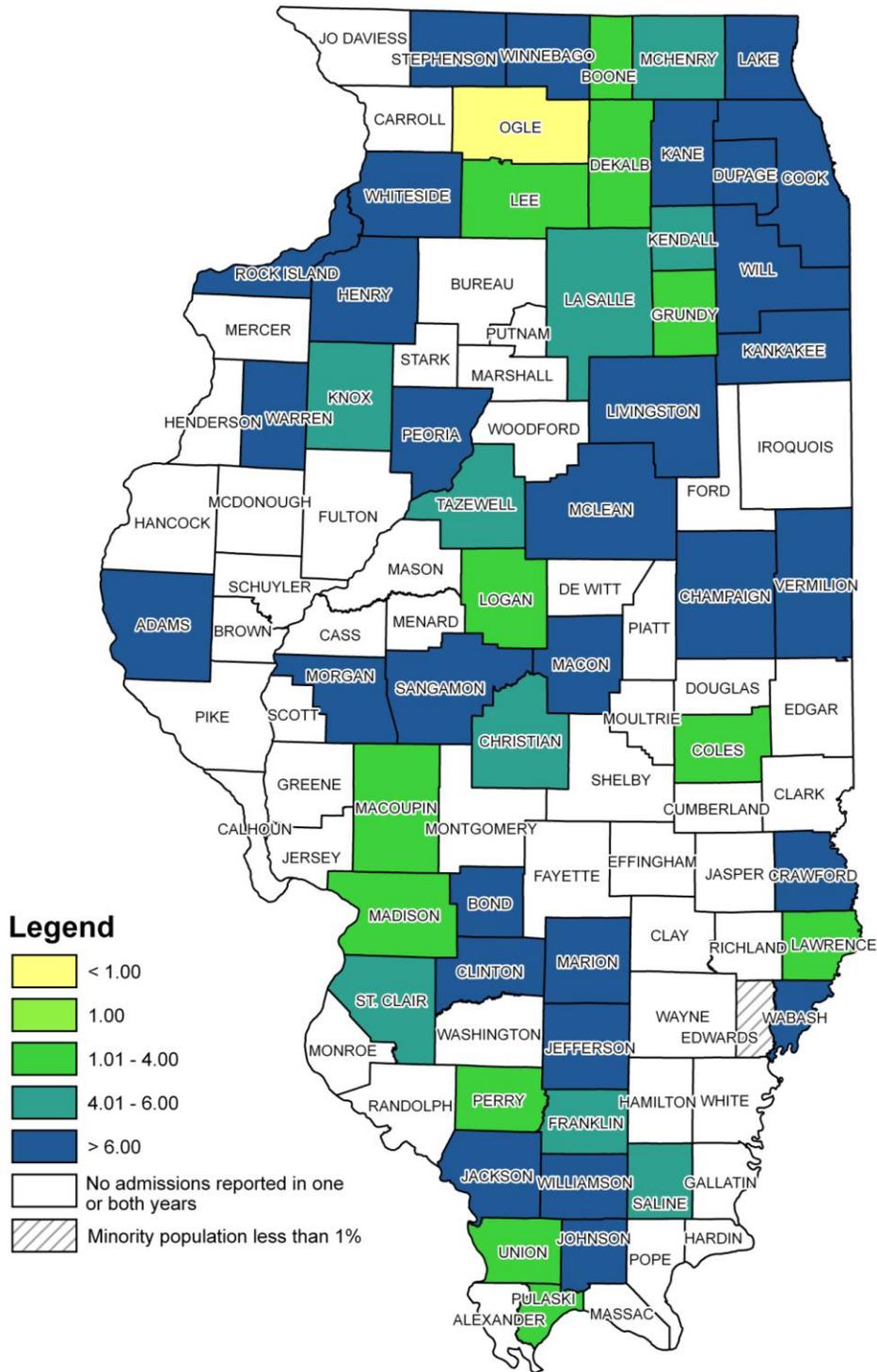
	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
<i>RRI</i>	7.64	0.10	1.44	--
<i>Detention rate/1,000</i>	35.99	0.45	6.76	4.71

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

Map 11 and *Map 12* highlight counties where black and Hispanic youth, respectively, made up at least one percent of the youth population 10 to 16 years old and their detention relative rate indices for 2008.

In 2008, four counties admitted no youth ages 10 to 16 to detention, 44 counties admitted zero black youth and one county admitted zero white youth to detention. Additionally, 61 counties reported admitting zero Hispanic youth ages 10 to 16 to detention in 2008. A designation of “no admissions reported” in *Map 11* or *Map 12* indicates that the county either admitted no youth to detention or did not admit black, white, or Hispanic youth to detention in 2008.

Map 11
Black youth detention relative rate indices in Illinois by county, 2008



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

Youth IDJJ commitments relative rate indices

In FY08, IDJJ commitment rates for black youth ages 13 to 16 were six times those of white youth (RRI=6.35). Hispanic youth IDJJ commitment rates were approximately equal to those of white youth (RRI=1.12). Only three Asian youth were committed to IDJJ in FY08 and their commitment rates were much lower than that of whites (RI=0.13). *Table 13* shows the relative rate indices and commitment rates per 1,000 youth for youth ages 13 to 16 by race and ethnicity.

Table 13
Youth ages 13 to 16 IDJJ commitments relative rate indices by race and ethnicity, FY08*

	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
<i>RRI</i>	6.35	0.13	1.12	--
<i>Commitment rate per 1,000</i>	5.48	0.12	0.97	0.86

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

*The population used for corrections calculations is between 13 and 16 years of age.

Map 13 and *Map 14* highlight counties where black and Hispanic youth, respectively, made up at least one percent of the youth population 13 to 16 years old and indicates relative rate indices in FY08. Asian youth were over-represented in two of the 24 counties where they constituted more than one percent of the general youth population, however their commitment numbers are so small that caution must be used when interpreting such results.

In FY08, 21 counties committed no youth between the ages of 13 and 16 to IDJJ. Additionally, 41 counties committed no black youth ages 13 to 16 to corrections, 59 counties admitted no Hispanic youth to IDJJ, and six counties admitted no white youth.

A designation of “no commitments” in *Map 13* or *Map 14* indicates the county either admitted no youth to IDJJ or admitted no black, Hispanic, or white youth.

Illinois juvenile justice system relative rate indices

Table 14 provides a statewide overview of the 2008 population, population rates, and RRIs for various stages in the juvenile justice system of youth ages 10 to 16 by race and ethnicity.

Table 14
Illinois juvenile justice system relative rate indices by race and ethnicity, 2008

Stages	Black			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI
Population (ages 10-16)	232,030	188	--	46,823	38	--	237,314	192	--	715,496	580	--
Arrest*	27,558	114.80	5.84	230	4.68	0.24	N/A	N/A	N/A	18,466	19.66	--
Detention	8,351	35.99	7.64	21	0.45	0.10	1,605	6.76	1.44	3,370	4.71	--
Corrections**	765	5.48	6.35	3	0.12	0.13	128	0.97	1.12	363	0.86	--

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets, Juvenile Monitoring Information System, and Illinois Department of Corrections

* Arrest racial population numbers included Hispanic youth and are different from the numbers in Table 14.

** The population used in corrections calculations included only youth ages 13-16.

Status offenders in secure detention

States must meet four core requirements to receive federal **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act** funding. These include deinstitutionalization of status offenders, sight and sound separation of youth and adult offenders, removal of youth from adult jails and lockups, and reduction of minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system.

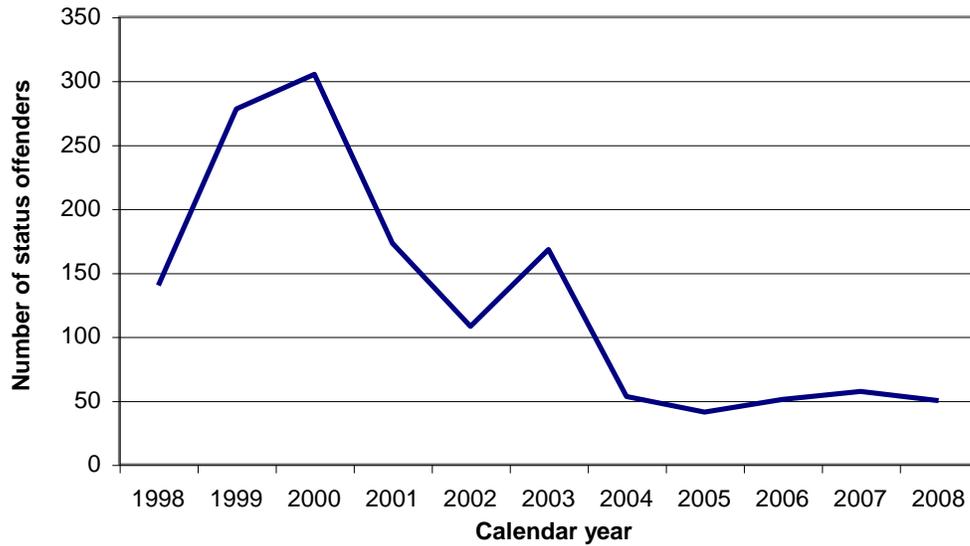
The deinstitutionalization of status offenders in Illinois is primarily keeping status offenders out of Illinois' detention centers. A **status offender** is a youth who commits a crime that would not be a crime if committed by an adult. Status offenses include underage drinking, truancy, smoking, or breaking curfew.

Data summary

Status offender violations

Figure 27 shows a declining number of institutionalized status offenders. In 2008, there were 50 status offense institutionalization violations as determined by the Illinois Department of Human Services—a 64 percent decrease from 140 in 1998 and a 70 percent decrease from 168 in 2003, and a reduction of 7 youth from 2007.

Figure 27
Youth status offenders detained in Illinois, 1998-2008



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

From 1998 to 2008, there was a 64 percent reduction in the number of status offenders detained in Illinois. *Table 15* shows the number of status offenders detained in violation of the JJDP Act in 2008.

A total of 188 violations per year in this category would make Illinois non-compliant with the core requirement and ineligible for a portion of federal funding.

Table 15
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act status offender violations in detention facilities, 2008

County facility	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Adams	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Champaign	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	7
Cook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	0	1	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	3	16
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kane	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	9
Knox	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LaSalle	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Madison	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
McLean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangamon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Clair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermilion	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Will	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	5
Winnebago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	5	8	3	5	2	7	2	2	4	3	7	50

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Municipal lockup violations

Table 16 shows the number of youth placed in municipal lockups in 2008 in violation of the Jail Removal Act (part of the JJDP Act). Violations of the Jail Removal Act occur when youth are held in municipal lock-ups for more than six hours. There were 121 jail removal violations in municipal lock-ups in 2008, which were 12 more than in 2007.

Table 16
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act jail removal violations in
municipal lock-ups, 2008

Municipal lockup	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Addison	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1
Aurora	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Bellville	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chicago	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	9
Chicago JISC	2	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	10	3	26
Chicago Heights	0	2	0	6	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	14
Cicero	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	9
Elmhurst	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Evanston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Evergreen Park	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Glendale Heights	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Glen Ellyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Granite City	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gurnee	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hoffman Estates	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lake in the Hills	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Lansing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Lyons	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Matteson	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Maywood	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Naperville	1	3	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	2	4	0	17
North Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Oswago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Peoria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Plainfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Riverdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Sterling	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Streamwood	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Streator	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wilmette	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	8	10	9	18	7	11	9	7	6	9	19	8	121

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

County jail violations

Table 17 shows the number of youth placed in county jails in 2008 in violation of the Jail Removal Act. In 2008, there were 62 jail removal violations, which were 11 more than in 2007.

Table 17
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act jail removal violations
in county jails, 2008

County jail	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
DeWitt	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	8
Ford	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Iroquois	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jackson	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Jasper	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	9
Kankakee	3	0	0	6	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	15
Logan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Perry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Piatt	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	10
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Washington	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Woodford	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Total	6	4	5	10	5	3	4	10	7	2	4	2	62

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Girls in the juvenile justice system

Although fewer females enter the juvenile justice system than males, the past decade has brought an increase in female involvement with the juvenile justice system. In 2007, research from the National Center for Juvenile Justice found that female involvement at several points in the juvenile justice system had increased significantly across the nation.³² This increase signals a greater need for female-specific programming. Before a complete understanding of the breadth and depth of the need for gender-specific programming can be established, the extent to which females are involved in the juvenile justice system must be understood.

An Authority examination of delinquent girls in the Illinois juvenile justice system revealed that girls were significantly more likely to be involved at all stages of the juvenile justice system for less serious offenses, especially for misdemeanor battery and retail theft.³³

A few initiatives focus on girls in the juvenile justice system in Illinois. The Cook County Bureau of Public Safety established the GIRLS LINK Collaborative to address this issue by changing policies that affect girls in Cook County's juvenile justice system.³⁴ Although GIRLS LINK does not provide services to delinquent females, the program does work to create avenues

for participating agencies to be more responsive to gender-based issues. OJJDP has recognized GIRLS LINK as a national model.

The Cook County Juvenile Probation and Court Services Department established Project RENEW (Reclaim Empower Nurture Embrace Womanhood) in 1998. The purpose of Project RENEW is to create female-responsive programming for female probationers. In each RENEW unit, specifically trained probation officers provide gender sensitive services to female probationers. In addition to trained officers, RENEW also offers special judges to hear RENEW units' cases.

Data summary

Female arrests

Females accounted for 22 percent of all youth ages 10 to 16 arrested statewide in 2008. Thirty-three percent of all female youth arrests in 2008 were for offenses against a person compared to 26 percent of all male youth arrests. However, there was little difference in property crimes by gender—36 percent of female arrests and 35 percent of male arrests were for property offenses. *Table 18* depicts the type of offenses for which female and male youth in Illinois were arrested in 2008. Four percent of female arrests were for status offenses, compared to two percent of males. Male had higher proportions of their arrests for drugs (13 percent compared to four percent for females) and weapons (two percent compared to less than one percent for females).

Table 18
Number and percentage of youth ages 10 to 16 arrested
by gender and offense type, 2008

Type of offense	Male		Female		Total*
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of gender</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of gender</i>	
Person	9,593	26.2%	3,488	33.4%	13,082
Property	12,660	34.6%	3,708	35.5%	16,374
Sex	307	0.8%	13	0.1%	320
Drug	4,710	12.9%	424	4.1%	5,134
Weapons	843	2.3%	88	0.8%	931
Status offense	692	1.9%	418	4.0%	1,110
Other	7,756	21.2%	2,317	22.2%	10,076
Total	36,651	100%	10,456	100%	47,027

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

* Totals include 10 youth arrests in which the sex of the youth was unknown

Females in secure detention

Females accounted for 2,328 of the 13,637 admissions of youth ages 10 to 16 to secure detention statewide in 2008 (17 percent). *Table 19* depicts the percentage of male and female detainees by type of offense in 2008⁴.

In 2008, 43 percent of female admissions to detention were for offenses against a person, compared to 31 percent for males. Males in 2008 were more likely to be admitted for property offenses than females—29 percent and 23 percent of admissions, respectively. Females had a small, although higher, proportion of their detention admissions for status offenses. In 2008, status offenses accounted for 1.7 percent of female admissions, but only 0.4 percent of male admissions.

Table 19
Number of detainees ages 10 to 16 by gender and offense type, 2008

Type of Offense	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent of gender	Number	Percent of gender	
Person	3,473	30.7%	1,006	43.2%	4,479
Property	3,246	28.7%	545	23.4%	3,791
Sex	262	2.3%	8	0.3%	270
Drug	859	7.6%	74	3.2%	933
Status Offense	48	0.4%	40	1.7%	88
Contempt of court	225	2.0%	53	2.3%	278
Warrant*	1,183	10.5%	195	8.4%	1,378
Weapons	735	6.5%	39	1.7%	774
Violations	685	6.1%	177	7.6%	862
Other	593	5.2%	191	8.2%	784
Total	11,309	100%	2,328	100%	13,637

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

* When the original offense is unknown, a detention admission for a warrant is classified only as a warrant

Females committed to IDJJ Youth Centers

While the percentages of females arrested and detained were 22 and 17 percent respectively, the percentage of females committed to IDJJ is significantly lower. In FY08, females accounted for nine percent of commitments of 13 to 16 year olds to IDJJ (116 of 1,264 commitments). This finding suggests that many offenses committed by female delinquents are not severe enough to warrant a commitment to IDJJ, or that females are more likely to be diverted from IDJJ than their male counterparts. On the other hand, the percentages of person and property offenses for which females admitted to IDJJ were slightly higher than for males.

Eight percent of youth ages 13 to 16 committed to IDJJ for new adjudications were female (86 of 1,065 new sentence commitments). However, when examining youth ages 13 to 16 committed to

⁴ For this report, these charges were grouped into specific offense categories based on the Illinois Compiled Statutes (Appendix F), and may not correspond exactly with categories used by IDHS to determine Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act status offender violations.

IDJJ for technical violations of parole or mandatory supervised release, females accounted for 15 percent (30 of 199 technical violation recommitments).

Offenses against a person accounted for the highest proportion of female commitments, 47 percent compared to only 40 percent for males. Property crimes were the second most common offense for which females were committed in FY08 at 45 percent of their commitments compared to 43 percent for males. Females were less likely to be committed for drug or sex offenses than males; but had a higher proportion of their commitments for other offenses (six percent for females compared to 1 percent for males). The most common other offenses include obstructing justice, disorderly conduct, and mob action. *Table 20* depicts the percentage of male and female commitments by type of offense in FY08.

Table 20
Number of youth ages 13 to 16 committed to IDJJ by gender, FY08*

Type of offense	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent of gender	Number	Percent of gender	
Person	463	40.3%	54	46.6%	517
Property	491	42.8%	52	44.8%	543
Drug	133	11.6%	3	2.6%	136
Sex	45	3.9%	0	0.0%	45
Other	16	1.4%	7	6.0%	23
Total	1,148	100%	116	100%	1,264

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

A more in-depth examination of female delinquency in Illinois entitled “*Examining at-risk and delinquent girls in Illinois*” was completed by the Authority for the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission in April 2009 and is available on the Authority’s website: www.icjia.state.il.us .

Mental health issues

Studies conducted in the 1990s documented a clear and increasing reliance on the adult justice system to care for the mentally ill, a trend that also occurs in the juvenile justice system. According to OJJDP, research has shown that youth involved in the juvenile justice system have higher rates of mental illness than youth in the general population. At least 20 percent of youth in the juvenile justice system have a serious mental health problem.³⁵ Most of these disorders are diagnosable but tend to remain untreated or mistreated. Strategies promoted by OJJDP to address the issue include community-based alternatives to detention and developing mental health treatment plans and services in correctional facilities.

In January 2000, the Illinois Department of Human Services began the Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative (MHJJI) which allows counties to refer mentally ill youth in detention to community-based mental health services. IDHS awards contracts to providers for case monitoring of youth in detention identified as having a mental illness. The program operates in all counties in Illinois that house youth detention centers.

Eligibility is based on the presence of a psychotic or affective disorder. Youth with behavioral disorders are excluded from the program unless they occur with a psychotic or affective disorder. Wards of Illinois Department of Children and Family Services are not eligible. Court staff may refer youth to MHJJI, but the screening tool, Childhood Severity of Psychiatric Illness (CSPI), determines who receives services. A MHJJI program liaison conducts the initial eligibility screening after referral from a juvenile justice professional. The liaison then develops a treatment plan and connects the youth to appropriate treatment services.

In 2006, the initiative removed detention as a requirement for eligibility. Referrals may come from any juvenile justice contact, including probation officers, court officials, and **court services**, within six months of a youth's initial contact.

Data summary

The number of referrals made to MHJJI varied widely across counties, mostly due to issues of eligibility. In FY08 the state recorded an 86 percent participation rate of the number of youth screened and deemed eligible. One county had a 100 percent participation rate. Additional counties experienced a participation rate greater than 100 percent, but this is likely due to youth screened at the end of the previous year not reaching full enrollment until the following year. *Table 21* depicts participation numbers in MHJJI in FY08.

Table 21
Illinois Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative participation, FY08

County	Number of referrals	Number Screened	Number eligible	Number that participated	Percent eligible that participated
Adams	70	53	43	25	58.1%
Boone	54	41	44	33	75.0%
Champaign	53	38	30	22	73.3%
Cook	331	132	126	131	104.0%*
DuPage	22	21	21	20	95.2%
Franklin	239	21	20	16	80.0%
Kane	32	29	29	30	103.5%*
Knox	5	2	2	2	100.0%
Lake	109	54	55	54	98.2%
LaSalle	46	47	48	29	60.4%
McLean	76	61	51	34	66.7%
Macon	18	18	18	19	105.6%*
Madison	53	35	17	11	64.7%
Peoria	42	41	41	40	97.6%
St. Clair	105	68	68	64	94.1%
Sangamon	78	26	20	17	85.0%
Vermilion	27	27	27	23	85.19%
Will	35	27	30	22	73.3%
Total	1,359	741	690	592	85.8%

* Percentage may be greater than 100 due to youth screened at the end of the previous year and not fully enrolled until the following year.

Adapted from Lyons, John S., et al., *The Mental Health/Juvenile Justice Program of the Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health: Annual Evaluation Results Fiscal Year 2007*, Chicago, IL: Northwestern University, Mental Health Services & Policy Program, 2007.

An evaluation of the initiative revealed that participants have lower rates of recidivism compared to detained youth who do not receive mental health treatment. Recidivism was defined by the rate at which youth detained are re-arrested. The study showed 27 percent of participants were rearrested in FY05, and 28 percent were rearrested in FY06, while non-participants had a 72 percent recidivism rate.³⁶

Dually involved youth

Dually involved youth are those that involved in both the state’s child welfare and juvenile justice system. Research has found that children with at least one placement in foster care are significantly more likely to have a delinquency petition filed against them than those not in foster care.³⁷ Although there have been attempts to address the issue of youth entering both systems, such as the convening of the Cook County Dually Involved DCFS Youth Advisory Board, the number of dually involved youth and the circumstances that lead to their involvement in both systems are still largely unknown.

Research on the issue is stymied by confidentiality mandates and poor data reporting and collection, but involvement in the child welfare system may be a risk factor for delinquency.³⁸ Others counter that more troubled and violent DCFS wards are often committed to Illinois Youth Centers because of a lack of more appropriate resources in DCFS facilities.³⁹

Data summary

Table 22 shows the number of DCFS wards in IDOC and county-run detention facilities on Dec. 31, 2008. However, the number of DCFS wards in confinement is often underreported. Detention screeners are not required to report that a youth is a DCFS ward, and would only know of the designation if the youth volunteered the information. Additionally, DCFS reports the data from a single day. Since placements in detention are often short-term, a point-in-time report fails to capture the full number of youth who pass through both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems in any given year. Despite data reporting and collection problems, the number of youth in both systems on December 31, 2008, provides an estimate of the scope of this issue.

Table 22
Number of dually involved youth ages 10-21 in Illinois, 2008

Placement type	Total cases
County facility	171
Adult IDOC	85
Youth IDOC	82
Total	338

Source: Department of Children and Family Services
Note: These totals were logged on Dec. 31, 2008

Specialized courts

Juvenile drug courts focus either on substance-abusing youth in juvenile justice cases or substance abusing family members in child protection cases. The Illinois Juvenile Drug Court Act recognizes the need to create specialized drug courts with the flexibility to address the drug problems of Illinois youth [705 *ILCS* 410/1]. The goals of juvenile drug courts are to offer immediate intervention in the lives of youth using drugs or those exposed to substance abuse addiction, and to provide structure for youth through the ongoing, active oversight and involvement of the drug court and judge. Research has shown that juvenile drug courts contribute to substantial reductions in recidivism and reduced drug use.⁴⁰

In 2008, there were juvenile drug courts in four counties: Cook, Kane, Peoria, and Will counties. The Cook County Juvenile Drug Court Program was implemented in 1996, and reported that in 2007 it interviewed 347 youth and served 247. The Kane County Juvenile Drug Court served 36 youth in 2007.

Teen courts

Youth courts, also called teen courts and peer juries, are programs in which youth volunteers hear cases of delinquency, and develop sentences or agreements. These agreements may include community service, substance abuse assessments, apology letters, essays, mentoring, and tutoring. In Illinois, most youth courts operate as a diversion from juvenile court through police or probation departments serving station-adjusted youth [705 *ILCS* 405/5-330].

Counties are authorized to pass resolutions increasing financial penalties for vehicular and other criminal offenses to generate funds that can be used for youth courts and other diversion programs (Public Act 93-0892). In 2008, 147 youth court programs operated in 30 Illinois counties including 45 schools hearing cases of school misconduct. The Illinois Youth Court Association was established by the Office of the Attorney General in February 2000 assist in the development, enhancement, and information sharing of youth courts in Illinois. *Map 15* depicts number and locations of youth court programs in Illinois in 2008.

Juvenile justice councils

The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 included a recommendation that counties or groups of counties create **juvenile justice councils**. Juvenile justice councils are collaborative groups of practitioners and community representatives who come together to address youth crime in their communities. The duties and responsibilities of juvenile justice councils include developing a plan for addressing youth crime and developing a local resource guide listing services available for minors. Juvenile justice councils also serve as a mechanism for involving the community in the juvenile justice system and as a vehicle for promoting balanced and restorative justice as the philosophy guiding their local juvenile justice system.

In 2001, the Authority published the *Juvenile Justice Council Guidebook and Evaluation Manual* to guide counties and **judicial circuits** in implementing juvenile justice councils. The document summarizes the six duties and responsibilities of juvenile justice councils as set forth by the legislation and provides guidance on how these duties might be accomplished [705 ILCS 405/6-12 (3) (a-f)]. These duties and responsibilities are:

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

In 2008, there were 32 county juvenile justice councils in Illinois, and three judicial circuits with circuit-wide councils. These councils include a representative of the state's attorney, the sheriff, the chief probation officer, the public defender, the county board, and may include a representative named by the chief judge. Other community partners, such as local law enforcement, schools, faith-based organizations, businesses and service providers may also participate on these councils.⁴¹

Juvenile criminal record expungement

In Illinois, after a youth arrest, juvenile records are kept by the Illinois courts and local and state law enforcement agencies. Expungement laws allow for the erasure or destruction of juvenile criminal records once the youth turns 17 or after all juvenile court proceedings have terminated [705 *ILCS* 405/5-915(1)]. This is different from sealing a juvenile record, as sealed records are removed from review or examination except by court order or by designated officials. Expungement completely removes the record.

All states have laws allowing expungement or sealing of records for certain youth offenders based on age or type of crime. In August 2004, the Juvenile Court Act was amended to require judges to inform eligible juveniles of their right to record expungement [705 *ILCS* 405/5-915]. Expungement is a valuable tool because the existence of a juvenile record can be a barrier to individuals trying to gain employment, housing, credit, scholarships, and certain licensing. In order to expunge a record, an individual must file the appropriate forms with the circuit court in the county of arrest, show proof of identification, and pay a fee. The Illinois State Police tallies record expungements but does not separate adult and juvenile expungement data. The number of juvenile expungements annually is unknown.

During Illinois' 95th General Assembly (the 2007-2008 legislative session), eight bills were introduced to change juvenile expungement legislation. During this session only two of the bills passed. P.A. 95-0861, amended 705 *ILCS* 405/5-915(3) and reduced the number of days after notification of a petition to expunge juvenile records that the State's Attorney, prosecutor, State Police, or arresting agency may file an objection to expungement petition from 90 to 45 days. This change is effective on January 1, 2010.

P.A. 95-1031 amended 705 *ILCS* 405/5-915 adjusting the upper age limit for which juvenile records can be expunged. Previously, any records occurring after a juvenile's 17th birthday were considered adult records. P.A. 95-1031 specified any record prior to a youth's 18th birthday would be considered under the juvenile expungement statute. Additionally, the Illinois Juvenile Jurisdiction Task Force, was created within the Department of Juvenile Justice, and is to develop a report and make recommendations to the General Assembly on the issue of expanding the juvenile court jurisdiction to youth age 17 charged with felony offenses. This change is effective on January 1, 2010.

State initiatives

The following state initiatives seek to reform and improve the juvenile justice system in Illinois by reducing the number of youth in juvenile detention and corrections, reducing the disproportionate number of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, promoting the principles of restorative justice, and reducing youth violence.

Redeploy Illinois

The Redeploy Illinois Act took effect in December 2003 and provides counties with funding for probation departments to assess delinquent youth and refer those deemed low-risk to community-based programs that include education, recreation, community service, and crisis and health intervention. Redeploy program participants are non-violent youth who would otherwise be incarcerated. The program is administered by the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS).⁴²

Redeploy Illinois programs are obligated to reduce the number of youth commitments to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) by 25 percent from the average number of commitments for the previous three years. Redeploy Illinois program sites operate in Macon County, the 2nd Judicial Circuit (serving Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, and White counties), St. Clair County, and Peoria County.

Services provided by Redeploy Illinois programs include: aggression replacement training, functional family therapy, GPS monitoring, substance abuse and mental health treatment, life skills education, parent/family support, and victim support.

In the first two years of implementation, Redeploy Illinois pilot sites, on average, reduced IDJJ commitments by 44 percent (226 youth) within their communities. The Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board estimated that the reduction of 226 youth equals a gross IDJJ savings of more than \$11 million in the four sites.

In 2004, 58 percent of youth court-committed to juvenile corrections were convicted of property or drug crimes as opposed to violent crimes. Research has shown that non-violent youth are more likely to become further involved in delinquent or criminal behavior if they are securely confined rather than remaining in their communities and receiving services to address mental illness, substance abuse, learning disabilities, and unstable living arrangement.⁴³ Community-based services are less expensive than institutional care, but counties currently have a fiscal incentive to commit youth to IDJJ. Community-based programs may be more cost-effective, but the county must pay for community-based treatment programs. However, the cost of housing and providing services to youth in IDOC is covered by the state.

Implementation of Redeploy Illinois began in Macon County and the 2nd Judicial Circuit in November 2004. Each program site provides data to the Illinois Department of Human Services

(IDHS) that are compiled in an annual report. In FY07 (the most recent data available), Macon County reduced youth commitments to IDJJ by 65 percent, from 51 to 18 youth.⁴⁴

The Second Judicial Circuit Redeploy Program served 20 youth in FY07 and the average length of program participation was nine to 12 months. The probation department assumed the administrative function and day-to-day oversight of the program. According to the November 2008 Redeploy Illinois annual report, the Second Judicial Circuit Redeploy program reduced youth commitments to IDJJ 41 percent (20 fewer youth) in FY07.

In 2005, Redeploy Illinois pilot sites in Peoria and St. Clair counties were implemented. In Peoria County, the focus is on high-risk youth probationers and youth who would otherwise have been sent to IDJJ for a court evaluation. Among other services, participants receive mentoring, individual and family counseling, aggression replacement therapy, and increased community supervision. In FY07, Peoria County reduced youth commitments from 78 to 49, a 38 percent reduction.

In St. Clair County, the goals of Redeploy Illinois are to provide evaluations locally rather than committing youth to IDJJ for a court evaluation, and increasing the capacity of the county to provide evidence-based treatment in the least restrictive setting. Treatment services supported with Redeploy funds include functional family therapy, multi-systemic therapy, aggression replacement therapy, family group conferencing, and intensive community supervision. In FY07, St. Clair County reduced youth commitments to IDJJ 37 percent (29 fewer youth).

Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

The Annie E. Casey Foundation established the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in 1992 to demonstrate that jurisdictions can develop more effective and efficient alternatives to placing youth in detention centers. The national foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children. JDAI focuses on the juvenile detention component of the juvenile justice system with an underlying belief that youth are often unnecessarily or inappropriately detained at great expense, with long-lasting negative consequences for both public safety and youth development.

JDAI promotes changes to policies, practices, and programs in efforts to: (1) reduce reliance on secure confinement, (2) improve public safety, (3) reduce racial disparities and bias, (4) save tax dollars, (5) stimulate overall juvenile justice reforms, and (6) implement new or enhanced non-secure alternatives to detention, such as innovative probation-based services.

The foundation tested the initiative in five pilot sites nationwide, including Cook County.⁴⁵ Cook County made substantial improvements on all four objectives, a trend that was substantiated by more recent evaluations by the Annie E. Casey Foundation in 2005. The county was able to decrease the number of youth unnecessarily detained by implementing an objective detention-screening instrument. Cook County also reduced the number of failures to appear in court by creating an automatic notification system to confirm court appearances. Alternatives to detention were also created, such as evening reporting centers, where 92 percent of youth placed in centers remained arrest free during their placement. Finally, Cook County was able to improve conditions of confinement by decreasing the number of youth detained, thereby easing

overcrowding in their detention center. Changes to mental health care, staff training, and the facility itself that improved conditions of confinement were also implemented.

Building on the success of the Cook County initiative, the Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) was formed to promote the objectives of JDAI throughout Illinois. JDAI is coordinated by several state and local agencies and entities, including the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, Illinois Department of Human Services, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Cook County Juvenile Probation and Court Services Department, and the Authority⁴⁶.

Detention alternative initiatives currently exist in DuPage, Lake, Madison, Peoria, St. Clair, and Winnebago counties. The JDAI initiative also operates in the Second Judicial Circuit (serving Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, and White counties), the Fourth Judicial Circuit (serving Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery, and Shelby counties), the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit (serving LaSalle, Grundy, and Bureau counties), and the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (serving Carroll, JoDaviess, Lee, Ogle, and Stephenson counties). Efforts are ongoing to evaluate the effectiveness of the initiative.

Disproportionate minority contact

Between FY03 and FY05, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission funded efforts to reduce disproportionate minority contact in Peoria County, St. Clair County, Cook County's south suburbs, and Chicago's Lawndale community. Each site hired a local coordinator to collaborate with the W. Haywood Burns Institute, a leading national organization working to reduce the over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. The Burns Institute model requires the active commitment and participation of key traditional and non-traditional stakeholders in the juvenile justice system in each site—including judges, prosecutors, public defenders, police, probation, political leaders, service providers, and community groups. The institute leads stakeholders through a data-driven, consensus-based process that focuses specifically on changing policies, procedures, and practices to reduce racial disparities in the juvenile justice system. In FY06, the initiative expanded to include sites in Macon County, the Englewood community area of Chicago, and Sauk Village. The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission funds a statewide DMC coordinator position to oversee Illinois DMC efforts.

Models for Change

Models for Change, an initiative of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, is based on research regarding adolescent development and delinquent behavior for significant changes in law, policy and practice. Models for Change partners with the Illinois, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Washington to advance juvenile reforms that effectively hold young people accountable for their actions, provide for their rehabilitation, protect them from harm, increase their life chances, and manage the risk they pose to themselves and the public.

Models for Change supports the reform efforts under way in Illinois to bring about change in three areas needing improvement: the age of juvenile court jurisdiction, community-based

alternatives to secure confinement, and disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system. The MacArthur Foundation, in partnership with its grantees in the juvenile justice field, developed a model juvenile justice system that responds to delinquency locally and informally whenever possible. Under this vision, all but a limited number of juvenile offenders are to be supervised, sanctioned, and treated in community settings.

Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative

The principles of balanced and restorative justice were adopted as the guiding philosophy for the Illinois juvenile justice system by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998. In 2002, the collaborative Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative (IBARJI) was formed to provide leadership, education, and support to the courts, governmental agencies, organizations, communities and individuals as they strive to promote the values and principles of BARJ in their communities. The Initiative created the non-profit, Illinois BARJ Project (IBARJP), to raise and use funds to further BARJ in Illinois. Since 2005, IBARJI has sponsored regional and local trainings across the state on BARJ topics, as well as a statewide training in 2007. Beginning in 2008, IBARJI members began working within school systems to create more restorative practices from classrooms to courtrooms. Schools are increasingly asking for support to establish restorative practices and school climates following their experiences with punitive philosophies such as zero tolerance which ultimately failed. Judges are joining community organizations to create meaningful collaborations between the juvenile justice, system, school districts and other systems working with youth in Illinois. IBARJI has become a resource those interested in finding trainings and events, and collaborating with others who work with Illinois youth.

Safety Net Works

Safety Net Works is a 2008 grant program administered by IDHS as of designed to reduce youth violence and victimization in Illinois. The initiative brings together state and community resources to develop strategies intended to make targeted communities safer places for youth.

Safety Net Works goals include:

- Engaging communities in comprehensive, coordinated youth violence prevention activities through a coalition approach.
- Addressing a wide range of individual, family, and community factors that keep young people from reaching their full potential and by providing services, interventions, and supports that will build healthy environments.
- Promoting youth engagement and leadership in all aspects of the initiative.

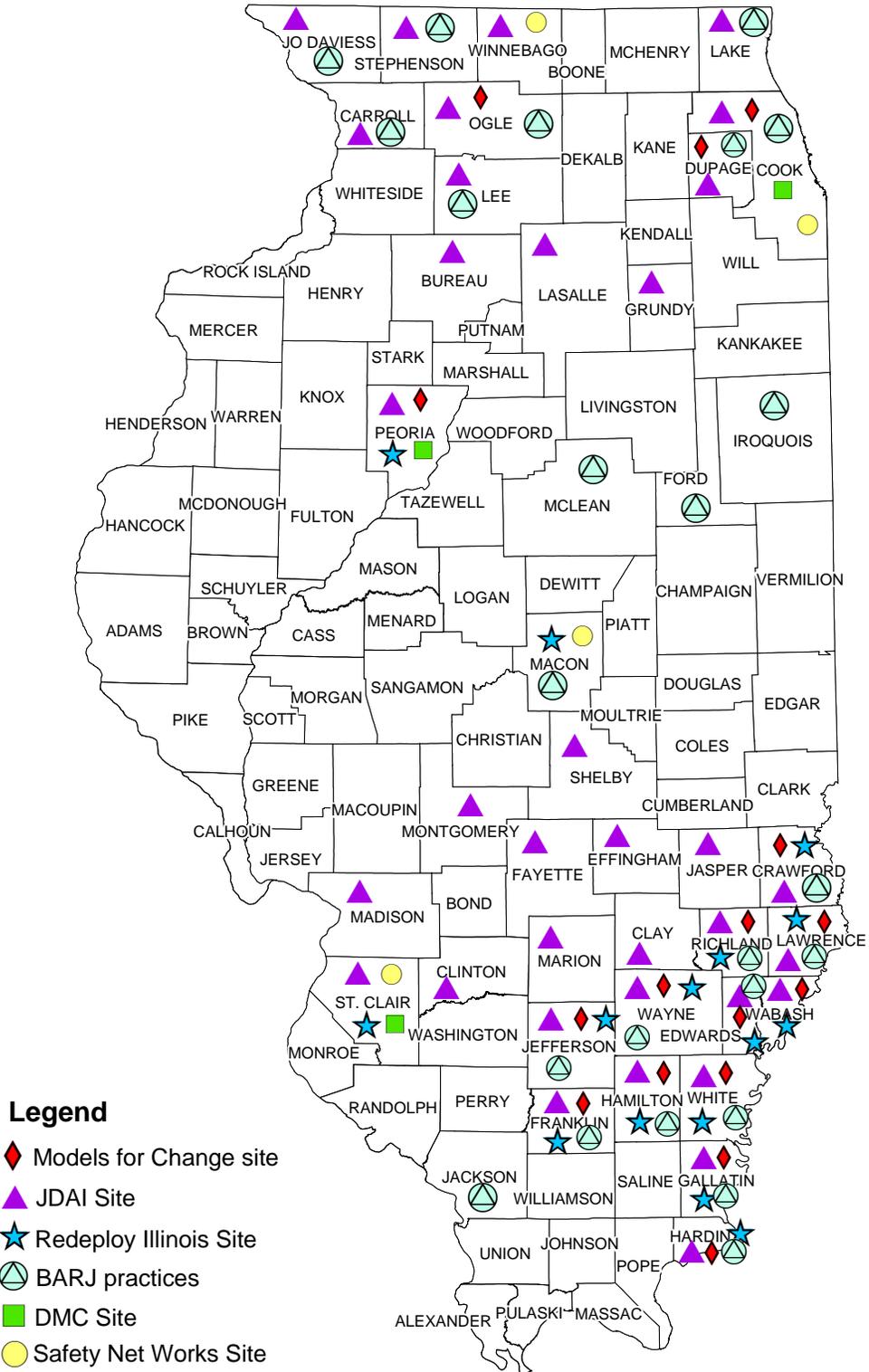
The Chicago communities selected to participate initially include Auburn-Gresham, Austin, Brighton Park, East Garfield Park, Englewood, Gage Park/Chicago Lawn, Grand Boulevard, Humboldt Park, Little Village, North Lawndale, Roseland, and South Shore. The cities of Cicero, Decatur, East St. Louis, Maywood, and Rockford also were selected to participate.

The initiative awarded funding to one community-based organization in each targeted community to lead and coordinate victim and violence reduction activities. Community partners developed and implemented violence prevention and youth development strategies, using

existing state and community services and supports. The local groups are supported by a coalition of state agencies that work together to ensure coordination of state resources⁴⁷. The Authority has recently completed an assessment of the implementation of the Safety Net Works grant program.

Map 16 depicts the sites of juvenile justice system initiatives in Illinois in 2009.

Map 16 Juvenile justice system initiatives in Illinois, 2009



Conclusion

This report compiles in one place all the readily available county and statewide juvenile justice and risk factor data on youth in Illinois. It is hoped that this report will give juvenile justice professionals and policymakers a better understanding of the youth currently involved in the juvenile justice system and those at risk of becoming involved in the future.

Notable findings for the most recent period, 2003-2008, include:

- A 5 percent increase in the *number* of juvenile arrests statewide between 2003 and 2008 (from 45,015 to 47,068); a 7 percent increase in the *rate* of juvenile arrests per 100,000 youth in Illinois (from 3,510 to 3,752).
- A 4 percent increase in the *number* of juvenile delinquency petitions filed between 2003 and 2008 (from 21,151 to 22,047); a 7 percent increase in the *rate* of juvenile delinquency petitions filed per 100,000 youth (from 1,649 to 1,757).
- A 6 percent decrease in the *rate* of juvenile court adjudications per 100,000 youth between 2003 and 2008 (Cook County did not report juvenile court adjudications from 2006 through 2008).
- A 17 percent decrease in the *number* of juvenile detention admissions between 2003 and 2008 (from 16,449 to 13,637); a 14 percent decrease in the *rate* of juvenile detention admissions per 100,000 youth (from 1,284 to 1,105).
- A 15 percent decrease in the *number* of active formal juvenile probation cases open each year between 1998 and 2008 (from 11,082 to 9,472); a 13 percent decrease in the *rate* of active formal juvenile probation cases open per 100,000 youth (from 864 to 755).
- A 12 percent increase in the *number* of active informal juvenile probation cases open each year between 1998 and 2008 (from 1,980 to 2,221); a 15 percent increase in the *rate* of active informal juvenile probation cases open per 100,000 youth (from 154 to 177).
- A 27 percent decrease in the *number* of admissions to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) of juveniles ages 13 to 16 between 1998 and 2008 (from 1,721 to 1,264); a 26 percent decrease in the *rate* of admissions to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) of juveniles ages 13 to 16 per 100,000 youth (from 237 to 176).
- Black youth ages 10 to 16 in Illinois were almost six times as likely to be arrested in 2008 compared to white youth.
- Black youth were more than seven times as likely to be detained in 2008 compared to white youth.
- Black youth were six times as likely to be incarcerated in 2008 compared to white youth.

Recommendations

Improve the quantity and quality of juvenile justice data

A significant need exists for more quantity and better quality data on youth in Illinois. Although available data can describe to state and county practitioners a great deal about the youth they serve, much more is unknown about youth in the juvenile justice system, and there are

significant limitations to the data that are available. Additionally, the absence of reliable and consistent race and ethnicity data on youth at all stages of the juvenile justice system process are barriers to a full understanding of the problem of disproportionate minority contact.

AOIC is developing a new database system that will include race data on delinquency petitions and adjudications. More changes system-wide and statewide are needed to improve the quantity and quality of Illinois' juvenile justice data.

Steps that are needed to improve the quality of juvenile justice data in Illinois include not only improving the quality of data currently being collected by various state and local agencies, but also identifying areas in which new or additional data is needed. For example, improvements to the Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) should be considered. Although JMIS makes detention data more readily accessible, data entry errors lead many to question the quality of the data. Many of these errors have been eliminated through the new eJMIS system, to which detention centers enter data using a web-based form that notifies the user when an improper value has been entered. However, some counties do not have the technological capacity to submit data in this manner. Additionally, Cook County only began reporting to JMIS in 2007. It is not known how accurate the data are, which makes it difficult to have a complete understanding of the Illinois detention population. Eliminating errors in data entry and making eJMIS accessible to all counties would give juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers a more complete and accurate understanding of detention utilization.

In addition to improving the quality of existing data collection mechanisms, new data collection mechanisms are needed to capture data not being collected. For example, it is not possible to answer the simple question of how many youth by race and ethnicity are adjudicated delinquent in Illinois each year. These data would provide a better understanding of the issue of disproportionate minority contact in Illinois.

The absence of data on youth transfers to criminal court is another example of a gap in juvenile justice data in Illinois. The number of transfers to criminal court has not been reported to AOIC since 1999. Although JMIS monitors the number of transfers in the detention population, reporting transfers in this manner underreports the number of transfers in the state. Additionally, given that the state legislature has created a task force to monitor the use of transfers, these data would need to be collected in order to facilitate their work.

The amount of restitution collected and community service hours completed are no longer collected by AOIC. These data were one of the few ways to attempt to measure the use of restorative justice (RJ). Other measures of RJ in the juvenile justice system need to be developed, including the number of RJ programs in Illinois. Finally, while ISP collects the numbers of expungements, adult and juvenile counts are combined, so the number of juvenile expungements annually is unknown. These are a few of many examples of gaps in juvenile justice data in Illinois that hampers the use of data to inform juvenile justice practice and policy.

Comprehensive juvenile arrest data, submitted by local police departments and available through computerized criminal history records, also have limitations. Trends in the youth arrest data derived from criminal history records mostly reflect mandated reporting and enhanced

technology rather than actual arrest trends in Illinois. Furthermore, CCH data will always be limited to arrests documented by an arrest fingerprint card submitted to ISP. The Authority, through its direct computer linkage with the CCH system, continues to monitor CCH data to improve accuracy.

Monitor juvenile justice data

The agencies collecting and reporting data should monitor it on a regular basis to ensure accuracy and timeliness. Making such data available to practitioners and policymakers would provide a basis for well-informed decisions, as well as responses to changes in system policies and practices. Significant changes to the juvenile justice system, such as legislation, occur often and should be documented with the goal of better understanding the impact of those changes. Regular monitoring of juvenile justice data also allows for the discovery of discrepancies in the data and leads to collaborative efforts that improve quality of the data. Annual monitoring allows the pertinent agencies to detect these problems early and address discrepancies.

Reduce disproportionate minority contact

It is evident that minorities are over-represented in the Illinois juvenile justice system. While data are not readily available to describe the magnitude of the problem at every juvenile justice system decision point, disproportionate minority contact should be studied, monitored, and addressed on a continual basis by all stakeholders in the juvenile justice system.

Race data are available at the arrest, detention, and IDOC commitment stages, and an analysis of these data illustrate the pervasiveness of the problem across Illinois. Concentrating on better understanding the impact that juvenile justice system practices and policies have on DMC, and changing the practices and policies that unfairly result in minority involvement with the juvenile justice system, are well placed to begin problem-solving efforts.

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission has funded efforts to implement the Burns Institute model for reducing minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system. The model brings together stakeholders in the juvenile justice system and leads them through a data-driven, consensus-based process that focuses specifically and intentionally on reducing disproportionate minority confinement. If an evaluation of the model shows that it is effective at reducing disproportionate minority contact in the pilot sites, the initiative should be expanded across the state. Weaknesses in the model should be addressed. Given the national achievements of the model, it is worth the effort to work toward its success in Illinois.

Support gender-specific programming

Female involvement with the juvenile justice system is on the rise. However, most juvenile justice systems in the U.S. are not designed to handle the specific needs of female delinquents. The importance of creating programs geared toward female offenders stems from research and theory on how genders develop identities and relationships differently, with unique pathways to crime and delinquency. Due to the inherent difference in female pathways to crime, including issues such as sexual abuse, pregnancy, and single parenthood, gender-specific programs are

needed.⁴⁸ Developing, implementing, and monitoring gender-specific programming in Illinois will create an environment that realistically addresses the treatment needs of females in the juvenile justice system.

Further recommendations

The recommendations described above focus on improving the quality of juvenile justice data in Illinois and briefly touch on two significant issues currently facing Illinois' juvenile justice system: disproportionate minority contact and gender-specific programming. These are not, however, the only issues facing Illinois' juvenile justice system. Other recommendations include:

- Study the prevalence of youth with mental health issues in the juvenile justice system, examining how they are identified and treated.
- Gauge the impact of increases in methamphetamine use and abuse.
- Monitor prevalence of gang-involved youth in Illinois juvenile justice system.
- Research the use and outcomes of evidence-based practices.
- Seek explanations for jurisdictions' reductions in juvenile crime compared to others, for possible replication in other jurisdictions.
- Measure and evaluate the use of restorative justice-based practices.
- Support juvenile re-entry programs and services.

Appendix A: Glossary

Term	Definition
Abused child	Any child whose parent, family member, or any person responsible for the child's welfare inflicts or creates a substantial risk of physical or mental injury; or commits or allows to be committed any sex offense or torture against such child; or inflicts excessive corporal punishment.
Academic Year	The period of time in which the school is in session. Usually late August/September to late May/June.
Active probation caseload	The total workload of open juvenile cases in a court services' department at a given point in time. The active caseload includes probation cases, supervision cases, cases continued under supervision, and informal supervision cases.
Adjudicated delinquent	Anyone prior to their 17 th birthday that has been found by the Juvenile court to have violated or attempted to violate any federal or state law, or county or municipal ordinance.
Adjudicatory hearing (Trial)	A court-based hearing to determine whether the allegations of a petition are supported. In the case of abused, neglected, or dependent minors, addicted minors, and minors requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI), a preponderance of the evidence is the standard applied. In the case of delinquency, the allegations of a petition that a minor is delinquent (has committed a delinquent offense) must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. An adjudication is a finding of guilt filed with the court. Effective January 1, 1999, the term "trial" replaced "adjudicatory hearing" in delinquency proceedings.
Admission	The entry of a juvenile offender into the temporary care of a secure custody facility. The minor is alleged to be or has been adjudicated delinquent and requires secure custody for the minor's own protection (or the community's protection) in a facility designed to physically restrict the minor's movements pending disposition by the court or execution of an order of the court for placement or commitment.
Adult jails	Youth 12 years or older may be held up to 40 hours in an adult county jail, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and court designated holidays, and must be kept separate from confined adults, and may not at any time be kept in the same cell, room or yard with confined adults. To accept or hold youth, county jails must comply with all monitoring standards for juvenile detention homes promulgated by the Department of Corrections and training approved by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board. Prior to the Juvenile Court Act change on January 1, 1999, minors could only be kept up to 36 hours in jail. In addition, youth who are held in detention and turn 17 while in detention may be released to and held in a jail facility regardless of these standards. A youth can only be held in an adult jail during their adjudicatory hearing.
Arrest	The taking of a youth into custody by a law enforcement officer (1) who has probable cause to believe the minor is delinquent; or (2) that the minor is a ward of the court who has escaped from a court-ordered commitment; or (3) whom the officer reasonably believes has violated the conditions of probation or supervision ordered by the court.

Automatic transfer (Excluded Jurisdiction)	The criminal court is established as the original court of jurisdiction if the youth is over 15 years old and accused of committing an offense listed below: first degree murder, aggravated criminal sexual assault, aggravated battery with a firearm, armed robbery with a firearm, or aggravated vehicular hijacking with a firearm. Also establishes the criminal court as the original court of jurisdiction for offenses that occurred in connection with the aforementioned offenses.
Average daily population	The number of detention beds that are needed on a daily basis for a given period of time (e.g. monthly or annually). For example, when computing the average daily population for a one-year period, this figure is determined by dividing the total number of days detention is used by the number of calendar days (365).
Average length of stay	The average number of days spent in detention per detention admission. This figure is determined by dividing the total number of detention days by the total number of admissions.
Balanced and restorative justice (BARJ)	A justice philosophy that an offender be held accountable for his or her actions to victims and the community, that increases offender competencies, and that protects the public through processes in which victims, the community, and offenders are all active participants. BARJ principles were included in the Juvenile Court Act effective January 1, 1999.
Calendar Year	The time period from January 1 to December 31 in a single year.
Case management/Coordination	Services designed to augment clinical services for an admitted treatment patient.
Child abuse and neglect reports	The notification of suspected child maltreatment to the Department of Children and Family Services that either initiates an investigation or becomes part of an ongoing investigation by the child protective services agency. A family report can contain multiple alleged child victims and for statistical purposes all alleged victims are counted. The number of children reported will be lower than the number of child reports, since a child may be reported as a victim of abuse more than once during a given year.
Chronic (habitual) truant	A minor subject to compulsory school attendance who is absent without valid cause from such attendance for 10 percent or more of the previous 180 regular attendance days (more than 18 unexcused absences).
Clear and convincing evidence	The degree of proof which, considering all evidence in the case, produces the firm belief that it is highly probable that the facts sought to be proved are true.
Collar counties	The five counties that surround Cook County: DuPage County, Kane County, Lake County, McHenry County, and Will County.
Community service	Uncompensated labor as a court requirement for alleged or adjudicated offenders for a non-profit organization or public body, which agrees to accept public or community service from offenders and to report on the progress of the offenders and community service to the court.
Continuance under court supervision	When the court enters an order (1) upon an admission or stipulation by the appropriate respondent or minor respondent of the facts supporting the petition and before proceeding to adjudication, or after hearing the evidence at the adjudicatory hearing, and (2) in the absence of objection made in open court by the minor, his or her guardian, defense attorney, or state's attorney. During the continuance period, not to exceed 24 months, the court requires the minor to follow specific conditions (found at 705 ILCS 405/5-615(5)) ordered by the court and the minor is supervised by court services. If the alleged offender successfully completes the conditions imposed by the court, the petition is dismissed. A court can enter a continuance under supervision for any offense other than first degree murder, a Class X felony or a forcible felony.

Court commitment	A sentence to IDOC after adjudication of delinquency by the courts or for a court evaluation.
Court evaluation	A short-term, court-ordered, 30, 60, or 90-day commitment to the Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division to assess the needs of a delinquent youth through a comprehensive diagnosis and assessment for the purpose of identifying needs providing the court with information to make placement decisions.
Court evaluation return	A return of a youth to serve an indeterminate term in IDOC decided by a juvenile court judge based on the court evaluation.
Court services (or probation departments)	Provided by probation services in each county. The chief judge of each circuit makes provision for probation services through the appointment of officers to a probation or court services department. The Probation and Probation Officers Act governs the administration of these departments.
Delinquency commitments	A delinquent age 13 or over may be committed to the Juvenile Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections when the court finds that (1) the minor's guardian is unfit or unable, other than for financial reasons, to care for, protect, and discipline the minor, or is unwilling to do so, and that the best interests of the public would not be served by another form of placement, or (2) it is necessary to ensure the protection of the public from the consequences of criminal activity of the delinquent. Offenders transferred to the adult courts and committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections are the responsibility of the Juvenile Division at least until age 17, but never beyond age 21.
Delinquency petitions	Documents filed in delinquency cases with the juvenile court through the state's attorney alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent. The petition sets forth the supporting facts regarding the alleged offense, information about the minor, and, if the minor is detained, the start date of the detention. The petition requests that the minor be adjudged a ward of the court and asks for relief under the Juvenile Court Act. Supplemental petitions may be filed alleging new offenses or alleging new violations of orders entered by the court in the delinquency proceeding.
Delinquent	Minors who, prior to their 17 th birthday, have violated or attempted to violate any federal or state law, or municipal ordinance. Violation of a county ordinance was added on January 1, 1999.
Detention	The temporary care of a minor alleged or adjudicated as delinquent who requires secure custody for his or her own or the community's protection in a facility designed to physically restrict his or her movements, pending disposition by the court or execution of an order of the court for placement or commitment. According to the Juvenile Court Act, minors are placed in detention if there is a matter of immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of the minor or the community, there is concern the minor is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court, or that the minor was taken into custody under a warrant.
Detention hearing	Hearing to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a minor age 10 or older is delinquent and whether there is immediate need for the minor to be detained until trial. The hearing must be held within 40 hours of taking the minor into custody, exclusive of weekends and holidays, or the minor must be released.
Detention screening instrument	An objective, scorable instrument administered by a detention screener to determine if the youth's current offense and prior history are severe enough to warrant detaining the youth until his or her detention hearing.
Determinate sentence	A sentence in which the length of time of a sentence to a correctional facility is statutorily defined [730 ILCS 5/5-8-1]. Illinois adopted a determinate sentencing model on February 1, 1978.

Detoxification	The process of withdrawing a person from a specific psychoactive substance in a safe and effective manner.
Discretionary transfer	A transfer of a minor 13 years of age or older to adult court for criminal prosecution when a motion has been filed by the state's attorney and the judge finds that there is probable cause to believe the allegations in the motion to be true and it is not in the best interest of the public to proceed under the Juvenile Court Act.
Dispositional hearing (disposition)	Hearing to determine whether a minor should be adjudged to be a ward of the court and to determine what order of disposition should be made. Effective January 1, 1999, the term "sentencing hearing" replaced "dispositional hearing" in delinquency cases.
Disproportionate minority confinement	The over-representation of minority youth in secure juvenile facilities compared to minority youth representation in the general population.
Disproportionate minority contact (DMC)	The over-representation of minority youth involved in the juvenile justice system at any given stage of the process compared to minority youth representation in the general population.
Disproportionate Representation index (DRI)	Compares the percentage of all youth who are of a particular minority group at one stage of the juvenile justice process to that minority group's representation at the previous stage.
Dropouts	The number of students, grades 9-12, who were removed from the school district roster during the school year for any reason other than death, extended illness, graduation, transfer to another school, or expulsion.
Drug offenses	Violations of the following public acts regarding illegal drugs and liquor violations by minors: Cannabis Control Act, Controlled Substances Act, Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, Drug Paraphernalia Act, and Liquor Control Act.
Excluded jurisdiction	Exclusion from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court by age or crime committed.
Extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution	A juvenile prosecution where a juvenile, if found delinquent, receives a juvenile and an adult sentence with the adult sentence stayed pending satisfactory completion of the juvenile sentence. Should the juvenile not satisfactorily complete the juvenile sentence, the adult sentence will be imposed. See 705 <i>ILCS</i> 405/5-810(4).
Family group conferencing	Also called community, accountability, and restorative group conferences. Guided by a trained facilitator, the offender and victim along with members of their support systems, typically family members, share their feelings about the conflict or harm. An agreement is developed that describes what the offender must do to repair the harm.
Forcible felony	Violations of criminal law that include: treason, first degree murder, second degree murder, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated arson, arson, aggravated kidnapping, kidnapping, aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm, or other felony which involved the use or threat of physical force or violence. See 720 <i>ILCS</i> 5/2-8.
Formal probation	The guidance, treatment, or regulation by a probation officer for the behavior of delinquent youth, after a court sentence. Youth adjudicated delinquent can be sentenced to probation for a maximum of five years or until age 21, whichever comes first.
Foster home	A form of non-secure custody, where youth are placed with licensed, private caregivers on a temporary basis.

Group home	24-hour supervision by professionally trained staff for as many as 12 youth. Youth may attend community schools, but usually education is provided on the premises due to security risks. Professional parenting group homes provide a highly structured home environment. Youth served are individuals who are waiting for further action by the court and who would otherwise be placed in a secure detention setting as a result of having no other option available. Professional parents serve no more than four youth at a time.
Home detention	An alternative to the intensity and expense of secure detention, in which a minor is ordered to remain home, with possible exceptions for school attendance or similar necessary exceptions, and a probation officer monitors the youth's confinement to home. Home detention may be pre- or post-dispositional and may include electronic monitoring. Intensive supervision detention is a higher level of intervention than home detention. Greater restrictiveness is provided by more frequent supervision, visits, or contacts.
Home recovery	Alcohol and drug-free housing components whose goal is to provide an environment for maintenance of sobriety for persons in early recovery from substance abuse, who recently have completed substance abuse treatment, or who may be receiving such treatment at another licensed facility.
Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program	Local law enforcement agencies are mandated by 20 <i>ILCS</i> 2630/8 to report crime index offenses, crime index arrests, and drug arrest. The Illinois State Police publishes an annual uniform crime report, which is available on their Web site at http://www.isp.state.il.us .
Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) supplemental reporting program	In April 1996, the Illinois State Police began collecting additional crime information. This data includes statistics pertaining to offenses mandated by state statutes including domestic crimes, crimes against children, crimes against school personnel, and hate crimes data.
Indeterminate sentence	A sentence in which the length of time of a sentence to a correctional facility is given in a minimum and maximum time period. The release of the individual on parole is discretionarily determined by a correctional authority, typically a Parole Review Board or a Prisoner Review Board. In Illinois, only juveniles receive indeterminate sentences.
Index offense	A crime-reporting category established by the Illinois' Uniform Crime Reports. Index crime refers to more serious crimes, including violent crimes against persons and serious property crime.
Indicated case of child abuse and neglect or child sex abuse	Any report of child abuse or neglect made to the Department of Children and Family Services for which it is confirmed after an investigation that credible evidence of the alleged abuse or neglect exists.
Informal probation	The guidance, treatment, or regulation by a probation officer for the behavior of non-delinquent youth prior to a court referral. Informal probation provides short-term care and functions as a diversion option from the formal court process.
Intake screening of delinquency	Used when a juvenile is referred to the court, or to the place designated by the court. At an intake screening, a probation officer or another officer designated by the court investigates the circumstances of the minor and the facts surrounding his or her being taken into custody for the purpose of determining whether a delinquency petition should be filed.
Intensive outpatient services	Face-to-face clinical services for adolescents in a non-residential setting. Intensive outpatient services are regularly scheduled sessions for a minimum of nine hours per week.
Intensive probation	A more intrusive form of probation, including increased daily contact with youth, usually at least 2-3 daily contacts. Specially trained probation officers know each youth's schedule of activities and whereabouts at all times. Youth are required to "check in" personally or by phone and to review their schedule of the day's activities. Intensive probation officers often work directly with the families.

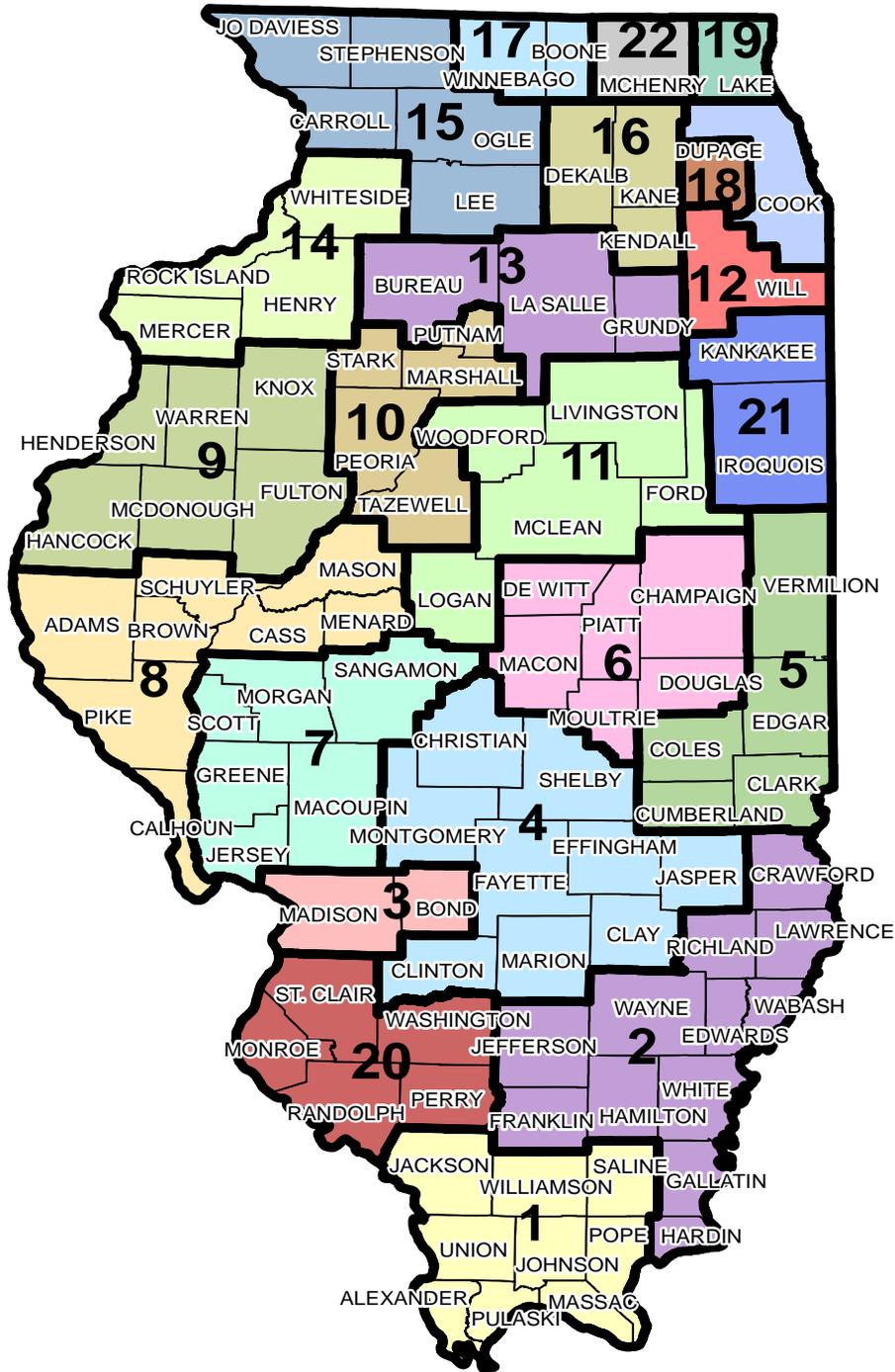
Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)	Operated by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. JTPA provides work experience and other employment training services, as well as some remedial education activities to youth. In 2000, the name was changed to the Work Force Investment Act.
Judicial circuit	Illinois is divided into 23 judicial circuits, Cook County being designated as one circuit, and the remaining circuits designated by number. Most judicial circuits consist of several counties with one shared circuit court. Court services may be provided for an entire judicial circuit, and not for each individual county in the circuit.
Juvenile drug courts	An immediate and highly structured judicial intervention process for substance abuse treatment of eligible minors that brings together substance abuse professionals, local social programs, and intensive judicial monitoring.
Juvenile	Youth in juvenile justice system are under the age of 17 in Illinois. However, in general the term refers to individuals under age 18, which is a reporting category for youth defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Demographic data from federal sources typically categorize juveniles as under age 18. See "delinquent minor" and "minor."
Juvenile investigation report	A court-ordered investigation completed by probation departments to highlight a youth's background and prior delinquent history in order to determine if filing a case against the youth is appropriate. See 705 ILCS 405/5-701.
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)	The federal JJDP Act of 1974 established a block grant program to the States by formula based upon juvenile population. The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission oversees the program. In order to be eligible to receive grant funds, states must be committed to achieving and maintaining compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. The four core requirements are: (1) remove non-offending youth and status offenders from locked facilities (deinstitutionalization of status offenders, or DSO); (2) ensure complete separation of youth from adult offenders in county jails and municipal lockups (jail separation); (3) eliminate confinement of juveniles in county jails and municipal lockups (jail removal); and (4) assess the representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, and where disparity exists, develop strategies to address the disparity-disproportionate minority confinement.
Juvenile justice councils	Local collaborations that develop a plan for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and make recommendations for effectively utilizing resources in dealing with juveniles who are involved in crime, are truant, are suspended, or are expelled from school. May be set up by a county, or group of counties. The enabling statute, effective January 1, 1999, designates who must serve on the council and suggests specific duties and responsibilities of the council.
Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS)	A juvenile detention data collection program that compiles information regarding youth in detention. It is funded by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission and is overseen by the Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana. In 2005, e-JMIS was instituted to provide web access for detention centers to input data and pull reports.
Juvenile police officer	A sworn police officer who has completed a Basic Recruit Training Course, has been assigned to the position of juvenile police officer by his or her chief law enforcement officer, and has completed training provided by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board, or in the case of a state police officer, juvenile officer training approved by the director of state police.
Mandatory supervised release (MSR)	Once the sentence of incarceration has been completed, inmates are statutorily mandated to be released under the supervision of the correctional authority for a period of time that is statutorily defined [730 ILCS 5/3-3-7]. On February 1, 1978, Illinois adopted a determinate sentencing model, which statutorily defines prison sentences and time spent under supervision of a parole agent.

Mandatory transfer	A motion filed by the State's Attorney to allow the prosecution of a youth 15 years of age or older for a forcible felony if the youth has previously been adjudicated delinquent for an offense that was committed in furtherance of criminal activity of a gang, and the juvenile judge determines there is probable cause that the allegations are true.
Minor	A person under the age of 21 years old.
Minors requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI)	A subcategory of "offense" status that refers to minors less than 18 years who are absent from home without consent of a guardian, or are beyond control of a guardian in circumstances which constitute a substantial or immediate danger to the minor's physical safety. Additionally, the minor has to have been in limited custody for a statutory period of time. See 705 ILCS 405/3-3.
Neglected child	Any child who is not receiving the care, support, or education required by law.
Non-secure custody or non-secure detention	For a minor that requires care away from his or her home but does not require physical restriction. Temporary custody shall be given to a foster family, or shelter facility designated by the court.
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)	A component of the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice , accomplishes its mission by supporting states, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for juveniles.
Outpatient	Services that consist of face-to-face clinical services for adolescents in a non-residential setting with regularly scheduled sessions that typically average less than nine hours per week.
Parole	Discretionary early release of an inmate sentenced to a correctional facility with an indeterminate sentence before serving the maximum time of their sentence under the supervision of a parole officer. Early release is at the discretion of parole authorities, most commonly a Parole Review Board or a Prisoner Review Board. Both mandatory supervised release (MSR) and parole are commonly referred to as parole.
Peacemaking circle processes	Circles provide an informal opportunity to bring parties in conflict together to resolve an issue. A trained facilitator, often called the circle keeper, allows all interested parties to share any feelings and information related to the conflict or offense. The facilitator may use a talking piece, an object that is passed from person to person indicating that it is that person's turn to speak.
Placement	Court-ordered commitments or assignments to non-secure settings such as placements with relatives, foster homes, group homes, or residential treatment.
Post-trial detention	The detainment of youth adjudicated delinquent following their trial.
Presumptive transfer	A transfer to adult court for criminal prosecution if there is probable cause that a juvenile has committed a Class X felony or certain other offenses, and the juvenile court judge is unable to make a finding based on clear and convincing evidence that the juvenile is amenable to the care, treatment, and training programs available to the juvenile court.
Pre-trial detention	The detainment of youth accused of delinquent acts but who have not yet had a trial.
Probable cause	A reasonable belief that a fact is more probably true than not.
Probation	The conditional freedom granted by a judicial officer to an alleged or adjudicated delinquent offender, as long as the person meets certain conditions. The period of probation may not exceed five years or extend beyond the offender's 21 st birthday, whichever is less. A probation violation occurs when one or more of the conditions of probation are not followed and may result in a commitment to the Department of Corrections. The age limit for probation was changed to 21 years old on January 1, 1999 with the Juvenile Court Act change.

Property crime index	A subcategory of non-violent index crime referring to serious crimes against property, including burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
Relative rate index (RRI)	A measure of disproportionate minority contact. Compares the rate at which one racial or ethnic group is represented at a particular juvenile justice decision point to the rate a different racial or ethnic group is represented at the same decision point.
Representation index (RI)	Compares the percentage of all youth of a particular minority group at a certain juvenile justice decision point to that minority group's representation in the general juvenile population.
Return additional mittimus	An offender, upon completing a sentence, is ordered to serve time on a prior offense sentence.
Residential treatment	Substance abuse treatment that consists of clinical services for adolescents. A planned regimen of clinical services for a minimum of 25 hours per week must be included and requires staff on duty 24 hours per day, seven days per week. These treatment programs may address special juvenile offender populations such as sex offenders, teen prostitutes, and substance abusers.
Restitution	A court requirement that an alleged or adjudicated offender pays money or provides services to the victim of the crime or provide services to the community.
Revocation of probation or parole	A legal process in which the probation or parole order of an individual is revoked and that individual must either return to court or return to a correctional facility to serve the remainder of their parole period [730 ILCS 5/3-3-9].
Secure detention	Confinement where the minor is physically restricted by being placed in a locked cell, room or facility, or by other means, such as being handcuffed to a stationary object, or by other means.
Sentencing hearing	See dispositional hearing.
State Fiscal Year	In Illinois, runs from July 1 through June 30.
Station adjustment	The informal or formal handling of a minor by a juvenile police officer as a diversionary intervention procedure as defined by the Illinois Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/5-301).
Status offender	Any offense committed by a juvenile that would not be a crime if committed by an adult; an offense specifically applicable to juveniles because of their age (e.g. non-criminal behavior such as curfew violations, running away from home, truancy, possession of alcohol, etc.).
Supervision (or supervised probation)	The guidance, treatment, or regulation of a youth by a probation agent on behalf of the court. Supervision may be imposed upon a youth adjudicated delinquent or upon certain non-delinquent youths such as Minors Requiring Authoritative Intervention (MRAI).
Supervision violation	The failure to abide by the terms of the juvenile's supervision agreement. A supervision agreement may be violated in two ways. (1) The agreement is violated if the juvenile commits a new offense. (2) Violating a specific term of the agreement is a technical supervision violation.
Technical violation (of probation)	A violation of a specific condition or term of a youth's probation. May result in a revocation of probation and a sentence to secure custody.
Technical violation (of parole or mandatory supervised release)	A violation of a specific condition or term of an individual's parole or mandatory supervised release. May result in a revocation of parole or mandatory supervised release and a return to a correctional facility [730 ILCS 5/3-3-9(a)].
Total detention days	Represents, for a given period in time, the total number of days all juveniles were held in secure detention for a particular jurisdiction.

Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC)	A private non-profit agency that provides substance abuse assessment and case management services to the courts.
Trial	See adjudicatory hearing.
Truancy programs	Include non-residential services provided to youth who have violated the compulsory school attendance law. These programs have many forms, but most include elements of mentoring, crisis intervention, family counseling, and academic counseling.
Truant	A minor who is subject to compulsory school attendance from age 7-17 and is absent without valid cause.
Truant minor in need of supervision (TMINS)	A minor who is reported by a regional superintendent of schools, or in cities of over 500,000 inhabitants, by the Office of Chronic Truant Adjudication, as a chronic truant shall be adjudged a truant minor in need of supervision. [705 ILCS 405/3-33(a)]. It should be noted that this statute was repealed on July 7, 2006. The definition of TMINS is now found at 705 ILCS 405/3-33.5(a).
Unified delinquency intervention services program (UDIS)	Funded by the Department of Human Services, the program seeks to be a community alternative to a commitment to the Illinois Department of Corrections by providing intensive rehabilitative care. Services include advocacy, group work, and assisting youth in developing alternative behaviors. Performance goals include returning to school or acquiring gainful employment. The program was transferred from the Department of Children and Family Services on July 1, 1997.
Victim offender conferencing	Victim offender conferencing programs are facilitated by a trained mediator and bring together the offender and victim. A discussion takes place and an agreement for the offender to follow is developed. These programs are also referred to as victim offender mediations, victim offender reconciliation programs, or community mediations.
Violent crime index	A subcategory of index crime referring to serious crimes against persons, including homicide, criminal sexual assault, armed robbery, aggravated assault, and aggravated battery.
Violent or person offenses	Crimes of physical violence, including homicide, criminal sexual assault, armed robbery, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, as well as simple battery and simple assault.
Warrant for arrest	A document issued by a judicial officer that directs law enforcement officers to arrest a person who has been accused of a specific offense. In juvenile cases, warrants may be issued for delinquent youth, MRAI, TINS, and dependent children.

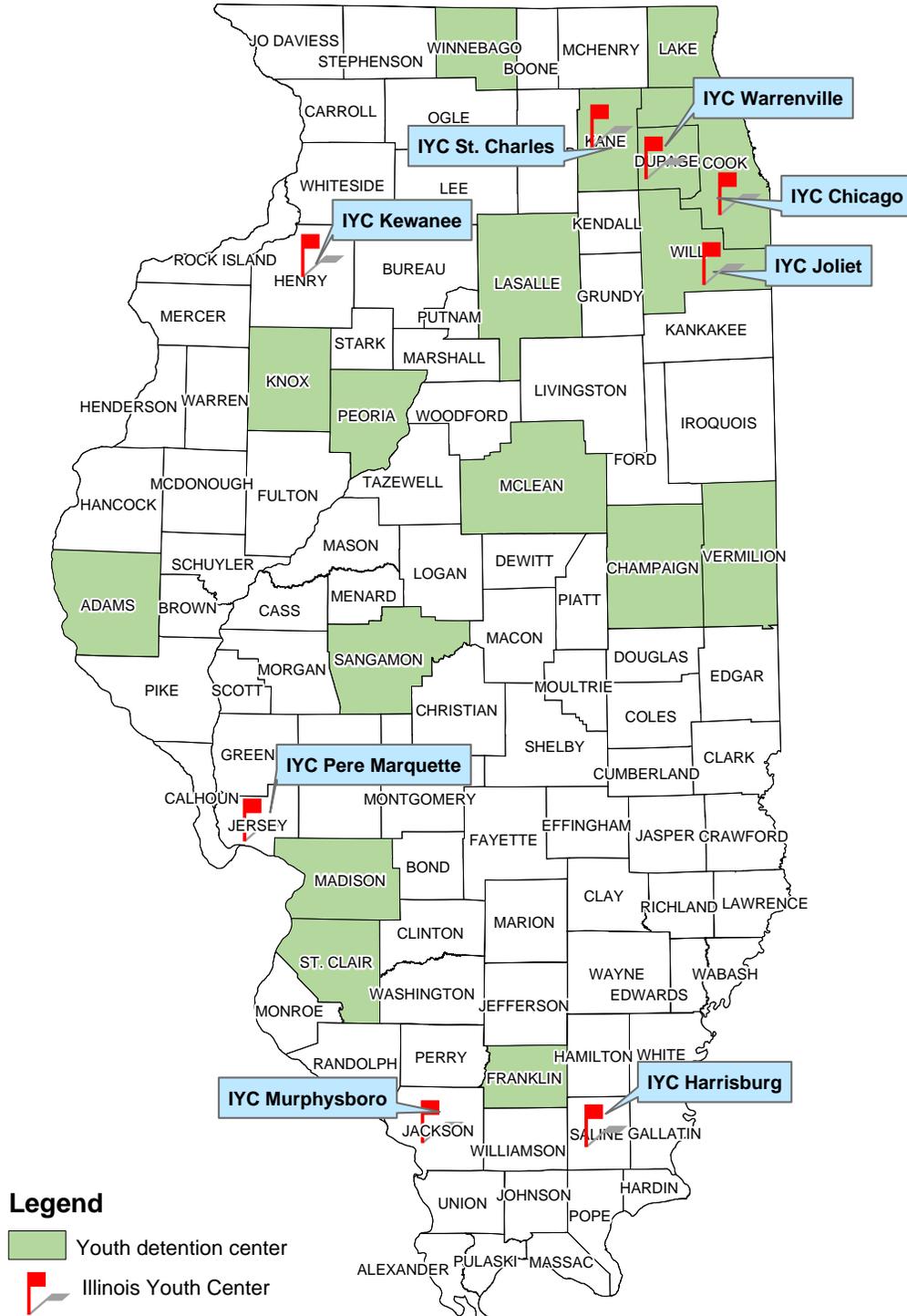
Appendix B: Map of judicial circuits in Illinois



Appendix C: Regional classifications of counties

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

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



Appendix E: Detention screening instrument

Minor: _____
 Screener: _____

Date: ____/____/____

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

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

SCORING:

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

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

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

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

Appendix F: Offense categories for detention data

Offense	Offense Category	Offense	Offense Category
Aggravated arson/arson	property	Mob action	other
Aiding escape/fugitive/escape	other	Motor vehicle theft	property
Aggravated (heinous) assault/battery	person	Murder – first degree/second degree	person
Agg. bat. of a child/senior citizen/unborn child	person	No driver's license	other
Aggravated criminal sexual abuse/assault	sex	Neglect victim	other
Aggravated kidnapping/kidnapping/child abduction	person	No registration	other
Aggravated robbery	person	Obscenity/obscene phone call	sex
All other criminal offenses	other	Obstructing justice	other
All other sex offenses	sex	Operate uninsured vehicle	other
Armed robbery/violence	person	Perjury	other
Assault/battery	person	Possession explosives incendiary device	other
Beyond control of parent	status	Possession of burglary tools	other
Burglary/home invasion	property	Possession of hypodermic needles	drug
Bringing contraband into a penal institution	other	Possession of cannabis 30 GM (over and under)	drug
Burglary from motor vehicle/parts and accessories	property	Possession of controlled substance	drug
Casual delivery/drug conspiracy	drug	Possession of drug equipment	drug
Child abuse	person	Probation violation	violations
Child pornography	sex	Production of cannabis plant	drug
Compelling organization membership	other	Prostitution	sex
Concealing homicidal death	person	Public indecency	sex
Contempt of court – abuse/neglect dependant	contempt	Purse snatching	person
Contempt of court – delinquent/MRAI/TINS	contempt	Reckless conduct/driving	other
Contempt of court – other	contempt	Reckless homicide – vehicle	person
Credit card fraud/computer fraud	other	Reckless discharge of firearm	weapon
Criminal damage/defacement to land/property	property	Refusing to aid an officer	other
Criminal sexual abuse/assault	sex	Residential burglary – forcible entry	property
Criminal trespass to residence/property/vehicle	property	Resist, obstruct, or disarm a peace officer	other
Curfew	status	Retail theft	property
Deceptive practices/forgery	other	Robbery	person
Defacing identification mark of firearm	weapon	Runaway – out of state/in state	status
Delivery of cannabis 30 GM (over and under)	drug	Soliciting a prostitute	sex
Delivery or possession w/ intent to deliver	drug	Sale/delivery of drug paraphernalia	drug
Del. or poss. w/ intent to del. (school, public housing)	drug	Stalking	person
Disorderly conduct	other	Statutory rape	sex

Offense	Offense Category	Offense	Offense Category
Domestic battery	person	Stolen property: receiving possession	property
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	other	Suspended, revoked/unlawful use of driver's license	other
Educational intimidation/intimidation	person	Telephone threat/bomb threat	other
Endangering the life or health of a child	person	Theft from coin operated machine or device	property
Exploitation of a child/children	person	Theft from motor vehicle (parts and accessories)	property
False fire alarm/police report	other	Theft of labor, services, use of property/lost property	property
Fell or attempt to elude police officer	other	Traffic Illinois vehicle code	other
Forcible sodomy	sex	Truancy	status
Hate crime	person	Unlawful sale/discharge of metal piercing bullets	weapon
Illegal possession/consumption by minor	status	Unlawful possession of a firearm at school	weapon
Illegal transportation of alcoholic liquor	other	Unlawful possession of a weapon/air rifle	weapon
Improper use of registration	other	Unlawful restraint (includes aggravated)	person
Interference w/ judicial procedure	other	Unlawful sale/storage/use of a weapon	weapon
Intoxicating compounds/harmful materials	drug	Vehicular (aggravated) hijacking/invasion	person
Institutional vandalism	property	Violation of order of protection	violation
Involuntary manslaughter of unborn child	person	Violation of HDET/probation/parole	violation
Involuntary manslaughter – non vehicle	person	Warrant – abused/neglected dependent	warrant
Justifiable homicide	person	Warrant – delinquent/DOC/MRAI/TMINS	warrant
Man/del of controlled substance/look-a-like	drug	Warrant – other/out of state	warrant

Appendix G: Resources

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

State resources

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Probation Division
3101 Old Jacksonville Road
Springfield, IL 62704
Phone: (217) 558-4490
<http://www.state.il.us/court/default.asp>

Chicago Area Project

55 East Jackson Street
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone: (312) 663-3574
<http://www.chicagoareaproject.org>

Illinois Department of Child and Family Services

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

Illinois Department of Human Services

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

Illinois Department of Public Health

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

Illinois Department of Corrections

1301 Concordia Court
P.O. Box 19277
Springfield, IL 62794-9277
Phone: (217) 558-2200
<http://www.idoc.state.il.us>

Illinois State Board of Education

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

Illinois State Police

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

Illinois Violence Prevention Authority

100 West Randolph Street, Room 4-750
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: (312) 814-1704
<http://www.ivpa.org>

Office of the State Appellate Defender

400 West Monroe Street, Suite 202
P.O. Box 5240
Springfield, IL 62705-5240
Phone: (217) 782-7203
Expungement Hotline: (866) 431-4907
<http://state.il.us/defender>

Office of the Illinois Attorney General

100 West Randolph Street
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: (312) 814-3000
TTY: (800) 964-3013
<http://www.ag.state.il.us/index.html>

Other resources

W. Haywood Burns Institute of San Francisco

180 Howard Street, Suite 320

San Francisco, CA 94105

Phone: (415) 321-4100

<http://www.burnsinstitute.org>

Annie E. Casey Foundation

701 St. Paul Street

Baltimore, MD 21202

Phone: (410) 547-6600

<http://www.aecf.org>

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids Illinois

70 East Lake Street, Suite 720

Chicago, IL 60601

Phone: (312) 265-2260

<http://www.fightcrime.org/state/Illinois>

Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative

214 South Market Street

P.O. Box 87

Paxton, IL 60957

Phone: (217) 714-8864

<http://www.ibarji.org>

Illinois Center for Violence Prevention

70 East Lake Street, Suite 720

Chicago, IL 60601

Phone: (312) 986-9200

<http://www.icvp.org>

Illinois Juvenile Justice Initiative

518 Davis Street, Suite 211

Evanston, IL 60201

Phone: (847) 864-1567

<http://www.jjustice.org>

Illinois Juvenile Officer's Association

311 South Main Street

Wauconda, IL 60084

(847) 526-2421

<http://www.iljoa.com>

John Howard Association of Illinois

375 East Chicago Avenue, Suite 529

Chicago, IL 60611

Phone: (312) 503-6300

<http://www.thejha.org>

John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

140 South Dearborn Street

Chicago, IL 60603-5285

Phone: (312) 726-8000

<http://www.macfound.org>

Prevention First

2800 Montvale Drive

Springfield, IL 62704

Phone: (217) 793-7353

<http://www.prevention.org>

Youth Network Council

111 East Wacker Drive, Suite 325

Chicago, IL 60601

Phone: (312) 861-6600

<http://www.youthnetworkcouncil.org>

Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC)

1500 North Halsted Street

Chicago, IL 60642

Phone: (312) 787-0208

TDD: (312) 573-8261

<http://www.tasc.org>

Voice for Illinois Children

208 South LaSalle Street, Suite 1490

Chicago, IL 60604-1120

Phone: (312) 456-0600

<http://www.voices4kids.org>

Appendix H: Data tables section

The following data tables include county-level detail for several dozen juvenile justice data elements. When available, some data elements were also broken down by demographics, such as age, race, and gender. Data is provided by calendar year, academic year, or Fiscal Year, depending upon the reporting agency. Whenever possible, both 2003 and 2008 data were included.

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

- If there is a blank space where data should be, then data were not available.
- When zero (0) is listed for a particular data element, there are two interpretations
 - There were zero instances of that particular event occurring.
 - Zero instances of that particular event were reported.

For instance: A zero appears for Edwards County in the youth arrests table. This could be interpreted as Edwards County not having any youth arrests for 2008, or that Edwards County did not report any youth arrests to the Illinois State Police, but actually did arrest juveniles.

Whenever possible, rates were calculated by using the population most appropriate to the data element. For example, youth incarceration rates were calculated using the youth population 13-16 since a youth under the age of 13 cannot be incarcerated in an Illinois Youth Center, and youth 17 or older are considered adults in Illinois.

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Table 1: Number of services to youth from DASA by race, FY07

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

Age 10-16

County	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total services	Total youth served
Adams	220	22	4	5	251	114
Alexander	10	43	1	0	54	27
Bond	20	0	0	1	21	9
Boone	53	5	33	0	91	48
Brown	23	0	0	0	23	11
Bureau	67	0	3	1	71	32
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	48	8	1	14	71	25
Cass	64	6	13	0	83	38
Champaign	66	53	3	5	127	68
Christian	57	18	1	0	76	36
Clark	46	1	0	3	50	17
Clay	38	0	0	0	38	11
Clinton	33	0	1	0	34	27
Coles	186	17	12	7	222	57
Cook (Chicago)	300	4,319	1,355	157	6,131	2,803
Cook(Suburbs)	1,353	1,401	1,617	152	4,523	1,766
Crawford	36	0	0	0	36	15
Cumberland	4	0	0	0	4	2
DeKalb	205	15	26	2	248	170
DeWitt	60	0	1	8	69	22
Douglas	29	0	0	0	29	14
DuPage	268	48	84	12	412	194
Edgar	79	0	0	0	79	27
Edwards	10	0	0	0	10	5
Effingham	69	0	3	0	72	21
Fayette	21	0	0	0	21	11
Ford	40	0	7	0	47	23
Franklin	158	0	0	0	158	72
Fulton	59	0	0	0	59	25
Gallatin	33	0	7	0	40	12
Greene	13	0	0	0	13	9
Grundy	98	5	8	10	121	72
Hamilton	1	0	0	0	1	1
Hancock	31	0	0	4	35	15
Hardin	9	0	0	0	9	4
Henderson	10	0	0	0	10	6
Henry	47	8	7	4	66	29
Iroquois	64	12	5	1	82	54
Jackson	14	8	0	3	25	12
Jasper	49	4	0	0	53	24
Jefferson	223	65	4	0	292	90
Jersey	71	2	0	0	73	30
JoDaviess	15	0	0	0	15	8
Johnson	74	0	0	2	76	23
Kane	297	79	206	27	609	243
Kankakee	151	89	25	3	268	138
Kendall	51	5	30	3	89	47
Knox	38	13	0	7	58	24
Lake	857	260	718	63	1,898	904
LaSalle	227	6	12	0	245	84
Lawrence	21	4	3	0	28	12
Lee	88	4	4	2	98	50

Table 1: Number of services to youth from DASA by race, FY07

County	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total services	Total youth served
Livingston	107	3	4	0	114	49
Logan	65	3	1	14	83	40
McDonough	29	0	0	0	29	17
McHenry	860	44	153	45	1,102	365
McLean	509	144	20	26	699	429
Macon	98	57	0	0	155	68
Macoupin	82	0	1	0	83	44
Madison	747	62	10	6	825	402
Marion	91	14	0	0	105	42
Marshall	17	0	0	0	17	9
Mason	40	0	0	0	40	12
Massac	107	3	0	0	110	46
Menard	11	0	0	0	11	3
Mercer	5	0	0	0	5	2
Monroe	26	0	0	0	26	9
Montgomery	63	0	0	0	63	22
Morgan	67	19	0	0	86	33
Moultrie	12	0	0	0	12	4
Ogle	116	3	1	8	128	45
Peoria	140	231	4	16	391	158
Perry	75	1	4	0	80	25
Piatt	72	0	3	0	75	38
Pike	4	0	0	0	4	2
Pope	11	1	0	0	12	3
Pulaski	4	34	0	0	38	18
Putnam	8	0	0	0	8	3
Randolph	67	8	1	39	115	43
Richland	32	0	0	0	32	17
Rock Island	76	34	0	9	119	73
St. Clair	534	302	4	50	890	382
Saline	64	3	0	4	71	25
Sangamon	216	136	8	9	369	145
Schuyler	30	0	0	0	30	17
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	36	0	0	0	36	12
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	60	25	4	4	93	51
Tazewell	258	6	3	2	269	118
Union	103	0	2	0	105	44
Vermilion	209	32	2	3	246	105
Wabash	67	0	0	0	67	32
Warren	5	0	0	1	6	4
Washington	12	0	0	0	12	5
Wayne	48	0	0	0	48	23
White	62	3	0	0	65	31
Whiteside	101	6	22	5	134	64
Will	203	214	109	9	535	377
Williamson	146	16	0	2	164	68
Winnebago	419	225	72	22	738	313
Woodford	49	4	0	2	55	25
Out of State	17	1	1	0	19	10
Unknown	74	44	28	2	148	83
Total	12,358	8,198	4,651	774	25,981	11,536

Table 2: Number of services to youth from DASA by service type, FY07

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

Age 10-16

County	Out-patient	Intensive Outpatient	Resident Rehab	Home Recovery	Inter-vention	Case Mgt/ Coordination	Detox	Toxicology or Assessment	Total services
Adams	68	12	5	1	55	28	0	82	251
Alexander	11	0	0	0	12	12	0	19	54
Bond	3	0	3	0	1	7	0	7	21
Boone	6	13	11	1	4	11	0	45	91
Brown	3	0	0	0	6	3	0	11	23
Bureau	18	3	11	0	1	16	0	22	71
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	15	5	8	1	5	23	0	14	71
Cass	23	0	9	0	12	8	0	31	83
Champaign	26	1	19	0	19	36	0	26	127
Christian	36	0	5	1	0	6	0	28	76
Clark	15	0	7	0	1	12	1	14	50
Clay	3	0	9	0	9	6	0	11	38
Clinton	2	0	5	0	22	2	0	3	34
Coles	69	0	20	0	2	82	1	48	222
Cook (Chicago)	1,355	135	309	4	820	1,765	2	1,741	6,131
Cook(Suburbs)	924	121	148	5	576	1,339	0	1,410	4,523
Crawford	6	0	7	0	7	9	0	7	36
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
DeKalb	38	3	15	1	111	38	1	41	248
DeWitt	8	2	12	0	3	11	1	32	69
Douglas	11	0	3	0	1	7	0	7	29
DuPage	45	2	46	2	94	72	0	151	412
Edgar	23	0	5	0	4	21	0	26	79
Edwards	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	10
Effingham	13	0	14	0	3	19	1	22	72
Fayette	5	0	3	0	2	4	0	7	21
Ford	10	0	5	0	3	15	0	14	47
Franklin	26	0	7	1	37	36	0	51	158
Fulton	28	0	4	0	0	12	0	15	59
Gallatin	5	0	8	0	3	9	0	15	40
Greene	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	13
Grundy	5	0	6	0	68	8	0	34	121
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hancock	3	0	1	0	12	4	0	15	35
Hardin	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	2	9
Henderson	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	10
Henry	10	3	12	0	6	10	0	25	66
Iroquois	36	0	11	0	9	8	0	18	82
Jackson	3	0	2	0	7	6	0	7	25
Jasper	5	0	4	0	19	8	0	17	53
Jefferson	47	0	24	0	19	111	0	91	292
Jersey	10	0	8	0	16	12	0	27	73
JoDaviess	1	0	5	0	0	3	0	6	15
Johnson	14	0	2	0	9	19	0	32	76
Kane	96	23	41	1	107	145	0	196	609
Kankakee	75	0	60	1	53	25	0	54	268
Kendall	8	0	6	0	34	7	0	34	89
Knox	14	0	3	0	4	12	0	25	58
Lake	433	43	69	5	201	382	0	765	1,898
LaSalle	61	20	29	1	3	66	0	65	245
Lawrence	3	0	2	0	11	4	1	7	28
Lee	18	10	16	1	18	15	0	20	98

Table 2: Number of services to youth from DASA by service type, FY07

County	Out-patient	Intensive Outpatient	Resident Rehab	Home Recovery	Inter-vention	Case Mgt/ Coordination	Detox	Toxicology or Assessment	Total services
Livingston	13	0	8	0	7	23	1	62	114
Logan	10	0	9	0	11	19	0	34	83
McDonough	8	0	3	0	5	4	0	9	29
McHenry	297	85	48	4	66	172	0	430	1,102
McLean	81	6	44	0	287	115	0	166	699
Macon	26	0	35	0	0	40	0	54	155
Macoupin	21	0	9	0	11	12	0	30	83
Madison	121	0	69	0	179	210	0	246	825
Marion	12	0	15	0	25	29	0	24	105
Marshall	3	0	3	0	0	5	0	6	17
Mason	11	0	5	0	0	15	0	9	40
Massac	37	0	6	0	11	28	0	28	110
Menard	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	5	11
Mercer	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	5
Monroe	3	0	1	0	1	11	0	10	26
Montgomery	10	0	6	0	11	16	0	20	63
Morgan	18	0	3	0	4	22	0	39	86
Moultrie	1	0	4	0	0	5	0	2	12
Ogle	21	19	16	0	8	25	0	39	128
Peoria	47	36	78	0	18	76	0	136	391
Perry	12	0	10	0	7	26	0	25	80
Piatt	32	1	1	0	6	30	0	5	75
Pike	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
Pope	2	0	1	0	2	4	0	3	12
Pulaski	3	0	1	1	15	5	0	13	38
Putnam	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	8
Randolph	23	0	4	0	16	34	0	38	115
Richland	8	0	3	1	8	3	1	8	32
Rock Island	19	10	9	0	27	6	0	48	119
St. Clair	94	2	45	0	138	290	0	321	890
Saline	10	0	16	0	11	16	0	18	71
Sangamon	40	0	33	0	15	139	0	142	369
Schuyler	7	0	0	0	10	5	0	8	30
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	9	0	5	0	1	10	1	10	36
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	15	0	6	0	14	5	0	53	93
Tazewell	59	22	34	0	34	38	0	82	269
Union	14	0	4	0	28	19	0	40	105
Vermilion	56	2	16	0	28	80	0	64	246
Wabash	12	0	10	0	21	11	0	13	67
Warren	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	6
Washington	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	4	12
Wayne	14	0	2	0	9	12	0	11	48
White	11	0	8	0	11	12	0	23	65
Whiteside	20	12	21	1	27	21	0	32	134
Will	156	8	58	2	169	45	0	97	535
Williamson	20	0	11	0	38	27	0	68	164
Winnebago	76	101	114	6	7	172	0	262	738
Woodford	11	1	7	0	1	11	0	24	55
Out of State	2	0	7	2	1	5	0	2	19
Unknown	9	1	47	7	0	42	0	42	148
Total	5,129	703	1,842	50	3,708	6,368	11	8,170	25,981

Table 3: Number of unemployed, FY03 – FY08

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security

County	2003	% Unemployed	Rate	2008	% Unemployed	Rate	Rank
Adams	1,900	5.35%	5,351	1,966	5.06%	5,057	99
Alexander	372	10.64%	10,641	319	9.06%	9,060	8
Bond	512	6.19%	6,193	614	6.96%	6,961	45
Boone	1,835	8.04%	8,036	2,651	9.85%	9,847	2
Brown	134	4.37%	4,366	142	3.99%	3,991	102
Bureau	1,312	7.18%	7,182	1,243	6.38%	6,385	66
Calhoun	180	7.19%	7,188	199	7.52%	7,518	28
Carroll	668	8.09%	8,088	593	6.88%	6,882	49
Cass	414	5.75%	5,752	427	5.59%	5,588	91
Champaign	4,452	4.48%	4,477	6,037	5.70%	5,696	89
Christian	1,142	6.75%	6,752	1,248	6.93%	6,933	47
Clark	602	7.14%	7,135	723	8.36%	8,362	16
Clay	494	7.13%	7,134	522	7.66%	7,656	24
Clinton	1,041	5.71%	5,714	1,250	6.43%	6,429	65
Coles	1,565	5.80%	5,805	1,748	6.33%	6,326	70
Cook	192,724	7.35%	7,354	171,351	6.49%	6,493	62
Crawford	667	7.33%	7,333	677	6.91%	6,909	48
Cumberland	384	6.81%	6,807	431	7.48%	7,476	29
DeKalb	2,962	5.73%	5,734	3,552	6.02%	6,016	80
DeWitt	538	6.56%	6,563	544	6.27%	6,270	72
Douglas	554	5.28%	5,283	655	6.22%	6,223	74
DuPage	28,573	5.50%	5,502	26,700	5.00%	4,999	100
Edgar	606	6.04%	6,044	761	7.35%	7,352	31
Edwards	174	4.99%	4,989	222	6.78%	6,783	55
Effingham	1,040	5.92%	5,915	1,075	5.79%	5,786	86
Fayette	774	7.81%	7,806	865	8.43%	8,425	15
Ford	375	5.22%	5,223	465	6.29%	6,285	71
Franklin	1,519	8.82%	8,825	1,773	9.85%	9,846	3
Fulton	1,354	7.84%	7,839	1,258	6.95%	6,955	46
Gallatin	237	8.76%	8,755	224	8.58%	8,576	14
Greene	422	6.04%	6,035	449	6.46%	6,463	63
Grundy	1,700	7.93%	7,927	1,915	7.34%	7,339	33
Hamilton	279	7.07%	7,072	307	7.28%	7,282	37
Hancock	722	7.04%	7,044	718	7.30%	7,299	36
Hardin	168	8.79%	8,791	170	9.82%	9,821	4
Henderson	295	7.33%	7,327	302	7.59%	7,586	26
Henry	1,584	6.01%	6,008	1,786	6.37%	6,374	67
Iroquois	957	6.02%	6,023	1,186	7.07%	7,065	41
Jackson	1,667	5.41%	5,406	1,958	6.01%	6,006	81
Jasper	350	6.81%	6,813	361	6.86%	6,862	50
Jefferson	1,203	6.23%	6,234	1,374	6.58%	6,580	61
Jersey	649	5.86%	5,862	787	6.63%	6,634	59
JoDaviess	696	5.59%	5,595	793	5.88%	5,880	84
Johnson	342	6.87%	6,873	423	8.16%	8,163	20
Kane	16,145	6.71%	6,715	17,037	6.33%	6,328	69
Kankakee	3,783	7.33%	7,331	4,951	8.80%	8,801	11
Kendall	2,153	5.68%	5,682	3,432	6.07%	6,073	78
Knox	2,027	7.78%	7,776	1,746	6.82%	6,817	53
Lake	19,863	5.78%	5,779	25,181	6.74%	6,740	56
LaSalle	4,249	7.80%	7,795	4,885	8.19%	8,194	19
Lawrence	499	6.07%	6,068	629	7.52%	7,520	27

Table 3: Number of unemployed, FY03 – FY08

County	2003	% Unemployed	Rate	2008	% Unemployed	Rate	Rank
Lee	1,084	6.27%	6,270	1,334	7.31%	7,313	35
Livingston	1,088	5.81%	5,808	1,217	6.21%	6,208	75
Logan	903	6.76%	6,760	938	6.98%	6,982	43
McDonough	953	5.86%	5,860	933	5.45%	5,449	93
McHenry	9,459	5.88%	5,885	10,565	5.84%	5,839	85
McLean	3,518	4.09%	4,090	4,679	5.14%	5,138	97
Macon	3,989	7.69%	7,688	3,962	7.23%	7,234	38
Macoupin	1,589	6.62%	6,622	1,935	7.75%	7,748	23
Madison	8,164	6.18%	6,180	9,582	6.78%	6,784	54
Marion	1,706	9.24%	9,244	1,641	8.80%	8,795	12
Marshall	389	5.77%	5,766	418	5.64%	5,643	90
Mason	627	8.16%	8,161	617	8.34%	8,336	17
Massac	451	6.30%	6,300	557	7.34%	7,339	34
Menard	322	4.78%	4,785	403	5.76%	5,763	87
Mercer	612	7.11%	7,115	634	7.00%	7,002	42
Monroe	753	4.65%	4,648	1,013	5.45%	5,447	94
Montgomery	1,160	8.73%	8,731	1,232	9.07%	9,075	6
Morgan	1,052	5.85%	5,851	1,150	6.44%	6,442	64
Moultrie	404	5.55%	5,550	432	5.35%	5,353	96
Ogle	1,782	6.93%	6,930	2,281	8.12%	8,117	21
Peoria	5,727	6.48%	6,478	5,952	6.03%	6,026	79
Perry	825	7.92%	7,920	979	10.16%	10,159	1
Piatt	449	5.02%	5,020	466	5.10%	5,099	98
Pike	512	6.07%	6,068	527	6.20%	6,204	76
Pope	159	8.28%	8,277	174	8.82%	8,819	10
Pulaski	286	9.49%	9,492	289	9.67%	9,669	5
Putnam	224	7.37%	7,373	239	7.39%	7,390	30
Randolph	933	6.12%	6,119	1,079	6.96%	6,962	44
Richland	511	7.01%	7,011	518	6.83%	6,834	52
Rock Island	4,512	6.02%	6,019	4,620	5.73%	5,732	88
St. Clair	8,394	7.08%	7,081	9,955	7.87%	7,875	22
Saline	922	7.65%	7,645	1,078	8.62%	8,616	13
Sangamon	5,535	5.42%	5,421	6,377	5.89%	5,886	83
Schuyler	233	5.62%	5,621	236	5.40%	5,399	95
Scott	178	6.22%	6,219	171	6.25%	6,245	73
Shelby	712	6.38%	6,380	766	6.84%	6,844	51
Stark	212	7.70%	7,698	200	6.59%	6,588	60
Stephenson	1,766	7.11%	7,108	1,829	7.16%	7,161	40
Tazewell	3,816	5.85%	5,848	4,088	5.50%	5,504	92
Union	654	7.91%	7,915	761	9.07%	9,075	7
Vermilion	3,021	8.04%	8,045	3,096	8.20%	8,204	18
Wabash	398	6.07%	6,070	475	7.66%	7,655	25
Warren	590	6.36%	6,364	542	5.90%	5,900	82
Washington	441	5.27%	5,265	531	6.37%	6,366	68
Wayne	500	6.30%	6,304	559	6.71%	6,713	58
White	443	5.65%	5,653	529	6.73%	6,732	57
Whiteside	2,072	7.12%	7,124	2,175	7.16%	7,165	39
Will	20,347	6.56%	6,565	22,423	6.14%	6,142	77
Williamson	2,136	6.85%	6,850	2,618	7.35%	7,347	32
Winnebago	11,337	8.08%	8,083	13,327	8.91%	8,914	9
Woodford	872	4.69%	4,688	963	4.45%	4,449	101
Total	426,400	6.72%	6,722	428,300	6.42%	6,416	

Table 4: Estimated median household income, CY08; and educational attainment, CY00

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

County	Households: Median household income in 2008	Population 25 years and over: Male high school graduate+ (includes equivalency)	Population 25 years and over: Female high school graduate+ (includes equivalency)	Population 25 years and over: Total High school graduate+ (includes equivalency)
Adams	\$44,555	17,648	20,108	37,756
Alexander	\$28,725	1,921	2,362	4,283
Bond	\$45,930	4,266	4,272	8,538
Boone	\$62,531	10,276	10,772	21,048
Brown	\$42,660	1,616	1,448	3,064
Bureau	\$46,891	9,620	10,638	20,258
Calhoun	\$44,146	1,390	1,428	2,818
Carroll	\$45,301	4,679	4,912	9,591
Cass	\$40,561	3,417	3,831	7,248
Champaign	\$45,840	44,407	47,080	91,487
Christian	\$44,711	9,459	10,151	19,610
Clark	\$48,357	4,396	4,860	9,256
Clay	\$39,490	3,560	3,955	7,515
Clinton	\$55,683	9,208	8,952	18,160
Coles	\$38,377	11,869	13,282	25,151
Cook	\$54,559	1,254,693	1,429,704	2,684,397
Crawford	\$42,564	5,490	5,611	11,101
Cumberland	\$45,301	2,836	3,059	5,895
DeKalb	\$55,266	20,859	21,943	42,802
DeWitt	\$47,645	4,466	5,017	9,483
Douglas	\$45,359	4,882	5,367	10,249
DuPage	\$77,040	254,361	276,068	530,429
Edgar	\$42,522	5,088	5,809	10,897
Edwards	\$41,275	1,872	2,091	3,963
Effingham	\$45,192	8,762	9,286	18,048
Fayette	\$39,534	5,043	5,501	10,544
Ford	\$51,313	3,807	4,416	8,223
Franklin	\$34,456	9,779	10,902	20,681
Fulton	\$40,135	9,896	10,885	20,781
Gallatin	\$34,580	1,503	1,795	3,298
Greene	\$38,678	3,649	3,991	7,640
Grundy	\$60,738	10,260	10,843	21,103
Hamilton	\$38,115	2,170	2,188	4,358
Hancock	\$41,730	5,545	6,212	11,757
Hardin	\$31,547	1,121	1,224	2,345
Henderson	\$43,252	2,276	2,407	4,683
Henry	\$48,959	13,518	15,359	28,877
Iroquois	\$46,529	7,988	8,970	16,958
Jackson	\$34,763	13,798	14,040	27,838
Jasper	\$44,445	2,630	2,802	5,432
Jefferson	\$38,875	9,973	10,686	20,659
Jersey	\$51,256	5,420	6,114	11,534
JoDaviess	\$51,237	6,277	6,792	13,069
Johnson	\$42,382	3,214	2,864	6,078
Kane	\$66,834	94,756	102,042	196,798
Kankakee	\$49,987	24,644	27,901	52,545
Kendall	\$85,630	15,086	15,796	30,882
Knox	\$38,996	14,635	16,502	31,137
Lake	\$78,617	167,363	177,443	344,806
LaSalle	\$49,617	29,082	31,477	60,559
Lawrence	\$38,999	4,008	4,729	8,737

Table 4: Estimated median household income, CY08 and educational attainment, CY00

County	Households: Median household income in 2008	Population 25 years and over: Male; High school graduate+ (includes equivalency)	Population 25 years and over: Female; High school graduate+ (includes equivalency)	Population 25 years and over: Total High school graduate+ (includes equivalency)
Lee	\$50,391	9,580	10,102	19,682
Livingston	\$50,972	9,793	10,897	20,690
Logan	\$52,525	7,793	8,862	16,655
McDonough	\$39,874	7,337	8,264	15,601
McHenry	\$79,656	71,364	74,766	146,130
McLean	\$58,474	37,855	41,270	79,125
Macon	\$45,664	29,173	33,370	62,543
Macoupin	\$45,009	12,913	14,081	26,994
Madison	\$51,207	68,326	75,274	143,600
Marion	\$41,759	10,177	11,748	21,925
Marshall	\$50,701	3,728	4,033	7,761
Mason	\$42,022	4,158	4,540	8,698
Massac	\$38,735	3,812	4,194	8,006
Menard	\$57,884	3,469	3,861	7,330
Mercer	\$51,437	4,582	5,207	9,789
Monroe	\$70,904	7,616	8,329	15,945
Montgomery	\$41,358	7,869	8,215	16,084
Morgan	\$45,944	9,055	10,339	19,394
Moultrie	\$48,447	3,510	3,990	7,500
Ogle	\$56,452	13,162	14,510	27,672
Peoria	\$49,634	46,322	53,020	99,342
Perry	\$41,224	5,706	5,672	11,378
Piatt	\$59,515	4,709	5,149	9,858
Pike	\$40,205	4,466	4,981	9,447
Pope	\$38,071	1,097	1,168	2,265
Pulaski	\$31,261	1,545	1,782	3,327
Putnam	\$57,786	1,677	1,791	3,468
Randolph	\$45,276	8,203	8,303	16,506
Richland	\$39,267	4,172	4,857	9,029
Rock Island	\$45,606	38,339	43,288	81,627
St. Clair	\$47,876	61,292	70,319	131,611
Saline	\$33,812	6,391	7,399	13,790
Sangamon	\$53,408	51,289	60,231	111,520
Schuyler	\$43,053	1,968	2,231	4,199
Scott	\$45,456	1,478	1,610	3,088
Shelby	\$46,378	6,173	6,631	12,804
Stark	\$45,357	1,692	1,906	3,598
Stephenson	\$43,247	12,995	14,637	27,632
Tazewell	\$55,964	35,624	38,029	73,653
Union	\$39,090	4,366	5,129	9,495
Vermilion	\$41,292	20,636	23,285	43,921
Wabash	\$43,642	3,420	3,671	7,091
Warren	\$43,558	4,702	5,276	9,978
Washington	\$52,103	3,971	4,073	8,044
Wayne	\$38,114	4,111	4,702	8,813
White	\$40,118	3,803	4,302	8,105
Whiteside	\$47,045	15,426	16,964	32,390
Will	\$76,561	130,730	139,355	270,085
Williamson	\$38,721	16,024	17,452	33,476
Winnebago	\$47,646	69,861	78,178	148,039
Woodford	\$64,944	9,671	10,485	20,156
Total	\$56,230	3,075,613	3,417,615	6,493,228

Table 5: Estimated number of youth living in poverty, CY08

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Rate per 100,000 Youth Ages 0-17

County	Number of youth 0-17 living in poverty	Rate	Rank
Adams	2,524	16,731	56
Alexander	854	44,410	1
Bond	582	15,932	61
Boone	1,619	11,152	88
Brown	139	13,956	74
Bureau	1,164	14,975	69
Calhoun	138	13,704	76
Carroll	571	18,013	49
Cass	580	17,339	51
Champaign	6,366	16,547	57
Christian	1,440	18,930	41
Clark	697	18,626	44
Clay	552	18,033	48
Clinton	760	9,560	94
Coles	1,862	19,577	33
Cook	278,054	21,168	26
Crawford	716	19,032	40
Cumberland	407	16,958	54
DeKalb	2,364	10,276	92
DeWitt	593	16,023	60
Douglas	645	13,326	78
DuPage	16,619	7,219	99
Edgar	744	19,097	39
Edwards	211	15,492	65
Effingham	1,281	15,023	66
Fayette	1,020	22,477	19
Ford	470	14,578	72
Franklin	2,456	28,692	5
Fulton	1,578	21,310	23
Gallatin	328	27,656	7
Greene	660	21,339	22
Grundy	967	8,059	97
Hamilton	381	22,665	15
Hancock	625	15,895	62
Hardin	259	31,130	3
Henderson	263	19,141	37
Henry	1,479	13,782	75
Iroquois	1,107	16,500	58
Jackson	2,888	27,138	8
Jasper	349	16,811	55
Jefferson	2,113	24,223	9
Jersey	623	12,779	81
JoDaviess	558	12,667	83
Johnson	451	19,216	36
Kane	19,015	12,751	82
Kankakee	5,456	19,321	35
Kendall	1,482	4,924	102
Knox	2,316	22,005	20
Lake	20,491	10,469	91
LaSalle	3,885	14,981	68
Lawrence	679	22,596	17

Table 5: Estimated number of youth living in poverty, CY08

County	Number of youth 0-17 living in poverty	Rate	Rank
Lee	920	12,464	84
Livingston	1,171	13,310	79
Logan	885	14,992	67
McDonough	1,024	20,971	28
McHenry	5,429	6,374	100
McLean	3,801	10,111	93
Macon	5,371	21,786	21
Macoupin	1,935	18,609	45
Madison	10,873	17,557	50
Marion	2,105	23,008	14
Marshall	364	13,270	80
Mason	696	21,291	24
Massac	785	22,655	16
Menard	401	14,592	71
Mercer	411	11,882	86
Monroe	373	4,954	101
Montgomery	1,439	23,357	13
Morgan	1,301	18,034	47
Moultrie	473	14,145	73
Ogle	1,453	11,327	87
Peoria	9,593	21,291	24
Perry	914	20,284	30
Piatt	295	8,194	96
Pike	714	20,255	31
Pope	211	29,184	4
Pulaski	521	35,418	2
Putnam	152	12,219	85
Randolph	1,224	18,495	46
Richland	681	20,310	29
Rock Island	6,329	19,123	38
St. Clair	16,056	24,086	12
Saline	1,633	28,005	6
Sangamon	7,155	15,701	64
Schuyler	244	17,219	53
Scott	150	13,417	77
Shelby	697	14,627	70
Stark	209	15,726	63
Stephenson	1,957	18,910	42
Tazewell	3,237	10,901	90
Union	933	24,133	11
Vermilion	4,329	22,527	18
Wabash	473	18,644	43
Warren	611	17,245	52
Washington	363	11,054	89
Wayne	713	20,244	32
White	632	21,137	27
Whiteside	2,183	16,278	59
Will	16,306	8,468	95
Williamson	3,405	24,147	10
Winnebago	14,552	19,488	34
Woodford	710	7,892	98
Total	531,773	16,704	

Table 6: Monthly average number of youth receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families support, FY03 - FY08

Youth Age 0-18

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

County	2003	2008
Adams	297	159
Alexander	395	201
Bond	33	45
Boone	30	36
Brown	5	Data reported with Schuyler
Bureau	94	54
Calhoun	5	3
Carroll	40	45
Cass	30	37
Champaign	580	311
Christian	72	87
Clark	41	45
Clay	46	35
Clinton	103	82
Coles	61	91
Cook	66,876	35,195
Crawford	42	34
Cumberland	28	18
DeKalb	144	161
DeWitt	41	40
Douglas	33	39
DuPage	547	799
Edgar	65	48
Edwards	Data reported with Wabash	Data reported with Wabash
Effingham	52	43
Fayette	57	51
Ford	31	11
Franklin	189	142
Fulton	140	75
Gallatin	19	14
Greene	25	25
Grundy	26	Data reported with LaSalle
Hamilton	36	28
Hancock	59	31
Hardin	Data reported with Pope	Data reported with Pope
Henderson	34	Data reported with Warren
Henry	201	164
Iroquois	144	84
Jackson	427	286
Jasper	24	29
Jefferson	294	247
Jersey	26	17
JoDaviess	31	21
Johnson	24	27
Kane	718	716
Kankakee	662	508
Kendall	34	109
Knox	257	173
Lake	1,107	1,065
LaSalle	233	213
Lawrence	39	38

Table 6: Monthly average number of youth receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families support, FY03 - FY08

County	2003	2008
Lee	65	Data reported with Ogle
Livingston	65	47
Logan	52	62
McDonough	113	67
McHenry	115	141
McLean	243	302
Macon	862	532
Macoupin	102	85
Madison	2,072	1,273
Marion	361	299
Marshall	61	28
Mason	68	55
Massac	103	75
Menard	38	Data reported with Logan
Mercer	51	29
Monroe	Data reported with Randolph	Data reported with Randolph
Montgomery	43	29
Morgan	163	115
Moultrie	19	14
Ogle	75	135
Peoria	1,758	984
Perry	94	69
Piatt	30	17
Pike	52	32
Pope	32	33
Pulaski	84	70
Putnam	Data reported with Marshall	Data reported with Marshall
Randolph	171	83
Richland	72	62
Rock Island	1,376	596
St. Clair	4,042	3,090
Saline	121	105
Sangamon	986	904
Schuyler	10	13
Scott	Data reported with Morgan	Data reported with Morgan
Shelby	28	41
Stark	11	9
Stephenson	217	281
Tazewell	257	313
Union	101	103
Vermilion	741	663
Wabash	52	36
Warren	81	73
Washington	Data reported with Jefferson	Data reported with Jefferson
Wayne	34	58
White	31	22
Whiteside	92	173
Will	917	1,201
Williamson	208	147
Winnebago	902	811
Woodford	43	26
Other Offices	41	0
Total	92,896	56,495

Table 7: Number of reported domestic offense incidents, CY03 – CY08

Source: Illinois State Police

Rate per 100,000 Persons in the General Population

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Adams	529	787	457	680	24
Alexander	37	409	48	531	30
Bond	13	72	0	0	88
Boone	194	421	218	473	34
Brown	5	73	0	0	88
Bureau	72	206	56	160	71
Calhoun	5	98	0	0	88
Carroll	43	263	22	135	78
Cass	16	117	30	220	60
Champaign	3,672	1,982	3,395	1,832	4
Christian	132	378	107	306	51
Clark	28	166	20	119	79
Clay	56	398	42	299	53
Clinton	139	388	49	137	77
Coles	290	554	251	480	33
Cook	84,250	1,581	64,292	1,206	12
Crawford	310	1,556	354	1,777	5
Cumberland	29	266	23	211	61
DeKalb	194	205	283	299	53
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	88
Douglas	69	350	69	350	46
DuPage	2,419	263	2,940	319	49
Edgar	33	173	338	1,767	6
Edwards	0	0	0	0	88
Effingham	142	413	182	529	31
Fayette	212	1,005	204	967	16
Ford	49	349	52	371	42
Franklin	115	295	63	162	70
Fulton	79	211	64	171	67
Gallatin	9	146	3	49	85
Greene	36	251	32	223	58
Grundy	233	591	87	221	59
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	88
Hancock	22	113	6	31	87
Hardin	0	0	0	0	88
Henderson	0	0	0	0	88
Henry	391	778	483	961	17
Iroquois	80	262	108	354	44
Jackson	139	237	145	247	56
Jasper	18	182	92	929	20
Jefferson	57	142	73	182	65
Jersey	144	656	96	438	36
Jo Daviess	37	165	34	152	73
Johnson	0	0	0	0	88
Kane	1,624	358	1,362	300	52
Kankakee	624	588	751	708	23
Kendall	362	541	512	766	22
Knox	533	988	505	936	18
Lake	2,554	378	2,749	407	39
LaSalle	447	405	503	455	35
Lawrence	79	482	98	597	26

Table 7: Number of reported domestic offense incidents, CY03 – CY08

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Lee	97	276	118	336	47
Livingston	469	1,216	561	1,454	10
Logan	887	2,910	448	1,470	9
McDonough	68	206	116	352	45
McHenry	588	205	511	178	66
McLean	694	441	2,338	1,487	7
Macon	2,043	1,846	2,207	1,994	2
Macoupin	160	328	155	318	50
Madison	2,616	995	2,440	928	21
Marion	124	307	175	433	37
Marshall	40	310	31	240	57
Mason	83	528	7	45	86
Massac	122	811	93	618	25
Menard	42	337	13	104	81
Mercer	47	281	28	167	69
Monroe	57	190	32	107	80
Montgomery	293	971	162	537	28
Morgan	234	651	177	492	32
Moultrie	48	336	29	203	62
Ogle	174	329	212	401	40
Peoria	2,880	1,583	2,674	1,470	8
Perry	25	111	36	159	72
Piatt	86	528	152	933	19
Pike	22	131	0	0	88
Pope	0	0	4	87	83
Pulaski	7	101	0	0	88
Putnam	0	0	0	0	88
Randolph	66	200	33	100	82
Richland	31	193	27	168	68
Rock Island	1,251	851	1,669	1,135	14
St. Clair	1,230	477	955	371	42
Saline	177	678	303	1,160	13
Sangamon	3,336	1,739	5,324	2,775	1
Schuyler	13	186	19	272	55
Scott	0	0	0	0	88
Shelby	28	125	44	197	63
Stark	12	194	9	146	75
Stephenson	1,137	2,369	911	1,898	3
Tazewell	1,117	874	1,328	1,039	15
Union	26	143	26	143	76
Vermilion	921	1,118	1,049	1,274	11
Wabash	0	0	0	0	88
Warren	91	502	99	547	27
Washington	0	0	0	0	88
Wayne	107	637	31	185	64
White	52	348	56	375	41
Whiteside	415	697	319	536	29
Will	2,094	361	2,504	431	38
Williamson	325	522	204	327	48
Winnebago	180	63	208	73	84
Woodford	72	200	54	150	74
Total	125,108	991	109,089	864	

Table 8: Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect, FY03 – FY08

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Adams	884	5,485	1,148	7,610	18
Alexander	148	6,457	140	7,280	23
Bond	147	3,918	145	3,969	83
Boone	335	2,546	489	3,368	91
Brown	38	3,387	47	4,719	73
Bureau	260	3,142	389	5,005	71
Calhoun	41	3,714	36	3,575	89
Carroll	176	4,771	212	6,688	33
Cass	229	6,807	206	6,158	46
Champaign	1,786	4,744	2,046	5,318	67
Christian	425	5,203	402	5,285	68
Clark	182	4,557	239	6,387	40
Clay	179	5,439	176	5,750	57
Clinton	222	2,641	265	3,333	92
Coles	724	7,284	733	7,707	14
Cook	35,114	2,572	34,451	2,623	98
Crawford	221	5,178	216	5,742	58
Cumberland	107	4,017	96	4,000	82
DeKalb	629	2,989	762	3,312	93
DeWitt	203	5,177	283	7,647	17
Douglas	119	2,299	189	3,905	84
DuPage	2,898	1,203	4,004	1,739	102
Edgar	290	6,699	243	6,237	43
Edwards	59	3,912	75	5,507	60
Effingham	293	3,140	360	4,222	80
Fayette	285	5,818	322	7,096	27
Ford	206	5,882	198	6,141	47
Franklin	551	6,253	787	9,194	5
Fulton	463	5,806	487	6,577	35
Gallatin	122	9,377	131	11,046	2
Greene	213	6,172	180	5,820	56
Grundy	279	2,798	407	3,392	90
Hamilton	98	5,303	123	7,317	21
Hancock	131	2,922	256	6,511	38
Hardin	46	4,978	92	11,058	1
Henderson	63	3,728	90	6,550	37
Henry	520	4,354	636	5,927	52
Iroquois	319	4,336	359	5,351	66
Jackson	697	6,402	818	7,687	16
Jasper	76	3,183	93	4,480	75
Jefferson	557	5,957	863	9,893	4
Jersey	168	3,230	178	3,651	87
JoDaviess	204	4,162	160	3,632	88
Johnson	122	5,096	138	5,880	55
Kane	2,766	2,027	3,950	2,649	97
Kankakee	1,141	4,089	1,095	3,878	85
Kendall	282	1,478	622	2,067	101
Knox	742	6,403	735	6,983	28
Lake	3,754	1,899	4,670	2,386	99
LaSalle	1,496	5,518	1,800	6,941	30
Lawrence	168	5,003	209	6,955	29
Lee	351	4,301	404	5,474	62

Table 8: Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect, FY03 – FY08

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Livingston	492	5,230	602	6,842	31
Logan	294	4,594	422	7,149	26
McDonough	272	5,093	288	5,898	54
McHenry	1,608	1,929	2,280	2,677	96
McLean	1,349	3,737	2,037	5,419	64
Macon	1,262	4,810	1,673	6,786	32
Macoupin	628	5,555	753	7,242	24
Madison	2,873	4,519	3,247	5,243	69
Marion	646	6,532	793	8,668	9
Marshall	74	2,536	151	5,505	61
Mason	239	6,493	291	8,902	7
Massac	185	5,381	267	7,706	15
Menard	139	4,501	113	4,112	81
Mercer	153	3,876	160	4,626	74
Monroe	105	1,390	227	3,015	95
Montgomery	344	5,064	411	6,671	34
Morgan	425	5,435	573	7,943	12
Moultrie	124	3,536	190	5,682	59
Ogle	398	2,923	550	4,288	79
Peoria	2,093	4,657	2,427	5,387	65
Perry	212	4,452	266	5,903	53
Piatt	125	3,285	157	4,361	76
Pike	166	4,309	223	6,326	42
Pope	39	4,621	76	10,512	3
Pulaski	90	4,951	131	8,906	6
Putnam	55	3,846	68	5,466	63
Randolph	324	4,563	397	5,999	51
Richland	326	8,745	270	8,052	11
Rock Island	1,795	5,268	2,049	6,191	44
St. Clair	2,880	4,148	3,212	4,818	72
Saline	388	6,352	461	7,906	13
Sangamon	2,527	5,417	2,951	6,476	39
Schuyler	81	5,329	86	6,069	49
Scott	42	3,289	68	6,082	48
Shelby	199	3,779	207	4,344	77
Stark	50	3,392	57	4,289	78
Stephenson	491	4,226	755	7,295	22
Tazewell	1,257	4,187	1,556	5,240	70
Union	233	5,698	278	7,191	25
Vermilion	1,316	6,564	1,627	8,466	10
Wabash	122	4,306	189	7,450	19
Warren	215	5,395	225	6,351	41
Washington	98	2,678	127	3,867	86
Wayne	173	4,526	231	6,559	36
White	212	6,892	222	7,425	20
Whiteside	697	4,856	828	6,174	45
Will	2,752	1,615	4,051	2,104	100
Williamson	943	6,782	1,223	8,673	8
Winnebago	3,850	5,214	4,512	6,042	50
Woodford	293	3,204	272	3,024	94
Unknown/out-of-state	243		505		
Total	97,426	3,018	111,890	3,519	

Table 9: Number of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect, FY03 - FY08

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Adams	266	1,650	309	2,048	21
Alexander	26	1,134	30	1,560	58
Bond	35	933	28	766	95
Boone	74	562	135	930	83
Brown	13	1,159	17	1,707	44
Bureau	61	737	130	1,672	50
Calhoun	4	362	7	695	97
Carroll	75	2,033	79	2,492	12
Cass	98	2,913	76	2,272	17
Champaign	567	1,506	609	1,583	56
Christian	132	1,616	101	1,328	66
Clark	68	1,703	48	1,283	69
Clay	62	1,884	32	1,045	79
Clinton	61	726	72	906	86
Coles	229	2,304	190	1,998	26
Cook	9,170	672	8,260	629	98
Crawford	82	1,921	70	1,861	40
Cumberland	35	1,314	27	1,125	74
DeKalb	160	760	180	782	94
DeWitt	72	1,836	59	1,594	55
Douglas	29	560	45	930	84
DuPage	567	235	834	362	102
Edgar	82	1,894	65	1,668	51
Edwards	16	1,061	16	1,175	72
Effingham	66	707	159	1,865	39
Fayette	76	1,551	123	2,710	6
Ford	65	1,856	61	1,892	36
Franklin	133	1,509	168	1,963	33
Fulton	146	1,831	139	1,877	38
Gallatin	51	3,920	41	3,457	1
Greene	88	2,550	32	1,035	80
Grundy	54	542	51	425	100
Hamilton	35	1,894	39	2,320	15
Hancock	38	847	52	1,322	67
Hardin	16	1,732	10	1,202	70
Henderson	18	1,065	16	1,164	73
Henry	167	1,398	150	1,398	65
Iroquois	81	1,101	73	1,088	77
Jackson	200	1,837	215	2,020	24
Jasper	14	586	27	1,301	68
Jefferson	179	1,914	299	3,428	2
Jersey	55	1,057	42	862	87
JoDaviess	65	1,326	42	953	81
Johnson	43	1,796	38	1,619	52
Kane	726	532	1,093	733	96
Kankakee	379	1,358	235	832	91
Kendall	72	377	115	382	101
Knox	219	1,890	208	1,976	29
Lake	1,193	604	1,675	856	89
LaSalle	474	1,748	523	2,017	25
Lawrence	32	953	87	2,895	3
Lee	100	1,225	129	1,748	42

Table 9: Number of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect, FY03 - FY08

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Livingston	151	1,605	175	1,989	27
Logan	92	1,438	152	2,575	8
McDonough	93	1,741	79	1,618	53
McHenry	504	604	713	837	90
McLean	543	1,504	639	1,700	46
Macon	296	1,128	573	2,324	14
Macoupin	208	1,840	201	1,933	35
Madison	847	1,332	741	1,196	71
Marion	237	2,396	234	2,558	10
Marshall	20	685	43	1,568	57
Mason	110	2,988	90	2,753	4
Massac	55	1,600	54	1,558	59
Menard	28	907	22	801	92
Mercer	62	1,571	61	1,764	41
Monroe	19	251	60	797	93
Montgomery	109	1,605	116	1,883	37
Morgan	163	2,085	167	2,315	16
Moultrie	36	1,027	66	1,974	30
Ogle	138	1,014	121	943	82
Peoria	578	1,286	756	1,678	48
Perry	71	1,491	50	1,110	76
Piatt	34	894	52	1,444	62
Pike	55	1,428	59	1,674	49
Pope	16	1,896	14	1,936	34
Pulaski	29	1,595	29	1,971	31
Putnam	31	2,168	20	1,608	54
Randolph	79	1,113	134	2,025	23
Richland	107	2,870	84	2,505	11
Rock Island	573	1,682	651	1,967	32
St. Clair	704	1,014	702	1,053	78
Saline	148	2,423	153	2,624	7
Sangamon	643	1,378	902	1,979	28
Schuyler	18	1,184	20	1,411	64
Scott	17	1,331	19	1,699	47
Shelby	68	1,291	53	1,112	75
Stark	14	950	20	1,505	61
Stephenson	117	1,007	160	1,546	60
Tazewell	445	1,482	505	1,701	45
Union	86	2,103	105	2,716	5
Vermilion	362	1,805	457	2,378	13
Wabash	14	494	65	2,562	9
Warren	69	1,731	51	1,439	63
Washington	30	820	30	914	85
Wayne	47	1,230	76	2,158	19
White	89	2,893	52	1,739	43
Whiteside	248	1,728	300	2,237	18
Will	659	387	949	493	99
Williamson	284	2,043	286	2,028	22
Winnebago	1,095	1,483	1,562	2,092	20
Woodford	71	776	77	856	88
Unknown/out-of-state	69		86		
Total	27,350	847	30,047	945	

Table 10: Number of reported cases of child sex abuse, FY03 – FY08

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Adams	62	385	73	484	44
Alexander	15	654	11	572	29
Bond	14	373	15	411	59
Boone	42	319	33	227	89
Brown	5	446	1	100	102
Bureau	23	278	25	322	78
Calhoun	2	181	6	596	24
Carroll	21	569	27	852	5
Cass	21	624	17	508	38
Champaign	130	345	137	356	71
Christian	41	502	34	447	50
Clark	16	401	25	668	18
Clay	22	668	17	555	32
Clinton	16	190	23	289	85
Coles	84	845	73	768	11
Cook	2,893	212	2,836	216	90
Crawford	27	633	32	851	6
Cumberland	4	150	7	292	84
DeKalb	45	214	48	209	92
DeWitt	19	485	27	730	14
Douglas	7	135	9	186	95
DuPage	283	118	337	146	100
Edgar	20	462	31	796	9
Edwards	6	398	8	587	27
Effingham	28	300	17	199	93
Fayette	24	490	32	705	15
Ford	12	343	10	310	83
Franklin	63	715	50	584	28
Fulton	30	376	44	594	25
Gallatin	5	384	8	675	17
Greene	21	609	11	356	72
Grundy	30	301	32	267	88
Hamilton	7	379	7	416	58
Hancock	20	446	19	483	45
Hardin	5	541	14	1,683	1
Henderson	6	355	5	364	68
Henry	55	460	39	363	69
Iroquois	31	421	27	402	62
Jackson	47	432	67	630	21
Jasper	3	126	13	626	23
Jefferson	56	599	64	734	13
Jersey	14	269	22	451	49
JoDaviess	13	265	18	409	60
Johnson	10	418	12	511	36
Kane	259	190	283	190	94
Kankakee	100	358	101	358	70
Kendall	20	105	44	146	101
Knox	54	466	34	323	76
Lake	334	169	317	162	98
LaSalle	118	435	98	378	66
Lawrence	9	268	14	466	47
Lee	45	551	24	325	75

Table 10: Number of reported cases of child sex abuse, FY03 – FY08

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Livingston	52	553	37	421	57
Logan	25	391	25	424	55
McDonough	20	374	19	389	65
McHenry	130	156	138	162	97
McLean	88	244	104	277	86
Macon	113	431	121	491	40
Macoupin	35	310	51	490	41
Madison	271	426	270	436	52
Marion	67	677	73	798	8
Marshall	6	206	13	474	46
Mason	32	869	24	734	12
Massac	21	611	28	808	7
Menard	11	356	12	437	51
Mercer	21	532	14	405	61
Monroe	7	93	16	213	91
Montgomery	32	471	30	487	42
Morgan	31	396	35	485	43
Moultrie	11	314	18	538	34
Ogle	37	272	43	335	74
Peoria	161	358	156	346	73
Perry	26	546	25	555	33
Piatt	11	289	20	556	31
Pike	25	649	20	567	30
Pope	2	237	11	1,521	2
Pulaski	13	715	13	884	4
Putnam	5	350	4	322	79
Randolph	25	352	26	393	63
Richland	27	724	21	626	22
Rock Island	136	399	144	435	53
St. Clair	227	327	211	317	80
Saline	28	458	37	635	20
Sangamon	205	439	226	496	39
Schuyler	8	526	11	776	10
Scott	5	392	3	268	87
Shelby	21	399	15	315	82
Stark	4	271	5	376	67
Stephenson	29	250	66	638	19
Tazewell	101	336	125	421	56
Union	30	734	20	517	35
Vermilion	107	534	98	510	37
Wabash	8	282	8	315	81
Warren	19	477	21	593	26
Washington	14	383	6	183	96
Wayne	18	471	24	681	16
White	40	1,300	29	970	3
Whiteside	68	474	58	432	54
Will	207	122	308	160	99
Williamson	92	662	65	461	48
Winnebago	301	408	291	390	64
Woodford	29	317	29	322	77
Unknown/out-of-state	25		63		
Total	8,264	256	8,508	268	

Table 11: Number of indicated cases of child sex abuse, FY03 – FY08

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Adams	15	93	24	159	33
Alexander	3	131	3	156	35
Bond	2	53	1	27	97
Boone	13	99	14	96	66
Brown	1	89	0	0	99
Bureau	7	85	4	51	88
Calhoun	0	0	3	298	4
Carroll	10	271	7	221	14
Cass	7	208	6	179	25
Champaign	49	130	27	70	79
Christian	14	171	8	105	62
Clark	9	225	8	214	16
Clay	6	182	4	131	51
Clinton	3	36	12	151	37
Coles	31	312	19	200	19
Cook	846	62	796	61	84
Crawford	7	164	11	292	5
Cumberland	1	38	5	208	17
DeKalb	12	57	15	65	80
DeWitt	2	51	6	162	32
Douglas	2	39	3	62	81
DuPage	96	40	90	39	93
Edgar	5	116	15	385	2
Edwards	3	199	2	147	41
Effingham	15	161	8	94	68
Fayette	9	184	10	220	15
Ford	0	0	3	93	70
Franklin	14	159	15	175	26
Fulton	9	113	10	135	48
Gallatin	1	77	3	253	10
Greene	9	261	1	32	95
Grundy	11	110	3	25	98
Hamilton	3	162	2	119	55
Hancock	6	134	3	76	77
Hardin	1	108	1	120	54
Henderson	0	0	2	146	42
Henry	20	167	10	93	69
Iroquois	13	177	5	75	78
Jackson	13	119	16	150	39
Jasper	1	42	1	48	89
Jefferson	24	257	20	229	13
Jersey	6	115	8	164	30
JoDaviess	5	102	9	204	18
Johnson	3	125	1	43	91
Kane	96	70	84	56	86
Kankakee	43	154	29	103	65
Kendall	5	26	10	33	94
Knox	19	164	9	86	73
Lake	140	71	115	59	85
LaSalle	46	170	27	104	64
Lawrence	0	0	5	166	28
Lee	16	196	10	135	47

Table 11: Number of indicated cases of child sex abuse, FY03 – FY08

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Livingston	17	181	10	114	57
Logan	5	78	9	152	36
McDonough	7	131	3	61	82
McHenry	51	61	36	42	92
McLean	37	103	23	61	83
Macon	32	122	41	166	29
Macoupin	9	80	18	173	27
Madison	97	153	82	132	50
Marion	18	182	24	262	7
Marshall	5	171	0	0	99
Mason	13	353	10	306	3
Massac	6	175	9	260	8
Menard	1	32	3	109	61
Mercer	10	253	4	116	56
Monroe	1	13	4	53	87
Montgomery	13	191	10	162	31
Morgan	13	166	9	125	53
Moultrie	7	200	3	90	72
Ogle	15	110	10	78	76
Peoria	42	93	43	95	67
Perry	11	231	9	200	20
Piatt	4	105	9	250	11
Pike	14	363	7	199	22
Pope	1	118	1	138	45
Pulaski	4	220	4	272	6
Putnam	1	70	1	80	75
Randolph	8	113	6	91	71
Richland	10	268	8	239	12
Rock Island	38	112	43	130	52
St. Clair	62	89	57	86	73
Saline	9	147	8	137	46
Sangamon	96	206	68	149	40
Schuyler	5	329	0	0	99
Scott	3	235	0	0	99
Shelby	10	190	5	105	63
Stark	1	68	2	150	38
Stephenson	12	103	19	184	24
Tazewell	45	150	40	135	49
Union	9	220	10	259	9
Vermilion	31	155	21	109	60
Wabash	1	35	5	197	23
Warren	4	100	5	141	43
Washington	8	219	1	30	96
Wayne	9	235	7	199	21
White	26	845	12	401	1
Whiteside	22	153	21	157	34
Will	43	25	91	47	90
Williamson	37	266	16	113	58
Winnebago	101	137	105	141	44
Woodford	10	109	10	111	59
Unknown/out-of-state	0		11		
Total	2,706	84	2,456	77	

Table 12: Number of reported crimes against youth, CY03 – CY08

Source: Illinois State Police

Youth Age 0-16

Rate per 100,000 youth ages 0-16

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Adams	88	582	55	390	31
Alexander	9	415	8	443	29
Bond	2	57	0	0	83
Boone	113	911	84	615	23
Brown	0	0	0	0	83
Bureau	17	220	4	55	77
Calhoun	2	195	0	0	83
Carroll	10	290	2	68	73
Cass	2	63	3	95	67
Champaign	866	2,431	778	2,142	3
Christian	16	209	8	113	64
Clark	5	133	2	57	76
Clay	4	129	4	139	57
Clinton	61	772	18	241	44
Coles	77	823	79	878	16
Cook	29,477	2,282	22,985	1,856	5
Crawford	84	2,113	55	1,566	12
Cumberland	4	160	3	135	58
DeKalb	80	393	72	331	36
DeWitt	0	0	1	29	82
Douglas	23	474	26	569	26
DuPage	488	216	685	317	37
Edgar	4	99	58	1,587	11
Edwards	0	0	0	0	83
Effingham	65	743	76	952	15
Fayette	57	1,246	35	820	19
Ford	24	731	5	165	51
Franklin	6	73	16	199	47
Fulton	13	174	7	100	65
Gallatin	4	326	0	0	83
Greene	11	341	8	277	41
Grundy	83	866	14	123	60
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	83
Hancock	4	95	2	55	78
Hardin	0	0	0	0	83
Henderson	0	0	0	0	83
Henry	218	1,927	170	1,701	8
Iroquois	23	335	6	96	66
Jackson	8	78	15	150	54
Jasper	2	91	7	363	32
Jefferson	12	137	16	196	49
Jersey	30	558	23	504	28
JoDaviess	5	108	3	73	71
Johnson	0	0	0	0	83
Kane	367	284	365	258	42
Kankakee	79	300	77	291	39
Kendall	131	722	85	296	38
Knox	44	405	83	845	17
Lake	419	220	615	334	35
LaSalle	36	142	36	148	55
Lawrence	1	32	1	36	81

Table 12: Number of reported crimes against youth, CY03 – CY08

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Lee	18	236	8	116	63
Livingston	195	2,213	137	1,656	9
Logan	204	3,399	96	1,730	7
McDonough	3	60	8	175	50
McHenry	87	110	226	282	40
McLean	92	269	245	689	21
Macon	540	2,183	410	1,771	6
Macoupin	28	265	24	246	43
Madison	777	1,300	472	812	20
Marion	3	32	4	47	80
Marshall	12	437	3	117	62
Mason	54	1,538	2	66	74
Massac	27	836	3	93	69
Menard	4	139	4	156	53
Mercer	14	382	4	124	59
Monroe	14	198	5	71	72
Montgomery	88	1,375	23	399	30
Morgan	70	960	42	624	22
Moultrie	10	306	7	223	45
Ogle	42	329	42	353	34
Peoria	1,102	2,597	1,013	2,378	2
Perry	1	22	4	95	68
Piatt	15	419	55	1,627	10
Pike	32	889	0	0	83
Pope	0	0	0	0	83
Pulaski	4	234	0	0	83
Putnam	0	0	0	0	83
Randolph	8	120	5	80	70
Richland	5	144	2	63	75
Rock Island	130	405	112	358	33
St. Clair	459	734	316	505	27
Saline	39	698	54	1,009	14
Sangamon	1,002	2,284	1,271	2,961	1
Schuyler	3	211	0	0	83
Scott	0	0	0	0	83
Shelby	3	61	0	0	83
Stark	1	72	2	160	52
Stephenson	87	807	81	840	18
Tazewell	349	1,237	367	1,314	13
Union	0	0	0	0	83
Vermilion	252	1,334	356	1,966	4
Wabash	0	0	0	0	83
Warren	15	403	7	210	46
Washington	0	0	0	0	83
Wayne	47	1,310	4	121	61
White	24	840	17	608	24
Whiteside	34	252	18	143	56
Will	382	236	361	198	48
Williamson	84	642	78	588	25
Winnebago	67	96	36	51	79
Woodford	8	93	0	0	83
Total	39,509	1,297	32,519	1,086	

Table 13: Number of inmates admitted to IDOC with children, FY03 – FY08

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

County	2003 # of Inmates with Children	2003 % of Inmates with Children	2008 # of Inmates with Children	2008 % of Inmates with Children
Adams	195	72.76%	147	67.12%
Alexander	13	56.52%	17	68.00%
Bond	18	72.00%	27	71.05%
Boone	12	13.04%	61	58.10%
Brown	5	71.43%	2	33.33%
Bureau	13	27.66%	31	72.09%
Calhoun	7	63.64%	6	60.00%
Carroll	9	28.13%	5	31.25%
Cass	15	55.56%	37	58.73%
Champaign	237	34.50%	482	69.55%
Christian	56	58.95%	59	69.41%
Clark	34	65.38%	31	65.96%
Clay	31	65.96%	15	62.50%
Clinton	20	60.61%	56	63.64%
Coles	135	61.36%	106	59.89%
Cook	8,435	43.71%	12,851	69.42%
Crawford	36	65.45%	29	54.72%
Cumberland	7	63.64%	9	56.25%
DeKalb	26	25.24%	68	67.33%
Dewitt	17	65.38%	38	63.33%
Douglas	29	69.05%	41	68.33%
DuPage	269	25.79%	637	60.61%
Edgar	61	62.89%	43	57.33%
Edwards	8	34.78%	4	80.00%
Effingham	36	67.92%	34	62.96%
Fayette	44	57.89%	54	76.06%
Ford	3	23.08%	17	60.71%
Franklin	44	69.84%	41	78.85%
Fulton	21	25.61%	29	69.05%
Gallatin	5	50.00%	5	55.56%
Greene	13	76.47%	12	66.67%
Grundy	8	20.00%	23	46.94%
Hamilton	9	56.25%	8	66.67%
Hancock	12	57.14%	15	53.57%
Hardin	5	62.50%	4	57.14%
Henderson	2	25.00%	12	66.67%
Henry	32	24.24%	118	61.46%
Iroquois	7	16.67%	27	69.23%
Jackson	59	66.29%	72	59.02%
Jasper	8	80.00%	9	52.94%
Jefferson	79	63.20%	67	63.81%
Jersey	21	45.65%	63	66.32%
Jo Daviess	2	10.53%	15	57.69%
Johnson	26	53.06%	19	61.29%
Kane	247	27.11%	556	63.11%
Kankakee	96	28.57%	225	62.85%
Kendall	25	25.25%	97	65.54%
Knox	23	26.44%	79	62.70%
Lake	342	29.61%	690	65.90%
Lasalle	72	28.35%	266	62.74%
Lawrence	19	63.33%	23	54.76%
Lee	15	18.99%	68	62.39%

Table 13: Number of inmates admitted to IDOC with children, FY03 – FY08

County	2003 # of Inmates with Children	2003 % of Inmates with Children	2008 # of Inmates with Children	2008 % of Inmates with Children
Livingston	29	23.77%	65	61.90%
Logan	62	54.39%	55	65.48%
McDonough	31	57.41%	27	65.85%
McHenry	53	20.38%	122	53.98%
McLean	181	34.02%	304	64.96%
Macon	538	70.98%	493	74.70%
Macoupin	73	68.22%	63	70.79%
Madison	381	72.02%	448	71.00%
Marion	123	61.81%	160	68.38%
Marshall	1	14.29%	8	61.54%
Mason	16	48.48%	31	68.89%
Massac	24	61.54%	40	75.47%
Menard	10	83.33%	9	60.00%
Mercer	3	20.00%	13	54.17%
Monroe	7	50.00%	25	62.50%
Montgomery	59	72.84%	73	66.36%
Morgan	52	68.42%	48	71.64%
Moultrie	19	67.86%	12	50.00%
Ogle	9	14.29%	37	62.71%
Peoria	221	34.21%	515	66.54%
Perry	30	68.18%	22	68.75%
Piatt	5	31.25%	11	84.62%
Pike	31	57.41%	38	67.86%
Pope	1	50.00%	5	50.00%
Pulaski	7	41.18%	11	68.75%
Putnam	1	12.50%	4	66.67%
Randolph	42	64.62%	34	70.83%
Richland	18	64.29%	40	58.82%
Rock Island	93	31.21%	169	62.36%
St. Clair	369	70.42%	397	67.75%
Saline	55	62.50%	59	55.14%
Sangamon	291	70.98%	367	68.34%
Schuyler	11	64.71%	14	87.50%
Scott	1	50.00%	0	0.00%
Shelby	26	46.43%	41	56.94%
Stark	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Stephenson	41	28.28%	94	71.76%
Tazewell	80	27.30%	142	55.91%
Union	19	51.35%	24	72.73%
Vermilion	66	28.57%	232	69.67%
Wabash	16	50.00%	15	68.18%
Warren	6	18.75%	17	85.00%
Washington	23	56.10%	19	65.52%
Wayne	32	66.67%	25	58.14%
White	49	62.82%	36	67.92%
Whiteside	69	30.53%	167	65.23%
Will	208	28.65%	819	67.24%
Williamson	62	66.67%	71	73.20%
Winnebago	271	31.55%	770	69.12%
Woodford	14	23.33%	34	50.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%	3	75.00%
Total	14,794	42.93%	23,678	67.65%

Table 14: Number of students reported truant, AY03 – AY08

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 Students K-12 Enrolled

County	2002-03 Total Truant	Rate	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic	2007-08 Total Truant	Rate	Rank	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic
Adams	1,938	20,510	204	10%	3,203	29,235	12	258	7%
Alexander	309	22,040	112	27%	565	49,736	2	140	20%
Bond	48	2,095	12	20%	207	9,383	74	13	6%
Boone	1,501	17,721	282	16%	7,396	70,284	1	978	12%
Brown	10	1,377	3	23%	28	3,983	91	8	22%
Bureau	271	4,855	65	19%	231	4,214	90	65	22%
Calhoun	124	18,235	28	18%	123	18,981	32	6	5%
Carroll	104	3,679	30	22%	305	11,984	62	54	15%
Cass	140	6,673	66	32%	420	19,222	30	72	15%
Champaign	3,546	15,515	360	9%	7,426	33,141	7	787	10%
Christian	406	7,845	62	13%	664	12,455	58	101	13%
Clark	319	10,630	38	11%	496	17,452	35	53	10%
Clay	367	14,973	71	16%	772	33,105	8	78	9%
Clinton	393	7,397	79	17%	205	3,940	92	51	20%
Coles	1,274	18,117	170	12%	1,849	27,614	15	178	9%
Cook	83,004	10,479	16,019	16%	128,071	16,774	39	48,744	28%
Crawford	103	3,135	58	36%	177	5,853	85	43	20%
Cumberland	37	1,951	12	24%	142	8,189	80	9	6%
DeKalb	1,196	7,622	91	7%	1,596	9,314	75	218	12%
DeWitt	297	10,227	28	9%	377	13,270	53	40	10%
Douglas	123	4,432	45	27%	50	1,781	99	10	17%
DuPage	12,539	7,929	705	5%	17,888	11,350	63	918	5%
Edgar	544	16,371	37	6%	559	18,038	33	31	5%
Edwards	21	2,123	13	38%	10	1,058	101	10	50%
Effingham	279	4,523	17	6%	440	7,810	81	49	10%
Fayette	612	20,099	85	12%	406	13,533	50	66	14%
Ford	412	17,260	11	3%	452	17,378	36	26	5%
Franklin	1,265	19,806	139	10%	903	14,313	47	205	19%
Fulton	1,231	22,550	135	10%	817	15,998	40	111	12%
Gallatin	71	7,545	44	38%	18	2,273	96	48	73%
Greene	201	8,664	26	11%	44	2,075	98	86	66%
Grundy	1,003	11,543	117	10%	1,313	10,990	65	274	17%
Hamilton	105	8,052	9	8%	92	7,764	82	34	27%
Hancock	172	4,799	18	9%	313	9,587	71	60	16%
Hardin	36	5,488	23	39%	87	14,100	48	34	28%
Henderson	170	15,568	11	6%	386	39,671	4	7	2%
Henry	750	8,314	122	14%	446	5,299	88	85	16%
Iroquois	389	7,552	90	19%	157	3,221	94	112	42%
Jackson	1,193	16,018	153	11%	1,094	15,520	43	157	13%
Jasper	164	10,099	6	4%	188	13,296	52	0	0%
Jefferson	921	14,614	284	24%	856	14,723	46	98	10%
Jersey	1,104	37,348	22	2%	910	33,530	5	25	3%
JoDaviess	48	1,476	5	9%	102	3,302	93	40	28%
Johnson	98	5,698	21	18%	21	1,181	100	19	48%
Kane	14,972	14,042	1,183	7%	32,436	27,765	13	2,735	8%
Kankakee	4,004	22,055	323	7%	4,167	22,385	25	490	11%
Kendall	2,439	18,704	79	3%	3,510	17,208	38	160	4%
Knox	1,202	15,336	246	17%	1,123	15,323	44	123	10%
Lake	29,143	22,264	3,198	10%	17,883	12,995	55	3,893	18%
LaSalle	1,854	11,159	250	12%	2,032	12,194	60	284	12%
Lawrence	411	17,247	40	9%	422	19,009	31	65	13%

Table 14: Number of students reported truant, AY03 – AY08

County	2002-03 Total Truant	Rate	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic	2007-08 Total Truant	Rate	Rank	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic
Lee	412	7,958	38	8%	1,302	27,284	16	105	7%
Livingston	548	7,803	49	8%	1,044	15,159	45	59	5%
Logan	534	14,735	116	18%	439	12,747	57	56	11%
McDonough	803	21,844	96	11%	454	14,034	49	84	16%
McHenry	5,366	11,366	174	3%	5,474	10,374	66	570	9%
McLean	1,199	5,213	147	11%	1,563	6,789	83	189	11%
Macon	1,331	7,891	193	13%	4,953	30,128	11	629	11%
Macoupin	782	8,599	128	14%	1,372	15,703	42	146	10%
Madison	11,386	27,288	2,090	16%	13,246	33,457	6	1,545	10%
Marion	830	10,920	131	14%	713	9,906	67	106	13%
Marshall	33	2,183	14	30%	80	5,952	84	8	9%
Mason	225	6,866	72	24%	376	12,032	61	88	19%
Massac	497	20,495	54	10%	522	21,048	28	40	7%
Menard	161	6,248	18	10%	52	2,112	97	21	29%
Mercer	45	2,886	1	2%	130	9,299	76	24	16%
Monroe	406	8,911	23	5%	234	4,625	89	70	23%
Montgomery	322	6,669	20	6%	243	5,501	87	79	25%
Morgan	590	11,401	82	12%	962	19,601	29	104	10%
Moultrie	80	4,075	14	15%	259	13,174	54	16	6%
Ogle	1,507	14,725	25	2%	1,571	15,767	41	133	8%
Peoria	6,996	24,798	819	10%	8,684	30,971	10	782	8%
Perry	205	7,006	94	31%	278	9,862	68	52	16%
Piatt	92	2,831	2	2%	360	11,191	64	13	3%
Pike	756	26,952	70	8%	613	23,361	23	86	12%
Pope	6	990	6	50%	50	9,690	70	3	6%
Pulaski	493	38,426	97	16%	230	21,179	27	81	26%
Putnam	79	8,298	6	7%	76	8,352	79	14	16%
Randolph	745	17,001	203	21%	730	17,818	34	81	10%
Richland	564	22,578	24	4%	537	22,764	24	22	4%
Rock Island	3,440	14,689	512	13%	5,350	23,795	22	746	12%
St. Clair	6,993	15,837	1,673	19%	10,323	23,820	21	2,488	19%
Saline	778	18,985	87	10%	899	22,056	26	102	10%
Sangamon	7,339	26,466	801	10%	6,688	23,854	20	815	11%
Schuyler	97	9,177	2	2%	4	323	102	1	20%
Scott	32	3,153	32	50%	83	9,529	73	32	28%
Shelby	115	2,971	10	8%	406	12,229	59	17	4%
Stark	16	1,451	9	36%	142	13,358	51	22	13%
Stephenson	1,680	22,596	132	7%	1,720	24,924	17	186	10%
Tazewell	667	3,463	105	14%	1,856	9,570	72	138	7%
Union	282	8,810	55	16%	263	8,405	78	45	15%
Vermilion	1,141	8,427	262	19%	4,469	32,819	9	685	13%
Wabash	143	7,475	21	13%	181	9,821	69	93	34%
Warren	250	8,843	54	18%	233	9,116	77	41	15%
Washington	37	1,711	29	44%	259	12,976	56	6	2%
Wayne	104	3,994	26	20%	65	2,533	95	26	29%
White	394	15,445	57	13%	417	17,231	37	36	8%
Whiteside	1,344	13,686	101	7%	2,554	27,674	14	155	6%
Will	7,593	8,364	637	8%	27,680	24,483	18	2,188	7%
Williamson	1,672	17,994	169	9%	2,306	24,202	19	262	10%
Winnebago	24,036	54,625	1,930	7%	22,420	48,705	3	2,201	9%
Woodford	289	3,911	70	19%	445	5,566	86	80	15%
State/Regional schools	1,859	15,610	634	25%	1,707	18,688		829	33%
Total	270,157	13,370	37,461	12%	380,395	18,693		78,551	17%

Table 15: Number and sex of truant minors in need of supervision, AY03 – AY08Source: Illinois State Board of Education
Rate per 100,000 Students K-12 Enrolled

County	2002-03 Male	2002-03 Female	2002-03 Total	Rate	2007-08 Male	2007-08 Female	2007-08 Total	Rate	Rank
Adams	23	23	46	487	25	21	46	420	82
Alexander	22	26	48	3,424	30	30	60	5,282	1
Bond	2	2	4	175	5	6	11	499	76
Boone	37	33	70	826	7	4	11	105	97
Brown	0	0	0	0	4	2	6	853	53
Bureau	13	7	20	358	24	11	35	638	61
Calhoun	11	7	18	2,647	3	2	5	772	55
Carroll	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	118	95
Cass	21	13	34	1,621	9	12	21	961	48
Champaign	85	82	167	731	318	282	600	2,678	12
Christian	24	19	43	831	25	26	51	957	49
Clark	6	13	19	633	23	25	48	1,689	24
Clay	10	16	26	1,061	32	39	71	3,045	7
Clinton	7	11	18	339	11	6	17	327	87
Coles	81	57	138	1,962	95	45	140	2,091	16
Cook	2,201	1,818	4,019	507	2,549	1,726	4,275	560	67
Crawford	21	12	33	1,004	22	18	40	1,323	29
Cumberland	2	5	7	369	4	5	9	519	72
DeKalb	30	18	48	306	93	60	153	893	52
DeWitt	17	9	26	895	15	14	29	1,021	46
Douglas	9	5	14	505	6	1	7	249	89
DuPage	124	119	243	154	384	261	645	409	84
Edgar	9	8	17	512	5	5	10	323	88
Edwards	7	4	11	1,112	3	4	7	741	57
Effingham	5	9	14	227	21	16	37	657	60
Fayette	17	14	31	1,018	9	14	23	767	56
Ford	2	3	5	209	8	6	14	538	70
Franklin	58	62	120	1,879	79	79	158	2,504	13
Fulton	18	14	32	586	16	11	27	529	71
Gallatin	14	13	27	2,869	22	14	36	4,545	3
Greene	0	0	0	0	37	22	59	2,783	10
Grundy	20	16	36	414	60	71	131	1,097	42
Hamilton	1	3	4	307	1	1	2	169	92
Hancock	1	1	2	56	11	11	22	674	58
Hardin	10	7	17	2,591	10	4	14	2,269	15
Henderson	2	4	6	549	3	2	5	514	74
Henry	44	42	86	953	16	25	41	487	77
Iroquois	28	35	63	1,223	56	33	89	1,826	21
Jackson	60	45	105	1,410	61	62	123	1,745	22
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
Jefferson	146	100	246	3,904	33	19	52	894	51
Jersey	5	9	14	474	13	1	14	516	73
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	6	9	15	486	78
Johnson	1	1	2	116	9	9	18	1,012	47
Kane	231	160	391	367	279	227	506	433	81
Kankakee	92	78	170	936	182	160	342	1,837	20
Kendall	6	8	14	107	47	33	80	392	85
Knox	52	30	82	1,046	47	48	95	1,296	32
Lake	281	234	515	393	1,695	1,510	3,205	2,329	14
LaSalle	71	64	135	813	75	57	132	792	54
Lawrence	10	9	19	797	15	12	27	1,216	36

Table 15: Number and sex of truant minors in need of supervision, AY03 – AY08

County	2002-03 Male	2002-03 Female	2002-03 Total	Rate	2007-08 Male	2007-08 Female	2007-08 Total	Rate	Rank
Lee	14	5	19	367	28	35	63	1,320	30
Livingston	6	4	10	142	17	14	31	450	79
Logan	35	30	65	1,794	27	12	39	1,132	40
McDonough	33	14	47	1,279	37	16	53	1,638	26
McHenry	19	22	41	87	62	41	103	195	90
McLean	20	14	34	148	84	60	144	626	62
Macon	93	89	182	1,079	324	283	607	3,692	5
Macoupin	32	31	63	693	54	51	105	1,202	38
Madison	508	426	934	2,238	553	524	1,077	2,720	11
Marion	29	17	46	605	16	14	30	417	83
Marshall	1	0	1	66	2	0	2	149	93
Mason	19	25	44	1,343	29	35	64	2,048	18
Massac	19	18	37	1,526	15	12	27	1,089	43
Menard	2	1	3	116	6	5	11	447	80
Mercer	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	358	86
Monroe	2	1	3	66	27	27	54	1,067	44
Montgomery	9	11	20	414	33	23	56	1,268	33
Morgan	34	29	63	1,217	57	27	84	1,711	23
Moultrie	3	7	10	509	6	5	11	560	68
Ogle	7	4	11	107	61	42	103	1,034	45
Peoria	252	239	491	1,740	247	222	469	1,673	25
Perry	28	25	53	1,811	15	19	34	1,206	37
Piatt	1	0	1	31	0	1	1	31	100
Pike	15	18	33	1,176	17	16	33	1,258	34
Pope	1	0	1	165	0	1	1	194	91
Pulaski	13	11	24	1,871	23	26	49	4,512	4
Putnam	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	549	69
Randolph	49	29	78	1,780	27	24	51	1,245	35
Richland	4	7	11	440	6	8	14	593	65
Rock Island	175	187	362	1,546	249	220	469	2,086	17
St. Clair	331	305	636	1,440	1,101	1,054	2,155	4,973	2
Saline	26	34	60	1,464	12	15	27	662	59
Sangamon	284	249	533	1,922	19	11	30	107	96
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
Scott	11	13	24	2,365	17	8	25	2,870	9
Shelby	1	0	1	26	2	2	4	120	94
Stark	1	1	2	181	1	0	1	94	99
Stephenson	30	19	49	659	36	40	76	1,101	41
Tazewell	42	30	72	374	51	47	98	505	75
Union	7	7	14	437	21	22	43	1,374	27
Vermilion	63	52	115	849	151	105	256	1,880	19
Wabash	8	12	20	1,045	28	28	56	3,039	8
Warren	10	10	20	707	13	17	30	1,174	39
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	100	98
Wayne	2	3	5	192	10	5	15	585	66
White	4	7	11	431	6	9	15	620	63
Whiteside	8	9	17	173	48	40	88	954	50
Will	129	92	221	243	810	673	1,483	1,312	31
Williamson	30	40	70	753	68	62	130	1,364	28
Winnebago	161	152	313	711	919	739	1,658	3,602	6
Woodford	9	19	28	379	23	26	49	613	64
State/ regional school	118	82	200	1,679	177	133	310	3,394	7
Total	6,635	5,668	12,303	609	12,045	9,868	21,913	1,077	

Table 16: Number of students suspended, AY03 – AY08Source: Illinois State Board of Education
Rate per 100,000 Students K-12 Enrolled

County	2002-03 Total Suspended	Rate	More than 1 suspension	2007-08 Total Suspended	Rate	Rank	More than 1 suspension
Adams	509	5,387	198	509	4,646	72	232
Alexander	122	8,702	31	223	19,630	1	111
Bond	135	5,893	31	154	6,981	35	45
Boone	549	6,482	235	528	5,018	65	228
Brown	7	964	3	30	4,267	83	13
Bureau	328	5,876	159	283	5,162	63	104
Calhoun	23	3,382	1	17	2,623	100	3
Carroll	169	5,978	42	155	6,090	50	59
Cass	124	5,910	72	188	8,604	19	80
Champaign	1,567	6,856	556	2,349	10,483	12	877
Christian	379	7,324	156	395	7,409	30	152
Clark	116	3,865	24	84	2,956	95	31
Clay	124	5,059	42	114	4,889	68	43
Clinton	101	1,901	39	102	1,960	102	32
Coles	395	5,617	176	342	5,108	64	124
Cook	55,206	6,970	18,835	81,278	10,645	10	34,240
Crawford	90	2,739	32	133	4,398	79	29
Cumberland	64	3,376	22	84	4,844	70	23
DeKalb	772	4,920	266	1,004	5,859	55	412
DeWitt	147	5,062	48	193	6,793	37	72
Douglas	112	4,036	28	131	4,667	71	37
DuPage	5,490	3,472	2,007	6,193	3,929	89	2,085
Edgar	100	3,009	32	172	5,550	58	66
Edwards	30	3,033	14	58	6,138	48	23
Effingham	139	2,254	43	164	2,911	97	43
Fayette	159	5,222	64	210	7,000	34	86
Ford	108	4,525	53	143	5,498	60	47
Franklin	388	6,075	139	356	5,643	57	97
Fulton	294	5,386	109	264	5,169	62	82
Gallatin	67	7,120	28	35	4,419	77	8
Greene	73	3,147	19	86	4,057	87	26
Grundy	443	5,098	191	525	4,394	80	144
Hamilton	40	3,067	5	77	6,498	41	25
Hancock	98	2,734	30	97	2,971	94	29
Hardin	91	13,872	42	40	6,483	43	16
Henderson	50	4,579	20	62	6,372	45	15
Henry	463	5,132	189	465	5,525	59	208
Iroquois	349	6,775	160	215	4,411	78	65
Jackson	387	5,196	121	561	7,959	26	229
Jasper	74	4,557	22	69	4,880	69	33
Jefferson	340	5,395	126	625	10,750	9	295
Jersey	127	4,296	34	126	4,643	73	35
JoDaviess	81	2,492	25	61	1,975	101	21
Johnson	59	3,430	14	74	4,162	85	17
Kane	8,710	8,169	4,042	9,373	8,023	24	4,235
Kankakee	1,750	9,639	909	1,954	10,497	11	920
Kendall	649	4,977	213	1,224	6,001	54	456
Knox	635	8,102	277	750	10,233	14	345
Lake	7,402	5,655	2,646	7,858	5,710	56	3,240
LaSalle	1,057	6,362	460	1,333	7,999	25	596
Lawrence	129	5,413	51	147	6,622	39	48

Table 16: Number of students suspended, AY03 – AY08

County	2002-03 Total Suspended	Rate	More than 1 suspension	2007-08 Total Suspended	Rate	Rank	More than 1 suspension
Lee	207	3,998	90	383	8,026	23	183
Livingston	451	6,422	224	309	4,487	76	117
Logan	285	7,864	118	284	8,246	21	141
McDonough	213	5,794	97	254	7,852	28	108
McHenry	1,850	3,919	723	1,946	3,688	91	746
McLean	1,268	5,513	473	1,493	6,485	42	619
Macon	2,490	14,762	1,390	2,042	12,421	5	1,039
Macoupin	406	4,464	149	381	4,361	82	102
Madison	3,409	8,170	1,442	3,822	9,654	15	1,531
Marion	521	6,854	204	476	6,613	40	178
Marshall	83	5,489	31	81	6,027	52	30
Mason	146	4,455	43	125	4,000	88	42
Massac	214	8,825	97	150	6,048	51	39
Menard	106	4,113	32	66	2,681	99	22
Mercer	71	4,554	25	64	4,578	75	26
Monroe	172	3,775	58	149	2,945	96	43
Montgomery	323	6,690	158	364	8,241	22	152
Morgan	182	3,517	50	329	6,703	38	150
Moultrie	66	3,362	17	118	6,002	53	50
Ogle	355	3,469	120	541	5,430	61	178
Peoria	8,843	31,345	5,030	3,827	13,649	3	1,939
Perry	160	5,468	69	90	3,193	93	21
Piatt	117	3,600	36	107	3,326	92	24
Pike	125	4,456	44	161	6,136	49	72
Pope	63	10,396	36	32	6,202	47	9
Pulaski	243	18,940	116	98	9,024	18	28
Putnam	58	6,092	31	62	6,813	36	21
Randolph	167	3,811	49	179	4,369	81	39
Richland	163	6,525	60	116	4,917	67	30
Rock Island	2,854	12,187	1,484	2,030	9,029	17	877
St. Clair	6,703	15,180	3,045	5,338	12,317	6	2,575
Saline	244	5,954	77	263	6,452	44	80
Sangamon	3,185	11,486	1,385	3,038	10,836	8	1,458
Schuyler	90	8,515	37	128	10,323	13	62
Scott	50	4,926	16	40	4,592	74	8
Shelby	175	4,521	61	123	3,705	90	38
Stark	90	8,160	31	100	9,407	16	37
Stephenson	788	10,599	371	791	11,462	7	414
Tazewell	1,130	5,867	549	1,487	7,667	29	761
Union	200	6,248	52	220	7,031	33	107
Vermilion	1,284	9,483	469	1,849	13,579	4	916
Wabash	111	5,802	45	146	7,922	27	78
Warren	150	5,306	72	160	6,260	46	56
Washington	67	3,099	23	84	4,208	84	21
Wayne	108	4,147	17	186	7,249	31	58
White	108	4,234	33	69	2,851	98	14
Whiteside	516	5,255	207	457	4,952	66	153
Will	6,451	7,106	2,616	9,512	8,413	20	4,304
Williamson	628	6,759	204	673	7,063	32	250
Winnebago	6,572	14,936	3,601	7,142	15,515	2	4,008
Woodford	236	3,194	85	326	4,078	86	142
State/Regional Schools	806	6,768	364	1,120	12,262		494
Total	146,124	7,232	58,937	174,944	8,597		75,072

Table 17: Number of students expelled, AY03 – AY08

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 Students K-12 Enrolled

County	2002-03 Number Expelled	Rate	2007-08 Number Expelled	Rate	Rank
Adams	53	561	25	228	18
Alexander	0	0	5	440	8
Bond	2	87	4	181	26
Boone	7	83	14	133	42
Brown	0	0	0	0	86
Bureau	6	107	9	164	30
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	86
Carroll	3	106	4	157	33
Cass	1	48	3	137	41
Champaign	10	44	8	36	79
Christian	20	386	6	113	52
Clark	0	0	0	0	86
Clay	2	82	0	0	86
Clinton	2	38	1	19	84
Coles	0	0	4	60	71
Cook	972	123	1,134	149	37
Crawford	0	0	3	99	60
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	86
DeKalb	10	64	19	111	53
DeWitt	1	34	7	246	17
Douglas	1	36	0	0	86
DuPage	47	30	55	35	81
Edgar	0	0	1	32	82
Edwards	1	101	1	106	57
Effingham	12	195	30	532	4
Fayette	3	99	19	633	3
Ford	0	0	0	0	86
Franklin	2	31	4	63	69
Fulton	2	37	17	333	11
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	86
Greene	2	86	10	472	6
Grundy	9	104	22	184	25
Hamilton	0	0	2	169	29
Hancock	7	195	1	31	83
Hardin	0	0	1	162	32
Henderson	1	92	2	206	22
Henry	23	255	6	71	68
Iroquois	4	78	4	82	65
Jackson	3	40	3	43	76
Jasper	6	369	4	283	14
Jefferson	7	111	10	172	28
Jersey	7	237	3	111	54
JoDaviess	3	92	4	129	43
Johnson	1	58	0	0	86
Kane	80	75	124	106	56
Kankakee	6	33	18	97	62
Kendall	7	54	3	15	85
Knox	23	293	34	464	7
Lake	128	98	125	91	63
LaSalle	12	72	13	78	67
Lawrence	0	0	1	45	75

Table 17: Number of students expelled, AY03 – AY08

County	2002-03 Number Expelled	Rate	2007-08 Number Expelled	Rate	Rank
Lee	1	19	6	126	45
Livingston	3	43	10	145	39
Logan	0	0	6	174	27
McDonough	1	27	5	155	35
McHenry	11	23	29	55	72
McLean	9	39	14	61	70
Macon	26	154	35	213	20
Macoupin	20	220	25	286	13
Madison	94	225	116	293	12
Marion	10	132	10	139	40
Marshall	2	132	2	149	36
Mason	0	0	0	0	86
Massac	0	0	1	40	78
Menard	0	0	3	122	46
Mercer	2	128	0	0	86
Monroe	4	88	4	79	66
Montgomery	3	62	5	113	50
Morgan	4	77	2	41	77
Moultrie	0	0	1	51	74
Ogle	8	78	19	191	23
Peoria	183	649	119	424	9
Perry	0	0	1	35	80
Piatt	9	277	7	218	19
Pike	10	357	3	114	49
Pope	5	825	0	0	86
Pulaski	2	156	3	276	15
Putnam	1	105	1	110	55
Randolph	2	46	0	0	86
Richland	0	0	0	0	86
Rock Island	65	278	33	147	38
St. Clair	67	152	90	208	21
Saline	53	1,293	4	98	61
Sangamon	0	0	44	157	34
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	86
Scott	0	0	1	115	48
Shelby	7	181	3	90	64
Stark	8	725	0	0	86
Stephenson	22	296	23	333	10
Tazewell	45	234	51	263	16
Union	3	94	4	128	44
Vermilion	92	679	111	815	2
Wabash	3	157	3	163	31
Warren	1	35	3	117	47
Washington	0	0	2	100	59
Wayne	0	0	30	1,169	1
White	0	0	0	0	86
Whiteside	19	193	5	54	73
Will	139	153	119	105	58
Williamson	17	183	18	189	24
Winnebago	49	111	225	489	5
Woodford	6	81	9	113	51
State/Regional Schools	35	294	50	547	
Total	2,530	125	3,018	148	

Table 18: Number of high school dropouts, AY03 – AY08

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 High School Students Enrolled

County	2002-03	Rate	2007-08	Rate	Rank
Adams	111	3,516	52	1,724	78
Alexander	14	3,271	8	2,312	60
Bond	31	4,718	15	2,174	63
Boone	50	2,023	62	1,981	68
Brown	0	0	3	1,095	97
Bureau	118	6,633	55	3,106	34
Calhoun	7	2,564	4	1,533	85
Carroll	251	26,845	19	2,212	62
Cass	32	5,203	28	4,185	11
Champaign	186	2,644	210	3,071	35
Christian	89	5,420	62	3,362	27
Clark	23	2,567	25	2,735	46
Clay	26	3,467	21	2,703	47
Clinton	45	3,251	25	1,791	77
Coles	195	8,512	137	6,193	2
Cook	17,056	7,825	17,229	7,276	1
Crawford	9	806	29	2,778	44
Cumberland	10	1,577	4	698	100
DeKalb	78	1,620	69	1,284	92
DeWitt	36	3,888	17	1,963	70
Douglas	27	3,257	12	1,476	88
DuPage	959	1,945	730	1,395	90
Edgar	21	2,031	38	3,987	14
Edwards	7	2,303	5	1,538	84
Effingham	510	25,273	32	1,618	80
Fayette	51	5,598	36	3,746	17
Ford	23	2,987	26	3,295	28
Franklin	289	14,730	73	3,814	16
Fulton	63	3,797	55	3,499	22
Gallatin	10	4,082	11	4,089	13
Greene	13	1,682	25	3,397	26
Grundy	91	2,886	58	1,378	91
Hamilton	21	4,941	14	3,723	18
Hancock	17	1,392	18	1,594	82
Hardin	6	3,109	9	4,813	6
Henderson	25	6,631	9	2,903	39
Henry	273	9,586	73	2,793	43
Iroquois	87	5,188	52	3,210	32
Jackson	73	2,947	44	1,870	74
Jasper	28	4,531	24	4,580	8
Jefferson	108	5,538	68	3,631	21
Jersey	11	1,030	5	496	102
JoDaviess	14	1,311	23	2,253	61
Johnson	7	1,292	3	519	101
Kane	1,170	4,029	990	2,938	38
Kankakee	140	2,655	208	3,653	20
Kendall	137	3,814	112	1,973	69
Knox	108	4,553	82	3,489	23
Lake	2,538	6,725	925	2,142	64
LaSalle	265	4,911	144	2,601	50
Lawrence	41	5,586	18	2,452	53

Table 18: Number of high school dropouts, AY03 – AY08

County	2002-03	Rate	2007-08	Rate	Rank
Lee	53	3,268	26	1,602	81
Livingston	371	15,510	57	2,364	58
Logan	29	2,260	39	3,255	30
McDonough	268	22,559	40	3,676	19
McHenry	51	374	208	1,255	93
McLean	361	5,501	178	2,626	49
Macon	285	6,025	138	2,838	41
Macoupin	114	3,920	70	2,398	55
Madison	652	4,811	442	3,214	31
Marion	169	6,576	155	5,948	3
Marshall	15	3,247	10	2,141	65
Mason	39	3,980	30	3,021	37
Massac	25	3,782	11	1,480	87
Menard	9	1,132	20	2,370	56
Mercer	11	2,218	8	1,794	76
Monroe	20	1,276	16	998	99
Montgomery	46	3,026	48	3,166	33
Morgan	55	3,333	22	1,460	89
Moultrie	17	2,755	15	2,451	54
Ogle	665	20,231	72	2,085	67
Peoria	524	6,374	392	4,574	9
Perry	43	4,794	18	1,905	72
Piatt	24	2,395	16	1,567	83
Pike	45	4,803	16	1,902	73
Pope	4	2,151	5	3,401	25
Pulaski	8	2,051	7	1,934	71
Putnam	6	1,948	5	1,695	79
Randolph	42	2,689	33	2,340	59
Richland	15	1,788	9	1,095	97
Rock Island	371	5,013	234	3,295	29
St. Clair	657	4,931	371	2,659	48
Saline	56	4,538	58	4,647	7
Sangamon	199	2,354	104	1,201	95
Schuyler	6	1,775	5	1,211	94
Scott	8	2,439	14	5,054	5
Shelby	33	2,773	32	2,888	40
Stark	12	3,785	8	2,740	45
Stephenson	111	4,652	100	4,390	10
Tazewell	192	3,141	179	2,818	42
Union	173	18,134	32	3,027	36
Vermilion	234	6,054	219	5,536	4
Wabash	32	4,938	25	3,876	15
Warren	20	2,053	12	1,515	86
Washington	28	3,470	16	2,114	66
Wayne	26	3,103	19	2,366	57
White	44	5,146	15	1,856	75
Whiteside	134	4,425	101	3,413	24
Will	566	2,280	844	2,533	51
Williamson	94	3,276	73	2,494	52
Winnebago	969	7,557	583	4,120	12
Woodford	41	1,691	29	1,138	96
State/Regional Schools	898	8,221	685	11,176	
Total	34,370	5,773	27,860	4,354	

Table 19: Youth population age 10-16, CY03 – CY08

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

County	2003	2008
Adams	6,831	5,956
Alexander	976	722
Bond	1,502	1,447
Boone	5,391	5,766
Brown	489	391
Bureau	3,457	3,125
Calhoun	483	414
Carroll	1,648	1,319
Cass	1,297	1,246
Champaign	14,567	13,764
Christian	3,474	3,107
Clark	1,713	1,588
Clay	1,362	1,164
Clinton	3,553	3,263
Coles	3,856	3,516
Cook	533,072	500,394
Crawford	1,852	1,579
Cumberland	1,162	982
DeKalb	8,299	8,634
DeWitt	1,608	1,503
Douglas	2,086	1,785
DuPage	95,661	93,180
Edgar	1,853	1,587
Edwards	631	544
Effingham	3,939	3,508
Fayette	2,012	1,806
Ford	1,488	1,295
Franklin	3,627	3,256
Fulton	3,295	3,026
Gallatin	551	488
Greene	1,470	1,277
Grundy	4,125	4,439
Hamilton	760	710
Hancock	1,956	1,637
Hardin	356	331
Henderson	721	636
Henry	5,210	4,381
Iroquois	3,152	2,767
Jackson	4,362	3,856
Jasper	1,059	821
Jefferson	4,018	3,494
Jersey	2,247	2,038
JoDaviess	2,103	1,846
Johnson	940	877
Kane	50,705	55,867
Kankakee	11,426	10,840
Kendall	7,246	10,516
Knox	4,717	4,223
Lake	77,516	79,484
LaSalle	11,177	10,270
Lawrence	1,428	1,201

Table 19: Youth population age 10-16, CY03 – CY08

County	2003	2008
Lee	3,695	3,069
Livingston	3,949	3,402
Logan	2,691	2,372
McDonough	2,222	1,870
McHenry	33,441	34,788
McLean	14,034	14,130
Macon	10,782	9,729
Macoupin	4,875	4,139
Madison	26,187	24,124
Marion	4,123	3,703
Marshall	1,237	1,163
Mason	1,565	1,321
Massac	1,327	1,308
Menard	1,388	1,202
Mercer	1,714	1,399
Monroe	3,087	3,053
Montgomery	2,932	2,555
Morgan	3,261	2,862
Moultrie	1,396	1,329
Ogle	6,100	5,417
Peoria	17,460	17,116
Perry	2,035	1,766
Piatt	1,605	1,522
Pike	1,647	1,445
Pope	346	299
Pulaski	803	580
Putnam	631	546
Randolph	2,960	2,573
Richland	1,537	1,333
Rock Island	13,580	12,474
St. Clair	28,872	26,147
Saline	2,562	2,297
Sangamon	18,864	17,777
Schuyler	640	586
Scott	527	495
Shelby	2,318	2,022
Stark	604	555
Stephenson	4,899	4,195
Tazewell	12,297	11,595
Union	1,800	1,492
Vermilion	7,917	7,524
Wabash	1,247	985
Warren	1,654	1,384
Washington	1,614	1,352
Wayne	1,596	1,385
White	1,298	1,134
Whiteside	5,901	5,391
Will	66,087	75,040
Williamson	5,630	5,405
Winnebago	29,821	29,380
Woodford	3,901	3,723
Total	1,282,381	1,254,609

Table 20: Youth population by race and ethnicity, age 10-16, CY08

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice

County	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic American Indian	Non-Hispanic Asian	Hispanic (any race)	Total
Adams	5,496	335	13	24	88	5,956
Alexander	383	325	0	2	12	722
Bond	1,332	70	7	5	33	1,447
Boone	4,079	225	23	52	1,387	5,766
Brown	381	1	0	0	9	391
Bureau	2,704	56	4	16	345	3,125
Calhoun	410	0	0	0	4	414
Carroll	1,222	34	2	11	50	1,319
Cass	936	21	5	7	277	1,246
Champaign	9,742	2,737	29	695	561	13,764
Christian	2,970	64	2	46	25	3,107
Clark	1,547	24	4	2	11	1,588
Clay	1,113	9	6	16	20	1,164
Clinton	3,090	76	8	14	75	3,263
Coles	3,257	143	9	35	72	3,516
Cook	169,854	158,073	1,077	23,942	147,448	500,394
Crawford	1,489	48	3	4	35	1,579
Cumberland	965	4	1	4	8	982
DeKalb	6,843	594	29	135	1,033	8,634
DeWitt	1,435	32	2	6	28	1,503
Douglas	1,603	32	4	15	131	1,785
DuPage	65,395	5,688	213	8,872	13,012	93,180
Edgar	1,538	21	3	4	21	1,587
Edwards	533	0	0	2	9	544
Effingham	3,396	28	12	14	58	3,508
Fayette	1,761	17	1	3	24	1,806
Ford	1,239	24	0	5	27	1,295
Franklin	3,163	43	3	7	40	3,256
Fulton	2,933	40	4	7	42	3,026
Gallatin	470	4	2	1	11	488
Greene	1,250	7	2	2	16	1,277
Grundy	3,763	159	12	22	483	4,439
Hamilton	686	12	0	0	12	710
Hancock	1,582	26	6	6	17	1,637
Hardin	311	10	0	6	4	331
Henderson	622	6	0	1	7	636
Henry	3,934	129	2	13	303	4,381
Iroquois	2,416	81	0	15	255	2,767
Jackson	2,798	775	29	86	168	3,856
Jasper	809	5	0	2	5	821
Jefferson	3,010	387	12	22	63	3,494
Jersey	1,931	71	3	8	25	2,038
JoDaviess	1,759	28	0	2	57	1,846
Johnson	832	18	4	2	21	877
Kane	31,485	4,253	88	1,457	18,584	55,867
Kankakee	7,563	2,171	19	86	1,001	10,840
Kendall	7,239	881	15	234	2,147	10,516
Knox	3,510	429	12	22	250	4,223
Lake	51,264	6,448	178	4,161	17,433	79,484
LaSalle	8,844	293	24	81	1,028	10,270
Lawrence	1,141	33	1	0	26	1,201

Table 20: Youth population by race and ethnicity, age 10-16, CY08

County	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic American Indian	Non-Hispanic Asian	Hispanic (any race)	Total
Lee	2,777	91	1	25	175	3,069
Livingston	3,165	86	5	18	128	3,402
Logan	2,245	75	1	17	34	2,372
McDonough	1,638	118	1	61	52	1,870
McHenry	28,950	686	48	870	4,234	34,788
McLean	11,413	1,671	30	358	658	14,130
Macon	7,099	2,295	29	122	184	9,729
Macoupin	4,005	80	3	9	42	4,139
Madison	20,098	3,032	74	189	731	24,124
Marion	3,335	267	6	32	63	3,703
Marshall	1,084	32	2	5	40	1,163
Mason	1,293	6	4	3	15	1,321
Massac	1,162	118	4	2	22	1,308
Menard	1,155	23	4	1	19	1,202
Mercer	1,335	18	2	4	40	1,399
Monroe	2,919	56	6	15	57	3,053
Montgomery	2,474	36	4	11	30	2,555
Morgan	2,559	205	5	33	60	2,862
Moultrie	1,289	23	0	4	13	1,329
Ogle	4,546	127	9	26	709	5,417
Peoria	11,244	4,761	49	357	705	17,116
Perry	1,629	79	7	4	47	1,766
Piatt	1,471	22	0	2	27	1,522
Pike	1,424	6	6	3	6	1,445
Pope	282	12	1	1	3	299
Pulaski	336	229	1	0	14	580
Putnam	501	16	1	3	25	546
Randolph	2,359	158	4	10	42	2,573
Richland	1,269	23	1	16	24	1,333
Rock Island	8,565	1,589	41	247	2,032	12,474
St. Clair	14,653	10,206	88	341	859	26,147
Saline	1,996	243	4	10	44	2,297
Sangamon	13,915	3,180	49	295	338	17,777
Schuyler	558	15	0	0	13	586
Scott	495	0	0	0	0	495
Shelby	1,973	17	4	5	23	2,022
Stark	542	1	0	2	10	555
Stephenson	3,378	573	10	54	180	4,195
Tazewell	10,998	219	22	104	252	11,595
Union	1,352	27	3	7	103	1,492
Vermilion	5,807	1,241	20	47	409	7,524
Wabash	947	19	2	4	13	985
Warren	1,201	51	5	2	125	1,384
Washington	1,284	36	3	3	26	1,352
Wayne	1,333	21	5	6	20	1,385
White	1,086	25	2	6	15	1,134
Whiteside	4,440	147	7	32	765	5,391
Will	49,711	9,817	120	2,496	12,896	75,040
Williamson	4,944	299	14	23	125	5,405
Winnebago	19,679	4,881	69	743	4,008	29,380
Woodford	3,555	82	7	21	58	3,723
Total	715,496	232,030	2,656	46,823	237,314	1,234,319

Table 21: Number of youth arrests by offense category, CY08

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Age 10-16

County	Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Status	Weapons	Other	Total
Adams	19	23	1	5	1	0	9	58
Alexander	1	11	0	0	0	0	5	17
Bond	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	4
Boone	16	57	4	6	15	1	8	110
Brown	5	6	0	1	7	0	1	20
Bureau	1	5	0	6	1	0	3	17
Calhoun	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Carroll	5	16	0	3	11	0	7	43
Cass	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Champaign	251	128	6	28	1	2	63	481
Christian	5	8	0	1	2	0	2	19
Clark	3	12	0	2	4	0	0	21
Clay	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Clinton	6	16	1	5	22	0	1	52
Coles	16	45	0	16	32	0	28	137
Cook	9,213	10,155	177	3,832	159	633	4,857	29,478
Crawford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Cumberland	1	4	0	2	5	0	0	13
DeKalb	41	98	1	28	16	1	48	239
DeWitt	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	7
Douglas	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	13
DuPage	322	431	7	109	94	18	709	1,733
Edgar	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Edwards	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Effingham	7	18	0	5	12	1	4	50
Fayette	11	13	0	1	2	0	7	34
Ford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Franklin	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Fulton	9	16	1	5	8	0	8	47
Gallatin	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Greene	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	9
Grundy	14	27	1	19	7	0	4	73
Hamilton	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Hancock	1	11	0	2	13	0	1	31
Hardin	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Henderson	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	5
Henry	12	22	0	4	6	0	9	61
Iroquois	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Jackson	6	10	0	1	0	0	10	28
Jasper	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	7
Jefferson	22	58	0	6	28	2	31	147
Jersey	2	8	1	0	0	0	3	15
JoDaviess	0	0	0	2	7	0	2	11
Johnson	1	5	0	2	6	0	5	19
Kane	370	590	5	207	50	47	651	1,981
Kankakee	124	172	4	23	5	6	65	402
Kendall	35	90	0	19	40	3	82	279
Knox	27	23	0	9	0	2	5	69
Lake	333	484	15	103	33	19	1,027	2,052
LaSalle	56	82	5	24	30	4	30	235
Lawrence	4	6	0	10	3	0	2	25

Table 21: Number of youth arrests by offense category, CY08

County	Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Status	Weapons	Other	Total
Lee	52	80	1	16	49	2	21	227
Livingston	25	39	1	10	28	3	19	125
Logan	8	4	0	1	0	0	2	15
McDonough	16	29	1	10	12	2	9	81
McHenry	136	273	7	103	25	16	91	684
McLean	149	290	5	35	53	6	87	631
Macon	75	176	9	20	2	28	15	326
Macoupin	6	5	0	0	0	0	1	12
Madison	158	215	7	34	16	6	53	498
Marion	41	56	1	9	2	1	14	124
Marshall	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Mason	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Massac	4	1	0	2	7	0	4	18
Menard	6	7	0	1	7	1	2	24
Mercer	10	8	1	7	0	0	3	29
Monroe	2	5	0	4	7	1	2	21
Montgomery	4	17	0	1	5	0	4	31
Morgan	53	73	1	14	45	0	61	254
Moultrie	6	3	0	4	2	0	4	19
Ogle	22	35	0	16	8	1	28	110
Peoria	99	193	5	11	0	12	32	352
Perry	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	5
Piatt	5	4	1	0	0	0	1	11
Pike	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	9
Pope	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Pulaski	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	5
Putnam	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Randolph	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Richland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rock Island	35	109	5	11	1	7	11	179
St. Clair	50	118	1	15	28	5	86	308
Saline	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	15
Sangamon	157	219	4	47	10	11	49	499
Schuyler	5	2	0	0	14	0	3	24
Scott	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Shelby	2	12	1	7	6	0	3	31
Stark	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	6
Stephenson	8	26	2	3	0	0	2	42
Tazewell	42	74	2	8	1	0	19	147
Union	4	7	1	1	0	0	2	15
Vermilion	53	61	4	5	1	3	38	165
Wabash	5	1	1	4	5	0	1	17
Warren	21	41	0	2	1	2	8	83
Washington	1	8	0	1	5	0	0	15
Wayne	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	5
White	1	0	0	2	5	0	1	9
Whiteside	44	62	0	18	78	1	22	228
Will	264	611	7	86	32	35	373	1,429
Williamson	28	27	0	3	0	0	10	68
Winnebago	515	785	19	118	18	47	537	2,048
Woodford	4	2	0	3	0	0	0	9
Other/unknown	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Total	13,082	16,374	320	5,134	1,110	931	9,313	47,027

Table 22: Number of youth arrests by race, CY08

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Age 10-16

County	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Unknown	Total
Adams	46	12	0	0	0	58
Alexander	4	13	0	0	0	17
Bond	3	1	0	0	0	4
Boone	96	8	2	0	4	110
Brown	20	0	0	0	0	20
Bureau	17	0	0	0	0	17
Calhoun	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Carroll	41	2	0	0	0	43
Cass	1	0	0	0	0	1
Champaign	124	346	10	1	0	481
Christian	19	0	0	0	0	19
Clark	21	0	0	0	0	21
Clay	5	0	0	0	0	5
Clinton	50	1	0	0	1	52
Coles	120	17	0	0	0	137
Cook	8,017	21,316	131	4	51	29,519
Crawford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Cumberland	13	0	0	0	0	13
DeKalb	163	70	0	0	6	239
DeWitt	6	1	0	0	0	7
Douglas	13	0	0	0	0	13
DuPage	1,233	458	31	4	7	1,733
Edgar	1	0	0	0	0	1
Edwards	3	1	0	0	0	4
Effingham	49	1	0	0	0	50
Fayette	33	0	0	0	1	34
Ford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Franklin	4	0	0	0	0	4
Fulton	45	1	0	0	1	47
Gallatin	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Greene	8	1	0	0	0	9
Grundy	71	1	1	0	0	73
Hamilton	2	0	0	0	0	2
Hancock	31	0	0	0	0	31
Hardin	3	0	0	0	0	3
Henderson	5	0	0	0	0	5
Henry	50	10	1	0	0	61
Iroquois	3	0	0	0	0	3
Jackson	7	21	0	0	0	28
Jasper	7	0	0	0	0	7
Jefferson	67	78	1	0	1	147
Jersey	15	0	0	0	0	15
JoDavie	10	1	0	0	0	11
Johnson	17	2	0	0	0	19
Kane	1,363	573	12	0	33	1,981
Kankakee	120	278	1	1	2	402
Kendall	224	51	1	2	1	279
Knox	45	23	0	0	1	69
Lake	1,464	533	13	0	42	2,052
LaSalle	207	26	0	0	2	235
Lawrence	24	1	0	0	0	25
Lee	204	20	1	0	2	227

Table 22: Number of youth arrests by race, CY08

County	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Unknown	Total
Livingston	96	29	0	0	0	125
Logan	13	2	0	0	0	15
McDonough	75	5	0	0	1	81
McHenry	625	52	1	0	6	684
McLean	280	336	6	0	9	631
Macon	115	210	0	0	1	326
Macoupin	11	1	0	0	0	12
Madison	264	225	3	0	6	498
Marion	88	36	0	0	0	124
Marshall	2	1	0	0	0	3
Mason	3	0	0	0	0	3
Massac	15	3	0	0	0	18
Menard	24	0	0	0	0	24
Mercer	28	0	0	0	1	29
Monroe	21	0	0	0	0	21
Montgomery	31	0	0	0	0	31
Morgan	176	71	0	0	7	254
Moultrie	19	0	0	0	0	19
Ogle	104	6	0	0	0	110
Peoria	50	300	1	0	1	352
Perry	5	0	0	0	0	5
Piatt	11	0	0	0	0	11
Pike	9	0	0	0	0	9
Pope	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Pulaski	5	0	0	0	0	5
Putnam	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Randolph	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Richland	1	0	0	0	0	1
Rock Island	80	98	0	0	1	179
St. Clair	102	201	0	0	5	308
Saline	8	6	0	0	1	15
Sangamon	201	292	0	0	6	499
Schuyler	24	0	0	0	0	24
Scott	2	0	0	0	0	2
Shelby	31	0	0	0	0	31
Stark	6	0	0	0	0	6
Stephenson	15	26	1	0	0	42
Tazewell	121	25	0	0	1	147
Union	14	0	0	0	1	15
Vermilion	63	102	0	0	0	165
Wabash	16	1	0	0	0	17
Warren	63	16	0	0	4	83
Washington	14	1	0	0	0	15
Wayne	5	0	0	0	0	5
White	9	0	0	0	0	9
Whiteside	198	29	0	0	1	228
Will	753	656	4	2	14	1,429
Williamson	39	29	0	0	0	68
Winnebago	986	1,037	14	1	10	2,048
Woodford	9	0	0	0	0	9
Other/unknown	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Total	18,924	27,663	235	15	231	47,068

Table 23: Number of youth arrests by sex, CY08

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Age 10-16

County	Male	Percent Male	Female	Percent Female	Unknown	Total
Adams	48	82.76%	10	17.24%	0	58
Alexander	11	64.71%	6	35.29%	0	17
Bond	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	0	4
Boone	62	56.36%	48	43.64%	0	110
Brown	15	75.00%	5	25.00%	0	20
Bureau	9	52.94%	8	47.06%	0	17
Calhoun	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Carroll	30	69.77%	12	27.91%	1	43
Cass	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	1
Champaign	333	69.23%	148	30.77%	0	481
Christian	13	68.42%	6	31.58%	0	19
Clark	14	66.67%	7	33.33%	0	21
Clay	2	40.00%	3	60.00%	0	5
Clinton	40	76.92%	12	23.08%	0	52
Coles	88	64.23%	49	35.77%	0	137
Cook	24,262	82.19%	5,256	17.81%	1	29,519
Crawford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Cumberland	11	84.62%	2	15.38%	0	13
DeKalb	148	61.92%	91	38.08%	0	239
DeWitt	3	42.86%	4	57.14%	0	7
Douglas	11	84.62%	2	15.38%	0	13
DuPage	1,260	72.71%	473	27.29%	0	1,733
Edgar	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	1
Edwards	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	0	4
Effingham	30	60.00%	20	40.00%	0	50
Fayette	27	79.41%	6	17.65%	1	34
Ford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Franklin	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	4
Fulton	32	68.09%	15	31.91%	0	47
Gallatin	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Greene	8	88.89%	1	11.11%	0	9
Grundy	41	56.16%	32	43.84%	0	73
Hamilton	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	2
Hancock	21	67.74%	10	32.26%	0	31
Hardin	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	3
Henderson	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	5
Henry	42	68.85%	19	31.15%	0	61
Iroquois	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0	3
Jackson	21	75.00%	7	25.00%	0	28
Jasper	4	57.14%	3	42.86%	0	7
Jefferson	89	60.54%	58	39.46%	0	147
Jersey	14	93.33%	1	6.67%	0	15
JoDaviess	8	72.73%	3	27.27%	0	11
Johnson	17	89.47%	2	10.53%	0	19
Kane	1,387	70.02%	593	29.93%	1	1,981
Kankakee	301	74.88%	101	25.12%	0	402
Kendall	175	62.72%	104	37.28%	0	279
Knox	42	60.87%	27	39.13%	0	69
Lake	1,471	71.69%	579	28.22%	2	2,052
LaSalle	164	69.79%	71	30.21%	0	235
Lawrence	20	80.00%	5	20.00%	0	25
Lee	152	66.96%	75	33.04%	0	227

Table 23: Number of youth arrests by sex, CY08

County	Male	Percent Male	Female	Percent Female	Unknown	Total
Livingston	92	73.60%	33	26.40%	0	125
Logan	11	73.33%	4	26.67%	0	15
McDonough	59	72.84%	22	27.16%	0	81
McHenry	518	75.73%	166	24.27%	0	684
McLean	446	70.68%	182	28.84%	3	631
Macon	261	80.06%	65	19.94%	0	326
Macoupin	10	83.33%	2	16.67%	0	12
Madison	327	65.66%	171	34.34%	0	498
Marion	85	68.55%	39	31.45%	0	124
Marshall	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	3
Mason	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	3
Massac	11	61.11%	7	38.89%	0	18
Menard	17	70.83%	7	29.17%	0	24
Mercer	22	75.86%	7	24.14%	0	29
Monroe	13	61.90%	8	38.10%	0	21
Montgomery	20	64.52%	11	35.48%	0	31
Morgan	194	76.38%	60	23.62%	0	254
Moultrie	11	57.89%	8	42.11%	0	19
Ogle	71	64.55%	39	35.45%	0	110
Peoria	276	78.41%	76	21.59%	0	352
Perry	3	60.00%	2	40.00%	0	5
Piatt	10	90.91%	1	9.09%	0	11
Pike	7	77.78%	2	22.22%	0	9
Pope	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Pulaski	3	60.00%	2	40.00%	0	5
Putnam	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Randolph	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Richland	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	1
Rock Island	161	89.94%	18	10.06%	0	179
St. Clair	214	69.48%	93	30.19%	1	308
Saline	9	60.00%	6	40.00%	0	15
Sangamon	342	68.54%	157	31.46%	0	499
Schuyler	16	66.67%	8	33.33%	0	24
Scott	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	2
Shelby	25	80.65%	6	19.35%	0	31
Stark	4	66.67%	2	33.33%	0	6
Stephenson	31	73.81%	11	26.19%	0	42
Tazewell	108	73.47%	39	26.53%	0	147
Union	14	93.33%	1	6.67%	0	15
Vermilion	120	72.73%	45	27.27%	0	165
Wabash	13	76.47%	4	23.53%	0	17
Warren	65	78.31%	18	21.69%	0	83
Washington	10	66.67%	5	33.33%	0	15
Wayne	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	0	5
White	7	77.78%	2	22.22%	0	9
Whiteside	138	60.53%	90	39.47%	0	228
Will	1,054	73.76%	375	26.24%	0	1,429
Williamson	52	76.47%	16	23.53%	0	68
Winnebago	1,272	62.11%	776	37.89%	0	2,048
Woodford	8	88.89%	1	11.11%	0	9
Other/unknown	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Total	36,593	77.74%	10,465	22.23%	10	47,068

Table 24: Number of youth arrests by age, CY08

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Age 10-16

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Adams	1	0	3	4	8	19	23	58
Alexander	0	0	0	2	3	10	2	17
Bond	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
Boone	0	1	6	14	21	32	36	110
Brown	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	20
Bureau	0	0	0	2	4	3	8	17
Calhoun	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Carroll	2	0	0	3	15	9	14	43
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Champaign	0	8	21	47	103	139	163	481
Christian	3	0	1	2	3	6	4	19
Clark	0	0	0	0	3	4	14	21
Clay	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	5
Clinton	1	2	1	5	7	13	23	52
Coles	0	1	0	12	30	42	52	137
Cook	139	360	932	2,579	5,101	8,976	11,432	29,519
Crawford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	3	6	4	13
DeKalb	2	2	9	31	36	74	85	239
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	7
Douglas	0	0	2	0	2	4	5	13
DuPage	3	10	50	153	304	528	685	1,733
Edgar	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Edwards	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
Effingham	0	0	0	3	6	11	30	50
Fayette	0	0	0	0	8	10	16	34
Ford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Franklin	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Fulton	0	1	0	7	4	11	24	47
Gallatin	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Greene	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	9
Grundy	0	0	3	7	22	13	28	73
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Hancock	0	0	1	4	3	6	17	31
Hardin	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Henderson	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5
Henry	0	1	4	5	7	23	21	61
Iroquois	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Jackson	0	2	0	7	3	6	10	28
Jasper	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	7
Jefferson	0	1	5	9	19	48	65	147
Jersey	1	0	0	2	6	2	4	15
JoDaviess	0	1	0	0	2	0	8	11
Johnson	0	0	1	1	3	4	10	19
Kane	2	23	59	206	362	526	803	1,981
Kankakee	1	10	28	47	68	118	130	402
Kendall	0	6	15	17	66	77	98	279
Knox	0	1	7	7	5	16	33	69
Lake	7	28	82	175	345	586	829	2,052
LaSalle	1	4	10	18	35	58	109	235
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	6	19	25
Lee	6	11	9	18	30	59	94	227

Table 24: Number of youth arrests by age, CY08

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Livingston	4	4	9	8	21	39	40	125
Logan	0	0	0	1	3	3	8	15
McDonough	0	1	8	8	18	13	33	81
McHenry	3	8	19	60	135	180	279	684
McLean	8	11	20	59	134	180	219	631
Macon	3	5	17	26	64	86	125	326
Macoupin	0	0	0	1	3	5	3	12
Madison	11	17	33	75	90	115	157	498
Marion	1	1	5	12	23	35	47	124
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Mason	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Massac	1	2	0	0	2	2	11	18
Menard	0	0	0	0	2	5	17	24
Mercer	0	0	0	1	3	6	19	29
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	21
Montgomery	0	1	2	1	7	12	8	31
Morgan	0	5	16	48	47	62	76	254
Moultrie	0	0	1	0	1	9	8	19
Ogle	1	2	1	7	13	42	44	110
Peoria	8	8	28	34	86	96	92	352
Perry	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	5
Piatt	0	0	2	1	3	0	5	11
Pike	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	9
Pope	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Putnam	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Randolph	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Richland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rock Island	1	3	11	23	34	43	64	179
St. Clair	1	2	13	22	57	87	126	308
Saline	0	0	1	0	5	4	5	15
Sangamon	10	12	21	57	114	127	158	499
Schuyler	0	0	1	3	5	6	9	24
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Shelby	0	1	0	0	2	10	18	31
Stark	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	6
Stephenson	4	1	1	2	11	12	11	42
Tazewell	1	4	12	11	27	36	56	147
Union	0	0	1	2	0	5	7	15
Vermilion	1	5	7	16	51	44	41	165
Wabash	0	0	0	3	2	5	7	17
Warren	1	4	7	3	17	27	24	83
Washington	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	15
Wayne	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	5
White	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	9
Whiteside	0	4	5	28	54	66	71	228
Will	1	17	55	122	281	417	536	1,429
Williamson	0	1	3	5	9	22	28	68
Winnebago	9	58	160	285	447	538	551	2,048
Woodford	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	9
Other/unknown	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Total	239	654	1,712	4,321	8,428	13,828	17,886	47,068

Table 25: Number and type of court petitions for youth filed, CY03 – CY08

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Age 10-16

County	2003 abuse & neglect	2008 abuse & neglect	2003 delinquency	2008 delinquency	2003 total	2008 total
Adams	56	70	72	81	128	151
Alexander	5	1	20	8	25	9
Bond	6	7	49	40	55	47
Boone	5	20	62	79	67	99
Brown	1	3	28	28	29	31
Bureau	5	14	66	45	71	59
Calhoun	2	0	7	0	9	0
Carroll	10	9	54	23	64	32
Cass	14	16	45	56	59	72
Champaign	99	91	84	268	183	359
Christian	34	32	88	59	122	91
Clark	1	2	44	42	45	44
Clay	14	3	29	19	43	22
Clinton	15	26	99	55	114	81
Coles	34	27	148	162	182	189
Cook	1,739	1,145	9,168	11,118	10,907	12,263
Crawford	17	6	96	43	113	49
Cumberland	14	6	32	39	46	45
DeKalb	75	86	174	172	249	258
DeWitt	7	0	45	29	52	29
Douglas	2	3	17	17	19	20
DuPage	73	134	1,026	859	1,099	993
Edgar	14	3	81	59	95	62
Edwards	10	13	21	12	31	25
Effingham	8	19	43	75	51	94
Fayette	28	30	56	47	84	77
Ford	16	20	19	34	35	54
Franklin	45	23	77	70	122	93
Fulton	19	28	72	52	91	80
Gallatin	15	7	5	16	20	23
Greene	17	8	15	23	32	31
Grundy	5	14	67	75	72	89
Hamilton	1	10	1	6	2	16
Hancock	8	3	24	26	32	29
Hardin	0	4	17	4	17	8
Henderson	0	4	16	12	16	16
Henry	27	12	52	42	79	54
Iroquois	20	26	115	53	135	79
Jackson	15	21	68	61	83	82
Jasper	1	7	30	22	31	29
Jefferson	24	77	131	113	155	190
Jersey	24	24	59	30	83	54
JoDaviess	2	13	28	6	30	19
Johnson	3	6	20	13	23	19
Kane	75	107	916	989	991	1,096
Kankakee	36	39	286	209	322	248
Kendall	9	21	155	279	164	300
Knox	20	14	160	98	180	112
Lake	197	231	889	917	1,086	1,148
LaSalle	35	90	251	240	286	330
Lawrence	8	21	16	24	24	45

Table 25: Number and type of court petitions for youth filed, CY03 – CY08

County	2003 abuse & neglect	2008 abuse & neglect	2003 delinquency	2008 delinquency	2003 total	2008 total
Lee	31	47	59	143	90	190
Livingston	19	7	76	54	95	61
Logan	37	31	46	46	83	77
McDonough	9	22	45	38	54	60
McHenry	96	90	246	330	342	420
McLean	105	151	110	156	215	307
Macon	59	245	355	379	414	624
Macoupin	43	18	81	70	124	88
Madison	198	249	618	307	816	556
Marion	51	47	53	32	104	79
Marshall	6	2	38	27	44	29
Mason	17	13	51	62	68	75
Massac	9	15	48	44	57	59
Menard	2	1	19	19	21	20
Mercer	13	5	34	31	47	36
Monroe	8	6	77	76	85	82
Montgomery	20	27	40	76	60	103
Morgan	35	41	40	15	75	56
Moultrie	5	9	27	35	32	44
Ogle	23	18	111	93	134	111
Peoria	144	249	486	502	630	751
Perry	6	7	34	14	40	21
Piatt	2	6	16	30	18	36
Pike	5	4	50	54	55	58
Pope	2	2	2	5	4	7
Pulaski	9	8	49	18	58	26
Putnam	3	0	16	11	19	11
Randolph	4	16	55	35	59	51
Richland	20	34	72	35	92	69
Rock Island	144	153	166	166	310	319
St. Clair	84	76	419	301	503	377
Saline	23	45	59	51	82	96
Sangamon	170	194	172	155	342	349
Schuyler	2	2	19	13	21	15
Scott	5	5	6	23	11	28
Shelby	11	5	53	70	64	75
Stark	0	5	11	23	11	28
Stephenson	16	51	191	181	207	232
Tazewell	92	172	144	167	236	339
Union	17	25	53	72	70	97
Vermilion	125	161	195	226	320	387
Wabash	4	12	78	49	82	61
Warren	8	2	68	43	76	45
Washington	3	4	69	34	72	38
Wayne	14	24	30	42	44	66
White	12	9	112	58	124	67
Whiteside	35	61	113	102	148	163
Will	88	325	457	424	545	749
Williamson	95	65	73	55	168	120
Winnebago	318	488	510	487	828	975
Woodford	27	20	56	49	83	69
Total	5,189	5,780	21,151	22,047	26,340	27,827

Table 26: Number and type of youth investigation reports for probation, CY08

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Age 10-16

County	Social Histories	Supplemental Social History	Intake Screening	Other Investigation	Total
Adams	45	39	55	0	139
Alexander	10	0	0	0	10
Bond	4	0	0	0	4
Boone	19	0	153	0	172
Brown	4	0	0	64	68
Bureau	5	0	49	0	54
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	4	1	0	4	9
Cass	24	0	0	0	24
Champaign	127	24	17	185	353
Christian	17	1	0	10	28
Clark	3	0	0	0	3
Clay	2	0	10	0	12
Clinton	7	0	0	0	7
Coles	3	12	177	0	192
Cook	2,524	624	0	0	3,148
Crawford	6	0	0	0	6
Cumberland	0	0	3	0	3
DeKalb	33	0	96	360	489
DeWitt	13	0	0	0	13
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	346	7	639	210	1,202
Edgar	14	0	0	0	14
Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	9	0	0	0	9
Fayette	6	0	0	0	6
Ford	1	0	0	0	1
Franklin	1	0	0	0	1
Fulton	4	0	72	0	76
Gallatin	8	0	0	0	8
Greene	3	0	0	0	3
Grundy	3	0	49	1	53
Hamilton	1	0	0	0	1
Hancock	1	0	61	4	66
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	5	3	8	0	16
Henry	5	0	143	0	148
Iroquois	4	0	85	0	89
Jackson	6	0	2	0	8
Jasper	1	1	0	0	2
Jefferson	3	0	0	0	3
Jersey	19	2	89	0	110
JoDaviess	5	0	0	0	5
Johnson	3	0	3	0	6
Kane	242	203	261	420	1,126
Kankakee	54	3	215	237	509
Kendall	80	17	249	0	346
Knox	10	3	33	3	49
Lake	365	152	309	432	1,258
LaSalle	8	1	246	0	255
Lawrence	9	0	0	0	9

Table 26: Number and type of youth investigation reports for probation, CY08

County	Social Histories	Supplemental Social History	Intake Screening	Other Investigation	Total
Lee	14	0	140	0	154
Livingston	10	1	320	83	414
Logan	12	0	0	0	12
McDonough	0	0	81	2	83
McHenry	162	0	156	111	429
McLean	140	63	1,815	153	2,171
Macon	54	25	0	0	79
Macoupin	10	4	0	2	16
Madison	35	0	406	157	598
Marion	6	0	0	0	6
Marshall	4	0	0	0	4
Mason	6	2	0	0	8
Massac	13	0	0	0	13
Menard	5	0	0	0	5
Mercer	4	0	0	0	4
Monroe	1	0	0	0	1
Montgomery	2	0	0	0	2
Morgan	10	3	209	21	243
Moultrie	0	0	0	2	2
Ogle	4	0	0	15	19
Peoria	176	73	0	10	259
Perry	4	4	0	0	8
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	0	0	0	2	2
Pope	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	4	0	0	0	4
Richland	3	0	0	0	3
Rock Island	136	53	229	237	655
St. Clair	18	9	0	7	34
Saline	5	0	43	0	48
Sangamon	51	0	1,203	1,589	2,843
Schuyler	6	0	0	69	75
Scott	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	2	0	0	0	2
Stark	9	0	0	0	9
Stephenson	23	0	0	0	23
Tazewell	24	8	269	0	301
Union	6	1	0	0	7
Vermilion	225	0	0	0	225
Wabash	15	0	0	0	15
Warren	0	1	45	0	46
Washington	3	4	0	0	7
Wayne	3	0	0	0	3
White	1	0	0	0	1
Whiteside	9	0	89	0	98
Will	77	30	1,234	15	1,356
Williamson	6	3	280	1	290
Winnebago	392	201	1,367	1,156	3,116
Woodford	49	6	26	0	81
Total	5,745	1,477	13,036	6,376	26,634

Table 27: Number of delinquency petitions filed & youth adjudicated delinquent, CY03 – CY08

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 10-16

County	2003 Petitions	Rate	2008 Petitions	Rate	Rank	2003 Adjudications	Rate	2008 Adjudications	Rate	Rank
Adams	72	1,054	81	1,360	81	38	556	43	722	56
Alexander	20	2,049	8	1,108	88	9	922	7	970	42
Bond	49	3,262	40	2,764	26	7	466	24	1,659	16
Boone	62	12	79	1,370	79	97	1,799	77	1,335	25
Brown	28	5,726	28	7,161	1	14	2,863	4	1,023	39
Bureau	66	1,909	45	1,440	78	18	521	19	608	64
Calhoun	7	1,449	0	0	102	2	414	0	0	92
Carroll	54	3,277	23	1,744	62	26	1,578	16	1,213	31
Cass	45	3,470	56	4,494	9	41	3,161	60	4,815	1
Champaign	84	577	268	1,947	52	79	542	98	712	57
Christian	88	2,533	59	1,899	57	40	1,151	29	933	46
Clark	44	2,569	42	2,645	30	21	1,226	14	882	47
Clay	29	2,129	19	1,632	70	0	0	13	1,117	36
Clinton	99	2,786	55	1,686	67	37	1,041	24	736	52
Coles	148	3,838	162	4,608	8	0	0	21	597	66
Cook	9,168	1,720	11,118	2,222	40	1,774	333	0	0	92
Crawford	96	5,184	43	2,723	27	55	2,970	30	1,900	11
Cumberland	32	2,754	39	3,971	12	0	0	0	0	92
DeKalb	174	2,097	172	1,992	50	36	434	24	278	86
DeWitt	45	2,799	29	1,929	54	9	560	29	1,929	10
Douglas	17	815	17	952	92	0	0	8	448	77
DuPage	1,026	1,073	859	922	94	203	212	560	601	65
Edgar	81	4,371	59	3,718	15	0	0	0	0	92
Edwards	21	3,328	12	2,206	44	5	792	6	1,103	37
Effingham	43	1,092	75	2,138	46	3	76	40	1,140	34
Fayette	56	2,783	47	2,602	34	22	1,093	26	1,440	22
Ford	19	1,277	34	2,625	33	1	67	0	0	92
Franklin	77	2,123	70	2,150	45	21	579	20	614	63
Fulton	72	2,185	52	1,718	63	15	455	17	562	69
Gallatin	5	907	16	3,279	18	2	363	1	205	88
Greene	15	1,020	23	1,801	60	1	68	1	78	90
Grundy	67	1,624	75	1,690	66	29	703	29	653	61
Hamilton	1	132	6	845	97	0	0	0	0	92
Hancock	24	1,227	26	1,588	71	17	869	12	733	53
Hardin	17	4,775	4	1,208	85	4	1,124	0	0	92
Henderson	16	2,219	12	1,887	59	8	1,110	11	1,730	14
Henry	52	998	42	959	91	42	806	32	730	55
Iroquois	115	3,648	53	1,915	56	74	2,348	35	1,265	28
Jackson	68	1,559	61	1,582	73	4	92	67	1,738	12
Jasper	30	2,833	22	2,680	28	20	1,889	6	731	54
Jefferson	131	3,260	113	3,234	19	0	0	13	372	81
Jersey	59	2,626	30	1,472	76	34	1,513	14	687	59
JoDaviess	28	1,331	6	325	101	0	0	7	379	80
Johnson	20	2,128	13	1,482	75	9	957	11	1,254	29
Kane	916	1,807	989	1,770	61	226	446	782	1,400	23
Kankakee	286	2,503	209	1,928	55	173	1,514	165	1,522	19
Kendall	155	2,139	279	2,653	29	53	731	158	1,502	21
Knox	160	3,392	98	2,321	39	74	1,569	64	1,516	20
Lake	889	1,147	917	1,154	86	259	334	557	701	58
LaSalle	251	2,246	240	2,337	37	114	1,020	77	750	51
Lawrence	16	1,120	24	1,998	49	20	1,401	5	416	78

Table 27: Number of delinquency petitions filed & youth adjudicated delinquent, CY03 – CY08

County	2003 Petitions	Rate	2008 Petitions	Rate	Rank	2003 Adjudications	Rate	2008 Adjudications	Rate	Rank
Lee	59	1,597	143	4,659	6	4	108	83	2,704	4
Livingston	76	1,925	54	1,587	72	41	1,038	0	0	92
Logan	46	1,709	46	1,939	53	0	0	0	0	92
McDonough	45	2,025	38	2,032	47	11	495	15	802	49
McHenry	246	736	330	949	93	87	260	91	262	87
McLean	110	784	156	1,104	89	73	520	83	587	67
Macon	355	3,293	379	3,896	13	174	1,614	91	935	45
Macoupin	81	1,662	70	1,691	65	48	985	12	290	85
Madison	618	2,360	307	1,273	84	162	619	89	369	82
Marion	53	1,285	32	864	96	3	73	35	945	44
Marshall	38	3,072	27	2,322	38	2	162	13	1,118	35
Mason	51	3,259	62	4,693	5	23	1,470	32	2,422	6
Massac	48	3,617	44	3,364	17	24	1,809	27	2,064	8
Menard	19	1,369	19	1,581	74	5	360	16	1,331	26
Mercer	34	1,984	31	2,216	43	26	1,517	16	1,144	33
Monroe	77	2,494	76	2,489	36	18	583	14	459	75
Montgomery	40	1,364	76	2,975	24	33	1,126	33	1,292	27
Morgan	40	1,227	15	524	100	0	0	5	175	89
Moultrie	27	1,934	35	2,634	31	10	716	18	1,354	24
Ogle	111	1,820	93	1,717	64	0	0	27	498	73
Peoria	486	2,784	502	2,933	25	273	1,564	381	2,226	7
Perry	34	1,671	14	793	98	15	737	8	453	76
Piatt	16	997	30	1,971	51	2	125	15	986	41
Pike	50	3,036	54	3,737	14	26	1,579	25	1,730	13
Pope	2	578	5	1,672	68	0	0	2	669	60
Pulaski	49	6,102	18	3,103	21	12	1,494	3	517	72
Putnam	16	2,536	11	2,015	48	0	0	3	549	70
Randolph	55	1,858	35	1,360	80	49	1,655	9	350	83
Richland	72	4,684	35	2,626	32	10	651	1	75	91
Rock Island	166	1,222	166	1,331	82	149	1,097	135	1,082	38
St. Clair	419	1,451	301	1,151	87	170	589	197	753	50
Saline	59	2,303	51	2,220	41	9	351	28	1,219	30
Sangamon	172	912	155	872	95	115	610	61	343	84
Schuyler	19	2,969	13	2,218	42	2	313	10	1,706	15
Scott	6	1,139	23	4,646	7	0	0	0	0	92
Shelby	53	2,286	70	3,462	16	11	475	61	3,017	2
Stark	11	1,821	23	4,144	11	3	497	3	541	71
Stephenson	191	3,899	181	4,315	10	3	61	105	2,503	5
Tazewell	144	1,171	167	1,440	77	72	586	74	638	62
Union	53	2,944	72	4,826	4	15	833	13	871	48
Vermilion	195	2,463	226	3,004	23	172	2,173	226	3,004	3
Wabash	78	6,255	49	4,975	3	33	2,646	16	1,624	18
Warren	68	4,111	43	3,107	20	15	907	16	1,156	32
Washington	69	4,275	34	2,515	35	54	3,346	22	1,627	17
Wayne	30	1,880	42	3,032	22	7	439	8	578	68
White	112	8,629	58	5,115	2	63	4,854	23	2,028	9
Whiteside	113	1,915	102	1,892	58	72	1,220	51	946	43
Will	457	692	424	565	99	345	522	306	408	79
Williamson	73	1,297	55	1,018	90	33	586	26	481	74
Winnebago	510	1,710	487	1,658	69	409	1,372	300	1,021	40
Woodford	56	1,436	49	1,316	83	0	0	0	0	92
Total	21,151	1,649	22,047	1,757		6,619	516	5,910	485	

Table 28: Number of youth (ages 10 to 16) admissions to secure detention, CY03 – CY08

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Rate per 100,000 youth age 10-16

County	2003 Admissions	Rate	2008 Admissions	Rate	Rank
Adams	181	2,650	108	1,813	14
Alexander	5	512	0	0	99
Bond	6	399	10	691	62
Boone	60	1,113	49	850	49
Brown	6	1,227	4	1,023	40
Bureau	39	1,128	37	1,184	34
Calhoun	4	828	0	0	99
Carroll	6	364	13	986	44
Cass	13	1,002	9	722	60
Champaign	383	2,629	366	2,659	5
Christian	23	662	26	837	50
Clark	5	292	4	252	88
Clay	4	294	5	430	77
Clinton	11	310	14	429	78
Coles	45	1,167	60	1,706	18
Cook	6,310	1,184	5,022	1,004	42
Crawford	1	54	16	1,013	41
Cumberland	1	86	1	102	95
DeKalb	126	1,518	76	880	48
DeWitt	11	684	7	466	76
Douglas	8	384	3	168	91
DuPage	577	603	397	426	79
Edgar	18	971	12	756	58
Edwards	7	1,109	7	1,287	28
Effingham	24	609	25	713	61
Fayette	26	1,292	11	609	68
Ford	3	202	3	232	89
Franklin	50	1,379	58	1,781	16
Fulton	24	728	32	1,058	37
Gallatin	1	181	6	1,230	29
Greene	5	340	1	78	96
Grundy	23	558	23	518	72
Hamilton	1	132	3	423	80
Hancock	22	1,125	8	489	74
Hardin	0	0	1	302	85
Henderson	16	2,219	16	2,516	7
Henry	31	595	39	890	47
Iroquois	33	1,047	15	542	70
Jackson	17	390	52	1,349	26
Jasper	0	0	1	122	93
Jefferson	108	2,688	94	2,690	4
Jersey	26	1,157	20	981	45
JoDaviess	5	238	1	54	97
Johnson	4	426	10	1,140	35
Kane	680	1,341	586	1,049	38
Kankakee	121	1,059	225	2,076	10
Kendall	82	1,132	126	1,198	33
Knox	115	2,438	100	2,368	8
Lake	603	778	627	789	55
LaSalle	175	1,566	140	1,363	24
Lawrence	4	280	10	833	51
Lee	9	244	12	391	82

Table 28: Number of youth admissions to secure detention, CY03 – CY08

County	2003 Admissions	Rate	2008 Admissions	Rate	Rank
Livingston	63	1,595	41	1,205	31
Logan	101	3,753	41	1,728	17
McDonough	21	945	10	535	71
McHenry	120	359	102	293	86
McLean	210	1,496	184	1,302	27
Macon	195	1,809	195	2,004	12
Macoupin	51	1,046	17	411	81
Madison	507	1,936	340	1,409	23
Marion	34	825	28	756	58
Marshall	8	647	7	602	69
Mason	29	1,853	16	1,211	30
Massac	3	226	10	765	56
Menard	3	216	8	666	65
Mercer	14	817	22	1,573	20
Monroe	6	194	4	131	92
Montgomery	14	477	9	352	83
Morgan	19	583	14	489	74
Moultrie	16	1,146	9	677	63
Ogle	43	705	43	794	54
Peoria	821	4,702	701	4,096	1
Perry	17	835	32	1,812	15
Piatt	2	125	4	263	87
Pike	7	425	11	761	57
Pope	0	0	3	1,003	43
Pulaski	6	747	2	345	84
Putnam	7	1,109	0	0	99
Randolph	4	135	3	117	94
Richland	2	130	16	1,200	32
Rock Island	162	1,193	120	962	46
St. Clair	747	2,587	573	2,191	9
Saline	21	820	31	1,350	25
Sangamon	349	1,850	361	2,031	11
Schuyler	2	313	6	1,024	39
Scott	0	0	0	0	99
Shelby	8	345	1	49	98
Stark	5	828	1	180	90
Stephenson	66	1,347	70	1,669	19
Tazewell	116	943	129	1,113	36
Union	15	833	28	1,877	13
Vermilion	254	3,208	226	3,004	3
Wabash	8	642	34	3,452	2
Warren	22	1,330	20	1,445	22
Washington	1	62	9	666	65
Wayne	9	564	7	505	73
White	21	1,618	17	1,499	21
Whiteside	65	1,102	34	631	67
Will	605	915	615	820	52
Williamson	19	337	44	814	53
Winnebago	1,411	4,732	772	2,628	6
Woodford	23	590	25	672	64
DOC	32		62		
Out-of-State	107		89		
Federal	0		0		
Total	16,449	1,284	13,637	1,105	

Table 29: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by race and ethnicity, CY08

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

Age 10-16

County	Black	Asian	Native American	White	Multiracial	Hispanic	Other	Total
Adams	29	0	0	75	4	0	0	108
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	10
Boone	5	0	0	30	0	14	0	49
Brown	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Bureau	0	0	0	32	0	5	0	37
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	11	0	2	0	13
Cass	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	9
Champaign	292	3	0	61	0	10	0	366
Christian	2	2	0	22	0	0	0	26
Clark	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Clay	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	5
Clinton	3	0	0	9	2	0	0	14
Coles	7	0	0	46	2	5	0	60
Cook	4,225	8	1	141	0	630	17	5,022
Crawford	7	0	0	9	0	0	0	16
Cumberland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
DeKalb	7	0	0	43	17	9	0	76
DeWitt	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Douglas	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
DuPage	113	3	0	137	3	140	1	397
Edgar	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Edwards	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	7
Effingham	0	0	0	24	0	1	0	25
Fayette	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
Ford	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Franklin	3	0	0	54	1	0	0	58
Fulton	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
Gallatin	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Greene	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Grundy	1	0	0	19	0	3	0	23
Hamilton	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Hancock	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Hardin	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Henderson	0	0	0	14	2	0	0	16
Henry	9	0	0	28	0	2	0	39
Iroquois	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
Jackson	40	0	0	10	1	1	0	52
Jasper	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Jefferson	42	0	0	48	4	0	0	94
Jersey	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
JoDaviess	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Johnson	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	10
Kane	198	0	0	71	51	264	2	586
Kankakee	149	0	0	57	11	4	4	225
Kendall	30	0	0	57	8	30	1	126
Knox	32	0	0	49	8	11	0	100
Lake	255	1	2	157	12	199	1	627
LaSalle	17	0	0	104	6	13	0	140
Lawrence	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	10
Lee	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	12

Table 29: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by race and ethnicity, CY08

County	Black	Asian	Native American	White	Multiracial	Hispanic	Other	Total
Livingston	9	0	0	37	1	8	0	55
Logan	2	0	0	71	5	2	0	80
McDonough	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	15
McHenry	11	0	0	66	25	23	2	127
McLean	103	0	0	81	0	6	0	190
Macon	106	0	0	55	1	1	0	163
Macoupin	0	0	0	24	1	0	0	25
Madison	137	1	0	249	4	8	3	402
Marion	21	0	0	45	0	1	0	67
Marshall	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	10
Mason	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	12
Massac	0	0	0	17	0	1	0	18
Menard	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Mercer	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Monroe	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Montgomery	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
Morgan	17	0	0	9	3	0	0	29
Moultrie	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Ogle	0	0	0	43	0	9	0	52
Peoria	585	2	0	144	2	7	2	742
Perry	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	24
Piatt	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	6
Pike	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Pope	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Pulaski	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	8
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Richland	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
Rock Island	69	0	1	24	3	15	0	112
St. Clair	426	0	0	163	7	5	2	603
Saline	5	0	0	31	1	0	0	37
Sangamon	280	0	0	70	0	1	0	351
Schuyler	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	23	0	0	15	0	3	0	41
Tazewell	10	1	0	130	0	0	0	141
Union	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	12
Vermilion	97	0	0	78	12	4	0	191
Wabash	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
Warren	0	0	0	27	0	1	0	28
Washington	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	5
Wayne	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
White	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	11
Whiteside	6	0	0	21	0	4	0	31
Will	344	0	0	138	21	92	12	607
Williamson	8	0	0	22	0	0	0	30
Winnebago	490	1	1	318	1	79	0	890
Woodford	1	0	0	33	3	0	0	37
DOC	33	0	0	48	3	2	0	86
Out-of-State	15	0	1	76	5	0	1	98
Federal Marshal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,318	20	12	3,929	235	1,571	69	14,154

Table 30: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by sex, CY08

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

Age 10-16

County	Female	Percent Female	Male	Percent Male	Total
Adams	21	19.44%	87	80.56%	108
Alexander	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Bond	2	20.00%	8	80.00%	10
Boone	12	24.49%	37	75.51%	49
Brown	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	4
Bureau	8	21.62%	29	78.38%	37
Calhoun	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Carroll	2	15.38%	11	84.62%	13
Cass	2	22.22%	7	77.78%	9
Champaign	103	28.14%	263	71.86%	366
Christian	9	34.62%	17	65.38%	26
Clark	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	4
Clay	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	5
Clinton	1	7.14%	13	92.86%	14
Coles	9	15.00%	51	85.00%	60
Cook	520	10.35%	4,502	89.65%	5,022
Crawford	0	0.00%	16	100.00%	16
Cumberland	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1
DeKalb	21	27.63%	55	72.37%	76
DeWitt	0	0.00%	7	100.00%	7
Douglas	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	3
DuPage	81	20.40%	316	79.60%	397
Edgar	3	25.00%	9	75.00%	12
Edwards	4	57.14%	3	42.86%	7
Effingham	3	12.00%	22	88.00%	25
Fayette	1	9.09%	10	90.91%	11
Ford	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	3
Franklin	14	24.14%	44	75.86%	58
Fulton	9	28.13%	23	71.88%	32
Gallatin	0	0.00%	6	100.00%	6
Greene	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1
Grundy	8	34.78%	15	65.22%	23
Hamilton	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	3
Hancock	2	25.00%	6	75.00%	8
Hardin	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1
Henderson	3	18.75%	13	81.25%	16
Henry	8	20.51%	31	79.49%	39
Iroquois	2	13.33%	13	86.67%	15
Jackson	5	9.62%	47	90.38%	52
Jasper	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1
Jefferson	21	22.34%	73	77.66%	94
Jersey	4	20.00%	16	80.00%	20
JoDaviess	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1
Johnson	0	0.00%	10	100.00%	10
Kane	118	20.14%	468	79.86%	586
Kankakee	33	14.67%	192	85.33%	225
Kendall	38	30.16%	88	69.84%	126
Knox	16	16.00%	84	84.00%	100
Lake	133	21.21%	494	78.79%	627
LaSalle	31	22.14%	109	77.86%	140
Lawrence	0	0.00%	10	100.00%	10
Lee	0	0.00%	12	100.00%	12

Table 30: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by sex, CY08

County	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total
Livingston	12	29.27%	29	70.73%	41
Logan	11	26.83%	30	73.17%	41
McDonough	1	10.00%	9	90.00%	10
McHenry	15	14.71%	87	85.29%	102
McLean	28	15.22%	156	84.78%	184
Macon	25	12.82%	170	87.18%	195
Macoupin	2	11.76%	15	88.24%	17
Madison	89	26.18%	251	73.82%	340
Marion	4	14.29%	24	85.71%	28
Marshall	2	28.57%	5	71.43%	7
Mason	2	12.50%	14	87.50%	16
Massac	2	20.00%	8	80.00%	10
Menard	2	25.00%	6	75.00%	8
Mercer	1	4.55%	21	95.45%	22
Monroe	2	50.00%	2	50.00%	4
Montgomery	2	22.22%	7	77.78%	9
Morgan	1	7.14%	13	92.86%	14
Moultrie	5	55.56%	4	44.44%	9
Ogle	11	25.58%	32	74.42%	43
Peoria	163	23.25%	538	76.75%	701
Perry	1	3.13%	31	96.88%	32
Piatt	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	4
Pike	1	9.09%	10	90.91%	11
Pope	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	3
Pulaski	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	2
Putnam	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Randolph	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	3
Richland	11	68.75%	5	31.25%	16
Rock Island	7	5.83%	113	94.17%	120
St. Clair	117	20.42%	456	79.58%	573
Saline	8	25.81%	23	74.19%	31
Sangamon	84	23.27%	277	76.73%	361
Schuyler	0	0.00%	6	100.00%	6
Scott	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Shelby	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1
Stark	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1
Stephenson	25	35.71%	45	64.29%	70
Tazewell	35	27.13%	94	72.87%	129
Union	1	3.57%	27	96.43%	28
Vermilion	60	26.55%	166	73.45%	226
Wabash	16	47.06%	18	52.94%	34
Warren	3	15.00%	17	85.00%	20
Washington	6	66.67%	3	33.33%	9
Wayne	0	0.00%	7	100.00%	7
White	6	35.29%	11	64.71%	17
Whiteside	16	47.06%	18	52.94%	34
Will	119	19.35%	496	80.65%	615
Williamson	6	13.64%	38	86.36%	44
Winnebago	129	16.71%	643	83.29%	772
Woodford	2	8.00%	23	92.00%	25
DOC	3	4.84%	59	95.16%	62
Out-of-State	32	35.96%	57	64.04%	89
Federal Marshal	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Total	2,328	17.07%	11,309	82.93%	13,637

Table 31: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by offense category, CY08

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

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

Age 10-16

County	Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Other	Weap- ons	Contempt	Status Offense	Warrant	Violations*	Total
Adams	18	33	0	2	0	9	4	11	0	31	108
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond	2	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Boone	19	10	1	0	2	2	1	5	0	9	49
Brown	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Bureau	4	17	0	1	0	5	4	1	0	5	37
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	13
Cass	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9
Champaign	192	81	7	19	4	49	11	1	1	1	366
Christian	5	17	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	26
Clark	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	5
Clinton	6	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Coles	13	16	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	25	60
Cook	1,403	1,013	82	548	476	102	1	1	1,346	50	5,022
Crawford	9	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	16
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DeKalb	19	32	3	1	1	2	3	2	0	13	76
DeWitt	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Douglas	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
DuPage	103	82	5	17	3	33	108	3	0	43	397
Edgar	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	12
Edwards	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Effingham	7	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	25
Fayette	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
Ford	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Franklin	10	22	1	2	0	4	0	14	0	5	58
Fulton	9	13	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	32
Gallatin	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Greene	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grundy	8	6	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	1	23
Hamilton	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Hancock	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8
Hardin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Henderson	3	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16
Henry	11	14	4	0	0	2	2	1	0	5	39
Iroquois	8	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Jackson	28	20	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	52
Jasper	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jefferson	24	48	1	5	2	11	1	2	0	0	94
Jersey	2	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	20
JoDavies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Johnson	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Kane	203	168	2	44	31	65	16	2	0	55	586
Kankakee	77	67	6	9	9	3	16	1	0	37	225
Kendall	41	46	0	14	8	7	2	2	0	6	126
Knox	32	39	0	9	3	3	0	0	0	14	100
Lake	216	197	16	32	17	71	1	1	5	71	627
LaSalle	32	45	0	5	3	9	38	2	0	6	140
Lawrence	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	10
Lee	2	2	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	12

Table 31: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by offense category, CY08

County	Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Other	Weap- ons	Contempt	Status Offense	Warrant	Violations*	Total
Livingston	10	18	1	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	41
Logan	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	41
McDonough	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	10
McHenry	41	31	3	4	1	7	1	0	0	14	102
McLean	75	66	1	15	7	13	2	0	2	3	184
Macon	77	79	9	3	16	9	1	0	1	0	195
Macoupin	6	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
Madison	166	112	9	9	7	15	1	1	0	20	340
Marion	8	13	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	28
Marshall	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Mason	3	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	16
Massac	2	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	10
Menard	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Mercer	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	22
Monroe	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Montgomery	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	9
Morgan	5	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	14
Moultrie	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Ogle	14	14	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	43
Peoria	325	231	14	19	39	71	1	0	0	1	701
Perry	7	8	2	7	2	0	2	0	1	3	32
Piatt	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Pike	2	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	11
Pope	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Pulaski	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Richland	1	8	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	16
Rock Island	48	45	3	3	6	9	0	0	0	6	120
St. Clair	170	224	10	14	19	90	4	0	0	42	573
Saline	9	18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	31
Sangamon	176	124	2	8	24	27	0	0	0	0	361
Schuyler	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stephenson	23	27	2	8	0	4	0	2	0	4	70
Tazewell	42	52	7	3	0	4	1	0	0	20	129
Union	7	11	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	4	28
Vermilion	81	86	8	3	3	6	6	4	0	29	226
Wabash	12	8	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	8	34
Warren	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	20
Washington	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
Wayne	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
White	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	17
Whiteside	16	11	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	34
Will	265	193	11	25	31	23	35	12	0	20	615
Williamson	9	17	3	2	2	8	0	2	0	1	44
Winnebago	260	180	27	49	48	74	4	3	8	119	772
Woodford	5	16	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
DOC	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	53	62
Out-of-State	10	21	0	5	1	3	3	1	7	38	89
Federal Marshal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,479	3,791	270	933	774	784	278	88	1,378	862	13,637

Table 32: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by age, CY08

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	Total
Adams	0	1	2	11	20	30	44	24	132
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond	0	0	0	1	2	4	3	0	10
Boone	0	0	0	3	3	12	31	6	55
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
Bureau	0	0	0	3	8	7	19	0	37
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	1	3	9	1	14
Cass	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	0	9
Champaign	0	3	12	36	69	120	126	59	425
Christian	0	1	0	1	4	10	10	0	26
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	7
Clinton	0	0	0	2	1	5	6	0	14
Coles	0	0	0	1	14	24	21	0	60
Cook	2	11	64	290	787	1,658	2,210	803	5825
Crawford	0	0	0	0	7	3	6	1	17
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
DeKalb	0	0	0	1	11	30	34	4	80
DeWitt	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	1	8
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
DuPage	0	4	6	32	70	146	139	112	509
Edgar	0	0	0	2	3	3	4	0	12
Edwards	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	7
Effingham	0	0	0	1	4	9	11	0	25
Fayette	0	0	2	0	1	1	7	0	11
Ford	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Franklin	0	1	0	6	5	19	27	11	69
Fulton	0	0	0	3	4	8	17	0	32
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	6
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Grundy	0	0	1	1	5	4	12	0	23
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Hancock	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	8
Hardin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Henderson	0	0	0	1	2	4	9	0	16
Henry	0	0	0	2	8	13	16	3	42
Iroquois	0	0	0	3	1	5	6	0	15
Jackson	0	1	0	5	14	15	17	2	54
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Jefferson	1	0	2	10	9	26	46	4	98
Jersey	0	0	0	3	6	6	5	0	20
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Johnson	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	0	10
Kane	0	1	3	44	86	202	250	115	701
Kankakee	0	5	16	22	39	59	84	1	226
Kendall	0	0	5	11	21	28	61	6	132
Knox	0	0	3	8	12	40	37	5	105
Lake	0	7	19	53	113	189	246	21	648
LaSalle	0	4	1	11	34	28	62	0	140
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	3	13
Lee	0	0	0	0	1	6	5	0	12

Table 32: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by age, CY08

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	Total
Livingston	0	0	1	1	6	11	22	0	41
Logan	0	0	0	1	9	14	17	0	41
McDonough	0	0	1	0	5	0	4	0	10
McHenry	0	0	0	13	21	26	42	0	102
McLean	1	1	3	25	25	50	79	31	215
Macon	0	3	6	21	41	63	61	5	200
Macoupin	0	0	0	2	4	6	5	2	19
Madison	4	4	19	24	56	120	113	1	341
Marion	1	0	0	2	3	9	13	4	32
Marshall	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	7
Mason	0	0	0	1	4	2	9	0	16
Massac	0	1	0	0	2	0	7	9	19
Menard	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	9
Mercer	0	0	0	1	2	2	17	1	23
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	9
Morgan	0	0	1	0	3	2	8	0	14
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	0	9
Ogle	0	1	0	4	3	18	17	11	54
Peoria	3	9	59	72	131	195	232	38	739
Perry	0	3	0	4	5	9	11	0	32
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Pike	0	0	1	2	0	2	6	0	11
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Pulaski	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Richland	0	0	0	0	1	9	6	4	20
Rock Island	0	0	1	8	25	39	47	5	125
St. Clair	0	7	9	48	104	175	230	0	573
Saline	0	0	2	0	8	9	12	3	34
Sangamon	0	6	11	35	90	111	108	15	376
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Stephenson	0	0	0	3	19	22	26	0	70
Tazewell	0	0	4	8	27	38	52	0	129
Union	0	1	2	5	0	14	6	1	29
Vermilion	1	4	14	29	64	64	50	19	245
Wabash	0	1	0	1	7	10	15	12	46
Warren	0	0	0	1	6	8	5	4	24
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	0	9
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	7
White	0	0	0	2	8	2	5	0	17
Whiteside	0	0	0	0	8	12	14	1	35
Will	1	9	11	37	106	188	263	47	662
Williamson	0	0	0	2	4	19	19	1	45
Winnebago	0	10	31	77	172	211	271	113	885
Woodford	0	0	0	1	4	6	14	0	25
DOC	0	0	0	0	1	19	42	88	150
Out-of-State	0	3	7	6	17	32	24	4	93
Federal Marshal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	102	322	1,006	2,372	4,288	5,533	1,607	15,244

Table 33: Average daily population and average length of stay of youth in secure detention, CY08

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Age 10-16

County	Total Days Detained	ADP	Rank	ALOS	Rank
Adams	7,682	16.2	12	53	3
Alexander	0	0.0	91	0	99
Bond	219	0.6	55	19	25
Boone	763	2.1	29	13	51
Brown	224	0.7	53	44	4
Bureau	778	2.1	29	19	25
Calhoun	0	0.0	91	0	99
Carroll	132	0.4	66	9	67
Cass	42	0.1	85	4	92
Champaign	6,472	19.1	10	15	45
Christian	180	0.5	62	6	83
Clark	34	0.1	85	6	83
Clay	223	0.6	55	31	9
Clinton	193	0.5	62	13	51
Coles	711	2.0	32	11	61
Cook	140,045	702.1	1.0	23	16
Crawford	133	0.4	66	7	76
Cumberland	3	0.0	91	3	93
DeKalb	721	2.2	28	9	67
DeWitt	131	0.4	66	16	37
Douglas	11	0.1	85	5	89
DuPage	7,485	24.1	7	14	47
Edgar	408	1.1	47	34	6
Edwards	129	0.4	66	21	19
Effingham	437	1.2	44	17	33
Fayette	215	0.6	55	19	25
Ford	37	0.1	85	12	56
Franklin	1,166	3.0	24	16	37
Fulton	1,951	4.6	20	55	2
Gallatin	31	0.3	73	6	83
Greene	1	0.0	91	1	96
Grundy	284	0.9	51	12	56
Hamilton	52	0.2	80	17	33
Hancock	276	0.6	55	34	6
Hardin	6	0.0	91	6	83
Henderson	102	0.3	73	6	83
Henry	513	1.6	39	12	56
Iroquois	230	0.6	55	14	47
Jackson	806	2.6	25	15	45
Jasper	5	0.0	91	5	89
Jefferson	681	2.3	27	7	76
Jersey	371	1.1	47	16	37
JoDaviess	1	0.0	91	1	96
Johnson	51	0.4	66	7	76
Kane	16,264	47.3	3	23	16
Kankakee	3,600	12.0	14	16	37
Kendall	1,293	3.9	22	9	67
Knox	2,926	7.8	18	28	11
Lake	9,769	30.4	6	14	47
LaSalle	3,139	10.8	16	26	13
Lawrence	92	0.6	55	9	67
Lee	87	0.3	73	7	76

Table 33: Average daily population and average length of stay of youth in secure detention, CY08

County	Total Days Detained	ADP	Rank	ALOS	Rank
Livingston	705	1.7	37	16	37
Logan	268	0.9	51	6	83
McDonough	146	0.7	53	16	37
McHenry	1,182	3.8	23	11	61
McLean	4,601	11.3	15	20	22
Macon	3,539	9.9	17	17	33
Macoupin	483	1.2	44	24	15
Madison	7,019	21.4	8	21	19
Marion	659	1.5	41	19	25
Marshall	96	0.3	73	13	51
Mason	81	0.3	73	5	89
Massac	503	1.5	41	33	8
Menard	159	0.5	62	17	33
Mercer	648	1.9	34	28	11
Monroe	53	0.2	80	13	51
Montgomery	169	0.5	62	16	37
Morgan	142	0.4	66	9	67
Moultrie	87	0.3	73	9	67
Ogle	381	1.9	34	7	76
Peoria	14,933	42.6	4	20	22
Perry	443	1.1	47	13	51
Piatt	74	0.2	80	18	31
Pike	130	0.4	66	11	61
Pope	28	0.1	85	9	67
Pulaski	15	0.0	91	7	76
Putnam	0	0.0	91	0	99
Randolph	21	0.1	85	7	76
Richland	840	1.9	34	38	5
Rock Island	2,819	7.8	18	21	19
St. Clair	5,873	17.3	11	10	65
Saline	642	1.6	39	16	37
Sangamon	4,693	13.6	13	12	56
Schuyler	117	0.3	73	19	25
Scott	0	0.0	91	0	99
Shelby	2	0.0	91	2	95
Stark	1	0.0	91	1	96
Stephenson	569	1.7	37	8	74
Tazewell	1,551	4.5	21	12	56
Union	301	1.2	44	11	61
Vermilion	8,171	21.4	8	31	9
Wabash	920	2.1	29	18	31
Warren	505	0.6	55	19	25
Washington	80	0.2	80	8	74
Wayne	369	1.4	43	61	1
White	64	0.2	80	3	93
Whiteside	367	1.1	47	10	65
Will	16,025	51.4	2	23	16
Williamson	924	2.6	25	20	22
Winnebago	12,432	38.1	5	14	47
Woodford	756	2.0	32	26	13
DOC	1,909	6.0		12	
Out-of-State	602	1.8		6	
Federal Marshal	0	0.0		0	
Total	308,202	11.5		15	

Table 34: Number of youth transfers to adult criminal court, CY03 – CY08

Sources: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Age 10-16

* Please see report for explanation of Franklin County's transfer numbers

County	2003 Discretionary	2003 Automatic	2003 Total	2008 Discretionary	2008 Automatic	2008 Total
Adams	0	0	0	1	1	2
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bureau	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cass	0	1	1	1	0	1
Champaign	0	1	1	1	1	2
Christian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook	Data unavailable			Data unavailable		
Crawford	0	0	0	2	0	2
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	0	0	0	3	0	3
Effingham	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin*	0	0	0	24	1	25
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iroquois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	0	2	2	0	0	0
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	10	0	10
Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0
JoDavieess	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kane	0	2	2	0	2	2
Kankakee	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kendall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	2	0	2	0	4	4
LaSalle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	4	0	4

Table 34: Number of youth transfers to adult criminal court, CY02 – CY07

County	2003 Discretionary	2003 Automatic	2003 Total	2008 Discretionary	2008 Automatic	2008 Total
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livingston	0	0	0	0	0	0
Logan	0	0	0	0	0	0
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHenry	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLean	0	0	0	0	1	1
Macon	0	1	1	0	0	0
Macoupin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	4	4	0	4	4
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massac	0	0	0	0	0	0
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ogle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peoria	1	5	6	4	10	14
Perry	0	0	0	1	0	1
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richland	0	0	0	9	0	9
Rock Island	0	1	1	0	0	0
St. Clair	0	2	2	0	0	0
Saline	0	0	0	2	0	2
Sangamon	1	1	2	1	0	1
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazewell	0	0	0	1	2	3
Union	0	0	0	2	0	2
Vermilion	0	0	0	1	1	2
Wabash	0	0	0	10	0	10
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	1	0	1
White	0	0	0	2	0	2
Whiteside	1	0	1	0	0	0
Will	0	1	1	0	1	1
Williamson	0	0	0	3	0	3
Winnebago	1	1	2	4	2	6
Woodford	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Marshal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	35	41	90	30	120

Table 35: Number of active youth formal probation caseloads, CY03 – CY08

As of December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2008

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 10-16

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Adams	58	849	47	789	59
Alexander	11	1,127	8	1,108	42
Bond	5	333	0	0	98
Boone	105	1,948	87	1,509	25
Brown	10	2,045	6	1,535	23
Bureau	24	694	32	1,024	45
Calhoun	1	207	0	0	98
Carroll	29	1,760	24	1,820	15
Cass	12	925	33	2,648	5
Champaign	120	824	111	806	56
Christian	29	835	45	1,448	27
Clark	20	1,168	18	1,134	41
Clay	9	661	10	859	55
Clinton	34	957	15	460	81
Coles	80	2,075	54	1,536	22
Cook	3,571	670	2,982	596	73
Crawford	62	3,348	30	1,900	12
Cumberland	8	688	16	1,629	20
DeKalb	46	554	46	533	77
DeWitt	15	933	18	1,198	39
Douglas	15	719	13	728	64
DuPage	541	566	358	384	86
Edgar	65	3,508	64	4,033	1
Edwards	8	1,268	3	551	75
Effingham	49	1,244	38	1,083	43
Fayette	29	1,441	39	2,159	9
Ford	16	1,075	19	1,467	26
Franklin	30	827	26	799	57
Fulton	13	395	46	1,520	24
Gallatin	2	363	2	410	84
Greene	17	1,156	3	235	95
Grundy	45	1,091	34	766	61
Hamilton	8	1,053	2	282	93
Hancock	17	869	12	733	62
Hardin	4	1,124	0	0	98
Henderson	11	1,526	8	1,258	35
Henry	49	940	53	1,210	38
Iroquois	92	2,919	45	1,626	21
Jackson	31	711	34	882	52
Jasper	14	1,322	6	731	63
Jefferson	51	1,269	16	458	82
Jersey	32	1,424	18	883	51
JoDaviess	14	666	2	108	97
Johnson	12	1,277	7	798	58
Kane	522	1,029	373	668	69
Kankakee	288	2,521	232	2,140	10
Kendall	54	745	139	1,322	33
Knox	70	1,484	76	1,800	16
Lake	402	519	360	453	83
LaSalle	125	1,118	95	925	48
Lawrence	28	1,961	15	1,249	36

Table 35: Number of active youth formal probation caseloads, CY03 – CY08

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Lee	15	406	27	880	53
Livingston	107	2,710	62	1,822	14
Logan	76	2,824	52	2,192	8
McDonough	11	495	12	642	70
McHenry	123	368	103	296	92
McLean	140	998	193	1,366	31
Macon	157	1,456	136	1,398	30
Macoupin	69	1,415	29	701	66
Madison	122	466	94	390	85
Marion	67	1,625	39	1,053	44
Marshall	11	889	8	688	67
Mason	22	1,406	33	2,498	6
Massac	21	1,583	15	1,147	40
Menard	6	432	4	333	89
Mercer	14	817	26	1,858	13
Monroe	7	227	5	164	96
Montgomery	34	1,160	20	783	60
Morgan	35	1,073	18	629	71
Moultrie	22	1,576	19	1,430	28
Ogle	57	934	55	1,015	46
Peoria	459	2,629	494	2,886	4
Perry	19	934	9	510	80
Piatt	7	436	5	329	90
Pike	57	3,461	30	2,076	11
Pope	1	289	0	0	98
Pulaski	17	2,117	3	517	78
Putnam	6	951	5	916	50
Randolph	49	1,655	7	272	94
Richland	15	976	22	1,650	19
Rock Island	145	1,068	159	1,275	34
St. Clair	155	537	244	933	47
Saline	8	312	7	305	91
Sangamon	125	663	99	557	74
Schuyler	7	1,094	3	512	79
Scott	0	0	0	0	98
Shelby	22	949	27	1,335	32
Stark	4	662	4	721	65
Stephenson	105	2,143	140	3,337	3
Tazewell	123	1,000	107	923	49
Union	19	1,056	10	670	68
Vermilion	98	1,238	132	1,754	18
Wabash	40	3,208	33	3,350	2
Warren	19	1,149	17	1,228	37
Washington	9	558	5	370	87
Wayne	14	877	5	361	88
White	40	3,082	16	1,411	29
Whiteside	83	1,407	47	872	54
Will	399	604	465	620	72
Williamson	27	480	29	537	76
Winnebago	902	3,025	714	2,430	7
Woodford	89	2,281	67	1,800	17
Total	11,082	864	9,472	755	

Table 36: Number of active informal probation supervision casesloads of youth, CY03 – CY08

As of December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2008

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 youth age 10-16

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Adams	6	88	6	101	50
Alexander	0	0	0	0	58
Bond	9	599	0	0	58
Boone	9	167	13	225	33
Brown	0	0	0	0	58
Bureau	0	0	0	0	58
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	58
Carroll	6	364	9	682	11
Cass	0	0	0	0	58
Champaign	2	14	12	87	52
Christian	8	230	0	0	58
Clark	0	0	0	0	58
Clay	12	881	0	0	58
Clinton	6	169	10	306	27
Coles	7	182	12	341	21
Cook	525	98	930	186	36
Crawford	0	0	0	0	58
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	58
DeKalb	8	96	36	417	19
DeWitt	0	0	2	133	46
Douglas	2	96	2	112	48
DuPage	0	0	0	0	58
Edgar	0	0	0	0	58
Edwards	0	0	0	0	58
Effingham	0	0	5	143	44
Fayette	0	0	0	0	58
Ford	7	470	19	1,467	2
Franklin	33	910	30	921	8
Fulton	18	546	16	529	14
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	58
Greene	0	0	0	0	58
Grundy	2	48	0	0	58
Hamilton	1	132	0	0	58
Hancock	17	869	5	305	28
Hardin	0	0	0	0	58
Henderson	1	139	1	157	41
Henry	3	58	45	1,027	7
Iroquois	30	952	38	1,373	4
Jackson	16	367	2	52	53
Jasper	7	661	2	244	32
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	58
Jersey	9	401	5	245	31
JoDaviess	14	666	26	1,408	3
Johnson	8	851	4	456	18
Kane	89	176	273	489	17
Kankakee	19	166	34	314	25
Kendall	18	248	63	599	12
Knox	15	318	7	166	39
Lake	0	0	0	0	58
LaSalle	14	125	16	156	42
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	58

Table 36: Number of active informal probation supervision casesloads of youth, CY03– CY08

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Lee	21	568	10	326	24
Livingston	33	836	9	265	29
Logan	0	0	0	0	58
McDonough	21	945	16	856	10
McHenry	105	314	66	190	35
McLean	78	556	48	340	22
Macon	0	0	1	10	57
Macoupin	63	1,292	5	121	47
Madison	153	584	60	249	30
Marion	10	243	4	108	49
Marshall	8	647	0	0	58
Mason	16	1,022	0	0	58
Massac	2	151	0	0	58
Menard	1	72	0	0	58
Mercer	0	0	5	357	20
Monroe	0	0	0	0	58
Montgomery	30	1,023	22	861	9
Morgan	50	1,533	44	1,537	1
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	58
Ogle	3	49	5	92	51
Peoria	155	888	30	175	37
Perry	0	0	0	0	58
Piatt	13	810	8	526	15
Pike	0	0	0	0	58
Pope	2	578	1	334	23
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	58
Putnam	1	158	0	0	58
Randolph	0	0	0	0	58
Richland	0	0	0	0	58
Rock Island	62	457	27	216	34
St. Clair	13	45	82	314	26
Saline	12	468	24	1,045	6
Sangamon	13	69	3	17	56
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	58
Scott	0	0	0	0	58
Shelby	0	0	0	0	58
Stark	0	0	0	0	58
Stephenson	8	163	6	143	43
Tazewell	78	634	57	492	16
Union	2	111	2	134	45
Vermilion	0	0	0	0	58
Wabash	0	0	0	0	58
Warren	5	302	17	1,228	5
Washington	0	0	0	0	58
Wayne	0	0	0	0	58
White	0	0	0	0	58
Whiteside	1	17	2	37	54
Will	33	50	25	33	55
Williamson	26	462	30	555	13
Winnebago	38	127	49	167	38
Woodford	3	77	6	161	40
Total	1,980	154	2,221	177	

Table 37: Number of youth delinquency petitions continued under supervision, CY03 – CY08

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 10-16

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Adams	1	15	1	17	74
Alexander	1	102	0	0	78
Bond	30	1,997	8	553	36
Boone	1	19	5	87	65
Brown	2	409	6	1,535	8
Bureau	19	550	12	384	44
Calhoun	2	414	0	0	78
Carroll	20	1,214	10	758	25
Cass	0	0	0	0	78
Champaign	1	7	7	51	70
Christian	25	720	27	869	19
Clark	12	701	12	756	26
Clay	0	0	5	430	41
Clinton	24	675	26	797	22
Coles	0	0	0	0	78
Cook	3,946	740	Did not report		
Crawford	31	1,674	2	127	62
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	78
DeKalb	65	783	50	579	34
DeWitt	1	62	0	0	78
Douglas	0	0	12	672	30
DuPage	0	0	2	2	76
Edgar	0	0	0	0	78
Edwards	7	1,109	1	184	56
Effingham	2	51	40	1,140	14
Fayette	3	149	9	498	38
Ford	0	0	0	0	78
Franklin	16	441	12	369	46
Fulton	21	637	18	595	33
Gallatin	1	181	1	205	55
Greene	3	204	12	940	16
Grundy	13	315	13	293	50
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	78
Hancock	2	102	11	672	31
Hardin	1	281	4	1,208	12
Henderson	2	277	0	0	78
Henry	7	134	0	0	78
Iroquois	3	95	0	0	78
Jackson	6	138	3	78	67
Jasper	6	567	10	1,218	11
Jefferson	0	0	17	487	39
Jersey	54	2,403	31	1,521	9
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	78
Johnson	4	426	3	342	48
Kane	182	359	213	381	45
Kankakee	52	455	30	277	51
Kendall	40	552	35	333	49
Knox	24	509	5	118	63
Lake	69	89	1	1	77
LaSalle	65	582	79	769	24
Lawrence	4	280	15	1,249	10

Table 37: Number of youth delinquency petitions continued under supervision, CY03 – CY08

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Lee	10	271	4	130	61
Livingston	5	127	0	0	78
Logan	0	0	0	0	78
McDonough	20	900	15	802	21
McHenry	83	248	78	224	54
McLean	4	29	6	42	71
Macon	73	677	84	863	20
Macoupin	32	656	49	1,184	13
Madison	320	1,222	190	788	23
Marion	0	0	3	81	66
Marshall	6	485	4	344	47
Mason	0	0	7	530	37
Massac	14	1,055	2	153	57
Menard	10	720	0	0	78
Mercer	0	0	10	715	28
Monroe	52	1,684	56	1,834	4
Montgomery	7	239	16	626	32
Morgan	0	0	7	245	53
Moultrie	12	860	1	75	68
Ogle	0	0	50	923	17
Peoria	41	235	24	140	58
Perry	5	246	7	396	43
Piatt	0	0	0	0	78
Pike	0	0	26	1,799	5
Pope	0	0	0	0	78
Pulaski	2	249	0	0	78
Putnam	0	0	5	916	18
Randolph	0	0	11	428	42
Richland	4	260	0	0	78
Rock Island	15	110	17	136	59
St. Clair	169	585	65	249	52
Saline	0	0	0	0	78
Sangamon	16	85	1	6	75
Schuyler	8	1,250	4	683	29
Scott	0	0	0	0	78
Shelby	30	1,294	2	99	64
Stark	1	166	17	3,063	1
Stephenson	0	0	98	2,336	3
Tazewell	65	529	66	569	35
Union	0	0	24	1,609	6
Vermilion	0	0	0	0	78
Wabash	25	2,005	11	1,117	15
Warren	11	665	22	1,590	7
Washington	0	0	1	74	69
Wayne	16	1,003	10	722	27
White	31	2,388	30	2,646	2
Whiteside	2	34	26	482	40
Will	12	18	23	31	73
Williamson	5	89	2	37	72
Winnebago	46	154	39	133	60
Woodford	0	0	0	0	78
Total	5,920	462	1,783	140	

Table 38: Number of youth probation cases continued under supervision, CY03 – CY08

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 10-16

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Adams	6	88	5	84	69
Alexander	1	102	3	416	41
Bond	20	1,332	0	0	77
Boone	5	93	9	156	62
Brown	0	0	10	2,558	1
Bureau	9	260	10	320	45
Calhoun	4	828	0	0	77
Carroll	21	1,274	10	758	25
Cass	14	1,079	6	482	34
Champaign	6	41	4	29	75
Christian	19	547	4	129	65
Clark	9	525	3	189	56
Clay	14	1,028	2	172	59
Clinton	18	507	14	429	38
Coles	0	0	0	0	77
Cook	0	0	0	0	77
Crawford	0	0	0	0	77
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	77
DeKalb	63	759	65	753	26
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	77
Douglas	1	48	3	168	60
DuPage	162	169	139	149	63
Edgar	0	0	0	0	77
Edwards	8	1,268	1	184	58
Effingham	5	127	37	1,055	11
Fayette	3	149	10	554	32
Ford	1	67	10	772	23
Franklin	22	607	25	768	24
Fulton	22	668	22	727	29
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	77
Greene	3	204	21	1,644	4
Grundy	14	339	12	270	49
Hamilton	2	263	0	0	77
Hancock	1	51	7	428	40
Hardin	0	0	0	0	77
Henderson	1	139	2	314	46
Henry	7	134	2	46	73
Iroquois	2	63	0	0	77
Jackson	20	459	10	259	51
Jasper	4	378	7	853	21
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	77
Jersey	41	1,825	27	1,325	8
JoDaviess	4	190	0	0	77
Johnson	0	0	0	0	77
Kane	207	408	223	399	42
Kankakee	62	543	32	295	48
Kendall	46	635	36	342	44
Knox	16	339	6	142	64
Lake	48	62	38	48	72
LaSalle	54	483	46	448	36
Lawrence	10	700	11	916	15

Table 38: Number of youth probation cases continued under supervision, CY03 – CY08

County	2003	Rate	2008	Rate	Rank
Lee	12	325	23	749	27
Livingston	7	177	4	118	66
Logan	0	0	0	0	77
McDonough	17	765	14	749	28
McHenry	58	173	79	227	52
McLean	3	21	13	92	68
Macon	101	937	94	966	14
Macoupin	42	862	40	966	13
Madison	254	970	209	866	18
Marion	10	243	6	162	61
Marshall	17	1,374	10	860	19
Mason	12	767	17	1,287	9
Massac	0	0	0	0	77
Menard	11	793	1	83	70
Mercer	17	992	12	858	20
Monroe	0	0	0	0	77
Montgomery	7	239	16	626	30
Morgan	5	153	2	70	71
Moultrie	15	1,074	15	1,129	10
Ogle	35	574	45	831	22
Peoria	88	504	45	263	50
Perry	2	98	0	0	77
Piatt	1	62	8	526	33
Pike	0	0	20	1,384	6
Pope	0	0	3	1,003	12
Pulaski	2	249	0	0	77
Putnam	7	1,109	0	0	77
Randolph	0	0	3	117	67
Richland	5	325	4	300	47
Rock Island	11	81	23	184	57
St. Clair	159	551	112	428	39
Saline	1	39	0	0	77
Sangamon	20	106	7	39	74
Schuyler	8	1,250	8	1,365	7
Scott	0	0	0	0	77
Shelby	9	388	8	396	43
Stark	4	662	14	2,523	2
Stephenson	73	1,490	86	2,050	3
Tazewell	52	423	55	474	35
Union	0	0	13	871	16
Vermilion	66	834	108	1,435	5
Wabash	0	0	0	0	77
Warren	10	605	12	867	17
Washington	0	0	0	0	77
Wayne	9	564	8	578	31
White	0	0	0	0	77
Whiteside	1	17	1	19	76
Will	209	316	164	219	53
Williamson	25	444	11	204	55
Winnebago	52	174	64	218	54
Woodford	8	205	16	430	37
Total	2,420	189	2,186	174	

Table 39: Number and type of court ordered youth placements, CY03 – CY08

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Age 10-16

County	Foster Home		Group Home		Residential Treatment		Placed with Relative		Total	
	2003	2008	2003	2008	2003	2008	2003	2008	2003	2008
Adams	4	0	0	0	10	6	7	5	21	11
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Bond	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Boone	1	0	3	1	29	15	0	1	33	17
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bureau	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	7	3
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Champaign	4	3	5	0	15	2	4	1	28	6
Christian	1	4	1	3	2	0	2	3	6	10
Clark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	1	1	0	4	2	3	1	8	4
Coles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook	76	76	240	146	989	661	744	634	2,049	1,517
Crawford	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	0	4	7
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	7	4	15	6	17	17	25	21	64	48
Edgar	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Edwards	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	3	2
Effingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fayette	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	1	3	9
Ford	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Franklin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fulton	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	2
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	3	4
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Iroquois	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Jackson	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Jasper	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	0	5	3
Jefferson	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	6	0
Jersey	0	1	3	0	9	10	3	6	15	17
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Kane	0	0	1	0	13	18	0	0	14	18
Kankakee	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	1
Kendall	0	0	0	0	20	6	1	0	21	6
Knox	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	5	2
Lake	0	1	0	8	3	96	0	3	3	108
LaSalle	6	0	8	0	153	4	0	1	167	5
Lawrence	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	2
Lee	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	13	0

Table 39: Number and type of court ordered youth placements, CY03 – CY08

County	Foster Home		Group Home		Residential Treatment		Placed with Relative		Total	
	2003	2008	2003	2008	2003	2008	2003	2008	2003	2008
Livingston	12	2	0	1	15	12	4	1	31	16
Logan	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	1
McDonough	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2
McHenry	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	10
McLean	1	1	2	1	12	10	1	1	16	13
Macon	7	5	7	5	6	0	0	4	20	14
Macoupin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	6	8	7	5	2	3	3	1	18	17
Marion	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Massac	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ogle	2	1	30	26	5	11	1	0	38	38
Peoria	1	11	0	0	15	6	4	0	20	17
Perry	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richland	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
Rock Island	5	0	3	3	48	21	0	0	56	24
St. Clair	10	37	4	16	33	65	9	1	56	119
Saline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangamon	4	2	1	1	1	1	13	2	19	6
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Tazewell	0	1	0	0	9	8	0	0	9	9
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Vermilion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wabash	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0
White	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
Whiteside	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	1	10
Will	13	14	4	11	8	1	38	49	63	75
Williamson	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
Winnebago	11	9	14	28	93	71	18	0	136	108
Woodford	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1
Total	181	194	369	257	1,588	1,057	900	753	3,038	2,261

Table 40: Number and type of youth admissions to IDJJ by age, FY08

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

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

County	2008						
	Ages 13 to 16			Ages 17+			Total admissions (all ages)
	New adjudication commitments	Technical parole violators	Total admissions (age 13 to 16)	New adjudication commitments	Technical parole violators	Total admissions (age 17+)	
Adams	10	3	13	8	9	17	30
Alexander	4	3	7	1	6	7	14
Bond	2	0	2	2	0	2	4
Boone	11	0	11	0	4	4	15
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	3	0	3	1	2	3	6
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
Cass	3	0	3	0	2	2	5
Champaign	45	7	52	14	22	36	88
Christian	9	4	13	0	3	3	16
Clark	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Clay	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Clinton	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
Coles	5	2	7	2	2	4	11
Cook	423	55	478	176	283	459	937
Crawford	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
Cumberland	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
DeKalb	4	0	4	0	2	2	6
DeWitt	1	0	1	5	2	7	8
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	5	0	5	3	9	12	17
Edgar	7	0	7	2	4	6	13
Edwards	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Effingham	4	4	8	1	6	7	15
Fayette	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Ford	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
Franklin	2	2	4	2	1	3	7
Fulton	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Gallatin	3	0	3	0	1	1	4
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	2	0	2	0	2	2	4
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Hardin	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Henderson	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Henry	3	0	3	2	2	4	7
Iroquois	2	1	3	0	7	7	10
Jackson	1	0	1	0	2	2	3
Jasper	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Jefferson	6	3	9	2	3	5	14
Jersey	3	0	3	3	0	3	6
Jo Daviess	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Johnson	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Kane	16	3	19	18	10	28	47
Kankakee	25	3	28	13	13	26	54
Kendall	6	2	8	5	3	8	16
Knox	7	0	7	3	1	4	11
Lake	23	4	27	10	19	29	56
Lasalle	17	3	20	0	11	11	31
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 40: Number and type of youth admissions to IDJJ by age, FY08

County	2008						
	Ages 13 to 16			Ages 17+			Total admissions (all ages)
	New sentence commitments	Technical parole violators	Total admissions (age 13 to 16)	New sentence commitments	Technical parole violators	Total admissions (age 17+)	
Lee	7	2	9	1	2	3	12
Livingston	4	1	5	1	2	3	8
Logan	6	0	6	1	8	9	15
McDonough	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
McHenry	8	0	8	1	3	4	12
McLean	16	0	16	3	10	13	29
Macon	16	14	30	0	4	4	34
Macoupin	2	1	3	0	3	3	6
Madison	27	2	29	4	23	27	56
Marion	11	2	13	3	11	14	27
Marshall	3	0	3	1	0	1	4
Mason	6	0	6	0	1	1	7
Massac	1	0	1	2	1	3	4
Menard	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mercer	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
Monroe	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Montgomery	3	0	3	0	1	1	4
Morgan	2	1	3	0	2	2	5
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ogle	6	0	6	1	0	1	7
Peoria	51	6	57	9	41	50	107
Perry	5	0	5	3	0	3	8
Piatt	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pike	3	1	4	1	0	1	5
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Putnam	0	0	0	1	2	3	3
Randolph	3	2	5	1	4	5	10
Richland	2	2	4	0	1	1	5
Rock Island	30	7	37	4	34	38	75
St. Clair	11	4	15	0	17	17	32
Saline	4	1	5	1	1	2	7
Sangamon	12	10	22	0	22	22	44
Schuyler	2	1	3	0	0	0	3
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	3	0	3	0	1	1	4
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	11	5	16	0	4	4	20
Tazewell	12	1	13	4	3	7	20
Union	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
Vermilion	19	9	28	11	12	23	51
Wabash	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Wayne	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
White	0	3	3	0	1	1	4
Whiteside	5	2	7	1	5	6	13
Will	17	6	23	8	25	33	56
Williamson	2	0	2	0	4	4	6
Winnebago	71	13	84	8	38	46	130
Woodford	12	1	13	4	2	6	19
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,065	199	1,264	356	731	1,087	2,351

Table 41: Number and type of youth (age 13 to 16) admissions to IDJJ, FY03

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Rate per 100,000 youth age 13-16

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

County	2003							
	New adjudication commitments					Technical MSR/parole violators	Total admissions	Rate
	Criminal court commitments	Court evals	Other court commitments	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Total new adjudication commitments			
Adams	1	5	9	0	15	4	19	476
Alexander	0	0	5	0	5	1	6	1,051
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	117
Boone	0	3	6	0	9	2	11	362
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	100
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	1	4	0	5	3	8	811
Cass	0	2	2	1	5	0	5	699
Champaign	1	12	34	0	47	22	69	828
Christian	0	2	2	0	4	2	6	299
Clark	0	1	2	0	3	0	3	309
Clay	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	257
Clinton	0	0	4	0	4	2	6	289
Coles	0	7	4	2	13	0	13	575
Cook	25	69	275	12	381	81	462	155
Crawford	0	1	1	0	2	1	3	271
Cumberland	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	145
DeKalb	0	6	1	0	7	3	10	209
DeWitt	0	3	2	0	5	1	6	657
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	1	0	7	0	8	1	9	17
Edgar	0	3	2	0	5	0	5	450
Edwards	0	2	2	0	4	2	6	1,685
Effingham	0	3	3	0	6	2	8	356
Fayette	0	2	1	0	3	0	3	251
Ford	0	2	2	0	4	2	6	671
Franklin	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	47
Fulton	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	103
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	0	2	3	0	5	2	7	297
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	1,036
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	0	2	1	0	3	0	3	98
Iroquois	0	1	5	0	6	3	9	476
Jackson	0	1	2	0	3	2	5	193
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	4	4	0	8	5	13	559
Jersey	0	5	1	0	6	0	6	448
Jo Daviess	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	80
Johnson	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	579
Kane	2	15	21	1	39	5	44	155
Kankakee	1	15	13	0	29	4	33	512
Kendall	0	0	5	0	5	1	6	147
Knox	0	7	1	0	8	0	8	293
Lake	2	0	31	3	36	5	41	95
Lasalle	0	21	15	0	36	3	39	601
Lawrence	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	255

Table 41: Number and type of youth admissions to IDJJ, FY03

County	2003							
	New adjudication commitments					Technical MSR/parole violators	Total admissions	Rate
	Criminal court commitments	Court evals	Other court commitments	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Total new adjudication commitments			
Lee	0	1	4	1	6	4	10	456
Livingston	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	43
Logan	2	2	10	0	14	4	18	1,129
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHenry	2	6	6	0	14	1	15	79
McLean	0	17	9	0	26	5	31	393
Macon	0	29	21	0	50	6	56	890
Macoupin	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	69
Madison	0	11	16	1	28	7	35	231
Marion	0	0	3	0	3	4	7	298
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	4	2	0	6	0	6	656
Massac	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	136
Menard	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	249
Mercer	0	5	2	0	7	1	8	790
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	55
Montgomery	0	3	1	0	4	1	5	291
Morgan	1	1	1	0	3	2	5	256
Moultrie	0	1	3	0	4	1	5	619
Ogle	0	1	2	1	4	1	5	142
Peoria	1	24	45	1	71	30	101	1,027
Perry	0	1	3	0	4	2	6	503
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	207
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	490
Pulaski	0	2	1	0	3	0	3	612
Putnam	0	2	1	0	3	0	3	789
Randolph	0	2	7	0	9	3	12	677
Richland	0	2	1	0	3	1	4	444
Rock Island	0	15	25	0	40	10	50	627
St. Clair	0	44	13	0	57	7	64	383
Saline	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	188
Sangamon	1	0	32	2	35	20	55	510
Schuyler	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	277
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	2	2	0	4	0	4	304
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	9	5	1	15	3	18	637
Tazewell	0	2	3	0	5	4	9	128
Union	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	96
Vermilion	0	9	28	0	37	3	40	880
Wabash	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	283
Warren	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	298
Washington	0	3	2	0	5	3	8	846
Wayne	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	526
White	0	3	2	0	5	2	7	907
Whiteside	0	0	7	0	7	5	12	350
Will	0	19	12	0	31	5	36	98
Williamson	0	8	1	0	9	0	9	276
Winnebago	2	58	65	8	133	14	147	858
Woodford	0	1	4	0	5	2	7	310
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42	496	824	35	1,397	324	1,721	237

Table 42: Number and type of youth (age 13 to 16) admissions to IDJJ, FY08

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Rate per 100,000 youth age 13-16

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

County	2008							
	New adjudication commitments					Technical MSR/parole violators	Total admissions (age 13 to 16 years)	Rate
	Criminal court commitments	Court evals	Other court commitments	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Total new adjudication commitments			
Adams	0	1	7	2	10	3	13	366
Alexander	0	1	3	0	4	3	7	1,639
Bond	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	236
Boone	1	6	4	0	11	0	11	328
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	0	2	1	0	3	0	3	161
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	126
Cass	0	1	1	1	3	0	3	424
Champaign	0	17	25	3	45	7	52	660
Christian	0	5	3	1	9	4	13	706
Clark	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	209
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	51
Coles	0	1	4	0	5	2	7	347
Cook	18	163	216	26	423	55	478	163
Crawford	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	432
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	1	3	0	0	4	0	4	81
DeWitt	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	113
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	1	1	3	0	5	0	5	9
Edgar	0	1	5	1	7	0	7	728
Edwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	0	4	0	0	4	4	8	386
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ford	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	261
Franklin	0	0	2	0	2	2	4	206
Fulton	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	57
Gallatin	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	1,014
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	78
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	552
Henderson	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	277
Henry	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	115
Iroquois	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	185
Jackson	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	43
Jasper	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	206
Jefferson	0	2	3	1	6	3	9	429
Jersey	0	2	1	0	3	0	3	245
Jo Daviess	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	92
Johnson	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	190
Kane	1	5	9	1	16	3	19	60
Kankakee	0	0	23	2	25	3	28	438
Kendall	0	1	5	0	6	2	8	136
Knox	0	7	0	0	7	0	7	287
Lake	0	1	19	3	23	4	27	59
Lasalle	0	9	7	1	17	3	20	333
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 42: Number and type of youth (age 13 to 16) admissions to IDJJ, FY08

County	2008							
	New adjudication commitments					Technical MSR/parole violators	Total admissions	Rate
	Criminal court commitments	Court evals	Other court commitments	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Total new adjudication commitments			
Lee	0	1	6	0	7	2	9	488
Livingston	1	1	2	0	4	1	5	247
Logan	0	0	6	0	6	0	6	429
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHenry	0	3	5	0	8	0	8	40
McLean	3	2	9	2	16	0	16	197
Macon	0	0	16	0	16	14	30	521
Macoupin	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	120
Madison	1	13	13	0	27	2	29	206
Marion	0	1	7	3	11	2	13	591
Marshall	0	1	2	0	3	0	3	413
Mason	0	3	3	0	6	0	6	741
Massac	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	133
Menard	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	137
Mercer	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	233
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	199
Morgan	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	176
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ogle	0	3	3	0	6	0	6	182
Peoria	6	2	34	9	51	6	57	571
Perry	0	3	2	0	5	0	5	472
Piatt	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	113
Pike	0	0	3	0	3	1	4	460
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	280
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	0	1	2	0	3	2	5	332
Richland	0	1	1	0	2	2	4	512
Rock Island	0	11	14	5	30	7	37	515
St. Clair	0	0	10	1	11	4	15	97
Saline	0	1	3	0	4	1	5	351
Sangamon	0	0	11	1	12	10	22	209
Schuyler	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	901
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	242
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	6	5	0	11	5	16	632
Tazewell	0	2	9	1	12	1	13	192
Union	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	109
Vermilion	0	4	12	3	19	9	28	633
Wabash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	124
White	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	453
Whiteside	0	0	4	1	5	2	7	222
Will	0	4	13	0	17	6	23	54
Williamson	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	64
Winnebago	3	34	28	6	71	13	84	493
Woodford	1	1	8	2	12	1	13	599
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	37	345	605	78	1,065	199	1,264	176

Table 43: Number of youth (age 13 to 16) commitments to IDJJ by race, FY03 – FY08

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Age 13-16

County	2003						2008					
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	White	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	White
Adams	0	8	0	0	0	11	0	2	0	0	0	11
Alexander	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Boone	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	4	3	0	0	4
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3
Champaign	2	59	0	0	0	8	0	41	1	0	0	10
Christian	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	11
Clark	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1
Coles	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	6
Cook	0	368	79	0	0	15	1	395	60	0	0	20
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	2	5	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3
DeWitt	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	1
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	7
Edwards	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	7
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ford	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Henry	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2
Iroquois	0	1	3	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	2
Jackson	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jefferson	0	8	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	4
Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	2
Jo Daviess	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Johnson	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kane	0	12	23	0	0	9	0	8	11	0	0	0
Kankakee	0	22	0	0	0	11	0	21	2	1	0	4
Kendall	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	2	4	0	0	2
Knox	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	0	2
Lake	0	12	18	0	0	11	0	13	9	0	0	5
Lasalle	0	2	2	0	0	35	0	2	3	0	0	15
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	1	0	7

Table 43: Number of youth commitments to IDJJ by race, FY03 – FY08

County	2003						2008					
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	White	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	White
Livingston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Logan	0	1	0	0	0	17	0	2	0	0	0	4
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHenry	0	1	5	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	7
McLean	0	18	1	0	0	12	0	11	0	0	0	5
Macon	0	34	3	0	0	19	0	16	0	0	0	14
Macoupin	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Madison	0	8	0	0	0	27	0	18	1	0	0	10
Marion	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	7
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Massac	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3
Morgan	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ogle	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	5
Peoria	0	79	0	0	0	22	1	44	1	1	0	10
Perry	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	5
Richland	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Rock Island	0	24	2	0	0	24	0	26	7	0	0	4
St. Clair	0	39	0	0	0	25	0	11	0	0	0	4
Saline	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Sangamon	0	35	0	0	0	20	0	19	0	0	0	3
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	8	0	0	0	10	0	7	1	0	0	8
Tazewell	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	12
Union	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vermilion	0	21	0	0	0	19	0	14	0	0	0	14
Wabash	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
White	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	3
Whiteside	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	2	1	0	0	4
Will	0	18	4	0	0	14	0	16	2	0	0	5
Williamson	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	1
Winnebago	1	97	10	0	0	39	0	52	12	0	0	20
Woodford	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	0	0	11
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	922	167	0	0	629	3	765	128	3	0	363

Table 44: Number of youth (age 13 to 16) commitments to IDJJ by sex, FY03 – FY08

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Age 13-16

County	2003					2008				
	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total
Adams	2	11%	17	89%	19	3	23%	10	77%	13
Alexander	0	0%	6	100%	6	1	14%	6	86%	7
Bond	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	2	100%	2
Boone	2	18%	9	82%	11	2	18%	9	82%	11
Brown	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Bureau	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	3	100%	3
Calhoun	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Carroll	0	0%	8	100%	8	0	0%	1	100%	1
Cass	1	20%	4	80%	5	0	0%	3	100%	3
Champaign	17	25%	52	75%	69	10	19%	42	81%	52
Christian	1	17%	5	83%	6	1	8%	12	92%	13
Clark	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	2	100%	2
Clay	1	50%	1	50%	2	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Clinton	0	0%	6	100%	6	0	N/A	1	N/A	1
Coles	0	0%	13	100%	13	0	0%	7	100%	7
Cook	26	6%	436	94%	462	31	6%	447	94%	478
Crawford	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	N/A	4	N/A	4
Cumberland	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
DeKalb	2	20%	8	80%	10	1	25%	3	75%	4
DeWitt	1	17%	5	83%	6	0	0%	1	100%	1
Douglas	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
DuPage	1	11%	8	89%	9	0	0%	5	100%	5
Edgar	0	0%	5	100%	5	0	0%	7	100%	7
Edwards	1	17%	5	83%	6	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Effingham	1	13%	7	88%	8	0	0%	8	100%	8
Fayette	1	33%	2	67%	3	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Ford	0	0%	6	100%	6	1	50%	1	50%	2
Franklin	0	0%	1	100%	1	1	25%	3	75%	4
Fulton	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	1	100%	1
Gallatin	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0%	3	100%	3
Greene	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Grundy	0	0%	7	100%	7	0	0%	2	100%	2
Hamilton	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Hancock	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Hardin	1	50%	1	50%	2	0	0%	1	100%	1
Henderson	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	N/A	1
Henry	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	3	100%	3
Iroquois	0	0%	9	100%	9	0	0%	3	100%	3
Jackson	0	0%	5	100%	5	1	100%	0	0%	1
Jasper	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	N/A	1
Jefferson	2	15%	11	85%	13	0	0%	9	100%	9
Jersey	2	33%	4	67%	6	0	N/A	3	N/A	3
Jo Davies	0	0%	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0%	1
Johnson	0	0%	3	100%	3	1	100%	0	0%	1
Kane	8	18%	36	82%	44	1	5%	18	95%	19
Kankakee	2	6%	31	94%	33	3	11%	25	89%	28
Kendall	1	17%	5	83%	6	0	0%	8	100%	8
Knox	1	13%	7	88%	8	1	14%	6	86%	7
Lake	10	24%	31	76%	41	2	7%	25	93%	27
Lasalle	8	21%	31	79%	39	2	10%	18	90%	20
Lawrence	1	50%	1	50%	2	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Lee	0	0%	10	100%	10	2	22%	7	78%	9

Table 44: Number of youth (age 13 to 16) commitments to IDJJ by sex, FY03 – FY08

County	2003					2008				
	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total
Livingston	1	100%	0	0%	1	0	0%	5	100%	5
Logan	1	6%	17	94%	18	0	0%	6	100%	6
McDonough	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
McHenry	0	0%	15	100%	15	0	0%	8	100%	8
McLean	7	23%	24	77%	31	0	0%	16	100%	16
Macon	3	5%	53	95%	56	3	10%	27	90%	30
Macoupin	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	N/A	3	N/A	3
Madison	2	6%	33	94%	35	7	24%	22	76%	29
Marion	0	0%	7	100%	7	3	23%	10	77%	13
Marshall	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	3	100%	0	0%	3
Mason	1	17%	5	83%	6	0	0%	6	100%	6
Massac	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	1	100%	1
Menard	0	N/A	2	N/A	2	0	N/A	1	N/A	1
Mercer	0	0%	8	100%	8	0	0%	2	100%	2
Monroe	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Montgomery	0	0%	5	100%	5	1	33%	2	67%	3
Morgan	0	0%	5	100%	5	0	0%	3	100%	3
Moultrie	1	20%	4	80%	5	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Ogle	2	40%	3	60%	5	3	50%	3	50%	6
Peoria	10	10%	91	90%	101	3	5%	54	95%	57
Perry	1	17%	5	83%	6	0	0%	5	100%	5
Piatt	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	N/A	1
Pike	0	0%	2	100%	2	1	25%	3	75%	4
Pope	1	100%	0	0%	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Pulaski	2	67%	1	33%	3	0	0%	1	100%	1
Putnam	1	33%	2	67%	3	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Randolph	5	42%	7	58%	12	1	20%	4	80%	5
Richland	0	0%	4	100%	4	0	0%	4	100%	4
Rock Island	5	10%	45	90%	50	2	5%	35	95%	37
St. Clair	10	16%	54	84%	64	3	20%	12	80%	15
Saline	0	0%	3	100%	3	2	40%	3	60%	5
Sangamon	8	15%	47	85%	55	3	14%	19	86%	22
Schuyler	1	100%	0	0%	1	0	0%	3	100%	3
Scott	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Shelby	1	25%	3	75%	4	1	33%	2	67%	3
Stark	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Stephenson	7	39%	11	61%	18	4	25%	12	75%	16
Tazewell	1	11%	8	89%	9	3	23%	10	77%	13
Union	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	N/A	1	N/A	1
Vermilion	7	18%	33	83%	40	3	11%	25	89%	28
Wabash	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Warren	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Washington	2	25%	6	75%	8	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Wayne	1	20%	4	80%	5	0	0%	1	100%	1
White	1	14%	6	86%	7	1	33%	2	67%	3
Whiteside	2	17%	10	83%	12	0	0%	7	100%	7
Will	3	8%	33	92%	36	2	9%	21	91%	23
Williamson	0	0%	9	100%	9	0	0%	2	100%	2
Winnebago	20	14%	127	86%	147	2	2%	82	98%	84
Woodford	0	0%	7	100%	7	0	0%	13	100%	13
Unknown	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Total	200	12%	1,521	88%	1,721	116	9%	1,148	91%	1,264

Table 45: Number of youth (age 13 to 16) commitments to IDJJ by offense category, FY03 – FY08

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Age 13-16

County	2003					2008				
	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other
Adams	6	11	0	2	0	4	9	0	0	0
Alexander	1	5	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0
Bond	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Boone	3	6	1	0	1	2	7	0	2	0
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cass	0	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Champaign	35	17	2	4	11	23	20	5	2	2
Christian	1	5	0	0	0	2	10	1	0	0
Clark	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Clay	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Coles	1	9	0	1	2	1	5	0	1	0
Cook	188	120	140	12	2	224	143	104	6	1
Crawford	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	3	7	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
DeWitt	0	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	2	7	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Edgar	2	3	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0
Edwards	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	2	3	1	2	0	3	3	0	1	1
Fayette	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ford	0	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0
Fulton	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Henry	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Iroquois	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
Jackson	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Jefferson	4	6	1	1	1	1	5	3	0	0
Jersey	4	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Jo Daviess	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Johnson	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kane	23	16	3	1	1	8	10	1	0	0
Kankakee	15	17	1	0	0	11	14	2	1	0
Kendall	4	1	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	1
Knox	4	3	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	1
Lake	20	16	1	2	2	9	14	1	3	0
Lasalle	4	32	2	1	0	2	18	0	0	0
Lawrence	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee	3	6	1	0	0	2	6	0	1	0

Table 45: Number of youth (age 13 to 16) commitments to IDJJ by offense category, FY03 – FY08

County	2003					2008				
	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other
Livingston	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Logan	3	8	3	4	0	2	3	0	0	1
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHenry	3	11	0	1	0	4	2	1	0	1
McLean	10	18	0	2	1	7	8	1	0	0
Macon	24	27	1	2	2	13	14	0	0	3
Macoupin	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Madison	4	25	1	5	0	15	11	1	1	1
Marion	1	6	0	0	0	2	8	0	1	2
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	6	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
Massac	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Menard	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mercer	1	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Monroe	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Morgan	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Moultrie	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ogle	2	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	1
Peoria	23	68	2	3	5	26	24	2	4	1
Perry	1	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pike	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Pope	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Putnam	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	3	7	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
Richland	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Rock Island	12	33	1	4	0	16	19	0	2	0
St. Clair	22	37	0	4	1	3	11	0	0	1
Saline	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Sangamon	16	34	0	3	2	9	10	2	0	1
Schuyler	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	7	5	1	0	5	7	7	1	0	1
Tazewell	0	9	0	0	0	3	6	0	4	0
Union	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Vermilion	17	19	1	2	1	12	14	0	1	1
Wabash	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warren	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
White	1	6	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Whiteside	1	8	2	1	0	3	3	1	0	0
Will	19	12	1	4	0	7	12	0	4	0
Williamson	1	7	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Winnebago	36	74	22	8	7	44	30	6	2	2
Woodford	1	4	0	2	0	3	9	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	563	829	198	81	50	517	543	136	45	23

Table 46: Number of youth released on parole, FY08 and number of youth on parole, FY08*

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

* On June 30, 2008

Note: The county indicates the residence of the youth when paroled

Parole county	New admissions to parole			Number of youth on parole on June 30, 2008			
	Ages 13 to 16	Ages 17+	Total admissions to parole	Ages 13 to 16	Ages 17+	Total youth on parole	Rank
Adams	6	7	13	3	7	10	28
Alexander	4	4	8	5	3	8	33
Bond	0	2	2	2	2	4	56
Boone	0	4	4	2	5	7	36
Brown	1	0	1	1	3	4	56
Bureau	2	2	4	2	1	3	66
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
Carroll	1	1	2	1	1	2	70
Cass	0	3	3	1	4	5	46
Champaign	23	25	48	25	36	61	5
Christian	6	5	11	4	1	5	46
Clark	3	1	4	3	1	4	56
Clay	0	3	3	1	3	4	56
Clinton	1	1	2	4	1	5	46
Coles	1	4	5	3	5	8	33
Cook	202	377	579	209	417	626	1
Crawford	0	1	1	0	1	1	74
Cumberland	0	1	1	0	1	1	74
DeKalb	0	2	2	0	4	4	56
DeWitt	1	4	5	1	5	6	41
Douglas	1	1	2	0	1	1	74
DuPage	4	23	27	6	25	31	16
Edgar	1	3	4	3	4	7	36
Edwards	0	1	1	0	0	0	88
Effingham	2	5	7	2	5	7	36
Fayette	1	2	3	1	4	5	46
Ford	2	2	4	2	2	4	56
Franklin	2	6	8	2	9	11	27
Fulton	0	1	1	0	0	0	88
Gallatin	2	1	3	4	1	5	46
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
Grundy	3	1	4	3	2	5	46
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
Hancock	0	2	2	1	2	3	66
Hardin	1	1	2	0	0	0	88
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
Henry	0	5	5	0	4	4	56
Iroquois	3	8	11	5	8	13	24
Jackson	3	4	7	4	6	10	28
Jasper	0	2	2	0	2	2	70
Jefferson	3	10	13	4	11	15	21
Jersey	1	0	1	1	0	1	74
JoDaviess	1	1	2	0	0	0	88
Johnson	0	0	0	1	0	1	74
Kane	10	16	26	13	19	32	15
Kankakee	17	37	54	22	37	59	6
Kendall	4	5	9	1	5	6	41
Knox	1	0	1	4	1	5	46
Lake	20	59	79	26	55	81	4
LaSalle	9	14	23	7	7	14	22
Lawrence	1	0	1	0	0	0	88

Table 46: Number of youth released on parole, FY08 and number of youth on parole, FY08*

Parole county	New admissions to parole			Number of youth on parole on June 30, 2008			
	Ages 13 to 16	Ages 17+	Total admissions to parole	Ages 13 to 16	Ages 17+	Total youth on parole	Rank
Lee	6	1	7	8	4	12	25
Livingston	2	3	5	2	2	4	56
Logan	8	12	20	9	11	20	19
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
McHenry	1	4	5	5	5	10	28
McLean	9	17	26	12	30	42	10
Macon	16	15	31	17	23	40	12
Macoupin	2	4	6	4	4	8	33
Madison	10	32	42	11	25	36	13
Marion	7	6	13	8	8	16	20
Marshall	1	2	3	0	1	1	74
Mason	3	1	4	3	2	5	46
Massac	2	6	8	6	6	12	25
Menard	0	1	1	0	1	1	74
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
Monroe	0	2	2	0	2	2	70
Montgomery	4	0	4	5	1	6	41
Morgan	2	2	4	2	3	5	46
Moultrie	0	0	0	1	2	3	66
Ogle	3	5	8	3	6	9	31
Peoria	37	60	97	39	64	103	2
Perry	2	3	5	2	4	6	41
Piatt	0	2	2	0	0	0	88
Pike	2	0	2	4	0	4	56
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
Pulaski	2	1	3	3	1	4	56
Putnam	0	1	1	0	1	1	74
Randolph	4	3	7	2	7	9	31
Richland	4	1	5	3	4	7	36
Rock Island	26	23	49	18	23	41	11
St. Clair	9	25	34	15	32	47	8
Saline	2	0	2	0	1	1	74
Sangamon	9	38	47	18	35	53	7
Schuyler	1	0	1	1	1	2	70
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
Shelby	0	0	0	0	1	1	74
Stark	0	0	0	0	1	1	74
Stephenson	13	5	18	12	10	22	18
Tazewell	13	7	20	10	14	24	17
Union	0	0	0	0	1	1	74
Vermilion	10	25	35	10	24	34	14
Wabash	0	4	4	0	6	6	41
Warren	0	0	0	1	0	1	74
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
Wayne	0	1	1	0	1	1	74
White	1	3	4	0	3	3	66
Whiteside	6	7	13	7	7	14	22
Will	11	35	46	10	35	45	9
Williamson	0	5	5	3	4	7	36
Winnebago	27	33	60	31	55	86	3
Woodford	1	1	2	4	1	5	46
Unknown	33	90	123	47	61	108	
Total	632	1,143	1,775	715	1,244	1,959	

Table 47: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth arrests, CY08

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

Data on Hispanic ethnicity not collected by Criminal History Records Information (CHRI) System

Based on rates per 1,000 juveniles in population

Age 10-16

County	RI for Arrests					RRI for Arrests			
	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Adams	3.59	N/A	N/A		0.85	4.24	N/A	N/A	
Alexander	1.69	N/A	N/A		0.43	3.92	N/A	N/A	
Bond	4.96	N/A	N/A		0.80	6.21	N/A	N/A	
Boone	1.52	N/A	N/A		0.93	1.63	N/A	N/A	
Brown	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Bureau	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Calhoun	Reported zero (0) arrests to CHRI					Reported zero (0) arrests to CHRI			
Carroll	1.80	N/A	N/A		0.99	1.82	N/A	N/A	
Cass	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Champaign	3.56	0.41	N/A		0.34	10.32	1.19	N/A	
Christian	0.00	0.00	N/A		1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	
Clark	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Clay	N/A	0.00	N/A		1.03	N/A	0.00	N/A	
Clinton	0.83	N/A	N/A		0.99	0.83	N/A	N/A	
Coles	2.95	0.00	N/A		0.93	3.18	0.00	N/A	
Cook	2.24	0.08	N/A		0.43	5.20	0.20	N/A	
Crawford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CHRI					Reported zero (0) arrests to CHRI			
Cumberland	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	
DeKalb	4.21	0.00	N/A		0.75	5.62	0.00	N/A	
DeWitt	6.71	N/A	N/A		0.88	7.62	N/A	N/A	
Douglas	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
DuPage	4.12	0.19	N/A		0.85	4.84	0.22	N/A	
Edgar	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Edwards	N/A	N/A	N/A		0.76	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Effingham	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Fayette	N/A	N/A	N/A		0.98	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Ford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CHRI					Reported zero (0) arrests to CHRI			
Franklin	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Fulton	1.61	N/A	N/A		0.98	1.65	N/A	N/A	
Gallatin	Reported zero (0) arrests to CHRI					Reported zero (0) arrests to CHRI			
Greene	N/A	N/A	N/A		0.90	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Grundy	0.38	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.37	N/A	N/A	
Hamilton	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Hancock	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Hardin	0.00	0.00	N/A		1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	
Henderson	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Henry	4.87	N/A	N/A		0.85	5.75	N/A	N/A	
Iroquois	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.04	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Jackson	3.65	0.00	N/A		0.34	10.76	0.00	N/A	
Jasper	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Jefferson	4.62	N/A	N/A		0.52	8.88	N/A	N/A	
Jersey	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.04	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Jo Daviess	5.99	N/A	N/A		0.92	6.48	N/A	N/A	
Johnson	4.62	N/A	N/A		0.92	5.01	N/A	N/A	
Kane	3.51	0.22	N/A		0.77	4.54	0.29	N/A	
Kankakee	3.39	N/A	N/A		0.38	8.95	N/A	N/A	
Kendall	2.06	0.17	N/A		0.90	2.28	0.18	N/A	
Knox	2.99	N/A	N/A		0.75	4.02	N/A	N/A	
Lake	2.95	0.12	N/A		0.83	3.54	0.14	N/A	
LaSalle	3.63	N/A	N/A		0.92	3.95	N/A	N/A	

Table 47: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth arrests, CY08

County	RI for Arrests					RRI for Arrests			
	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Lawrence	1.46	N/A	N/A		0.99	1.47	N/A	N/A	
Lee	2.55	N/A	N/A		0.94	2.71	N/A	N/A	
Livingston	8.87	N/A	N/A		0.79	11.16	N/A	N/A	
Logan	4.11	N/A	N/A		0.90	4.55	N/A	N/A	
McDonough	0.99	0.00	N/A		1.02	0.96	0.00	N/A	
McHenry	3.43	0.06	N/A		0.96	3.56	0.06	N/A	
McLean	4.35	0.38	N/A		0.52	8.30	0.72	N/A	
Macon	2.70	0.00	N/A		0.47	5.71	0.00	N/A	
Macoupin	4.31	N/A	N/A		0.94	4.60	N/A	N/A	
Madison	3.59	N/A	N/A		0.61	5.86	N/A	N/A	
Marion	3.94	N/A	N/A		0.77	5.08	N/A	N/A	
Marshall	12.11	N/A	N/A		0.69	17.56	N/A	N/A	
Mason	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Massac	1.82	N/A	N/A		0.92	1.97	N/A	N/A	
Menard	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Mercer	0.00	N/A	N/A		0.98	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Monroe	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Montgomery	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Morgan	3.71	0.00	N/A		0.77	4.81	0.00	N/A	
Moultrie	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Ogle	2.10	N/A	N/A		0.98	2.14	N/A	N/A	
Peoria	3.00	0.13	N/A		0.21	14.61	0.65	N/A	
Perry	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.06	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Piatt	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Pike	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Pope	Reported zero (0) arrests to CHRI					Reported zero (0) arrests to CHRI			
Pulaski	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.69	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Putnam	Reported zero (0) arrests to CHRI					Reported zero (0) arrests to CHRI			
Randolph	Reported zero (0) arrests to CHRI					Reported zero (0) arrests to CHRI			
Richland	0.00	0.00	N/A		1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	
Rock Island	4.07	0.00	N/A		0.53	7.63	0.00	N/A	
St. Clair	1.65	0.00	N/A		0.57	2.89	0.00	N/A	
Saline	3.72	N/A	N/A		0.60	6.17	N/A	N/A	
Sangamon	3.24	0.00	N/A		0.50	6.42	0.00	N/A	
Schuyler	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Scott	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Shelby	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Stark	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Stephenson	4.29	1.80	N/A		0.43	9.87	4.13	N/A	
Tazewell	8.92	N/A	N/A		0.85	10.51	N/A	N/A	
Union	0.00	N/A	N/A		0.96	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Vermilion	3.61	N/A	N/A		0.47	7.75	N/A	N/A	
Wabash	3.05	N/A	N/A		0.97	3.16	N/A	N/A	
Warren	5.68	N/A	N/A		0.81	7.02	N/A	N/A	
Washington	2.44	N/A	N/A		0.96	2.53	N/A	N/A	
Wayne	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
White	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Whiteside	3.70	N/A	N/A		0.91	4.07	N/A	N/A	
Will	3.37	0.08	N/A		0.64	5.27	0.13	N/A	
Williamson	7.41	N/A	N/A		0.61	12.08	N/A	N/A	
Winnebago	2.95	0.26	N/A		0.60	4.90	0.43	N/A	
Woodford	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Total	3.05	0.12	N/A		0.52	5.84	0.24	N/A	

Table 48: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for use of secure detention, CY08

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

Based on rates per 1,000 juveniles in population

Age 10-16

County	RI for Secure Detention					RRI for Secure Detention			
	Black	Asian	American Indian	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Adams	4.77	N/A	N/A	0.75	0.00	6.34	N/A	N/A	0.00
Alexander	Reported zero (0) admissions to detention					Reported zero (0) admissions to detention			
Bond	8.27	N/A	N/A	0.65	0.00	12.69	N/A	N/A	0.00
Boone	2.61	N/A	N/A	0.87	1.19	3.02	N/A	N/A	1.37
Brown	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Bureau	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.00	1.22	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.22
Calhoun	Reported zero (0) admissions to detention					Reported zero (0) admissions to detention			
Carroll	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.91	4.06	0.00	N/A	N/A	4.44
Cass	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	1.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.97
Champaign	4.01	0.16	N/A	0.24	0.67	17.04	0.69	N/A	2.85
Christian	3.73	5.20	N/A	0.89	N/A	4.22	5.87	N/A	N/A
Clark	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clay	N/A	0.00	N/A	0.84	11.64	N/A	0.00	N/A	13.91
Clinton	9.20	N/A	N/A	0.68	0.00	13.55	N/A	N/A	0.00
Coles	2.87	N/A	N/A	0.83	4.07	3.47	N/A	N/A	4.92
Cook	2.66	0.03	N/A	0.08	0.43	32.20	0.40	N/A	5.15
Crawford	14.39	N/A	N/A	0.60	0.00	24.13	N/A	N/A	0.00
Cumberland	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DeKalb	1.34	0.00	N/A	0.71	0.99	1.88	0.00	N/A	1.39
DeWitt	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Douglas	18.59	N/A	N/A	0.00	9.08	Reported no admissions of white youth			
DuPage	4.66	0.08	N/A	0.49	2.53	9.48	0.16	N/A	5.14
Edgar	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Edwards	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.73	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Effingham	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.99	2.42	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.44
Fayette	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Ford	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Franklin	3.92	N/A	N/A	0.96	0.00	4.09	N/A	N/A	0.00
Fulton	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Gallatin	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Greene	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Grundy	1.21	N/A	N/A	0.97	1.20	1.25	N/A	N/A	1.23
Hamilton	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.69	19.72	0.00	N/A	N/A	28.58
Hancock	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Hardin	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00
Henderson	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.89	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Henry	7.84	N/A	N/A	0.80	0.74	9.80	N/A	N/A	0.93
Iroquois	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.15	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Jackson	3.83	0.00	N/A	0.27	0.44	14.44	0.00	N/A	1.67
Jasper	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	4.03	N/A	N/A	0.59	0.00	6.81	N/A	N/A	0.00
Jersey	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.06	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Jo Daviess	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Johnson	9.74	N/A	N/A	0.84	0.00	11.56	N/A	N/A	0.00
Kane	4.44	0.00	N/A	0.21	1.35	20.65	0.00	N/A	6.30
Kankakee	3.31	N/A	N/A	0.36	0.19	9.11	N/A	N/A	0.53
Kendall	2.84	0.00	N/A	0.66	1.17	4.32	0.00	N/A	1.77
Knox	3.15	N/A	N/A	0.59	1.86	5.34	N/A	N/A	3.15
Lake	5.01	0.03	N/A	0.39	1.45	12.91	0.08	N/A	3.73
Lasalle	4.26	N/A	N/A	0.86	0.93	4.93	N/A	N/A	1.08
Lawrence	3.64	N/A	N/A	0.95	0.00	3.84	N/A	N/A	0.00

Table 48: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for use of secure detention, CY08

County	RI for Secure Detention					RRI for Secure Detention			
	Black	Asian	American Indian	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Lee	2.81	N/A	N/A	1.01	0.00	2.77	N/A	N/A	0.00
Livingston	5.79	N/A	N/A	0.81	1.30	7.12	N/A	N/A	1.60
Logan	3.09	N/A	N/A	0.93	1.70	3.33	N/A	N/A	1.83
McDonough	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00
McHenry	2.49	0.00	N/A	0.60	2.66	4.14	0.00	N/A	4.42
McLean	4.46	0.00	N/A	0.52	1.05	8.60	0.00	N/A	2.03
Macon	3.22	0.00	N/A	0.30	0.27	10.65	0.00	N/A	0.90
Macoupin	3.04	N/A	N/A	0.97	0.00	3.13	N/A	N/A	0.00
Madison	2.83	N/A	N/A	0.72	0.29	3.93	N/A	N/A	0.40
Marion	4.46	N/A	N/A	0.71	0.00	6.25	N/A	N/A	0.00
Marshall	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.07	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Mason	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Massac	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.13	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Menard	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Mercer	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Monroe	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Montgomery	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Morgan	4.99	0.00	N/A	0.64	0.00	7.80	0.00	N/A	0.00
Moultrie	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ogle	0.99	N/A	N/A	1.14	0.00	0.87	N/A	N/A	0.00
Peoria	3.14	0.07	N/A	0.17	0.24	18.10	0.39	N/A	1.40
Perry	2.10	N/A	N/A	0.95	0.00	2.21	N/A	N/A	0.00
Piatt	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Pike	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pope	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.06	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Pulaski	1.27	N/A	N/A	0.86	0.00	1.47	N/A	N/A	0.00
Putnam	Reported zero (0) admissions to detention					Reported zero (0) admissions to detention			
Randolph	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.09	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Richland	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00
Rock Island	4.38	0.00	N/A	0.36	0.72	12.04	0.00	N/A	1.97
St. Clair	1.95	0.00	N/A	0.37	0.11	5.22	0.00	N/A	0.28
Saline	3.05	N/A	N/A	0.67	0.00	4.56	N/A	N/A	0.00
Sangamon	4.54	0.00	N/A	0.23	0.00	19.43	0.00	N/A	0.00
Schuyler	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Scott	Reported zero (0) admissions to detention					Reported zero (0) admissions to detention			
Shelby	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Stark	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Stephenson	5.65	0.00	N/A	0.25	0.67	22.74	0.00	N/A	2.68
Tazewell	4.93	N/A	N/A	0.96	0.00	5.15	N/A	N/A	0.00
Union	1.97	N/A	N/A	0.99	0.00	2.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Vermilion	3.35	N/A	N/A	0.49	0.00	6.80	N/A	N/A	0.00
Wabash	9.15	N/A	N/A	0.83	0.00	11.08	N/A	N/A	0.00
Warren	8.14	N/A	N/A	0.58	0.55	14.13	N/A	N/A	0.96
Washington	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Wayne	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
White	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Whiteside	6.47	N/A	N/A	0.79	1.04	8.24	N/A	N/A	1.32
Will	4.06	0.00	N/A	0.40	0.87	10.28	0.00	N/A	2.20
Williamson	5.75	N/A	N/A	0.72	0.98	7.98	N/A	N/A	1.36
Winnebago	3.69	0.00	N/A	0.41	0.77	9.00	0.00	N/A	1.88
Woodford	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.96	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Total	3.26	0.04	N/A	0.43	0.61	7.64	0.10	N/A	1.44

Table 49: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth commitments to IDJJ, FY08

Source: ICJIA analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

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

Based on rates per 1,000 juveniles in population

All admissions (court commitments and technical violations)

Age 13-16

County	RI for Commitments					RRI for Commitments			
	Black	Asian	American Indian	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Adams	2.86	N/A	N/A	0.92	0.00	3.12	N/A	N/A	0.00
Alexander	2.27	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	Committed zero (0) white youth to IDJJ			
Bond	19.25	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	Committed zero (0) white youth to IDJJ			
Boone	9.84	N/A	N/A	0.50	1.22	19.73	N/A	N/A	2.44
Brown	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Bureau	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.14	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Calhoun	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Carroll	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.08	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Cass	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.28	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Champaign	3.75	0.00	N/A	0.27	0.53	13.81	0.00	N/A	1.94
Christian	3.30	5.06	N/A	0.89	N/A	3.71	5.70	N/A	N/A
Clark	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clay	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Clinton	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Coles	3.39	N/A	N/A	0.92	0.00	3.68	N/A	N/A	0.00
Cook	2.54	0.05	N/A	0.12	0.44	20.63	0.37	N/A	3.58
Crawford	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Cumberland	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
DeKalb	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.93	2.17	0.00	0.00	N/A	2.33
DeWitt	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00	68.00	Committed zero (0) white or black youth to IDJJ			
Douglas	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
DuPage	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.28	6.12	0.00	0.00	N/A	21.87
Edgar	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Edwards	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Effingham	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.90	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Fayette	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Ford	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Franklin	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fulton	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Gallatin	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Greene	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Grundy	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.17	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Hamilton	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Hancock	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Hardin	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.06	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A
Henderson	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Henry	12.24	N/A	N/A	0.74	0.00	16.62	N/A	N/A	0.00
Iroquois	10.82	N/A	N/A	0.76	0.00	14.25	N/A	N/A	0.00
Jackson	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00
Jasper	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	4.88	N/A	N/A	0.52	0.00	9.44	N/A	N/A	0.00
Jersey	7.42	N/A	N/A	0.71	0.00	10.43	N/A	N/A	0.00
Jo Daviess	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Johnson	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Kane	5.13	0.00	N/A	0.00	1.84	Committed zero (0) white youth to IDJJ			
Kankakee	3.70	N/A	N/A	0.20	0.84	18.20	N/A	N/A	4.15
Kendall	2.98	0.00	N/A	0.36	2.59	8.37	0.00	N/A	7.25
Knox	5.39	N/A	N/A	0.35	2.38	15.58	N/A	N/A	6.88
Lake	5.71	0.00	N/A	0.28	1.61	20.26	0.00	N/A	5.71
Lasalle	3.73	N/A	N/A	0.87	1.51	4.30	N/A	N/A	1.74
Lawrence	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			

Table 49: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth commitments to IDJJ, FY08

County	RI for Commitments					RRI for Commitments			
	Black	Asian	American Indian	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Lee	3.87	N/A	N/A	0.86	0.00	4.50	N/A	N/A	0.00
Livingston	7.93	N/A	N/A	0.86	0.00	9.25	N/A	N/A	0.00
Logan	10.36	N/A	N/A	0.71	0.00	14.64	N/A	N/A	0.00
McDonough	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
McHenry	6.48	0.00	N/A	1.04	0.00	6.23	0.00	N/A	0.00
McLean	6.10	0.00	N/A	0.38	0.00	15.95	0.00	N/A	0.00
Macon	2.30	0.00	N/A	0.63	0.00	3.64	0.00	N/A	0.00
Macoupin	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Madison	4.91	N/A	N/A	0.41	1.22	11.87	N/A	N/A	2.95
Marion	6.38	N/A	N/A	0.60	0.00	10.69	N/A	N/A	0.00
Marshall	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.07	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Mason	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massac	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.12	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Menard	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Mercer	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Monroe	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Montgomery	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Morgan	13.19	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	Committed zero (0) white youth to IDJJ			
Moultrie	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Ogle	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.98	1.38	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.41
Peoria	2.64	1.08	N/A	0.27	0.45	9.79	4.00	N/A	1.65
Perry	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.08	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Piatt	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Pike	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pope	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Pulaski	2.57	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	Committed zero (0) white youth to IDJJ			
Putnam	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Randolph	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.09	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Richland	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Rock Island	5.47	0.00	N/A	0.16	1.22	35.22	0.00	N/A	7.82
St. Clair	1.86	0.00	N/A	0.48	0.00	3.88	0.00	N/A	0.00
Saline	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.20	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Sangamon	4.71	0.00	N/A	0.17	0.00	26.95	0.00	N/A	0.00
Schuyler	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Scott	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Shelby	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stark	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Stephenson	3.39	0.00	N/A	0.61	1.60	5.54	0.00	N/A	2.62
Tazewell	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.97	3.64	0.00	N/A	N/A	3.74
Union	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.10	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Vermilion	3.07	N/A	N/A	0.64	0.00	4.81	N/A	N/A	0.00
Wabash	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Warren	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Washington	Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ					Zero (0) commitments to IDJJ			
Wayne	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
White	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Whiteside	11.70	N/A	N/A	0.69	1.06	17.05	N/A	N/A	1.54
Will	5.17	0.00	N/A	0.33	0.53	15.90	0.00	N/A	1.64
Williamson	9.28	N/A	N/A	0.54	0.00	17.03	N/A	N/A	0.00
Winnebago	3.70	0.00	N/A	0.35	1.11	10.54	0.00	N/A	3.17
Woodford	3.63	N/A	N/A	0.88	5.22	4.11	N/A	N/A	5.91
Total	3.12	0.07	N/A	0.49	0.55	6.35	0.13	N/A	1.12



300 W. Adams Street, Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60606

Phone: 312-793-8550 | Fax: 312-793-8422 | TDD: 312-793-4170

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