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Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data

2006 Annual Report

Prepared for
The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission

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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: 2006 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 Juvenile Justice, 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: 2006 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, substance abuse services were provided to 22,448 youth 10 to 16 years old during the 2006 fiscal year. This represents a rate of 1,763 for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16, a 19 percent increase from fiscal year 2004.

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 2006, 297,634 people, or 5 percent of the labor force, were unemployed in Illinois. At a rate of 4,501 for every 100,000 persons in the labor force, this is a 17 percent decrease from fiscal year 2001.

Income

In calendar year 2006, the estimated median household income for families in Illinois was \$52,012. This is an 11 percent increase from calendar year 2001.

Poverty

In calendar year 2006, 539,870 youth 17 years of age and younger were considered to be living in poverty, a rate of 16,854 for every 100,000 youth under the age of 18. This is a 16 percent rate increase from calendar year 2001 but a nine percent decrease from 1996.

Temporary assistance to needy families

In fiscal year 2006, an average of 80,710 Illinois youth per month were in families that received temporary assistance, a rate of 2,519 for every 100,000 youth ages 0 to 18. This is a 43 percent decrease in the rate from fiscal year 2001, although these decreases are largely attributed to time restrictions on TANF benefits, and not a reflection of genuine need.

Social context

Domestic violence

In calendar year 2006, 114,921 domestic violence offense incidents were reported to Illinois State Police (ISP), a rate of 899 for every 100,000 persons in the general population. This is an 11 percent rate decrease from calendar year 2001.

Abuse and neglect

In fiscal year 2006, 110,241 cases of child abuse and neglect were reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). This represents a rate of 3,429 for every 100,000 youth under 18 years of age, and an 11 percent increase from fiscal year 2001. In fiscal year 2006, 26,683 cases of child abuse and neglect, or 24 percent of all reported cases, were verified by DCFS. This represents a rate of 830 for every 100,000 youth under 18 years of age, and a 7 percent increase in the rate from fiscal year 2001.

Sexual abuse

In fiscal year 2006, 8,957 cases of sexual abuse of children were reported in Illinois to DCFS. This represents a rate of 279 for every 100,000 youth under age 18, and a 10 percent rate increase from FY01. In FY06, 2,437 cases of child sexual abuse, or 27 percent of all reported cases, were verified by DCFS. This represents a rate of 76 verified cases for every 100,000 youth under the age of 18, and a 15 percent decrease in rate from fiscal year 2001.

Crimes against youth

In calendar year 2006, there were 36,376 criminal offenses against youth reported to ISP, a rate of 285 for every 100,000 people in the general population and a 4 percent rate decrease from calendar year 2001. Reporting of these data to ISP is voluntary; therefore, these data may be a reflection of reporting practices rather than a true measure of the frequency of these incidents.

Correctional inmates with children

In fiscal year 2006, 25,889 adult inmates (66 percent) admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), had children. This represents a 79 percent increase in the number of adult inmates with children from 14,458 in fiscal year 2001. However, it is likely that this increase is a reflection of a change in reporting practices.

School context

Truancy

There were 354,638 truant youth during the 2006 academic year, a rate of 17,392 for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students and a 21 percent increase from the 2001 academic year. Of truant youth in 2006, 46,117 (13 percent) were chronically truant (absent for 18 or more days without a valid cause). This represents a rate of 2,262 chronic truants for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students, and a 15 percent increase in rate from the 2001 academic year.

Truant minors in need of supervision

In Illinois, 21,362 truant minors were in need of supervision, as determined by a court proceeding, during the 2006 academic year, a rate of 1,049 for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students and a 12 percent rate increase from academic year 2001.

Suspensions

During the 2006 academic year, 165,982 students were suspended from school. This represents a rate of 8,562 for every 100,000 K-12 students enrolled and a 16 percent rate increase from the 2001 academic year. Of those, 75,310, or 45 percent, were suspended more than once.

Expulsions

During the 2006 academic year in Illinois, 3,413 students were expelled from school, a rate of 167 for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students and a 43 percent increase in rate from the 2001 academic year.

Dropouts

In Illinois, 24,844 high school students dropped out of school during the 2006 academic year, a rate of 3,936 for every 100,000 enrolled high school students and a 34 percent rate decrease from the 2001 academic year.

Illinois juvenile justice system data

Arrests

In calendar year 2006, 49,312 arrests of youth were entered into Illinois' computerized criminal history record (CCH) system, a rate of 3,872 arrests for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16. Arrests for property offenses accounted for 33 percent of arrests entered, 28 percent were for offenses against a person, 14 percent were for drug offenses, and 0.8 percent were for sex offenses. In calendar year 2006, 58 percent of arrests were of black youth and 41 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 (79 percent). Currently, the reporting of misdemeanor arrests to the CCH system is voluntary.

Courts

Delinquency petitions

In calendar year 2006, 20,803 new delinquency petitions were filed in court for youth ages 10 to 16—a rate of 1,634 for every 100,000 youth 10 to 16 years of age and an 8 percent increase in the statewide rate from calendar year 2001.

Adjudications

In calendar year 2006, there were 6,577 adjudications of delinquency among youth ages 10 to 16—a rate of 516 for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16 and a 22 percent rate decrease from calendar year 2001. However, Cook County data for adjudications were unavailable for 2006. In 2005, Cook County had 4,991 adjudications of delinquency.

Detention

In calendar year 2006, there were 16,586 admissions of youth ages 10 to 16 to secure detention statewide—a rate of 1,302 youth for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and a 4 percent decrease in the statewide rate from calendar year 2001.

Transfers to criminal court

In calendar year 2006, 90 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, 2006, there was an active youth probation caseload of 10,406 statewide—a rate of 817 for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and a 13 percent decrease in the statewide rate from 2001.

Informal probation

On Dec. 31, 2006, there was an active informal probation caseload of 2,648 in Illinois—a rate of 208 for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and a 33 percent rate increase from 2001.

Delinquency petitions continued under supervision

In calendar year 2006, 2,107 youth delinquency cases were continued under supervision in Illinois—a rate of 165 for every 100,000 youth age 10-16 and a 68 percent decrease in rate from calendar year 2001. However, Cook County data for calendar year 2006 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 2006, 2,549 youth were admitted to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ). Of those, the court committed 1,559 youth, or 61 percent of all youth admissions to IDJJ 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 2006, 1,414 (55 percent) were between the ages of 13 and 16. Of these youth, the court committed 1,217 (86 percent). The remaining admissions for 13 to 16 year olds were for technical violations of parole or mandatory supervised release.

In fiscal year 2006, 1,414 juveniles between the ages of 13 and 16 were admitted to IDJJ—a rate of 192 admissions for every 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16 and a 27 percent decrease from the rate in fiscal year 1996.

Also in fiscal year 2006, most youth ages 13 to 16 committed for new adjudications were committed for a property or person offense (42 and 40 percent respectively). More than half (57 percent) of youth ages 13 to 16 committed to IDJJ for new adjudications were black, 32 percent were white, and 10 percent were Hispanic. Ninety percent of youth committed to IDOC for new adjudications were male.

Special issues

Disproportionate minority contact

Disproportionate minority contact is the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. The relative rate index measures disproportionate minority contact by using the rate at which minority youth are involved at a stage of the juvenile justice process compared to the rate at which a reference group is involved at the same stage of the process. In Illinois, the appropriate reference group is white 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 IDOC commitment. The following are based on the calculated relative rate index.

Arrests

In calendar year 2006, arrests of black youth in Illinois were over five times higher than arrests of white youth.

Detention

In calendar year 2006, admissions to detention of black youth in Illinois were almost seven times higher than detention admissions of white youth.

Corrections

In Illinois in fiscal year 2006, commitments of black youth ages 13 to 16 to IDOC were more than five times higher than commitments of white youth.

Status offenders

Each detainment of a status offender 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. Illinois recorded 51 violations for the detainment of status offenders in calendar year 2006.

Females in the juvenile justice system

Arrests

In calendar year 2006, female youth accounted for 21 percent of all youth arrests reported to the CCH system. Thirty-four 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

Females accounted for 2,823 (17 percent) of 16,586 admissions of 10 to 16 year olds to secure detention statewide in calendar year 2006. Forty-five percent of female detention admissions were for offenses against a person, compared to 31 percent of male's admissions.

Corrections

In fiscal year 2006, females accounted for 10 percent of all commitments of youth ages 13 to 16 years old to IDOC or 143 of 1,414 commitments. Furthermore, females accounted for 10 percent of 13 to 16 year olds committed for new adjudications by the court.

Forty-five percent of female's commitments to IDOC youth facilities of 13 to 16 year olds were for person offenses and 43 percent were for property offenses. In comparison, 37 percent of male's commitments were for person offenses and 44 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, 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, 342 cases showed youth involvement in both DCFS and juvenile justice on December 31, 2006.

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.

Juvenile justice councils

Juvenile justice councils are collaborative groups of juvenile justice professionals and community representatives who address youth crime in their communities. Statewide data on juvenile justice councils for 2005 were not available. In 2003, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts found that 50 counties had convened juvenile justice councils or were participating on circuit-wide juvenile justice councils.

Youth 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 2006 Illinois had 133 operational youth court programs in existence around the state, including 33 within schools.

Record expungement

Under Illinois law, 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. Expungement allows for the erasure or destruction of juvenile records. 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 2006, Peoria County reduced their youth commitments to IDOC by 39 percent and St. Clair County reduced theirs by 63 percent. In calendar year 2006, Macon County reduced their youth commitments to IDOC by 76 percent, and the Second Judicial Circuit reduced theirs by 25 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 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 is currently evaluating the 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: 2006 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, 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: 2006 Annual Report* builds on the extensive information and data contained in 2005 annual report, 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 2006, Illinois youth 17 years of age and older were considered adults in the criminal and juvenile justice systems [705 ILCS 405/5-105(3)]ⁱ. 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:

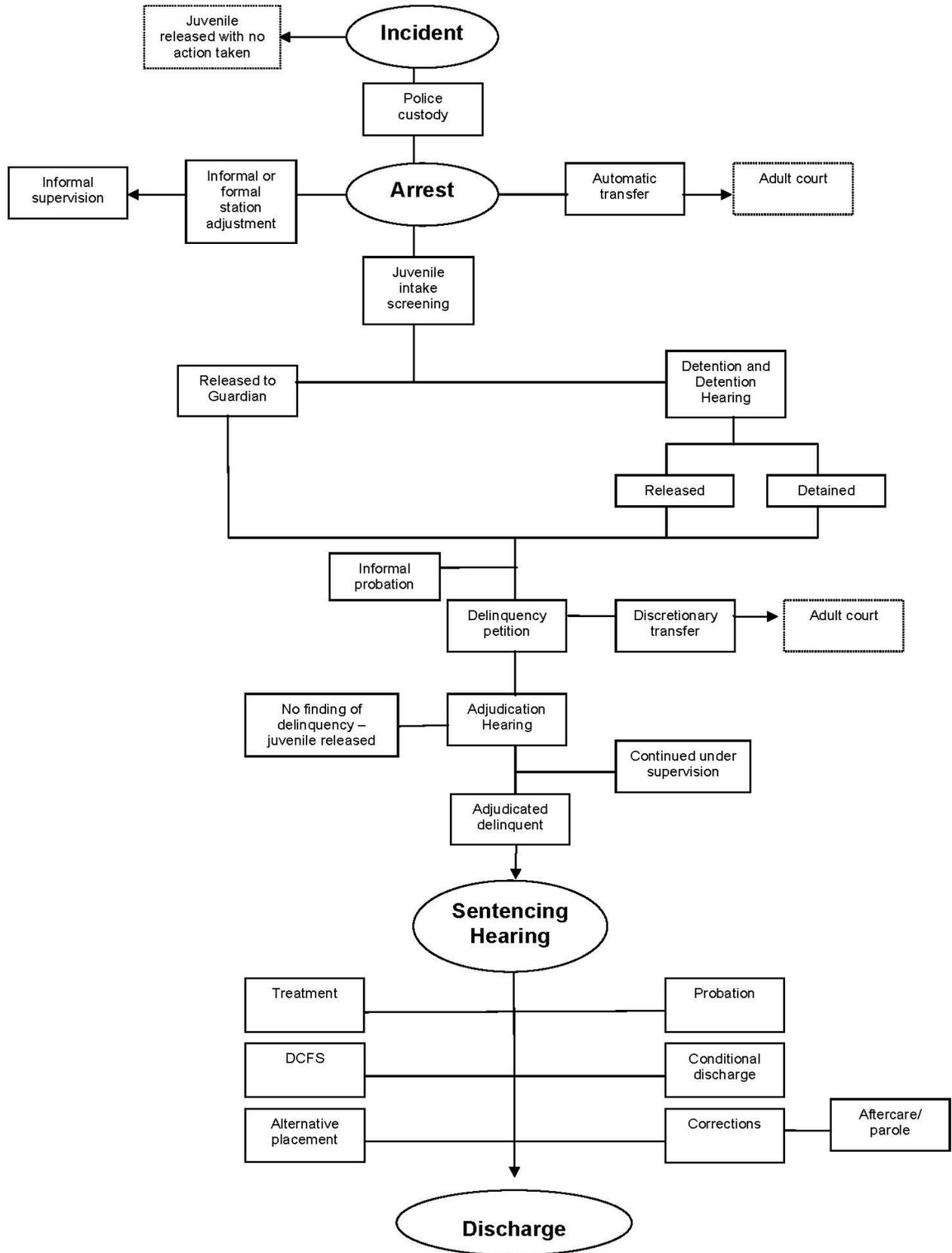
- Municipal police departments, county sheriffs, and the Illinois State Police.
- Probation and court services.
- Judges, state's attorneys, public defenders, and private attorneys.
- The Illinois Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- County-operated temporary detention 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.

ⁱ A law passed in January of 2009 moved youth 17 years of age charged with misdemeanor offenses under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. This law goes into effect January 1, 2010. Youth 17 years old charged with felonies will still be considered adults under Illinois criminal law.

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 to Illinois' Juvenile Court Act

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
<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

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

Illinois Juvenile Court Act revisions, 2006

In 2006, there was a modification [705 *ILCS* 405/2-10(2)] of the law on the court's ability to send juveniles to **shelter care**. Shelter care is a physically non-restrictive residential placement for the temporary care of a minor [705 *ILCS* 405/1-3(14)]. The modification allows the court to order a minor into shelter care when shelter care is in the best interest of the health and safety of the minor, and there is a finding that it is urgently necessary for the minor's safety, the safety of another, or the safety of another's property, or that the minor is an immediate flight risk. Additionally, the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) must provide documentation that reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the necessity of removal from his or her home, or provide documentation that it is not reasonably possible to prevent removal of the minor from his or her home.

Furthermore, if the minor is placed with a relative, DCFS shall complete a preliminary background check on the custodian's household within 90 days of placement. Finally, if the minor is placed in a shelter care facility, the court should, upon the request of the appropriate department, appoint the DCFS Guardianship Administrator as the temporary custodian of the minor. The court can issue orders related to the temporary custody to include providing services to the minor or his/her family to ameliorate the causes contributing to the finding of **probable cause** or the existence of immediate necessity.

In 2006, numerous revisions were made to the Juvenile Court Act to change the term of Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division to the Department of Juvenile Justice (see description of changes on page 9).

Restorative justice

As of March 2006, at least 17 states have included balanced and restorative justice in the purpose clauses of their juvenile court.¹ 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 system 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. Well-known

programmatic applications of the philosophy, such as family group conferencing, victim offender conferencing, and peacemaking circle processes, can be implemented in a manner wholly or partially inconsistent with the restorative justice philosophy.

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.”² 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 the lengths of time for which they are used.³ Additionally, IDJJ is developing an extensive aftercare system model. However, attempts to make comprehensive and significant changes are still hindered by lack of funding.

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.⁴

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.⁵

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.⁶

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.⁷

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 reported results of a statistical review of longitudinal research examining juvenile delinquency risk factors.⁸ 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.⁹ 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.¹⁰

Data summary

Community context

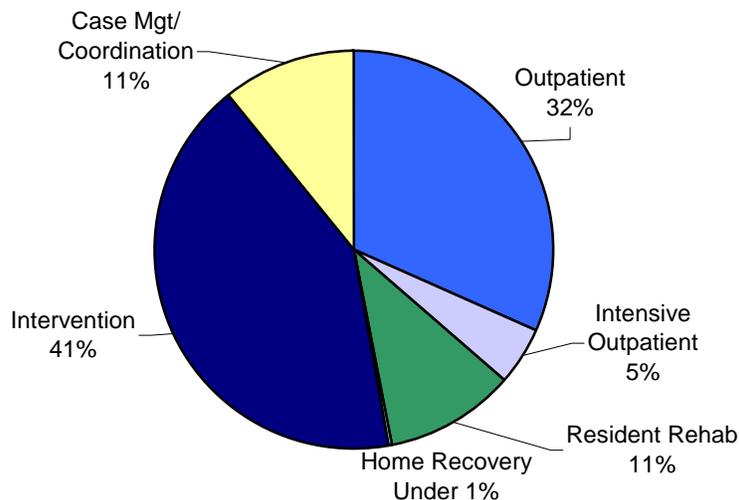
The data elements examined in this report that describe the community in which youth live include:

- 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

The Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (DASA) reported providing 22,448 substance abuse services to 12,610 youth in FY06. More than half of these services were provided to white youth (51 percent), 31 percent were provided to black youth, and 15 percent were provided to Hispanic youth. Forty-one percent of those served received **intervention** services, 32 percent received **outpatient** services, 11 percent received **case management** services, and 11 percent received **residential treatment** services (see *Figure 2*). The remaining 4 percent received intensive **outpatient, home recovery, or detoxification** services.

Figure 2
Types of services to youth ages 10 to 16 for substance abuse, 2006



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) 2001, 350,981 people in the labor force were unemployed in Illinois. By FY06, that number had decreased 15 percent to 297,634. However, the unemployment *rate* in FY06 was 4,501 for every 100,000 in the labor force, a 17 percent increase from the FY01 rate. As the rate is dependent upon the number of people in the labor force, it is possible for the number of unemployed people to decrease while the rate of unemployed people increases due to changes in the number of people in the labor force. In FY06, almost 5 percent of the labor force was unemployed.

Income

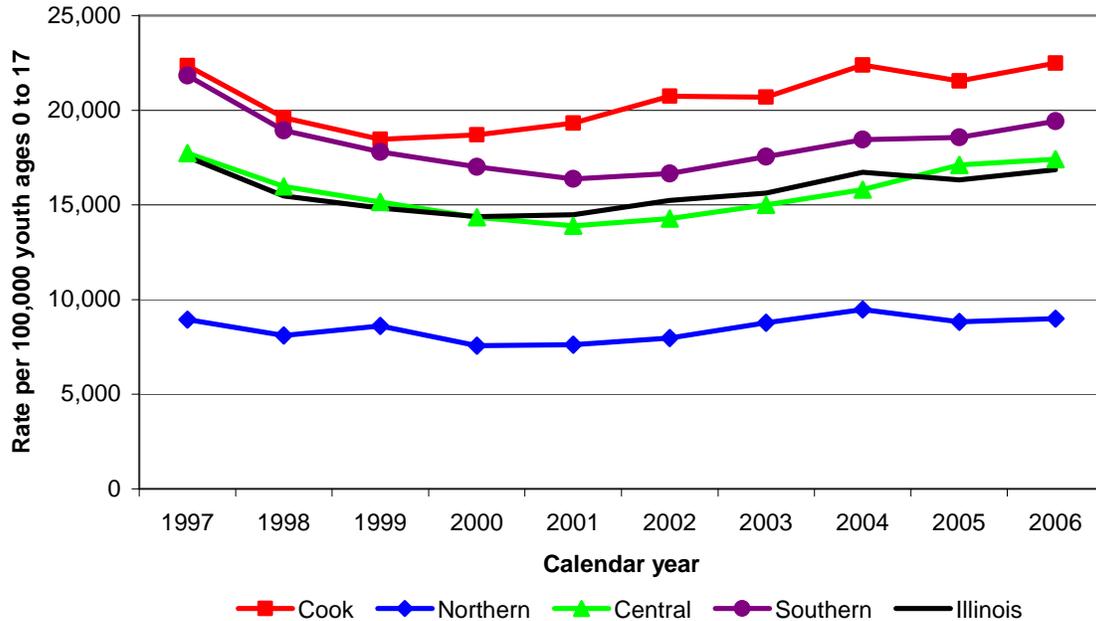
The estimated median household income in Illinois in 2006 was \$52,012. This was an 11 percent increase from the 2001 median household income of \$46,991 and a 32 percent increase from the 1996 median household income of \$39,490. Median incomes in Illinois increased every year from 1996 to 2006, with the exception of 2002, when the median income decreased 4 percent from the previous year.

Poverty

The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set monetary income threshold for families that changes according to family size to calculate the definition of poverty. This threshold does not change geographically, but is adjusted for inflation. In calendar year 2006, a family of four with two adults and two children, had a threshold of \$20,444. A family of three with one adult and two children had a threshold of \$16,242.¹¹

In 2006, 539,870 youth ages 17 years old and younger were living in poverty in Illinois, a *rate* of 16,854 for every 100,000 people under the age of 18. This was a 16 percent increase from 2001, but a nine percent decrease from 1996. Poverty rates steadily declined from 1996 to 2000. Although poverty rates began increasing in 2001, they still remained lower than in 1996. *Figure 3* shows the poverty rates from 1997 to 2006 in Illinois. County-level poverty estimates for 1996 were unavailable.

Figure 3
Poverty rates for Illinois youth ages 0 to 17 by region, 1997 – 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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 is \$239.¹²

From FY01 to FY06, a significant reduction was seen in the average monthly number of families with children ages 0 to 18 in Illinois receiving TANF. In FY01, an average of 143,296 youth were living in families that received TANF monthly, while in FY06, an average of 80,710 youth received TANF monthly, a reduction of 44 percent.

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.

In October 2002, six TANF offices in Illinois were closed and counties started combining services. In February 2005, five more TANF offices were closed and TANF services were combined with other counties.

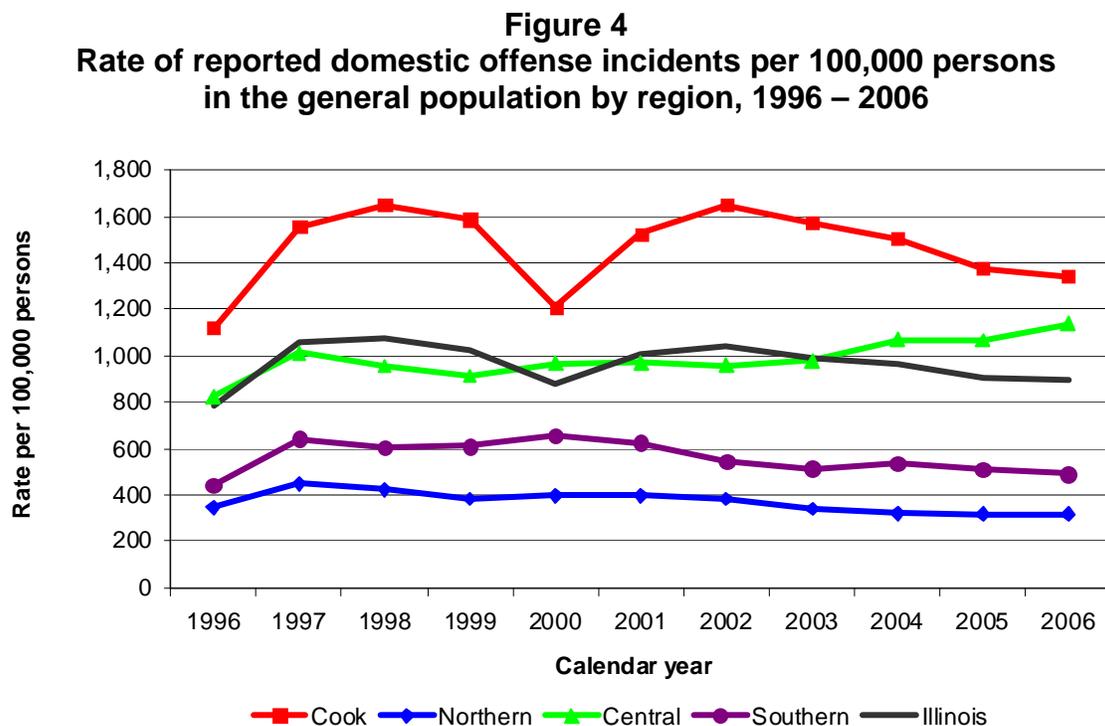
Social context

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.¹³ 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 1996 through 2005. Data from 1996 are only offenses reported from April 1 to December 31 of that year.



In 2006, 114,921 domestic offense incidents were reported to the I-UCR supplemental reporting program, an increase of 6 percent from the 108,792 incidents reported in 2000. However, a steady decrease has occurred in the number of incidents reported since 2002

In 2006, the state *rate* of reported domestic violence incidents was 899 reports per 100,000 persons in the general population. 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.

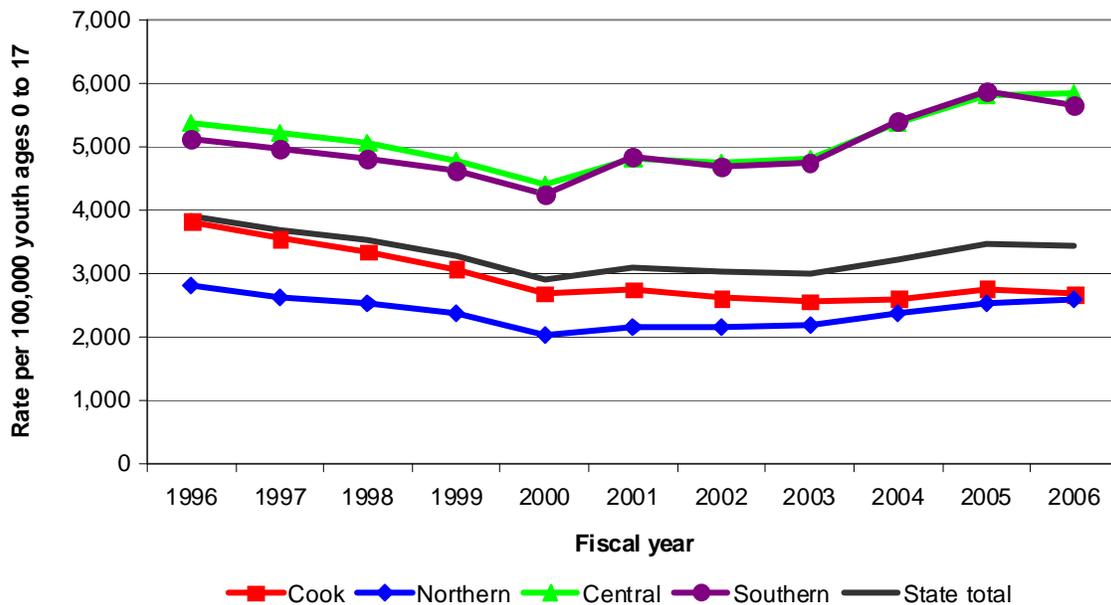
As shown in *Figure 4*, in 2000 the rate of reported domestic violence offenses in Cook County decreased significantly, this is due to software issues at the Chicago Police Department and not necessarily a reflection of reduced offenses.

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.¹⁴ In FY06, there were 110,241 **child abuse and neglect reports** to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), an increase of 10 percent from the 100,447 cases reported in FY01, but a 12 percent decrease from 125,220 in 1996.

An 11 percent increase was seen in the *rate* of child abuse and neglect reports, from 3,096 per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17 in FY01 to 3,429 per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17 in FY06. *Figure 5* shows the rate of reports of child abuse and neglect by region from FY96 to FY06.

Figure 5
Rate of reported cases of child abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17 by region, FY96 – FY06



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

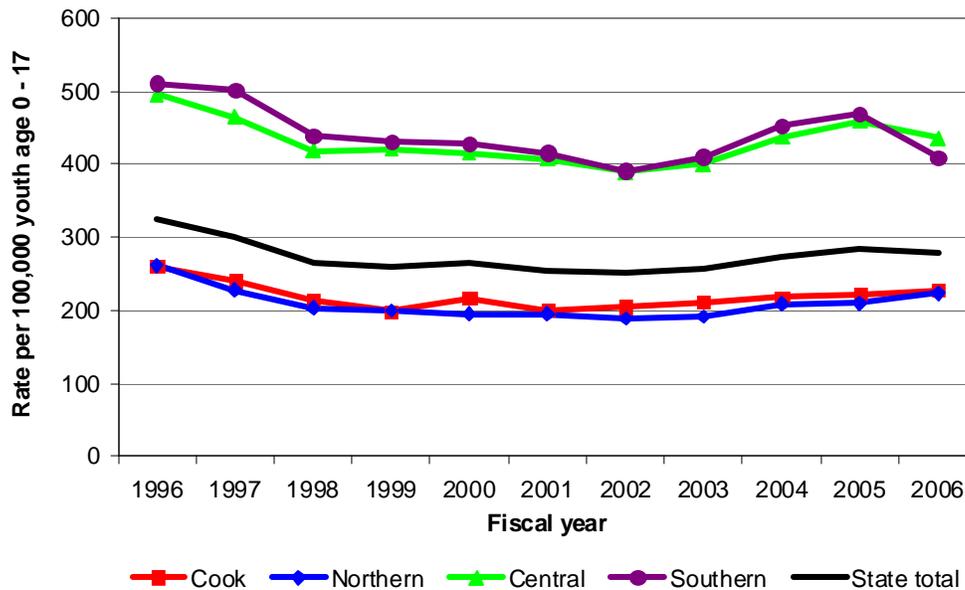
In FY06, DCFS **indicated** 24 percent of the reported cases of child abuse and neglect in the state. Indicated cases are those that DCFS has confirmed credible evidence of child abuse and neglect. That year, 26,683 cases of abuse and neglect were indicated, a decrease of 8 percent from the 28,870 cases indicated in FY01. In FY06, DCFS indicated a *rate* of 830 cases of abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17.

While the rate of reported cases of abuse and neglect increased from 2001 to 2006, the rate of reported cases decreased 13 percent between 1996 and 2006. During that same time period the rate of indicated cases decreased 41 percent.

Sexual abuse

In FY06, 8,957 cases of sexual abuse of children in Illinois were reported to DCFS, a 9 percent increase from the 8,239 cases reported in 2001. From FY96 to FY06 the statewide *rate* of reports of child sexual abuse to DCFS decreased. However, there was a 10 percent increase in the rate of child sexual abuse reports between FY01 and FY06, from 254 per 100,000 youth age 0 to 17 to 279, respectively. *Figure 6* shows the rate of reported sexual abuse of children by region from FY96 through FY06.

Figure 6
Rate of reported cases of child sex abuse per 100,000 youth
ages 0 to 17 by region, FY96 – FY06



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

In FY06, 2,437 indicated cases of child sex abuse were recorded, a decrease of 16 percent from the 2,916 cases in 2001. In FY06, DCFS indicated 27 percent of reported cases of child sexual abuse that year. The *rate* of indicated child sexual abuse reports was 76 cases per 100,000 youth age 0 to 17 in FY06.

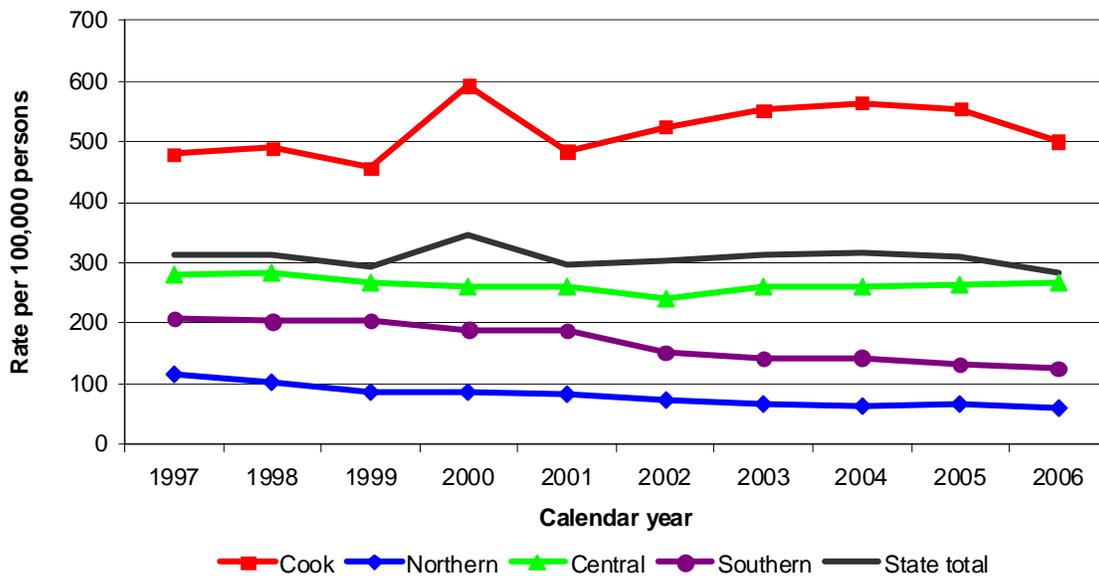
While the rate of reported cases of child sexual abuse increased from 2001 to 2006, the rate of reported cases decreased 15 percent between 1996 and 2006; during that same time period, the rate of indicated cases decreased 45 percent.

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.¹⁵

It is voluntary for law enforcement agencies to report criminal offenses against youth to the Illinois State Police (ISP). Therefore, data on crimes against youth may be an undercount. In 2006, 36,376 offenses against youth were reported to ISP’s I-UCR supplemental reporting program, a decrease of 2 percent from the 37,259 offenses reported in 2001. *Figure 7* shows the reported crimes against youth rate by region for 1997 through 2006. Data prior to 1997 were unavailable.

Figure 7
Rate of reported crimes against youth per 100,000 persons by region, 1997 – 2006



Source: Illinois State Police

In 2006, the *rate* of reported crimes against youth was 285 per 100,000 persons in the general population. There was a 4 percent decrease in the rate of reported crimes against youth from 298 in 2001. Sangamon County had a rate of reported offenses against youth that was more than two

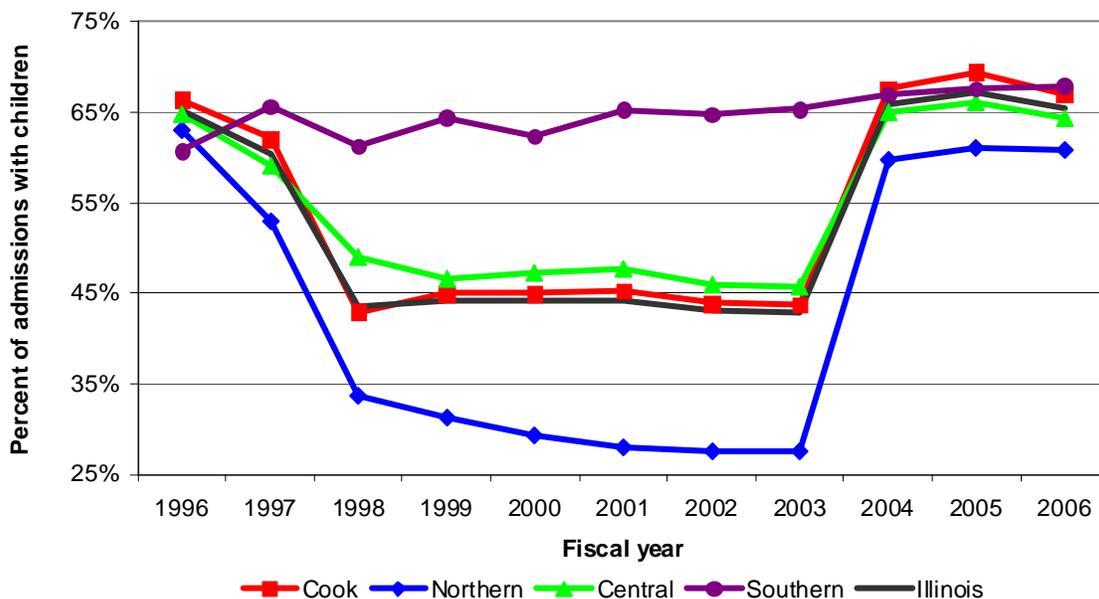
times the rate of the state as a whole; however, this is likely a reflection of reporting practices in that county.

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.¹⁶ Additionally, parental criminal histories and general parental criminality are strong predictors of juvenile delinquency.¹⁷

In FY06, 25,889 adult inmates admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections had children, 66 percent of the adult inmate population. In FY01, there were 14,458 admitted inmates with children or 44 percent of the total adult inmate population. The number of adult inmates with children increased 79 percent from FY01 to FY06. *Figure 8* shows the proportion of inmates admitted to IDOC with children from fiscal year 1996 to 2006.

Figure 8
Percent of inmates admitted to IDOC with children, FY96 – FY06



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

The percentage of inmates with children dropped dramatically in FY98 to 44 percent, according to data available in IDOC admissions files. This decrease continued until FY04, when the percentage of correctional inmates with children increased to 66 percent where it remained for FY05 and FY06. The increase is likely attributed to a change in the collection and reporting practices of IDOC. It is possible IDOC changed their definition of an inmate as a parent.

Northern counties experienced the greatest decreases, from 63 percent in FY96 to 34 percent in FY98, but the figures increased to 60 percent in FY04 (*Figure 8*). Southern counties remained relatively stable during the time examined, with an average of 63 percent.

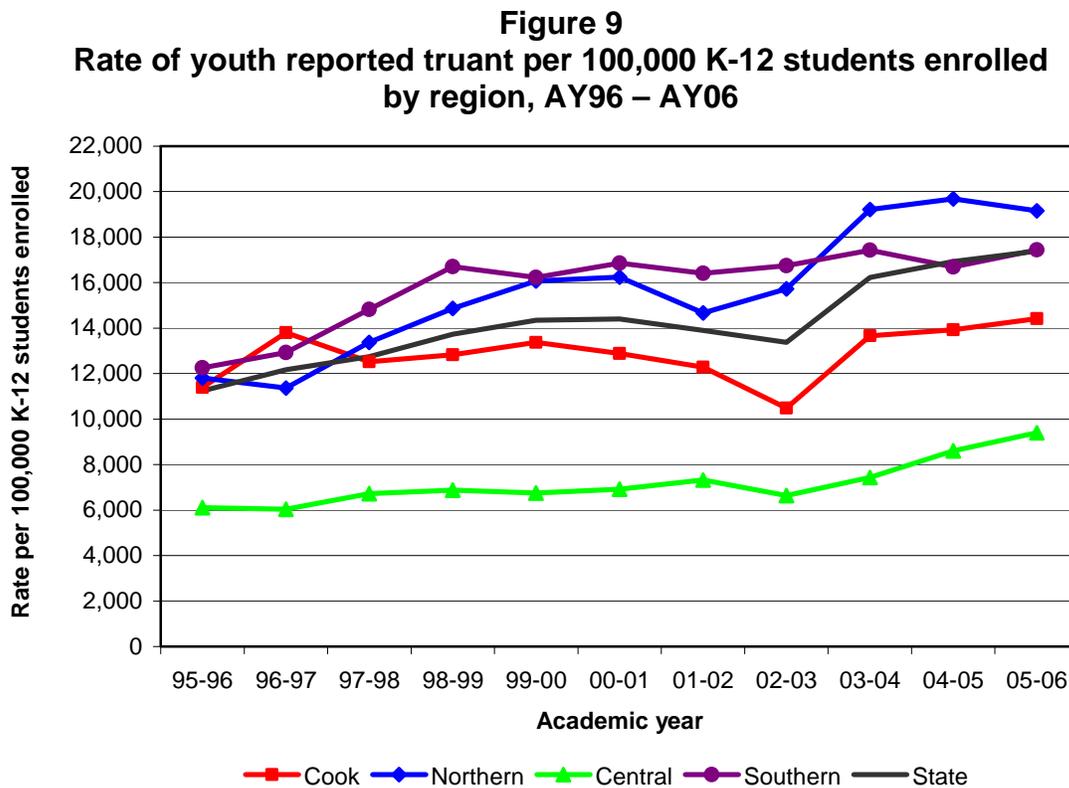
School context

Research has shown that poor school performance and low school attachment are strong predictors of delinquency. A meta-analysis found multiple risk factors, including school factors, and found poor school performance, truancy, dropping out, and low school attachment to be predictors of adolescent delinquency.¹⁸

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, 354,638 youth were considered truant during AY06, a 24 percent increase from 285,625 students who were truant during AY01. *Figure 9* depicts the rate of truancy by region for AY96 through AY06.

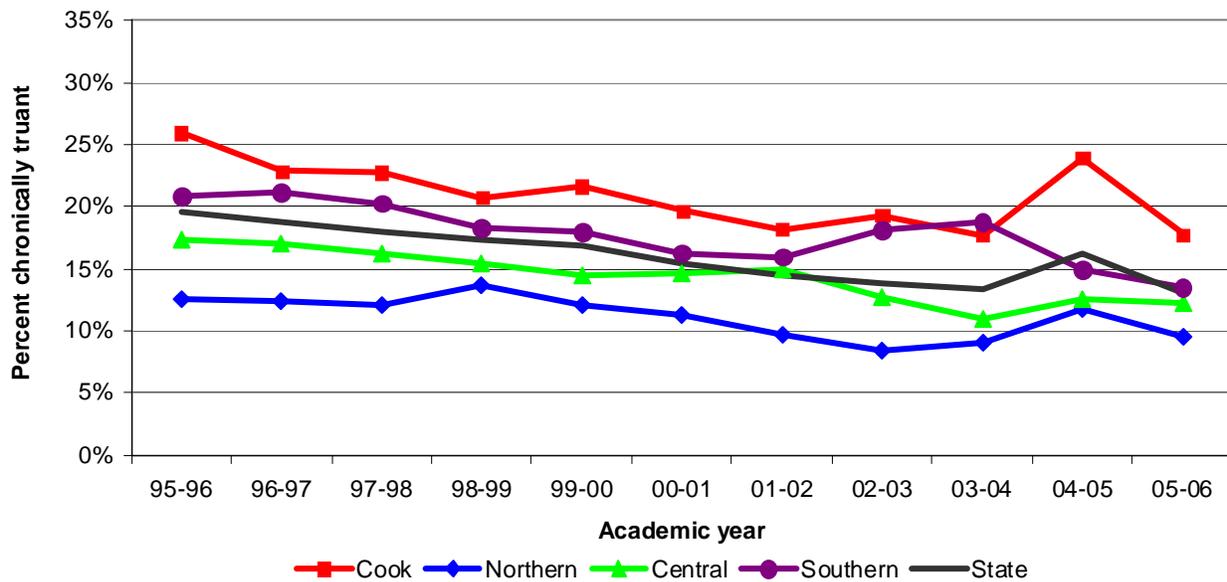


Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Truancy programs are often made available to these students. The statewide truancy *rate* for academic year 2005-06 was 17,392 per 100,000 enrolled students—a 21 percent increase from 14,397 in AY01.

Chronic truants are students who habitually violate compulsory school attendance law by being absent from school without valid cause for 18 or more school days. **Chronic truant programs** are often made available to these students, which may include mentoring, crisis intervention, family counseling, and academic counseling. Of those truant during AY06, 46,117, or 13 percent, were chronically truant. There was a 10 percent increase in the number of chronic truants from AY96 to AY06 (*Figure 10*).

Figure 10
Percent of K-12 truant students chronically truant by region,
AY96 – AY06



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

The statewide percentage of chronic truants declined from AY96 through AY04. In AY96 the percentage of chronic truants was 20 percent, which dropped to 15 percent in AY01, and finally decreasing to 13 percent in AY06. Cook County and Northern and Central Illinois experienced a slight increase in the proportion of chronic truants in AY05.

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).

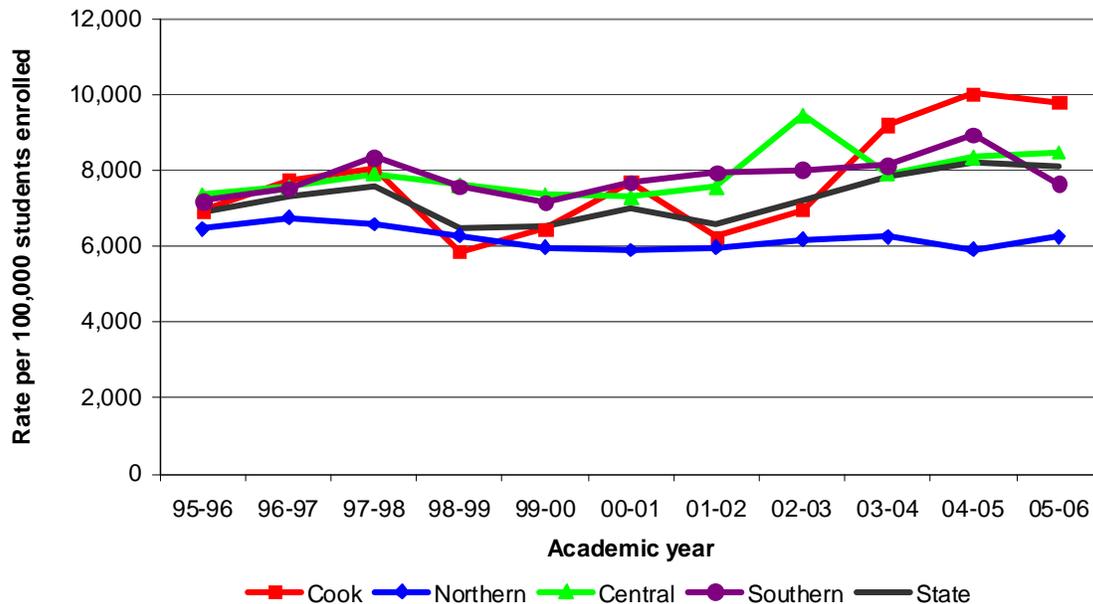
In Illinois, there were 21,362 truant minors in need of supervision in AY06—a 14 percent increase from 18,754 in AY01 and a 17 percent increase from 18,282 recorded in AY96.

The statewide *rate* of truant minors in need of supervision during the 2005-06 academic year was 1,048 per 100,000 enrolled students, a 12 percent increase from AY01.

Suspensions

During AY06, 165,982 students were suspended from school, a 19 percent increase from 139,626 in AY01. Suspension *rates* of students increased 18 percent from 6,883 per 100,000 enrolled students in AY96 to 8,140 in AY06. *Figure 11* shows the suspension rate for students enrolled in kindergarten through high school by region for AY96 through AY06.

Figure 11
Rate of youth suspended per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled by region, AY96 – AY06



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

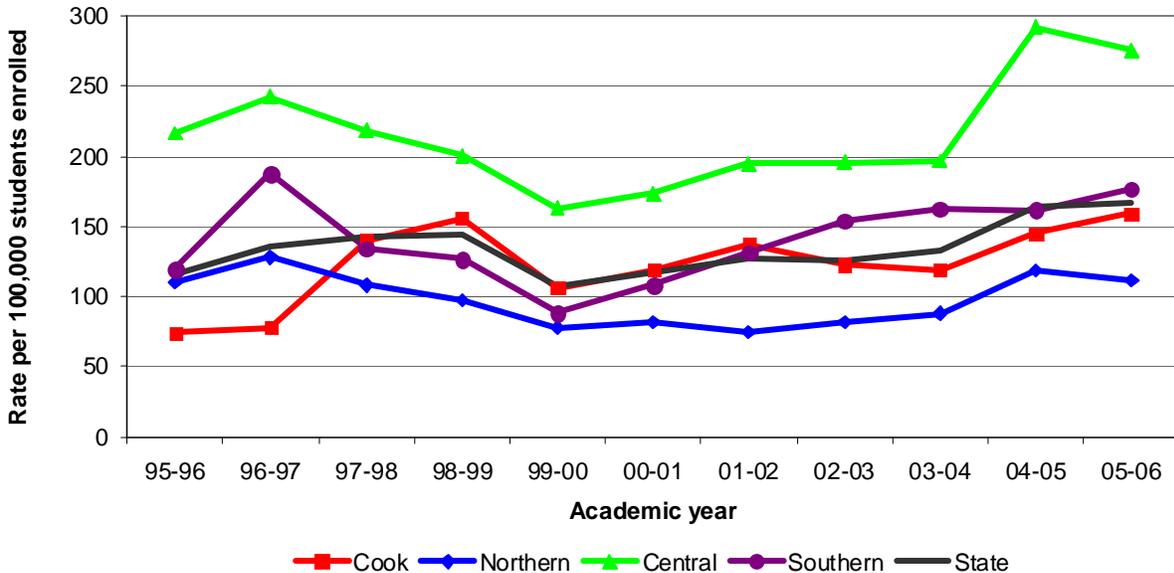
All Illinois regions experienced increases in their rates of suspensions between AY96 and AY06. However, the counties that comprise the Northern region outside of Cook County experienced the smallest increase, 2 percent. Conversely, Cook County experienced the largest increase, with their rate increasing 48 percent during the time period. Central Illinois counties increased 14 percent and the Southern counties increased 31 percent during the time period examined.

Of the 165,982 students suspended during AY06, 75,310 were suspended more than once (45 percent). In AY96, 53,928 students were suspended more than once (41 percent).

Expulsions

During AY06, 3,413 students were expelled from school, a 47 percent increase from the 2,323 expelled in AY01. *Figure 12* shows the rates of students expelled from school from AY96 to AY06.

Figure 12
Rate of youth expelled per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled, by region, AY96 – AY06



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

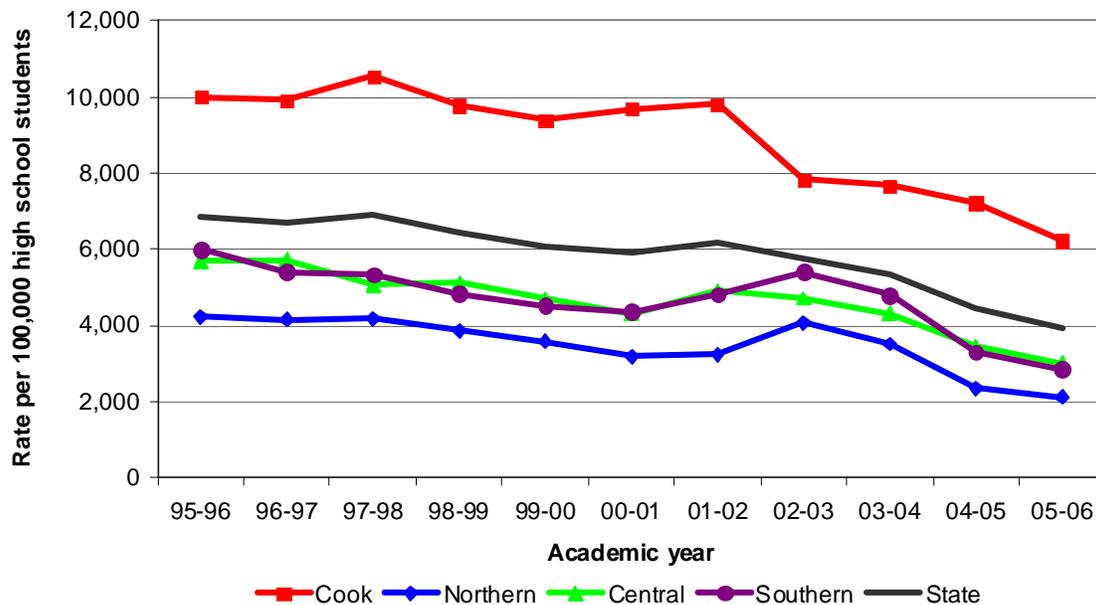
The statewide expulsion *rate* for AY06 was 167 per 100,000 enrolled students. This represents a 44 percent increase in the statewide rate of expulsions, from 117 per 100,000 enrolled students in AY96. Cook County experienced a 114 percent increase from 74 in AY96 to 159 in AY06, and a 34 percent increase from 119 in AY01.

Southern counties experienced a 63 percent rate increase in expulsions from 108 in AY01 to 177 in AY06. Central counties saw a 59 percent increase in their expulsion rate from 174 during the 2000-01 academic year to 276 in AY06. Central counties also saw a 48 percent increase between AY03-04 and AY04-05.

Dropouts

During AY06, there were 24,844 high school student dropouts, which was a decrease of 27 percent from the 34,008 high school students who dropped out during AY01. There was a 34 percent decrease in the statewide *rate* of high school dropouts from AY01 to AY06 (*Figure 13*).

Figure 13
Rate of high school student dropouts per 100,000 high school students enrolled, by region, AY96 – AY06



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

In academic year 2005-06, the dropout rate was 3,936 per 100,000 high school students—a 42 percent decrease from 6,849 in AY96. All regions in Illinois experienced an overall decrease in their dropout rates during the period examined.

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, research has shown that girls are less likely to engage in delinquent behavior “if they have adults in their lives who are aware of their daily activities and associations,” have a “positive perception of the school environment and positive interactions with people at school,” perform well academically, and view religion as important.¹⁹ These protective factors were shown to be significant for boys as well as girls in other studies.²⁰

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.²¹ One study found that one of the most important protective factors was having friends who were not involved in delinquency and friends who emphasized the negative outcomes of delinquent acts.²²

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.²³ 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.²⁴ 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.²⁵ For these reasons, early intervention and prevention programs should encourage positive youth development and the inclusion of family, school, and community.²⁶

Juvenile justice system data

Population data

Understanding population data is critical to put the juvenile justice data contained in this report into context. 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. In 2006, about 1.3 million youth ages 10 to 16 were living in Illinois, according to the U.S. Census.

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, all Illinois law enforcement agencies are required to report monthly offense and arrest data to the Illinois State Police (ISP). Since 1995, the I-UCR program has only collected aggregate-level offense and arrest data from local law enforcement agencies across the state. Aggregate data are collected on **violent and property index offenses** and arrests, as well as certain drug offenses and arrests. Additional supplemental data on domestic crimes, crimes against children, crimes against school personnel, and hate crimes are also collected. The aggregate offense and arrest totals combine data across gender, race, and age, which, unfortunately, prevent researchers from comparing these characteristics across crime types, geographic areas, or over time.

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

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 2001, close to 90 percent of all police departments in the most populated areas were reporting youth arrests. However, even though the percentage of jurisdictions reporting had increased, the volume of arrests expected in a given area, when using Census Bureau population estimates to create a rough benchmark, was found to be adequate in only 22 counties. In other words, while the number of jurisdictions reporting 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 and demographic categories. Demographic information is collected by race, including white, black, Asian, and American Indian, but data on ethnicity is not collected. The omission of ethnicity is a result of nationally standardized electronic reporting to the FBI, which does not include ethnicity. As a result, the race categories used by CCH may not be comparable to race categories used by detention, corrections and other agencies that include ethnicity in 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 expungements.

In light of these data quality issues, the data on youth arrests and the characteristics of those arrested should not be viewed as an absolute measure of youth crime in Illinois.

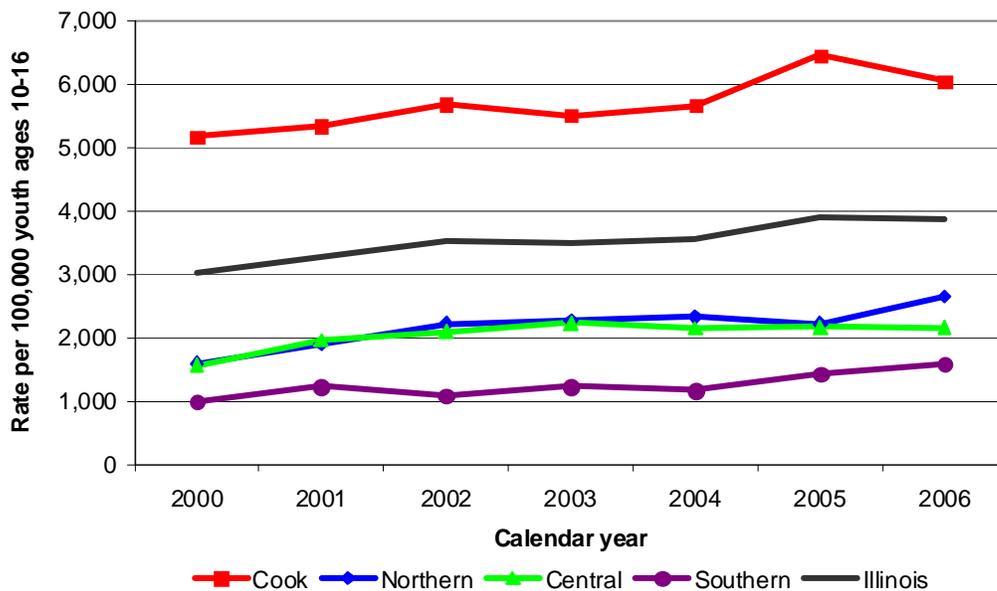
Data summary

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 2000 to 2006, overall youth arrests increased 29 percent, from 38,264 to 49,312. This count of arrests totals the number of fingerprint cards filed, rather than the unique number of youth arrested.

In 2006, there were a total of 49,312 youth arrests in Illinois. The *rate* of arrests in 2006 was 3,872 arrests for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16—a 28 percent increase from 3,029 in 2000 (see *Figure 14*).

Figure 14
Rate of reported arrests per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16,
by region, 2000 – 2006



Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

Arrest data by offense category is determined by a hierarchical method. 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, and other offenses—were created based on the Illinois Compiled Statutes.

In 2006, arrests in which the most serious offense for which the youth was charged was a property crime accounted for more than 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 14 percent of all youth arrests. Arrests for status offenses accounted for 2 percent of arrests, as did arrests for weapons offenses. Sex offenses accounted for 0.8 percent of all arrests. Offenses designated as “other,” those that did not fit into the previous six categories, accounted for 21 percent of arrests.

Fifty-eight percent of youth arrested in 2006 were identified as black and 41 percent were identified as white. As previously mentioned, Hispanic youth arrested in 2006 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). Most arrestees were also male (79 percent). *Map 1* compares county rate changes in youth arrests from 2001 to 2006.

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). These data are collected aggregately by county from each circuit court and presented in their annual reports. No information is made available by AOIC about the youth included in the data such as gender, race or ethnicity, age, or type of offense.

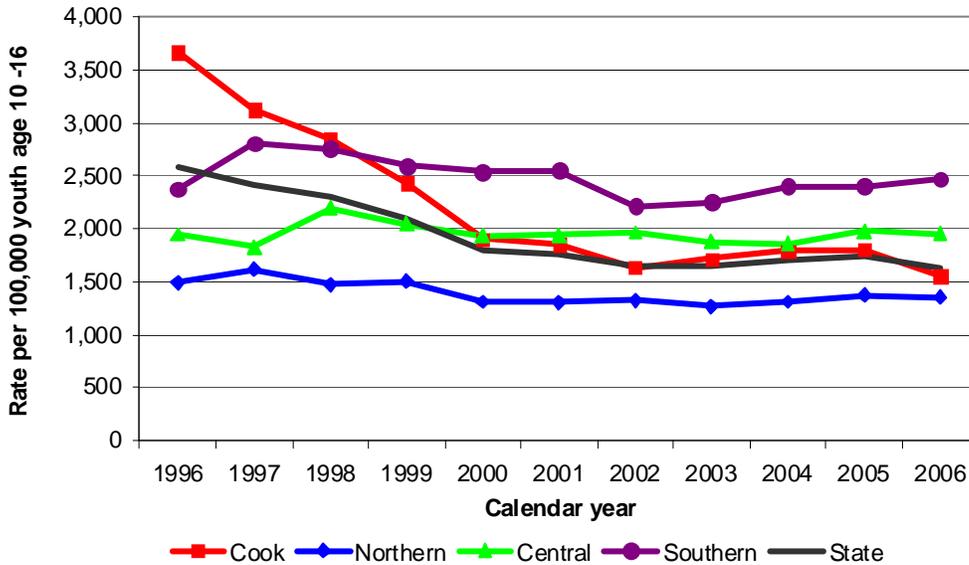
While it is not possible to determine the ages of youth included in AOIC juvenile court data, it is assumed that they are between the ages of 10 and 16, as these are the ages youth are under the juvenile court jurisdiction. For this reason, all rates are calculated using the juvenile population ages 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 1996 to 2006, the number of new delinquency petitions filed in Illinois decreased by 34 percent. This decline was affected in part by a 57 percent decline in new delinquency petitions filed in Cook County between 1996 and 2006. The decline in Cook County petitions is possibly due to expansions in juvenile diversion programming. *Figure 15* depicts the rate of new delinquency petitions filed by region.

Figure 15
Rate of delinquency petitions filed per 100,000 youth age 10 to 16,
by region, 1996 – 2006



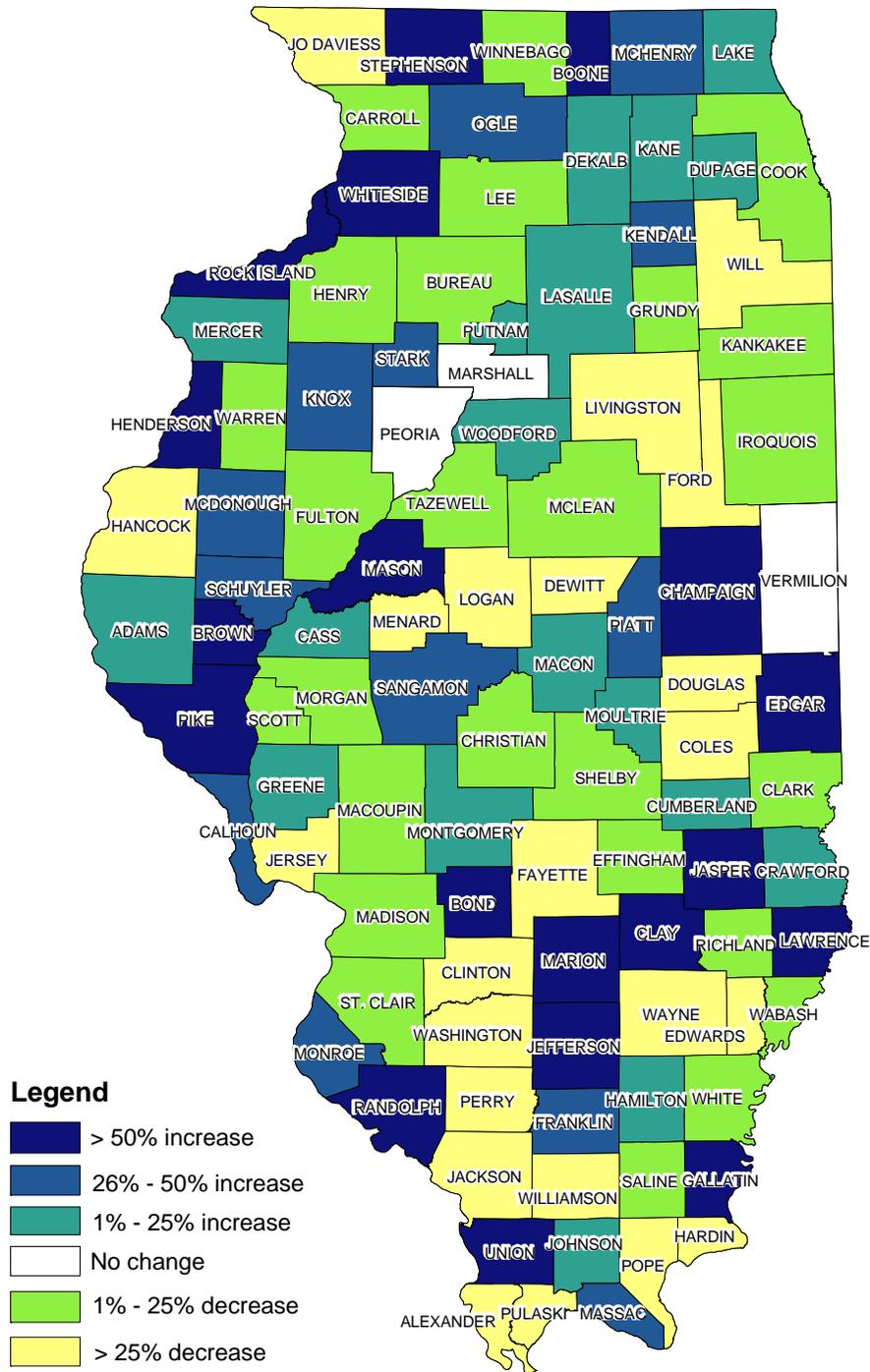
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

From 2001 to 2006, the number of new delinquency petitions filed statewide decreased 8 percent from 22,522 to 20,803.

There were slight increases, however, in the *rate* of new delinquency petitions filed between 2003 and 2005. The rate increased 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 for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16. *Map 2* shows the percent change in the rate of new delinquency petitions filed by county from 2001 to 2006.

The counties that comprise the Southern region of the state had the highest rates of new delinquency petitions filed, with 2,473 new petitions filed for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 2006. 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 1,353.

Map 2
Percent change in rate of new delinquency petitions filed in Illinois,
2001 – 2006

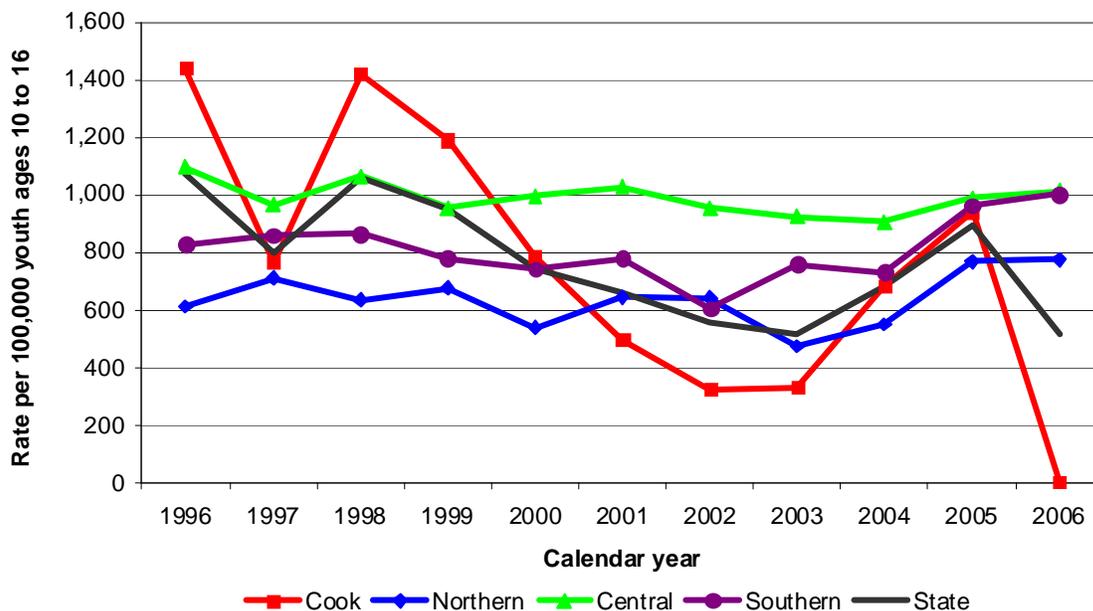


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adjudications

In Illinois, the rate of adjudications of delinquency decreased dramatically from 1,070 adjudications for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16 in 1996 to 516 in 2006. However, this may be attributed to the fact that Cook County adjudication data were not reported to AOIC in 2006. In 2005, the last year Cook County reported adjudication data, the rate of adjudications was 893—a 17 percent decrease from 1996 but a 35 percent increase from 2001. *Figure 16* depicts the rate of youth adjudicated delinquent by region. Adjudication data for Cook County in 1997 were only available for January through June, which accounts for the dip depicted in the line graph in *Figure 16*.

Figure 16
Rate of youth adjudicated delinquent per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16, by region, 1996 – 2006



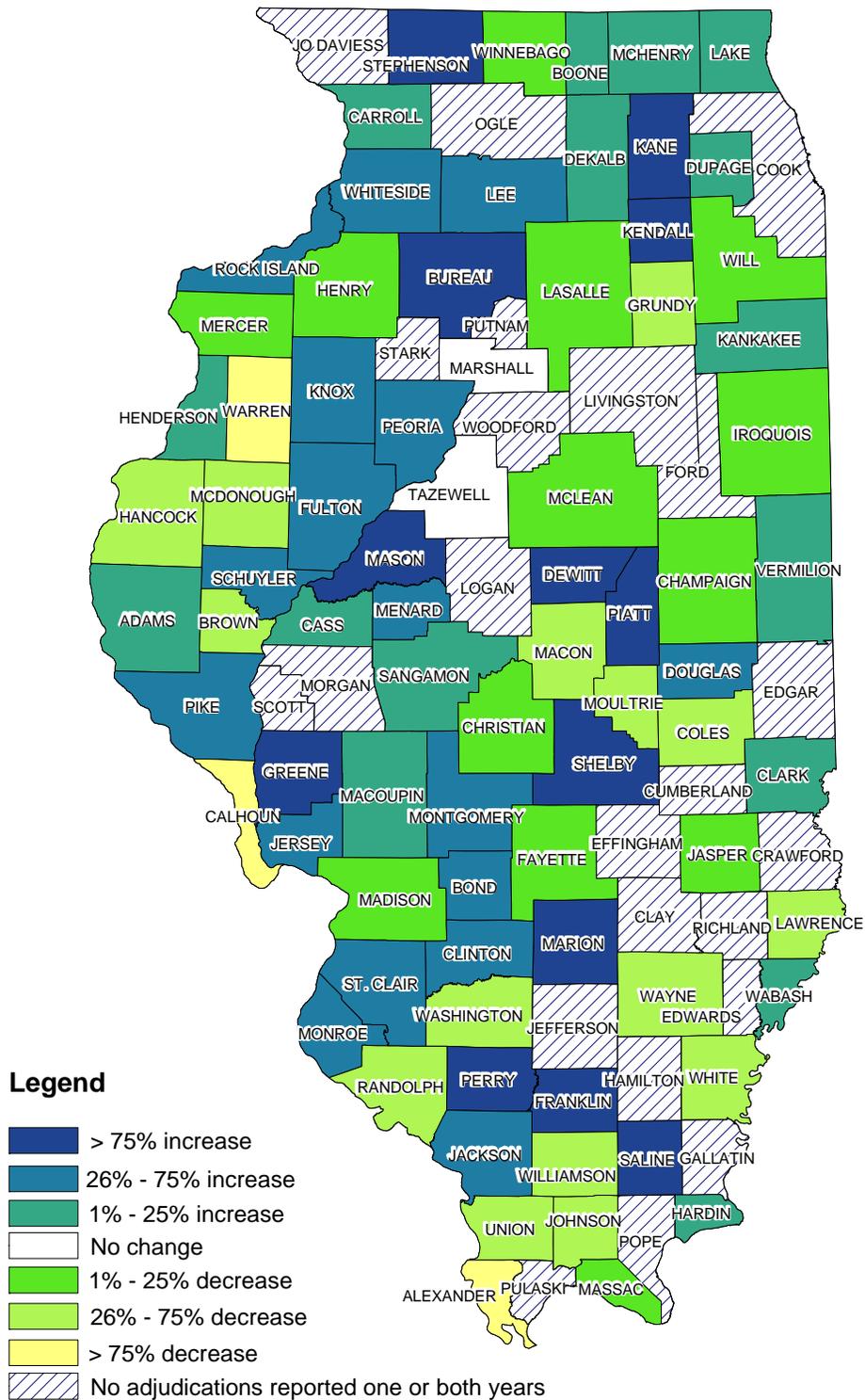
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

A 36 percent increase occurred in the number of adjudications between 2001 and 2005, from 8,417 to 11,455, the last year Cook County reported adjudication numbers to AOIC. In 2003, the state *rate* of adjudications was at its lowest during the time period examined at 516 adjudications for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16. In 2006, the rate was again 516; however, Cook County did not report adjudication information in this year.

The Southern, Central, and Northern region's rates varied during the period examined. Between 1996 and 2006, the Northern region experienced a 27 percent increase in their rates, from 611 to 776. During that same time period, the Southern region's rates increased 21 percent, from 827 to 1,003. The Central region decreased 8 percent, from 1,096 to 1,013.

Map 3 shows the percent change in the rate of youth adjudicated delinquent by county from 2001 to 2006.

Map 3
Percent change in rate of youth adjudicated delinquent in Illinois, 2001 – 2006



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Detention data

After a police officer takes a youth into custody, he or she considers the need for placement in a **detention** facility, 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 all Illinois detention centers operating in 2006.

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

Data collected for the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) Annual Report to the Illinois Supreme Court and from the **Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS)** were used to examine admissions to Illinois youth detention centers from 1996 to 2006.

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 2006 data extracted from JMIS can be separated by age, gender, race, and offense type for each admission. Most detention centers reported in 2006 to JMIS the number of admissions and the characteristics of the youth admitted. Although the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center did not report to JMIS in 2006, they provided the Authority with detention data for 2006. The Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center began JMIS data entry in 2007.

Detention facilities use internal offense hierarchies and only submit the most serious charge for which a youth is being detained. This charge is then grouped into specific offense categories by the Authority. Detention offense categories used were based on the Illinois Compiled Statutes and are detailed in Appendix F. The JMIS system makes a distinction for 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 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.

Detention admissions information was obtained from AOIC annual reports for 1996 through 1999. During these years it is not possible to separate detention admissions by age. Detention admissions information from 2000 to 2006 was obtained from JMIS. For these years, the numbers reported are only for detention admissions of youth between the ages of 10 and 16. Youth over age 16 can be detained in juvenile detention centers, but usually only in special circumstances. For this reason, detention admission rates were limited to youth ages 10 to 16 when possible. The 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 admissions numbers provided were used.

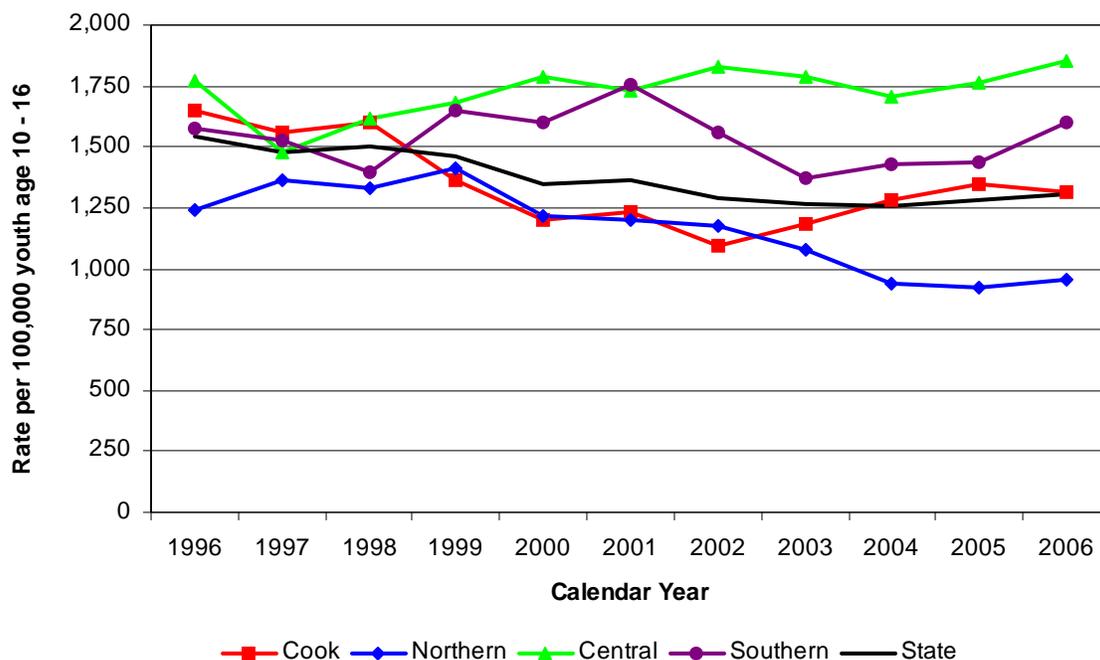
Data summary

In 2006, there were 16,586 admissions to secure detention of 10 to 16 year olds statewide, a 12 percent decrease from the 18,887 admissions in 1996. In 2006 60 percent of detention admissions were black youth, 27 percent were white youth, and 11 percent were Hispanic youth. JMIS treats the Hispanic ethnicity as a racial category. Most youth admitted to detention were male (83 percent).

In 2006, 34 percent of admissions to detention for youth ages 10 to 16, not including Cook County, were for offenses against a person. Property offenses accounted for 32 percent of admissions and 11 percent were for violations of probation, parole, home detention, or court orders. Six percent of admissions were for offenses designated as “other”, six percent were for drug offenses, 3 percent were for weapons offenses, 3 percent were for contempt of court, 2 percent were for sex offenses, and 1 percent was for status offenses. Admissions for outstanding warrants where the offense for which the warrant was issued was unknown accounted for less than 1 percent of admissions. Cook County detention admission data by offense category were unavailable.

The state *rate* of annual detention admissions for youth 10 to 16 years of age decreased 16 percent in the 10 years examined from 1996 to 2006. In 1996, the rate of detention admissions was 1,544 admissions for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and 1,302 in 2006. *Figure 17* shows the rate of youth admissions to secure detention by region from 1996 to 2006.

Figure 17
Rate of admissions to secure detention per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16
by region, 1996 – 2006



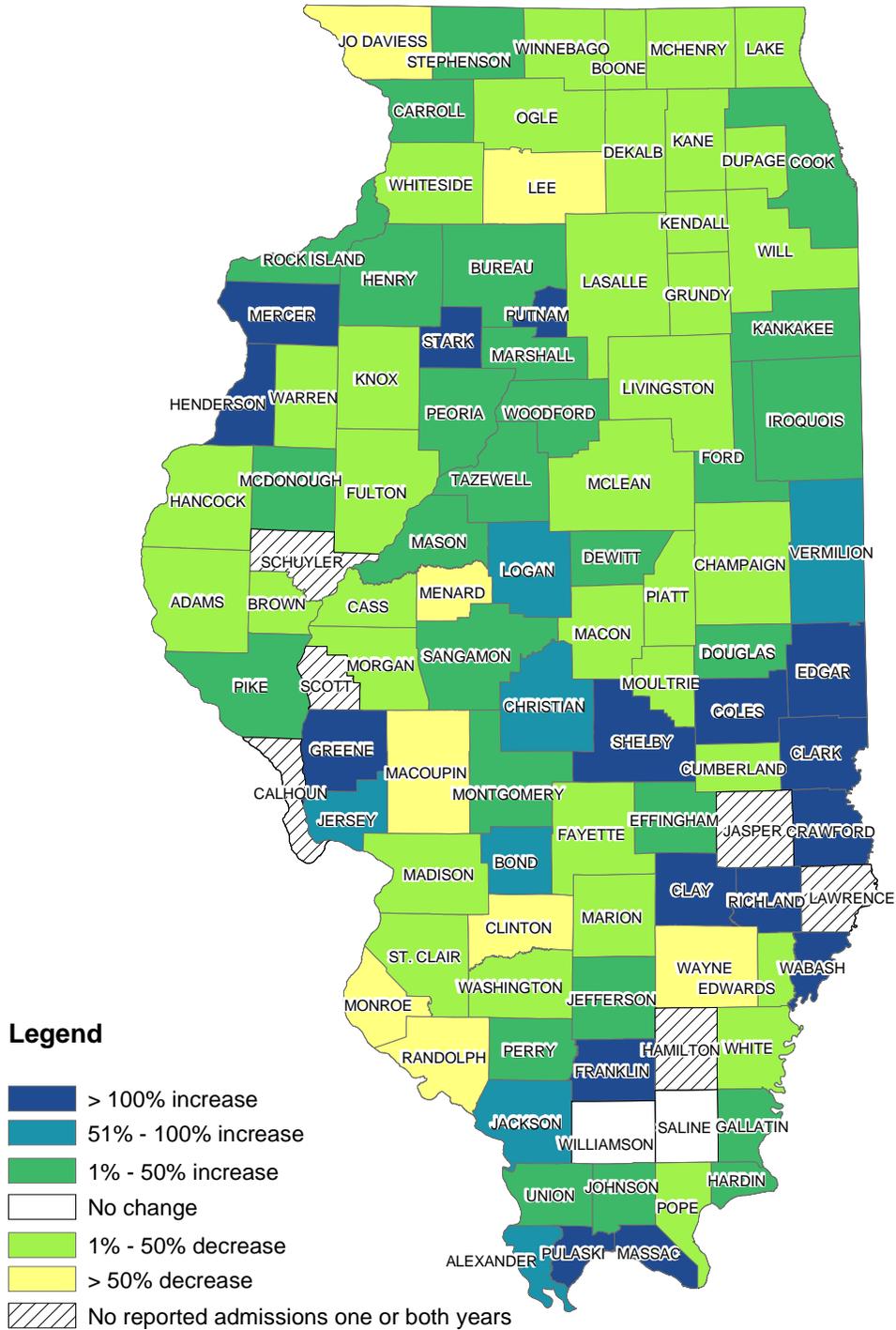
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and Juvenile Monitoring Information System

The Central region of Illinois experienced a slight increase in their detention admission rates from 1996 to 2006. In 2006, the rate was 1,850 admissions for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16, a 4 percent increase from 1,775 in 1996. Southern Illinois experienced a 2 percent increase from 1,573 in 1996 to 1,597 in 2006. Cook County's rates decreased 20 percent from 1,645 admissions for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 1996, to 1,311 in 2006. The Northern region, not including Cook County, had a 23 percent decrease from 1,243 in 1996 to 956 in 2006.

Map 4 depicts the percent change in the rate of county level detention center admissions for 10 to 16 year olds between 2001 and 2006.

In Illinois in 2006, the **average daily population** of youth in detention centers was 860. 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 19 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,
2001 – 2006



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

Transfers to 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 for a forcible felony if the youth had been previously adjudicated delinquent and the offense was committed in furtherance of criminal activity of a gang, and a juvenile judge determines there is probable cause to believe that the allegations against the youth are true [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) was the primary source of 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. However, JMIS can only provide the numbers of detained youth who were transferred to criminal court, but it is likely that the data can provide a reasonable approximation of the number of transfer cases outside of Cook County. As previously stated, the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center did not report to JMIS in 2006, therefore transfer data for Cook County were unavailable. Transfers reported to JMIS are shown in the data tables section in *Appendix H*.

Data summary

In 2006, 90 detained youth between the ages of 10 and 16 were transferred to the adult criminal court in counties outside of Cook. In 2006, the counties with the most youth transfers were Jefferson, Lake, and Crawford with eighteen, nine, and six transfers, respectively. Peoria, Richland, and Winnebago each had five transfers. Based on available data, the use of transfers to adult court is generally found in larger counties with urban populations. *Map 5* depicts the number of transfers of detained youth to adult court by county in 2006.

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 probation. These data, along with data on services ordered and youth placements, are shown in the data tables section in *Appendix H*.

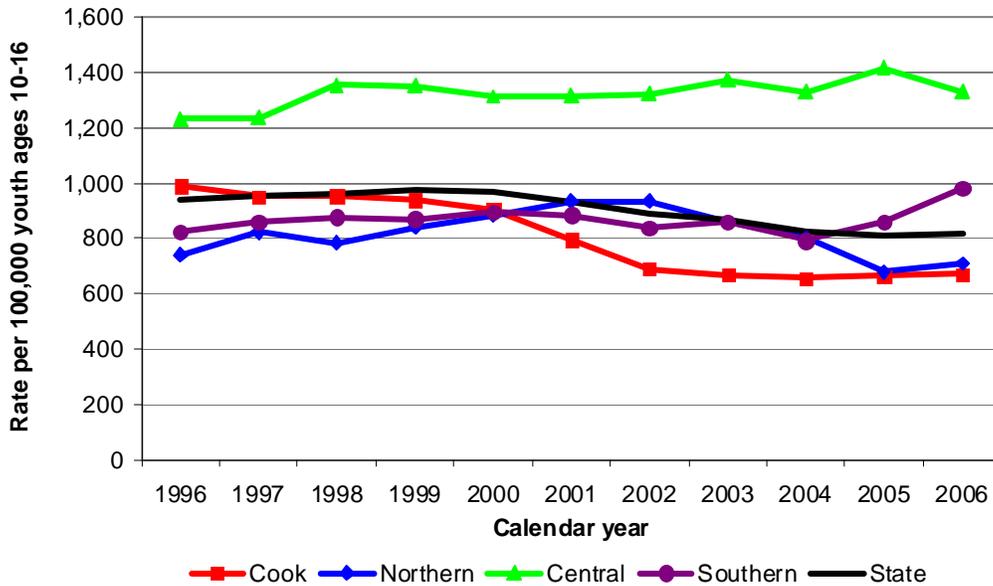
Data summary

Probation caseloads

Probation caseloads include only the number of active youth probation cases open on Dec. 31, 2006. A 10 percent decline was recorded in active probation cases from 1996 to 2006. There were 11,541 active probation cases in 1996 and 10,406 cases in 2006.

The *rate* of formal probation cases statewide decreased 13 percent from 913 formal probation cases for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 1996 to 817 in 2006. After peaking in 1999 at 973, the rate began to steadily decrease. In 2006, the state rate of active youth probation cases was 817 per 100,000 youth age 10 to 16. *Figure 18* depicts the rate of youth probation cases by region from 1996 to 2006.

Figure 18
Rate of youth probation cases per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16,
by region, 1996 – 2006

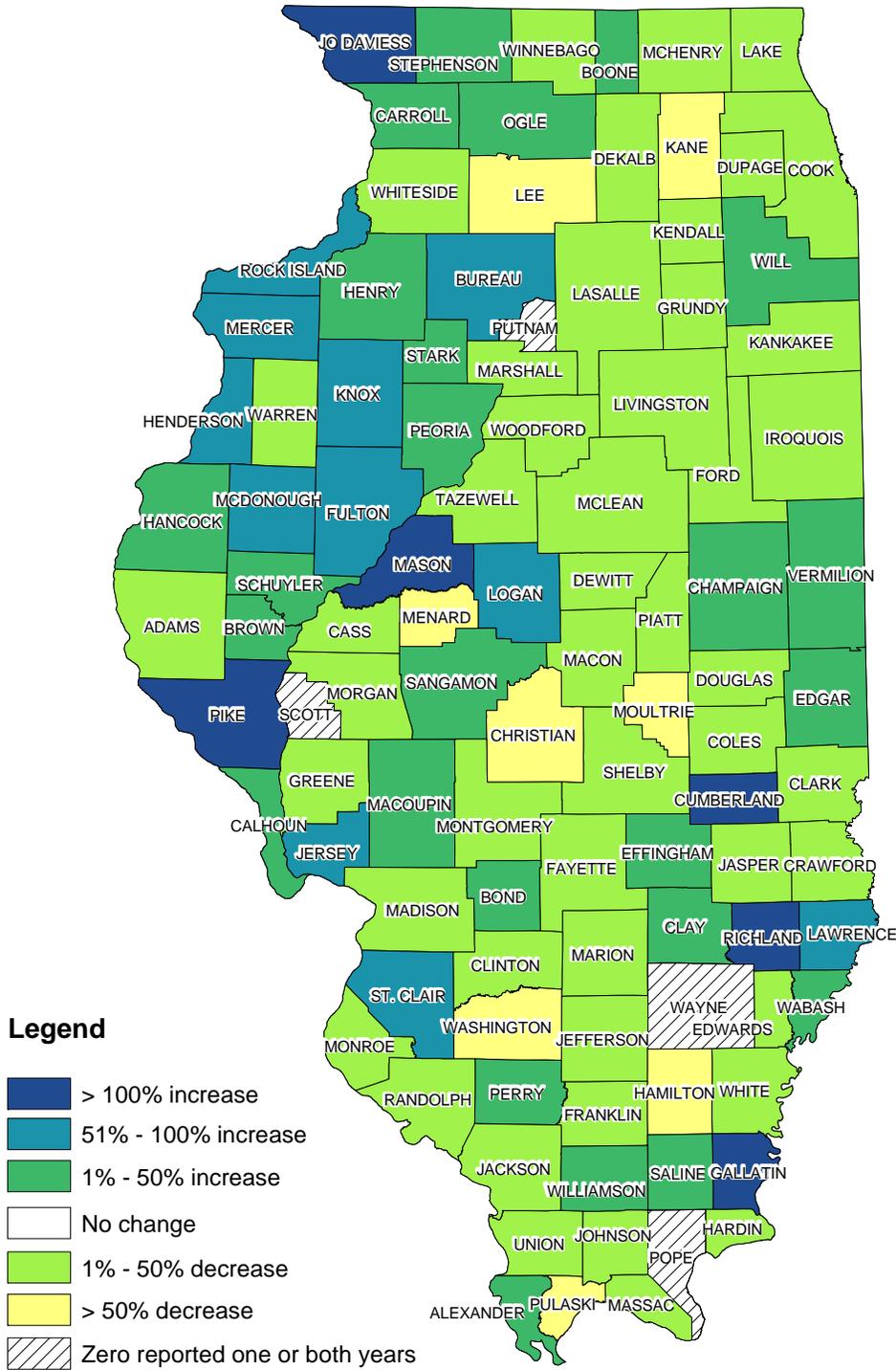


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 Note: Rate of formal probation caseloads as of Dec. 31, 2006

The Central region of Illinois consistently had the highest rate of formal active probation cases during the time examined. Their caseload rate remained relatively stable, increasing only 8 percent between 1996 and 2006. In 2006, the Central region had an active youth probation caseload rate of 1,330 for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16. Cook County experienced the largest decrease in its rates of formal probation cases. Between 1996 and 2006, the rate decreased 32 percent from 957 to 671. The Southern region of Illinois experienced a 19 percent increase from 849 in 1996 to 982 in 2006. The Northern region of Illinois, not including Cook County, had a 4 percent decrease in their rates from 718 in 1996 to 711 in 2006.

Map 6 depicts the percent change in the rate of youth formal probation cases in Illinois between 2001 and 2006.

Map 6
Percent change in rate of youth probation cases in Illinois,
2001 – 2006*



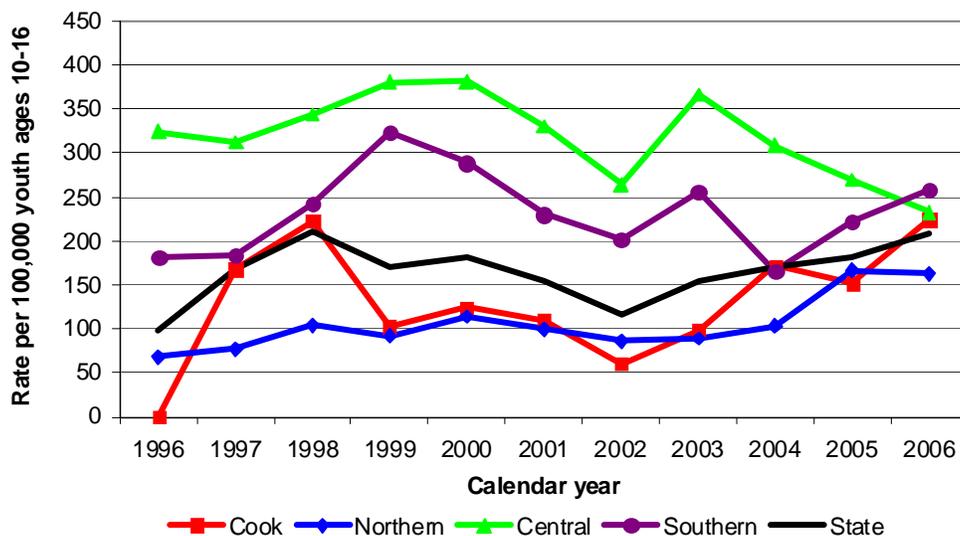
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 *As of Dec. 31, 2006

Informal probation caseloads

The number of active informal probation cases statewide more than doubled from 1,201 in calendar year 1996 to 2,648 in 2006. A total 50 counties had no active informal probation supervision cases in either calendar year 2001 or 2006.

The state *rate* of active informal probation cases increased from calendar years 1996 to 2006. The state rate of informal probation on Dec. 31, 2006 was 208 cases per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16, more than double the rate of 98 in 1996. Data for Cook County were unavailable for 1996. *Figure 19* depicts the rates of information probation cases active on December 31, 2006 by region for 1996 to 2006.

Figure 19
Rate of active informal probation cases per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16, by region, 1996 – 2006*

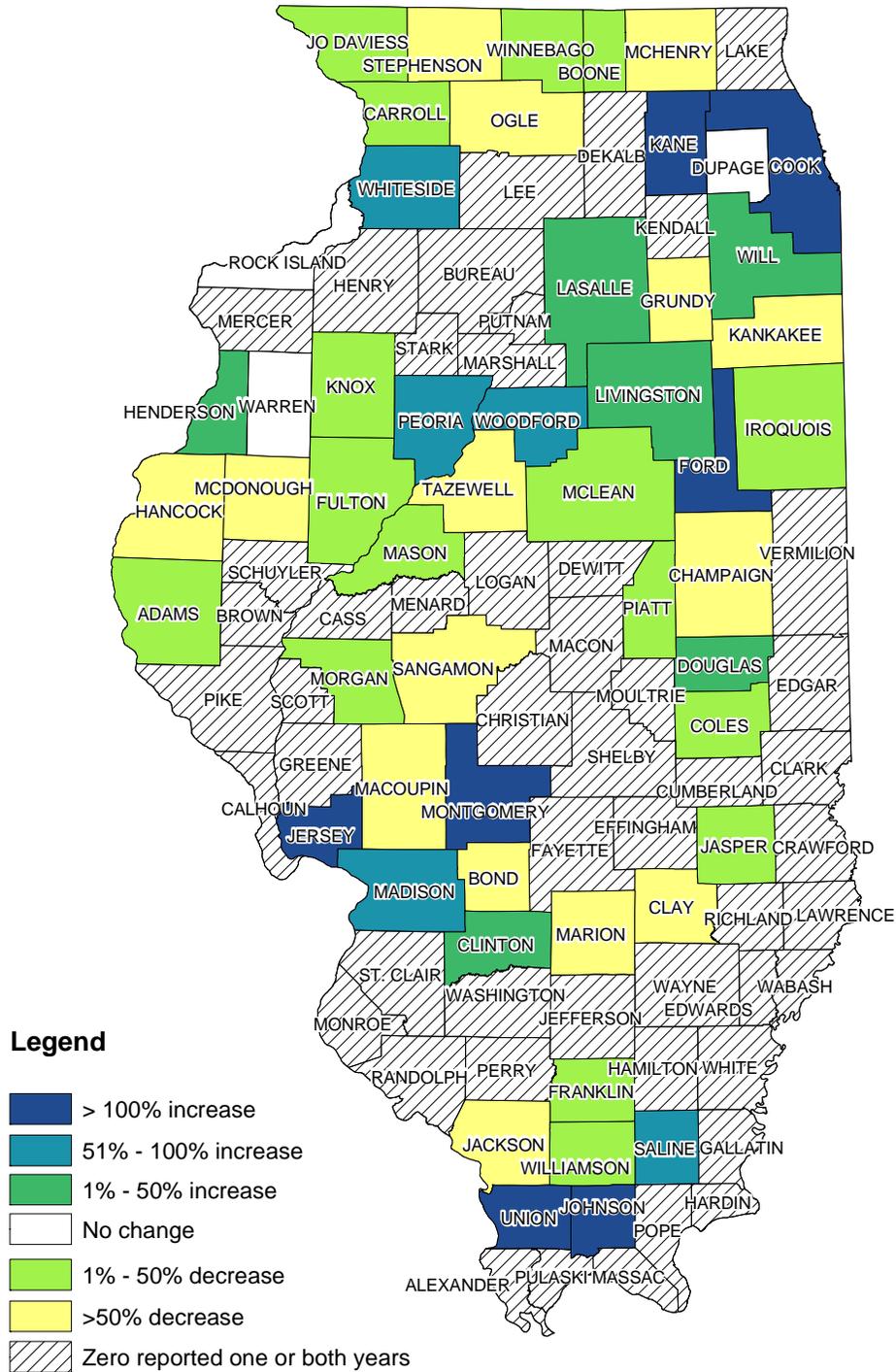


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
* As of Dec. 31, 2006

The rate of active informal probation cases varied during the time examined. Notably, in 2002 most regions had a decrease in their rates. However, rates for the Central Illinois increased 39 percent from 264 for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 2002 to 367 in 2003, but then steadily decreased an average of 14 percent each year to its lowest rate of 233 in 2006. The rate of informal probation cases for Southern Illinois peaked at 324 in 1999 and declined afterward. However, the Southern region's rates were 42 percent higher in 2006 than in 1996.

Map 7 illustrates rate changes in informal youth probation cases in Illinois counties between 2001 and 2006.

Map 7
Percent change in rate of youth informal probation cases, 2001 – 2006*



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 * As of Dec. 31, 2001, and Dec. 31, 2006

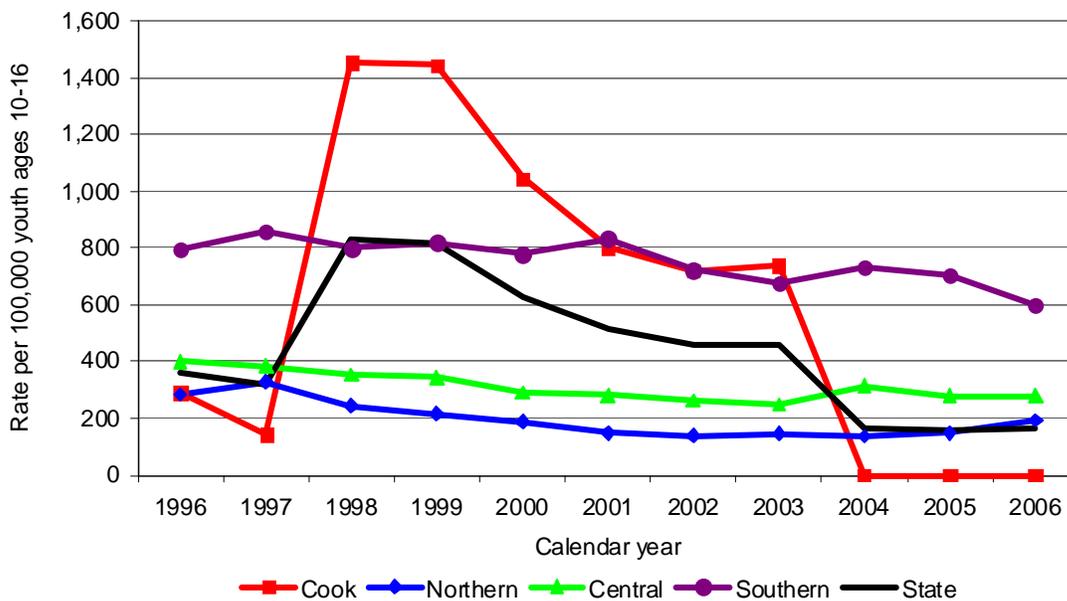
Delinquency petitions continued under supervision

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 2006, the number of delinquency petitions continued under supervision was 2,107—a 68 percent decrease from 6,532 reported in 2001. However, Cook County data for 2006 were unavailable.

Figure 20 shows trends in rates of delinquency petitions continued under supervision by region from 1996 to 2006. Data for Cook County for 2004 through 2006 were not reported to AOIC and data for 1997 were only available from January through June of that year, which explains the dips in the line graph shown in Figure 20.

Figure 20
Rate of delinquency petitions continued under supervision per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16, by region, 1996 – 2006



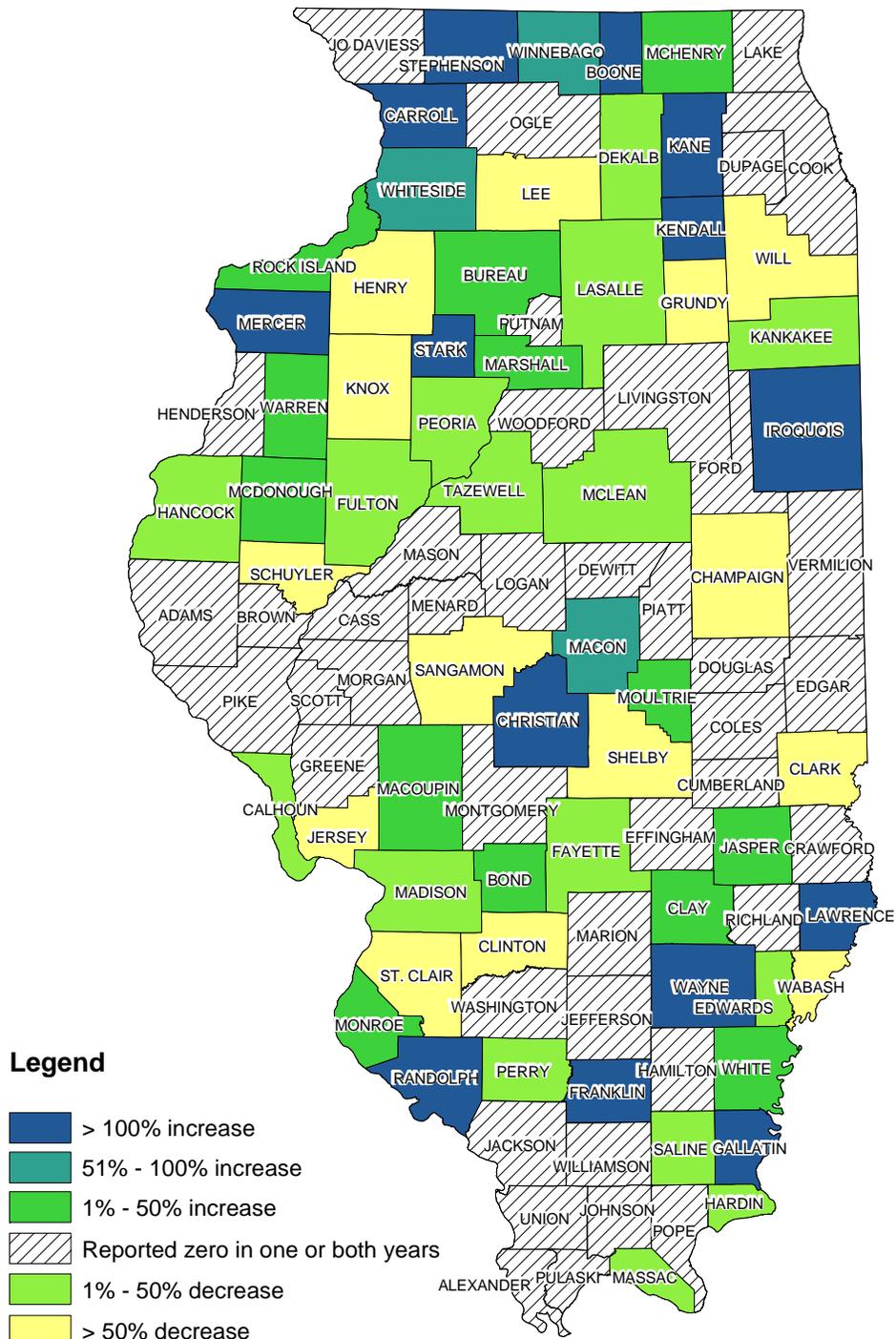
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Note: Cook County data for 2004 through 2006 were

There was a decrease in the *rate* of delinquency petitions continued under supervision from 1996 to 2006, decreasing 54 percent from 363 per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 1996 to 165 in 2006. However, Cook County did not report delinquency petitions continued under supervision to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts in 2006. Without 2006 data from Cook County, statewide trends are difficult to identify.

All regions in Illinois experienced a decrease in the rate of delinquency petitions continued under supervision during the ten years examined.

Map 8 depicts the rate changes of cases continued under supervision by county between 2001 and 2006.

Map 8
Percent change in rate of youth continued under supervision in Illinois, 2001 – 2006



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Corrections data

The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) is the state corrections 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. One of these shared services is IDOC's Planning and Research Unit, which provides research entities, including the Authority, with yearly admissions files. As a result the data were provided by IDOC's Planning and Research Unit and is cited as such. However, the numbers presented in this 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, are argued by correctional officials for the youth to remain in an IYC.

In FY06, 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.²⁷

Court commitments (new adjudication 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.²⁸ 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 adjudication 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 stipulations 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 adjudication for a new offense, but is being returned for violating the technical conditions of their release.

Data summary

Admissions to IDJJ

In FY06, 2,549 youth were admitted to an IDJJ Youth Center—a nine percent increase from the 2,345 admitted in FY96; and a 15 percent decrease from the 2,208 admitted in FY01. Eleven counties reported no youth admissions to IDJJ during FY06.

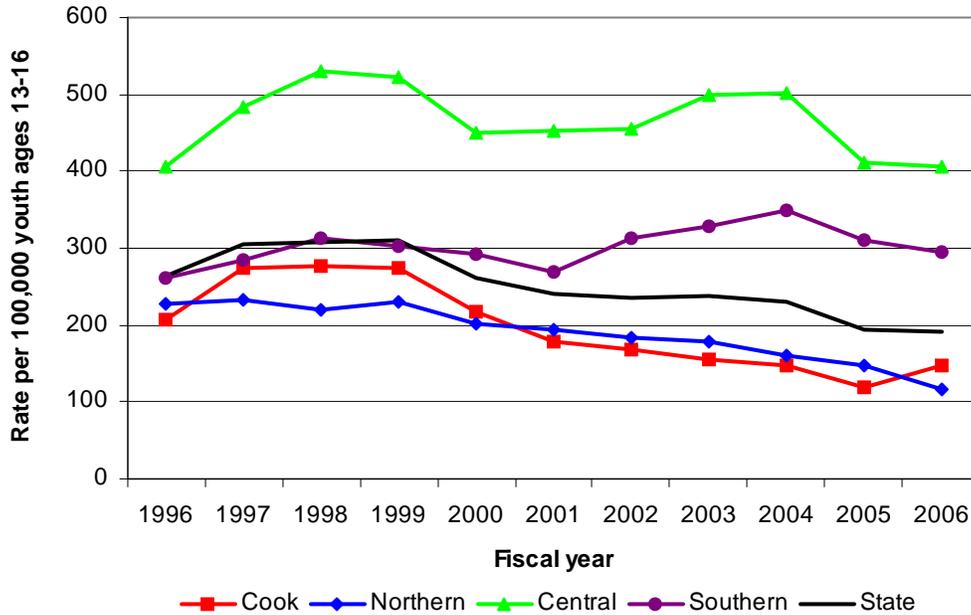
Of these admissions in FY06, 1,559 or 61 percent were court commitments for new adjudications (new sentences). The remaining 990 or 39 percent were for technical parole/MSR violations. Fifty-five percent of all admissions to IDJJ in FY06 were youth between ages 13 and 16. The remaining 45 percent of admissions were youth between the ages of 17 and 20.

Admissions to IDJJ for 13 to 16 year olds

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.

In FY06, 1,414 juveniles age 13 to 16 were admitted to an IDJJ Youth Center—a 24 percent decrease from 1,851 in FY96. In FY06 the *rate* of admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers was 192 admissions for every 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16—a 27 percent decrease from 263 in FY96 and a 20 percent decrease from 239 in FY01. *Figure 21* depicts the rate of commitments to IDJJ for youth ages 13 to 16 from FY96 to FY06.

Figure 21
Rate of admissions to IDJJ per 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16
by region, FY96 – FY06

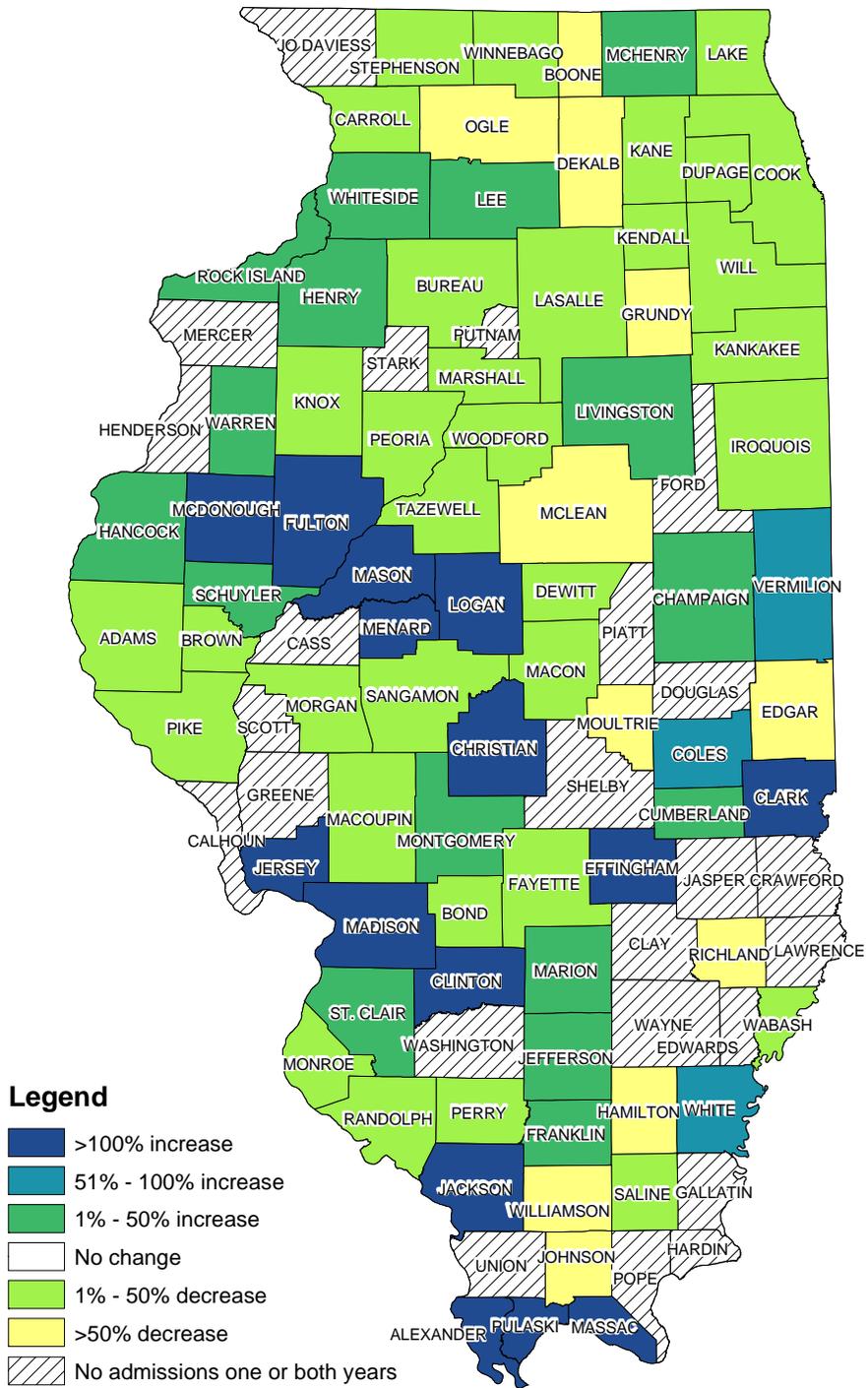


Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

The *rate* of admissions to IDJJ for Southern Illinois increased 10 percent from 268 admissions for every 100,000 youth age 13 to 16 in FY96 to 294 in FY06. Between FY01 and FY04, the Southern Illinois rate increased 30 percent from 268 to 349 before decreasing in both FY05 and FY06. Central Illinois rates of admissions remained the same for both FY96 and FY06 at 406 admissions for every 100,000 youth age 13 to 16. However, the rate in FY01 was 10 percent higher at 453 and the rate in FY04 was 19 percent higher at 501. The Northern region of Illinois not including Cook County steadily decreased during the time period examined. The rate in FY96 was its highest at 227 admissions for every 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16. In FY06 the rate decreased 50 percent to 115. The FY06 rate was also a 41 percent decrease from the rate in FY01 of 194. Cook County's rates decreased 29 percent from 208 in FY96 to 147 in FY06, and decreased 17 percent from 178 in FY01.

Map 9 depicts the rate changes in admissions of youth ages 13 to 16 to IDJJ by county from FY01 to FY06.

Map 9
Percent change in rate of youth admissions to IDJJ,
FY01 – FY06



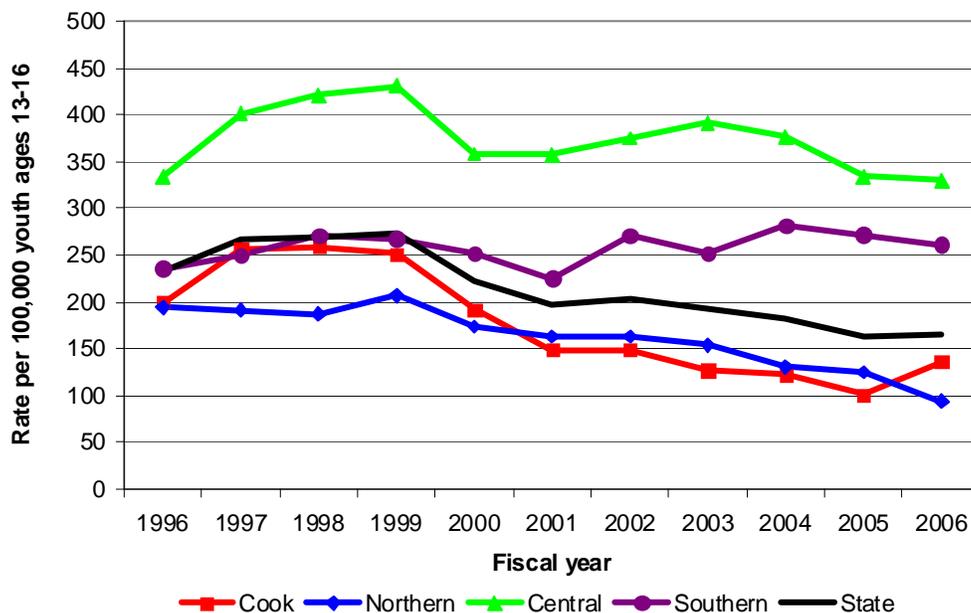
Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Court commitments to IDJJ of 13 to 16 year olds

In FY06, there were 1,217 court commitments of youth ages 13 to 16, representing 86 percent of IDJJ admissions for this age group. From FY96 to FY06, the number of court commitments decreased 26 percent from 1,649 in FY96 to 1,217 in FY06.

The state *rate* of youth court commitments to IDJJ decreased between FY96 and FY06. In FY06, the statewide rate of court commitments was 165 per 100,000 youth age 13 to 16—a 29 percent decrease from 234 in FY96. *Figure 22* depicts the rate of youth court committed to IDJJ, by region, from FY96 to FY06.

Figure 22
Rate of youth court commitments to IDJJ per 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16, by region, FY96 – FY06



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Most regions in Illinois experienced a decrease in their rates of court commitments for 13 to 16 year olds between FY96 and FY06. However, Southern Illinois’ rate increased 11 percent from 236 for every 100,000 youth age 13 to 16 in FY96 to 262 in FY06. Northern Illinois counties outside of Cook County had the largest decrease in rates of new sentence court commitments, decreasing 52 percent from 195 in FY96 to 94 in FY06. Central Illinois counties decreased 1 percent from 334 in FY96 to 330 in FY06. However, Central Illinois counties consistently had the highest rate of court commitments to IDJJ during the time period examined, double the State rate in FY06. Cook County rates decreased 32 percent from 200 in FY96 to 136 in FY06.

Of court commitments in FY06, 33 percent were court evaluations (n=402) and 9 percent were court evaluation returns (n=112).

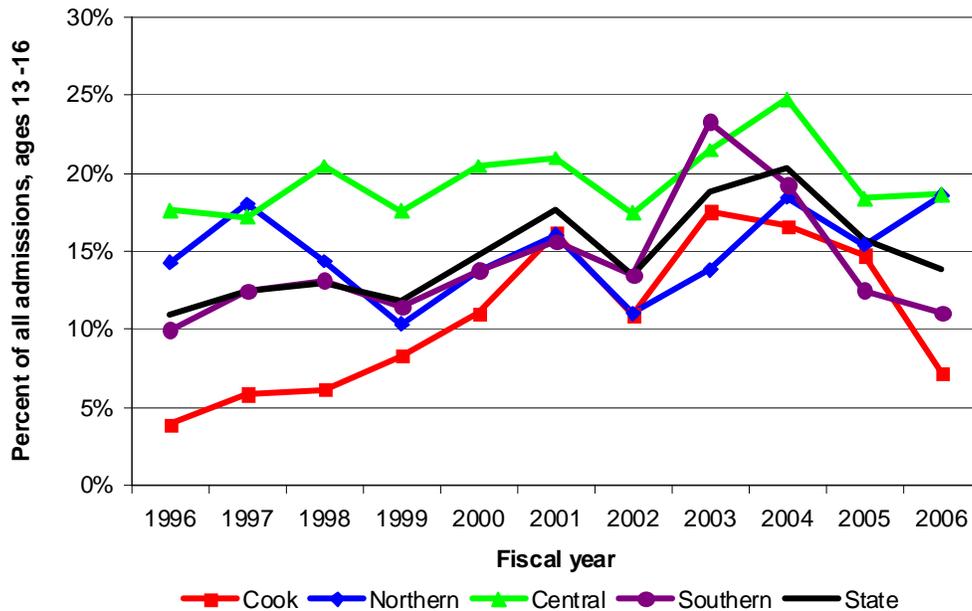
IDJJ uses an internal hierarchy to determine the most serious offense for which a youth is committed and groups offenses into five categories: person, property, sex, drug, and other. In FY06, 42 percent of court-committed youth ages 13 to 16 were committed for a property offense, 40 percent for an offense against a person, 10 percent for a drug offense, 5 percent for a sex offense, and 3 percent for an offense designated as “other”.

Fifty-seven percent of court-committed youth ages 13 to 16 were black, 32 percent were white, and 10 percent were Hispanic. Most court committed youth were male (90 percent). Thirty-nine percent of all court commitments to juvenile IDJJ facilities in FY06 were 16 years old, 24 percent were 15 years old, 18 percent were 17 years of age, 12 percent were 14 years old, 3 percent were 13 years old, and 3 percent were 18 years of age or older.

Technical violation commitments to IDJJ of 13 to 16 year olds

In FY06, 14 percent of IDJJ admissions of 13 to 16 year olds were for technical violations or parole/MSR (n=197). This represents a 2 percent decrease from 202 in FY96, but a 35 percent decrease from 301 in FY01. The *proportion* of admissions for technical violations varied during the time period examined, however all regions saw an overall increase between FY96 and FY06. Between FY01 and FY06, all regions except the Northern region outside Cook County saw decreases in the proportion of their admissions for technical violations. *Figure 23* depicts the proportion of IDJJ commitments for technical violations for 13 to 16 year olds, by region, from FY96 to FY06.

Figure 23
Percent of IDJJ commitments that are technical violation commitments for youth ages 13 to 16, by region, FY96 – FY06



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Admissions to IDJJ 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 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 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 FY06, 45 percent of all admissions to IDJJ were youth between the ages of 17 and 20. In FY06, 1,135 youth in this age group were admitted to IDJJ facilities. This number is more than twice that of FY96, when 494 youth 17 years of age or older were admitted to IDJJ facilities (21 percent). The FY06 number is 11 percent higher than in FY01, when 1,023 youth older than 17 were admitted (37 percent). The proportion of IDJJ admissions that are youth 17 years of age or older has steadily increased during the last ten years.

Of the 1,135 youth in this age group admitted to IDJJ facilities in FY06, 342 were court commitments for new adjudications (30 percent), and 793 were technical violation commitments (70 percent).

Court commitments to IDJJ of 17 to 20 year olds

Given the age of juvenile court jurisdiction, it is understandable that few youth over the age of 17 are committed to IDJJ facilities. The number of court commitments of youth 17 years of age or older increased 18 percent from 290 in FY96 to 342 in FY06, and increased 10 percent from 311 in FY01.

Technical violation commitments to IDJJ 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 1,135 youth 17 years of age or older admitted to an IDJJ facility in FY06, 70 percent were recommitted for technical violations of parole/MSR. The 793 youth in this age group committed in FY06 for technical violations is more than triple the 204 youth committed in FY96, and an 11 percent increase from 712 in FY01.

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, such as probation, are not included in IDJJ's youth recidivism rate. In FY05, IDJJ reported the youth recidivism rate within three years of exiting an IDJJ facility (FY02 release) as 48 percent.²⁹

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 U.S. that a higher percentage of minority youth are involved in the juvenile justice system than their representation in the general population. For example, in 2003, black youth comprised 16 percent of all youth, 37 percent of youth detained, and 58 percent of youth admitted to adult prisons.³⁰ 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 over-representation 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 all 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 all youth of all races

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:

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

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

$$\text{County arrest RI} = \frac{\text{Percent of black youth arrests for county}}{\text{Percent of black youth in county population}}$$

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 RI 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.

Data summary

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 previous *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data* reports, 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, in this report, 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.

Representation index

Arrests

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 2006, black youth ages 10 to 16 were over-represented as they were arrested at a level that was almost three times their representation in the general Illinois youth population (RI=2.90). 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 45 percent less than their representation (RI=0.55). *Table 6* depicts the RIs for Illinois by race in Illinois in 2006.

Table 6
Youth arrest representation indices by race in Illinois, 2006

	<i>RI</i>	Percent of population ages 10-16	Percent arrested
<i>Black</i>	2.90	19.91%	57.79%
<i>Asian</i>	0.12	3.71%	0.44%
<i>White</i>	0.55	75.92%	41.38%

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

Detention

In 2006, black youth ages 10 to 16 were admitted to detention three times their representation in the general youth population (RI=3.09). Hispanic youth were under-represented, detained at a level 38 percent less than their representation (RI=0.62). Asian youth were under-represented at 95 percent less than their representation in the population (RI=0.05). White youth were also

under-represented at 54 percent less than their representation in the population (RI=0.46). *Table 7* shows the 2006 state representation indices by race and ethnicity.

Table 7
Youth detention representation indices by race and ethnicity in Illinois, 2006

	RI	Percent of population ages 10-16	Percent detained
<i>Black</i>	3.09	19.32%	59.66%
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.62	17.99%	11.16%
<i>Asian</i>	0.05	3.54%	0.16%
<i>White</i>	0.46	58.93%	27.11%

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

IDJJ commitments

In FY06, black youth ages 13 to 16 were committed to IDJJ almost three times their representation in the general youth population (RI=2.89). Hispanic youth were under-represented, committed at a level 40 percent less than their representation (RI=0.60), and Asian youth were under-represented at 96 percent less than representation (RI=0.04). White youth were committed at a level 45 percent less than their representation (RI=0.55). In none of the counties where Asian youth ages 13 to 16 accounted for at least 1 percent of their youth population were they over-represented. *Table 8* shows the representation indices for the state by race and ethnicity for FY06.

Table 8
Youth ages 13 to 16 IDJJ commitment representation indices by race and ethnicity, FY06

	RI	Percent of population Ages 13-16	Percent in IDJJ
<i>Black</i>	2.89	19.53%	56.51%
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.60	17.03%	10.18%
<i>Asian</i>	0.04	3.43%	0.14%
<i>White</i>	0.55	59.80%	32.81%

Note: Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
Sources: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data 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 (typically white youth). The RRI is determined by calculating the rates of both the minority group and the reference group at the juvenile justice stage of interest.

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 ÷ 352) × 1,000 = 60	(67 ÷ 6,096) × 1,000 = 11
County B	(142 ÷ 2,469) × 1,000 = 58	(46 ÷ 8,009) × 1,000 = 6
County C	(16 ÷ 98) × 1,000 = 163	(246 ÷ 3,352) × 1,000 = 73

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

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
RRI calculations for black youth arrests

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

As with the RI, a value of 1.00 is equal representation. Values over 1.00 indicate over-representation and values under indicate under-representation. As shown in *Table 10*, County A has an RRI of 5.45 for black youth. Therefore, black youth in County A are arrested more than five times as often as their white counterparts. County C has an arrest RRI of 2.23 for their black youth. Therefore, black youth in County C are arrested approximately twice as often as their white counterparts. 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

Arrests

In 2006, the arrest relative rate index for black youth ages 10 to 16 was 5.33 meaning a black youth was five times as likely to be arrested as a white youth in Illinois. Asian youth were arrested at a rate about one-fourth that of their white counterparts (RRI=0.22). *Table 11* shows the relative rate indices and arrest rates by race for the state in 2006.

Table 11
Youth arrest relative rate indices by race, 2006

	Black	Asian	White
<i>RRI</i>	5.33	0.22	--
<i>Arrest rate/1,000</i>	112.39	4.59	21.10

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 2006. 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. Four counties reported no arrests of any youth and 35 counties reported no arrests of black youth in 2006.

Detention

In 2006, black youth ages 10 to 16 were almost seven times as likely to be admitted to a secure detention center as white youth (RRI=6.71). Hispanic youth were slightly more likely (35 percent) than white youth to be admitted to detention (RRI=1.35). Asian youth were admitted to detention at 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 2006.

Table 12
Youth detention relative rate indices by race and ethnicity in Illinois, 2006

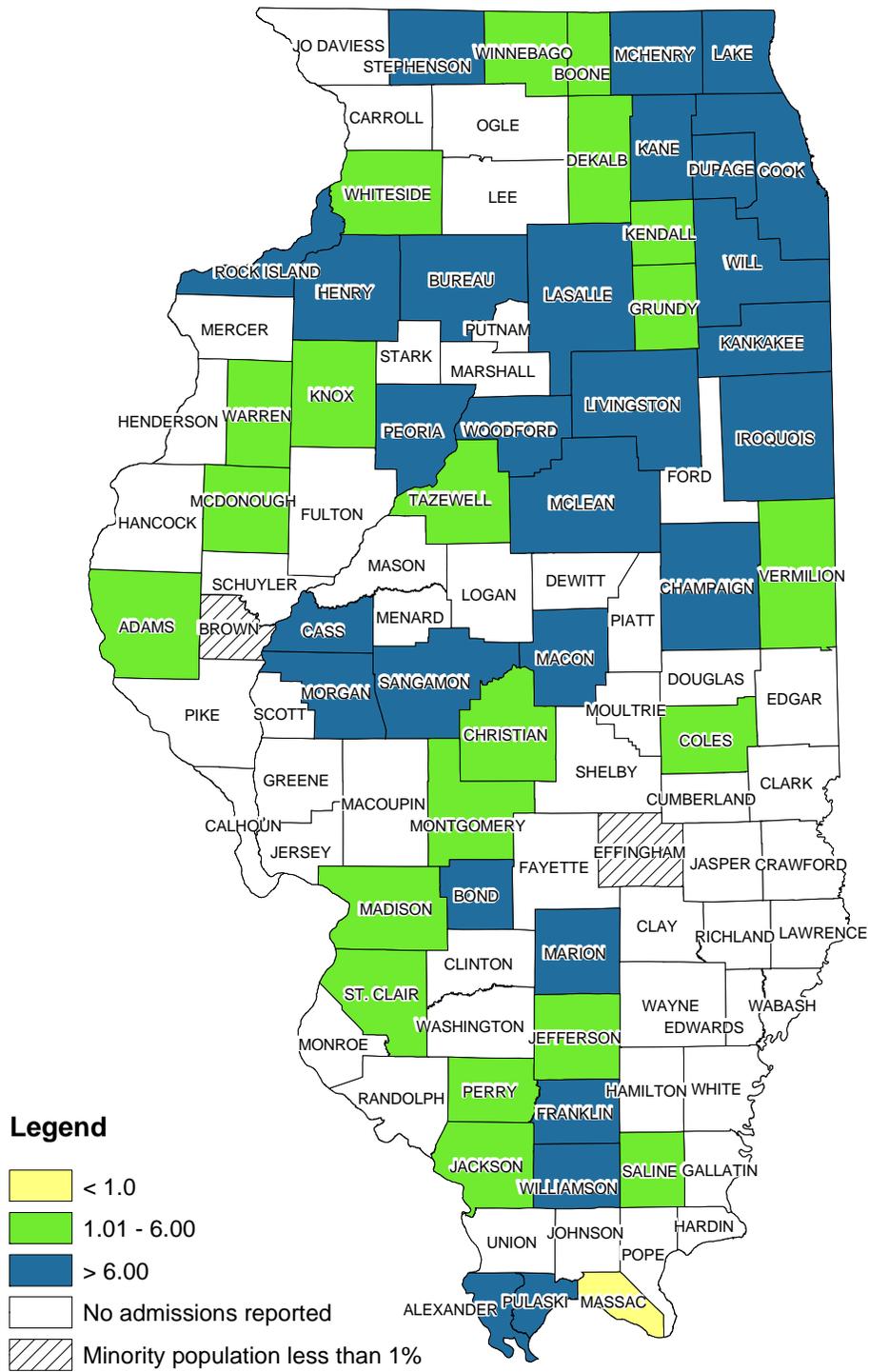
	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
<i>RRI</i>	6.71	0.10	1.35	--
<i>Detention rate/1,000</i>	40.21	0.60	8.08	5.99

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 2006.

In 2006, two counties admitted no youth ages 10 to 16 to detention and 48 counties admitted zero black youth to detention. Additionally, 62 counties reported admitting zero Hispanic youth ages 10 to 16 to detention in 2006. 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 or Hispanic youth to detention in 2006.

Map 11
Black youth detention relative rate indices, 2006



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

Corrections

In FY06, black youth ages 13 to 16 were more than five times as likely as white youth to be committed to IDJJ (RRI=5.27). Hispanic youth were about as likely as white youth to be committed to IDJJ (about 9 percent more likely; RRI=1.09). Asian youth were committed to IDJJ at a rate that was one-twelfth the rate of white youth (RRI=0.08). *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 IDJJ relative rate indices, FY06*

	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
<i>RRI</i>	5.27	0.08	1.09	--
<i>Commitment rate per 1,000</i>	5.55	0.08	1.15	1.05

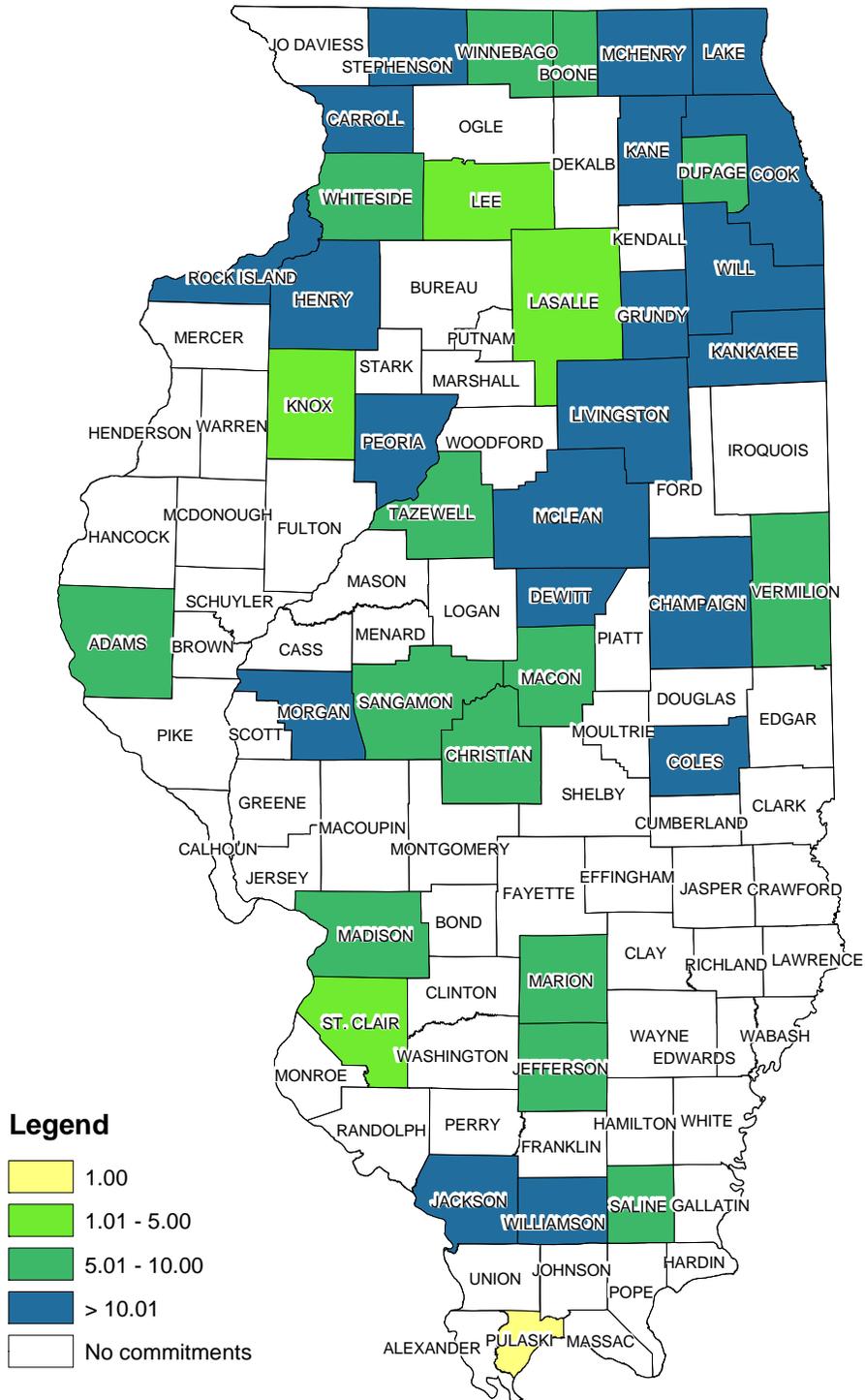
Sources: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data and U.S. Census Bureau
*The population used for corrections calculations is between 13 and 16 years of age.

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 FY04. Asian youth were not over-represented in any of the 19 counties where they constituted more than one percent of the general youth population.

In FY06, 17 counties committed no youth between the ages of 13 and 16 to IDJJ. Additionally, 43 counties committed no black youth ages 13 to 16 to corrections and 61 counties admitted no Hispanic youth to IDJJ.

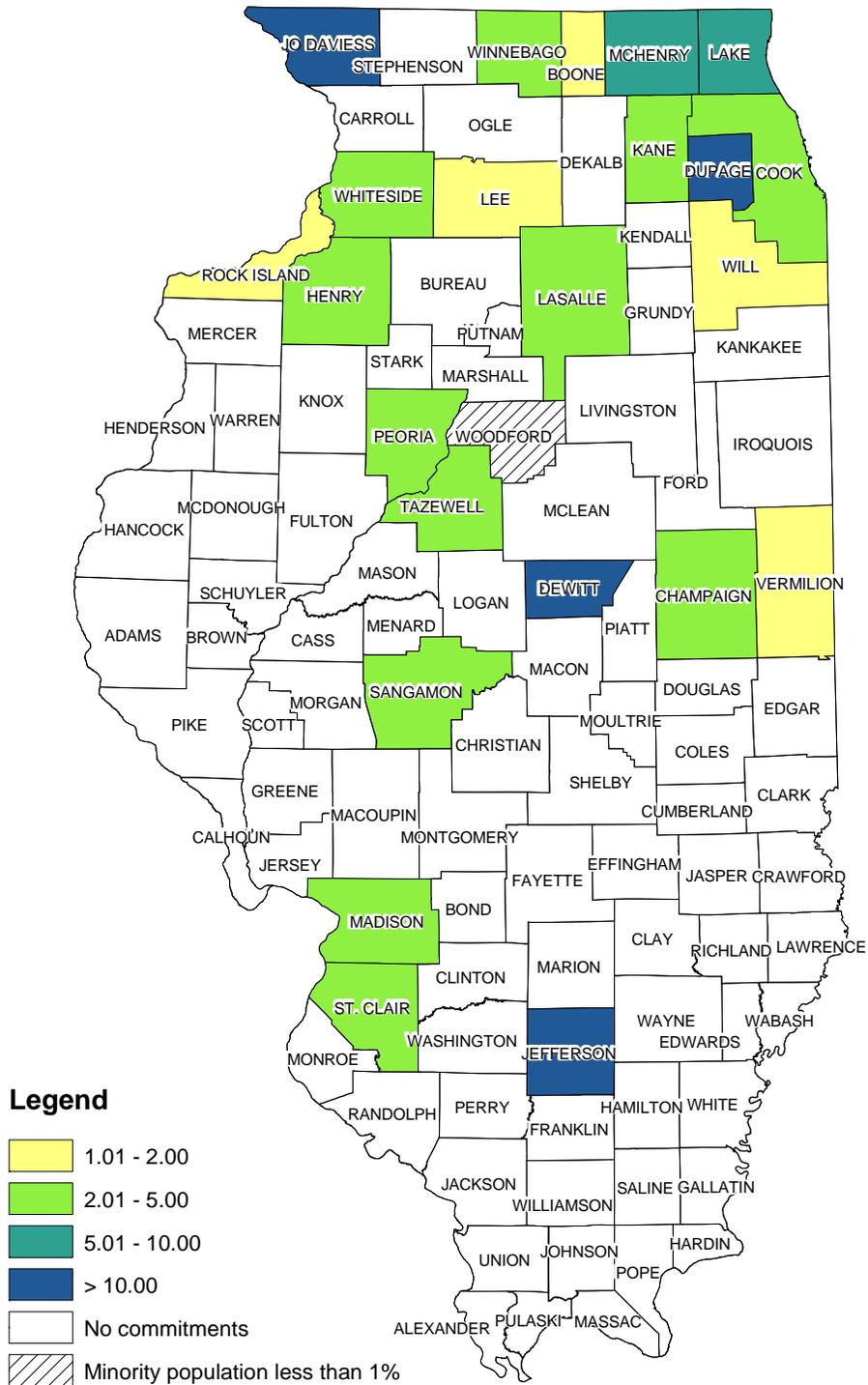
A designation of “no commitments reported” in *Map 13* or *Map 14* indicates the county either admitted no youth to IDJJ or admitted no black or Hispanic youth.

Map 13
Black youth IDJJ relative rate indices, FY06



Sources: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data and U.S. Census Bureau

Map 14
Hispanic youth IDJJ relative rate indices, FY06



Sources: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data and U.S. Census Bureau

Table 14 provides a statewide overview of the 2006 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, 2006

Stages	Black			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI
<i>Population (ages 10-16)</i>	246,079	193	--	45,125	35	--	229,091	180	--	750,485	589	--
<i>Arrest*</i>	28,497	112.39	5.33	217	4.59	0.22	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,405	21.10	--
<i>Detention</i>	9,895	40.21	6.71	27	0.60	0.10	1,851	8.08	1.35	4,497	5.99	--
<i>Corrections**</i>	799	5.55	5.27	2	0.08	0.08	144	1.15	1.09	464	1.05	--

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

* 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.

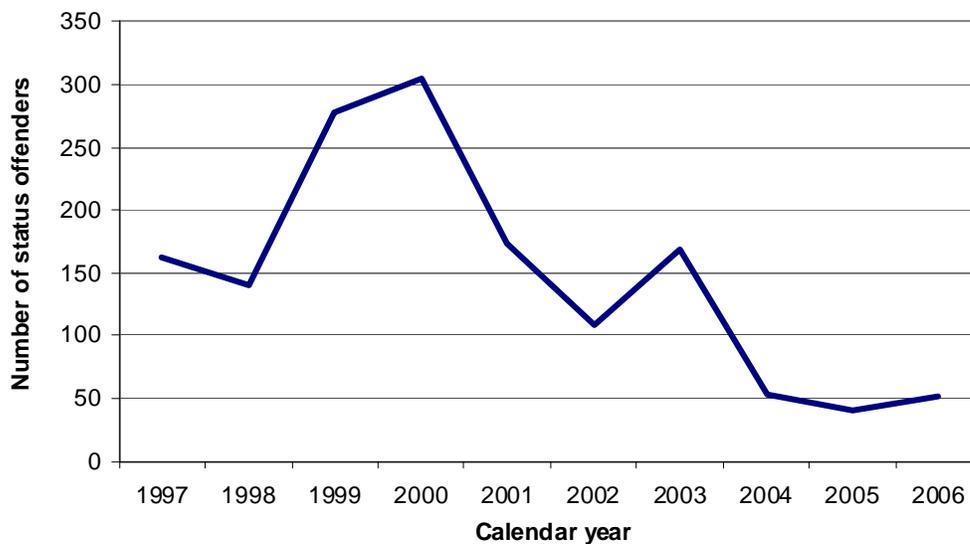
Status offenders in secure detention

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.

Figure 24 shows a declining number of institutionalized status offenders. The number of detained status offenders prior to 1997 was unavailable. In 2006, there were 51 status offense deinstitutionalization violations.

Figure 24
Youth status offenders detained in Illinois, 1997 – 2006



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

From 1997 to 2006, there was a 69 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 2006.

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, 2006

County facility	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Adams	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	6
Champaign	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
Cook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Franklin	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Kane	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Knox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LaSalle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	1	0	0	1
Sangamon	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Clair	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vermilion	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	8
Will	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12
Winnebago	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	6	2	4	9	4	6	2	4	3	6	2	3	51

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Table 16 shows the number of youth placed in municipal lockups in 2006 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 118 jail removal violations in municipal lock-ups in 2006.

Table 16
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act jail removal violations in municipal lock-ups, 2006

Municipal lockup	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Alton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	5
Arlington Heights	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aurora	0	0	3	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	4	1	15
Berwyn	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	11
Blue Island	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Chicago	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	16
Chicago Heights	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5
Cicero	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Dolton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Evanston	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Granite City	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Gurnee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hoffman Estates	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Markham	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Naperville	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	8
Oak Lawn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Oak Park	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Peoria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Riverdale	3	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	10
Rockford	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Roselle	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Holland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
St. Charles	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sterling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Streamwood	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Wauconda	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	14	8	18	6	17	6	8	8	8	8	10	7	118

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Table 17 shows the number of youth placed in county jails in 2006 in violation of the Jail Removal Act. In 2006, there were 58 jail removal violations.

Table 17
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act jail removal violations
in county jails, 2006

County jail	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Coles	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
DeWitt	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	9
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jasper	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
Kankakee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Logan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mason	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Perry	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	5
Washington	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	12
Woodford	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	10
Total	5	3	5	3	5	3	6	5	4	4	12	3	58

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Females 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.³¹ 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.³²

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.³³ 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 21 percent of all arrests statewide in 2006. Thirty-four percent of all female arrests in 2006 were for offenses against a person compared to 26 percent of all male arrests. However, there was virtually no difference in property crimes by gender—32 percent of female arrests and 33 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 2006.

Table 18
Number and percentage of male and female youth arrests
by offense category, 2006

Type of offense	Male		Female		Total*
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of total</i>	
Person	10,144	26.0%	3,557	34.4%	13,707
Property	12,890	33.1%	3,296	31.8%	16,192
Sex	364	0.9%	16	0.2%	380
Drug	6,225	16.0%	573	5.5%	6,801
Status offense	727	1.9%	451	4.3%	1,178
Weapons	839	2.2%	108	1.0%	947
Other	7,753	19.9%	2,349	22.6%	10,107
Total	38,942	100%	10,350	100%	49,312

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

* Total includes 20 youth arrests in which the sex of the youth was unknown

Females in secure detention

Females accounted for 2,823 of the 16,586 admissions of youth ages 10 to 16 to secure detention statewide in 2006 (17 percent). *Table 19* depicts the percentage of male and female detainees by type of offense in 2006. Cook County data by gender and offense were unavailable for 2006.

In 2006, 45 percent of female admissions to detention were for offenses against a person, compared to 31 percent for males. Males in 2006 were more likely to be admitted for property offenses than females—35 percent and 23 percent of admissions, respectively. Females had a higher proportion of their detention admissions for status offenses. In 2006, status offenses accounted for 2 percent of female admissions, but only 0.8 percent of male admissions.

Table 19
Number of youth detainees by gender and type of offense in Illinois, 2006

Type of Offense	Male		Female		Total*
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
Person	2,423	31.3%	896	44.7%	3,319
Property	2,703	34.9%	467	23.3%	3,170
Sex	223	2.9%	11	0.5%	234
Drug	472	6.1%	86	4.3%	558
Status Offense	61	0.8%	45	2.2%	106
Warrant	19	0.2%	15	0.7%	34
Weapons	277	3.6%	19	0.9%	296
Violations	853	11.0%	247	12.3%	1,100
Other	705	9.1%	220	11.0%	925
Total	7,736	100%	2,006	100%	9,742*

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

* Cook County data by offense type were unavailable.

Females in corrections

While the percentages of females arrested and detained were 21 and 17 percent respectively, the percentage of females committed to IDJJ is significantly lower. In FY06, females accounted for 10 percent of commitments of 13 to 16 year olds to IDJJ (143 of 1,414 commitments). This finding seems to suggest that many offenses committed by female delinquents are not severe enough to warrant a commitment to IDJJ. However, as shown by the analysis on arrests for person offenses, the percentage of person offenses allegedly committed by females is slightly higher. These data seem to indicate that females are either diverted from IDJJ more often than their male counterparts or commit crimes that are less violent than those committed by males.

Ten percent of youth ages 13 to 16 committed to IDJJ for new adjudications were female. However, when examining youth ages 13 to 16 committed to IDJJ for technical violations of parole or mandatory supervised release, females only accounted for 9 percent.

Person offenses accounted for the highest proportion of female commitments, 45 percent. Conversely, person offenses accounted for only 37 percent of male commitments. For males,

property offenses accounted for the highest proportion of commitments (44 percent). *Table 20* depicts the percentage of male and female commitments by type of offense in FY06.

Table 20
Number of youth commitments to IDJJ by gender, FY06*

Type of offense	Male		Female		Total
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of total</i>	
Person	477	37.5%	64	44.8%	541
Property	562	44.2%	62	43.4%	624
Drug	133	10.5%	6	4.2%	139
Sex	63	5.0%	2	1.4%	65
Other	36	2.8%	9	6.3%	45
Total	1,271	100%	143	100%	1,414

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data
* Only includes youth ages 13 to 16

A more in-depth examination of female delinquency in Illinois was completed for the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission in April 2009 and is available on the Authority's website at www.icjia.state.il.us.³⁴

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. Studies have shown that 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 the 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 FY06, the state recorded a 91 percent participation rate of the number of youth screened and deemed eligible. Eight counties had 100 percent participation rates. *Table 21* depicts participation numbers in MHJJI in FY06.

Table 21
Illinois Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative participation, FY06

Detention center	Number of referrals	Number Screened	Number eligible	Number that participated	Percent eligible that participated
Adams	32	31	31	31	100%
Boone	66	52	52	46	88%
Champaign	54	54	24	21	87%
Cook	185	128	126	121	96%
DuPage	58	57	57	57	100%
Franklin	44	44	42	42	100%
Kane	33	21	21	21	100%
Knox	4	4	4	4	100%
Lake	96	56	56	56	100%
LaSalle	25	25	25	25	100%
McLean	56	56	53	38	72%
Macon	61	52	48	44	92%
Madison	170	166	66	41	62%
Peoria	43	43	43	42	98%
St. Clair	33	29	28	27	96%
Sangamon	59	58	33	29	88%
Vermilion	25	25	25	25	100%
Will	20	20	20	19	95%
Total	1,064	924	754	684	91%

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 2006*, 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 involved in the state's child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Research has found that children with at least one placement in foster care are significantly more likely to have a delinquency petition filed against them than those not in foster care.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, 2006. 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, 2006, provides an estimate of the scope of this issue.

Table 22
Number of dually involved youth ages 10-21 in Illinois, 2006

Placement type	Total cases
County facility	156
Adult IDOC	73
Youth IDOC	113
Total	342

Source: Department of Child and Family Services
Note: These totals were logged on Dec. 31, 2006

Specialized courts

Juvenile drug 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 2006, four juvenile drug courts are active or in the planning stages in Cook, Peoria, Kane, and Will counties. The Cook County Juvenile Drug Court Program was implemented in 1996, and reported that in 2006 it interviewed 269 youth and served 169.

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.

Data summary

In 2003, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) conducted a study of the number and activities of juvenile justice councils. AOIC found that 50 counties had convened councils of their own or were participating on circuit-wide juvenile justice councils. Of them, 19 counties and two circuits had formed a juvenile justice plan and five counties and one circuit had developed local resource guides. *Table 23* depicts the juvenile justice council duties that were complete by FY03.

Table 23
Juvenile justice council duties completed in Illinois, FY03

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

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Youth 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 FY06, 133 youth court programs operated in 24 Illinois counties including 33 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 2006.

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 records once the youth turns 18. 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. Juvenile records are supposed to be automatically sealed when the youth turns 17 years old. Sealing means the record is unavailable to the public. 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 or criminal record can be a barrier to individuals trying to gain employment, housing, credit, scholarships, and certain licensing. However, juvenile records are theoretically off-limits to most entities with the exception of law enforcement, the juvenile and adult court system, corrections, and the military. 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' 94th General Assembly (the 2005-2006 legislative session), six bills were introduced to change juvenile expungement legislation. During this session only one of the bills passed. P.A. 94-0696 amended 705 *ILCS* 405/5-915 to reflect the name change of the Illinois Department of Corrections juvenile division to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice.

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.

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 DJJ commitments by 44 percent (226 youth) within their communities. The Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board estimated that the reduction of 226 youth equals a gross DJJ savings of more than \$11 million in the four sites.

In 2004, 58 percent of youth court-committed to IDOC 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.⁴¹ Community-based services are less expensive than institutional care, but counties currently have a fiscal incentive to commit youth to IDOC. 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 that are compiled in an annual report. In 2006, Macon County reduced youth commitments to IDOC by 76 percent, from 51 to 12 youth.⁴²

The Second Judicial Circuit Redeploy Program served 45 youth annually 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 May 2007 Redeploy Illinois annual report, the Second Judicial Circuit Redeploy program reduced youth commitments to IDJJ 25 percent (10 fewer youth) in 2006.

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 IDOC/IDJJ for a court evaluation. Among other services, participants receive mentoring, individual and family counseling, aggression replacement therapy, and increased community supervision. In FY06, Peoria County reduced youth commitments from 78 to 48, a 39 percent reduction.

In St. Clair County, the goals of Redeploy Illinois are to provide evaluations locally rather than committing youth to IDOC/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 FY06, St. Clair County reduced youth commitments to IDJJ 63 percent (54 fewer youth).

In 2007, Redeploy Illinois received an increase of \$750,000 to expand the initiative to include other counties. The Authority created profiles for each existing and potential Redeploy Illinois county. The profiles examined county-specific economic and social indicator data, and detention and corrections data to provide a statistical portrait of each county. The profiles were distributed to each county and will be available on the Authority's website in fall 2009.

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.⁴³ 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 Authority.

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.

Safety Net Works

Safety Net Works is a 2008 grant program from the Governor's Office 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.

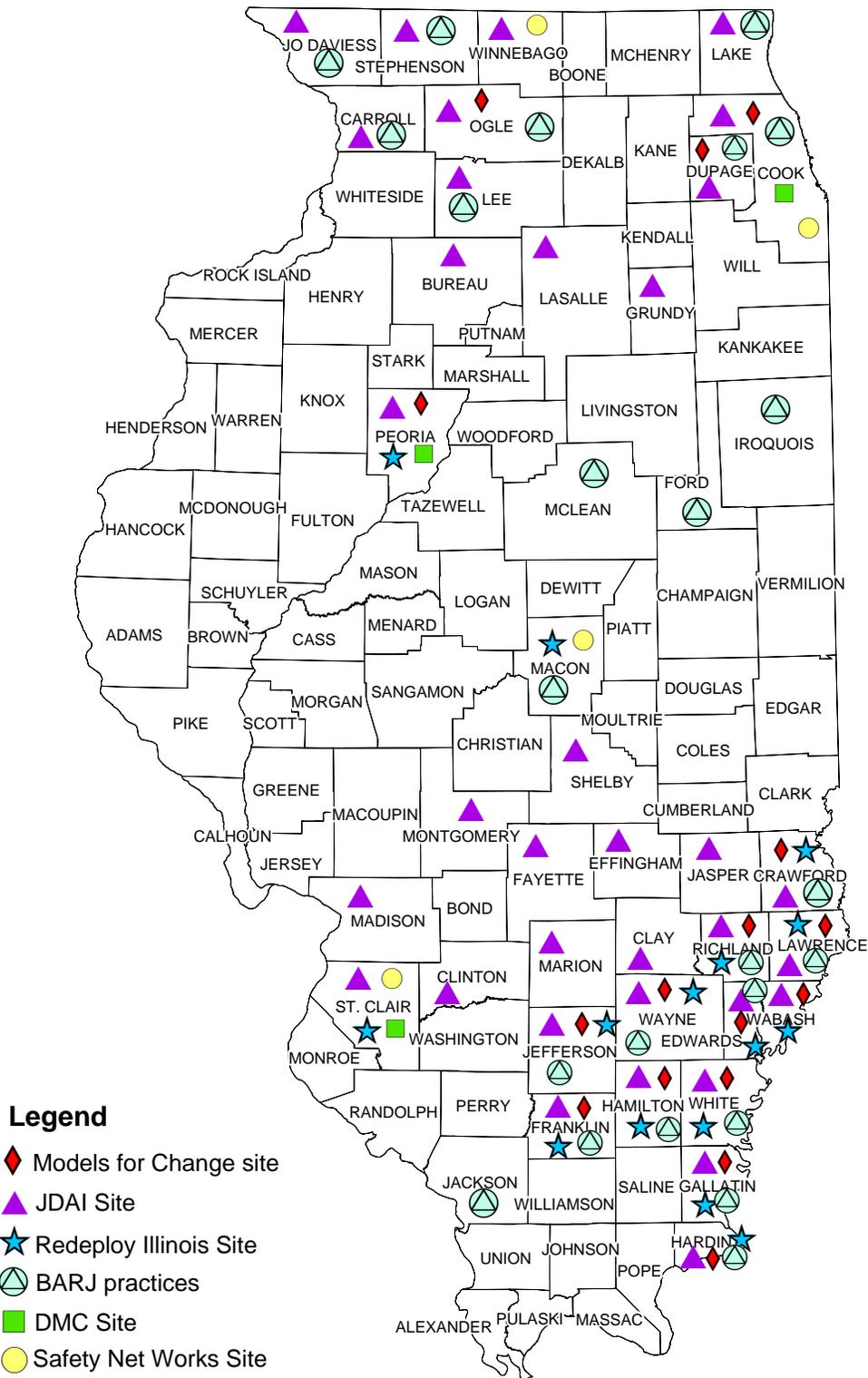
The Chicago communities selected to participate include Auburn-Gresham, Austin, Brighton Park, East Garfield Park, Englewood, Gage Park/Chicago Lawn, Grand Boulevard, Humboldt Park, Little Village, North Lawndale, Roseland, and South Shore. The cities of Cicero, Decatur, East St. Louis, Maywood, and 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 resources. The Authority is currently evaluating 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 provides all the readily available juvenile justice and risk factor data on youth in Illinois to juvenile justice professionals and policymakers. The data in this report give users a better understanding of who is being served by the juvenile justice system and who is at risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system from both a statewide and county perspective.

Notable findings include:

- A 29 percent increase in the juvenile arrest rate between 2000 and 2006.
- A 34 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile delinquency petitions filed and a decrease of 52 percent in the rate of juvenile court adjudications between 1996 and 2006. However, Cook County did not report juvenile court adjudications in 2006.
- A 16 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile detention admissions between 1996 and 2006.
- A decrease of 13 percent in the rate of juvenile probation caseloads between 1996 and 2006.
- A 4 percent increase in incarceration rate of juveniles ages 13 to 16, but a 6 percent decrease in the number of court commitments to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice from FY94 to FY04.
- Black youth ages 10 to 16 in Illinois were four times more likely to be arrested and almost six times more likely to be detained in 2006 compared to white youth. Black youth were more than four and a half times more likely to be incarcerated in 2004 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.⁴⁴ 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.
- 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 (adjudication)	A court-based hearing to determine whether the allegations of a petition are supported. In the case of abused, neglected, or dependent minors, addicted minors, and minors requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI), a preponderance of the evidence is the standard applied. In the case of delinquency, the allegations of a petition that a minor is delinquent (has committed a delinquent offense) must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. An adjudication is a finding of guilt filed with the court. Effective January 1, 1999, the term "trial" replaced "adjudicatory hearing" in delinquency proceedings.
Admission	The entry of a juvenile offender into the temporary care of a secure custody facility. The minor is alleged to be or has been adjudicated delinquent and requires secure custody for the minor's own protection (or the community's protection) in a facility designed to physically restrict the minor's movements pending disposition by the court or execution of an order of the court for placement or commitment.
Adult jails	Youth 12 years or older may be held up to 40 hours in an adult county jail, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and court designated holidays, and must be kept separate from confined adults, and may not at any time be kept in the same cell, room or yard with confined adults. To accept or hold youth, county jails must comply with all monitoring standards for juvenile detention homes promulgated by the Department of Corrections and training approved by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board. Prior to the Juvenile Court Act change on January 1, 1999, minors could only be kept up to 36 hours in jail. In addition, youth who are held in detention and turn 17 while in detention may be released to and held in a jail facility regardless of these standards. 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.

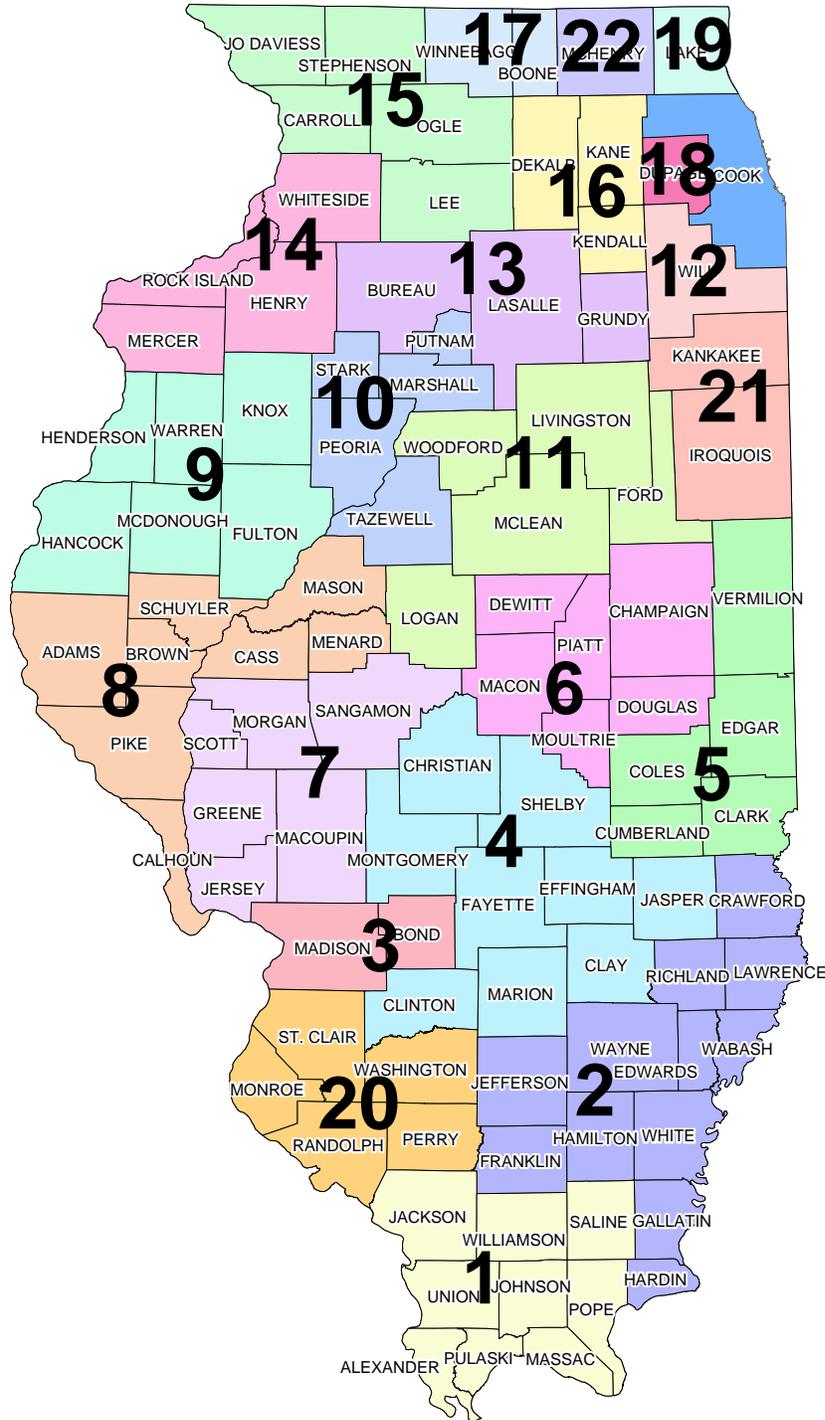
Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)	Operated by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. JTPA provides work experience and other employment training services, as well as some remedial education activities to youth. In 2000, the name was changed to the Work Force Investment Act.
Judicial circuit	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.

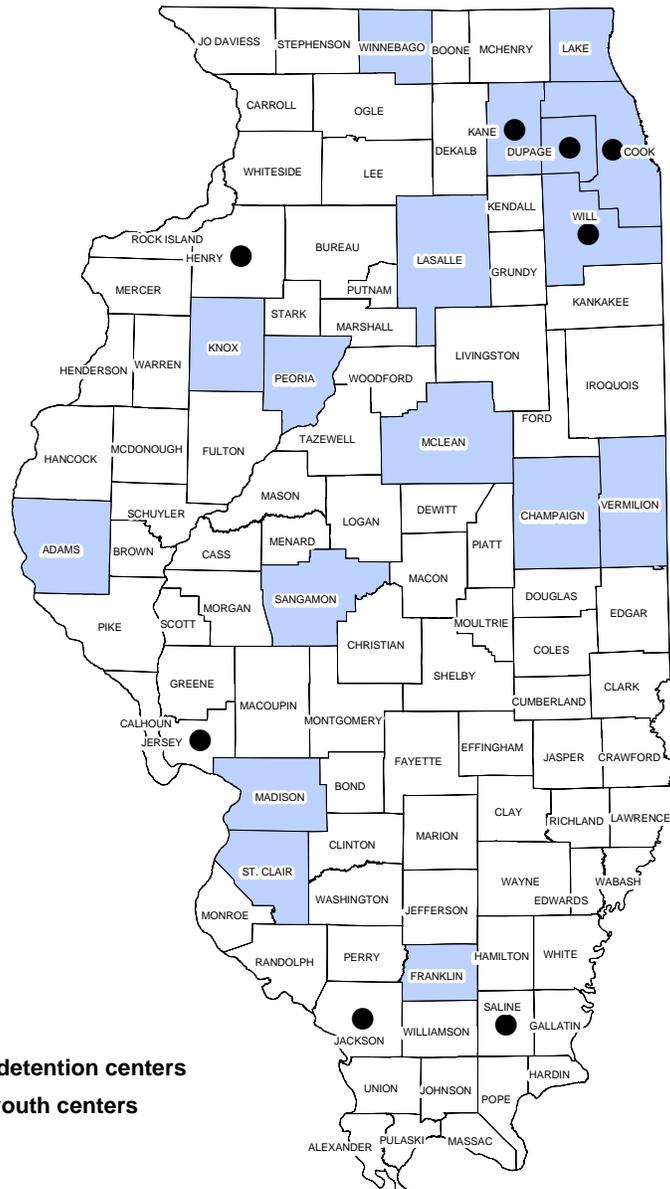
Appendix B: Map of judicial circuits in Illinois



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



Legend
 Youth detention centers
 IDOC youth centers

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

Appendix E: Detention screening instrument

Minor: _____
 Screener: _____

Date: ____/____/____

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

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

SCORING:

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

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

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

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

Appendix F: Offense categories for detention data

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

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	status	Unlawful possession of a weapon/air rifle	weapon
Improper use of registration	other	Unlawful restraint (includes aggravated)	person
Interference w/ judicial procedure	other	Unlawful sale/storage/use of a weapon	weapon
Intoxicating compounds/harmful materials	drug	Vehicular (aggravated) hijacking/invasion	person
Institutional vandalism	property	Violation of order of protection	violation
Involuntary manslaughter of unborn child	person	Violation of HDET/probation/parole	violation
Involuntary manslaughter – non vehicle	person	Warrant – abused/neglected dependent	warrant
Justifiable homicide	person	Warrant – delinquent/DOC/MRAI/TMINS	warrant
Man/del of controlled substance/look-a-like	drug	Warrant – other/out of state	warrant

Appendix G: 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 62795-9277
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

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

Illinois Violence Prevention Authority

100 West Randolph Street, Room 6-600
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: (312) 814-3374
<http://www.ag.state.il.us/index.html>

Other resources**W. Haywood Burns Institute of San Francisco**

180 Howard Street, Suite 320
San Francisco, CA 95105
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) 986-9200
<http://www.fightcrime.org/il/index.php>

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

361 North Railroad Avenue, Suite A
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone: (217) 379-4939
<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

707 North 15th Street
Springfield, IL 62702
Phone: (217) 522-7970
<http://www.jjustice.org>

Illinois Juvenile Officer's Association

<http://www.iljoa.com>

John Howard Association of Illinois

300 West Adams Street, Suite 423
Chicago, IL 60606
Phone: (312) 782-1901
<http://www.john-howard.org>

John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

140 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

200 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: (312) 704-1257
<http://www.youthnetworkcouncil.org>

Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC)

1500 North Halsted Street
Chicago, IL 60622
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 2001 and 2006 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 Scott County in the youth arrests table. This could be interpreted as Scott County not having any youth arrests for 2006, or that Scott 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 youth served by DASA by race, FY06Source: Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse
Ages 10-16

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

Table 1: Number of youth served by DASA by race, FY06

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

Table 2: Number of youth served by DASA by service type, FY06

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

Ages 10-16

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

Table 2: Number of youth served by DASA by service type, FY06

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

Table 3: Number of unemployed, FY01 – FY06

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security

Rate per 100,000 Persons in the Labor Force

County	2001	% Unemployed	Rate	2006	% Unemployed	Rate	Rank
Adams	1,601	4.46%	4,463	1,368	3.49%	3,488	94
Alexander	290	8.25%	8,250	275	7.87%	7,868	1
Bond	413	5.02%	5,024	429	4.87%	4,866	43
Boone	1,419	6.38%	6,381	1,453	5.67%	5,669	16
Brown	100	3.33%	3,330	104	3.04%	3,040	98
Bureau	976	5.20%	5,195	857	4.38%	4,385	64
Calhoun	155	6.18%	6,183	161	6.03%	6,025	8
Carroll	604	7.05%	7,053	426	5.03%	5,032	36
Cass	332	4.64%	4,636	324	4.21%	4,207	76
Champaign	3,735	3.74%	3,743	3,855	3.69%	3,691	91
Christian	937	5.48%	5,479	854	4.91%	4,906	40
Clark	521	5.91%	5,909	441	5.05%	5,054	34
Clay	475	6.78%	6,777	357	5.12%	5,122	33
Clinton	812	4.45%	4,446	859	4.44%	4,439	63
Coles	1,403	5.01%	5,006	1,152	4.25%	4,252	71
Cook	163,980	6.04%	6,042	123,623	4.70%	4,700	57
Crawford	596	6.17%	6,168	508	5.33%	5,333	24
Cumberland	360	6.12%	6,122	259	4.57%	4,573	59
DeKalb	2,360	4.58%	4,580	2,153	3.91%	3,911	84
DeWitt	454	5.17%	5,173	367	4.34%	4,337	66
Douglas	463	4.39%	4,391	430	4.15%	4,155	78
DuPage	23,185	4.37%	4,370	17,959	3.38%	3,379	96
Edgar	516	5.20%	5,198	512	4.79%	4,787	48
Edwards	181	5.05%	5,052	150	4.38%	4,376	65
Effingham	886	4.94%	4,943	772	4.23%	4,229	75
Fayette	676	6.69%	6,693	588	5.80%	5,798	12
Ford	337	4.57%	4,574	329	4.39%	4,385	64
Franklin	1,360	7.93%	7,930	1,216	6.66%	6,658	5
Fulton	1,086	6.22%	6,216	933	5.20%	5,202	30
Gallatin	170	6.17%	6,166	151	5.76%	5,761	14
Greene	398	5.71%	5,714	348	4.80%	4,799	45
Grundy	1,276	6.01%	6,013	1,235	5.15%	5,147	31
Hamilton	236	5.86%	5,860	233	5.47%	5,472	19
Hancock	658	6.10%	6,097	472	4.70%	4,704	56
Hardin	137	7.12%	7,117	133	7.74%	7,742	2
Henderson	208	4.89%	4,893	223	5.27%	5,269	28
Henry	1,401	5.21%	5,212	1,174	4.14%	4,144	80
Iroquois	911	5.56%	5,558	751	4.50%	4,499	61
Jackson	1,349	4.40%	4,398	1,346	4.12%	4,116	81
Jasper	293	5.47%	5,472	256	5.05%	5,053	35
Jefferson	1,144	5.87%	5,870	996	4.72%	4,724	54
Jersey	573	5.17%	5,170	573	4.80%	4,796	46
JoDaviess	660	5.15%	5,146	524	3.86%	3,863	87
Johnson	295	5.94%	5,944	281	5.38%	5,384	21
Kane	12,298	5.36%	5,359	10,911	4.25%	4,253	70
Kankakee	2,777	5.32%	5,318	3,095	5.61%	5,608	17
Kendall	1,434	4.25%	4,247	1,828	3.98%	3,978	82
Knox	1,573	5.77%	5,768	1,387	5.40%	5,396	20
Lake	14,951	4.42%	4,416	15,655	4.23%	4,232	73
LaSalle	3,354	5.97%	5,967	3,134	5.33%	5,332	25
Lawrence	464	5.70%	5,697	413	4.92%	4,923	38

Table 3: Number of unemployed, FY01 – FY06

County	2001	% Unemployed	Rate	2006	% Unemployed	Rate	Rank
Lee	888	5.04%	5,037	835	4.56%	4,562	60
Livingston	879	4.51%	4,514	808	4.28%	4,283	69
Logan	648	4.46%	4,464	637	4.73%	4,728	52
McDonough	767	4.62%	4,616	718	4.25%	4,251	72
McHenry	7,233	4.66%	4,662	6,463	3.75%	3,749	90
McLean	2,908	3.37%	3,374	3,093	3.42%	3,423	95
Macon	3,402	6.29%	6,287	2,917	5.34%	5,342	22
Macoupin	1,303	5.37%	5,374	1,306	5.14%	5,142	32
Madison	6,636	5.02%	5,016	6,907	4.91%	4,914	39
Marion	1,718	8.57%	8,569	1,098	5.90%	5,902	10
Marshall	344	4.98%	4,985	288	3.85%	3,849	88
Mason	514	6.41%	6,407	442	5.86%	5,864	11
Massac	394	5.49%	5,485	407	5.34%	5,341	23
Menard	290	4.14%	4,139	284	3.95%	3,948	83
Mercer	494	5.66%	5,664	491	5.30%	5,299	26
Monroe	604	3.85%	3,851	700	3.89%	3,886	85
Montgomery	884	6.38%	6,377	846	6.23%	6,228	7
Morgan	848	4.66%	4,659	870	4.89%	4,888	42
Moultrie	356	4.77%	4,771	295	3.61%	3,609	93
Ogle	1,378	5.25%	5,255	1,377	5.03%	5,032	36
Peoria	4,657	5.14%	5,144	4,089	4.23%	4,230	74
Perry	687	6.63%	6,627	703	6.83%	6,828	4
Piatt	356	3.94%	3,935	345	3.66%	3,659	92
Pike	491	5.72%	5,719	387	4.50%	4,497	62
Pope	139	6.95%	6,950	127	6.53%	6,530	6
Pulaski	241	7.92%	7,917	201	6.85%	6,846	3
Putnam	183	5.87%	5,865	161	4.96%	4,958	37
Randolph	810	5.22%	5,219	739	4.74%	4,741	50
Richland	478	6.31%	6,314	359	4.73%	4,726	53
Rock Island	3,639	4.75%	4,753	3,484	4.30%	4,305	68
St. Clair	6,431	5.43%	5,434	7,286	5.77%	5,768	13
Saline	752	6.50%	6,502	681	5.48%	5,481	18
Sangamon	4,217	4.01%	4,010	4,549	4.19%	4,195	77
Schuyler	187	4.51%	4,511	184	4.15%	4,145	79
Scott	150	5.19%	5,189	149	5.30%	5,299	26
Shelby	660	5.66%	5,657	530	4.73%	4,729	51
Stark	203	7.02%	7,024	140	4.72%	4,715	55
Stephenson	1,520	5.93%	5,926	1,244	4.89%	4,891	41
Tazewell	3,153	4.72%	4,715	2,763	3.82%	3,817	89
Union	496	6.05%	6,045	508	5.98%	5,980	9
Vermilion	2,571	6.77%	6,767	2,174	5.68%	5,680	15
Wabash	373	5.42%	5,425	315	4.79%	4,789	47
Warren	465	4.78%	4,783	423	4.67%	4,670	58
Washington	367	4.25%	4,253	333	3.88%	3,884	86
Wayne	500	5.90%	5,900	359	4.33%	4,335	67
White	401	5.20%	5,200	384	4.83%	4,827	44
Whiteside	1,947	6.38%	6,382	1,606	5.24%	5,238	29
Will	14,579	5.03%	5,027	14,703	4.25%	4,253	70
Williamson	1,737	5.80%	5,802	1,696	4.78%	4,777	49
Winnebago	8,643	6.01%	6,006	7,738	5.27%	5,274	27
Woodford	687	3.67%	3,669	659	3.13%	3,130	97
Total	350,981	5.43%	5,429	297,634	4.50%	4,501	

Table 4: Estimated median household income, CY06; and educational attainment, CY00

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

County	Households: Median household income in 2006	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	\$39,859	17,648	20,108	37,756
Alexander	\$28,791	1,921	2,362	4,283
Bond	\$42,307	4,266	4,272	8,538
Boone	\$56,745	10,276	10,772	21,048
Brown	\$39,239	1,616	1,448	3,064
Bureau	\$42,288	9,620	10,638	20,258
Calhoun	\$42,035	1,390	1,428	2,818
Carroll	\$40,811	4,679	4,912	9,591
Cass	\$39,485	3,417	3,831	7,248
Champaign	\$43,271	44,407	47,080	91,487
Christian	\$38,553	9,459	10,151	19,610
Clark	\$40,506	4,396	4,860	9,256
Clay	\$34,216	3,560	3,955	7,515
Clinton	\$49,896	9,208	8,952	18,160
Coles	\$34,542	11,869	13,282	25,151
Cook	\$50,682	1,254,693	1,429,704	2,684,397
Crawford	\$38,876	5,490	5,611	11,101
Cumberland	\$42,378	2,836	3,059	5,895
DeKalb	\$51,326	20,859	21,943	42,802
DeWitt	\$44,572	4,466	5,017	9,483
Douglas	\$44,845	4,882	5,367	10,249
DuPage	\$73,687	254,361	276,068	530,429
Edgar	\$35,926	5,088	5,809	10,897
Edwards	\$38,188	1,872	2,091	3,963
Effingham	\$44,214	8,762	9,286	18,048
Fayette	\$35,089	5,043	5,501	10,544
Ford	\$44,025	3,807	4,416	8,223
Franklin	\$32,279	9,779	10,902	20,681
Fulton	\$39,258	9,896	10,885	20,781
Gallatin	\$30,848	1,503	1,795	3,298
Greene	\$36,479	3,649	3,991	7,640
Grundy	\$63,407	10,260	10,843	21,103
Hamilton	\$35,471	2,170	2,188	4,358
Hancock	\$40,655	5,545	6,212	11,757
Hardin	\$31,690	1,121	1,224	2,345
Henderson	\$38,557	2,276	2,407	4,683
Henry	\$45,169	13,518	15,359	28,877
Iroquois	\$43,566	7,988	8,970	16,958
Jackson	\$29,495	13,798	14,040	27,838
Jasper	\$39,872	2,630	2,802	5,432
Jefferson	\$38,393	9,973	10,686	20,659
Jersey	\$48,518	5,420	6,114	11,534
JoDaviess	\$47,329	6,277	6,792	13,069
Johnson	\$38,243	3,214	2,864	6,078
Kane	\$64,109	94,756	102,042	196,798
Kankakee	\$49,742	24,644	27,901	52,545
Kendall	\$74,542	15,086	15,796	30,882
Knox	\$37,624	14,635	16,502	31,137
Lake	\$75,161	167,363	177,443	344,806
LaSalle	\$46,540	29,082	31,477	60,559
Lawrence	\$35,975	4,008	4,729	8,737

Table 4: Estimated median household income, CY06 and educational attainment, CY00

County	Households: Median household income in 2006	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	\$44,962	9,580	10,102	19,682
Livingston	\$46,752	9,793	10,897	20,690
Logan	\$45,579	7,793	8,862	16,655
McDonough	\$35,050	7,337	8,264	15,601
McHenry	\$72,428	71,364	74,766	146,130
McLean	\$51,515	37,855	41,270	79,125
Macon	\$41,738	29,173	33,370	62,543
Macoupin	\$43,159	12,913	14,081	26,994
Madison	\$47,071	68,326	75,274	143,600
Marion	\$36,899	10,177	11,748	21,925
Marshall	\$44,195	3,728	4,033	7,761
Mason	\$39,544	4,158	4,540	8,698
Massac	\$37,767	3,812	4,194	8,006
Menard	\$52,013	3,469	3,861	7,330
Mercer	\$46,653	4,582	5,207	9,789
Monroe	\$62,190	7,616	8,329	15,945
Montgomery	\$38,769	7,869	8,215	16,084
Morgan	\$41,861	9,055	10,339	19,394
Moultrie	\$43,971	3,510	3,990	7,500
Ogle	\$49,648	13,162	14,510	27,672
Peoria	\$45,724	46,322	53,020	99,342
Perry	\$39,408	5,706	5,672	11,378
Piatt	\$52,764	4,709	5,149	9,858
Pike	\$32,932	4,466	4,981	9,447
Pope	\$34,985	1,097	1,168	2,265
Pulaski	\$29,444	1,545	1,782	3,327
Putnam	\$53,724	1,677	1,791	3,468
Randolph	\$41,702	8,203	8,303	16,506
Richland	\$36,107	4,172	4,857	9,029
Rock Island	\$43,527	38,339	43,288	81,627
St. Clair	\$46,188	61,292	70,319	131,611
Saline	\$32,755	6,391	7,399	13,790
Sangamon	\$48,491	51,289	60,231	111,520
Schuyler	\$39,557	1,968	2,231	4,199
Scott	\$42,001	1,478	1,610	3,088
Shelby	\$41,953	6,173	6,631	12,804
Stark	\$41,181	1,692	1,906	3,598
Stephenson	\$41,407	12,995	14,637	27,632
Tazewell	\$50,375	35,624	38,029	73,653
Union	\$36,708	4,366	5,129	9,495
Vermilion	\$38,817	20,636	23,285	43,921
Wabash	\$39,223	3,420	3,671	7,091
Warren	\$40,172	4,702	5,276	9,978
Washington	\$46,949	3,971	4,073	8,044
Wayne	\$35,403	4,111	4,702	8,813
White	\$34,565	3,803	4,302	8,105
Whiteside	\$43,107	15,426	16,964	32,390
Will	\$72,863	130,730	139,355	270,085
Williamson	\$37,571	16,024	17,452	33,476
Winnebago	\$45,319	69,861	78,178	148,039
Woodford	\$60,179	9,671	10,485	20,156
Total	\$52,012	3,075,613	3,417,615	6,493,228

Table 5: Estimated number of youth living in poverty, CY06

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	2,469	15,936	60
Alexander	867	42,857	1
Bond	573	15,554	64
Boone	1,679	11,850	85
Brown	131	12,932	77
Bureau	1091	13,696	74
Calhoun	135	12,736	79
Carroll	556	16,435	56
Cass	592	17,572	49
Champaign	6,064	15,912	61
Christian	1,506	19,180	35
Clark	660	17,045	52
Clay	641	20,421	28
Clinton	823	10,163	92
Coles	1,739	18,073	42
Cook	298,421	22,485	20
Crawford	836	21,021	24
Cumberland	442	17,645	48
DeKalb	2,110	9,451	93
DeWitt	637	16,584	54
Douglas	708	14,073	71
DuPage	14,618	6,217	99
Edgar	793	19,436	33
Edwards	234	16,726	53
Effingham	1,138	12,853	78
Fayette	1097	23,450	12
Ford	412	12,372	80
Franklin	2,547	29,172	4
Fulton	1,591	20,863	25
Gallatin	353	27,752	5
Greene	675	20,756	27
Grundy	785	6,845	98
Hamilton	411	23,419	13
Hancock	678	16,405	57
Hardin	257	30,058	3
Henderson	268	17,987	44
Henry	1,461	13,086	76
Iroquois	1,081	15,606	63
Jackson	2,953	27,728	6
Jasper	359	16,582	55
Jefferson	2,021	22,516	18
Jersey	613	12,324	81
JoDaviess	560	11,953	84
Johnson	522	21,832	23
Kane	16,642	11,445	87
Kankakee	5,213	18,573	41
Kendall	1,171	4,677	101
Knox	2,525	22,975	16
Lake	15,956	8,027	96
LaSalle	3,907	14,811	69
Lawrence	725	23,082	14

Table 5: Estimated number of youth living in poverty, CY06

County	Number of youth 0-17 living in poverty	Rate	Rank
Lee	935	12,165	82
Livingston	1,269	14,095	70
Logan	944	15,488	65
McDonough	1147	22,977	15
McHenry	5,097	5,945	100
McLean	4,160	11,224	88
Macon	6,346	24,978	11
Macoupin	1,732	16,100	58
Madison	9,983	15,961	59
Marion	2,381	25,457	10
Marshall	339	11,962	83
Mason	615	17,982	45
Massac	764	22,242	21
Menard	380	13,385	75
Mercer	504	13,854	72
Monroe	354	4,663	102
Montgomery	1,209	18,649	40
Morgan	1,322	17,745	47
Moultrie	466	13,783	73
Ogle	1,400	10,545	90
Peoria	9,375	20,758	26
Perry	882	18,810	39
Piatt	339	9,162	94
Pike	739	20,420	29
Pope	202	26,790	9
Pulaski	636	39,577	2
Putnam	144	11,094	89
Randolph	1,189	17,393	51
Richland	681	19,254	34
Rock Island	6,625	19,780	31
St. Clair	13,690	20,193	30
Saline	1,641	27,571	7
Sangamon	8,287	18,000	43
Schuyler	224	15,125	67
Scott	205	17,432	50
Shelby	745	15,118	68
Stark	219	15,847	62
Stephenson	2,076	19,146	36
Tazewell	3,472	11,712	86
Union	888	22,498	19
Vermilion	5,393	27,378	8
Wabash	523	19,442	32
Warren	653	17,817	46
Washington	359	10,460	91
Wayne	691	19,115	37
White	661	21,902	22
Whiteside	2,130	15,369	66
Will	13,516	7,136	97
Williamson	3,189	22,839	17
Winnebago	14,172	19,042	38
Woodford	726	8,042	95
Total	539,870	16,854	

Table 6: Monthly average number of youth receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families support, FY01 - FY06

Youth Age 10-18

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Note: Some counties report together

County	2001	2006
Adams	350	189
Alexander	366	341
Bond	36	60
Boone	35	54
Brown	9	Data reported with Schuyler
Bureau	76	81
Calhoun	10	6
Carroll	36	59
Cass	25	40
Champaign	980	291
Christian	81	96
Clark	27	72
Clay	41	56
Clinton	88	91
Coles	114	87
Cook	110,233	52,951
Crawford	40	50
Cumberland	23	24
DeKalb	122	171
DeWitt	73	32
Douglas	41	55
DuPage	931	1,104
Edgar	63	56
Edwards	7	Data reported with Wabash
Effingham	63	58
Fayette	65	58
Ford	31	18
Franklin	240	213
Fulton	125	125
Gallatin	15	21
Greene	44	46
Grundy	34	Data reported with LaSalle
Hamilton	41	38
Hancock	64	45
Hardin	10	Data reported with Pope
Henderson	35	Data reported with Warren
Henry	238	233
Iroquois	130	167
Jackson	533	506
Jasper	11	34
Jefferson	287	294
Jersey	22	30
JoDaviess	28	31
Johnson	28	29
Kane	1,214	861
Kankakee	816	725
Kendall	47	114
Knox	282	229
Lake	1,527	1,495
LaSalle	217	282
Lawrence	38	49

Table 6: Monthly average number of youth receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families support, FY01 - FY06

County	2001	2006
Lee	80	Data reported with Ogle
Livingston	78	87
Logan	47	93
McDonough	133	112
McHenry	97	108
McLean	276	345
Macon	1,313	585
Macoupin	99	102
Madison	2,590	2,188
Marion	393	326
Marshall	56	35
Mason	104	58
Massac	149	121
Menard	39	Data reported with Logan
Mercer	84	52
Monroe	26	Data reported with Randolph
Montgomery	47	34
Morgan	137	203
Moultrie	14	25
Ogle	73	207
Peoria	2,375	1,834
Perry	87	124
Piatt	26	27
Pike	51	37
Pope	22	57
Pulaski	96	91
Putnam	1	Data reported with Marshall
Randolph	141	155
Richland	73	82
Rock Island	1,894	863
St. Clair	5,804	4,442
Saline	124	123
Sangamon	1,101	1,202
Schuyler	5	30
Scott	18	Data reported with Morgan
Shelby	31	31
Stark	16	20
Stephenson	241	314
Tazewell	297	412
Union	120	151
Vermilion	1,031	908
Wabash	35	51
Warren	92	100
Washington	21	Data reported with Jefferson
Wayne	52	64
White	28	30
Whiteside	102	144
Will	1,675	1,352
Williamson	368	204
Winnebago	1,272	1,463
Woodford	36	51
Other Offices	237	
Total	143,296	80,710

Table 7: Number of reported domestic offense incidents, CY01 – CY06

Source: Illinois State Police

Rate per 100,000 Persons in the General Population

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Adams	649	955	434	646	24
Alexander	65	686	53	615	26
Bond	2	11	19	105	82
Boone	211	487	187	362	43
Brown	0	0	0	0	91
Bureau	168	476	71	203	66
Calhoun	17	336	0	0	91
Carroll	125	760	31	193	69
Cass	32	234	34	250	58
Champaign	3,492	1,932	3,575	1,897	5
Christian	115	327	117	338	50
Clark	31	183	25	149	78
Clay	60	418	29	207	65
Clinton	176	493	156	429	38
Coles	371	710	224	437	37
Cook	82,111	1,527	70,902	1,343	11
Crawford	393	1,936	343	1,742	6
Cumberland	32	286	29	266	56
DeKalb	549	607	287	283	54
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	91
Douglas	43	216	56	284	53
DuPage	2,708	296	2,537	273	55
Edgar	497	2,541	16	84	85
Edwards	0	0	0	0	91
Effingham	191	556	224	653	23
Fayette	238	1,103	155	722	18
Ford	37	260	37	264	57
Franklin	105	270	207	524	32
Fulton	107	282	52	141	79
Gallatin	2	32	0	0	91
Greene	44	301	71	505	34
Grundy	234	611	303	665	20
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	91
Hancock	23	115	4	21	90
Hardin	0	0	0	0	91
Henderson	0	0	0	0	91
Henry	435	857	299	603	28
Iroquois	24	77	69	228	61
Jackson	134	227	120	203	66
Jasper	32	318	18	185	73
Jefferson	82	204	75	187	72
Jersey	73	336	116	519	33
Jo Daviess	68	303	37	165	76
Johnson	0	0	0	0	91
Kane	1,596	376	1,214	248	59
Kankakee	662	633	604	553	31
Kendall	376	647	310	354	45
Knox	531	960	651	1,245	12
Lake	2,951	446	2,413	343	48
LaSalle	501	447	631	562	30
Lawrence	96	628	119	756	16

Table 7: Number of reported domestic offense incidents, CY01 – CY06

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Lee	154	428	121	343	48
Livingston	334	842	615	1,604	8
Logan	915	2,956	728	2,415	2
McDonough	69	210	110	344	47
McHenry	581	215	493	159	77
McLean	687	451	2,753	1,699	7
Macon	1,978	1,743	2,076	1,904	4
Macoupin	179	365	229	475	36
Madison	3,367	1,294	2,385	896	15
Marion	103	248	125	314	52
Marshall	54	416	55	428	39
Mason	84	525	27	178	74
Massac	121	804	101	668	19
Menard	34	270	48	388	42
Mercer	39	230	29	175	75
Monroe	52	184	33	103	83
Montgomery	241	789	147	490	35
Morgan	226	621	215	608	27
Moultrie	25	174	57	400	41
Ogle	265	512	182	333	51
Peoria	3,224	1,769	2,553	1,400	9
Perry	36	156	55	243	60
Piatt	94	575	124	751	17
Pike	20	116	15	90	84
Pope	6	138	8	192	70
Pulaski	22	305	2	30	89
Putnam	0	0	0	0	91
Randolph	56	165	63	192	70
Richland	44	275	10	64	87
Rock Island	1,584	1,065	1,403	958	14
St. Clair	1,510	590	1,094	420	40
Saline	422	1,603	172	662	21
Sangamon	2,229	1,171	4,870	2,516	1
Schuyler	14	199	25	356	44
Scott	2	36	0	0	91
Shelby	44	194	30	137	80
Stark	18	285	14	227	62
Stephenson	1,235	2,545	971	2,068	3
Tazewell	1,150	897	1,410	1,085	13
Union	27	149	41	225	63
Vermilion	738	883	1,126	1,378	10
Wabash	0	0	0	0	91
Warren	172	930	99	569	29
Washington	0	0	9	61	88
Wayne	69	404	22	133	81
White	55	358	29	196	68
Whiteside	475	784	391	660	22
Will	2,235	419	2,276	346	46
Williamson	262	424	411	644	25
Winnebago	175	62	232	79	86
Woodford	82	230	83	222	64
Total	125,897	1,006	114,921	899	

Table 8: Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect, FY01 – FY06

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Adams	787	4,719	1,082	6,984	22
Alexander	179	7,381	222	10,974	2
Bond	156	4,130	197	5,347	54
Boone	298	2,360	500	3,529	89
Brown	57	4,818	33	3,258	91
Bureau	319	3,734	421	5,285	58
Calhoun	37	3,295	44	4,151	80
Carroll	185	4,795	239	7,065	21
Cass	153	4,563	235	6,975	24
Champaign	1,892	4,989	2,032	5,332	55
Christian	397	4,759	480	6,113	37
Clark	138	3,342	178	4,597	75
Clay	134	3,963	184	5,862	43
Clinton	209	2,406	252	3,112	94
Coles	644	6,309	754	7,836	13
Cook	38,378	2,759	35,679	2,688	95
Crawford	216	4,743	206	5,180	62
Cumberland	111	3,842	130	5,190	61
DeKalb	637	3,095	718	3,216	92
DeWitt	233	5,726	262	6,821	25
Douglas	163	3,081	183	3,637	87
DuPage	2,494	1,031	3,707	1,576	102
Edgar	280	6,213	271	6,642	27
Edwards	61	3,908	64	4,575	76
Effingham	360	3,765	414	4,676	72
Fayette	259	5,143	279	5,964	41
Ford	191	5,295	175	5,255	59
Franklin	569	6,453	810	9,277	5
Fulton	424	5,146	596	7,815	14
Gallatin	82	6,029	101	7,940	12
Greene	200	5,454	198	6,089	38
Grundy	267	2,681	362	3,156	93
Hamilton	93	4,680	151	8,604	6
Hancock	224	4,682	238	5,759	46
Hardin	46	4,873	115	13,450	1
Henderson	85	4,630	75	5,034	65
Henry	463	3,690	578	5,177	63
Iroquois	262	3,381	343	4,952	67
Jackson	700	6,245	851	7,991	11
Jasper	90	3,576	87	4,018	81
Jefferson	511	5,306	747	8,322	9
Jersey	184	3,449	199	4,001	82
JoDaviess	182	3,588	165	3,522	90
Johnson	109	4,593	125	5,228	60
Kane	2,884	2,256	3,501	2,408	97
Kankakee	1,183	4,211	1,300	4,632	73
Kendall	281	1,679	446	1,781	101
Knox	689	5,659	936	8,517	7
Lake	3,516	1,822	4,227	2,127	98
LaSalle	1,490	5,366	1,696	6,429	32
Lawrence	167	4,923	198	6,304	34
Lee	340	3,985	360	4,684	71

Table 8: Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect, FY01 – FY06

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Livingston	534	5,436	511	5,676	49
Logan	358	5,381	366	6,005	40
McDonough	195	3,450	280	5,609	52
McHenry	1,609	2,014	2,101	2,451	96
McLean	1,569	4,408	1,863	5,027	66
Macon	1,445	5,189	1,650	6,495	29
Macoupin	578	4,915	623	5,791	44
Madison	3,107	4,847	3,039	4,859	68
Marion	746	7,146	982	10,499	3
Marshall	90	3,007	131	4,622	74
Mason	218	5,711	263	7,690	16
Massac	135	3,920	203	5,910	42
Menard	123	3,800	134	4,720	70
Mercer	155	3,786	172	4,728	69
Monroe	121	1,651	142	1,871	99
Montgomery	333	4,695	373	5,754	47
Morgan	426	5,223	548	7,356	19
Moultrie	93	2,558	130	3,845	83
Ogle	450	3,249	484	3,645	86
Peoria	2,458	5,352	2,562	5,673	50
Perry	281	5,688	315	6,718	26
Piatt	134	3,342	167	4,514	77
Pike	163	4,021	239	6,604	28
Pope	42	4,709	40	5,305	57
Pulaski	138	7,077	115	7,156	20
Putnam	52	3,540	48	3,698	84
Randolph	370	5,041	351	5,135	64
Richland	243	6,318	333	9,415	4
Rock Island	1,792	5,085	2,057	6,142	36
St. Clair	3,157	4,497	2,916	4,301	79
Saline	456	7,329	452	7,594	18
Sangamon	2,677	5,663	2,949	6,405	33
Schuyler	40	2,525	96	6,482	30
Scott	25	1,846	68	5,782	45
Shelby	215	3,882	267	5,418	53
Stark	62	3,992	60	4,342	78
Stephenson	581	4,760	757	6,981	23
Tazewell	1,105	3,587	1,575	5,313	56
Union	235	5,682	333	8,437	8
Vermilion	1,314	6,337	1,513	7,681	17
Wabash	148	4,906	208	7,732	15
Warren	262	6,253	226	6,166	35
Washington	77	2,039	126	3,671	85
Wayne	136	3,426	203	5,615	51
White	174	5,379	182	6,030	39
Whiteside	635	4,254	894	6,451	31
Will	2,821	1,794	3,522	1,860	100
Williamson	923	6,605	1,130	8,093	10
Winnebago	3,222	4,373	4,270	5,737	48
Woodford	215	2,304	320	3,545	88
Unknown/out-of-state	not reported		606		
Total	100,447	3,096	110,241	3,429	

Table 9: Number of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect, FY01 - FY06

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Adams	232	1,391	275	1,796	24
Alexander	39	1,608	61	2,973	3
Bond	44	1,165	41	1,125	72
Boone	84	665	108	793	87
Brown	21	1,775	5	469	98
Bureau	93	1,089	106	1,337	58
Calhoun	16	1,425	8	761	88
Carroll	86	2,229	60	1,794	25
Cass	48	1,432	58	1,718	35
Champaign	670	1,767	663	1,781	27
Christian	103	1,235	141	1,793	26
Clark	45	1,090	43	1,124	73
Clay	52	1,538	64	2,041	16
Clinton	72	829	78	966	78
Coles	159	1,558	199	2,071	14
Cook	10,044	722	7,659	564	94
Crawford	83	1,823	69	1,733	32
Cumberland	21	727	34	1,330	61
DeKalb	201	977	143	666	92
DeWitt	71	1,745	51	1,333	60
Douglas	39	737	46	909	80
DuPage	426	176	705	297	101
Edgar	54	1,198	67	1,640	41
Edwards	37	2,370	18	1,264	67
Effingham	94	983	144	1,631	42
Fayette	77	1,529	69	1,465	50
Ford	60	1,663	51	1,528	46
Franklin	161	1,826	179	2,059	15
Fulton	151	1,833	176	2,293	9
Gallatin	44	3,235	17	1,345	57
Greene	72	1,963	41	1,253	68
Grundy	61	613	57	526	95
Hamilton	30	1,510	31	1,759	30
Hancock	79	1,651	75	1,809	23
Hardin	16	1,695	27	3,072	2
Henderson	34	1,852	13	856	84
Henry	126	1,004	136	1,210	70
Iroquois	58	748	73	1,047	77
Jackson	212	1,891	193	1,833	22
Jasper	16	636	18	827	85
Jefferson	204	2,118	255	2,848	4
Jersey	66	1,237	33	674	91
JoDaviess	54	1,065	42	921	79
Johnson	24	1,011	32	1,334	59
Kane	762	596	738	515	96
Kankakee	436	1,552	309	1,119	74
Kendall	81	484	90	391	99
Knox	252	2,070	262	2,360	7
Lake	1,019	528	1,289	651	93
LaSalle	560	2,017	496	1,887	21
Lawrence	64	1,887	56	1,776	28
Lee	126	1,477	111	1,443	53

Table 9: Number of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect, FY01 - FY06

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Livingston	165	1,680	136	1,504	47
Logan	108	1,623	101	1,660	38
McDonough	74	1,309	83	1,648	39
McHenry	452	566	673	800	86
McLean	542	1,523	545	1,500	48
Macon	409	1,469	447	1,758	31
Macoupin	124	1,054	148	1,367	56
Madison	952	1,485	676	1,098	75
Marion	330	3,161	299	3,184	1
Marshall	29	969	38	1,371	55
Mason	62	1,624	76	2,166	12
Massac	56	1,626	41	1,230	69
Menard	36	1,112	49	1,728	34
Mercer	44	1,075	48	1,327	62
Monroe	40	546	34	470	97
Montgomery	100	1,410	95	1,460	51
Morgan	91	1,116	150	1,982	17
Moultrie	18	495	30	891	81
Ogle	107	773	88	677	90
Peoria	809	1,761	726	1,611	43
Perry	84	1,700	61	1,289	64
Piatt	20	499	40	1,086	76
Pike	20	493	64	1,773	29
Pope	8	897	15	1,958	18
Pulaski	43	2,205	41	2,399	6
Putnam	12	817	19	1,450	52
Randolph	144	1,962	102	1,486	49
Richland	95	2,470	99	2,774	5
Rock Island	599	1,700	581	1,732	33
St. Clair	927	1,320	573	857	83
Saline	220	3,536	132	2,229	11
Sangamon	811	1,716	762	1,674	37
Schuyler	10	631	19	1,333	60
Scott	7	517	18	1,426	54
Shelby	54	975	65	1,304	63
Stark	16	1,030	18	1,278	66
Stephenson	131	1,073	187	1,717	36
Tazewell	392	1,273	462	1,568	45
Union	84	2,031	89	2,273	10
Vermilion	408	1,968	321	1,641	40
Wabash	41	1,359	53	1,946	20
Warren	98	2,339	44	1,199	71
Washington	8	212	30	888	82
Wayne	38	957	46	1,280	65
White	72	2,226	59	1,947	19
Whiteside	223	1,494	294	2,109	13
Will	760	483	616	336	100
Williamson	303	2,168	313	2,300	8
Winnebago	956	1,297	1,174	1,589	44
Woodford	59	632	64	722	89
Unknown/out-of-state			124		
Total	28,870	890	26,683	830	

Table 10: Number of reported cases of child sex abuse, FY01 – FY06

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Adams	54	324	66	431	49
Alexander	8	330	11	536	28
Bond	23	609	8	220	79
Boone	27	214	58	426	52
Brown	1	85	4	375	61
Bureau	34	398	41	517	33
Calhoun	6	534	2	190	82
Carroll	19	492	20	598	19
Cass	12	358	10	296	74
Champaign	125	330	124	333	66
Christian	42	503	41	521	32
Clark	8	194	17	444	45
Clay	11	325	13	415	56
Clinton	21	242	19	235	77
Coles	65	637	56	583	22
Cook	2,784	200	3,031	223	78
Crawford	27	593	19	477	39
Cumberland	18	623	9	352	64
DeKalb	55	267	64	298	72
DeWitt	21	516	21	549	25
Douglas	16	302	15	297	73
DuPage	248	102	380	160	88
Edgar	20	444	20	490	36
Edwards	4	256	4	281	76
Effingham	44	460	37	419	53
Fayette	34	675	32	680	14
Ford	13	360	15	449	44
Franklin	43	488	48	552	24
Fulton	46	558	68	886	3
Gallatin	15	1,103	8	633	18
Greene	15	409	19	581	23
Grundy	32	321	36	332	67
Hamilton	8	403	12	681	13
Hancock	15	314	31	748	9
Hardin	7	742	22	2,503	1
Henderson	9	490	10	658	15
Henry	32	255	52	463	41
Iroquois	26	335	30	430	50
Jackson	51	455	56	532	29
Jasper	14	556	10	459	42
Jefferson	59	613	62	692	11
Jersey	22	412	9	184	85
JoDaviess	15	296	8	175	86
Johnson	18	759	13	542	26
Kane	278	218	279	195	81
Kankakee	152	541	115	417	54
Kendall	31	185	43	187	83
Knox	61	501	61	549	25
Lake	321	166	366	185	84
LaSalle	126	454	116	441	46
Lawrence	17	501	15	476	40
Lee	24	281	31	403	57

Table 10: Number of reported cases of child sex abuse, FY01 – FY06

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Livingston	34	346	28	310	70
Logan	37	556	42	690	12
McDonough	19	336	32	636	17
McHenry	146	183	178	212	80
McLean	86	242	119	328	68
Macon	143	513	109	429	51
Macoupin	44	374	52	480	38
Madison	241	376	236	383	58
Marion	70	670	85	905	2
Marshall	17	568	10	361	62
Mason	21	550	27	770	6
Massac	9	261	16	480	38
Menard	9	278	6	212	80
Mercer	18	440	19	525	30
Monroe	10	136	11	152	91
Montgomery	35	493	34	523	31
Morgan	36	441	41	542	26
Moultrie	6	165	11	327	69
Ogle	31	224	40	308	71
Peoria	191	416	148	328	68
Perry	40	810	16	338	65
Piatt	14	349	18	489	37
Pike	15	370	15	416	55
Pope	2	224	5	653	16
Pulaski	24	1,231	13	761	7
Putnam	2	136	2	153	90
Randolph	51	695	26	379	59
Richland	19	494	18	504	34
Rock Island	144	409	160	477	39
St. Clair	217	309	206	308	71
Saline	48	771	32	540	27
Sangamon	215	455	197	433	48
Schuyler	3	189	12	842	4
Scott	1	74	2	158	89
Shelby	27	488	36	722	10
Stark	5	322	7	497	35
Stephenson	38	311	64	588	20
Tazewell	118	383	111	377	60
Union	24	580	23	587	21
Vermilion	88	424	106	542	26
Wabash	16	530	12	441	46
Warren	25	597	18	490	36
Washington	10	265	12	355	63
Wayne	17	428	27	751	8
White	12	371	25	825	5
Whiteside	42	281	61	438	47
Will	234	149	300	164	87
Williamson	89	637	80	588	20
Winnebago	296	402	338	458	43
Woodford	23	246	26	293	75
Unknown/out-of-state			88		
Total	8,239	254	8,957	279	

Table 11: Number of indicated cases of child sex abuse, FY01 – FY06

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Adams	20	120	15	98	53
Alexander	6	247	3	146	32
Bond	6	159	1	27	76
Boone	13	103	16	117	46
Brown	0	0	0	0	79
Bureau	11	129	10	126	41
Calhoun	3	267	0	0	79
Carroll	15	389	6	179	19
Cass	3	89	1	30	75
Champaign	49	129	29	78	59
Christian	7	84	15	191	17
Clark	3	73	5	131	39
Clay	4	118	4	128	40
Clinton	9	104	7	87	56
Coles	21	206	14	146	32
Cook	916	66	783	58	68
Crawford	14	307	6	151	29
Cumberland	11	381	2	78	59
DeKalb	18	87	19	89	55
DeWitt	5	123	5	131	39
Douglas	5	95	3	59	67
DuPage	60	25	103	43	71
Edgar	4	89	5	122	43
Edwards	2	128	0	0	79
Effingham	16	167	12	136	37
Fayette	18	357	11	234	9
Ford	10	277	4	120	44
Franklin	17	193	18	207	12
Fulton	8	97	18	235	8
Gallatin	7	515	1	79	58
Greene	7	191	5	153	27
Grundy	10	100	4	37	73
Hamilton	3	151	3	170	21
Hancock	4	84	13	313	4
Hardin	5	530	6	683	1
Henderson	8	436	3	197	15
Henry	11	88	6	53	70
Iroquois	7	90	5	72	62
Jackson	13	116	16	152	28
Jasper	3	119	0	0	79
Jefferson	32	332	18	201	13
Jersey	11	206	4	82	57
JoDaviess	5	99	0	0	79
Johnson	6	253	5	208	11
Kane	109	85	89	62	66
Kankakee	66	235	29	105	50
Kendall	16	96	10	43	71
Knox	28	230	25	225	10
Lake	130	67	151	76	60
LaSalle	41	148	28	107	48
Lawrence	8	236	5	159	25
Lee	7	82	5	65	64

Table 11: Number of indicated cases of child sex abuse, FY01 – FY06

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Livingston	14	143	5	55	69
Logan	10	150	11	181	18
McDonough	3	53	9	179	19
McHenry	51	64	55	65	64
McLean	34	96	39	107	48
Macon	45	162	38	149	30
Macoupin	12	102	11	102	51
Madison	73	114	61	99	52
Marion	18	172	33	351	2
Marshall	6	200	4	144	33
Mason	4	105	5	143	34
Massac	4	116	3	90	54
Menard	2	62	3	106	49
Mercer	9	220	12	332	3
Monroe	6	82	3	42	72
Montgomery	11	155	8	123	42
Morgan	8	98	9	119	45
Moultrie	1	28	3	89	55
Ogle	10	72	9	69	63
Peoria	80	174	39	87	56
Perry	13	263	5	106	49
Piatt	8	200	5	136	37
Pike	2	49	6	166	22
Pope	2	224	1	131	39
Pulaski	12	615	3	176	20
Putnam	1	68	0	0	79
Randolph	32	436	1	15	78
Richland	9	234	7	196	16
Rock Island	44	125	33	98	53
St. Clair	71	101	43	64	65
Saline	19	305	14	236	7
Sangamon	92	195	67	147	31
Schuyler	2	126	2	140	36
Scott	0	0	0	0	79
Shelby	8	144	14	281	5
Stark	1	64	2	142	35
Stephenson	18	147	18	165	23
Tazewell	42	136	33	112	47
Union	16	387	7	179	19
Vermilion	31	150	26	133	38
Wabash	9	298	2	73	61
Warren	11	263	6	163	24
Washington	1	26	3	89	55
Wayne	5	126	10	278	6
White	7	216	6	198	14
Whiteside	15	100	22	158	26
Will	69	44	59	32	74
Williamson	40	286	27	198	14
Winnebago	113	153	91	123	42
Woodford	11	118	2	23	77
Unknown/out-of-state			16		
Total	2,916	90	2,437	76	

Table 12: Number of reported crimes against youth, CY01 – CY06

Source: Illinois State Police

Age 10-17

Rate per 100,000 Persons in the General Population

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Adams	196	288	51	76	41
Alexander	8	84	5	58	52
Bond	0	0	2	11	67
Boone	137	316	71	135	14
Brown	0	0	0	0	71
Bureau	67	190	8	23	67
Calhoun	4	79	0	0	71
Carroll	36	219	3	19	50
Cass	1	7	2	15	56
Champaign	787	435	940	506	6
Christian	13	37	18	51	53
Clark	1	6	4	24	64
Clay	4	28	1	7	57
Clinton	65	182	62	169	16
Coles	36	69	82	161	13
Cook	26,035	484	26,436	500	4
Crawford	93	458	58	293	9
Cumberland	3	27	7	64	32
DeKalb	138	152	106	106	25
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	67
Douglas	17	85	12	61	36
DuPage	605	66	441	47	45
Edgar	115	588	0	0	68
Edwards	0	0	0	0	71
Effingham	69	201	101	293	11
Fayette	67	311	29	133	17
Ford	9	63	8	56	31
Franklin	11	28	58	146	59
Fulton	20	53	15	40	52
Gallatin	0	0	1	16	60
Greene	16	109	13	91	44
Grundy	68	178	66	144	27
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	71
Hancock	2	10	0	0	60
Hardin	0	0	0	0	71
Henderson	0	0	0	0	71
Henry	215	424	212	421	5
Iroquois	1	3	18	59	60
Jackson	9	15	13	22	57
Jasper	4	40	8	81	34
Jefferson	14	35	16	39	46
Jersey	11	51	18	80	45
JoDaviess	14	62	2	9	56
Johnson	0	0	0	0	71
Kane	356	84	357	72	30
Kankakee	62	59	75	69	39
Kendall	113	195	92	104	28
Knox	69	125	81	153	18
Lake	608	92	458	64	37
LaSalle	42	37	74	65	42
Lawrence	3	20	6	38	58

Table 12: Number of reported crimes against youth, CY01 – CY06

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Lee	18	50	12	34	53
Livingston	216	544	159	411	7
Logan	243	785	152	502	2
McDonough	3	9	0	0	70
McHenry	94	35	155	50	51
McLean	97	64	229	142	29
Macon	407	359	459	420	7
Macoupin	45	92	40	82	38
Madison	1,194	459	722	272	12
Marion	29	70	16	40	64
Marshall	15	116	6	46	66
Mason	52	325	11	71	15
Massac	15	100	16	106	31
Menard	3	24	5	40	46
Mercer	4	24	5	30	40
Monroe	11	39	6	19	65
Montgomery	63	206	20	66	35
Morgan	64	176	49	137	21
Moultrie	14	97	20	139	26
Ogle	89	172	60	109	24
Peoria	1,538	844	948	519	3
Perry	2	9	5	22	69
Piatt	27	165	43	258	24
Pike	16	93	4	24	64
Pope	3	69	1	24	71
Pulaski	3	42	1	15	61
Putnam	0	0	0	0	71
Randolph	20	59	6	18	47
Richland	4	25	0	0	71
Rock Island	302	203	110	75	33
St. Clair	566	221	386	148	14
Saline	101	384	24	92	19
Sangamon	500	263	1,180	610	1
Schuyler	1	14	3	43	62
Scott	0	0	0	0	71
Shelby	7	31	6	27	59
Stark	3	48	6	96	23
Stephenson	87	179	52	110	20
Tazewell	356	278	432	331	10
Union	3	17	4	22	56
Vermilion	140	168	447	546	8
Wabash	0	0	0	0	71
Warren	20	108	11	63	48
Washington	0	0	2	13	63
Wayne	28	164	3	18	54
White	28	182	9	60	22
Whiteside	52	86	33	55	49
Will	503	94	372	56	43
Williamson	55	89	65	102	25
Winnebago	67	24	46	16	55
Woodford	7	20	5	13	68
Total	37,259	298	36,376	285	

Table 13: Number of inmates admitted to IDOC with children, FY01 – FY06

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

County	2001 # of Inmates with Children	2001 % of Inmates with Children	2006 # of Inmates with Children	2006 % of Inmates with Children
Adams	123	67.2%	169	66.8%
Alexander	8	50.0%	22	73.3%
Bond	14	60.9%	21	55.3%
Boone	10	15.6%	42	48.8%
Brown	0	N/A	2	40.0%
Bureau	11	34.4%	44	65.7%
Calhoun	2	50.0%	6	100.0%
Carroll	9	25.7%	17	45.9%
Cass	14	51.9%	17	58.6%
Champaign	231	36.9%	511	67.3%
Christian	61	64.9%	74	64.9%
Clark	23	71.9%	38	76.0%
Clay	19	63.3%	23	57.5%
Clinton	25	58.1%	50	67.6%
Coles	86	61.9%	154	71.3%
Cook	8,770	45.3%	14,691	66.9%
Crawford	18	62.1%	49	77.8%
Cumberland	8	72.7%	14	77.8%
DeKalb	19	17.4%	83	55.7%
Dewitt	18	51.4%	36	72.0%
Douglas	23	74.2%	23	56.1%
DuPage	215	25.4%	648	56.4%
Edgar	34	64.2%	61	59.8%
Edwards	11	55.0%	5	55.6%
Effingham	35	77.8%	56	72.7%
Fayette	32	66.7%	49	66.2%
Ford	6	42.9%	6	40.0%
Franklin	24	53.3%	53	72.6%
Fulton	19	42.2%	47	57.3%
Gallatin	7	70.0%	9	69.2%
Greene	13	81.3%	14	87.5%
Grundy	7	20.0%	29	63.0%
Hamilton	3	23.1%	4	40.0%
Hancock	12	70.6%	12	37.5%
Hardin	4	50.0%	5	55.6%
Henderson	3	27.3%	9	60.0%
Henry	23	24.2%	118	59.0%
Iroquois	5	13.5%	42	60.0%
Jackson	40	60.6%	95	66.4%
Jasper	11	73.3%	10	71.4%
Jefferson	52	67.5%	79	66.4%
Jersey	26	96.3%	34	54.0%
Jo Daviess	3	15.0%	16	66.7%
Johnson	19	46.3%	22	71.0%
Kane	214	28.8%	506	60.5%
Kankakee	82	29.9%	267	64.5%
Kendall	22	26.2%	73	67.0%
Knox	29	27.9%	49	51.0%
Lake	326	28.1%	668	60.4%
Lasalle	61	26.6%	204	56.4%
Lawrence	19	67.9%	36	67.9%
Lee	17	24.3%	67	59.8%

Table 13: Number of inmates admitted to IDOC with children, FY01 – FY06

County	2001 # of Inmates with Children	2001 % of Inmates with Children	2006 # of Inmates with Children	2006 % of Inmates with Children
Livingston	22	26.2%	85	58.2%
Logan	39	55.7%	64	63.4%
McDonough	32	58.2%	30	63.8%
McHenry	48	22.9%	123	56.2%
McLean	185	37.9%	304	62.3%
Macon	486	67.9%	555	69.5%
Macoupin	43	63.2%	73	59.8%
Madison	340	65.1%	470	66.4%
Marion	105	65.6%	193	72.3%
Marshall	0	0.0%	6	46.2%
Mason	17	58.6%	32	76.2%
Massac	25	86.2%	40	71.4%
Menard	9	75.0%	10	66.7%
Mercer	4	22.2%	11	55.0%
Monroe	16	64.0%	25	71.4%
Montgomery	49	68.1%	97	70.3%
Morgan	49	76.6%	47	69.1%
Moultrie	20	69.0%	17	50.0%
Ogle	11	25.6%	32	60.4%
Peoria	252	45.1%	405	65.9%
Perry	19	59.4%	21	58.3%
Piatt	5	45.5%	9	45.0%
Pike	15	51.7%	43	57.3%
Pope	4	80.0%	6	75.0%
Pulaski	6	54.5%	10	52.6%
Putnam	0	0.0%	1	20.0%
Randolph	49	61.3%	38	62.3%
Richland	19	47.5%	50	68.5%
Rock Island	106	35.7%	179	57.7%
St. Clair	379	72.6%	592	71.5%
Saline	34	59.6%	96	72.7%
Sangamon	295	69.7%	406	67.1%
Schuyler	1	50.0%	10	83.3%
Scott	0	N/A	3	100.0%
Shelby	24	52.2%	38	61.3%
Stark	0	0.0%	5	55.6%
Stephenson	42	31.1%	110	69.2%
Tazewell	57	26.8%	174	61.1%
Union	23	67.6%	26	68.4%
Vermilion	73	33.2%	189	69.5%
Wabash	21	72.4%	20	50.0%
Warren	6	20.0%	20	66.7%
Washington	19	54.3%	14	40.0%
Wayne	26	60.5%	22	61.1%
White	25	64.1%	39	69.6%
Whiteside	64	29.8%	187	62.3%
Will	199	30.3%	679	63.3%
Williamson	35	47.9%	80	61.5%
Winnebago	255	31.7%	790	64.9%
Woodford	9	20.9%	39	47.6%
Unknown	0	N/A	5	55.6%
Total	14,428	44.2%	25,899	65.5%

Table 14: Number of students reported truant, AY01 – AY06

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 Students K-12 Enrolled

County	2000-01 Total Truant	Rate	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic	2005-06 Total Truant	Rate	Rank	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic
Adams	1,381	14,252	149	11%	3,168	33,566	6	348	11%
Alexander	551	36,226	147	27%	534	44,352	2	61	11%
Bond	153	6,646	11	7%	76	3,330	99	21	28%
Boone	1,364	17,396	154	11%	2,001	20,431	29	258	13%
Brown	52	6,710	16	31%	71	10,128	69	4	6%
Bureau	312	5,404	34	11%	843	15,414	46	89	11%
Calhoun	50	7,452	18	36%	214	33,333	8	6	3%
Carroll	140	4,656	36	26%	274	10,355	67	24	9%
Cass	392	18,596	85	22%	197	9,137	74	91	46%
Champaign	1,777	7,709	409	23%	6,810	29,776	11	766	11%
Christian	433	8,395	60	14%	528	9,738	70	82	16%
Clark	608	20,020	41	7%	453	15,540	45	28	6%
Clay	609	23,808	78	13%	500	20,467	28	71	14%
Clinton	692	13,010	70	10%	243	4,634	95	46	19%
Coles	1,230	17,249	166	13%	1,700	25,026	18	183	11%
Cook	100,466	12,879	19,767	20%	112,364	14,416	50	19,998	18%
Crawford	162	4,737	41	25%	240	7,595	82	57	24%
Cumberland	165	8,250	86	52%	147	8,002	79	4	3%
DeKalb	1,961	12,900	146	7%	1,618	9,681	72	176	11%
DeWitt	465	14,957	54	12%	544	18,909	33	44	8%
Douglas	70	2,305	25	36%	106	3,780	98	2	2%
DuPage	17,086	11,076	752	4%	14,964	9,384	73	896	6%
Edgar	348	10,049	62	18%	637	20,126	30	55	9%
Edwards	15	1,484	4	27%	28	3,004	101	5	18%
Effingham	422	6,709	45	11%	302	5,108	93	23	8%
Fayette	593	18,928	78	13%	497	16,333	41	101	20%
Ford	601	24,571	34	6%	394	15,361	47	31	8%
Franklin	563	8,922	71	13%	2,071	32,697	9	147	7%
Fulton	1,318	23,452	105	8%	1,252	23,889	25	74	6%
Gallatin	67	6,802	34	51%	100	11,455	62	53	53%
Greene	176	7,315	15	9%	251	11,409	63	60	24%
Grundy	729	8,851	108	15%	1,560	14,951	49	168	11%
Hamilton	105	7,865	10	10%	64	5,281	90	14	22%
Hancock	337	8,797	57	17%	268	7,931	80	32	12%
Hardin	88	13,580	28	32%	48	7,251	84	9	19%
Henderson	393	34,779	28	7%	452	43,130	4	14	3%
Henry	609	6,698	76	12%	663	7,621	81	90	14%
Iroquois	353	6,657	44	12%	228	4,558	96	69	30%
Jackson	1,229	15,889	141	11%	774	10,803	66	163	21%
Jasper	173	10,428	2	1%	70	4,858	94	0	0%
Jefferson	1,096	17,080	143	13%	1,658	28,221	16	231	14%
Jersey	1,039	35,125	12	1%	883	31,717	10	26	3%
JoDaviess	88	2,655	21	24%	100	3,102	100	41	41%
Johnson	128	7,494	19	15%	121	6,825	87	31	26%
Kane	13,511	13,569	1,526	11%	31,910	28,308	15	1,960	6%
Kankakee	5,020	27,943	549	11%	4,616	24,900	19	521	11%
Kendall	1,247	11,373	90	7%	2,999	16,599	39	128	4%
Knox	1,221	15,493	180	15%	1,036	13,837	52	186	18%
Lake	33,518	26,815	4,595	14%	21,737	15,956	44	3,038	14%
LaSalle	1,985	11,820	252	13%	1,998	11,952	60	264	13%
Lawrence	434	18,452	85	20%	455	19,637	32	27	6%

Table 14: Number of students reported truant, AY01 – AY06

County	2000-01 Total Truant	Rate	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic	2005-06 Total Truant	Rate	Rank	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic
Lee	592	11,103	47	8%	1,062	21,334	27	29	3%
Livingston	636	8,698	81	13%	972	13,631	53	48	5%
Logan	525	13,989	124	24%	247	6,884	86	100	40%
McDonough	461	12,170	41	9%	569	16,990	36	96	17%
McHenry	5,682	12,931	205	4%	6,064	11,729	61	288	5%
McLean	2,322	10,273	143	6%	1,539	6,803	88	181	12%
Macon	1,415	8,005	118	8%	6,648	40,029	5	667	10%
Macoupin	1,104	11,796	170	15%	1,417	16,062	43	102	7%
Madison	8,532	20,479	1,601	19%	10,015	24,000	23	1,217	12%
Marion	1,187	15,175	175	15%	997	13,576	54	113	11%
Marshall	74	4,741	7	9%	105	7,374	83	5	5%
Mason	223	6,515	66	30%	743	23,960	24	84	11%
Massac	392	16,395	49	13%	647	25,563	17	45	7%
Menard	175	6,589	23	13%	276	11,116	65	66	24%
Mercer	144	8,845	3	2%	102	7,030	85	22	22%
Monroe	412	9,368	14	3%	100	2,050	102	48	48%
Montgomery	536	10,757	56	10%	405	8,866	76	76	19%
Morgan	673	12,615	86	13%	658	13,017	56	106	16%
Moultrie	86	4,674	19	22%	244	12,532	57	14	6%
Ogle	1,532	14,885	99	6%	1,146	11,159	64	50	4%
Peoria	6,166	21,830	1,241	20%	9,420	33,408	7	1,379	15%
Perry	318	10,671	41	13%	165	5,751	89	35	21%
Piatt	158	4,719	9	6%	127	3,934	97	5	4%
Pike	706	23,549	65	9%	789	29,451	13	67	8%
Pope	107	17,258	30	28%	87	16,415	40	33	38%
Pulaski	607	46,125	43	7%	259	24,434	20	70	27%
Putnam	135	14,019	7	5%	47	5,165	92	3	6%
Randolph	596	13,203	52	9%	727	17,195	35	91	13%
Richland	615	23,745	18	3%	1,075	44,184	3	31	3%
Rock Island	3,100	12,919	667	22%	5,170	22,701	26	881	17%
St. Clair	8,151	18,326	1,958	24%	7,156	16,330	42	1,408	20%
Saline	683	16,351	65	10%	677	16,845	37	67	10%
Sangamon	4,999	18,076	812	16%	6,685	24,120	22	786	12%
Schuyler	98	8,983	1	1%	110	8,936	75	0	0%
Scott	30	3,052	13	43%	123	13,326	55	28	23%
Shelby	680	16,362	40	6%	423	11,997	59	19	4%
Stark	30	2,625	11	37%	146	13,945	51	10	7%
Stephenson	2,117	27,358	242	11%	1,734	24,187	21	203	12%
Tazewell	1,237	6,349	113	9%	1,956	10,144	68	129	7%
Union	246	7,530	72	29%	261	8,302	78	32	12%
Vermilion	1,840	13,443	385	21%	4,081	29,702	12	538	13%
Wabash	395	19,372	17	4%	285	15,192	48	66	23%
Warren	257	8,759	43	17%	226	8,659	77	49	22%
Washington	234	10,685	18	8%	256	12,331	58	16	6%
Wayne	141	5,137	14	10%	135	5,226	91	43	32%
White	391	14,912	73	19%	400	16,611	38	48	12%
Whiteside	1,435	14,353	83	6%	2,740	28,497	14	150	5%
Will	4,604	5,687	616	13%	21,028	19,778	31	2,489	12%
Williamson	2,195	23,541	168	8%	1,641	17,538	34	165	10%
Winnebago	17,157	40,201	2,917	17%	25,250	55,917	1	2,989	12%
Woodford	335	4,569	20	6%	767	9,719	71	114	15%
State/Regional programs	1,634		487	30%	1,961	45,531		0	0%
Total	285,625	14,397	44,227	15%	354,638	17,392		46,117	13%

Table 15: Number and sex of truant, minors in need of supervision, AY01 – AY06

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 Students K-12 Enrolled

County	2000-01 Male	2000-01 Female	2000-01 Total	Rate	2005-06 Male	2005-06 Female	2005-06 Total	Rate	Rank
Adams	38	34	72	743	154	102	256	2,712	5
Alexander	40	30	70	4,602	20	19	39	3,239	4
Bond	1	0	1	43	0	3	3	131	92
Boone	41	35	76	969	78	62	140	1,429	28
Brown	1	1	2	258	0	0	0	0	98
Bureau	6	8	14	242	40	20	60	1,097	35
Calhoun	4	2	6	894	0	1	1	156	90
Carroll	1	1	2	67	1	1	2	76	95
Cass	9	12	21	996	30	17	47	2,180	11
Champaign	34	28	62	269	100	98	198	866	44
Christian	12	14	26	504	28	17	45	830	45
Clark	12	13	25	823	7	14	21	720	51
Clay	17	12	29	1,134	15	7	22	901	43
Clinton	20	18	38	714	12	19	31	591	62
Coles	94	56	150	2,103	88	48	136	2,002	15
Cook	2,997	2,295	5,292	678	2,793	2,188	4,981	639	58
Crawford	17	9	26	760	21	18	39	1,234	32
Cumberland	6	7	13	650	0	4	4	218	85
DeKalb	31	40	71	467	62	53	115	688	55
DeWitt	29	22	51	1,640	16	18	34	1,182	33
Douglas	4	11	15	494	0	0	0	0	98
DuPage	182	155	337	218	285	189	474	297	80
Edgar	24	19	43	1,242	26	23	49	1,548	23
Edwards	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	322	78
Effingham	23	8	31	493	7	5	12	203	87
Fayette	13	8	21	670	15	15	30	986	38
Ford	0	1	1	41	11	10	21	819	46
Franklin	21	22	43	681	23	16	39	616	59
Fulton	29	26	55	979	12	22	34	649	57
Gallatin	11	7	18	1,827	6	3	9	1,031	37
Greene	2	0	2	83	22	16	38	1,727	19
Grundy	20	20	40	486	31	40	71	680	56
Hamilton	2	6	8	599	3	1	4	330	76
Hancock	6	4	10	261	5	2	7	207	86
Hardin	7	5	12	1,852	0	0	0	0	98
Henderson	0	1	1	88	6	2	8	763	48
Henry	12	7	19	209	36	25	61	701	53
Iroquois	7	13	20	377	6	19	25	500	70
Jackson	36	34	70	905	52	40	92	1,284	31
Jasper	1	1	2	121	0	0	0	0	98
Jefferson	71	55	126	1,964	163	65	228	3,881	3
Jersey	6	6	12	406	1	0	1	36	97
JoDaviess	1	0	1	30	7	6	13	403	72
Johnson	4	5	9	527	2	2	4	226	84
Kane	337	293	630	633	209	181	390	346	75
Kankakee	167	148	315	1,753	95	78	173	933	42
Kendall	13	19	32	292	36	28	64	354	74
Knox	43	40	83	1,053	61	43	104	1,389	29
Lake	1,984	1,921	3,905	3,124	1,311	1,196	2,507	1,840	17
LaSalle	77	73	150	893	97	87	184	1,101	34
Lawrence	16	16	32	1,361	7	6	13	561	64

Table 15: Number and sex of truant, minors in need of supervision, AY01 – AY06

County	2000-01 Male	2000-01 Female	2000-01 Total	Rate	2005-06 Male	2005-06 Female	2005-06 Total	Rate	Rank
Lee	6	8	14	263	7	9	16	321	79
Livingston	11	23	34	465	12	11	23	323	77
Logan	29	35	64	1,705	43	36	79	2,202	10
McDonough	20	10	30	792	40	19	59	1,762	18
McHenry	21	22	43	98	68	56	124	240	83
McLean	13	25	38	168	66	57	123	544	65
Macon	53	53	106	600	324	322	646	3,890	2
Macoupin	24	25	49	524	21	24	45	510	69
Madison	460	411	871	2,091	316	295	611	1,464	26
Marion	34	22	56	716	23	22	45	613	60
Marshall	0	1	1	64	2	0	2	140	91
Mason	28	34	62	1,811	33	20	53	1,709	21
Massac	20	10	30	1,255	4	5	9	356	73
Menard	2	4	6	226	17	23	40	1,611	22
Mercer	1	0	1	61	0	1	1	69	96
Monroe	1	2	3	68	17	22	39	800	47
Montgomery	24	22	46	923	18	26	44	963	39
Morgan	39	20	59	1,106	58	45	103	2,038	14
Moultrie	6	13	19	1,033	2	3	5	257	82
Ogle	11	13	24	233	8	12	20	195	88
Peoria	358	329	687	2,432	310	271	581	2,061	13
Perry	7	10	17	570	6	9	15	523	68
Piatt	0	1	1	30	1	2	3	93	94
Pike	38	11	49	1,634	23	17	40	1,493	25
Pope	1	5	6	968	8	0	8	1,509	24
Pulaski	10	10	20	1,520	10	15	25	2,358	8
Putnam	1	3	4	415	1	0	1	110	93
Randolph	22	18	40	886	18	22	40	946	40
Richland	3	3	6	232	9	9	18	740	49
Rock Island	214	203	417	1,738	316	290	606	2,661	6
St. Clair	582	476	1,058	2,379	542	464	1,006	2,296	9
Saline	19	20	39	934	21	21	42	1,045	36
Sangamon	395	322	717	2,593	383	345	728	2,627	7
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98
Scott	0	0	0	0	7	5	12	1,300	30
Shelby	9	6	15	361	3	3	6	170	89
Stark	2	0	2	175	2	4	6	573	63
Stephenson	27	35	62	801	67	56	123	1,716	20
Tazewell	42	39	81	416	58	57	115	596	61
Union	12	15	27	826	8	9	17	541	66
Vermilion	167	172	339	2,477	149	139	288	2,096	12
Wabash	9	2	11	539	17	19	36	1,919	16
Warren	5	7	12	409	11	7	18	690	54
Washington	1	5	6	274	1	5	6	289	81
Wayne	5	4	9	328	6	5	11	426	71
White	21	18	39	1,487	9	8	17	706	52
Whiteside	10	18	28	280	31	20	51	530	67
Will	156	144	300	371	845	680	1,525	1,434	27
Williamson	24	35	59	633	44	44	88	940	41
Winnebago	497	366	863	2,022	1,399	1,278	2,677	5,928	1
Woodford	9	6	15	205	31	26	57	722	50
State/ regional school	111	68	179	1,344	158	119	277	3,583	
Total	10,089	8,665	18,754	945	11,576	9,786	21,362	1,048	

Table 16: Number of students suspended, AY01 – AY06

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

County	2000-01 Total Suspended	Rate	More than 1 suspension	2005-06 Total Suspended	Rate	Rank	More than 1 suspension
Adams	463	4,778	171	686	7,268	33	320
Alexander	161	10,585	60	242	20,100	1	120
Bond	102	4,431	36	149	6,529	43	57
Boone	493	6,287	180	581	5,932	51	201
Brown	37	4,774	13	15	2,140	99	4
Bureau	329	5,698	119	328	5,997	48	150
Calhoun	24	3,577	6	7	1,090	102	2
Carroll	157	5,221	50	161	6,085	46	54
Cass	155	7,353	60	179	8,302	20	98
Champaign	1,590	6,898	539	1,916	8,377	19	725
Christian	362	7,018	142	422	7,783	26	178
Clark	81	2,667	21	88	3,019	94	30
Clay	109	4,261	29	112	4,585	75	42
Clinton	98	1,842	32	101	1,926	101	25
Coles	304	4,263	125	321	4,725	71	124
Cook	60,124	7,708	23,376	76,512	9,816	11	30,463
Crawford	75	2,193	13	149	4,715	72	58
Cumberland	50	2,500	13	39	2,123	100	9
DeKalb	726	4,776	255	729	4,362	78	262
DeWitt	155	4,986	53	207	7,195	34	93
Douglas	80	2,634	24	85	3,031	93	18
DuPage	5,469	3,545	1,827	6,232	3,908	87	2,090
Edgar	45	1,299	5	147	4,645	73	39
Edwards	40	3,956	13	40	4,292	80	17
Effingham	151	2,401	70	132	2,233	98	49
Fayette	181	5,777	95	191	6,277	45	93
Ford	169	6,909	93	153	5,965	49	68
Franklin	336	5,325	127	356	5,620	57	139
Fulton	315	5,605	126	312	5,953	50	116
Gallatin	85	8,629	45	36	4,124	84	5
Greene	69	2,868	15	79	3,591	89	14
Grundy	421	5,112	145	548	5,252	62	162
Hamilton	51	3,820	15	59	4,868	68	20
Hancock	186	4,855	89	100	2,959	95	27
Hardin	73	11,265	35	51	7,704	28	13
Henderson	41	3,628	16	30	2,863	97	12
Henry	495	5,444	185	554	6,368	44	285
Iroquois	260	4,903	82	387	7,737	27	145
Jackson	449	5,805	166	589	8,221	21	236
Jasper	57	3,436	19	74	5,135	65	35
Jefferson	783	12,202	408	470	8,000	23	230
Jersey	145	4,902	41	199	7,148	36	84
JoDaviess	91	2,745	32	106	3,288	91	36
Johnson	58	3,396	8	84	4,738	70	29
Kane	7,375	7,407	3,104	8,086	7,173	35	3,576
Kankakee	1,773	9,869	844	2,066	11,145	8	1,002
Kendall	450	4,104	145	1,084	6,000	47	411
Knox	497	6,306	205	688	9,189	15	293
Lake	6,479	5,183	2,283	7,416	5,444	60	2,855
LaSalle	994	5,919	451	1,368	8,183	22	643
Lawrence	131	5,570	55	134	5,783	54	46

Table 16: Number of students suspended, AY01 – AY06

County	2000-01 Total Suspended	Rate	More than 1 suspension	2005-06 Total Suspended	Rate	Rank	More than 1 suspension
Lee	237	4,445	86	295	5,926	52	134
Livingston	361	4,937	142	361	5,062	66	138
Logan	282	7,514	125	244	6,800	40	98
McDonough	169	4,461	64	231	6,898	39	118
McHenry	1,817	4,135	756	2,197	4,249	82	888
McLean	1,053	4,659	364	1,250	5,525	59	498
Macon	1,889	10,687	947	2,358	14,198	5	1,208
Macoupin	404	4,317	151	420	4,761	69	158
Madison	3,090	7,417	1,303	3,636	8,713	18	1,504
Marion	571	7,300	207	642	8,742	17	247
Marshall	81	5,189	27	77	5,407	61	34
Mason	181	5,288	77	162	5,224	63	46
Massac	228	9,536	103	261	10,312	10	100
Menard	109	4,104	40	101	4,068	85	30
Mercer	70	4,300	27	72	4,962	67	31
Monroe	180	4,093	56	141	2,891	96	23
Montgomery	368	7,385	199	342	7,487	29	171
Morgan	173	3,243	54	285	5,638	55	109
Moultrie	60	3,261	21	60	3,082	92	18
Ogle	360	3,498	148	474	4,615	74	148
Peoria	4,183	14,810	2,276	4,386	15,555	2	2,417
Perry	78	2,617	15	115	4,008	86	32
Piatt	137	4,092	49	138	4,275	81	43
Pike	105	3,502	26	177	6,607	42	63
Pope	109	17,581	38	36	6,792	41	15
Pulaski	271	20,593	120	153	14,434	4	56
Putnam	52	5,400	22	51	5,604	58	19
Randolph	152	3,367	39	187	4,423	76	43
Richland	169	6,525	53	169	6,946	38	64
Rock Island	2,100	8,751	927	2,229	9,787	12	1,067
St. Clair	6,251	14,054	2,763	4,726	10,785	9	1,954
Saline	246	5,889	81	226	5,623	56	70
Sangamon	3,049	11,025	1,401	3,235	11,672	6	1,601
Schuyler	91	8,341	41	108	8,773	16	49
Scott	26	2,645	6	39	4,225	83	17
Shelby	187	4,500	56	121	3,432	90	42
Stark	51	4,462	12	99	9,456	14	28
Stephenson	815	10,532	528	696	9,708	13	329
Tazewell	1,132	5,810	489	996	5,165	64	305
Union	211	6,459	53	246	7,824	25	100
Vermilion	1,066	7,788	414	1,565	11,390	7	608
Wabash	24	1,177	2	139	7,409	31	76
Warren	157	5,351	71	195	7,471	30	95
Washington	63	2,877	18	78	3,757	88	29
Wayne	92	3,352	31	184	7,123	37	77
White	104	3,966	35	105	4,360	79	35
Whiteside	503	5,031	184	566	5,887	53	257
Will	6,270	7,745	2,621	7,729	7,270	32	3,302
Williamson	522	5,598	147	746	7,973	24	274
Winnebago	5,499	12,885	2,809	6,834	15,134	3	3,784
Woodford	228	3,110	96	348	4,410	77	143
State/Regional Schools	656	4,927	277	951	12,303		364
Total	139,626	7,038	56,658	165,982	8,140		68,862

Table 17: Number of students expelled, AY01 – AY06

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 Students K-12 Enrolled

County	2000-01 Number Expelled	Rate	2005-06 Number Expelled	Rate	Rank
Adams	31	320	33	350	12
Alexander	2	131	4	332	15
Bond	1	43	4	175	26
Boone	1	13	17	174	27
Brown	1	129	0	0	85
Bureau	1	17	6	110	47
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	85
Carroll	1	33	9	340	13
Cass	4	190	3	139	35
Champaign	4	17	19	83	55
Christian	18	349	11	203	22
Clark	0	0	3	103	49
Clay	3	117	1	41	69
Clinton	8	150	3	57	63
Coles	2	28	0	0	85
Cook	927	119	1,240	159	30
Crawford	5	146	3	95	52
Cumberland	1	50	0	0	85
DeKalb	6	39	28	168	28
DeWitt	2	64	4	139	35
Douglas	0	0	0	0	85
DuPage	26	17	47	29	78
Edgar	0	0	1	32	75
Edwards	1	99	1	107	48
Effingham	21	334	15	254	19
Fayette	10	319	11	361	11
Ford	0	0	0	0	85
Franklin	3	48	2	32	75
Fulton	16	285	1	19	84
Gallatin	0	0	1	115	44
Greene	7	291	1	45	67
Grundy	5	61	13	125	41
Hamilton	2	150	2	165	29
Hancock	1	26	2	59	62
Hardin	3	463	1	151	33
Henderson	1	88	5	477	6
Henry	5	55	7	80	59
Iroquois	2	38	1	20	81
Jackson	1	13	6	84	54
Jasper	0	0	9	625	4
Jefferson	4	62	8	136	38
Jersey	5	169	4	144	34
JoDaviess	3	90	2	62	61
Johnson	0	0	0	0	85
Kane	71	71	91	81	58
Kankakee	4	22	21	113	45
Kendall	7	64	15	83	55
Knox	14	178	29	387	8
Lake	161	129	70	51	64
LaSalle	17	101	21	126	40
Lawrence	0	0	3	129	39

Table 17: Number of students expelled, AY01 – AY06

County	2000-01 Number Expelled	Rate	2005-06 Number Expelled	Rate	Rank
Lee	6	113	1	20	81
Livingston	3	41	3	42	68
Logan	1	27	1	28	79
McDonough	0	0	0	0	85
McHenry	18	41	20	39	72
McLean	13	58	7	31	77
Macon	8	45	73	440	7
Macoupin	17	182	10	113	45
Madison	42	101	158	379	9
Marion	5	64	13	177	25
Marshall	1	64	0	0	85
Mason	2	58	3	97	51
Massac	1	42	1	40	71
Menard	1	38	0	0	85
Mercer	0	0	0	0	85
Monroe	2	45	4	82	57
Montgomery	4	80	10	219	21
Morgan	2	37	1	20	81
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	85
Ogle	8	78	27	263	18
Peoria	188	666	318	1,128	1
Perry	0	0	4	139	35
Piatt	6	179	4	124	42
Pike	0	0	1	37	74
Pope	7	1,129	4	755	3
Pulaski	4	304	1	94	53
Putnam	5	519	0	0	85
Randolph	2	44	3	71	60
Richland	1	39	1	41	69
Rock Island	27	113	44	193	24
St. Clair	73	164	67	153	32
Saline	2	48	2	50	65
Sangamon	38	137	54	195	23
Schuyler	3	275	0	0	85
Scott	0	0	0	0	85
Shelby	4	96	10	284	17
Stark	8	700	3	287	16
Stephenson	14	181	24	335	14
Tazewell	35	180	73	379	9
Union	3	92	5	159	30
Vermilion	104	760	152	1,106	2
Wabash	0	0	0	0	85
Warren	1	34	0	0	85
Washington	1	46	1	48	66
Wayne	2	73	1	39	72
White	0	0	0	0	85
Whiteside	6	60	23	239	20
Will	126	156	124	117	43
Williamson	4	43	2	21	80
Winnebago	51	119	273	605	5
Woodford	11	150	8	101	50
State/Regional Schools	55	413	100	1,294	
Total	2,323	117	3,413	167	

Table 18: Number of high school dropouts, AY01 – AY06

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 High School Students Enrolled

County	2000-01	Rate	2005-06	Rate	Rank
Adams	126	4,091	74	2,275	58
Alexander	26	5,909	10	2,625	48
Bond	26	3,667	18	2,459	53
Boone	25	1,117	102	3,620	20
Brown	9	3,261	2	862	98
Bureau	48	2,653	38	2,063	66
Calhoun	9	3,309	3	1,167	92
Carroll	26	2,703	35	3,902	16
Cass	25	3,858	30	4,854	7
Champaign	313	4,494	177	2,479	52
Christian	83	5,127	64	3,439	25
Clark	25	2,825	20	2,181	61
Clay	27	3,375	15	1,877	72
Clinton	73	5,332	23	1,644	83
Coles	190	8,051	85	3,808	18
Cook	20,100	9,675	14,527	6,211	2
Crawford	35	3,084	48	4,356	12
Cumberland	17	2,611	2	313	102
DeKalb	106	2,325	100	1,893	71
DeWitt	43	4,392	27	3,007	38
Douglas	30	3,119	12	1,429	89
DuPage	1,079	2,311	705	1,351	90
Edgar	41	3,853	21	2,185	60
Edwards	5	1,661	4	1,278	91
Effingham	28	1,383	19	928	96
Fayette	31	3,410	40	4,107	15
Ford	39	4,762	24	3,008	37
Franklin	73	3,742	45	2,356	55
Fulton	98	5,708	52	3,212	31
Gallatin	14	5,263	5	1,838	74
Greene	35	4,430	20	2,703	47
Grundy	99	3,273	60	1,633	84
Hamilton	17	3,753	11	2,872	44
Hancock	52	4,003	10	887	97
Hardin	11	5,314	0	0	103
Henderson	23	6,284	14	4,154	14
Henry	93	3,285	68	2,443	54
Iroquois	60	3,515	54	3,165	34
Jackson	77	2,994	76	3,167	33
Jasper	19	3,146	13	2,313	56
Jefferson	68	3,454	76	4,155	13
Jersey	35	3,262	6	579	100
JoDaviess	39	3,655	18	1,661	81
Johnson	7	1,359	8	1,444	88
Kane	976	3,648	1,034	3,234	30
Kankakee	216	4,214	224	3,826	17
Kendall	99	3,102	72	1,491	86
Knox	152	6,408	117	4,867	6
Lake	984	2,820	684	1,646	82
LaSalle	259	4,741	163	2,891	42
Lawrence	54	7,792	25	3,251	29

Table 18: Number of high school dropouts, AY01 – AY06

County	2000-01	Rate	2005-06	Rate	Rank
Lee	91	5,529	30	1,783	76
Livingston	90	3,794	53	2,155	62
Logan	24	1,876	35	2,890	43
McDonough	29	2,411	54	4,523	9
McHenry	387	3,104	288	1,781	78
McLean	262	4,157	189	2,820	46
Macon	334	6,881	219	4,432	10
Macoupin	131	4,384	89	3,028	36
Madison	707	5,397	365	2,625	48
Marion	146	5,590	149	5,718	3
Marshall	15	3,158	4	820	99
Mason	45	4,360	31	3,091	35
Massac	42	6,393	15	2,072	65
Menard	17	2,071	16	1,874	73
Mercer	9	1,708	2	419	101
Monroe	15	1,030	18	1,124	93
Montgomery	51	3,226	46	2,956	41
Morgan	53	3,138	41	2,500	50
Moultrie	22	3,813	11	1,783	76
Ogle	77	2,394	74	2,063	66
Peoria	590	7,152	396	4,630	8
Perry	44	4,574	24	2,490	51
Piatt	29	2,767	21	2,094	64
Pike	37	3,907	29	3,424	26
Pope	12	5,970	7	4,403	11
Pulaski	16	4,040	4	1,124	93
Putnam	11	3,691	9	2,970	39
Randolph	53	3,310	33	2,253	59
Richland	37	4,075	13	1,531	85
Rock Island	375	5,067	216	2,966	40
St. Clair	623	4,743	507	3,618	21
Saline	58	4,677	45	3,583	23
Sangamon	135	1,606	123	1,460	87
Schuyler	13	3,652	4	1,015	95
Scott	8	2,446	9	3,309	28
Shelby	49	3,693	22	1,911	70
Stark	10	2,725	8	2,827	45
Stephenson	116	4,657	87	3,617	22
Tazewell	169	2,753	123	1,993	69
Union	54	5,745	17	1,709	79
Vermilion	237	6,088	221	5,709	4
Wabash	36	5,202	22	3,328	27
Warren	28	2,846	14	1,669	80
Washington	45	5,762	16	2,100	63
Wayne	24	2,797	31	3,726	19
White	52	6,012	41	5,043	5
Whiteside	145	4,662	101	3,184	32
Will	748	3,419	616	2,030	68
Williamson	96	3,499	54	1,818	75
Winnebago	642	5,294	493	3,579	24
Woodford	54	2,311	58	2,278	57
State/Regional Schools	770	6,309	671	10,252	1
Total	34,008	5,933	24,844	3,936	

Table 19: Youth population age 10-16, CY01 – CY06

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice

County	2001	Rank	2006	Rank
Adams	7,007	21	6,327	22
Alexander	1,026	88	788	89
Bond	1,525	75	1,485	68
Boone	5,133	27	5,753	24
Brown	512	99	434	100
Bureau	3,596	42	3,266	43
Calhoun	486	100	459	99
Carroll	1,716	66	1,442	73
Cass	1,357	82	1,285	80
Champaign	14,766	12	14,173	13
Christian	3,518	43	3,276	42
Clark	1,708	67	1,654	63
Clay	1,356	83	1,279	81
Clinton	3,626	41	3,413	40
Coles	4,063	35	3,636	37
Cook	532,909	1	521,959	1
Crawford	1,974	60	1,706	60
Cumberland	1,272	85	1,073	86
DeKalb	8,167	19	8,626	20
DeWitt	1,648	71	1,597	64
Douglas	2,212	55	1,900	57
DuPage	95,264	2	95,765	2
Edgar	1,969	61	1,689	61
Edwards	641	95	590	94
Effingham	4,011	37	3,713	36
Fayette	2,129	57	1,886	58
Ford	1,513	76	1,370	75
Franklin	3,709	40	3,478	39
Fulton	3,400	45	3,178	44
Gallatin	553	97	550	97
Greene	1,590	74	1,348	77
Grundy	4,137	33	4,465	31
Hamilton	816	91	756	90
Hancock	2,037	59	1,804	59
Hardin	375	101	338	101
Henderson	756	92	666	92
Henry	5,429	26	4,766	27
Iroquois	3,382	46	2,959	47
Jackson	4,491	31	4,050	32
Jasper	1,147	87	910	88
Jefferson	4,043	36	3,758	34
Jersey	2,325	53	2,083	53
JoDaviess	2,152	56	1,962	55
Johnson	944	89	919	87
Kane	47,689	5	54,935	5
Kankakee	11,388	17	11,209	16
Kendall	6,562	22	9,087	19
Knox	4,957	30	4,486	30
Lake	73,973	3	80,646	3
LaSalle	11,565	16	10,749	17
Lawrence	1,466	78	1,311	78

Table 19: Youth population age 10-16, CY01 – CY06

County	2001	Rank	2006	Rank
Lee	3,753	39	3,343	41
Livingston	4,131	34	3,600	38
Logan	2,802	50	2,474	50
McDonough	2,300	54	1,970	54
McHenry	31,729	6	35,196	6
McLean	13,758	14	14,355	12
Macon	11,239	18	10,283	18
Macoupin	5,095	28	4,519	28
Madison	26,592	9	25,213	9
Marion	4,295	32	3,898	33
Marshall	1,242	86	1,253	83
Mason	1,640	72	1,452	72
Massac	1,363	81	1,306	79
Menard	1,427	79	1,257	82
Mercer	1,788	63	1,525	67
Monroe	3,113	48	3,088	45
Montgomery	2,984	49	2,772	48
Morgan	3,451	44	3,073	46
Moultrie	1,483	77	1,360	76
Ogle	6,101	24	5,914	23
Peoria	17,663	11	17,581	11
Perry	2,101	58	1,918	56
Piatt	1,672	69	1,553	65
Pike	1,721	65	1,527	66
Pope	373	102	312	102
Pulaski	848	90	674	91
Putnam	653	94	580	95
Randolph	3,125	47	2,759	49
Richland	1,618	73	1,412	74
Rock Island	14,015	13	12,800	14
St. Clair	29,147	8	27,561	8
Saline	2,619	51	2,419	51
Sangamon	18,994	10	18,383	10
Schuyler	658	93	618	93
Scott	546	98	499	98
Shelby	2,364	52	2,180	52
Stark	628	96	578	96
Stephenson	5,063	29	4,509	29
Tazewell	12,703	15	11,987	15
Union	1,814	62	1,656	62
Vermilion	8,107	20	7,857	21
Wabash	1,294	84	1,133	85
Warren	1,786	64	1,483	69
Washington	1,706	68	1,464	70
Wayne	1,667	70	1,456	71
White	1,397	80	1,199	84
Whiteside	6,123	23	5,647	25
Will	60,382	4	73,856	4
Williamson	5,721	25	5,480	26
Winnebago	29,410	7	29,847	7
Woodford	3,919	38	3,744	35
Total	1,274,113		1,273,480	

Table 20: Youth population by race and ethnicity, age 10-16, CY06

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	5,864	337	9	27	90	6,327
Alexander	427	348	0	1	12	788
Bond	1,373	68	7	5	32	1,485
Boone	4,310	171	11	41	1,220	5,753
Brown	424	1	0	1	8	434
Bureau	2,904	48	4	13	297	3,266
Calhoun	453	0	0	0	6	459
Carroll	1,354	21	4	5	58	1,442
Cass	1,012	20	4	11	238	1,285
Champaign	10,147	2,807	35	689	495	14,173
Christian	3,142	56	3	48	27	3,276
Clark	1,617	21	4	3	9	1,654
Clay	1,231	9	5	15	19	1,279
Clinton	3,257	78	5	14	59	3,413
Coles	3,408	133	9	29	57	3,636
Cook	178,843	171,759	1,051	23,746	146,560	521,959
Crawford	1,629	44	4	3	26	1,706
Cumberland	1,057	1	2	3	10	1,073
DeKalb	7,065	479	29	123	930	8,626
DeWitt	1,533	29	2	6	27	1,597
Douglas	1,747	27	4	14	108	1,900
DuPage	69,278	5,531	196	8,599	12,161	95,765
Edgar	1,643	23	3	4	16	1,689
Edwards	582	0	0	4	4	590
Effingham	3,611	22	14	13	53	3,713
Fayette	1,843	18	0	2	23	1,886
Ford	1,325	21	2	0	22	1,370
Franklin	3,401	34	4	5	34	3,478
Fulton	3,071	41	3	12	51	3,178
Gallatin	534	4	4	0	8	550
Greene	1,321	8	2	3	14	1,348
Grundy	3,890	128	7	17	423	4,465
Hamilton	737	9	0	0	10	756
Hancock	1,769	13	4	7	11	1,804
Hardin	325	3	0	4	6	338
Henderson	656	1	1	1	7	666
Henry	4,344	117	5	11	289	4,766
Iroquois	2,634	72	2	13	238	2,959
Jackson	2,955	781	32	102	180	4,050
Jasper	896	7	0	3	4	910
Jefferson	3,251	412	11	16	68	3,758
Jersey	1,984	65	3	5	26	2,083
JoDaviess	1,886	23	1	1	51	1,962
Johnson	886	16	2	1	14	919
Kane	31,925	4,364	105	1,306	17,235	54,935
Kankakee	7,838	2,362	26	80	903	11,209
Kendall	6,829	535	16	157	1,550	9,087
Knox	3,767	440	10	25	244	4,486
Lake	53,624	6,747	155	3,861	16,259	80,646
LaSalle	9,378	254	15	88	1,014	10,749
Lawrence	1,249	29	3	1	29	1,311

Table 20: Youth population by race and ethnicity, age 10-16, CY06

County	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic American Indian	Non-Hispanic Asian	Hispanic (any race)	Total
Lee	3,038	85	2	28	190	3,343
Livingston	3,369	76	8	14	133	3,600
Logan	2,339	74	1	18	42	2,474
McDonough	1,768	97	1	60	44	1,970
McHenry	29,882	577	55	772	3,910	35,196
McLean	11,780	1,617	28	312	618	14,355
Macon	7,567	2,417	32	105	162	10,283
Macoupin	4,383	77	6	11	42	4,519
Madison	21,132	3,145	81	191	664	25,213
Marion	3,525	277	6	27	63	3,898
Marshall	1,172	31	4	4	42	1,253
Mason	1,427	5	5	2	13	1,452
Massac	1,179	105	1	1	20	1,306
Menard	1,210	19	6	2	20	1,257
Mercer	1,460	17	2	4	42	1,525
Monroe	2,976	52	6	19	35	3,088
Montgomery	2,689	32	4	7	40	2,772
Morgan	2,758	222	5	29	59	3,073
Moultrie	1,327	21	0	1	11	1,360
Ogle	5,115	104	13	21	661	5,914
Peoria	11,497	5,053	65	301	665	17,581
Perry	1,782	79	7	2	48	1,918
Piatt	1,508	19	0	2	24	1,553
Pike	1,504	6	7	2	8	1,527
Pope	298	11	1	1	1	312
Pulaski	392	269	1	0	12	674
Putnam	531	16	1	2	30	580
Randolph	2,548	158	3	10	40	2,759
Richland	1,357	21	1	11	22	1,412
Rock Island	9,064	1,591	44	186	1,915	12,800
St. Clair	15,574	10,689	92	348	858	27,561
Saline	2,124	232	5	10	48	2,419
Sangamon	14,560	3,163	58	264	338	18,383
Schuyler	588	20	0	0	10	618
Scott	497	0	1	0	1	499
Shelby	2,134	18	7	4	17	2,180
Stark	564	1	2	1	10	578
Stephenson	3,724	589	9	46	141	4,509
Tazewell	11,455	161	24	91	256	11,987
Union	1,515	22	4	7	108	1,656
Vermilion	6,154	1,274	21	44	364	7,857
Wabash	1,095	22	2	3	11	1,133
Warren	1,318	50	7	3	105	1,483
Washington	1,404	28	4	3	25	1,464
Wayne	1,419	13	3	5	16	1,456
White	1,157	20	4	7	11	1,199
Whiteside	4,720	135	8	25	759	5,647
Will	50,530	9,584	119	2,273	11,350	73,856
Williamson	5,035	292	18	18	117	5,480
Winnebago	20,484	4,901	87	676	3,699	29,847
Woodford	3,628	55	11	14	36	3,744
Total	750,485	246,079	2,700	45,125	229,091	1,273,480

Table 21: Number of youth arrests by offense category, CY06

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Age 10-16

County	Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Status	Weapons	Other	Total
Adams	19	29	1	6	0	0	10	65
Alexander	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	10
Bond	4	6	0	0	0	0	1	11
Boone	9	27	0	8	11	3	22	80
Brown	5	8	0	0	5	0	2	20
Bureau	7	9	0	7	4	0	7	34
Calhoun	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
Carroll	5	9	0	2	10	0	3	29
Cass	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Champaign	189	114	6	21	5	8	62	405
Christian	5	24	0	4	17	1	1	52
Clark	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	7
Clay	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	5
Clinton	5	11	0	5	26	0	5	52
Coles	27	40	0	6	42	0	23	138
Cook	9,802	10,253	191	5,244	133	634	5,363	31,620
Crawford	Reported no arrests to CCH system							0
Cumberland	2	2	0	1	8	0	3	16
DeKalb	46	75	4	25	23	0	64	237
DeWitt	4	4	1	2	4	0	0	15
Douglas	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	8
DuPage	298	461	9	123	71	20	526	1,508
Edgar	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Edwards	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Effingham	9	11	1	10	11	1	4	47
Fayette	5	10	0	0	10	0	6	31
Ford	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Franklin	2	11	0	0	0	0	3	16
Fulton	13	17	0	10	4	1	2	47
Gallatin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Greene	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Grundy	15	27	1	18	5	1	12	79
Hamilton	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Hancock	2	8	0	3	4	0	5	22
Hardin	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Henderson	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	5
Henry	8	45	1	9	9	0	18	90
Iroquois	7	13	1	0	0	0	2	23
Jackson	4	8	0	0	0	1	2	15
Jasper	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Jefferson	42	71	1	11	25	2	39	191
Jersey	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	7
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
Johnson	5	5	1	2	2	0	3	18
Kane	330	564	2	204	48	43	989	2,180
Kankakee	92	201	6	30	11	4	68	412
Kendall	32	43	0	39	33	10	58	215
Knox	23	33	3	6	0	0	3	68
Lake	389	620	29	145	35	41	957	2,216
LaSalle	49	99	2	27	13	3	31	224
Lawrence	0	3	0	1	4	0	1	9

Table 21: Number of youth arrests by offense category, CY06

County	Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Status	Weapons	Other	Total
Lee	49	73	2	18	67	3	21	233
Livingston	30	49	1	6	54	0	20	160
Logan	11	19	0	3	3	0	5	41
McDonough	13	34	2	11	37	0	13	110
McHenry	129	330	4	127	61	7	163	821
McLean	110	232	4	26	24	5	62	463
Macon	71	114	7	11	2	20	14	239
Macoupin	6	3	0	0	2	0	1	12
Madison	149	211	4	59	23	3	83	532
Marion	87	87	2	12	2	3	16	209
Marshall	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
Mason	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	7
Massac	4	7	0	6	10	2	10	39
Menard	6	5	0	5	8	0	0	24
Mercer	9	14	2	5	2	0	3	35
Monroe	2	7	2	11	34	0	2	58
Montgomery	6	20	0	5	9	0	1	41
Morgan	31	63	0	12	17	0	57	180
Moultrie	1	2	0	2	4	0	2	11
Ogle	22	40	0	18	8	1	37	126
Peoria	85	90	12	8	0	13	25	233
Perry	9	6	1	7	4	0	4	31
Piatt	6	15	0	1	1	0	1	24
Pike	Reported no arrests to CCH system							0
Pope	Reported no arrests to CCH system							0
Pulaski	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	5
Putnam	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	5
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Richland	4	7	0	1	0	0	3	15
Rock Island	68	137	9	7	2	5	15	243
St. Clair	57	180	1	23	20	1	74	356
Saline	10	14	0	1	2	0	6	33
Sangamon	165	203	4	51	3	14	49	489
Schuyler	2	4	0	9	8	0	0	23
Scott	Reported no arrests to CCH system							0
Shelby	3	2	0	2	16	0	6	29
Stark	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
Stephenson	59	53	1	10	6	0	48	177
Tazewell	63	113	4	21	16	2	42	261
Union	6	2	0	3	0	0	0	11
Vermilion	75	51	3	8	2	4	49	192
Wabash	3	9	0	3	6	0	6	27
Warren	12	26	4	7	5	0	2	56
Washington	1	3	0	2	10	0	7	23
Wayne	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
White	0	1	0	2	14	0	1	18
Whiteside	69	65	1	27	76	1	43	282
Will	267	361	18	117	23	53	478	1,317
Williamson	17	36	0	7	2	1	12	75
Winnebago	498	601	27	162	11	33	405	1,737
Woodford	12	5	0	4	0	0	10	31
Other/unknown	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	6
Total	13,707	16,192	380	6,801	1,178	947	10,107	49,312

Table 22: Number of youth arrests by race, CY06

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Age 10-16

County	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Unknown	Total
Adams	44	21	0	0	0	65
Alexander	0	10	0	0	0	10
Bond	7	4	0	0	0	11
Boone	75	4	0	0	1	80
Brown	20	0	0	0	0	20
Bureau	32	2	0	0	0	34
Calhoun	4	0	0	0	0	4
Carroll	29	0	0	0	0	29
Cass	2	1	0	0	0	3
Champaign	119	286	0	0	0	405
Christian	49	3	0	0	0	52
Clark	6	1	0	0	0	7
Clay	5	0	0	0	0	5
Clinton	49	2	0	0	1	52
Coles	133	5	0	0	0	138
Cook	8,595	22,844	121	19	41	31,620
Crawford	Reported no arrests to CCH system					0
Cumberland	15	1	0	0	0	16
DeKalb	191	38	1	0	7	237
DeWitt	14	0	1	0	0	15
Douglas	8	0	0	0	0	8
DuPage	1,141	324	27	9	7	1,508
Edgar	2	0	0	0	0	2
Edwards	2	0	0	0	0	2
Effingham	45	1	0	0	1	47
Fayette	31	0	0	0	0	31
Ford*	1	0	0	0	0	1
Franklin	15	1	0	0	0	16
Fulton	43	2	0	2	0	47
Gallatin	1	0	0	0	0	1
Greene	4	0	0	0	0	4
Grundy	71	6	0	0	2	79
Hamilton	3	0	0	0	0	3
Hancock	22	0	0	0	0	22
Hardin	4	0	0	0	0	4
Henderson	4	1	0	0	0	5
Henry	71	17	0	0	2	90
Iroquois	15	8	0	0	0	23
Jackson	7	8	0	0	0	15
Jasper	3	0	0	0	0	3
Jefferson	111	76	1	0	3	191
Jersey	7	0	0	0	0	7
JoDaviess	4	0	0	0	0	4
Johnson	18	0	0	0	0	18
Kane	1,539	607	24	1	9	2,180
Kankakee	168	241	1	1	1	412
Kendall	184	29	1	1	0	215
Knox	50	18	0	0	0	68
Lake	1,633	550	19	1	13	2,216
LaSalle	195	26	0	1	2	224
Lawrence	9	0	0	0	0	9
Lee	213	14	0	0	6	233

Table 22: Number of youth arrests by race, CY06

County	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Unknown	Total
Livingston	136	24	0	0	0	160
Logan	41	0	0	0	0	41
McDonough	95	15	0	0	0	110
McHenry	775	38	2	1	5	821
McLean	262	196	1	1	3	463
Macon	70	167	0	0	2	239
Macoupin	12	0	0	0	0	12
Madison	295	229	5	0	3	532
Marion	129	80	0	0	0	209
Marshall	5	0	0	0	0	5
Mason	7	0	0	0	0	7
Massac	35	4	0	0	0	39
Menard	23	1	0	0	0	24
Mercer	33	1	0	0	1	35
Monroe	57	1	0	0	0	58
Montgomery	39	2	0	0	0	41
Morgan	118	59	0	0	3	180
Moultrie	11	0	0	0	0	11
Ogle	125	1	0	0	0	126
Peoria	57	176	0	0	0	233
Perry	26	5	0	0	0	31
Piatt	23	1	0	0	0	24
Pike	Reported no arrests to CCH system					0
Pope	Reported no arrests to CCH system					0
Pulaski	4	1	0	0	0	5
Putnam	5	0	0	0	0	5
Randolph	2	0	0	0	0	2
Richland	15	0	0	0	0	15
Rock Island	133	109	0	0	1	243
St. Clair	116	238	2	0	0	356
Saline	23	10	0	0	0	33
Sangamon	183	304	1	0	1	489
Schuyler	23	0	0	0	0	23
Scott	Reported no arrests to CCH system					0
Shelby	28	1	0	0	0	29
Stark	5	0	0	0	0	5
Stephenson	56	120	0	0	1	177
Tazewell	239	19	0	2	1	261
Union	11	0	0	0	0	11
Vermilion	85	106	0	0	1	192
Wabash	27	0	0	0	0	27
Warren	49	6	0	0	1	56
Washington	23	0	0	0	0	23
Wayne	2	0	0	0	0	2
White	18	0	0	0	0	18
Whiteside	250	28	0	0	4	282
Will	700	588	2	0	27	1,317
Williamson	52	22	1	0	0	75
Winnebago	940	786	7	2	2	1,737
Woodford	27	4	0	0	0	31
Other/unknown	2	4	0	0	0	6
Total	20,405	28,497	217	41	152	49,312

Table 23: Number of youth arrests by sex, CY06

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Age 10-16

County	Male	Percent Male	Female	Percent Female	Unknown	Total
Adams	47	72.31%	18	27.69%	0	65
Alexander	7	70.00%	3	30.00%	0	10
Bond	11	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	11
Boone	70	87.50%	10	12.50%	0	80
Brown	14	70.00%	6	30.00%	0	20
Bureau	22	64.71%	12	35.29%	0	34
Calhoun	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	0	4
Carroll	22	75.86%	7	24.14%	0	29
Cass	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	3
Champaign	305	75.31%	100	24.69%	0	405
Christian	41	78.85%	11	21.15%	0	52
Clark	7	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	7
Clay	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	0	5
Clinton	42	80.77%	10	19.23%	0	52
Coles	120	86.96%	18	13.04%	0	138
Cook	26,033	82.33%	5,579	17.64%	8	31,620
Crawford	Reported no arrests to CCH system					0
Cumberland	10	62.50%	6	37.50%	0	16
DeKalb	139	58.65%	98	41.35%	0	237
DeWitt	12	80.00%	3	20.00%	0	15
Douglas	5	62.50%	3	37.50%	0	8
DuPage	1,102	73.08%	405	26.86%	1	1,508
Edgar	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	2
Edwards	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	2
Effingham	32	68.09%	15	31.91%	0	47
Fayette	17	54.84%	14	45.16%	0	31
Ford	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	1
Franklin	13	81.25%	3	18.75%	0	16
Fulton	41	87.23%	6	12.77%	0	47
Gallatin	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	1
Greene	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	4
Grundy	66	83.54%	12	15.19%	1	79
Hamilton	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	0	3
Hancock	20	90.91%	2	9.09%	0	22
Hardin	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	0	4
Henderson	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	0	5
Henry	76	84.44%	14	15.56%	0	90
Iroquois	22	95.65%	1	4.35%	0	23
Jackson	7	46.67%	8	53.33%	0	15
Jasper	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	0	3
Jefferson	131	68.59%	60	31.41%	0	191
Jersey	5	71.43%	2	28.57%	0	7
JoDaviess	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	4
Johnson	17	94.44%	1	5.56%	0	18
Kane	1,500	68.81%	679	31.15%	1	2,180
Kankakee	313	75.97%	99	24.03%	0	412
Kendall	144	66.98%	71	33.02%	0	215
Knox	55	80.88%	13	19.12%	0	68
Lake	1,702	76.81%	513	23.15%	1	2,216
LaSalle	156	69.64%	68	30.36%	0	224
Lawrence	8	88.89%	1	11.11%	0	9
Lee	155	66.52%	78	33.48%	0	233

Table 23: Number of youth arrests by sex, CY06

County	Male	Percent Male	Female	Percent Female	Unknown	Total
Livingston	120	75.00%	40	25.00%	0	160
Logan	35	85.37%	6	14.63%	0	41
McDonough	85	77.27%	25	22.73%	0	110
McHenry	605	73.69%	216	26.31%	0	821
McLean	331	71.49%	130	28.08%	2	463
Macon	199	83.26%	39	16.32%	1	239
Macoupin	6	50.00%	6	50.00%	0	12
Madison	390	73.31%	142	26.69%	0	532
Marion	138	66.03%	71	33.97%	0	209
Marshall	3	60.00%	2	40.00%	0	5
Mason	6	85.71%	1	14.29%	0	7
Massac	26	66.67%	13	33.33%	0	39
Menard	18	75.00%	6	25.00%	0	24
Mercer	30	85.71%	5	14.29%	0	35
Monroe	41	70.69%	17	29.31%	0	58
Montgomery	25	60.98%	16	39.02%	0	41
Morgan	126	70.00%	54	30.00%	0	180
Moultrie	7	63.64%	4	36.36%	0	11
Ogle	88	69.84%	38	30.16%	0	126
Peoria	190	81.55%	43	18.45%	0	233
Perry	23	74.19%	8	25.81%	0	31
Piatt	21	87.50%	3	12.50%	0	24
Pike	Reported no arrests to CCH system					0
Pope	Reported no arrests to CCH system					0
Pulaski	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	0	5
Putnam	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	5
Randolph	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	2
Richland	14	93.33%	1	6.67%	0	15
Rock Island	209	86.01%	34	13.99%	0	243
St. Clair	251	70.51%	105	29.49%	0	356
Saline	21	63.64%	12	36.36%	0	33
Sangamon	353	72.19%	135	27.61%	1	489
Schuyler	16	69.57%	7	30.43%	0	23
Scott	Reported no arrests to CCH system					0
Shelby	24	82.76%	5	17.24%	0	29
Stark	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	5
Stephenson	119	67.23%	58	32.77%	0	177
Tazewell	187	71.65%	73	27.97%	1	261
Union	5	45.45%	6	54.55%	0	11
Vermilion	159	82.81%	33	17.19%	0	192
Wabash	22	81.48%	5	18.52%	0	27
Warren	43	76.79%	13	23.21%	0	56
Washington	11	47.83%	12	52.17%	0	23
Wayne	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	2
White	9	50.00%	9	50.00%	0	18
Whiteside	161	57.09%	120	42.55%	1	282
Will	1,056	80.18%	259	19.67%	2	1,317
Williamson	46	61.33%	29	38.67%	0	75
Winnebago	1,154	66.44%	583	33.56%	0	1,737
Woodford	27	87.10%	4	12.90%	0	31
Other/unknown	4	66.67%	2	33.33%	0	6
Total	38,942	78.97%	10,350	20.99%	20	49,312

Table 24: Number of youth arrests by age, CY06

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Age 10-16

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Adams	0	0	1	8	11	28	17	65
Alexander	0	1	0	2	2	2	3	10
Bond	0	0	0	2	1	5	3	11
Boone	0	0	4	5	11	26	34	80
Brown	0	0	1	3	6	4	6	20
Bureau	0	0	0	2	2	9	21	34
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Carroll	1	0	2	0	4	9	13	29
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Champaign	2	7	21	42	80	106	147	405
Christian	0	1	2	6	9	14	20	52
Clark	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	7
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
Clinton	0	0	0	1	10	18	23	52
Coles	0	0	5	15	23	41	54	138
Cook	154	452	1,177	2,862	5,588	9,451	11,936	31,620
Crawford	Reported no arrests to CCH system							0
Cumberland	0	0	0	1	3	5	7	16
DeKalb	0	3	8	25	31	59	111	237
DeWitt	0	0	0	1	2	4	8	15
Douglas	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	8
DuPage	2	8	39	139	225	447	648	1,508
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Edwards	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Effingham	0	0	1	2	6	13	25	47
Fayette	0	0	4	2	1	9	15	31
Ford	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Franklin	0	0	0	1	3	1	11	16
Fulton	0	3	2	3	7	13	19	47
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Greene	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Grundy	0	1	6	5	4	18	45	79
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Hancock	0	0	0	0	1	5	16	22
Hardin	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4
Henderson	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	5
Henry	0	2	6	12	21	16	33	90
Iroquois	0	1	0	0	5	7	10	23
Jackson	0	0	2	0	5	7	1	15
Jasper	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Jefferson	0	2	8	18	50	60	53	191
Jersey	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	7
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Johnson	0	0	0	0	2	10	6	18
Kane	8	19	82	268	414	578	811	2,180
Kankakee	5	11	26	57	74	113	126	412
Kendall	0	4	7	11	37	61	95	215
Knox	0	1	0	10	11	24	22	68
Lake	7	18	82	216	431	604	858	2,216
LaSalle	2	0	15	17	38	59	93	224
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	9
Lee	2	4	9	24	44	71	79	233

Table 24: Number of youth arrests by age, CY06

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Livingston	2	4	12	17	39	37	49	160
Logan	0	0	0	0	4	23	14	41
McDonough	0	2	6	4	14	32	52	110
McHenry	5	10	33	48	143	235	347	821
McLean	3	3	20	55	104	113	165	463
Macon	4	6	14	24	55	68	68	239
Macoupin	0	0	0	1	2	3	6	12
Madison	11	26	29	59	93	128	186	532
Marion	1	4	13	18	42	63	68	209
Marshall	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	5
Mason	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	7
Massac	0	0	0	7	5	8	19	39
Menard	0	0	0	0	2	3	19	24
Mercer	0	0	0	3	3	14	15	35
Monroe	0	0	1	2	8	15	32	58
Montgomery	1	0	1	2	8	16	13	41
Morgan	0	1	11	15	39	53	61	180
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	11
Ogle	2	4	6	8	23	35	48	126
Peoria	4	8	18	29	55	46	73	233
Perry	0	0	1	2	1	10	17	31
Piatt	3	1	3	3	5	3	6	24
Pike	Reported no arrests to CCH system							0
Pope	Reported no arrests to CCH system							0
Pulaski	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	5
Putnam	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Richland	0	0	0	3	6	3	3	15
Rock Island	0	2	22	26	36	69	88	243
St. Clair	4	15	23	45	64	81	124	356
Saline	1	1	2	4	3	8	14	33
Sangamon	5	15	37	64	101	104	163	489
Schuyler	0	0	0	2	4	8	9	23
Scott	Reported no arrests to CCH system							0
Shelby	0	0	0	2	3	6	18	29
Stark	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5
Stephenson	0	2	6	29	38	45	57	177
Tazewell	4	2	14	33	47	67	94	261
Union	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	11
Vermilion	2	2	6	21	19	61	81	192
Wabash	0	0	3	3	2	12	7	27
Warren	0	1	8	6	5	14	22	56
Washington	0	0	0	0	3	4	16	23
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
White	0	0	1	0	1	1	15	18
Whiteside	0	4	4	22	48	82	122	282
Will	12	10	35	114	230	418	498	1,317
Williamson	0	1	5	7	17	19	26	75
Winnebago	17	43	128	230	352	461	506	1,737
Woodford	0	0	2	3	6	8	12	31
Other/unknown	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	6
Total	264	706	1,977	4,680	8,805	14,307	18,573	49,312

Table 25: Number and type of court petitions for youth filed, CY01 – CY06

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Age 10-16

County	2001 abuse & neglect	2006 abuse & neglect	2001 delinquency	2006 delinquency	2001 total	2006 total
Adams	47	39	114	104	161	143
Alexander	10	14	23	9	33	23
Bond	4	9	33	50	37	59
Boone	6	12	58	98	64	110
Brown	5	2	9	27	14	29
Bureau	9	16	99	83	108	99
Calhoun	2	6	14	18	16	24
Carroll	12	13	42	27	54	40
Cass	5	10	60	62	65	72
Champaign	92	104	132	215	224	319
Christian	33	29	101	73	134	102
Clark	3	2	52	44	55	46
Clay	8	13	14	29	22	42
Clinton	9	18	95	56	104	74
Coles	25	30	239	147	264	177
Cook	2,510	926	9,878	8,100	12,388	9,026
Crawford	7	14	84	81	91	95
Cumberland	2	10	49	42	51	52
DeKalb	54	26	170	194	224	220
DeWitt	5	1	92	55	97	56
Douglas	6	3	28	15	34	18
DuPage	54	78	832	958	886	1,036
Edgar	14	4	51	78	65	82
Edwards	6	10	15	8	21	18
Effingham	7	29	74	55	81	84
Fayette	11	24	74	46	85	70
Ford	14	20	47	29	61	49
Franklin	29	31	76	101	105	132
Fulton	17	19	94	71	111	90
Gallatin	16	8	6	16	22	24
Greene	10	6	29	28	39	34
Grundy	3	22	91	82	94	104
Hamilton	3	13	11	12	14	25
Hancock	15	4	31	18	46	22
Hardin	0	1	16	9	16	10
Henderson	10	1	6	12	16	13
Henry	17	31	64	54	81	85
Iroquois	22	12	85	66	107	78
Jackson	15	27	71	34	86	61
Jasper	1	10	15	19	16	29
Jefferson	29	100	125	236	154	336
Jersey	27	13	77	22	104	35
JoDaviess	5	9	21	12	26	21
Johnson	4	5	20	24	24	29
Kane	78	76	956	1,167	1,034	1,243
Kankakee	39	70	321	264	360	334
Kendall	11	10	91	170	102	180
Knox	29	24	57	77	86	101
Lake	230	168	695	785	925	953
LaSalle	64	71	289	285	353	356
Lawrence	9	11	23	33	32	44

Table 25: Number and type of court petitions for youth filed, CY01 – CY06

County	2001 abuse & neglect	2006 abuse & neglect	2001 delinquency	2006 delinquency	2001 total	2006 total
Lee	42	24	141	116	183	140
Livingston	30	9	150	76	180	85
Logan	36	25	73	46	109	71
McDonough	8	5	28	31	36	36
McHenry	53	65	245	369	298	434
McLean	70	245	166	138	236	383
Macon	63	182	303	327	366	509
Macoupin	18	22	90	74	108	96
Madison	271	163	618	573	889	736
Marion	76	65	87	142	163	207
Marshall	17	3	28	28	45	31
Mason	11	5	40	75	51	80
Massac	12	13	37	53	49	66
Menard	3	2	24	8	27	10
Mercer	7	5	56	51	63	56
Monroe	8	6	58	80	66	86
Montgomery	9	17	44	50	53	67
Morgan	9	52	33	25	42	77
Moultrie	4	5	34	38	38	43
Ogle	12	25	99	126	111	151
Peoria	196	308	487	480	683	788
Perry	2	7	50	30	52	37
Piatt	0	3	24	31	24	34
Pike	2	11	33	45	35	56
Pope	3	8	24	10	27	18
Pulaski	9	9	45	22	54	31
Putnam	0	2	15	16	15	18
Randolph	13	19	36	48	49	67
Richland	26	18	67	57	93	75
Rock Island	84	228	120	172	204	400
St. Clair	104	150	767	586	871	736
Saline	51	41	121	96	172	137
Sangamon	187	214	116	154	303	368
Schuyler	2	2	19	23	21	25
Scott	3	7	20	14	23	21
Shelby	11	12	70	55	81	67
Stark	0	2	14	19	14	21
Stephenson	8	24	208	281	216	305
Tazewell	90	99	169	130	259	229
Union	11	22	33	47	44	69
Vermilion	135	154	240	233	375	387
Wabash	3	14	53	45	56	59
Warren	12	6	47	31	59	37
Washington	4	8	64	35	68	43
Wayne	5	5	64	33	69	38
White	12	8	113	95	125	103
Whiteside	21	38	69	114	90	152
Will	102	167	595	523	697	690
Williamson	48	76	71	50	119	126
Winnebago	310	281	609	536	919	817
Woodford	3	15	56	66	59	81
Total	5,859	5,100	22,522	20,803	28,381	25,903

Table 26: Number and type of youth investigation reports for probation, CY06

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Age 10-16

County	Social Histories	Supplemental Social History	Intake Screening	Other Investigation	Total
Adams	60	50	120	1	231
Alexander	12	0	0	0	12
Bond	5	0	0	0	5
Boone	10	0	148	0	158
Brown	4	0	0	0	4
Bureau	3	0	73	0	76
Calhoun	2	0	0	0	2
Carroll	2	1	0	0	3
Cass	8	0	0	0	8
Champaign	182	37	0	497	716
Christian	10	0	0	8	18
Clark	8	0	0	0	8
Clay	1	0	20	0	21
Clinton	7	2	1	0	10
Coles	12	0	69	0	81
Cook	2,858	725	0	0	3,583
Crawford	1	0	0	0	1
Cumberland	1	0	2	0	3
DeKalb	2	0	64	328	394
DeWitt	12	0	0	0	12
Douglas	2	0	0	0	2
DuPage	470	14	885	416	1,785
Edgar	1	0	0	0	1
Edwards	4	0	0	0	4
Effingham	7	0	0	0	7
Fayette	12	0	0	0	12
Ford	1	0	0	0	1
Franklin	3	0	0	0	3
Fulton	4	2	93	31	130
Gallatin	8	0	0	0	8
Greene	1	0	0	0	1
Grundy	5	0	29	2	36
Hamilton	2	0	0	0	2
Hancock	2	2	57	4	65
Hardin	2	0	0	0	2
Henderson	2	0	15	0	17
Henry	8	1	104	5	118
Iroquois	15	0	43	0	58
Jackson	7	0	0	0	7
Jasper	2	2	1	0	5
Jefferson	6	0	0	0	6
Jersey	26	2	82	0	110
JoDaviess	8	0	0	0	8
Johnson	2	0	0	0	2
Kane	122	175	195	387	879
Kankakee	50	9	208	226	493
Kendall	9	3	383	0	395
Knox	11	1	43	11	66
Lake	297	180	389	381	1,247
LaSalle	21	0	328	2	351
Lawrence	3	0	0	0	3

Table 26: Number and type of youth investigation reports for probation, CY06

County	Social Histories	Supplemental Social History	Intake Screening	Other Investigation	Total
Lee	8	0	0	0	8
Livingston	29	1	524	39	593
Logan	46	0	0	0	46
McDonough	0	0	97	19	116
McHenry	189	0	149	63	401
McLean	194	42	1,596	103	1,935
Macon	32	8	0	0	40
Macoupin	11	6	0	0	17
Madison	50	0	432	161	643
Marion	14	0	0	0	14
Marshall	2	0	0	1	3
Mason	4	1	1	0	6
Massac	14	2	0	0	16
Menard	1	0	0	0	1
Mercer	9	1	0	0	10
Monroe	1	0	0	0	1
Montgomery	16	4	0	0	20
Morgan	14	4	196	4	218
Moultrie	7	0	0	11	18
Ogle	12	0	0	35	47
Peoria	173	97	0	2	272
Perry	4	0	0	0	4
Piatt	1	0	0	0	1
Pike	0	0	0	12	12
Pope	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	3	0	0	0	3
Putnam	2	0	1	0	3
Randolph	6	0	0	0	6
Richland	16	7	0	1	24
Rock Island	147	5	217	284	653
St. Clair	61	13	0	8	82
Saline	1	0	29	0	30
Sangamon	78	1	909	1,527	2,515
Schuyler	13	5	0	32	50
Scott	Reported with Greene County				
Shelby	3	0	0	0	3
Stark	8	0	2	0	10
Stephenson	25	0	23	0	48
Tazewell	28	14	285	0	327
Union	2	0	0	0	2
Vermilion	206	0	0	0	206
Wabash	5	0	0	0	5
Warren	0	1	37	15	53
Washington	2	0	0	0	2
Wayne	3	1	0	0	4
White	10	0	0	0	10
Whiteside	10	4	106	0	120
Will	98	51	1,170	0	1,319
Williamson	10	0	242	1	253
Winnebago	355	116	2,271	0	2,742
Woodford	48	0	13	0	61
Total	6,284	1,590	11,652	4,617	24,143

Table 27: Number of delinquency petitions filed & youth adjudicated delinquent, CY01 – CY06

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 10-16

County	2001 Petitions	Rate	2006 Petitions	Rate	Rank	2001 Adjudications	Rate	2006 Adjudications	Rate	Rank
Adams	114	1,627	104	1,644	75	65	928	67	1,059	40
Alexander	23	2,242	9	1,142	86	19	1,852	3	381	76
Bond	33	2,164	50	3,367	20	14	918	19	1,279	32
Boone	58	1,130	98	1,703	74	91	1,773	112	1,947	12
Brown	9	1,758	27	6,221	4	8	1,563	4	922	46
Bureau	99	2,753	83	2,541	40	17	473	29	888	47
Calhoun	14	2,881	18	3,922	14	5	1,029	1	218	85
Carroll	42	2,448	27	1,872	64	23	1,340	21	1,456	23
Cass	60	4,422	62	4,825	6	51	3,758	49	3,813	1
Champaign	132	894	215	1,517	82	119	806	106	748	50
Christian	101	2,871	73	2,228	53	63	1,791	51	1,557	18
Clark	52	3,044	44	2,660	36	29	1,698	34	2,056	10
Clay	14	1,032	29	2,267	47	0	0	2	156	87
Clinton	95	2,620	56	1,641	76	30	827	37	1,084	38
Coles	239	5,882	147	4,043	10	238	5,858	58	1,595	17
Cook	9,878	1,854	8,100	1,552	81	2,651	497	Unavailable	N/A	-
Crawford	84	4,255	81	4,748	7	50	2,533	0	0	89
Cumberland	49	3,852	42	3,914	15	24	1,887	0	0	89
DeKalb	170	2,082	194	2,249	49	35	429	46	533	64
DeWitt	92	5,583	55	3,444	19	15	910	31	1,941	14
Douglas	28	1,266	15	789	99	8	362	9	474	67
DuPage	832	873	958	1,000	91	584	613	672	702	52
Edgar	51	2,590	78	4,618	8	Not reported	N/A	0	0	89
Edwards	15	2,340	8	1,356	84	4	624	0	0	89
Effingham	74	1,845	55	1,481	83	Not reported	N/A	66	1,778	15
Fayette	74	3,476	46	2,439	43	21	986	18	954	45
Ford	47	3,106	29	2,117	57	Not reported	N/A	0	0	89
Franklin	76	2,049	101	2,904	29	3	81	23	661	56
Fulton	94	2,765	71	2,234	51	11	324	13	409	75
Gallatin	6	1,085	16	2,909	28	0	0	7	1,273	33
Greene	29	1,824	28	2,077	61	1	63	3	223	83
Grundy	91	2,200	82	1,837	67	29	701	21	470	69
Hamilton	11	1,348	12	1,587	78	Not reported	N/A	0	0	89
Hancock	31	1,522	18	998	92	15	736	6	333	78
Hardin	16	4,267	9	2,663	35	2	533	2	592	59
Henderson	6	794	12	1,802	69	5	661	5	751	49
Henry	64	1,179	54	1,133	87	43	792	34	713	51
Iroquois	85	2,513	66	2,230	52	58	1,715	43	1,453	25
Jackson	71	1,581	34	840	96	20	445	27	667	54
Jasper	15	1,308	19	2,088	60	3	262	2	220	84
Jefferson	125	3,092	236	6,280	2	Not reported	N/A	124	3,300	3
Jersey	77	3,312	22	1,056	89	25	1,075	32	1,536	19
JoDaviess	21	976	12	612	102	Not reported	N/A	9	459	71
Johnson	20	2,119	24	2,612	38	17	1,801	7	762	48
Kane	956	2,005	1,167	2,124	56	300	629	659	1,200	34
Kankakee	321	2,819	264	2,355	45	152	1,335	163	1,454	24
Kendall	91	1,387	170	1,871	65	42	640	120	1,321	29
Knox	57	1,150	77	1,716	73	38	767	58	1,293	30
Lake	695	940	785	973	93	368	497	452	560	60
LaSalle	289	2,499	285	2,651	37	155	1,340	109	1,014	44
Lawrence	23	1,569	33	2,517	42	8	546	2	153	88

Table 27: Number of delinquency petitions filed & youth adjudicated delinquent, CY00 – CY05

County	2001 Petitions	Rate	2006 Petitions	Rate	Rank	2001 Adjudications	Rate	2006 Adjudications	Rate	Rank
Lee	141	3,757	116	3,470	18	44	1,172	56	1,675	16
Livingston	150	3,631	76	2,111	58	88	2,130	0	0	89
Logan	73	2,605	46	1,859	66	2	71	0	0	89
McDonough	28	1,217	31	1,574	79	20	870	11	558	61
McHenry	245	772	369	1,048	90	84	265	102	290	80
McLean	166	1,207	138	961	94	86	625	87	606	58
Macon	303	2,696	327	3,180	25	132	1,174	52	506	65
Macoupin	90	1,766	74	1,638	77	33	648	30	664	55
Madison	618	2,324	573	2,273	46	139	523	124	492	66
Marion	87	2,026	142	3,643	17	2	47	110	2,822	6
Marshall	28	2,254	28	2,235	50	3	242	3	239	82
Mason	40	2,439	75	5,165	5	23	1,402	37	2,548	7
Massac	37	2,715	53	4,058	9	18	1,321	14	1,072	39
Menard	24	1,682	8	636	101	6	420	7	557	62
Mercer	56	3,132	51	3,344	21	45	2,517	34	2,230	8
Monroe	58	1,863	80	2,591	39	15	482	19	615	57
Montgomery	44	1,475	50	1,804	68	29	972	40	1,443	26
Morgan	33	956	25	814	98	Not Reported	N/A	0	0	89
Moultrie	34	2,293	38	2,794	32	26	1,753	16	1,176	36
Ogle	99	1,623	126	2,131	54	Not Reported	N/A	65	1,099	37
Peoria	487	2,757	480	2,730	34	244	1,381	360	2,048	11
Perry	50	2,380	30	1,564	80	4	190	9	469	70
Piatt	24	1,435	31	1,996	63	11	658	23	1,481	22
Pike	33	1,917	45	2,947	27	20	1,162	23	1,506	20
Pope	24	6,434	10	3,205	24	0	0	0	0	89
Pulaski	45	5,307	22	3,264	23	7	825	0	0	89
Putnam	15	2,297	16	2,759	33	Not Reported	N/A	6	1,034	41
Randolph	36	1,152	48	1,740	72	29	928	13	471	68
Richland	67	4,141	57	4,037	11	0	0	3	212	86
Rock Island	120	856	172	1,344	85	85	606	132	1,031	43
St. Clair	767	2,631	586	2,126	55	274	940	365	1,324	28
Saline	121	4,620	96	3,969	13	12	458	25	1,033	42
Sangamon	116	611	154	838	97	77	405	78	424	73
Schuyler	19	2,888	23	3,722	16	8	1,216	12	1,942	13
Scott	20	3,663	14	2,806	31	0	0	0	0	89
Shelby	70	2,961	55	2,523	41	15	635	47	2,156	9
Stark	14	2,229	19	3,287	22	0	0	4	692	53
Stephenson	208	4,108	281	6,232	3	52	1,027	155	3,438	2
Tazewell	169	1,330	130	1,085	88	68	535	64	534	63
Union	33	1,819	47	2,838	30	16	882	5	302	79
Vermilion	240	2,960	233	2,966	26	232	2,862	233	2,966	5
Wabash	53	4,096	45	3,972	12	15	1,159	16	1,412	27
Warren	47	2,632	31	2,090	59	36	2,016	4	270	81
Washington	64	3,751	35	2,391	44	50	2,931	22	1,503	21
Wayne	64	3,839	33	2,266	48	18	1,080	5	343	77
White	113	8,089	95	7,923	1	60	4,295	36	3,003	4
Whiteside	69	1,127	114	2,019	62	63	1,029	73	1,293	30
Will	595	985	523	708	100	308	510	323	437	72
Williamson	71	1,241	50	912	95	68	1,189	23	420	74
Winnebago	609	2,071	536	1,796	70	391	1,329	355	1,189	35
Woodford	56	1,429	66	1,763	71	Not Reported	N/A	0	0	89
Total	22,522	1,768	20,803	1,634		8,417	661	6,577	516	

Table 28: Number of youth (ages 10 to 16) admissions to secure detention, CY01 – CY06

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Rate per 100,000 youth age 10-16

County	2001 Admissions	Rate	2006 Admissions	Rate	Rank
Adams	235	3,354	143	2,260	8
Alexander	6	585	7	888	50
Bond	13	852	24	1,616	23
Boone	55	1,071	58	1,008	46
Brown	5	977	3	691	64
Bureau	42	1,168	44	1,347	33
Calhoun	5	1,029	0	0	101
Carroll	11	641	10	693	63
Cass	12	884	9	700	62
Champaign	429	2,905	320	2,258	9
Christian	17	483	24	733	59
Clark	2	117	4	242	93
Clay	1	74	12	938	48
Clinton	27	745	11	322	86
Coles	45	1,108	82	2,255	10
Cook	6,569	1,233	6,844	1,311	34
Crawford	12	608	23	1,348	32
Cumberland	5	393	3	280	88
DeKalb	153	1,873	145	1,681	20
DeWitt	18	1,092	23	1,440	29
Douglas	8	362	10	526	74
DuPage	460	483	390	407	80
Edgar	5	254	14	829	55
Edwards	6	936	3	508	75
Effingham	20	499	21	566	71
Fayette	20	939	9	477	77
Ford	3	198	4	292	87
Franklin	26	701	57	1,639	22
Fulton	44	1,294	34	1,070	43
Gallatin	3	542	4	727	60
Greene	1	63	5	371	84
Grundy	38	919	24	538	72
Hamilton	0	0	2	265	91
Hancock	16	785	8	443	78
Hardin	3	800	3	888	50
Henderson	1	132	4	601	68
Henry	22	405	27	567	70
Iroquois	30	887	34	1,149	39
Jackson	30	668	41	1,012	45
Jasper	0	0	1	110	98
Jefferson	119	2,943	129	3,433	3
Jersey	13	559	22	1,056	44
JoDaviess	8	372	2	102	100
Johnson	6	636	6	653	66
Kane	805	1,688	610	1,110	41
Kankakee	183	1,607	219	1,954	16
Kendall	59	899	77	847	53
Knox	112	2,259	97	2,162	11
Lake	692	935	578	717	61
LaSalle	190	1,643	165	1,535	26
Lawrence	0	0	5	381	83
Lee	39	1,039	8	239	94

Table 28: Number of youth admissions to secure detention, CY01 – CY06

County	2001 Admissions	Rate	2006 Admissions	Rate	Rank
Livingston	86	2,082	60	1,667	21
Logan	56	1,999	75	3,032	4
McDonough	14	609	16	812	56
McHenry	169	533	140	398	82
McLean	221	1,606	219	1,526	27
Macon	337	2,998	192	1,867	18
Macoupin	55	1,079	19	420	79
Madison	692	2,602	395	1,567	25
Marion	94	2,189	75	1,924	17
Marshall	4	322	5	399	81
Mason	6	366	7	482	76
Massac	5	367	18	1,378	31
Menard	8	561	3	239	94
Mercer	11	615	24	1,574	24
Monroe	14	450	4	130	97
Montgomery	23	771	32	1,154	38
Morgan	35	1,014	26	846	54
Moultrie	16	1,079	13	956	47
Ogle	62	1,016	34	575	69
Peoria	720	4,076	806	4,584	1
Perry	23	1,095	28	1,460	28
Piatt	4	239	3	193	96
Pike	4	232	4	262	92
Pope	6	1,609	4	1,282	35
Pulaski	6	708	14	2,077	13
Putnam	1	153	4	690	65
Randolph	10	320	3	109	99
Richland	10	618	25	1,771	19
Rock Island	150	1,070	141	1,102	42
St. Clair	888	3,047	787	2,855	6
Saline	55	2,100	51	2,108	12
Sangamon	276	1,453	360	1,958	15
Schuyler	0	0	7	1,133	40
Scott	3	549	0	0	101
Shelby	3	127	6	275	89
Stark	1	159	2	346	85
Stephenson	56	1,106	55	1,220	36
Tazewell	130	1,023	139	1,160	37
Union	8	441	10	604	67
Vermilion	141	1,739	208	2,647	7
Wabash	4	309	23	2,030	14
Warren	36	2,016	21	1,416	30
Washington	19	1,114	11	751	57
Wayne	28	1,680	4	275	89
White	49	3,508	35	2,919	5
Whiteside	76	1,241	50	885	52
Will	575	952	685	927	49
Williamson	30	524	29	529	73
Winnebago	1,349	4,587	1,097	3,675	2
Woodford	21	536	28	748	58
DOC	42		90		
Out-of-State	66		96		
Federal Marshal	2		1		
Total	17,324	1,360	16,586	1,302	

Table 29: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by race and ethnicity, CY06

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

Age 10-16

County	Black	Asian	Native American	White	Multiracial	Hispanic	Other	Total
Adams	31	0	0	104	7	1	0	143
Alexander	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Bond	6	0	0	17	0	1	0	24
Boone	6	0	0	37	0	15	0	58
Brown	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Bureau	4	0	0	28	1	11	0	44
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	2	7	1	0	0	10
Cass	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	9
Champaign	252	2	0	60	1	5	0	320
Christian	2	0	0	22	0	0	0	24
Clark	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
Clay	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Clinton	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
Coles	10	0	0	68	2	2	0	82
Cook	5,706	15	1	247	0	856	19	6,844
Crawford	0	0	0	22	1	0	0	23
Cumberland	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
DeKalb	14	0	0	87	20	24	0	145
DeWitt	0	0	0	15	0	8	0	23
Douglas	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
DuPage	117	6	0	152	11	103	1	390
Edgar	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
Edwards	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Effingham	1	0	0	19	1	0	0	21
Fayette	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Ford	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Franklin	5	0	0	51	0	1	0	57
Fulton	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	34
Gallatin	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Greene	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Grundy	2	0	0	18	0	4	0	24
Hamilton	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Hancock	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Hardin	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Henderson	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Henry	4	0	0	18	0	5	0	27
Iroquois	8	0	0	22	1	2	1	34
Jackson	17	0	0	18	6	0	0	41
Jasper	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Jefferson	55	0	0	73	1	0	0	129
Jersey	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
JoDaviess	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Johnson	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Kane	178	0	2	130	58	236	6	610
Kankakee	132	0	2	67	1	14	3	219
Kendall	5	0	0	42	12	17	1	77
Knox	31	0	0	51	2	13	0	97
Lake	208	1	0	173	17	177	2	578
LaSalle	26	0	0	116	3	19	1	165
Lawrence	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	5
Lee	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8

Table 29: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by race and ethnicity, CY06

County	Black	Asian	Native American	White	Multiracial	Hispanic	Other	Total
Livingston	9	0	0	47	2	2	0	60
Logan	0	0	0	74	0	1	0	75
McDonough	2	0	0	14	0	0	0	16
McHenry	13	0	0	83	12	30	2	140
McLean	112	0	0	98	2	7	0	219
Macon	144	0	0	43	1	2	2	192
Macoupin	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19
Madison	131	0	0	247	8	8	1	395
Marion	35	0	0	36	0	4	0	75
Marshall	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Mason	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Massac	1	0	0	17	0	0	0	18
Menard	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Mercer	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	24
Monroe	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Montgomery	1	0	0	31	0	0	0	32
Morgan	14	0	0	11	1	0	0	26
Moultrie	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	13
Ogle	0	0	0	30	0	4	0	34
Peoria	624	0	0	168	1	13	0	806
Perry	2	0	0	26	0	0	0	28
Piatt	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Pike	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Pope	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Pulaski	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	14
Putnam	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Randolph	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Richland	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	25
Rock Island	87	0	0	39	3	12	0	141
St. Clair	522	0	0	244	18	2	1	787
Saline	9	0	0	38	4	0	0	51
Sangamon	258	0	0	99	1	0	2	360
Schuyler	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Stark	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Stephenson	39	0	0	16	0	0	0	55
Tazewell	8	0	0	124	0	6	1	139
Union	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	10
Vermilion	93	0	0	95	14	6	0	208
Wabash	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
Warren	1	0	0	17	0	3	0	21
Washington	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
Wayne	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
White	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	35
Whiteside	3	0	0	35	0	12	0	50
Will	348	2	0	191	18	113	13	685
Williamson	10	0	0	18	1	0	0	29
Winnebago	538	1	1	440	8	108	1	1097
Woodford	3	0	0	23	2	0	0	28
DOC	34	0	0	53	2	1	0	90
Out-of-State	13	0	0	78	2	2	1	96
Federal Marshal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	9,895	27	8	4,497	249	1,851	59	16,586

Table 30: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by sex, CY06

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

Age 10-16

County	Female	Percent Female	Male	Percent Male	Total
Adams	59	41.26%	84	58.74%	143
Alexander	0	0.00%	7	100.00%	7
Bond	1	4.17%	23	95.83%	24
Boone	13	22.41%	45	77.59%	58
Brown	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	3
Bureau	9	20.45%	35	79.55%	44
Calhoun	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Carroll	2	20.00%	8	80.00%	10
Cass	0	0.00%	9	100.00%	9
Champaign	58	18.13%	262	81.88%	320
Christian	3	12.50%	21	87.50%	24
Clark	2	50.00%	2	50.00%	4
Clay	5	41.67%	7	58.33%	12
Clinton	0	0.00%	11	100.00%	11
Coles	8	9.76%	74	90.24%	82
Cook	817	11.94%	6,027	88.06%	6,844
Crawford	7	30.43%	16	69.57%	23
Cumberland	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	3
DeKalb	68	46.90%	77	53.10%	145
DeWitt	1	4.35%	22	95.65%	23
Douglas	0	0.00%	10	100.00%	10
DuPage	96	24.62%	294	75.38%	390
Edgar	1	7.14%	13	92.86%	14
Edwards	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	3
Effingham	3	14.29%	18	85.71%	21
Fayette	0	0.00%	9	100.00%	9
Ford	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	4
Franklin	13	22.81%	44	77.19%	57
Fulton	9	26.47%	25	73.53%	34
Gallatin	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	4
Greene	0	0.00%	5	100.00%	5
Grundy	10	41.67%	14	58.33%	24
Hamilton	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2
Hancock	0	0.00%	8	100.00%	8
Hardin	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	3
Henderson	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	4
Henry	1	3.70%	26	96.30%	27
Iroquois	9	26.47%	25	73.53%	34
Jackson	18	43.90%	23	56.10%	41
Jasper	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1
Jefferson	21	16.28%	108	83.72%	129
Jersey	4	18.18%	18	81.82%	22
JoDaviess	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2
Johnson	2	33.33%	4	66.67%	6
Kane	114	18.69%	496	81.31%	610
Kankakee	47	21.46%	172	78.54%	219
Kendall	19	24.68%	58	75.32%	77
Knox	15	15.46%	82	84.54%	97
Lake	114	19.72%	464	80.28%	578
LaSalle	33	20.00%	132	80.00%	165
Lawrence	2	40.00%	3	60.00%	5
Lee	0	0.00%	8	100.00%	8

Table 30: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by sex, CY06

County	Female	Percent Female	Male	Percent Male	Total
Livingston	8	13.33%	52	86.67%	60
Logan	22	29.33%	53	70.67%	75
McDonough	0	0.00%	16	100.00%	16
McHenry	20	14.29%	120	85.71%	140
McLean	31	14.16%	188	85.84%	219
Macon	42	21.88%	150	78.13%	192
Macoupin	7	36.84%	12	63.16%	19
Madison	88	22.28%	307	77.72%	395
Marion	20	26.67%	55	73.33%	75
Marshall	2	40.00%	3	60.00%	5
Mason	2	28.57%	5	71.43%	7
Massac	10	55.56%	8	44.44%	18
Menard	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	3
Mercer	4	16.67%	20	83.33%	24
Monroe	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	4
Montgomery	13	40.63%	19	59.38%	32
Morgan	3	11.54%	23	88.46%	26
Moultrie	0	0.00%	13	100.00%	13
Ogle	11	32.35%	23	67.65%	34
Peoria	161	19.98%	645	80.02%	806
Perry	8	28.57%	20	71.43%	28
Piatt	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	3
Pike	2	50.00%	2	50.00%	4
Pope	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	4
Pulaski	1	7.14%	13	92.86%	14
Putnam	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	4
Randolph	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	3
Richland	5	20.00%	20	80.00%	25
Rock Island	19	13.48%	122	86.52%	141
St. Clair	138	17.53%	649	82.47%	787
Saline	11	21.57%	40	78.43%	51
Sangamon	74	20.56%	286	79.44%	360
Schuyler	2	28.57%	5	71.43%	7
Scott	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Shelby	0	0.00%	6	100.00%	6
Stark	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	2
Stephenson	9	16.36%	46	83.64%	55
Tazewell	34	24.46%	105	75.54%	139
Union	3	30.00%	7	70.00%	10
Vermilion	43	20.67%	165	79.33%	208
Wabash	8	34.78%	15	65.22%	23
Warren	3	14.29%	18	85.71%	21
Washington	3	27.27%	8	72.73%	11
Wayne	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	4
White	14	40.00%	21	60.00%	35
Whiteside	7	14.00%	43	86.00%	50
Will	142	20.73%	543	79.27%	685
Williamson	5	17.24%	24	82.76%	29
Winnebago	209	19.05%	888	80.95%	1,097
Woodford	5	17.86%	23	82.14%	28
DOC	2	2.22%	88	97.78%	90
Out-of-State	33	34.38%	63	65.63%	96
Federal Marshal	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1
Total	2,823	17.02%	13,763	82.98%	16,586

Table 31: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by offense category, CY06

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	24	32	1	9	13	0	19	6	2	37	143
Alexander	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Bond	4	14	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Boone	16	20	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	15	58
Brown	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Bureau	6	24	0	2	2	0	5	0	0	5	44
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10
Cass	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
Champaign	133	100	5	14	49	6	7	6	0	0	320
Christian	2	17	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	24
Clark	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Clay	3	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	12
Clinton	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
Coles	16	25	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	34	82
Cook	Data Unavailable										
Crawford	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	23
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
DeKalb	44	33	4	6	11	0	7	7	0	33	145
DeWitt	9	11	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	23
Douglas	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	10
DuPage	109	97	6	16	28	6	78	5	0	45	390
Edgar	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	14
Edwards	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Effingham	6	7	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	21
Fayette	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	9
Ford	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Franklin	8	30	0	2	3	1	5	0	0	8	57
Fulton	16	2	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	9	34
Gallatin	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Greene	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Grundy	12	4	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	24
Hamilton	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hancock	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	8
Hardin	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Henderson	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Henry	3	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	27
Iroquois	16	11	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	34
Jackson	20	12	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	7	41
Jasper	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jefferson	44	50	2	3	14	3	3	1	0	9	129
Jersey	3	6	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	8	22
JoDaviess	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Johnson	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Kane	195	193	2	49	33	33	16	0	0	89	610
Kankakee	82	65	5	11	3	7	5	5	0	36	219
Kendall	21	28	1	13	2	3	0	3	0	6	77
Knox	32	35	2	4	14	0	0	0	0	10	97
Lake	215	156	24	42	53	22	6	2	1	57	578
LaSalle	51	56	1	12	10	2	27	1	0	5	165
Lawrence	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Lee	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8

Table 31: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by offense category, CY06

County	Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Other	Weap- ons	Contempt	Status Offense	Warrant	Violations*	Total
Livingston	14	34	2	2	6	1	0	0	1	0	60
Logan	43	24	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	75
McDonough	1	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	16
McHenry	52	47	10	10	4	3	2	2	0	10	140
McLean	66	117	5	10	10	5	1	1	3	1	219
Macon	44	97	4	12	15	18	0	2	0	0	192
Macoupin	7	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	19
Madison	189	129	7	20	22	3	0	1	1	23	395
Marion	23	29	5	3	1	2	7	2	0	3	75
Marshall	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
Mason	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Massac	3	3	0	3	5	2	0	0	0	2	18
Menard	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Mercer	5	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24
Monroe	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Montgomery	8	14	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	32
Morgan	8	9	0	1	5	1	1	0	0	1	26
Moultrie	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	13
Ogle	8	17	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	34
Peoria	364	286	19	43	69	19	0	3	0	3	806
Perry	12	8	2	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	28
Piatt	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pike	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Pope	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Pulaski	8	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	14
Putnam	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Randolph	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Richland	7	12	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	25
Rock Island	53	62	7	5	4	2	2	0	0	6	141
St. Clair	235	335	16	53	50	14	0	8	0	76	787
Saline	9	29	0	4	3	1	1	0	0	4	51
Sangamon	153	134	3	36	24	9	1	0	0	0	360
Schuyler	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Stark	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Stephenson	19	23	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	4	55
Tazewell	44	46	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	40	139
Union	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Vermilion	83	72	8	8	5	7	13	0	0	12	208
Wabash	2	6	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	8	23
Warren	5	6	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	21
Washington	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Wayne	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
White	4	3	0	2	2	0	9	2	0	13	35
Whiteside	14	11	0	1	6	1	1	1	0	15	50
Will	315	161	15	40	17	43	49	21	0	24	685
Williamson	12	10	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	29
Winnebago	304	225	31	73	104	66	1	9	16	268	1,097
Woodford	11	11	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	28
DOC	2	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	76	90
Out-of-State	24	27	5	9	7	0	6	0	4	14	96
Federal Marshal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	3,319	3,170	234	558	633	296	292	106	34	1,100	9,742

Table 32: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by age, CY06

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	Total
Adams	0	0	2	18	24	45	54	23	166
Alexander	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	7
Bond	0	1	0	2	1	10	10	0	24
Boone	0	0	2	2	12	18	24	0	58
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Bureau	0	0	0	5	8	13	18	0	44
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	1	0	0	1	4	4	0	10
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	9
Champaign	1	1	9	29	60	95	125	0	320
Christian	0	0	0	6	8	4	6	0	24
Clark	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	8
Clay	0	0	0	0	1	6	5	0	12
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	11
Coles	0	0	1	8	18	23	32	0	82
Cook				Data unavailable					
Crawford	0	0	0	1	7	6	9	0	23
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
DeKalb	0	0	3	2	12	70	58	4	149
DeWitt	0	0	0	3	0	12	8	0	23
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	10
DuPage	0	0	2	19	47	122	200	184	574
Edgar	0	0	2	2	1	3	6	0	14
Edwards	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	5
Effingham	0	0	1	1	3	8	8	0	21
Fayette	0	0	1	4	1	0	3	0	9
Ford	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
Franklin	0	0	0	4	14	7	32	10	67
Fulton	0	2	0	0	3	9	20	0	34
Gallatin	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Grundy	0	0	3	2	1	8	10	0	24
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Hancock	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	8
Hardin	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Henry	0	0	1	1	8	7	10	0	27
Iroquois	0	1	2	2	5	14	10	0	34
Jackson	0	0	2	7	7	13	12	0	41
Jasper	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jefferson	0	0	3	11	30	40	45	0	129
Jersey	0	0	1	4	0	3	14	0	22
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Johnson	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	3	9
Kane	0	4	5	51	107	189	254	104	714
Kankakee	0	2	8	17	39	67	86	0	219
Kendall	0	0	1	0	11	22	43	0	77
Knox	0	1	2	2	10	35	47	2	99
Lake	0	11	14	53	112	167	221	0	578
LaSalle	0	0	5	10	24	52	74	0	165
Lawrence	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	5
Lee	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	8

Table 32: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by age, CY06

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	Total
Livingston	0	0	1	2	15	14	28	0	60
Logan	0	0	0	1	7	54	13	0	75
McDonough	0	0	1	3	3	2	7	0	16
McHenry	0	1	2	11	21	43	62	2	142
McLean	0	0	1	24	40	63	91	0	219
Macon	3	4	6	17	40	47	75	0	192
Macoupin	0	0	0	1	4	9	5	0	19
Madison	4	9	17	37	61	105	162	0	395
Marion	0	1	2	8	11	31	22	0	75
Marshall	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	5
Mason	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	7
Massac	0	0	1	2	4	5	6	1	19
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Mercer	0	0	0	1	7	7	9	0	24
Monroe	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
Montgomery	1	0	0	0	5	13	13	0	32
Morgan	0	0	0	1	2	13	10	0	26
Moultrie	0	0	0	1	1	3	8	0	13
Ogle	0	0	2	4	5	7	16	0	34
Peoria	6	23	70	78	155	208	266	0	806
Perry	0	0	2	5	2	7	12	1	29
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Pope	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	5
Pulaski	0	0	0	3	6	5	0	0	14
Putnam	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Richland	0	0	0	6	10	3	6	2	27
Rock Island	0	0	6	20	27	37	51	0	141
St. Clair	2	6	14	55	133	246	331	0	787
Saline	1	1	2	5	6	14	22	1	52
Sangamon	2	5	24	29	86	96	118	16	376
Schuyler	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	7
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	6
Stark	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Stephenson	0	0	1	13	10	9	22	0	55
Tazewell	0	1	2	17	32	37	50	0	139
Union	0	0	0	0	3	5	2	0	10
Vermilion	1	2	6	19	40	65	75	11	219
Wabash	0	0	1	4	5	5	8	5	28
Warren	0	0	0	0	2	5	14	1	22
Washington	0	2	0	0	1	3	5	0	11
Wayne	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
White	0	0	0	0	15	8	12	0	35
Whiteside	0	0	0	1	12	16	21	0	50
Will	5	5	19	67	121	208	260	51	736
Williamson	0	0	0	3	5	12	9	0	29
Winnebago	11	10	41	124	247	307	357	0	1097
Woodford	0	0	0	1	9	8	10	0	28
DOC	0	0	1	1	8	29	51	67	157
Out-of-State	1	4	3	8	23	32	25	4	100
Federal Marshal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	39	98	295	851	1,785	2,902	3,772	499	10,241

Table 33: Average daily population and average length of stay of youth in secure detention, CY06

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

Age 10-16

County	Total Days Detained	ADP	Rank	ALOS	Rank
Adams	6,549	19.1	11	38	3
Alexander	679	1.5	37	67	1
Bond	31	0.9	42	12	22
Boone	664	2.0	33	11	23
Brown	10	0.0	51	5	29
Bureau	686	2.0	33	16	18
Calhoun	0	0.0	51	0	33
Carroll	126	0.4	47	12	22
Cass	72	0.2	49	6	28
Champaign	6,593	17.8	12	20	14
Christian	78	0.3	48	3	31
Clark	41	0.2	49	8	26
Clay	84	0.3	48	7	27
Clinton	207	0.5	46	15	19
Coles	1,083	4.0	24	13	21
Cook	--	426.0	1.0	22	12
Crawford	298	0.8	43	12	22
Cumberland	71	0.2	49	17	17
DeKalb	1,540	5.6	22	10	24
DeWitt	331	1.0	41	15	19
Douglas	191	0.6	45	21	13
DuPage	13,589	42.6	5	23	11
Edgar	144	1.1	40	14	20
Edwards	56	0.2	49	11	23
Effingham	447	1.4	38	22	12
Fayette	202	0.5	46	20	14
Ford	99	0.3	48	24	10
Franklin	1,122	3.4	26	17	17
Fulton	1,646	4.4	23	47	2
Gallatin	17	0.1	50	4	30
Greene	15	0.1	50	3	31
Grundy	354	1.0	41	15	19
Hamilton	19	0.1	50	9	25
Hancock	272	0.3	48	27	7
Hardin	24	0.1	50	8	26
Henderson	35	0.1	50	8	26
Henry	725	1.9	34	26	8
Iroquois	301	0.8	43	8	26
Jackson	590	1.8	35	15	19
Jasper	14	0.0	51	14	20
Jefferson	1,162	3.8	25	9	25
Jersey	534	1.5	37	25	9
JoDaviess	34	0.1	50	17	17
Johnson	159	0.4	47	15	19
Kane	18,156	51.7	3	25	9
Kankakee	5,141	14.2	13	24	10
Kendall	1,582	4.4	23	19	15
Knox	3,834	11.4	15	38	3
Lake	11,572	34.9	7	20	14
LaSalle	3,926	11.2	16	25	9
Lawrence	21	0.1	50	5	29
Lee	52	0.2	49	6	28

Table 33: Average daily population and average length of stay of youth in secure detention, CY06

County	Total Days Detained	ADP	Rank	ALOS	Rank
Livingston	922	2.7	30	15	19
Logan	1,024	3.0	28	13	21
McDonough	544	0.7	44	32	6
McHenry	1,939	6.0	21	13	21
McLean	3,927	10.8	17	18	16
Macon	2,018	6.6	19	10	24
Macoupin	609	1.6	36	27	7
Madison	9,208	26.5	9	23	11
Marion	1,076	3.2	27	15	19
Marshall	102	0.3	48	20	14
Mason	43	0.1	50	6	28
Massac	251	0.7	44	12	22
Menard	28	0.1	50	9	25
Mercer	466	1.3	39	18	16
Monroe	7	0.0	51	1	32
Montgomery	361	1.1	40	11	23
Morgan	589	1.8	35	22	12
Moultrie	272	0.6	45	18	16
Ogle	248	0.7	44	7	27
Peoria	13,945	43.2	4	17	17
Perry	175	0.5	46	6	28
Piatt	17	0.1	50	5	29
Pike	46	0.1	50	11	23
Pope	137	0.4	47	34	5
Pulaski	173	1.0	41	15	19
Putnam	67	0.4	47	22	12
Randolph	17	0.1	50	5	29
Richland	417	1.1	40	15	19
Rock Island	2,722	8.7	18	19	15
St. Clair	7,597	27.3	8	9	25
Saline	739	2.6	31	14	20
Sangamon	4,827	12.9	14	12	22
Schuyler	61	0.2	49	8	26
Scott	0	0.0	51	0	33
Shelby	49	0.1	50	8	26
Stark	40	0.1	50	20	14
Stephenson	984	2.9	29	17	17
Tazewell	1,601	6.3	20	12	22
Union	141	0.4	47	14	20
Vermilion	7,910	22.6	10	36	4
Wabash	253	0.8	43	9	25
Warren	147	0.9	42	8	26
Washington	285	0.8	43	25	9
Wayne	32	0.1	50	10	24
White	227	0.7	44	6	28
Whiteside	642	2.1	32	13	21
Will	17,885	58.3	2	24	10
Williamson	656	2.1	32	23	11
Winnebago	12,147	35.3	6	11	23
Woodford	505	1.6	36	18	16
DOC	2,169	7.1		13	
Out-of-State	695	2.2		7	
Federal Marshal	117	0.3		117	
Total	251,998	859.9		19	

Table 34: Number of youth transfers to adult criminal court, CY01 – CY06

Sources: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Age 10-16

County	2001 Discretionary	2001 Automatic	2001 Total	2006 Discretionary	2006 Automatic	2006 Total
Adams	0	0	0	1	0	1
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	0	0	0
Bureau	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	1	1	0	0	0
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0
Champaign	0	2	2	0	0	0
Christian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook	Data unavailable			Data unavailable		
Crawford	0	0	0	6	0	6
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	1	1
DuPage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	0	0	0	1	0	1
Effingham	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	4	0	4
Fulton	0	0	0	0	1	1
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	1	1
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	1	0	1
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iroquois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	17	1	18
Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kane	0	6	6	0	2	2
Kankakee	1	1	2	0	2	2
Kendall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	0	1	8	9
LaSalle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	2	0	2

Table 34: Number of youth transfers to adult criminal court, CY01 – CY06

County	2001 Discretionary	2001 Automatic	2001 Total	2006 Discretionary	2006 Automatic	2006 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	1	1	0	0	0
McLean	0	0	0	0	3	3
Macon	1	2	3	1	2	3
Macoupin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	4	4	0	3	3
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	1	1	0	0	0
Morgan	1	0	1	1	0	1
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ogle	0	1	1	0	0	0
Peoria	2	1	3	3	2	5
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	1	1	2
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richland	0	0	0	3	2	5
Rock Island	0	1	1	1	1	2
St. Clair	0	1	1	0	1	1
Saline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangamon	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermilion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wabash	0	0	0	2	0	2
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	0	1	1	0	0	0
Will	0	7	7	1	2	3
Williamson	1	0	1	0	0	0
Winnebago	0	0	0	2	3	5
Woodford	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State	0	0	0	1	0	1
Federal Marshal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	30	36	53	37	90

Table 35: Number of active youth probation casesloads, CY01 – CY06

As of December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2006

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 10-16

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Adams	85	1,213	63	996	51
Alexander	12	1,170	10	1,269	34
Bond	12	787	13	875	59
Boone	79	1,539	95	1,651	23
Brown	7	1,367	6	1,382	29
Bureau	25	695	38	1,164	40
Calhoun	3	617	3	654	75
Carroll	25	1,457	27	1,872	17
Cass	27	1,990	22	1,712	21
Champaign	123	833	130	917	56
Christian	120	3,411	45	1,374	31
Clark	23	1,347	19	1,149	41
Clay	4	295	5	391	92
Clinton	26	717	22	645	77
Coles	85	2,092	58	1,595	25
Cook	4,236	795	3,500	671	72
Crawford	62	3,141	43	2,521	8
Cumberland	7	550	20	1,864	18
DeKalb	47	575	44	510	89
DeWitt	22	1,335	15	939	55
Douglas	29	1,311	17	895	57
DuPage	538	565	489	511	88
Edgar	43	2,184	49	2,901	4
Edwards	8	1,248	5	847	61
Effingham	34	848	47	1,266	35
Fayette	50	2,349	31	1,644	24
Ford	25	1,652	15	1,095	46
Franklin	57	1,537	35	1,006	50
Fulton	29	853	46	1,447	27
Gallatin	2	362	4	727	69
Greene	11	692	9	668	73
Grundy	38	919	30	672	71
Hamilton	11	1,348	2	265	100
Hancock	13	638	13	721	70
Hardin	4	1,067	3	888	58
Henderson	5	661	7	1,051	49
Henry	53	976	56	1,175	39
Iroquois	72	2,129	49	1,656	22
Jackson	52	1,158	31	765	67
Jasper	13	1,133	6	659	74
Jefferson	53	1,311	40	1,064	48
Jersey	26	1,118	43	2,064	14
JoDaviess	3	139	7	357	95
Johnson	15	1,589	10	1,088	47
Kane	560	1,174	205	373	94
Kankakee	232	2,037	207	1,847	19
Kendall	55	838	72	792	65
Knox	47	948	68	1,516	26
Lake	564	762	392	486	90
LaSalle	138	1,193	101	940	54
Lawrence	12	819	17	1,297	33

Table 35: Number of active youth probation caseloads, CY01 – CY06

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Lee	45	1,199	18	538	87
Livingston	104	2,518	83	2,306	12
Logan	52	1,856	77	3,112	2
McDonough	17	739	22	1,117	44
McHenry	146	460	133	378	93
McLean	193	1,403	162	1,129	43
Macon	184	1,637	125	1,216	37
Macoupin	41	805	43	952	52
Madison	118	444	103	409	91
Marion	111	2,584	99	2,540	7
Marshall	12	966	7	559	83
Mason	19	1,159	41	2,824	5
Massac	21	1,541	18	1,378	30
Menard	10	701	4	318	97
Mercer	23	1,286	30	1,967	15
Monroe	15	482	9	291	99
Montgomery	32	1,072	23	830	62
Morgan	39	1,130	29	944	53
Moultrie	32	2,158	10	735	68
Ogle	69	1,131	82	1,387	28
Peoria	402	2,276	443	2,520	9
Perry	9	428	12	626	79
Piatt	11	658	10	644	78
Pike	28	1,627	94	6,156	1
Pope	4	1,072	0	0	101
Pulaski	13	1,533	2	297	98
Putnam	Not Reported		11	1,897	16
Randolph	23	736	17	616	81
Richland	9	556	31	2,195	13
Rock Island	97	692	141	1,102	45
St. Clair	181	621	331	1,201	38
Saline	14	535	15	620	80
Sangamon	84	442	100	544	86
Schuyler	4	608	5	809	63
Scott	0	0	Reported with Greene County		
Shelby	16	677	12	550	84
Stark	5	796	5	865	60
Stephenson	84	1,659	107	2,373	11
Tazewell	137	1,078	96	801	64
Union	16	882	13	785	66
Vermilion	95	1,172	97	1,235	36
Wabash	30	2,318	32	2,824	5
Warren	25	1,400	17	1,146	42
Washington	12	703	5	342	96
Wayne	0	0	8	549	85
White	50	3,579	35	2,919	3
Whiteside	95	1,552	77	1,364	32
Will	321	532	479	649	76
Williamson	24	420	31	566	82
Winnebago	928	3,155	710	2,379	10
Woodford	101	2,577	68	1,816	20
Total	11,923	936	10,406	817	

Table 36: Number of active informal probation supervision casesloads of youth, CY01 – CY06

As of December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2006

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 youth age 10-16

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Adams	22	314	18	284	30
Alexander	1	97	0	0	59
Bond	8	525	3	202	37
Boone	7	136	7	122	46
Brown	0	0	0	0	59
Bureau	1	28	0	0	59
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	59
Carroll	13	758	9	624	11
Cass	0	0	0	0	59
Champaign	21	142	9	64	52
Christian	0	0	0	0	59
Clark	0	0	0	0	59
Clay	12	885	4	313	27
Clinton	6	165	7	205	36
Coles	11	271	7	193	40
Cook	584	110	1169	224	31
Crawford	0	0	0	0	59
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	59
DeKalb	0	0	1	12	57
DeWitt	2	121	0	0	59
Douglas	7	316	7	368	23
DuPage	1	1	1	1	58
Edgar	0	0	0	0	59
Edwards	0	0	0	0	59
Effingham	0	0	0	0	59
Fayette	5	235	0	0	59
Ford	1	66	6	438	20
Franklin	48	1,294	24	690	8
Fulton	19	559	16	503	15
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	59
Greene	0	0	0	0	59
Grundy	5	121	1	22	56
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	59
Hancock	22	1,080	8	443	18
Hardin	0	0	0	0	59
Henderson	1	132	1	150	44
Henry	0	0	32	671	9
Iroquois	23	680	13	439	19
Jackson	33	735	1	25	55
Jasper	4	349	2	220	33
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	59
Jersey	8	344	19	912	4
JoDaviess	25	1,162	13	663	10
Johnson	3	318	13	1,415	1
Kane	56	117	420	765	5
Kankakee	56	492	20	178	42
Kendall	0	0	28	308	28
Knox	16	323	10	223	32
Lake	0	0	0	0	59
LaSalle	20	173	23	214	34
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	59

Table 36: Number of active informal probation supervision casesloads of youth, CY01– CY06

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Lee	0	0	7	209	35
Livingston	21	508	25	694	7
Logan	0	0	0	0	59
McDonough	33	1,435	9	457	17
McHenry	125	394	69	196	39
McLean	20	145	17	118	47
Macon	14	125	0	0	59
Macoupin	72	1,413	24	531	14
Madison	90	338	143	567	13
Marion	10	233	2	51	53
Marshall	7	564	0	0	59
Mason	12	732	6	413	22
Massac	2	147	0	0	59
Menard	0	0	2	159	43
Mercer	0	0	0	0	59
Monroe	0	0	0	0	59
Montgomery	2	67	12	433	21
Morgan	50	1,449	23	748	6
Moultrie	2	135	0	0	59
Ogle	5	82	2	34	54
Peoria	35	198	53	301	29
Perry	0	0	0	0	59
Piatt	6	359	5	322	25
Pike	0	0	0	0	59
Pope	0	0	0	0	59
Pulaski	2	236	0	0	59
Putnam	Not Reported		0	0	59
Randolph	0	0	0	0	59
Richland	0	0	0	0	59
Rock Island	67	478	61	477	16
St. Clair	0	0	19	69	50
Saline	23	878	33	1,364	2
Sangamon	33	174	14	76	49
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	59
Scott	0	0	Reported with Greene County		
Shelby	0	0	0	0	59
Stark	0	0	0	0	59
Stephenson	23	454	5	111	48
Tazewell	106	834	44	367	24
Union	1	55	3	181	41
Vermilion	0	0	0	0	59
Wabash	0	0	0	0	59
Warren	17	952	14	944	3
Washington	0	0	0	0	59
Wayne	0	0	0	0	59
White	0	0	0	0	59
Whiteside	5	82	7	124	45
Will	34	56	51	69	50
Williamson	40	699	34	620	12
Winnebago	78	265	60	201	38
Woodford	8	204	12	321	26
Total	1,984	156	2,648	208	

Table 37: Number of youth delinquency petitions continued under supervision, CY01 – CY06

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 10-16

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Adams	10	143	0	0	76
Alexander	0	0	1	127	61
Bond	15	984	17	1,145	7
Boone	3	58	8	139	59
Brown	0	0	4	922	18
Bureau	30	834	31	949	17
Calhoun	8	1,646	5	1,089	8
Carroll	6	350	11	763	24
Cass	0	0	0	0	76
Champaign	16	108	7	49	70
Christian	3	85	35	1,068	13
Clark	21	1,230	4	242	50
Clay	1	74	1	78	66
Clinton	30	827	6	176	55
Coles	0	0	0	0	76
Cook	4,265	800	No data reported		
Crawford	25	1,266	0	0	76
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	76
DeKalb	72	882	74	858	21
DeWitt	0	0	5	313	43
Douglas	0	0	4	211	53
DuPage	0	0	0	0	76
Edgar	0	0	0	0	76
Edwards	4	624	2	339	40
Effingham	0	0	14	377	36
Fayette	7	329	6	318	42
Ford	0	0	0	0	76
Franklin	2	54	23	661	30
Fulton	43	1,265	34	1,070	12
Gallatin	1	181	2	364	37
Greene	0	0	3	223	52
Grundy	24	580	6	134	60
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	76
Hancock	8	393	5	277	46
Hardin	6	1,600	3	888	19
Henderson	0	0	2	300	45
Henry	7	129	2	42	72
Iroquois	1	30	3	101	64
Jackson	0	0	4	99	65
Jasper	7	610	8	879	20
Jefferson	0	0	4	106	62
Jersey	65	2,796	25	1,200	6
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	76
Johnson	0	0	0	0	76
Kane	87	182	284	517	33
Kankakee	35	307	26	232	51
Kendall	26	396	99	1,089	8
Knox	5	101	2	45	71
Lake	94	127	0	0	76
LaSalle	68	588	61	567	32
Lawrence	5	341	9	686	28

Table 37: Number of youth delinquency petitions continued under supervision, CY01 – CY06

County	2001	Rate	2006	Rate	Rank
Lee	36	959	1	30	73
Livingston	10	242	0	0	76
Logan	1	36	0	0	76
McDonough	7	304	7	355	38
McHenry	77	243	107	304	44
McLean	14	102	10	70	68
Macon	108	961	151	1,468	4
Macoupin	46	903	49	1,084	11
Madison	391	1,470	348	1,380	5
Marion	0	0	0	0	76
Marshall	8	644	12	958	16
Mason	0	0	4	275	47
Massac	10	734	9	689	27
Menard	10	701	0	0	76
Mercer	1	56	12	787	23
Monroe	33	1,060	49	1,587	3
Montgomery	6	201	0	0	76
Morgan	0	0	0	0	76
Moultrie	12	809	14	1,029	14
Ogle	0	0	40	676	29
Peoria	33	187	26	148	58
Perry	23	1,095	14	730	26
Piatt	1	60	0	0	76
Pike	0	0	0	0	76
Pope	0	0	3	962	15
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	76
Putnam	No data reported		2	345	39
Randolph	1	32	23	834	22
Richland	0	0	0	0	76
Rock Island	17	121	22	172	56
St. Clair	321	1,101	69	250	49
Saline	9	344	5	207	54
Sangamon	13	68	4	22	74
Schuyler	11	1,672	1	162	57
Scott	0	0	0	0	76
Shelby	49	2,073	7	321	41
Stark	2	318	13	2,249	2
Stephenson	5	99	49	1,087	10
Tazewell	87	685	54	450	35
Union	0	0	1	60	69
Vermilion	0	0	0	0	76
Wabash	25	1,932	7	618	31
Warren	9	504	11	742	25
Washington	0	0	0	0	76
Wayne	25	1,500	7	481	34
White	35	2,505	40	3,336	1
Whiteside	4	65	6	106	62
Will	52	86	9	12	75
Williamson	0	0	4	73	67
Winnebago	40	136	77	258	48
Woodford	0	0	0	0	76
Total	6,532	513	2,107	165	

Table 38: Number and type of court ordered youth placements, CY01 – CY06

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Age 10-16

County	Foster Home		Group Home		Residential Treatment		Placed with Relative		Total	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Adams	2	0	0	0	13	10	5	7	20	17
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	2
Boone	0	0	1	0	13	20	0	0	14	20
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Champaign	9	3	7	3	6	12	6	2	28	20
Christian	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	13
Clark	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
Clay	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	5	1
Clinton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Coles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Cook	251	83	218	202	1,364	964	555	809	2,388	2,058
Crawford	0	0	5	3	4	4	0	0	9	7
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	0	0	1	3	10	0	0	3	11
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	13	4	7	10	41	22	14	10	75	46
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Effingham	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fayette	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	8
Ford	0	0	4	1	3	1	0	0	7	2
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Fulton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Grundy	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
Hardin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	3
Iroquois	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
Jackson	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	2
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
Jersey	3	0	2	1	2	9	1	8	8	18
JoDaviess	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kane	0	0	0	0	18	17	0	0	18	17
Kankakee	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Kendall	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Knox	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	6
Lake	3	2	4	9	161	95	1	5	169	111
LaSalle	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	0	3	6
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Lee	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17	0

Table 38: Number and type of court ordered youth placements, CY01 – CY06

County	Foster Home		Group Home		Residential Treatment		Placed with Relative		Total	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Livingston	3	6	1	0	15	9	5	2	24	17
Logan	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	9
McDonough	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
McHenry	0	0	0	0	27	40	0	0	27	40
McLean	8	2	19	2	15	18	2	0	44	22
Macon	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	0	8	7
Macoupin	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Madison	6	7	6	6	2	1	0	4	14	18
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Massac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	6
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ogle	2	0	24	34	16	17	1	0	43	51
Peoria	3	0	1	0	16	17	1	1	21	18
Perry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Putnam	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richland	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
Rock Island	17	5	3	0	37	19	0	0	57	24
St. Clair	4	13	11	19	20	28	0	28	35	88
Saline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sangamon	4	3	3	1	6	1	3	5	16	10
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Shelby	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tazewell	0	0	1	0	14	20	0	0	15	20
Union	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Vermilion	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Wabash	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Warren	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	6	0
White	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Whiteside	1	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	8
Will	12	11	3	5	5	4	29	35	49	55
Williamson	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Winnebago	39	10	12	19	65	109	43	19	159	157
Woodford	2	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	8	1
Total	395	178	349	331	1,922	1,500	676	964	3,342	2,973

Table 39: Number and type of youth admissions to IDJJ by age, FY06

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	2006						
	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	15	5	20	1	8	9	29
Alexander	4	1	5	0	5	5	10
Bond	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
Boone	3	2	5	1	1	2	7
Brown	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bureau	2	2	4	0	0	0	4
Calhoun	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Carroll	3	0	3	0	2	2	5
Cass	3	0	3	0	3	3	6
Champaign	45	8	53	9	12	21	74
Christian	9	1	10	1	3	4	14
Clark	3	0	3	0	4	4	7
Clay	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Clinton	6	2	8	0	1	1	9
Coles	7	0	7	3	1	4	11
Cook	412	32	444	138	262	400	844
Crawford	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
Cumberland	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
DeKalb	1	0	1	1	3	4	5
DeWitt	5	1	6	1	3	4	10
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	9	4	13	5	9	14	27
Edgar	1	2	3	0	0	0	3
Edwards	0	0	0	1	2	3	3
Effingham	5	0	5	2	2	4	9
Fayette	1	1	2	2	2	4	6
Ford	2	0	2	0	2	2	4
Franklin	3	1	4	0	3	3	7
Fulton	2	0	2	0	2	2	4
Gallatin	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	1	0	1	0	4	4	5
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	8	2	10	1	1	2	12
Iroquois	7	3	10	1	3	4	14
Jackson	8	0	8	1	5	6	14
Jasper	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Jefferson	11	0	11	0	4	4	15
Jersey	4	0	4	1	0	1	5
Jo Daviess	1	1	2	1	0	1	3
Johnson	1	0	1	0	2	2	3
Kane	18	4	22	15	32	47	69
Kankakee	20	3	23	12	9	21	44
Kendall	3	0	3	0	3	3	6
Knox	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
Lake	34	5	39	14	35	49	88
Lasalle	21	3	24	1	4	5	29
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39: Number and type of youth admissions to IDJJ by age, FY06

County	2006						
	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+)	
Lee	13	2	15	5	3	8	23
Livingston	3	0	3	3	1	4	7
Logan	12	0	12	10	9	19	31
McDonough	1	1	2	0	1	1	3
McHenry	7	1	8	7	5	12	20
McLean	19	2	21	9	11	20	41
Macon	26	7	33	1	7	8	41
Macoupin	5	1	6	1	5	6	12
Madison	39	4	43	5	20	25	68
Marion	12	5	17	1	9	10	27
Marshall	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Mason	4	0	4	1	1	2	6
Massac	7	0	7	0	4	4	11
Menard	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Mercer	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
Monroe	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Montgomery	8	1	9	2	2	4	13
Morgan	5	0	5	1	1	2	7
Moultrie	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Ogle	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
Peoria	40	12	52	13	65	78	130
Perry	3	1	4	0	1	1	5
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	3	0	3	2	1	3	6
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	4	1	5	1	0	1	6
Putnam	1	1	2	0	1	1	3
Randolph	3	1	4	1	5	6	10
Richland	4	0	4	1	0	1	5
Rock Island	40	12	52	2	37	39	91
St. Clair	55	2	57	10	18	28	85
Saline	2	0	2	0	1	1	3
Sangamon	22	14	36	4	16	20	56
Schuyler	3	2	5	0	2	2	7
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	1	2	3	0	1	1	4
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	7	7	14	1	6	7	21
Tazewell	12	2	14	4	7	11	25
Union	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Vermilion	36	5	41	6	13	19	60
Wabash	1	2	3	1	0	1	4
Warren	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
White	2	1	3	2	0	2	5
Whiteside	8	7	15	0	8	8	23
Will	21	9	30	15	28	43	73
Williamson	2	0	2	1	6	7	9
Winnebago	77	8	85	8	49	57	142
Woodford	5	0	5	6	6	12	17
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	1,217	197	1,414	342	793	1,135	2,549

Table 40: Number and type of youth (age 13 to 16) admissions to IDJJ, FY01

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	2001							
	New sentence commitments					Technical MSR/parole violators	Total admissions	Rate
	Court evals	Court eval return	Other court commitments	MSR/parole violator, new adjudication	Total new adjudication commitments			
Adams	12	3	3	0	18	6	24	597
Alexander	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	331
Bond	2	0	1	0	3	0	3	334
Boone	11	0	7	0	18	2	20	704
Brown	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	673
Bureau	5	1	3	0	9	0	9	421
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	2	0	1	1	4	1	5	501
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Champaign	4	2	26	1	33	18	51	616
Christian	1	0	2	0	3	2	5	254
Clark	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	104
Clay	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	131
Clinton	1	1	1	0	3	0	3	143
Coles	3	1	0	0	4	1	5	209
Cook	43	4	376	16	439	85	524	178
Crawford	1	0	2	0	3	0	3	260
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	138
DeKalb	6	0	2	0	8	0	8	174
DeWitt	3	1	1	0	5	2	7	740
Douglas	2	0	1	0	3	0	3	237
DuPage	4	1	7	0	12	3	15	28
Edgar	4	3	2	0	9	0	9	763
Edwards	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	1,093
Effingham	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	44
Fayette	2	0	1	0	3	0	3	239
Ford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	2	1	0	3	1	4	188
Fulton	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	52
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	4	0	1	0	5	1	6	256
Hamilton	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	206
Hancock	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	86
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	5	1	0	0	6	2	8	260
Iroquois	7	0	3	0	10	3	13	659
Jackson	1	0	1	0	2	1	3	112
Jasper	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	145
Jefferson	5	1	3	0	9	0	9	390
Jersey	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	71
Jo Daviess	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson	4	0	1	0	5	1	6	1,091
Kane	2	1	28	0	31	0	31	116
Kankakee	16	5	7	0	28	4	32	506
Kendall	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	81
Knox	4	2	0	0	6	0	6	214
Lake	0	0	32	0	32	17	49	122
Lasalle	14	10	5	0	29	5	34	512
Lawrence	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	117

Table 40: Number and type of youth admissions to IDJJ, FY01

County	2001							
	New sentence commitments					Technical MSR/parole violators	Total admissions	Rate
	Court evals	Court eval return	Other court commitments	MSR/parole violator, new adjudication	Total new adjudication commitments			
Lee	3	0	7	0	10	2	12	569
Livingston	2	1	0	0	3	0	3	125
Logan	2	0	2	0	4	2	6	364
McDonough	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	76
McHenry	3	0	2	0	5	1	6	35
McLean	23	6	5	0	34	7	41	533
Macon	16	1	19	2	38	13	51	806
Macoupin	0	0	7	0	7	1	8	275
Madison	11	1	3	2	17	3	20	132
Marion	3	1	10	0	14	1	15	596
Marshall	2	0	1	0	3	0	3	432
Mason	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	217
Massac	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	128
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	112
Montgomery	3	1	3	0	7	1	8	480
Morgan	3	1	1	0	5	2	7	350
Moultrie	0	1	3	0	4	1	5	577
Ogle	14	2	1	0	17	1	18	530
Peoria	30	10	40	0	80	22	102	1,021
Perry	1	0	0	0	1	4	5	426
Piatt	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	203
Pike	1	2	2	0	5	0	5	482
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	201
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	1	0	3	0	4	4	8	435
Richland	5	3	1	0	9	2	11	1,193
Rock Island	12	1	21	0	34	4	38	470
St. Clair	30	8	1	1	40	7	47	283
Saline	2	0	1	0	3	0	3	189
Sangamon	0	0	34	0	34	8	42	385
Schuyler	1	1	2	0	4	0	4	1,042
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	9	7	1	0	17	6	23	787
Tazewell	1	0	5	0	6	9	15	204
Union	1	0	4	0	5	0	5	484
Vermilion	4	1	13	0	18	7	25	542
Wabash	0	1	2	0	3	3	6	821
Warren	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	95
Washington	4	1	5	0	10	1	11	1,097
Wayne	2	0	4	0	6	1	7	728
White	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	244
Whiteside	1	0	7	0	8	6	14	404
Will	20	3	9	0	32	10	42	127
Williamson	2	0	4	0	6	0	6	183
Winnebago	60	26	42	2	130	14	144	875
Woodford	4	1	2	0	7	1	8	357
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	456	120	803	25	1,404	301	1,705	239

Table 41: Number and type of youth (age 13 to 16) admissions to IDJJ, FY06

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	2006							
	New sentence commitments					Technical MSR/parole violators	Total admissions (age 13 to 16 years)	Rate
	Court evals	Court eval return	Other court commitments	MSR/parole violator, new adjudication	Total new adjudication commitments			
Adams	2	0	13	0	15	5	20	532
Alexander	0	1	3	0	4	1	5	1,025
Bond	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	234
Boone	3	0	0	0	3	2	5	152
Brown	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	370
Bureau	1	1	0	0	2	2	4	208
Calhoun	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	372
Carroll	0	1	2	0	3	0	3	345
Cass	0	1	2	0	3	0	3	405
Champaign	21	6	18	0	45	8	53	644
Christian	6	1	2	0	9	1	10	509
Clark	1	0	2	0	3	0	3	309
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	6	0	6	2	8	401
Coles	2	0	5	0	7	0	7	331
Cook	162	28	201	21	412	32	444	147
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	156
DeKalb	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	20
DeWitt	4	0	1	0	5	1	6	640
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	0	1	8	0	9	4	13	24
Edgar	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	300
Edwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	1	0	4	0	5	0	5	225
Fayette	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	179
Ford	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	250
Franklin	0	0	3	0	3	1	4	195
Fulton	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	108
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	309
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	76
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	93
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	3	1	4	0	8	2	10	346
Iroquois	1	0	6	0	7	3	10	578
Jackson	3	0	5	0	8	0	8	327
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	1	2	8	0	11	0	11	488
Jersey	3	0	1	0	4	0	4	318
Jo Daviess	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	172
Johnson	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	181
Kane	5	1	11	1	18	4	22	71
Kankakee	0	0	18	2	20	3	23	345
Kendall	1	0	2	0	3	0	3	60
Knox	3	1	0	0	4	0	4	150
Lake	0	1	29	4	34	5	39	85
Lasalle	14	5	2	0	21	3	24	377
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 41: Number and type of youth (age 13 to 16) admissions to IDJJ, FY06

County	2006							
	New sentence commitments					Technical MSR/parole violators	Total admissions	Rate
	Court evals	Court eval return	Other court commitments	MSR/parole violator, new adjudication	Total new adjudication commitments			
Lee	1	1	11	0	13	2	15	744
Livingston	2	0	1	0	3	0	3	140
Logan	2	0	9	1	12	0	12	820
McDonough	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	169
McHenry	4	0	3	0	7	1	8	40
McLean	10	5	2	2	19	2	21	256
Macon	0	2	24	0	26	7	33	552
Macoupin	2	0	3	0	5	1	6	220
Madison	12	4	18	5	39	4	43	291
Marion	1	0	11	0	12	5	17	732
Marshall	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	277
Mason	3	1	0	0	4	0	4	459
Massac	0	0	7	0	7	0	7	925
Menard	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	132
Mercer	2	2	0	0	4	0	4	429
Monroe	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	56
Montgomery	1	0	7	0	8	1	9	546
Morgan	3	0	2	0	5	0	5	280
Moultrie	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	255
Ogle	2	1	1	0	4	0	4	111
Peoria	2	3	34	1	40	12	52	518
Perry	1	0	2	0	3	1	4	347
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	1	0	2	0	3	0	3	337
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	4	0	4	1	5	1,199
Putnam	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	581
Randolph	0	0	3	0	3	1	4	249
Richland	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	459
Rock Island	14	3	21	2	40	12	52	692
St. Clair	28	9	15	3	55	2	57	351
Saline	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	133
Sangamon	0	0	18	4	22	14	36	334
Schuyler	2	1	0	0	3	2	5	1,355
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	229
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	6	0	1	0	7	7	14	516
Tazewell	1	1	10	0	12	2	14	199
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermilion	5	2	28	1	36	5	41	909
Wabash	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	421
Warren	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	116
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	415
Whiteside	0	0	8	0	8	7	15	452
Will	9	5	7	0	21	9	30	72
Williamson	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	63
Winnebago	30	18	21	8	77	8	85	488
Woodford	0	1	4	0	5	0	5	226
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	402	112	648	55	1,217	197	1,414	192

Table 42: Number of youth (age 13 to 16) commitments to IDJJ by race, FY01 – FY06

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Age 13-16

County	2001						2006					
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	White	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	White
Adams	0	8	0	0	0	16	0	6	0	0	0	14
Alexander	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Bond	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Boone	0	0	1	0	0	19	0	1	1	0	0	3
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bureau	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	4
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Carroll	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	2
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Champaign	0	39	0	0	0	12	0	44	1	0	0	8
Christian	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	9
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	8
Coles	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	5
Cook	1	415	81	0	0	27	2	356	66	0	0	20
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
DeKalb	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	2	0	0	3
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	0	4	1	0	0	10	0	2	7	0	0	4
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	3
Edwards	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Fulton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	3	1	0	0	6
Iroquois	0	1	1	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Jackson	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	2
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	5	1	0	0	5
Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Jo Daviess	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kane	0	13	14	0	0	4	0	9	8	0	1	4
Kankakee	0	16	2	0	0	14	0	19	0	0	0	4
Kendall	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Knox	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	3
Lake	0	20	16	0	0	13	0	16	14	0	0	9
Lasalle	0	0	4	0	0	30	0	2	4	0	0	18
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	1	1	0	0	13

Table 42: Number of youth commitments to IDJJ by race, FY01 – FY06

County	2001						2006					
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	White	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	White
Livingston	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2
Logan	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	12
McDonough	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
McHenry	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	4
McLean	0	16	0	0	0	25	0	13	0	0	0	8
Macon	1	37	1	0	0	12	0	23	0	0	0	10
Macoupin	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Madison	0	8	0	0	0	12	0	23	2	0	0	18
Marion	0	2	1	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	0	12
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Massac	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	9
Morgan	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	1
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ogle	0	0	1	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	4
Peoria	0	79	0	0	0	23	0	46	1	0	0	5
Perry	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Randolph	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	4
Richland	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	4
Rock Island	0	15	3	0	0	20	0	30	4	0	0	18
St. Clair	0	32	1	0	0	14	0	40	3	0	0	14
Saline	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sangamon	0	28	0	0	0	14	0	21	1	0	0	14
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	12	0	0	0	11	0	9	0	0	0	5
Tazewell	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	1	1	0	0	12
Union	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermilion	0	15	0	0	0	10	0	26	1	0	0	14
Wabash	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	3
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Whiteside	0	0	3	0	0	11	0	2	5	0	0	8
Will	0	17	4	1	0	20	0	17	3	0	2	8
Williamson	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	1
Winnebago	3	81	9	0	0	51	0	49	12	2	0	22
Woodford	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	4
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	883	152	3	0	662	2	799	144	2	3	464

Table 43: Number of youth (age 13 to 16) commitments to IDJJ by sex, FY01 – FY06

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Age 13-16

County	2001					2006				
	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total
Adams	2	8%	22	92%	24	4	20%	16	80%	20
Alexander	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	5	100%	5
Bond	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	2	100%	2
Boone	4	20%	16	80%	20	0	0%	5	100%	5
Brown	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	1	100%	1
Bureau	2	22%	7	78%	9	0	0%	4	100%	4
Calhoun	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0%	1	100%	1
Carroll	1	20%	4	80%	5	0	0%	3	100%	3
Cass	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0%	3	100%	3
Champaign	5	10%	46	90%	51	6	11%	47	89%	53
Christian	0	0%	5	100%	5	1	10%	9	90%	10
Clark	0	0%	1	100%	1	2	67%	1	33%	3
Clay	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Clinton	0	0%	3	100%	3	1	13%	7	88%	8
Coles	0	0%	5	100%	5	0	0%	7	100%	7
Cook	48	9%	476	91%	524	27	6%	417	94%	444
Crawford	1	33%	2	67%	3	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Cumberland	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	1	100%	1
DeKalb	1	13%	7	88%	8	0	0%	1	100%	1
DeWitt	2	29%	5	71%	7	0	0%	6	100%	6
Douglas	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
DuPage	2	13%	13	87%	15	0	0%	13	100%	13
Edgar	1	11%	8	89%	9	1	33%	2	67%	3
Edwards	1	25%	3	75%	4	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Effingham	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	5	100%	5
Fayette	1	33%	2	67%	3	1	50%	1	50%	2
Ford	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	1	50%	1	50%	2
Franklin	1	25%	3	75%	4	0	0%	4	100%	4
Fulton	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	2	100%	2
Gallatin	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0%	1	100%	1
Greene	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Grundy	3	50%	3	50%	6	0	0%	2	100%	2
Hamilton	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Hancock	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	1	100%	1
Hardin	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Henderson	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Henry	1	13%	7	88%	8	0	0%	10	100%	10
Iroquois	2	15%	11	85%	13	2	20%	8	80%	10
Jackson	1	33%	2	67%	3	3	38%	5	63%	8
Jasper	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Jefferson	2	22%	7	78%	9	0	0%	11	100%	11
Jersey	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	4	100%	4
Jo Davies	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0%	2	100%	2
Johnson	0	0%	6	100%	6	0	0%	1	100%	1
Kane	1	3%	30	97%	31	0	0%	22	100%	22
Kankakee	8	25%	24	75%	32	4	17%	19	83%	23
Kendall	0	0%	3	100%	3	1	33%	2	67%	3
Knox	0	0%	6	100%	6	0	0%	4	100%	4
Lake	9	18%	40	82%	49	6	15%	33	85%	39
Lasalle	4	12%	30	88%	34	2	8%	22	92%	24
Lawrence	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Lee	3	25%	9	75%	12	1	7%	14	93%	15

Table 43: Number of youth (age 13 to 16) commitments to IDJJ by sex, FY01 – FY06

County	2001					2004				
	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total
Livingston	0	0%	3	100%	3	2	67%	1	33%	3
Logan	2	33%	4	67%	6	3	25%	9	75%	12
McDonough	1	100%	0	0%	1	0	0%	2	100%	2
McHenry	0	0%	6	100%	6	1	13%	7	88%	8
McLean	11	27%	30	73%	41	8	38%	13	62%	21
Macon	11	22%	40	78%	51	3	9%	30	91%	33
Macoupin	0	0%	8	100%	8	0	0%	6	100%	6
Madison	2	10%	18	90%	20	5	12%	38	88%	43
Marion	1	7%	14	93%	15	6	35%	11	65%	17
Marshall	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	2	100%	2
Mason	0	0%	2	100%	2	1	25%	3	75%	4
Massac	0	0%	1	100%	1	1	14%	6	86%	7
Menard	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0%	1	100%	1
Mercer	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0%	4	100%	4
Monroe	1	50%	1	50%	2	0	0%	1	100%	1
Montgomery	2	25%	6	75%	8	1	11%	8	89%	9
Morgan	1	14%	6	86%	7	0	0%	5	100%	5
Moultrie	2	40%	3	60%	5	0	0%	2	100%	2
Ogle	2	11%	16	89%	18	3	75%	1	25%	4
Peoria	9	9%	93	91%	102	2	4%	50	96%	52
Perry	2	40%	3	60%	5	0	0%	4	100%	4
Piatt	1	50%	1	50%	2	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Pike	2	40%	3	60%	5	1	33%	2	67%	3
Pope	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Pulaski	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	5	100%	5
Putnam	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0%	2	100%	2
Randolph	6	75%	2	25%	8	1	25%	3	75%	4
Richland	1	9%	10	91%	11	0	0%	4	100%	4
Rock Island	5	13%	33	87%	38	9	17%	43	83%	52
St. Clair	10	21%	37	79%	47	4	7%	53	93%	57
Saline	2	67%	1	33%	3	0	0%	2	100%	2
Sangamon	4	10%	38	90%	42	4	11%	32	89%	36
Schuyler	1	25%	3	75%	4	2	40%	3	60%	5
Scott	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Shelby	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0%	3	100%	3
Stark	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Stephenson	9	39%	14	61%	23	2	14%	12	86%	14
Tazewell	3	20%	12	80%	15	2	14%	12	86%	14
Union	1	20%	4	80%	5	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Vermilion	6	24%	19	76%	25	6	15%	35	85%	41
Wabash	3	50%	3	50%	6	0	0%	3	100%	3
Warren	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	1	100%	1
Washington	1	9%	10	91%	11	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Wayne	4	57%	3	43%	7	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
White	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	3	100%	3
Whiteside	1	7%	13	93%	14	2	13%	13	87%	15
Will	6	14%	36	86%	42	2	7%	28	93%	30
Williamson	0	0%	6	100%	6	0	0%	2	100%	2
Winnebago	32	22%	112	78%	144	9	11%	76	89%	85
Woodford	2	25%	6	75%	8	0	0%	5	100%	5
Unknown	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Total	253	15%	1,452	85%	1,705	143	10%	1,271	90%	1,414

Table 44: Number of youth (age 13 to 16) commitments to IDJJ by offense category, FY01 – FY06

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Age 13-16

County	2001					2006				
	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other
Adams	7	15	1	1	0	3	14	0	2	1
Alexander	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Bond	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Boone	5	10	3	1	1	0	3	0	2	0
Brown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bureau	1	7	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Carroll	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Champaign	14	22	2	2	11	26	20	2	0	5
Christian	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	2
Clark	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Clay	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	1	1	0	0	1	3	5	0	0	0
Coles	1	3	1	0	0	4	2	0	1	0
Cook	214	124	177	8	1	211	110	111	8	4
Crawford	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
DeWitt	1	6	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
Douglas	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	5	7	2	0	1	5	6	1	1	0
Edgar	2	7	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Edwards	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Fayette	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Ford	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Franklin	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Fulton	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Hamilton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	1	6	0	1	0	2	7	0	1	0
Iroquois	5	7	1	0	0	1	7	1	0	1
Jackson	1	2	0	0	0	4	3	0	1	0
Jasper	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	5	1	1	2	0	3	5	2	0	1
Jersey	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Jo Daviess	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Johnson	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kane	20	9	0	2	0	9	9	2	1	1
Kankakee	14	14	1	3	0	7	13	1	2	0
Kendall	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Knox	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Lake	24	16	6	2	1	12	24	1	2	0
Lasalle	9	20	0	4	1	4	18	2	0	0
Lawrence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee	3	9	0	0	0	3	11	0	0	1

Table 44: Number of youth (age 13 to 16) commitments to IDJJ by offense category, FY01 – FY06

County	2001					2006				
	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other
Livingston	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Logan	2	4	0	0	0	3	8	1	0	0
McDonough	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
McHenry	3	2	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	1
McLean	10	27	2	1	1	3	11	3	1	3
Macon	21	23	1	2	4	13	18	1	1	0
Macoupin	1	5	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	0
Madison	10	8	0	2	0	13	19	0	8	3
Marion	5	8	0	1	1	5	12	0	0	0
Marshall	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Mason	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0
Massac	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
Monroe	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Montgomery	1	7	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	1
Morgan	5	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Moultrie	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Ogle	3	11	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	0
Peoria	17	68	10	4	3	19	29	0	4	0
Perry	2	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1
Piatt	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Randolph	0	6	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Richland	3	8	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Rock Island	11	21	3	3	0	22	25	0	5	0
St. Clair	17	28	0	1	1	25	27	0	3	2
Saline	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Sangamon	15	22	4	0	1	8	21	1	2	4
Schuyler	1	2	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	8	11	1	1	2	5	6	1	0	2
Tazewell	4	8	0	2	1	5	8	0	1	0
Union	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermilion	5	14	1	4	1	14	23	0	2	2
Wabash	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Warren	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Washington	7	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
White	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Whiteside	1	13	0	0	0	3	9	1	0	2
Will	17	23	0	2	0	11	14	1	3	1
Williamson	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Winnebago	49	75	12	5	3	44	30	4	4	3
Woodford	1	4	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	582	776	241	64	42	541	624	139	65	45

Table 45: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth arrests, CY06

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

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

Based on rates per 1,000 juveniles in population

Age 10-16

County	RI for Arrests					RRI for Arrests			
	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Adams	5.98	N/A	N/A		0.72	8.30	N/A	N/A	
Alexander	2.26	N/A	N/A		0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Bond	7.61	N/A	N/A		0.68	11.25	N/A	N/A	
Boone	1.53	N/A	N/A		0.98	1.56	N/A	N/A	
Brown	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Bureau	3.49	N/A	N/A		0.96	3.63	N/A	N/A	
Calhoun	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Carroll	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Cass	20.40	N/A	N/A		0.69	29.74	N/A	N/A	
Champaign	3.50	0.00	N/A		0.39	8.88	0.00	N/A	
Christian	3.38	0.00	N/A		0.97	3.46	0.00	N/A	
Clark	11.25	N/A	N/A		0.87	12.89	N/A	N/A	
Clay	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Clinton	1.66	N/A	N/A		0.97	1.71	N/A	N/A	
Coles	0.96	N/A	N/A		1.01	0.95	N/A	N/A	
Cook	2.14	0.08	N/A		0.45	4.77	0.18	N/A	
Crawford	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system			
Cumberland	N/A	N/A	N/A		0.94	N/A	N/A	N/A	
DeKalb	2.77	0.28	N/A		0.87	3.17	0.33	N/A	
DeWitt	0.00	N/A	N/A		0.96	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Douglas	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
DuPage	3.54	0.20	N/A		0.90	3.95	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		1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Effingham	N/A	N/A	N/A		0.97	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Fayette	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.01	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Ford	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Franklin	6.39	N/A	N/A		0.95	6.73	N/A	N/A	
Fulton	3.30	N/A	N/A		0.93	3.53	N/A	N/A	
Gallatin	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Greene	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Grundy	2.59	N/A	N/A		0.93	2.78	N/A	N/A	
Hamilton	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.01	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Hancock	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Hardin	N/A	0.00	N/A		1.02	N/A	0.00	N/A	
Henderson	N/A	N/A	N/A		0.80	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Henry	6.48	N/A	N/A		0.82	7.94	N/A	N/A	
Iroquois	14.10	N/A	N/A		0.68	20.88	N/A	N/A	
Jackson	2.74	0.00	N/A		0.61	4.52	0.00	N/A	
Jasper	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Jefferson	3.46	N/A	N/A		0.66	5.23	N/A	N/A	
Jersey	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.04	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Jo Daviess	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.01	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Johnson	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Kane	3.21	0.43	N/A		0.80	4.01	0.54	N/A	
Kankakee	2.73	N/A	N/A		0.53	5.19	N/A	N/A	
Kendall	2.11	0.27	N/A		0.93	2.26	0.29	N/A	
Knox	2.52	N/A	N/A		0.83	3.04	N/A	N/A	
Lake	2.75	0.17	N/A		0.86	3.19	0.20	N/A	
LaSalle	4.44	N/A	N/A		0.90	4.91	N/A	N/A	

Table 45: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth arrests, CY06

County	RI for Arrests					RRI for Arrests			
	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Lawrence	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Lee	2.03	N/A	N/A		0.95	2.13	N/A	N/A	
Livingston	6.35	N/A	N/A		0.88	7.25	N/A	N/A	
Logan	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.04	0.00	N/A	N/A	
McDonough	2.74	0.00	N/A		0.94	2.92	0.00	N/A	
McHenry	2.62	0.11	N/A		0.99	2.66	0.11	N/A	
McLean	3.67	0.10	N/A		0.66	5.58	0.15	N/A	
Macon	2.94	N/A	N/A		0.39	7.53	N/A	N/A	
Macoupin	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Madison	3.41	N/A	N/A		0.64	5.31	N/A	N/A	
Marion	5.29	N/A	N/A		0.67	7.88	N/A	N/A	
Marshall	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Mason	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Massac	1.26	N/A	N/A		0.98	1.29	N/A	N/A	
Menard	2.76	N/A	N/A		0.98	2.81	N/A	N/A	
Mercer	2.29	N/A	N/A		0.96	2.39	N/A	N/A	
Monroe	1.02	N/A	N/A		1.01	1.02	N/A	N/A	
Montgomery	4.10	N/A	N/A		0.97	4.24	N/A	N/A	
Morgan	4.54	N/A	N/A		0.72	6.33	N/A	N/A	
Moultrie	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Ogle	0.40	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.39	N/A	N/A	
Peoria	2.58	0.00	N/A		0.36	7.22	0.00	N/A	
Perry	3.73	N/A	N/A		0.88	4.22	N/A	N/A	
Piatt	3.41	N/A	N/A		0.97	3.50	N/A	N/A	
Pike	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system			
Pope	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system			
Pulaski	0.49	N/A	N/A		1.35	0.36	N/A	N/A	
Putnam	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.04	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Randolph	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.07	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Richland	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Rock Island	3.43	0.00	N/A		0.65	5.31	0.00	N/A	
St. Clair	1.71	0.43	N/A		0.55	3.10	0.78	N/A	
Saline	3.09	N/A	N/A		0.78	3.97	N/A	N/A	
Sangamon	3.58	0.14	N/A		0.46	7.72	0.30	N/A	
Schuyler	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Scott	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system			
Shelby	N/A	N/A	N/A		0.98	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Stark	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Stephenson	5.04	0.00	N/A		0.37	13.57	0.00	N/A	
Tazewell	5.35	N/A	N/A		0.94	5.71	N/A	N/A	
Union	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Vermilion	3.29	N/A	N/A		0.54	6.12	N/A	N/A	
Wabash	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Warren	3.12	N/A	N/A		0.91	3.41	N/A	N/A	
Washington	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Wayne	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
White	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Whiteside	3.24	N/A	N/A		0.92	3.52	N/A	N/A	
Will	3.32	0.05	N/A		0.64	5.17	0.07	N/A	
Williamson	5.29	N/A	N/A		0.74	7.15	N/A	N/A	
Winnebago	2.68	0.17	N/A		0.67	3.97	0.26	N/A	
Woodford	8.63	N/A	N/A		0.89	9.69	N/A	N/A	
Total	2.90	0.12	N/A		0.55	5.33	0.22	N/A	

Table 46: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for use of secure detention, CY06

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	4.01	N/A	N/A	0.77	0.49	5.18	N/A	N/A	0.64
Alexander	1.94	N/A	N/A	0.26	0.00	7.55	N/A	N/A	0.00
Bond	5.23	N/A	N/A	0.75	1.93	6.95	N/A	N/A	2.57
Boone	3.17	N/A	N/A	0.67	1.22	4.75	N/A	N/A	1.83
Brown	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Bureau	5.40	N/A	N/A	0.65	2.75	8.29	N/A	N/A	4.22
Calhoun	No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported					No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported			
Carroll	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.72	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Cass	6.80	N/A	N/A	0.91	0.00	7.43	N/A	N/A	0.00
Champaign	3.90	0.13	N/A	0.25	0.45	15.52	0.50	N/A	1.78
Christian	4.88	0.00	N/A	0.95	N/A	5.14	0.00	N/A	N/A
Clark	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.76	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clay	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Clinton	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Coles	3.24	N/A	N/A	0.87	1.56	3.71	N/A	N/A	1.78
Cook	2.46	0.05	N/A	0.06	0.45	41.49	0.76	N/A	7.50
Crawford	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.99	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Cumberland	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
DeKalb	1.67	0.00	N/A	0.65	1.54	2.56	0.00	N/A	2.36
DeWitt	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.67	20.57	0.00	N/A	N/A	30.81
Douglas	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
DuPage	4.95	0.17	N/A	0.46	2.08	10.71	0.36	N/A	4.50
Edgar	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Edwards	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Effingham	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.92	0.00	8.76	N/A	N/A	0.00
Fayette	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.01	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Ford	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Franklin	8.97	N/A	N/A	0.91	N/A	9.90	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fulton	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Gallatin	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Greene	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Grundy	2.84	N/A	N/A	0.78	1.76	3.65	N/A	N/A	2.26
Hamilton	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.01	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Hancock	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hardin	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00
Henderson	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Henry	5.08	N/A	N/A	0.69	3.05	7.37	N/A	N/A	4.43
Iroquois	9.54	N/A	N/A	0.67	0.73	14.24	N/A	N/A	1.09
Jackson	2.13	0.00	N/A	0.57	0.00	3.73	0.00	N/A	0.00
Jasper	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	3.71	N/A	N/A	0.64	0.00	5.75	N/A	N/A	0.00
Jersey	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Jo Daviess	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.01	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Johnson	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Kane	3.36	0.00	N/A	0.24	1.23	13.91	0.00	N/A	5.11
Kankakee	2.81	N/A	N/A	0.39	0.79	7.12	N/A	N/A	2.01
Kendall	1.02	0.00	N/A	0.60	1.29	1.71	0.00	N/A	2.17
Knox	3.04	N/A	N/A	0.59	2.46	5.13	N/A	N/A	4.15
Lake	3.99	0.04	N/A	0.35	1.52	11.40	0.10	N/A	4.34
Lasalle	6.03	N/A	N/A	0.73	1.22	8.25	N/A	N/A	1.67
Lawrence	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.82	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00

Table 46: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for use of secure detention, CY06

County	RI for Secure Detention					RRI for Secure Detention			
	Black	Asian	American Indian	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Lee	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Livingston	6.35	N/A	N/A	0.81	0.90	7.87	N/A	N/A	1.12
Logan	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.79	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.77
McDonough	2.51	0.00	N/A	0.95	0.00	2.64	0.00	N/A	0.00
McHenry	5.25	0.00	N/A	0.62	1.93	8.49	0.00	N/A	3.12
McLean	4.43	0.00	N/A	0.52	0.74	8.52	0.00	N/A	1.43
Macon	3.16	N/A	N/A	0.30	0.66	10.57	N/A	N/A	2.21
Macoupin	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Madison	2.63	N/A	N/A	0.72	0.77	3.63	N/A	N/A	1.06
Marion	6.45	N/A	N/A	0.52	3.30	12.35	N/A	N/A	6.32
Marshall	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Mason	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massac	0.68	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.66	N/A	N/A	0.00
Menard	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Mercer	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Monroe	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Montgomery	2.63	N/A	N/A	0.98	0.00	2.67	N/A	N/A	0.00
Morgan	7.45	N/A	N/A	0.46	0.00	16.12	N/A	N/A	0.00
Moultrie	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.94	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ogle	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.91	1.05	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.16
Peoria	2.64	0.00	N/A	0.30	0.43	8.68	0.00	N/A	1.40
Perry	1.65	N/A	N/A	0.98	0.00	1.69	N/A	N/A	0.00
Piatt	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.01	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Pike	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pope	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulaski	2.28	N/A	N/A	0.12	0.00	18.81	N/A	N/A	0.00
Putnam	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Randolph	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.71	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Richland	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Rock Island	4.72	0.00	N/A	0.33	0.57	14.46	0.00	N/A	1.74
St. Clair	1.69	0.00	N/A	0.52	0.08	3.23	0.00	N/A	0.16
Saline	1.80	N/A	N/A	0.83	0.00	2.16	N/A	N/A	0.00
Sangamon	4.12	0.00	N/A	0.34	0.00	12.11	0.00	N/A	0.00
Schuyler	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Scott	No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported					No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported			
Shelby	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stark	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Stephenson	5.27	0.00	N/A	0.34	0.00	15.43	0.00	N/A	0.00
Tazewell	4.23	N/A	N/A	0.91	2.02	4.63	N/A	N/A	2.21
Union	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.92	1.53	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.67
Vermilion	2.67	N/A	N/A	0.55	0.62	4.81	N/A	N/A	1.12
Wabash	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Warren	1.38	N/A	N/A	0.84	2.02	1.64	N/A	N/A	2.39
Washington	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Wayne	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
White	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Whiteside	1.96	N/A	N/A	0.73	1.79	2.69	N/A	N/A	2.45
Will	3.77	0.09	N/A	0.34	1.07	11.22	0.27	N/A	3.19
Williamson	6.22	N/A	N/A	0.66	0.00	9.39	N/A	N/A	0.00
Winnebago	2.90	0.04	N/A	0.50	0.79	5.81	0.08	N/A	1.59
Woodford	7.16	N/A	N/A	0.84	N/A	8.53	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	3.00	0.04	N/A	0.36	0.62	8.39	0.12	N/A	1.74

Table 47: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth commitments to IDJJ, FY06

Source: ICJIA interpretation 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	5.59	N/A	0.00	0.76	0.00	7.37	N/A	N/A	0.00
Alexander	2.24	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Bond	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.08	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Boone	7.31	N/A	N/A	0.79	0.99	9.30	N/A	N/A	1.26
Brown	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Bureau	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.11	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Calhoun	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Carroll	22.28	N/A	N/A	0.71	0.00	31.38	N/A	N/A	0.00
Cass	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.24	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Champaign	4.18	0.00	N/A	0.21	0.62	20.03	0.00	N/A	2.95
Christian	5.17	0.00	N/A	0.94	0.00	5.48	0.00	N/A	0.00
Clark	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clay	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Clinton	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Coles	8.64	N/A	N/A	0.76	0.00	11.41	N/A	N/A	0.00
Cook	2.40	0.10	N/A	0.13	0.55	18.66	0.78	N/A	4.29
Crawford	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Cumberland	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DeKalb	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00
DeWitt	9.77	N/A	N/A	0.52	22.33	18.81	N/A	N/A	43.00
Douglas	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
DuPage	2.68	0.00	N/A	0.42	4.57	6.42	0.00	N/A	10.93
Edgar	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edwards	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Effingham	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Fayette	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Ford	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Franklin	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Fulton	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Gallatin	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.03	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greene	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Grundy	17.77	N/A	N/A	0.57	0.00	31.28	N/A	N/A	0.00
Hamilton	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Hancock	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hardin	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Henderson	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Henry	13.35	N/A	N/A	0.66	1.72	20.37	N/A	N/A	2.63
Iroquois	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.13	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Jackson	3.82	0.00	N/A	0.34	0.00	11.16	0.00	N/A	0.00
Jasper	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Jefferson	4.16	N/A	N/A	0.52	5.69	7.95	N/A	N/A	10.87
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	0.52	18.77	0.00	N/A	N/A	36.06
Johnson	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Kane	4.86	0.00	N/A	0.31	1.23	15.91	0.00	N/A	4.03
Kankakee	3.81	N/A	N/A	0.25	0.00	15.40	N/A	N/A	0.00
Kendall	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00
Knox	2.55	N/A	N/A	0.89	0.00	2.87	N/A	N/A	0.00
Lake	4.78	0.00	N/A	0.34	1.93	14.07	0.00	N/A	5.67
Lasalle	3.81	N/A	N/A	0.85	1.83	4.46	N/A	N/A	2.14
Lawrence	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			

Table 47: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth commitments to IDJJ, FY06

County	RI for Commitments					RRI for Commitments			
	Black	Asian	American Indian	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Lee	2.40	N/A	N/A	0.95	1.32	2.53	N/A	N/A	1.39
Livingston	15.87	N/A	N/A	0.71	0.00	22.34	N/A	N/A	0.00
Logan	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.06	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
McDonough	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00
McHenry	7.94	0.00	N/A	0.58	3.53	13.59	0.00	N/A	6.04
McLean	5.66	0.00	N/A	0.46	0.00	12.34	0.00	N/A	0.00
Macon	2.99	N/A	N/A	0.41	0.00	7.31	N/A	N/A	0.00
Macoupin	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Madison	4.38	N/A	N/A	0.50	1.90	8.81	N/A	N/A	3.82
Marion	4.04	N/A	N/A	0.78	0.00	5.18	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	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massac	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.09	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Menard	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Mercer	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Monroe	63.25	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montgomery	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Morgan	10.98	N/A	N/A	0.22	0.00	49.26	N/A	N/A	0.00
Moultrie	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ogle	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.14	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Peoria	3.12	0.00	N/A	0.15	0.55	21.47	0.00	N/A	3.79
Perry	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.07	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Piatt	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Pike	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pope	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Pulaski	1.03	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	1.01	N/A	N/A	0.00
Putnam	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.08	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Randolph	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.08	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Richland	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Rock Island	4.78	0.00	N/A	0.48	0.56	10.02	0.00	N/A	1.17
St. Clair	1.82	0.00	N/A	0.43	1.81	4.23	0.00	N/A	4.19
Saline	4.08	N/A	N/A	0.59	0.00	6.93	N/A	N/A	0.00
Sangamon	3.44	0.00	N/A	0.49	1.50	7.05	0.00	N/A	3.07
Schuyler	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scott	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Shelby	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stark	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Stephenson	5.18	N/A	N/A	0.43	0.00	12.13	N/A	N/A	0.00
Tazewell	5.78	N/A	N/A	0.89	3.33	6.47	N/A	N/A	3.73
Union	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Vermilion	3.99	N/A	N/A	0.43	0.53	9.20	N/A	N/A	1.22
Wabash	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Warren	32.00	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Washington	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Wayne	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
White	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Whiteside	6.05	N/A	N/A	0.63	2.62	9.61	N/A	N/A	4.16
Will	4.24	0.00	N/A	0.39	0.68	10.93	0.00	N/A	1.77
Williamson	9.04	N/A	N/A	0.55	0.00	16.59	N/A	N/A	0.00
Winnebago	3.51	0.00	N/A	0.37	1.22	9.44	0.00	N/A	3.28
Woodford	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.82	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	2.89	0.04	N/A	0.55	0.60	5.27	0.08	N/A	1.09

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