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Pat Quinn, Governor

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Jack Cutrone, Executive Director

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Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data

2007 Annual Report

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Prepared by
Lindsay Bostwick, Research Analyst

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

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Foreword

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is a state agency created in 1983 to promote community safety by providing public policymakers, criminal justice professionals and others with information, tools, and technology needed to make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. The Authority provides an objective system-wide forum for identifying critical problems in criminal justice, developing coordinated and cost-effective strategies, and implementing and evaluating solutions to those problems. The specific powers and duties of the Authority are delineated in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act [20 ILCS 393/7]. Two of the Authority's many responsibilities are serving as a clearinghouse of information and research on criminal justice and undertaking research studies to improve the administration of criminal justice.

Since 1989, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has documented the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response to these offenses. As a result of these efforts, the Authority has amassed a large amount of data measuring drug and violent crime in Illinois and the impact these crimes have had on the criminal justice system. While cataloguing these data, the Authority's Information Clearinghouse also collected data on the juvenile justice system, which has been published in the Authority's Juvenile County Profiles. To put relevant information into the hands of Illinois' juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers in a useful summary format, with support of federal funds administered by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit developed the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2007 Annual Report*. In addition to providing practitioners and policymakers with an overview of data across components of the juvenile justice system, the report also provides summaries on several juvenile justice issues with special interest to Illinois.

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



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

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

Executive summary

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority received a grant from the Illinois Department of Human Services for the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission to create the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2007 Annual Report*. In an effort to present a broad range of relevant data to juvenile justice professionals, this report's aim is to be as comprehensive as possible in reporting juvenile justice data. Additionally, this report presents a brief explanation of risk factors and their importance to the juvenile justice system. Together, these data can assist juvenile justice system policymakers and practitioners in developing informed planning and policy initiatives.

Risk factor data

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

Community context

Substance abuse treatment

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

Education

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

Unemployment

In fiscal year 2007, 341,000 people, or 5 percent of the labor force, were unemployed in Illinois. At a rate of 5,097 for every 100,000 persons in the labor force, this is a 22 percent decrease from fiscal year 2002.

Income

In calendar year 2007, the estimated median household income for families in Illinois was \$54,141. This is a 20 percent increase from calendar year 2002.

Poverty

In calendar year 2007, 524,318 youth 17 years of age and younger were considered to be living in poverty, a rate of 16,389 for every 100,000 youth under the age of 18. This is an 8 percent rate increase from calendar year 2002.

Temporary assistance to needy families

In fiscal year 2007, an average of 70,132 Illinois youth per month were in families that received temporary assistance, a rate of 2,192 for every 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17. This is a 33 percent decrease in the rate from fiscal year 2002, although these decreases are largely attributed to time restrictions on TANF benefits, and are not necessarily a reflection of genuine need.

Social context

Domestic violence

In calendar year 2007, 115,006 domestic violence offense incidents were reported to Illinois State Police (ISP), a rate of 895 for every 100,000 persons in the general population. This is an 12 percent rate decrease from calendar year 2002.

Abuse and neglect

In fiscal year 2007, 111,742 cases of child abuse and neglect were reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). This represents a rate of 3,493 for every 100,000 youth under 18 years of age, and a 15 percent increase from fiscal year 2002. In fiscal year 2007, 28,516 cases of child abuse and neglect, or 26 percent of all reported cases, were verified by DCFS. This represents a rate of 891 for every 100,000 youth under 18 years of age, and a 6 percent increase in the rate from fiscal year 2002.

Sexual abuse

In fiscal year 2007, 8,682 cases of sexual abuse of children were reported in Illinois to DCFS. This represents a rate of 271 for every 100,000 youth under age 18, and an 8 percent rate increase from fiscal year 2002. In fiscal year 2007, 2,480 cases of child sexual abuse, or 29 percent of all reported cases, were verified by DCFS. This represents a rate of 78 verified cases for every 100,000 youth under the age of 18, and a 9 percent decrease in rate from fiscal year 2002.

Crimes against youth

In calendar year 2007, there were 34,092 criminal offenses against youth reported to ISP, a rate of 265 for every 100,000 people in the general population and a 13 percent rate decrease from calendar year 2002. 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 2007, 24,235 adult inmates (66 percent) admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), had children. This represents a 60 percent increase in the number of adult inmates with children from 15,190 in fiscal year 2002. However, it is likely that this increase is a reflection of a change in reporting practices.

School context

Truancy

There were 392,058 truant youth during the 2007 academic year, a rate of 19,190 for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students and a 38 percent increase from the 2002 academic year. Of truant youth in 2007, 51,941 (13 percent) were chronically truant (absent for 18 or more days without a valid cause). This represents a rate of 2,543 chronic truants for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students, and a 27 percent increase in rate from the 2002 academic year.

Truant minors in need of supervision

In Illinois, 24,615 truant minors were in need of supervision, as determined by a court proceeding, during the 2007 academic year, a rate of 1,205 for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students and a 60 percent rate increase from academic year 2002. However, this increase may partially be a result of changes in reporting practices.

Suspensions

During the 2007 academic year, 174,930 students were suspended from school. This represents a rate of 8,562 for every 100,000 K-12 students enrolled and a 30 percent rate increase from the 2002 academic year. Of those, 75,310, or 43 percent, were suspended more than once.

Expulsions

During the 2007 academic year in Illinois, 3,451 students were expelled from school, a rate of 169 for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students and a 33 percent increase in rate from the 2002 academic year.

Dropouts

In Illinois, 25,500 high school students dropped out of school during the 2007 academic year, a rate of 3,981 for every 100,000 enrolled high school students and a 40 percent rate decrease from the 2002 academic year.

Illinois juvenile justice system data

Arrests

In calendar year 2007, 48,065 arrests of youth were entered into Illinois' computerized criminal history record (CCH) system, a rate of 3,831 arrests for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16. Arrests for property offenses accounted for 32 percent of arrests entered, 28 percent were for offenses against a person, 13 percent were for drug offenses, and 0.7 percent were for sex offenses. In calendar year 2007, 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 (78 percent). Currently, the reporting of misdemeanor arrests to the CCH system is voluntary.

Courts

Delinquency petitions

In calendar year 2007, 20,956 new delinquency petitions were filed in court for youth ages 10 to 16—a rate of 1,670 for every 100,000 youth 10 to 16 years of age and an 1 percent increase in the statewide rate from calendar year 2002.

Adjudications

In calendar year 2007, there were 6,902 adjudications of delinquency among youth ages 10 to 16—a rate of 550 for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16 and a 31 percent rate decrease from calendar year 2002. However, Cook County data for adjudications were unavailable for 2007. In 2005, the most recent year these data are available, Cook County had 4,991 adjudications of delinquency.

Detention

In calendar year 2007, there were 14,154 admissions of youth ages 10 to 16 to secure detention statewide—a rate of 1,128 youth for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and a 10 percent decrease in the statewide rate from calendar year 2002.

Transfers to criminal court

In calendar year 2007, 88 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, 2007, there was an active youth probation caseload of 9,768 statewide—a rate of 779 for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and a 12 percent decrease in the statewide rate from 2002.

Informal probation

On Dec. 31, 2007, there was an active informal probation caseload of 3,341 in Illinois—a rate of 266 for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and a 129 percent rate increase from 2002.

Delinquency petitions continued under supervision

In calendar year 2007, 2,215 youth delinquency cases were continued under supervision in Illinois—a rate of 177 for every 100,000 youth age 10-16 and a 62 percent decrease in rate from calendar year 2002. However, Cook County data for calendar year 2007 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 2007, 2,333 youth were admitted to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ). Of those, the court committed 1,545 youth, or 66 percent of all youth admissions to IDJJ were for new adjudications. The remaining admissions to IDJJ were a result of technical violations of parole or mandatory supervised release.

Of all admissions to IDJJ in fiscal year 2007, 1,362 (58 percent) were between the ages of 13 and 16. Of these youth, the court committed 1,204 (88 percent). The remaining admissions for 13 to 16 year olds were for technical violations of parole or mandatory supervised release.

In fiscal year 2007, 1,362 juveniles between the ages of 13 and 16 were admitted to IDJJ—a rate of 165 admissions for every 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16 and a 38 percent decrease from the rate in fiscal year 1997 (267).

Most youth ages 13 to 16 committed for new adjudications were committed for a property or person offense (42 and 41 percent respectively) in fiscal year 2007. More than half (56 percent) of youth ages 13 to 16 committed to IDJJ for new adjudications were black, 34 percent were white, and 10 percent were Hispanic. Eighty-nine percent of youth committed to IDOC for new adjudications were male.

There were 1,780 youth released on parole in fiscal year 2007, a one percent increase from the 1,961 youth released in 1997. Sixty-six percent of the youth released on parole in 2007 were 17 years of age or older. On June 30, 2007, there were 2,084 youth on parole.

Special issues

Disproportionate minority contact

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

Arrests

In calendar year 2007, arrest rates of black youth in Illinois were five and a half times that of white arrest rates.

Detention

In calendar year 2007, detention rates of black youth in Illinois were six and a half times that of white detention rates.

Corrections

In Illinois, in fiscal year 2007, commitment rates to IDJJ of black youth ages 13 to 16 were five times that 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 57 violations for the detainment of status offenders in calendar year 2007.

Females in the juvenile justice system

Arrests

In calendar year 2007, female youth accounted for 22 percent of all youth arrests reported to the CCH system. Thirty-three percent of all female arrests were for offenses against a person. In comparison, 26 percent of male arrests were for offenses against a person.

Detention

Females accounted for 2,445 (17 percent) of 14,154 admissions of 10 to 16 year olds to secure detention statewide in calendar year 2007. Forty-eight percent of female detention admissions were for offenses against a person, compared to 30 percent of male's admissions.

Corrections

In fiscal year 2007, females accounted for 11 percent of all commitments of youth ages 13 to 16 years old to IDOC or 145 of 1,362 commitments. Furthermore, females accounted for 10 percent of 13 to 16 year olds committed for new adjudications by the court.

Fifty-two percent of females' commitments to IDOC youth facilities of 13 to 16 year olds were for offenses against a person and 35 percent were for property offenses. In comparison, 39 percent of males' commitments were for offenses against a person and 43 percent were for property offenses.

Mental health

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

Dually involved youth

Dually involved youth are those involved in both the state's child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Although there are challenges in obtaining data on these youth, an estimate can be made based on DCFS data. According to those limited data, 312 cases showed youth involvement in both DCFS and juvenile justice on December 31, 2007.

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 2007 Illinois had 132 operational youth court programs in existence around the state, including 31 within schools.

Record expungement

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

State initiatives

Redeploy Illinois

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

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

The Annie E. Casey Foundation established the nationwide Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative. The objectives of Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative are to reduce the number of children unnecessarily or inappropriately detained. The Foundation tested the initiative in five pilot sites nationwide, including one in Cook County. Building on the success of the Cook County initiative, the Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative was formed to promote its objectives throughout Illinois. It is coordinated by the several partners, which include the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, Illinois Department of Human Services, Administrative Offices of the Illinois Courts, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Cook County Juvenile probation and Court Services Department, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. Detention alternatives initiatives are active in DuPage, Lake, Madison, Peoria, St. Clair, and Winnebago counties, the Second Judicial Circuit, the Fourth Judicial Circuit, the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, and the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

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

Models for Change

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

Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative

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

Safety Net Works

Safety Net Works is a 2008 grant program from the Governor's Office designed to reduce youth (ages 10 to 24) violence and victimization in Illinois. The Initiative brings together state and community resources to develop strategies intended to make targeted communities safer places for youth. Twelve Chicago communities (Auburn-Gresham, Austin, Brighton Park, East Garfield Park, Englewood, Gage Park/Chicago Lawn, Grand Boulevard, Humboldt Park, Little Village, North Lawndale, Roseland, and South Shore), and the cities of Cicero, Decatur, East St. Louis, Maywood, and Rockford are grantees in this program. The Authority 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: 2007 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: 2007 Annual Report* builds on the extensive information and data contained in previous annual reports for 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006, 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 2007, Illinois youth 17 years of age and older were considered adults in the criminal and juvenile justice systems [705 ILCS 405/5-105(3)]^{*}. 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:

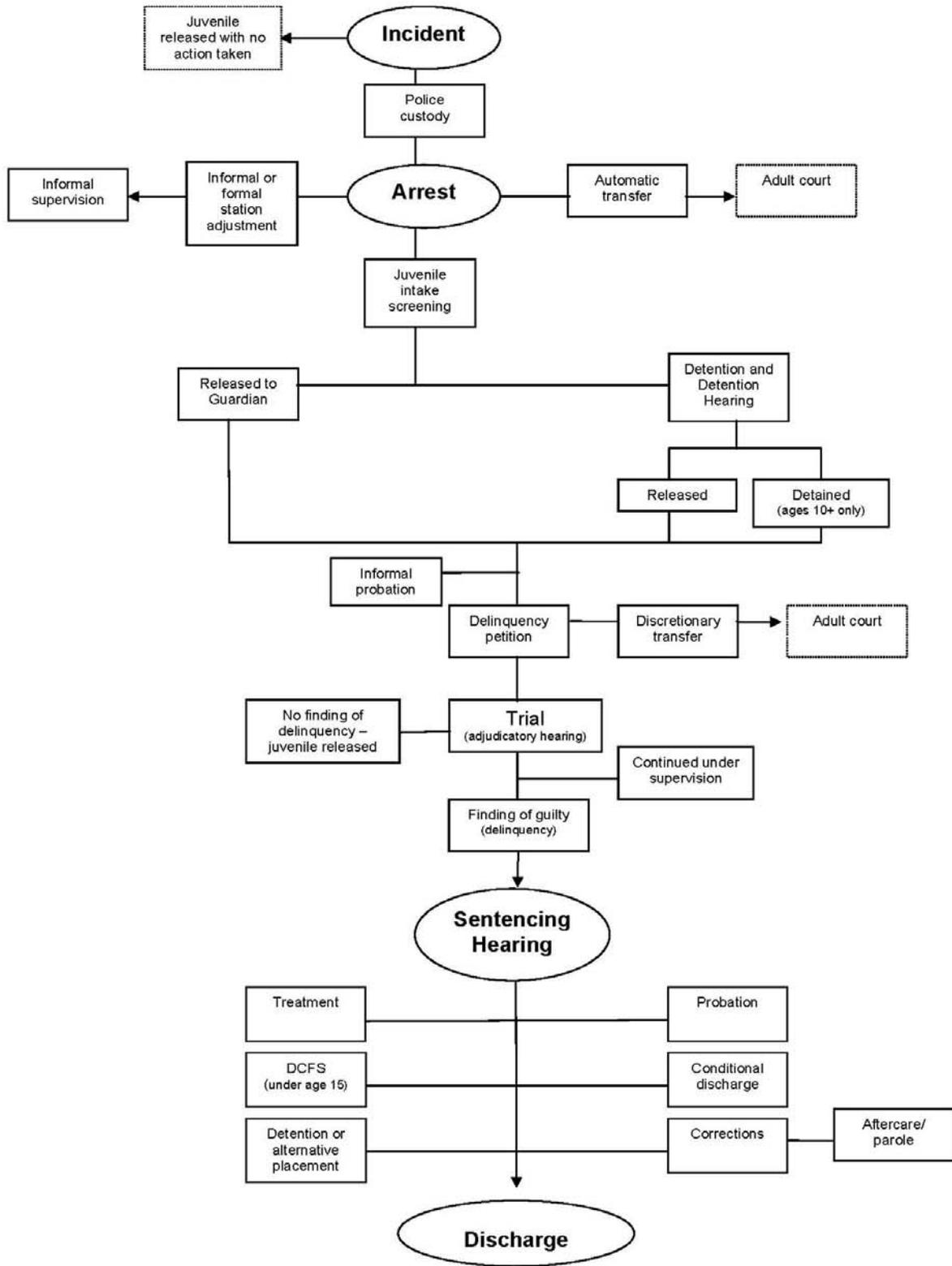
- Municipal police departments, county sheriffs, and the Illinois State Police.
- Probation and court services.
- Judges, state's attorneys, public defenders, and private attorneys.
- The Illinois Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- County-operated temporary detention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

* 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, 2007

In 2007, the Juvenile Court Act was revised regarding the confidentiality of juvenile law enforcement records [705 *ILCS* 405/1-7(c)] and juvenile court records [705 *ILCS* 504/1-8(c)]. This modification specified that only the juvenile court can unseal juvenile law enforcement records (arrest records) or juvenile court records (e.g., delinquency hearing records). The modification further specified the process through which these records can be unsealed. First, if the case is a current or pending case, notice of the attempt to unseal the records must be given to the juvenile's attorney or guardian ad litem. If the case is closed, notification of the attempt to unseal the records must be given to the parents, the juvenile, and the Chief Judge of the Juvenile Court. Second, a balancing test is used to determine if the necessity to unseal the records outweighs the damages unsealing may have on the juvenile's rights to confidentiality and rehabilitation. Finally, the modifications specify if the records are obtained in violation of the aforementioned, they are not admissible in any court nor can they be used to disqualify someone from public office or future employment. Juvenile court and law enforcement records are only available for inspection by interested parties [705 *ILCS* 405/1-8(c)].

The law regarding permanency hearings for minors adjudged wards of the court was revised in 2007 [705 *ILCS* 405/2-28(3)]. During permanency hearings, the court determines the future status of a minor including, but not limited to, plans for returning a youth to the home, short-term care with a continued goal to return the child to their home, substitute care if parental rights have been terminated, adoption, or the transference of guardianship [705 *ILCS* 405/2-28(2)]. In the determination of goal for permanency, the court shall consult with the minor in an age-appropriate manner regarding the proposed permanency or transition plan and that placement could include both in-state and out-of-state options. Additionally, this statute removed the right to appeal placement decisions by parents and juveniles. This modification does not, however, indicate that appeals can not be made of permanency hearing decisions. A parent or minor can appeal if just cause can be made.

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 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 and resources.

Risk factor data

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

This section begins with a general review of the literature examining juvenile delinquency risk factors. Loeber and Farrington, members of the **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's** (OJJDP's) Study Group on Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders, compiled the following research on risk factors.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 (1998) 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

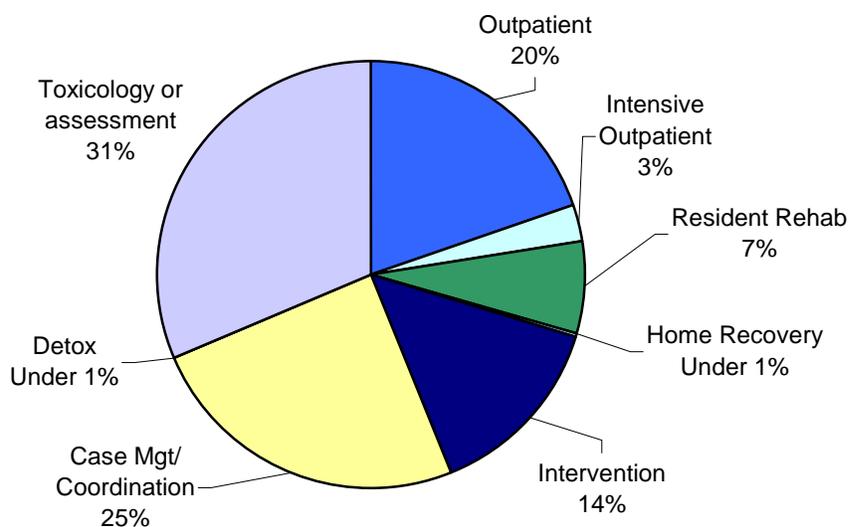
The data elements examined in this report that describe the community in which youth live include:

- 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 25,981 substance abuse services to 11,536 youth in FY07. Forty-eight percent of these services were provided to white youth, 32 percent were provided to black youth, and 18 percent were provided to Hispanic youth. Thirty-one percent of those served received toxicology tests or assessments, 25 percent received **case management** services, 20 percent received **outpatient** services, and 14 percent received **intervention** services. Seven percent received **residential treatment** services (see *Figure 2*). The remaining 4 percent received **intensive outpatient**, **home recovery**, or **detoxification** services.

Figure 2
Types of services to youth ages 10 to 16 for substance abuse, 2007



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) 2002, 417,700 people in the labor force were unemployed in Illinois. By FY07, that number had decreased 18 percent to 341,000. The unemployment rate in FY07 was 5,097 for every 100,000 in the labor force, a 22 percent decrease from the FY02 rate. In FY07, 5 percent of the labor force was unemployed.

Income

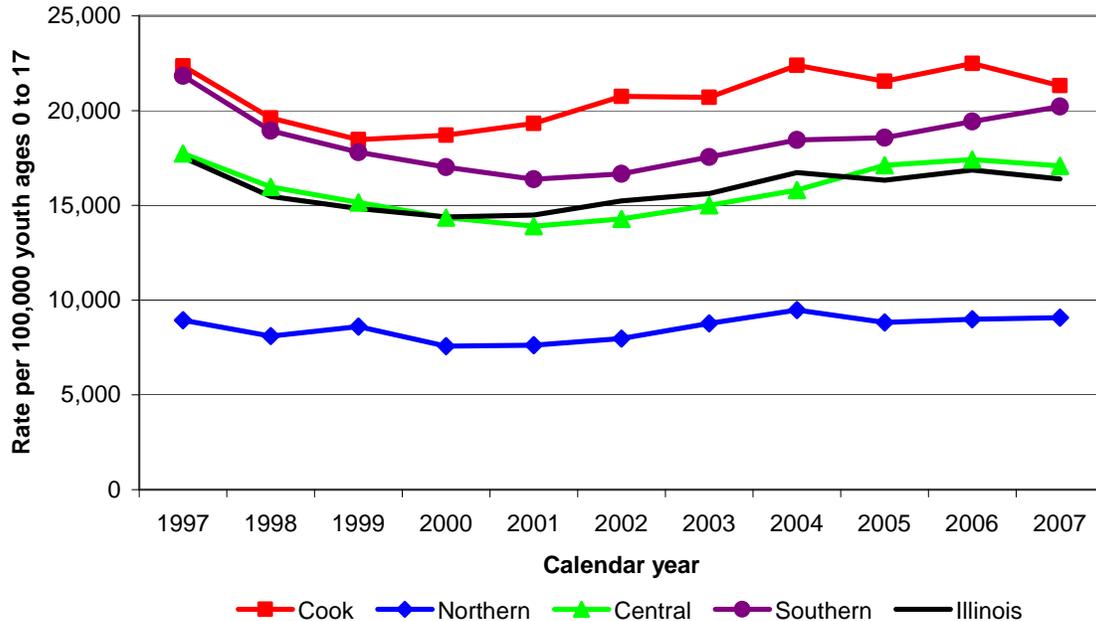
The estimated median household income in Illinois in 2007 was \$54,141. This was a 20 percent increase from the 2002 median household income of \$44,946 and a 31 percent increase from the 1997 median household income of \$41,179. Median incomes in Illinois increased every year from 1997 to 2007, with 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 2007, a family of four with two adults and two children, had a threshold of \$21,027. A family of three with one adult and two children had a threshold of \$16,705.¹¹

In 2007, 524,318 youth ages 17 years old and younger were living in poverty in Illinois, a rate of 16,389 for every 100,000 people under the age of 18. This was a 6 percent increase from 2002, but a 9 percent decrease from 1997. Poverty rates steadily declined from 1997 to 2000. Although poverty rates began increasing in 2002, they still remained lower than in 1997. *Figure 3* shows the poverty rates from 1997 to 2007 in Illinois.

Figure 3
Poverty rates for Illinois youth ages 0 to 17 by region, 1997–2007



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 FY02 to FY07, a significant reduction was seen in the average monthly number of families with children ages 0 to 18 in Illinois receiving TANF. In FY02, an average of 106,550 youth were living in families that received TANF monthly, while in FY07, an average of 70,132 youth received TANF monthly, a reduction of 34 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.

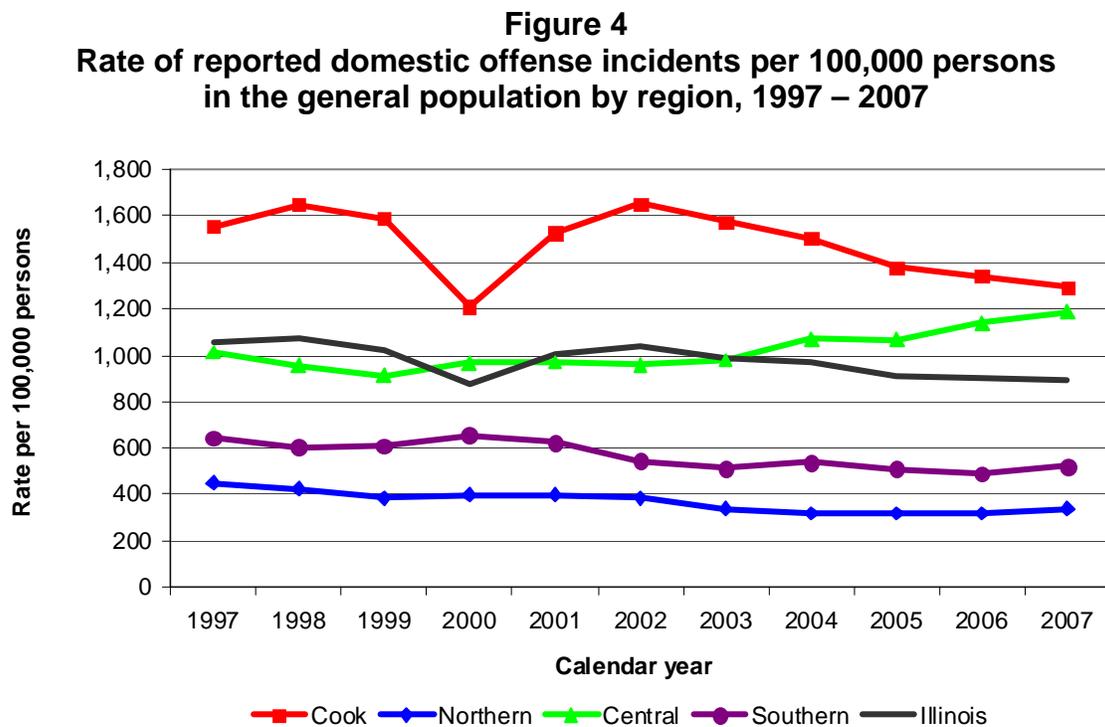
Social context

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 1997 through 2007.



In 2007, 115,006 domestic offense incidents were reported to the I-UCR supplemental reporting program, a decrease of 12 percent from the 130,944 incidents reported in 2002 and a 10 percent increase from 128,407 in 1997.

In 2007, the state *rate* of reported domestic violence incidents was 895 reports per 100,000 persons in the general population, a decrease of 14 percent from 1,041 in 2002. 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.

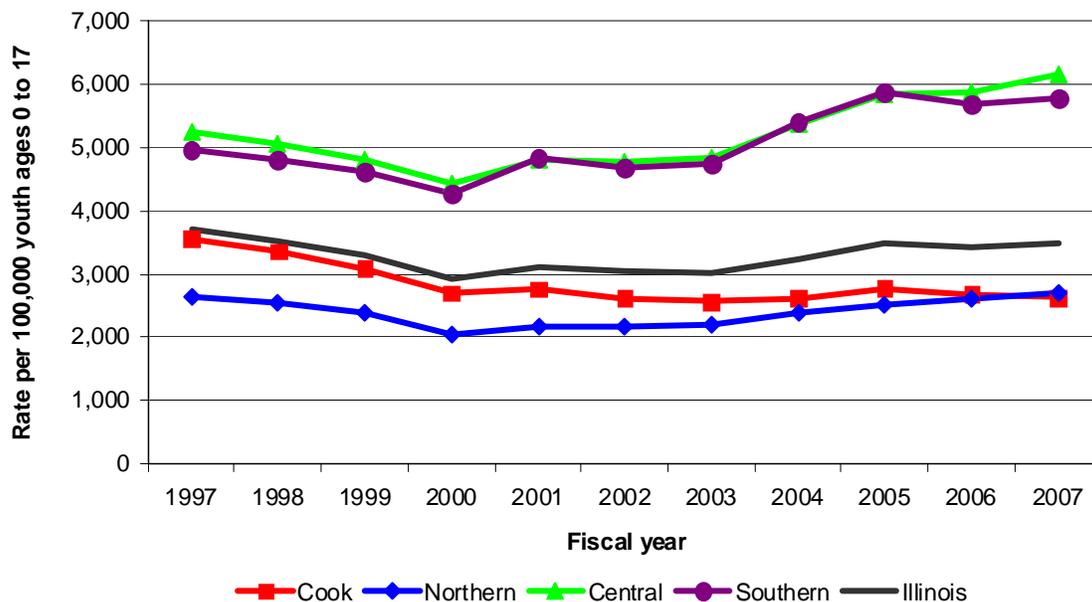
As shown in *Figure 4*, in 2000 the rate of reported domestic violence offenses in Cook County decreased significantly, this is due to software issues at the Chicago Police Department and not necessarily a reflection of reduced offenses.

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 FY07, there were 111,742 **child abuse and neglect reports** to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), an increase of 13 percent from the 98,518 cases reported in FY02, but a 6 percent decrease from 119,405 in 1997.

A 15 percent increase was seen in the *rate* of child abuse and neglect reports, from 3,038 per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17 in FY02 to 3,493 per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17 in FY07. *Figure 5* shows the rate of reports of child abuse and neglect by region from FY97 to FY07.

Figure 5
Rate of reported cases of child abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17 by region, FY97- FY07



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

In FY07, DCFS **indicated** 26 percent of the reported cases of child abuse and neglect in the state. Indicated cases are those that DCFS has confirmed credible evidence of child abuse and

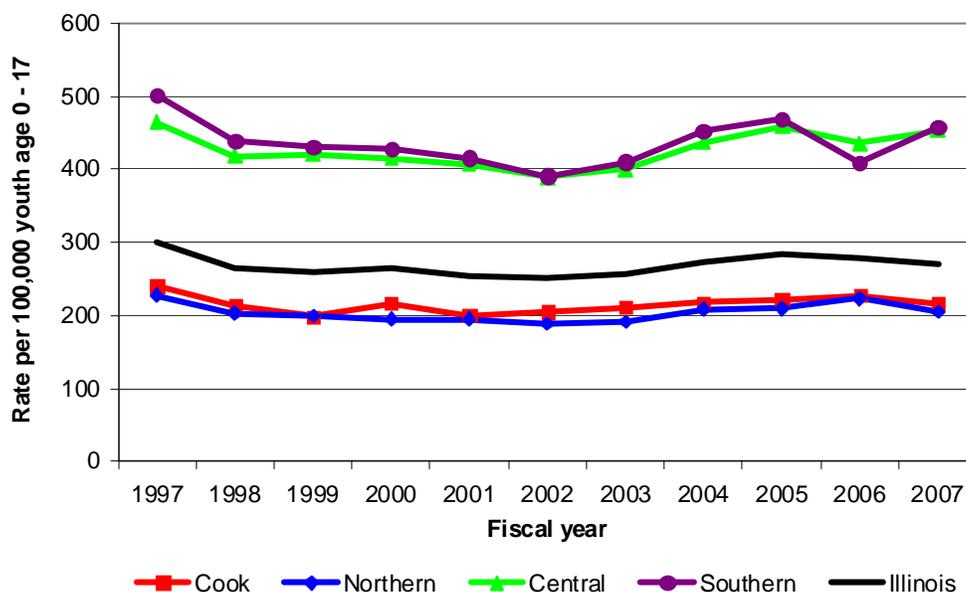
neglect. That year, 28,516 cases of abuse and neglect were indicated, an increase of 4 percent from the 27,338 cases indicated in FY02. In FY07, DCFS indicated a *rate* of 891 cases of abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17.

The rate of reported cases of abuse and neglect increased 15 percent from 2002 to 2007, and during that same time period, the rate of indicated cases increased 6 percent.

Sexual abuse

In FY07, 8,682 cases of sexual abuse of children in Illinois were reported to DCFS, a 6 percent increase from the 8,182 cases reported in 2002. From FY97 to FY07 the statewide *rate* of reports of child sexual abuse to DCFS decreased. However, there was an 8 percent increase in the rate of child sexual abuse reports between FY02 and FY07, from 252 per 100,000 youth age 0 to 17 to 271, respectively. *Figure 6* shows the rate of reported sexual abuse of children by region from FY97 through FY07.

Figure 6
Rate of reported cases of child sex abuse per 100,000 youth
ages 0 to 17 by region, FY97- FY07



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

In FY07, 2,480 indicated cases of child sex abuse were recorded, a decrease of 12 percent from the 2,804 cases in 2002. In FY07, DCFS indicated 29 percent of reported cases of child sexual abuse. The *rate* of indicated child sexual abuse reports was 78 cases per 100,000 youth age 0 to 17 in FY07.

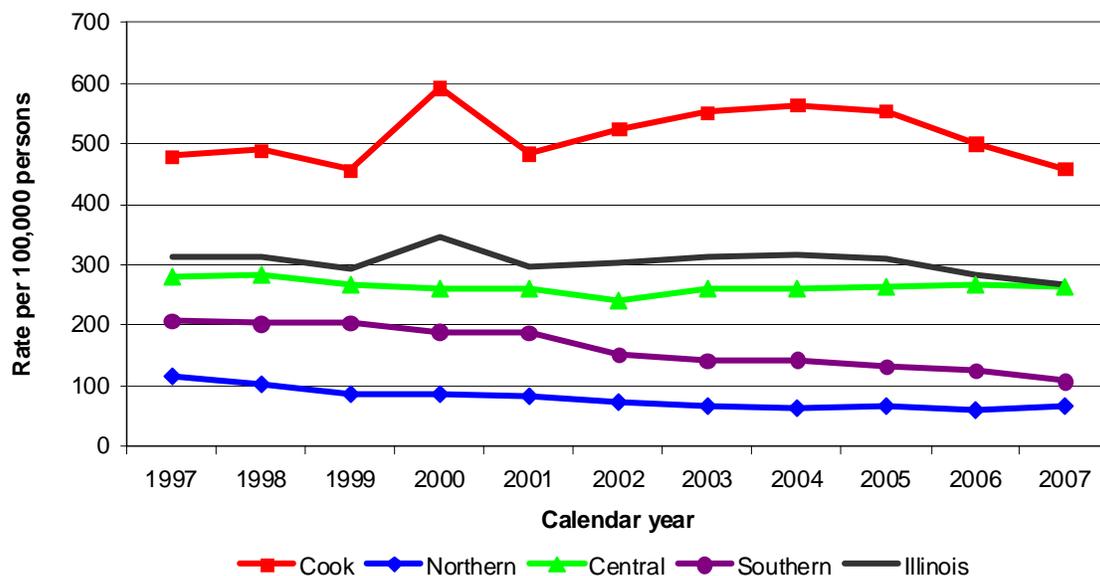
While the rate of reported cases of child sex abuse increased 8 percent from 2002 to 2007, during that same time period the rate of indicated cases decreased 9 percent.

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 2007, 34,092 offenses against youth were reported to ISP's I-UCR supplemental reporting program, a decrease of 11 percent from the 38,118 offenses reported in 2002. *Figure 7* shows the reported crimes against youth *rate* by region for 1997 through 2007.

Figure 7
Rate of reported crimes against youth per 100,000 persons by region, 1997- 2007



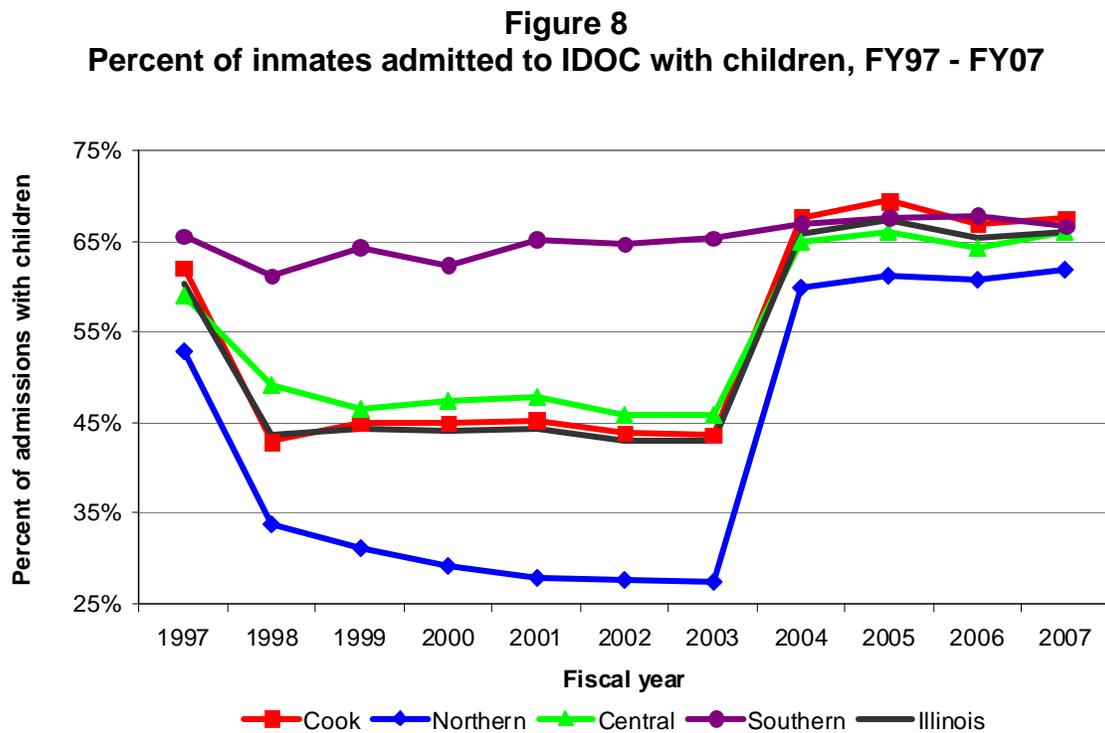
Source: Illinois State Police

In 2007, the *rate* of reported crimes against youth was 265 per 100,000 persons in the general population. There was a 13 percent decrease in the rate of reported crimes against youth from 303 in 2002. Sangamon and Logan counties had a rate of reported offenses against youth more than two times the rate of the state as a whole; however, this is likely a reflection of reporting practices in these counties.

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 FY07, 24,235 adult inmates admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections had children, 66 percent of the adult inmate population. In FY02, there were 15,190 admitted inmates with children or 43 percent of the total adult inmate population. The number of adult inmates with children increased 60 percent from FY02 to FY07. *Figure 8* shows the proportion of inmates admitted to IDOC with children from fiscal year 1997 to 2007.



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

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. The increase is likely attributed to a change in the collection and reporting practices of IDOC.

Northern counties experienced the greatest decreases, from 63 percent in FY97 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.

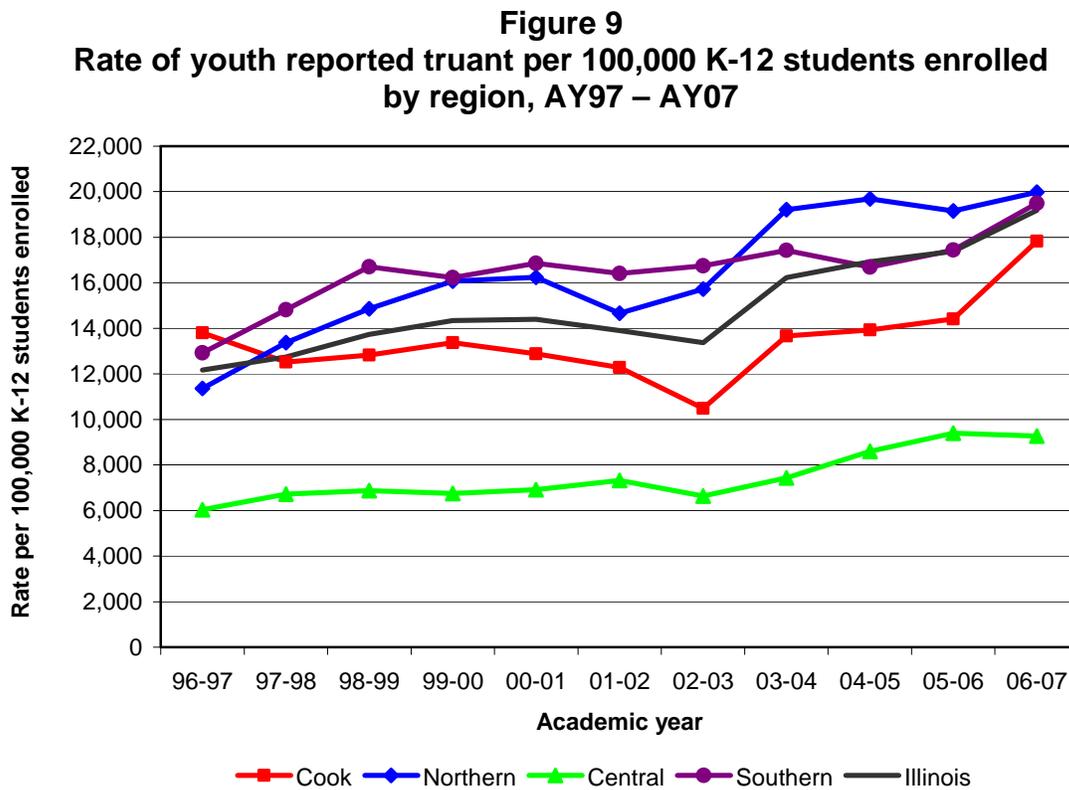
School context

Research has shown that poor school performance and low school attachment are strong predictors of delinquency.¹⁸ Hawkins et al (1998) conducted a meta-analysis of multiple risk factors, including school factors, and found poor school performance, truancy, dropping out, and low school attachment to be predictors of adolescent delinquency.

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

Truancy

In Illinois, students are considered **truant** if they have been absent from school without valid cause for one or more days during the academic year (AY). In Illinois, 392,058 youth were considered truant during AY07, a 41 percent increase from 277,994 students who were truant during AY02. *Figure 9* depicts the *rate* of truancy by region for AY97 through AY07.

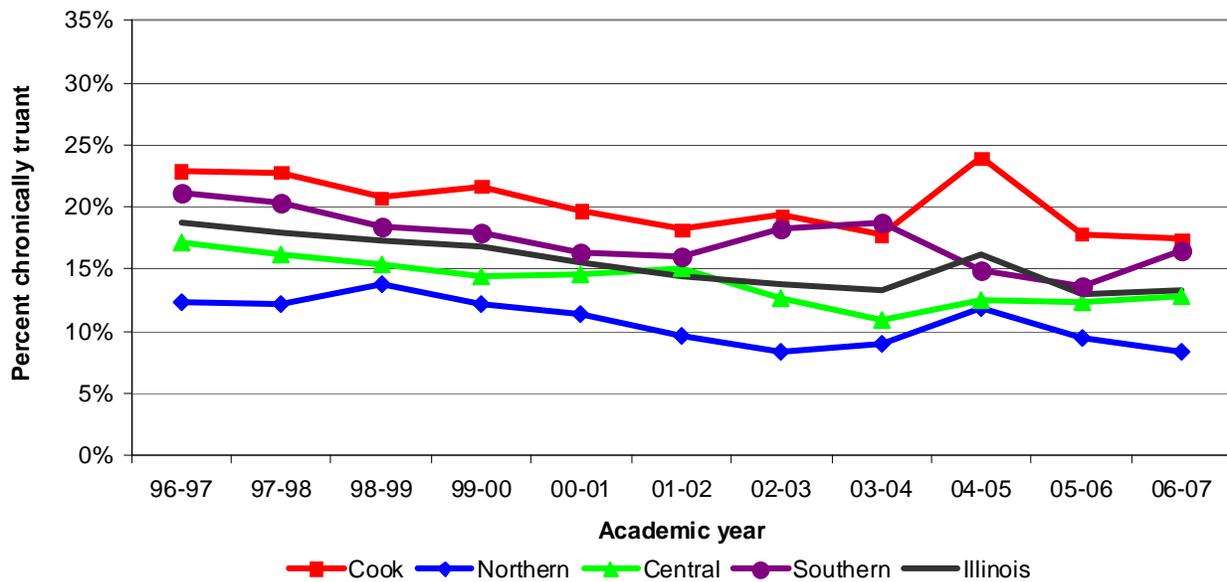


Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Truancy programs are often made available to these students. The statewide truancy *rate* for academic year 2006-07 was 19,190 per 100,000 enrolled students—a 38 percent increase from 13,894 in AY02.

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 AY07, 51,941, or 13 percent, were chronically truant. There was a 29 percent increase in the number of chronic truants from AY97 to AY07 (*Figure 10*).

Figure 10
Percent of K-12 truant students chronically truant by region,
AY97 to AY07



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

The statewide percentage of chronic truants declined steadily from AY97 through AY04. In 2005, the proportion of chronic truants increased to 16 percent from 13 percent the previous year, before decreasing to 13 percent in AY07.

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).

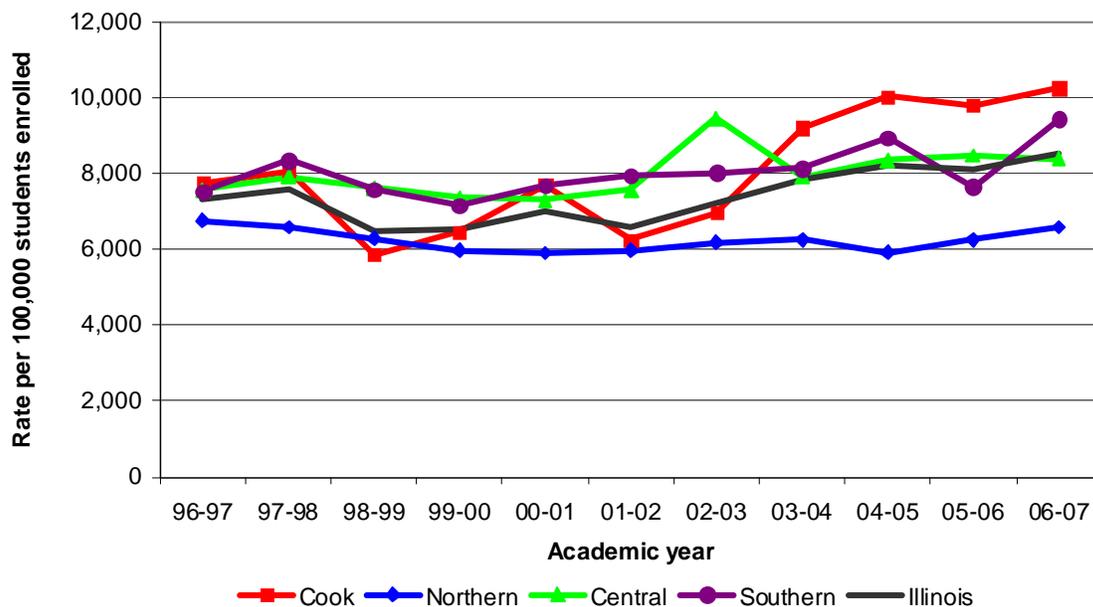
In Illinois, there were 24,615 truant minors in need of supervision in AY07—a 63 percent increase from 15,116 in AY02 and a 29 percent increase from 19,190 recorded in AY97.

The statewide *rate* of truant minors in need of supervision during the 2006-07 academic year was 1,205 per 100,000 enrolled students, a 60 percent increase from AY02.

Suspensions

During AY07, 174,930 students were suspended from school, a 32 percent increase from 132,135 in AY02. Suspension *rates* of students increased 30 percent from 6,604 per 100,000 enrolled students in AY02 to 8,562 in AY07. *Figure 11* shows the suspension rate for students enrolled in kindergarten through high school by region for AY97 through AY07.

Figure 11
Rate of youth suspended per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled by region, AY97 to AY07



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

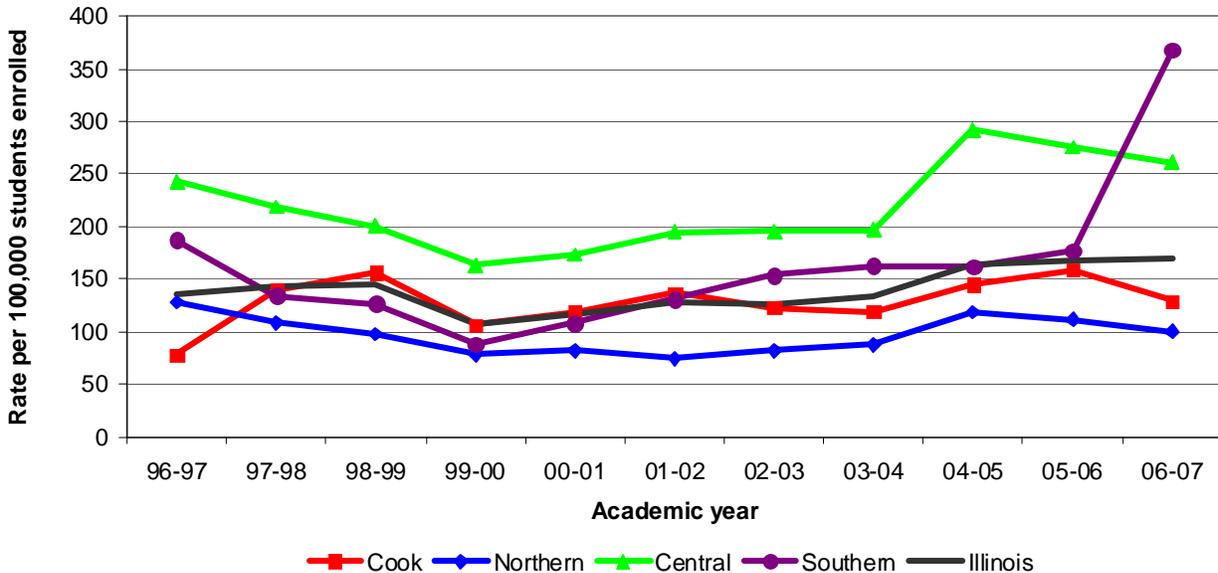
All Illinois regions experienced increases in their rates of suspensions between AY97 and AY07. However, the counties that comprise the Northern region outside of Cook County experienced the smallest increase, 2 percent. Conversely, Cook County experienced the largest increase, with their rate increasing 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 174,930 students suspended during AY07, 75,310 were suspended more than once (43 percent). In AY02, 52,273 students were suspended more than once (40 percent).

Expulsions

During AY07, 3,451 students were expelled from school, a 36 percent increase from the 2,543 expelled in AY02. *Figure 12* shows the *rates* of students expelled from school from AY97 to AY07.

Figure 12
Rate of youth expelled per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled, by region, AY97 to AY07



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

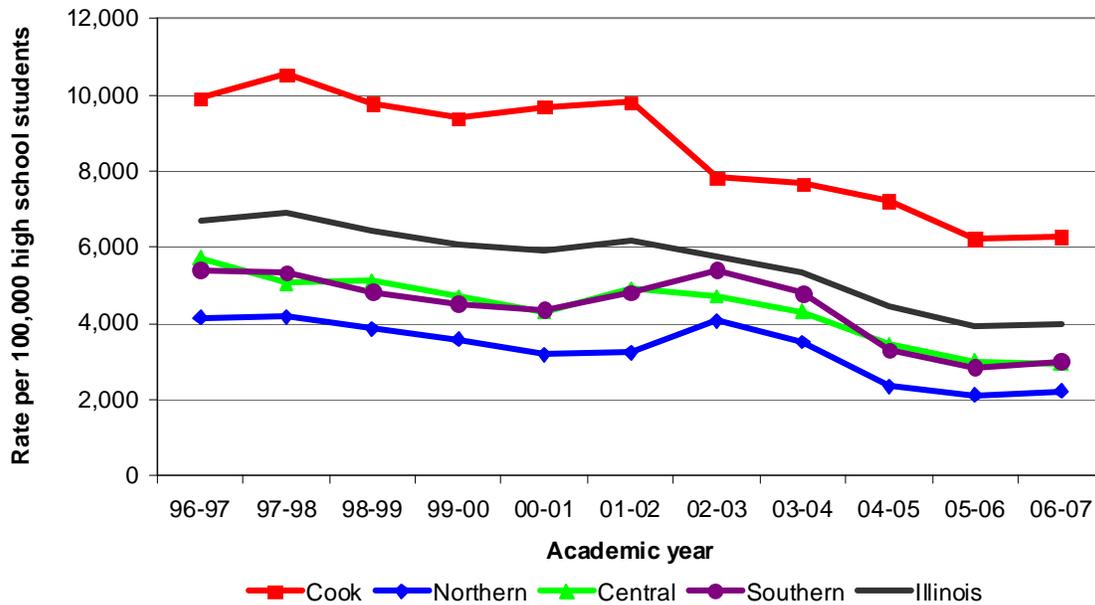
The statewide expulsion *rate* for AY07 was 169 per 100,000 enrolled students. This represents a 33 percent increase in the statewide rate of expulsions, from 127 per 100,000 enrolled students in AY02. Cook County experienced a 66 percent increase from 78 in AY97 to 129 in AY07, and a 6 percent decrease from 137 in AY02.

Southern counties experienced a 181 percent rate increase in expulsions from 131 in AY02 to 369 in AY07. The rate of expulsions for Southern counties doubled between AY06 and AY07. Central counties saw a 29 percent increase in their expulsion rate from 202 during the 2001-02 academic year to 261 in AY07. Central counties also saw a 48 percent increase between AY03-04 and AY04-05.

Dropouts

During AY07, there were 25,500 high school student dropouts, a decrease of 30 percent from the 36,373 high school students who dropped out during AY02. There was a 36 percent decrease in the statewide *rate* of high school dropouts from AY02 to AY07 (*Figure 13*).

Figure 13
Rate of high school student dropouts per 100,000 high school students enrolled, by region, AY97 to AY07



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

In academic year 2006-07, the dropout *rate* was 3,981 per 100,000 high school students—a 40 percent decrease from 6,683 in AY97. 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, past 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 against delinquency 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 2007, about 1.25 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.

[†] Beginning January 1, 2010, youth 17 years old charged with misdemeanor offenses will remain under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Youth 17 years of age charged with felonies will still be considered adults under Illinois criminal law.

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

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

An additional limitation of arrest data collected through CCH is the lack of ethnic 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.

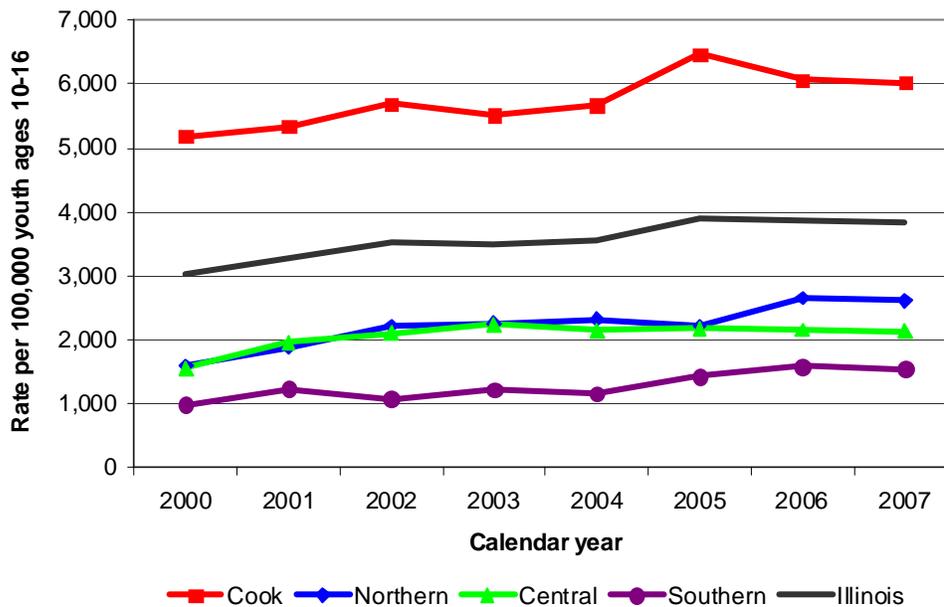
Data summary

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 2002 to 2007, overall youth arrests increased 6 percent, from 45,214 to 48,065. This count of arrests totals the number of fingerprint cards filed, rather than the unique number of youth arrested.

In 2007, there were a total of 48,065 arrests of youth ages 10 to 16 in Illinois. The *rate* of arrests in 2007 was 3,831 arrests for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16—an 8 percent increase from 3,534 in 2002 (see *Figure 14*).

Figure 14
Rate of reported arrests per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16,
by region, 2000-2007



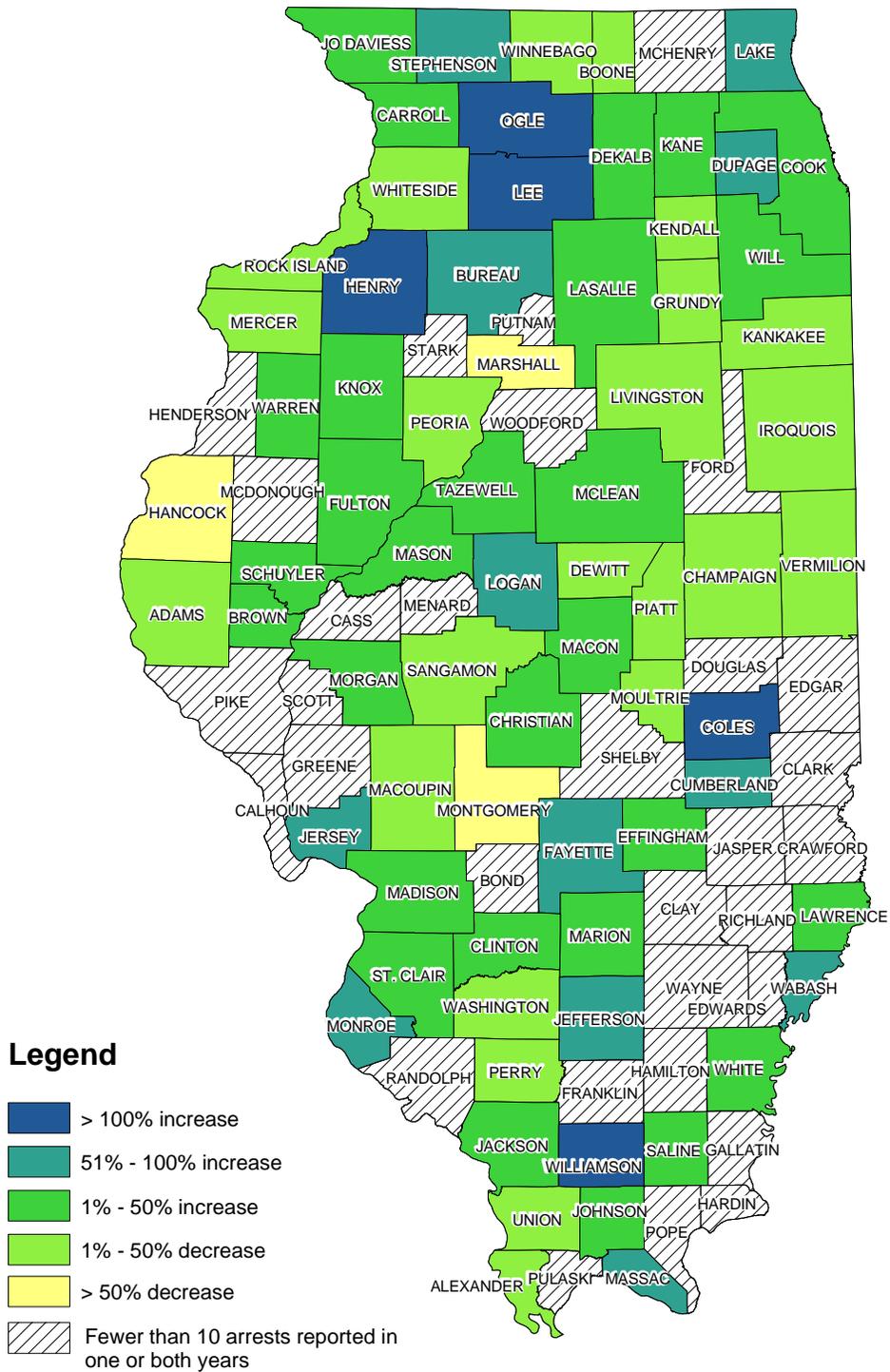
Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

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 2007, arrests in which the most serious offense for which the youth was charged was a property crime accounted for approximately 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 13 percent of all youth arrests. Arrests for status offenses accounted for 3 percent of arrests and 2 percent of arrests were for weapons offenses. Sex offenses accounted for 0.7 percent of all arrests. Offenses designated as “other,” those that did not fit into the previous six categories, accounted for 22 percent of arrests.

Fifty-eight percent of youth arrested in 2007 were identified as black and 41 percent were identified as white. As previously mentioned, Hispanic youth arrested in 2007 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 (78 percent). *Map 1* compares county rate changes in youth arrests from 2002 to 2007.

Map 1
Percent change in rate of youth arrested in Illinois, 2002 – 2007



Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

Court data

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

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

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

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

Court activity information is collected by the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC). 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.

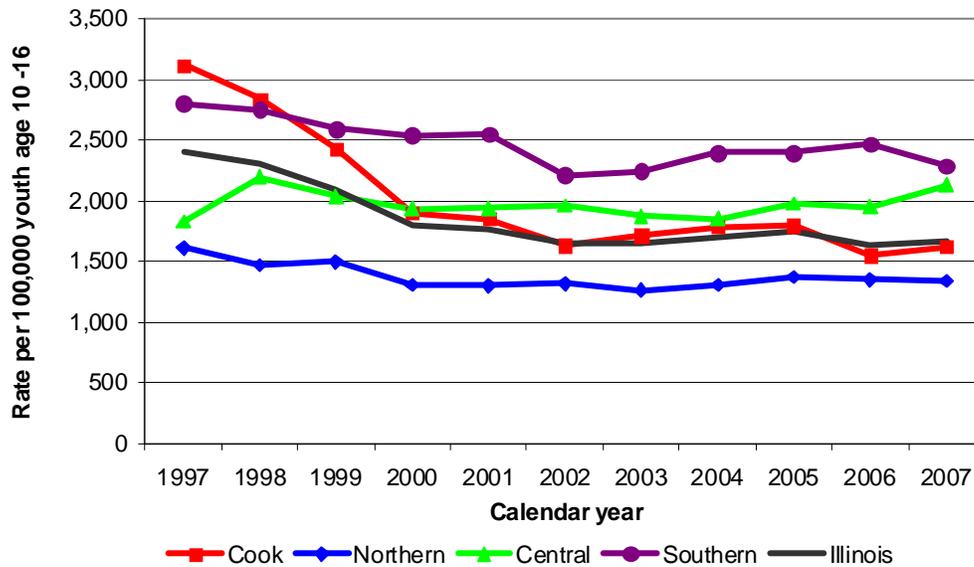
While it is not possible to determine the ages of youth included in AOIC juvenile court data, it is assumed that they are between the ages of 10 and 16, as these are the ages youth are under the juvenile court jurisdiction (until January 1, 2010, when youth 17 years of age charged with misdemeanor offenses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

Data summary

Delinquency petitions

There was a steady decrease in the number of delinquency petitions filed statewide over the period studied. From 1997 to 2007, the number of new delinquency petitions filed in Illinois decreased by 29 percent. This decline was affected in part by a 48 percent decline in new delinquency petitions filed in Cook County between 1997 and 2007. 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 from 1997 to 2007.

Figure 15
Rate of delinquency petitions filed per 100,000 youth age 10 to 16,
by region, 1997- 2007



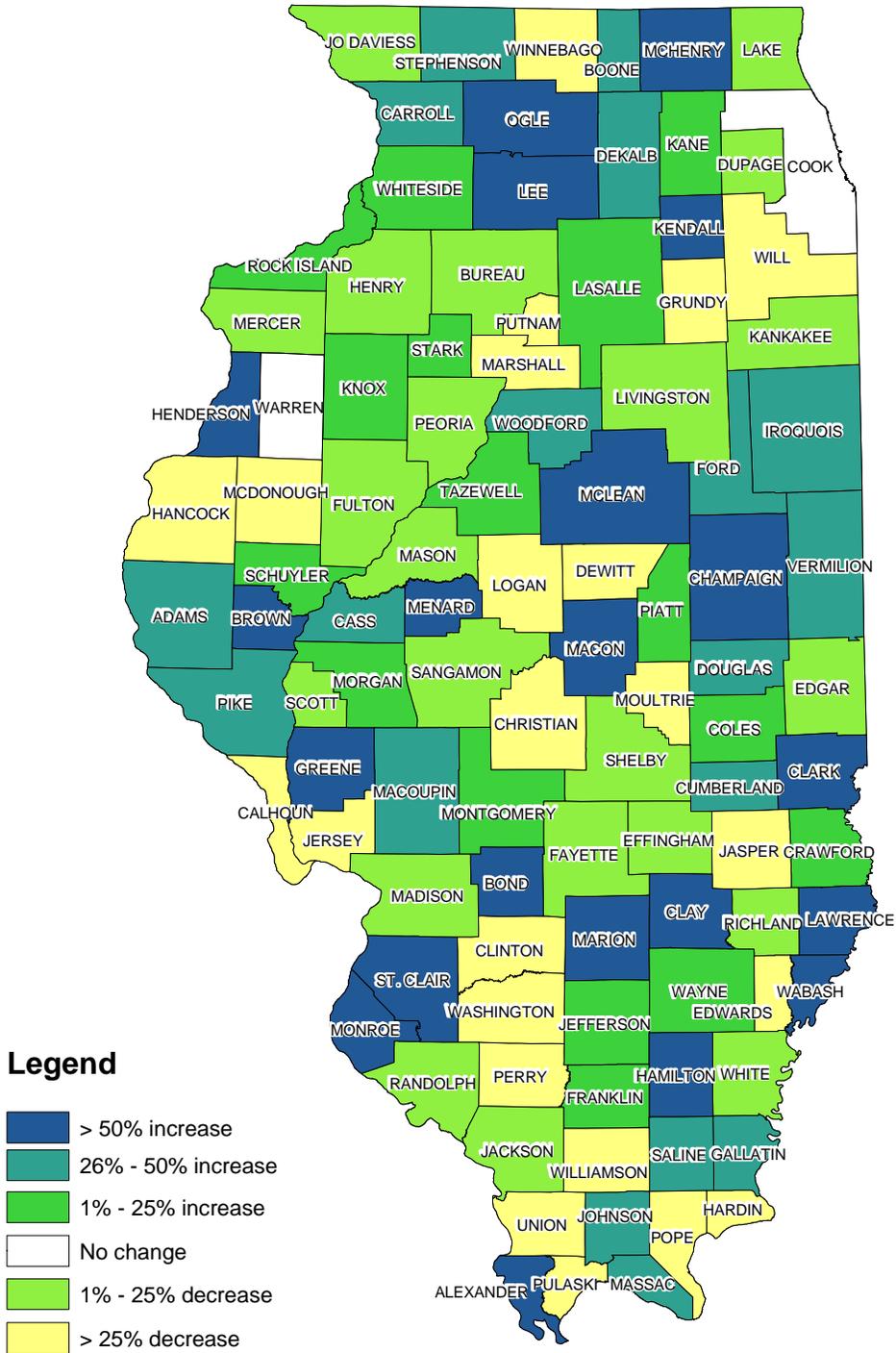
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

From 2002 to 2007, the number of new delinquency petitions filed statewide decreased 1 percent from 21,076 to 20,956. The *rate* of new delinquency petitions filed statewide increased 1 percent from 1,647 petitions for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 2002, to 1,670 in 2007.

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. In 2007, the rate increased 2 percent from the previous year to 1,670. *Map 2* shows the percent change in the rate of new delinquency petitions filed by county from 2002 to 2007.

The counties that comprise the Southern region of the state had the highest rates of new delinquency petitions filed, with 2,293 new petitions filed for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 2007. 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 1,344.

Map 2
Percent change in rate of new delinquency petitions filed in Illinois,
2002 – 2007

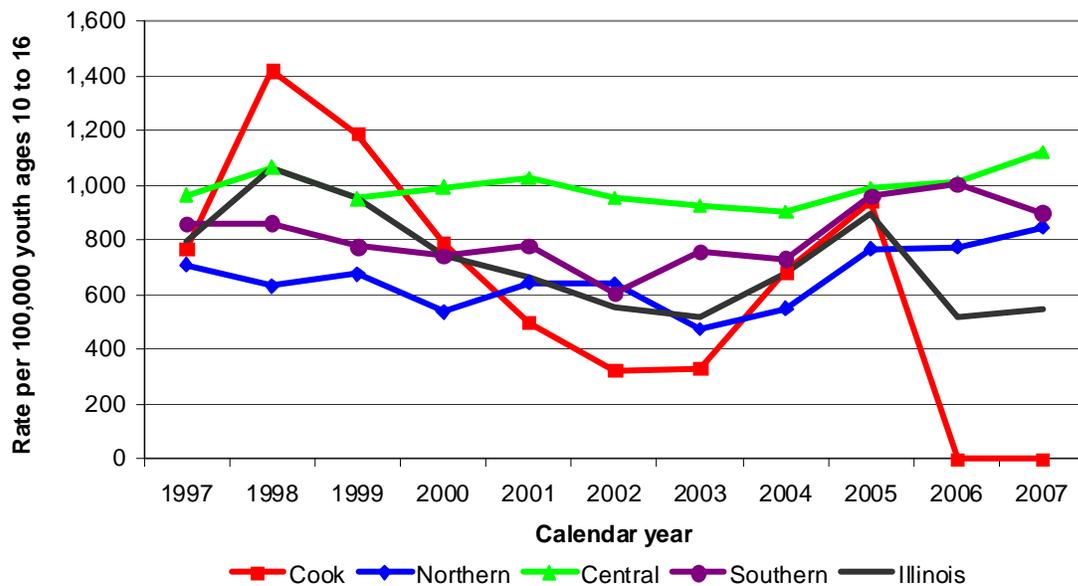


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adjudications

In Illinois, the rate of adjudications of delinquency decreased 31 percent from 795 adjudications for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16 in 1997 to 550 in 2007. *Figure 16* depicts the rate of youth adjudicated delinquent by region. This decrease in the adjudication rate may be attributed to the fact that Cook County adjudication data were not reported to AOIC in 2006 or 2007. Additionally, adjudication data for Cook County in 1997 were only available for January through June, which accounts for the dip depicted in *Figure 16*.

Figure 16
Rate of youth adjudicated delinquent per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16, by region, 1997-2007



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

A 3 percent decrease occurred in the number of adjudications between 2002 and 2007, from 7,129 to 6,902. 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 2007, the rate was 550; however, Cook County did not report adjudication information in this year. Statewide adjudication rates, excluding Cook County, increased steadily from 1997 to 2007. Between 1997 and 2007, the rate increased 14 percent from 816 adjudications per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 outside of Cook County in 1997 to 928 in 2007. Similarly, from 2002 to 2007, there was a 28 percent increase in the rate of adjudications from 724 adjudications in 2002 to 928 in 2007.

The Southern, Central, and Northern region's rates varied during the period examined. Between 1997 and 2007, the Northern region experienced a 19 percent increase in their rates, from 711 to 849. During that same time period, the Southern region's rates increased 5 percent, from 859 to 899. The Central region increased 16 percent, from 965 to 1,121.

Map 3 shows the percent change in the rate of youth adjudicated delinquent by county from 2002 to 2007.

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, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and court holidays. 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 2007.

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 1997 to 2007.

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 2007 data extracted from JMIS can be separated by age, gender, race, and offense type for each admission. Most detention centers reported in 2007 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 2007, they provided the Authority with detention data for 2007. 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 1997 through 1999. During these years it is not possible to separate out detention admissions by age. Detention admissions information from 2000 to 2007 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 only 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 Cook County admissions numbers provided for 2000 to 2006 were used.

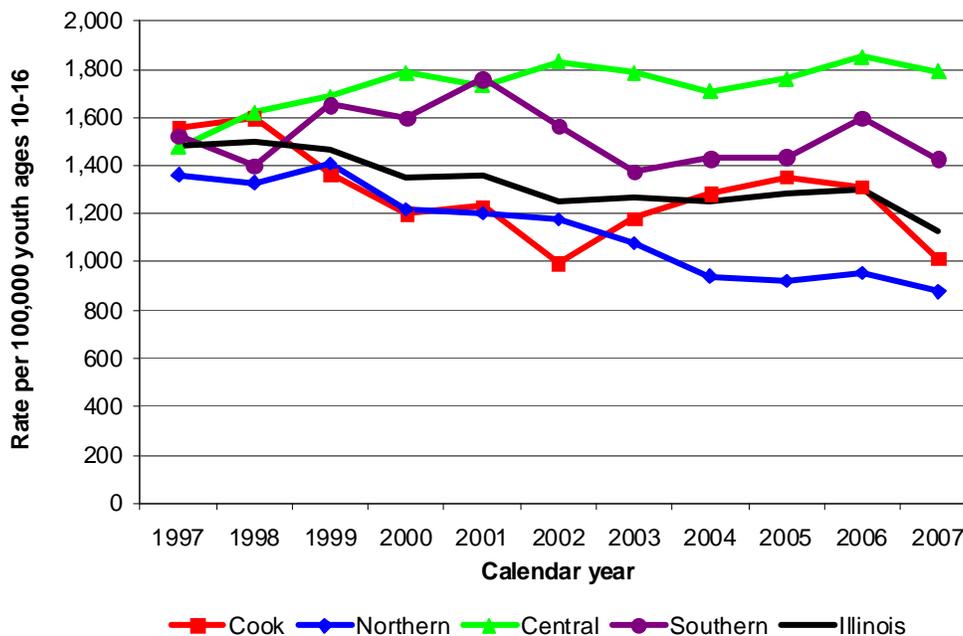
Data summary

In 2007, there were 14,154 admissions to secure detention of 10 to 16 year olds statewide, a 22 percent decrease from the 18,226 admissions in 1997, and an 11 percent decrease from 15,976 in 2002. In 2007 59 percent of detention admissions were black youth, 28 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 2007, 33 percent of admissions to detention for youth ages 10 to 16 were for offenses against a person. Property offenses accounted for 26 percent of admissions and 10 percent were for outstanding warrants where the offense for which the warrant was issued was unknown. Twenty-seven percent of Cook County detention admissions were for outstanding warrants in which the offense was unknown. Nine percent of admissions statewide were for drug and 7 percent were for violations of probation, parole, home detention, or court orders. Five percent of admissions were for offenses designated as “other”, 5 percent were for weapons offenses, 3 percent were for contempt of court, 2 percent were for sex offenses, and 1 percent were for status offenses.

The state *rate* of annual detention admissions for youth 10 to 16 years of age decreased 24 percent in the 10 years examined from 1997 to 2007. In 1997, the rate of detention admissions was 1,481 admissions for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and 1,128 in 2007. *Figure 17* shows the rate of youth admissions to secure detention by region from 1997 to 2007.

Figure 17
Rate of admissions to secure detention per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16
by region, 1997 – 2007



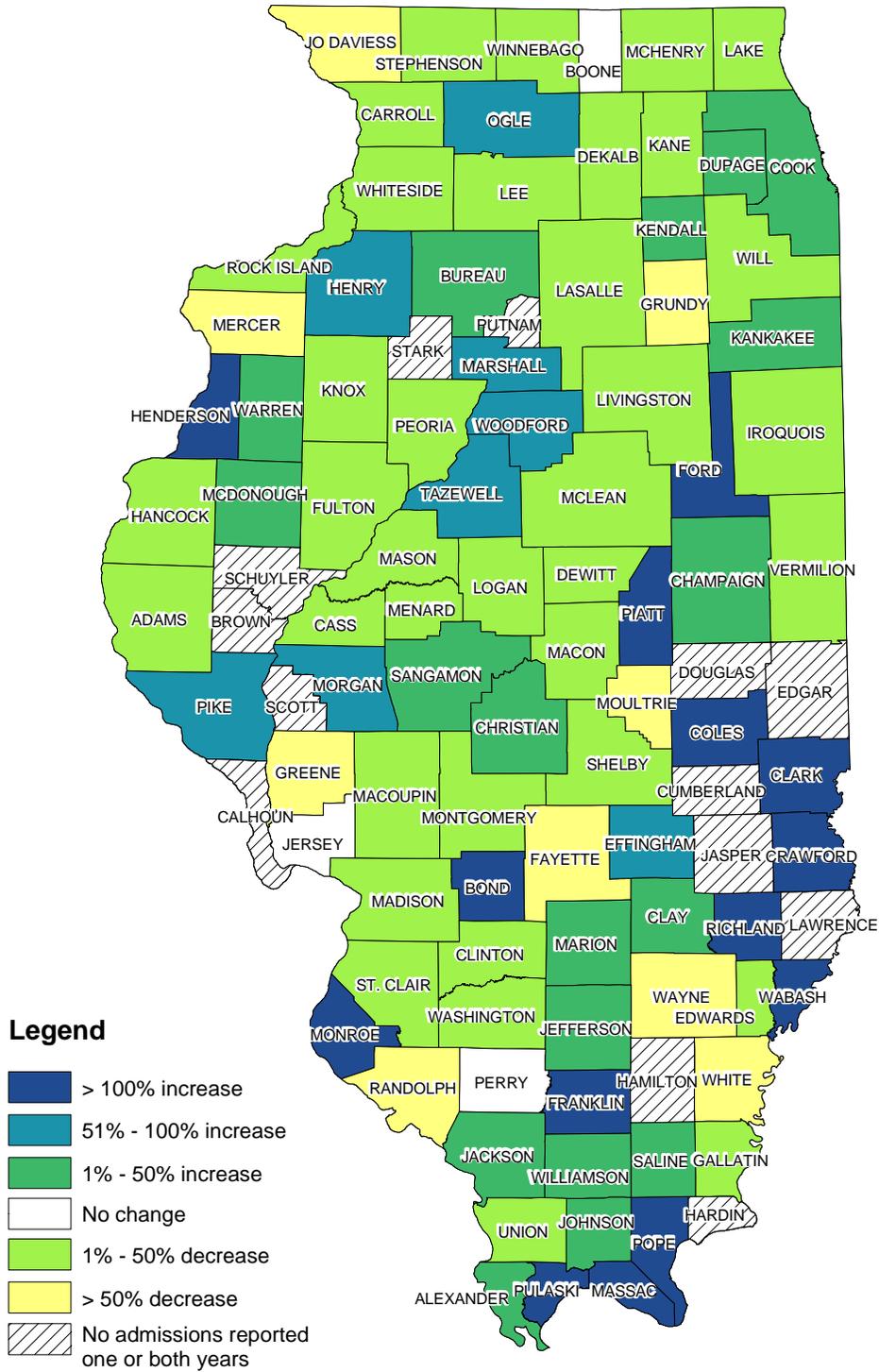
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and Juvenile Monitoring Information System

The Central region of Illinois experienced an increase in their detention admission rates from 1997 to 2007. In 2007, the rate was 1,789 admissions for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16, a 21 percent increase from 1,478 in 1997. However, the Central region's rate of admissions decreased 2 percent from 1,563 in 2002. Southern Illinois experienced a 6 percent decrease from 1,524 in 1997 to 1,428 in 2007; and a 9 percent decrease from 1,563 in 2002. Cook County's rates decreased 35 percent from 1,557 admissions for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 1997, to 1,016 in 2007. The Northern region, not including Cook County, had a 35 percent decrease from 1,361 in 1997 to 880 in 2007.

Map 4 depicts the percent change in the rate of county level detention center admissions for 10 to 16 year olds between 2002 and 2007.

In Illinois in 2007, the **average daily population** of youth in detention centers was 1,174. 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 20 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, 2002- 2007



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC) 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. The Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center began reporting to JMIS in 2007, however, they did not report transfer information. Therefore, transfer data for Cook County were unavailable. Transfers reported to JMIS are shown in the data tables section in *Appendix H*.

Data summary

In 2007, 88 detained youth between the ages of 10 and 16 were transferred to the adult criminal court in counties outside of Cook. In 2007, the counties with the most youth transfers, excluding Cook County, were Jefferson (11), McLean (7), Lake (6), and Peoria (6). DuPage and Wabash each had five transfers. Based on available data, the use of transfers to adult court is generally found in counties with large, urban populations. However, there are possible errors in the number of transfers reported by southern counties that admit youth to the Franklin County Detention Center's non-secure wing. JMIS does not distinguish between secure and non-secure detainment, and the Franklin County Detention Center classifies youth in its non-secure center as transfers. Therefore, it is not possible to determine which juveniles categorized as being transferred to the adult court from Franklin County Detention Center are truly transferred and which are being detained in the non-secure wing. Map 5 depicts the number of transfers of detained youth to adult court by county in 2007.

Probation data

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

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

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

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

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

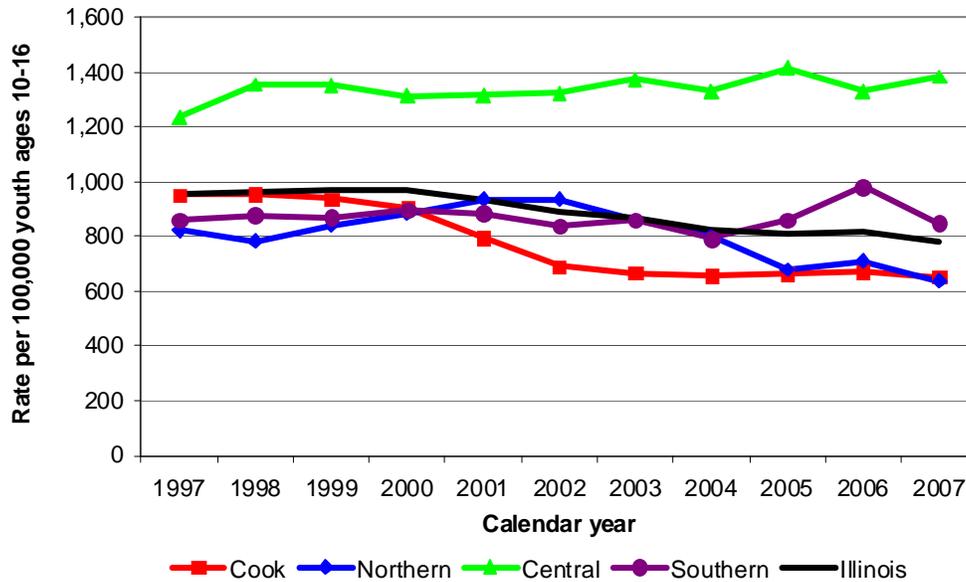
Data summary

Probation caseloads

Probation caseloads include only the number of active youth probation cases open on Dec. 31, 2007. A 14 percent decline was recorded in active standard probation cases from 2002 to 2007. There were 11,359 active probation cases in 2002 and 9,768 cases in 2007.

The *rate* of formal probation cases statewide decreased 19 percent from 955 formal probation cases for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 1997 to 779 in 2007; and decreased 12 percent from 888 in 2002. After peaking in 1999 at 973, the rate began to steadily decrease. In 2007, the state rate of active youth probation cases was 779 per 100,000 youth age 10 to 16. *Figure 18* depicts the rate of youth probation cases by region from 1997 to 2007.

Figure 18
Rate of youth probation cases per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16,
by region, 1997-2007

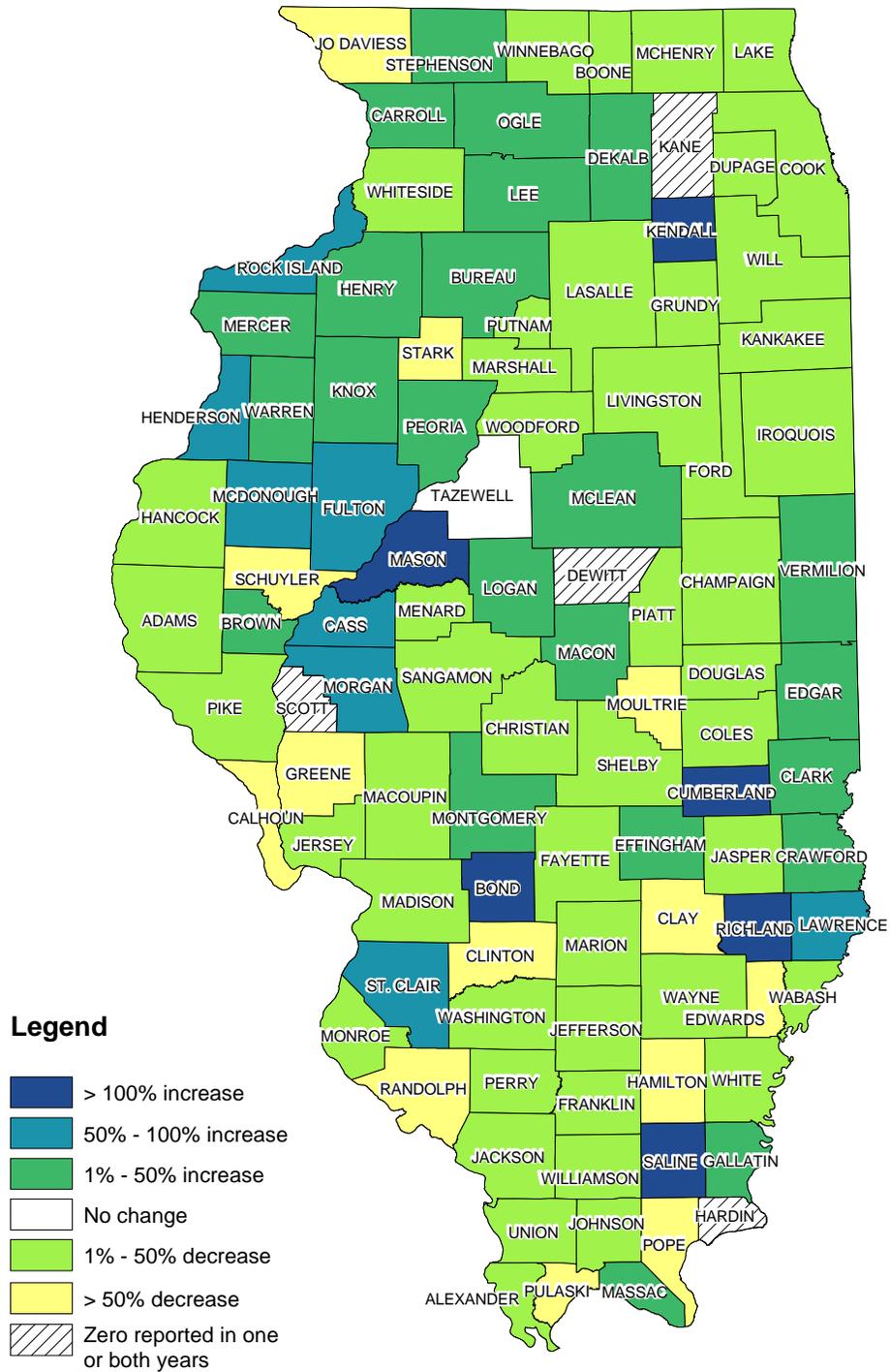


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 Note: Rate of formal probation caseloads as of Dec. 31, 2007

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 12 percent between 1997 and 2007. In 2007, the Central region had an active youth probation caseload rate of 1,383 for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16. Cook County experienced the largest decrease in its rates of formal probation cases. Between 1997 and 2007, the rate decreased 32 percent from 952 to 650. The Southern region of Illinois experienced a 1 percent decrease from 825 in 1997 to 848 in 2007. The Northern region of Illinois, not including Cook County, had a 23 percent decrease in their rates from 741 in 1997 to 637 in 2007.

Map 6 depicts the percent change in the rate of youth formal probation cases in Illinois between 2002 and 2007.

Map 6
Percent change in rate of youth probation cases in Illinois,
2002 - 2007*



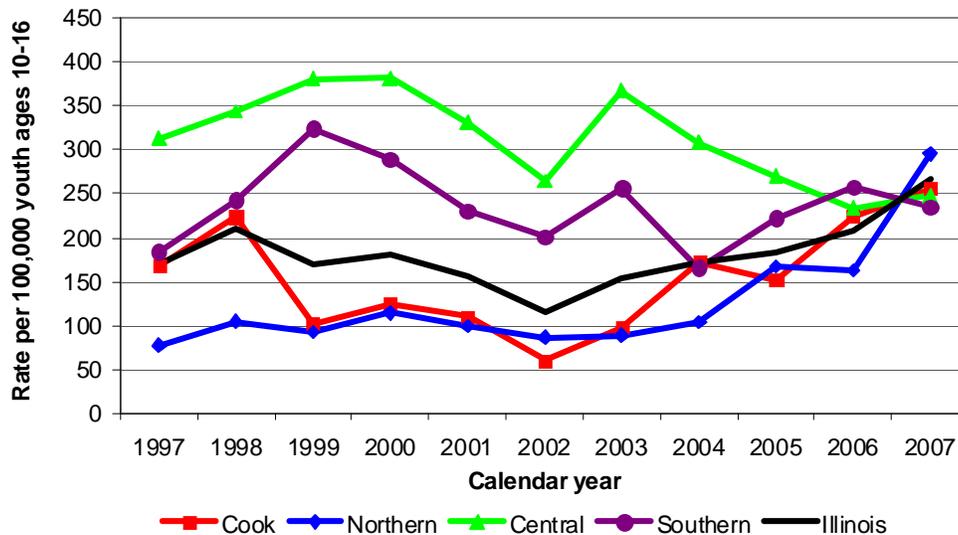
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 *As of Dec. 31, 2007

Informal probation caseloads

The number of active informal probation cases statewide increased 61 percent from 2,074 in calendar year 1997 to 3,341 in 2007, and more than doubled from 1,488 in 2002.

The state *rate* of active informal probation cases increased from calendar years 1997 to 2007. The state rate of informal probation on Dec. 31, 2007 was 266 cases per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16, a 58 percent increase from 169 in 1997, and a 129 percent increase from 116 in 2002. *Figure 19* depicts the rates of information probation cases active on December 31 by region for 1997 to 2007.

Figure 19
Rate of active informal probation cases per 100,000 youth
ages 10 to 16, by region, 1997 – 2007*

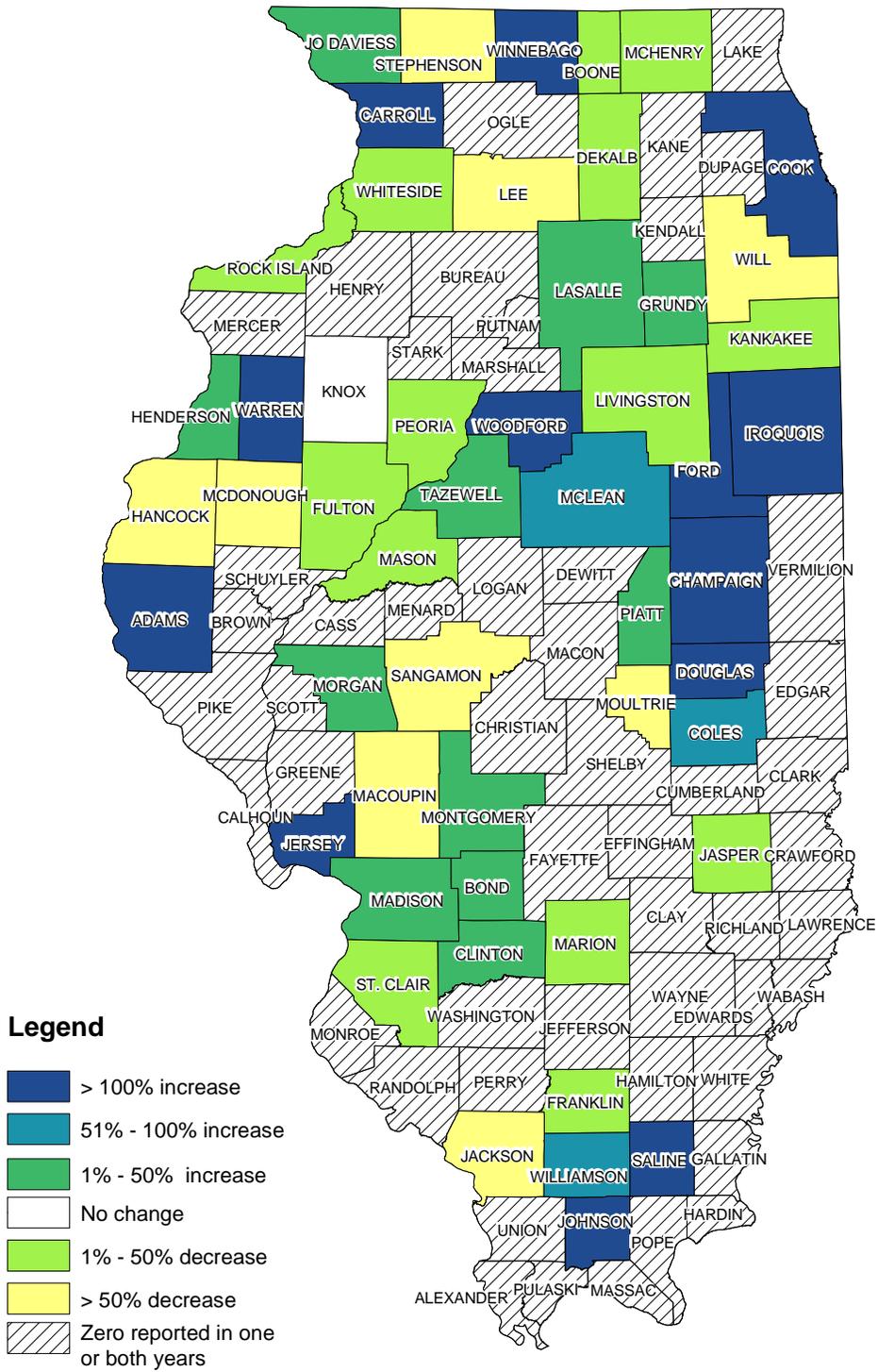


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
* As of Dec. 31, 2007

The rate of active informal probation cases varied during the time examined. Notably, in 2002 all regions had a decrease in their rates. The rate of informal probation cases in Central Illinois decreased 6 percent from 264 in 2002 to 248 in 2007. The rate of informal probation cases for Southern Illinois peaked at 324 in 1999 and declined afterward. However, the Southern region's rates were 28 percent higher in 2007 than in 1997.

Map 7 illustrates rate changes in informal youth probation cases in Illinois counties between 2002 and 2007.

Map 7
Percent change in rate of youth informal probation cases, 2002 - 2007*



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 * As of Dec. 31, 2002, and Dec. 31, 2007

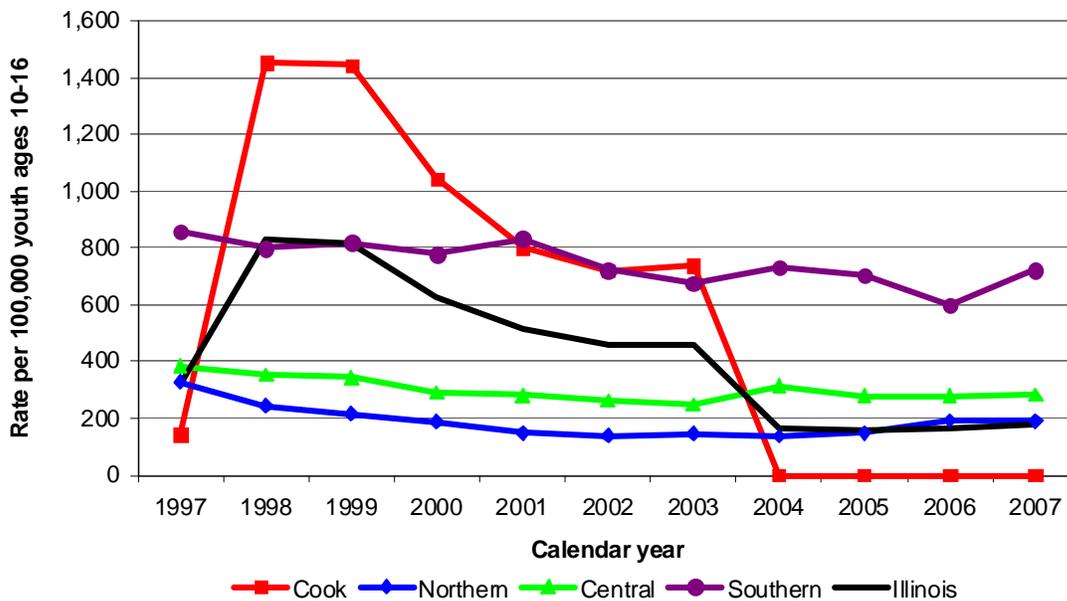
Delinquency petitions continued under supervision

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 2007, the number of delinquency petitions continued under supervision was 2,215—a 62 percent decrease from 5,890 reported in 2002. However, Cook County data for 2004 through 2007 were unavailable.

Figure 20 shows trends in rates of delinquency petitions continued under supervision by region from 1997 to 2007. Data for Cook County for 2004 through 2007 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, 1997 – 2007



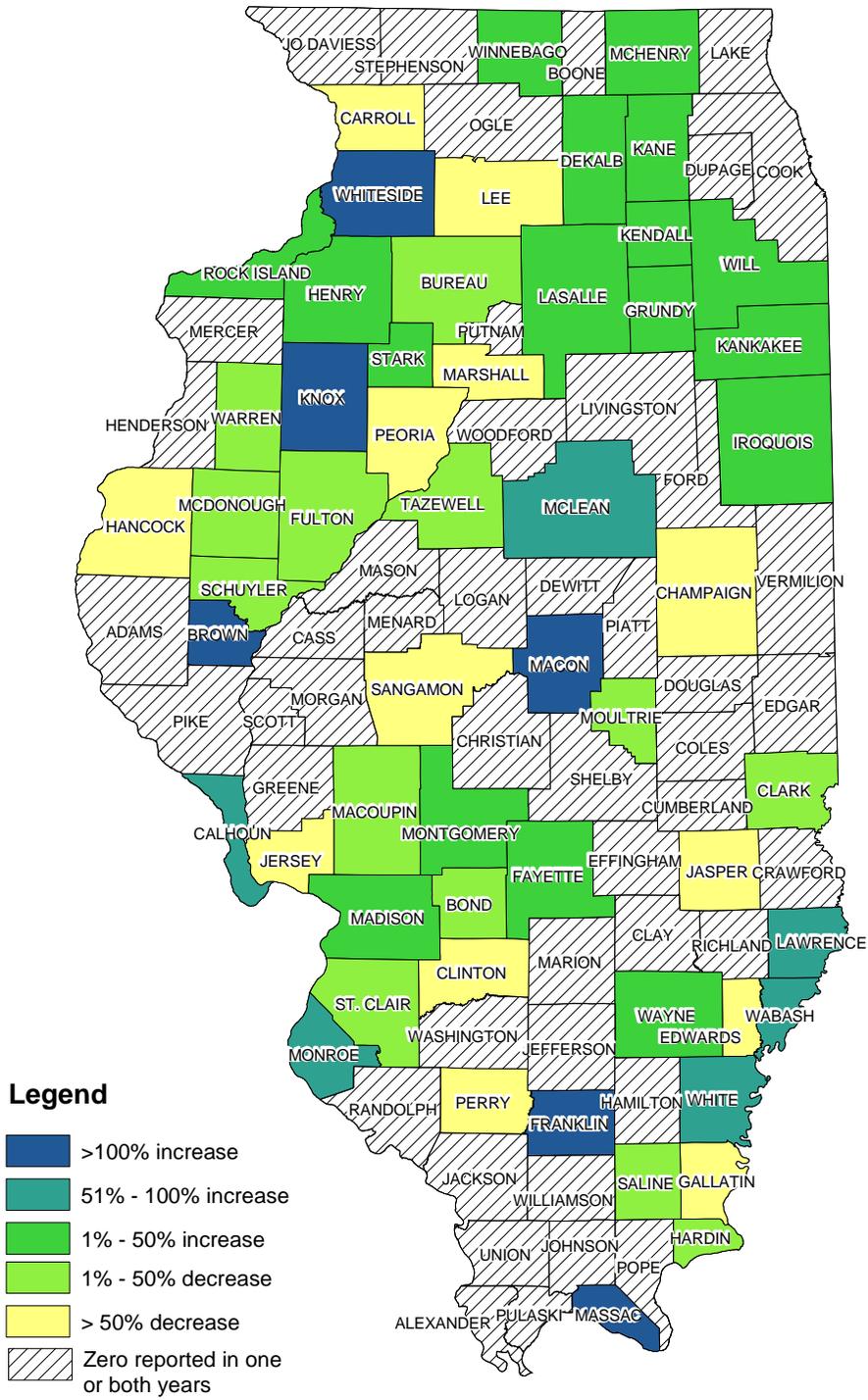
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Note: Cook County data for 2004 through 2007 were

There was a decrease in the *rate* of delinquency petitions continued under supervision from 1997 to 2007, decreasing 44 percent from 316 per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 1997 to 177 in 2007. The state rate decreased 62 percent from 460 in 2002. However, Cook County did not report delinquency petitions continued under supervision to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts in 2007. Without 2007 data from Cook County, statewide trends are difficult to identify. Examining statewide trends excluding Cook County show an overall decrease, although there has been a slight increase since 2002. Between 1997 and 2007, the statewide rate decreased 33 percent from 442 delinquency petitions continued under supervision per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 1997 to 298 in 2007. However, between 2002 and 2007, the rate increased 9 percent from 274 to 298.

All regions in Illinois experienced a decrease in the rate of delinquency petitions continued under supervision during the ten years examined. Central Illinois remained relatively stable, decreasing 26 percent between 1997 and 2007, and increasing 8 percent from 2002 to 2007. Northern Illinois rates, not including Cook County, decreased 42 percent from 1997 to 2007, and increased 36 percent from 2002.

Map 8 depicts the rate changes of cases continued under supervision by county between 2002 and 2007.

Map 8
Percent change in rate of youth continued under supervision in Illinois, 2002 - 2007



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 used in the report are the Authority's interpretations of these data.

IDJJ provides long-term custody in Illinois Youth Centers (IYC) 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 FY07, 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 sentence commitments from the court) are often distinguished from technical violation recommitments. In this report, court commitments to IDOC include youth who were adjudicated delinquent and sentenced to IDJJ for their offenses, as well as **court evaluations**, which are 30, 60, or 90-day commitments used to assess their needs so a judge can make a more informed sentencing decision.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 sentence court commitments.

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

Data summary

Admissions to IDJJ

In FY07, 2,333 youth were admitted to an IDJJ Youth Center—a 14 percent decrease from the 2,721 admitted in FY97; and a 14 percent decrease from the 2,716 admitted in FY02. Eight counties reported no youth admissions to IDJJ during FY07.

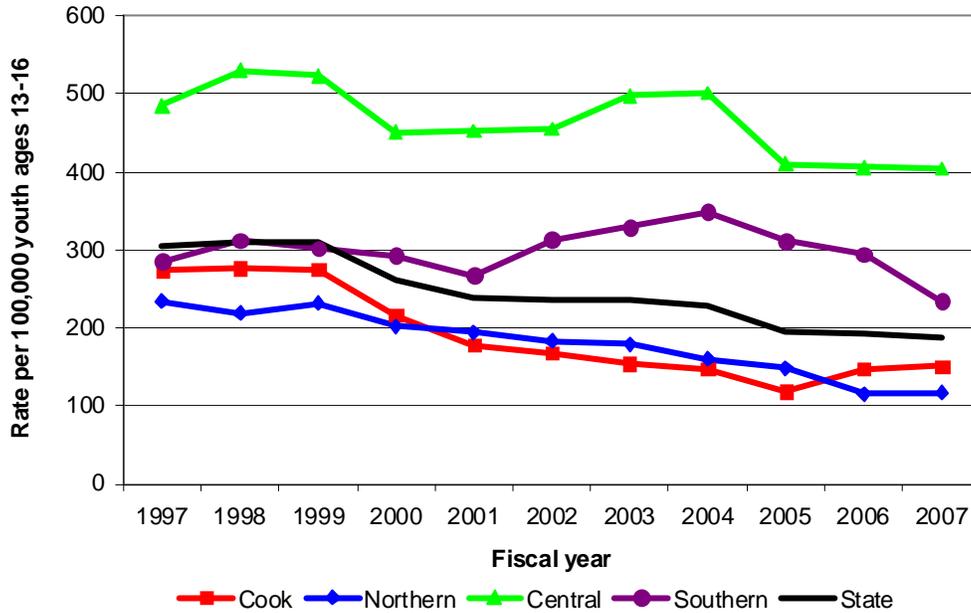
Of these admissions in FY07, 1,545 or 66 percent were court commitments for new adjudications (sentences.) The remaining 788 or 34 percent were for technical parole/MSR violations. Fifty-eight percent of all admissions to IDJJ in FY07 were youth between ages 13 and 16. The remaining 42 percent of admissions 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 FY07, 1,362 juveniles age 13 to 16 were admitted to an IDJJ Youth Center—a 37 percent decrease from 2,145 in FY97. In FY07 the *rate* of admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers was 187 admissions for every 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16—a 39 percent decrease from 305 in FY97 and a 21 percent decrease from 236 in FY02. *Figure 21* depicts the rate of commitments to IDJJ for youth ages 13 to 16 from FY97 to FY07.

Figure 21
Rate of admissions to IDJJ per 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16
by region, FY97-FY07



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

The *rate* of admissions to IDJJ for Northern Illinois decreased 50 percent from 234 admissions for every 100,000 youth age 13 to 16 in FY97 to 117 in FY07. Northern Illinois counties' *rates* of admissions decreased 36 percent from 184 in FY02. Cook County saw the second largest decrease during the time period examined. The *rate* of admissions for Cook County decreased 45 percent, from 273 per 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16 in FY97 to 150 in FY07, and decreased 10 percent from 273 in FY02. Between FY97 and FY07, the Southern Illinois *rate* decreased 18 percent, from 285 to 234; and decreased 25 percent from 313 in FY02. Between FY02 and FY04, the Southern Illinois *rate* increased 30 percent from 268 to 349 before decreasing in FY05, FY06, and FY07. The *rates* decreased for Central Illinois counties as well. Between FY97 and FY07, their *rates* decreased 17 percent from 484 to 404; and decreased 11 percent from 455 in FY02.

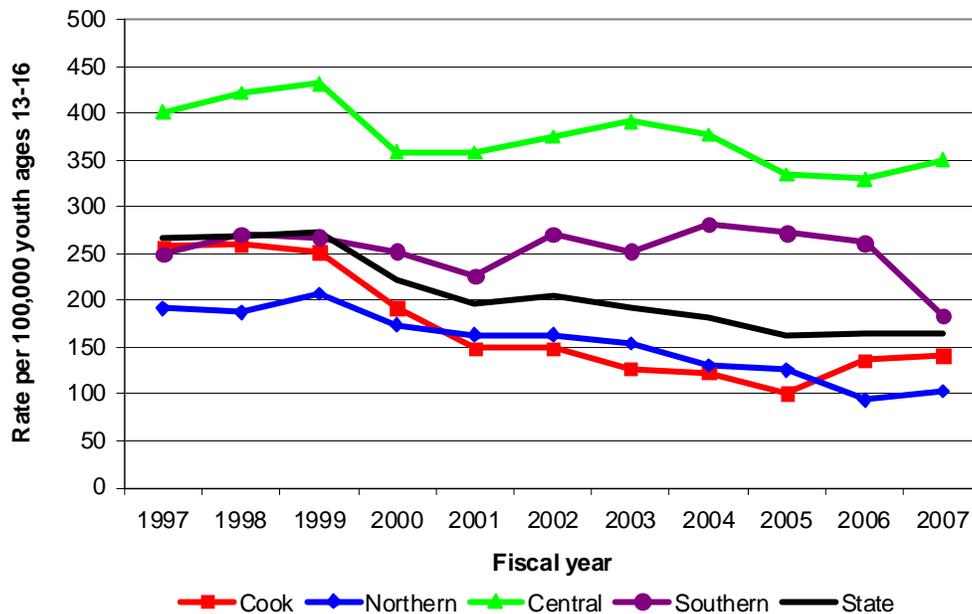
Map 9 depicts the rate changes in admissions of youth ages 13 to 16 to IDJJ by county from FY02 to FY07.

Court commitments to IDJJ of 13 to 16 year olds

In FY07, there were 1,204 court commitments of youth ages 13 to 16, representing 88 percent of IDJJ admissions for this age group. From FY97 to FY07, the number of court commitments decreased 36 percent from 1,878 in FY97 to 1,204 in FY07.

The state *rate* of youth court commitments to IDJJ decreased between FY97 and FY07. In FY07, the statewide rate of court commitments was 165 per 100,000 youth age 13 to 16—a 38 percent decrease from 267 in FY97. *Figure 22* depicts the rate of youth court committed to IDJJ, by region, from FY97 to FY07.

Figure 22
Rate of youth court commitments to IDJJ per 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16, by region, FY97-FY07



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

All regions in Illinois experienced a decrease in their rates of court commitments for 13 to 16 year olds between FY97 and FY07. Northern Illinois counties’ rates decreased the most during the time examined. In these counties, the rate decreased 46 percent from 191 new court commitments for every 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16 in FY97 to 103 in FY07; and decreased 27 percent from 163 in FY02. Cook County’s rates decreased 45 percent from 257 in FY97 to 141 in FY07; and decreased 5 percent from 149 in FY02. The rates in the counties in Southern Illinois decreased 27 percent from 250 in FY97 to 183 in FY07; and decreased 32 percent from 271 in FY02. Central Illinois counties experienced the smallest decrease during the time examined. In FY07, the rate of admissions for Central Illinois counties was 350 for every 100,000 youth ages 13 to 16—a 13 percent decrease from 401 in FY97 and a seven percent decrease from 375 in FY02.

Of court commitments in FY07, 28 percent were court evaluations (n=348) and 11 percent were court evaluation returns (n=129).

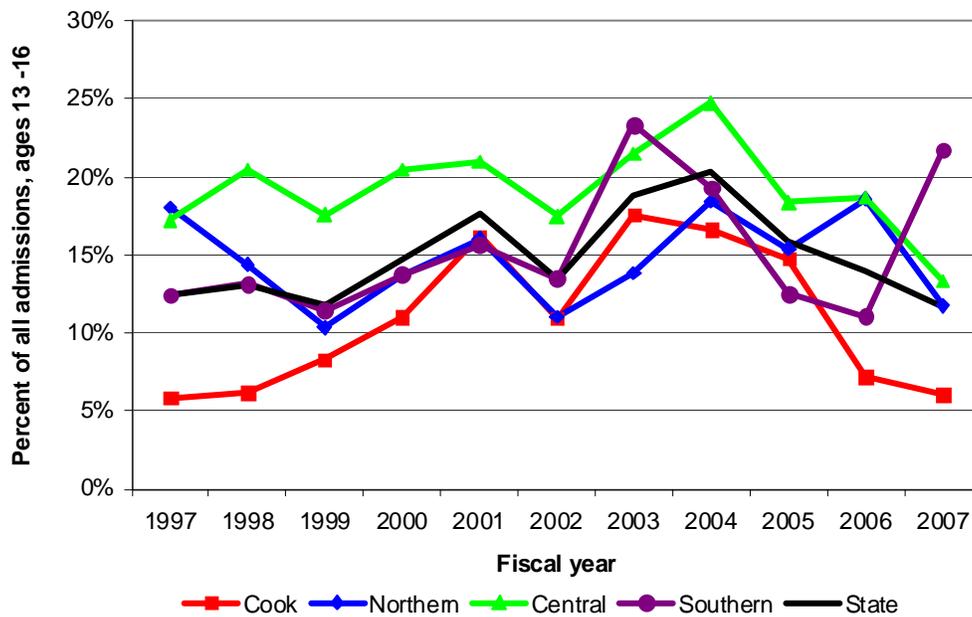
IDJJ uses an internal hierarchy to determine the most serious offense for which a youth is committed and groups offenses into five categories: person, property, sex, drug, and other. In FY07, 42 percent of court-committed youth ages 13 to 16 were committed for a property offense, 41 percent for an offense against a person, 10 percent for a drug offense, 4 percent for a sex offense, and 3 percent for an offense designated as “other”.

Fifty-six percent of court-committed youth ages 13 to 16 were black, 34 percent were white, and 10 percent were Hispanic. Most court committed youth were male (89 percent). Thirty-one percent of all court commitments to juvenile IDJJ facilities in FY07 were 16 years old, 22 percent were between 18 and 20 years old, 20 percent were 17 years old, 18 percent were 15 years of age, 7 percent were 14 years old, and 2 percent were 13 years old.

Technical violation recommitments to IDJJ of 13 to 16 year olds

In FY07, 12 percent of IDJJ admissions of 13 to 16 year olds were for technical violations of parole/MSR (n=158). This represents a 41 percent decrease from 267 in FY97, and a 30 percent decrease from 227 in FY02. The *proportion* of admissions for technical violations varied during the time period examined, however all regions saw an overall increase between FY97 and FY07. Between FY02 and FY07, most regions except the Northern region outside Cook County and Southern Illinois 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 FY97 to FY07.

Figure 23
Percent of IDJJ commitments that are technical violation recommitments for youth ages 13 to 16, by region, FY97-FY07



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 FY07, 42 percent of all admissions to IDJJ were youth between the ages of 17 and 20. In FY07, 971 youth in this age group were admitted to IDJJ facilities—a 69 percent increase from 576 in FY97 and a 5 percent decrease from 1,026 in FY02. The proportion of IDJJ admissions that are youth 17 years of age or older has steadily increased during the last ten years.

Of the 971 youth in this age group admitted to IDJJ facilities in FY07, 341 were court commitments for new adjudications (35 percent), and 630 were technical violation recommitments (65 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 3 percent from 330 in FY97 to 341 in FY07, and increased 15 percent from 296 in FY02.

Technical violation recommitments 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 971 youth 17 years of age or older admitted to an IDJJ facility in FY07, 65 percent were recommitment for technical violations of parole/MSR. The 630 youth in this age group committed in FY07 for technical violations is more than double the 246 youth committed in FY97, and a 14 percent increase from 730 in FY02.

Parole

Youth released on parole

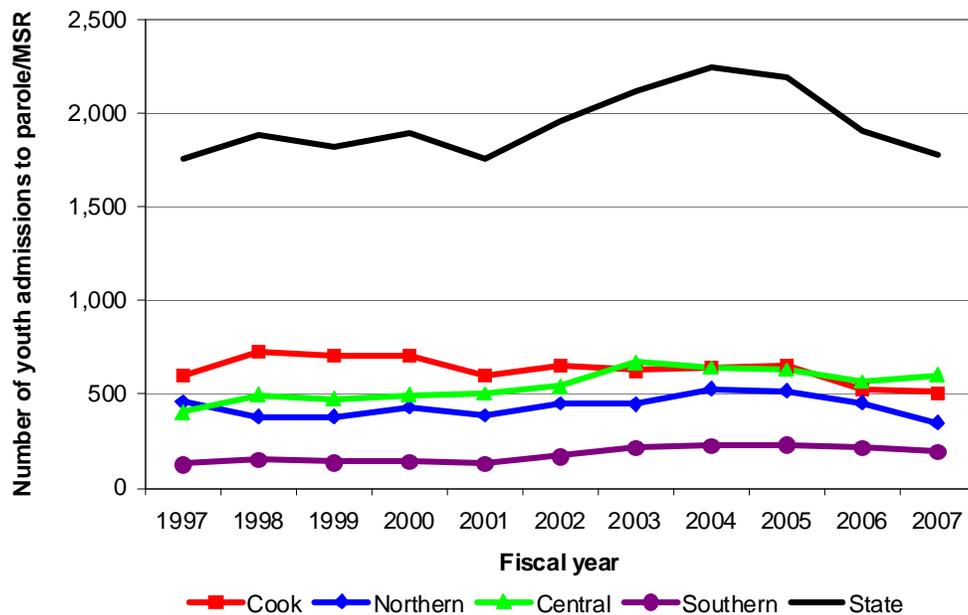
In FY07, 1,780 youth were released on parole/MSR from IDJJ facilities. This represents a one percent increase from the 1,761 released in FY97 and a 9 percent decrease from the 1,961 released in FY02. The number of youth released on parole increased steadily between 2001 and

[‡] Beginning January 1, 2010, youth 17 years old charged with misdemeanor offenses will remain under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Youth 17 years of age charged with felonies will still be considered adults under Illinois criminal law.

2004, increasing 28 percent from 1,756 to 2,242, before declining 21 percent to 1,780 in 2007. *Figure 24* shows the number of new releases to parole/MSR, by region of release, from FY97 to FY07.

Of the 1,780 youth released on parole/MSR in FY07, 604 or 34 percent were 13 to 16 years old. The remaining 66 percent (1,176) were 17 years of age or older.

Figure 24
Number of youth released on parole/MSR, by region of release, FY97-FY07



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

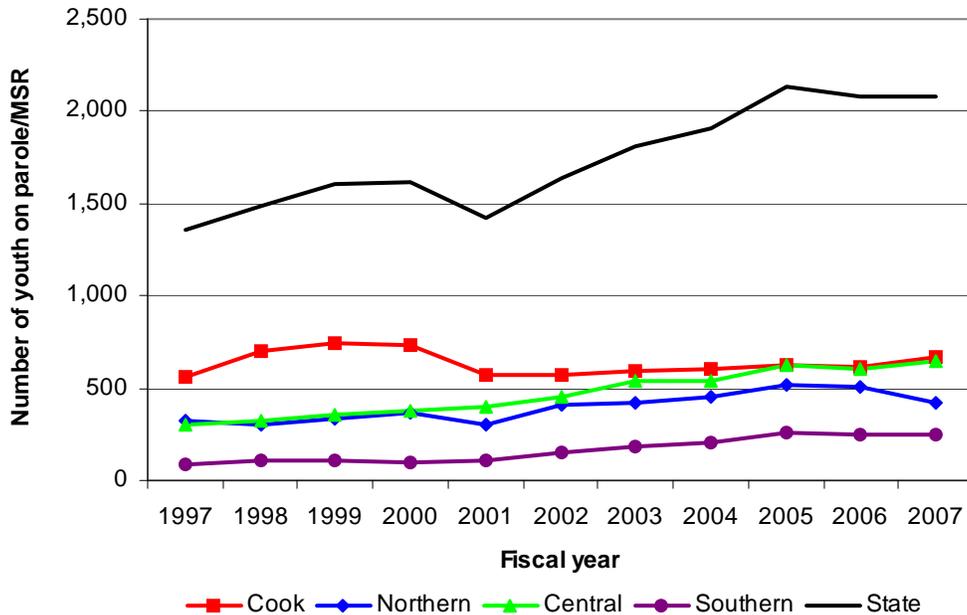
Northern Illinois counties had the largest decrease of new parole releases during the time period examined. The number of releases decreased 24 percent from 460 in FY97 to 350 in FY07; and decreased 22 percent from 450 in FY02. Cook County also experienced a decrease in the number of parole releases, decreasing 15 percent from 601 in FY97 to 512 in FY07, and 22 percent from 655 in FY02. While Southern Illinois had the lowest number of parole releases, this region experienced the largest increase during the time examined—increasing 51 percent from 130 in FY97 to 196 in FY07, and increasing 14 percent from 172 in FY02. The number of parole releases increased in the Central counties as well. Between FY97 and FY07 the number of releases increased 49 percent, from 405 in FY97 to 603 in FY07. Between FY02 and FY07 the number increased 11 percent from 542.

Youth on parole on June 30, 2007

To get an estimate of the number of youth on parole on a given day, the number of youth on parole on June 30th of the state fiscal year is used. On June 30, 2007, there were 2,084 youth on parole—a 54 percent increase from the 1,354 youth on parole on June 30, 1997; and a 27 percent increase from the 1,643 youth on parole on June 30, 2002. The number of youth on parole began

increasing after 2001. Between 2001 and 2007, the number of youth on parole increased 46 percent from 1,462 in 2001 to 2,084 in 2007. *Figure 25* depicts the number of youth on parole on June 30th of the fiscal year, by region, from FY97 to FY07. Of the 2,084 on parole in 2007, 35 percent were 13 to 16 years of age (719) and 65 percent were 17 years old or older (1,365).

Figure 25
Number of youth on parole/MSR on June 30th of the fiscal year, by region, FY97-FY07



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

The juvenile parole population in the Southern counties experienced the greatest increase during the ten years examined. Between FY97 and FY07, the parole population increased 174 percent from 89 to 244. The Southern counties’ parole population also increased 62 percent from 113 in FY02. Similarly, the parole population in Central Illinois counties more than doubled, from 302 in FY97 to 646 in FY07; and increased 42 percent from 454 in FY02. The parole population in Northern Illinois counties outside of Cook County increased 32 percent from 322 in FY97 to 424 in FY07, and increased 5 percent from 405 in FY02. Cook County’s parole population increased 18 percent from 564 in FY97 to 666 in FY07, and increased 16 percent from 575 in FY02.

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. 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)*
<i>County A</i>	21	67	90
<i>County B</i>	142	46	192
<i>County C</i>	16	246	267

* Total includes youth of all races.

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

Table 3
Raw population data

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

* Total includes 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
<i>County A</i>	$(21 \div 90) \times 100 = 23\%$	$(352 \div 6,491) \times 100 = 5\%$
<i>County B</i>	$(142 \div 192) \times 100 = 74\%$	$(2,469 \div 10,614) \times 100 = 23\%$
<i>County C</i>	$(16 \div 267) \times 100 = 6\%$	$(98 \div 3,478) \times 100 = 3\%$

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 *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data* reports prior to the 2006 report, the Hispanic population used to calculate rates was double counted because they were reported both in the race category they identified (e.g., black, white, etc.) and in the Hispanic ethnicity category. However, 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 2007, black youth ages 10 to 16 were over-represented as they were arrested at a level that was almost triple their representation in the general Illinois youth population (RI=2.97). Asian youth were under-represented and arrested at a level about 87 percent less than their representation in the general youth population (RI=0.13), and white youth were under-represented and arrested at a level about 46 percent less than their representation (RI=0.54). *Table 6* depicts the RIs for Illinois by race in Illinois in 2007.

Table 6
Youth arrest representation indices by race in Illinois, 2007

	<i>RI</i>	Percent of population ages 10-16	Percent arrested
<i>Black</i>	2.97	19.65%	58.27%
<i>Asian</i>	0.13	3.87%	0.51%
<i>White</i>	0.54	76.02%	40.76%

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

Detention

In 2007, 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 41 percent less than their representation (RI=0.59). Asian youth were under-represented at 96 percent less than their representation in the population (RI=0.04). White youth were also

under-represented at 52 percent less than their representation in the population (RI=0.48). *Table 7* shows the 2007 state representation indices by race and ethnicity.

Table 7
Youth detention representation indices by race and ethnicity in Illinois, 2007

	RI	Percent of population ages 10-16	Percent detained
<i>Black</i>	3.09	19.03%	58.77%
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.59	18.67%	11.10%
<i>Asian</i>	0.04	3.70%	0.14%
<i>White</i>	0.48	58.39%	27.76%

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

IDJJ commitments

In FY07, black youth ages 13 to 16 were committed to IDJJ almost three times their representation in the general youth population (RI=2.88). Hispanic youth were under-represented, committed at a level 44 percent less than their representation (RI=0.56), and Asian youth were under-represented with zero commitments in FY07. White youth were committed at a level 43 percent less than their representation (RI=0.57). *Table 8* shows the representation indices for the state by race and ethnicity for FY07

Table 8
Youth ages 13 to 16 IDJJ commitment representation indices by race and ethnicity, FY07

	RI	Percent of population Ages 13-16	Percent in IDJJ
<i>Black</i>	2.88	19.48%	56.17%
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.56	17.76%	9.99%
<i>Asian</i>	0.00	3.52%	0.00%
<i>White</i>	0.57	59.03%	33.70%

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

Relative rate index

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

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

Rate =

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

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

Black youth arrest rate for County A =

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

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

Table 9
Black and white youth arrest rates

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

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

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 arrest rates in County A are more than five times those of white youth. County C has an arrest RRI of 2.23 for their black youth. Therefore, black youth arrest rates in County C are approximately twice those of white youth. There is an over-representation of black youth at the arrest stage in both counties, and County A's problem is more than twice that of County C's. County B's over-representation of black youth is almost twice that of County A's.

Data summary

Arrests

In 2007, the arrest relative rate index for black youth ages 10 to 16 was 5.53 meaning black youth arrest rates were five and a half times that of white youth arrest rates in Illinois. Asian youth were arrested at a rate one-fourth that of white youth (RRI=0.25). *Table 11* shows the relative rate indices and arrest rates by race for the state in 2007.

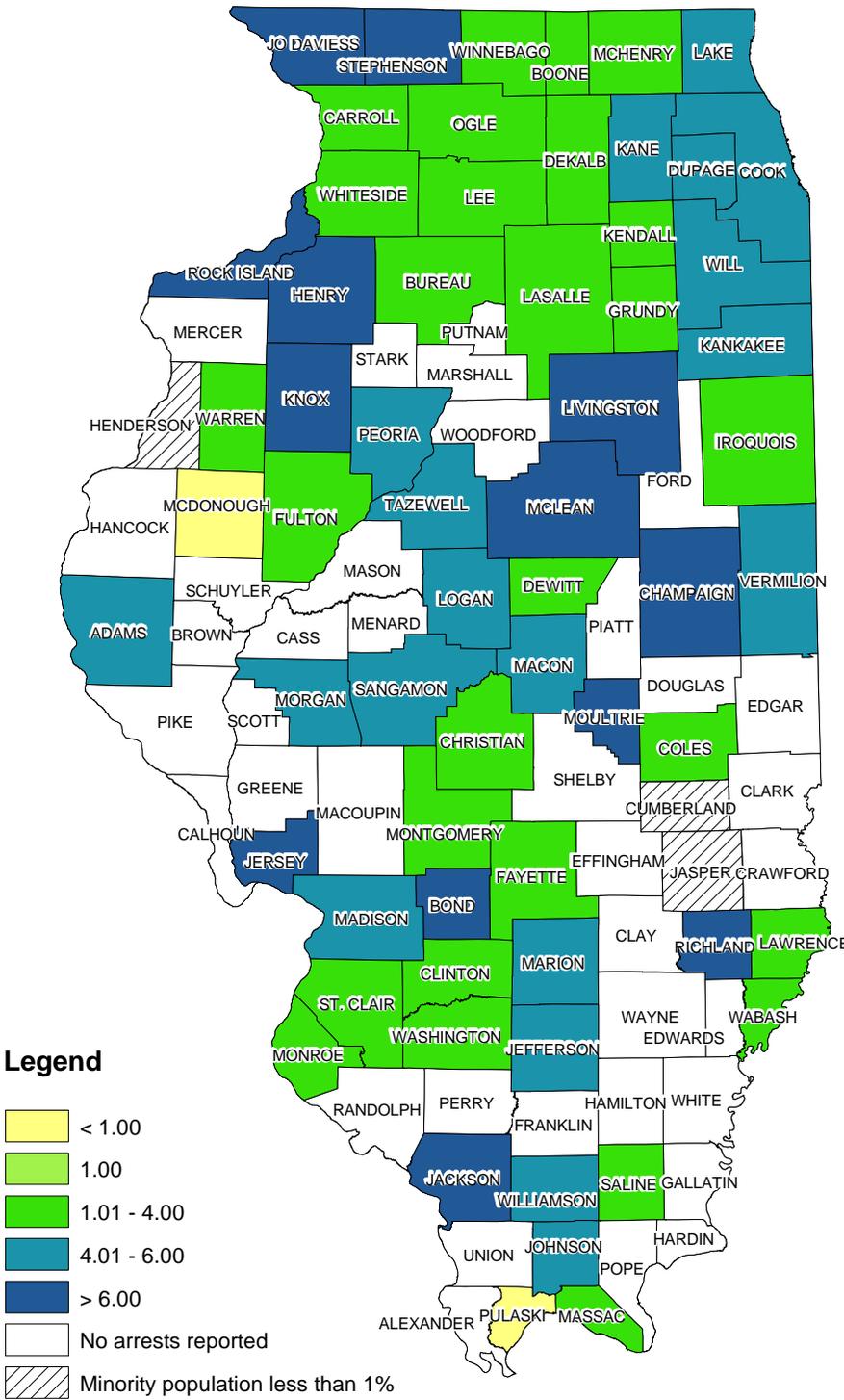
Table 11
Youth arrest relative rate indices by race, 2007

	Black	Asian	White
<i>RRI</i>	5.53	0.25	--
<i>Arrest rate/1,000</i>	113.61	5.06	20.54

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 2007. As indicated on the map, counties reporting no arrests may either have no reported arrests for the whole county or no arrests for black youth. Seven counties reported no arrests of any youth, one county reported no arrests of white youth, and 28 counties reported no arrests of black youth in 2007.

Map 10
Black youth arrest relative rate indices by county, 2007



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

Detention

In 2007, the rates of admission to secure detention of black youth ages 10 to 16 were six and a half times those of white youth (RRI=6.50). Hispanic youth detention rates were slightly higher than those of white youth (RRI=1.25). Asian youth were committed to detention about one-tenth the rate of a white youth (RRI=0.08). *Table 12* shows the statewide relative rate indices and detention rates by race and ethnicity in Illinois in 2007.

Table 12
Youth detention relative rate indices by race and ethnicity in Illinois, 2007

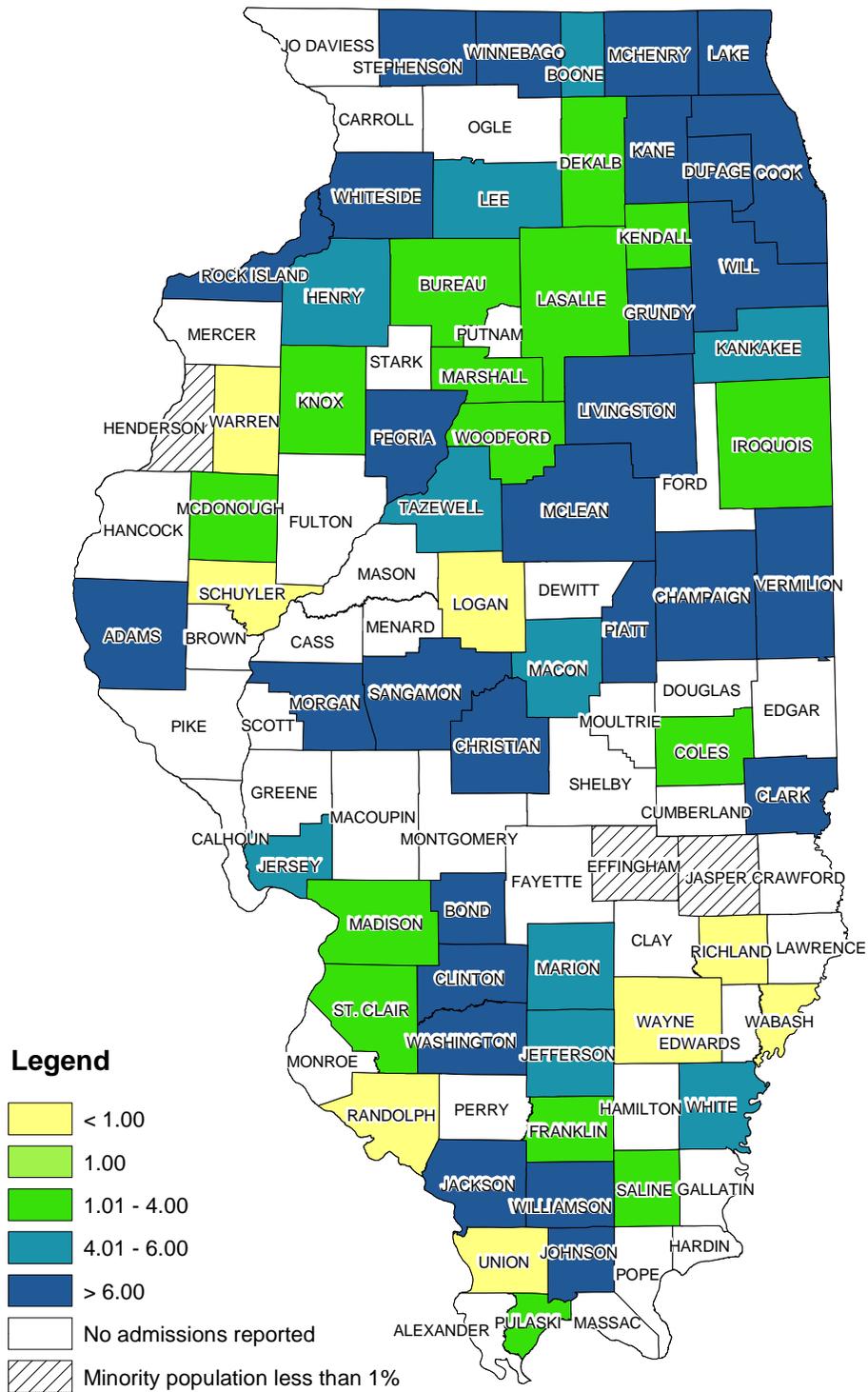
	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
<i>RRI</i>	6.50	0.08	1.25	--
<i>Detention rate/1,000</i>	34.84	0.43	6.71	5.36

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 2007.

In 2007, six counties admitted no youth ages 10 to 16 to detention, 40 counties admitted zero black youth or white youth to detention. Additionally, 58 counties reported admitting zero Hispanic youth ages 10 to 16 to detention in 2007. 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 2007.

Map 11
Black youth detention relative rate indices, 2007



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

Corrections

In FY07, IDJJ commitment rates for black youth ages 13 to 16 were five times those of white youth (RRI=5.05). Hispanic youth IDJJ commitment rates were approximately equal to those of white youth (about 1 percent lower; RRI=0.99). Zero Asian youth were committed to IDJJ in FY07. *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, FY07*

	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
<i>RRI</i>	5.05	0.00	0.99	--
<i>Commitment rate per 1,000</i>	5.39	0.00	1.05	1.07

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

Map 13 and *Map 14* highlight counties where black and Hispanic youth, respectively, made up at least one percent of the youth population 13 to 16 years old and indicates relative rate indices in FY07. Asian youth were not over-represented in any of the 18 counties where they constituted more than one percent of the general youth population as no Asian youth were committed to IDJJ in FY07.

In FY07, 19 counties committed no youth between the ages of 13 and 16 to IDJJ. Additionally, 45 counties committed no black youth ages 13 to 16 to corrections and 60 counties admitted no Hispanic youth to IDJJ.

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

Table 14 provides a statewide overview of the 2007 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, 2007

Stages	Black			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI
<i>Population (ages 10-16)</i>	238,759	190	--	46,387	37	--	234,204	187	--	732,587	584	--
<i>Arrest*</i>	28,007	113.61	5.53	246	5.06	0.25	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,592	20.54	--
<i>Detention</i>	8,318	34.84	6.50	20	0.43	0.08	1,571	6.71	1.25	3,929	5.36	--
<i>Corrections**</i>	765	5.39	5.05	0	0.00	0.00	136	1.05	0.99	459	1.07	--

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

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

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

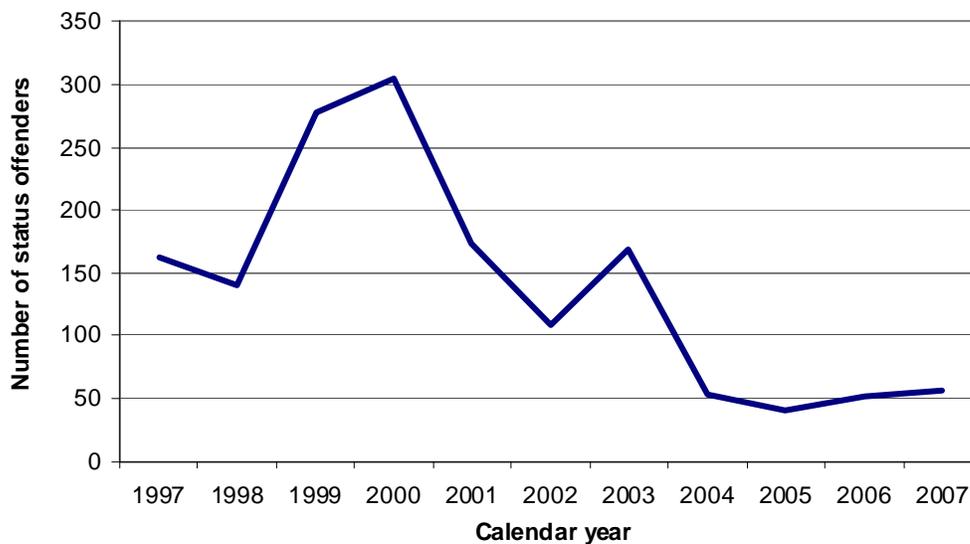
Status offenders in secure detention

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

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

Figure 26 shows a declining number of institutionalized status offenders. In 2007, there were 57 status offense deinstitutionalization violations—a 65 percent decrease from 163 in 1997 and a 47 percent decrease from 108 in 2002.

Figure 26
Youth status offenders detained in Illinois, 1997-2007



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

From 1997 to 2007, there was a 65 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 2007.

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, 2007

County facility	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Adams	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Champaign	4	0	0	1	2	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	16
Cook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	5
Kane	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	7
Knox	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LaSalle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLean	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Peoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangamon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
St. Clair	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Vermilion	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Will	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	9
Winnebago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	2	4	8	6	10	1	6	2	2	3	6	57

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Table 16 shows the number of youth placed in municipal lockups in 2007 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 109 jail removal violations in municipal lock-ups in 2007.

Table 16
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act jail removal violations in municipal lock-ups, 2007

Municipal lockup	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Aurora	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bartlett	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Berwyn	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
Blue Island	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burbank	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	0	11
Chicago JISC	0	3	3	9	1	9	0	0	0	4	0	2	31
Chicago Heights	1	0	1	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	14
Chicago Ridge	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cicero	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	7
Crete	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Downers Grove	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Glendale Heights	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Gurnee	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Hillside	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hoffman Estates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Lansing	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Maywood	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Naperville	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
New Lennox	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norridge	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oak Park	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O'Fallon	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Peoria	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Plainfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Riverdale	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
South Holland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Venice	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	4	12	16	18	13	14	3	2	5	6	10	6	109

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Table 17 shows the number of youth placed in county jails in 2007 in violation of the Jail Removal Act. In 2007, there were 51 jail removal violations.

Table 17
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act jail removal violations
in county jails, 2007

County jail	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
DeWitt	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2	3	0	0	5
Kankakee	3	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	10
Logan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mason	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Perry	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Piatt	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	5	14
Schuyler	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Woodford	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	7	2	6	2	6	6	2	1	5	6	2	6	51

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 22 percent of all arrests statewide in 2007. Thirty-three percent of all female arrests in 2007 were for offenses against a person compared to 26 percent of all male arrests. However, there was no difference in property crimes by gender—32 percent of female arrests and 32 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 2007. Five percent of female arrests were for status offenses, compared to 2 percent of males.

Table 18
Number and percentage of male and female youth arrests
by offense category, 2007

Type of offense	Male		Female		Total*
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of gender</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of gender</i>	
Person	9,834	26%	3,478	33%	13,313
Property	12,182	32%	3,400	32%	15,584
Sex	320	0.9%	16	0.2%	337
Drug	5,575	15%	525	5%	6,101
Weapons	792	2%	103	1%	896
Status offense	787	2%	472	5%	1,259
Other	8,007	21%	2,562	24%	10,575
Total	37,497	100%	10,556	100%	48,065

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

* Totals include 12 youth arrests in which the sex of the youth was unknown

Females in secure detention

Females accounted for 2,445 of the 14,154 admissions of youth ages 10 to 16 to secure detention statewide in 2007 (17 percent). *Table 19* depicts the percentage of male and female detainees by type of offense in 2007.

In 2007, 48 percent of female admissions to detention were for offenses against a person, compared to 30 percent for males. Males in 2007 were more likely to be admitted for property offenses than females—27 percent and 20 percent of admissions, respectively. Females had a higher proportion of their detention admissions for status offenses. In 2007, status offenses accounted for 2 percent of female admissions, but only 0.3 percent of male admissions.

Table 19
Number of youth detainees by gender and type of offense in Illinois, 2007

Type of Offense	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent of gender	Number	Percent of gender	
Person	3,494	30%	1,171	48%	4,665
Property	3,167	27%	487	20%	3,654
Sex	302	3%	5	0.2%	307
Drug	1,163	10%	112	5%	1,275
Status Offense	33	0.3%	43	2%	76
Contempt of court	297	3%	77	3%	374
Warrant	1,285	11%	165	7%	1,450
Weapons	630	5%	25	1%	655
Violations	750	6%	202	8%	952
Other	588	5%	158	6%	746
Total	11,709	100%	2,445	100%	14,154

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

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 FY07, females accounted for 11 percent of commitments of 13 to 16 year olds to IDJJ (145 of 1,362 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 (127 of 1,204 new sentence commitments). However, when examining youth ages 13 to 16 committed to IDJJ for technical violations of parole or mandatory supervised release, females accounted for 11 percent (18 of 158 technical violation recommitments).

Offenses against a person accounted for the highest proportion of female commitments, 52 percent compared to only 39 percent for males. Property crimes were the second most common offense for which females were committed in FY07 at 35 percent of their commitments compared to 43 percent for males. Females were less likely to be committed for drug, sex, or other offenses than males. *Table 20* depicts the percentage of male and female commitments by type of offense in FY07.

Table 20
Number of youth commitments to IDJJ by gender, FY07*

Type of offense	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent of gender	Number	Percent of gender	
Person	476	39.1%	76	52.4%	552
Property	523	43.0%	51	35.2%	574
Drug	138	11.3%	3	2.1%	141
Sex	58	4.8%	1	0.7%	59
Other	22	1.8%	14	9.7%	36
Total	1,217	100%	145	100%	1,362

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections
* 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. At least 20 percent of youth in the juvenile justice system have a serious mental health problem.³⁵ Most of these disorders are diagnosable but tend to remain untreated or mistreated. Strategies promoted by OJJDP to address the issue include community-based alternatives to detention and developing mental health treatment plans and services in correctional facilities.

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

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

screening after referral from a juvenile justice professional. The liaison then develops a treatment plan and connects the youth to appropriate treatment services.

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

Data summary

The number of referrals made to MHJJI varied widely across counties, mostly due to issues of eligibility. In FY07 the state recorded a 91 percent participation rate of the number of youth screened and deemed eligible. Nine counties had 100 percent participation rates. *Table 21* depicts participation numbers in MHJJI in FY07.

**Table 21
Illinois Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative participation, FY07**

County	Number of referrals	Number Screened	Number eligible	Number that participated	Percent eligible that participated
Adams	29	28	28	28	100.0%
Boone	70	64	58	58	100.0%
Champaign	63	50	20	12	60.0%
Cook	261	182	179	180	100.6%
DuPage	19	18	18	21	116.7%
Franklin	131	24	19	18	94.7%
Kane	52	34	34	31	91.2%
Knox	49	25	25	16	64.0%
Lake	107	77	76	74	97.4%
LaSalle	35	27	27	27	100.0%
McLean	66	54	49	35	71.4%
Macon	61	45	41	32	78.0%
Madison	119	111	53	27	50.9%
Peoria	71	41	42	43	102.4%
St. Clair	60	42	42	42	100.0%
Sangamon	75	38	27	21	77.8%
Vermilion	32	32	32	32	100.0%
Will	19	14	14	18	128.6%
Total	1,319	906	784	715	91.2%

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

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

Dually involved youth

Dually involved youth are 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 An 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, 2007. 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, 2007, provides an estimate of the scope of this issue.

Table 22
Number of dually involved youth ages 10-21 in Illinois, 2007

Placement type	Total cases
County facility	147
Adult IDOC	83
Youth IDOC	82
Total	312

Source: Department of Child and Family Services
Note: These totals were logged on Dec. 31, 2007

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 2007, 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 2007 it interviewed 347 youth and served 247. The Kane County Juvenile Drug Court served 36 youth in 2007.

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						

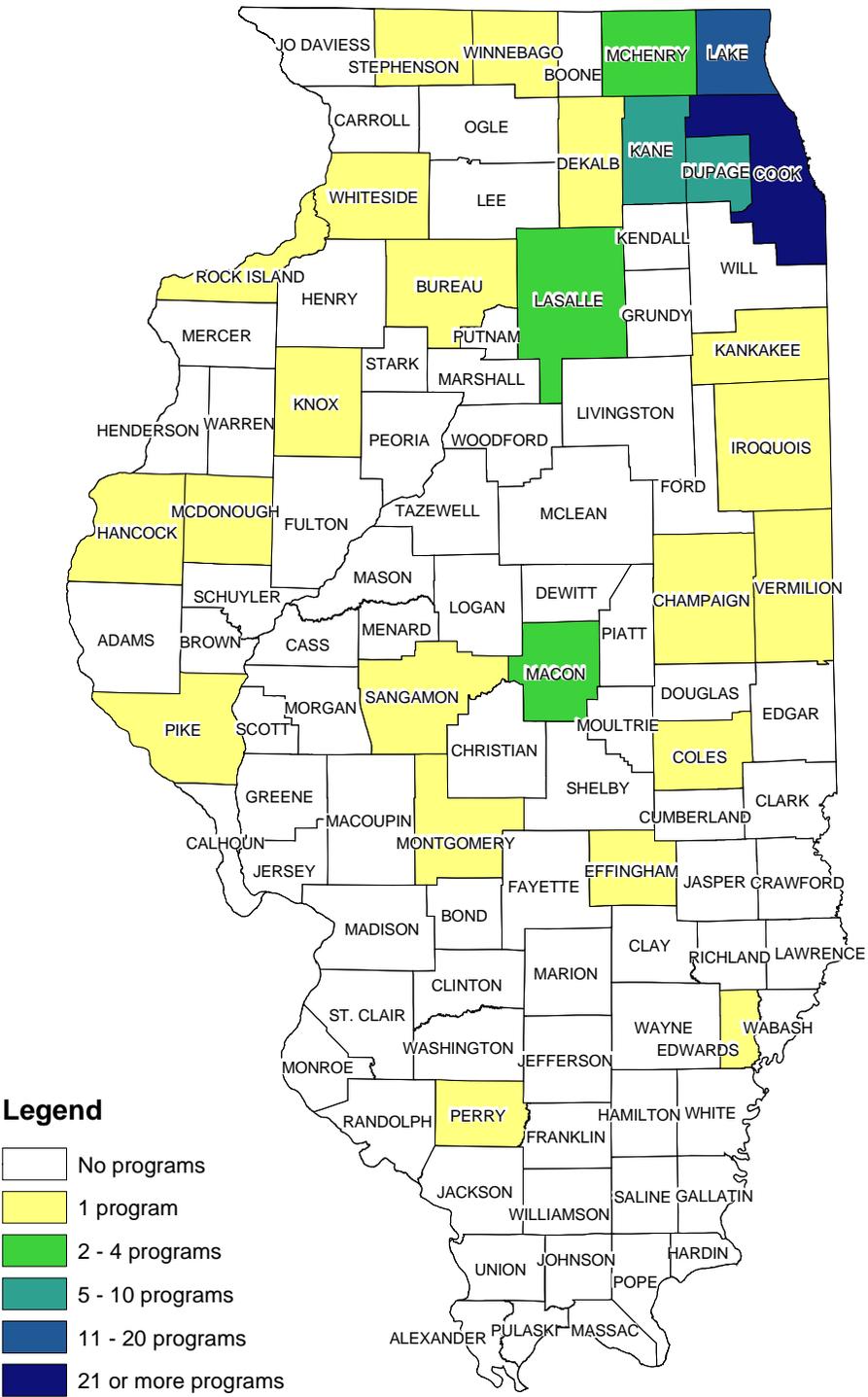
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

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 FY07, 132 youth court programs operated in 27 Illinois counties including 31 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 2007.

Map 15
Number of youth court programs in Illinois, 2007



Source: Office of the Illinois Attorney General

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 17 or after all juvenile court proceedings have terminated [705 *ILCS* 405/5-915(1)]. This is different from sealing a juvenile record, as sealed records are removed from review or examination except by court order or by designated officials. Expungement completely removes the record.

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

During Illinois' 95th General Assembly (the 2007-2008 legislative session), eight bills were introduced to change juvenile expungement legislation. During this session only two of the bills passed. P.A. 95-0861, amended 705 *ILCS* 405/5-915(3) and reduced the number of days after notification of a petition to expunge juvenile records that the State's Attorney, prosecutor, State Police, or arresting agency may file an objection to expungement petition from 90 to 45 days. This change is not effective until January 1, 2010.

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

State initiatives

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

Redeploy Illinois

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

Redeploy Illinois programs are obligated to reduce the number of youth commitments to the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) 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 2007, Macon County reduced youth commitments to IDOC by 65 percent, from 51 to 18 youth.⁴²

The Second Judicial Circuit Redeploy Program served 20 youth in 2007 and the average length of program participation was nine to 12 months. The probation department assumed the administrative function and day-to-day oversight of the program. According to the November 2008 Redeploy Illinois annual report, the Second Judicial Circuit Redeploy program reduced youth commitments to IDJJ 41 percent (20 fewer youth) in 2007.

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 for a court evaluation. Among other services, participants receive mentoring, individual and family counseling, aggression replacement therapy, and increased community supervision. In FY07, Peoria County reduced youth commitments from 78 to 49, a 38 percent reduction.

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

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 (ages 10 to 24). 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

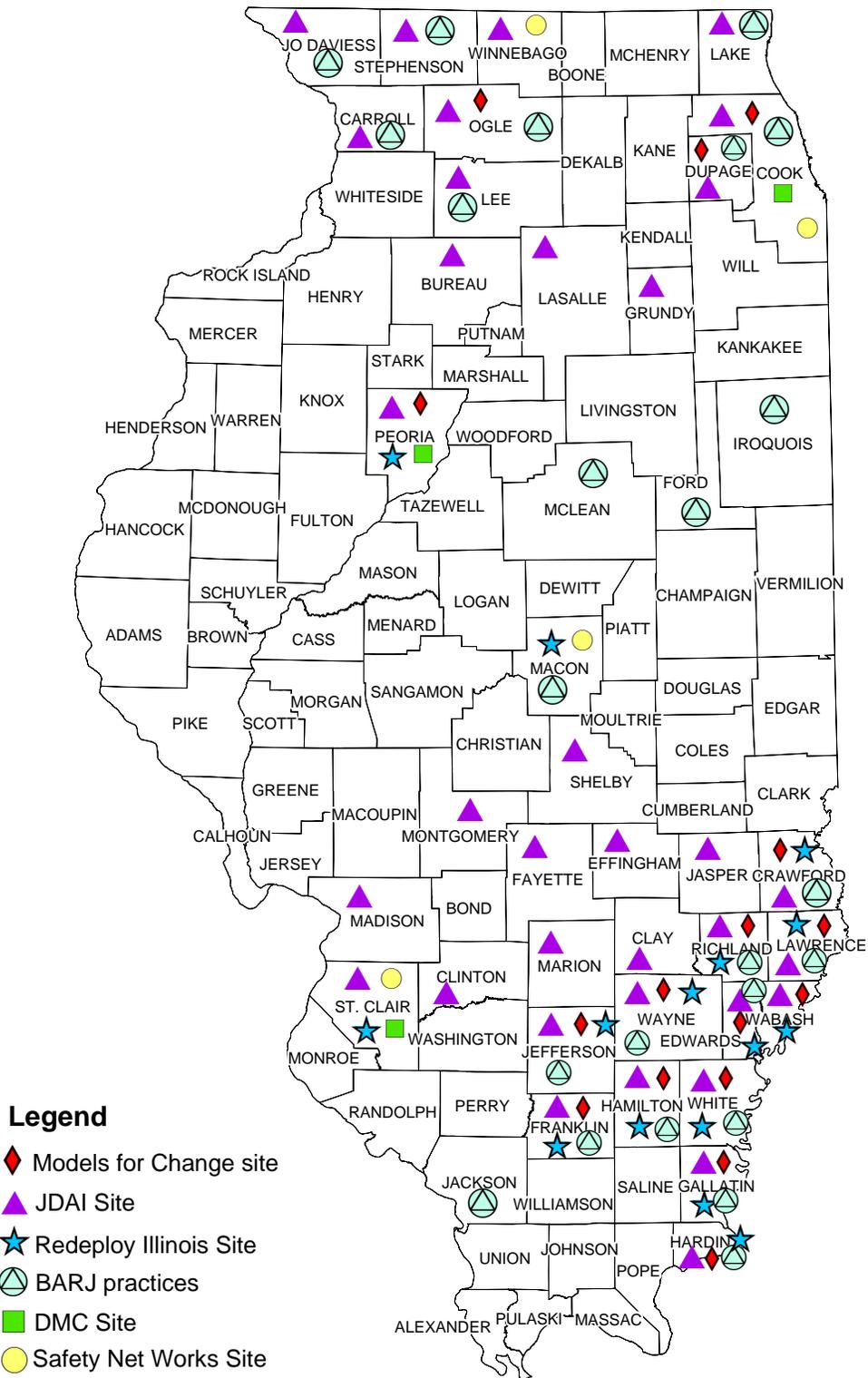
Park, Little Village, North Lawndale, Roseland, and South Shore. The cities of Cicero, Decatur, East St. Louis, Maywood, and Rockford also were selected to participate.

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.

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.
- Continue and support efforts to create better linkages between community-based services, juvenile justice system entities, and system-involved youth.

Appendix A: Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

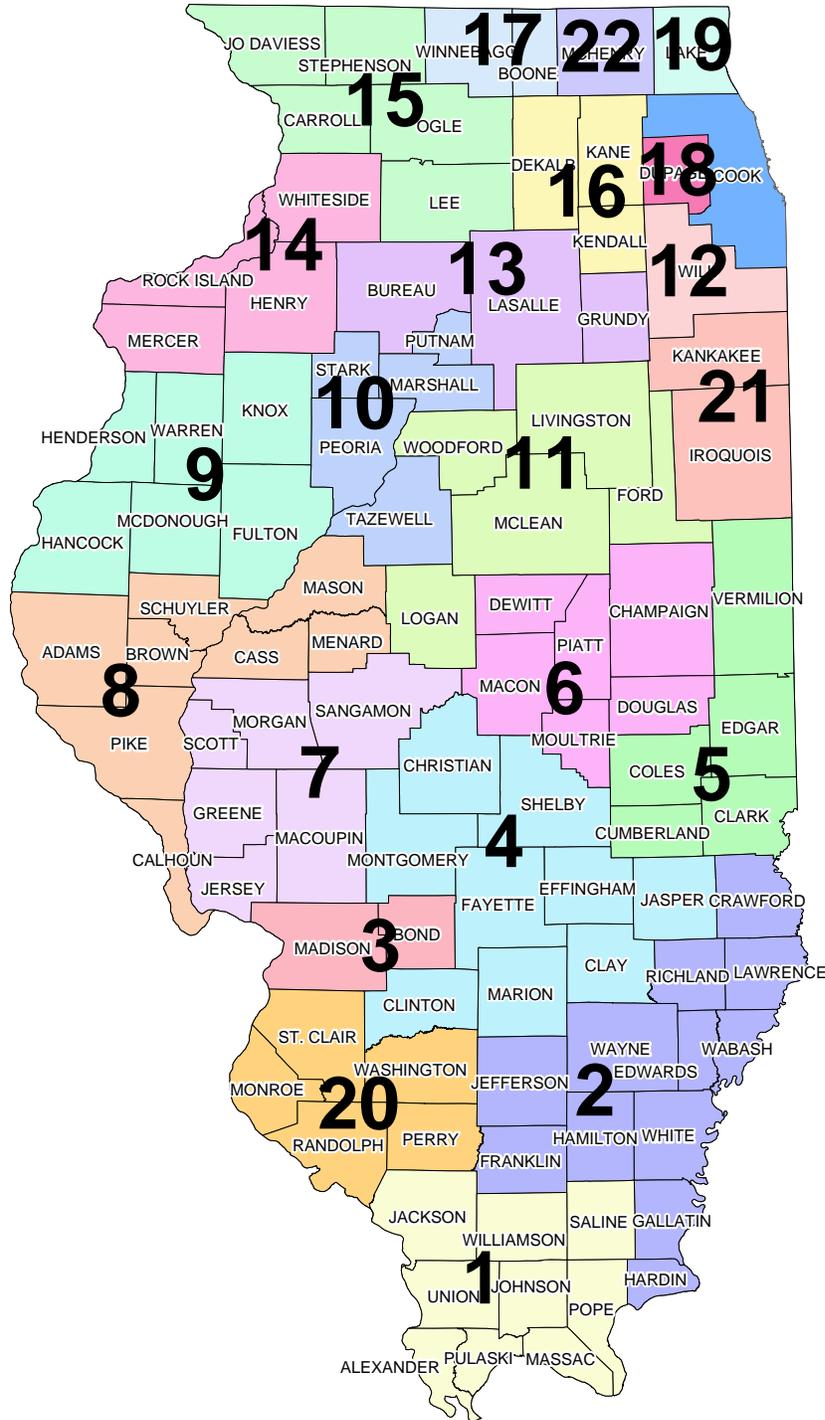
Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)	Operated by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. JTPA provides work experience and other employment training services, as well as some remedial education activities to youth. In 2000, the name was changed to the Work Force Investment Act.
Judicial circuit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

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

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

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

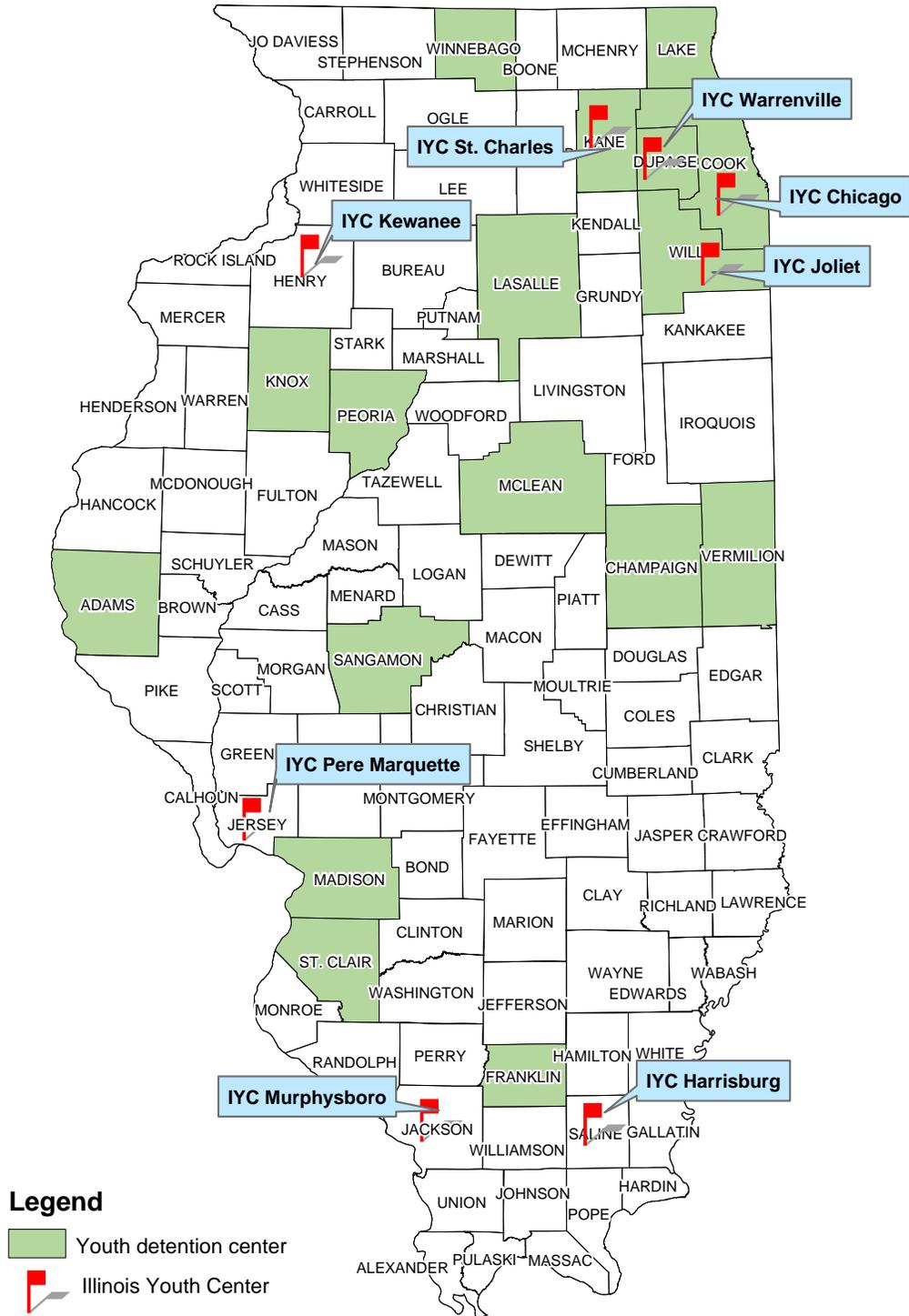
Appendix B: Map of judicial circuits in Illinois



Appendix C: Regional classifications of counties

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

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



- 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/dcfs/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 Edwards County in the youth arrests table. This could be interpreted as Edwards County not having any youth arrests for 2007, or that Edwards County did not report any youth arrests to the Illinois State Police, but actually did arrest juveniles.

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

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

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

Age 10-16

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

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

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

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

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

Age 10-16

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

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

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

Table 3: Number of unemployed, FY02 – FY07

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security

Rate per 100,000 Persons in the Labor Force

County	2002	% Unemployed	Rate	2007	% Unemployed	Rate	Rank
Adams	1,695	4.72%	4,719	1,627	4.11%	4,113	96
Alexander	332	9.53%	9,535	284	8.16%	8,163	4
Bond	474	5.73%	5,734	479	5.47%	5,466	42
Boone	1,737	7.75%	7,748	1,856	6.93%	6,934	9
Brown	112	3.68%	3,684	101	2.91%	2,911	102
Bureau	1,121	6.08%	6,076	1,000	5.14%	5,135	61
Calhoun	160	6.53%	6,531	185	6.97%	6,965	8
Carroll	599	7.21%	7,207	466	5.32%	5,319	51
Cass	367	5.09%	5,085	349	4.53%	4,531	85
Champaign	4,246	4.26%	4,263	4,657	4.44%	4,436	90
Christian	1,068	6.20%	6,200	949	5.28%	5,278	53
Clark	598	6.96%	6,961	526	5.86%	5,861	28
Clay	464	6.77%	6,769	408	5.83%	5,830	30
Clinton	896	4.95%	4,946	962	4.98%	4,977	68
Coles	1,591	5.84%	5,838	1,290	4.62%	4,618	82
Cook	196,622	7.42%	7,416	137,941	5.23%	5,235	56
Crawford	623	6.64%	6,642	565	5.76%	5,755	32
Cumberland	374	6.56%	6,561	311	5.36%	5,360	49
DeKalb	2,788	5.47%	5,467	2,707	4.60%	4,599	84
DeWitt	562	6.68%	6,679	438	5.10%	5,096	62
Douglas	532	5.00%	4,999	475	4.50%	4,504	86
DuPage	28,671	5.50%	5,498	20,525	3.84%	3,844	99
Edgar	599	6.09%	6,094	574	5.41%	5,413	45
Edwards	180	5.13%	5,125	178	5.15%	5,155	60
Effingham	984	5.55%	5,549	808	4.29%	4,289	93
Fayette	705	7.13%	7,133	686	6.63%	6,633	17
Ford	348	4.80%	4,803	384	5.23%	5,229	57
Franklin	1,400	8.20%	8,198	1,510	8.26%	8,257	3
Fulton	1,220	7.00%	6,996	998	5.57%	5,572	40
Gallatin	205	7.47%	7,465	173	6.49%	6,492	18
Greene	430	6.13%	6,130	378	5.27%	5,268	54
Grundy	1,534	7.30%	7,304	1,475	5.69%	5,686	37
Hamilton	258	6.44%	6,437	254	5.89%	5,895	27
Hancock	632	5.99%	5,985	569	5.71%	5,705	35
Hardin	157	8.09%	8,093	147	8.58%	8,576	2
Henderson	273	6.65%	6,646	233	5.74%	5,739	33
Henry	1,487	5.68%	5,676	1,410	5.07%	5,071	67
Iroquois	967	6.08%	6,081	885	5.27%	5,267	55
Jackson	1,537	5.01%	5,009	1,606	4.85%	4,849	72
Jasper	303	5.78%	5,778	283	5.44%	5,439	43
Jefferson	1,175	6.01%	6,007	1,107	5.19%	5,187	58
Jersey	633	5.71%	5,706	677	5.71%	5,708	34
JoDaviess	632	5.01%	5,011	587	4.26%	4,263	95
Johnson	301	5.99%	5,986	353	6.68%	6,678	15
Kane	15,208	6.51%	6,515	12,867	4.80%	4,800	75
Kankakee	3,503	6.74%	6,743	3,710	6.64%	6,639	16
Kendall	1,918	5.46%	5,465	2,413	4.30%	4,299	92
Knox	1,934	7.24%	7,243	1,359	5.31%	5,306	52
Lake	18,813	5.52%	5,520	18,876	5.07%	5,073	66
LaSalle	4,041	7.30%	7,301	3,727	6.30%	6,295	22
Lawrence	458	5.54%	5,539	427	5.07%	5,075	65

Table 3: Number of unemployed, FY02 – FY07

County	2002	% Unemployed	Rate	2007	% Unemployed	Rate	Rank
Lee	978	5.62%	5,623	993	5.34%	5,337	50
Livingston	1,028	5.41%	5,407	924	4.70%	4,701	80
Logan	822	5.79%	5,791	687	5.08%	5,080	63
McDonough	832	5.01%	5,011	775	4.49%	4,488	87
McHenry	8,708	5.58%	5,577	7,790	4.32%	4,323	91
McLean	3,321	3.83%	3,827	3,582	3.96%	3,963	98
Macon	4,227	8.00%	8,001	3,242	5.94%	5,940	25
Macoupin	1,425	5.93%	5,935	1,557	6.27%	6,273	23
Madison	7,504	5.71%	5,708	7,982	5.66%	5,665	38
Marion	1,665	8.83%	8,828	1,271	6.72%	6,723	14
Marshall	431	6.30%	6,297	338	4.61%	4,608	83
Mason	579	7.30%	7,299	511	6.88%	6,882	11
Massac	452	6.27%	6,273	454	5.92%	5,925	26
Menard	310	4.49%	4,491	326	4.68%	4,677	81
Mercer	599	6.93%	6,926	512	5.70%	5,699	36
Monroe	679	4.27%	4,269	830	4.47%	4,466	89
Montgomery	984	7.27%	7,275	945	6.91%	6,910	10
Morgan	955	5.31%	5,307	934	5.16%	5,164	59
Moultrie	407	5.51%	5,507	314	3.84%	3,840	100
Ogle	1,631	6.32%	6,315	1,637	5.84%	5,845	29
Peoria	5,374	6.02%	6,020	4,747	4.86%	4,860	71
Perry	778	7.50%	7,497	875	8.71%	8,710	1
Piatt	438	4.89%	4,894	363	4.00%	4,003	97
Pike	503	5.86%	5,865	422	4.80%	4,803	74
Pope	147	7.38%	7,380	146	7.38%	7,385	5
Pulaski	243	7.97%	7,972	221	7.37%	7,367	6
Putnam	257	8.21%	8,208	197	6.09%	6,093	24
Randolph	884	5.71%	5,714	862	5.49%	5,486	41
Richland	452	6.02%	6,023	386	4.93%	4,932	70
Rock Island	4,208	5.60%	5,600	3,826	4.77%	4,766	76
St. Clair	7,747	6.54%	6,541	8,075	6.43%	6,426	20
Saline	831	7.07%	7,066	858	6.73%	6,730	13
Sangamon	4,972	4.75%	4,752	5,081	4.71%	4,710	79
Schuyler	199	4.69%	4,688	190	4.28%	4,277	94
Scott	169	5.90%	5,897	151	5.42%	5,416	44
Shelby	708	6.16%	6,162	571	5.08%	5,077	64
Stark	217	7.72%	7,720	161	5.36%	5,365	48
Stephenson	1,658	6.53%	6,528	1,375	5.39%	5,388	47
Tazewell	3,570	5.43%	5,428	3,286	4.47%	4,467	88
Union	599	7.20%	7,201	609	7.18%	7,176	7
Vermilion	2,853	7.61%	7,608	2,456	6.49%	6,488	19
Wabash	377	5.59%	5,594	371	5.77%	5,766	31
Warren	552	5.82%	5,818	436	4.73%	4,728	78
Washington	409	4.85%	4,847	412	4.82%	4,823	73
Wayne	463	5.74%	5,744	419	4.97%	4,968	69
White	416	5.31%	5,306	434	5.41%	5,406	46
Whiteside	2,000	6.79%	6,789	1,729	5.60%	5,599	39
Will	18,676	6.28%	6,278	17,323	4.76%	4,758	77
Williamson	1,811	5.93%	5,932	2,469	6.79%	6,793	12
Winnebago	10,392	7.36%	7,355	9,398	6.30%	6,301	21
Woodford	786	4.24%	4,243	782	3.64%	3,639	101
Total	417,700	6.54%	6,540	341,000	5.10%	5,097	

Table 4: Estimated median household income, CY07; and educational attainment, CY00

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

County	Households: Median household income in 2007	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	\$43,602	17,648	20,108	37,756
Alexander	\$28,443	1,921	2,362	4,283
Bond	\$46,974	4,266	4,272	8,538
Boone	\$59,405	10,276	10,772	21,048
Brown	\$42,205	1,616	1,448	3,064
Bureau	\$45,794	9,620	10,638	20,258
Calhoun	\$43,889	1,390	1,428	2,818
Carroll	\$41,515	4,679	4,912	9,591
Cass	\$40,318	3,417	3,831	7,248
Champaign	\$44,237	44,407	47,080	91,487
Christian	\$41,660	9,459	10,151	19,610
Clark	\$44,826	4,396	4,860	9,256
Clay	\$36,401	3,560	3,955	7,515
Clinton	\$52,996	9,208	8,952	18,160
Coles	\$36,007	11,869	13,282	25,151
Cook	\$52,554	1,254,693	1,429,704	2,684,397
Crawford	\$41,724	5,490	5,611	11,101
Cumberland	\$40,875	2,836	3,059	5,895
DeKalb	\$54,945	20,859	21,943	42,802
DeWitt	\$47,415	4,466	5,017	9,483
Douglas	\$46,166	4,882	5,367	10,249
DuPage	\$73,818	254,361	276,068	530,429
Edgar	\$40,544	5,088	5,809	10,897
Edwards	\$40,970	1,872	2,091	3,963
Effingham	\$48,003	8,762	9,286	18,048
Fayette	\$38,527	5,043	5,501	10,544
Ford	\$46,388	3,807	4,416	8,223
Franklin	\$33,963	9,779	10,902	20,681
Fulton	\$40,668	9,896	10,885	20,781
Gallatin	\$33,799	1,503	1,795	3,298
Greene	\$37,685	3,649	3,991	7,640
Grundy	\$62,835	10,260	10,843	21,103
Hamilton	\$37,500	2,170	2,188	4,358
Hancock	\$45,213	5,545	6,212	11,757
Hardin	\$33,455	1,121	1,224	2,345
Henderson	\$40,939	2,276	2,407	4,683
Henry	\$46,209	13,518	15,359	28,877
Iroquois	\$44,003	7,988	8,970	16,958
Jackson	\$31,146	13,798	14,040	27,838
Jasper	\$42,723	2,630	2,802	5,432
Jefferson	\$41,705	9,973	10,686	20,659
Jersey	\$54,031	5,420	6,114	11,534
JoDaviess	\$48,000	6,277	6,792	13,069
Johnson	\$42,277	3,214	2,864	6,078
Kane	\$68,513	94,756	102,042	196,798
Kankakee	\$47,009	24,644	27,901	52,545
Kendall	\$77,938	15,086	15,796	30,882
Knox	\$37,880	14,635	16,502	31,137
Lake	\$77,904	167,363	177,443	344,806
LaSalle	\$48,218	29,082	31,477	60,559
Lawrence	\$37,921	4,008	4,729	8,737

Table 4: Estimated median household income, CY07 and educational attainment, CY00

County	Households: Median household income in 2007	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	\$47,602	9,580	10,102	19,682
Livingston	\$47,442	9,793	10,897	20,690
Logan	\$44,690	7,793	8,862	16,655
McDonough	\$34,690	7,337	8,264	15,601
McHenry	\$74,115	71,364	74,766	146,130
McLean	\$55,018	37,855	41,270	79,125
Macon	\$44,752	29,173	33,370	62,543
Macoupin	\$44,025	12,913	14,081	26,994
Madison	\$52,073	68,326	75,274	143,600
Marion	\$38,262	10,177	11,748	21,925
Marshall	\$48,338	3,728	4,033	7,761
Mason	\$42,946	4,158	4,540	8,698
Massac	\$38,461	3,812	4,194	8,006
Menard	\$55,268	3,469	3,861	7,330
Mercer	\$48,778	4,582	5,207	9,789
Monroe	\$66,748	7,616	8,329	15,945
Montgomery	\$39,530	7,869	8,215	16,084
Morgan	\$41,833	9,055	10,339	19,394
Moultrie	\$46,868	3,510	3,990	7,500
Ogle	\$54,425	13,162	14,510	27,672
Peoria	\$47,150	46,322	53,020	99,342
Perry	\$38,983	5,706	5,672	11,378
Piatt	\$55,009	4,709	5,149	9,858
Pike	\$39,219	4,466	4,981	9,447
Pope	\$36,421	1,097	1,168	2,265
Pulaski	\$31,087	1,545	1,782	3,327
Putnam	\$55,134	1,677	1,791	3,468
Randolph	\$42,980	8,203	8,303	16,506
Richland	\$38,467	4,172	4,857	9,029
Rock Island	\$45,209	38,339	43,288	81,627
St. Clair	\$46,428	61,292	70,319	131,611
Saline	\$33,724	6,391	7,399	13,790
Sangamon	\$48,330	51,289	60,231	111,520
Schuyler	\$41,023	1,968	2,231	4,199
Scott	\$44,254	1,478	1,610	3,088
Shelby	\$41,337	6,173	6,631	12,804
Stark	\$43,043	1,692	1,906	3,598
Stephenson	\$43,450	12,995	14,637	27,632
Tazewell	\$52,745	35,624	38,029	73,653
Union	\$37,923	4,366	5,129	9,495
Vermilion	\$38,036	20,636	23,285	43,921
Wabash	\$45,931	3,420	3,671	7,091
Warren	\$41,477	4,702	5,276	9,978
Washington	\$48,727	3,971	4,073	8,044
Wayne	\$37,783	4,111	4,702	8,813
White	\$39,797	3,803	4,302	8,105
Whiteside	\$43,920	15,426	16,964	32,390
Will	\$71,597	130,730	139,355	270,085
Williamson	\$38,914	16,024	17,452	33,476
Winnebago	\$48,394	69,861	78,178	148,039
Woodford	\$62,349	9,671	10,485	20,156
Total	\$54,141	3,075,613	3,417,615	6,493,228

Table 5: Estimated number of youth living in poverty, CY07

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	2,424	15,865	57
Alexander	845	42,981	1
Bond	541	14,645	68
Boone	2,136	14,697	66
Brown	147	14,863	65
Bureau	1095	13,850	73
Calhoun	131	12,584	80
Carroll	601	18,351	39
Cass	534	15,757	58
Champaign	6,961	18,095	42
Christian	1,352	17,565	48
Clark	682	17,849	46
Clay	575	18,554	38
Clinton	871	10,867	90
Coles	1,553	16,194	56
Cook	281,408	21,323	20
Crawford	793	20,433	24
Cumberland	415	17,036	50
DeKalb	2,175	9,527	93
DeWitt	570	15,012	64
Douglas	664	13,436	75
DuPage	13,181	5,671	100
Edgar	722	17,925	45
Edwards	212	15,230	61
Effingham	1,119	12,872	78
Fayette	963	20,741	23
Ford	390	11,705	85
Franklin	2,232	25,720	9
Fulton	1,378	18,320	40
Gallatin	359	29,069	5
Greene	605	19,170	32
Grundy	835	7,026	98
Hamilton	344	20,129	25
Hancock	622	15,442	60
Hardin	277	32,512	3
Henderson	256	17,643	47
Henry	1,440	13,133	76
Iroquois	1,149	16,845	52
Jackson	3,005	28,475	6
Jasper	355	16,857	51
Jefferson	1,925	21,729	17
Jersey	629	12,811	79
JoDaviess	543	11,890	83
Johnson	432	18,090	43
Kane	16,234	10,944	89
Kankakee	4,582	16,235	55
Kendall	1,343	4,805	102
Knox	2,719	25,178	11
Lake	16,488	8,316	95
LaSalle	3,670	13,977	72
Lawrence	638	20,843	21

Table 5: Estimated number of youth living in poverty, CY07

County	Number of youth 0-17 living in poverty	Rate	Rank
Lee	927	12,301	81
Livingston	1,259	14,154	71
Logan	869	14,493	70
McDonough	1062	21,502	19
McHenry	5,418	6,295	99
McLean	4,335	11,552	86
Macon	5,987	23,833	13
Macoupin	1,860	17,522	49
Madison	9,482	15,215	62
Marion	2,249	24,411	12
Marshall	344	12,164	82
Mason	642	19,039	33
Massac	750	21,670	18
Menard	366	13,123	77
Mercer	415	11,783	84
Monroe	365	4,833	101
Montgomery	1,224	19,324	31
Morgan	1,397	18,945	35
Moultrie	463	13,755	74
Ogle	1,366	10,430	91
Peoria	8,438	18,631	37
Perry	906	19,551	29
Piatt	318	8,693	94
Pike	713	19,861	27
Pope	225	30,161	4
Pulaski	553	35,700	2
Putnam	142	11,111	88
Randolph	1,233	18,267	41
Richland	652	18,752	36
Rock Island	6,630	19,740	28
St. Clair	17,186	25,506	10
Saline	1,551	26,072	8
Sangamon	8,246	17,963	44
Schuyler	241	16,667	54
Scott	173	15,149	63
Shelby	701	14,528	69
Stark	202	14,691	67
Stephenson	2,350	22,180	16
Tazewell	3,350	11,257	87
Union	919	23,272	14
Vermilion	5,431	27,843	7
Wabash	514	19,514	30
Warren	611	16,786	53
Washington	332	9,931	92
Wayne	682	18,981	34
White	594	19,926	26
Whiteside	2,141	15,672	59
Will	13,829	7,159	97
Williamson	3,197	22,806	15
Winnebago	15,666	20,811	22
Woodford	690	7,639	96
Total	524,318	16,389	

Table 6: Monthly average number of youth receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families support, FY02 - FY07

Youth Age 10-18

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

County	2002	2007
Adams	309	183
Alexander	361	248
Bond	34	39
Boone	29	38
Brown	5	Data reported with Schuyler
Bureau	89	78
Calhoun	5	5
Carroll	39	52
Cass	26	44
Champaign	673	324
Christian	66	100
Clark	39	56
Clay	49	54
Clinton	100	91
Coles	64	93
Cook	80,108	46,006
Crawford	33	47
Cumberland	21	16
DeKalb	152	138
DeWitt	51	36
Douglas	38	34
DuPage	635	924
Edgar	67	55
Edwards	8	Data reported with Wabash
Effingham	57	51
Fayette	61	74
Ford	33	12
Franklin	207	183
Fulton	134	126
Gallatin	20	15
Greene	30	43
Grundy	28	Data reported with LaSalle
Hamilton	36	34
Hancock	66	47
Hardin	8	Data reported with Pope
Henderson	31	Data reported with Warren
Henry	187	209
Iroquois	131	142
Jackson	439	401
Jasper	18	32
Jefferson	273	315
Jersey	24	30
JoDaviess	30	18
Johnson	28	33
Kane	861	821
Kankakee	695	611
Kendall	35	175
Knox	228	185
Lake	1,216	1,200
LaSalle	199	275
Lawrence	45	48

Table 6: Monthly average number of youth receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families support, FY02 - FY07

County	2002	2007
Lee	62	Data reported with Ogle
Livingston	63	74
Logan	54	72
McDonough	122	77
McHenry	110	149
McLean	234	352
Macon	950	564
Macoupin	98	89
Madison	2,120	1,854
Marion	356	297
Marshall	53	30
Mason	80	65
Massac	105	94
Menard	33	Data reported with Logan
Mercer	69	43
Monroe	21	Data reported with Randolph
Montgomery	43	26
Morgan	155	143
Moultrie	17	19
Ogle	82	190
Peoria	1,871	1,323
Perry	88	90
Piatt	27	14
Pike	54	40
Pope	18	45
Pulaski	85	80
Putnam	4	Data reported with Marshall
Randolph	169	108
Richland	68	74
Rock Island	1,539	722
St. Clair	4,315	3,954
Saline	115	112
Sangamon	993	1,013
Schuyler	7	21
Scott	15	Data reported with Morgan
Shelby	29	39
Stark	9	11
Stephenson	213	318
Tazewell	275	374
Union	104	146
Vermilion	830	761
Wabash	40	40
Warren	84	86
Washington	21	Data reported with Jefferson
Wayne	32	59
White	32	25
Whiteside	90	159
Will	1,097	1,283
Williamson	212	161
Winnebago	946	1,161
Woodford	34	34
Other Offices	191	0
Total	106,550	70,132

Table 7: Number of reported domestic offense incidents, CY02 – CY07

Source: Illinois State Police

Rate per 100,000 Persons in the General Population

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Adams	565	833	548	817	18
Alexander	51	542	44	520	29
Bond	23	129	9	50	87
Boone	175	393	227	424	39
Brown	6	88	0	0	92
Bureau	178	508	44	126	81
Calhoun	11	221	0	0	92
Carroll	81	495	37	232	63
Cass	26	192	18	131	80
Champaign	3,887	2,120	3,704	1,947	6
Christian	114	325	120	347	51
Clark	7	41	25	148	75
Clay	32	224	44	317	54
Clinton	124	347	180	494	32
Coles	305	586	237	465	34
Cook	88,704	1,652	68,332	1,293	12
Crawford	358	1,781	294	1,499	9
Cumberland	23	208	18	166	73
DeKalb	211	228	252	243	61
DeWitt	0	0	2	12	90
Douglas	74	373	78	398	43
DuPage	2,691	292	2,731	294	58
Edgar	155	801	378	1,998	5
Edwards	0	0	0	0	92
Effingham	173	504	216	631	25
Fayette	244	1,135	208	969	17
Ford	36	255	60	423	40
Franklin	97	250	125	317	54
Fulton	77	205	53	144	76
Gallatin	1	16	5	83	84
Greene	42	288	42	302	56
Grundy	240	621	272	577	26
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	92
Hancock	23	117	7	37	89
Hardin	0	0	0	0	92
Henderson	0	0	0	0	92
Henry	402	801	339	683	20
Iroquois	20	65	98	323	53
Jackson	121	206	118	201	67
Jasper	9	90	14	144	76
Jefferson	61	152	101	251	60
Jersey	113	516	103	459	35
Jo Daviess	49	219	30	135	78
Johnson	0	0	0	0	92
Kane	1,524	345	1,912	382	46
Kankakee	662	628	567	512	31
Kendall	349	565	395	408	41
Knox	561	1,026	576	1,111	13
Lake	3,276	487	2,518	355	49
LaSalle	389	349	607	539	27
Lawrence	97	604	80	513	30

Table 7: Number of reported domestic offense incidents, CY02 – CY07

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Lee	125	352	152	429	38
Livingston	361	921	591	1,545	8
Logan	909	2,959	667	2,226	2
McDonough	67	204	87	272	59
McHenry	550	197	569	180	71
McLean	603	387	3,058	1,862	7
Macon	2,073	1,850	2,362	2,172	3
Macoupin	155	318	214	444	37
Madison	2,886	1,104	2,915	1,090	14
Marion	137	335	154	389	45
Marshall	52	402	48	374	47
Mason	88	555	19	125	82
Massac	137	907	99	655	22
Menard	33	264	29	233	62
Mercer	70	414	49	297	57
Monroe	34	116	43	133	79
Montgomery	391	1,284	157	527	28
Morgan	256	709	157	445	36
Moultrie	17	119	48	335	52
Ogle	219	420	223	405	42
Peoria	3,161	1,732	2,729	1,491	10
Perry	23	101	44	195	70
Piatt	75	464	130	788	19
Pike	11	65	9	54	86
Pope	0	0	2	48	88
Pulaski	31	437	0	0	92
Putnam	0	0	0	0	92
Randolph	53	159	66	201	67
Richland	38	237	18	116	83
Rock Island	1,410	951	1,585	1,076	15
St. Clair	1,309	509	1,022	391	44
Saline	292	1,111	166	636	24
Sangamon	2,072	1,082	4,762	2,453	1
Schuyler	26	371	26	372	48
Scott	1	18	0	0	92
Shelby	23	102	50	230	64
Stark	9	144	14	226	65
Stephenson	1,365	2,840	976	2,096	4
Tazewell	1,143	892	1,359	1,036	16
Union	15	83	36	197	69
Vermilion	843	1,016	1,080	1,330	11
Wabash	0	0	0	0	92
Warren	116	633	113	649	23
Washington	0	0	1	7	91
Wayne	63	372	27	163	74
White	43	285	30	205	66
Whiteside	431	717	289	488	33
Will	2,289	412	2,360	350	50
Williamson	295	475	427	662	21
Winnebago	197	70	210	70	85
Woodford	80	224	66	174	72
Total	130,944	1,041	115,006	895	

Table 8: Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect, FY02 – FY07

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Adams	967	5,866	1,183	7,743	17
Alexander	177	7,459	179	9,105	3
Bond	167	4,417	174	4,710	76
Boone	297	2,309	440	3,027	92
Brown	36	3,172	52	5,258	66
Bureau	354	4,218	389	4,920	71
Calhoun	42	3,871	41	3,939	83
Carroll	181	4,782	227	6,931	27
Cass	170	5,048	242	7,141	24
Champaign	1,644	4,372	2,078	5,402	62
Christian	374	4,519	375	4,872	72
Clark	190	4,652	229	5,993	48
Clay	196	5,891	209	6,744	32
Clinton	188	2,204	254	3,169	91
Coles	662	6,543	747	7,789	16
Cook	36,586	2,650	34,709	2,630	95
Crawford	238	5,382	219	5,643	55
Cumberland	100	3,588	88	3,612	87
DeKalb	737	3,549	823	3,605	88
DeWitt	239	6,011	326	8,586	9
Douglas	156	2,975	229	4,634	78
DuPage	2,655	1,097	3,737	1,608	102
Edgar	278	6,237	277	6,877	29
Edwards	58	3,811	65	4,670	77
Effingham	303	3,194	412	4,739	75
Fayette	226	4,533	295	6,354	39
Ford	161	4,530	197	5,912	50
Franklin	492	5,570	765	8,815	6
Fulton	415	5,153	597	7,937	15
Gallatin	110	8,289	99	8,016	14
Greene	206	5,703	169	5,355	64
Grundy	255	2,571	390	3,281	90
Hamilton	105	5,538	97	5,676	53
Hancock	194	4,196	227	5,636	56
Hardin	35	3,788	88	10,329	1
Henderson	60	3,405	95	6,547	35
Henry	531	4,362	600	5,472	60
Iroquois	274	3,618	345	5,058	69
Jackson	731	6,673	869	8,235	11
Jasper	79	3,201	62	2,944	94
Jefferson	564	5,990	738	8,331	10
Jersey	206	3,888	163	3,320	89
JoDaviess	167	3,351	177	3,876	84
Johnson	104	4,392	99	4,146	81
Kane	2,846	2,139	3,738	2,520	96
Kankakee	1,237	4,408	1,216	4,309	80
Kendall	321	1,813	486	1,739	101
Knox	661	5,566	876	8,112	13
Lake	3,972	2,027	4,614	2,327	99
LaSalle	1,419	5,173	1,781	6,783	31
Lawrence	176	5,202	227	7,416	21
Lee	351	4,208	475	6,303	40

Table 8: Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect, FY02 – FY07

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Livingston	500	5,198	577	6,487	38
Logan	299	4,582	439	7,322	22
McDonough	269	4,934	270	5,467	61
McHenry	1,511	1,840	2,114	2,456	97
McLean	1,478	4,102	2,086	5,559	58
Macon	1,397	5,177	1,521	6,055	45
Macoupin	578	4,997	695	6,547	35
Madison	2,954	4,625	3,069	4,924	70
Marion	691	6,799	836	9,074	4
Marshall	93	3,141	178	6,294	41
Mason	216	5,736	291	8,630	7
Massac	159	4,577	248	7,166	23
Menard	168	5,291	158	5,665	54
Mercer	150	3,718	182	5,168	67
Monroe	96	1,285	184	2,436	98
Montgomery	302	4,320	370	5,841	51
Morgan	389	4,857	521	7,065	26
Moultrie	116	3,252	123	3,654	86
Ogle	406	2,945	631	4,818	73
Peoria	2,148	4,718	2,535	5,597	57
Perry	226	4,660	290	6,258	43
Piatt	132	3,415	148	4,046	82
Pike	166	4,178	225	6,267	42
Pope	27	3,121	40	5,362	63
Pulaski	102	5,478	115	7,424	20
Putnam	39	2,666	77	6,025	47
Randolph	286	3,957	386	5,719	52
Richland	242	6,378	284	8,168	12
Rock Island	1,894	5,459	2,054	6,115	44
St. Clair	3,140	4,493	3,232	4,797	74
Saline	370	6,009	511	8,590	8
Sangamon	2,634	5,594	3,042	6,627	34
Schuyler	75	4,823	86	5,947	49
Scott	39	2,966	78	6,830	30
Shelby	228	4,228	213	4,415	79
Stark	30	1,961	73	5,309	65
Stephenson	494	4,170	801	7,560	18
Tazewell	1,196	3,916	1,531	5,144	68
Union	242	5,871	272	6,888	28
Vermilion	1,456	7,146	1,781	9,131	2
Wabash	127	4,342	196	7,441	19
Warren	255	6,224	259	7,115	25
Washington	112	3,009	101	3,021	93
Wayne	158	4,071	242	6,735	33
White	197	6,258	194	6,508	37
Whiteside	635	4,325	759	5,556	59
Will	2,797	1,701	3,794	1,964	100
Williamson	853	6,125	1,249	8,910	5
Winnebago	3,319	4,498	4,547	6,040	46
Woodford	219	2,369	345	3,819	85
Unknown/out-of-state	15		600		
Total	98,518	3,038	111,742	3,493	

Table 9: Number of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect, FY02 - FY07

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Adams	281	1,705	353	2,310	14
Alexander	36	1,517	48	2,442	12
Bond	49	1,296	27	731	90
Boone	50	389	110	757	89
Brown	9	793	11	1,112	77
Bureau	114	1,358	130	1,644	49
Calhoun	29	2,673	19	1,825	38
Carroll	85	2,246	55	1,679	45
Cass	71	2,108	98	2,892	2
Champaign	624	1,659	592	1,539	54
Christian	88	1,063	84	1,091	79
Clark	63	1,543	73	1,910	29
Clay	86	2,585	59	1,904	31
Clinton	54	633	63	786	87
Coles	150	1,483	180	1,877	33
Cook	9,324	675	7,762	588	97
Crawford	62	1,402	72	1,855	34
Cumberland	20	718	32	1,314	66
DeKalb	204	982	140	613	95
DeWitt	56	1,408	95	2,502	9
Douglas	32	610	52	1,052	80
DuPage	516	213	666	287	102
Edgar	87	1,952	59	1,465	57
Edwards	24	1,577	23	1,652	48
Effingham	74	780	135	1,553	53
Fayette	66	1,324	89	1,917	27
Ford	70	1,970	44	1,321	65
Franklin	93	1,053	161	1,855	34
Fulton	134	1,664	138	1,835	37
Gallatin	56	4,220	21	1,700	42
Greene	91	2,519	53	1,679	45
Grundy	63	635	58	488	99
Hamilton	39	2,057	22	1,287	69
Hancock	66	1,428	49	1,216	72
Hardin	2	216	21	2,465	11
Henderson	13	738	24	1,654	47
Henry	128	1,052	160	1,459	58
Iroquois	55	726	78	1,144	74
Jackson	180	1,643	228	2,161	17
Jasper	14	567	23	1,092	78
Jefferson	218	2,315	238	2,687	5
Jersey	71	1,340	48	978	84
JoDaviess	46	923	48	1,051	81
Johnson	28	1,182	14	586	98
Kane	748	562	1,040	701	92
Kankakee	410	1,461	201	712	91
Kendall	65	367	104	372	100
Knox	213	1,794	231	2,139	20
Lake	1,253	639	1,555	784	88
LaSalle	447	1,630	565	2,152	18
Lawrence	56	1,655	87	2,842	3
Lee	154	1,846	144	1,911	28

Table 9: Number of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect, FY02 - FY07

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Livingston	151	1,570	151	1,698	43
Logan	94	1,441	119	1,985	26
McDonough	79	1,449	68	1,377	62
McHenry	358	436	603	701	92
McLean	456	1,266	754	2,009	25
Macon	357	1,323	446	1,775	39
Macoupin	164	1,418	167	1,573	52
Madison	1,030	1,613	799	1,282	70
Marion	216	2,125	246	2,670	6
Marshall	31	1,047	32	1,132	76
Mason	65	1,726	114	3,381	1
Massac	65	1,871	66	1,907	30
Menard	62	1,953	29	1,040	82
Mercer	39	967	54	1,533	56
Monroe	32	428	51	675	94
Montgomery	99	1,416	91	1,437	59
Morgan	151	1,885	163	2,210	15
Moultrie	34	953	46	1,367	63
Ogle	112	812	175	1,336	64
Peoria	693	1,522	762	1,682	44
Perry	27	557	64	1,381	61
Piatt	36	931	22	601	96
Pike	37	931	47	1,309	67
Pope	10	1,156	9	1,206	73
Pulaski	18	967	19	1,227	71
Putnam	23	1,572	28	2,191	16
Randolph	103	1,425	143	2,119	21
Richland	95	2,504	91	2,617	8
Rock Island	589	1,698	705	2,099	22
St. Clair	756	1,082	771	1,144	74
Saline	151	2,452	167	2,807	4
Sangamon	793	1,684	846	1,843	36
Schuyler	35	2,251	13	899	85
Scott	1	76	27	2,364	13
Shelby	69	1,280	79	1,637	50
Stark	6	392	18	1,309	67
Stephenson	107	903	200	1,888	32
Tazewell	413	1,352	416	1,398	60
Union	70	1,698	98	2,482	10
Vermilion	395	1,939	419	2,148	19
Wabash	55	1,880	69	2,620	7
Warren	98	2,392	56	1,538	55
Washington	39	1,048	30	897	86
Wayne	44	1,134	57	1,586	51
White	77	2,446	61	2,046	24
Whiteside	229	1,560	239	1,750	40
Will	632	384	674	349	101
Williamson	222	1,594	292	2,083	23
Winnebago	901	1,221	1,314	1,746	41
Woodford	52	563	90	996	83
Unknown/out-of-state	0		134		
Total	27,338	843	28,516	891	

Table 10: Number of reported cases of child sex abuse, FY02 – FY07

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Adams	73	443	63	412	61
Alexander	17	716	13	661	17
Bond	13	344	17	460	49
Boone	30	233	46	316	83
Brown	1	88	6	607	23
Bureau	29	346	35	443	54
Calhoun	2	184	2	192	95
Carroll	17	449	13	397	63
Cass	9	267	24	708	9
Champaign	143	380	158	411	62
Christian	24	290	42	546	30
Clark	15	367	21	550	29
Clay	13	391	15	484	40
Clinton	11	129	38	474	44
Coles	50	494	57	594	25
Cook	2,864	207	2,857	216	94
Crawford	11	249	15	386	68
Cumberland	19	682	7	287	87
DeKalb	54	260	70	307	85
DeWitt	21	528	26	685	13
Douglas	9	172	16	324	82
DuPage	251	104	323	139	101
Edgar	18	404	25	621	22
Edwards	5	329	11	790	4
Effingham	32	337	34	391	65
Fayette	24	481	30	646	18
Ford	6	169	20	600	24
Franklin	57	645	51	588	26
Fulton	34	422	41	545	31
Gallatin	8	603	3	243	92
Greene	15	415	14	444	53
Grundy	20	202	29	244	90
Hamilton	24	1,266	12	702	11
Hancock	23	498	21	521	35
Hardin	4	433	7	822	3
Henderson	3	170	7	482	41
Henry	55	452	52	474	44
Iroquois	27	356	23	337	77
Jackson	48	438	70	663	16
Jasper	20	810	8	380	71
Jefferson	58	616	48	542	32
Jersey	20	377	12	244	90
JoDaviess	23	461	13	285	88
Johnson	14	591	10	419	60
Kane	296	222	273	184	97
Kankakee	131	467	100	354	72
Kendall	22	124	26	93	102
Knox	39	328	52	482	41
Lake	291	149	323	163	99
LaSalle	123	448	89	339	76
Lawrence	15	443	16	523	34
Lee	41	492	36	478	43

Table 10: Number of reported cases of child sex abuse, FY02 – FY07

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Livingston	42	437	40	450	51
Logan	30	460	23	384	69
McDonough	21	385	14	283	89
McHenry	121	147	150	174	98
McLean	104	289	117	312	84
Macon	100	371	114	454	50
Macoupin	64	553	50	471	47
Madison	280	438	242	388	66
Marion	67	659	80	868	2
Marshall	6	203	12	424	58
Mason	19	505	30	890	1
Massac	15	432	25	722	8
Menard	11	346	14	502	39
Mercer	17	421	19	539	33
Monroe	13	174	14	185	96
Montgomery	35	501	32	505	37
Morgan	37	462	26	353	73
Moultrie	13	364	11	327	81
Ogle	35	254	55	420	59
Peoria	166	365	174	384	69
Perry	26	536	18	388	66
Piatt	14	362	11	301	86
Pike	12	302	24	669	15
Pope	6	694	5	670	14
Pulaski	6	322	12	775	5
Putnam	7	478	6	469	48
Randolph	19	263	34	504	38
Richland	21	554	26	748	6
Rock Island	138	398	148	441	55
St. Clair	220	315	226	335	78
Saline	22	357	42	706	10
Sangamon	243	516	217	473	46
Schuyler	13	836	5	346	75
Scott	3	228	5	438	56
Shelby	27	501	17	352	74
Stark	7	458	3	218	93
Stephenson	32	270	74	698	12
Tazewell	107	350	117	393	64
Union	37	898	25	633	21
Vermilion	96	471	124	636	20
Wabash	12	410	15	569	28
Warren	7	171	21	577	27
Washington	8	215	11	329	80
Wayne	14	361	23	640	19
White	18	572	22	738	7
Whiteside	51	347	59	432	57
Will	252	153	315	163	99
Williamson	71	510	71	506	36
Winnebago	297	403	339	450	51
Woodford	24	260	30	332	79
Unknown/out-of-state	4		75		
Total	8,182	252	8,682	271	

Table 11: Number of indicated cases of child sex abuse, FY02 – FY07

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 0-17

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Adams	32	194	13	85	73
Alexander	6	253	6	305	4
Bond	6	159	2	54	88
Boone	10	78	11	76	77
Brown	0	0	1	101	62
Bureau	13	155	9	114	55
Calhoun	2	184	1	96	65
Carroll	11	291	3	92	67
Cass	3	89	7	207	19
Champaign	74	197	47	122	51
Christian	5	60	16	208	18
Clark	4	98	7	183	27
Clay	3	90	4	129	46
Clinton	7	82	17	212	16
Coles	24	237	22	229	9
Cook	935	68	826	63	84
Crawford	5	113	0	0	99
Cumberland	2	72	3	123	50
DeKalb	13	63	19	83	74
DeWitt	7	176	7	184	26
Douglas	4	76	6	121	52
DuPage	75	31	88	38	94
Edgar	4	90	3	74	78
Edwards	2	131	3	216	14
Effingham	8	84	6	69	80
Fayette	10	201	10	215	15
Ford	2	56	7	210	17
Franklin	11	125	10	115	54
Fulton	17	211	15	199	21
Gallatin	5	377	1	81	75
Greene	4	111	3	95	66
Grundy	3	30	7	59	87
Hamilton	13	686	6	351	3
Hancock	9	195	9	223	10
Hardin	0	0	2	235	8
Henderson	1	57	1	69	80
Henry	15	123	17	155	32
Iroquois	6	79	6	88	70
Jackson	15	137	23	218	13
Jasper	3	122	3	142	40
Jefferson	25	266	14	158	31
Jersey	10	189	5	102	61
JoDaviess	10	201	4	88	70
Johnson	6	253	0	0	99
Kane	105	79	79	53	89
Kankakee	52	185	38	135	41
Kendall	9	51	5	18	98
Knox	13	109	7	65	83
Lake	111	57	105	53	89
LaSalle	49	179	29	110	58
Lawrence	4	118	6	196	24
Lee	17	204	15	199	21

Table 11: Number of indicated cases of child sex abuse, FY02 – FY07

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Livingston	15	156	13	146	36
Logan	11	169	2	33	97
McDonough	6	110	2	40	92
McHenry	38	46	34	40	92
McLean	38	105	38	101	62
Macon	36	133	36	143	38
Macoupin	31	268	17	160	29
Madison	108	169	67	108	60
Marion	23	226	33	358	2
Marshall	6	203	1	35	95
Mason	1	27	9	267	6
Massac	10	288	4	116	53
Menard	5	157	4	143	38
Mercer	5	124	7	199	21
Monroe	4	54	6	79	76
Montgomery	16	229	12	189	25
Morgan	17	212	3	41	91
Moultrie	7	196	3	89	69
Ogle	11	80	21	160	29
Peoria	51	112	41	91	68
Perry	5	103	7	151	34
Piatt	7	181	4	109	59
Pike	7	176	4	111	57
Pope	0	0	1	134	42
Pulaski	0	0	2	129	46
Putnam	6	410	0	0	99
Randolph	12	166	16	237	7
Richland	12	316	5	144	37
Rock Island	43	124	44	131	44
St. Clair	67	96	66	98	64
Saline	7	114	12	202	20
Sangamon	96	204	75	163	28
Schuyler	4	257	0	0	99
Scott	0	0	1	88	70
Shelby	12	223	3	62	85
Stark	1	65	1	73	79
Stephenson	8	68	16	151	34
Tazewell	40	131	39	131	44
Union	12	291	6	152	33
Vermilion	28	137	25	128	48
Wabash	6	205	8	304	5
Warren	1	24	8	220	12
Washington	3	81	2	60	86
Wayne	2	52	8	223	10
White	11	349	11	369	1
Whiteside	16	109	18	132	43
Will	53	32	68	35	95
Williamson	30	215	18	128	48
Winnebago	87	118	85	113	56
Woodford	9	97	6	66	82
Unknown/out-of-state	0		14		
Total	2,804	86	2,480	78	

Table 12: Number of reported crimes against youth, CY02 – CY07

Source: Illinois State Police

Age 0-17

Rate per 100,000 Persons in the General Population

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Adams	146	215	59	88	35
Alexander	8	85	9	106	28
Bond	2	11	1	6	80
Boone	109	245	72	135	23
Brown	1	15	0	0	85
Bureau	49	140	5	14	72
Calhoun	3	60	0	0	85
Carroll	28	171	3	19	68
Cass	3	22	2	15	70
Champaign	971	530	930	489	5
Christian	5	14	12	35	57
Clark	1	6	1	6	80
Clay	1	7	1	7	79
Clinton	53	148	40	110	27
Coles	85	163	111	218	15
Cook	28,131	524	24,192	458	7
Crawford	90	448	67	342	10
Cumberland	5	45	3	28	63
DeKalb	58	63	82	79	37
DeWitt	1	6	0	0	85
Douglas	18	91	18	92	32
DuPage	550	60	591	64	45
Edgar	37	191	91	481	6
Edwards	0	0	0	0	85
Effingham	77	224	81	237	13
Fayette	76	354	44	205	16
Ford	11	78	7	49	52
Franklin	7	18	35	89	33
Fulton	7	19	14	38	55
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	85
Greene	6	41	8	58	48
Grundy	66	171	66	140	21
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	85
Hancock	2	10	0	0	85
Hardin	0	0	0	0	85
Henderson	0	0	0	0	85
Henry	201	401	169	340	11
Iroquois	1	3	18	59	47
Jackson	9	15	8	14	72
Jasper	0	0	3	31	59
Jefferson	6	15	8	20	67
Jersey	22	100	10	45	54
JoDaviess	2	9	6	27	64
Johnson	0	0	0	0	85
Kane	367	83	447	89	33
Kankakee	97	92	68	61	46
Kendall	120	194	101	104	29
Knox	65	119	36	69	43
Lake	551	82	490	69	44
LaSalle	39	35	60	53	49
Lawrence	0	0	2	13	74

Table 12: Number of reported crimes against youth, CY02 – CY07

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Lee	10	28	11	31	59
Livingston	169	431	151	395	9
Logan	209	680	182	607	1
McDonough	2	6	0	0	85
McHenry	86	31	221	70	42
McLean	83	53	294	179	18
Macon	522	466	431	396	8
Macoupin	33	68	59	122	24
Madison	837	320	545	204	17
Marion	34	83	13	33	58
Marshall	11	85	4	31	59
Mason	48	303	2	13	74
Massac	26	172	12	79	37
Menard	3	24	6	48	53
Mercer	3	18	6	36	56
Monroe	9	31	5	15	70
Montgomery	95	312	31	104	29
Morgan	55	152	42	119	25
Moultrie	17	119	23	161	19
Ogle	54	104	43	78	39
Peoria	1,141	625	926	506	4
Perry	5	22	3	13	74
Piatt	23	142	37	224	14
Pike	17	100	1	6	80
Pope	0	0	0	0	85
Pulaski	8	113	0	0	85
Putnam	0	0	0	0	85
Randolph	7	21	9	27	64
Richland	4	25	1	6	80
Rock Island	209	141	119	81	36
St. Clair	526	205	369	141	20
Saline	42	160	13	50	51
Sangamon	368	192	1,125	580	2
Schuyler	5	71	5	72	41
Scott	0	0	0	0	85
Shelby	5	22	5	23	66
Stark	1	16	0	0	85
Stephenson	104	216	65	140	21
Tazewell	348	272	404	308	12
Union	0	0	1	5	84
Vermilion	251	303	425	523	3
Wabash	0	0	0	0	85
Warren	13	71	13	75	40
Washington	0	0	0	0	85
Wayne	27	160	2	12	77
White	23	152	14	96	31
Whiteside	28	47	18	30	62
Will	424	76	349	52	50
Williamson	87	140	77	119	25
Winnebago	56	20	55	18	69
Woodford	3	8	4	11	78
Total	38,118	303	34,092	265	

Table 13: Number of inmates admitted to IDOC with children, FY02 – FY07

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

County	2002 # of Inmates with Children	2002 % of Inmates with Children	2007 # of Inmates with Children	2007 % of Inmates with Children
Adams	161	72.20%	149	69.95%
Alexander	18	64.29%	22	59.46%
Bond	21	63.64%	21	63.64%
Boone	16	24.24%	53	58.24%
Brown	2	40.00%	4	100.00%
Bureau	11	21.57%	28	50.00%
Calhoun	2	33.33%	2	66.67%
Carroll	7	17.95%	17	53.13%
Cass	18	66.67%	30	56.60%
Champaign	296	37.42%	551	69.40%
Christian	51	62.96%	69	66.99%
Clark	23	57.50%	24	46.15%
Clay	25	86.21%	28	68.29%
Clinton	34	56.67%	52	63.41%
Coles	104	67.10%	112	64.37%
Cook	9,192	43.87%	12,931	67.54%
Crawford	28	54.90%	42	61.76%
Cumberland	8	53.33%	9	81.82%
DeKalb	22	17.74%	84	57.14%
Dewitt	14	48.28%	25	54.35%
Douglas	14	63.64%	25	65.79%
DuPage	254	25.66%	683	58.58%
Edgar	44	53.66%	52	72.22%
Edwards	4	57.14%	4	66.67%
Effingham	37	68.52%	61	70.93%
Fayette	57	61.29%	40	74.07%
Ford	3	33.33%	14	73.68%
Franklin	32	60.38%	59	69.41%
Fulton	21	36.84%	37	59.68%
Gallatin	9	81.82%	3	75.00%
Greene	8	72.73%	11	84.62%
Grundy	7	21.21%	37	64.91%
Hamilton	12	63.16%	5	55.56%
Hancock	17	58.62%	17	65.38%
Hardin	6	66.67%	8	66.67%
Henderson	0	0.00%	7	43.75%
Henry	28	24.78%	109	57.67%
Iroquois	5	15.63%	37	68.52%
Jackson	62	63.27%	81	64.80%
Jasper	9	69.23%	15	57.69%
Jefferson	67	58.26%	69	61.61%
Jersey	29	63.04%	50	59.52%
Jo Daviess	3	15.00%	16	64.00%
Johnson	27	57.45%	19	67.86%
Kane	231	27.27%	575	62.23%
Kankakee	76	26.39%	267	68.81%
Kendall	28	31.82%	73	62.39%
Knox	35	33.98%	72	62.61%
Lake	324	27.11%	664	62.46%
Lasalle	56	25.34%	215	56.88%
Lawrence	35	72.92%	36	58.06%
Lee	18	29.03%	60	54.55%

Table 13: Number of inmates admitted to IDOC with children, FY02 – FY07

County	2002 # of Inmates with Children	2002 % of Inmates with Children	2007 # of Inmates with Children	2007 % of Inmates with Children
Livingston	25	27.17%	76	66.09%
Logan	49	63.64%	53	56.99%
McDonough	29	48.33%	28	66.67%
McHenry	40	18.26%	125	55.31%
McLean	185	35.31%	306	63.09%
Macon	513	69.61%	527	70.74%
Macoupin	57	63.33%	55	57.89%
Madison	319	68.45%	485	67.55%
Marion	140	65.12%	171	71.55%
Marshall	2	50.00%	8	50.00%
Mason	20	52.63%	23	62.16%
Massac	39	82.98%	31	68.89%
Menard	6	85.71%	11	68.75%
Mercer	3	17.65%	13	50.00%
Monroe	9	50.00%	22	62.86%
Montgomery	44	60.27%	61	62.24%
Morgan	46	74.19%	64	74.42%
Moultrie	14	73.68%	14	53.85%
Ogle	13	19.70%	24	42.86%
Peoria	216	38.43%	473	65.97%
Perry	22	61.11%	21	65.63%
Piatt	9	52.94%	4	44.44%
Pike	19	61.29%	37	67.27%
Pope	1	100.00%	5	62.50%
Pulaski	6	54.55%	17	77.27%
Putnam	2	28.57%	5	71.43%
Randolph	49	71.01%	41	64.06%
Richland	19	65.52%	36	58.06%
Rock Island	91	31.38%	200	65.15%
St. Clair	348	67.05%	529	70.63%
Saline	39	65.00%	62	65.96%
Sangamon	260	70.84%	464	70.84%
Schuyler	4	44.44%	10	83.33%
Scott	4	80.00%	1	33.33%
Shelby	23	50.00%	29	54.72%
Stark	1	50.00%	7	70.00%
Stephenson	49	33.56%	94	55.62%
Tazewell	55	22.92%	168	56.76%
Union	18	62.07%	23	76.67%
Vermilion	77	30.56%	254	67.73%
Wabash	14	56.00%	11	37.93%
Warren	5	18.52%	23	69.70%
Washington	27	60.00%	15	62.50%
Wayne	22	50.00%	30	57.69%
White	23	69.70%	31	54.39%
Whiteside	56	28.57%	158	62.70%
Will	221	29.66%	789	64.04%
Williamson	54	58.06%	103	73.05%
Winnebago	284	33.93%	780	68.06%
Woodford	8	17.39%	38	57.58%
Unknown	0	N/A	6	50.00%
Total	15,190	43.06%	24,235	66.06%

Table 14: Number of students reported truant, AY02 – AY07

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

County	2001-02 Total Truant	Rate	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic	2006-07 Total Truant	Rate	Rank	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic
Adams	1,895	19,839	237	13%	2,386	25,770	21	209	9%
Alexander	491	32,777	116	24%	592	52,482	2	89	15%
Bond	97	4,144	33	34%	182	8,042	81	18	10%
Boone	1,661	20,494	289	17%	1,936	18,943	36	186	10%
Brown	55	7,432	16	29%	44	6,259	86	3	7%
Bureau	481	8,513	98	20%	652	11,831	63	78	12%
Calhoun	79	11,756	39	49%	268	39,822	5	3	1%
Carroll	240	8,284	25	10%	202	7,796	84	68	34%
Cass	318	15,000	146	46%	444	20,433	31	121	27%
Champaign	2,114	9,083	392	19%	6,595	28,952	14	721	11%
Christian	516	9,898	57	11%	688	12,969	55	74	11%
Clark	516	16,857	23	4%	662	22,867	26	32	5%
Clay	424	17,285	69	16%	352	14,630	49	76	22%
Clinton	582	10,903	49	8%	228	4,392	94	41	18%
Coles	1,669	22,957	176	11%	1,451	21,554	28	199	14%
Cook	97,266	12,280	17,670	18%	137,475	17,838	38	23,896	17%
Crawford	144	4,276	80	56%	238	7,611	85	50	21%
Cumberland	30	1,509	18	60%	21	1,172	102	10	48%
DeKalb	1,548	9,994	105	7%	2,243	13,153	54	185	8%
DeWitt	519	17,306	39	8%	576	19,945	32	29	5%
Douglas	70	2,374	18	26%	49	1,780	100	4	8%
DuPage	13,052	8,320	659	5%	16,502	10,384	68	924	6%
Edgar	372	10,983	66	18%	320	10,136	70	39	12%
Edwards	20	1,955	9	45%	13	1,383	101	4	31%
Effingham	197	3,144	38	19%	359	6,174	87	43	12%
Fayette	605	19,504	88	15%	418	13,696	51	89	21%
Ford	555	22,972	28	5%	331	12,920	56	4	1%
Franklin	1,024	15,953	62	6%	939	14,794	48	79	8%
Fulton	1,437	25,850	116	8%	1,300	25,043	23	137	11%
Gallatin	44	4,569	28	64%	79	9,154	76	55	70%
Greene	271	11,391	14	5%	177	8,108	80	91	51%
Grundy	665	7,733	73	11%	1,396	12,377	58	272	19%
Hamilton	101	7,775	2	2%	123	10,362	69	31	25%
Hancock	295	8,069	47	16%	440	13,154	53	46	10%
Hardin	64	9,846	9	14%	306	48,189	3	15	5%
Henderson	631	55,940	40	6%	312	31,169	11	15	5%
Henry	567	6,249	59	10%	403	4,681	91	69	17%
Iroquois	276	5,238	50	18%	266	5,454	90	104	39%
Jackson	1,539	20,162	162	11%	1,209	17,096	40	148	12%
Jasper	149	9,063	1	1%	42	3,006	96	0	0%
Jefferson	1,081	17,008	208	19%	1,295	22,209	27	243	19%
Jersey	1,117	38,045	5	0%	1,020	36,638	6	15	1%
JoDaviess	89	2,682	16	18%	140	4,408	93	42	30%
Johnson	95	5,507	21	22%	53	2,974	97	6	11%
Kane	12,489	12,076	1,179	9%	30,788	26,784	16	1,949	6%
Kankakee	4,853	26,940	436	9%	4,930	26,474	20	604	12%
Kendall	2,782	23,274	98	4%	3,441	17,071	41	159	5%
Knox	1,157	14,775	262	23%	1,238	16,853	43	220	18%
Lake	30,187	23,538	3,100	10%	24,262	17,661	39	3,315	14%
LaSalle	1,954	11,703	270	14%	2,086	12,367	59	282	14%
Lawrence	469	19,681	97	21%	604	26,737	18	28	5%

Table 14: Number of students reported truant, AY02 – AY07

County	2001-02 Total Truant	Rate	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic	2006-07 Total Truant	Rate	Rank	Number Chronic Truant	Percent Chronic
Lee	418	7,959	30	7%	1,246	25,501	22	168	13%
Livingston	668	9,221	46	7%	881	12,438	57	39	4%
Logan	484	12,900	109	23%	421	12,032	61	97	23%
McDonough	636	16,719	39	6%	633	18,958	35	85	13%
McHenry	4,016	8,810	213	5%	5,032	9,585	73	281	6%
McLean	2,537	10,575	143	6%	1,992	8,727	79	213	11%
Macon	1,437	8,160	186	13%	6,805	41,295	4	656	10%
Macoupin	558	5,987	125	22%	1,316	14,963	47	110	8%
Madison	7,782	18,540	1,561	20%	13,459	32,169	8	1,563	12%
Marion	963	12,551	176	18%	732	10,090	71	151	21%
Marshall	50	3,195	9	18%	155	11,032	67	12	8%
Mason	277	8,259	71	26%	506	16,208	44	100	20%
Massac	454	18,737	38	8%	494	19,808	33	30	6%
Menard	153	5,905	26	17%	221	8,918	78	87	39%
Mercer	119	7,599	1	1%	172	11,994	62	4	2%
Monroe	555	11,884	16	3%	223	4,471	92	45	20%
Montgomery	520	10,488	44	8%	362	7,940	82	70	19%
Morgan	828	15,399	123	15%	562	11,276	64	96	17%
Moultrie	216	10,800	10	5%	279	14,206	50	26	9%
Ogle	1,062	10,426	53	5%	1,144	11,163	66	95	8%
Peoria	6,173	21,955	1,180	19%	8,918	31,644	10	1,045	12%
Perry	230	7,888	29	13%	281	9,950	72	25	9%
Piatt	81	2,425	10	12%	93	2,874	98	2	2%
Pike	792	27,692	66	8%	790	29,958	12	98	12%
Pope	0	0	0	0%	63	12,115	60	4	6%
Pulaski	560	41,916	43	8%	359	34,321	7	79	22%
Putnam	146	15,208	11	8%	55	6,044	88	15	27%
Randolph	771	17,218	111	14%	871	21,039	30	109	13%
Richland	754	28,229	49	6%	560	22,932	25	19	3%
Rock Island	3,738	15,792	605	16%	6,125	27,129	15	976	16%
St. Clair	7,492	16,925	1,694	23%	8,145	18,733	37	2,696	33%
Saline	722	17,364	105	15%	843	21,049	29	71	8%
Sangamon	6,469	22,949	1,528	24%	7,356	26,518	19	1,074	15%
Schuyler	80	7,619	0	0%	69	5,551	89	2	3%
Scott	96	9,543	32	33%	141	15,825	45	35	25%
Shelby	695	17,730	34	5%	324	9,465	75	22	7%
Stark	29	2,680	6	21%	34	2,808	99	11	32%
Stephenson	1,840	24,230	153	8%	1,878	26,760	17	238	13%
Tazewell	1,038	5,320	105	10%	1,846	9,467	74	173	9%
Union	607	18,851	37	6%	252	7,932	83	52	21%
Vermilion	1,966	14,307	363	18%	4,329	31,810	9	706	16%
Wabash	205	10,199	38	19%	281	15,431	46	93	33%
Warren	377	13,031	39	10%	284	11,221	65	86	30%
Washington	168	7,675	10	6%	263	13,216	52	10	4%
Wayne	129	4,821	23	18%	101	3,980	95	31	31%
White	388	14,764	65	17%	408	16,965	42	51	13%
Whiteside	1,345	13,499	104	8%	2,772	29,555	13	118	4%
Will	5,085	5,942	554	11%	26,265	23,803	24	1,785	7%
Williamson	2,551	27,398	150	6%	1,855	19,475	34	198	11%
Winnebago	18,835	43,376	2,473	13%	25,032	54,551	1	2,203	9%
Woodford	304	4,127	57	19%	713	9,020	77	77	11%
State/Regional programs	1,743	N/A	485	28%	2,041	18,578		789	0%
Total	277,994	13,894	40,116	14%	392,058	19,190		51,941	13%

Table 15: Number and sex of truant, minors in need of supervision, AY02 – AY07

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 Students K-12 Enrolled

County	2001-02 Male	2001-02 Female	2001-02 Total	Rate	2006-07 Male	2006-07 Female	2006-07 Total	Rate	Rank
Adams	32	44	76	796	97	81	178	1,922	23
Alexander	33	22	55	3,672	25	26	51	4,521	3
Bond	4	3	7	299	2	6	8	354	83
Boone	117	87	204	2,517	38	27	65	636	59
Brown	9	3	12	1,622	0	3	3	427	77
Bureau	52	38	90	1,593	17	13	30	544	69
Calhoun	2	1	3	446	0	0	0	0	100
Carroll	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	270	88
Cass	35	25	60	2,830	15	8	23	1,058	40
Champaign	34	41	75	322	181	160	341	1,497	31
Christian	21	22	43	825	21	16	37	697	51
Clark	5	5	10	327	6	19	25	864	48
Clay	23	24	47	1,916	29	38	67	2,785	12
Clinton	5	4	9	169	9	13	22	424	78
Coles	86	55	141	1,939	99	49	148	2,198	16
Cook	2,537	2,113	4,650	587	3,609	3,117	6,726	873	47
Crawford	31	19	50	1,485	16	17	33	1,055	41
Cumberland	5	9	14	704	2	2	4	223	90
DeKalb	31	39	70	452	65	44	109	639	58
DeWitt	26	10	36	1,200	9	10	19	658	55
Douglas	6	4	10	339	0	0	0	0	100
DuPage	166	143	309	197	262	205	467	294	87
Edgar	41	27	68	2,008	15	13	28	887	46
Edwards	1	3	4	391	1	0	1	106	95
Effingham	14	10	24	383	21	12	33	567	66
Fayette	27	23	50	1,612	7	14	21	688	53
Ford	2	1	3	124	1	1	2	78	97
Franklin	21	21	42	654	22	18	40	630	60
Fulton	26	21	47	845	26	13	39	751	49
Gallatin	7	4	11	1,142	11	6	17	1,970	21
Greene	2	2	4	168	28	30	58	2,657	13
Grundy	20	23	43	500	33	36	69	612	61
Hamilton	0	1	1	77	1	3	4	337	85
Hancock	5	7	12	328	8	14	22	658	55
Hardin	5	2	7	1,077	3	4	7	1,102	36
Henderson	5	6	11	975	12	3	15	1,499	30
Henry	20	12	32	353	27	16	43	499	73
Iroquois	17	11	28	531	31	28	59	1,210	34
Jackson	54	45	99	1,297	52	34	86	1,216	33
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Jefferson	109	63	172	2,706	116	96	212	3,636	6
Jersey	3	2	5	170	6	5	11	395	80
JoDaviess	3	1	4	121	10	8	18	567	66
Johnson	1	2	3	174	1	0	1	56	98
Kane	259	243	502	485	316	348	664	578	64
Kankakee	146	99	245	1,360	138	162	300	1,611	26
Kendall	27	44	71	594	44	51	95	471	74
Knox	44	27	71	907	60	55	115	1,565	28
Lake	483	359	842	657	1,409	1,263	2,672	1,945	22
LaSalle	68	93	161	964	107	78	185	1,097	38
Lawrence	22	10	32	1,343	7	5	12	531	70

Table 15: Number and sex of truant, minors in need of supervision, AY02 – AY07

County	2001-02 Male	2001-02 Female	2001-02 Total	Rate	2006-07 Male	2006-07 Female	2006-07 Total	Rate	Rank
Lee	18	6	24	457	89	52	141	2,886	11
Livingston	16	9	25	345	6	8	14	198	91
Logan	30	25	55	1,466	42	31	73	2,086	19
McDonough	11	5	16	421	29	23	52	1,557	29
McHenry	60	54	114	250	42	38	80	152	93
McLean	39	47	86	358	72	63	135	591	62
Macon	44	28	72	409	322	321	643	3,902	5
Macoupin	26	30	56	601	22	26	48	546	68
Madison	445	385	830	1,977	551	501	1,052	2,514	15
Marion	36	28	64	834	29	24	53	731	50
Marshall	2	3	5	319	2	3	5	356	82
Mason	29	38	67	1,998	38	26	64	2,050	20
Massac	10	4	14	578	8	15	23	922	44
Menard	3	3	6	232	42	39	81	3,269	8
Mercer	0	1	1	64	0	2	2	139	94
Monroe	1	0	1	21	13	19	32	642	57
Montgomery	16	22	38	766	25	21	46	1,009	43
Morgan	39	20	59	1,097	46	23	69	1,384	32
Moultrie	2	1	3	150	5	4	9	458	76
Ogle	14	10	24	236	29	25	54	527	71
Peoria	398	341	739	2,628	252	254	506	1,795	25
Perry	4	7	11	377	4	5	9	319	86
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	31	99
Pike	23	18	41	1,434	12	12	24	910	45
Pope	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	577	65
Pulaski	4	5	9	674	19	54	73	6,979	1
Putnam	3	0	3	313	2	4	6	659	54
Randolph	41	29	70	1,563	35	43	78	1,884	24
Richland	4	5	9	337	4	5	9	369	81
Rock Island	121	140	261	1,103	360	364	724	3,207	9
St. Clair	336	315	651	1,471	1,102	1,011	2,113	4,860	2
Saline	22	21	43	1,034	24	20	44	1,099	37
Sangamon	663	566	1,229	4,360	327	266	593	2,138	18
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	161	92
Scott	7	3	10	994	21	6	27	3,030	10
Shelby	4	4	8	204	4	8	12	351	84
Stark	1	1	2	185	2	1	3	248	89
Stephenson	26	29	55	724	60	52	112	1,596	27
Tazewell	56	41	97	497	78	57	135	692	52
Union	9	8	17	528	16	21	37	1,165	35
Vermilion	153	175	328	2,387	224	257	481	3,534	7
Wabash	20	14	34	1,692	26	21	47	2,581	14
Warren	7	11	18	622	26	29	55	2,173	17
Washington	0	1	1	46	1	1	2	101	96
Wayne	3	2	5	187	10	5	15	591	63
White	11	22	33	1,256	5	5	10	416	79
Whiteside	14	21	35	351	24	20	44	469	75
Will	133	90	223	261	662	545	1,207	1,094	39
Williamson	35	41	76	816	49	48	97	1,018	42
Winnebago	410	387	797	1,835	992	919	1,911	4,165	4
Woodford	12	13	25	339	26	15	41	519	72
State/ regional school	98	63	161	1,277	199	127	326	2,949	
Total	8,151	6,965	15,116	755	12,998	11,617	24,615	1,205	

Table 16: Number of students suspended, AY02 – AY07

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

County	2001-02 Total Suspended	Rate	More than 1 suspension	2006-07 Total Suspended	Rate	Rank	More than 1 suspension
Adams	448	4,690	217	610	6,588	41	239
Alexander	189	12,617	59	253	22,429	1	111
Bond	137	5,852	42	142	6,275	46	47
Boone	498	6,144	190	738	7,221	34	261
Brown	61	8,243	29	34	4,836	71	8
Bureau	289	5,115	124	324	5,879	51	121
Calhoun	4	595	2	23	3,418	93	1
Carroll	198	6,835	66	185	7,140	36	65
Cass	129	6,085	65	137	6,305	45	67
Champaign	1,581	6,793	582	1,993	8,749	20	760
Christian	353	6,772	135	387	7,295	33	152
Clark	110	3,594	30	93	3,212	95	32
Clay	105	4,280	33	133	5,528	57	46
Clinton	71	1,330	16	99	1,907	102	24
Coles	364	5,007	162	305	4,531	77	125
Cook	49,565	6,258	17,538	79,198	10,276	12	34,067
Crawford	116	3,444	22	159	5,085	67	46
Cumberland	52	2,616	16	61	3,404	94	25
DeKalb	894	5,772	359	845	4,955	69	318
DeWitt	134	4,468	29	202	6,994	38	84
Douglas	138	4,680	51	133	4,831	72	30
DuPage	5,513	3,514	2,050	6,886	4,333	82	2,488
Edgar	97	2,864	28	142	4,498	78	45
Edwards	36	3,519	13	50	5,319	62	15
Effingham	177	2,825	66	160	2,752	99	47
Fayette	134	4,320	66	219	7,176	35	107
Ford	148	6,126	58	136	5,308	63	51
Franklin	314	4,892	111	408	6,428	44	131
Fulton	280	5,037	119	472	9,093	16	245
Gallatin	67	6,957	28	46	5,330	61	18
Greene	134	5,633	29	86	3,940	88	26
Grundy	180	2,093	90	619	5,488	58	222
Hamilton	56	4,311	18	77	6,487	43	18
Hancock	191	5,224	87	95	2,840	98	24
Hardin	68	10,462	34	55	8,661	21	21
Henderson	50	4,433	19	35	3,497	92	13
Henry	436	4,805	151	383	4,449	79	177
Iroquois	259	4,916	91	329	6,746	40	111
Jackson	555	7,271	192	776	10,973	8	353
Jasper	63	3,832	23	78	5,583	54	34
Jefferson	719	11,312	338	604	10,358	11	274
Jersey	96	3,270	25	119	4,274	84	30
JoDaviess	113	3,406	42	67	2,110	101	18
Johnson	93	5,391	23	78	4,377	81	28
Kane	7,459	7,213	3,076	8,770	7,629	29	3,657
Kankakee	1,878	10,425	916	2,037	10,939	9	995
Kendall	486	4,066	156	1,222	6,062	48	456
Knox	596	7,611	252	635	8,644	22	292
Lake	6,346	4,948	2,174	7,424	5,404	60	2,964
LaSalle	879	5,265	376	1,375	8,152	25	695
Lawrence	185	7,763	84	125	5,533	56	27

Table 16: Number of students suspended, AY02 – AY07

County	2001-02 Total Suspended	Rate	More than 1 suspension	2006-07 Total Suspended	Rate	Rank	More than 1 suspension
Lee	202	3,846	87	444	9,087	17	214
Livingston	390	5,384	145	404	5,704	53	148
Logan	232	6,183	94	274	7,831	28	132
McDonough	160	4,206	59	263	7,877	27	109
McHenry	1,914	4,199	815	2,310	4,400	80	822
McLean	1,097	4,573	438	1,196	5,239	65	491
Macon	2,277	12,929	1,204	2,323	14,097	5	1,204
Macoupin	426	4,571	137	424	4,821	73	132
Madison	3,766	8,972	1,614	3,841	9,181	15	1,578
Marion	485	6,321	191	530	7,305	32	189
Marshall	78	4,984	28	85	6,050	50	29
Mason	142	4,234	44	159	5,093	66	63
Massac	238	9,823	112	232	9,302	14	75
Menard	108	4,168	33	89	3,592	91	35
Mercer	74	4,725	25	66	4,603	76	23
Monroe	189	4,047	72	114	2,285	100	25
Montgomery	364	7,342	196	378	8,291	24	203
Morgan	146	2,715	41	249	4,996	68	107
Moultrie	75	3,750	22	81	4,124	85	30
Ogle	386	3,790	133	602	5,874	52	199
Peoria	4,464	15,877	2,319	4,274	15,166	3	2,295
Perry	82	2,812	22	106	3,754	89	27
Piatt	126	3,772	46	99	3,059	97	27
Pike	123	4,301	56	146	5,537	55	59
Pope	39	6,566	29	25	4,808	74	10
Pulaski	274	20,509	156	134	12,811	6	43
Putnam	44	4,583	25	48	5,275	64	13
Randolph	155	3,461	35	179	4,324	83	39
Richland	177	6,627	73	117	4,791	75	35
Rock Island	2,423	10,237	1,158	2,028	8,983	18	915
St. Clair	6,054	13,676	3,189	7,729	17,776	2	3,783
Saline	223	5,363	71	246	6,142	47	79
Sangamon	2,716	9,635	1,168	2,981	10,746	10	1,408
Schuyler	81	7,714	34	91	7,321	31	42
Scott	57	5,666	7	54	6,061	49	22
Shelby	243	6,199	92	138	4,032	86	58
Stark	53	4,898	16	84	6,936	39	22
Stephenson	760	10,008	353	653	9,305	13	328
Tazewell	1,051	5,387	446	1,390	7,128	37	665
Union	154	4,783	39	279	8,782	19	106
Vermilion	1,046	7,612	523	1,648	12,110	7	705
Wabash	81	4,030	29	137	7,523	30	71
Warren	226	7,812	104	137	5,413	59	46
Washington	82	3,746	25	74	3,719	90	19
Wayne	100	3,737	29	167	6,580	42	59
White	107	4,072	23	76	3,160	96	24
Whiteside	573	5,751	227	454	4,841	70	189
Will	6,225	7,274	2,479	8,898	8,064	26	3,740
Williamson	545	5,853	140	794	8,336	23	283
Winnebago	7,033	16,196	3,969	6,848	14,924	4	3,652
Woodford	234	3,176	88	317	4,010	87	113
State/Regional Schools	791	6,272	311	953	8,675		414
Total	132,135	6,604	53,273	174,930	8,562		75,310

Table 17: Number of students expelled, AY02 – AY07

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 Students K-12 Enrolled

County	2001-02 Number Expelled	Rate	2006-07 Number Expelled	Rate	Rank
Adams	24	251	23	248	21
Alexander	3	200	3	266	20
Bond	2	85	2	88	53
Boone	3	37	8	78	62
Brown	0	0	0	0	83
Bureau	3	53	18	327	10
Calhoun	0	0	2	297	15
Carroll	1	35	6	232	23
Cass	1	47	0	0	83
Champaign	23	99	18	79	59
Christian	25	480	15	283	17
Clark	1	33	0	0	83
Clay	0	0	2	83	57
Clinton	2	37	0	0	83
Coles	6	83	5	74	64
Cook	1,084	137	995	129	40
Crawford	0	0	2	64	69
Cumberland	1	50	2	112	43
DeKalb	12	77	25	147	36
DeWitt	3	100	1	35	77
Douglas	1	34	2	73	65
DuPage	27	17	52	33	80
Edgar	1	30	0	0	83
Edwards	1	98	1	106	44
Effingham	22	351	9	155	35
Fayette	6	193	0	0	83
Ford	0	0	0	0	83
Franklin	2	31	5	79	60
Fulton	11	198	5	96	47
Gallatin	1	104	0	0	83
Greene	2	84	4	183	31
Grundy	3	35	11	98	46
Hamilton	1	77	0	0	83
Hancock	1	27	2	60	73
Hardin	4	615	2	315	12
Henderson	4	355	2	200	28
Henry	10	110	8	93	51
Iroquois	5	95	3	62	72
Jackson	1	13	5	71	66
Jasper	2	122	9	644	4
Jefferson	6	94	2	34	79
Jersey	5	170	6	216	25
JoDaviess	11	332	0	0	83
Johnson	0	0	0	0	83
Kane	49	47	102	89	53
Kankakee	11	61	17	91	52
Kendall	3	25	11	55	74
Knox	20	255	36	490	5
Lake	92	72	92	67	68
LaSalle	19	114	16	95	49
Lawrence	0	0	2	89	53

Table 17: Number of students expelled, AY02 – AY07

County	2001-02 Number Expelled	Rate	2006-07 Number Expelled	Rate	Rank
Lee	2	38	7	143	38
Livingston	7	97	5	71	66
Logan	5	133	5	143	38
McDonough	0	0	1	30	82
McHenry	25	55	17	32	81
McLean	9	38	18	79	60
Macon	16	91	44	267	18
Macoupin	18	193	11	125	41
Madison	43	102	132	316	11
Marion	8	104	13	179	32
Marshall	2	128	5	356	9
Mason	0	0	2	64	69
Massac	4	165	0	0	83
Menard	1	39	1	40	76
Mercer	0	0	0	0	83
Monroe	2	43	5	100	45
Montgomery	4	81	13	285	16
Morgan	0	0	0	0	83
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	83
Ogle	4	39	31	302	13
Peoria	190	676	231	820	3
Perry	0	0	1	35	77
Piatt	4	120	14	433	6
Pike	1	35	2	76	63
Pope	16	2,694	1	192	30
Pulaski	2	150	1	96	47
Putnam	5	521	0	0	83
Randolph	6	134	6	145	37
Richland	2	75	0	0	83
Rock Island	39	165	48	213	26
St. Clair	89	201	489	1,125	1
Saline	5	120	2	50	75
Sangamon	51	181	74	267	18
Schuyler	0	0	1	80	58
Scott	2	199	0	0	83
Shelby	1	26	3	88	53
Stark	3	277	2	165	33
Stephenson	19	250	21	299	14
Tazewell	38	195	78	400	8
Union	4	124	3	94	50
Vermilion	107	779	133	977	2
Wabash	5	249	4	220	24
Warren	2	69	6	237	22
Washington	0	0	0	0	83
Wayne	1	37	5	197	29
White	1	38	0	0	83
Whiteside	11	110	20	213	26
Will	171	200	128	116	42
Williamson	17	183	6	63	71
Winnebago	42	97	186	405	7
Woodford	11	149	13	164	34
State/Regional Schools	32	254	132	1,202	
Total	2,543	127	3,451	169	

Table 18: Number of high school dropouts, AY02 – AY07

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate per 100,000 High School Students Enrolled

County	2001-02	Rate	2006-07	Rate	Rank
Adams	120	3,920	70	2,255	55
Alexander	19	4,279	30	8,130	1
Bond	14	1,942	24	3,414	28
Boone	28	1,186	84	2,825	43
Brown	250	96,154	3	1,149	93
Bureau	66	3,700	66	3,616	22
Calhoun	4	1,439	2	826	97
Carroll	256	27,766	15	1,708	77
Cass	25	4,072	13	1,961	65
Champaign	328	4,458	216	3,080	37
Christian	172	10,494	55	2,951	39
Clark	19	2,077	27	2,815	44
Clay	46	6,216	34	4,353	11
Clinton	390	28,426	27	1,952	66
Coles	140	5,885	114	5,044	6
Cook	20,973	9,806	14,786	6,260	2
Crawford	39	3,482	24	2,241	56
Cumberland	12	1,905	5	806	98
DeKalb	126	2,672	97	1,794	74
DeWitt	59	6,184	26	2,889	41
Douglas	24	2,500	8	972	96
DuPage	876	1,800	687	1,311	88
Edgar	43	4,123	20	2,062	63
Edwards	5	1,587	6	1,887	72
Effingham	45	2,232	28	1,361	87
Fayette	49	5,315	48	4,984	7
Ford	32	4,056	31	3,890	16
Franklin	57	2,826	53	2,659	48
Fulton	62	3,628	51	3,123	36
Gallatin	19	7,451	5	1,779	75
Greene	24	2,945	27	3,557	25
Grundy	50	1,554	62	1,558	81
Hamilton	21	4,773	8	2,133	58
Hancock	36	2,894	22	1,949	67
Hardin	17	9,043	3	1,500	85
Henderson	11	3,005	3	980	95
Henry	464	16,577	88	3,222	33
Iroquois	54	3,203	54	3,305	31
Jackson	100	3,911	38	1,632	80
Jasper	17	2,815	21	3,846	18
Jefferson	84	4,179	78	4,225	12
Jersey	25	2,315	5	474	100
JoDaviess	33	3,036	16	1,524	83
Johnson	9	1,664	2	358	101
Kane	1,067	3,828	1,103	3,348	29
Kankakee	241	4,640	206	3,581	24
Kendall	119	3,551	110	2,063	62
Knox	211	8,933	89	3,794	20
Lake	1,209	3,340	804	1,900	70
LaSalle	247	4,501	155	2,732	47
Lawrence	40	5,502	16	2,111	60

Table 18: Number of high school dropouts, AY02 – AY07

County	2001-02	Rate	2006-07	Rate	Rank
Lee	83	4,979	32	1,901	69
Livingston	62	2,540	52	2,115	59
Logan	27	2,030	54	4,588	9
McDonough	34	2,713	53	4,534	10
McHenry	371	2,820	275	1,670	79
McLean	306	4,255	187	2,759	46
Macon	314	6,277	280	5,667	4
Macoupin	80	2,661	74	2,522	52
Madison	729	5,394	418	2,984	38
Marion	138	5,391	127	4,915	8
Marshall	16	3,279	12	2,505	53
Mason	36	3,611	39	3,858	17
Massac	19	2,910	14	1,874	73
Menard	19	2,381	13	1,542	82
Mercer	5	1,010	6	1,268	90
Monroe	25	1,486	12	751	99
Montgomery	44	2,781	40	2,569	51
Morgan	55	3,109	42	2,607	50
Moultrie	17	2,707	19	3,140	35
Ogle	79	2,465	75	2,092	61
Peoria	594	7,246	102	1,208	92
Perry	39	4,286	28	2,800	45
Piatt	25	2,402	19	1,898	71
Pike	50	5,568	21	2,618	49
Pope	12	6,316	6	3,614	23
Pulaski	18	4,167	12	3,540	26
Putnam	2	680	10	3,311	30
Randolph	25	1,556	27	1,914	68
Richland	33	3,452	11	1,278	89
Rock Island	319	4,313	228	3,189	34
St. Clair	640	4,881	585	4,189	13
Saline	60	4,713	48	3,834	19
Sangamon	229	2,635	145	1,725	76
Schuyler	13	4,025	1	248	102
Scott	12	3,550	4	1,504	84
Shelby	45	3,769	33	2,860	42
Stark	8	2,500	3	1,119	94
Stephenson	126	5,175	90	3,766	21
Tazewell	175	2,788	187	2,914	40
Union	80	8,230	23	2,203	57
Vermilion	287	7,312	216	5,675	3
Wabash	41	6,065	21	3,251	32
Warren	25	2,449	16	2,023	64
Washington	8	1,024	9	1,252	91
Wayne	32	3,691	32	3,970	14
White	41	4,779	32	3,936	15
Whiteside	110	3,553	108	3,512	27
Will	852	3,685	539	1,688	78
Williamson	92	3,302	42	1,409	86
Winnebago	615	4,865	751	5,359	5
Woodford	56	2,383	57	2,259	54
State/Regional Schools	874	7,558	705	7,497	
Total	36,373	6,179	25,500	3,981	

Table 19: Youth population age 10-16, CY02 – CY07

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice

County	2002	Rank	2007	Rank
Adams	6,941	21	6,131	22
Alexander	998	88	741	89
Bond	1,503	75	1,481	67
Boone	5,282	27	5,775	23
Brown	478	99	410	100
Bureau	3,543	42	3,188	43
Calhoun	472	100	447	99
Carroll	1,676	67	1,395	71
Cass	1,338	82	1,300	79
Champaign	14,624	12	14,096	13
Christian	3,530	43	3,213	41
Clark	1,713	64	1,642	61
Clay	1,389	80	1,208	83
Clinton	3,553	41	3,328	40
Coles	3,944	37	3,548	37
Cook	533,608	1	511,185	1
Crawford	1,925	60	1,615	62
Cumberland	1,206	86	1,018	86
DeKalb	8,271	19	8,591	20
DeWitt	1,614	71	1,542	65
Douglas	2,155	55	1,850	56
DuPage	95,730	2	94,631	2
Edgar	1,897	61	1,647	60
Edwards	638	95	560	96
Effingham	3,985	36	3,582	36
Fayette	2,086	57	1,835	58
Ford	1,500	76	1,331	76
Franklin	3,682	40	3,347	39
Fulton	3,330	45	3,045	44
Gallatin	554	97	515	97
Greene	1,514	74	1,313	78
Grundy	4,115	33	4,459	28
Hamilton	783	91	734	90
Hancock	2,004	59	1,727	59
Hardin	372	101	329	101
Henderson	743	92	652	91
Henry	5,296	26	4,574	27
Iroquois	3,257	46	2,846	47
Jackson	4,438	31	3,928	32
Jasper	1,118	87	871	88
Jefferson	4,075	34	3,657	35
Jersey	2,295	53	2,061	53
JoDaviess	2,086	57	1,892	55
Johnson	965	89	893	87
Kane	49,412	5	55,517	5
Kankakee	11,426	17	11,061	16
Kendall	6,787	22	9,887	19
Knox	4,818	30	4,313	30
Lake	75,673	3	80,294	3
LaSalle	11,435	16	10,438	17
Lawrence	1,474	77	1,274	80

Table 19: Youth population age 10-16, CY02 – CY07

County	2002	Rank	2007	Rank
Lee	3,772	39	3,199	42
Livingston	4,061	35	3,483	38
Logan	2,729	50	2,414	50
McDonough	2,263	54	1,933	54
McHenry	32,720	6	35,066	6
McLean	13,905	13	14,344	12
Macon	11,030	18	10,018	18
Macoupin	4,986	29	4,261	31
Madison	26,328	9	24,749	9
Marion	4,219	32	3,799	33
Marshall	1,246	85	1,222	82
Mason	1,635	70	1,366	73
Massac	1,332	83	1,324	77
Menard	1,410	79	1,243	81
Mercer	1,799	63	1,442	69
Monroe	3,140	47	3,037	45
Montgomery	2,950	49	2,655	49
Morgan	3,357	44	2,961	46
Moultrie	1,457	78	1,361	74
Ogle	6,127	23	5,677	24
Peoria	17,642	11	17,376	11
Perry	2,090	56	1,842	57
Piatt	1,601	72	1,546	64
Pike	1,683	66	1,487	66
Pope	369	102	308	102
Pulaski	808	90	613	92
Putnam	643	94	567	95
Randolph	3,018	48	2,663	48
Richland	1,580	73	1,353	75
Rock Island	13,857	14	12,597	14
St. Clair	29,067	8	26,802	8
Saline	2,614	51	2,346	51
Sangamon	18,971	10	17,967	10
Schuyler	656	93	597	93
Scott	528	98	486	98
Shelby	2,377	52	2,088	52
Stark	626	96	575	94
Stephenson	5,051	28	4,335	29
Tazewell	12,481	15	11,834	15
Union	1,816	62	1,576	63
Vermilion	8,037	20	7,613	21
Wabash	1,276	84	1,060	85
Warren	1,710	65	1,448	68
Washington	1,661	68	1,391	72
Wayne	1,640	69	1,404	70
White	1,371	81	1,158	84
Whiteside	6,016	24	5,471	25
Will	63,209	4	74,795	4
Williamson	5,681	25	5,449	26
Winnebago	29,741	7	29,667	7
Woodford	3,902	38	3,724	34
Total	1,279,439		1,254,609	

Table 20: Youth population by race and ethnicity, age 10-16, CY07

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	5,667	340	8	27	89	6,131
Alexander	390	340	0	1	10	741
Bond	1,365	71	6	4	35	1,481
Boone	4,217	197	17	44	1,300	5,775
Brown	398	1	0	1	10	410
Bureau	2,797	50	5	14	322	3,188
Calhoun	442	0	0	0	5	447
Carroll	1,304	27	3	8	53	1,395
Cass	996	21	5	10	268	1,300
Champaign	9,984	2,791	36	734	551	14,096
Christian	3,078	59	2	49	25	3,213
Clark	1,607	20	4	2	9	1,642
Clay	1,160	9	6	14	19	1,208
Clinton	3,161	76	7	12	72	3,328
Coles	3,303	136	9	35	65	3,548
Cook	174,028	164,588	1,082	24,019	147,468	511,185
Crawford	1,530	47	3	4	31	1,615
Cumberland	1,001	2	2	3	10	1,018
DeKalb	6,925	531	31	123	981	8,591
DeWitt	1,474	32	3	5	28	1,542
Douglas	1,679	27	4	17	123	1,850
DuPage	67,417	5,575	203	8,795	12,641	94,631
Edgar	1,596	24	3	4	20	1,647
Edwards	549	0	0	4	7	560
Effingham	3,476	22	13	13	58	3,582
Fayette	1,786	19	0	3	27	1,835
Ford	1,279	25	0	3	24	1,331
Franklin	3,268	36	2	6	35	3,347
Fulton	2,949	39	4	11	42	3,045
Gallatin	499	3	3	0	10	515
Greene	1,287	8	1	2	15	1,313
Grundy	3,834	145	8	19	453	4,459
Hamilton	713	11	0	0	10	734
Hancock	1,684	15	5	6	17	1,727
Hardin	315	4	0	6	4	329
Henderson	642	2	1	1	6	652
Henry	4,144	116	3	13	298	4,574
Iroquois	2,517	76	1	12	240	2,846
Jackson	2,852	783	28	95	170	3,928
Jasper	858	6	0	2	5	871
Jefferson	3,160	399	10	19	69	3,657
Jersey	1,957	68	3	7	26	2,061
JoDaviess	1,811	23	1	1	56	1,892
Johnson	858	16	3	1	15	893
Kane	31,702	4,327	99	1,397	17,992	55,517
Kankakee	7,737	2,264	24	81	955	11,061
Kendall	7,071	703	13	200	1,900	9,887
Knox	3,613	413	9	26	252	4,313
Lake	52,550	6,624	170	4,016	16,934	80,294
LaSalle	9,039	276	15	88	1,020	10,438
Lawrence	1,211	31	2	1	29	1,274

Table 20: Youth population by race and ethnicity, age 10-16, CY07

County	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic American Indian	Non-Hispanic Asian	Hispanic (any race)	Total
Lee	2,909	80	1	29	180	3,199
Livingston	3,254	79	6	17	127	3,483
Logan	2,275	77	1	19	42	2,414
McDonough	1,710	106	1	67	49	1,933
McHenry	29,415	641	52	832	4,126	35,066
McLean	11,635	1,676	31	347	655	14,344
Macon	7,328	2,370	30	118	172	10,018
Macoupin	4,132	77	3	9	40	4,261
Madison	20,666	3,111	78	192	702	24,749
Marion	3,430	268	6	28	67	3,799
Marshall	1,142	33	2	3	42	1,222
Mason	1,344	3	4	2	13	1,366
Massac	1,192	106	2	2	22	1,324
Menard	1,195	20	6	3	19	1,243
Mercer	1,379	18	2	4	39	1,442
Monroe	2,912	55	6	18	46	3,037
Montgomery	2,572	37	4	8	34	2,655
Morgan	2,640	225	5	31	60	2,961
Moultrie	1,325	22	0	2	12	1,361
Ogle	4,825	111	13	27	701	5,677
Peoria	11,345	4,945	55	339	692	17,376
Perry	1,702	83	7	3	47	1,842
Piatt	1,499	18	0	1	28	1,546
Pike	1,463	7	8	1	8	1,487
Pope	292	11	1	1	3	308
Pulaski	347	255	1	0	10	613
Putnam	521	16	1	2	27	567
Randolph	2,447	164	3	9	40	2,663
Richland	1,290	23	1	16	23	1,353
Rock Island	8,738	1,593	41	258	1,967	12,597
St. Clair	15,150	10,377	82	346	847	26,802
Saline	2,046	241	4	9	46	2,346
Sangamon	14,157	3,145	54	277	334	17,967
Schuyler	567	18	0	0	12	597
Scott	486	0	0	0	0	486
Shelby	2,042	17	4	5	20	2,088
Stark	563	1	0	1	10	575
Stephenson	3,547	578	9	51	150	4,335
Tazewell	11,276	186	22	92	258	11,834
Union	1,440	22	4	7	103	1,576
Vermilion	5,941	1,218	19	47	388	7,613
Wabash	1,024	19	2	2	13	1,060
Warren	1,267	58	6	4	113	1,448
Washington	1,325	32	4	3	27	1,391
Wayne	1,357	19	3	6	19	1,404
White	1,115	20	3	7	13	1,158
Whiteside	4,557	141	8	30	735	5,471
Will	50,225	9,752	122	2,412	12,284	74,795
Williamson	5,005	283	14	21	126	5,449
Winnebago	20,101	4,917	75	704	3,870	29,667
Woodford	3,592	67	9	17	39	3,724
Total	732,587	238,759	2,672	46,387	234,204	1,254,609

Table 21: Number of youth arrests by offense category, CY07

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Age 10-16

County	Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Status	Weapons	Other	Total
Adams	27	31	0	6	0	1	8	73
Alexander	4	13	0	1	0	0	5	23
Bond	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Boone	12	64	1	7	19	1	18	122
Brown	3	5	0	0	5	0	0	13
Bureau	4	12	0	8	4	0	3	31
Calhoun	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Carroll	7	7	0	2	21	0	0	37
Cass	Reported zero (0) arrests to the CCH system							0
Champaign	211	110	9	26	7	5	65	433
Christian	6	26	0	4	12	0	0	48
Clark	4	3	0	3	3	0	0	13
Clay	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	5
Clinton	4	8	0	1	14	0	2	29
Coles	18	76	2	21	47	1	35	200
Cook	9,599	9,775	192	4,681	132	623	5,802	30,804
Crawford	Reported zero (0) arrests to the CCH system							0
Cumberland	2	9	0	1	8	0	2	22
DeKalb	51	104	0	37	37	5	56	290
DeWitt	6	5	0	3	1	0	0	15
Douglas	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
DuPage	308	423	6	114	106	19	662	1,638
Edgar	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Edwards	Reported zero (0) arrests to the CCH system							0
Effingham	10	28	1	13	13	0	19	84
Fayette	11	12	0	6	12	0	6	47
Ford	Reported zero (0) arrests to the CCH system							0
Franklin	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fulton	22	23	1	10	4	0	5	65
Gallatin	Reported zero (0) arrests to the CCH system							0
Greene	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	5
Grundy	10	30	1	9	3	0	7	60
Hamilton	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
Hancock	2	3	1	0	6	0	1	13
Hardin	Reported zero (0) arrests to the CCH system							0
Henderson	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Henry	14	33	0	11	9	0	22	89
Iroquois	2	9	1	1	0	0	1	14
Jackson	10	8	0	2	0	1	5	26
Jasper	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	5
Jefferson	31	51	0	19	15	0	31	147
Jersey	2	6	0	6	0	0	2	16
JoDavie	0	0	0	2	9	0	2	13
Johnson	0	6	0	3	3	0	0	12
Kane	384	650	6	226	66	25	1,070	2,427
Kankakee	74	269	2	36	12	6	76	475
Kendall	37	45	2	29	37	6	64	220
Knox	34	22	0	8	1	1	3	69
Lake	342	561	34	143	52	42	997	2,171
LaSalle	48	113	4	25	15	1	37	243
Lawrence	3	1	0	0	8	0	2	14

Table 21: Number of youth arrests by offense category, CY07

County	Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Status	Weapons	Other	Total
Lee	68	88	2	11	58	1	42	270
Livingston	23	37	3	5	47	4	26	145
Logan	19	6	0	4	2	0	0	31
McDonough	13	32	1	11	17	0	16	90
McHenry	126	247	6	106	30	16	150	681
McLean	113	245	6	49	21	7	62	503
Macon	74	153	6	15	1	15	10	274
Macoupin	6	6	0	0	0	1	1	14
Madison	161	241	3	54	28	4	64	555
Marion	58	68	1	8	1	0	13	149
Marshall	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mason	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
Massac	6	2	0	8	9	0	8	33
Menard	8	11	0	2	2	0	1	24
Mercer	4	0	1	3	2	0	2	12
Monroe	4	7	2	2	31	0	5	51
Montgomery	3	10	0	4	9	0	3	29
Morgan	51	30	0	20	40	1	63	205
Moultrie	6	2	0	1	6	0	0	15
Ogle	19	33	2	16	13	2	43	128
Peoria	89	80	6	3	0	13	15	206
Perry	4	3	0	1	4	0	4	16
Piatt	1	2	1	4	0	0	3	11
Pike	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
Pope	Reported zero (0) arrests to the CCH system							0
Pulaski	3	1	0	0	2	0	2	8
Putnam	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Randolph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Richland	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	7
Rock Island	49	97	4	6	0	6	19	181
St. Clair	55	144	1	20	22	1	66	309
Saline	5	14	0	0	0	1	2	22
Sangamon	148	159	0	30	6	16	27	386
Schuyler	4	3	0	0	2	0	0	9
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Shelby	2	8	1	5	19	0	3	38
Stark	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4
Stephenson	22	34	2	5	1	0	4	68
Tazewell	65	113	1	8	6	1	47	241
Union	2	5	2	2	0	0	1	12
Vermilion	51	39	0	8	1	2	18	119
Wabash	5	14	0	3	15	0	5	42
Warren	17	47	0	6	1	0	3	74
Washington	3	4	0	1	6	0	1	15
Wayne	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	6
White	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	12
Whiteside	51	55	1	17	116	2	37	279
Will	250	458	8	79	35	33	502	1,365
Williamson	28	52	0	18	0	0	13	111
Winnebago	374	469	11	92	8	33	275	1,262
Woodford	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Other/unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,313	15,584	337	6,101	1,259	896	10,575	48,065

Table 22: Number of youth arrests by race, CY07

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Age 10-16

County	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Unknown	Total
Adams	55	18	0	0	0	73
Alexander	1	21	0	0	1	23
Bond	1	1	0	0	0	2
Boone	105	10	0	0	7	122
Brown	13	0	0	0	0	13
Bureau	30	1	0	0	0	31
Calhoun	1	0	0	0	0	1
Carroll	35	1	0	0	1	37
Cass	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Champaign	125	303	2	1	2	433
Christian	43	2	0	0	3	48
Clark	13	0	0	0	0	13
Clay	5	0	0	0	0	5
Clinton	28	1	0	0	0	29
Coles	178	19	0	0	3	200
Cook	8,153	22,446	149	10	46	30,804
Crawford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Cumberland	20	2	0	0	0	22
DeKalb	222	59	0	0	9	290
DeWitt	13	1	0	0	1	15
Douglas	5	0	0	0	1	6
DuPage	1,178	428	19	4	9	1,638
Edgar	2	0	0	0	0	2
Edwards	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Effingham	84	0	0	0	0	84
Fayette	45	1	1	0	0	47
Ford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Franklin	3	0	0	0	0	3
Fulton	63	2	0	0	0	65
Gallatin	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Greene	5	0	0	0	0	5
Grundy	55	5	0	0	0	60
Hamilton	3	0	0	0	0	3
Hancock	13	0	0	0	0	13
Hardin	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Henderson	2	1	0	0	0	3
Henry	71	18	0	0	0	89
Iroquois	13	1	0	0	0	14
Jackson	9	17	0	0	0	26
Jasper	4	1	0	0	0	5
Jefferson	82	60	1	0	4	147
Jersey	13	3	0	0	0	16
JoDaviess	11	2	0	0	0	13
Johnson	11	1	0	0	0	12
Kane	1,699	681	29	0	18	2,427
Kankakee	203	257	0	1	14	475
Kendall	187	32	1	0	0	220
Knox	33	35	0	0	1	69
Lake	1,456	667	17	5	26	2,171
LaSalle	219	20	1	0	3	243
Lawrence	13	1	0	0	0	14
Lee	249	16	1	0	4	270

Table 22: Number of youth arrests by race, CY07

County	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Unknown	Total
Livingston	123	22	0	0	0	145
Logan	25	5	0	1	0	31
McDonough	87	3	0	0	0	90
McHenry	648	28	3	0	2	681
McLean	249	249	2	0	3	503
Macon	115	157	0	0	2	274
Macoupin	14	0	0	0	0	14
Madison	331	220	2	0	2	555
Marion	104	45	0	0	0	149
Marshall	3	0	0	0	0	3
Mason	3	0	0	0	1	4
Massac	25	8	0	0	0	33
Menard	24	0	0	0	0	24
Mercer	11	0	0	0	1	12
Monroe	50	1	0	0	0	51
Montgomery	28	1	0	0	0	29
Morgan	136	68	0	0	1	205
Moultrie	12	3	0	0	0	15
Ogle	123	4	0	0	1	128
Peoria	58	146	1	0	1	206
Perry	16	0	0	0	0	16
Piatt	11	0	0	0	0	11
Pike	3	0	0	1	0	4
Pope	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Pulaski	6	2	0	0	0	8
Putnam	1	0	0	0	0	1
Randolph	0	1	0	0	0	1
Richland	6	1	0	0	0	7
Rock Island	84	97	0	0	0	181
St. Clair	101	204	1	0	3	309
Saline	15	6	0	0	1	22
Sangamon	172	214	0	0	0	386
Schuyler	9	0	0	0	0	9
Scott	5	0	0	0	0	5
Shelby	38	0	0	0	0	38
Stark	4	0	0	0	0	4
Stephenson	27	41	0	0	0	68
Tazewell	218	21	1	1	0	241
Union	12	0	0	0	0	12
Vermilion	59	59	0	0	1	119
Wabash	39	3	0	0	0	42
Warren	65	8	0	0	1	74
Washington	14	1	0	0	0	15
Wayne	6	0	0	0	0	6
White	12	0	0	0	0	12
Whiteside	254	23	0	0	2	279
Will	698	638	8	2	19	1,365
Williamson	83	28	0	0	0	111
Winnebago	689	566	7	0	0	1,262
Woodford	4	0	0	0	0	4
Other/unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19,592	28,007	246	26	194	48,065

Table 23: Number of youth arrests by sex, CY07

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Age 10-16

County	Male	Percent Male	Female	Percent Female	Unknown	Total
Adams	59	80.82%	14	19.18%	0	73
Alexander	15	65.22%	8	34.78%	0	23
Bond	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	2
Boone	82	67.21%	40	32.79%	0	122
Brown	12	92.31%	1	7.69%	0	13
Bureau	22	70.97%	9	29.03%	0	31
Calhoun	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	1
Carroll	25	67.57%	12	32.43%	0	37
Cass	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Champaign	298	68.82%	135	31.18%	0	433
Christian	30	62.50%	18	37.50%	0	48
Clark	9	69.23%	4	30.77%	0	13
Clay	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	0	5
Clinton	23	79.31%	6	20.69%	0	29
Coles	152	76.00%	48	24.00%	0	200
Cook	25,340	82.26%	5,458	17.72%	6	30,804
Crawford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Cumberland	12	54.55%	10	45.45%	0	22
DeKalb	200	68.97%	90	31.03%	0	290
DeWitt	12	80.00%	3	20.00%	0	15
Douglas	5	83.33%	1	16.67%	0	6
DuPage	1,161	70.88%	477	29.12%	0	1,638
Edgar	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	2
Edwards	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Effingham	62	73.81%	22	26.19%	0	84
Fayette	33	70.21%	14	29.79%	0	47
Ford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Franklin	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0	3
Fulton	49	75.38%	16	24.62%	0	65
Gallatin	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Greene	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	5
Grundy	51	85.00%	9	15.00%	0	60
Hamilton	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	3
Hancock	10	76.92%	3	23.08%	0	13
Hardin	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Henderson	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	3
Henry	66	74.16%	23	25.84%	0	89
Iroquois	14	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	14
Jackson	19	73.08%	7	26.92%	0	26
Jasper	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	5
Jefferson	97	65.99%	50	34.01%	0	147
Jersey	11	68.75%	5	31.25%	0	16
JoDavie	6	46.15%	7	53.85%	0	13
Johnson	7	58.33%	5	41.67%	0	12
Kane	1,616	66.58%	811	33.42%	0	2,427
Kankakee	325	68.42%	150	31.58%	0	475
Kendall	162	73.64%	58	26.36%	0	220
Knox	58	84.06%	11	15.94%	0	69
Lake	1,578	72.69%	593	27.31%	0	2,171
LaSalle	171	70.37%	72	29.63%	0	243
Lawrence	11	78.57%	3	21.43%	0	14
Lee	168	62.22%	102	37.78%	0	270

Table 23: Number of youth arrests by sex, CY07

County	Male	Percent Male	Female	Percent Female	Unknown	Total
Livingston	96	66.21%	49	33.79%	0	145
Logan	21	67.74%	10	32.26%	0	31
McDonough	63	70.00%	27	30.00%	0	90
McHenry	497	72.98%	184	27.02%	0	681
McLean	360	71.57%	143	28.43%	0	503
Macon	210	76.64%	63	22.99%	1	274
Macoupin	9	64.29%	5	35.71%	0	14
Madison	359	64.68%	196	35.32%	0	555
Marion	102	68.46%	47	31.54%	0	149
Marshall	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0	3
Mason	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	4
Massac	23	69.70%	10	30.30%	0	33
Menard	20	83.33%	4	16.67%	0	24
Mercer	10	83.33%	2	16.67%	0	12
Monroe	37	72.55%	14	27.45%	0	51
Montgomery	17	58.62%	12	41.38%	0	29
Morgan	147	71.71%	58	28.29%	0	205
Moultrie	6	40.00%	9	60.00%	0	15
Ogle	103	80.47%	25	19.53%	0	128
Peoria	172	83.50%	34	16.50%	0	206
Perry	9	56.25%	7	43.75%	0	16
Piatt	6	54.55%	5	45.45%	0	11
Pike	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	4
Pope	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system					
Pulaski	6	75.00%	2	25.00%	0	8
Putnam	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	1
Randolph	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	1
Richland	6	85.71%	1	14.29%	0	7
Rock Island	154	85.08%	27	14.92%	0	181
St. Clair	211	68.28%	98	31.72%	0	309
Saline	15	68.18%	7	31.82%	0	22
Sangamon	280	72.54%	106	27.46%	0	386
Schuyler	7	77.78%	2	22.22%	0	9
Scott	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	0	5
Shelby	25	65.79%	13	34.21%	0	38
Stark	2	50.00%	2	50.00%	0	4
Stephenson	55	80.88%	13	19.12%	0	68
Tazewell	180	74.69%	61	25.31%	0	241
Union	10	83.33%	2	16.67%	0	12
Vermilion	78	65.55%	41	34.45%	0	119
Wabash	25	59.52%	17	40.48%	0	42
Warren	50	67.57%	24	32.43%	0	74
Washington	10	66.67%	5	33.33%	0	15
Wayne	3	50.00%	3	50.00%	0	6
White	8	66.67%	4	33.33%	0	12
Whiteside	148	53.05%	131	46.95%	0	279
Will	1,051	77.00%	309	22.64%	5	1,365
Williamson	74	66.67%	37	33.33%	0	111
Winnebago	815	64.58%	447	35.42%	0	1,262
Woodford	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	0	4
Other/unknown	0	-	0	-	0	0
Total	37,497	78.01%	10,556	21.96%	12	48,065

Table 24: Number of youth arrests by age, CY07

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Age 10-16

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Adams	0	1	4	16	20	14	18	73
Alexander	0	0	0	4	5	7	7	23
Bond	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Boone	0	3	5	16	13	37	48	122
Brown	0	0	0	1	3	3	6	13
Bureau	0	0	1	2	5	10	13	31
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Carroll	0	0	1	2	10	12	12	37
Cass	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Champaign	1	1	15	61	102	132	121	433
Christian	1	1	0	3	12	9	22	48
Clark	0	0	0	0	6	2	5	13
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Clinton	0	1	0	2	0	7	19	29
Coles	0	0	4	12	38	59	87	200
Cook	130	425	1,104	2,794	5,553	9,102	11,696	30,804
Crawford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Cumberland	0	0	0	2	3	6	11	22
DeKalb	4	6	12	15	75	66	112	290
DeWitt	0	0	1	2	3	5	4	15
Douglas	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	6
DuPage	6	14	60	120	263	456	719	1,638
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Edwards	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Effingham	0	4	3	3	6	24	44	84
Fayette	0	3	1	2	5	13	23	47
Ford	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Franklin	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Fulton	0	1	0	11	12	17	24	65
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	5
Grundy	0	1	1	7	10	13	28	60
Hamilton	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Hancock	1	0	0	0	3	7	2	13
Hardin	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Henry	0	0	1	6	11	38	33	89
Iroquois	0	0	0	4	1	5	4	14
Jackson	0	1	0	4	5	7	9	26
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Jefferson	0	1	7	14	27	45	53	147
Jersey	0	0	0	0	3	6	7	16
JoDaviess	0	1	0	3	1	3	5	13
Johnson	0	0	0	2	1	3	6	12
Kane	6	24	115	251	441	712	878	2,427
Kankakee	1	7	23	52	90	134	168	475
Kendall	0	2	6	25	42	55	90	220
Knox	0	0	3	7	22	16	21	69
Lake	9	15	85	190	378	596	898	2,171
LaSalle	4	3	5	24	45	62	100	243
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	4	3	7	14
Lee	3	8	19	29	56	72	83	270

Table 24: Number of youth arrests by age, CY07

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Livingston	1	8	4	15	16	51	50	145
Logan	0	0	0	2	10	10	9	31
McDonough	1	3	4	5	14	20	43	90
McHenry	5	9	34	57	108	187	281	681
McLean	2	5	27	39	97	156	177	503
Macon	6	5	7	26	74	64	92	274
Macoupin	0	0	0	0	2	4	8	14
Madison	11	16	36	66	120	125	181	555
Marion	1	2	3	12	25	42	64	149
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Massac	1	0	0	2	5	10	15	33
Menard	0	0	0	0	5	13	6	24
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	12
Monroe	0	0	1	3	8	16	23	51
Montgomery	0	0	1	2	2	9	15	29
Morgan	2	4	7	16	32	65	79	205
Moultrie	0	0	1	1	3	4	6	15
Ogle	0	2	4	15	30	31	46	128
Peoria	4	5	16	29	48	49	55	206
Perry	0	0	1	1	0	5	9	16
Piatt	0	0	2	1	0	2	6	11
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Pope	Reported zero (0) arrests to CCH system							
Pulaski	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	8
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Randolph	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Richland	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	7
Rock Island	4	3	6	20	44	39	65	181
St. Clair	2	7	26	33	50	73	118	309
Saline	0	0	0	4	5	6	7	22
Sangamon	4	6	26	50	71	104	125	386
Schuyler	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	9
Scott	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	5
Shelby	0	0	1	1	5	14	17	38
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Stephenson	2	6	4	9	11	20	16	68
Tazewell	4	11	13	18	48	60	87	241
Union	0	0	0	2	3	1	6	12
Vermilion	0	1	4	19	25	25	45	119
Wabash	1	1	2	6	8	11	13	42
Warren	0	3	3	8	12	21	27	74
Washington	0	1	0	1	2	2	9	15
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
White	0	0	0	1	1	4	6	12
Whiteside	3	4	12	22	59	75	104	279
Will	3	17	25	108	217	397	598	1,365
Williamson	0	0	4	11	17	30	49	111
Winnebago	8	39	93	173	250	346	353	1,262
Woodford	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4
Other/unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	232	681	1,846	4,473	8,714	13,871	18,248	48,065

Table 25: Number and type of court petitions for youth filed, CY02 – CY07

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Age 10-16

County	2002 abuse & neglect	2007 abuse & neglect	2002 delinquency	2007 delinquency	2002 total	2007 total
Adams	64	45	101	121	165	166
Alexander	11	6	18	33	29	39
Bond	0	4	23	41	23	45
Boone	26	19	60	85	86	104
Brown	7	8	17	24	24	32
Bureau	13	9	75	65	88	74
Calhoun	3	0	15	10	18	10
Carroll	13	16	43	48	56	64
Cass	3	17	59	72	62	89
Champaign	80	108	107	208	187	316
Christian	23	20	138	90	161	110
Clark	5	2	24	43	29	45
Clay	9	12	21	35	30	47
Clinton	10	10	100	42	110	52
Coles	28	36	165	161	193	197
Cook	2,053	1,051	8,718	8,318	10,771	9,369
Crawford	11	14	72	61	83	75
Cumberland	7	2	28	30	35	32
DeKalb	60	41	146	209	206	250
DeWitt	4	3	67	37	71	40
Douglas	0	6	18	20	18	26
DuPage	70	80	982	884	1,052	964
Edgar	19	6	78	65	97	71
Edwards	4	15	29	5	33	20
Effingham	12	22	81	63	93	85
Fayette	10	12	73	61	83	73
Ford	21	11	19	23	40	34
Franklin	20	42	55	51	75	93
Fulton	16	19	79	67	95	86
Gallatin	15	11	13	17	28	28
Greene	8	4	28	39	36	43
Grundy	5	9	76	59	81	68
Hamilton	6	7	3	7	9	14
Hancock	3	6	34	20	37	26
Hardin	2	0	17	11	19	11
Henderson	0	5	4	23	4	28
Henry	19	9	62	48	81	57
Iroquois	16	9	60	66	76	75
Jackson	14	24	65	48	79	72
Jasper	2	2	37	13	39	15
Jefferson	27	108	169	157	196	265
Jersey	20	20	66	39	86	59
JoDaviess	7	9	29	21	36	30
Johnson	2	2	22	26	24	28
Kane	65	89	975	1,160	1,040	1,249
Kankakee	39	76	333	293	372	369
Kendall	11	11	124	290	135	301
Knox	21	24	65	66	86	90
Lake	305	164	948	923	1,253	1,087
LaSalle	33	84	250	279	283	363
Lawrence	11	13	25	47	36	60

Table 25: Number and type of court petitions for youth filed, CY02 – CY07

County	2002 abuse & neglect	2007 abuse & neglect	2002 delinquency	2007 delinquency	2002 total	2007 total
Lee	28	27	94	211	122	238
Livingston	18	23	101	68	119	91
Logan	26	29	61	29	87	58
McDonough	8	7	25	34	33	41
McHenry	31	74	195	302	226	376
McLean	86	190	161	154	247	344
Macon	50	198	298	414	348	612
Macoupin	47	28	111	65	158	93
Madison	305	260	590	537	895	797
Marion	52	59	80	107	132	166
Marshall	4	5	44	24	48	29
Mason	14	27	36	71	50	98
Massac	14	15	35	56	49	71
Menard	10	8	9	13	19	21
Mercer	7	3	61	38	68	41
Monroe	4	7	56	87	60	94
Montgomery	16	18	61	65	77	83
Morgan	22	40	17	18	39	58
Moultrie	7	4	47	32	54	36
Ogle	15	27	89	130	104	157
Peoria	155	382	622	527	777	909
Perry	6	9	39	20	45	29
Piatt	5	5	13	15	18	20
Pike	4	1	52	61	56	62
Pope	2	3	8	3	10	6
Pulaski	22	5	59	19	81	24
Putnam	1	0	18	8	19	8
Randolph	8	18	51	34	59	52
Richland	24	23	65	44	89	67
Rock Island	110	178	153	172	263	350
St. Clair	86	165	476	586	562	751
Saline	49	66	62	52	111	118
Sangamon	167	246	172	180	339	426
Schuyler	3	3	13	11	16	14
Scott	1	12	15	13	16	25
Shelby	3	3	61	103	64	106
Stark	0	4	9	9	9	13
Stephenson	20	20	212	231	232	251
Tazewell	72	174	150	160	222	334
Union	18	21	59	37	77	58
Vermilion	75	154	244	291	319	445
Wabash	3	12	53	70	56	82
Warren	5	8	45	38	50	46
Washington	2	8	46	27	48	35
Wayne	10	7	42	39	52	46
White	28	8	74	55	102	63
Whiteside	27	22	108	119	135	141
Will	97	166	527	458	624	624
Williamson	40	81	70	46	110	127
Winnebago	264	339	518	383	782	722
Woodford	29	32	53	66	82	98
Total	5,333	5,546	21,076	20,956	26,409	26,502

Table 26: Number and type of youth investigation reports for probation, CY07

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Age 10-16

County	Social Histories	Supplemental Social History	Intake Screening	Other Investigation	Total
Adams	69	36	107	0	212
Alexander	16	0	0	0	16
Bond	1	0	0	0	1
Boone	26	1	181	0	208
Brown	4	0	0	0	4
Bureau	6	2	67	0	75
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	2	3	0	0	5
Cass	21	0	0	0	21
Champaign	119	25	0	349	493
Christian	15	0	0	6	21
Clark	7	0	0	0	7
Clay	3	0	21	0	24
Clinton	2	0	0	0	2
Coles	8	0	178	0	186
Cook	2,699	706	0	0	3,405
Crawford	4	0	0	1	5
Cumberland	1	0	4	0	5
DeKalb	4	0	98	412	514
DeWitt	15	0	0	0	15
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	483	15	697	383	1,578
Edgar	8	0	0	0	8
Edwards	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	8	0	0	0	8
Fayette	6	0	0	0	6
Ford	5	1	0	0	6
Franklin	7	0	0	0	7
Fulton	9	0	86	0	95
Gallatin	8	0	0	0	8
Greene	1	0	0	0	1
Grundy	4	0	50	5	59
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	1	42	2	45
Hardin	2	0	0	0	2
Henderson	2	0	15	0	17
Henry	12	1	123	1	137
Iroquois	6	0	50	0	56
Jackson	4	3	0	0	7
Jasper	3	1	0	0	4
Jefferson	4	0	0	0	4
Jersey	15	2	60	5	82
JoDaviess	15	1	0	0	16
Johnson	2	0	0	0	2
Kane	203	271	197	317	988
Kankakee	44	7	265	261	577
Kendall	59	12	311	11	393
Knox	7	3	35	3	48
Lake	393	168	381	371	1,313
LaSalle	14	0	337	2	353
Lawrence	3	0	0	0	3

Table 26: Number and type of youth investigation reports for probation, CY07

County	Social Histories	Supplemental Social History	Intake Screening	Other Investigation	Total
Lee	7	0	0	0	7
Livingston	26	5	504	24	559
Logan	23	0	0	0	23
McDonough	1	1	102	2	106
McHenry	160	0	149	107	416
McLean	169	76	1,748	87	2,080
Macon	59	13	0	0	72
Macoupin	9	5	0	0	14
Madison	48	0	344	200	592
Marion	24	0	0	0	24
Marshall	4	1	0	0	5
Mason	5	3	0	0	8
Massac	12	0	0	0	12
Menard	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	4	0	0	0	4
Monroe	3	0	0	0	3
Montgomery	5	2	0	0	7
Morgan	15	4	226	9	254
Moultrie	1	0	0	5	6
Ogle	8	1	0	23	32
Peoria	221	151	0	1	373
Perry	14	1	0	0	15
Piatt	2	0	0	0	2
Pike	8	0	0	0	8
Pope	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	6	0	0	0	6
Putnam	2	0	0	0	2
Randolph	6	2	0	0	8
Richland	4	5	0	0	9
Rock Island	171	14	236	216	637
St. Clair	47	19	0	20	86
Saline	2	0	44	0	46
Sangamon	93	0	1,009	1,450	2,552
Schuyler	9	2	0	52	63
Scott	Reported with Greene County				
Shelby	1	0	0	0	1
Stark	6	0	3	0	9
Stephenson	16	0	5	0	21
Tazewell	35	5	284	0	324
Union	3	0	0	0	3
Vermilion	198	0	0	0	198
Wabash	3	0	0	0	3
Warren	1	0	33	0	34
Washington	4	0	0	0	4
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0
White	9	1	0	0	10
Whiteside	14	0	68	0	82
Will	110	32	1,358	4	1,504
Williamson	7	1	229	0	237
Winnebago	205	146	2,275	1	2,627
Woodford	50	2	8	0	60
Total	6,179	1,751	11,930	4,330	24,190

Table 27: Number of delinquency petitions filed & youth adjudicated delinquent, CY02 – CY07

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 10-16

County	2002 Petitions	Rate	2007 Petitions	Rate	Rank	2002 Adjudications	Rate	2007 Adjudications	Rate	Rank
Adams	101	1,455	121	1,974	58	65	936	75	1,223	31
Alexander	18	1,804	33	4,453	10	4	401	3	405	75
Bond	23	1,530	41	2,768	36	6	399	10	675	58
Boone	60	1,136	85	1,472	75	88	1,666	122	2,113	10
Brown	17	3,556	24	5,854	3	8	1,674	6	1,463	20
Bureau	75	2,117	65	2,039	57	23	649	36	1,129	36
Calhoun	15	3,178	10	2,237	50	5	1,059	3	671	59
Carroll	43	2,566	48	3,441	20	23	1,372	23	1,649	16
Cass	59	4,410	72	5,538	4	52	3,886	63	4,846	1
Champaign	107	732	208	1,476	74	73	499	79	560	66
Christian	138	3,909	90	2,801	34	11	312	57	1,774	13
Clark	24	1,401	43	2,619	42	18	1,051	23	1,401	24
Clay	21	1,512	35	2,897	31	0	0	0	0	89
Clinton	100	2,815	42	1,262	82	43	1,210	16	481	73
Coles	165	4,184	161	4,538	9	51	1,293	169	4,763	2
Cook	8,718	1,634	8,318	1,627	68	1,728	324	Data not reported		
Crawford	72	3,740	61	3,777	17	27	1,403	18	1,115	37
Cumberland	28	2,322	30	2,947	28	0	0	0	0	89
DeKalb	146	1,765	209	2,433	44	46	556	25	291	81
DeWitt	67	4,151	37	2,399	45	13	805	29	1,881	12
Douglas	18	835	20	1,081	89	0	0	1	54	88
DuPage	982	1,026	884	934	97	550	575	691	730	55
Edgar	78	4,112	65	3,947	15	0	0	0	0	89
Edwards	29	4,545	5	893	98	11	1,724	1	179	83
Effingham	81	2,033	63	1,759	65	0	0	51	1,424	21
Fayette	73	3,500	61	3,324	22	19	911	24	1,308	28
Ford	19	1,267	23	1,728	67	0	0	0	0	89
Franklin	55	1,494	51	1,524	72	9	244	24	717	56
Fulton	79	2,372	67	2,200	52	8	240	23	755	51
Gallatin	13	2,347	17	3,301	23	4	722	3	583	64
Greene	28	1,849	39	2,970	27	1	66	0	0	89
Grundy	76	1,847	59	1,323	79	31	753	24	538	68
Hamilton	3	383	7	954	96	0	0	0	0	89
Hancock	34	1,697	20	1,158	85	22	1,098	12	695	57
Hardin	17	4,570	11	3,343	21	1	269	0	0	89
Henderson	4	538	23	3,528	19	3	404	11	1,687	15
Henry	62	1,171	48	1,049	91	48	906	45	984	42
Iroquois	60	1,842	66	2,319	48	47	1,443	35	1,230	30
Jackson	65	1,465	48	1,222	83	0	0	42	1,069	38
Jasper	37	3,309	13	1,493	73	5	447	5	574	65
Jefferson	169	4,147	157	4,293	11	0	0	84	2,297	9
Jersey	66	2,876	39	1,892	62	27	1,176	17	825	50
JoDavie	29	1,390	21	1,110	87	0	0	14	740	53
Johnson	22	2,280	26	2,912	30	7	725	11	1,232	29
Kane	975	1,973	1,160	2,089	56	244	494	861	1,551	19
Kankakee	333	2,914	293	2,649	39	210	1,838	176	1,591	17
Kendall	124	1,827	290	2,933	29	30	442	140	1,416	22
Knox	65	1,349	66	1,530	70	40	830	41	951	43
Lake	948	1,253	923	1,150	86	363	480	598	745	52
LaSalle	250	2,186	279	2,673	38	134	1,172	125	1,198	32
Lawrence	25	1,696	47	3,689	18	14	950	13	1,020	40

Table 27: Number of delinquency petitions filed & youth adjudicated delinquent, CY02 – CY07

County	2002 Petitions	Rate	2007 Petitions	Rate	Rank	2002 Adjud- ications	Rate	2007 Adjudications	Rate	Rank
Lee	94	2,492	211	6,596	2	17	451	83	2,595	7
Livingston	101	2,487	68	1,952	60	85	2,093	0	0	89
Logan	61	2,235	29	1,201	84	0	0	0	0	89
McDonough	25	1,105	34	1,759	65	11	486	12	621	62
McHenry	195	596	302	861	99	113	345	75	214	82
McLean	161	1,158	154	1,074	90	70	503	77	537	69
Macon	298	2,702	414	4,133	13	103	934	90	898	49
Macoupin	111	2,226	65	1,525	71	46	923	27	634	61
Madison	590	2,241	537	2,170	55	125	475	100	404	76
Marion	80	1,896	107	2,817	33	0	0	125	3,290	6
Marshall	44	3,531	24	1,964	59	0	0	1	82	87
Mason	36	2,202	71	5,198	6	16	979	34	2,489	8
Massac	35	2,628	56	4,230	12	21	1,577	23	1,737	14
Menard	9	638	13	1,046	92	6	426	5	402	77
Mercer	61	3,391	38	2,635	40	40	2,223	13	902	48
Monroe	56	1,783	87	2,865	32	5	159	17	560	67
Montgomery	61	2,068	65	2,448	43	38	1,288	24	904	47
Morgan	17	506	18	608	102	0	0	0	0	89
Moultrie	47	3,226	32	2,351	46	17	1,167	8	588	63
Ogle	89	1,453	130	2,290	49	0	0	65	1,145	35
Peoria	622	3,526	527	3,033	26	263	1,491	332	1,911	11
Perry	39	1,866	20	1,086	88	3	144	9	489	72
Piatt	13	812	15	970	95	5	312	8	517	71
Pike	52	3,090	61	4,102	14	24	1,426	14	941	44
Pope	8	2,168	3	974	94	0	0	0	0	89
Pulaski	59	7,302	19	3,100	25	10	1,238	4	653	60
Putnam	18	2,799	8	1,411	76	0	0	3	529	70
Randolph	51	1,690	34	1,277	81	52	1,723	9	338	79
Richland	65	4,114	44	3,252	24	4	253	2	148	86
Rock Island	153	1,104	172	1,365	77	111	801	145	1,151	34
St. Clair	476	1,638	586	2,186	53	176	605	280	1,045	39
Saline	62	2,372	52	2,217	51	13	497	28	1,194	33
Sangamon	172	907	180	1,002	93	176	928	81	451	74
Schuyler	13	1,982	11	1,843	63	7	1,067	1	168	85
Scott	15	2,841	13	2,675	37	0	0	Reported with Greene County		
Shelby	61	2,566	103	4,933	7	25	1,052	70	3,352	5
Stark	9	1,438	9	1,565	69	4	639	1	174	84
Stephenson	212	4,197	231	5,329	5	23	455	185	4,268	3
Tazewell	150	1,202	160	1,352	78	59	473	87	735	54
Union	59	3,249	37	2,348	47	14	771	16	1,015	41
Vermilion	244	3,036	291	3,822	16	215	2,675	291	3,822	4
Wabash	53	4,154	70	6,604	1	22	1,724	14	1,321	27
Warren	45	2,632	38	2,624	41	22	1,287	20	1,381	25
Washington	46	2,769	27	1,941	61	38	2,288	19	1,366	26
Wayne	42	2,561	39	2,778	35	7	427	13	926	45
White	74	5,398	55	4,750	8	21	1,532	18	1,554	18
Whiteside	108	1,795	119	2,175	54	80	1,330	77	1,407	23
Will	527	834	458	612	101	441	698	279	373	78
Williamson	70	1,232	46	844	100	59	1,039	17	312	80
Winnebago	518	1,742	383	1,291	80	429	1,442	271	913	46
Woodford	53	1,358	66	1,772	64	1	26	0	0	89
Total	21,076	1,647	20,956	1,670		7,129	557	6,902	550	

Table 28: Number of youth (ages 10 to 16) admissions to secure detention, CY02 – CY07

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Rate per 100,000 youth age 10-16

County	2002 Admissions	Rate	2007 Admissions	Rate	Rank
Adams	168	2,420	132	2,153	9
Alexander	7	701	7	945	43
Bond	6	399	16	1,080	34
Boone	47	890	51	883	50
Brown	0	0	2	488	74
Bureau	41	1,157	54	1,694	17
Calhoun	4	847	0	0	97
Carroll	14	835	10	717	60
Cass	12	897	11	846	54
Champaign	369	2,523	384	2,724	6
Christian	18	510	18	560	68
Clark	4	234	9	548	71
Clay	11	792	11	911	47
Clinton	22	619	13	391	79
Coles	38	963	74	2,086	10
Cook	5,321	997	5,192	1,016	36
Crawford	10	519	21	1,300	28
Cumberland	0	0	1	98	94
DeKalb	139	1,681	105	1,222	29
DeWitt	15	929	8	519	73
Douglas	7	325	0	0	97
DuPage	408	426	424	448	77
Edgar	0	0	23	1,396	22
Edwards	7	1,097	5	893	48
Effingham	26	652	36	1,005	38
Fayette	22	1,055	8	436	78
Ford	1	67	7	526	72
Franklin	18	489	59	1,763	16
Fulton	42	1,261	28	920	44
Gallatin	4	722	3	583	66
Greene	11	727	2	152	90
Grundy	45	1,094	17	381	81
Hamilton	2	255	1	136	91
Hancock	17	848	11	637	64
Hardin	2	538	0	0	97
Henderson	2	269	6	920	44
Henry	26	491	40	875	52
Iroquois	29	890	13	457	76
Jackson	33	744	34	866	53
Jasper	2	179	1	115	92
Jefferson	120	2,945	112	3,063	3
Jersey	28	1,220	25	1,213	30
JoDaviess	5	240	1	53	96
Johnson	7	725	9	1,008	37
Kane	774	1,566	612	1,102	33
Kankakee	190	1,663	206	1,862	13
Kendall	66	972	105	1,062	35
Knox	113	2,345	77	1,785	14
Lake	723	955	567	706	61
LaSalle	184	1,609	142	1,360	23
Lawrence	14	950	10	785	57
Lee	12	318	10	313	87

Table 28: Number of youth admissions to secure detention, CY02 – CY07

County	2002 Admissions	Rate	2007 Admissions	Rate	Rank
Livingston	77	1,896	55	1,579	20
Logan	141	5,167	80	3,314	2
McDonough	14	619	15	776	58
McHenry	155	474	127	362	83
McLean	272	1,956	190	1,325	25
Macon	228	2,067	163	1,627	18
Macoupin	48	963	25	587	65
Madison	541	2,055	402	1,624	19
Marion	72	1,707	67	1,764	15
Marshall	6	482	10	818	55
Mason	26	1,590	12	878	51
Massac	6	450	18	1,360	23
Menard	7	496	4	322	86
Mercer	32	1,779	8	555	69
Monroe	2	64	8	263	88
Montgomery	23	780	17	640	63
Morgan	20	596	29	979	40
Moultrie	29	1,990	5	367	82
Ogle	35	571	52	916	46
Peoria	802	4,546	742	4,270	1
Perry	27	1,292	24	1,303	27
Piatt	3	187	6	388	80
Pike	5	297	7	471	75
Pope	1	271	2	649	62
Pulaski	2	248	8	1,305	26
Putnam	4	622	0	0	97
Randolph	14	464	3	113	93
Richland	8	506	15	1,109	32
Rock Island	149	1,075	112	889	49
St. Clair	812	2,794	603	2,250	8
Saline	36	1,377	37	1,577	21
Sangamon	353	1,861	351	1,954	11
Schuyler	0	0	2	335	85
Scott	7	1,326	0	0	97
Shelby	8	337	4	192	89
Stark	0	0	0	0	97
Stephenson	68	1,346	41	946	42
Tazewell	98	785	141	1,191	31
Union	15	826	12	761	59
Vermilion	244	3,036	191	2,509	7
Wabash	3	235	29	2,736	5
Warren	30	1,754	28	1,934	12
Washington	7	421	5	359	84
Wayne	13	793	1	71	95
White	51	3,720	11	950	41
Whiteside	65	1,080	31	567	67
Will	690	1,092	607	812	56
Williamson	30	528	30	551	70
Winnebago	1,367	4,596	890	3,000	4
Woodford	23	589	37	994	39
DOC	41		86		
Out-of-State	79		98		
Federal	1		0		
Total	15,976	1,249	14,154	1,128	

Table 29: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by race and ethnicity, CY07

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

Age 10-16

County	Black	Asian	Native American	White	Multiracial	Hispanic	Other	Total
Adams	38	0	0	90	4	0	0	132
Alexander	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Bond	7	0	0	9	0	0	0	16
Boone	6	0	0	24	3	18	0	51
Brown	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Bureau	2	0	0	47	0	5	0	54
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	10
Cass	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	11
Champaign	300	0	0	81	0	3	0	384
Christian	2	0	0	16	0	0	0	18
Clark	1	0	0	5	3	0	0	9
Clay	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
Clinton	2	0	0	11	0	0	0	13
Coles	8	0	0	59	5	2	0	74
Cook	4,370	4	1	160	0	630	27	5,192
Crawford	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	21
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
DeKalb	14	0	0	51	20	20	0	105
DeWitt	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	8
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	138	5	0	147	8	124	2	424
Edgar	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
Edwards	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	5
Effingham	2	0	0	34	0	0	0	36
Fayette	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Ford	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Franklin	2	0	0	57	0	0	0	59
Fulton	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	28
Gallatin	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Greene	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Grundy	5	0	0	12	0	0	0	17
Hamilton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hancock	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	6
Henry	5	0	0	32	0	3	0	40
Iroquois	1	0	0	11	1	0	0	13
Jackson	23	0	0	10	0	1	0	34
Jasper	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Jefferson	41	0	0	63	2	6	0	112
Jersey	3	0	0	20	2	0	0	25
JoDaviess	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Johnson	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	9
Kane	181	4	0	140	56	227	4	612
Kankakee	102	1	3	74	7	9	10	206
Kendall	14	0	0	44	10	35	2	105
Knox	23	0	0	51	1	2	0	77
Lake	198	1	2	162	8	194	2	567
LaSalle	11	0	0	114	6	11	0	142
Lawrence	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Lee	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	10

Table 29: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by race and ethnicity, CY07

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

Table 30: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by sex, CY07

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

Age 10-16

County	Female	Percent Female	Male	Percent Male	Total
Adams	38	28.79%	94	71.21%	132
Alexander	2	28.57%	5	71.43%	7
Bond	6	37.50%	10	62.50%	16
Boone	8	15.69%	43	84.31%	51
Brown	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	2
Bureau	18	33.33%	36	66.67%	54
Calhoun	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Carroll	2	20.00%	8	80.00%	10
Cass	3	27.27%	8	72.73%	11
Champaign	101	26.30%	283	73.70%	384
Christian	5	27.78%	13	72.22%	18
Clark	2	22.22%	7	77.78%	9
Clay	6	54.55%	5	45.45%	11
Clinton	2	15.38%	11	84.62%	13
Coles	6	8.11%	68	91.89%	74
Cook	540	10.40%	4,652	89.60%	5,192
Crawford	1	4.76%	20	95.24%	21
Cumberland	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1
DeKalb	39	37.14%	66	62.86%	105
DeWitt	0	0.00%	8	100.00%	8
Douglas	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
DuPage	97	22.88%	327	77.12%	424
Edgar	6	26.09%	17	73.91%	23
Edwards	2	40.00%	3	60.00%	5
Effingham	9	25.00%	27	75.00%	36
Fayette	1	12.50%	7	87.50%	8
Ford	4	57.14%	3	42.86%	7
Franklin	9	15.25%	50	84.75%	59
Fulton	5	17.86%	23	82.14%	28
Gallatin	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	3
Greene	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	2
Grundy	6	35.29%	11	64.71%	17
Hamilton	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1
Hancock	0	0.00%	11	100.00%	11
Hardin	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Henderson	0	0.00%	6	100.00%	6
Henry	9	22.50%	31	77.50%	40
Iroquois	3	23.08%	10	76.92%	13
Jackson	11	32.35%	23	67.65%	34
Jasper	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1
Jefferson	33	29.46%	79	70.54%	112
Jersey	6	24.00%	19	76.00%	25
JoDaviess	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1
Johnson	3	33.33%	6	66.67%	9
Kane	117	19.12%	495	80.88%	612
Kankakee	30	14.56%	176	85.44%	206
Kendall	26	24.76%	79	75.24%	105
Knox	4	5.19%	73	94.81%	77
Lake	112	19.75%	455	80.25%	567
LaSalle	26	18.31%	116	81.69%	142
Lawrence	2	20.00%	8	80.00%	10
Lee	5	50.00%	5	50.00%	10

Table 30: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by sex, CY07

County	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total
Livingston	4	7.27%	51	92.73%	55
Logan	12	15.00%	68	85.00%	80
McDonough	2	13.33%	13	86.67%	15
McHenry	28	22.05%	99	77.95%	127
McLean	28	14.74%	162	85.26%	190
Macon	28	17.18%	135	82.82%	163
Macoupin	12	48.00%	13	52.00%	25
Madison	116	28.86%	286	71.14%	402
Marion	19	28.36%	48	71.64%	67
Marshall	8	80.00%	2	20.00%	10
Mason	2	16.67%	10	83.33%	12
Massac	6	33.33%	12	66.67%	18
Menard	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	4
Mercer	0	0.00%	8	100.00%	8
Monroe	0	0.00%	8	100.00%	8
Montgomery	11	64.71%	6	35.29%	17
Morgan	0	0.00%	29	100.00%	29
Moultrie	1	20.00%	4	80.00%	5
Ogle	22	42.31%	30	57.69%	52
Peoria	170	22.91%	572	77.09%	742
Perry	6	25.00%	18	75.00%	24
Piatt	2	33.33%	4	66.67%	6
Pike	1	14.29%	6	85.71%	7
Pope	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	2
Pulaski	5	62.50%	3	37.50%	8
Putnam	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Randolph	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	3
Richland	4	26.67%	11	73.33%	15
Rock Island	14	12.50%	98	87.50%	112
St. Clair	121	20.07%	482	79.93%	603
Saline	11	29.73%	26	70.27%	37
Sangamon	80	22.79%	271	77.21%	351
Schuyler	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	2
Scott	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Shelby	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	4
Stark	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Stephenson	11	26.83%	30	73.17%	41
Tazewell	22	15.60%	119	84.40%	141
Union	0	0.00%	12	100.00%	12
Vermilion	55	28.80%	136	71.20%	191
Wabash	9	31.03%	20	68.97%	29
Warren	4	14.29%	24	85.71%	28
Washington	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	5
Wayne	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1
White	4	36.36%	7	63.64%	11
Whiteside	8	25.81%	23	74.19%	31
Will	120	19.77%	487	80.23%	607
Williamson	6	20.00%	24	80.00%	30
Winnebago	142	15.96%	748	84.04%	890
Woodford	5	13.51%	32	86.49%	37
DOC	3	3.49%	83	96.51%	86
Out-of-State	30	30.61%	68	69.39%	98
Federal Marshal	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Total	2,445	17.27%	11,709	82.73%	14,154

Table 31: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by offense category, CY07

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	20	36	0	8	14	0	13	7	0	34	132
Alexander	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Bond	4	5	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	16
Boone	15	15	4	1	7	0	0	0	0	9	51
Brown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Bureau	15	25	0	3	1	0	6	2	0	2	54
Calhoun	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Cass	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	11
Champaign	179	104	9	17	35	8	21	10	1	0	384
Christian	5	10	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
Clark	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
Clay	4	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	11
Clinton	4	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	13
Coles	16	34	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	16	74
Cook	1,507	881	99	777	103	364	1	0	1,425	35	5,192
Crawford	3	10	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	21
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DeKalb	36	24	0	4	6	2	3	8	0	22	105
DeWitt	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8
Douglas	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	117	78	11	13	29	3	118	3	2	50	424
Edgar	6	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	23
Edwards	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Effingham	13	14	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	36
Fayette	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Ford	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Franklin	14	31	1	1	6	0	2	4	0	0	59
Fulton	11	8	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	3	28
Gallatin	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Greene	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Grundy	4	8	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	17
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hancock	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Hardin	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Henry	7	18	1	1	2	0	3	1	0	7	40
Iroquois	5	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	13
Jackson	12	11	0	5	3	1	0	1	0	1	34
Jasper	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jefferson	24	38	0	10	21	4	9	1	0	5	112
Jersey	3	13	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	25
JoDavie	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Johnson	0	6	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	9
Kane	208	187	5	55	36	22	30	1	0	68	612
Kankakee	66	58	3	9	5	5	13	2	0	45	206
Kendall	47	32	1	11	5	7	2	0	0	0	105
Knox	23	32	0	4	6	1	0	0	0	11	77
Lake	204	149	20	31	82	20	2	2	0	57	567
LaSalle	30	48	2	14	6	0	34	1	1	6	142
Lawrence	3	2	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	10
Lee	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10

Table 31: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by offense category, CY07

County	Person	Property	Sex	Drug	Other	Weap- ons	Contempt	Status Offense	Warrant	Violations*	Total
Livingston	7	33	1	4	3	4	0	1	0	2	55
Logan	26	32	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	16	80
McDonough	4	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
McHenry	57	28	4	8	6	6	0	0	0	18	127
McLean	64	90	7	17	6	4	1	0	0	1	190
Macon	55	74	6	8	4	15	1	0	0	0	163
Macoupin	9	8	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	25
Madison	200	119	11	19	21	5	0	1	0	26	402
Marion	23	23	2	3	5	0	5	0	0	6	67
Marshall	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	10
Mason	1	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	12
Massac	5	7	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	18
Menard	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Mercer	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
Monroe	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Montgomery	5	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	17
Morgan	20	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	29
Moultrie	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Ogle	16	12	1	4	5	2	0	0	0	12	52
Peoria	345	249	17	25	65	35	0	1	0	5	742
Perry	10	9	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	24
Piatt	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Pike	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7
Pope	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pulaski	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
Putnam	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Richland	4	7	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	15
Rock Island	37	48	3	6	6	6	0	0	1	5	112
St. Clair	175	245	13	18	71	26	8	2	0	45	603
Saline	9	17	0	0	4	1	3	1	0	2	37
Sangamon	166	116	0	21	26	22	0	0	0	0	351
Schuyler	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Scott	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Stark	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	15	10	2	4	4	0	1	1	0	4	41
Tazewell	50	44	14	6	2	0	0	0	0	25	141
Union	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
Vermilion	94	52	5	3	8	3	17	2	0	7	191
Wabash	7	7	0	1	3	0	2	3	0	6	29
Warren	8	10	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	6	28
Washington	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
White	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	11
Whiteside	12	10	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	5	31
Will	296	156	11	27	14	32	43	7	1	20	607
Williamson	6	14	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	3	30
Winnebago	251	185	18	71	88	43	2	1	15	216	890
Woodford	10	10	1	4	1	7	0	1	0	3	37
DOC	4	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	73	86
Out-of-State	20	19	3	13	11	0	14	1	3	14	98
Federal Marshal	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,665	3,654	307	1,275	746	655	374	76	1,450	952	14,154

Table 32: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by age, CY07

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Detention Center

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	Total
Adams	0	1	3	11	29	39	49	28	160
Alexander	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	7
Bond	0	0	0	0	5	3	8	0	16
Boone	0	0	0	4	8	19	20	0	51
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Bureau	0	1	2	2	6	24	19	0	54
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	10
Cass	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	1	12
Champaign	0	1	8	38	86	109	142	22	406
Christian	0	0	0	0	3	4	11	0	18
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	10
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	1	12
Clinton	0	0	1	1	0	3	8	0	13
Coles	0	0	0	4	16	21	33	1	75
Cook	0	15	58	283	806	1,715	2,315	960	6152
Crawford	0	0	0	0	5	8	8	0	21
Cumberland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
DeKalb	0	0	3	1	23	28	50	0	105
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	8
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	0	1	3	28	71	136	185	156	580
Edgar	0	0	2	1	4	3	13	0	23
Edwards	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	5
Effingham	0	0	0	1	1	15	19	0	36
Fayette	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	8
Ford	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	7
Franklin	0	0	0	5	14	17	23	22	81
Fulton	0	0	0	2	10	7	9	0	28
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Grundy	0	0	0	2	2	2	11	0	17
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Hancock	1	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	12
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	6
Henry	0	0	0	6	8	14	12	3	43
Iroquois	0	0	0	1	0	8	4	1	14
Jackson	0	0	0	5	5	12	12	1	35
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Jefferson	0	0	1	3	17	39	52	2	114
Jersey	0	0	0	0	6	7	12	0	25
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Johnson	0	0	0	1	2	1	5	0	9
Kane	1	4	13	21	97	164	312	139	751
Kankakee	1	2	4	20	34	65	80	1	207
Kendall	0	0	2	7	17	39	40	7	112
Knox	0	0	1	2	16	28	30	2	79
Lake	2	3	18	28	92	182	242	10	577
LaSalle	0	1	1	16	22	38	64	0	142
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	0	10
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	10

Table 32: Number of youth admissions to secure detention by age, CY07

County	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	Total
Livingston	0	2	0	2	14	14	23	0	55
Logan	0	0	1	2	11	27	39	0	80
McDonough	0	0	0	2	0	4	9	0	15
McHenry	0	1	0	8	8	41	69	0	127
McLean	0	1	4	14	23	58	90	15	205
Macon	1	2	6	17	36	42	59	4	167
Macoupin	0	0	0	1	6	9	9	1	26
Madison	1	8	22	45	94	85	147	0	402
Marion	0	1	2	2	11	22	29	1	68
Marshall	0	0	0	3	5	1	1	0	10
Mason	0	0	0	0	1	7	4	0	12
Massac	0	0	0	0	6	3	9	2	20
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	8
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	8
Montgomery	0	0	0	2	2	3	10	0	17
Morgan	0	0	0	0	8	10	11	0	29
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	5
Ogle	0	0	1	5	12	6	28	2	54
Peoria	5	9	39	99	141	210	239	27	769
Perry	0	0	2	3	1	7	11	0	24
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	7
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	8
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Richland	0	0	0	0	8	5	2	2	17
Rock Island	0	0	0	3	29	37	43	0	112
St. Clair	2	8	15	53	105	185	235	1	604
Saline	0	0	0	7	5	9	16	1	38
Sangamon	2	15	41	43	55	95	100	11	362
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	1	2	7	12	11	8	0	41
Tazewell	0	2	6	6	17	42	68	2	143
Union	0	1	0	3	4	1	3	0	12
Vermilion	2	6	9	20	42	39	73	5	196
Wabash	0	0	0	3	5	10	11	12	41
Warren	0	0	1	4	8	7	8	1	29
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	5
Wayne	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
White	0	0	2	2	0	4	3	7	18
Whiteside	0	0	1	1	8	5	16	0	31
Will	1	5	1	34	98	195	273	44	651
Williamson	0	0	2	2	5	8	13	0	30
Winnebago	6	13	27	88	143	292	321	6	896
Woodford	0	0	0	1	7	5	24	0	37
DOC	0	0	0	0	4	21	61	81	167
Out-of-State	0	1	5	8	21	33	30	3	101
Federal Marshal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	107	310	987	2,376	4,366	5,983	1,592	15,746

Table 33: Average daily population and average length of stay of youth in secure detention, CY07

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Age 10-16

County	Total Days Detained	ADP	Rank	ALOS	Rank
Adams	6,596	18.1	11	41	4
Alexander	259	0.7	57	37	6
Bond	146	0.4	65	9	76
Boone	966	2.7	32	18	29
Brown	48	0.1	84	12	57
Bureau	983	2.8	30	17	34
Calhoun	7	0.0	96	7	84
Carroll	57	0.2	74	5	96
Cass	35	0.1	84	2	101
Champaign	6,422	18.2	10	15	42
Christian	113	0.4	65	6	89
Clark	164	0.4	65	13	53
Clay	372	1.0	51	31	10
Clinton	111	0.3	70	8	79
Coles	804	4.4	22	10	69
Cook	150,159	668.7	1.0	24	17
Crawford	423	1.2	47	19	25
Cumberland	6	0.0	96	6	89
DeKalb	1,495	3.2	28	13	53
DeWitt	211	0.5	59	21	20
Douglas	30	0.1	84	30	11
DuPage	12,087	27.9	7	20	22
Edgar	293	2.0	36	12	57
Edwards	53	0.2	74	10	69
Effingham	567	1.5	43	15	42
Fayette	80	0.2	74	10	69
Ford	137	0.4	65	19	25
Franklin	1,461	4.4	22	18	29
Fulton	1,035	3.4	27	38	5
Gallatin	174	0.5	59	58	2
Greene	18	0.1	84	9	76
Grundy	255	0.7	57	14	49
Hamilton	30	0.1	84	15	42
Hancock	47	0.4	65	4	98
Hardin	0	0.0	96	0	103
Henderson	42	0.1	84	7	84
Henry	1,010	2.8	30	21	20
Iroquois	158	0.5	59	11	65
Jackson	730	2.0	36	20	22
Jasper	109	0.3	70	54	3
Jefferson	962	2.5	34	8	79
Jersey	391	1.2	47	16	39
JoDaviess	7	0.0	96	7	84
Johnson	109	0.3	70	12	57
Kane	18,481	49.4	3	24	17
Kankakee	3,736	11.0	14	17	34
Kendall	1,423	4.0	24	12	57
Knox	2,797	6.7	18	33	8
Lake	11,612	34.7	5	19	25
LaSalle	3,709	10.1	16	25	15
Lawrence	75	0.2	74	6	89
Lee	26	0.1	84	2	101

Table 33: Average daily population and average length of stay of youth in secure detention, CY07

County	Total Days Detained	ADP	Rank	ALOS	Rank
Livingston	951	2.9	29	16	39
Logan	635	1.9	40	7	84
McDonough	193	0.5	59	12	57
McHenry	1,540	4.0	24	11	65
McLean	3,162	10.7	15	15	42
Macon	2,356	7.1	17	14	49
Macoupin	257	0.9	54	10	69
Madison	7,424	27.5	8	18	29
Marion	1,275	3.8	26	17	34
Marshall	51	0.2	74	5	96
Mason	92	0.3	70	7	84
Massac	499	1.6	42	26	14
Menard	60	0.2	74	15	42
Mercer	69	0.2	74	8	79
Monroe	29	0.1	84	3	99
Montgomery	321	0.8	56	18	29
Morgan	525	1.3	46	18	29
Moultrie	51	0.1	84	10	69
Ogle	478	1.4	44	8	79
Peoria	15,121	43.4	4	19	25
Perry	270	1.0	51	11	65
Piatt	72	0.2	74	12	57
Pike	84	1.0	51	14	49
Pope	19	0.0	96	6	89
Pulaski	357	0.5	59	32	9
Putnam	70	0.0	96	70	1
Randolph	25	0.1	84	8	79
Richland	270	1.1	49	16	39
Rock Island	2,012	5.8	20	17	34
St. Clair	6,145	17.7	12	10	69
Saline	596	1.4	44	17	34
Sangamon	3,991	11.6	13	10	69
Schuyler	31	0.1	84	15	42
Scott	0	0.0	96	0	103
Shelby	33	0.1	84	6	89
Stark	0	0.0	96	0	103
Stephenson	399	1.1	49	9	76
Tazewell	1,702	4.9	21	12	57
Union	181	0.5	59	15	42
Vermilion	6,760	19.5	9	36	7
Wabash	556	2.0	36	14	49
Warren	869	2.7	32	28	13
Washington	62	0.2	74	12	57
Wayne	13	0.0	96	6	89
White	58	0.2	74	3	99
Whiteside	436	0.9	54	13	53
Will	19,348	58.6	2	29	12
Williamson	774	2.0	36	25	15
Winnebago	10,585	30.0	6	11	65
Woodford	794	2.2	35	23	19
DOC	2,288	6.7	18	13	53
Out-of-State	665	1.8	41	6	89
Federal Marshal	0	0.0	96	0	103
Total	325,577	1,174.1		20	22

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

Sources: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Age 10-16

County	2002 Discretionary	2002 Automatic	2002 Total	2007 Discretionary	2007 Automatic	2007 Total
Adams	1	2	3	0	2	2
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boone	0	0	0	2	0	2
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0
Champaign	0	5	5	0	0	0
Christian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	1	0	1
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook	1	428	429	Data unavailable		
Crawford	0	0	0	3	0	3
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	0	4	4	0	5	5
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	0	0	0	2	0	2
Effingham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	4	0	4
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iroquois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	11	0	11
Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kane	0	1	1	0	0	0
Kankakee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kendall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knox	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lake	1	2	3	0	6	6
LaSalle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	3	0	3

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

County	2002 Discretionary	2002 Automatic	2002 Total	2007 Discretionary	2007 Automatic	2007 Total
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livingston	0	0	0	0	3	3
Logan	0	1	1	0	0	0
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHenry	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLean	0	1	1	0	7	7
Macon	0	4	4	1	3	4
Macoupin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	6	6	0	0	0
Marion	0	1	1	0	0	0
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massac	0	0	0	0	0	0
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	1	0	1
Morgan	0	1	1	0	0	0
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ogle	0	0	0	0	1	1
Peoria	0	1	1	2	4	6
Perry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richland	0	0	0	3	0	3
Rock Island	0	0	0	0	1	1
St. Clair	0	2	2	0	3	3
Saline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangamon	2	2	4	2	0	2
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tazewell	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermilion	0	0	0	0	3	3
Wabash	0	0	0	4	1	5
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	1	0	1
Whiteside	0	0	0	0	0	0
Will	0	1	1	0	1	1
Williamson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winnebago	2	0	2	3	1	4
Woodford	0	0	0	0	1	1
DOC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Marshal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	462	469	44	44	88

Table 35: Number of active youth formal probation caseloads, CY02 – CY07

As of December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2007

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 10-16

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Adams	77	1,109	66	1,076	45
Alexander	8	802	5	675	69
Bond	4	266	13	878	58
Boone	90	1,704	89	1,541	25
Brown	7	1,464	7	1,707	20
Bureau	39	1,101	40	1,255	36
Calhoun	4	847	1	224	96
Carroll	26	1,551	30	2,151	11
Cass	17	1,271	33	2,538	7
Champaign	115	786	107	759	64
Christian	65	1,841	44	1,369	30
Clark	15	876	20	1,218	38
Clay	6	432	2	166	98
Clinton	37	1,041	11	331	89
Coles	89	2,257	45	1,268	35
Cook	3,685	691	3,325	650	73
Crawford	42	2,182	44	2,724	5
Cumberland	4	332	18	1,768	18
DeKalb	52	629	58	675	69
DeWitt	0	0	11	713	66
Douglas	15	696	9	486	82
DuPage	515	538	425	449	85
Edgar	48	2,530	50	3,036	3
Edwards	14	2,194	5	893	57
Effingham	38	954	39	1,089	43
Fayette	43	2,061	35	1,907	15
Ford	22	1,467	14	1,052	47
Franklin	39	1,059	29	866	59
Fulton	23	691	42	1,379	29
Gallatin	4	722	4	777	62
Greene	17	1,123	3	228	95
Grundy	44	1,069	33	740	65
Hamilton	8	1,022	2	272	93
Hancock	23	1,148	18	1,042	49
Hardin	4	1,075	0	0	100
Henderson	6	808	8	1,227	37
Henry	46	869	48	1,049	48
Iroquois	57	1,750	45	1,581	23
Jackson	39	879	21	535	79
Jasper	12	1,073	6	689	68
Jefferson	69	1,693	35	957	53
Jersey	35	1,525	27	1,310	33
JoDaviess	16	767	2	106	99
Johnson	12	1,244	10	1,120	41
Kane	600	1,214	0	0	100
Kankakee	317	2,774	222	2,007	13
Kendall	36	530	107	1,082	44
Knox	45	934	58	1,345	31
Lake	496	655	389	484	83
LaSalle	126	1,102	104	996	51
Lawrence	15	1,018	21	1,648	21

Table 35: Number of active youth formal probation caseloads, CY02 – CY07

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Lee	31	822	27	844	60
Livingston	100	2,462	77	2,211	10
Logan	65	2,382	64	2,651	6
McDonough	12	530	16	828	61
McHenry	158	483	101	288	92
McLean	142	1,021	166	1,157	40
Macon	134	1,215	150	1,497	26
Macoupin	63	1,264	47	1,103	42
Madison	101	384	87	352	88
Marion	96	2,275	67	1,764	19
Marshall	8	642	7	573	78
Mason	21	1,284	50	3,660	1
Massac	18	1,351	19	1,435	28
Menard	8	567	5	402	86
Mercer	26	1,445	23	1,595	22
Monroe	11	350	7	230	94
Montgomery	26	881	24	904	55
Morgan	21	626	30	1,013	50
Moultrie	29	1,990	9	661	71
Ogle	61	996	82	1,444	27
Peoria	426	2,415	502	2,889	4
Perry	8	383	6	326	90
Piatt	7	437	5	323	91
Pike	35	2,080	27	1,816	16
Pope	6	1,626	2	649	74
Pulaski	11	1,361	3	489	81
Putnam	6	933	4	705	67
Randolph	35	1,160	10	376	87
Richland	12	759	21	1,552	24
Rock Island	117	844	161	1,278	34
St. Clair	158	544	283	1,056	46
Saline	9	344	21	895	56
Sangamon	127	669	117	651	72
Schuyler	8	1,220	1	168	97
Scott	0	0			
Shelby	29	1,220	20	958	52
Stark	8	1,278	3	522	80
Stephenson	112	2,217	142	3,276	2
Tazewell	119	953	113	955	54
Union	17	936	12	761	63
Vermilion	112	1,394	135	1,773	17
Wabash	32	2,508	26	2,453	8
Warren	19	1,111	17	1,174	39
Washington	15	903	8	575	77
Wayne	19	1,159	9	641	75
White	38	2,772	28	2,418	9
Whiteside	99	1,646	72	1,316	32
Will	421	666	458	612	76
Williamson	30	528	26	477	84
Winnebago	926	3,114	625	2,107	12
Woodford	101	2,588	73	1,960	14
Total	11,359	888	9,768	779	

Reported with Greene County

Table 36: Number of active informal probation supervision casesloads of youth, CY02 – CY07

As of December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2007

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 youth age 10-16

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Adams	10	144	23	375	24
Alexander	0	0	0	0	57
Bond	3	200	4	270	30
Boone	11	208	11	190	40
Brown	0	0	0	0	57
Bureau	0	0	0	0	57
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	57
Carroll	6	358	11	789	9
Cass	0	0	0	0	57
Champaign	5	34	16	114	45
Christian	0	0	0	0	57
Clark	5	292	0	0	57
Clay	6	432	0	0	57
Clinton	3	84	4	120	43
Coles	12	304	19	536	16
Cook	321	60	1,308	256	33
Crawford	0	0	0	0	57
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	57
DeKalb	11	133	6	70	47
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	57
Douglas	6	278	14	757	10
DuPage	3	3	0	0	57
Edgar	0	0	0	0	57
Edwards	0	0	0	0	57
Effingham	0	0	1	28	56
Fayette	0	0	0	0	57
Ford	3	200	12	902	5
Franklin	25	679	17	508	18
Fulton	31	931	17	558	14
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	57
Greene	0	0	0	0	57
Grundy	2	49	3	67	48
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	57
Hancock	19	948	4	232	35
Hardin	0	0	0	0	57
Henderson	1	135	1	153	42
Henry	0	0	29	634	12
Iroquois	6	184	21	738	11
Jackson	17	383	2	51	52
Jasper	5	447	2	230	36
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	57
Jersey	2	87	5	243	34
JoDaviess	18	863	24	1,268	3
Johnson	1	104	3	336	26
Kane	64	130	976	1,758	1
Kankakee	45	394	33	298	27
Kendall	0	0	38	384	23
Knox	20	415	18	417	21
Lake	0	0	0	0	57
LaSalle	22	192	28	268	31
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	57

Table 36: Number of active informal probation supervision caseloads of youth, CY02– CY07

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Lee	20	530	7	219	37
Livingston	30	739	19	546	15
Logan	0	0	0	0	57
McDonough	17	751	5	259	32
McHenry	75	229	73	208	38
McLean	13	93	24	167	41
Macon	0	0	0	0	57
Macoupin	68	1,364	5	117	44
Madison	101	384	125	505	19
Marion	26	616	15	395	22
Marshall	13	1,043	0	0	57
Mason	10	612	5	366	25
Massac	4	300	0	0	57
Menard	2	142	0	0	57
Mercer	0	0	4	277	29
Monroe	0	0	0	0	57
Montgomery	19	644	22	829	8
Morgan	35	1,043	35	1,182	4
Moultrie	4	275	1	73	46
Ogle	4	65	0	0	57
Peoria	9	51	6	35	55
Perry	0	0	0	0	57
Piatt	6	375	7	453	20
Pike	0	0	0	0	57
Pope	2	542	0	0	57
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	57
Putnam	1	156	0	0	57
Randolph	0	0	0	0	57
Richland	0	0	0	0	57
Rock Island	75	541	36	286	28
St. Clair	22	76	15	56	50
Saline	9	344	32	1,364	2
Sangamon	38	200	12	67	48
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	57
Scott	0	0		Reported with Greene County	
Shelby	0	0	0	0	57
Stark	0	0	0	0	57
Stephenson	18	356	2	46	53
Tazewell	48	385	67	566	13
Union	0	0	0	0	57
Vermilion	0	0	0	0	57
Wabash	0	0	0	0	57
Warren	6	351	13	898	6
Washington	0	0	0	0	57
Wayne	0	0	0	0	57
White	0	0	0	0	57
Whiteside	5	83	3	55	51
Will	65	103	31	41	54
Williamson	25	440	47	863	7
Winnebago	28	94	61	206	39
Woodford	7	179	19	510	17
Total	1,488	116	3,341	266	

Table 37: Number of youth delinquency petitions continued under supervision, CY02 – CY07

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 10-16

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Adams	8	115	0	0	78
Alexander	2	200	0	0	78
Bond	18	1,198	15	1,013	15
Boone	0	0	5	87	63
Brown	3	628	12	2,927	2
Bureau	22	621	16	502	35
Calhoun	6	1,271	9	2,013	4
Carroll	18	1,074	7	502	35
Cass	0	0	0	0	78
Champaign	6	41	1	7	75
Christian	0	0	21	654	25
Clark	5	292	4	244	55
Clay	0	0	0	0	78
Clinton	39	1,098	9	270	51
Coles	0	0	0	0	78
Cook	3,846	721	0	0	78
Crawford	31	1,610	0	0	78
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	78
DeKalb	71	858	82	954	16
DeWitt	0	0	2	130	61
Douglas	0	0	11	595	27
DuPage	0	0	3	3	77
Edgar	0	0	0	0	78
Edwards	4	627	1	179	58
Effingham	0	0	18	503	34
Fayette	4	192	5	272	50
Ford	0	0	0	0	78
Franklin	5	136	18	538	30
Fulton	31	931	19	624	26
Gallatin	7	1,264	2	388	46
Greene	0	0	6	457	41
Grundy	11	267	12	269	52
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	78
Hancock	9	449	3	174	59
Hardin	5	1,344	4	1,216	12
Henderson	0	0	1	153	60
Henry	4	76	4	87	63
Iroquois	1	31	1	35	69
Jackson	0	0	1	25	73
Jasper	17	1,521	5	574	28
Jefferson	0	0	1	27	71
Jersey	66	2,876	15	728	20
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	78
Johnson	0	0	2	224	56
Kane	145	293	237	427	43
Kankakee	45	394	45	407	45
Kendall	34	501	65	657	24
Knox	2	42	11	255	54
Lake	71	94	0	0	78
LaSalle	56	490	73	699	21
Lawrence	9	611	12	942	17

Table 37: Number of youth delinquency petitions continued under supervision, CY02 – CY07

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Lee	25	663	1	31	70
Livingston	16	394	0	0	78
Logan	2	73	0	0	78
McDonough	11	486	9	466	40
McHenry	83	254	98	279	49
McLean	6	43	11	77	65
Macon	65	589	162	1,617	7
Macoupin	45	903	37	868	18
Madison	345	1,310	386	1,560	8
Marion	0	0	1	26	72
Marshall	19	1,525	6	491	37
Mason	0	0	4	293	48
Massac	7	526	16	1,208	13
Menard	4	284	0	0	78
Mercer	0	0	10	693	22
Monroe	37	1,178	59	1,943	5
Montgomery	15	508	14	527	32
Morgan	0	0	0	0	78
Moultrie	15	1,030	11	808	19
Ogle	0	0	59	1,039	14
Peoria	40	227	7	40	68
Perry	22	1,053	9	489	39
Piatt	0	0	1	65	66
Pike	0	0	23	1,547	9
Pope	0	0	1	325	47
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	78
Putnam	0	0	3	529	31
Randolph	0	0	15	563	29
Richland	8	506	0	0	78
Rock Island	32	231	33	262	53
St. Clair	219	753	138	515	33
Saline	2	77	1	43	67
Sangamon	33	174	1	6	76
Schuyler	5	762	4	670	23
Scott	0	0	Data reported with Greene		
Shelby	32	1,346	0	0	78
Stark	7	1,118	7	1,217	11
Stephenson	0	0	84	1,938	6
Tazewell	65	521	58	490	38
Union	0	0	0	0	78
Vermilion	0	0	0	0	78
Wabash	17	1,332	27	2,547	3
Warren	14	819	6	414	44
Washington	0	0	0	0	78
Wayne	18	1,098	18	1,282	10
White	27	1,969	39	3,368	1
Whiteside	5	83	24	439	42
Will	5	8	7	9	74
Williamson	0	0	7	128	62
Winnebago	43	145	60	202	57
Woodford	0	0	0	0	78
Total	5,890	460	2,215	177	

Table 38: Number of youth probation cases continued under supervision, CY02 – CY07

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 10-16

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Adams	13	187	10	163	63
Alexander	2	200	1	135	67
Bond	15	998	21	1,418	7
Boone	2	38	6	104	69
Brown	1	209	13	3,171	1
Bureau	14	395	13	408	42
Calhoun	7	1,483	8	1,790	3
Carroll	14	835	9	645	25
Cass	7	523	15	1,154	12
Champaign	9	62	0	0	81
Christian	0	0	5	156	66
Clark	1	58	3	183	59
Clay	12	864	28	2,318	2
Clinton	16	450	12	361	45
Coles	0	0	0	0	81
Cook	0	0	0	0	81
Crawford	0	0	0	0	81
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	81
DeKalb	67	810	70	815	19
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	81
Douglas	7	325	1	54	75
DuPage	90	94	151	160	64
Edgar	4	211	0	0	81
Edwards	4	627	1	179	60
Effingham	13	326	16	447	40
Fayette	3	144	9	490	34
Ford	0	0	10	751	21
Franklin	12	326	27	807	20
Fulton	30	901	21	690	23
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	81
Greene	5	330	8	609	29
Grundy	13	316	9	202	57
Hamilton	5	639	0	0	81
Hancock	5	250	3	174	61
Hardin	0	0	0	0	81
Henderson	1	135	3	460	39
Henry	2	38	6	131	68
Iroquois	0	0	1	35	79
Jackson	25	563	26	662	24
Jasper	5	447	2	230	53
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	81
Jersey	58	2,527	12	582	31
JoDaviess	0	0	1	53	77
Johnson	0	0	0	0	81
Kane	168	340	187	337	47
Kankakee	53	464	65	588	30
Kendall	38	560	63	637	27
Knox	2	42	9	209	56
Lake	48	63	44	55	74
LaSalle	34	297	56	537	33
Lawrence	15	1,018	18	1,413	8

Table 38: Number of youth probation cases continued under supervision, CY02 – CY07

County	2002	Rate	2007	Rate	Rank
Lee	16	424	20	625	28
Livingston	14	345	3	86	71
Logan	0	0	0	0	81
McDonough	9	398	11	569	32
McHenry	66	202	95	271	51
McLean	7	50	14	98	70
Macon	72	653	163	1,627	5
Macoupin	53	1,063	36	845	17
Madison	292	1,109	309	1,249	9
Marion	25	593	6	158	65
Marshall	26	2,087	13	1,064	13
Mason	10	612	13	952	15
Massac	0	0	0	0	81
Menard	4	284	1	80	72
Mercer	17	945	17	1,179	11
Monroe	1	32	0	0	81
Montgomery	14	475	10	377	43
Morgan	1	30	2	68	73
Moultrie	17	1,167	12	882	16
Ogle	31	506	41	722	22
Peoria	79	448	32	184	58
Perry	4	191	1	54	75
Piatt	3	187	5	323	49
Pike	0	0	15	1,009	14
Pope	1	271	1	325	48
Pulaski	1	124	3	489	35
Putnam	8	1,244	2	353	46
Randolph	0	0	1	38	78
Richland	8	506	5	370	44
Rock Island	29	209	31	246	52
St. Clair	175	602	111	414	41
Saline	0	0	0	0	81
Sangamon	25	132	5	28	80
Schuyler	0	0	5	838	18
Scott	0	0	Data reported with Greene County		
Shelby	8	337	6	287	50
Stark	6	958	9	1,565	6
Stephenson	102	2,019	73	1,684	4
Tazewell	46	369	55	465	38
Union	0	0	0	0	81
Vermilion	128	1,593	90	1,182	10
Wabash	0	0	0	0	81
Warren	10	585	7	483	36
Washington	0	0	0	0	81
Wayne	10	610	9	641	26
White	2	146	0	0	81
Whiteside	0	0	0	0	81
Will	211	334	158	211	55
Williamson	24	422	12	220	54
Winnebago	55	185	51	172	62
Woodford	4	103	18	483	36
Total	2,434	190	2,434	194	

Table 39: Number and type of court ordered youth placements, CY02 – CY07

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Age 10-16

*Scott County reported data with Greene County for 2007

County	Foster Home		Group Home		Residential Treatment		Placed with Relative		Total	
	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
Adams	3	0	0	0	14	7	7	3	24	10
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3
Boone	1	0	2	1	15	13	0	0	18	14
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Champaign	2	2	2	4	19	3	5	7	28	16
Christian	0	6	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	13
Clark	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
Clay	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	0	5	3
Clinton	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Coles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook	185	64	178	131	920	745	581	737	1,864	1,677
Crawford	0	0	0	3	6	7	1	0	7	10
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	1	11
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	11	1	12	7	34	14	21	11	78	33
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Effingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fayette	0	0	0	1	5	5	0	0	5	6
Ford	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fulton	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Grundy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Iroquois	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	3
Jackson	5	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	8	2
Jasper	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	3	5
Jefferson	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	4
Jersey	1	3	6	0	13	8	6	8	26	19
JoDaviess	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kane	0	0	0	0	21	28	0	0	21	28
Kankakee	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	4
Kendall	1	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	3	5
Knox	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	2
Lake	2	4	3	1	124	97	0	5	129	107
LaSalle	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	14	0

Table 39: Number and type of court ordered youth placements, CY02 – CY07

County	Foster Home		Group Home		Residential Treatment		Placed with Relative		Total	
	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
Livingston	9	3	0	1	12	11	4	4	25	19
Logan	0	1	1	4	3	1	3	0	7	6
McDonough	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
McHenry	0	0	0	0	21	29	0	0	21	29
McLean	6	1	10	4	13	11	0	0	29	16
Macon	5	7	6	4	4	1	1	2	16	14
Macoupin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	13	9	3	11	2	2	0	3	18	25
Marion	1	0	3	0	9	0	1	0	14	0
Marshall	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	3
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massac	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Menard	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Mercer	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	5
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ogle	0	0	29	31	9	11	1	1	39	43
Peoria	3	0	2	0	0	18	0	0	18	18
Perry	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Piatt	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	5
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richland	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Rock Island	11	4	1	2	36	11	0	1	48	18
St. Clair	12	23	11	14	34	48	5	32	62	117
Saline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangamon	9	2	0	0	5	1	15	3	29	6
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazewell	0	0	0	1	11	6	0	0	11	7
Union	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0
Vermilion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wabash	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Warren	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
White	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Whiteside	0	1	0	1	1	11	0	0	1	13
Will	18	18	8	2	8	3	38	43	72	66
Williamson	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	6
Winnebago	34	19	23	27	91	101	34	14	182	161
Woodford	0	0	0	0	9	3	0	0	9	3
Total	336	181	310	271	1,513	1,246	731	894	2,890	2,592

Table 40: Number and type of youth admissions to IDJJ by age, FY07

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

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

County	2007						
	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	11	1	12	1	10	11	23
Alexander	7	2	9	2	3	5	14
Bond	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Boone	4	1	5	2	4	6	11
Brown	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Bureau	2	1	3	1	0	1	4
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	1	1	2	0	2	2	4
Cass	3	0	3	1	2	3	6
Champaign	51	3	54	15	14	29	83
Christian	13	4	17	0	4	4	21
Clark	2	1	3	1	0	1	4
Clay	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Clinton	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Coles	6	1	7	2	3	5	12
Cook	420	27	447	149	181	330	777
Crawford	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
DeKalb	4	1	5	0	0	0	5
DeWitt	4	0	4	2	1	3	7
Douglas	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
DuPage	8	0	8	3	13	16	24
Edgar	3	0	3	1	0	1	4
Edwards	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Effingham	5	3	8	3	1	4	12
Fayette	1	1	2	0	3	3	5
Ford	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Franklin	3	2	5	0	2	2	7
Fulton	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
Gallatin	0	1	1	0	2	2	3
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	2	0	2	0	1	1	3
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
Hardin	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Henderson	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Henry	2	0	2	1	1	2	4
Iroquois	6	0	6	1	4	5	11
Jackson	5	1	6	1	1	2	8
Jasper	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Jefferson	7	1	8	2	1	3	11
Jersey	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Jo Daviess	2	0	2	0	2	2	4
Johnson	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Kane	26	2	28	16	18	34	62
Kankakee	28	0	28	8	9	17	45
Kendall	6	1	7	0	4	4	11
Knox	4	0	4	3	1	4	8
Lake	33	3	36	18	20	38	74
Lasalle	24	4	28	0	12	12	40
Lawrence	1	0	1	0	0	0	1

Table 40: Number and type of youth admissions to IDJJ by age, FY07

County	2007						
	Ages 13 to 16			Ages 17+			Total admissions (all ages)
	New sentence commitments	Technical parole violators	Total admissions (age 13 to 16)	New sentence commitments	Technical parole violators	Total admissions (age 17+)	
Lee	6	2	8	0	6	6	14
Livingston	5	1	6	2	0	2	8
Logan	13	0	13	7	4	11	24
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHenry	4	0	4	5	5	10	14
McLean	21	2	23	2	6	8	31
Macon	19	8	27	1	9	10	37
Macoupin	0	0	0	1	7	8	8
Madison	25	3	28	6	22	28	56
Marion	9	2	11	2	6	8	19
Marshall	2	0	2	0	1	1	3
Mason	4	0	4	1	2	3	7
Massac	3	3	6	1	2	3	9
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	4	0	4	1	0	1	5
Monroe	1	1	2	2	2	4	6
Montgomery	4	0	4	1	2	3	7
Morgan	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Moultrie	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
Ogle	7	1	8	0	0	0	8
Peoria	40	13	53	15	42	57	110
Perry	8	0	8	3	1	4	12
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	3	0	3	1	1	2	5
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	2	4	6	1	0	1	7
Putnam	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Randolph	3	1	4	0	5	5	9
Richland	6	1	7	1	0	1	8
Rock Island	45	4	49	4	33	37	86
St. Clair	17	6	23	3	15	18	41
Saline	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Sangamon	18	12	30	4	21	25	55
Schuyler	2	2	4	0	3	3	7
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	2	1	3	0	0	0	3
Stark	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Stephenson	26	2	28	5	3	8	36
Tazewell	22	3	25	0	2	2	27
Union	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Vermilion	45	6	51	8	12	20	71
Wabash	0	1	1	0	2	2	3
Warren	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Washington	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Wayne	1	0	1	0	3	3	4
White	4	0	4	0	1	1	5
Whiteside	9	3	12	0	9	9	21
Will	19	3	22	6	36	42	64
Williamson	7	1	8	0	4	4	12
Winnebago	74	10	84	8	33	41	125
Woodford	10	0	10	5	2	7	17
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,204	158	1,362	341	630	971	2,333

Table 41: Number and type of youth (age 13 to 16) admissions to IDJJ, FY02

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections 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	2002							
	New adjudication commitments					Technical MSR/parole violators	Total admissions	Rate
	Criminal court commitments	Court evals	Other court commitments	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Total new adjudication commitments			
Adams	0	7	8	0	15	2	17	423
Alexander	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	174
Bond	0	3	2	1	6	0	6	690
Boone	0	6	7	0	13	0	13	435
Brown	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	385
Bureau	0	3	1	0	4	1	5	243
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	1	4	0	5	0	5	501
Cass	0	2	3	0	5	1	6	793
Champaign	3	16	42	1	62	13	75	913
Christian	0	3	3	0	6	0	6	297
Clark	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	205
Clay	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	259
Clinton	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	147
Coles	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	44
Cook	25	49	350	16	440	54	494	167
Crawford	0	2	1	0	3	1	4	360
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	146
DeKalb	0	10	2	0	12	0	12	257
DeWitt	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	221
Douglas	0	1	3	0	4	0	4	313
DuPage	4	0	12	0	16	0	16	30
Edgar	0	8	1	0	9	0	9	786
Edwards	0	1	2	0	3	0	3	826
Effingham	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	133
Fayette	0	5	1	0	6	1	7	578
Ford	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	336
Franklin	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	94
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	0	2	3	0	5	2	7	302
Hamilton	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	224
Hancock	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	175
Hardin	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	478
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	0	3	1	0	4	0	4	131
Iroquois	0	0	11	0	11	1	12	629
Jackson	0	0	5	0	5	4	9	345
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	1	5	0	6	2	8	338
Jersey	0	1	2	0	3	0	3	216
Jo Daviess	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	84
Johnson	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	539
Kane	3	12	17	0	32	2	34	124
Kankakee	0	31	14	1	46	3	49	768
Kendall	0	1	2	0	3	1	4	105
Knox	0	7	2	0	9	1	10	367
Lake	1	0	37	3	41	6	47	113
Lasalle	0	28	15	0	43	3	46	703
Lawrence	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	120

Table 41: Number and type of youth admissions to IDJJ, FY02

County	2002							
	New adjudication commitments					Technical MSR/parole violators	Total admissions	Rate
	Criminal court commitments	Court evals	Other court commitments	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Total new adjudication commitments			
Lee	0	1	7	0	8	2	10	456
Livingston	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	126
Logan	0	3	6	0	9	2	11	677
McDonough	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	76
McHenry	0	7	2	0	9	0	9	50
McLean	0	12	10	0	22	3	25	324
Macon	1	17	23	0	41	4	45	715
Macoupin	0	0	6	0	6	3	9	316
Madison	0	13	22	0	35	0	35	231
Marion	1	1	16	0	18	0	18	742
Marshall	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	144
Mason	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	223
Massac	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	395
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	95
Monroe	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	54
Montgomery	0	1	1	0	2	1	3	179
Morgan	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	51
Moultrie	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	350
Ogle	0	6	10	0	16	4	20	587
Peoria	0	18	42	0	60	27	87	878
Perry	0	2	4	0	6	0	6	508
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	298
Pope	0	2	1	0	3	0	3	1,351
Pulaski	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	426
Putnam	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	261
Randolph	0	1	5	0	6	1	7	391
Richland	0	2	3	0	5	2	7	779
Rock Island	0	23	21	0	44	9	53	660
St. Clair	4	24	12	0	40	8	48	288
Saline	0	3	1	0	4	1	5	316
Sangamon	0	0	28	0	28	12	40	371
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	541
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	149
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	0	7	10	0	17	6	23	789
Tazewell	0	1	4	0	5	4	9	127
Union	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	97
Vermilion	0	13	9	0	22	3	25	555
Wabash	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	283
Warren	0	6	3	0	9	0	9	887
Washington	0	5	6	0	11	3	14	1,392
Wayne	0	1	9	0	10	0	10	1,056
White	0	1	4	0	5	0	5	622
Whiteside	1	0	13	0	14	4	18	524
Will	4	11	12	0	27	6	33	95
Williamson	0	2	1	0	3	0	3	91
Winnebago	3	38	64	4	109	10	119	710
Woodford	0	3	2	0	5	1	6	265
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	51	444	941	27	1,463	227	1,690	236

Table 42: Number and type of youth (age 13 to 16) admissions to IDJJ, FY07

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections 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	2007							
	New adjudication commitments					Technical MSR/parole violators	Total admissions (age 13 to 16 years)	Rate
	Criminal court commitments	Court evals	Other court commitments	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Total new adjudication commitments			
Adams	0	3	8	0	11	1	12	326
Alexander	0	2	5	0	7	2	9	1,991
Bond	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	236
Boone	0	2	2	0	4	1	5	149
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	0	1	1	0	2	1	3	162
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	236
Cass	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	408
Champaign	0	18	29	4	51	3	54	662
Christian	0	5	8	0	13	4	17	895
Clark	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	310
Clay	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	138
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coles	0	0	6	0	6	1	7	345
Cook	20	150	233	17	420	27	447	150
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	1	2	1	0	4	1	5	101
DeWitt	0	1	3	0	4	0	4	438
Douglas	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	185
DuPage	4	0	4	0	8	0	8	15
Edgar	0	2	1	0	3	0	3	305
Edwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	1	1	3	0	5	3	8	369
Fayette	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	190
Ford	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	130
Franklin	0	0	3	0	3	2	5	257
Fulton	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	115
Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	331
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	78
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	94
Hardin	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	515
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	73
Iroquois	0	1	5	0	6	0	6	350
Jackson	0	0	5	0	5	1	6	254
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	2	5	0	7	1	8	373
Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jo Daviess	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	181
Johnson	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	354
Kane	0	10	16	0	26	2	28	89
Kankakee	2	1	25	0	28	0	28	423
Kendall	0	1	5	0	6	1	7	127
Knox	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	158
Lake	1	3	24	5	33	3	36	78
Lasalle	0	18	6	0	24	4	28	455
Lawrence	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	128

Table 42: Number and type of youth (age 13 to 16) admissions to IDJJ, FY07

County	2007							
	New adjudication commitments					Technical MSR/parole violators	Total admissions	Rate
	Criminal court commitments	Court evals	Other court commitments	MSR/parole violator, new sentence	Total new adjudication commitments			
Lee	0	2	3	1	6	2	8	420
Livingston	0	2	3	0	5	1	6	288
Logan	0	2	10	1	13	0	13	915
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHenry	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	20
McLean	0	11	9	1	21	2	23	280
Macon	0	0	19	0	19	8	27	458
Macoupin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	9	14	2	25	3	28	193
Marion	0	0	9	0	9	2	11	485
Marshall	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	274
Mason	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	500
Massac	0	0	3	0	3	3	6	769
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	1	3	0	4	0	4	448
Monroe	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	115
Montgomery	0	1	3	0	4	0	4	253
Morgan	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	113
Moultrie	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	126
Ogle	1	5	1	0	7	1	8	230
Peoria	3	1	32	4	40	13	53	526
Perry	0	5	3	0	8	0	8	727
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	336
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	2	0	2	4	6	1,622
Putnam	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	310
Randolph	0	0	3	0	3	1	4	259
Richland	0	3	3	0	6	1	7	885
Rock Island	0	10	29	6	45	4	49	674
St. Clair	0	0	17	0	17	6	23	145
Saline	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	136
Sangamon	0	0	13	5	18	12	30	283
Schuyler	0	0	2	0	2	2	4	1,105
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	2	0	0	2	1	3	236
Stark	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	291
Stephenson	1	16	9	0	26	2	28	1,061
Tazewell	0	0	19	3	22	3	25	366
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermilion	0	3	33	9	45	6	51	1,157
Wabash	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	154
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	115
Wayne	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	119
White	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	589
Whiteside	0	0	9	0	9	3	12	376
Will	0	9	10	0	19	3	22	52
Williamson	0	4	3	0	7	1	8	251
Winnebago	1	23	44	6	74	10	84	487
Woodford	0	2	6	2	10	0	10	452
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	348	752	66	1,204	158	1,362	187

Table 43: Number of youth (age 13 to 16) commitments to IDJJ by race, FY02 – FY07

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

Age 13-16

County	2002						2007					
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	White	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	White
Adams	0	7	1	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	11
Alexander	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1
Bond	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	1
Boone	0	0	4	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	4
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	2
Champaign	1	57	3	0	0	14	0	44	1	0	0	9
Christian	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	0	13
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coles	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
Cook	0	399	75	0	0	20	0	366	63	0	0	18
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	1	2	0	0	2
DeWitt	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
DuPage	0	5	7	0	0	4	0	5	2	0	0	1
Edgar	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	3
Edwards	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	6
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ford	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	1
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Iroquois	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	2	1	0	0	3
Jackson	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	4
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	4
Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jo Daviess	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kane	0	17	15	0	0	2	0	8	16	0	0	4
Kankakee	0	41	0	0	0	8	0	14	2	0	0	12
Kendall	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	2
Knox	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	2	1	0	0	1
Lake	0	16	15	0	0	16	0	16	13	0	0	7
Lasalle	0	1	3	0	0	42	0	3	5	0	0	20
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lee	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	7

Table 43: Number of youth commitments to IDJJ by race, FY02 – FY07

County	2002						2007					
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	White	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	White
Livingston	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
Logan	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	13
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHenry	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	2
McLean	0	14	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	12
Macon	0	31	0	0	0	14	0	21	0	0	1	5
Macoupin	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	8	0	0	0	27	0	11	0	0	0	17
Marion	0	3	0	0	0	15	0	2	0	0	0	9
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Massac	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Morgan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Moultrie	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ogle	0	0	4	0	0	16	0	0	2	0	0	6
Peoria	0	74	0	0	0	13	0	42	0	0	0	11
Perry	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	8
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Randolph	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	4
Richland	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Rock Island	0	27	8	0	0	18	0	31	0	1	0	17
St. Clair	0	37	0	0	0	11	0	19	0	0	0	4
Saline	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sangamon	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	22	0	0	0	8
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stephenson	1	16	0	0	0	6	0	16	1	0	0	11
Tazewell	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	1	0	0	23
Union	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermilion	0	18	0	0	0	7	0	29	1	0	0	21
Wabash	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	5	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1
White	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4
Whiteside	0	1	3	0	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	11
Will	1	16	7	0	0	9	0	18	1	0	0	3
Williamson	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	4
Winnebago	3	66	12	1	0	37	0	48	13	0	0	23
Woodford	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	9
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	905	164	1	0	614	0	765	136	1	1	459

Table 44: Number of youth (age 13 to 16) commitments to IDJJ by sex, FY02 – FY07

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

Age 13-16

County	2002					2007				
	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total
Adams	4	24%	13	76%	17	5	42%	7	58%	12
Alexander	0	0%	1	100%	1	1	11%	8	89%	9
Bond	1	17%	5	83%	6	0	0%	2	100%	2
Boone	2	15%	11	85%	13	0	0%	5	100%	5
Brown	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Bureau	0	0%	5	100%	5	1	33%	2	67%	3
Calhoun	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Carroll	0	0%	5	100%	5	0	0%	2	100%	2
Cass	0	0%	6	100%	6	1	33%	2	67%	3
Champaign	10	13%	65	87%	75	6	11%	48	89%	54
Christian	2	33%	4	67%	6	1	6%	16	94%	17
Clark	0	0%	2	100%	2	2	67%	1	33%	3
Clay	1	50%	1	50%	2	0	0%	1	100%	1
Clinton	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Coles	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	7	100%	7
Cook	29	6%	465	94%	494	29	6%	418	94%	447
Crawford	1	25%	3	75%	4	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Cumberland	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
DeKalb	0	0%	12	100%	12	1	20%	4	80%	5
DeWitt	1	50%	1	50%	2	0	0%	4	100%	4
Douglas	0	0%	4	100%	4	0	0%	2	100%	2
DuPage	1	6%	15	94%	16	1	13%	7	88%	8
Edgar	3	33%	6	67%	9	0	0%	3	100%	3
Edwards	1	33%	2	67%	3	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Effingham	2	67%	1	33%	3	0	0%	8	100%	8
Fayette	0	0%	7	100%	7	0	0%	2	100%	2
Ford	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	1	100%	1
Franklin	1	50%	1	50%	2	2	40%	3	60%	5
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	2	29%	5	71%	7	1	50%	1	50%	2
Hamilton	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Hancock	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	1	100%	1
Hardin	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	1	100%	1
Henderson	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Henry	0	0%	4	100%	4	0	0%	2	100%	2
Iroquois	1	8%	11	92%	12	1	17%	5	83%	6
Jackson	2	22%	7	78%	9	2	33%	4	67%	6
Jasper	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Jefferson	0	0%	8	100%	8	0	0%	8	100%	8
Jersey	1	33%	2	67%	3	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Jo Davies	0	0%	1	100%	1	1	50%	1	50%	2
Johnson	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	2	100%	2
Kane	4	12%	30	88%	34	0	0%	28	100%	28
Kankakee	5	10%	44	90%	49	6	21%	22	79%	28
Kendall	2	50%	2	50%	4	0	0%	7	100%	7
Knox	1	10%	9	90%	10	0	0%	4	100%	4
Lake	5	11%	42	89%	47	2	6%	34	94%	36
Lasalle	9	20%	37	80%	46	4	14%	24	86%	28
Lawrence	1	100%	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	100%	1
Lee	1	10%	9	90%	10	0	0%	8	100%	8

Table 44: Number of youth (age 13 to 16) commitments to IDJJ by sex, FY02 – FY07

County	2002					2007				
	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total
Livingston	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	6	100%	6
Logan	3	27%	8	73%	11	5	38%	8	62%	13
McDonough	1	100%	0	0%	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
McHenry	0	0%	9	100%	9	0	0%	4	100%	4
McLean	5	20%	20	80%	25	3	13%	20	87%	23
Macon	5	11%	40	89%	45	2	7%	25	93%	27
Macoupin	2	22%	7	78%	9	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Madison	3	9%	32	91%	35	5	18%	23	82%	28
Marion	2	11%	16	89%	18	2	18%	9	82%	11
Marshall	0	0%	1	100%	1	1	50%	1	50%	2
Mason	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	4	100%	4
Massac	0	0%	3	100%	3	2	33%	4	67%	6
Menard	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Mercer	0	0%	1	100%	1	1	25%	3	75%	4
Monroe	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	2	100%	2
Montgomery	0	0%	3	100%	3	2	50%	2	50%	4
Morgan	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	2	100%	2
Moultrie	3	100%	0	0%	3	0	0%	1	100%	1
Ogle	4	20%	16	80%	20	2	25%	6	75%	8
Peoria	12	14%	75	86%	87	6	11%	47	89%	53
Perry	0	0%	6	100%	6	0	0%	8	100%	8
Piatt	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Pike	2	67%	1	33%	3	0	0%	3	100%	3
Pope	2	67%	1	33%	3	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Pulaski	0	0%	2	100%	2	1	17%	5	83%	6
Putnam	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	0%	1	100%	1
Randolph	0	0%	7	100%	7	2	50%	2	50%	4
Richland	2	29%	5	71%	7	0	0%	7	100%	7
Rock Island	12	23%	41	77%	53	5	10%	44	90%	49
St. Clair	6	13%	42	88%	48	1	4%	22	96%	23
Saline	1	20%	4	80%	5	0	0%	2	100%	2
Sangamon	10	25%	30	75%	40	5	17%	25	83%	30
Schuyler	2	100%	0	0%	2	0	0%	4	100%	4
Scott	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Shelby	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	3	100%	3
Stark	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0%	1	100%	1
Stephenson	8	35%	15	65%	23	7	25%	21	75%	28
Tazewell	0	0%	9	100%	9	7	28%	18	72%	25
Union	0	0%	1	100%	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Vermilion	3	12%	22	88%	25	9	18%	42	82%	51
Wabash	0	0%	2	100%	2	0	0%	1	100%	1
Warren	0	0%	9	100%	9	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Washington	7	50%	7	50%	14	0	0%	1	100%	1
Wayne	2	20%	8	80%	10	0	0%	1	100%	1
White	1	20%	4	80%	5	1	25%	3	75%	4
Whiteside	3	17%	15	83%	18	0	0%	12	100%	12
Will	2	6%	31	94%	33	2	9%	20	91%	22
Williamson	0	0%	3	100%	3	0	0%	8	100%	8
Winnebago	22	18%	97	82%	119	4	5%	80	95%	84
Woodford	0	0%	6	100%	6	3	30%	7	70%	10
Unknown	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Total	218	13%	1,472	87%	1,690	145	11%	1,217	89%	1,362

Table 45: Number of youth (age 13 to 16) commitments to IDJJ by offense category, FY02 – FY07

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

Age 13-16

County	2002					2007				
	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other
Adams	7	9	0	0	1	4	8	0	0	0
Alexander	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Bond	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Boone	2	10	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0
Brown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Cass	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Champaign	19	39	6	1	10	22	23	4	3	2
Christian	2	3	1	0	0	1	12	0	1	3
Clark	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Clay	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coles	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	0
Cook	197	145	140	11	1	211	119	106	11	0
Crawford	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	11	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
DeWitt	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Douglas	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
DuPage	9	6	0	1	0	7	1	0	0	0
Edgar	6	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Edwards	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	0	3	0	0	0	4	3	0	1	0
Fayette	1	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Ford	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Franklin	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Fulton	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	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	2	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hardin	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Iroquois	3	8	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0
Jackson	0	9	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	2	5	1	0	0	4	3	1	0	0
Jersey	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jo Daviess	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Johnson	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Kane	17	16	1	0	0	10	13	4	0	1
Kankakee	13	28	4	3	1	12	9	4	1	2
Kendall	3	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1
Knox	4	6	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Lake	18	25	1	3	0	24	6	2	3	1
Lasalle	7	34	2	1	2	7	21	0	0	0
Lawrence	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lee	3	5	2	0	0	1	6	0	1	0

Table 45: Number of youth (age 13 to 16) commitments to IDJJ by offense category, FY02 – FY07

County	2002					2007				
	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other	Person	Property	Drug	Sex	Other
Livingston	1	2	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
Logan	4	6	1	0	0	9	3	0	0	1
McDonough	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHenry	1	8	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
McLean	5	16	1	2	1	9	12	0	1	1
Macon	17	26	1	1	0	16	9	0	0	2
Macoupin	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	7	24	0	4	0	9	18	0	1	0
Marion	6	10	0	2	0	3	8	0	0	0
Marshall	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mason	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Massac	3	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Monroe	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Montgomery	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Morgan	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Moultrie	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ogle	2	15	0	1	2	4	4	0	0	0
Peoria	25	54	5	3	0	13	33	0	4	3
Perry	2	4	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Pope	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Randolph	2	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Richland	0	5	0	0	2	0	6	0	1	0
Rock Island	17	33	1	2	0	13	29	2	5	0
St. Clair	15	31	0	2	0	10	10	0	1	2
Saline	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Sangamon	7	25	3	2	3	5	22	1	0	2
Schuyler	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Stephenson	11	8	1	2	1	14	9	3	0	2
Tazewell	2	7	0	0	0	9	13	1	1	1
Union	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermilion	11	12	1	1	0	24	19	2	5	1
Wabash	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Warren	1	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	4	5	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	8	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
White	3	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Whiteside	3	14	1	0	0	3	8	0	0	1
Will	11	14	6	2	0	9	12	0	1	0
Williamson	0	1	0	2	0	3	2	1	2	0
Winnebago	37	60	14	3	5	45	31	4	3	1
Woodford	2	4	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	542	847	204	63	34	552	574	141	59	36

Table 46: Number of youth released on parole, FY07 and number of youth on parole, FY07

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

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

Parole county	New admissions to parole			Number of youth on parole on June 30, 2007			
	Ages 13 to 16	Ages 17+	Total admissions to parole	Ages 13 to 16	Ages 17+	Total youth on parole	Rank
Adams	8	13	21	8	13	21	19
Alexander	3	3	6	5	4	9	32
Bond	1	0	1	1	0	1	75
Boone	0	2	2	2	3	5	50
Brown	0	0	0	0	1	1	75
Bureau	2	0	2	1	2	3	59
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Carroll	2	0	2	1	0	1	75
Cass	3	2	5	3	2	5	50
Champaign	19	39	58	28	45	73	5
Christian	10	3	13	8	3	11	29
Clark	3	1	4	2	2	4	53
Clay	0	0	0	0	1	1	75
Clinton	1	3	4	3	2	5	50
Coles	5	3	8	1	7	8	34
Cook	167	345	512	200	466	666	1
Crawford	0	1	1	0	0	0	90
Cumberland	0	1	1	0	0	0	90
DeKalb	0	3	3	2	7	9	32
DeWitt	2	1	3	2	2	4	53
Douglas	0	0	0	0	1	1	75
DuPage	7	29	36	4	23	27	16
Edgar	1	1	2	4	3	7	37
Edwards	0	2	2	0	1	1	75
Effingham	4	1	5	5	2	7	37
Fayette	1	4	5	2	5	7	37
Ford	0	2	2	0	2	2	68
Franklin	1	2	3	0	3	3	59
Fulton	1	1	2	0	2	2	68
Gallatin	1	1	2	1	1	2	68
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Grundy	0	4	4	0	3	3	59
Hamilton	0	1	1	0	1	1	75
Hancock	1	1	2	1	1	2	68
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Henry	0	5	5	1	5	6	43
Iroquois	5	7	12	11	5	16	24
Jackson	7	5	12	7	6	13	27
Jasper	0	1	1	0	1	1	75
Jefferson	4	9	13	7	8	15	25
Jersey	1	1	2	2	1	3	59
JoDaviess	0	3	3	0	1	1	75
Johnson	1	0	1	2	2	4	53
Kane	8	17	25	16	31	47	8
Kankakee	19	27	46	27	35	62	7
Kendall	3	5	8	1	6	7	37
Knox	0	3	3	2	4	6	43
Lake	16	72	88	25	72	97	4
LaSalle	4	8	12	10	10	20	21
Lawrence	0	0	0	2	1	3	59

Table 46: Number of youth released on parole, FY07 and number of youth on parole, FY07

Parole county	New admissions to parole			Number of youth on parole on June 30, 2007			
	Ages 13 to 16	Ages 17+	Total admissions to parole	Ages 13 to 16	Ages 17+	Total youth on parole	Rank
Lee	2	3	5	4	6	10	30
Livingston	2	2	4	2	5	7	37
Logan	5	17	22	7	17	24	18
McDonough	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
McHenry	2	9	11	4	13	17	23
McLean	8	18	26	8	21	29	15
Macon	15	18	33	18	21	39	12
Macoupin	0	6	6	3	3	6	43
Madison	9	21	30	9	30	39	12
Marion	11	8	19	13	12	25	17
Marshall	0	2	2	2	1	3	59
Mason	1	4	5	1	3	4	53
Massac	4	2	6	4	4	8	34
Menard	2	0	2	0	0	0	90
Mercer	0	0	0	0	1	1	75
Monroe	0	2	2	0	2	2	68
Montgomery	3	6	9	2	4	6	43
Morgan	2	4	6	1	5	6	43
Moultrie	1	1	2	1	2	3	59
Ogle	3	1	4	3	3	6	43
Peoria	32	76	108	29	70	99	2
Perry	2	2	4	3	4	7	37
Piatt	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Pike	2	2	4	3	0	3	59
Pope	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Pulaski	2	1	3	3	1	4	53
Putnam	0	0	0	1	0	1	75
Randolph	1	6	7	2	8	10	30
Richland	2	2	4	3	3	6	43
Rock Island	14	35	49	9	35	44	10
St. Clair	18	23	41	19	26	45	9
Saline	1	1	2	1	2	3	59
Sangamon	15	40	55	26	37	63	6
Schuyler	1	1	2	1	0	1	75
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Shelby	0	3	3	0	2	2	68
Stark	0	1	1	0	1	1	75
Stephenson	6	11	17	7	13	20	21
Tazewell	12	9	21	9	12	21	19
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Vermilion	24	19	43	18	20	38	14
Wabash	0	2	2	0	2	2	68
Warren	0	2	2	1	0	1	75
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Wayne	0	0	0	0	1	1	75
White	2	1	3	1	3	4	53
Whiteside	9	7	16	8	5	13	27
Will	8	25	33	11	32	43	11
Williamson	3	6	9	2	6	8	34
Winnebago	26	55	81	33	65	98	3
Woodford	8	6	14	7	7	14	26
Unknown	35	84	119	42	62	104	
Total	604	1,176	1,780	718	1,366	2,084	

Table 47: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth arrests, CY07

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	4.36	N/A	N/A		0.80	5.42	N/A	N/A	
Alexander	1.99	N/A	N/A		0.08	24.64	N/A	N/A	
Bond	10.01	N/A	N/A		0.53	18.84	N/A	N/A	
Boone	2.19	N/A	N/A		0.91	2.42	N/A	N/A	
Brown	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Bureau	1.87	N/A	N/A		0.99	1.89	N/A	N/A	
Calhoun	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Carroll	1.40	N/A	N/A		0.97	1.43	N/A	N/A	
Cass	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system			
Champaign	3.47	0.09	N/A		0.39	8.92	0.22	N/A	
Christian	2.23	0.00	N/A		0.93	2.40	0.00	N/A	
Clark	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Clay	N/A	0.00	N/A		1.02	N/A	0.00	N/A	
Clinton	1.49	N/A	N/A		1.00	1.50	N/A	N/A	
Coles	2.37	0.00	N/A		0.94	2.53	0.00	N/A	
Cook	2.20	0.10	N/A		0.43	5.08	0.22	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		0.92	N/A	N/A	N/A	
DeKalb	3.16	0.00	N/A		0.84	3.78	0.00	N/A	
DeWitt	3.21	N/A	N/A		0.89	3.61	N/A	N/A	
Douglas	0.00	N/A	N/A		0.86	0.00	N/A	N/A	
DuPage	4.22	0.12	N/A		0.86	4.92	0.14	N/A	
Edgar	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Edwards	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					N/A			
Effingham	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Fayette	2.05	N/A	N/A		0.97	2.12	N/A	N/A	
Ford	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system			
Franklin	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.01	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Fulton	2.40	N/A	N/A		0.99	2.43	N/A	N/A	
Gallatin	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system			
Greene	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Grundy	2.55	N/A	N/A		0.96	2.66	N/A	N/A	
Hamilton	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Hancock	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Hardin	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system			
Henderson	N/A	N/A	N/A		0.67	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Henry	6.70	N/A	N/A		0.83	8.11	N/A	N/A	
Iroquois	2.64	N/A	N/A		0.96	2.74	N/A	N/A	
Jackson	3.25	0.00	N/A		0.45	7.19	0.00	N/A	
Jasper	N/A	N/A	N/A		0.81	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Jefferson	3.57	N/A	N/A		0.64	5.62	N/A	N/A	
Jersey	5.68	N/A	N/A		0.84	6.73	N/A	N/A	
Jo Daviess	12.66	N/A	N/A		0.86	14.75	N/A	N/A	
Johnson	4.38	N/A	N/A		0.94	4.66	N/A	N/A	
Kane	3.28	0.44	N/A		0.79	4.13	0.56	N/A	
Kankakee	2.60	N/A	N/A		0.55	4.75	N/A	N/A	
Kendall	1.88	0.22	N/A		0.94	1.99	0.24	N/A	
Knox	4.89	N/A	N/A		0.54	9.08	N/A	N/A	
Lake	3.43	0.15	N/A		0.79	4.37	0.19	N/A	
LaSalle	2.85	N/A	N/A		0.94	3.04	N/A	N/A	

Table 47: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth arrests, CY07

County	RI for Arrests					RRI for Arrests			
	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Lawrence	2.84	N/A	N/A		0.96	2.98	N/A	N/A	
Lee	2.00	N/A	N/A		0.96	2.08	N/A	N/A	
Livingston	6.22	N/A	N/A		0.88	7.10	N/A	N/A	
Logan	4.93	N/A	N/A		0.84	5.86	N/A	N/A	
McDonough	0.60	0.00	N/A		1.06	0.56	0.00	N/A	
McHenry	2.09	0.18	N/A		1.00	2.09	0.18	N/A	
McLean	4.12	0.16	N/A		0.58	7.10	0.28	N/A	
Macon	2.40	0.00	N/A		0.56	4.27	0.00	N/A	
Macoupin	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Madison	3.11	N/A	N/A		0.69	4.50	N/A	N/A	
Marion	4.19	N/A	N/A		0.76	5.51	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		0.76	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Massac	3.00	N/A	N/A		0.83	3.62	N/A	N/A	
Menard	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Mercer	0.00	N/A	N/A		0.93	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Monroe	1.06	N/A	N/A		1.01	1.06	N/A	N/A	
Montgomery	2.41	N/A	N/A		0.98	2.45	N/A	N/A	
Morgan	4.37	0.00	N/A		0.73	5.99	0.00	N/A	
Moultrie	12.37	N/A	N/A		0.81	15.19	N/A	N/A	
Ogle	1.43	N/A	N/A		0.99	1.44	N/A	N/A	
Peoria	2.44	0.24	N/A		0.41	5.95	0.60	N/A	
Perry	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.06	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Piatt	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.01	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Pike	N/A	N/A	N/A		0.76	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Pope	Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system					Reported Zero (0) Juvenile Arrests to CCH system			
Pulaski	0.58	N/A	N/A		1.31	0.45	N/A	N/A	
Putnam	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.04	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Randolph	15.95	N/A	N/A		0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Richland	6.67	0.00	N/A		0.89	7.51	0.00	N/A	
Rock Island	4.01	0.00	N/A		0.55	7.26	0.00	N/A	
St. Clair	1.69	0.24	N/A		0.55	3.06	0.44	N/A	
Saline	2.62	N/A	N/A		0.77	3.42	N/A	N/A	
Sangamon	3.14	0.00	N/A		0.55	5.66	0.00	N/A	
Schuyler	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Scott	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Shelby	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Stark	N/A	N/A	N/A		1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Stephenson	4.37	0.00	N/A		0.47	9.32	0.00	N/A	
Tazewell	5.51	N/A	N/A		0.93	5.94	N/A	N/A	
Union	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Vermilion	3.00	N/A	N/A		0.60	4.99	N/A	N/A	
Wabash	3.79	N/A	N/A		0.95	3.98	N/A	N/A	
Warren	2.65	N/A	N/A		0.92	2.87	N/A	N/A	
Washington	2.81	N/A	N/A		0.96	2.92	N/A	N/A	
Wayne	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
White	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Whiteside	2.48	N/A	N/A		0.95	2.61	N/A	N/A	
Will	3.44	0.18	N/A		0.62	5.57	0.28	N/A	
Williamson	4.63	N/A	N/A		0.80	5.81	N/A	N/A	
Winnebago	2.63	0.23	N/A		0.68	3.85	0.33	N/A	
Woodford	0.00	N/A	N/A		1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	
Total	2.97	0.13	N/A		0.54	5.53	0.25	N/A	

Table 48: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for use of secure detention, CY07

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	5.19	N/A	N/A	0.74	0.00	7.04	N/A	N/A	0.00
Alexander	2.18	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bond	9.13	N/A	N/A	0.61	0.00	14.95	N/A	N/A	0.00
Boone	3.45	N/A	N/A	0.64	1.57	5.35	N/A	N/A	2.43
Brown	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Bureau	2.36	N/A	N/A	0.99	0.92	2.38	N/A	N/A	0.92
Calhoun	No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported					No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported			
Carroll	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.75	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Cass	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.19	0.44	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.37
Champaign	3.95	0.00	N/A	0.30	0.20	13.25	0.00	N/A	0.67
Christian	6.05	0.00	N/A	0.93	N/A	6.52	0.00	N/A	N/A
Clark	9.12	N/A	N/A	0.57	N/A	16.07	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clay	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.04	0.00	N/A	0.00	N/A	0.00
Clinton	6.74	N/A	N/A	0.89	0.00	7.56	N/A	N/A	0.00
Coles	2.82	0.00	N/A	0.86	1.48	3.29	0.00	N/A	1.72
Cook	2.61	0.02	N/A	0.09	0.42	28.88	0.18	N/A	4.65
Crawford	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.06	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Cumberland	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DeKalb	2.16	0.00	N/A	0.60	1.67	3.58	0.00	N/A	2.77
DeWitt	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.65	20.65	0.00	N/A	N/A	31.59
Douglas	No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported					No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported			
DuPage	5.52	0.13	N/A	0.49	2.19	11.35	0.26	N/A	4.50
Edgar	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Edwards	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.61	32.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	52.29
Effingham	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.97	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Fayette	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Ford	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Franklin	3.15	N/A	N/A	0.99	0.00	3.19	N/A	N/A	0.00
Fulton	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Gallatin	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Greene	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Grundy	9.04	N/A	N/A	0.82	0.00	11.02	N/A	N/A	0.00
Hamilton	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Hancock	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Hardin	No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported					No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported			
Henderson	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.85	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Henry	4.93	N/A	N/A	0.88	1.15	5.58	N/A	N/A	1.30
Iroquois	2.88	N/A	N/A	0.96	0.00	3.01	N/A	N/A	0.00
Jackson	3.39	0.00	N/A	0.41	0.68	8.38	0.00	N/A	1.68
Jasper	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	3.36	N/A	N/A	0.65	2.84	5.15	N/A	N/A	4.36
Jersey	3.64	N/A	N/A	0.84	0.00	4.32	N/A	N/A	0.00
Jo Daviess	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Johnson	6.20	N/A	N/A	0.93	0.00	6.70	N/A	N/A	0.00
Kane	3.79	0.26	N/A	0.40	1.14	9.47	0.65	N/A	2.86
Kankakee	2.42	N/A	N/A	0.51	0.51	4.71	N/A	N/A	0.99
Kendall	1.88	0.00	N/A	0.59	1.73	3.20	0.00	N/A	2.96
Knox	3.12	N/A	N/A	0.79	0.44	3.95	N/A	N/A	0.56
Lake	4.23	0.04	N/A	0.44	1.62	9.70	0.08	N/A	3.72
Lasalle	2.93	N/A	N/A	0.93	0.79	3.16	N/A	N/A	0.86
Lawrence	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00

Table 48: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for use of secure detention, CY07

County	RI for Secure Detention					RRI for Secure Detention			
	Black	Asian	American Indian	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Lee	4.00	N/A	N/A	0.99	0.00	4.04	N/A	N/A	0.00
Livingston	7.21	N/A	N/A	0.72	3.99	10.02	N/A	N/A	5.54
Logan	0.78	N/A	N/A	0.94	1.44	0.83	N/A	N/A	1.53
McDonough	1.22	0.00	N/A	1.06	0.00	1.15	0.00	N/A	0.00
McHenry	4.74	0.00	N/A	0.62	1.54	7.65	0.00	N/A	2.48
McLean	4.64	0.00	N/A	0.53	0.69	8.83	0.00	N/A	1.32
Macon	2.75	0.00	N/A	0.46	0.36	5.96	0.00	N/A	0.77
Macoupin	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.99	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Madison	2.71	N/A	N/A	0.74	0.70	3.65	N/A	N/A	0.95
Marion	4.44	N/A	N/A	0.74	0.85	5.97	N/A	N/A	1.14
Marshall	3.70	N/A	N/A	0.96	0.00	3.85	N/A	N/A	0.00
Mason	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.93	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massac	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	3.34	0.00	N/A	N/A	3.19
Menard	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Mercer	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Monroe	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Montgomery	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Morgan	7.71	0.00	N/A	0.35	0.00	22.16	0.00	N/A	0.00
Moultrie	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ogle	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.97	1.40	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.44
Peoria	2.77	0.14	N/A	0.30	0.24	9.32	0.46	N/A	0.80
Perry	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.08	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Piatt	14.31	N/A	N/A	0.86	0.00	16.66	N/A	N/A	0.00
Pike	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pope	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Pulaski	1.50	0.00	N/A	0.66	0.00	2.27	N/A	N/A	0.00
Putnam	No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported					No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported			
Randolph	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.09	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Richland	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00
Rock Island	4.87	0.00	N/A	0.31	0.86	15.77	0.00	N/A	2.78
St. Clair	1.82	0.00	N/A	0.48	0.26	3.82	0.00	N/A	0.55
Saline	1.32	N/A	N/A	0.96	0.00	1.37	N/A	N/A	0.00
Sangamon	4.56	0.00	N/A	0.25	0.15	18.01	0.00	N/A	0.61
Schuyler	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.05	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	0.77	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Stark	No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported					No Admissions to Secure Detention Reported			
Stephenson	4.21	0.00	N/A	0.45	2.11	9.41	0.00	N/A	4.73
Tazewell	4.51	N/A	N/A	0.97	0.00	4.66	N/A	N/A	0.00
Union	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.91	2.55	0.00	N/A	N/A	2.80
Vermilion	3.17	N/A	N/A	0.52	0.41	6.07	N/A	N/A	0.79
Wabash	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Warren	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.10	0.46	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.42
Washington	8.69	N/A	N/A	0.84	0.00	10.35	N/A	N/A	0.00
Wayne	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
White	5.26	N/A	N/A	0.94	0.00	5.58	N/A	N/A	0.00
Whiteside	7.51	N/A	N/A	0.81	0.96	9.23	N/A	N/A	1.18
Will	4.35	0.00	N/A	0.34	0.92	12.84	0.00	N/A	2.73
Williamson	5.13	N/A	N/A	0.80	0.00	6.43	N/A	N/A	0.00
Winnebago	3.32	0.05	N/A	0.53	0.68	6.30	0.09	N/A	1.29
Woodford	1.50	N/A	N/A	0.92	0.00	1.62	N/A	N/A	0.00
Total	3.09	0.04	N/A	0.48	0.59	6.50	0.08	N/A	1.25

Table 49: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth commitments to IDJJ, FY07

Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections 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	1.54	N/A	N/A	0.99	0.00	1.55	N/A	0.00	0.00
Alexander	2.08	N/A	N/A	0.20	0.00	10.45	N/A	N/A	0.00
Bond	9.84	N/A	N/A	0.54	0.00	18.07	N/A	N/A	0.00
Boone	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.07	0.94	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.88
Brown	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Bureau	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.12	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Calhoun	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Carroll	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.07	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Cass	20.42	N/A	N/A	0.83	0.00	24.50	N/A	N/A	0.00
Champaign	4.01	0.00	N/A	0.23	0.54	17.14	0.00	N/A	2.30
Christian	11.46	0.00	N/A	0.80	N/A	14.28	0.00	N/A	N/A
Clark	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clay	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Clinton	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Coles	3.92	N/A	N/A	0.92	0.00	4.28	N/A	N/A	0.00
Cook	2.48	0.00	N/A	0.12	0.51	21.22	0.00	N/A	4.34
Crawford	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Cumberland	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
DeKalb	3.57	0.00	N/A	0.49	3.71	7.34	0.00	N/A	7.61
DeWitt	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.78	15.22	0.00	N/A	N/A	19.49
Douglas	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.10	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
DuPage	10.47	0.00	N/A	0.17	2.02	60.74	0.00	N/A	11.71
Edgar	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Edwards	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Effingham	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.77	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Fayette	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	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	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fulton	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Gallatin	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Greene	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Grundy	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.58	5.24	0.00	N/A	N/A	9.08
Hamilton	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Hancock	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.02	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hardin	N/A	0.00	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A
Henderson	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Henry	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.10	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Iroquois	12.43	N/A	N/A	0.57	1.92	21.91	N/A	N/A	3.38
Jackson	1.68	0.00	N/A	0.91	0.00	1.83	0.00	N/A	0.00
Jasper	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Jefferson	4.32	N/A	N/A	0.58	0.00	7.43	N/A	N/A	0.00
Jersey	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Jo Daviess	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Johnson	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Kane	3.41	0.00	N/A	0.24	1.87	13.94	0.00	N/A	7.64
Kankakee	2.36	N/A	N/A	0.61	0.93	3.86	N/A	N/A	1.52
Kendall	2.01	0.00	N/A	0.39	3.14	5.12	0.00	N/A	8.01
Knox	5.03	N/A	N/A	0.30	4.31	16.80	N/A	N/A	14.40
Lake	5.19	0.00	N/A	0.29	1.83	17.81	0.00	N/A	6.28
Lasalle	4.31	N/A	N/A	0.82	1.82	5.24	N/A	N/A	2.21
Lawrence	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00

Table 49: Representation index (RI) and relative rate index (RRI) for youth commitments to IDJJ, FY07

County	RI for Commitments					RRI for Commitments			
	Black	Asian	American Indian	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic
Lee	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.96	2.45	0.00	N/A	N/A	2.56
Livingston	7.09	N/A	N/A	0.89	0.00	7.97	N/A	N/A	0.00
Logan	0.00	0.00	N/A	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00
McDonough	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
McHenry	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.59	4.46	0.00	0.00	N/A	7.55
McLean	4.24	0.00	N/A	0.64	0.00	6.64	0.00	N/A	0.00
Macon	3.40	0.00	N/A	0.25	0.00	13.64	0.00	N/A	0.00
Macoupin	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Madison	3.17	N/A	N/A	0.72	0.00	4.38	N/A	N/A	0.00
Marion	2.69	N/A	N/A	0.90	0.00	2.99	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	1.10	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Menard	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Mercer	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Monroe	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.04	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	6.46	0.00	N/A	0.56	0.00	11.50	0.00	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	0.87	2.23	0.00	N/A	N/A	2.57
Peoria	2.70	0.00	N/A	0.32	0.00	8.45	0.00	N/A	0.00
Perry	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.08	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	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pope	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Pulaski	0.41	N/A	N/A	1.45	0.00	0.28	N/A	N/A	0.00
Putnam	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.09	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	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Rock Island	4.99	0.00	N/A	0.49	0.00	10.17	0.00	N/A	0.00
St. Clair	2.12	0.00	N/A	0.31	0.00	6.89	0.00	N/A	0.00
Saline	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.19	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Sangamon	4.10	0.00	N/A	0.34	0.00	12.10	0.00	N/A	0.00
Schuyler	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Scott	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	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Stephenson	4.50	0.00	N/A	0.47	1.15	9.51	0.00	N/A	2.43
Tazewell	2.60	N/A	N/A	0.96	1.87	2.70	N/A	N/A	1.94
Union	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Vermillion	3.72	N/A	N/A	0.52	0.43	7.16	N/A	N/A	0.83
Wabash	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Warren	No Admissions to IDJJ Reported					No Admissions to IDJJ Reported			
Washington	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Wayne	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
White	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Whiteside	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.09	0.65	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.60
Will	6.03	0.00	N/A	0.20	0.29	29.86	0.00	N/A	1.44
Williamson	9.76	N/A	N/A	0.54	0.00	18.03	N/A	N/A	0.00
Winnebago	3.42	0.00	N/A	0.40	1.27	8.56	0.00	N/A	3.19
Woodford	6.32	N/A	N/A	0.93	N/A	6.82	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	2.88	0.00	N/A	0.57	0.56	5.05	0.00	N/A	0.98

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