

ILLINOIS JUVENILE DETENTION DATA REPORT

Calendar Year 2013

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC) is an advisory group responsible for administering federal juvenile justice grants, ensuring compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, and advising the Governor and General Assembly on matters of juvenile justice.

More information about IJJC is available at <http://ijjc.illinois.gov>.

The IJJC commissioned the Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD) within the Institute of Government and Public Affairs (IGPA) at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, to create this report. CPRD seeks to support public policy in three ways: improving state and community capacity for prevention; improving prevention and educational practices through research and evaluation; and improving policies and decision making. More information about CPRD is available at

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ILLINOIS JUVENILE
JUSTICE COMMISSION



CPRD
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INTRODUCTION TO THE LEGAL BASIS FOR JUVENILE DETENTION IN ILLINOIS

Illinois Juvenile Detention Data Report – Calendar Year 2013 contains a wealth of data about secure detention for juveniles in Illinois. This introduction summarizes the legal basis for detention and the ways detention is used in the state.

For the purpose of this report, “detention” and “detention center” refer to short-term locked facilities for juveniles, which are operated by county government. They are the juvenile court equivalent of county jails. The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice operates separate correctional facilities, known as Illinois Youth Centers, which are the juvenile court equivalent of state prisons.

The Juvenile Court Act’s statement of purposes for the laws addressing delinquent youth has three principles pertinent to the question of when to remove a youth from home and place him or her in a locked facility:

[J]uvenile justice policies developed pursuant to this Article shall be designed to:

(b) Provide secure confinement for minors who present a danger to the community and make those minors understand that sanctions for serious crimes, particularly violent felonies, should be commensurate with the seriousness of the offense and merit strong punishment;

(d) Provide programs and services that are community-based and that are in close proximity to the minor’s home;

(e) Allow minors to reside within their homes whenever possible and appropriate and provide support necessary to make this possible.

(705 ILCS 405/5-101)

This clearly limits secure confinement to (1) situations when a youth cannot remain in his or her home or be served in the community because of the danger posed to the community or (2) as a sanction for serious crimes, particularly violent felonies.

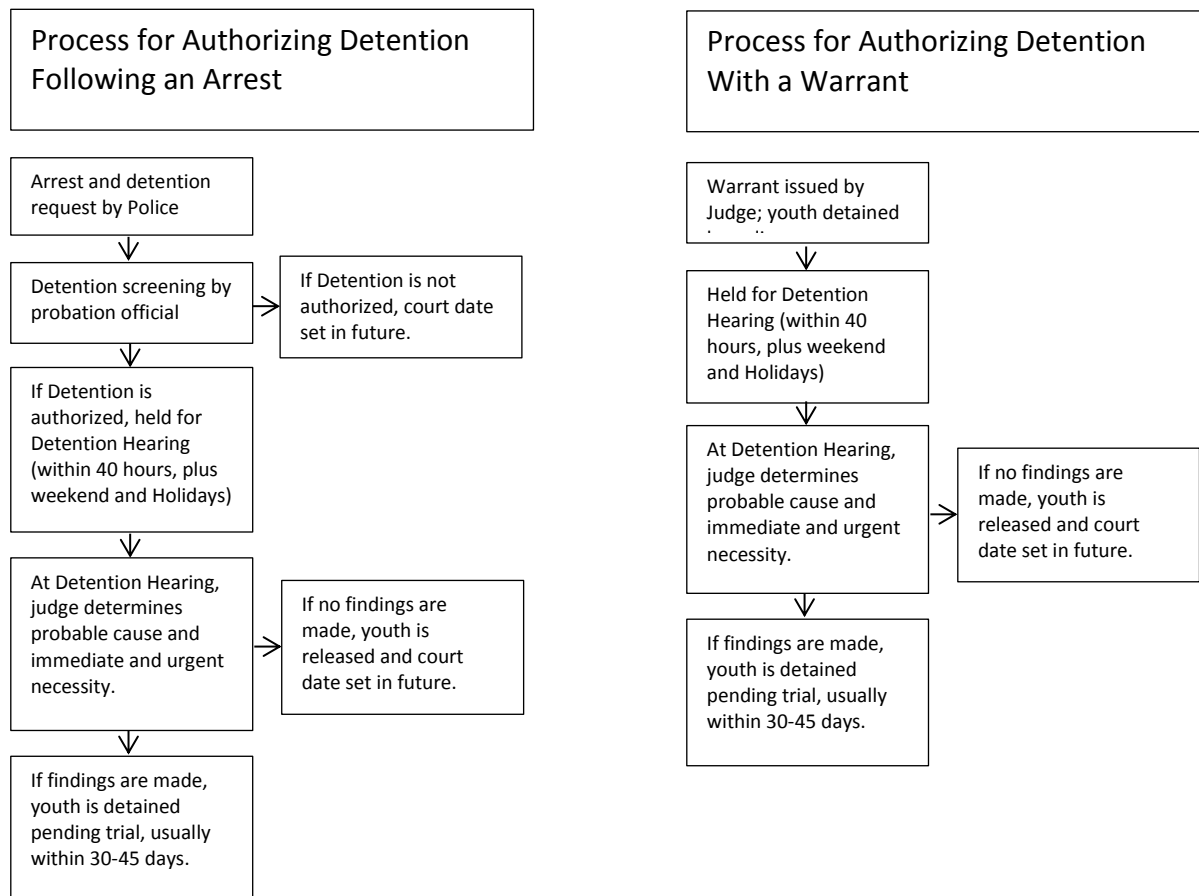
There are two basic ways detention is used. First, detention is most commonly used “pre-adjudication” (before a finding of guilt) and “pre-disposition” (before there is a sentence). Second, detention can also be used as part of a sentence or as a sanction for not complying with court orders. Different legal standards and time-frames apply to these different uses.

For pre-adjudication and pre-disposition detention, the Juvenile Court Act allows detention only when there is probable cause that allegations are true and when there is “immediate and urgent necessity” to detain for the protection of the youth, another person, or another’s property, or where there is reason to believe the youth will flee the court’s jurisdiction. Detention may only be used for youth 10 years of age or older (705 ILCS 405/5-410 and 705 ILCS 405/5-501).

A court must authorize detention through a Detention Hearing in which a judge makes a determination concerning probable cause and “immediate and urgent necessity.” Judges are not accessible at all times, so there is a process (described in the next paragraph) through which detention may be authorized pending a Detention Hearing. In any event, the Detention Hearing must occur within 40 hours of admission to detention, excluding weekends and holidays.

Most detention admissions occur when a youth cannot be brought immediately to the judge. The Juvenile Court Act allows police to request detention when they reasonably believe “immediate and urgent necessity” exists (705 ILCS 405/5-405). A probation or detention official—a judicial employee—

must authorize detention in writing. This decision is based upon a scored admission screening protocol that is approved by the judicial circuit’s chief judge. The admission screening instrument provides a level of objectivity and consistency in detention decisions (705 ILCS 405/5-410).¹ At the Detention Hearing—held within 40 hours of admission—a judge makes the determination of whether continued detention is warranted.



Pre-adjudication detention is limited in length by a requirement that trial take place within 30 calendar days of the detention admission, or at the earliest possible date no more than 45 days from the detention admission. (Slightly longer time limits apply when lab results are pending, in serious violent offenses, or when the State’s Attorney seeks prosecution in adult court. The time limits are also affected by any delay caused by the youth and by processes to determine fitness for trial. See 705 ILCS 405/5-601.)

Post-adjudication and post-disposition detention typically occurs through judicial order, meaning no screening process is used. As a sentence, detention is limited to 30 days (705 ILCS 405/5-710). The court may hold youth who are sentenced to probation and who later allegedly violate the conditions of this sentence in detention for up to 15 days while awaiting sentencing; at resentencing, as at initial sentencing, 30 days detention may be imposed (705 ILCS 405/5-720). Youth sentenced to a term of

¹Many admission screening protocols allow an “override” of the score to account for situations in which detention seems appropriate, but would not be authorized using the objective point system. Gathering information about whether and how each jurisdiction uses overrides is important in understanding detention practices.

detention receive credit for time previously spent in detention for the offense for which they are being sentenced (705 ILCS 405/5-710).

Detention may occur either pre- or post-adjudication as a result of a warrant issued by the court. Warrants may be issued by the court when it determines the youth may endanger him- or herself, or others. As with a youth detained as a result of a screening for a new arrest, a youth detained on a warrant is brought before a judge for a Detention Hearing within 40 hours (705 ILCS 405/5-401).

Finally, under some circumstances, detention is allowable as a sanction when a judge finds a youth in contempt of court.

DETENTION TERMINOLOGY FOR THIS REPORT

Authorizing County: The County that authorizes the juvenile to be held in a juvenile detention center.

Average Daily Population (ADP): ADP is a calculation of youth using Admission date/time and Release date/time. Midnight is the division between days. If a youth is admitted to detention any time on Monday and exits detention any time on Tuesday, then they are counted as being in detention for two days (even if they get admitted at 11:58 pm and released at 12:04 am). The ADP calculation takes the sum of daily (12:00 a.m. – 11:59 p.m.) population headcounts for the days in the specified timeframe and then divides this total by the number of days in that timeframe.

Average Daily Population (ADP) Index - An **Index** is a statistical measure of variation among a group of individual data points. The **ADP Index** by Authorizing County is aimed at providing meaningful comparisons among counties, reflecting the youth population age 10-17 in each Illinois County. The **ADP Index calculation** is the ADP for an individual IL county divided by the youth population Age 10-17 for that county; this result is then multiplied by 1,000.

Average Length of Stay (ALOS): See Length of Stay (LOS)

Detention Admission: An entry into any of the Illinois juvenile detention centers during the reporting period (2013). One youth could have more than one entry during the reporting period (2013), which would be recorded as separate admissions.

Juvenile Detention Center: Illinois currently has 16 active juvenile detention centers throughout the state that hold juvenile youth in secure detention. DuPage County Detention Center closed on March 30, 2012; however, any chart that displays data before March 30, 2012 will include DuPage juvenile detention population data.

Adams County Detention Center
Champaign County Detention Center
Cook County Temporary Detention Center
Franklin County Detention Center
Kane County Youth Home
Knox County – Mary Davis Center
Lake County Detention Center
LaSalle County Detention Center

Madison County Detention Center
McLean County Detention Center
Peoria County Detention Center
Sangamon County Detention Center
St. Clair County Detention Center
Vermilion County Detention Center
Will County Detention Center
Winnebago County Detention Center

Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS): JMIS is a web-based data platform which gathers and disseminates data on the detention of youth in all juvenile detention facilities in Illinois. JMIS is a collaborative data system funded by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission with support from the Illinois Department of Human Services. It is maintained by the Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts requires counties to report data on every admission of a youth to detention.

Created initially as a paper-based reporting system, the web-based version of JMIS was launched in 2004, and now captures data from all active juvenile detention centers in the state. Before JMIS, there was no routine statewide collection or analysis of detention data and no process for sharing detention data between state and local practitioners or among counties with shared detention facilities. JMIS has simplified and institutionalized data reporting requirements and allows quick and easy access to the data, real-time reporting for state and local analysis and planning, and easy entry or uploading of data. (A list of all current JMIS online reporting can be found in Appendix 4, page 93.)

Length of Stay (LOS) and Average Length of Stay (ALOS): LOS and ALOS are calculated on the basis of admission and release dates and times for each detention admission, rounded up to the nearest day (using 24 hours as one day.) There is no time-of-day cutoff. If a youth comes into the detention center at 4pm on Monday (date and time of Admission) and leaves at 3pm on Tuesday (date and time of Release), it counts as one day. If the youth comes in at 6pm on Monday and leaves at 7pm on Tuesday, it counts as two days. If a youth was admitted and released in the same day, that is counted as one day. It is possible that the Admission date occurred in the year prior to the reporting year and the Release date occurred in the reporting year. Thus the ***Length of Stay (LOS)*** is the complete time the youth is housed in a detention facility per admission using the above criteria. The ***Average Length of Stay (ALOS)*** calculation sums the LOS for all youth admitted within the reporting period and calculates an average in days per admission for that period.

Rate of Detention Admissions: A Rate is a statistical measure of the frequency of occurrence of a given event, like detention admissions in relation to a general population. The ***Rate of Detention Admissions*** was calculated by dividing the total number of detention admissions by the IL youth population age 10-17 in each IL County; this fractional result was then then multiplied by 1,000.

Reporting Year Parameters: The 2013 calendar year (January – December) is used for reporting in this report for Sections 1-5. Calendar years 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (January – December) were used for reporting in Section 6.

DATA SOURCES FOR THIS REPORT

Juvenile detention data: All juvenile detention data were pulled from the Illinois Juvenile Management Information System – JMIS database, by the Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois. (See Detention Terminology for more information about JMIS.) Each detention center utilizes its own data system to track and monitor youth in their facility. Each detention center is responsible for uploading their data from their detention data system into JMIS in order to populate JMIS with de-identified data for state and local analysis and planning. It is the responsibility of the detention centers to ensure that their data are accurate and complete in JMIS.

There may be instances in which some Illinois youth are detained in detention facilities outside of Illinois even though the delinquent behavior (or alleged delinquent behavior) occurred in Illinois. When this occurs, these data are not entered into JMIS, therefore not included within this report.

Illinois population data for youth aged 10-17: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

DATA CODING FOR THIS REPORT

JMIS data may be coded or grouped for display in the various data tables and charts provided.

Race/Ethnicity – A data variable was created by combining the Race and Ethnicity JMIS variables. There are 14 Race/Ethnicity Codes: American Indian/Native American/Hispanic; American Indian/Native American/Non-Hispanic; Asian/Hispanic; Asian/Non-Hispanic Black/African American/Hispanic; Black/African American/Non-Hispanic; Multi-Racial/Hispanic; Multi-Racial/Non-Hispanic; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Hispanic; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Non-Hispanic; Other/Hispanic; Other/Non-Hispanic; White/Hispanic. The ***Race/Ethnicity*** (the combined ***Race*** and ***Ethnicity*** fields) could not be used when displaying “Rates,” since this combination of data was not available on the OJJDP website where the IL population data was obtained. Therefore separate variables for ***Race*** and ***Ethnicity*** were used in calculating Rates.

Race: American Indian/Native American; Asian; Black/African American; Multi-Racial; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; Other; White

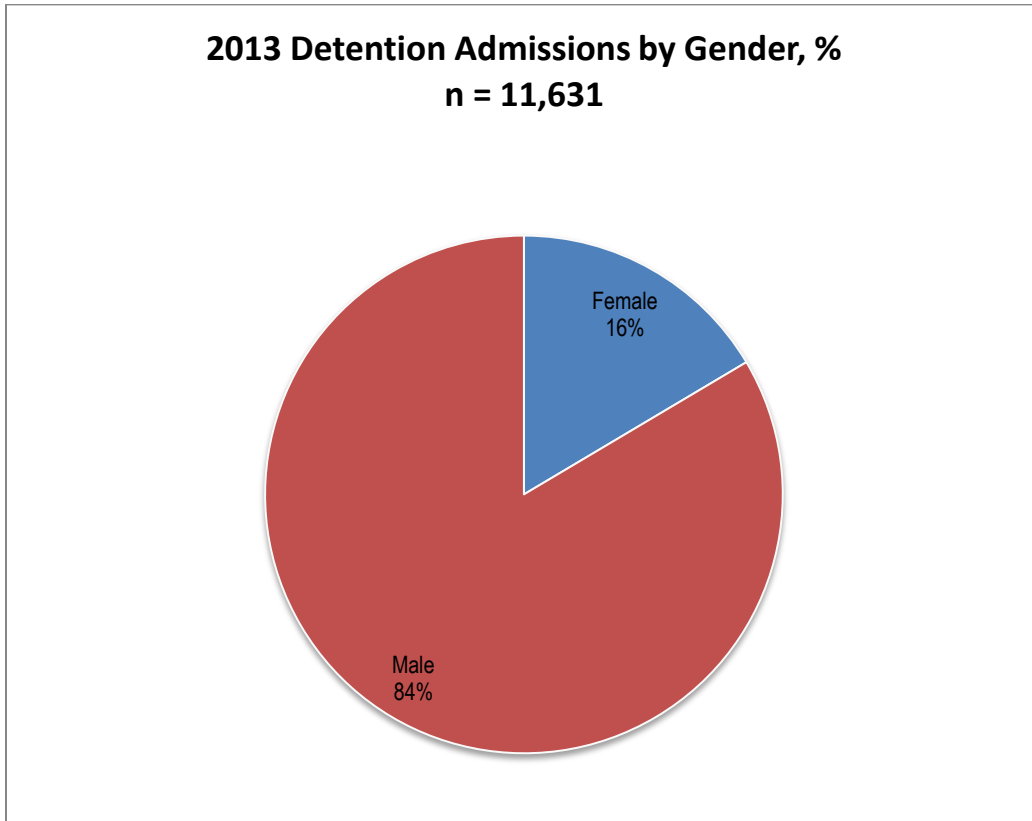
Ethnicity: Hispanic; Non-Hispanic

Age Groupings: 10-12 years; 13-15 years; 16-17 years; 18 years and older (18+)

Gender: Female; Male

UCR/Offense Code Groupings: The Illinois Detention Centers use the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Codes when entering offense codes into JMIS. For purposes of this report the UCR Codes were grouped into categories: Contempt; Drug; Other; Other-Person; Property; Sex; Status Offense; Violations; Violent; Warrant. (To see the entire list of Illinois UCR Codes and their coding categories, please refer to Appendix 3, Page 86.)

SECTION 1 – ILLINOIS DETENTION ADMISSIONS IN 2013



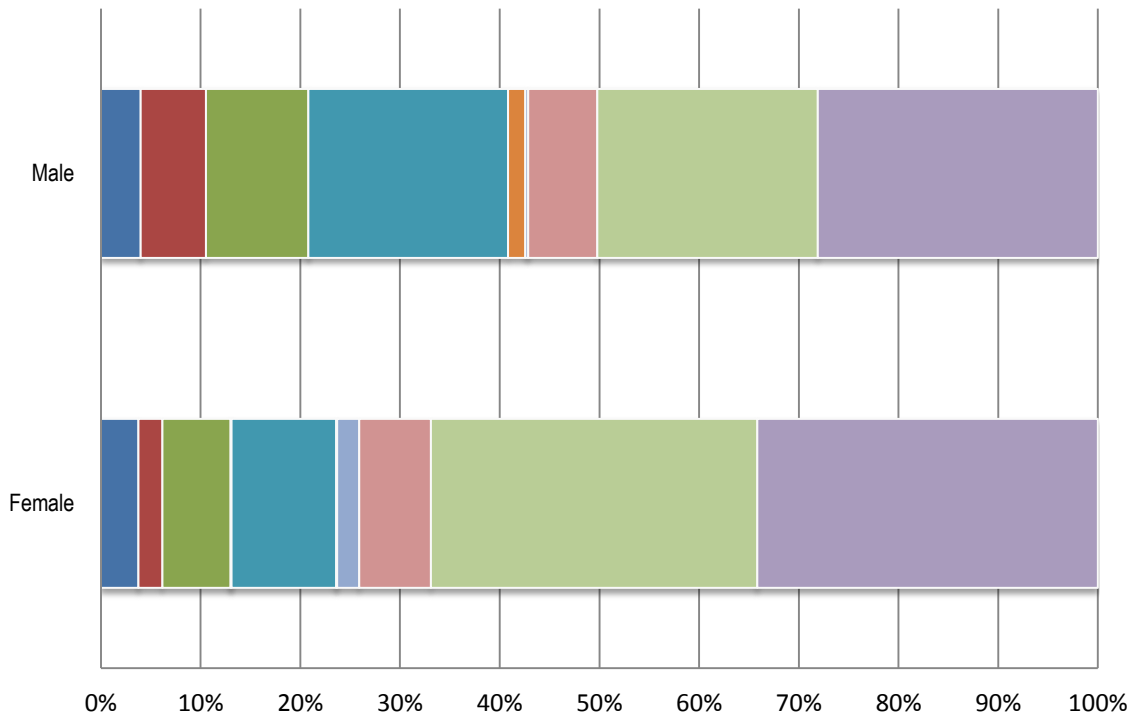
2013 Detention Admissions by Gender, # and %

Gender	#	%
Female	1,915	16%
Male	9,716	84%
State Total	11,631	100%

2013 Detention Admissions by Gender and Offense Category, #		
UCR Category	Female	Male
Contempt	72	387
Drug	46	635
Other	131	1,000
Other - Person	2	0
Property	201	1,946
Sex	2	169
Status Offense	42	26
Violations	138	674
Violent	627	2,149
Warrant	654	2,730
State Total	1,915	9,716

In the table above admission counts by gender are displayed. Males appear to have a higher representation in all offense categories, with the exception of Status and Other-Person Offenses.

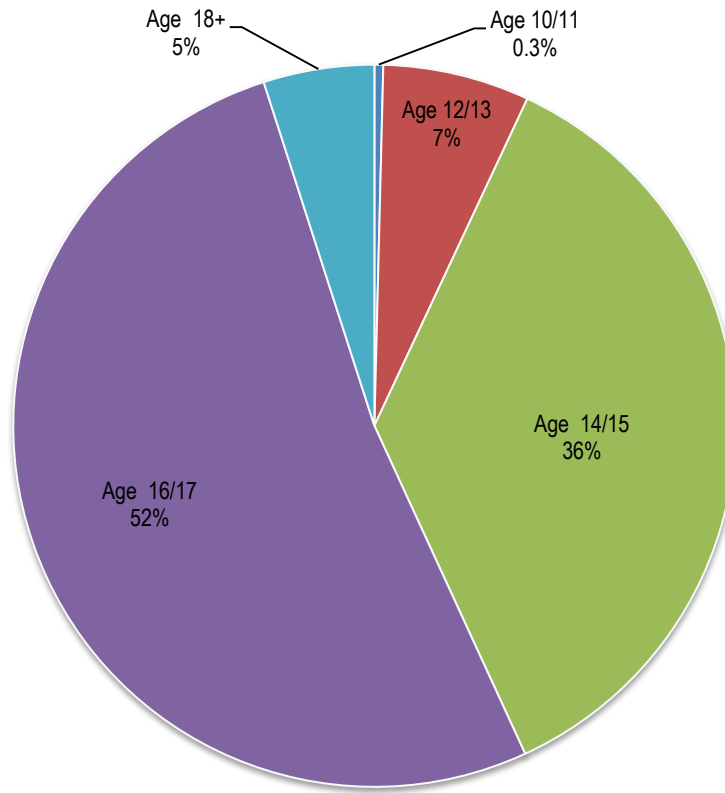
2013 Detention Admissions by Gender and Offense Category, %



	Female	Male
■ Contempt	4%	4%
■ Drug	2%	7%
■ Other	7%	10%
■ Other - Person	0%	0%
■ Property	10%	20%
■ Sex	0%	2%
■ Status Offense	2%	0%
■ Violations	7%	7%
■ Violent	33%	22%
■ Warrant	34%	28%

Under the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, youth charged with status offenses – those that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, like truancy, running away, curfew, or use of tobacco or alcohol – cannot be detained or confined in secure detention or correctional facilities. The data provided in this report are based on detention center documentation and may over-report detention of status offenders. In some cases, the detention center may document admission for a status offense like truancy when in fact the legal basis for detention is a violation of a probation condition to attend school. In this example, the youth is being detained on the underlying delinquency charge for which they were placed on probation, and not for the status offense itself. Federal policy also allows status offenders to be detained for a short period of time before and after initial court hearings. The Commission’s Compliance Monitoring staff review each possible violation individually to determine whether a violation of federal regulation has occurred. Violations are reported to the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Excessive violations may negatively jeopardize Illinois’ federal juvenile justice funding.

2013 Detention Admissions by Age Group, %



2013 Detention Admissions by Age Group, # and %

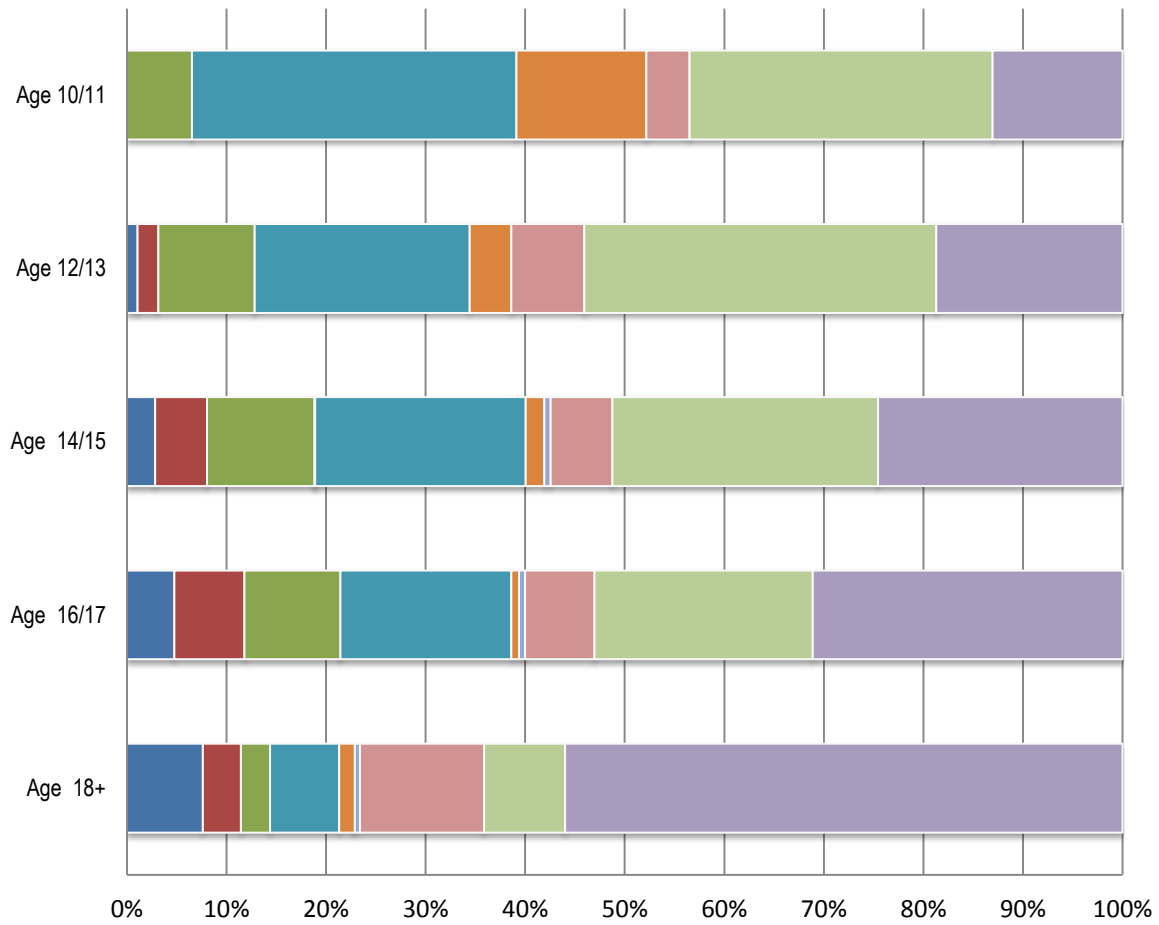
Age Groupings	#	%
Age 10/11	46	0.3%
Age 12/13	764	7%
Age 14/15	4,208	36%
Age 16/17	6,036	52%
Age 18+	577	5%
State Total	11,631	100%

2013 Detention Admissions by Age Group and Offense Category, #					
UCR Category	Age 10/11	Age 12/13	Age 14/15	Age 16/17	Age 18+
Contempt	0	8	119	288	44
Drug	0	16	219	424	22
Other	3	74	455	582	17
Other - Person	0	0	2	0	0
Property	15	165	891	1,036	40
Sex	6	32	78	46	9
Status Offense	0	0	27	38	3
Violations	2	56	261	421	72
Violent	14	270	1,122	1,323	47
Warrant	6	143	1,034	1,878	323
State Total	46	764	4,208	6,036	577

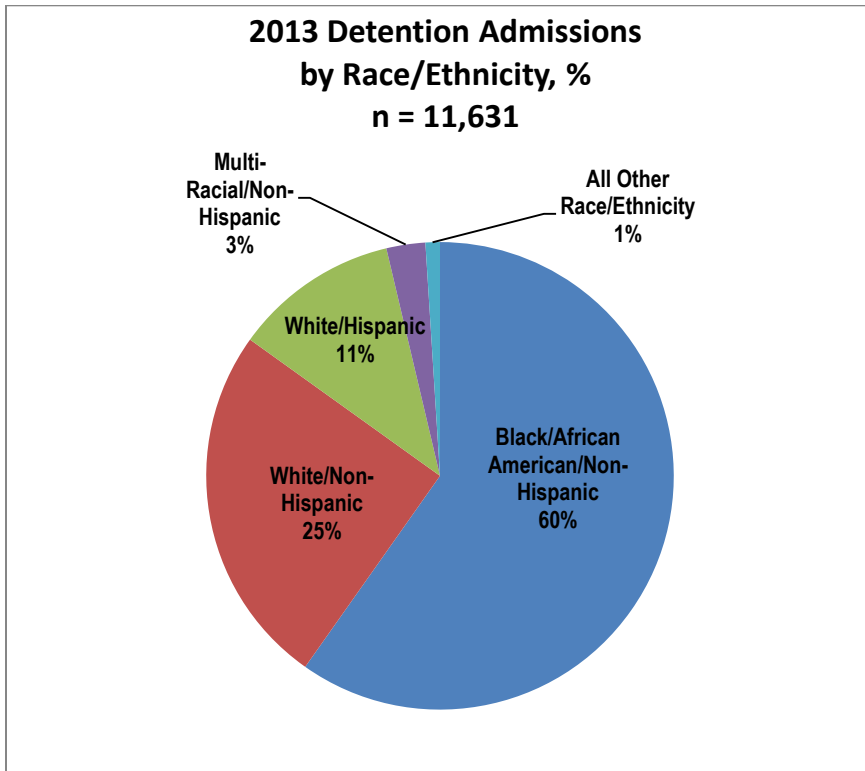
The greatest number of detention admissions for each offense category except sex offenses was among youth 16-17 years of age, followed by youth 14-15 years of age.

Some readers may have questions about youth who are detained in a juvenile facility when they are 18, 19, or 20 years of age. While any offense committed on or after a youth's 18th birthday is addressed through the adult criminal justice system, youth already on probation or parole can remain under juvenile court jurisdiction until their 21st birthday. During the time a youth is under the juvenile court's jurisdiction, he or she may be detained in a juvenile facility.

2013 Detention Admissions by Age Group and Offense Category,%



	Age 18+	Age 16/17	Age 14/15	Age 12/13	Age 10/11
Contempt	8%	5%	3%	1%	0%
Drug	4%	7%	5%	2%	0%
Other	3%	10%	11%	10%	7%
Other - Person	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Property	7%	17%	21%	22%	33%
Sex	2%	1%	2%	4%	13%
Status Offense	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Violations	12%	7%	6%	7%	4%
Violent	8%	22%	27%	35%	30%
Warrant	56%	31%	25%	19%	13%



Note: The ten Race/Ethnicity categories represented in “All Other Race/Ethnicity” each accounted for less than 35 admissions. Admissions for these ten Race/Ethnicity categories combined total 116, or 1% of all admissions to detention.

Race/Ethnicity is a data grouping in which **Race** data and **Ethnicity** data in JMIS for each individual admission are combined to create a new data variable – **Race/Ethnicity**. There are 14 categories for this **Race/Ethnicity** data variable, as detailed in the table below:

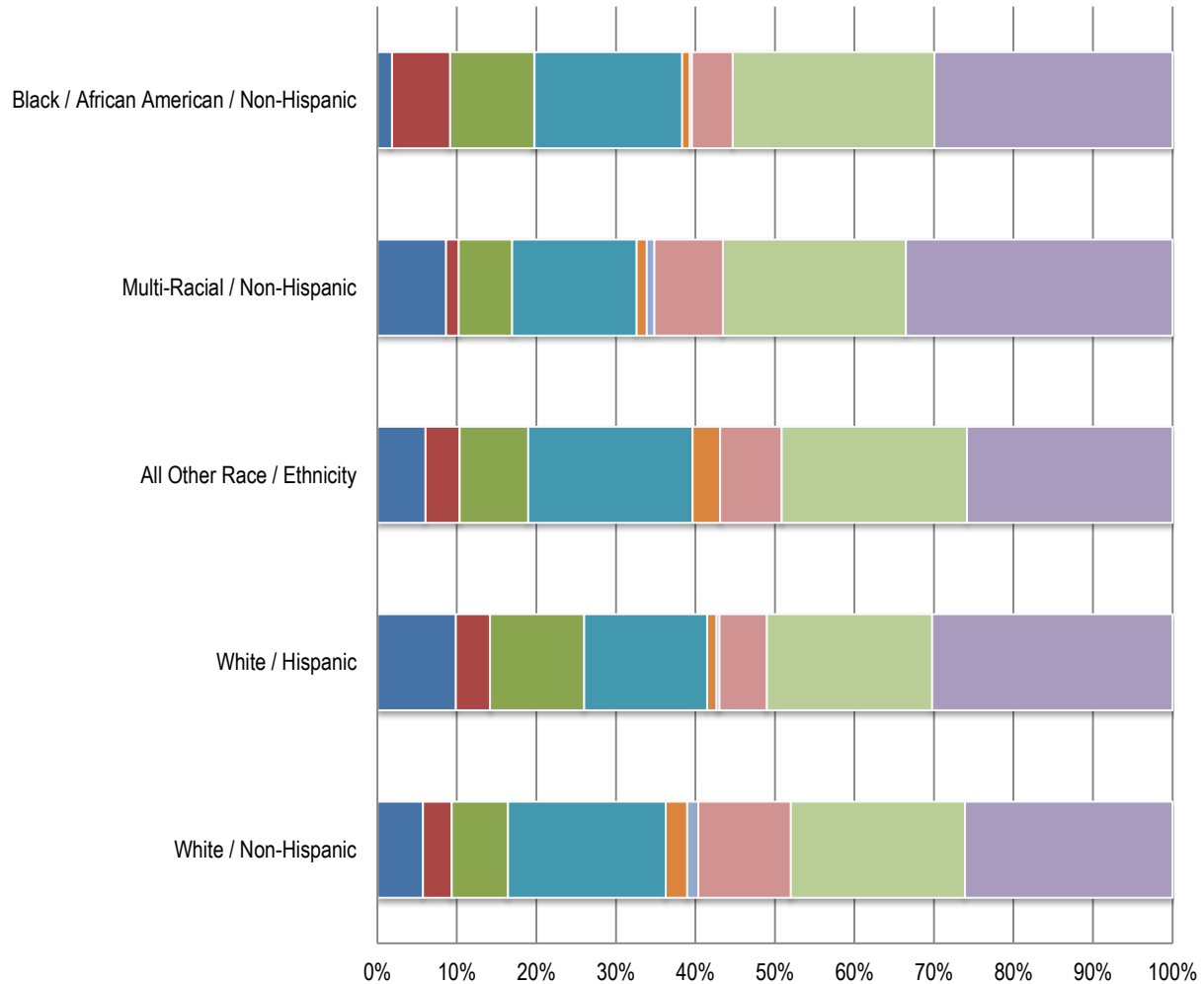
Race/Ethnicity	#	%
American Indian/Native American/Hispanic	0	0%
American Indian/Native American/Non-Hispanic	8	0%
Asian/Hispanic	0	0%
Asian/Non-Hispanic	19	0%
Black/African American/Hispanic	9	0%
Black/African American/Non-Hispanic	6,953	60%
Multi-Racial/Hispanic	17	0%
Multi-Racial/Non-Hispanic	313	3%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Hispanic	1	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Non-Hispanic	1	0%
Other/Hispanic	28	0%
Other/Non-Hispanic	34	0%
White/Hispanic	1,327	11%
White/Non-Hispanic	2,922	25%
State Total	11,631	100%

In the three subsequent charts, the four largest **Race/Ethnicity** categories are represented separately; the other (smallest) ten categories are combined into one category “**All Other Race/Ethnicity**” because they comprise only 1% of the overall **Race/Ethnicity** categories. These ten categories are: American Indian/Native American/Hispanic; American Indian/Native American/Non-Hispanic; Asian/Hispanic; Asian/Non-Hispanic; Black/African American/Hispanic; Multi-Racial/Hispanic; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Hispanic; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Non-Hispanic; Other/Hispanic; Other/Non-Hispanic.

2013 Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity and Offense Category, #					
UCR Category	Black / African American / Non- Hispanic	Multi-Racial / Non- Hispanic	White / Hispanic	White / Non- Hispanic	All Other Race / Ethnicity
Contempt	128	27	131	167	7
Drug	508	5	57	106	5
Other	736	21	157	207	10
Other - Person	2	0	0	0	0
Property	1,290	49	205	579	24
Sex	67	4	16	80	4
Status Offense	20	3	5	40	0
Violations	357	27	79	340	9
Violent	1,761	72	276	640	27
Warrant	2,084	105	401	763	30
State Total	6,953	313	1,327	2,922	116

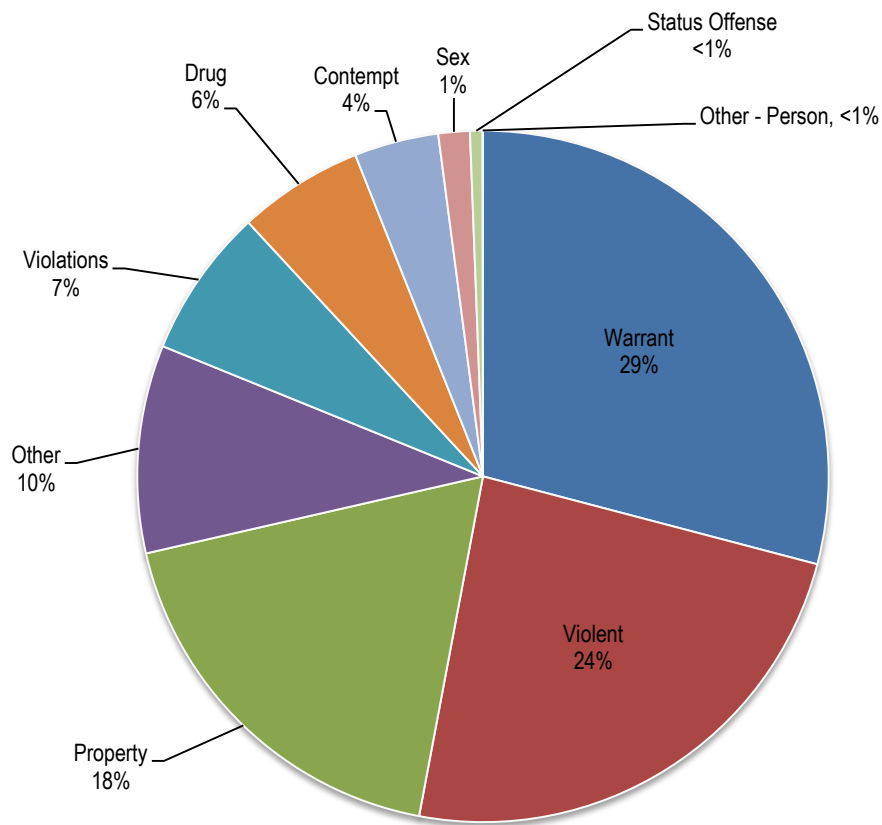
White/Non-Hispanics had the highest number of detention admissions for Contempt, Sex and Status Offenses. Black/Non-Hispanics had the highest number of detention admissions for Drug, Other - Person, Property, Violent, Warrant and Other offenses.

2013 Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity and Offense Category, %



	White / Non-Hispanic	White / Hispanic	All Other Race / Ethnicity	Multi-Racial / Non-Hispanic	Black / African American / Non-Hispanic
■ Contempt	6%	10%	6%	9%	2%
■ Drug	4%	4%	4%	2%	7%
■ Other	7%	12%	9%	7%	11%
■ Other - Person	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
■ Property	20%	15%	21%	16%	19%
■ Sex	3%	1%	3%	1%	1%
■ Status Offense	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
■ Violations	12%	6%	8%	9%	5%
■ Violent	22%	21%	23%	23%	25%
■ Warrant	26%	30%	26%	34%	30%

2013 Detention Admissions by Offense Category, %
n = 11,631



2013 Detention Admissions by Offense Category, # and %

UCR Category	#	%
Contempt	459	4%
Drug	681	6%
Other	1,131	10%
Other - Person	2	0%
Property	2,147	18%
Sex	171	1%
Status Offense	68	1%
Violations	812	7%
Violent	2,776	24%
Warrant	3,384	29%
State Total	11,631	100%

Detention Admissions by Authorizing County

"County" represents the county that authorized the detention for the youth.

Total # of Detention Admissions by Authorizing County and % of State Total Detention Admissions

Authorizing County	# Admissions	% of State Total
Adams	115	1.0%
Alexander	0	0.0%
Bond	6	0.1%
Boone	46	0.4%
Brown	0	0.0%
Bureau	24	0.2%
Calhoun	0	0.0%
Carroll	12	0.1%
Cass	4	0.0%
Champaign	373	3.2%
Christian	16	0.1%
Clark	4	0.0%
Clay	1	0.0%
Clinton	12	0.1%
Coles	49	0.4%
Cook	4,199	36.1%
Crawford	12	0.1%
Cumberland	1	0.0%
DeKalb	63	0.5%
DeWitt	9	0.1%
Douglas	5	0.0%
DuPage	591	5.1%
Edgar	10	0.1%
Edwards	11	0.1%
Effingham	17	0.1%
Fayette	23	0.2%
Ford	1	0.0%
Franklin	50	0.4%
Fulton	24	0.2%
Gallatin	0	0.0%
Greene	0	0.0%
Grundy	14	0.1%
Hamilton	4	0.0%
Hancock	17	0.1%
Hardin	1	0.0%
Henderson	4	0.0%
Henry	13	0.1%
Iroquois	29	0.2%
Jackson	35	0.3%
Jasper	1	0.0%
Jefferson	109	0.9%

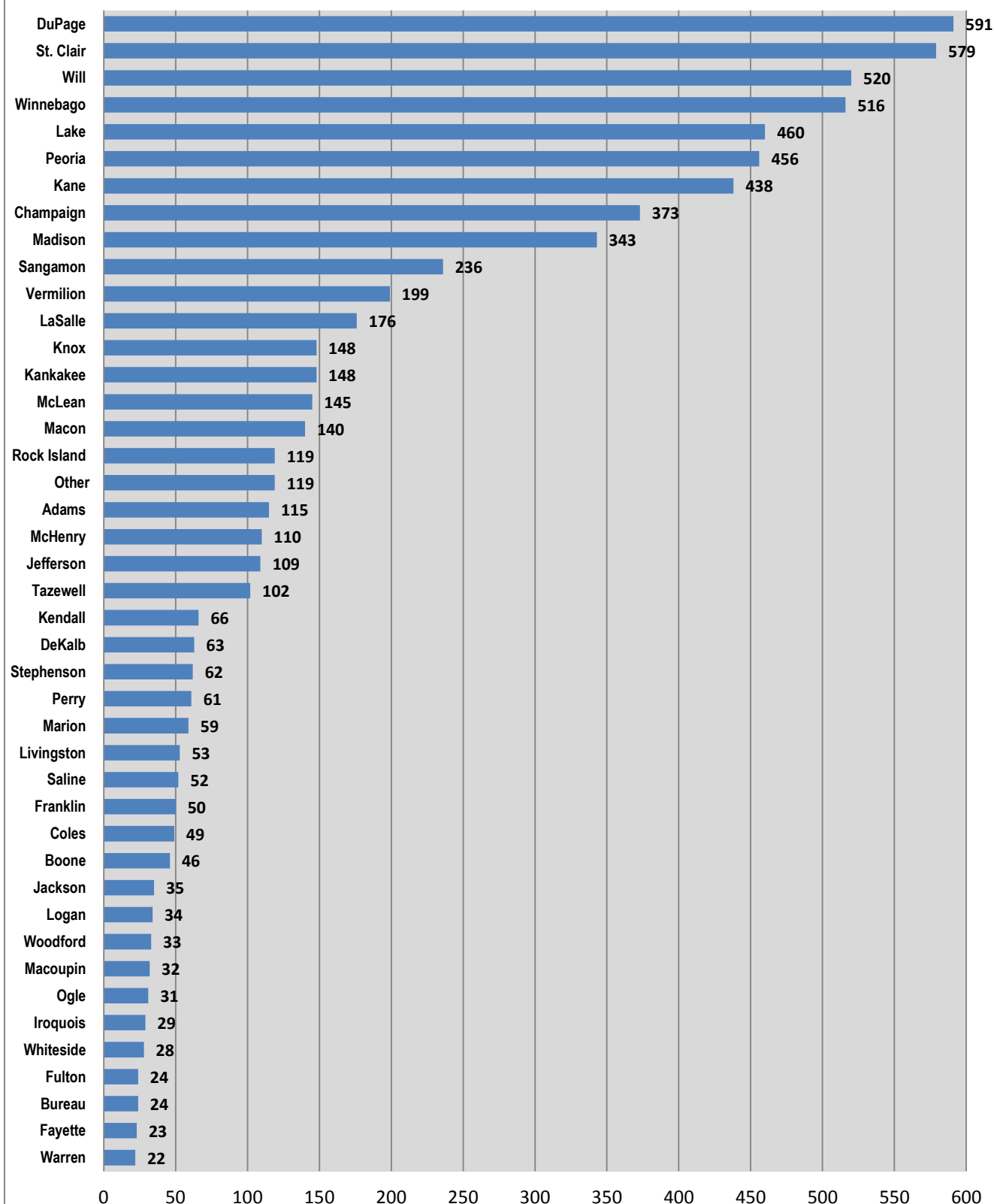
Authorizing County	# Admissions	% of State Total
Jersey	10	0.1%
Jo Daviess	3	0.0%
Johnson	1	0.0%
Kane	438	3.8%
Kankakee	148	1.3%
Kendall	66	0.6%
Knox	148	1.3%
Lake	460	4.0%
LaSalle	176	1.5%
Lawrence	5	0.0%
Lee	6	0.1%
Livingston	53	0.5%
Logan	34	0.3%
Macon	140	1.2%
Macoupin	32	0.3%
Madison	343	2.9%
Marion	59	0.5%
Marshall	4	0.0%
Mason	19	0.2%
Massac	3	0.0%
McDonough	19	0.2%
McHenry	110	0.9%
McLean	145	1.2%
Menard	3	0.0%
Mercer	7	0.1%
Monroe	4	0.0%
Montgomery	12	0.1%
Morgan	11	0.1%
Moultrie	13	0.1%
Ogle	31	0.3%
Other	119	1.0%
Peoria	456	3.9%
Perry	61	0.5%
Piatt	8	0.1%
Pike	15	0.1%
Pope	2	0.0%
Pulaski	3	0.0%
Putnam	5	0.0%
Randolph	14	0.1%
Richland	18	0.2%
Rock Island	119	1.0%

Authorizing County	# Admissions	% of State Total
Saline	52	0.4%
Sangamon	236	2.0%
Schuyler	6	0.1%
Scott	0	0.0%
Shelby	3	0.0%
St. Clair	579	5.0%
Stark	2	0.0%
Stephenson	62	0.5%
Tazewell	102	0.9%
Union	7	0.1%
Vermilion	199	1.7%
Wabash	7	0.1%
Warren	22	0.2%
Washington	5	0.0%
Wayne	2	0.0%
White	7	0.1%
Whiteside	28	0.2%
Will	520	4.5%
Williamson	15	0.1%
Winnebago	516	4.4%
Woodford	33	0.3%
State Total	11,631	100%

Notes: "Other" includes City of Chicago, Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ), Federal Marshall and Out-of-State admissions.

There may be instances in which some Illinois youth are detained in detention facilities outside of Illinois even though the delinquent behavior (or alleged delinquent behavior) occurred in Illinois. When this occurs, these data are not entered into JMIS.

2013 Detention Admissions by Authorizing County (excluding Cook County)

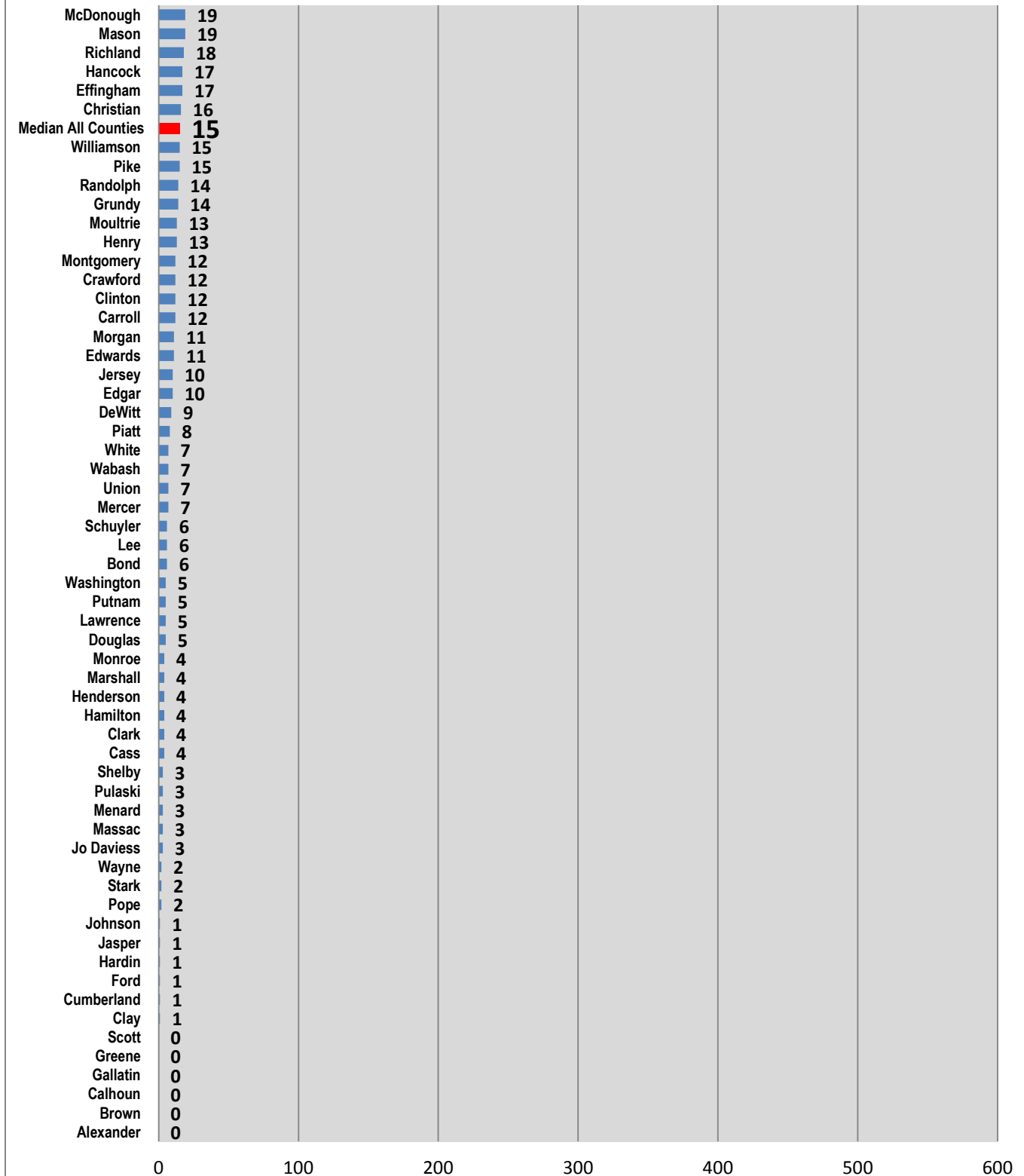


Notes: Cook County had 4,199 detention admissions, (36%) of all IL detention admissions (not displayed); there were 119 “Other” admissions (which include City of Chicago, IDJJ, Federal Marshall and Out-of-State admissions). DuPage County had the 2nd highest number of admissions at 591 (5.1%), and St. Clair County had the 3rd highest number of admissions at 579 (5.0%). The median (middle) for county detention admission among Illinois’ 102 counties is 15 admissions.

Admissions by Authorizing County chart continued on following page.

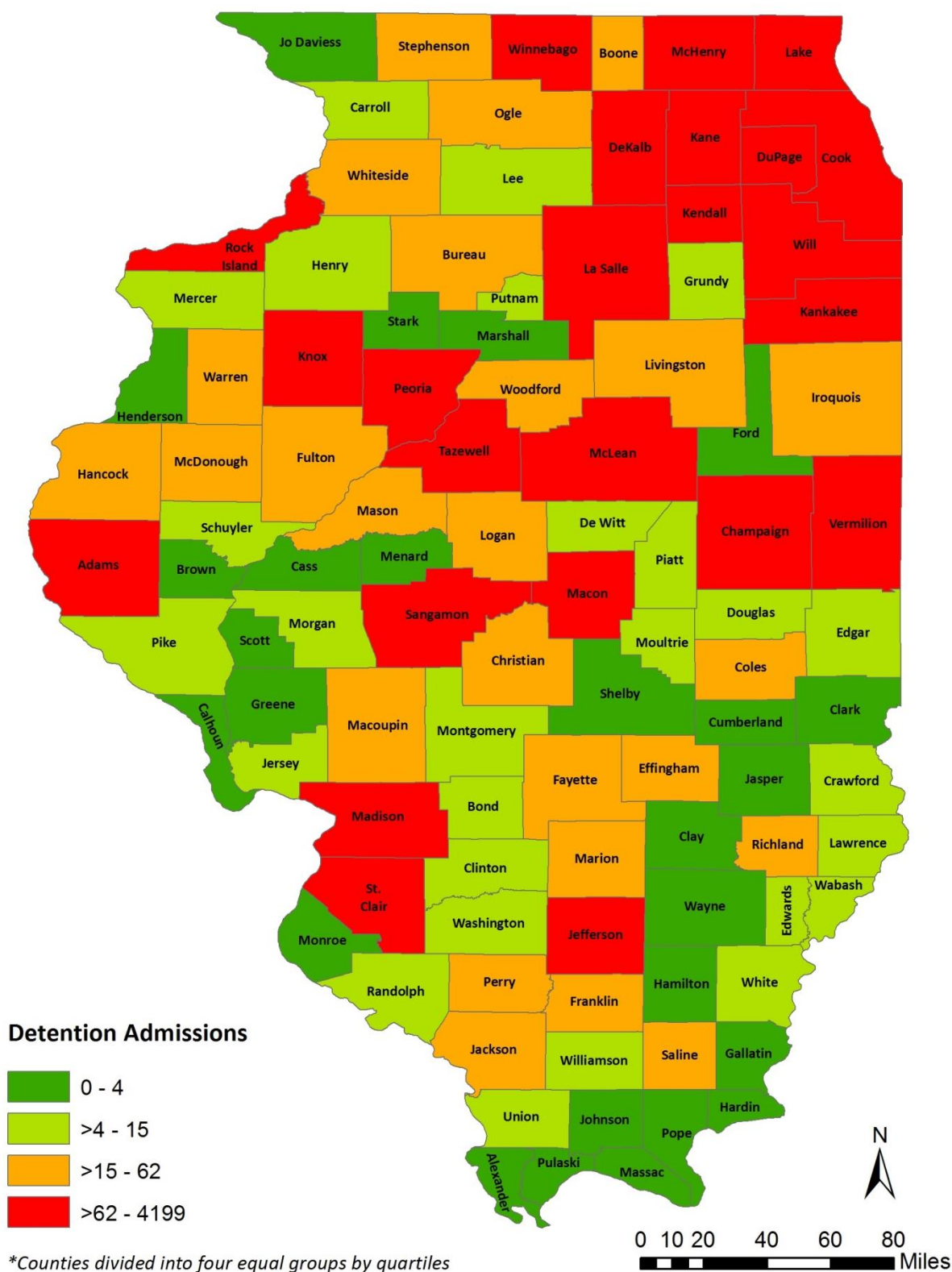
2013 Detention Admissions by Authorizing County

(continued from previous page)



There may be instances in which some Illinois youth are detained in detention facilities outside of Illinois even though the delinquent behavior (or alleged delinquent behavior) occurred in Illinois. When this occurs, these data are not entered into JMIS.

2013 Detention Admissions by Authorizing County



Detention Admissions by Authorizing County and Offense Category, # and %

(Pages 15-26)

Authorizing County	UCR Category	# of Admissions by UCR Categories	% of Admissions by UCR Categories of County Total
Adams	Contempt	12	10%
	Drug	6	5%
	Other	5	4%
	Property	16	14%
	Sex	1	1%
	Status Offense	4	3%
	Violations	12	10%
	Violent	22	19%
	Warrant	37	32%
	ALL OFFENSES	115	100%
Bond	Other	1	17%
	Sex	1	17%
	Warrant	4	67%
	ALL OFFENSES	6	100%
Boone	Drug	2	4%
	Other	2	4%
	Property	4	9%
	Status Offense	1	2%
	Violations	12	26%
	Violent	7	15%
	Warrant	18	39%
	ALL OFFENSES	46	100%
Bureau	Contempt	3	13%
	Other	1	4%
	Property	3	13%
	Violations	10	42%
	Violent	4	17%
	Warrant	3	13%
	ALL OFFENSES	24	100%
Carroll	Other	1	8%
	Property	3	25%
	Sex	1	8%
	Violations	4	33%
	Violent	2	17%
	Warrant	1	8%
	ALL OFFENSES	12	100%
Cass	Contempt	1	25%
	Other	1	25%
	Violations	2	50%
	ALL OFFENSES	4	100%
Champaign	Contempt	5	1%
	Drug	13	3%
	Other	40	11%
	Property	96	26%
	Sex	9	2%
	Status Offense	22	6%
	Violations	1	0%
	Violent	116	31%
	Warrant	71	19%
	ALL OFFENSES	373	100%

Authorizing County	UCR Category	# of Admissions by UCR Categories	% of Admissions by UCR Categories of County Total
Christian	Other	1	6%
	Property	4	25%
	Violent	3	19%
	Warrant	8	50%
	ALL OFFENSES	16	100%
Clark	Property	1	25%
	Violations	2	50%
	Warrant	1	25%
	ALL OFFENSES	4	100%
Clay	Other	1	100%
	ALL OFFENSES	1	100%
Clinton	Contempt	1	8%
	Other	1	8%
	Property	3	25%
	Violations	3	25%
	Violent	2	17%
	Warrant	2	17%
	ALL OFFENSES	12	100%
Coles	Drug	1	2%
	Other	1	2%
	Property	4	8%
	Sex	2	4%
	Violations	23	47%
	Violent	4	8%
	Warrant	14	29%
	ALL OFFENSES	49	100%
Cook	Contempt	3	0%
	Drug	482	11%
	Other	469	11%
	Other - Person	2	0%
	Property	786	19%
	Sex	45	1%
	Violations	121	3%
	Violent	1,077	26%
	Warrant	1,214	29%
	ALL OFFENSES	4,199	100%
Crawford	Other	4	33%
	Property	3	25%
	Violent	5	42%
	ALL OFFENSES	12	100%
Cumberland	Property	1	100%
	ALL OFFENSES	1	100%
DeKalb	Contempt	1	2%
	Other	2	3%
	Property	4	6%
	Status Offense	1	2%
	Violations	1	2%
	Violent	9	14%
	Warrant	45	71%
	ALL OFFENSES	63	100%

Authorizing County	UCR Category	# of Admissions by UCR Categories	% of Admissions by UCR Categories of County Total
DeWitt	Violations	3	33%
	Violent	6	67%
	ALL OFFENSES	9	100%
Douglas	Contempt	1	20%
	Violent	1	20%
	Warrant	3	60%
	ALL OFFENSES	5	100%
DuPage	Contempt	222	38%
	Drug	5	1%
	Other	22	4%
	Property	49	8%
	Sex	1	0%
	Status Offense	3	1%
	Violations	1	0%
	Violent	70	12%
	Warrant	218	37%
	ALL OFFENSES	591	100%
Edgar	Property	2	20%
	Violations	1	10%
	Violent	6	60%
	Warrant	1	10%
	ALL OFFENSES	10	100%
Edwards	Other	1	9%
	Property	2	18%
	Warrant	8	73%
	ALL OFFENSES	11	100%
Effingham	Drug	1	6%
	Other	9	53%
	Property	1	6%
	Violations	1	6%
	Violent	5	29%
	ALL OFFENSES	17	100%
Fayette	Contempt	1	4%
	Drug	1	4%
	Other	3	13%
	Property	2	9%
	Violations	3	13%
	Violent	5	22%
	Warrant	8	35%
	ALL OFFENSES	23	100%
Ford	Violations	1	100%
	ALL OFFENSES	1	100%
Franklin	Contempt	4	8%
	Drug	4	8%
	Other	3	6%
	Property	21	42%
	Sex	1	2%
	Status Offense	1	2%
	Violations	2	4%
	Violent	4	8%
	Warrant	10	20%
	ALL OFFENSES	50	100%

Authorizing County	UCR Category	# of Admissions by UCR Categories	% of Admissions by UCR Categories of County Total
Fulton	Drug	3	13%
	Property	5	21%
	Status Offense	2	8%
	Violations	5	21%
	Violent	5	21%
	Warrant	4	17%
	ALL OFFENSES	24	100%
Grundy	Contempt	2	14%
	Other	1	7%
	Property	2	14%
	Violent	4	29%
	Warrant	5	36%
	ALL OFFENSES	14	100%
Hamilton	Drug	1	25%
	Other	1	25%
	Violations	1	25%
	Warrant	1	25%
	ALL OFFENSES	4	100%
Hancock	Property	11	65%
	Violations	3	18%
	Violent	1	6%
	Warrant	2	12%
	ALL OFFENSES	17	100%
Hardin	Sex	1	100%
	ALL OFFENSES	1	100%
Henderson	Property	1	25%
	Sex	1	25%
	Violations	1	25%
	Violent	1	25%
	ALL OFFENSES	4	100%
Henry	Property	6	46%
	Sex	2	15%
	Violent	5	38%
	ALL OFFENSES	13	100%
Iroquois	Drug	1	3%
	Other	1	3%
	Property	7	24%
	Violations	2	7%
	Violent	11	38%
	Warrant	7	24%
	ALL OFFENSES	29	100%
Jackson	Contempt	1	3%
	Drug	1	3%
	Other	5	14%
	Property	7	20%
	Violations	2	6%
	Violent	7	20%
	Warrant	12	34%
	ALL OFFENSES	35	100%
Jasper	Property	1	100%
	ALL OFFENSES	1	100%

Authorizing County	UCR Category	# of Admissions by UCR Categories	% of Admissions by UCR Categories of County Total
Jefferson	Contempt	1	1%
	Drug	2	2%
	Other	7	6%
	Property	18	17%
	Violations	2	2%
	Violent	12	11%
	Warrant	67	61%
	ALL OFFENSES	109	100%
Jersey	Other	2	20%
	Property	3	30%
	Violations	2	20%
	Warrant	3	30%
	ALL OFFENSES	10	100%
Jo Daviess	Property	1	33%
	Violent	1	33%
	Warrant	1	33%
	ALL OFFENSES	3	100%
Johnson	Contempt	1	100%
	ALL OFFENSES	1	100%
Kane	Contempt	63	14%
	Drug	13	3%
	Other	61	14%
	Property	60	14%
	Sex	9	2%
	Violations	9	2%
	Violent	95	22%
	Warrant	128	29%
	ALL OFFENSES	438	100%
Kankakee	Drug	5	3%
	Other	10	7%
	Property	22	15%
	Sex	7	5%
	Violations	36	24%
	Violent	53	36%
	Warrant	15	10%
	ALL OFFENSES	148	100%
Kendall	Contempt	4	6%
	Drug	8	12%
	Other	3	5%
	Property	5	8%
	Violent	13	20%
	Warrant	33	50%
	ALL OFFENSES	66	100%
Knox	Drug	3	2%
	Other	7	5%
	Property	40	27%
	Sex	4	3%
	Violations	22	15%
	Violent	32	22%
	Warrant	40	27%
	ALL OFFENSES	148	100%

Authorizing County	UCR Category	# of Admissions by UCR Categories	% of Admissions by UCR Categories of County Total
Lake	Drug	17	4%
	Other	49	11%
	Property	105	23%
	Sex	3	1%
	Status Offense	1	0%
	Violations	72	16%
	Violent	140	30%
	Warrant	73	16%
	ALL OFFENSES	460	100%
LaSalle	Contempt	48	27%
	Drug	2	1%
	Property	28	16%
	Status Offense	2	1%
	Violations	5	3%
	Violent	21	12%
	Warrant	70	40%
	ALL OFFENSES	176	100%
Lawrence	Other	1	20%
	Sex	2	40%
	Warrant	2	40%
	ALL OFFENSES	5	100%
Lee	Property	3	50%
	Violations	1	17%
	Violent	1	17%
	Warrant	1	17%
	ALL OFFENSES	6	100%
Livingston	Drug	1	2%
	Property	7	13%
	Violations	29	55%
	Violent	12	23%
	Warrant	4	8%
	ALL OFFENSES	53	100%
Logan	Drug	1	3%
	Property	4	12%
	Violations	23	68%
	Violent	1	3%
	Warrant	5	15%
	ALL OFFENSES	34	100%
Macon	Drug	1	1%
	Other	18	13%
	Property	41	29%
	Sex	2	1%
	Violent	9	6%
	Warrant	69	49%
	ALL OFFENSES	140	100%
Macoupin	Drug	2	6%
	Other	7	22%
	Property	6	19%
	Sex	1	3%
	Violations	1	3%
	Violent	9	28%
	Warrant	6	19%
	ALL OFFENSES	32	100%

Authorizing County	UCR Category	# of Admissions by UCR Categories	% of Admissions by UCR Categories of County Total
Madison	Contempt	1	0%
	Drug	14	4%
	Other	58	17%
	Property	43	13%
	Sex	3	1%
	Violations	5	1%
	Violent	108	31%
	Warrant	111	32%
	ALL OFFENSES	343	100%
Marion	Drug	2	3%
	Other	5	8%
	Property	15	25%
	Sex	2	3%
	Violations	5	8%
	Violent	8	14%
	Warrant	22	37%
	ALL OFFENSES	59	100%
Marshall	Property	1	25%
	Violations	1	25%
	Violent	2	50%
	ALL OFFENSES	4	100%
Mason	Drug	1	5%
	Property	3	16%
	Sex	1	5%
	Violations	7	37%
	Violent	5	26%
	Warrant	2	11%
	ALL OFFENSES	19	100%
Massac	Violations	1	33%
	Warrant	2	67%
	ALL OFFENSES	3	100%
McDonough	Other	2	11%
	Property	6	32%
	Sex	1	5%
	Violations	2	11%
	Warrant	8	42%
	ALL OFFENSES	19	100%
McHenry	Contempt	10	9%
	Drug	13	12%
	Other	5	5%
	Property	25	23%
	Sex	1	1%
	Violent	16	15%
	Warrant	40	36%
	ALL OFFENSES	110	100%
McLean	Drug	4	3%
	Other	4	3%
	Property	24	17%
	Sex	1	1%
	Violations	32	22%
	Violent	45	31%
	Warrant	35	24%
	ALL OFFENSES	145	100%

Authorizing County	UCR Category	# of Admissions by UCR Categories	% of Admissions by UCR Categories of County Total
Menard	Property	2	67%
	Violations	1	33%
	ALL OFFENSES	3	100%
Mercer	Property	4	133%
	Sex	1	33%
	Violations	1	33%
	Violent	1	33%
	ALL OFFENSES	7	100%
Monroe	Violent	4	100%
	ALL OFFENSES	4	100%
Montgomery	Other	4	33%
	Property	6	50%
	Violent	1	8%
	Warrant	1	8%
	ALL OFFENSES	12	100%
Morgan	Drug	2	18%
	Property	4	36%
	Violations	2	18%
	Violent	2	18%
	Warrant	1	9%
	ALL OFFENSES	11	100%
Moultrie	Other	3	23%
	Property	3	23%
	Sex	1	8%
	Violent	3	23%
	Warrant	3	23%
	ALL OFFENSES	13	100%
Ogle	Drug	2	6%
	Other	1	3%
	Property	5	16%
	Sex	1	3%
	Violations	3	10%
	Violent	9	29%
	Warrant	10	32%
	ALL OFFENSES	31	100%
Peoria	Drug	9	2%
	Other	44	10%
	Property	115	25%
	Sex	4	1%
	Status Offense	1	0%
	Violations	1	0%
	Violent	147	32%
	Warrant	135	30%
	ALL OFFENSES	456	100%
Perry	Contempt	4	7%
	Drug	1	2%
	Other	4	7%
	Property	20	33%
	Sex	1	2%
	Violations	2	3%
	Violent	2	3%
	Warrant	27	44%
	ALL OFFENSES	61	100%

Authorizing County	UCR Category	# of Admissions by UCR Categories	% of Admissions by UCR Categories of County Total
Piatt	Property	1	13%
	Sex	1	13%
	Violations	3	38%
	Violent	1	13%
	Warrant	2	100%
	ALL OFFENSES	8	53%
Pike	Property	7	47%
	Violations	1	7%
	Violent	6	40%
	Warrant	1	7%
	ALL OFFENSES	15	100%
Pope	Violations	1	50%
	Violent	1	50%
	ALL OFFENSES	2	100%
Pulaski	Warrant	3	100%
	ALL OFFENSES	3	100%
Putnam	Drug	1	20%
	Property	1	20%
	Violations	2	40%
	Warrant	1	20%
	ALL OFFENSES	5	100%
Randolph	Drug	1	7%
	Other	1	7%
	Property	6	43%
	Violations	1	7%
	Violent	2	14%
	Warrant	3	21%
	ALL OFFENSES	14	100%
Richland	Drug	2	11%
	Property	3	17%
	Sex	1	6%
	Violent	4	22%
	Warrant	8	44%
	ALL OFFENSES	18	100%
Rock Island	Contempt	1	1%
	Drug	5	4%
	Other	14	12%
	Property	38	32%
	Sex	5	4%
	Violations	6	5%
	Violent	33	28%
	Warrant	17	14%
	ALL OFFENSES	119	100%
Saline	Contempt	2	4%
	Drug	1	2%
	Other	3	6%
	Property	21	40%
	Sex	1	2%
	Violations	6	12%
	Violent	5	10%
	Warrant	13	25%
	ALL OFFENSES	52	100%

Authorizing County	UCR Category	# of Admissions by UCR Categories	% of Admissions by UCR Categories of County Total
Sangamon	Contempt	1	0%
	Drug	5	2%
	Other	20	8%
	Property	55	23%
	Sex	1	0%
	Violent	58	25%
	Warrant	96	41%
	ALL OFFENSES	236	100%
Schuyler	Drug	2	33%
	Violations	4	67%
	ALL OFFENSES	6	100%
Shelby	Property	1	33%
	Sex	1	33%
	Violent	1	33%
	ALL OFFENSES	3	100%
Stark	Property	1	50%
	Violent	1	50%
	ALL OFFENSES	2	100%
St. Clair	Drug	2	0%
	Other	97	17%
	Property	118	20%
	Sex	30	5%
	Violations	47	8%
	Violent	145	25%
	Warrant	140	24%
	ALL OFFENSES	579	100%
Stephenson	Other	4	6%
	Property	6	10%
	Sex	1	2%
	Violations	7	11%
	Violent	21	34%
	Warrant	23	37%
	ALL OFFENSES	62	100%
Tazewell	Drug	3	3%
	Other	5	5%
	Property	25	25%
	Sex	2	2%
	Violations	32	31%
	Violent	17	17%
	Warrant	18	18%
	ALL OFFENSES	102	100%
Union	Property	3	43%
	Warrant	4	57%
	ALL OFFENSES	7	100%
Vermilion	Contempt	8	4%
	Drug	2	1%
	Other	17	9%
	Property	32	16%
	Sex	4	2%
	Status Offense	9	5%
	Violations	17	9%
	Violent	68	34%
	Warrant	42	21%
	ALL OFFENSES	199	100%

Authorizing County	UCR Category	# of Admissions by UCR Categories	% of Admissions by UCR Categories of County Total
Wabash	Other	1	14%
	Property	1	14%
	Violations	3	43%
	Warrant	2	29%
	ALL OFFENSES	7	100%
Warren	Other	4	18%
	Property	8	36%
	Sex	1	5%
	Violations	1	5%
	Violent	7	32%
	Warrant	1	5%
	ALL OFFENSES	22	100%
Washington	Property	2	40%
	Violations	1	20%
	Violent	1	20%
	Warrant	1	20%
	ALL OFFENSES	5	100%
Wayne	Violent	1	50%
	Warrant	1	50%
	ALL OFFENSES	2	100%
White	Contempt	2	29%
	Property	1	14%
	Violations	4	57%
	ALL OFFENSES	7	100%
Whiteside	Contempt	1	4%
	Other	3	11%
	Property	6	21%
	Status Offense	1	4%
	Violations	3	11%
	Violent	9	32%
	Warrant	5	18%
	ALL OFFENSES	28	100%
Will	Contempt	52	10%
	Drug	19	4%
	Other	48	9%
	Property	86	17%
	Sex	2	0%
	Status Offense	5	1%
	Violations	17	3%
	Violent	167	32%
	Warrant	124	24%
	ALL OFFENSES	520	100%
Williamson	Property	1	7%
	Violations	1	7%
	Violent	4	27%
	Warrant	9	60%
	ALL OFFENSES	15	100%

Authorizing County	UCR Category	# of Admissions by UCR Categories	% of Admissions by UCR Categories of County Total
Winnebago	Contempt	2	0%
	Drug	8	2%
	Other	36	7%
	Property	35	7%
	Sex	7	1%
	Status Offense	15	3%
	Violations	139	27%
	Violent	70	14%
	Warrant	204	40%
	ALL OFFENSES	516	100%
Woodford	Drug	3	9%
	Other	1	3%
	Property	1	3%
	Violations	23	70%
	Violent	4	12%
	Warrant	1	3%
	ALL OFFENSES	33	100%
Other (City of Chicago, IDJJ, Federal Marshall and Out-of-State)	Contempt	1	1%
	Drug	3	3%
	Other	6	5%
	Property	24	20%
	Sex	4	3%
	Violations	11	9%
	Violent	16	13%
	Warrant	54	45%
	ALL OFFENSES	119	100%
State Total	Contempt	459	4%
	Drug	681	6%
	Other	1,131	10%
	Other - Person	2	0%
	Property	2,147	18%
	Sex	171	1%
	Status Offense	68	1%
	Violations	812	7%
	Violent	2,776	24%
	Warrant	3,384	29%
	ALL OFFENSES	11,631	100%

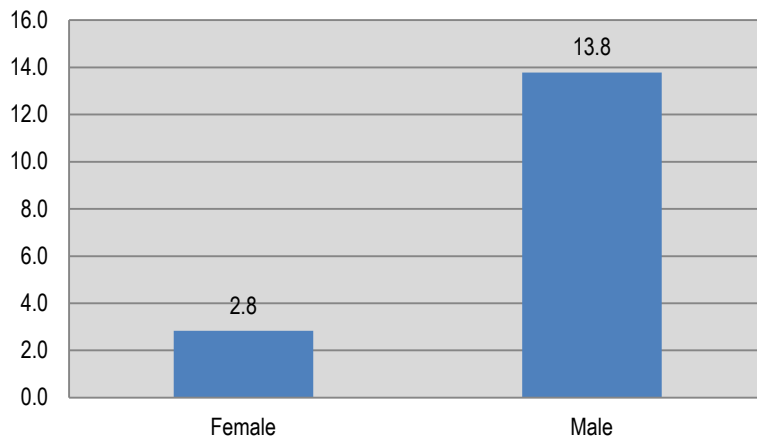
Note: Counties with zero admissions were: Alexander, Brown, Calhoun, Gallatin, Greene, and Scott.

There may be instances where some Illinois youth are detained in detention facilities outside of Illinois even though the delinquent behavior (or alleged delinquent behavior) occurred in Illinois. When this occurs, these data are not entered into JMIS.

Section 2 – ILLINOIS DETENTION ADMISSIONS BY RATE 2013

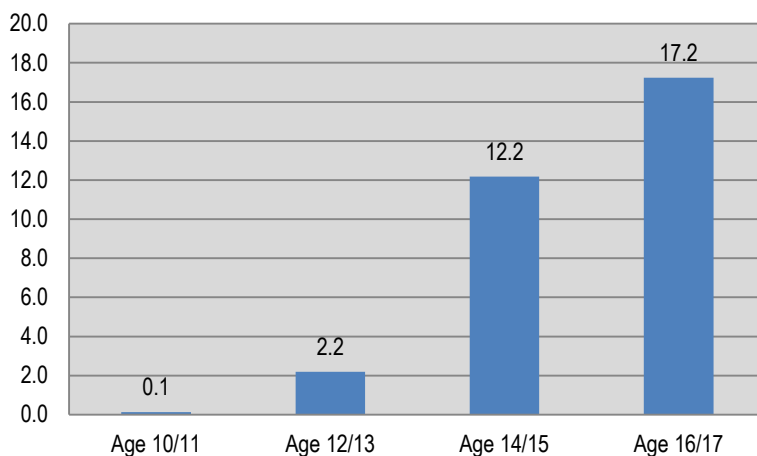
Data Source for Illinois Youth Population: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

2013 Rate of Detention Admissions for Illinois Youth Population Age 10-17 per 1,000, by Gender



For youth age 10-17 in Illinois in 2013, for each 1,000 females, approximately 3 were admitted to detention; for each 1,000 males, approximately 14 were admitted to detention.

2013 Rate of Detention Admissions by Illinois Youth Population Age 10-17 per 1,000, by Age Group



The **Rate of Detention Admissions** was calculated by dividing the total number of detention admissions by the IL youth population age 10-17 in each IL county, the result was then multiplied by 1,000.

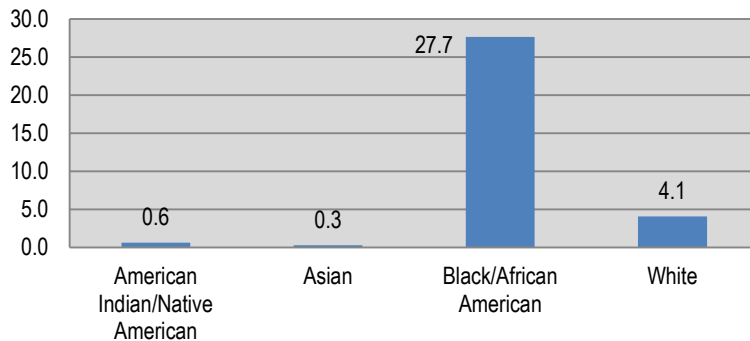
2013 Rate of Detention Admissions for Illinois Youth Population Age 10-17 per 1,000, by Gender

Gender	# Admissions	IL Population Age 10-17	Rate/1000
Female	1,915	676,613	2.8
Male	9,716	705,250	13.8
State Total	11,631	1,381,863	8.4

2013 Rate of Detention Admissions by Illinois Youth Population Age 10-17 per 1,000, by Age Group

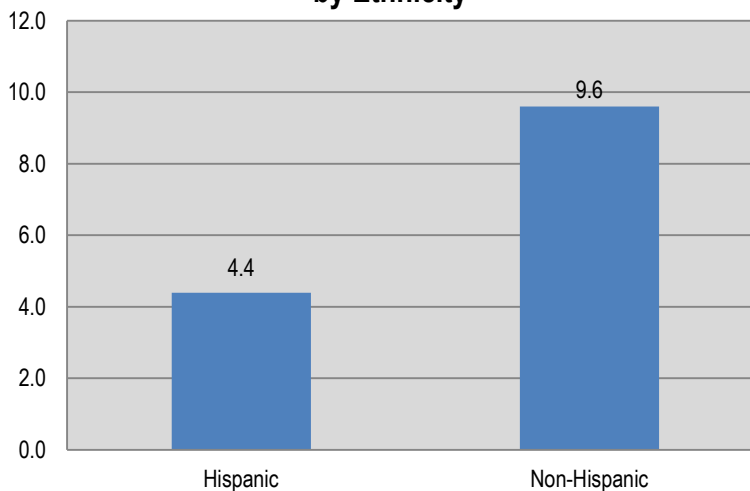
Age	# Admissions	IL Population Age 10-17	Rate/1000
Age 10/11	46	338,394	0.1
Age 12/13	764	347,873	2.2
Age 14/15	4,208	345,466	12.2
Age 16/17	6,036	350,130	17.2
State Total	11,631	1,381,863	8.4

2013 Rate of Detention Admissions by Illinois Youth Population Age 10-17 per 1,000, by Race



The detention admission rate of over 27 per 1,000 youth for Black/African American youth age 10-17 was over 3 times that of the rate of 8 per 1,000 for all youth age 10-17. The rates for all other racial groups were well below the statewide rate of 8 per 1,000.

2013 Rate of Detention Admissions by Illinois Youth Population Age 10-17 per 1,000, by Ethnicity



The detention admission rate per 1,000 youth age 10-17 was over twice as high for Non-Hispanic youth age 10-17 (slightly less than 10 youth per 1000) than for Hispanic youth in that same age range (less than 5 youth per 1000).

2013 Rate of Detention Admissions by Illinois Youth Population Age 10-17 per 1,000, by Race

Race	# Admissions	IL Population Age 10-17	Rate/1000
American Indian/Native American	8	12,643	0.6
Asian	19	68,551	0.3
Black/African American	6,962	251,555	27.7
White	4,249	1,049,114	4.1

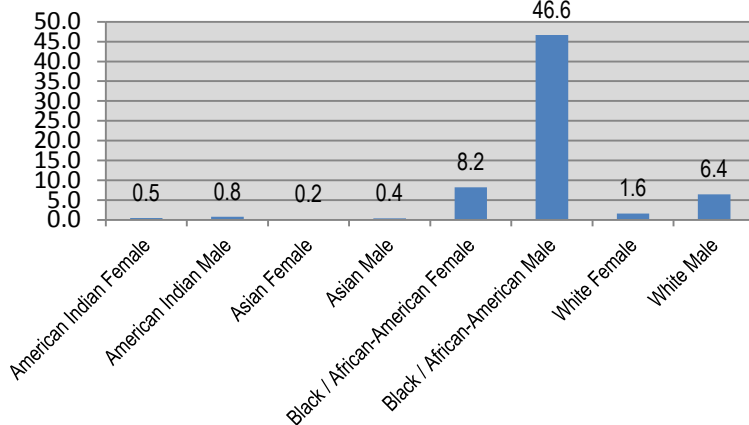
NOTE: For Multi-Racial, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Other, Ages 10-17, there were no data available on total Illinois population. Therefore State Total for Race is not listed in the table above.

2013 Rate of Detention Admissions by Illinois Youth Population Age 10-17 per 1,000, by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	# Admissions	IL Population Age 10-17	Rate/1000
Hispanic	1,381	314,633	4.4
Non-Hispanic	10,250	1,067,230	9.6
State Total	11,631	1,381,863	8.4

NOTE: Throughout this Detention Report Race and Ethnicity are combined into one variable – Race/Ethnicity, except on the pages where RATES are calculated. The OJJDP website where the Illinois Youth population data was obtained only provides Race and Ethnicity as separate data variables and they were not able to be combined for purposes of this report.

2013 Rate of Detention Admissions by Illinois Youth Population Age 10-17 per 1,000, by Race by Gender

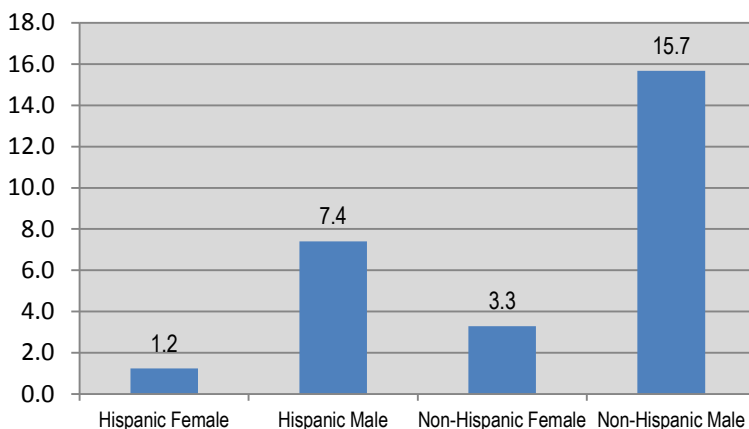


2013 Rate of Detention Admissions by Illinois Youth Population Age 10-17 per 1,000, by Race by Gender

Race	# Admissions	IL Population Age 10-17	Rate / 1,000
American Indian Female	3	6,205	0.5
American Indian Male	5	6,438	0.8
Asian Female	6	34,262	0.2
Asian Male	13	34,289	0.4
Black / African-American Female	1,019	124,173	8.2
Black / African-American Male	5,942	127,382	46.6
White Female	805	511,973	1.6
White Male	3,444	537,141	6.4

NOTE: For Multi-Racial, Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander, and Other, Ages 10-17, there were no data available on total Illinois population. Therefore State Total for Race is not listed in the table above.

2013 Rate of Detention Admissions by Illinois Youth Population Age 10-17 per 1,000, by Ethnicity by Gender



2013 Rate of Detention Admissions by Illinois Youth Population Age 10-17 per 1,000, by Ethnicity by Gender

Ethnicity	# Admissions	IL Population Age 10-17	Rate / 1,000
Hispanic Female	190	153,652	1.2
Hispanic Male	1,191	160,981	7.4
Non-Hispanic Female	1,725	522,961	3.3
Non-Hispanic Male	8,525	544,269	15.7
State Total	11,631	1,381,863	8.4

NOTE: Throughout this Detention Report Race and Ethnicity are combined into one variable – Race/Ethnicity – except on the pages where RATES are calculated. The OJJDP website where the Illinois Youth Population data was obtained only provides Race and Ethnicity as separate data variables and they were not able to be combined for the purposes of this report.

**2013 Rate of Detention Admissions by Illinois Youth Population Age 10-17 per 1,000,
by Authorizing County**
(continued to next page)

Authorizing County	# Admissions	IL Population Age 10-17	Rate per 1000
Adams	115	6,725	17.1
Alexander	0	738	0.0
Bond	6	1,597	3.8
Boone	46	7,225	6.4
Brown	0	463	0.0
Bureau	24	3,620	6.6
Calhoun	0	497	0.0
Carroll	12	1,468	8.2
Cass	4	1,467	2.7
Champaign	373	16,803	22.2
Christian	16	3,352	4.8
Clark	4	1,737	2.3
Clay	1	1,379	0.7
Clinton	12	3,824	3.1
Coles	49	4,307	11.4
Cook	4199	527,517	8.0
Crawford	12	1,842	6.5
Cumberland	1	1,151	0.9
DeKalb	63	10,338	6.1
DeWitt	9	1,744	5.2
Douglas	5	2,364	2.1
DuPage	591	104,958	5.6
Edgar	10	1,829	5.5
Edwards	11	731	15.0
Effingham	17	3,692	4.6
Fayette	23	2,252	10.2
Ford	1	1,557	0.6
Franklin	50	4,004	12.5
Fulton	24	3,559	6.7
Gallatin	0	504	0.0
Greene	0	1,412	0.0

Authorizing County	# Admissions	IL Population Age 10-17	Rate per 1000
Grundy	14	6,133	2.3
Hamilton	4	873	4.6
Hancock	17	1,809	9.4
Hardin	1	403	2.5
Henderson	4	665	6.0
Henry	13	5,428	2.4
Iroquois	29	3,209	9.0
Jackson	35	4,754	7.4
Jasper	1	987	1.0
Jefferson	109	3,705	29.4
Jersey	10	2,413	4.1
Jo Daviess	3	2,139	1.4
Johnson	1	1,124	0.9
Kane	438	67,287	6.5
Kankakee	148	12,850	11.5
Kendall	66	16,170	4.1
Knox	148	4,942	29.9
Lake	460	88,652	5.2
LaSalle	176	12,029	14.6
Lawrence	5	1,449	3.5
Lee	6	3,309	1.8
Livingston	53	3,941	13.4
Logan	34	2,678	12.7
Macon	140	10,837	12.9
Macoupin	32	4,875	6.6
Madison	343	26,916	12.7
Marion	59	3,926	15.0
Marshall	4	1,222	3.3
Mason	19	1,477	12.9
Massac	3	1,491	2.0
McDonough	19	2,277	8.3

Authorizing County	# Admissions	IL Population Age 10-17	Rate per 1000
McHenry	110	39,124	2.8
McLean	145	17,085	8.5
Menard	3	1,361	2.2
Mercer	7	1,777	3.9
Monroe	4	3,942	1.0
Montgomery	12	2,869	4.2
Morgan	11	3,306	3.3
Moultrie	13	1,691	7.7
Ogle	31	6,144	5.0
Peoria	456	19,435	23.5
Perry	61	2,041	29.9
Piatt	8	1,877	4.3
Pike	15	1,640	9.1
Pope	2	362	5.5
Pulaski	3	586	5.1
Putnam	5	574	8.7
Randolph	14	2,943	4.8
Richland	18	1,572	11.5
Rock Island	119	14,399	8.3
Saline	52	2,562	20.3
Sangamon	236	20,895	11.3
Schuyler	6	764	7.9
Scott	0	560	0.0
Shelby	3	2,281	1.3
St. Clair	579	29,448	19.7
Stark	2	643	3.1
Stephenson	62	4,776	13.0
Tazewell	102	14,260	7.2
Union	7	1,700	4.1
Vermilion	199	8,525	23.3

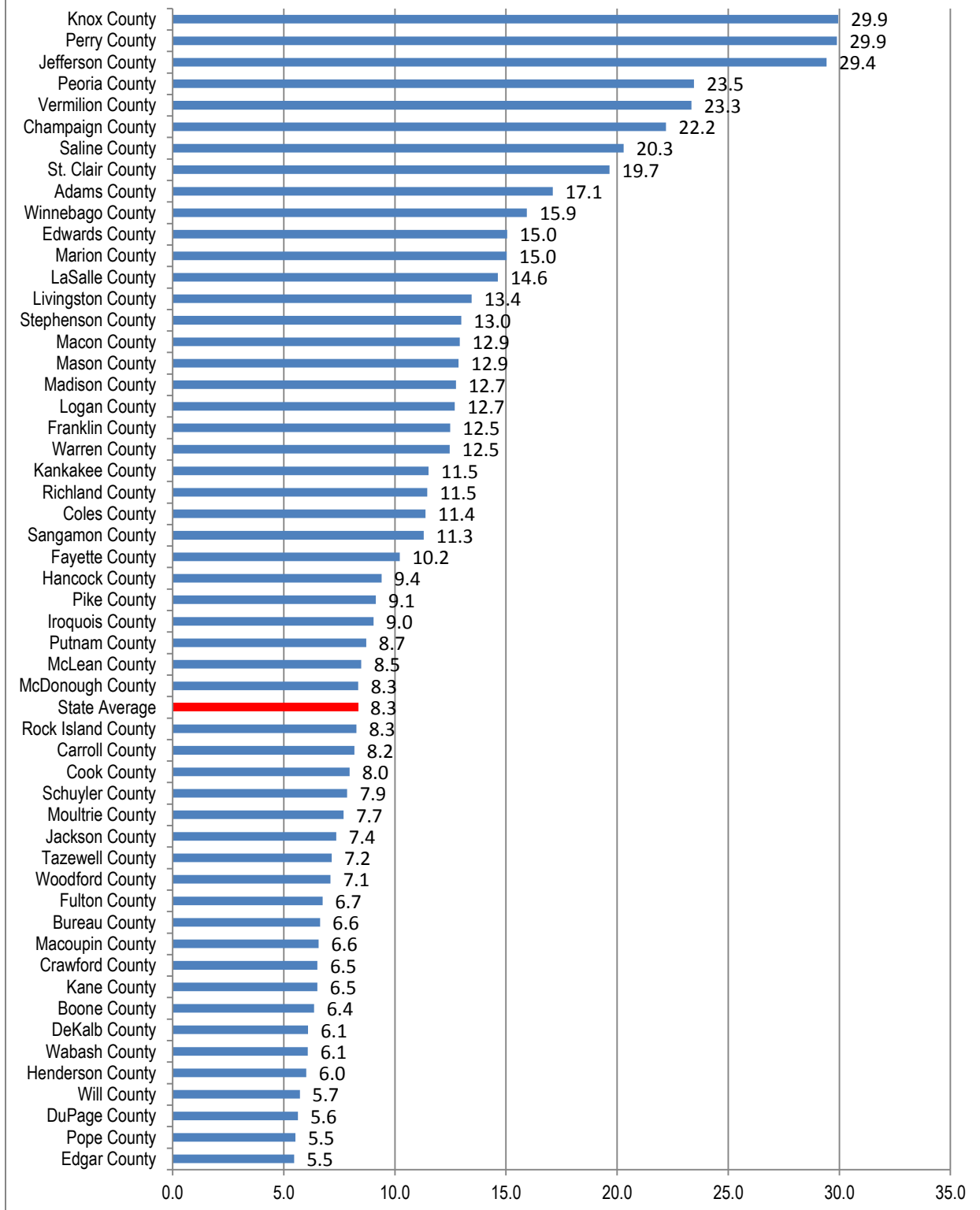
Authorizing County	# Admissions	IL Population Age 10-17	Rate per 1000
Wabash	7	1,152	6.1
Warren	22	1,765	12.5
Washington	5	1,455	3.4
Wayne	2	1,730	1.2
White	7	1,337	5.2
Whiteside	28	6,210	4.5
Will	520	90,887	5.7
Williamson	15	6,545	2.3
Winnebago	516	32,369	15.9
Woodford	33	4,645	7.1
State Total	11,512	1,381,863	8.3

Notes: “Other” includes City of Chicago, Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ), Federal Marshall and Out-of-State admissions and is not listed here because it has no population denominator to determine “rate.”

The **Rate of Detention Admissions** was calculated by dividing the total number of detention admissions in each IL County by the youth population age 10-17 in that county; the result was then multiplied by 1,000.

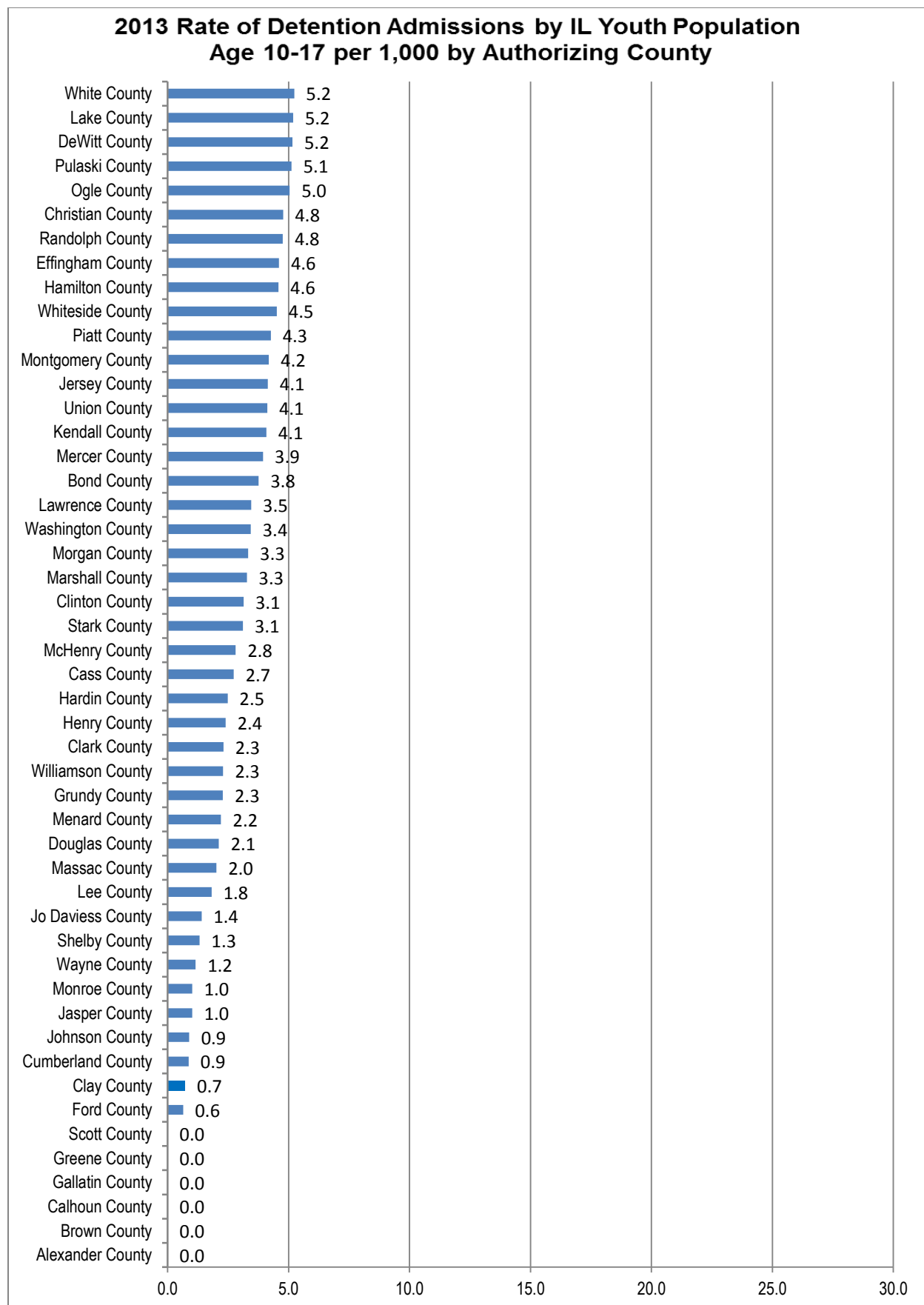
There may be instances where some Illinois youth are detained in detention facilities outside of Illinois even though the delinquent behavior (or alleged delinquent behavior) occurred in Illinois. When this occurs, these data are not entered into JMIS.

2013 Rate of Detention Admissions by IL Youth Population Age 10-17 per 1,000 by Authorizing County



Knox County and Perry County had the highest detention admission rates across all counties at 29.9 per 1,000 youth age 10-17; Alexander, Brown, Calhoun, Gallatin, Greene, and Scott Counties had the lowest detention admission rate of 0.

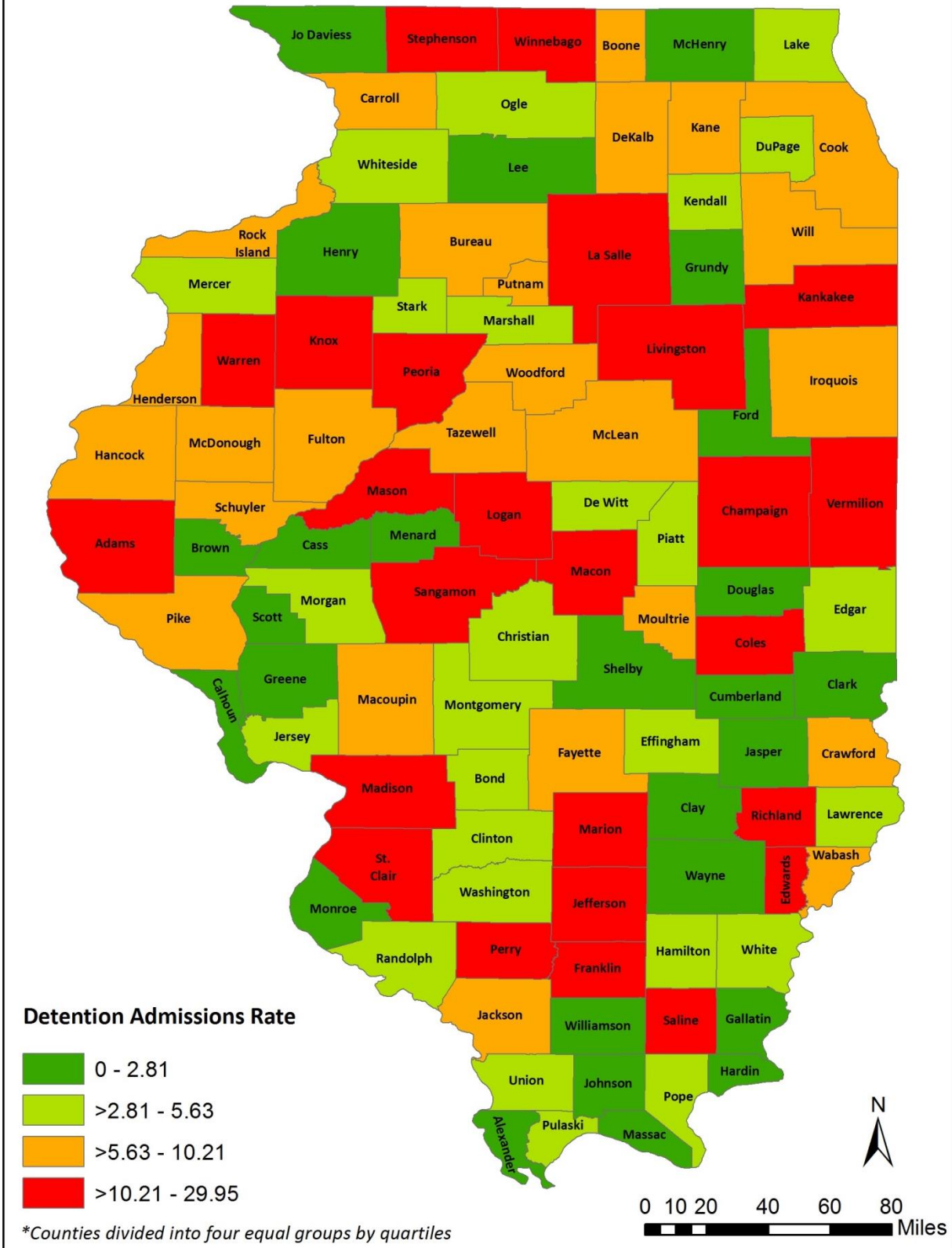
Admissions Rates by Authorizing County table continued on following page



There may be instances where some Illinois youth are detained in detention facilities outside of Illinois even though the delinquent behavior (or alleged delinquent behavior) occurred in Illinois. When this occurs, these data are not entered into JMIS.

2013 Rate of Detention Admissions by Authorizing County

(per 1,000 Illinois youth ages 10-17 years)



The **Rate of Detention Admissions** was calculated by dividing the total number of detention admissions by the IL youth population ages 10-17 in each IL County, then multiplied by 1,000.

2013 Authorizing County Average Daily Population (ADP) Index for IL Youth Population Age 10-17

(continued to next page)

Authorizing County	ADP	IL Population Age 10-17	Index
Adams	14.6	6,725	2.18
Alexander	0.0	738	0.00
Bond	0.2	1,597	0.10
Boone	1.3	7,225	0.18
Brown	0.0	463	0.00
Bureau	2.0	3,620	0.54
Calhoun	0.0	497	0.00
Carroll	0.4	1,468	0.31
Cass	0.1	1,467	0.06
Champaign	16.0	16,803	0.95
Christian	0.4	3,352	0.11
Clark	0.3	1,737	0.15
Clay	0.2	1,379	0.12
Clinton	1.0	3,824	0.25
Coles	1.3	4,307	0.29
Cook	281.2	527,517	0.53
Crawford	0.4	1,842	0.22
Cumberland	0.0	1,151	0.02
DeKalb	1.6	10,338	0.15
DeWitt	0.9	1,744	0.49
Douglas	0.1	2,364	0.05
DuPage	18.3	104,958	0.17
Edgar	0.3	1,829	0.15
Edwards	0.2	731	0.33
Effingham	1.4	3,692	0.38
Fayette	0.6	2,252	0.25
Ford	0.0	1,557	0.03
Franklin	2.4	4,004	0.61
Fulton	1.6	3,559	0.46
Gallatin	0.0	504	0.00
Greene	0.0	1,412	0.00

Authorizing County	ADP	IL Population Age 10-17	Index
Grundy	0.9	6,133	0.15
Hamilton	0.4	873	0.44
Hancock	0.3	1,809	0.18
Hardin	0.3	403	0.74
Henderson	0.0	665	0.07
Henry	1.1	5,428	0.21
Iroquois	0.9	3,209	0.29
Jackson	3.1	4,754	0.66
Jasper	0.0	987	0.04
Jefferson	3.4	3,705	0.92
Jersey	0.9	2,413	0.37
Jo Daviess	0.1	2,139	0.03
Johnson	1.0	1,124	0.88
Kane	34.5	67,287	0.51
Kankakee	7.2	12,850	0.56
Kendall	4.1	16,170	0.25
Knox	7.7	4,942	1.55
Lake	22.0	88,652	0.25
LaSalle	13.6	12,029	1.13
Lawrence	0.5	1,449	0.32
Lee	0.1	3,309	0.03
Livingston	2.6	3,941	0.67
Logan	1.3	2,678	0.49
Macon	5.1	10,837	0.47
Macoupin	1.5	4,875	0.31
Madison	18.8	26,916	0.70
Marion	3.5	3,926	0.90
Marshall	0.3	1,222	0.26
Mason	0.6	1,477	0.40
Massac	0.3	1,491	0.19
McDonough	0.9	2,277	0.39

Authorizing County	ADP	IL Population Age 10-17	Index
McHenry	3.9	39,124	0.10
McLean	4.3	17,085	0.25
Menard	0.1	1,361	0.11
Mercer	0.6	1,777	0.36
Monroe	0.4	3,942	0.11
Montgomery	1.8	2,869	0.64
Morgan	0.2	3,306	0.07
Moultrie	0.4	1,691	0.25
Ogle	0.8	6,144	0.12
Peoria	32.9	19,435	1.69
Perry	1.7	2,041	0.84
Piatt	0.6	1,877	0.34
Pike	0.7	1,640	0.40
Pope	0.0	362	0.04
Pulaski	0.1	586	0.12
Putnam	0.1	574	0.25
Randolph	0.6	2,943	0.20
Richland	1.1	1,572	0.68
Rock Island	7.2	14,399	0.50
Saline	1.6	2,562	0.64
Sangamon	12.5	20,895	0.60
Schuyler	0.1	764	0.19
Scott	0.0	560	0.00
Shelby	0.1	2,281	0.05
St. Clair	15.2	29,448	0.52
Stark	0.0	643	0.02
Stephenson	1.5	4,776	0.32
Tazewell	5.0	14,260	0.35

Authorizing County	ADP	IL Population Age 10-17	Index
Union	0.6	1,700	0.35
Vermilion	19.6	8,525	2.30
Wabash	0.4	1,152	0.36
Warren	1.0	1,765	0.58
Washington	0.4	1,455	0.31
Wayne	0.3	1,730	0.20
White	0.2	1,337	0.11
Whiteside	1.3	6,210	0.21
Will	31.5	90,887	0.35
Williamson	0.9	6,545	0.14
Winnebago	43.3	32,369	1.34
Woodford	1.5	4,645	0.32
State Total	678.8	1,381,863	0.49

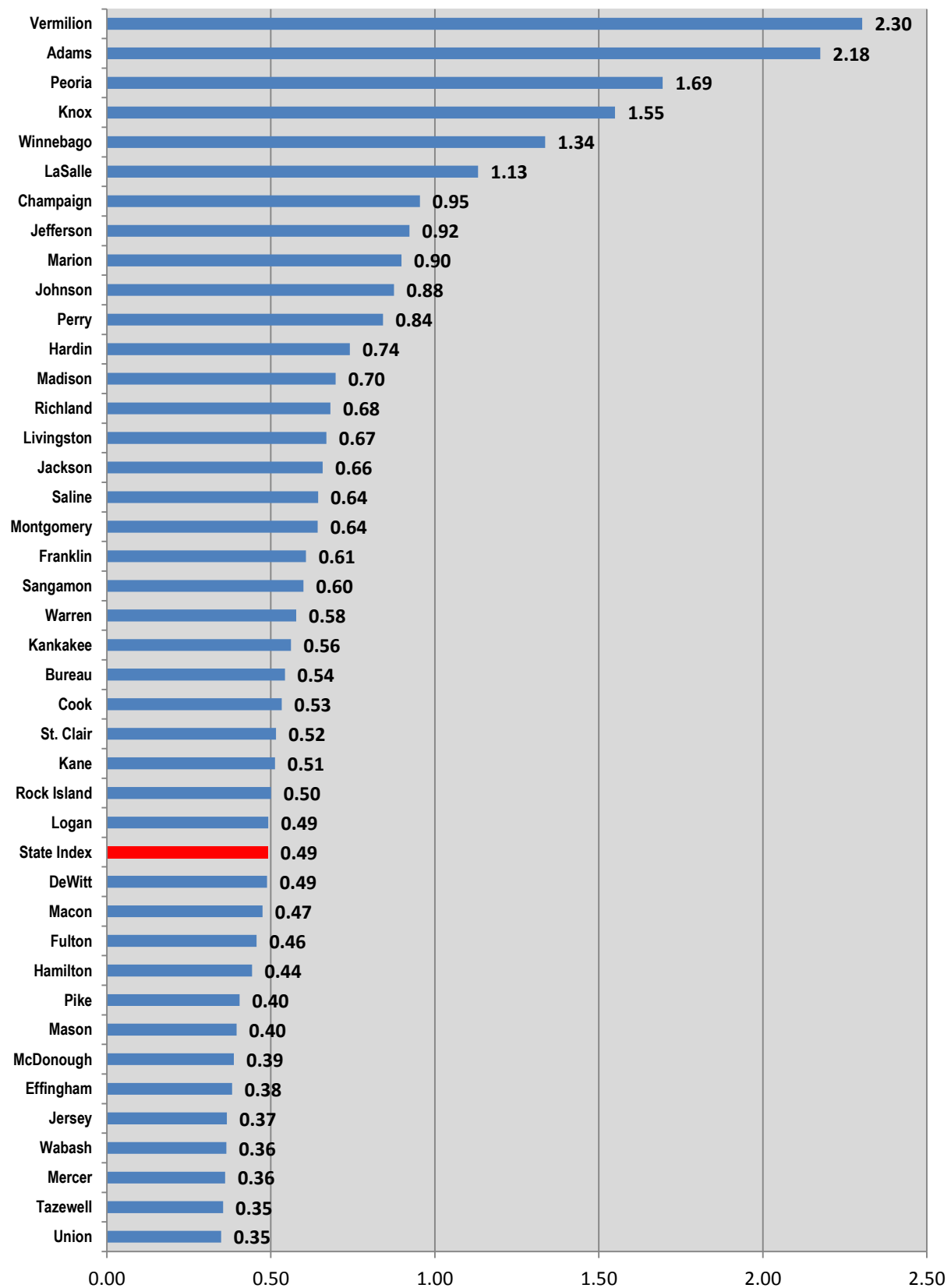
NOTES:

Average Daily Population (ADP) Index - An **Index** is a statistical measure of variation among a group of individual data points. The **ADP Index** by Authorizing County is aimed at providing meaningful comparisons among counties, reflecting the youth population age 10-17 in each Illinois County. The **ADP Index calculation** is the ADP for each county divided by the IL youth population Age 10-17 for that county, and then multiplied by 1,000.

The range of this index for 2013 was from 0.00 (Alexander, Brown, Calhoun, Greene, Scott, Gallatin) to 2.30 (Vermilion). The state-level index was 0.49. A total of 75 of 102 counties have an index below or equal to the state index. The remaining 27 counties have an index greater than the state-level index (see charts on the following two pages).

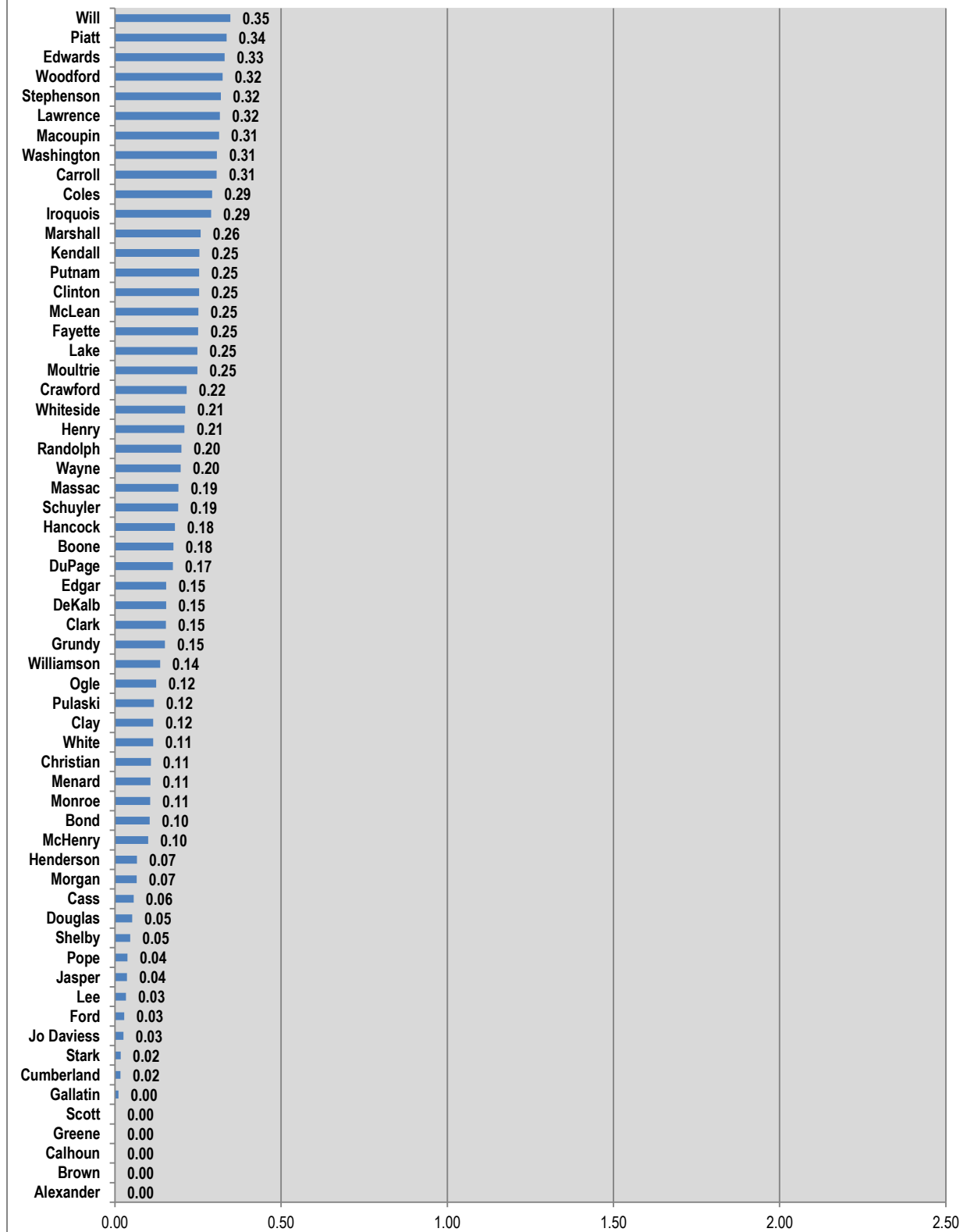
There may be instances in which some Illinois youth are detained in detention facilities outside of Illinois even though the delinquent behavior (or alleged delinquent behavior) occurred in Illinois. When this occurs, these data are not entered into JMIS.

2013 Index of Average Daily Population by IL Youth Population Age 10-17 by Authorizing County



Index of ADP by IL youth population continued on following page

2013 Index of Average Daily Population by IL Youth Population Age 10-17 by Authorizing County

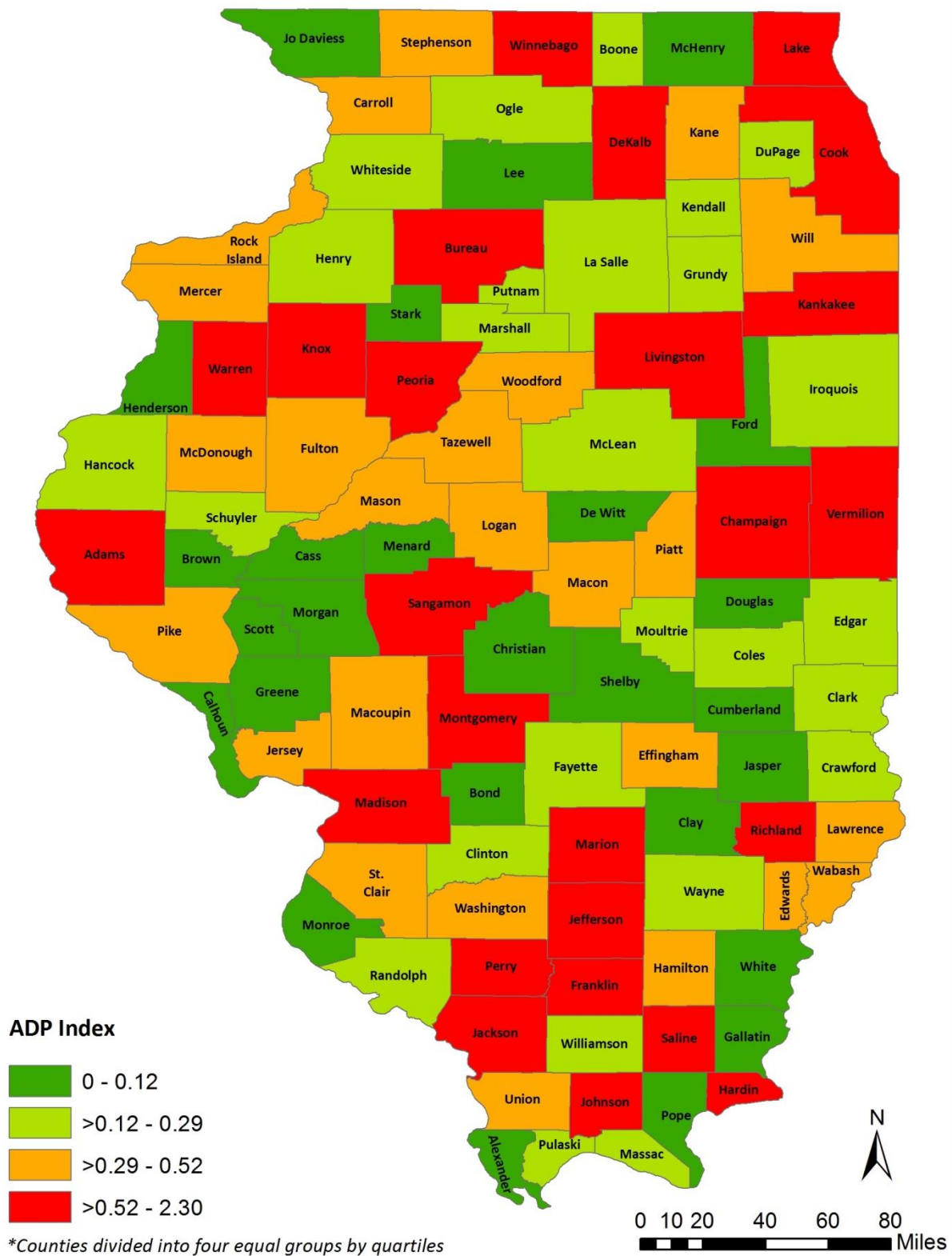


This ADP Index was calculated by dividing the ADP for each county by the IL youth population Age 10-17 for that county, then multiplying that result by 1,000.

There may be instances where some Illinois youth are detained in detention facilities outside of Illinois even though the delinquent behavior (or alleged delinquent behavior) occurred in Illinois. When this occurs, these data are not entered into JMIS.

2013 Average Daily Population (ADP) Index by Authorizing County

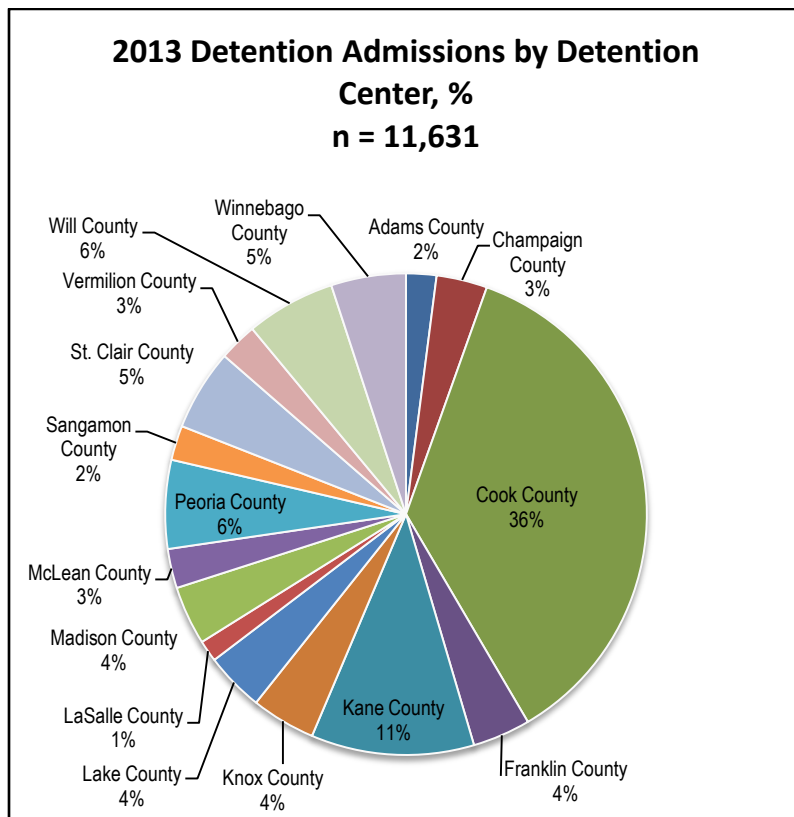
(per 1,000 Illinois youth ages 10-17 years)



This ADP Index was calculated by dividing the ADP for each IL County by the youth population Ages 10-17 for that county, and then multiplying that result by 1,000.

SECTION 3 – ILLNOIS DETENTION ADMISSIONS BY DETENTION CENTERS IN 2013

The Detention Centers listed in the following charts and tables are locations where youth are detained. When a county is listed below the Detention Center heading, this refers to the county where the detention center is located; and not necessarily the county that authorized the juvenile to be detained.



This pie chart represents the percentage of total admissions to all 16 juvenile detention centers. Cook County Detention has the highest percentage of total admissions across the state with 36%; and LaSalle County Detention has the lowest percentage of total admissions across the state with 1%.

2013 Detention Admissions by Detention Center, # and %		
Detention Centers	# of Admissions by Detention Centers	% of Admissions by Detention Centers
Adams County	237	2%
Champaign County	397	3%
Cook County	4,199	36%
Franklin County	452	4%
Kane County	1,273	11%
Knox County	502	4%
Lake County	460	4%
LaSalle County	168	1%
Madison County	459	4%
McLean County	307	3%
Peoria County	692	6%
Sangamon County	270	2%
St. Clair County	634	5%
Vermilion County	299	3%
Will County	698	6%
Winnebago County	584	5%
State Total	11,631	100%

2013 Detention Center Admissions by Gender, # and %

Detention Centers	# Male	% Male	# Female	% Female	Total #	Total %
Adams County	178	75%	59	25%	237	100%
Champaign County	315	79%	82	21%	397	100%
Cook County	3,754	89%	445	11%	4,199	100%
Franklin County	374	83%	78	17%	452	100%
Kane County	1,027	81%	246	19%	1,273	100%
Knox County	400	80%	102	20%	502	100%
Lake County	353	77%	107	23%	460	100%
LaSalle County	127	76%	41	24%	168	100%
Madison County	362	79%	97	21%	459	100%
McLean County	247	80%	60	20%	307	100%
Peoria County	562	81%	130	19%	692	100%
Sangamon County	235	87%	35	13%	270	100%
St. Clair County	548	86%	86	14%	634	100%
Vermilion County	225	75%	74	25%	299	100%
Will County	566	81%	132	19%	698	100%
Winnebago County	443	76%	141	24%	584	100%
State Total	9,716	84%	1,915	16%	11,631	100%

2013 Detention Center Admissions by Gender, %

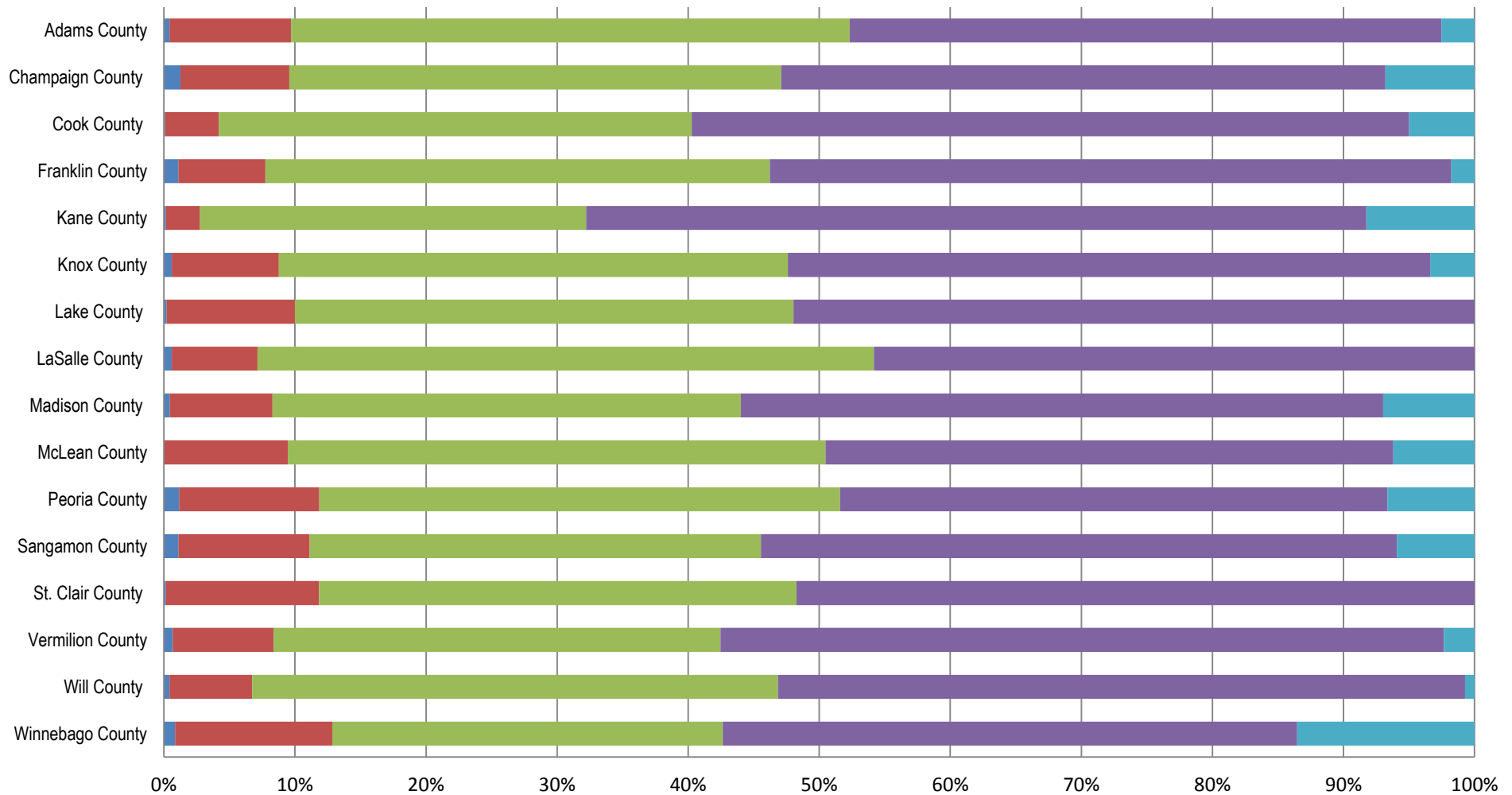


2013 Detention Center Admissions by Age Group, #, and %

Detention Centers	Age 10/11	% Age Group 10/11	Age 12/13	% Age Group 12/13	Age 14/15	% Age Group 14/15	Age 16/17	% Age Group 16/17	Age 18+	% Age Group 18+	DC Total #	DC Total %
Adams County	1	0%	22	9%	101	43%	107	45%	6	3%	237	100%
Champaign County	5	1%	33	8%	149	38%	183	46%	27	7%	397	100%
Cook County	4	0%	172	4%	1,515	36%	2,298	55%	210	5%	4,199	100%
Franklin County	5	1%	30	7%	174	38%	235	52%	8	2%	452	100%
Kane County	2	0%	33	3%	375	29%	758	60%	105	8%	1,273	100%
Knox County	3	1%	41	8%	195	39%	246	49%	17	3%	502	100%
Lake County	1	0%	45	10%	175	38%	239	52%	0	0%	460	100%
LaSalle County	1	1%	11	7%	79	47%	77	46%	0	0%	168	100%
Madison County	2	0%	36	8%	164	36%	225	49%	32	7%	459	100%
McLean County	0	0%	29	9%	126	41%	133	43%	19	6%	307	100%
Peoria County	8	1%	74	11%	275	40%	289	42%	46	7%	692	100%
Sangamon County	3	1%	27	10%	93	34%	131	49%	16	6%	270	100%
St. Clair County	1	0%	74	12%	231	36%	328	52%	0	0%	634	100%
Vermilion County	2	1%	23	8%	102	34%	165	55%	7	2%	299	100%
Will County	3	0%	44	6%	280	40%	366	52%	5	1%	698	100%
Winnebago County	5	1%	70	12%	174	30%	256	44%	79	14%	584	100%
State Total	46	0%	764	7%	4,208	36%	6,036	52%	577	5%	11,631	100%

The majority of youth in all detention centers (except LaSalle) are in the 16-17 age grouping. The one exception, LaSalle County Detention, has the majority of its admissions in the 14-15 age grouping. However, there are only 2 more youth in its 14-15 age grouping than in its 16-17 age grouping.

2013 Detention Center Admissions by Age Group, %

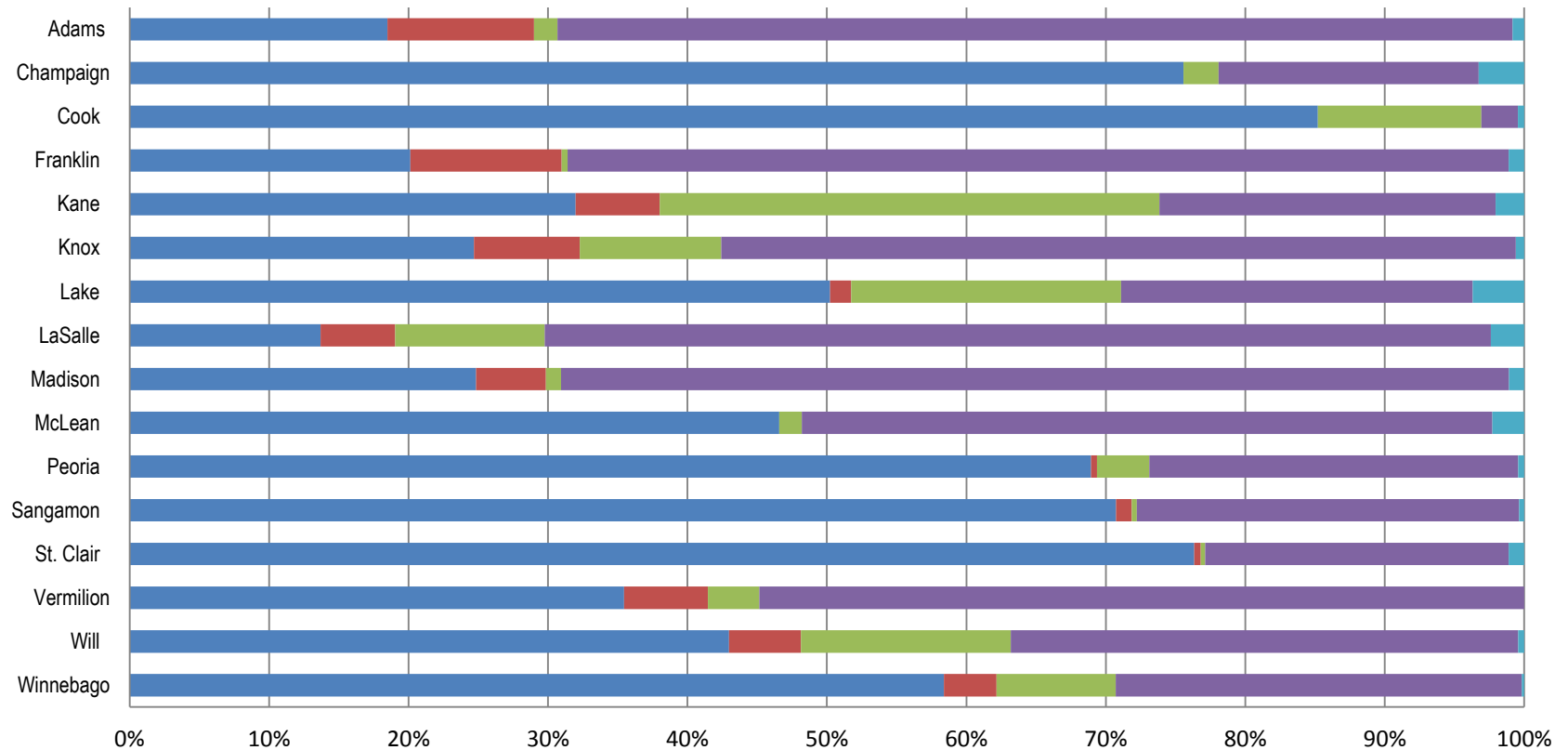


	Winnebago County	Will County	Vermilion County	St. Clair County	Sangamon County	Peoria County	McLean County	Madison County	LaSalle County	Lake County	Knox County	Kane County	Franklin County	Cook County	Champaign County	Adams County
■ % Age Group 10/11	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
■ % Age Group 12/13	12%	6%	8%	12%	10%	11%	9%	8%	7%	10%	8%	3%	7%	4%	8%	9%
■ % Age Group 14/15	30%	40%	34%	36%	34%	40%	41%	36%	47%	38%	39%	29%	38%	36%	38%	43%
■ % Age Group 16/17	44%	52%	55%	52%	49%	42%	43%	49%	46%	52%	49%	60%	52%	55%	46%	45%
■ % Age Group 18+	14%	1%	2%	0%	6%	7%	6%	7%	0%	0%	3%	8%	2%	5%	7%	3%

2013 Detention Center Admissions by Race/Ethnicity,

Detention Centers	American Indian/ Native American / Hispanic	American Indian/ Native American / Non-Hispanic	Asian/ Hispanic	Asian/ Non-Hispanic	Black/ African American / Hispanic	Black/ African American / Non-Hispanic	Multi-Racial/ Hispanic	Multi-Racial/ Non-Hispanic	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander/ Hispanic	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander/ Non-Hispanic	Other/ Hispanic	Other/ Non-Hispanic	White/ Hispanic	White/ Non-Hispanic	Total
Adams County	0	1	0	1	0	44	0	25	0	0	0	0	4	163	238
Champaign County	0	1	0	7	5	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	74	397
Cook County	0	0	0	0	0	3,577	0	0	0	0	0	20	492	110	4,199
Franklin County	0	0	0	0	0	91	1	49	0	0	4	0	2	305	452
Kane County	0	0	0	5	2	407	9	77	0	1	0	9	456	307	1,273
Knox County	0	2	0	0	0	124	0	38	0	0	0	1	51	286	502
Lake County	0	0	0	4	0	231	3	7	0	0	10	0	89	116	460
LaSalle County	0	0	0	0	0	23	4	9	0	0	0	0	18	114	168
Madison County	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	23	1	0	4	0	5	312	459
McLean County	0	0	0	1	0	143	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	152	307
Peoria County	0	1	0	0	0	477	0	3	0	0	0	2	26	183	692
Sangamon County	0	1	0	0	0	191	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	74	270
St. Clair County	0	1	0	0	2	484	0	3	0	0	4	0	2	138	634
Vermilion County	0	0	0	0	0	106	0	18	0	0	0	0	11	164	299
Will County	0	0	0	1	0	300	0	36	0	0	0	2	105	254	698
Winnebago County	0	1	0	0	0	341	0	22	0	0	0	0	50	170	584
State Total	0	8	0	19	9	6,953	17	313	1	1	28	34	1,327	2,922	11,631

2013 Detention Center Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, %



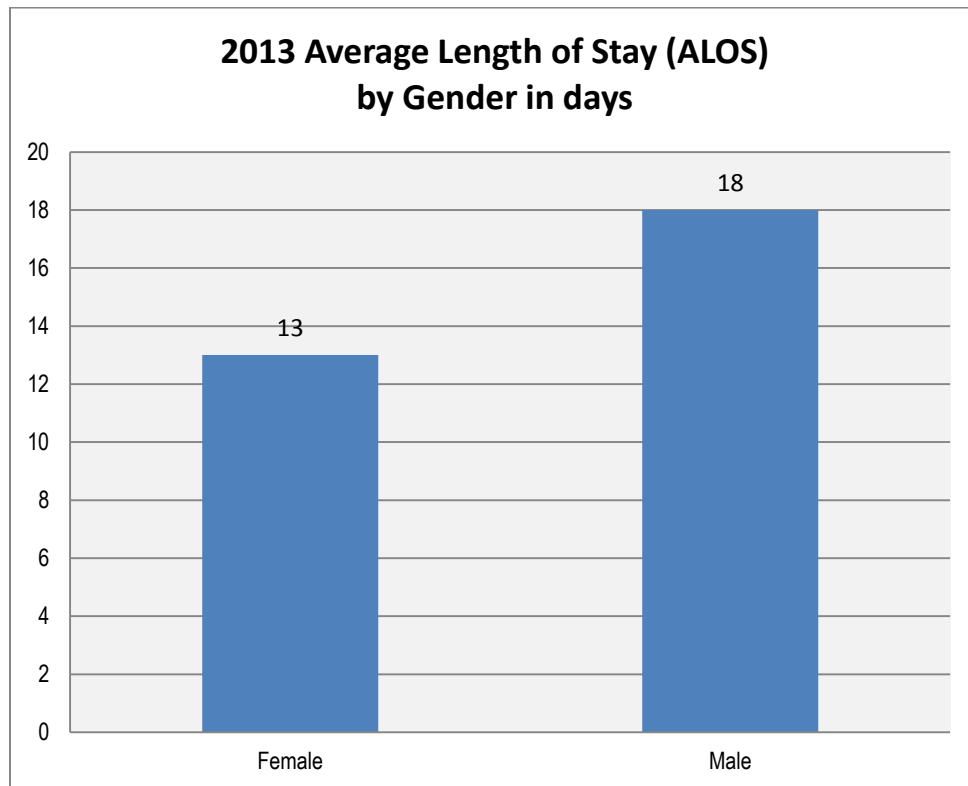
	Winnebago	Will	Vermilion	St. Clair	Sangamon	Peoria	McLean	Madison	LaSalle	Lake	Knox	Kane	Franklin	Cook	Champaign	Adams
Black/ African American/ Non-Hispanic	58%	43%	35%	76%	71%	69%	47%	25%	14%	50%	25%	32%	20%	85%	76%	18%
Multi-Racial/ Non-Hispanic	4%	5%	6%	0%	1%	0%	0%	5%	5%	2%	8%	6%	11%	0%	0%	11%
White/ Hispanic	9%	15%	4%	0%	0%	4%	2%	1%	11%	19%	10%	36%	0%	12%	3%	2%
White/ Non-Hispanic	29%	36%	55%	22%	27%	26%	50%	68%	68%	25%	57%	24%	67%	3%	19%	68%
All Other Race / Ethnicity	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	2%	4%	1%	2%	1%	0%	3%	1%

Notes: The ten sub-categories within the category of All Other Race Ethnicity are: American Indian/Native American/Hispanic; American Indian/Native American/Non-Hispanic; Asian/Hispanic; Asian/Non-Hispanic; Black/African American/Hispanic; Multi-Racial/Hispanic; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Hispanic; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Non-Hispanic; Other/Hispanic; Other/Non-Hispanic.

50% or more Detention Admissions to Adams, Franklin, Knox, LaSalle, Madison, McLean and Vermilion Detention Centers are White/Non-Hispanics.

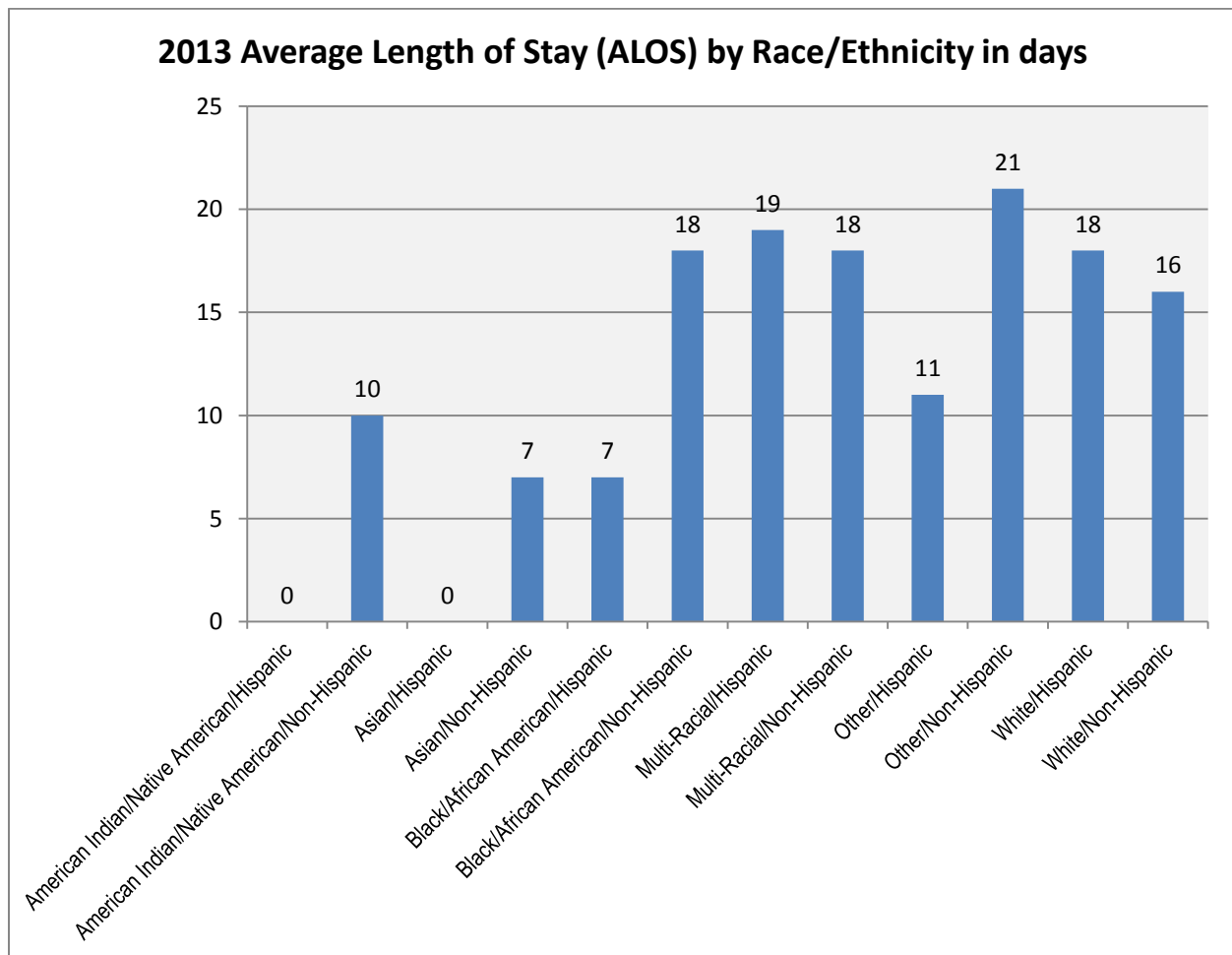
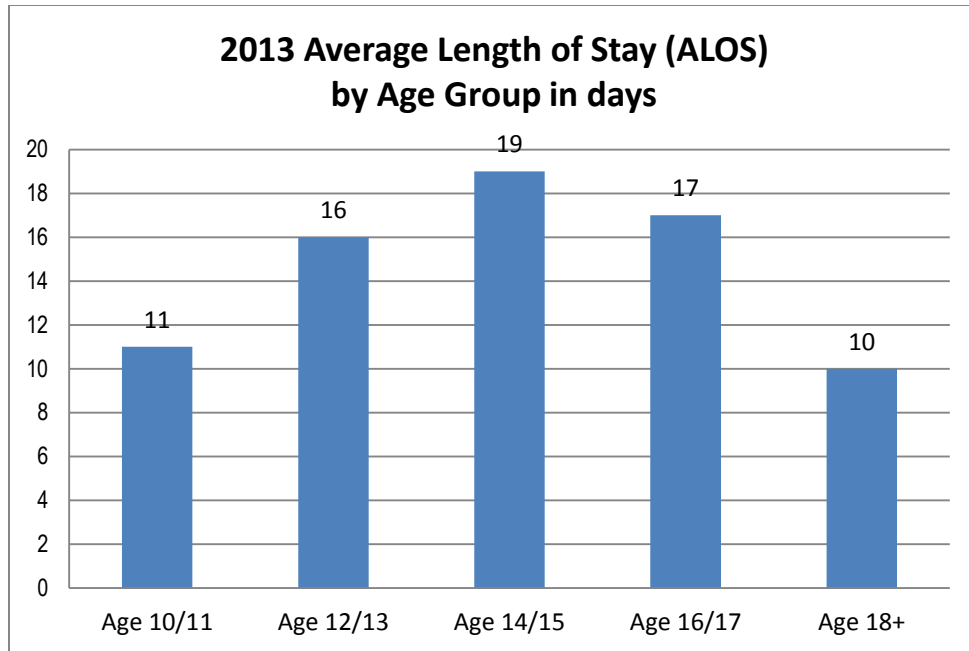
50% or more Detention Admissions to Champaign, Cook, Lake, Peoria, Sangamon, St. Clair and Winnebago Detention Centers are Black/African American/Non-Hispanics.

SECTION 4 – ILLINOIS DETENTION AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) AND DETENTION LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) IN 2013



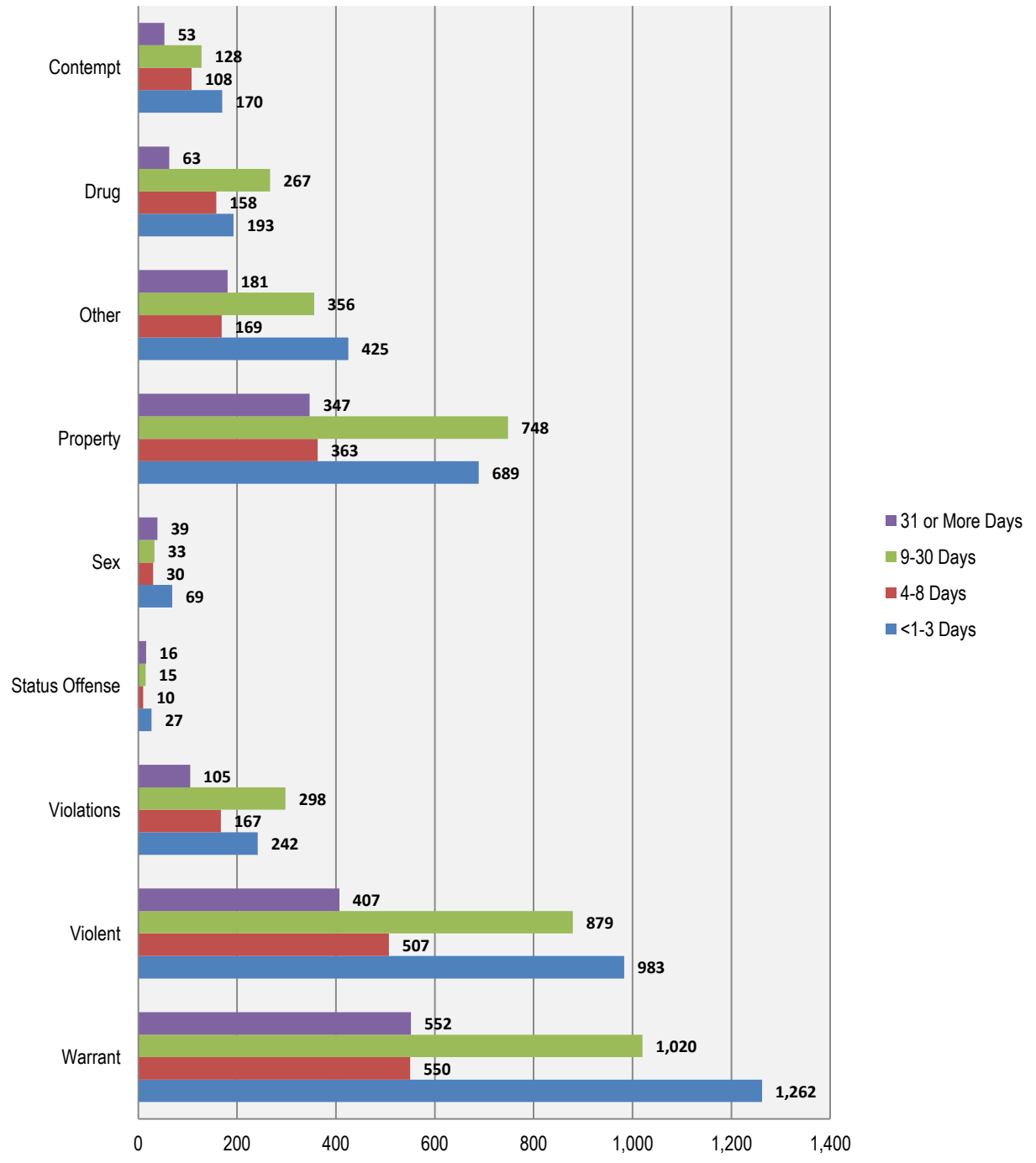
Length of Stay (LOS) and Average Length of Stay (ALOS): LOS and ALOS are calculated on the basis of admission and release dates and times for each detention admission, rounded up to the nearest day (using 24 hours as one day.) There is no time-of-day cutoff. If a youth comes into the detention center at 4pm on Monday (date and time of Admission) and leaves at 3pm on Tuesday (date and time of Release), it counts as one day. If the youth comes in at 6pm on Monday and leaves at 7pm on Tuesday, it counts as two days. If a youth was admitted and released in the same day, that is counted as one day. It is possible that the Admission date occurred in the year prior to the reporting year and the Release date occurred in the reporting year.

Thus the **Length of Stay (LOS)** is the complete time the youth is housed in a detention facility per admission using the above criteria. The **Average Length of Stay (ALOS)** calculation sums the LOS for all youth admitted within the reporting period and calculates an average in days per admission for that period.



Note: The following Race/Ethnicity groupings are not included in the chart above because they had no admissions: American Indian/Native American/Hispanic, Asian/Hispanic.

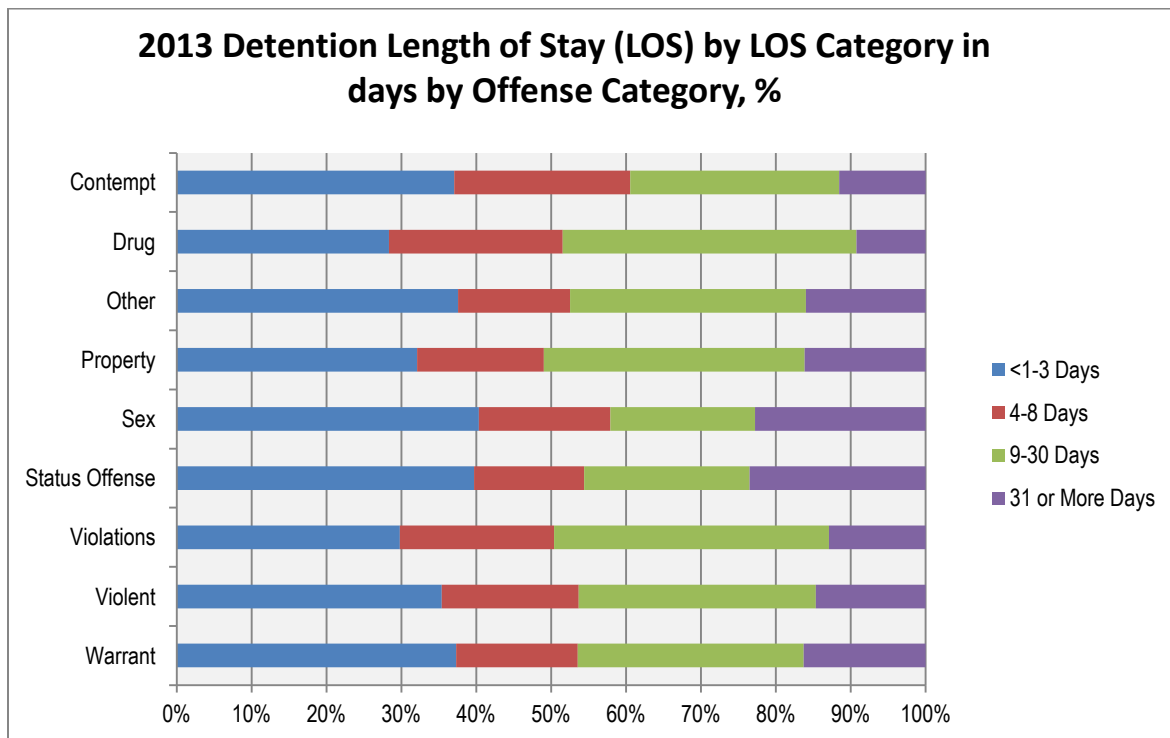
2013 Detention Length of Stay (LOS) by LOS Category in days by Offense Category



Note: Not displayed due to a small n are 2 admissions for Other – Person: 1 admission for 1-3 days and 1 admission for 31 or more days.

2013 Detention Length of Stay (LOS) by LOS Category in days by Offense Category (# and %)

UCR Category	# <1-3 Days	% <1-3 Days	# 4-8 Days	% 4-8 Days	# 9-30 Days	% 9-30 Days	# 31 or More Days	% 31 or More Days	# Total UCR	% Total UCR
Contempt	170	37%	108	24%	128	28%	53	12%	459	100%
Drug	193	28%	158	23%	267	39%	63	9%	681	100%
Other	425	38%	169	15%	356	31%	181	16%	1,131	100%
Other - Person	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
Property	689	32%	363	17%	748	35%	347	16%	2,147	100%
Sex	69	40%	30	18%	33	19%	39	23%	171	100%
Status Offense	27	40%	10	15%	15	22%	16	24%	68	100%
Violations	242	30%	167	21%	298	37%	105	13%	812	100%
Violent	983	35%	507	18%	879	32%	407	15%	2,776	100%
Warrant	1,262	37%	550	16%	1,020	30%	552	16%	3,384	100%
State Total	4,061	35%	2,062	18%	3,744	32%	1,764	15%	11,631	100%



- 40% or more of youth detained for sex and status offenses were released within 3 days.
- Youth admitted for sex offense and status offenses also accounted for the highest percentage of youth held for more than 30 days.

Note: There were 2 admissions for Other – Person; 1 admission was for 1-3 days and 1 admission was for 31 or more days, or 50 % for each of those LOS categories. These admissions are not displayed above due to their small n.

2013 Detention Length of Stay (LOS) by LOS Category in days by Authorizing County (Pages 50-52)

Authorizing County is the county that authorizes the detention of the youth.

Authorizing County	<1-3 Days	4-8 Days	9-30 Days	31 or More Days	Authorizing County Total
Adams	34	23	30	28	115
Bond	2	3	0	1	6
Boone	26	10	7	3	46
Bureau	5	2	11	6	24
Carroll	2	4	4	2	12
Cass	0	4	0	0	4
Champaign	123	76	118	56	373
Christian	6	8	1	1	16
Clark	0	2	1	1	4
Clay	1	0	0	0	1
Clinton	6	2	1	3	12
Coles	16	12	20	1	49
Cook	1,168	726	1,664	641	4,199
Crawford	6	2	3	1	12
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	1
DeKalb	31	16	14	2	63
DeWitt	1	0	5	3	9
Douglas	3	1	1	0	5
DuPage	274	150	123	44	591
Edgar	5	1	4	0	10
Edwards	4	5	2	0	11
Effingham	8	2	6	1	17
Fayette	10	8	5	0	23
Ford	0	0	1	0	1
Franklin	22	12	6	10	50
Fulton	5	3	9	7	24
Grundy	3	4	3	4	14
Hamilton	6	10	6	10	4
Hancock	9	5	3	0	17
Hardin	0	0	0	1	1
Henderson	3	1	0	0	4
Henry	3	3	2	5	13
Iroquois	11	8	10	0	29
Jackson	9	6	12	8	35
Jasper	0	0	1	0	1
Jefferson	62	26	19	2	109
Jersey	3	0	4	3	10
Jo Daviess	2	0	1	0	3

Authorizing County	<1-3 Days	4-8 Days	9-30 Days	31 or More Days	Authorizing County Total
Johnson	0	1	0	0	1
Kane	178	84	110	66	438
Kankakee	58	30	46	14	148
Kendall	31	8	18	9	66
Knox	71	20	32	25	148
La Salle	26	15	83	52	176
Lake	166	75	146	73	460
Lawrence	1	3	1	0	5
Lee	2	2	2	0	6
Livingston	11	14	18	10	53
Logan	20	3	8	3	34
Macon	61	22	45	12	140
Macoupin	8	6	12	6	32
Madison	140	56	106	41	343
Marion	22	9	18	10	59
Marshall	0	0	2	2	4
Mason	10	2	5	2	19
Massac	0	0	0	0	3
McDonough	8	5	7	2	19
McHenry	42	30	31	7	110
McLean	82	21	35	7	145
Menard	1	0	2	0	3
Mercer	0	0	0	0	7
Monroe	1	3	1	6	4
Montgomery	5	1	5	1	12
Morgan	6	2	3	0	11
Moultrie	3	4	6	0	13
Ogle	9	11	11	0	31
Other	54	47	16	2	119
Peoria	160	77	87	132	456
Perry	22	26	12	1	61
Piatt	1	1	3	3	8
Pike	4	4	5	2	15
Pope	1	1	0	0	2
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	3
Putnam	4	1	2	1	5
Randolph	3	2	8	1	14
Richland	7	5	3	3	18
Rock Island	25	11	56	27	119
Saline	30	11	6	5	52
Sangamon	81	37	79	39	236
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	6

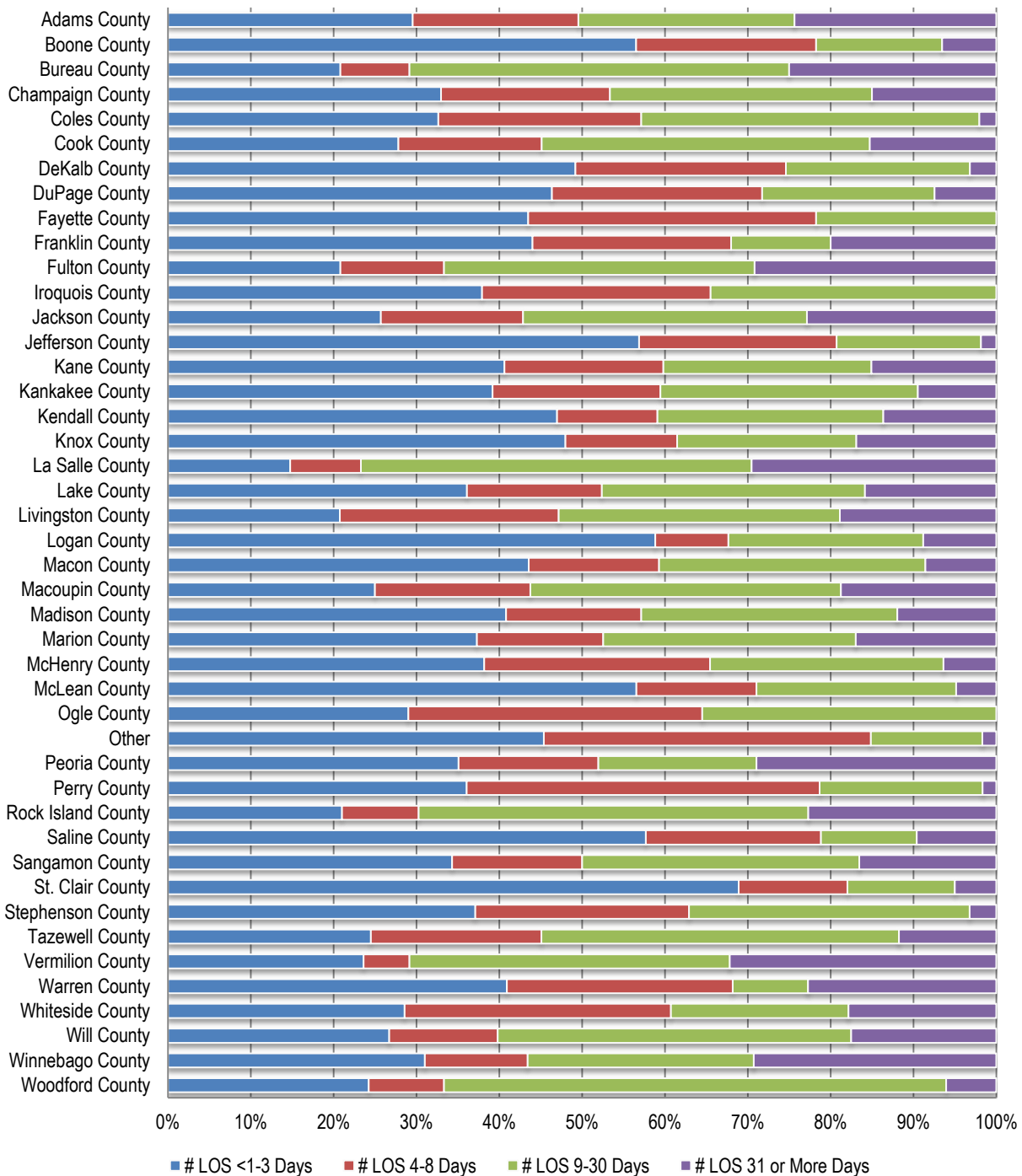
Authorizing County	<1-3 Days	4-8 Days	9-30 Days	31 or More Days	Authorizing County Total
Shelby	4	2	3	0	3
St. Clair	399	76	75	29	579
Stark	2	0	0	0	2
Stephenson	23	16	21	2	62
Tazewell	25	21	44	12	102
Union	3	2	1	1	7
Vermilion	47	11	77	64	199
Wabash	6	0	1	0	7
Warren	9	6	2	5	22
Washington	3	1	1	0	5
Wayne	0	1	0	1	2
White	4	1	2	0	7
Whiteside	8	9	6	5	28
Will	139	68	222	91	520
Williamson	4	3	7	1	15
Winnebago	160	64	141	151	516
Woodford	8	3	20	2	33
State Total	4,061	2,062	3,744	1,764	11,631

Notes: “Other” includes City of Chicago, Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ), Federal Marshall, and Out-of-State admissions.

Counties with zero admissions were: Alexander, Brown, Calhoun, Gallatin, Greene, and Scott.

There may be instances where some Illinois youth are detained in detention facilities outside of Illinois even though the delinquent behavior (or alleged delinquent behavior) occurred in Illinois. When this occurs, these data are not entered into JMIS.

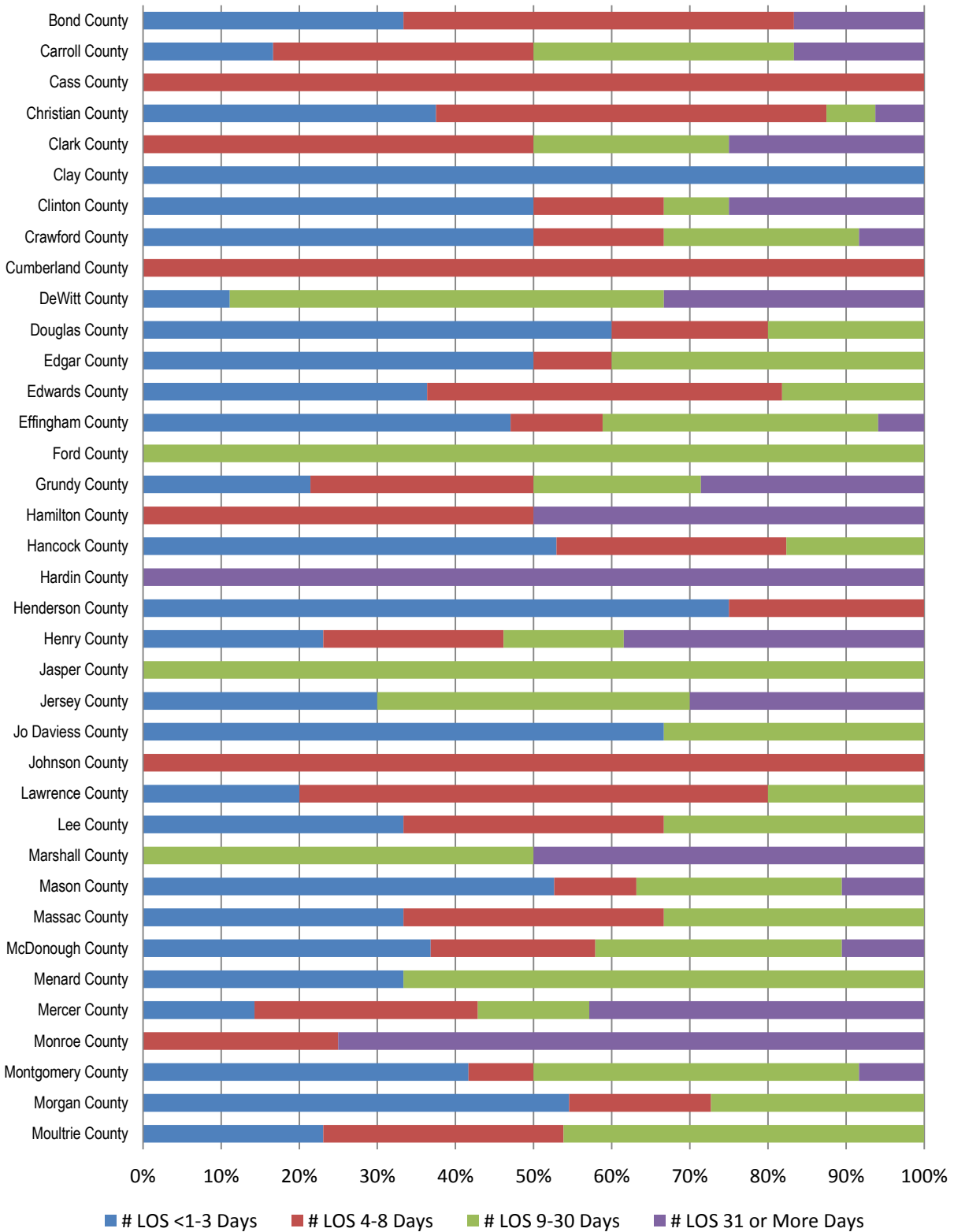
2013 Detention Length of Stay (LOS) by LOS Category in days by Authorizing County with >20 Admissions (%)



Notes: These 43 counties + “Other” with greater than 20 admissions accounted for over 96% of juvenile detention admissions. The remaining 53 counties with >0 admissions accounted for less than 4% of juvenile admissions, and are displayed on the following 2 pages. They were separated due to the fact that their small numbers may distort the percentages of LOS categories associated with those counties. “Other” includes City of Chicago, Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ), and Out-of-State admissions.

- Counties with greater than 50% of their admissions with LOS <1-3 days were Boone, Jefferson, Logan, McLean, Saline and St. Clair.
- Counties with greater than or equal to 30% of their admissions with LOS 31 or more days were Vermilion and Lake County.
- Counties with greater than or equal to 20% of their admissions with LOS 31 or more days were Adams, Bureau, Franklin, Fulton, Jackson, LaSalle, Peoria, Rock Island, Vermilion, Warren and Winnebago.

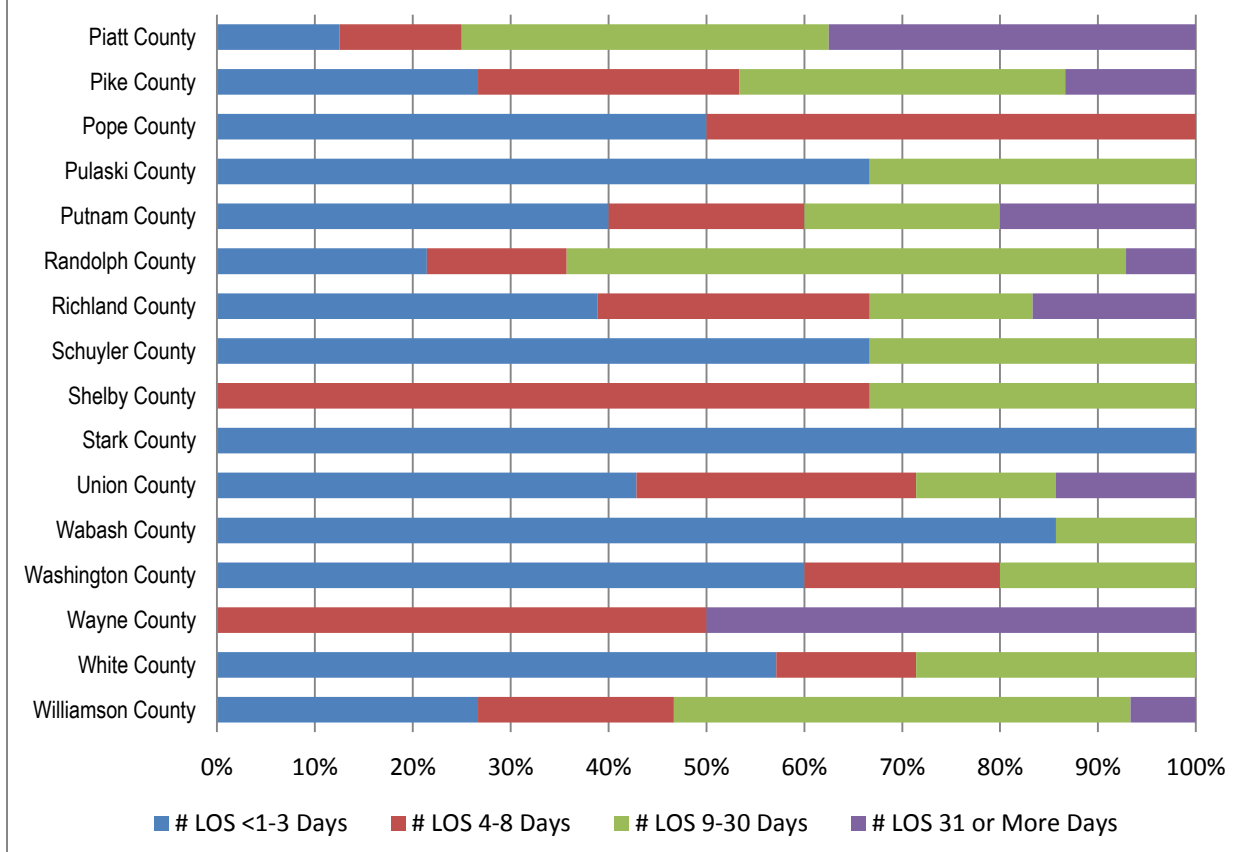
2013 Detention Length of Stay (LOS) by LOS Category in days by Authorizing County with <20 Admissions



(Continued on next page)

2013 Detention Length of Stay (LOS) by LOS Category in days by Authorizing County with <20 Admissions, (%)

continued from previous page



Notes: The LOS percentages of the 53 counties on this page and the previous page are more likely to be distorted due to a small total n.

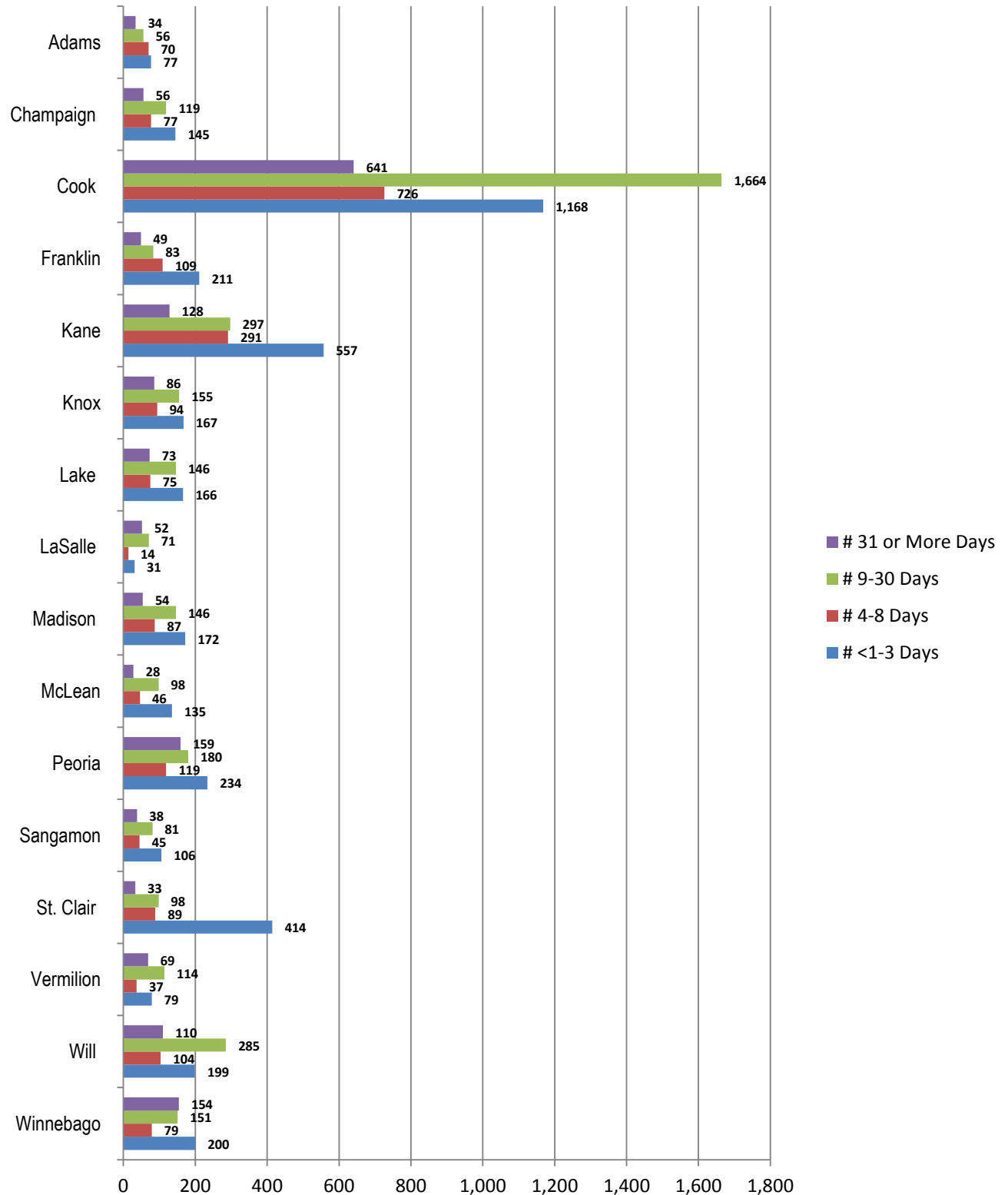
- Counties with greater than or equal to 50% of their admissions with LOS <1-3 days were Clay, Clifton, Crawford, Douglas, Edgar, Hancock, Henderson, Jo Daviess, Mason, Morgan, Pope, Pulaski, Schuyler, Stark, Wabash and White.
- Counties with greater than or equal to 30% of their admissions with LOS 31 or more days were Cass, Cumberland, DeWitt, Hamilton, Hardin, Henry, Jersey, Marshall, Mercer, Monroe, Piatt, Stark and Wayne.
- Counties with greater than or equal to 20% of their admissions with LOS 31 or more days were Cass, Clark, Clifton, Cumberland, DeWitt, Grundy, Hamilton, Hardin, Henry, Jersey, Marshall, Mercer, Monroe, Piatt, Putnam, Stark and Wayne.
- Six counties had zero admissions: Alexander, Brown, Calhoun, Gallatin, Greene, and Scott.

There may be instances where some Illinois youth are detained in detention facilities outside of Illinois even though the delinquent behavior (or alleged delinquent behavior) occurred in Illinois. When this occurs, these data are not entered into JMIS.

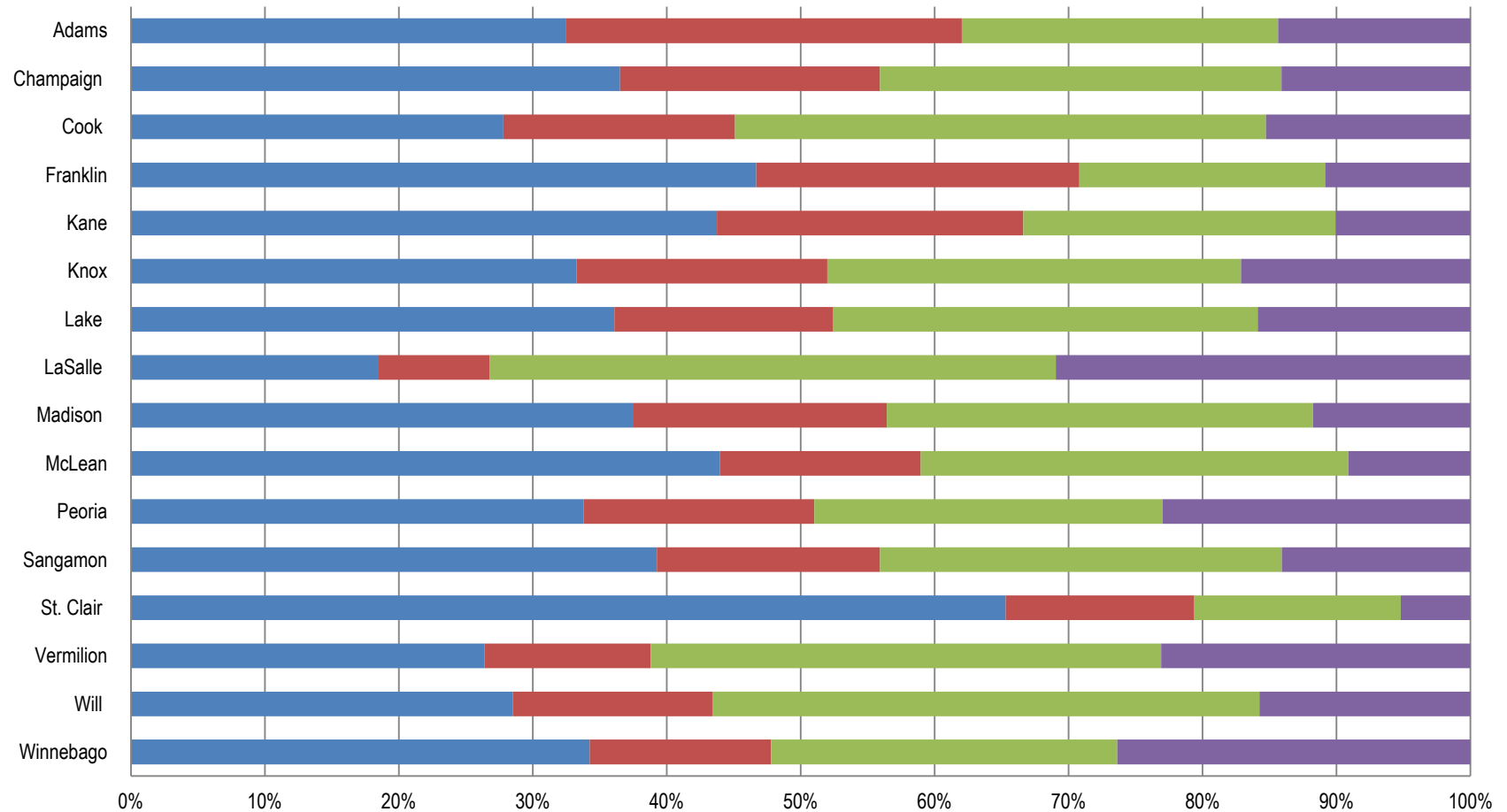
**2013 Detention Length of Stay (LOS) by LOS Category in days by
Detention Center (# and %)**

Detention Centers	# <1-3 Days	% <1-3 Days	# 4-8 Days	% 4-8 Days	# 9-30 Days	% 9-30 Days	# 31 or More Days	% 31 or More Days	# DC Total	% DC Total
Adams County	77	32%	70	30%	56	24%	34	14%	237	100%
Champaign County	145	37%	77	19%	119	30%	56	14%	397	100%
Cook County	1,168	28%	726	17%	1,664	40%	641	15%	4,199	100%
Franklin County	211	47%	109	24%	83	18%	49	11%	452	100%
Kane County	557	44%	291	23%	297	23%	128	10%	1,273	100%
Knox County	167	33%	94	19%	155	31%	86	17%	502	100%
Lake County	166	36%	75	16%	146	32%	73	16%	460	100%
LaSalle County	31	18%	14	8%	71	42%	52	31%	168	100%
Madison County	172	37%	87	19%	146	32%	54	12%	459	100%
McLean County	135	44%	46	15%	98	32%	28	9%	307	100%
Peoria County	234	34%	119	17%	180	26%	159	23%	692	100%
Sangamon County	106	39%	45	17%	81	30%	38	14%	270	100%
St. Clair County	414	65%	89	14%	98	15%	33	5%	634	100%
Vermilion County	79	26%	37	12%	114	38%	69	23%	299	100%
Will County	199	29%	104	15%	285	41%	110	16%	698	100%
Winnebago County	200	34%	79	14%	151	26%	154	26%	584	100%
State Total	4,061	35%	2,062	18%	3,744	32%	1,764	15%	11,631	100%

2013 Detention Length of Stay (LOS) by LOS Category in days by Detention Center

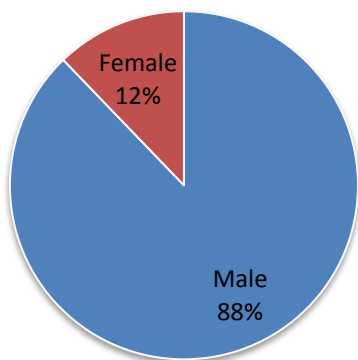


2013 Detention Length of Stay (LOS) by Detention Center (%)



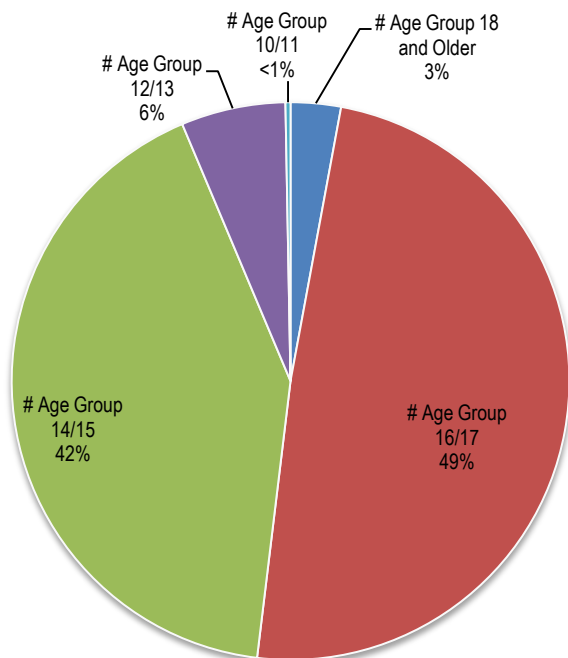
SECTION 5 – ILLINOIS DETENTION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) 2013

2013 Average Daily Population (ADP) by Gender, %



2013 Average Daily Population (ADP) by Gender, #	
Gender	ADP
Female	79.5
Male	573.7
State Total	653.2

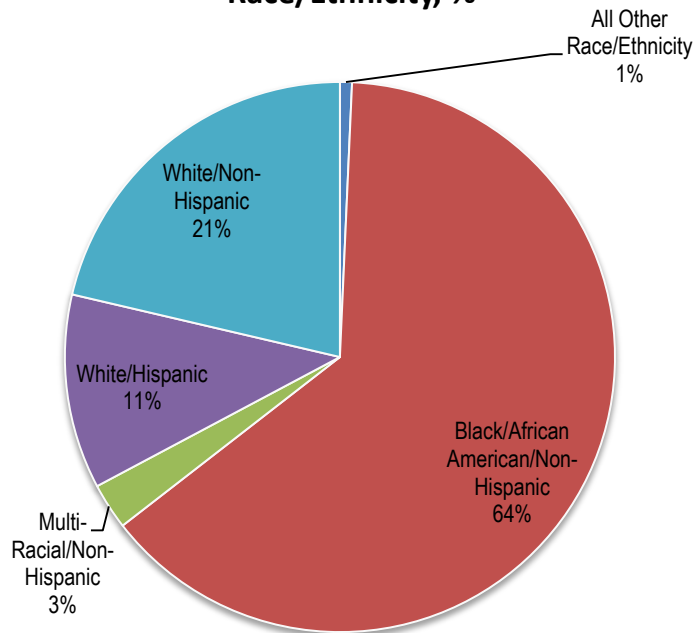
2013 Average Daily Population (ADP) by Age Group, %



2013 Average Daily Population (ADP by Age Group, #	
Age Group	ADP
# Age Group 10/11	2.0
# Age Group 12/13	39.3
# Age Group 14/15	273.5
# Age Group 16/17	320.5
# Age Group 18+	17.9
State Total	653.2

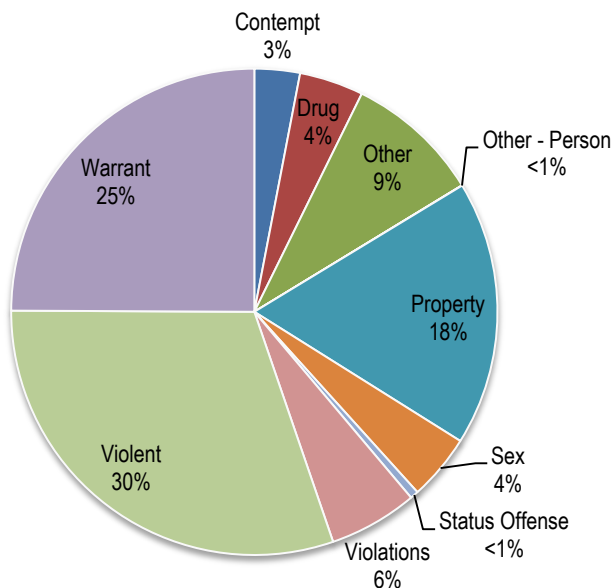
Average Daily Population (ADP): ADP is a calculation of youth using Admission date/time and Release date/time. Midnight is the division between days. If a youth is admitted to detention any time on Monday and leaves any time on Tuesday, then they are counted as being in detention for two days (even if they get admitted at 11:58 pm and released at 12:04 am). The ADP calculation takes the sum of daily (12:00 a.m. – 11:59 p.m.) population headcounts for the relevant categories (age, gender, etc.) for the days in the specified timeframe (2013) and then divides this total by the number of days (365) in that timeframe.

2013 Average Daily Population (ADP) by Race/Ethnicity, %



2013 Average Daily Population (ADP) by Race/Ethnicity, #	
Race/Ethnicity	ADP
American Indian/Native American/Non-Hispanic	0.2
Asian/Non-Hispanic	0.5
Black/African American/Hispanic	0.2
Black/African American/Non-Hispanic	416.7
Multi-Racial/Hispanic	1.1
Multi-Racial/Non-Hispanic	17.8
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Hispanic	0.0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Non-Hispanic	0.0
Other/Hispanic	0.8
Other/Non-Hispanic	1.8
White/Hispanic	74.7
White/Non-Hispanic	139.4
State Total	653.2

2013 Average Daily Population (ADP) by Offense Category, %



2013 Average Daily Population (ADP) by Offense Category, #, %	
UCR Category	ADP
Contempt	19.7
Drug	27.9
Other	58.8
Other - Person	0.1
Property	115.0
Sex	28.6
Status Offense	3.6
Violations	38.5
Violent	198.1
Warrant	162.8
State Total	653.2

The pie chart and table above display the state's detention population by offense category. The offense categories with the highest average daily population (ADP) are Violent offenses (198, 30%), Warrant (163, 25%), and Property offenses (115, 18%). The offense with the lowest average daily population are Other - Person crimes (0.1, <1%), Status Offenses (4, <1%), and Contempt offenses (20, 3%).

2013 Average Daily Population (ADP) by Authorizing County by Offense Category

>1.5 Total ADP

Authorizing County	Contempt	Drug	Other	Property	Sex	Status Offense	Violations	Violent	Warrant	Total
Adams	0.3	1.0	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.6	1.8	8.0
Bureau	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.0
Champaign	0.9	0.5	1.1	3.4	0.5	1.4	0.0	5.5	2.8	16.1
Cook	0.1	20.6	26.7	45.9	14.1	0.0	5.4	103.1	65.2	281.1
DuPage	4.4	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	9.3	18.2
Franklin	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	2.4
Fulton	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.7
Jackson	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	2.4
Jefferson	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	3.0
Kane	2.3	0.2	3.9	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	7.2	5.0	23.2
Kankakee	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.0	1.7	2.6	0.4	7.3
Kendall	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	2.8
Knox	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.7	1.8	7.7
Lake	0.0	0.7	1.6	5.4	0.5	0.0	3.2	6.9	3.7	22.0
LaSalle	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.4	7.0	13.6
Livingston	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	2.6
Macon	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	5.1
Madison	0.1	0.2	1.9	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	6.9	5.7	18.7
Marion	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.7
McHenry	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	3.3
McLean	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.0	4.2
Montgomery	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.0
Peoria	0.0	0.5	4.2	8.7	1.4	0.0	0.2	10.6	7.4	33.0
Perry	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.3
Rock Island	0.0	0.3	1.2	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.7	7.2
Saline	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.7
Sangamon	0.0	0.4	0.7	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.0	12.5
St. Clair	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.7	1.9	0.0	1.8	4.8	2.7	15.2
Tazewell	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.5	5.0
Vermilion	1.5	0.1	1.8	3.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	7.3	3.2	19.1
Will	4.9	0.4	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	8.0	9.3	31.6
Winnebago	0.0	0.4	3.7	4.0	1.3	0.4	11.1	8.9	13.4	43.2
State Total	19.3	26.7	55.6	107.7	26.7	3.6	33.2	191.7	156	620.5

Champaign and Vermilion have the highest ADP for status offenders.

Note: 32 counties (plus "Other") are listed above and all have an ADP greater than 1.5 and represent 95% of the total ADP. 70 Counties with ADP <1.5 are not displayed on the chart above due to their small ADP, which collectively account for 5% of statewide ADP. Only Cook County had admissions for Other – Person offenses, which accounted for 0.1 ADP, and are not displayed in the table above.

There may be instances where some Illinois youth are detained in detention facilities outside of Illinois even though the delinquent behavior (or alleged delinquent behavior) occurred in Illinois. When this occurs, these data are not entered into JMIS.

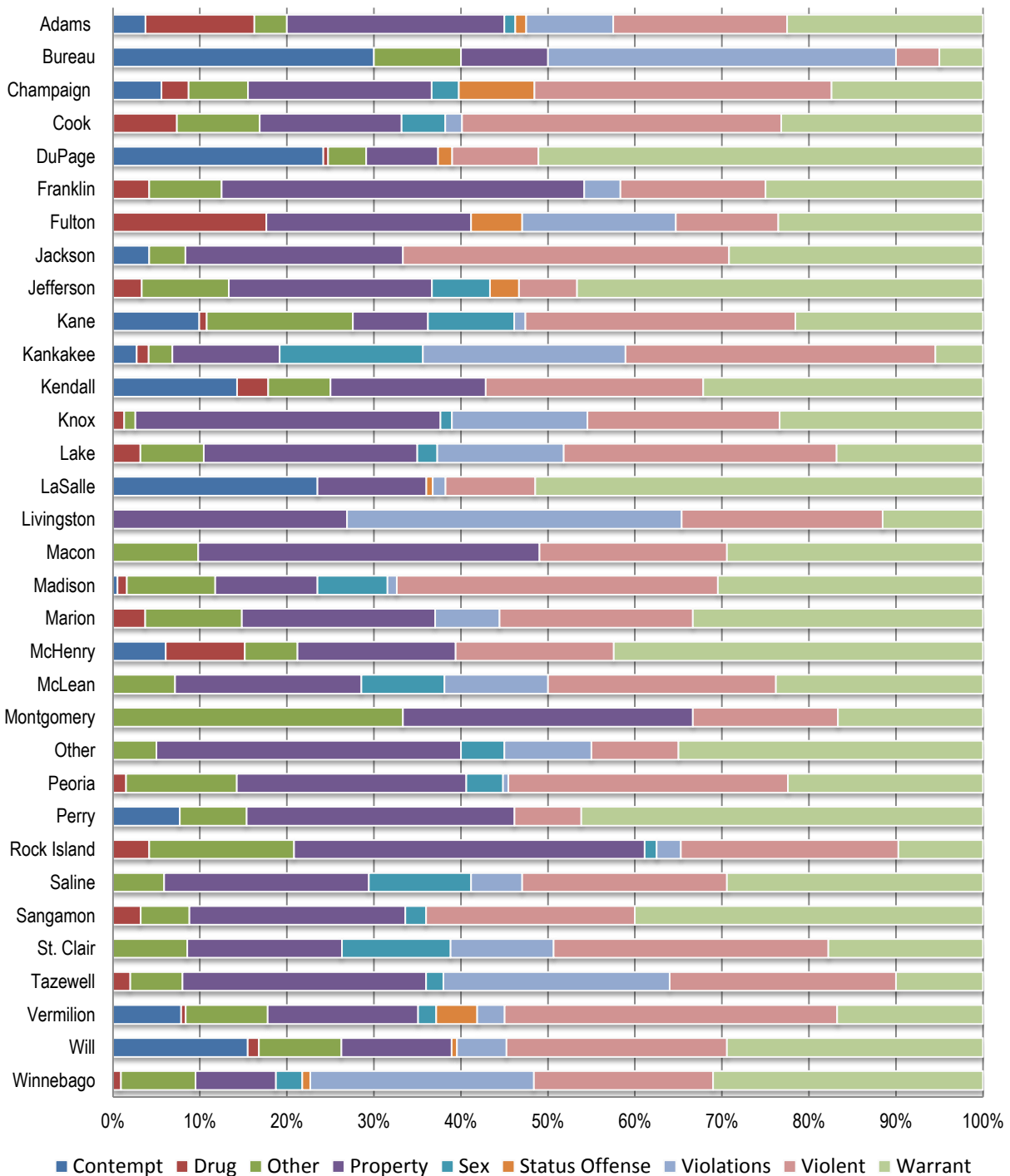
**2013 Average Daily Population (ADP) by Authorizing County by Offense Category,
>1.5 Total ADP, %**

Authorizing County	Contempt	Drug	Other	Property	Sex	Status Offense	Violations	Violent	Warrant	Total
Adams	4%	13%	4%	25%	1%	1%	10%	20%	23%	100%
Bureau	30%	0%	10%	10%	0%	0%	40%	5%	5%	100%
Champaign	6%	3%	7%	21%	3%	9%	0%	34%	17%	100%
Cook	0%	7%	9%	16%	5%	0%	2%	37%	23%	100%
DuPage	24%	1%	4%	8%	0%	2%	0%	10%	51%	100%
Franklin	0%	4%	8%	42%	0%	0%	4%	17%	25%	100%
Fulton	0%	18%	0%	24%	0%	6%	18%	12%	24%	100%
Jackson	4%	0%	4%	25%	0%	0%	0%	38%	29%	100%
Jefferson	0%	3%	10%	23%	7%	3%	0%	7%	47%	100%
Kane	10%	1%	17%	9%	10%	0%	1%	31%	22%	100%
Kankakee	3%	1%	3%	12%	16%	0%	23%	36%	5%	100%
Kendall	14%	4%	7%	18%	0%	0%	0%	25%	32%	100%
Knox	0%	1%	1%	35%	1%	0%	16%	22%	23%	100%
Lake	0%	3%	7%	25%	2%	0%	15%	31%	17%	100%
LaSalle	24%	0%	0%	13%	0%	1%	1%	10%	51%	100%
Livingston	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	38%	23%	12%	100%
Macon	0%	0%	10%	39%	0%	0%	0%	22%	29%	100%
Madison	1%	1%	10%	12%	8%	0%	1%	37%	30%	100%
Marion	0%	4%	11%	22%	0%	0%	7%	22%	33%	100%
McHenry	6%	9%	6%	18%	0%	0%	0%	18%	42%	100%
McLean	0%	0%	7%	21%	10%	0%	12%	26%	24%	100%
Montgomery	0%	0%	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%	17%	17%	100%
Other	0%	0%	5%	35%	5%	0%	10%	10%	35%	100%
Peoria	0%	2%	13%	26%	4%	0%	1%	32%	22%	100%
Perry	8%	0%	8%	31%	0%	0%	0%	8%	46%	100%
Rock Island	0%	4%	17%	40%	1%	0%	3%	25%	10%	100%
Saline	0%	0%	6%	24%	12%	0%	6%	24%	29%	100%
Sangamon	0%	3%	6%	25%	2%	0%	0%	24%	40%	100%
St. Clair	0%	0%	9%	18%	13%	0%	12%	32%	18%	100%
Tazewell	0%	2%	6%	28%	2%	0%	26%	26%	10%	100%
Vermilion	8%	1%	9%	17%	2%	5%	3%	38%	17%	100%
Will	16%	1%	9%	13%	0%	1%	6%	25%	29%	100%
Winnebago	0%	1%	9%	9%	3%	1%	26%	21%	31%	100%
State Total	3%	4%	9%	17%	4%	1%	5%	31%	25%	100%

Note: 32 counties (plus "Other") are listed above and all have an ADP greater than 1.5 and represent 95% of the total ADP. 70 Counties with ADP <1.5 are not displayed on the chart above due to their small ADP, which collectively account for 5% of statewide ADP. Only Cook County had admissions for Other – Person offenses, which accounted for <1% ADP, and are not displayed in the table above.

There may be instances where some Illinois youth are detained in detention facilities outside of Illinois even though the delinquent behavior (or alleged delinquent behavior) occurred in Illinois. When this occurs, these data are not entered into JMIS.

2013 Average Daily Population (ADP) by Authorizing County by Offense Category, >1.5 Total ADP, %



Note: 32 counties (plus "Other") are listed above and all have an ADP greater than 1.5 and represent 95% of the total ADP. 70 Counties with ADP <1.5 are not displayed on the chart above due to their small ADP, which collectively account for 5% of statewide ADP. "Other" includes admissions from City of Chicago, Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ), Federal Marshall and Out-of-State.

Note: For Cook County, Other – Person offenses accounted for 0.1 ADP, therefore not displayed.

There may be instances where some Illinois youth are detained in detention facilities outside of Illinois even though the delinquent behavior (or alleged delinquent behavior) occurred in Illinois. When this occurs, these data are not entered into JMIS.

2013 Average Daily Population (ADP) by Authorizing County,

Authorizing County is the county that authorizes the detention of the youth.

Authorizing County	ADP
Adams	8.0
Bond	0.2
Boone	1.3
Bureau	2.0
Carroll	0.4
Cass	0.1
Champaign	16.0
Christian	0.4
Clark	0.3
Clay	0.2
Clinton	0.6
Coles	1.3
Cook	281.2
Crawford	0.4
Cumberland	0.0
DeKalb	1.6
DeWitt	0.9
Douglas	0.1
DuPage	18.3
Edgar	0.3
Edwards	0.2
Effingham	0.4
Fayette	0.6
Ford	0.0
Franklin	2.4
Fulton	1.6
Grundy	0.0
Hamilton	0.9
Hancock	0.3
Hardin	0.3
Henderson	0.3
Henry	0.0
Iroquois	1.1
Jackson	0.9
Jasper	2.4
Jefferson	0.0
Jersey	3.0
Jo Daviess	0.9
Johnson	0.1

Authorizing County	ADP
Kane	23.2
Kankakee	7.2
Kendall	2.8
Knox	7.7
LaSalle	13.6
Lake	22.0
Lawrence	0.3
Lee	0.1
Livingston	2.6
Logan	1.3
Macon	5.1
Macoupin	1.5
Madison	18.8
Marion	2.6
Marshall	0.3
Mason	0.6
Massac	0.0
McDonough	0.9
McHenry	3.4
McLean	4.3
Menard	0.1
Mercer	0.6
Monroe	0.4
Montgomery	0.6
Morgan	0.2
Moultrie	0.4
Ogle	0.8
Other	2.1
Peoria	32.9
Perry	1.2
Piatt	0.6
Pike	0.7
Pope	0.0
Pulaski	0.1
Putnam	0.1
Randolph	0.6
Richland	1.1
Rock Island	7.2
Saline	1.6

Authorizing County	ADP
Sangamon	12.5
Schuyler	0.1
Shelby	0.1
St. Clair	15.2
Stark	0.0
Stephenson	1.5
Tazewell	5.0
Union	0.6
Vermilion	19.0
Wabash	0.4
Warren	1.0
Washington	0.1
Wayne	0.2
White	0.2
Whiteside	1.3
Will	31.5
Williamson	0.9
Winnebago	43.3
Woodford	1.5
State Total	653.2

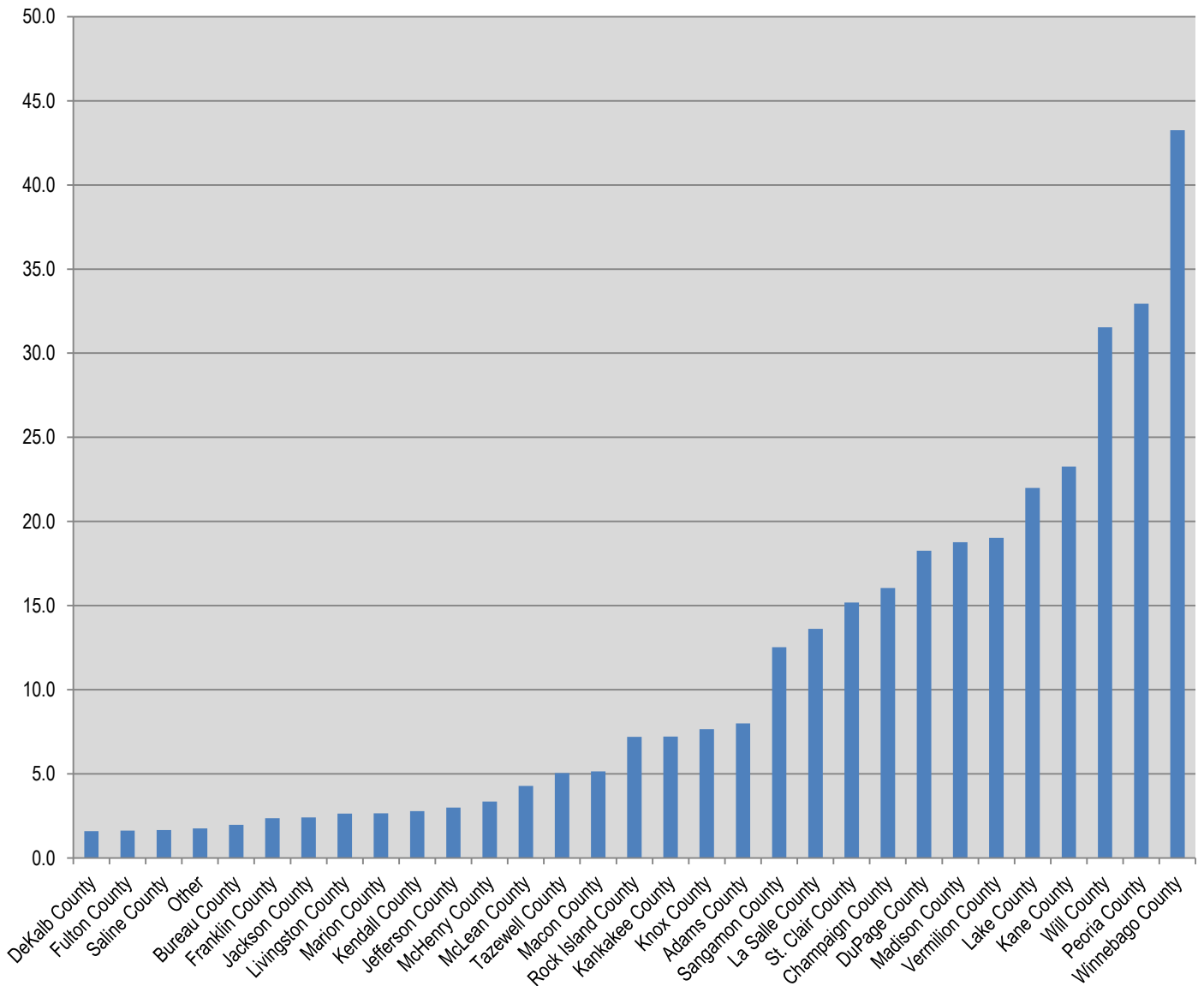
Notes: All 96 counties + Other listed above had at least 1 admission, even if it's ADP is listed as 0.

Counties with zero admissions are not included in this table:
Alexander, Brown, Calhoun, Gallatin, Greene, and Scott.

"Other" includes admissions from City of Chicago, Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ), Federal Marshall and Out-of-State.

There may be instances where some Illinois youth are detained in detention facilities outside of Illinois even though the delinquent behavior (or alleged delinquent behavior) occurred in Illinois. When this occurs, these data are not entered into JMIS.

2013 Average Daily Population (ADP) by Authorizing County
>1.5 Total ADP,
excluding Cook County*

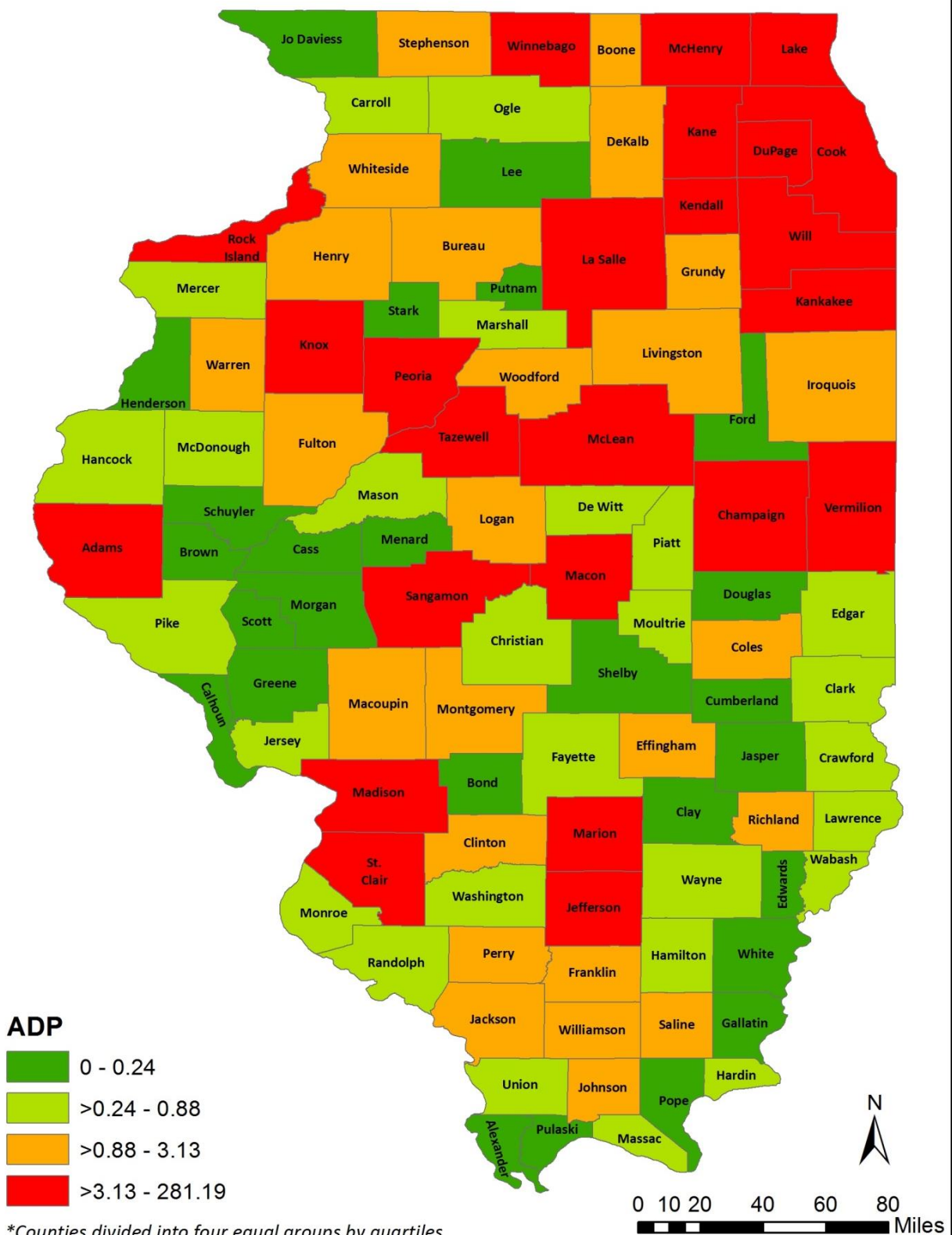


Notes:

- Cook County is not displayed in the chart above due to its large n as compared to the other counties. Cook had an ADP of 281.2, or 41% of statewide ADP.
- The 30 IL counties + “Other” displayed in the chart above accounted for 53% of the statewide ADP. The remaining 72 IL counties (not displayed) all had less than 1.5 ADP and accounted for less than 6% ADP. “Other” includes admissions from City of Chicago, Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ), Federal Marshall and Out-of-State.

There may be instances where some Illinois youth are detained in detention facilities outside of Illinois even though the delinquent behavior (or alleged delinquent behavior) occurred in Illinois. When this occurs, these data are not entered into JMIS.

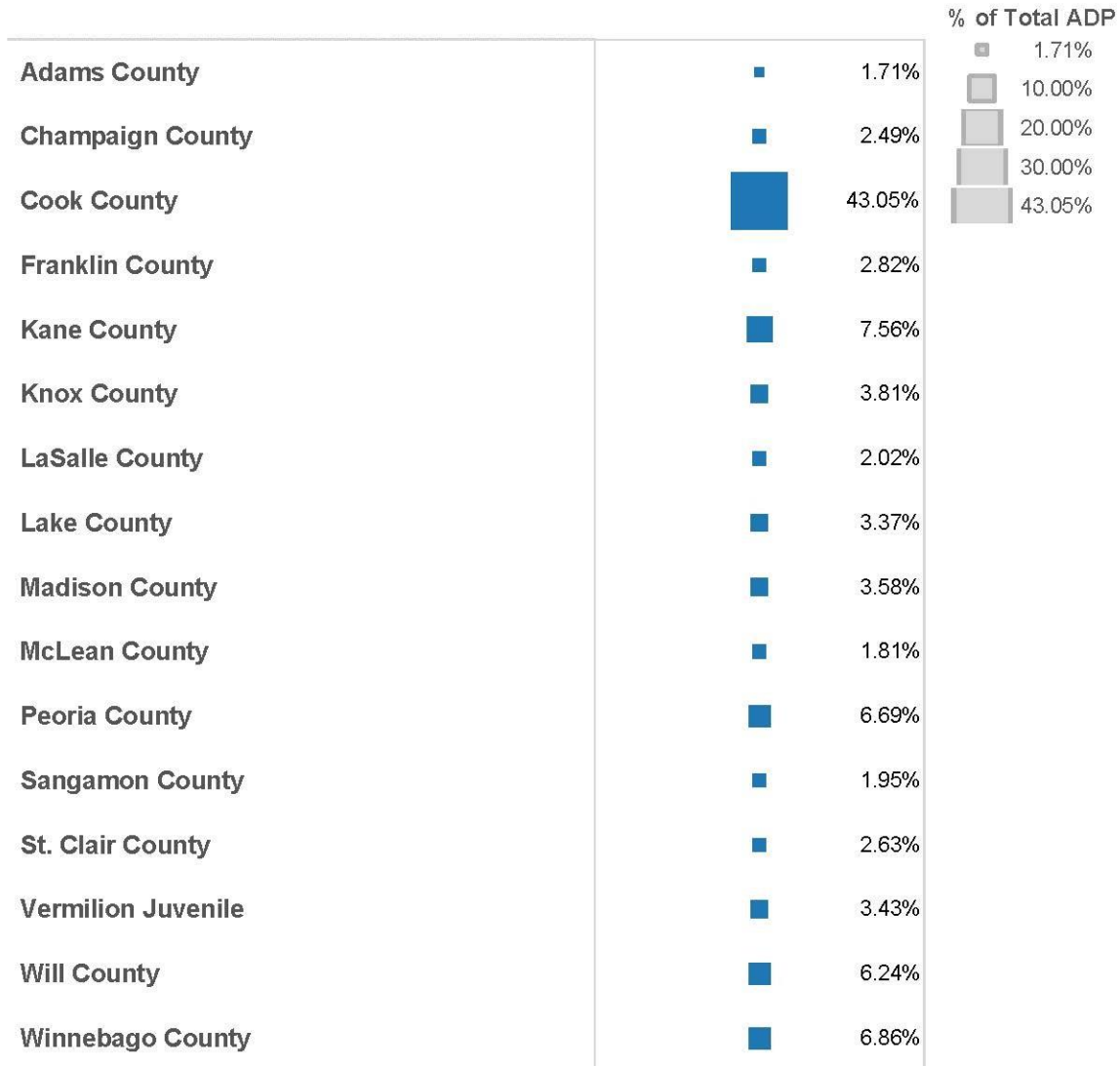
2013 Average Daily Population (ADP) by Authorizing County



2013 Average Daily Population (ADP) by Detention Center

Detention Centers	ADP
Adams County	11.2
Champaign County	16.2
Cook County	281.2
Franklin County	18.4
Kane County	49.4
Knox County	24.9
Lake County	22.0
LaSalle County	13.2
Madison County	23.4
McLean County	11.9
Peoria County	43.7
Sangamon County	12.7
St. Clair County	17.2
Vermilion County	22.4
Will County	40.7
Winnebago County	44.8
State Total	653.2

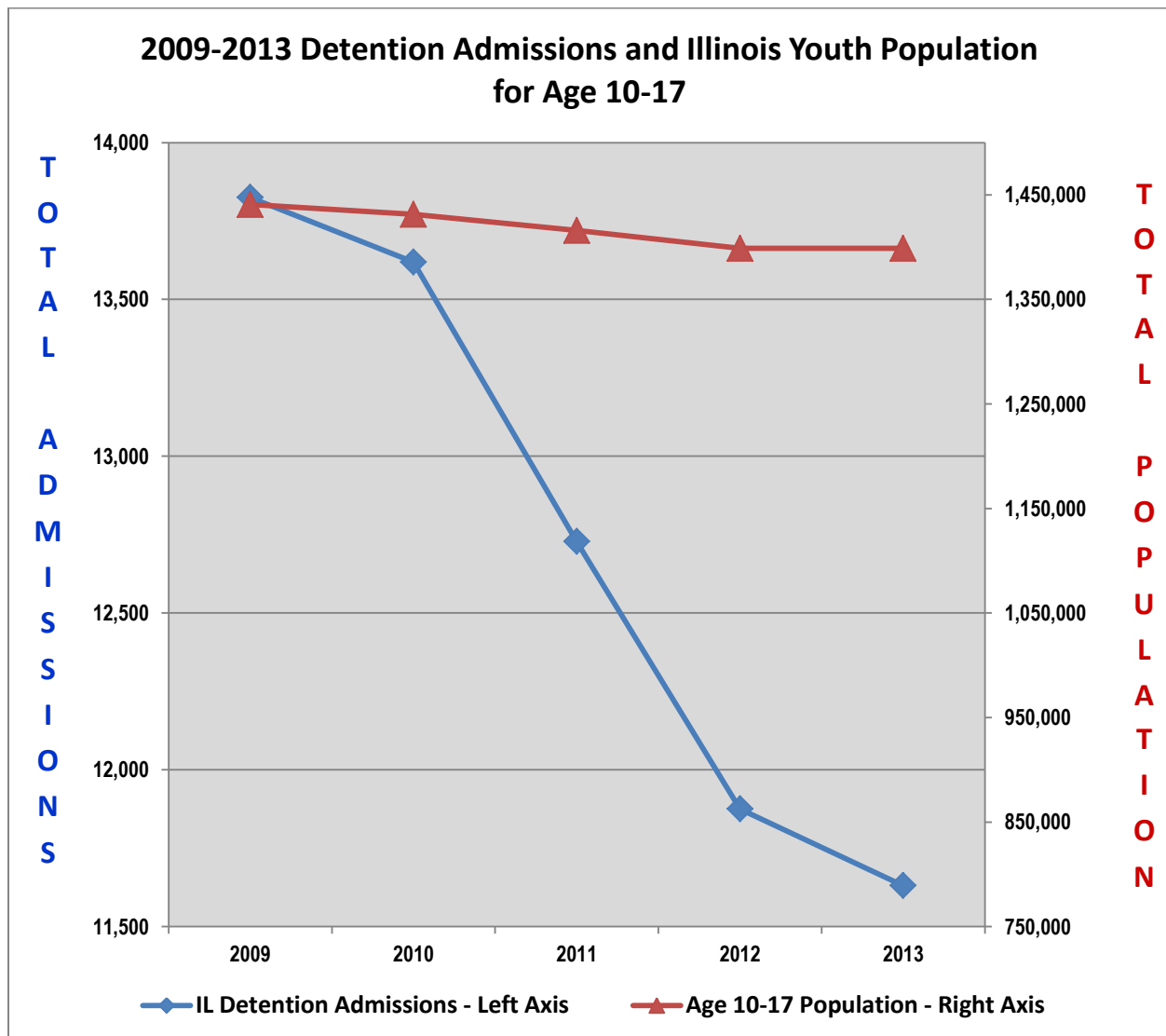
2013 Detention Admissions by Average Daily Population (ADP) by Detention Center, %



Cook County Detention has the highest Average Daily Population (41%, 281.2) of all of IL's Detention Center, followed by Kane County (8%, 49.4) and Winnebago County (7%, 44.8).

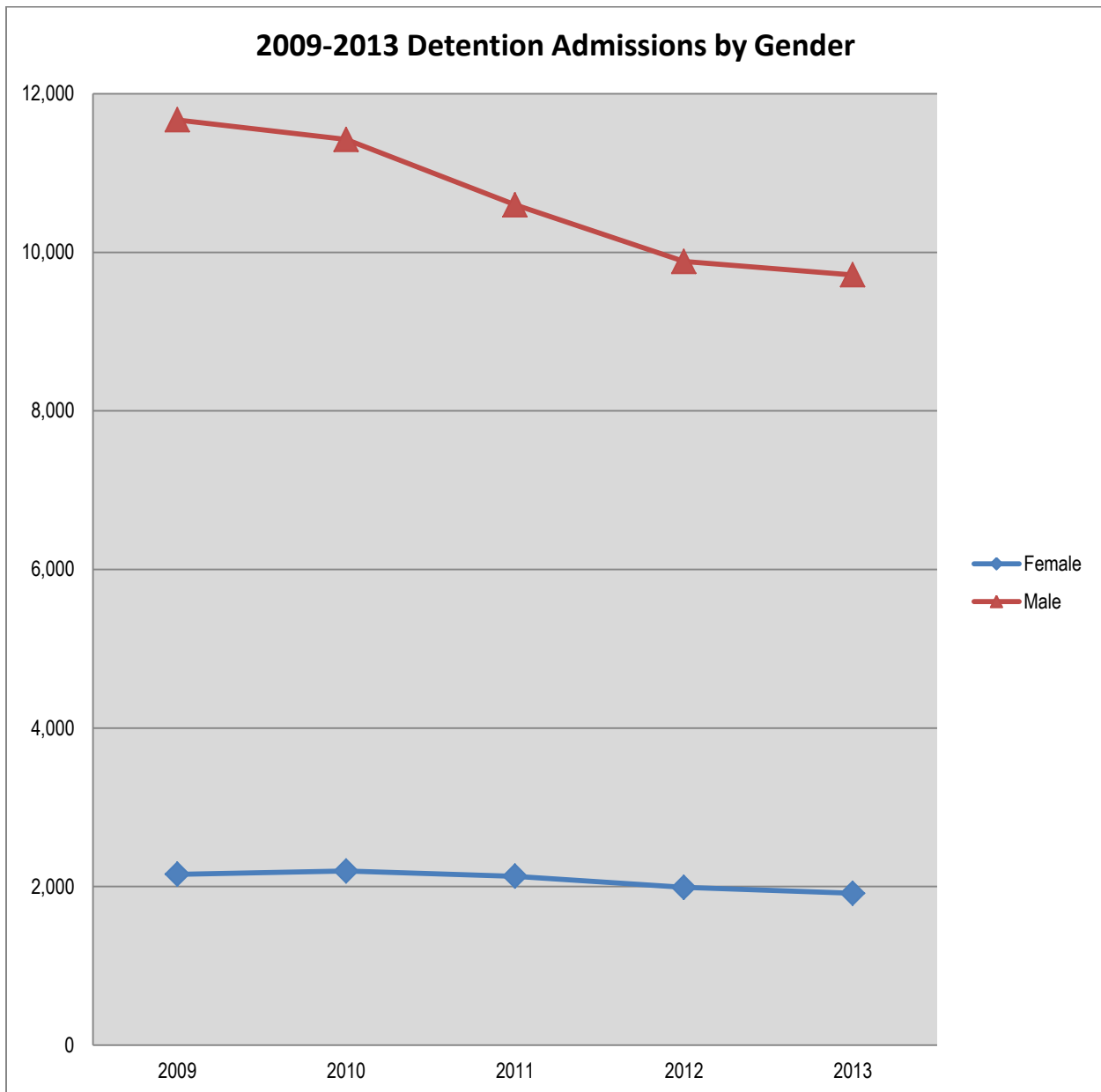
SECTION 6 - 2009-2013 ILLINOIS DETENTION ADMISSIONS TREND DATA

Illinois Youth Population and Detention Admissions						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2009-2013
Total IL Admissions	13,825	13,619	12,728	11,875	11,631	-16%
Population Age 10-17	1,440,771	1,431,281	1,415,985	1,398,873	1,398,873	-3%



Both Statewide Detention Admissions and the total number of IL Youth Population have decreased from 2009 to 2013; detention admissions have had a greater decrease over this period (16%) than the decrease of the IL Youth Population (3%).

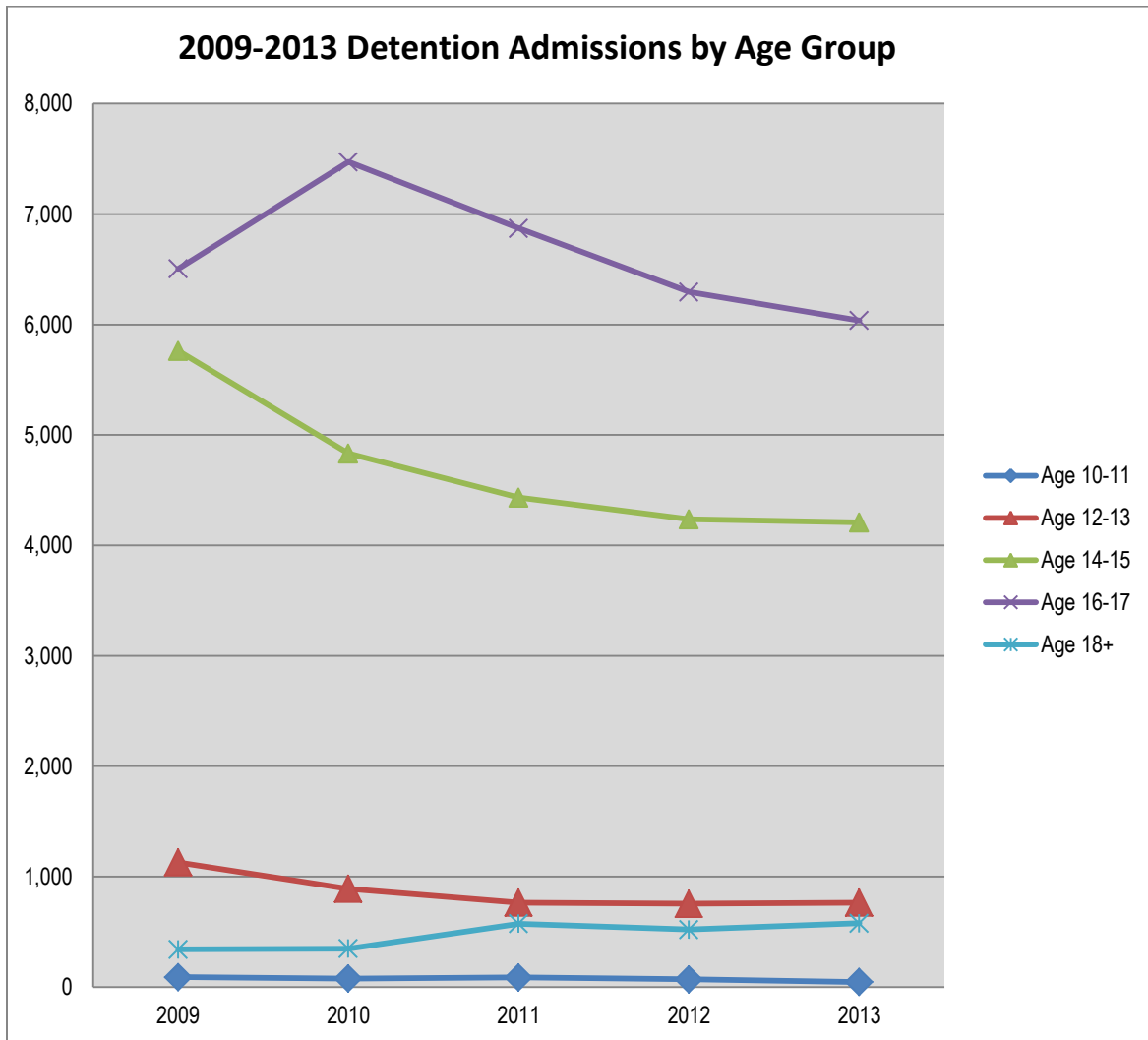
2009-2013 Detention Admissions by Gender						
Gender	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2009-2013
Female	2,155	2,195	2,130	1,990	1,915	-11%
Male	11,670	11,424	10,598	9,885	9,716	-17%
State Total	13,825	13,619	12,728	11,875	11,631	-16%



Female admissions decreased by 11% and Male admissions decreased by 17% over the 5 years displayed.

2009-2013 Detention Admissions by Age Group

Age	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2009-2013
Age 10-11	90	77	87	70	46	-49%
Age 12-13	1,129	890	765	754	764	-32%
Age 14-15	5,761	4,832	4,432	4,236	4,208	-27%
Age 16-17	6,504	7,472	6,870	6,295	6,036	-7%
Age 18+	341	348	574	520	577	+69%
State Total	13,825	13,619	12,728	11,875	11,631	-16%

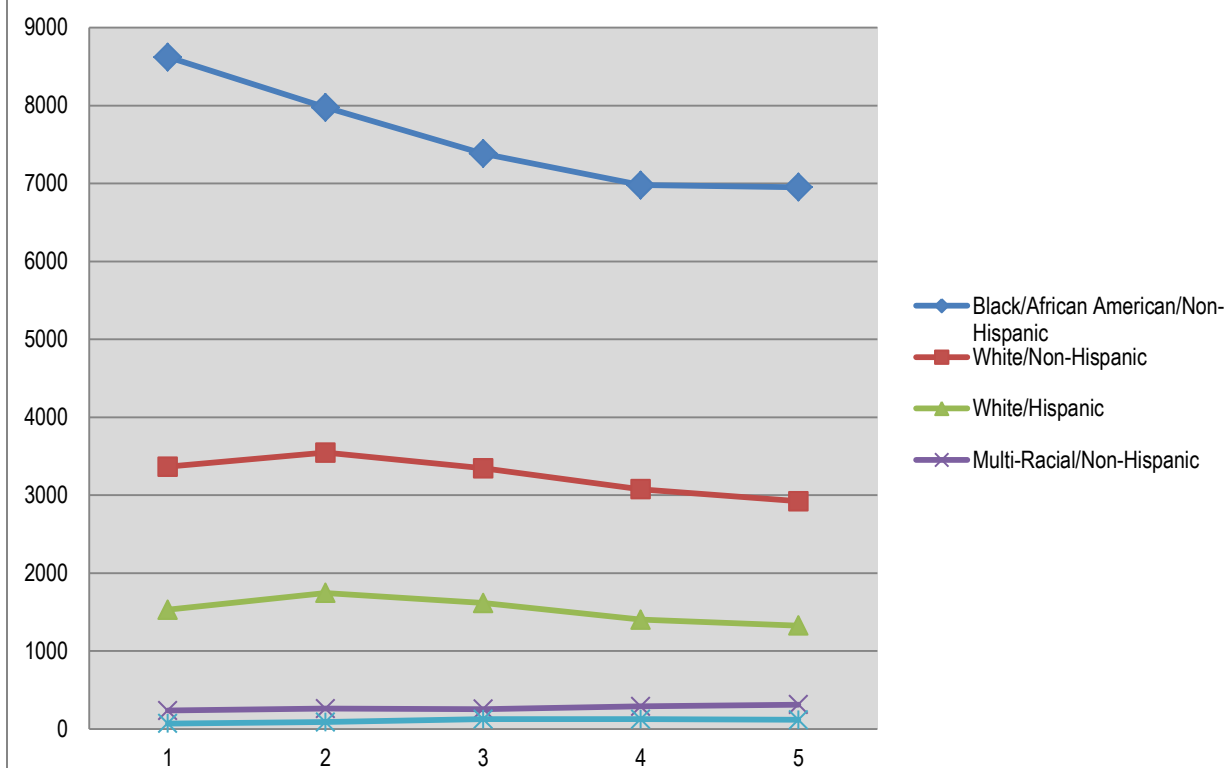


Admissions for all age groupings except 18+ decreased from 2009 to 2013. Ages 10-11 decreased 49%, ages 12-13 decreased 32%, ages 14-15 decreased 27% and ages 16-17 decreased 7%. Ages 18+ increased 69% over the 5 year time frame.

2009-2013 Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2009-2013
American Indian/Native American/Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
American Indian/Native American/Non-Hispanic	5	9	6	9	8	+60%
Asian/Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Asian/Non-Hispanic	10	22	20	12	19	+90%
Black/African American/Hispanic	1	2	5	3	9	+800%
Black/African American/Non-Hispanic	8,622	7,976	7,384	6,979	6,953	-19%
Multi-Racial/Hispanic	0	3	13	24	17	N/A
Multi-Racial/Non-Hispanic	236	262	255	290	313	+33%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Hispanic	0	0	0	1	1	N/A
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Non-Hispanic	0	0	0	0	1	N/A
Other/Hispanic	0	9	24	31	28	N/A
Other/Non-Hispanic	55	45	59	46	34	-38%
White/Hispanic	1,531	1,745	1,617	1,403	1,327	-13%
White/Non-Hispanic	3,365	3,546	3,345	3,077	2,922	-13%
State Total	13,825	13,619	12,728	11,875	11,631	-16%

2009-2013 Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

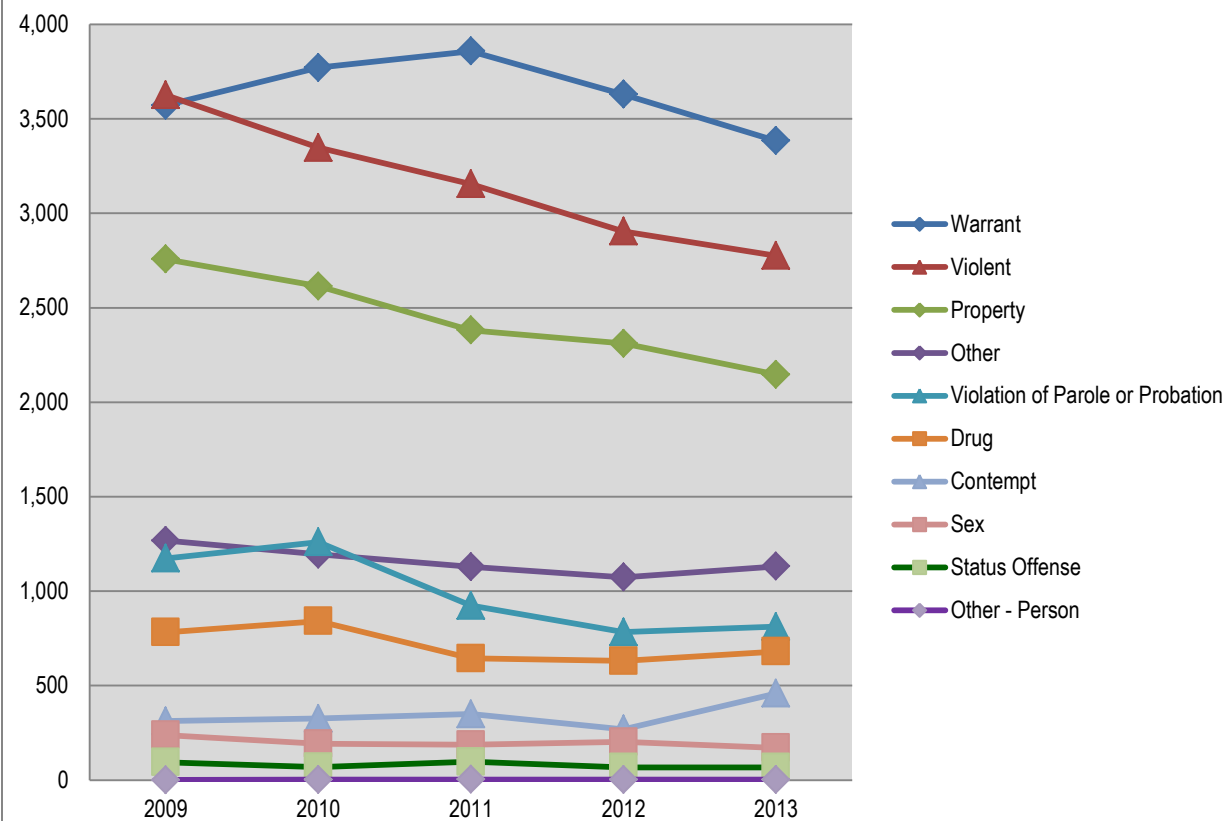


The Race/Ethnicity category is a combination of the Race and Ethnic categories that are used in JMIS. Using these combinations offers a different perspective on the data. While 10 of the categories are combined in "All Other Race/Ethnicity" above, data for each category can be seen in the table at the top of the page. The chart displays that Black/African American/Non-Hispanics have had a decrease in admissions of 19%. White/Non-Hispanics have had a decrease in admissions of 13%. White/Hispanics have also had a decrease of 13%. Multi-Racial/Non-Hispanics have had an increase of 33%.

2009-2013 Detention Admissions by Offense Category

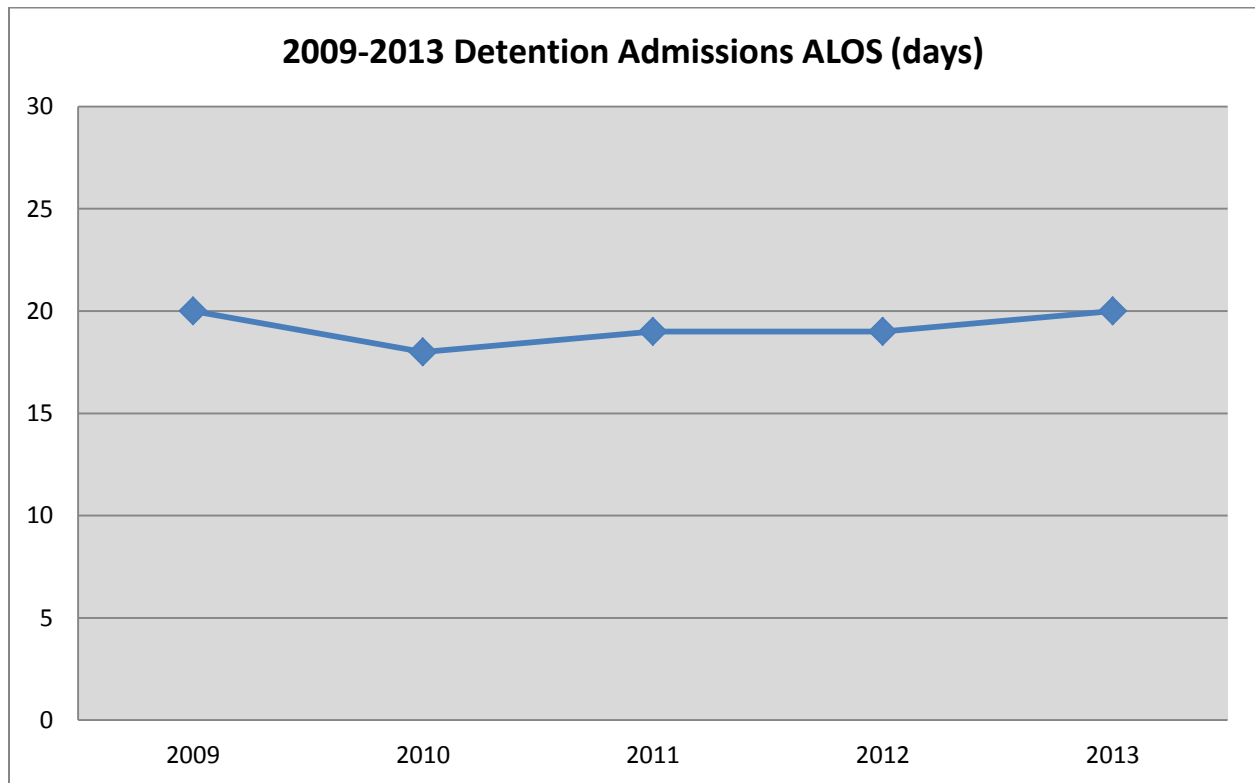
Offense Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2009-2013
Contempt	312	326	350	269	459	+47%
Drug	782	842	644	631	681	-13%
Other	1,268	1,195	1,129	1,074	1,131	-11%
Other - Person	1	2	3	2	2	+100%
Property	2,757	2,614	2,381	2,311	2,147	-22%
Sex	239	192	187	202	171	-28%
Status Offense	95	69	97	68	68	-28%
Violations	1,174	1,260	924	783	812	-31%
Violent	3,626	3,348	3,155	2,905	2,776	-23%
Warrant	3,571	3,771	3,858	3,630	3,384	-5%
State Total	13,825	13,619	12,728	11,875	11,631	-16%

2009-2013 Detention Admissions by Offense Category



Looking across all 5 years, Warrant admissions increased in years 2010 and 2011, but decreased subsequently for an overall decrease of 5%. Violent offense admissions have decreased just over 24%, Property offenses have decreased 22%, Other offenses have decreased 11%, Violation of Parole/Probation have decreased 31%, Drug admissions have decreased 13%, Sex offenses have decreased 28%, and Status Offenses have decreased 28% in the 5-year time frame. Contempt offense admissions have increased 47% over the same 5 year time frame

2009-2013 Detention Admissions by Average Length of Stay (ALOS) in Days						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2009- 2013
ALOS (days)	20	18	19	19	20	0%

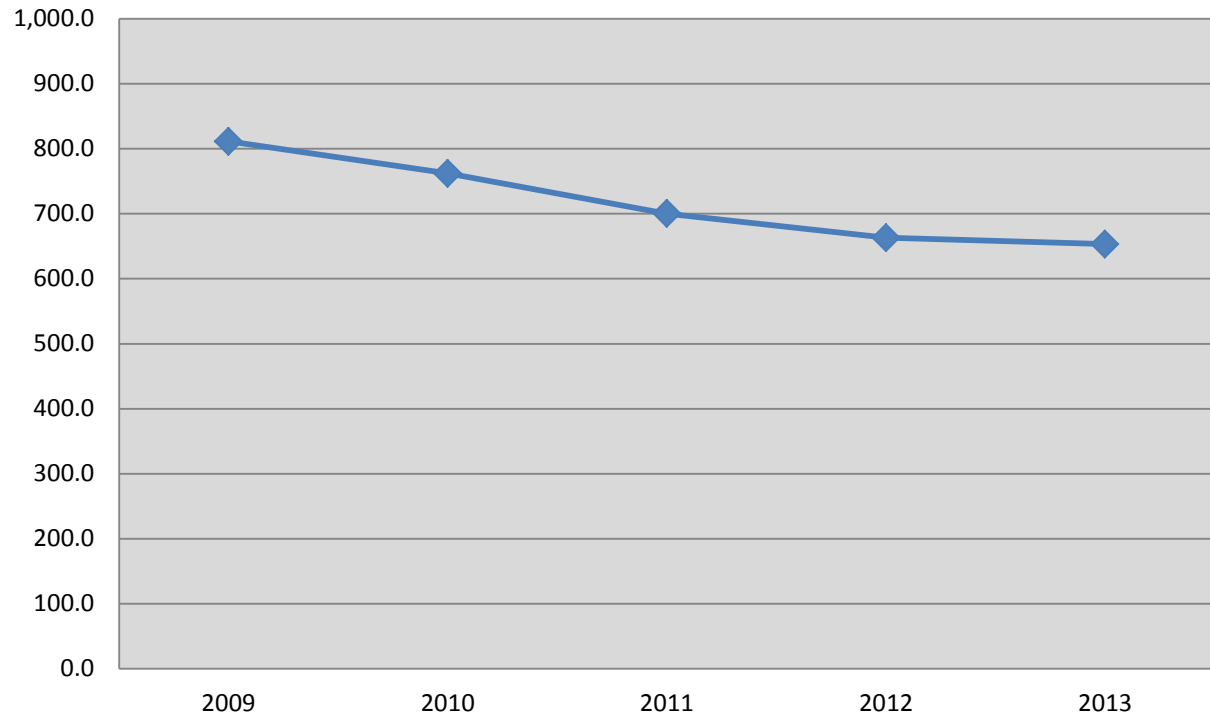


The Average Length of Stay in “days” for ALL detention admissions from 2009 to 2013 has stayed relatively the same.

2009-2013 Detention Admissions by Average Daily Population (ADP)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2009-2013
ADP	811.3	762.1	700.7	663.2	653.2	-19%

2009-2013 Detention Admissions ADP -



The Average Daily Population has decreased 19% from 2009 – 2013.

Discussion Questions

The *Illinois Juvenile Detention Data Report – Calendar Year 2013* presents a significant depth of information about the use of secure detention across the state. The Commission encourages juvenile justice stakeholders and community members to review these data and reflect upon the use of detention in their own jurisdictions.

We intentionally refrained from commentary in the report. The statewide data we present do not tell the whole story, as each community's policies and practices grow out of its dynamics, needs, and service gaps.

This guide poses some questions designed to start a local conversation about detention. We hope these conversations will lead to larger questions:

- *What do we achieve by temporarily locking up a young person?*
- *Would detention be appropriate if it were my kid?*
- *Who belongs in detention?*
- *What alternatives are needed?*
- *How do we ensure that the costs of detention are outweighed by its benefits?*

Understanding Detention in Your Jurisdiction

To better understand how detention works in your jurisdiction you may want to gather additional local information, including:

- Where are youth from your county detained?
- How does detention screening work?
 - Who completes the detention screening and authorizes detention?
 - Is a point system is used? How does it work?
 - What is the detention override policy? Has your jurisdiction reviewed these cases?
- What percent of youth remain in detention following their detention hearing?
- What services are provided in the detention center?
- What alternatives to detention are available?
- What are the current costs associated with detention?

Statewide Demographic Data

Age (pages 4-6)

- Are you surprised by the number of 10 & 11 year olds who are detained? Would you expect more or fewer?
- Particularly in light of the number of older adolescents (16 and older), is secure detention an appropriate place for younger children? If so, under what circumstances?
- What do you think about the number of youth over age 18? Is detention appropriate for these older youth? Consider that the majority are detained on a warrant, probation violation, or contempt (76% - see page 6).

Race & Ethnicity (pages 7-9)

- Note the significant number of minority youth in detention.
- Do you know whether your local jurisdiction has similar racial and/or ethnic disparities?

Offense Categories (pages 10)

- In your opinion, what offense categories should generally result in detention?
- Note the number of youth in non-violent categories: warrants (29%), property offenses (18%), probation violations (7%), drug offenses (6%), contempt (4%), and status offenses (1%). Collectively these add up to 65%, while violent and sex offenses comprise 25% of the detention population.
- What are reasonable criteria for detaining non-violent and less serious youth?

County Data

Number of Admissions & Category of Admissions (pages 11-26)

- What do you think about the number of youths detained in your jurisdiction? (See pages 11-13.)
- How does the breakout by offense category for your county (pages 14-26) compare with the statewide norm (page 26)?
- How do you compare with one or more “peer” counties (those which are similar in size and demographics)?

Rate of Admissions (pages 30-33)

- How does your county compare with the state average?
- How does your county compare with “peer” counties?
- Why do you think you have a higher or lower rate?

Length of Stay

Age and Average Length of Stay (ALOS) (pages 46-47)

- Why do you think the ALOS for 14-15 year olds, at 19 days, is the highest?
- Recall that many youth 18 or over are detained on warrants and probation violations: is their 10-day ALOS surprising?

Offense and Length of Stay (LOS) (pages 48-49)

- For status offenders, why do you think lengths of stays seem to be either short (under 3 days) or lengthy (over 31 days)?
- Is this what you would expect?

Length of Stay (LOS) by County (pages 50-52)

- What does a relatively short length of stay tell us?
 - Does it mean that detention was unnecessary?
 - Does it mean that the court connects youth to services quickly?
- How does your county’s length of stay compare with the state average?
- How does it compare with “peer” counties?

Average Daily Population

Average Daily Population (ADP) by Offense Category (pages 59-63)

- How does your ADP compare with the state?
- How does your ADP compare with “peer” counties?

- Are you satisfied by your ADP offense make-up?

Average Daily Population (ADP) (pages 64-66)

Compare how you rank regarding ADP with how you rank regarding the number of Admissions (pages 11-13)? What does this tell you about your relative length of stay?

Multi-Year Trends

- What do you think has caused the 16% reduction in the number of Admissions? (page 69)
- Has your local use of detention followed this same trend?
- What is your reaction to the age trends (page 71)?
- Why do you think the number of detained black youth has decreased more than other race/ethnicity groups (page 72)? Do you have this trend in your jurisdiction?
- Does anything stand out about trends in Admissions by Offense Category (page 73)?
- Why has Average Daily Population (page 75) declined more than Admissions (page 69)?

Next Steps

- Is there a need to create or expand detention alternatives for youth with a short Average Length of Stay? What about those with a longer Average Length of Stay?
- Can improvements in case processing decrease length of stay?
- Are conditions of confinement satisfactory?
- Do we need to collect outcome data?
- Are there opportunities to invest resources differently?

Resources

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is the foremost effort to reduce the use of detention across the country. Their online “JDAI Helpdesk” offers many useful tools and guides (<http://jdaihelpdesk.org>).

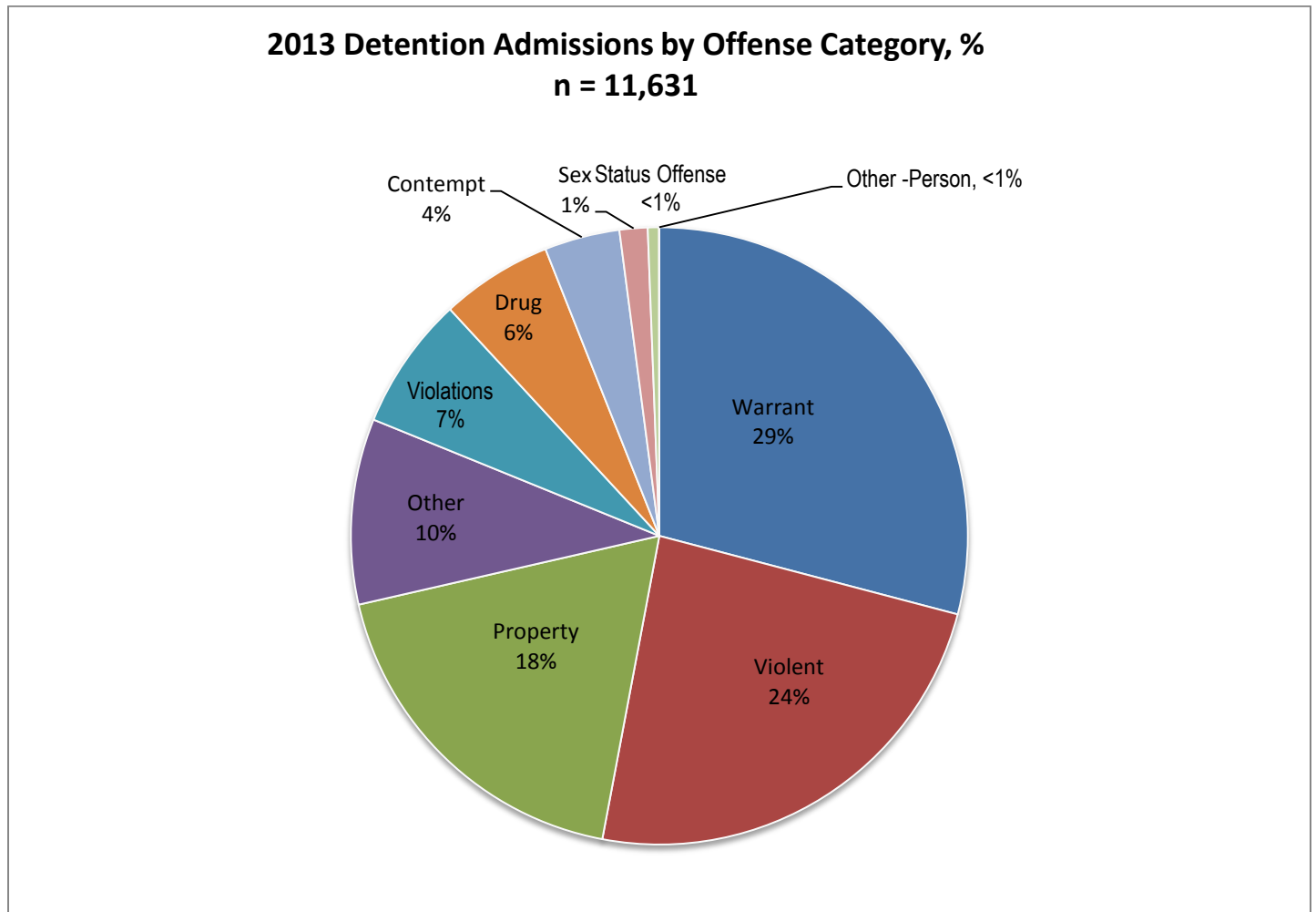
The Commission-supported Statewide JDAI Coordinator is Jeff Bradley, who can be reached at jbradley@icoyouth.org. He is available to assist any jurisdiction interested in studying and improving detention practices.

HOW TO READ THE TABLES AND CHARTS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

Charts are visual representations of data. Using charts to display data often makes it easier to understand and interpret the data because it is easier to see trends or patterns emerge than looking at the raw data alone. There are multiple types of charts used in this document, and they are used to serve different purposes as described below.

Pie Charts

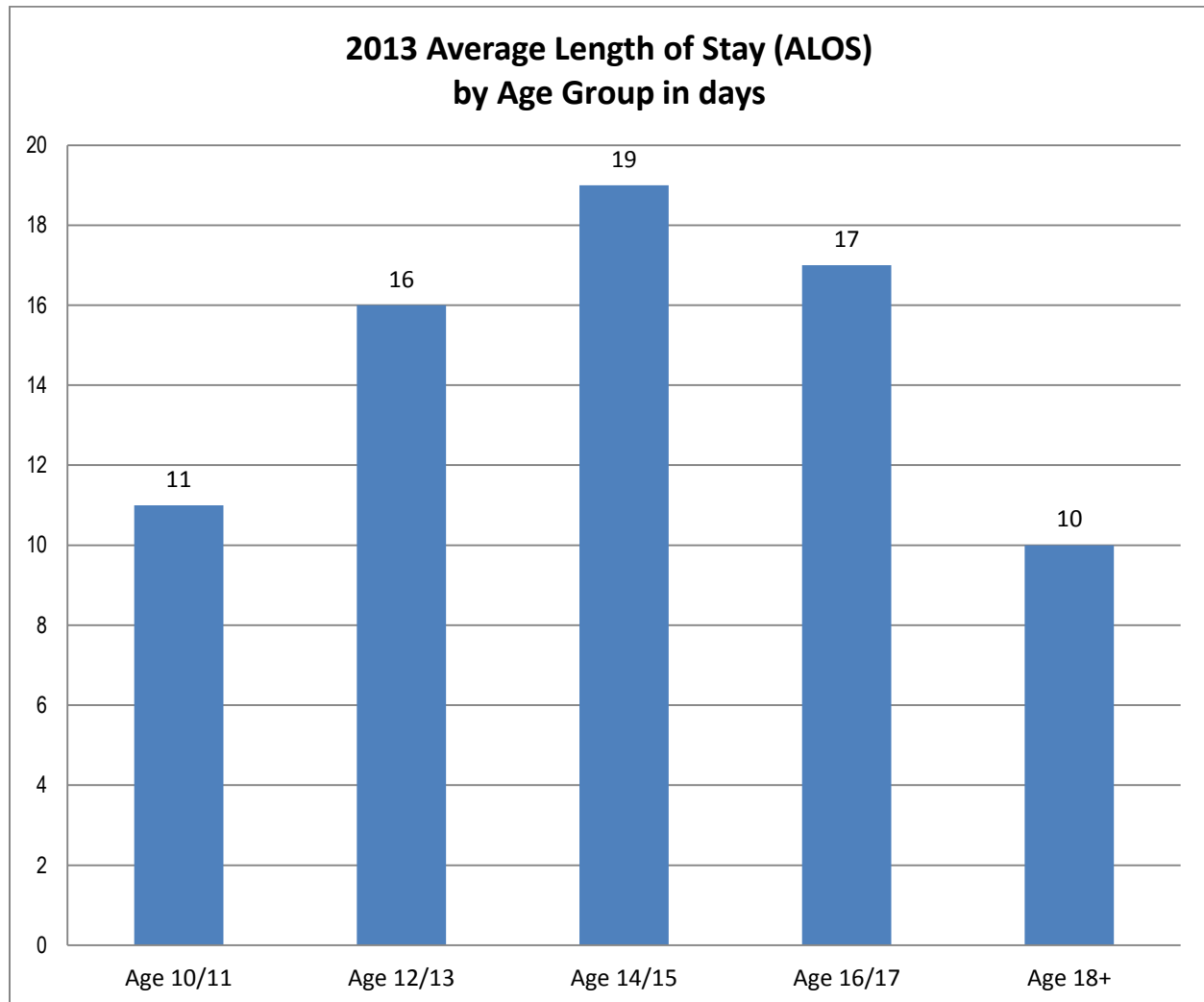
Pie charts are often used to display percentages. Each “slice” of the pie represents one part of the whole. In the example below, the red “slice” displays that *violent* detention admission offenses make up 24% of ALL detention admission offenses in 2013. All of the “slices” of the pie when combined equal the whole or 100%.



Column Charts

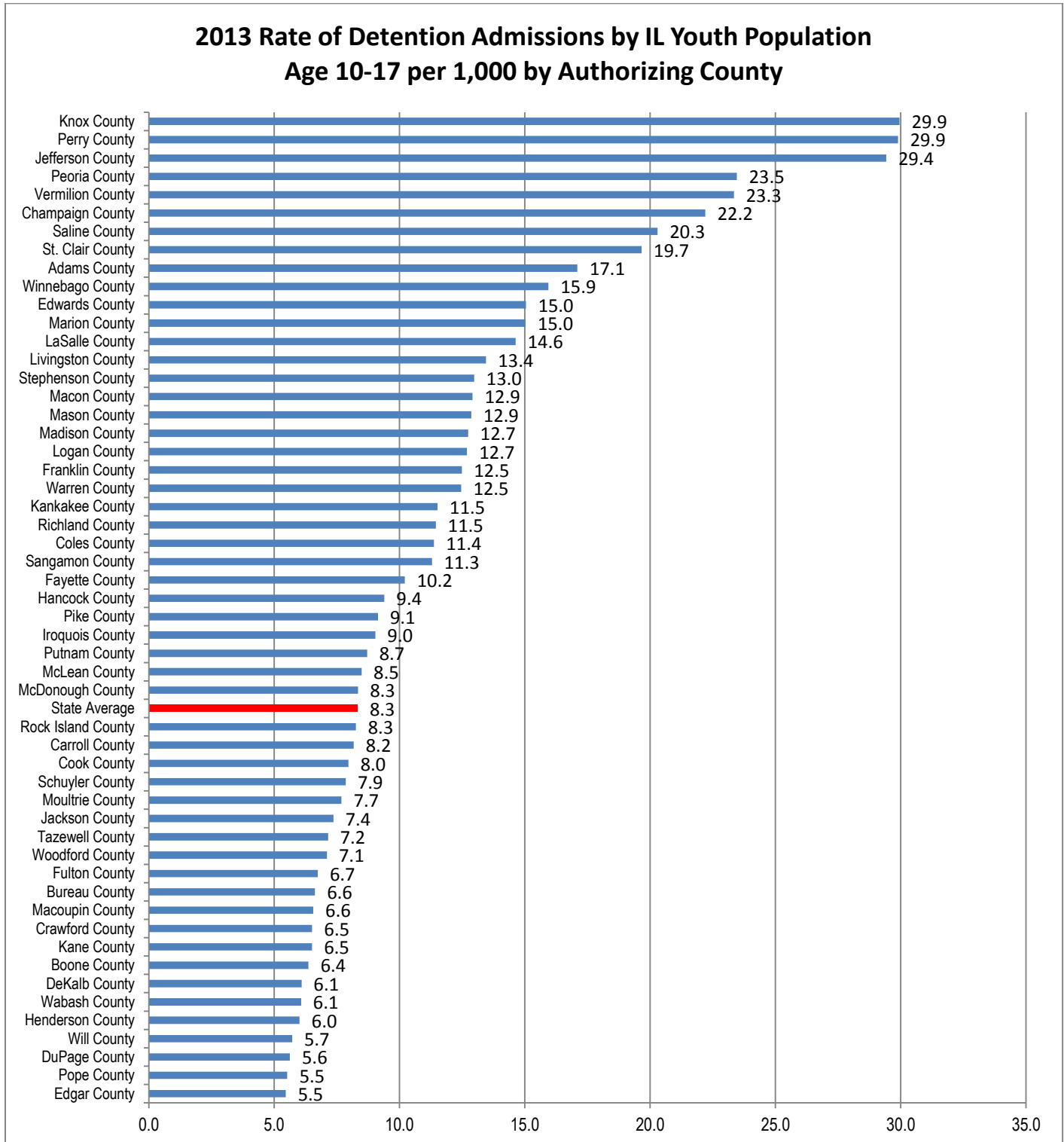
Column charts are used to show comparisons between items of data. The length of a column on a column chart represents the value of a data point in a single series of data points.

In the chart below, Age categories are displayed along the horizontal axis, and the quantitative values of Average Length of Stay (in days) are displayed along the vertical axis.



Bar Charts

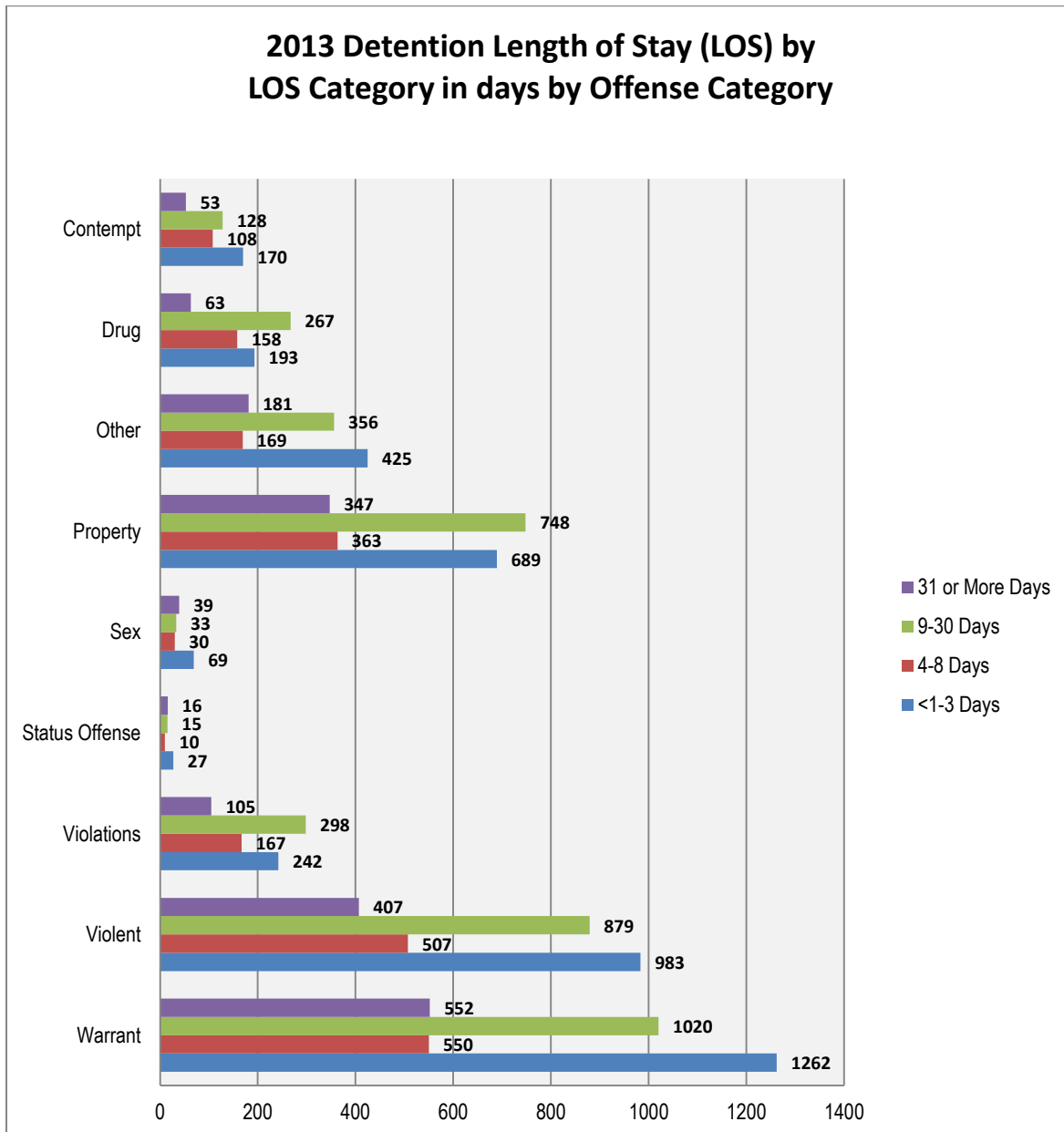
Bar charts illustrate comparisons between items of data similar to Column charts; the difference is that the axes are merely reversed. Categories are organized vertically and values horizontally. In the chart below, the vertical axis displays IL Counties and the horizontal axis displays the Rate of Admissions per 1,000 IL Youth Age 10-17, for those counties with rates higher than the Statewide Average Rate of 8.2 youth.



Cluster Bar Charts

Cluster charts represent both primary and secondary raw quantitative data series. They are used to compare related data by clustering them together. Instead of viewing only one layer of information, clusters allow you to compare and contrast data within a category and between categories.

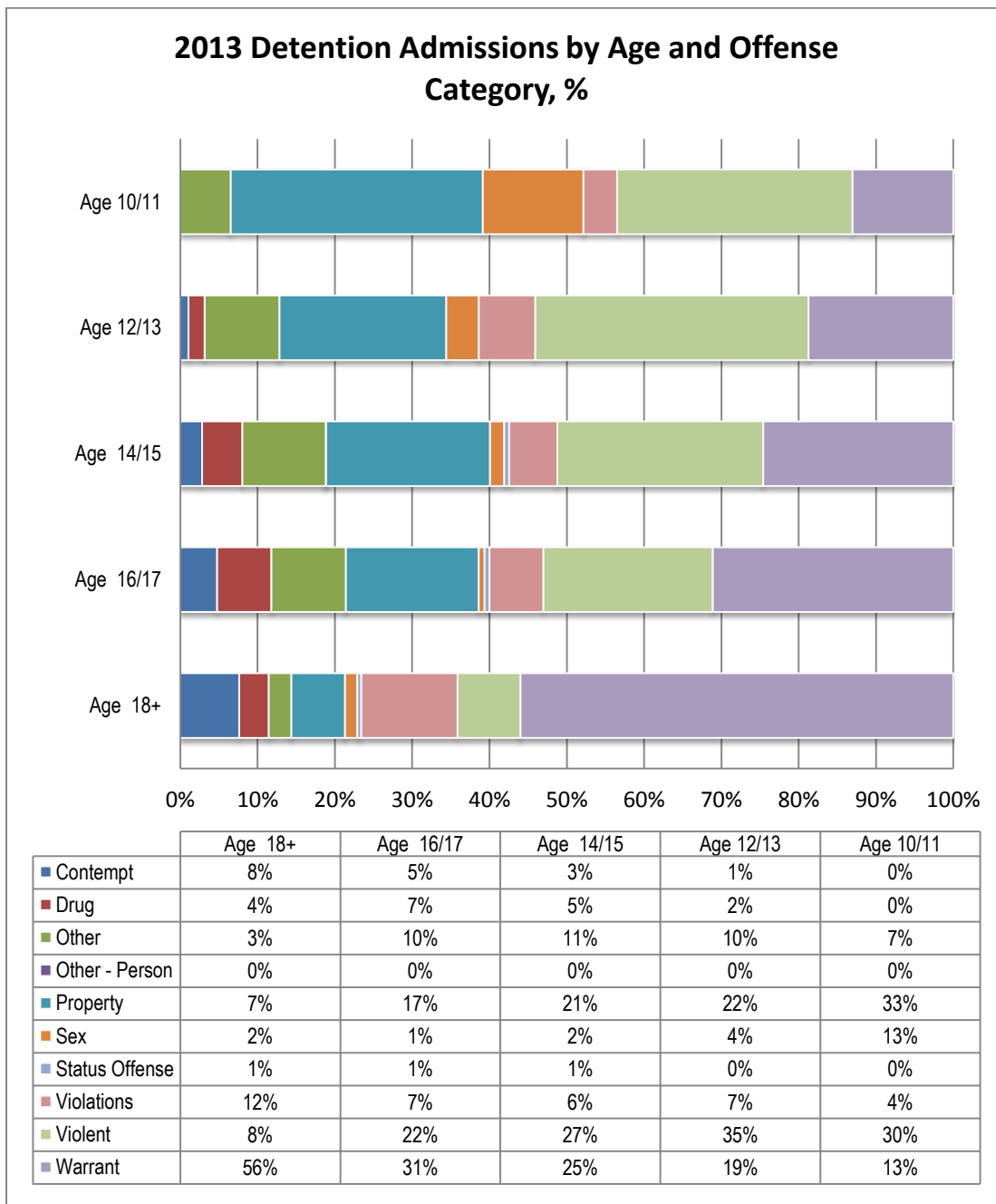
In this cluster bar chart, the primary series is Admissions by Offense Category, and the secondary series is Length of Stay Category (days).



Stacked Percentage Bar Charts

Stacked percentage bar charts represent primary and secondary series of data in percentage form rather than raw quantitative form. All primary series data points are represented as a total of 100%. All secondary series data points are represented as a percentage of the corresponding primary data point quantitative value.

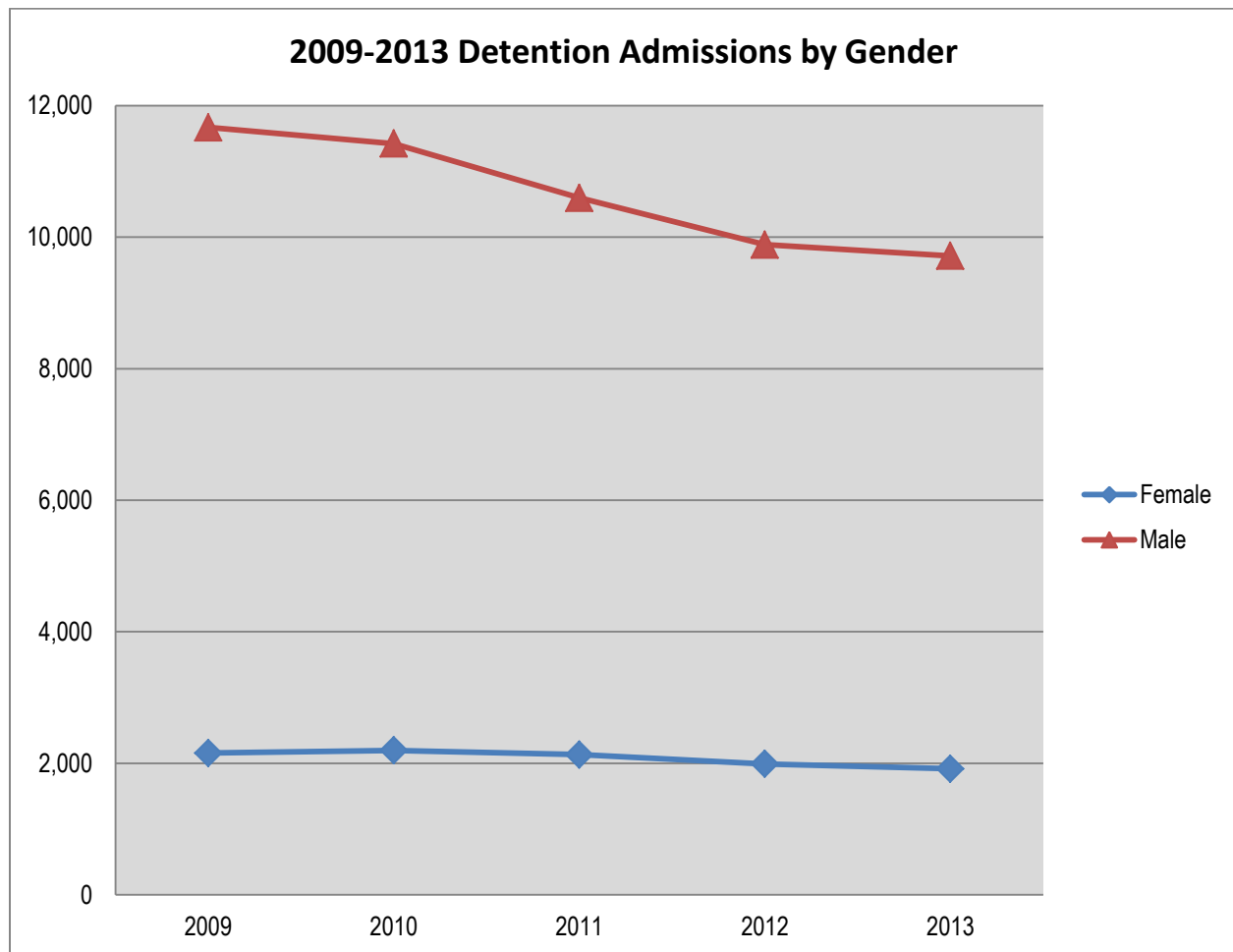
In this stacked percentage bar chart, the primary series is Offense Category, and the secondary series is Age Group. The raw quantitative data can be displayed in the table below the chart, as it is in this case.



Line Charts

Line Charts are used to show trends over time. Each line in the graph shows the changes in the value of one item of data.

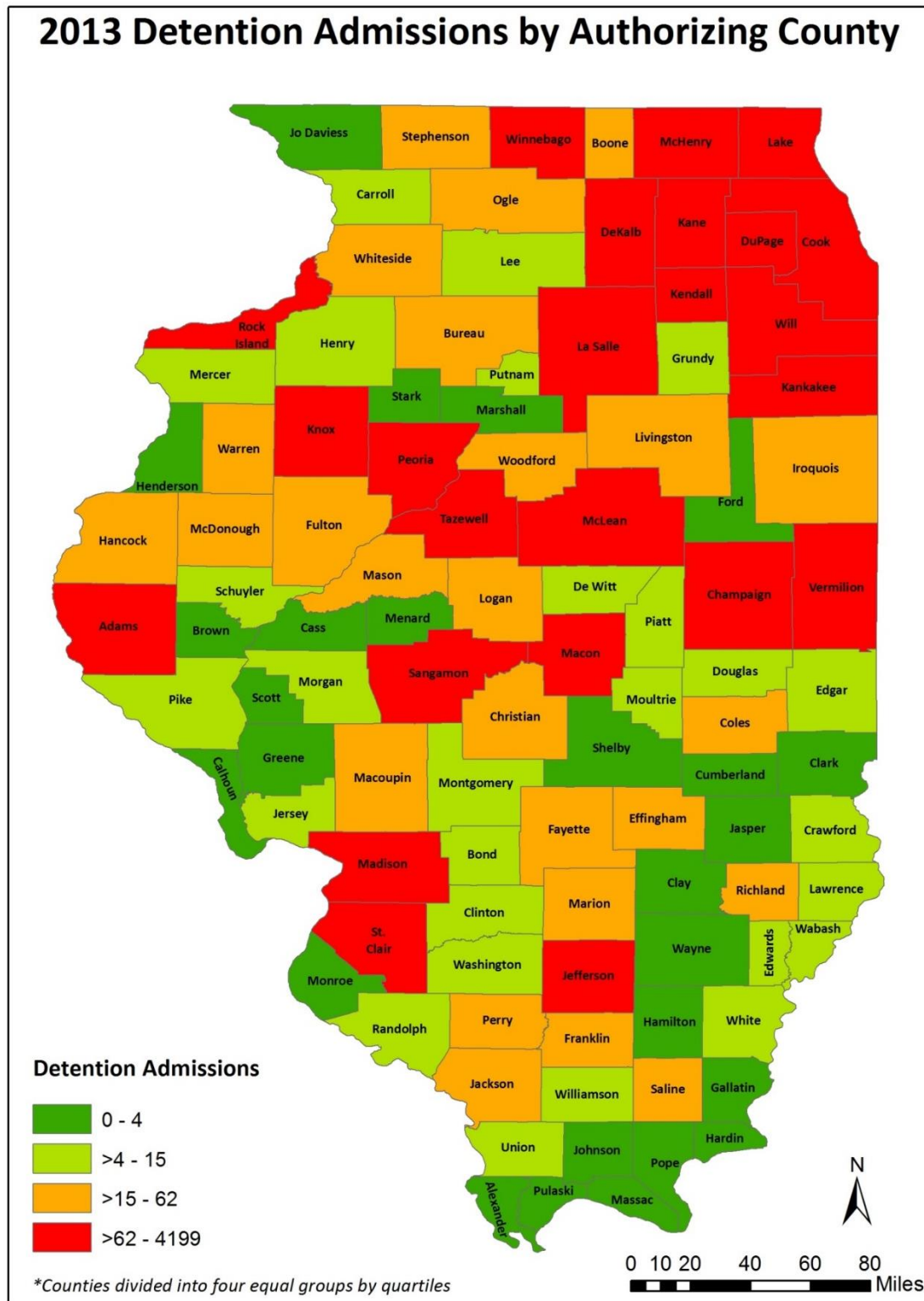
In this line chart Admissions by Gender is represented over a 5-year period for all gender categories listed.



Choropleth Map

A Choropleth Map is a thematic map in which areas are shaded or patterned in proportion to the measurement of the statistical variable being displayed on the map, such as detention admissions by authorizing county.

The Choropleth Map provides an easy way to visualize how a measurement varies across a geographic area.



IL UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR) CODES AND OFFENSE DESCRIPTIONS

UCRCode	Offense Description	Offense Category
3810	Contempt of Court -- Del.	Contempt
3815	Contempt of Court -- Other (Name It)	Contempt
1440	Register of Sales by Dealer	Drug
1811	Possession of Cannabis 30 Gm & under	Drug
1812	Possession of Cannabis over 30 Gm	Drug
1821	Delivery of Cannabis 30 GM and Under	Drug
1822	Delivery of Cannabis Over 30 GM	Drug
1830	Casual Delivery	Drug
1840	Under 18 -- Delivery	Drug
1850	Production of Cannabis Plant	Drug
1860	Calculated Cannabis Conspiracy	Drug
1910	Possession of Methamphetamine	Drug
1915	Possession or Delivery of Methamphetamine Precursor(s)	Drug
1920	Possession or Delivery of Anhydrous Ammonia w/Intent to Manufacture Meth	Drug
1925	Possession or Delivery of Materials (Not Meth Precursor) w/Intent to Manufacture	Drug
1930	Manufacturing Methamphetamine	Drug
1935	Delivery or Possession w/Intent to Deliver Methamphetamine	Drug
1940	Methamphetamine, Meth Precursor, or Anhydrous Ammonia Trafficking	Drug
1945	Purchase, Receive, or Acquire Over Limit -- Ephedrine / Pseudoephedrine	Drug
1950	Pharmacy Selling Over Limit -- Ephedrine / Pseudoephedrine	Drug
1955	Retail Store Selling Over Limit -- Convenience Packs Ephedrine / Pseudoephedrine	Drug
1960	Protection of Meth Manufacturing (Failure to Report or Guards/Lookout)	Drug
1965	Tampering with Anhydrous Ammonia Equipment	Drug
1970	Using or Allowing Use of Property for Methamphetamine Offenses	Drug
1975	Unlawful Disposal of Methamphetamine Manufacturing Waste	Drug
1980	Child Endangerment -- Exposing Child to Meth Manufacturing	Drug
2010	Manufacture & Delivery of Controlled Substance	Drug
2020	Possession of Controlled Substance	Drug
2030	Look-a-Like Controlled Substance -- Manufacture, Deliver or Possession	Drug
2040	Delivery or Possession w/Intent to Deliver	Drug
2041	Delivery or Possession w/ Intent to Deliver (public housing, school zone)	Drug
2050	Criminal Drug Conspiracy	Drug
2060	Licensed Operations -- Regist.	Drug
2070	Delivery to Persons Under 18	Drug
2080	Failure to Keep Records -- Oper.	Drug
2110	Sale or Possession of Hypodermic Syringes or Needles	Drug
2160	Sale/Delivery Drug Paraphernalia	Drug
2170	Possession of Drug Equipment	Drug
2250	Illegal Liquor Access	Drug
2310	Use, Sale or Delivery of Intoxicating Compounds	Drug
2315	Unlawful Possession, Manufacture, or Delivery of Nitrous Oxide	Drug
4420	Criminal Fortification of a Residence or Building	Drug
0470	Reckless Conduct	Other
1030	Possession Explosives Incendiary Device	Other
1110	Deceptive Practices	Other
1120	Forgery	Other

1130	Fraud	Other
1150	Credit Card Fraud	Other
1170	Impersonating a Peace Officer	Other
1180	False Personation	Other
1230	Possession of Keys or Device to Coin Operated Machine	Other
1235	Unlawful Use of Recorded Sound	Other
1242	Computer Fraud	Other
1255	Unidentifiable Sound or Audio Visual Recordings	Other
1261	Unauthorized Videotaping and Live Video Transmission	Other
1380	Unauthorized Possession or Storage of Weapons	Other
1410	Unlawful Use of a Weapon	Other
1415	Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm	Other
1420	Unlawful Sale or Purchase of Firearms	Other
1425	Unlawful Possession of Firearms and Firearm Ammunition	Other
1430	Unlawful Use or Possession of a Weapon by a Felon	Other
1435	Unlawful Sale or Delivery of Firearm at School	Other
1450	Defacing Identification Mark of Firearm	Other
1460	No FOID Card	Other
1475	Unlawful Sale or Use of Metal Piercing Bullets	Other
1476	Unlawful Discharge of Firearm Projectiles	Other
1477	Reckless Discharge of Firearm	Other
1540	Distribution of Harmful Material	Other
1615	Gambling -- Betting or Wagering	Other
1625	Gambling -- Operating, Promoting, or Assisting	Other
1630	Keeping Gambling Place	Other
1635	Syndicated Gambling	Other
1640	Register Federal Gambling Stamp	Other
1670	Gambling Device	Other
1680	Sports Tampering	Other
1685	Dog or Animal Fighting for Gambling Purposes	Other
1715	Sale of Tobacco Products to a Minor	Other
1720	Contributing to Dependency and Neglect of Children	Other
1725	Contributing to Criminal Delinquency of a Juvenile	Other
1760	Failure to Pay Child Support	Other
1775	Unlawful Sale of Travel Ticket to Minor	Other
1781	Neglect Victim	Other
2210	Sales of Liquor to Minor Drunkards	Other
2410	Driving under the Influence of Alcohol	Other
2420	Driving under the Influence of Drugs	Other
2430	Illegal Transportation of Alcoholic Liquor	Other
2440	Reckless Driving	Other
2450	Drag Racing	Other
2455	No Registration	Other
2460	Cancelled, Suspended, or Revoked Registration	Other
2461	Operate Uninsured Motor Vehicle	Other
2462	Operate Motor Vehicle w/ Suspended Registration	Other
2463	False Auto Insurance Card	Other
2465	Improper Use of Registration	Other
2470	No Driver's License	Other
2475	Motor Vehicle Anti-Theft Law	Other
2480	Suspend, Revoked Driver's License	Other
2485	Driver and Passenger Safety Belts	Other

2490	Unlawful Use of Driver's License	Other
2495	Flee or Attempt to Elude Peace Officer	Other
2500	Criminal Abortion	Other
2800	Disorderly Conduct	Other
2805	Vagrancy	Other
2807	Drunkenness	Other
2810	Prowler	Other
2820	Telephone Threat	Other
2825	Harassment by Telephone	Other
2830	Obscene Phone Calls	Other
2840	False Fire Alarm	Other
2850	Bomb Threat	Other
2860	False Police Report	Other
2870	Peeping Tom	Other
2885	Dog or Animal Fighting for Entertainment	Other
2890	All Other Disorderly Conduct	Other
2895	Interference with Emergency Communication	Other
2900	Air Rifle	Other
3000	Fireworks	Other
3100	Mob Action	Other
3300	Public Demonstration	Other
3500	Property Forfeiture -- Maintaining a Public Nuisance	Other
3710	Resist, Obstruct, or Disarm a Peace Officer	Other
3720	Refusing to Aid an Officer	Other
3730	Obstructing Justice	Other
3740	Concealing or Aiding a Fugitive	Other
3750	Escape -- Failure to Report	Other
3760	Aiding Escape	Other
3770	Bringing Contraband into a Penal Institution	Other
3800	Interference with Judicial Procedure	Other
3820	Perjury	Other
3910	Bribery	Other
3920	Official Misconduct	Other
3930	Commercial Bribery	Other
3975	Compelling Organization Membership	Other
4255	Unlawful Visitation Interference	Other
4270	Harboring a Runaway	Other
4310	Possession of Burglary Tools	Other
4387	Violation of Orders of Protection	Other
4410	Destruction of Draft Card	Other
4505	Sex Offender -- Failure to Register	Other
4515	Sex Offender -- Failure to Register New Address, Employer, or School	Other
4520	Sex Offender -- Approaching, Contacting, Residing, or Communicating with Child	Other
4525	Sex Offender -- Prohibited Zone	Other
4530	Sex Offender Other Violation	Other
4550	Violation of Arsonist Registration Act	Other
4570	Violation of Child Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Reg Act	Other
4710	Suspicion that Person Committed an Offense	Other
4720	AWOL	Other
4730	Illegal Entry, Alien	Other
4740	Unlawful Use of Body Armor	Other
4750	Disclosure of Domestic Viol. Victim Location	Other

4800	Money Laundering	Other
4860	Interfering with the Reporting of Domestic Violence	Other
5000	All Other Criminal Offenses	Other
5060	Traffic Illinois Vehicle Code	Other
0491	Aggravated Stalking	Other - Person
1755	Child Abandonment	Other - Person
3970	Extortion	Other - Person
3980	Compelling a Confession or Information by Force or Threat	Other - Person
4240	Forcible Detention	Other - Person
4260	Aiding & Abetting Child Abduction	Other - Person
0325	Vehicular Hijacking	Property
0610	Burglary	Property
0625	Residential Burglary -- Forcible Entry	Property
0650	Home Invasion	Property
0710	Theft from Motor Vehicle	Property
0720	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	Property
0730	Burglary from Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	Property
0760	Burglary from Motor Vehicle	Property
0770	Vehicular Invasion	Property
0810	Over \$300	Property
0820	\$300 and Under	Property
0860	Retail Theft	Property
0865	Delivery Container Theft	Property
0890	Theft from Building	Property
0895	Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device	Property
0910	Motor Vehicle Theft	Property
1010	Arson	Property
1025	Aggravated Arson	Property
1135	Insurance Fraud	Property
1137	Identity Theft	Property
1138	Aggravated Identity Theft	Property
1139	Theft by Lessee	Property
1140	Embezzlement	Property
1160	Deceptive Altering or Sale of Coins	Property
1185	Deceptive Collection Practices	Property
1195	Financial Exploitation of Elderly/Disabled	Property
1200	Stolen Property -- Receiving, Possession	Property
1210	Theft of Labor, Services, Use of Property	Property
1215	Theft of Wireless Service	Property
1220	Theft of Lost or Mislaid Property	Property
1240	Unlawful Use of a Computer	Property
1241	Aggravated Computer Tampering	Property
1260	Library Theft	Property
1265	Library Vandalism	Property
1305	Criminal Defacement of Property	Property
1310	Criminal Damage to Property	Property
1330	Criminal Trespass to Real Property	Property
1335	Criminal Damage to Airport	Property
1340	Criminal Damage to Government Supported Property	Property
1350	Criminal Trespass to State Supported Land	Property
1360	Criminal Trespass to Vehicle	Property
1365	Criminal Trespass to Residence	Property

1370	Criminal Damage to Fire Fighting Apparatus	Property
1375	Institutional Vandalism	Property
3400	Looting	Property
4810	Compounding a Crime	Property
5083	Recovered Property ONLY	Property
0260	Criminal Sexual Assault	Sex
0261	Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	Sex
0262	Forcible Sodomy	Sex
0280	Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child	Sex
0281	Criminal Sexual Assault with an Object	Sex
0492	Ritualized Abuse of a Child	Sex
1504	Solicitation of a Sexual Act	Sex
1505	Prostitution	Sex
1510	Soliciting a Prostitute	Sex
1512	Soliciting for a Juvenile Prostitute	Sex
1515	Pandering	Sex
1520	Keeping a Place of Prostitution	Sex
1521	Keeping a Place of Juvenile Prostitution	Sex
1525	Patronizing a Prostitute	Sex
1526	Patronizing a Juvenile Prostitute	Sex
1530	Pimping	Sex
1531	Juvenile Pimping	Sex
1535	Obscenity	Sex
1537	Failure to Report Pornographic Print	Sex
1542	Tie-In Sales of Obscene Materials	Sex
1544	Sexual Exploitation of Children	Sex
1545	Exploitation of a Child	Sex
1560	Child Photography by Sex Offender	Sex
1562	Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	Sex
1563	Criminal Sexual Abuse	Sex
1564	Criminal Transmission of HIV	Sex
1565	Indecent Solicitation of a Child	Sex
1566	Indecent Solicitation of an Adult	Sex
1570	Public Indecency	Sex
1572	Adultery	Sex
1574	Fornication	Sex
1576	Bigamy	Sex
1578	Marrying a Bigamist	Sex
1580	Sexual Relations within Families	Sex
1582	Child Pornography	Sex
1584	Statutory Rape	Sex
1585	All other Sex Offenses	Sex
1586	Sexual Misconduct -- Custodial or with Disabled	Sex
1592	Sexual Conduct or Contact with an Animal	Sex
1730	Curfew	Status Offense
1740	Runaway -- Minor Requiring Authoritative Intervention	Status Offense
1741	Runaway -- Out of State	Status Offense
1745	Beyond Control of Parent	Status Offense
1751	Child Abuse Victim	Status Offense
1770	Truancy	Status Offense
2220	Illegal Possession of Alcohol by Minor	Status Offense
2230	Illegal Consumption of Alcohol by Minor	Status Offense

2240	Misrepresentation of Age by Minor	Status Offense
3811	Contempt of Court -- MRAI	Status Offense
3812	Contempt of Court -- TINS	Status Offense
3813	Contempt of Court -- Abused Neg. Dependent	Status Offense
3814	Contempt of Court -- Other Status	Status Offense
5086	Warrant -- MRAI	Status Offense
5087	Warrant -- TINS	Status Offense
5088	Warrant -- Abused, Neglected, Dependent	Status Offense
5090	Warrant -- Other Status Offenses Only	Status Offense
4510	Probation Violation	Violations
4625	Parole Violation	Violations
0110	Murder -- First Degree	Violent
0115	Homicide Unborn Child	Violent
0120	Voluntary Manslaughter of Unborn Child	Violent
0130	Second Degree Murder	Violent
0141	Involuntary Manslaughter -- Non-Vehicle	Violent
0142	Reckless Homicide -- Vehicle	Violent
0150	Justifiable Homicide	Violent
0160	Concealing Homicidal Death	Violent
0165	Involuntary Manslaughter and Reckless Homicide of an Unborn Child	Violent
0170	Homicide Drug Induced	Violent
0190	Solicitation for Murder or Murder for Hire	Violent
0310	Armed Robbery	Violent
0320	Robbery	Violent
0326	Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking	Violent
0330	Aggravated Robbery	Violent
0410	Aggravated Battery	Violent
0460	Battery	Violent
0475	Battery of Unborn Child	Violent
0480	Heinous Battery	Violent
0485	Aggravated Battery of a Child	Violent
0486	Domestic Battery	Violent
0487	Aggravated Battery of an Unborn Child	Violent
0488	Aggravated Domestic Battery	Violent
0490	Ritual Mutilation	Violent
0495	Aggravated Battery of a Senior Citizen	Violent
0510	Aggravated Assault	Violent
0560	Assault	Violent
0870	Pocket-Picking	Violent
0880	Purse Snatching	Violent
1710	Endangering the Life or Health of a Child	Violent
1750	Failure to Report Child Abuse or Neglect	Violent
2445	Hit and Run	Violent
3200	Armed Violence	Violent
3945	Criminal Street Gang Recruitment on School Grounds	Violent
3960	Intimidation	Violent
3961	Aggravated Intimidation	Violent
3965	Hate Crime	Violent
3966	Educational Intimidation	Violent
3967	Stalking	Violent
3968	Cyberstalking	Violent
4210	Kidnapping	Violent

4220	Aggravated Kidnapping	Violent
4225	Aggravated Unlawful Restraint	Violent
4230	Unlawful Restraint (Includes Aggravated)	Violent
4250	Child Abduction	Violent
4315	Soliciting or Providing Material Support for Terrorism	Violent
4320	Making a Terrorist Threat	Violent
4325	Falsely Making a Terrorist Threat	Violent
4330	Hindering Prosecution of Terrorism	Violent
4870	Domestic Dispute	Violent
5081	In-State Warrant	Warrant
5082	Out-of-State Warrant	Warrant
5085	Warrant -- Delinquent	Warrant
5089	Warrant -- DOC	Warrant
5091	Warrant -- Other (Name It)	Warrant
5092	Violation of HDET	Warrant

JMIS ONLINE REPORTS

The JMIS website includes a number of standardized reports that authorized users with the appropriate permissions can generate at any time. These standardized report formats were designed by a JMIS users group in order to provide the information most needed by state and local practitioners. Current online standardized reports include:

By Detention Facility

New Detainees
New Detainees by Offense Type, Gender, etc.
Average Length of Stay
Average Daily Population
Current List of Detainees
Chronological Entries
Detention Facility Admissions
JMIS Juvenile Detention Form
Transportation Records

By Judicial Circuit:

New Detainees
New Detainees by Offense Type, Gender, etc.
Average Length of Stay
Average Daily Population
Current List of Detainees
Status Offenders
Detention Facility Admissions

By Authorizing County

New Detainees
New Detainees by Offense Type, Gender, etc.
Average Length of Stay
Average Daily Population
Current List of Detainees
Status Offenders/Totals
Delinquent Status Offender Violations
Detention Facility Admissions

By Statewide:

New Detainees
New Detainees by Offense Type, Gender, etc.
Average Length of Stay
Average Daily Population
Current List of Detainees
Status Offenders/Totals
Delinquent Status Offender Violations
Chronological Entries
Detention Facility Admissions
JMIS Juvenile Detention Form
Transportation Records