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ABSTRACT

This report provides a statistical profile of child and family well-being in Illinois, on a county-by-county basis, considering education, health, special needs, economic security, and urban and rural concerns. Comparisons of statewide data to those for neighboring states are also included. In education, information is presented on spending per pupil, Head Start enrollment, and children in special education. In child health, data are provided for prenatal care, infant mortality, and low-birthweight babies. A section on children with special needs examines statistics on at-risk families, indications of abuse and neglect, and children in foster care. For economic security, facts about poverty, family structure, families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children, median family income, and unemployment are introduced. Specific policy recommendations to improve conditions in each of these areas are presented. A discussion of methodology and sources is also included.
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VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

Imagine the Possibilities...

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About Voices for Illinois Children

Voices for Illinois Children champions the full development of every child in Illinois. Special emphasis is placed on those children who live in poverty or are vulnerable because of discrimination, ill health, or family stress.

Voices is a non-profit, non-partisan, citizen-based advocacy group addressing problems faced by Illinois children and their families. Through research, public education and coalition building, Voices generates support from civic, business, and community leaders for cost-effective and practical proposals to improve the lives of Illinois children.

The Kids First Agenda of this report outlines steps that primarily the state can take to improve the condition of Illinois' children. Voices for Illinois Children acknowledges and dedicates this report to individuals who make a critical impact on the lives of children. These individuals include parents, teachers, volunteers who work with children in schools and through organizations, grandparents, uncles, aunts—and all individuals who help children cross the bridge to adulthood through an example of caring, patience, creativity, and humor. These are individuals who hold a firm commitment to the notion that each child is a precious gift. As Abraham Lincoln once declared, reminding adults of the role of the child: "The fate of humanity is in his hands."

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If you would like additional copies of *Illinois Kids Count: Imagine the Possibilities*, please send a check for \$10 to Voices for Illinois Children, 208 S. LaSalle St., Suite 1580, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Voices also has specific information on each county available free of charge. For an individual county fact sheet, write or call Voices at (312) 454-0600.

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Foreword

Last year, *Voices for Illinois Children* released two Kids Count publications. A data book, *A Snap Shot of Our Future*, documented some of the facts about children's lives in Illinois. An *Illinois Report Card 1992* gave the state a grade of D-minus in how it cares for its children.

The response to these publications was telling. School teachers, social workers, medical professionals and parents from across the state recognized in the facts and figures a reality they face every day: the eighties were not kind to children and families, and 1992 was not a good year to be a child in Illinois.

The state's low grade was a call to action for many outraged citizens. Hundreds of individuals joined the *Kids First Action Network*, formed by *Voices for People* from around the state who are willing to work with us to ensure the state does all it can to achieve higher grades in the future.

This year, again, the news from Kids Count is not good. We've examined data from every county in the state, adding an analysis of economic conditions faced by families such as excessive housing costs, and of the economic effect of single, mother wage-earners. We also have analyzed some of the problems children face, and developed an agenda for addressing those problems. The new "snap shot" is a darker picture because although the number of children in the state is decreasing, the number of children with problems is increasing.

And although many politicians have run for office with children's issues in their platforms, Illinois' dismal record indicates too many have walked away from children's needs. Kids are simply not a priority in this state. They will remain the state's poorest and most neglected age group unless we turn politicians' promises into concrete improvements.

This means our work is cut out for us. While parents bear primary responsibility for meeting the needs of their children, they need society's support to do their job well. Community institutions such as schools, service and religious organizations have a vital role in creating an environment supportive of children. The private sector can help by fostering family-friendly policies in the workplace and beyond.

The state, just as it allocates vast resources to repair roads and bridges, must pay attention as the human infrastructure falls apart around us. Today's children are the bridge to our future.

We have called this year's report *Imagine the Possibilities*. We ask our readers to imagine a time in the future when Illinois is the best state for children, a time when every child in Illinois has the opportunity to become a healthy, well-educated and productive adult. We know the cost-effective tools it will take to achieve this goal. All we need today is the political, social and personal will to put the tools to work.

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Executive Summary

Illinois families and communities have undergone great change in recent years. Three factors have influenced this change:

- The national economy. The weakened economy has compelled employers to reduce wages and benefits, and eliminate jobs.
- Government support for communities and social services. During the 1980s, the federal government cut back services to children and families. State government was left to pick up these services, yet often did not.
- Changes in family structure. There has been an increase in single-mother families, whose economic status is historically lower than single-male or two-parent families. Families, understandably, began to struggle under these pressures. Children are the unlucky victims of these trends.

Kids Count 1997: Imagine the Possibilities paints a statistical portrait of child and family well-being in Illinois. Well-being, though difficult to define, is clearly affected by quality of education, health, economic security and family support. In this report we present both the most up-to-date information available from government sources, and trend data where available. This information allows us to better understand what is happening to our children and families today.

Illinois' 102 counties are home to 3.3 million children. The counties vary considerably in many ways, including population (in 1989, Cook County had 1.4 million children, while Pope County had 1,200 children) and resources (Lake County had a 1989 median family income of \$52,308, while Alexander County had a median family income of \$19,399). Where possible, we discuss geographic trends revealed by the indicators of child well-being. We found that many of the problems children face exist in rural and urban counties alike.

Two patterns emerged from this report: First, while the number of Illinois children is shrinking, the proportion of children facing the risk of educational failure, violence and economic hardship is increasing. Second, economic hardship has a significant impact on the lives of children. Economic hardship affects the availability of quality education, health services, social services and other family supports.

EDUCATION

Quality education is a child's surest path to personal growth, responsible citizenship and economic well-being.

- According to standards set by the Legislative Task Force on School Finance, the average cost of an adequate education in the 1991-92 school year was \$4,170. Only 22 counties met the Task Force's recommended spending level.
- The high school graduation rate dropped 3 percent between 1985 and 1990.

- Funding for Illinois' schools is heavily influenced by local property values, a fact that leads to large disparities in per pupil spending among counties. In DuPage County, spending is \$5,370 per pupil, with 85 percent coming from local contributions. In Macoupin County, spending is \$3,459 per pupil, with 26 percent from local sources.
- Five of the counties that had at least 20 percent children in poverty had no state-funded Children At Risk of Academic Failure preschool programs.

HEALTH

Good health care that begins before a child is born saves lives and money, and reduces later health problems. Unfortunately, many Illinoisans either are uninsured or underinsured.

- About 400,000 Illinois children have no health insurance.
- Women who receive prenatal care are less likely to have babies with low birth weight, which is the leading cause of infant mortality. While 87 percent of all Illinois women received first trimester prenatal care in 1991, this was 8 percent fewer than in 1980.
- While infant mortality has been on the decline in recent decades, it remains a serious problem. Twenty-eight states have a better rate of infant mortality than Illinois. Between 1987 and 1991, 10,546 Illinois children died before their first birthdays.

SPECIAL NEEDS

More and more families are finding themselves vulnerable to social and economic trends that erode historic family supports. Increasingly, drugs, violence and economic hardship are harming Illinois families and children.

- Almost 1 in every 8 first births in 1991 were to unwed, teenage mothers who had not completed high school.
- Between 1985 and 1992, there was a 131 percent increase in the number of children in foster care.
- Rural and urban counties had a similar rate of child abuse and neglect victims.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Economics affects children both directly and indirectly. If a child's family is poor, it is likely to be unable to afford the basics and likely to have only limited access to health care and social services. Children suffer indirectly when their community at large is undergoing hard times: Children from high-unemployment areas have been found to have a more pessimistic view of the world of work, whether or not their own parents are jobless.

- Poverty robs children of their childhood and determines the educational opportunities and social and health services available to them. Almost 1 in every 5 Illinois children is poor.

- For certain types of families, poverty is increasing. Poverty among single-female headed households increased 7 percent between 1979 and 1989.
- Some areas of the state have suffered greater economic hardship in the last decade than others due to changes in the types of jobs available and to a general economic downturn. In 14 counties median family income decreased 10 percent or more between 1978 and 1989.

URBAN AND RURAL

Illinois is a state with large urban centers and extensive rural areas. While these areas are dissimilar, children and families living there face similar problems.

Urban areas often have a greater concentration of problems that confront children and families—such as poverty, exposure to crime and drug-abuse—but it is not necessarily true that urban areas are significantly more likely to experience problems than rural areas.

- Rural counties are just as likely as urban counties to have children in poverty. Urban counties are more likely to have impoverished families headed by single females. But over the last decade, the number of impoverished female-headed families in rural counties has increased six times faster than in urban counties.
- Mothers from rural and urban counties had about the same exposure to first trimester prenatal care in 1991.

CONCLUSION

The above summary is a snapshot of Illinois' children. Childhood is a window of opportunity for investment in our future. According to our findings, our children are in great danger, a danger that increases in scope and complexity every day.

Kids First Agenda

ECONOMIC SECURITY

1. Currently only 10 percent of mothers who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) are able to enroll in AFDC job-training programs. At a minimum, Illinois should match untapped federal job-training funds already available, allowing the number enrolled to nearly double.
2. Illinois must make work pay for families making the transition from welfare. This requires extending health care, child care and education benefits to welfare recipients who take low-income jobs. These new wage-earners must be allowed to keep a larger portion of their welfare grants as they transition to independence.
3. AFDC payments must rise. Combined benefits from AFDC and food stamps should bring families at least up to the federal poverty level.
4. The state should reduce excessive state and local tax burdens on low-income working parents. One remedy is to adopt a new tax system that incorporates state earned income tax credits and graduated income tax rates.
5. Affordable housing for low-income and poor families must be increased.

EDUCATION

1. The state must increase its support in an equitable manner so each school district is guaranteed a basic level of funding, such as the benchmark recommended by the Legislative Task Force on School Finance.
2. Quality early childhood education is the foundation for later excellence. Illinois must increase funding for preschool in coordination with the federal Head Start program until every qualified child is served, while not sacrificing quality.
3. Illinois should guarantee access to quality special education programs by additional appropriations that help local districts pay for special education mandates.
4. The state should provide adequate funding for phasing in the full implementation of early intervention services over the next five years.

HEALTH

1. Illinois should adopt a comprehensive plan for providing health services to low- and moderate-income children and families uncovered by private health insurance or Medicaid.
2. To expand access to care, Medicaid and other publicly funded health plans should pay for the services of qualified professionals such as midwives and nurse practitioners.
3. The state should improve access to immunizations and primary care.

CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

1. Illinois should continue to help children and troubled families through improved family preservation programs.
2. Illinois must provide comprehensive health care, quality education and prompt and meaningful support to foster children, and expand financial support and training for foster parents.
3. The state should fully implement all court-ordered child welfare reforms.
4. The Juvenile Court Act should be revised to reflect a more integrated and effective response to the escalating number of child abuse and neglect cases.

Comparison to Neighboring States

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

One way to understand Illinois' progress in child welfare indicators is to compare it to trends nationally and in other midwestern states.

According to the national *Kids Count Data Book*, Illinois ranks 38th¹ out of all 50 states and Washington, D.C., in a variety of education, health, special needs and economic opportunity indicators.² Illinois' rank dropped three places since just last year. This places Illinois in about the bottom quarter of all the states.

Of our six neighboring states (Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana), Michigan is the only one that ranks below Illinois on indicators of childhood well-being.

Illinois has a median family income of \$34,917.³ That places Illinois 4th among its neighboring states.

Illinois has a higher child poverty rate (21 percent) than its midwestern neighbors. In the midwest, Wisconsin had the lowest child poverty rate of 12 percent.

Comparison to Neighboring States

	Illinois (38th*)	Wisconsin (8th)	Michigan (40th)	Indiana (29th)	Minnesota (2nd)	Iowa (5th)	Missouri (36th)
Percent of Births Below Birth Weight	8%	6%	8%	7%	5%	5%	7%
Rate of Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	11	8	11	10	7	8	9
Child Death Rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 Children)	29	25	30	30	21	26	33
Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens	10%	8%	27%	10%	6%	7%	10%
Percent of Students Graduating	73%	83%	62%	72%	89%	83%	70%
Percent of Children in Poverty	21%	12%	20%	19%	19%	14%	18%
Teen Violent Death Rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 Teens)	73	67	73	62	56	58	82
Rate of Juvenile Violent Crime Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 Violent Crimes)	289	347	356	398	162	160	567
Percent of Teens Not in School and Not in Labor Force Ages 16-19	5%	2%	7%	5%	3%	2%	4%
Percent of Families Headed by a Single Parent	28%	19%	27%	26%	21%	16%	22%

* National rank

¹ In this and in other rankings, the higher the rank, the worse the position.

² This is based on percent of low birth weight babies, infant mortality rate, child death rate, percent of births that are to single teens, juvenile violent crime arrest rate, percent graduating from high school, percent of teens not in school and not in labor force, teen violent death rate, percent of children in poverty, and percent of children in single-parent families.

³ This is an average of 1987-1991 data.

In Illinois, health problems have been worsening in comparison to other midwestern states. In 1990, an estimated 393,000 children did not have health insurance. Illinois ranks 5th out of six neighboring states in the number of children enrolled in insurance programs.

Illinois had a 1991 infant mortality rate of 10.7 deaths per 1,000 births. In the midwest the lowest infant mortality rate was in Minnesota, with 7 deaths per 1,000 births. Illinois ranks 44th nationally in infant mortality even though the infant mortality rate improved by 1 child per 1,000 births between 1985 and 1990.

SPECIAL NEEDS

Of all the births to first-time mothers in Illinois in 1991, 13 percent were to unwed, single teen mothers who had not completed a high school diploma. In the midwest only Missouri and Indiana had a similar proportion of new families at risk (13 percent each). The midwestern state with the lowest percent of at-risk first births is Iowa with 9 percent.

EDUCATION

Of the midwestern states, Illinois ranks 4th out of seven in the percent of children graduating from high school. In 1991, 73 percent of children in Illinois graduated from high school. Nationally, Illinois ranks 25 out of 51.

PREVENTION

- every \$1 on childhood immunizations saves \$10 in later medical costs
- every \$1 spent on the prenatal WIC program saves up to \$3 in hospital costs for low birth-weight babies
- every \$1 for quality preschool education, such as comprehensive Head Start, saves at least \$3 in later special education, crime, welfare and other costs
- every \$1 on comprehensive prenatal care through Medicaid saves \$3.38 in later health costs
- every \$1 for comprehensive job training, education and support services through Job Corps saves \$1.46 in later crime, welfare and other costs and lost tax revenues
- every \$765 a month for homelessness prevention and support services—as shown in one model program—saves \$3,000 a month to shelter a homeless family in a hotel

What this county data doesn't show

Communities and statewide organizations need up-to-date local information to design effective responses to the needs of children and families. In many cases, however, comparable county information is simply unavailable. These are some examples of this information gap in Illinois:

Health insurance: Although the issue of health care coverage is taking center stage at the federal level, Illinois does not know how many families lack health care insurance in each county. Due to the increase in service sector jobs, which frequently provide no health insurance, this issue is of particular importance for low-income working families.

Immunization: The immunization rate of young children is one of the most important health indicators because it measures whether children are getting this most basic care. Current data comes from retrospective surveys of children entering kindergarten. The surveys review immunization histories, focusing on the child's first 24 months. The Illinois Department of Public Health estimates that 50 percent of infants and toddlers missed some or all recommended vaccinations.

Lead poisoning: Similarly, the state has no universal data collection system that shows the number of children who suffer from lead poisoning. A new law requires lead screening for children under age six upon entry to licensed child-care programs, preschool or kindergarten.

Hunger and homelessness: The Illinois Coalition to End Homelessness estimates 100,000 persons are homeless in Illinois. But no one knows for sure how many individuals and families are homeless, or how many experience hunger. These indicators of children's well-being are key to assessing the level of economic security the state provides.

Child support: Lack of child support enforcement is a major factor in determining the number of female-headed households living in poverty. Despite this, Illinois has no statewide data base of all families that are receiving, or should be receiving, court-mandated child support. There is no central depository for child support cases.

Child care: Fragmented funding streams and multiple providers make it difficult to know by county the number of children being cared for during all or part of the day by someone other than their parents.

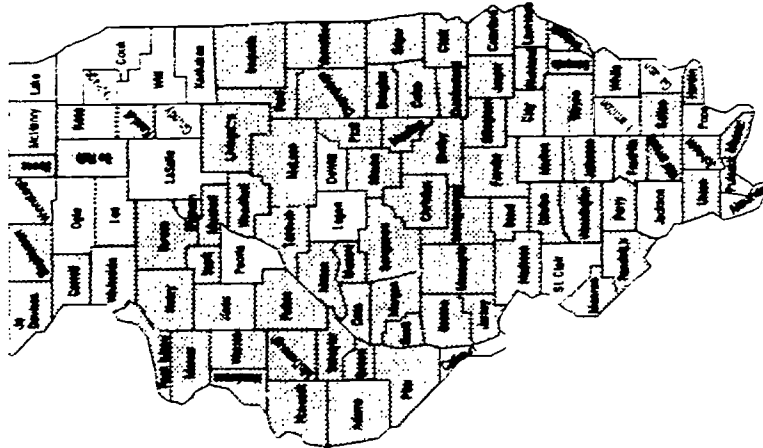
EDUCATION



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Inadequate Per-Pupil Education Spending by County



□ Counties with inadequate countywide per-pupil spending 1991-92

Quality education is a child's surest path to personal growth, responsible citizenship and economic well-being. This is particularly true for children from disadvantaged backgrounds. Global competition and the growing demands of the workplace make the benefits of education a necessity for each child, and the key to Illinois' economic future.

Some measures indicate educational quality has gained slightly in recent years. Results of the 1992 Illinois Goals Assessment Program test for elementary school students suggest modest progress in math and writing since 1989, while reading scores have dipped slightly.

Modest gains, however, have not kept pace with growing demands for skilled employees. The cold fact is state aid per child in inflation-adjusted dollars has dropped by one-sixth for Illinois elementary and secondary schools since the mid-1970s. The state's share of public education spending has slipped to an all-time low of 33 percent.

Money alone won't insure higher student achievement. But inadequate resources together with the harmful effects of poverty can almost insure failure. Inadequate resources can mean children attend crowded classrooms where individual needs go unmet. Computer and science equipment, new books and supplies may become beyond reach. Attracting talented teachers may grow harder. And repairs of shabby facilities, which have been shown to slow learning, might go undone.¹

The stresses of poverty further beset thousands of children, following them into the classrooms. In the 1991-92 school year, 14 percent of all Illinois students attended schools in counties where 30 percent or more of the students live in poverty. Meanwhile, the increasing diversity of our population places additional demands on schools. The percentage of students receiving special education as well as the number of immigrants needing English language instruction have risen significantly since the seventies.

Two important statistics reveal problems with the disparity and amount of educational resources in Illinois. Preschool is a proven key to preparing children at risk of failure for later classroom success. Yet the major publicly subsidized programs—state pre-kindergarten and Head Start—together are available to less than half Illinois' eligible 3- to 5-year-olds. Secondly, per pupil spending on elementary and secondary education varies widely from county to county, and among districts within counties.

CHILDREN ENROLLED IN ILLINOIS' PUBLICLY FUNDED PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS

The earliest years of a child's life are critical for laying the foundation for later learning and development. Some children enter kindergarten or first grade already noticeably behind their peers. As a result they experience difficulty in school right from the start. Some of these children will never catch up. But there is a proven remedy: effective preschool education. Children enrolled in preschool register important gains in formal skills in first grade compared to children who did not enter preschool.

The Illinois story

Federal Head Start and the state-funded Children at Risk of Academic Failure programs are the two most important publicly funded preschool providers in the state. The populations served by the programs overlap, but the eligibility criteria for each are different.

The Children at Risk program, implemented in 1986, requires each school district to identify children with academic, linguistic, social or health problems that act as a barrier to success in school. Statewide, 29,443 children ages 3 to 5 were served in 1992, an increase of 4,989 over the previous year. This is 6 percent of all state children in the age group.²

Head Start, the national War on Poverty program begun in 1965, provides comprehensive preschool, health and social services, and parental involvement for low-income students and their families. In Illinois, 28,802 children ages 3 to 5 were funded for Head Start in 1992. Many more children, however, were eligible (an estimated 78,200 in the previous year).

The county picture

The largest number of children served by Children at Risk in 1992 was in Cook County, with 14,009 children served. In all County, only 9 students were enrolled. Of the 28 counties with at least a 20 percent student poverty rate, five had no children enrolled in the Children at Risk program. Cook County also had the most children served by Head Start children in 1992, 16,379.

ENDING ON EDUCATION

The Illinois story

The state's contribution for education per pupil in 1990 ranked a lowly 38th in the nation.³ Moreover, the state plunged from seventh in the nation to 44th in adjusted per capita spending on education from 1978 to 1988.⁴

A good indication of resources available to educate students in each school district is the district's per pupil revenue—that is, the total dollars generated by local property taxes, state aid and federal aid, divided by the average daily attendance of students living in the district. In 1991, the Legislative Task Force on School Finance determined the average cost of an adequate education in Illinois in 1990-91 was \$4,053. (This figure averages the costs of grade school and the higher costs of high school.) By adjusting this for inflation, we identified an adequacy level for the 1991-92 school year of \$4,170. Seventy-eight percent of counties did not meet this average.

Illinois' funding system creates a heavy reliance on local property taxes—and dramatic disparities in funding among schools. Failure in 1992 of the Illinois constitutional amendment on education dampened hopes of adequate funding for many districts that suffer from low assessed property valuation and poor state support. The amendment would have forced the state to pay for more than half of the total cost of an adequate education. More than 57 percent of voters supported the amendment, just shy of the 60 percent required for ratification.

The county picture

The highest average amount spent per pupil in 1992 was \$5,877 in Cook County. The lowest average was \$3,459 in Macoupin County. Only 22 counties met or exceeded the Task Force recommendation on spending per pupil.

Schools in districts with extensive local resources from high assessed property valuation tend to have the greatest per pupil revenue. Schools in the state's southern tip and metropolitan Chicago have higher than average per pupil revenue, yet they have special problems. These are schools with many especially needy students—primarily economically disadvantaged pupils, or ones in need of costly special education or bilingual programs—so they receive large amounts of poverty funds and federal and state categorical dollars. And while categorical dollars go toward mandated programs designed to meet special needs, unfortunately they often only partially fund the programs, thus

placing an added burden on local taxpayers.

Disparities among counties in per pupil revenues are significant, but mask even wider disparities among districts within many counties. Within Cook County, for instance, districts' funding ranged from a high of around \$11,000 to a low of around \$3,000 per student.

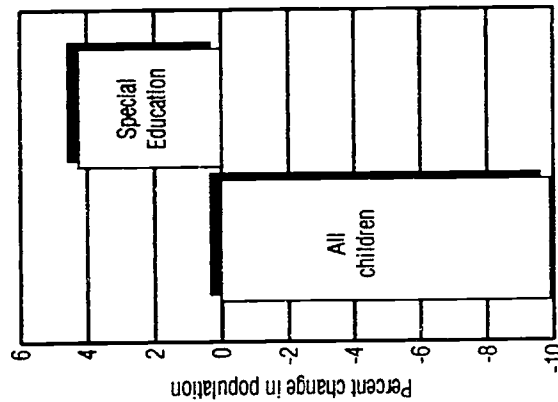
SPECIAL EDUCATION

All children with disabilities are entitled to a "free and appropriate public education" in the "least restrictive environment." This has been the law of the land since 1975. This federal law gives local school districts ultimate responsibility for educating students with disabilities, including providing these students the accommodations they need.

Special education students are children with every type of disability—physical, mental and emotional. They come from all income levels, racial groups and every part of the state. An estimated 10 percent of children nationwide need special education programs. The best way to reduce the number of students who need special education is to provide early intervention services in the first three years of life to help prevent developmental delays from becoming later disabilities.

In the 1991-92 school year, 253,002 children statewide were enrolled in special education programs. This total is up 4 percent since the 1980-81 school year even though the overall school-age population has fallen. The largest increase in special education enrollment since 1980-81 was 83 percent in Jefferson County. The largest decrease was 57 percent in Mercer County.

Changes in Population Between 1980 and 1991

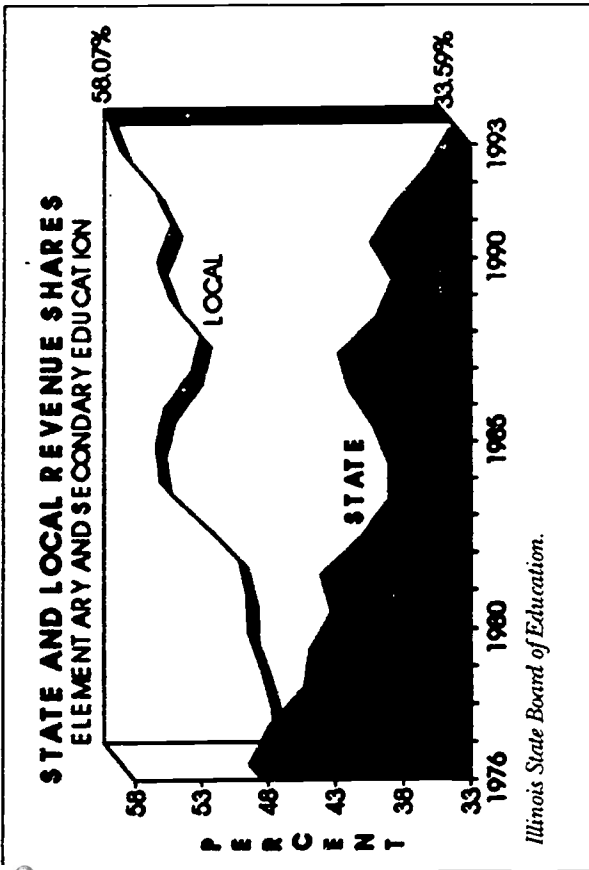


EDUCATION GOAL

Public schools serve the democratic belief that all children deserve the opportunity to learn, grow and achieve their dreams. We count on schools to equip children to overcome surroundings beset by poverty, drug abuse and violence. Adequate education arms students with work skills an increasingly complex world demands.

NEXT STEPS

1. The state must increase its support in an equitable manner so each school district is guaranteed a basic level of funding, such as the benchmark recommended by the Legislative Task Force on School Finance.
2. Quality early childhood education is the foundation for later excellence. Illinois must increase funding for state-funded preschool in coordination with the federal Head Start program until every qualified child is served, while not sacrificing quality.
3. Illinois should guarantee access to quality special education programs by additional appropriations that help local districts pay for unfunded mandates.
4. Illinois should fully implement early intervention services for young children with developmental delays.



Children in Head Start and Illinois' Children at Risk Program 1991-92

	Number of Children 3-5 yrs old		State Funded Pre-Kindergarten		Federally Funded Head Start		Percent of all Children served by Head Start or Pre-K	
	No. of Children	No. of Children	No. of Children	No. of Children	No. of Children	No. of Children	Start or Pre-K	Percent of all Children served by Head Start or Pre-K
Adams	2,289	393	259	20.5%				
Alexander	550	156	106	47.6%				
Bond	627	157	20	28.2%				
Boone	1,475	15	34	3.3%				
Brown	211	14	13	12.8%				
Bureau	1,542	106	34	9.1%				
Calhoun	229	0	20	*				
Carroll	662	102	34	20.5%				
Cass	566	35	23	10.2%				
Champaign	7,042	303	318	8.8%				
Christian	1,406	145	92	16.9%				
Clark	633	0	34	*				
Clay	558	32	46	14.0%				
Clinton	1,505	371	32	26.3%				
Coles	1,801	380	102	26.8%				
Cook	222,783	14,009	16,379	13.6%				
Crawford	804	95	24	14.8%				
Cumberland	524	0	32	*				
DeKalb	2,964	142	51	6.5%				
DeWitt	721	54	29	11.5%				
Douglas	919	0	34	*				
DuPage	37,971	413	306	2.2%				
Edgar	772	34	58	11.9%				
Edwards	328	16	32	14.6%				
Effingham	1,706	0	58	*				
Fayette	849	0	46	*				
Ford	598	0	0	*				
Franklin	1,554	0	96	*				
Fulton	1,366	36	135	12.5%				
Gallatin	239	25	44	28.9%				
Greene	698	306	57	52.0%				
Grundy	1,400	54	17	5.1%				
Hamilton ¹	335	215	34	77.3%				
Hancock	802	74	96	12.8%				
Hardin	193	13	40	27.5%				
Henderson	326	15	46	18.7%				
Henry	2,204	213	75	13.1%				
Jackson	1,295	124	21	11.2%				
Jackson	2,047	502	183	36.4%				
Jasper	510	30	18	9.4%				
Jefferson ²	1,665	224	142	22.0%				
Jersey	953	102	23	13.1%				
Jo Daviess	926	123	17	15.1%				
Johnson	927	86	30	35.5%				
Kane	16,922	647	476	6.6%				
Kankakee	4,497	417	330	16.6%				
Kendall	1,906	93	34	6.7%				
Knox	2,133	284	147	20.2%				
Lake	26,018	714	545	4.8%				
LaSalle	4,527	199	139	7.5%				
Lawrence	653	49	52	15.3%				
Lee	1,481	0	50	*				
Livingston	1,655	99	71	10.3%				
Logan	1,234	26	56	6.6%				
Macoupin	4,814	367	305	14.0%				
Macoupin	1,975	154	131	14.4%				
Madison	11,020	662	564	11.1%				
Marion	1,869	0	172	*				
Marshall	499	0	17	*				
Mason	669	0	49	*				
Massac	544	352	72	77.9%				
McDonough	1,066	129	46	16.4%				
McHenry	9,505	272	204	5.0%				
McLean	5,247	133	186	6.1%				
Menard	496	68	12	16.1%				
Mercer	695	0	34	*				
Monroe	1,016	15	34	4.8%				
Montgomery	1,270	215	70	22.4%				
Morgan	1,442	25	95	8.3%				
Monticue	569	0	0	*				
Ogle	2,058	20	51	3.4%				
Peoria	7,907	544	531	13.6%				
Perry	841	0	55	*				
Piatt	630	9	17	*				
Pike	726	13	87	13.8%				
Poppe	150	20	20	26.7%				
Pulaski	366	135	130	72.4%				
Punnam	257	44	17	23.7%				
Randolph	1,357	94	67	11.9%				
Richland ³	753	29	34	8.4%				
Rock Island	6,220	320	426	12.0%				
Saint Clair	12,720	432	1,227	13.0%				
Saline	948	96	108	21.5%				
Sangamon	7,815	813	294	14.2%				
Schuyler	268	0	14	*				
Scott	261	0	0	*				
Shelby	905	0	52	*				
Stark	277	0	17	*				
Stephenson	2,119	57	155	10.0%				
Tazewell	5,382	258	266	9.7%				
Union	674	244	74	47.2%				
Vermilion	3,706	389	324	19.2%				
Wabash	547	44	58	18.6%				
Warren	792	30	97	16.0%				
Washington	642	30	0	*				
Wayne	694	86	56	20.5%				
White	629	83	50	21.1%				
Whiteside	2,567	174	135	12.0%				
Will	18,190	287	654	5.2%				
Williamson	2,246	0	119	*				
Winnebago	11,466	1,110	410	13.9%				
Woodford	1,500	48	36	5.6%				
Illinois	508,335	29,443	28,802	11.5%				

* Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.¹

¹ Hamilton includes 124 children who are served by a multi-county unit.

² Jefferson includes 125 children who are served by a multi-county unit.

³ Richland includes 17 children who are served by a multi-county unit.

1991-1992 School Year Source of Funding and Per-pupil Expenditures

	Total Dollars	% of total from GSA	% of total From Categor.	% of total From Local	Average Daily Att.	Per Pupil Expenditures	Total Dollars	% of total from GSA	% of total From Categor.	% of total From Local	Average Daily Att.	Per Pupil Expenditures	
Adams	35,214,399	38.8%	27.6%	33.5%	9,280	3,795	Henderson	4,313,508	37.0%	19.2%	43.8%	1,180	3,656
Alexander	9,085,269	42.1%	45.4%	12.5%	1,747	5,200	Henry	32,145,974	48.3%	16.3%	55.4%	9,018	5,505
Bond	8,808,503	47.7%	24.2%	28.1%	2,265	3,889	Iroquois	19,564,851	38.3%	17.2%	44.5%	5,021	3,897
Boone	17,599,336	37.1%	11.2%	51.7%	5,034	3,496	Jackson	32,098,264	36.5%	29.1%	34.4%	7,475	4,294
Brown	2,893,020	40.6%	26.5%	32.9%	717	4,035	Jasper	6,395,815	10.5%	19.2%	70.3%	1,773	3,607
Bureau	23,422,584	38.0%	16.9%	45.1%	6,025	3,888	Jefferson	25,506,879	44.2%	27.8%	28.0%	6,287	4,057
Calhoun	3,043,159	42.7%	30.1%	27.2%	674	4,515	Jersey	9,971,942	51.6%	20.0%	28.4%	2,858	3,489
Carroll	12,114,756	38.4%	20.3%	41.3%	3,051	3,971	Jo Daviess	13,273,591	31.2%	19.1%	49.7%	3,506	3,786
Cass	7,686,116	50.9%	18.3%	30.8%	2,151	3,573	Johnson	6,890,156	46.3%	30.5%	23.2%	1,587	4,342
Champaign	86,439,607	24.0%	21.2%	54.8%	21,516	4,017	Kane	278,915,183	25.6%	16.1%	58.3%	67,682	4,121
Christian	21,654,603	41.1%	20.6%	38.3%	5,654	3,830	Kankakee	69,547,714	40.0%	30.5%	29.5%	16,308	4,265
Clark	9,342,164	55.1%	19.5%	25.4%	2,667	3,503	Kendall	26,829,563	29.7%	11.4%	58.9%	7,256	3,638
Clay	9,703,736	49.9%	24.9%	25.1%	2,535	3,828	Knox	30,122,977	42.1%	17.7%	40.2%	8,215	3,667
Clinton	17,051,848	45.0%	20.5%	34.5%	4,874	3,499	Lake	440,631,432	13.0%	11.7%	75.2%	83,444	5,281
Coles	27,253,788	36.2%	19.5%	44.3%	6,952	3,920	LaSalle	68,055,869	23.6%	14.8%	61.6%	15,342	4,436
Cook	3,760,467,349	12.3%	27.9%	59.8%	639,901	5,877	Lawrence	9,891,965	53.4%	20.9%	25.8%	2,697	3,668
Crawford	11,738,092	33.3%	16.2%	50.5%	3,354	3,500	Lee	19,895,229	32.2%	17.7%	50.1%	5,126	3,881
Cumberland	6,738,211	55.2%	22.0%	22.8%	1,879	3,586	Livingston	25,301,046	30.8%	16.2%	53.0%	6,388	3,961
DeKalb	45,869,964	28.0%	12.8%	59.2%	11,526	3,980	Logan	16,215,090	22.9%	15.6%	61.5%	3,700	4,382
DeWitt	15,278,412	5.8%	11.4%	82.7%	2,912	5,247	Macon	69,622,322	44.6%	21.2%	34.2%	19,141	3,637
Douglas	12,113,671	24.1%	17.3%	58.6%	3,342	3,625	Macoupin	31,551,252	56.1%	17.7%	26.2%	9,121	3,459
DuPage	605,797,264	6.8%	8.2%	85.0%	112,810	5,370	Madison	150,906,744	33.5%	21.8%	44.7%	37,923	3,979
Edgar	12,791,562	38.6%	21.8%	39.6%	3,339	3,831	Marion	29,436,722	50.3%	22.2%	27.5%	7,662	3,842
Edwardsville	3,848,324	53.9%	19.0%	27.1%	1,081	3,560	Marshall	8,328,321	34.3%	15.2%	50.5%	2,198	3,789
Effingham	19,509,909	47.2%	18.7%	34.1%	5,601	3,483	Mason	14,270,814	36.9%	23.5%	39.6%	3,477	4,104
Fayette	11,030,784	48.3%	25.3%	26.5%	2,925	3,771	Massac	9,771,493	40.7%	25.2%	34.1%	2,373	4,118
Ford	10,878,368	26.7%	10.6%	62.6%	2,634	4,130	McDonough	15,779,153	40.9%	21.9%	37.3%	4,144	3,808
Franklin	26,794,940	51.3%	27.6%	21.1%	6,487	4,131	McHenry	118,964,297	18.8%	10.8%	70.4%	28,165	4,224
Fulton	28,021,404	44.3%	20.9%	34.8%	7,674	3,651	McLean	72,183,182	19.6%	14.6%	65.8%	18,065	3,996
Gallatin	4,517,146	36.1%	27.6%	36.3%	1,012	4,464	Menard	8,186,907	42.8%	15.9%	41.2%	2,313	3,540
Greene	9,638,135	42.5%	29.7%	27.8%	2,446	3,940	Mercer	6,424,217	40.5%	24.7%	34.8%	1,710	3,757
Grundy	20,129,641	9.6%	8.0%	82.3%	6,500	4,481	Monroe	11,071,142	37.4%	16.9%	45.7%	3,189	3,472
Hamilton	5,766,738	42.1%	32.6%	25.4%	1,323	4,359	Montgomery	19,670,681	37.7%	24.0%	36.3%	5,021	3,918
Hancock	16,017,326	41.0%	26.9%	32.1%	4,017	3,387	Morgan	19,735,428	32.2%	18.1%	49.8%	5,319	3,710
Hardin	3,584,376	54.5%	30.4%	15.1%	881	4,069	Moultrie	6,922,242	38.6%	13.2%	48.2%	1,920	3,605

Table continued on next page.

1991-1992 School Year Source of Funding and Per-pupil Expenditures

	Total Dollars	% of total from GSA	% of total From Categer.	% of total From Local	Average Daily Att.	Per Pupil Expenditures
Ogle	40,870,752	25.6%	10.6%	63.8%	8,606	4,749
Peoria	115,112,185	33.6%	26.4%	40.0%	26,758	4,302
Perry	11,277,336	48.9%	20.8%	30.3%	3,067	3,677
Piatt	12,001,891	15.6%	11.0%	73.4%	3,074	3,904
Pike	11,457,089	43.6%	26.4%	30.0%	2,870	3,992
Poppe	3,008,509	50.9%	31.8%	17.3%	680	4,424
Pulaski	7,829,206	48.5%	43.1%	8.4%	1,583	4,946
Punam	3,334,729	8.0%	17.3%	74.7%	921	3,621
Randolph	18,381,052	40.1%	21.7%	38.2%	4,858	3,784
Richland	9,081,021	53.3%	18.4%	28.3%	2,622	3,463
Rock Island	93,191,946	37.5%	19.5%	43.0%	23,441	3,976
Saint Clair	188,861,653	41.4%	31.4%	27.2%	42,904	4,402
Saline	17,214,328	47.7%	26.8%	25.4%	4,271	4,031
Sangamon	101,625,508	28.9%	22.8%	48.3%	25,179	4,036
Schuyler	4,093,901	48.9%	21.5%	29.6%	1,130	3,623
Scott	3,777,359	46.5%	22.4%	20.8%	3,151	4,102
Shelby	13,895,153	48.0%	19.5%	32.2%	14,590	3,967
Stark	4,829,401	31.8%	15.5%	29.8%	2,117	3,818
Stephenson	27,909,078	38.8%	16.4%	40.0%	3,310	3,885
Tazewell	74,120,833	40.0%	15.4%	44.6%	19,422	3,816
Union	12,926,726	49.6%	29.6%	20.8%	3,151	4,102
Vermillion	57,877,775	43.2%	24.6%	32.2%	14,590	3,967
Wabash	8,083,098	43.3%	26.9%	29.8%	2,117	3,818
Warren	12,860,033	38.5%	21.4%	40.0%	3,310	3,885
Washington	8,371,402	38.0%	21.1%	40.9%	2,069	4,046
Wayne	11,332,825	47.7%	24.6%	27.7%	2,838	3,993
White	11,253,637	40.8%	26.6%	32.6%	2,770	4,063
Whiteside	39,323,448	42.0%	14.8%	43.2%	10,396	3,783
Will	234,042,858	27.6%	16.9%	55.5%	55,291	4,233
Williamson	29,799,766	51.5%	18.4%	30.1%	8,522	3,497
Winnebago	158,106,007	27.8%	22.8%	49.4%	35,960	4,397
Woodford	23,992,136	43.5%	13.6%	42.9%	6,355	3,681
Illinois	8,028,473,050	20.7%	22.5%	56.8%	1,635,330	4,909

GSA—1991-92 Entitlements
 Cats, Local, Federal—FY 92 Financial Statements
 ADA—Best 3 Months used for GSA

Children in Special Education 1980-1991

	1980			1991			1980			1991		
	Children <19	Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	Percent of Pop.	Children <19	Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	Percent of Pop.	Children <19	Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	Percent of Pop.	Children <19	Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	Percent of Pop.
Adams	21,128	1,666	7.9%	17,946	1,499	8.4%	4,979	261	5.2%	4,237	431	10.2%
Alexander	3,804	416	10.9%	3,202	526	16.4%	9,831	675	6.9%	9,398	802	8.5%
Bond	4,596	204	4.4%	3,909	319	8.2%	2,425	198	8.2%	2,137	227	10.6%
Boone	9,628	929	9.6%	9,070	736	8.1%	7,113	495	7.0%	5,743	673	11.7%
Brown	1,557	134	8.6%	1,370	125	9.1%	1,521	88	5.8%	1,307	125	9.6%
Bureau	11,837	838	7.1%	9,927	832	8.4%	2,840	181	6.4%	2,183	221	10.1%
Calhoun	1,719	115	6.7%	1,366	113	8.3%	18,537	1,059	5.7%	14,423	1,317	9.1%
Carroll	5,536	456	8.2%	4,423	462	10.4%	9,860	572	5.8%	8,350	953	11.4%
Cass	4,502	390	8.7%	3,664	371	10.1%	15,055	1,099	7.3%	13,490	1,255	9.3%
Champaign	44,956	3,507	7.8%	42,487	3,641	8.6%	3,533	163	4.6%	3,128	270	8.6%
Christian	10,907	720	6.6%	9,177	1,101	12.0%	10,744	663	6.2%	10,438	1,211	11.6%
Clark	4,778	380	8.0%	4,130	519	12.6%	6,425	333	5.2%	5,812	363	6.2%
Clay	4,368	326	7.5%	3,827	328	8.6%	7,617	662	8.7%	6,004	708	11.8%
Clinton	10,861	897	8.3%	9,623	755	7.8%	2,584	204	7.9%	2,407	282	11.7%
Coles	13,545	961	7.1%	12,176	1,417	11.6%	92,687	8,632	9.3%	99,122	9,406	9.5%
Cook	1,553,917	99,888	6.4%	1,351,946	97,999	7.2%	33,769	1,976	5.9%	28,533	2,493	8.7%
Crawford	5,780	462	8.0%	5,80	478	9.4%	13,212	835	6.3%	12,371	952	7.7%
Cumberland	3,527	302	8.6%	3,128	394	12.6%	17,653	1,233	7.0%	14,235	972	6.8%
DeKalb	20,121	2,041	10.1%	19,113	1,704	8.9%	144,760	12,731	8.8%	151,363	13,153	8.7%
DeWitt	5,388	440	8.2%	4,473	477	10.7%	32,785	2,296	7.0%	28,714	2,763	9.6%
Douglas	5,987	435	7.3%	5,739	584	10.2%	5,012	390	7.8%	3,999	431	10.8%
DuPage	206,344	15,167	7.4%	216,109	14,547	6.7%	11,039	741	6.7%	9,381	1,063	11.3%
Edgar	6,291	487	7.7%	5,269	673	12.8%	11,977	900	7.5%	10,257	1,107	10.8%
Edward	2,250	171	7.6%	1,940	147	7.6%	8,691	586	6.7%	7,787	677	8.7%
Effingham	10,222	592	5.8%	9,955	909	9.1%	40,454	2,479	6.1%	32,169	2,526	7.9%
Fayette	6,355	418	6.6%	5,466	414	7.6%	14,525	1,324	9.1%	13,030	1,441	11.1%
Ford	4,405	249	5.7%	3,877	419	10.8%	74,491	6,017	8.1%	67,259	5,754	8.6%
Franklin	12,085	850	7.0%	10,253	1,321	12.9%	19,079	926	7.1%	11,629	1,187	10.2%
Fulton	13,073	1,038	7.9%	9,809	1,241	12.7%	4,441	315	7.1%	3,406	319	9.4%
Gallatin	2,246	180	8.0%	1,731	168	9.7%	6,215	533	8.6%	4,469	629	14.1%
Greene												
Grundy												
Hamilton												
Hancock												
Hardin												
Henderson												
Henry												
Iroquois												
Jackson												
Jasper												
Jefferson												
Jersey												
Jo Daviess												
Johnson												
Kane												
Kankakee												
Kendall												
Knox												
Lake												
LaSalle												
Lawrence												
Lee												
Livingston												
Logan												
Macon												
Macoupin												
Madison												
Marion												
Marshall												
Mason												

Table continued on next page.

Children in Special Education 1980-1991

	1980				1981				1982				1983				1984				1985				1986				1987				1988				1989				1990				1991			
	Children <19	Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	Percent of Pop.	Change in Spec. Ed. Pop.	Change in All Pop.	Children <19	Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	Percent of Pop.	Change in Spec. Ed. Pop.	Change in All Pop.	Children <19	Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	Percent of Pop.	Change in Spec. Ed. Pop.	Change in All Pop.	Children <19	Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	Percent of Pop.	Change in Spec. Ed. Pop.	Change in All Pop.	Children <19	Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	Percent of Pop.	Change in Spec. Ed. Pop.	Change in All Pop.	Children <19	Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	Percent of Pop.	Change in Spec. Ed. Pop.	Change in All Pop.	Children <19	Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	Percent of Pop.	Change in Spec. Ed. Pop.	Change in All Pop.	Children <19	Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	Percent of Pop.	Change in Spec. Ed. Pop.	Change in All Pop.								
Massac	4,125	242	5.9%	68.60%	-10.3%	3,702	408	11.0%	11.0%	-10.3%	1,784	144	8.2%	8.2%	-11.6%	1,550	160	10.3%	11.1%	-11.6%	1,550	160	10.3%	11.1%	-11.6%	1,550	160	10.3%	11.1%	-11.6%	1,550	160	10.3%	11.1%	-11.6%	1,550	160	10.3%	11.1%	-11.6%								
McDonough	9,499	685	7.2%	5.40%	-15.9%	7,986	722	9.0%	5.40%	-15.9%	7,281	554	7.6%	7.6%	-17.1%	6,039	634	10.5%	14.4%	-17.1%	6,039	634	10.5%	14.4%	-17.1%	6,039	634	10.5%	14.4%	-17.1%	6,039	634	10.5%	14.4%	-17.1%	6,039	634	10.5%	14.4%	-17.1%								
McHenry	49,349	3061	6.2%	50.34%	12.6%	55,561	4,602	8.3%	50.34%	12.6%	2,278	146	6.4%	6.4%	-22.6%	1,764	156	8.8%	6.9%	-22.6%	1,764	156	8.8%	6.9%	-22.6%	1,764	156	8.8%	6.9%	-22.6%	1,764	156	8.8%	6.9%	-22.6%	1,764	156	8.8%	6.9%	-22.6%								
McLean	33,364	2812	8.4%	-2.88%	0.0%	33,378	2,731	8.2%	-2.88%	0.0%	14,841	1,275	8.6%	-14.8%	-12.0%	13,055	1,087	8.3%	-14.8%	-12.0%	13,055	1,087	8.3%	-14.8%	-12.0%	13,055	1,087	8.3%	-14.8%	-12.0%	13,055	1,087	8.3%	-14.8%	-12.0%	13,055	1,087	8.3%	-14.8%	-12.0%								
McNard	3,610	312	8.6%	25.64%	-12.0%	3,178	392	12.3%	25.64%	-12.0%	42,400	2,897	6.8%	6.8%	-19.0%	34,349	2,704	8.1%	-9.6%	-19.0%	34,349	2,704	8.1%	-9.6%	-19.0%	34,349	2,704	8.1%	-9.6%	-19.0%	34,349	2,704	8.1%	-9.6%	-19.0%	34,349	2,704	8.1%	-9.6%	-19.0%								
Mercer	6,220	490	7.9%	-56.53%	-22.0%	4,851	213	4.4%	-56.53%	-22.0%	4,350	424	9.7%	9.7%	0.0%	4,352	466	10.7%	9.3%	0.0%	4,352	466	10.7%	9.3%	0.0%	4,352	466	10.7%	9.3%	0.0%	4,352	466	10.7%	9.3%	0.0%	4,352	466	10.7%	9.3%	0.0%								
Monroe	6,151	348	5.7%	30.75%	1.5%	6,241	455	7.3%	30.75%	1.5%	29,012	2,350	8.1%	8.1%	-17.1%	24,037	2,727	11.3%	16.0%	-17.1%	24,037	2,727	11.3%	16.0%	-17.1%	24,037	2,727	11.3%	16.0%	-17.1%	24,037	2,727	11.3%	16.0%	-17.1%	24,037	2,727	11.3%	16.0%	-17.1%								
Montgomery	9,210	631	6.9%	52.93%	-11.3%	8,170	965	11.8%	52.93%	-11.3%	4,057	279	6.9%	6.9%	-10.7%	3,624	355	9.8%	27.2%	-10.7%	3,624	355	9.8%	27.2%	-10.7%	3,624	355	9.8%	27.2%	-10.7%	3,624	355	9.8%	27.2%	-10.7%	3,624	355	9.8%	27.2%	-10.7%								
Morgan	10,886	871	8.0%	-1.84%	-12.6%	9,509	855	9.0%	-1.84%	-12.6%	6,681	423	6.3%	6.3%	-20.9%	5,282	394	7.5%	-6.9%	-20.9%	5,282	394	7.5%	-6.9%	-20.9%	5,282	394	7.5%	-6.9%	-20.9%	5,282	394	7.5%	-6.9%	-20.9%	5,282	394	7.5%	-6.9%	-20.9%								
Moultrie	4,241	265	6.2%	11.32%	-9.7%	3,829	295	7.7%	11.32%	-9.7%	4,444	337	7.6%	7.6%	-7.5%	4,109	360	8.8%	6.8%	-7.5%	4,109	360	8.8%	6.8%	-7.5%	4,109	360	8.8%	6.8%	-7.5%	4,109	360	8.8%	6.8%	-7.5%	4,109	360	8.8%	6.8%	-7.5%								
Ogle	14,915	1,076	7.2%	15.4%	-11.3%	13,229	1,242	9.4%	15.4%	-11.3%	5,024	382	7.6%	7.6%	-11.5%	4,451	475	10.7%	24.4%	-11.5%	4,451	475	10.7%	24.4%	-11.5%	4,451	475	10.7%	24.4%	-11.5%	4,451	475	10.7%	24.4%	-11.5%	4,451	475	10.7%	24.4%	-11.5%								
Peoria	60,528	4,560	7.5%	6.8%	-16.7%	50,390	4,869	9.7%	6.8%	-16.7%	4,611	564	12.2%	12.2%	-11.8%	4,068	508	12.5%	-9.9%	-11.8%	4,068	508	12.5%	-9.9%	-11.8%	4,068	508	12.5%	-9.9%	-11.8%	4,068	508	12.5%	-9.9%	-11.8%	4,068	508	12.5%	-9.9%	-11.8%								
Perry	6,503	424	6.5%	-1.2%	-8.5%	5,951	419	7.0%	-1.2%	-8.5%	21,355	1,303	6.1%	6.1%	-19.8%	17,119	1,516	8.9%	16.4%	-19.8%	17,119	1,516	8.9%	16.4%	-19.8%	17,119	1,516	8.9%	16.4%	-19.8%	17,119	1,516	8.9%	16.4%	-19.8%	17,119	1,516	8.9%	16.4%	-19.8%								
Piatt	5,152	379	7.4%	6.3%	-18.1%	4,218	403	9.6%	6.3%	-18.1%	113,423	7,756	6.8%	6.8%	-1.3%	111,944	8,481	7.6%	0.4%	-1.3%	111,944	8,481	7.6%	0.4%	-1.3%	111,944	8,481	7.6%	0.4%	-1.3%	111,944	8,481	7.6%	0.4%	-1.3%	111,944	8,481	7.6%	0.4%	-1.3%								
Pike	5,327	422	7.9%	55.0%	-13.7%	4,597	654	14.2%	55.0%	-13.7%	15,635	1,183	7.5%	7.5%	-6.3%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-6.3%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-6.3%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-6.3%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-6.3%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-6.3%								
Poppe	1,329	112	8.4%	2.7%	-15.9%	1,118	115	10.3%	2.7%	-15.9%	78,723	6,165	7.8%	7.8%	-11.4%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%								
Pulaski	2,795	264	9.4%	11.4%	-18.0%	2,293	294	12.8%	11.4%	-18.0%	11,110	910	8.2%	8.2%	-10.7%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%								
Putnam	1,946	160	8.2%	-9.4%	-18.9%	1,579	145	9.2%	-9.4%	-18.9%	3,457,028	242,427	7.0%	7.0%	-9.9%	3,115,287	253,002	8.1%	4.4%	-9.9%	3,115,287	253,002	8.1%	4.4%	-9.9%	3,115,287	253,002	8.1%	4.4%	-9.9%	3,115,287	253,002	8.1%	4.4%	-9.9%	3,115,287	253,002	8.1%	4.4%	-9.9%								
Randolph	9,985	706	7.1%	11.6%	-11.4%	8,843	788	8.9%	11.6%	-11.4%	15,635	1,183	7.5%	7.5%	-10.3%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-10.3%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-10.3%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-10.3%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-10.3%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-10.3%								
Richland	5,034	357	7.1%	44.3%	-10.3%	4,516	515	11.4%	44.3%	-10.3%	78,723	6,165	7.8%	7.8%	-11.4%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%								
Rock Island	49,942	3,420	6.8%	-5.7%	-20.0%	39,967	3,225	8.1%	-5.7%	-20.0%	11,110	910	8.2%	8.2%	-10.7%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%								
Saint Clair	89,209	5,815	6.5%	13.4%	-11.7%	78,785	6,594	8.4%	13.4%	-11.7%	3,457,028	242,427	7.0%	7.0%	-9.9%	3,115,287	253,002	8.1%	4.4%	-9.9%	3,115,287	253,002	8.1%	4.4%	-9.9%	3,115,287	253,002	8.1%	4.4%	-9.9%	3,115,287	253,002	8.1%	4.4%	-9.9%	3,115,287	253,002	8.1%	4.4%	-9.9%								
Saline	7,540	655	8.7%	16.3%	-6.8%	6,797	762	11.2%	16.3%	-6.8%	15,635	1,183	7.5%	7.5%	-18.1%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-18.1%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-18.1%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-18.1%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-18.1%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-18.1%								
Sangamon	51,233	3,924	7.7%	25.1%	-6.8%	47,724	4,910	10.3%	25.1%	-6.8%	78,723	6,165	7.8%	7.8%	-11.4%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%								
Schuyler	2,389	118	4.9%	3.4%	-18.1%	1,956	122	6.2%	3.4%	-18.1%	11,110	910	8.2%	8.2%	-10.7%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%								



LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES

Low birth weight babies weigh less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.) at birth. At one time, few low birth weight babies survived. Due to medical advances, today newborns weighing as little as two pounds not only may survive, but may go on to lead healthy lives.

Babies with low birth weight often endure physically stressful and costly medical procedures in their first few weeks simply to ensure survival. Though most will later thrive, many suffer illness or developmental delays. Low birth weight babies are 40 times more likely to die in the first month of life and five times more likely to die before their first birthday than babies with normal birth weight.⁶

Babies have low birth weight for a variety of reasons, including trauma that induces early labor, maternal drug, alcohol or tobacco abuse, maternal illness and poor maternal nutrition. Many of the causes are preventable with prenatal checkups.

The Illinois story

In Illinois in 1991, 78 of every 1,000 newborns were low birth weight babies. This was a 6 per 1,000 children increase over 1980. Nationally, Illinois rates well below the average in this indicator: 38th out of the 50 states and Washington, D.C. The state's rate of low birth weight babies is worse than the rates of Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Iowa.

The county picture

In 1991, 13 counties in Illinois exceeded the statewide average of 78 low birth weight babies per 1,000 births. Forty-seven counties saw an increase in the rate of low birth weight between 1980 and 1991, while 26 counties saw decreases.⁷

High occurrence of low birth weight babies appears not only in low-income counties. Of the 13 counties exceeding 78 births per 1,000 at low weight, only seven counties had a 1990 child poverty rate of 20 percent or more.

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant mortality, often thought of as a Third World problem, still has a devastating impact on the United States. In 1990, almost 40,000 U.S. babies died before their first birthday. Although the infant mortality rate has decreased, due primarily to the proliferation of sophisticated neo-natal intensive care units, the rate has dropped more slowly during the 1980s than in previous decades. The United States continues to have a higher infant mortality rate than many of its industrialized counterparts, including Canada, France, Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom.

The causes of infant mortality in the past have largely been due to infectious diseases, but now are more likely to be associated with congenital anomalies and low birth weight. Infant mortality does not affect everyone equally. Nationally, black children are more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday than white infants.

The Illinois story

10,546 Illinois children died before their first birthday between 1987-1991. In 1990, the national infant mortality rate was 9 per 1,000 live births. Illinois exceeded the national average with a 1990 rate of 11 per 1,000 live births.

Statewide the infant mortality rate during the years 1987-1991 was 11 per 1,000 births. This is a 10 percent improvement over the years 1982-1986.

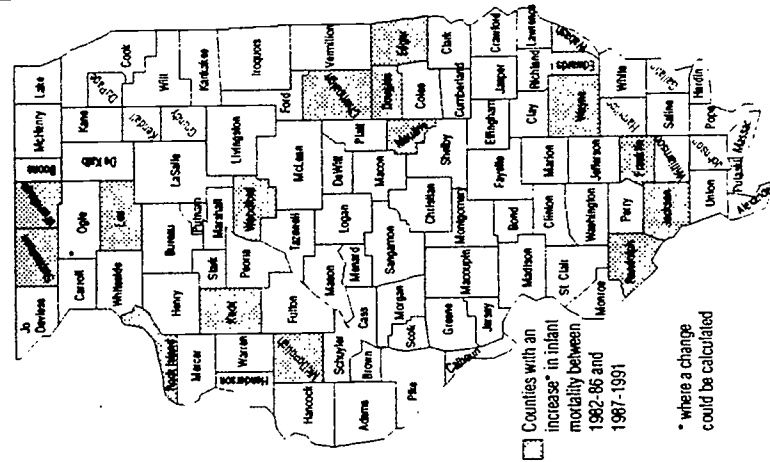
The county picture

Nineteen counties had more than the 1987-91 statewide rate of 11 deaths per 1,000 live births. In that period, the county with the highest infant mortality rate was Lawrence County, with 15 deaths per 1,000 births.

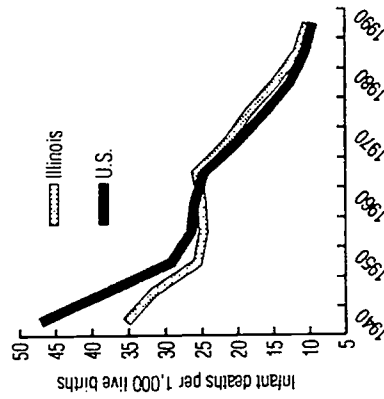
Increases in infant mortality appear to be concentrated in the southern two-thirds of the state.

Infant mortality does not only strike low-income areas. Of the 28 counties with 20 percent or more of their children in poverty, five either saw an increase in infant mortality, or their rate did not fall as much as the state average.

Infant Mortality Increases by County



Infant Mortality Rates



HEALTH GOAL

Prevention builds children whose good health allows them to take full advantage of their schooling. All Illinois children, regardless of their parents' income level, should have access to quality health care including cost-saving preventive care and attention in times of illness.

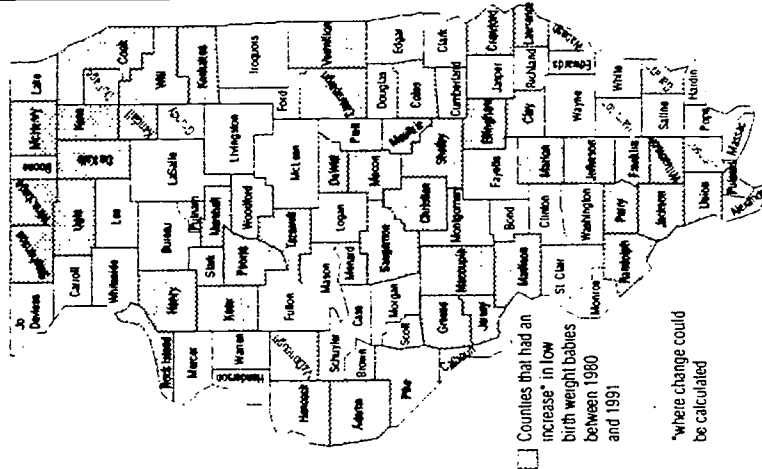
Uninsured families should receive publicly funded health insurance.

Children should be free of health dangers, including lead poisoning and unsafe living conditions.

NEXT STEPS

1. Illinois should adopt a comprehensive health insurance program for families not covered by private health insurance or eligible for Medicaid.
2. To expand access to care, Medicaid and other publicly funded health plans should pay for services of qualified professionals such as midwives and nurse practitioners.
3. The state should improve access to immunizations and primary care.
4. The Medicaid Program should provide updated, local health data so informed decisions can be made in planning and evaluation of programs to meet the needs of children and families. Policies should be driven by timely, relevant information.

Increases in Low Birth Weight Babies by County



Success Story

Expanding access to prenatal care is the dream. But a shrinking number of physicians in rural Illinois too often is the reality. "Working 138 hours (in one week) was my record," said Dr. Steve Scott, a family practitioner in Wayne County who has been struggling to reverse the problem. With no obstetrical care available between his Fairfield clinic and the Kentucky border 70 miles south, even those hours couldn't insure timely care, he said.

Fourteen nearby Illinois counties south and east of Wayne County either have no hospital, or no hospital with an obstetrical unit. And since 1980, Wayne County itself has been designated a "health professional shortage area" by the federal government.

Burnout, meanwhile, threatens to drive away the few doctors who do practice locally. "I almost got divorced," Scott said. "It's not a pretty picture." The grim picture darkened after vain local

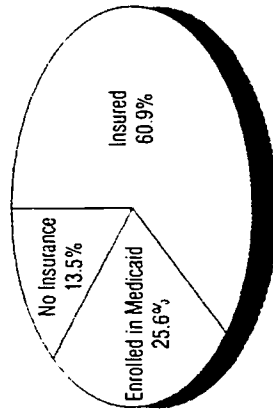
efforts to recruit an additional doctor.

A partial answer was found, though, after physician's assistant John Lopes joined the clinic in mid-1991. Patients initially balked when Lopes, under Scott's supervision, assumed much of their primary care. But the result was that Scott could continue serving pregnant women—and then later expand prenatal care once a certified nurse midwife was recruited in April 1993.

Today, the number of deliveries is rising (from 100 last year to a projected 180 in 1993) at Scott's state-certified rural health clinic, Southern Illinois Primary Care Associates. Barriers to care remain for new and expectant mothers, including travel and the few doctors elsewhere who will accept Medicaid. But Scott is seeing some important needs being met. And his own work week has been reduced to "only about 70 hours."

Scott, meanwhile, is worried that one of the few local physicians may leave in 1994 to replace a departing obstetrician in his own rural hometown. "That would put us back to square one," Scott said.

Insurance for Illinois' Children



Based on IDPH, Medicaid and Census data.

Births with No First Trimester - Prenatal Care - 1980 & 1991

	1980		1991		1980		1991		1980		1991		Change in Percent
	No First Trimester	Percent	No First Trimester	Percent	No First Trimester	Percent	No First Trimester	Percent	No First Trimester	Percent	No First Trimester	Percent	
Adams	203	19.1%	225	23.4%	24	16.6%	92	36.4%	199	29.4%	168	24.0%	-18.4%
Alexander	65	30.0%	39	23.8%	175	19.4%	115	18.9%	607	17.7%	550	19.3%	9.1%
Bond	44	21.7%	47	24.1%	149	29.2%	97	25.2%	78	24.2%	69	24.0%	-0.8%
Boone	139	32.3%	88	19.0%	126	15.9%	125	17.6%	58	25.0%	29	13.2%	-47.1%
Brown	34	*	21	*	59	33.3%	23	15.4%	43	15.2%	32	16.1%	5.8%
Bureau	82	14.4%	73	16.5%	148	24.3%	186	34.9%	10	*	7	*	*
Calhoun	21	*	11	*	101	32.4%	44	16.9%	53	29.9%	23	17.6%	-41.4%
Carroll	75	26.4%	45	25.1%	69	19.0%	35	15.1%	20	16.4%	11	15.7%	-4.1%
Cass	86	35.0%	37	17.7%	17	16.5%	16	15.8%	113	21.0%	63	16.8%	-19.9%
Champaign	583	23.1%	474	19.3%	1,500	27.5%	1,930	30.8%	68	26.9%	59	29.2%	8.7%
Christian	115	22.1%	85	17.3%	473	27.1%	608	35.7%	907	33.0%	542	25.9%	-23.2%
Clark	38	18.5%	16	*	109	17.4%	121	19.7%	991	20.4%	1,036	23.1%	13.1%
Clay	65	27.2%	39	19.6%	206	22.8%	166	26.3%	83	22.6%	74	35.1%	55.5%
Clinton	77	14.0%	70	15.2%	1,457	20.5%	1,551	16.6%	463	17.5%	395	14.3%	-17.5%
Coles	162	23.2%	201	32.9%	369	22.7%	308	22.1%	69	63.9%	18	*	*
Cook	24,555	27.7%	24,306	25.7%	44	24.2%	27	19.9%	21	21.0%	9	*	*
Crawford	46	16.1%	48	23.6%	136	24.0%	65	12.9%	108	30.8%	74	23.5%	-23.7%
Cumberland	49	27.8%	39	25.3%	133	20.8%	96	19.7%	16	12.9%	17	*	*
DeKalb	175	17.6%	163	16.3%	88	18.6%	52	14.9%	133	17.7%	139	20.2%	14.4%
DeWitt	88	27.8%	39	15.4%	736	35.4%	572	31.9%	349	16.1%	219	13.0%	-19.2%
Douglas	99	28.4%	88	33.7%	44	24.2%	27	19.9%	37	15.7%	26	11.5%	-26.6%
DuPage	1,786	16.9%	1,470	10.7%	792	22.1%	924	25.3%	285	19.3%	266	21.8%	12.7%
Edgar	74	24.7%	33	32.7%	140	19.2%	116	19.0%	40	19.4%	27	*	*
Edwards	42	34.7%	15	*	37	17.6%	20	14.1%	76	21.5%	38	18.3%	-15.1%
Effingham	141	24.9%	94	17.8%	74	26.9%	34	14.3%	26	10.3%	27	14.7%	42.8%
Fayette	97	29.6%	37	14.2%	30	19.5%	21	11.8%	74	30.2%	56	30.6%	1.3%
Ford	52	24.3%	37	20.0%	112	24.9%	65	19.8%	68	28.7%	34	*	*
Franklin	169	26.4%	123	25.5%	461	19.0%	449	13.9%	214	19.2%	171	20.9%	9.0%
Fulton	134	22.8%	102	25.4%	270	15.4%	204	11.0%	1,135	19.4%	1,033	17.3%	-10.7%
Gallatin	31	23.8%	13	*	25	14.7%	13	9.0%	160	20.5%	136	18.9%	-7.9%
Greene	110	47.6%	52	27.5%	60	21.8%	27	15.1%	1,165	27.7%	977	23.4%	-15.7%
Grundy	84	15.8%	81	18.1%	39	11.7%	32	11.2%	76	13.4%	35	7.9%	-41.0%
Hamilton	46	34.1%	24	*	82	17.5%	78	19.6%	Unknown County		3	*	*
Hancock	55	15.1%	46	16.7%	147	25.8%	55	12.7%	Illinois	45,984	43,053	22.6%	-8.2%
Hardin	20	*	18	*	60	27.3%	59	36.2%					

* Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

Infant Mortality

	1982-86			1987-91			1982-86			1987-91			Percent Change In Rate
	Total Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Total Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Total Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Total Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000	
Adams	5,112	61	11.9	4,775	39	8.2	1,132	5	*	980	11	11.2	*
Alexander	984	8	*	906	8	*	2,398	29	12.1	2,282	16	7.9	-42.0%
Bond	1,028	8	*	953	14	14.7	573	6	*	457	2	*	*
Boone	2,158	17	7.9	1,923	14	7.3	1,544	23	14.9	1,307	8	*	*
Brown	337	3	*	305	2	*	308	3	*	246	1	*	*
Bureau	2,649	31	11.7	2,254	26	11.5	565	3	*	459	3	*	*
Calhoun	973	5	*	289	2	*	3,801	94	8.9	3,181	20	6.3	-29.7%
Carroll	1,199	16	13.3	1,067	10	9.4	2,233	22	9.9	1,925	18	9.4	-5.1%
Cass	931	6	*	867	10	11.5	4,016	37	9.2	3,604	43	11.9	29.5%
Champaign	13,085	121	9.2	13,024	123	9.4	890	7	*	755	9	*	*
Christian	2,429	28	11.5	2,434	23	9.4	2,990	33	11.0	2,731	25	9.2	-17.1%
Clark	1,107	11	9.9	598	8	*	1,504	11	7.3	1,632	10	6.1	-16.2%
Clay	1,085	16	14.7	935	6	*	1,521	20	13.1	1,390	5	*	*
Clinton	2,488	16	6.4	2,208	11	5.0	564	5	*	543	3	*	*
Colts	3,207	40	12.5	2,971	28	9.4	26,175	304	11.6	28,719	292	10.2	-12.5%
Cook	345,097	5,028	14.6	466,526	6,259	13.4	7,910	125	15.8	8,150	101	12.4	-21.6%
Crawford	1,388	13	9.4	1,125	8	*	2,741	21	7.7	2,879	16	5.6	-27.5%
Cumberland	832	5	*	761	3	*	3,738	26	7.0	3,609	34	9.4	35.4%
DeKalb	4,641	67	14.4	4,840	40	8.3	37,800	359	9.5	45,300	382	8.4	-11.2%
DeWitt	1,197	12	10.0	1,124	5	*	7,528	76	10.1	7,013	58	8.3	-18.1%
Douglas	1,576	17	10.8	1,396	16	11.5	1,117	6	*	910	14	15.4	*
DuPage	57,271	453	7.9	65,989	463	7.0	2,544	19	7.5	2,385	25	10.5	40.4%
Edgar	1,397	10	7.2	1,029	10	9.7	2,984	27	9.0	2,659	20	7.5	-16.9%
Edwards	527	3	*	390	5	*	2,036	14	6.9	1,906	9	*	*
Effingham	2,853	19	6.7	2,707	18	6.6	8,839	135	15.3	8,779	98	11.2	-26.9%
Fayette	1,419	15	10.6	1,315	8	*	3,384	33	9.8	2,969	23	7.7	-20.6%
Fort	955	6	*	927	11	11.9	17,823	185	10.4	18,535	174	9.4	-9.6%
Franklin	2,695	25	9.3	2,394	27	11.3	3,303	45	13.6	3,078	21	6.8	-49.9%
Fulton	2,380	23	9.7	2,069	16	7.7	848	7	*	743	5	*	*
Callatin	513	7	*	383	2	*	1,120	14	12.5	1,056	8	*	*

Table continued on next page.

Infant Mortality

	1982-86			1987-91			1982-86			1987-91			Percent Change in Rate
	Total Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Total Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Total Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Total Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000	
Massac	887	5	*	844	4	*	412	2	*	391	5	*	*
McDonough	2,019	22	10.9	1,748	28	13.2	1,564	20	12.8	1,536	14	9.1	-28.7%
McHenry	12,214	119	9.7	15,229	112	7.4	471	10	21.2	976	4	*	*
McLean	8,600	86	10.0	8,893	72	8.2	3,568	33	9.2	9,354	38	9.8	6.4%
Menard	848	14	16.5	723	8	*	9,160	91	9.9	8,249	68	8.2	-17.0%
Mercer	1,217	13	10.7	1,013	6	*	1,108	8	*	1,118	9	*	*
Monroe	1,442	8	*	1,533	10	6.5	6,676	81	12.1	6,041	66	10.9	-10.0%
Montgomery	2,219	21	9.5	1,971	15	7.6	1,077	9	*	807	7	*	*
Morgan	2,587	25	9.7	2,270	15	6.6	1,458	10	6.9	1,153	9	*	*
Moultrie	1,022	12	11.7	758	11	14.5	1,050	12	11.4	964	9	*	*
Ogle	3,275	30	9.2	3,390	23	6.9	1,278	11	8.6	1,054	15	14.2	65.3%
Peoria	14,615	190	13.0	13,673	156	11.4	1,185	21	17.7	858	8	*	*
Perry	1,483	19	12.8	1,439	13	9.0	4,360	48	11.0	4,147	45	10.9	-1.4%
Piatt	1,068	11	10.3	936	3	*	26,075	311	11.9	28,564	245	8.6	-28.1%
Pike	1,186	18	15.2	1,077	13	12.1	3,720	33	8.9	3,610	27	7.5	-15.7%
Pope	271	3	8	177	0	*	19,171	191	10.0	12,705	173	13.6	36.7%
Pulaski	710	18	25.4	595	6	*	2,298	16	7.0	2,101	18	8.6	23.0%
Putnam	419	3	*	344	3	*	0	2	*	11	1	*	*
Randolph	2,304	17	7.4	1,658	15	9.0	898,824	11,146	12.4	943,213	10,546	11.2	-9.8%
Richland	1,396	15	10.7	1,032	8	*							
Rock Island	11,943	100	8.4	10,721	139	12.4							
Saint Clair	23,608	334	14.1	23,099	282	12.2							
Saline	1,772	94	53.0	1,517	10	6.6							
Saugamon	13,095	151	11.5	13,569	133	9.8							
Schuyler	479	2	*	434	4	*							

* Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.



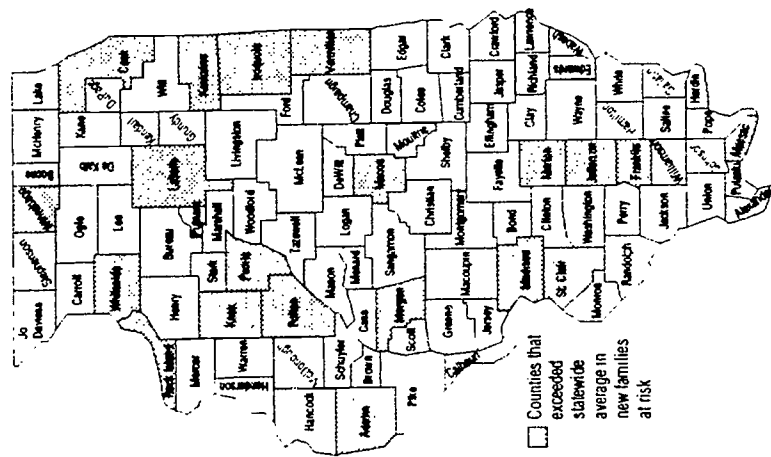
Children Born Low Birth Weight (5.5lbs) 1980 & 1991

	1980			1991			1980			1991			Change in Rate
	Low Birth Weight	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
Adams	49	44.5	78.3	76	78.3	75.7%	Henderson	8	*	4	*	*	
Alexander	15	68.5	67.1	11	67.1	2.1%	Henry	32	35.4	31	50.8	43.4%	
Bond	18	87.0	*	6	*	*	Iroquois	32	62.6	23	59.4	-5.1%	
Boone	32	72.7	43.1	20	43.1	40.7%	Jackson	37	46.5	45	63.2	35.8%	
Brown	5	*	*	3	*	*	Jasper	5	*	9	*	*	
Bureau	44	76.3	35.7	16	35.7	-53.2%	Jefferson	30	49.1	44	82.4	67.8%	
Calhoun	0	*	*	5	*	*	Jersey	10	31.9	10	38.5	20.4%	
Carroll	18	62.7	*	6	*	*	Jo Daviess	20	54.5	11	47.4	-13.0%	
Cass	14	55.8	90.0	19	90.0	61.4%	Johnson	5	*	7	*	*	
Champaign	145	56.9	73.0	187	73.0	28.4%	Kane	326	58.5	421	67.1	14.8%	
Christian	30	55.1	58.8	29	58.8	6.7%	Kankakee	115	64.6	137	80.3	24.3%	
Clark	5	*	*	1	*	*	Kendall	26	41.0	31	50.1	22.1%	
Clay	12	50.0	54.5	11	54.5	8.9%	Knox	53	58.2	50	79.4	36.3%	
Clinton	30	54.2	39.0	18	39.0	-28.2%	Lake	404	56.3	526	55.9	-0.7%	
Coles	37	52.0	56.4	35	56.4	8.5%	LaSalle	87	51.7	82	58.5	13.2%	
Cook	7,837	87.3	93.4	8,929	93.4	7.0%	Lawrence	17	70.8	6	*	*	
Crawford	15	47.5	49.0	10	49.0	3.9%	Lee	28	49.1	19	37.6	-23.4%	
Cumberland	4	*	96.8	15	96.8	*	Livingston	35	54.4	26	52.7	-3.1%	
DeKalb	41	41.0	42.7	43	42.7	4.1%	Logan	14	28.6	26	74.1	159.3%	
DeWitt	21	65.6	66.4	17	66.4	1.2%	Macon	155	74.2	145	80.7	8.9%	
Douglas	14	39.4	*	9	*	*	Macoupin	38	50.0	38	65.0	29.9%	
DuPage	548	51.0	49.0	675	49.0	-3.8%	Madison	239	66.1	265	72.3	9.3%	
Edgar	14	*	*	6	*	*	Marion	55	75.2	47	76.7	1.9%	
Edwards	8	*	*	1	*	*	Marshall	12	56.9	11	76.9	35.3%	
Effingham	26	45.7	60.0	32	60.0	31.4%	Mason	18	64.3	11	46.0	-28.4%	
Fayette	24	71.6	68.7	18	68.7	-4.1%	Massac	20	88.9	14	78.7	-11.5%	
Ford	4	*	52.9	10	52.9	*	McDonough	25	54.5	16	48.2	-11.5%	
Franklin	34	52.6	63.9	31	63.9	21.4%	McHenry	125	51.3	181	55.8	8.6%	
Fulton	36	60.6	52.4	21	52.4	-13.6%	McLean	120	67.8	120	64.7	-4.5%	
Gallatin	5	*	*	1	*	*	Menard	11	60.1	6	*	*	
Greene	16	68.1	68.8	13	68.8	1.0%	Mercer	15	53.8	9	*	*	
Grundy	34	63.3	40.3	18	40.3	36.4%	Monroe	18	53.7	14	49.0	-8.9%	
Hamilton	6	*	*	3	*	*	Montgomery	37	73.9	26	64.7	-12.4%	
Hancock	14	38.1	72.2	20	72.2	89.3%	Morgan	41	70.8	30	69.1	-2.4%	
Hardin	0	*	*	3	*	*	Monticue	10	45.0	10	59.5	32.1%	
Ogle	42	61.4	*	1	*	*	Peoria	234	67.8	209	73.2	7.9%	
Peoria	13	39.8	65.5	19	65.5	64.8%	Perry	19	80.9	10	55.9	-30.9%	
Piatt	19	80.9	98.5	20	98.5	79.8%	Pike	16	54.8	20	98.5	79.8%	
Pope	1	*	*	3	*	*	Pope	1	*	3	*	*	
Pulaski	10	56.5	84.0	11	84.0	48.6%	Pulaski	10	56.5	11	84.0	48.6%	
Punam	4	*	*	4	*	*	Punam	4	*	4	*	*	
Randolph	26	48.0	71.6	27	71.6	49.3%	Randolph	26	48.0	27	71.6	49.3%	
Richland	11	42.8	*	5	*	*	Richland	11	42.8	5	*	*	
Rock Island	155	55.1	72.7	156	72.7	32.0%	Rock Island	155	55.1	156	72.7	32.0%	
Saint Clair	482	98.7	91.9	414	91.9	-6.8%	Saint Clair	482	98.7	414	91.9	-6.8%	
Saline	29	77.7	66.4	14	66.4	-14.7%	Saline	29	77.7	14	66.4	-14.7%	
Sangamon	201	69.1	72.6	199	72.6	5.1%	Sangamon	201	69.1	199	72.6	5.1%	
Schuyler	12	*	*	8	*	*	Schuyler	12	*	8	*	*	
Scott	8	*	*	3	*	*	Scott	8	*	3	*	*	
Shelby	10	28.3	60.3	19	60.3	112.9%	Shelby	10	28.3	19	60.3	112.9%	
Stark	8	*	*	1	*	*	Stark	8	*	1	*	*	
Stephenson	36	47.5	62.5	43	62.5	31.6%	Stephenson	36	47.5	43	62.5	31.6%	
Tazewell	110	50.5	63.4	107	63.4	23.5%	Tazewell	110	50.5	107	63.4	23.5%	
Union	13	54.9	70.8	16	70.8	29.1%	Union	13	54.9	16	70.8	29.1%	
Vermillion	91	56.1	80.5	99	80.5	43.6%	Vermillion	91	56.1	99	80.5	43.6%	
Wabash	12	*	*	7	*	*	Wabash	12	*	7	*	*	
Warren	19	53.5	47.8	10	47.8	-10.6%	Warren	19	53.5	10	47.8	-10.6%	
Washington	15	63.2	*	7	*	*	Washington	15	63.2	7	*	*	
Wayne	9	*	70.7	13	70.7	*	Wayne	9	*	13	70.7	*	
White	21	87.9	*	3	*	*	White	21	87.9	3	*	*	
Whiteside	67	59.4	53.7	44	53.7	-9.6%	Whiteside	67	59.4	44	53.7	-9.6%	
Will	337	57.1	59.4	356	59.4	4.1%	Will	337	57.1	356	59.4	4.1%	
Williamson	41	52.2	59.6	43	59.6	14.0%	Williamson	41	52.2	43	59.6	14.0%	
Winnebago	269	63.2	73.5	308	73.5	16.4%	Winnebago	269	63.2	308	73.5	16.4%	
Woodford	29	50.8	40.5	18	40.5	-20.2%	Woodford	29	50.8	18	40.5	-20.2%	
Illinois	13,729	72.3	78.0	15,009	78.0	7.9%	Illinois	13,729	72.3	15,009	78.0	7.9%	

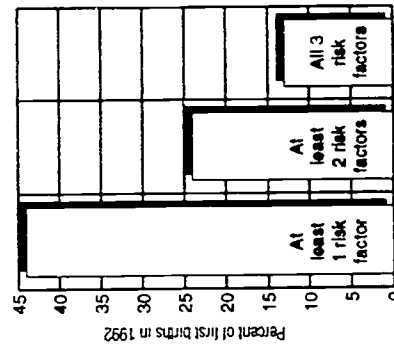
* Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Families Exhibiting Risk Factors by County



New Families at Risk



An increasing number of Illinois families are finding themselves vulnerable to social and economic factors that are eroding even basic family supports. Drugs, exposure to violence, and financial hardships are taking a toll on children and their parents throughout the state.

Traditionally, families have relied on extended family, the community and social institutions to help make ends meet. Increasingly, Illinois families are finding themselves isolated from kin and neighbors. Cutbacks in government and privately supported social programs, and overburdened schools have led to diminishing resources for families.

To maximize the potential for families to be strong, there must be a continuum of supportive services available. Because we cannot rely on informal supports of years past, government and communities must bolster systems of outside supports. Preventive measures such as income security, affordable child care, quality preschool, accessible and affordable medical care, and parent support will stem family disintegration and provide for the well-being of Illinois children.

NEW FAMILIES AT RISK

New parents face many challenges. Beyond the emotional turmoil of being a first-time parent, young couples and single mothers often face economic hardships. Indeed, many factors heighten the risk of child abuse and neglect, of family disintegration, and of children living with unmet special needs.

Three of these risk factors that beset many new parents are 1) being single, 2) teenaged, and 3) without a high school diploma. In isolation, any one of these factors may not destabilize a new family. But together these three risk factors, which are spotlighted in this analysis, can be overwhelming.

Over the past three decades, there has been significant change in the structure of the American family. Nearly one in four children now lives in a single-parent home. Most often (although this pattern is changing slightly) the child lives with the mother. Single mothers generally take home about 70 percent of what their male counterparts earn. Additionally, only 31 percent of mother-headed households receive child support or alimony.

These single parents bear the emotional burden usually shared by two. A single parent who also is very young may lack the maturity to raise a child well, and so will need support systems in place for help in coping with a small child's demands.

Further, new parents may face difficulty finding jobs. A high school education increasingly is a prerequisite for work, leaving undereducated parents at a serious disadvantage.

The Illinois story

In 1991, about one in every eight first births in Illinois (13 percent) was to a mother with all three risk factors cited above: unwed, teenaged and lacking a high school diploma. The incidence of Illinois mothers with all three risk factors is higher than the national average of 11 percent. In our neighboring states, Michigan shows 11 percent of first births with all three risk factors, and Iowa shows 9 percent.

The most common combination of two factors is being single and a teen. The most common single factor is being a single parent. The prevalence of single mothers can contribute to increasing economic hardship. Single mothers enter poverty at a faster rate than two-parent families or single fathers.

The county picture

At least 19 counties exceeded the statewide figure of 13 percent of new parents having all three risk factors, and there is wide variation among counties. Four counties—Calhoun, Clark, Pope and Putnam—showed no births with all three risk factors. In St. Clair County, 20 percent, or one in five births, were to women with all three factors.

New families at risk appear in significant numbers in both rural and urban areas. Cook County, the state's most populous, shows 15 percent of new families possess all three risk factors. In rural Marion County, the figure is 17 percent. A majority of the triple-risk-factor families are in the southern half of Illinois.

ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

Families experiencing stress due to substance abuse, patterns of violence and other social and economic crises are families in which children are more often at risk of abuse or neglect. Abuse and neglect shatter family bonds, create insecurity, and can damage a child for life.

The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) investigates allegations of child abuse and neglect. In 1992, 322,748 calls were made to the state's child abuse hotline—nearly triple the number logged in 1982. In those cases where the investigator finds credible evidence of abuse or neglect, the family is referred to DCFS child welfare staff for fol-

low-up evaluation and services. For these "open" cases, DCFS has several goals: to preserve the family, to reunite the family if a child is removed, to secure a stable adoptive home for the child, permanent family placement, independence for children 16 or older, or placement in a long-term care facility.³ The child's safety clearly remains the first priority.

Some of these families can remain intact or be reunited and develop stable relationships. The Illinois Family Preservation Act of 1987 aims to ensure that, when it is safe and appropriate for the child, such families receive services that will strengthen and stabilize them.

DCFS is sanctioned to work in the best interests of the child. The federal B.H. Consent Decree has highlighted the fact that due to underfunding of mandates, inadequate staffing and lack of quality supervision and training, many families and their children suffer from inadequate attention to their serious problems. The Juvenile Court system also plays a critical role in the timely and appropriate handling of vulnerable children and families. A shortage of judges, case overload and a paucity of resources and trained personnel mean the Juvenile Courts cannot treat every case promptly and with dignity and respect for the parties involved. Judges in Cook County have caseloads 11 times larger than the American Bar Association recommends.

The Illinois story

In 1992, 37,402 children were confirmed as suffering neglect or abuse. Fourteen percent of these cases were sexual abuse; 38 percent physical and other abuses; and 48 percent were neglect. In 1992, 27 percent of all reported abuse and neglect victims were children two years or younger.

Child abuse could be a larger problem than the statewide statistics indicates. Studies show many cases are unreported. There are also problems with labeling of offenses. Cases involving children from poor and minority families appear more likely to be labeled as "abuse," while cases involving more affluent households are more likely to be considered "accidents" or not investigated.⁴

The county picture

No county is free from these problems. Fulton, a rural county, had a victim rate of 24 per 1,000 children, while urban Cook County had a rate of 13 per 1,000. Cook County children suffered the most in number, with 16,321 cases reported in 1992.

Counties differ in the types of abuse reported. In Johnson

County, 60 percent of the cases were for sexual abuse; in Monroe County, 68 percent of the cases were for physical abuse.

CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

The foster care system is designed to provide a temporary refuge for children. This "temporary" shelter instead has become an unstable way of life for tens of thousands of Illinois children.

Foster parents take on a huge responsibility. Foster children have suffered the combination of the initial abuse or neglect, separation from family, and perhaps repeated placement in a temporary living arrangement. It is the task of the foster family to provide a warm and secure environment.

In mid-1992, 31,480 Illinois children were living in foster care. Foster care placements are increasing at an alarming rate, and children are exiting foster care at an equally alarming slow pace. Eighty percent of the children coming into foster care in 1980 returned home or left the care of DCFS within 36 months. Only 65 percent of those entering care in 1989 left within that time period.⁵

The Illinois story

The number of children in foster care in Illinois in 1992 increased 132 percent over 1985. Of these children, it is estimated that over half are placed in the home of a relative.

The number of white children entering substitute care has decreased slightly since 1986; the number of African-American children has more than doubled; and the number of Hispanic children has remained about the same.⁶

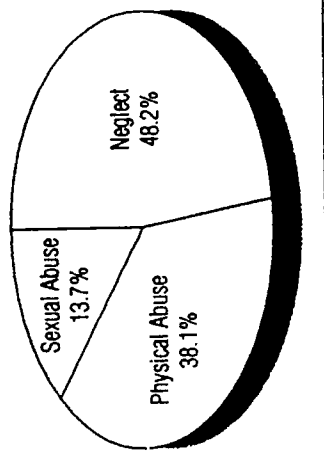
The county picture

Only three counties (where a change could be calculated) saw a decrease in their foster care population between 1985 and 1992.

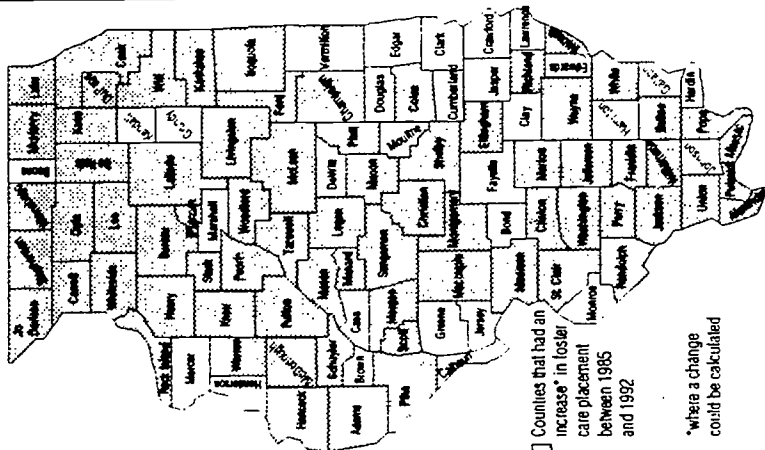
Some counties had significant increases in their foster care population during this period. For example, urban Champaign County had a 288 percent increase during this time, and rural Henry County had a 111 percent increase.

Cook County had 21,288 children in foster care in 1992, which is a 263 percent increase over 1985. Altogether, this represents a serious increase in the number of foster families and support services needed to help these vulnerable children.

Indications of Abuse and Neglect—1992



Increases in Foster Care Placement by County



SPECIAL NEEDS GOAL

When families experience severe stress, author Lisbeth Scott has observed, "love often turns into neglect, affection withers into hostility, and discipline becomes abuse. Poverty, mental illness, drug abuse, and social isolation can weaken families and impair some families' ability to care for the children."

Communities, employers, the state, local agencies and institutions must all help provide the backdrop of economic security and supportive services families need to do the hard work of raising children.

NEXT STEPS

1. Illinois should continue its child welfare policy of providing services to help troubled families through improved family preservation programs.
2. Illinois must provide comprehensive health care, quality education and prompt and meaningful support to foster children, and expand its financial support and training for foster parents.
3. The state should implement all court-ordered child welfare reforms.
4. The Juvenile Court Act should be critically studied and revised to effect a more integrated and effective judicial response to the escalating child abuse and neglect cases coming to the attention of the courts.

SUCCESS STORY

Tina, a squalling 11-month-old, arrived at the hospital with a nasty burn on her hand. Her mother, Jill, then 18, was unwed, a high school dropout—and frightened.

DCFS investigators, alerted by hospital staff, found that Jill, her infant and a 2-year-old daughter, Tammy, lived in a tiny, roach-infested house in Pekin. An unprotected space heater, which had burned Tina, sat amid gaping holes in the flooring. This dangerous housing threatened to break up the family.

That's when Children's Home Association of Peoria stepped in. Children's Home caseworkers are a part of the state's Family First program—the social equivalent of a medical intensive care unit. They learned Jill's \$355 monthly AFDC grant paid for little more than rent and diapers. Jill had no transportation and little family support. Her boyfriend, who beat her, had recently left her pregnant, depressed and struggling to control the 2-year-old. Jill and the children seemed to suffer from continuous respiratory infections, and there were signs of drinking parties in the house.

"I was drinking a lot," Jill admitted recently.

Caseworkers located suitable housing. Then they assisted with the deposit and first month's rent. Staff arranged parent-ing classes for Jill and drove her to doctor appointments. Both children were screened and found eligible for developmental programs. The agency minded intangibles as well.

"They were there for me when I needed somebody to talk to," Jill said. "They basically treated me like a niece." Also, a caseworker was there for delivery of her third child "because I had nobody else," Jill said. "We got pretty close."

Jill's mother briefly took in the children as Jill got back on her feet. But today the children are at home with Jill, who is now married. While financial problems continue, Jill believes she'd have lost her kids without Family First. Children's Home family preservation director Jane Weede credits the program's tailored care.

As a postscript, it's interesting, and revealing, to note that Jill once lived in foster care as did her mother. "I'm sure hoping I can change that for my kids," Jill said, "so they don't have to deal with the same problems I did."

Names have been changed to protect the family's identity.

Family at Risk Indicator - 1991

	First Births	Birhs with 3 Risk Factors	% With 3 Risk Factors	First Births	Birhs with 3 Risk Factors	% With 3 Risk Factors	First Births	Birhs with 3 Risk Factors	% With 3 Risk Factors	
Adams	371	55	14.8%	200	29	14.5%	Rock Island	834	154	18.5%
Alexander	59	12	*	95	8	*	Saint Clair	1,719	347	20.2%
Bond	86	6	*	83	3	*	Saline	87	13	15.0%
Boone	211	24	11.4%	50	4	*	Sangamon	1,141	140	12.3%
Brown	26	1	*	2,353	267	11.3%	Schuyler	37	5	*
Bureau	186	19	10.2%	657	103	15.7%	Scott	22	1	*
Calhoun	18	0	*	245	17	6.9%	Shelby	112	11	9.8%
Carroll	67	10	*	217	29	13.4%	Stark	25	5	*
Cass	97	17	*	3,789	284	7.5%	Stephenson	246	22	8.9%
Champaign	1,110	107	9.6%	524	68	13.0%	Tazewell	672	81	12.1%
Christian	174	13	7.5%	48	8	*	Union	94	16	*
Clark	16	0	*	183	17	9.3%	Vermilion	491	66	13.4%
Clay	72	12	*	183	21	11.5%	Wabash	27	1	*
Gilston	184	17	9.2%	148	16	10.8%	Warren	69	10	*
Coles	273	26	9.5%	728	126	17.3%	Washington	72	9	*
Cook	37,309	5,535	14.8%	227	16	7.0%	Wayne	88	6	*
Crawford	93	13	*	1,542	197	12.8%	White	35	8	*
Cumberland	54	6	*	241	41	17.0%	Whiteside	342	49	14.3%
DeKalb	427	29	6.8%	63	8	*	Will	2,228	212	9.5%
DeWitt	102	10	9.8%	96	12	12.5%	Williamson	321	36	11.2%
Douglas	96	7	*	79	11	13.9%	Winnebago	1,686	268	15.9%
DuPage	5,731	157	2.7%	155	12	7.7%	Woodford	154	13	8.4%
Edgar	45	6	*	1,227	48	3.9%	Unknown County	5	1	*
Edward	17	1	*	762	55	7.2%	Illinois	75,770	9,531	12.6%
Effingham	181	17	9.4%	59	5	*				
Fayette	109	12	11.0%	71	5	*				
Ford	63	5	*	111	3	*				
Franklin	202	32	15.8%	159	17	10.7%				
Fulton	146	22	15.1%	158	21	13.3%				
Gallatin	18	1	*	55	5	*				
Greene	67	10	*	256	23	9.0%				
Grundy	180	11	6.1%	1,141	216	18.9%				
Hamilton	29	3	*	122	13	10.7%				
Hancock	105	11	10.5%	85	5	*				
Hardin	23	2	*	78	7	*				
Henderson	34	1	*	21	0	*				
Henry	233	28	12.0%	47	12	*				
Iroquois	163	26	15.7%	25	0	*				
Jackson	310	34	11.0%	157	11	7.0%				
Jasper	60	4	*	73	12	*				

* Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.



Indicated Child Victims of Abuse and Neglect—FY 1992

	Sex Abuse	% of Indications	Other Abuse	% of Indications		Total Indicated Child Victims	Child Victim Rate (per 1,000 Children)
				Neglect	Abuse		
Adams	50	16.0%	126	41.9%	125	301	18.0
Alexander	5	*	14	33.3%	23	42	13.7
Bond	5	*	13	40.6%	14	32	8.9
Boone	19	17.1%	56	50.5%	36	111	13.1
Brown	2	*	8	*	4	14	11.0
Bureau	12	11.8%	56	54.9%	34	102	10.9
Calhoun	0	*	4	*	2	6	*
Carroll	6	*	38	51.4%	30	74	18.0
Cass	10	25.0%	9	*	21	40	11.6
Champaign	72	10.9%	397	60.1%	192	661	17.9
Christian	19	12.3%	68	44.2%	67	154	17.9
Clark	6	*	15	38.5%	18	39	10.0
Clay	4	*	30	57.7%	18	52	14.3
Clinton	11	11.7%	40	42.6%	43	94	10.4
Coles	34	23.1%	71	48.3%	42	147	13.7
Cook	1693	9.8%	4,818	29.5%	9,900	16,321	12.9
Crawford	14	33.3%	20	47.6%	8	42	8.9
Cumberland	0	*	8	*	7	15	5.0
DeKalb	28	9.6%	171	58.6%	93	292	17.7
DeWitt	19	17.4%	46	42.2%	44	109	25.5
Douglas	4	*	19	57.6%	10	33	6.0
DuPage	116	17.1%	317	46.8%	245	678	3.3
Edgar	4	*	26	47.3%	25	55	11.1
Edwards	3	*	2	*	3	8	*
Ffingham	19	15.2%	51	40.8%	55	125	13.1
Fayette	14	28.6%	19	38.8%	16	49	9.6
Ford	3	*	26	68.4%	9	38	10.7
Franklin	24	27.6%	24	27.6%	39	87	9.1
Fulton	43	19.5%	111	50.2%	67	221	24.3
Gallatin	6	*	9	*	7	22	13.8
Greene	30	31.6%	34	35.8%	31	95	23.8
Grundy	11	25.6%	18	41.9%	14	43	4.8
Hamilton	5	*	12	40.0%	13	30	14.9
Hancock	18	28.1%	25	39.1%	21	64	11.8
Hardin	2	*	3	*	1	6	*
Henderson	10	35.7%	13	46.4%	5	28	13.8
Henry	15	12.5%	68	56.7%	37	120	8.8
Iroquois	17	16.3%	42	40.4%	45	104	13.0
Jackson	26	19.8%	54	41.2%	51	131	11.2
Jasper	3	*	5	*	10	18	6.0
Jefferson	36	14.8%	105	43.0%	103	244	25.0
Jersey	15	22.4%	34	50.7%	18	67	12.4
Jo Daviess	10	13.7%	41	56.2%	22	73	12.9
Johnson	15	60.0%	1	*	9	25	11.2
Kane	221	20.8%	485	45.7%	356	1,062	11.5
Kankakee	49	11.9%	143	34.6%	221	413	15.4
Kendall	17	18.3%	50	53.8%	26	93	7.9
Knox	37	13.7%	153	56.5%	81	271	20.6
Lake	238	20.9%	512	44.9%	390	1,140	8.1
LaSalle	60	12.6%	253	53.2%	163	476	17.6
Lawrence	6	*	15	33.3%	24	45	11.9
Lee	22	14.9%	82	55.4%	44	148	17.1
Livingston	31	23.0%	38	28.1%	66	135	13.8
Logan	19	17.9%	64	60.4%	23	106	14.7
Macon	90	20.5%	147	33.5%	202	439	14.7
Macoupin	36	15.2%	123	51.9%	78	237	19.6
Madison	142	13.7%	393	37.8%	504	1,039	16.6
Marion	45	18.5%	112	46.1%	86	243	22.1
Marshall	4	*	19	54.3%	12	35	11.0
Mason	15	20.3%	23	31.1%	36	74	17.7

Table continued on next page.

Indicated Child Victims of Abuse and Neglect: Illinois, FY 1992, By County

County	Sex Abuse	% of Indications	Other Abuse	% of Indications Neglect	% of Indications	Total Indicated Child Victims	Child Victim Rate (per 1,000 Children)
Massac	11	15.9%	34	49.3%	24	69	20.0
McDonough	15	12.9%	60	51.7%	41	116	18.0
McHenry	79	22.1%	154	43.0%	125	358	6.8
McLean	78	16.3%	237	49.4%	165	480	16.3
Menard	2	*	11	47.8%	10	23	7.6
Mercer	8	*	36	57.1%	19	63	13.9
Monroe	6	*	30	68.2%	8	44	7.3
Montgomery	23	18.5%	70	56.5%	31	124	16.0
Morgan	8	*	31	31.3%	60	99	11.7
Moultrie	0	*	4	*	18	22	6.1
Ogle	38	19.2%	103	52.0%	57	198	15.9
Peoria	125	15.3%	394	48.2%	298	817	17.5
Perry	13	30.2%	18	41.9%	12	43	7.8
Piatt	7	*	16	59.3%	4	27	6.8
Pike	5	*	18	34.0%	30	53	12.3
Poppe	5	*	10	52.6%	4	19	19.0
Pulaski	8	*	9	*	8	25	11.7
Punam	3	*	1	*	2	6	*
Randolph	11	11.6%	43	45.3%	41	95	11.3
Richland	19	22.9%	39	47.0%	25	83	19.6
Rock Island	105	16.8%	265	42.3%	256	626	16.8
Saint Clair	167	11.4%	519	35.6%	773	1,459	19.8
Saline	19	28.8%	23	34.8%	24	66	10.7
Sangamon	73	11.0%	296	44.6%	295	664	14.8
Schuyler	5	*	8	*	3	16	8.0
Scott	5	*	11	57.9%	3	19	19.0
Shelby	11	19.3%	20	35.1%	26	57	9.9
Stark	0	*	11	64.7%	6	17	10.1
Stephenson	34	15.3%	105	47.3%	83	222	18.3
Tazewell	89	22.6%	227	57.6%	78	394	12.1
Union	17	33.3%	20	39.2%	14	51	12.7
Vermilion	50	15.7%	164	51.6%	104	318	14.0
Wabash	8	*	17	33.3%	26	51	15.1
Warren	21	21.9%	43	44.8%	32	96	19.3
Washington	10	18.5%	21	38.9%	23	54	14.0
Wayne	8	*	9	*	12	29	6.8
White	7	*	17	40.5%	18	42	10.9
Whiteside	41	17.2%	129	54.0%	69	239	15.2
Will	92	15.5%	282	39.1%	269	593	5.7
Williamson	38	25.2%	57	37.7%	56	151	11.0
Winnebago	186	15.0%	572	46.3%	478	1,236	19.0
Woodford	14	25.5%	29	52.7%	12	55	5.9
Out of state	183	38.3%	171	35.8%	124	478	*
Unknown County	78	10.6%	277	37.6%	382	737	*
Illinois Total:	5125	13.7%	14,240	38.1%	18,037	37,402	12.9

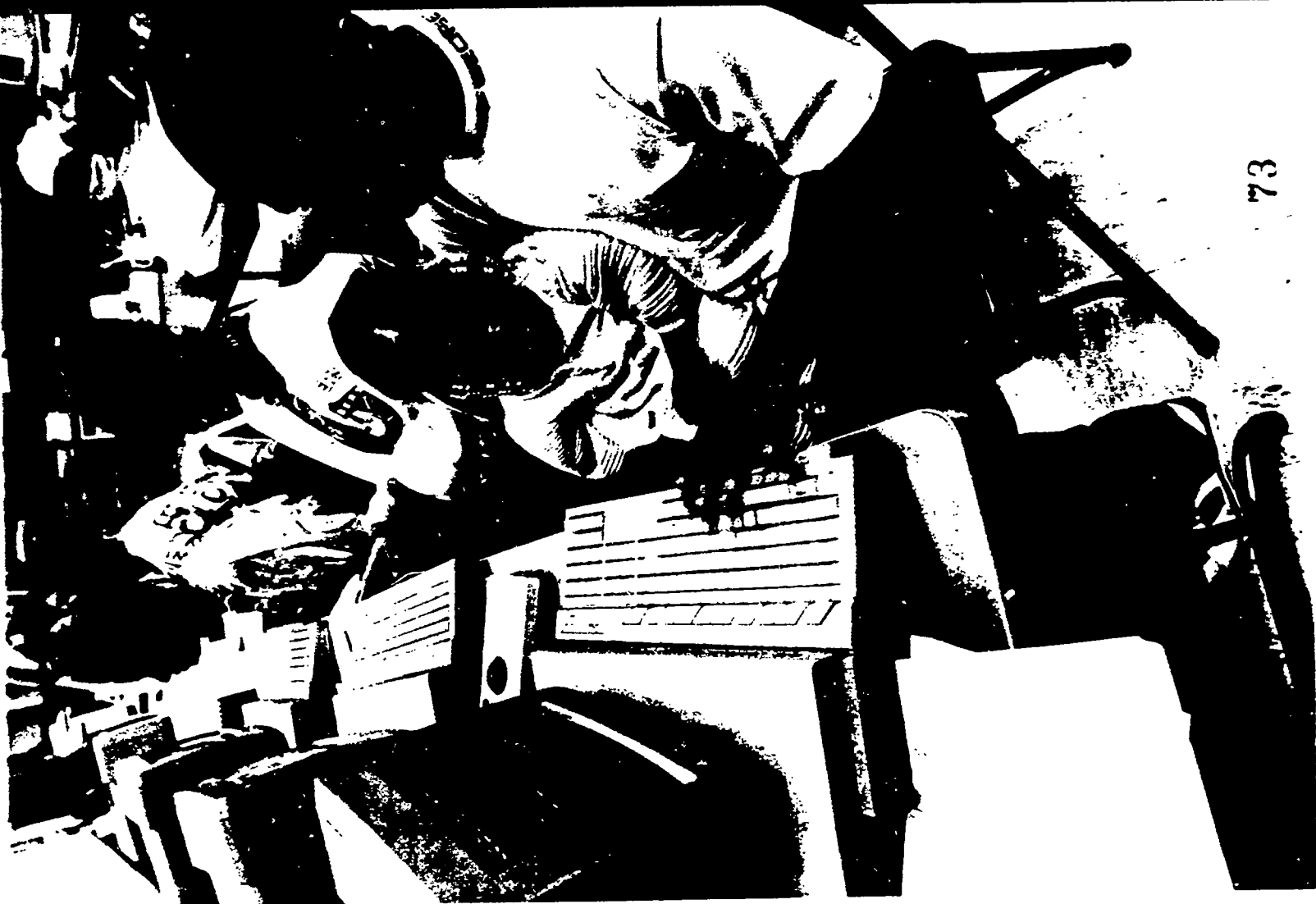
* Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

Children in Foster Care 1985-1992

	No. of Children in Foster Care 1985	No. of Children in Foster Care 1992	% Change in No. of Children in Foster Care 1985-1992	No. of Children in Foster Care 1985	No. of Children in Foster Care 1992	% Change in No. of Children in Foster Care 1985-1992	No. of Children in Foster Care 1985	No. of Children in Foster Care 1992	% Change in No. of Children in Foster Care 1985-1992
Adams	71	161	126.8%	50	60	20.0%	147	312	112.2%
Alexander	11	29	163.6%	6	13	*	473	861	82.0%
Bond	5	9	*	11	17	54.6%	12	28	133.3%
Boone	28	12	-57.1%	6	7	*	202	496	145.5%
Brown	1	4	*	189	324	71.4%	1	2	*
Bureau	17	28	64.7%	88	211	139.8%	8	2	*
Calhoun	0	2	*	14	6	*	2	4	*
Carroll	13	28	115.4%	52	81	55.8%	2	0	*
Cass	7	16	*	128	294	129.7%	48	86	79.2%
Champaign	146	566	287.7%	54	115	113.0%	56	82	46.4%
Christian	32	58	81.3%	2	7	*	10	29	190.0%
Clark	0	6	*	40	60	50.0%	137	150	9.5%
Clay	14	9	*	26	32	23.1%	2	4	*
Clinton	16	29	81.3%	19	49	157.9%	1	20	*
Coles	17	21	23.5%	128	373	191.4%	2	9	*
Cook	5,861	21,288	263.2%	33	47	42.4%	9	13	*
Crawford	2	7	*	176	339	90.5%	7	17	*
Cumberland	1	2	*	29	55	89.7%	40	121	202.5%
DeWitt	6	29	*	7	4	*	150	352	134.7%
DeKalb	32	44	37.5%	10	35	250.0%	24	50	108.3%
Douglas	8	3	*	12	14	16.7%	312	464	48.7%
DuPage	78	170	118.0%	38	45	18.4%	10	8	*
Edgar	7	11	*	34	82	141.2%	363	324	-10.0%
Edwards	0	0	*	109	272	149.5%	24	34	42.0%
Fifingham	17	28	64.7%	10	11	10.0%	Unknown Cty.†	1,507	-
Fayette	16	15	-6.3%	9	9	*	Illinois	13,586	131.7%
Ford	14	20	42.9%	4	19	*			
Franklin	25	47	88.0%	17	20	17.7%			
Fulton	46	80	73.9%	17	43	152.9%			
Callatin	2	4	*	1	0	*			
Greene	2	12	*	22	56	154.6%			
Grundy	12	11	-8.3%	425	752	76.9%			
Hamilton	1	2	*	11	5	*			
Hancock	17	26	52.9%	2	26	*			
Hardin	3	7	*	20	32	60.0%			
Henderson	5	5	*	1	6	*			
Henry	18	38	111.1%	10	18	80.0%			
Iroquois	19	22	15.8%	0	0	*			
Jackson	41	66	61.0%	24	34	41.7%			
Jasper	6	10	*	8	7	*			

* Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.
† Even though the county codes are missing, these children come from some county.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

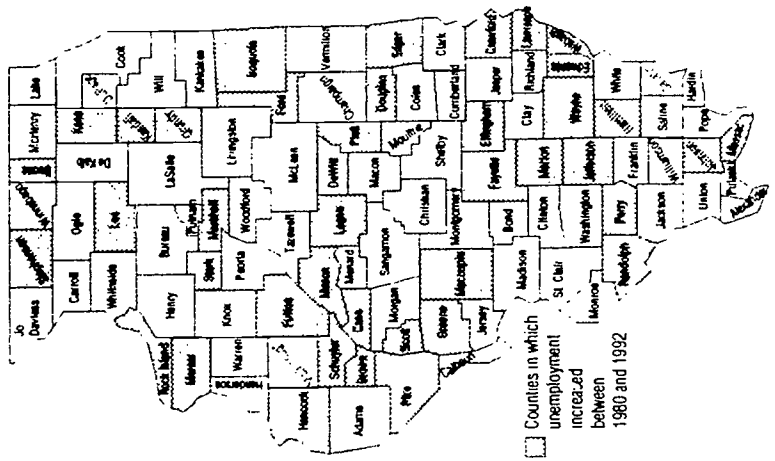


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Counties with Unemployment on the Rise



will lose 41,000 manufacturing jobs in the next 10 years, a decline of 9 percent. In contrast, the five surrounding counties are expected to gain about 15,400 manufacturing jobs.⁷

The Illinois story

The state's average unemployment rate in 1992 was 8 percent. This was an 10 percent decrease from 1980's average.

The largest decrease in unemployment was in Hardin County—down 60 percent between 1980 and 1991.

There is a concentration of counties with an increase in unemployment in the southern half of the state.

ECONOMIC SECURITY GOAL

All children deserve the basics of a home, food, clothing and health care. Opportunities for employment and adequate income for parents are key to achieving this goal. At a minimum, Illinois' Aid to Families with Dependent Children must allow very poor families without jobs or sufficient incomes to meet their basic needs.

In turn, training for decent jobs should provide a bridge toward independent well-being. Affordable child care and medical attention for children are needed to advance a parent's opportunity to escape from welfare or a marginal existence under low wages. And an enlightened tax policy must redress inequities that overburden both low- and middle-income families.

NEXT STEPS

1. Currently only 10 percent of mothers who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children are able to enroll in AFDC job-training programs. At a minimum, Illinois should match untapped federal job-training funds already available, allowing the number enrolled to nearly double.

2. Illinois must make work pay for families making the transition from welfare. This requires extending health care, child care and education benefits to welfare recipients who take low-income jobs. These new wage-earners must be allowed to keep a larger portion of their welfare grants as they transition to independence.

3. AFDC payments must rise. Combined benefits from AFDC and food stamps should bring families at least up to the federal poverty level.

4. The state should reduce excessive state and local tax burdens on low-income working parents. One remedy is to adopt a new tax system that incorporates state earned income tax credits and graduated income tax rates.

5. The inadequate supply of affordable housing for low income and poor families must be increased.

SUCCESS STORY

The frame house rising in Pilsen, the center of Chicago's Hispanic community on the Lower West Side, is "sort of like the completion of the American dream," says Guadalupe Blanco, 28.

In Pilsen, the Latino poverty rate is 30 percent and the median Latino income is just \$22,000. But that's a sum that qualified Guadalupe and 23 others for affordable three-bedroom homes thanks to community, city and bankers' teamwork.

The Pilsen Resurrection Development Corp. (PRDC) program recognizes, in effect, that "children's problems" are actually larger problems of which children are the hapless victims. In this case, a \$500,000 city subsidy and 30-year fixed-rate loans at below-market rates aim a wrecker's ball at twin problems of squalid housing and low income.

Pastors in this spiritually-rich but housing-poor community got the ball moving in 1990 when they created the non-profit PRDC, then obtained city funding. Later, ground was broken on vacant lots, formerly magnets for gangs and drugs. In the fall of 1993, Guadalupe and her mother, Cristina, immigrants from Mexico 25 years ago, were preparing to move in.

"I couldn't afford somewhere else," said Guadalupe, a UPS employee. She had priced smaller bungalows 15 miles away, near the cookie factory where her mother works. But those homes sometimes asked double the \$70,000 cost of the PRDC homes, a mortgage burden that would have left little to feed the children she hopes to raise.

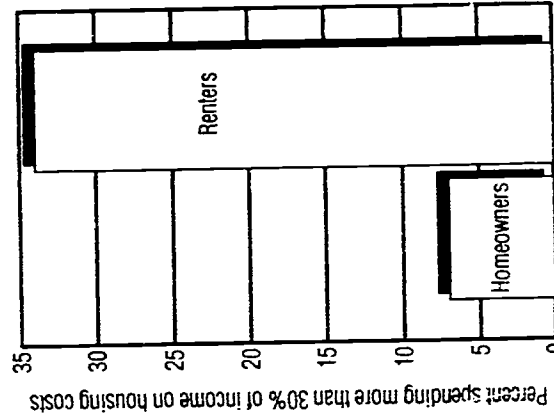
Besides, Guadalupe said, "This neighborhood gave me everything I have. It's time for me to give something back."

Her words echoed other PRDC homeowners who have voiced an eagerness to improve local schools, health and safety for their kids. "When they buy a piece of property they're buying what's outside, too," explained Maria Luisa Keane, housing services director of PRDC.

Keane added that 130 applicants are vying in a lottery for 100 homes in the next round of construction. Nearly a quarter of those who qualified for the affordable rates, she estimated, currently spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs.

Guadalupe, meanwhile, was looking ahead as she readied for her move. She's been taking photos of her new home, just a half block away, throughout its construction. "It's like watching a baby grow," she said.

Excessive Housing Costs for People Earning Less Than \$20,000



Poverty by Family Structure - 1979 & 1989

	1979			1989			1979			1989			Change in Percent
	Total Families in Poverty	Female Headed Families in Poverty	Percent of Families in Poverty Headed by Females	Total Families in Poverty	Female Headed Families in Poverty	Percent of Families in Poverty Headed by Females	Total Families in Poverty	Female Headed Families in Poverty	Percent of Families in Poverty Headed by Females	Total Families in Poverty	Female Headed Families in Poverty	Percent of Families in Poverty Headed by Females	
Adams	1,655	635	38.4%	1,846	858	46.5%	649	165	25.4%	514	139	27.0%	6.4%
Alexander	587	309	52.6%	808	422	52.2%	367	90	24.5%	485	174	35.9%	46.3%
Bond	483	146	30.2%	364	96	26.4%	328	70	21.3%	440	68	15.5%	-27.6%
Boone	414	130	31.4%	484	306	63.2%	589	119	20.2%	541	181	33.5%	65.6%
Brown	200	31	15.5%	138	36	26.1%	260	74	28.5%	322	101	31.4%	10.2%
Bureau	574	102	17.8%	802	289	36.0%	234	47	20.1%	229	56	24.5%	21.8%
Cathoun	162	35	21.6%	174	22	12.6%	1,003	279	27.8%	1,195	532	44.5%	60.0%
Carroll	419	82	19.6%	439	203	46.2%	705	145	20.6%	560	178	31.8%	54.5%
Cass	324	89	27.5%	433	152	35.1%	1,465	571	39.0%	2,045	972	47.5%	21.9%
Champaign	2,585	1,176	45.5%	3,130	1,606	51.3%	259	23	8.9%	309	77	24.9%	180.6%
Christian	737	215	29.2%	830	350	42.2%	1,109	426	38.4%	1,328	626	47.1%	22.7%
Clark	463	91	19.7%	471	178	37.8%	317	90	28.4%	435	173	39.8%	40.1%
Clay	503	95	18.9%	517	168	32.5%	367	61	16.6%	361	128	35.5%	113.3%
Clinton	549	139	25.3%	626	241	38.5%	330	60	18.2%	348	83	23.9%	31.2%
Coles	809	300	37.1%	1,063	463	43.6%	3,292	1,678	51.0%	4,081	2,181	53.4%	4.8%
Cook	141,031	87,227	61.8%	139,929	88,794	63.5%	2,603	1,442	55.4%	2,640	1,617	61.3%	10.6%
Crawford	330	68	20.6%	452	169	37.4%	339	127	37.5%	266	145	54.5%	45.5%
Cumberland	274	52	19.0%	271	82	30.3%	1,198	450	37.6%	1,517	782	51.5%	37.2%
DeKalb	800	280	35.0%	950	434	45.7%	4,406	1,961	44.5%	4,991	2,572	51.5%	15.8%
DeWitt	394	139	35.3%	362	152	42.0%	1,685	756	44.9%	2,560	1,168	45.6%	1.7%
Douglas	376	110	29.3%	373	140	37.5%	491	125	25.5%	688	257	37.4%	46.7%
DuPage	3,960	1,514	38.2%	3,676	1,763	48.0%	491	117	23.8%	622	315	50.6%	112.5%
Edgar	578	162	28.0%	672	257	38.2%	555	152	27.4%	711	322	45.3%	65.4%
Edwards	204	32	15.7%	225	58	25.8%	529	158	29.9%	620	235	37.9%	26.9%
Fifflingham	509	171	33.6%	645	282	43.7%	2,809	1,560	55.5%	3,208	2,148	67.0%	20.6%
Fayette	634	167	26.3%	624	212	34.0%	998	300	30.1%	1,367	543	39.7%	32.1%
Ford	222	55	24.8%	252	110	43.7%	5,077	2,749	54.1%	5,860	3,424	58.4%	7.9%
Franklin	1,381	465	33.7%	1,913	681	35.6%	1,124	416	37.0%	1,522	624	41.0%	10.8%
Fulton	1,033	382	37.0%	1,301	566	43.5%	239	68	28.2%	252	84	33.3%	14.2%
Gallatin	289	54	18.7%	327	117	35.8%	525	202	38.5%	571	206	36.1%	-6.2%

Table continued on next page.

Poverty by Family Structure - 1979 & 1989

	1979				1989				1979				1989			
	Total Families in Poverty	Female Headed Families in Poverty	Percent of Families in Poverty Headed by Females	Change in Percent	Total Families in Poverty	Female Headed Families in Poverty	Percent of Families in Poverty Headed by Females	Change in Percent	Total Families in Poverty	Female Headed Families in Poverty	Percent of Families in Poverty Headed by Females	Change in Percent	Total Families in Poverty	Female Headed Families in Poverty	Percent of Families in Poverty Headed by Females	Change in Percent
Massac	514	172	33.5%	20.2%	582	234	40.2%	-1.9%	2,782	1,445	51.9%	15.3%	4,059	2,430	59.9%	15.3%
McDonough	761	286	37.6%	13.8%	814	348	42.8%	-27.9%	9,721	6,122	63.0%	9.9%	9,606	6,646	69.2%	9.9%
McHenry	1,321	493	37.3%	38.5%	1,269	576	45.4%	8.9%	943	315	33.4%	17.3%	1,174	460	39.2%	17.3%
McLean	1,451	617	42.5%	27.3%	1,814	982	54.1%	150.2%	2,923	1,533	52.4%	6.3%	3,429	1,912	55.8%	6.3%
Menard	218	54	24.8%	67.0%	232	96	41.4%		233	59	25.3%	-1.3%	296	74	25.0%	-1.3%
Mercer	418	116	27.8%		382	104	27.2%		181	23	12.7%	183.3%	150	54	36.0%	183.3%
Monroe	224	94	42.0%		205	62	30.2%		514	139	27.0%	22.5%	495	164	33.1%	22.5%
Montgomery	676	172	25.4%		963	312	32.4%		144	17	11.8%	124.6%	181	48	26.5%	124.6%
Morgan	788	306	38.8%		541	271	42.3%		742	264	35.6%	34.5%	1,007	482	47.9%	34.5%
Moultrie	254	28	11.0%		330	91	27.6%		1,765	791	44.2%	16.6%	2,494	1,287	51.6%	16.6%
Ogle	731	220	30.1%		748	299	40.0%		625	122	19.5%	44.8%	658	186	28.3%	44.8%
Peoria	3,877	2,228	57.5%		5,433	3,552	65.4%		2,356	1,063	45.1%	20.1%	2,856	1,548	54.2%	20.1%
Perry	452	146	32.3%		794	301	37.9%		297	100	33.7%	19.9%	337	136	40.4%	19.9%
Piatt	227	61	26.9%		207	81	39.1%		548	161	29.4%	26.0%	597	221	37.0%	26.0%
Pike	661	136	20.6%		717	158	22.0%		320	47	14.7%	73.7%	290	74	25.5%	73.7%
Pope	169	43	25.4%		181	54	29.8%		561	104	18.5%	77.0%	579	190	32.8%	77.0%
Pulaski	536	240	44.8%		495	245	49.5%		410	134	32.7%	-16.6%	726	198	27.3%	-16.6%
Putnam	91	20	22.0%		103	54	52.4%		992	388	39.1%	14.1%	1,504	671	44.6%	14.1%
Randolph	566	181	32.0%		764	287	37.6%		4,089	2,017	49.3%	3.6%	4,242	2,168	51.1%	3.6%
Richland	368	84	22.8%		505	202	40.0%		1,408	414	29.4%	41.5%	2,064	859	41.6%	41.5%
Winnemago									4,396	2,154	49.0%	25.0%	5,339	3,269	61.2%	25.0%
Woodford									379	104	27.4%	63.4%	466	209	44.8%	63.4%
Illinois									247,448	132,077	53.4%	6.9%	264,413	150,913	57.1%	6.9%



Children Receiving AFDC - 1980 & 1991

	1980				1991				1980				1991					
	Children <19	Children Enrolled in AFDC	Percent of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Change in No. of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Children <19	Children Enrolled in AFDC	Percent of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Change in No. of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Children <19	Children Enrolled in AFDC	Percent of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Change in No. of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Children <19	Children Enrolled in AFDC	Percent of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Change in No. of Children Enrolled in AFDC		
Adams	21,128	1,589	7.5%	17,946	1,900	10.6%	-15.1%	19.6%	17,946	1,900	10.6%	-15.1%	19.6%	4,237	498	11.8%	-14.9%	32.4%
Alexander	3,804	1,045	27.5%	3,202	1,201	37.5%	-15.8%	14.9%	3,202	1,201	37.5%	-15.8%	14.9%	9,398	259	2.8%	-4.4%	21.0%
Bond	4,596	222	4.8%	3,909	355	9.1%	-14.9%	59.9%	3,909	355	9.1%	-14.9%	59.9%	2,137	260	12.2%	-11.9%	32.0%
Boone	9,628	274	2.8%	9,070	510	5.6%	-5.8%	86.1%	9,070	510	5.6%	-5.8%	86.1%	5,743	410	7.1%	-19.3%	39.9%
Brown	1,557	42	2.7%	1,370	83	6.1%	-12.0%	97.6%	1,370	83	6.1%	-12.0%	97.6%	1,307	250	19.1%	-14.1%	36.6%
Bureau	11,837	283	2.4%	9,927	522	5.3%	-16.1%	84.5%	9,927	522	5.3%	-16.1%	84.5%	2,183	160	7.3%	-23.1%	29.0%
Calhoun	1,719	53	3.1%	1,366	92	6.7%	-20.5%	73.6%	1,366	92	6.7%	-20.5%	73.6%	14,423	1,115	7.7%	-22.2%	74.2%
Carroll	5,536	191	3.5%	4,423	253	5.9%	-20.1%	37.7%	4,423	253	5.9%	-20.1%	37.7%	8,350	631	7.6%	-15.3%	25.9%
Cass	4,502	191	4.2%	3,664	265	7.2%	-18.6%	38.7%	3,664	265	7.2%	-18.6%	38.7%	13,490	2,087	15.5%	-10.4%	32.7%
Champaign	44,956	3,374	7.5%	42,487	3,553	8.4%	-5.5%	5.3%	42,487	3,553	8.4%	-5.5%	5.3%	3,128	206	6.6%	-11.5%	82.3%
Christian	10,907	542	5.0%	9,177	695	7.6%	-15.9%	28.2%	9,177	695	7.6%	-15.9%	28.2%	10,438	1,681	16.1%	-2.8%	43.7%
Clark	4,778	130	2.7%	4,130	203	6.4%	-13.6%	102.3%	4,130	203	6.4%	-13.6%	102.3%	5,812	285	4.9%	-9.5%	112.7%
Clay	4,368	171	3.9%	3,827	401	10.5%	-12.4%	134.5%	3,827	401	10.5%	-12.4%	134.5%	6,004	164	2.7%	-21.2%	76.3%
Clinton	10,861	277	2.6%	9,623	519	5.4%	-11.4%	87.4%	9,623	519	5.4%	-11.4%	87.4%	2,407	285	11.8%	-6.8%	23.9%
Coles	13,545	535	3.9%	12,176	1057	8.7%	-10.1%	97.6%	12,176	1057	8.7%	-10.1%	97.6%	99,122	7,729	7.8%	6.9%	38.3%
Cook	1,553,917	325,282	20.9%	1,351,846	294,874	21.8%	-13.0%	-9.3%	1,351,846	294,874	21.8%	-13.0%	-9.3%	28,533	4,909	17.2%	-15.5%	-3.9%
Crawford	5,780	192	3.3%	5,080	446	8.8%	-12.1%	132.3%	5,080	446	8.8%	-12.1%	132.3%	12,371	288	2.3%	-6.4%	77.8%
Cumberland	3,527	77	2.2%	3,128	276	8.8%	-11.3%	258.4%	3,128	276	8.8%	-11.3%	258.4%	14,235	1,700	11.9%	-19.4%	70.0%
DeKalb	20,121	572	2.8%	19,113	760	4.0%	-5.0%	32.9%	19,113	760	4.0%	-5.0%	32.9%	151,363	6,453	4.3%	4.6%	-11.0%
DeWitt	5,388	175	3.2%	4,473	374	8.4%	-17.0%	113.7%	4,473	374	8.4%	-17.0%	113.7%	28,714	2,402	8.4%	-12.4%	36.5%
Douglas	5,987	204	3.4%	5,739	258	4.5%	-4.1%	26.5%	5,739	258	4.5%	-4.1%	26.5%	3,999	453	11.3%	-20.2%	32.5%
DuPage	206,344	3,244	1.6%	216,109	3,213	1.5%	4.7%	-1.0%	216,109	3,213	1.5%	4.7%	-1.0%	9,381	477	5.1%	-15.0%	63.4%
Edgar	6,291	242	3.8%	5,269	579	11.0%	-16.2%	139.3%	5,269	579	11.0%	-16.2%	139.3%	10,257	685	6.7%	-14.4%	91.9%
Edwards	2,250	78	3.5%	1,940	122	6.3%	-13.8%	56.4%	1,940	122	6.3%	-13.8%	56.4%	7,787	526	6.8%	-10.4%	29.9%
Effingham	10,222	417	4.1%	9,955	558	5.6%	-2.6%	33.8%	9,955	558	5.6%	-2.6%	33.8%	32,169	5,073	15.8%	-20.5%	40.1%
Fayette	6,355	407	6.4%	5,466	471	8.6%	-14.0%	15.7%	5,466	471	8.6%	-14.0%	15.7%	13,030	1,389	10.7%	-10.3%	42.5%
Ford	4,405	158	3.6%	3,877	229	5.9%	-12.0%	44.9%	3,877	229	5.9%	-12.0%	44.9%	67,259	9,109	13.5%	-9.7%	7.3%
Franklin	12,065	1,281	10.6%	10,253	1,852	18.1%	-15.2%	44.6%	10,253	1,852	18.1%	-15.2%	44.6%	11,629	1,839	15.8%	-11.1%	67.2%
Fulton	13,073	972	7.4%	9,809	1,255	12.8%	-25.0%	29.1%	9,809	1,255	12.8%	-25.0%	29.1%	3,406	199	5.8%	-23.3%	158.4%
Gallatin	2,246	188	8.4%	1,731	292	16.9%	-22.9%	55.3%	1,731	292	16.9%	-22.9%	55.3%	4,469	578	12.9%	-28.1%	25.1%

Table continued on next page.



Children Receiving AFDC - 1980 & 1991

	1980			1991			1980			1991		
	Children <19	Children Enrolled in AFDC	Percent of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Children <19	Children Enrolled in AFDC	Percent of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Children <19	Children Enrolled in AFDC	Percent of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Children <19	Children Enrolled in AFDC	Percent of Children Enrolled in AFDC
Massac	4,125	461	11.2%	3,702	599	16.2%	1,754	56	3.2%	1,550	108	7.0%
McDonough	9,499	399	4.2%	7,986	688	8.6%	7,281	298	4.1%	6,039	369	6.1%
McHenry	49,349	648	1.3%	55,561	1,103	2.0%	2,278	55	2.4%	1,764	89	5.0%
McLean	33,364	1,583	4.7%	33,376	1,767	5.3%	14,841	507	3.4%	13,055	895	6.9%
Menard	3,610	126	3.5%	3,178	209	6.6%	42,400	1946	4.6%	34,349	2670	7.8%
Mercer	6,220	257	4.1%	4,851	303	6.2%	4,350	415	9.5%	4,352	534	12.3%
Monroe	6,151	135	2.2%	6,241	208	3.3%	29,012	2,764	9.5%	24,037	3,897	16.2%
Montgomery	9,210	473	5.1%	8,170	832	10.2%	4,057	289	7.1%	3,624	320	8.8%
Morgan	10,886	772	7.1%	9,509	798	8.4%	6,681	495	7.4%	5,282	487	9.2%
Moultrie	4,241	103	2.4%	3,829	132	3.4%	4,444	121	2.7%	4,109	152	3.7%
Ogle	14,915	426	2.9%	13,229	615	4.6%	5,024	346	6.9%	4,451	387	8.7%
Peoria	60,528	6,583	10.9%	50,390	8,778	17.4%	4,611	403	8.7%	4,068	500	12.3%
Perry	6,503	350	5.4%	5,351	690	11.6%	21355	805	3.8%	17,119	1,229	7.2%
Piatt	5,152	156	3.0%	4,218	162	3.8%	113,423	7,029	6.2%	111,944	6,849	6.1%
Pike	5,327	359	6.7%	4,597	487	10.6%	15,635	1,209	7.7%	14,651	1,949	13.3%
Pope	1,329	131	9.9%	1,118	170	15.2%	78,723	6,122	7.8%	69,785	8,284	11.9%
Pulaski	2,795	875	31.3%	2,293	689	30.0%	11,110	301	2.7%	9,924	494	5.0%
Putnam	1,946	17	0.9%	1,579	62	3.9%						
Randolph	9,985	381	3.8%	8,843	755	8.5%						
Richland	5,034	163	3.2%	4,516	463	10.3%						
Rock Island	49,942	3955	7.9%	39,967	5,397	13.5%						
Saint Clair	89,209	29277	26.1%	78,735	19,732	25.1%						
Saline	7,540	674	8.9%	6,797	1,164	17.1%						
Sangamon	51,233	4519	8.8%	47,724	5,174	10.8%						
Schuyler	2,389	69	2.9%	1,956	124	6.3%						
Illinois							3,457,028	455,296	13.2%	3,115,287	449,652	14.4%
												-9.9%
												-1.2%



Households Earning Less Than \$20,000 a Year and Paying More Than 30% of Income on Housing—1989

	Total Units ¹		Renters		Homeowners		Renters		Homeowners					
	Inc. < 20K	Percent over 30%	Inc. < 20K	Percent over 30%	Inc. < 20K	Percent over 30%	Inc. < 20K	Percent over 30%	Inc. < 20K	Percent over 30%				
Adams	8,673	4,330	2,281	52.7%	4,343	1,413	32.5%	903	341	178	52.2%	562	133	23.7%
Alexander	1,938	954	514	53.9%	984	331	33.6%	5870	2,273	1,264	55.6%	3,597	1,171	32.6%
Bond	1,639	656	388	59.2%	983	391	39.8%	3281	1,303	690	53.0%	1,978	583	29.5%
Boone	2,111	1,261	759	60.2%	850	365	42.9%	10310	7,822	5,810	74.3%	2,488	989	39.8%
Brown	635	243	117	48.2%	392	117	29.9%	945	337	190	56.4%	608	173	28.5%
Bureau	4,011	1,555	817	52.5%	2,456	747	30.4%	4,714	2,427	1,401	57.7%	2,287	977	42.7%
Calhoun	564	193	103	53.4%	371	133	35.9%	2,038	925	474	51.2%	1,113	395	35.5%
Carroll	2,020	798	343	43.0%	1,222	385	31.5%	2,190	897	444	49.5%	1,293	453	35.0%
Cass	1,604	635	330	52.0%	969	252	26.0%	989	321	127	39.6%	668	209	31.3%
Champaign	20,778	16,023	12,316	76.9%	4,755	2,420	50.9%	19,185	11,576	8,619	74.5%	7,609	3,718	48.9%
Christian	4,571	1,859	1,003	54.0%	2,712	877	32.3%	9,882	5,979	3,575	66.5%	4,503	1,869	41.5%
Clark	1,837	714	405	56.7%	1,123	334	29.7%	1,749	821	599	73.0%	928	480	51.7%
Clay	1,873	660	331	50.2%	1,213	377	31.1%	7,547	3,786	2,334	61.7%	3,761	1,628	43.3%
Clinton	2,080	1,190	626	52.6%	1,490	524	35.2%	23,752	14,127	11,265	79.7%	9,625	5,698	59.2%
Coles	6,576	3,977	2,497	62.8%	2,619	937	35.8%	12,453	5,439	3,184	58.5%	7,014	2,243	32.0%
Cook	472,912	362,942	287,302	79.2%	109,970	59,572	54.2%	2,286	883	547	62.0%	1,403	395	28.2%
Crawford	2,339	860	408	47.4%	1,479	313	21.2%	3,207	1,612	795	49.3%	1,595	537	33.7%
Cumberland	957	366	163	44.5%	591	186	31.5%	3,564	1,778	1,028	57.8%	1,786	547	30.6%
DeKalb	7,372	5,391	4,235	78.6%	1,981	841	42.5%	3,116	1,495	864	57.8%	1,621	587	36.2%
DeWitt	2,000	883	403	45.6%	1,117	372	33.3%	14,585	7,642	4,795	62.8%	6,943	2,469	35.6%
Douglas	1,936	789	435	55.1%	1,147	374	32.6%	5,759	2,076	1,400	67.4%	3,683	1,206	32.8%
DuPage	29,822	16,835	14,855	88.2%	11,987	7,503	62.6%	28,144	14,253	9,903	69.5%	19,891	5,165	26.0%
Edgar	2,739	1,155	641	55.5%	1,584	620	39.1%	5,223	2,369	1,494	63.1%	2,854	1,062	37.2%
Edwards	944	307	121	39.4%	637	163	25.6%	1,408	503	308	61.2%	905	282	31.2%
Effingham	3,077	1,409	605	42.9%	1,668	477	28.6%	2,137	864	525	60.8%	1,273	426	33.5%
Fayette	2,121	849	469	55.2%	1,272	436	34.3%	2,133	888	567	63.9%	1,245	440	35.4%
Ford	1,728	653	318	48.7%	1,075	314	29.2%	4,450	2,860	1,859	65.0%	1,590	590	37.1%
Franklin	7,083	2,547	1,581	62.1%	4,536	1,520	33.5%	8,706	3,952	3,140	79.5%	4,754	2,361	49.7%
Fulton	5,459	2,282	1,337	58.6%	3,177	1,046	32.9%	12,187	8,547	5,632	65.9%	3,640	1,292	35.5%
Gallatin	955	573	254	68.1%	582	200	34.4%	1,084	455	272	59.8%	629	281	44.7%
Greene	2,122	804	368	45.8%	1,318	375	28.5%	1,715	674	426	63.2%	1,041	370	35.3%
Grundy	2,508	1,322	824	62.3%	1,276	444	34.8%	1,491	564	393	69.7%	927	282	30.4%
Hamilton	1,106	383	260	67.9%	723	251	34.7%	3,590	1,925	854	64.5%	2,265	789	34.8%
Hancock	2,384	845	449	53.1%	1,539	480	31.2%	4,189	2,408	1,360	56.5%	1,781	599	33.6%
Hardin	727	292	166	56.9%	435	128	29.4%	1,382	459	214	46.6%	923	293	31.7%

Table continued on next page.

Households Earning Less Than \$20,000 a Year and Paying More Than 30% of Income on Housing—1989

	Total Units ¹		Renters		Homeowners		Renters		Homeowners				
	Inc. < 20K	Inc. < 20K over 30%	Inc. < 20K	Percent over 30%	Inc. < 20K	Percent over 30%	Inc. < 20K	Percent over 30%	Inc. < 20K	Percent over 30%			
Ogle	3,671	1,819	1,026	56.4%	1,852	705	38.1%	1,192	625	52.4%	1,288	380	29.5%
Peoria	22,842	13,419	8,331	62.1%	9,423	3,569	37.9%	5,878	8,744	63.7%	6,335	2,264	35.7%
Perry	2,674	1,051	617	58.7%	1,023	623	38.4%	746	414	55.5%	693	279	40.3%
Piatt	1,387	557	322	57.8%	880	347	41.8%	1,129	634	56.2%	1,319	465	35.3%
Pike	2,322	887	367	41.4%	1,435	426	29.7%	431	213	49.4%	982	351	35.7%
Pope	427	212	121	57.1%	215	73	34.0%	785	452	57.6%	1,167	360	30.9%
Pulaski	1,139	443	270	61.0%	696	232	33.3%	1,030	583	56.6%	1,452	490	33.8%
Punam	534	219	143	65.3%	315	76	24.1%	3,125	1,974	63.2%	3,515	1,106	31.5%
Randolph	3,275	1,957	764	56.3%	1,918	668	34.8%	10,452	7,602	72.7%	9,730	5,035	51.8%
Richland	2,157	941	535	56.9%	1,216	380	31.3%	3,752	2,263	60.3%	4,834	1,712	35.4%
Rock Island	19,335	11,274	6,477	57.5%	8,061	3,026	37.5%	14,953	9,699	64.9%	11,296	4,699	41.6%
Saint Clair	30,337	17,671	13,661	77.3%	12,666	5,475	43.2%	1,054	596	56.6%	1,333	440	33.0%
Saline	4,534	1,891	1,288	68.1%	2,643	943	35.7%	668,482	490,851	73.4%	383,607	166,421	43.4%
Sangamon	19,118	11,348	7,238	63.8%	7,770	2,555	32.9%	105,2089	105,2089	73.4%	383,607	166,421	43.4%
Schuyler	851	359	215	59.9%	492	146	29.7%						
Scott	601	233	99	42.5%	368	105	28.5%						
Shelby	2,192	770	411	53.4%	1,422	352	24.8%						
Stark	668	222	124	55.9%	446	158	35.4%						
Stephenson	5,232	2,785	1,591	57.1%	2,447	862	35.2%						
Tazewell	13,247	6,781	3,898	57.5%	6,466	2,209	34.2%						

¹Total units represents the total number of households where the income, housing expenses and types of tenure could be determined.

Median Family Income 1979 and 1989

	1979*	1988*	% Change	1979*	1989*	% Change	1979*	1989*	% Change	County
Adams	\$31,075	\$29,104	-6.3%	\$30,609	\$26,699	-12.8%	Ogle	\$36,120	\$35,593	-1.5%
Alexander	\$22,501	\$19,999	-14.1%	\$36,313	\$31,153	-14.2%	Peoria	\$98,286	\$35,401	-7.5%
Bond	\$29,175	\$29,427	0.9%	\$31,704	\$30,516	-3.7%	Perry	\$33,287	\$28,267	-15.1%
Boone	\$37,958	\$38,586	1.7%	\$29,992	\$27,307	-9.0%	Piatt	\$36,067	\$35,902	-0.5%
Brown	\$24,702	\$25,180	1.9%	\$29,040	\$26,590	-8.4%	Pike	\$25,080	\$24,859	-0.9%
Bureau	\$34,053	\$31,711	-6.9%	\$29,721	\$28,750	-3.3%	Pope	\$24,228	\$23,438	-3.3%
Calhoun	\$26,392	\$26,208	-0.5%	\$32,221	\$32,411	0.6%	Pulaski	\$20,528	\$21,957	7.0%
Carroll	\$31,331	\$30,798	-1.7%	\$32,783	\$31,898	-2.7%	Putnam	\$38,206	\$33,579	-12.1%
Cass	\$32,773	\$27,785	-15.2%	\$25,215	\$25,724	2.0%	Randolph	\$34,527	\$31,231	-9.5%
Champaign	\$35,652	\$35,630	-0.1%	\$43,604	\$45,457	4.3%	Richland	\$29,374	\$27,512	-6.3%
Christian	\$32,032	\$30,558	-4.6%	\$33,724	\$33,560	-0.5%	Rock Island	\$38,806	\$33,045	-14.8%
Clark	\$28,742	\$28,469	-0.9%	\$44,364	\$46,687	5.2%	Saint Clair	\$32,198	\$31,939	-0.8%
Clay	\$24,743	\$24,187	-2.2%	\$34,147	\$30,296	-11.3%	Saline	\$27,184	\$25,006	-7.8%
Clinton	\$32,571	\$34,440	5.7%	\$48,825	\$52,308	7.1%	Sangamon	\$36,924	\$37,562	1.7%
Coles	\$32,450	\$32,491	0.1%	\$36,366	\$33,226	-8.6%	Schuyler	\$27,958	\$25,605	-8.4%
Cook	\$40,176	\$39,296	-2.2%	\$28,347	\$23,609	-16.7%	Scott	\$28,377	\$28,431	0.2%
Crawford	\$32,049	\$29,274	-8.7%	\$36,937	\$32,464	-9.9%	Shelby	\$31,252	\$29,736	-4.9%
Cumberland	\$28,221	\$28,425	0.7%	\$36,728	\$34,927	-4.9%	Stark	\$35,123	\$30,082	-9.2%
DeKalb	\$38,445	\$39,006	1.5%	\$34,110	\$33,361	-2.2%	Stephenson	\$34,681	\$34,057	-1.8%
DeWitt	\$35,208	\$32,235	-8.4%	\$30,449	\$29,499	-3.1%	Tazewell	\$39,541	\$36,951	-6.6%
Douglas	\$34,728	\$32,269	-7.1%	\$44,664	\$47,911	7.3%	Union	\$26,342	\$24,875	-5.6%
DuPage	\$52,977	\$54,920	3.7%	\$38,768	\$39,761	2.6%	Vermilion	\$31,992	\$30,392	-5.0%
Edgar	\$28,296	\$26,595	-6.0%	\$36,360	\$34,861	-4.1%	Wabash	\$32,972	\$31,215	-5.3%
Edwards	\$27,607	\$27,577	-0.1%	\$31,756	\$29,693	-6.5%	Warren	\$31,970	\$27,271	-14.7%
Effingham	\$33,794	\$33,336	-1.4%	\$35,846	\$35,688	-0.4%	Washington	\$31,259	\$31,535	0.9%
Fayette	\$27,137	\$26,805	-1.2%	\$29,781	\$28,233	-5.2%	Wayne	\$26,784	\$25,403	-4.9%
Ford	\$33,448	\$31,652	-5.4%	\$35,163	\$31,862	-9.4%	White	\$27,942	\$26,490	-5.2%
Franklin	\$27,816	\$24,545	-11.8%	\$32,084	\$27,488	-14.3%	Whiteside	\$38,137	\$32,231	-15.5%
Fulton	\$31,997	\$26,508	-17.2%	\$27,682	\$26,615	-3.9%	Will	\$44,812	\$45,510	1.6%
Gallatin	\$25,073	\$23,546	-6.1%	\$36,115	\$34,375	-4.8%	Williamson	\$29,794	\$27,800	-6.4%
Greene	\$25,619	\$26,596	3.8%	\$34,761	\$31,451	-9.5%	Winnebago	\$38,478	\$37,199	-3.3%
Grundy	\$40,559	\$41,553	2.5%	\$38,159	\$39,482	3.5%	Woodford	\$38,964	\$38,390	-1.5%
Hamilton	\$24,844	\$24,090	-3.0%	\$30,723	\$28,725	-6.5%				
Hancock	\$23,667	\$28,762	3.1%	\$32,892	\$32,500	-1.2%	Illinois	\$38,067	\$38,664	1.6%
Hardin	\$21,063	\$20,294	-3.7%	\$33,374	\$31,685	-5.1%				

* All figures are in 1989 dollars.

Unemployment 1980-1992

	1980		1992		Change 1980-1992	
	Percent Unemployed	Percent Unemployed	Percent Unemployed	Percent Unemployed	Change 1980-1992	Change 1980-1992
Adams	9	7.9	8.3	7.7	-0.4%	-0.6%
Alexander	17.5	14.7	8.3	8.1	-9.4%	-6.6%
Bond	10.2	9.5	6.4	6.7	-3.8%	0.3%
Boone	9.4	11.6	9.7	8.3	-1.3%	-3.3%
Brown	7	7.3	8.9	7.2	1.9%	-0.7%
Bureau	9.6	7.2	10.8	11.3	-1.4%	0.5%
Carroll	7.8	7.1	12.8	7.5	-5.0%	-5.3%
Cass	6.6	9	8.8	5.9	-2.9%	-3.1%
Champaign	6.1	4.7	11.3	11.4	-5.2%	0.1%
Christian	9.2	9	7.9	8	1.3%	-1%
Clahoun	16.6	15	11.3	8.7	-5.3%	-2.6%
Clark	10.7	10	5.8	6.2	-4.9%	0.4%
Clay	11	8.9	13.8	8	-2.9%	-5.8%
Clinton	9.7	7.1	7	4.8	-2.7%	-2.3%
Coles	11.3	6.2	12.8	10.9	-1.9%	-1.9%
Cook	8	7.8	8.5	10.6	-2.6%	2.1%
Crawford	9.6	9.8	6.5	7.6	-3.1%	1.1%
Cumberland	12.1	9	6.7	6.3	-5.4%	-0.4%
DeKalb	8	6.1	7.2	7.3	-1.2%	0.1%
Dewitt	8.4	8.1	11.1	9.2	-2.7%	-1.9%
Douglas	6.2	7.3	8.3	9.3	-3.1%	1.0%
DuPage	5.5	5.1	10.5	7.9	-5.0%	-2.6%
Edgar	9.3	11.2	10.7	11.2	-1.4%	0.5%
Edwards	5.8	8.4	7	7.3	-1.5%	0.3%
Effingham	8.6	9.4	9.5	11.5	-0.9%	2.0%
Fayette	10.3	11.8	11.6	11.7	-1.3%	0.1%
Ford	6.1	6.4	7.1	4.6	-1.0%	-1.8%
Franklin	14.3	12.9	8.5	5.7	-5.8%	-7.6%
Fulton	8.1	10.2	7.6	6.6	-1.0%	-3.6%
Gallatin	15.4	14	5.5	5.3	0.2%	-0.2%
Greene	9.4	9.5	6.9	9.4	-3.5%	2.5%
Grundy	9.8	10.3	8	7.1	-1.8%	-3.2%
Hamilton	12.2	18.2	10	9.9	-2.2%	-0.1%
Hancock	7.5	7.7	7.5	7	0%	-0.7%
Hardin	17.6	7	8.4	7.5	-0.9%	-0.9%
Henderson			8.3	7.7	0.6%	-0.6%
Henry			8.3	8.1	0.2%	-0.2%
Iroquois			6.4	6.7	-0.3%	0.3%
Jackson			9.7	8.3	1.4%	-1.4%
Jasper			8.9	7.2	1.7%	-1.7%
Jefferson			10.8	11.3	-0.5%	0.5%
Jersey			12.8	7.5	5.3%	-5.3%
Jo Daviess			8.8	5.9	2.9%	-2.9%
Johnson			11.3	11.4	-0.1%	0.1%
Kane			7.9	8	-0.1%	0.1%
Kankakee			11.3	8.7	2.6%	-2.6%
Kendall			5.8	6.2	-0.4%	0.4%
Knox			13.8	8	5.8%	-5.8%
Lake			7	4.8	2.2%	-2.2%
LaSalle			12.8	10.9	1.9%	-1.9%
Lawrence			8.5	10.6	-2.1%	2.1%
Lee			6.5	7.6	-1.1%	1.1%
Livingston			6.7	6.3	0.4%	-0.4%
Logan			7.2	7.3	-0.1%	0.1%
Macon			11.1	9.2	1.9%	-1.9%
Macoupin			8.3	9.3	-1.0%	1.0%
Madison			10.5	7.9	2.6%	-2.6%
Marion			10.7	11.2	-0.5%	0.5%
Marshall			7	7.3	-0.3%	0.3%
Mason			9.5	11.5	-2.0%	2.0%
Massac			11.6	11.7	-0.1%	0.1%
McLean			7.1	4.6	2.5%	-2.5%
McDonough			8.5	5.7	2.8%	-2.8%
McHenry			7.6	6.6	1.0%	-1.0%
Menard			5.5	5.3	0.2%	-0.2%
Mercer			6.9	9.4	-2.5%	2.5%
Monroe			8	7.1	0.9%	-0.9%
Monterey			10	9.9	0.1%	-0.1%
Morgan			7.5	7	0.5%	-0.5%
Moultrie			8.4	7.5	0.9%	-0.9%
Ogle			8.2	7.2	1.0%	-1.0%
Peoria			8.4	7.7	0.7%	-0.7%
Perry			10.3	19.4	-9.1%	9.1%
Piatt			7.6	7.7	-0.1%	0.1%
Pike			8.4	8.9	-0.5%	0.5%
Pope			19.5	12.3	7.2%	-7.2%
Pulaski			16.4	15.5	0.9%	-0.9%
Punam			10.8	8.6	2.2%	-2.2%
Randolph			7.7	11.7	-4.0%	4.0%
Richland			10	7.2	2.8%	-2.8%
Rock Island			7.4	8.3	-0.9%	0.9%
Saint Clair			9.4	8.7	0.7%	-0.7%
Saline			12.9	11.6	1.3%	-1.3%
Sangamon			7.3	5.3	2.0%	-2.0%
Schuyler			7.5	8	-0.5%	0.5%
Scott			7.2	9.6	-2.4%	2.4%
Shelby			11.9	8.7	3.2%	-3.2%
Stark			6.6	8.5	-1.9%	1.9%
Stephenson			7	8.2	-1.2%	1.2%
Tazewell			8.3	7.7	0.6%	-0.6%
Union			12.2	12	0.2%	-0.2%
Vermilion			12	11.4	0.6%	-0.6%
Wabash			7	12.1	-5.1%	5.1%
Warren			9.2	6.2	3.0%	-3.0%
Washington			7.6	7.2	0.4%	-0.4%
Wayne			10.8	10.9	-0.1%	0.1%
White			11.6	9.3	2.3%	-2.3%
Whiteside			9.4	7.2	2.2%	-2.2%
Will			8.7	7.8	0.9%	-0.9%
Williamson			14.1	10.5	3.6%	-3.6%
Winnebago			9.7	8.5	1.2%	-1.2%
Woodford			5.6	4.7	0.9%	-0.9%
Illinois			8.3	7.5	0.8%	-0.8%



Breakdown of Illinois Child Population by Age Group

	Ages 0-4		Ages 5-14		Ages 15-19		Total 1990	% change
	1980	% change	1980	% change	1980	% change		
Illinois	842,241	0.7%	1,768,998	1,633,087	8,180,001	3,678,234	3,299,229	-10.3%
Adams	5,192	-10.7%	10,623	9,719	6,651	4,612	22,466	-30.7%
Alexander	988	-9.4%	1,939	1,081	1,071	742	3,988	-30.7%
Bond	1,127	-16.1%	2,290	2,095	1,609	1,146	5,026	-28.8%
Boone	2,172	8.2%	5,224	4,813	2,711	2,379	10,107	-12.3%
Brown	382	-14.9%	796	760	453	362	1,631	-20.1%
Bureau	2,772	-16.0%	6,202	5,459	3,484	2,561	12,458	-26.5%
Calhoun	375	-12.0%	896	737	539	365	1,810	-32.3%
Carroll	1,301	-17.4%	2,916	2,411	1,605	1,141	5,822	-28.9%
Cass	1,111	-20.7%	2,348	2,008	1,293	931	4,752	-28.0%
Champaign	10,927	8.4%	20,091	20,468	22,770	17,528	53,788	-23.0%
Christian	2,541	-6.7%	5,592	4,866	3,320	2,393	11,453	-27.9%
Clark	1,172	-11.5%	2,442	2,229	1,412	1,067	5,026	-24.4%
Clay	1,078	-16.1%	2,222	2,167	1,311	9	4,611	-28.8%
Clinton	2,703	-12.8%	5,488	5,365	3,287	2,356	11,478	-28.3%
Coles	3,332	-14.5%	6,151	6,187	6,646	5,532	16,129	-16.8%
Cook	276,680	1.0%	797,605	696,029	473,725	350,706	1,648,010	-26.0%
Crawford	1,444	-13.6%	2,951	2,773	1,716	1,305	6,111	-24.0%
Cumberland	866	-7.0%	1,814	1,709	1,015	753	3,695	-25.8%
DeKalb	4,546	8.1%	9,273	9,316	10,256	8,510	24,075	-17.0%
DeWitt	1,415	-20.1%	2,692	2,458	1,559	1,080	5,666	-30.7%
Douglas	1,539	-8.1%	3,038	3,188	1,722	1,351	6,299	-21.5%
DuPage	49,382	29.2%	108,612	112,324	59,113	50,353	217,107	-14.8%
Edgar	1,614	-22.8%	3,279	2,857	1,698	1,413	6,591	-16.8%
Edwards	623	-25.2%	1,142	1,090	601	479	2,366	-20.3%
Effingham	2,727	1.3%	5,031	5,423	3,012	2,180	10,770	-27.6%
Fayette	1,619	-17.2%	3,195	3,001	1,905	1,405	6,719	-26.3%
Ford	1,118	-15.8%	2,183	2,155	1,352	927	4,653	-31.4%
Franklin	2,897	-14.6%	6,359	5,406	3,478	2,947	12,734	-15.3%
Fulton	3,296	-33.0%	6,066	5,471	3,834	2,609	13,796	-32.0%
Gallatin	490	-16.5%	1,199	917	655	506	2,344	-22.8%
Greene	1,221	-12.9%	2,496	2,395	1,511	1,038	5,228	-31.3%
Grundy	2,466	-4.7%	5,088	5,109	2,808	2,342	10,362	-16.6%
Hamilton	598	-16.1%	1,225	1,203	732	545	2,555	-25.6%
Hancock	1,766	-24.4%	3,519	3,228	2,228	1,398	7,513	-37.3%
Hardin	353	-21.3%	817	748	428	371	1,598	-13.3%

Table continued on next page.

Breakdown of Illinois Child Population by Age Group

	Ages 0-4		Ages 5-14		Ages 15-19		Total	
	1980	% change	1980	% change	1980	% change	1980	% change
Henderson	708	-27.7%	1,416	-16.2%	834	579	2,958	-23.0%
Henry	4,641	-26.5%	9,539	-15.1%	5,323	3,598	19,503	-22.5%
Iroquois	2,378	-15.4%	5,007	-8.1%	2,958	2,063	10,943	-16.1%
Jackson	3,498	-3.9%	6,614	-1.4%	8,159	6,775	18,271	-8.8%
Jasper	880	-12.3%	1,705	2.7%	1,163	728	3,748	-13.3%
Jefferson	2,775	-1.7%	5,588	1.4%	2,977	2,513	11,340	-3.8%
Jersey	1,481	-4.3%	3,203	-1.3%	2,237	1,636	6,221	-10.2%
Jo Daviess	1,758	-21.2%	3,991	-16.9%	2,247	1,544	7,996	-21.9%
Johnson	572	-4.9%	1,329	-3.0%	855	716	2,756	-7.5%
Kane	23,982	15.9%	47,323	11.1%	26,234	23,468	97,539	6.5%
Kankakee	8,397	-13.0%	17,290	-11.2%	10,182	7,450	35,869	-16.1%
Kendall	3,208	-6.0%	6,953	-1.9%	3,638	3,126	13,799	-6.1%
Knox	4,442	-23.5%	8,854	-12.3%	5,477	4,005	18,773	-19.2%
Lake	33,915	29.3%	72,966	7.1%	48,532	39,778	155,13	4.1%
LaSalle	7,928	-8.6%	16,458	-5.5%	10,410	7,457	34,796	-13.0%
Lawrence	1,246	-22.7%	2,553	-12.6%	1,465	1,012	5,264	-20.1%
Lee	2,640	-10.0%	5,647	-9.0%	3,379	2,295	11,666	-15.9%
Livingston	2,857	-8.7%	5,960	-6.1%	3,897	2,485	12,714	-15.9%
Logan	2,156	-9.2%	4,172	1.4%	3,074	2,156	9,402	-11.2%
Macon	10,380	-22.9%	20,721	-16.1%	11,693	8,552	42,794	-20.7%
Macoupin	3,619	-15.4%	7,439	-3.2%	4,342	3,373	15,400	-11.5%
Madison	17,296	3.6%	38,752	-8.1%	22,818	17,302	78,866	-10.2%
Marton	3,272	-10.6%	6,338	-3.8%	3,969	2,958	13,827	-11.7%
Marshall	1,067	-28.0%	2,325	-18.9%	1,265	920	4,657	-23.5%
Mason	1,528	-29.7%	3,262	-25.4%	1,717	1,145	6,507	-28.5%
Massac	1,013	-16.1%	2,120	-4.4%	1,250	1,024	4,383	-11.0%
McDonough	2,096	-16.5%	4,174	-12.2%	5,393	4,692	11,663	-13.2%
McHenry	11,764	34.3%	26,388	13.0%	13,459	12,197	51,611	12.0%
McLean	8,185	4.5%	15,629	7.7%	14,563	12,899	38,377	-0.2%
Menard	890	-13.5%	1,815	-1.2%	1,068	762	3,773	-11.9%
Mercer	1,430	-20.5%	3,293	-18.9%	1,828	1,263	6,551	-22.6%
Monroe	1,430	15.2%	3,140	10.9%	1,944	1,411	6,514	0.4%
Montgomery	2,218	-7.9%	4,767	-4.9%	2,693	1,954	9,678	-11.9%
Morgan	2,594	-11.9%	5,359	-4.2%	3,768	2,802	11,721	-12.8%
Moultrie	1,117	-14.1%	2,087	-4.5%	1,147	919	4,449	-10.9%

Table continued on next page.

Breakdown of Illinois Child Population by Age Group

	Ages 0-4		Ages 5-14		Ages 15-19		Total	
	1980	% change	1980	% change	1980	% change	1980	% change
Ogle	3,367	-0.3%	7,800	-4.8%	4,526	-29.2%	15,693	-11.9%
Peoria	15,639	-18.0%	30,767	-12.8%	18,084	-22.1%	64,490	-16.7%
Perry	1,017	-9.8%	3,371	-3.9%	1,830	-15.5%	6,244	-8.4%
Piatt	1,231	-21.7%	2,642	-10.7%	1,528	-29.8%	5,401	-18.0%
Pike	1,273	-11.6%	2,816	-9.4%	1,461	-21.8%	5,550	-13.2%
Pope	258	-14.3%	640	-14.1%	551	-19.6%	1,449	-16.2%
Pulaski	760	-28.4%	1,934	-3.1%	841	-37.5%	2,995	-19.5%
Putnam	484	-18.6%	1,013	-16.0%	537	-23.9%	2,034	-18.5%
Randolph	2,611	-19.3%	5,026	-2.3%	2,930	-23.7%	10,597	-12.5%
Richland	1,234	-8.9%	2,501	0.1%	1,675	-33.1%	5,410	-12.3%
Rock Island	12,789	19.5%	25,087	-14.0%	15,485	-32.5%	53,361	-20.7%
Saint Clair	21,426	-2.0%	46,218	-9.7%	26,663	-25.2%	94,307	-12.4%
Saline	1,786	-10.0%	3,877	-8.0%	2,350	-15.0%	7,993	-10.5%
Sangamon	12,935	-0.7%	25,961	-0.3%	15,197	-26.0%	54,093	-7.6%
Schuyler	571	-21.0%	1,251	-13.7%	675	-24.0%	2,497	-18.1%
Scott	419	-12.4%	856	0.7%	579	-34.5%	1,854	-13.3%
Shelby	1,758	-13.8%	3,737	-12.7%	2,174	-29.6%	7,669	-17.7%
Stark	550	-25.8%	1,154	-14.5%	691	-35.0%	2,395	-23.0%
Stephenson	3,506	-2.6%	7,706	-9.3%	4,563	-26.5%	15,775	-12.8%
Tazewell	10,819	-22.2%	21,691	-13.7%	12,167	-27.0%	44,677	-19.7%
Union	1,704	7.8%	2,298	-1.0%	1,297	-7.8%	4,599	-1.0%
Vermilion	7,376	-19.7%	14,889	-12.0%	8,316	-25.4%	30,581	-17.5%
Wabash	1,083	-21.6%	2,008	0.2%	1,225	-19.1%	4,316	-10.7%
Warren	1,664	25.7%	3,384	-13.0%	2,094	-31.6%	7,142	-21.4%
Washington	1,146	-12.4%	2,239	3.2%	1,288	-23.5%	4,673	-8.0%
Wayne	1,210	-9.8%	2,631	-7.9%	1,491	-21.1%	5,332	-12.0%
White	1,099	-8.5%	2,311	-1.5%	1,467	-35.2%	4,877	-13.2%
Whiteside	5,229	-20.0%	10,953	-16.4%	6,434	-28.3%	22,616	-20.6%
Will	29,026	1.5%	59,638	1.0%	30,381	-8.5%	119,103	-1.3%
Williamson	3,767	-2.0%	8,153	-4.8%	4,593	-13.5%	16,513	-6.6%
Winnebago	18,565	3.5%	41,391	-12.0%	23,263	-23.6%	83,219	-11.8%
Woodford	2,845	-17.1%	5,673	-2.7%	3,151	-19.6%	11,670	-10.8%

Methodology and Sources

EDUCATION

Head Start

Children enrolled in a Head Start program as of June 30, 1992. The Head Start program serves children between ages three and five who, due to economic factors, are at risk of educational failure. A rate is constructed by comparing the figures to the three- to five-year-old population in 1990.

Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Region 5, Office of Head Start Administration; 1990 Census of Population and Housing Profiles

State-Funded Preschool Education

Children receiving state-funded preschool education refers to the number of children, ages three to five, enrolled in the state-funded Children at Risk of Academic Failure program as of June 30, 1992. A rate is constructed by comparing the figures to the three- to five-year-old population in 1990.

Source: Illinois State Board of Education, Early Childhood Education Section; 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary

Education Finance

A school district's operational revenue per-student tells the amount a district has available to educate students. Per-pupil operational revenue is the revenue generated by local property taxes and state and federal aid, divided by the average daily attendance of students living in the district during the regular school year. The attendance rate is calculated by taking the average of the best three months (the same formula used in the calculation of the General State Aid). The local contributions consist of the operating tax rate multiplied by the Equal Assessed Value in 1990, and the money that is generated through the Corporate Personal Property Replacement fund in 1990.

The average per-pupil expenditure was compared to the recommended level of funding suggested by the Legislative Task Force on School Finance. The Task Force suggests a 1990 spending level of approximately \$4,053 for an adequate K-12 education. This figure was increased by the rate of inflation to determine a 1991 adequacy level.

Source: Illinois State Board of Education; Urban League of Chicago

Special Education

This indicator represents the number of children, under 19, for which a reimbursement was made under Public Law 94-142 and Public Law 89-313 in 1980 and 1991. These students need not have been enrolled the entire school year to be counted. A rate is con-

structed by comparing these figures to the under 19 population in 1980 and 1990.

Source: Illinois State Board of Education State Reimbursement File; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census, General Population Characteristics, PC 80-1-B15, Table 48; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1-A

HEALTH

Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care

The percent of live births without first trimester prenatal care is computed by dividing the number of births without prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy by the total number of births. The total number of births does not include births where the month when prenatal care began was unknown.

Source: Special Tabulations of Illinois Department of Public Health Sterilized Birth File for the years 1980 and 1991, Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago

Low Birth Weight Babies

The rate of low birth weight is computed by dividing the number of infants born with weights less than 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) and dividing by the number of live births. This figure is then multiplied by 1,000 to obtain a rate per 1,000 births. A positive change indicates an increase in the incidence of low birth weight while a negative number denotes a decrease in the rate over the 11-year period.

Source: 1980 data, Vital Statistics Illinois 1980. State of Illinois, Department of Public Health, November 1983; 1991 data, Illinois Department of Public Health Sterilized Birth File

Infant Mortality

The rate of infant mortality is computed by dividing the number of deaths of persons under one year of age by the total number of live births that year and multiplying by 1,000. The years 1982 to 1986 and 1987 to 1991 were grouped to generate sufficient number to calculate rates. The percent change in the infant mortality rate shows the changes in the rate of infant mortality. A positive change indicates an increase in the infant mortality rate while a negative number denotes a decrease between the time spans.

Source: 1982-1989 data, Vital Statistics Illinois. State of Illinois; 1990 data, Special Tabulation of Illinois Department of Public Health vital records data tapes, Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago; 1991 data, Illinois Department of Public Health Sterilized Birth File

SPECIAL NEEDS

High Risk Family Formation Index

This indicator counts the number of first births where the mother was under the age of

...enty, had less than twelve years of schooling, and was unmarried at the time of the birth of her child. This number is then divided by the total number of the first births to obtain a percentage of first births where the mother had these characteristics.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health *SerIALIZED Birth File*

Abuse and Neglect

An indicated case of abuse and neglect refers to those children where the Department of Children and Family Services found evidence that abuse or neglect occurred. This number is smaller than the number of reported cases, a number of which are eventually proved unfounded. We present unduplicated counts. That is, a child was only counted once during a given year, regardless of the number of times an indication was made. A rate was constructed by comparing these figures to the population in 1990.

Source: *Child Welfare Careers Database Chapin Hall Center for Children, and DCF'S; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1-A*

Children in Foster Care

This indicator represents the number of children in foster homes, homes of relatives, group homes and institutions as of June 30, 1985, and June 30, 1992.

Source: *Child Welfare Careers Database Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago*

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Poverty by Family Structure 1979 and 1989

The poverty rate for a family of a particular size is determined by comparing family income to an inflation-adjusted poverty threshold originally developed by the Social Security Administration. In 1989, the poverty threshold for a family of four was \$12,674.

Source: *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3A; Illinois State Board of Education State Reimbursement File; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census; General Population Characteristics. PC-80-1-B15, Table 181*

Median Family Income 1979 and 1989

This indicator is generated by dividing all income figures into two parts in which half are below a particular figure and half are above that figure. These income figures include families that have no income. 1979 numbers are multiplied by an adjustment factor derived from the consumer price index to adjust for inflation.

Source: *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File A; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census. General Social and Economic Characteristics. PC80-1-C15*

Children Receiving AFDC 1980 and 1991

This figure is computed by dividing the number of children under the age of 19 whose families receive AFDC funds by the number of children under age 19 in the general population in each county. The 1991 population figures from the 1990 Census are used to compute the rate.

Source: *Special Tabulation, Illinois Department of Public Aid 1980 and 1991; 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census; General Population Characteristics. PC-80-1-B15, Table 48*

Excessive Housing Costs

This indicator is computed by the U.S. Census by adding together monthly rent or mortgage costs with selected utility costs, taxes, and insurance costs and dividing this figure by monthly household income. Owned housing units include condominiums, houses, and mobile homes, and reflect mortgaged and un-mortgaged property. For this indicator we have only included information for households earning less than \$20,000 annually in 1989. For a small number of households a computation could not be made.

Source: *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File A*

Unemployment

The unemployment rate represents the average (over 12 months) percent of all persons unemployed in 1980 and 1991.

Source: *Illinois Department of Employment Security*

DEMOGRAPHICS

Source: *1980 data, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census. General Population Characteristics. PC80-1-B15, Table 48; 1990 data, 1990 Census of Population and Housing Profiles*

Determination of Rural and Urban

For the purposes of this report a rural county is defined as one which is not part of a metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census; or, one which is a part of a metropolitan statistical area but has a population of less than 60,000. All other counties are considered urban. There are 84 rural counties in Illinois.

EDUCATION

- ¹ Maureen M. Edwards, "Building Conditions, Parental Involvement and Student Achievement in the D.C. Public School System," master's thesis, Georgetown University, May 1991. The study found achievement on standardized tests would be 5 to 11 percent higher if the physical conditions of the buildings were improved.
- ² Based on 1989 population.
- ³ U.S. Bureau of the Census.
- ⁴ Hickend, C. Alan, "Guilty Governments," Center for the Study of Educational Finances at Illinois State University.

HEALTH

- ¹ Illinois Department of Public Health. "A Study of the Feasibility of Establishing a Health Insurance Plan for Children." June 1992.
- ² *Ibid.*
- ³ National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality. "Troubling Trends: The Health of America's Next Generation." (Washington, D.C.: National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality, 1990).
- ⁴ National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality. "Death Before Life: The Tragedy of Infant Mortality." (Washington, D.C.: National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality, 1988).
- ⁵ Illinois Department of Public Health, Center for Rural Health, "Selected Facts for Illinois' Rural Counties." May 1993.
- ⁶ Institute of Medicine. "Preventing Low Birth Weight." (Washington D.C.: National Academy Press, 1985).
- ⁷ This figure does not include those counties where a change in rate could not be calculated.

SPECIAL NEEDS

- ¹ National Council on State Legislatures. "Child Welfare and the States: 50 State Survey" 1986.
- ² New permanency goals are being suggested by the BH Reform Panel on Permanency Goals.
- ³ Human Services Report. Department of Children and Family Services. FY 1988-1991.
- ⁴ Neuburger, E., C. Neuburger, R. Hampton. "Child Abuse: The Current Theory and Future Research Needs." *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*. Vol.22. pp.262-268. 1983.
- ⁵ Robert George, Ph.D., Stephen Grant and Katherine Casey with Jon Van Voorhis and Major Robinson. *Substitute Care in Illinois: 1977-1991. A working paper of the Children's Policy Project, Chapin Halls Center for Children at the University of Chicago.* 1992.
- ⁶ *Ibid.*

ECONOMIC SECURITY

- ¹ Children's Defense Fund. "How Poverty Damages Children." (Washington D.C.: July, 1993).
- ² U.S. Congressional Committee on Ways and Means. "Child Support Enforcement." (Washington D.C. p.5) quoted in the *Final Report of the National Commission on Children*. "Beyond Rhetoric: A New American Agenda for Children and Families." (Washington D.C. 1991).
- ³ Women Employed Institute. "Working Women Fact Sheet." (Chicago, August, 1993)
- ⁴ Valerie Polakow, "Lives on the Edge - Single Mothers and their Children in the Other America" (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993). This thought-provoking book provides an excellent overview of the poverty and struggle for survival faced by single mothers and their children.
- ⁵ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. "AFDC Benefits in Illinois: Inadequate to Cover Basic Living Costs, Low By Comparison to other States." (Washington D.C. June, 1990).
- ⁶ Center on Budget Priorities, "Where Have All the Dollars Gone?" (Washington, D.C. August, 1992).
- ⁷ Grain's Chicago Business. "Demographics." (Chicago, July 5, 1993).

LEGEND FOR TABLES

- ¹ An asterisk is substituted for a rate if the rate is based on a numerator less than 10 and/or a denominator less than 100. These criteria have been adopted to avoid publishing rates that are subject to especially large fluctuations.
- ² The percentage change in the number of children in foster care should be interpreted carefully. From 1985 to 1992 there has been substantial improvement in the county identifiers in the raw data from which this information was drawn. Therefore, some of the increase in the number of children in foster care may be due to improvements in the quality of data as opposed to an actual increase in the number of children in care in any one county. In addition, these data are counts, not rates in the child population. This further complicates comparisons between counties and across years.

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The authors of this report are Ami Nagle, Chuck Shubart and Regina McGraw. The views expressed in this document are solely the responsibility of Voices for Illinois Children.

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The following members of the Kids Count Advisory Committee gave generously of their time and expertise in reading over the first draft of this report. Voices for Illinois Children thanks them for their comments, insights, and commitment to improving the well-being of the children of this state.

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