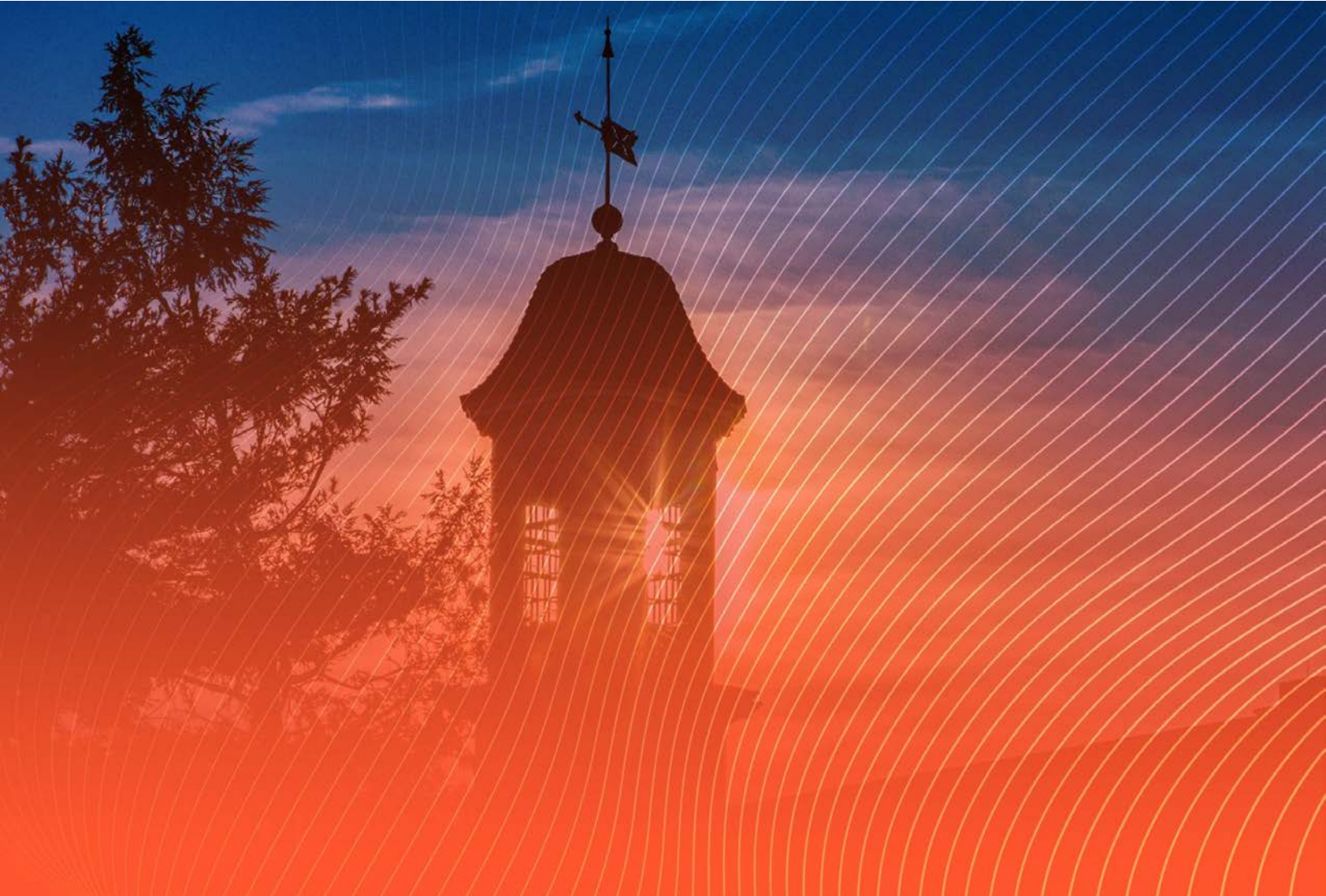




UNIVERSITY OF  
**ILLINOIS**  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA)

Statewide Violence Prevention Plan: 2020-2024

## VIOLENCE DATA UPDATE

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This analysis was supported in an interagency agreement between the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign for Fiscal Year (FY) 2023.

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*A special thanks to the research assistants within the Violence Prevention Research Lab who assisted with this project at various stages. <https://violencepreventionresearchlab.com/>*

*Additional thanks to the Center for the Children and Family Research Center (CFRC) and the Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD) at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign School of Social Work for providing us with data for this report.*

*Stock photos are free from Pexels.com.*

## OVERVIEW

### Overview

As background for this report, the goals of the Illinois Statewide Violence Prevention Plan for 2020-2024 (Garthe et al., 2021) were informed by a needs assessment that analyzed mostly 2018 data on violence. That needs assessment considered rates of various forms of violence, including disparities in rates by socio-demographic factors and geographical areas (see Appendix 2 of Garthe et al., 2021). For the next iteration of the Violence Prevention Plan (2025-2029), the data updates reported here were collected.

This Violence Data Update highlights rates of violence and examines trends in violence rates, largely extending from 2020 to 2023.

*Included in this report are data on the following:*

1. Child maltreatment (2019-2022), including substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect.
2. Youth violence, including bullying, cyberbullying, sexual violence, dating violence, physical fighting, and carried weapons based on national (2017, 2019, 2021, and 2023) and state (2018, 2020, and 2022) surveillance surveys.
3. Additional forms of violence from reports that were released from 2014 to 2023 (e.g., elder abuse, human trafficking, gun violence, adult violent crimes).
4. Rates of socio-demographic factors (e.g., race, ethnicity, sex, gender), when available.

All publicly available data sources are noted and linked within each section of the report.

Following the presentation of the data, the report concludes with a brief summary and future directions.



## CHILD MALTREATMENT

### Prevalence of Child Maltreatment

Child maltreatment includes reports of physical and other abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and risk of harm. Previously, as reported by Garthe et al (2021) in their needs assessment, there was a rate of 10.95 substantiated reports per 1,000 children in Illinois during 2018. This rate was slightly higher than the national rate, which was 9.2 substantiated reports per 1,000 children in the United States (Garthe et al., 2021). Since 2018, the rate of substantiated reports in Illinois from 2019 through 2021 increased and then decreased in 2022. The national rate decreased across 2019-2022. See Table 1 and Figure 1.

Data for child maltreatment rates in Illinois were provided by the Children and Family Research Center (CFRC) at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, which aggregates data for the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. Data for these years can be accessed from [https://www.cfr Illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct\\_repeat\\_subreps](https://www.cfr Illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct_repeat_subreps)

Data for national rates of child maltreatment were pulled from the Children’s Bureau through the Administration on Children, Youth and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2019-2022). Data for these years can be accessed by filtering on topic and year at: <https://acf.gov/cb/resource-library?f%5B0%5D=type%3Areport>.

**Table 1**

*Comparison of Substantiated Reports of Child Maltreatment in Illinois and Nationally (2019-2022)*

Illinois	Children with a Substantiated Report	
	#	Rate per 1,000
2019	32,990	11.7
2020	35,143	12.3
2021	37,159	13.3
2022	32,220	11.8

United States	Children with a Substantiated Report	
	#	Rate per 1,000
2019	677,099	9.2
2020	619,480	8.4
2021	588,630	8.2
2022	558,899	7.7

*Note.* Illinois data are from CFRC, 2019-2022 Maltreatment Recurrence tables, Illinois totals for all children, [https://www.cfr Illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct\\_repeat\\_subreps](https://www.cfr Illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct_repeat_subreps)

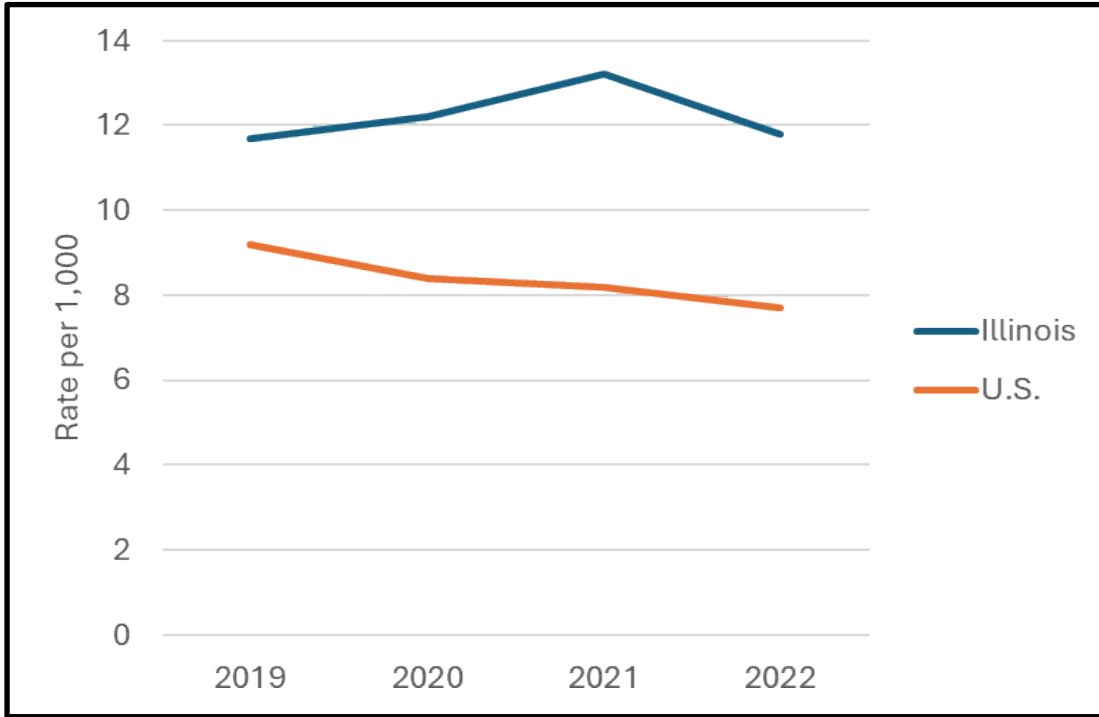
U.S. data are from Children’s Bureau, 2022, Exhibit 3-C Child Victimization Rates, 2018-2022 tables, <https://acf.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/cm2022.pdf>



# CHILD MALTREATMENT

**Figure 1**

*Rate of Substantiated Child Maltreatment Cases in Illinois and Nationally (2019-2022)*



*Note.* Illinois data are from CFRC, 2019-2022 Maltreatment Recurrence tables, Illinois totals for all children, [https://www.cfrc.illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct\\_repeat\\_subreps](https://www.cfrc.illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct_repeat_subreps)

U.S data are from Children’s Bureau, 2022, Exhibit 3-C Child Victimization Rates, 2019-2022 tables, <https://acf.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/cm2022.pdf>

## **Another Substantiated Report of Child Maltreatment**

In 2018, 4,151 children (13% of cases) had another substantiated report during the 12-month reporting period. This number increased in subsequent years, shown in Table 2.

**Table 2**

*Children in Illinois with More Than One Substantiated Report within 12 Months (2019-2022)*

Illinois	Children with Another Substantiated Report Within 12 Months	
	#	%
<b>2019</b>	4,674	14.2
<b>2020</b>	5,131	14.6
<b>2021</b>	5,426	14.6
<b>2022</b>	4,800	14.9

*Note.* Illinois data are from CFRC, 2019-2022, Maltreatment Recurrence tables, Illinois totals for all children, [https://www.cfrc.illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct\\_repeat\\_subreps](https://www.cfrc.illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct_repeat_subreps)

## CHILD MALTREATMENT

### *Child Maltreatment: Numbers and Percentages by Race*

Earlier, in 2018, percentages of substantiated cases in Illinois by race were 47% White, 35% Black, 17% Latinx, and 1% Other. These proportions for the current updating remained similar from 2019 through 2022, though there was a slight decrease among White children and a slight increase among Latinx children for substantiated reports (see Table 3 and Figure 2).

**Table 3**

*Children in Illinois with a Substantiated Report by Race (2019-2022)*

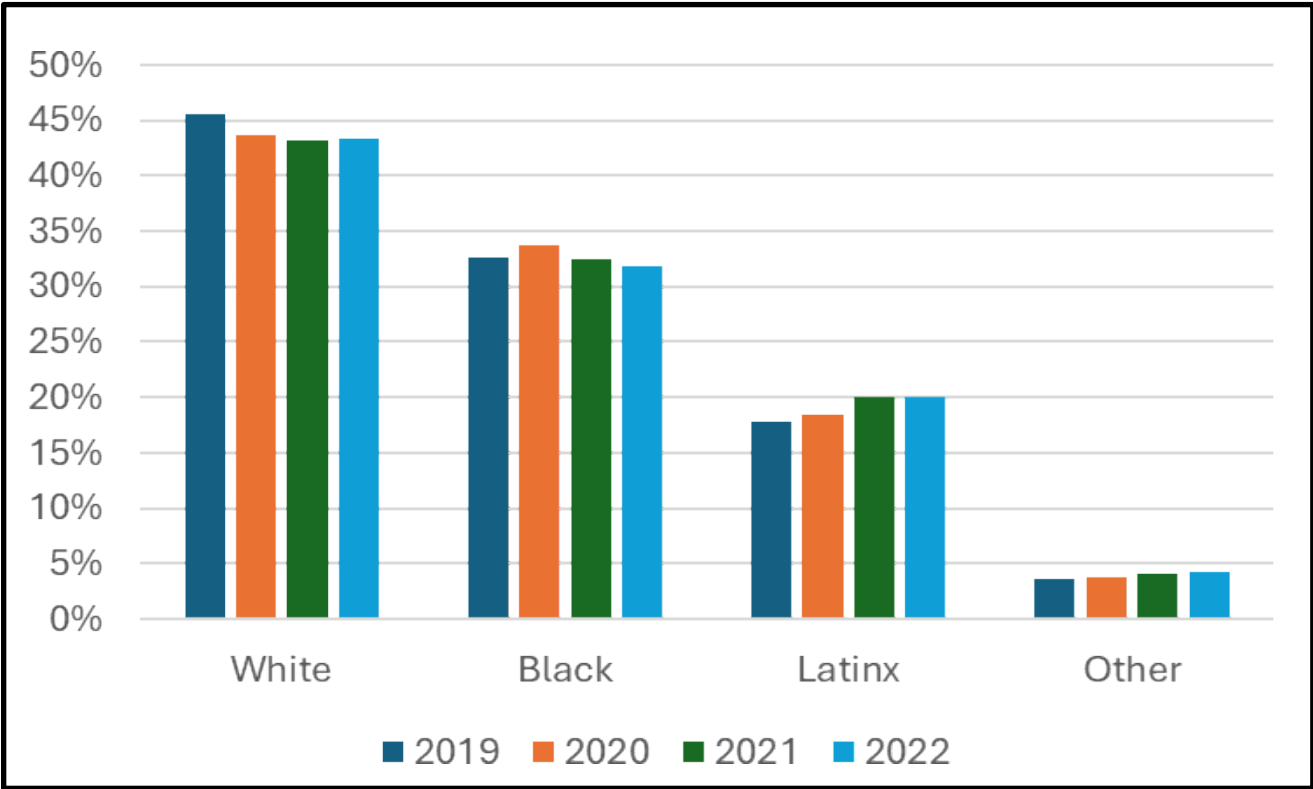
Illinois		Children with a Substantiated Report	
		#	%
2019	White	14,994	45.5
	Black	10,786	32.7
	Latinx (Any Race)	5,861	17.8
	Other	1,170	3.6
	All	<b>32,990</b>	-
2020	White	15,363	43.7
	Black	11,834	33.7
	Latinx (Any Race)	6,480	18.4
	Other	1,295	3.7
	All	<b>35,143</b>	-
2021	White	16,039	43.2
	Black	12,066	32.5
	Latinx (Any Race)	7,272	20.0
	Other	1,542	4.1
	All	<b>37,159</b>	-
2022	White	13,972	43.4
	Black	10,257	31.8
	Latinx (Any Race)	6,398	20.0
	Other	1,374	4.3
	All	<b>32,220</b>	-

Note. Totals are in bold. Data for substantiated reports by race are from CFRC, 2019-2022 Maltreatment Recurrence tables, Illinois totals by race, [https://www.cfr Illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct\\_repeat\\_subreps](https://www.cfr Illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct_repeat_subreps)



# CHILD MALTREATMENT

**Figure 2**  
*Percentage of Substantiated Child Maltreatment Cases in Illinois, by Race (2018-2022)*



*Note.* Data for substantiated reports by race are from CFRC, 2019-2022, Maltreatment Recurrence tables, Illinois totals by race, [https://www.cfr Illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct\\_repeat\\_subreps](https://www.cfr Illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct_repeat_subreps)

## CHILD MALTREATMENT

### *Child Maltreatment: Numbers by Age*

In 2018, children ages six to 11 had the largest number of substantiated cases, followed by children under the age of three. These trends were similar in 2019-2022 (see Table 4 and Figure 3).

**Table 4**

*Children in Illinois with a Substantiated Report by Age (2019-2022)*

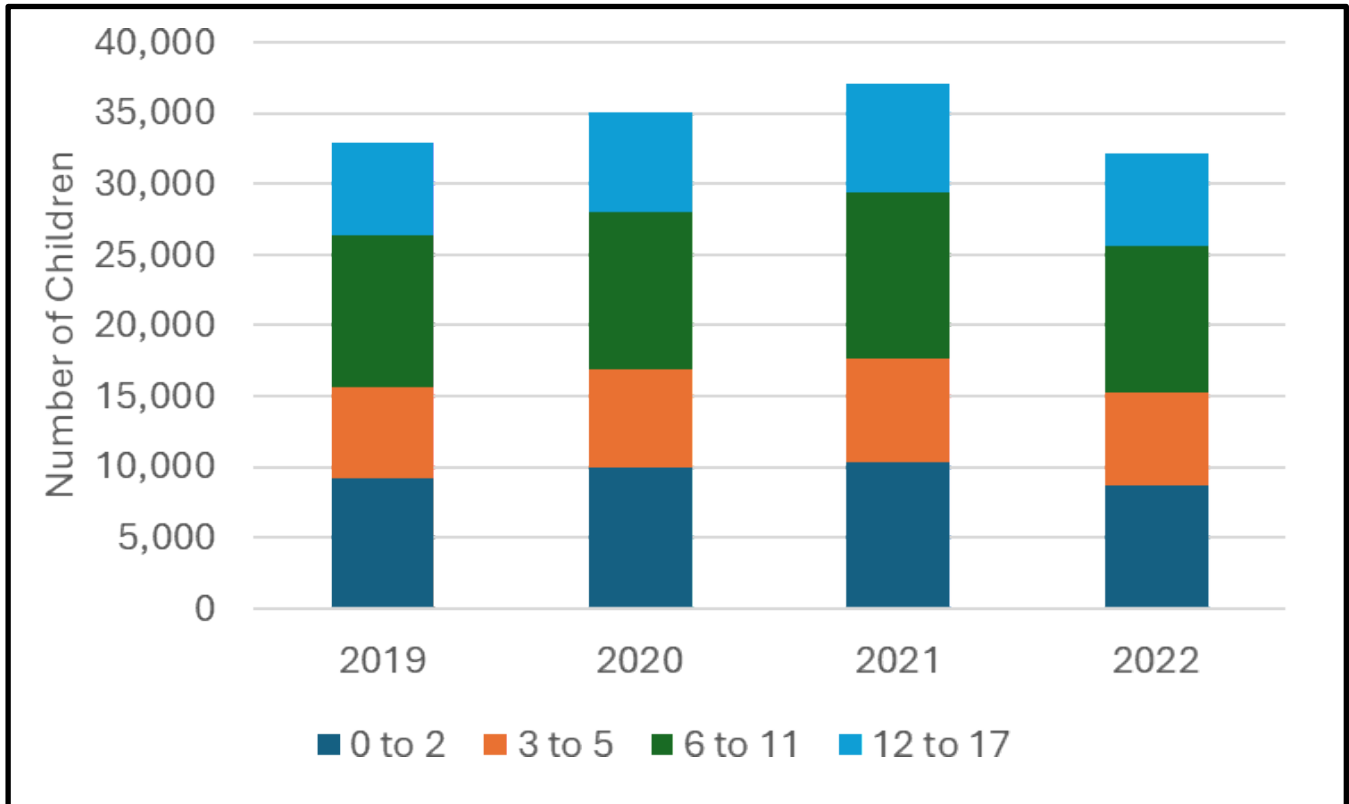
Illinois		Children with a Substantiated Report
		#
<b>2019</b>	0 to 2	9,180
	3 to 5	6,483
	6 to 11	<b>10,748</b>
	12 to 17	6,531
<b>2020</b>	0 to 2	9,978
	3 to 5	6,960
	6 to 11	<b>11,085</b>
	12 to 17	7,068
<b>2021</b>	0 to 2	10,292
	3 to 5	7,421
	6 to 11	<b>11,719</b>
	12 to 17	7,681
<b>2022</b>	0 to 2	8,752
	3 to 5	6,544
	6 to 11	<b>10,294</b>
	12 to 17	6,580

*Note.* The highest percentage per age group for each year is in bold. Data for substantiated reports by age were from CFRC, 2019-2022, Maltreatment Recurrence tables, Illinois totals by age group, [https://www.cfrc.illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct\\_repeat\\_subreps](https://www.cfrc.illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct_repeat_subreps)

# CHILD MALTREATMENT

**Figure 3**

*Children in Illinois with a Substantiated Report by Age (2019-2022)*



*Note.* Data for substantiated reports by age are from CFRC, 2019-2022, Maltreatment Recurrence tables, Illinois totals by age group, [https://www.cfr Illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct\\_repeat\\_subreps](https://www.cfr Illinois.edu/data-center-tables.php?met=pct_repeat_subreps)

# YOUTH VIOLENCE—NATIONAL SURVEY RESULTS

## Prevalence of Youth Violence

Youth violence includes a variety of experiences, including physical fighting, sexual violence and forced sexual intercourse, dating violence, bullying, electronic bullying, and weapon carrying. To measure such behaviors the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Data (CDC) conducts the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) every two years. Data from the YRBS for 2019 were included in the needs assessment (Garthe et al., 2021). For this update, we pulled data for 2017, 2021 and 2023 from the YRBS to examine trends of youth violence. As detailed in the section after this one, we pulled additional data from the Illinois Youth Survey (IYS), as well, for the tables and figures that come after Table 9.

Across all four survey years, Illinois' percentages were higher than national percentages for the following forms of violence (see Table 5 and Figures 4-7):

- Physically forced to have sexual intercourse.
- Experienced sexual violence by anyone.
- Electronically bullied.
- Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property.

In those years, Illinois' percentages were lower than the nation's in one area: Physical fighting.

For an overview of the YRBS methods, please see: <https://www.cdc.gov/yrbs/methods/index.html>. These data can be found here: <https://www.cdc.gov/yrbs/data/index.html> and through the YRBS Explorer: <https://yrbs-explorer.services.cdc.gov/#/>.

## YOUTH VIOLENCE—NATIONAL SURVEY RESULTS

**Table 5**

*Percentages of Youth Violence in Illinois and U.S. (2017, 2019, 2021, and 2023)*

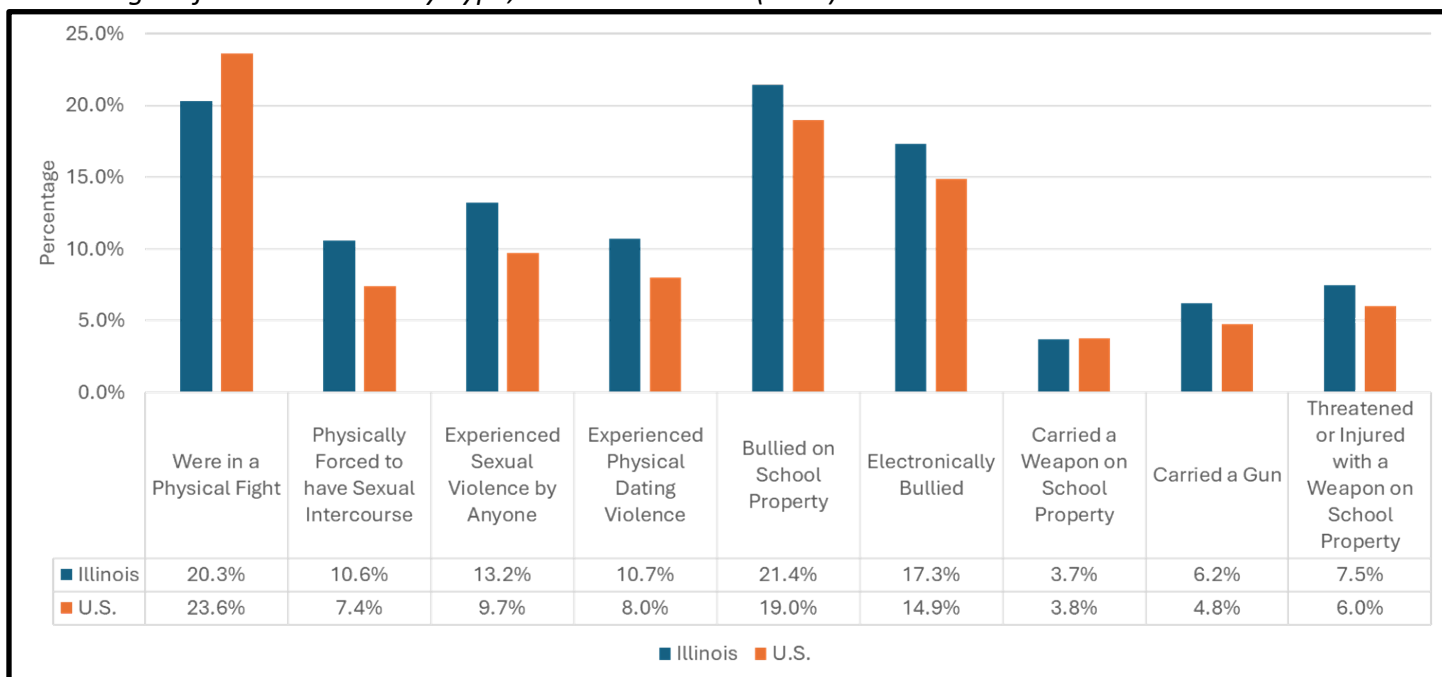
Type of Violence	2017		2019		2021		2023	
	Illinois	U.S.	Illinois	U.S.	Illinois	U.S.	Illinois	U.S.
Experienced a Physical Fight	20.3%	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	16.6%	<b>18.3%</b>	15.8%	<b>19.2%</b>
Physically Forced to have Sexual Intercourse	10.6%	7.4%	10.7%	7.3%	8.8%	8.5%	10.0%	8.6%
Experienced Sexual Violence by Anyone	13.2%	9.7%	12.0%	10.8%	11.6%	11.0%	12.7%	11.4%
Experienced Physical Dating Violence	10.7%	8.0%	7.4%	8.2%	7.4%	8.5%	7.6%	10.4%
Bullied on School Property	<b>21.4%</b>	19.0%	19.9%	19.5%	14.7%	15.0%	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>
Electronically Bullied	17.3%	14.9%	16.0%	15.7%	<b>17.6%</b>	15.9%	16.8%	16.3%
Carried a Weapon on School Property	3.7%	3.8%	2.7%	2.8%	3.8%	3.1%	3.6%	4.2%
Carried a Gun	6.2%	4.8%	4.4%	4.4%	3.0%	3.5%	-	3.5%
Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property	7.5%	6.0%	8.0%	7.4%	7.5%	6.6%	9.8%	9.0%

*Note.* The highest percentage in each column is in bold. Data were from YRBS Explorer, 2017-2023, United States and Illinois <https://yrbs-explorer.services.cdc.gov/#/>

# YOUTH VIOLENCE—NATIONAL SURVEY RESULTS

**Figure 4**

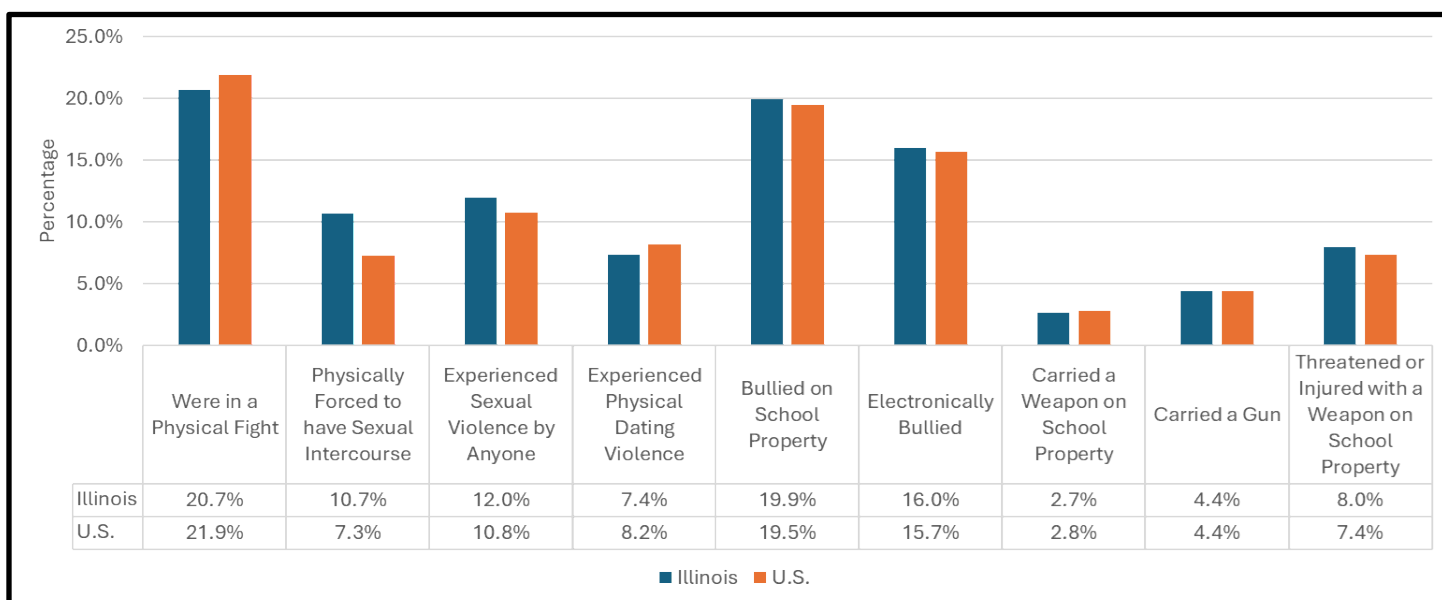
*Percentages of Youth Violence by Type, in Illinois and U.S. (2017)*



*Note.* Data were from YRBS Explorer, 2017, United States and Illinois for each item <https://yrbs-explorer.services.cdc.gov/#/>

**Figure 5**

*Percentages of Youth Violence by Type, in Illinois and U.S. (2019)*

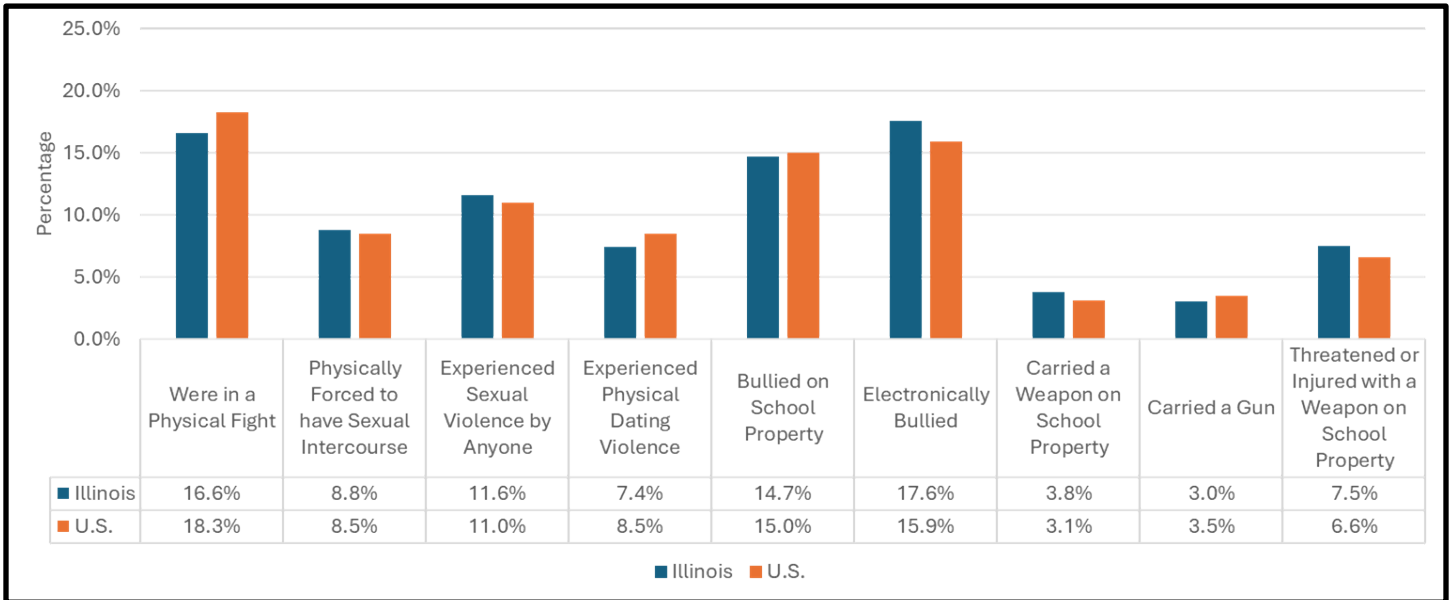


*Note.* Data were from YRBS Explorer, 2019, United States and Illinois for each item <https://yrbs-explorer.services.cdc.gov/#/>

# YOUTH VIOLENCE—NATIONAL SURVEY RESULTS

**Figure 6**

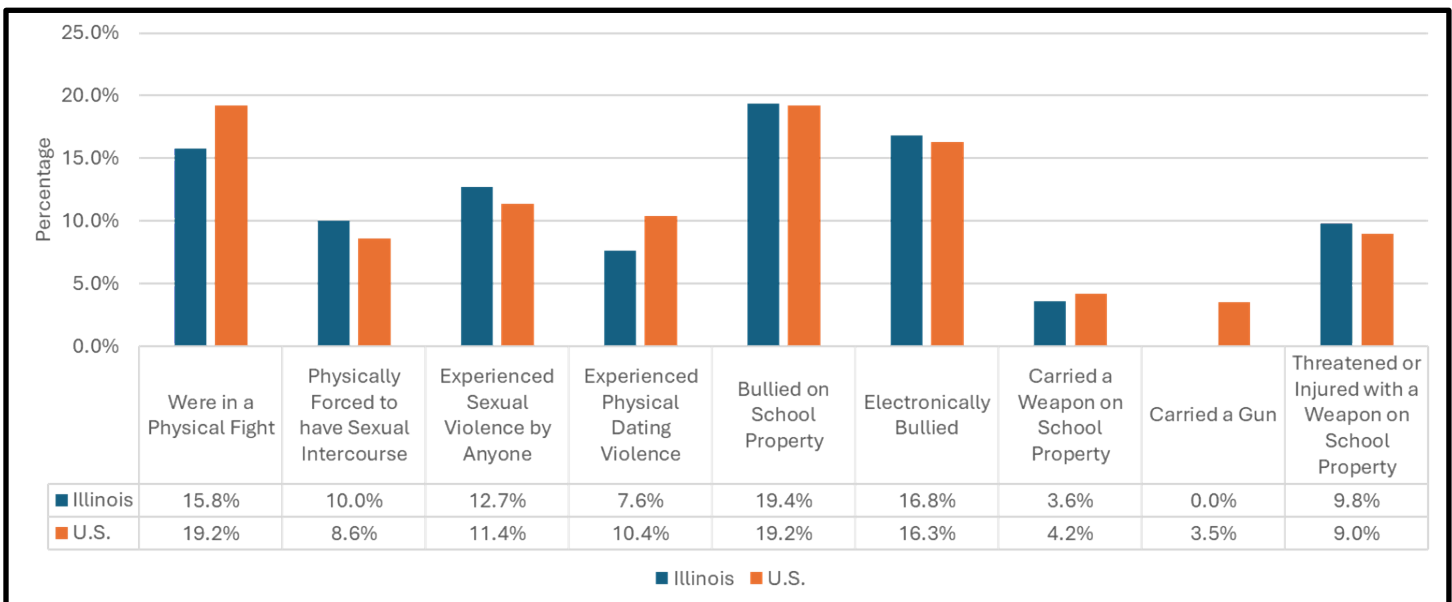
*Percentages of Youth Violence by Type, in Illinois and U.S. (2021)*



Note. Data were from YRBS Explorer, 2021, United States and Illinois for each item <https://yrbs-explorer.services.cdc.gov/#/>

**Figure 7**

*Percentages of Youth Violence by Type, in Illinois and U.S. (2023)*



Note. Data were from YRBS Explorer, 2023, United States and Illinois for each item <https://yrbs-explorer.services.cdc.gov/#/>

## YOUTH VIOLENCE—NATIONAL SURVEY RESULTS

### *Youth Violence: Percentages by Sexual Identity*

Youth who identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) or who were attracted to the same or both sexes reported higher percentages of victimization than did heterosexual youth or youth who were attracted to the opposite sex. This disparity was seen at the state and national level from 2017-2023 (see Tables 6-9).

**Table 6**

*Percentages of Youth Violence by Sexual Identity, in Illinois and U.S. (2017)*

2017	Experienced Physical Dating Violence		Bullied on School Property		Electronically Bullied	
	Illinois	U.S.	Illinois	U.S.	Illinois	U.S.
Sexual Identity	%	%	%	%	%	%
Heterosexual (Straight)	7.4%	6.4%	19.6%	17.1%	15.1%	13.3%
Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>27.1%</b>
Not Sure	17.7%	14.1%	22.8%	24.3%	20.4%	22%
Sex of Sexual Contacts	%	%	%	%	%	%
Opposite Sex Only	9.8%	9.1%	20.1%	19.3%	18.8%	17.7%
Same Sex Only	30.5%	18.1%	33.2%	27.2%	26%	17.5%
Both Sexes	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>46.8%</b>	<b>38.3%</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>35.4%</b>
Same Sex Only or Both Sexes	31.3%	20.2%	41.9%	35.8%	33.9%	31.4%
No Sexual Contact	3%	2.4%	17.3%	16.8%	11.7%	10.5%

*Note.* The highest percentage for sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts, respectively, for each type of violence is in bold. Data were from YRBS Explorer, 2017, United States and Illinois, <https://yrbs-explorer.services.cdc.gov/#/>

## YOUTH VIOLENCE—NATIONAL SURVEY RESULTS

**Table 7**

*Percentages of Youth Violence by Sexual Identity, in Illinois and U.S. (2019)*

2019	Experienced Physical Dating Violence		Bullied on School Property		Electronically Bullied	
	Illinois	U.S.	Illinois	U.S.	Illinois	U.S.
Sexual Identity	%	%	%	%	%	%
Heterosexual (Straight)	7.4%	7.2%	19.6%	17.1%	15.1%	14.1%
Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual	<b>27.1%</b>	13.1%	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>
Not Sure	17.7%	<b>16.9%</b>	22.8%	26.9%	20.5%	19.4%
Sex of Sexual Contacts	%	%	%	%	%	%
Opposite Sex Only	7.1%	8.8%	20.2%	18.9%	18%	17.8%
Same Sex Only	22.9%	13.8%	34.2%	37%	<b>29.7%</b>	29%
Both Sexes	25%	<b>22.1%</b>	42%	<b>38.2%</b>	25.7%	<b>34%</b>
Same Sex Only or Both Sexes	<b>24.2%</b>	19.7%	<b>39.1%</b>	37.8%	27.2%	32.4%
No Sexual Contact	3.2%	3.3%	17.6%	17%	11.9%	11.5%

*Note.* The highest percentage for sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts, respectively, for each type of violence is in bold. Data were from YRBS Explorer, 2019, United States and Illinois, <https://yrbs-explorer.services.cdc.gov/#/>

**Table 8**

*Percentages of Youth Violence by Sexual Identity, in Illinois and U.S. (2021)*

2021	Experienced Physical Dating Violence		Bullied on School Property		Electronically Bullied	
	Illinois	U.S.	Illinois	U.S.	Illinois	U.S.
Sexual Identity	%	%	%	%	%	%
Heterosexual (Straight)	6%	6.2%	12.1%	12%	15.7%	12.7%
Gay or Lesbian	10.5%	14.1%	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	23.5%	24.8%
Bisexual	16%	<b>16.1%</b>	23%	24.4%	24.3%	<b>28.4%</b>
Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual	<b>14.8%</b>	15.8%	24.2%	24.9%	24.1%	27.6%
Not Sure	6.3%	14.6%	19.9%	21.1%	<b>24.4%</b>	24.8%
Sex of Sexual Contacts	%	%	%	%	%	%
Opposite Sex Only	9.2%	9.3%	14.8%	16.1%	22.1%	19.5%
Same Sex Only	13.1%	12.6%	22.9%	29.3%	22.5%	31.8%
Both Sexes	<b>14%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>39.1%</b>
Same Sex Only or Both Sexes	13.6%	22.3%	29.6%	32%	29.1%	37%
No Sexual Contact	3.1%	2.8%	11.1%	11.1%	12.6%	10.8%

*Note.* The highest percentage for sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts, respectively, for each type of violence is in bold. Data were from YRBS Explorer, 2021, United States and Illinois, <https://yrbs-explorer.services.cdc.gov/#/>

## YOUTH VIOLENCE—NATIONAL SURVEY RESULTS

### Youth Violence: Percentages by Sexual and Gender Identity

In addition to prevalence rates by sexual identity, prevalence was also available by gender identity in 2023. Youth who identified as transgender<sup>a</sup> or not sure of their gender identity reported higher rates of victimization than their cisgender<sup>b</sup> peers. This disparity was seen at the state and national level in 2023 (see Table 9).

**Table 9**

*Percentages of Youth Violence by Sexual and Gender Identity, in Illinois and U.S. (2023)*

2023	Experienced Physical Dating Violence		Bullied on School Property		Electronically Bullied	
	Illinois	U.S.	Illinois	U.S.	Illinois	U.S.
<b>Sexual Identity</b>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Heterosexual (Straight)	5.1%	7.8%	17.0%	15.7%	14.2%	13.0%
Gay or Lesbian	<b>24.1%</b>	16.1%	21.2%	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	23.3%
Bisexual	11.1%	16.2%	<b>28.3%</b>	29.8%	27.2%	<b>25.6%</b>
Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual	13.7%	16.2%	26.8%	30.6%	27.2%	25.0%
Not Sure	15.8%	<b>20.7%</b>	26.5%	25.4%	21.5%	23.1%
<b>Sex of Sexual Contacts</b>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Opposite Sex Only	8.9%	11.3%	21.4%	20.9%	19.7%	19.6%
Same Sex Only	<b>21.8%</b>	17.7%	28.0%	30.3%	23.4%	25.7%
Both Sexes	11.5%	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>39.3%</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>38.9%</b>
Same Sex Only or Both Sexes	15.5%	21.0%	34.7%	36.1%	31.8%	34.0%
No Sexual Contact	2.0%	4.3%	14.2%	14.7%	10.6%	9.9%
<b>Gender Identity</b>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Not Transgender	6.2%	9.2%	20.6%	17.3%	17.6%	14.5%
Transgender	<b>22.9%</b>	23.3%	30.1%	<b>42.6%</b>	31.7%	<b>33.8%</b>
Not Sure	11.7%	20.1%	<b>33.6%</b>	38.8%	<b>32.4%</b>	30.5%
<b>Sexual and Gender Identity</b>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Heterosexual or Cisgender	4.9%	7.5%	19.0%	15.6%	16.1%	12.8%
LGBTQ+	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>24.8%</b>

Note. The highest percentage for sexual identity, sex of sexual contacts, gender identity, and sexual and gender identity, respectively, for each type of violence is in bold. Data were from YRBS Explorer, 2023, United States and Illinois, <https://yrbs-explorer.services.cdc.gov/#/>

<sup>a</sup> Transgender: Gender identity or expression is not congruent with the traits culturally associated with sex assigned at birth.

<sup>b</sup> Cisgender: Gender identity or expression is congruent with the traits culturally associated with sex assigned at birth.



# YOUTH VIOLENCE—STATE SURVEY RESULTS

## Additional Data on the Prevalence of Youth Violence

Additional data for youth violence were provided by the Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD) at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign School of Social Work. Data on youth violence were from the biennial Illinois Youth Survey (IYS). For more information, please see: <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>. Youth violence includes bullying, cyberbullying, teen dating violence, physical fighting, and weapon carrying among middle and high school students.

IYS data from 2018 were included in the needs assessment (Garthe et al., 2021). We pulled IYS data from 2020 and 2022 to examine trends of youth violence. No statewide report is publicly available for 2020 and 2022 but can be accessed through a data agreement (email: [cprd-iys@mx.uillinois.edu](mailto:cprd-iys@mx.uillinois.edu)).

Percentages of youth violence remained similar or showed a slight decline from 2018 to 2022 (see Figure 8). Across the three years:

- About one in three students reported a form of bullying in the past 12 months.
- About one in five students had experienced cyber-bullying.
- About one in five students had been in a physical fight.

Please see Table 10 for percentages of youth violence from 2018 to 2022.

**Table 10**

*Percentages of Youth Violence in Illinois (2018, 2020, and 2022)*

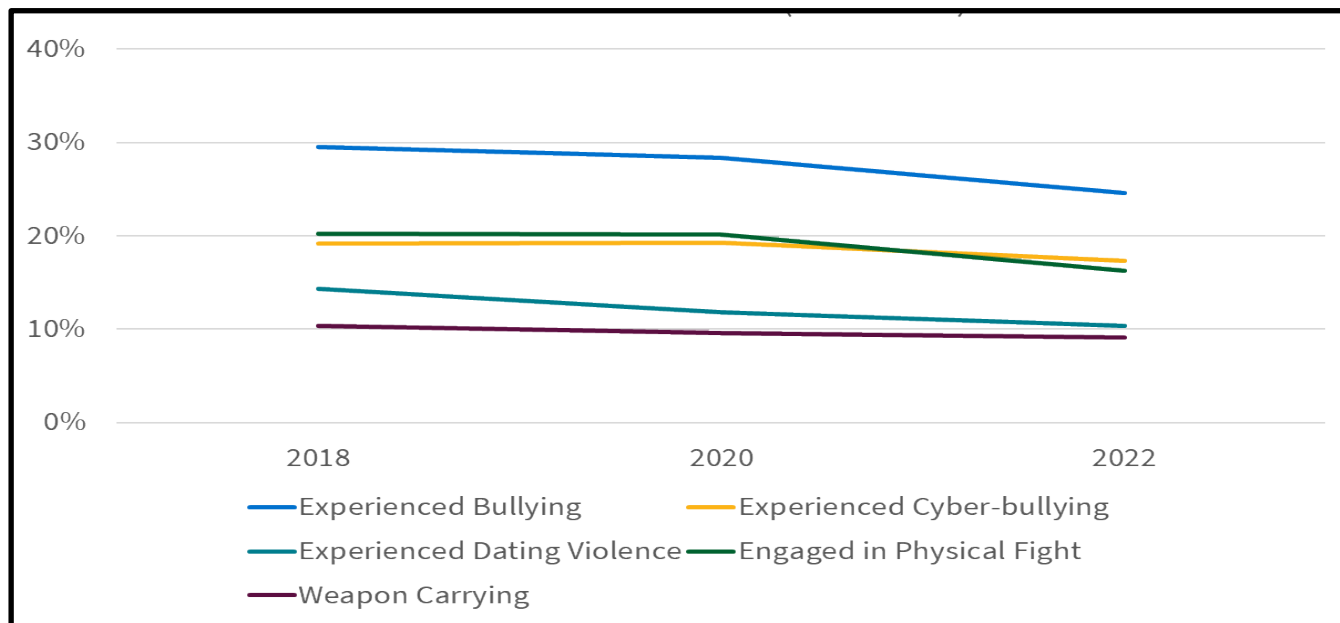
Self-Reported Youth Violence (past 12 months)	%		
	2018	2020	2022
Experienced Any Form of Bullying	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>24.6%</b>
Physical Victimization	9.0%	9.6%	7.8%
Verbal Victimization	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>
Threats	14.5%	14.4%	12.3%
Experienced Cyber-Bullying	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>
Experienced Any Form of Dating Violence	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>
Physical Victimization	6.3%	4.1%	3.7%
Psychological Victimization	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
Engaged in Physical Fighting	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>
Weapon Carrying (Handgun, Knife, Club)	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>

*Note.* The total percentage of each type of violence and the highest percentage for each subtype per year are in bold. Data were from a data use agreement with the CPRD, 2018-2022, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>

## YOUTH VIOLENCE—STATE SURVEY RESULTS

**Figure 8**

*Percentages of Youth Violence in Illinois (2018, 2020, and 2022)*



Note. Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2018-2022, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>

### **Youth Violence: Percentages by Race and Ethnicity**

In 2018, across types of violence, Native American/American Indian youth reported the highest percentages of experiencing bullying, cyber-bullying, dating violence, and weapon carrying. Black/African American youth reported the highest percentages of physical fighting (see Table 11).

**Table 11**

*Percentages of Youth Violence in Illinois by Race & Ethnicity (2018)*

Race/Ethnicity (As Listed in IYS Survey)	Experienced Bullying	Experienced Cyber-Bullying	Experienced Dating Violence	Physical Fighting	Weapon Carrying
White	31%	21%	14%	18%	11%
Black/African American	31%	18%	16%	<b>35%</b>	11%
Latino/Latina	25%	16%	14%	22%	9%
Asian American	24%	13%	10%	12%	5%
Native American/ American Indian	<b>42%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>20%</b>	33%	<b>18%</b>
Multiracial	38%	24%	18%	30%	15%
Other	34%	19%	13%	26%	11%

Note. The highest percentage in each column is in bold. Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2018, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>

## YOUTH VIOLENCE—STATE SURVEY RESULTS

As shown in Tables 12 and 13, Native American/American Indian or Multiracial youth reported the highest percentages of bullying, cyber-bullying, dating violence, and weapon carrying in 2020 and 2022.

**Table 12**

*Percentages of Youth Violence in Illinois by Race & Ethnicity (2020)*

Race/Ethnicity (As Listed in IYS Survey)	Experienced Bullying	Experienced Cyber- Bullying	Experienced Dating Violence	Physical Fighting	Weapon Carrying
White	29.2%	20.9%	12.3%	17.8%	10.4%
Black/African American	29.8%	17.5%	11.5%	<b>36.2%</b>	10.3%
Latino/Latina	23.8%	14.9%	11.4%	19.4%	7.3%
Asian American	20.6%	12.1%	4.7%	11.6%	3.7%
Native American/ American Indian	<b>36.1%</b>	20.7%	11.5%	23.4%	<b>12.3%</b>
Multiracial	34.6%	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	27.6%	12.2%
Other	26%	14.7%	7.4%	21.1%	7.6%

*Note.* The highest percentage in each column is in bold. Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2020, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>

**Table 13**

*Percentages of Youth Violence in Illinois by Race & Ethnicity (2022)*

Race/Ethnicity (As Listed in IYS Survey)	Experienced Bullying	Experienced Cyber-Bullying	Experienced Dating Violence	Physical Fighting	Weapon Carrying
White	26.1%	19.1%	11.2%	14.9%	10.2%
Black/African American	26%	15.9%	10.9%	<b>29.3%</b>	8.8%
Latino/Latina	19.3%	12.9%	9.7%	15%	6.6%
Asian American	17.1%	11%	4.1%	9.5%	3.4%
Native American/	24.9%	14.6%	10.1%	18.5%	8.8%
Multiracial	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	21.5%	<b>11.9%</b>
Other	23.1%	13.9%	7%	18%	6.7%

*Note.* The highest percentage in each column is in bold. Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2022, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>

## YOUTH VIOLENCE—STATE SURVEY RESULTS

### *Youth Violence: Percentages by Gender Identity*

Transgender youth reported the highest percentages of bullying and cyber-bullying across all time points. Transgender and gender expansive<sup>a</sup> youth reported the highest percentages of dating violence and weapon carrying. Physical fighting was similarly high among male, transgender, and gender expansive youth each year. Female youth reported higher levels of bullying, cyber-bullying, and dating violence than male youth (see Tables 14-16).

**Table 14**

*Percentages of Youth Violence in Illinois by Gender Identity (2018)*

Gender	Experienced Bullying	Experienced Cyber-Bullying	Experienced Dating Violence	Physical Fighting	Weapon Carrying
Female	30.6%	24.6%	17.3%	12.8%	5.2%
Male	27.4%	13.0%	10.7%	27.6%	15.5%
Transgender	<b>56.5%</b>	<b>36.1%</b>	<b>29.6%</b>	31.1%	19.8%
Gender Expansive	49.3%	31.4%	21.7%	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>23.9%</b>

Note. The highest percentage in each column is in bold. Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2018, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>

**Table 15**

*Percentages of Youth Violence in Illinois by Gender Identity (2020)*

Gender	Experienced Bullying	Experienced Cyber-Bullying	Experienced Dating Violence	Physical Fighting	Weapon Carrying
Female	29.5%	24.8%	15%	12.9%	5.3%
Male	26.3%	13%	8.1%	27.1%	13.6%
Transgender	<b>51.8%</b>	<b>34.9%</b>	<b>20%</b>	31%	23.2%
Gender Expansive	50.6%	31.1%	18.3%	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>25%</b>

Note. The highest percentage in each column is in bold. Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2020, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>

<sup>a</sup>Gender Expansive: Do not identify as male, female, or transgender.

# YOUTH VIOLENCE—STATE SURVEY RESULTS

**Table 16**

*Percentages of Youth Violence in Illinois by Gender Identity (2022)*

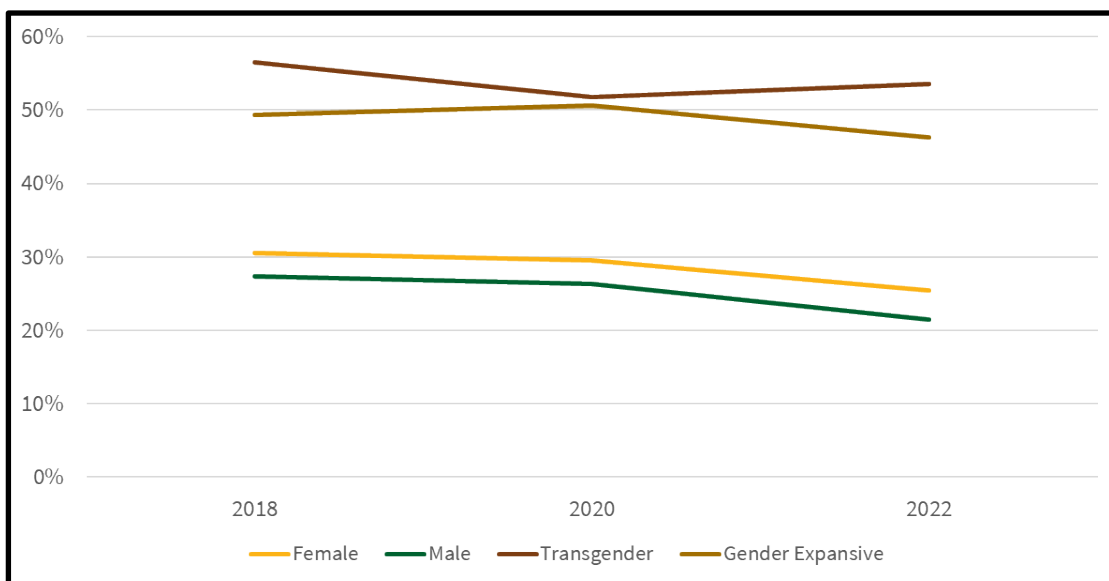
Gender	Experienced Bullying	Experienced Cyber-Bullying	Experienced Dating Violence	Physical Fighting	Weapon Carrying
Female	25.5%	21.6%	12.5%	10.2%	5.6%
Male	21.5%	11.5%	7.5%	<b>22.1%</b>	11.9%
Transgender	<b>53.6%</b>	<b>33%</b>	19%	21%	<b>19.5%</b>
Gender Expansive	46.3%	32.6%	<b>19.1%</b>	21.8%	17.3%

*Note.* The highest percentage in each column is in bold. Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2022, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>

Disparities remained across all three survey years, with transgender and gender expansive youth reporting the highest percentages of experiencing bullying (see Figure 9).

**Figure 9**

*Percentages of Youth in Illinois Experiencing Bullying by Gender Identity (2018-2022)*



*Note.* Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2018-2022, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>

## YOUTH VIOLENCE—STATE SURVEY RESULTS

### Youth Violence: Percentages by Free or Reduced-Price Lunch

Across the three survey years, youth eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunch reported higher percentages of violence than youth not eligible. The only exception was for youth who experienced bullying in 2018. See Tables 17-19 for 2018-2022 data.

**Table 17**

*Percentages of Youth Violence in Illinois by Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Status (2018)*

Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Status	Experienced Bullying	Experienced Cyber-Bullying	Experienced Dating Violence	Physical Fighting	Weapon Carrying
Eligible to Receive Free or Reduced-Price	27.0%	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>
Not Eligible	<b>33.1%</b>	18.3%	13.1%	16.0%	9.3%

Note. The highest percentage in each column is in bold. Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2018, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>

**Table 18**

*Percentages of Youth Violence in Illinois by Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Status (2020)*

Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Status	Experienced Bullying	Experienced Cyber-Bullying	Experienced Dating Violence	Physical Fighting	Weapon Carrying
Eligible to Receive Free or Reduced-Price	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>
Not Eligible	25.2%	18.1%	10.5%	15.9%	8.3%

Note. The highest percentage in each column is in bold. Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2020, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>

**Table 19**

*Percentages of Youth Violence in Illinois by Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Status (2022)*

Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Status	Experienced Bullying	Experienced Cyber-Bullying	Experienced Dating Violence	Physical Fighting	Weapon Carrying
Eligible to Receive Free or Reduced-Price	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
Not Eligible	19.9%	15.3%	8.8%	11.6%	7.0%

Note. The highest percentage in each column is in bold. Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2022, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>



# YOUTH VIOLENCE—STATE SURVEY RESULTS

## Youth Violence: Percentages by Geography

From IYS results, the CPRD makes available four separate data reports based on geography. They include youth living in Chicago, Chicago Suburban Counties, Other Urban and Suburban Counties (excluding Chicago), and Rural Counties. Our analysis of these reports showed that youth in Other Urban and Suburban Counties and youth in Rural Counties in Illinois reported the highest percentages of victimization. Youth in Chicago reported the highest percentages of physical fighting, followed by youth in Rural Counties. Please see the needs assessment (Garthe et al., 2021), for a description of these geography categories. Results are in Tables 20-22.

**Table 20**

*Percentages of Youth Violence in Illinois by Geography (2018)*

Geography	Experienced Bullying	Experienced Cyber-Bullying	Experienced Dating Violence	Physical Fighting	Weapon Carrying
Suburban Chicago	26.2%	17.2%	15.7%	17.7%	7.8%
Chicago City	24.2%	13.6%	12.6%	<b>26.9%</b>	11.2%
Other Urban and Suburban	36.5%	23.6%	16.8%	23.8%	14.2%
Rural	<b>39.0%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	25.1%	<b>18.8%</b>

Note. The highest percentage in each column is in bold. Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2018, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>

**Table 21**

*Percentages of Youth Violence in Illinois by Geography (2020)*

Geography	Experienced Bullying	Experienced Cyber-Bullying	Experienced Dating Violence	Physical Fighting	Weapon Carrying
Suburban Chicago	24.6%	17%	9.6%	16.9%	6.6%
Chicago City	31.2%	17.6%	10%	<b>34%</b>	12.8%
Other Urban and	34.6%	23.4%	17.6%	24.6%	14.4%
Rural	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	25.4%	<b>17.2%</b>

Note. The highest percentage in each column is in bold. Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2020, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>

# YOUTH VIOLENCE—STATE SURVEY RESULTS

**Table 22**

*Percentages of Youth Violence in Illinois by Geography (2022)*

Geography	Experienced Bullying	Experienced Cyber-Bullying	Experienced Dating Violence	Physical Fighting	Weapon Carrying
Suburban Chicago	21.3%	15%	8.6%	14.2%	6.6%
Chicago City	22%	16.1%	8.8%	21%	9%
Other Urban and	31.4%	21.5%	15.1%	20.1%	13.6%
Rural	<b>35.3%</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>

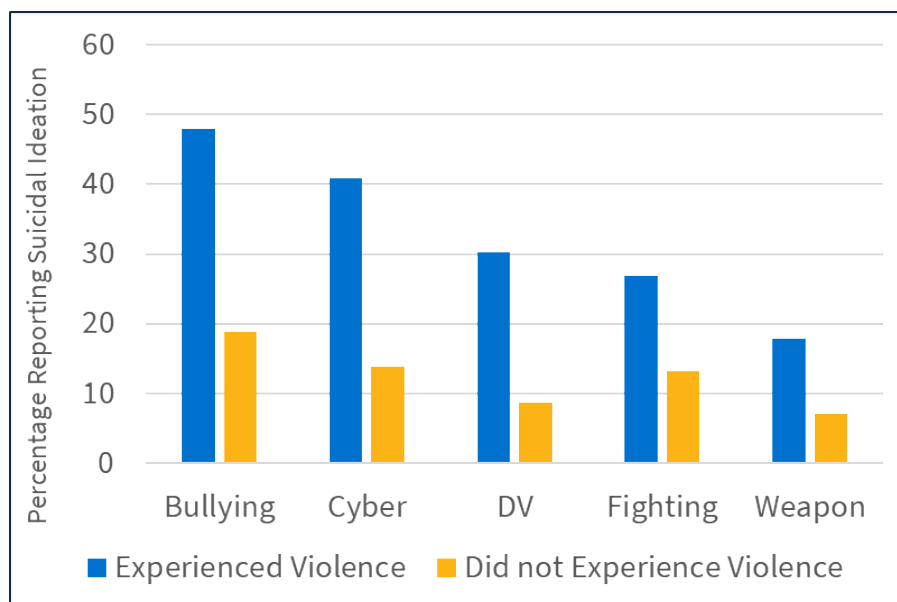
Note. The highest percentage in each column is in bold. Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2022, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>

### **Youth Violence: Associations with Mental Health**

Across 2018-2022, youth who experienced victimization or engaged in physical fighting or weapon carrying had a higher likelihood of experiencing depressive symptoms or suicidal ideation (see Figures 10 and 11 for examples in 2020 and 2022).

**Figure 10**

*Percentages of Youth in Illinois with Suicidal Ideation Who Did or Did Not Experience Violence (2020)*



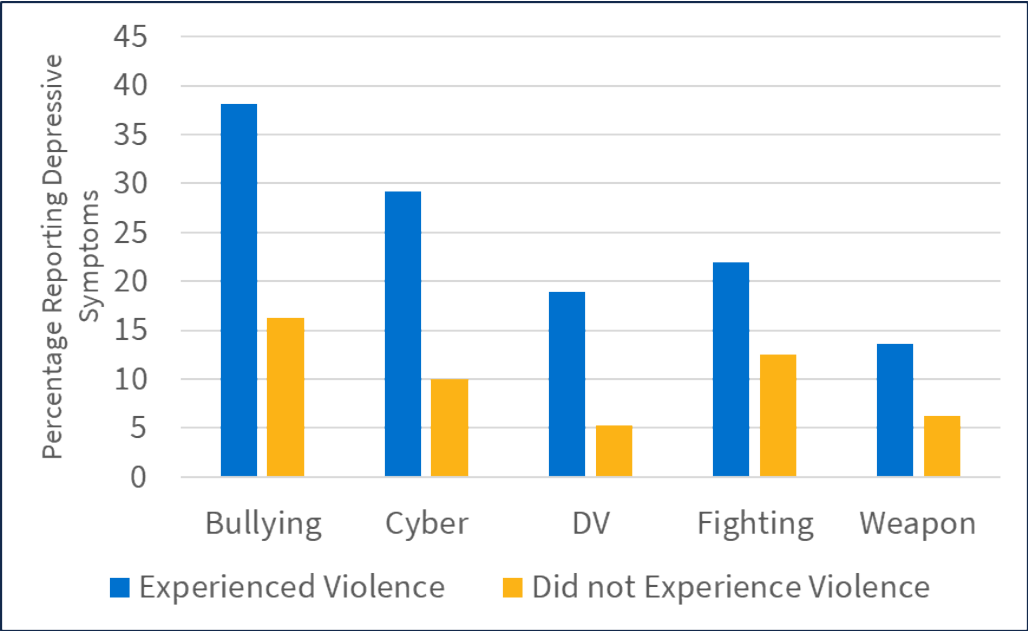
Note. Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2020, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>



# YOUTH VIOLENCE—STATE SURVEY RESULTS

**Figure 11**

*Percentages of Youth in Illinois with Depressive Symptoms Who Did or Did Not Experience Violence (2022)*



Note. Data were from data use agreement with the CPRD, 2022, <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>



# ABUSE AMONG OLDER ADULTS AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

## Abuse among Older Adults and Persons with Disabilities

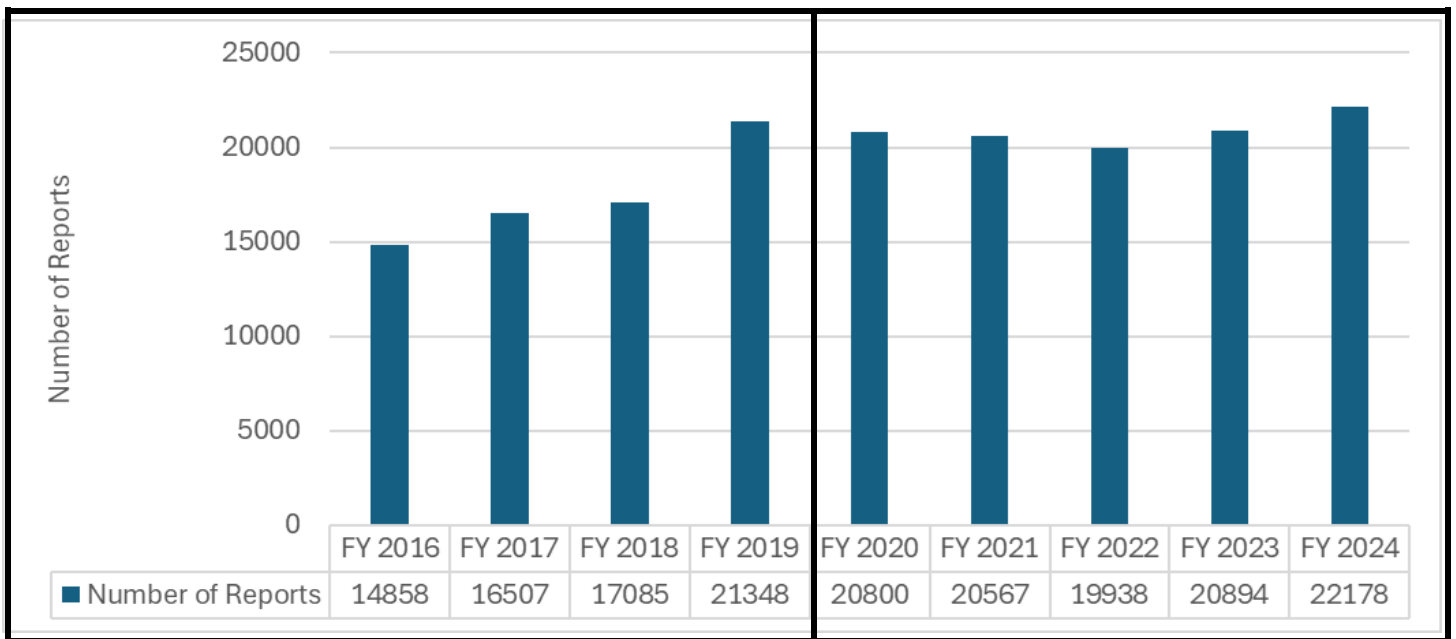
Reports released by the Illinois Department on Aging’s Adult Protective Services (APS) Program were examined. The APS Program serves older adults (residents of Illinois who are 60 or older) and persons with disabilities (residents of Illinois between the ages of 18-59). All data can be found in APS annual reports: <https://ilaging.illinois.gov/resources/newspublicationsandreports/publications/aps-annual-report-archives.html>

We updated the data from the needs assessment (Garthe et al., 2021) with APS reports from fiscal years (FY) 2020-2024. These reports included abuse (i.e., emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse); neglect (i.e., passive neglect, self-neglect); financial exploitation; willful deprivation; and confinement.

Compared to increases observed in earlier years (FYs 2016-2019), the range of abuse types started to decline slightly in FYs 2020-2022, though they never declined lower than they were in 2016. Counts increased again in FYs 2023, and by 2024 they were higher than they had been at their peak in 2019. See Figure 12 for figures from both this earlier context and updated data for the years covered by this Violence Data Update.

**Figure 12**

*Number of Abuse Reports to Adult Protective Services (APS) in Illinois (FYs 2016-2024)*



*Note:* The line designates where new data beyond those in the needs assessment (Garthe et al., 2021) were added for this Violence Data Update. Data were from the Adult Protective Services Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Report, FY24 Intake Data, in the table Number of Adult Protective Services Program Reports of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation by Fiscal Year (p. 6), <https://www.ilga.gov/reports/ReportsSubmitted/5681RSGAEmail12260RSGAAttachAging's%20APS%20annual%20report%20FY24.pdf>

# HUMAN TRAFFICKING

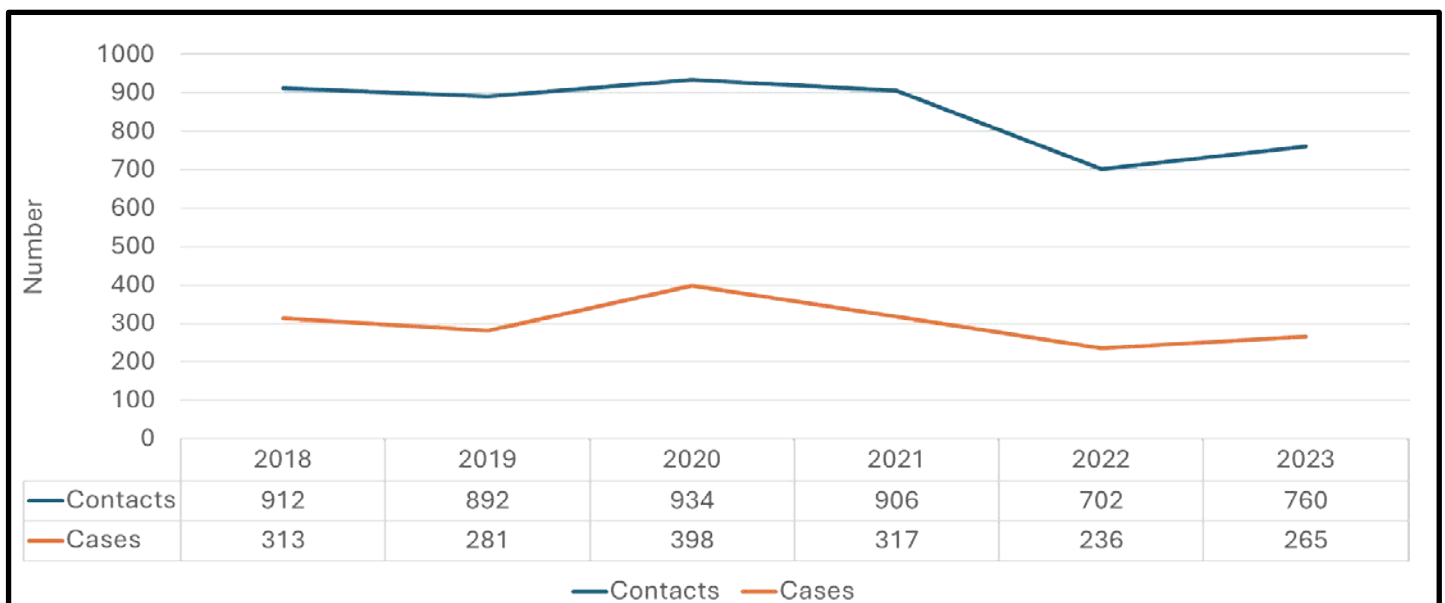
## Human Trafficking Cases and Arrests

Human trafficking includes sex and labor trafficking. Human trafficking is widely underreported to law enforcement due to challenges in identification and reporting. Hence, these numbers likely do not reflect the full reality (Farrell & Reichert, 2017). The National Human Trafficking Hotline tracks the number of contacts (via call, text, web chat, email, or online report) and human trafficking cases by state. These data can be accessed at: <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/en/statistics/illinois>

In this Violence Data Update Report, data are from 2018-2023. The highest numbers of human trafficking contacts and cases were in 2020 (see Figure 13).

**Figure 13**

*Number of Human Trafficking Contacts and Cases in Illinois (2018-2023)*



*Note.* Data for human trafficking contacts (i.e., signals received by the hotline in Illinois) and cases (i.e., signals received by the hotline in Illinois that were from victims or survivors), Statistics by Year (2018-2023), <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/en/statistics/illinois>



# GUN VIOLENCE

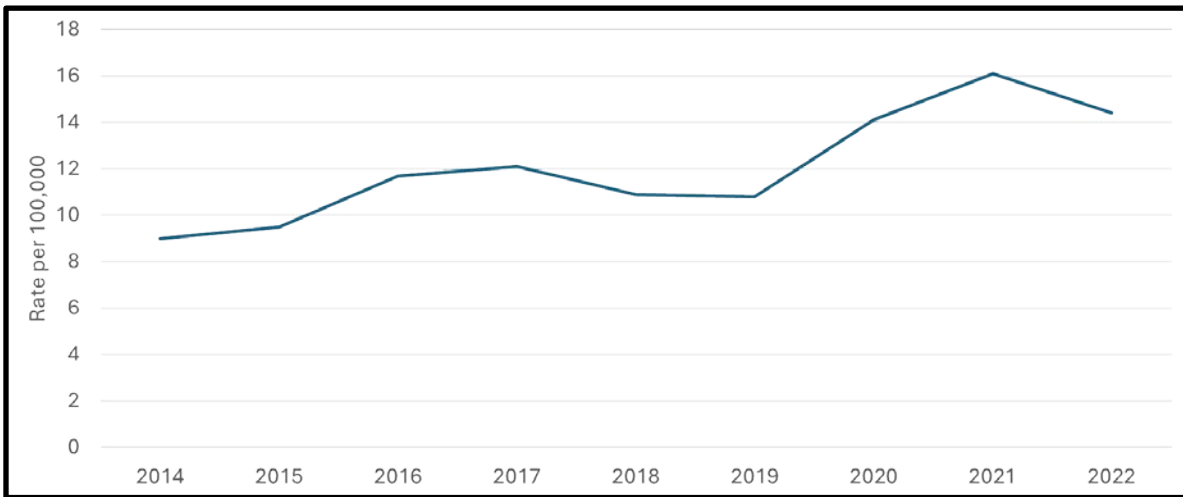
## Gun Violence

Data were obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention WONDER Online Database. For more information see: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html>. This database allows you to filter data by location (Illinois), year, and causes of death. In this report, we examined firearm mortality rates.

In the needs assessment (Garthe et al., 2021), data from 2010-2019 were examined. We updated these data to review trends from 2014-2022. The firearm mortality rate increased from 2020 to 2022 (see Figure 14). We also examined trends by sociodemographic factors from 2018-2020 (Figures 15-18).

**Figure 14**

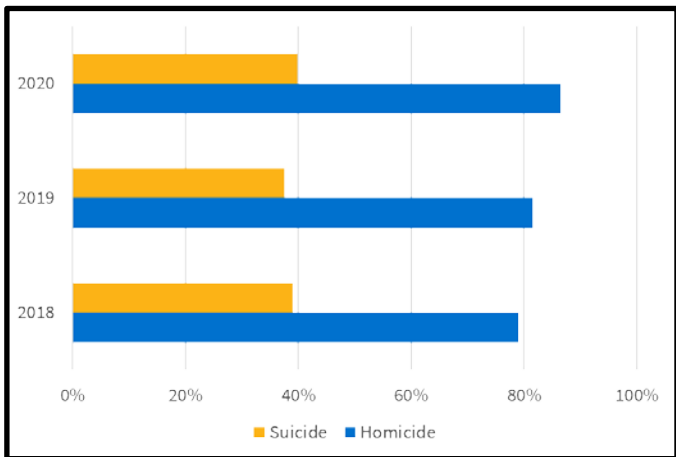
*Firearm Mortality Rate per 100,000 in Illinois (2014-2022)*



Note. Data for firearm mortality rates in Illinois were pulled from CDC National Center for Health Statistics by year (2014-2022), [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/firearm\\_mortality/firearm.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/firearm_mortality/firearm.htm)

**Figure 15**

*Percentage of Homicides and Suicides in Illinois Involving a Firearm (2018-2020)*



In examining firearm deaths, we found consistencies across 2018-2020 (see Figure 15):

- A large percentage of homicides involved a firearm (79% in 2018, 81.5% in 2019, and 86.5% in 2020).
- About one in three suicides involved a firearm (39% in 2018, 37.6% in 2019, and 39.9% in 2020).

Note. Data were from homicides and suicides involving a firearm in Illinois (2018-2020), CDC WONDER Online Database, <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html>.

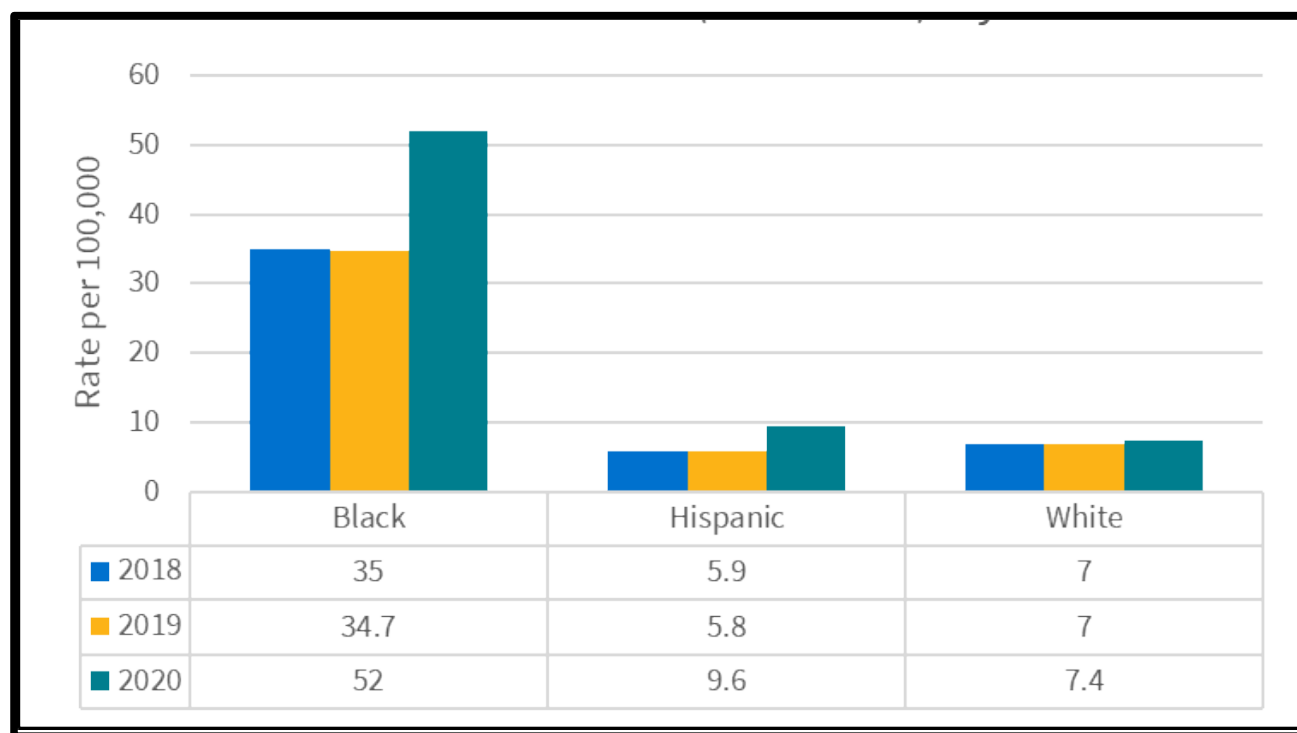
## GUN VIOLENCE

### *Gun Violence by Race*

Rates of firearm deaths in Illinois were higher among Black individuals (see Figure 16).

**Figure 16**

*Rates of Firearm Deaths in Illinois by Race (2018-2020)*



Note. Data were from homicides and suicides involving a firearm in Illinois (2018-2020) by race, CDC WONDER Online Database, <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html>.



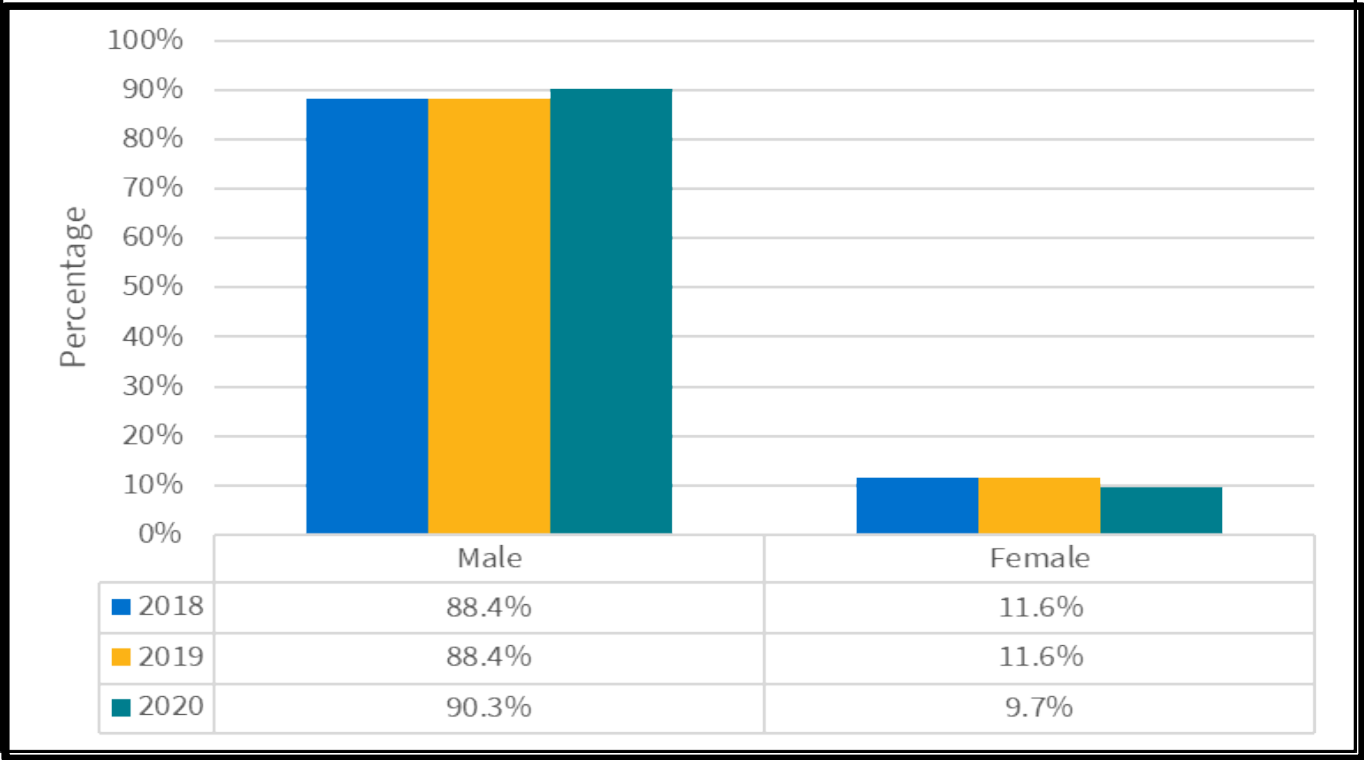
# GUN VIOLENCE

## Gun Violence by Sex

Rates of firearm deaths in Illinois were higher among males (see Figure 17).

Figure 17

Rates of Firearm Deaths in Illinois by Sex (2018-2020)



Note. Data were from homicides and suicides involving a firearm in Illinois (2018-2020) by sex, CDC WONDER Online Database, <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html>.

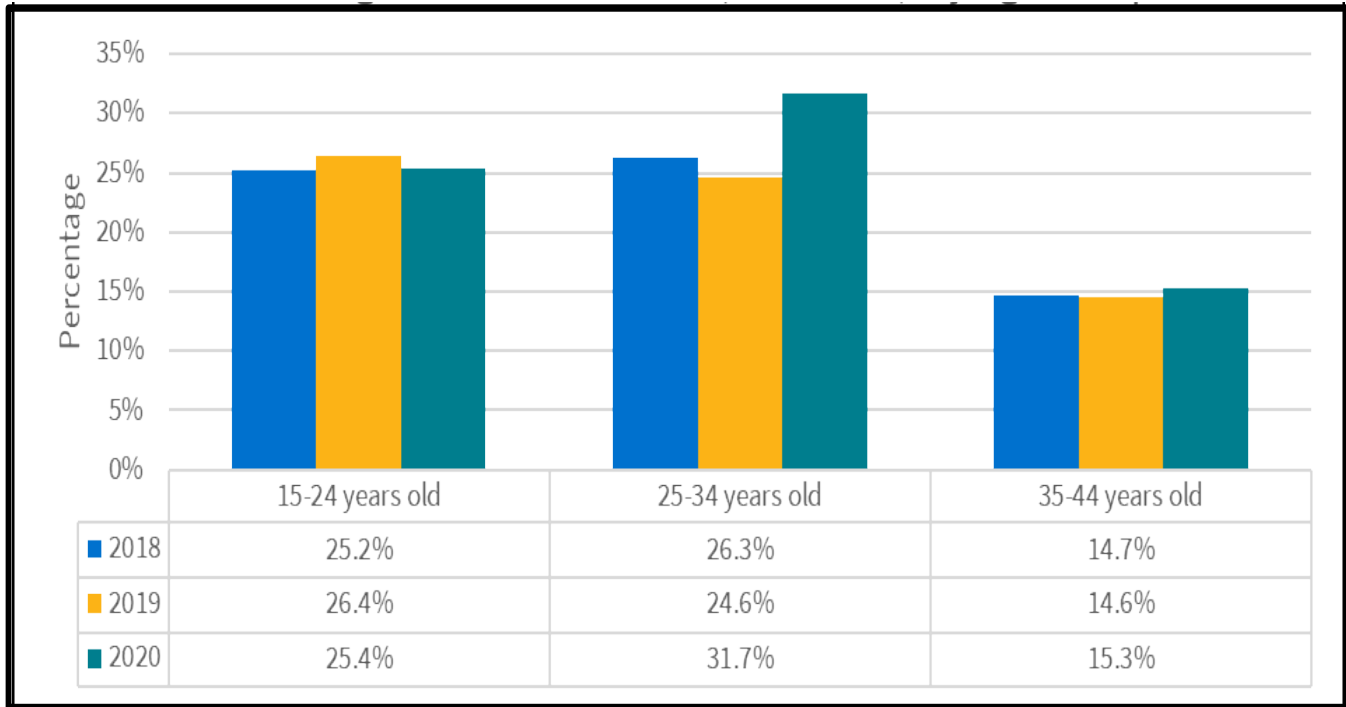
## GUN VIOLENCE

### **Gun Violence by Age**

Rates of firearm deaths in Illinois were highest among individuals between the ages of 15-24 and 25-34. Each age group had consistent rates except for individuals 24-34 years old in 2020 (see Figure 18).

**Figure 18**

*Rates of Firearm Deaths in Illinois by Age Group (2018-2020)*



Note. Data were from homicides and suicides involving a firearm in Illinois (2018-2020) by age group, CDC WONDER Online Database, <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html>.

# ADULT VIOLENT OFFENSES

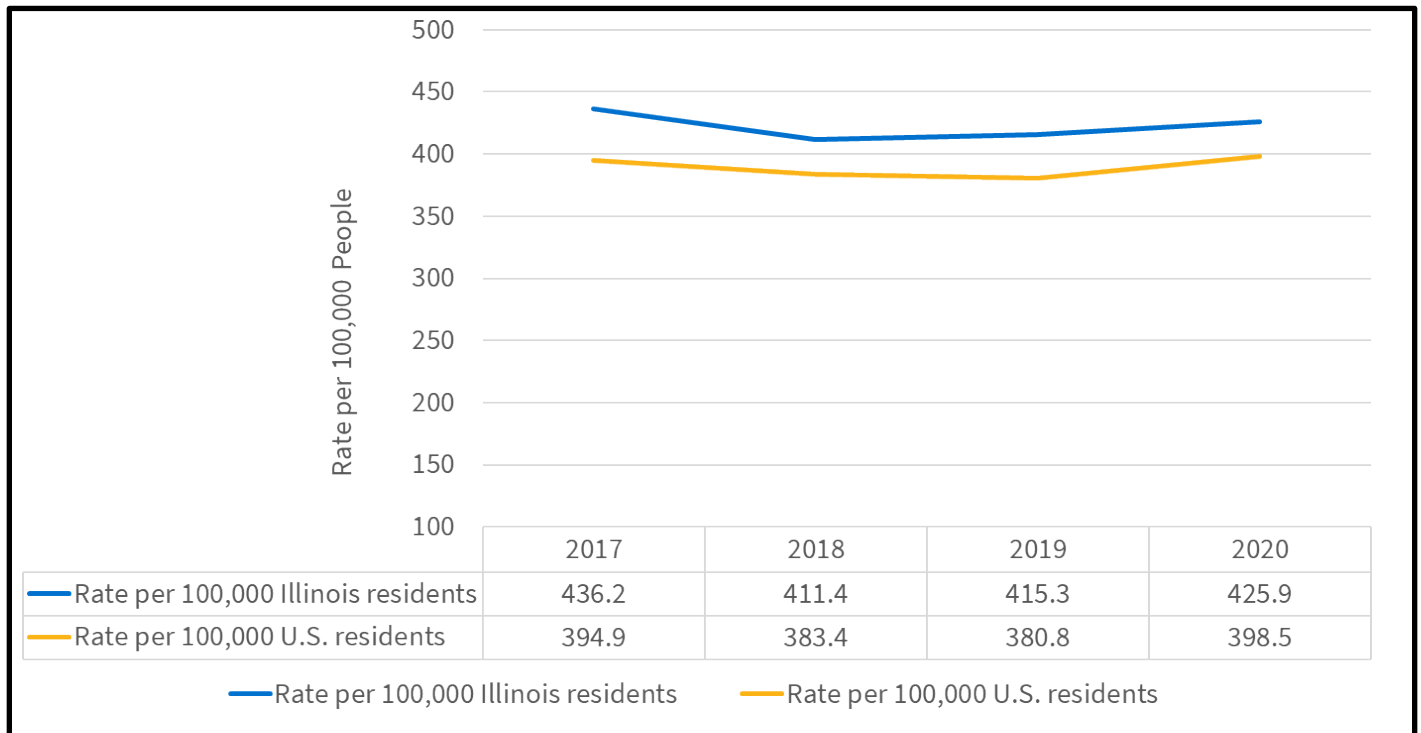
## Adult Violent Offenses

Data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program were utilized to examine trends of adult violent offenses in Illinois and the United States (2017-2020). In the UCR, adult violent offenses include murder, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. All adult violent offense data for Illinois can be publicly accessed via: <https://icjia.illinois.gov/researchhub/datasets/illinois-uniform-crime-reports-ucr-index-crime-offense/>

Illinois had higher rates than the nation did in 2017-2020 (see Figure 19). When examining violent crime by demographics of the person who committed an offense and of the victim, the largest proportions of recorded offenses were associated with individuals ages 20–29, males, Black or African American individuals, and non-Hispanic individuals.

**Figure 19**

*Rates of Adult Violent Offenses in Illinois and U.S. (2017-2020)*



*Note.* Data were from Illinois Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Index Crime Offense dataset (for each year, murder, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault numbers were summed, divided by the population, and then multiplied by 100,000 for the rate per 100,000 for violent offenses), Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, <https://icjia.illinois.gov/researchhub/datasets/illinois-uniform-crime-reports-ucr-index-crime-offense/>

Starting in 2021, UCR transitioned to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Please see <https://ilucr.nibrs.com/#:~:text=On%20January%201%2C%202021%2C%20Illinois,to%20the%201%20UCR%20Program> for more information and additional data.

## ADULT VIOLENT OFFENSES

PolicyMap is an application that visualizes data at different geographic levels (e.g., state, county, census tract). For more information, please see: <https://www.policymap.com/about>

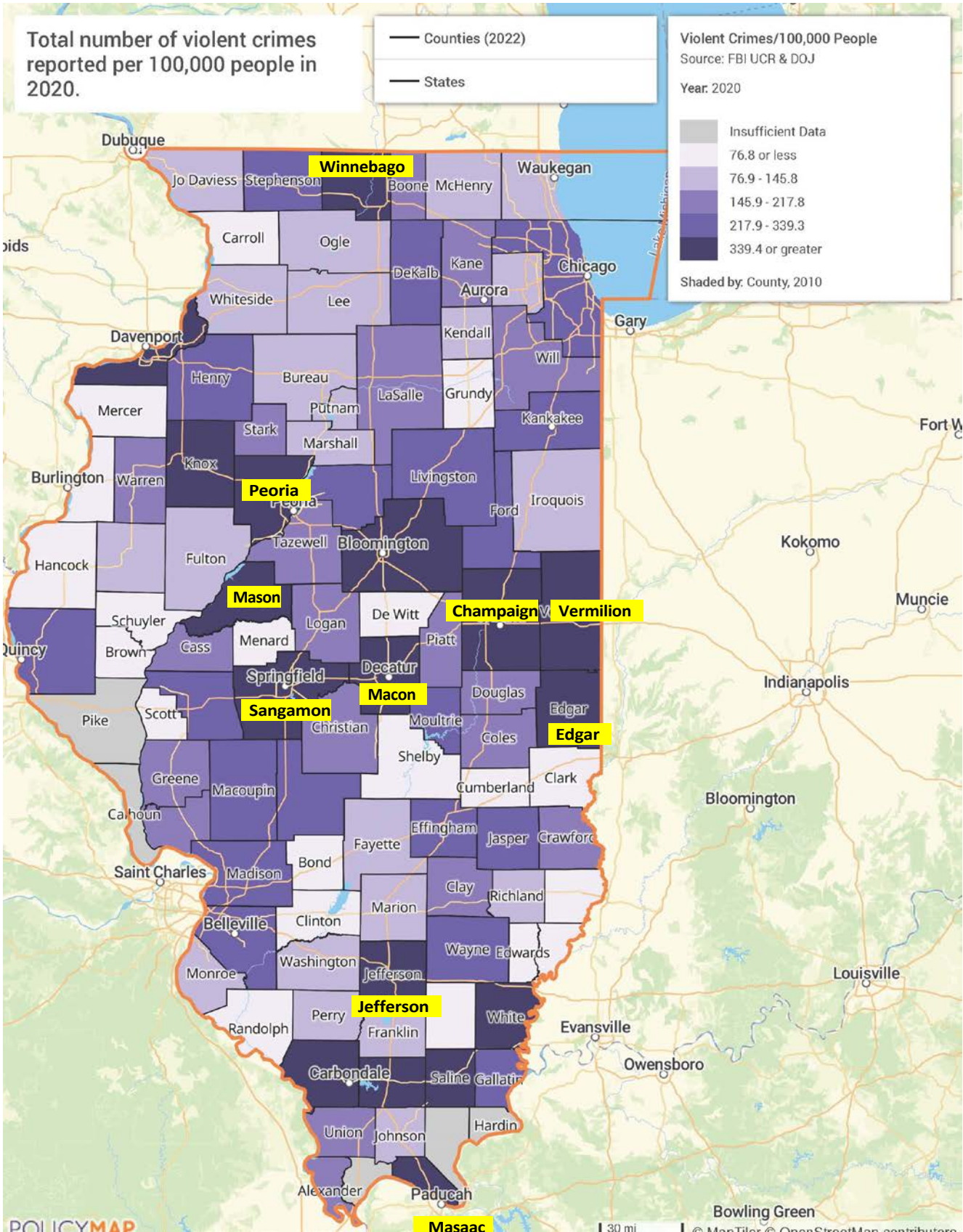
For this report, PolicyMap was utilized to visualize rates of violent crime at the county level (see Figure 20 for 2020 data).

In 2020, the ten counties with the highest rates of violent offenses per 100,000 people included:

1. Winnebago	843.4
2. Vermilion	828.2
3. Sangamon	690.7
4. Peoria	629.9
5. Jefferson	561.9
6. Massac	561.1
7. Macon	523.6
8. Edgar	514.7
9. Champaign	486.3
10. Mason	481.7



**Figure 20**  
*Rates of Adult Violent Offenses in Illinois by County (2020)*



Note. The ten counties with the highest crime rates are labeled with yellow boxes above. Data are from UCR 2020 data, mapped with <https://www.policymap.com/>

## SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

### Summary

Across the forms of violence reviewed in this report, most percentages and rates of violence remained consistent in Illinois from 2018 through the dates covered in our analyses (2020-2023). However, rates of firearm deaths increased in 2020 and remained high in 2022. Disparities in rates of violence still exist for minoritized groups and in certain geographies. These data will be helpful to review in planning for the next Violence Prevention Plan.

### Next Steps

Workgroups for the next Violence Prevention Plan (2025-2029) will review these data, as well as data related to violent offenses reports prepared by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA). The data workgroups will use this information to modify or write new recommendations for the Violence Prevention Plan, making sure the recommendations match data and reflect these trends.

### Questions?

Please contact Dr. Garthe at [rcgarthe@illinois.edu](mailto:rcgarthe@illinois.edu)

**For the previous needs assessment, please see:**

<https://vpp.icjia.cloud/Appendix2NeedsAssessment.pdf>

### References

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