



# 3

## Key findings

### ■ Developmental disabilities

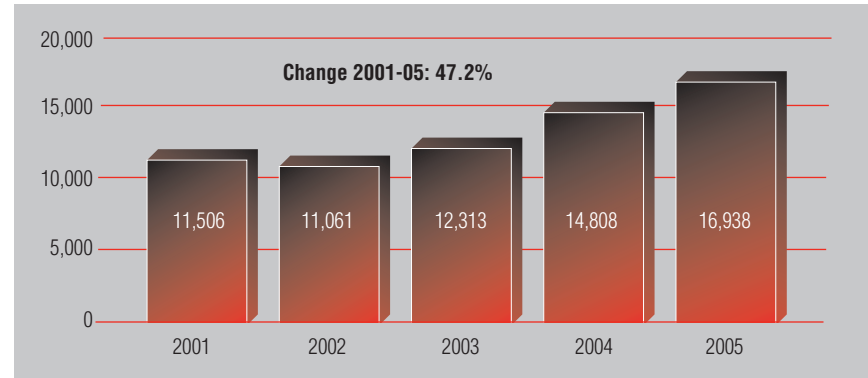
- Nearly 17,000 (or 3.1 percent) Illinois children ages birth to 3 with developmental disabilities are enrolled in Early Intervention.
- The number of children diagnosed with autism is growing, with cases rising from 486 in 1992 to 6,005 in 2003.
- More than 318,000 Illinois school children are receiving special education – an 8.5 percent increase from 2000 to 2005. The biggest increase is among children with autism (a 118.6 percent increase).
- The most common reasons Illinois school children receive special education are specific learning disability (44.2 percent) and speech or language impairment (22.9 percent).

### ■ Mental health

- 18,207 Illinois children were hospitalized for psychoses in 2005, up 23.8 percent since 2000.
- 78 counties report an increase in the number of children hospitalized for psychoses, while 21 show a decrease and three have no change.
- 7.5 percent of Illinois children ages 3 to 17 are reported as having moderate or severe social or emotional difficulties, with children living in poverty reporting the greatest prevalence of difficulties (14.6 percent).

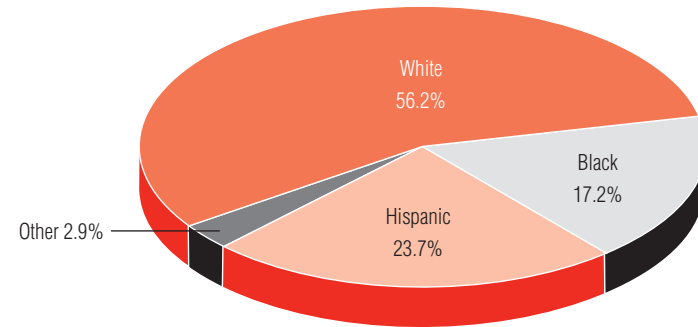
## DEVELOPMENTAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

### Illinois Children Ages Birth to 3 Enrolled in Early Intervention



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

### Illinois Children Ages Birth to 3 Enrolled in Early Intervention by Race / Ethnicity, 2006



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

### Illinois Children Identified With Autism

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Ages 6 to 22	486	615	778	1,065	1,398	1,829	2,354	3,012	3,689	4,424	5,080	6,005
Ages 3 to 22									4,330	5,175	5,921	6,961

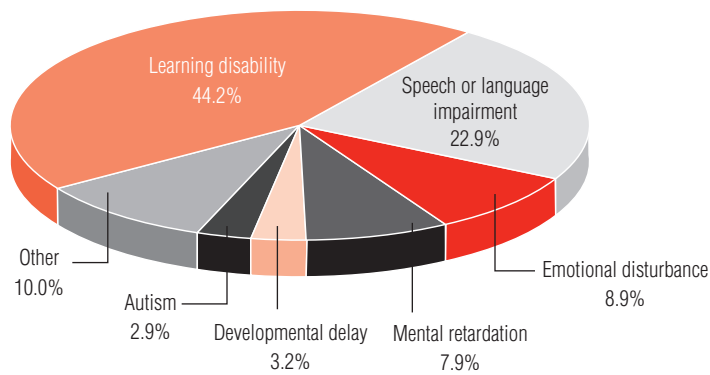
Source: Fighting Autism

### Illinois Children Receiving Special Education by Type of Disability

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change
Total	293,678	301,291	306,387	312,817	317,317	318,508	8.5%
Learning disability	134,093	136,836	138,389	140,687	141,018	140,679	4.9%
Speech or language impairment	73,785	74,707	74,194	74,154	74,080	72,951	-1.1%
Emotional disturbance	30,088	30,534	30,094	29,820	29,573	28,536	-5.2%
Mental retardation	26,844	26,868	26,726	26,560	25,974	25,123	-6.4%
Developmental delay	6,123	6,313	7,459	8,141	9,010	10,188	66.4%
Autism	4,217	5,037	5,985	7,010	8,091	9,211	118.4%
Other	18,528	20,996	23,540	26,455	29,571	31,820	71.7%

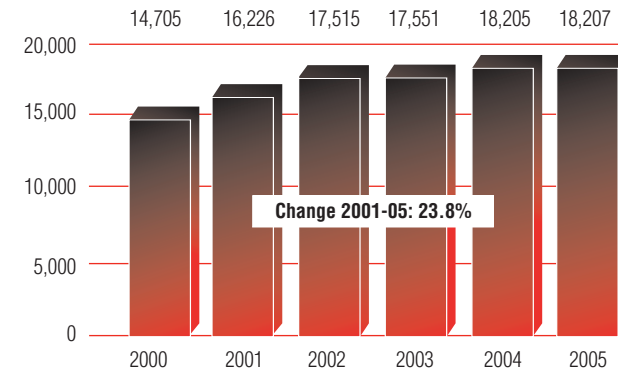
Source: Illinois State Board of Education

### Illinois Children Receiving Special Education by Type of Disability, 2005



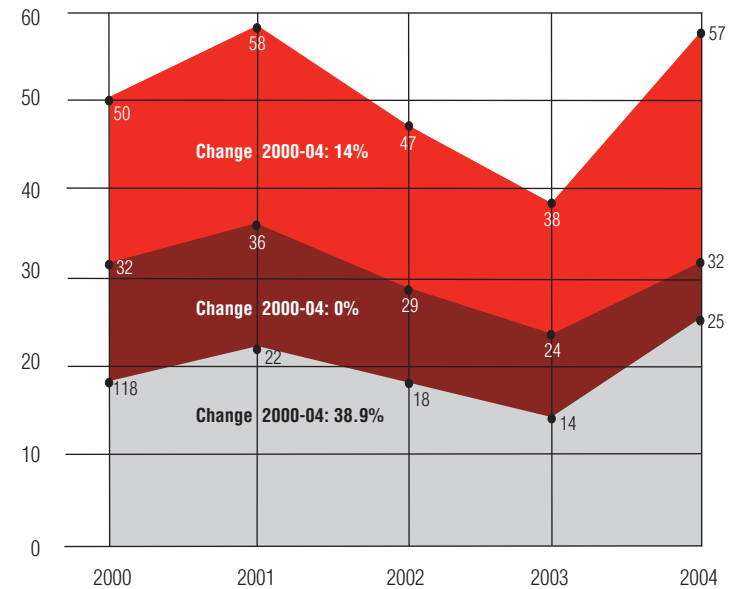
Source: Illinois State Board of Education

### Illinois Children Hospitalized for Psychoses



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

### Illinois Children Who Commit Suicide



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

■ Illinois    ■ Cook County    ■ Other Counties



**Illinois Children Ages 3 to 17 With Social / Emotional Difficulties, 2003**



	Moderate or severe difficulties	No or minor difficulties
All	7.5%	92.5%
White	6.1%	93.9%
Black	13.2%	86.8%
Hispanic	4.4%	95.6%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Survey of Children's Health

**Illinois Children Ages 3 to 17 With Social / Emotional Difficulties by Income Level, 2003**

	Moderate or severe difficulties	No or minor difficulties
Below poverty level*	14.6%	85.4%
Poverty level to twice the poverty level	7.9%	92.1%
Two to four times above the poverty level	5.0%	95.0%
Greater than four times poverty level	5.9%	94.1%

\* The federal poverty level was \$18,810 for a family of four in 2003.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Survey of Children's Health

**Definition:** Early Intervention (EI) is an entitlement program that provides therapy for disabled children and support for their families. Illinois' EI program serves children ages birth to 3 who have a developmental disability or delay of 30 percent or greater and children at risk for such delays (for example, a 6-month-old who cannot hold up his head or a 29-month-old who cannot speak). This indicator shows the number of children with active Individual Family Service Plans. Data are for June 30 of each year. Children are counted in the county in which they live, even if they receive services in another county. Chicago figures may not correspond to totals for Chicago service areas due to a lack of congruent boundaries. The participation rate is the percentage of all children ages birth to 3 who are enrolled in EI; the national average participation rate is 2.2 percent.

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

## EARLY INTERVENTION ENROLLMENT

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006	% change	Participation rate, 2006 (%)*
Illinois	11,506	11,061	12,313	14,808	16,938	47.2	3.1
Adams	58	57	55	48	68	17.2	2.9
Alexander	9	9	7	8	9	0.0	2.3
Bond	20	20	22	30	41	105.0	6.6
Boone	32	42	62	76	72	125.0	3.7
Brown	3	1	4	8	6	100.0	3.2
Bureau	19	30	33	46	33	73.7	2.6
Calhoun	1	2	4	4	3	200.0	1.9
Carroll	4	12	15	12	9	125.0	1.8
Cass	20	23	22	21	16	-20.0	2.8
Champaign	125	99	135	141	145	16.0	2.1
Christian	19	26	24	28	24	26.3	2.0
Clark	11	23	21	21	9	-18.2	1.6
Clay	20	24	15	24	27	35.0	5.2
Clinton	34	43	33	41	42	23.5	3.5
Coles	44	61	60	61	71	61.4	4.2
Cook	2,004	1,942	2,264	2,829	3,321	65.7	3.3
Crawford	34	37	42	31	34	0.0	5.9
Cumberland	10	8	10	12	13	30.0	3.5
De Kalb	105	97	93	95	145	38.1	4.2
De Witt	15	15	11	11	17	13.3	2.8
Douglas	20	23	18	21	27	35.0	3.0
Du Page	613	683	757	1,063	1,184	93.1	3.1
Edgar	17	16	13	13	16	-5.9	2.5
Edwards	8	11	21	27	28	250.0	12.7
Effingham	40	45	42	48	64	60.0	4.7
Fayette	24	24	30	32	37	54.2	5.0
Ford	12	7	7	11	19	58.3	3.9
Franklin	43	51	61	46	54	25.6	3.7
Fulton	29	29	25	35	30	3.4	2.5
Gallatin	13	7	11	20	12	-7.7	6.2
Greene	15	15	18	19	15	0.0	3.0
Grundy	21	22	24	19	49	133.3	3.0
Hamilton	9	7	11	14	16	77.8	6.2
Hancock	10	12	16	11	11	10.0	1.8
Hardin	5	5	2	3	11	120.0	8.3
Henderson	7	4	6	6	6	-14.3	3.2
Henry	23	43	36	42	34	47.8	2.0
Iroquois	26	24	27	24	39	50.0	3.7
Jackson	40	47	29	40	66	65.0	3.3
Jasper	8	10	10	21	14	75.0	3.9
Jefferson	43	49	51	44	60	39.5	4.2
Jersey	12	8	15	13	17	41.7	2.4
Jo Daviess	16	13	14	22	16	0.0	2.4
Johnson	11	12	8	2	17	54.5	4.2
Kane	400	452	520	626	740	85.0	2.9
Kankakee	109	103	108	122	113	3.7	2.5
Kendall	28	39	52	87	103	267.9	2.9
Knox	39	32	42	43	65	66.7	3.6
Lake	791	603	636	789	852	7.7	2.7
LaSalle	83	81	78	105	83	0.0	2.0
Lawrence	27	17	19	27	26	-3.7	5.2
Lee	44	37	40	43	43	-2.3	3.8

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006	% change	Participation rate, 2006 (%)*
Livingston	30	29	31	15	41	36.7	2.7
Logan	20	19	29	24	34	70.0	3.3
Macon	109	75	99	125	135	23.9	3.2
Macoupin	47	52	48	60	62	31.9	3.7
Madison	202	165	212	253	297	47.0	2.9
Marion	74	94	93	104	106	43.2	7.3
Marshall	6	10	13	8	10	66.7	2.4
Mason	7	7	10	10	10	42.9	1.7
Massac	13	10	12	18	22	69.2	3.8
McDonough	27	17	26	23	40	48.1	4.7
McHenry	250	256	300	444	397	58.8	3.1
McLean	127	112	145	167	208	63.8	3.2
Menard	9	7	12	7	14	55.6	3.6
Mercer	8	9	13	13	14	75.0	2.7
Monroe	15	20	18	16	16	6.7	1.5
Montgomery	17	15	25	27	33	94.1	3.4
Morgan	25	34	33	36	41	64.0	3.3
Moultrie	20	17	17	22	13	-35.0	2.5
Ogle	49	37	46	66	71	44.9	4.1
Peoria	161	152	151	163	202	25.5	2.6
Perry	11	21	17	17	18	63.6	2.3
Piatt	14	10	11	13	17	21.4	3.2
Pike	23	19	24	21	9	-60.9	1.6
Pope	4	0	2	3	2	-50.0	2.1
Pulaski	7	7	3	7	8	14.3	2.9
Putnam	6	9	6	6	5	-16.7	2.8
Randolph	18	18	28	27	31	72.2	2.7
Richland	27	38	42	35	30	11.1	5.2
Rock Island	103	100	122	111	177	71.8	3.0
St. Clair	212	202	183	221	257	21.2	2.3
Saline	44	42	37	34	42	-4.5	4.4
Sangamon	241	222	240	256	279	15.8	3.7
Schuyler	11	7	9	7	6	-45.5	2.8
Scott	2	1	3	3	5	150.0	2.7
Shelby	26	29	25	32	43	65.4	5.8
Stark	5	2	4	4	14	180.0	6.9
Stephenson	63	59	74	82	71	12.7	4.1
Tazewell	120	100	107	117	169	40.8	3.5
Union	19	19	17	14	12	-36.8	1.8
Vermilion	80	73	97	100	103	28.8	3.2
Wabash	29	24	35	34	41	41.4	9.3
Warren	11	9	18	14	23	109.1	3.8
Washington	21	16	11	18	11	-47.6	2.2
Wayne	23	19	38	45	38	65.2	6.4
White	25	32	43	32	48	92.0	9.5
Whiteside	50	47	53	53	55	10.0	2.4
Will	609	569	665	841	1,051	72.6	3.8
Williamson	76	73	68	68	79	3.9	3.5
Winnebago	284	309	333	380	375	32.0	3.1
Woodford	24	30	37	48	46	91.7	3.7
Chicago	2,427	2,548	2,949	3,579	4,135	70.4	2.9

\* Percentage of all children age 3 and under enrolled in the EI program.



ILLINOIS CHILDREN RECEIVING SPECIAL EDUCATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

**Definition:** Data are for children ages 3 to 18 served under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Part B and correspond to the academic year (2000 data is the 2000-01 academic year, 2005 data is the 2005-06 academic year, etc.). “Specific learning disability” includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia and developmental aphasia and does not include learning problems that are primarily the result of visual, hearing or motor disabilities, mental impairment, emotional disturbance, or environmental, cultural or economic disadvantage. “Emotional disturbance” indicates a child with one or more of these characteristics over an extended period of time and to a marked degree: 1) an inability to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory or health factors; 2) an inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers and teachers; 3) inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances;

(continued)

	Total			Learning Disability			Speech or Language Impairment		
	2000	2005	% Change	2000	2005	% Change	2000	2005	% Change
Illinois	293,678	318,508	8.5	134,093	140,679	4.9	73,785	72,951	-1.1
Adams	1,645	1,721	4.6	709	799	12.7	474	396	-16.5
Alexander	363	270	-25.6	222	163	-26.6	69	43	-37.7
Bond	425	434	2.1	240	216	-10.0	89	112	25.8
Boone	986	1,287	30.5	461	554	20.2	272	310	14.0
Brown	132	161	22.0	83	93	12.0	21	37	76.2
Bureau	963	1,041	8.1	373	487	30.6	357	259	-27.5
Calhoun	162	172	6.2	104	103	-1.0	30	37	23.3
Carroll	487	509	4.5	253	251	-0.8	114	112	-1.8
Cass	428	439	2.6	199	204	2.5	107	74	-30.8
Champaign	4,280	4,296	0.4	1,743	1,759	0.9	1,395	1,258	-9.8
Christian	830	1,073	29.3	373	489	31.1	238	259	8.8
Clark	543	628	15.7	280	294	5.0	151	133	-11.9
Clay	555	575	3.6	279	233	-16.5	174	204	17.2
Clinton	882	975	10.5	365	428	17.3	325	292	-10.2
Coles	1,538	1,522	-1.0	777	665	-14.4	388	455	17.3
Cook	105,798	109,888	3.9	50,528	53,233	5.4	21,281	19,680	-7.5
Crawford	639	686	7.4	280	283	1.1	218	243	11.5
Cumberland	413	353	-14.5	200	181	-9.5	132	86	-34.8
De Kalb	1,797	2,186	21.6	843	867	2.8	358	508	41.9
De Witt	516	557	7.9	205	229	11.7	160	110	-31.3
Douglas	576	630	9.4	299	333	11.4	141	156	10.6
Du Page	19,154	22,519	17.6	8,683	9,615	10.7	5,354	5,539	3.5
Edgar	743	804	8.2	322	399	23.9	218	206	-5.5
Edwards	146	189	29.5	68	73	7.4	37	49	32.4
Effingham	1,059	1,022	-3.5	418	435	4.1	415	335	-19.3
Fayette	505	558	10.5	250	295	18.0	124	119	-4.0
Ford	378	456	20.6	202	220	8.9	90	103	14.4
Franklin	1,375	1,455	5.8	830	852	2.7	293	303	3.4
Fulton	947	971	2.5	442	433	-2.0	207	162	-21.7
Gallatin	185	194	4.9	86	66	-23.3	54	55	1.9
Greene	470	468	-0.4	272	272	0.0	85	50	-41.2
Grundy	1,325	1,642	23.9	566	589	4.1	449	482	7.3
Hamilton	261	305	16.9	86	137	59.3	110	105	-4.5
Hancock	685	642	-6.3	350	285	-18.6	140	118	-15.7
Hardin	131	132	0.8	73	59	-19.2	33	29	-12.1
Henderson	169	208	23.1	68	94	38.2	31	39	25.8
Henry	1,541	1,393	-9.6	920	646	-29.8	358	359	0.3
Iroquois	889	985	10.8	380	390	2.6	241	252	4.6
Jackson	1,476	1,507	2.1	825	786	-4.7	253	276	9.1
Jasper	297	277	-6.7	149	111	-25.5	81	89	9.9
Jefferson	1,475	1,552	5.2	778	871	12.0	358	298	-16.8
Jersey	405	460	13.6	208	206	-1.0	114	111	-2.6
Jo Daviess	676	578	-14.5	320	292	-8.8	262	164	-37.4
Johnson	358	356	-0.6	186	196	5.4	93	77	-17.2
Kane	12,157	15,605	28.4	5,206	5,895	13.2	3,193	4,418	38.4
Kankakee	3,186	3,148	-1.2	1,539	1,357	-11.8	785	694	-11.6
Kendall	1,462	2,692	84.1	615	1,063	72.8	492	951	93.3
Knox	1,119	1,213	8.4	459	510	11.1	338	273	-19.2
Lake	19,370	21,477	10.9	8,066	8,432	4.5	5,946	5,744	-3.4
LaSalle	2,912	2,961	1.7	1,242	1,160	-6.6	783	708	-9.6
Lawrence	323	396	22.6	149	174	16.8	96	131	36.5
Lee	768	748	-2.6	293	297	1.4	210	167	-20.5

**ILLINOIS CHILDREN RECEIVING SPECIAL EDUCATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY** Continued

	Emotional Disturbance			Mental Retardation			Developmental Delay			Autism			Other Disabilities		
	2000	2005	% Change	2000	2005	% Change	2000	2005	% Change	2000	2005	% Change	2000	2005	% Change
Illinois	30,088	28,536	-5.2	26,844	25,123	-6.4	6,123	10,188	66.4	4,217	9,211	118.4	18,528	31,820	71.7
Adams	139	146	5.0	140	157	12.1	60	71	18.3	23	47	104.3	100	105	5.0
Alexander	25	14	-44.0	20	21	5.0	5	5	0.0	2	5	150.0	20	19	-5.0
Bond	19	18	-5.3	31	21	-32.3	7	5	-28.6	5	12	140.0	34	50	47.1
Boone	85	113	32.9	62	92	48.4	26	38	46.2	16	36	125.0	64	144	125.0
Brown	9	9	0.0	6	4	-33.3	5	5	0.0	1	2	100.0	7	11	57.1
Bureau	68	42	-38.2	57	53	-7.0	8	40	400.0	11	15	36.4	89	145	62.9
Calhoun	13	12	-7.7	11	4	-63.6	2	2	0.0	1	2	100.0	1	12	1,100.0
Carroll	24	23	-4.2	57	38	-33.3	12	12	0.0	5	7	40.0	22	66	200.0
Cass	24	45	87.5	33	34	3.0	19	17	-10.5	5	6	20.0	41	59	43.9
Champaign	361	358	-0.8	402	353	-12.2	62	83	33.9	82	142	73.2	235	343	46.0
Christian	43	48	11.6	76	86	13.2	24	44	83.3	16	25	56.3	60	122	103.3
Clark	35	49	40.0	29	20	-31.0	23	44	91.3	3	10	233.3	22	78	254.5
Clay	18	15	-16.7	38	35	-7.9	23	21	-8.7	7	9	28.6	16	58	262.5
Clinton	36	42	16.7	48	31	-35.4	39	64	64.1	5	17	240.0	64	101	57.8
Coles	189	159	-15.9	109	107	-1.8	14	33	135.7	9	14	55.6	52	89	71.2
Cook	13,175	11,189	-15.1	11,755	10,940	-6.9	1,626	3,061	88.3	1,869	3,544	89.6	5,564	8,241	48.1
Crawford	22	21	-4.5	69	50	-27.5	22	21	-4.5	9	17	88.9	19	51	168.4
Cumberland	23	17	-26.1	31	20	-35.5	6	16	166.7	1	0	-100.0	20	33	65.0
De Kalb	177	193	9.0	114	80	-29.8	42	66	57.1	31	68	119.4	232	404	74.1
De Witt	49	40	-18.4	55	51	-7.3	12	55	358.3	8	11	37.5	27	61	125.9
Douglas	31	45	45.2	53	29	-45.3	15	19	26.7	1	4	300.0	36	44	22.2
Du Page	1,942	1,998	2.9	1,025	1,072	4.6	460	802	74.3	435	1,071	146.2	1,255	2,422	93.0
Edgar	78	53	-32.1	56	35	-37.5	23	38	65.2	4	10	150.0	42	63	50.0
Edwards	13	6	-53.8	14	6	-57.1	4	3	-25.0	3	4	33.3	7	48	585.7
Effingham	58	49	-15.5	85	60	-29.4	14	36	157.1	3	14	366.7	66	93	40.9
Fayette	29	16	-44.8	56	39	-30.4	10	7	-30.0	5	6	20.0	31	76	145.2
Ford	19	17	-10.5	37	24	-35.1	9	23	155.6	0	13	N.A.	21	56	166.7
Franklin	119	105	-11.8	41	44	7.3	50	70	40.0	3	12	300.0	39	69	76.9
Fulton	94	87	-7.4	84	67	-20.2	22	40	81.8	4	18	350.0	94	164	74.5
Gallatin	18	13	-27.8	14	10	-28.6	2	3	50.0	6	5	-16.7	5	42	740.0
Greene	30	45	50.0	52	40	-23.1	15	13	-13.3	3	7	133.3	13	41	215.4
Grundy	115	147	27.8	79	73	-7.6	6	51	750.0	15	54	260.0	95	246	158.9
Hamilton	23	18	-21.7	14	8	-42.9	5	4	-20.0	3	6	100.0	20	27	35.0
Hancock	36	42	16.7	66	60	-9.1	23	43	87.0	6	12	100.0	64	82	28.1
Hardin	5	8	60.0	11	10	-9.1	5	3	-40.0	1	4	300.0	3	19	533.3
Henderson	18	15	-16.7	26	27	3.8	2	2	0.0	1	2	100.0	23	29	26.1
Henry	58	85	46.6	111	109	-1.8	39	35	-10.3	3	23	666.7	52	136	161.5
Iroquois	86	109	26.7	76	59	-22.4	19	20	5.3	13	19	46.2	74	136	83.8
Jackson	199	168	-15.6	92	72	-21.7	30	40	33.3	7	22	214.3	70	143	104.3
Jasper	14	8	-42.9	28	32	14.3	10	10	0.0	3	3	0.0	12	24	100.0
Jefferson	144	144	0.0	125	91	-27.2	38	38	0.0	6	21	250.0	26	89	242.3
Jersey	13	22	69.2	23	22	-4.3	11	8	-27.3	6	21	250.0	30	70	133.3
Jo Daviess	19	17	-10.5	30	25	-16.7	3	6	100.0	4	13	225.0	38	61	60.5
Johnson	28	10	-64.3	20	20	0.0	2	5	150.0	3	5	66.7	26	43	65.4
Kane	1,444	1,611	11.6	932	994	6.7	410	557	35.9	184	475	158.2	788	1,655	110.0
Kankakee	367	330	-10.1	271	247	-8.9	33	73	121.2	27	62	129.6	164	385	134.8
Kendall	157	215	36.9	67	89	32.8	16	44	175.0	23	72	213.0	92	258	180.4
Knox	73	108	47.9	172	153	-11.0	17	25	47.1	7	27	285.7	53	117	120.8
Lake	2,237	2,321	3.8	1,096	1,009	-7.9	413	730	76.8	199	529	165.8	1,413	2,712	91.9
LaSalle	204	229	12.3	218	181	-17.0	47	104	121.3	39	69	76.9	379	510	34.6
Lawrence	25	13	-48.0	31	36	16.1	5	13	160.0	2	4	100.0	15	25	66.7
Lee	70	58	-17.1	86	52	-39.5	19	54	184.2	10	20	100.0	80	100	25.0



ILLINOIS CHILDREN RECEIVING SPECIAL EDUCATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY Continued

	Total			Learning Disability			Speech or Language Impairment		
	2000	2005	% Change	2000	2005	% Change	2000	2005	% Change
Livingston	1,142	1,346	17.9	540	558	3.3	327	429	31.2
Logan	658	653	-0.8	253	233	-7.9	201	176	-12.4
Macon	2,506	2,631	5.0	1,127	1,182	4.9	810	757	-6.5
Macoupin	1,704	1,784	4.7	816	745	-8.7	494	541	9.5
Madison	7,209	8,025	11.3	3,159	3,372	6.7	2,096	2,119	1.1
Marion	1,353	1,674	23.7	625	700	12.0	324	362	11.7
Marshall	276	283	2.5	102	121	18.6	108	67	-38.0
Mason	704	650	-7.7	399	385	-3.5	186	136	-26.9
Massac	451	468	3.8	180	191	6.1	169	121	-28.4
McDonough	909	724	-20.4	437	296	-32.3	122	139	13.9
McHenry	6,922	8,051	16.3	3,203	3,176	-0.8	2,276	2,310	1.5
McLean	3,469	3,822	10.2	1,512	1,519	0.5	1,046	985	-5.8
Menard	425	434	2.1	151	146	-3.3	106	84	-20.8
Mercer	215	242	12.6	115	120	4.3	50	50	0.0
Monroe	568	668	17.6	315	313	-0.6	153	180	17.6
Montgomery	839	806	-3.9	385	359	-6.8	223	183	-17.9
Morgan	981	1,085	10.6	399	421	5.5	257	223	-13.2
Moultrie	391	399	2.0	173	196	13.3	140	112	-20.0
Ogle	1,475	1,572	6.6	750	764	1.9	387	378	-2.3
Peoria	5,446	5,741	5.4	2,191	2,151	-1.8	1,375	1,459	6.1
Perry	528	571	8.1	271	278	2.6	121	121	0.0
Piatt	412	480	16.5	211	265	25.6	152	143	-5.9
Pike	679	619	-8.8	424	373	-12.0	133	109	-18.0
Pope	86	95	10.5	54	47	-13.0	9	15	66.7
Pulaski	251	216	-13.9	138	125	-9.4	33	21	-36.4
Putnam	131	131	0.0	59	68	15.3	23	12	-47.8
Randolph	791	793	0.3	421	413	-1.9	157	180	14.6
Richland	454	407	-10.4	182	157	-13.7	163	138	-15.3
Rock Island	4,002	4,051	1.2	1,898	1,753	-7.6	934	1,004	7.5
St. Clair	7,913	7,859	-0.7	2,987	2,926	-2.0	2,116	1,710	-19.2
Saline	661	818	23.8	283	366	29.3	170	174	2.4
Sangamon	4,861	5,222	7.4	1,640	1,837	12.0	1,508	1,376	-8.8
Schuyler	182	279	53.3	62	106	71.0	81	93	14.8
Scott	210	203	-3.3	109	90	-17.4	53	49	-7.5
Shelby	683	725	6.1	332	306	-7.8	176	218	23.9
Stark	209	207	-1.0	122	122	0.0	56	38	-32.1
Stephenson	1,152	1,052	-8.7	511	434	-15.1	339	258	-23.9
Tazewell	3,146	3,514	11.7	1,420	1,482	4.4	952	1,017	6.8
Union	595	626	5.2	289	295	2.1	179	173	-3.4
Vermilion	2,771	2,807	1.3	1,288	1,122	-12.9	813	795	-2.2
Wabash	302	366	21.2	126	133	5.6	97	123	26.8
Warren	466	446	-4.3	197	205	4.1	151	97	-35.8
Washington	348	395	13.5	155	174	12.3	95	87	-8.4
Wayne	496	550	10.9	263	229	-12.9	141	142	0.7
White	515	553	7.4	232	239	3.0	157	136	-13.4
Whiteside	1,568	1,765	12.6	708	786	11.0	402	406	1.0
Will	11,762	16,037	36.3	4,939	6,749	36.6	3,377	3,989	18.1
Williamson	1,931	1,833	-5.1	1,187	1,016	-14.4	470	382	-18.7
Winnebago	6,752	6,833	1.2	3,199	2,971	-7.1	1,712	1,528	-10.7
Woodford	1,121	1,248	11.3	498	471	-5.4	397	435	9.6

4) a general pervasive mood of anxiety, unhappiness or depression; or 5) a tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems. “Developmental delay” is children ages 3 through 5 who are experiencing delay in physical development, cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, or adaptive development. “Other” includes the following diagnoses: orthopedic impairment, visual impairment, hearing impairment, deafness, deaf-blindness, other health impairment, multiple disabilities and traumatic brain injury. State totals include children in the Department of Corrections.

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

**ILLINOIS CHILDREN RECEIVING SPECIAL EDUCATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY** Continued

	Emotional Disturbance			Mental Retardation			Developmental Delay			Autism			Other Disabilities		
	2000	2005	% Change	2000	2005	% Change	2000	2005	% Change	2000	2005	% Change	2000	2005	% Change
Livingston	68	71	4.4	107	87	-18.7	8	23	187.5	15	35	133.3	77	143	85.7
Logan	58	44	-24.1	77	91	18.2	31	26	-16.1	8	20	150.0	30	63	110.0
Macon	132	135	2.3	355	404	13.8	14	12	-14.3	14	43	207.1	54	98	81.5
Macoupin	117	126	7.7	132	96	-27.3	24	40	66.7	13	28	115.4	108	208	92.6
Madison	668	658	-1.5	588	580	-1.4	117	231	97.4	83	200	141.0	498	865	73.7
Marion	112	179	59.8	115	97	-15.7	52	114	119.2	1	12	1100.0	124	210	69.4
Marshall	24	22	-8.3	16	18	12.5	4	6	50.0	2	3	50.0	20	46	130.0
Mason	13	13	0.0	39	33	-15.4	30	24	-20.0	5	16	220.0	32	43	34.4
Massac	46	54	17.4	30	33	10.0	3	7	133.3	2	9	350.0	21	53	152.4
McDonough	73	52	-28.8	62	40	-35.5	58	60	3.4	3	8	166.7	154	129	-16.2
McHenry	472	493	4.4	224	283	26.3	118	227	92.4	76	194	155.3	553	1,368	147.4
McLean	272	325	19.5	271	248	-8.5	99	160	61.6	53	163	207.5	216	422	95.4
Menard	31	20	-35.5	26	30	15.4	13	24	84.6	5	9	80.0	93	121	30.1
Mercer	18	22	22.2	13	12	-7.7	8	7	-12.5	2	7	250.0	9	24	166.7
Monroe	27	23	-14.8	29	20	-31.0	10	14	40.0	5	25	400.0	29	93	220.7
Montgomery	37	35	-5.4	86	64	-25.6	35	35	0.0	13	38	192.3	60	92	53.3
Morgan	107	111	3.7	135	117	-13.3	26	24	-7.7	7	24	242.9	50	165	230.0
Moultrie	15	18	20.0	29	17	-41.4	18	17	-5.6	0	7	N.A.	16	32	100.0
Ogle	86	92	7.0	81	85	4.9	68	55	-19.1	18	31	72.2	85	167	96.5
Peoria	489	459	-6.1	776	688	-11.3	175	216	23.4	58	120	106.9	382	648	69.6
Perry	52	53	1.9	41	28	-31.7	16	27	68.8	6	19	216.7	21	45	114.3
Piatt	3	9	200.0	37	42	13.5	0	2	N.A.	0	4	N.A.	9	15	66.7
Pike	40	38	-5.0	51	43	-15.7	11	16	45.5	5	5	0.0	15	35	133.3
Pope	10	14	40.0	9	5	-44.4	1	3	200.0	1	1	0.0	2	10	400.0
Pulaski	36	27	-25.0	22	9	-59.1	5	6	20.0	0	5	N.A.	17	23	35.3
Putnam	15	4	-73.3	7	6	-14.3	4	6	50.0	1	7	600.0	22	28	27.3
Randolph	71	38	-46.5	65	42	-35.4	18	23	27.8	14	25	78.6	45	72	60.0
Richland	17	17	0.0	49	43	-12.2	18	15	-16.7	5	4	-20.0	20	33	65.0
Rock Island	414	388	-6.3	432	410	-5.1	93	102	9.7	36	73	102.8	195	321	64.6
St. Clair	785	791	0.8	1,209	1,159	-4.1	120	174	45.0	112	173	54.5	584	926	58.6
Saline	53	44	-17.0	79	67	-15.2	18	23	27.8	6	19	216.7	52	125	140.4
Sangamon	442	353	-20.1	480	433	-9.8	96	241	151.0	86	160	86.0	609	822	35.0
Schuyler	10	19	90.0	18	12	-33.3	0	2	N.A.	3	4	33.3	8	43	437.5
Scott	22	29	31.8	17	13	-23.5	5	3	-40.0	1	4	300.0	3	15	400.0
Shelby	67	56	-16.4	51	48	-5.9	18	35	94.4	3	7	133.3	36	55	52.8
Stark	10	11	10.0	6	10	66.7	3	5	66.7	2	5	150.0	10	16	60.0
Stephenson	61	49	-19.7	87	59	-32.2	14	43	207.1	12	27	125.0	128	182	42.2
Tazewell	155	192	23.9	253	261	3.2	140	128	-8.6	37	80	116.2	189	354	87.3
Union	55	56	1.8	34	41	20.6	11	18	63.6	1	14	1300.0	26	29	11.5
Vermilion	79	139	75.9	283	290	2.5	187	179	-4.3	16	35	118.8	105	247	135.2
Wabash	19	20	5.3	18	19	5.6	9	10	11.1	5	11	120.0	28	50	78.6
Warren	22	37	68.2	63	43	-31.7	6	6	0.0	2	2	0.0	25	56	124.0
Washington	39	43	10.3	12	15	25.0	10	16	60.0	2	5	150.0	35	55	57.1
Wayne	24	31	29.2	22	21	-4.5	7	16	128.6	4	9	125.0	35	102	191.4
White	36	39	8.3	47	21	-55.3	15	23	53.3	5	8	60.0	23	87	278.3
Whiteside	62	89	43.5	127	112	-11.8	97	125	28.9	8	30	275.0	164	217	32.3
Will	1,052	1,378	31.0	1,062	1,061	-0.1	280	632	125.7	230	573	149.1	822	1,655	101.3
Williamson	93	128	37.6	96	124	29.2	19	37	94.7	2	16	700.0	64	130	103.1
Winneshago	669	471	-29.6	593	553	-6.7	127	318	150.4	76	241	217.1	376	751	99.7
Woodford	66	92	39.4	64	67	4.7	6	10	66.7	11	37	236.4	79	136	72.2



**ILLINOIS CHILDREN HOSPITALIZED FOR PSYCHOSES**

**Definition:** “Psychoses” is defined as the following hospital discharge categories: affective disorders; anxiety, somatoform, dissociative and personality disorders; personal history of mental disorder, mental and behavioral problems, observation and screening for mental condition; pre-adult disorders; schizophrenia and related disorders; senility and organic mental disorders; alcohol-related mental disorders; substance-related mental disorders; other mental conditions; and other psychoses. Children are ages birth to 17. Cells marked with an \* indicate one to nine cases, which are masked for confidentiality.

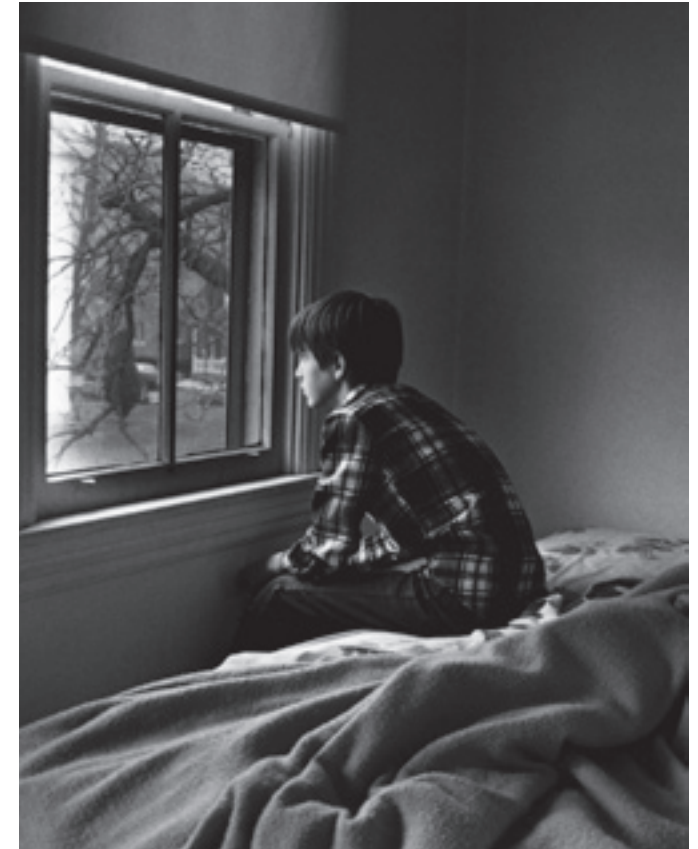
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% Change
Illinois	14,705	16,226	17,515	17,551	18,205	18,207	23.8
Adams	175	173	188	191	154	172	-1.7
Alexander	*	*	0	0	0	*	N.A.
Bond	*	13	*	13	16	16	N.A.
Boone	38	60	43	68	45	38	0.0
Brown	*	*	*	11	10	*	N.A.
Bureau	67	45	63	60	83	55	-17.9
Calhoun	*	*	*	*	14	*	N.A.
Carroll	*	*	11	13	12	15	N.A.
Cass	19	15	*	*	*	*	N.A.
Champaign	209	227	296	453	513	608	190.9
Christian	37	63	43	50	66	57	54.1
Clark	14	*	*	*	*	*	N.A.
Clay	*	13	*	*	*	*	N.A.
Clinton	21	16	17	14	14	26	23.8
Coles	57	55	84	68	67	69	21.1
Cook	6,259	7,547	8,415	8,153	8,095	7,995	28
Crawford	12	12	19	0	*	0	-100.0
Cumberland	15	*	15	28	21	15	0.0
De Kalb	64	89	71	62	95	93	45.3
De Witt	16	28	20	23	19	18	12.5
Douglas	16	22	19	22	20	10	-37.5
Du Page	1038	998	946	979	992	939	-9.5
Edgar	38	26	38	39	32	27	-28.9
Edwards	*	*	*	*	*	0	N.A.
Effingham	21	34	24	28	25	24	14.3
Fayette	21	22	21	20	*	17	-19.0
Ford	10	16	26	19	37	32	220.0
Franklin	21	10	*	12	*	21	0.0
Fulton	39	72	70	61	54	58	48.7
Gallatin	*	*	*	*	*	10	N.A.
Greene	23	20	27	17	13	11	-52.2
Grundy	45	57	50	56	71	58	28.9
Hamilton	*	*	*	*	*	*	N.A.
Hancock	15	13	17	21	22	26	73.3
Hardin	*	0	0	*	0	*	N.A.
Henderson	*	*	*	*	13	*	N.A.
Henry	54	52	61	35	66	76	40.7
Iroquois	43	56	90	79	73	75	74.4
Jackson	25	*	*	10	*	16	-36.0
Jasper	13	*	*	*	*	0	-100.0
Jefferson	88	46	49	45	45	51	-42.0
Jersey	25	40	30	34	32	31	24.0
Jo Daviess	*	*	*	*	*	*	N.A.
Johnson	*	*	*	*	*	*	N.A.
Kane	634	635	643	669	687	701	10.6
Kankakee	246	254	273	243	259	204	-17.1
Kendall	127	88	163	149	183	187	47.2
Knox	45	42	45	60	64	60	33.3
Lake	746	785	838	963	974	911	22.1
La Salle	214	193	232	247	249	278	29.9
Lawrence	16	13	12	*	*	0	-100.0
Lee	25	45	21	35	45	50	100.0

**ILLINOIS CHILDREN HOSPITALIZED FOR PSYCHOSES** Continued

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% Change
Livingston	43	35	62	85	91	74	72.1
Logan	53	35	53	41	49	28	-47.2
Macon	220	325	340	370	274	236	7.3
Macoupin	72	81	78	58	62	87	20.8
Madison	374	363	315	330	384	434	16.0
Marion	48	32	28	11	21	13	-72.9
Marshall	13	15	*	*	12	15	15.4
Mason	36	20	25	28	20	19	-47.2
Massac	*	*	*	*	*	*	N.A.
McDonough	28	34	35	21	35	33	17.9
McHenry	434	479	422	462	530	468	7.8
McLean	106	104	113	123	111	134	26.4
Menard	24	16	18	19	29	26	8.3
Mercer	11	16	*	*	13	13	18.2
Monroe	*	*	*	*	*	*	N.A.
Montgomery	37	21	28	17	36	38	2.7
Morgan	31	23	23	15	16	19	-38.7
Moultrie	10	13	19	21	25	31	210.0
Ogle	43	43	98	92	86	93	116.3
Peoria	322	319	379	436	413	401	24.5
Perry	*	*	*	*	*	*	N.A.
Piatt	12	20	10	27	17	19	58.3
Pike	14	17	14	20	16	16	14.3
Pope	*	*	*	*	*	*	N.A.
Pulaski	*	*	*	*	*	*	N.A.
Putnam	14	13	18	24	37	20	42.9
Randolph	24	*	11	10	*	15	-37.5
Richard	*	*	*	*	*	0	N.A.
Rock Island	226	287	252	202	240	234	3.5
St. Clair	282	287	294	279	311	331	17.4
Saline	*	*	*	*	*	*	N.A.
Sangamon	243	286	299	258	360	333	37.0
Schuyler	17	15	25	24	28	28	64.7
Scott	*	*	29	23	19	17	N.A.
Shelby	31	34	17	16	20	13	-58.1
Stark	*	*	*	*	*	*	N.A.
Stephenson	25	29	42	52	61	79	216.0
Tazewell	205	185	181	204	224	220	7.3
Union	*	*	*	*	*	*	N.A.
Vermillion	105	100	119	83	130	113	7.6
Wabash	*	12	0	*	0	*	N.A.
Warren	20	18	22	10	14	13	-35.0
Washington	22	20	23	29	40	48	118.2
Wayne	*	*	*	*	*	*	N.A.
White	14	19	15	*	0	*	N.A.
Whiteside	22	41	42	56	52	89	304.5
Will	595	553	687	682	781	893	50.1
Williamson	29	13	14	15	25	26	-10.3
Winnebago	249	347	334	312	385	417	67.5
Woodford	60	61	51	46	58	71	18.3

\* Indicates one to nine cases





## Is There Really An Epidemic of Autism? Not Really, But...

By Bennett L. Leventhal, M.D.  
Director, Center for Child Mental Health & Developmental Neuroscience  
Institute for Juvenile Research,  
University of Illinois—Chicago

Recently there has been much concern because there seem to be so many more children affected by autism.

Some have even suggested that there is an epidemic of the disorder caused by such things as defective vaccines, environmental toxins and other unknown elements in the environment that are the result of our wasteful, contemporary society.

A careful examination of the scientific data suggests that there is little mystery to the fact that cases of autism seem more common. So, what is the real story?

Despite the fact that autism was officially first described and named in 1942, there have been many cases reported in the literature previously. So it is not a new disorder.

Official, internationally accepted diagnostic criteria were not established until around 1990. Before that time, it was difficult to compare the number of cases found in one study with those found in another. In addition to autism, these criteria include four related conditions among the pervasive developmental disorders (or autism spectrum disorders), thus broadly increasing the number of individuals who fall under the rubric of “autism.”

Most of the recent alarm about the rising number of cases has come from the educational system, where the demand for autism services has risen dramatically in the past 15 to 20 years. This demand has been fueled by changes in education law, earlier identification of cases and greater demand by parents.

Careful, replicated epidemiologic studies suggest that the actual prevalence of autism spectrum disorders (number of cases at any point in time)

is between 0.65 percent and 1.00 percent. While this is a dramatic increase from previously cited numbers of 0.05 percent to 0.1 percent, the population with “true autism” still accounts for a stable 0.1 percent. So what accounts for the actual increase in prevalence? Studies have shown that each of the following contributes:

- Broadened diagnostic criteria now include many more individuals with syndromes related to autism, such as Asperger Syndrome and Pervasive Developmental Disorder/Not Otherwise Specified, the so-called “milder forms of autism.”
- Counting of affected individuals used to largely focus on school-aged children. Now more individuals are being counted because we have the capability to make diagnoses as early as age 1 and know that the disorder persists throughout the lifespan and beyond school age.

- Until 1990, most school districts had no criteria for classifying children under the category of autism. Therefore, it is no surprise that once children could be properly labeled there would be an increase in the numbers in that category.
- The past 30 years have seen a dramatic change in the concepts of the causes of autism. Since it is no longer a disorder that is considered to be caused by poor parenting, there is less shame and discrimination. Public advocacy has dramatically increased and families are willing to stand up and be counted. Additionally, individuals with autism are no longer hidden in shame but proudly take part in the communities around them.

There have been no reputable studies that suggest that environmental toxins or vaccines actually increase the prevalence of autism. For the most part, overwhelming evidence now suggests that autism is a complex genetic disorder that leads to disruptions in brain function.

In the final analysis, while we are a bit saddened that we did not see them before, we should be pleased that we can now properly and accurately count many more individuals with autism spectrum disorders in our community. The time has come to focus on fairly providing all individuals with autism, children and adults, with the evidence-based interventions and services that will improve their lives and quit wasting time and resources on unsubstantiated claims about causality and unproven “treatments.”





## Early Intervention: Helping Families Help Young Children Grow and Learn

By Tina Copeland, LCSW  
Associate Director, University of  
Illinois at Chicago Child/Family  
Development Center—Chicago

Early intervention is a comprehensive system of services and supports for young children under 36 months of age with disabilities or developmental delays and their families.

A federal law, called the Individuals with Disabilities Educational Act (IDEA), describes the required elements of the comprehensive system and establishes early intervention (EI) implementation guidelines for each state.

The goal of early intervention is to help families to help their infants and toddlers grow and learn. Early intervention services can help children who are having problems moving their bodies to sit or stand, hearing or seeing, being understood, interacting with adults or children, playing with toys and more. Families who have a child who qualifies for early intervention services will work with a team of professionals to create an Individualized Family Service Plan. This planning document describes what the child can do now, what the family wants their child to be able to do in the future and how the professionals will help the child and family meet these goals.

Illinois's Early Intervention system is overseen by the Illinois Department of Human Services. Regional service coordination agencies (called Child and Family Connections offices) manage the logistics of taking the first calls from families or referring professionals and arranging for eligibility evaluations at no cost to families. If a child is eligible for EI services, the local agencies will authorize and locate appropriate providers and services for the child and family and determine the family's

level of financial payment for services. According to IDEA, EI services should be provided to families in the places where typically developing children live, play, and learn such as the family home, child-care settings, community play groups, and everyday community settings. Quality early intervention occurs when the family and interventionists work together as full partners in these various settings.

Well-trained early intervention professionals use specialized knowledge and training to teach caregivers how to help children learn skills such as moving, reaching, grasping, focusing, and communicating so that children can learn and grow to their fullest extent.

Because each state and locality has designed its own response to the federal mandates with differing levels of oversight, families are experiencing significant differences in the nature and quality of early intervention services their child receives.

Illinois' Early Intervention system reflects many of the challenges experienced in other states, including:

- A limited supply of adequately prepared early intervention specialists.
- Services that use a medical model of treating the child as the primary focus and that do not coach and train the parent.
- Large service coordination case-loads (of 50 to 75 cases) which impede the service coordinator's ability to provide or mediate services as intended by IDEA.

There is increasing recognition that today's early intervention system remains challenged, and it is essential to address those challenges.

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## Bridging the Gaps in Children's Mental Care

By Terry Carmichael, M.S.W., M.Div.  
Community Behavioral Healthcare  
Association of Illinois—Springfield

The words “failure is not an option” should certainly be applied to the fate of thousands of children who have mental health issues, and yet statistics show they go untreated. One of every five children and adolescents has a mental disorder, and one in 10 has a serious emotional disturbance that affects daily functioning. But only one out of five children who need mental health care receives it.

To address this crisis, one must ask, “Where are the vision and plan for children’s mental health care in the nation, and even more importantly, in Illinois?”

Two national reports—the U.S. Surgeon General’s report in 2001 and the President’s New Freedom Commission on Mental Health in 2003—served as a “call to action” to implement a comprehensive behavioral health care system. In Illinois, the Illinois Children’s Mental Health Partnership has created and is working on a plan for a comprehensive children’s mental health system.

Research confirms that childhood is a critical time for promoting social and emotional development and preventing mental and emotional disorders. In fact, the precursors for many adult mental disorders can be found in childhood. Optimal mental health is marked by achieving key milestones and developing secure attachments, satisfying social relationships and effective coping skills.

Mental illnesses and disorders affect children and youth from all socioeconomic and racial/ethnic backgrounds. Several factors predispose some children to greater risk:

- Poverty.
- Low birth weight.
- Exposure to environmental toxins.
- Child abuse and neglect.
- Exposure to traumatic events or violence.
- The presence of a mental disorder in a parent.
- Prenatal damage from exposure to alcohol, illegal drugs, and tobacco.

Research suggests that many mental health problems and disorders in children and youth may be prevented or ameliorated by closing the care gaps through the development and implementation of a comprehensive and coordinated mental health system. This system would integrate care models for prevention, early detection and intervention.

Prevention and early intervention efforts have been shown to be beneficial and cost effective and reduce the need for more costly interventions. Early mental health care intervention efforts can improve school readiness, academic achievement and reduce the need for grade retention.

Research within the juvenile justice population finds gaps in care. Many youth end up in the juvenile justice system for behavior brought on by or associated with a mental health disorder. A large number, however, are incarcerated for relatively minor, non-violent offenses. Early detection and treatment of a mental health illness can further divert youth from going deeper into the juvenile justice system.

The Illinois Children’s Mental Health Partnership is working toward a vision of a children’s mental health system that is comprehensive, coordinated and integrated across multiple entities: schools, primary care, juvenile justice, child welfare, public health and substance abuse prevention/treatment. This vision must place the family and child as center of its activities with an outcome of helping children to achieve their full potential. State and local leadership must work together to share in this vision and implement a plan that meets the mental health needs of children and youth. Failure is not an option—it is the right thing to do.