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### To Young People:

This booklet tells about laws that apply to you in common situations. It will help you know what rights and responsibilities the law says you have.

Even though most of the information in this booklet affects young persons more than adults, remember that most laws affecting adults also apply to you. The law exists to protect everyone. We must all know what it says if we are to act as responsible members of society.

For more information, see the suggestions under "To Parents" and at the end of this booklet.

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### To Parents:

The Illinois General Assembly each year considers many bills dealing primarily with the young people of the state. In order to follow this process, citizens need to know what the laws already say about the rights and duties of young people. This booklet, prepared by the Legislative Research Unit, summarizes the major laws in that area.

For more information about any of these laws, check the references at the end of each section. Your legislator's office can get you a copy of any of these laws and find out for you whether any bills on the same subject are being considered in the General Assembly.

The booklet is also designed to be read by young people themselves, and for that purpose is arranged by questions they are likely to ask about laws affecting youth. Suggestions by parents or their offspring for other topics to be addressed may be sent to your legislator for inclusion in the next edition.

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### 1. BICYCLING, HITCHHIKING, DRIVING

#### Bicycling

*What does the law say about bicycling?*

First, when you ride a bicycle on the street you are legally treated as driving a vehicle, not walking.<sup>1</sup> Thus you are required to go on the RIGHT side of any two-way street or road.<sup>2</sup> Riding on the left side is not only illegal, but also dangerous.

Why?

In the left lane you and the cars are moving *toward* each other, so your speeds are combined in determining how fast you come together. For example, if a car is going at 25 m.p.h. and you are going at 15, you come together at a speed of 40 m.p.h. Some drivers may not see you in time to avoid a collision, especially if cars in front partly block their view. Also, it is very unlikely you could survive a collision with a car at 40 m.p.h. In the right lane, however, you are going in the same direction as cars; if you go at 15 m.p.h. and a car at 25, it is approaching you at only 10 m.p.h. Thus the driver has *four* times as long to see and avoid you in this example, and you have more chance to survive if a car does hit you.

*What else?*

The law requires you, like the driver of a car, to stop at red lights<sup>3</sup> and give signals before turning.<sup>4</sup> Also, it is illegal to carry a package that is so large it prevents you from being able to use both hands when necessary.<sup>5</sup>

*How about night riding?*

If you ride at night your bicycle must have a headlamp in front and a reflector, at least, in the back. (A red lamp may be used in the back along with the reflector.)<sup>6</sup> The sad truth, however,

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## Hitchhiking

which many bicyclists of all ages have learned the hard way, is that motorists have trouble seeing those little red lights and reflectors.

### *May I ride on the sidewalk?*

Unless prohibited by local traffic controls you may, and at night it's safer than riding on the street. But you are still required to have the light and reflector mentioned above; the light is important to avoid hitting pedestrians. Also, on sidewalks in the day or night you're required to yield the right of way to pedestrians and give them a warning sound (such as a bell) before passing them.<sup>7</sup> However, a loud warning may scare pedestrians into jumping into your path, so it's best to ride slowly as you approach and give a warning.

You may have seen a pamphlet called "Illinois Bicycle Rules of the Road." It lists other laws and suggestions for safe bicycle riding. Copies of it should be available at places like libraries, schools, and other public buildings.<sup>8</sup> Everyone should read it before riding on the streets.

Parents should be aware that it is against the law for them to authorize, or knowingly to permit, their children to violate the laws relating to bicycling.<sup>9</sup>

### *Is hitchhiking legal?*

There is no state law against hitchhiking in Illinois, except on controlled-access highways such as Interstate and toll highways.<sup>10</sup> It may be prohibited by some local ordinances. A state law does prohibit standing on the *pavement* of a street, road, or highway to hitch rides.<sup>11</sup> More important, some drivers consider hitchhikers fair game for robbery or sexual attack. They apparently "reason" that since hitchhiking is dangerous, anyone who would do it is willing to take his/her chances. If you are stranded somewhere and absolutely must hitchhike, consider accepting rides only from women (especially if you are a girl). Another tip is to check the inside door handle of the passenger's door *before* entering the car; some rapists remove or disengage the handle so people they pick up will be trapped.

Although these precautions may help, there is no safe way to hitchhike because really dangerous criminals often carry guns or knives. Maybe you can tell who they are by the way they look. But remember that many of them have already fooled at least one jury into thinking them innocent.

While we're on the subject of hitchhikers: If you are old enough to drive, the best advice about hitchhikers is not to pick them up

(unless you happen to know them). Hitchhikers can be dangerous to drivers, as well as the other way around.

## Driving

*How old must I be to drive a car?*

You can apply for a driver's license at age 18.<sup>12</sup> Or you may apply for a license at age 16 if you have passed an approved driver education course and have the written consent of a parent or guardian.<sup>13</sup>

*What is an instruction permit?*

This permit lets you drive a car if a licensed driver is sitting beside you. You can get an instruction permit at age 15 if you are taking an approved driver education course.<sup>14</sup> While you are taking the course the permit allows you to drive only when accompanied by the course instructor or by your parent or guardian. After completing the course you may use the permit to drive accompanied by any person who is licensed and has at least 1 year's driving experience.

You can apply for a license or permit at a local driver licensing station (listed in the phone directory under "Secretary of State" in the listings of state agencies). The station, or a driver education teacher, should have copies of

'Illinois Rules of the Road," a booklet summarizing the laws that apply to driving and parking cars.

## 2. CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

*Do adult criminal laws apply to me?*

Yes. You are not excused for criminal acts by being under adult age. However, the method of enforcing the criminal laws may be different. Most criminal acts by persons under 17 are dealt with by the juvenile court as described under the next few questions.<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless, in some situations even a person under 17 is tried in the regular courts. These situations are: (1) the minor is charged with a "traffic, boating[,] or fish and game law violation";<sup>2</sup> (2) the minor was at least 15 years old when (s)he is alleged to have committed murder, aggravated criminal sexual assault, or armed robbery with a firearm;<sup>3</sup> or (3) the minor was at least 13 years old and the judge decides it is in the best interest of the minor or of the public to try the case in the regular courts.<sup>4</sup>

*What is the juvenile court?*

It is a part of the trial court for civil cases involving persons under 18, and criminal cases involving those under 17. (In some cases the juvenile court can deal with persons up to age 21.) The juvenile court also hears cases involving parental abuse or neglect.

*What happens if I go to juvenile court?*

Before the court hearing you and your parents should find out as much as possible about the purpose of the hearing and what each of you should do. Your parents should go with you to the hearing. You also have the right to have a lawyer. If your parents cannot pay for a lawyer, they should ask to have a free lawyer appointed.<sup>5</sup>

At the hearing, the judge will try to find out what happened. You have the right to tell your side of the story. If you have one or more witnesses to back up your story, your lawyer can have them brought in and questioned.<sup>6</sup> All of this should be planned before the hearing in a discussion between you and your lawyer.

Juvenile court hearings are private. Members of the general public, who are not your relatives or your lawyer, are not allowed to attend.<sup>7</sup>

*What can the juvenile judge do to me?*

If you are charged with a criminal act and the judge decides that you did it, (s)he can make you a "ward of the court." This means that the court can supervise where you live and what you do. In that case the judge will order that a

later hearing be held to decide what should happen to you. The later hearing is called a "dispositional" hearing.<sup>8</sup>

At a dispositional hearing, if the judge has decided that you committed a criminal act, (s)he can order any of several things. These include sending you to the Illinois Department of Corrections for confinement in a youth correctional center, sending you to a local detention center, or placing you in the custody or guardianship of someone other than your parents.<sup>9</sup> Some of these orders can last until you become 21. Although a juvenile-court judge does not *have* to do any of these things to you, be aware that the judge has the authority to do them if you are found to have committed a criminal action.

*Can I appeal the judge's decision?*

Yes. The right of appeal to the next higher court (the Illinois Appellate Court) exists in juvenile as in other cases.<sup>10</sup> But remember that an appeal can be expensive. And even if you get one, the Appellate Court will not reverse the decision of the juvenile-court judge merely because the Appellate Court judges might have decided the case differently. You must show that the juvenile-court judge's decision was legally wrong in order to win in an appeal.

*What are some of the major criminal laws?*

You no doubt know about the "big" crimes--things like murder, robbery, theft, and arson. Here are some less well-known crimes that may be more applicable to young people, along with their maximum penalties:

- Intentionally damaging someone's property without his/her consent (364 days in jail and/or a \$1,000 fine; if the amount of damage exceeds \$300, 3 years and/or \$10,000 fine).<sup>11</sup>
- Entering on or remaining on the land of another if the owner has given notice, either by clearly visible sign or orally just before or during the trespass, that entry is forbidden (30 days and/or a \$500 fine).<sup>12</sup>
- Entering, obtaining use of, or damaging a computer system or computer network without the consent of the owner(s) (364 days and/or \$1,000 fine; if computer time or other thing worth over \$1,000 is taken, 3 years and/or \$10,000 fine).<sup>13</sup>
- Carrying a dangerous weapon within the grounds of any school or college (3 years and/or \$10,000 fine). Carrying a dangerous weapon for the purpose of illegal use, or carrying a concealed weapon such as a switchblade or pistol (364 days and/or \$1,000 fine).<sup>14</sup>

- Unauthorized connection to cable television service (6 months and/or \$500 fine; if done for money, 364 days and/or \$1,000 fine).<sup>15</sup>
- Sending a false fire alarm (3 years and/or \$10,000 fine) or false bomb warning (364 days and/or \$1,000 fine).<sup>16</sup>
- Library theft or mutilation of material (364 days and/or \$1,000 fine; if loss exceeds \$300, 5 years and/or \$10,000 fine).<sup>17</sup>
- Throwing litter anywhere without consent (\$500 fine).<sup>18</sup>

There are many other crimes set forth in the Illinois statutes. In general, anything that causes harm, either intentionally or through carelessness, to another person, a business, or another organization is likely to be a crime. Local law-enforcement agencies probably can tell you whether something not mentioned here is prohibited.

*Can I get in trouble for helping someone else do any of these things?*

Yes. It is just as much a crime to induce or help someone commit a crime as to do it yourself.<sup>19</sup>

### 3. DRUGS (INCLUDING ALCOHOL AND NICOTINE)

*Why is nicotine included in the section on drugs?*

Because it is a drug, and is quite addicting if used for very long. Most adult smokers have tried to quit several times, but each time have been drawn back to smoking. The reason is explained in this article from a science magazine:

... cigarette smokers report that they need to smoke in order to focus their attention, to avoid drowsiness and a sense of blurred consciousness.

Once the smoking habit is well established, preventing withdrawal becomes the major motivation for continuing it.... [A series of experiments showed] that chronic smokers are not made *less* irritable than other people by their habit; rather, they are protected from becoming *more* irritable.<sup>1</sup>

In other words, a smoker needs a fix of nicotine to feel as good as a nonsmoker feels normally. No wonder smokers find it hard to quit!

*What are the laws about smoking?*

In an attempt to prevent young people from getting started on nicotine, the legislature has prohibited persons under 18 from buying tobacco in any form for personal use.<sup>2</sup> It is also a crime for anyone to sell tobacco to a person under 18 for personal use.<sup>3</sup>

Also, the State Fire Marshal has banned smoking in theaters

and elevators because of the health and fire hazard. Illinois does not yet have a law banning smoking in other public places, but many other states (and some cities) do. The law increasingly protects the right of nonsmokers to be free from the health hazards of tobacco smoke in enclosed places, such as airplanes and offices.

*What about drinking?*

Illinois has joined a growing trend, supported by the federal government, to prohibit sale of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21.<sup>4</sup> It is also a crime for a person under 21 to use false evidence of age, such as a fake ID card, to buy alcohol.<sup>5</sup>

*Why can't I drink if I'm responsible about it?*

The fact is that it's impossible to tell beforehand who will be moderate in drinking and who won't. Tens of thousands of deaths are caused on the highways each year by adult drunks who would have been kept off the road if there were any way to tell who they are. Alcohol abuse *is* a more serious problem among young people than in the population as a whole, so Congress and the state legislature are trying to fight the problem where it is greatest.

*What exactly is the law about carrying drinks in a car?*



It is illegal for a driver or passenger to have any alcoholic beverage in the passenger area of a car while on the road unless it is "in the original container and with the seal unbroken."<sup>6</sup> This law is intended to prevent people from drinking while driving, and applies to drivers and passengers of all ages. Of course, if you had liquor in an open container in the trunk it might spill, so for practical purposes just remember not to have any opened alcoholic beverage anywhere in a car, whether or not you are drinking it.

*What are the penalties for drunk driving?*

Driving while under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs that prevent safe driving causes mandatory revocation of the driver's license and is further punishable by up to 364 days in jail and/or a fine up to \$1,000.<sup>7</sup> The offender will not be issued another driver's license for at least 3 months after the revocation.<sup>8</sup> By driving on a street, road, or highway you give consent to have your breath or blood tested if police think you are driving under the influence of alcohol and/or another drug.<sup>9</sup> And you will be criminally and morally responsible if you injure or kill anyone.

*How serious a crime is it to use marijuana?*

It depends on how much you have in your possession. The law

disapproves of marijuana use because of concern about effects of its repeated use. According to some doctors who have treated young users of marijuana, these effects often include loss of motivation, increase in mood swings, and inability to deal with reality.<sup>10</sup> However, the legislature has also recognized that the distributors and sellers of illegal drugs are more dangerous than people who buy small amounts for their own use. Therefore, the penalties for possession go from moderate to quite severe with the possession of greater and greater amounts. This chart shows the maximum penalties for possessing various amounts of marijuana (or of any substance contain THC, the active ingredient in marijuana).<sup>11</sup> There are about 28 grams in an ounce.

<u>Amount possessed</u>	<u>Maximum imprisonment</u>	<u>Maximum fine</u>
Up to 2 1/2 grams	30 days	\$ 500
Up to 10 grams	6 months	500
Up to 30 grams*	364 days	1,000
Up to 500 grams*	3 years	10,000
Over 500 grams	5 years	10,000
Manufacture or delivery of over 500 grams	7 years	100,000
Conspiracy with others to distribute marijuana	5 years	200,000 plus forfeiture of profits

\*For repeat offense, penalties are those for next higher amount.

Thus, while the law goes most heavily after those who profit from the marijuana trade, it does not treat personal use lightly.

*What are the penalties for possession of other drugs?*

The following are examples of the maximum penalties for possession *without manufacture or delivery* of major abused drugs.<sup>12</sup> (Manufacture or delivery is a more serious offense.)

Amphetamines: 200 grams or more	
Cocaine: 30 grams or more	} 4 to 15 years and/or up to \$200,000
Heroin: 30 grams or more	
LSD: 15 grams or more	
PCP: 30 grams or more	
Peyote: 200 grams or more	
A smaller amount of any substance listed above	} 1 to 3 years and/or up to \$15,000

Of course, there are many other illegal drugs. You'd have to be a chemist to find out the exact contents of any pills or powder someone tries to sell you. But it's not likely to be aspirin.

#### 4. EMPLOYMENT

*How old do I have to be to work?*

For ordinary kinds of employment the statutory minimum age is 16. This state statute applies to places such as restaurants, stores, offices, and factories.<sup>1</sup> However, a federal statute in effect prevents persons under 18 from working in kinds of employment which the Secretary of Labor has decided are dangerous or unhealthful for them, which applies to many kinds of factory work.<sup>2</sup>

If you are between 14 and 16 and want to work in a nondangerous job, you may be able to do so by getting an "employment certificate" from the city or county superintendent of schools. This certificate is to be issued by the superintendent or his/her authorized staff if they decide that the kind of work involved will not harm your health and if it is to be done outside school hours or during the school vacation.<sup>3</sup>

There are some exceptions to the work restrictions summarized above. A person 10 or above may do agricultural work outside school hours or during school vacations.<sup>4</sup> Persons 13 or older may work as caddies at golf courses.<sup>5</sup> And persons 14 or 15 years old may be allowed to work in federally funded work training programs supervised by the State Board of Education.<sup>6</sup>

The experience of working while you are still going to school may be a good preparation for adulthood. However, working can be a burden if it makes adequate schoolwork difficult. The money you earn during your teen years will almost certainly be spent soon but knowledge and intellectual skills you develop through study will be valuable throughout your life.

## 5. MARRIAGE

*How old does a person have to be to get married?*

Anyone may get married at age 18. Or a person may get married at age 16 or 17 with either the consent of both parents or the person's guardian, or a court order.<sup>1</sup> The court will give such an order only if convinced that "the underaged party is capable of assuming the responsibilities of marriage and the marriage will serve his [or her] best interest."<sup>2</sup>

The law also requires a medical examination of persons who wish to be married, unless the county clerk or a circuit court judge finds that certain exceptions apply.<sup>3</sup>

## 6. PARENTS

*What responsibilities does the law impose on parents?*

Parents are required to provide necessary financial support for their children up to age 18,<sup>1</sup> or up to age 21 in the case of children who

have been living with them and apply for public aid.<sup>2</sup> This requirement applies regardless of whether the parents were married when the child was born and regardless of whether they become or stay married afterward.<sup>3</sup> If the father of a child born to unmarried parents is not known, the mother (or the Illinois Department of Public Aid if it is providing assistance to the child) can bring a "paternity suit" in court to try to prove who the father is so he can be required to help support the child.<sup>4</sup> Modern blood tests are making proof of who the father is increasingly accurate.

Parents also have a duty to provide necessary care, guidance, and education for their children. Of course different parents may raise children in quite different ways. But if parents' care falls below a minimum level considered essential by the law, the child(ren) can be taken away as neglected or abused under the Juvenile Court Act.<sup>5</sup>

Last, parents can be required to pay for any damage, up to \$1,000, caused to any person or organization by acts of intentional harm done by their child.<sup>6</sup> This law is designed to cause parents to exercise enough supervision over their children so they won't commit vandalism or other harm to persons or property.

*Do parents have a right to their children's wages?*

There is no statute on this subject in Illinois, but the courts have traditionally held that they do. This ancient rule is the other side of the requirement that parents provide financial support for their children. The parents' right to a child's earnings ends as soon as their obligation to support the child ends. In the past, children's earnings may have contributed significantly to the family income from which they were supported, but parents today do not usually try to get their children's earnings from after-hours or summer jobs while the children are still in school. Many parents, though, feel differently if their children get out of school and go to work full-time while staying with their parents. In such situations, many people feel the parents have a moral right to insist that the children pay something for room and board.

## 7. SCHOOL

*Until what age am I required to go to school?*

Everyone aged 7 to 16 is required to attend either a public or an acceptable private school.<sup>1</sup> Also, a person below or above that age range who is already enrolled in a public school, grades 1 through 12, must attend during that school term.<sup>2</sup> Thus, in effect, the attendance requirement extends until the end of the school year in which you become 16.

Of course, this is merely the legal schooling requirement. The realities of life and work today require much more education for most people. In general, the smarter you are, the more you will benefit from additional high school and college education.

*What powers do teachers and principals in schools have?*

This is a complex question about which courts frequently have to make decisions. School personnel do have the right (and duty) to maintain reasonable order in schools and to take measures to protect students against attack, drug distribution, and other harmful actions. Because schools combine many people in a single building, who constantly mingle with one another, there is much greater need for supervision and security against contraband than in the outside world. However, the actions of school personnel must be reasonable, and courts can hold them liable if they go too far. The courts usually try to balance the need for order and safety in schools against the expectations of students for privacy and reasonable freedom to control their own lives (with guidance from parents). Few more specific principles on the subject can be stated absolutely.

## 8. SEXUAL ABUSE AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

## What does "sexual abuse" mean?

In common usage, "sexual abuse" refers to adults engaging in any sexual behavior with children. It is a very harmful kind of child abuse because it can cause victims to have guilt feelings and difficulty in social adjustment for many years after it occurs. The offender may be a parent, stepparent, or other family member, a family friend, or even someone such as a day-care worker.

Sexual abuse is a serious offense.<sup>1</sup> The state of Illinois is committed to stopping it whenever and wherever it occurs within the state. The state has a toll-free telephone number available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to receive reports of child abuse, including sexual abuse. The number is 1-800-25ABUSE (in numbers, 1-800-252-2873). If you or anyone you know is a victim of sexual abuse, you should call this number and give the name and address of the persons involved. Someone from the Department of Children and Family Services will investigate the report within 24 hours, including interviewing the child(ren) for details.<sup>2</sup> The DCFS investigator has authority to remove the child(ren) to a safe place if the investigator believes the child(ren)'s life or health is in danger.<sup>3</sup>

*Can I get in trouble with the law for sexual behavior?*

Yes. This booklet won't give you any lectures; your parents no doubt can do that. But you should be aware of some of the major laws on the subject. Regardless of your gender, sexual conduct (including touching of a sexual nature) is a crime in these situations: (1) You are at least 17 and the other person is between 13 and 16, or you are under 17 and the other person is between 9 and 16. A first offense is a misdemeanor punishable by up to 364 days in jail and/or a fine of up to \$1,000; a second or later offense is a Class 2 felony, punishable by 3 to 7 years in prison and/or up to a \$10,000 fine.<sup>4</sup> (2) You are at least 17 and the other person is under 13, or you are under 17 and the other person is under 9. This is a Class 2 felony.<sup>5</sup> (3) The ages in (2) apply and the activity involves any intrusion of a part of either person's body or an object into any part of the other person's body in the pelvic area. This is a Class X felony, punishable by 6 to 30 years in prison and up to a \$10,000 fine.<sup>6</sup>

You should keep in mind that *the consent of the other person is not a defense* to any of these crimes. They are designed to protect very young persons from sexual activity before they are old enough to understand fully the effects of that activity. Of course, forcing a person of either sex to engage in any sexual act is a very serious offense--either a Class 1 (4 to 15 years and up to \$10,000) or a Class X (6 to 30 years and up to \$10,000) felony.<sup>7</sup>

*Are there any other legal dangers from sexual activities?*

Remember, if you are male, the possibility of a paternity suit (see p. 9 of this booklet).

**For more information**

If you want details about the laws mentioned in this booklet, you may be able to find them at your public library. Ask whether the library has a copy of the *Illinois Revised Statutes* or *Smith-Hurd Illinois Annotated Statutes*. If so, you can look up any of these laws by the chapter and paragraph number given in the appropriate footnote in this booklet. The Smith-Hurd Illinois Annotated Statutes also has short notes after each paragraph of a law summarizing court decisions about it.

Although reading the laws can be helpful, keep in mind a couple of cautions. The first is that any law shown in the statute books may have been amended since the books were printed. The second is that there are in some situations other laws affecting the same activity. For these reasons you may want to ask someone more familiar with the area of law in which you are interested. A school counselor, police officer, or state legislator's office may be able to help.

**1. Bicycling, Hitchhiking, and Driving**

(All notes in this section are from Illinois statutes, ch. 95 1/2.)

1. Para. 11-1502.
2. Para. 11-1505.
3. Paras. 11-1502 and 11-306.
4. Para. 11-1511.
5. Para. 11-1506.
6. Para. 11-1507.
7. Para. 11-1512.
8. If not you can write for single copies to Shipping Dept., Secretary of State, Room 050 Centennial Bldg., Springfield, Illinois 62706.
9. Para. 11-1501(b).
10. Pedestrians are prohibited on these highways under para. 11-711(b).
11. Para. 11-1006.
12. Para. 6-103, subdiv. 1.
13. Para. 6-105.
14. Para. 6-103, subdiv. 1.

**2. Criminal Law and Criminal Justice**

1. See ch. 37, para. 702-7.
2. Ch. 37, para. 702-7(2).
3. Ch. 37, para. 702-7(6).
4. Ch. 37, para. 702-7(3).
5. Ch. 37, para. 701-20(1).
6. Ch. 37, para. 701-20(1).
7. Ch. 37, para. 701-20(6).
8. Ch. 37, para. 705-1.
9. Ch. 37, para. 705-2.
10. Ch. 110A, para. 660.
11. Ch. 38, para. 21-1.
12. Ch. 38, para. 21-3.
13. Ch. 38, para. 16-9.
14. Ch. 38, para. 24-1.
15. Ch. 38, para. 16-11.

16. Ch. 38, para. 26-1.
17. Ch. 38, paras. 16B-1 ff.
18. Ch. 38, paras. 86-4 and 86-8.
19. Ch. 38, paras. 5-1 and 5-2.

### 3. Drugs

1. Bennett, "The Cigarette Century" [1880-1980], *Science* 80, Sept.-Oct. 1980, p. 36 at 41; emphasis added.
2. Ch. 23, para. 2357.
3. Same as note 2.
4. Ch. 43, para. 131(a), first paragraph.
5. Ch. 43, para. 131(a), fifth paragraph.
6. Ch. 95 1/2, para. 11-502.
7. Ch. 95 1/2, paras. 11-501 and 11-501.1; ch. 38, paras. 1005-8-3 and 1005-9-1.
8. Ch. 95 1/2, para. 6-208.1.
9. Ch. 95 1/2, paras. 11-501.1 and 1-126.
10. See, for example, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Marijuana and Youth: Clinical Observations on Motivation and Learning* (1982), pp. 38-55.
11. Ch. 56 1/2, paras. 704 and 709; ch. 38, paras. 1005-8-3 and 1005-9-1.
12. Ch. 56 1/2, para. 1402; ch 38, paras. 1005-8-3 and 1005-9-1.

### 4. Employment

1. Ch. 48, para. 31.1.
2. Title 29, U.S. Code, sections 203(l) and 212.
3. Ch. 48, paras. 31.9 to 31.12.
4. Ch. 48, para. 31.1.
5. Ch. 48, para. 31.2.
6. Ch. 48, para. 31.1.

### 5. Marriage

1. Ch. 40, para. 203.
2. Ch. 40, para. 208.
3. Ch. 40, paras. 203 to 205.

### 6. Parents

1. Ch. 40, para. 1101.
2. Ch. 23, para. 10-2.
3. Ch. 40, para. 1352.
4. Ch. 40, para. 1351 and following.
5. Ch. 37, paras. 702-4 and 705-2(d).
6. Ch. 70, paras. 51 and following.

### 7. School

1. Ch. 122, para. 26-1.
2. Ch. 122, para. 26-2.

### 8. Sexual Abuse and Sexual Behavior

1. Ch. 38, paras. 12-13, 12-14 and 12-16.
2. Ch. 23, para. 2057.4.
3. Ch. 23, para. 2055.
4. Ch. 38, para. 12-15(b).
5. Ch. 38, para. 12-16(c).
6. Ch. 38, para. 12-14(b)(1).
7. Ch. 38, paras. 12-13 and 12-14.

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