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Research and Program Evaluation in Illinois: The Extent and Nature of Drug and Violent Crime in Illinois' Counties



A Profile of the Clay County Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems

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FOREWORD

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is a state agency created in 1983 to promote community safety by providing public policymakers, criminal justice professionals and others with information, tools and technology needed to make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. The Authority provides an objective system-wide forum for identifying critical problems in criminal justice, developing coordinated and cost-effective strategies, and implementing and evaluating solutions to those problems. The specific powers and duties of the Authority are delineated in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Ch. 20, Sec. 393/7). Two of the Authority's many responsibilities are serving as a clearinghouse of information and research on criminal justice and undertaking research studies to improve the administration of criminal justice.

Since 1989, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has received funds under the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to document the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response to these offenses. As a result of these efforts, the Authority has amassed a large amount of data measuring the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the impact these crimes have had on the criminal justice system. To put this information into the hands of Illinois' criminal justice policymakers in a useful summary format, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has developed profiles of the criminal justice system for each county in Illinois. In 1994, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority produced a series of reports detailing criminal justice system activity levels for each of Illinois' 102 counties. As a result of the positive response by local criminal justice officials, in 1996 the Authority updated and expanded the scope of these reports to reflect current criminal and juvenile justice activity. It is hoped that these 2004 updated reports will be as valuable, if not more, than the original versions. In addition to providing policymakers with an overview of activities across the components of the justice system in their county (law enforcement, courts and corrections), the profiles also provide perspective by including trends experienced in counties with similar population sizes.

While the data presented in this report are by no means inclusive of all indicators, they do provide a general overview of crime and the criminal justice system's response. In addition, these data are readily available and consistently defined through existing statewide data collection mechanisms.

The information presented in this profile has been provided to the Authority by a number of state agencies, specifically: the Illinois State Police, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Illinois Department of Corrections, and the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. The support and cooperation of these agencies and their staffs have helped make this report an informative and timely source of information on the activities of the criminal justice system in Illinois.



The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's
Web-based clearinghouse of criminal justice data available at:

<http://www.icjia.state.il.us>

I. Introduction

Clay County, located in southern Illinois, covers an area of 469 square miles and had a 2003 population of 14,316, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Clay County was the 59th largest county in Illinois geographically, but 22nd smallest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Clay County had the 22nd lowest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Clay County is presented in comparison with similar counties. To provide more useful comparisons, counties have been separated into four types; 1) Cook County, 2) Collar counties, 3) urban counties (outside of Cook and the Collar counties), and 4) rural counties. Because of its size, Cook County is compared to the rest of the state. The Collar counties are the five that border Cook County (DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry, and Will). Urban and rural counties are defined by whether or not they lay within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (Appendix 1, page 24). Based on these definitions, there are 36 counties in Illinois that are part of a MSA (Cook, Collar, and urban counties) and 66 counties that are not part of a MSA (in other words, rural).

Recent changes to the standard definitions of MSAs have affected the classification of several Illinois counties. The United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas according to published standards that are applied to Census Bureau data. The general concept of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Currently defined metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas are based on the application of 2000 standards to 2000 decennial census data and were announced by OMB on June 6, 2003.

Standard definitions of metropolitan areas have changed over time. The term "metropolitan area" (MA) was adopted in 1990 and referred collectively to metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs), and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). More recently, the term "core based statistical area" (CBSA) became effective in 2000 and refers collectively to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas.

The 2000 standards require that each CBSA must contain at least one urban area of 10,000 or more population. Each metropolitan statistical area must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Each micropolitan statistical area must have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population.

Under the standards, the county (or counties) in which at least 50 percent of the population resides within urban areas of 10,000 or more population, or that contain at least 5,000 people residing within a single urban area of 10,000 or more population, is identified as a "central county" (counties). Additional "outlying counties" are included in the CBSA if they meet specified requirements regarding residents commuting to or from the central counties.

Changes in the definitions of these statistical areas since the 1950 census have consisted chiefly of: 1) the recognition of new areas as they reached the minimum required city or urbanized area population, and 2) the addition of counties to existing areas due to new decennial census data. In some instances, formerly separate areas have been merged, components of an area have been transferred from one area to another, or components have been dropped from an area. The large majority of changes have taken place on the basis of decennial census data.

Because of these historical changes in geographic definitions, users must be cautious in comparing data for these statistical areas from different dates. For more information, contact the Population Distribution Branch at (301) 763-2419 (U. S. Census Bureau).

Based on these characteristics, Clay County is one of Illinois' 66 rural counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Clay County will be compared to those trends experienced in the other rural counties. This comparison will be realized through the calculation of rates for the activities being analyzed, with the number per 100,000 population the format for all the rates.

II. Law Enforcement Activities in Clay County

One of the most commonly used indicators of the level of crime in a particular jurisdiction is the number of *Index offenses* reported to the police. There are eight separate offenses, which constitute the Crime Index, including murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault (violent Index offenses), burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson (property Index offenses). Although these eight offenses do not account for all crimes reported to the police, they are considered to be the most serious, frequent, pervasive, and consistently defined by different law enforcement agencies.

An indicator of the workload that law enforcement agencies place on other components of the justice system is the number of arrests made by police, including those for violent and property Index offenses and drug offenses. Unlike offenses, which are what police must respond to, arrests represent those offenders who may eventually be processed through other components of the justice system, including the courts, county jails, and state and local correctional programs.

In addition to local law enforcement agencies, the Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force (SEIDTF) also serves Clay County. Throughout most of the period analyzed, there were 21 Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEGs) and task forces operating in Illinois. A county is considered to be served by a MEG or task force if at least one law enforcement agency within that county participated in that MEG or task force either by providing personnel or financial resources.

To learn more about the drug enforcement activities of the Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force and Illinois' other MEGs and task forces, profiles of each of the units were developed by the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit and are available through the Authority's Criminal Justice Information Clearinghouse or can be downloaded from the Authority's Website at www.icjia.state.il.us.

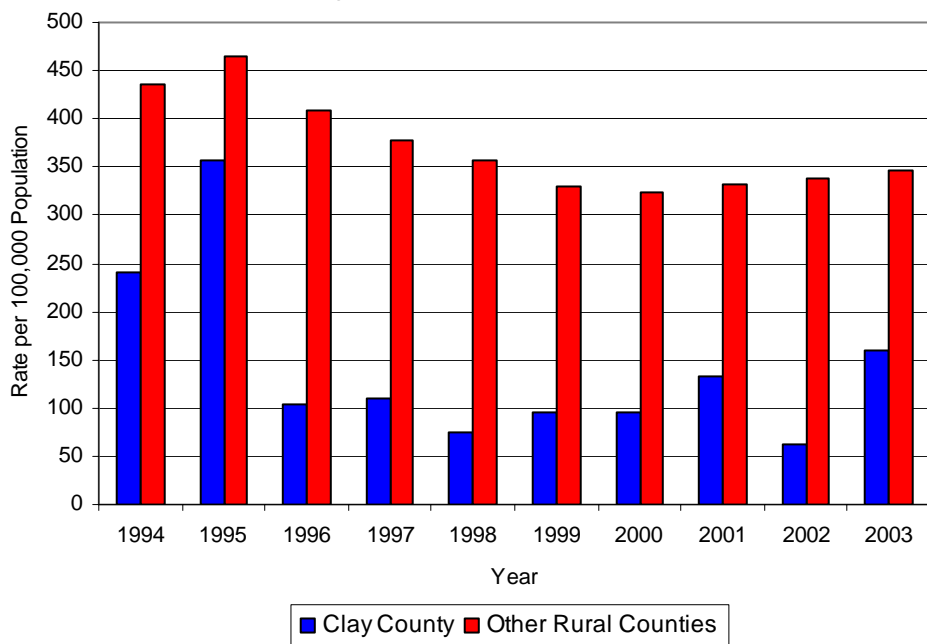
Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Clay County

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police decreased 34 percent in Clay County between 1994 and 2003, from 35 to 23. As in previous years and in most other counties, aggravated assault offenses accounted for the majority (48 percent) of violent Index offenses reported in Clay County in 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Clay County decreased 33 percent, from 242 to 161 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). During that same period, the violent Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 20 percent, from 435 to 347 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 violent Index offense rate in Clay County was 54 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 1

Total Violent Index Offense Rates in Clay and Other Rural Counties



Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

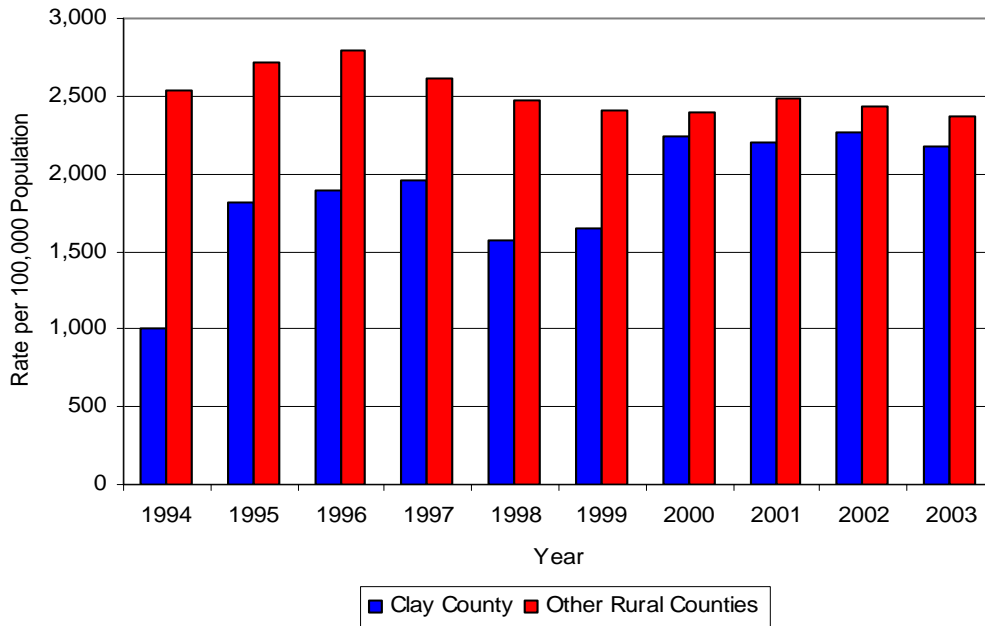
Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Clay County

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Clay County doubled from 163 to 312. Thefts accounted for 77 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Clay County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003 the property Index offense rate in Clay County more than doubled, from 1,001 to 2,179 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 2). On the other hand, the property Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 7 percent, from 2,535 to 2,363 offenses per 100,000 population. Clay County's 2003 property Index offense rate was 8 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 2

Total Property Index Offense Rates in Clay and Other Rural Counties



Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

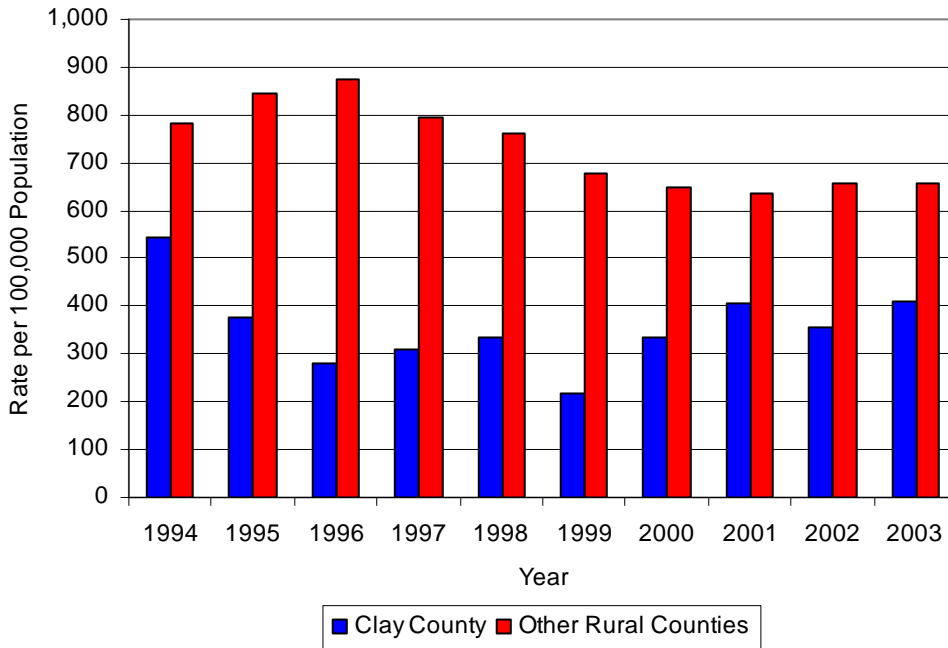
Index Arrests by Clay County Law Enforcement Agencies

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Clay County decreased 25 percent, from 79 to 59. The majority of Index arrests were for property Index offenses. Of the 59 Index arrests made in Clay County during 2003, 32 percent were for violent Index crimes and 68 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and criminal sexual assault accounted for the largest proportion of property and violent Index arrests in Clay County during 2003. Of all violent Index arrests, 47 percent were arrests for criminal sexual assault, while thefts accounted for 58 percent of all property Index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Clay County decreased 24 percent, from 545 to 412 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). During the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties decreased 16 percent, from 784 to 659 arrests per 100,000 population. In 2003, Clay County's Index arrest rate was 37 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 3

Index Arrest Rates in Clay and Other Rural Counties

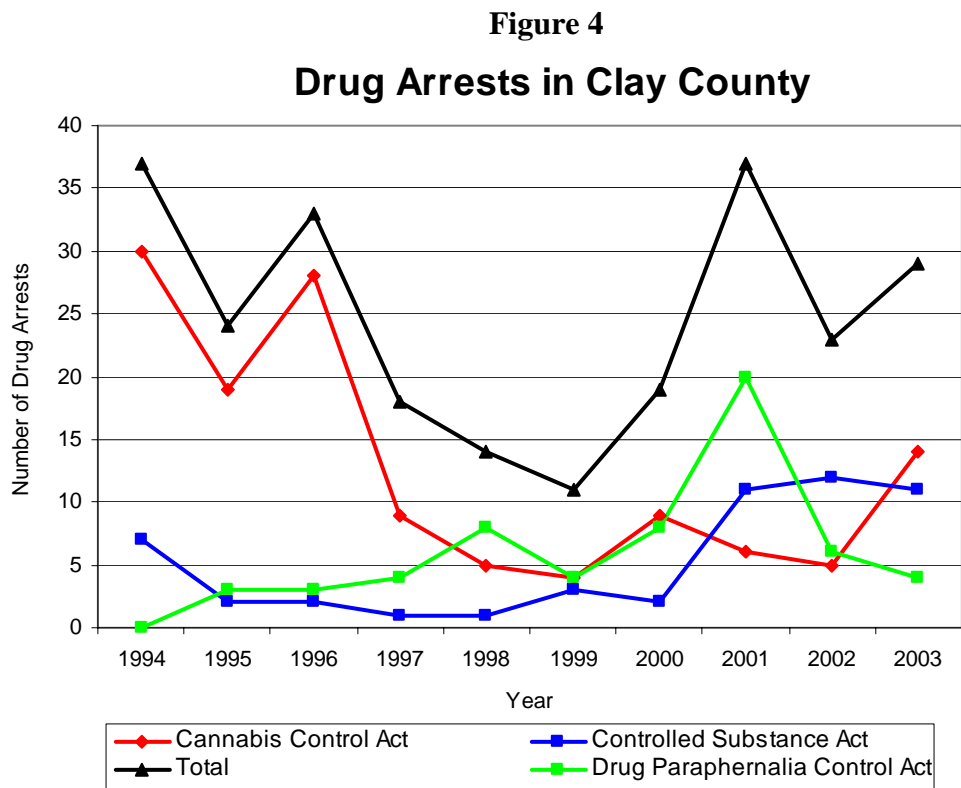


Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

Drug Offense Arrests in Clay County

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total drug offenses (including violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act, Controlled Substances Act, Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, and the Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act) decreased 22 percent in Clay County, from 37 to 29 (Figure 4).

During most of the period analyzed, arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, and cultivation of cannabis) in Clay County have outnumbered arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, distribution, or manufacture of all other illegal drugs such as cocaine and opiates). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act in Clay County decreased 53 percent, from 30 to 14, while arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act increased 57 percent from seven to 11, during the same period (Figure 4). Drug Paraphernalia Control Act violations accounted for 14 percent of all total drug arrests in 2003, increasing from zero arrests in 1994 to four in 2003.

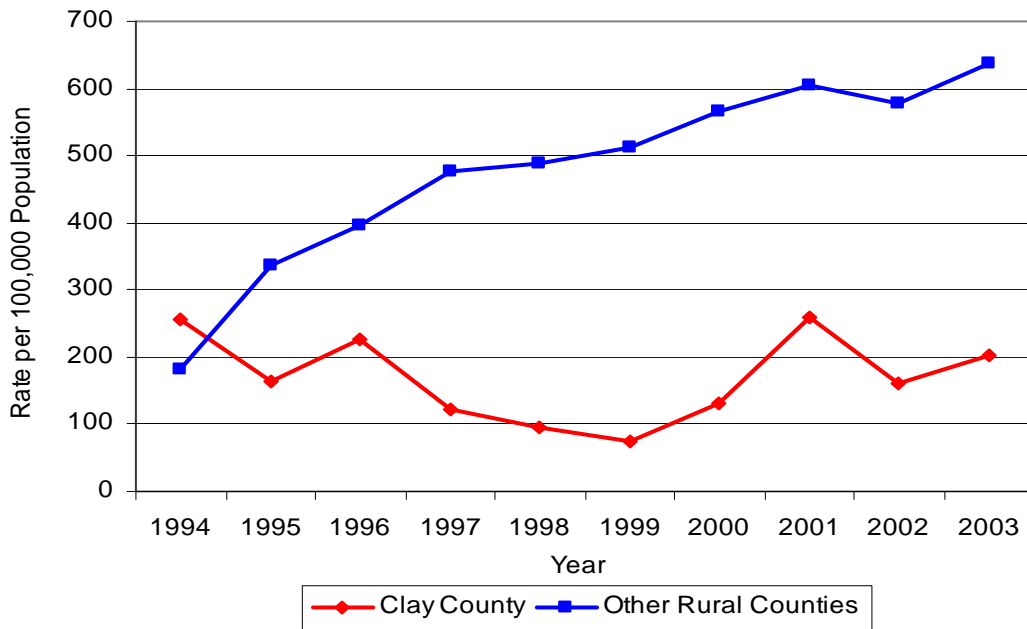


Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Clay County decreased 21 percent, from 255 to 203 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). The total drug arrest rate in the other rural counties more than tripled between 1994 and 2003, from 180 to 636 per 100,000 population. In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Clay County was 68 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 5

Drug Arrest Rates in Clay and Other Rural Counties



Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

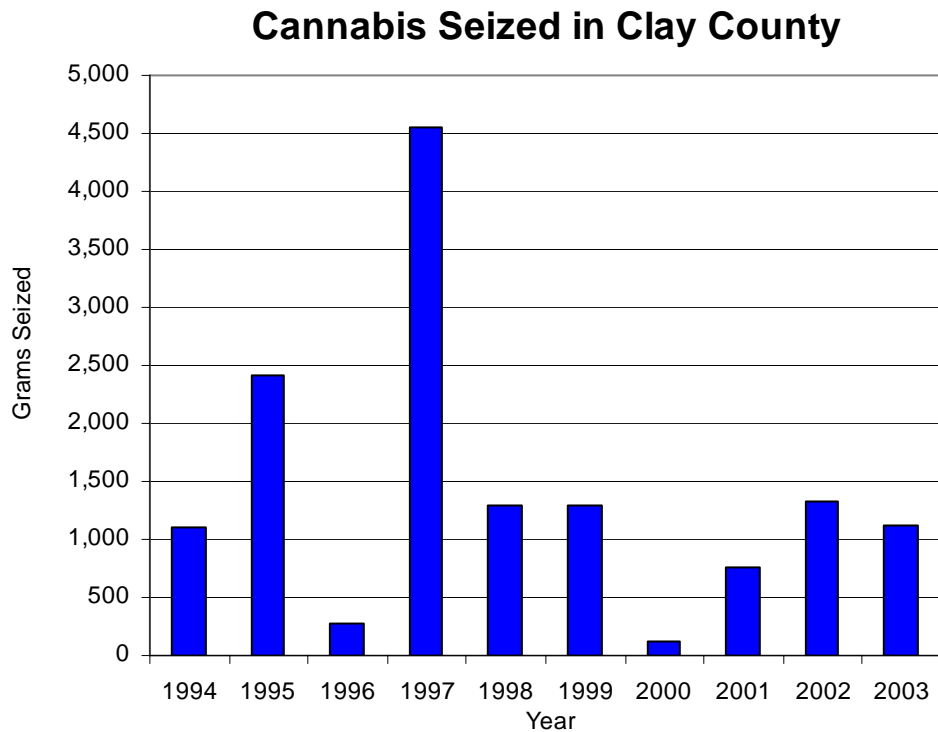
Drugs Seized in Clay County

Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of the illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies in Illinois, they are submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois State Police crime labs. These labs record the quantity of drugs submitted from each county. This section discusses the quantities of illegal drugs seized and submitted to the Illinois State Police from law enforcement agencies in Clay County.

Cannabis Seized in Clay County

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Clay County and in most Illinois jurisdictions. Although there were large variations in the number of grams of cannabis seized between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in Clay County increased 2 percent from 1,100 grams to 1,123 grams (Figure 6).

Figure 6



Source: Illinois State Police

During the period between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other rural counties decreased 55 percent, from 607,049 grams to 271,520 grams. In 2003, Clay County had a cannabis seizure rate of 7,843 grams per 100,000 population, compared to a rate of 16,197 grams per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

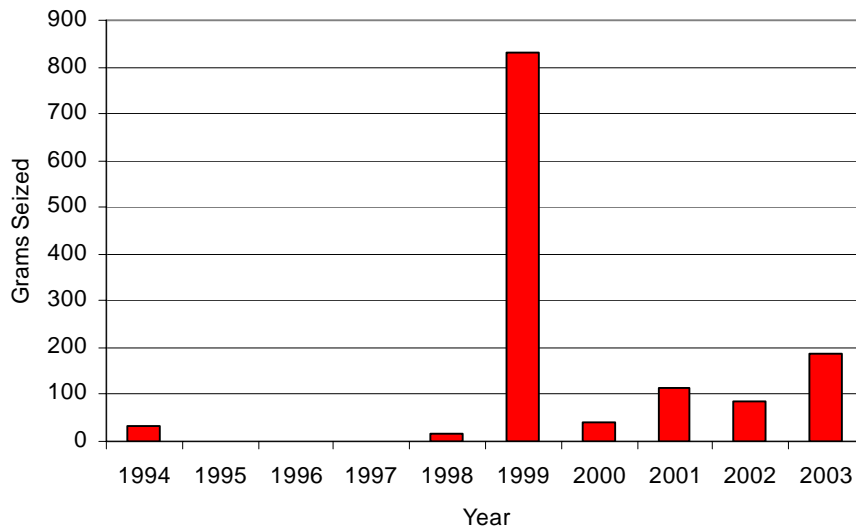
Methamphetamine Seized in Clay County

During the past decade, it is clear that methamphetamine “activity” in the state has increased drastically and has become a significant drug problem in many jurisdictions. Further, the extent to which law enforcement agencies are encountering methamphetamine has also dispersed across a large area of the state, with most of this being fueled by activities taking place in Illinois’ rural jurisdictions.

The quantity of methamphetamine seized in Clay County between 1994 and 2003 increased more than four-fold from 34 grams to 189 grams. Conversely, the quantity of cocaine (which includes both powder cocaine and crack cocaine) seized in Clay County between 1994 and 2003 decreased 84 percent from 16 grams to three grams (Figure 7). Similar to most counties, crack cocaine accounted for a relatively small portion of all cocaine seized in Clay County. During the period analyzed, only one gram of crack cocaine was seized in Clay County.

Figure 7

Methamphetamine Seized in Clay County



Source: Illinois State Police

The quantity of methamphetamine seized in the other rural counties also increased more than four-fold between 1994 and 2003, increasing from 2,585 grams to 13,029 grams. The quantity of cocaine seized in the other rural counties decreased substantially during the period analyzed. Between 1994 and 2003, the amount of cocaine seized decreased in the other rural counties from 71,263 grams to 15,167 grams. In 2003, 17 grams of cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in Clay County, significantly lower than the 905 grams of cocaine per 100,000 population seized in the other rural counties. Conversely, 1,317 grams of methamphetamine per 100,000 population were seized in Clay County, 70 percent higher than the 777 grams seized in the other rural counties.

III. Adult and Juvenile Court Activity in Clay County

Although Illinois has one of the best court reporting systems in the country, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts only collects information regarding the aggregate number of court filings, dispositions, and probation caseloads. Currently, there are no statewide data available on court filings, dispositions, and convictions by offense type. However, detailed offense data are available from the Illinois Department of Corrections for those convicted felons sentenced to prison.

Trends in the number of delinquency petitions filed and adjudicated in juvenile court are also presented. Illinois statutes define delinquency offenses as those committed by someone younger than 17 years old that would be considered crimes if committed by someone 17 years of age or older.

In Illinois, county probation departments are overseen by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' Probation Division. This section also presents data on active misdemeanor and felony adult caseloads and the number of juveniles under the supervision of the probation departments in Clay County and the other rural counties.

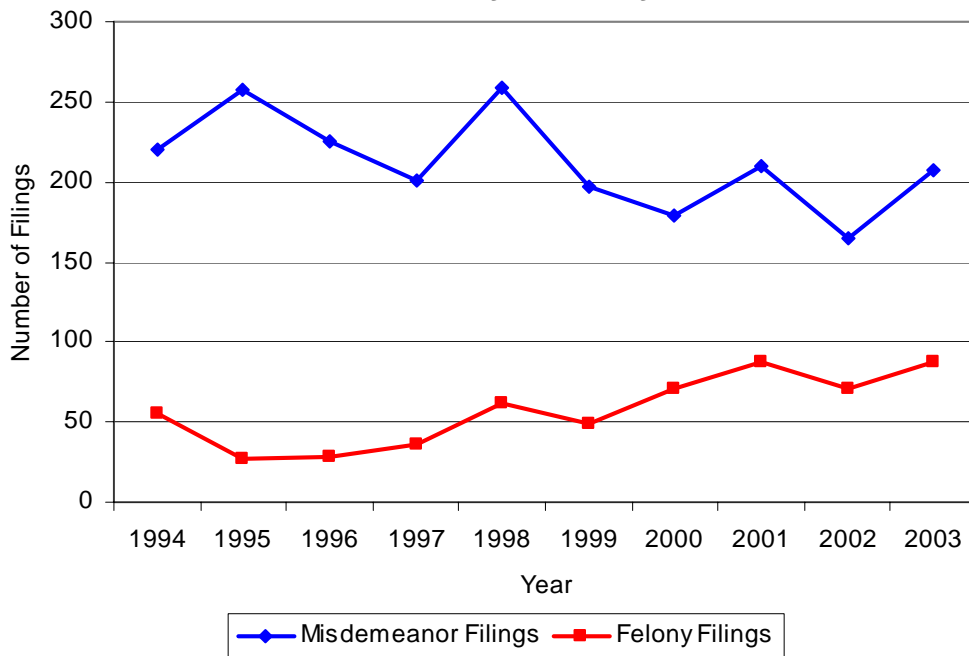
Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Clay County

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts reports data on criminal court cases in two categories: misdemeanors and felonies. After screening a case and deciding it warrants further action, the state's attorney must file formal charges in court. Misdemeanor cases are less serious than felonies and can be punished by a probation sentence of one year or less and less than one year of incarceration. Felony cases, on the other hand, are more serious and can be punished by a probation term up to four years and incarceration for more than one year. When comparing the number of filings across time and across counties, it should be noted that differences in reporting practices exist. For example, when two or more defendants are involved in a single case, some state's attorneys file a single case charging all defendants, while others file a separate case for each suspect.

In 2003, felony and misdemeanor court filings accounted for 11 percent of all filings in Clay County's courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Clay County increased 60 percent, from 55 to 88 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings decreased 6 percent, from 220 to 207. In 2003, misdemeanor filings outnumbered felony filings by more than two to one.

Figure 8

**Felony and Misdemeanor Filings
in Clay County**

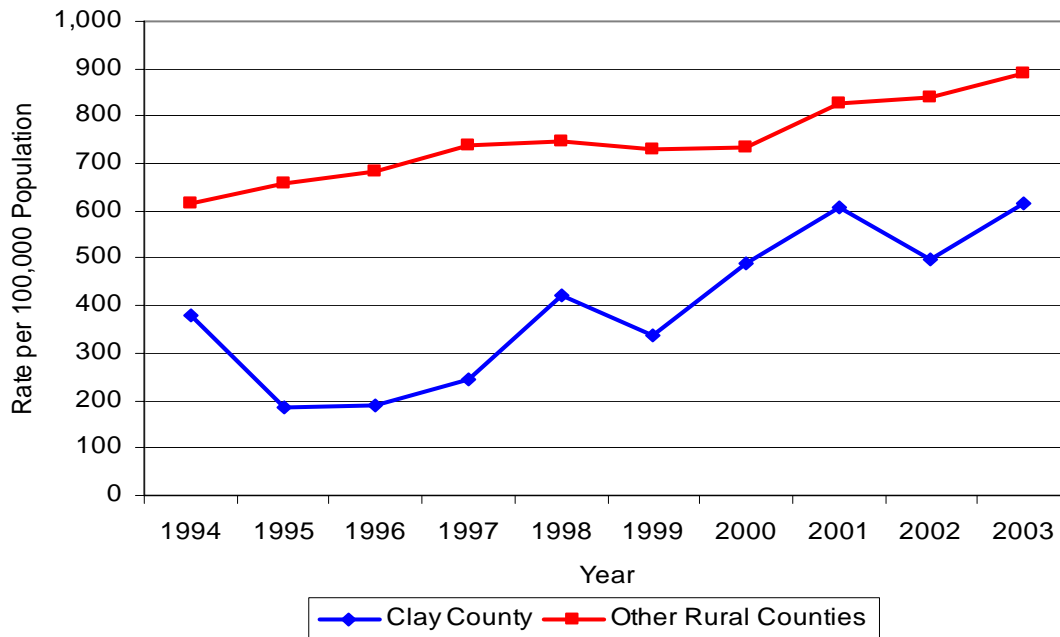


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Clay County increased 62 percent, from 380 to 615 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). The felony-filing rate in the other rural counties also increased during this period, increasing 45 percent, from 616 to 891 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Clay County was 31 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 9

Felony Filing Rates in Clay and Other Rural Counties



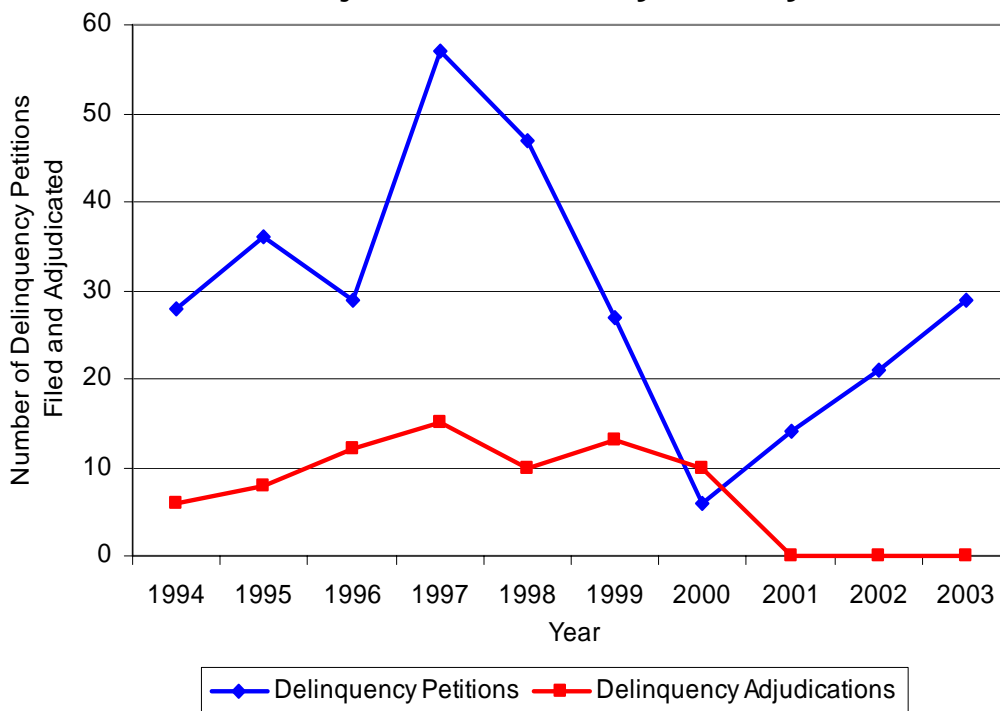
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

Illinois’ juvenile court system differs in several key aspects from the adult criminal court system. One aspect revolves around the difference in treatment between juveniles and adults: the juvenile courts process the somewhat less formal and adversarial; authorities are given much more latitude in determining the proper responses to each case. Traditionally, the terminology used to describe juvenile proceedings has been less harsh than that used for the adult criminal process. For example, Illinois juvenile court accept “petitions of delinquency” rather than misdemeanor or felony criminal complaints. However, pursuant to the Juvenile Court Reform Act of 1998, criminal court terms, such as “trial” and “sentencing,” have replaced the less harsh “ad judicatory hearing” and “dispositional hearing” terms.

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed in Clay County increased 4 percent, from 28 to 29 (Figure 10). In 2003, 25 percent of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent. Between 1994 and 2003, delinquency adjudications decreased from six to zero. The majority of cases not resulting in adjudication were continued under supervision.

Figure 10

Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Clay County



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

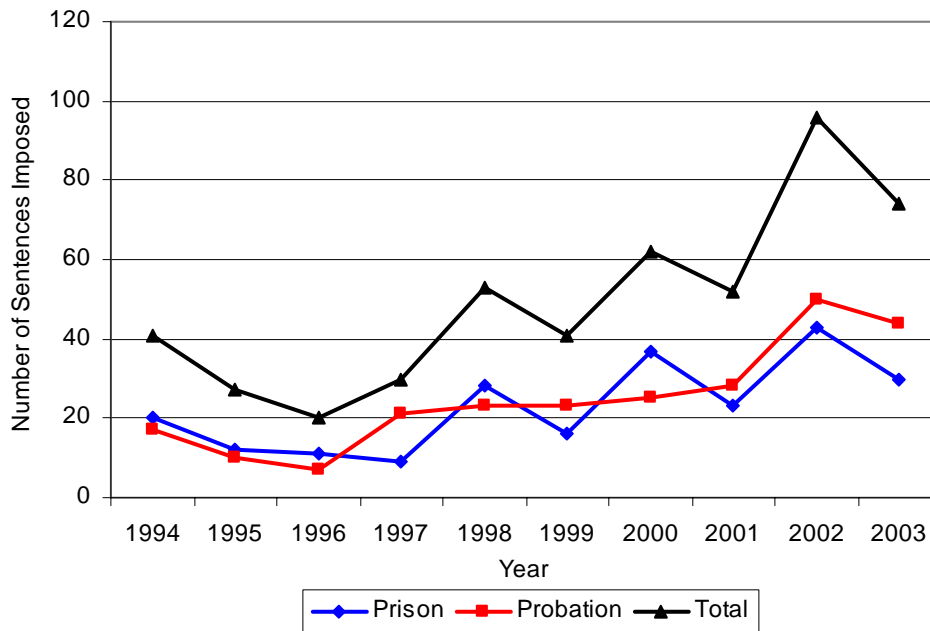
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Clay County increased 12 percent, from 1,847 to 2,076 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 13 percent, from 2,013 to 2,268 petitions filed per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition rate in Clay County was 8 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Anyone convicted of a felony in Illinois can be sentenced either to prison or probation, or receive a conditional discharge. A number of factors influence the type and length of sentence imposed on convicted felons, including the severity of the crime, the offender’s criminal and social history, safety of the community, and legislation affecting certain types of offenses. For some types of convictions a sentence to prison is required by state statute.

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of offenders convicted of a felony and sentenced in Clay County increased 80 percent, from 41 to 74 (Figure 11). The number of convicted felons sentenced to probation during this period more than doubled, from 17 to 44, while the number of convicted felons sentenced to prison increased 50 percent, from 20 to 30, during the same period. As a result, felony probation sentences increased as a proportion of total sentences, while prison sentences decreased. In 2003, 59 percent of all convicted felons were sentenced to probation, compared to 41 percent in 1994, while the proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased from 49 percent to 41 percent during the same period.

Figure 11

Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Clay County



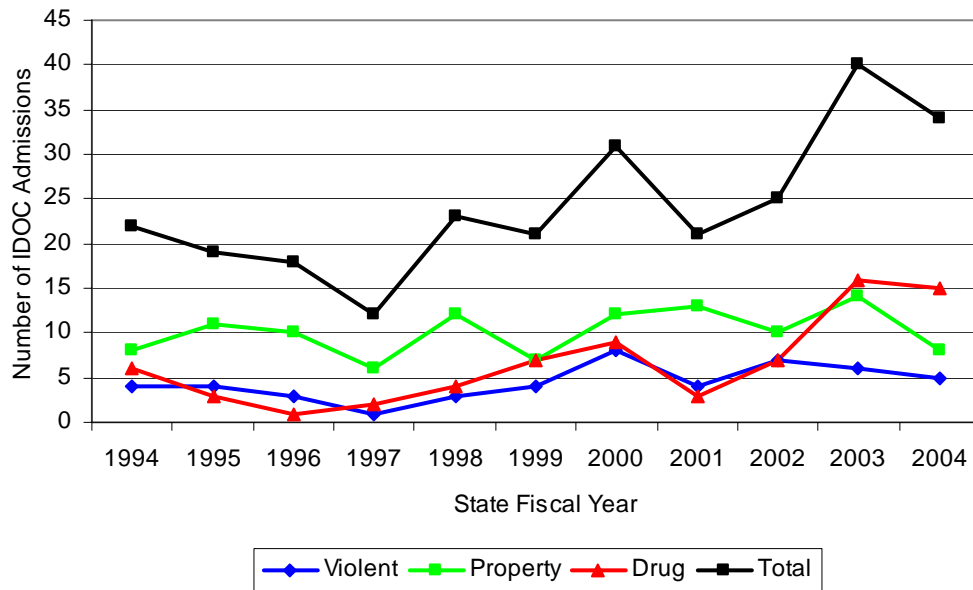
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adult Prison Admissions from Clay County

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Clay County increased 55 percent from 22 to 35 (Figure 12). During this period, the number of violent and drug offender admissions increased, while the number of property offender admissions remained the same. The number of violent offender admissions increased slightly, from four in SFY 1994 to five in SFY 2004, while the number of property offenders admitted remained relatively stable during the period analyzed. However, between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of drug offender admissions more than doubled, from six to 15.

Figure 12

IDOC New Commitments from Clay County, by Offense Type



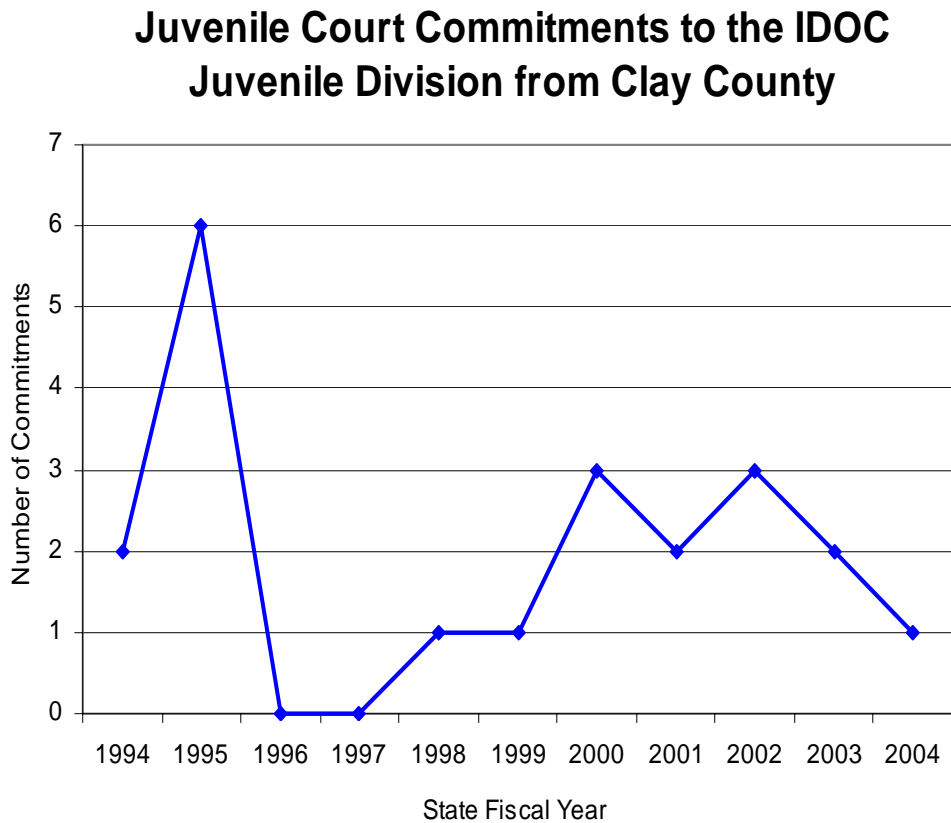
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In SFY 2004, violent offenders accounted for 15 percent of all admissions from Clay County, compared to 18 percent in SFY 1994, while the proportion accounted for by property offenders decreased from 35 percent in SFY 1994 to 24 percent in SFY 2004. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, drug offenders increased as a proportion of all admissions from Clay County increasing from 27 percent to 44 percent.

Juvenile Court Commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections

The Illinois Department of Corrections' Juvenile Division provides long-term custody for youths, 13 to 17 years old, who have been found delinquent by the juvenile court and committed to the IDOC. Youths may remain in an IDOC juvenile facility until they are 21. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of new court commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Clay County decreased from two to one (Figure 13).

Figure 13



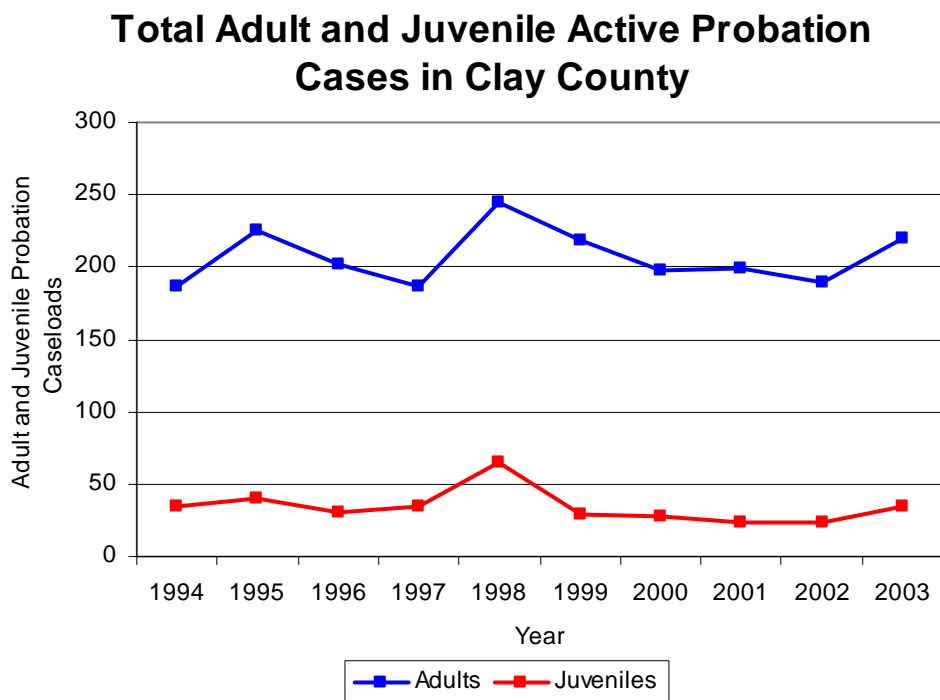
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In SFY 2004, Clay County's rate of commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division of 75 commitments per 100,000 juveniles was 67 percent lower than the 231 commitments per 100,000 juveniles from the other rural counties.

Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Clay County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Clay County increased 18 percent, from 186 to 220 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 44 percent of Clay County's active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Clay County Juvenile Probation Department increased slightly, from 34 to 35. By comparison, the number of active adult probation cases in the other rural counties increased 39 percent between 1994 and 2003, while the juvenile probation caseloads increased 3 percent.

Figure 14



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate per 100,000 population in Clay County increased 20 percent between 1994 and 2003, from 1,283 to 1,537 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 41 percent in the other rural counties, from 740 to 1,039 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Clay County was 48 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

IV. Jail Populations in Clay County

Jail data in Illinois are collected by the Illinois Department of Corrections' Bureau of Inspections and Audits. As with court data, data are not available detailing the specific offenses for which offenders were held in county jails. In addition, between SFYs 1992 and 1994, the IDOC did not collect Illinois jail population data. Data presented for SFY 1994 were estimated by the Authority using the reported SFYs 1991 and 1995 data.

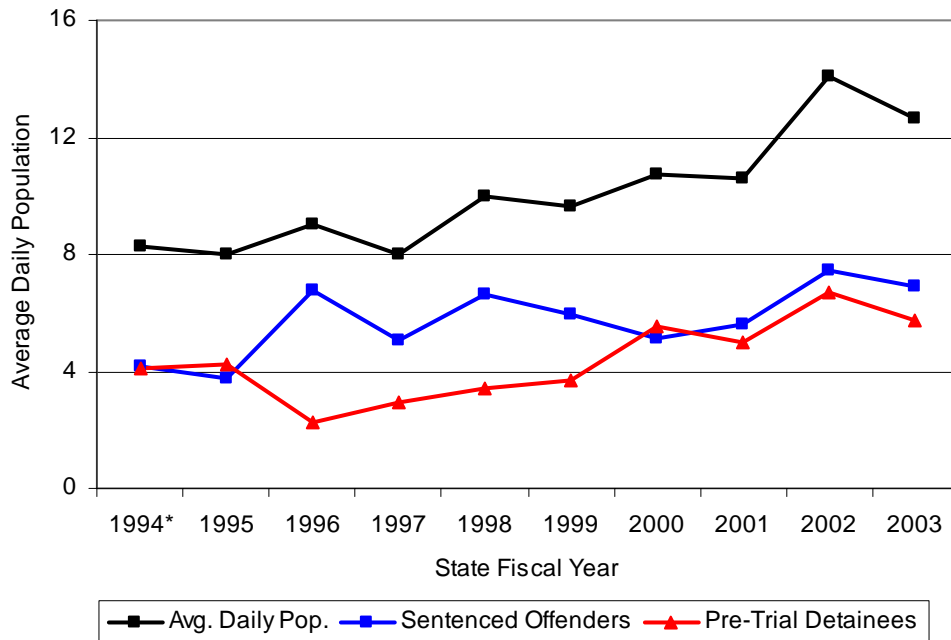
Average Daily Population of the Clay County Jail

The Clay County Jail was one of 91 county jails in operation in Illinois during SFY 2003. There are ten counties that did not operate a jail of their own; they rely on other counties to house their pretrial detainees and sentenced offenders at either a per-diem or contracted rate.

Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, the average daily population of the Clay County Jail increased 53 percent from eight to 13 inmates (Figure 15). During this period, pretrial detainees (those individuals who have been arrested for a crime and are awaiting trial) have accounted for a decreased proportion of the average daily population; decreasing from 50 percent in SFY 1994 to 45 percent in SFY 2003. Sentenced offenders (those offenders who have been convicted and sentenced to the county jail) accounted for an increased proportion, increasing 8 percent from 41 percent in SFY 1994 to 76 percent in SFY 2003.

Figure 15

Average Daily Population of the Clay County Jail

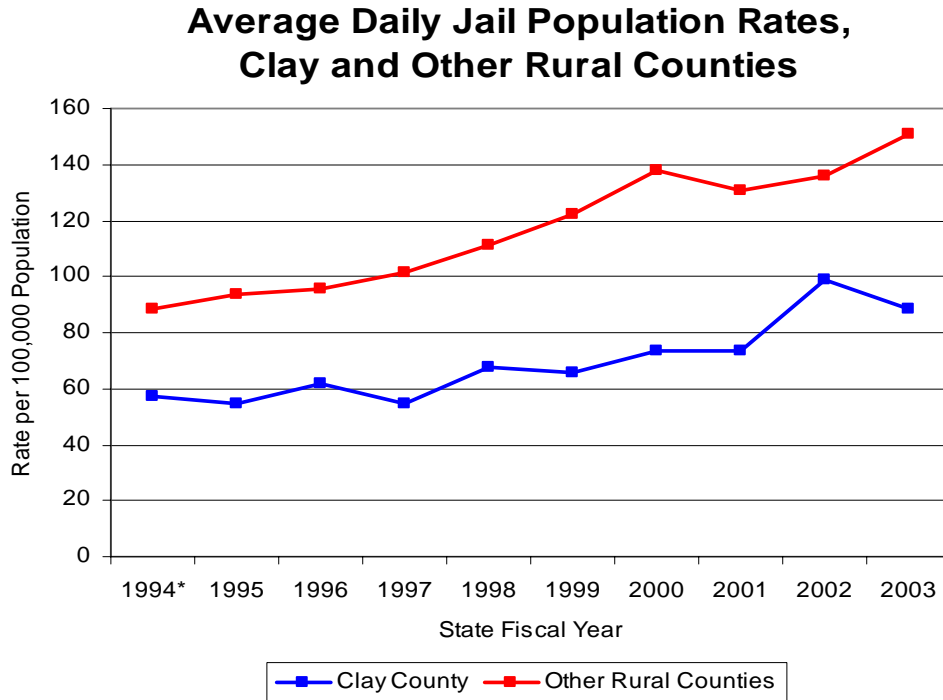


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

* Information estimated by ICJIA

Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, the average daily jail population rate in Clay County increased 55 percent, from 57 to 88 per 100,000 population (Figure 16). During this same period, the average daily jail population rate in the other rural counties increased 71 percent, from 88 to 151 per 100,000 population. In SFY 2003, the Clay County Jail had an average daily jail population rate 41 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 16



Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois Department of Corrections and U.S. Census Bureau data

* Information estimated by ICJIA

V. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Clay County

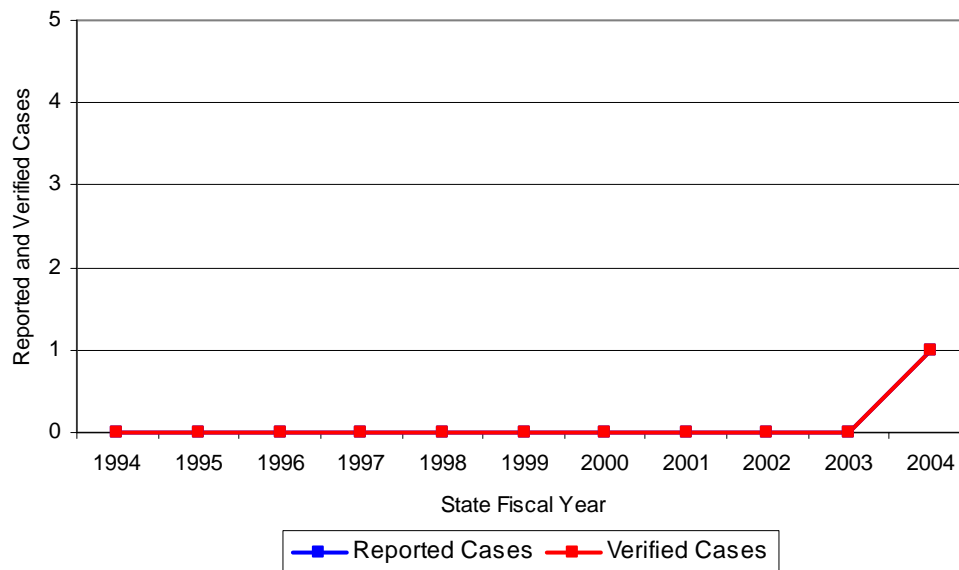
Substance-Exposed Infants in Clay County

Illinois continues to experience the effects of prenatal substance abuse. In Illinois, if a baby is born and thought to have been exposed to illegal substances or alcohol, either through observation by physicians or toxicology tests, the case is reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). These cases are then investigated by DCFS to verify the child's prenatal exposure to either alcohol or illegal substances. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, 96 of Illinois' 102 counties reported at least one case of a substance-exposed infant.

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, there was one case of a substance-exposed infant reported in Clay County. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other rural counties increased 22 percent, from 83 to 101, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants increased 41 percent, from 44 to 62.

Figure 17

Substance-Exposed Infants, Reported and Verified Cases in Clay County



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

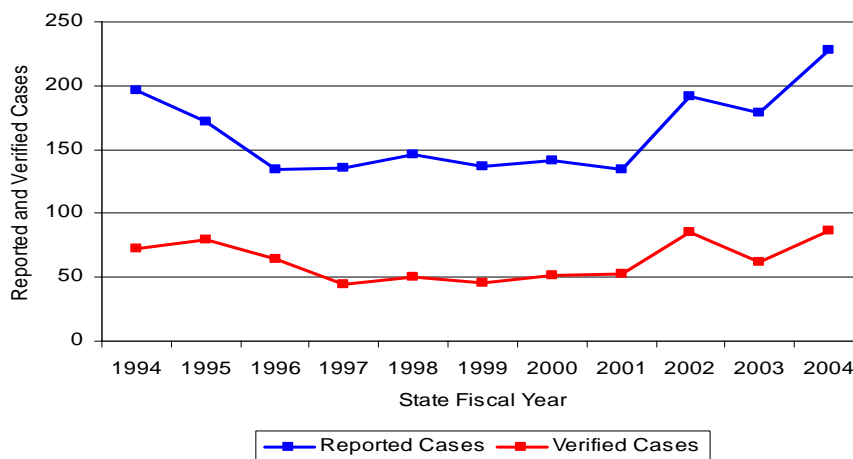
Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in Clay County

Recent research on the relationship between maltreatment of youth and delinquency has revealed an important distinction between child maltreatment and adolescent maltreatment. Using data from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention’s Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency, researchers have found that youth that were abused during childhood (12 years of age or less) were no more likely to become delinquent than youth who were not abused, but youth who were abused during adolescence (after age 12) were significantly more likely to be delinquent.¹ While prior child abuse may not be linked to juvenile delinquency, studies examining prior child abuse have shown that childhood victimization may be linked to other poor outcomes in youth, including low academic achievement, teenage parenthood (particularly for females), drug use, and symptoms of mental illness.² Additionally, research examining adolescent victimization (including physical and sexual assaults) and adult outcomes has found a correlation between previous victimization and substance abuse, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder in adulthood.³ In Illinois, DCFS investigates reported cases of child abuse.

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004 the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in Clay County increased 16 percent, from 196 to 228 (Figure 17). During that same period, 1,380 cases, or 38 percent of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Clay County increased 19 percent, from 72 in SFY 1994 to 86 in SFY 2004.

Figure 18

Reported and Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect in Clay County



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

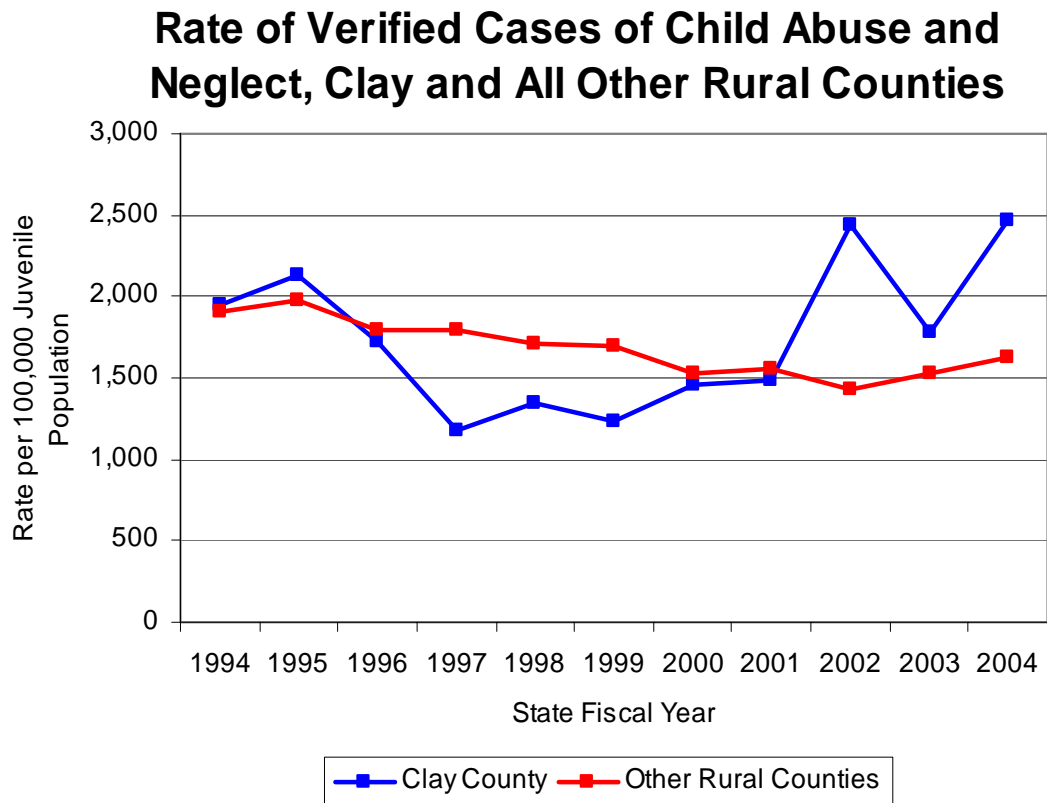
¹ Thornberry, Terence P., David Huizinga and Rolf Loeber. 2004. “The Causes and Correlates Studies: Findings and Policy Implications.” *Juvenile Justice Journal*. 9:1. Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office.

² Kelly, B., Thornberry, T. and Smith, C. 1997. “In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment.” *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

³ Menard, S. 2002. 2002. “Short and Long-Term Consequences of Adolescent Victimization.” *Youth Research Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Clay County increased 26 percent, from 1,953 to 2,469 per 100,000 juveniles (Figure 18). During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 15 percent in the other rural counties, from 1,909 to 1,628 per 100,000 juveniles. In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Clay County was 52 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

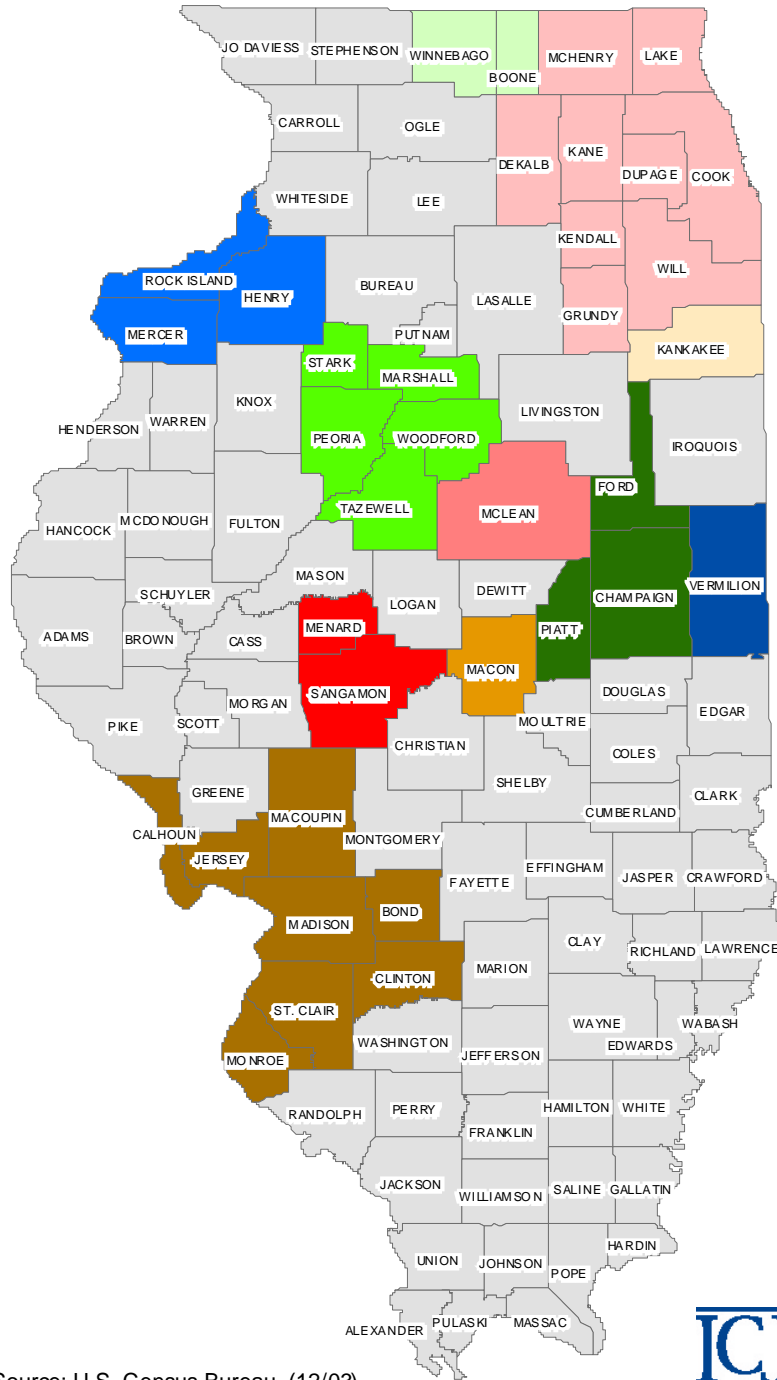
Figure 19



Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and U.S. Census Bureau data

VI. Appendix I (Map of Illinois Counties within a Metropolitan Statistical Area)

Illinois Counties, by Metropolitan Statistical Area*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, (12/03)



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