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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 Clinton 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

Clinton County, located in southwestern Illinois, covers an area of 474 square miles and had a 2003 population of 36,135, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Clinton County was the 58th largest county in Illinois geographically, but 40th largest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Clinton County had the 32nd highest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Clinton 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, Clinton County is one of Illinois' 30 urban counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Clinton County will be compared to those trends experienced in the other urban 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 Clinton 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 that 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 Southern Illinois Drug Task Force (SIDTF) also serves Clinton 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 Southern 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.

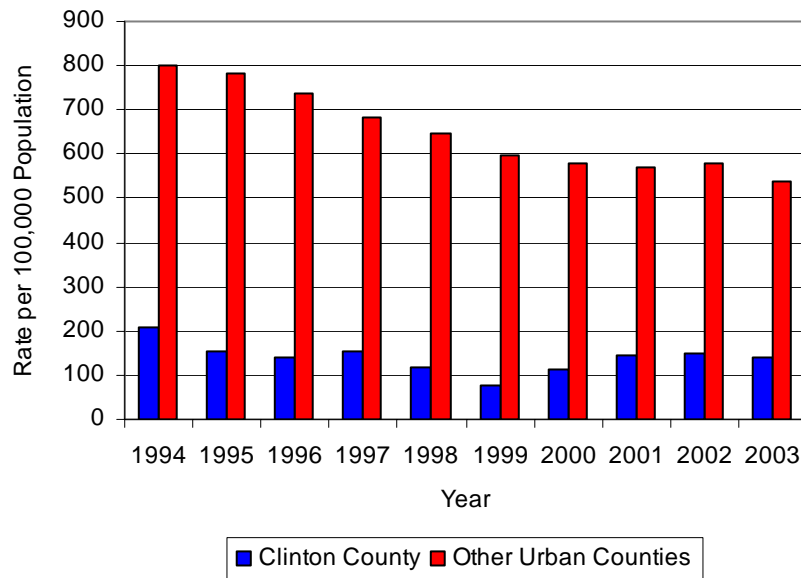
Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Clinton County

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police decreased 29 percent in Clinton County between 1994 and 2003, from 72 to 51. As in previous years and in most other counties, aggravated assault offenses accounted for the majority (76 percent) of violent Index offenses reported in Clinton County in 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Clinton County decreased 32 percent, from 206 to 141 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). During that same period, the violent Index offense rate in the other urban counties decreased 33 percent, from 801 to 539 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 violent Index offense rate in the other urban counties was nearly four times higher than the rate in Clinton County.

Figure 1

Total Violent Index Offense Rates in Clinton and Other Urban Counties



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

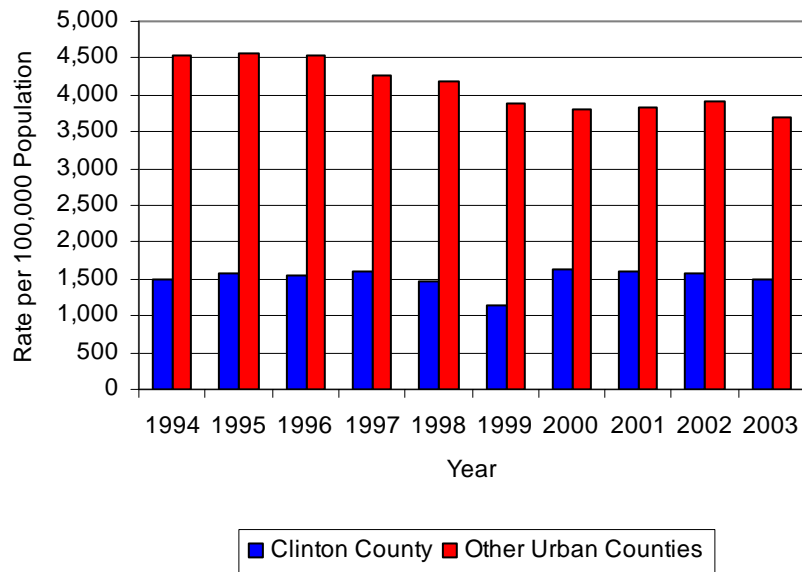
Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Clinton County

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Clinton County increased 4 percent, from 520 to 542. Thefts accounted for 82 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Clinton County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in Clinton County increased slightly (less than 1 percent), from 1,491 to 1,500 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 2). In the other urban counties, the property Index offense rate decreased 18 percent, from 4,529 to 3,706 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 property Index offense rate in the other urban counties was more than double the rate in Clinton County.

Figure 2

Total Property Index Offense Rates in Clinton and Other Urban Counties



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

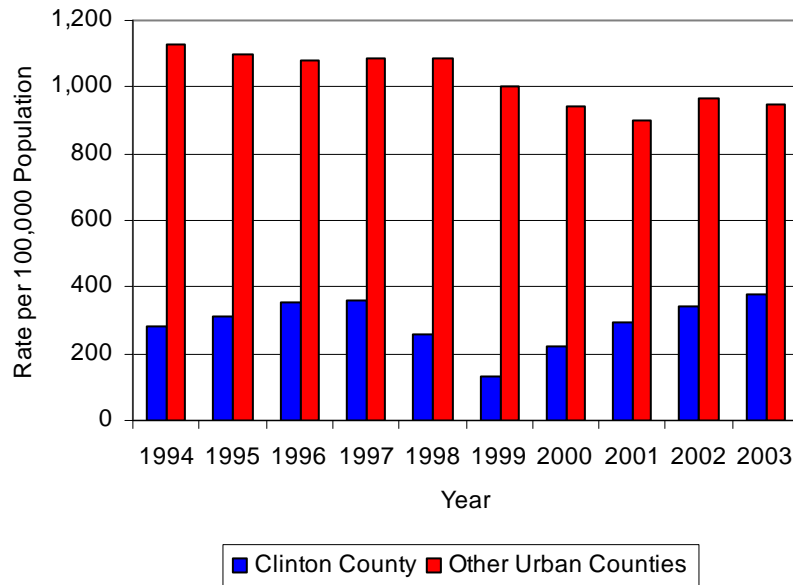
Index Arrests by Clinton County Law Enforcement Agencies

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Clinton County increased 37 percent, from 99 to 136. The majority of Index arrests were for property Index offenses. Of the 136 Index arrests made in Clinton County during 2003, 27 percent were for violent Index crimes and 73 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in Clinton County during 2003. Of all violent Index arrests, 73 percent were arrests for aggravated assault, while thefts accounted for 87 percent of all property Index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Clinton County increased 33 percent, from 284 to 376 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). During the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other urban counties decreased 16 percent, from 1,130 to 949 arrests per 100,000 population. In 2003, Index arrest rate in the other urban counties was more than double the rate in Clinton County.

Figure 3

Index Arrest Rates in Clinton and Other Urban Counties



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

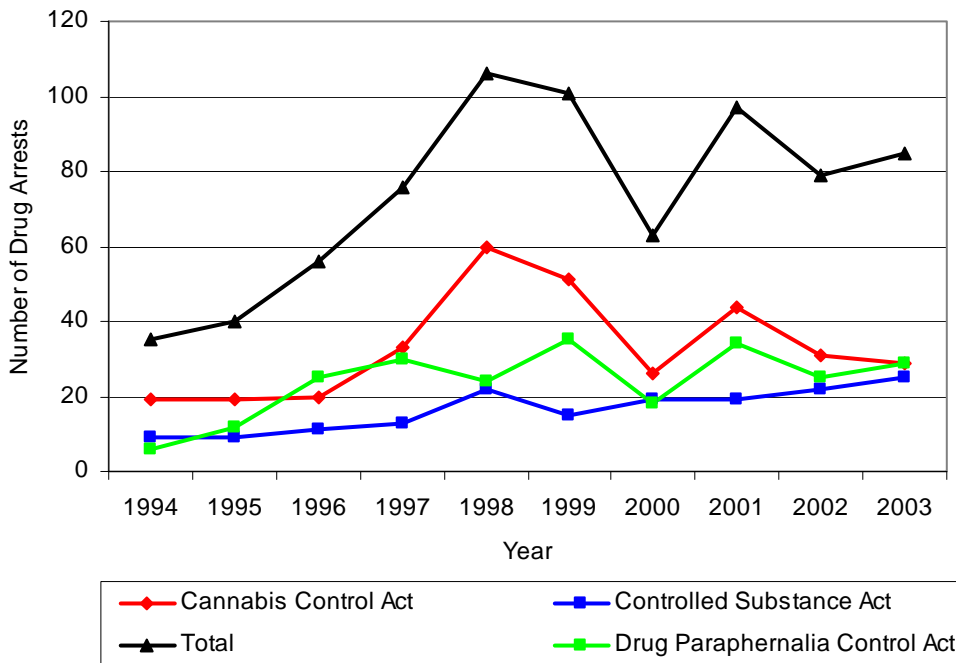
Drug Offense Arrests in Clinton County

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) more than doubled in Clinton County, from 35 to 85 (Figure 4). Similar to other counties, total drug arrests in Clinton County remained relatively stable between 1983 and 1993, before increasing annually every year until 1999. Drug Paraphernalia Control Act violations accounted for the majority of the increase in total drug arrests. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of arrests for violation of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act more than quadrupled, from six arrests in 1994 to 29 arrests in 2003, or in other words, 34 percent of all drugs arrests in 2004.

During the period analyzed between 1994 and 2003, arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, and cultivation of cannabis) in Clinton County have out-numbered 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 Clinton County increased 53 percent, from 19 to 29. Arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act nearly tripled, from nine to 25 (Figure 4).

Figure 4

Drug Arrests in Clinton County

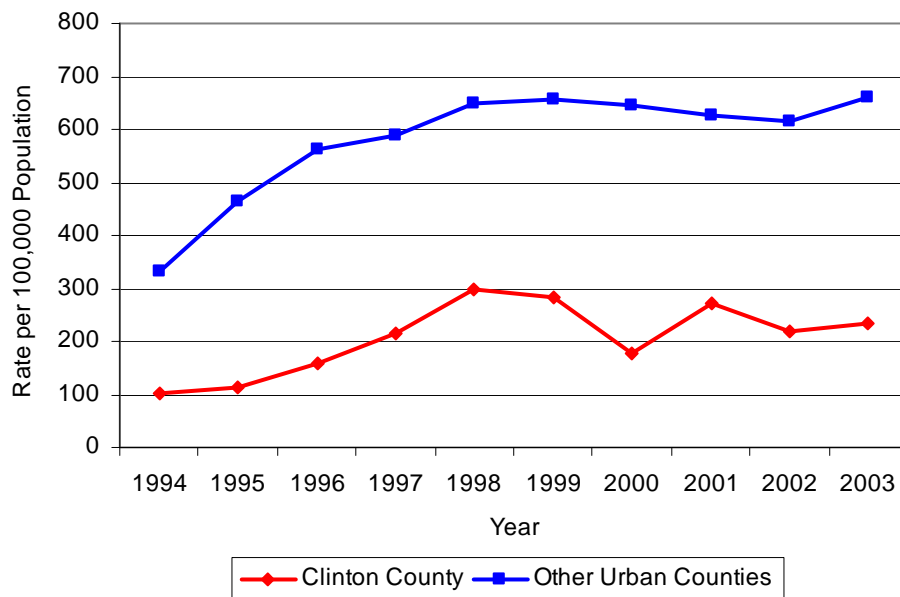


Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Clinton County more than doubled, from 100 to 235 per 100,000 population. The total drug arrest rate in the other urban counties nearly doubled during the same period, from 332 per 100,000 population in 1994 to 660 per 100,000 population in 2003, a 99 percent increase (Figure 5). In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Clinton County was 64 percent less than the rate in the other urban counties.

Figure 5

Drug Arrest Rates in Clinton and Other Urban Counties



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

Drugs Seized in Clinton County

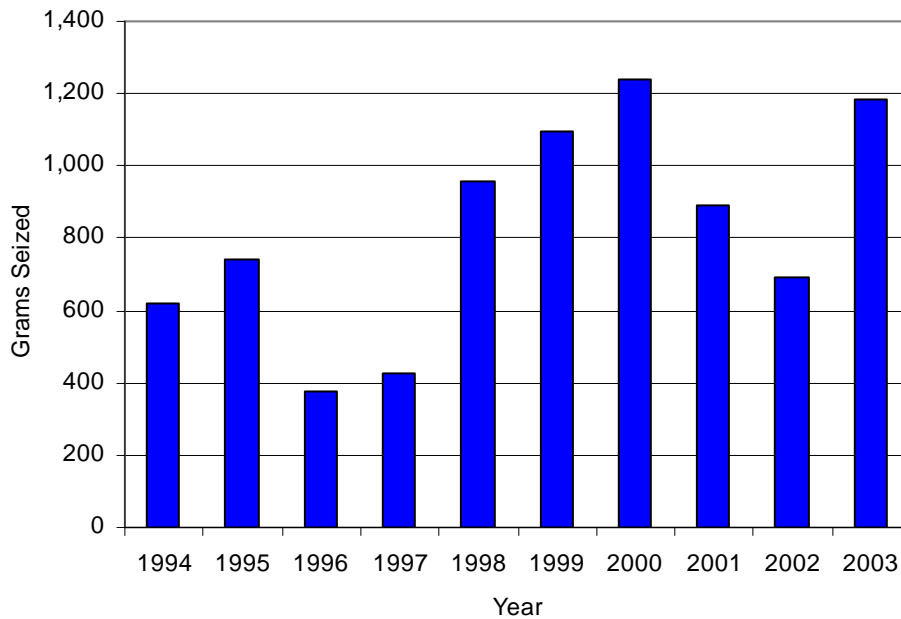
Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of the illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies in Illinois, they are submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois 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 Clinton County.

Cannabis Seized in Clinton County

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Clinton County and in most Illinois jurisdictions. Between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in Clinton County increased 91 percent, from 619 grams to 1,184 grams (Figure 6). During the period between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other urban counties decreased 61 percent, from 1,311,148 grams to 513,450 grams.

Figure 6

Cannabis Seized in Clinton County



Source: Illinois State Police

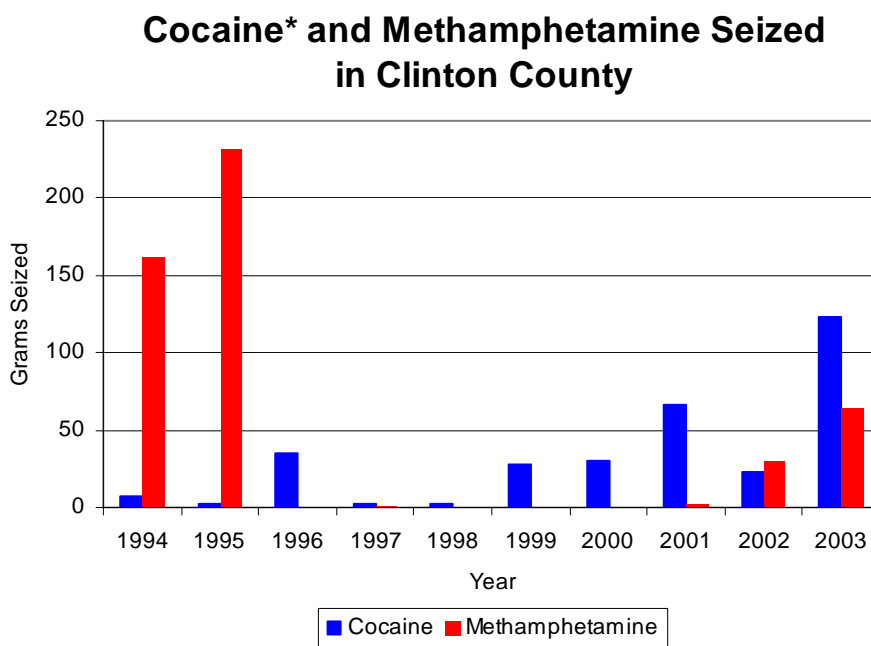
Between 1994 and 2003, the cannabis seizure rate in Clinton County increased 85 percent, from 1,773 grams per 100,000 population in 1994 to 3,275 grams in 2003. The cannabis seizure rate in the other urban counties decreased 62 percent, from 51,859 grams per 100,000 population in 1994 to 19,486 grams in 2003. In 2003, the cannabis seizure rate in the other urban counties was nearly six times higher than the rate in Clinton County.

Cocaine and Methamphetamine Seized in Clinton County

During the past decade, it is clear that methamphetamine “activity” in the state has increased dramatically 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 cocaine seized greatly increased, while the quantity of methamphetamine seized in Clinton County decreased between 1994 and 2003. The quantity of cocaine seized increased from seven grams in 1994 to 123 grams in 2003 (Figure 7). As in most counties, crack cocaine accounts for a relatively small proportion of total cocaine seizures, accounting for 6 percent of all cocaine seizures between 1994 and 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of methamphetamine seized decreased 61 percent, from 162 grams to 64 grams.

Figure 7



Source: Illinois State Police

*Cocaine seizures include both powder and crack cocaine

The quantity of cocaine seized in the other urban counties decreased 29 percent during the period analyzed, from 59,845 grams in 1994 to 42,741 grams in 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the amount of methamphetamine seized in other urban counties increased dramatically, from 457 grams to 8,021 grams. In 2003, 341 grams of cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in Clinton County, compared to the rate of 1,622 grams of cocaine per 100,000 population seized in the other urban counties. Also in 2003, 177 grams of methamphetamine per 100,000 population were seized in Clinton County, compared to the rate of 304 grams of methamphetamine per 100,000 population in other urban counties.

III. Adult and Juvenile Court Activity in Clinton 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.

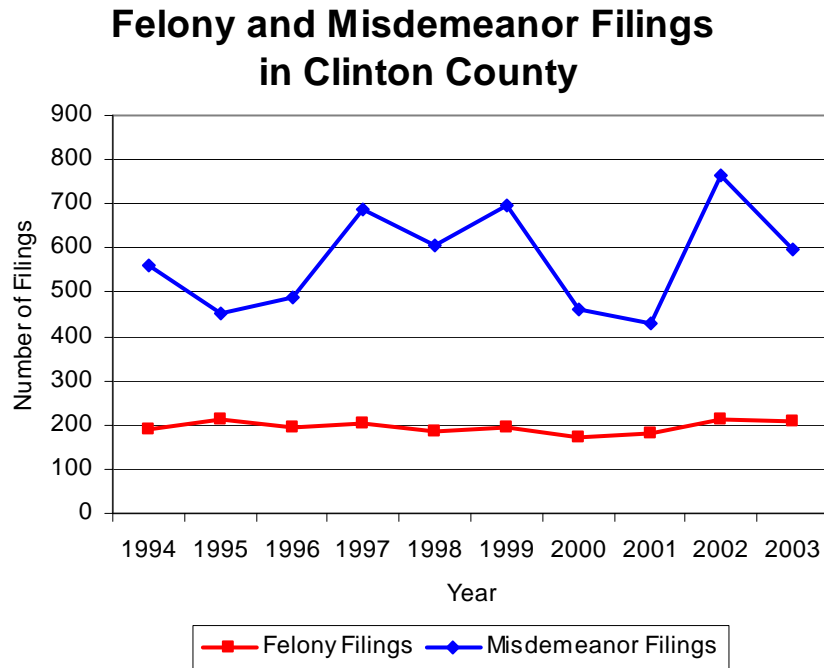
In Illinois, county probation departments are overseen by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' Probation Division. This section also presents data on active misdemeanor and felony adult caseloads and the number of juveniles under the supervision of the probation departments in Clinton County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

Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Clinton 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 nearly 13 percent of all filings in Clinton County’s courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Clinton County increased 7 percent, from 192 to 206 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings increased 6 percent, from 560 in 1994 to 596 in 2003. In 2003, misdemeanor filings out-numbered felony filings by nearly three to one.

Figure 8

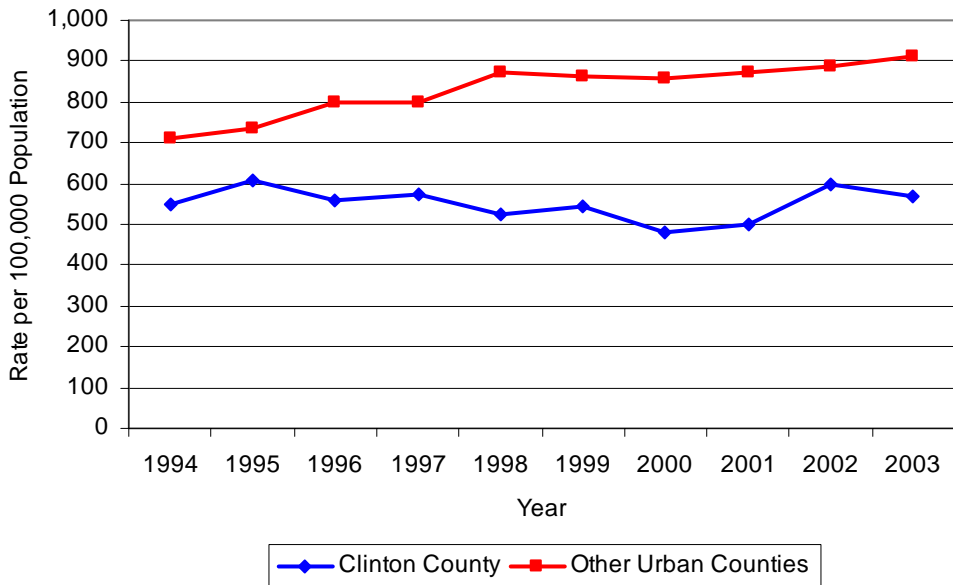


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Clinton County increased 4 percent, from 550 to 570 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). The felony-filing rate in the other urban counties increased 28 percent during this period, from 710 to 910 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Clinton County was 37 percent lower than the rate in the other urban counties.

Figure 9

Felony Filing Rates in Clinton and Other Urban Counties



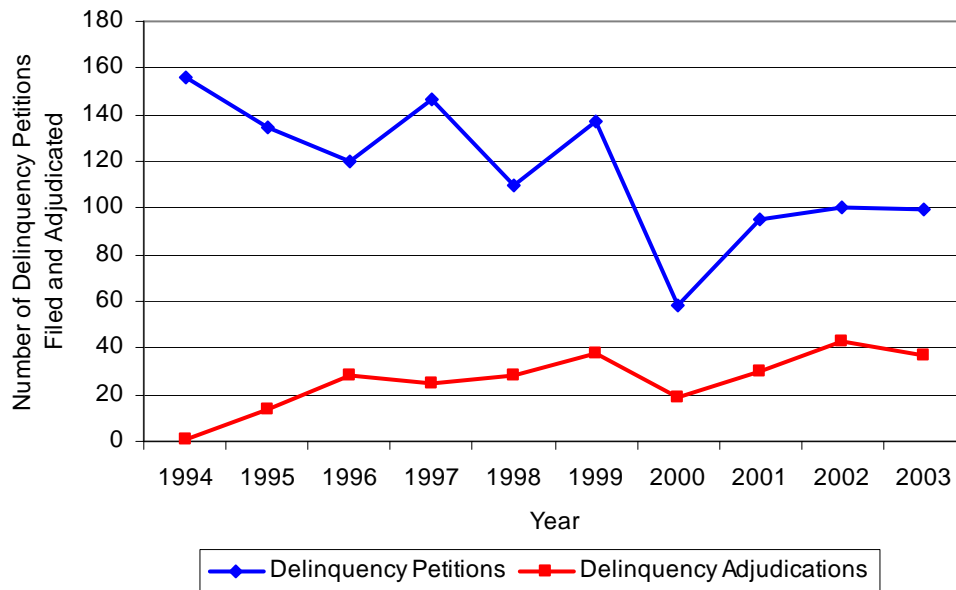
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

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 court process is somewhat less formal and adversarial; authorities are given much more latitude in determining the proper response 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 courts 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 “adjudicatory hearing” and “dispositional hearing” terms.

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of reported juvenile delinquency petitions filed in Clinton County decreased 37 percent, from 156 to 99 (Figure 10). During the period analyzed, the number of reported delinquency adjudications increased dramatically, from one in 1994 to 37 in 2003. The majority of cases not resulting in an adjudication were continued under supervision.

Figure 10

Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Clinton County



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

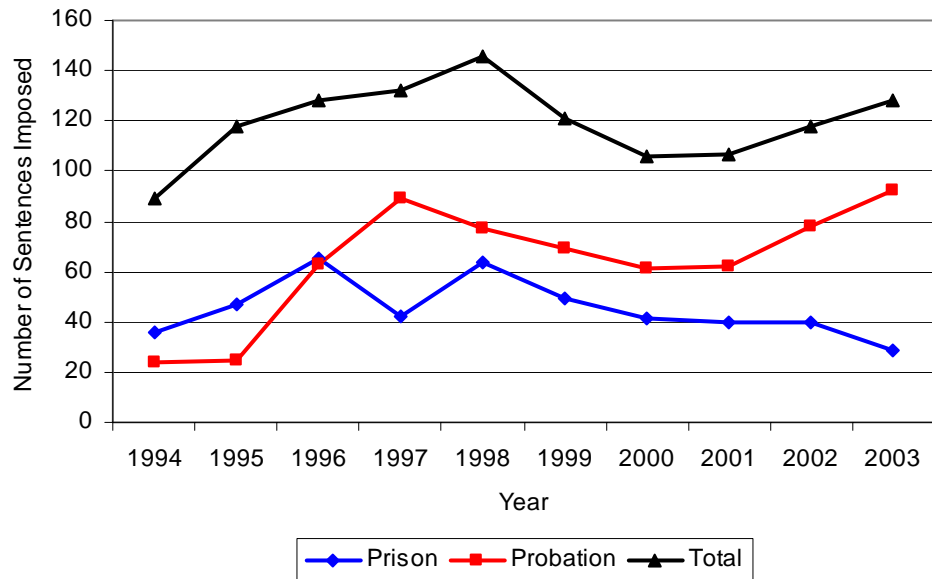
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Clinton County decreased 35 percent, from 4,099 to 2,683 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other urban counties decreased 6 percent, from 1,850 to 1,730 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Clinton County was 55 percent higher than the rate in the other urban 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 Clinton County increased 44 percent, from 89 to 128 (Figure 11). While the number of convicted felons sentenced to probation during this period nearly quadrupled, from 24 to 92, felony probation sentences increased as a proportion of total sentences. In 1994, 27 percent of all convicted felons were sentenced to probation, compared to 72 percent in 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased, decreasing from 40 percent in 1994 to 23 percent in 2003. In 2003, 5 percent of convicted felons were sentenced to something other than prison or probation.

Figure 11

Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Clinton County

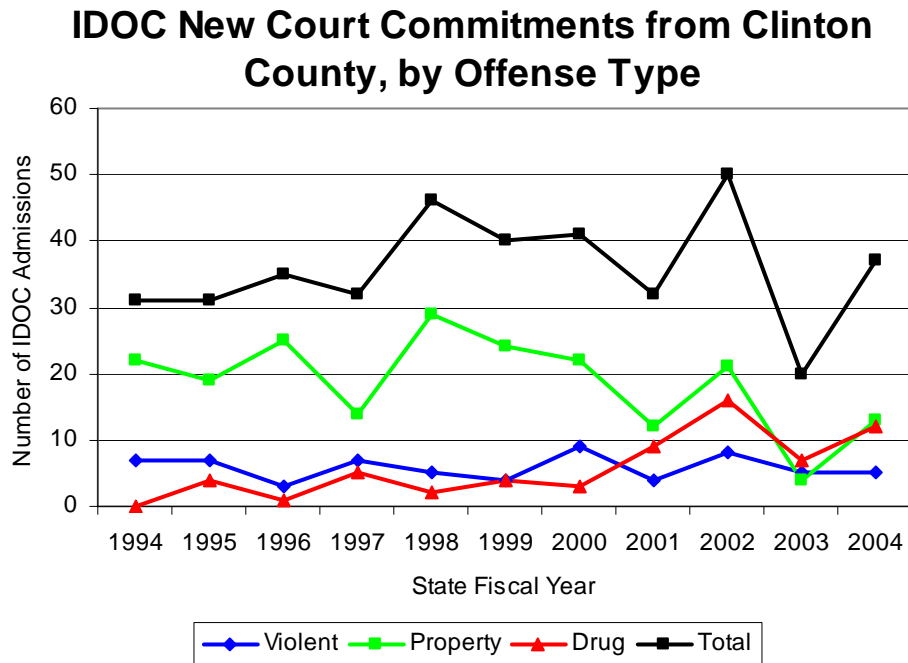


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adult Prison Admissions from Clinton County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFY) 1994 and 2004, the number of admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Clinton County increased 19 percent, from 31 to 37 (Figure 12). During this period, the number of violent and property offender admissions decreased, while the number of drug offender admissions increased. The number of violent offender admissions decreased 29 percent between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from seven to five, while the number of property offender admissions decreased 41 percent, from 22 to 13. The number of drug offenders admitted increased from zero in SFY 1994 to 12 in SFY 2004.

Figure 12



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

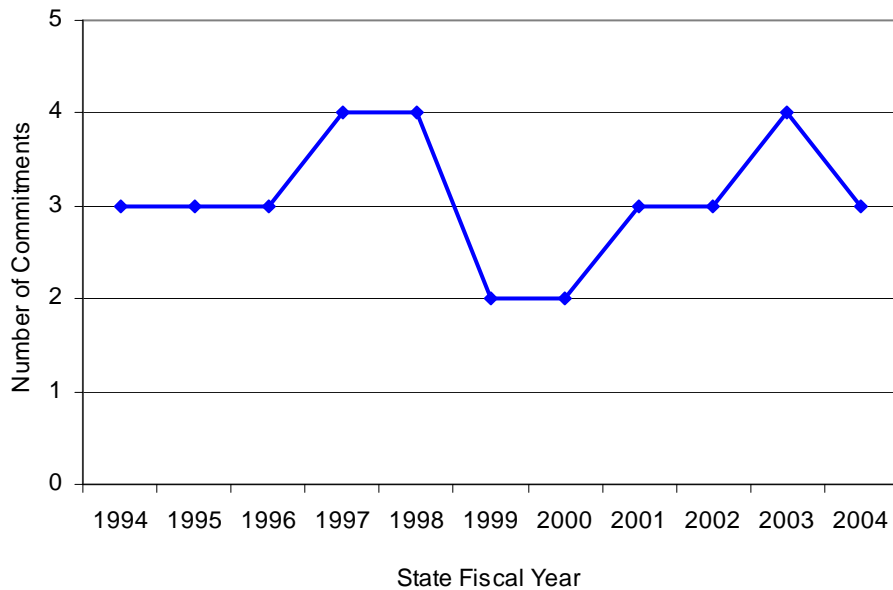
In State Fiscal Year 2004, violent offenders accounted for 14 percent of all admissions from Clinton County, while property offenders accounted for 35 percent and drug offenders accounted for 32 percent of all admissions. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, drug offenders increased from zero percent to 32 percent of all admissions from Clinton County.

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 court commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Clinton County remained unchanged at three (Figure 13).

Figure 13

Juvenile Court Commitments to the IDOC Juvenile Division from Clinton County



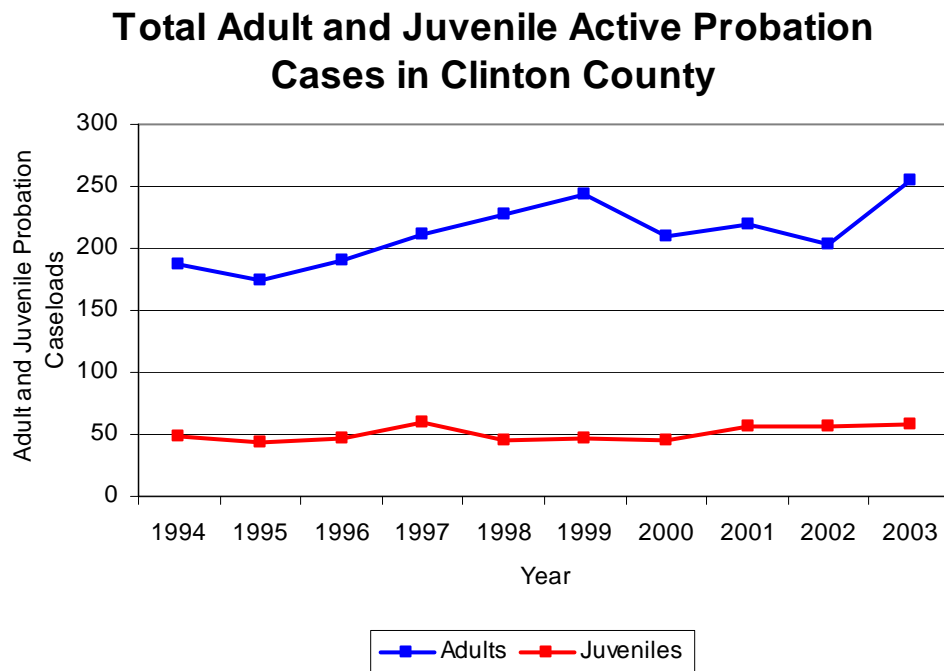
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In SFY 2004, the Clinton County rate of 90 commitments per 100,000 juveniles was 70 percent lower than the other urban counties rate of 298 commitments per 100,000.

Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Clinton County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Clinton County increased 36 percent, from 187 to 255 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 34 percent of Clinton County's active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Clinton County Juvenile Probation Department increased 21 percent, from 48 to 58. By comparison, the number of active adult probation cases in the other urban counties increased 29 percent between 1994 and 2003, while the juvenile probation caseloads increased 36 percent.

Figure 14



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate per 100,000 population in Clinton County increased 32 percent between 1994 and 2003, from 536 to 706 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 24 percent in the other urban counties, from 656 to 812 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Clinton County was 13 percent lower than the rate in the other urban counties.

IV. Jail Populations in Clinton 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.

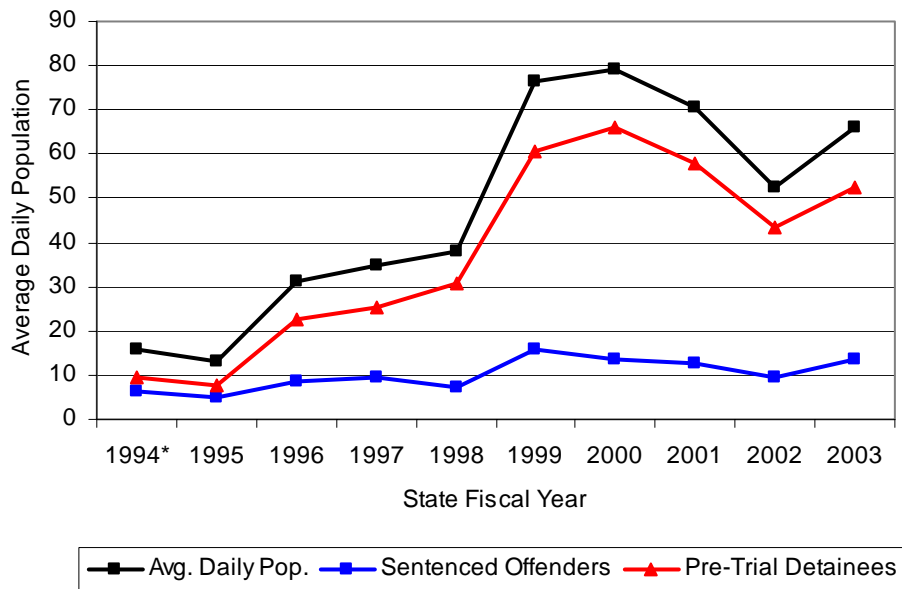
Average Daily Population of the Clinton County Jail

The Clinton County Jail was one of 91 county jails in operation in Illinois during State Fiscal Year 2003. There are 11 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 Clinton County Jail more than quadrupled, from 16 to 66 inmates (Figure 15). During this period, pretrial detainees (those individuals who have been arrested for a crime and are awaiting trial) accounted for an increased percentage of the average daily population, from 60 percent in SFY 1994 to 79 percent in SFY 2003. On the other hand, sentenced offenders (those offenders who have been convicted and sentenced to the county jail) accounted for a decreased percentage, 40 percent in SFY 1994 compared to 21 percent in SFY 2003.

Figure 15

Average Daily Population of the Clinton County Jail



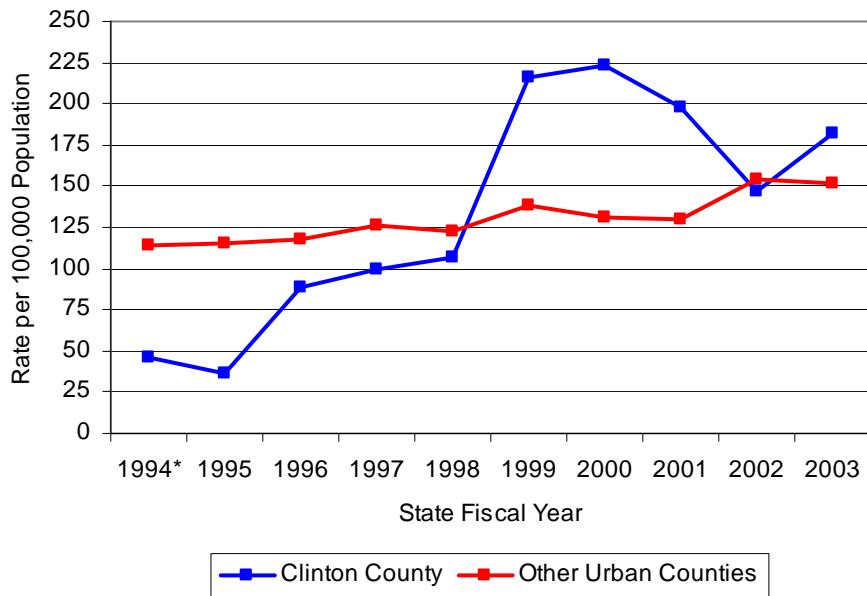
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

*Information estimated by ICJIA

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2003, the average daily jail population rate in Clinton County nearly quadrupled, from 46 to 183 per 100,000 population (Figure 16). During this same period, the average daily jail population rate in the other urban counties increased 34 percent, from 114 to 152 per 100,000 population. In SFY 2003, the Clinton County Jail had an average daily jail population rate 20 percent higher than the rate in the other urban counties.

Figure 16

**Average Daily Jail Population Rates,
Clinton and Other Urban Counties**



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 Clinton County

Substance-Exposed Infants in Clinton 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 State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, 96 of Illinois' 102 counties reported at least one case of a substance-exposed infant.

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, three cases of a substance-exposed infant were reported in Clinton County, and only one case was verified as a substance-exposed infant case.

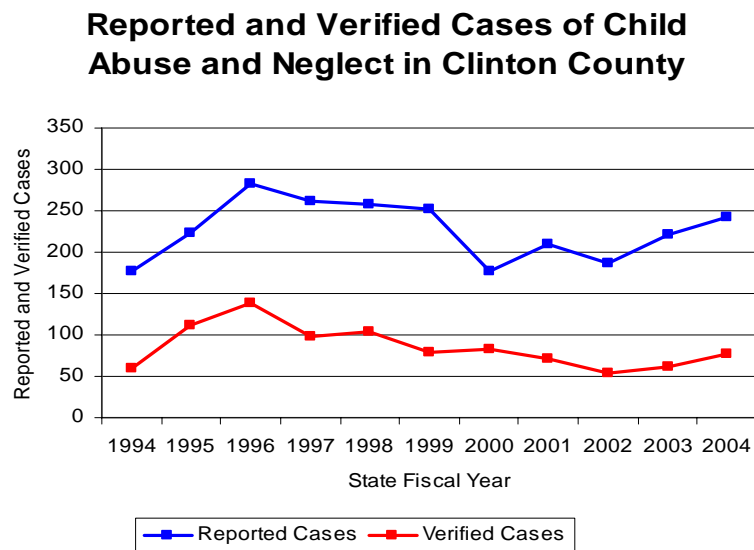
Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other urban counties decreased 41 percent, from 364 to 214, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants decreased 43 percent, from 342 to 195.

Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in Clinton 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 State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in Clinton County increased 37 percent, from 177 to 242 (Figure 17). During that same period, 935 cases, or 38 percent of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Clinton County increased 29 percent between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 59 to 76.

Figure 17



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.

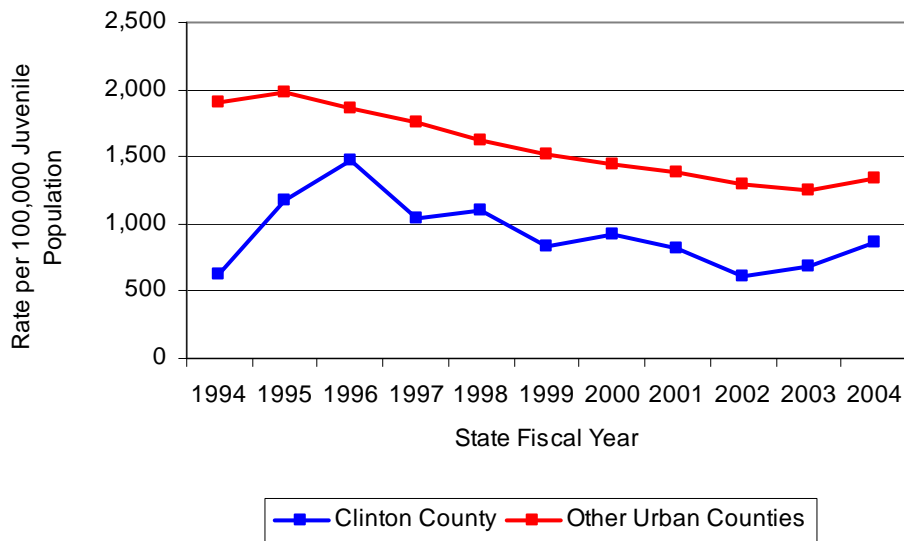
² Kelly, B., Thornberry, T. and Smith, C. 1997. "In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment." *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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 State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Clinton County increased from 630 to 860 per 100,000 juveniles, a 37 percent increase (Figure 18). During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 30 percent in the other urban counties, from 1,911 to 1,342 per 100,000 juveniles. In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Clinton County was 36 percent lower than in the other urban counties.

Figure 18

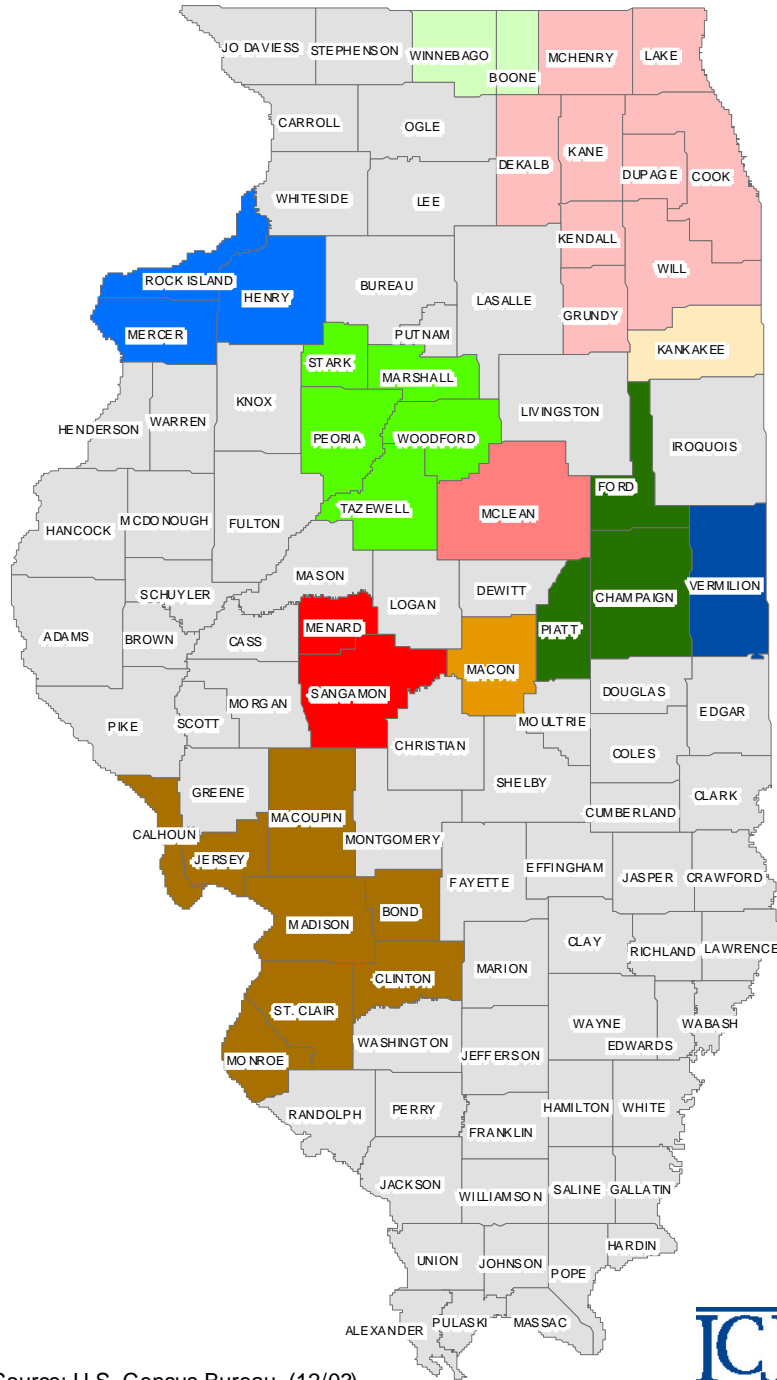
Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Clinton and Other Urban Counties



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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