

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

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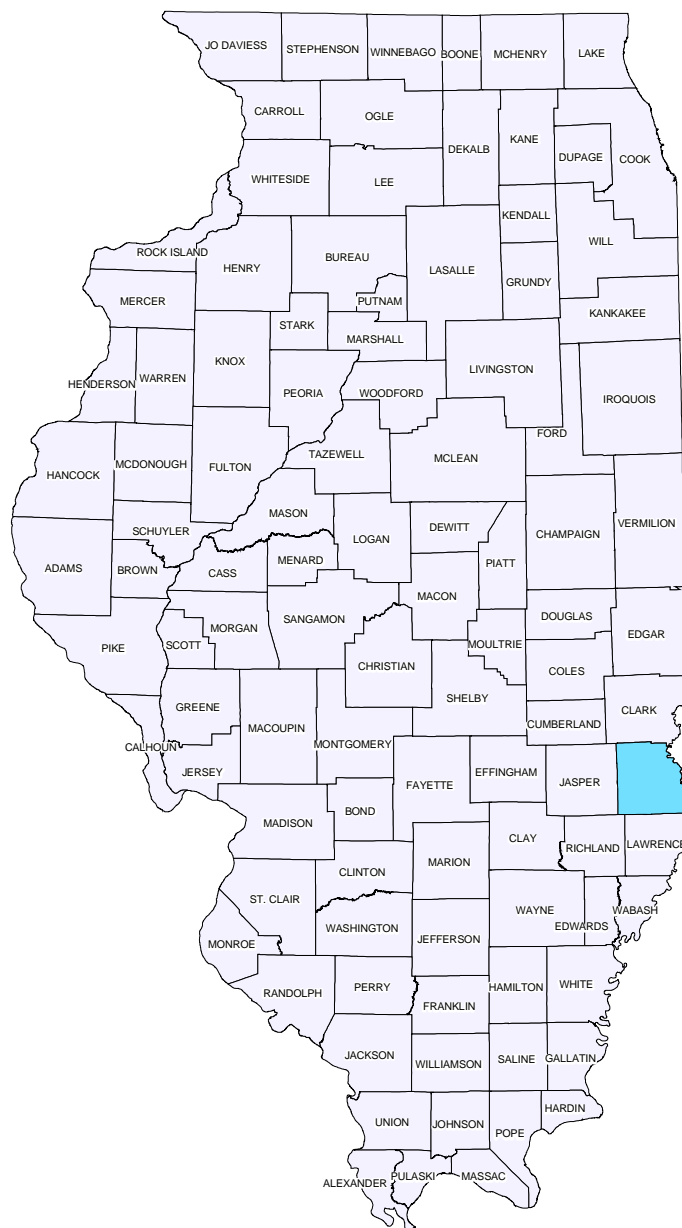
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A Profile of the Crawford County Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems

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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

Crawford County, located on the eastern border of Illinois, covers an area of 443 square miles and had a 2003 population of 19,899, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Crawford County was the 62nd largest county in Illinois geographically, but 59th largest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Crawford County had the 54th highest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Crawford 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, Crawford County is one of Illinois' 66 rural counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Crawford 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 Crawford 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 Crawford County. Throughout most of the period analyzed, there were 21 Metropolitan Enforcement Group (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.

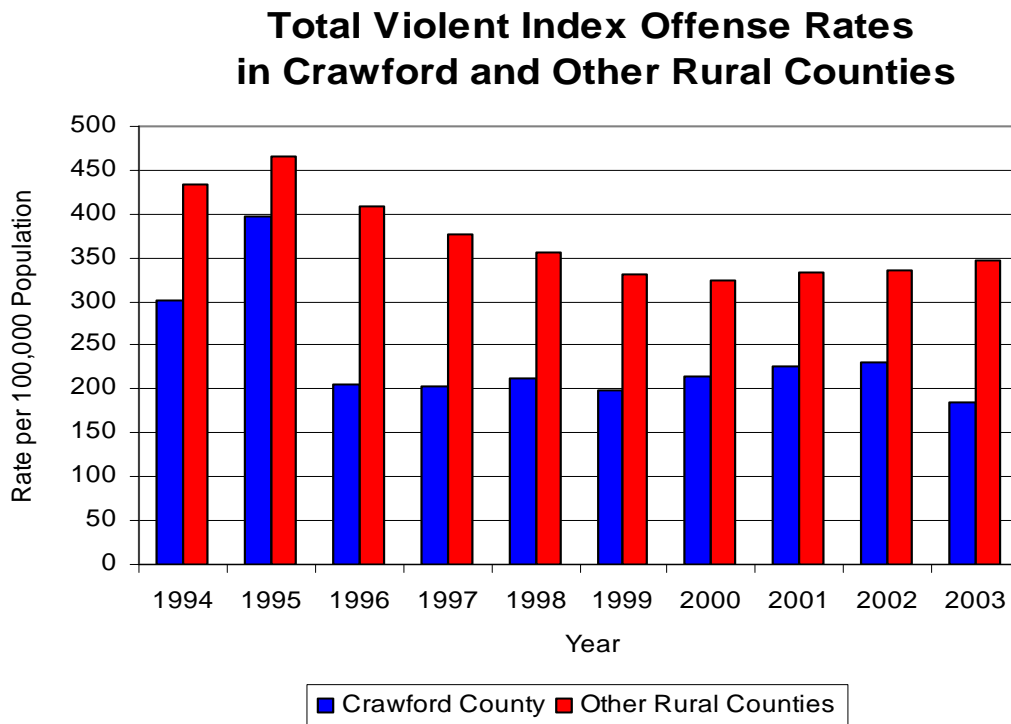
To learn more about the drug enforcement activities of the Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force and Illinois' other MEGs and task forces, profiles of each of the units were developed by the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit and are available through the Authority's Criminal Justice Information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

Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Crawford County

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police decreased 41 percent in Crawford County between 1994 and 2003, from 63 to 37. As in previous years and in most other counties, aggravated assault offenses accounted for the majority (84 percent) of violent Index offenses reported in Crawford County in 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Crawford County also decreased 38 percent, from 302 to 186 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 348 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 violent Index offense rate in Crawford County was 47 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 1



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

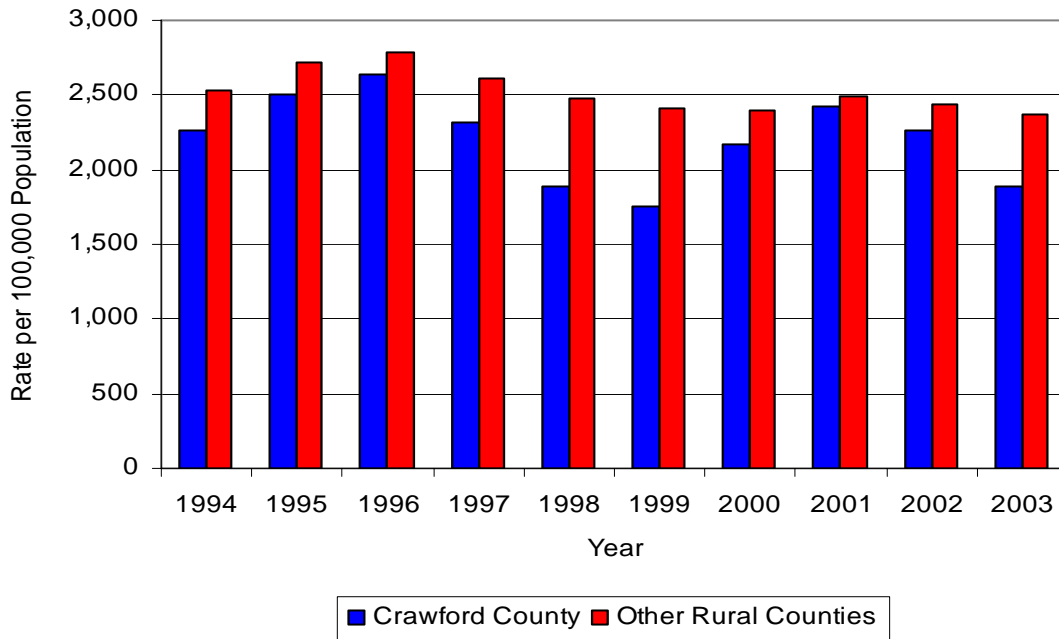
Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Crawford County

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Crawford County decreased 20 percent, from 471 to 375. Thefts accounted for 72 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Crawford County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in Crawford County decreased 17 percent, from 2,258 to 1,885 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 2). The property Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 6 percent, from 2,525 to 2,378 offenses per 100,000 population. Crawford County's 2003 property Index offense rate was 26 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 2

Total Property Index Offense Rates in Crawford and Other Rural Counties



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

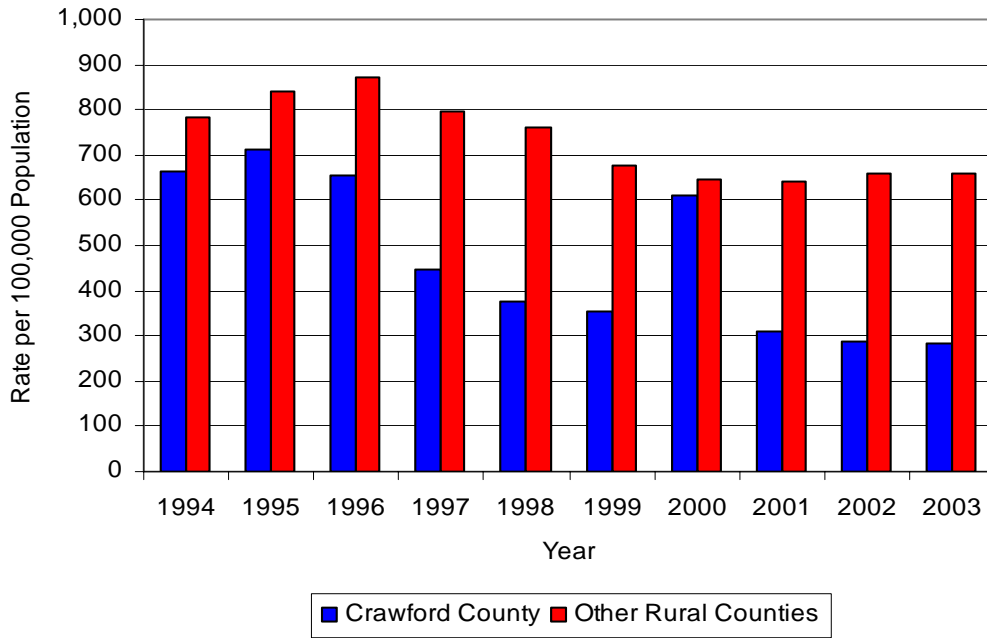
Index Arrests by Crawford County Law Enforcement Agencies

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Crawford County decreased 59 percent, from 138 to 56. The majority of Index arrests were for property Index offenses. Of the 56 Index arrests made in Crawford County during 2003, 46 percent were for violent Index crimes and 54 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in Crawford County during 2003. Of all violent Index arrests, 96 percent were arrests for aggravated assault, while thefts accounted for 57 percent of all property Index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Crawford County decreased 58 percent, from 662 to 281 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 661 arrests per 100,000 population. In 2003, Crawford County's Index arrest rate was 57 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 3

Index Arrest Rates in Crawford and Other Rural Counties



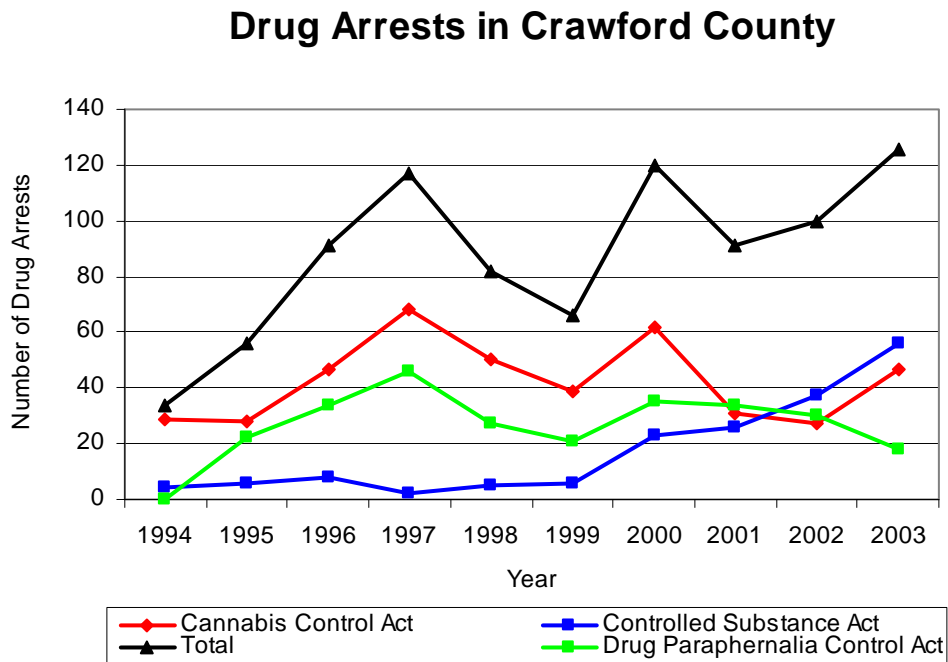
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

Drug Offense Arrests in Crawford 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) nearly tripled in Crawford County, from 34 to 126 (Figure 4). Drug Paraphernalia Control Act violations accounted for 14 percent of all arrests in 2003.

During most of the period analyzed, arrests for violations of Cannabis Control Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, and cultivation of cannabis) in Crawford County out-numbered arrests for violation of 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 Crawford County increased 62 percent, from 29 to 47, while arrests for violation of the Controlled Substances Act increased significantly from four to 56. (Figure 4)

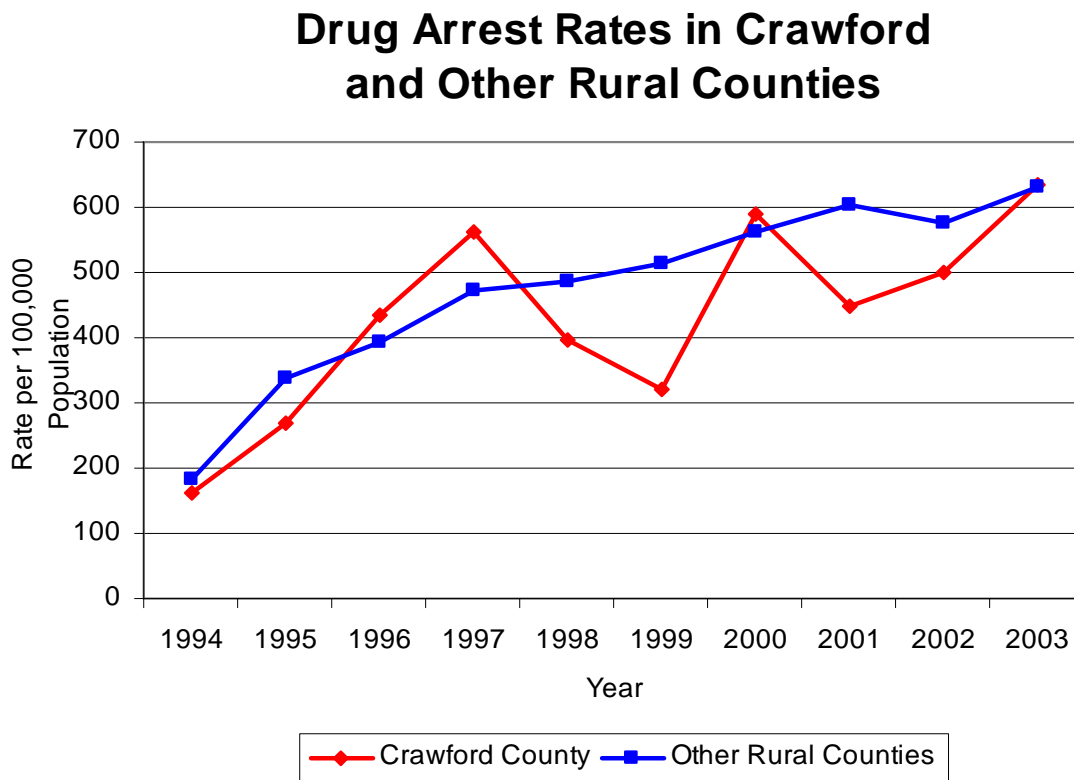
Figure 4



Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Crawford County nearly quadrupled from 163 to 633 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 5). The total drug arrest rate in the other rural counties also nearly quadrupled between 1994 and 2003, from 181 to 632 arrests per 100,000 population. In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Crawford County was slightly higher (less than one-half percent) than the drug rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 5



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

Drugs Seized in Crawford County

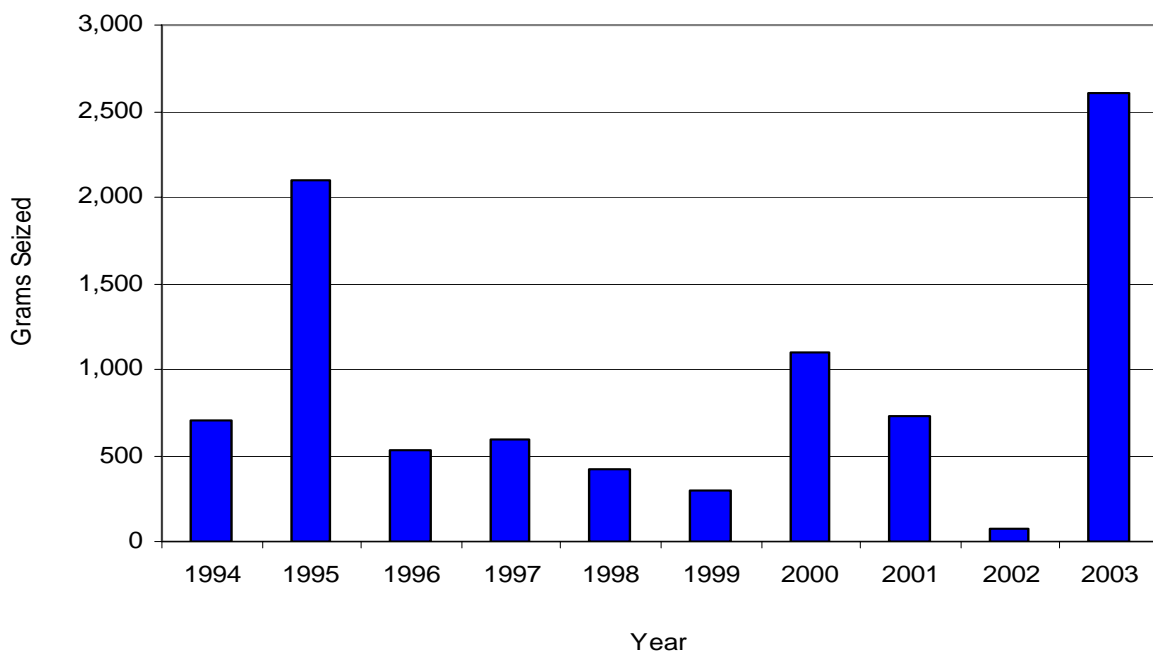
Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of the illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies in Illinois, they are submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois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

Cannabis Seized in Crawford County

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Crawford 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 Crawford County more than tripled, from 702 grams to 2,606 grams (Figure 6).

Figure 6

Cannabis Seized in Crawford County



Source: Illinois State Police

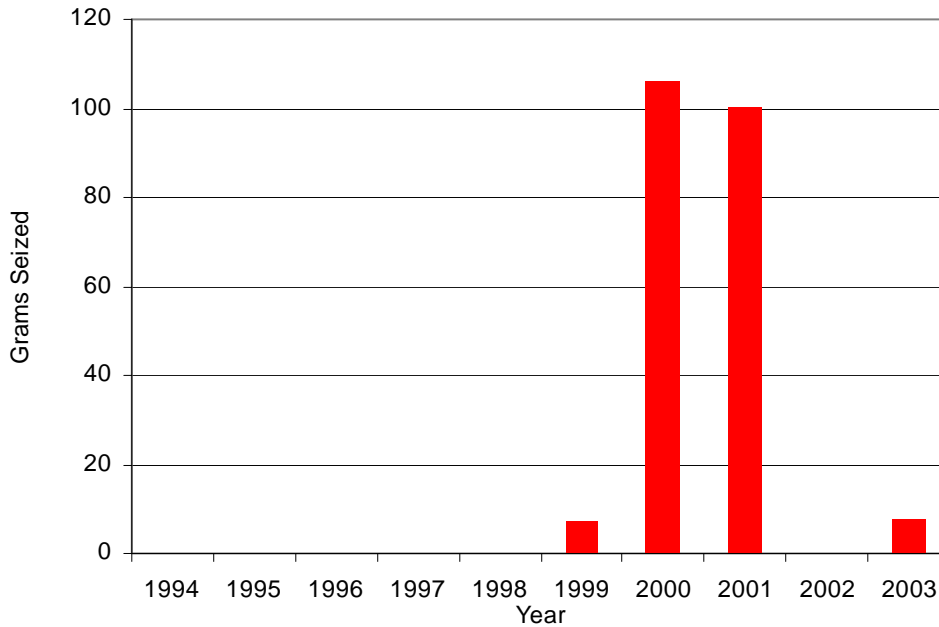
Between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other rural counties decreased 55 percent, from 608,149 grams to 272,643 grams. In 2003, Crawford County had a cannabis seizure rate of 13,098 grams per 100,000 population, 19 percent lower than the rate of 16,162 grams per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

Methamphetamine Seized in Crawford 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 Crawford County increased significantly between 1994 and 2003, from seven grams to 701 grams (Figure 7). Conversely, the quantity of powder cocaine seized in Crawford County declined from five to two grams between 1994 and 2003.

Figure 7
Methamphetamine Seized
in Crawford County



Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the amount of methamphetamine seized increased in the other rural counties, from 2,612 grams to 12,516 grams. In 2003, 3,524 grams of methamphetamine per 100,000 population were seized in Crawford County, nearly five times the 749 grams of methamphetamine per 100,000 population seized in the other rural counties. Conversely, ten grams of powder cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in Crawford County, compared to the rate of 782 grams of powder cocaine seized in the other rural counties.

III. Adult and Juvenile Court Activity in Crawford 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 Crawford County and the other rural counties.

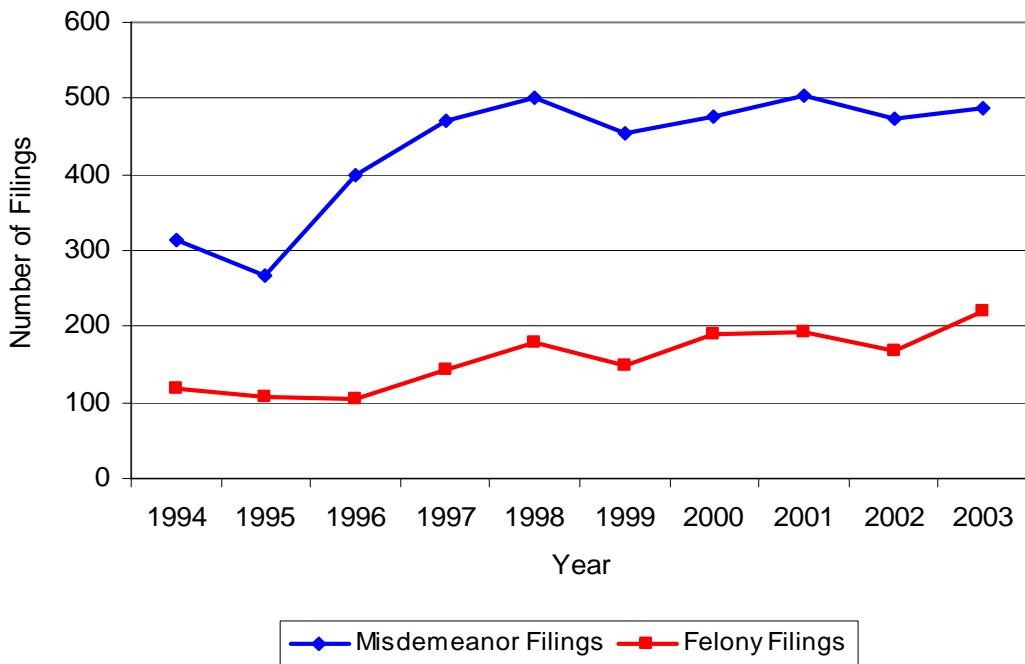
Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Crawford County

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 16 percent of all filings in Crawford County’s courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Crawford County increased 86 percent, from 119 to 221 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings increased 55 percent, from 315 to 487. In 2003, misdemeanor filings out-numbered felony filings more than two to one.

Figure 8

**Felony and Misdemeanor Filings
in Crawford County**

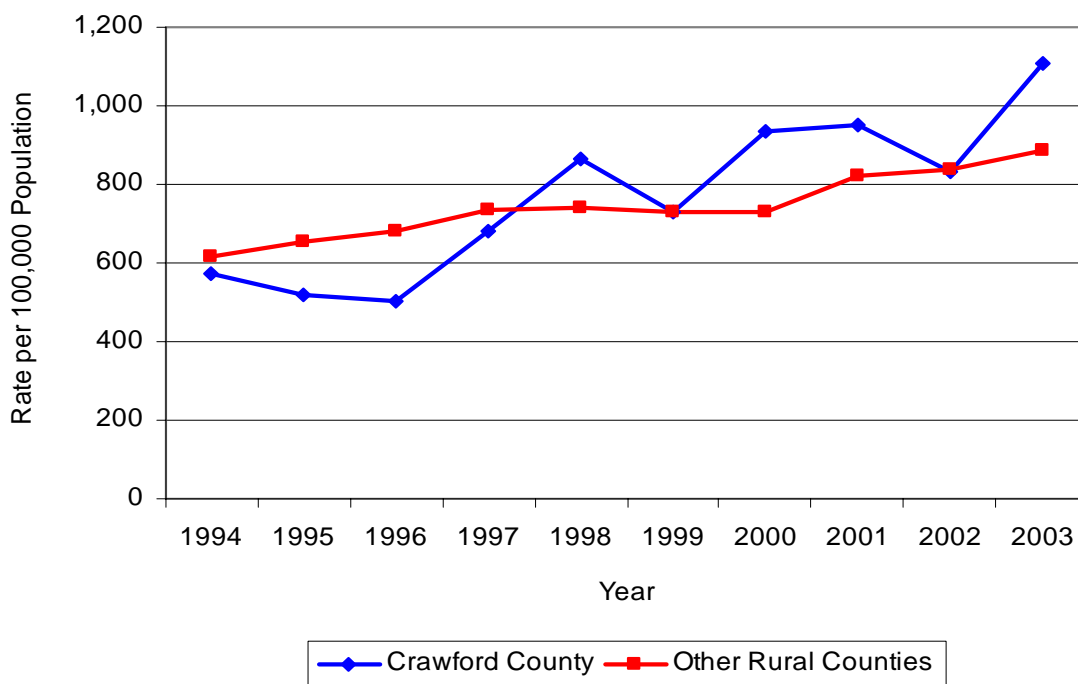


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Crawford County increased 95 percent, from 571 to 1,111 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). The felony-filing rate in the other rural counties also increased during this period, increasing 44 percent, from 615 to 886 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Crawford County was 25 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 9

Felony Filing Rates in Crawford and Other Rural Counties



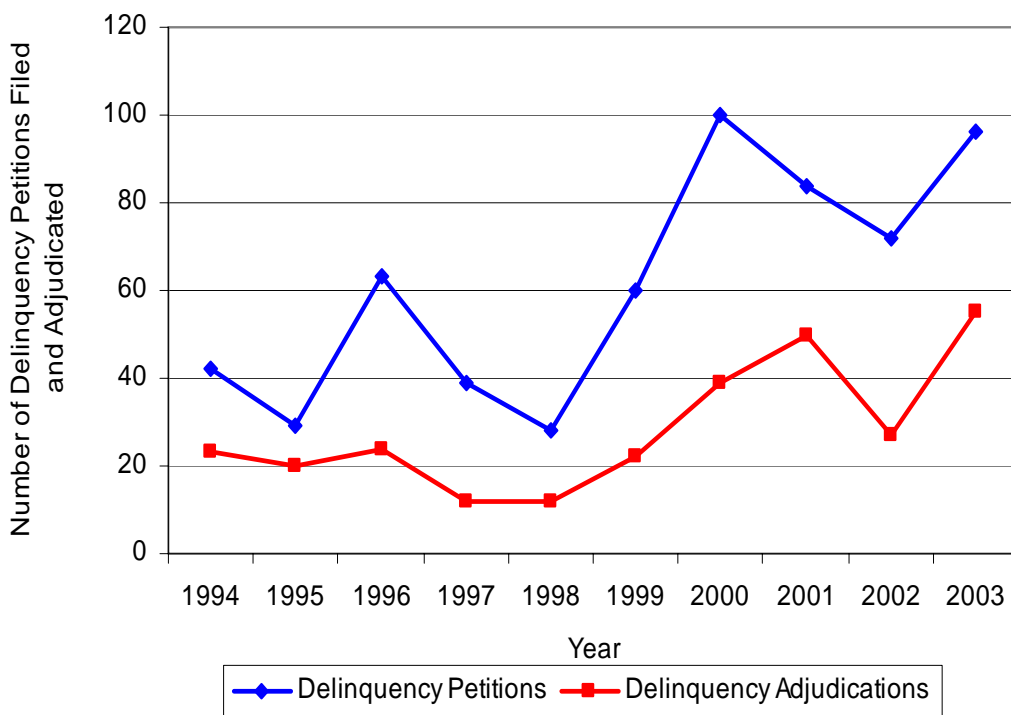
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

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 “adjudicatory hearing” and “dispositional hearing” terms.

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed in Crawford County more than doubled, from 42 in 1994 to 96 in 2003 (Figure 10). In 2003, 57 percent of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent. Between 1994 and 2003, delinquency adjudications also more than doubled from 23 to 55. The majority of cases not resulting in adjudication were continued under supervision.

Figure 10

Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Crawford County



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

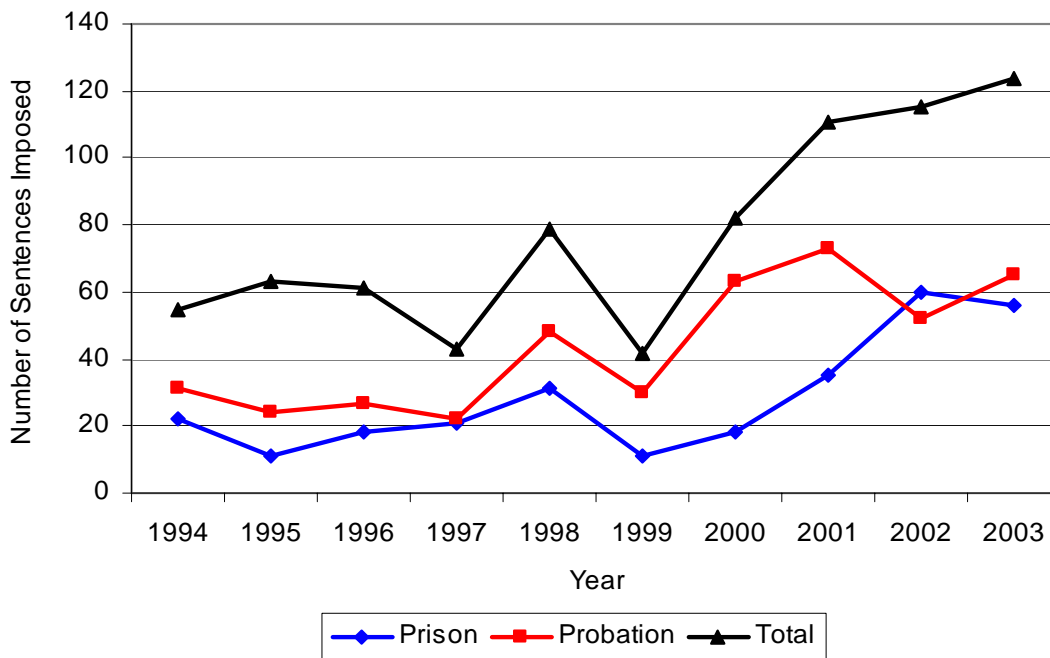
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Crawford County also more than doubled, from 2,044 to 4,731 petition per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 11 percent, from 2,011 to 2,236 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition rate in Crawford County was more than twice 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 Crawford County more than doubled, from 22 to 56 (Figure 11). The number of convicted felons sentenced to probation during this period also more than doubled from 31 to 65. As a result, felony probation sentences decreased as a proportion of total sentences, decreasing from 56 percent in 1994 to 52 percent in 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of felons sentenced to prison increased, from 40 percent to 45 percent.

Figure 11

Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Crawford County



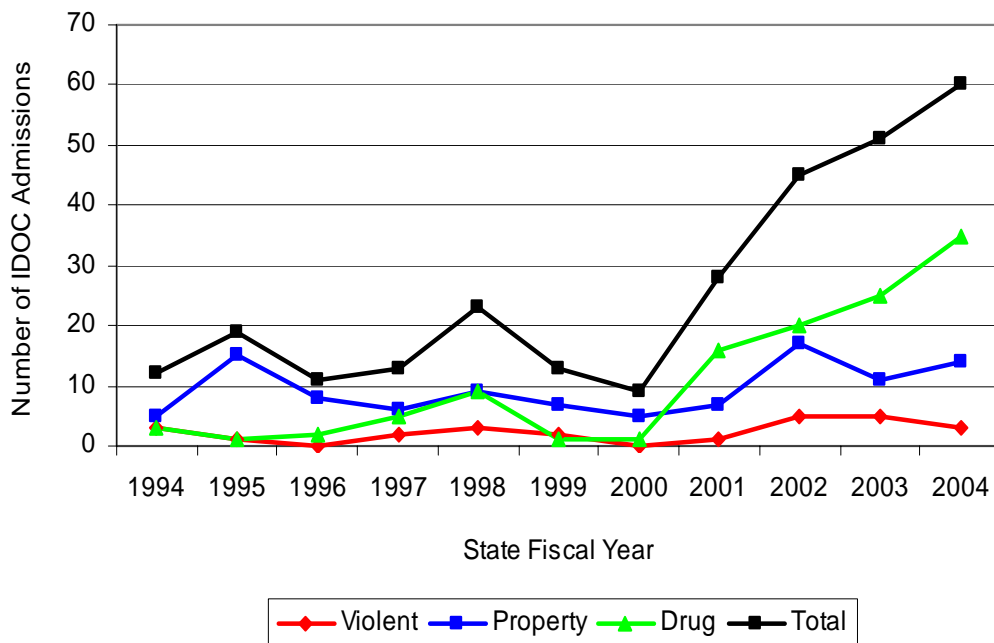
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adult Prison Admissions from Crawford County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1994 and 2004, the number of admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Crawford County increased four-fold, from 12 to 60 (Figure 12). During this period, the number of property and drug offender admissions increased, while the number of violent offender admissions increased slightly to five in 2003, but dropped to three in 2004. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, drug offender admissions increased from three to 35, while the number of property offender admissions nearly tripled from five in SFY 1994 to 14 in SFY 2004.

Figure 12

IDOC New Court Commitments from Crawford County, by Offense Type



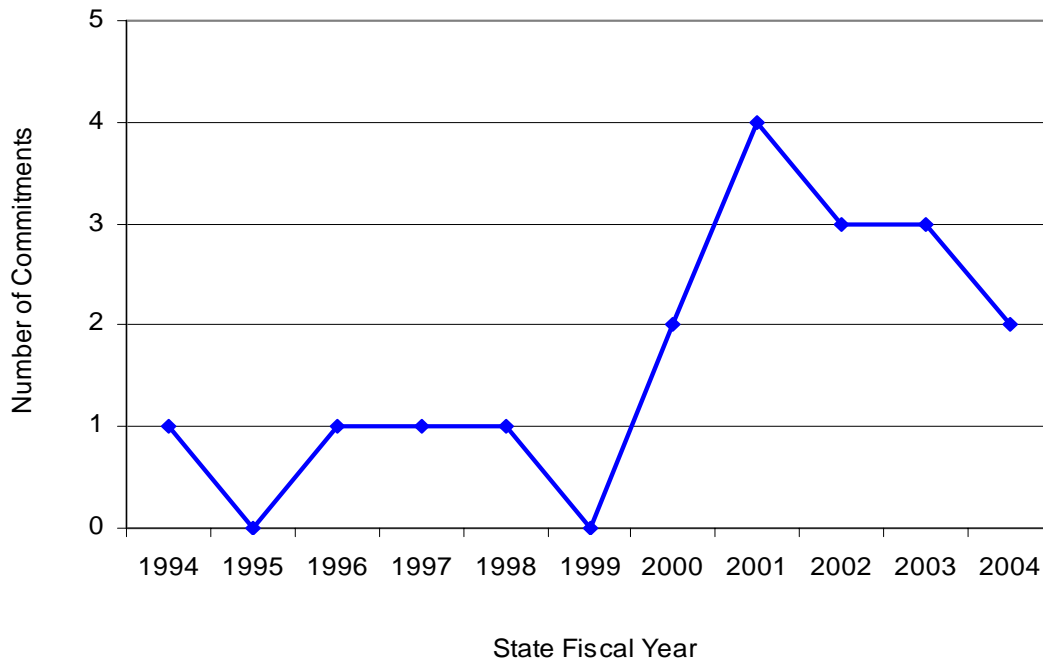
In SFY 2004, violent offenders accounted for 5 percent of all admissions from Crawford County, while property offenders accounted for 23 percent and drug offenders accounted for 58 percent of all admissions from Crawford County.

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 State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1994 and 2004, there were 18 court commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Crawford County (Figure 13).

Figure 13

Juvenile Court Commitments to the IDOC Juvenile Division from Crawford County



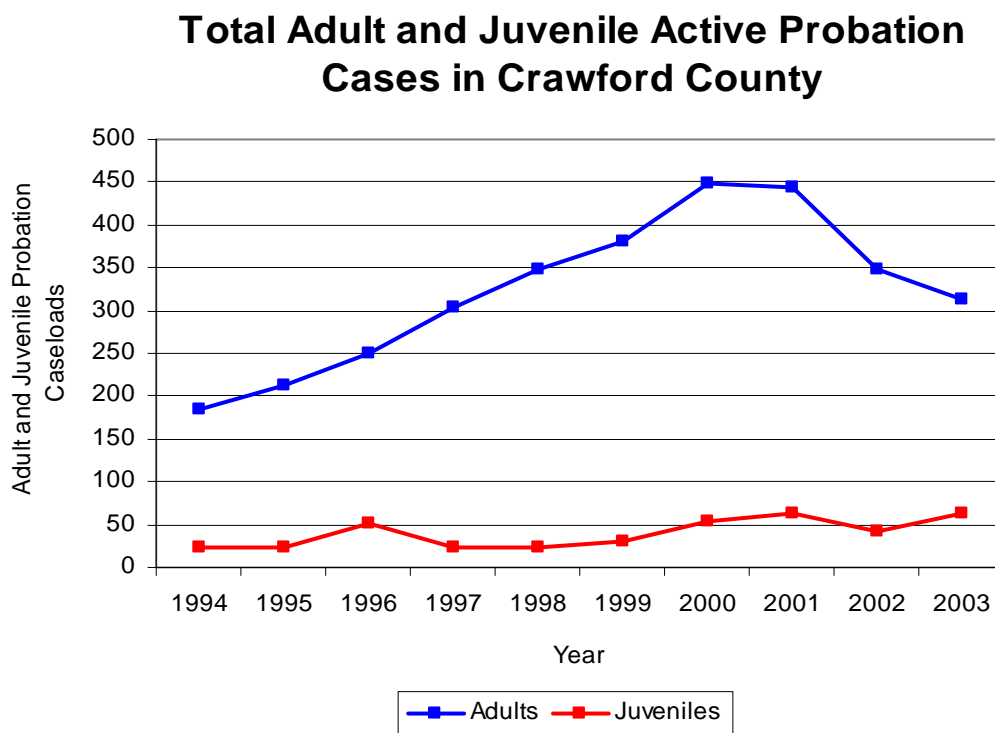
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In SFY 2004, Crawford County's rate of commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division of 114 commitments per 100,000 juveniles was 51 percent lower than the 231 commitments per 100,000 juveniles from the other rural counties.

Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Crawford County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Crawford County increased 70 percent, from 185 to 314 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 38 percent of Crawford County's active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Crawford County Juvenile Probation Department more than doubled, from 23 to 62. 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 only increased by less than one percent.

Figure 14



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate in Crawford County increased 78 percent between 1994 and 2003, from 887 to 1,578 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 40 percent in the other rural counties, from 743 to 1,037 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Crawford County was 52 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

IV. Jail Populations in Crawford County

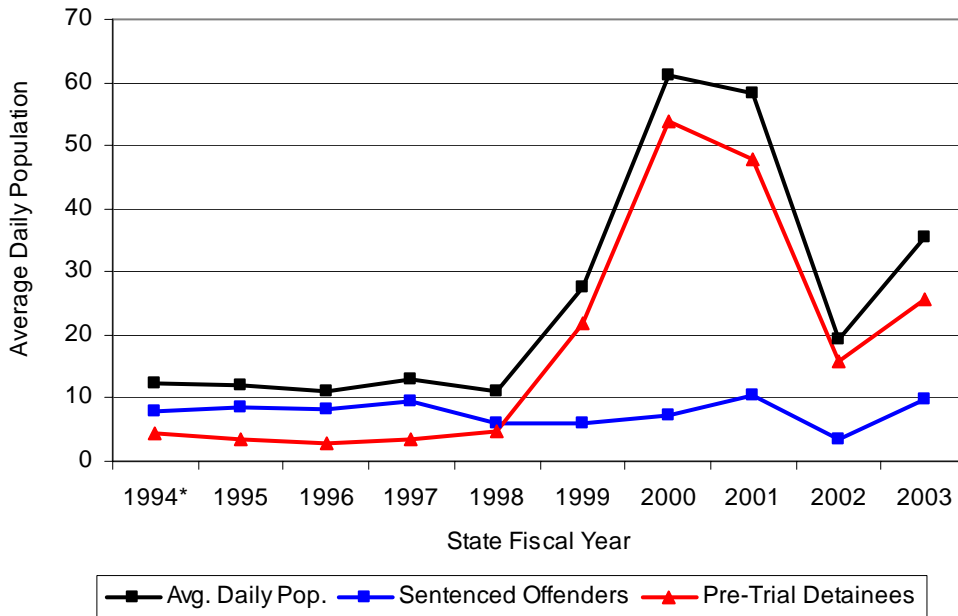
Jail data in Illinois are collected by the Illinois Department of Corrections' Bureau of Inspections and Audits. As with court data, data are not available detailing the specific offenses for which offenders were held in county jails. In addition, between SFYs 1992 and 1994, the IDOC did not collect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

Average Daily Population of the Crawford County Jail

The Crawford 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 Crawford County Jail tripled from 12 to 36 inmates (Figure 15). During this period, pretrial detainees (those individuals who have been arrested for a crime and are awaiting trial) have accounted for an increased proportion of Crawford County' average daily population more than doubling from 35 percent in SFY 1994 to 72 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 proportion; decreasing from 65 percent in SFY 1994 to 28 percent in SFY 2003.

Figure 15
Average Daily Population of the Crawford County Jail



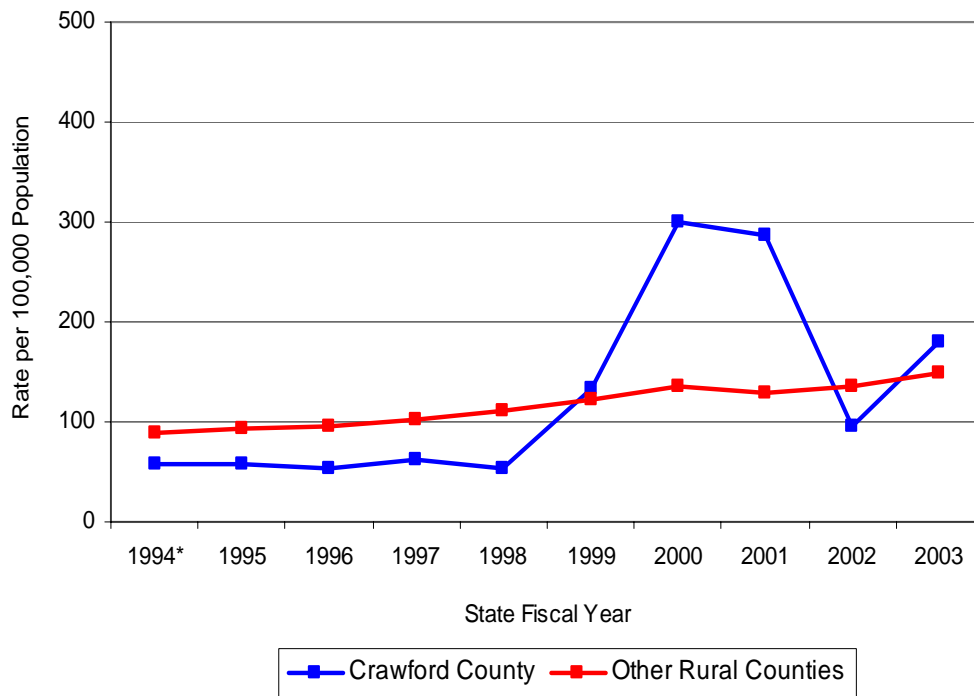
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

* Information estimated by ICJIA

Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, the average daily jail population rate in Crawford County more than doubled from 59 to 179 per 100,000 population (Figure 16). During this same period, the average daily jail population rate in the other rural counties increased 70 percent, from 88 to 150 per 100,000 population. In SFY 2003, the Crawford County Jail had an average daily jail population rate 19 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 16

**Average Daily Jail Population Rates,
Crawford and Other Rural Counties**



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

* Information estimated by ICJIA

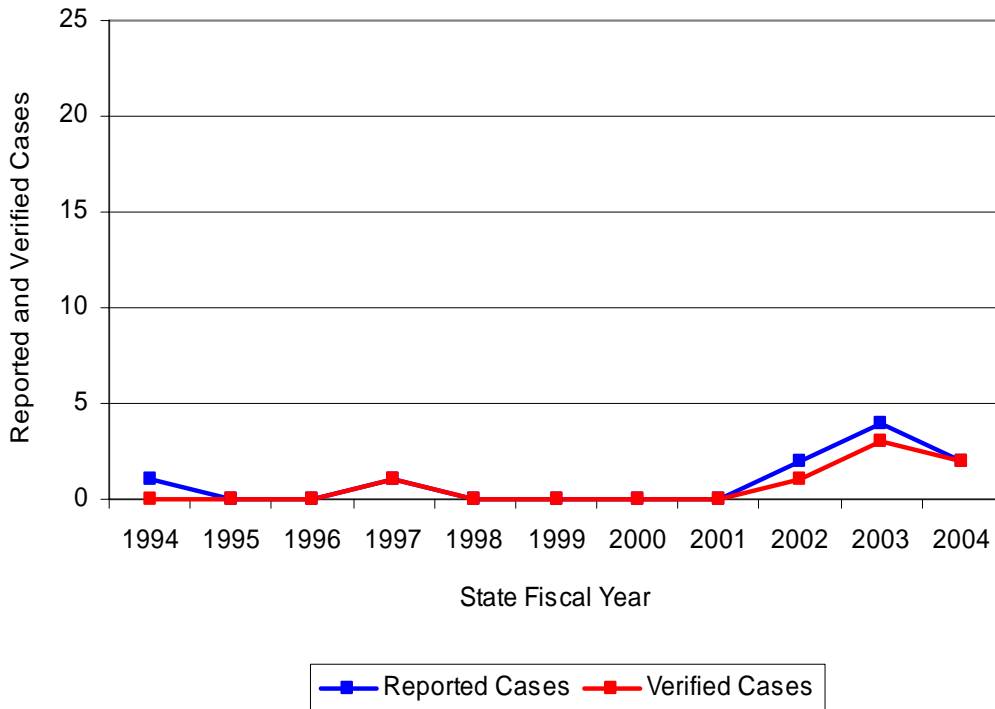
V. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Crawford County

Substance-Exposed Infants in Crawford 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, a total of ten substance-exposed infant cases were reported in Crawford County, seven of which were verified. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other rural counties increased 23 percent, from 83 to 102, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants increased 43 percent, from 44 to 63.

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

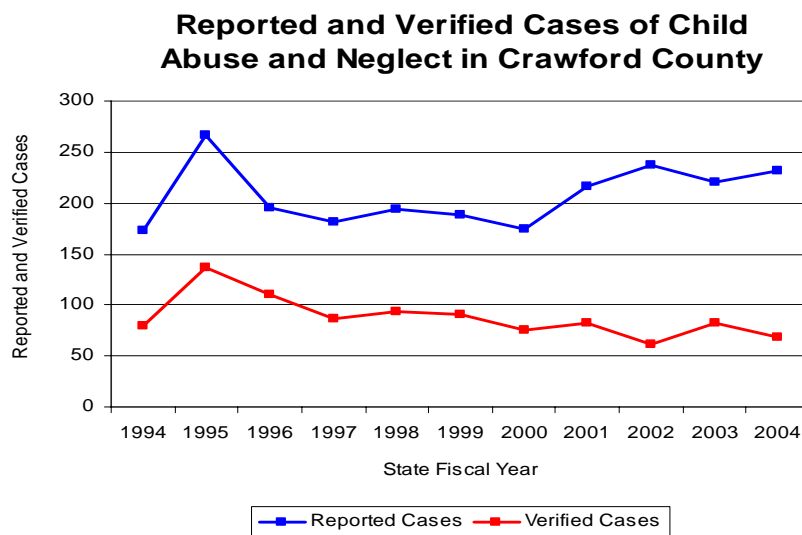


Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in Crawford County

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 SFY 2004, the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in Crawford County increased 34 percent, from 173 to 232 (Figure 17). During that same period, 967 cases, or 42 percent of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Crawford County decreased 14 percent, from 79 in SFY 1994 to 68 in SFY 2004.

Figure 18



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.

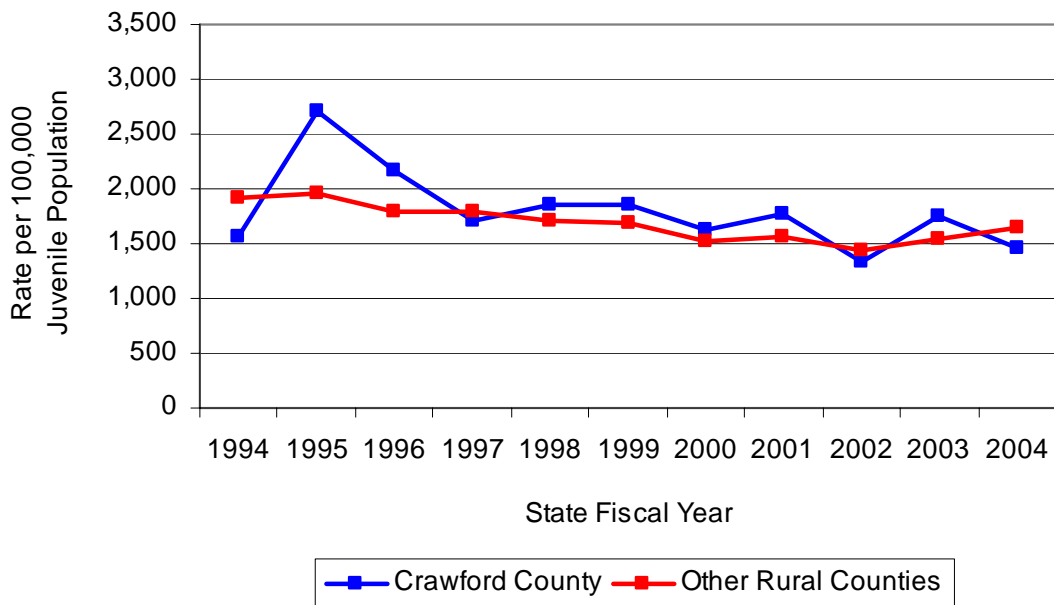
² Kelly, B., Thornberry, T. and Smith, C. 1997. “In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment.” *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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 2003, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Crawford County decreased 7 percent, from 1,569 to 1,458 per 100,000 juveniles (Figure 18). During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 14 percent in the other rural counties, from 1,913 to 1,637 per 100,000 juveniles. In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Crawford County was 12 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 19

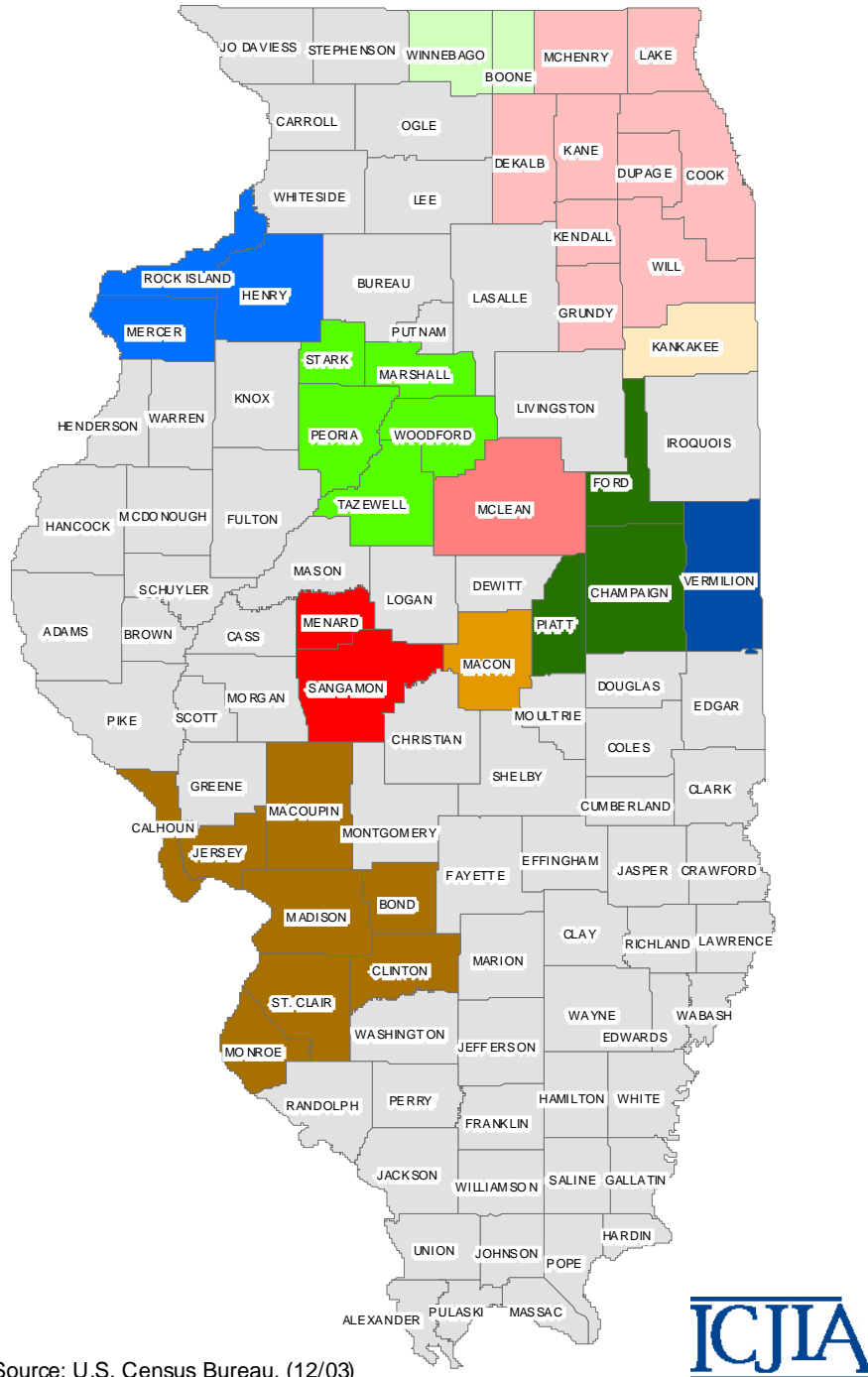
Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Crawford and Other Rural Counties



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*



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