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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 DuPage 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, the scope of these reports have been periodically updated and expanded 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

DuPage County, located in northeastern Illinois, covers an area of 334 square miles and had a 2003 population of 925,188, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, DuPage County was the 16<sup>th</sup> smallest county in Illinois geographically, but 2<sup>nd</sup> largest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, DuPage County had the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to DuPage 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 lie 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, DuPage County is one of Illinois' five Collar counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in DuPage County will be compared to those trends experienced in the other Collar 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 DuPage 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 DuPage County Metropolitan Enforcement Group (DUMEG) also serves DuPage 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 DuPage County Metropolitan Enforcement Group 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](http://www.icjia.state.il.us).

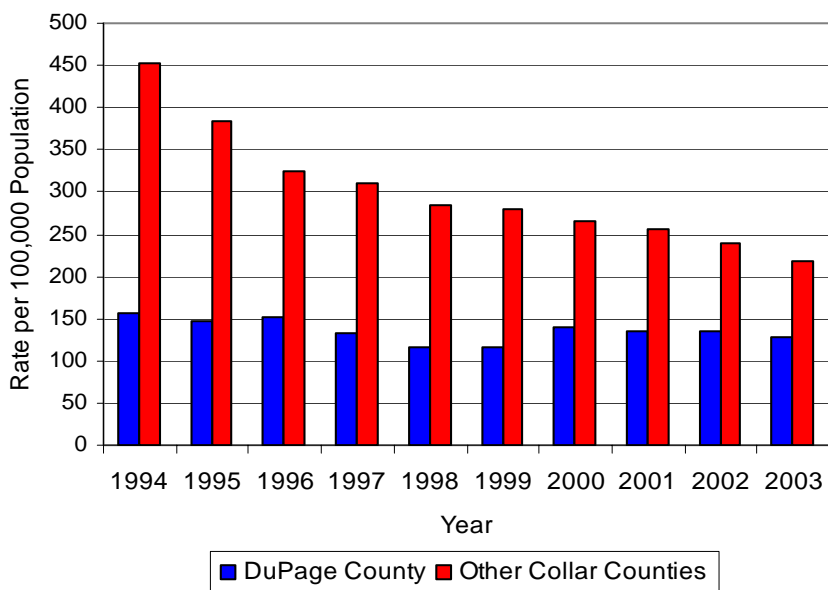
### *Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in DuPage County*

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police decreased 9 percent in DuPage County between 1994 and 2003, from 1,316 to 1,191. As in previous years and in most other counties, aggravated assault offenses accounted for the majority (64 percent) of violent Index offenses reported in DuPage County in 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in DuPage County has remained relatively steady, decreasing 17 percent, from 156 to 129 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). The violent Index offense rate in the other Collar counties decreased annually during the period analyzed, decreasing 52 percent, from 452 to 219 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 violent Index offense rate in DuPage County was 70 percent lower than the rate in the other Collar counties.

**Figure 1**

#### Total Violent Index Offense Rates in DuPage and Other Collar Counties



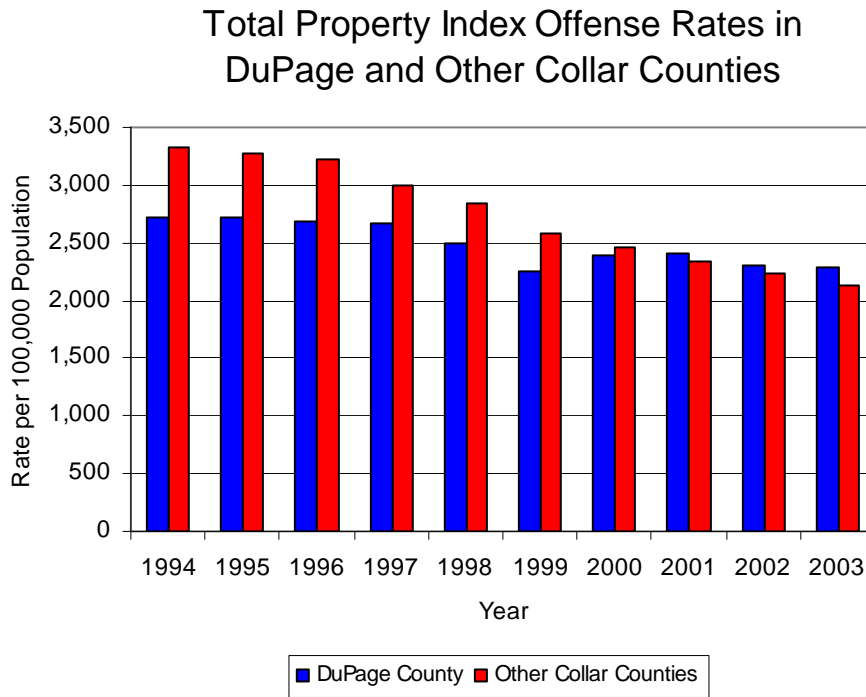
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

*Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in DuPage County*

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in DuPage County decreased 8 percent, from 22,982 to 21,157. Thefts accounted for 83 percent of all property Index offenses reported in DuPage County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in DuPage County decreased 16 percent, from 2,717 to 2,287 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 2). Similar to violent Index offense trends, the property Index offense rate in the other Collar counties decreased annually during the period analyzed, decreasing 36 percent, from 3,318 to 2,136 offenses per 100,000 population. Beginning in 2001 (the first year in the past 20 years), the property Index offense rate in DuPage County was higher than the rate in the other Collar counties. As a result, the 2003 property Index offense rate in DuPage County was 7 percent higher than the rate in the other Collar counties.

**Figure 2**



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

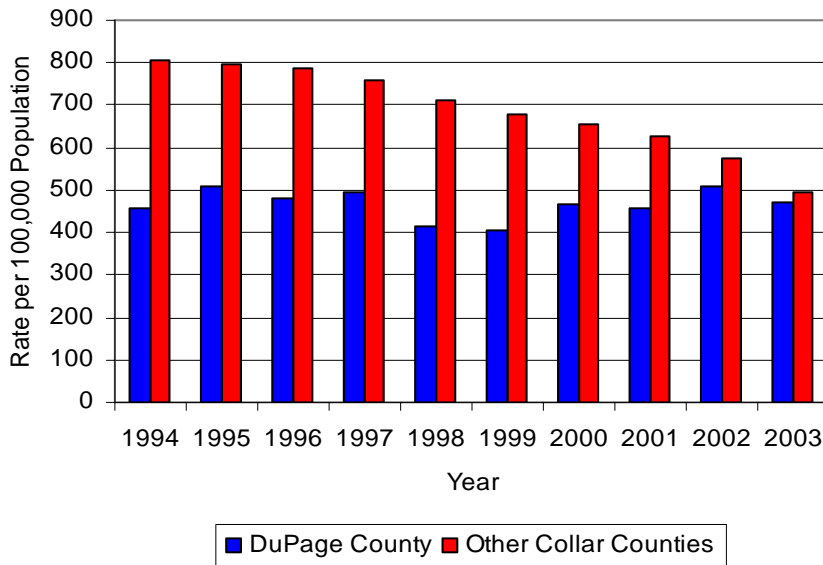
*Index Arrests by DuPage County Law Enforcement Agencies*

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in DuPage County increased 16 percent, from 3,728 to 4,338. The majority of Index arrests were for property Index offenses. Of the 4,338 Index arrests made in DuPage County during 2003, 13 percent were for violent Index crimes and 87 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in DuPage County during 2003. Of all violent Index arrests, 81 percent were arrests for aggravated assault, while thefts accounted for 93 percent of all property Index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in DuPage County increased 2 percent, from 459 to 469 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). Conversely, during the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other Collar counties decreased annually, decreasing 39 percent, from 806 to 495 arrests per 100,000 population. Thus, in 2003, DuPage County's Index arrest rate was 5 percent lower than the Index arrest rate in the other Collar counties.

**Figure 3**

**Index Arrest Rates in DuPage  
and Other Collar Counties**



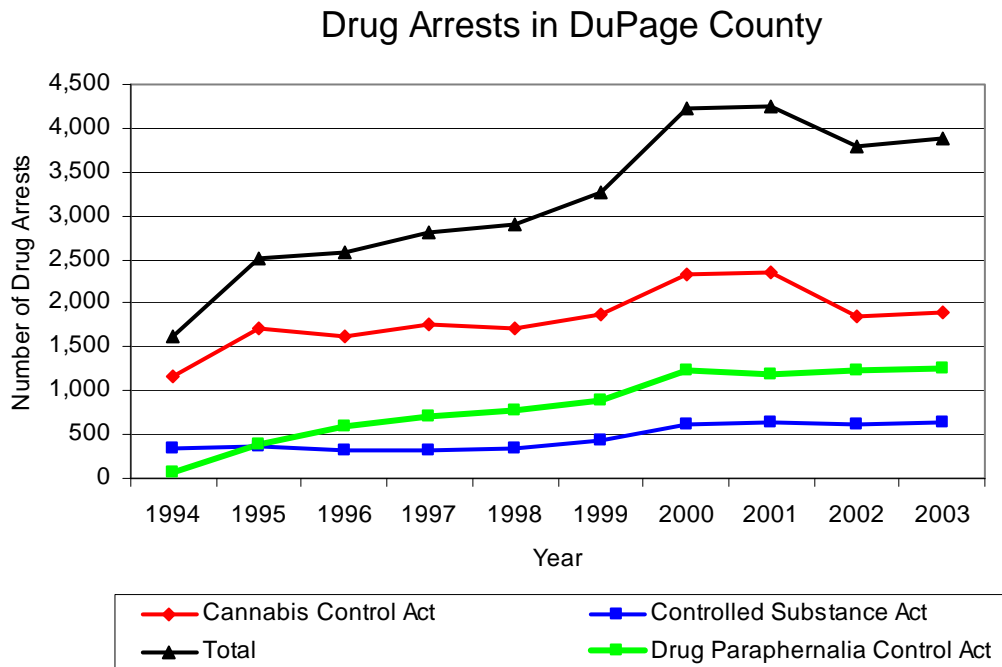
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

*Drug Offense Arrests in DuPage 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 DuPage County, from 1,613 to 3,876 (Figure 4). Similar to other counties, total drug arrests in DuPage County remained relatively stable between 1994 and 2003, before increasing nearly every year thereafter reaching a period high of 4,252 drug arrests in 2001. 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 increased more than 16-fold, from 76 to 1,261, or in other words, one-third of all drugs arrests in 2003.

Arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, and cultivation of cannabis) in DuPage County have consistently 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 DuPage County increased from 1,160 to 1,894, a 63 percent increase (Figure 4). Arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act, on the other hand, have remained relatively stable throughout the 1990s, but have increased 84 percent during the entire period, from 346 in 1994 to 639 in 2003 (Figure 4).

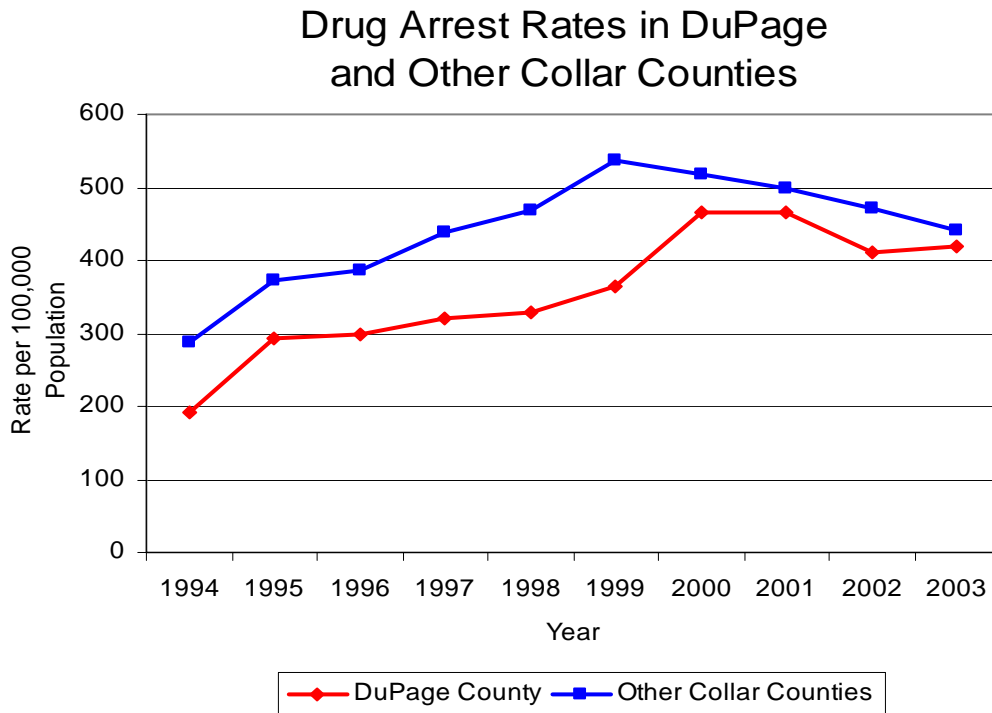
**Figure 4**



Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in DuPage County more than doubled, from 191 to 419 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). While the total drug arrest rate in the other Collar counties increased 53 percent between 1994 and 2003, from 288 to 440 per 100,000 population, that rate has decreased annually since 1999. In 2003, the drug arrest rate in DuPage County was 5 percent lower than the rate in the other Collar counties.

**Figure 5**



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

### **Drugs Seized in DuPage County**

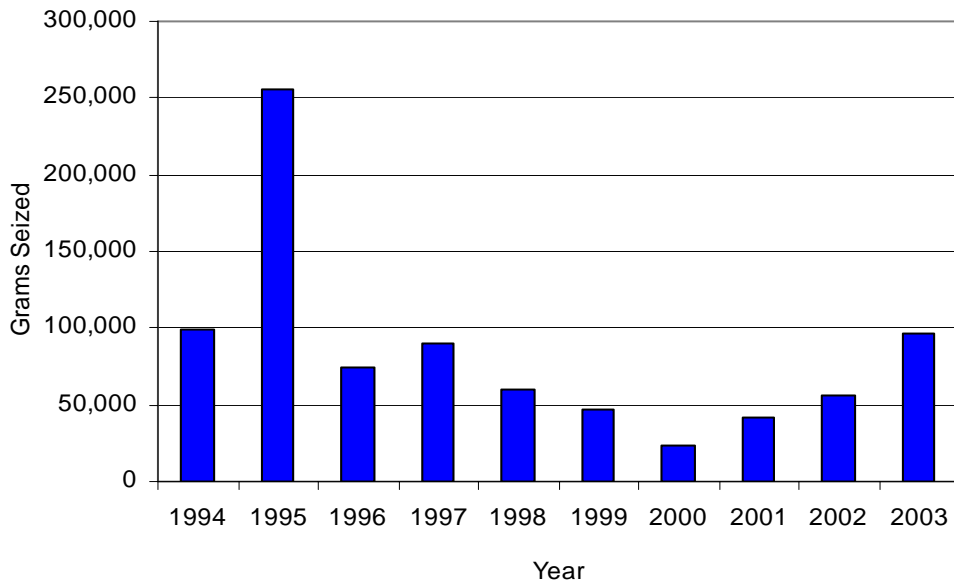
Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of the illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies in Illinois, they are submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois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

### *Cannabis Seized in DuPage County*

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in DuPage County and in most Illinois jurisdictions. Between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in DuPage County decreased 4 percent, from 99,775 grams to 96,072 grams (Figure 6).

**Figure 6**

### **Cannabis Seized in DuPage County**



Source: Illinois State Police

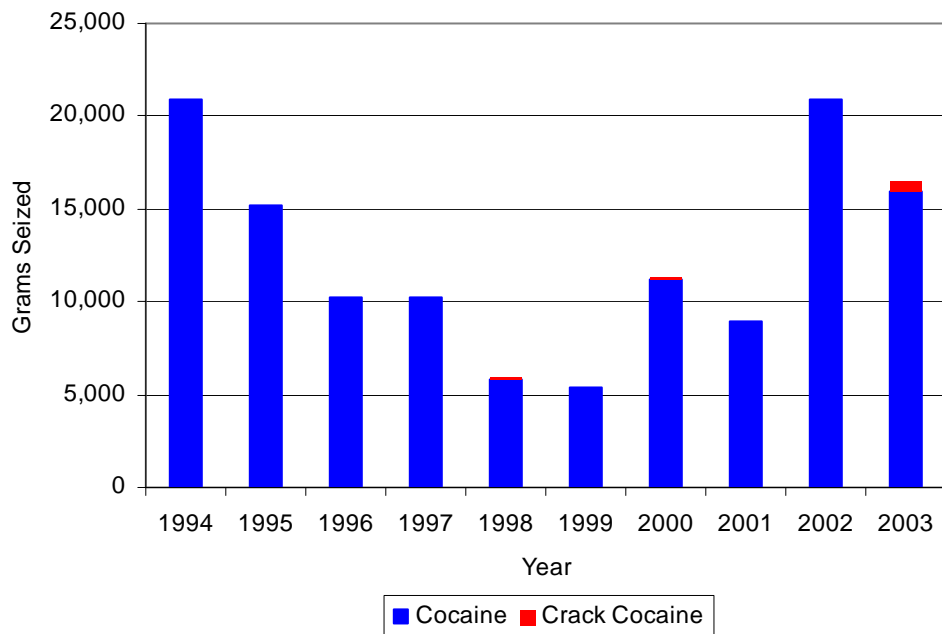
Conversely, between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other Collar counties more than doubled, from 107,734 grams to 274,826 grams. In 2003, DuPage County had a cannabis seizure rate of 10,384 grams per 100,000 population, compared to a rate of 13,639 grams per 100,000 population in the other Collar counties.

### *Cocaine and Crack Cocaine Seized in DuPage County*

The quantity of powder cocaine seized in DuPage County decreased between 1994 and 2003, while the quantity of crack cocaine seized increased. The quantity of powder cocaine seized decreased 24 percent, from 20,955 grams in 1994 to 15,990 grams in 2003 (Figure 7). While crack cocaine accounted for a relatively small portion of all cocaine seized in DuPage County, the quantity of crack cocaine seized in DuPage County increased from zero grams in 1994 to 460 grams in 2003.

**Figure 7**

### Cocaine and Crack Cocaine Seized in DuPage County



Source: Illinois State Police

The quantity of powder cocaine seized in the other Collar counties increased dramatically during the period analyzed but showed a decrease in the amount of crack cocaine seizures. Between 1994 and 2003, the amount of powder cocaine seized in the other Collar counties more than doubled, from 13,313 grams to 27,714 grams and the quantity of crack cocaine seized decreased from 926 grams to 620 grams. In 2003, 1,728 grams of powder cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in DuPage County, 26 percent higher than the 1,375 grams of powder cocaine per 100,000 population seized in the other Collar counties.



### **III. Adult and Juvenile Court Activity in DuPage 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 DuPage County and the other Collar counties (outside of Cook County).

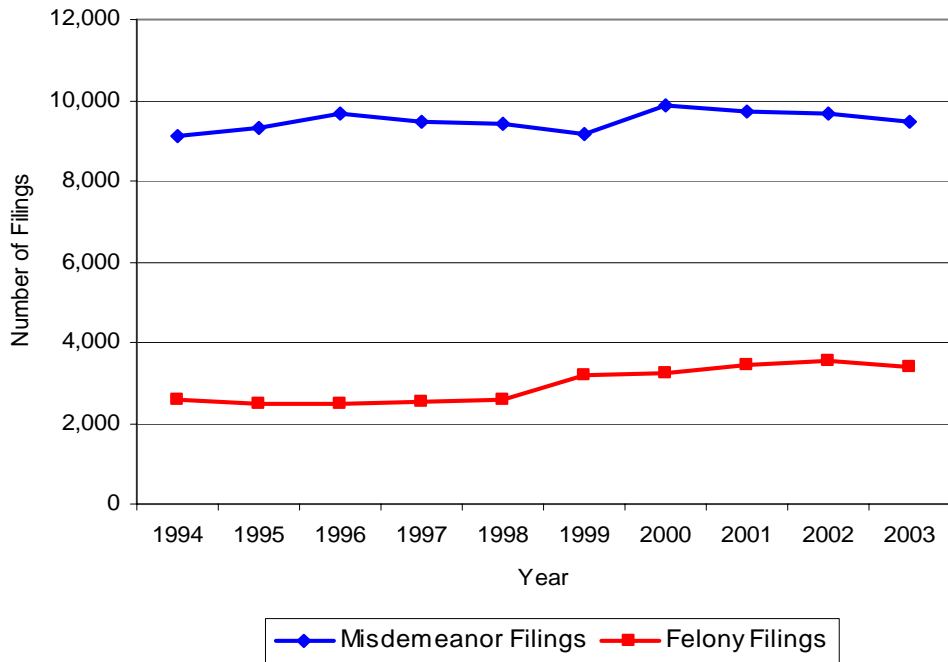
#### *Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in DuPage County*

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 just 4 percent of all filings in DuPage County's courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in DuPage County increased 33 percent, from 2,567 to 3,413 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings also increased, increasing 4 percent from 9,094 in 1994 to 9,448 in 2003. In 2003, misdemeanor filings out-numbered felony filings by nearly three to one.

**Figure 8**

**Felony and Misdemeanor Filings  
in DuPage County**

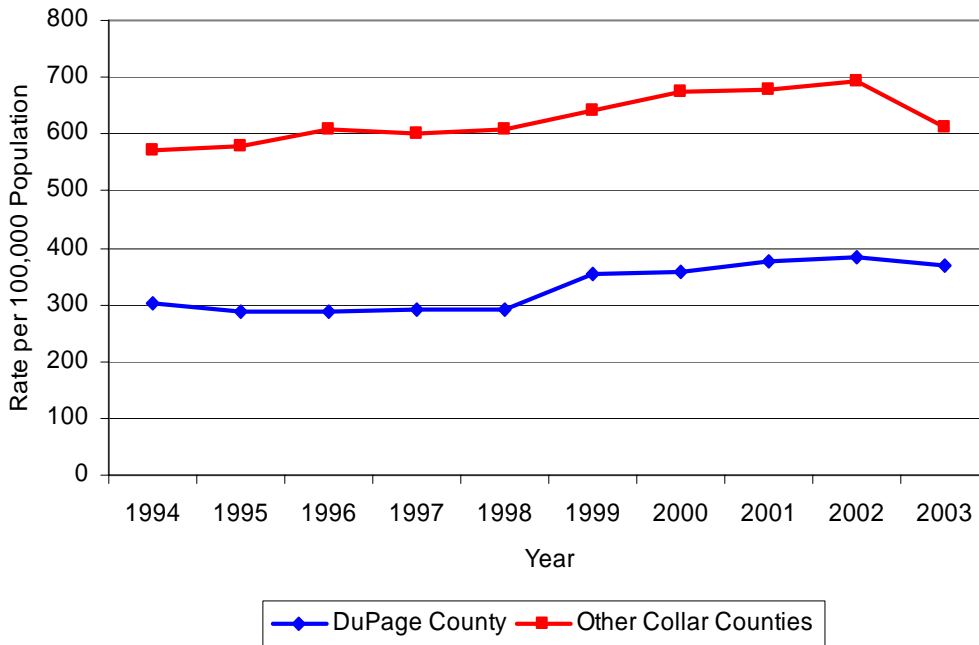


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in DuPage County increased 22 percent, from 304 to 369 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). The felony-filing rate in the other Collar counties increased 7 percent during this period, from 572 to 613 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the felony-filing rate in DuPage County was 66 percent lower than the rate in the other Collar counties.

**Figure 9**

**Felony Filing Rates in DuPage and Other Collar Counties**

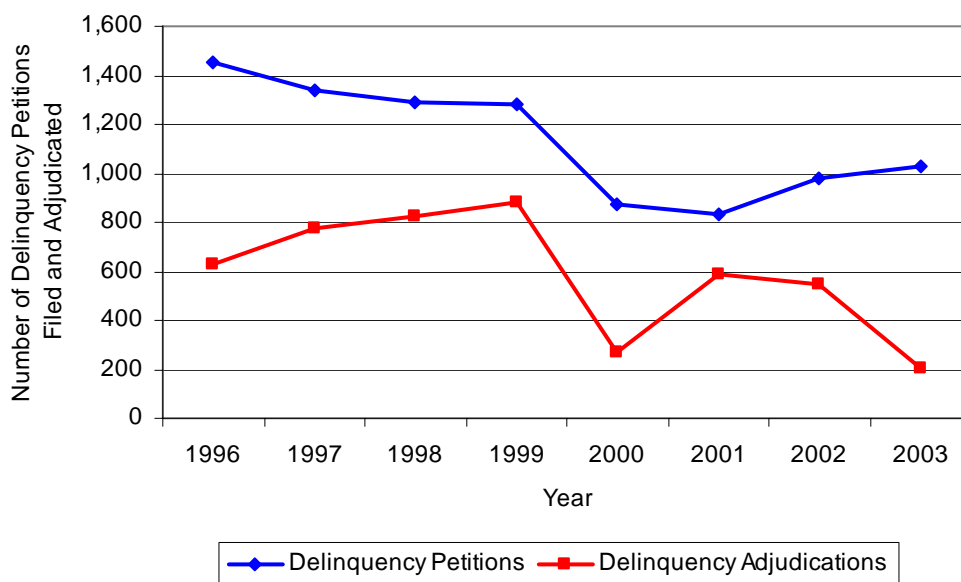


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

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.

Although juvenile delinquency petition and adjudication data were not available for all years during the period examined, the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed and delinquency adjudications decreased between 1996 and 2003. The number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed decreased 29 percent, from 1,450 in 1996 to 1,026 in 2003, while delinquency adjudications decreased significantly (68 percent), from 630 to 203, during the same period (Figure 10). Between 1996 and 2003, the proportion of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions and who were subsequently adjudicated delinquent declined. In 2003, 20 percent of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent, compared to 43 percent in 1996.

**Figure 10**  
**Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in DuPage County**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

\* Data not reported in 1994 or 1995

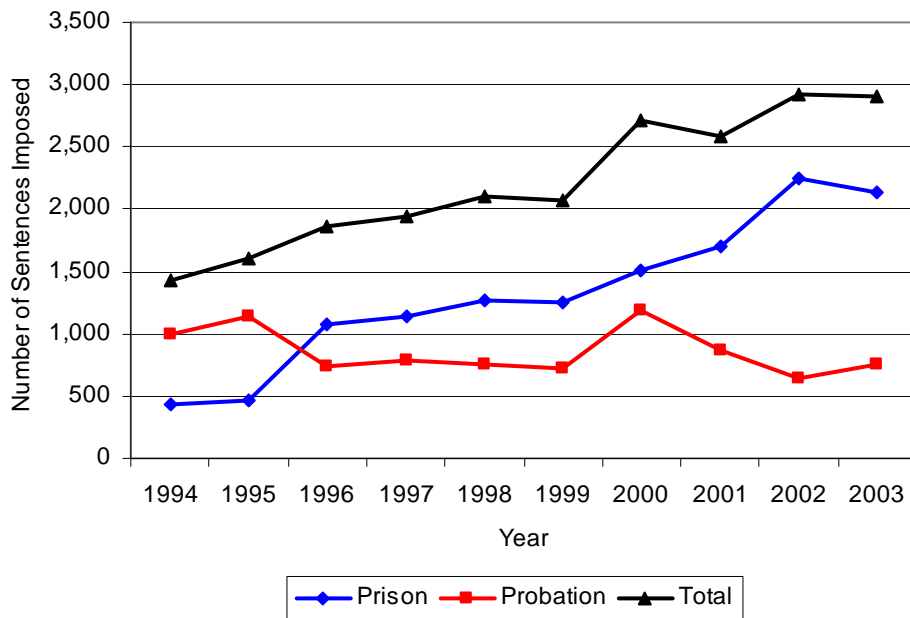
Between 1996 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in DuPage County decreased 37 percent, from 1,733 to 1,093 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other Collar counties increased 12 percent, from 1,097 to 1,234 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. Thus, in 2003, the delinquency petition rate in DuPage County was 11 percent lower than the rate in the other Collar 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 DuPage County more than doubled, from 1,430 to 2,912 (Figure 11). While the number of convicted felons sentenced to probation during this period decreased 24 percent, from 992 to 752, felony probation sentences decreased as a proportion of total sentences. In 1994, 69 percent of all convicted felons were sentenced to probation, compared to 26 percent in 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of felons sentenced to prison more than doubled, from 31 percent in 1994 to 73 percent in 2003. As a result, since 1999, more convicted felons in DuPage County have been sentenced to prison rather than being sentenced to probation. In 2003, less than 1 percent of convicted felons were sentenced to something other than prison or probation.

**Figure 11**

**Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in DuPage County**



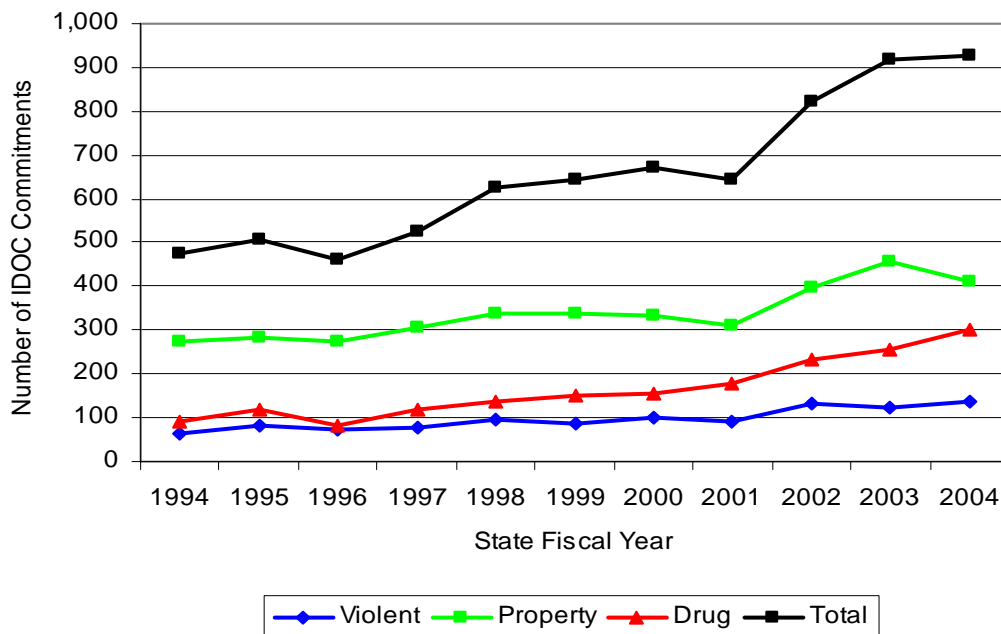
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

## Adult Prison Admissions from DuPage County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1994 and 2004, the number of admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from DuPage County nearly doubled, from 477 to 928 (Figure 12). During this period, the number of drug, property, and violent offender admissions also increased. The number of drug offender admissions more than tripled between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 92 to 303, while the number of violent offenders admitted more than doubled, from 63 to 135 and the number of property offender admissions increased 49 percent, from 276 in SFY 1994 to 410 in SFY 2004.

**Figure 12**

### IDOC New Court Commitments from DuPage County, by Offense Type



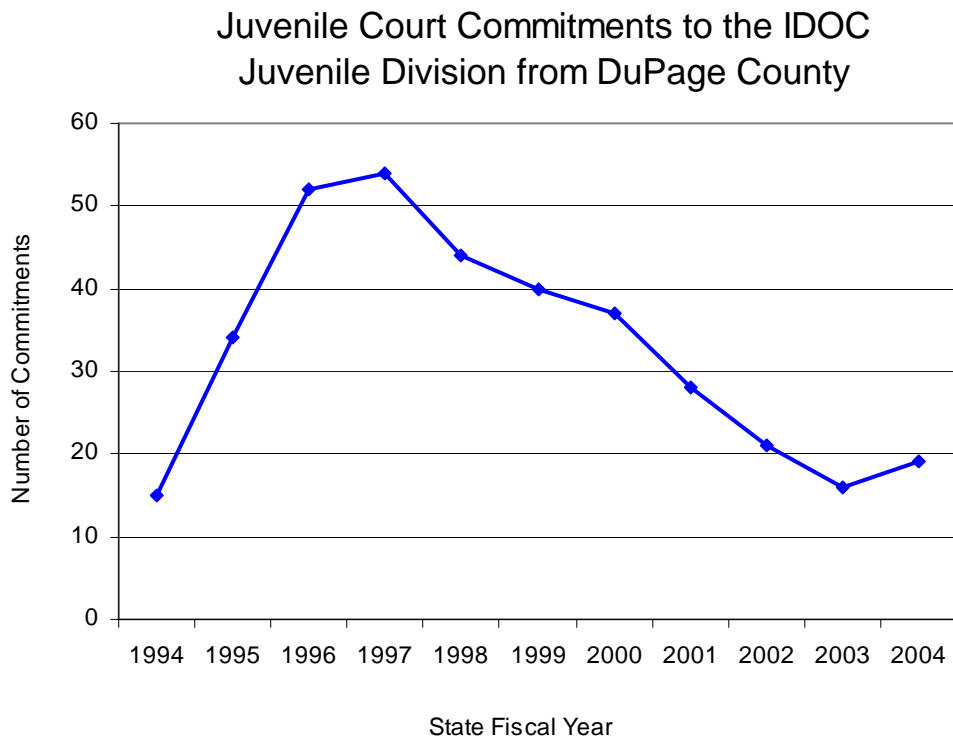
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, violent and drug offenders accounted for an increased proportion of all admissions from DuPage County. In SFY 2004, drug offenders accounted for 33 percent of all admissions from DuPage County, compared to 19 percent in SFY 1994, while the proportion of total admissions from DuPage County accounted for by violent offenders increased from 13 percent to 15 percent between SFYs 1994 and 2004. Property offenders accounted for a decreased proportion of total admissions from DuPage County, decreasing from 58 percent in SFY 1994 to 44 percent in SFY 2004.

## 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, the number of new court commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from DuPage County increased from 15 to 19 (Figure 13). Despite this slight increase, the number of new court commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from DuPage County has decreased annually, from a period high of 54 commitments in SFY 1997, to 19 in SFY 2004, a 65 percent decrease.

**Figure 13**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

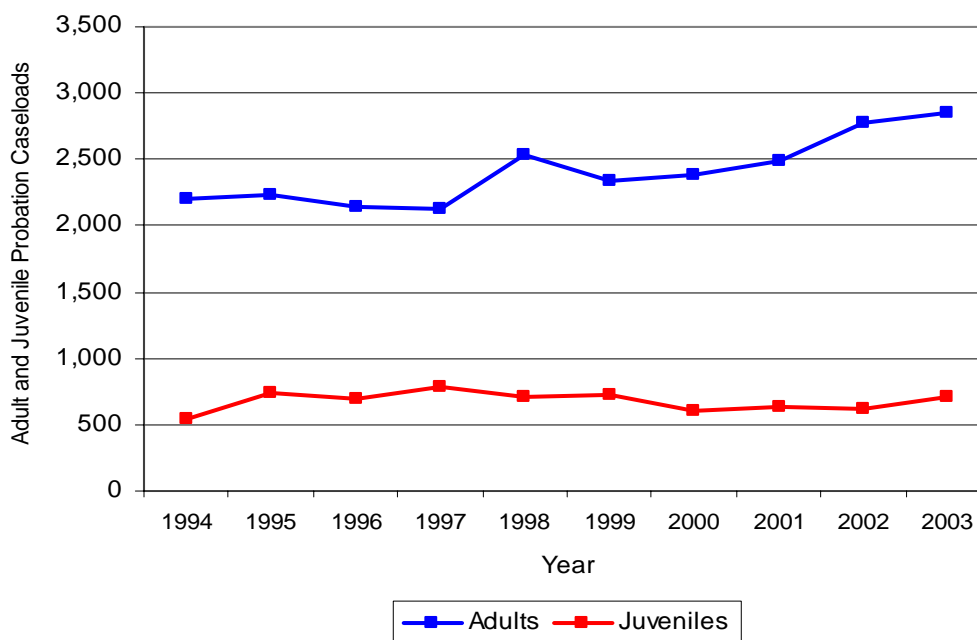
In SFY 2004, DuPage County's rate of commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division of 26 commitments per 100,000 juveniles was 79 percent lower than the 123 commitments per 100,000 juveniles from the other Collar counties.

## Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in DuPage County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in DuPage County increased 29 percent, from 2,205 to 2,850 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 65 percent of DuPage County's active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the DuPage County Juvenile Probation Department also increased 29 percent, from 550 to 707. By comparison, the number of active adult probation cases in the other Collar counties increased 47 percent between 1994 and 2003, while the juvenile probation caseloads increased 58 percent.

**Figure 14**

### Total Adult and Juvenile Active Probation Cases in DuPage County



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate in DuPage County increased 18 percent between 1994 and 2003, from 261 to 308 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 12 percent in the other Collar counties, from 322 to 361 cases per 100,000 population. Thus, in 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in DuPage County was 17 percent lower than the rate in the other Collar counties.



#### IV. Jail Populations in DuPage 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.

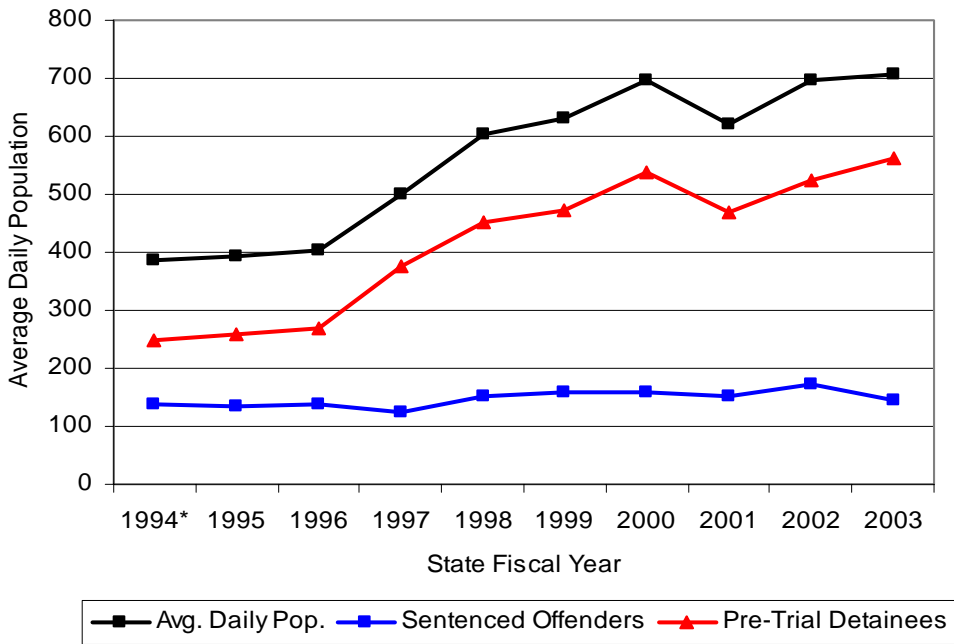
##### *Average Daily Population of the DuPage County Jail*

The DuPage County Jail was one of 91 county jails in operation in Illinois during SFY 2003. There were 11 counties that did not operate a jail of their own; they relied 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 DuPage County Jail increased 82 percent, from 387 to 706 inmates (Figure 15). During this period, pretrial detainees (those individuals who have been arrested for a crime and are awaiting trial) accounted for an increasing percentage of the average daily population; from 64 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 decreasing percentage; 36 percent in SFY 1994, compared to 21 percent in SFY 2003.

**Figure 15**

**Average Daily Population of the DuPage County Jail**



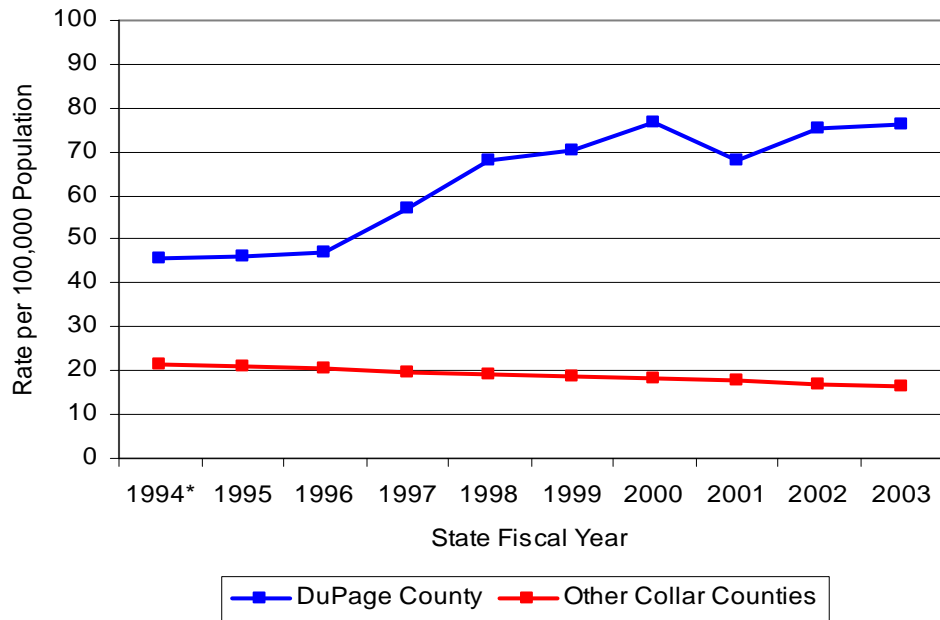
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

\* Information estimated by ICJIA

Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, the average daily jail population rate in DuPage County increased 67 percent, from 46 to 76 per 100,000 population (Figure 16). During this same period, the average daily jail population rate in the other Collar counties decreased 24 percent, from 22 to 16 per 100,000 population. Thus, in SFY 2003, the DuPage County Jail had an average daily jail population rate nearly five times higher than the rate in the other Collar counties.

**Figure 16**

**Average Daily Jail Population Rates,  
DuPage and Other Collar 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 DuPage County

### *Substance-Exposed Infants in DuPage County*

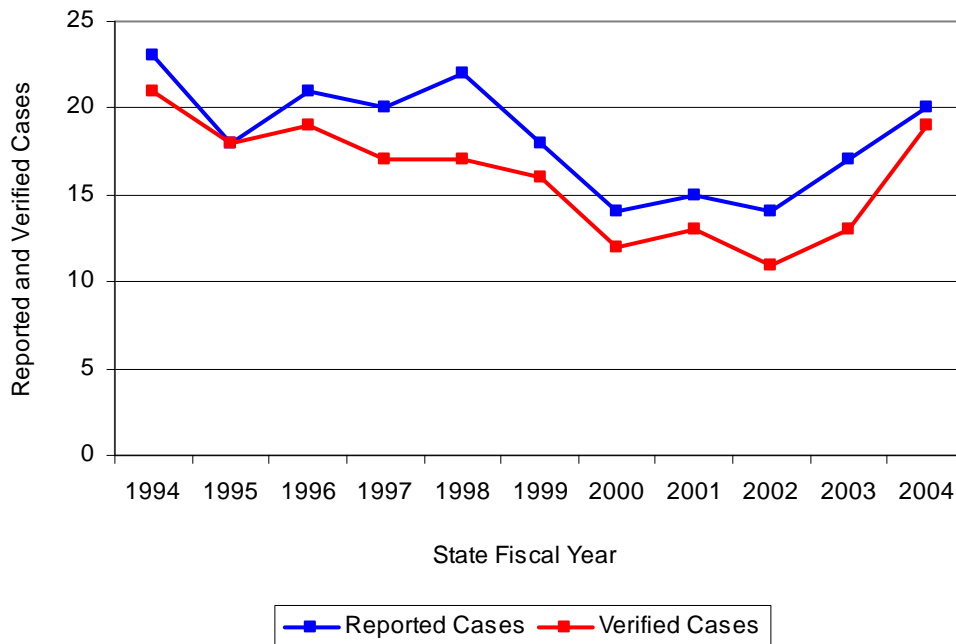
Illinois continues to experience the effects of prenatal substance abuse. In Illinois, if a baby is born and thought to have been exposed to illegal substances or alcohol, either through observation by physicians or toxicology tests, the case is reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family 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 SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants reported in DuPage County decreased slightly, from 23 to 20. During the same period, the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants also decreased slightly, from 21 in SFY 1994 to 19 in SFY 2004. Despite these decreases, the number of reported and verified cases of substance-exposed infants reported in DuPage County has increased steadily during the last three years (Figure 17).

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other Collar counties decreased 37 percent, from 152 to 96, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants decreased 43 percent, from 138 to 79.

**Figure 17**

### Substance-Exposed Infants, Reported and Verified Cases in DuPage County



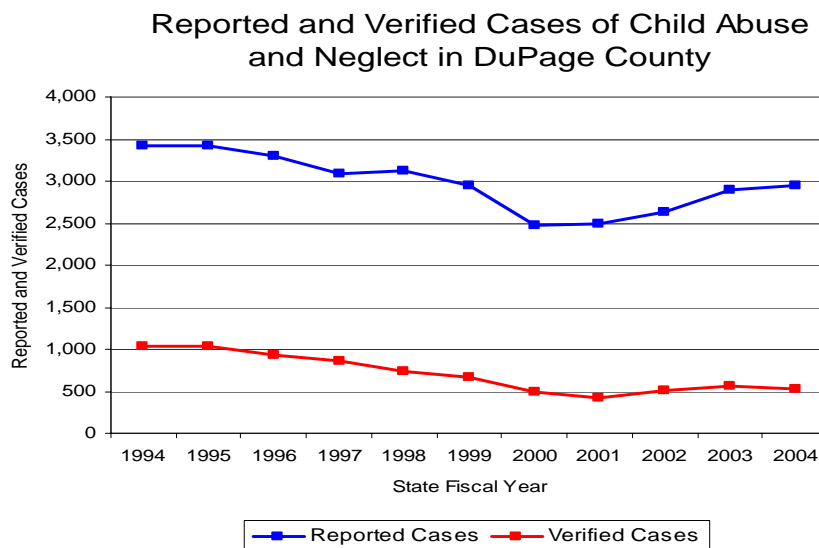
Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

## Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in DuPage 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> In Illinois, DCFS investigates reported cases of child abuse.

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in DuPage County decreased 14 percent, from 3,424 to 2,951 (Figure 18). During that same period, 7,777 cases, or 24 percent of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in DuPage County decreased 50 percent between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 1,041 to 518.

**Figure 18**



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

<sup>1</sup> 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.

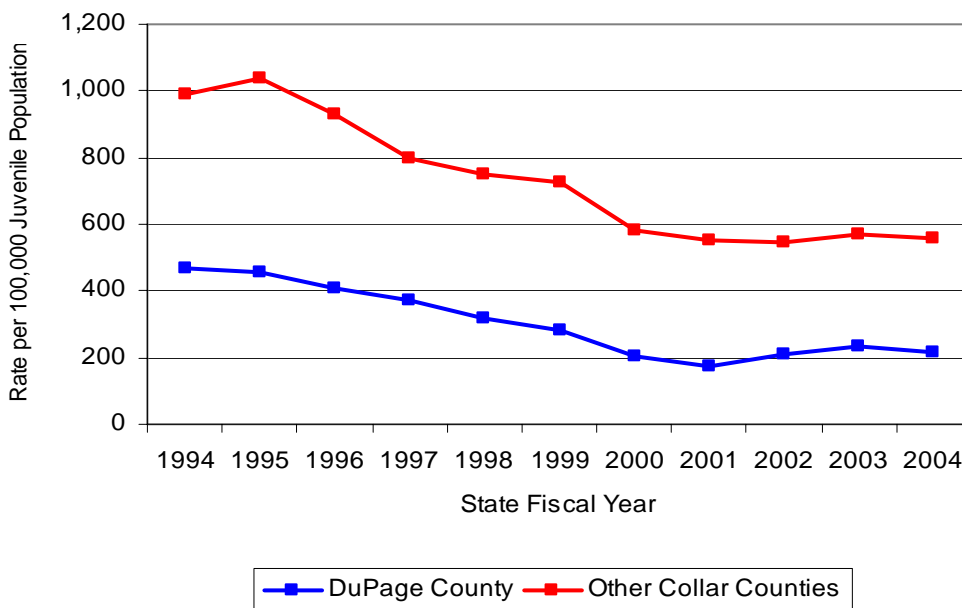
<sup>2</sup> Kelly, B., Thornberry, T. and Smith, C. 1997. “In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment.” *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

<sup>3</sup> 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 DuPage County decreased from 468 to 214 per 100,000 juveniles, a 54 percent decrease (Figure 19). During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 44 percent in the other Collar counties, from 988 to 558 per 100,000 juveniles. In 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in DuPage County was 62 percent lower than in the other Collar counties.

**Figure 19**

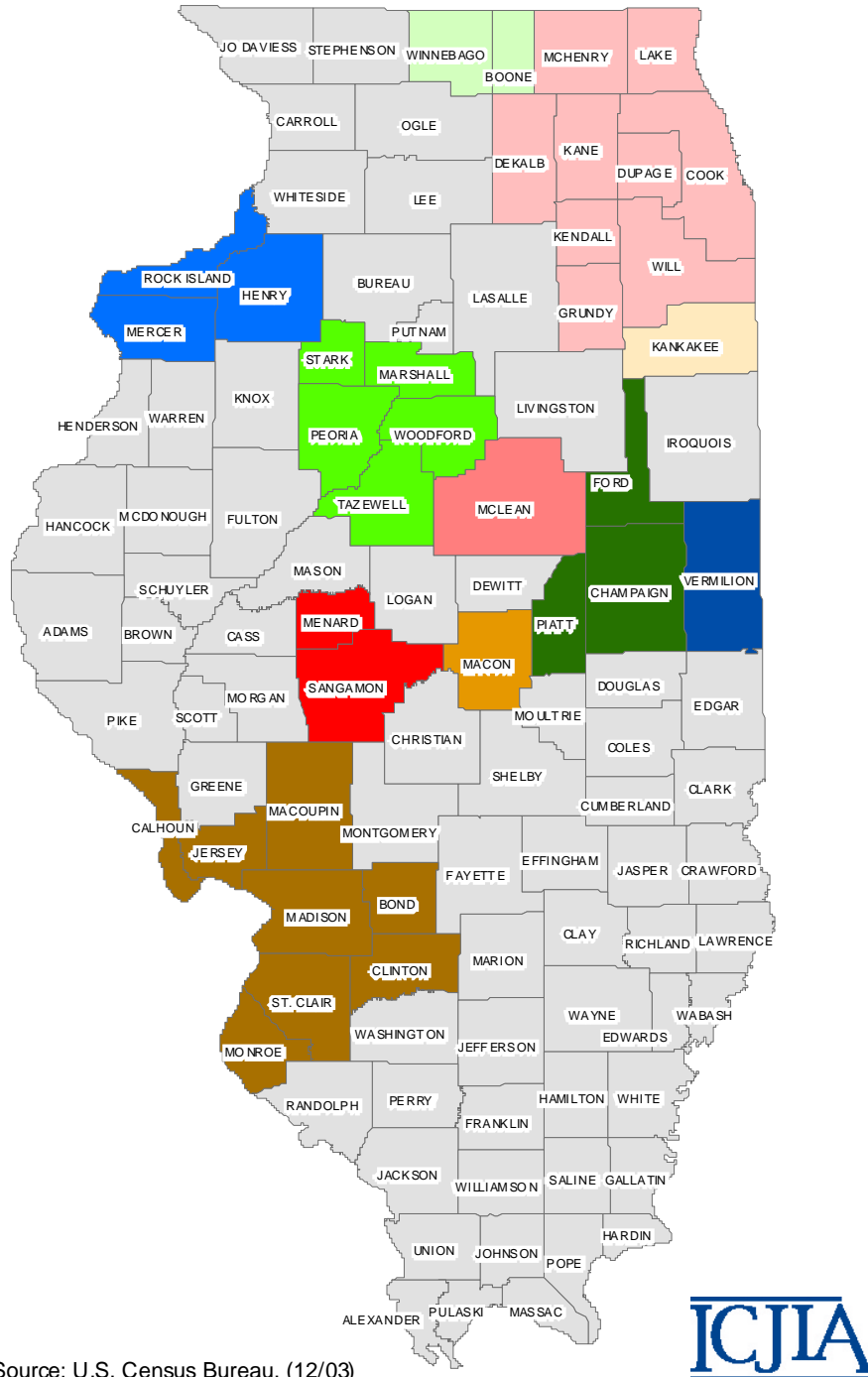
**Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, DuPage and Other Collar Counties**



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

## VI. Appendix I

### Illinois Counties, by Metropolitan Statistical Area\*



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