

120 S. Riverside Plaza,
Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Tel: (312) 793-8550
Fax: (312) 793-8422
TDD: (312) 793-4170

www.icjia.state.il.us

Prepared by

**The Research and
Analysis Unit**

**Rod R. Blagojevich
Governor**

**Sheldon Sorosky
Chairman**

**Lori G. Levin
Executive Director**

**December
2004**

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



A Profile of the Schuyler County Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems

This project was supported by Grant # 02-DB-MU-0017, awarded to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following programs, offices and bureaus: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
120 S. Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997
Telephone (312) 793-8550
Telefax (312) 793-8422
World Wide Website <http://www.icjia.state.il.us>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A number of organizations and individuals put a great deal of effort into the development of this document. The Authority's Research and Analysis Unit is very grateful for the assistance provided by the following organizations:

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Illinois Department of Children and Family Services
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois State Police

This document was put together by the following Research and Analysis Unit staff:

Sharyn Adams
Jessica Ashley
Robert Bauer
Christopher Humble
Christine Martin
Adriana Perez
Idetta Phillips
Michelle Repp

CONTENTS

Section	Page Number
I. Introduction	1
II. Law Enforcement Activities in Schuyler County.....	3
III. Adult and Juvenile Court Activity in Schuyler County	12
IV. Jail Populations in Schuyler County.....	20
V. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Schuyler County	22
VI. Appendix I (Map of Illinois Counties within a Metropolitan Statistical Area).....	26
VII. Bibliography	27

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page Number
Figure 1. Total Violent Index Offense Rates in Schuyler and Other Rural Counties	4
Figure 2. Total Property Index Offense Rates in Schuyler and Other Rural Counties	5
Figure 3. Index Arrest Rate in Schuyler and Other Rural Counties.....	6
Figure 4. Drug Arrests in Schuyler County	7
Figure 5. Drug Arrest Rates in Schuyler and Other Rural Counties	8
Figure 6. Cannabis Seized in Schuyler County	9
Figure 7. Cocaine and Methamphetamine Seized in Schuyler County	10
Figure 8. Felony and Misdemeanor Filings in Schuyler County	13
Figure 9. Felony Filing Rates in Schuyler and Other Rural Counties.....	14
Figure 10. Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Schuyler County	15
Figure 11. Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Schuyler County.....	16
Figure 12. IDOC New Court Commitments from Schuyler County, by Offense Type.....	17
Figure 13. Juvenile Court Commitments to the IDOC Juvenile Division from Schuyler County	18
Figure 14. Total Active Adult and Juvenile Probation Cases in Schuyler County	19
Figure 15. Average Daily Population of the Schuyler County Jail.....	20
Figure 16. Average Daily Jail Population Rates, Schuyler and Other Rural Counties	21
Figure 17. Reported and Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect in Schuyler County	24
Figure 18. Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Schuyler and Other Rural Counties	25

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

Schuyler County, located in central Illinois, covers an area of 437 square miles and had a 2003 population of 7,021, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Schuyler County was the 65th largest county in Illinois geographically, but 10th smallest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Schuyler County had the 2nd lowest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Schuyler 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 26). 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, Schuyler County is one of Illinois' 66 rural counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Schuyler 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 Schuyler 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.

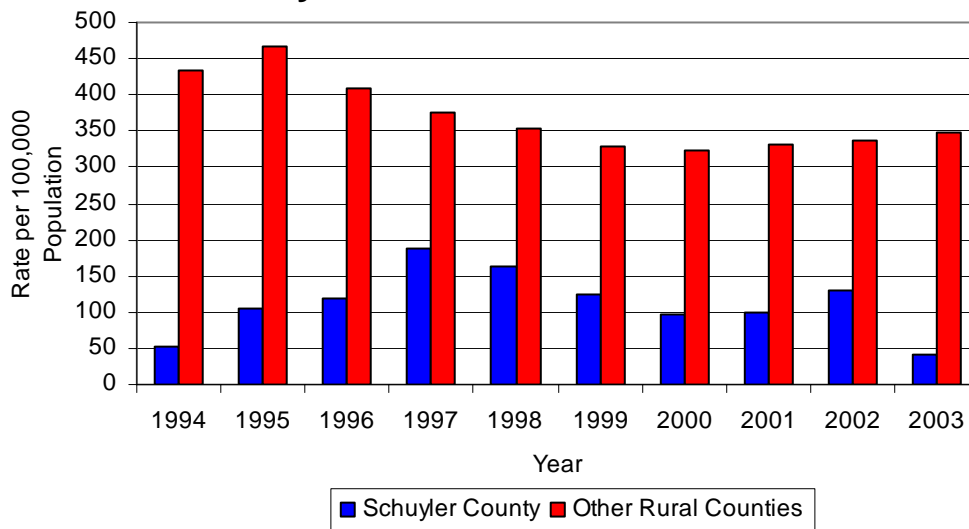
Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Schuyler County

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police decreased slightly in Schuyler County between 1994 and 2003, from four to three. Aggravated assault offenses accounted for all violent Index offenses reported in Schuyler County in 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Schuyler County decreased 20 percent, from 53 to 43 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). During that same period, the violent Index offense rate in the other rural counties also decreased 20 percent, from 435 to 347 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 violent Index offense rate in Schuyler County was 88 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 1

Total Violent Index Offense Rates in Schuyler and Other Rural Counties



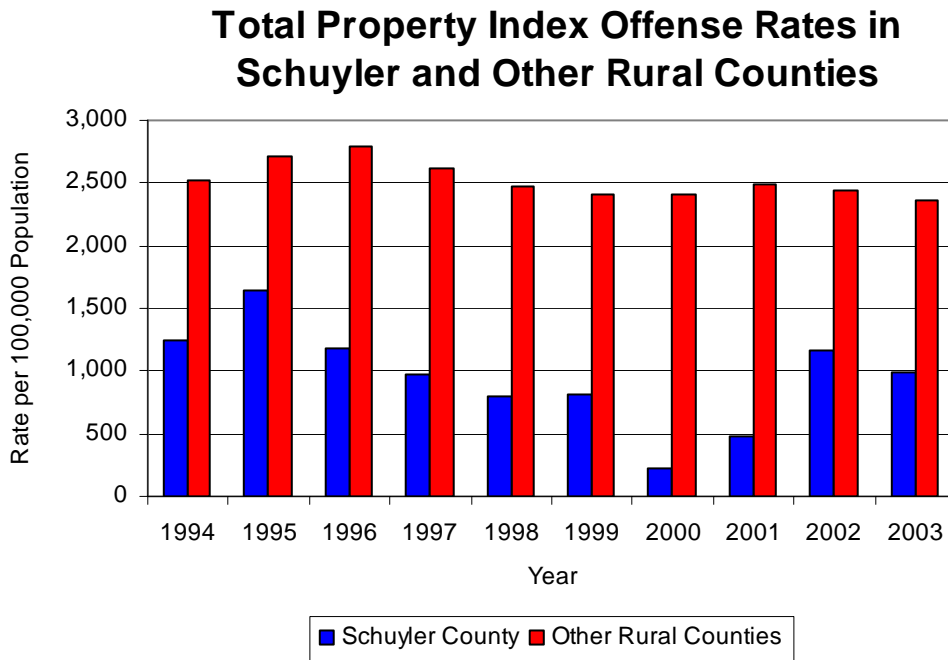
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Schuyler County

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Schuyler County decreased 25 percent from 93 to 70. Thefts accounted for 89 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Schuyler County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in Schuyler County decreased 20 percent, from 1,243 to 997 offenses per 100,000 population. During the same period, the property Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 6 percent, from 2,527 to 2,368 offenses per 100,000 population. Schuyler County's 2003 property Index offense rate was 58 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties (Figure 2).

Figure 2



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

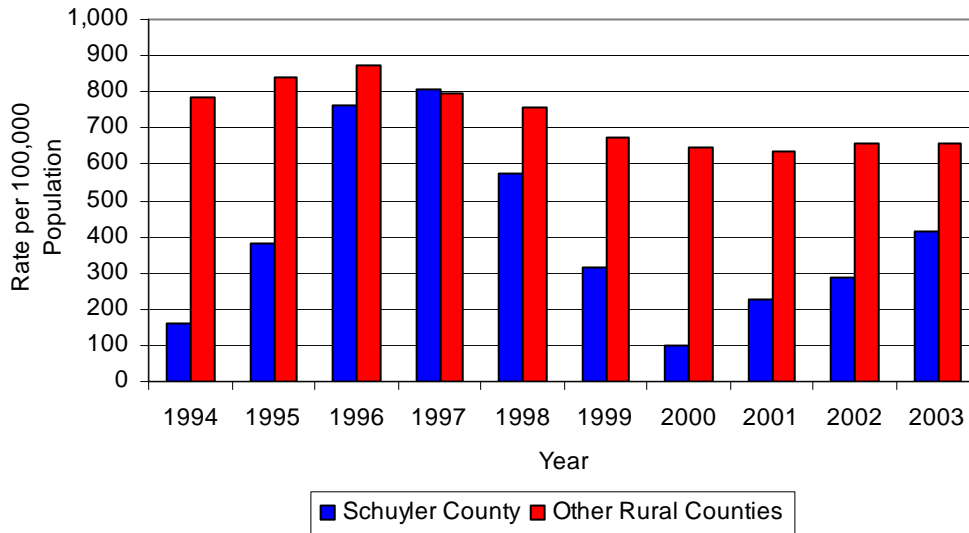
Index Arrests by Schuyler County Law Enforcement Agencies

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Schuyler County more than doubled, from 12 to 29. The majority of Index arrests was for property Index offenses. Of the 29 Index arrests made in Schuyler County during 2003, 10 percent were for violent Index crimes and 90 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in Schuyler County during 2003. Aggravated assaults accounted for all of the violent Index arrests, while thefts accounted for 96 percent of all property Index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Schuyler County also more than doubled, from 160 to 413 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). On the other hand, during the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties decreased 16 percent, from 785 to 657 arrests per 100,000 population. In 2003, Schuyler County's Index arrest rate was 37 percent lower than the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 3

Index Arrest Rates in Schuyler and Other Rural Counties



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

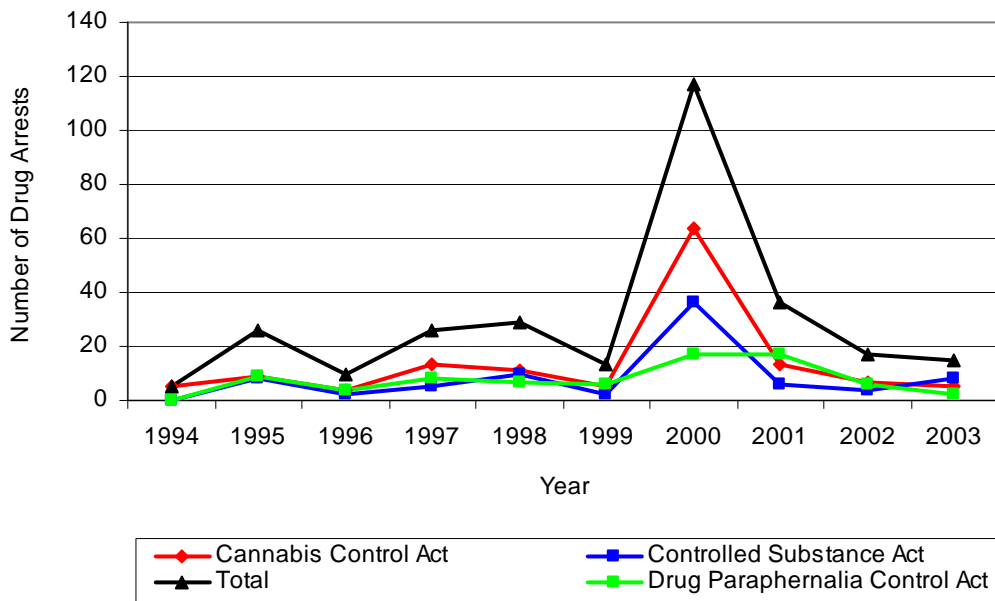
Drug Offense Arrests in Schuyler County

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) tripled in Schuyler County, from five to 15 (Figure 4). Similar to other counties, total drug arrests in Schuyler County remained relatively stable between 1994 and 2003 except for a dramatic jump in drug arrests in the year 2000. Controlled Substances Act violations accounted for the majority of the increase in total drug arrests, increasing from zero arrests in 1994 to eight in 2003. In 2003, 53 percent of all drug arrests were arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act.

Throughout most of the period, arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, and cultivation of cannabis) in Schuyler County 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). The number of arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act in Schuyler County remained the same at five in both 1994 and 2003, while Controlled Substances Act arrests increased from zero to eight between 1994 and 2003 (Figure 4).

Figure 4

Drug Arrests in Schuyler County

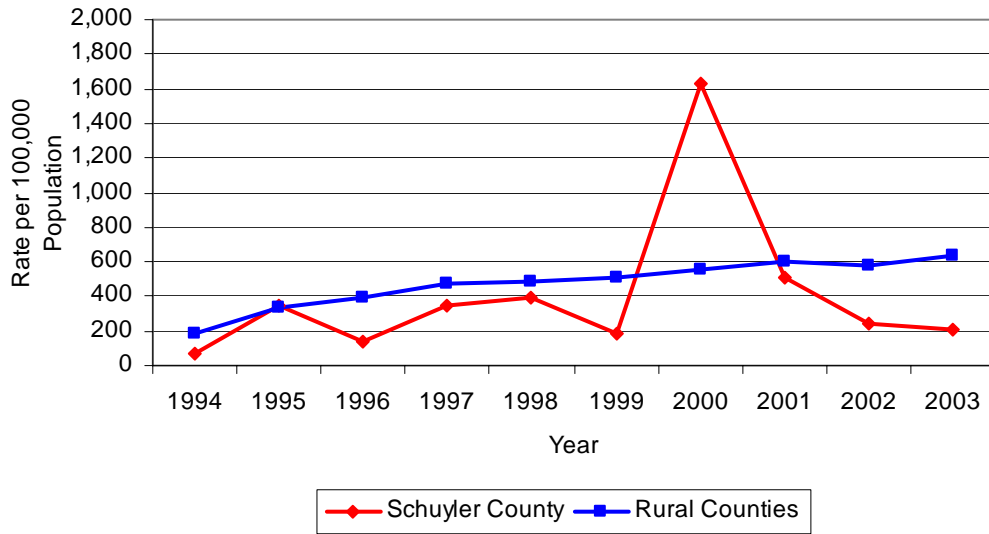


Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Schuyler County more than tripled, from 67 to 214 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). The total drug arrest rate in the other rural counties also more than tripled between 1994 and 2003, from 181 to 634 per 100,000 population. In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Schuyler County was 66 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 5

Drug Arrest Rates in Schuyler and Other Rural Counties



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

Drugs Seized in Schuyler County

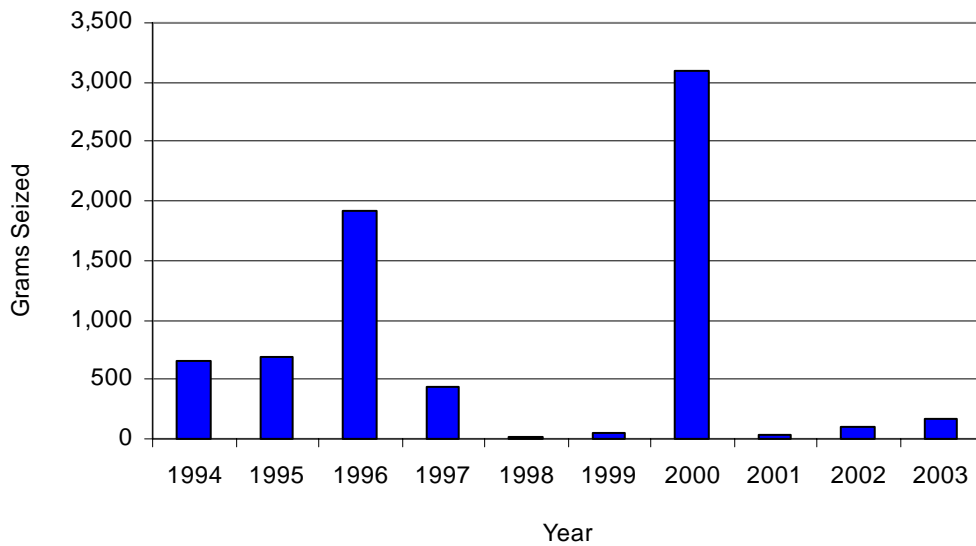
Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of the illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies in Illinois, they are submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois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

Cannabis Seized in Schuyler County

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Schuyler 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 Schuyler County decreased 74 percent, from 650 grams to 169 grams (Figure 6).

Figure 6

Cannabis Seized in Schuyler County



Source: Illinois State Police

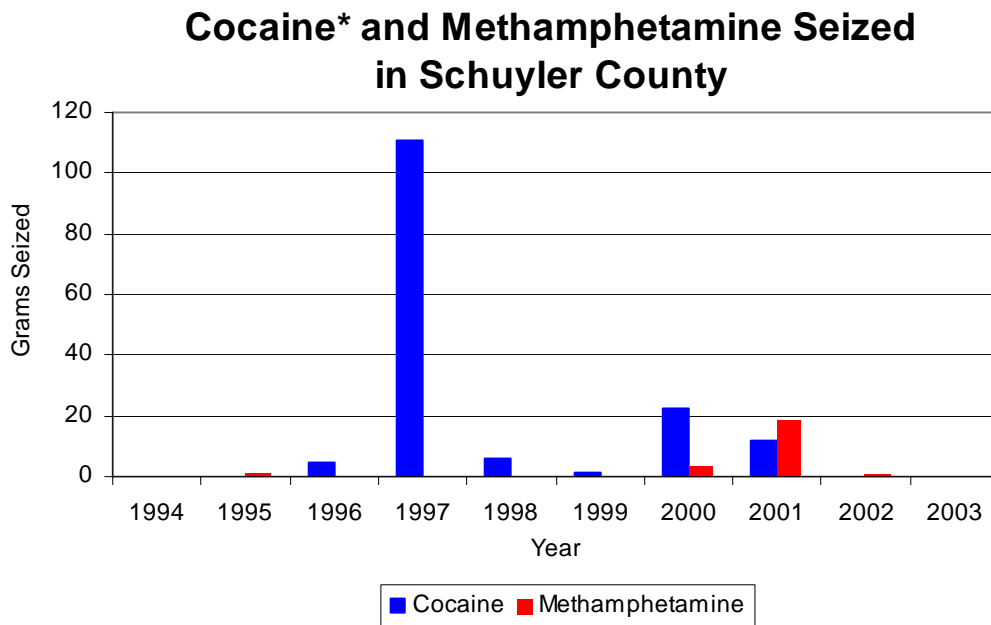
During the period between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other rural counties decreased 55 percent, from 607,499 grams to 272,474 grams. In 2003, Schuyler County had a cannabis seizure rate of 2,406 grams per 100,000 population, 85 percent lower than the rate of 16,183 grams per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

Cocaine and Methamphetamine Seized in Schuyler 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 cocaine, which includes both powder and crack cocaine, and methamphetamine seized in Schuyler County was limited between 1994 and 2003, although cocaine seizures reached a period high of 111 grams seized in 1997. Although there were no reported cocaine seizures in Schuyler County in two of the ten years analyzed, there were 157 grams of cocaine seized in Schuyler County during the period. Similarly, there were 24 grams of methamphetamine seized while there were no methamphetamine seizures in six of the ten years analyzed. The quantity of cocaine seized decreased between 1994 and 2003, from less than one gram (0.1 grams) to zero grams. Crack cocaine accounts for a relatively small portion of all cocaine seized in most other counties; crack cocaine seized in Schuyler County during the entire period analyzed accounted for less than 1 percent of total cocaine seizures (Figure 7).

Figure 7



Source: Illinois State Police
*Cocaine includes both powder and crack cocaine.

The quantity of cocaine seized in the other rural counties decreased dramatically during the period analyzed, while the quantity of methamphetamine increased. Between 1994 and 2003, the amount of cocaine seized decreased 79 percent in the other rural counties, from 71,279 grams to 15,170 grams, while the quantity of methamphetamine seized increased from 2,619 grams to 13,217 grams. Between 1994 and 2003, crack cocaine accounted for 7 percent of all cocaine seized in the other rural counties. In 2003, zero grams of cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in Schuyler County, compared to the 901 grams of cocaine per 100,000 population seized in the other rural counties. That year, 785 grams of methamphetamine per 100,000 population were seized in the other rural counties, compared to zero grams in Schuyler County.

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

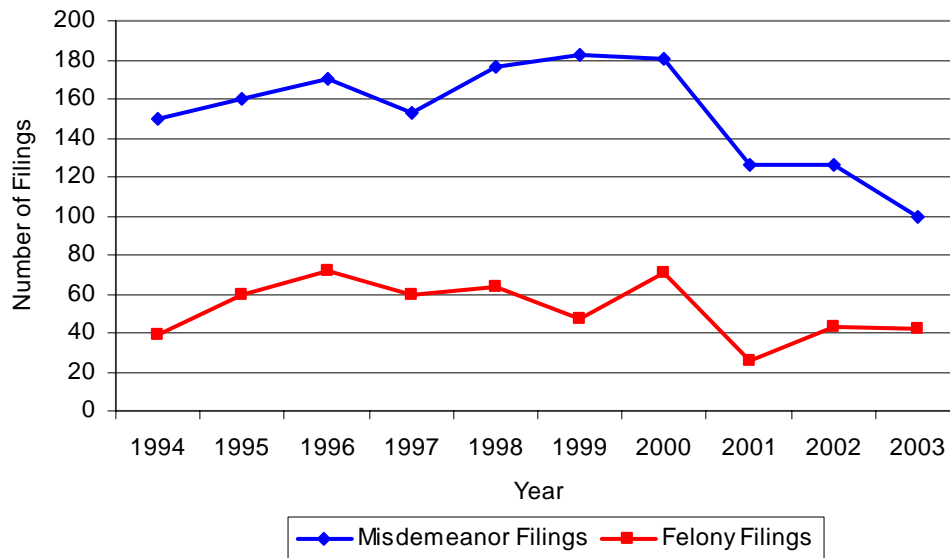
Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Schuyler County

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 5 percent of all filings in Schuyler County's courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Schuyler County increased slightly, from 39 to 42 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings decreased 33 percent, from 150 in 1994 to 100 in 2003. In 2003, misdemeanor filings out-numbered felony filings by more than two to one.

Figure 8

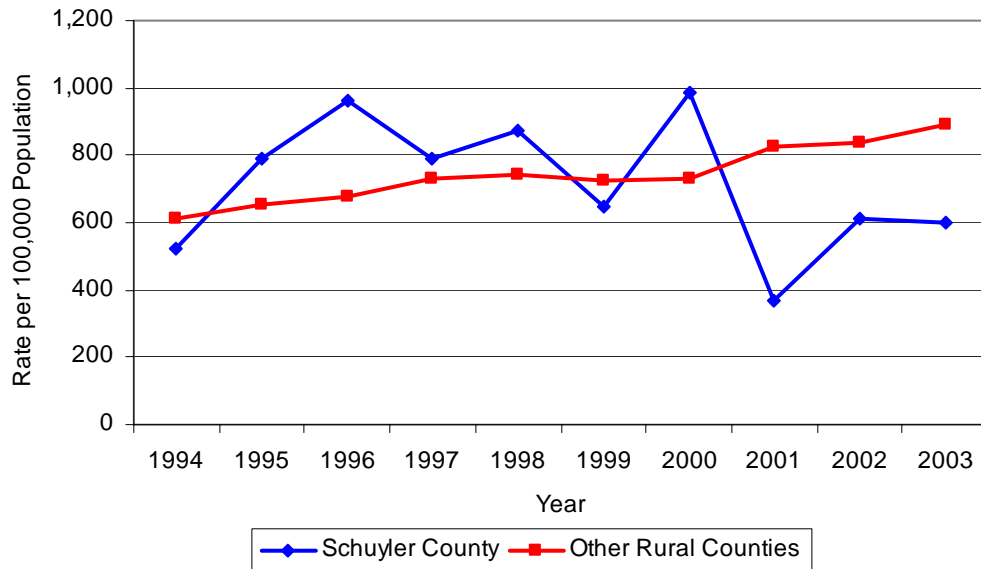
**Felony and Misdemeanor Filings
in Schuyler County**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Schuyler County increased 15 percent, from 521 to 598 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). Similarly, the felony-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 45 percent during this period, from 615 to 890 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Schuyler County was 33 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 9
**Felony Filing Rates in Schuyler
and Other Rural Counties**

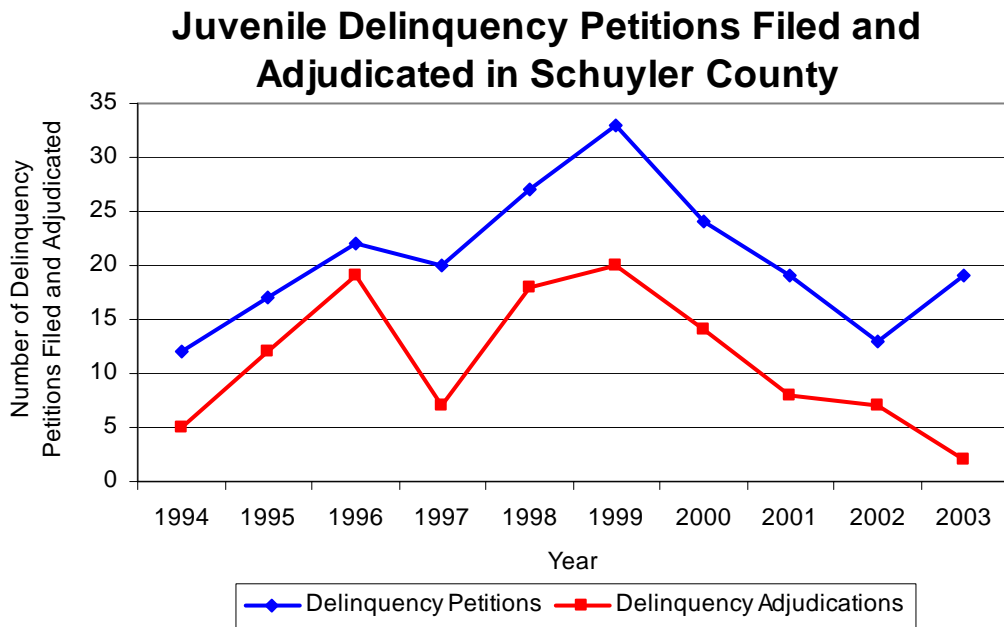


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

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 Schuyler County increased 58 percent, from 12 to 19 (Figure 10). In 2003, 11 percent of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent. Between 1994 and 2003, delinquency adjudications decreased, from five to two.

Figure 10



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

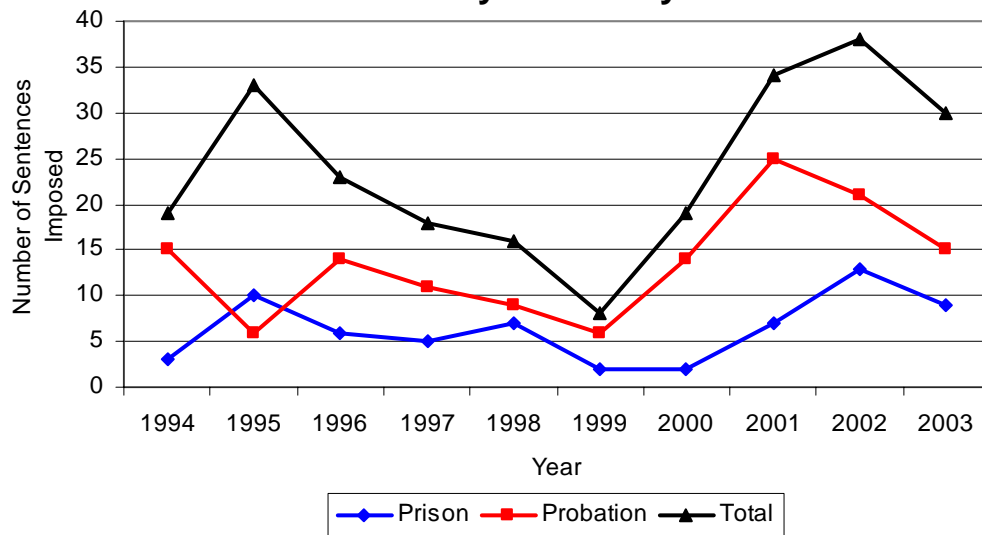
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Schuyler County nearly doubled, from 1,425 to 2,794 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 12 percent, from 2,015 to 2,264 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Schuyler County was 23 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

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

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of offenders convicted of a felony and sentenced in Schuyler County increased 58 percent, from 19 to 30 (Figure 11). The number of convicted felons sentenced to probation during this period remained unchanged at 15 in both 1994 and 2003, while the number of felony prison sentences increased from three to nine. As a result, felony probation sentences decreased as a proportion of total felony sentences, decreasing from 79 percent in 1994 to 50 percent in 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of felons sentenced to prison increased from 16 percent to 30 percent. In 2003, 20 percent of convicted felons in Schuyler County were sentenced to something other than prison or probation.

Figure 11

Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Schuyler County

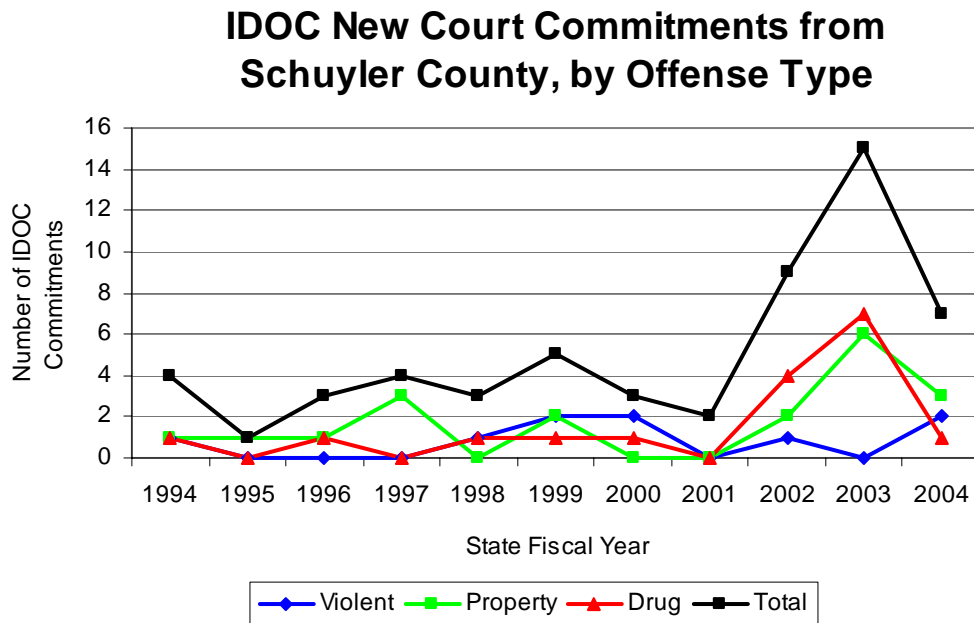


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adult Prison Commitments from Schuyler County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1994 and 2004, the number of commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Schuyler County increased from four to seven (Figure 12). The number of violent offender commitments increased from one to two, the number of property offender commitments increased from one to three, while the number of offenders committed for drug crimes remained unchanged at one in both SFYs 1994 and 2003.

Figure 12



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

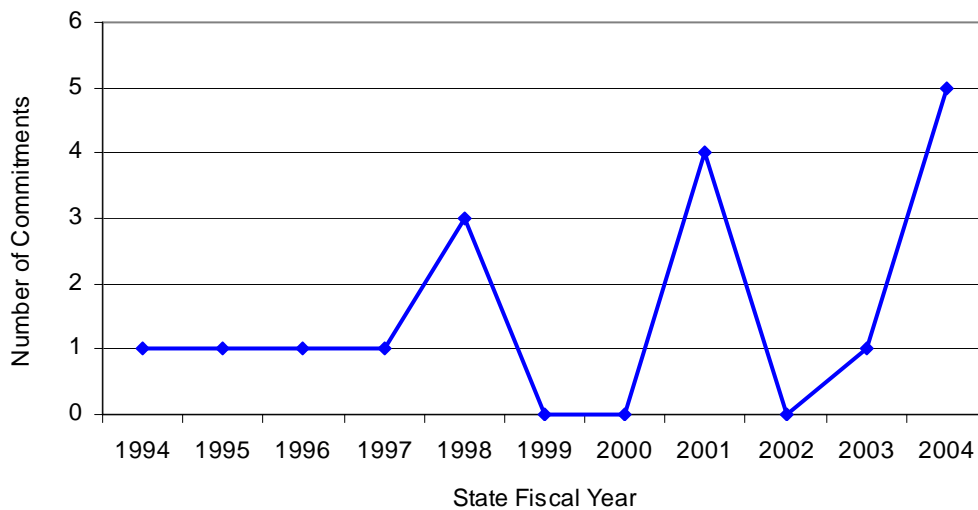
In SFY 2004, violent offenders accounted for 29 percent of all commitments from Schuyler County, while property offenders accounted for 43 percent, and drug offenders accounted for 14 percent.

Juvenile Court Commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections

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

Figure 13

Juvenile Court Commitments to the IDOC Juvenile Division from Schuyler County



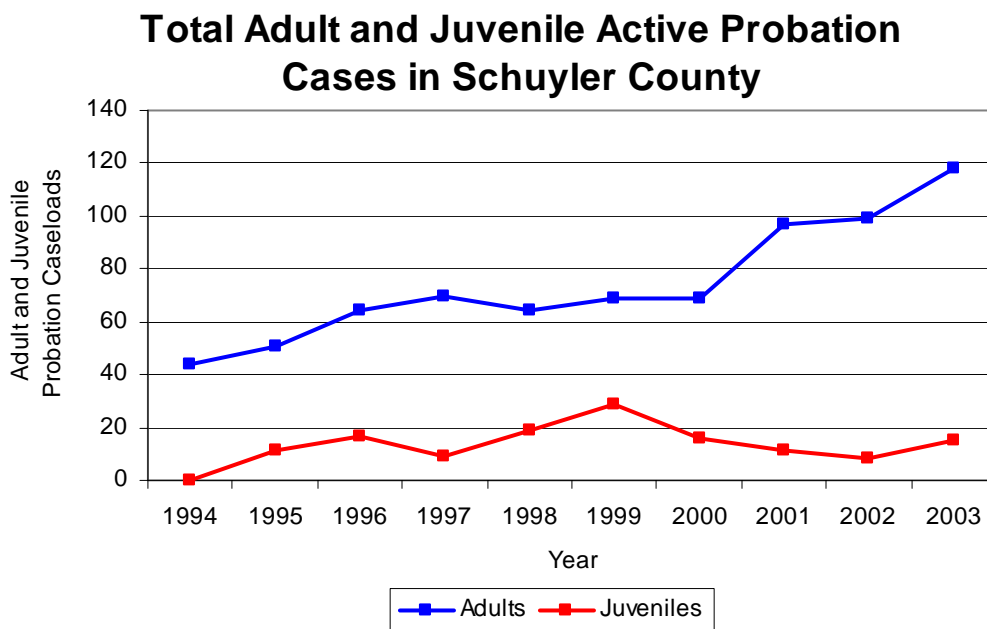
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In SFY 2004, Schuyler County's rate of commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division of 652 commitments per 100,000 juveniles was nearly three times higher than the rate of 227 commitments per 100,000 juveniles from the other rural counties.

Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Schuyler County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Schuyler County more than doubled, from 44 to 118 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 30 percent of Schuyler County's active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Schuyler County Juvenile Probation Department increased from zero to 15. 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 remained stable.

Figure 14



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate per 100,000 population in Schuyler County almost tripled between 1994 and 2003, from 588 to 1,681 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 40 percent in the other rural counties, from 745 to 1,041 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Schuyler County was 61 percent higher than in the other rural counties.

IV. Jail Populations in Schuyler County

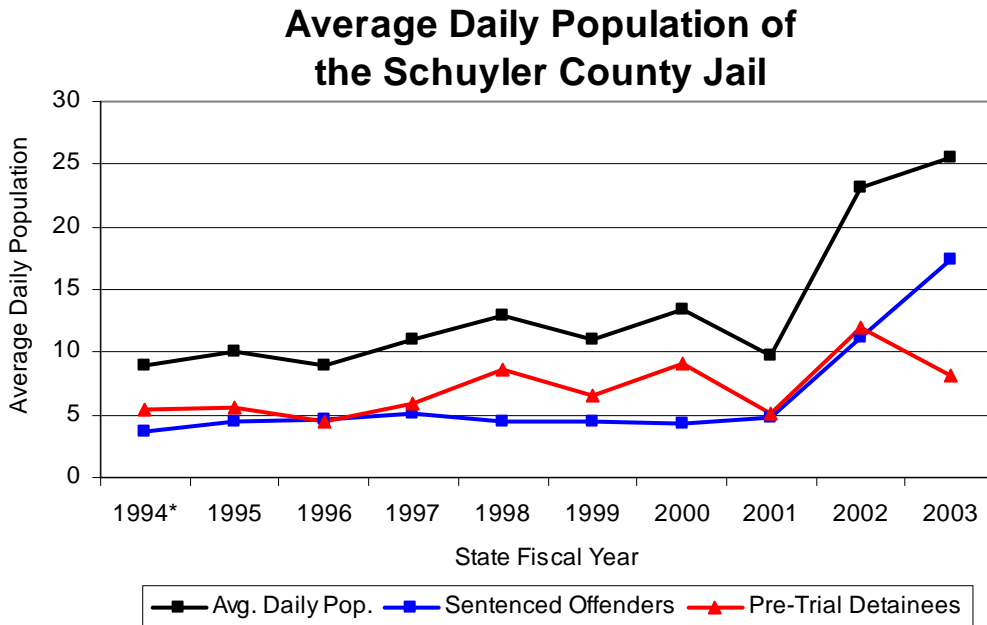
Jail data in Illinois are collected by the Illinois Department of Corrections' Bureau of Inspections and Audits. As with court data, data are not available detailing the specific offenses for which offenders were held in county jails. In addition, between SFYs 1992 and 1994, the IDOC did not collect 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 Schuyler County Jail

The Schuyler County Jail was one of 91 county jails in operation in Illinois during state fiscal year 2003. There were 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 Schuyler County Jail increased from nine to 26 inmates (Figure 15). During this period, pretrial detainees (those individuals who have been arrested for a crime and are awaiting trial) accounted for a decreased percentage of the average daily population, decreasing from 60 percent in SFY 1994 to 32 percent in SFY 2003. On the other hand, sentenced offenders (those offenders who have been convicted and sentenced to the county jail) accounted for an increased percentage, increasing from 41 percent in SFY 1994 to 68 percent in SFY 2003.

Figure 15

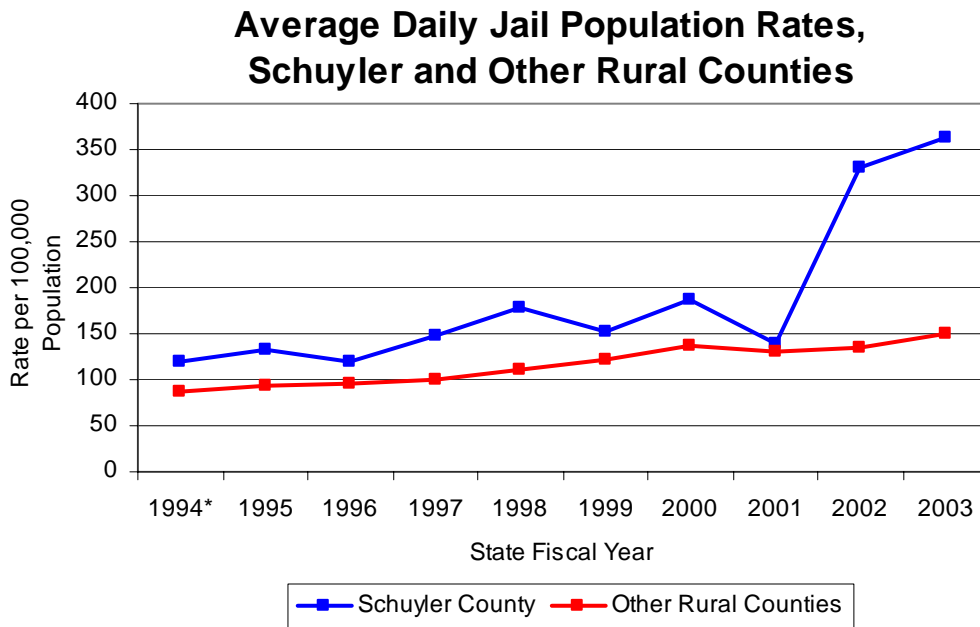


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

* Information estimated by ICJIA

Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, the average daily jail population rate in Schuyler County more than tripled, from 120 to 363 per 100,000 population (Figure 16). During this same period, the average daily jail population rate in the other rural counties increased 74 percent, from 86 to 149 per 100,000 population. In SFY 2003, the Schuyler County Jail had an average daily jail population rate more than double the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 16



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

* Information estimated by ICJIA

V. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Schuyler County

Substance-Exposed Infants in Schuyler County

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

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, there were two reported and no verified cases of a substance-exposed infant in Schuyler County. During the same period, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other rural counties increased 23 percent, from 86 to 102 while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants increased 43 percent, from 44 to 63.

Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in Schuyler 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.

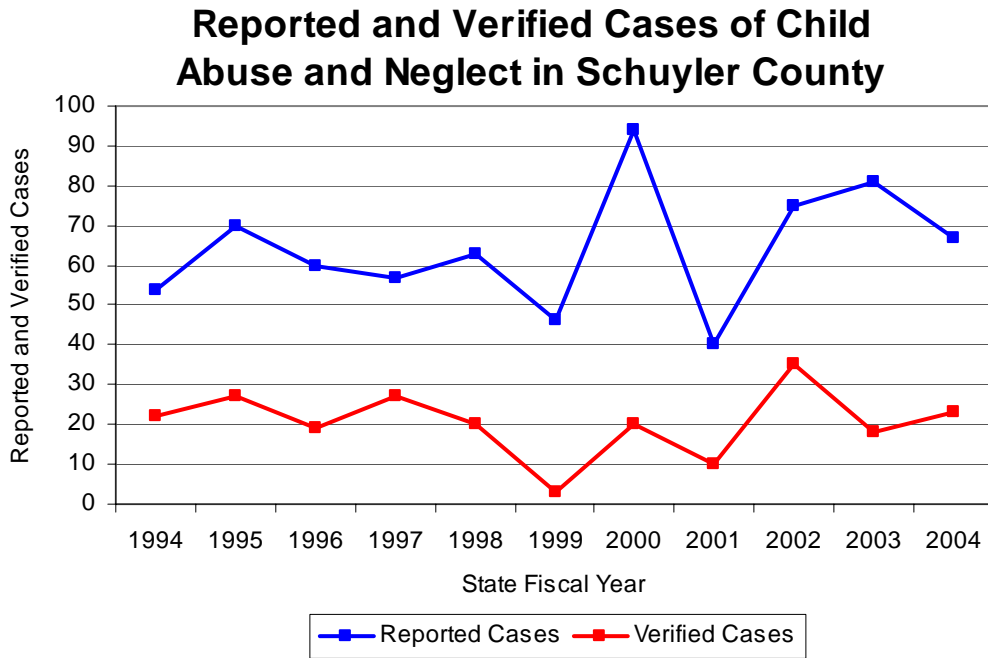
¹ Thornberry, Terence P., David Huizinga and Rolf Loeber. 2004. "The Causes and Correlates Studies: Findings and Policy Implications." *Juvenile Justice Journal*. 9:1. Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

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

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in Schuyler County increased 24 percent, from 54 to 67 (Figure 17). During that same period, 224 cases, or 32 percent of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Schuyler County increased slightly between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 22 to 23.

Figure 17

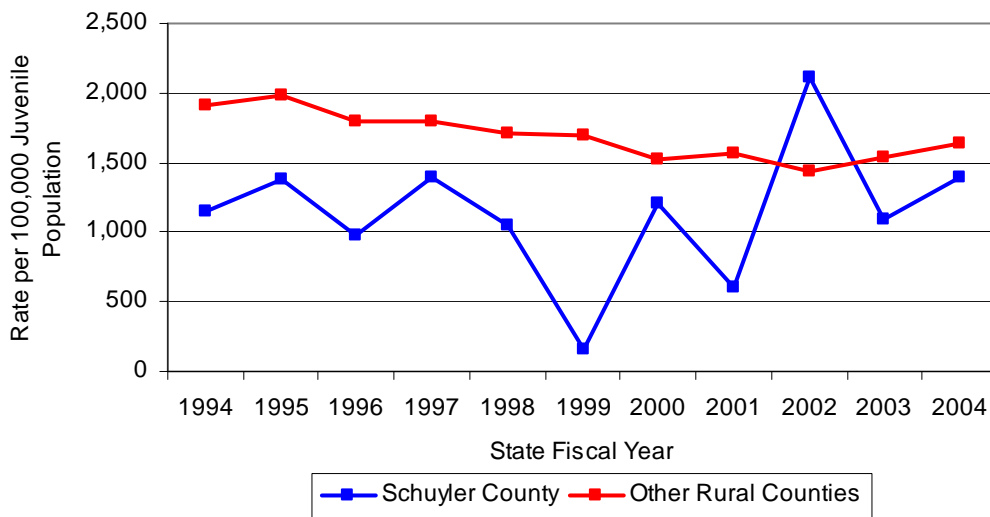


Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Schuyler County increased from 1,155 to 1,387 per 100,000 juveniles, a 20 percent increase (Figure 18). During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 14 percent in the other rural counties, from 1,912 to 1,636 per 100,000 juveniles. In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Schuyler County was 15 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 18

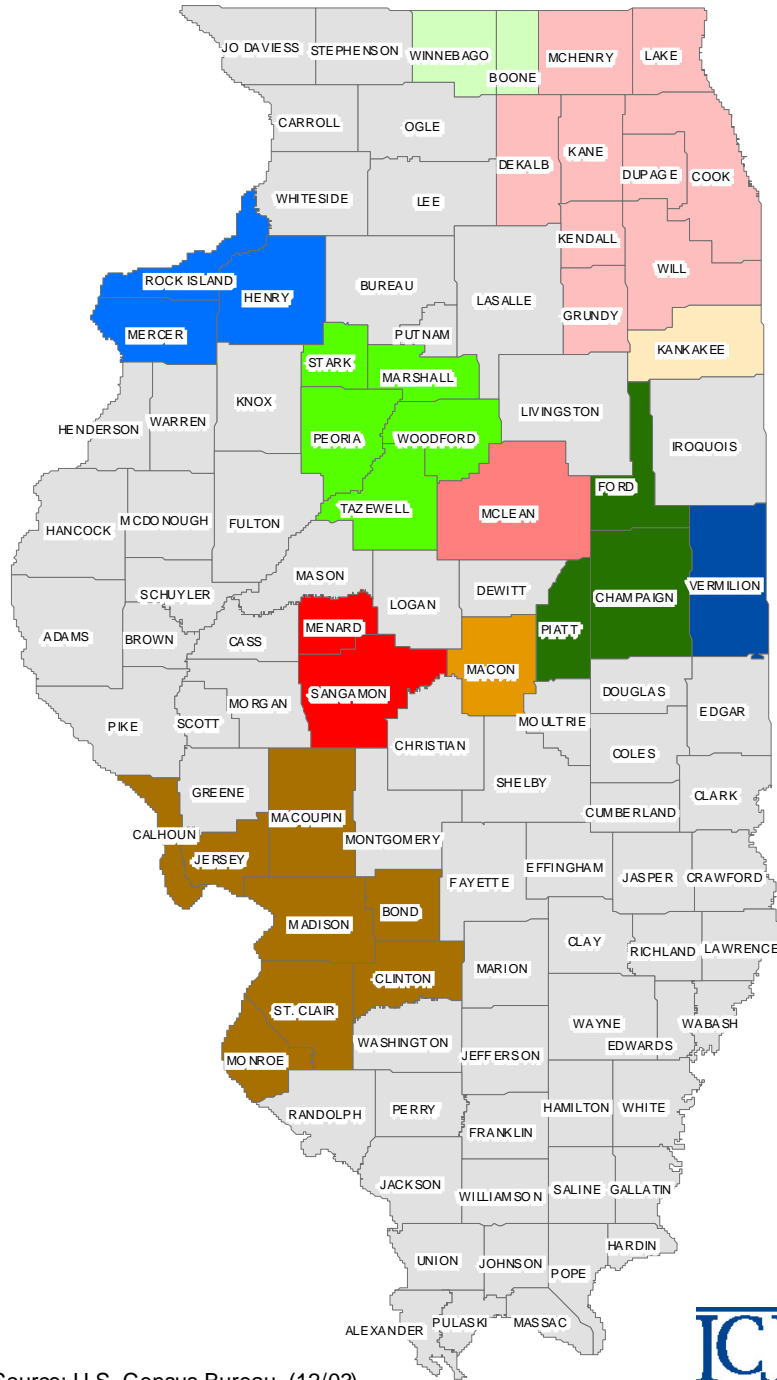
Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Schuyler and All Other Rural Counties



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*



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



VII. Bibliography

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, *Annual Report to the Supreme Court of Illinois*. 1994 through 2003 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' Probation Division, *Statewide Probation Data Report*. 1994 through 2003 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, *Child Abuse/Neglect Statistics Report*. State Fiscal Years 1994 through 2004 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois Department of Corrections. *Jail and Detention Statistics and Information*. State Fiscal Years 1995 through 2003 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois Department of Corrections. Research and Planning Division. State Fiscal Years 1994 through 2004 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Illinois Population Estimates*. 1994-2003, Washington, D.C.

Illinois State Police, *Crime in Illinois*. 1994 through 2003 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois State Police, *Drug Statistics Report*. Monthly reports, January 1994 through December 2003, Springfield, Illinois.



Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

120 S. Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Telephone: 312-793-8550
TDD: 312-793-4170
Fax: 312-793-8422
www.icjia.state.il.us



Rod R. Blagojevich, Governor
Sheldon Sorosky, Chairman
Lori G. Levin, Executive Director