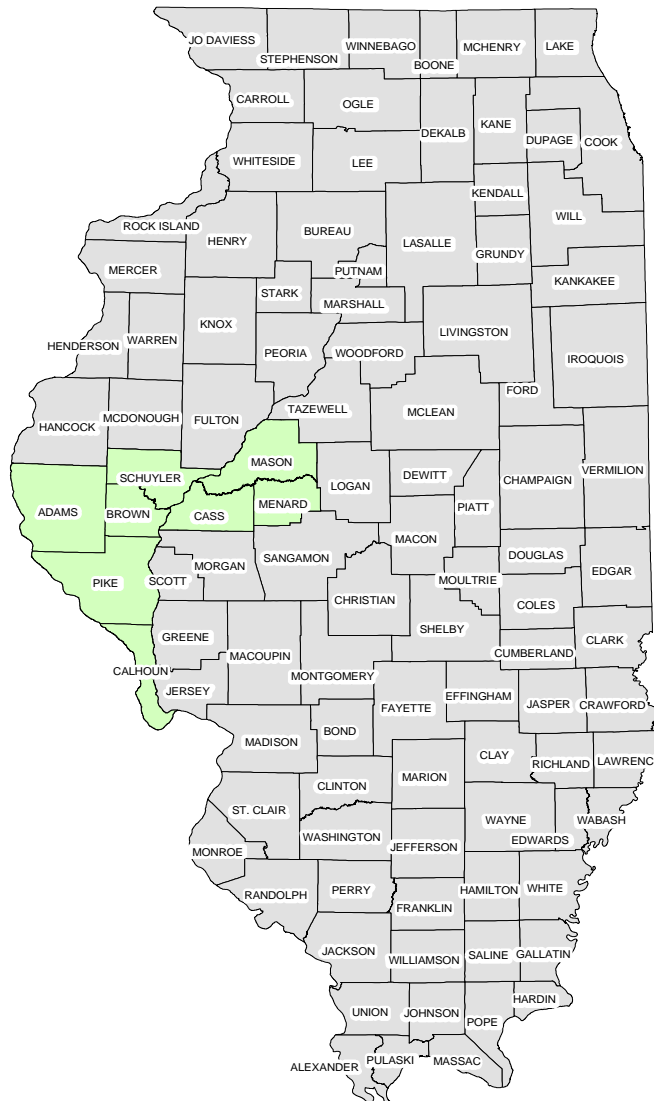




# Methamphetamine: Quick Facts

## Trends in Measures of Methamphetamine Activities in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit

February, 2006





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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report was developed to provide an overview of the extent and nature of methamphetamine use and abuse in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit. The analyses compare methamphetamine trends in the Eighth Judicial Circuit to drug trends in Illinois and examines how selected measures used in the analyses could be more effectively identified, gauged, monitored, and evaluated.

Through the use of existing local- and state-level aggregate data, the research sought to gauge the migratory characteristics of methamphetamine as an emerging drug by examining prevalence indicators (efforts undertaken by law enforcement, such as controlled substances drug arrests, clandestine methamphetamine lab seizures, new court commitments to prison, and the quantity of methamphetamine seized, as well as the number of methamphetamine submissions to Illinois State Police (ISP) crime laboratories) relative to consequence indicators (admissions to treatment for methamphetamine abuse data).

When reading this report, it is important to understand no single indicator can accurately reflect the complexity of the problems associated with the prevalence of methamphetamine activity. Statistical measures can be open to different interpretations. Multiple indicators used and taken together, however, can and do provide at least a rough indication of patterns and trends in the spread of methamphetamine in Illinois.

While the data presented in this report are by no means inclusive of all indicators, they do provide a general overview of methamphetamine activities and the response and impact of the criminal justice system. In addition, these data are readily available and consistently defined through existing statewide data collection mechanisms. Some data presented in this profile have been analyzed differently than in previous years and caution must be taken when comparing numbers presented with previous reports.

Many of the analyses presented in this report were structured to provide an overview of methamphetamine activity across each county in the Eighth Judicial Circuit. In addition to examining county-level trends, the report also examines methamphetamine activities across Illinois. Some of the findings of this report include:

- In 2004, counties within the Eighth Judicial Circuit were generally less populated than most regions of the state (page 1).
- Between 1994 and 2004, arrests for *total* drug-law violations increase nearly five-fold in the circuit, from 162 to 944, while total drug arrests increased 57 percent statewide. In 2004, the total drug arrest rate of 649 arrests per 100,000 population in the circuit was 36 percent lower than the statewide rate of 884 arrests per 100,000 population (pages 2 and 3).
- The Controlled Substances Act (which excludes Cannabis Control Act, Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, and Drug Paraphernalia Control Act arrests) arrest rate in the circuit increased more than four-fold between 1994 and 2004. Between 1994 and 2004,

all counties in the circuit, with the exception of Schuyler County in 2000, had Controlled Substances Act arrest rates lower than the statewide rate. In 2004, the Controlled Substances Act arrest rate of 170 arrests per 100,000 population in the circuit was less than one-half the statewide rate of 385 arrests per 100,000 population (page 5).

- Five of the eight counties within the circuit are covered by multijurisdictional drug task forces, which in many of the state's other rural communities are responsible for a large portion of drug enforcement activity (page 7).
- The quantity of methamphetamine seized by police in counties within the circuit increased dramatically, from 151 grams in 1994 to 945 grams in 2004. Counties within this circuit accounted for less than 1 percent of all drug seizures in Illinois, while methamphetamine seizures within this circuit accounted for a decreased proportion of statewide methamphetamine seizures, decreasing slightly from 4 percent in 1994 to 3 percent in 2004 (page 11).
- In 2004, the circuit's methamphetamine seizure rate of 650 grams per 100,000 was more than double the statewide rate of 275 grams per 100,000 population. Also, the counties within this circuit accounted for 8 percent of all methamphetamine seized in rural counties in the state. As a result, the methamphetamine seizure rate for counties within this circuit was almost 14 percent lower than the rate of all other rural counties combined (page 20).
- Methamphetamine submissions from counties within the circuit accounted for a decreased proportion of statewide methamphetamine submissions, decreasing from 13 percent in 1998 to 7 percent in 2004. However, the methamphetamine submission rate in the circuit increased dramatically during the period, from 54 to 169 submissions per 100,000 population (pages 16 and 17).
- Clandestine methamphetamine labs were seized in six of the eight counties within the circuit throughout the period analyzed. In 2004, the circuit had a methamphetamine lab seizure rate of 34 labs seized per 100,000 population, almost five times higher than the statewide rate of seven labs per 100,000 population and accounted for 5 percent of all labs seized in Illinois in 2004, compared to 46 percent in 1997 (pages 21 and 22).
- Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1996 and 2004, the number of new court commitments for methamphetamine offenses from counties within the circuit increased from zero to 16 commitments. As a result of this increase, the proportion of statewide commitments for methamphetamine offenses increased during the period, from zero percent in SFY 1996 to 4 percent in SFY 2004.
- Admissions to treatment for methamphetamine abuse from counties within the circuit accounted for a slightly increased proportion of statewide methamphetamine treatment admissions, increasing from 6 percent in SFY 1994 to 7 percent in SFY 2004. In SFY 2004, methamphetamine treatment admissions accounted for 29 percent of the total illicit drug treatment admissions in all eight counties within the circuit (pages 30 and 31).



## FOREWORD

While the 1980s saw the emergence of crack cocaine across drug markets in the U.S., the 1990s will be looked upon as the time when the popularity of methamphetamine spread, resulting in a greater demand for criminal justice as well as treatment resources. Methamphetamine has also dramatically changed the extent and nature of the drug problem, as seen by both the justice system and drug treatment agencies in Illinois' rural communities.

This report examines the emergence of methamphetamine in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit and statewide through an examination of various law enforcement and drug treatment indicators, and pays particular attention to how the drug's production and use has progressed across the state's diverse geographic regions.

The Authority's Research and Analysis Unit developed this useful summary format to put information regarding the impact of methamphetamine use into the hands of local and state criminal justice policymakers. Many of the analyses presented were structured to provide an overview of methamphetamine activity across all counties within Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit. In addition to examining county- and circuit-wide trends, the report also examines methamphetamine activities across Illinois.

The information presented in this report was provided to the Authority by the Illinois State Police, Illinois Department of Human Service's Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, and Illinois Department of Corrections. The support and cooperation of these agencies and their staffs have helped make this report an informative and timely source of information on the emergence and spread of methamphetamine activities in Illinois.

Throughout this report, the measures of methamphetamine activity trends experienced in the circuit will be realized through the calculation of rates for the activities being analyzed, with the number per 100,000 population being the format for all the rates.



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

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



## I. Introduction

Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit includes Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Mason, Menard, Pike, and Schuyler counties in west central Illinois. Combined, these counties had a 2004 estimated population of 145,459 or 1 percent of the total statewide population.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, six of the eight counties within the Eighth Judicial Circuit are classified as rural in that they are not part of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), while Calhoun and Pike counties are classified as urban. A geographic area qualifies as a MSA if it includes a city of at least 50,000 population or if it includes an urbanized area of at least 50,000 population with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In addition to the county containing the main city or urbanized area, a MSA may include counties having strong economic or social ties to the central county (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census).

Between 1994 and 2004, the statewide population increased an estimated 6 percent. Conversely, five of the eight counties studied experienced decreases in their populations (Adams, Calhoun, Mason, Pike, and Schuyler), while three (Brown, Cass, and Menard) experienced an increase. Six counties (Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Mason, Pike, and Schuyler) ranked in the lower third of the state's counties with the smallest populations. The population density—people per square mile—of the eight counties mirrored the population trends. According to data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2004 the population density for the state was 229 persons per square mile, while the population density for the Eighth Judicial Circuit was 37 persons per square mile, ranging from 16 persons per square mile in Schuyler County to 78 persons per square mile in Adams County. Thus, counties within the Eighth Judicial Circuit tend to be less populated (in actual numbers and the population density) than most regions of the state.

According to the Illinois State Police (ISP), as of October 31, 2004, there were 28 law enforcement agencies employing 203 full-time police officers in the eight counties. The officers accounted for less than 1 percent of the total number of sworn police officers statewide. The rate of 139 full-time police officers per 100,000 population in all eight counties was below the statewide rate of 271 full-time police officers per 100,000 population.

As a result, full-time police officers in counties within the Eighth circuit had considerably greater areas to cover per officer. Statewide, there is one full-time police officer for every two square miles. Within the Eighth Judicial Circuit, there is one full-time police officer for every 17 square miles. More notable are the differences observed across individual counties, from one full-time police officer for every four square miles in Adams County to one full-time police officer for every 55 square miles in Schuyler County.

## II. Law Enforcement Activities in Illinois and the Eighth Judicial Circuit

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

Arrest data were obtained through the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) Program. These data, which are reported at the agency level, were subsequently aggregated to the county level. The only distinction that can be made in terms of the substance involved in drug arrests by local police departments, as reported through the I-UCR, is between those involving cannabis (identified as violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act (CCA)) and all other illegal substances (identified as violations of Illinois' Controlled Substances Act (CSA)). A major limitation with using I-UCR data is that drug arrests reported by local police departments do not distinguish between arrests for the various substances, but are reported in aggregate as a violation of Illinois' Controlled Substances Act. Although statewide methamphetamine arrest data are not currently available, presenting arrests for violations of the CSA offers an overview of statewide trends and allows for a comparison between the counties within the circuit and the rest of the state. By examining arrests made by Illinois' multijurisdictional enforcement units, which do report arrests by specific drug-type, these conclusions can be further supported.

### *Total Drug Arrests in the Eighth Judicial Circuit*

Between 1994 and 2004, arrests for *total* drug-law violations (including violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act, Controlled Substances Act, Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, and Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act) increased nearly five-fold within the circuit, from 162 to 944, while the number of drug arrests increased 57 percent statewide. When individual counties were examined, it was noted that all eight counties within the circuit experienced an increases in drug arrests between 1994 and 2004 (Table 1).

**Table 1**  
**Total Drug Arrests and Rates\***  
**in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change 1994 – 2004
<b>Adams</b>	<b>118</b> (172.53)	<b>157</b> (228.74)	<b>193</b> (281.01)	<b>272</b> (395.84)	<b>389</b> (566.39)	<b>337</b> (492.47)	<b>384</b> (563.10)	<b>405</b> (596.04)	<b>405</b> (597.48)	<b>539</b> (797.55)	<b>529</b> (790.54)	<b>348%</b> (353%)
<b>Brown</b>	<b>3</b> (47.27)	<b>18</b> (281.21)	<b>9</b> (133.04)	<b>8</b> (117.39)	<b>7</b> (101.13)	<b>21</b> (302.25)	<b>19</b> (273.15)	<b>32</b> (458.12)	<b>31</b> (453.48)	<b>34</b> (494.26)	<b>41</b> (602.50)	<b>1,267%</b> (1,170)
<b>Calhoun</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> (39.42)	<b>5</b> (97.16)	<b>2</b> (38.80)	<b>12</b> (235.66)	<b>9</b> (176.71)	<b>14</b> (275.00)	<b>23</b> (454.64)	<b>12</b> (239.66)	<b>4</b> (78.91)	<b>9</b> (173.41)	<b>---**</b> (---*)
<b>Cass</b>	<b>9</b> (66.41)	<b>15</b> (110.75)	<b>33</b> (242.43)	<b>57</b> (417.52)	<b>48</b> (349.47)	<b>69</b> (500.18)	<b>81</b> (592.24)	<b>33</b> (241.40)	<b>69</b> (506.05)	<b>101</b> (729.72)	<b>126</b> (911.99)	<b>1,300%</b> (1,271)
<b>Mason</b>	<b>15</b> (91.61)	<b>33</b> (201.91)	<b>55</b> (328.21)	<b>98</b> (601.34)	<b>48</b> (296.41)	<b>99</b> (615.60)	<b>57</b> (355.92)	<b>37</b> (231.15)	<b>22</b> (137.56)	<b>16</b> (100.73)	<b>34</b> (213.29)	<b>127%</b> (141)
<b>Menard</b>	<b>5</b> (42.39)	<b>31</b> (258.20)	<b>47</b> (386.70)	<b>96</b> (783.93)	<b>27</b> (219.85)	<b>28</b> (225.99)	<b>33</b> (263.70)	<b>28</b> (222.66)	<b>54</b> (429.05)	<b>30</b> (238.23)	<b>48</b> (377.86)	<b>860%</b> (800)
<b>Pike</b>	<b>7</b> (40.82)	<b>23</b> (133.65)	<b>107</b> (620.18)	<b>42</b> (238.72)	<b>21</b> (119.39)	<b>26</b> (148.66)	<b>164</b> (945.52)	<b>69</b> (400.74)	<b>38</b> (223.03)	<b>99</b> (584.86)	<b>112</b> (655.51)	<b>1,500%</b> (1,511)
<b>Schuyler</b>	<b>5</b> (66.85)	<b>26</b> (342.42)	<b>10</b> (133.51)	<b>26</b> (349.37)	<b>29</b> (395.47)	<b>13</b> (179.36)	<b>117</b> (1,628.17)	<b>36</b> (511.15)	<b>17</b> (242.86)	<b>15</b> (213.64)	<b>45</b> (642.67)	<b>800%</b> (877)
<b>Circuit Total</b>	<b>162</b> (110.80)	<b>305</b> (207.76)	<b>459</b> (311.48)	<b>601</b> (406.31)	<b>581</b> (393.02)	<b>602</b> (408.20)	<b>869</b> (591.24)	<b>663</b> (452.54)	<b>648</b> (444.20)	<b>838</b> (574.78)	<b>944</b> (648.98)	<b>483%</b> (486)
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>71,375</b> (599.16)	<b>86,186</b> (717.71)	<b>92,314</b> (762.80)	<b>98,298</b> (806.67)	<b>93,174</b> (759.25)	<b>110,674</b> (895.49)	<b>115,959</b> (932.23)	<b>112,570</b> (899.32)	<b>105,335</b> (836.89)	<b>109,002</b> (861.43)	<b>111,910</b> 884.42	<b>57%</b> (48)
<b>8th Circuit Percent of State Total</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

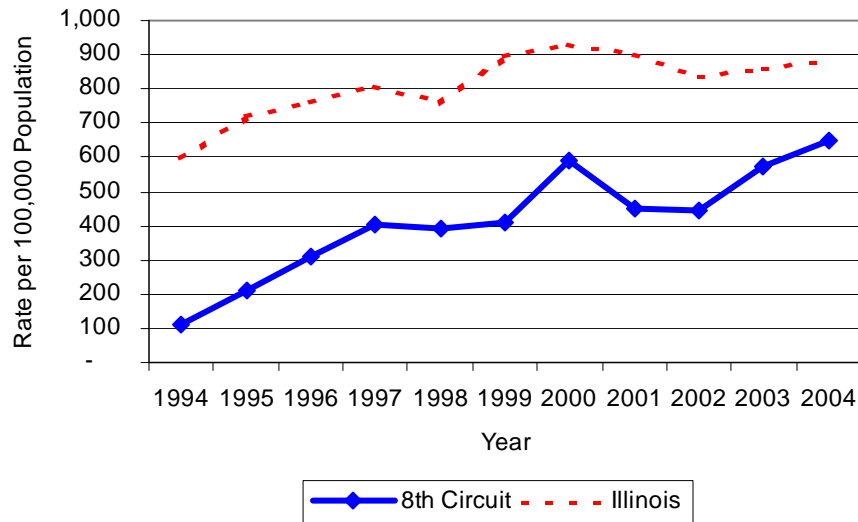
\*Rates in parentheses

\*\* Percent change cannot be calculated when dividing by zero

The *number* of drug arrests in the circuit rose nearly six-fold from 1994 to 2004, from 162 to 944. The total drug arrest *rate* in the circuit increased nearly five-fold from 1994 to 2004, from 111 arrests to 649 arrests per 100,000 population. In 1994, all eight counties had a lower total drug arrest rate than the statewide rate. However, by 2004, Cass County had a higher total drug arrest rate than the statewide total drug arrest rate. As a result, in 2004, the total drug arrest rate of 649 arrests per 100,000 population in the circuit was 36 percent lower than the statewide rate of 884 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 1).

Figure 1

### Total Drug Arrest Rates, Eighth Judicial Circuit, 1994 - 2004



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

During the period analyzed, the number of arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act increased more than four-fold within the circuit, from 46 arrests in 1994 to 247 arrests in 2004. Between 1994 and 2004, all of the counties except Mason County, which stayed the same, experienced increases in the number of Controlled Substances Act arrests (Table 2). As a result, Controlled Substances Act arrests accounted for a decreased proportion of total drug arrests in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, decreasing slightly from 28 percent in 1994 to 26 percent in 2004.

**Table 2**  
**Controlled Substances Act Arrests and Rates\***  
**in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change 1994 - 2004
<b>Adams</b>	<b>39</b> (57.02)	<b>40</b> (58.28)	<b>24</b> (34.94)	<b>64</b> (93.14)	<b>84</b> (122.30)	<b>54</b> (78.91)	<b>38</b> (55.72)	<b>81</b> (119.21)	<b>118</b> (174.08)	<b>149</b> (220.47)	<b>151</b> (225.66)	<b>287%</b> (296%)
<b>Brown</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (15.62)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (14.39)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>4</b> (57.27)	<b>5</b> (73.14)	<b>4</b> (58.15)	<b>6</b> (88.17)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Calhoun</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>4</b> (78.54)	<b>3</b> (58.93)	<b>1</b> (19.77)	<b>1</b> (19.97)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Cass</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>4</b> (29.53)	<b>9</b> (66.12)	<b>6</b> (43.95)	<b>6</b> (43.68)	<b>13</b> (94.24)	<b>16</b> (116.98)	<b>4</b> (29.26)	<b>18</b> (132.01)	<b>35</b> (252.87)	<b>23</b> (166.47)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Mason</b>	<b>4</b> (24.43)	<b>1</b> (6.12)	<b>1</b> (6.15)	<b>25</b> (153.40)	<b>3</b> (18.53)	<b>11</b> (68.40)	<b>6</b> (37.46)	<b>7</b> (43.73)	<b>5</b> (31.26)	<b>1</b> (6.30)	<b>4</b> (25.09)	<b>0</b> 0.03
<b>Menard</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> (16.66)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>13</b> (106.16)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> (15.98)	<b>1</b> (7.95)	<b>27</b> (214.52)	<b>15</b> (119.11)	<b>13</b> (102.34)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Pike</b>	<b>3</b> (17.49)	<b>7</b> (40.68)	<b>8</b> (46.37)	<b>7</b> (39.79)	<b>2</b> (11.37)	<b>3</b> (17.15)	<b>54</b> (311.33)	<b>13</b> (75.50)	<b>19</b> (111.52)	<b>28</b> (165.42)	<b>38</b> (222.40)	<b>1,167</b> (1,171)
<b>Schuyler</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>8</b> (105.36)	<b>2</b> (26.70)	<b>5</b> (67.19)	<b>10</b> (136.37)	<b>2</b> (27.59)	<b>36</b> (500.97)	<b>6</b> (85.19)	<b>4</b> (57.14)	<b>8</b> (113.94)	<b>12</b> (171.38)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Circuit Total</b>	<b>46</b> (31.46)	<b>63</b> (42.91)	<b>44</b> (29.86)	<b>120</b> (81.13)	<b>105</b> (71.03)	<b>88</b> (59.67)	<b>155</b> (105.46)	<b>117</b> (79.86)	<b>197</b> (135.04)	<b>240</b> (164.61)	<b>247</b> (169.81)	<b>437</b> (440)
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>46,220</b> (387.99)	<b>50,787</b> (422.93)	<b>51,131</b> (422.50)	<b>52,472</b> (430.60)	<b>43,484</b> (354.34)	<b>52,224</b> (422.56)	<b>54,565</b> (438.67)	<b>51,758</b> (413.50)	<b>47,151</b> (374.62)	<b>46,792</b> (369.79)	<b>48,754</b> (385.30)	<b>5</b> (-1)
<b>8<sup>th</sup> Circuit Percent of State Total</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

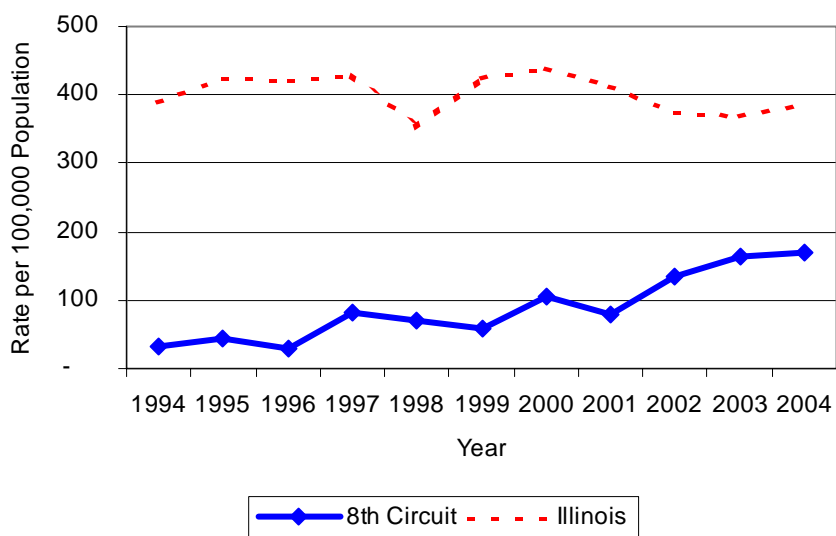
\*Rates in parentheses

\*\*Percent change cannot be calculated when dividing by zero

The *number* of Controlled Substances Act arrests circuit-wide rose more than five-fold from 1994-2004, from 46 arrests to 247 arrests. The Controlled Substances Act *arrest rate* (which excludes Cannabis Control Act, Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, and Drug Paraphernalia Control Act arrests) increased more than four-fold from 1994 to 2004, from 31 arrests to 170 arrests per 100,000 population. Between 1994 and 2004, all counties in the circuit had Controlled Substances Act arrest rates lower than the statewide rate, with the exception on Schuyler County in 2000. Thus, in 2004, the Controlled Substances Act arrest rate of 170 arrests per 100,000 population was less than one half the statewide rate of 385 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 2).

Figure 2

### Controlled Substances Act Arrest Rates, Eighth Judicial Circuit, 1994 - 2004



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

#### *Multijurisdictional Task Force Drug Arrest Data*

Another way to examine the rates and patterns of methamphetamine arrests in Illinois is through analyses of the cases developed by the state's 20 multijurisdictional enforcement units (referred to as Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEGs) and task forces). While these units tend to focus on a different type of drug offender than local police departments, they do report arrest data that is drug-specific, unlike that reported through the UCR program. Data on drug arrests made by Illinois' MEGs and task forces are reported quarterly to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Further, MEGs and task forces are classified as being either *mostly urban*, *mostly rural*, or *mixed urban/rural* based upon the classification of the county(s) that each unit covers. When these multijurisdictional units were classified as serving either *mostly urban*, *mostly rural* or *mixed urban/rural* jurisdictions, patterns consistent with those seen in other methamphetamine indicators were found.

As a proxy to present the extent and nature of arrests for methamphetamine in Illinois, the numbers of methamphetamine arrests made by Illinois' multijurisdictional task forces were examined. Based on analyses of these data, Illinois' multijurisdictional units did not begin to make arrests involving methamphetamine until 1997, but after that, arrests involving methamphetamine jumped dramatically. For example, between 1997 and 2004, the number of methamphetamine arrests by these multijurisdictional units increased from just three to 1,264.

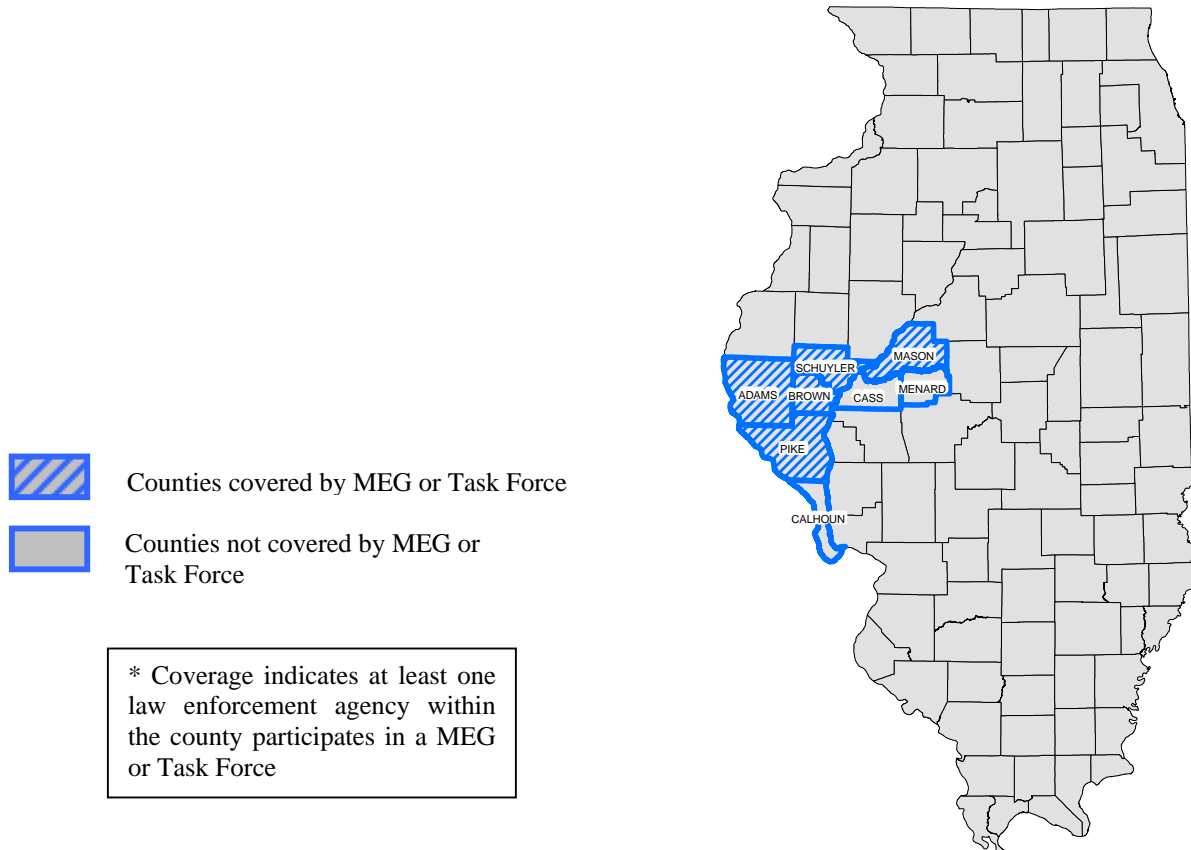


While methamphetamine arrests increased across all regions covered by a MEG or task force during the late-1990s and early 2000s, units serving mostly rural areas experienced the greatest increase in methamphetamine arrests, jumping from zero in 1997 to 659 by 2004, followed by mixed urban/rural units and mostly urban units, which increased from three to 403 arrests and zero to 202 arrests, respectively. Thus, in 2004, multijurisdictional units in mostly rural areas accounted for nearly one-third (32 percent) of all methamphetamine arrests by MEGs and task forces in the state. In response to these patterns, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority provided additional funding to a number of multijurisdictional units in the state to address the growing problem of methamphetamine production and distribution.

Adams, Brown, Mason, Pike, and Schuyler counties are the only counties within the Eighth Judicial Circuit that are covered by a multijurisdictional drug task force, which in many of the state's other rural communities, are responsible for a large portion of drug enforcement activity. All but Mason County are covered by the West Central Illinois Task Force (WCITF), a mostly rural task force. WCITF also serves Fulton, Henderson, and McDonough counties. Mason County, on the other hand, is served by the Central Illinois Enforcement Group (CIEG), which is a mixed urban/rural task force. Other counties served by CIEG include Christian, Logan, and Morgan. The remaining counties within the Eighth Judicial Circuit, Cass, Menard, and Calhoun, are not covered by a multijurisdictional drug task force (Map 1 on page 8).

## Map 1

### MEG and Task Force Coverage of Counties within Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit, 2004



Between 1997 and 2004, total drug arrests by WCITF and CIEG (made by the units across counties within their respective jurisdictions), combined, increased 80 percent, from 196 arrests to 353 arrests. Similar results were noted when each unit was examined individually. The number of total drug arrests made by CIEG increased 81 percent between 1997 and 2004, from 79 to 143 arrests. Similarly, the number of total drug arrests made by WCITF increased 79 percent during the same period, from 117 to 210 arrests. Despite these increases, the proportion of all MEG and task force drug arrests made by CIEG and WCITF increased only slightly, from 8 percent in 1997 to 9 percent in 2004.

However, differences were noted when methamphetamine arrests were examined for these two units. Between 1997 and 2004, the number of combined CIEG and WCITF methamphetamine arrests increased from zero to 204. During the period analyzed, the number of CIEG arrests for methamphetamine increased from zero to 77, while WCITF arrests for methamphetamine increased from zero to 127. Thus, in 2004, methamphetamine arrests accounted for 54 percent of all Controlled Substances Act arrests made by CIEG and 60 percent of all Controlled Substances Act arrests made by WCITF.

Methamphetamine arrests accounted for 32 percent of total Controlled Substances Act arrests made by all MEGs and task forces in 2004. In 2004, CIEG and WCITF, accounted for just 9 percent of total Controlled Substances Act arrests made by all MEGs and task forces, but accounted for 16 percent of all methamphetamine arrests made by Illinois' MEGs and task forces.

\*To provide more comprehensive information on drug enforcement activities of Illinois' MEGs and task forces, including CIEG and WCITF, profiles of each of the 20 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).

## Drug Seizures and Submissions in Illinois and the Eighth Judicial Circuit

The quantity of drugs seized and the number of drug submission cases by law enforcement agencies are additional indicators 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 an Illinois State Police crime lab. These labs record the quantity and type of drugs submitted from each county.

### Drug Seizure Data

Between 1994 and 2004, the quantity of drugs seized in Illinois increased 30 percent. Although total drug seizures varied across the individual counties, between 1994 and 2004, the quantity of total drugs seized in the circuit more than doubled, from 11,702 grams to 29,347 grams. Between 1994 and 2004, total drug seizures by law enforcement agencies within the circuit accounted for a stable, but low proportion of statewide total drug seizures (less than 1 percent) (Table 3).

**Table 3**  
**Total Drug Seizures (in grams) and Rates\***  
**in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change 1994 - 2004
<b>Adams</b>	<b>6,520.1</b> (9,553.15)	<b>8,303.5</b> (12,097.88)	<b>2,798.2</b> (4,074.26)	<b>12,168.38</b> (17,708.36)	<b>2,593.8</b> (3,776.59)	<b>5,863.4</b> (85,68.46)	<b>1,506.3</b> (2,208.85)	<b>15,263.7</b> (22,463.47)	<b>4,494.7</b> (6,630.82)	<b>4,435.8</b> (6,563.58)	<b>24,063.8</b> (35,961.21)	<b>269%</b> (277%)
<b>Brown</b>	<b>1,702.6</b> (26,825.27)	<b>54.1</b> (845.18)	<b>95.5</b> (1,411.68)	<b>151.6</b> (2,224.50)	<b>29.8</b> (430.51)	<b>117.2</b> (1,686.82)	<b>823.1</b> (11,832.95)	<b>229.3</b> (3,282.75)	<b>354.5</b> (5,185.78)	<b>29.0</b> (421.57)	<b>257.7</b> (3,786.92)	<b>-85</b> (-86)
<b>Calhoun</b>	<b>44.7</b> (872.71)	<b>4.8</b> (94.60)	<b>146.6</b> (2,848.81)	<b>1.9</b> (36.86)	<b>148</b> (2,906.52)	<b>0.9</b> (17.67)	<b>0.4</b> (7.86)	<b>15.5</b> (306.38)	<b>4,358.3</b> (87,044.14)	<b>3.1</b> (61.16)	<b>142</b> (2,736.03)	<b>218</b> (214)
<b>Cass</b>	<b>469.3</b> (3,462.70)	<b>273.7</b> (2,020.82)	<b>2341.4</b> (17,201.00)	<b>526</b> (3,852.92)	<b>402.4</b> (2,929.74)	<b>729.7</b> (5,289.60)	<b>199.3</b> (1,457.19)	<b>408.3</b> (2,986.83)	<b>342</b> (2,508.25)	<b>642.7</b> (4,643.45)	<b>520.9</b> (3,770.27)	<b>11</b> (9)
<b>Mason</b>	<b>805.3</b> (4,918.16)	<b>378.4</b> (2,315.22)	<b>448.4</b> (2,757.35)	<b>204.6</b> (1,255.45)	<b>415.2</b> (2,563.91)	<b>647.1</b> (4,023.75)	<b>1,269.8</b> (7,928.82)	<b>379.2</b> (2,368.96)	<b>2,044</b> (12,780.59)	<b>280.7</b> (1,767.19)	<b>1,014.6</b> (6,364.72)	<b>26</b> (29)
<b>Menard</b>	<b>1,405.3</b> (11,914.37)	<b>70.6</b> (588.04)	<b>974.2</b> (8,015.47)	<b>201.4</b> (1,644.62)	<b>170.1</b> (1,385.07)	<b>41.4</b> (334.14)	<b>755.9</b> (6,040.43)	<b>5831.6</b> (46,374.55)	<b>422.9</b> (3,360.08)	<b>544.7</b> (4,325.42)	<b>834.7</b> (6,570.89)	<b>-41</b> (-45)
<b>Pike</b>	<b>104.1</b> (607.03)	<b>1,222</b> (7,100.94)	<b>2,866.8</b> (16,616.24)	<b>542.2</b> (3,081.73)	<b>413.7</b> (2,351.90)	<b>1,345.2</b> (7,691.25)	<b>889.1</b> (5,125.97)	<b>521.9</b> (3,031.13)	<b>1,250.9</b> (7,341.82)	<b>931</b> (5,500.09)	<b>2,484.1</b> (14,538.80)	<b>2,286</b> (2,295)
<b>Schuyler</b>	<b>650.2</b> (8,693.68)	<b>729.1</b> (9,602.27)	<b>1,928.9</b> (25,753.00)	<b>551.4</b> (7,409.30)	<b>21.6</b> (294.56)	<b>59.8</b> (825.06)	<b>3,130.4</b> (43,562.48)	<b>75.3</b> (1,069.15)	<b>103.2</b> (1,474.29)	<b>306.9</b> (4,371.17)	<b>28.7</b> (409.88)	<b>-96</b> (-95)
<b>Circuit Total</b>	<b>11,701.6</b> (8,003.12)	<b>11,036.2</b> (7,517.49)	<b>1,1600.0</b> (7,871.77)	<b>14,347.4</b> (9,699.69)	<b>4,194.6</b> (2,837.49)	<b>8,804.7</b> (5,970.26)	<b>8,574.3</b> (5,833.73)	<b>22,724.8</b> (15,511.17)	<b>13,370.5</b> (9,165.41)	<b>7,173.9</b> (4,920.51)	<b>2,9346.5</b> (2,0175.10)	<b>151</b> (152)
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>2,551,442</b> (21,368.98)	<b>3,398,957</b> (28,225.34)	<b>4,917,238</b> (39,204.06)	<b>4,863,221</b> (37,931.27)	<b>3,976,827</b> (32,046.19)	<b>5,920,412</b> (47,497.49)	<b>4,410,006</b> (34,931.40)	<b>3,347,203</b> (25,841.51)	<b>5,395,829</b> (42,141.69)	<b>3,398,633</b> (26,859.12)	<b>3,308,492</b> (26,150.71)	<b>30</b> (22)
<b>8th Circuit Percent of State Total</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data  
\*Rates in parentheses

However, when methamphetamine seizures were examined, significant differences were noted. Statewide, the quantity of methamphetamine seized and submitted to Illinois State Police increased dramatically between 1994 and 2004, jumping from 3,433 grams to 34,791 grams. While all Illinois' geographic regions reported increases in methamphetamine seizures between 1994 and 2004, rural counties continued to account for the largest, but decreasing, proportion of all methamphetamine seized during the period analyzed decreasing, from 76 percent to slightly less than 44 percent. The quantity of methamphetamine seized by police in counties within the circuit increased dramatically, from 151 grams in 1994 to 945 grams in 2004 (Table 4).

**Table 4**  
**Methamphetamine Seizures (in grams) and Rates\***  
**in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change 1994 - 2004
<b>Adams</b>	<b>131.9</b> (192.85)	<b>202.4</b> (294.89)	<b>60.3</b> (87.80)	<b>91.2</b> (132.72)	<b>306.5</b> (446.27)	<b>42.1</b> (61.52)	<b>111.5</b> (163.50)	<b>396.1</b> (582.94)	<b>498.4</b> (735.27)	<b>418.9</b> (619.84)	<b>610.0</b> (911.59)	<b>362%</b> (373%)
<b>Brown</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0.1</b> (1.56)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0.7</b> (10.06)	<b>68.0</b> (973.51)	<b>110.5</b> (1,616.44)	<b>16.0</b> (232.59)	<b>77.6</b> (1,140.34)	<b>---**</b> (---**)
<b>Calhoun</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0.3</b> (5.89)	<b>3.7</b> (73.14)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>17.7</b> (341.04)	<b>---**</b> (---**)
<b>Cass</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>16.2</b> (118.81)	<b>46.9</b> (338.85)	<b>3.0</b> (21.71)	<b>---**</b> (---**)
<b>Mason</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0.3</b> (1.84)	<b>6.6</b> (40.76)	<b>3.2</b> (19.90)	<b>50.8</b> (317.20)	<b>74.6</b> (466.05)	<b>117.0</b> (731.57)	<b>123.6</b> (778.14)	<b>176.8</b> (1,109.09)	<b>---**</b> (---**)
<b>Menard</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0.1</b> (0.81)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>12.3</b> (97.73)	<b>87.9</b> (698.01)	<b>9.6</b> (75.57)	<b>---**</b> (---**)
<b>Pike</b>	<b>19</b> (110.79)	<b>10.8</b> (62.76)	<b>59.1</b> (342.55)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0.7</b> (3.98)	<b>88.1</b> (503.72)	<b>15.4</b> (88.79)	<b>92.6</b> (537.81)	<b>222</b> (1,302.97)	<b>298.6</b> (1,764.05)	<b>50.2</b> (293.81)	<b>164</b> (165)
<b>Schuyler</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1.3</b> (17.12)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>3.2</b> (44.53)	<b>18.7</b> (265.51)	<b>0.4</b> (5.71)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>---**</b> (---**)
<b>Circuit Total</b>	<b>150.9</b> (103.21)	<b>214.6</b> (146.18)	<b>119.4</b> (81.02)	<b>91.5</b> (61.86)	<b>313.8</b> (212.27)	<b>133.5</b> (90.52)	<b>181.9</b> (123.76)	<b>653.7</b> (446.19)	<b>976.8</b> (669.59)	<b>991.9</b> (680.33)	<b>944.9</b> (649.60)	<b>526</b> (529)
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>3,432.7</b> (28.82)	<b>10,061.6</b> (84.79)	<b>3,678.7</b> (30.40)	<b>2,491.6</b> (20.45)	<b>6,833.9</b> (55.69)	<b>11,837.8</b> (95.78)	<b>11,496.6</b> (92.42)	<b>19,575.9</b> (156.39)	<b>28,002.4</b> (222.48)	<b>26,617.6</b> (210.33)	<b>34,790.75</b> (274.95)	<b>914</b> (854)
<b>8<sup>th</sup> Circuit Percent of State Total</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>&lt;2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	

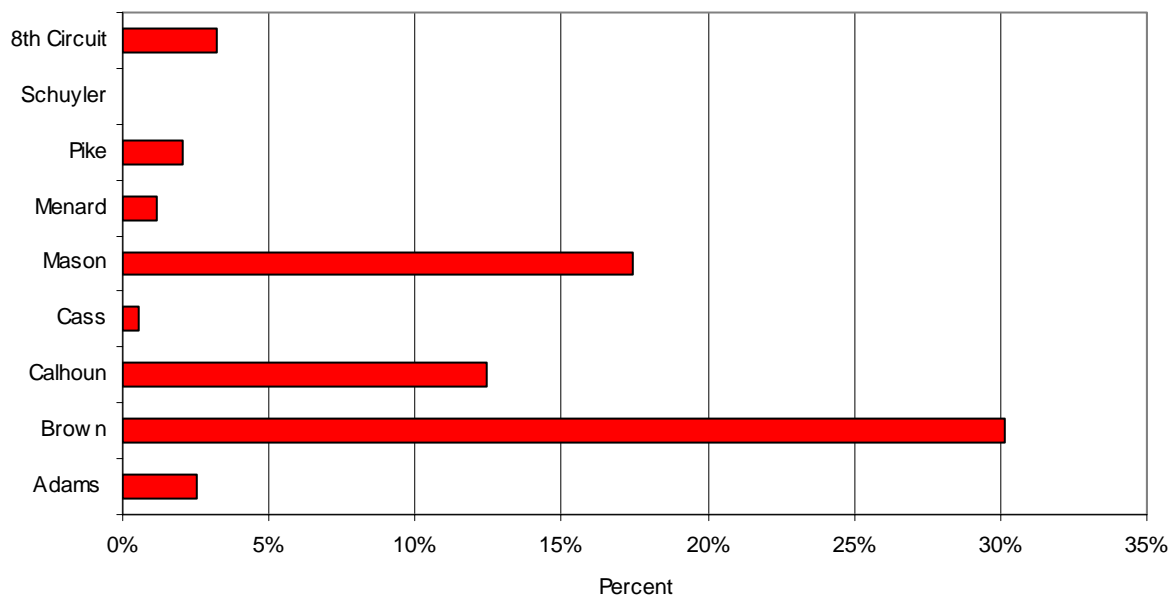
Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data  
\*Rates in parentheses

As a result, circuit-wide methamphetamine seizures accounted for a decreased proportion of statewide methamphetamine seizures, decreasing slightly from 4 percent in 1994 to 3 percent in 2004.

In 2004, methamphetamine seizures accounted for 3 percent of total drug seizures within the circuit (Figure 3).

**Figure 3**

**Proportion of Total Drug Seizures in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit Accounted for by Methamphetamine, 2004**

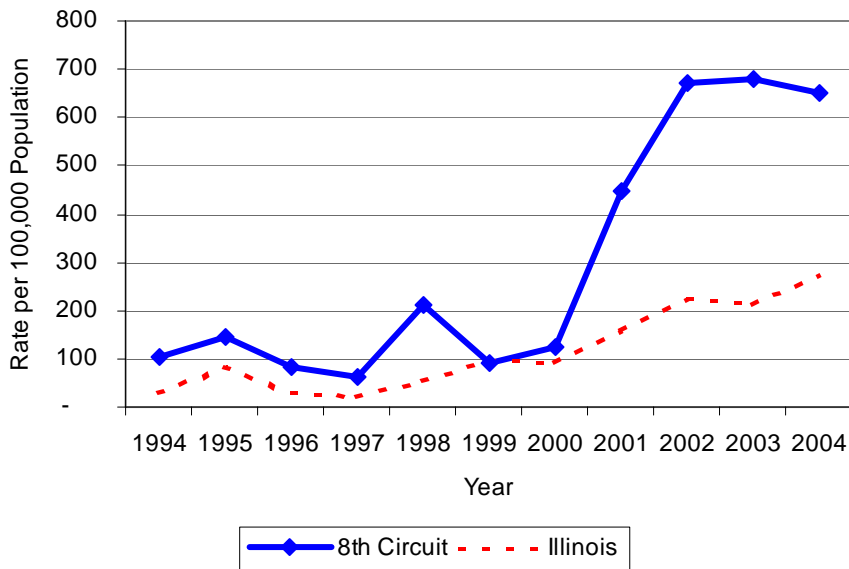


Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

Between 1994 and 2004, the statewide methamphetamine seizure rate increased from 29 grams to 275 grams per 100,000 population. In 2004, the methamphetamine seizure rate in the circuit also increased dramatically, from 103 grams to 650 grams per 100,000 population (Figure 4).

**Figure 4**

**Methamphetamine Seizure Rates,  
Eighth Judicial Circuit, 1994 - 2004**

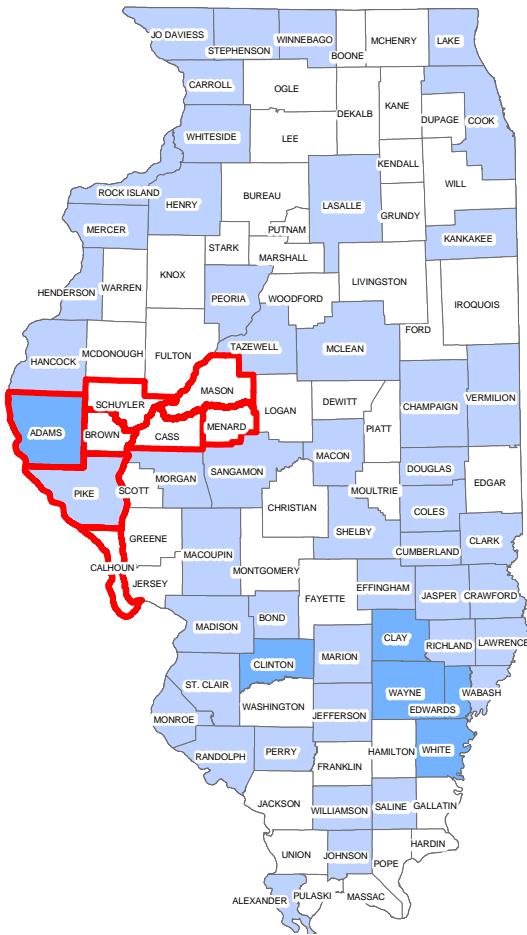


Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

Thus, in 2004, the Eighth Judicial Circuit had a methamphetamine seizure rate more than double the statewide rate. Also, the counties within the circuit accounted for 8 percent of all methamphetamine seized in rural counties.

The number of counties seizing methamphetamine also increased during the period. In 1994, 53 of Illinois' 102 counties submitted methamphetamine to ISP crime labs. However, by 2004, methamphetamine had been seized in all but one county. Rural counties accounted for nearly three-quarters, or 74 percent, of those counties where methamphetamine was seized. Map 2 demonstrates the spread of methamphetamine seizures across Illinois between 1994 and 2004, while depicting the seizure rates for Illinois counties. As a result, the methamphetamine seizure rate for counties within the circuit was almost 16 percent lower than the rate of all rural counties combined.

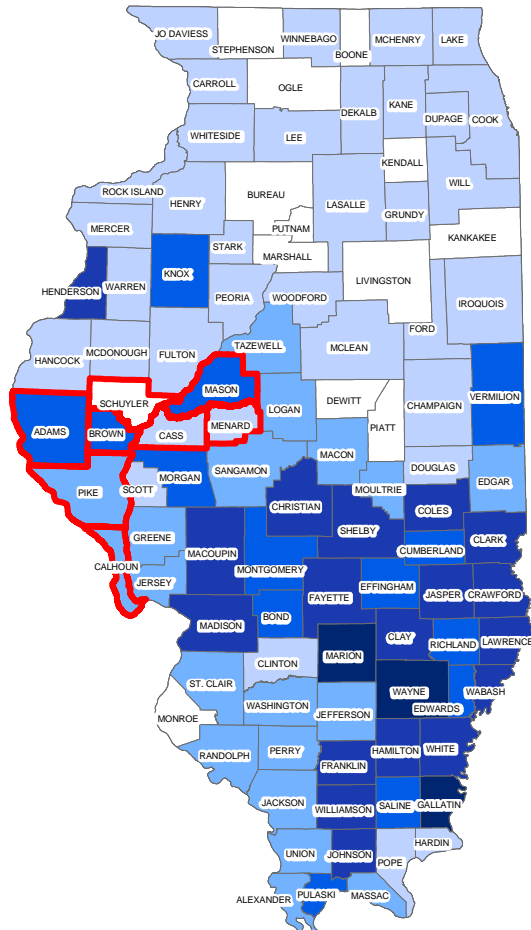
1994



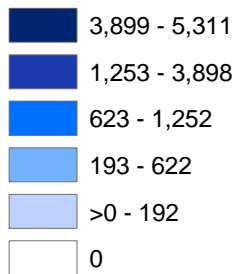
Map 2

Trends in Methamphetamine Seizure Rates, 1994 -2004

2004



Meth Seizure Rates  
(Rate per 100,000 population)



Counties within Eighth  
Judicial Circuit



*Drug Submission Data*

Statewide, the number of total drug submission cases sent to ISP crime labs remained relatively stable between 1998 and 2004, decreasing less than one-half of 1 percent. During the same period, however, the number of total drug submissions by counties within the circuit increased 51 percent, from 613 to 954. Between 1998 and 2004, total drug submissions from the circuit accounted for a stable, but low proportion of statewide total drug submissions (less than 1 percent) (Table 5).

**Table 5**  
**Total Drug Submissions (cases) and Rates\***  
**in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change 1998 - 2004
<b>Adams</b>	<b>450</b> (655.20)	<b>440</b> (642.99)	<b>396</b> (580.70)	<b>450</b> (662.26)	<b>791</b> (1,166.92)	<b>756</b> (1,118.64)	<b>730</b> (1,090.92)	<b>62%</b> (67%)
<b>Brown</b>	<b>33</b> (476.74)	<b>44</b> (633.28)	<b>69</b> (991.95)	<b>49</b> (701.50)	<b>62</b> (906.96)	<b>24</b> (348.89)	<b>44</b> (646.58)	<b>33</b> (36)
<b>Calhoun</b>	<b>4</b> (78.55)	<b>8</b> (157.08)	<b>1</b> (19.64)	<b>11</b> (217.43)	<b>25</b> (499.30)	<b>4</b> (78.91)	<b>15</b> (289.02)	<b>275</b> (268)
<b>Cass</b>	<b>79</b> (575.12)	<b>60</b> (434.94)	<b>41</b> (299.77)	<b>40</b> (292.61)	<b>51</b> (371.04)	<b>68</b> (491.29)	<b>63</b> (455.99)	<b>-20</b> (-21)
<b>Mason</b>	<b>27</b> (166.73)	<b>90</b> (615.60)	<b>31</b> (193.57)	<b>37</b> (231.15)	<b>56</b> (350.15)	<b>30</b> (188.87)	<b>38</b> (238.38)	<b>41</b> (43)
<b>Menard</b>	<b>29</b> (236.14)	<b>25</b> (201.78)	<b>37</b> (295.67)	<b>80</b> (636.18)	<b>104</b> (826.31)	<b>57</b> (452.63)	<b>64</b> (503.82)	<b>121</b> (113)
<b>Pike</b>	<b>51</b> (289.94)	<b>98</b> (560.32)	<b>128</b> (737.96)	<b>137</b> (807.29)	<b>213</b> (1,250.15)	<b>195</b> (1,152.01)	<b>233</b> (1,363.69)	<b>357</b> (370)
<b>Schuyler</b>	<b>20</b> (272.74)	<b>34</b> (469.09)	<b>85</b> (1,182.86)	<b>16</b> (227.18)	<b>19</b> (271.43)	<b>22</b> (313.35)	<b>13</b> (185.66)	<b>-35</b> (-32)
<b>Circuit Total</b>	<b>693</b> (468.79)	<b>808</b> (547.89)	<b>788</b> (536.13)	<b>822</b> (561.07)	<b>1,321</b> (905.54)	<b>1,156</b> (792.89)	<b>1,200</b> (824.97)	<b>67</b> (76)
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>105,800</b> (862.14)	<b>102,843</b> (832.13)	<b>107,179</b> (861.65)	<b>105,891</b> (845.97)	<b>106,166</b> (843.49)	<b>109,814</b> (867.85)	<b>108,857</b> (860.29)	<b>29</b> (-2)
<b>8th Circuit Percent of State Total</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

\* Rates in parentheses

However, significant differences were noted when methamphetamine submissions were examined. Statewide, between 1998 and 2004, the number of methamphetamine submissions for analysis to crime labs increased more than four-fold, from 628 to 3,423. During the period analyzed, the number of methamphetamine submissions accounted for by the eight counties within the circuit more than tripled, from 80 submissions in 1998 to 246 submissions in 2004 (Table 6).

**Table 6**  
**Methamphetamine Submissions (cases) and Rates\***  
**in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change 1998 - 2004
<b>Adams</b>	<b>75</b> (109.20)	<b>69</b> (100.83)	<b>58</b> (85.05)	<b>67</b> (98.60)	<b>184</b> (271.45)	<b>153</b> (226.39)	<b>175</b> (261.52)	<b>133%</b> (139%)
<b>Brown</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (14.39)	<b>2</b> (28.75)	<b>6</b> (85.90)	<b>13</b> (190.17)	<b>5</b> (72.68)	<b>13</b> (191.04)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Calhoun</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> (39.27)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> (39.53)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>3</b> (57.80)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Cass</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>10</b> (73.34)	<b>8</b> (57.80)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Mason</b>	<b>1</b> (6.18)	<b>10</b> (62.18)	<b>2</b> (12.49)	<b>10</b> (62.47)	<b>16</b> (100.04)	<b>10</b> (62.96)	<b>7</b> (43.91)	<b>600</b> (611)
<b>Menard</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (8.07)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>25</b> (198.63)	<b>7</b> (55.59)	<b>5</b> (39.36)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Pike</b>	<b>4</b> (22.74)	<b>10</b> (57.18)	<b>17</b> (98.01)	<b>32</b> (185.85)	<b>56</b> (328.68)	<b>49</b> (289.48)	<b>43</b> (251.67)	<b>975</b> (1,007)
<b>Schuyler</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (13.80)	<b>1</b> (13.92)	<b>1</b> (14.20)	<b>1</b> (14.29)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Circuit Total</b>	<b>80</b> (54.12)	<b>94</b> (63.74)	<b>80</b> (54.43)	<b>118</b> (80.54)	<b>305</b> (209.08)	<b>232</b> (159.13)	<b>246</b> (169.12)	<b>208</b> (213)
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>638</b> (5.20)	<b>866</b> (7.01)	<b>1,281</b> (10.30)	<b>2,164</b> (17.29)	<b>2,740</b> (21.77)	<b>3,265</b> (25.80)	<b>3,454</b> (27.305)	<b>441</b> (425)
<b>8th Circuit Percent of State Total</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	

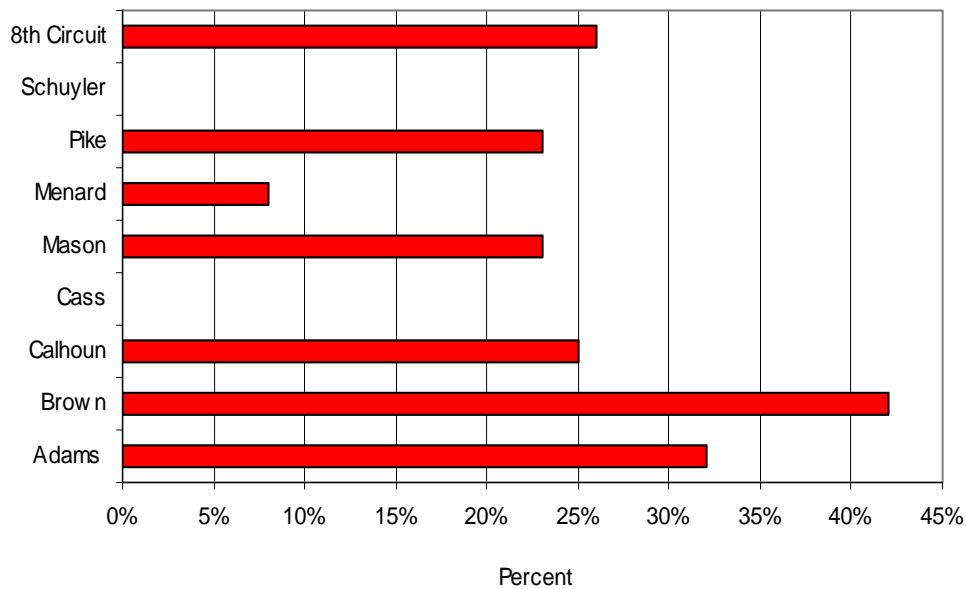
Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data  
\*Rates in parentheses  
\*\*Percent change cannot be calculated when dividing by zero

As a result, methamphetamine submissions by counties within the circuit accounted for a decreased proportion of statewide methamphetamine submissions, decreasing from 13 percent in 1998 to 7 percent in 2004.

When individual counties within the circuit were examined, the differences were more remarkable. In 2004, methamphetamine submissions accounted for one-quarter or more of total drug submissions in three of the eight counties within the circuit. For example, methamphetamine accounted for 42 percent of all drug submissions in Brown County, followed by Adams County with (32 percent) and (Calhoun County (25 percent) (Figure 5).

**Figure 5**

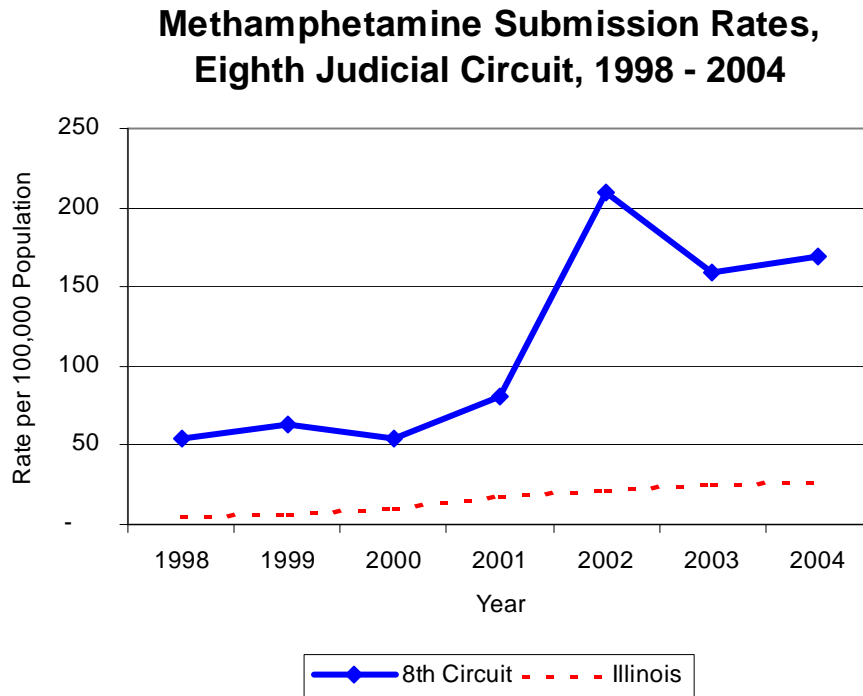
**Proportion of Total Drug Submissions (cases) in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit Accounted for by Methamphetamine, 2004**



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

Between 1998 and 2004, the statewide methamphetamine submission rate increased more than four-fold, from five to 27 submissions per 100,000 population, as well as increasing across all Illinois geographic regions. Moreover, the methamphetamine submission rate in the circuit also increased dramatically during the period, from 54 to 169 submissions per 100,000 population (Figure 6).

**Figure 6**

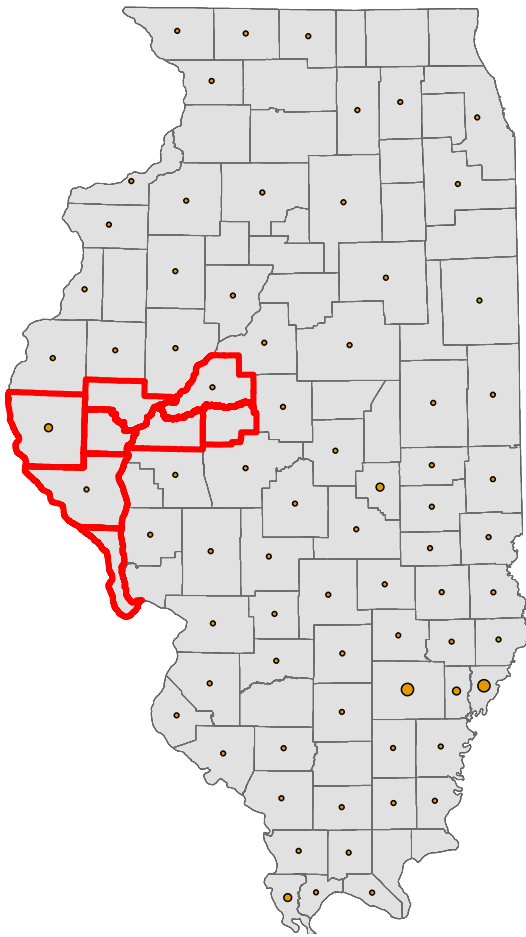


Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

Thus, in 2004, counties within the circuit had a methamphetamine submission rate more than six times greater than the rate for the entire state. Also, counties within the circuit accounted for 11 percent of all methamphetamine submissions by rural counties. As a result, the methamphetamine submission rate of 169 submissions per 100,000 population for counties within the circuit was 26 percent higher than the rate of 135 submissions per 100,000 population for all other rural counties combined.

The number of counties submitting methamphetamine to ISP crime labs also increased during the period. In 1998, 72 of Illinois' 102 counties submitted methamphetamine to ISP crime labs. However, by 2004, methamphetamine had been submitted to labs by all but one county. Rural counties accounted for 58 percent of the counties where methamphetamine was seized and submitted to Illinois State Police. Map 3 demonstrates the spread of methamphetamine submissions across Illinois between 1998 and 2004, while depicting the submission rates for Illinois counties.

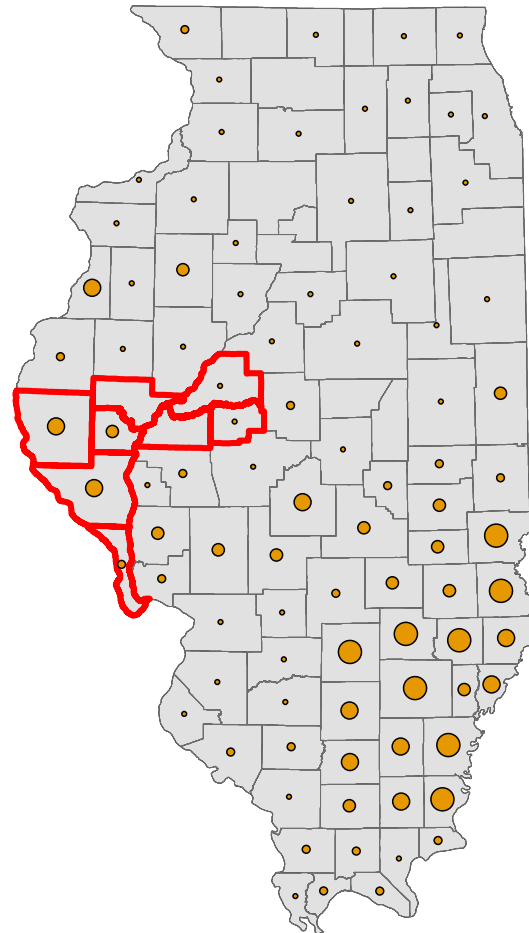
1998








Map 3

### Trends in Methamphetamine Submission Rates, 1998 -2004

2004



**Meth Submission Rates  
(Rate per 100,000 population)**

-  363 - 1,060
-  204 - 362
-  114 - 203
-  57 - 113
-  >0 - 56



Counties within Eighth  
Judicial Circuit

*Clandestine Laboratory Seizure Data*

Methamphetamine labs are reported to, and tracked by, the Strategic Information and Analysis Group within the Illinois State Police (ISP). The number of clandestine methamphetamine labs seized increased dramatically between 1997 and 2004, from 24 to 961. During the period examined, there were 36 labs seized in Cook County and the collar county region combined; however, rural counties continue to account for the majority of lab seizures. In 2004, 640 labs were seized in the rural counties, a dramatic increase from the 23 labs seized in rural counties in 1997. Meanwhile, the number of labs seized in urban counties also continues to increase, from one in 1997 to 318 in 2004. As a result, rural counties account for the largest, but decreasing proportion of labs seized in Illinois, from 96 percent in 1997 to 67 percent in 2004. This indicates the spread of the manufacture of methamphetamine into more urban regions of the state.

When individual counties within the circuit were examined, similar trends were noted. The number of labs seized increased from 11 in 1997 to 50 in 2004 (Table 7).

**Table 7**  
**Methamphetamine Lab Seizures and Rates\***  
**in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change 1997 - 2004
<b>Adams</b>	<b>11</b> (16.01)	<b>35</b> (50.96)	<b>21</b> (30.69)	<b>31</b> (45.46)	<b>19</b> (27.96)	<b>22</b> (32.46)	<b>22</b> (32.55)	<b>33</b> (49.32)	<b>200%</b> (208%)
<b>Brown</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>5</b> (71.58)	<b>1</b> (14.63)	<b>1</b> (14.54)	<b>1</b> (14.70)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Calhoun</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Cass</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (7.28)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (7.32)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>7</b> (50.57)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Mason</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> (12.35)	<b>7</b> (43.53)	<b>3</b> (18.73)	<b>4</b> (24.99)	<b>4</b> (25.01)	<b>11</b> (69.25)	<b>2</b> (12.55)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Menard</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Pike</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> (11.37)	<b>2</b> (11.44)	<b>5</b> (28.83)	<b>6</b> (34.85)	<b>8</b> (46.95)	<b>13</b> (76.80)	<b>14</b> (81.94)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Schuyler</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> (28.40)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (14.24)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Circuit Total</b>	<b>11</b> (7.44)	<b>40</b> (27.06)	<b>30</b> (20.34)	<b>39</b> (26.53)	<b>37</b> (25.25)	<b>35</b> (23.99)	<b>55</b> (37.72)	<b>50</b> (34.37)	<b>355</b> (362)
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>24</b> (0.20)	<b>87</b> (0.71)	<b>247</b> (2.00)	<b>406</b> (3.26)	<b>666</b> (5.32)	<b>681</b> (5.41)	<b>971</b> (7.67)	<b>961</b> (7.59)	<b>3,904</b> (3,756)
<b>8th Circuit Percent of State Total</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	

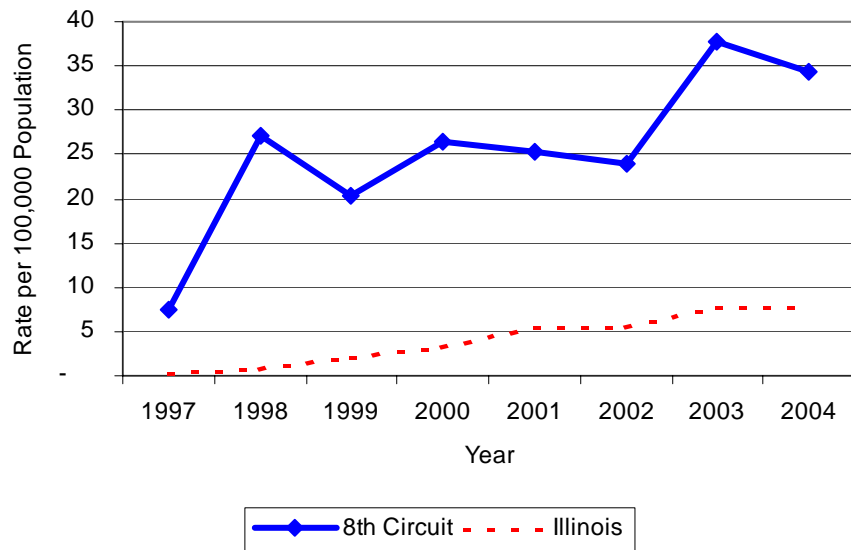
Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data  
\*Rates in parentheses  
\*\*Percent change cannot be calculated when dividing by zero

Between 1997 and 2004, the methamphetamine lab seizure rate increased statewide, from 0.2 to nearly eight labs per 100,000 population. The methamphetamine lab seizure rates in Cook County and the collar county region remained stable and low throughout the period analyzed. Conversely, the methamphetamine lab seizure rate in the rural counties increased dramatically, from one lab to 34 labs seized per 100,000 population, while the urban county region experienced the greatest rate increase, from 0.4 to 12 labs seized per 100,000 population. Thus, in 2004, the rural counties had a lab seizure rate nearly five times greater than the rate for the entire state.

Differences were noted when counties within the circuit were examined. Between 1997 and 2004, clandestine methamphetamine labs were seized in all but two counties (Calhoun and Menard). As a result, the methamphetamine lab seizure rate increased from seven to 34 labs seized per 100,000 population. Thus, in 2004, the circuit had a methamphetamine lab seizure rate nearly five times higher than the statewide rate (Figure 7).

**Figure 7**

**Methamphetamine Lab Seizure Rates,  
Eighth Judicial Circuit, 1997 - 2004**



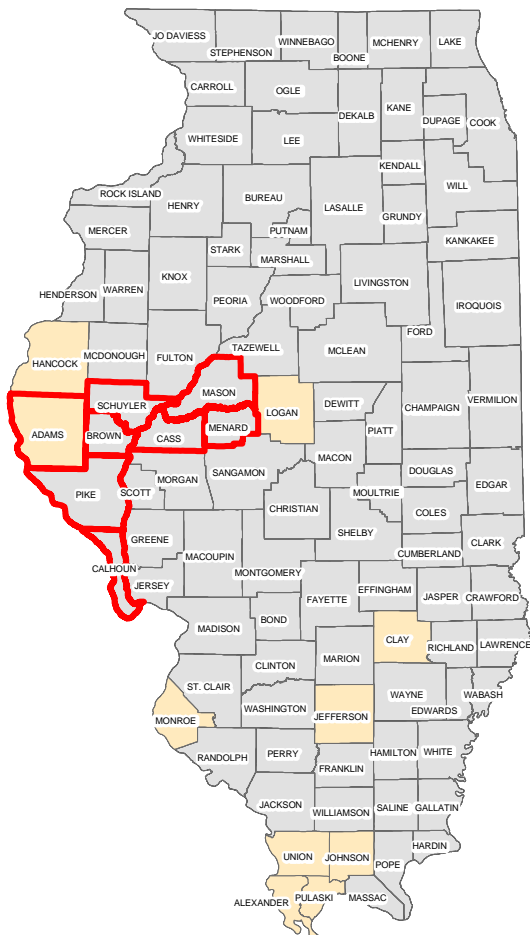
Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

Between 1997 and 2004, counties within the circuit accounted for a decreased proportion of labs seized statewide. In 2004, the counties accounted for 5 percent of all labs seized in Illinois, compared to 46 percent in 1997. During the period analyzed, counties within the circuit accounted for 8 percent of methamphetamine labs seized by rural counties. As a result, the methamphetamine seizure rate for counties within the circuit was 13 percent lower than the rate of 39 lab seizures per 100,000 population for all other rural counties combined.

The number of counties seizing methamphetamine labs also increased during the period. In 1997, clandestine methamphetamine labs were seized in ten of Illinois' 102 counties, nine of which were rural counties. But, by 2004, labs were seized in 95 counties. Map 4, demonstrates the spread of methamphetamine lab seizures across Illinois between 1997 and 2004, while depicting the lab seizure rates for Illinois counties.



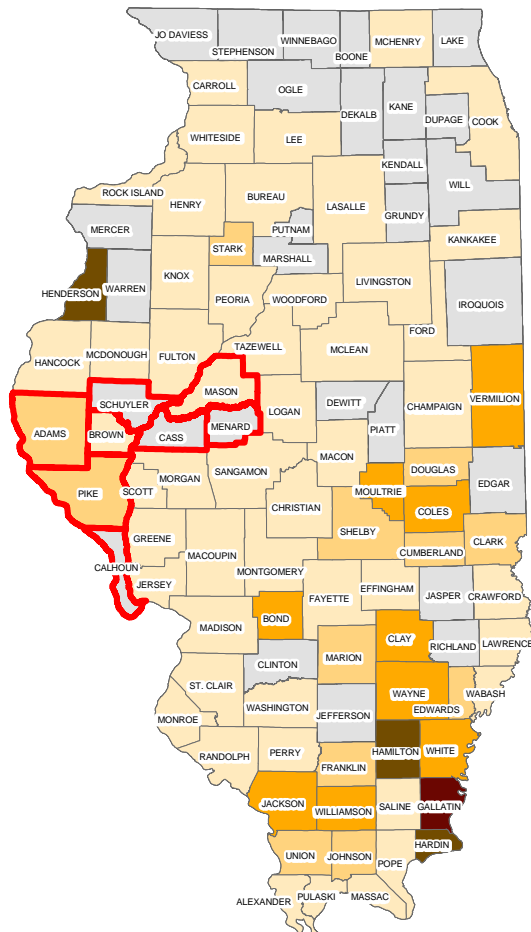
1997



Map 4

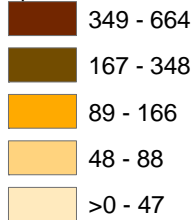
Trends in Methamphetamine Lab Seizure Rates, 1997 -2004

2004



**Meth Lab Seizure Rates  
(Rate per 100,000 population)**

Methamphetamine Lab Seizure Rates



Counties within Eighth  
Judicial Circuit

*Adult New Court Commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections Data*

The aggregate number of individuals committed to prison for drug offenses was obtained for each county from the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) (IDOC data are reported by State Fiscal Year July 1 through June 30). Between State Fiscal Years 1996 and 2004, the number of new court commitments to the IDOC's Adult Division for drug offenses increased 50 percent statewide. Although the number of prison commitments for drug offenses increased in six of the eight counties, the number varied across the individual counties. Between SFYs 1996 and 2004, the number of commitments for drug offenses in the circuit nearly tripled, from 44 to 128. During that period, the number of prison commitments for drug offenses from counties within the circuit accounted for a stable, but low proportion of statewide total drug commitments (less than 1 percent) (Table 8).

**Table 8**  
**Total Drug Commitments to IDOC and Rates\***  
**in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change 1996 - 2004
<b>Adams</b>	<b>30</b> (43.68)	<b>36</b> (52.39)	<b>50</b> (72.80)	<b>64</b> (93.53)	<b>38</b> (55.72)	<b>40</b> (58.87)	<b>56</b> (82.61)	<b>78</b> (115.42)	<b>78</b> (116.56)	<b>160%</b> (167%)
<b>Brown</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (14.67)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> (28.75)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (14.63)	<b>6</b> (87.22)	<b>2</b> (29.39)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Calhoun</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (19.63)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (19.73)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>---</b> ** (---**)
<b>Cass</b>	<b>3</b> (22.04)	<b>4</b> (29.30)	<b>5</b> (36.40)	<b>3</b> (21.75)	<b>5</b> (36.56)	<b>1</b> (7.32)	<b>7</b> (51.34)	<b>7</b> (50.57)	<b>11</b> (79.62)	<b>267</b> (261)
<b>Mason</b>	<b>6</b> (36.90)	<b>5</b> (30.68)	<b>7</b> (43.23)	<b>3</b> (18.65)	<b>4</b> (24.98)	<b>5</b> (31.24)	<b>9</b> (56.27)	<b>3</b> (18.89)	<b>10</b> (62.73)	<b>67</b> (70)
<b>Menard</b>	<b>2</b> (16.46)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (8.14)	<b>1</b> (8.07)	<b>1</b> (7.99)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (7.95)	<b>4</b> (31.76)	<b>7</b> (55.11)	<b>250</b> (235)
<b>Pike</b>	<b>2</b> (11.59)	<b>5</b> (28.42)	<b>3</b> (17.06)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> (11.53)	<b>4</b> (23.23)	<b>12</b> (70.43)	<b>16</b> (94.52)	<b>19</b> (111.20)	<b>850</b> (859)
<b>Schuyler</b>	<b>1</b> (13.35)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (13.64)	<b>1</b> (13.80)	<b>1</b> (13.92)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>4</b> (57.14)	<b>7</b> (99.70)	<b>1</b> (14.28)	<b>0</b> (7)
<b>Circuit Total</b>	<b>44</b> (29.86)	<b>51</b> (34.48)	<b>67</b> (45.32)	<b>73</b> (49.50)	<b>53</b> (36.06)	<b>50</b> (34.13)	<b>90</b> (61.69)	<b>122</b> (83.68)	<b>128</b> (88.00)	<b>191</b> (195)
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>8,011</b> (66.20)	<b>9,264</b> (76.02)	<b>9,431</b> (76.85)	<b>10,156</b> (82.17)	<b>9,816</b> (78.91)	<b>9,744</b> (77.85)	<b>10,979</b> (87.23)	<b>11,389</b> (90.01)	<b>12,052</b> (95.25)	<b>50</b> (44)
<b>8th Circuit Percent of State Total</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Corrections, U.S.

Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

\*Rates in parentheses

\*\*Percent change cannot be calculated when dividing by zero

However, when commitments for methamphetamine offenses were examined, significant differences were noted. Statewide, the number of new court commitments for methamphetamine offenses increased dramatically between SFYs 1996 and 2004, jumping from six to 420 commitments. The number of new court commitments for methamphetamine offenses from counties within the circuit increased from zero commitment in SFY 1996 to 16 commitments in SFY 2004 (Table 9). Some drug offenses involve an amount of a substance that does not meet a minimum threshold such as the manufacture or delivery of less than five grams of methamphetamine (720 ILCS 570/401(d) and the possession of less than 15 grams of methamphetamine (720 ILCS 570/402(c)). Since these offenses do not distinguish between the various types of controlled substances, they have been excluded from the analysis.

**Table 9**  
**Methamphetamine Commitments to IDOC and Rates\***  
**in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change 1996 - 2004
<b>Adams</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (1.47)	<b>1</b> (1.47)	<b>5</b> (7.38)	<b>10</b> (14.80)	<b>5</b> (7.47)	---**% (---**%)
<b>Brown</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>3</b> (43.61)	<b>1</b> (14.70)	---** (---**)
<b>Calhoun</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	---** (---**)
<b>Cass</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> (14.45)	<b>2</b> (14.48)	---** (---**)
<b>Mason</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> 12.49)	<b>3</b> (18.76)	<b>1</b> (6.30)	<b>3</b> (18.82)	---** (---**)
<b>Menard</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	---** (---**)
<b>Pike</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> (11.74)	<b>2</b> (11.82)	<b>5</b> (29.26)	---** (---**)
<b>Schuyler</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	---** (---**)
<b>Circuit Total</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (0.68)	<b>3</b> (2.05)	<b>10</b> (6.85)	<b>18</b> (12.35)	<b>16</b> (11.00)	---** (---**)
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>6</b> (0.05)	<b>3</b> (0.02)	<b>5</b> (0.04)	<b>6</b> (0.05)	<b>38</b> (0.31)	<b>71</b> (0.57)	<b>247</b> (1.96)	<b>345</b> (2.73)	<b>420</b> (3.32)	<b>6,900</b> (6,595)
<b>8th Circuit Percent of State Total</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Corrections, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

\*Rates in parentheses

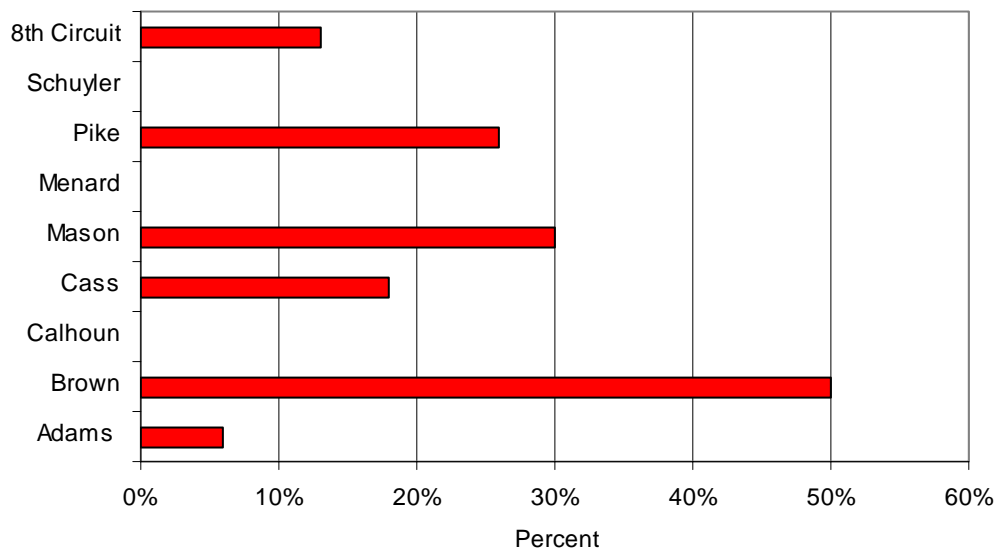
\*\*Percent change cannot be calculated when dividing by zero

The number of new court commitments to IDOC for methamphetamine offenses from counties within the circuit accounted for an increased proportion of statewide commitments for methamphetamine offenses from zero percent in SFY 1996 to 4 percent in SFY 2004.

However, significant differences were noted when individual counties within the circuit were examined. In SFY 2004, commitments for methamphetamine offenses accounted for one-quarter or more of new court commitments for drug offenses in Brown, Mason, and Pike counties (Figure 8).

**Figure 8**

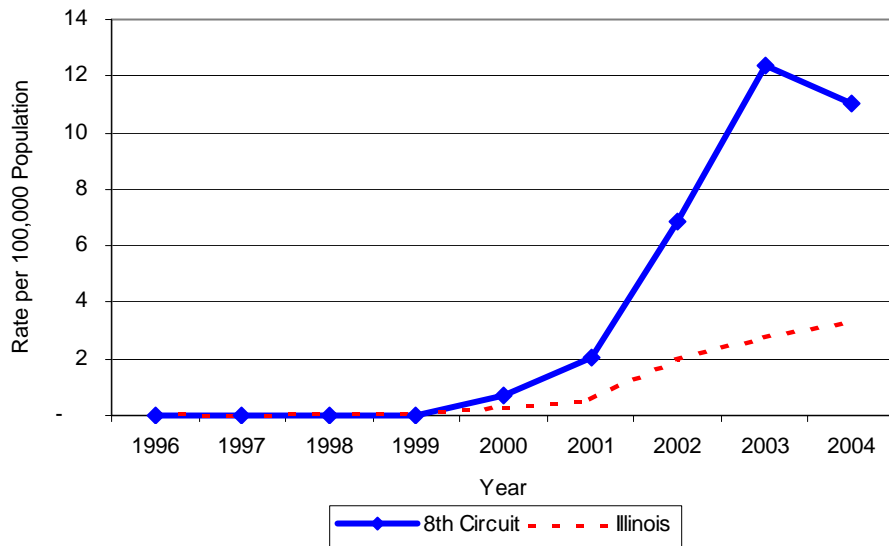
**Proportion of Total IDOC Drug Commitments in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit Accounted for by Methamphetamine, SFY 2004**



Source: ICJA calculations using Illinois Department of Corrections, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

Between SFYs 1996 and 2004, the statewide commitment rate for methamphetamine offenses increased from 0.05 commitments to slightly more than three commitments per 100,000 population. During the same period, the methamphetamine commitment rate in the circuit increased from zero to 11 commitments per 100,000 population (Figure 9).

**Figure 9**  
**IDOC Commitment Rates for Methamphetamine**  
**Offenses, Eighth Judicial Circuit, SFYs 1996- 2004**

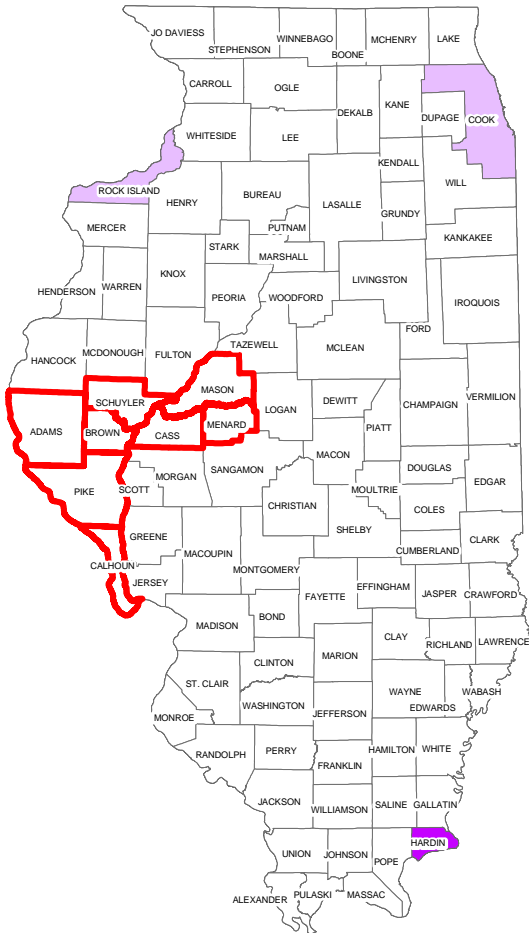


Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Corrections, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

Thus, in SFY 2004, the Eighth Judicial Circuit had a methamphetamine offense commitment rate almost four times higher than the statewide commitment rate. Also, counties within the circuit accounted for 7 percent of all commitments for methamphetamine offenses by rural counties. As a result, the methamphetamine offense commitment rate for the Eighth Judicial Circuit was 39 percent lower than the rate of 15 commitments per 100,000 population for all other rural counties combined.

The number of counties committing offenders to IDOC for methamphetamine offenses also increased during the period. In SFY 1996, three of Illinois' 102 counties committed offenders to IDOC for methamphetamine offenses. However, by SFY 2004, commitments for methamphetamine offenses had been reported in 88 counties. Rural counties accounted for 49 percent of those counties where commitments for methamphetamine offenses were reported. Map 5 demonstrates the spread of IDOC commitments for methamphetamine offenses across Illinois between SFYs 1996 and 2004, while depicting the methamphetamine commitment rates for Illinois counties.

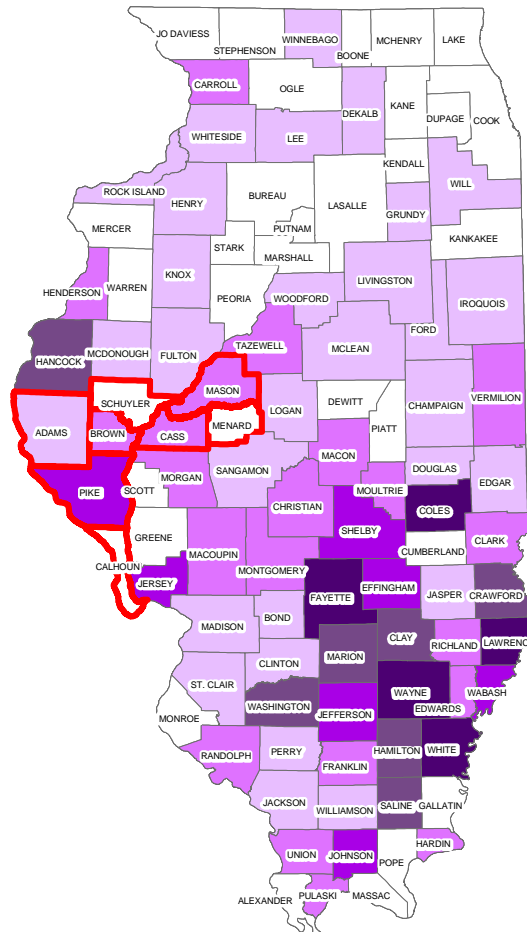
1996



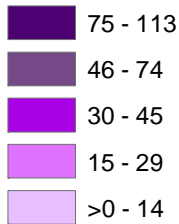
Map 5

Trends in IDOC Commitments for Methamphetamine Offenses, SFYs 1996 - 2004

2004



New Court Commitment Rates (Rate per 100,000 population)



Counties within Eighth Judicial Circuit

### III. Trends in Drug Treatment Admissions in Illinois and the Eighth Judicial Circuit

#### *Drug Treatment Admission Data*

To examine the extent of methamphetamine as being problematic in Illinois, the distribution of methamphetamine treatment admissions as a non-justice system proxy was used. Specifically, the aggregate number of individuals admitted to treatment for drug abuse was obtained for each county from the Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (OASA). OASA data also are reported by State Fiscal Year. Although the characteristics and substances abused by those admitted to treatment may not be reflective of general drug use patterns within a region, one can interpret treatment admissions as reflective of more serious substance abusers.

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of treatment admissions where an illicit drug was identified as the primary substance of abuse more than doubled in Illinois. During the same period, the number of illicit drug treatment admissions from counties within the circuit increased nearly five-fold from 198 in SFY 1994 to 1,160 in SFY 2004. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, illicit drug treatment admissions within the circuit accounted for a stable but low proportion (1 percent) of statewide total illicit drug treatment admissions (Table 10).

**Table 10**  
**Total Illicit Drug Treatment Admissions and Rates\***  
**in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change 1994 - 2004
<b>Adams</b>	<b>119</b> (173.99)	<b>186</b> (270.99)	<b>427</b> (621.72)	<b>495</b> (720.37)	<b>345</b> (502.32)	<b>420</b> (613.77)	<b>492</b> (721.47)	<b>391</b> (575.43)	<b>541</b> (798.11)	<b>612</b> (905.57)	<b>734</b> (1,096.90)	<b>517%</b> (530%)
<b>Brown</b>	<b>1</b> (15.76)	<b>10</b> (156.23)	<b>3</b> (44.35)	<b>10</b> (146.74)	<b>1</b> (14.45)	<b>6</b> (86.36)	<b>10</b> (143.76)	<b>11</b> (157.48)	<b>10</b> (146.28)	<b>29</b> (421.57)	<b>29</b> (426.16)	<b>2,800</b> (2,605)
<b>Calhoun</b>	<b>2</b> (39.05)	<b>6</b> (118.25)	<b>10</b> (194.33)	<b>5</b> (96.99)	<b>5</b> (98.19)	<b>3</b> (58.90)	<b>9</b> (176.78)	<b>11</b> (217.43)	<b>3</b> (59.92)	<b>7</b> (138.09)	<b>21</b> (404.62)	<b>950</b> (936)
<b>Cass</b>	<b>28</b> (206.60)	<b>29</b> (214.12)	<b>38</b> (279.17)	<b>38</b> (278.35)	<b>24</b> (174.74)	<b>27</b> (195.72)	<b>46</b> (336.33)	<b>52</b> (380.40)	<b>75</b> (550.06)	<b>81</b> (585.22)	<b>86</b> (622.47)	<b>207</b> (201)
<b>Mason</b>	<b>12</b> (73.29)	<b>25</b> (152.96)	<b>24</b> (147.58)	<b>57</b> (349.76)	<b>46</b> (284.06)	<b>33</b> (205.20)	<b>33</b> (206.06)	<b>46</b> (287.37)	<b>48</b> (300.13)	<b>71</b> (446.99)	<b>76</b> (476.76)	<b>533</b> (551)
<b>Menard</b>	<b>6</b> (50.87)	<b>5</b> (41.65)	<b>11</b> (90.51)	<b>24</b> (195.98)	<b>19</b> (154.71)	<b>16</b> (129.14)	<b>21</b> (167.81)	<b>29</b> (230.62)	<b>19</b> (150.96)	<b>51</b> (404.99)	<b>41</b> (322.76)	<b>583</b> (534)
<b>Pike</b>	<b>17</b> (99.13)	<b>19</b> (110.41)	<b>26</b> (150.70)	<b>17</b> (96.62)	<b>35</b> (198.98)	<b>34</b> (194.40)	<b>22</b> (126.84)	<b>56</b> (325.24)	<b>70</b> (410.85)	<b>112</b> (661.66)	<b>150</b> (877.91)	<b>782</b> (786)
<b>Schuyler</b>	<b>13</b> (173.82)	<b>4</b> (52.68)	<b>13</b> (173.56)	<b>16</b> (215.00)	<b>11</b> (150.01)	<b>17</b> (234.55)	<b>19</b> (264.40)	<b>11</b> (156.18)	<b>35</b> (500.00)	<b>32</b> (455.78)	<b>23</b> (328.48)	<b>77</b> (89)
<b>Circuit Total</b>	<b>198</b> (135.42)	<b>284</b> (193.45)	<b>552</b> (374.59)	<b>662</b> (447.55)	<b>486</b> (328.76)	<b>556</b> (377.01)	<b>652</b> (443.60)	<b>607</b> (414.32)	<b>801</b> (549.08)	<b>995</b> (682.46)	<b>1,160</b> (797.48)	<b>486</b> (489)
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>40,663</b> (341.34)	<b>56,670</b> (471.92)	<b>60,811</b> (502.49)	<b>63,684</b> (522.61)	<b>53,753</b> (438.02)	<b>65,930</b> (533.46)	<b>76,400</b> (614.21)	<b>89,449</b> (714.61)	<b>81,938</b> (651.00)	<b>107,658</b> (850.81)	<b>105,672</b> (835.12)	<b>160</b> (145)
<b>8th Circuit Percent of State Total</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

\* Rates in parentheses

However, when methamphetamine treatment admissions were examined, significant differences were noted. Statewide, the number of methamphetamine treatment admissions increased dramatically between SFYs 1994 and 2004, jumping from 97 to 4,972. All Illinois' geographic regions reported decreases in methamphetamine treatment admissions between SFYs 1994 and 2004, with the exception of the rural counties. In SFY 2004, rural counties accounted for 72 percent of all treatment admissions for methamphetamine abuse, compared to 45 percent in SFY 1994. Conversely, the proportion of total illicit treatment admissions accounted for by Cook County and the Collar counties, combined, decreased from 17 percent to 3 percent while the proportion in the urban counties decreased from 37 percent to 18 percent. Combined, the number of methamphetamine treatment admissions from counties within the circuit increased dramatically from six in SFY 1994 to 334 in SFY 2004 (Table 11).

**Table 11**  
**Methamphetamine Treatment Admissions and Rates\***  
**in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change 1994 - 2004
<b>Adams</b>	<b>6</b> (8.77)	<b>23</b> (33.51)	<b>92</b> (133.95)	<b>54</b> (78.59)	<b>64</b> (93.18)	<b>84</b> (122.75)	<b>85</b> (124.64)	<b>71</b> (104.49)	<b>99</b> (146.05)	<b>155</b> (229.35)	<b>227</b> (339.23)	<b>3,683%</b> (3,767%)
<b>Brown</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (14.32)	<b>1</b> (14.63)	<b>7</b> (101.76)	<b>10</b> (146.95)	---** (---**)
<b>Calhoun</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (19.63)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> (38.54)	---** (---**)
<b>Cass</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (7.38)	<b>2</b> (14.69)	<b>1</b> (7.32)	<b>1</b> (7.28)	<b>2</b> (14.50)	<b>1</b> (7.31)	<b>1</b> (7.32)	<b>3</b> (22.00)	<b>4</b> (28.90)	<b>2</b> (14.48)	---** (---**)
<b>Mason</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>5</b> (31.22)	<b>4</b> (24.99)	<b>4</b> (25.01)	<b>12</b> (75.55)	<b>11</b> (69.00)	---** (---**)
<b>Menard</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> (16.14)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>4</b> (31.81)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>7</b> (55.59)	<b>12</b> (94.47)	---** (---**)
<b>Pike</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>9</b> (52.30)	<b>15</b> (86.94)	<b>4</b> (22.74)	<b>11</b> (62.54)	<b>5</b> (28.59)	<b>7</b> (40.36)	<b>16</b> (92.93)	<b>25</b> (146.73)	<b>55</b> (324.92)	<b>68</b> (397.99)	---** (---**)
<b>Schuyler</b>	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (13.44)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>1</b> (13.80)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>2</b> (28.40)	<b>11</b> (157.14)	<b>3</b> (42.73)	<b>2</b> (28.56)	---** (---**)
<b>Circuit Total</b>	<b>6</b> (4.10)	<b>33</b> (22.48)	<b>109</b> (73.97)	<b>60</b> (40.56)	<b>76</b> (51.41)	<b>95</b> (64.42)	<b>98</b> (66.68)	<b>99</b> (67.57)	<b>143</b> (98.03)	<b>243</b> (166.67)	<b>334</b> (229.62)	<b>5,467</b> (5,496)
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>97</b> (0.81)	<b>184</b> (1.53)	<b>369</b> (3.05)	<b>376</b> (3.09)	<b>381</b> (3.10)	<b>464</b> (3.75)	<b>740</b> (5.95)	<b>1,528</b> (12.21)	<b>2,149</b> (17.07)	<b>3,582</b> (28.31)	<b>4,972</b> (39.29)	<b>5,026</b> (4,726)
<b>8th Circuit Percent of State Total</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.07</b>	

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data  
\* Rates in parentheses

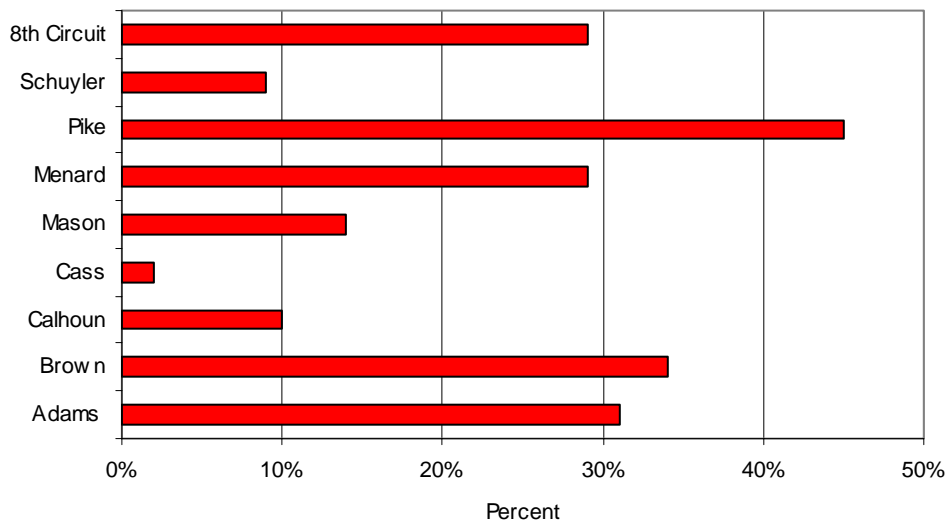
As a result, admissions to treatment for methamphetamine abuse from counties within the circuit accounted for a slightly increased proportion of statewide methamphetamine treatment admissions, from 6 percent in SFY 1994 to 7 percent in SFY 2004.



However, differences were noted when individual counties within the circuit were examined. In SFY 2004, methamphetamine treatment admissions accounted for one-fifth or more of total illicit drug treatment admissions in four counties within the circuit. For example, in SFY 2004, methamphetamine accounted for 45 percent of all illicit drug treatment admissions from Pike County, followed by Brown County (34 percent), Adams County (31 percent), and Menard County (29 percent) (Figure 10). Overall in SFY 2004, methamphetamine treatment admissions accounted for 29 percent of the total illicit drug treatment admissions in all eight counties within the circuit.

**Figure 10**

**Proportion of Total Illicit Drug Treatment Admissions in Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit Accounted for by Methamphetamine, SFY 2004**

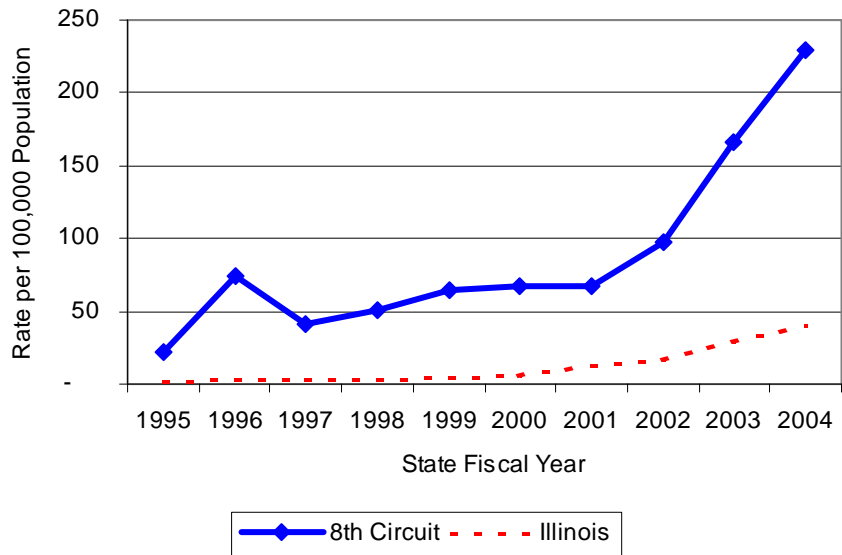


Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the statewide methamphetamine treatment admission rate increased from 0.8 to 39 admissions per 100,000 population. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the methamphetamine treatment admission rate in the circuit increased dramatically, from four to 230 admissions per 100,000 population (Figure 11).

**Figure 11**

**Methamphetamine Treatment Admission Rates, Eighth Judicial Circuit, 1995 - 2004**

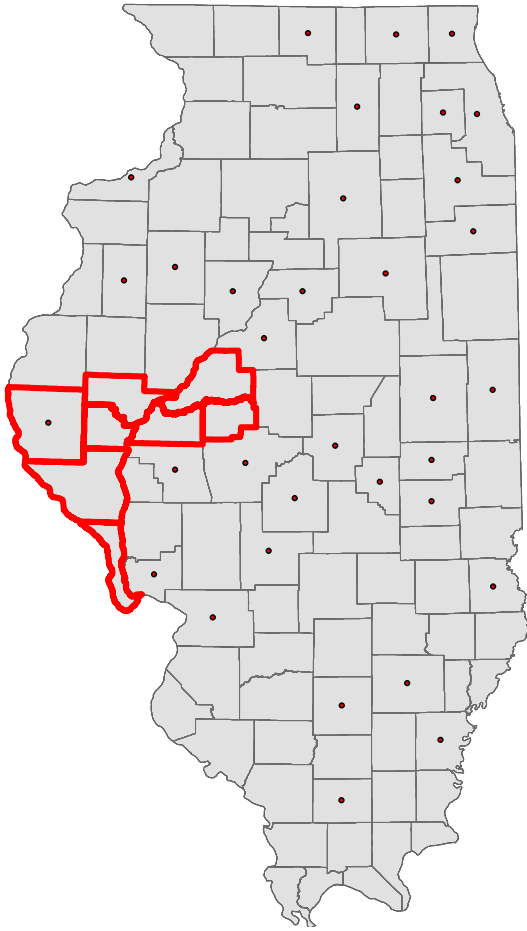


Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

Thus, in SFY 2004, the Eighth Judicial Circuit had a methamphetamine treatment admission nearly six times higher than the statewide methamphetamine treatment admission rate. Also, counties within the circuit accounted for 14 percent of all methamphetamine treatment admissions from rural counties. As a result, the methamphetamine treatment admission rate for counties within the circuit was 53 percent higher than the rate of 150 admissions per 100,000 population for all other rural counties combined.

The number of counties experiencing methamphetamine treatment admissions also increased during the period. In SFY 1994, 34 of Illinois' 102 counties reported treatment admissions for methamphetamine abuse. However, by SFY 2004, methamphetamine treatment admissions had been reported in 99 counties. Rural counties accounted for 63 percent of those where methamphetamine treatment admissions were reported. Map 6 demonstrates the spread of methamphetamine treatment admissions across Illinois between SFYs 1994 and 2004, while depicting the methamphetamine treatment admission rates for Illinois counties.

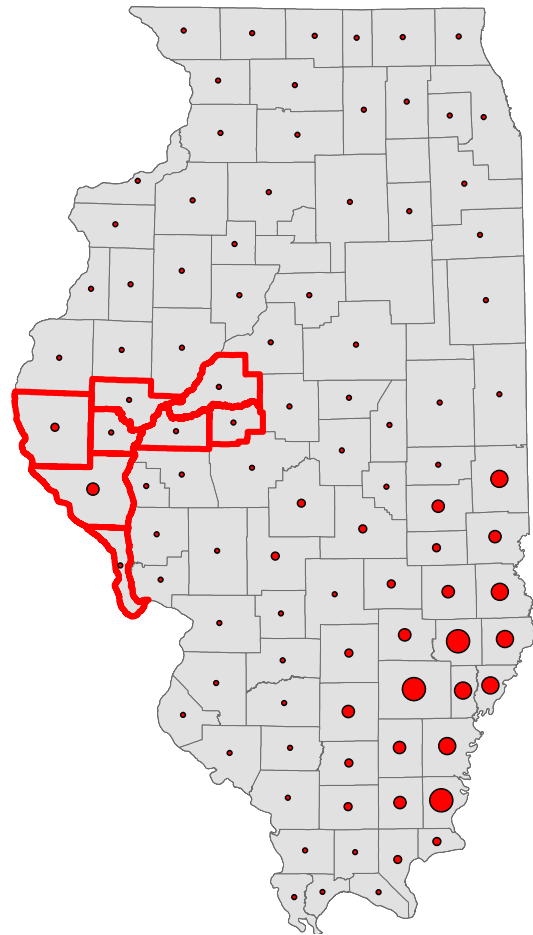
1994



Map 6

Trends in Methamphetamine Treatment Admission Rates, SFYs 1994 -2004

2004



Methamphetamine Treatment Admission Rates  
(Rate per 100,000 population)

- 1,069 - 1,621
- 569 - 1,068
- 366 - 568
- 167 - 365
- >0 - 166



Counties within Eighth  
Judicial Circuit

#### IV. Summary of the Methamphetamine Situation

Today, methamphetamine can no longer be referred to as an emerging drug. High rates of prevalence and consequence indicators of methamphetamine use and abuse show that methamphetamine has migrated predominantly into rural counties in the south and central regions of the state and is moving rapidly into more urbanized regions. The expansion of methamphetamine trafficking and the growth of independent clandestine laboratories have dramatically increased the availability and abuse of methamphetamine in Illinois. This is evidenced by the increase in measures of methamphetamine activity in more urban regions.

However, when specific regions were examined, findings indicate that rural counties have experienced the greatest impact of methamphetamine. Rural counties, and to a greater degree, those within the Eighth Judicial Circuit, have been greatly impacted by the presence and growth of methamphetamine, and are responsible for driving the escalating levels of methamphetamine arrests, drug seizures and submissions, clandestine lab seizures, methamphetamine commitments to IDOC, and methamphetamine treatment admissions. Some counties within the circuit that have been impacted the most by methamphetamine rank among the highest across all methamphetamine measures examine statewide.

To develop a general assessment of the methamphetamine problem in each county in the circuit, a “composite index” score was created. The composite index was calculated by giving a county the value of its rank order in each category measured. For example, the county with the highest drug treatment admission rate, or volume, received a score of 1, while the county that ranked eighth received a score of 8. The composite index was calculated by adding all of the scores for those counties across all the categories and dividing by the number of categories.

Table 12 presents the ranking of each county within the circuit across all of the methamphetamine activity measures examined in this report. The rates and volume of activity measures for each county in 2004 were examined and then rank-ordered from highest to lowest. Rates, which are the left numbers, are expressed in bold type, while volume measures are the right figures.

As can be seen in Table 12, there was great variation when the overall rankings of rates versus volume were examined. Despite the variation, Adams County ranked highest using both the rate and volume methods of analysis, followed by Pike County. It also indicates that Schuyler County appears to be the least impacted by methamphetamine when examining all the activity measures, combined, among counties within the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

**Table 12**  
**Methamphetamine Activity Composite Index Measures and**  
**Rankings for Counties within Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit**

	<b>Drug Seizures</b>	<b>Drug Submissions</b>	<b>Meth Lab Seizures</b>	<b>Meth Treatment Admissions</b>	<b>Controlled Substances Act Arrests</b>	<b>Meth-related IDOC Commitment</b>	<b>Average Composite Score</b>	<b>Overall Ranking</b>
<b>Adams</b>	3/1	1/1	2/1	2/1	1/1	5/1	2.3/1.0	<b>1</b>
<b>Brown</b>	1/3	3/3	3/4	3/5	7/6	4/5	3.5/4.3	3
<b>Calhoun</b>	4/5	4/6	7/5	6/6	8/8	6/6	5.8/6.0	<b>7</b>
<b>Cass</b>	7/7	7/7	6/6	8/7	3/3	3/4	5.7/5.7	6
<b>Mason</b>	2/2	5/4	4/3	5/4	5/7	2/3	3.8/3.8	<b>4</b>
<b>Menard</b>	6/6	6/5	5/7	4/3	2/4	7/7	5.0/5.3	5
<b>Pike</b>	5/4	2/2	1/2	1/2	4/2	1/2	2.3/2.3	<b>2</b>
<b>Schuyler</b>	8/8	8/8	8/8	7/8	6/5	8/8	7.5/7.5	<b>8</b>

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, Illinois Department of Corrections, Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

\*(rate/ volume)

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