

ICJIA

**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE
INFORMATION
AUTHORITY**

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 Macon 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 Macon County.....	3
III. Adult and Juvenile Court Activity in Macon County	11
IV. Jail Populations in Macon County.....	19
V. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Macon County	21
VI. Appendix I (Map of Illinois Counties within a Metropolitan Statistical Area).....	24
VII. Bibliography	25

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page Number
Figure 1. Total Violent Index Offense Rates in Macon and Other Urban Counties	4
Figure 2. Total Property Index Offense Rates in Macon and Other Urban Counties	5
Figure 3. Index Arrest Rate in Macon and Other Urban Counties	6
Figure 4. Drug Arrests in Macon County	7
Figure 5. Drug Arrest Rates in Macon and Other Urban Counties	8
Figure 6. Cannabis Seized in Macon County	9
Figure 7. Cocaine and Crack Cocaine Seized in Macon County	10
Figure 8. Felony and Misdemeanor Filings in Macon County	12
Figure 9. Felony Filing Rates in Macon and Other Urban Counties.....	13
Figure 10. Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Macon County	14
Figure 11. Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Macon County.....	15
Figure 12. IDOC New Court Commitments from Macon County, by Offense Type.....	16
Figure 13. Juvenile Court Commitments to the IDOC Juvenile Division from Macon County	17
Figure 14. Total Adult and Juvenile Active Probation Cases in Macon County	18
Figure 15. Average Daily Population of the Macon County Jail.....	19
Figure 16. Average Daily Jail Population Rates, Macon and Other Urban Counties	20
Figure 17. Reported and Verified Cases of Substance-Exposed Infants, Macon County	21
Figure 18. Reported and Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect in Macon County	22
Figure 19. Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Macon and Other Urban Counties.....	23

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

Macon County, located in central Illinois, covers an area of 580 square miles and had a 2003 population of 111,175, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Macon County was the 38th largest county in Illinois geographically, but 17th largest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Macon County had the 15th highest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to DuPage County is presented in comparison with similar counties. To provide more useful comparisons, counties have been separated into four types; 1) Cook County, 2) Collar counties, 3) urban counties (outside of Cook and the Collar counties), and 4) rural counties. Because of its size, Cook County is compared to the rest of the state. The Collar counties are the five that border Cook County (DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry, and Will). Urban and rural counties are defined by whether or not they lay within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (Appendix 1, page 24). Based on these definitions, there are 36 counties in Illinois that are part of a MSA (Cook, Collar, and urban counties) and 66 counties that are not part of a MSA (in other words, rural).

Recent changes to the standard definitions of MSAs have affected the classification of several Illinois counties. The United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas according to published standards that are applied to Census Bureau data. The general concept of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Currently defined metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas are based on the application of 2000 standards to 2000 decennial census data and were announced by OMB on June 6, 2003.

Standard definitions of metropolitan areas have changed over time. The term "metropolitan area" (MA) was adopted in 1990 and referred collectively to metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs), and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). More recently, the term "core based statistical area" (CBSA) became effective in 2000 and refers collectively to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas.

The 2000 standards require that each CBSA must contain at least one urban area of 10,000 or more population. Each metropolitan statistical area must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Each micropolitan statistical area must have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population.

Under the standards, the county (or counties) in which at least 50 percent of the population resides within urban areas of 10,000 or more population, or that contain at least 5,000 people residing within a single urban area of 10,000 or more population, is identified as a "central county" (counties). Additional "outlying counties" are included in the CBSA if they meet specified requirements regarding residents commuting to or from the central counties.

Changes in the definitions of these statistical areas since the 1950 census have consisted chiefly of: 1) the recognition of new areas as they reached the minimum required city or urbanized area population, and 2) the addition of counties to existing areas due to new decennial census data. In some instances, formerly separate areas have been merged, components of an area have been transferred from one area to another, or components have been dropped from an area. The large majority of changes have taken place on the basis of decennial census data.

Because of these historical changes in geographic definitions, users must be cautious in comparing data for these statistical areas from different dates. For more information, contact the Population Distribution Branch at (301) 763-2419 (U. S. Census Bureau).

Based on these characteristics, Macon County is one of Illinois' 30 urban counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Macon County will be compared to those trends experienced in the other urban counties. This comparison will be realized through the calculation of rates for the activities being analyzed, with the number per 100,000 population the format for all the rates.

II. Law Enforcement Activities in Macon County

One of the most commonly used indicators of the level of crime in a particular jurisdiction is the number of *Index offenses* reported to the police. There are eight separate offenses that constitute the Crime Index, including murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault (violent Index offenses), burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson (property Index offenses). Although these eight offenses do not account for all crimes reported to the police, they are considered to be the most serious, frequent, pervasive, and consistently defined by different law enforcement agencies.

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

In addition to local law enforcement agencies, Task Force X (TF X) also served Macon County until October 2003. Throughout most of the period analyzed, there were 21 Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEGs) and task forces operating in Illinois. A county is considered to be served by a MEG or task force if at least one law enforcement agency within that county participated in that MEG or task force either by providing personnel or financial resources.

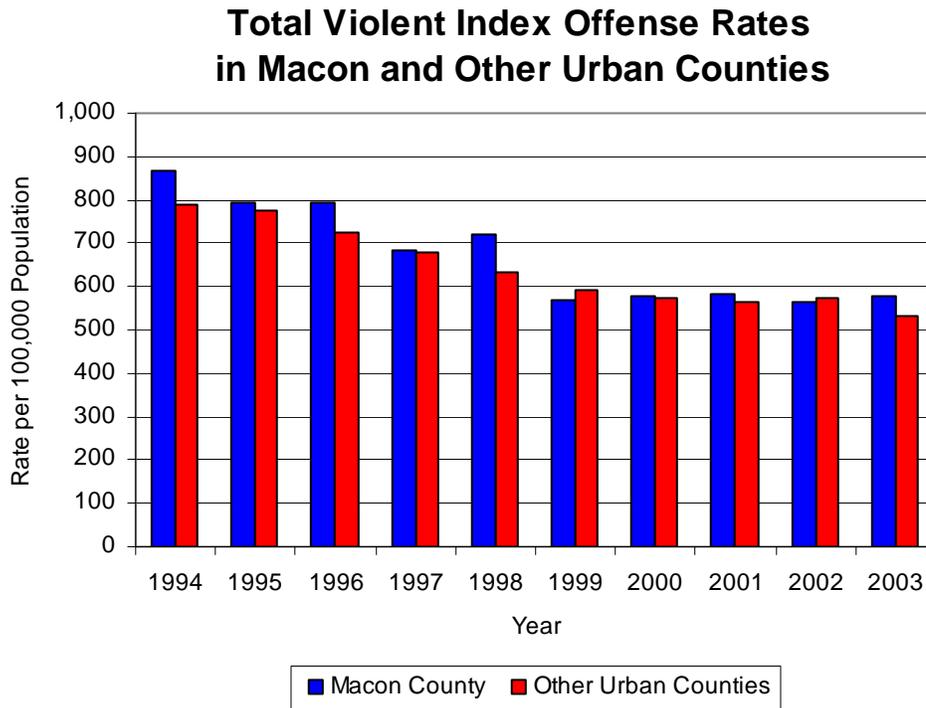
To learn more about the drug enforcement activities of Task Force X and Illinois' other MEGs and task forces, profiles of each of the units were developed by the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit and are available through the Authority's Criminal Justice Information Clearinghouse or can be downloaded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

Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Macon County

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police decreased 37 percent in Macon County between 1994 and 2003, from 1,018 to 644. As in previous years and in most other counties, aggravated assault offenses accounted for the majority (56 percent) of violent Index offenses reported in Macon County in 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Macon County decreased 33 percent, from 866 to 579 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). Similarly, during that same period, the violent Index offense rate in the other urban counties also decreased 33 percent, from 789 to 531 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 violent Index offense rate in Macon County was 9 percent higher than the rate in the other urban counties.

Figure 1



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

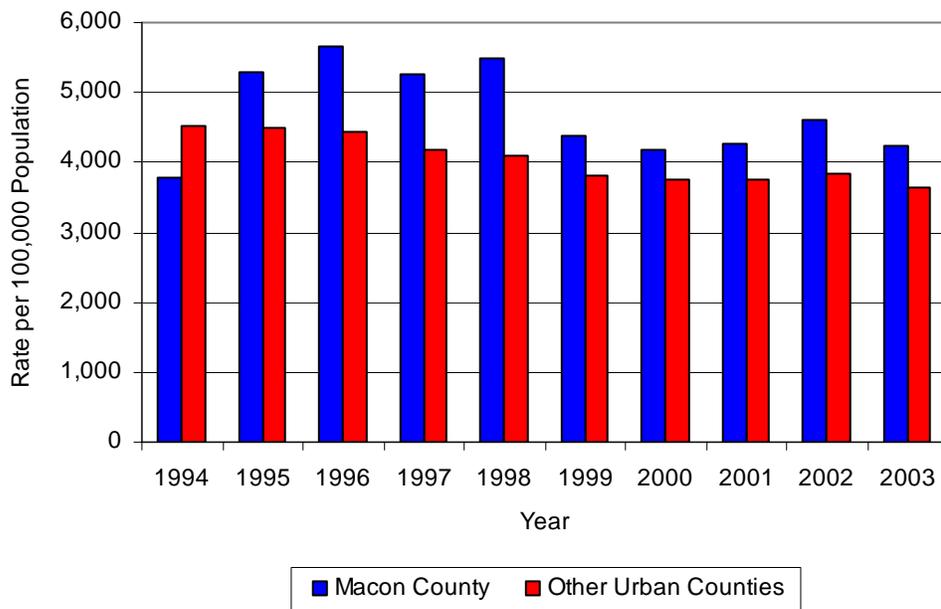
Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Macon County

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Macon County increased 6 percent, from 4,441 to 4,701. Thefts accounted for 62 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Macon County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in Macon County increased 12 percent, from 3,780 to 4,228 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 2). In the other urban counties, the property Index offense rate decreased 19 percent, from 4,522 to 3,652 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 property Index offense rate in Macon County was 16 percent higher than the rate in the other urban counties.

Figure 2

**Total Property Index Offense Rates in
Macon and Other Urban Counties**



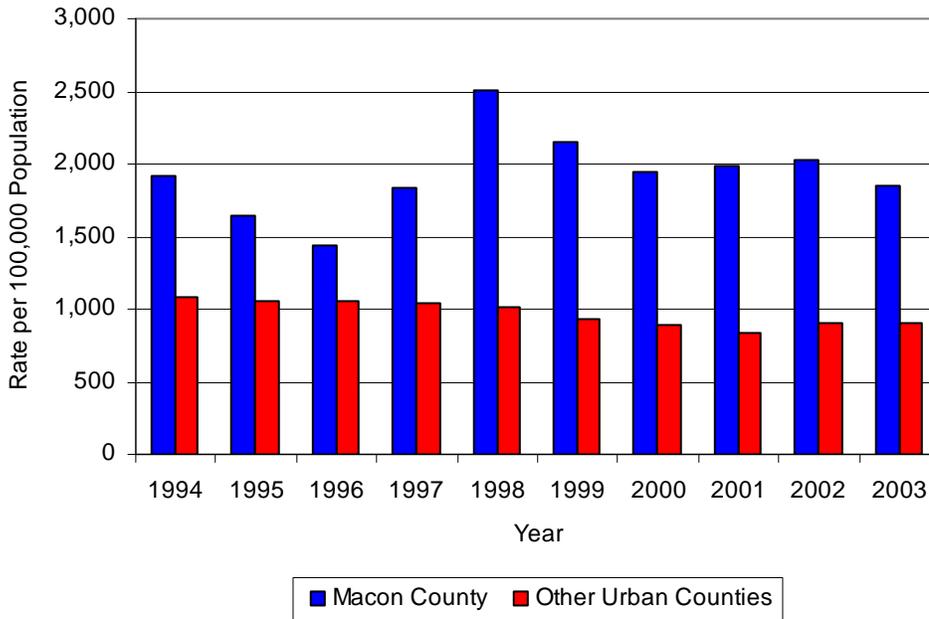
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

Index Arrests by Macon County Law Enforcement Agencies

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Macon County decreased 9 percent, from 2,257 to 2,063. The majority of Index arrests were for property Index offenses. Of the 2,063 Index arrests made in Macon County during 2003, 22 percent were for violent Index crimes and 78 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in Macon County during 2003. Of all violent Index arrests, 74 percent were arrests for aggravated assault, while thefts accounted for 71 percent of all property Index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Macon County decreased 3 percent, from 1,921 to 1,856 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). During the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other urban counties decreased 16 percent, from 1,080 to 902 arrests per 100,000 population. In 2003, Macon County's Index arrest rate was more than double the Index arrest rate in the other urban counties.

Figure 3
Index Arrest Rates in Macon
and Other Urban Counties



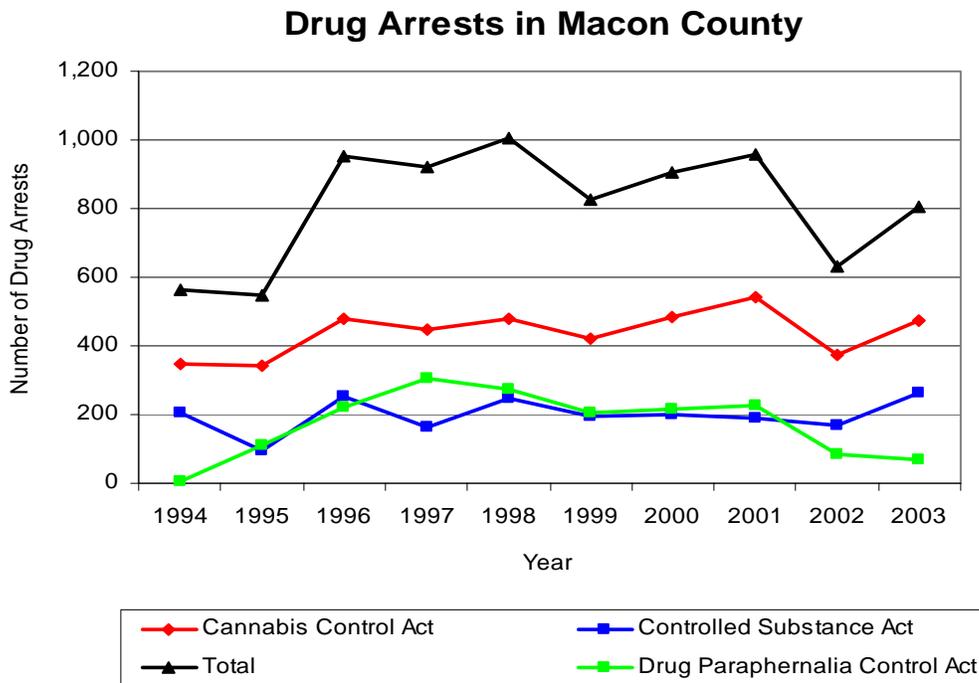
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

Drug Offense Arrests in Macon 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) increased 43 percent in Macon County, from 565 to 807 (Figure 4). Similar to other counties, total drug arrests in Macon County remained relatively stable between 1983 and the early 1990s, before increasing annually nearly every year thereafter. Drug Paraphernalia Control Act violations accounted for the majority of the increase in total drug arrests. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of arrests for violation of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act increased dramatically, from six arrests in 1994 to 66 in 2003, or in other words, 21 percent of all drugs arrests made during the period analyzed.

During the period between 1994 and 2003, arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, and cultivation of cannabis) in Macon County have outnumbered arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, distribution, or manufacture of all other illegal drugs such as cocaine and opiates). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act in Macon County increased 36 percent, from 348 to 475. Arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act increased, from 204 to 264, between 1994 and 2003, a 29 percent increase (Figure 4).

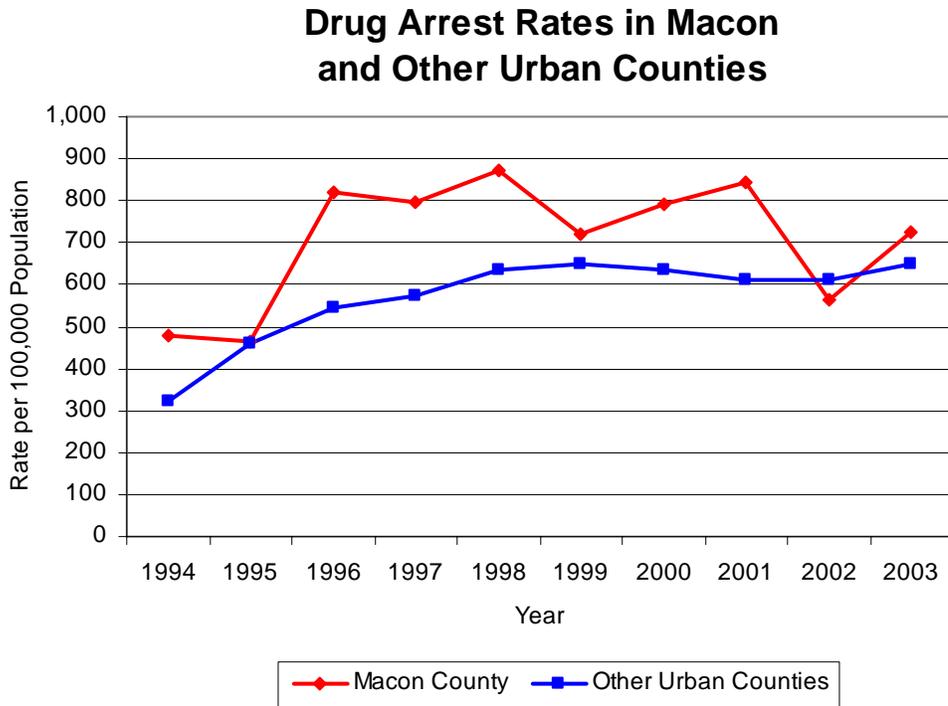
Figure 4



Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Macon County increased 51 percent, from 481 to 726 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). Similarly, the total drug arrest rate in the other urban counties more than doubled between 1994 and 2003, from 322 to 651 per 100,000 population. In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Macon County was 12 percent higher than the rate in the other urban counties.

Figure 5



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

Drugs Seized in Macon County

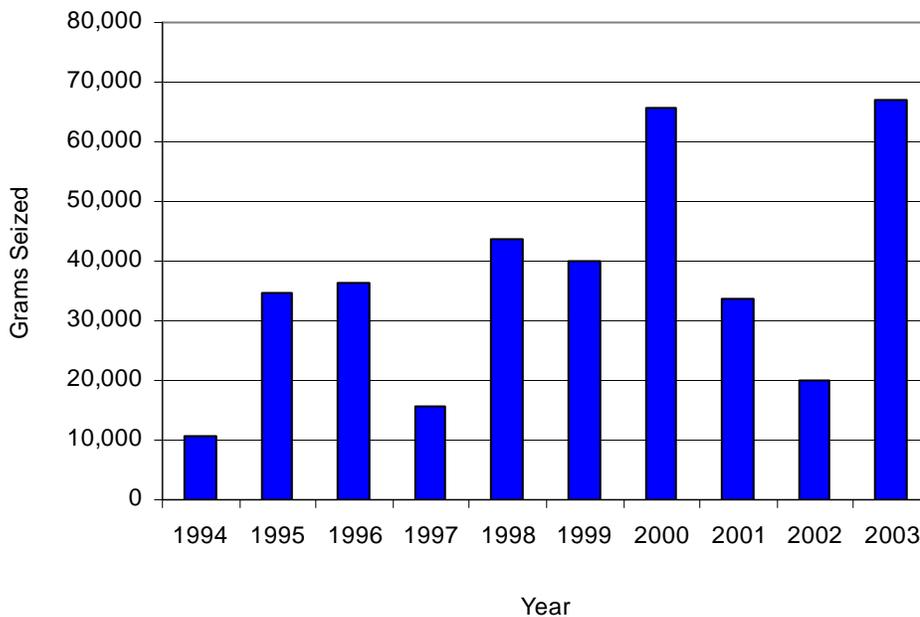
Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of the illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies in Illinois, they are submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois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

Cannabis Seized in Macon County

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Macon County and in most Illinois jurisdictions. Between 1994 and 2003 the quantity of cannabis seized in Macon County increased dramatically, from 10,768 grams to 66,841 grams. During the period between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other urban counties decreased 66 percent, from 1,300,998 grams to 447,793 grams (Figure 6).

Figure 6

Cannabis Seized in Macon County



Source: Illinois State Police

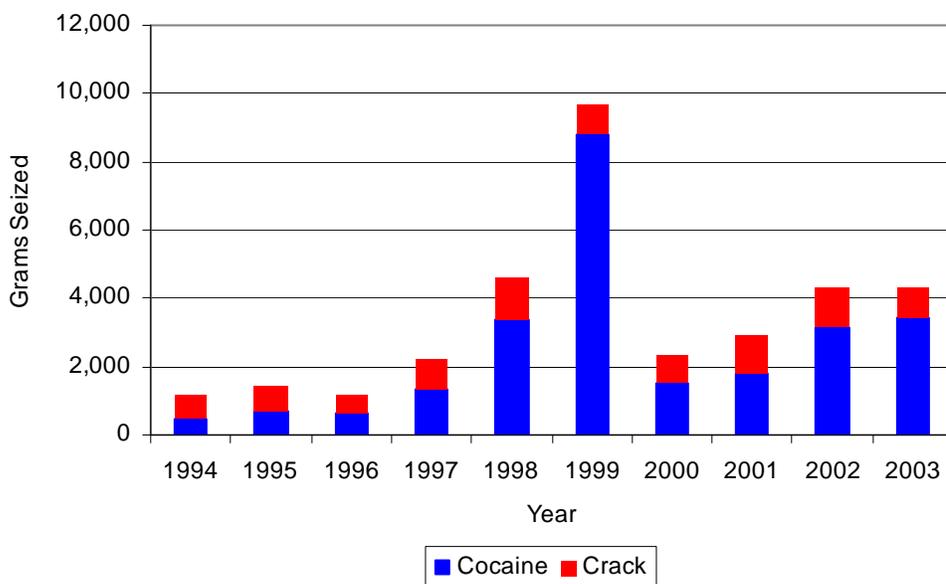
Between 1994 and 2003, the cannabis seizure rate in Macon County also increased dramatically, from 9,165 grams per 100,000 population in 1994 to 60,122 grams in 2003. Conversely, the cannabis seizure rate in the other urban counties decreased 67 percent, from 53,196 grams per 100,000 population in 1994 to 17,492 grams in 2003. In 2003, Macon County's cannabis seizure rate was more than 3 times higher than the rate in the other urban counties.

Cocaine and Crack Cocaine Seized in Macon County

The quantity of both powder cocaine and crack seized in Macon County increased dramatically between 1994 and 2003. The quantity of powder cocaine seized increased dramatically, from 465 grams in 1994 to 3,464 grams in 2003 (Figure 7). Although crack cocaine accounted for a smaller portion of all cocaine seized in Macon County during the period analyzed, the quantity of crack cocaine seized increased from 724 grams in 1994 to 847 grams in 2003. As a result, crack cocaine accounted for 20 percent of all cocaine seized in Macon County in 2003.

Figure 7

Cocaine and Crack Cocaine Seized in Macon County



Source: Illinois State Police

Conversely, the quantity of powder cocaine and crack cocaine seized in the other urban counties decreased during the period analyzed. Between 1994 and 2003, the amount of powder cocaine seized decreased 31 percent, from 47,949 grams to 33,110 grams in the other urban counties, while the quantity of crack cocaine seized decreased from 10,714 grams to 5,443 grams. In 2003, 3,116 grams of powder cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in Macon County, more than double the 1,293 grams of powder cocaine per 100,000 population seized in the other urban counties. The rate of crack cocaine seized in Macon County increased from 617 grams per 100,000 population in 1994 to 762 grams per 100,000 population, compared to the rate in the other urban counties which decreased from 438 to 213 grams per 100,000 population between 1994 and 2003. In 2003, the rate of crack cocaine seized in Macon County was more than triple the rate in the other urban counties.

III. Adult and Juvenile Court Activity in Macon 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 Macon County and the other urban counties.

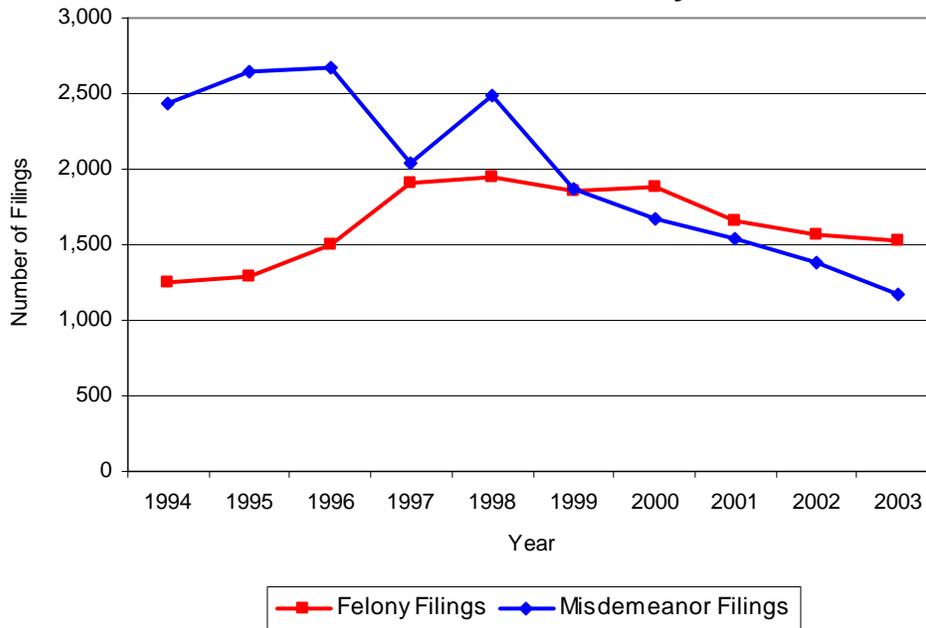
Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Macon County

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts reports data on criminal court cases in two categories: misdemeanors and felonies. After screening a case and deciding it warrants further action, the state's attorney must file formal charges in court. Misdemeanor cases are less serious than felonies and can be punished by a probation sentence of one year or less and less than one year of incarceration. Felony cases, on the other hand, are more serious and can be punished by a probation term up to four years and incarceration for more than one year. When comparing the number of filings across time and across counties, it should be noted that differences in reporting practices exist. For example, when two or more defendants are involved in a single case, some state's attorneys file a single case charging all defendants, while others file a separate case for each suspect.

In 2003, felony and misdemeanor court filings accounted for nearly 8 percent of all filings in Macon County's courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Macon County increased 22 percent, from 1,246 to 1,521 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings decreased 52 percent, from 2,440 in 1994 to 1,169 in 2003.

Figure 8

**Felony and Misdemeanor Filings
in Macon County**

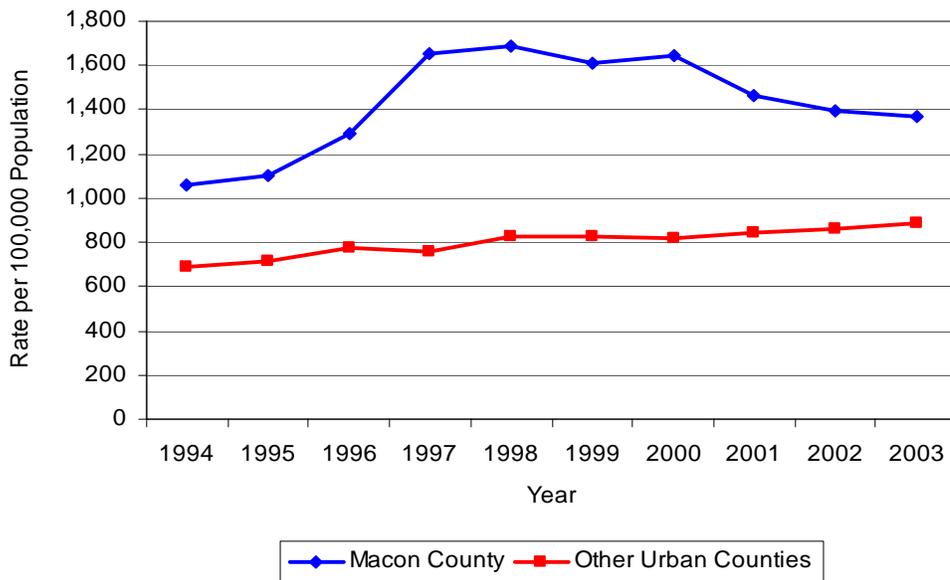


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Macon County increased 29 percent, from 1,061 to 1,368 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). The felony-filing rate in the other urban counties increased 28 percent during this period, from 691 to 886 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Macon County was 54 percent higher than the rate in the other urban counties.

Figure 9

Felony Filing Rates in Macon and Other Urban Counties



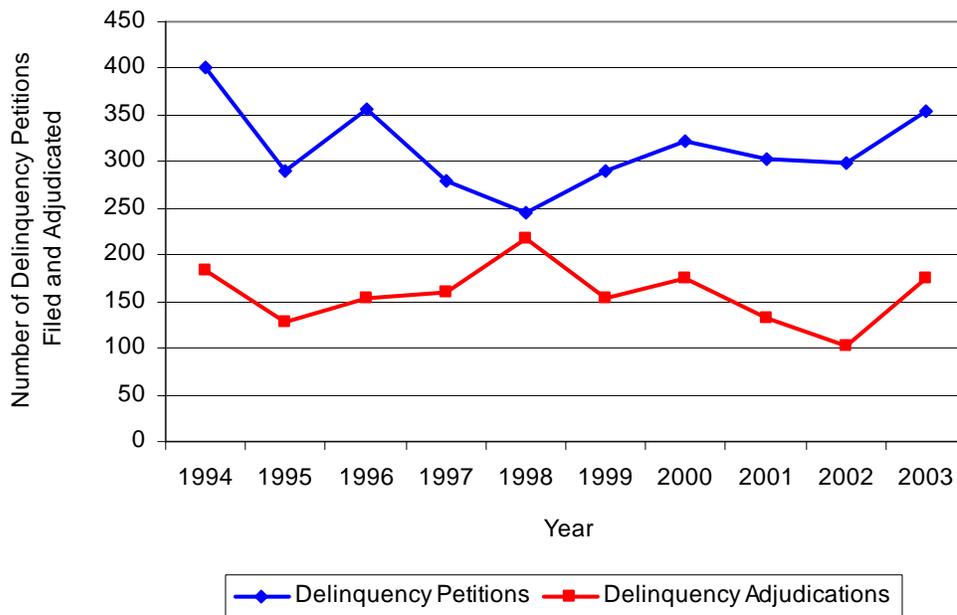
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

Illinois’ juvenile court system differs in several key aspects from the adult criminal court system. One aspect revolves around the difference in treatment between juveniles and adults: the juvenile court process is somewhat less formal and adversarial; authorities are given much more latitude in determining the proper response to each case. Traditionally, the terminology used to describe juvenile proceedings has been less harsh than that used for the adult criminal process. For example, Illinois’ juvenile courts accept “petitions of delinquency” rather than misdemeanor or felony criminal complaints. However, pursuant to the Juvenile Court Reform Act of 1998, criminal court terms, such as “trial” and “sentencing,” have replaced the less harsh “adjudicatory hearing” and “dispositional hearing” terms.

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed in Macon County decreased 12 percent, from 402 to 355 (Figure 10). In 2003, 49 percent of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent. During the same period, delinquency adjudications decreased 5 percent, from 183 to 174. The majority of the cases not resulting in an adjudication were continued under supervision.

Figure 10

Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Macon County



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

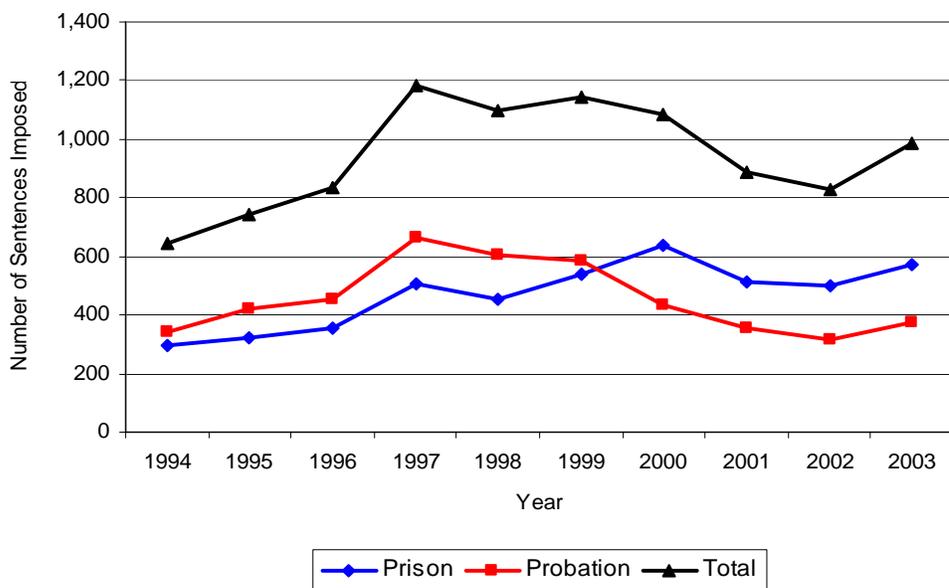
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Macon County decreased 4 percent, from 3,239 to 3,123 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other urban counties decreased 7 percent, from 1,815 to 1,681 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Macon County was 86 percent higher than the rate in the other urban counties.

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

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of offenders convicted of a felony and sentenced in Macon County increased 53 percent, from 645 to 984 (Figure 11). The number of convicted felons sentenced to either prison or probation increased during this period. The number of convicted felons sentenced to prison nearly doubled, from 297 to 575, while the number of convicted felons sentenced to probation increased 10 percent, from 342 to 375. As a result, felony prison sentences increased as a proportion of total sentences, while the proportion of felony probation sentences decreased. In 1994, 46 percent of all convicted felons were sentenced to prison, compared to 58 percent in 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of felons sentenced to probation decreased from 53 percent in 1994 to 38 percent in 2003. In 2003, 4 percent of convicted felons were sentenced to something other than prison or probation.

Figure 11

Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Macon County

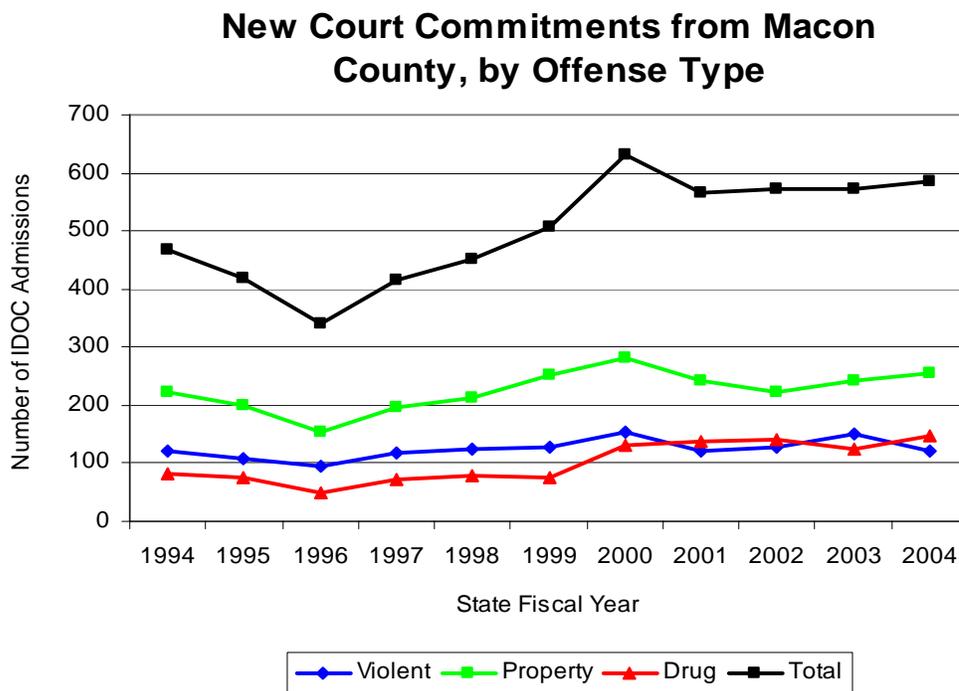


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adult Prison Admissions from Macon County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1994 and 2004, the number of admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Macon County increased 25 percent, from 468 to 585 (Figure 12). During this period, the number of property and drug offender admissions increased, while violent offender admissions decreased. The number of violent offender admissions decreased slightly between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 122 to 120. On the other hand, drug offender admissions increased 80 percent, from 82 to 148, and the number of property offender admissions increased 14 percent, from 222 in SFY 1994 to 254 in SFY 2004.

Figure 12



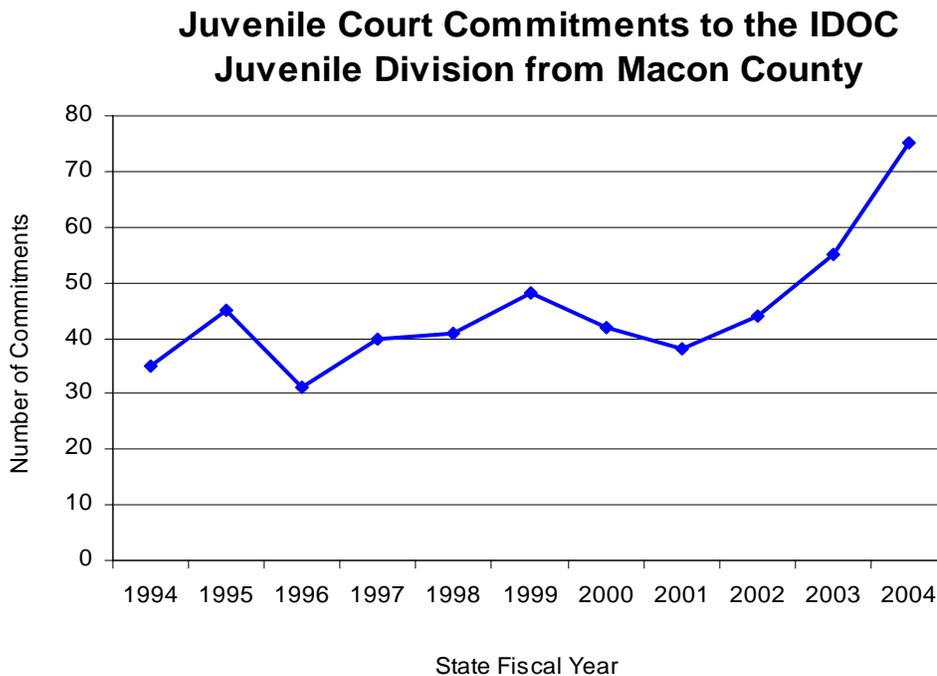
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In SFY 2004, violent offenders accounted for 21 percent of all admissions from Macon County, compared to 26 percent in SFY 1994, while the proportion of all admissions accounted for by property offenders also decreased during the period, from 47 percent to 43 percent. Drug offenders accounted for an increased proportion of all admissions between SFYs 1994 and 2004, increasing from 18 percent in SFY 1994 to 25 percent in SFY 2004.

Juvenile Court Commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections

The Illinois Department of Corrections' Juvenile Division provides long-term custody for youths, 13 to 17 years old, who have been found delinquent by the juvenile court and committed to the IDOC. Youths may remain in an IDOC juvenile facility until they are 21. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of court commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Macon County more than doubled, from 35 to 75 (Figure 13).

Figure 13



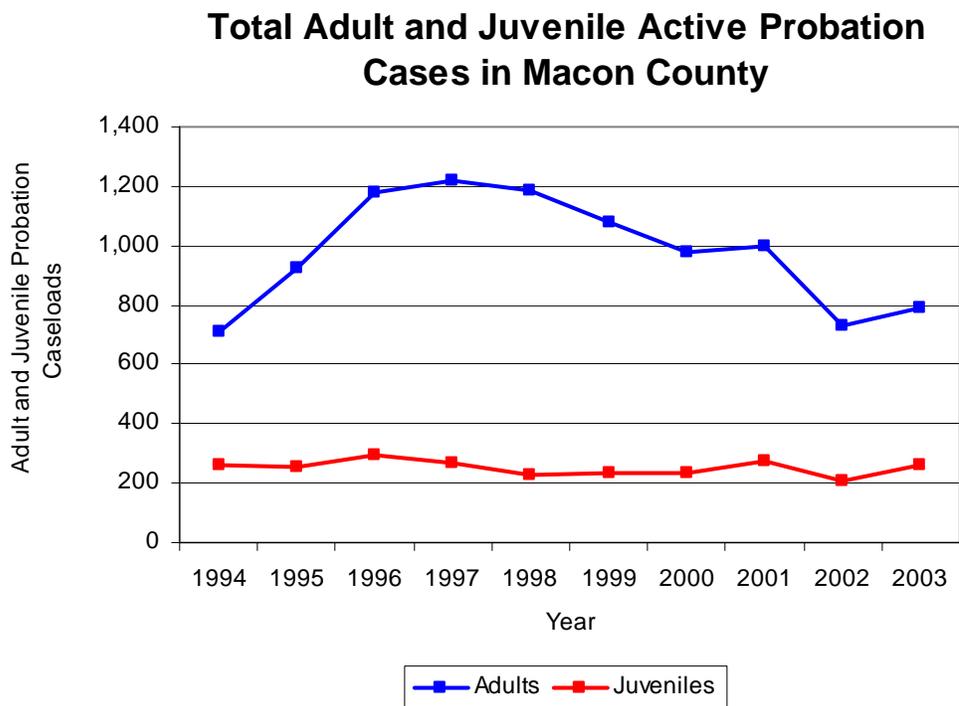
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In SFY 2004, Macon County's rate of commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division of 703 commitments per 100,000 juveniles was more than double the 275 commitments per 100,000 juveniles from the other urban counties.

Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Macon County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Macon County increased 11 percent, from 710 to 790 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 77 percent of Macon County's active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Macon County Juvenile Probation Department increased slightly, from 261 to 263. By comparison, the number of active adult probation cases in the other urban counties increased 30 percent between 1994 and 2003, while the juvenile probation caseloads increased 38 percent.

Figure 14



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate per 100,000 population in Macon County increased 18 percent between 1994 and 2003, from 604 to 711 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 24 percent in the other urban counties, from 657 to 815 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Macon County was 13 percent lower than the rate in the other urban counties.

IV. Jail Populations in Macon 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 estimated by the Authority using the reported SFYs 1991 and 1995 data.

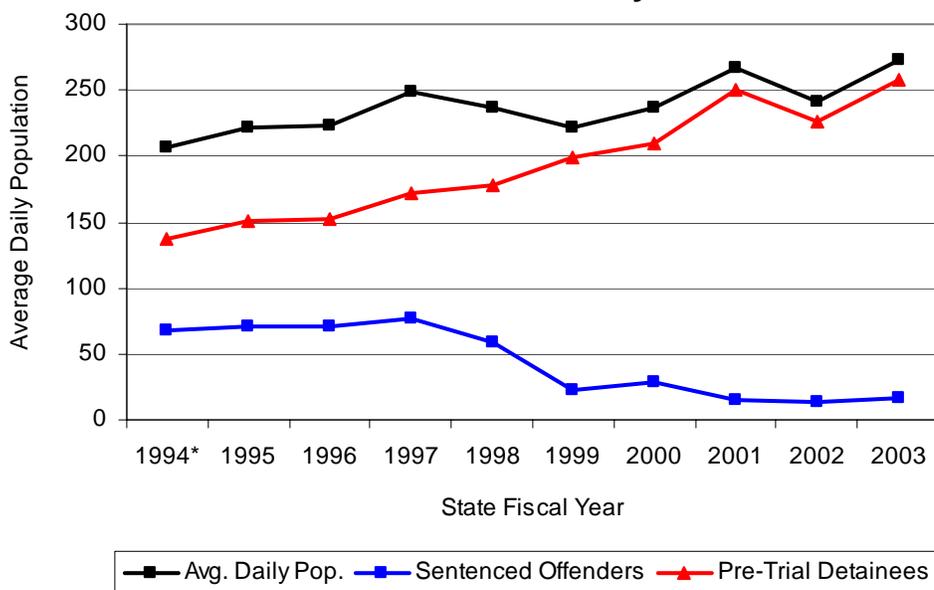
Average Daily Population of the Macon County Jail

The Macon County Jail was one of 91 county jails in operation in Illinois during State Fiscal Year 2003. There are 11 counties that did not operate a jail of their own; they rely on other counties to house their pretrial detainees and sentenced offenders at either a per-diem or contracted rate.

Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, the average daily population of the Macon County Jail increased 33 percent, from 206 to 274 inmates (Figure 15). During this period, pretrial detainees (those individuals who have been arrested for a crime and are awaiting trial) accounted for an increased percentage of the average daily population, increasing from 67 percent in SFY 1994 to 94 percent in SFY 2003. On the other hand, sentenced offenders (those offenders who have been convicted and sentenced to the county jail) accounted for a decreased percentage, decreasing from 33 percent in SFY 1994 to 6 percent in SFY 2003.

Figure 15

Average Daily Population of the Macon County Jail

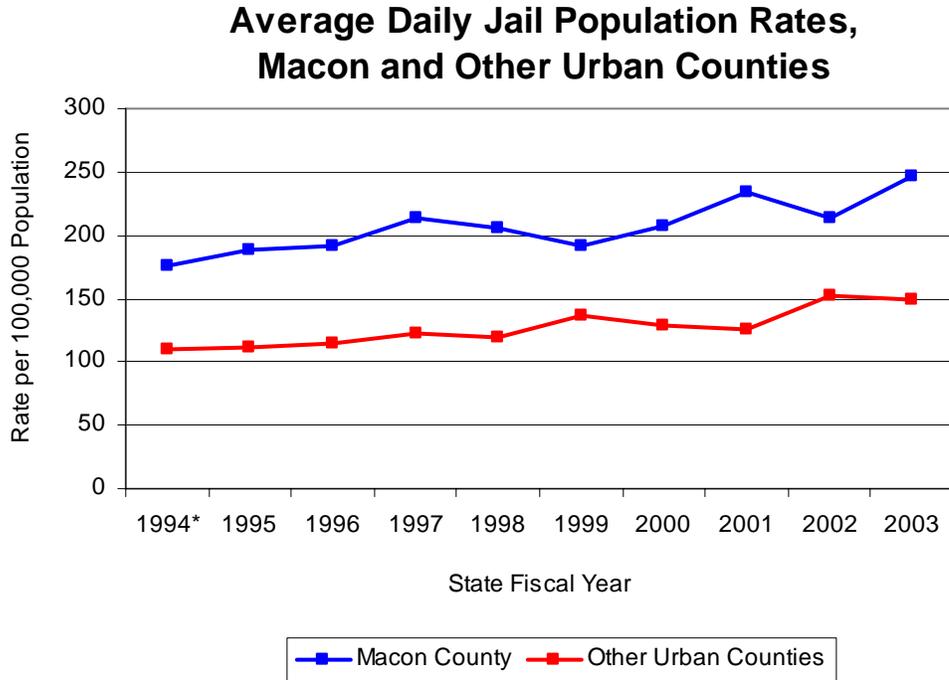


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

*Information estimated by ICJIA

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2003, the average daily jail population rate in Macon County increased 40 percent, from 175 to 246 per 100,000 population (Figure 16). During this same period, the average daily jail population rate in the other urban counties increased 35 percent, from 110 to 149 per 100,000 population. In 2003, the Macon County Jail average daily jail population rate was 66 percent higher than the rate in the other urban counties.

Figure 16



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

* Information estimated by ICJIA

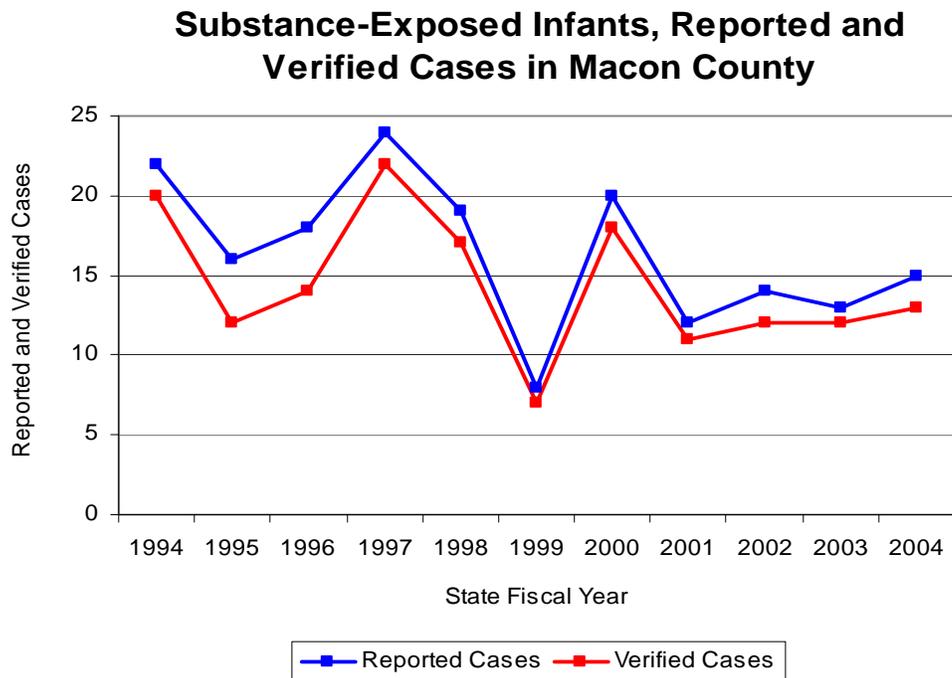
V. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Macon County

Substance-Exposed Infants in Macon County

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

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants reported in Macon County decreased 32 percent, from 22 to 15. During the same period, the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants decreased 35 percent, from 20 in SFY 1994 to 13 in SFY 2004 (Figure 17).

Figure 17



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

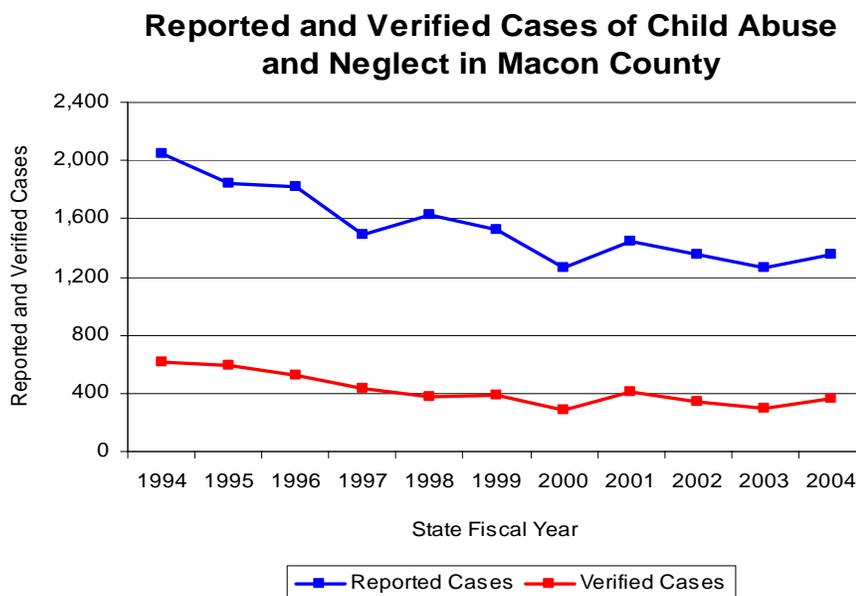
Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other urban counties decreased 42 percent, from 342 to 200, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants decreased 43 percent, from 322 to 183.

Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in Macon County

Recent research on the relationship between maltreatment of youth and delinquency has revealed an important distinction between child maltreatment and adolescent maltreatment. Using data from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention’s Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency, researchers have found that youth that were abused during childhood (12 years of age or less) were no more likely to become delinquent than youth who were not abused, but youth who were abused during adolescence (after age 12) were significantly more likely to be delinquent.¹ While prior child abuse may not be linked to juvenile delinquency, studies examining prior child abuse have shown that childhood victimization may be linked to other poor outcomes in youth, including low academic achievement, teenage parenthood (particularly for females), drug use, and symptoms of mental illness.² Additionally, research examining adolescent victimization (including physical and sexual assaults) and adult outcomes has found a correlation between previous victimization and substance abuse, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder in adulthood.³ In Illinois, DCFS investigates reported cases of child abuse.

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in Macon County decreased 34 percent, from 2,046 to 1,353 (Figure 18). During that same period, 4,611 cases, or 27 percent of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Macon County decreased 41 percent between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 613 to 360.

Figure 18



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

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

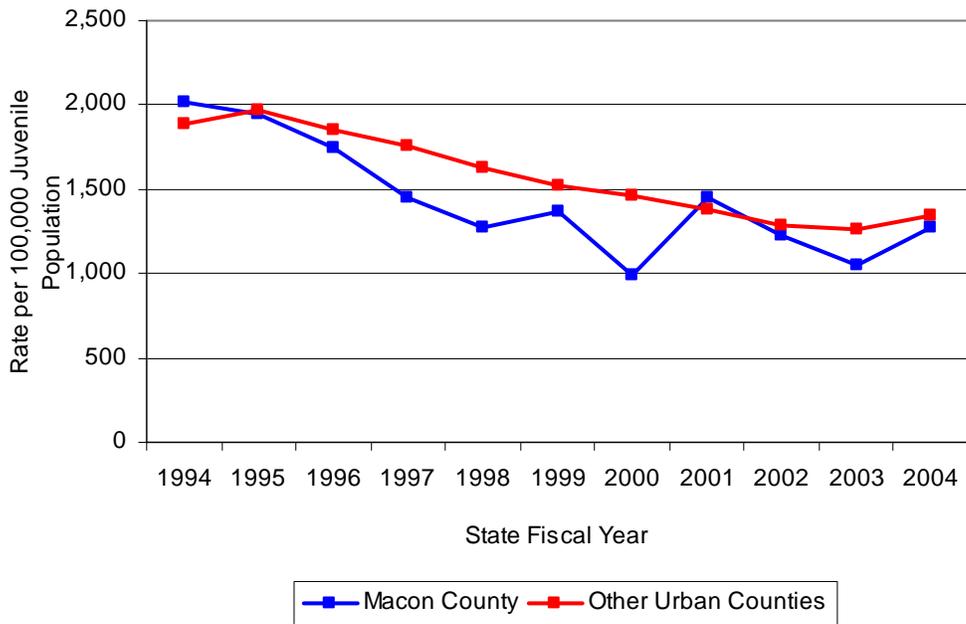
² Kelly, B., Thornberry, T. and Smith, C. 1997. “In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment.” *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Macon County decreased from 2,020 to 1,278 per 100,000 juveniles, a 37 percent decrease (Figure 19). During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 29 percent in the other urban counties, from 1,887 to 1,339 per 100,000 juveniles. In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Macon County was 5 percent lower than in the other urban counties.

Figure 19

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



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

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, 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.

ICJIA

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