

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](http://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 Macoupin 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 Macoupin County.....	3
III. Adult and Juvenile Court Activity in Macoupin County .....	12
IV. Jail Populations in Macoupin County.....	20
V. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Macoupin County .....	22
VI. Appendix I (Map of Illinois Counties within a Metropolitan Statistical Area).....	26
VII. Bibliography .....	27

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page Number
Figure 1. Total Violent Index Offense Rates in Macoupin and Other Urban Counties .....	4
Figure 2. Total Property Index Offense Rates in Macoupin and Other Urban Counties .....	5
Figure 3. Index Arrest Rate in Macoupin and Other Urban Counties .....	6
Figure 4. Drug Arrests in Macoupin County .....	7
Figure 5. Drug Arrest Rates in Macoupin and Other Urban Counties .....	8
Figure 6. Cannabis Seized in Macoupin County.....	9
Figure 7. Cocaine and Methamphetamine Seized in Macoupin County .....	10
Figure 8. Felony and Misdemeanor Filings in Macoupin County .....	13
Figure 9. Felony Filing Rates in Macoupin and Other Urban Counties.....	14
Figure 10. Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Macoupin County .....	15
Figure 11. Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Macoupin County .....	16
Figure 12. IDOC New Court Commitments from Macoupin County, by Offense Type.....	17
Figure 13. Juvenile Court Commitments to the IDOC Juvenile Division from Macoupin County....	18
Figure 14. Total Adult and Juvenile Active Probation Cases in Macoupin County .....	19
Figure 15. Average Daily Population of the Macoupin County Jail.....	20
Figure 16. Average Daily Jail Population Rates, Macoupin and Other Urban Counties .....	21
Figure 17. Substance-Exposed Infants, Reported and Verified Cases in Macoupin County .....	22
Figure 18. Reported and Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect in Macoupin County .....	24
Figure 19. Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Macoupin and Other Urban Counties.....	25

## FOREWORD

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is a state agency created in 1983 to promote community safety by providing public policymakers, criminal justice professionals and others with information, tools and technology needed to make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. The Authority provides an objective system-wide forum for identifying critical problems in criminal justice, developing coordinated and cost-effective strategies, and implementing and evaluating solutions to those problems. The specific powers and duties of the Authority are delineated in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Ch. 20, Sec. 393/7). Two of the Authority's many responsibilities are serving as a clearinghouse of information and research on criminal justice and undertaking research studies to improve the administration of criminal justice.

Since 1989, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has received funds under the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to document the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response to these offenses. As a result of these efforts, the Authority has amassed a large amount of data measuring the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the impact these crimes have had on the criminal justice system. To put this information into the hands of Illinois' criminal justice policymakers in a useful summary format, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has developed profiles of the criminal justice system for each county in Illinois. In 1994, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority produced a series of reports detailing criminal justice system activity levels for each of Illinois' 102 counties. As a result of the positive response by local criminal justice officials, in 1996 the Authority updated and expanded the scope of these reports to reflect current criminal and juvenile justice activity. It is hoped that these 2004 updated reports will be as valuable, if not more, than the original versions. In addition to providing policymakers with an overview of activities across the components of the justice system in their county (law enforcement, courts and corrections), the profiles also provide perspective by including trends experienced in counties with similar population sizes.

While the data presented in this report are by no means inclusive of all indicators, they do provide a general overview of crime and the criminal justice system's response. In addition, these data are readily available and consistently defined through existing statewide data collection mechanisms.

The information presented in this profile has been provided to the Authority by a number of state agencies, specifically: the Illinois State Police, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Illinois Department of Corrections, and the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. The support and cooperation of these agencies and their staffs have helped make this report an informative and timely source of information on the activities of the criminal justice system in Illinois.



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

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

## I. Introduction

Macoupin County, located in central Illinois, covers an area of 866 square miles and had a 2003 population of 49,055, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Macoupin County was the 11<sup>th</sup> largest county in Illinois geographically, but 30<sup>th</sup> largest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Macoupin County had the 45<sup>th</sup> highest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Macoupin County is presented in comparison with similar counties. To provide more useful comparisons, counties have been separated into four types; 1) Cook County, 2) Collar counties, 3) urban counties (outside of Cook and the Collar counties), and 4) rural counties. Because of its size, Cook County is compared to the rest of the state. The Collar counties are the five that border Cook County (DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry, and Will). Urban and rural counties are defined by whether or not they lie within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (Appendix 1, page 26). Based on these definitions, there are 36 counties in Illinois that are part of a MSA (Cook, Collar, and urban counties) and 66 counties that are not part of a MSA (in other words, rural).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Based on these characteristics, Macoupin County is one of Illinois' 30 urban counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Macoupin 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 Macoupin County

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

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

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

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

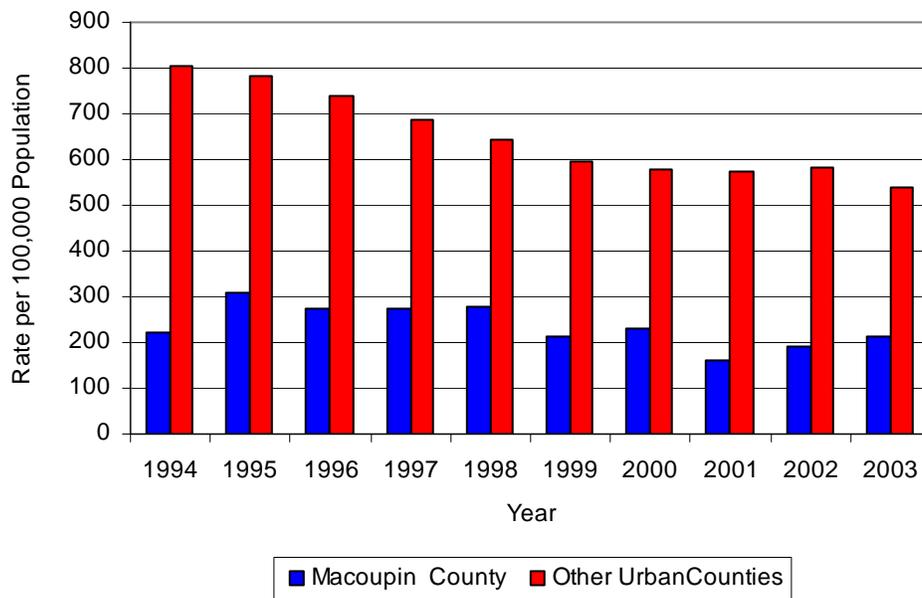
### *Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Macoupin County*

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police decreased 2 percent in Macoupin County between 1994 and 2003, from 107 to 105. As in previous years and in most other counties, aggravated assault offenses accounted for the majority (87 percent) of violent Index offenses reported in Macoupin County in 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Macoupin County decreased 3 percent, from 221 to 214 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). During that same period, the violent Index offense rate in the other urban counties decreased 33 percent, from 803 to 539 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 violent Index offense rate in Macoupin County was 60 percent lower than the rate in the other urban counties.

**Figure 1**

### **Total Violent Index Offense Rates in Macoupin and Other Urban Counties**



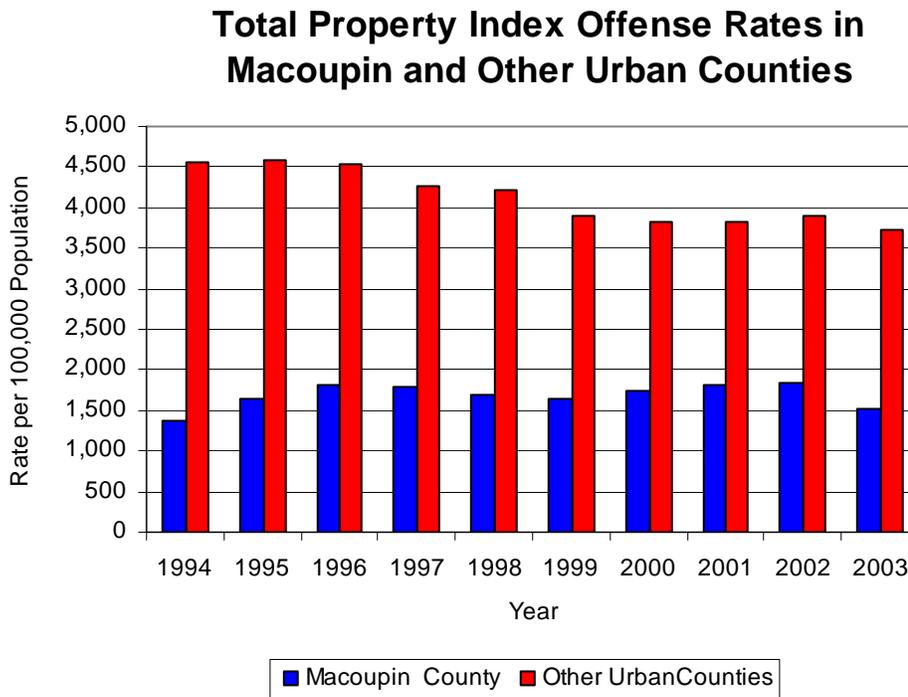
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

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

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Macoupin County increased 12 percent, from 667 to 745. Thefts accounted for 77 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Macoupin County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in Macoupin County increased 10 percent, from 1,377 to 1,519 (Figure 2). The property Index offense rate in the other urban counties decreased 18 percent, from 4,547 to 3,716 offenses per 100,000 population. Macoupin County's 2003 property Index offense rate was 59 percent lower than the rate in the other urban counties.

**Figure 2**



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

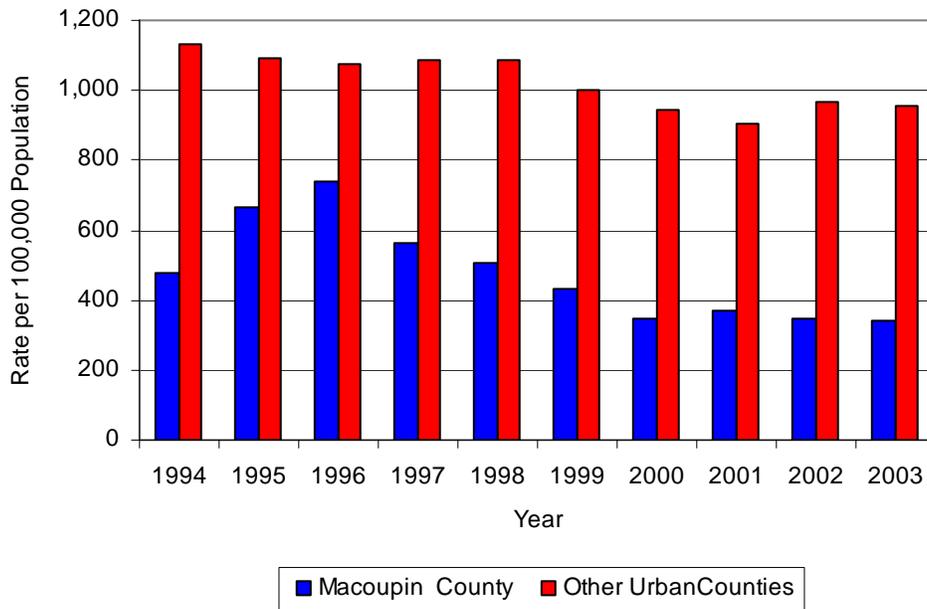
*Index Arrests by Macoupin County Law Enforcement Agencies*

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Macoupin County decreased 28 percent, from 232 to 166. There were an equal proportion of arrests for property and violent Index offenses in Macoupin County in 2003. Of the 166 Index arrests made in Macoupin County during 2003, 50 percent were for violent Index crimes and 50 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in Macoupin County during 2003. Thefts accounted for 65 percent of all property Index arrests, while aggravated assaults accounted for 90 percent of all violent Index arrests in Macoupin County in 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Macoupin County decreased 29 percent, from 479 to 338 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). During the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other urban counties decreased 16 percent, from 1,131 to 953 arrests per 100,000 population. In 2003, Macoupin County's Index arrest rate was 64 percent lower than the Index arrest rate in the other urban counties.

**Figure 3**

**Index Arrest Rates in Macoupin and Other Urban Counties**



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

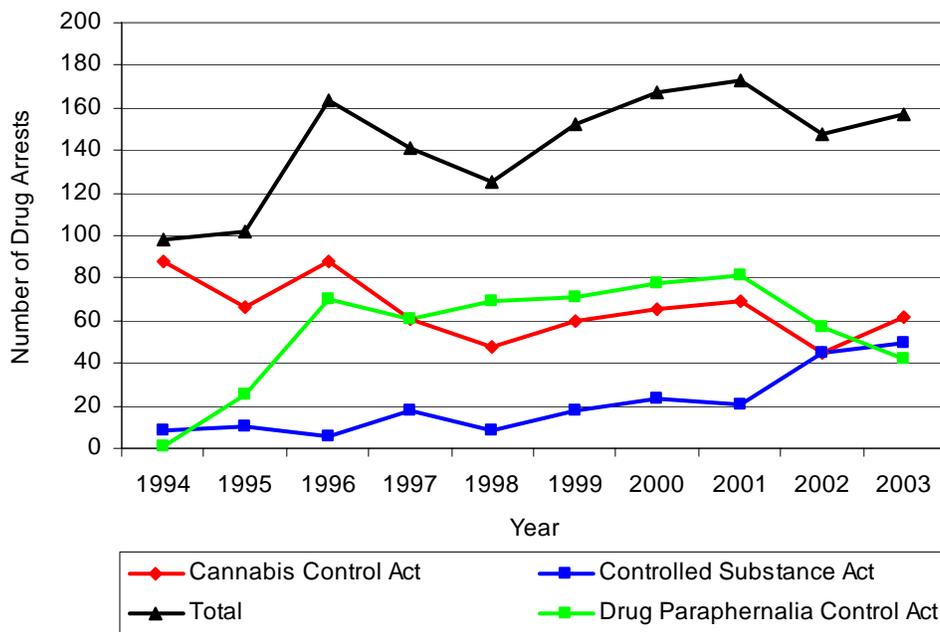
*Drug Offense Arrests in Macoupin County*

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 60 percent in Macoupin County, from 98 to 157 (Figure 4). Total drug arrests in Macoupin County remained relatively stable between 1983 and the early 1990s, before rising sharply in 1996, where the rising numbers have remained relatively stable for the remainder of the period analyzed. Drug Paraphernalia Control Act violations accounted for the majority of the increase in total drug arrests, increasing from one arrest in 1994 to 42 in 2003, or in other words, 27 percent of total drug arrests in 2003.

During the period analyzed, arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, and cultivation of cannabis) in Macoupin County consistently 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 Macoupin County decreased 30 percent, from 88 to 62, while arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act remained increased from eight to 50 arrests between 1994 and 2003 (Figure 4).

**Figure 4**

**Drug Arrests in Macoupin County**

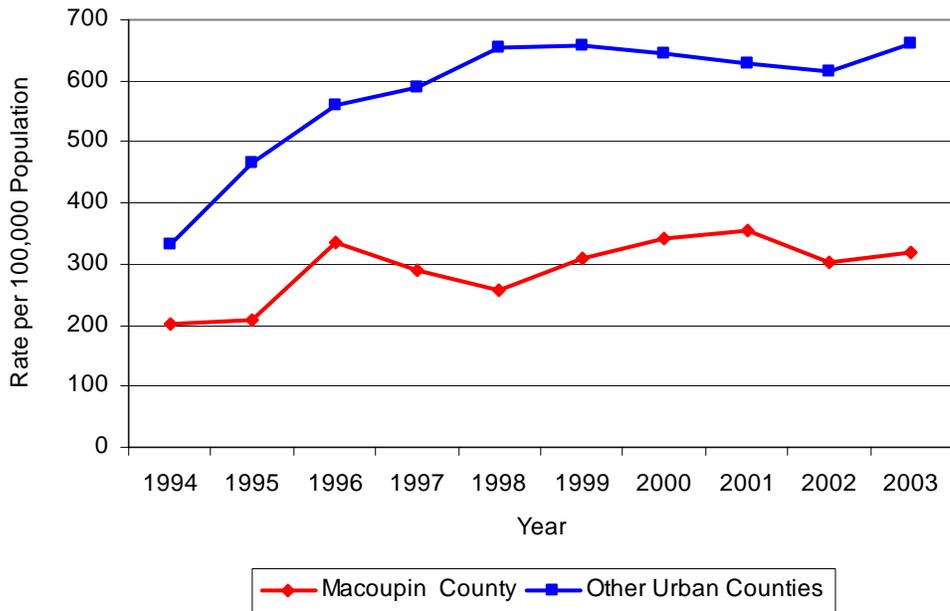


Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Macoupin County increased 58 percent, from 202 to 320 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). The total drug arrest rate in the other urban counties nearly doubled between 1994 and 2003, from 331 to 660 per 100,000 population. In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Macoupin County was 52 percent lower than the rate in the other urban counties.

**Figure 5**

**Drug Arrest Rates in Macoupin and Other Urban Counties**



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

**Drugs Seized in Macoupin County**

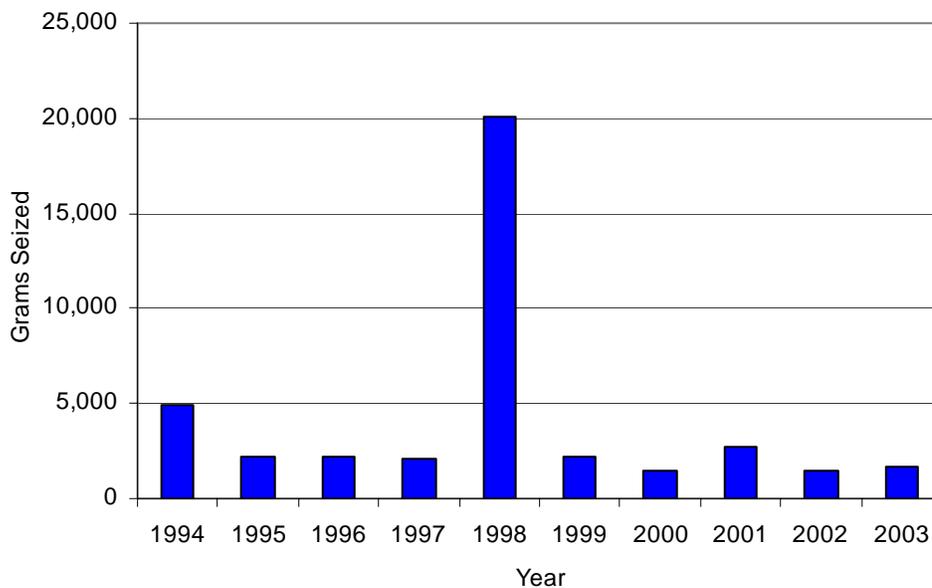
Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of the illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies in Illinois, they are submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois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

### *Cannabis Seized in Macoupin County*

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Macoupin County and in most Illinois jurisdictions. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of grams of cannabis seized in Macoupin County remained relatively stable except for 1998 when 20,059 grams of cannabis were seized. During the time period analyzed, the quantity of cannabis seized in Macoupin County decreased 66 percent, from 4,939 grams to 1,658 grams (Figure 6).

**Figure 6**

### **Cannabis Seized in Macoupin County**



Source: Illinois State Police

During the period between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other urban counties decreased 61 percent, from 1,306,827 grams to 512,976 grams. In 2003, Macoupin County had a cannabis seizure rate of 3,380 grams per 100,000 population, 83 percent lower than the rate of 19,564 grams per 100,000 population in the other urban counties.

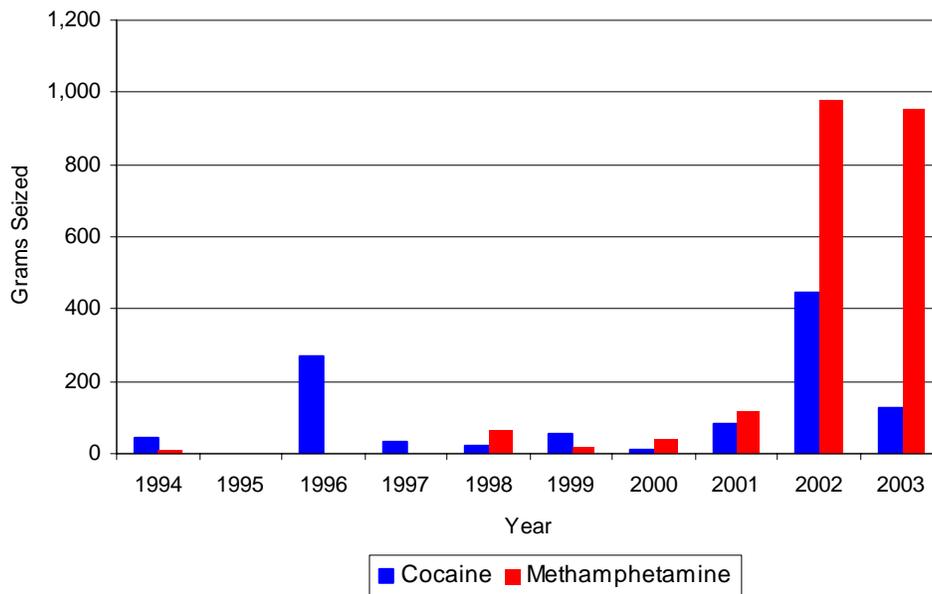
### *Cocaine and Methamphetamine Seized in Macoupin County*

During the past decade, it is clear that methamphetamine “activity” in the state has increased drastically and has become a significant drug problem in many jurisdictions. Further, the extent to which law enforcement agencies are encountering methamphetamine has also dispersed across a large area of the state, with most of this being fueled by activities taking place in Illinois’ rural jurisdictions.

The quantity of methamphetamine and cocaine, including both powder and crack cocaine, seized in Macoupin County increased between 1994 and 2003. Methamphetamine seizures in Macoupin County increased dramatically, from nine grams in 1994 to 950 grams in 2003. The quantity of cocaine seized in Macoupin County increased from 46 grams in 1994 to 125 grams in 2003. Similar to most other counties, crack cocaine accounted for a relatively small portion of all cocaine seized in Macoupin County, just 9 percent between 1994 and 2003 (Figure 7).

**Figure 7**

### **Cocaine\* and Methamphetamine Seized in Macoupin County**



Source: Illinois State Police  
\*Includes both powder and crack cocaine.

The quantity of methamphetamine seized in the other urban counties increased dramatically during the period analyzed, while the quantity of cocaine seized decreased. Between 1994 and 2003, the amount of cocaine seized decreased 29 percent in the other urban counties, from 59,806 grams to 42,739 grams, while the quantity of methamphetamine seized increased from 611 grams to 7,136 grams. Between 1994 and 2003, crack cocaine comprised 8 percent of total cocaine seizures. In 2003, 254 grams of cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in Macoupin County, 84 percent lower than the 1,630 grams of cocaine per 100,000 population seized in the other urban counties. On the other hand, the rate of 1,936 grams of methamphetamine seized per 100,000 population in Macoupin County was dramatically higher than the rate of 272 grams per 100,000 population seized in the other urban counties in 2003.

### **III. Adult and Juvenile Court Activity in Macoupin 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 Macoupin County and the other urban counties.

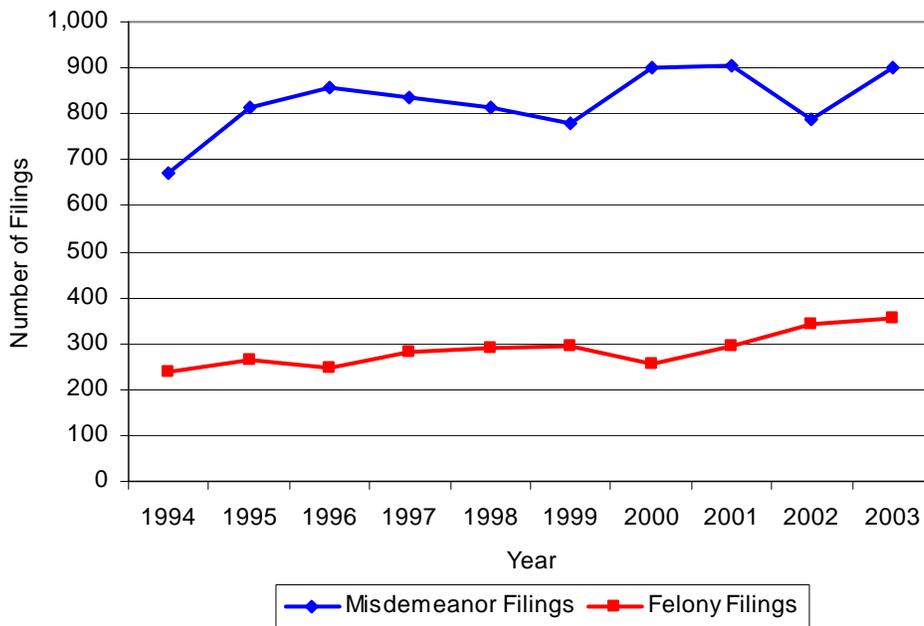
#### *Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Macoupin County*

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 9 percent of all filings in Macoupin County's courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Macoupin County increased 48 percent, from 239 to 353 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings increased 35 percent, from 670 in 1994 to 902 in 2003.

**Figure 8**

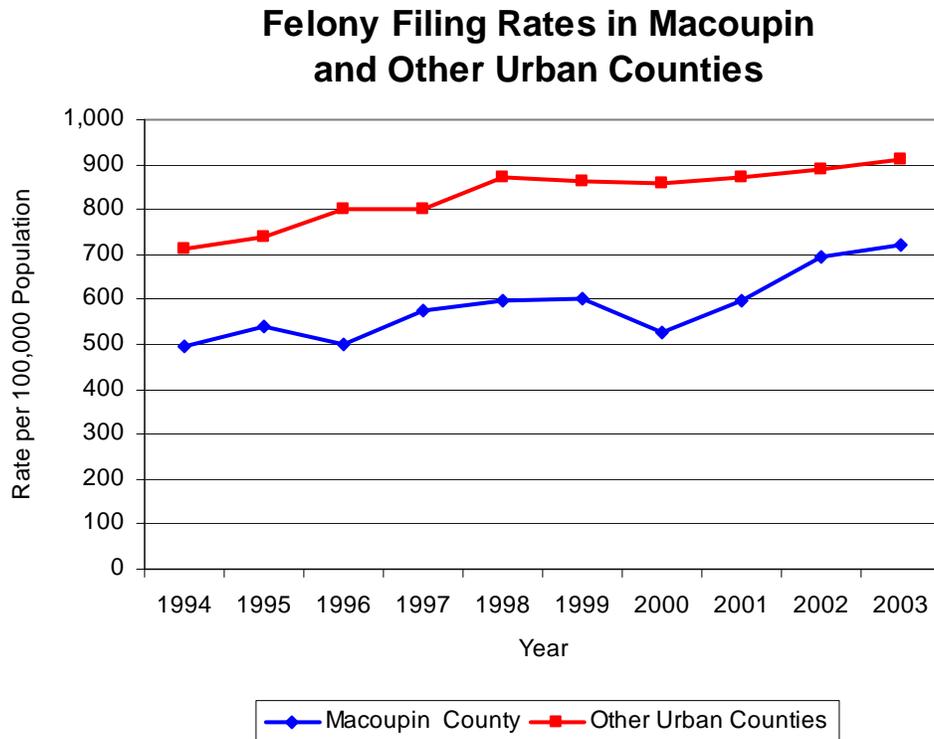
**Felony and Misdemeanor Filings  
in Macoupin County**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Macoupin County increased 46 percent, from 494 to 720 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). The felony-filing rate in the other urban counties increased 28 percent during this period, from 712 to 909 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Macoupin County was 21 percent lower than the rate in the other urban counties.

**Figure 9**



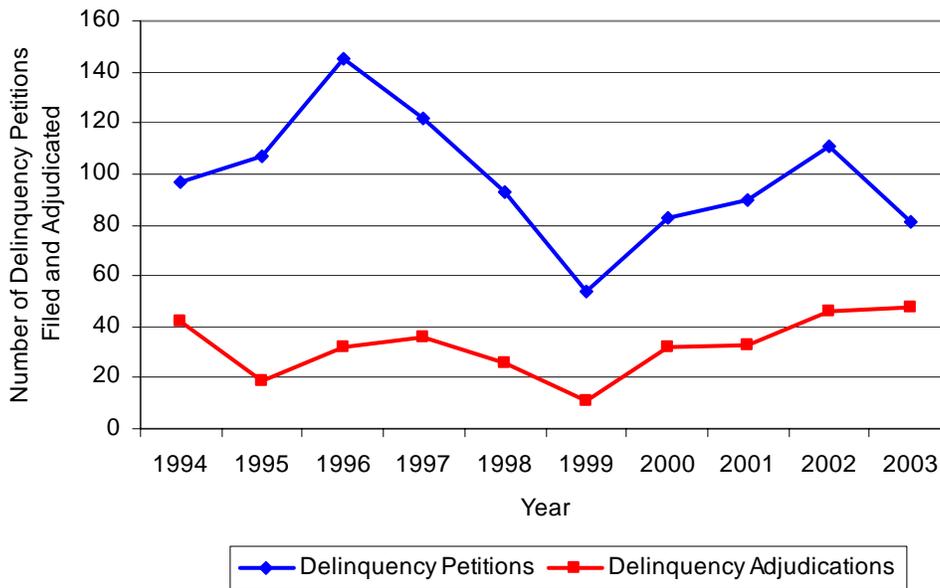
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

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 Macoupin County decreased 16 percent, from 97 in 1994 to 81 in 2003 (Figure 10). In 2003, 59 percent of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent. Between 1994 and 2003, delinquency adjudications increased 14 percent, from 42 to 48. The majority of cases not resulting in an adjudication were continued under supervision.

**Figure 10**

**Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Macoupin County**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

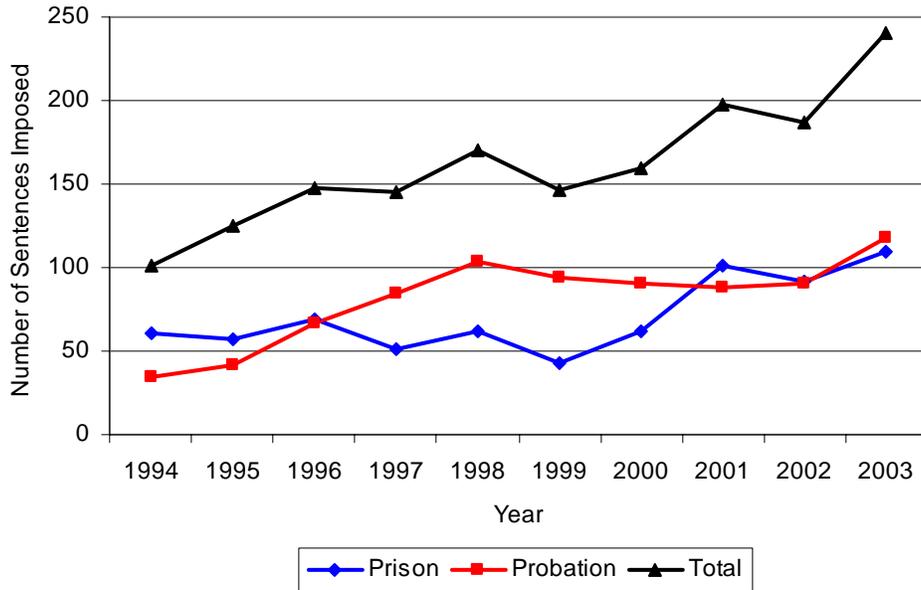
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Macoupin County decreased 16 percent, from 1,849 to 1,558 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other urban counties decreased 7 percent, from 1,883 to 1,747 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Macoupin County was 11 percent lower 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 Macoupin County more than doubled, from 101 to 240 (Figure 11). The number of convicted felons sentenced to prison during this period increased 80 percent, from 61 to 110, while the number of felony probation sentences more than tripled, from 35 in 1994 to 118 in 2003. As a result, felony probation sentences increased as a proportion of total sentences, increasing from 35 percent in 1994 to 49 percent in 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased, decreasing from 60 percent in 1994 to 46 percent in 2003. In 2003, 5 percent of convicted felons in Macoupin County were sentenced to something other than prison or probation.

**Figure 11**

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



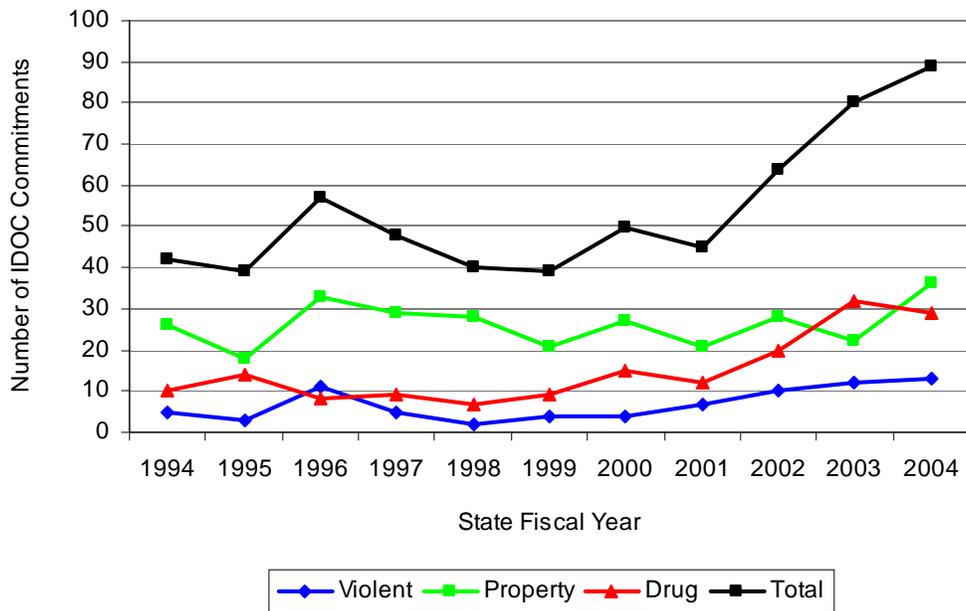
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

## Adult Prison Commitments from Macoupin County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1994 and 2004, the number of commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Macoupin County more than doubled, from 42 to 89 (Figure 12). During this period, the number of commitments for violent, drug, and property offenses increased. The number of violent offender commitments increased from five in SFY 1994 to 13 in SFY 2004, while the number of property offender commitments increased from 26 to 36. The number of drug offenders admitted nearly tripled, from ten to 29. The number of drug offenders admitted nearly tripled, from ten to 29.

Figure 12

### New Court Commitments from Macoupin County, by Offense Type



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

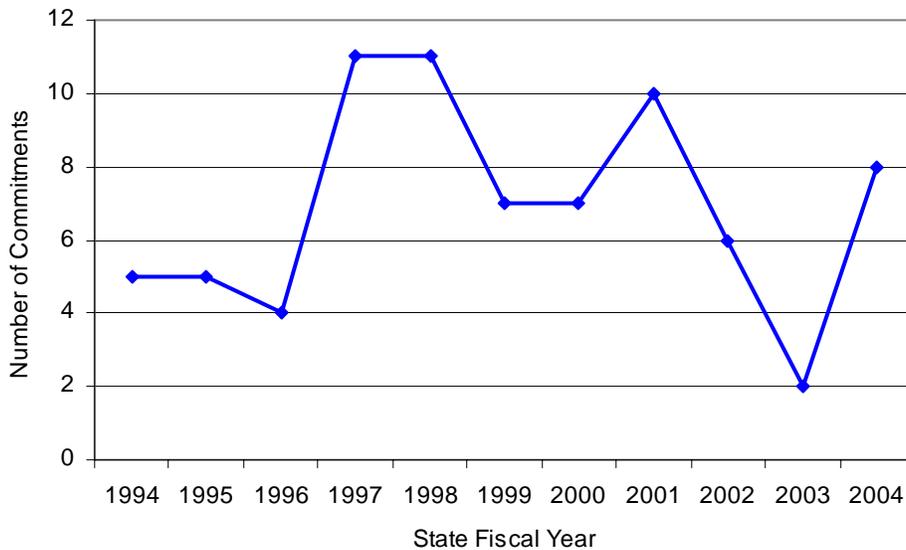
In SFY 2004, violent offenders accounted for 15 percent of all commitments from Macoupin County, compared to 12 percent in SFY 1994. The proportion of property offenders decreased from 62 percent in SFY 1994 to 40 percent in SFY 2004, while drug offenders increased from 24 percent to 33 percent of all commitments from Macoupin County.

## Juvenile Court Commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections

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

Figure 13

### Juvenile Court Commitments to the IDOC Juvenile Division from Macoupin County



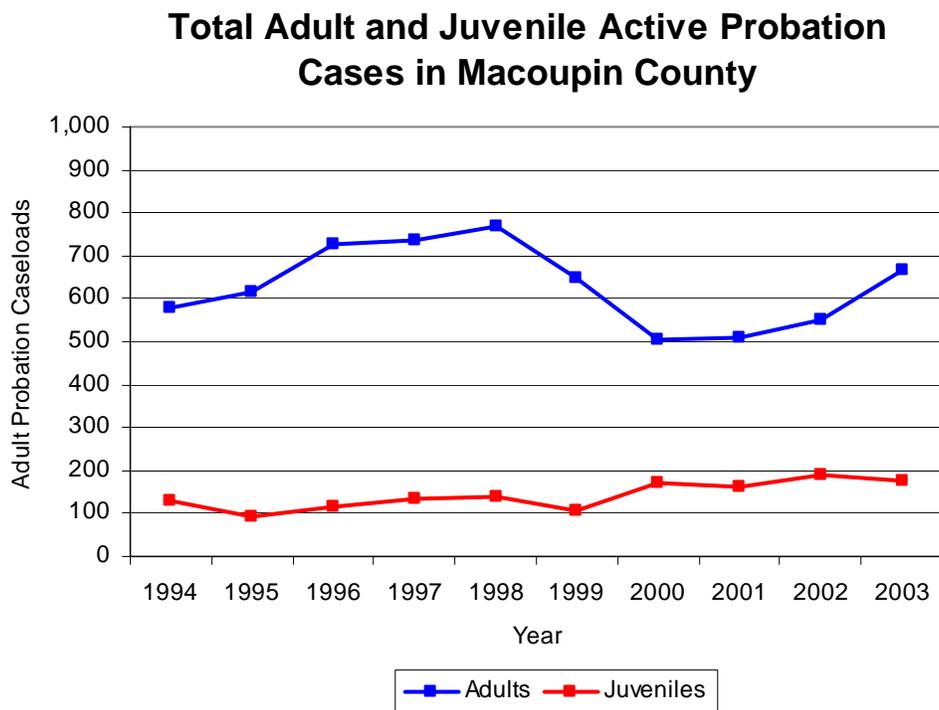
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In SFY 2004, the rate of 174 commitments per 100,000 juveniles from Macoupin County to the IDOC's Juvenile Division was 42 percent lower than the rate of 298 commitments per 100,000 juveniles in the other urban counties.

## Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Macoupin County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Macoupin County increased 15 percent, from 579 to 665 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 36 percent of Macoupin County's active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Macoupin County Juvenile Probation Department increased 35 percent, from 131 in 1994 to 177 in 2003. 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 36 percent.

Figure 14



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate per 100,000 population in Macoupin County increased 13 percent between 1994 and 2003, from 1,196 to 1,356 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 24 percent in the other urban counties, from 644 to 800 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Macoupin County was 69 percent higher than in the other urban counties.

#### IV. Jail Populations in Macoupin County

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

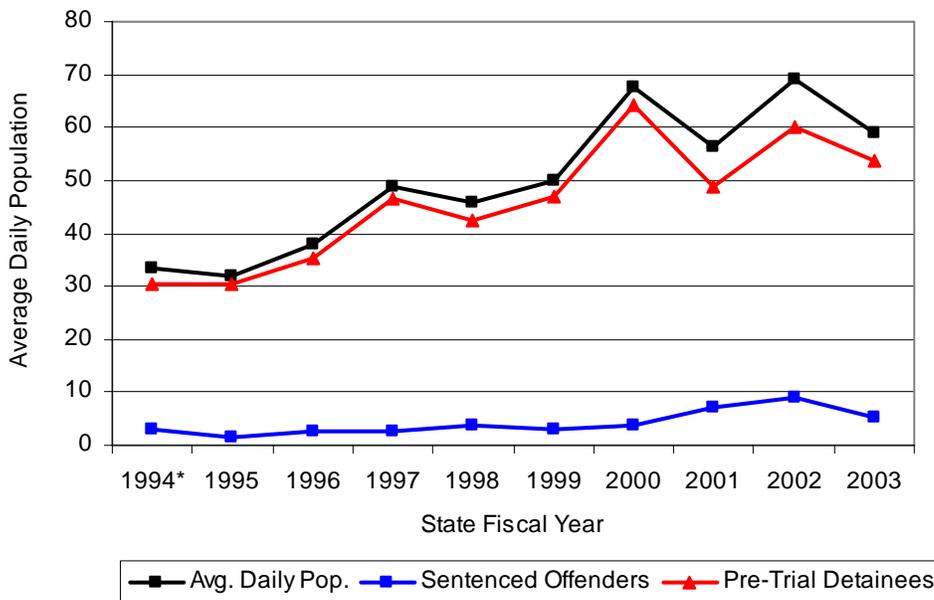
##### *Average Daily Population of the Macoupin County Jail*

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

Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, the average daily population of the Macoupin County Jail increased 78 percent, from 33 to 59 inmates (Figure 15). During this period, pretrial detainees (those individuals who have been arrested for a crime and are awaiting trial) accounted for an unchanged percentage of the average daily population, 91 percent in both SFYs 1994 and 2003. Sentenced offenders (those offenders who have been convicted and sentenced to the county jail) also accounted for an unchanged percentage of the average daily population, remaining at 9 percent in both SFYs 1994 and 2003.

**Figure 15**

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



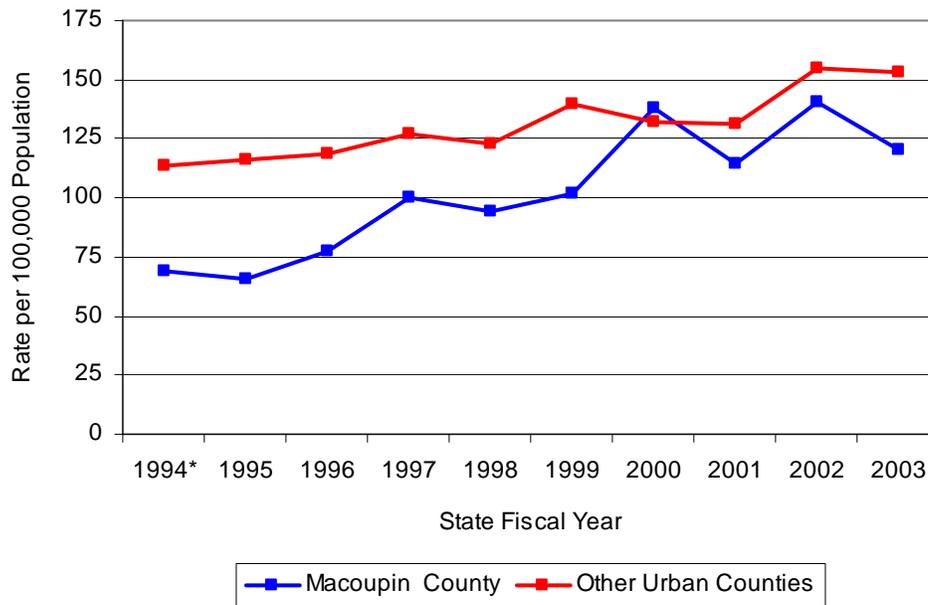
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

\* Information estimated by ICJIA

Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, the average daily jail population rate in Macoupin County increased 75 percent, from 69 to 120 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 114 to 153 per 100,000 population. In SFY 2003, the Macoupin County Jail had an average daily jail population rate 21 percent lower than the rate in the other urban counties.

**Figure 16**

**Average Daily Jail Population Rates,  
Macoupin and Other Urban Counties**



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

\* Information estimated by ICJIA

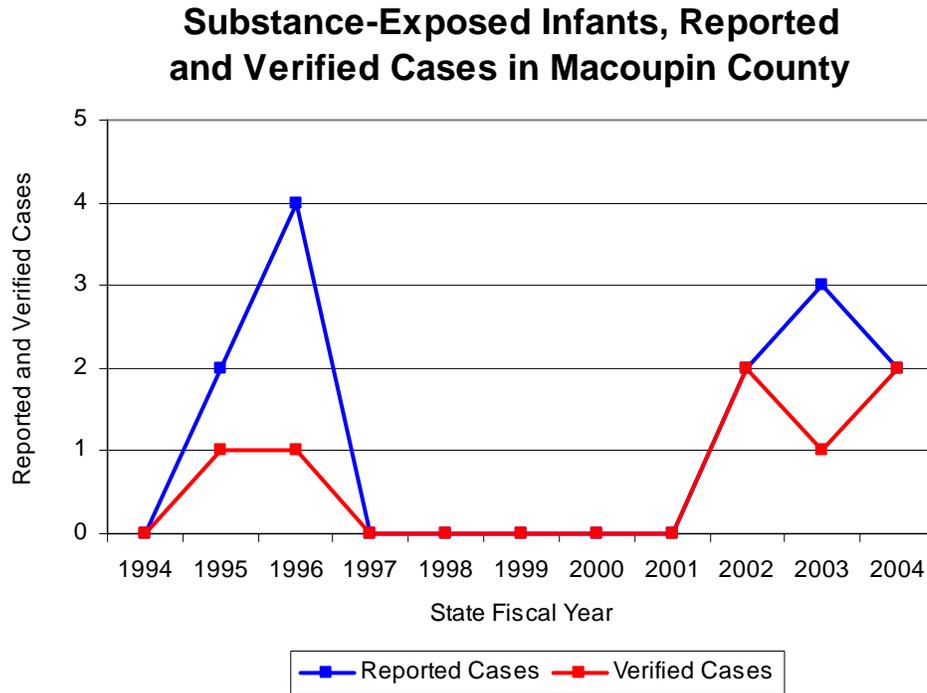
## V. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Macoupin County

### Substance-Exposed Infants in Macoupin County

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

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, there were 13 cases of substance-exposed infants reported in Macoupin County, seven of which were verified (Figure 17).

Figure 17



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other urban counties decreased 41 percent, from 364 to 213, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants decreased 43 percent, from 342 to 194.

## **Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in Macoupin County**

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

---

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

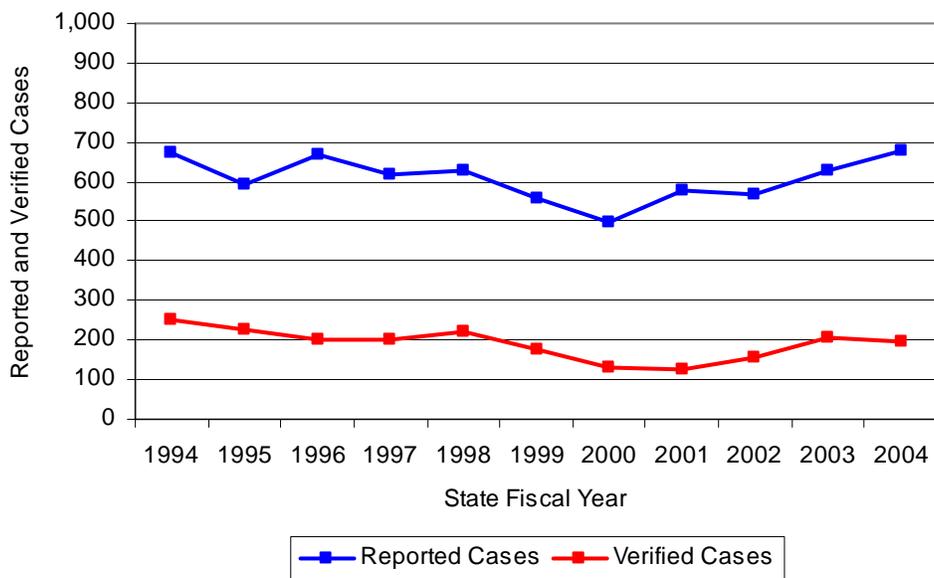
<sup>2</sup> Kelly, B., Thornberry, T. and Smith, C. 1997. "In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment." *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in Macoupin County increased 1 percent, from 671 to 680 (Figure 18). During that same period, 2,091 cases, or 31 percent of all cases reported were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Macoupin County decreased 22 percent between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 250 to 195.

**Figure 18**

**Reported and Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect in Macoupin County**

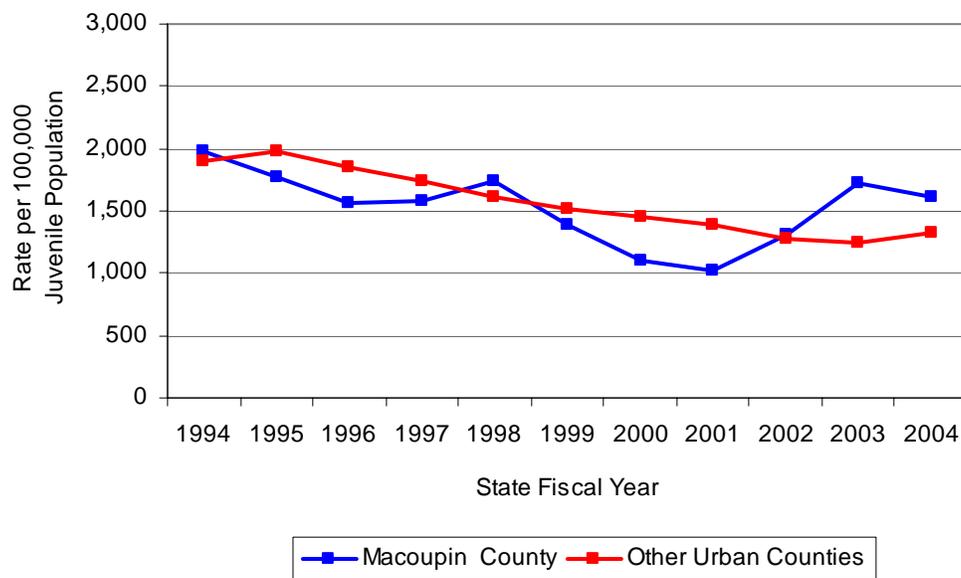


Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Macoupin County decreased 18 percent, from 1,977 to 1,616 per 100,000 juveniles (Figure 19). During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 30 percent in the other urban counties, from 1,891 to 1,331 per 100,000 juveniles. In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Macoupin County was 21 percent higher than in the other urban counties.

**Figure 19**

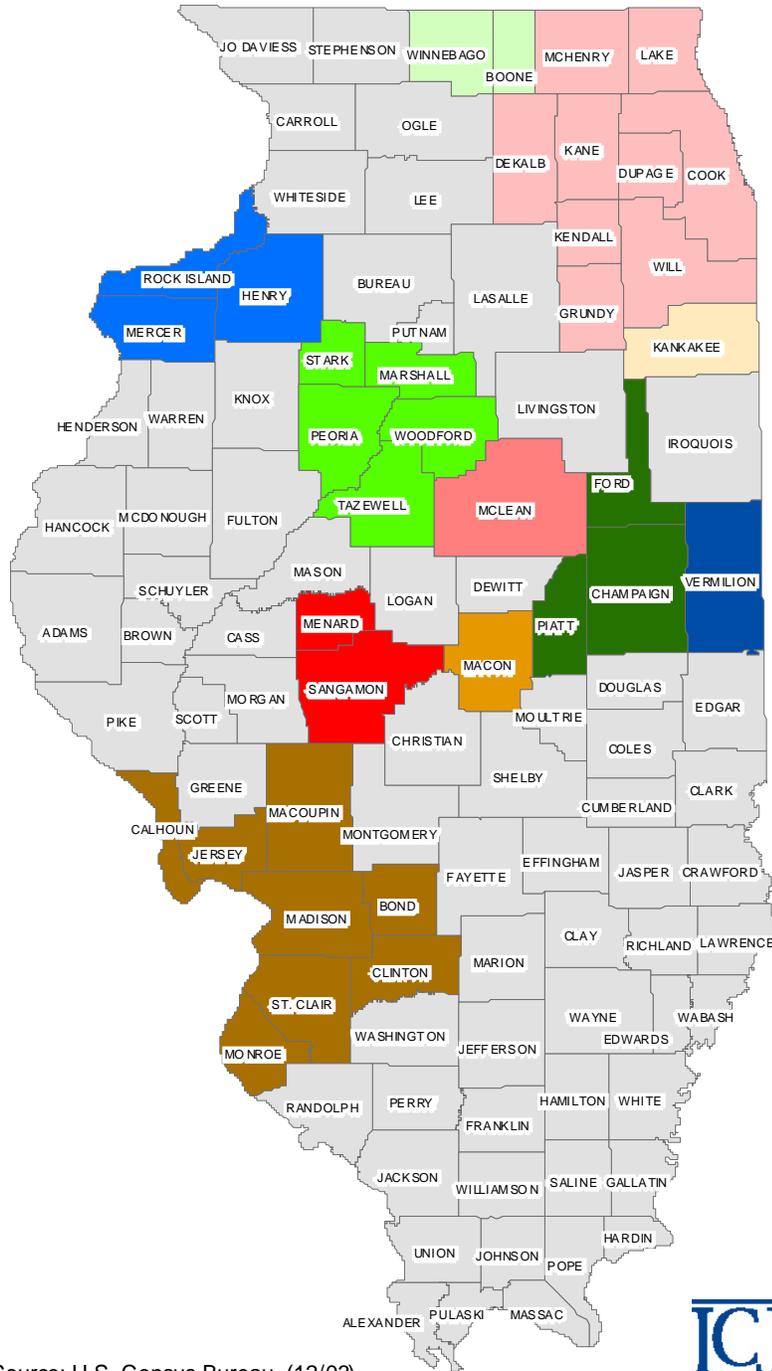
**Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Macoupin and Other Urban Counties**



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

**VI. Appendix I (Map of Illinois Counties within a Metropolitan Statistical Area)**

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



## 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.





**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](http://www.icjia.state.il.us)



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