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**December
2004**

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



A Profile of the Piatt 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.

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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

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FOREWORD

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

Since 1989, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has received funds under the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to document the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response to these offenses. As a result of these efforts, the Authority has amassed a large amount of data measuring the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the impact these crimes have had on the criminal justice system. To put this information into the hands of Illinois' criminal justice policymakers in a useful summary format, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has developed profiles of the criminal justice system for each county in Illinois. In 1994, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority produced a series of reports detailing criminal justice system activity levels for each of Illinois' 102 counties. As a result of the positive response by local criminal justice officials, 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

Piatt County, located in central Illinois, covers an area of 440 square miles and had a 2003 population of 16,426, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Piatt County was the 64th largest county in Illinois geographically, but 32nd smallest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Piatt County had the 33rd lowest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Piatt 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 25). 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, Piatt County is one of Illinois' 30 urban counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Piatt 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 as the format for all the rates.

II. Law Enforcement Activities in Piatt 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.

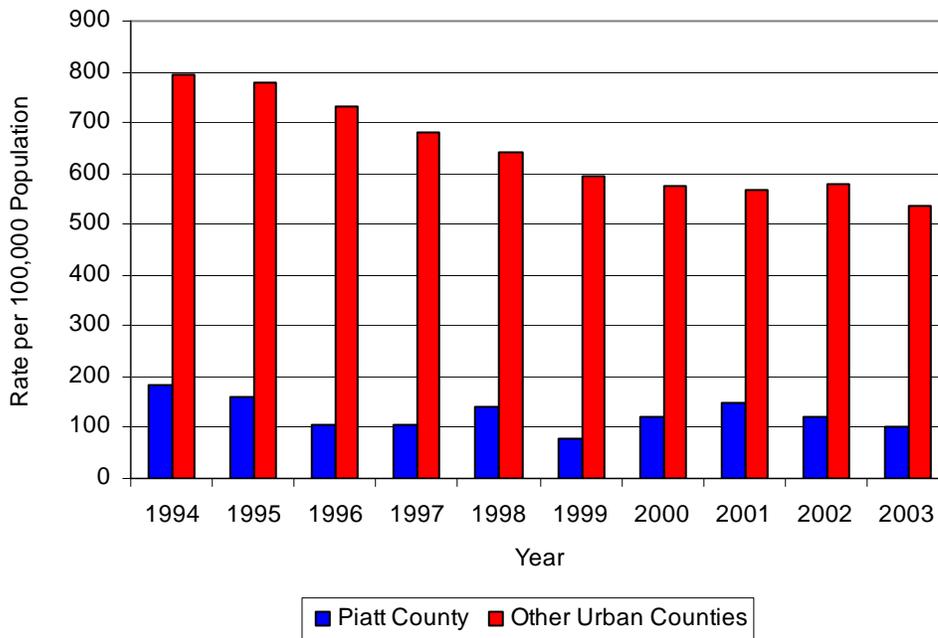
Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Piatt County

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police decreased 41 percent in Piatt County between 1994 and 2003, from 29 to 17. While in previous years, and in most other counties, aggravated assault offenses accounted for the majority of violent Index offenses, in 2003, aggravated assault offenses accounted for 82 percent of the violent Index offenses reported in Piatt County.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Piatt County decreased 43 percent, from 182 to 103 offenses per 100,000 population. During that same period, the violent Index offense rate in the other urban counties decreased 33 percent, from 796 to 536 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). The 2003 violent Index offense rate in Piatt County was 81 percent lower than the rate in the other urban counties.

Figure 1

Total Violent Index Offense Rates in Piatt and Other Urban Counties



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

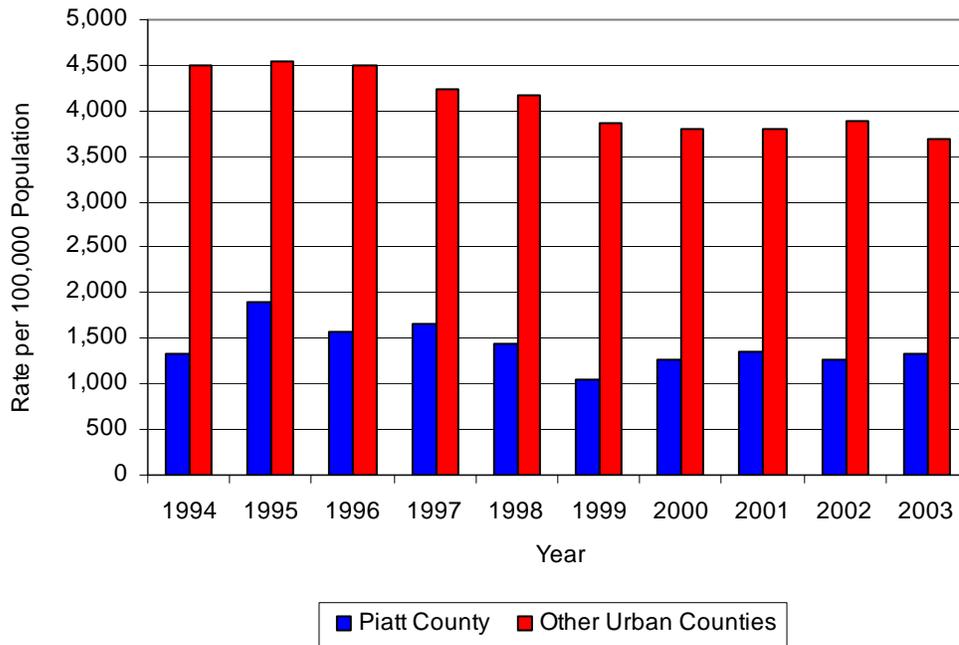
Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Piatt County

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Piatt County increased 3 percent, from 213 to 220. Thefts accounted for 71 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Piatt County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in Piatt County remained unchanged at 1,339 offenses per 100,000 population. On the other hand, the property Index offense rate in the other urban counties decreased 18 percent, from 4,507 to 3,690 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 2). Piatt County's 2003 property Index offense rate was 64 percent lower than the rate in the other urban counties.

Figure 2

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



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

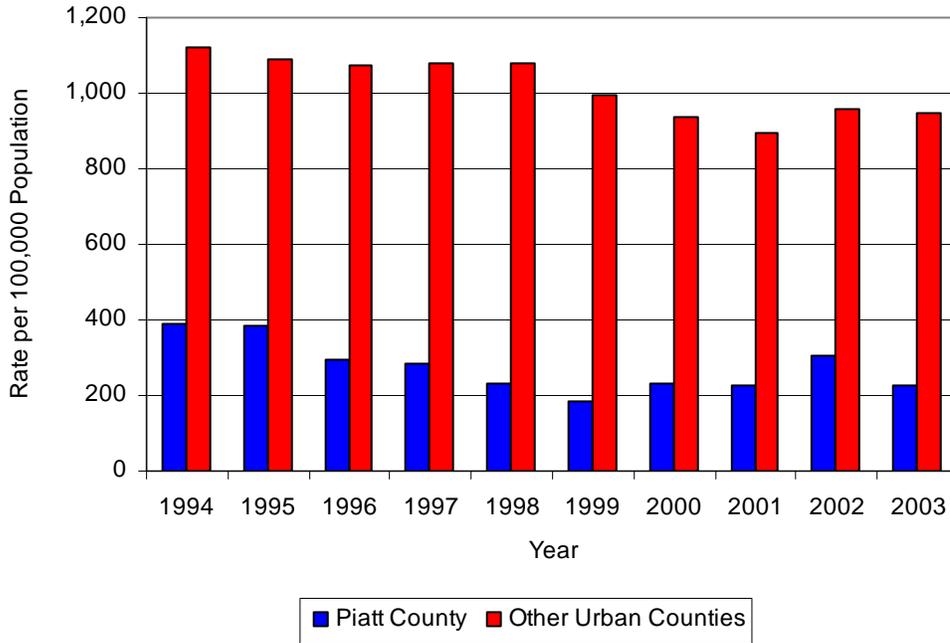
Index Arrests by Piatt County Law Enforcement Agencies

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Piatt County decreased 40 percent, from 62 to 37. The majority of Index arrests were for property Index offenses. Of the 37 Index arrests made in Piatt County during 2003, 27 percent were for violent Index crimes and 73 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in Piatt County during 2003. Arrests for aggravated assault accounted for nine of the ten arrests for violent Index offenses in Piatt County in 2003, while thefts accounted for 56 percent of all property Index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Piatt County decreased 42 percent, from 390 to 225 arrests per 100,000 population. During the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other urban counties decreased 16 percent, from 1,123 to 946 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). In 2003, Piatt County's Index arrest rate was 76 percent lower than the rate in the other urban counties.

Figure 3

Index Arrest Rates in Piatt and Other Urban Counties



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

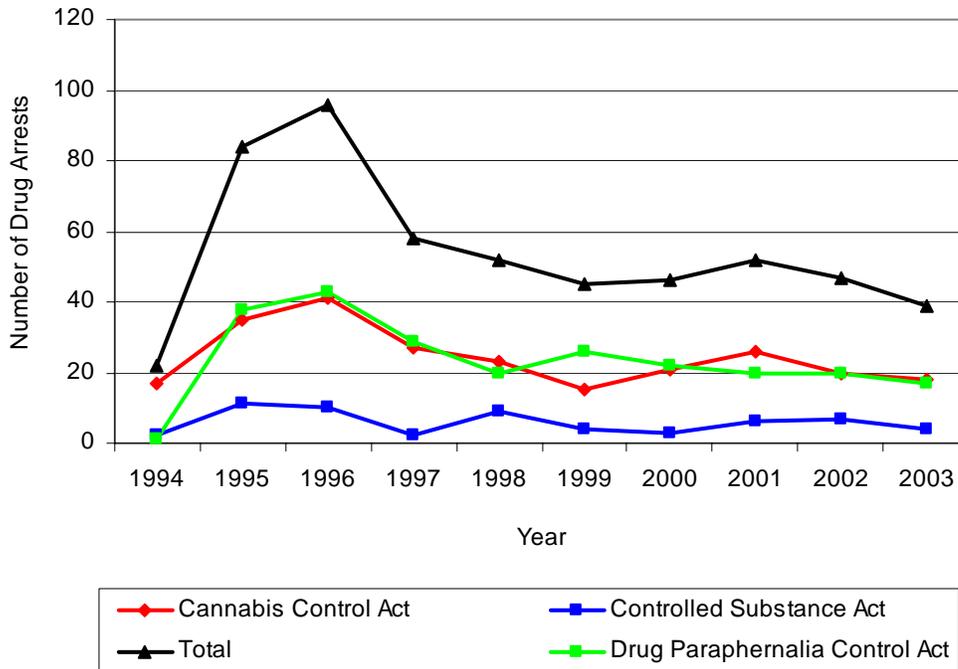
Drug Offense Arrests in Piatt County

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 77 percent in Piatt County, from 22 to 39 (Figure 4). Similar to other counties, total drug arrests in Piatt County remained relatively stable between 1983 and 1992, before jumping to a period high of 96 in 1996, and then decreasing nearly annually thereafter. Drug Paraphernalia Control Act violations accounted for the majority of the increase in total drug arrests, increasing from one arrest in 1994 to 17 in 2003, or in other words, 45 percent of all drugs 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 Piatt County have 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 Piatt County increased slightly, from 17 to 18, while the number of arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act increased from two to four, during the same period (Figure 4).

Figure 4

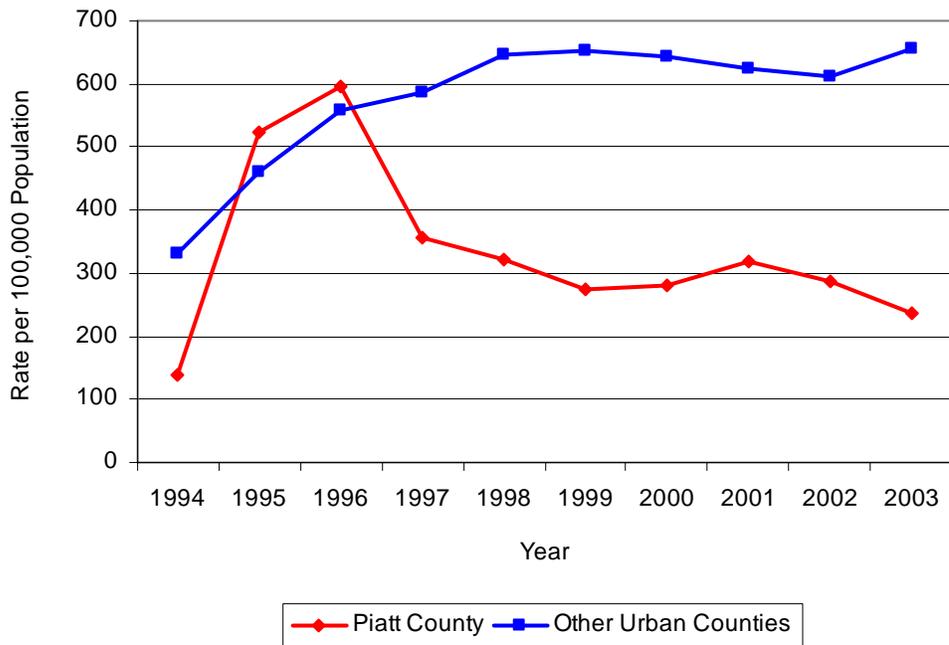
Drug Arrests in Piatt County



Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Piatt County increased 72 percent, from 138 to 277 per 100,000 population. The total drug arrest rate in the other urban counties nearly doubled during the same period, from 370 to 657 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Piatt County was 64 percent lower than the rate in the other urban counties.

Figure 5
Drug Arrest Rates in Piatt
and Other Urban Counties



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

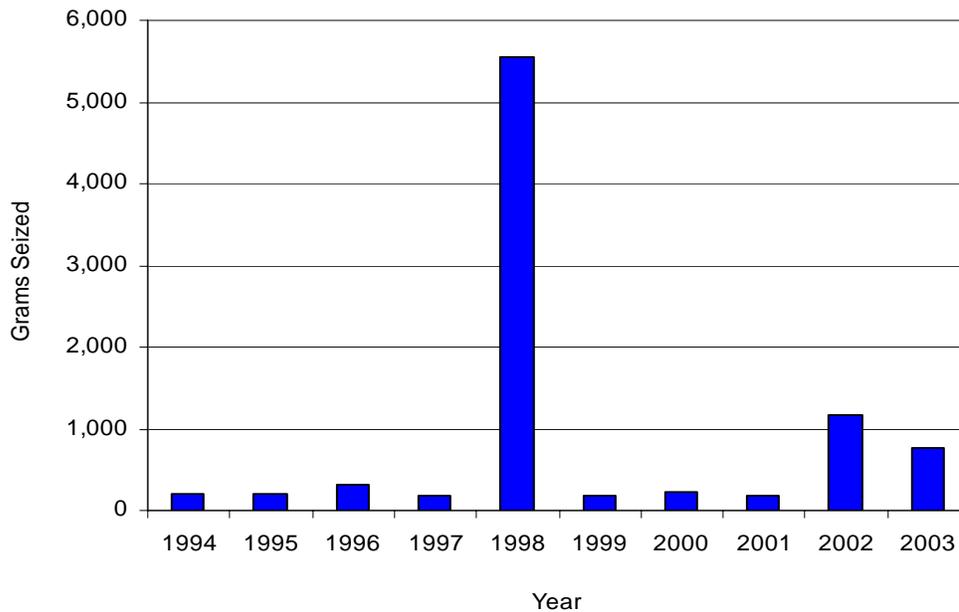
Drugs Seized in Piatt County

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 Piatt County.

Cannabis Seized in Piatt County

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Piatt County and in most Illinois jurisdictions. Although there were large variations in the number of grams of cannabis seized between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in Piatt County nearly quadrupled, from 195 grams to 774 grams, while reaching a period high of 5,546 grams seized in 1998 (Figure 6).

Figure 6
Cannabis Seized in Piatt County



Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other urban counties decreased 61 percent, from 1,311,572 grams to 513,859 grams. In 2003, Piatt County had a cannabis seizure rate of 4,714 grams per 100,000 population, 76 percent lower than the rate of 19,356 grams per 100,000 population in the other urban counties.

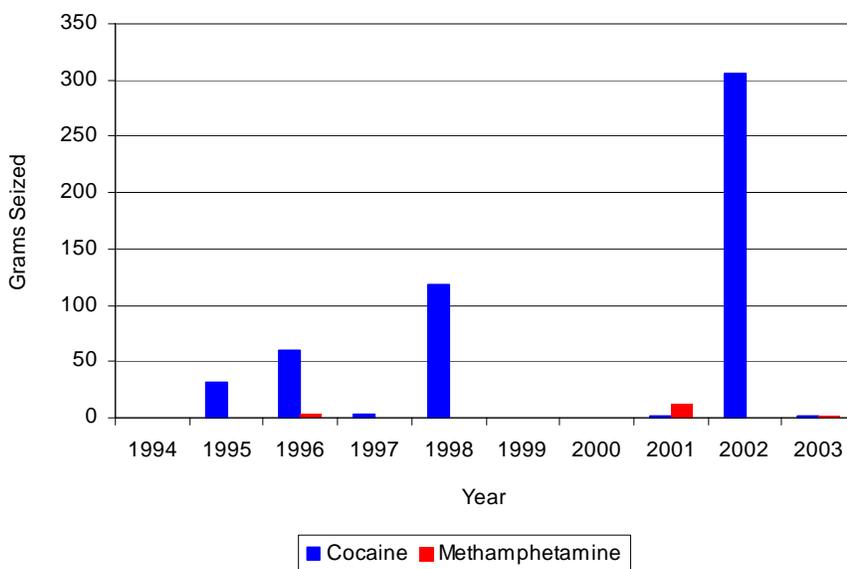
Cocaine and Methamphetamine Seized in Piatt County

During the past decade, it is clear that methamphetamine “activity” in the state has increased dramatically 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. Despite the increased trends in methamphetamine seizures, the quantity of methamphetamine has remained relatively low in Piatt County. Between 1994 and 2003, there was a total of 18 grams of methamphetamine seized in Piatt County.

The quantity of powder and crack cocaine seized in Piatt County was also limited between 1994 and 2003 (Figure 7). The quantity of powder and crack cocaine seized in Piatt County increased from zero grams in 1994 to two grams in 2003, while reaching a period high of 305 grams seized in 2002 (Figure 7).

Figure 7

Cocaine* and Methamphetamine Seized in Piatt County



Source: Illinois State Police
* includes powder and crack cocaine

The quantity of combined powder cocaine and crack cocaine seized in the other urban counties decreased 28 percent during the period analyzed, from 59,852 grams to 42,862 grams. Conversely, the quantity of methamphetamine seized in the other urban counties increased more than 12-fold, from 620 grams in 1994 to 8,083 grams in 2003. In 2003, 12 grams of cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in Piatt County, compared to a rate of 1,615 grams of cocaine per 100,000 population seized in the other urban counties. In 2003, Piatt County had a methamphetamine seizure rate of 13 grams per 100,000 population, compared to a rate of 304 grams of methamphetamine seized per 100,000 population in the other urban counties.

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

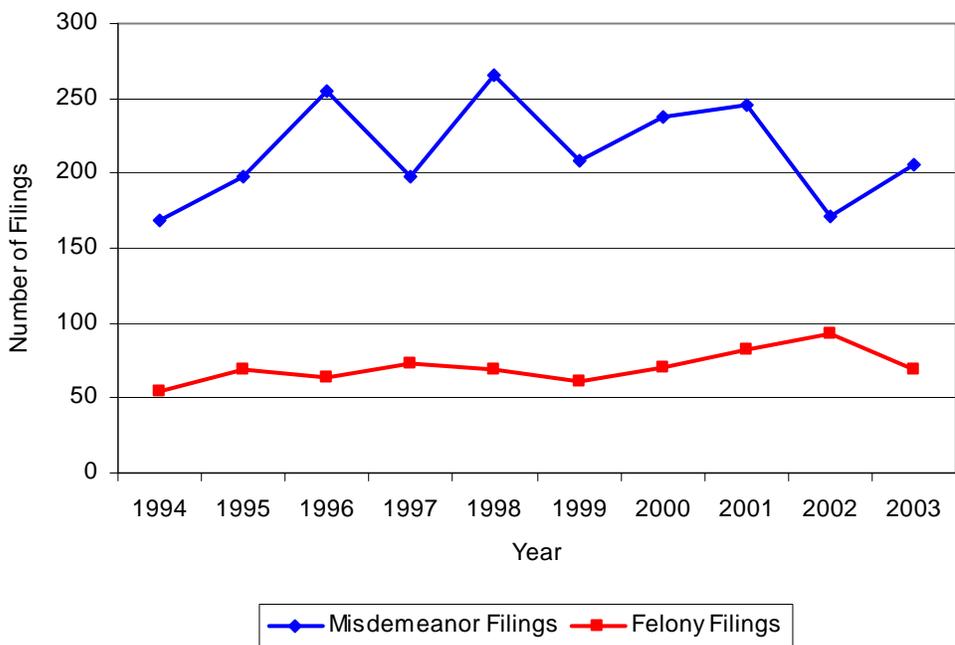
Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Piatt County

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 7 percent of all filings in Piatt County’s courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Piatt County increased 25 percent, from 55 to 69 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings increased 23 percent, from 168 in 1994 to 206 in 2003. In 2003, misdemeanor filings have out-numbered felony filings by nearly three to one.

Figure 8

Felony and Misdemeanor Filings in Piatt County

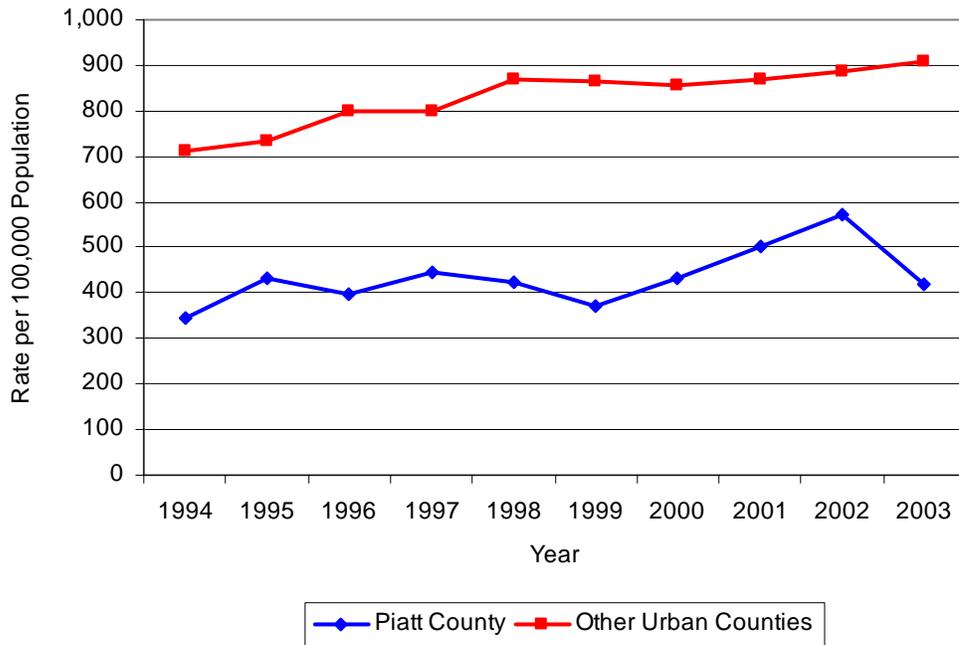


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Piatt County increased 21 percent, from 346 to 420 cases per 100,000 population. Similarly, the felony-filing rate in the other urban counties increased 28 percent during this period, from 710 to 909 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Piatt County was 54 percent lower than the rate in the other urban counties.

Figure 9

Felony Filing Rates in Piatt and Other Urban Counties



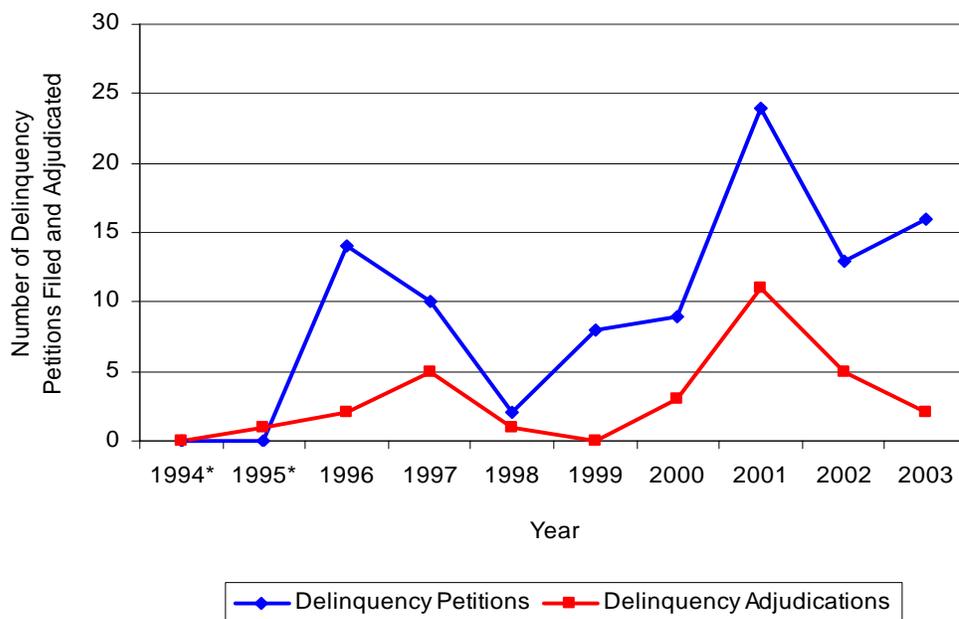
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

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 1996 and 2003, the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed in Piatt County increased slightly, from 14 to 16 (Figure 10). Between 1996 and 2003, delinquency adjudications remained unchanged at two. In 2003, 13 percent of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent. The majority of cases not resulting in an adjudication were continued under supervision.

Figure 10

Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Piatt County



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

* 1994-1995 petitions filed data not available

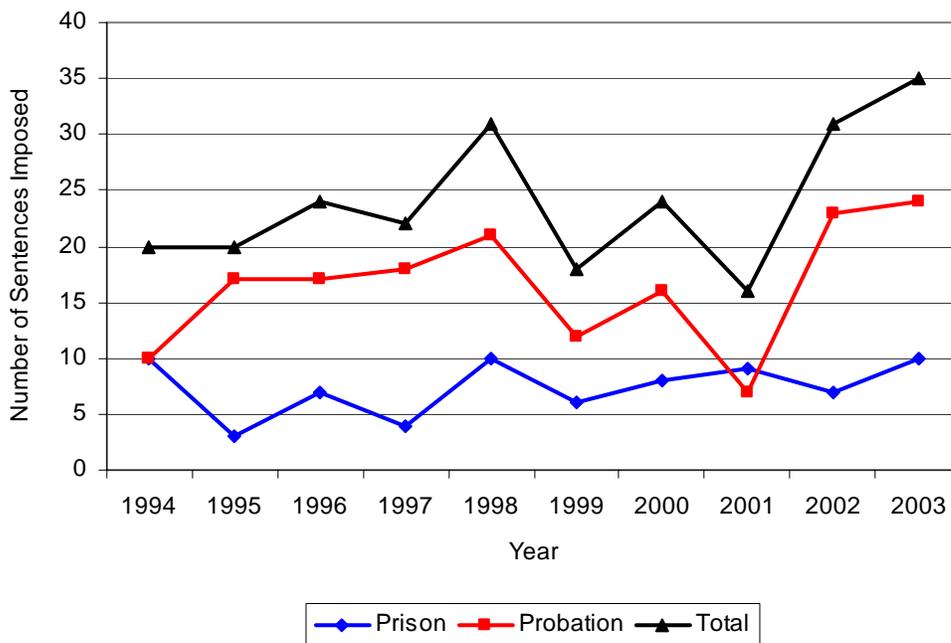
Between 1996 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Piatt County increased 16 percent, from 805 to 938 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other urban counties decreased 8 percent, from 1,901 to 1,748 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Piatt County was 46 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 Piatt County increased 75 percent, from 20 to 35 (Figure 11). The number of convicted felons sentenced to probation more than doubled during this period from ten to 24, while the number of felony prison sentences remained unchanged at ten in both 1994 and 2003. As a result, felony probation sentences increased as a proportion of total felony sentences, increasing from 50 percent in 1994 to 69 percent in 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased, decreasing from 50 percent to 29 percent. In 2003, nearly 3 percent of convicted felons were sentenced to something other than probation or prison.

Figure 11

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

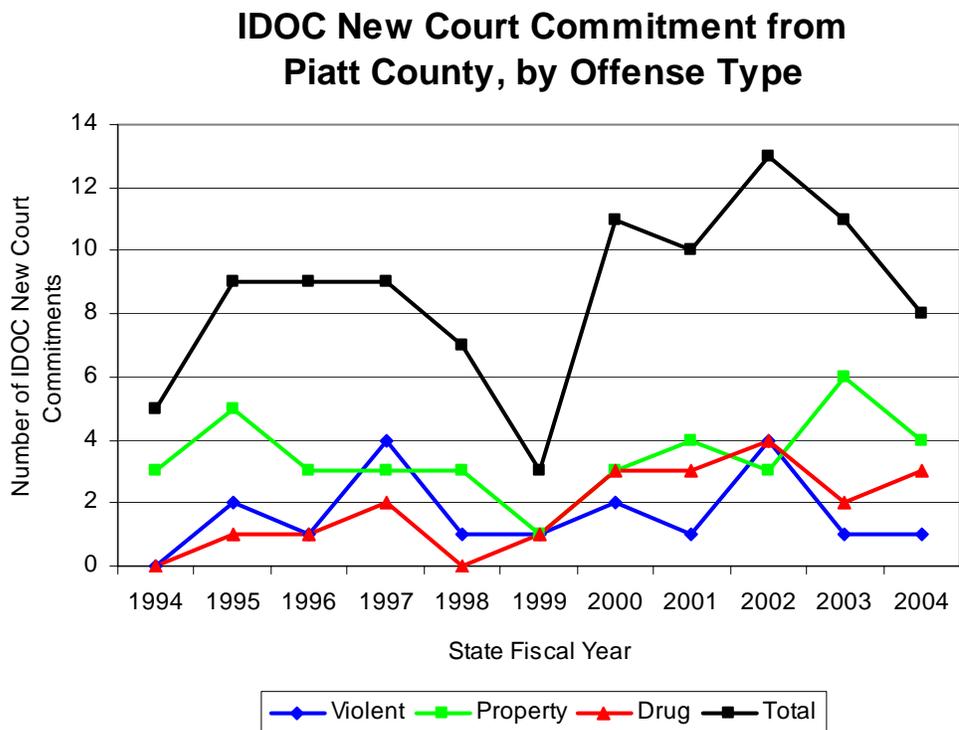


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adult Prison Admissions from Piatt County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1994 and 2004, the number of admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Piatt County increased slightly, from five to eight (Figure 12). During this period, the number of violent, property, and drug offender admissions increased from zero to one, three to four, and zero to three, respectively.

Figure 12



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

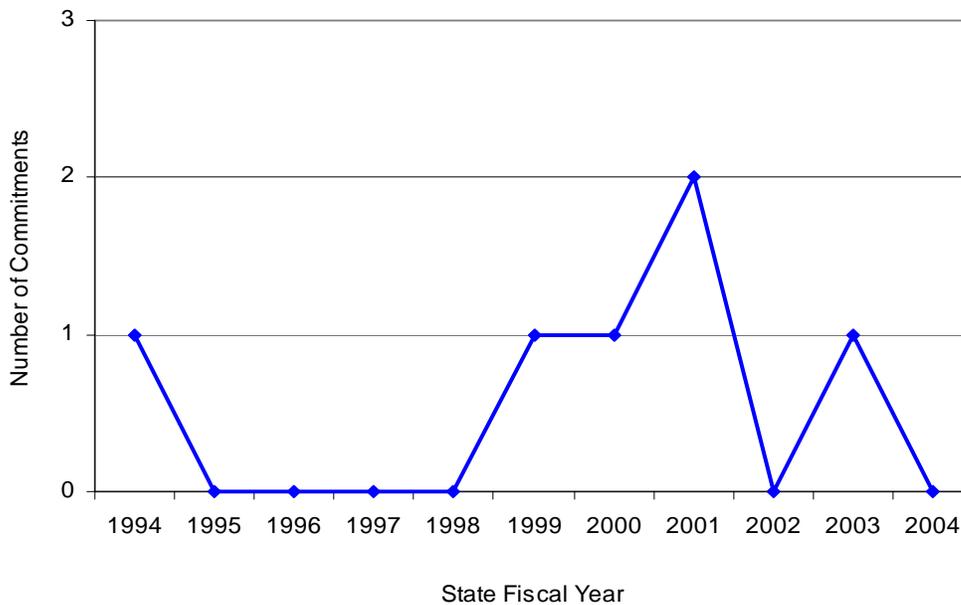
Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, property offenders accounted for decreased proportions of all admissions from Piatt County, decreasing from 60 percent to 50 percent. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, drug offenders increased from zero percent to 38 percent of all admissions from Piatt County, while violent offenders increased from zero percent to 13 percent of all admissions.

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, there were six new court commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Piatt County (Figure 13).

Figure 13

Juvenile Court Commitments to the IDOC Juvenile Division from Piatt County



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

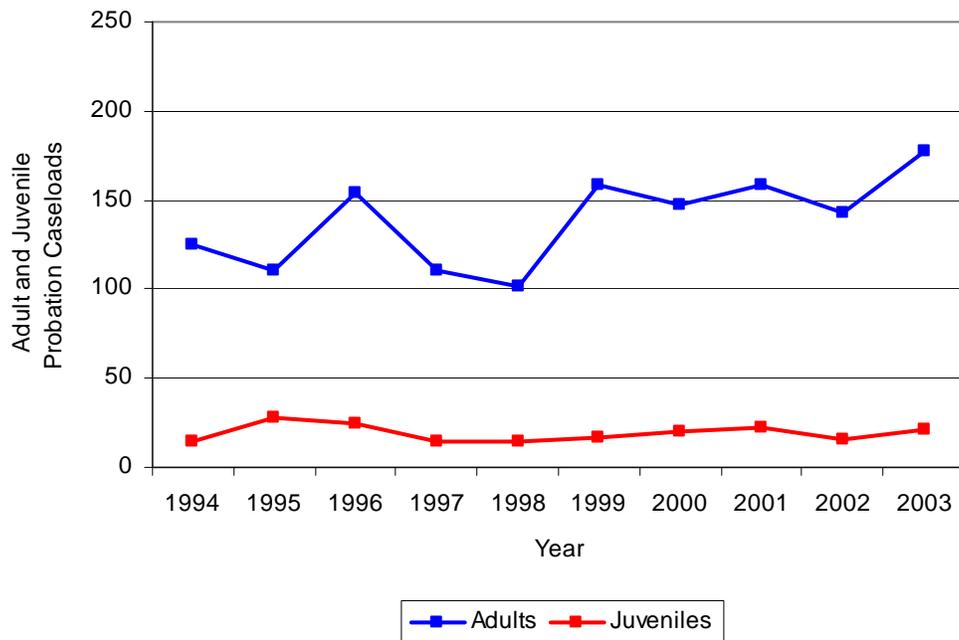
In SFY 2004, the juvenile commitment rate to the IDOC's Juvenile Division was 297 commitments per 100,000 juveniles for the other urban counties.

Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Piatt County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Piatt County increased 42 percent, from 125 to 177 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 15 percent of Piatt County's active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Piatt County Juvenile Probation Department increased 50 percent, from 14 to 21. By comparison, the number of active adult probation cases in the other urban counties increased 29 percent between 1994 and 2003, while the juvenile probation caseloads increased 36 percent.

Figure 14

Total Adult and Juvenile Active Probation Cases in Piatt County



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate per 100,000 population in Piatt County increased 37 percent between 1994 and 2003, from 786 to 1,078 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 24 percent in the other urban counties, from 654 to 809 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Piatt County was 33 percent higher than the rate in the other urban counties.

IV. Jail Populations in Piatt County

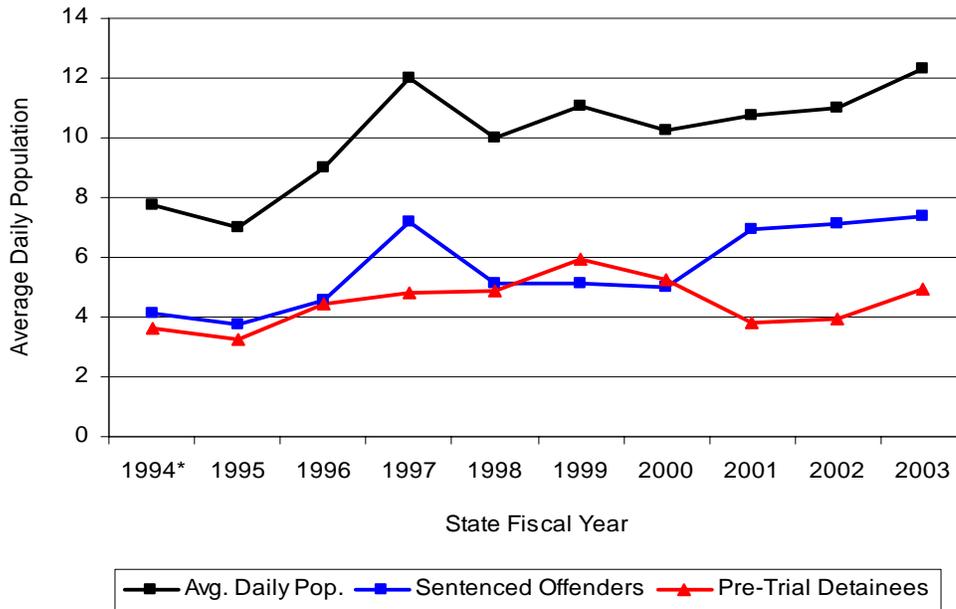
Jail data in Illinois are collected by the Illinois Department of Corrections' Bureau of Inspections and Audits. As with court data, data are not available detailing the specific offenses for which offenders were held in county jails. In addition, between SFYs 1992 and 1994, the IDOC did not collect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

The Piatt 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 Piatt County Jail increased from eight to 12 inmates. During this period, pretrial detainees (those individuals who have been arrested for a crime and are awaiting trial) accounted for a decreased percentage of the average daily population; decreasing from 47 percent in SFY 1994 to 40 percent in SFY 2003. Sentenced offenders (those offenders who have been convicted and sentenced to the county jail), on the other hand, accounted for an increased percentage, increasing from 53 percent in SFY 1994 to 60 percent in SFY 2003 (Figure 15).

Figure 15
Average Daily Population
of the Piatt County Jail

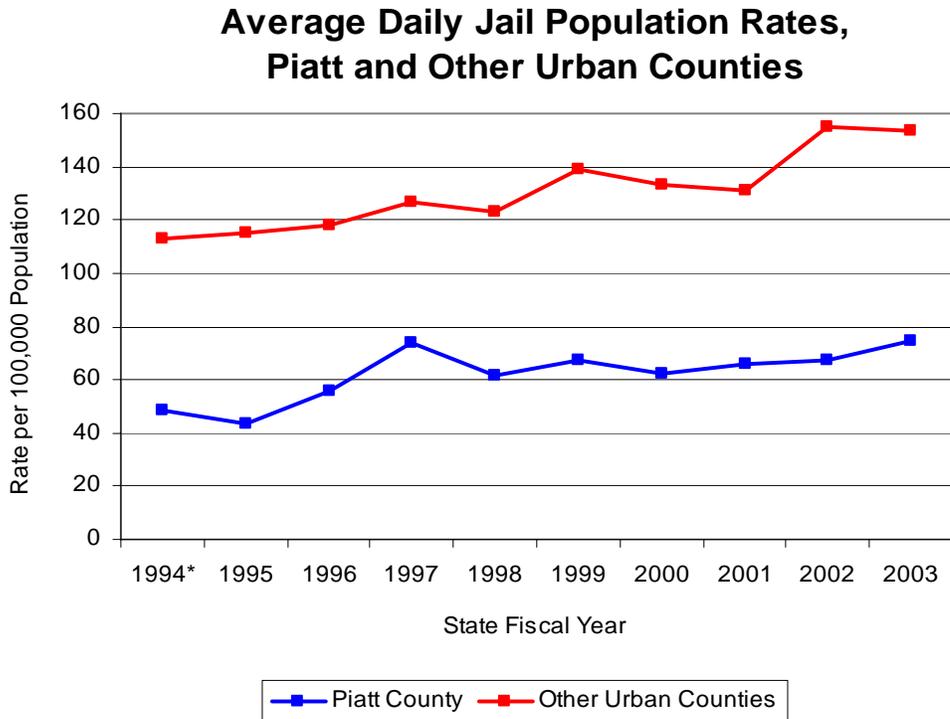


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

* Information estimated by ICJIA

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2003, the average daily jail population rate in Piatt County increased 54 percent, from 49 to 75 inmates per 100,000 population. During this same period, the average daily jail population rate in the other urban counties increased 35 percent, from 113 to 153 inmates per 100,000 population (Figure 16). In SFY 2003, the Piatt County Jail had an average daily jail population rate 51 percent lower 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 Piatt County

Substance-Exposed Infants in Piatt County

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

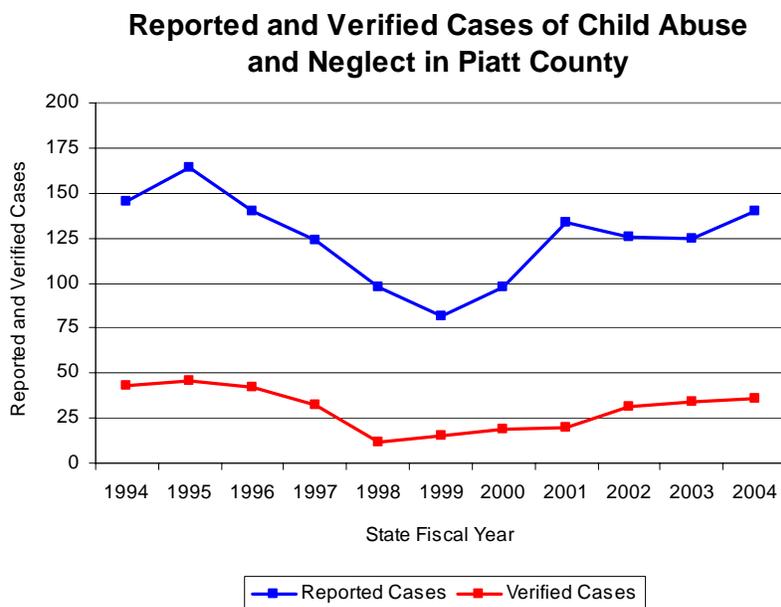
Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, there were two cases of substance-exposed infants reported in Piatt County; one of which was verified. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other urban counties decreased 41 percent, from 364 to 215, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants decreased 43 percent, from 342 to 196.

Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in Piatt 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 Piatt County decreased slightly, from 145 to 140 (Figure 17). During that same period, 330 cases, or 24 percent of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Piatt County decreased 16 percent between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 43 to 36.

Figure 17



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.

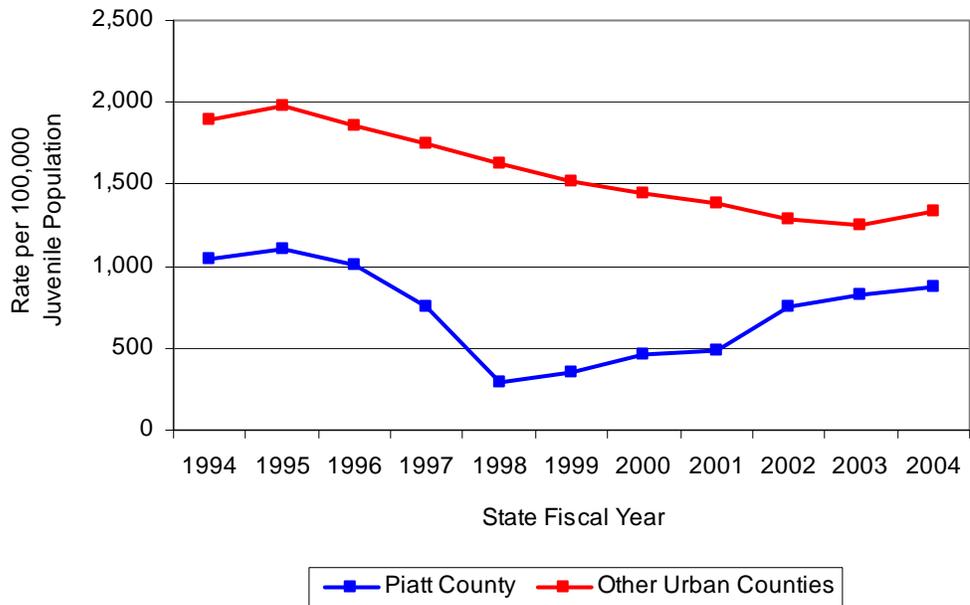
² Kelly, B., Thornberry, T. and Smith, C. 1997. “In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment.” *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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 Piatt County decreased from 1,047 to 875 per 100,000 juveniles, a 16 percent decrease. During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 29 percent in the other urban counties, from 1,898 to 1,339 per 100,000 juveniles (Figure 18). In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Piatt County was 35 percent lower than the rate in the other urban counties.

Figure 18

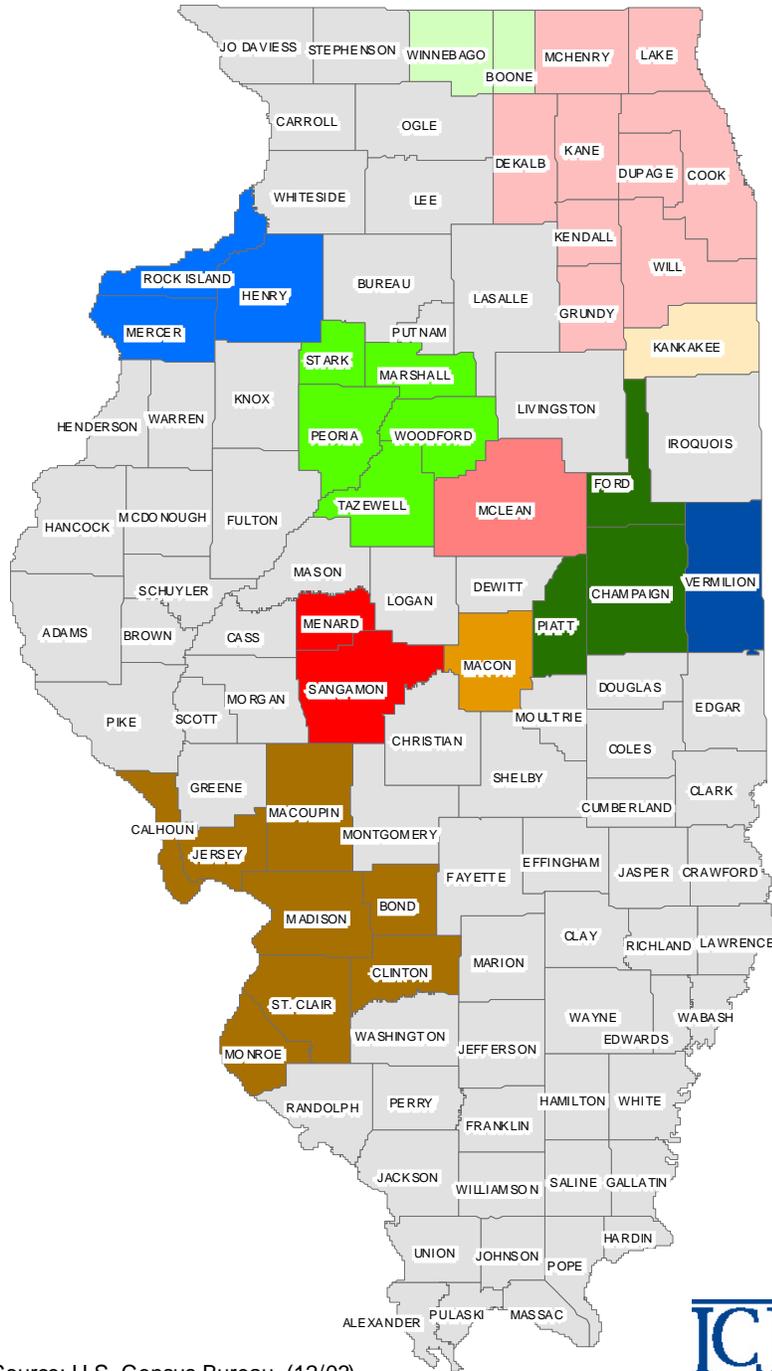
Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Piatt and All Other Urban Counties



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*



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