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



A Profile of the Stark County Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems

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CONTENTS

Section	Page Number
I. Introduction	1
II. Law Enforcement Activities in Stark County	3
III. Adult and Juvenile Court Activity in Stark County	11
IV. Jail Populations in Stark County	19
V. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Stark 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 Stark and Other Rural Counties.....	4
Figure 2. Total Property Index Offense Rates in Stark and Other Rural Counties.....	5
Figure 3. Index Arrest Rate in Stark and Other Rural Counties	6
Figure 4. Drug Arrests in Stark County	7
Figure 5. Drug Arrest Rates in Stark and Other Rural Counties.....	8
Figure 6. Cannabis Seized in Stark County	9
Figure 7. Cocaine Seized in Stark County	10
Figure 8. Felony and Misdemeanor Filings in Stark County.....	12
Figure 9. Felony Filing Rates in Stark and Other Rural Counties	13
Figure 10. Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Stark County.....	14
Figure 11. Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Stark County	15
Figure 12. IDOC New Commitments from Stark County, by Offense Type	16
Figure 13. Juvenile Court Commitments to the IDOC Juvenile Division from Stark County.....	17
Figure 14. Total Active Adult and Juvenile Probation Cases in Stark County	18
Figure 15. Average Daily Population of the Stark County Jail	19
Figure 16. Average Daily Jail Population Rates, Stark and Other Rural Counties.....	20
Figure 17. Reported and Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect in Stark County	22
Figure 18. Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Stark and Other Rural 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

Stark County, located in central Illinois, covers an area of 288 square miles and had a 2003 population of 6,198, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Stark County was the 11th smallest county in Illinois geographically, but 6th smallest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Stark County had the 9th lowest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Stark 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, Stark County is one of Illinois' 30 urban counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Stark 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 Stark County

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

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

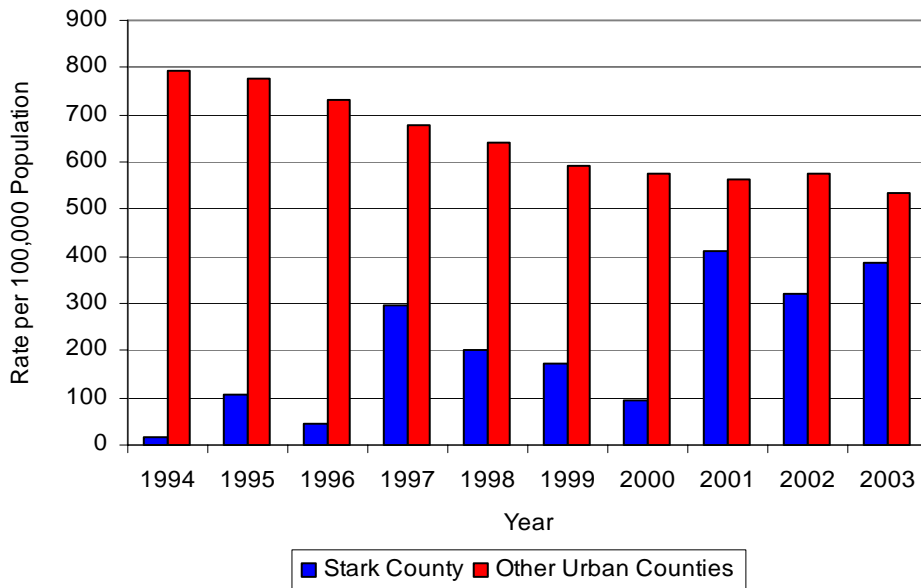
Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Stark County

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police increased dramatically in Stark County between 1994 and 2003, from one to 24. As in previous years and in most other counties, aggravated assault offenses account for the majority of violent Index offenses. In 2003, aggravated assault offenses accounted for all of the violent Index offenses reported in Stark County.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Stark County also increased dramatically, from 16 to 387 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). During that same period, the violent Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 33 percent, from 794 to 534 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 violent Index offense rate in Stark County was 28 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 1

Total Violent Index Offense Rates in Stark and Other Rural Counties



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

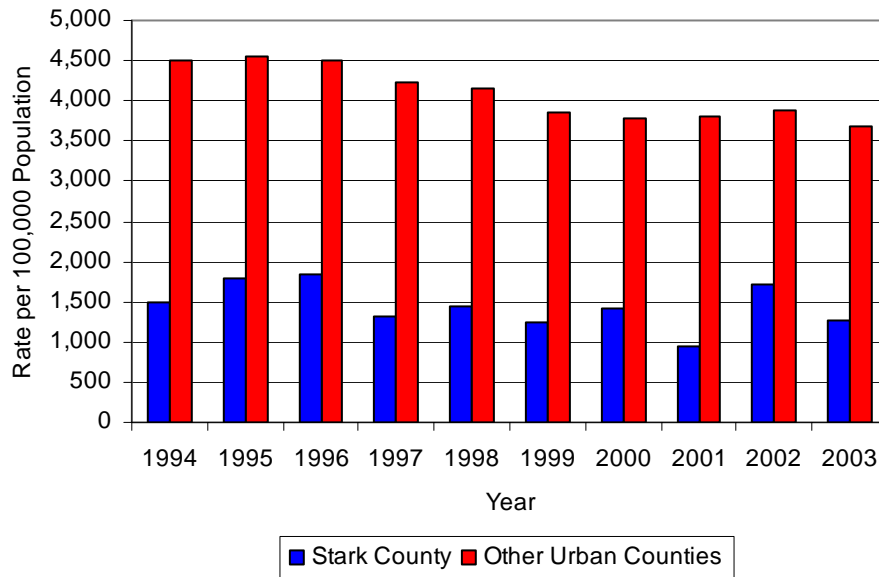
Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Stark County

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Stark County decreased 17 percent, from 95 to 79. Thefts accounted for 67 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Stark County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in Stark County decreased 14 percent, from 1,481 to 1,275 offenses per 100,000 population. During the same period, the property Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 18 percent, from 4,495 to 3,681 offenses per 100,000 population. Stark County's 2003 property Index offense rate was 65 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties (Figure 2).

Figure 2

Total Property Index Offense Rates in Stark and Other Rural Counties



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

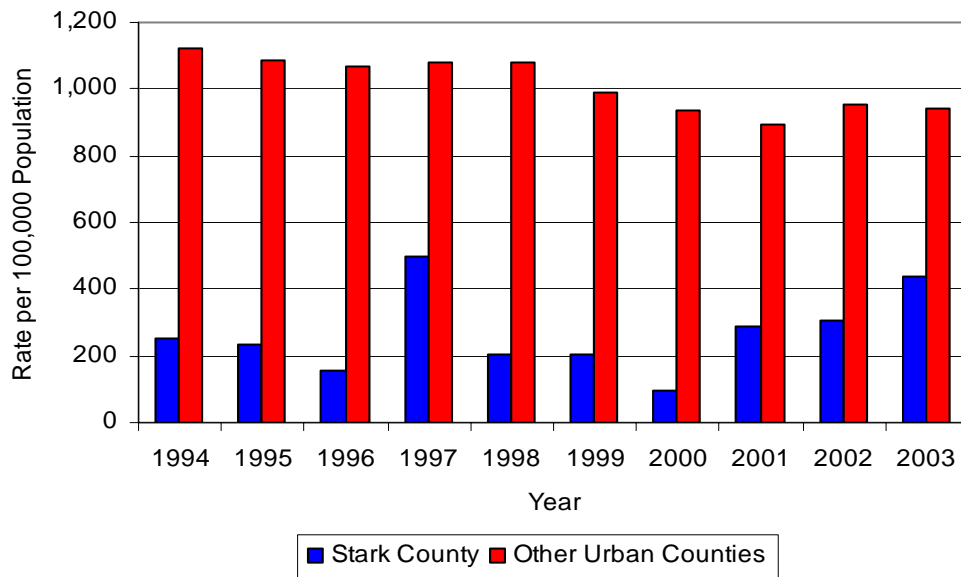
Index Arrests by Stark County Law Enforcement Agencies

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Stark County increased 69 percent, from 16 to 27. The majority of Index arrests were for violent Index offenses. Of the 27 Index arrests made in Stark County during 2003, 19 were for violent Index crimes and eight were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in Stark County during 2003. Of all the violent index arrests in 2003, 70 percent were arrest for aggravated assault, while thefts accounted for 30 percent of all property index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Stark County increased 75 percent, from 249 to 436 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). During the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties decreased 16 percent, from 1,120 to 943 arrests per 100,000 population. In 2003, Stark County's Index arrest rate was 54 percent lower than the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 3

Index Arrest Rates in Stark and Other Rural Counties



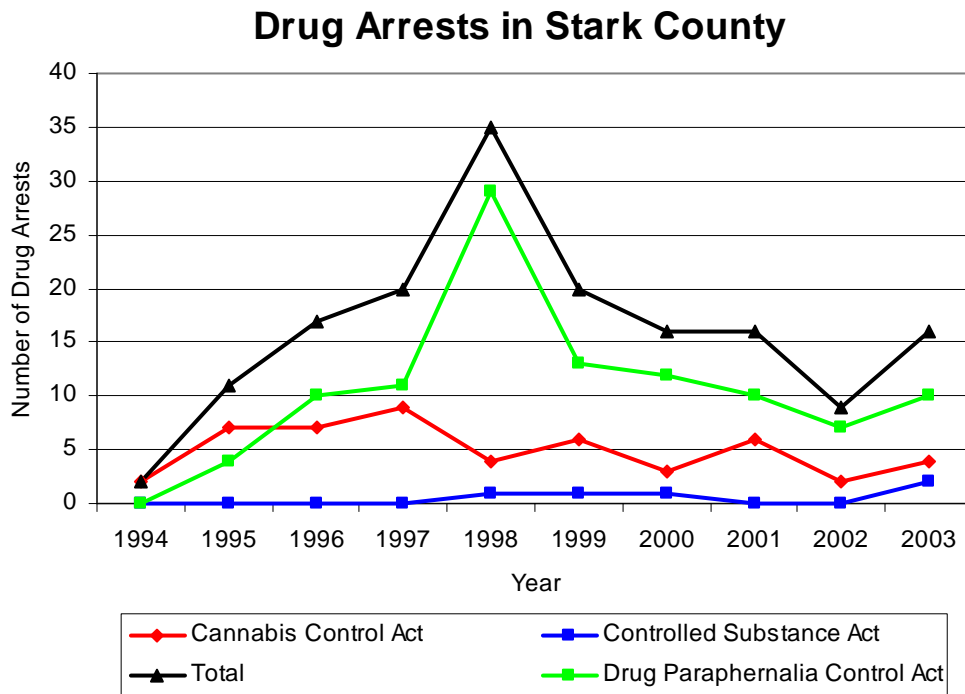
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

Drug Offense Arrests in Stark 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 from two to 16 in Stark County, (Figure 4). Drug Paraphernalia Control Act violations accounted for the majority of the increase in total drug arrests, increasing from zero arrests in 1994 to ten in 2003, or in other words, 63 percent of all drugs arrests in 2003.

Throughout the period analyzed, arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, and cultivation of cannabis) in Stark County have out-numbered arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, distribution, or manufacture of all other illegal drugs such as cocaine and opiates). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act in Stark County increased from two to four. Arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act increased from zero to two, during the same period (Figure 4).

Figure 4

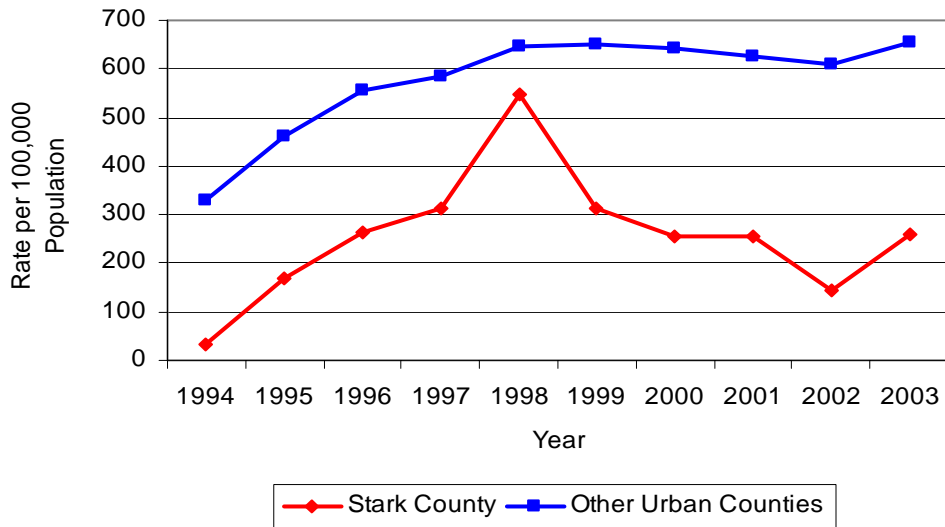


Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Stark County also increased more than seven-fold, from 31 to 258 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). The total drug arrest rate in the other rural counties nearly doubled between 1994 and 2003, from 330 to 655 per 100,000 population. In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Stark County was 61 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 5

Drug Arrest Rates in Stark and Other Rural Counties



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

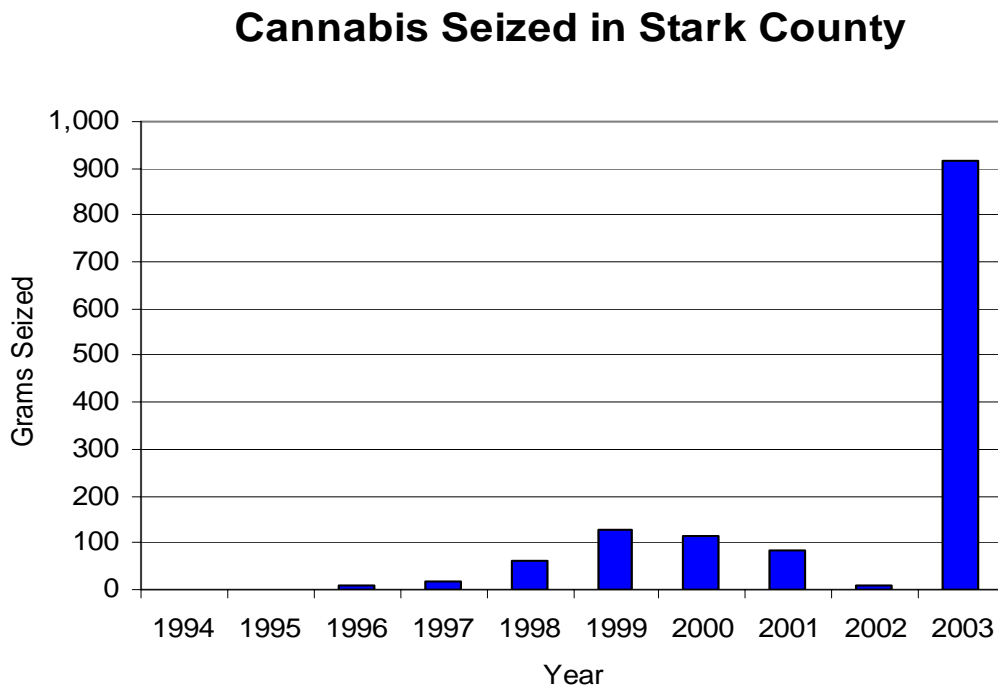
Drugs Seized in Stark County

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 Stark County.

Cannabis Seized in Stark County

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Stark 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 Stark County drastically increased, from two grams to a period high of 916 grams (Figure 6).

Figure 6



Source: Illinois State Police

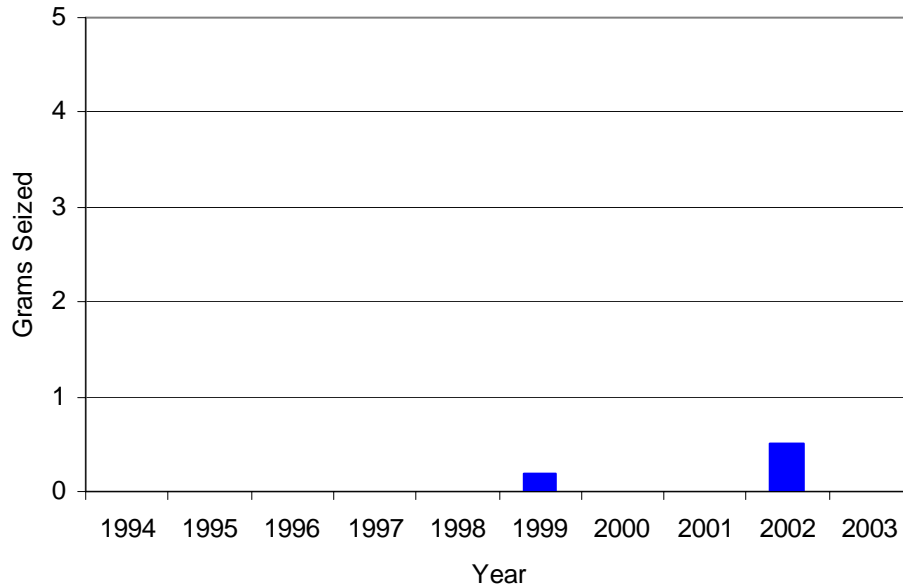
During the period between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other rural counties decreased 61 percent, from 1,311,765 grams to 513,718 grams. In 2003, Stark County had a cannabis seizure rate of 14,771 grams per 100,000 population, 23 percent lower than the rate of 19,277 grams per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

Cocaine Seized in Stark County

Between 1994 and 2003, less than one gram (0.7) of powder cocaine was seized in Stark County. During the same period, there were no seizures of crack cocaine. The quantity of powder cocaine and crack cocaine seized in the other rural counties decreased during the period analyzed. Between 1994 and 2003, the amount of powder cocaine seized decreased in the other rural counties 24 percent, from 48,414 grams to 36,574 grams, while the quantity of crack cocaine seized decreased 45 percent, from 11,439 grams to 6,290 grams. In 2003, 1,372 grams of powder cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in the other rural counties.

Figure 7

Cocaine Seized in Stark County



Source: Illinois State Police

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

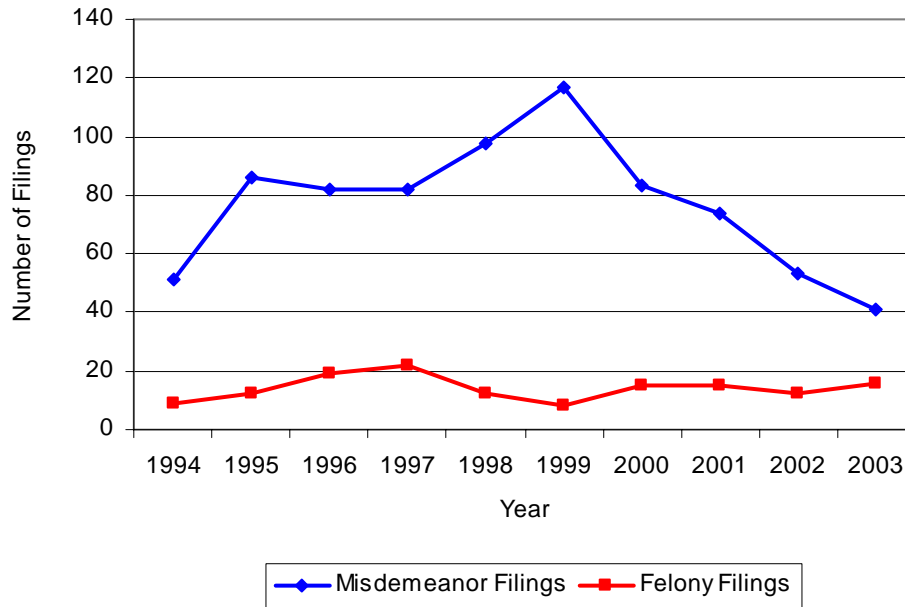
Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Stark County

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 8 percent of all filings in Stark County’s courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Stark County increased 78 percent, from nine to 16 (Figure 7). During the same period, misdemeanor filings decreased, from 51 in 1994 to 41 in 2003. In 2003, misdemeanor filings out-numbered felony filings by more than two to one.

Figure 8

Felony and Misdemeanor Filings in Stark County

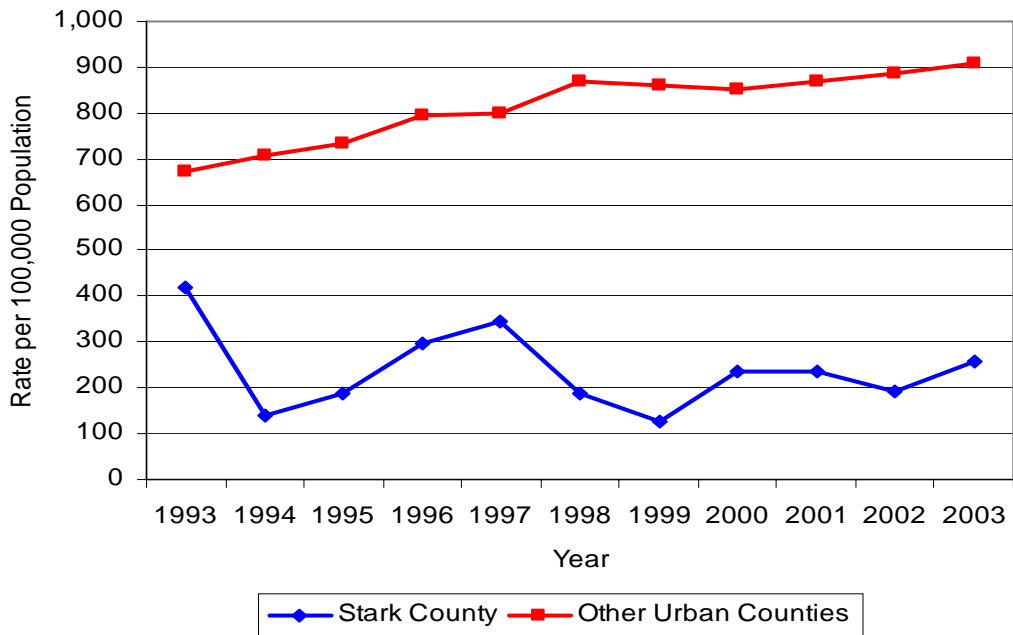


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Stark County increased 84 percent, from 140 to 258 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 8). The felony-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 28 percent during this period, from 709 to 907 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Stark County was 72 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 9

Felony Filing Rates in Stark and Other Rural Counties



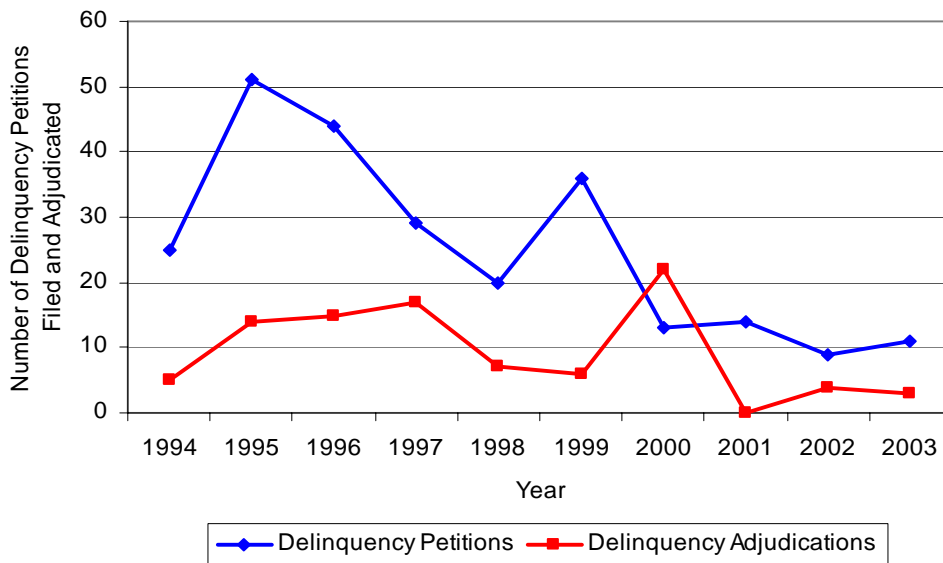
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

Illinois’ juvenile court system differs in several key aspects from the adult criminal court system. One aspect revolves around the difference in treatment between juveniles and adults: the juvenile 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 Stark County decreased from 25 to 11 (Figure 9). In 2003, three (27 percent) of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent. Between 1994 and 2003, delinquency adjudications decreased from five to three.

Figure 10

Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Stark County



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

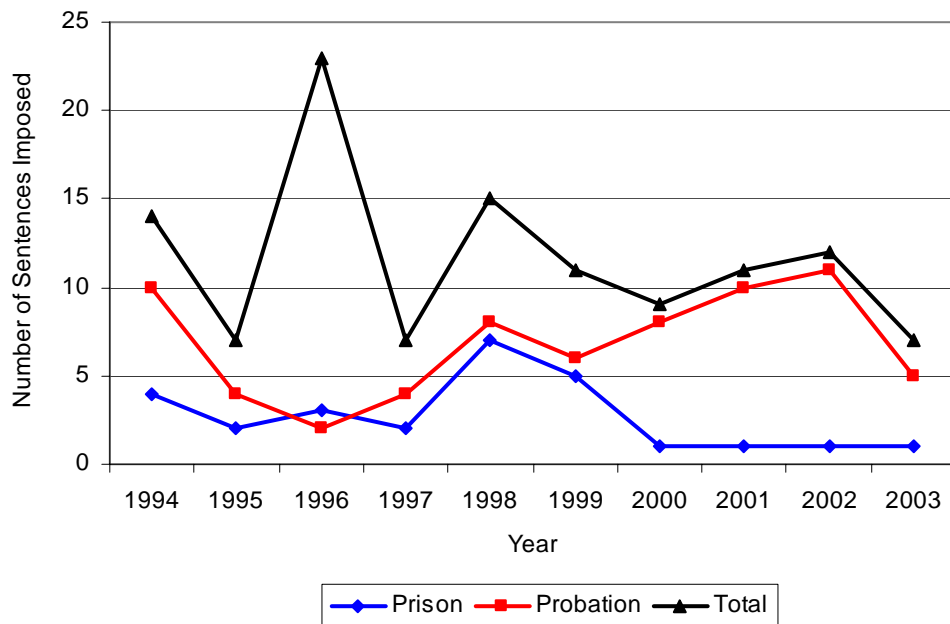
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Stark County decreased 54 percent, from 3,655 to 1,690 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other rural counties decreased 7 percent, from 1,878 to 1,743 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition rate in Stark County was 3 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

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

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of offenders convicted of a felony and sentenced in Stark County decreased 50 percent, from 14 to seven (Figure 10). The number of convicted felons sentenced to probation during this period decreased 50 percent, from ten to five; likewise, the number of felony prison sentences also decreased from four to one. Felony probation sentences decreased as a proportion of total felony sentences between 1994 and 2003, from 29 percent to 14 percent. Although the proportion of felony prison sentences remained unchanged (71 percent) between 1994 and 2003, felony prison sentences accounted for the vast majority of felony sentences during most of the period analyzed.

Figure 11

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



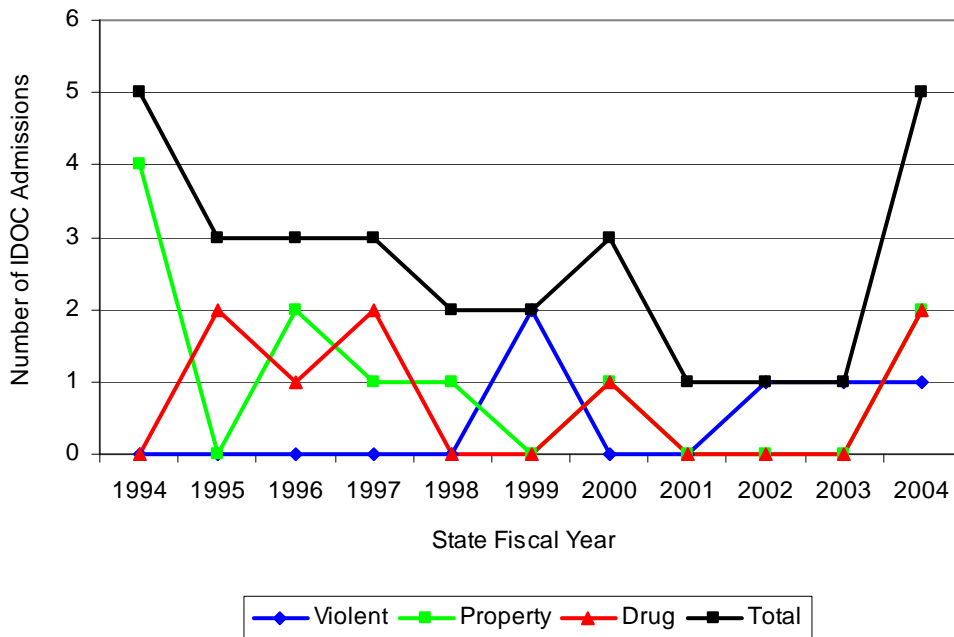
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adult Prison Admissions from Stark County

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Stark County remained unchanged at five in both SFY 1994 and SFY 2004 (Figure 11). During this period, the number of violent offender admissions increased from zero to one, while property offender admissions decreased from four to two. Although there were eight drug offender admissions during the period analyzed, the number of admissions for drug offenses increased from at zero in SFY 1994 to two in SFY 2004. In SFY 2004, drug and property offenders each accounted for 40 percent of IDOC admissions from Stark County, while violent offenders accounted for 20 percent of IDOC admissions.

Figure 12

IDOC New Court Commitment from Stark County, by Offense Type

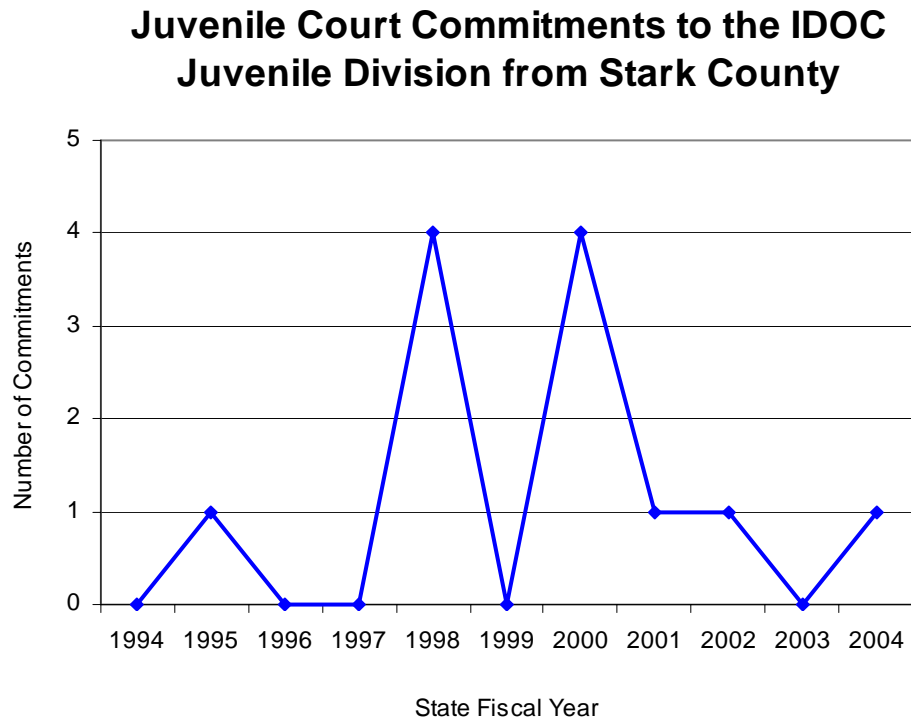


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

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 Stark County increased from zero to one (Figure 12).

Figure 13



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

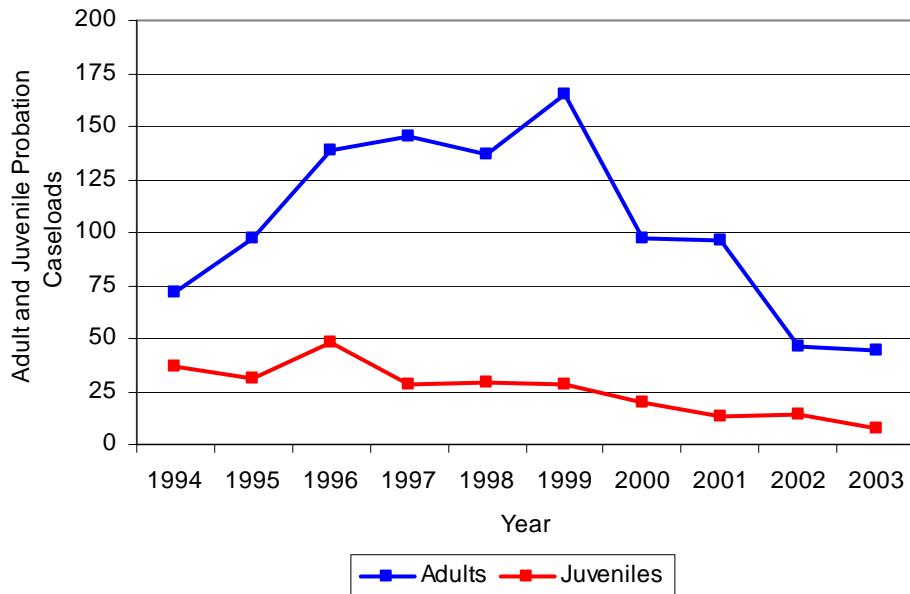
In SFY 2004, the rate of 155 commitments per 100,000 juveniles to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Stark County was 47 percent less than the rate of 296 commitments per 100,000 juveniles in the other rural counties.

Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Stark County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Stark County decreased 39 percent, from 72 to 44 (Figure 13). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 20 percent of Stark County’s active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Stark County Juvenile Probation Department decreased 78 percent, from 37 to eight. By comparison, the number of active adult probation cases in the other rural counties increased 29 percent between 1994 and 2003, while the juvenile probation caseloads increased 37 percent.

Figure 14

Total Adult and Juvenile Active Probation Cases in Stark County



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

* Total adult and juvenile probation data not available for 1984-1988

The active adult probation caseload rate per 100,000 population in Stark County decreased 37 percent between 1994 and 2003, from 1,123 to 710 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 24 percent in the other rural counties, from 653 to 811 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Stark County was 12 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

IV. Jail Populations in Stark 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.

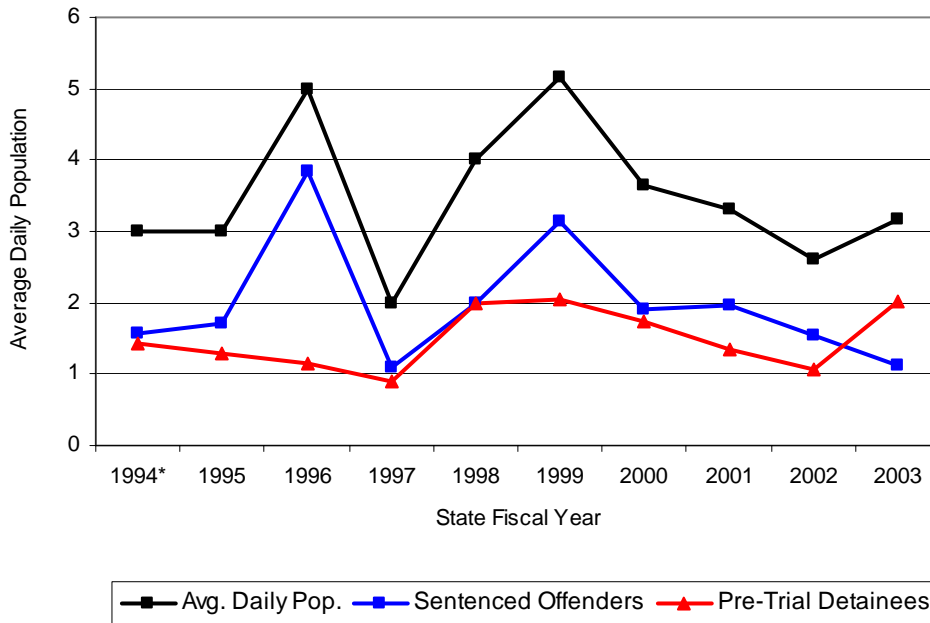
Average Daily Population of the Stark County Jail

The Stark County Jail was one of 91 county jails in operation in Illinois during SFY 2003. There are ten 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 Stark County Jail remained unchanged at three (Figure 14). 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 48 percent in SFY 1994 to 64 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 52 percent in SFY 1994 compared to 36 percent in SFY 2003

Figure 15

Average Daily Population of the Stark County Jail

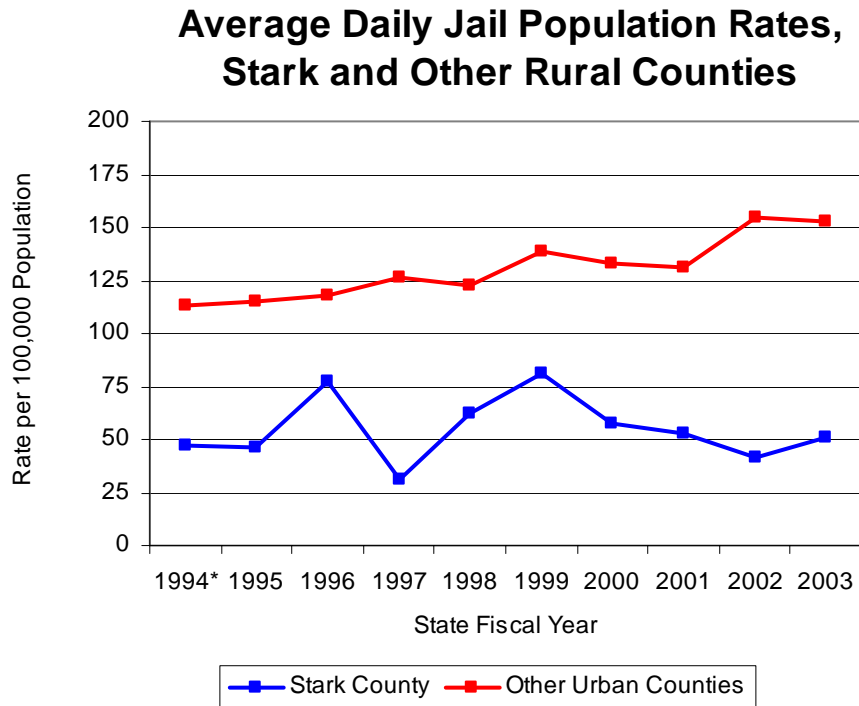


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

* Information estimated by ICJIA

Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, the average daily jail population rate in Stark County increased 9 percent, from 47 to 51 per 100,000 population (Figure 15). During this same period, the average daily jail population rate in the other rural counties increased 35 percent, from 113 to 153 per 100,000 population. In SFY 2003, the Stark County Jail had an average daily jail population rate 67 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 16



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

* Information estimated by ICJIA

V. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Stark County

Substance-Exposed Infants in Stark 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 was one reported, but unverified, case of a substance-exposed infant in Stark County (1994). During the same period, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other rural counties decreased 41 percent, from 363 to 215, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants decreased 43 percent, from 342 to 196.

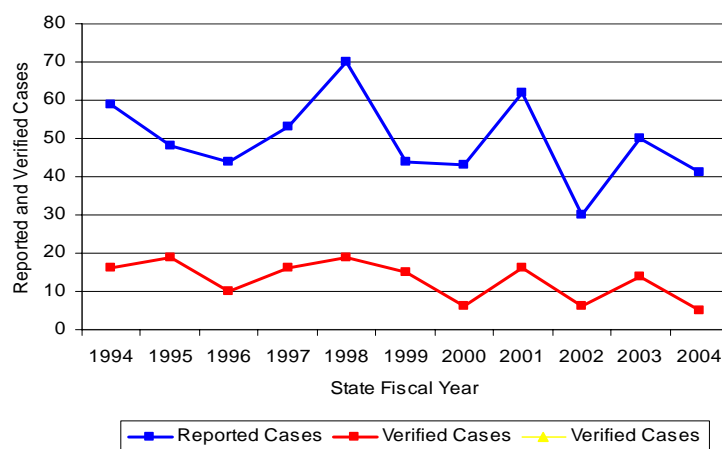
Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in Stark County

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 SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in Stark County decreased 31 percent, from 59 to 41 (Figure 17). During that same period, 142 cases, or 12 percent of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Stark County decreased 69 percent between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 16 to five.

Figure 17

Reported and Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect in Stark County



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.

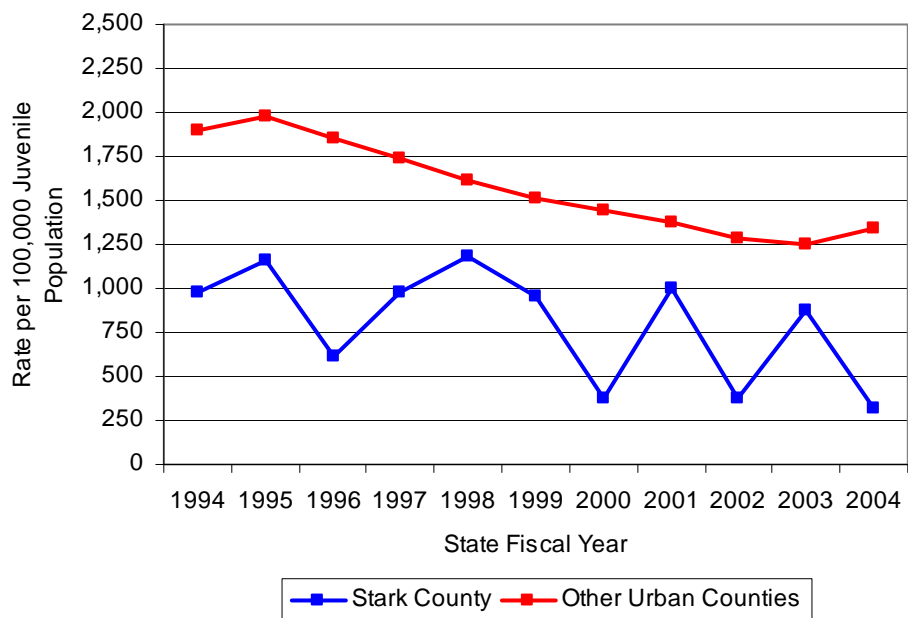
² Kelly, B., Thornberry, T. and Smith, C. 1997. “In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment.” *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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 SFYs 1994 and 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Stark County decreased from 982 to 314 per 100,000 juveniles, a 68 percent decrease (Figure 17). During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 29 percent in the other rural counties, from 1,895 to 1,338 per 100,000 juveniles. In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Stark County was 77 percent lower than in the other rural counties.

Figure 19

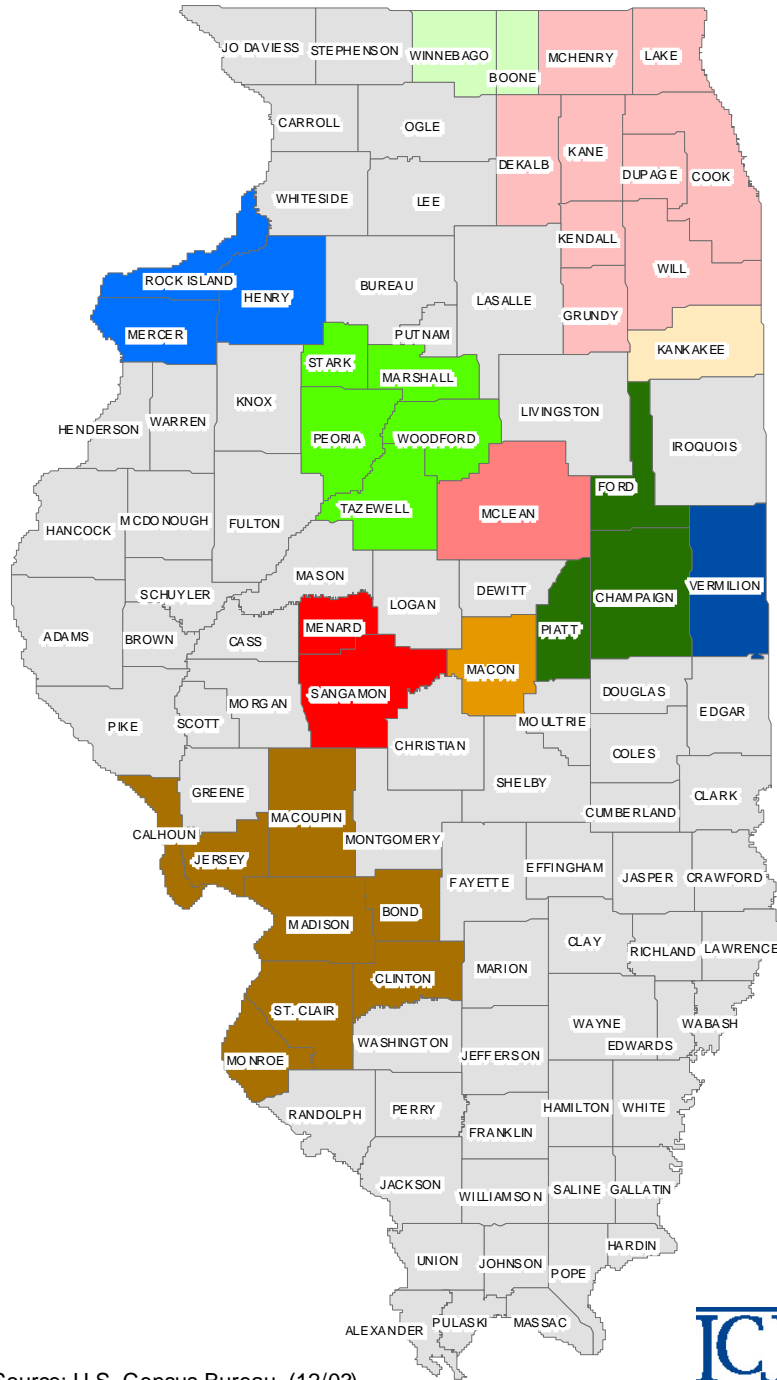
Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Stark and All Other Rural Counties



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

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

Illinois Counties, by Metropolitan Statistical Area*



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