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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 Lawrence County Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems



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## CONTENTS

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

Lawrence County, located on Illinois' southeastern border, covers an area of 372 square miles and had a 2003 population of 15,287, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Lawrence County was the 80<sup>th</sup> largest county in Illinois geographically, but 74<sup>th</sup> largest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Lawrence County had the 61<sup>st</sup> highest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Lawrence 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, Lawrence County is one of Illinois' 66 rural counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Lawrence County will be compared to those trends experienced in the other rural 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 Lawrence 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.

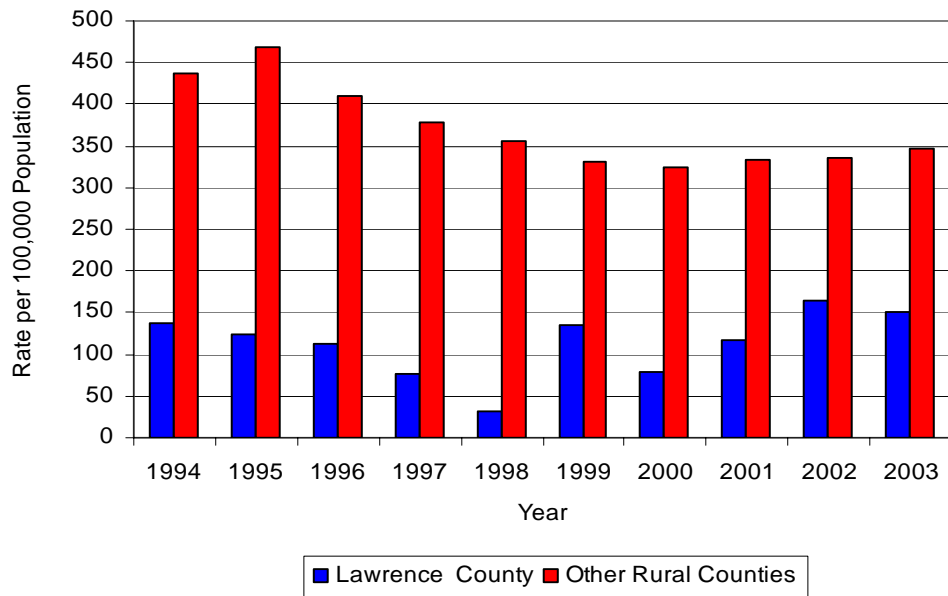
An indicator of the workload that law enforcement agencies place on other components of the justice system is the number of arrests made by police, including those for violent and property Index offenses and drug offenses. Unlike offenses, which are what police must respond to, arrests represent those 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 Lawrence County*

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police increased slightly in Lawrence County between 1994 and 2003, from 22 to 23. In 2003, aggravated assault offenses accounted for all of the violent Index offenses reported in Lawrence County.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Lawrence County increased 10 percent, from 137 to 150 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). During that same period, the violent Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 20 percent, from 436 to 348 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 violent Index offense rate in Lawrence County was 57 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 1**  
**Total Violent Index Offense Rates in Lawrence and Other Rural Counties**



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

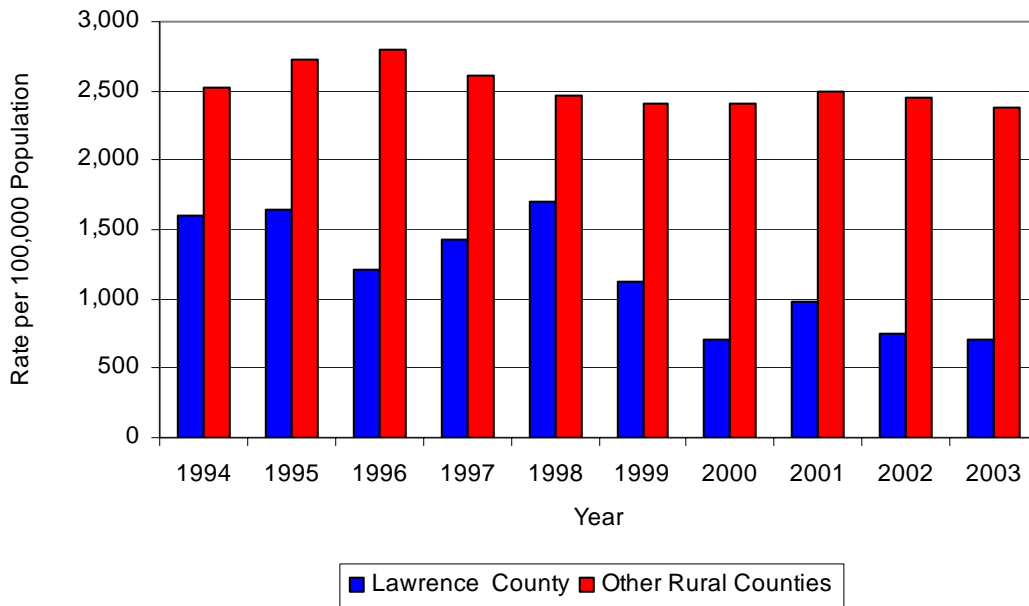
*Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Lawrence County*

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Lawrence County decreased 58 percent, from 257 to 109. Thefts accounted for 80 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Lawrence County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in Lawrence County decreased 55 percent, from 1,598 to 713 (Figure 2). The property Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 6 percent, from 2,531 to 2,377 offenses per 100,000 population. Lawrence County's 2003 property Index offense rate was 70 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 2**

**Total Property Index Offense Rates in Lawrence and Other Rural Counties**



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

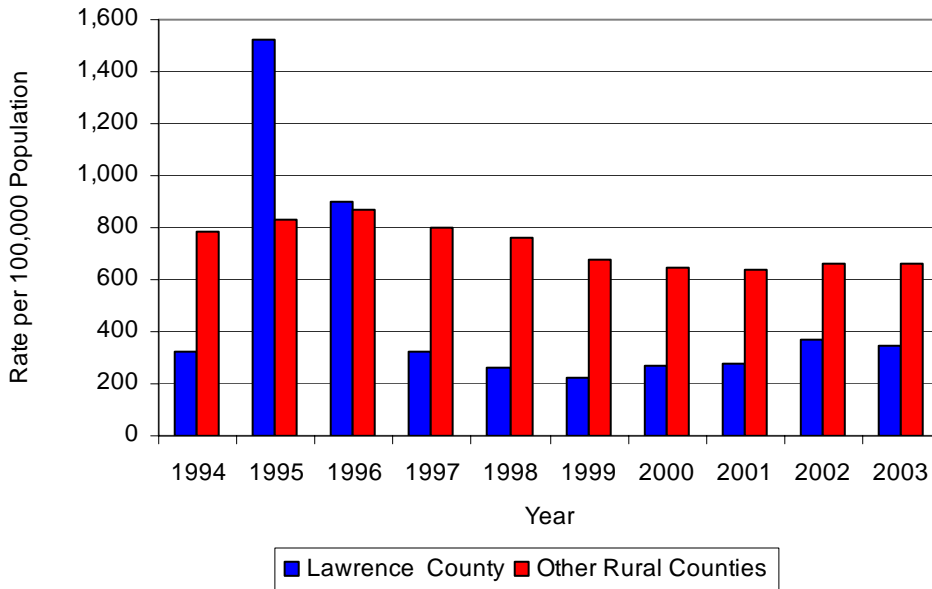
*Index Arrests by Lawrence County Law Enforcement Agencies*

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Lawrence County increased slightly, from 52 to 53. The majority of Index arrests were for property Index offenses. Of the 53 Index arrests made in Lawrence County during 2003, 40 percent were for violent Index crimes and 60 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in Lawrence County during 2003. Thefts accounted for 78 percent of all property Index arrests, while aggravated assaults accounted for all 21 violent Index arrests in Lawrence County in 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Lawrence County increased 7 percent, from 323 to 347 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). During the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties decreased 16 percent, from 787 to 659 arrests per 100,000 population. In 2003, Lawrence County's Index arrest rate was 47 percent lower than the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 3**

**Index Arrest Rates in Lawrence and Other Rural Counties**



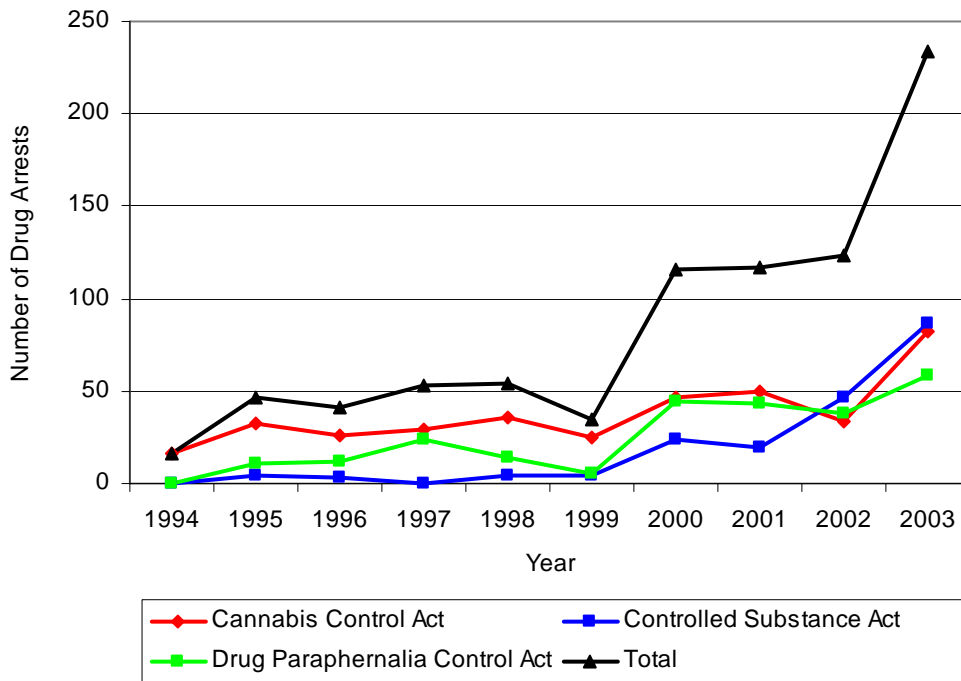
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

*Drug Offense Arrests in Lawrence 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 dramatically in Lawrence County, from 16 to 234 (Figure 4). Drug Paraphernalia Control Act violations accounted for a large proportion of the increase, increasing from zero arrests in 1994 to 58 in 2003, or in other words, 25 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 Lawrence County have consistently 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) until 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act in Lawrence County increased more than four-fold, from 16 to 82. Arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act increased from zero to 87 in Lawrence County, during the same period (Figure 4).

**Figure 4**  
**Drug Arrests in Lawrence County**

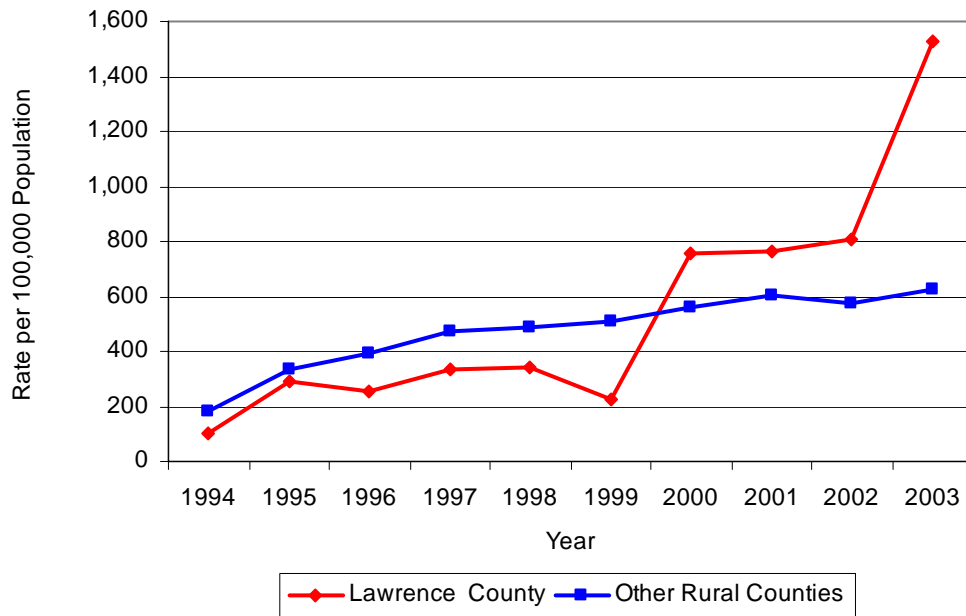


Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Lawrence County also increased dramatically, from 100 to 1,531 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). The total drug arrest rate in the other rural counties more than tripled between 1994 and 2003, from 182 to 624 per 100,000 population. In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Lawrence County was more than double the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 5**

**Drug Arrest Rates in Lawrence and Other Rural Counties**



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

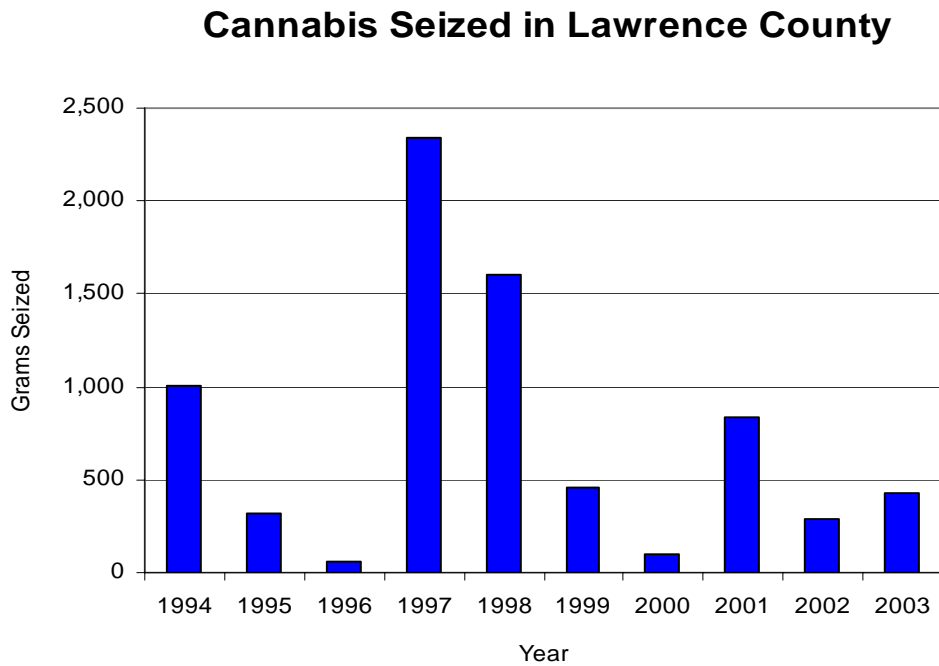
**Drugs Seized in Lawrence County**

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 Lawrence County.

### *Cannabis Seized in Lawrence County*

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Lawrence 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 Lawrence County decreased 11 percent, from 1,010 grams to 428 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 73 percent, from 607,137 grams to 272,215 grams. In 2003, Lawrence County had a cannabis seizure rate of 2,800 grams per 100,000 population, 83 percent lower than the rate of 16,248 grams per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

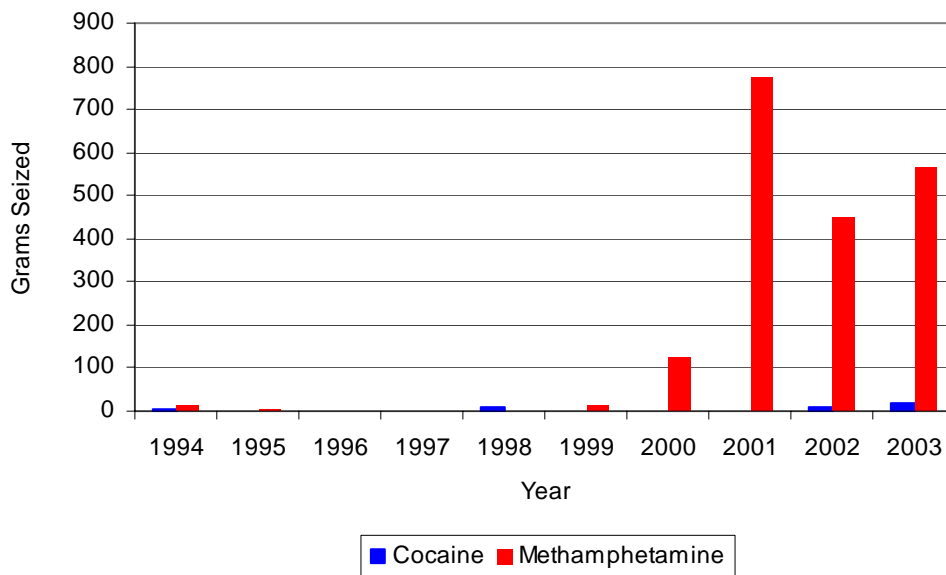
### *Cocaine and Methamphetamine Seized in Lawrence County*

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.

The quantity of cocaine seized in Lawrence County was limited between 1994 and 2003. There was a total of slightly more than 41 grams of cocaine seized during the period analyzed. Between 1994 and 2003 in Lawrence County, the amount of methamphetamine seized increased dramatically, from 13 grams to 564 grams (Figure 7).

**Figure 7**

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



Source: Illinois State Police

The quantity of cocaine seized in the other rural counties decreased 79 percent during the period analyzed. Between 1994 and 2003, the amount of cocaine seized decreased from 71,276 grams to 15,151 grams in the other rural counties. The quantity of methamphetamine seized in other rural counties increased from 2,605 grams to 12,653 grams. In 2003, 126 grams of cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in Lawrence County, compared to 904 grams of cocaine per 100,000 population seized in the other rural counties. In 2003, 3,690 grams of methamphetamine per 100,000 population were seized in Lawrence County, compared to 755 grams of methamphetamine per 100,000 population seized in the other rural counties.

### **III. Adult and Juvenile Court Activity in Lawrence 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 Lawrence County and the other rural counties.

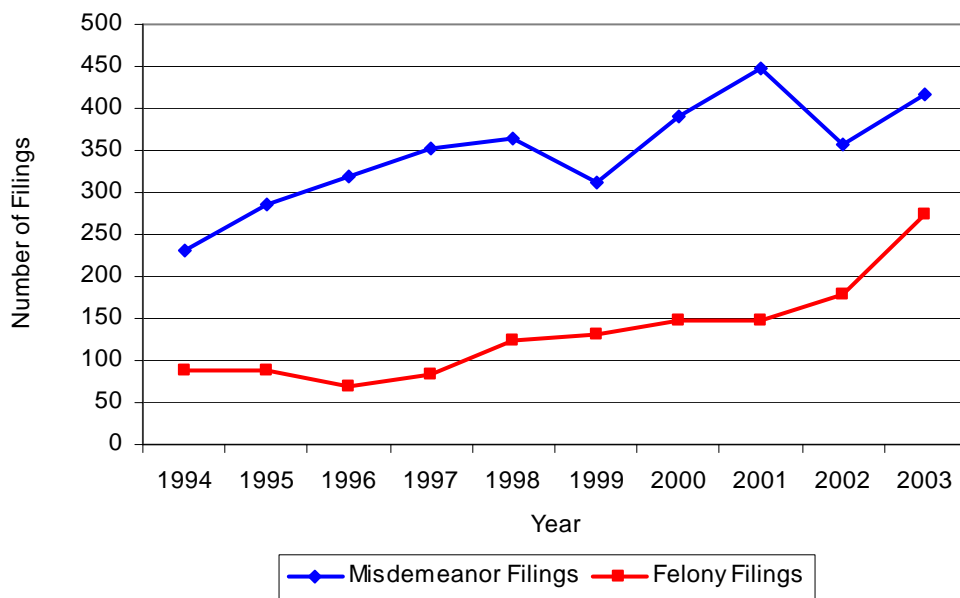
#### *Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Lawrence County*

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

In 2003, felony and misdemeanor court filings accounted for nearly 20 percent of all filings in Lawrence County's courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Lawrence County more than tripled, from 89 to 273 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings increased 79 percent, from 232 in 1994 to 416 in 2003. In 2003, misdemeanor filings out-numbered felony filings by nearly two to one.

Figure 8

### Felony and Misdemeanor Filings in Lawrence County

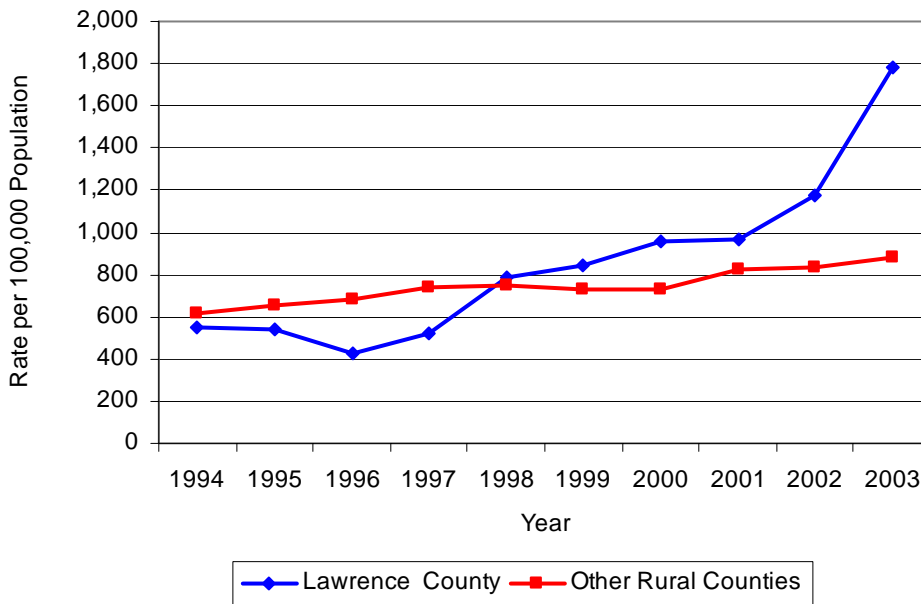


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Lawrence County more than tripled, from 553 to 1,786 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). The felony-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 43 percent during this period, from 615 to 881 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Lawrence County was more than double the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 9**

**Felony Filing Rates in Lawrence and Other Rural Counties**



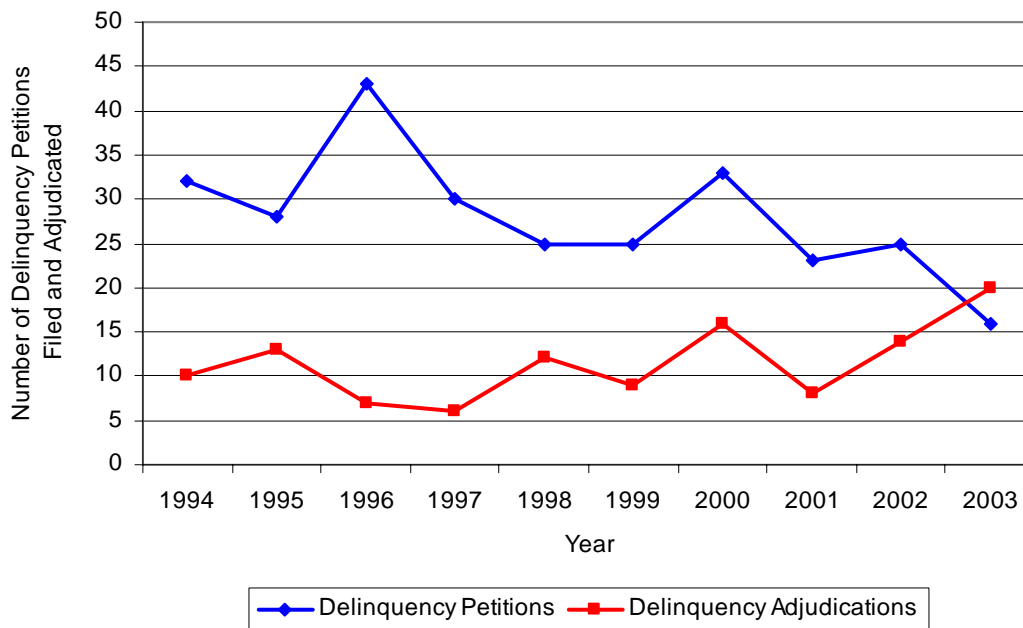
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

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 Lawrence County decreased 50 percent, from 32 in 1994 to 16 in 2003 (Figure 10). Between 1994 and 2003, 41 percent of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent. Between 1994 and 2003, delinquency adjudications doubled, from ten to 20. The majority of cases not resulting in an adjudication were continued under supervision.

**Figure 10**

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



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

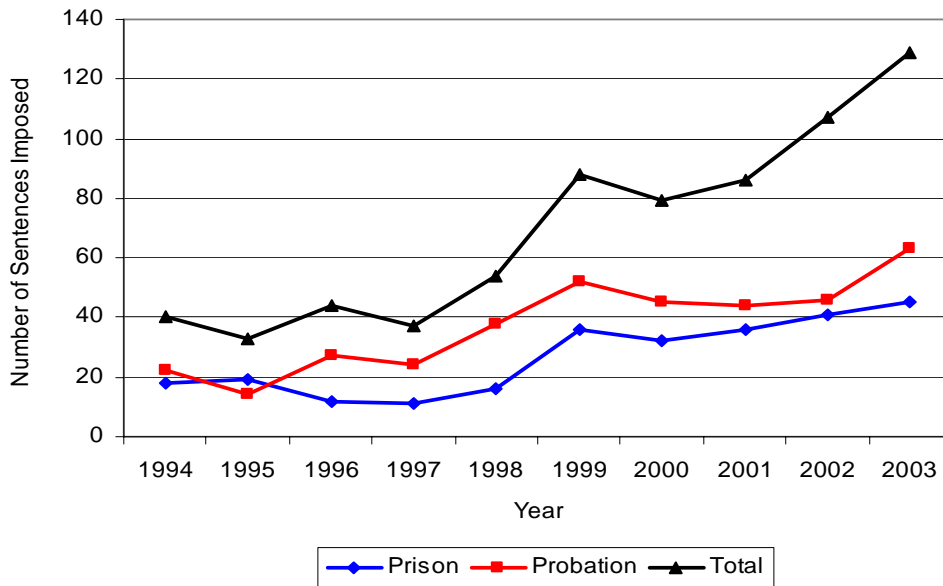
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Lawrence County decreased 46 percent, from 2,049 to 1,107 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 13 percent, from 2,011 to 2,276 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Lawrence County was 51 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 Lawrence County more than tripled, from 40 to 129 (Figure 11). The number of convicted felons sentenced to probation nearly tripled during this period, from 22 to 63, while the number of felony prison sentences more than doubled, from 18 in 1994 to 45 in 2003. As a result, felony probation sentences decreased as a proportion of total sentences, decreasing from 55 percent in 1994 to 49 percent in 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of felons sentenced to prison also decreased, decreasing from 45 percent in 1994 to 35 percent in 2003. In 2003, 16 percent of convicted felons were sentenced to something other than prison or probation.

**Figure 11**

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



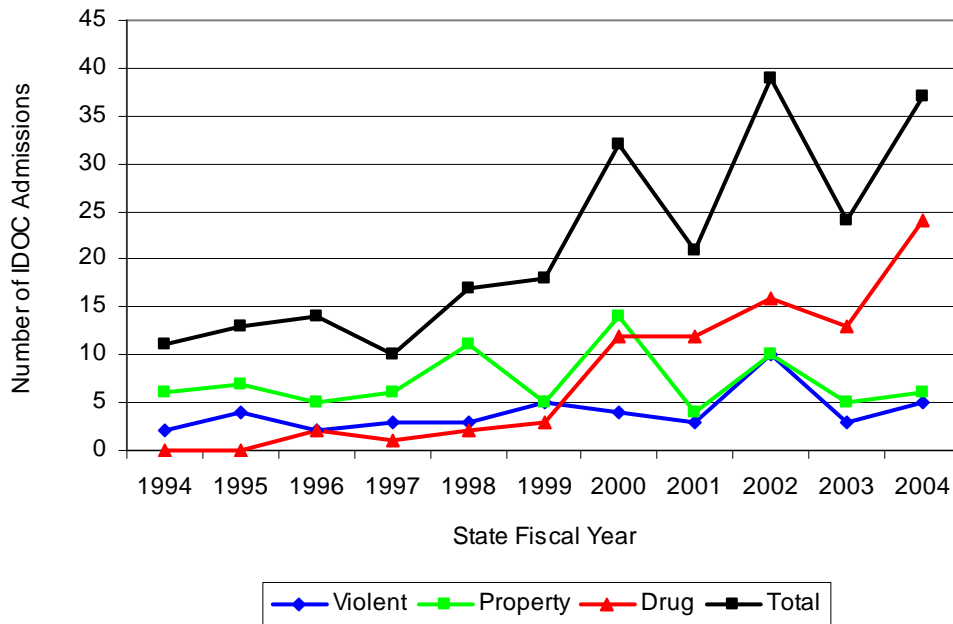
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

## Adult Prison Admissions from Lawrence County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1994 and 2004, the number of admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Lawrence County more than tripled, from 11 to 37 (Figure 12). During this period, the number of admissions remained unchanged for property offenders, while drug offender and violent offender admissions increased. The number of property offender admissions stayed stable at six in both SFY 1994 and SFY 2003, while the number of drug offender admissions increased from zero to 24 and violent offender admissions increased from two to five.

Figure 12

### IDOC New Court Commitments from Lawrence County, by Offense Type



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

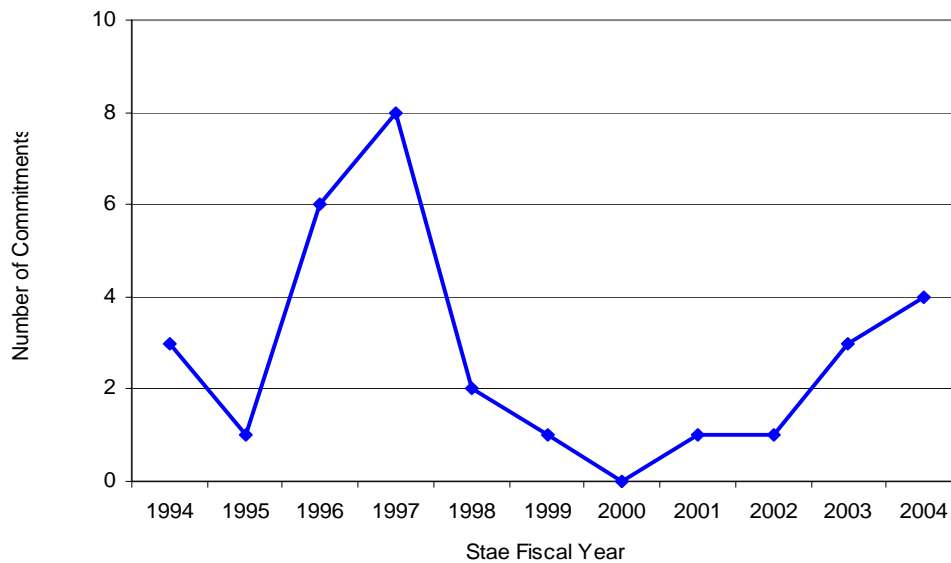
In SFY 2004, violent offenders accounted for 14 percent of all admissions from Lawrence County and property offenders accounted for 16 percent of all admissions, compared to 18 percent and 55 percent, respectively, in SFY 1994. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, drug offenders increased from zero percent to 65 percent of all admissions from Lawrence 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. Although the number of juveniles committed to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Lawrence County increased from three in SFY 1994 to four in SFY 2004, the number of juvenile court commitments ranged from zero to a period high of eight, during the years analyzed (Figure 13).

Figure 13

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



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

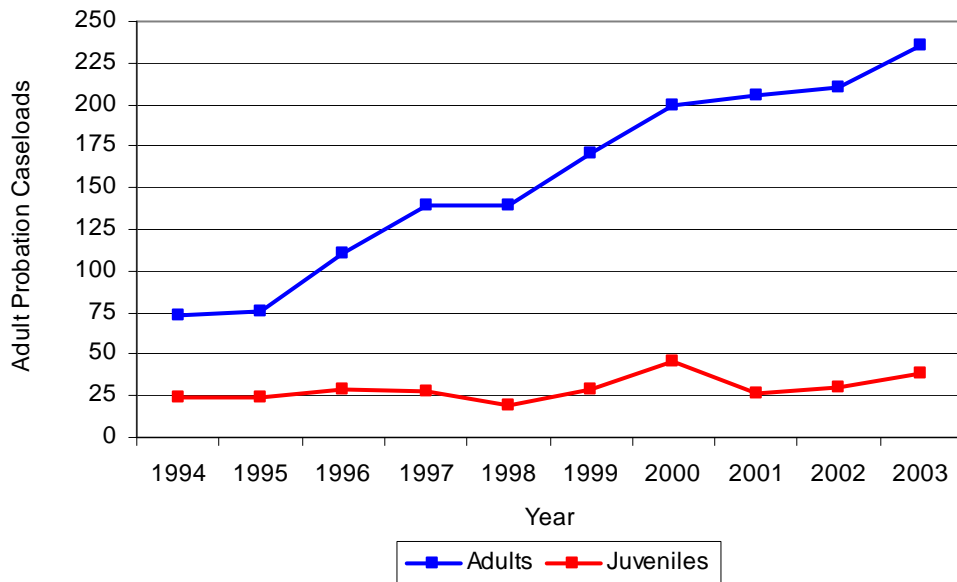
In SFY 2004, the rate of 307 commitments per 100,000 juveniles from Lawrence County to the IDOC's Juvenile Division was 34 percent higher than the rate of 229 commitments per 100,000 juveniles in the other rural counties.

## Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Lawrence County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Lawrence County more than tripled, from 73 to 235 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 55 percent of Lawrence County's active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Lawrence County Juvenile Probation Department increased 58 percent, from 24 in 1994 to 38 in 2003. By comparison, the number of active adult probation cases in the other rural counties increased 38 percent between 1994 and 2003, while the juvenile probation caseloads remained unchanged.

Figure 14

### Total Adult and Juvenile Active Probation Cases in Lawrence County



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate per 100,000 population in Lawrence County also more than tripled between 1994 and 2003, from 454 to 1,537 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 39 percent in the other rural counties, from 747 to 1,039 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Lawrence County was 48 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

#### IV. Jail Populations in Lawrence 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.

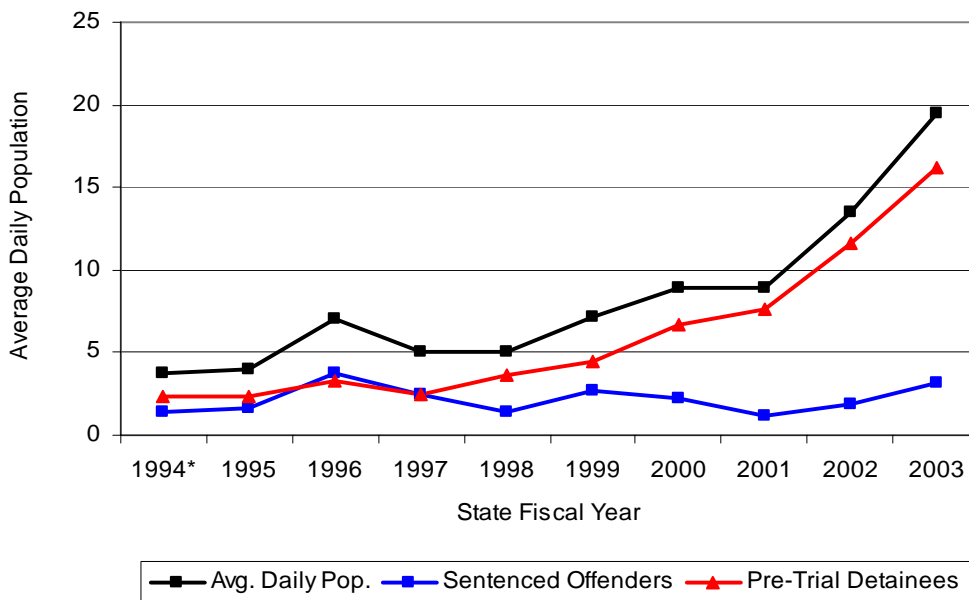
##### *Average Daily Population of the Lawrence County Jail*

The Lawrence 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 Lawrence County Jail increased more than four 5-fold, from four to 19 inmates (Figure 15). During this period, pretrial detainees (those individuals who have been arrested for a crime and are awaiting trial) have accounted for an increased percentage of the average daily population, increasing from 62 percent in SFY 1994 to 84 percent in SFY 2003. Sentenced offenders (those offenders who have been convicted and sentenced to the county jail) accounted for a decreased percentage, decreasing from 38 percent in SFY 1994 to 16 percent in SFY 2003.

Figure 15

#### Average Daily Population of the Lawrence County Jail



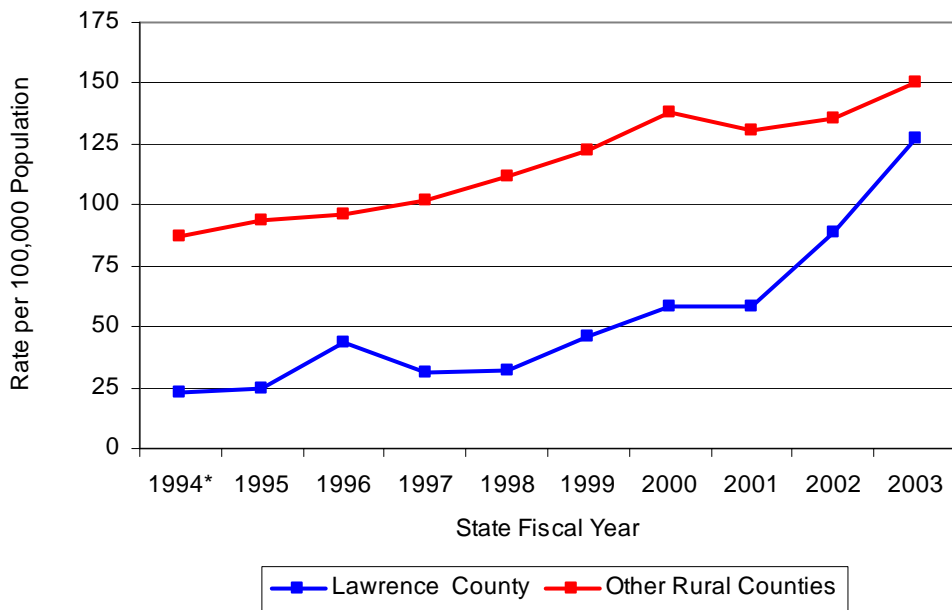
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

\* Information estimated by ICJIA

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2003, the average daily jail population rate in Lawrence County increased dramatically, from 23 to 127 per 100,000 population (Figure 16). During this same period, the average daily jail population rate in the other rural counties increased 73 percent, from 87 to 150 per 100,000 population. In SFY 2003, the Lawrence County Jail had an average daily jail population rate 16 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 16**

**Average Daily Jail Population Rates,  
Lawrence and Other Rural Counties**



Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois Department of Corrections  
 \* Information estimated by ICJIA and U.S. Census Bureau data

## **V. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Lawrence County**

### **Substance-Exposed Infants in Lawrence County**

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

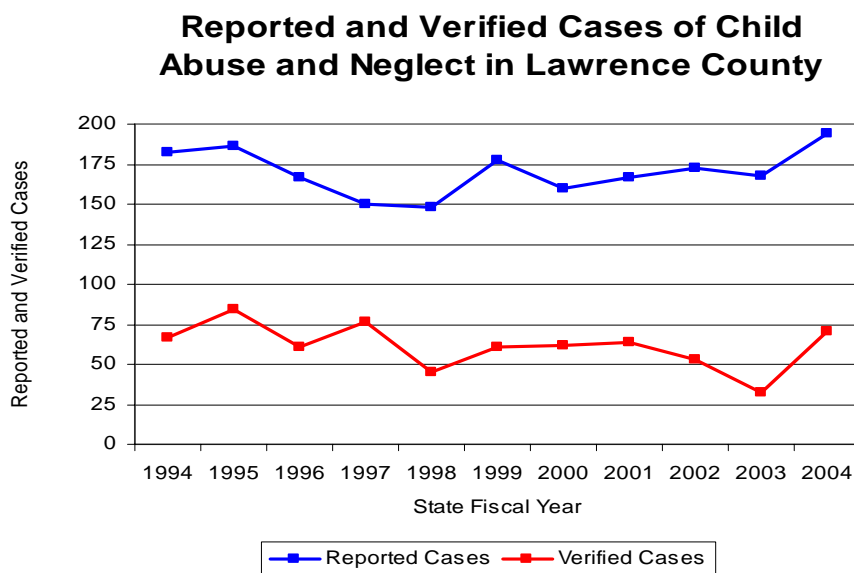
Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, there were three cases of a substance-exposed infant reported, with two cases verified in Lawrence County. The number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other rural counties increased 23 percent, from 83 to 102, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants increased 43 percent, from 44 to 63.

## Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in Lawrence 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.

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in Lawrence County increased 7 percent, from 182 to 194 (Figure 17). During that same period, 676 cases, or 36 percent of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Lawrence County increased 6 percent between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 67 to 71.

Figure 17



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

<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.

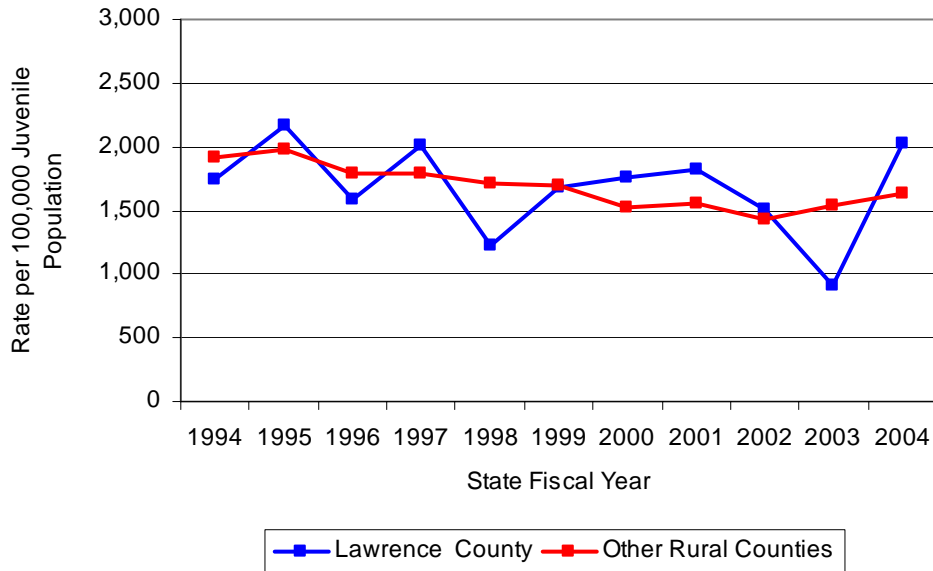
<sup>2</sup> Kelly, B., Thornberry, T. and Smith, C. 1997. “In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment.” *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

<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 State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2003, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Lawrence County increased 16 percent, from 1,745 to 2,023 per 100,000 juveniles (Figure 18). During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 15 percent in the other rural counties, from 1,911 to 1,632 per 100,000 juveniles. In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Lawrence County was 24 percent higher than in the other rural counties.

**Figure 18**

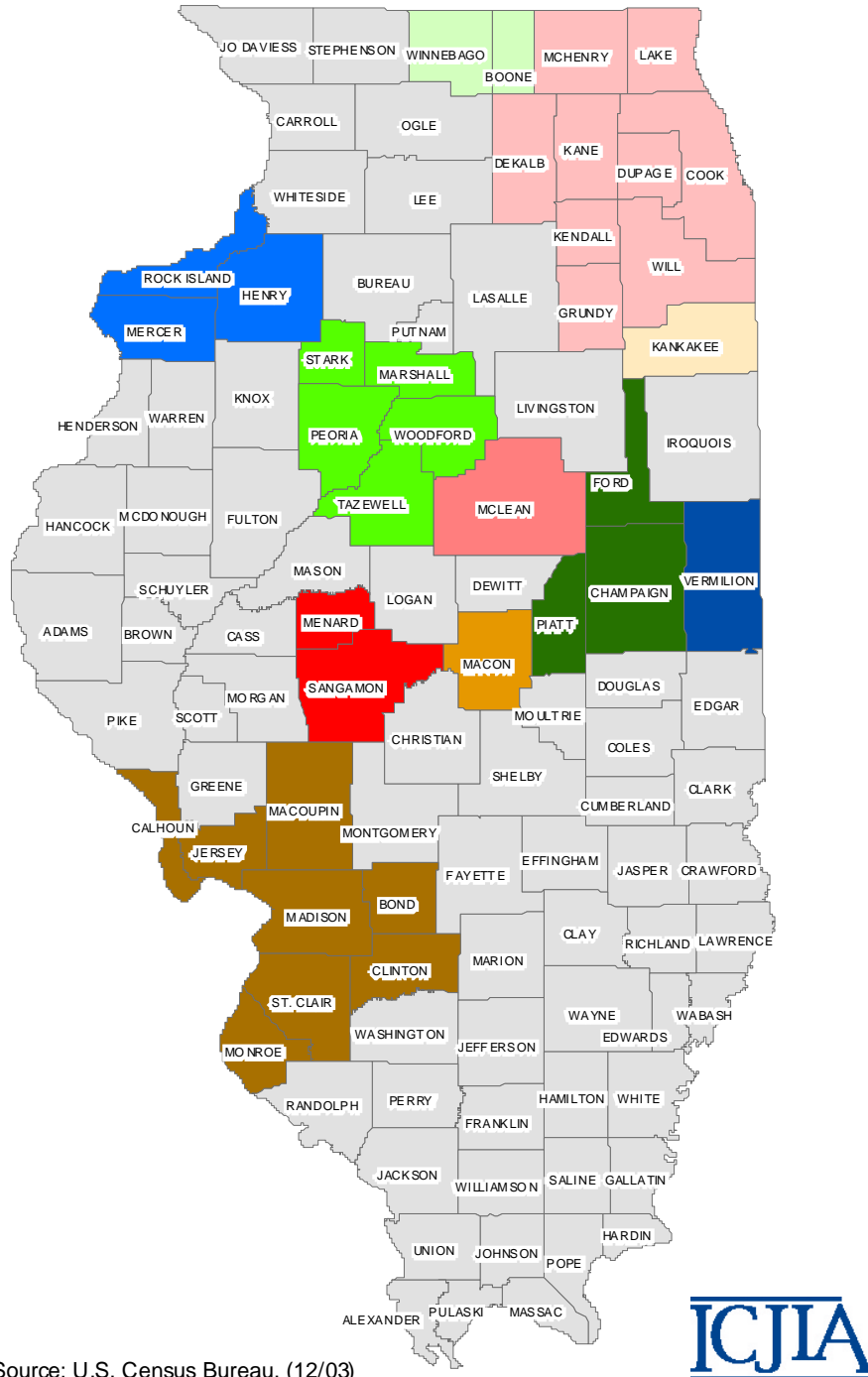
**Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Lawrence and All Other Rural Counties**



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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