



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

Memorandum

To: Budget Committee Members
From: Mary L. Milano
Date: February 20, 2004
Re: Enclosed materials

Enclosed are the following four items for our Budget Committee Workshop and Budget Committee meeting on Tuesday, February 24, 2004 at 9am.

- A revised Anti-Drug Abuse Act memo: The revised section of the memo is in italics;
- A memo regarding the Budget Committee Workshop discussion to set FFY04 Byrne priorities for the Byrne strategy;
- A memo and draft "Nature and Extent of the Drug and Violent Crime Problem in Illinois" section of the strategy from the Research and Analysis Unit; and
- A memo and data on selected crime and criminal justice trends from the Research and Analysis Unit.



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MEMORANDUM--REVISED

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: Mary L. Milano

DATE: February 20, 2004

RE: **FFY 97 Anti-Drug Abuse Act Plan Adjustment #18**
FFY 98 Anti-Drug Abuse Act Plan Adjustment #13
FFY 99 Anti-Drug Abuse Act Plan Adjustment #12
FFY 00 Anti-Drug Abuse Act Plan Adjustment #12
FFY 01 Anti-Drug Abuse Act Plan Adjustment #9

This memo describes proposed adjustments to the FFY97-FFY01 Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA) plans as illustrated in the attached *Attachment A's* dated February 24, 2004.

DESIGNATION REDUCTIONS

The following FFY97-99 projects lapsed funds at the end of their grant periods. At this time, these funds can only be used for criminal history record improvement (CHRI) projects.

PROJECT	REASON FOR LAPSING/RESCISSION	FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR		
		FFY97	FFY98	FFY99
Macoupin County— Domestic Violence/Sex Offender Probation	Personnel lapses and difficulties contracting for treatment services.	\$37,918.19	\$16,706.55	
IL Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board—Local Law Enforcement Training	FFY98: End of program period. FFY99: Subcontractor issues.		\$7,210.21	\$35,071.36
Kane County—County Public Defender Services	Personnel lapses and county equipment purchase freeze.		\$26,833.39	
Madison County— Domestic Violence Probation	End of program period.		\$959.00	
Madison County—County Public Defender Services	End of program period.		\$3,652.30	

Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor—Violent Crime Appeals Project	End of 48-month program period.		\$291,899.92	
Winnebago County—Violent Offender Prosecution	End of program period.		\$270.01	
Administrative Office of the IL Courts—Statewide Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Probation Training	End of program period.			\$71.76
Cook County Public Defender's Office—Defense Services for Juvenile Transfers	Personnel lapses.			\$36,394.12
Cook County State's Attorney's Office—Youth Gun Violence	Lower than expected contractual costs.			\$28,410.59
Cook County Sheriff's Office—Unsolved Homicide Initiative	Unable to make equipment purchases due to County freeze on purchases.			\$31,560.20
Chicago Police Department—Unsolved Homicide Initiative	Unable to make equipment purchases due to city freeze on purchases.			\$12,507.54
IL Criminal Justice Information Authority—Community Training	End of 48-month program period.			\$58,776.00
IL Criminal Justice Information Authority—Defense Initiatives	End of life of funds.			\$7,078.04
IL Department of Corrections—Post Release Substance Abuse Case Management	Underutilization of recovery home beds, and lower equipment and commodity expenses than budgeted.			\$73,343.38
IL Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board—Law Enforcement Training	End of program period.		\$7,410.89	\$2,203.22
IL State Police—Child Abuse/Homicide Task Force	Reduced consultant and training costs than expected.			\$66,298.88

Rock Island County Court Services—Evening Reporting Program	Due to fiscal issues in the county, the program was not initiated by the end life of the funds.			\$45,000.00
TOTALS	\$37,918.19	\$354,942.27	\$396,715.09	TOTALS

Staff recommends that the FFY97-99 funds be used for Livescan projects as previously approved by the Budget Committee. Staff requests permission, as given in the past, to make awards of these funds and report back to the Budget Committee at a future meeting as to which agencies received funding.

The following FFY00 projects lapsed funds at the end of their grant periods. At this time, these funds can only be used for CHRI projects.

PROJECT	REASON FOR LAPSING/RESCISSION	FFY00
Cook County State's Attorney's Office—Unsolved Homicide Initiative	End of program period.	\$3,408.00
Chicago Police Department—Unsolved Homicide Initiative	Grantee unable to make equipment purchases due to city freeze on purchases. Training not conducted.	\$29,026.98
East Central IL Drug Task Force—Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Units	End of program period.	\$3,918.18
IL Criminal Justice Information Authority—Community Training	End of 48-month program period.	\$58,776.00
Peoria County Probation—Domestic Violence Probation	End of 48-month program period.	\$57,954.00
Lake County Probation—Domestic Violence Probation	End of 48-month program period.	\$24,414.70
Blackhawk Area Task Force—Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Units	End of program period.	\$4,102.00
Champaign County State's Attorney's Office—Accelerated Dispositions Program	End of 48-month program period.	\$5,258.17
DuPage County Metropolitan Enforcement Group—Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Units	End of program period.	\$2,037.52

IL Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board—Law Enforcement Training	End of program period.	\$2,470.19
IL Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board—Local Law Enforcement Training	Equipment purchases were less than expected and some equipment was not purchased.	\$35,927.08
IL State Police—Computer Evidence Recovery	End of program period.	\$1,814.30
Macon County Probation—Domestic Violence Probation	End of 48-month program period.	\$26,748.75
Ninth Judicial Circuit—Community Service Program	End of program period.	\$654.11
Southwestern IL Enforcement Group—Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Units	End of program period.	\$915.64
Multi-County Narcotics Enforcement Group—Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Units	End of program period.	\$246.50
North Central Narcotics Task Force—Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Units	End of program period.	\$6,103.06
Task Force Six—Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Units	End of program period.	\$2,130.00
West Central IL Task Force—Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Units	Delay in grant initiation. Unable to expend funds by end of fund life.	\$21,674.00
Task Force X—Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Units	Task force ceased operations and declined funds.	\$15,096.00
First Judicial Circuit Probation—School-based Probation	Personnel lapses.	\$11,238.73
TOTAL		\$313,913.91

As FFY00 funds may only be used for CHRI projects at this time, staff recommends that the FFY00 funds be added to the undesignated CHRI funds. Staff will consult the Information Systems Committee for recommendations for the use of these funds.

DESIGNATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces 501(b)(2)

Southern Illinois Drug Task Force (SIDTF) and South Central Illinois Drug Task Force (SCIDTF): At the March 2003 Budget Committee meeting, \$698,819 from FFY01 funds were designated for the expansion of currently funded multi-jurisdictional narcotics

enforcement units. Included in that designation was \$119,972 for SIDTF to fund four officers and \$40,284 for SCIDTF to fund one officer.

SIDTF had offices located in DuQuoin, Carmi, Ullin, and Carlyle. In an effort to reduce operating costs the unit closed the Carlyle office effective December 17, 2003. All officers were assigned to the other three offices. With this closing, the Bond County officer must now drive 70 miles one way to the nearest office. This is not in the best interest of Bond County or its officer. SCIDTF in Litchfield is located in an adjoining county to Bond, and would only require the Bond County officer to drive 30 miles one way to the Litchfield office.

SIDTF and SCIDTF have requested the Authority transfer the Bond County officer from SIDTF to SCIDTF. The re-designation will reduce the SIDTF FFY01 designation by \$21,373 and increase the SCIDTF FFY01 designation by the same amount. This will allow the officer to spend considerably more time on narcotics enforcement and less time commuting.

Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Units FFY01 Expansion Designation Adjustment			
Unit	Designation Decrease	Designation Increase	Total Designation
SIDTF	\$21,373	-	\$98,599
SCIDTF	-	\$21,373	\$61,657

Project X: For a number of years, the Authority has been in a position to offer equipment and officer safety type grants to currently funded multi-jurisdictional narcotics enforcement units. These grants have usually been issued, based on a competitive process, to units exemplifying a genuine need for the equipment. Staff recommends that \$75,000 from FFY01 funds be used to support the Illinois State Police "Project X" program.

Through this program, the Illinois State Police (ISP) provides resources to pay for overtime expenses associated with the investigation of crimes related to the manufacture and distribution of designer drugs (including ecstasy), methamphetamines, and for public information activities related to these illegal drugs. These ISP "Project X" funds can only be used for the overtime expenses related to this program. Staff recommends that \$75,000 be made available to currently funded multi-jurisdictional narcotics enforcement units participating in "Project X" activities to purchase equipment that will enhance the presentation of public information activities being conducted under "Project X." The recommendation of funds for individual units will be based on a competitive process using the following criteria: need for the equipment, documented history of problems with designer drugs or methamphetamines in the jurisdiction, and projected scope and focus of the public information program that will be enhanced through the use of this equipment.

As these funds die on September 30, 2004, staff requests permission to make awards of these funds to individual units and report back to the Budget Committee at a later meeting as to which units received funds and the amount each received.

Improving Operational Effectiveness 501(b)(7)(A) and Information Systems 501(b)(15)(B)

Previously, the Budget Committee reserved FFY01 funds for state and local integrated justice projects. As FFY01 funds expire for non-CHRI projects on September 30, 2004 and no integrated justice projects have been planned to expend the funds by that time, staff recommends that these funds be reallocated. Because of this reduction in FFY01 funds for integrated justice projects, a similar amount of FFY02 funds will be made available for such projects.

Staff recommends that the \$481,546 in FFY01 funds previously allocated to integrated justice projects be reallocated to fund additional proposals received through the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG) request for proposals (RFP). A total of 488 proposals were received in response to the RFP. Proposals are currently undergoing initial review for eligibility and will be distributed to reviewers shortly. Through our LLEBG award, we will only be able to fund approximately 60 proposals. Reallocation of these funds to this project will allow the Authority to fund about 30 additional proposals.

Alternatives to Detention 501(b)(20)

At its October 2001 meeting, the Budget Committee set aside \$400,000 in FFY01 funds for Community-Based Transitional Services for Female Offenders. At the July 30, 2003 Budget Committee meeting \$210,652 was designated for programs in Lake, Macon and Madison counties. \$189,348 remains available for designation.

To develop its recommended designations, grant staff gathered and analyzed information indicating which probation offices or circuit courts were interested in developing gender-specific programs for female offenders and had the greatest potential to implement such programs.

The Cook County Social Service Department has a history of providing clinical intervention services to adult female offenders. They have an initiative to provide more comprehensive intervention services for substance abusing females with a high risk of re-offending. The department proposes to fund four female caseworkers to provide comprehensive intervention services to designated "high risk" female offenders. One of the staff would be fluent in Spanish.

The Cook County Adult Probation Department has a highly effective Promotion of Women Through Education and Resources (POWER) program designed to improve supervision services for female probationers. Women offenders with serious substance abuse problems receive treatment services while under the jurisdiction of the Cook

County Sheriff's Department of Women's Justice Services (DWJS). Once released from jail and placed on probation, the funding for these services ends. This diminishes the women's ability to be successful on probation. The department proposes to target approximately 300 offenders exiting DWJS to probation and to provide the continuum of services depending on their stage of treatment.

The following table summarizes the additional recommendations. These designations will cover a six-month period of performance. FFY03 funds will be available to continue these projects after September 30, 2004.

Office	Number of staff or services	Recommended Designation
Cook County Social Services	Services: Four caseworkers, equipment, training and materials	\$79,782
Cook County Adult Probation	Services: Aftercare, outpatient, intensive outpatient and residential treatment	\$97,238
TOTAL		\$177,020

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

**ANTI-DRUG ABUSE
ACT
FFY01 PLAN**

ATTACHMENT A

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(2)
Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces**

Program Title: Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotic Units	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
<u>Project Title: Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotic Units</u>			
Blackhawk Task Force	\$86,974.00		
Central IL Enforcement Group	\$173,211.00		
DuPage County MEG	\$182,031.00		
DuPage County MEG (Expansion)	\$39,701.00		
East Central IL Task Force	\$133,893.65		
East Central IL Task Force (Expansion)	\$34,020.00		
Joliet MANS	\$174,555.00		
Kankakee MEG	\$150,229.00		
Lake County MEG	\$339,011.00		
Lake County MEG (Expansion)	\$43,714.00		
Southern IL Drug Task Force	\$251,741.00		
Southern IL Drug Task Force (Expansion)	\$119,972.00	\$98,599.00	(\$21,373.00)
Multi-County MEG	\$88,974.00		
Multi-County MEG (Expansion)	\$53,412.00		
North Central Narcotic Task Force	\$174,587.00		
North Central Narcotic Task Force (Expansion)	\$42,960.00		
Quad-Cities MEG	\$39,821.16		
Quad-Cities MEG (Expansion)	\$144,678.00		
SLANT Task Force	\$149,995.00		
South Central Illinois Drug Task Force	\$106,330.00		
South Central Illinois Drug Task Force (Expansion)	\$40,284.00	\$61,657.00	\$21,373.00
Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force	\$167,503.00		
Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force (Expansion)	\$40,809.00		
Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Southwestern Ill.	\$584,497.00		
Southern Illinois Enforcement Group	\$178,112.94		
Zone 3 / LaSalle Task Force	\$72,432.12		
Zone 3 / LaSalle Task Force (Expansion)	\$63,974.00		
Task Force X	\$78,453.00		
Vermilion County MEG	\$179,476.00		
Vermilion County MEG (Expansion)	\$32,916.00		
West Central IL Task Force	\$166,736.00		
West Central IL Task Force (Expansion)	\$63,198.00		
Zone 6 Task Force	\$80,045.51		
Zone 6 Task Force (Expansion)	\$43,155.00		
Project X	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00
TBD	\$225,560.11	\$150,560.11	(\$75,000.00)

Program Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program

	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
<u>Project Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program</u>			
DuPage County State's Attorney's Office	\$195,519.00		
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	\$179,959.00		
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	\$256,072.00		
McHenry County State's Attorney's Office	\$104,242.00		
Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	\$550,591.53		
St. Clair County State's Attorney's Office	\$123,688.98		
Will County State's Attorney's Office	\$165,660.00		

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(4)
Community Crime Prevention**

Program Title: Community Violence Prevention

<u>Project Title: CeaseFire</u>	
Illinois Violence Prevention Authority	\$500,000.00

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(7)(A)
Improving Operational Effectiveness**

Program Title: Specialized Training

<u>Project Title: Law Enforcement Training</u>	
Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board	\$36,050.00
<u>Project Title: Probation Training and Technical Assistance</u>	
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	\$226,600.00
<u>Project Title: Statewide Criminal Justice Training</u>	
Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor	\$128,750.00
<u>Project Title: Judicial Training</u>	
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	\$25,000.00

Program Title: Risk Assessment

<u>Project Title: Improve Juvenile Risk Assessment</u>	
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	\$154,500.00

Program Title: Local Law Enforcement Officer Safety

<u>Project Title: Local Law Enforcement Officer Safety</u>			
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	\$0.00	\$481,546.00	\$481,546.00

ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(8)
Drug and Violent Offender Prosecution

Program Title: Specialized Prosecution Initiatives	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
<u>Project Title: Special Appeals Unit</u> Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor	\$347,285.71		
<u>Project Title: Complex Drug Prosecutions - Suburban Expansion</u> Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$326,022.00		
<u>Project Title: Complex Drug Prosecutions Initiative</u> Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$1,275,140.00		
<u>Project Title: Youth Gun Violence</u> Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$123,600.00		
<u>Project Title: Systemic Sentencing Issues Appeals Project</u> Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor	\$355,350.00		

ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(10)
Operational Effectiveness of the Court

Program Title: Specialized Defense Initiatives			
<u>Project Title: Specialized Appeals Program</u> Office of the State Appellate Defender	\$233,902.11		
<u>Project Title: Systemic Sentencing Issues Appeals Project</u> Office of the State Appellate Defender	\$236,900.00		
<u>Project Title: Defense Services</u> Office of the State Appellate Defender	\$189,740.00		
Office of the Macon County Public Defender	\$101,250.00		
Office of the Winnebago County Public Defender	\$53,250.00		
Office of the Kankakee County Public Defender	\$48,500.00		
Office of the Champaign County Public Defender	\$44,807.00		
Office of the Will County Public Defender	\$35,250.00		
Office of the Lake County Public Defender	\$62,250.00		
Program Title: Specialized Defense Training			
<u>Project Title: Statewide Public Defender Training</u> Office of the State Appellate Defender	\$51,500.00		

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(11)
Post Conviction Correctional Resources**

Program Title: Correctional Initiatives	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
<u>Project Title: Post Release Substance Abuse Management</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$306,334.00		
<u>Project Title: Community-Based Residential Treatment for Adults</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$482,813.00		
<u>Project Title: Young Offender Re-entry Program</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$704,906.00		
<u>Project Title: Transitional Services for Juvenile Sex Offenders</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$0.00		
<u>Project Title: Community-based Transitional Services for Female Offenders</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$400,000.00		

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(15)(B)
Information Systems**

Program Title: Information Systems			
<u>Project Title: Correctional Intelligence System</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$115,875.00		
<u>Project Title: Gang Information Exchange Database</u> Chicago Police Department	\$669,500.00		
<u>Project Title: Integrated Justice Initiatives</u> TBD	\$341,987.38	\$0.00	(\$341,987.38)
TBD	\$139,559.00	\$0.00	(\$139,559.00)
<u>Project Title: Videotaped Confession and Eyewitness ID Training</u> Illinois State Police	\$73,245.00		
Program Title: Criminal History Records Improvement			
<u>Project Title: Audit Plan</u> Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	\$150,000.00		

ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(16)
Innovative Programs

Program Title: Innovative Law Enforcement Initiatives

Project Title: Child Abuse and Homicide Task Force
Illinois State Police

INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
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\$0.00

Project Title: Unsolved Homicide Initiative
Cook County Sheriff's Office
Chicago Police Department

\$0.00

\$85,086.00

Program Title: Innovative Prosecution Initiatives

Project Title: Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act Bureau
Illinois Attorney General

\$196,907.10

Project Title: Unsolved Homicide Initiative
Cook County State's Attorney's Office

\$190,166.00

ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(18)
System Response to Victims

Program Title: System Response to Victims

Project Title: Crime Victims Toll-Free Help Line
Illinois Attorney General

\$98,095.70

Project Title: Child Advocacy Centers
Henry County Child Advocacy Center
Sangamon County Child Advocacy Center
Tazewell County Child Advocacy Center

\$24,880.00

\$40,550.00

\$26,113.00

ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(19)
Evaluation Programs

Program Title: Evaluation

Project Title: Drug Strategy Impact Evaluation
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

\$1,265,000.00

ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(20)
Alternatives to Detention

Program Title: Probation Initiatives	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
<u>Project Title: Juvenile Probation Programs</u>			
Cook County Juvenile Probation	\$309,000.00		
1st Judicial Circuit Probation	\$92,700.00		
2nd Judicial Circuit Probation	\$61,800.00		
Rock Island County Probation	\$46,350.00		
 <u>Project Title: Innovative Probation Initiatives</u>			
Will County	\$70,000.00		
4th Judicial Circuit / Christian County	\$175,145.00		
10th Judicial Circuit / Tazewell County	\$99,000.00		
Lee County	\$51,655.00		
Kane County	\$58,000.00		
Ford County	\$46,200.00		
 <u>Project Title: Community-based Transitional Services for Female Offenders</u>			
TBD	\$189,348.00	\$12,328.00	(\$177,020.00)
Lake County	\$25,069.00		
Macon County	\$98,535.00		
Madison County	\$87,048.00		
Cook County Social Services	\$0.00	\$79,782.00	\$79,782.00
Cook County Adult Probation	\$0.00	\$97,238.00	\$97,238.00
 <u>Project Title: Juvenile Reporting Centers</u>			
Tazewell County Probation Department	\$70,000.00		
First Judicial Circuit	\$105,000.00		

ADAA PURPOSE UNALLOCATED
Unallocated Funds

Unallocated

Undesignated Local CHRI	\$635,048.00
Undesignated State CHRI	\$199,370.00
Undesignated Local	\$0.00
Undesignated State	\$0.00
	\$18,408,626.00

ADAA PURPOSE 99
Administration Funds

Administration

Administration Funds	\$1,279,743.00
	\$19,688,369.00



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

Memorandum

To: Budget Committee Members
From: Mary L. Milano
Date: February 20, 2004
Re: FFY04 Byrne (ADAA) Strategy

As part of our FFY04 Byrne strategy, the Department of Justice requires the Authority to identify and define a short list of state priorities for Byrne funding. This memo reviews past priorities and funding, and proposes priorities for the FFY04 strategy as well as recommendations for future funding in the context of possible reduced funding for FFY05 and beyond. These priorities and recommendations will be incorporated into the final strategy after additional input from Authority members, as well as public comment, has been received, considered and incorporated.

Past Priorities and Funding

In past Byrne strategies, the Authority set seven priorities. These priorities were:

1. Support prevention programs that help youth recognize risks associated with violent crime and drug use and target youth to reduce their use of violence, illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco products;
2. Support programs that strengthen multi-agency linkages at the community level among prevention, treatment, and criminal justice programs, as well as other supportive services, to better address drug abuse;
3. Support programs that enhance treatment effectiveness, quality, and services so that those who need treatment can receive it;
4. Support programs that reduce drug-related crime and violence;
5. Support research that identifies what works in drug treatment and the prevention of drug use, violent crime, and their consequences;
6. Support programs that promote the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system; and

7. Support programs statewide that target prevention and early intervention for juveniles, with particular emphasis on the principals of balanced and restorative justice.

Under these priorities, the Authority has funded a variety of programs including multi-jurisdictional task forces and prosecution units, prevention programs, training programs, public defense initiatives, treatment programs in the state correctional system as well as in probation departments, and evaluation efforts to determine what works.

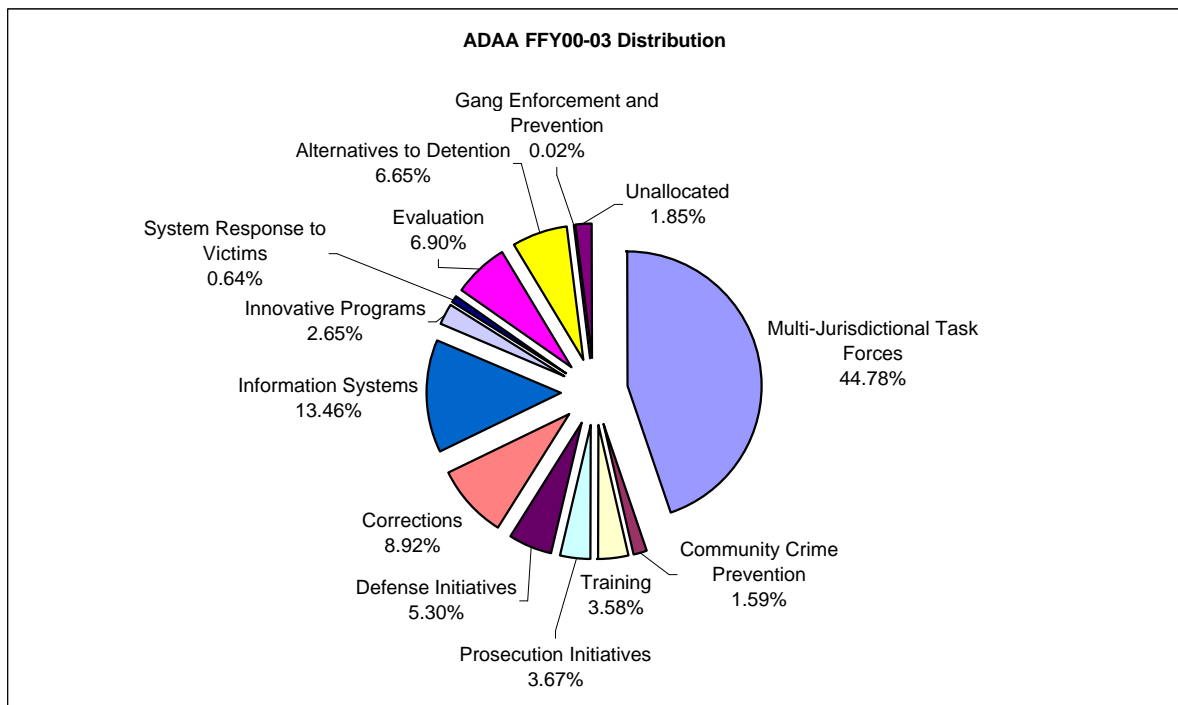
The amount of Byrne funds designated to various purposes has fluctuated over the years. Following is a summary of the percent (and dollar amount) of each year's award designated to specific purpose areas for the past four years, as well as the average percent for each purpose area.

	FFY00	FFY01	FFY02	FFY03	Average
Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces	41.8% (\$7,729,826)	40.2% (\$7,397,837)	54.7% (\$9,952,557)	42.5% (\$7,637,987)	44.78% (\$32,718,207)
Community Crime Prevention	0.3% (\$58,776)	2.7% (\$500,000)	0 (\$0)	3.3% (\$600,000)	1.59% (\$1,158,776)
Training	7.1% (1,313,262)	3.1% (\$570,900)	3.1% (\$570,900)	0.9% (\$164,050)	3.58% (\$2,619,112)
Prosecution Initiatives	4.4% (\$816,223)	6.3% (\$1,152,258)	2.0% (\$355,350)	2.0% (\$355,350)	3.67% (\$2,679,181)
Defense Initiatives	3.5% (\$645,814)	5.7% (\$1,057,350)	4.5% (\$823,447)	7.5% (\$1,349,684)	5.30% (\$3,876,295)
Corrections	8.1% (\$1,502,575)	10.3% (\$1,894,053)	8.7% (\$1,587,719)	8.5% (\$1,531,024)	8.92% (\$6,515,371)
Information Systems *	15.1% (\$2,790,033)	12.6% (\$2,324,579)	11.5% (\$2,087,687)	14.7% (\$2,633,366)	13.46% (\$9,835,665)
Innovative Programs	4.7% (\$876,974)	2.6% (\$472,160)	0.5% (\$85,086)	2.8% (\$500,000)	2.65% (\$1,934,220)
System Response to Victims	1.0% (\$181,664)	1.0% (\$189,639)	0.5% (\$98,880)	0 (\$0)	0.64% (\$470,183)
Evaluation	6.8% (\$1,250,000)	6.9% (\$1,265,000)	7.0% (\$1,265,000)	7.0% (\$1,265,000)	6.90% (\$5,045,000)
Alternatives to Detention	7.2% (\$1,327,905)	8.6% (\$1,584,850)	3.8% (\$684,850)	7.0% (\$1,258,575)	6.65% (\$4,856,180)
Gang Enforcement and Prevention	0.1% (\$11,872)	0 (\$0)	0 (\$0)	0 (\$0)	0.02% (\$11,872)
Unallocated	0 (\$0)	0 (\$0)	3.8% (\$684,067)	3.7% (\$666,270)	1.85% (\$1,350,337)

* Includes 5% set-aside for criminal history record improvement.

On average, nearly 45% of Byrne funds from the past four years has been dedicated to multi-jurisdictional efforts (MEGs, task forces, drug prosecution units). Almost 13.5% of

these awards have been designated to information systems (includes the 5% set-aside for criminal history record improvement). Corrections program have received nearly 9% of these funds. Between 5% and 7% of the funds have gone to defense initiatives, evaluation, and alternatives to detention. Lesser amounts have been made available for community crime prevention, training, prosecution initiatives (other than multi-jurisdictional drug prosecution units), innovative programs, system response to victims, and gang enforcement and prevention.



FFY04 and Future Funding

If currently funded Byrne projects that have not reached the end of their 48-month funding cycle with FFY03 funds and all multi-jurisdictional efforts are continued, about \$7 million of the Authority's FFY04 award will be available for new initiatives. However, President Bush's FFY05 budget proposal eliminates the Byrne formula program and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG) program and consolidates both into the Justice Assistance Grant (JAG). In addition, President Bush's FFY05 budget eliminates another Authority administered grant—the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JAIBG or JABG).

The following chart compares the FFY02 through FFY04 federal appropriations and Illinois awards as well as the President's FFY05 budget proposal for the Byrne Formula, LLEBG, JAG and JAIBG.

	Designation	FFY02	FFY03	FFY04	FFY05 *
Byrne Formula (ADAA)	Federal Appropriation	\$500 million	\$500 million	\$500 million	\$0
	Illinois Award	\$19,460,474	\$19,209,953	**\$19,200,000	\$0
LLEBG	Federal Appropriation	\$400 million	\$400 million	\$225 million	\$0
	Illinois Award	\$984,700	\$1,009,362	**\$560,000	\$0
Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program	Federal Appropriation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$508.94 million
JAIBG - JABG	Federal Appropriation	\$249.5 million	\$190 million	\$60 million	\$0
	Illinois Award	\$7,079,600	\$5,531,842	**\$1,746,900	\$0

*President's budget proposal

**Estimate

In determining funding priorities for the FFY04 Byrne Strategy, Authority members should keep in mind that there might not be future Byrne, LLEBG, or JABG funding. In addition, \$85.88 million of the proposed JAG appropriation is earmarked for specific projects (\$19.96 million for NIJ to assist local units to identify, develop, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement, \$60 million is for Boys and Girls Clubs, and \$5.92 million for the Tribal Courts Initiative). Since details of the JAG program are not available, it is impossible to speculate as to how much Illinois may receive under this initiative.

Criminal Justice Plan Funding Action Steps

The Criminal Justice Plan contained numerous funding action steps. Some steps, which the Committee may want to consider funding with Byrne funds, are:

- Identify funding resources to support community involvement in reintegrating the offender into the community;
- Identify funding opportunities for training and cross training of different groups and agencies to ensure that there is a common understanding of risk and protective factors by those who are in a position to observe and respond to those factors;
- Identify funding for assessment centers or other mechanisms that routinely supply the courts with remedial recommendations;
- Provide additional resources for programs that serve juvenile sex offenders and juvenile sexual assault/abuse victims;
- Identify funding for assessment centers for minors referred to the juvenile court, and which can perform follow-up monitoring;
- Identify resources for community-based, multi-disciplinary responses to delinquency;

- Support and evaluate pilot programming that addresses the needs of special populations while expanding the availability of the full range of services available to all offenders; and
- Provide adequate funding to meet the growing need for intervention services for offenders and their families to prevent further criminal justice system involvement.

FFY04 Byrne Strategy Priorities

The Department of Justice requires our Byrne strategy to identify and define a short list of state priorities for Byrne funding. These are intended to be general priority statements, not a list of individual projects or programs. Priorities related to drug crimes should relate to one of the three national priorities contained in the National Drug Control Strategy:

1. Stopping use before it starts: education and community action;
2. Healing America's drug users: getting treatment resources where they are needed; and
3. Disrupting the market: attacking the economic basis of the drug trade.

For instance, priority three from our previous strategy states, "support programs that enhance treatment effectiveness, quality, and services so that those who need treatment can receive it." This priority would fall under the second national priority stated above.

Budget Committee members should review the priorities from past years to determine if they should continue to be priorities for our FFY04 Byrne strategy or if they need to be modified or eliminated. In addition, based on the changes in federal funding for FFY04 (and possible for FFY05) as well as other information made available, members may wish to add priorities.

Based on the fact that JAIBG/JABG has been greatly reduced for FFY04 and may be eliminated in FFY05, staff recommends that priorities one and seven from the previous strategy be maintained and possibly combined. These priorities are:

- *Support prevention programs that help youth recognize risks associated with violent crime and drug use and target youth to reduce their use of violence, illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco products; and*
- *Support programs statewide that target prevention and early intervention for juveniles, with particular emphasis on the principals of balanced and restorative justice.*

Staff also recommends retaining priority three from the previous strategy as Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) funds have been eliminated for FFY04. This priority is:

- *Support programs that enhance treatment effectiveness, quality, and services so that those who need treatment can receive it*

As research and evaluation is an integral part of determining what works and what does not work, staff recommends retaining priority five from the previous strategy which is:

- *Support research that identifies what works in drug treatment and the prevention of drug use, violent crime, and their consequences.*

Without effective law enforcement, prosecution, defense, and post-conviction programs, the criminal justice system would not be as effective. As such, staff recommends maintaining priority six from the previous strategy:

- *Support programs that promote the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.*

A complete, accurate, timely, and integrated information system is a must for Illinois' criminal justice system. Staff recommends adding a priority that focuses on the need for an integrated information system. This priority could be:

- *Support efforts to implement an integrated justice system in Illinois that includes all components of the criminal justice system and includes every jurisdiction within the state.*

General Program Recommendations

Staff recommends that FFY04 funds available for new projects be focused on:

- *Treatment for sex offender parolees from the Illinois Department of Corrections;*
- *A special DNA prosecution unit at the Cook County State's Attorney's Office;*
- *Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) projects; and*
- *Other public policy initiatives from the Governor, Authority members, and staff.*

Each of the first three areas represents efforts in which work by both staff and potential sub-grantees is already underway, and consequently anticipate plans for projects which can realistically be structured and achieved with the timing and funds projected to become available. Additionally, as briefly described below, each of the first three areas of focus relate to larger sets of state priorities and needs. The fourth area is recommended so as to maintain maximum flexibility and responsiveness in view of the potentially significant funding restraints which may be experienced in the very near future.

Treatment for sex offender parolees from the IDOC

Legislation passed last year that took effect January 1, 2004 (Public Act 93-0616) requires that “each sex offender placed on parole or mandatory supervised release by the Prisoner Review Board shall be required as a condition of parole to undergo treatment based upon any evaluation or subsequent reevaluation regarding such offender during the offender’s incarceration or any period of parole.” This legislation is an unfunded mandate. Providing funding for this treatment would fit under the priority of supporting programs that enhance treatment effectiveness, quality, and services so that those who need treatment can receive it.

A special DNA prosecution unit at the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office

The Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office would like to develop a new unit within the office that will not only carry its own load of cases involving DNA evidence, but also to act as in-house experts who will consult on cases in other areas of the office to make better use of DNA evidence, expedite cases, act as liaison with the crime lab and provide training to support assistant state’s attorneys within the office as well as throughout the state on issues relating to DNA evidence. By having in-house DNA experts who could provide the support and information frequently requested in calls to the state crime lab, the time of the forensic scientists could be better used to focus on DNA analysis. Providing funding for such a project would fit under the priority of supporting programs that promote the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) projects

BARJ projects have been a focus under the JAIBG program, and BARJ principles are part of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act. As JAIBG funding has been reduced and may be cut entirely, a main source of support for these types of programs is being lost. Funding BARJ related projects would fit under the priority to support programs statewide that target prevention and early intervention for juveniles, with particular emphasis on the principals of balanced and restorative justice.

If input from Authority members, as well as public comment, received after this meeting requires a discussion regarding adding additional priorities to the strategy, another Budget Committee meeting will be held.

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

Memorandum

To: Budget Committee

From: Research and Analysis Unit

Date: February 20, 2004

Re: Statewide Strategy to Control Drug and Violent Crime

Part of the Authority's *Statewide Strategy to Control Drug and Violent Crime* (the Byrne Strategy document) is to include a section describing drug and violent crime issues in Illinois. As additional background for your deliberations at the upcoming Budget Committee workshop, you will find attached a preliminary draft of this section of the strategy. Generally speaking, the following conclusions have been reached:

✓ **Drug crime in Illinois has increased more than violent crime.**

Drug arrest rates grew more than arrest rates for violent crimes in all regions. The rate of IDOC commitments for violent Index crimes decreased in all regions while the rate of commitments for drug crimes increased.

✓ **Methamphetamine poses an increasing drug threat to Illinois.**

Although methamphetamine admissions accounted for a small percentage of illicit drug admissions (3 percent) to substance abuse treatment facilities in Illinois in 2002, methamphetamine admissions increased over twenty-two times between 1994 and 2002, more than any other drug. Between 1994, the first year data was collected, and 2002, the rate of methamphetamine seizures in the state increased nearly eight times, and the rate of methamphetamine seizures in all regions increased to the greatest degree of any drug.

✓ **Crack cocaine is overshadowing powder cocaine as a drug threat.**

Powder cocaine admissions to substance abuse treatment facilities in Illinois decreased 14 percent while crack cocaine admissions doubled between 1994 and 2002, and crack accounted for 64 percent of drug treatment admissions for cocaine in 2002. Between 1992 and 2002, the rate of cocaine seizures statewide increased almost five times while the crack seizure rate (per 100,000 persons) increased 31 times.

✓ **The use and availability of marijuana are increasing in Illinois.**

Cannabis arrests grew threefold statewide, while the rate of controlled substances arrests grew only 18 percent between 1992 and 2002. Controlled substances arrests accounted for the largest percentage of drug arrests (45 percent) in the state in 2002, but arrests for cannabis were not far behind, accounting for 41 percent of all drug arrests that year. According to MEG and TF surveys, in rural areas, cannabis was the most widely available drug.

Admissions to substance abuse treatment facilities in Illinois for marijuana abuse increased more than four times between 1994 and 2002, and treatment admissions for marijuana comprised about one-third of illicit drug admissions in 2002. The *2002 Illinois Household Survey* reported that marijuana was the most widely used drug among survey respondents. About one-third of residents in all but one region of Illinois admitted to using marijuana at least once during their lifetime. Finally, according to the Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System there were decreases in the number of positive tests for each individual drug except cannabis; positive tests for cannabis increased nearly four times between 1991 and 2001.

✓ **Cocaine and heroin continue to pose significant drug threats to Illinois.**

According to the Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System, of the 22,706 infants who tested positive for illegal drugs between 1991 and 2001, 63 percent had traces of cocaine in their system.

Between 1992 and 2002, the rate of cocaine seizures in Chicago increased eleven times, and violations of the Controlled Substances Act account for the largest percentage of drug arrests in Illinois. Also, cocaine and heroin each accounted for about one-third of illicit drug admissions to substance abuse treatment centers in Illinois in 2002.

✓ **Drug and violent crime remain a significant public safety challenge.**

According to the Authority's *2000 Illinois Adult Probation Outcome Study* a majority of those on probation for a violent offense (60 percent) had a current or prior substance abuse problem, and probationers with a current substance abuse problem were more than twice as likely as their counterparts on probationers of being rearrested while on probation. The study also found that previous drug abusers are more likely to be rearrested while on probation. Finally, the completion of substance abuse treatment by a probationer was associated with a reduction in the likelihood of rearrest in one study. These facts also support the need for more substance abuse treatment programs for offenders.

The *Illinois Drug Threat Assessment Update* by the National Drug Intelligence Center reports that cocaine, particularly crack, is the drug most often associated with violent criminal behavior

according to law enforcement officials in Illinois since retail distributors frequently carry firearms and are linked to drive-by shootings, assaults and murder.

The Authority's *Chicago Women's Health Risk Study* found that intimate partner homicides were more likely to involve drug or alcohol intoxication than non-fatal incidents of intimate partner abuse against women. An intimate partner's drinking or drug use was a factor in cases involving the homicide of a woman who had not previously experienced violence at the hands of her partner.

✓ **Crime increased more in the rural counties than in any other region of the state.**

For example, the rate of violent Index offenses doubled in rural counties between 1992 and 2002, but decreased in all other regions of the state. Likewise, the violent Index arrest rate in the rural counties grew between 1992 and 2002 but decreased in all other regions except for the collar counties. Furthermore, the percent increase in the rural counties' violent Index arrest rate was five times greater than the collar counties' rate increase.

Finally, the drug arrest rate for the rural counties grew six times between 1992 and 2002. The collar counties had the next highest percent increase among the regions in its drug arrest rate, yet the increase in the drug arrest rate for the collar counties was less than half the increase experienced by the rural counties.

✓ **Law enforcement efforts increased more in the rural counties than in any other region.**

Not only are the increases in the violent Index and drug arrest rates in the rural counties higher than in all other regions of the state, but increases in the rates of new court commitments to IDOC and felony case filings are also higher in the rural counties than in any other region.

✓ **Chicago continues to account for the majority of drug and violent crime in Illinois.**

For example, 68 percent of all murders, 33 percent of the criminal sexual assaults, 73 percent of the robberies and 52 percent of the aggravated assaults in Illinois occurred in Chicago in 2002. That year, about 50 percent of Illinois' cannabis arrests and 70 percent of the state's arrests for controlled substances occurred in Chicago. In 2002, Chicago's drug arrest rate, and violent Index arrest and offense rates were twice as high as the statewide rates.

✓ **Crimes involving firearms are a persistent threat in Illinois.**

According to the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control at the Centers for Disease Control, in 2001 homicide was the second leading cause of death for Illinois residents age 15 to 34 years. Eighty-three percent of these homicides involved firearms. Fifty-eight percent of firearm deaths in Illinois in 2002 were homicides. In 2002, the Chicago Police Department

reported that firearms were used in 79 percent of the reported homicides, a 10 percent increase from 1992.

Conclusion

The finalized and complete *Statewide Strategy to Control Drug and Violent Crime* will document that much progress has been made in combating drug and violent in the State. However, as the attached analyses indicate, these problems remain significant challenges to public safety and security in Illinois.

GFR:r

Cc: Lori G. Levin
Mary L. Milano
Robert P. Boehmer

Attachment

THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE DRUG AND VIOLENT CRIME PROBLEM IN ILLINOIS

Introduction

Due to the fact that no single, comprehensive, complete and accurate measures of drug and violent crime exist, numerous sources of information were examined to draw some general conclusions about the extent and nature of the problem.

The following sources were examined in order to draw some general conclusions about the prevalence of drug abuse in Illinois: Admissions to substance abuse treatment centers collected by the Illinois Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (OASA), data on substance-exposed infants collected by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), the Illinois Department of Public Health's Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System (APORS), data from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) on drug mentions and deaths in Chicago-area emergency departments, the Authority report Results from the 2000 Illinois Adult Probation Outcome Study, and The 2002 *Illinois Household Survey* conducted by (OASA).

Surveys of Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEGs) and Drug Enforcement Task Forces (TFs) regarding drug price and availability in the state, drug seizure data from the Illinois State Police and the *Illinois Drug Threat Assessment Update* by the National Drug Intelligence Center were analyzed in order to draw some general conclusions about the availability of drugs in Illinois.

Drug arrest data collected by the Illinois State Police (ISP) and the Chicago Police Department (CPD), as well as arrest information gleaned from surveys of Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEGs) and Drug Enforcement Task Forces (TFs), are used to characterize drug crime in Illinois.

Violent crime in Illinois was examined by looking at arrests and offenses from Uniform Crime Reports collected by the ISP, as well as data from the Chicago Police Department (CPD). This section also analyzed firearm data from the Illinois Department of Public Health, and elder abuse data from the Illinois Department on Aging (IDOA).

Another section exploring violent crime in Illinois scrutinizes adult offenders in court and on probation tracked by the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC) and in the jail and prison population monitored by the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC). The next section on violent crime in Illinois describes domestic violence and crime victims using data from ISP on domestic crimes, orders of protection and

petitioners entered into Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS), the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's (Authority's) *Chicago Women's Health Risk Study* and *2002 Illinois Crime Victimization Survey*, and child sexual and physical abuse and neglect are discussed using data from the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), supplemented by data on crimes against children reported to Illinois State Police.

The final section exploring violent crime in Illinois looks at juvenile justice, specifically delinquency petitions, juvenile probation, juveniles in prison, the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 and female delinquents. Information on delinquency petitions and juvenile probation comes from AOIC, while data on juvenile new court commitments to prison is from the Illinois Department of Corrections. Discussion of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 and female delinquents stems from two reports conducted by the Authority, the *Implementation Evaluation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998* and *Female Delinquents Committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections: A Profile*.

In all cases, analysis covered changes in the rates of various measures of drug and violent crime over a ten-year period: The latest year for which data were available and the nine previous years. Also, data were organized by region in order to compare crime across different types of jurisdictions in Illinois. The regions discussed in this report are: The City of Chicago and suburban Cook County (where data were available) which together comprise Cook County; the collar counties including DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties; the urban counties including Boone, Grundy, Kendall, Menard, Rock Island, Winnebago, Champaign, Henry, Macon, Monroe, Sangamon, Woodford, Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Ogle, St. Clair, DeKalb, Kankakee, McLean, Peoria, and Tazewell counties; and the rural Counties including Adams, Coles, Fulton, JoDaviess, Mason, Pulaski, Vermilion, Alexander, Crawford, Gallatin, Johnson, Massac, Putnam, Wabash, Bond, Cumberland, Greene, Knox, McDonough, Randolph, Warren, Brown, DeWitt, Hamilton, LaSalle, Mercer, Richland, Washington, Bureau, Douglas, Hancock, Lawrence, Montgomery, Saline, Wayne, Calhoun, Edgar, Hardin, Lee, Morgan, Schuyler, White, Carroll, Edwards, Henderson, Livingston, Moultrie, Scott, Whiteside, Cass, Effingham, Iroquois, Logan, Perry, Shelby, Williamson, Christian, Fayette, Jackson, Macoupin, Piatt, Stark, Clark, Ford, Jasper, Marion, Pike, Stephenson, Clay, Franklin, Jefferson, Marshall, Pope, and Union counties.

Counties are considered urban if their population consists of at least 50,000 residents or if they contribute at least 50,000 residents to a total Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of 100,000. An area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: (1) if it includes a city of at least 50,000 population, or (2) if it includes an urbanized area of at least 50,000 population with a total metropolitan population of 100,000. In addition to the county containing the main city or urbanized area, an MSA may include additional counties having strong economic and social ties to the central county. Those that are not part of an MSA are rural counties.

Chicago and the collar counties each accounted for 23 percent of Illinois' population in 2002, Cook County accounted for 43 percent, the urban counties for 20 percent, and the rural counties for 15 percent of the statewide population.

These analyses come to a number of general conclusions about drug and violent crime in Illinois, discussed in-depth at the end of this section. First, drug crime in Illinois increased more than violent crime, although there are connections between the two. Cocaine and heroin continue to pose significant drug threats to Illinois, but crack cocaine is overshadowing powder cocaine as a threat, and marijuana and methamphetamine are increasing in prevalence when factors such as drug use and availability are considered. Crime and law enforcement efforts increased more in the rural counties than in any other region of the state, but Chicago and Cook County still account for the majority of drug and violent crime in Illinois. Finally, crimes involving firearms are a continuing threat in Illinois.

Illicit Drugs in Illinois

Drug Abuse in Illinois

The following sources were examined in order to draw some general conclusions about the prevalence of drug abuse in Illinois: Admissions to substance abuse treatment centers collected by the Illinois Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (OASA), data on substance-exposed infants collected by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), the Illinois Department of Public Health's Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System (APORS), data from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) on drug mentions and deaths in Chicago-area emergency departments, the Authority report Results from the 2000 Illinois Adult Probation Outcome Study, and The 2002 *Illinois Household Survey* conducted by OASA.

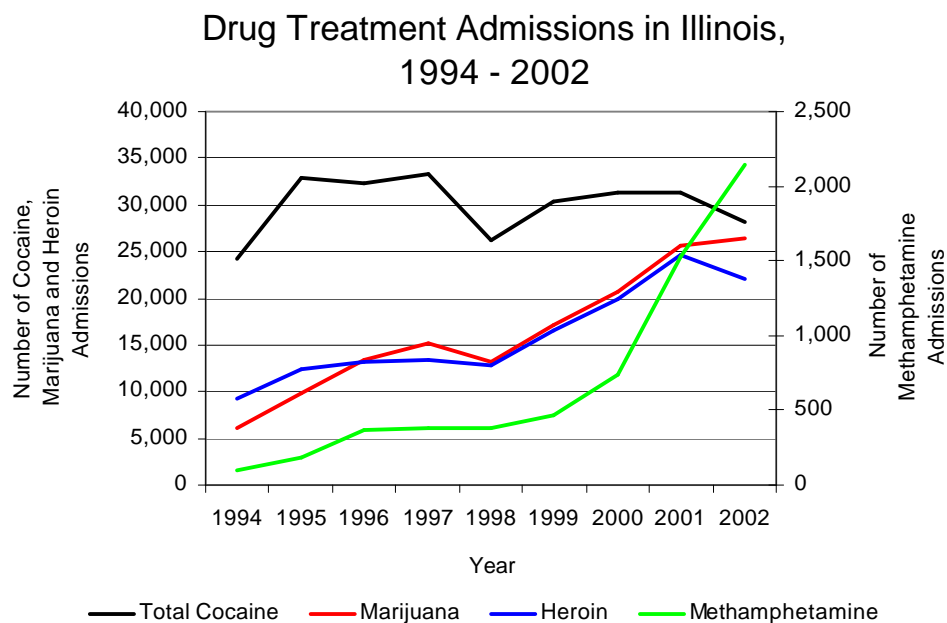
Drug Treatment Admissions

OASA, under the aegis of the Illinois Department of Human Services, reports that in Illinois in 2002, there were almost 139,000 drug treatment admissions. Total drug treatment admissions increased 66 percent between 1994 and 2002. In 2002, 60 percent of admissions to substance abuse treatment programs in Illinois were for illicit drugs. There were more admissions from Chicago than any other region of the state. In 2002, Chicago accounted for 44 percent of illicit drug admissions to substance abuse treatment programs. The urban counties also accounted for a significant portion of illicit drug admissions to substance abuse treatment facilities (19 percent). Suburban Cook County and the rural and collar counties each accounted for around 10 percent of illicit drug treatment admissions in Illinois in 2002.

Between 1994 and 2002, heroin admissions in the state increased twofold, and marijuana admissions increased fourfold. Although treatment admissions for powder cocaine decreased 14 percent between 1994 and 2002, admissions for crack cocaine doubled during that time. However, overall cocaine admissions increased only 16 percent from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 1).

Although methamphetamine admissions accounted for a small percentage of total illicit drug admissions (3 percent) in 2002, methamphetamine admissions grew more between 1994 and 2002 than any other drug. During that time, methamphetamine admissions increased 22 times (Figure 1).

Figure 1



Source: Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

Substance abuse treatment admissions for cocaine, marijuana and heroin each comprised about 33 percent of illicit drug admissions in 2002. Cocaine, including power, base and crack, accounted for 34 percent of illicit drug admissions in 2002, and crack accounted for 64 percent of drug treatment admissions for cocaine that year. Marijuana, including hashish, accounted for 32 percent of illicit drug admissions in 2002, and heroin accounted for 27 percent of illicit drug admissions that year.

APORS and DCFS – Substance-Exposed Infants

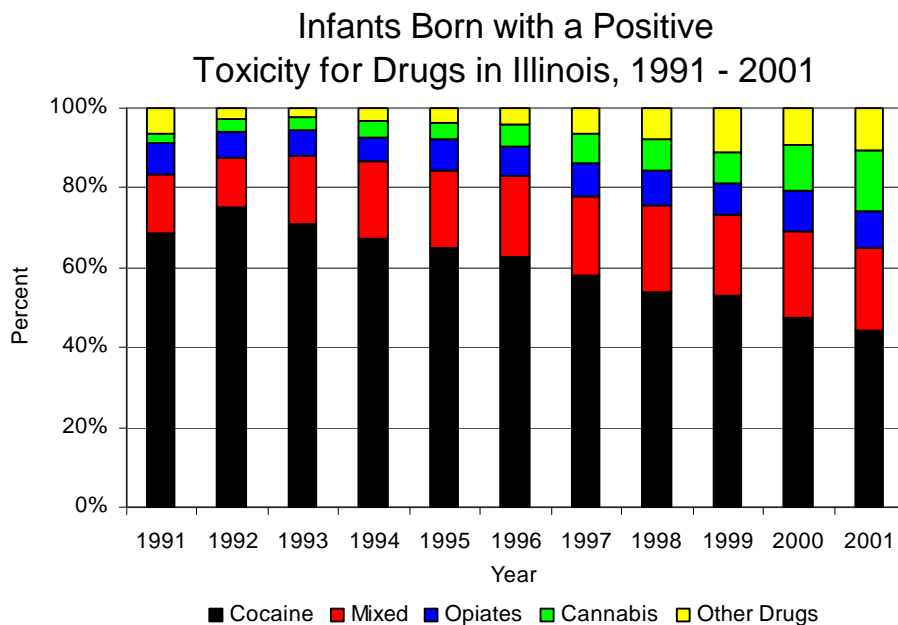
According to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), 1,272 cases of substance-exposed infants were reported in Illinois in 2002. The rate of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in Illinois decreased 58 percent between state fiscal years 1992 and 2002. The rate of reported cases of substance-exposed infants that were verified decreased by the virtually the same amount during that time (59 percent).

Seventy-one percent of the reported cases of substance-exposed infants in Illinois occurred in Cook County, 13 percent occurred in the urban counties, and less than 10 percent each occurred in the collar and rural counties of Illinois in 2002. The percentages of verified substance-exposed infant cases for each of the regions in Illinois followed the same pattern in 2002.

In Cook County, the rates of reported and verified cases of substance-exposed infants fell 65 percent, while in the urban counties both rates fell by about 45 percent, and in the collar counties both rates decreased by about 33 percent between 1992 and 2002. The only region to experience an increase in the rates of reported and verified cases of substance-exposed infants was in the rural counties of Illinois. In the rural counties, the rate of reported cases doubled, and the verified cases quadrupled.

Another source of information on substance-exposed births is the Illinois Department of Public Health's (IDPH) Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System (APORS). APORS data is particularly important because it identifies through blood tests the types of illegal drugs detected in newborns. Of the 22,706 infants who tested positive for illegal drugs between 1991 and 2001, the majority (63 percent) had traces of cocaine in their system (Figure 2). Between 1991 and 2001 the number of positive tests through APORS fell 37 percent, with decreases in the number of positive tests for each individual drug except cannabis; positive tests for cannabis increased nearly four times between 1991 and 2001. The decrease in positive cocaine tests was the most dramatic of any of the individual drugs with a 57 percent reduction.

Figure 2



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health,
Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System

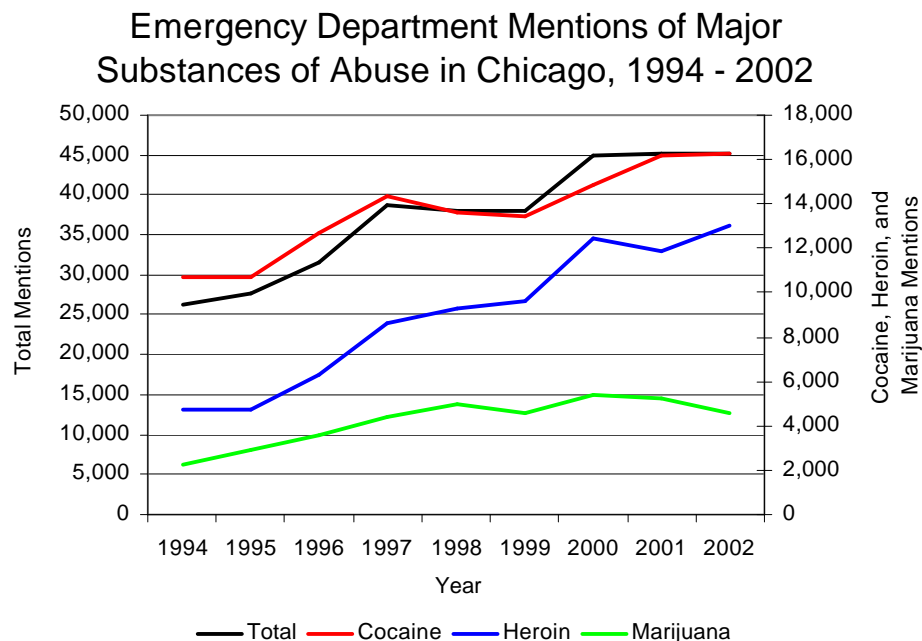
Drug-Related Emergency Department Mentions and Deaths

DAWN, administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, is a voluntary data collection system for hospitals meeting set criteria. Data from hospitals enrolled in the Network are used to estimate drug-related episodes, mentions, and visits in the United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii), and DAWN also tabulates the number of drug mention cases resulting in death and drug-induced or related deaths. DAWN defines drug episodes as emergency department (ED) visits induced by or related to the use of an illegal drug or the non-medical use of a legal drug for patients age 6 to 97 years, and drug mentions as substances recorded during a drug-related death or ED visit by patients within that same age range. DAWN data must be used with caution since up to four drugs per patient may be recorded by physicians and some mentions reflect multiple visits by the same individual. Also note that DAWN includes crack cocaine along with cocaine's other forms in the "cocaine" category. DAWN's goal is to highlight the health risks of drug use as reflected in visits to EDs and deaths.

In 2002, Chicago had the third highest rate¹ of ED drug episodes among the 21 cities for which DAWN collects data. Among the ten metropolitan areas with at least 100 PCP mentions in 2001 or 2002, Chicago was the only city showing a significant decrease (48 percent) between those years. Among the 21 cities in DAWN's network, Chicago had the highest rate of ED mentions for cocaine and heroin in 2002. That year, Chicago's cocaine mentions were almost four times the national rate, and its heroin mentions were just over six times the national rate.

In 2002, ED mentions for cocaine comprised 36 percent of all emergency room mentions for major substances of abuse in Chicago. Heroin accounted for 29 percent of ED mentions, and marijuana for 10 percent. Overall mentions of major substances of abuse increased 71 percent between 1994 and 2002, while mentions for cocaine increased 51 percent, mentions of heroin increased nearly threefold, and mentions of marijuana doubled (Figure 3).

Figure 3



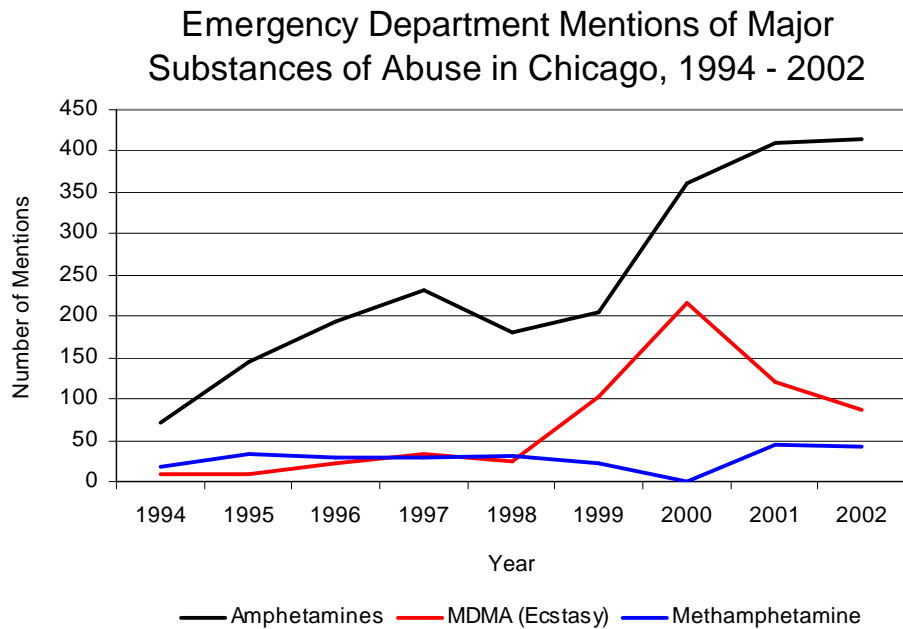
Source: Drug Abuse Warning Network

Although not comprising a large percentage of total mentions of major substances of abuse in 2002 (1 percent or less), mentions for amphetamines increased almost six times

¹ DAWN reports that rates as used here are not drug use prevalence rates for the population using EDs, but are indicators of the number of ED drug abuse episodes or mentions per 100,000 population.

between 1994 and 2002, methamphetamine mentions nearly doubled, and mentions for ecstasy (MDMA) increased nearly nine times (Figure 4).

Figure 4



Source: Drug Abuse Warning Network

In participating hospitals in metropolitan Chicago in 2001, 854 drug-related or induced deaths occurred and 1,612 drug mentions where death occurred were reported. Overall drug mentions where death occurs have remained stable over the last couple of years in the metropolitan Chicago area. Among drug mentions where death occurred, 32 percent involved cocaine and 22 percent involved heroin. Also, the number of cocaine mentions where death results increased and the number of heroin mentions resulting in death decreased between 1994 and 2002.

Drug Use Among Probationers

At the end of the year 2000 in the state of Illinois, almost twice as many offenders convicted of a crime received probation as received a sentence involving incarceration. The Authority partnered with the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts to survey this large and growing segment of the correctional population. According to the Authority's *2000 Illinois Adult Probation Outcome Study*, 24 percent of probationers surveyed were on probation for a drug offense, the largest single group of probationers relative to those on probation for other types of offenses, while almost 40 percent of adult probation cases involved drug law violations and driving under the influence. Seventy-one percent of probationers were identified as having a current or prior substance abuse problem. This percentage was higher among offenders on probation for a drug offense (82 percent), yet a majority of those on probation for a violent offense (60 percent) also had a current or prior drug abuse problem. Of probationers with a current drug abuse problem or a history of drug abuse, 77 percent abused cannabis, 40 percent abused cocaine and 13 percent abused heroin.

Nearly 60 percent of all probationers were referred to some form of substance abuse treatment by probation officers or as a condition of their parole, and the completion of substance abuse treatment by a probationer was associated with a reduction in the likelihood of rearrest. Probationers with a current substance abuse problem were more than twice as likely as their counterparts on probationers of getting rearrested while on probation, and previous drug abusers are more likely to be rearrested while on probation.

Overall, 28 percent of adult probationers surveyed were ordered to undergo urinalysis as a condition of their parole. Forty percent of juveniles on probation were ordered to submit to urinalysis. Of the probationers who were ordered to undergo urinalysis and who were subsequently tested (22 percent), more than half tested positive for illegal drug use at least once during the term of their probation.

2002 Illinois Household Survey

Preliminary results from the *2002 Illinois Household Survey* conducted by the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (OASA) are divided by region: Chicago, suburban Cook County, northwest Illinois, north and south Collar Counties, east and west central Illinois and southern Illinois. In all other sections of this report the State of Illinois is divided into four to six regions depending upon the availability of data: Chicago, Cook

County, Suburban Cook County, and rural, urban and collar counties. It is impossible to satisfactorily reconcile these two different ways of dividing the state, but generally, southern Illinois is overwhelmingly comprised of what the Authority identifies as rural counties, east and west central Illinois are each comprised of a majority of rural counties, and about half the counties in northwest Illinois are rural and half are defined as urban. Chicago, suburban Cook County, and the north and south collar counties are all comprised exclusively of urban counties. Rather than considering the north and south collar counties and the east and west central counties separately, a range is given in the analysis below, where the values are similar, to represent the prevalence of drug use in the collar counties and central Illinois as a whole.

Generally, a higher percentage of respondents in suburban Cook County as compared to Chicago reported using marijuana, crack and powder cocaine, heroin and hallucinogens at least once during their lifetime. The lifetime use of inhalants by respondents in Chicago was 3 percent higher than in suburban Cook County, while the use of club drugs in Chicago was only slightly higher than survey respondents in suburban Cook County reported. More respondents in east central Illinois relative to west central Illinois reported using marijuana, heroin, hallucinogens and club drugs at least once during their lifetimes. More respondents in west central as opposed to east central Illinois used crack or powder cocaine once during their lifetimes, while the same percentage of respondents in both areas reported using inhalants. More respondents in the north collar counties relative to south collar counties reported using marijuana, inhalants and club drugs, while more survey respondents living in the south collar counties reported using crack or powder cocaine, heroin and hallucinogens once during their lifetimes.

Table 1 depicts the regions where the highest percentage and lowest percentage of survey respondents reported lifetime drug use.

Table 1

Survey Respondents Reporting Drug Use At Least Once During their Lifetime by Region in Illinois, 2002				
Drug	Highest Percentage by Region		Lowest Percentage by Region	
Marijuana	Suburban Cook	36.5%	Southern Illinois	21.8%
Cocaine	Suburban Cook	12.2%	East Central Illinois	5.0%
Heroin	South Collar Counties	3.4%	North Collar Counties	0.9%
Hallucinogens	South Collar Counties	8.2%	Suburban Cook	4.6%
Inhallants	Chicago	6.0%	Suburban Cook	2.6%
Club Drugs	North Collar Counties	3.4%	Northwest Illinois	0.9%

Source: Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

The highest percentage of respondents reporting the use of marijuana at least once during their lifetime was in suburban Cook County (37 percent). About 33 percent of surveyed residents in all of the remaining areas except Southern Illinois admitted to using marijuana one time. About 20 percent of surveyed residents in southern Illinois admitted to using marijuana once in their lives.

The percentages of respondents reporting marijuana use within the past month were similar to the percentages of respondents reporting the use of the other drugs during their lifetime. Four percent of survey respondents in Chicago reported that they had used marijuana within the past month, the highest percentage of any region. The lowest percentage of respondents who had used marijuana within the past month lived in northwest Illinois (1 percent). Two percent of respondents in southern Illinois reported using marijuana within the past month. The percentage was higher among respondents in central Illinois (3 percent), the collar counties (3 to 4 percent) and suburban Cook County (3 percent).

Overall, the percentage of surveyed Illinois residents in the various regions of the state reporting the use of cocaine, heroin and club drugs at least once during their lifetime was low. Suburban Cook County showed the highest percentage of respondents who had used crack or powder cocaine in their lifetime (12 percent). Ten percent of respondents in Chicago used crack or powder cocaine in their lifetime, 5 to 6 percent of survey respondents in central and southern Illinois reported the use of crack or powder cocaine within their lifetime, whereas about 8 percent of those surveyed in northwest Illinois and 8 to 11 percent of those in the collar counties reported using crack or powder cocaine at least once in their lifetime.

Three percent of survey respondents in suburban Cook County and southern Illinois reported using heroin at least once during their lives. Here the north and south collar counties are considered separately because the percentages were markedly different: In the north collar counties, 1 percent of survey respondents reported using heroin at least one time in their lives while 3 percent, the highest percentage of any region, in the south collar counties reported trying heroin at least once during their lifetime. In central Illinois 2 percent of respondents admitted trying heroin at least once, while in northwest Illinois, 1 percent of those surveyed reported using heroin at least once in their lives. Barely 2 percent of respondents in Chicago reported trying heroin at least once during their lifetime.

Three percent of surveyed residents in Chicago reported using club drugs once during their lifetime. Between 2 and 3 percent of respondents in central Illinois and the collar counties reported using club drugs at least one time in their lives. Two percent of survey respondents in suburban Cook County and southern Illinois reported using club drugs at least once during their lifetime, and 1 percent of surveyed residents in northwest Illinois reported using club drugs at least once.

Drug Availability

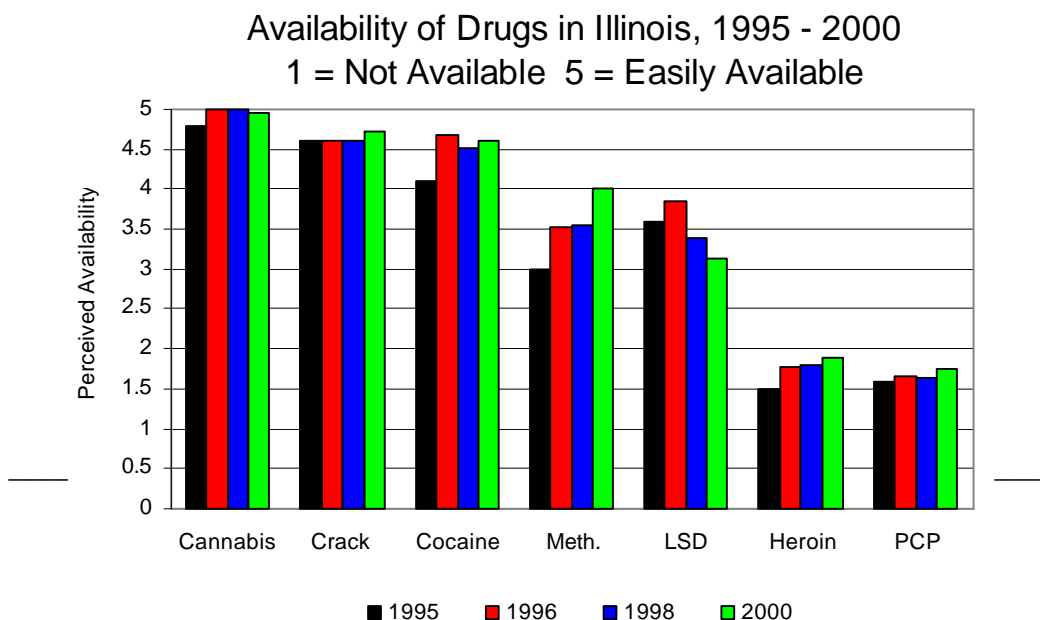
Surveys of Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEGs) and Drug Enforcement Task Forces (TFs) regarding drug price and availability in the state, drug seizure data from the Illinois State Police and the *Illinois Drug Threat Assessment Update* by the National Drug Intelligence Center were analyzed in order to draw some general conclusions about the availability of drugs in Illinois.

Metropolitan Enforcement Group and Drug Enforcement Task Force Surveys

In 1995, 1996, 1998 and 2000, the Authority conducted a survey of each of the Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEGs) and Drug Enforcement Task Forces (TFs) in Illinois to gauge the perceived price and availability of drugs in the areas they cover. Currently, there are 20 of these units across 61 counties covering 30 percent of the statewide population. Results from the 2000 survey are presented below.

Based on the survey data, cannabis was more readily available in Illinois than any other drug, and increased in availability between 1995 and 2000. Crack was more readily available than cocaine, although both increased in availability between 1995 and 2002. Methamphetamine availability increased to the greatest degree during that time, and LSD was the only drug to decrease in availability between 1995 and 2002 (Figure 5).

Figure 5



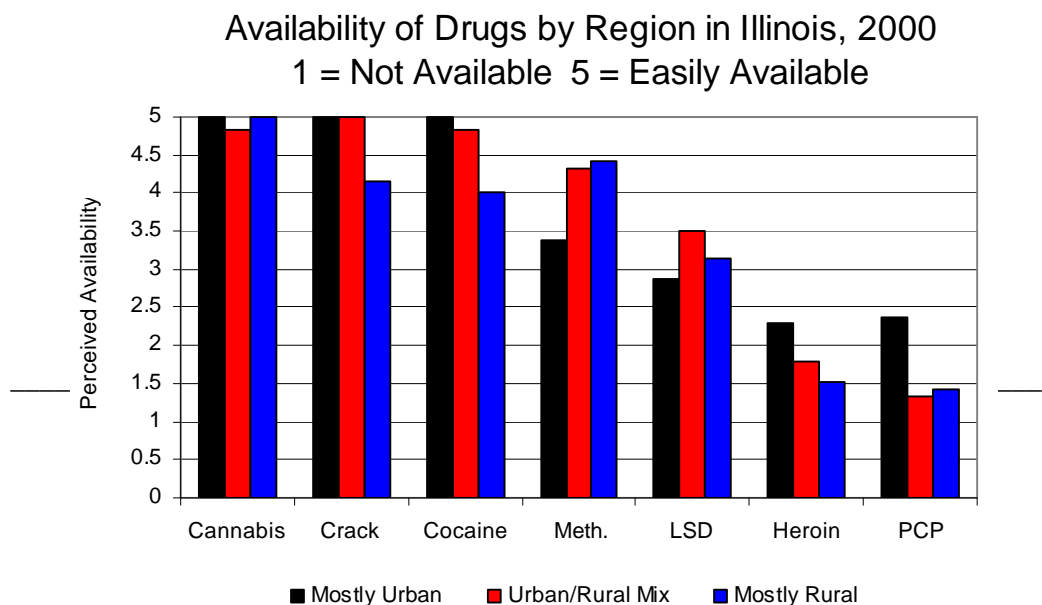
Source: MEG/TF Surveys

Between 1995 and 2000 statewide, the price of cocaine and crack decreased, the price of cannabis remained the same, and the price of heroin increased. Since 1996, the first year survey data was available, the price of methamphetamine increased.

Cannabis, crack and cocaine were all equally available according to MEGs and TFs that operated in mostly urban areas in 2000. Heroin was the least readily available drug in these areas that year, and was less prevalent than PCP or LSD. PCP and heroin were more widely available in urban areas than in rural regions and regions with a mix of urban and rural areas (Figure 6).

MEGs and TFs that operate in regions that are a mix of urban and rural areas, crack was more readily available than either cannabis or cocaine, although all three of these drugs were readily available. Methamphetamine was most readily available in rural regions relative to urban regions or regions with a mix of rural and urban areas. LSD was more readily available in mixed urban and rural areas than was true among areas that were exclusively rural or urban, and PCP had the lowest availability in urban and rural mixed areas of any drug in 2000. In rural areas, cannabis was the most widely available drug, and methamphetamine was more readily available than either crack or cocaine (Figure 6).

Figure 6



Drug Seizures

The number of grams of individual drugs seized by police departments in Illinois and submitted to the Illinois State Police (ISP) for analysis was examined to determine the availability of drugs in the state. For this analysis, only cannabis, cocaine, crack, heroin and methamphetamine were considered; seizures of other types of drugs were not examined.

In 2002 in Illinois, cannabis and cocaine each comprised about half of all drug seizures. Crack accounted for about 6 percent of drugs seized, while heroin and methamphetamine accounted for under 1 percent each. Between 1992 and 2002, the rate of cannabis and heroin seizures in the state decreased 44 percent while the rate of cocaine seizures increased almost five times, the crack seizure rate increased 31 times. Between 1994, the first year data was collected, and 2002, the rate of methamphetamine seizures in the state increased nearly eight times.

In 2002, Chicago accounted for 70 percent of the drugs seized and submitted to ISP labs. Cook County accounted for about 75 percent of statewide drug seizures, while the urban counties accounted for 13 percent, and the collar and rural counties accounted for under 10 percent each of statewide drug seizures.

In Chicago and Cook County in 2002, 60 percent of the drugs seized were cocaine and about 33 percent of drug seizures were cannabis. In the urban, collar and rural counties, the overwhelming majority of drug seizures were comprised of cannabis. In the urban counties cannabis accounted for 89 percent of drugs seized, in the collar counties 75 percent of drugs seized were cannabis, and in the rural counties 86 percent of drugs seized in 2002 were cannabis. Cocaine seizures accounted for about 25 percent of drug seizures in the collar counties in 2002. In the rural counties, less than 10 percent of drug seizures were accounted for by cocaine and methamphetamine (9 and 5 percent respectively), and in the urban counties about 10 percent of drug seizures were accounted for by cocaine.

Although cannabis accounted for the majority of drugs seized in the collar and rural counties in 2002, the rate of cannabis seizures in these regions decreased by 43 and 88 percent respectively between 1992 and 2002. In the urban counties, the rate of cannabis seizures decreased 4 percent between 1992 and 2002. In urban and rural counties, the cocaine seizure rate decreased by 51 and 77 percent respectively, but increased 71 percent in the collar counties during this time. The rate of crack seizures increased 12 times in the collar counties, five times in the rural counties, while decreasing slightly in the urban counties. The rate of heroin seizures in the urban and collar counties decreased by about 33 percent and 80 percent respectively and increased just over 10 percent in the rural counties between 1992 and 2002.

The rate of methamphetamine seizures in all regions increased to the greatest degree of any drug. Between 1994, the first year data was collected for the urban and rural counties, and 2002, the methamphetamine seizure rate increased 10 times and five times respectively. The methamphetamine seizure rate in the collar counties increased nearly 11 times between 1995, the first year reliable data were collected, and 2002. Between 1997, the first year data was available for Cook County and Chicago, and 2002, the methamphetamine seizure rate in Chicago increased about 35 times, and decreased almost 50 percent in suburban Cook County.

Between 1992 and 2002, the rate of cannabis seizures in Cook County and Chicago increased by about 30 percent, the rate of cocaine seizures increased eleven times, and the rate of heroin seizures decreased 40 percent. Between 1996, the first year data was available for Chicago, and 2002, crack seizures increased 12 percent in Chicago.

The overall drug seizure rate including cannabis, cocaine, crack, heroin and methamphetamine, was highest in Chicago and lowest in the collar counties in 2002. Chicago and Cook County had higher overall seizure rates in 2002 than the state.

Illinois Drug Threat Assessment Update

According to the *Illinois Drug Threat Assessment Update* published by the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) in 2002, cocaine poses the greatest drug threat in the state. Cocaine, particularly crack, is the drug most often associated with violent criminal behavior. Retail distributors frequently carry firearms and are linked to drive-by shootings, assaults and murder. Criminal groups from Mexico and Columbia are primarily responsible for the wholesale distribution and transportation of crack and cocaine into and out of Illinois.

South American and Southeast Asian are the most prevalent types of heroin in the state. The supply of South American heroin is increasing dramatically and may be surpassing Southeast Asian as the most readily available type of heroin in Illinois. Criminal groups in Columbia directly smuggle heroin into Chicago and are the wholesale distributors of South American heroin in the state, although some Mexican criminal enterprises bring the drug into the city on behalf of Columbian criminal organizations. Nigerian crime

organizations are responsible for the supply and wholesale distribution of Southwest Asian heroin into Chicago. Chicago is a distribution hub for heroin into other states.

Most marijuana available in Illinois is from Mexico, and Mexican criminal organizations supply marijuana to Mexican midlevel dealers who distribute the drug in Illinois. The MDMA or ecstasy available in Illinois is produced mainly in the Netherlands or Belgium. Asian, Eastern European and Israeli criminal enterprises are responsible for the ecstasy supply and wholesale distribution in Illinois. These groups bring the drug into the state via New York City or bring it directly into Chicago, although Canada is a growing source of MDMA in Illinois.

Chicago-based street gangs are responsible for most retail sales of cocaine (both powder and crack), heroin and marijuana in Illinois. Retail sales of ecstasy are attributed to ethnic criminal groups or independent white dealers who typically buy large quantities of the drug.

Production and abuse of methamphetamine is growing in Illinois, particularly in rural areas, although methamphetamine is not as great a threat to Illinois as either heroin or cocaine. Methamphetamine is produced locally, in Mexico and in southwestern states. Locally produced methamphetamine is the type most widely available in rural areas of Illinois, but the type produced in Mexico and the southwestern states are most readily available in the Chicago area. Statewide, local independent dealers distribute the locally produced methamphetamine. Mexican criminal groups are the primary wholesale distributors of methamphetamine produced in Mexico, but rather than distributing methamphetamine at the retail level here, Mexican criminal enterprises use Illinois as a hub for the distribution of Mexican methamphetamine into other states.

Drug Crime

Drug arrest data collected by the Illinois State Police (ISP) and the Chicago Police Department (CPD), as well as arrest information gleaned from surveys of Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEGs) and Drug Enforcement Task Forces (TFs), are used to characterize drug crime in Illinois.

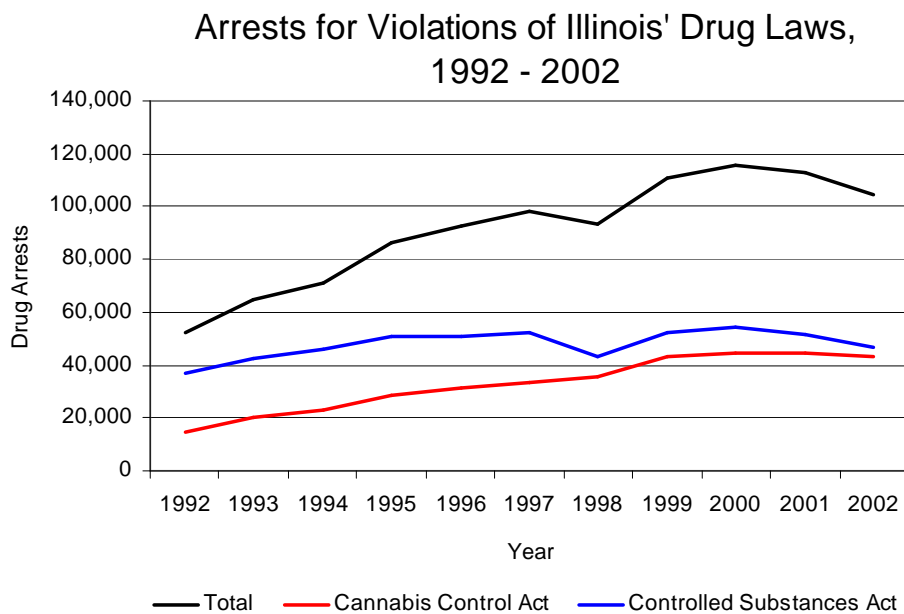
Drug Arrests

In Illinois, there are currently four sets of state laws designed to address the illegal possession, sale, and production of drugs and drug paraphernalia. The Cannabis Control Act (720 ILCS 570), which prohibits growing, dealing or possessing marijuana, the Controlled Substances Act (720 ILCS 550), which prohibits manufacturing, possessing or selling other illegal drugs, such as cocaine, heroin, phencyclidine (PCP), and LSD, the Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act (720 ILCS 635) and the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act (720 ILCS 600) which was expanded in 1994. The HSNA and DPCA prohibit the illegal possession, sale or delivery of instruments frequently used to facilitate

drug use. The following is an analysis of arrests for violations of these drug acts statewide and by region.

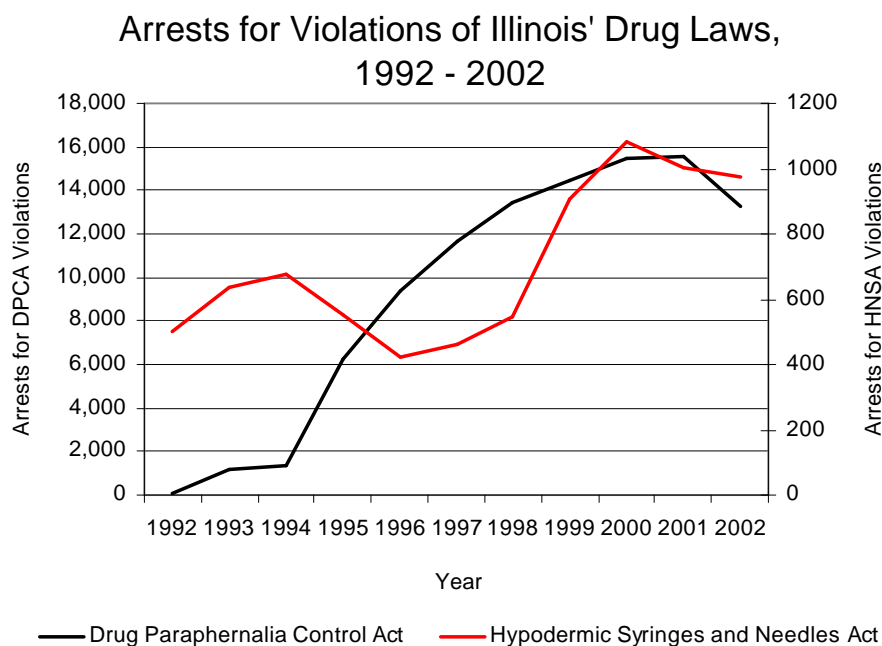
Between 1992 and 2002 in the State of Illinois, the rate of drug arrests increased 86 percent. The cannabis arrest rate increased nearly three times, while the HSNA arrest rate increased 80 percent, and the rate of controlled substances arrests increased 18 percent. Because the DPCA was expanded in 1994, this report examines changes in the DPCA arrest rate between 1994 and 2002. During that time, the DPCA arrest rate increased more than nine times (Figures 7 and 8).

Figure 7



Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

Figure 8



Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

Controlled substances arrests, which grew least of any drug act between 1992 and 2002, account for the largest percentage of drug arrests (45 percent) in the state. Arrests for cannabis account for 41 percent of all drug arrests, DPCA violations account for 13 percent of drug arrests, and HSNA violations account for 1 percent of drug arrests in Illinois.

The rural counties showed the greatest increase relative to other regions of Illinois in its drug arrest rate, which increased six times between 1992 and 2002. The drug arrest rate in the collar counties increased almost four times, and the rate in the urban counties increased nearly tripled. The drug arrest rate in Chicago and Cook County increased nearly 50 percent, while suburban Cook County's drug arrest rate almost tripled between 1992 and 2002.

The cannabis arrest rate in all regions of the state more than doubled between 1992 and 2002. The cannabis arrest rate increase in rural counties was greater than in any other region during that time, tripling between 1992 and 2002, although cannabis arrests in rural counties comprised only 10 percent all cannabis arrests statewide in 2002. Cannabis arrests in Cook County accounted for the largest percentage (60 percent) of cannabis

arrests in the state in 2002, and Chicago accounted for 50 percent of cannabis arrests in Illinois that year. The cannabis arrest rate in Cook County and Chicago increased by just under 200 percent.

The rate of controlled substances arrests in Chicago, Cook County and the urban counties showed relatively small increases between 1992 and 2002. These areas account for the vast majority of controlled substances arrests in Illinois, however. Although controlled substances arrests in rural areas comprised only 6 percent of controlled substances arrests in the state in 2002, the arrest rate in these areas increased more than seven times between 1992 and 2002. The arrest rate for controlled substances arrests in the collar counties increased almost 80 percent, and the controlled substances arrest rate in suburban Cook County doubled. Controlled substances arrests in the collar counties accounted for 5 percent of controlled substances arrests in Illinois, and suburban Cook County accounted for 11 percent of controlled substances arrests in the state.

The rate of arrests for HSNA violations in rural counties again showed the largest increase between 1992 and 2002. The HSNA arrest rate in rural counties during that time increased more than 13 times, and in 2002, HSNA arrests in rural areas comprised a larger percentage of the state's HSNA arrests (25 percent) of any area except Cook County. The HSNA arrest rate in other regions of the state showed modest gains (30 to 40 percent). HSNA arrests in the urban and collar counties accounted for just over 15 percent of HSNA arrests statewide. HSNA arrests in Cook County accounted for 42 percent of the state's HSNA arrests in 2002. Data for Chicago only extends as far back as 1998. Between 1998 and 2002, the HSNA arrest rate in Chicago increased fourfold. Suburban Cook County accounted for 20 percent of Illinois' HSNA arrests in 2002, the same percentage as Chicago. Between 1992 and 2002, the HSNA arrest rate in suburban Cook County decreased 30 percent.

As a relatively new law, arrests for DPCA violations predictably showed dramatic increases in all areas of the state except Chicago between 1994 and 2002. DPCA drug arrests in 2002 for Illinois were comprised of nearly equal numbers of arrests in the rural (24 percent), urban (30 percent), and collar counties (25 percent). DPCA arrests in Cook County accounted for 12 percent of DPCA arrests in the state in 2002. Suburban Cook County accounted for 15 percent of DPCA arrests statewide, while Chicago accounted for only 6 percent.

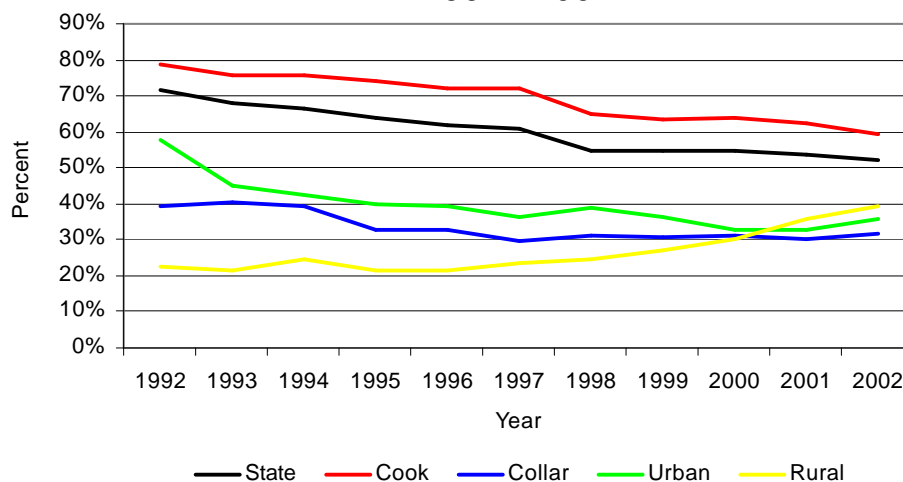
The rate of DPCA arrests in rural counties increased more than the rate in any other region of the state (16 times) between 1994 and 2002. The DPCA arrest rate in urban counties increased 11 times between 1994 and 2002, while the DPCA arrest rate in the collar counties increased more than 14 times. The DPCA arrest rate in suburban Cook County increased threefold while the rate in Cook County increased nearly five times between 1994 and 2002. Data for Chicago only extends as far back as 1998; during that time, the DPCA arrest rate decreased almost 20 percent.

Non-Cannabis Drug Arrests

Although the number of arrests for non-cannabis drug offenses increased, the percentage of drug arrests accounted for by non-cannabis drug offenses statewide and in all regions examined except for the rural counties decreased between 1992 and 2002 (Figure 9).

Figure 9

Percent of Drug Arrests Accounted
for by Non-Cannabis* Offenses in Illinois,
1992 - 2002



Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

*Violations of the HSNA and the DPCA are not included in totals of non-cannabis offenses.

In the rural counties, non-cannabis drug arrests increased 76 percent between 1992 and 2002. Non-cannabis drug arrests decreased the most in the urban counties (38 percent decrease). In 2002, more than half of all drug arrests statewide and in Cook County were for non-cannabis offenses. In the urban and rural counties, about 40 percent of drug arrests were for non-cannabis offenses in 2002, whereas about 33 percent of drug arrests in the collar counties were accounted for by non-cannabis offenses.

Arrests by Metropolitan Enforcement Groups and Task Force Units

Based on the Authority's analysis of MEG units and Drug Task Forces, it was found that:

- Although MEGs and task forces accounted for 14 percent or one out of every seven drug arrests made in the covered regions between 1993 and 2002, these arrests were accomplished by a small work force; officers assigned to MEGs and task forces accounted for less than 2 percent of the total number of sworn police officers working for agencies participating in a MEG or task force. Thus, while non-MEG and task force personnel made an average of nearly 18 drug arrests per officer, those in the MEGs and task forces made nearly 105 drug arrests per officer.
- Unlike arrests by participating and non-participating agencies in 2002, arrests by MEGs and task forces tended to involve the substances considered most serious and the substances for which a large proportion of community residents were seeking and receiving substance abuse treatment, i.e., controlled substances; violations of the Controlled Substances Act are generally felony-level offenses.
- Between 1993 and 2002, the proportion of total drug arrests accounted for by controlled substance arrests increased across all MEGs and task forces.
- Rural MEGs and task forces play a more extensive role in drug law enforcement in the areas they cover than units in urban areas. Estimates show that rural MEGs and task forces account for a significantly larger proportion of cannabis, controlled substances and total drug arrests reported in their regions than is true of urban and mixed urban/rural MEGs and task forces.
- Between 1991 and 2002, nearly all drug arrests by MEGs and task forces resulted in prosecution. Sixty-two percent were for violations of the Controlled Substances Act. During this time 73 percent of all drug offenders who were prosecuted as a result of MEG and task force activity were convicted.
- Among MEG and task force drug offenders convicted and sentenced in 2002, most were sent to prison (45 percent). Forty-three percent were sentenced to probation, and 12 percent to jail.
- Between state fiscal years 1991 and 2002, prison sentences resulting from MEG and task force cases accounted for 32 percent of all drug-law violators sent to prison from the regions where MEGs and task forces operate. MEGs and task forces operating in urban areas accounted for 24 percent of drug-law violators sent to prison from the covered regions, mixed urban/rural MEGs and task forces accounted for 34 percent, and rural MEGs and task forces accounted for 78 percent.
- Almost 75 percent of all drug arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act and the Controlled Substances Act reported by MEGs and task forces between 1993 and 2002 involved drug sale or delivery. These types of arrests generally account for a relatively small proportion of drug arrests by local agencies.

Violent Crime in Illinois: Victims and Offenders and the Criminal Justice System's Response

Arrests and Offenses

Illinois Uniform Crime Reports (I-UCR) maintained by the Illinois State Police (ISP) contain information on the number of violent crimes reported to the police, arrests made for violent crime, and incidents of hate crime. The following is an analysis of UCR data submitted to ISP specifically hate crime and violent Index offenses and arrests, supplemented by data from the Chicago Police Department (CPD), data on firearm deaths from the Illinois Department of Public Health, and elder abuse data from the Illinois Department on Aging (IDOA).

Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police and Violent Index Arrests

In Illinois in 2002, violent Index offenses, murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault, accounted for 13 percent of all Index offenses (the violent Index offenses plus the property Index offenses, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson). In Cook County, this percentage was not substantially different. In Cook County that year, 15 percent of all Index offenses were violent Index offenses. In Chicago, however, 18 percent of all Index offenses were violent Index offenses. In both urban and rural counties, 12 percent of all Index offenses were violent Index offenses. Eight percent of Index offenses reported in the collar counties were violent Index offenses (Table 2).

Cook County accounted for two-thirds of the violent Index offenses reported in Illinois in 2002, and the Chicago alone accounted for 57 percent of the offenses statewide. The urban counties accounted for 17 percent of the violent Index offenses reported in the state that year, and the collar and rural counties accounted for less than 10 percent each of violent Index offenses in Illinois (Table 2).

Table 2

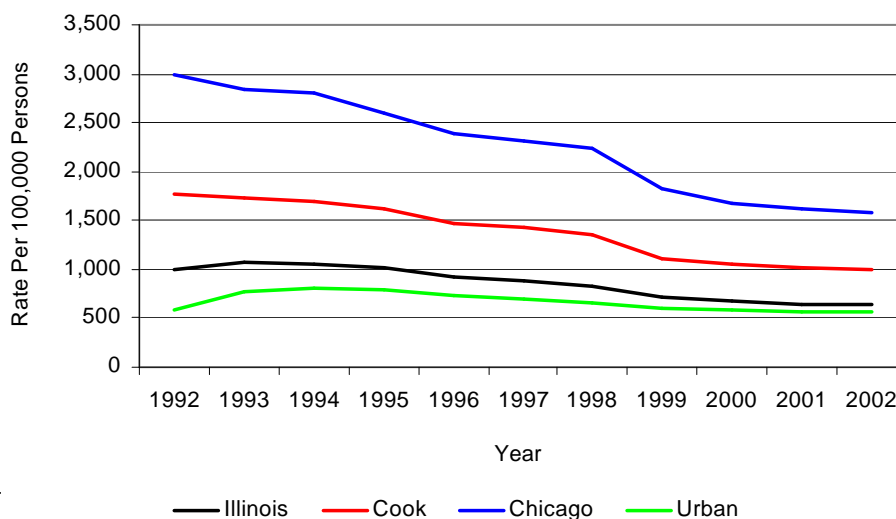
Violent Index Offenses in Illinois, 2002			
Region	Rate Change 1992 - 2002	Percentage of Offenses in Region that are Violent Offenses	Percent Violent Offenses in Region Account for Violent Offenses in State
State	-35.8%	13.2%	100%
Cook	-44.0%	14.9%	66.7%
Chicago	-47.0%	18.1%	57.4%
Urban	-22.8%	11.8%	17.4%
Collar	-4.6%	7.6%	7.3%
Rural	112.6%	12.4%	8.5%

Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

In 2002, 80,076 violent Index offenses were reported to the police in Illinois. Between 1992 and 2002, the violent Index offense rate in Illinois decreased 36 percent, while the reported violent Index offense rate in Cook County decreased 44 percent, and Chicago saw a 47 percent decrease in its violent Index offense rate (Table 2). The collar counties experienced a 23 percent decrease in the violent Index offense rate between 1992 and 2002. The urban counties experienced a small decrease (5 percent) in their violent Index offense rate between 1992 and 2002, and the reported violent Index offense rate in the rural counties doubled during that time (Figures 10 and 11).

Figure 10

Violent Index Offense Rates in Illinois, 1992 - 2002

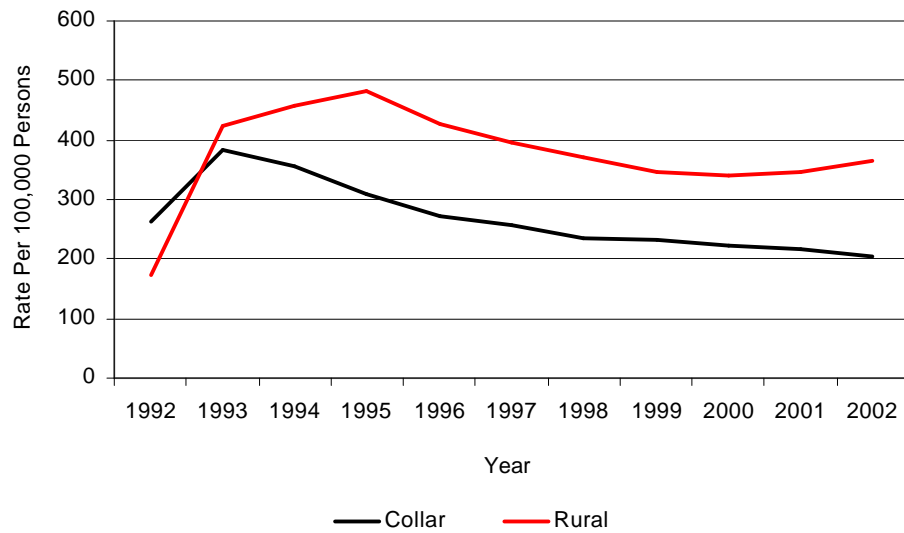


Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

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Figure 11

**Violent Index Offense Rates in Illinois,
1992 - 2002**



Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

Although the violent Index offense rate for the Chicago dwarfs the statewide rate and Cook County's rate (Figure 10), the decrease in the violent Index offense rate for Chicago was greater between 1992 and 2002 than the decrease in the rate of any other region of the state.

In 2002, law enforcement agencies in Illinois made 26,081 arrests for violent Index offenses. The violent Index arrest rate in Illinois decreased 20 percent between 1992 and 2002. Statewide, in Cook County and in the urban counties, the decrease in offenses outpaced the decrease in arrests during this time. In Chicago, the decreases in the arrest and offense rates were almost identical, while in the collar counties, arrests increased substantially (38 percent) while offenses decreased only slightly (5 percent). In the rural counties, the increase in the arrest rate was twice the increase in the offense rate (Table 3).

The rural counties had the highest percentage of violent Index arrests relative to all Index arrests (33 percent), and Cook County accounted for the highest percentage of violent Index arrests (50 percent) compared to other regions in Illinois (Table 3).

Table 3

Violent Index Arrests in Illinois, 2002			
Region	Rate Change 1992 - 2002	Percentage of Arrests in Region that are for Violent Offenses	Percent Violent Arrests in Region Account for Violent Arrests in State
State	-19.6%	23.2%	100%
Cook	-39.9%	21.1%	50.1%
Chicago	-47.9%	19.3%	37.9%
Urban	-7.6%	26.4%	22.9%
Collar	37.8%	18.8%	11.3%
Rural	202.4%	32.7%	15.7%

Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

“Clearance rates” were examined by dividing the number of violent Index arrests by the total number of violent Index offenses reported. It is important to note that the proportion of violent Index offenses that result in an arrest varies considerably depending upon the proportion of individual offenses that comprise the total number of violent offense in a region. Robbery is the violent offense least likely to result in an arrest, thus when a region experiences a high number of robberies, the overall clearance rate will be lower there than in regions that experience a higher number of more solvable crimes like aggravated assaults. In Cook County where a considerable portion of violent crimes are accounted for by robberies, therefore, the clearance rate is lower than in other parts of Illinois, such as rural areas, where a relatively large portion of violent crimes are aggravated assaults. Furthermore, arrests in any given year may outpace offenses because an arrest may occur long after an offense was committed. Also, more than one offender may be arrested for one offense or numerous offenses may result in the arrest of a single offender. This explains why the number of arrests one year may be greater than the number of offenses.

In 2002, Illinois’ clearance rate of violent Index crimes was 33 percent, compared to a rate of 26 percent in 1992. The rural counties had the highest clearance rate of any region of Illinois in 2002 (60 percent), while at 21 percent Chicago had the lowest clearance rate of any region (Table 4).

Table 4

Clearance Rate of Violent Index Crimes in Illinois, 2002			
Region	Arrests	Offenses	Rate
State	26,081	80,076	32.6%
Cook	13,078	53,435	24.5%
Chicago	9,885	45,985	21.5%
Urban	5,960	13,961	42.7%
Collar	2,954	5,879	50.2%
Rural	4,089	6,799	60.1%

Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

*Rate = Number of arrests divided by the number of offenses

Between 1992 and 2002, every region except Chicago and the urban counties experienced an increase in the clearance rate. The decreases in Chicago and the urban counties were slight, however. The increase in the rural counties' clearance rate was substantial, but the collar counties showed the largest increase of any region in their clearance rate (71 percent increase) between 1992 and 2002.

Most violent crime arrests and offenses in each region of Illinois are for aggravated assault and robbery. Still, some variation by region of the state exists with respect to these two Index crimes, whereas the percentages murder and criminal sexual assault comprise of all Index offenses is uniform throughout all regions of Illinois (Table 5).

Table 5

Percent Individual Violent Index Offenses and Arrests Comprise of All Violent Index Offenses and Arrests in Illinois, 2002								
Region	Murder		CSA*		Robbery		AA**	
	Offenses	Arrests	Offenses	Arrests	Offenses	Arrests	Offenses	Arrests
State	1.2%	2.9%	7.5%	7.1%	31.6%	26.7%	59.7%	71.0%
Cook	1.4%	4.6%	5.0%	7.0%	39.2%	47.4%	54.4%	60.0%
Chicago	1.4%	5.3%	4.3%	6.4%	40.3%	52.2%	54.0%	58.1%
Urban	0.9%	1.5%	12.4%	6.9%	19.9%	15.7%	66.9%	79.2%
Collar	1.0%	1.2%	13.2%	7.2%	18.7%	12.7%	67.1%	81.3%
Rural	0.5%	0.9%	12.7%	7.5%	7.2%	5.0%	79.6%	87.2%

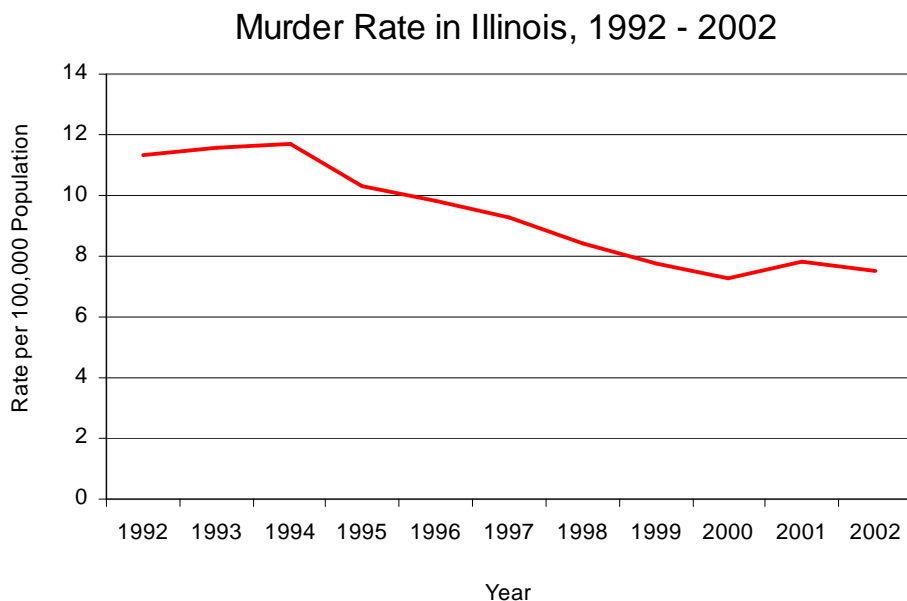
Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

*Criminal Sexual Assault

**Aggravated Assault

In general, murder accounts for the smallest percentage of violent Index offenses relative to all other individual offenses that comprise the violent Index. In 2002, murder comprised a similar proportion of violent Index offenses, about 1 percent, in all regions of the state (Table 5). The murder rate decreased by about 33 percent statewide (Figure 12), in Cook County, the Chicago, and in the collar and urban counties in Illinois between 1992 and 2002. The murder rate decreased by 25 percent in rural Illinois counties during that time.

Figure 12



Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

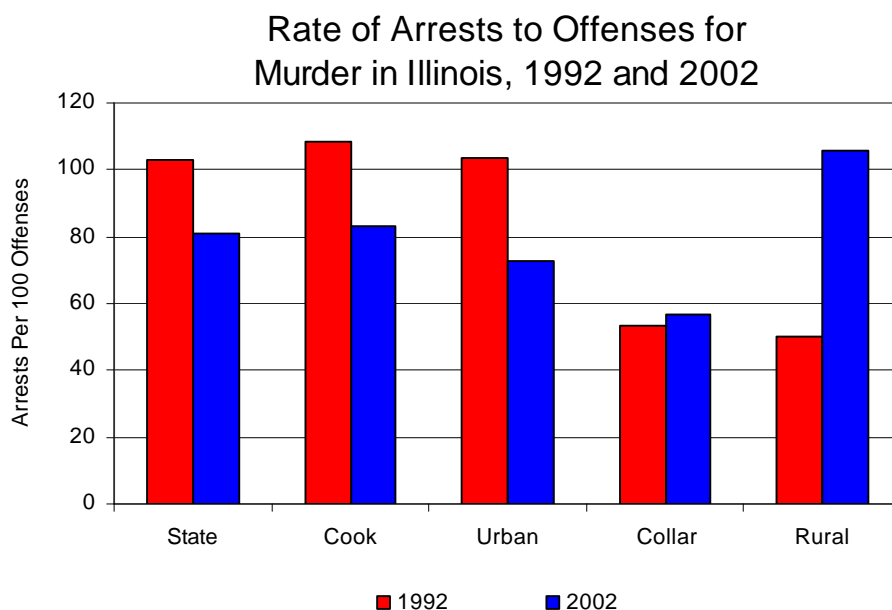
In 2002, the murder rate in Chicago was three times as high as the murder rate statewide, and 50 percent higher than Cook County's rate. The murder rate in Chicago, the third largest city in the United States, was higher in 2003 than in any other city in the nation. Chicago homicide totals for 2002 are used elsewhere in this analysis for comparison with statewide and regional numbers because 2003 totals for these other areas are not yet available. New York City, with three times Chicago's population, reported three fewer murders in 2003, and Los Angeles estimates that fewer than 500 murders were reported in that city in 2003. Despite this, the number of murders in Chicago is the lowest in the city since 1967.

Sixty-eight percent of Illinois' murders occurred in Chicago in 2002, and Cook County accounted for almost 80 percent of the murders committed in the State. Thirteen percent of Illinois' murders were reported in urban counties in 2002, and the rural and collar counties accounted for about 5 percent of Illinois' murders (Table 5).

Figure 13 shows that the rate of murder arrests per 100 offenses reported is quite high, indicating that the majority of murders in Illinois and in regions in the state result in arrest. The rate of murder arrests per 100 offenses declined between 1992 and 2002 in all regions in Illinois except for the collar and rural county regions. The rate of murder

arrests per 100 offenses increased 25 percent in rural counties during this time period, comparable to the declines statewide and in all other regions in the state (except the collar counties) where decreases in the number of murders were between 27 and 31 percent. However, the number of arrests in the rural counties increased 58 percent where declines in the number of arrests were apparent in every other region of the state between 1992 and 2002. The rate of murder arrests to offenses in the collar counties between 1992 and 2002 is virtually unchanged because the decline in the number of offenses and arrests during that time kept pace with one another. Between 1992 and 2002 in the collar counties, arrests for murder declined 11 percent and the number of murder offenses decreased 15 percent.

Figure 13



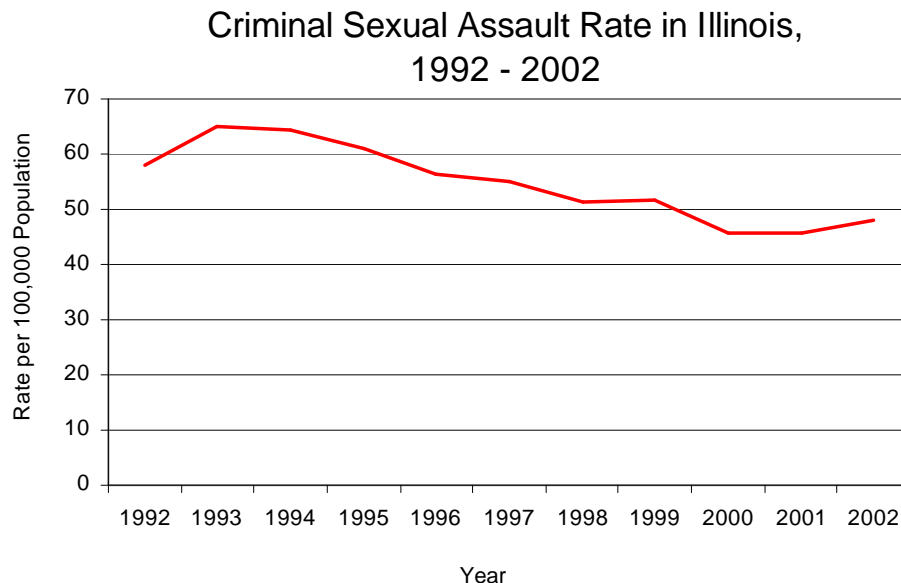
Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

Criminal Sexual Assault

Criminal Sexual Assault accounts for a relatively small percentage of all violent Index offenses. Statewide in 2002, criminal sexual assaults accounted for 8 percent of all violent Index offenses. The rate of criminal sexual assaults decreased almost 20 percent statewide between 1992 and 2002 (Figure 14). The greatest decrease in the criminal sexual assault rate for any region in Illinois occurred in Chicago between 1992 and 2002 (42 percent). The rate of reported criminal sexual assaults decreased in Cook County by

about 33 percent, and by 22 percent in the collar counties. However, the rate of criminal sexual assaults in the urban and rural counties increased by 7 and 66 percent respectively.

Figure 14



Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

Despite the significant increase in the number of criminal sexual assaults in rural areas in Illinois between 1992 and 2002, only 14 percent of criminal sexual assaults in Illinois were reported in rural areas in 2002. Forty-four percent occurred in Cook County in 2002, 33 percent occurred in Chicago, and about 33 percent occurred in urban counties. In 2002, the collar counties accounted for about 13 percent of the state total.

Although the rate of criminal sexual assaults increased by 7 percent in urban areas between 1992 and 2002, the criminal sexual assault rate in urban areas in 2002 was higher than in anywhere else in the state. However, the rate in Chicago was nearly as high as the urban counties' rate. The collar counties had the lowest criminal sexual assault rate of any area in the state in 2002.

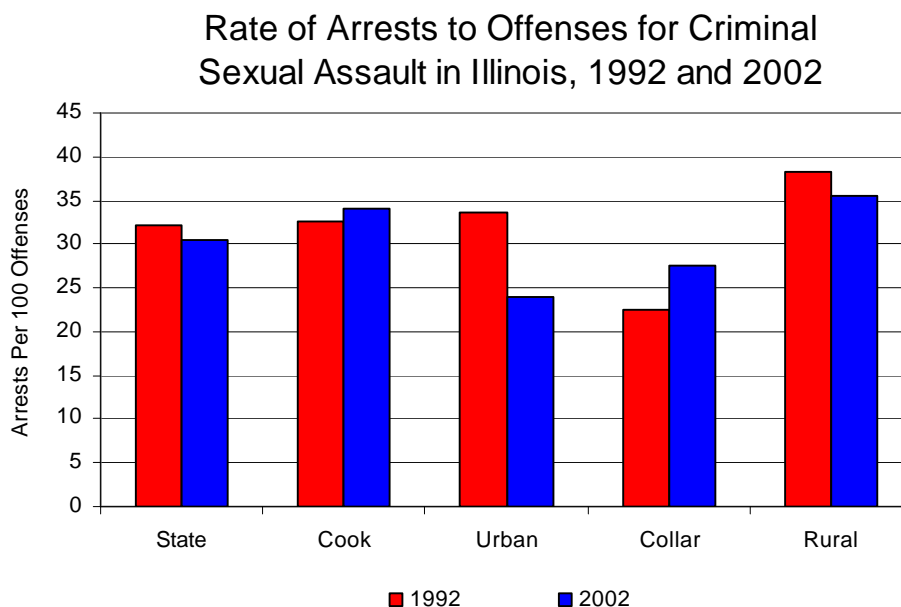
In Chicago and Cook County in 2002, criminal sexual assaults accounted for around 5 percent of all violent Index offenses reported. Statewide, criminal sexual assaults accounted for 8 percent of all reported violent Index offenses. In the urban, rural and collar counties, criminal sexual assaults accounted for about 13 percent of violent Index crimes reported in these areas in 2002.

Arrests for criminal sexual assault decreased 15 percent statewide between 1992 and 2002, from 2,178 to 1,846. The rate of arrests to offenses in Illinois in 2002 was about 33 percent, indicating a relatively low percentage of cases cleared through arrest.

About 33 percent of the state's criminal sexual assaults occurred in Chicago in 2002, and in Chicago the number of reported sexual assaults decreased 40 percent between 1992 and 2002. Rural counties accounted for 14 percent of criminal sexual assaults in the state in 2002, but the number of sexual assaults in rural areas increased 65 percent between 1992 and 2002. Rural counties have the highest number of arrests per offenses all the regions, however (Figure 15).

In general, the change in the number of arrests kept pace with changes in the number of offenses in Illinois, Cook County and the rural counties between 1992 and 2002. The clearance rate in the collar counties increased, and the significant decrease in the clearance rate in urban regions in Illinois between 1992 and 2002 is due to the fact that the number of sexual assaults increased 29 percent while the number of arrests decreased 20 percent (Figure 15).

Figure 15

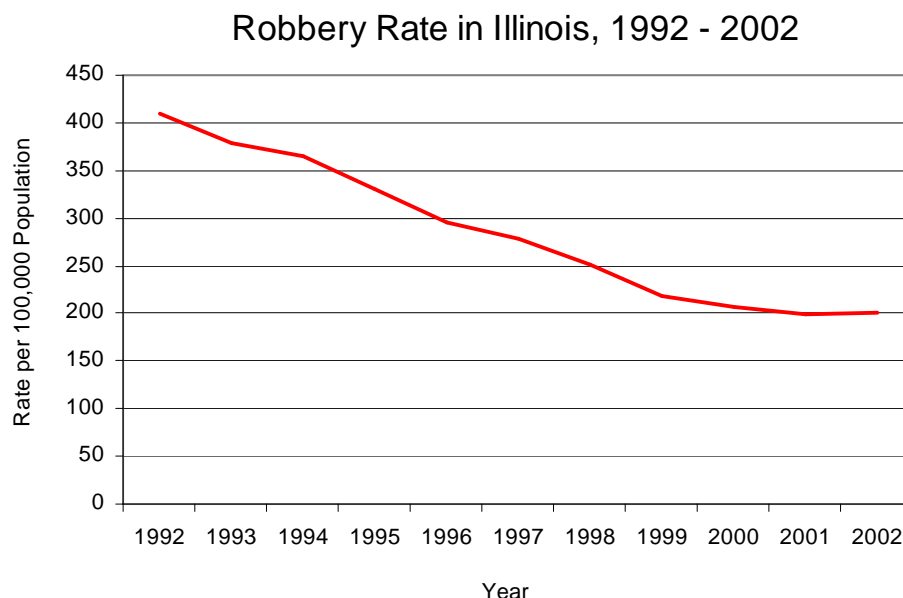


Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

Robbery

Between 1992 and 2002 in Illinois, the robbery rate in Illinois decreased 51 percent (Figure 16). In Illinois, robbery accounted for 32 percent of all violent Index offenses in 2002.

Figure 16



Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

In 2002, Cook County accounted for 83 percent of all robberies reported in Illinois, and Chicago alone accounted for about 75 percent of all robberies. The urban counties accounted for 11 percent of the robberies reported in Illinois in 2002, while the collar and rural counties each accounted for less than 5 percent of robberies reported statewide.

In Cook County and Chicago the robbery rate declined to the greatest degree, by more than 50 percent between 1992 and 2002, driving the statewide decrease. The rate of robberies in urban counties decreased by about 33 percent, and in the collar counties, the robbery rate decreased by almost half between 1992 and 2002. The robbery rate in the rural counties decreased to the smallest degree, by 11 percent during that time.

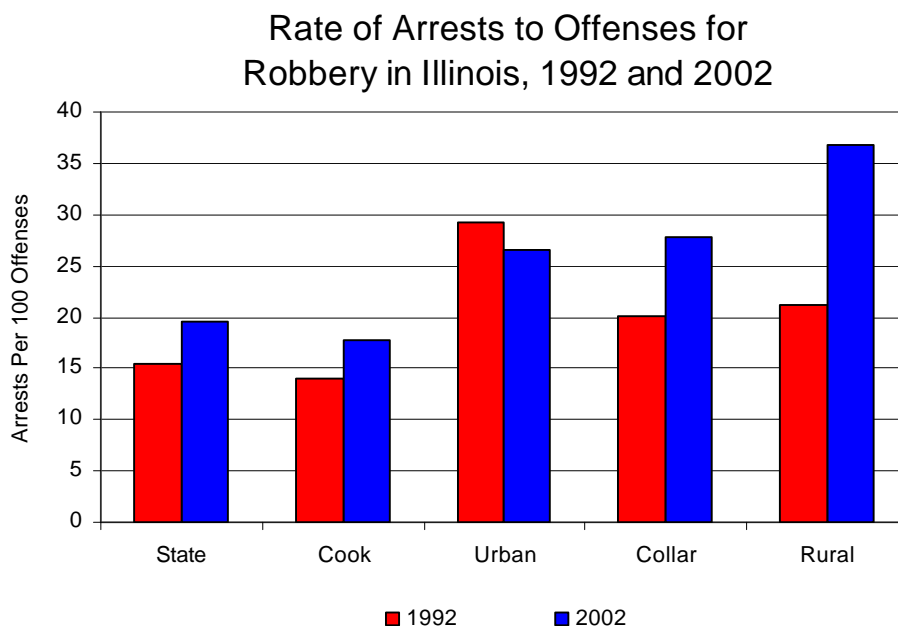
The robbery rate in Chicago was more than three times the statewide rate in 2002, and almost twice Cook County's rate, although Cook County's robbery rate that year was about twice the statewide rate. In 2002, the robbery rate in Chicago was 24 times the rate in the rural counties.

Robbery accounted for 40 percent of all violent Index offenses reported in Chicago and Cook County in 2002, while robberies accounted for about 20 percent of violent Index offenses in the urban and collar counties. In 2002, only 7 percent of reported violent Index offenses in rural counties were robberies.

Robbery arrests fell 33 percent in Illinois between 1992 and 2002, from 7,370 to 4,940. All regions in Illinois except for the rural counties experienced a decrease in arrests for robbery during that time. Robberies in Chicago decreased 52 percent between 1992 and 2002, and in 2002, 73 percent of robberies statewide occurred in Chicago.

Figure 17 shows that the rate of arrests for robbery per 100 reported offenses was relatively low in both 1992 and 2002 in all regions of the state and in Illinois as a whole. Clearance rates increased in all areas except for the urban counties, where changes in the number of robbery arrests kept basically apace of changes in the number of robbery offenses. The most significant change from 1992 to 2002 is in the rural regions of Illinois. Although the number of offenses in rural counties increased 11 percent between 1992 and 2002, arrests increased 55 percent. Even so, robbery in rural areas accounts for only 2 percent of all robberies that occur statewide.

Figure 17

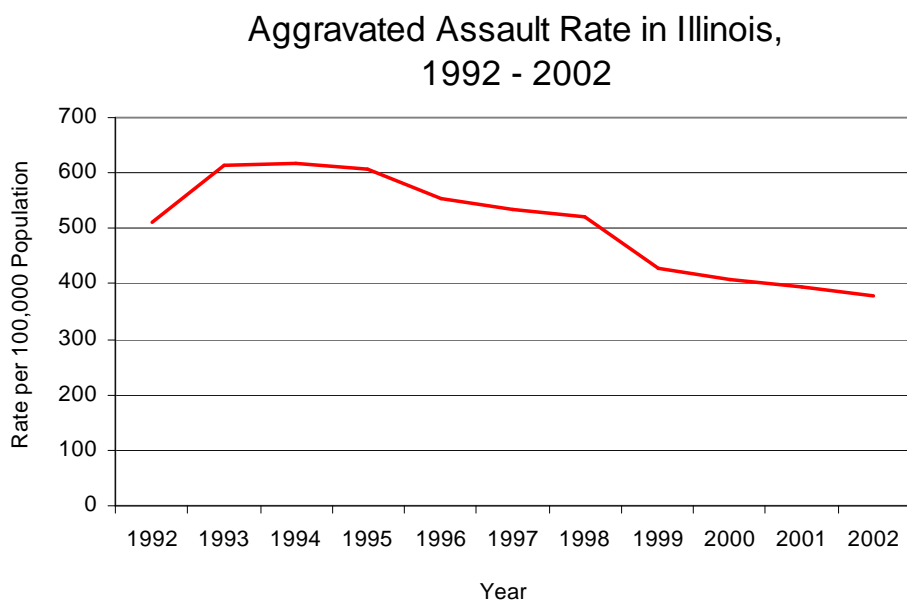


Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

Aggravated Assault

Between 1992 and 2002 in Illinois, the rate of aggravated assaults decreased 26 percent (Figure 18). In Illinois, aggravated assaults comprised 60 percent of all violent Index offenses in 2002.

Figure 18



Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

In 2002, Cook County accounted for 61 percent of aggravated assaults reported in the state, and Chicago accounted for a little over half of the aggravated assaults reported statewide. Urban counties accounted for 20 percent of the total number of aggravated assaults reported in Illinois in 2002. The collar counties accounted for less than 10 percent of aggravated assaults reported in Illinois, while rural areas accounted for just over 10 percent in 2002.

Between 1992 and 2002, the aggravated assault rate in Chicago decreased 42 percent, and Cook County was not far behind with a 38 percent decrease. Even so, the aggravated assault rate in Chicago was almost 50 percent higher than Cook County's rate, and 75 percent higher than the statewide rate. The aggravated assault rate in the collar counties

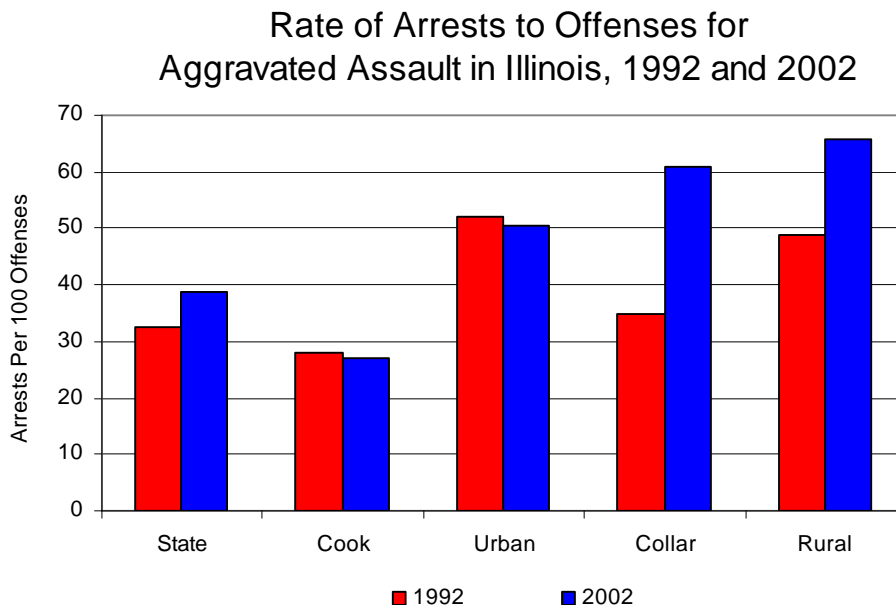
decreased 11 percent between 1992 and 2002. On the other hand, the aggravated assault rate in the urban counties increased by 6 percent and almost tripled in the rural counties.

Fifty-four percent of all reported violent Index offenses in Chicago and Cook County in 2002 were aggravated assaults. Sixty-seven percent of violent Index offenses in the urban and collar counties that year were aggravated assaults, while 80 percent of violent Index offenses in rural counties were aggravated assaults.

There were 18,528 aggravated assault arrests reported in Illinois in 2002. The arrest rate for aggravated assaults decreased 11 percent between 1992 and 2002 in Illinois, and only the state, Chicago and Cook County reported a decrease in the number of arrests for aggravated assault between 1992 and 2002. Chicago accounted for 52 percent of the state's aggravated assaults in 2002, and the urban counties accounted for the second highest percentage of Illinois' aggravated assaults relative to other regions in the state (20 percent).

Figure 19 shows the rate of arrests for aggravated assaults per 100 reported offenses was approximately 39 arrests per 100 offenses statewide in 2002. In Illinois, Cook County, and in the urban counties, the change in the number of aggravated assault offenses kept pace with changes in the number of arrests between 1992 and 2002. In the collar and rural counties the clearance rate increased between 1992 and 2002, due mainly to increases in the number of arrests. Arrests for aggravated assault in the collar counties doubled, and arrests in rural counties increased almost four times, while the number of offenses in these regions increased by 8 and 11 percent respectively.

Figure 19

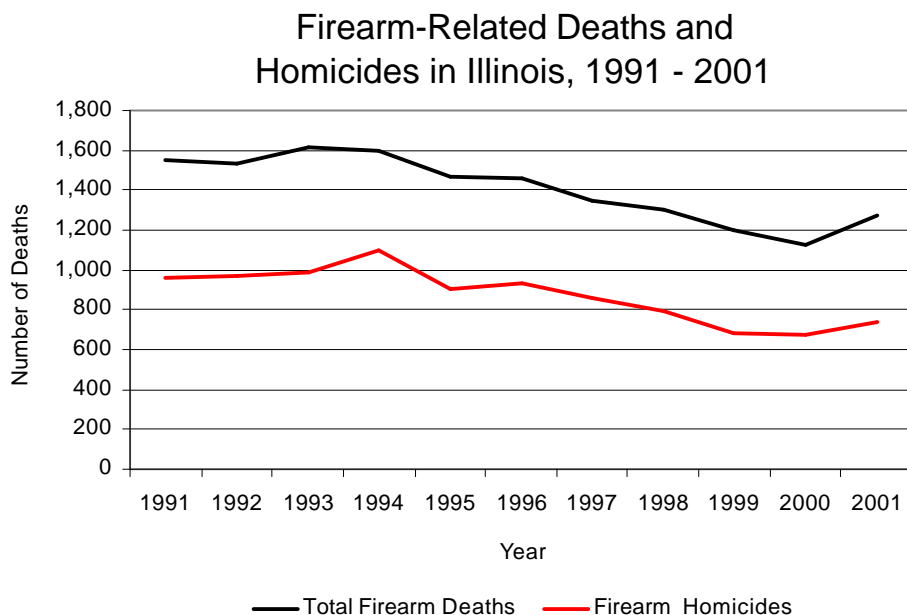


Source: Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department

Firearm-Related Homicides and Deaths and Prevalence of Firearm Use

Firearms continue to play a major role in Illinois' homicides and violent crime. According to the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control at the Centers for Disease Control, in the year 2001 homicide was the second leading cause of death for Illinois residents age 15 to 34 years. Eighty-three percent of these homicides involved firearms. The Illinois Department of Public Health reports that firearm deaths in Illinois decreased 18 percent between 1991 and 2001. Fifty-eight percent of firearm deaths in Illinois in 2002 were homicides, and firearm homicides in Illinois decreased 23 percent between 1991 and 2001. In 2002, the Chicago Police Department reported that firearms were used in 79 percent of the reported homicides, a 10 percent increase from 1992, but also that firearm recoveries decreased by more than half from 21,090 in 1992 to 10,182 in 2002.

Figure 20



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Hate Crime

A hate crime is defined under Illinois statute (720 ILCS 5/12-7.1) as the commission of a specified illegal act based on an actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, or ethnicity of another individual. There are two basic elements of a hate crime: 1) a criminal act which is an offense in and of itself; and 2) a motive generated by a specific characteristic of a victim. Hate crimes are not separate and distinct from other crimes. Rather, they are offenses motivated by the offender's personal bias. Therefore, crimes in which no offender is identified or situations in which the offender's motivation cannot be identified are not reported as hate crimes.

In Illinois, law enforcement agencies are required by law to report all bias-motivated crimes to the Illinois State Police (ISP) on a quarterly basis. Although ISP began collecting bias crime data using the FBI's Hate Crime Incident Report form in 1991, the reporting of hate crime information to the state police was voluntary for local police departments until April of 1996 when hate crime data collection and submission became mandatory and systematic. Because the actual process of data collection was new in 1996 and did not begin until April, the numbers found in this analysis for that year may under-represent the actual occurrence of hate crimes across the state.²

Between 1997, the first full year of reporting, and 2001, the latest year for which regional hate crime totals are available, the rate of reported hate crimes in Illinois decreased 24 percent. The greatest increase in the state during that time was in Cook County, where the rate of reported hate crimes decreased 37 percent. The change in the rate of reported hate crimes in the collar counties was also substantial, a 33 percent decrease between 1997 and 2001. Only in the rural counties did the rate of reported hate crimes increase, by 14 percent between 1997 and 2001. Cook County and the urban counties each accounted for close to 40 percent of reported hate crimes in Illinois in 2001.

In 2002, the most recent year for which statewide data is available, 54 percent of reported hate crimes were racially motivated. Twenty-one percent were motivated by the victims' sexual orientation, and 18 percent were religiously motivated. Sixty-two percent of racially motivated hate crimes in 2002 were committed against African-Americans and 31 percent targeted white victims, while 46 percent of offenders who committed hate crimes in 2002 were white and 35 percent were African-American. Ninety-five percent of attacks motivated by the victims' sexual orientation were against homosexual males, and 92 percent of religiously motivated hate crimes were against Jews. While only a small percentage of hate crimes were motivated by the victims' ethnicity (7 percent), over half of these types of hate crimes were against those of Arab descent (54 percent, 7 offenses total).

² The data maintained by the Illinois State Police do not represent 100 percent of Illinois' total resident population. It is unknown whether non-reporting agencies had no hate crime in their jurisdictions, or if they failed to report.

In 2002, most hate crimes occurred in a residence (27 percent) or on the street (23 percent). Twenty-eight percent of hate crimes in Illinois in 2002 involved simple assault, 24 percent consisted of intimidation and aggravated assault, and 21 percent involved vandalism. Ninety-one percent of hate crimes were aimed at an individual as opposed to an attack against a business or religious organization.

All of these patterns were evident in 2001 except that 23 percent of hate crimes that year were motivated by the victims' ethnicity, and of these, the majority of victims were of Arab descent (61 percent, 49 offenses total).

Elder Abuse

The abuse and neglect of elderly persons by family or household members is becoming a more widely recognized form of domestic violence in Illinois. The Illinois Department on Aging (IDOA) administers the statewide Elder Abuse and Neglect Program to respond to allegations of abuse or mistreatment of any Illinois citizen 60 years or older. Between 1993 and 2001, the earliest and latest years for which data were available, the number of incidents of elder abuse increased 77 percent. In 2001, 7,331 incidents of elder abuse were reported. According to the Illinois State Police, in 2002 1 percent of all hate crimes in Illinois were committed against the elderly (two incidents).

Adult Offenders in Illinois Courts, on Probation, and in Jail and Prison

This section discusses data on the response of the State to criminal offenders, specifically felony filing rates, court sentences imposed and adult felony probation in Illinois which are all reported by Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC), and information on jail and prison populations recorded by the Illinois Department of Corrections.

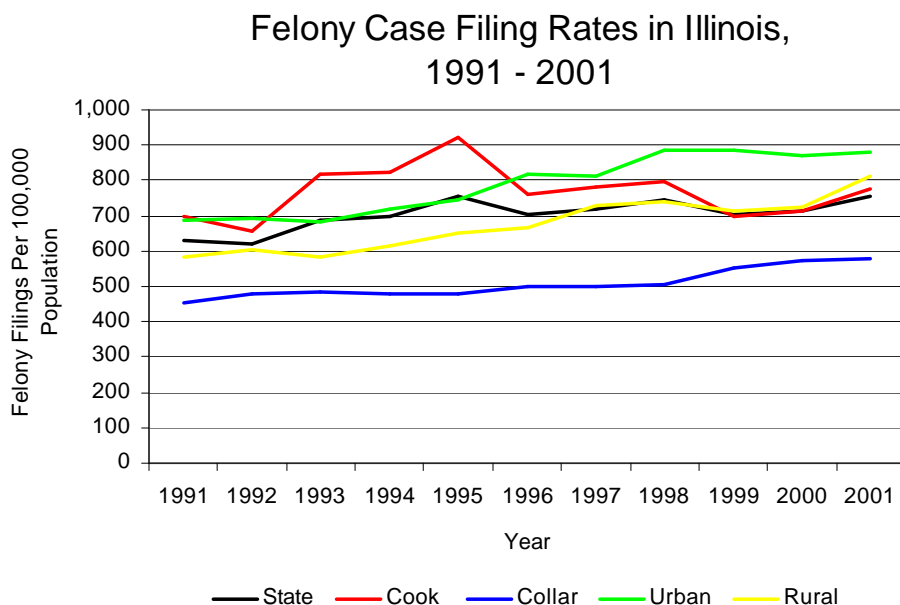
Felony Filings

Every court case involving a felony offense that enters the criminal justice system is prosecuted, downgraded, diverted or dismissed. Regardless of the prosecutorial course of action, each alleged offender is defended (with a few pro se exceptions) and, each disposition, how a case concludes, is entered by the court. But while prosecution, defense, and the courts essentially work with the same set of cases, it is useful to examine some of the differences in their respective workloads other than the obvious ones involving their role in the adjudication process.

The felony filing rate in the rural counties increased to the greatest degree, 39 percent, between 1991 and 2001, and the felony filing rate in Cook County increased by the smallest degree of any region in the state, 11 percent, during the same time period. In the urban and collar counties, felony filing rates increased just under 30 percent, and Illinois' felony filing rate increased 20 percent between 1991 and 2001.

In 2001, the collar counties had the lowest felony filing rate statewide, and urban counties the highest. The state, Cook County and the rural counties had similar felony filing rates in 2001.

Figure 21



Source: Administrative Office of Illinois Courts

Court Sentences Imposed

In 2001, nearly 61,500 convicted felons were sentenced in Illinois' Circuit Courts. The rate of felony sentences in Illinois increased 4 percent between 1991 and 2001.

Cook County accounted for over half of the felony sentences statewide in 2001 (53 percent), while almost a quarter of the felony sentences in the state were handed down in the urban counties. The collar and rural counties each accounted for about 13 percent of felony sentences in Illinois in 2001. Between 1991 and 2001, the rate of felony sentences increased by about 33 percent in the urban counties, by 38 percent in the rural counties, and by 13 percent in the collar counties. The only region of the state in which the rate of felony sentences decreased was in Cook County (8 percent decrease).

The rate of felony prison sentences decreased in Cook County alone between 1991 and 2001 (8 percent decline). Between 1991 and 2001, the rate of felony prison sentences increased by 30 percent in the urban and collar counties. The rate of felony prison sentences in the rural counties increased to the greatest degree, almost four times between 1991 and 2001.

Statewide, the rate of felony prison sentences increased 3 percent between 1991 and 2001, while the rate of felony probation sentences decreased by the same amount during

that time. The rate of felony probation sentences in Cook County and the collar counties decreased by 14 and 10 percent respectively, while rates in the urban and rural counties increased by just over 25 percent in 2001.

In 2001, the number of prison sentences outnumbered probation sentences in Cook County alone but only slightly, by 3 percent in 2001. The urban and rural counties showed the greatest disparity between the number of felony probation and prison sentences: In each region, probation sentences were 40 percent higher than prison sentences. Statewide, 12 percent more felony sentences for probation were handed down compared to prison sentences, and in the collar counties, probation sentences outnumbered prison sentences by 4 percent in 2001.

In 2001, Cook County accounted for 58 percent of felony prison sentences in the state, and for 50 percent of the felony probation sentences in the state. The urban counties accounted for 17 percent of the state's felony prison sentences, and for about 25 percent of the state's felony probation sentences. The collar counties comprised 14 percent and 12 percent of statewide felony prison and probation sentences in 2001, and the rural counties accounted for 11 and 15 percent of prison and probation sentences.

Felony Adult Probation Caseload

The felony adult probation caseload in Illinois increased 20 percent between 1991 and 2001. In 2001, about 53,500 adult felons were on probation in Illinois. Cook County accounted for just over half of the caseload, while the urban counties comprised 21 percent of the caseload, the collar counties accounted for 11 percent of the caseload, and the rural counties accounted for 17 percent of the caseload.

The rate of adult felons on probation increased to the greatest degree in the rural and urban counties (35 percent each) between 1991 and 2001, while the rate increased by 23 percent in Cook County and 20 percent in the state. The rate in the collar counties was the only one to decline, by 14 percent between 1991 and 2001 (Figure 31).

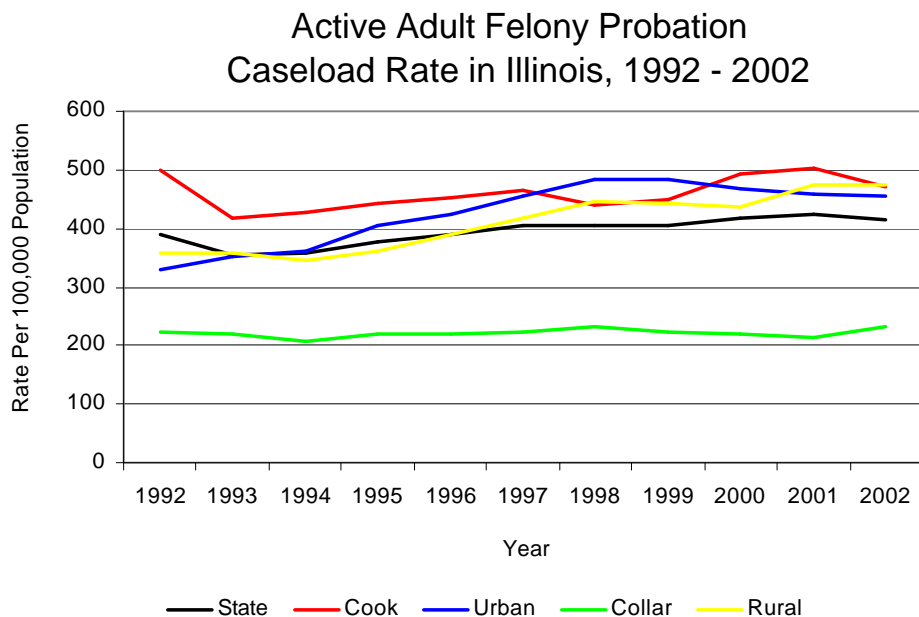
The collar counties had the highest percentage of adult felons on probation as opposed to adults on probation for a misdemeanor or other offense (67 percent) in 2001. Adult felons comprised 64 percent of Cook County's probationers, 65 percent of the state's and urban counties' probationers, and 45 percent of probationers in rural areas that year (Figure 30).

The rate of adult felons on probation in the collar counties was lower than anywhere else in Illinois, although the statewide rate fell below the rate for Cook County and the urban and rural counties beginning in 1997.

The rate of adult felons on probation increased statewide, in Cook County, and in the urban and rural counties between 1991 and 2001, whereas the rate of adult felony probation sentences decreased or increased to a lesser degree in these same areas between 1991 and 2002. This may indicate the probation sentences are becoming longer

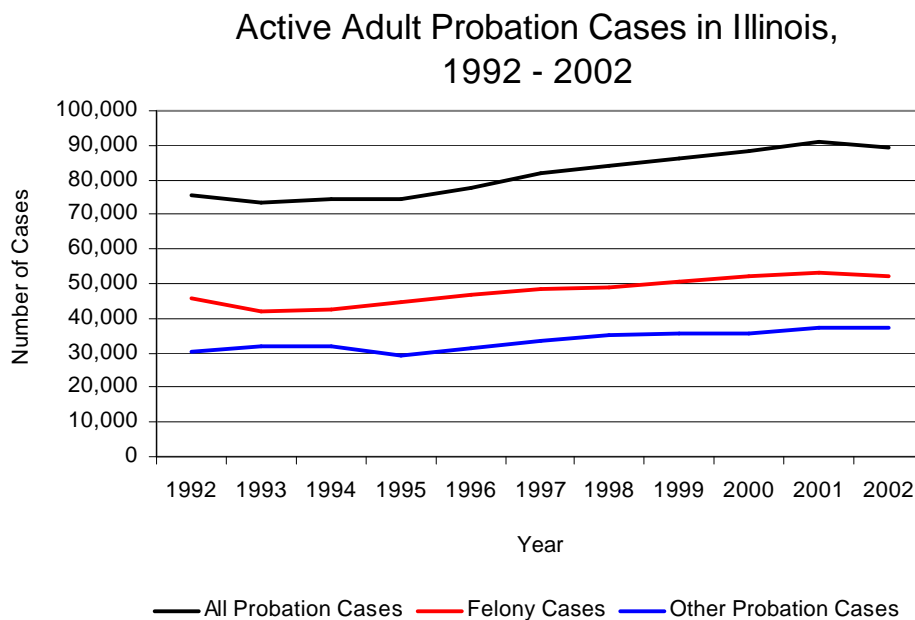
causing the caseload to grow from year to year. In the collar counties, the rate of adult felony probation sentences and the rate of adult felons on probation decreased to a similar degree.

Figure 22



Source: Administrative Office of Illinois Courts

Figure 23



Source: Administrative Office of Illinois Courts

Data are limited regarding the specific characteristics of probation sentences in the state, but clearly an increasing proportion of probation sentences, just as with prison sentences, are accounted for by drug law violators.

Jail Populations

The average daily jail population rate in Illinois county jails showed an overall increase of nearly 47 percent between 1991 and 2001. The average daily population rate in jails in the rural counties increased to the largest extent relative to jails in other regions (71 percent increase). In Cook County, the average daily jail population rate increased around 55 percent, the collar counties' rate increased 44 percent, while the urban counties showed the smallest increase of any region between 1991 and 2001 (23 percent).

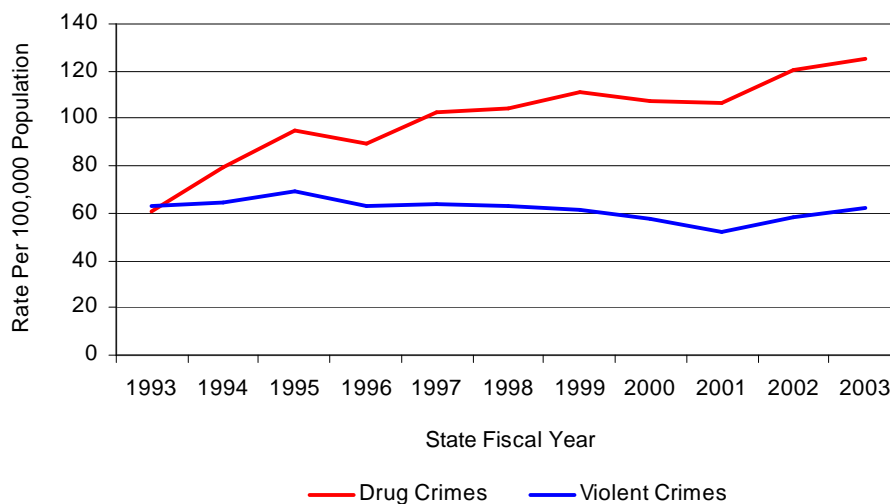
Prison Commitments and Population

In 2003, 27,339 adults were committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) for new offenses. The majority of these IDOC commitments were accounted for by Cook County (57 percent), however the urban counties contributed a significant proportion to the overall total (18 percent). The rate of commitments from Cook County and the urban counties regions increased to a lesser degree than commitments from other regions in the state. Cook County's new court commitment rate during this time increased modestly (25 percent), the rate of commitments from urban counties increased by more than 50 percent, while the rate of commitments in the rural counties increased 80 percent and the rate in the collar counties increased almost 67 percent.

Statewide, the rate of new court commitments to IDOC increased 37 percent between 1993 and 2003, while the admission rate for drug crimes more than doubled between 1993 and 2003, and the rate of admission for violent crimes decreased 1 percent in Illinois (Figure 24).

Figure 24

The Rate of New Court Commitments to the
Illinois Department of Corrections by Offense,
1993 - 2003



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In 2003 in Illinois, Cook County and the rural counties, most IDOC new court admissions were for drug crimes. In the urban and collar counties, commitments for drug crimes accounted for about 33 percent of all admissions, the second highest proportion of all admissions relative to the proportion of admissions for other crimes.

In Cook County, the rates of admission for violent crimes decreased by more than 20 percent between 1993 and 2003, while the rates of admission for drug crimes increased over 90 percent. The rate of new court commitments to IDOC from the urban counties for violent crimes increased almost 50 percent between 1993 and 2003, while the admission rate for drug crimes doubled. As for the collar counties, the rates of admission for violent crimes increased almost 90 percent, while the admission rate for drug crimes increased nearly threefold. The admission rate for violent crimes in the rural counties increased 80 percent, while the admission rate for drug crimes increased almost three times.

Domestic Violence and Victims of Crime

This section provides a description of domestic violence and criminal victimization in Illinois. Data from the Illinois State Police (ISP) on domestic violence offenses reported to police, orders of protection and petitioners entered into the Law Enforcement

Agencies Data System (LEADS) by local police agencies help give an account of domestic violence in Illinois. The summary of the *Chicago Women's Health Risk Study* spearheaded by researchers from the Authority illustrates risk factors for domestic violence victims, and the synopsis of the *2002 Illinois Crime Victimization Survey (IL-CVS)* helps depict the types and prevalence of criminal victimization in Illinois. Finally, child sexual and physical abuse and neglect are discussed using data from the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), supplemented by data on crimes against children reported to Illinois State Police.

Domestic Violence Offenses

A relatively new indicator of domestic violence in the state is the number of domestic offenses reported to the Illinois State Police (ISP) by local law enforcement through a supplemental reporting requirement to Illinois' Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) Program. Since April 1, 1996, this new reporting system has been mandated by the Criminal Identification Act (20 ILCS 2630/5.1). The statute mandates the reporting to the Illinois State Police all offenses of abuse, neglect, or exploitation that occur between family or household members.

Between 1997, the first full year of data collection, and 2001, the rate of domestic crimes reported to ISP decreased 7 percent. In 2001, Cook County accounted for 65 percent of domestic crimes statewide. Although domestic crimes reported in rural counties accounted for just below 10 percent of domestic crimes statewide in 2001, rural counties in Illinois comprised the only area of the state for which domestic crimes increased between 1997 and 2001 (9 percent increase). The rate of reported domestic crimes decreased to the largest degree in the collar counties, 17 percent between 1997 and 2001.

The rate of reported domestic crimes involving intimate partners in Illinois increased 16 percent between 1997 and 2001. The rate of intimate partner domestic crimes in the urban, collar and rural counties decreased by about 15 percent between 1997 and 2001. It was not possible to include Chicago or Cook County in a comparative analysis of reported intimate partner domestic crimes because non-intimate and intimate partner domestic crimes were reported to ISP together in 2000 and 2001.

In 2001 in Illinois, 49 percent of family-related domestic crimes were between spouses, ex-spouses or common-law spouses. Thirty-three percent was between a caregiver, parent, stepparent, grandparent, etc., and child. Seventy-six percent of non-family-related domestic crimes were between a girlfriend and boyfriend, and 7 percent were between a victim and offender who had a child together.

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) stopped differentiating domestic violence calls for service and domestic crimes in 1998, so statewide and regional comparisons were impossible. However, in 2001 CPD reported that 210,998 domestic violence calls for service were placed in Chicago, a 12 percent decrease from 1996, the first year such information was published. Domestic violence calls for service comprised 4 percent of all

calls for service. Almost 75 percent of the calls for service in 2001 were classified as domestic disturbances, 25 percent were domestic battery reports, and 3 percent were reports of a violation of an Order of Protection.

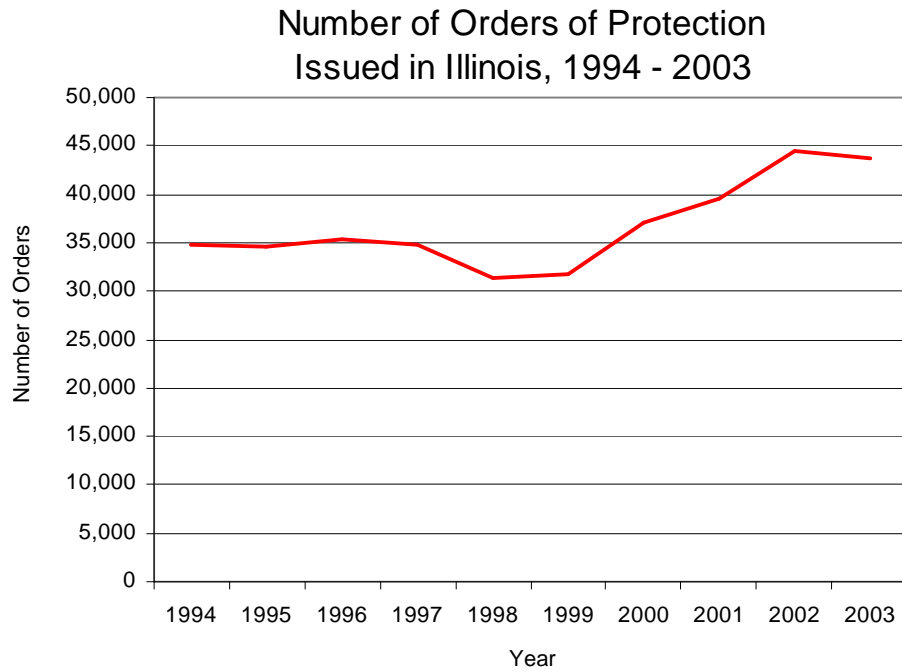
CPD arrested over 13,000 offenders for domestic-related crimes in 2001, a 32 percent decrease from 1996. In 2001, 90 percent of these arrests were for domestic battery and just under 10 percent were for a violation of an Order of Protection. In 2001, 6 percent of all homicides in Chicago were attributed to domestic violence, down 2 percent from 1996. Statewide arrest data for domestic crimes and data on domestic-related homicide was not available from the Illinois State Police.

Orders of Protection

Data regarding the number of orders of protection issued in Illinois and then entered into the Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS) has been a primary indicator of domestic violence for the past several years. LEADS is a live database maintained by the Illinois State Police, and is accessible to police officers responding to incidents that require immediate knowledge of current orders of protection. By law, orders of protection are entered into LEADS no later than 24 hours after they are issued. It is important to remember that one petitioner may request more than one order of protection per year, thus both orders of protection and petitioners are examined in this section. Also, because of the similarity of names or the possibility that a name is truncated from one entry to the next (Nancy L. Smith and Nancy Lynn Smith) it was impossible to remove all duplicates in the data. The likelihood of duplicates increases in urban areas because the likelihood that multiple persons share a name increases.

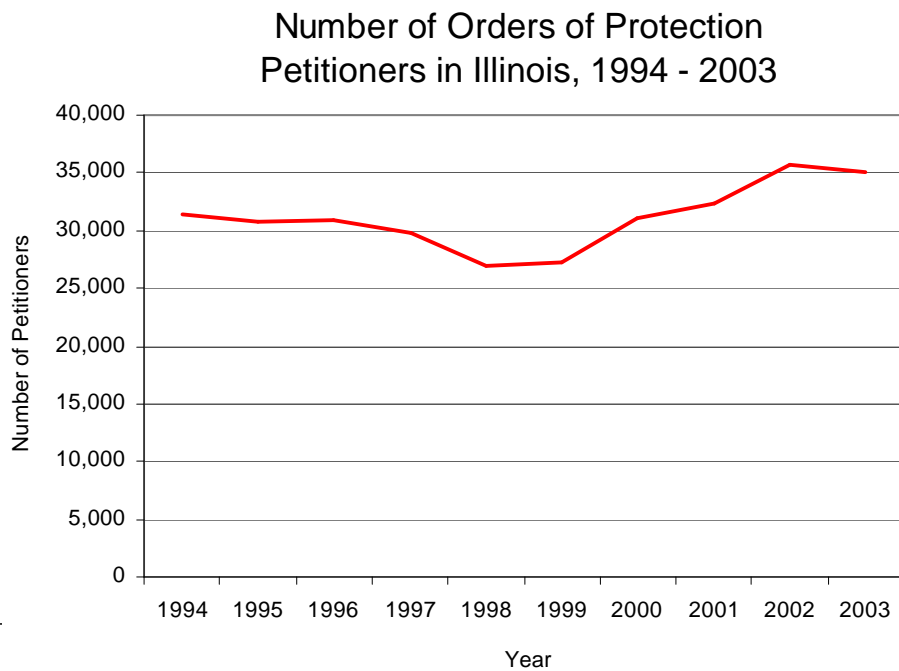
Orders of protection entered into LEADS in Illinois increased by 25 percent between 1994 and 2003 (Figure 25), yet the number of those petitioning for an order of protection in Illinois only increased 12 percent, suggesting that petitioners are requesting multiple petitions (Figure 26).

Figure 25



Source: Illinois State Police

Figure 26



Source: Illinois State Police

Orders of protection increased 37 percent in urban counties and by 20 percent in the collar counties. Orders of protection in rural counties increased by more than in any other region of Illinois between 1994 and 2003 (55 percent). Orders of protection increased least in Cook County during that time (9 percent). Petitioners in the urban counties increased 18 percent and petitioners in the collar counties increased by 5 percent between 1994 and 2003. During that time, petitioners increased most relative to all other regions in the rural counties (33 percent) and least in Cook County (2 percent).

In 2003, orders of protection and petitioners in Cook County accounted for 35 and 37 percent respectively of orders and petitioners in Illinois. The urban counties accounted for almost 30 percent of all orders and petitioners in the state in 2003. Orders of protection and petitioners in the collar counties accounted for 15 percent of orders and petitioners entered into LEADS in Illinois in 2003, and the rural counties accounted for about 20 percent of orders and petitioners in the state.

Chicago Women's Health Risk Study

In 1997, the Authority began a study to identify factors that indicate significant danger of a life-threatening injury or death in situations in which a woman is abused by an intimate partner. The *Chicago Women's Health Risk Study* (CWHRS) was completed in 1999 with support from the Chicago Department of Public Health, Erie Family Health Center, Cook County Hospital, the City of Chicago Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence, the Cook County Medical Examiner's Office, and the Chicago Police Department, and funding from the National Institute of Justice. The CWHRS relied upon a sample of intimate partner homicides involving women in Chicago and interviews with as many prescreened women as possible seeking any type of treatment at a hospital or health care clinic that participated in the study. Women seeking treatment who were 18 years or older and in a relationship were asked a series of questions: Are you a current victim of violence or sexual abuse, and are you afraid to go home? The CWHRS attempted to question further all of the women who fit the criteria and answered "yes" to one of more of the prescreening questions, and 30 percent of those who answered "no" to all questions. Just over 700 women were surveyed further.

Selected CWHRS findings, especially those linked to substance abuse and the use of firearms, include:

- In 40 percent of the intimate partner homicides involving women, the woman's attempt to leave or end the relationship was an immediate precipitating factor in the violence.

- Eighty-five percent of female victims of intimate partner homicide experienced violence at the hands of their intimate partners within the past year.
- Half of the women who experienced severe violence and left or attempted to end the abusive relationship did not experience further incidents of abuse upon follow-up by interviewers.
- Offenders who murdered a female intimate partner using a firearm were more likely to commit suicide than was true for murderers using other types of weapons.
- Substance use was more likely to be involved in intimate partner murder-suicides than was true for incidents involving only murder.
- Intimate partner homicides were more likely to involve drug or alcohol intoxication than was true for non-fatal incidents of intimate partner abuse against women.
- An intimate partner's drinking or drug use was a factor in cases involving the homicide of a woman who had not previously experienced violence at the hands of her partner.
- Intimate partner violence resulting in homicide was more likely than non-fatal incidents of abuse to involve drinking or drug use, and these incidents were no more likely to involve alcohol use than to involve drug use.
- For the women who experienced only one abusive incident within the past year, that incident was severe or life-threatening and drug use by the intimate partner was a strong risk factor.

Illinois Crime Victimization Survey

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) recently conducted, for the first time, a statewide crime victimization survey. The *2002 Illinois Crime Victimization Survey (IL-CVS)* was mailed to nearly 7,500 adult residents of Illinois, asking them about experiences with crime ranging from theft to violent sexual assaults during 2002. The project aimed to shed light on the true nature and extent of crime victimization in Illinois, including incidents that go unreported to police. The most recent findings from the U.S. Department of Justice's National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) indicated that less than half of all crime is actually reported to police.³

The questionnaire was modeled after the NCVS, which has been conducted annually by the U.S. Department of Justice since 1973. The names and addresses of about 7,500

³ Rennison, C. and Rand, M. *Criminal Victimization, 2002*, National Crime Victimization Survey, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, August 2003, NCJ 199994.

individuals age 18 or older were randomly selected from the Illinois Secretary of State's Office's databases of driver's licenses and state identification cards. About 1,800 of these subjects could not be surveyed for reasons such as the person was not an Illinois resident in 2002, they no longer lived at that address, or they were deceased. ICJIA received a total of 1,602 completed surveys after five mailings to each non-responding individual in the sample, rendering a response rate of just over 28 percent. Although the number of completed surveys allowed for estimates with low sampling errors (estimated rates of victimization are within standard errors of + or - 5 percent), the potential was high for non-response error—impossible to measure precisely. For this reason, estimates provided should be interpreted with consideration to the potentially large differences between those who responded to the survey and those who did not.

An estimated 38 percent⁴ of Illinois residents aged 18 and older were victims of crime during 2002. This estimate included 15 percent of residents who were victims of personal crime (robbery,⁵ assault,⁶ and completed or attempted sex crime⁷). The most common personal crime experienced was assault; more than 8 percent of Illinoisans were victims of assault during 2002. About 23 percent of residents statewide were property crime victims (attempted and completed motor vehicle theft, theft, and burglary, and completed vandalism). The most common property crime during 2002 was theft (attempted or completed), experienced by more than 14 percent of Illinois' adult population.

The most prevalent type of victimization was computer crime,⁸ as this occurred to about 25 percent of adult residents that used a computer in 2002. About 3 percent of Illinoisans were victimized by someone in their family or a relative during 2002, while 8 percent knew the offender(s) who victimized them. About 1 percent of residents were victims of sex crime during 2002. And just over 1 percent of residents were victims of hate crime in Illinois during 2002.

When victimization was examined at the regional level, Chicago had the highest estimated rate for overall victimization in 2002 at 47 percent of adult residents. The other four regions in Illinois (suburban Cook, collar, urban, and rural counties) had victimization rates between 35 and 37 percent of adult residents. Chicago also had the highest victimization rates in all sub-categories of victimization except for sex crime, and hate crime, motor vehicle theft, and computer crime.

⁴ Standard errors for all statewide estimates do not exceed +/- 2.4 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level.

⁵ Robbery includes pick-pocketing and purse snatching.

⁶ Includes aggravated assault.

⁷ Includes sexual assault and other forced or coerced unwanted sexual activity.

⁸ Computer crime rates were calculated using only the number of respondents who reported using a computer for personal use during 2002. Computer crime included fraud in purchasing something over the Internet, threats of harm or attack made while on-line or through e-mail, software copyright violations, and virus attacks (excluding violations and attacks at a respondent's occupation unless they were self-employed).

Urban counties had the highest rate of sex crime at 2 percent of adult residents, whereas other regions' rates ranged between .5 and 2 percent. Rural counties led all regions for hate crime at just over 1 percent of residents, although only slightly. The other regions had rates of about 1 percent. Motor vehicle theft was most prevalent among suburban Cook County residents; 3 percent were victims of motor vehicle theft in 2002. This rate surpassed all other regions by at least 200 percent. Rural counties also had the highest rate of computer crime at 27 percent of residents that used a computer in 2002. Other regions had rates between 24 and 25 percent.

Additional variables were examined to determine whether crime victimization in 2002 was more prevalent among demographic subgroups of Illinois' adult population. Respondents with one or more of the following characteristics had higher rates of victimization: those under the age of 35, Hispanic and black respondents, single and divorced persons, those with an annual household income of \$10,000 or less, respondents reporting a disability, residents of larger cities, residents who live in duplexes, townhouses, or apartment buildings, and residents who do not own a home.

Some questions on the IL-CVS provided insight about the nature and impact of the victimization experiences reported during 2002. Of 587 victimizations for which respondents gave weapons information, 10 percent involved a weapon⁹. Of these 57 incidents, more than 25 percent (16 incidents) involved firearms. Of the nearly 600 incidents for which injury information was reported, 10 percent resulted in a physical injury(ies). Respondents reported that the offender(s) was a gang member for 4 percent of victimizations; however, respondents did not know whether the offender(s) was a gang member or not for most of the victimizations (67 percent). Respondents were also asked if the offender(s) was drinking or on drugs for over 600 victimizations. They reported that nearly 11 percent of these victimizations occurred while the offender was drinking, on drugs, or both. Again, respondents did not know this information for most of the victimizations (78 percent).

Of the nearly 600 victimizations for which respondents indicated whether or not they reported the incident to police, they did so for only 28 percent of victimizations. However, they also reported that the police found out about the incident through other means for an additional 10 percent of victimizations. Thus, police were informed about 38 percent of the victimizations reported during 2002. The three most common reasons provided by respondents for reporting the victimization to police were: to stop the offender from committing more crimes against anyone (71 percent of those who reported to police); to stop the offender from committing more crimes against the victim or anyone else in their household (57 percent); and to stop or prevent the incident from happening (57 percent). The three most common reasons cited for not reporting the victimization to police were: the incident was a minor or unsuccessful crime, small or no loss, recovered property (37 percent of those who did not report to police); could not recover or identify property (23 percent); and that police would not have enough evidence to arrest an offender (21 percent).

⁹ The section on weapons did not include an option for hands, feet and fists.

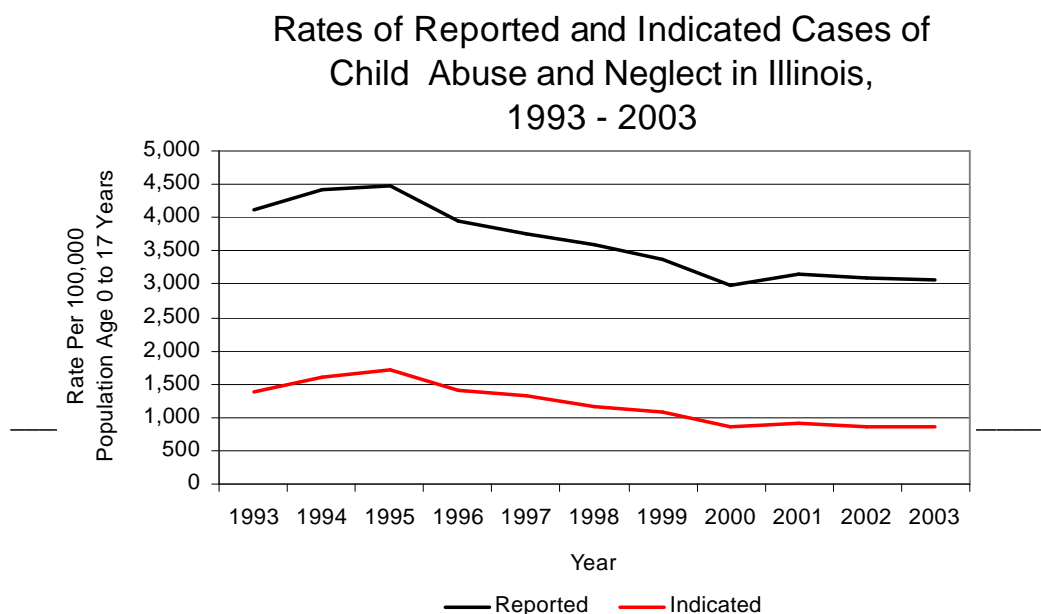
Finally, respondents were asked whether they were aware of certain resources available for crime victims. Furthermore, we asked those that did report victimization during 2002 to disclose whether they utilized these resources, and whether or not they found them helpful. Nearly 21 percent of respondents were aware of crime victims compensation; 60 percent knew of domestic violence services; about half knew about rape/sexual assault services; 53 percent were aware of services available for child abuse victims; 41 percent had knowledge of services for violent crime victims, and only 35 percent knew of elder abuse services available. Of the 607 respondents who reported victimization. Utilization of crime victim services was scarce, for the 579 victimizations for which this information was reported, respondents used victim services from the criminal justice system for only 3 percent of them. Of the 18 victimizations for which these services were utilized, ten were described as “helpful” and another two were “somewhat helpful.” Respondents used victim services from private, non-profit agencies outside of the criminal justice system for just 15 of the 579 victimizations. Of these, services were “helpful” for four of these victimizations and “somewhat helpful” for another six.

Child Abuse and Neglect and Sexual Abuse

Some of the most pervasive and damaging types of domestic violence are child abuse and neglect, and child sexual abuse. Child sexual and physical abuse are linked to juvenile involvement in the criminal justice system. The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) is charged with responding to and investigating reports of suspected child abuse and neglect and sexual abuse.

In 2003, 97,426 cases of child abuse and neglect were reported to DCFS. The rate of child abuse and neglect statewide dropped 25 percent between 1993 and 2003 (Figure 27). In 2003, 28 percent of these reported abuse and neglect cases were indicated, defined as incidents of abuse that were investigated and determined to be actual instances of abuse. The rate of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect in Illinois decreased 38 percent between 1993 and 2003.

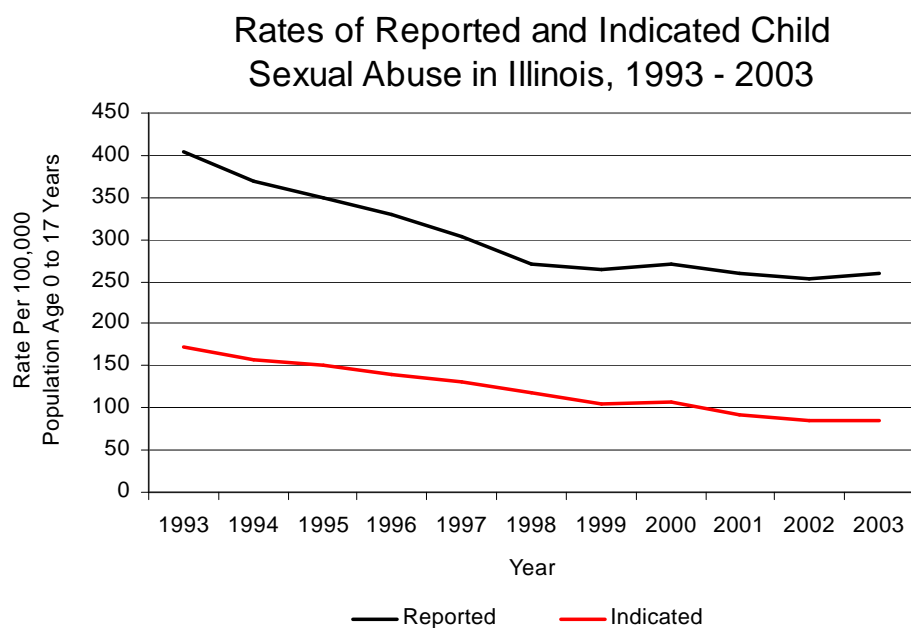
Figure 27



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)

In 2003, 8,239 cases of child sexual abuse were reported in Illinois. In 2003, 33 percent of child sexual abuse cases were indicated. The rate of reported and indicated cases of child sexual abuse in Illinois decreased by 36 and 51 percent respectively (Figure 28).

Figure 28



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

The rate of reported cases of child abuse and neglect in Cook County decreased by the widest margin between 1993 and 2003 (41 percent decrease), and the rural counties

comprised the only region of Illinois to experience an increase in the rate of reported cases (4 percent increase). The rate of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect likewise decreased by the largest extent in Cook County (53 percent decrease). Although the rate of indicated cases in the rural counties decreased, the rate decreased by the smallest degree of any region examined (9 percent). Rates for Chicago were not available for comparative analysis.

Cook County accounted for about 33 percent of the reported and indicated cases of child abuse and neglect in Illinois in 2003, and the rural and urban counties each comprised about a quarter of the cases.

The rate of reported cases of child sexual abuse decreased the most in the urban and collar counties (48 and 43 percent respectively), and least in the rural counties (9 percent) between 1993 and 2003. The rate of indicated child sexual abuse cases decreased by almost 60 percent in Cook County and in the urban and collar counties. The rural counties again showed the smallest decrease of any region in the rate of indicated child sexual abuse cases, although the rate decreased by about 33 percent between 1993 and 2003.

Cook County and the rural counties comprised about 33 percent of the reported and indicated cases of child sexual abuse in the state in 2003, while the urban counties accounted for about 20 percent of the cases and the collar counties accounted for about 15 percent of both the reported and indicated cases.

Crimes Against Children

In 2002, 37,896 crimes against children age 16 years and younger were reported in Illinois, a 30 percent increase from 1996, the first year the Illinois State Police (ISP) began publishing these numbers. Police agencies in Illinois are not required by statute to report the number of crimes committed against children to ISP. Thus, this analysis only includes the number crimes of any type committed against children age 16 years or younger as reported to ISP on a voluntary basis by local police departments. In 2002, 55 percent of crimes committed against children were simple assaults or batteries, 11 percent were aggravated assaults or batteries; no other offense was committed against more than 7 percent of crime victims under the age of 16. Forty-two percent of crimes against children were committed by family members, 41 percent of the crimes were perpetrated by someone known to the child victim but outside the family, and 17 percent of the crimes were committed by an offender not known to the victim.

Generally, the percentage of child victims of each age drops incrementally with the year-by-year decrease in age, although there is a marked decrease in the number of victims age 10 and the number age 9 years, and a slight increase occurs in the number of victims age 1 year and younger compared to the number of victims age 2 years. Thus, in general, the largest percentage of child victims of any age is 16 years. The year 2002 was no exception; that year, 19 percent of child victims were age 16 years.

Juvenile Justice

This section discusses components of the juvenile justice system including delinquency petitions, juvenile probation, juveniles in prison, the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 and female delinquents. Information on delinquency petitions and juvenile probation comes from the Administration Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC), while data on juvenile new court commitments to prison is from the Illinois Department of Corrections. Discussion of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 and female delinquents stems from two reports conducted by the Authority, the *Implementation Evaluation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998* and *Female Delinquents Committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections: A Profile*.

Delinquency Petition Filings

Delinquency petitions are formal filings in juvenile court for a delinquent offense. “Delinquency adjudication” indicates that a juvenile has been tried in court and found guilty. About 22,500 delinquency petitions were filed in Illinois in 2001, a 14 percent decrease from 1991. Cook County accounted for 44 percent of delinquency petitions filed in the state, the urban and rural counties accounted for 21 percent each, and the collar counties accounted for 15 percent of the petitions filed in Illinois in 2001. Delinquency petition filings fell by almost half in Cook County between 1991 and 2001 but increased by about 50 percent in the urban counties. Petition filings in the collar counties doubled between 1991 and 2002, and the rural counties saw a 66 percent increase. In 2001, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) recorded 8,417 adjudications for delinquency petitions, thus 37 percent of delinquency petitions filed resulted in an adjudication of delinquency. In 1991, 31 percent of petitions filed resulted in a finding of delinquency.

Juvenile Probation Caseloads

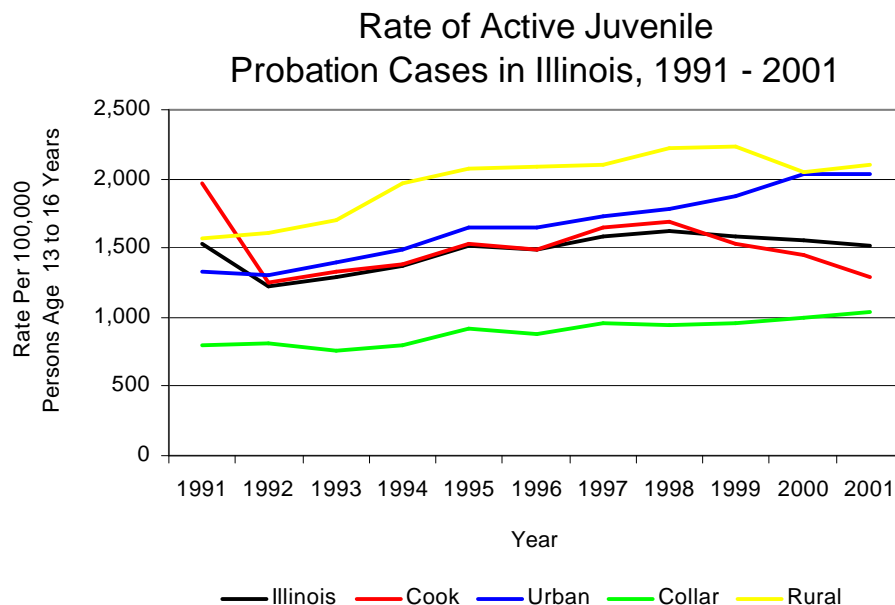
In 2001, nearly 18,300 juveniles were on probation in Illinois. Thirty-five percent of the juveniles were on probation in Cook County, the rural counties accounted for 22 percent of the statewide caseload, the urban counties accounted for 27 percent, and the collar counties comprised 15 percent of Illinois’ juvenile probation caseload in 2001.

The rate of juveniles on probation in Illinois decreased 1 percent between 1991 and 2001. Cook County’s rate decreased by about 33 percent during that time, while the collar and rural counties’ rates increased by the same percentage. The rate of juveniles on probation increased to the greatest degree in the urban counties, 52 percent.

The rate of juveniles on probation in rural counties was higher than the statewide rate and the rates for any of the regions examined from 1992 to 2001, although the urban counties’ rate was just below the rural counties’ rate in 2000 and 2001. The rate of

juveniles on probation in the collar counties was lower than anywhere else in the state between 1991 and 2001 (Figure 29).

Figure 29

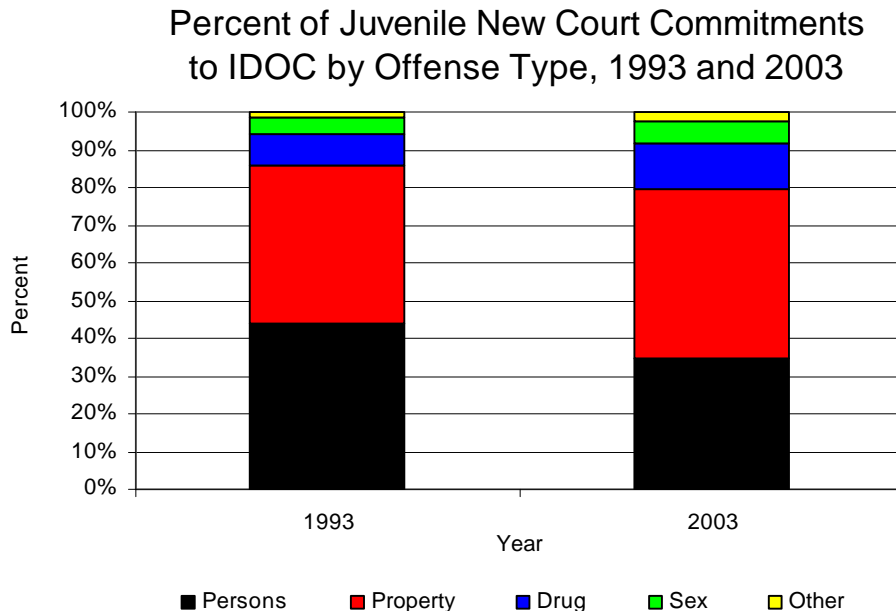


Source: Administrative Office of Illinois Courts

Juvenile Offenders in Corrections

Although this report focuses on drug and violent crime, when contrasting juvenile and adult new court commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), it becomes necessary to discuss property crimes. Statewide, more juveniles were newly committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) for property offenses in 2003 than for any other crime. Contrast this with adult new court commissions to IDOC, where the highest percentage of new admissions had committed a drug crime. In Cook County that year, more juveniles were sent to IDOC for a violent crime relative to other crimes, whereas the highest percentage of adult new court commitments in Cook County were sentenced for a drug crime. In the urban counties, the highest percentage of juvenile and adult new court commitments to IDOC were institutionalized for property crimes. In the collar counties, the majority of juvenile new court commitments were in IDOC for a violent crime, yet the highest percentage of adult new court commitments to IDOC were sentenced for a property offense. In the rural counties, more juvenile new court commitments to IDOC committed property crimes relative to all other crimes, while more adults were sentenced to IDOC for drug crimes compared with other types of offenses (Figure 30).

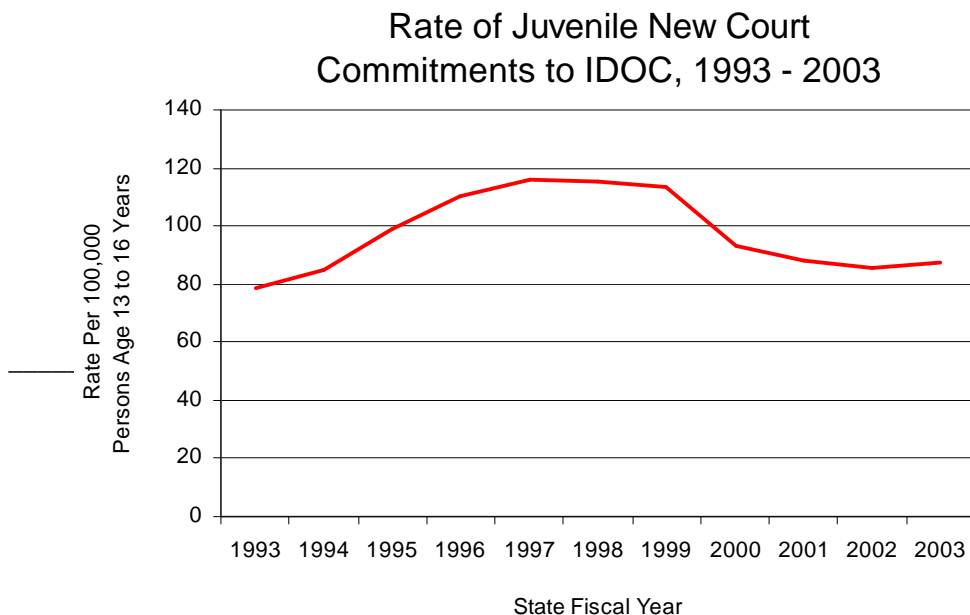
Figure 30



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Statewide, the rate of juvenile new court commitments to IDOC increased 35 percent between 1993 and 2003 (Figure 31). The rate of drug crime admissions doubled statewide during that time, but the rate of admissions for violent offenses only increased 11 percent. The overall rate of juvenile admissions to IDOC as well as the rate of admissions for all individual offenses except drug crimes decreased in Cook County between 1993 and 2003. Overall admissions in Cook County decreased 14 percent during that time, the rate of violent crimes admissions decreased almost 40 percent, but the rate of drug crime admissions increased almost doubled.

Figure 31



The rates of admission for each individual offense increased greatly in the urban counties between 1993 and 2003. Specifically, the overall rate of admission for juvenile new court commitments to IDOC increased 93 percent in the urban counties, while the rate of admission for drug crimes doubled, and the rate of admission for violent crimes increased 75 percent. The rate of admissions to IDOC for drug crimes in the collar counties decreased 41 percent, while the overall admission rate increased by nearly the same degree. The admission rate for violent crimes increased 75 percent in the collar counties. The overall IDOC admission rate for juveniles from rural counties as well as the rate for individual offense types doubled between 1993 and 2003. More specifically, the overall rate of admission as well as the rate of admission for violent crimes in the rural counties nearly tripled. The juvenile admission rate for drug crimes between 1994, the first year the rural counties reported admissions for this offense type, and 2003 increased nearly 21 times.

More juveniles were committed to IDOC from the urban counties relative to other regions in the state in 2003 (40 percent). Cook County and the rural counties each accounted for about 25 percent of all juvenile new court commitments to IDOC in Illinois, while the collar counties accounted for about 10 percent.

Juvenile Justice Reform

In 1998, the Illinois General Assembly and the Governor of Illinois passed Public Act 90-590, or the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998, which took effect on January 1, 1999. The Reform Provisions included a new purpose and policy statement that adopted *Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ)* as a guiding philosophy. The BARJ philosophy seeks to balance the needs of juvenile offenders, juvenile crime victims, and the community. In addition to the new purpose and policy statement, the Reform Provisions also made a number of other changes to the Illinois juvenile justice system.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority examined a number of BARJ-related and non-BARJ-related changes that the Reform Provisions made to the Illinois juvenile justice system. The goals of the evaluation were: (1) to learn the extent to which juvenile justice professionals in Illinois are implementing the BARJ-related and non-BARJ-related changes, and (2) to learn the extent to which juvenile justice professionals understand BARJ and are implementing the BARJ philosophy in their everyday professional activities.

One of the three components to the evaluation is the statewide evaluation component. Surveys were distributed to the following types of juvenile justice professionals in each of Illinois' 102 counties: state's attorneys with juvenile caseloads, public defenders with juvenile caseloads, juvenile probation officers, juvenile intake officers, juvenile police officers, juvenile court judges who hear delinquency cases, and circuit court clerks. The statewide evaluation component was intended to provide a broad, comprehensive view of statewide Reform Provision implementation. The key findings are detailed below.

Responses to questions asking juvenile justice professionals for their definitions of competency and accountability indicate that these terms are defined in a manner that is consistent with BARJ. This suggests that some juvenile justice professionals have an implicit understanding of BARJ, even though juvenile justice professionals reported relatively low levels of BARJ knowledge and training.

All juvenile justice professionals tended to report fairly low levels of knowledge regarding BARJ. No more than approximately 55% of any profession strongly agreed or agreed with the statement "I consider myself knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice".

Additional research by Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority research staff indicated that, there were 29 juvenile justice councils in Illinois. Few juvenile justice councils have completed important council tasks, such as developing a juvenile justice plan or a local juvenile resource guide.

The Reform Provisions added new sections to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act encouraging counties or jurisdictions to develop community mediation panel programs and teen court programs. Few counties or jurisdictions have developed community mediation panel programs. Teen court programs seem to be somewhat more prevalent than community

mediation panel programs. Few community mediation panel programs or teen court programs have been developed directly as a result of the Reform Provisions.

The Reform Provisions added a new parental responsibility section to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act granting courts increased leeway to involve parents or guardians in the juvenile court process. However, overall, parental involvement in the juvenile justice system has not increased. This may, in part, be because juvenile justice professionals believed that parents already played a large role in juvenile court processes and juvenile sentences.

The Reform Provisions changed the section in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act that describes how station adjustments are to be handled. Juvenile police officers are required to distinguish between two types of station adjustments: formal and informal. Approximately half of the juvenile police officers who responded to the survey (35 of 69) reported that they are distinguishing between formal and informal station adjustments.

The guidelines for formal station adjustments in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act indicate that, in order for a juvenile police officer to issue a formal station adjustment, the minor and the minor's parent(s) must sign a written form that describes, among other information, the station adjustment conditions. Only approximately two-thirds of the juvenile police officers who reported that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments (23 of 35) use written forms for formal station adjustments.

The Reform Provisions added a new section to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act which enables state's attorneys to petition the court for an EJJ prosecution if there is probable cause to believe that a minor 13 years of age or older has committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult. Minors who are found guilty in an EJJ prosecution are given both an adult and a juvenile sentence. The adult sentence is not imposed unless the minor violates the conditions of the juvenile sentence. Survey results suggest that EJJ is being used sparingly throughout Illinois. Very few state's attorneys, juvenile court judges, or public defenders who responded to the survey reported having been involved in an EJJ prosecution.

Female Delinquents

What is known about female juvenile offenders in Illinois is limited. There are no state-level data available on the number of females arrested or the number of females entering and moving through the juvenile justice system in Illinois, nor are there state-level data available on the specific characteristics of female delinquents. Without such information it is difficult to determine the needs of this population. In 2003, Illinois Criminal Justice Authority staff completed the report *Female Delinquents Committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections: A Profile*, in order to repair these knowledge gaps so that practitioners, policymakers, and correctional administrators can better serve the needs of female delinquents. The report also sought to describe the experiences of practitioners working with female delinquents.

Authority staff examined the trends in female and male admissions to Illinois Youth Centers. Based on the admission data to these centers from state fiscal year (SFY) 1993 to SFY 2002, it was found that the female new court admission rate to Illinois Youth Centers was much lower than the rate for males. While both rates increased during the time period analyzed, the female admission rate increased at a much greater magnitude than the male admission rate. It was also found that the demographic and offense characteristics of females differed from males admitted to Illinois Youth Centers. A greater percentage of females than males were white, admitted for court evaluations, and committed from rural or urban counties. Moreover, a greater percentage of females than males were admitted for property and person offenses; assaults and batteries; and Class 3 felony and misdemeanor offenses.

Females committed to the Illinois Youth Center in Warrenville were analyzed in order to ascertain characteristics of female delinquents. Over 75 percent of the females in our sample were committed to the Department of Corrections after being tried and adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court. Forty-four percent of the females in our sample were dually involved in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Over half of these females had experienced either physical and/or sexual abuse at least once in their lifetime. Over 95 percent of the females who reported physical, emotional, or verbal abuse and nearly 75 percent of the females reporting past sexual abuse reportedly knew their victimizers (e.g., family members, boyfriends, other relatives, etc.).

Many of the females in our sample were reportedly having difficulty in school. Almost 70 percent had missed school due to truancy, 45 percent had been suspended at least once, 10 percent had been expelled, and 21 percent had dropped out of school or had been dropped from the school's roster due to not attending. Also, nearly 75 percent of the females in our sample had been diagnosed with a mental health disorder or problem. Thirty-eight percent had reported suicidal thoughts and over 25 percent had attempted suicide at least once.

Nearly all of the females in our sample had tried alcohol and/or drugs - the most frequently cited drug being marijuana. Many of the females entering the Department of Corrections had extensive arrest histories; the average was five prior arrests (not including arrests for status offenses). Nearly 75 percent had been arrested for a violent offense. For those females in which information about their victims were available, it was found that family members, authority figures (e.g., police, school personnel, etc.), acquaintances (e.g., school mates, etc.), and store owners or businesses were the most frequently identified victims.

Focus group participants reported experiencing four main barriers while working with female delinquents: (1) the family and neighborhood environments, (2) females' sexual relationships, (3) the juvenile justice system and other agencies, and (4) the institutional environment. Focus group participants reported filling various roles staff reported engaging in while working with females. The most frequently cited role was that of a

surrogate parent. A few participants, however, felt taking on the parental role was difficult because it could create situations in which the youth gets attached to staff and does not want to leave the institution or the staff member disciplines the youth and she feels rejected and hurt.

Staff participating in the focus groups made several recommendations for improving the correctional system. These include creating more mental health options for the seriously ill, more training on issues particular to working with females, better screening of staff, and more communication between staff (including administrative personnel). Parole officers cited the need for transitional living centers for female delinquents, and all three focus groups identified the need for aftercare services.

Authority staff recommended developing more programming for female delinquents. More programming should be developed to specifically address the needs of females engaged in the juvenile justice system. Programs recommended include mentoring and tutoring programs, anger management and conflict resolution programs, sex education classes, and parenting classes. Programs also should be developed that teach and model healthy relationships. Additionally, it was recommended that more community-based mental health programs be developed to specifically address the mental health needs of females at risk for or entering the juvenile justice system. Finally, programs should be created that work specifically with females *and* their families.

Improving the information available in the social history reports was another area Authority staff deemed important. While reviewing social history reports, it was realized that the social history reports varied greatly in terms of the amount and detail of the information provided. Although it is recognized that some counties are limited in what they are able to produce during the time available to conduct a pre-sentence social history investigation, officials should at minimum consider revisiting what information is being collected, particularly in those counties in which a limited amount of information is being collected and reported to juvenile court.

More research on female delinquents should be conducted on female delinquents in general, not just those committed to the Department of Corrections. Research is needed to determine if indeed there has been an increase in the number of female juveniles arrested in Illinois, and if so, why this increase has occurred; map the flow of female delinquents through the juvenile justice system to identify how females move through the juvenile justice system and what factors predict their movement; and how the Department of Corrections is being used by local juvenile justice systems.

Based on the information shared by focus group participants, Authority staff recommended that the Department of Corrections consider revisiting institutional policies to determine if some policies conflict with institutional rules, and if so, what actions can be taken to remedy such situations. Additionally, several participants described working with female delinquents as emotionally draining, difficult, and frustrating. It was

suggested that the Department of Corrections should provide staff with the opportunity to openly discuss their concerns or frustrations.

It was also recommended that the Department of Corrections develop more intensive mental health services for the females in their care. Such services may include the development of a separate wing devoted specifically to females with more severe mental health problems.

A greater focus on education within the Department of Corrections is needed. Based on the findings from the focus groups, it was recommended that there should be a greater focus on the education of females in the Illinois Youth Center – Warrenville. Also, aftercare services should be developed to supplement the supervision provided through parole. Such aftercare services could link females to additional programming and crisis intervention services. It was also suggested that aftercare services should be made available to youth as they transition off parole. Transition centers should be created to provide temporary placements for youth while alternative placements are identified.



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

Memorandum

To: Budget Committee

From: Research and Analysis Unit

Date: February 20, 2004

Re: Crime and Criminal Justice in Illinois: State and National Trends

Staff prepared the following information to inform your deliberations at the upcoming Budget Committee workshop at which you will discuss the Authority's Byrne Program strategy. The information provided attempts to provide a thumbnail sketch of selected crime and criminal justice system trends in Illinois. Detailed graphs and maps are also attached.

Population

Crime trends are generally affected by population trends. The 2000 U.S. Census indicates that all areas of Illinois have seen increases in population. In particular, the most notable change is the increase in minority population. The largest increases in minority population have occurred in rural and collar counties. Increases have been largest for the Hispanic population.

Crime Rates

Crime rates (both violent and property) began to decline in the early 1990s and continued to do so through 2002. This follows the trend nationally, although Illinois' crime rate still exceeds the national rate. Victimization data, which includes crimes not reported to police, reflect a similar pattern of decline.

Elder Abuse

The number of reported cases of elder abuse increased between SFY 1993 and SFY 2002. The number of reported cases of abuse of long-term care residents by employees has also increased sharply (more than three-fold) since SFY 1994. The most common form of elderly abuse is financial exploitation. Most victims of elder abuse are female and are most frequently abused by family members. Elder abuse rates are high in several southern counties. Of all cases involving elder abuse, the majority came from Cook County. There are 35 agencies in Illinois that provide services to elder abuse and neglect victims. As baby boomers approach retirement age, the percentage of the total population age 60 and over is expected to increase. The potential for this increase is illustrated by data showing that from 1990 to 2000 there was a 30 percent increase in

the number of Illinois citizens 40-49 and a 31 percent increase in the number of Illinois citizens 50-59.

Drug Seizures

The quantity of methamphetamine seized in Illinois has increased more than seven-fold between 1994 and 2002, from 3,433 grams to 28,002 grams. Rural counties have accounted for a decreased proportion of all methamphetamine seized, decreasing from 77 percent in 1994 to 47 percent in 2002, indicating its spread to more urban regions of the state. The quantity of crack cocaine seized in Illinois has increased more than eighteen-fold from 1994 to 2002, from 18 kilograms to 334 kilograms. While the amount of crack cocaine seized increased in most counties, urban counties (other than Cook County) experienced a 30 percent decrease in crack cocaine seizures. The quantity of powder cocaine seized in Illinois during the same time period doubled, from 1,059 kilograms to 2,424 kilograms. During this time period, rural counties had a 62 percent decrease in the amount of powder cocaine seized. The quantity of heroin seized in Illinois from 1994 to 2002 increased 50 percent, from 8.4 kilograms to 12.6 kilograms. Although many counties in Illinois experienced an increase in the amount of heroin seized, the collar counties had a 20 percent decrease in the amount of heroin seized. The quantity of cannabis seized in Illinois decreased by 40 percent from 1994 to 2002, from 4,065 kilograms to 2,449 kilograms. Although the amount of cannabis seized in many counties decreased during this time period, the amount seized in collar counties increased by 47 percent.

Arrests

Generally speaking, arrest rates do not reflect the same declining trend as offense and victimization rates. In fact, the statewide arrest rate increased 5 percent between 1990 and 2002. This increase is almost entirely due to arrests for drug offenses, which more than doubled during this time period. A total of 96 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced notable increases in drug arrest rates between 1990 and 2002.

Court Caseloads

Adults - Throughout most of the 1990s, the felony court case filing rate for Illinois steadily increased. Most counties experienced notable increases in felony filing rates. Only four, all urban counties, experienced notable decreases during the decade, with one of those reversing the trend by experiencing a notable increase over the latter half of the decade.

Juveniles - During the early part of the 1990s, both the national and Illinois rate of juvenile delinquency petitions filed increased. Since 1998, however, both national and Illinois rates have decreased. Of the nine counties that had decreases in the rate of delinquency petitions filed, only two, Cook and Sangamon, are not rural counties.

Adjudications - Although the percentage of delinquency petitions that result in delinquency adjudications decreased nationally, the percentage in Illinois has increased.

Sentences to Probation and Prison

The rate at which felons are sentenced to probation remained relatively steady from 1990 to 2001. Approximately two-thirds of Illinois counties saw no notable change in the rate of felons sentenced to prison both over the entire decade and since 1995. Based on a statewide sample of felons exiting probation, nearly half were ordered to complete some form of treatment while on probation, with substance abuse being the most frequently ordered type of treatment. The 1990s saw an overall increase in the rate at which felons are being sentenced to prison. Most of the counties that had notable increases in the rate of felons sentenced to prison were rural counties.

Probation Caseloads

Adults - With the exception of a brief decline in adult probation rates in Illinois from 1991 to 1993, adult probation rates in Illinois and nationally increased throughout the 1990s. Of the 36 percent increase in adult probation rates in Illinois during the 1990s, most of that increase has occurred since 1994. More than one-third of the counties in Illinois had increases in their adult probation caseloads over the entire decade and since 1995.

Juveniles - Although there was considerable variation during the 1990s, including a steady increase in the juvenile probation rate during the middle of the decade, the juvenile probation rate changed little from 1990 to 2001. Although more than one-third of the counties had a notable increase in their juvenile probation rate over the entire decade, most counties had no notable change in their juvenile probation rates from 1995 to 2001.

Jail, Prison and Detention Center Populations

Jails - During the 1990s the increase in the average daily rate of Illinois citizens in jail more than doubled the increase in the national rate. The vast majority of those in Illinois jails are men. Compared to their representation among the population at large, African-Americans are significantly over-represented in Illinois jails.

Prisons - Throughout most of the 1990s both the juvenile and adult prison populations steadily increased. Beginning in 1999, the trends in juvenile and adult prison populations began to diverge. Since 1999 the juvenile prison population has steadily declined, while the adult prison population continued to increase. Potential explanations for the decline in the juvenile prison population are the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 that encouraged the development of local alternatives to incarcerating juveniles and a decrease in the average length of stay for juveniles committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC).

Juvenile Detention - From 1992 to 2001, the annual admission rate to juvenile detention centers in Illinois increased significantly. The largest increase in the juvenile detention admission rate occurred between 1992 and 1996; since then the rate has remained relatively stable. Pre-adjudicatory admissions, or admissions to detention prior to a finding of guilt, accounted for a majority (81 percent) of admissions to detention in Illinois.

Justice System Expenditures

Although combined state and local criminal justice system expenditures have increased throughout the 1990s, per capita expenditures remain lower in Illinois than the national average. The largest increase in criminal justice system expenditures was found in corrections (including probation). With only a few exceptions, county level per capita expenditures were highest in the urban counties (including Cook and Collar counties).

Conclusions

While crime and victimization rates reflect declining trends, it is clear that crime disproportionately affects the state's racial and ethnic minority communities in terms of victims and offenders. The principal focus of crime control efforts throughout the 1990s was on drug-related crime. Unlike that for other crimes, the drug arrest rate continually increased during the decade. These arrests resulted in increased probation supervision caseloads for adults and juveniles, as well as the swelling of jail and prison populations, driving expenditures for these services upward. Arrests also seem to disproportionately involve racial and ethnic minorities, which results in their being similarly over-represented, compared to their representation among the general population, on probation caseloads, in jails, and in our State's prisons.

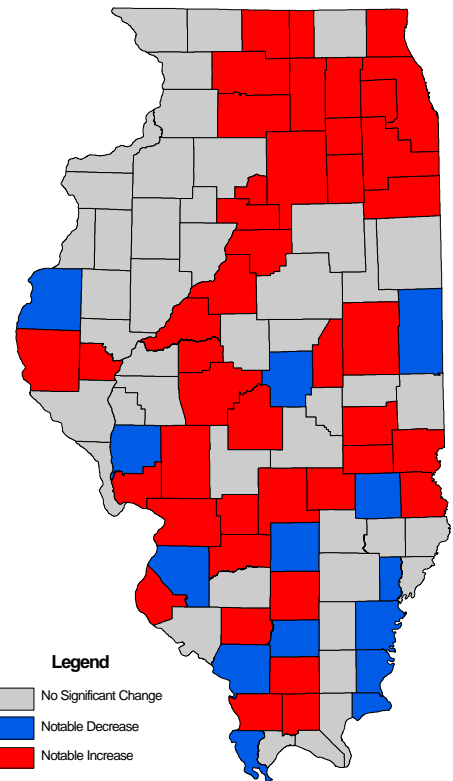
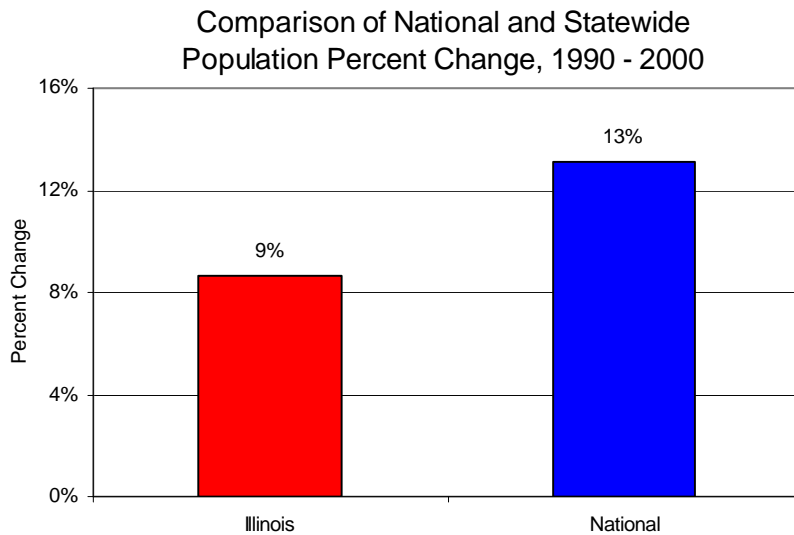
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Cc: Lori G. Levin
Mary L. Milano
Robert P. Boehmer

Attachment

Selected Crime and Criminal Justice Trends

GENERAL POPULATION

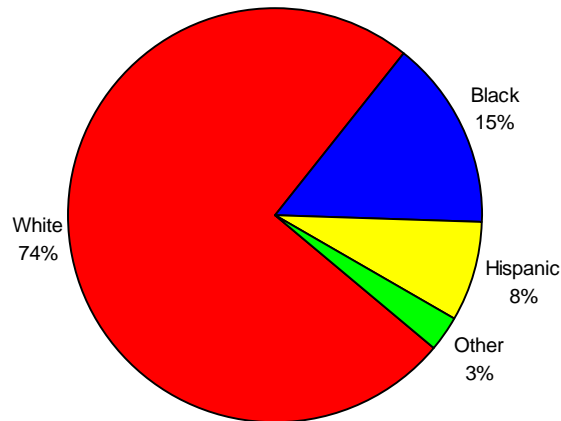


Trends

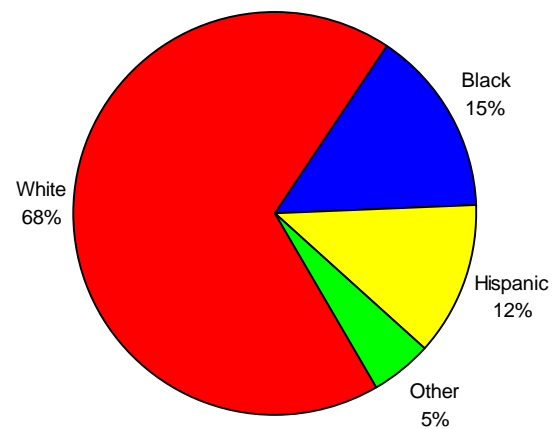
- From 1990 to 2000, the population in Illinois increased 9 percent, while the national population increased 13 percent.
- When individual counties were examined, 43 counties experienced a notable increase in their total population from 1990 to 2000. Fourteen counties experienced a notable decrease in their total population, while 45 counties had no significant change during this same time period.

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF ILLINOIS

Racial Composition of Illinois, 1990



Racial Composition of Illinois, 2000



Note: Due to differences in the way the U.S. Census Bureau collected data in 2000, racial comparisons between 1990 and 2000 cannot be made. The graphs presented above were created to visually show the racial composition of Illinois in 1990 and 2000, and should not be used for comparative purposes.

Trends

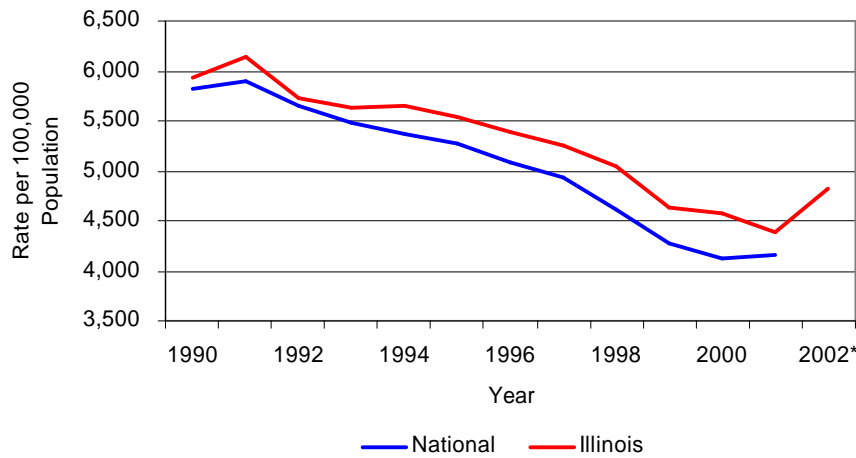
- In the last decade, the Illinois and national minority population increased. From 1990 to 1999, the total minority population in Illinois increased 22 percent (from 2,940,499 to 3,574,359, respectively), while the national minority population (not shown) increased 26 percent.
- When individual counties were examined, 84 counties experienced a notable increase in their total minority population and 18 counties experienced no change in their minority population. No counties experienced decreases.
- Illinois has seen notable increases regionally in the minority population from 1990 to 1999 (see table).

Percent Change in Illinois' Minority Population, by Type of County, 1990-1999

Region	White Population	Minority Population
Cook County	-1.31%	16.31%
Urban Counties	19.63%	54.36%
Collar Counties	3.30%	20.50%
Rural Counties	0.12%	32.24%
Illinois Total	4.40%	21.39%

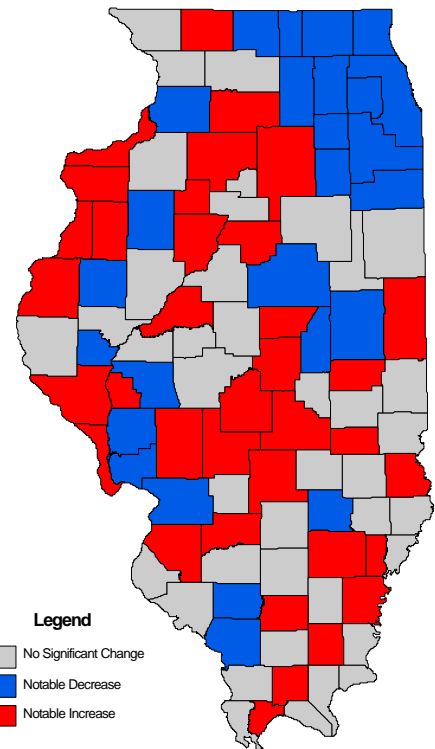
TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES

Comparison of National and Statewide Trends
in Total Index Offense Rates



*2002 National data not available

Note: Index Crimes include violent crimes: first and second degree murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault; and the property crimes: burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

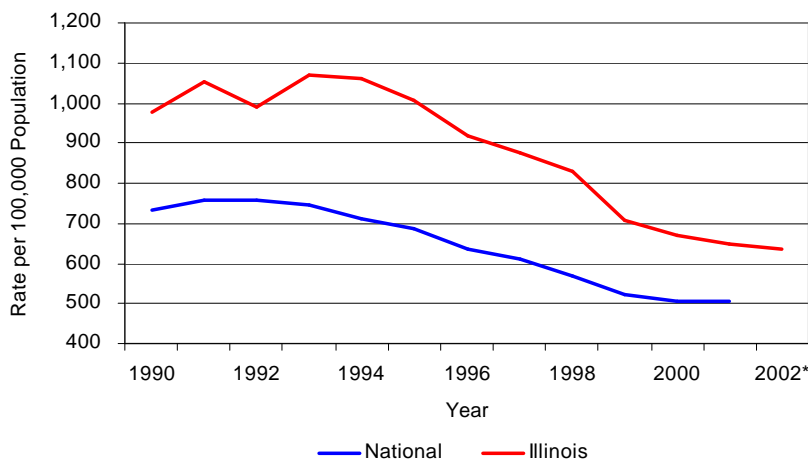


Trends

- In the last decade, the Illinois and national total index offense rates decreased. Throughout this time period, Illinois' total index offense rate was higher than the national rate.
- The total index offense rate in Illinois, from 1990 to 2002, decreased 19 percent, from 5,943 to 4,828 offenses per 100,000 population.
- Although Illinois' total index offense rate has decreased from 1990 to 2002, when individual counties were examined, 36 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced a significant increase in their total index offense rate, while 26 counties had significant decreases and 40 counties experienced no significant change in their total index offense rates.
- From 1995 to 2002, eight counties experienced significant increases, 51 experienced significant decreases, and 43 experienced no significant change in their total index offense rates.
- When comparing the trends experienced from 1990 to 2002 to the trends experienced from 1995 to 2002, it was found that of the 36 Illinois counties that experienced increases in their total index offense rates from 1990 to 2002, only six had increases from 1995 to 2002.

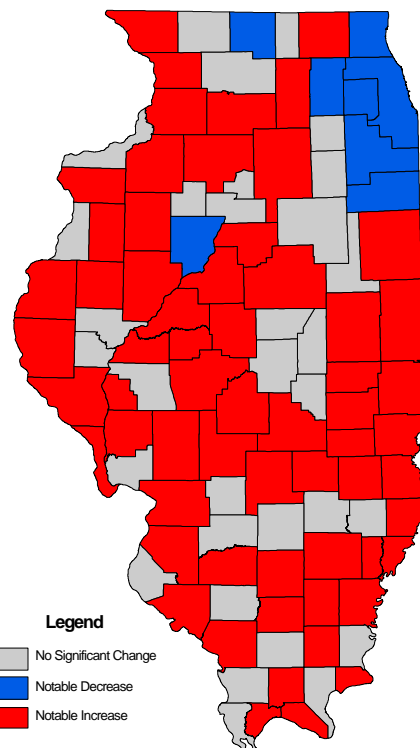
VIOLENT INDEX OFFENSES

**Comparison of National and Statewide Trends
in Violent Index Offense Rates**



*2002 National data not available

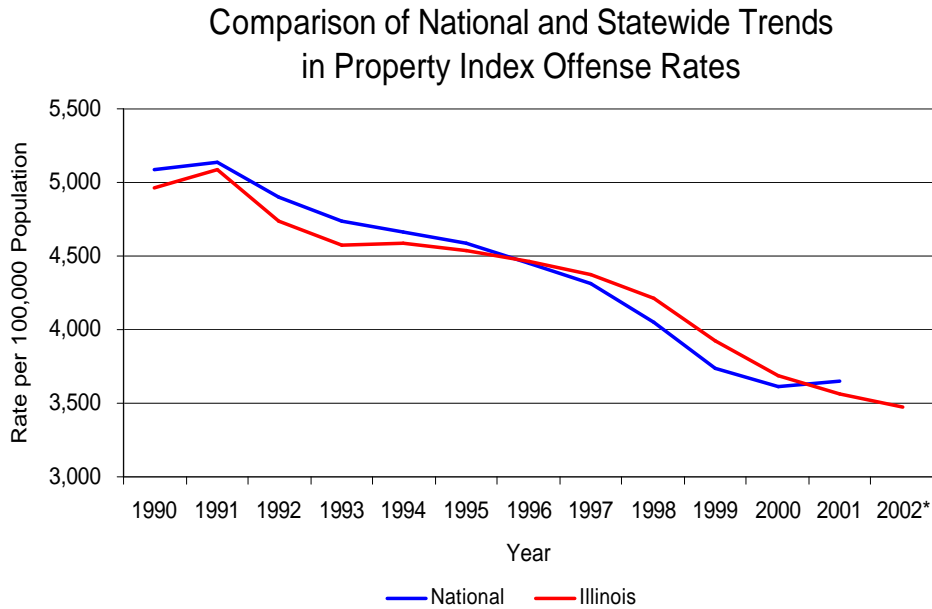
Note: Violent Index Crimes include: first and second degree murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.



Trends

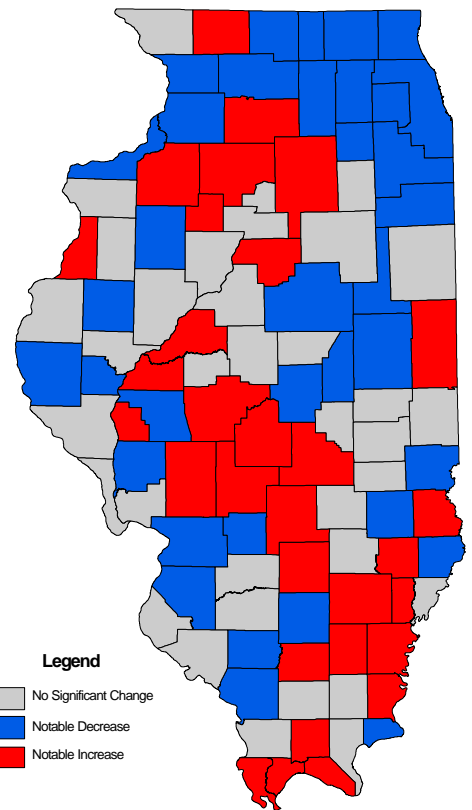
- In the last decade, the Illinois and national violent index offense rates decreased. Throughout this time period, Illinois' violent index offense rate was higher than the national rate.
- The violent index offense rate in Illinois, from 1990 to 2002, decreased 35 percent, from 978 to 635 offenses per 100,000 persons in the population.
- Although Illinois' violent index offense rate decreased between 1990 and 2002, when individual counties were examined, 62 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced a notable increase in their violent index offense rate and 32 counties had no significant change. Only eight counties experienced significant decreases during this time period, those eight counties include Cook County and four collar counties (DuPage, Kane, Lake and Will counties).
- From 1995 to 2002, ten counties experienced significant increases, 50 experienced significant decreases, and 42 experienced no significant change in their violent index offense rates.
- When comparing the trends experienced from 1990 to 2002 to the trends experienced between 1995 and 2002, it was found that of the 62 Illinois counties that experienced significant increases in their violent index offense rates from 1990 to 2002, only 10 had increases from 1995 to 2002.
- Also, it is interesting to note that seven of the eight counties experiencing a decrease are in northern Illinois.

PROPERTY INDEX OFFENSES



*2002 National data not available

Note: Property Index Crimes include: burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

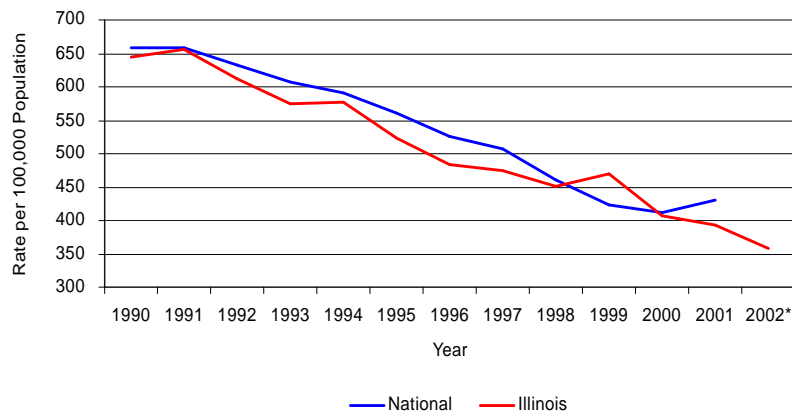


Trends

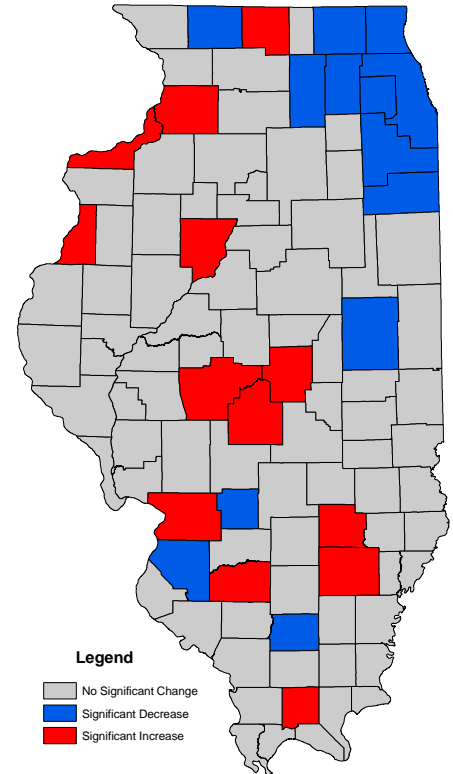
- In the last decade, the Illinois and national property index offense rates decreased. From 1990 to 1995, Illinois' property index offense rate was lower than the national rate. However, beginning in 1996, the national rate began to decrease more quickly than the Illinois rate. As a result, from 1996 to 2000, Illinois' property index offense rate has been higher than the national rate.
- The property index offense rate in Illinois, from 1990 to 2002, decreased 30 percent, from 4,965 to 3,479 offenses per 100,000 persons in the population.
- Although Illinois' property index offense rate has decreased from 1990 to 2002, when individual counties were examined, 31 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced a notable increase in their property index offense rate, while 36 counties had significant decreases and 35 counties experienced no significant change in their property index offense rates.
- From 1995 to 2002, nine counties experienced significant increases, 54 counties experienced significant decreases, while 39 experienced no significant change in their property index offense rates.
- When comparing the trends experienced from 1990 to 2002 to the trends experienced from 1995 to 2002, it was found that of the 31 Illinois counties that experienced significant increases in their property index offense rates from 1990 to 2002, only seven had increases from 1995 to 2002.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT OFFENSES

Comparison of National and Statewide Trends in Motor Vehicle Theft Rates



*2002 National data not available

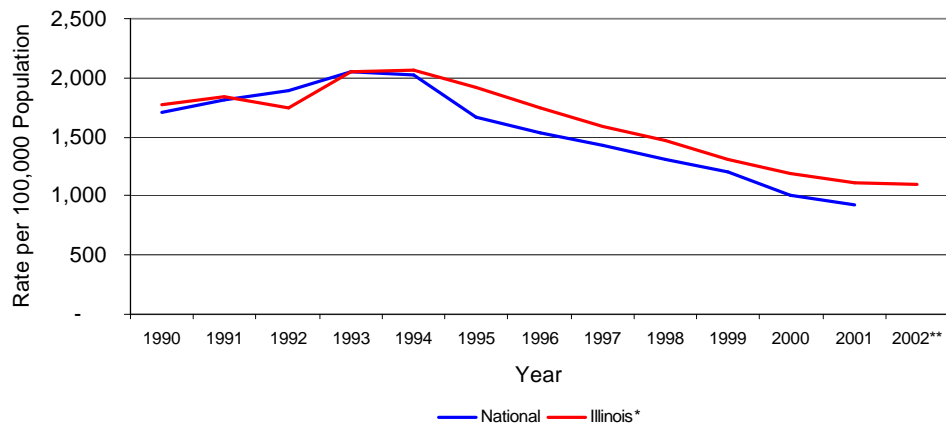


Trends

- In the last decade, both the Illinois and national motor vehicle theft offense rates decreased.
- From 1990 to 2002, the Illinois motor vehicle theft rate decreased 44 percent, from 645 to 359 offenses per 100,000 population.
- Although Illinois' motor vehicle theft offense rate has decreased from 1990 to 2002, when individual counties were examined, 13 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced a significant increase in their total motor vehicle theft offense rate, while 13 counties had decreases. In addition, 76 counties experienced no change in their total motor vehicle theft offense rates.
- From 1995 to 2002, four counties experienced increases, 16 counties experienced decreases, and 82 counties experienced no significant change in their motor vehicle theft offense rates.
- The Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which includes Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, and McHenry counties accounted for 80 percent of the total number of motor vehicle thefts in Illinois in 2002.

VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION

Comparison of National and Statewide* Trends in Violent
Crime Victimization Rates



**National data were not available for 2002

*Statewide data are ICJIA estimates based on violent Index crimes (except homicide) reported to police in Illinois and estimates of the percentage of comparable crimes that are reported to police from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).

Trends

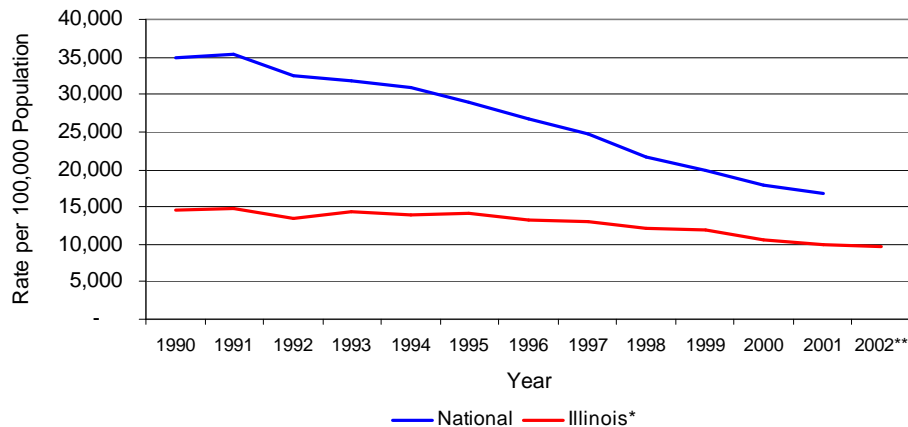
- From 1990 to the most recent year analyzed, violent crime victimization rates decreased both in Illinois and nationally, but this followed a short increase in the early 90's. Throughout most of this period, violent crime victimization rates in Illinois were slightly higher than national rates.
- From 1995 to the most recent year analyzed, both Illinois and national violent crime victimization rates experienced substantial decreases, 43 percent and 45 percent, respectively.

The following findings are from the National Crime Victimization Survey conducted in 2001:

- Just under half (49.4 percent) of violent crime victimizations were reported to police. Rape/sexual assault offenses were reported to police least often (39 percent), while robbery and aggravated assault offenses were reported most often (61 and 59 percent, respectively).
- Most male victims faced strangers; while most female victims faced someone they knew. Males were victimized by someone they knew 44 percent of the time; while females were victimized by someone they knew about two-thirds (66 percent) of the time.
- Most violent crime victims did not face an armed offender (66 percent). Victims of rape/sexual assault were the least likely (7 percent) to face an armed offender, while robbery victims were the most likely (55 percent).
- Populations most vulnerable to violent victimization include males (with the exception of sexual assault), those ages 12 to 19, Blacks, Hispanics compared to non-Hispanics, those with lower household incomes, those never married or divorced/separated, and those living in urban areas.

PROPERTY VICTIMIZATION

Comparison of National and Statewide* Trends in Property Crime Victimization Rates



**National data were not available for 2002

*Statewide data are ICJIA estimates based on property Index crimes (except arson) reported to police in Illinois and estimates of the percentage of comparable crimes that are reported to police from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).

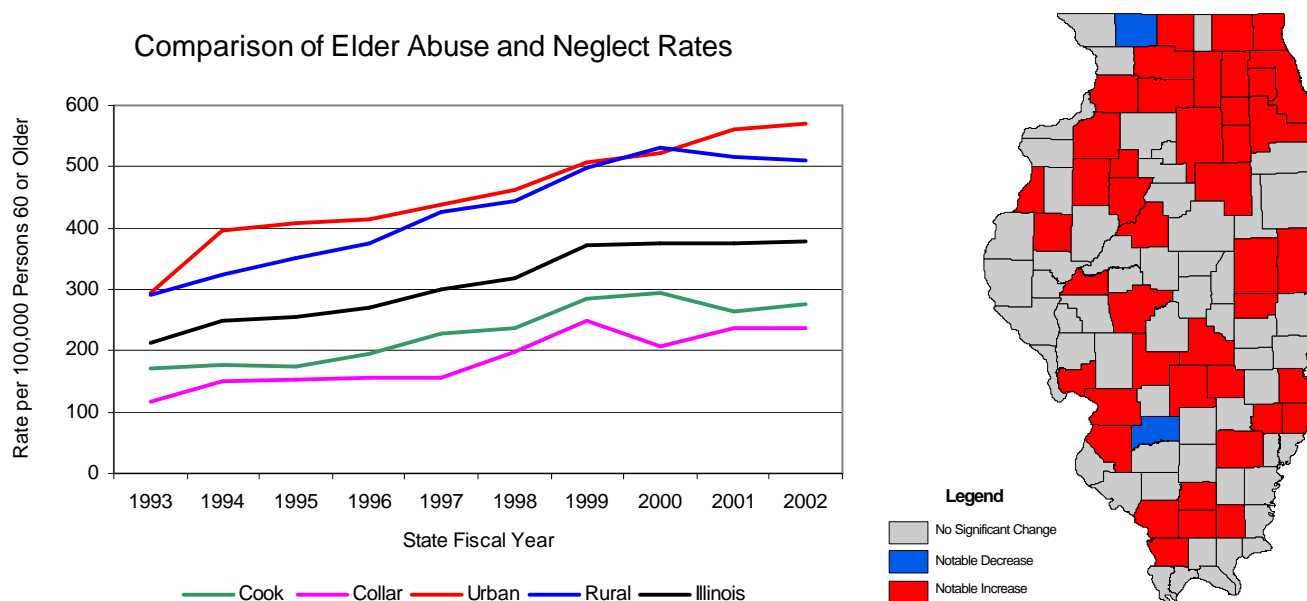
Trends

- From 1990 to the most recent year analyzed, property crime victimization rates decreased both in Illinois and nationally, but a steeper decline was noted in national rates. Throughout most of this period, the national property crime victimization rates were about twice that of statewide rates.
- From 1995 to the most recent year analyzed, both Illinois and national property crime victimization rates experienced substantial decreases, 31 percent and 43 percent, respectively.

The following findings are from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) conducted in 2001:

- Overall, 37 percent of property crime victimizations were reported to police. Theft offenses were reported to police less often (30 percent), while more than 80 percent of motor vehicle theft offenses were reported to the police.
- Households with annual incomes less than \$7,500 were burglarized more often than households in higher income categories. However, households with incomes greater than \$35,000 reported theft at higher rates than households of lower incomes.
- Urban households reported property crimes about a third more often than suburban households and nearly two-thirds more often than rural households. Suburban households reported property crimes nearly 20 percent more often than rural households, even though slightly more burglaries occurred in rural households.

ELDER ABUSE AND NEGLECT



Trends

- Although no annual elder abuse data are available for the nation, the National Center on Elder Abuse conducted a survey of all U.S. states in 2001. The survey indicated that there were 472,813 cases of reported elder abuse in 2000. Of those, almost 49 percent were verified.
- Between SFY 1993 and 2002, rates of reported elder abuse and neglect were highest in urban and rural areas outside of Cook County.
- The most common type of abuse reported in Illinois during SFY 2002 was financial exploitation (55 percent of reported cases), followed by emotional abuse (45 percent of reported cases).
- Of the 1,451 reported cases of physical abuse against the elderly in Illinois in SFY 2002, almost 30 percent were verified. Emotional abuse cases were verified most often at 33 percent, while sexual abuse cases were the most difficult to verify (only 5 percent of all reported cases were verified).
- Most of the estimated 6,700 alleged victims of elder abuse in Illinois in SFY 2002 were female (71 percent). Males and females each accounted for 50 percent of all abusers.
- Data suggest that most elderly victims in Illinois are abused by family members. Over 40 percent of abusers in Illinois in SFY 2002 were children of the victims, while other relatives accounted for almost 20 percent of all abusers. Spouses of the victim accounted for 12 percent of all abusers.
- In SFY 2002, 17 counties had reported elder abuse and neglect rates more than twice the statewide rate. Of those, 13 were in the southern part of Illinois.
- There are 35 agencies in Illinois that provide services to elder abuse and neglect victims. Although elder abuse and neglect rates are relatively high in several southern counties, only four agencies provide services to victims in this geographically large region.

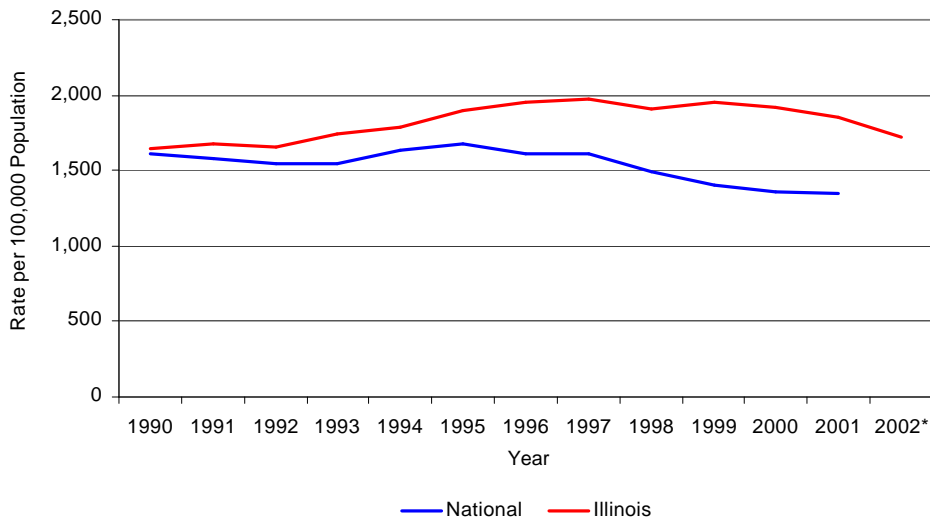
- According to the Illinois Department of Public Health, the number of reported incidents of long-term care residents being abused by employees has increased more than three-fold, from 597 in SFY 1994 to 1,867 in SFY 2002. In SFY 2002, 75 percent of these reports were for neglect, while another 14 percent were for physical abuse.

Prosecution of Crimes Against the Elderly

- Illinois statutes specifically targeting crimes committed against the elderly (victims aged 60 and over) fall under three broad categories: 1) violent crimes, 2) abuse and neglect, and 3) financial exploitation. These are felony crimes, for which a prison sentence may be imposed.
- The statutes specifically mentioning the elderly as victims were infrequently used by police and prosecutors in calendar year 2001, compared to the more generic charge designations. For example, statewide, more than 9,500 aggravated battery arrest charges were reported to the state central repository for Computerized Criminal History Records (pertaining to victims of all ages), compared to only 127 charges of aggravated battery of a senior citizen.
- Of the 162 court cases in Illinois where the crimes against the elderly statutes were applied, and for which an outcome was reported to the Computerized Criminal History System in CY 2001, the majority (65%) were found in Cook County.
- Rural counties accounted for the next largest percentage of specific crimes against the elderly court cases (17%), followed closely by the urban counties (14%). The collar counties were found to have the fewest (4%).
- In Cook County, the county most likely to use specialized statutes regarding crimes against the elderly, 68 percent of the cases involved violent crimes, 17 percent involved abuse or neglect of the elderly and 14 percent involved financial exploitation.

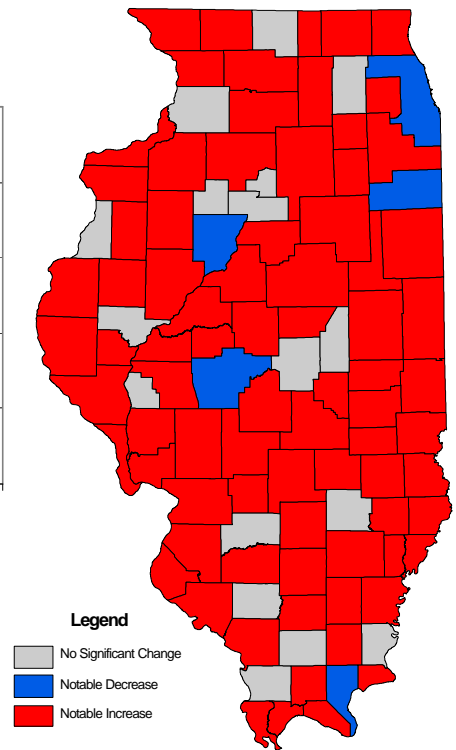
TOTAL INDEX ARRESTS

Comparison of National and Statewide Trends in Total Index and Drug Arrest Rates



*2002 National data not available

Note - Index Crimes include violent crimes: first and second degree murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault; and the property crimes: burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

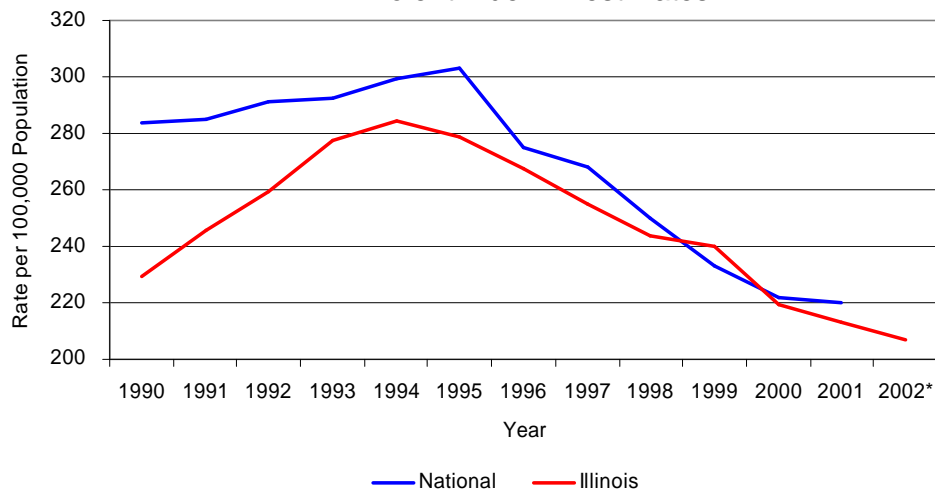


Trends

- In the last decade, the national total index and drug arrest rates decreased, while the Illinois total arrest rate increased. Throughout this time period, Illinois' total index and drug arrest rate was higher than the national rate.
- The total index and drug arrest rate in Illinois, from 1990 to 2002, increased 5 percent, from 1,641 to 1,722 arrests per 100,000 persons in the population.
- Along with the statewide total arrest rate increase from 1990 to 2002, when individual counties were examined, 80 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced a significant increase in their total index and drug arrest rate, while 17 counties experienced no significant change and only five counties had significant decreases in their total arrest rates.
- From 1995 to 2002, 49 counties experienced no significant change in their total index and drug arrest rates, while 27 experienced significant increases, and 26 experienced significant decreases.
- When comparing trends from 1990 to 2002 to trends from 1995 to 2002, it was found that of the 80 Illinois counties that experienced significant increases in their total index and drug arrest rates from 1990 to 2002, only 26 had increases from 1995 to 2002.

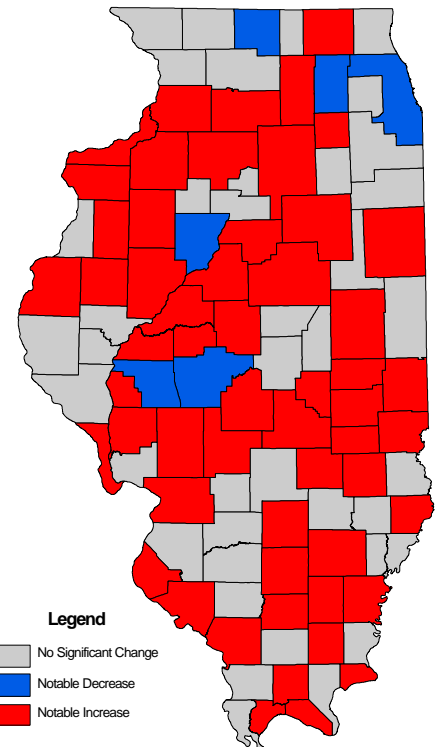
VIOLENT INDEX ARRESTS

Comparison of National and Statewide Trends
in Violent Index Arrest Rates



*2002 National data not available

Note: Violent Index Crimes include: first and second degree murder, criminal sexual assault,, robbery, and aggravated assault.

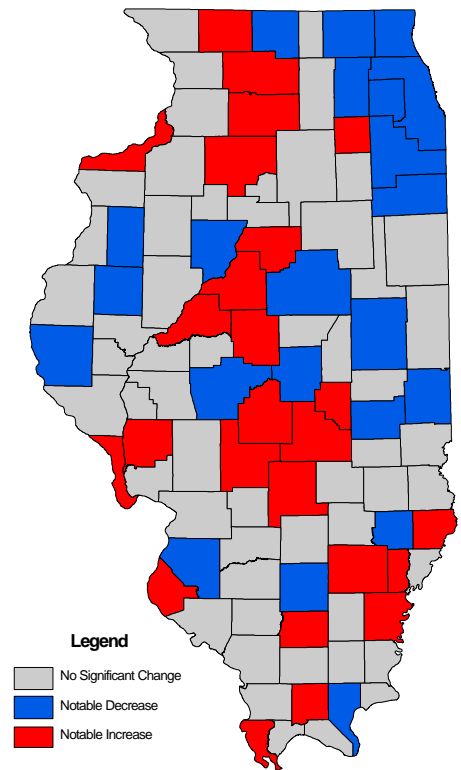
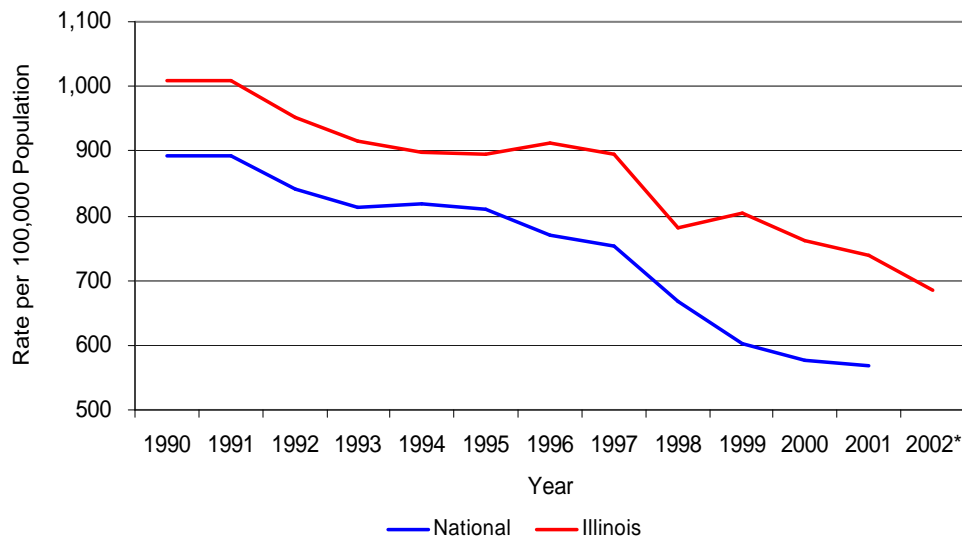


Trends

- In the last decade, the Illinois and national violent index arrest rates decreased. Despite this decrease, during the first half of the decade these rates were on the rise. However, since the mid-1990s, both the Illinois and national violent index arrest rates have decreased annually. For most of the years examined, Illinois' violent index arrest rate was lower than the national rate.
- The violent index arrest rate in Illinois, from 1990 to 2002, decreased 10 percent, from 230 to 207 offenses per 100,000 persons in the population, while reaching a period high of 285 arrests per 100,000 persons in the population in 1994.
- Although Illinois' violent index arrest rate decreased overall between 1990 and 2002, when individual counties were examined, 56 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced a notable increase in their violent index arrest rate and 40 counties had no significant change. While only six counties experienced significant decreases in this time period, it is important to note that one of those five counties was Cook County, which had a 24 percent decrease in their violent index arrest rate.
- From 1995 to 2002, eight counties experienced significant increases in their violent index arrest rates, while 35 counties experienced significant decreases and 59 experienced no significant change.

PROPERTY INDEX ARRESTS

Comparison of National and Statewide Trends
in Property Index Arrest Rates

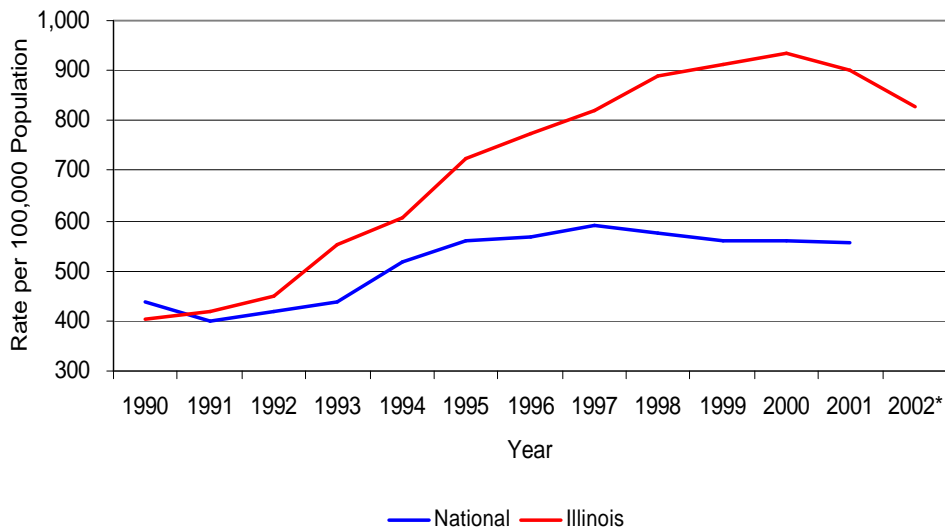


Trends

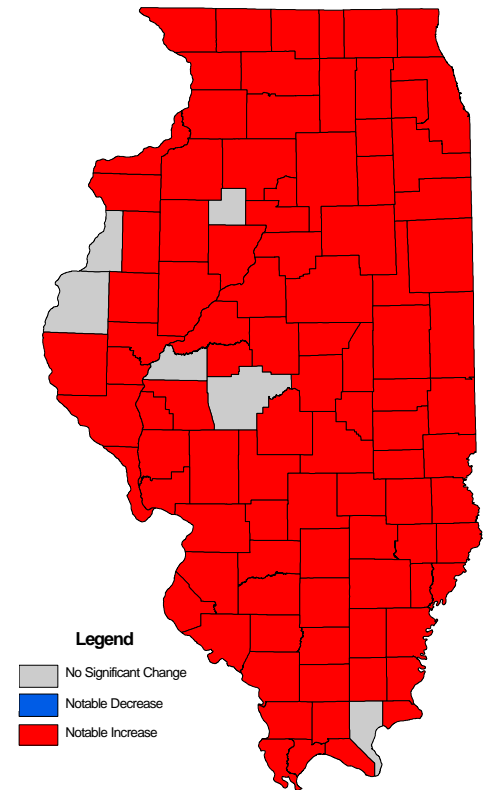
- In the last decade, the Illinois and national property index arrest rates decreased. Between 1990 and 2002, Illinois' property index arrest rate was significantly higher than the national rate.
- The property index arrest rate in Illinois, from 1990 to 2002, decreased 32 percent, from 1,009 to 686 arrests per 100,000 persons in the population.
- Although Illinois' property Index arrest rate has decreased from 1990 to 2002, when individual counties were examined, 25 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced a significant increase in their property index arrest rate and 55 experienced no significant change. Only 22 counties had significant decreases in their property index arrest rates during this time period.
- From 1995 to 2002, nine counties experienced significant increases in their property index offense rates, while 42 counties experienced significant decreases and 51 experienced no significant change.
- When comparing the trends experienced from 1990 to 2002 to the trends experienced from 1995 to 2002, it was found that of the 25 Illinois counties that experienced notable increases in their property index arrest rates from 1990 to 2002, only six had increases from 1995 to 2002.

DRUG ARRESTS

Comparison of National and Statewide Trends
in Drug Arrest Rates



*2002 National data not available

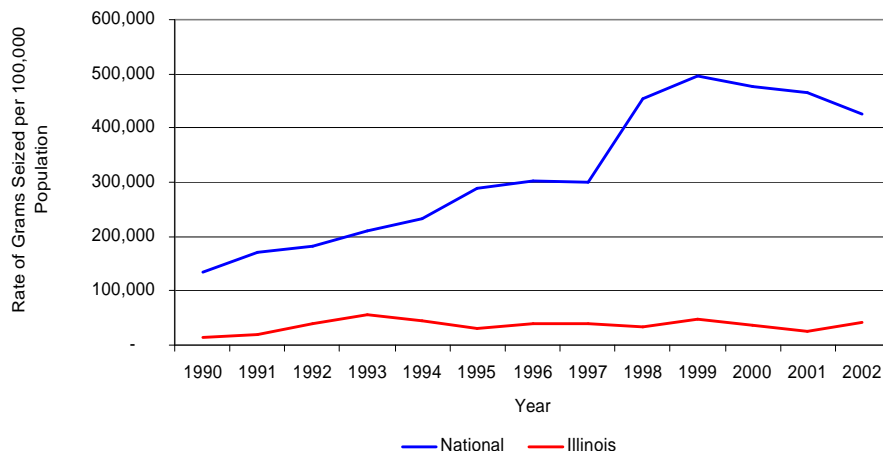


Trends

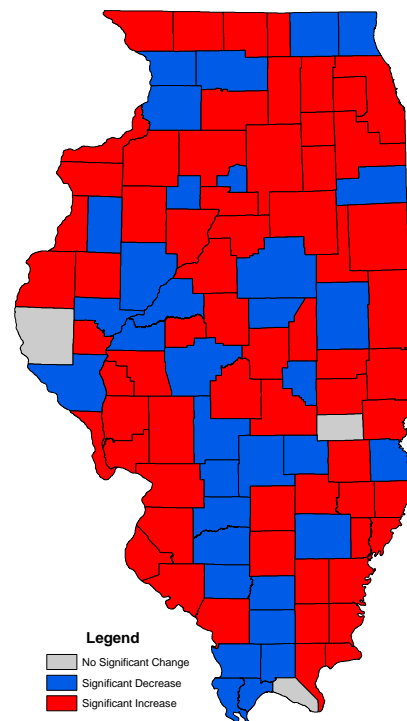
- In the last decade, Illinois and national drug arrest rates increased. Even with a decline in the drug arrest rate from 2000 to 2002, Illinois' drug arrest rate in 2002 was significantly higher than the national rate.
- The drug arrest rate in Illinois, from 1990 to 2002, more than doubled, from 402 to 828 arrests per 100,000 persons in the population.
- When individual counties were examined, 96 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced a significant increase in their drug arrest rate, while six experienced no significant change in their drug arrest rate. During this time period, no counties experienced a decrease in their drug arrest rate.
- From 1995 to 2002, 61 counties experienced significant increases in their drug arrest rates, while five counties experienced significant decreases and 36 experienced no significant change.
- When comparing the trends from 1990 to 2002 to the trends from 1995 to 2002, it was found that of the 96 Illinois counties that experienced increases in their drug arrest rates from 1990 to 2002, 61 had significant increases from 1995 to 2002.

DRUG SEIZURES

Comparison of National* and Statewide Trends
in Total Drug Seizure Rates



*National data include only federal agency seizures



Trends

- In the last decade, the Illinois and national drug seizure rates both increased. Throughout this time period, Illinois' drug seizure rate was lower than the national rate.
- When Illinois' drug seizure rate is compared with the rates of surrounding states', Illinois' drug seizure rate is considerably higher. For the four major drugs seized by federal agencies, Illinois' rate of seizure is much higher than the four surrounding states.

Kilograms Seized by Federal Agencies in 2002				
	Cocaine	Heroin	Methamphetamine	Cannabis
Illinois	1,816.3	13.9	6.6	1,871
Four State Average*	99.5	0.38	17.48	14.25

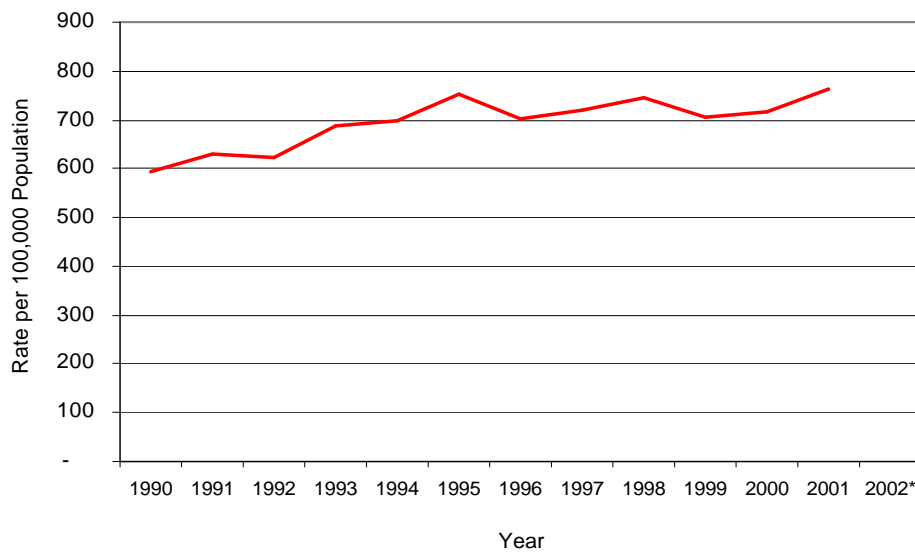
*Four state average includes Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin

- Although Illinois' drug seizure rate has increased from 1990 to 2002, when individual counties were examined, 65 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced a significant increase in their drug seizure rate, while 34 counties had decreases and three counties experienced no significant change in their drug seizure rates.
- In Illinois, the most common drug seized from 1990 to 2001 was cannabis, which accounted for 83 percent of total drug seizures. However, in 2002, 2,758 kilograms of powder and crack cocaine were seized in Illinois, which was 52 percent of the total amount of drugs seized. This change was attributed to the nearly 2.2 million grams of cocaine seized in Chicago, which accounted for 91 percent of all cocaine seized in Illinois in 2002.

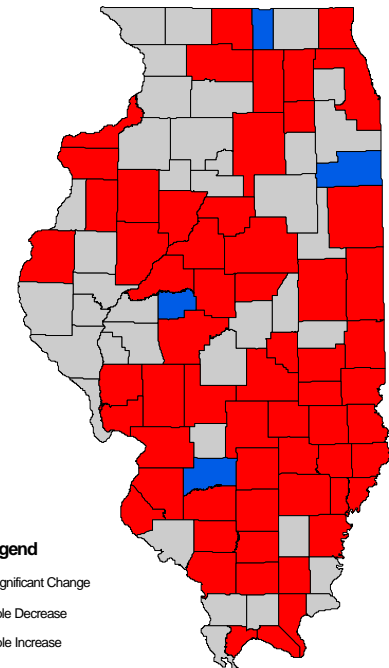
- Of the 2,758,412 grams of cocaine seized in Illinois in 2002, 12 percent was crack cocaine (334,586 grams).
- The quantity of methamphetamine seized in Illinois has increased more than seven-fold between 1994 and 2002, from 3,433 grams to 28,002 grams. Rural counties have accounted for a decreased proportion of all methamphetamine seized, decreasing from 77 percent in 1994 to 47 percent in 2002, indicating its spread to more urban regions of the state.
- Statewide, heroin seizures have increased 34 percent from 1996 to 2002. The proportion of heroin seized accounted for by Chicago has increased from 61 percent in 1996 to 93 percent in 2002.

FELONY CASES FILED IN COURT

Illinois Felony Filing Rates



*2002 data not available

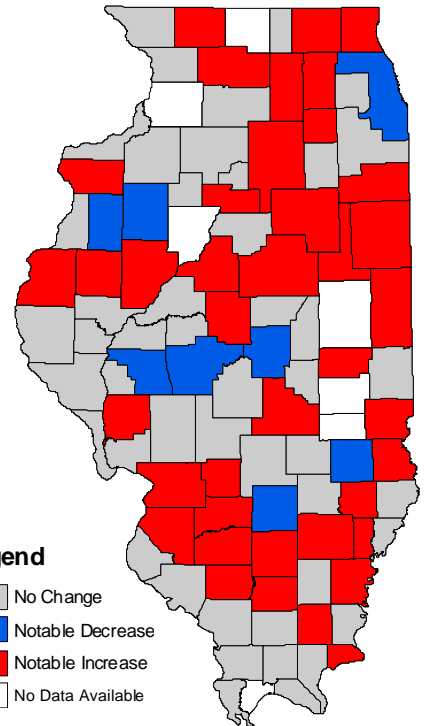
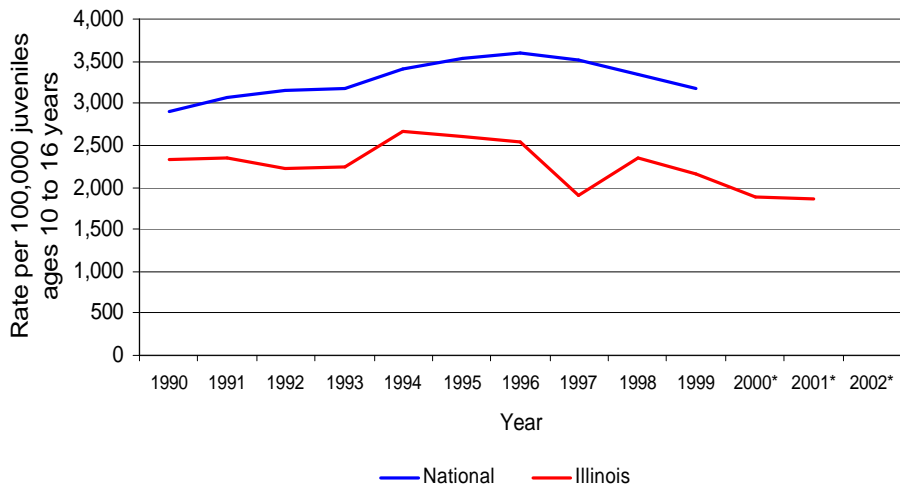


Trends

- From 1990 to 2001, the statewide rate of felony cases filed in criminal court increased 28 percent, from 595 to 763 felony cases filed per 100,000 population.
- During the decade examined, 60 counties experienced notable increases in their rates of felony cases filed in court, while four counties had notable decreases and 38 counties experienced no significant changes.
- From 1995 to 2001, however, most counties experienced no changes in their rates of felony cases filed in court; 44 counties experienced notable increases, seven counties experienced notable decreases and 51 counties experienced no significant changes.
- Of the 60 counties that experienced notable increases between 1990 and 2001, 36 also experienced notable increases between 1995 and 2001, while one county had a notable decrease between 1995 and 2001.
- During the decade examined, Cook County accounted for 48 percent of felony cases filed in criminal court in Illinois. However, since 1995, that percentage has decreased from 54 percent in 1995 to 44 percent in 2001.

DELINQUENCY PETITIONS

Comparison of National and Statewide Trends
in Delinquency Petition Filing Rates



* 2000, 2001, and 2002 National data not available. 2002 Illinois data not available.
2000 and 2001 rates based on 1999 population estimates.

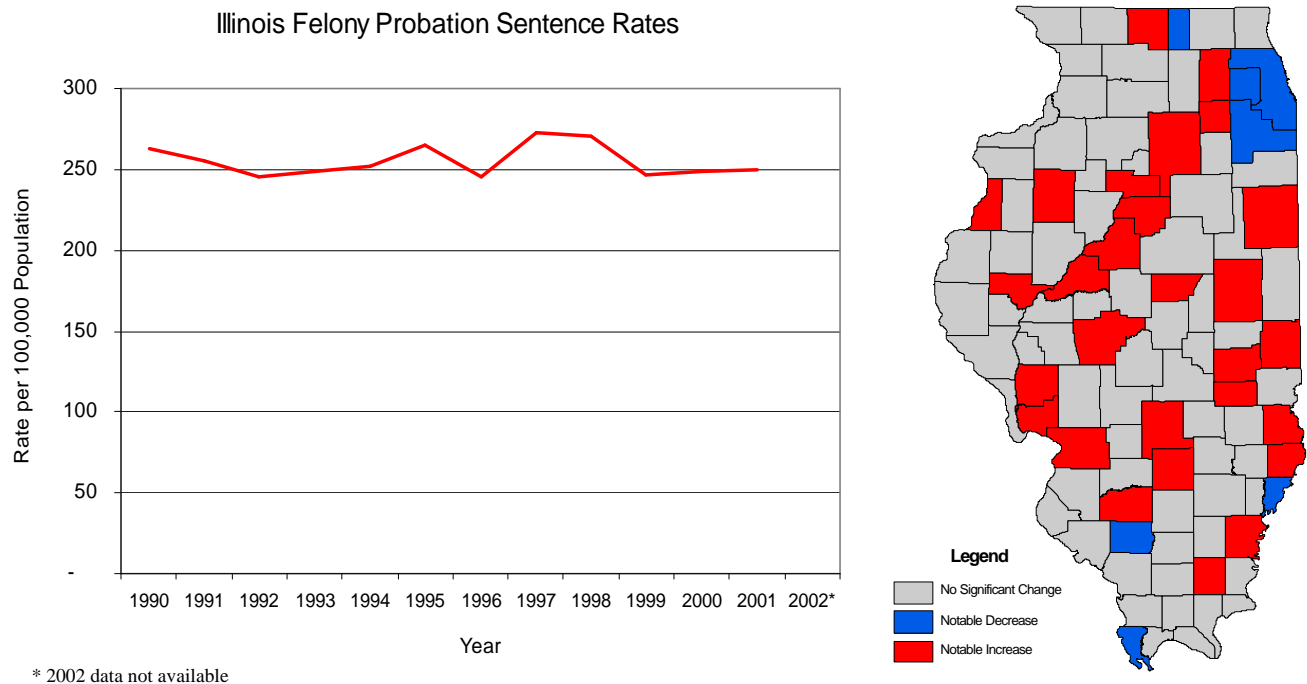
Trends

- From 1990 to 2001, the Illinois delinquency petition filing rate decreased significantly, from 2,331 to 1,865 delinquency petition filings per 100,000 juveniles ages 10 to 16 years. From 1990 to 1999, the national delinquency petition filing rate increased significantly, from 2,904 to 3,168 delinquency petition filings per 100,000 juveniles ages 10 to 16 years. 2000 and 2001 national data were not available. Although the national rate in 1999 was significantly higher than the rate in 1990, since the mid 1990s, the national rate has been steadily decreasing.
- Although the delinquency petition filing rate decreased significantly from 1990 and 2001 for the state as a whole, 40 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced notable increases in their delinquency petition filing rates and 47 counties experienced no notable changes in their rates when the rate in 1990 was compared to the rate in 2001. Only eight counties experienced significant decreases. Analyses for seven counties could not be conducted due to lack of data.
- When looking at the most recent years examined (i.e., 1995 to 2001), 57 counties experienced no notable changes in their delinquency petition filing rates, 27 counties experienced notable increases, and 14 counties experienced notable decreases. Analyses for four counties could not be conducted due to lack of data.
- Cases petitioned to juvenile court can result in delinquency trials in which minors are formally tried for the alleged crimes. Although not all delinquency petitions result in delinquency trials (some juveniles are diverted from court after a petition is filed), those juveniles who are tried and

found delinquent are considered adjudicated delinquent. In Illinois, the proportion of delinquency petitions that were filed and adjudicated delinquent increased significantly from 29 percent in 1990 to 37 percent in 2001.

- From 1990 to 1999, 4,490 cases were reportedly transferred to adult criminal court in Illinois. Cook County accounted for 75 percent of these transfers. It should be noted that since 1999, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts no longer collects data on the number of cases transferred to criminal court because of inconsistent reporting of these data.

FELONY SENTENCES TO PROBATION



Trends

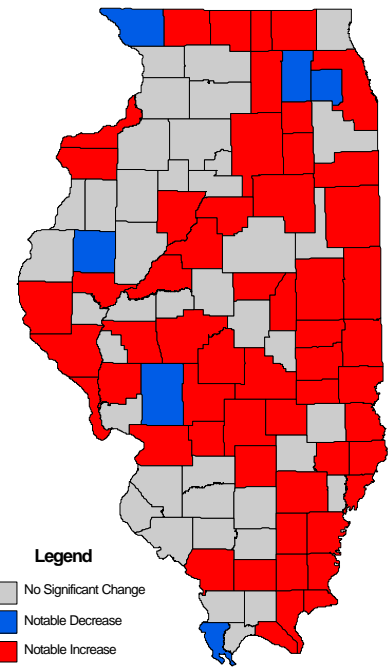
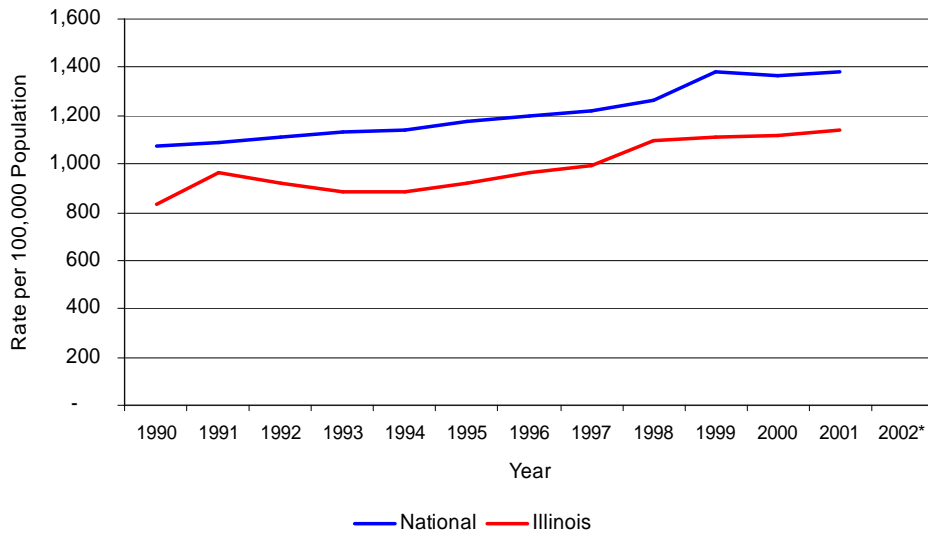
- Although there was slight year-to-year fluctuation, from 1990 to 2001, the statewide rate of felons sentenced to probation decreased 5 percent, from 263 to 249 felons per 100,000 population.
- During the decade examined, 67 counties experienced no change in their rates of felons sentenced to probation, 28 counties had notable increases, and seven counties experienced notable decreases. Similarly, from 1995 to 2001, the majority of counties experienced no change in their rates of felons sentenced to probation; 66 counties had no change, 29 counties experienced notable increases, and seven counties had notable decreases.
- Sixteen of the 28 counties that experienced notable increases in their rates of felons sentenced to probation from 1990 to 2001 also experienced notable increases in their rates from 1995 to 2001. The remaining 12 counties had no change from 1995 to 2001.
- From 1990 to 2001, Cook County accounted for 53 percent of all felons sentenced to probation in Illinois. However, since 1995 that percentage has decreased from 56 percent in 1995 to 50 percent in 2001.
- Offenders sentenced to probation can be ordered to complete treatment programs. Based on a statewide sample of 1,578 felons exiting probation, 45 percent of probationers were required to complete some form of treatment. Of those ordered to treatment, only 25 percent were ordered to more than one type of treatment. Out-patient substance abuse treatment was the most frequent type of treatment used. When examined by region it was found that fewer felons exiting

probation from Cook County were ordered to complete treatment than felons in rural and urban counties.

- Of the felony offenders exiting probation in the statewide sample, 75 percent were ordered to pay supervision fees, fines, or court costs. Sixty-three percent of felons ordered to pay fees, fines, or court costs were ordered to pay more than one type of financial condition. Supervision fees were the most frequent type of financial conditions ordered. Again, regional differences were found; fewer felons sentenced in Cook County were ordered to pay financial conditions as compared to other urban and rural counties.

ADULT PROBATION

Comparison of National and Statewide Trends in Adult Probation Rates



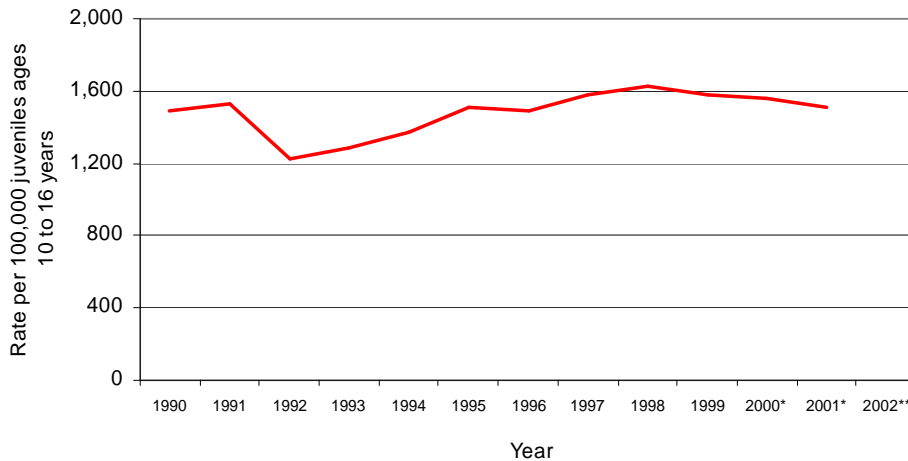
*2002 data not available

Trends

- In the last decade, the Illinois and national adult probation rates have increased. Throughout this time period, Illinois' total adult probation rate remained lower than the national rate.
- The total adult probation rate in Illinois, from 1990 to 2001, increased 36 percent, from 836 to 1,139 probationers per 100,000 population. This is in comparison to the national adult probation rate, which increased 29 percent from 1990 to 2001.
- When individual counties were examined, 56 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced notable increases in their total adult probation rate. Six counties had notable decreases and 40 counties experienced no change in their total adult probation rates.
- From 1995 to 2001, 46 counties experienced notable increases, seven experienced a notable decrease, and 49 experienced no change in their total adult probation rates.
- When comparing the trends from 1990 to 2001 to the trends from 1995 to 2001, it was found that of the 56 Illinois counties that experienced notable increases in their total probation rates from 1990 to 2001, 38 had notable increases from 1995 to 2001.
- Of the 40 Illinois counties that experienced no change in their total probation rate from 1990 to 2001, from 1995 to 2001, four experienced a notable decrease and six experienced a notable increase in their total probation rates.

JUVENILE PROBATION

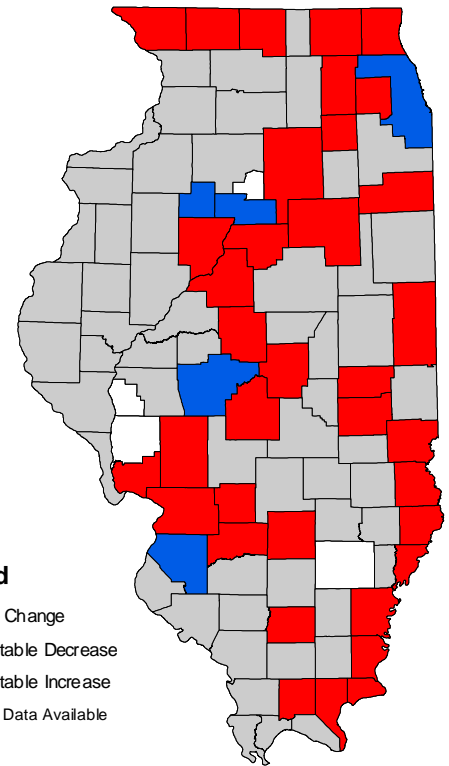
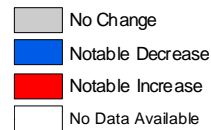
Illinois Total Juvenile Probation Rate



*2000 and 2001 rates based on 1999 population estimates.

**2002 data not available.

Legend



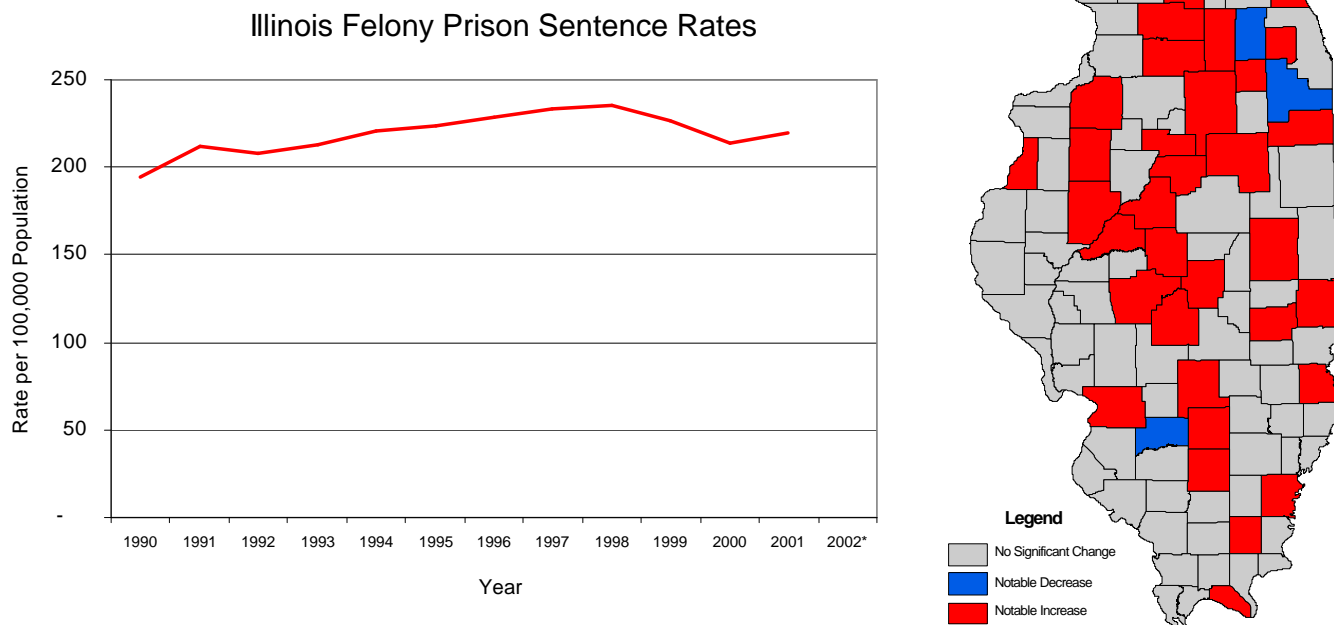
Trends

- Probation departments in Illinois provide probation services for both alleged and adjudicated delinquents. The data described below include juveniles on regular probation, continued under supervision, informal probation supervision, or on some other type of juvenile probation.
- Although numerically the total juvenile probation rate for Illinois increased slightly from 1,489 juvenile probationers per 100,000 juveniles ages 10 to 16 years in 1990 to 1,513 juvenile probationers per 100,000 juveniles ages 10 to 16 years in 2001, the increase experienced was not large enough to be considered noteworthy. In other words, statistically the rate in 1990 did not differ significantly from the rate in 2001.
- As illustrated in the graph above, there was a significant decrease in the total juvenile probation rate for Illinois in 1992. Since then, the rate has steadily increased. The decrease in the statewide total juvenile probation rate in 1992 was primarily due to a large decrease in the reported number of juveniles on probation in Cook County. In 1991, 9,311 juvenile were on active probation in Cook County compared to 5,983 juveniles in 1992.
- When individual counties were examined, 57 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced no notable changes in their total juvenile probation rate, 36 counties experienced notable increases, and five counties experienced notable decreases in their juvenile probation rates when the rate in 1990 was compared to the rate in 2001. Analyses for four counties could not be conducted due to lack of data.
- When only examining the most recent trends (i.e., 1995 to 2001), 79 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced no notable changes in their total juvenile probation rate, 14 counties experienced

notable increases, and five counties experienced notable decreases in their juvenile probation rates when the rate in 1995 was compared to that in 2001. Analyses for four counties could not be conducted due to lack of data.

- When comparing the trends from 1990 to 2001 to the trends from 1995 to 2001, it was found that of the 36 Illinois counties that experienced increases in their juvenile probation rates from 1990 to 2001, only 12 experienced increases from 1995 to 2001.

FELONY SENTENCES TO PRISON



*2002 data not available

Trends

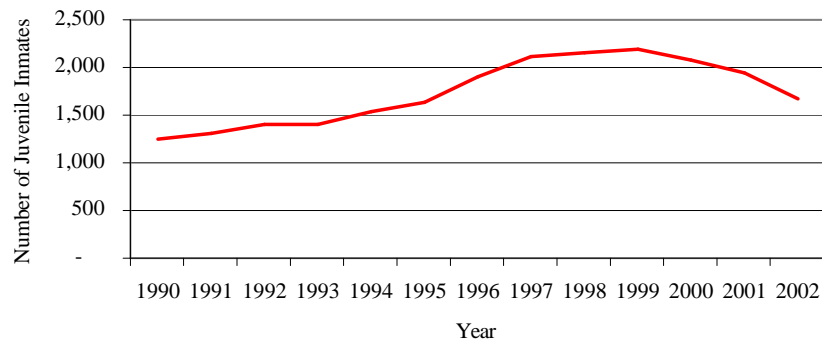
- From 1990 to 2001, the statewide rate of felons sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) increased 13 percent, from 194 to 220 per 100,000 population.
- During the decade examined, 66 counties experienced no change in their felony sentence rates to IDOC, 33 counties experienced notable increases, and three counties experienced notable decreases.
- Similarly, from 1995 to 2001, the majority of counties experienced no change in the rate of felons sentenced to IDOC; 21 counties experienced notable increases, nine counties experienced notable decreases, and 72 counties experienced no significant change.
- Of those counties that experienced notable increases from 1990 to 2001, from 1995 to 2001, 15 also experienced notable increases, 17 experienced no change, and one county experienced a notable decrease.
- From 1990 to 2001, Cook County accounted for 64 percent of the sentences to IDOC. However, trend analyses indicate that the percentage of felons sentenced to IDOC accounted for by Cook County has decreased since 1993, from 67 percent in 1993 to 58 percent in 2001.
- During the decade examined, 122 death sentences were imposed in Illinois. Death sentences in Illinois accounted for 19 percent of death sentences imposed nationwide during this time period. Since 1995, however, Illinois has accounted for a smaller percentage of death

sentences nationwide. From 1995 to 2001, Illinois accounted for 12 percent of death sentences nationwide versus 45 percent from 1990 to 1994.

- From 1990 to 2001, Cook County accounted for 51 percent of those sentenced to death in Illinois, urban counties accounted for 21 percent, rural counties accounted for 19 percent, and collar counties accounted for nine percent.

PRISON POPULATIONS

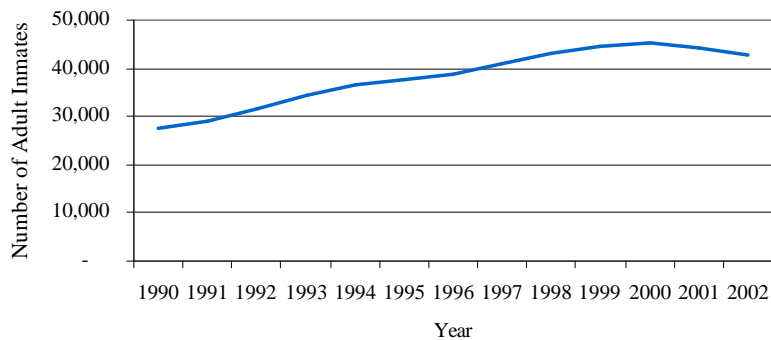
Illinois State Juvenile Prison Population



Trends

- From 1990 to 2002, the juvenile prison population in Illinois increased by 34 percent, from 1,243 in 1990 to 1,668 in 2002.
- The juvenile prison population in Illinois increased gradually in the early 1990s before beginning a more rapid climb in 1995. Starting in 1998, the population remained steady until beginning a slow decline in 2000.

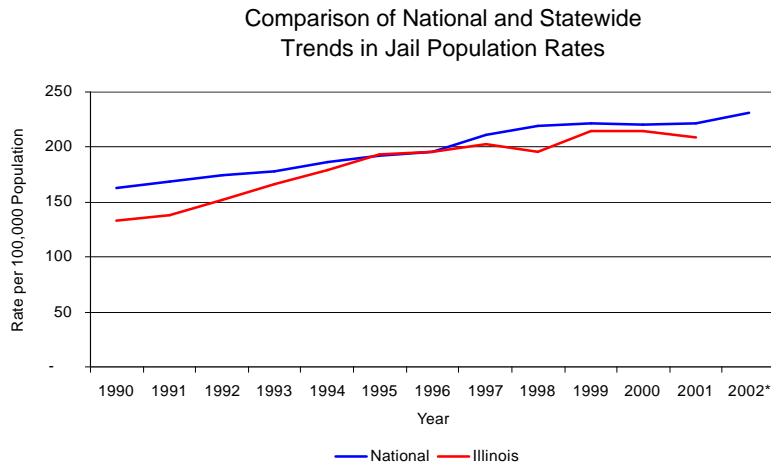
Illinois State Adult Prison Population



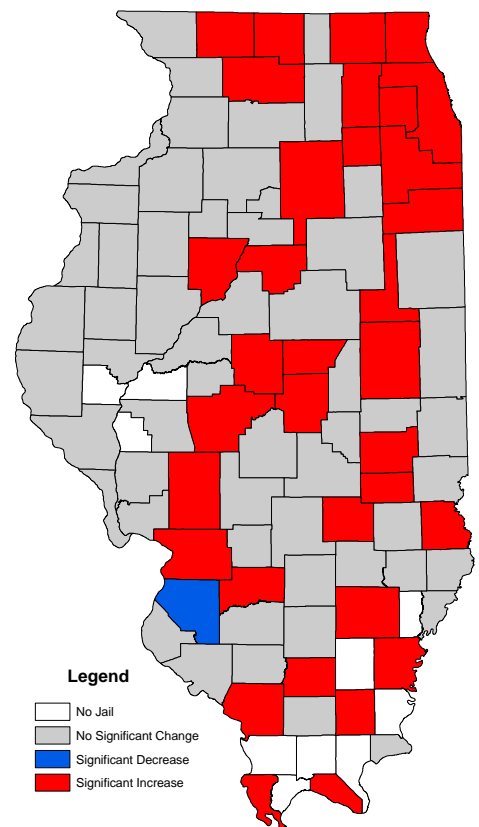
Trends

- From 1990 to 2002, the adult prison population in Illinois increased by 55 percent, from 27,516 in 1990 to 42,693 in 2002.
- From 1990 to 2000, the adult prison population in Illinois increased slowly but began to decrease in 2001. The prison population swelled, relatively speaking, from 1991 to 1993, where each year saw increases of well over two thousand inmates. Another significant increase in population occurred from 1997 to 1998, where again the prison population rose by over two thousand inmates.

JAIL POPULATIONS



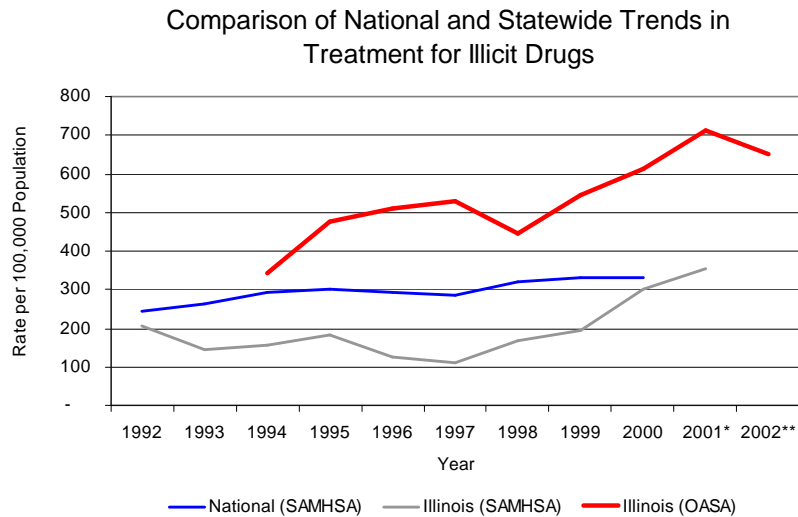
Note: Winnebago, McLean, and Cook County did not report their average daily jail population or reported only partial data in 2000 and 2001. Therefore, 2000 and 2001 jail population figures for these counties are based on a three-year average of jail population figures calculated from the average daily population in those counties from 1997 to 1999. Also, ten counties in Illinois did not host an operating jail in 2001. These counties are indicated in white on the map.



Trends

- From 1990 to 2002, the average daily jail population rate in the United States increased by 43 percent. From 1990 to 2001, the average daily jail population rate in Illinois increased by 56 percent.
- In 2002, 88 percent of jail inmates in the United States were male and 12 percent were female.
- Among the available data for 2002, 40 percent of jail inmates in the United States were African-American, 43 percent were white, 15 percent were Hispanic, and 2 percent were of another race or ethnicity. Demographic information on jail inmates in Illinois are not available.
- In 2002, among inmates in state or Federal prisons and local jails, combined, 44 percent were African-American, 35 percent white, 18 percent Hispanic, and 3 percent of another race or ethnicity.

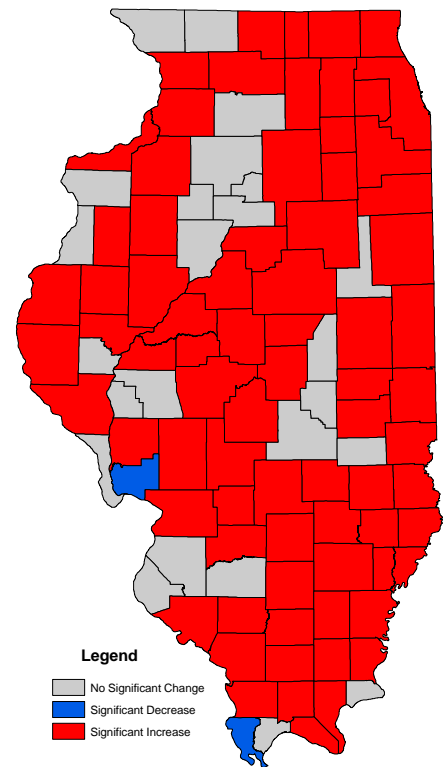
DRUG TREATMENT



*2001 and 2002 National data not available

** 2002 Illinois SAMHSA data not available

Note: OASA does not report treatment services from all Illinois providers to Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) causing a discrepancy between data reported at the national level for Illinois and data reported from Illinois itself through OASA.



Trends

- The rate of services provided for drug users in Illinois has been above the national rate for most of the period analyzed.¹ At the national level, from 1995 to 2000, the rate of treatment for illicit drug use increased 10 percent, while the treatment rate for alcohol use decreased 10 percent.² During the same period in Illinois, the rate of treatment for illicit drug use increased 29 percent, but increased 36 percent from 1995 and 2002. The treatment rate for alcohol use in Illinois decreased 5 percent from 1995 and 2000, but from 1995 to 2002 the rate decreased 7 percent.
- Illinois has seen a significant increase in treatment services provided for illicit drug use in the majority of its counties, since 1995.
- From 1995 to 2000, in Illinois, the percent of total treatment services provided specifically for illicit drugs increased from 54 percent to a period high 61 percent, before declining to 59 percent in 2002. At the national level, the percent of persons admitted for treatment specifically for illicit drug use between 1995 and 2000 increased from 49 percent to 53 percent.

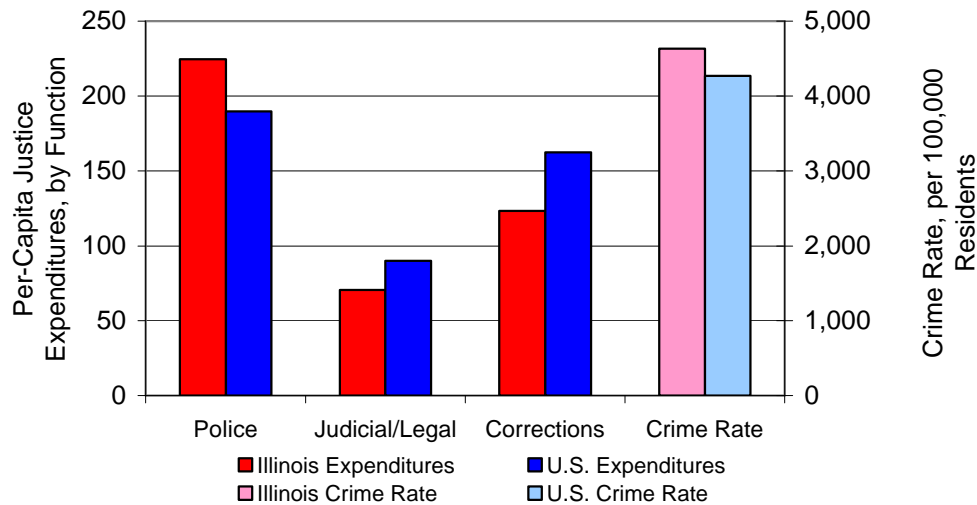
¹ There are some difference in how treatment is measured with national data reflecting the number of persons admitted for services and Illinois data reflecting the number of services provided.

² Information on national level data reflects data reported from SAMHSA, whereas information on Illinois reflects data reported from OASA.

- From 1995 to 2000, the percent of total treatment services in Illinois provided for alcohol decreased from 43 percent to 36 percent, before declining to 32 percent in 2002. Similarly, at the national level, the percent of total treatment admissions for alcohol use decreased from 1995 and 2000, from 31 percent to 26 percent.
- From 1995 to 2002, 76 counties experienced notable increases in their treatment admissions rates, while only two counties experienced decreases and 24 counties experienced no significant change.

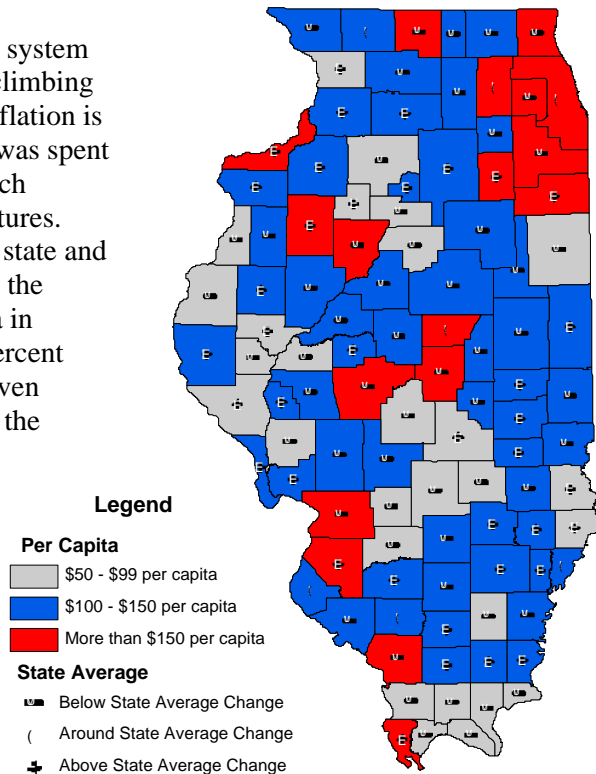
JUSTICE EXPENDITURES

Comparison of Illinois and National 1999 Per-Capita Justice Expenditures, by Function, & Crime Rates



Trends

- In the last decade, per-capita expenditures for justice system operations in Illinois and the nation both increased, climbing approximately 20 percent from 1993 to 1999 after inflation is taken into account. By 1999, more than \$5.1 billion was spent in Illinois on the operation of the justice system, which translates to 7.5 percent of all governmental expenditures. Still, throughout this time period, Illinois' combined state and local per-capita justice expenditures were lower than the national rate: during 1999, \$418 was spent per capita in Illinois for justice system operations, which was 5 percent lower than the national average of \$442 per capita, even though Illinois' crime rate was 8 percent higher than the national average.
- Since 1990, municipalities in Illinois have accounted for 44 percent of the justice expenditures in Illinois, compared to a municipal share of 33 percent in the rest of the United States. During 1999, more than \$2.2 billion was spent by Illinois municipalities for justice activities, accounting for 17 percent of all municipal government expenditures.



- Expenditures for corrections (jails, prisons, and probation) have increased slightly as a proportion of total justice system expenditures in Illinois, driven mostly by state government expenditures for the operation of Illinois' prisons. By 1999, corrections accounted for roughly 30 percent of all state and local justice expenditures in Illinois. From 1993 to 1999, per-capita state and local expenditures for corrections increased 27 percent after controlling for inflation, compared to a 23 percent increase in police expenditures and a 13 percent inflation-adjusted increase in spending for courts, prosecution, and defense.
- The amount spent per-capita for justice system activities varied considerably across Illinois' 102 counties, and is explained only partly by differences in levels of crime. Combined county and municipal government expenditures for justice system activities ranged from fewer than \$100 per-capita in 26 counties to more than \$150 per-capita in 18 counties. The average local justice expenditures across the 102 counties were \$123 per-capita in 1997.
- When examining local justice expenditure trends from 1992 to 1997, it was found that statewide inflation adjusted expenditures increased 18 percent. However, 57 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced increases below this statewide average, seven saw increases in per-capita inflation adjusted expenditures similar to the statewide average, and 38 counties experienced increases greater than the statewide average.

DATA SOURCES

State Data:

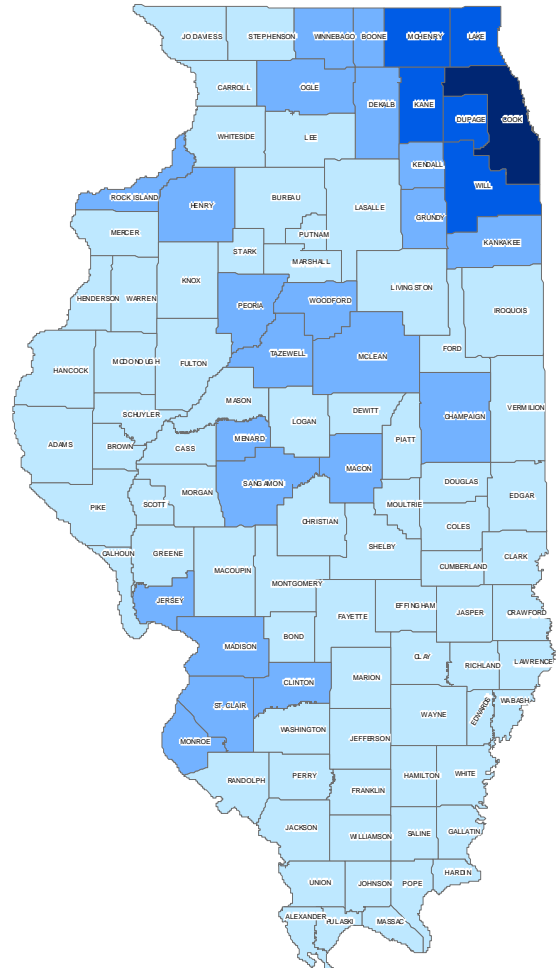
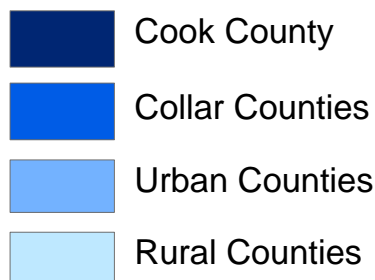
- Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
- Illinois Department on Aging
- Illinois Department of Corrections
- Illinois Department of Human Services, Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse
- Illinois Department of Public Health
- Illinois State Police

National Data:

- Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau
- Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
- Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
- Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
- Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration
- Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The following section of this report was structured to provide an overview of trends across several different measures of crime and criminal justice system activity. To aid in the analysis of trends, counties are identified by the following designations: 1) Cook County, 2) the collar counties, 3) urban counties and 4) rural counties. The collar counties are the five – DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry and Will--which surround Cook County. An urban county is any county that lies within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. An area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: if it includes a city of at least 50,000 population or if it includes an urbanized area of at least 50,000 population with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. In addition to the county containing the main city or urbanized area, an MSA may include additional counties having strong economic or social ties to the central county (Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census). Those counties, which do not lie within an MSA, are defined as rural.

Legend






The legend to the right is used to explain changes in county-level trends. The shaded areas represent whether notable changes have occurred at the county level in Illinois during the specific time period analyzed: gray-no significant change; blue- notable decrease; and red- notable increase.

In order to present more recent trends (those generally occurring between 1995 and 2001), the following symbols were used: “circle” - no significant change; “minus” sign- notable decrease; and “plus” sign- notable increase.

It should be noted that an indication of no change does not necessarily mean there was no actual change in a county, but that the change experienced was larger than what is expected given the natural fluctuation of numbers. The statistical procedure employed allowed researchers to make objective decisions uniformly across Illinois’ 102 counties. Additionally, because the statistical procedure is a conservative measure of change, we can conclude with more confidence that the changes presented in this report are numerically significant.

Legend

	No Significant Change
	Notable Decrease
	Notable Increase