ICJIA
ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY

120 S. Riverside Plaza,
Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Tel: (312) 793-8550
Fax: (312) 793-8422
TDD: (312) 793-4170

www.icjia.state.il.us

Prepared by

The Research and
Analysis Unit

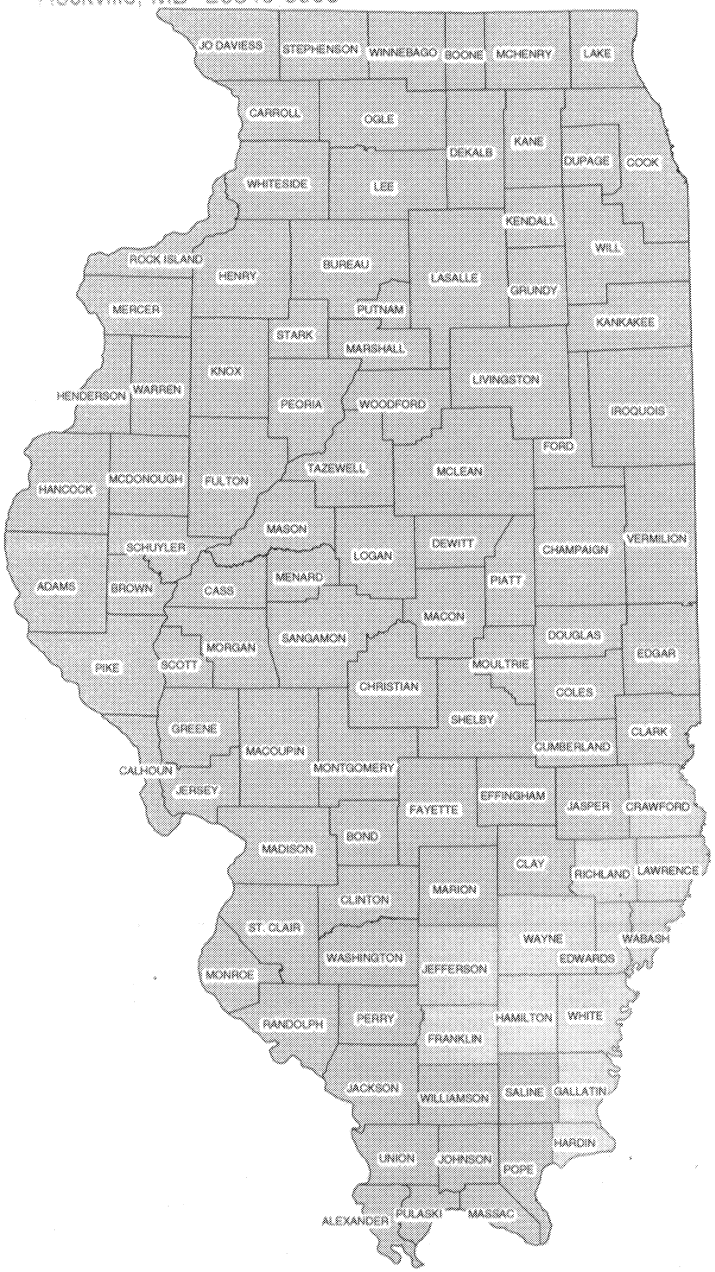
Rod R. Blagojevich
Governor

Sheldon Sorosky
Chairman

Lori G. Levin
Executive Director

September
2004

Methamphetamine: Quick Facts



Trends in Measures of Methamphetamine Activities in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
120 S. Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997
Telephone (312) 793-8550
Telefax (312) 793-8422
TDD: (312) 793-4170
World Wide Website http://www.icjia.state.il.us

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Authority's Research and Analysis Unit is very grateful for the assistance provided by the following organizations:

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse
Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois State Police
Illinois' Metropolitan Enforcement Groups and Task Forces
U.S. Bureau of the Census

This report was prepared by:

Robert W. Bauer
Senior Research Analyst

David E. Olson, Ph.D.
Senior Research Scientist

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES, MAPS, AND TABLES

MAPS

TABLES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report was developed to provide an overview of the extent and nature of methamphetamine use and abuse in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit, how this compares to trends in Illinois and how these measures could be more effectively identified, gauged, monitored and evaluated. Through the use of existing local- and state-level aggregate data, the research sought to gauge the migratory characteristics of methamphetamine as an emerging drug by examining prevalence indicators (efforts undertaken by law enforcement, such as controlled substances drug arrests, clandestine methamphetamine lab seizures, new court commitments to prison, and the quantity of methamphetamine seized as well as the number of methamphetamine submissions to Illinois State Police (ISP) crime laboratories) relative to consequence indicators (admissions to treatment for methamphetamine abuse data).

When reading this report, it is important to view it as a whole. Statistical measures can be open to different interpretations, and no single indicator can accurately reflect the complexity of the problems associated with the prevalence of methamphetamine activity. Multiple indicators, used and taken together, however, can and do provide at least a rough indication of patterns and trends in the spread of methamphetamine use and abuse in Illinois.

While the data presented in this report are by no means inclusive of all indicators, they do provide a general overview of methamphetamine activities and the response and impact of the criminal justice system. In addition, these data are readily available and consistently defined through existing statewide data collection mechanisms. Some data presented in this profile have been analyzed differently than in previous years; therefore, caution must be taken when comparing numbers presented with previous reports.

Many of the analyses presented in this report were structured to provide an overview of methamphetamine activity across each of the 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit. In addition to examining county-level trends, the report also examines methamphetamine activities across Illinois. The following are some of the findings of this report:

- In 2003, counties within the Second Judicial Circuit were dramatically less populated than most regions of the state (page 1).

- Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for *total* drug-law violations nearly quadrupled in the Second Judicial Circuit, from 570 to 2,232, while total drug arrests increased 53 percent statewide. As a result, by 2003, the total drug arrest rate of 1,108 arrests per 100,000 population in the Second Judicial Circuit was 29 percent higher than the statewide rate of 861 arrests per 100,000 population (pages 2 and 3).

- The Controlled Substances Act (which excludes Cannabis Control Act, Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, and Drug Paraphernalia Control Act arrests) arrest rate in the Second Judicial Circuit increased more than seven-fold between 1994 to 2003. In 1994, all 12 counties in the Second Judicial Circuit had Controlled Substances Act arrest rates lower than the statewide rate. However, by 2003, seven of those counties had rates higher than the statewide rate. Thus, in 2003, the Controlled Substances Act arrest rate of 489

arrests per 100,000 population in the Second Judicial Circuit, as a whole, was 32 percent higher than the statewide rate of 370 arrests per 100,000 population (page 5).

- Among the 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit, only three are covered by a multijurisdictional drug task force, which in many of the state's other rural communities, are responsible for a large portion of drug enforcement activity (page 7).

- The quantity of methamphetamine seized by police in counties within the Second Judicial Circuit increased dramatically, nearly 17-fold, from 248 grams in 1994 to 4,405 grams in 2003. Although counties within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for less than 1 percent of all drug seizures in Illinois, *methamphetamine* seizures within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for an increasing proportion of statewide methamphetamine seizures, from 7 percent in 1994 to 17 percent in 2003 (page 11).

- In 2003, the Second Judicial Circuit had a methamphetamine seizure rate more than ten times higher than the statewide rate. Also, the counties within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for one-third of all methamphetamine seized in rural counties in the state. As a result, the methamphetamine seizure rate for counties within the Second Judicial Circuit was nearly four-times the rate of all other rural counties combined (page 13).

- Methamphetamine submissions from counties within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for an increasing proportion of statewide methamphetamine submissions, climbing from 12 percent in 1998 to 25 percent in 2003. Moreover, the methamphetamine submission rate in the Second Judicial Circuit increased dramatically during the period, from 37 to 400 submissions per 100,000 population (pages 16 and 17).

- Clandestine methamphetamine labs have been seized in all 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit throughout the period analyzed. In 2003, the Second Judicial Circuit had a methamphetamine lab seizure rate nearly eight times higher than the statewide rate and accounted for 13 percent of all labs seized in Illinois in 2003, compared to just 4 percent in 1997 (pages 21 and 22).

- Between state fiscal years (SFYs) 1996 and 2003, the number of new court commitments for methamphetamine offenses from counties within the Second Judicial Circuit increased from one to 47 commitments. Despite this increase, the proportion of statewide commitments for methamphetamine offenses remained relatively stable during the period, decreasing slightly from 17 percent in SFY 1996 to 14 percent in SFY 2003 (page 25).

- Admissions to treatment for methamphetamine abuse from counties within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for an increasing proportion of statewide methamphetamine treatment admissions, jumping from 12 percent in SFY 1994 to 29 percent in SFY 2003. In SFY 2003, methamphetamine treatment admissions accounted for one-half or more of total illicit drug treatment admissions in seven of the 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit (pages 30 and 31).

FOREWORD

While the 1980s saw the emergence of crack cocaine across drug markets in the United States and Illinois, it appears that the 1990s will be looked upon as the time when the popularity of methamphetamine spread, resulting in a greater demand for criminal justice as well as treatment resources. Methamphetamine has also dramatically changed the extent and nature of the drug problem –as seen by both the justice system and drug treatment agencies— in Illinois' rural communities.

This report examines the emergence of methamphetamine in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit and Illinois through an examination of various law enforcement and drug treatment indicators, and pays particular attention to how the drug's production and use has progressed across the state's diverse geographic regions.

The Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has developed this report in a useful summary format in order to put this information into the hands of local and state criminal justice policymakers. Many of the analyses presented in this report were structured to provide an overview of methamphetamine activity across all counties within Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit. In addition to examining county- and circuit-wide trends, the report also examines methamphetamine activities across Illinois.

The information presented in this report has been provided to the Authority by a number of state agencies, specifically: the Illinois State Police, the Illinois Department of Human Service's Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, and the Illinois Department of Corrections. The support and cooperation of these agencies and their staffs have helped make this report an informative and timely source of information on the emergence and spread of methamphetamine activities in Illinois.

Throughout this report, the measures of methamphetamine activity trends experienced in the 12-county circuit will be realized through the calculation of rates for the activities being analyzed, with the number per 100,000 population the format for all the rates.

I. Introduction

Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit includes the following 12 counties in southeastern Illinois: Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, and White. Combined, these counties had a 2003 estimated population of 201,479 – accounting for 2 percent of the total statewide population.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, all 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit are classified as being rural in that they are not part of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). A geographic area qualifies as a MSA in one of two ways defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census: 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, a MSA may include counties having strong economic or social ties to the central county (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census).

Between 1994 and 2003, it is estimated that the statewide population increased 6 percent. Conversely, among the 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit, all experienced decreases in their populations, with the exception of Jefferson County, which increased 3 percent. Nine of the 12 counties ranked in the lower third of the state's counties with the smallest populations. Similarly, trends in the population density --people per square mile-- mirrored the population trends. In 2003, the population density for the state was 227 persons per square mile, while the population density for the Second Judicial Circuit was 42 persons per square mile, ranging from 19 persons per square mile in Hamilton County to 95 persons per square mile in Franklin County. One-half of the counties within the Second Judicial Circuit ranked in the lowest third of Illinois counties with the lowest population density. Thus, counties within the Second Judicial Circuit were dramatically less populated (in actual numbers and in terms of the population density) than most regions of the state.

According to the Illinois State Police, as of October 31, 2003, there were 43 law enforcement agencies employing 286 full-time police officers in the 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit, combined. Thus, the officers within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for less than 1 percent of the total number of sworn police officers statewide. The rate of full-time police officers per resident in each of the 12 individual counties were below the statewide rate of 271 full-time police officers per 100,000 population, and seven of the 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit had rates that were one-half or lower than the statewide rate.

As a result, full-time police officers in counties within the Second Judicial Circuit had considerably greater areas to cover per officer. For example, statewide, there is one full-time police officer for every two square miles. Within the Second Judicial Circuit, combined, there is one full-time police officer for every 17 square miles. More notable is the differences observed across individual counties, ranging from one full-time police officer for every seven square miles in Franklin County to one full-time police officer for every 54 square miles in Hamilton County.

II. Law Enforcement Activities in Illinois and the Second Judicial Circuit

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

Arrest data were obtained through the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) Program. These data, which are reported at the agency level, were subsequently aggregated to the county level. The only distinction that can be made in terms of the substance involved in drug arrests by local police departments, as reported through the I-UCR, is between those involving cannabis (identified as violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act (CCA)) and all other illegal substances (identified as violations of Illinois' Controlled Substances Act (CSA)). This presents a major limitation with using UCR data in that drug arrests reported by local police departments do not distinguish between arrests for cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, etc., but are instead reported in aggregate as a violation of Illinois' Controlled Substances Act. Although statewide methamphetamine arrest data are not currently available, presenting arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act offers an overview of statewide trends as well as allowing for a comparison between the counties within the Second Judicial Circuit and the rest of the state. Further, through examination of arrests made by Illinois' multijurisdictional enforcement units, which do report arrests by specific drug-type, these conclusions can be further supported.

Total Drug Arrests in the Second Judicial Circuit

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for *total* drug-law violations (including violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act, Controlled Substances Act, Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, and Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act) nearly quadrupled in the Second Judicial Circuit, from 570 to 2,232, while the number of drug arrests increased 53 percent statewide. When individual counties were examined, it was noted that nine of the 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit experienced notable increases in drug arrests, while two counties (White and Gallatin) experienced decreases and the number of drug arrests in Hardin County remained unchanged between 1994 and 2003 (Table 1).

Table 1
Total Drug Arrests and Rates*
in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit

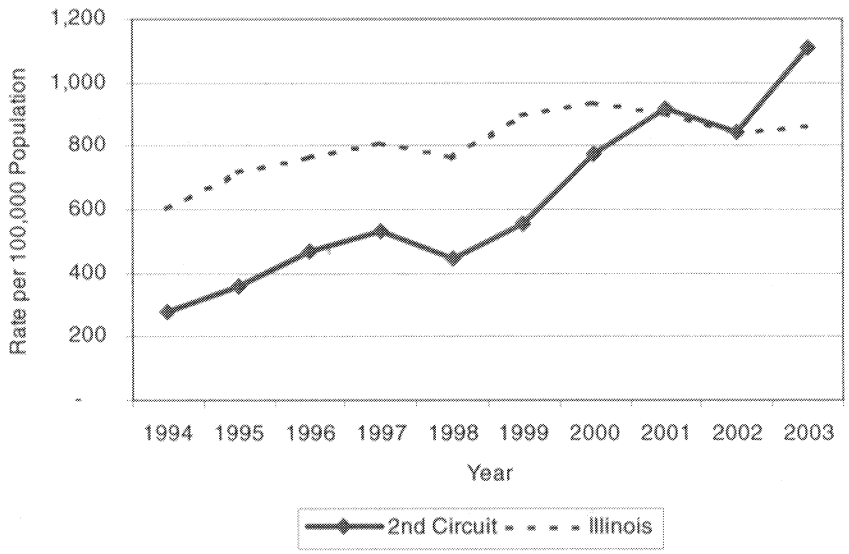
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change 1994 - 2003
Crawford	34 (163.02)	56 (268.51)	91 (435.59)	117 (562.99)	82 (395.81)	66 (320.03)	120 (588.15)	91 (448.12)	100 (499.48)	126 (633.20)	271% (288%)
Edwards	13 (179.41)	61 (839.99)	34 (473.74)	1 (14.13)	7 (99.72)	19 (273.22)	53 (761.06)	21 (305.14)	34 (497.22)	92 (1,343.07)	649 (688)
Franklin	22 (55.09)	51 (127.59)	123 (306.77)	204 (514.84)	127 (322.88)	89 (227.47)	121 (309.99)	222 (571.65)	171 (438.42)	267 (682.57)	1,114 (1,139)
Gallatin	35 (520.60)	23 (345.03)	26 (390.74)	27 (412.59)	20 (307.13)	49 (756.52)	70 (1,087.97)	40 (630.91)	30 (483.09)	30 (482.32)	-14 (-7)
Hamilton	8 (94.20)	2 (23.26)	0 (0.00)	3 (34.59)	2 (23.00)	2 (23.02)	15 (174.46)	41 (482.41)	45 (535.40)	37 (443.96)	363 (3)
Hardin	16 (313.23)	21 (413.63)	21 (421.86)	19 (386.65)	9 (185.07)	15 (310.95)	8 (167.08)	13 (272.19)	11 (232.75)	16 (339.63)	0 (8)
Jefferson	93 (237.89)	242 (613.29)	290 (733.12)	286 (721.24)	306 (770.88)	403 (1,007.98)	397 (990.82)	430 (1,070.66)	471 (1,169.92)	611 (1,514.85)	557 (537)
Lawrence	16 (99.50)	47 (290.52)	41 (255.85)	53 (334.79)	54 (344.32)	35 (225.14)	116 (752.86)	117 (765.01)	123 (806.03)	234 (1,530.71)	1,363 (1,438)
Richland	20 (120.71)	47 (285.00)	43 (261.88)	48 (290.68)	50 (305.12)	64 (394.77)	139 (862.44)	125 (781.15)	129 (801.14)	176 (1,100.21)	780 (811)
Wabash	20 (153.00)	28 (213.11)	84 (647.60)	60 (460.48)	72 (555.30)	60 (462.64)	97 (752.05)	214 (1,672.66)	174 (1,369.22)	156 (1,230.28)	680 (704)
Wayne	41 (239.18)	59 (343.88)	47 (274.20)	138 (804.57)	59 (344.87)	106 (616.17)	112 (653.86)	191 (1,119.64)	129 (757.98)	326 (1,923.98)	695 (704)
White	252 (1,592.22)	104 (657.31)	162 (1,033.56)	135 (866.50)	123 (795.14)	220 (1,428.29)	319 (2,079.53)	354 (2,306.79)	283 (1,859.88)	161 (1,065.80)	-36 (-33)
Circuit Total	570 (276.50)	741 (358.53)	962 (466.50)	1,091 (531.23)	911 (445.59)	1,128 (552.92)	1,567 (771.24)	1,859 (918.95)	1,700 (842.56)	2,232 (1,107.81)	292 (301)
Statewide	71,375 (599.16)	86,186 (717.71)	92,314 (762.80)	98,298 (806.67)	93,174 (759.25)	110,674 (895.49)	115,959 (932.23)	112,570 (899.32)	105,335 (836.89)	108,938 (860.93)	53 (44)
2nd Circuit Percent of State Total	<1%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data
*Rates in parentheses

Similar to the *number* of drug arrests, the total drug arrest *rate* in the Second Judicial Circuit more than quadrupled between 1994 to 2003, from 277 arrests to 1,108 arrests per 100,000 population in 2003. In 1994, only White County had a higher total drug arrest rate than the statewide rate; however, by 2003, seven of the 12 counties in the Second Judicial Circuit had higher total drug arrest rates than the statewide total drug arrest rate. As a result, in 2003, the total drug arrest rate of 1,108 arrests per 100,000 population in the Second Judicial Circuit was 29 percent higher than the statewide rate of 861 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 1).

Figure 1

Total Drug Arrest Rates,
Second Judicial Circuit, 1994 - 2003



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

During the period analyzed, the number of arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act increased more than seven-fold in the Second Judicial Circuit, from 120 arrests in 1994 to 985 arrests in 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, all of the counties (with the exception of Hardin County) experienced significant increases in the number of Controlled Substances Act arrests. As a result, Controlled Substances Act arrests accounted for an increasing proportion of total drug arrests in the Second Judicial Circuit, climbing from 21 percent in 1994 to 44 percent in 2003 (Table 2).

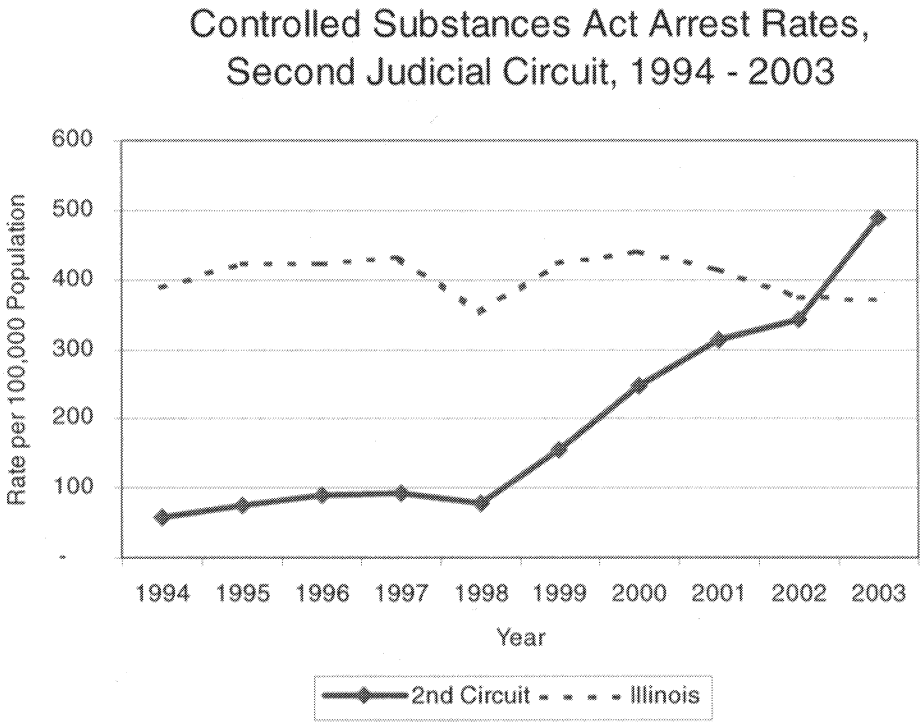
Table 2
Controlled Substances Act Arrests and Rates* in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change 1994 - 2003
Crawford	**4** (19.18)	**6** (28.77)	**8** (38.29)	**2** (9.62)	**5** (24.13)	**6** (29.09)	**23** (112.73)	**26** (128.03)	**37** (184.81)	**56** (281.42)	1,300% (1,367%)
Edwards	**1** (13.80)	**10** (137.70)	**2** (27.87)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (14.25)	**6** (86.28)	**23** (330.27)	**10** (145.31)	**18** (263.23)	**31** (452.55)	3,000 (3,179)
Franklin	**1** (2.50)	**3** (7.51)	**25** (62.35)	**8** (20.19)	**26** (66.10)	**14** (35.78)	**15** (38.43)	**63** (162.22)	**68** (174.34)	**106** (270.98)	10,500 (10,722)
Gallatin	**1** (14.87)	**4** (60.01)	**8** (120.23)	**7** (106.97)	**5** (76.78)	**35** (494.06)	**22** (388.56)	**26** (410.09)	**22** (354.27)	**21** (337.62)	2,000 (2,170)
Hamilton	**2** (23.55)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**2** (23.02)	**3** (34.89)	**15** (176.49)	**22** (261.75)	**22** (263.98)	1,000 (1,021)
Hardin	**4** (78.31)	**6** (118.18)	**6** (120.53)	**0** (0.00)	**2** (41.13)	**6** (124.38)	**1** (20.89)	**7** (146.57)	**4** (84.64)	**2** (42.45)	-50 (-46)
Jefferson	**47** (120.22)	**81** (205.28)	**89** (224.99)	**104** (262.27)	**74** (186.42)	**111** (277.63)	**177** (441.75)	**167** (415.82)	**187** (464.49)	**276** (684.29)	487 (469)
Lawrence	**0** (0.00)	**4** (24.72)	**3** (18.72)	**0** (0.00)	**4** (25.51)	**4** (25.73)	**24** (155.76)	**19** (124.23)	**46** (301.44)	**87** (569.11)	---** (---)**
Richland	**6** (36.21)	**1** (6.06)	**4** (24.36)	**3** (18.17)	**1** (6.10)	**12** (74.02)	**53** (328.85)	**54** (337.46)	**62** (385.05)	**88** (550.10)	1,367 (1,419)
Wabash	**1** (7.65)	**2** (15.22)	**8** (61.68)	**9** (69.07)	**10** (77.12)	**9** (69.40)	**15** (116.30)	**39** (304.83)	**44** (346.24)	**56** (441.64)	5,500 (5,673)
Wayne	**9** (52.50)	**17** (99.08)	**6** (35.00)	**28** (163.25)	**13** (75.99)	**43** (249.96)	**41** (239.36)	**78** (457.24)	**45** (264.41)	**152** (897.07)	1,589 (1,609)
White	**44** (278.01)	**22** (139.05)	**26** (165.88)	**27** (173.30)	**19** (122.83)	**69** (447.96)	**104** (677.97)	**127** (827.58)	**133** (874.08)	**88** (582.55)	100 (110)
Circuit Total	**120** (58.21)	**156** (75.48)	**185** (89.71)	**188** (91.54)	**160** (78.26)	**314** (153.92)	**504** (248.06)	**631** (311.92)	**688** (340.99)	**985** (488.88)	721 (740)
Statewide	**46,220** (387.99)	**50,787** (422.93)	**51,131** (422.50)	**52,472** (430.60)	**43,484** (354.34)	**52,224** (422.56)	**54,565** (438.67)	**51,758** (413.50)	**47,151** (374.62)	**46,786** (369.75)	1 (-5)
2nd Circuit Percent of State Total	**<1%**	**<1%**	**<1%**	**<1%**	**<1%**	**<1%**	**<1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**2%**	

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data
*Rates in parentheses
**Percent change cannot be calculated when dividing by zero

Similar to the number of Controlled Substances Act arrests, the Controlled Substances Act arrest rate (which excludes Cannabis Control Act, Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, and Drug Paraphernalia Control Act arrests) in the Second Judicial Circuit also increased more than seven-fold between 1994 to 2003, from 58 arrests to 489 arrests per 100,000 population in 2003. In 1994, all 12 counties in the Second Judicial Circuit had Controlled Substances Act arrest rates lower than the statewide rate. However, by 2003, seven of those counties had rates higher than the statewide rate. Thus, in 2003, the Controlled Substances Act arrest rate of 489 arrests per 100,000 population in the Second Judicial Circuit was 32 percent higher than the statewide rate of 370 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 2).

Figure 2



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

Multijurisdictional Task Force Drug Arrest Data

Another way to examine the rates and patterns of methamphetamine arrests in Illinois is through analyses of the cases developed by Illinois' 20 multijurisdictional enforcement units (referred to as Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEGs) and Task Forces). While these units tend to focus on a different type of drug offender than local police departments, they do report arrest data that is drug-specific, unlike that reported through the UCR program. Data on drug arrests made by Illinois' MEGs and task forces are reported quarterly to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Further, MEGs and task forces are classified as being either *mostly urban*, *mostly rural*, or *mixed urban/rural* based upon the classification of the county(s) that each unit covers. When these multijurisdictional units were classified as serving either mostly urban, mixed urban/rural, or mostly rural jurisdictions, patterns consistent with those seen in other methamphetamine indicators were found.

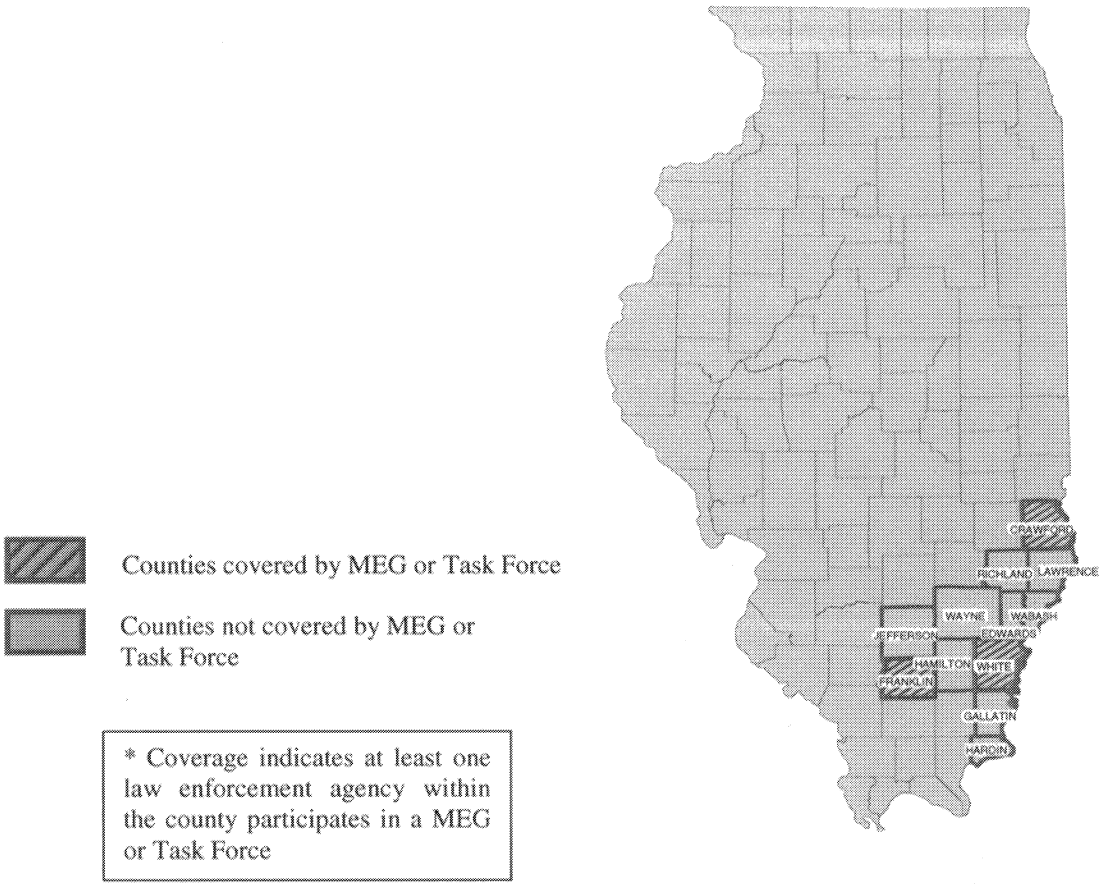
As a proxy to present the extent and nature of arrests for methamphetamine in Illinois, the numbers of methamphetamine arrests made by Illinois' multijurisdictional task forces were examined. Based on analyses of these data, Illinois' multijurisdictional units did not begin to make arrests involving methamphetamine until 1997, but after that, arrests involving methamphetamine jumped dramatically. For example, between 1997 and 2003, the number of methamphetamine arrests by these multijurisdictional units increased from just three to 1,112.

While methamphetamine arrests increased across all regions covered by a MEG or task force during the late-1990s and early 2000s, those units serving mostly rural areas experienced the greatest increase in methamphetamine arrests, jumping from zero in 1997 to 514 by 2003, followed by mixed urban/rural units and mostly urban units, which increased from three to 373 arrests and zero to 225 arrests, respectively. Thus, in 2003, those multijurisdictional units in mostly rural areas accounted for nearly one-half (46 percent) of all methamphetamine arrests by MEGs and task forces in the state. In response to these patterns, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority provided additional funding to a number of multijurisdictional units in the state to address the growing problem of methamphetamine production and distribution.

Among the 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit, only three are covered by a multijurisdictional drug task force, which in many of the state's other rural communities, are responsible for a large portion of drug enforcement activity. Crawford County is covered by the Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force (SEIDTF), a mostly rural unit, which also serves the counties of Clark, Clay, and Cumberland, while White and Franklin counties are served by the Southern Illinois Drug Task Force (SIDTF), a mixed urban/rural unit, which also serves the counties of Clinton, Saline, and Washington (see Map 1 on page 8).

Map 1

MEG and Task Force Coverage of Counties within Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit, 2003



Between 1997 and 2003, total drug arrests by SEIDTF and SIDTF (made by the units across all counties within their respective jurisdictions), combined, decreased 6 percent, from 279 arrests to 261 arrests. The majority of that decrease was accounted for by SEIDTF when total drug arrests decreased 44 percent between 1997 and 2003, from 149 to 84 arrests. Conversely, the number of total drug arrests made by SIDTF increased 36 percent during the same period, from 130 to 177 arrests. As a result, the proportion of all MEG and task force drug arrests accounted for by SEIDTF and SIDTF decreased from 11 percent in 1997 to 7 percent in 2003.

However, when methamphetamine arrests were examined for these two units, differences were noted. Between 1997 and 2003, the number of combined SEIDTF and SIDTF methamphetamine arrests increased from three to 186. During the period analyzed, the number of SEIDTF arrests for methamphetamine increased from zero to 70, while SIDTF arrests for methamphetamine increased from three to 116. Thus, in 2003, methamphetamine arrests accounted for the majority (83 percent) of all Controlled Substances Act arrests made by SEIDTF and two-thirds (66 percent) of all Controlled Substances Act arrests made by SIDTF.

More interestingly is the fact that methamphetamine arrests accounted for 31 percent of total Controlled Substances Act arrests made by all MEGs and task forces in 2003. In 2003, SEIDTF and SIDTF, combined, accounted for just 7 percent of total Controlled Substances Act arrests made by all MEGs and task forces, but accounted for 17 percent of all methamphetamine arrests made by Illinois' MEGs and task forces.

*In order to provide more comprehensive information on drug enforcement activities of Illinois' MEGs and task forces, including SEIDTF and SIDTF, profiles of each of the 20 units were developed by the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit and are available through the Authority's Criminal Justice Information Clearinghouse or can be downloaded from the Authority's Website at www.icjia.state.il.us.

Drug Seizures and Submissions in Illinois and the Second Judicial Circuit

The quantity of drugs seized and the number of drug submissions (cases) by law enforcement agencies are additional indicators of the extent and nature of the illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies in Illinois, they are submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois State Police crime labs. These labs record the quantity of drugs submitted from each county. This section discusses the quantities of illegal drugs seized as well as the number of drug cases submitted to the Illinois State Police from law enforcement agencies in the Second Judicial Circuit.

Drug Seizure Data

Between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of drugs seized in Illinois more than tripled. Although total drug seizures varied across the individual counties, between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of total drugs seized in the Second Judicial Circuit increased 49 percent, from 20,423 grams to 30,390 grams. Between 1994 and 2003, total drug seizures by law enforcement agencies within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for a stable, but low proportion of statewide total drug submissions (less than 1 percent) (Table 3).

Table 3
Total Drug Seizures (in grams) and Rates*
in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change 1994 - 2003
Crawford	**713.6** (3,421.56)	**2,250.2** (10,789.22)	**745.3** (3,567.56)	**592.4** (2,850.54)	**428.6** (2,068.83)	**298.7** (1,448.38)	**1,177.2** (5,769.74)	**1,210.7** (5,961.98)	**585.2** (2,922.93)	**3,996.2** (20,082.42)	460% (487%)
Edwards	**101.7** (1,403.53)	**500.9** (6,897.55)	**288.5** (4,019.79)	**6.4** (90.45)	**257.3** (3,665.24)	**26.7** (383.95)	**6.8** (97.65)	**463.1** (6,729.15)	**115.4** (1,687.63)	**4,951.7** (72,287.59)	4,769 (5,050)
Franklin	**1,409.2** (3,528.47)	**1,383.8** (3,462.01)	**1,022.6** (2,550.44)	**968.2** (2,443.47)	**1,941.2** (4,935.17)	**1,975.4** (5,048.82)	**2,083.4** (5,337.53)	**6,449** (16,606.15)	**1,418.6** (3,637.06)	**1,525.1** (3,898.82)	8 (10)
Gallatin	**8.6** (127.92)	**635.8** (9,537.95)	**2,050.8** (30,817.55)	**532.7** (8,140.28)	**2,212.3** (33,972.67)	**121.5** (1,875.87)	**18.4** (285.98)	**387** (6,104.10)	**1,023** (16,473.43)	**378.2** (6,080.39)	4,298 (4,653)
Hamilton	**2,175.1** (25,610.50)	**7.4** (86.06)	**43.4** (502.72)	**852.3** (9,825.92)	**188.6** (2,169.06)	**95.4** (1,098.07)	**5.6** (65.13)	**332** (3,906.34)	**1,419.6** (16,889.95)	**2,511.6** (30,136.79)	15 (18)
Hardin	**301.8** (5,908.38)	**2,092** (41,205.44)	**20,211.8** (406,022.50)	**8,631.2** (175,645.10)	**3.2** (65.80)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**367.8** (7,701.01)	**83.4** (1,764.71)	**185.2** (3,931.22)	-39 (-33)
Jefferson	**3,893.1** (9,958.30)	**3,134.5** (7,943.70)	**84,773** (214,305.9)	**9,204.1** (23,211)	**9,802.6** (24,694.8)	**6,617.8** (16,552.4)	**4,326.8** (10,798.6)	**89,010.4** (221,628.4)	**3,341.8** (8,300.80)	**11,183** (27,726)	187 (178)
Lawrence	**1,026.7** (6,384.95)	**324** (2,002.72)	**60.6** (378.16)	**2,407.9** (15,210.03)	**1,630.5** (10,396.61)	**479.4** (3,083.75)	**2,121.9** (13,771.42)	**2,059.5** (13,466.07)	**1,386.6** (9,086.50)	**2,009.2** (13,143.19)	96 (106)
Richland	**835** (5,039.80)	**1,081** (6,553.90)	**253** (1,540.80)	**385** (2,333.30)	**284** (1,734.30)	**931** (5,741.40)	**1,705** (10,580.80)	**1646** (10,286.20)	**6,002** (37,273.60)	**654** (4,088.90)	-22 (-19)
Wabash	**77.3** (591.34	**585.7** (4,457.72)	**163** (1,256.65)	**89.8** (689.18)	**1,177.7** (9,082.99)	**573.6** (4,422.85)	**59.1** (458.21)	**19.4** (151.63)	**246.3** (1,938.15)	**746.7** (5,888.80)	866 (896)
Wayne	**764** (4,456.89	**3,573.3** (20,827.07)	**1,343.6** (7,838.52)	**422.4** (2,462.69)	**2,440.2** (14,263.50)	**1,874.9** (10,898.68)	**2,106.3** (12,296.69)	**395.2** (2,316.67)	**244.5** (1,436.63)	**1,217.5** (7,185.43)	59 (61)
White	**9,116.5** (57,600.94)	**660** (4,171.41)	**3,657.8** (23,336.74)	**1,266.6** (8,129.65)	**1,480.8** (9,572.69)	**1,104.2** (7,168.73)	**661.1** (4,309.65)	**364.8** (2,377.17)	**561.3** (3,688.88)	**1,031.8** (6,830.40)	-89 (-88)
Circuit Total	**20,422.6** (9,906.81)	**16,228.4** (7,852.06)	**114,613.2** (55,579.20)	**25,359.3** (12,347.86)	**21,847.2** (10,685.89)	**14,098.4** (6,910.78)	**14,271.9** (7,024.26)	**102,704.9** (50,769.61)	**16,427.5** (8,141.78)	**30,390.3** (15,083.61)	49 (52)
Statewide	**2,545,598** (21,368.98)	**3,389,422** (28,225.34)	**4,744,475** (39,204.06)	**4,622,197** (37,931.27)	**3,932,659** (32,046.19)	**5,870,224** (47,497.49)	**4,345,056** (34,931.40)	**3,234,626** (25,841.51)	**5,304,142** (42,141.69)	**3,398,631** (26,859.12)	34 (26)
2nd Circuit Percent of State Total	1%	<1%	2%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	3%	<1%	1%	

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data
*Rates in parentheses

However, when methamphetamine seizures were examined, significant differences were noted. Statewide, the quantity of methamphetamine seized by police and submitted to the Illinois State Police increased dramatically between 1994 and 2003, jumping from 3,433 grams to 26,600 grams. While all Illinois' geographic regions reported increases in methamphetamine seizures between 1994 and 2003, rural counties continued to account for the largest, but decreasing, proportion of all methamphetamine seized during the period analyzed, decreasing from 76 percent to slightly less than 50 percent. The quantity of methamphetamine seized by police in counties within the Second Judicial Circuit also increased, but more dramatically, nearly 17-fold, from 248 grams in 1994 to 4,405 grams in 2003 (Table 4).

Table 4
Methamphetamine Seizures (in grams) and Rates* in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change 1994 - 2003
Crawford	**7** (33.56)	**105.9** (507.77)	**100.3** (480.11)	**0.2** (0.96)	**7.7** (37.17)	**5** (24.24)	**1.3** (6.37)	**283.8** (1,397.55)	**178.5** (891.56)	**701.2** (3,523.80)	9,917% (10,399%)
Edwards	**19.6** (270.49)	**47.2** (649.96)	**6.2** (86.39)	**0.6** (8.48)	**4.7** (66.95)	**2.9** (41.70)	**3** (43.08)	**162.3** (2,358.33)	**97.8** (1,430.24)	**7.9** (115.33)	-60 (-57)
Franklin	**0** (0.00)	**2.3** (5.75)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (2.52)	**0** (0.00)	**2.1** (5.37)	**17.8** (45.60)	**142.1** (365.91)	**211.3** (541.74)	**525.9** (1,344.43)	---** (---)**
Gallatin	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**2.9** (43.58)	**0** (0.00)	**0.4** (6.14)	**26.3** (406.05)	**1.5** (23.31)	**124.2** (1,958.99)	**525.8** (8,466.99)	**168.3** (2,705.79)	---** (---)**
Hamilton	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**2.4** (27.80)	**0** (0.00)	**0.1** (1.15)	**0** (0.00)	**0.7** (8.14)	**30.7** (361.22)	**82.9** (986.32)	**152** (1,823.85)	---** (---)**
Hardin	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**80.8** (1,691.79)	**23.1** (488.79)	**49.4** (1,048.61)	---** (---)**
Jefferson	**58.5** (149.64)	**122.1** (309.44)	**0** (0.00)	**0.2** (0.50)	**1,241.9** (3,128.61)	**36.7** (91.79)	**37** (92.34)	**106** (263.93)	**39.5** (98.11)	**369.2** (915.36	531 (512)
Lawrence	**13.2** (82.09)	**2.4** (14.83)	**0** (0.00)	**0.1** (0.63)	**1.4** (8.93)	**13.1** (84.27)	**127.1** (824.90)	**774** (5,060.81)	**451.7** (2,960.03)	**564.1** (3,690.06)	4,173 (4,395)
Richland	**27.9** (168.40)	**95.8** (580.92)	**26.3** (160.17)	**0.2** (1.21)	**96.5** (588.88)	**841.1** (5,188.13)	**648.8** (4,025.56)	**1,052.7** (6,578.55)	**177.6** (1,102.97)	**262.5** (1,640.93)	841 (874)
Wabash	**5.8** (44.37)	**1.2** (9.13)	**20.5** (158.04)	**14.1** (108.21)	**28.4** (219.03)	**5.4** (41.64)	**30.4** (235.70)	**16.6** (129.75)	**20.5** (161.32)	**535.5** (4,223.19)	9,133 (9,418)
Wayne	**59.5** (347.10)	**23** (134.06)	**0.6** (3.50)	**7.6** (44.31)	**677** (3,957.21)	**1,239.4** (7,204.56)	**381.6** (2,227.80)	**192.9** (1,130.78)	**53.7** (315.53)	**695** (4,101.75)	1,068 (1,082)
White	**56.7** (358.25)	**82.1** (518.90)	**5.1** (32.54)	**8.7** (55.84)	**201.8** (1,304.54)	**93.8** (608.97)	**316.7** (2,064.54)	**168.3** (1,096.70)	**72.9** (479.10)	**373.8** (2,474.51)	559 (591)
Circuit Total	**248.2** (120.40)	**482** (233.21)	**164.3** (79.67)	**32.7** (15.92)	**2,259.9** (1,105.36)	**2,265.8** (1,110.65)	**1,565.9** (770.70)	**3,134.4** (1,549.41)	**1,935.3** (959.17)	**4,404.8** (2,186.23)	1,675 (1,716)
Statewide	**3,432.7** (28.82)	**10,107.8** (84.17)	**3,675.9** (30.37)	**2,470.1** (20.27)	**6,833.9** (55.69)	**11,837.6** (95.78)	**11,496.6** (92.42)	**19,575.9** (156.39)	**28,002.4** (222.48)	**26,599.6** (210.22)	675 (630)
2nd Circuit Percent of State Total	**7%**	**5%**	**4%**	**1%**	**33%**	**19%**	**14%**	**16%**	**7%**	**17%**	

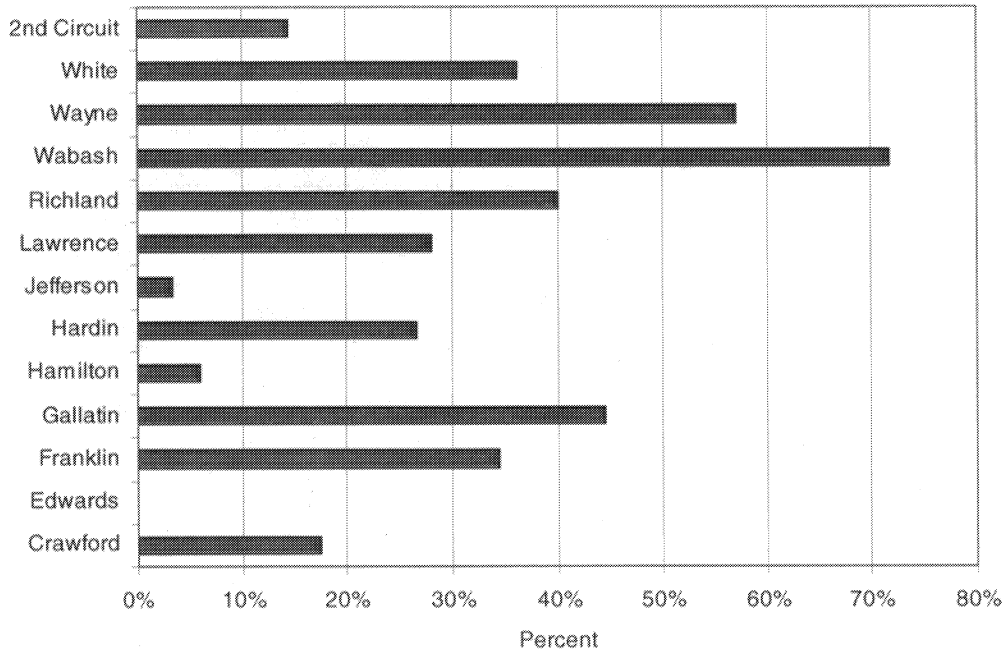
Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative office of the Illinois Courts data
*Rates in parentheses
**Percent change cannot be calculated when dividing by zero

As a result, methamphetamine seizures within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for an increasing proportion of statewide methamphetamine seizures, increasing from 7 percent in 1994 to 17 percent in 2003.

However, when individual counties within the Second Judicial Circuit were examined, differences were noted. In 2003, methamphetamine seizures accounted for more than one-half of total drug seizures in two of the 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit. For example, in 2003, methamphetamine accounted for 72 percent of all drugs seized in Wabash County, followed by Wayne County (57 percent) (Figure 3).

Figure 3

Proportion of Total Drug Seizures in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit Accounted for by Methamphetamine, 2003

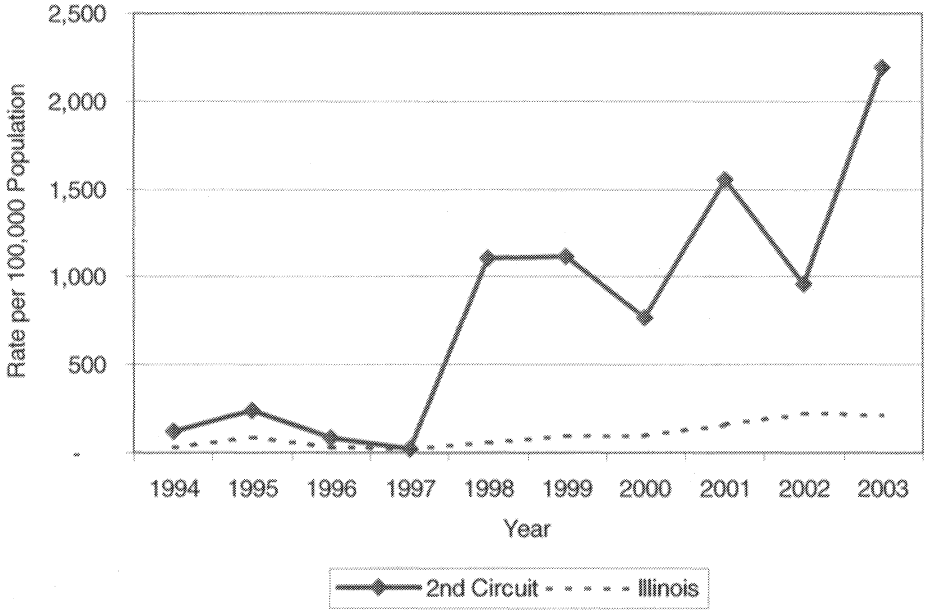


Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

Between 1994 and 2003, the statewide methamphetamine seizure rate increased more than six-fold, from 29 grams to 210 grams per 100,000 population. In 2003, the methamphetamine seizure rate in the Second Judicial Circuit increased dramatically, from 120 grams to 2,186 grams per 100,000 population (Figure 4).

Figure 4

Methamphetamine Seizure Rates, Second Judicial Circuit, 1994 - 2003



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

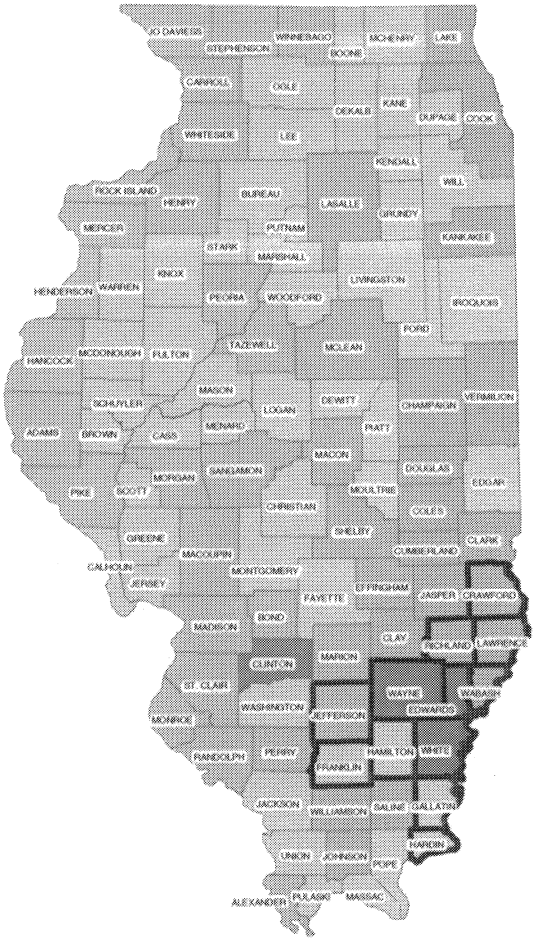
Thus, in 2003, the Second Judicial Circuit had a methamphetamine seizure rate more than ten times higher than the statewide seizure rate. Also, the counties within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for one-third of all methamphetamine seized in rural counties. As a result, the methamphetamine seizure rate for counties within the Second Judicial Circuit was nearly four-times the rate of 591 seizures per 100,000 population for all other rural counties combined.

The number of counties seizing methamphetamine also increased during the period. In 1994, 53 of Illinois' 102 counties submitted methamphetamine to ISP crime labs. However, by 2003, methamphetamine had been seized in all but one county. Rural counties accounted for nearly three-quarters of those counties where methamphetamine was seized. Map 2 on page 14 demonstrates the spread of methamphetamine seizures across Illinois between 1994 and 2003, while depicting the seizure rates for Illinois counties. As can be seen, counties within the Second Judicial Circuit are among those counties with the highest methamphetamine seizure rates.

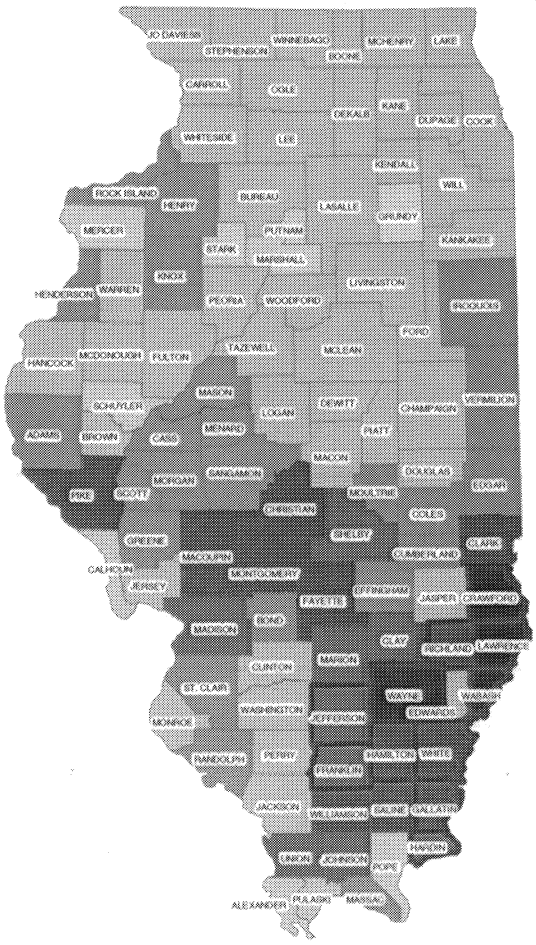
Map 2

Trends in Methamphetamine Seizure Rates, 1994 -2003

1994



2003



Methamphetamine Seizure Rates
(Rate per 100,000 Grams Seized)

- 2,983 - 4,189
- 1,637 - 2,982
- 776 - 1,636
- 251 - 775
- 1 - 250
- 0

Counties within Second Judicial Circuit

Drug Submission Data

Statewide, the number of total drug submissions to ISP crime labs remained relatively stable between 1998 and 2003, increasing less than one-half of 1 percent. During the same period, however, the number of total drug submissions by counties within the Second Judicial Circuit more than doubled, from 798 to 1,833. Between 1998 and 2003, total drug submissions from the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for a stable, but low proportion of statewide total drug submissions (1 percent) (Table 5).

Table 5
Total Drug Submissions (cases) and Rates*
in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change 1998 - 2003
Crawford	**38** (183.42)	**15** (72.73)	**76** (372.49)	**85** (418.57)	**94** (469.51)	**150** (753.81)	2,950% (3,110%)
Edwards	**13** (185.19)	**4** (57.52)	**5** (71.80)	**26** (377.80)	**25** (365.60)	**32** (467.15)	146 (152)
Franklin	**177** (449.99)	**126** (322.04)	**128** (327.93)	**155** (399.12)	**152** (389.70)	**180** (460.16)	2 (2)
Gallatin	**22** (337.84)	**19** (293.35)	**7** (108.80)	**37** (583.60)	**80** (1,288.24)	**70** (1,125.40)	218 (233)
Hamilton	**16** (184.01)	**4** (46.04)	**13** (151.20)	**42** (494.18)	**23** (273.65)	**56** (671.95)	250 (265)
Hardin	**2** (41.13)	**22** (456.05)	**1** (20.89)	**17** (355.95)	**5** (105.80)	**17** (360.86)	750 (777)
Jefferson	**228** (574.38)	**369** (922.94)	**390** (973.35)	**354** (881.43)	**341** (847.02)	**657** (1,628.90)	188 (184)
Lawrence	**37** (235.92)	**51** (328.06)	**61** (395.90)	**104** (680.01)	**62** (406.29)	**83** (542.94)	124 (130)
Richland	**26** (158.66	**25** (154.21)	**80** (496.37)	**89** (556.18)	**112** (695.57)	**116** (725.14)	346 (357)
Wabash	**45** (347.06)	**32** (246.74)	**31** (240.35)	**12** (93.79)	**25** (196.73)	**41** (323.34)	-9 (-7)
Wayne	**91** (531.91)	**95** (552.23)	**88** (513.75)	**93** (545.17)	**93** (546.45)	**261** (1,540.37)	187 (190)
White	**103** (665.85)	**65** (422.00)	**112** (730.12)	**107** (697.25)	**103** (676.92)	**170** (1,125.38)	65 (69)
Circuit Total	**798** (390.32)	**827** (405.38)	**992** (488.24)	**1,121** (554.14)	**1,115** (552.61)	**1,833** (909.77)	130 (133)
Statewide	**101,306** (825.52)	**97,431** (788.34)	**100,552** (808.37)	**98,341** (785.65)	**97,702** (776.25)	**101,722** (803.90)	0.00 (-0.03)
2nd Circuit Percent of State Total	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**2%**	

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data
* Rates in parentheses

However, when methamphetamine submissions were examined, significant differences were noted. Statewide, between 1998 and 2003, the number of methamphetamine submissions for analysis to crime labs increased more than four-fold, from 628 to 3,250. During the period analyzed, the number of methamphetamine submissions accounted for by the 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit increased nearly ten-fold, from 76 submissions in 1998 to 806 submissions in 2003 (Table 6).

Table 6
Methamphetamine Submissions (cases) and Rates*
in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change 1998 - 2003
Crawford	**4** (19.31)	**4** (19.40)	**14** (68.62)	**56** (275.77)	**51** (254.73)	**97** (487.46)	2,325% (2,425%)
Edwards	**4** (56.98)	**2** (28.76)	**2** (28.72)	**20** (290.61)	**16** (233.99)	**10** (145.99)	150 (156)
Franklin	**0** (0.00)	**4** (10.22)	**9** (23.06)	**51** (131.32)	**61** (156.39)	**68** (173.84)	---** (---)**
Gallatin	**1** (15.36)	**4** (61.76)	**1** (15.54)	**13** (205.05)	**54** (869.57)	**35** (562.70)	3,400 (3,564)
Hamilton	**2** (23.00)	**1** (11.51)	**6** (69.78)	**21** (247.09)	**10** (118.98)	**28** (335.97)	1,300 (1,361)
Hardin	**0** (0.00)	**1** (20.73)	**1** (20.89)	**12** (251.26)	**3** (63.48)	**6** (127.36)	---** (---)**
Jefferson	**5** (12.60)	**6** (15)	**12** (30)	**43** (107.10)	**63** (156.50)	**128** (317.40)	24.6 (24.20)
Lawrence	**3** (19.13)	**13** (83.62)	**32** (207.68)	**64** (418.46	**29** (190.04)	**55** (359.78)	1,733 (1,781)
Richland	**6** (36.61)	**20** (123.37)	**64** (397.10)	**54** (337.46)	**58** (360.20)	**81** (506.34)	1,250 (1,283)
Wabash	**19** (146.54)	**20** (154.21)	**23** (178.32)	**8** (62.53)	**14** (110.17)	**33** (260.25)	74 (78)
Wayne	**24** (140.29)	**48** (279.02)	**39** (227.68)	**44** (257.93)	**50** (293.79)	**180** (1,062.32)	650 (657)
White	**8** (51.72)	**17** (110.37)	**68** (443.29)	**57** (371.43)	**42** (276.03)	**85** (562.69)	963 (988)
Circuit Total	**76** (37.17)	**140** (68.63)	**271** (133.38)	**443** (218.99)	**451** (223.52)	**806** (400.04)	961 (976)
Statewide	**628** (5.12)	**855** (6.92)	**1268** (10.19)	**2148** (17.16)	**2717** (21.59)	**3250** (25.68)	418 (402)
2nd Circuit Percent of State Total	**12%**	**16%**	**21%**	**21%**	**17%**	**25%**	

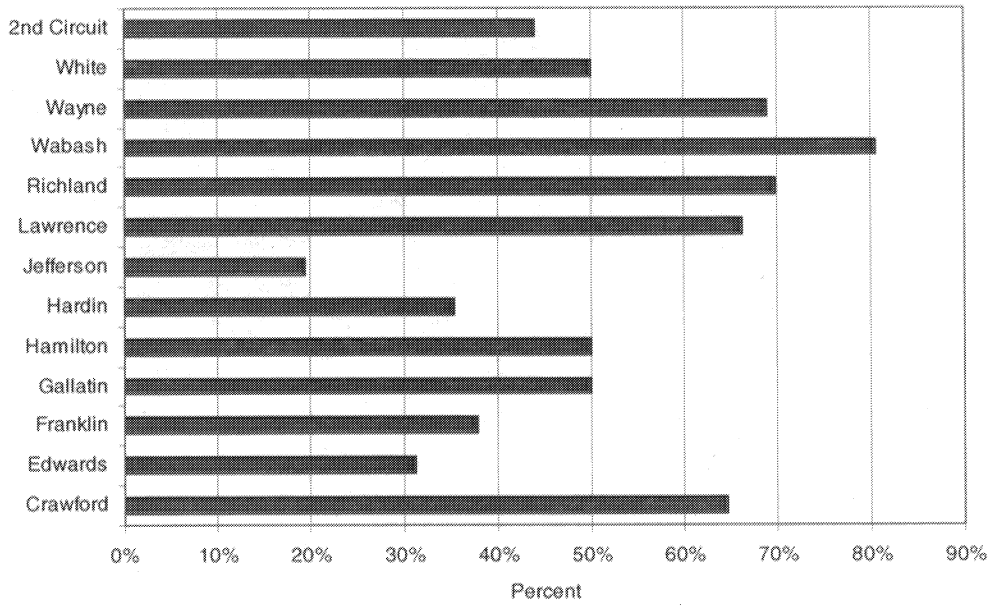
Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data
*Rates in parentheses
**Percent change cannot be calculated when dividing by zero

As a result, methamphetamine submissions by counties within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for an increasing proportion of statewide methamphetamine submissions, climbing from 12 percent in 1998 to 25 percent in 2003.

However, when individual counties within the Second Judicial Circuit were examined, the differences were more remarkable. In 2003, methamphetamine submissions accounted for one-half or more of total drug submissions in eight of the 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit. For example, methamphetamine accounted for 80 percent of all drug submissions in Wabash County, followed by Richland County (70 percent) and Wayne County (69 percent) (Figure 5).

Figure 5

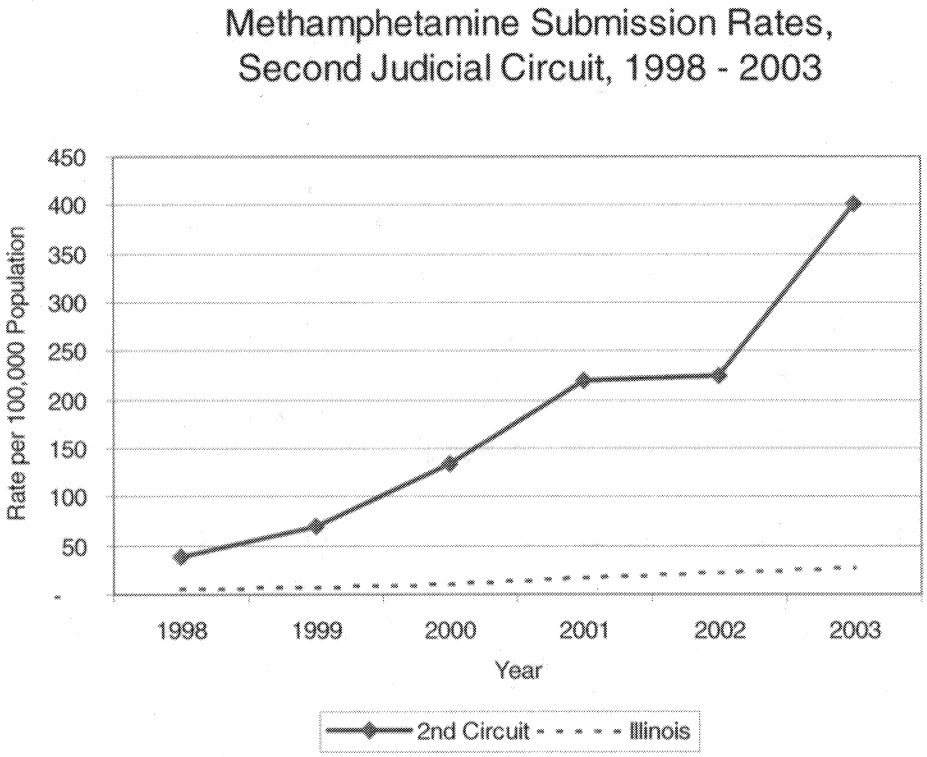
Proportion of Total Drug Submissions (Cases) in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit Accounted for by Methamphetamine, 2003



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

Between 1998 and 2003, the statewide methamphetamine submission rate increased more than four-fold, from five to 26 submissions per 100,000 population, as well as increasing across all Illinois geographic regions. Moreover, the methamphetamine submission rate in the Second Judicial Circuit increased more dramatically during the period, from 37 to 400 submissions per 100,000 population (Figure 6).

Figure 6



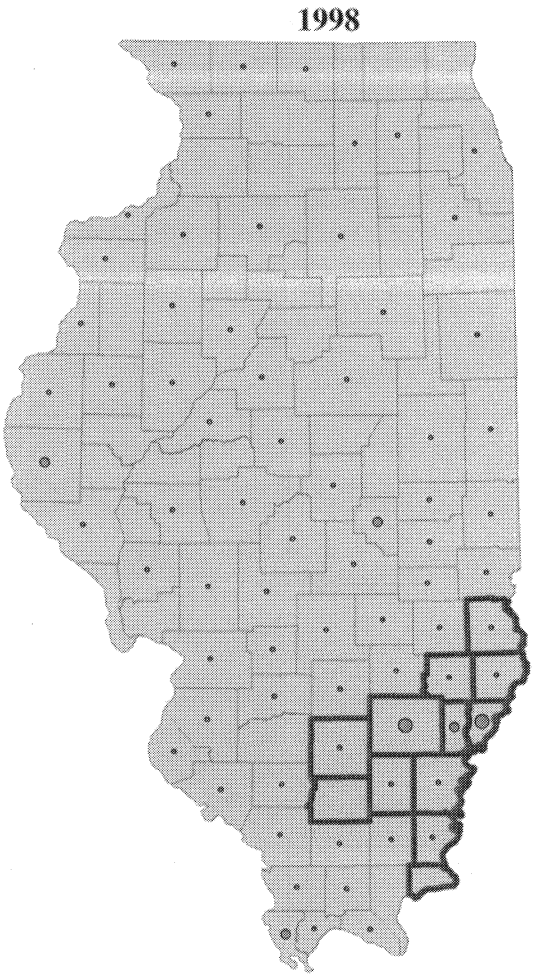
Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

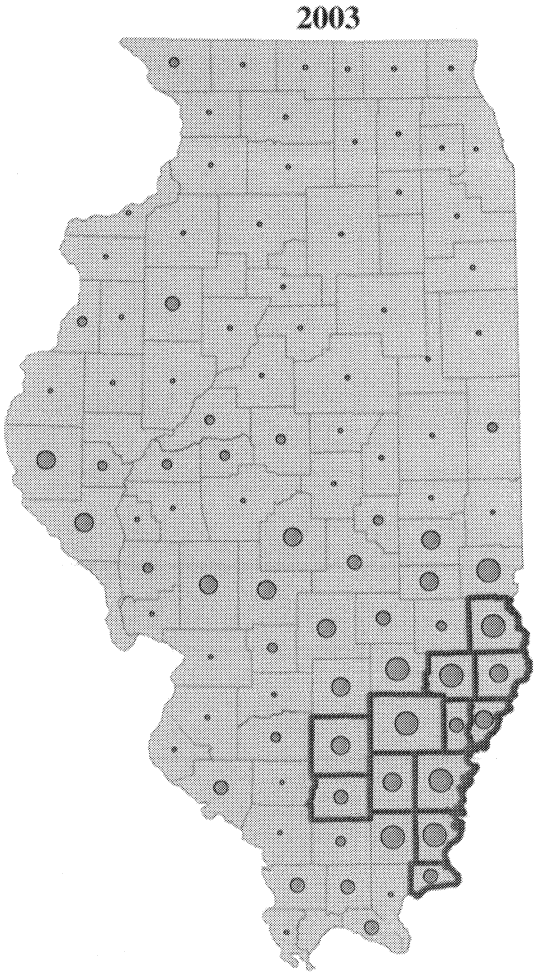
Thus, in 2003, counties within the Second Judicial Circuit had a methamphetamine submission rate nearly 20 times greater than the rate for the entire state. Also, counties within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for 35 percent of all methamphetamine submissions by rural counties. As a result, the methamphetamine submission rate for counties within the Second Judicial Circuit was nearly four-times the rate of 102 submissions per 100,000 population for all other rural counties combined.

The number of counties submitting methamphetamine to ISP crime labs also increased during the period. In 1998, 73 of Illinois' 102 counties submitted methamphetamine to ISP crime labs. However, by 2003, methamphetamine had been submitted to labs by all but one county. Rural counties accounted for nearly three-quarters of those counties where methamphetamine was seized and submitted to the Illinois State Police. Map 3 on page 19 demonstrates the spread of methamphetamine submissions across Illinois between 1998 and 2003, while depicting the submission rates for Illinois counties. As can be seen, counties within the Second Judicial Circuit are among those counties that have experienced some of the highest methamphetamine submission rates.

Map 3

Trends in Methamphetamine Submission Rates, 1998 -2003





Methamphetamine Submission Rates (Submissions per 100,000 Population)

- 363 - 1,060
- 204 - 362
- 114 - 203
- 56 - 113
- 1 - 55

Counties within Second Judicial Circuit

Clandestine Laboratory Seizure Data

In Illinois, methamphetamine labs are reported to, and tracked by, the Strategic Information and Analysis Group within the Illinois State Police (ISP). The number of clandestine methamphetamine labs seized increased dramatically between 1997 and 2003, from 24 to 971. During the entire period examined, there were 21 labs seized in Cook County and the collar county region, combined. However, rural counties continue to account for the majority of lab seizures. In 2003, 651 labs were seized in the rural counties, a dramatic increase from the 23 labs seized in 1997. Meanwhile, the number of labs seized in urban counties also continues to increase, from one in 1997 to 318 in 2003. As a result, rural counties account for the largest, but decreasing proportion of labs seized in Illinois, accounting for 96 percent in 1997, compared to 67 percent in 2003, thus indicating the spread of the manufacture of methamphetamine into more diverse regions of the state.

When individual counties within the Second Judicial Circuit were examined, similar trends were noted. The number of labs seized in the Second Judicial Circuit increased from one in 1997 to 123 in 2003 (Table 7).

Table 7
Methamphetamine Lab Seizures and Rates*
in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit

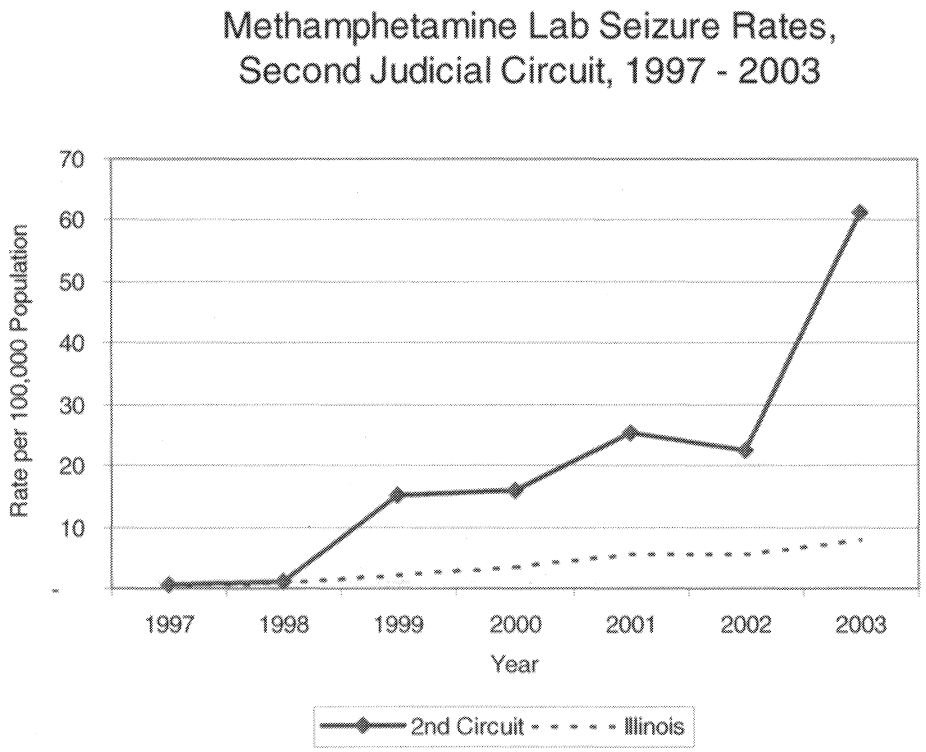
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change 1997 - 2003
Crawford	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (4.85)	**1** (4.90)	**8** (39.40)	**2** (9.99)	**4** (20.10)	---** (---)**
Edwards	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**2** (28.72)	**1** (14.53)	**0** (0.00)	**2** (29.20)	---** (---)**
Franklin	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (2.56)	**2** (5.12)	**13** (33.47)	**5** (12.82)	**14** (35.79)	---** (---)**
Gallatin	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**4** (61.76)	**2** (31.08)	**11** (173.50)	**6** (96.62)	**31** (498.39)	---** (---)**
Hamilton	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (11.51)	**6** (69.78)	**3** (35.30)	**5** (59.49)	**18** (215.98)	---** (---)**
Hardin	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**3** (62.19)	**2** (41.77)	**2** (41.88)	**2** (42.32)	**0** (0.00)	---** (---)**
Jefferson	**1** (2.52)	**1** (2.52)	**1** (2.50)	**1** (2.50)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (2.48)	0% (-2%)
Lawrence	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (6.43)	**8** (51.92)	**6** (39.23)	**1** (6.55)	**0** (0.00)	---** (---)**
Richland	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**5** (30.84)	**1** (6.20)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	---** (---)**
Wabash	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**5** (38.55)	**2** (15.51)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (7.89)	---** (---)**
Wayne	**0** (0.00)	**1** (5.85)	**4** (23.25)	**1** (5.84)	**0** (0.00)	**7** (41.13)	**25** (147.54)	---** (---)**
White	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**5** (32.46)	**4** (26.08)	**7** (45.61)	**17** (111.72)	**27** (178.74)	---** (---)**
Circuit Total	**1** (0.49)	**2** (.98)	**31** (15.20)	**32** (15.75)	**51** (25.21)	**45** (22.30)	**123** (61.05)	12,200 (12,438)
Statewide	**24** (0.20)	**87** (0.70)	**247** (2.00)	**406** (3.26)	**666** (5.30)	**681** (5.40)	**971** (7.70)	3,946 (3,796)
2nd Circuit Percent of State Total	**4%**	**2%**	**13%**	**8%**	**8%**	**7%**	**13%**	

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data
*Rates in parentheses
**Percent change cannot be calculated when dividing by zero

Between 1997 and 2003, the methamphetamine lab seizure rate increased statewide, from 0.2 to nearly eight labs per 100,000 population. The methamphetamine lab seizure rates in Cook County and the collar county region remained stable and low throughout the period analyzed. Conversely, the methamphetamine lab seizure rate in the rural counties increased 27-fold, from one lab to 35 labs seized per 100,000 population, while the urban county region experienced the greatest rate increase, from 0.4 to 12 labs seized per 100,000 population. Thus, in 2003, the rural counties had a lab seizure rate nearly five times greater than the rate for the entire state.

However, when individual counties within the Second Judicial Circuit were examined, differences were noted. Between 1997 and 2003, clandestine methamphetamine labs have been seized in all 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit. As a result, the methamphetamine lab seizure rate for counties within the Second Judicial Circuit increased from 0.5 to 61 labs seized per 100,000 population. Thus, in 2003, the Second Judicial Circuit had a methamphetamine lab seizure rate nearly eight times higher than the statewide rate (Figure 7).

Figure 7



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

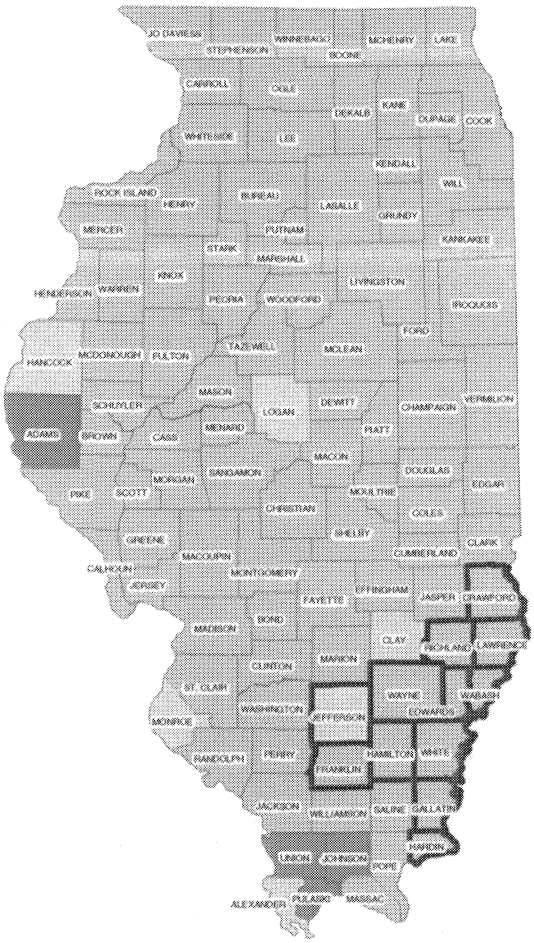
Between 1997 and 2003, counties within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for an increasing proportion of labs seized statewide. In 2003, counties within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for 13 percent of all labs seized in Illinois, compared to just 4 percent in 1997. During the entire period analyzed, counties within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for 18 percent of all methamphetamine labs seized by rural counties. As a result, the methamphetamine seizure rate for counties within the Second Judicial Circuit was 74 percent higher than the rate of 35 lab seizures per 100,000 population for all other rural counties combined.

The number of counties seizing methamphetamine labs also increased during the period. In 1997, clandestine methamphetamine labs were seized in ten of Illinois' 102 counties, nine of which were rural counties; however, by 2003, labs were seized in 92 counties. Map 4 on page 23 demonstrates the spread of methamphetamine lab seizures across Illinois between 1997 and 2003, while depicting the lab seizure rates for Illinois counties. As can be seen, counties within the Second Judicial Circuit have experienced some of the highest methamphetamine lab seizure rates.

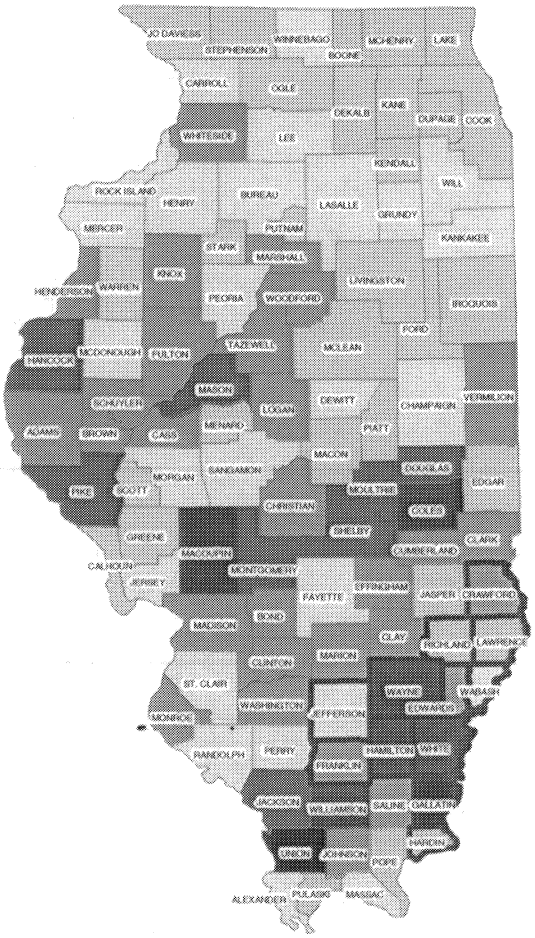
Map 4

Trends in Methamphetamine Lab Seizure Rates, 1997 -2003

1997



2003



Methamphetamine Lab Seizure Rates
(Rate of Labs Seized per 100,000 Population)

- 220 - 491
- 113 - 219
- 56 - 112
- 14 - 55
- 1 - 13
- 0

Counties within Second Judicial Circuit

Adult New Court Commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections Data

The aggregate number of individuals committed to prison for drug offenses was obtained for each county from the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC). (It should be noted that IDOC data are reported by State Fiscal Year ((SFY) - July 1 through June 30). Between state fiscal years 1996 and 2003, the number of new court commitments to the IDOC's Adult Division for drug offenses increased 42 percent statewide. Although the number of prison commitments for drug offenses increased in all 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit, the number varied across the individual counties. Between SFYs 1996 and 2003, the number of commitments for drug offenses in the Second Judicial Circuit increased more than three-fold, from 44 to 187. During that period, the number of prison commitments for drug offenses from counties within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for a stable, but low proportion of statewide total drug commitments (less than 1 percent) (Table 8).

Table 8
Total Drug Commitments to IDOC and Rates*
in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change 1996 - 2003
Crawford	**2** (9.57)	**5** (24.06)	**9** (43.44)	**1** (4.85)	**1** (4.90)	**16** (78.79)	**20** (99.90)	**25** (125.63)	1,150% (1,212%)
Edwards	**1** (13.93)	**1** (14.13)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**3** (43.08)	**6** (87.18)	**2** (29.25)	**8** (116.79)	700 (738)
Franklin	**5** (12.47)	**9** (22.71)	**3** (7.63)	**5** (12.78)	**3** (7.69)	**7** (18.02)	**18** (46.15)	**15** (38.35)	200 (208)
Gallatin	**3** (45.09)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (15.44)	**4** (62.17)	**3** (47.32)	**3** (48.31)	**4** (64.31)	33 (43)
Hamilton	**0** (0.00)	**1** (11.53)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (11.63)	**1** (11.77)	**8** (95.18)	**9** (107.99)	---** (---)**
Hardin	**1** (20.09)	**1** (20.35)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**2** (41.88)	**0** (0.00)	**2** (42.45)	100 (111)
Jefferson	**14** (35.39)	**14** (35.31)	**12** (30.23)	**21** (52.52)	**33** (82.36)	**16** (39.84)	**17** (42.23)	**26** (64.46)	86 (82)
Lawrence	**2** (12.48)	**1** (6.32)	**2** (12.75)	**3** (19.30)	**12** (77.88)	**12** (78.46)	**16** (104.85)	**13** (85.04)	550 (581)
Richland	**6** (36.54)	**7** (42.39)	**3** (18.31)	**0** (0.00)	**7** (43.43)	**16** (99.99)	**9** (55.89)	**9** (56.26)	50 (54)
Wabash	**1** (7.71)	**4** (30.70)	**5** (38.56)	**7** (53.97)	**8** (62.03)	**4** (31.26)	**8** (62.95)	**14** (110.41)	1,300 (1,332)
Wayne	**7** (40.84)	**6** (34.98)	**10** (58.45)	**3** (17.44)	**17** (99.25)	**16** (93.79)	**15** (88.14)	**17** (100.33)	143 (146)
White	**2** (12.76)	**2** (12.84)	**6** (38.79)	**3** (19.48)	**10** (65.19)	**13** (84.71)	**9** (59.15)	**45** (297.89)	2,150 (2,235)
Circuit Total	**44** (21.34)	**51** (24.83)	**50** (24.46)	**44** (21.57)	**99** (48.73)	**112** (55.36)	**125** (61.95)	**187** (92.81)	325 (335)
Statewide	**8,011** (66.20)	**9,264** (76.02)	**9,431** (76.85)	**10,156** (82.17)	**9,816** (78.91)	**9,744** (77.85)	**10,979** (87.23)	**11,389** (90.01)	42 (36)
2nd Circuit Percent of State Total	**<1%**	**<1%**	**<1%**	**<1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**<2%**	

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Corrections, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data
*Rates in parentheses
**Percent change cannot be calculated when dividing by zero

However, when commitments for methamphetamine offenses were examined, significant differences were noted. Statewide, the number of new court commitments for methamphetamine offenses increased dramatically between SFYs 1996 and 2003, jumping from six to 345 commitments. The number of new court commitments for methamphetamine offenses from counties within the Second Judicial Circuit increased from one commitment in SFY 1996 to 47 commitments in SFY 2003 (Table 9).

Table 9
Methamphetamine Commitments to IDOC and Rates*
in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change 1996 - 2003
Crawford	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**2** (9.85)	**6** (29.97)	**8** (40.20)	---** (---)**
Edwards	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (14.53)	**1** (14.62)	**2** (29.20)	---** (---)**
Franklin	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**8** (20.51)	**2** (5.11)	---** (---)**
Gallatin	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	---** (---)**
Hamilton	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**3** (35.69)	**6** (71.99)	---** (---)**
Hardin	**1** (20.09)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**2** (41.88)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (21.23)	0% (6%)
Jefferson	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**2** (4.98)	**4** (9.94)	**6** (14.88)	---** (---)**
Lawrence	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (6.54)	**9** (58.98)	**8** (52.33)	---** (---)**
Richland	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (6.20)	**1** (6.25)	**4** (24.84)	**3** (18.75)	---** (---)**
Wabash	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (7.87)	**1** (7.89)	---** (---)**
Wayne	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (5.85)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (17.51)	**4** (23.45)	**3** (17.63)	**1** (5.90)	---** (---)**
White	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**2** (13.04)	**1** (6.52)	**2** (13.14)	**9** (59.58)	---** (---)**
Circuit Total	**1** (0.48)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (0.49)	**0** (0.00)	**6** (2.95)	**14** (6.92)	**41** (20.32)	**47** (23.33)	4,600 (4,711)
Statewide	**6** (0.05)	**3** (0.02)	**5** (0.04)	**6** (0.05)	**38** (0.31)	**71** (0.57)	**247** (1.96)	**345** (2.73)	5,650 (5,399)
2nd Circuit Percent of State Total	**17%**	**0%**	**20%**	**0%**	**16%**	**20%**	**17%**	**14%**	

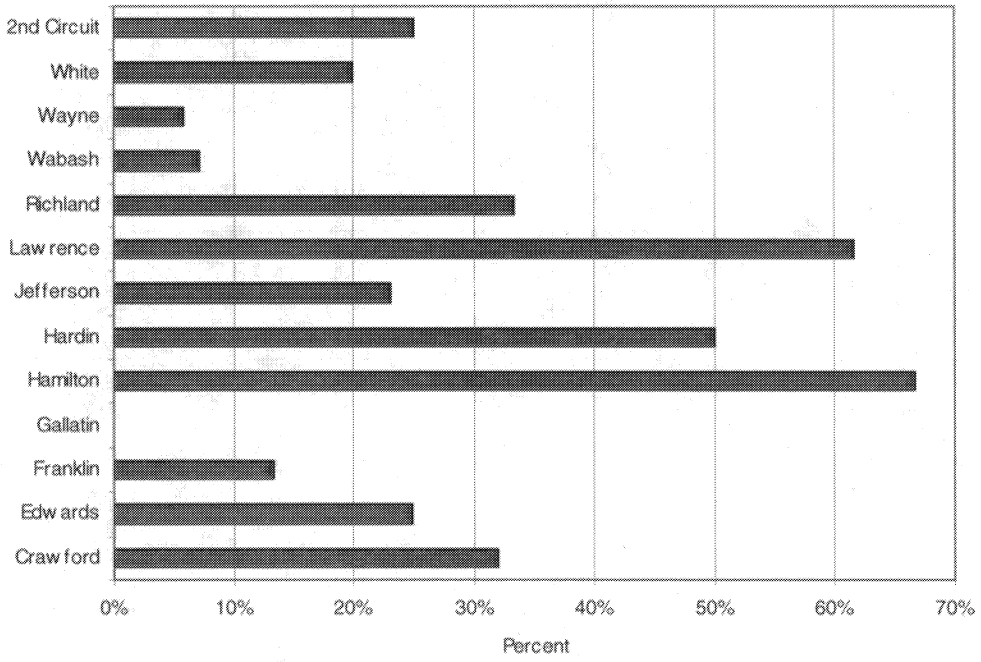
Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Corrections, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data
*Rates in parentheses
**Percent change cannot be calculated when dividing by zero

As a result, the number of new court commitments to IDOC for methamphetamine offenses from counties within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for a relatively stable proportion of statewide commitments for methamphetamine offenses, decreasing slightly from 17 percent in SFY 1996 to 14 percent in SFY 2003.

However, when individual counties within the Second Judicial Circuit were examined, significant differences were noted. In 2003, commitments for methamphetamine offenses accounted for one-half or more of new court commitments for drug offenses in three of the 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit. For example, in 2003, methamphetamine offenses accounted for 67 percent of all commitments for drug offenses in Hamilton County, followed by Lawrence County (62 percent) and Hardin County (50 percent) (Figure 8).

Figure 8

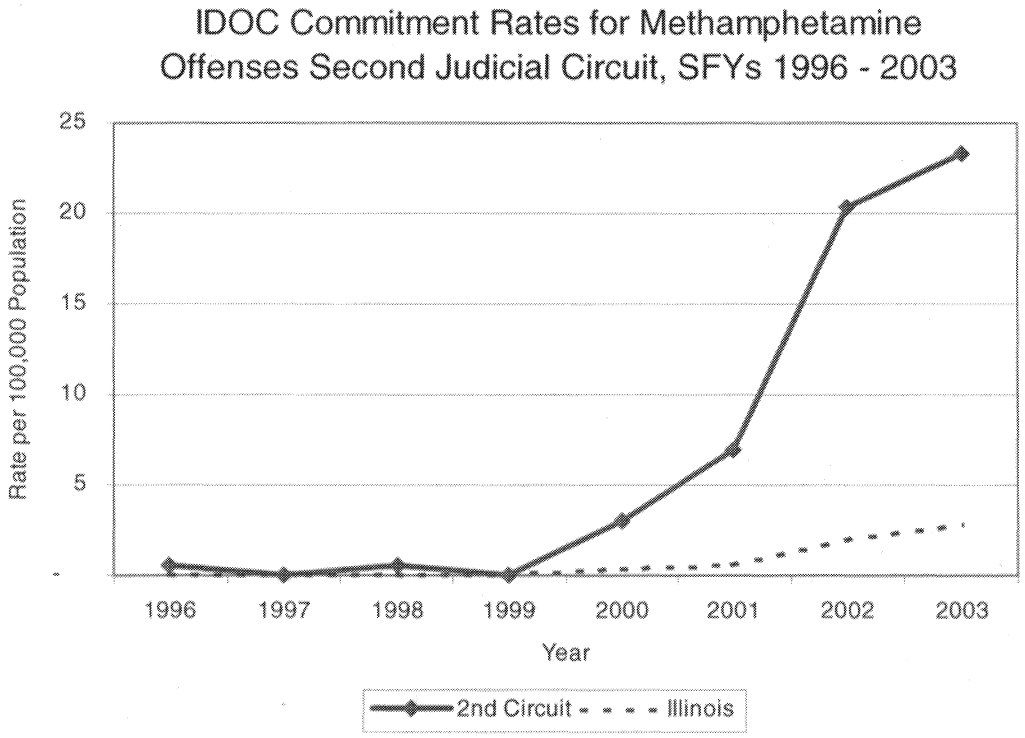
Proportion of Total IDOC Drug Commitments in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit Accounted for by Methamphetamine, SFY 2003



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Corrections, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

Between SFYs 1996 and 2003, the statewide commitment rate for methamphetamine offenses increased from 0.05 commitments to slightly less than three commitments per 100,000 population. In 2003, the methamphetamine commitment rate in the Second Judicial Circuit increased from 0.43 to 23 commitments per 100,000 population (Figure 9).

Figure 9



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Corrections, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

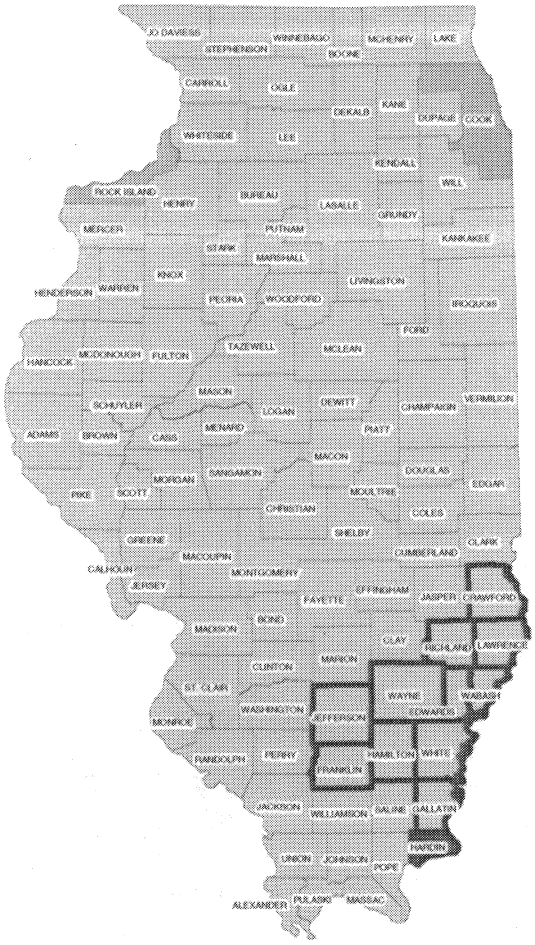
Thus, in 2003, the Second Judicial Circuit had a methamphetamine offense commitment rate nearly nine times higher than the statewide seizure rate. Also, counties within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for 14 percent of all commitments for methamphetamine offenses by rural counties. As a result, the methamphetamine offense commitment rate for counties within the Second Judicial Circuit was 70 percent higher than the rate of 14 commitments per 100,000 population for all other rural counties combined.

The number of counties committing offenders to IDOC for methamphetamine offenses also increased during the period. In SFY 1996, three of Illinois' 102 counties committed offenders to IDOC for methamphetamine offenses. However, by SFY 2003, commitments for methamphetamine offenses had been reported in 66 counties. Rural counties accounted for 52 (79 percent) of those counties where commitments for methamphetamine offenses were reported. Map 5 on page 28 demonstrates the spread of IDOC commitments for methamphetamine offenses across Illinois between SFYs 1996 and 2003, while depicting the methamphetamine commitment rates for Illinois counties. As can be seen, counties within the Second Judicial Circuit are among those counties that have experienced the highest commitment rates for methamphetamine offenses.

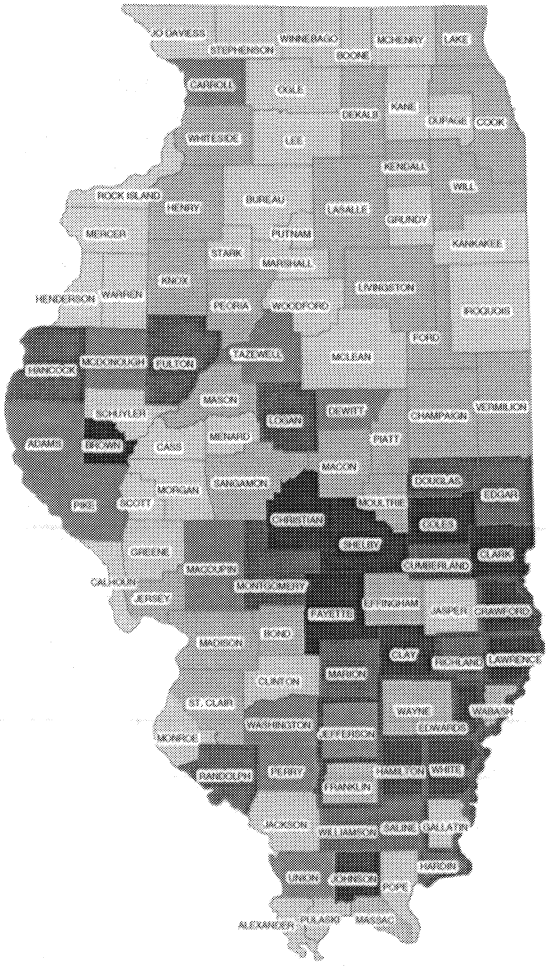
Map 5

Trends in IDOC Commitments for Methamphetamine Offenses, SFYs 1996 - 2003

1996



2003



Methamphetamine IDOC Commitment Rates
(Rate of Commitments per 100,000 Population)

- 45 - 81
- 28 - 44
- 16 - 27
- 11 - 15
- 1 - 10
- 0

Counties within Second Judicial Circuit

III. Trends in Drug Treatment Admissions in Illinois and the Second Judicial Circuit

Drug Treatment Admission Data

In order to examine the extent of methamphetamine as being "problematic" in Illinois, the distribution of methamphetamine treatment admissions as a non-justice system proxy was used. Specifically, the aggregate number of individuals admitted to treatment for drug abuse was obtained for each county from the Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (OASA). (It should be noted that OASA data are reported by State Fiscal Year ((SFY) - July 1 through June 30). Although the characteristics and substances abused by those admitted to treatment may not be reflective of general drug use patterns within a region, one can interpret treatment admissions as reflective of more serious substance abusers.

Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, the number of treatment admissions where an illicit drug was identified as the primary substance of abuse more than doubled in Illinois. During the same period, the number illicit drug treatment admissions from counties within the Second Judicial Circuit increased more than four-fold, from 444 in SFY 1994 to 2,330 in SFY 2003. Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, illicit drug treatment admissions within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for a stable, but low proportion of statewide total illicit drug treatment admissions (1 percent) (Table 10).

Table 10
Total Illicit Drug Treatment Admissions and Rates*
in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change 1994 - 2003
Crawford	12 (57.54)	12 (57.54)	42 (201.04)	42 (202.10)	30 (144.81)	26 (126.07)	69 (338.19)	98 (482.59)	91 (454.52)	199 (1,000.06)	1,558% (1,638%)
Edwards	12 (165.61)	12 (165.24)	12 (167.20)	27 (381.57)	14 (199.43)	41 (589.59)	19 (272.83)	76 (1,104.33)	62 (906.70)	93 (1,357.66)	675 (720)
Franklin	26 (65.10)	76 (190.14)	66 (164.61)	129 (325.56)	150 (381.35)	178 (454.94)	194 (497.02)	179 (460.92)	166 (425.60)	293 (749.03)	1,027 (1,051)
Gallatin	2 (29.75)	12 (180.02)	18 (270.51)	20 (305.62)	23 (353.19)	19 (293.35)	17 (264.22)	64 (1,009.46)	73 (1,175.52)	86 (1,382.64)	4,200 (4,548)
Hamilton	1 (11.77)	4 (46.52)	14 (162.17)	15 (172.93)	27 (310.52)	13 (149.63)	18 (209.35)	54 (635.37)	54 (642.47)	56 (671.95)	5,500 (5,607)
Hardin	7 (137.04)	15 (295.45)	12 (241.06)	10 (203.50)	12 (246.76)	17 (352.40)	16 (334.17)	11 (230.32)	9 (190.44)	11 (233.50)	57 (70)
Jefferson	302 (772.50)	230 (582.88)	167 (422.18)	383 (965.85)	372 (937.15)	316 (790.36)	315 (786.16)	363 (903.84)	353 (876.82)	556 (1,378.49)	84 (78)
Lawrence	6 (37.31)	6 (37.09)	23 (143.53)	20 (126.33)	8 (51.01)	18 (115.79)	33 (214.17)	49 (320.39)	46 (307.99)	87 (569.11)	1,350 (1,425)
Richland	24 (144.86)	36 (218.30)	47 (286.24)	60 (363.35)	67 (408.86)	69 (425.61)	101 (626.67)	131 (818.65)	202 (1,254.50)	265 (1,656.56)	1,004 (1,044)
Wabash	9 (68.85)	12 (91.33)	18 (138.77)	44 (337.68)	62 (478.17)	80 (616.86)	115 (891.61)	58 (453.34)	80 (629.52)	124 (977.92)	1,278 (1,320)
Wayne	19 (110.84)	45 (262.28)	63 (367.54)	89 (518.89)	118 (689.74)	133 (761.50)	142 (829.00)	205 (1,201.71)	193 (1,134.03)	261 (1,540.37)	1,274 (1,290)
White	24 (151.64)	31 (195.93)	61 (389.18)	90 (577.66)	88 (568.88)	99 (642.73	115 (749.67)	154 (1,003.52)	173 (1,136.96)	299 (1,979.35)	1,146 (1,205)
Circuit Total	444 (215.38)	491 (237.57)	543 (263.32)	929 (452.35)	971 (474.94)	1007 (493.61)	1154 (567.97)	1442 (712.82)	1503 (744.91)	2330 (1,156.45)	425 (437)
Statewide	40,663 (341.34)	56,670 (471.92)	60,811 (502.49)	63,684 (522.61)	53,753 (438.02)	65,930 (533.46)	76,400 (614.21)	89,449 (714.61)	81,938 (651.00)	107,658 (850.81)	165 (149)
2nd Circuit Percent of State Total	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data
* Rates in parentheses

However, when methamphetamine treatment admissions were examined, significant differences were noted. Statewide, the number of methamphetamine treatment admissions increased dramatically between SFYs 1994 and 2003, jumping from 97 to 3,582. All Illinois' geographic regions reported decreases in methamphetamine treatment admissions between SFYs 1994 and 2003, with the exception of the rural counties. In 2003, rural counties accounted for 74 percent of all treatment admissions for methamphetamine abuse, compared to 45 percent in 1994. The number of methamphetamine treatment admissions from counties within the Second Judicial Circuit also increased dramatically, increasing from 12 in SFY 1994 to 1,043 admissions in SFY 2003 (Table 11).

Table 11
Methamphetamine Treatment Admissions and Rates*
in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change 1994 - 2003
Crawford	**1** (4.79)	**1** (4.79)	**0** (0.00)	**2** (9.62)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**5** (24.51)	**23** (113.26)	**21** (104.89)	**87** (437.21)	8,600% (9,018%)
Edwards	**0** (0.00)	**6** (82.62)	**5** (69.67)	**7** (98.93)	**1** (14.25)	**11** (158.18)	**9** (129.24)	**41** (595.76)	**41** (599.59)	**61** (890.51)	--- (---)
Franklin	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (2.52)	**5** (12.71)	**2** (5.11)	**5** (12.81)	**11** (28.32)	**18** (46.15)	**74** (189.18)	--- (---)
Gallatin	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (15.44)	**2** (31.08)	**21** (331.23)	**45** (724.64)	**57** (916.40)	--- (---)
Hamilton	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**2** (23.17)	**1** (11.53)	**2** (23.00)	**1** (11.51)	**3** (34.89)	**30** (352.98)	**32** (380.73)	**28** (335.97)	--- (---)
Hardin	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (20.56)	**1** (20.73)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**1** (21.23)	--- (---)
Jefferson	**7** (17.91)	**0** (0.00)	**2** (5.06)	**6** (15.13)	**3** (7.56)	**2** (5.00)	**6** (14.97)	**25** (62.25)	**47** (116.74)	**123** (304.95)	1,657 (1,603)
Lawrence	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**4** (24.96)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**0** (0.00)	**3** (19.47)	**27** (176.54)	**23** (150.72)	**54** (353.24)	--- (---)
Richland	**0** (0.00)	**1** (6.06)	**6** (36.54)	**13** (78.73)	**11** (67.13)	**24** (148.04)	**46** (285.41)	**73** (456.19)	**120** (745.25)	**185** (1,156.47)	--- (---)
Wabash	**0** (0.00)	**2** (15.22)	**0** (0.00)	**8** (61.40)	**26** (200.52)	**14** (107.95)	**48** (372.15)	**28** (218.85)	**32** (251.81)	**50** (394.32)	--- (---)
Wayne	**2** (11.67)	**6** (34.97)	**11** (64.17)	**8** (46.64)	**25** (146.13)	**29** (168.58)	**37** (216.01)	**106** (621.37)	**116** (681.59)	**173** (1,021.01)	8,550 (8,651)
White	**2** (12.64)	**7** (44.24)	**3** (19.14)	**12** (77.02)	**12** (77.57)	**17** (110.37)	**35** (228.16)	**73** (475.69)	**90** (591.48)	**150** (992.98)	7,400 (7,758)
Circuit Total	**12** (5.82)	**23** (11.13)	**33** (16.00)	**58** (28.24)	**86** (42.06)	**102** (50.00)	**199** (97.94)	**458** (226.40)	**585** (289.94)	**1,043** (517.67)	8,592 (8,793)
Statewide	**97** (0.81)	**184** (1.53)	**369** (3.05)	**376** (3.09)	**381** (3.10)	**464** (3.75)	**740** (5.96)	**1,528** (12.21)	**2,149** (17.07)	**3,582** (28.31)	3,593 (3,377)
2nd Circuit Percent of State Total	**12%**	**13%**	**9%**	**15%**	**23%**	**22%**	**27%**	**30%**	**27%**	**29%**	

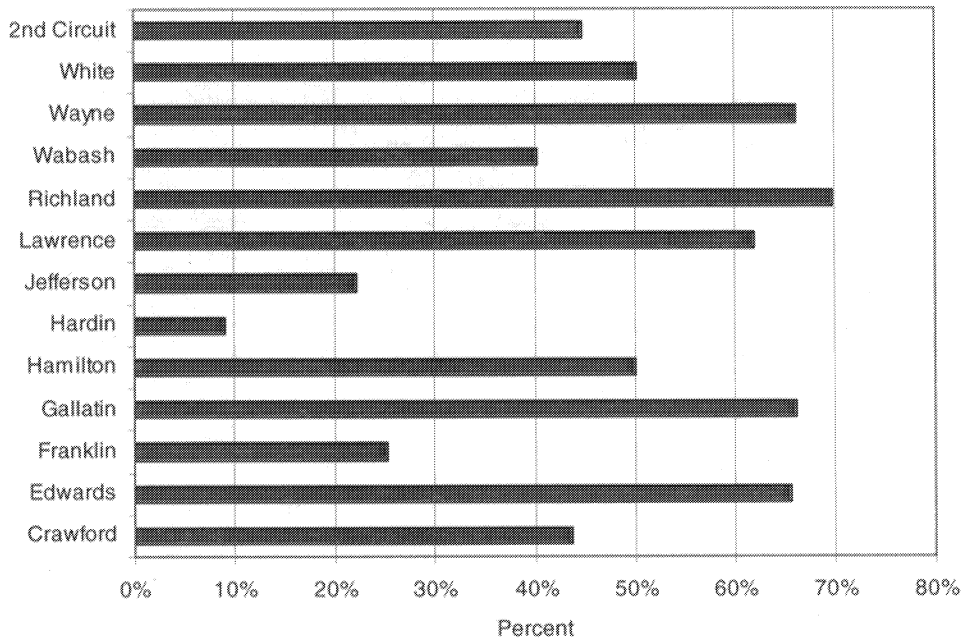
Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data
* Rates in parentheses

As a result, admissions to treatment for methamphetamine abuse from counties within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for an increasing proportion of statewide methamphetamine treatment admissions, jumping from 12 percent in SFY 1994 to 29 percent in SFY 2003.

However, when individual counties within the Second Judicial Circuit were examined, differences were noted. In SFY 2003, methamphetamine treatment admissions accounted for one-half or more of total illicit drug treatment admissions in seven of the 12 counties within the Second Judicial Circuit. For example, in 2003, methamphetamine accounted for 70 percent of all illicit drug treatment admissions from Richland County, followed by Wayne and Gallatin counties (66 percent each), and Edwards County (65 percent) (Figure 10).

Figure 10

Proportion of Total Illicit Drug Treatmemt Admissions in Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit Accounted for by Methamphetamine, SFY 2003

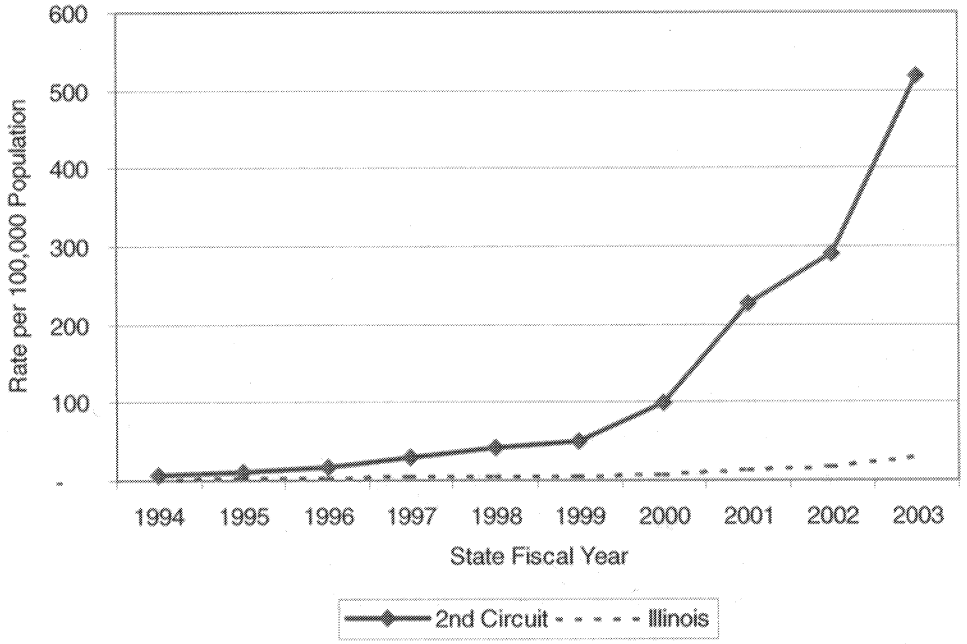


Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, the statewide methamphetamine treatment admission rate increased from 0.8 to 28 admissions per 100,000 population. Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, the methamphetamine treatment admission rate in the Second Judicial Circuit increased dramatically, from six to 518 admissions per 100,000 population (Figure 11).

Figure 11

Methamphetamine Treatment Admission Rates, Second Judicial Circuit, SFYs 1994 - 2003



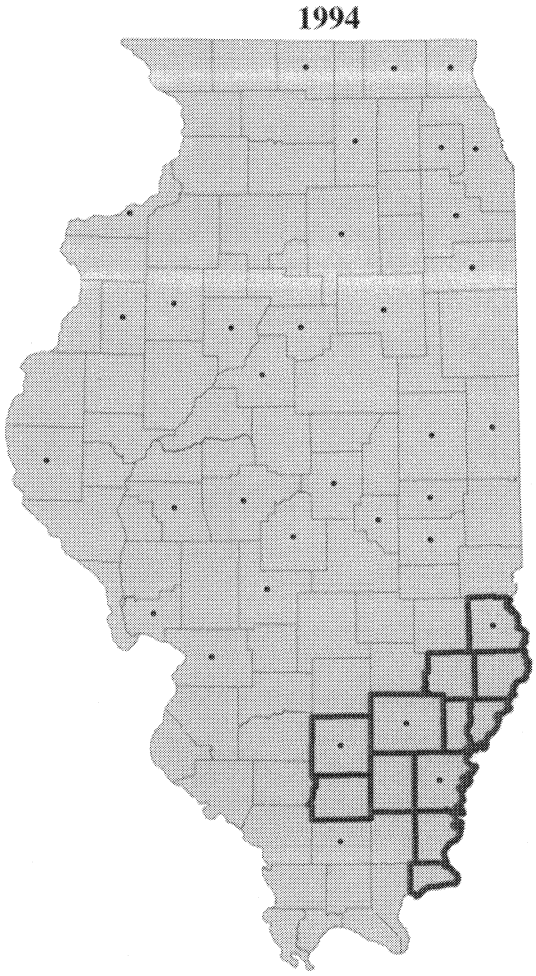
Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

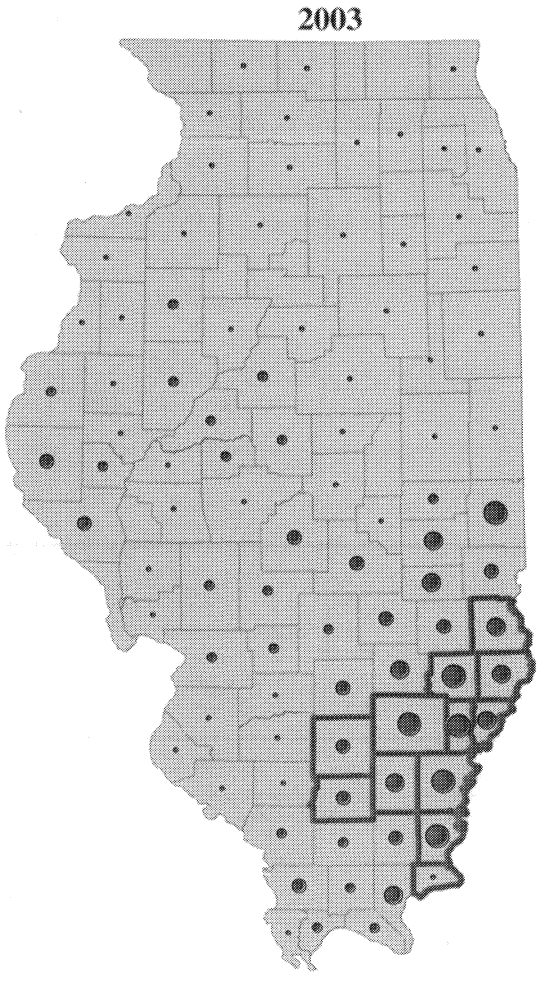
Thus, in SFY 2003, the Second Judicial Circuit had a methamphetamine treatment admission rate more than 18 times higher than the statewide methamphetamine treatment admission rate. Also, counties within the Second Judicial Circuit accounted for 39 percent of all methamphetamine treatment admissions from rural counties. As a result, the methamphetamine treatment admission rate for counties within the Second Judicial Circuit was nearly five times the rate of 108 admissions per 100,000 population for all other rural counties combined.

The number of counties experiencing methamphetamine treatment admissions also increased during the period. In SFY 1994, 34 of Illinois' 102 counties reported treatment admissions for methamphetamine abuse. However, by SFY 2003, methamphetamine treatment admissions had been reported in all but three counties. Rural counties accounted for nearly three-quarters of those counties where methamphetamine treatment admissions were reported. Map 6 on page 33 demonstrates the spread of methamphetamine treatment admissions across Illinois between SFYs 1994 and 2003, while depicting the methamphetamine treatment admission rates for Illinois counties. As can be seen, counties within the Second Judicial Circuit are among those that have experienced the highest rates of methamphetamine treatment admissions.

Map 6

Trends in Methamphetamine Treatment Admission Rates, SFYs 1994 -2003





Methamphetamine Treatment Admission Rates
(Rate of Admissions per 100,000 Population)

- 572 - 1,162
- 333 - 571
- 144 - 332
- 51 - 143
- 1 - 50

Counties within Second Judicial Circuit

IV. Summary of the Methamphetamine Situation

Today, methamphetamine can no longer be referred to as an emerging drug. High rates of prevalence and consequence indicators of methamphetamine use and abuse indicate that methamphetamine has migrated predominantly into rural counties in the south and central regions of the state but is moving rapidly into more urbanized regions of the state. The expansion of methamphetamine trafficking and the growth of independent clandestine laboratories have dramatically increased the availability and abuse of methamphetamine in Illinois. This is evidenced by the increase in measures of methamphetamine activity in more urban regions.

However, when specific regions were examined, findings indicate that rural counties have experienced the greatest impact of methamphetamine. Historically, rural counties have had little opportunity to impact statewide trends; however, that has now changed. Rural counties, and to a greater degree, those rural counties within the Second Judicial Circuit, have been greatly impacted by the presence and growth of methamphetamine and are responsible for driving the escalating levels of methamphetamine arrests, drug seizures and submissions, clandestine lab seizures, methamphetamine commitments to IDOC, and methamphetamine treatment admissions. Some of the counties within the Second Judicial Circuit that have been impacted the most by methamphetamine rank among the highest across all methamphetamine measures examined.

In order to develop a general assessment of the methamphetamine problem in each county within the Second Judicial Circuit, a "composite index" score was created. The composite index was calculated by giving a county the value of its rank order in each category measured. For example, the county with the highest drug treatment admission rate, or volume, received a score of "1," while the county that ranked 12th would received a score of 12. The composite index was calculated by adding all of the scores for those counties across all the categories and dividing by the number of categories.

Table 12 presents the ranking of each county within the Second Judicial Circuit across all of the methamphetamine activity measures examined in this report. The rates and volume of activity measures for each county in 2003 were examined and then rank-ordered from highest to lowest. Rates, which are the left numbers, are expressed in bold type, while volume measures are the right figures.

As can be seen in Table 12, there was great variation when the overall rankings of rates versus volume were examined. Despite the variation, Wayne County ranked highest using both the rate and volume methods of analysis, followed by White County. It also indicates that Hardin County appears to be the least impacted by methamphetamine when examining all the activity measures, combined, among counties within the Second Judicial Circuit.

Table 12
Methamphetamine Activity Composite Index Measures and Rankings for Counties within Illinois' Second Judicial Circuit

	Drug Seizures	Drug Submissions	Meth Lab Seizures	Meth Treatment Admissions	Controlled Substances Act Arrests	Meth-related IDOC Commitments	Average Composite Score	Overall Ranking
Crawford	**4**/1	**5**/3	**7**/6	**6**/5	**9**/7	**2**/2	**5.5**/4.0	**4**/3
Edwards	**12**/12	**11**/11	**6**/7	**5**/7	**6**/9	**3**/7	**7.2**/8.8	**9**/11
Franklin	**9**/5	**10**/6	**5**/5	**11**/6	**10**/3	**12**/7	**9.5**/5.3	**11**/5
Gallatin	**5**/9	**2**/8	**1**/1	**4**/8	**8**/11	**9**/12	**4.8**/8.2	**3**/9
Hamilton	**7**/10	**7**/10	**2**/4	**9**/11	**11**/10	**5**/4	**6.8**/8.2	**8**/9
Hardin	**10**/11	**12**/12	**10**/10	**12**/12	**12**/12	**11**/9	**11.2**/11.0	**12**/12
Jefferson	**11**/7	**8**/2	**9**/8	**10**/4	**2**/1	**8**/4	**8.0**/4.3	**10**/4
Lawrence	**3**/3	**6**/7	**11**/10	**8**/9	**4**/6	**7**/2	**6.5**/6.2	**6**/7
Richland	**8**/8	**4**/5	**12**/10	**1**/1	**5**/4	**10**/6	**6.7**/5.7	**7**/6
Wabash	**1**/4	**9**/9	**8**/8	**7**/10	**7**/7	**4**/9	**6.0**/7.8	**5**/8
Wayne	**2**/2	**1**/1	**4**/3	**2**/2	**1**/2	**6**/9	**2.7**/3.2	**1**/1
White	**6**/6	**3**/4	**3**/2	**3**/3	**3**/4	**1**/1	**3.2**/3.3	**2**/2

Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, Illinois Department of Corrections, Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, U.S. Census Bureau, and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts data

*(**rate** / volume)

V. Bibliography

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, *Annual Report to the Supreme Court of Illinois*. 1994 through 2003 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse. Data provided for state fiscal years 1994 through 2003, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois Department of Corrections. Data provided for state fiscal years 1996 through 2003, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois State Police, *Crime in Illinois*. 1994 through 2003 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois State Police, *Drug Statistics Report*. Monthly reports, January 1994 through December 2003, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois Metropolitan Enforcement Groups and Task Forces. Monthly/Quarterly reports, January 1997 through December 2003, Chicago, Illinois.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ICJIA

120 S. Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Telephone: 312-793-8550
TDD: 312-793-4170
Fax: 312-793-8422
www.icjia.state.il.us

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority