

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



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A Profile of the Cass County Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems

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CONTENTS

| Section | Page Number |
|--|-------------|
| I. Introduction | 1 |
| II. Law Enforcement Activities in Cass County | 3 |
| III. Adult and Juvenile Court Activity in Cass County | 11 |
| IV. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Cass County | 19 |
| V. Appendix I (Map of Illinois Counties within a Metropolitan Statistical Area)..... | 22 |
| VI. Bibliography | 23 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| Figure | Page Number |
|--|-------------|
| Figure 1. Total Violent Index Offense Rates in Cass and Other Rural Counties | 4 |
| Figure 2. Total Property Index Offense Rates in Cass and Other Rural Counties..... | 5 |
| Figure 3. Index Arrest Rate in Cass and Other Rural Counties | 6 |
| Figure 4. Drug Arrests in Cass County | 7 |
| Figure 5. Drug Arrest Rates in Cass and Other Rural Counties | 8 |
| Figure 6. Cannabis Seized in Cass County | 9 |
| Figure 7. Cocaine and Methamphetamine Seized in Cass County | 10 |
| Figure 8. Felony and Misdemeanor Filings in Cass County | 12 |
| Figure 9. Felony Filing Rates in Cass and Other Rural Counties | 13 |
| Figure 10. Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Cass County..... | 14 |
| Figure 11. Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Cass County | 15 |
| Figure 12. IDOC New Court Commitments from Cass County, by Offense Type | 16 |
| Figure 13. Juvenile Court Commitments to the IDOC Juvenile Division from Cass County | 17 |
| Figure 14. Total Active Adult and Juvenile Probation Cases in Cass County | 18 |
| Figure 15. Reported and Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect in Cass County | 20 |
| Figure 16. Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Cass and Other Rural Counties | 21 |

FOREWORD

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

Since 1989, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has received funds under the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to document the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response to these offenses. As a result of these efforts, the Authority has amassed a large amount of data measuring the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the impact these crimes have had on the criminal justice system. To put this information into the hands of Illinois' criminal justice policymakers in a useful summary format, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has developed profiles of the criminal justice system for each county in Illinois. In 1994, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority produced a series of reports detailing criminal justice system activity levels for each of Illinois' 102 counties. As a result of the positive response by local criminal justice officials, in 1996 the Authority updated and expanded the scope of these reports to reflect current criminal and juvenile justice activity. It is hoped that these 2004 updated reports will be as valuable, if not more, than the original versions. In addition to providing policymakers with an overview of activities across the components of the justice system in their county (law enforcement, courts and corrections), the profiles also provide perspective by including trends experienced in counties with similar population sizes.

While the data presented in this report are by no means inclusive of all indicators, they do provide a general overview of crime and the criminal justice system's response. In addition, these data are readily available and consistently defined through existing statewide data collection mechanisms.

The information presented in this profile has been provided to the Authority by a number of state agencies, specifically: the Illinois State Police, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Illinois Department of Corrections, and the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. The support and cooperation of these agencies and their staffs have helped make this report an informative and timely source of information on the activities of the criminal justice system in Illinois.



The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's
Web-based clearinghouse of criminal justice data available at:

<http://www.icjia.state.il.us>.

I. Introduction

Cass County, located in western Illinois, covers an area of 376 square miles and had a 2003 population of 13,841, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Cass County was the 23rd smallest county in Illinois geographically, but 20th largest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Cass County had the 32nd highest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Cass County is presented in comparison with similar counties. To provide more useful comparisons, counties have been separated into four types; 1) Cook County, 2) Collar counties, 3) urban counties (outside of Cook and the Collar counties), and 4) rural counties. Because of its size, Cook County is compared to the rest of the state. The Collar counties are the five that border Cook County (DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry, and Will). Urban and rural counties are defined by whether or not they lay within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (Appendix 1, page 22). Based on these definitions, there are 36 counties in Illinois that are part of a MSA (Cook, Collar, and urban counties) and 66 counties that are not part of a MSA (in other words, rural).

Recent changes to the standard definitions of MSAs have affected the classification of several Illinois counties. The United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas according to published standards that are applied to Census Bureau data. The general concept of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Currently defined metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas are based on the application of 2000 standards to 2000 decennial census data and were announced by OMB on June 6, 2003.

Standard definitions of metropolitan areas have changed over time. The term "metropolitan area" (MA) was adopted in 1990 and referred collectively to metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs), and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). More recently, the term "core based statistical area" (CBSA) became effective in 2000 and refers collectively to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas.

The 2000 standards require that each CBSA must contain at least one urban area of 10,000 or more population. Each metropolitan statistical area must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Each micropolitan statistical area must have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population.

Under the standards, the county (or counties) in which at least 50 percent of the population resides within urban areas of 10,000 or more population, or that contain at least 5,000 people residing within a single urban area of 10,000 or more population, is identified as a "central county" (counties). Additional "outlying counties" are included in the CBSA if they meet specified requirements regarding residents commuting to or from the central counties.

Changes in the definitions of these statistical areas since the 1950 census have consisted chiefly of: 1) the recognition of new areas as they reached the minimum required city or urbanized area population, and 2) the addition of counties to existing areas due to new decennial census data. In some instances, formerly separate areas have been merged, components of an area have been transferred from one area to another, or components have been dropped from an area. The large majority of changes have taken place on the basis of decennial census data.

Because of these historical changes in geographic definitions, users must be cautious in comparing data for these statistical areas from different dates. For more information, contact the Population Distribution Branch at (301) 763-2419 (U. S. Census Bureau).

Based on these characteristics, Cass County is one of Illinois' 66 rural counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Cass County will be compared to those trends experienced in the other Collar counties. This comparison will be realized through the calculation of rates for the activities being analyzed, with the number per 100,000 population the format for all the rates.

II. Law Enforcement Activities in Cass County

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

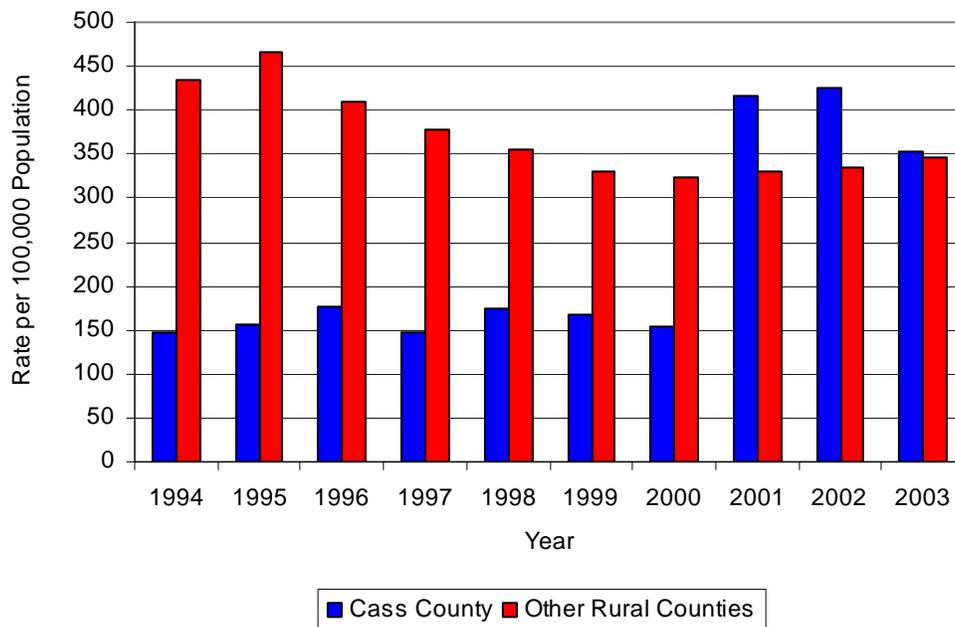
An indicator of the workload that law enforcement agencies place on other components of the justice system is the number of arrests made by police, including those for violent and property Index offenses and drug offenses. Unlike offenses, which are what police must respond to, arrests represent those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

Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Cass County

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police increased nearly two-and-a-half times in Cass County between 1994 and 2003, from 20 to 49. As in previous years most other counties, aggravated assault offenses accounted for the majority (92 percent) of violent Index offenses reported in Cass County in 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Cass County more than doubled, from 148 to 354 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). On the other hand, during that same period, the violent Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 21 percent, from 435 to 346 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 violent Index offense rate in Cass County was about 2 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

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



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

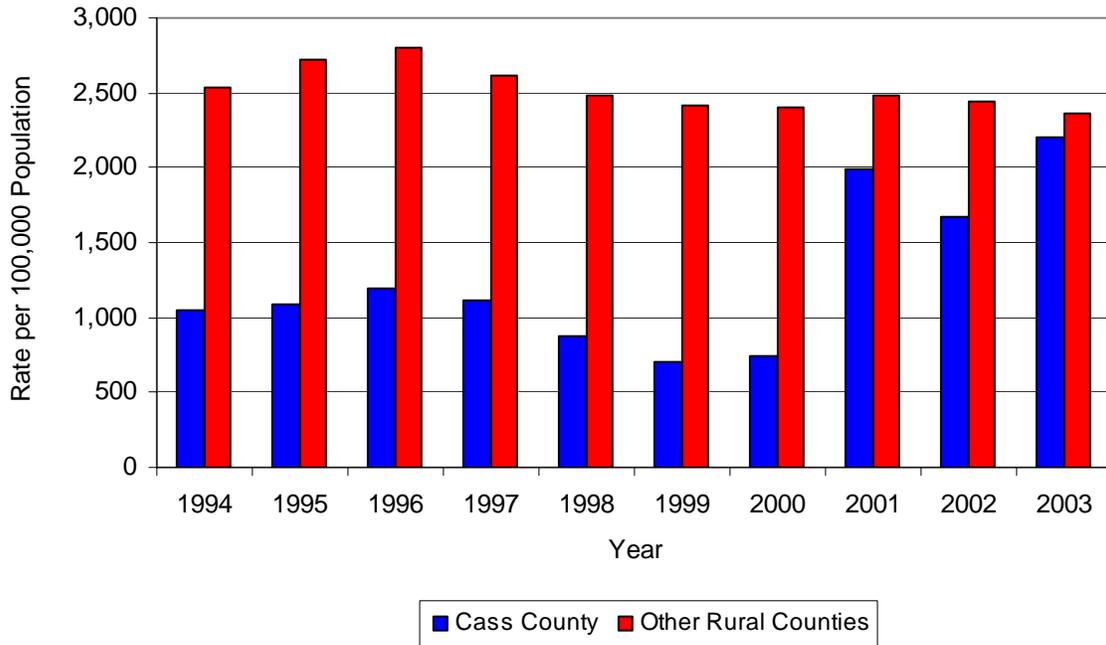
Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Cass County

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Cass County more than doubled, from 142 to 305. Thefts accounted for 89 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Cass County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in Cass County more than doubled, from 1,048 to 2,204 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 2). The property Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 7 percent, from 2,534 to 2,363 offenses per 100,000 population. In 2003, the property Index offense rate in Cass County was 7 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 2

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



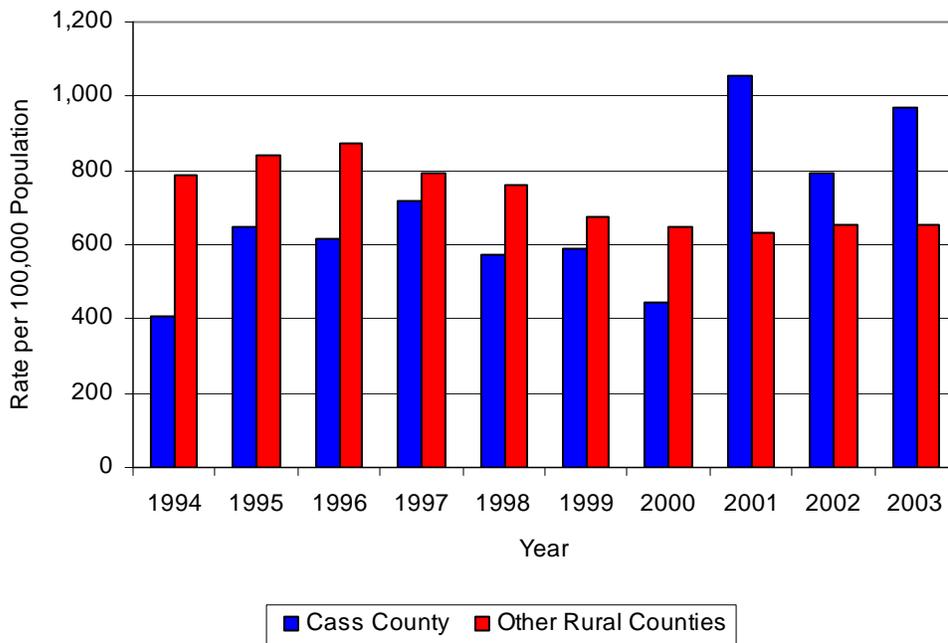
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

Index Arrests by Cass County Law Enforcement Agencies

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Cass County more than doubled, from 55 to 134. The majority of Index arrests were for property Index offenses. Of the 134 Index arrests made in Cass County during 2003, 34 percent were for violent Index crimes and 64 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in Cass County during 2003. Of all violent Index arrests, 98 percent were arrests for aggravated assault, while thefts accounted for 88 percent of all property Index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Cass County more than doubled, from 406 to 968 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). During the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties decreased by 17 percent, from 785 to 654 arrests per 100,000 population. In 2003, the Index arrest rate in Cass County was 48 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 3
Index Arrest Rates in Cass and Other Rural Counties



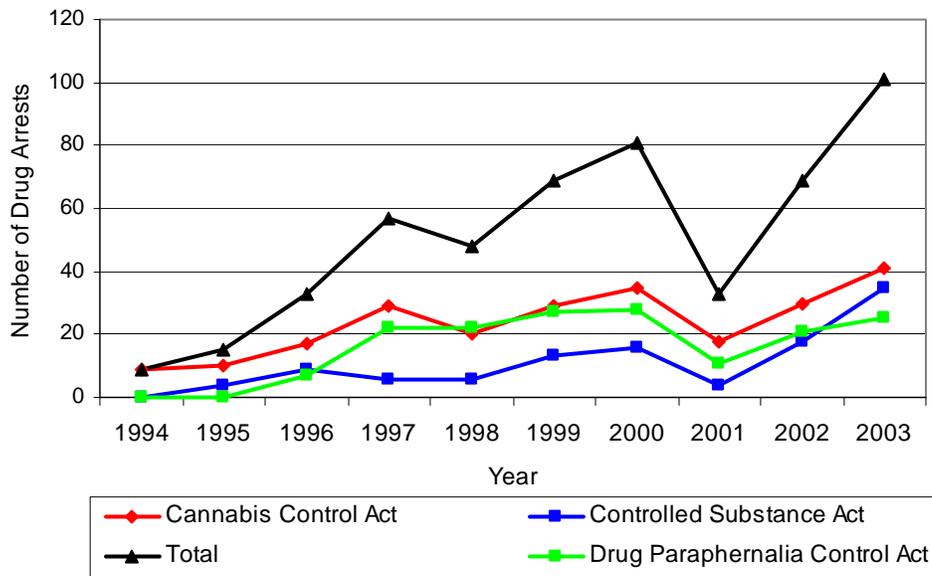
Source: Illinois State Police

Drug Offense Arrests in Cass County

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total drug offenses (including violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act, Controlled Substances Act, Drug Paraphernalia Control Act and the Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act) increased more than ten-fold in Cass County, from nine to 101 (Figure 4).

Arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, and cultivation of cannabis) in Cass County have consistently out-numbered arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, distribution, or manufacture of all other illegal drugs such as cocaine and opiates). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act in Cass County more than quadrupled, from nine to 41. The number of arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act increased from zero to 35 during the same period. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of arrests for violation of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, went from zero to 25 arrests, or in other words, 25 percent of all drugs arrests in 2003 (Figure 4).

Figure 4
Drug Arrests in Cass County

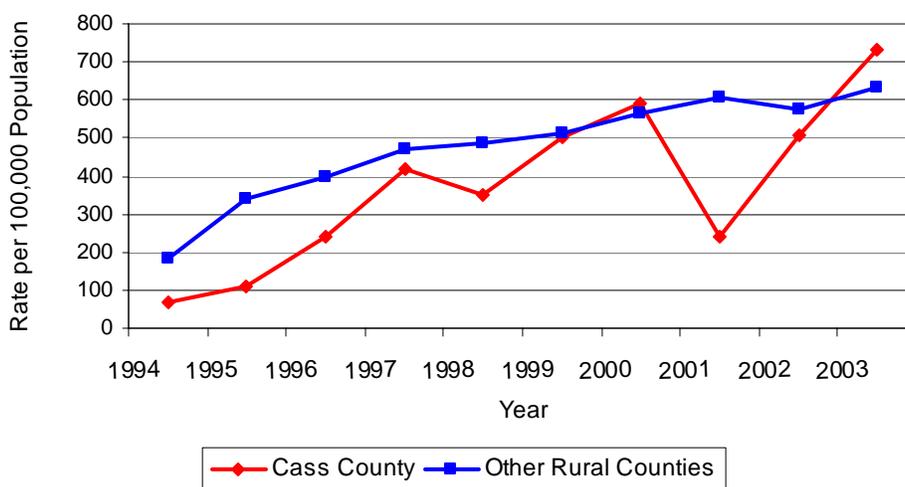


Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Cass County increased more than ten-fold, from 66 to 730 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). The total drug arrest rate in the other rural counties more than tripled between 1994 and 2003, from 182 to 632 per 100,000 population. In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Cass County was 16 percent higher than rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 5

Drug Arrest Rates in Cass and Other Rural Counties



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

Drugs Seized in Cass County

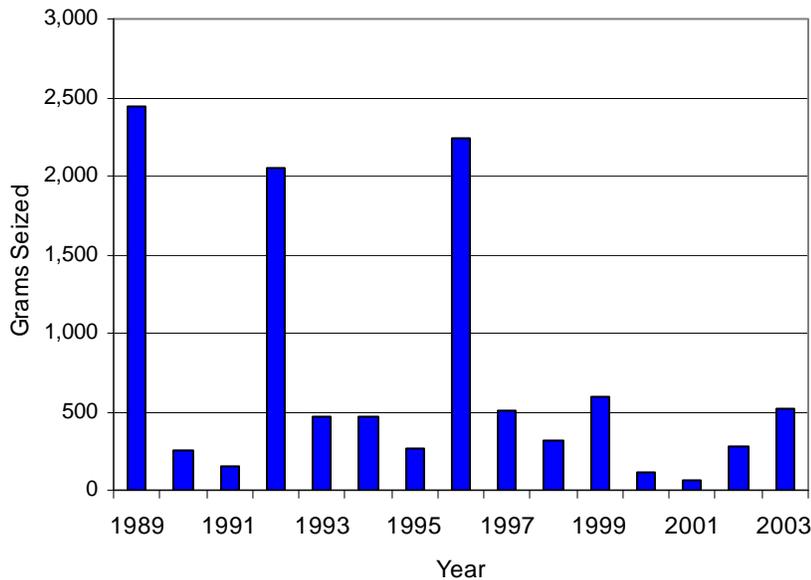
Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of the illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies in Illinois, they are submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois State Police crime labs. These labs record the quantity of drugs submitted from each county. This section discusses the quantities of illegal drugs seized and submitted to the Illinois State Police from law enforcement agencies in Cass County.

Cannabis Seized in Cass County

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Cass County and in most Illinois jurisdictions. Between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in Cass County increased 10 percent, from 469 grams to 522 grams (Figure 6).

Figure 6

Cannabis Seized in Cass County



Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other rural counties declined 55 percent, from 60,768 grams to 27,212 grams. In 2003, Cass County had a cannabis seizure rate of 3,768 grams per 100,000 population, compared to a rate of 16,125 grams per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

Cocaine and Methamphetamine Seized in Cass County

During the past decade, it is clear that methamphetamine “activity” in the state has increased dramatically and has become a significant drug problem in many jurisdictions. Further, the extent to which law enforcement agencies are encountering methamphetamine has also dispersed across a large area of the state, with most of this being fueled by activities taking place in Illinois’ rural jurisdictions.

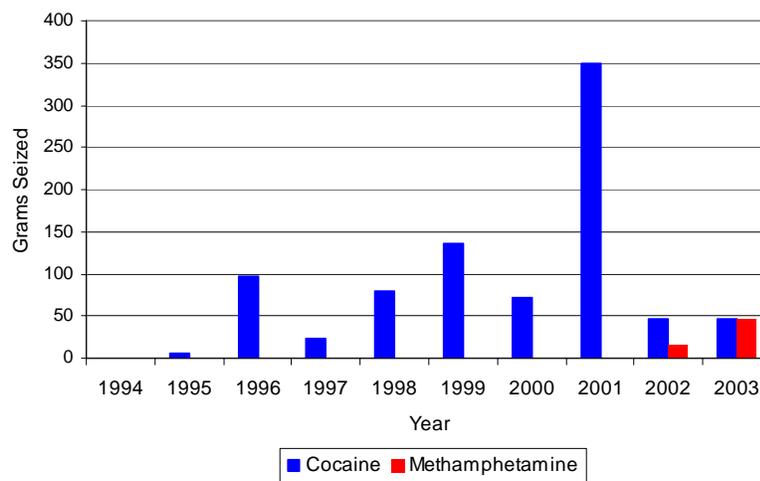
The quantity of cocaine seized in Cass County jumped from zero grams in 1994 to 47 grams in 2003 (Figure 7). Similar to other counties, crack cocaine accounted for a relatively small portion of all cocaine seized in Cass County. Between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of crack cocaine seized remained limited, with a total of 35 grams seized during the period analyzed. Crack cocaine accounted for just 4 percent of all cocaine seized during the period analyzed.

The quantity of cocaine seized in the other rural counties decreased 78 percent, from 71,279 grams in 1994 to 15,170 grams in 2003. In 2003, there was 334 grams of cocaine seized per 100,000 population in Cass County, while there were 901 grams of cocaine seized per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

The quantity of methamphetamine seized in Cass County increased from zero grams in 1994 to 47 grams in 2003 (Figure 7). The quantity of methamphetamine seized in other rural counties increased dramatically from 2,619 grams in 1994 to 13,170 grams in 2003. During the same period, 338 grams per 100,000 population of methamphetamine were seized in Cass County, less than half the rate of 785 grams seized per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

Figure 7

Cocaine* and Methamphetamine Seized in Cass County



Source: Illinois State Police

* Cocaine includes powder and crack cocaine

III. Adult and Juvenile Court Activity in Cass County

Although Illinois has one of the best court reporting systems in the country, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts only collects information regarding the aggregate number of court filings, dispositions, and probation caseloads. Currently, there are no statewide data available on court filings, dispositions, and convictions by offense type. However, detailed offense data are available from the Illinois Department of Corrections for those convicted felons sentenced to prison.

Trends in the number of delinquency petitions filed and adjudicated in juvenile court are also presented. Illinois statutes define delinquency offenses as those committed by someone younger than 17 years old that would be considered crimes if committed by someone 17 years of age or older.

In Illinois, county probation departments are overseen by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' Probation Division. This section also presents data on active misdemeanor and felony adult caseloads and the number of juveniles under the supervision of the probation departments in Cass County and the other rural counties.

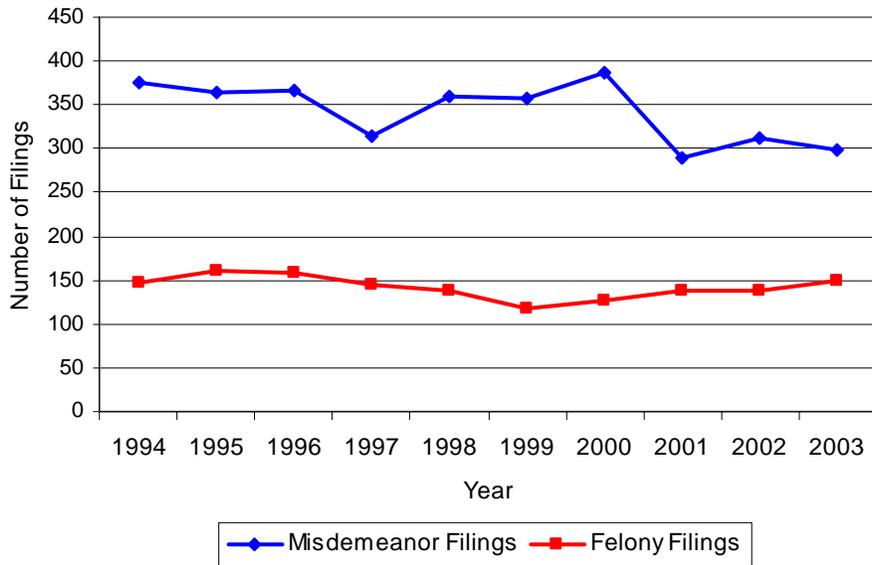
Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Cass County

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

In 2003, felony and misdemeanor court filings accounted for 15 percent of all filings in Cass County’s courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1998 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Cass County increased slightly, from 148 to 149 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings decreased 20 percent, from 376 in 1998 to 299 in 2003. In 2003, misdemeanor filings outnumbered felony filings by two to one.

Figure 8

**Felony and Misdemeanor Filings
in Cass County**

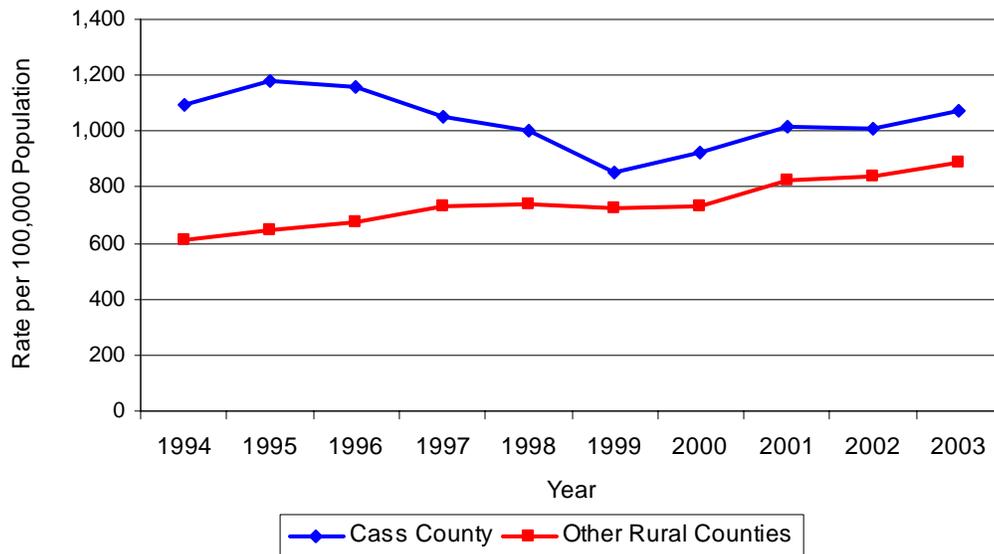


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Cass County decreased slightly, from 1,111 to 1,077 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). Conversely, the felony-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 45 percent during this period, from 611 to 888 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Cass County was 21 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 9

Felony Filing Rates in Cass and Other Rural Counties



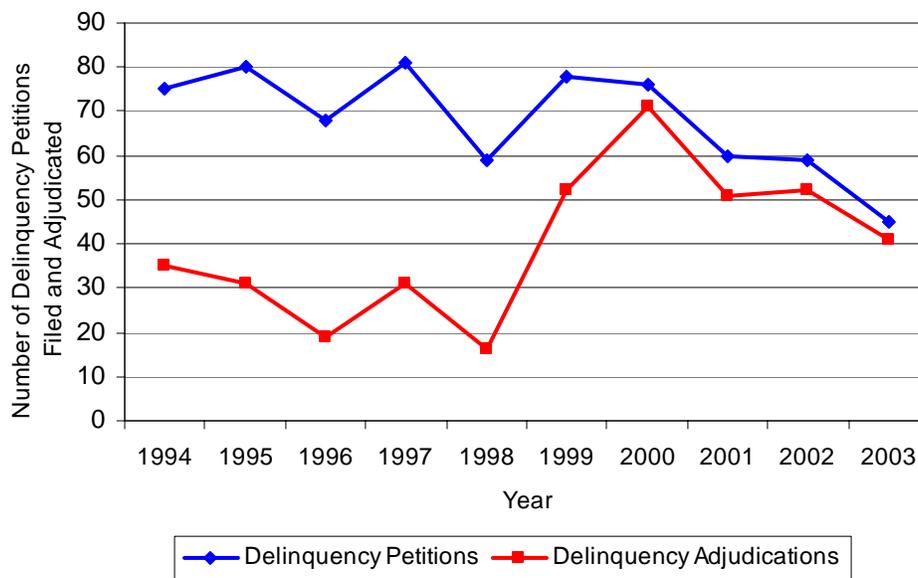
Source: ICJIA calculations using Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

Illinois’ juvenile court system differs in several key aspects from the adult criminal court system. One aspect revolves around the difference in treatment between juveniles and adults: the juvenile court process is somewhat less formal and adversarial; authorities are given much more latitude in determining the proper response to each case. Traditionally, the terminology used to describe juvenile proceedings has been less harsh than that used for the adult criminal process. For example, Illinois’ juvenile courts accept “petitions of delinquency” rather than misdemeanor or felony criminal complaints. However, pursuant to the Juvenile Court Reform Act of 1998, criminal court terms such as “trial” and “sentencing,” have replaced the less harsh “adjudicatory hearing” and “dispositional hearing” terms.

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed in Cass County decreased 40 percent, from 75 to 45 (Figure 10). In 2003, 91 percent of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent. Between 1994 and 2003, delinquency adjudications increased 17 percent, from 35 to 41. The majority of cases not resulting in an adjudication were continued under supervision.

Figure 10

Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Cass County



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

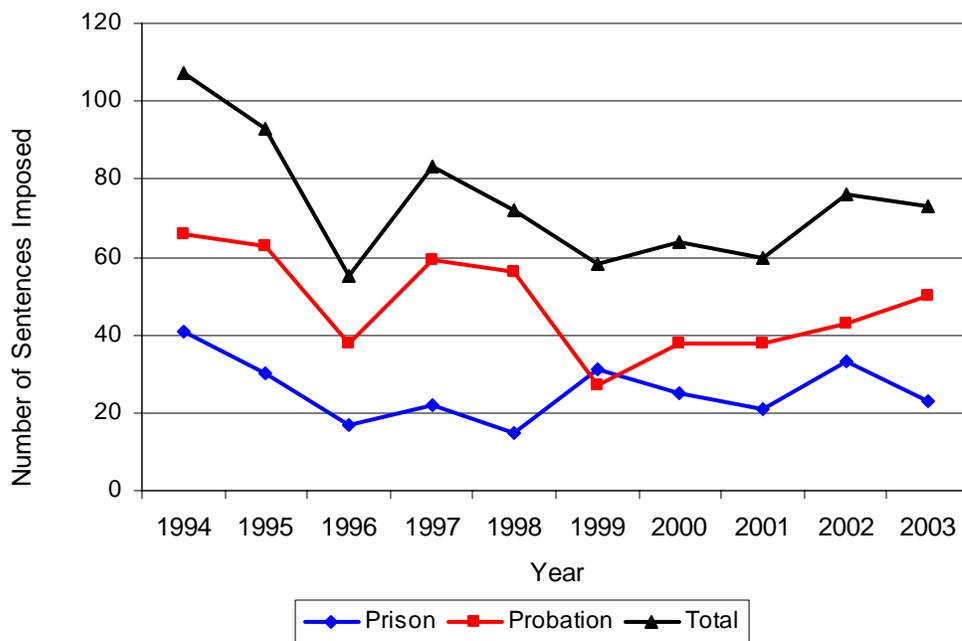
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Cass County decreased 35 percent, from 5,259 to 3,398 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other rural counties decreased 13 percent, from 1,984 to 2,257 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition rate in Cass County was 50 percent higher than other rural counties.

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

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of offenders convicted of a felony and sentenced in Cass County decreased 31 percent, from 107 to 73 (Figure 11). The number of convicted felons sentenced to prison decreased 43 percent, from 41 in 1994 to 23 in 2003. The number of convicted felons sentenced to probation also decreased during this period, from 66 to 50, a 24 percent decrease. Despite this decrease, felony probation sentences increased as a proportion of total sentences. In 1994, 62 percent of all convicted felons were sentenced to probation, compared to 68 percent in 2003. On the other hand, between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased from 38 percent to 32 percent of total felony sentences.

Figure 11

Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Cass County



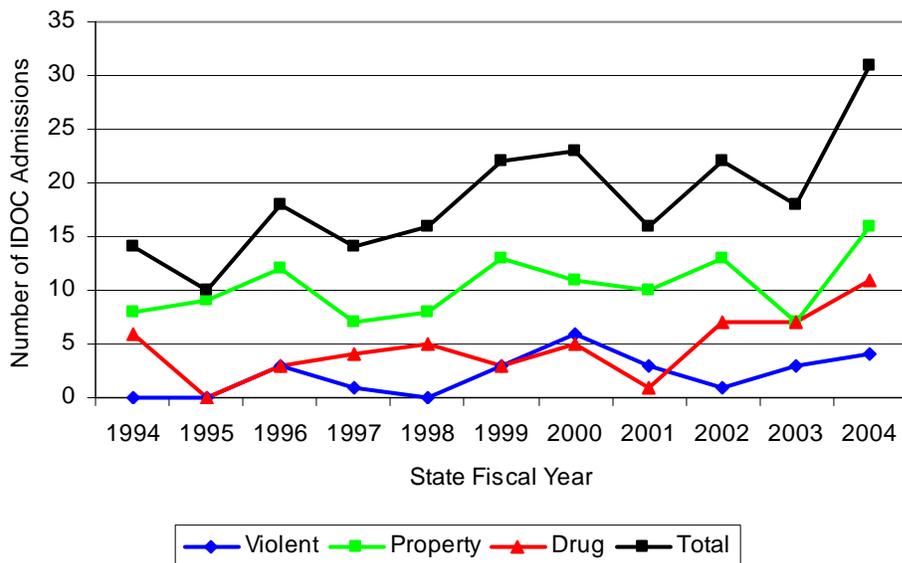
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adult Prison Admissions from Cass County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFY) 1994 and 2004, the number of admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Cass County more than doubled, from 14 to 31 (Figure 12). During this period, the number of property offenders increased from nine to 16, while the number of violent offender admissions increased from zero to four and drug offender admissions increased from six to 11. In SFY 2004, property offenders accounted for 52 percent of all admissions to the IDOC from Cass County, while violent and drug offenders accounted for 14 percent and 35 percent, respectively.

Figure 12

IDOC New Court Commitments from Cass County, by Offense Type

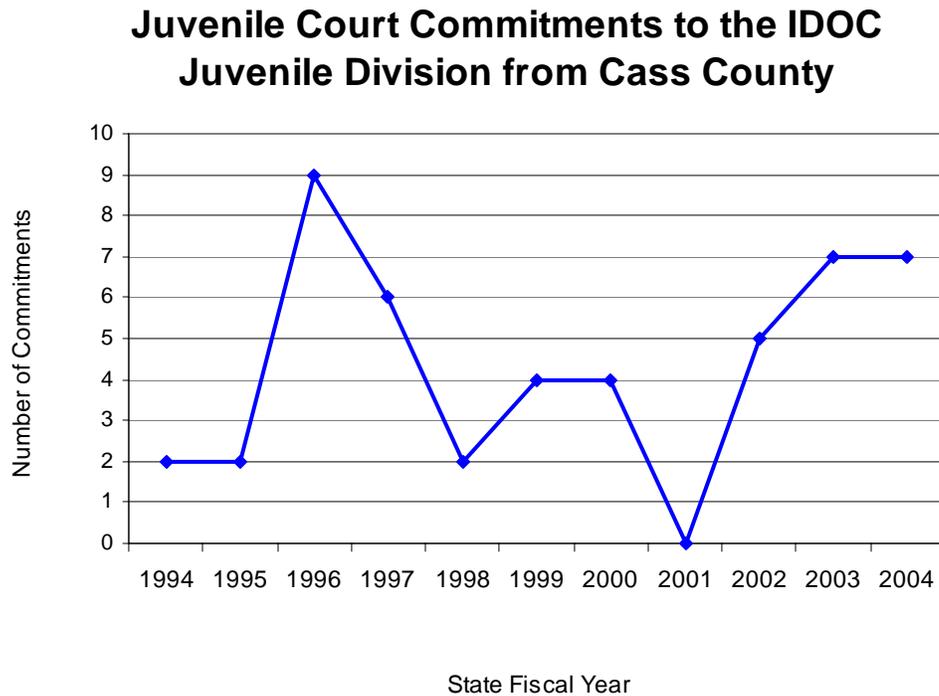


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Juvenile Court Commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections

The Illinois Department of Corrections' Juvenile Division provides long-term custody for youths, 13 to 17 years old, who have been found delinquent by the juvenile court and committed to the IDOC. Youths may remain in an IDOC juvenile facility until they are 21. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of juvenile court commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Cass County increased from two to seven, while reaching a period high of nine commitments in SFY 1996 (Figure 13).

Figure 13



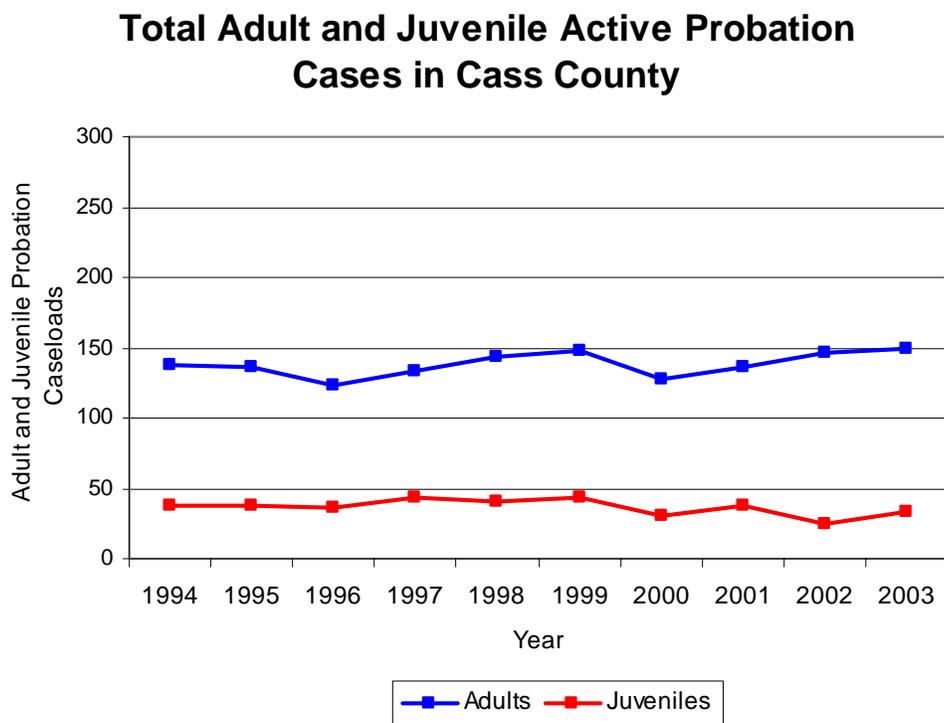
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In SFY 2004, the rate of commitment to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Cass County was 559 per 100,000 juveniles, a rate more than double the rate of 227 per 100,000 juveniles in the other rural counties.

Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Cass County

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Cass County increased 9 percent, from 137 to 150 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 45 percent of Cass County's active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Cass County Juvenile Probation Department decreased 10 percent, from 37 to 33. By comparison, the number of active adult probation cases in the other rural counties increased 39 percent between 1994 and 2003, while the juvenile probation caseloads increased less than 1 percent.

Figure 14



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate per 100,000 population in Cass County increased 7 percent between 1994 and 2003, from 1,011 to 1,084 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 40 percent in the other rural counties, from 742 to 1,043 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Cass County was 4 percent higher than the other rural counties.

IV. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Cass County

Substance-Exposed Infants in Cass County

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

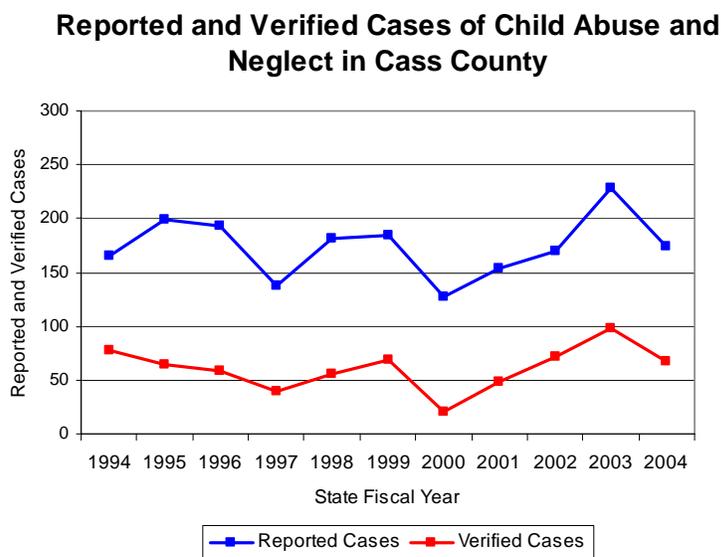
Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, there was one case of a substance-exposed infant reported in Cass County. Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other rural counties increased, 22 percent from 83 to 101, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants increased, 41 percent from 44 to 62.

Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in Cass County

Recent research on the relationship between maltreatment of youth and delinquency has revealed an important distinction between child maltreatment and adolescent maltreatment. Using data from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention’s Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency, researchers have found that youth that were abused during childhood (12 years of age or less) were no more likely to become delinquent than youth who were not abused, but youth who were abused during adolescence (after age 12) were significantly more likely to be delinquent.¹ While prior child abuse may not be linked to juvenile delinquency, studies examining prior child abuse have shown that childhood victimization may be linked to other poor outcomes in youth, including low academic achievement, teenage parenthood (particularly for females), drug use, and symptoms of mental illness.² Additionally, research examining adolescent victimization (including physical and sexual assaults) and adult outcomes has found a correlation between previous victimization and substance abuse, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder in adulthood.³ In Illinois, DCFS investigates reported cases of child abuse.

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in Cass County increased 28 percent, from 166 to 174 (Figure 15). During that same period, 670 cases, or 34 percent of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Cass County decreased about 13 percent between, SFY’s 1994 and 2004, from 77 to 67.

Figure 15



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

¹ Thornberry, Terence P., David Huizinga and Rolf Loeber. 2004. “The Causes and Correlates Studies: Findings and Policy Implications.” *Juvenile Justice Journal*. 9:1. Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office.

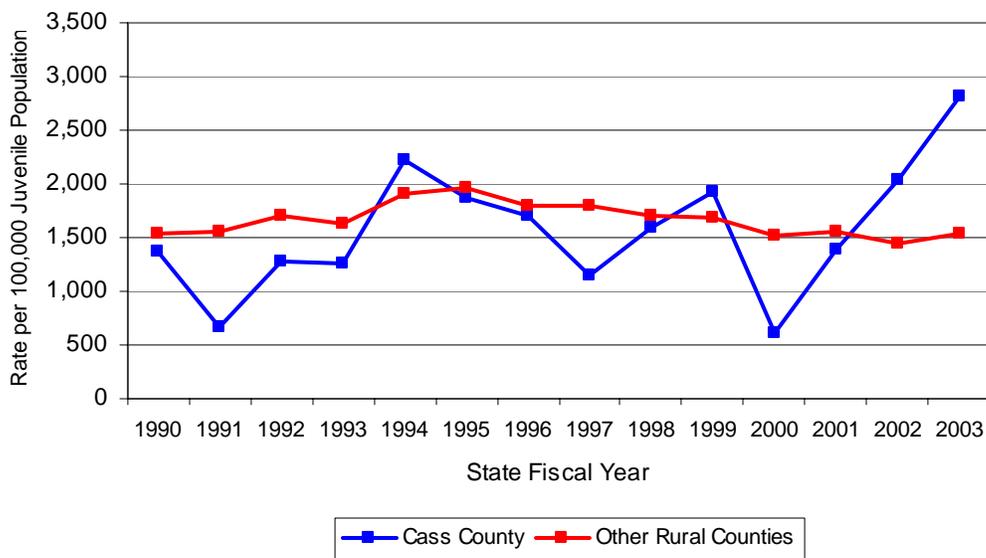
² Kelly, B., Thornberry, T. and Smith, C. 1997. “In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment.” *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

³ Menard, S. 2002. 2002. “Short and Long-Term Consequences of Adolescent Victimization.” *Youth Research Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Cass County decreased from 2,222 to 1,929 per 100,000 juveniles, a 13 percent decrease (Figure 16). During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 14 percent in the other rural counties, from 1,907 to 1,632 per 100,000 juveniles. In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Cass County was 18 percent higher than in the other rural counties.

Figure 16

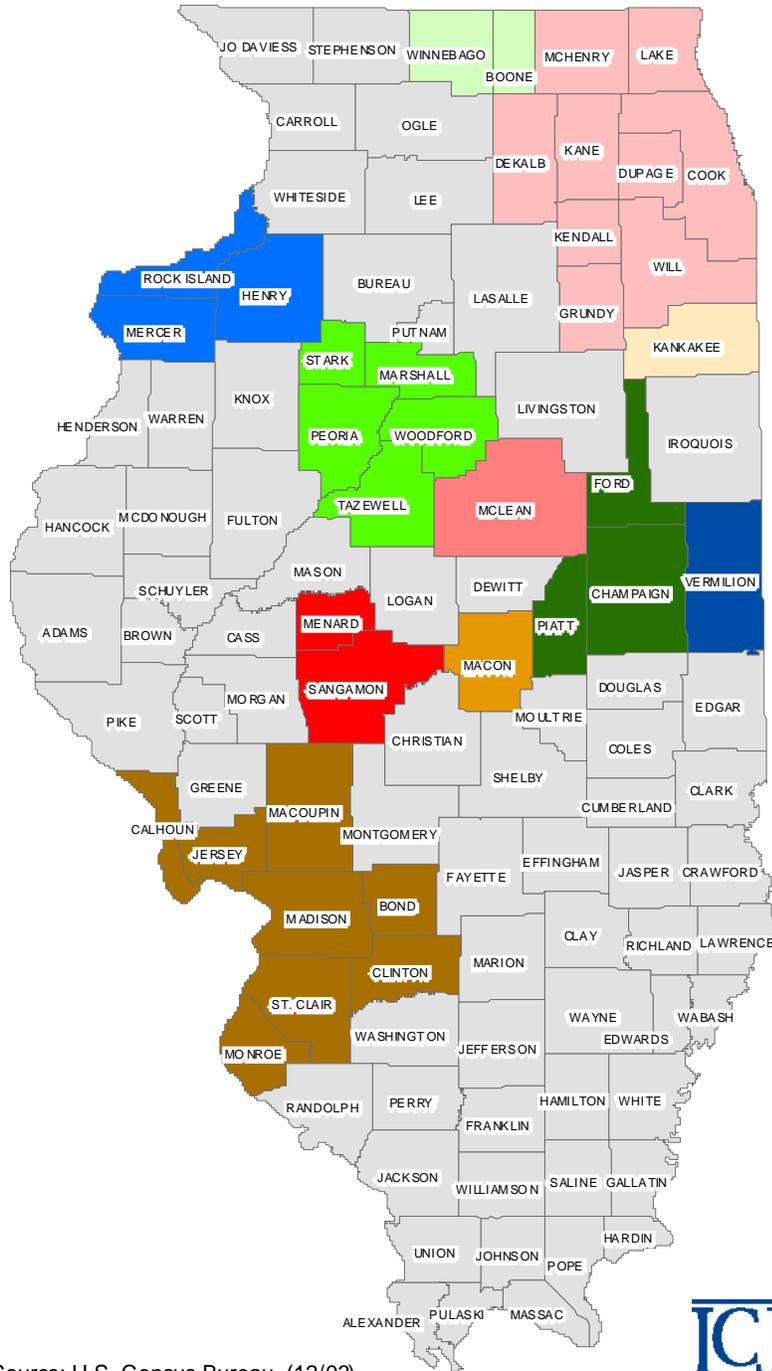
Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Cass and All Other Rural Counties



Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois Department of Children and Family Services data

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

Illinois Counties, by Metropolitan Statistical Area*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, (12/03)



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