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



## A Profile of the Edwards County Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems



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## 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

Edwards County, located in southern Illinois, covers an area of 222 square miles and had a 2003 population of 6,850, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Edwards County was the 4<sup>th</sup> smallest county in Illinois geographically, but 8<sup>th</sup> smallest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Edwards County had the 24<sup>th</sup> lowest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Christian 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, Edwards County is one of Illinois' 66 rural counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Edwards County will be compared to those trends experienced in the other rural counties. This comparison will be realized through the calculation of rates for the activities being analyzed, with the number per 100,000 population the format for all the rates.

## II. Law Enforcement Activities in Edwards County

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

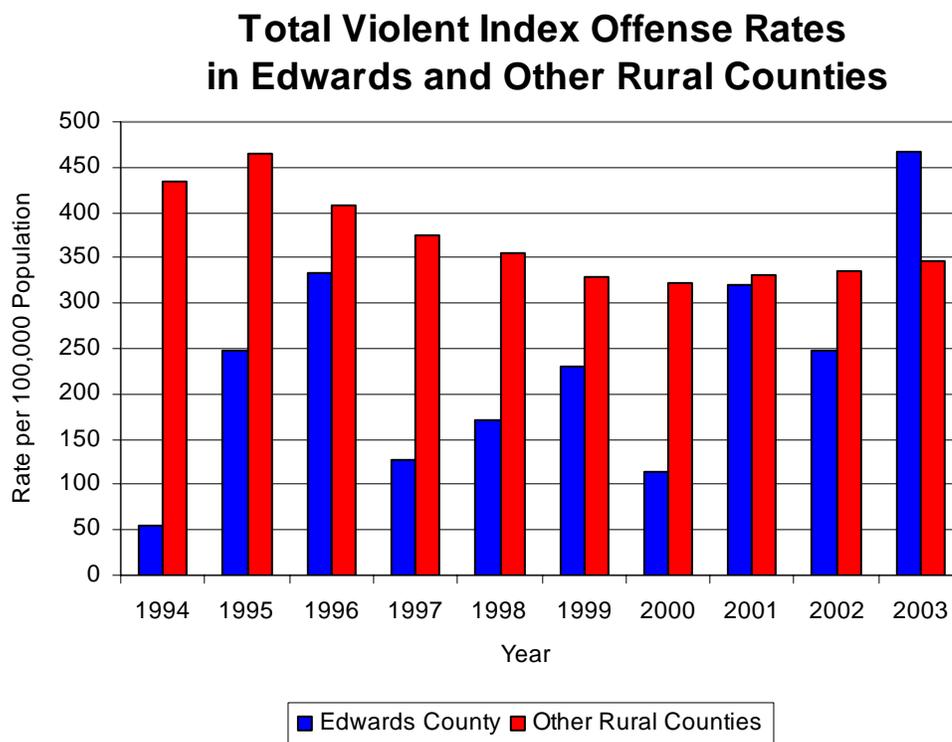
An indicator of the workload that law enforcement agencies place on other components of the justice system is the number of arrests made by police, including those for violent and property Index offenses and drug offenses. Unlike offenses, which are what police must respond to, arrests represent those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

*Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Edwards County*

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police increased seven-fold in Edwards County between 1994 and 2003, from four to 32. As in previous years and in most other counties, aggravated assault offenses accounted for the majority (94 percent) of violent Index offenses reported in Edwards County in 2003.

During the period analyzed, the violent Index offense rate in Edwards County increased more than seven-fold, from 55 offenses per 100,000 population in 1994 to a period high of to 467 offenses per 100,000 population in 2003. During that same period, the violent Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 21 percent, from 435 to 345 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). While the 2003 violent Index offense rate in Edwards County was 35 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties, 2003 was the first year during the entire period analyzed that the violent Index offense rate in Edwards County was higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 1**



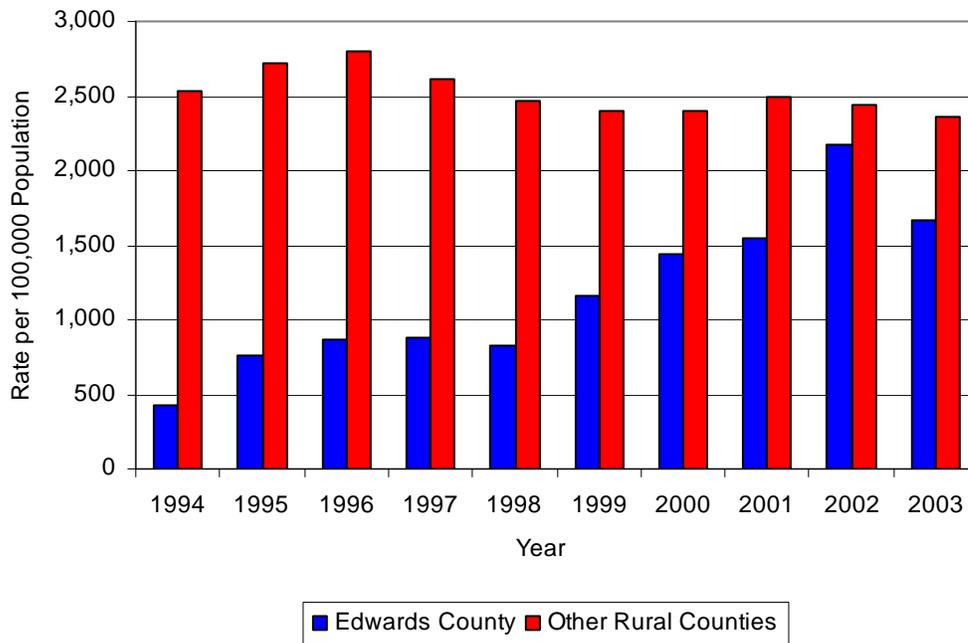
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

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

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Edwards County more than tripled, from 31 to 114. Thefts accounted for 72 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Edwards County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in Edwards County also more than tripled, from 428 to 1,664 offenses per 100,000 population. The property Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 7 percent, during the same period, from 2,531 to 2,365 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 2). Edwards County's 2003 property Index offense rate was 30 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 2**  
**Total Property Index Offense Rates in Edwards and Other Rural Counties**



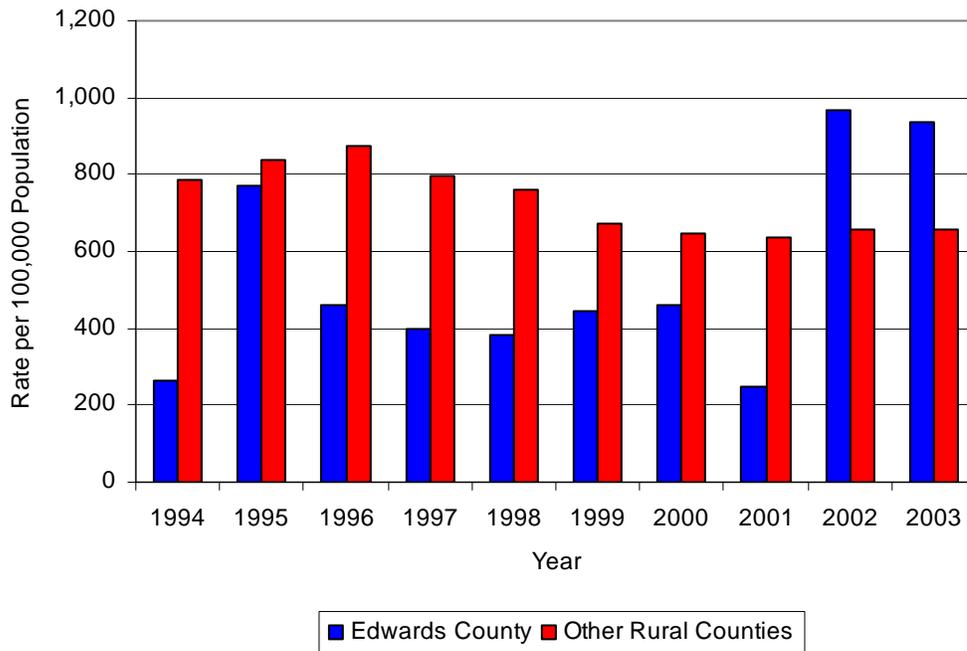
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

*Index Arrests by Edwards County Law Enforcement Agencies*

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Edwards County more than tripled, from 19 to 64. The majority of Index arrests were for property Index offenses. Of the 64 Index arrests made in Edwards County during 2003, 28 percent were for violent Index crimes and 72 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in Edwards County during 2003. Of all violent Index arrests, 94 percent were arrests for aggravated assault, while thefts accounted for 70 percent of all property Index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Edwards County also more than tripled, from 262 to 934 arrests per 100,000 population. During the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties decreased 16 percent, from 785 to 655 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). In 2003, Edwards County's Index arrest rate was 43 percent lower than the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 3**  
**Index Arrest Rates in Edwards**  
**and Other Rural Counties**



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

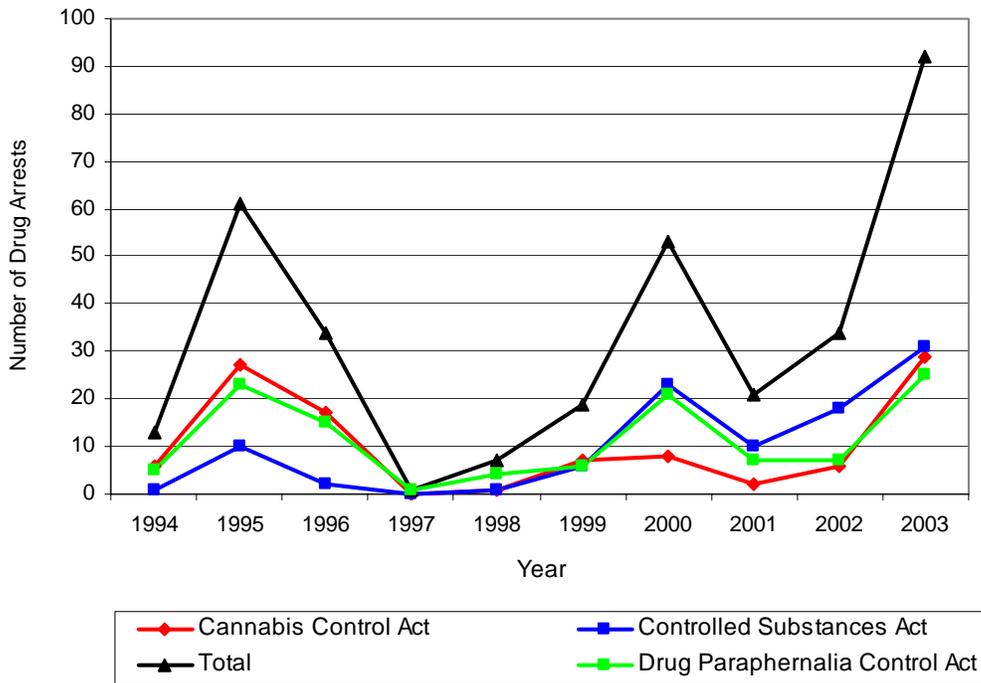
### Drug Offense Arrests in Edwards County

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 six-fold in Edwards County, from 13 to a period high of 92 (Figure 4).

During most of the period analyzed, arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, and cultivation of cannabis) in Edwards County have outnumbered 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 Edwards County increased from six to 29. However, since 2000, arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act have accounted for the largest proportion of total drug arrests in Edwards County, increasing from one in 1994 to 31 in 2003. Drug Paraphernalia Control Act violations have contributed to the increase in total drug arrests, increasing from five to 25 arrests between 1994 and 2003, or in other words, 27 percent of all drugs arrests in 2003 (Figure 4).

Figure 4

### Drug Arrests in Edwards County

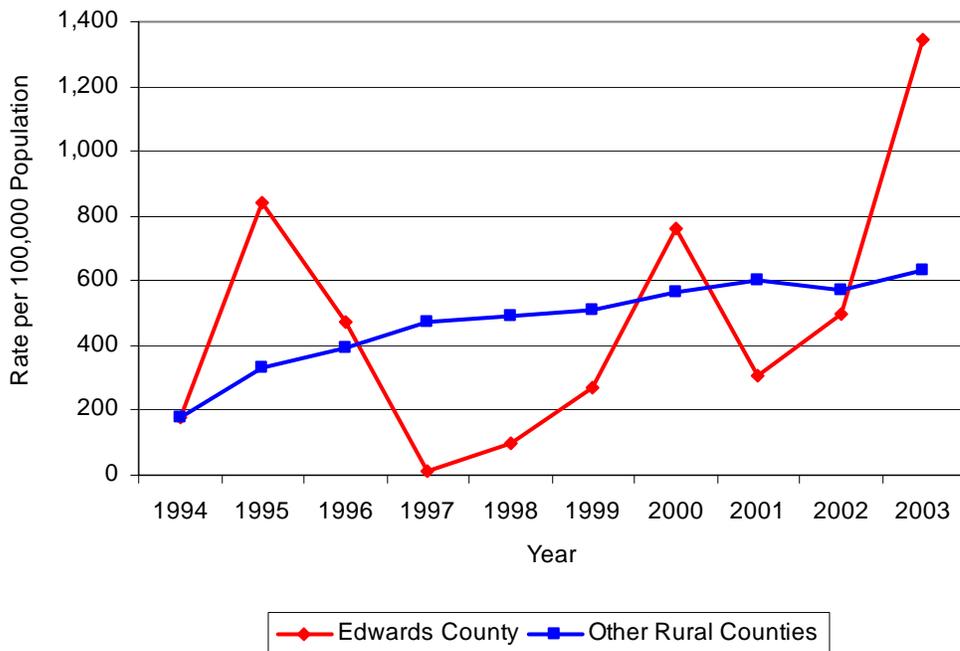


Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Edwards County increased more than six-fold, from 179 to 1,343 per 100,000 population. The total drug arrest rate in the other rural counties more than tripled between 1994 and 2003, from 181 to 629 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). As a result, in 2003, drug arrest rate in Edwards County was more than double the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 5**

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



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

**Drugs Seized in Edwards County**

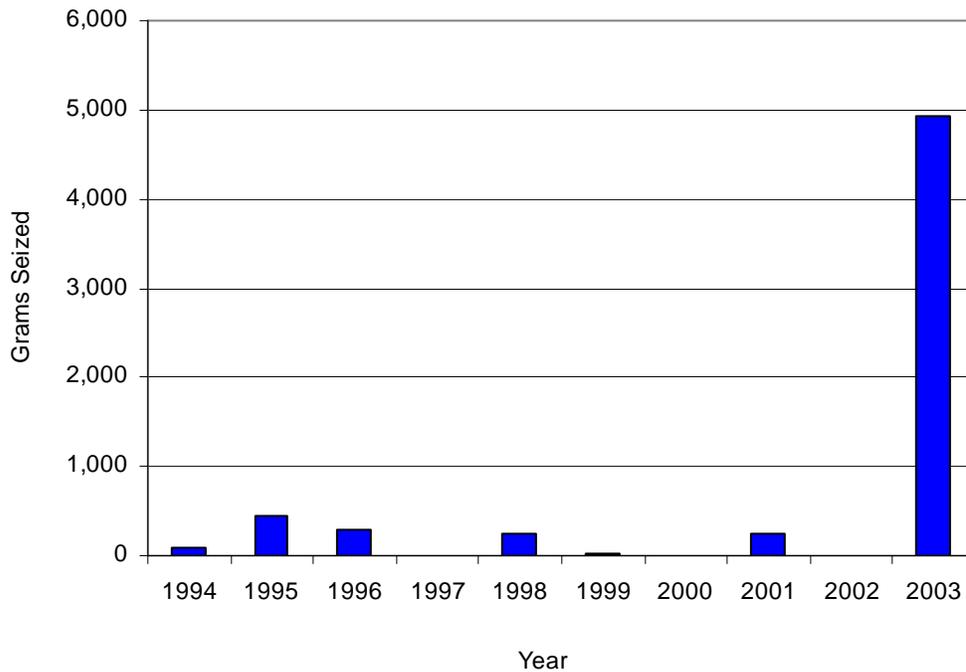
Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of the illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies in Illinois, they are submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois 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 Edwards County.

### *Cannabis Seized in Edwards County*

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Edwards County and in most Illinois jurisdictions. Although there were large variations in the number of grams of cannabis seized between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in Edwards County increased dramatically, from 82 grams to a period high of 4,939 grams (Figure 6).

**Figure 6**

### **Cannabis Seized in Edwards County**



Source: Illinois State Police

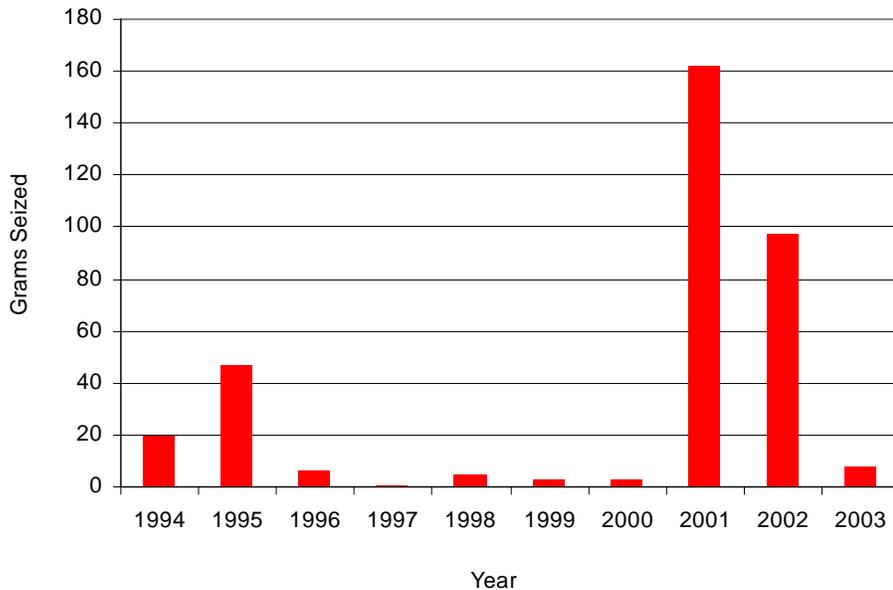
During the period between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other rural counties decreased 56 percent, from 608,067 grams to 267,704 grams. In 2003, Edwards County had a cannabis seizure rate of 72,102 grams per 100,000 population, more than four times higher than the rate of 15,898 grams per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

### *Methamphetamine Seized in Edwards 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 methamphetamine seized in Edwards County varied between 1994 and 2003. Although the quantity of methamphetamine seized in Edwards County decreased 60 percent during the period analyzed, from 20 grams in 1994 to eight grams in 2003, a period high of 162 grams were seized in 2001. Between 1994 and 2003, only one-tenth of one gram of each powder and crack cocaine was seized (Figure 7).

**Figure 7**  
**Methamphetamine**  
**Seized in Edwards County**



Source: Illinois State Police

The quantity of methamphetamine seized in the other rural counties increased dramatically during the period analyzed, from 2,599 grams in 1994 to 13,209 grams in 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the amount of powder cocaine seized decreased 81 percent in the other rural counties, from 70,102 grams to 13,064 grams, while the quantity of crack cocaine seized increased 79 percent, from 1,176 grams to 2,106 grams. In 2003, 270 grams of methamphetamine seized per 100,000 population in Edwards County, 85 percent lower than the 784 grams of methamphetamine seized per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

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

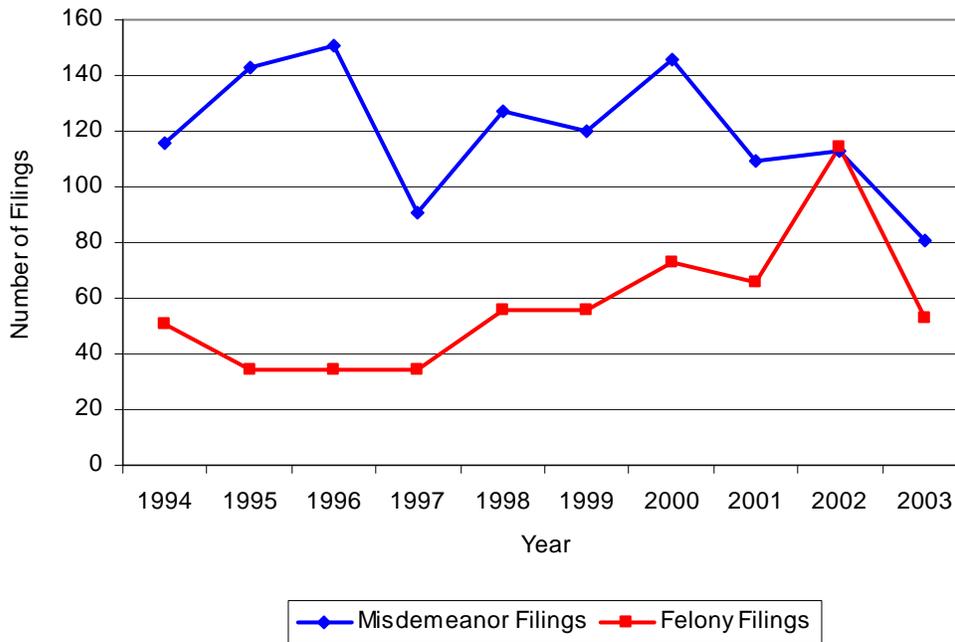
#### *Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Edwards County*

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 9 percent of all filings in Edwards County's courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Edwards County increased slightly, from 51 to 53 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings decreased 30 percent, from 116 in 1994 to 81 in 2003.

**Figure 8**

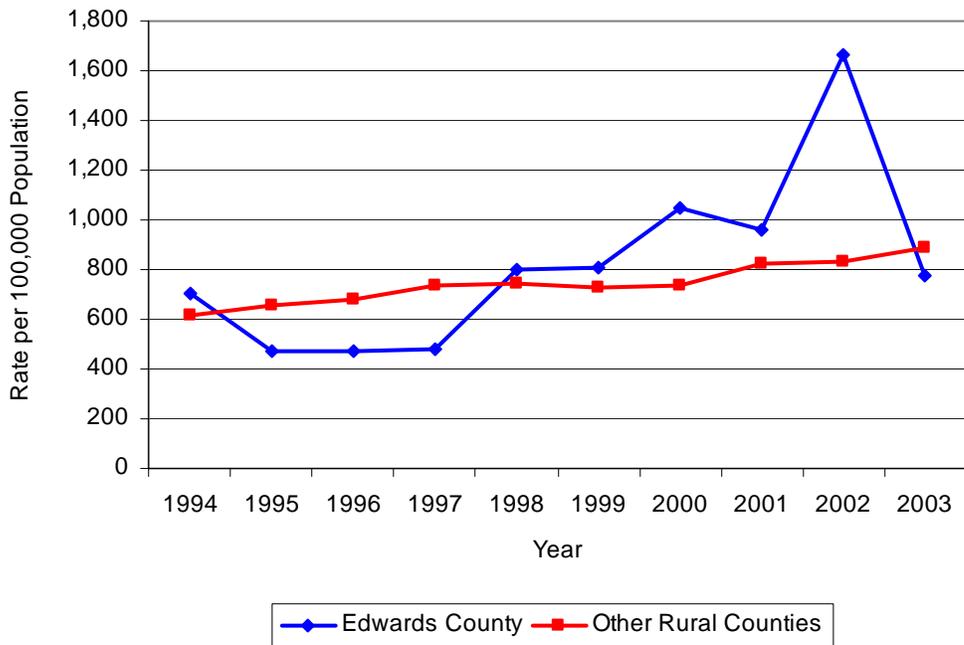
**Felony and Misdemeanor Filings in Edwards County**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Edwards County increased 10 percent, from 704 to 774 cases per 100,000 population. The felony-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 45 percent during this period, from 614 to 890 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Edwards County was 13 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 9**  
**Felony Filing Rates in**  
**Edwards and Other Rural Counties**

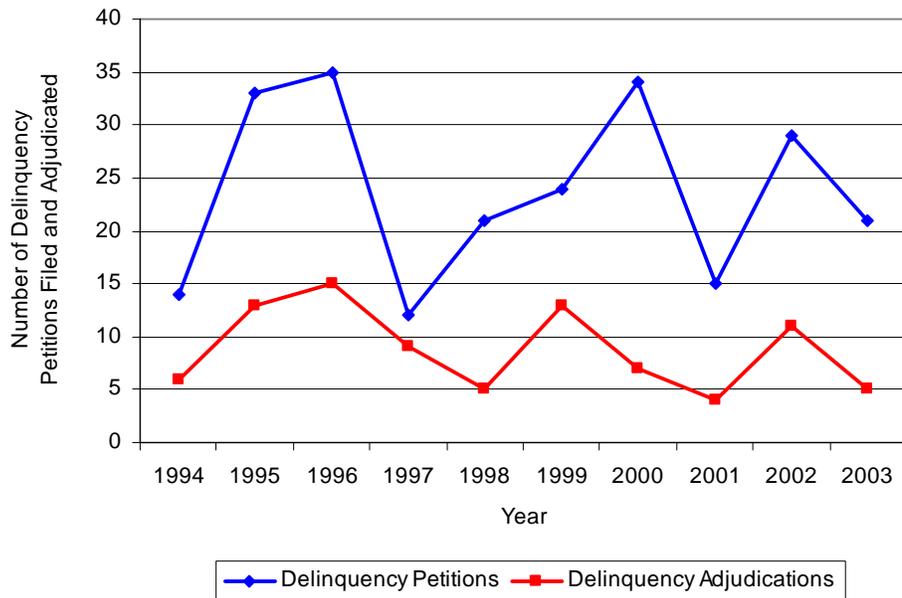


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

Illinois’ juvenile court system differs in several key aspects from the adult criminal court system. One aspect revolves around the difference in treatment between juveniles and adults: the juvenile court process is somewhat less formal and non-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 “ad judicatory hearing” and “dispositional hearing” terms.

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed in Edwards County increased from 14 to 21 (Figure 10). In 2003, five (24 percent) of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent. Between 1994 and 2003, delinquency adjudications decreased slightly, from six to five. The majority of cases not resulting in an adjudication were continued under supervision.

**Figure 10**  
**Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed**  
**and Adjudicated in Edwards County**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

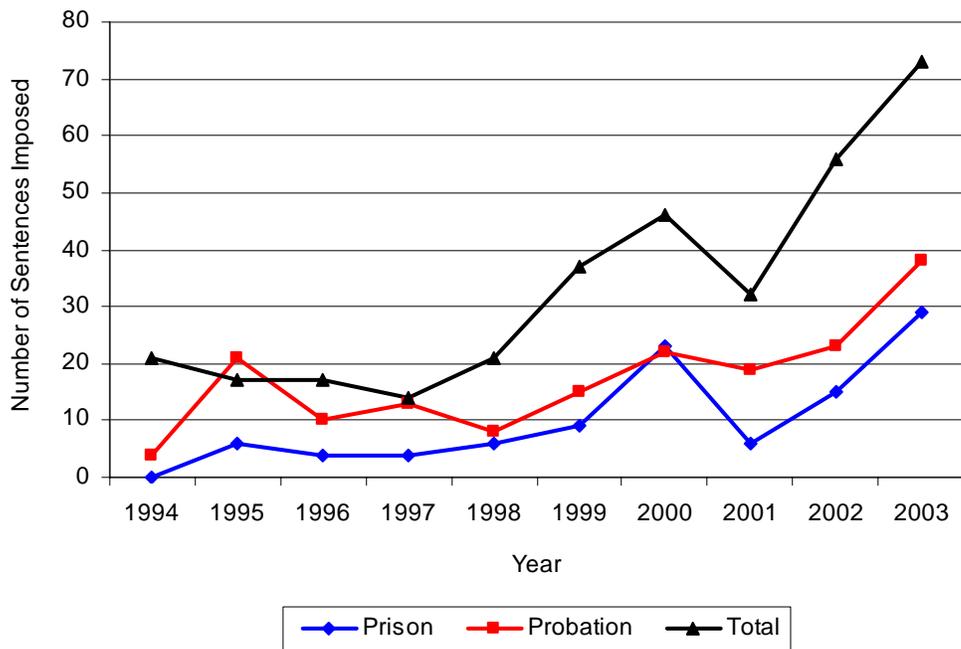
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Edwards County increased 74 percent, from 1,840 to 3,206 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 12 percent, from 2,012 to 2,263 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition rate in Edwards County was 42 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

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

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of offenders convicted of a felony and sentenced in Edwards County more than tripled between 1994 and 2003, from 21 to 73 (Figure 11). The number of convicted felons sentenced to prison and probation increased during this period, from zero to 29 and from four to 38, respectively. As a result, both felony prison and probation sentences increased as a proportion of total sentences. In 1994, four convicted felons (19 percent) were sentenced to probation, compared to 52 percent in 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of felons sentenced to prison increased from zero percent in 1994 to 40 percent in 2003. In 2003, 8 percent of convicted felons in Edwards County were sentenced to something other than prison or probation.

**Figure 11**

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



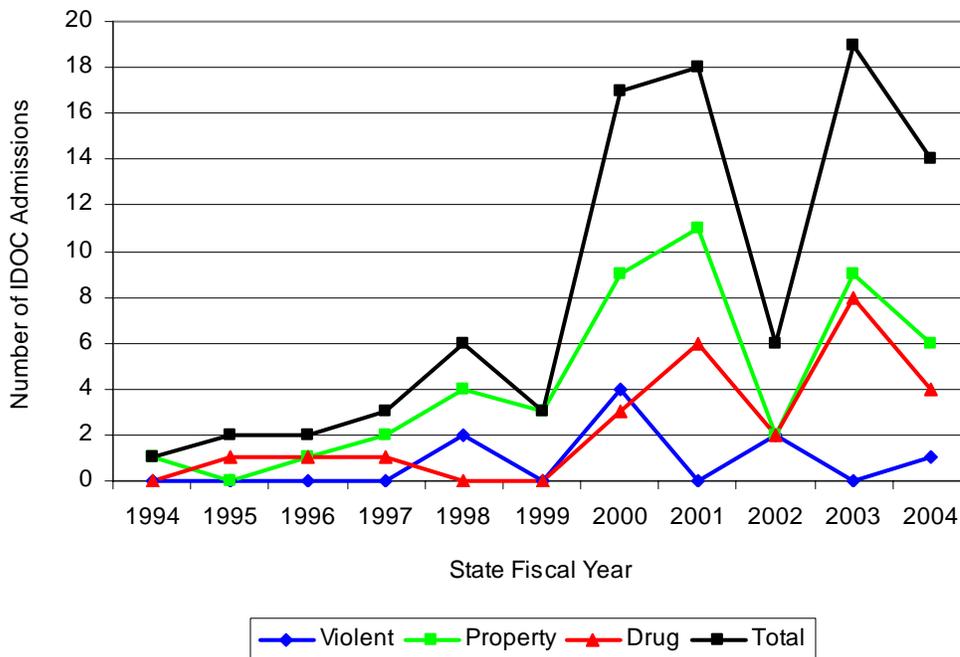
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

## Adult Prison Admissions from Edwards County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFY) 1994 and 2004, the number of admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Edwards County increased from one to 14 (Figure 12). During this period, the number of violent, property, and drug offender admissions increased. The number of violent offender admissions increased from zero to one, while the number of property offender admissions increased from one to six and the number of drug offender admissions increased from zero to four.

Figure 12

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



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

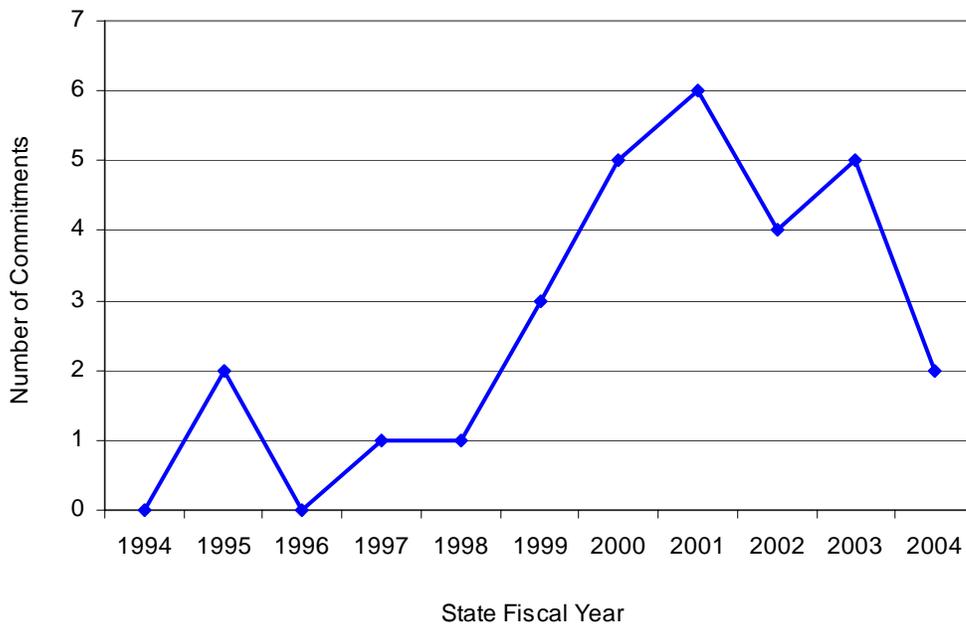
In SFY 2004, violent offenders accounted for 7 percent of all admissions from Edwards County, compared to zero percent in SFY 1994, while the proportion accounted for by property offenders decreased from 100 percent in SFY 1994 to 43 percent in SFY 2004. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, drug offenders increased from zero percent to 29 percent of all admissions from Edwards County.

## Juvenile Court Commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections

The Illinois Department of Corrections' Juvenile Division provides long-term custody for youths, 13 to 17 years old, who have been found delinquent by the juvenile court and committed to the IDOC. Youths may remain in an IDOC juvenile facility until they are 21. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of juvenile court commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Edwards County increased from zero to two, while reaching a period high of six commitments in SFY 2001 (Figure 13).

Figure 13

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



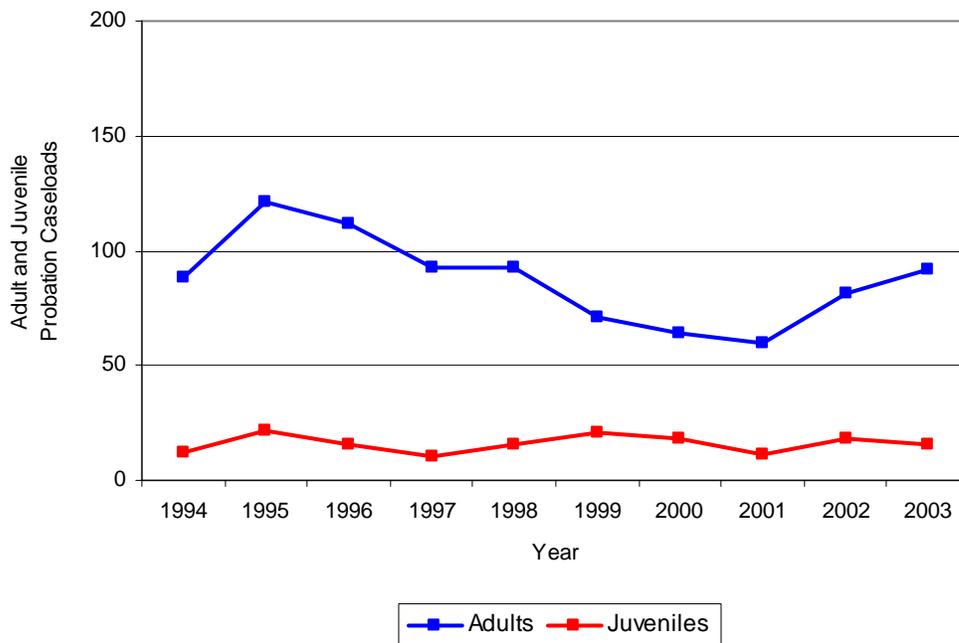
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In SFY 2004, Edwards County had a commitment rate of 347 per 100,000 juveniles to the IDOC's Juvenile Division, was 512 percent higher than the rate of 229 commitments per 100,000 juveniles from the other rural counties.

## Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Edwards County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Edwards County increased 5 percent, from 88 to 92 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 53 percent of Edwards County's active adult probation caseload, compared to 19 percent in 1994. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Edwards County Juvenile Probation Department increased 33 percent, from 12 to 16. 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 decreased slightly (less than 1 percent).

**Figure 14**  
**Total Adult and Juvenile Active Probation Cases in Edwards County**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate per 100,000 population in Edwards County increased 11 percent between 1994 and 2003, from 1,214 to 1,343 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 1,042 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Edwards County was 29 percent higher than in the other rural counties.

## **IV. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Edwards County**

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

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

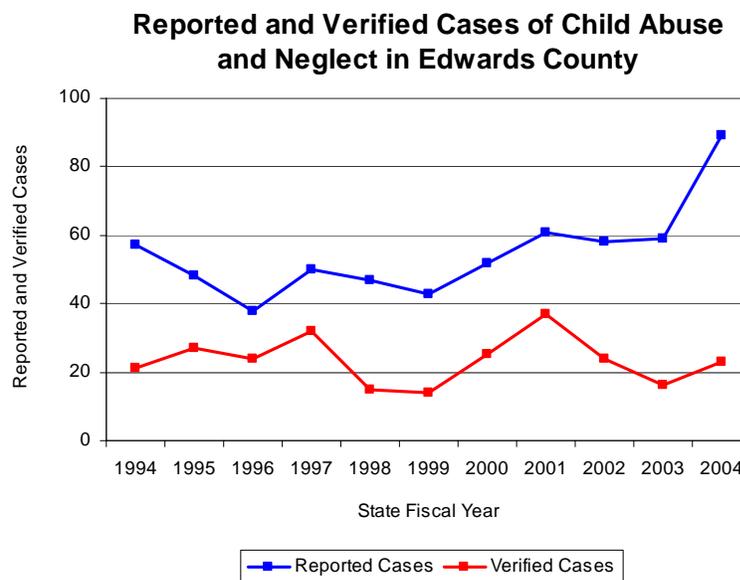
Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, there were three reported cases (all reported in SFY 2003) of substance-exposed infants in Edwards County. During the same period, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other rural counties increased 23 percent, from 83 to 102, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants increased 43 percent, from 44 to 63.

## Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in Edwards County

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

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in Edwards County increased 56 percent, from 57 to 89 (Figure 15). During that same period, 258 cases, or 43 percent of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Edwards County increased slightly (10 percent) between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 21 to 23.

**Figure 15**



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

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

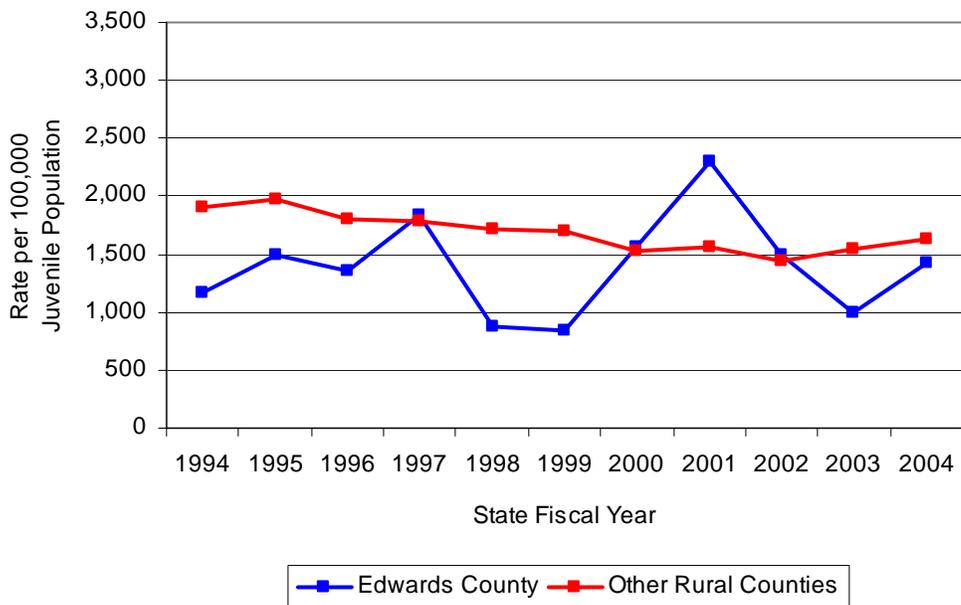
<sup>2</sup> Kelly, B., Thornberry, T. and Smith, C. 1997. “In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment.” *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Edwards County increased from 1,173 to 1,431 per 100,000 juveniles, a 22 percent increase (Figure 16). During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 14 percent in the other rural counties, from 1,912 to 1,636 per 100,000 juveniles. In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Edwards County was 13 percent lower than in the other rural counties.

**Figure 16**

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



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



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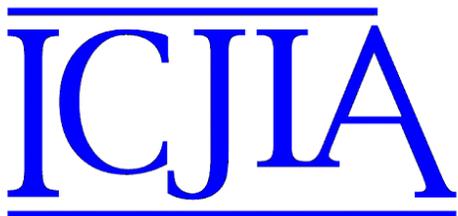
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