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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 Knox 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

Knox County, located in western Illinois, covers an area of 716 square miles and had a 2003 population of 54,491, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Knox County was tied for the 21<sup>st</sup> largest county in Illinois geographically, but 26<sup>th</sup> largest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Knox County had the 33<sup>rd</sup> highest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Knox County is presented in comparison with similar counties. To provide more useful comparisons, counties have been separated into four types; 1) Cook County, 2) Collar counties, 3) urban counties (outside of Cook and the Collar counties), and 4) rural counties. Because of its size, Cook County is compared to the rest of the state. The Collar counties are the five that border Cook County (DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry, and Will). Urban and rural counties are defined by whether or not they lay within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (Appendix 1, page 24). Based on these definitions, there are 36 counties in Illinois that are part of a MSA (Cook, Collar, and urban counties) and 66 counties that are not part of a MSA (in other words, rural).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Based on these characteristics, Knox County is one of Illinois' 66 rural counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Knox 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 Knox 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.

In addition to local law enforcement agencies, the Multi-County Narcotics Enforcement Group (MCNEG) also serves Knox County. Throughout most of the period analyzed, there were 21 Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEGs) and task forces operating in Illinois. A county is considered to be served by a MEG or task force if at least one law enforcement agency within that county participated in that MEG or task force either by providing personnel or financial resources.

To learn more about the drug enforcement activities of the Multi-County Narcotics Enforcement Group and Illinois' other MEGs and task forces, profiles of each of the 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](http://www.icjia.state.il.us).

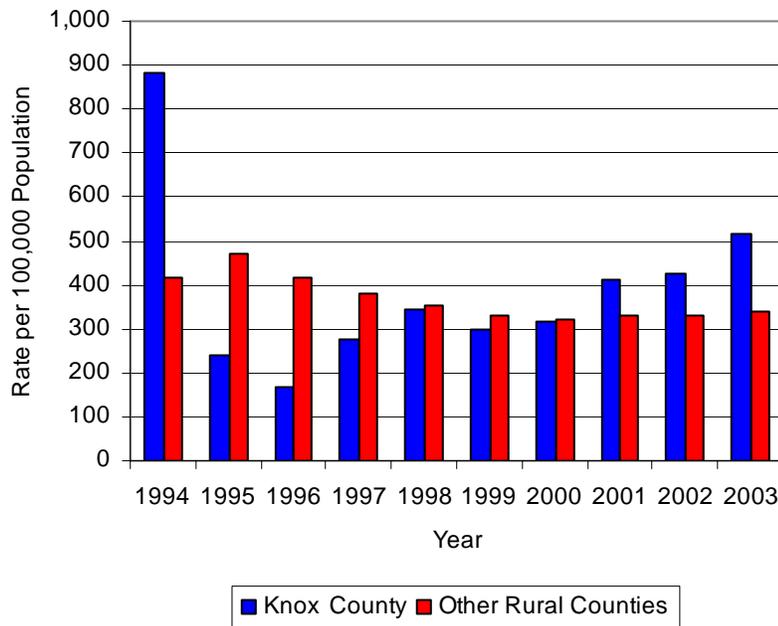
### *Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Knox County*

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police decreased 44 percent in Knox County between 1994 and 2003, from 498 to 281. As in previous years and in most other counties, aggravated assault offenses accounted for the majority (86 percent) of violent Index offenses reported in Knox County in 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Knox County decreased 42 percent, from 883 to 516 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). During that same period, the violent Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 19 percent, from 418 to 340 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 violent Index offense rate in Knox County was 52 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 1**

### **Total Violent Index Offense Rates in Knox and Other Rural Counties**



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

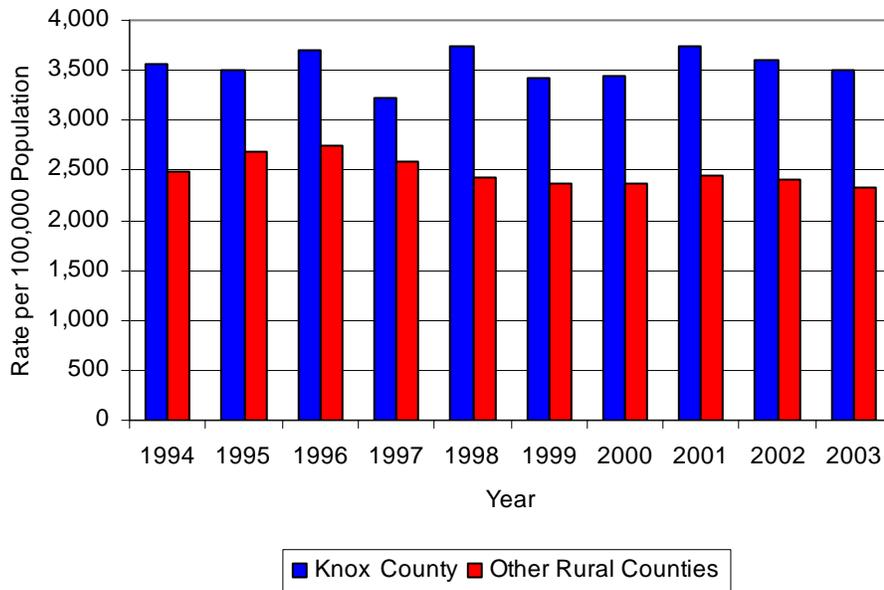
*Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Knox County*

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Knox County decreased 5 percent, from 2,013 to 1,983. Thefts accounted for 79 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Knox County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in Knox County decreased 2 percent, from 3,571 to 3,507 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 2). During the same period, the property Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 7 percent, from 2,486 to 2,324 offenses per 100,000 population. Knox County's 2003 property Index offense rate was 51 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 2**

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



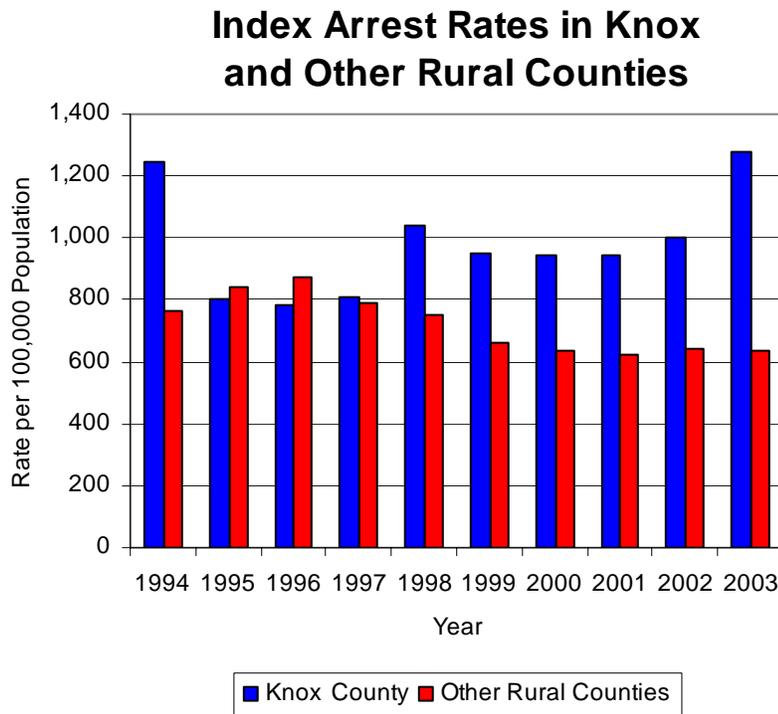
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

*Index Arrests by Knox County Law Enforcement Agencies*

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Knox County decreased less than 1 percent, from 702 to 696. The majority of Index arrests were for property Index offenses. Of the 696 Index arrests made in Knox County during 2003, 30 percent were for violent Index crimes and 70 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in Knox County during 2003. Of all violent Index arrests, 89 percent were arrests for aggravated assault, while thefts accounted for 73 percent of all property Index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Knox County increased 3 percent, from 1,245 to 1,277 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). During the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties decreased 17 percent, from 767 to 636 arrests per 100,000 population. In 2003, Knox County's Index arrest rate was more than double the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 3**



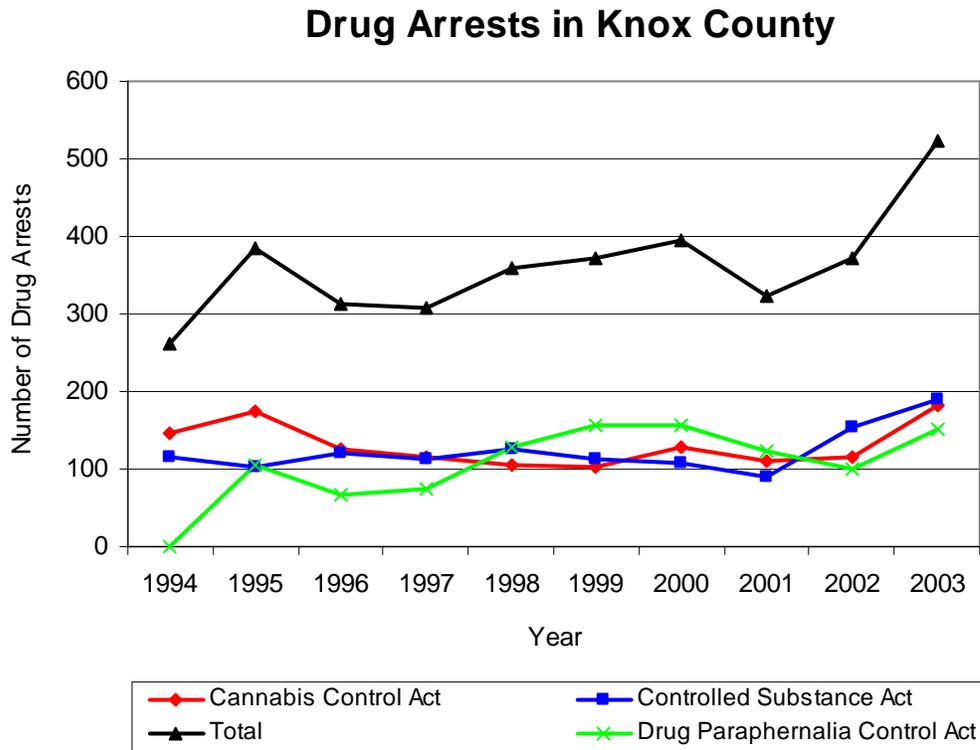
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

*Drug Offense Arrests in Knox 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) more than doubled in Knox County, from 261 to 524 (Figure 4). Total drug arrests in Knox County remained relatively stable between 1983 and 1989, before increasing nearly every year thereafter. Drug Paraphernalia Control Act violations accounted for the majority of the increase in total drug arrests, increasing from zero arrests in 1994 to 151 in 2003, or in other words, 29 percent of all drugs arrests in 2003.

During most of the period analyzed, arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, and cultivation of cannabis) in Knox 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 Knox County increased 25 percent, from 146 to 182. Arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act increased 66 percent, increasing from 115 to 191, during the same period (Figure 4).

**Figure 4**

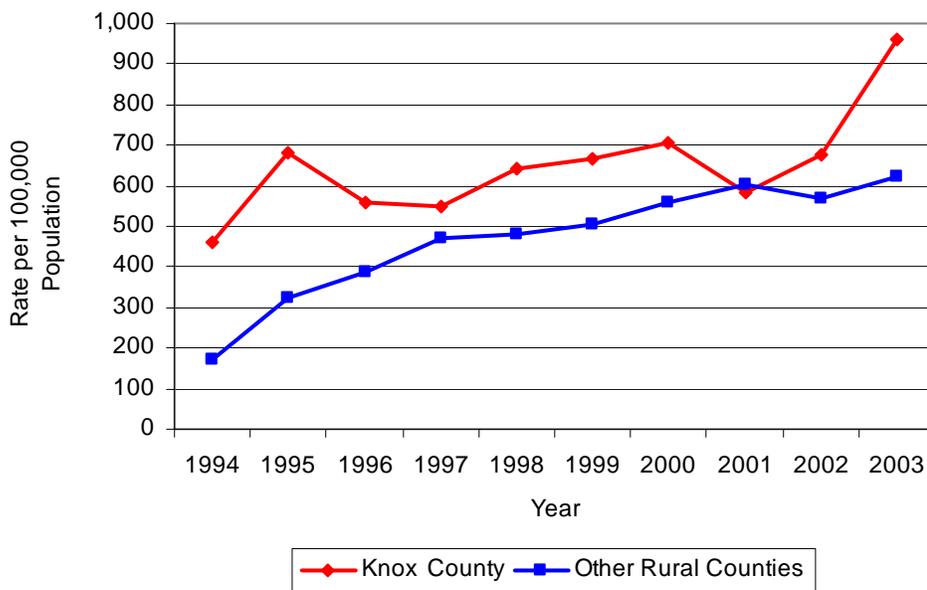


Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Knox County more than doubled, from 463 to 962 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). The total drug arrest rate in the other rural counties more than tripled between 1994 and 2003, from 171 to 621 per 100,000 population. In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Knox County was 55 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 5**

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



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

**Drugs Seized in Knox County**

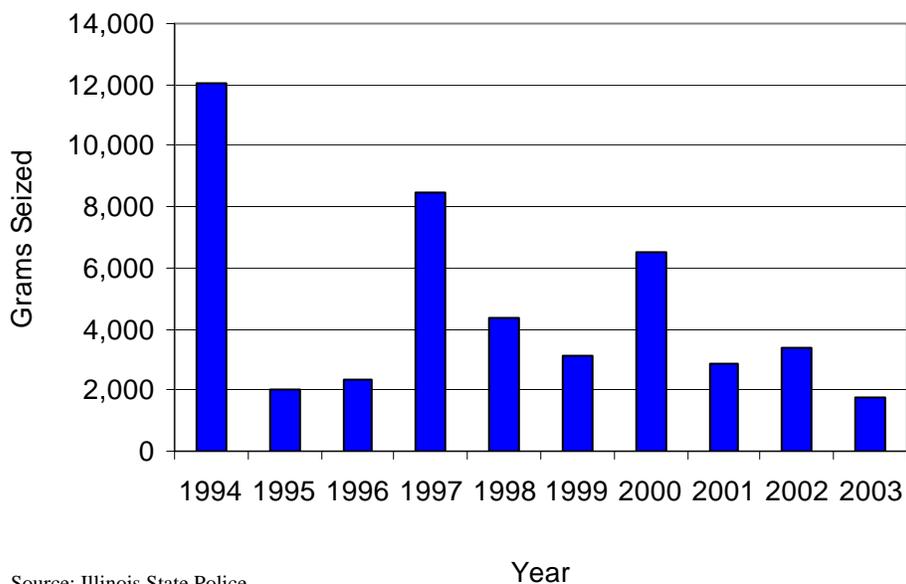
Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of the illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies in Illinois, they are submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois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

### *Cannabis Seized in Knox County*

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Knox 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 Knox County decreased 86 percent, from 12,063 grams to 1,737 grams (Figure 6).

**Figure 6**

### **Cannabis Seized in Knox County**



Source: Illinois State Police

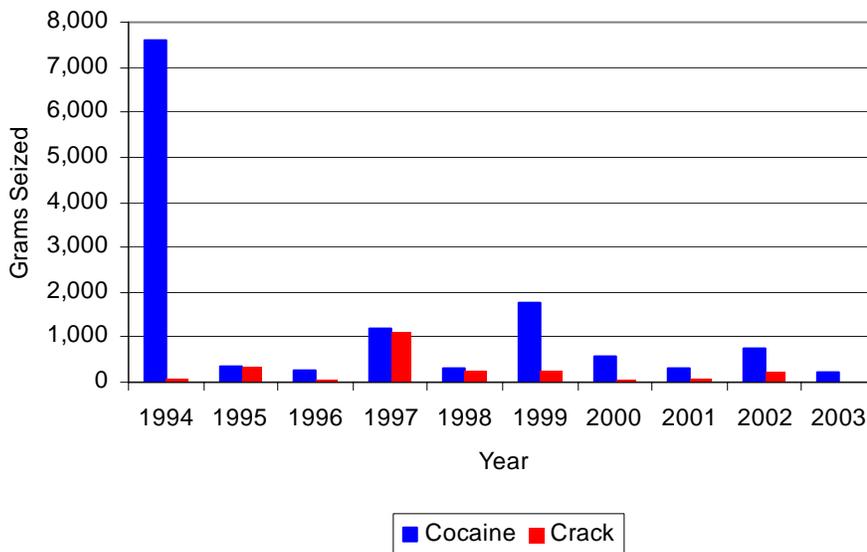
During the period between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other rural counties decreased 55 percent, from 596,086 grams to 270,097 grams. In 2003, Knox County had a cannabis seizure rate of 3,187 grams per 100,000 population, 81 percent lower than the rate of 16,557 grams per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

### *Cocaine and Crack Cocaine Seized in Knox County*

The quantity of powder and crack cocaine seized in Knox County decreased between 1994 and 2003 (Figure 7). The quantity of powder cocaine seized in Knox County decreased 97 percent, from 7,597 grams in 1994 to 201 grams in 2003. Unlike most other counties, crack cocaine accounted for a significant portion (15 percent) of all cocaine seized in Knox County between 1994 and 2003. The quantity of crack cocaine seized in Knox County decreased from 70 grams in 1994 to 11 grams in 2003 (Figure 7).

**Figure 7**

### **Cocaine and Crack Cocaine Seized in Knox County**



Source: Illinois State Police

In the other rural counties, the quantity of powder cocaine seized decreased, while the amount of crack cocaine seized increased, during the period analyzed. Between 1994 and 2003, the amount of powder cocaine seized decreased 76 percent in the other rural counties, from 63,682 grams to 14,969 grams, while the quantity of crack cocaine seized increased from 1,107 grams to 2,095 grams. In 2003, 369 grams of powder cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in Knox County, 60 percent lower than the 915 grams of powder cocaine per 100,000 population seized in the other rural counties. Similarly, 20 grams of crack cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in Knox County in 2003, 84 percent lower than the rate of 128 grams of crack cocaine per 100,000 population seized in the other rural counties.

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

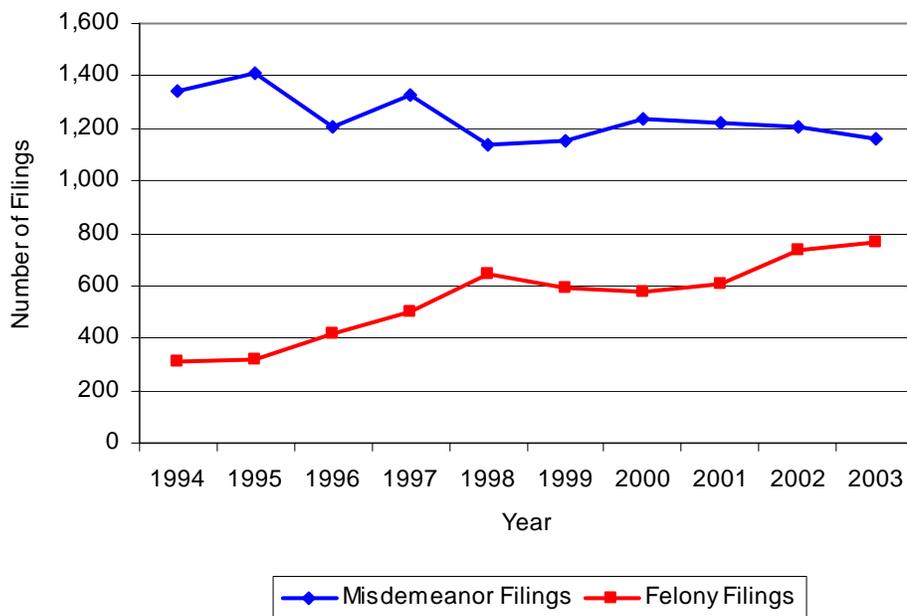
#### *Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Knox County*

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 slightly over 14 percent of all filings in Knox County's courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Knox County more than doubled, from 314 to 765 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings decreased 14 percent, from 1,345 in 1994 to 1,161 in 2003. In 2003, misdemeanor filings out-numbered felony filings by less than two to one.

**Figure 8**

**Felony and Misdemeanor Filings  
in Knox County**

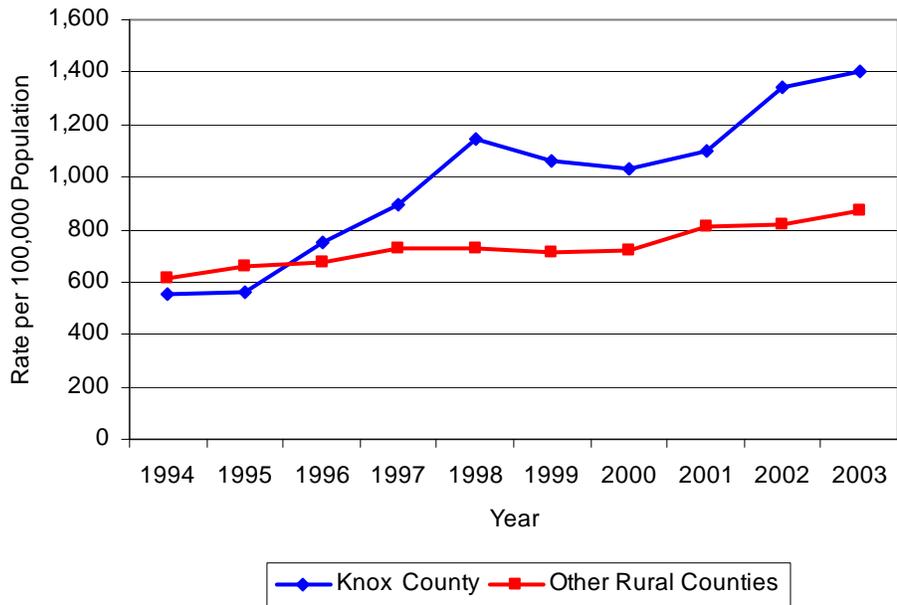


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Knox County also more than doubled, from 559 to 1,156 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). The felony-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 19 percent during this period, from 617 to 732 cases per 100,000 population. In 1998, the felony-filing rate in Knox County was 58 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 9**

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



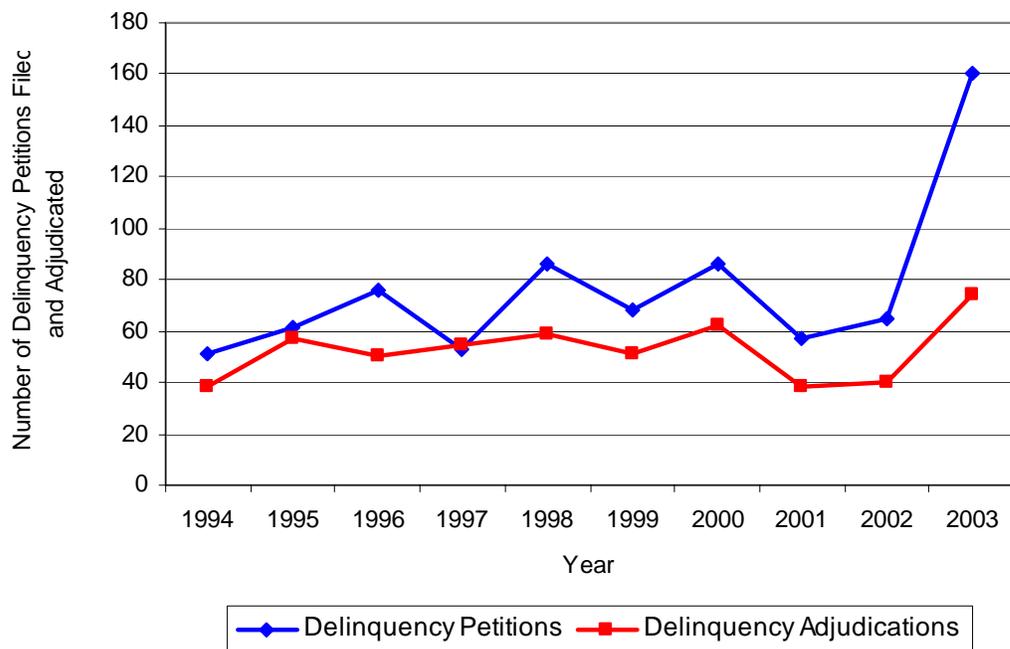
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

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

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed in Knox County more than tripled, from 51 to 160 (Figure 10). In 2003, 46 percent of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent. Between 1994 and 2003, delinquency adjudications increased 95 percent, from 38 to 74. The majority of cases not resulting in an adjudication were continued under supervision.

**Figure 10**

### Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Knox County



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

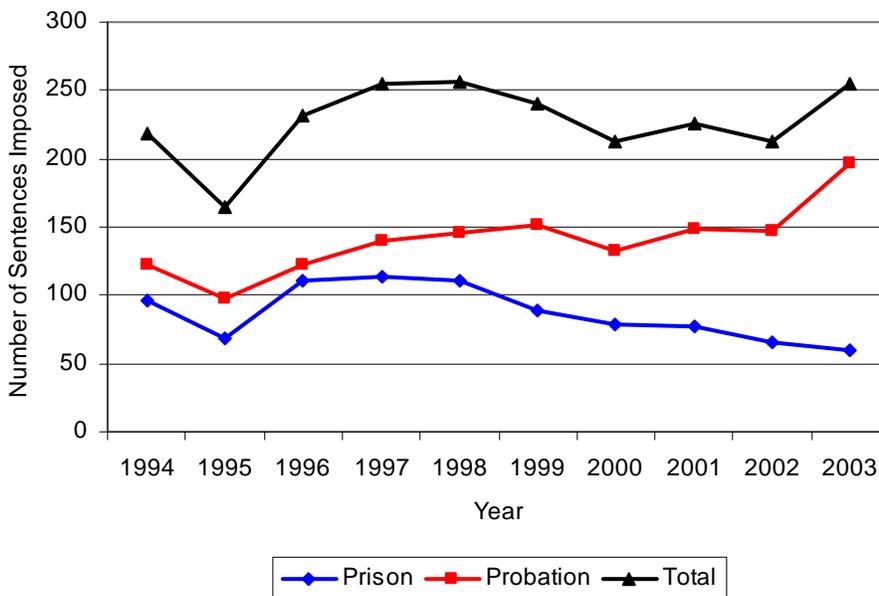
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Knox County also more than tripled, from 918 to 3,195 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 9 percent, from 2,048 to 2,238 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Knox County was 43 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 Knox County increased 16 percent, from 219 to 255 (Figure 11). The number of convicted felons sentenced to probation increased, while the number of convicted felons sentenced to prison decreased, during this period. The number of convicted felons sentenced to prison decreased 39 percent, from 96 to 59, while the number of convicted felons sentenced to probation increased 59 percent, from 123 to 196. As a result, felony probation sentences increased as a proportion of total sentences, increasing from 56 percent in 1994 to 77 percent of all convicted felons in 2003. On the other hand, the proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased, from 44 percent in 1994 to 23 percent in 2003.

**Figure 11**

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

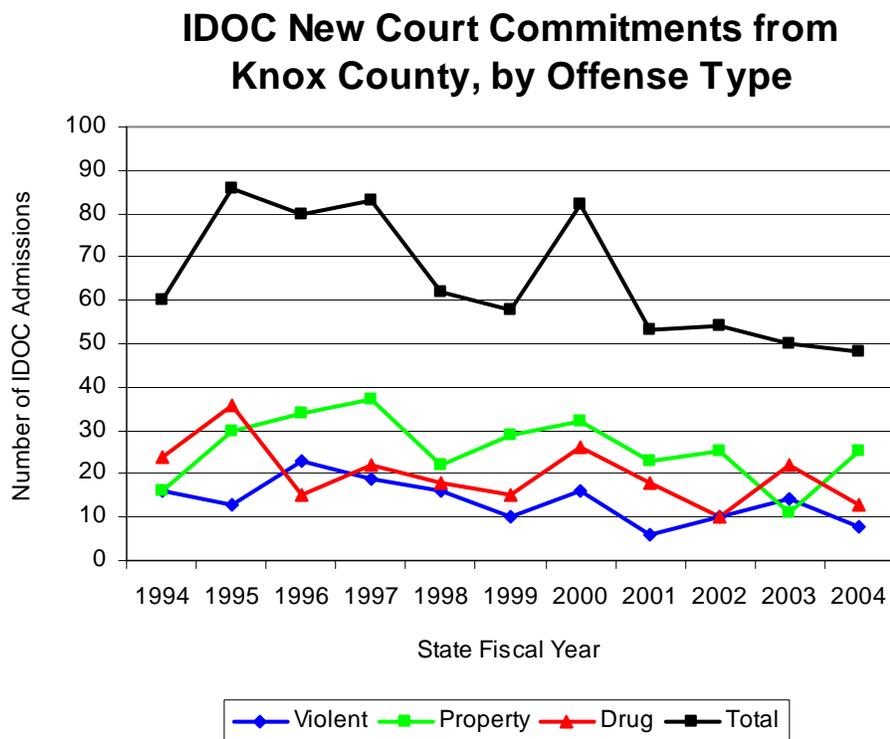


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

## Adult Prison Admissions from Knox County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1994 and 2004, the number of admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Knox County decreased 20 percent, from 60 to 48 (Figure 12). During this period, the number of admissions decreased for violent and drug offenders, while the number of property offender admissions increased. The number of violent offender admissions decreased 50 percent, from 16 to eight, while drug offender admissions decreased 46 percent, from 24 to 13. The number of property offender admissions increased 56 percent, from 16 in SFY 1994 to SFY 25 in 2004.

Figure 12



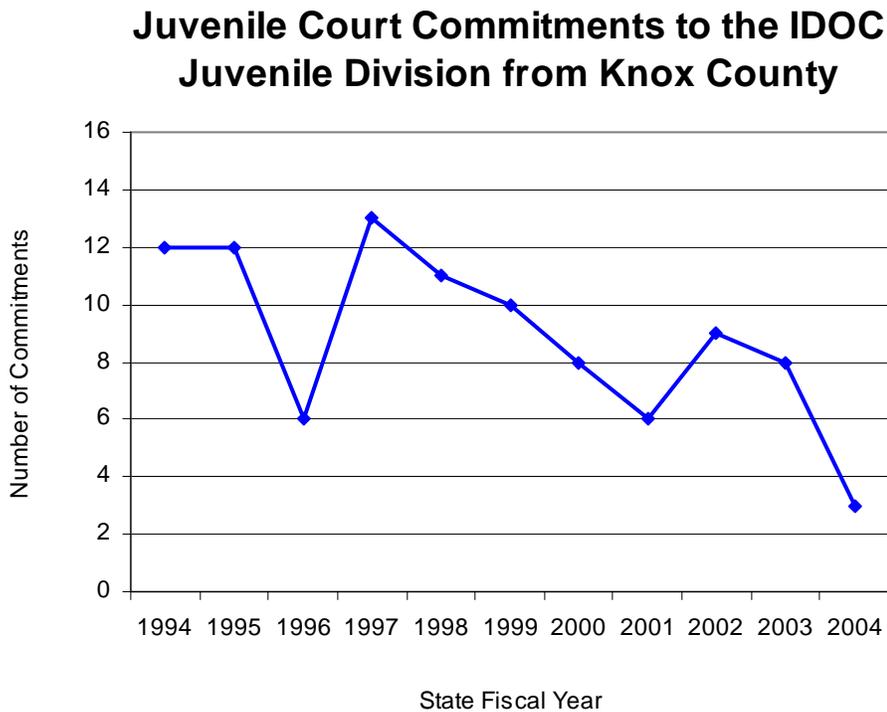
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In SFY 2004, violent offenders accounted for 17 percent of all admissions from Knox County, compared to 27 percent in SFY 1994, while the proportion accounted for by property offenders increased from 27 percent to 52 percent. Drug offenders accounted for 27 percent of all admissions from Knox County in SFY 2004, compared to 40 percent in SFY 1994.

## 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 court commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Knox County decreased from 12 to three (Figure 13).

Figure 13



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

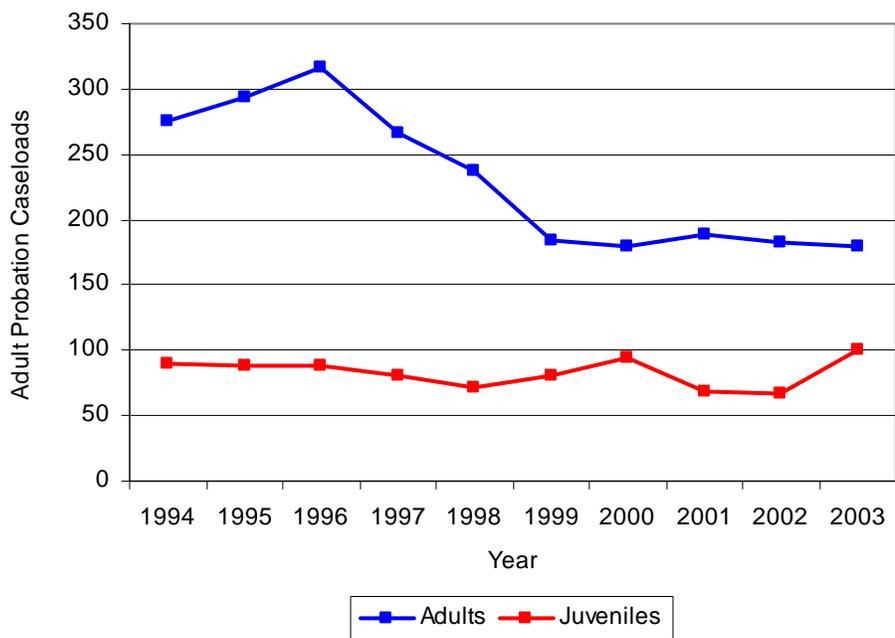
In SFY 2004, Knox County's rate of commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division of 60 commitments per 100,000 juveniles was 74 percent lower than the rate of 235 commitments per 100,000 juveniles from the other rural counties.

## Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Knox County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Knox County decreased 35 percent, from 275 to 180 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 74 percent of Knox County's active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Knox County Juvenile Probation Department increased 12 percent, from 90 to 101. By comparison, the number of active adult probation cases in the other rural counties increased 41 percent between 1994 and 2003, while the juvenile probation caseloads remained stable.

Figure 14

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



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate per 100,000 population in Knox County decreased 32 percent between 1994 and 2003, from 488 to 330 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 42 percent in the other rural counties, from 753 to 1,067 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Knox County was 69 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

#### IV. Jail Populations in Knox County

Jail data in Illinois are collected by the Illinois Department of Corrections' Bureau of Inspections and Audits. As with court data, data are not available detailing the specific offenses for which offenders were held in county jails. In addition, between SFYs 1992 and 1994, the IDOC did not collect Illinois jail population data. Data presented for SFY 1994 were estimated by the Authority using the reported SFYs 1991 and 1995 data.

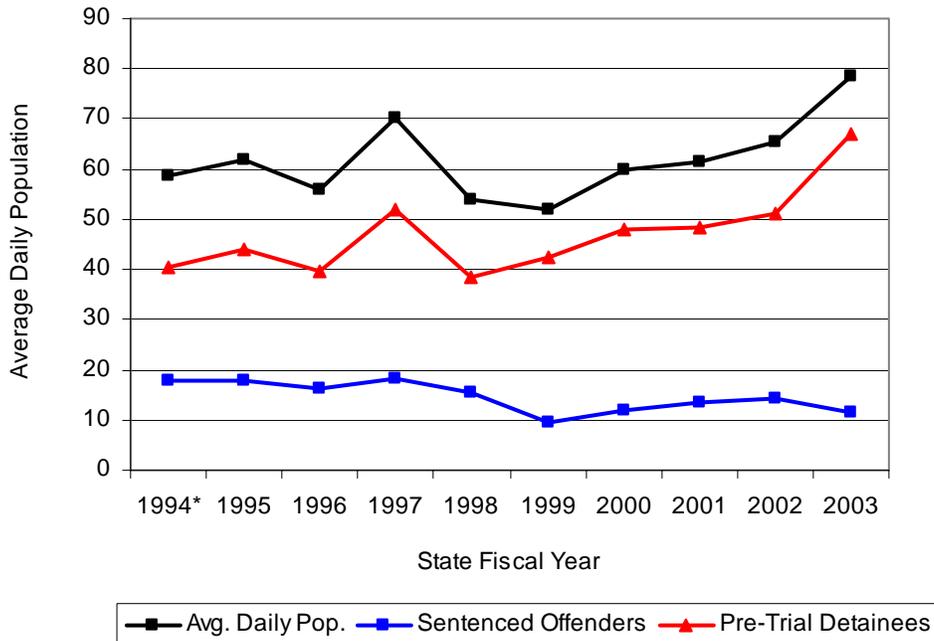
##### *Average Daily Population of the Knox County Jail*

The Knox County Jail was one of 91 county jails in operation in Illinois during State Fiscal Year 2003. There are 11 counties that did not operate a jail of their own; they rely on other counties to house their pretrial detainees and sentenced offenders at either a per-diem or contracted rate.

Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, the average daily population of the Knox County Jail increased 34 percent, from 59 to 79 inmates (Figure 15). During this period, pretrial detainees (those individuals who have been arrested for a crime and are awaiting trial) have accounted for an increased percentage of the average daily population, increasing from 69 percent in SFY 1994 to 85 percent in SFY 2003. Sentenced offenders (those offenders who have been convicted and sentenced to the county jail) accounted for a decreased percentage, decreasing from 31 percent in SFY 1994 to 15 percent in SFY 2003.

Figure 15

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



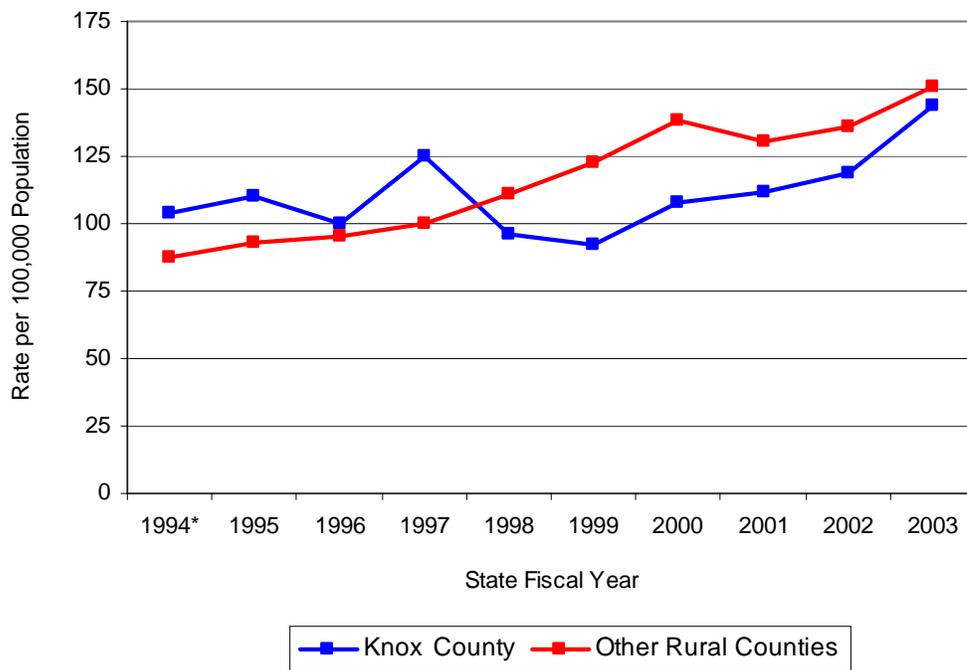
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

\* Information estimated by ICJIA

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2003, the average daily jail population rate in Knox County increased 39 percent, from 104 to 144 per 100,000 population (Figure 16). During this same period, the average daily jail population rate in the other rural counties increased 72 percent, from 87 to 136 per 100,000 population. In SFY 2003, the Knox County Jail had an average daily jail population rate 4 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 16**

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



Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois Department of Corrections and U.S. Census Bureau data

\* Information estimated by ICJIA

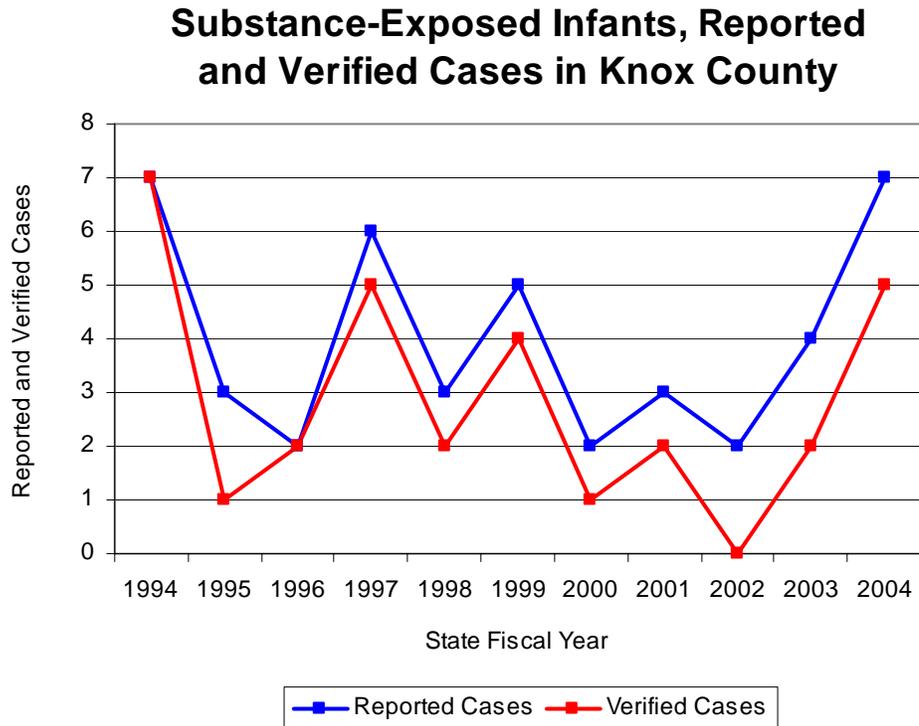
## V. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Knox County

### Substance-Exposed Infants in Knox County

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

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the number of cases of substance-exposed infants reported in Knox County remained stable at seven. During the same period, the number of verified cases decreased from seven to five (Figure 17).

Figure 17



Source: Department of Children and Family Services

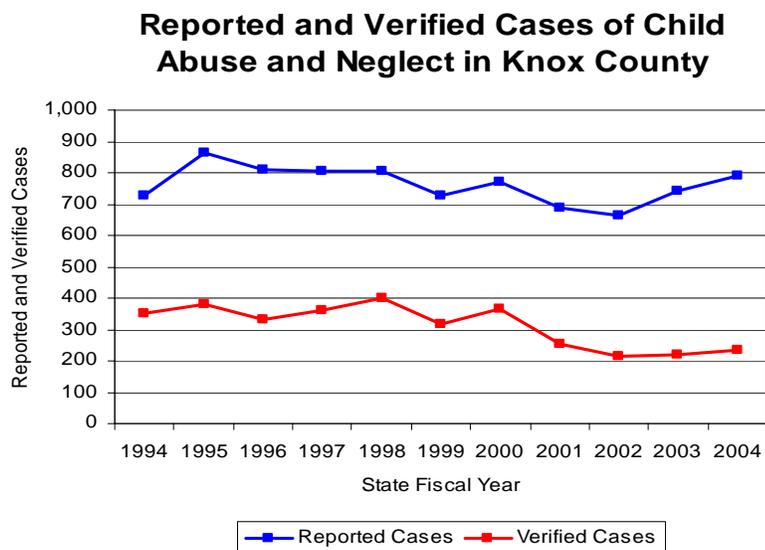
Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other rural counties increased 25 percent, from 76 to 95, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants increased 57 percent, from 37 to 58.

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

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

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in Knox County increased 9 percent, from 726 to 789 (Figure 18). During that same period, 3,427 cases, or 41 percent of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Knox County decreased 33 percent between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 351 to 236.

**Figure 18**



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

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

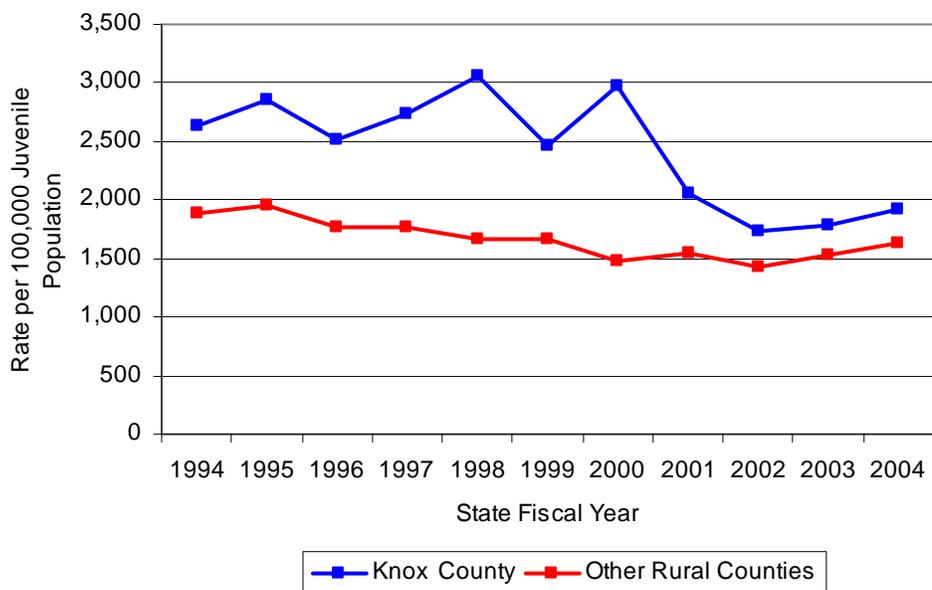
<sup>2</sup> Kelly, B., Thornberry, T. and Smith, C. 1997. “In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment.” Juvenile Justice Bulletin. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Knox County decreased from 2,637 to 1,918 per 100,000 juveniles, a 27 percent decrease (Figure 19). During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 14 percent in the other rural counties, from 1,887 to 1,626 per 100,000 juveniles. In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Knox County was 18 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 19**

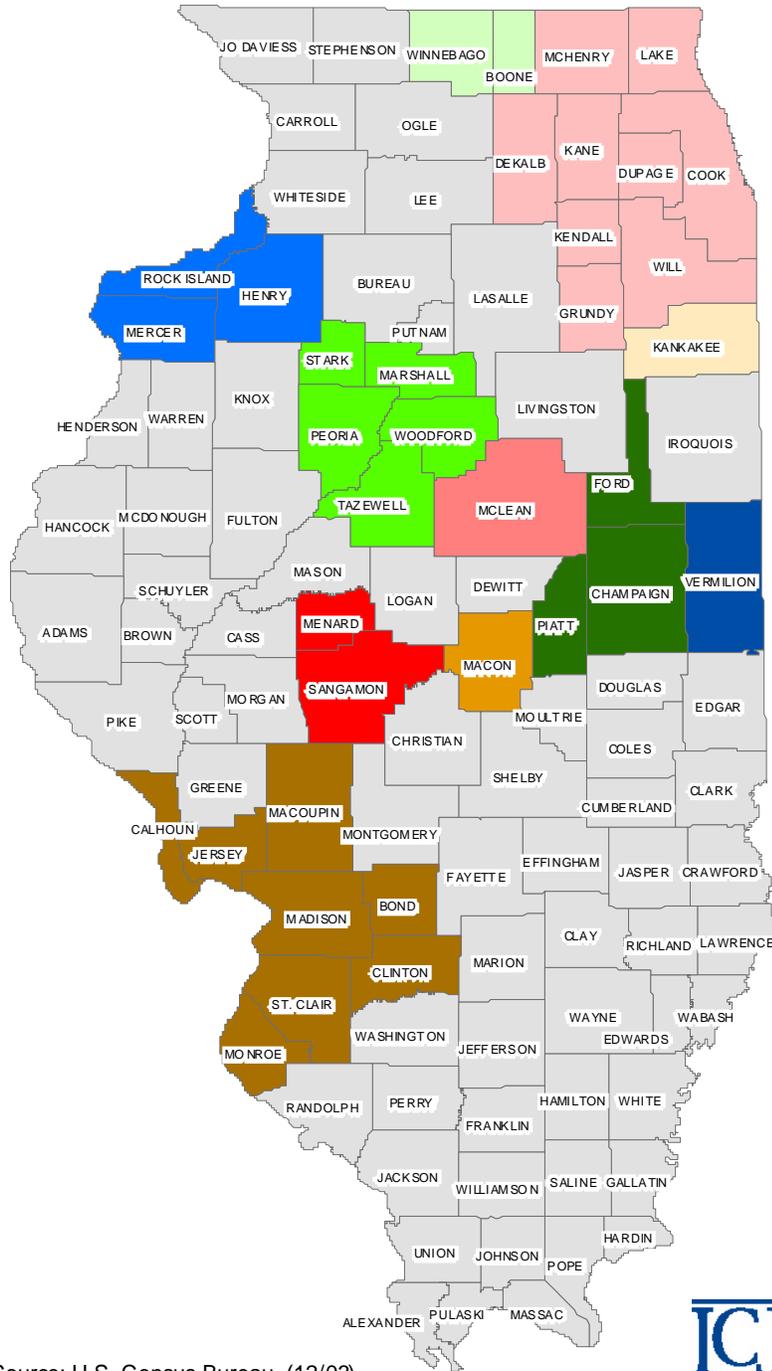
**Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Knox and All Other Rural Counties**



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

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

**Illinois Counties, by Metropolitan Statistical Area\***



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



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