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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 Pike 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

Pike County, located on Illinois' western border, covers an area of 830 square miles and had a 2003 population of 16,927 according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Pike County was the 88th smallest county in Illinois geographically, but 68th largest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Pike County had the 96th highest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Pike 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, Pike County is one of Illinois' 66 rural counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Pike 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 Pike 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.

In addition to local law enforcement agencies, the West Central Illinois Task force also serves Pike 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 West Central Illinois Task force 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.

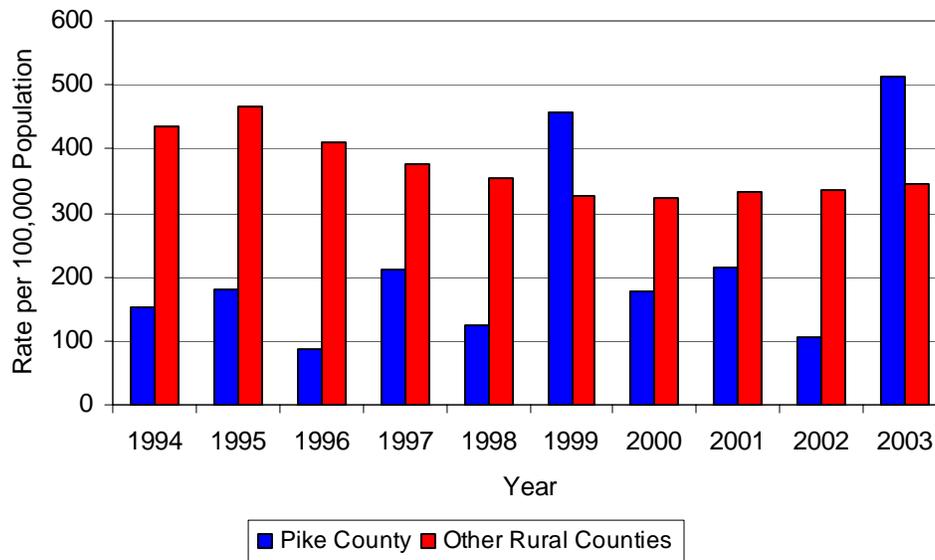
Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Pike County

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police more than tripled in Pike County between 1994 and 2003, from 26 to 87. As in previous years and in most other counties, aggravated assault offenses accounted for the majority (82 percent) of violent Index offenses reported in Pike County in 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Pike County more than tripled, from 152 to 514 offenses per 100,000 population. During that same period, the violent Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 21 percent, from 436 to 344 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). The 2003 violent Index offense rate in Pike County was 49 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 1

Total Violent Index Offense Rates in Pike and Other Rural Counties



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

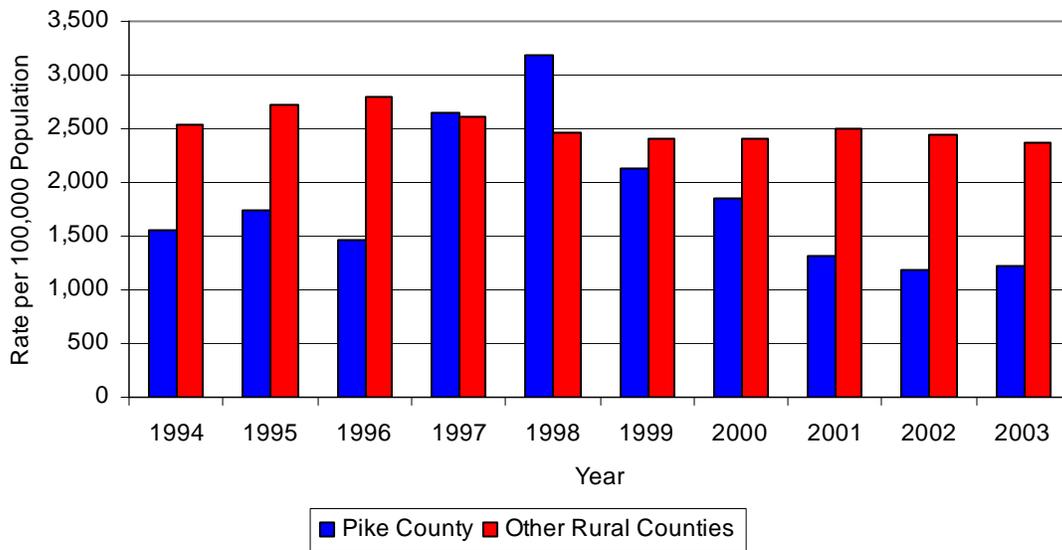
Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Pike County

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Pike County decreased 22 percent 268 to 208. Thefts accounted for 72 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Pike County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in Pike County dropped 21 percent, from 1,563 to 1,229 offenses per 100,000 population. On the other hand, the property Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased six percent, from 2,531 to 2,373 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 2). Pike County's 2003 property Index offense rate was 48 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 2

Total Property Index Offense Rates in Pike and Other Rural Counties



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

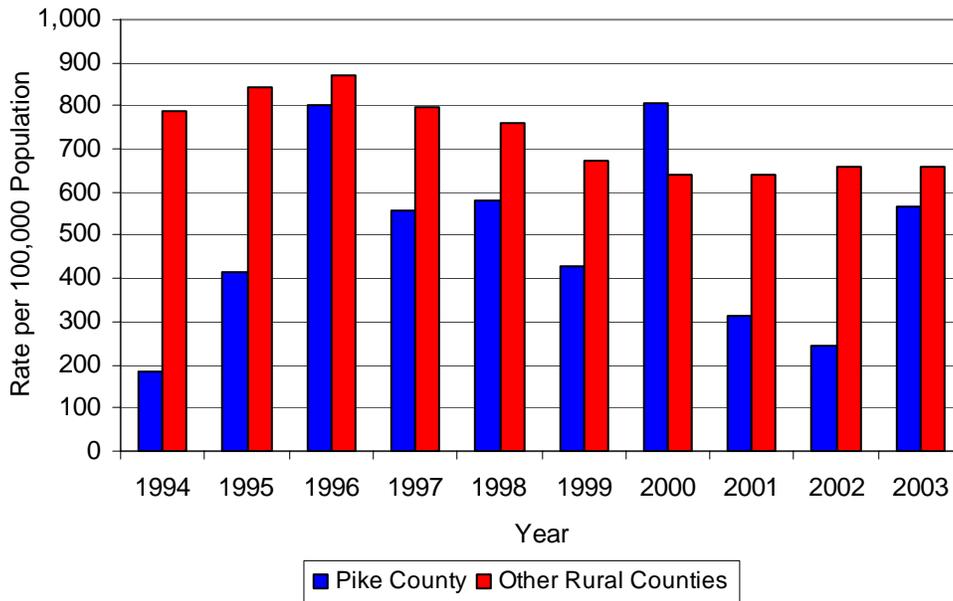
Index Arrests by Pike County Law Enforcement Agencies

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Pike County tripled, from 32 to 96. The majority of Index arrests were for violent Index offenses. Of the 96 Index arrests made in Pike County during 2003, 55 percent were for violent Index crimes and 45 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in Pike County during 2003. Of all violent Index arrests, 91 percent were arrests for aggravated assault, while thefts accounted for 65 percent of all property Index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Pike County also more than tripled, from 187 to 567 arrests per 100,000 population. During the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties decreased 17 percent, from 788 to 657 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). In 2003, Pike County's Index arrest rate was 14 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 3

Index Arrest Rates in Pike and Other Rural Counties



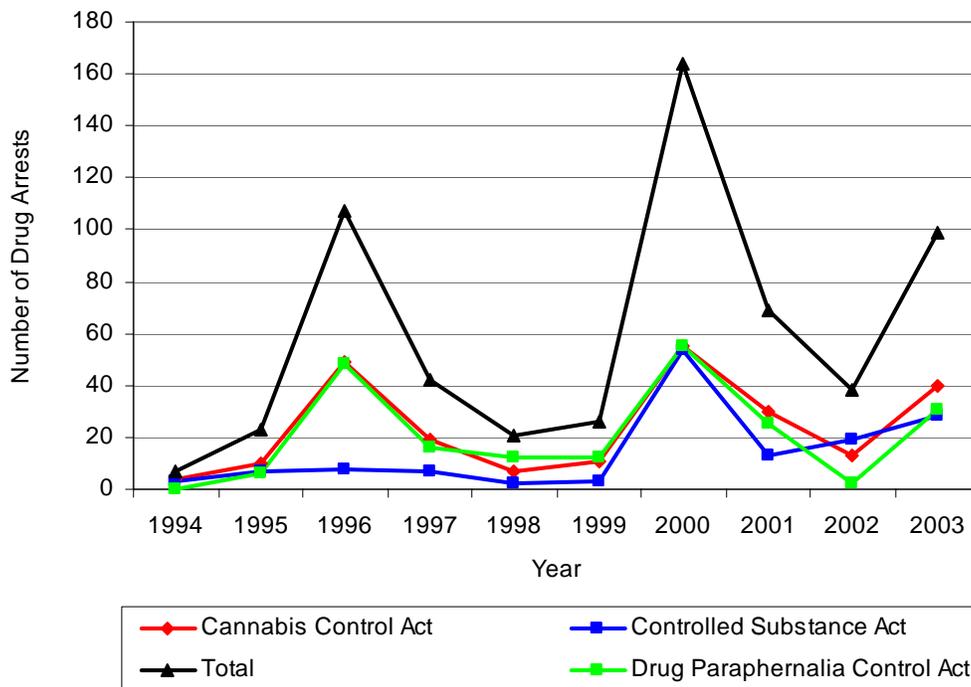
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

Drug Offense Arrests in Pike 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 13-fold in Pike County, from seven to 99 (Figure 4). Similar to other counties, total drug arrests in Pike County remained relatively stable between 1983 and the mid-1990s, before jumping to a period high of 164 arrests in 2000. Drug Paraphernalia Control Act violations accounted for the majority of the increase in total drug arrests, increasing from zero arrests in 1994 to 31 in 2003, or in other words, 31 percent of all drug arrests in Pike County 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 Pike 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 Pike County increased nine-fold from four to 40. Arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act increased more than eight-fold in Pike County, from three to 28, during the same period (Figure 4).

Figure 4
Drug Arrests in Pike County

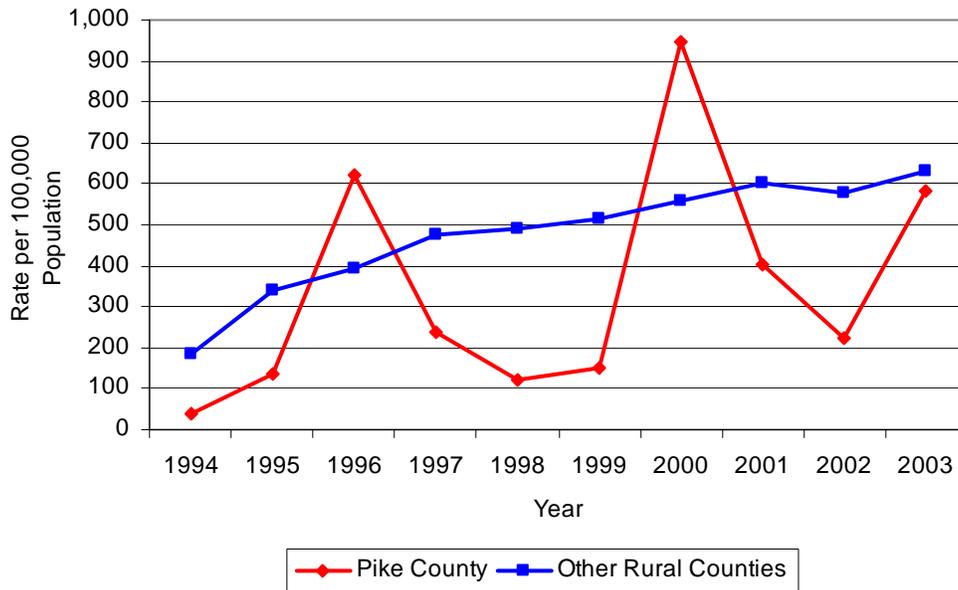


Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Pike County jumped more than 13-fold from 41 to 585 per 100,000 population. The total drug arrest rate in the other rural counties also more than tripled between 1994 and 2003, from 182 to 633 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Pike County was 8 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 5

Drug Arrest Rates in Pike and Other Rural Counties



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

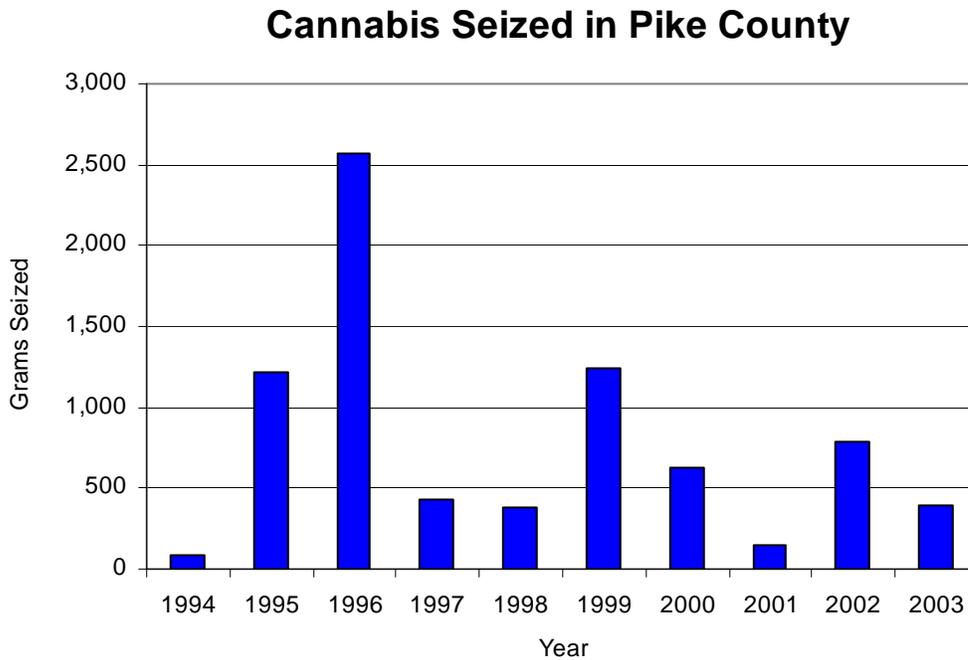
Drugs Seized in Pike County

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 Pike County.

Cannabis Seized in Pike County

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Pike 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 Pike County more than quadrupled, from 84 grams to 393 grams (Figure 6).

Figure 6



Source: Illinois State Police

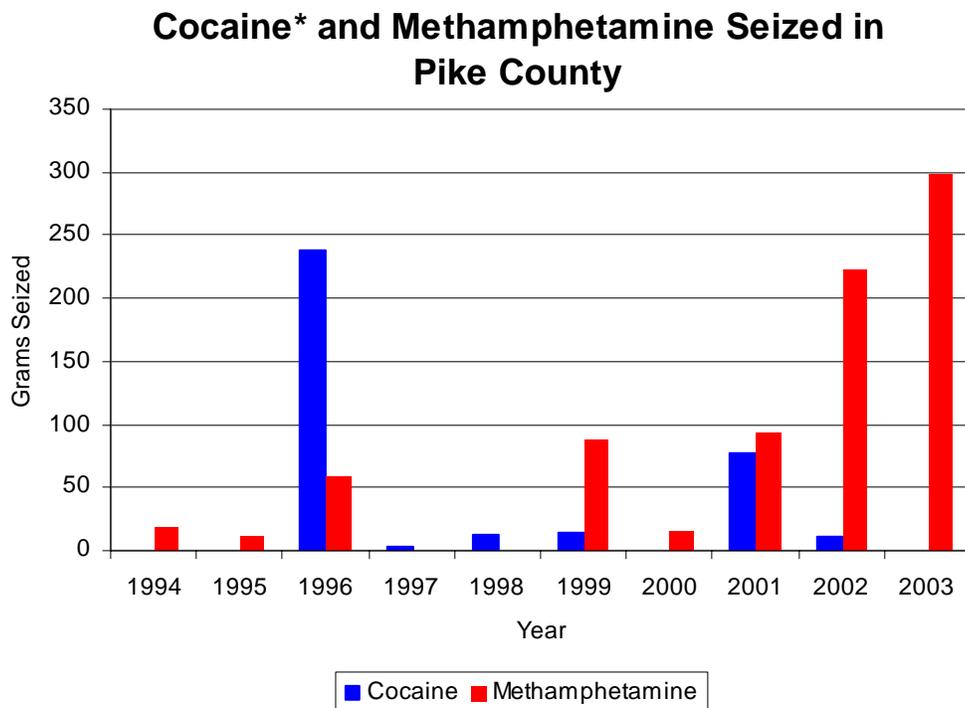
During the period between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other rural counties decreased 55 percent, from 608,065 grams to 272,250 grams. In 2003, Pike County had a cannabis seizure rate of 2,322 grams per 100,000 population, compared to a rate of 16,266 grams per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

Cocaine and Methamphetamine Seized in Pike 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.

Although there was no cocaine seized in Pike County in four of the ten years analyzed, there were 356 grams of cocaine seized between 1994 and 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of methamphetamine seized in Pike County increased from 19 grams to 299 grams (Figure 7).

Figure 7



Source: Illinois State Police
*Cocaine includes powder and crack cocaine

The quantity of cocaine seized in other rural counties decreased 79 percent from 71,279 in 1994 to 15,170 in 2003. Cocaine seizure rates in Pike County peaked in 1996 at 1,384 grams per 100,000 population and declined every year after, eventually reaching zero in 2003. The quantity of methamphetamine seized in other rural counties increased dramatically from 2,600 grams in 1994 to 12,919 in 2003. In 2003, 1,764 grams of methamphetamine per 100,000 population were seized in Pike County, more than double the rate of 772 grams per 100,000 population seized in other rural counties.

III. Adult and Juvenile Court Activity in Pike 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 Pike County and the other rural counties.

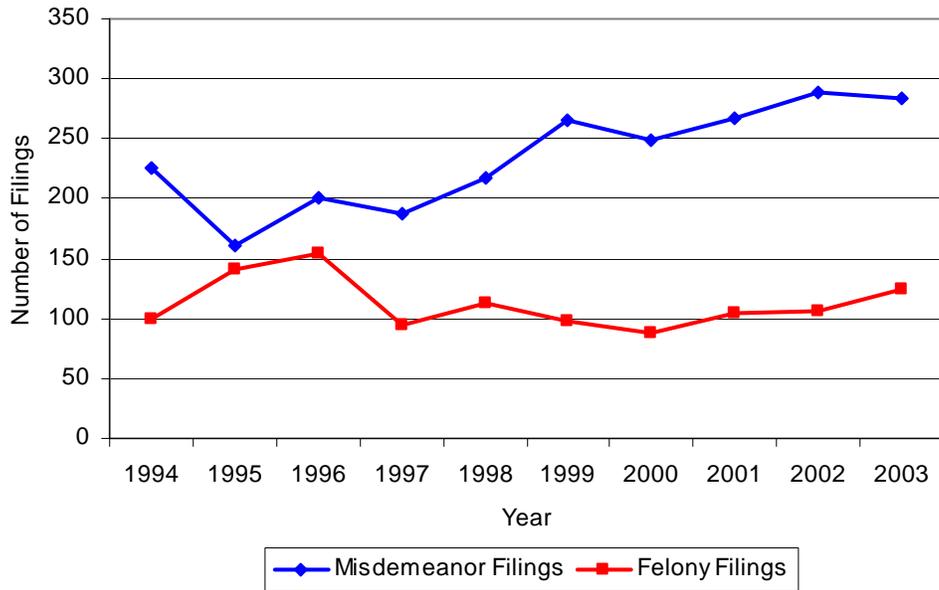
Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Pike County

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 7 percent of all filings in Pike County's courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Pike County increased 24 percent, from 100 to 124 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings increased 26 percent, from 225 in 1994 to 284 in 2003. In 2003, misdemeanor filings have out-numbered felony filings by more than two to one.

Figure 8

**Felony and Misdemeanor Filings
in Pike County**

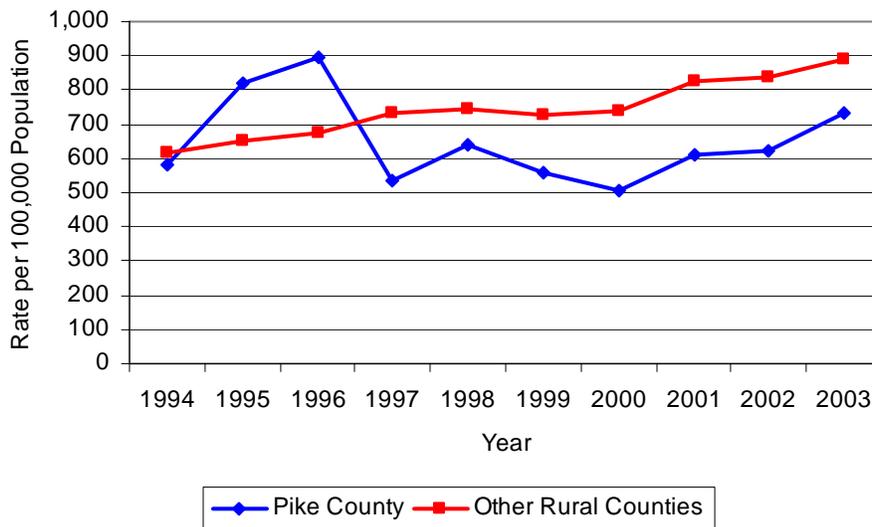


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Pike County increased 26 percent, from 583 to 733 cases per 100,000 population. Similarly, the felony-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 45 percent during this period, from 615 to 891 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Pike County was 18 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 9

Felony Filing Rates in Pike and Other Rural Counties



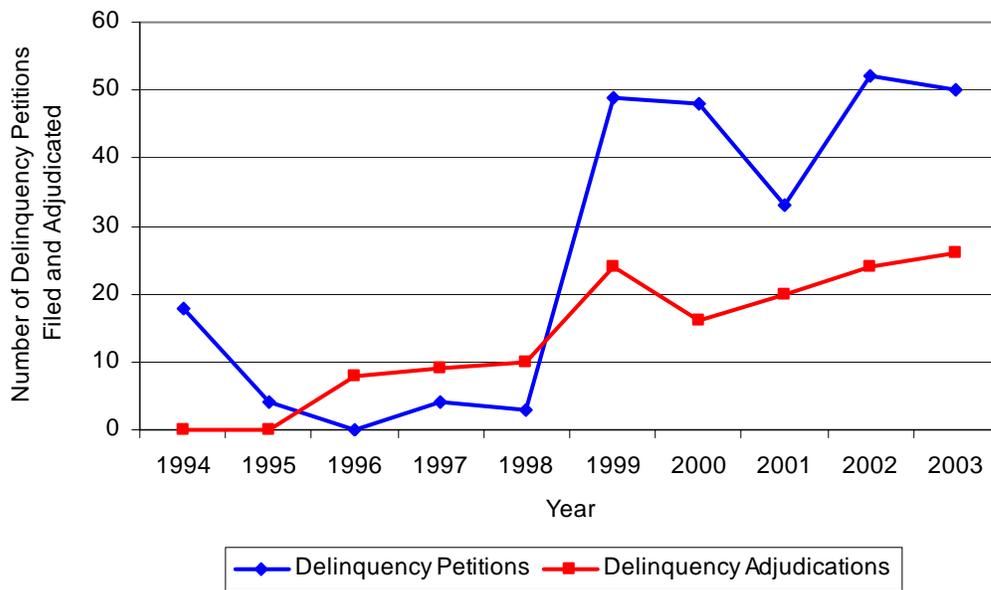
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

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 Pike County almost tripled, from 18 to 50 (Figure 10). In 2003, 26 juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent. Between 1994 and 2003, delinquency adjudications increased from zero to 26.

Figure 10

Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Pike County



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

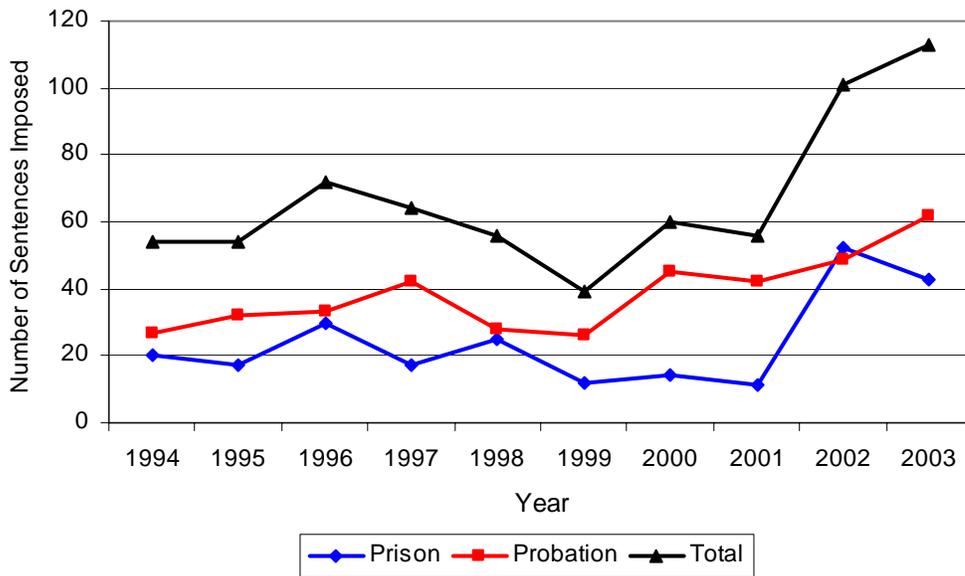
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Pike County increased more than doubled, from 1,013 to 2,851 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 12 percent, from 2,022 to 2,260 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Pike County was 26 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 Pike County more than doubled, from 54 to 113 (Figure 11). The number of convicted felons sentenced to either probation or prison during this period also more than doubled, from 27 to 62 and from 20 to 43, respectively. As a result, the proportion of total sentences accounted for by felony probation sentences rose from 50 percent to 55 percent. On the other hand, between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of felons sentenced to prison increased from 37 percent to 38 percent. In 2003, 7 percent of convicted felons in Pike County were sentenced to something other than prison or probation.

Figure 11

Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Pike County

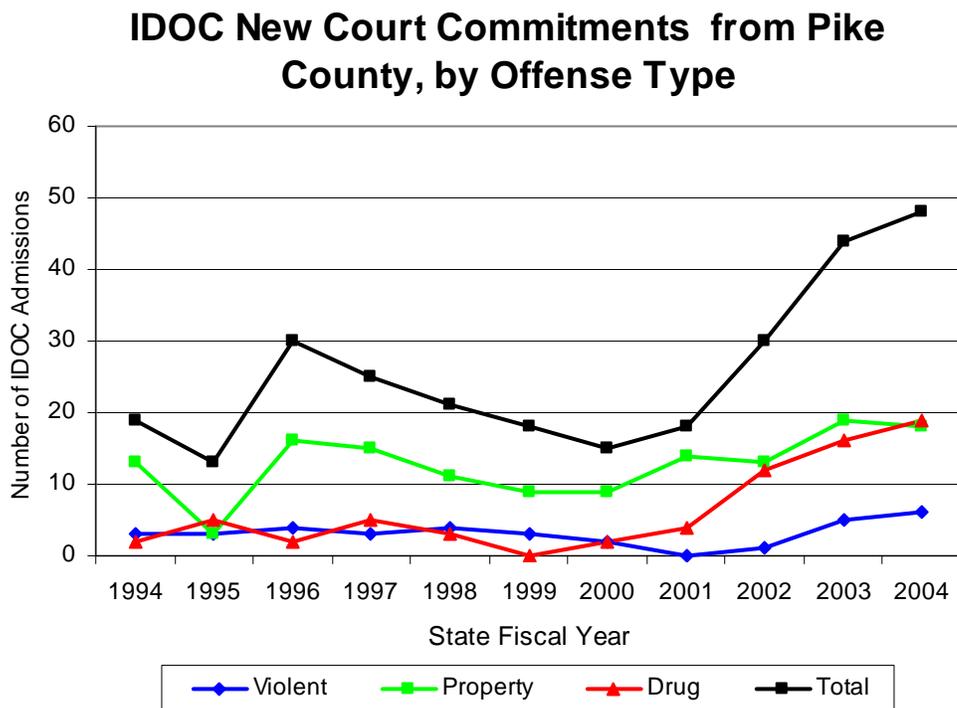


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adult Prison Admissions from Pike County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1994 and 2004, the number of admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Pike County more than doubled, from 19 to 48. During this period, the number of violent offender admissions doubled from three to six, while the number of property and drug offender admissions also increased. The number of property offender admissions increased from 13 to 18, while the number of drug offenders admitted increased from two to 19 (Figure 12).

Figure 12



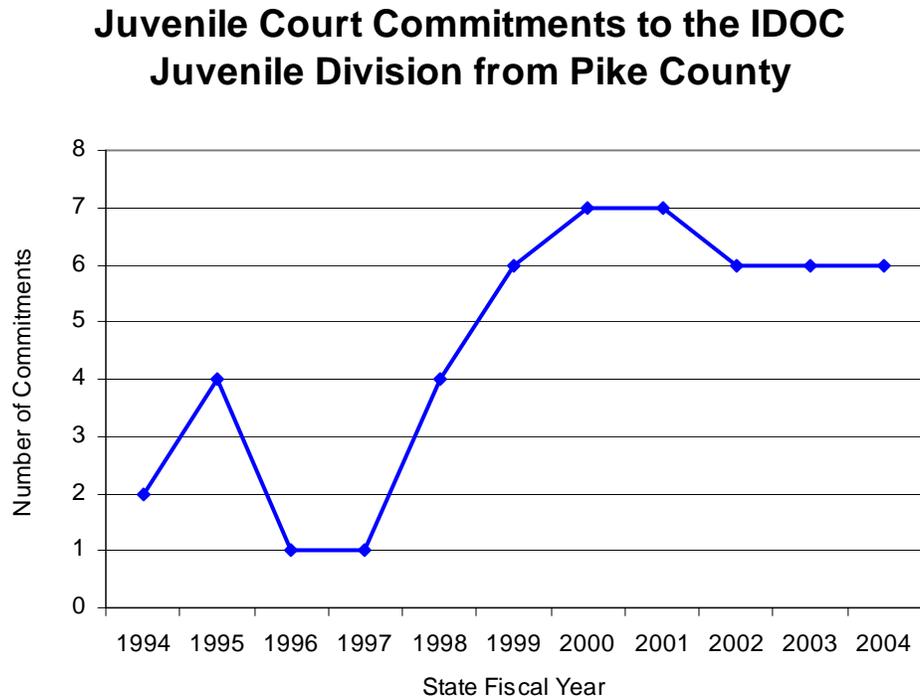
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In SFY 2004, violent offenders accounted for 13 percent of all IDOC admissions from Pike County, compared to 16 percent in SFY 1994. Property offenders also accounted for a decreased proportion of IDOC admissions, decreasing from 68 percent in SFY 1994 to 38 percent of all admissions from Pike County in SFY 2004. Drug offenders, on the other hand, accounted for an increased proportion of IDOC admissions, from 11 percent to 40 percent, during the same period.

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 State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the number of court commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Pike County tripled from two to six (Figure 13).

Figure 13



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

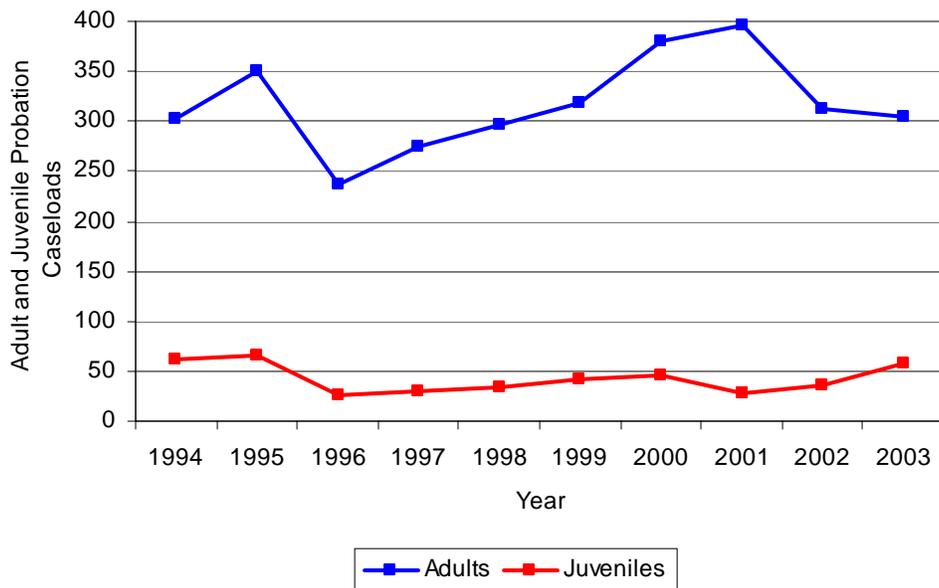
In SFY 2004, the rate of 367 commitments per 100,000 juveniles to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Pike County was 61 percent higher than the rate of 228 commitments per 100,000 juveniles from the other rural counties.

Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Pike County

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Pike County increased slightly, from 302 to 303 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 24 percent of Pike County’s active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Pike County Juvenile Probation Department decreased 8 percent, from 62 to 57. By comparison, the number of active adult probation cases in the other rural counties increased 40 percent between 1994 and 2003, while the juvenile probation caseloads increased 37 percent.

Figure 14

Total Adult and Juvenile Active Probation Cases in Pike County



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

* 1986 includes Calhoun County total adult data

* 1986 and 1987 include Calhoun County total juvenile data

The active adult probation caseload rate per 100,000 population in Pike County also increased slightly (2 percent) between 1994 and 2003, from 1,767 to 1,796 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 41 percent in the other rural counties, from 734 to 1,036 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Pike County was 73 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

IV. Jail Populations in Pike County

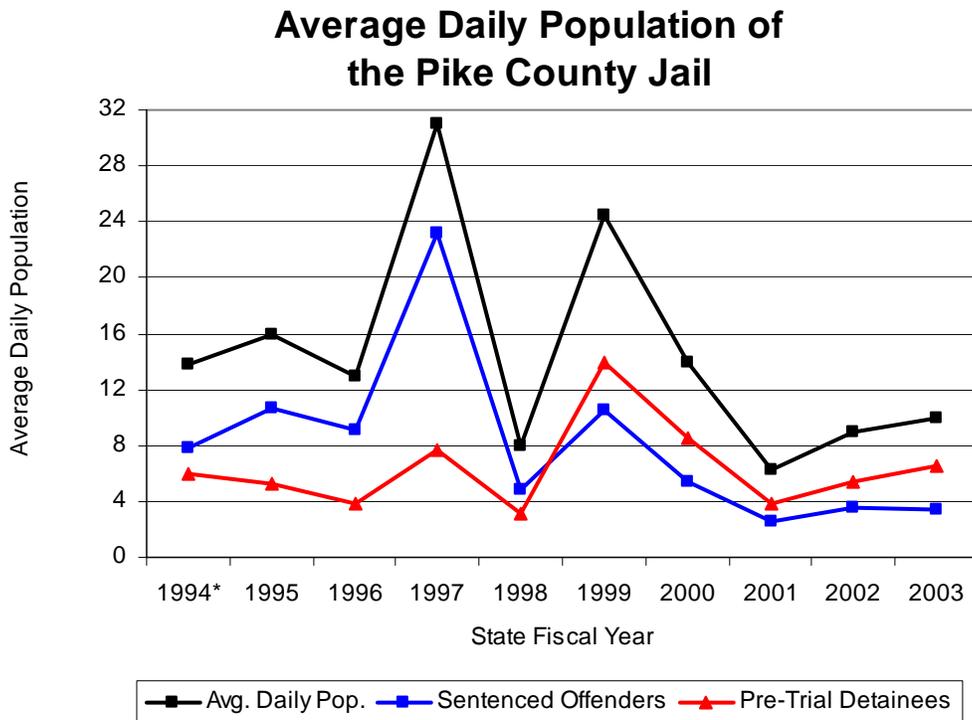
The Illinois Department of Corrections' Bureau of Inspections and Audits collect jail data in Illinois. As with court data, data are not available detailing the specific offenses for which offenders were held in county jails. In addition, between State Fiscal Years 1992 and 1994, the IDOC did not collect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

Average Daily Population of the Pike County Jail

The Pike 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 State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2003, the average daily population of the Pike County Jail decreased 28 percent, from 14 to ten 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 43 percent in State Fiscal Year 1994 to 66 percent in State Fiscal Year 2003. Sentenced offenders (those offenders who have been convicted and sentenced to the county jail) accounted for a decreased percentage; decreasing from 57 percent in 1994 to 34 percent in 2003.

Figure 15



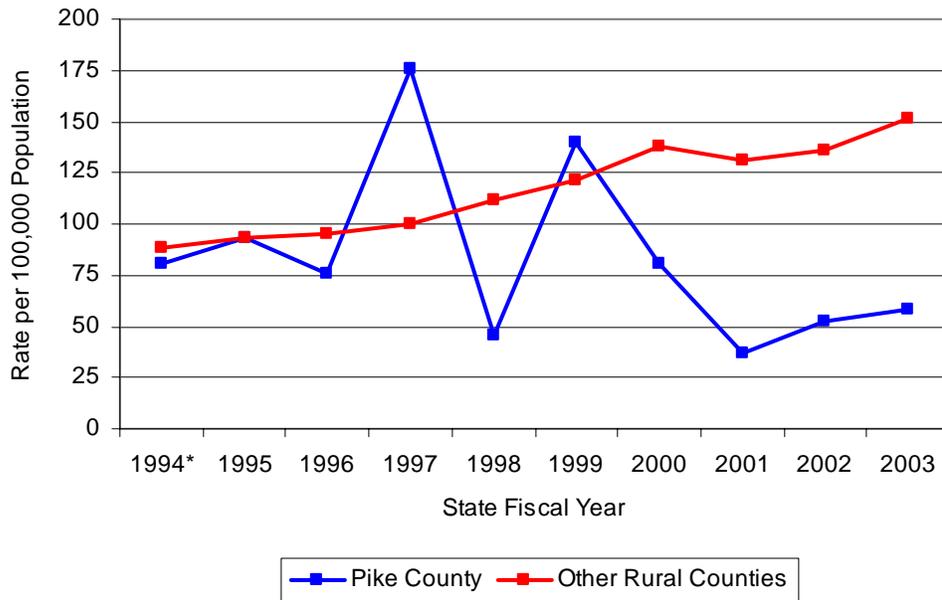
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

* Information estimated by ICJIA

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2003, the average daily jail population rate in Pike County decreased 27 percent, from 80 to 59 per 100,000 population (Figure 16). During this same period, the average daily jail population rate in the other rural counties almost doubled, from 88 to 151 per 100,000 population. In 2003, the Pike County Jail had an average daily jail population rate 61 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 16

Average Daily Jail Population Rates, Pike 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 Pike County

Substance-Exposed Infants in Pike 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.

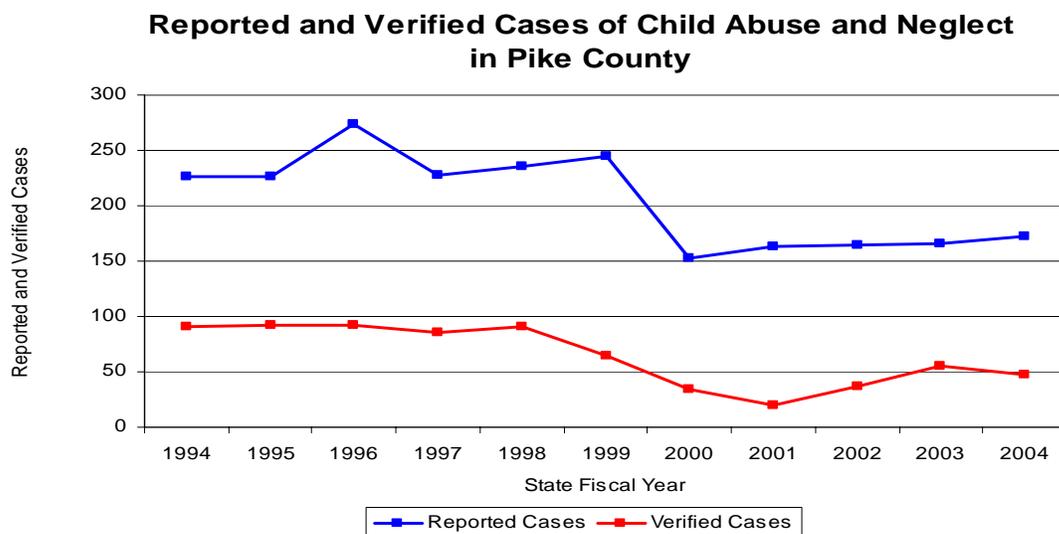
Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, there was one case of a substance-exposed infant reported in Pike County. Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other rural counties increased 23 percent, from 83 to 102, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants increased 43 percent, from 44 to 63.

Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in Pike 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 2003, the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in Pike County decreased 24 percent, from 226 to 172 (Figure 17). During that same period, 710 cases, or 31 percent of all cases reported were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Pike County decreased 49 percent between State Fiscal years 1994 and 2004, from 91 to 47.

Figure 17



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.

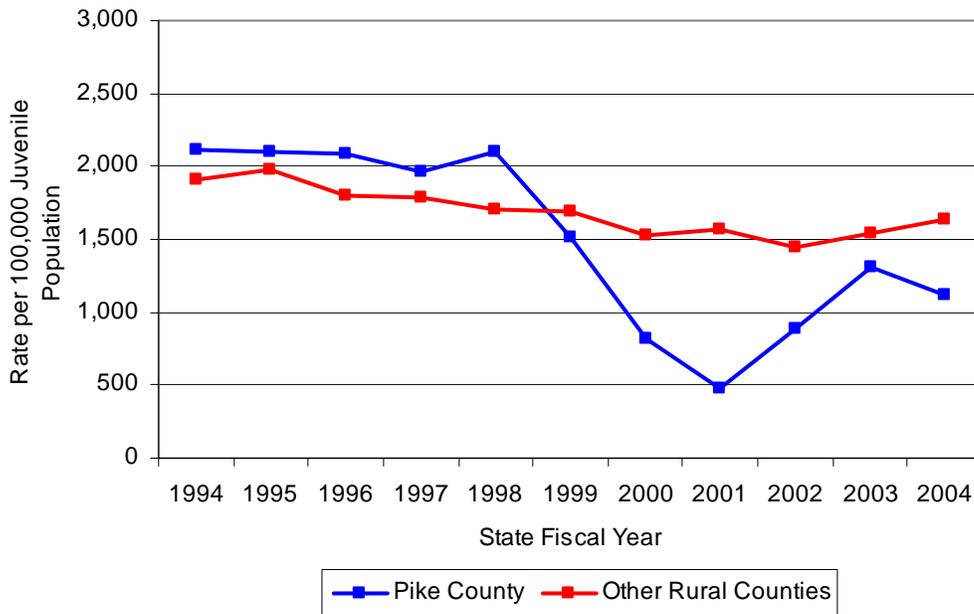
² Kelly, B., Thornberry, T. and Smith, C. 1997. “In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment.” *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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 2003, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Pike County decreased from 2,111 to 1,122 per 100,000 juveniles, a 47 percent decrease. 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 1,640 per 100,000 juveniles (Figure 18). In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Pike County was 32 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 18

Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Pike 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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