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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 Jackson 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

Jackson County, located in southern Illinois, covers an area of 588 square miles and had a 2003 population of 58,976, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Jackson County was the 37<sup>th</sup> largest county in Illinois geographically, but 25<sup>th</sup> largest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Jackson County had the 23<sup>rd</sup> highest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Jackson 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, Jackson County is one of Illinois' 66 rural counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Jackson 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 Jackson 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 Southern Illinois Enforcement Group (SIEG) also serves Jackson 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 Southern Illinois 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).

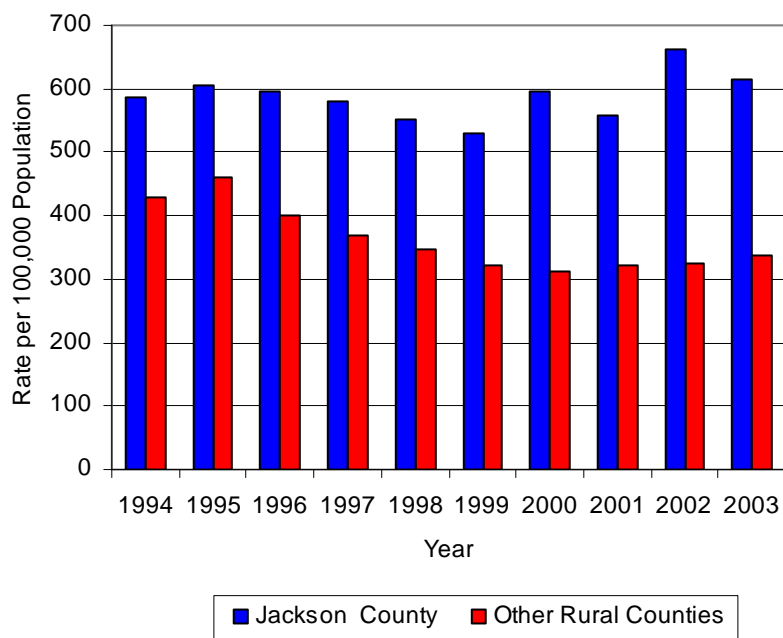
### *Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Jackson County*

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police increased slightly in Jackson County between 1994 and 2003, from 360 to 363. As in previous years and in most other counties, aggravated assault offenses accounted for the majority (63 percent) of violent Index offenses reported in Jackson County in 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Jackson County increased 5 percent, from 586 to 616 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). During that same period, the violent Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 21 percent, from 427 to 336 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 violent Index offense rate in Jackson County was 83 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 1**

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



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

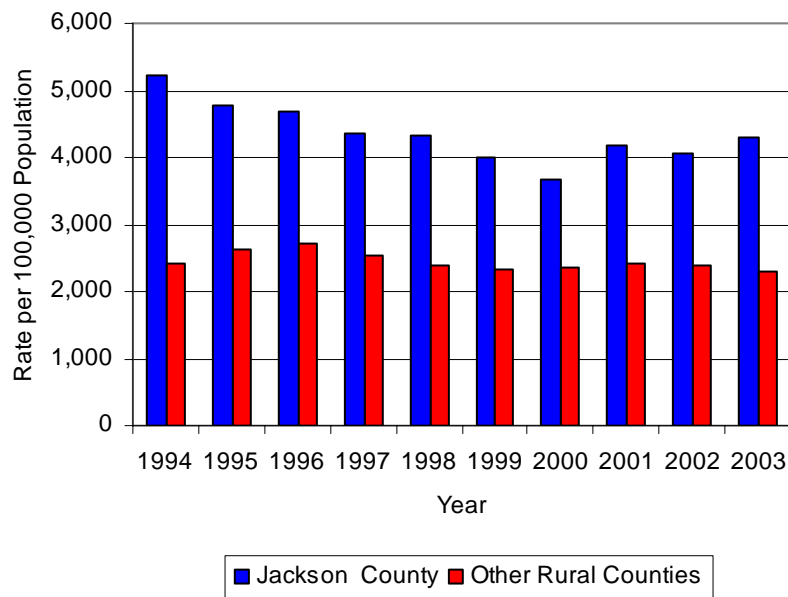
*Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Jackson County*

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Jackson County decreased 21 percent, from 3,207 to 2,530. Thefts accounted for 68 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Jackson County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in Jackson County decreased 18 percent, from 5,216 to 4,290 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 2). During the same period, the property Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 5 percent, from 2,421 to 2,292 offenses per 100,000 population. Jackson County's 2003 property Index offense rate was 87 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 2**

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



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

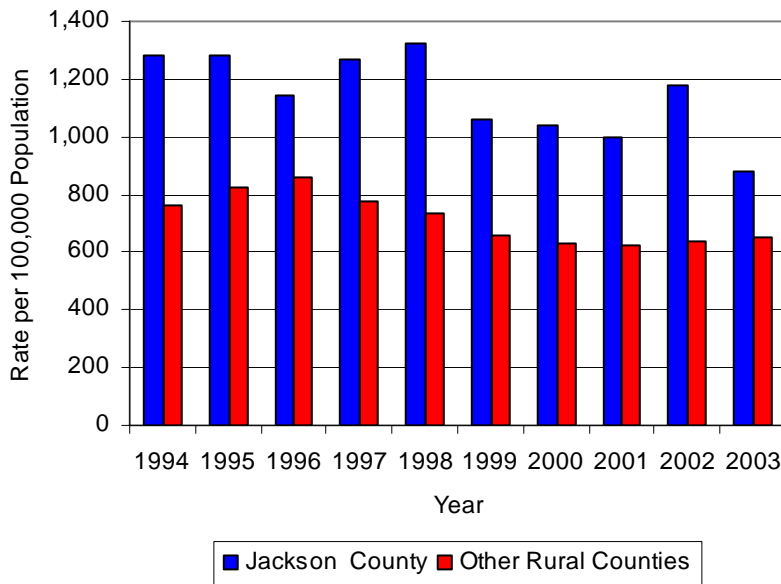
*Index Arrests by Jackson County Law Enforcement Agencies*

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Jackson County decreased 34 percent, from 788 to 521. The majority of Index arrests were for property Index offenses. Of the 521 Index arrests made in Jackson 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 Jackson County during 2003. Of all violent Index arrests, 79 percent were arrests for aggravated assault, while thefts accounted for 90 percent of all property Index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Jackson County decreased 31 percent, from 1,282 to 883 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). During the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties decreased 15 percent, from 764 to 648 arrests per 100,000 population. In 2003, Jackson County's Index arrest rate was 36 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 3**

**Index Arrest Rates in Jackson and Other Rural Counties**



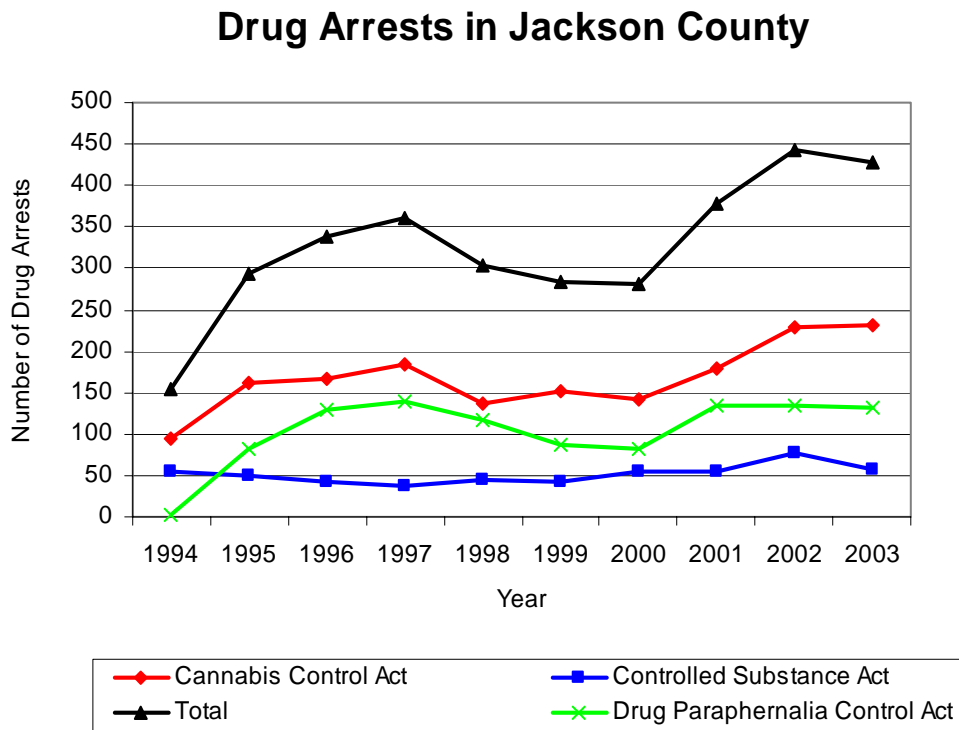
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

### Drug Offense Arrests in Jackson 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) nearly tripled in Jackson County, from 153 to 428 (Figure 4). Similar to other counties, total drug arrests in Jackson County remained relatively stable between 1983 and the early 1990s, before increasing almost annually from 1994 to a period high of 444 arrests in 2002. Drug Paraphernalia Control Act violations accounted for the majority of the increase in total drug arrests, increasing from three arrests in 1994 to 131 in 2003, or in other words, 31 percent of all drugs arrests in 2003.

During the period analyzed, arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, and cultivation of cannabis) in Jackson County have consistently out-numbered arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, distribution, or manufacture of all other illegal drugs such as cocaine and opiates). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act in Jackson County more than doubled, from 94 to 231. Arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act increased slightly, from 54 to 56, during the same period (Figure 4).

Figure 4

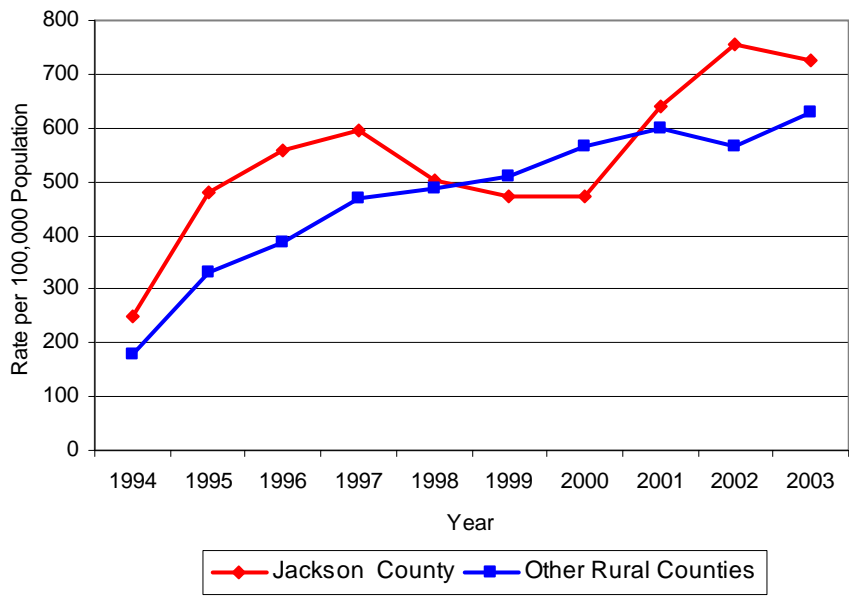


Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Jackson County also nearly tripled, from 249 to 726 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). The total drug arrest rate in the other rural counties more than tripled between 1994 and 2003, from 178 to 629 per 100,000 population. In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Jackson County was 15 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 5**

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



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

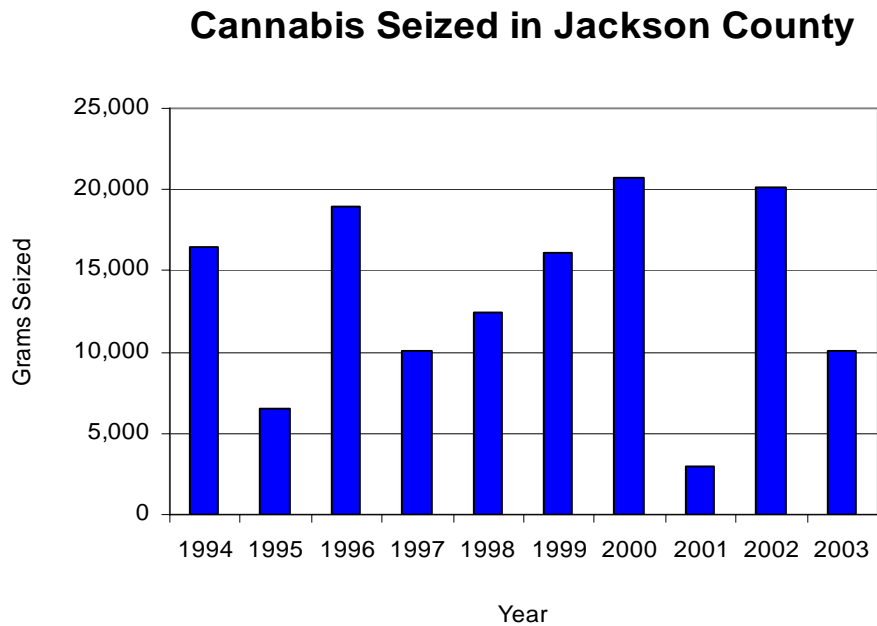
**Drugs Seized in Jackson County**

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 Jackson County.

### *Cannabis Seized in Jackson County*

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Jackson 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 Jackson County decreased 39 percent, from 16,439 grams to 10,015 grams (Figure 6).

**Figure 6**



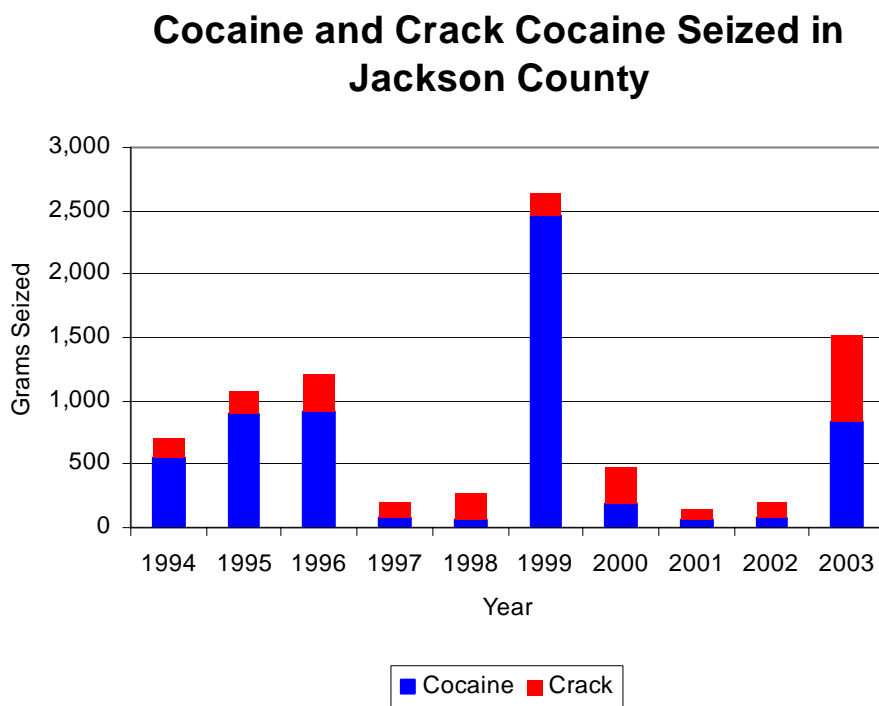
Source: Illinois State Police

During the period between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other rural counties decreased 56 percent, from 591,710 grams to 262,629 grams. In 2003, Jackson County had a cannabis seizure rate of 16,981grams per 100,000 population, 6 percent higher than the rate of 16,095 grams per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

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

The quantity of powder cocaine and crack cocaine seized in Jackson County increased between 1994 and 2003 (Figure 7). The quantity of powder cocaine seized in Jackson County increased 50 percent, from 558 grams in 1994 to 840 grams in 2003. Unlike most other counties, crack cocaine accounted for a significant portion (27 percent) of all cocaine seized in Jackson County between 1994 and 2003. The quantity of crack cocaine seized in Jackson County increased from 154 grams to 675 grams (Figure 7).

**Figure 7**



Source: Illinois State Police

The quantity of powder cocaine seized decreased and the quantity crack cocaine seized increased in the other rural counties during the period analyzed. Between 1994 and 2003, the amount of powder cocaine seized decreased 82 percent in the other rural counties, from 69,544 grams to 12,224 grams, while the quantity of crack cocaine seized increased from 1,023 grams to 1,430 grams. In 2003, 1,424 grams of powder cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in Jackson County, 90 percent higher than the 749 grams of powder cocaine per 100,000 population seized in the other rural counties. Also in 2003, 1,145 grams of crack cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in Jackson County, more than 13 times higher than the rate of 88 grams of crack cocaine per 100,000 population seized in the other rural counties.



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

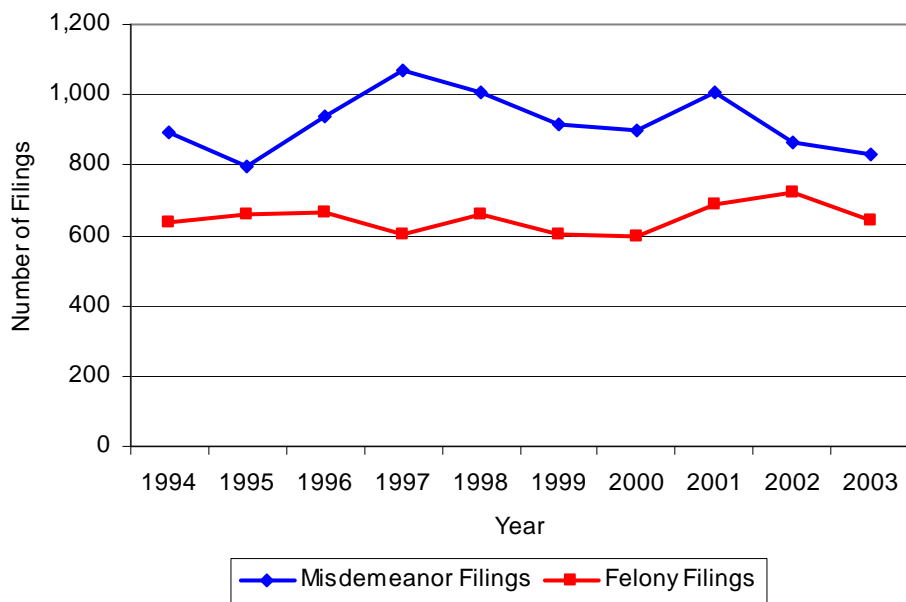
#### *Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Jackson County*

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 Jackson County’s courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Jackson County increased 1 percent, from 636 to 644 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings decreased 7 percent, from 893 in 1994 to 830 in 2003. In 2003, misdemeanor filings have out-numbered felony filings by less than two to one.

**Figure 8**

**Felony and Misdemeanor Filings  
in Jackson County**

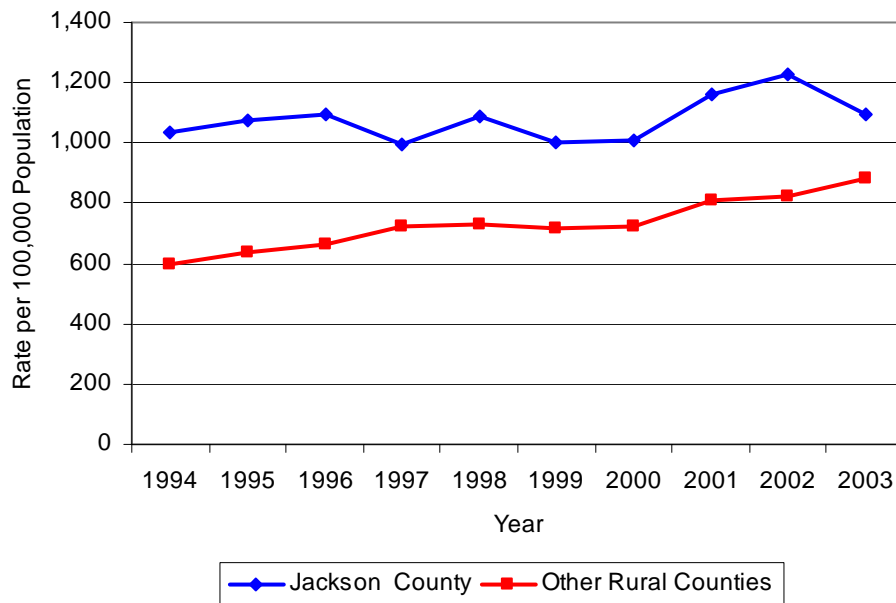


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Jackson County increased 6 percent, from 1,034 to 1,092 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). The felony-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 47 percent during this period, from 599 to 882 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Jackson County was 24 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 9**

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



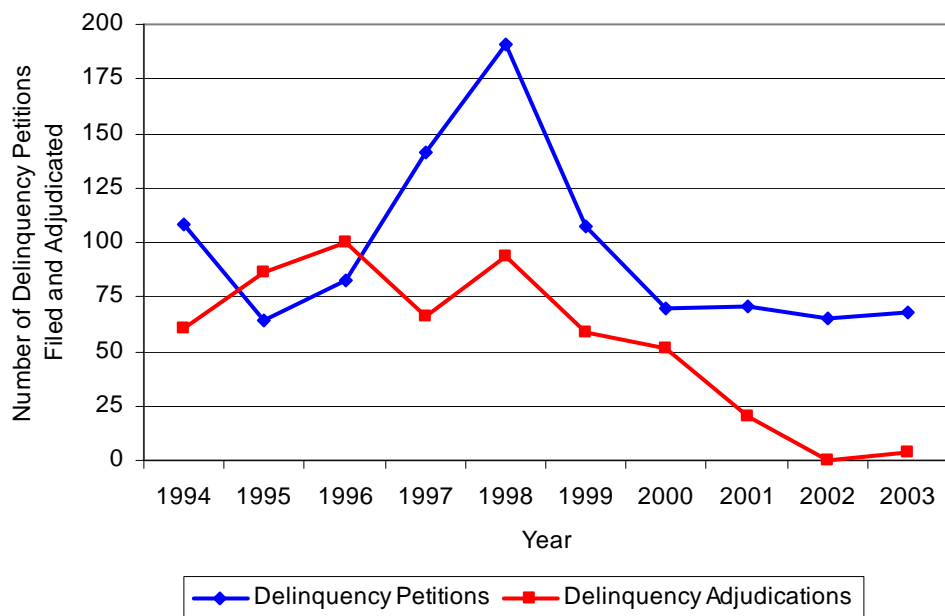
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

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 Jackson County decreased 37 percent, from 108 to 68 (Figure 10). In 2003, 6 percent of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent. Between 1994 and 2003, delinquency adjudications decreased 93 percent, from 61 to four. The majority of cases not resulting in an adjudication were continued under supervision.

**Figure 10**

**Juvenile Delinquency Petitions Filed and Adjudicated in Jackson County**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

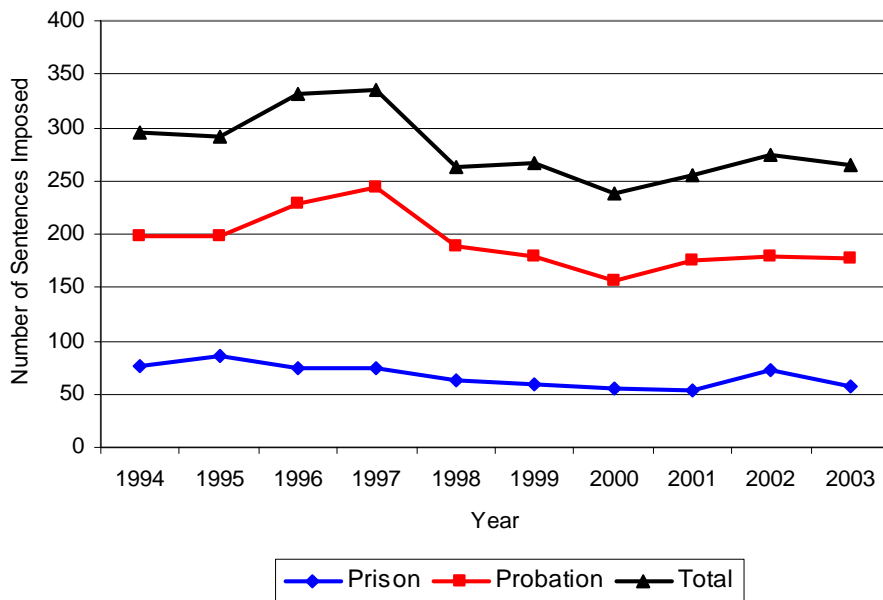
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Jackson County decreased 39 percent, from 2,414 to 1,470 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 14 percent, from 2,001 to 2,289 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Jackson County was 36 percent lower 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 Jackson County decreased 11 percent, from 295 to 264 (Figure 11). The number of convicted felons sentenced to either prison or probation during this period decreased. The number of convicted felons sentenced to prison decreased 24 percent, from 76 to 58, while the number of convicted felons sentenced to probation decreased 11 percent, from 199 to 178. As a result, felony probation sentences remained stable as a proportion of total sentences, remaining at 67 percent in 1994 and 2003. On the other hand, the proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased slightly, from 26 percent in 1994 to 22 percent in 2003. In 2003, 11 percent of convicted felons in Jackson County were sentenced to something other than prison or probation.

**Figure 11**

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

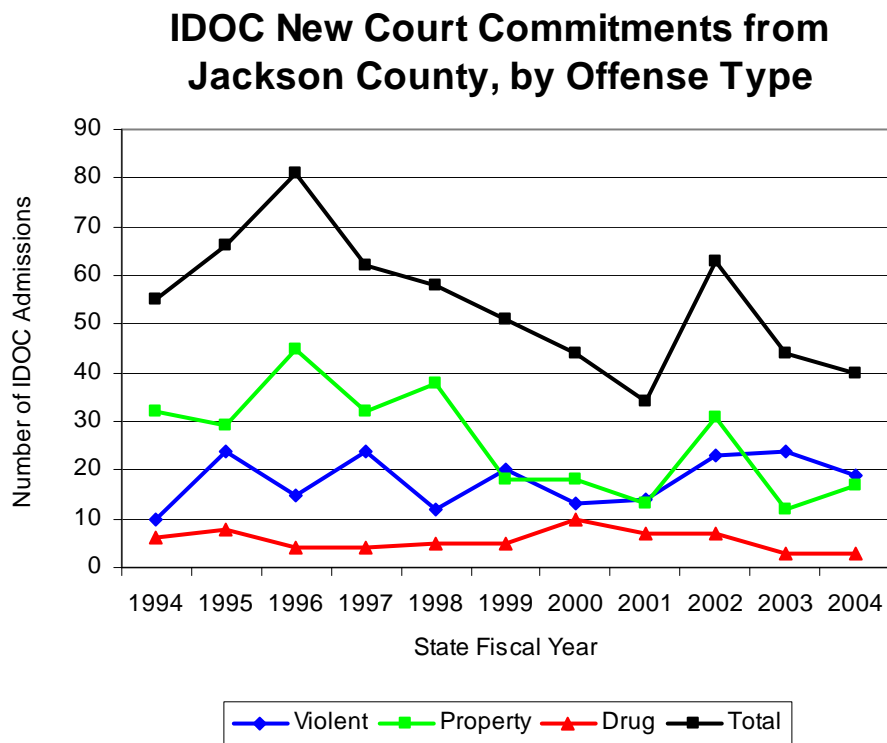


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

## Adult Prison Admissions from Jackson County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1994 and 2004, the number of admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Jackson County decreased 27 percent, from 55 to 40 (Figure 12). During this period, the number of admissions increased for violent offenders, while the number of property and drug offender admissions decreased. The number of violent offender admissions increased 90 percent, from ten to 19. The number of property offender admissions decreased 47 percent, from 32 to 17, while the number of drug offender admissions decreased from six in SFY 1994 to three in SFY 2004.

Figure 12



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

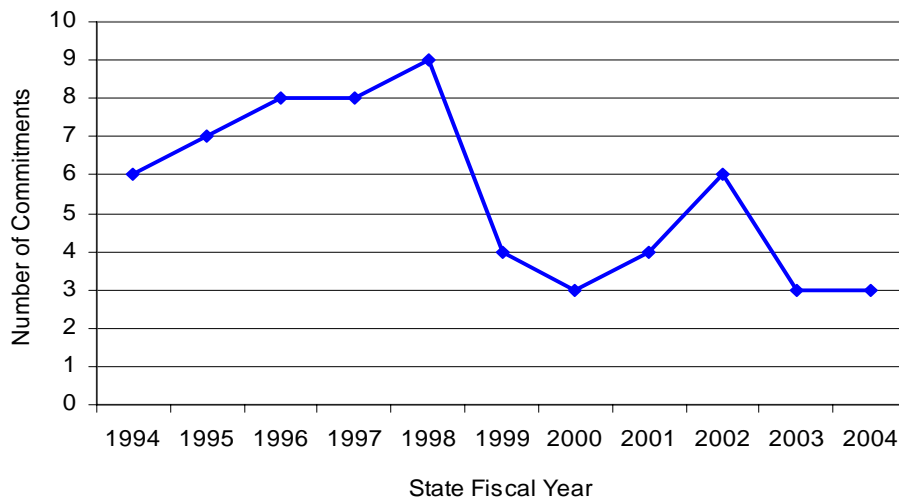
In SFY 2004, violent offenders accounted for 48 percent of all admissions from Jackson County, while property offenders accounted for 43 percent of all admissions. Drug offenders accounted for 8 percent of all admissions from Jackson County in SFY 2004.

## 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 2003, the number of court commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Jackson County decreased, from six to three (Figure 13).

Figure 13

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



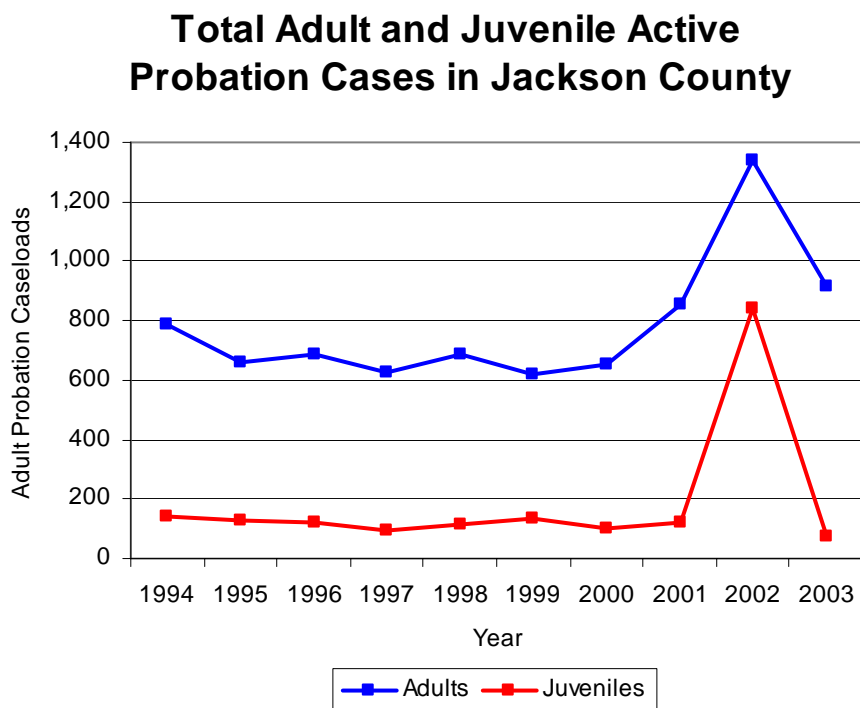
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In SFY 2004, Jackson County's rate of 79 commitments per 100,000 juveniles to the IDOC's Juvenile Division was 68 percent lower than the 233 commitments per 100,000 juveniles from the other rural counties.

## Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Jackson County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Jackson County increased 16 percent, from 788 to 918 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 40 percent of Jackson County’s active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Jackson County Juvenile Probation Department decreased 48 percent, from 138 to 72. 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 increased 2 percent.

**Figure 14**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate per 100,000 population in Jackson County increased 21 percent between 1994 and 2003, from 1,282 to 1,557 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 42 percent in the other rural counties, from 724 to 1,025 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Jackson County was 52 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.



#### IV. Jail Populations in Jackson 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.

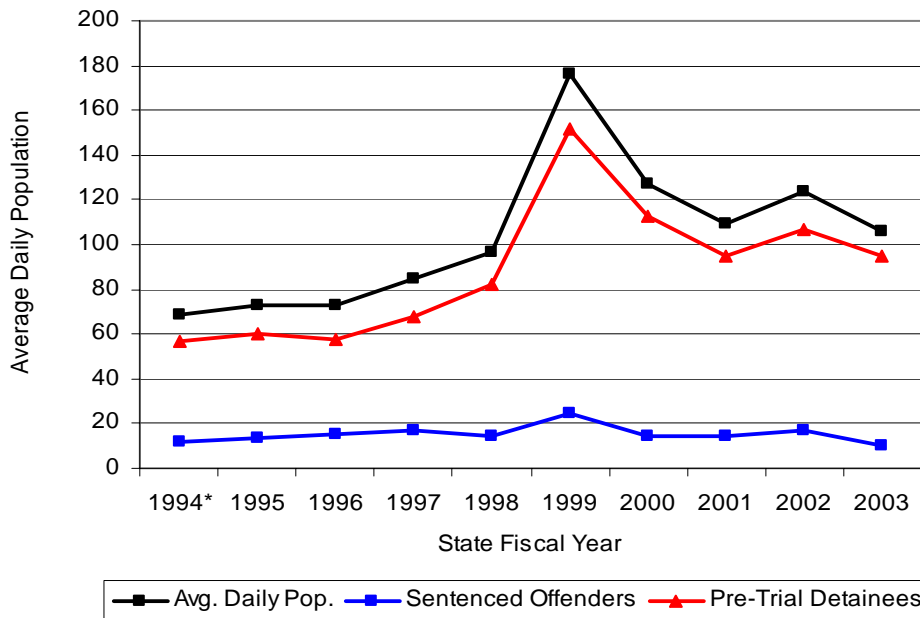
##### *Average Daily Population of the Jackson County Jail*

The Jackson 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 Jackson County Jail increased 53 percent, from 69 to 106 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 82 percent in SFY 1994 to 90 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 18 percent in SFY 1994 to 10 percent in SFY 2003.

**Figure 15**

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



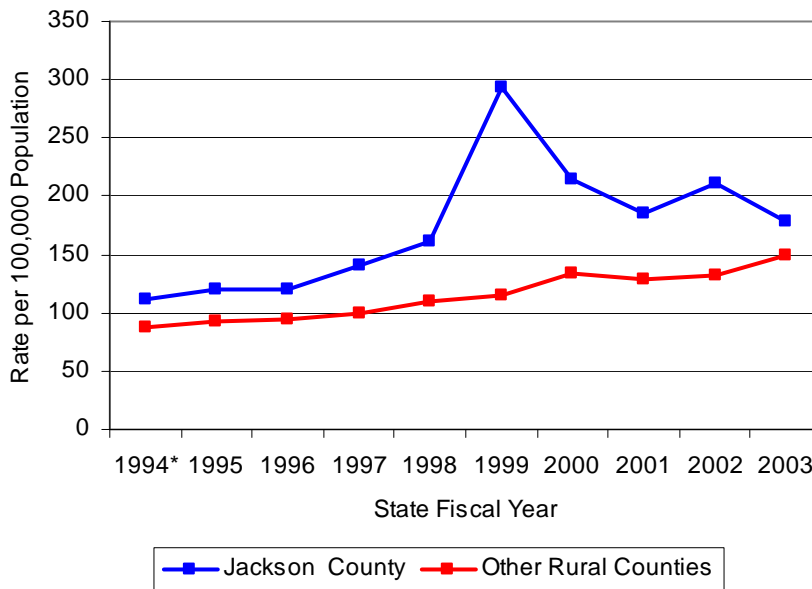
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

\* Information estimated by ICJIA

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2003, the average daily jail population rate in Jackson County increased 60 percent, from 112 to 179 per 100,000 population (Figure 16). During this same period, the average daily jail population rate in the other rural counties increased 71 percent, from 87 to 149 per 100,000 population. In SFY 2003, the Jackson County Jail had an average daily jail population rate 20 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 16**

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



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

\* Information estimated by ICJIA

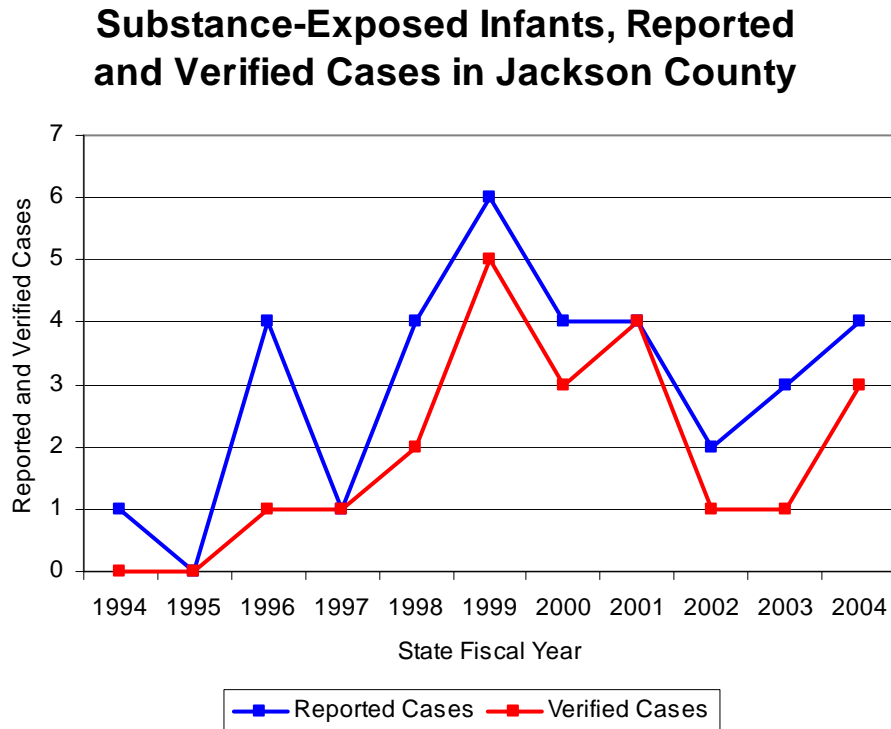
## V. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Jackson County

### Substance-Exposed Infants in Jackson 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 Jackson County increased from one to four. During the same period, the number of verified cases increased from zero to three (Figure 17).

Figure 17



Source: Department of Children and Family Services

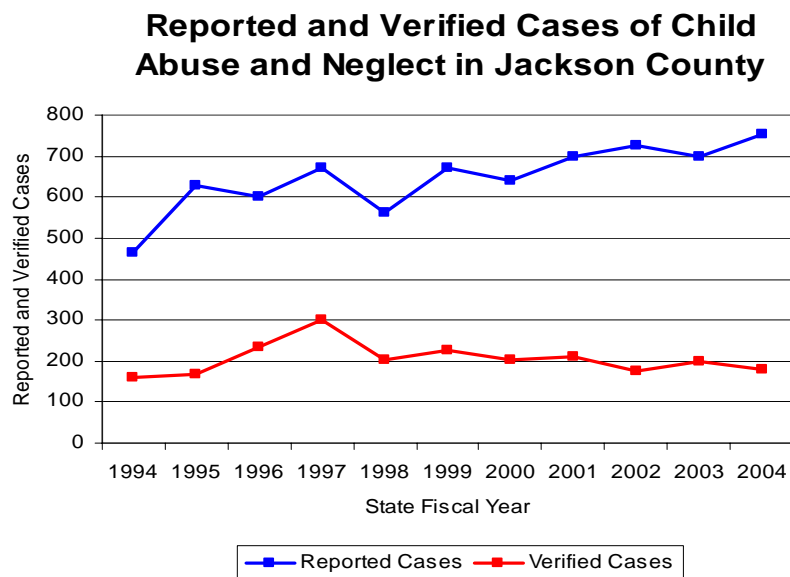
Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other rural counties increased 20 percent, from 82 to 98, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants increased 36 percent, from 44 to 60.

## Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in Jackson 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 Jackson County increased 63 percent, from 464 to 754 (Figure 18). During that same period, 2,262 cases, or 32 percent of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Jackson County increased 13 percent between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 159 to 180.

**Figure 18**



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

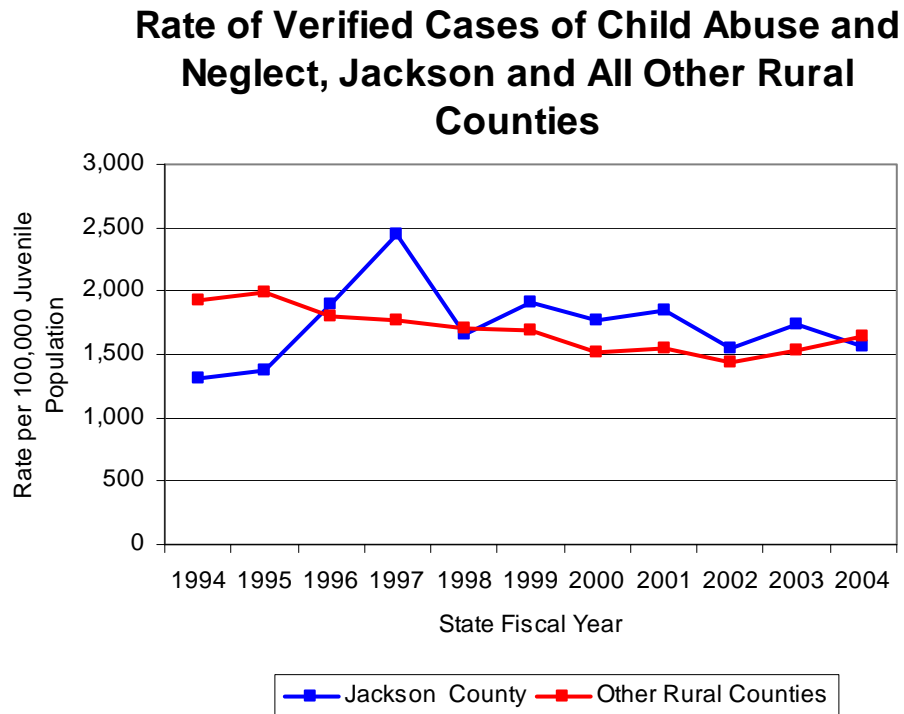
<sup>1</sup> Thornberry, P. T., Huizinga, D. and Loeber R. 2004. “The Causes and Correlates Studies: Findings and Policy Implications.” Juvenile Justice Journal. 9:1. Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office.

<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 Jackson County increased from 1,309 to 1,568 per 100,000 juveniles, a 20 percent increase (Figure 19). During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 15 percent in the other rural counties, from 1,927 to 1,637 per 100,000 juveniles. In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Jackson County was 4 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

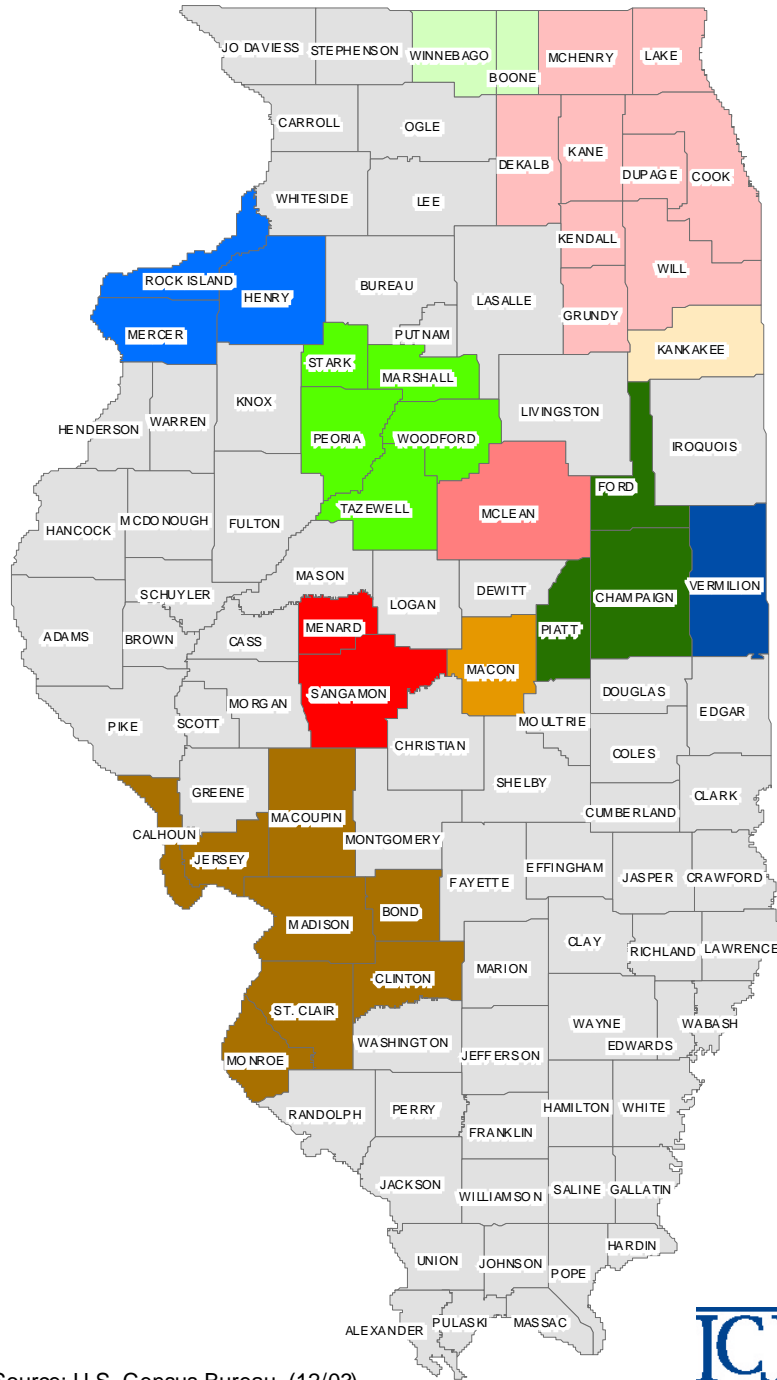
**Figure 19**



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\***



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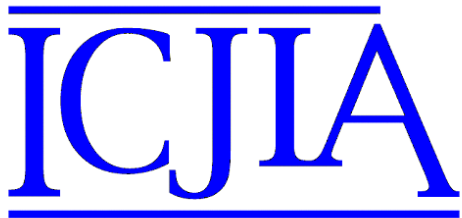
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