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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 Lee 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

Lee County, located in northern Illinois, covers an area of 725 square miles and had a 2003 population of 35,537, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Lee County was the 19<sup>th</sup> largest county in Illinois geographically, but 42<sup>nd</sup> largest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Lee County had the 51<sup>st</sup> highest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Lee 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 lie 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, Lee County is one of Illinois' 66 rural counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Lee 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 Lee 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 Blackhawk Area Task Force (BATF) also serves Lee 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 Blackhawk Area 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](http://www.icjia.state.il.us).

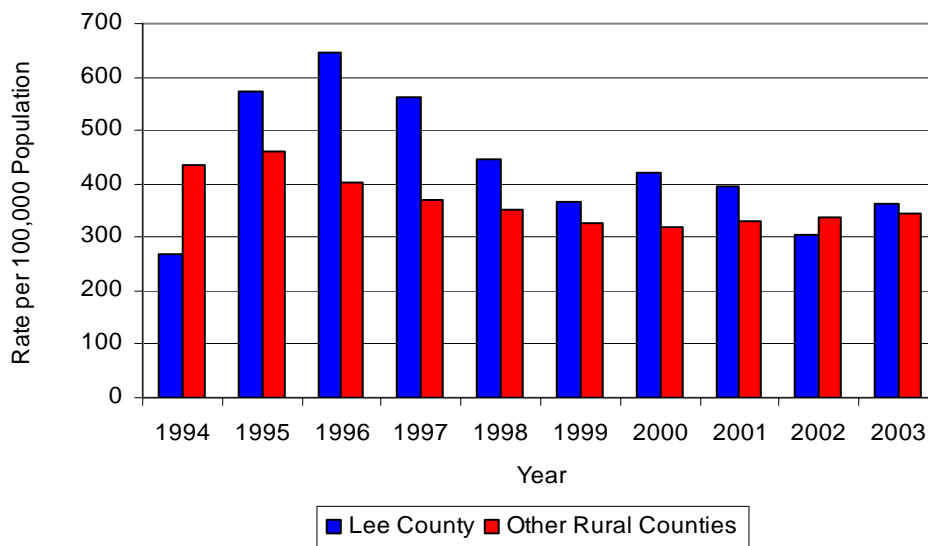
### *Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Lee County*

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police increased 34 percent in Lee County between 1994 and 2003, from 96 to 129. As in previous years and in most other counties, aggravated assault offenses accounted for the majority (64 percent) of violent Index offenses reported in Lee County in 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Lee County increased 35 percent, from 270 to 363 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 437 to 346 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 violent Index offense rate in Lee County was 5 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 1**

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



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

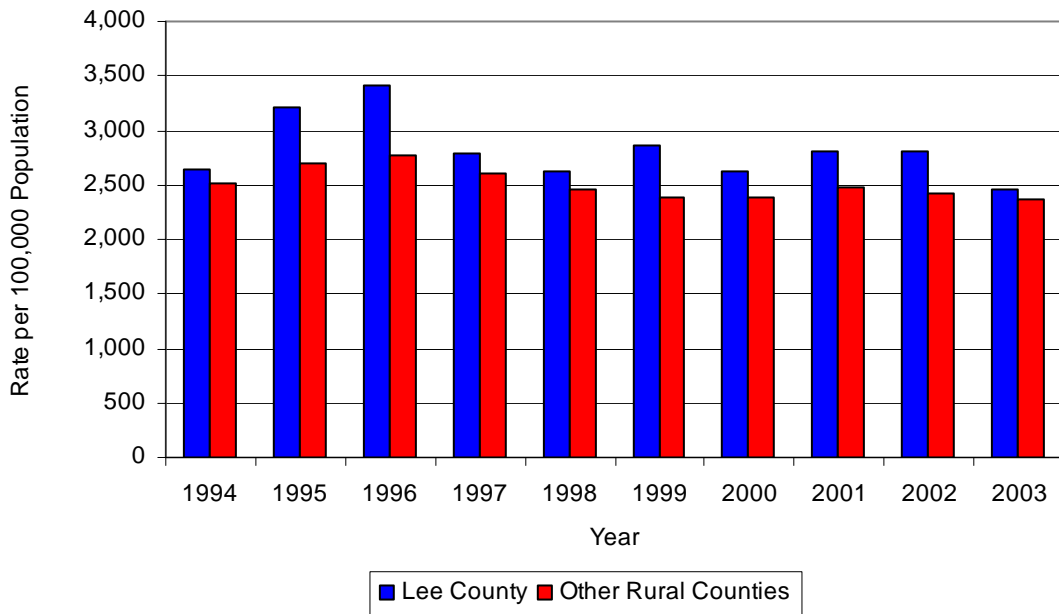
*Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Lee County*

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Lee County decreased 8 percent, from 943 to 872. Thefts accounted for 74 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Lee County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in Lee County decreased 7 percent, from 2,648 to 2,454 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 2). On the other hand, the property Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 6 percent, from 2,519 to 2,360 offenses per 100,000 population. Lee County's 2003 property Index offense rate was 4 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 2**

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



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

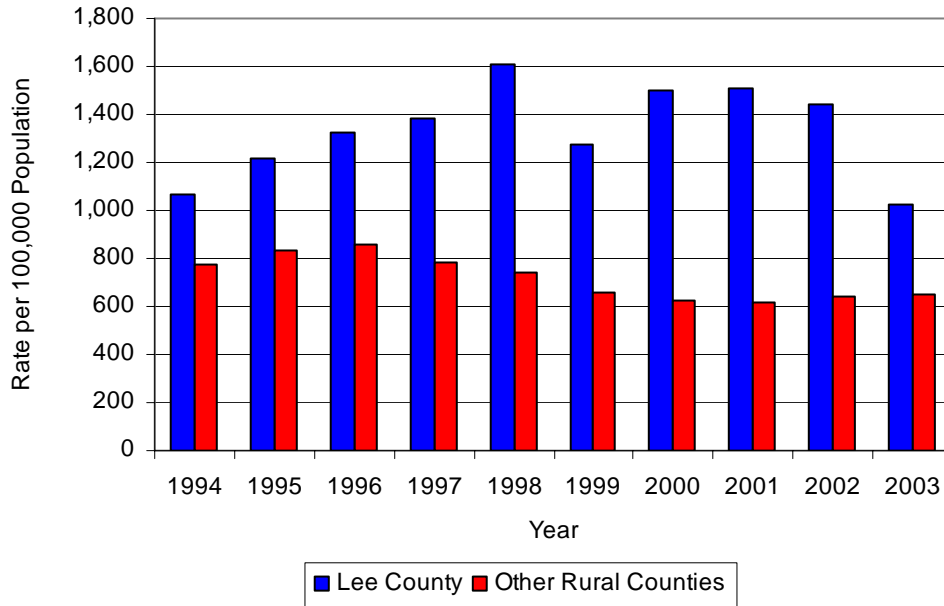
*Index Arrests by Lee County Law Enforcement Agencies*

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Lee County decreased 4 percent, from 381 to 364. The majority of Index arrests were for property Index offenses. Of the 364 Index arrests made in Lee County during 2003, 27 percent were for violent Index crimes and 73 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for burglary and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in Lee County during 2003. Of all violent Index arrests, 73 percent were arrests for aggravated assault, while burglaries accounted for 68 percent of all property Index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Lee County also decreased 4 percent, from 1,070 to 1,024 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). During the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties decreased 16 percent, from 776 to 649 arrests per 100,000 population. In 2003, Lee County's Index arrest rate was 58 percent higher than the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 3**

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



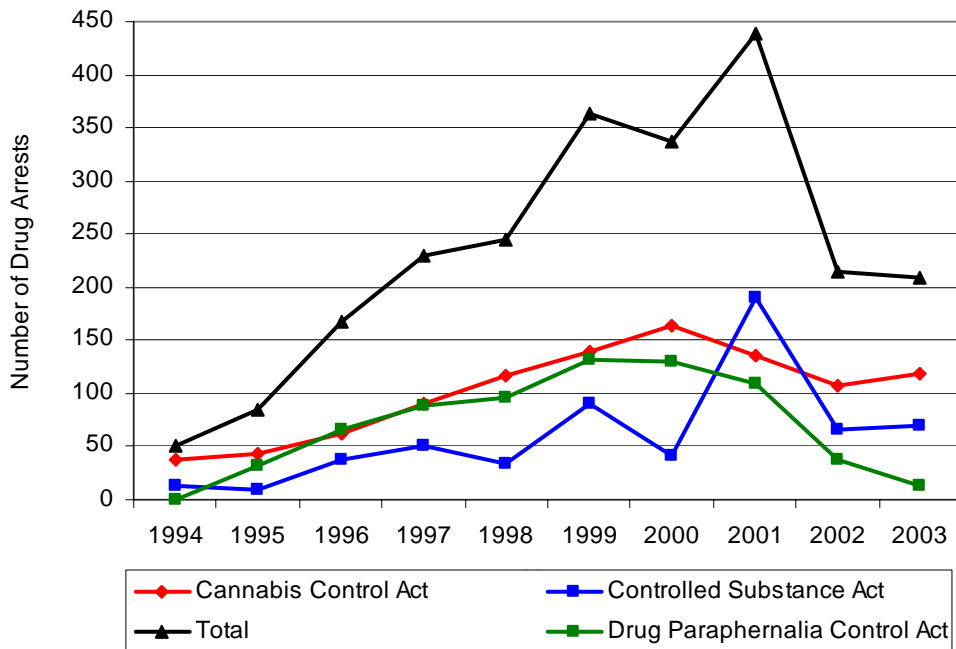
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

### Drug Offense Arrests in Lee 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 quadrupled in Lee County, from 51 to 209 (Figure 4). Similar to other counties, total drug arrests in Lee County remained relatively stable between 1983 and the early 1990s, before increasing annually to a period high of 438 in 2001. Drug Paraphernalia Control Act violations accounted for an increased proportion of total drug arrests, increasing from zero percent in 1994 to 7 percent 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 Lee 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 Lee County more than tripled, from 37 to 118. Similarly, arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act increased more than four-fold, increasing from 13 to 69, during the same period (Figure 4).

**Figure 4**  
**Drug Arrests in Lee County**

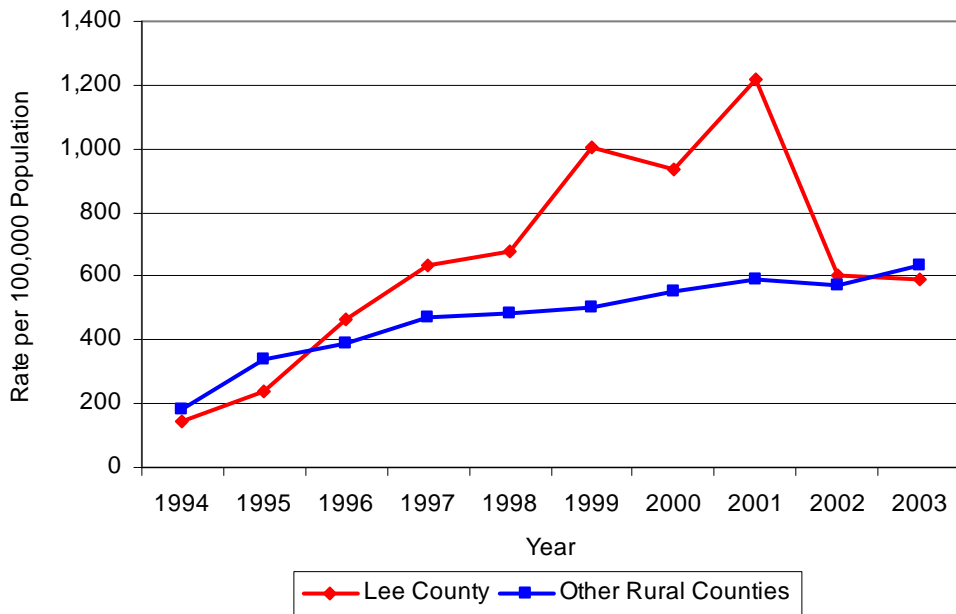


Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Lee County also more than quadrupled, from 143 to 588 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). The total drug arrest rate in the other rural counties more than tripled between 1994 and 2003, from 182 to 633 per 100,000 population. In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Lee County was 7 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 5**

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



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

**Drugs Seized in Lee County**

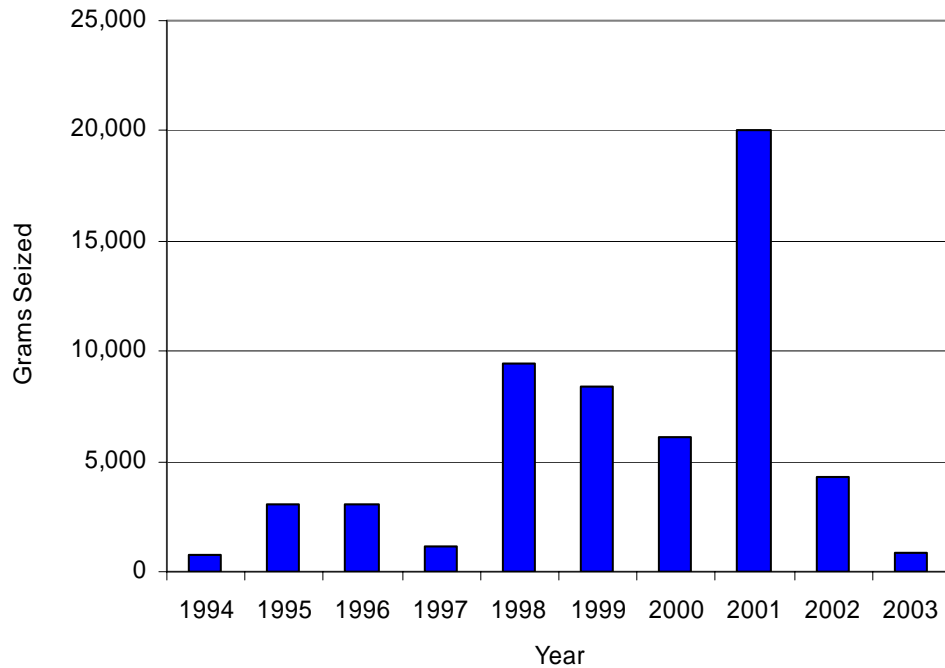
Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of the illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies in Illinois, they are submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois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

*Cannabis Seized in Lee County*

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Lee County and in most Illinois jurisdictions. Between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in Lee County increased 24 percent, from 724 grams to 896 grams (Figure 6).

**Figure 6**

**Cannabis Seized in Lee County**



Source: Illinois State Police

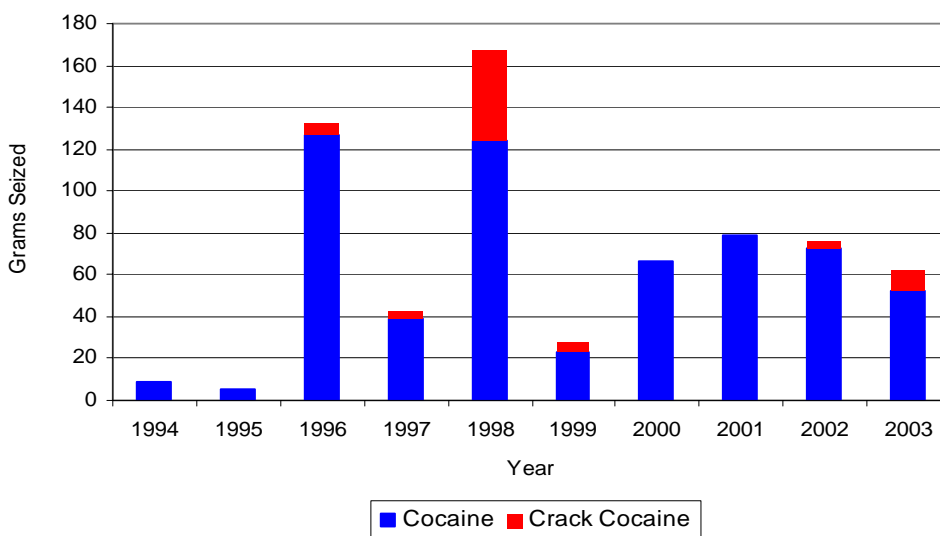
During the period between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other rural counties decreased 55 percent, from 607,425 grams to 271,747 grams. In 2003, Lee County had a cannabis seizure rate of 2,522 grams per 100,000 population, 85 percent lower than the rate of 16,418 grams per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

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

The quantity of powder and crack cocaine seized in Lee County increased between 1994 and 2003 (Figure 7). The quantity of powder cocaine seized in Lee County increased nearly five-fold, from nine grams in 1994 to 52 grams in 2003. Although crack cocaine accounted for a small portion of all cocaine seized in Lee County between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of crack cocaine seized in Lee County increased from zero grams to ten grams (Figure 7).

**Figure 7**

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



Source: Illinois State Police

The quantity of powder cocaine seized in the other rural counties decreased, while the amount of crack cocaine seized in the other rural counties increased during the period analyzed. Between 1994 and 2003, the amount of powder cocaine decreased 81 percent in the other rural counties, from 70,093 grams to 13,012 grams, while the quantity of crack cocaine seized increased from 1,176 grams to 2,096 grams. In 2003, 147 grams of powder cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in Lee County, 81 percent lower than the 786 grams of powder cocaine per 100,000 population seized in the other rural counties.



### III. Adult and Juvenile Court Activity in Lee 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.

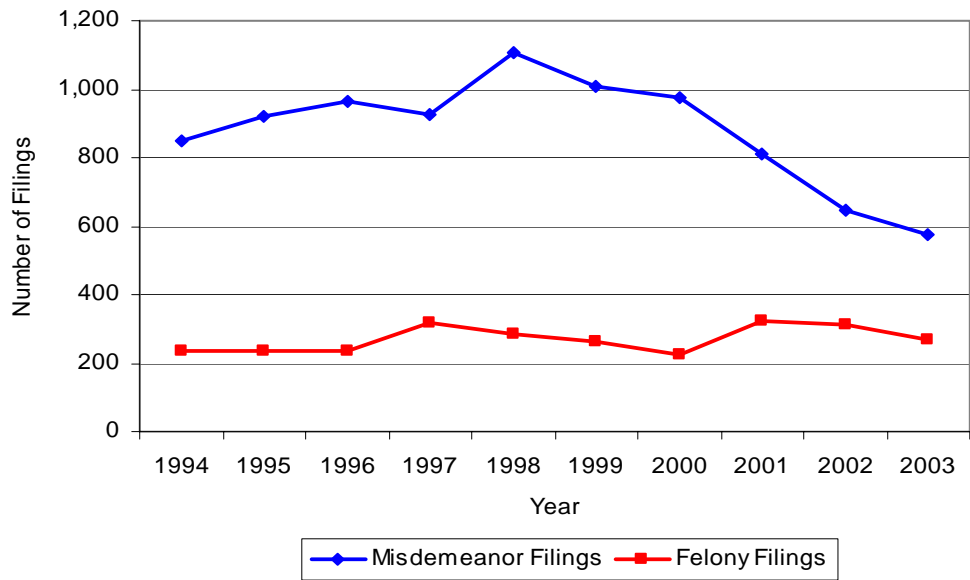
In Illinois, county probation departments are overseen by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' Probation Division. This section also presents data on active misdemeanor and felony adult caseloads and the number of juveniles under the supervision of the probation departments in Lee County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

#### *Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Lee 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 seven percent of all filings in Lee County's courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Lee County increased 15 percent, from 236 to 271 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings decreased 33 percent, from 852 in 1994 to 574 in 2003. In 2003, misdemeanor filings outnumbered felony filings by more than two to one.

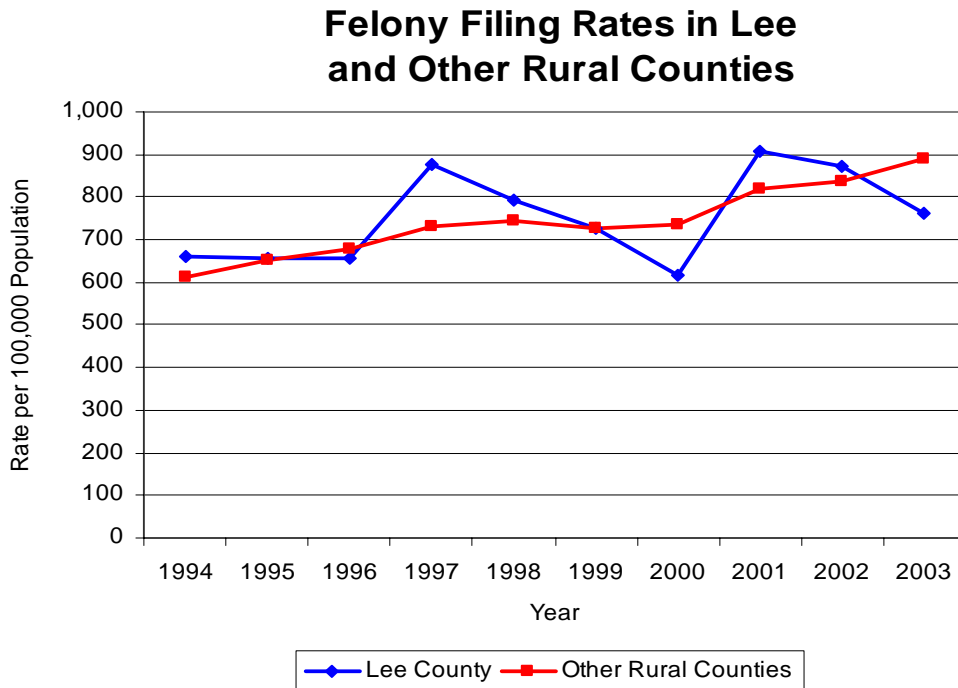
**Figure 8**  
**Felony and Misdemeanor Filings**  
**in Lee County**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Lee County increased 15 percent, from 663 to 763 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). Similarly, the felony-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 45 percent during this period, from 613 to 892 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Lee County was 14 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 9**

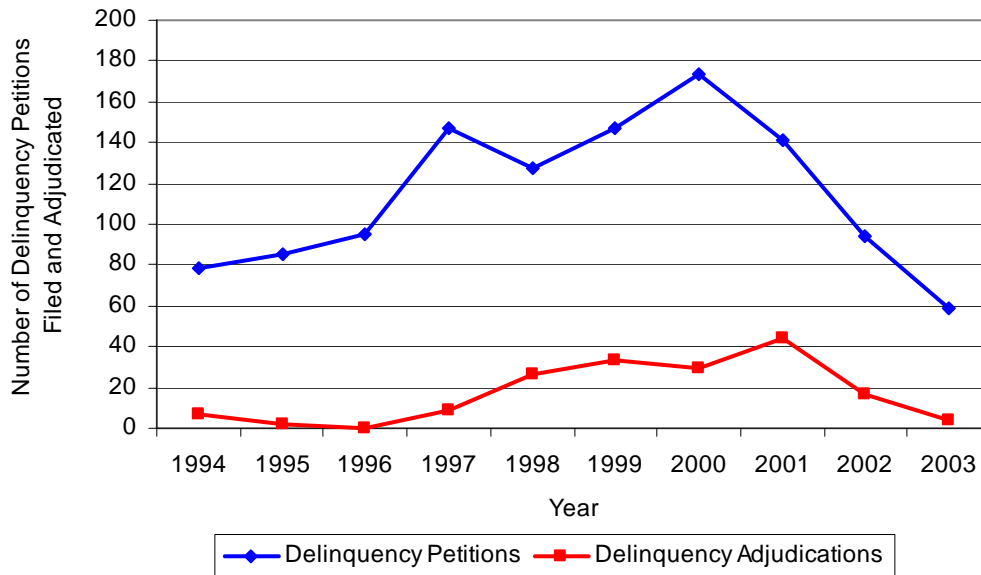


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

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 Lee County decreased 24 percent, from 78 to 59, while delinquency adjudications decreased from seven to four, during the same period (Figure 10). Between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions and who were subsequently adjudicated delinquent declined. In 2003, 9 percent of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent, compared to 7 percent in 2003.

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



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

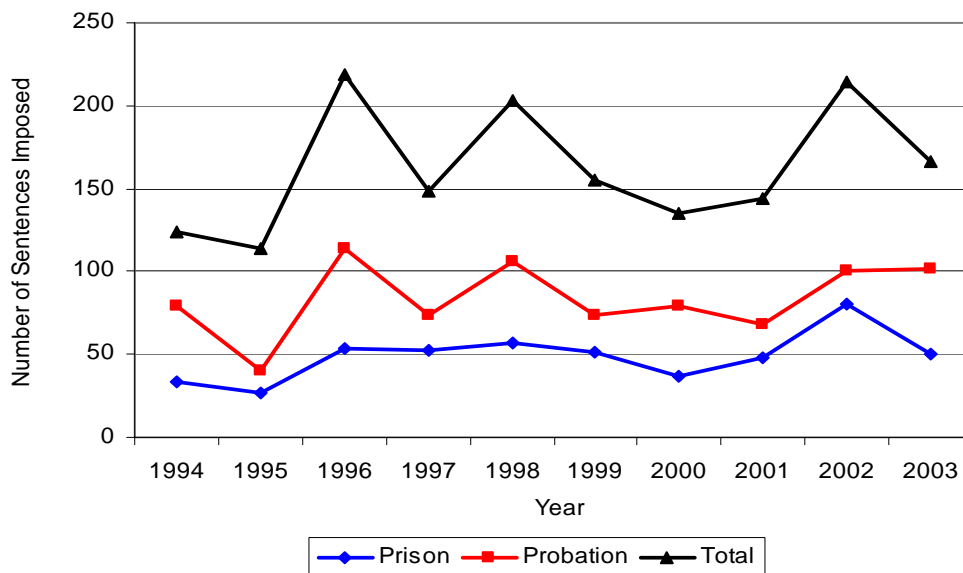
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Lee County decreased 26 percent, from 2,108 to 1,558 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 14 percent, from 2,010 to 2,282 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Lee County was 32 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 Lee County increased 34 percent, from 124 to 166 (Figure 11). While the number of convicted felons sentenced to probation during this period increased 29 percent, from 79 to 102, felony probation sentences decreased as a proportion of total sentences. In 1994, 64 percent of all convicted felons were sentenced to probation, compared to 61 percent in 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of felons sentenced to prison increased from 27 percent to 30 percent. In 2003, less than 8 percent of convicted felons in Lee County were sentenced to something other than prison or probation.

**Figure 11**

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



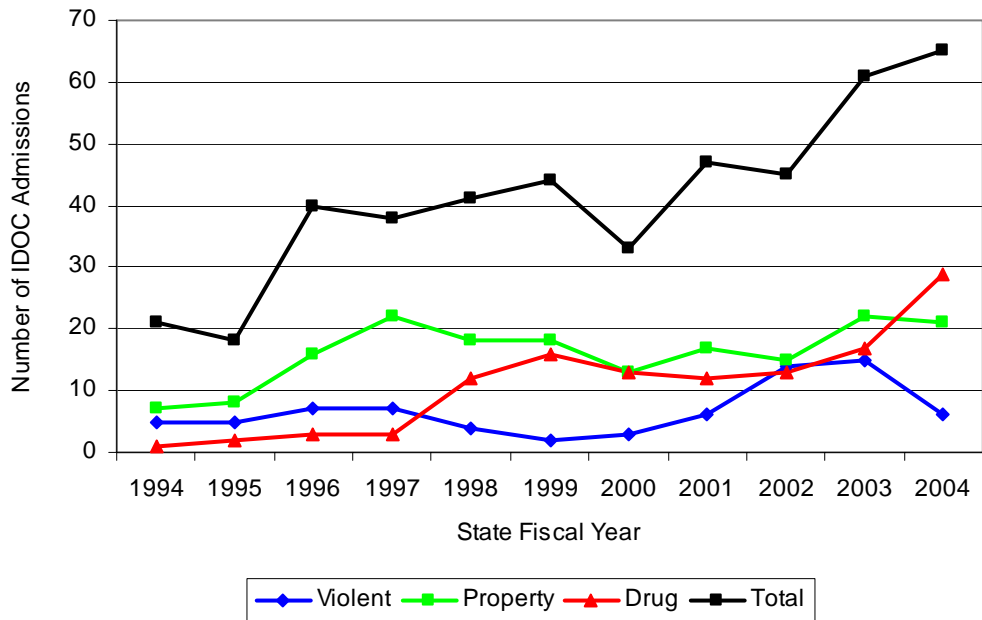
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

## Adult Prison Admissions from Lee County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1994 and 2004, the number of admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Lee County more than tripled, from 21 to 65 (Figure 12). During this period, the number of drug, property, and violent offender admissions also increased. The number of drug offender admissions increased dramatically between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from one to 29, while the number of property offender admissions tripled from seven to 21, and the number of violent offenders admitted increased from five to six between SFYs 1994 and 2004.

Figure 12

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



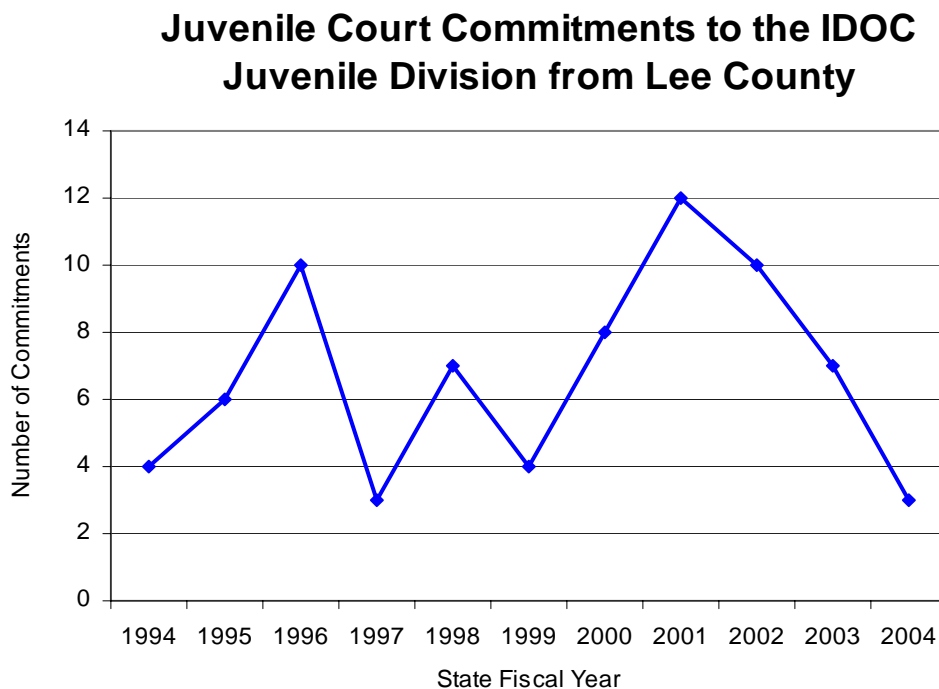
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, drug offenders increased from 5 percent to 45 percent of all admissions from Lee County. In SFY 2004, violent offenders accounted for 9 percent of all admissions from Lee County, compared to 24 percent in SFY 1994. The proportion of property offenders decreased from 33 percent to 32 percent.

## 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 (SFYs) 1994 and 2004, the number of court commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Lee County decreased slightly, from four to three (Figure 13). Recently, new court commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division from Lee County has decreased annually from a period high of 12 commitments in SFY 2001.

Figure 13



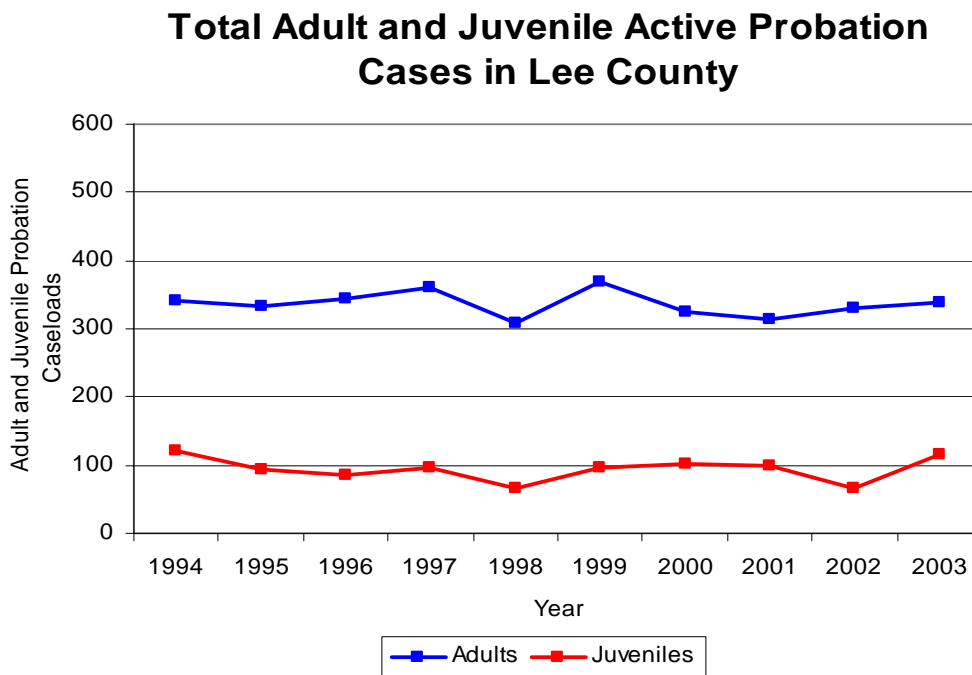
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In SFY 2004, Lee County's rate of commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division of 96 commitments per 100,000 juveniles was 58 percent less than the 232 commitments per 100,000 juveniles from the other rural counties.

## Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Lee County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Lee County decreased slightly (one percent) from 341 to 358 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 48 percent of Lee County's active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Lee County Juvenile Probation Department decreased 4 percent, from 121 to 116. 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 slightly (less than 1 percent).

Figure 14



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate in Lee County decreased slightly (1 percent) between 1994 and 2003, from 957 to 951 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 41 percent in the other rural counties, from 740 to 1,046 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Lee County was 9 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.



#### IV. Jail Populations in Lee County

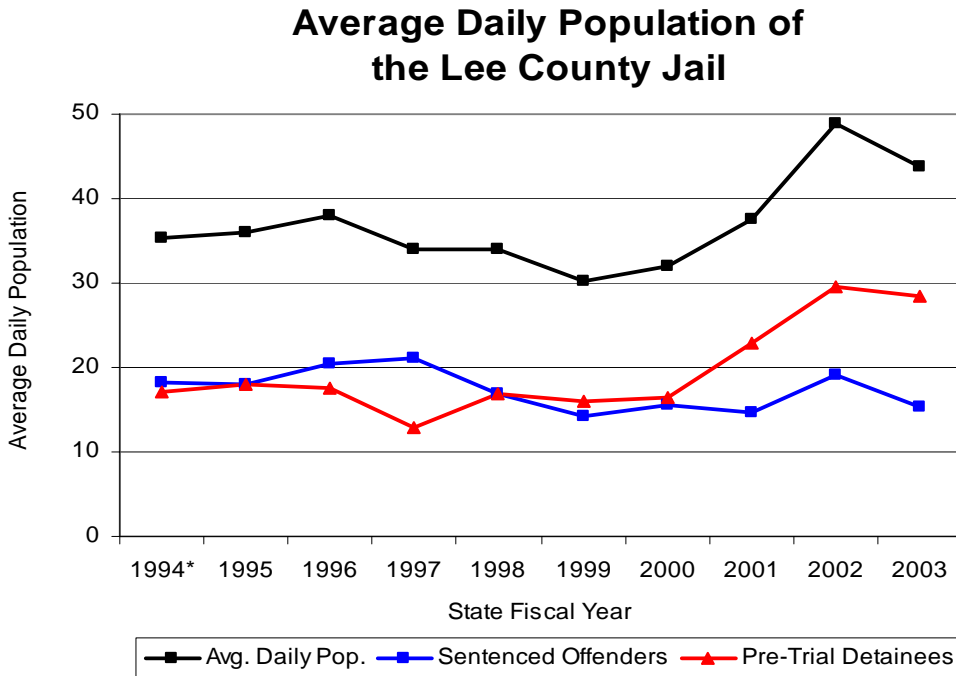
Jail data in Illinois are collected by the Illinois Department of Corrections' Bureau of Inspections and Audits. As with court data, data are not available detailing the specific offenses for which offenders were held in county jails. In addition, between SFYs 1992 and 1994, the IDOC did not collect 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 Lee County Jail*

The Lee County Jail was one of 91 county jails in operation in Illinois during State Fiscal Year 2003. There were 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 Lee County Jail increased 24 percent, from 35 to 44 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 48 percent in SFY 1994 to 65 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 52 percent in SFY 1994 to 35 percent in SFY 2003.

**Figure 15**



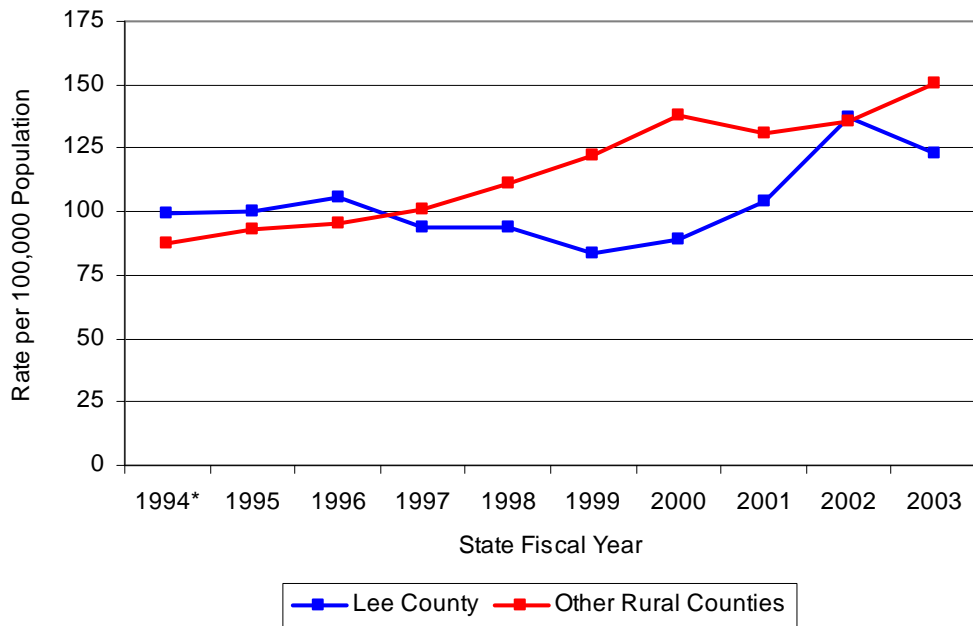
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

\* Information estimated by ICJIA

Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, the average daily jail population rate in Lee County increased 25 percent, from 99 to 123 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 88 to 151 per 100,000 population. In SFY 2003, the Lee County Jail had an average daily jail population rate nearly 18 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 16**

**Average Daily Jail Population Rates,  
Lee 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 Lee County

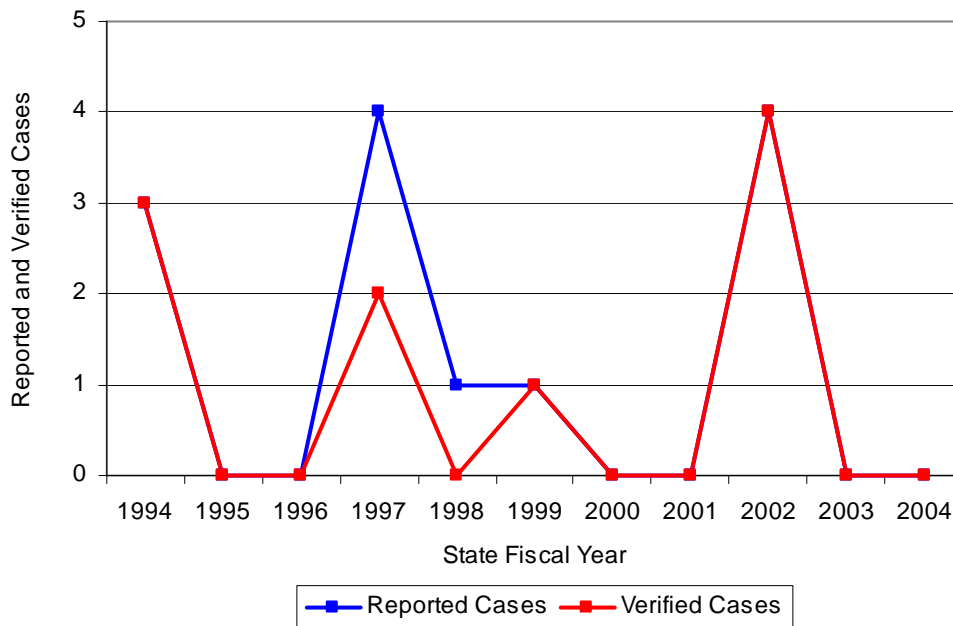
### *Substance-Exposed Infants in Lee County*

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

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in Lee County decreased slightly, from three to zero (Figure 17). During the same period, the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants also decreased from three to zero.

**Figure 17**

### **Substance-Exposed Infants, Reported and Verified Cases in Lee County**



Source: Department of Children and Family Services

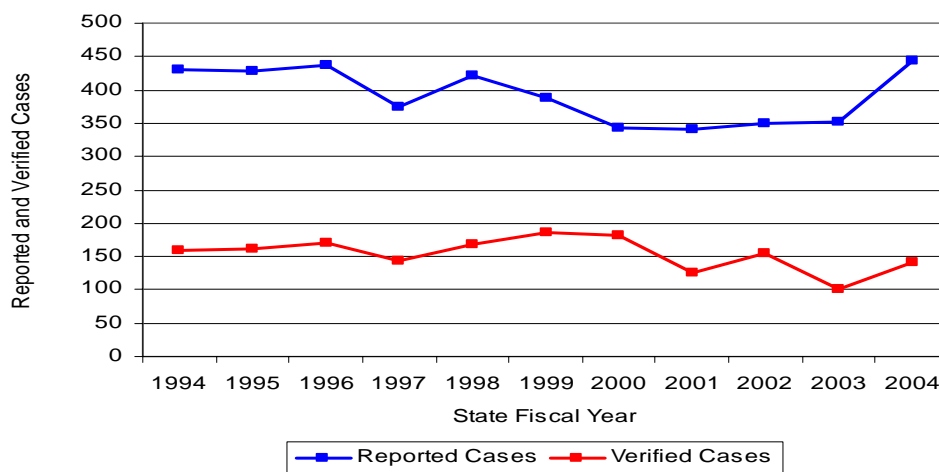
Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other rural counties increased 28 percent from 80 to 102, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants increased 54 percent, from 41 to 63.

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

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

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in Lee County increased 3 percent, from 430 to 445 (Figure 18). During that same period, 1,696 cases, or 28 percent of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Lee County decreased 11 percent between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 160 to 142.

**Figure 18**  
**Reported and Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect in Lee County**



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

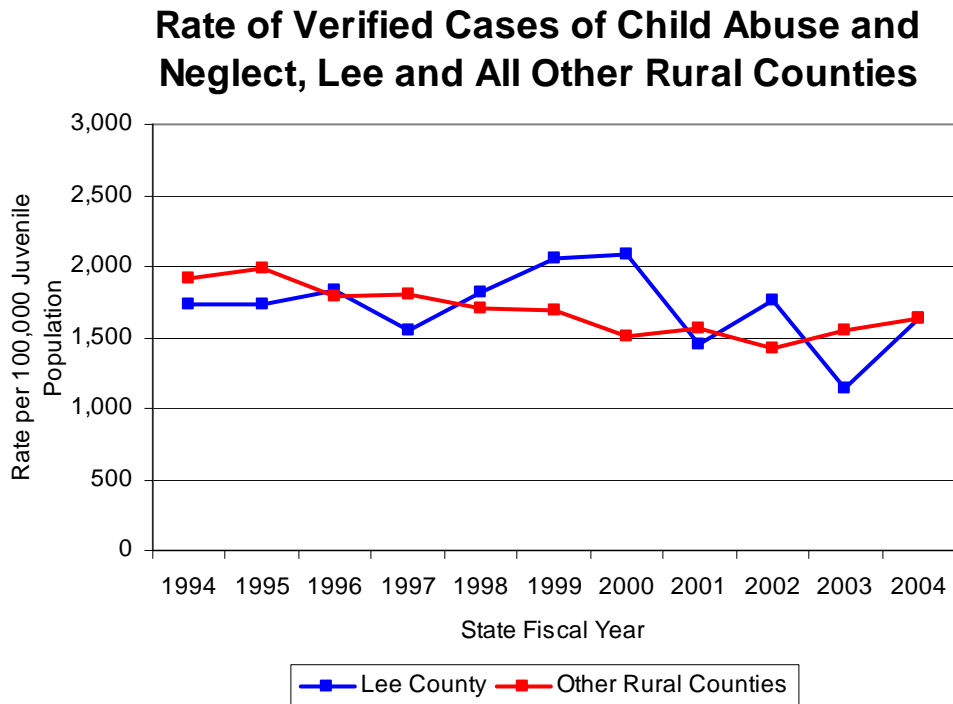
<sup>1</sup> Thornberry, T. P., Huizinga, D. and Loeber, R. 2004. "The Causes and Correlates Studies: Findings and Policy Implications." *Juvenile Justice Journal*. 9:1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

<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. "Short and Long-Term Consequences of Adolescent Victimization." *Youth Research Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Lee County decreased from 1,735 to 1,627 per 100,000 juveniles, a 6 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 1,913 to 1,635 per 100,000 juveniles. In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Lee County was slightly lower (less than 1 percent) than the rate in the other rural counties.

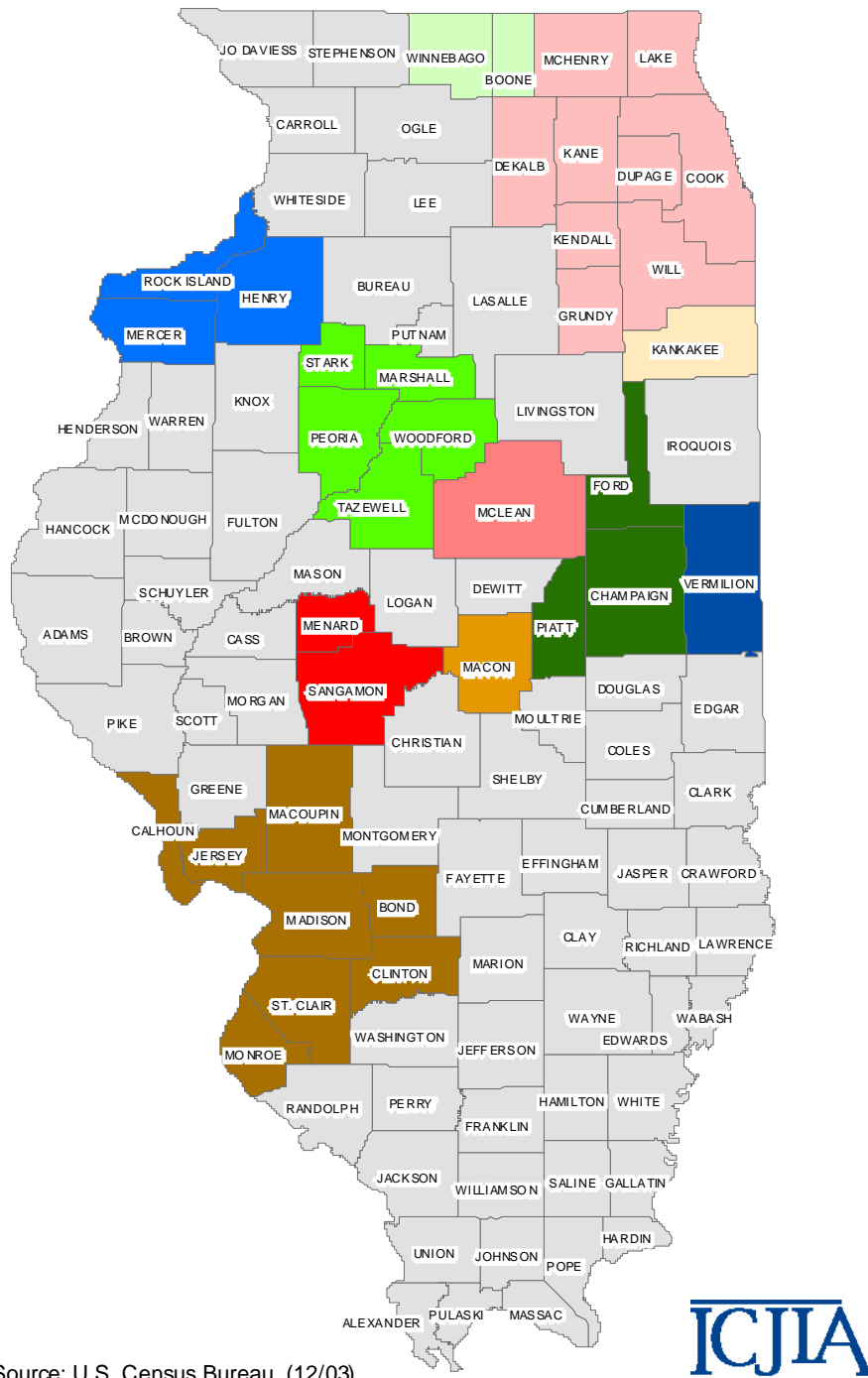
**Figure 19**



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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