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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 Randolph 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

Randolph County, located in southern Illinois, covers an area of 578 square miles and had a 2003 population of 33,244, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Randolph County was the 39<sup>th</sup> largest county in Illinois geographically, but 46<sup>th</sup> largest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Randolph County had the 44<sup>th</sup> highest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Randolph 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 25). 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, Randolph County is one of Illinois' 66 rural counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Randolph 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 Randolph 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.

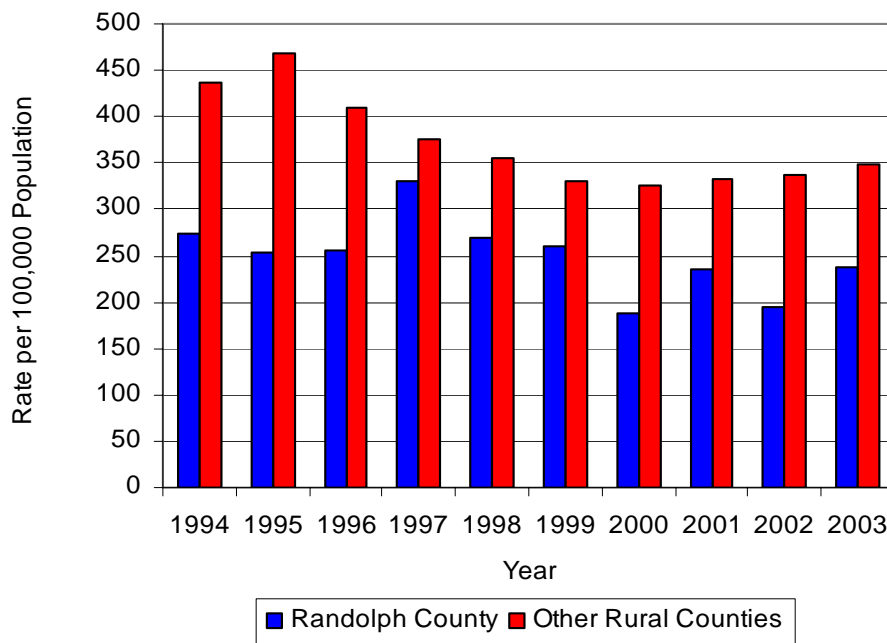
### *Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Randolph County*

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police decreased 16 percent in Randolph County between 1994 and 2003, from 94 to 79. As in previous years and in most other counties, aggravated assault offenses accounted for the majority (82 percent) of violent Index offenses reported in Randolph County in 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Randolph County decreased 13 percent, from 274 to 238 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). During that same period, the violent Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 20 percent, from 436 to 348 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2003 violent Index offense rate in Randolph County was 32 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 1**

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



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

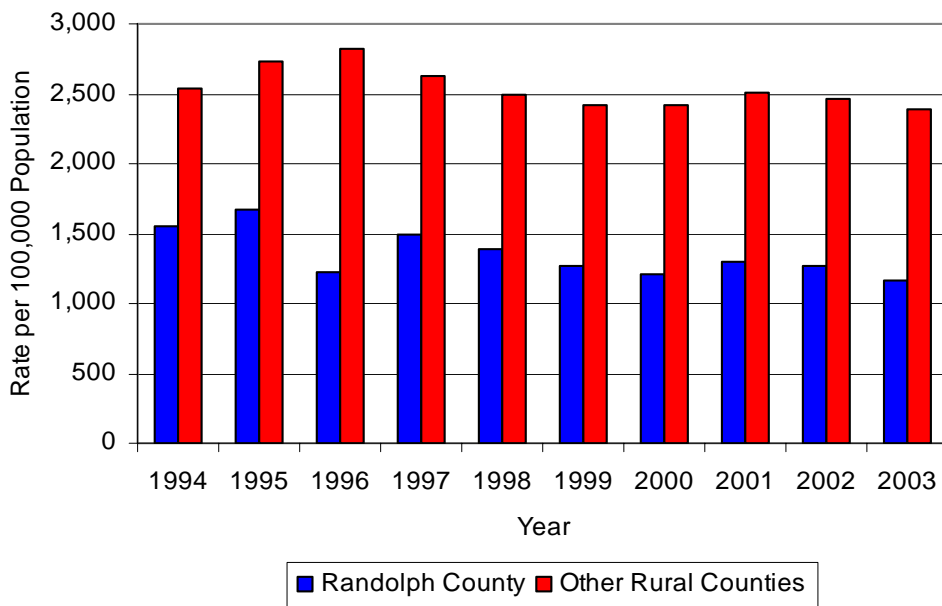
*Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Randolph County*

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Randolph County decreased 27 percent, from 534 to 388. Thefts accounted for 72 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Randolph County during 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the property Index offense rate in Randolph County decreased 25 percent, from 1,554 to 1,167 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 2). During the same period, the property Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 6 percent, from 2,542 to 2,386 offenses per 100,000 population. Randolph County's 2003 property Index offense rate was 51 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 2**

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



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

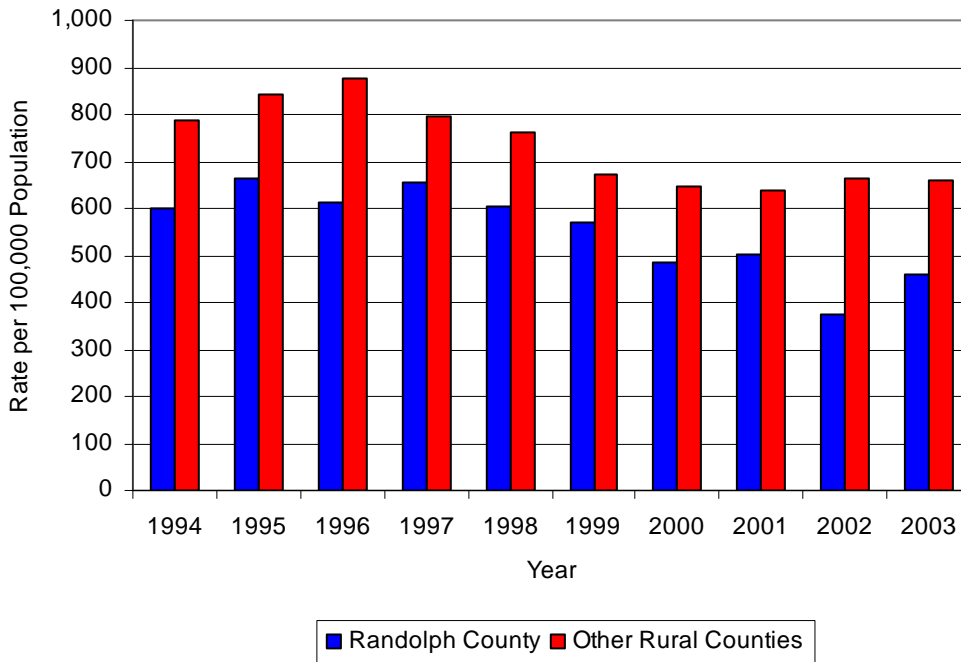
*Index Arrests by Randolph County Law Enforcement Agencies*

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Randolph County decreased 26 percent, from 206 to 153. The majority of Index arrests were for property Index offenses. Of the 153 Index arrests made in Randolph County during 2003, 35 percent were for violent Index crimes and 65 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in Randolph County during 2003. Of all violent Index arrests, 96 percent were arrests for aggravated assault, while thefts accounted for 91 percent of all property Index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Randolph County decreased 23 percent, from 599 to 460 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). During the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties decreased 16 percent, from 786 to 660 arrests per 100,000 population. In 2003, Randolph County's Index arrest rate was 30 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 3**

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



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

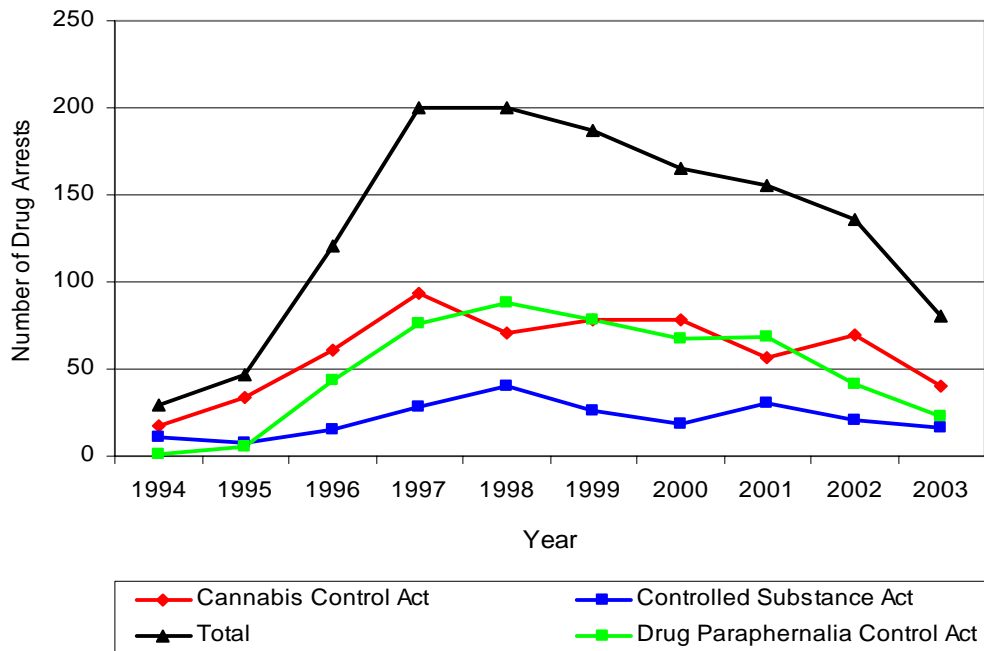
### Drug Offense Arrests in Randolph County

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total drug offenses (including violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act, Controlled Substances Act, Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, and the Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act) more than doubled in Randolph County, from 29 to 80 (Figure 4). Total drug arrests in Randolph County spiked dramatically in 1997 and 1998, and decreased each year thereafter. Drug Paraphernalia Control Act violations accounted for the majority of the increase in total drug arrests, increasing from just one arrest in 1994 to 23 in 2003. Drug Paraphernalia Control Act violations accounted for 29 percent of all drug arrests in Randolph County in 2003.

During the period analyzed, arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, and cultivation of cannabis) in Randolph 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 Randolph County more than doubled, from 17 to 40. Arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act in Randolph County in 2003 accounted for 50 percent of all drug arrests, while Controlled Substances Act violations accounted for 20 percent of all drug arrests in Randolph County that year. Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act increased 45 percent, from 11 to 16 (Figure 4).

Figure 4

### Drug Arrests in Randolph County

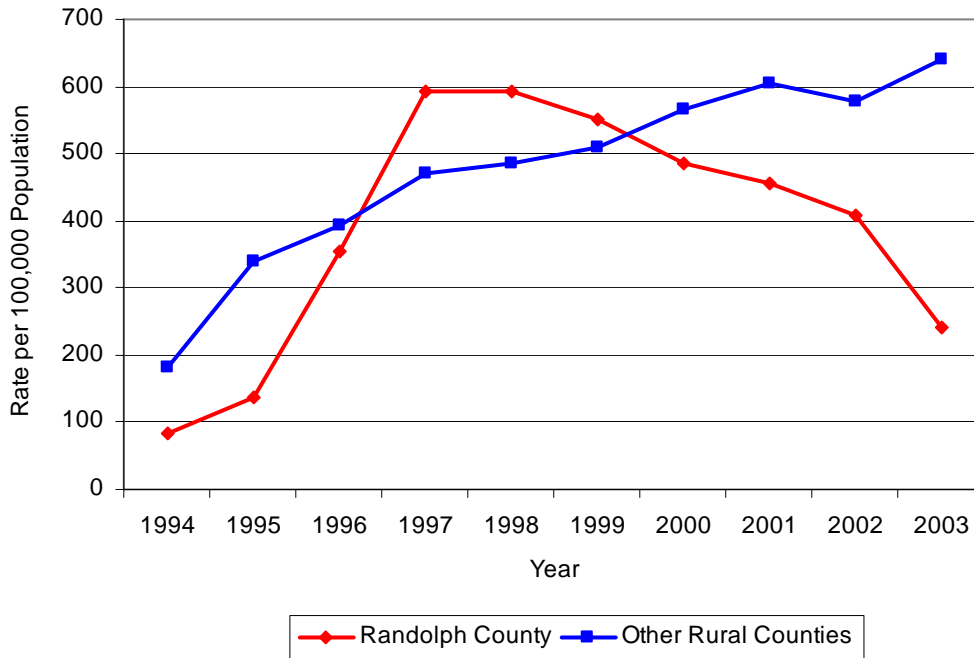


Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Randolph County nearly tripled, from 84 to 241 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). The total drug arrest rate in the other rural counties more than tripled between 1994 and 2003, from 183 to 640 per 100,000 population. In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Randolph County was 62 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 5**

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



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

**Drugs Seized in Randolph County**

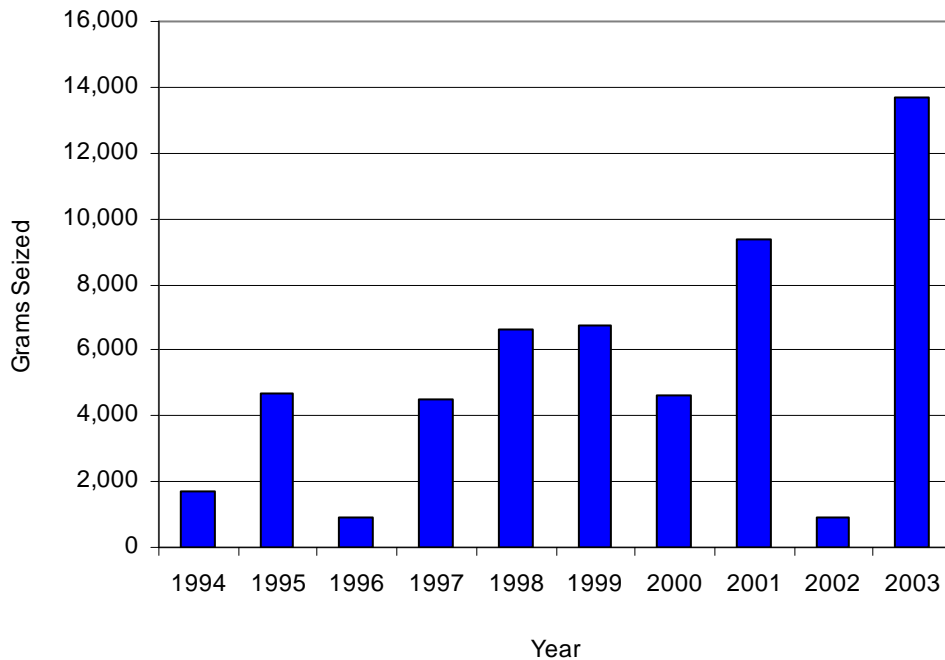
Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of the illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies in Illinois, they are submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois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

### *Cannabis Seized in Randolph County*

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Randolph 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 Randolph County increased nearly seven-fold, from 1,733 grams to 13,699 grams (Figure 6).

**Figure 6**

### **Cannabis Seized in Randolph County**



Source: Illinois State Police

Conversely, during the period between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other rural counties decreased 57 percent, from 606,416 grams to 258,944 grams. In 2003, Randolph County had a cannabis seizure rate of 41,207 grams per 100,000 population, almost three times higher than the rate of 15,623 grams per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.



### *Cocaine and Methamphetamine Seized in Randolph County*

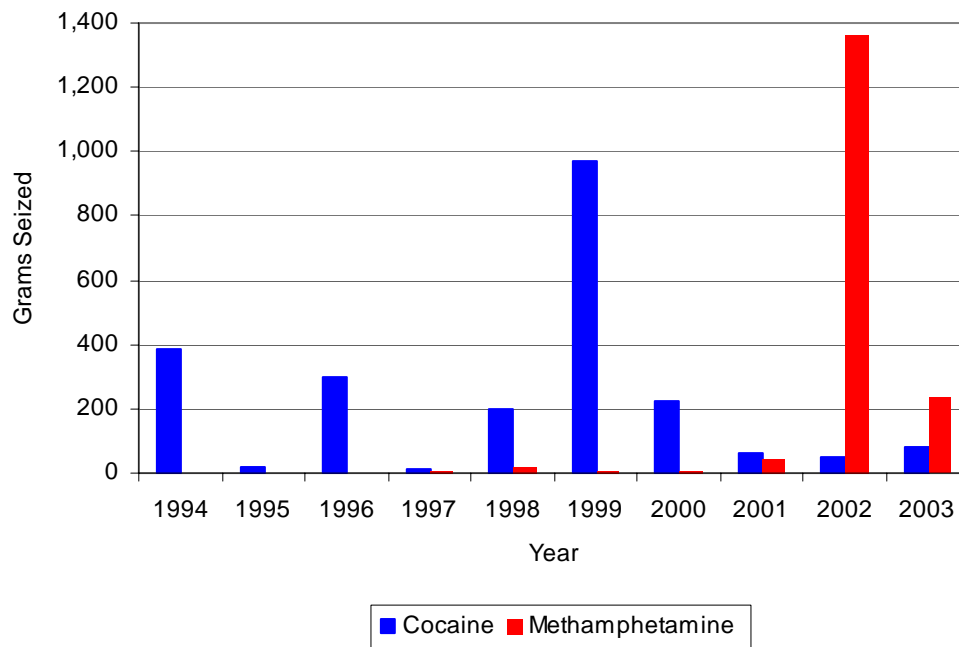
During the past decade, it is clear that methamphetamine “activity” in the state has increased drastically and has become a significant drug problem in many jurisdictions. Further, the extent to which law enforcement agencies are encountering methamphetamine has also dispersed across a large area of the state, with most of this being fueled by activities taking place in Illinois’ rural jurisdictions.

The quantity of cocaine (including both powder and crack cocaine) seized in Randolph County decreased 79 percent between 1994 and 2003 (Figure 7). The quantity of cocaine seized in Randolph County decreased from 385 grams in 1994 to 79 grams in 2003. Crack cocaine comprised 12 percent of total cocaine seizures in Randolph County between 1994 and 2003.

Methamphetamine seizures in Randolph County increased from one gram to 237 grams between 1994 and 2003 (Figure 7). The highest number of grams of methamphetamine seized was in 2002, when 1,365 grams were seized in Randolph County.

**Figure 7**

### **Cocaine\* and Methamphetamine Seized in Randolph County**



Source: Illinois State Police  
\*Includes both powder and crack cocaine.

The quantity of cocaine seized in the other rural counties decreased 79 percent during the period analyzed. Between 1994 and 2003, the amount of cocaine seized decreased from 70,894 grams to 15,091 grams. During this time, crack cocaine comprised 7 percent of cocaine seizures in the other rural counties. In 2003, 238 grams of cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in Randolph County, 74 percent lower than the 910 grams of powder cocaine per 100,000 population seized in the other rural counties.

Between 1994 and 2003, the quantity of methamphetamine seized in the other rural counties increased more than four-fold, from 2,617 grams to 12,980 grams. In 2003, 713 grams of methamphetamine per 100,000 population were seized in Randolph County, 9 percent lower than the rate of 783 grams per 100,000 population seized in the other rural counties.

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

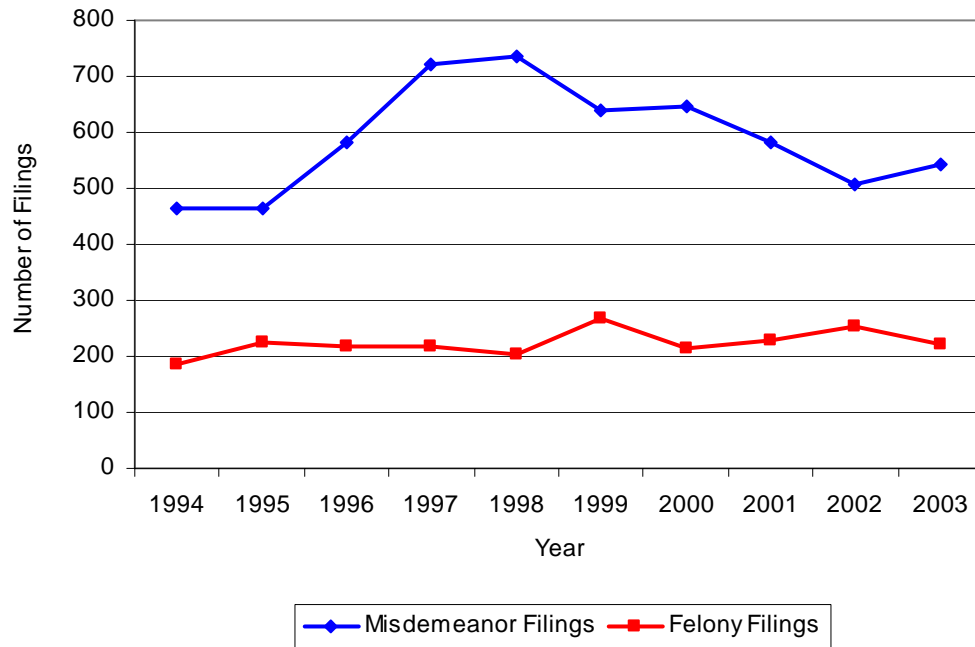
#### *Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Randolph County*

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 13 percent of all filings in Randolph County's courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Randolph County increased 19 percent, from 187 to 222 (Figure 8). During the same period, misdemeanor filings increased 17 percent, from 463 in 1994 to 544 in 2003. In 2003, misdemeanor filings have out-numbered felony filings by more than two to one.

**Figure 8**

**Felony and Misdemeanor Filings in Randolph County**

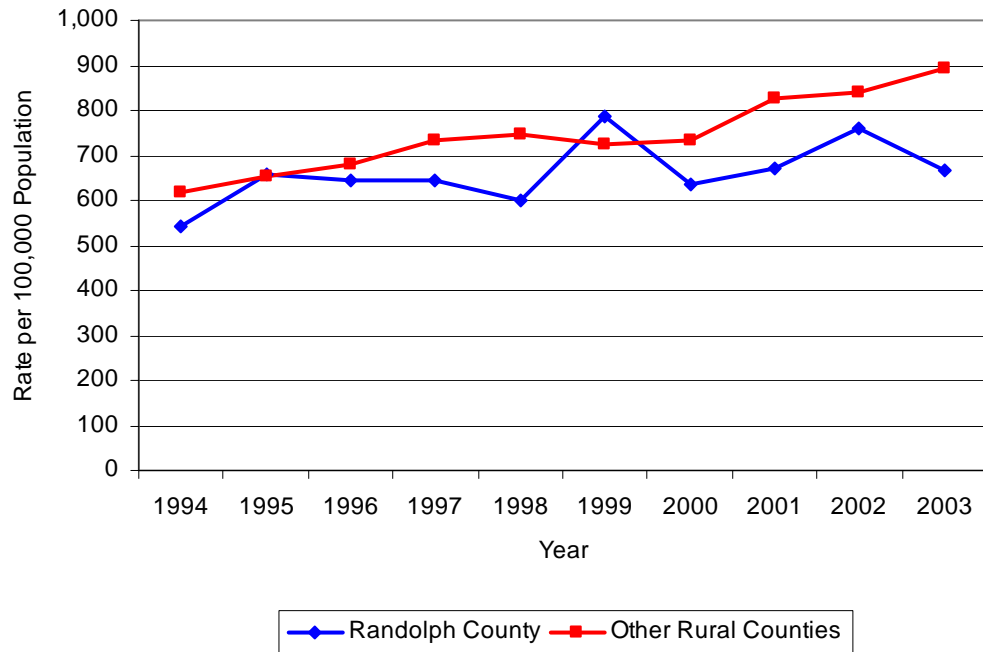


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Randolph County increased 23 percent, from 544 to 668 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). During the same period, the felony-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 45 percent, from 616 to 894 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Randolph County was 25 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 9**

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

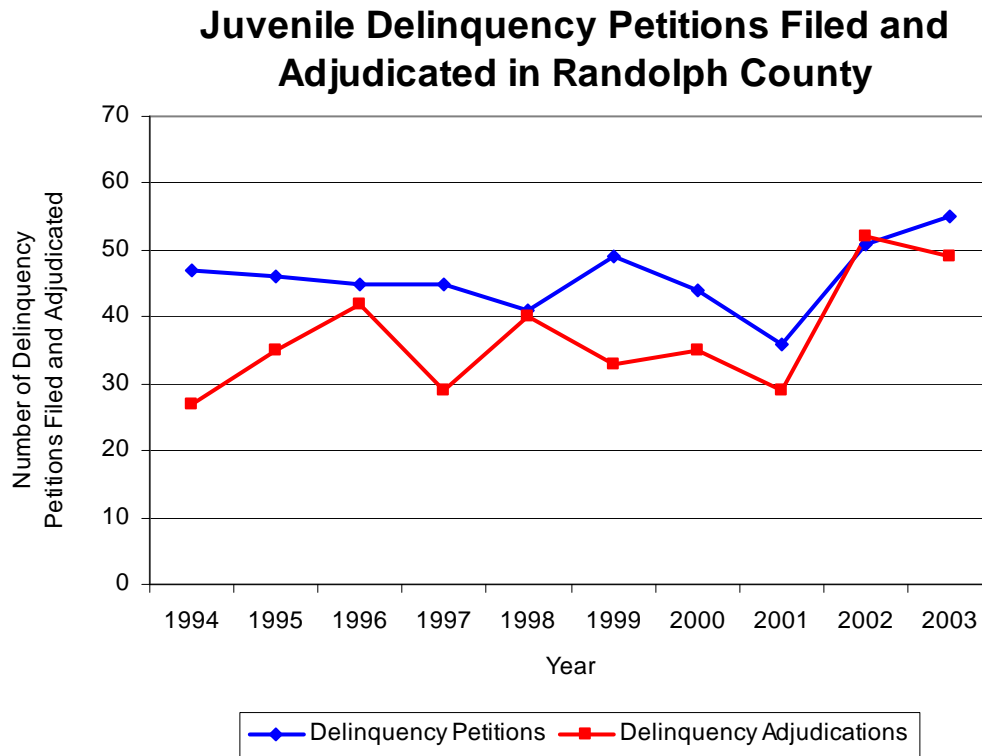


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

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 Randolph County increased 17 percent, from 47 to 55 (Figure 10). In 2003, the vast majority (89 percent) of juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent. Between 1994 and 2003, delinquency adjudications increased 81 percent, from 27 to 49.

**Figure 10**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

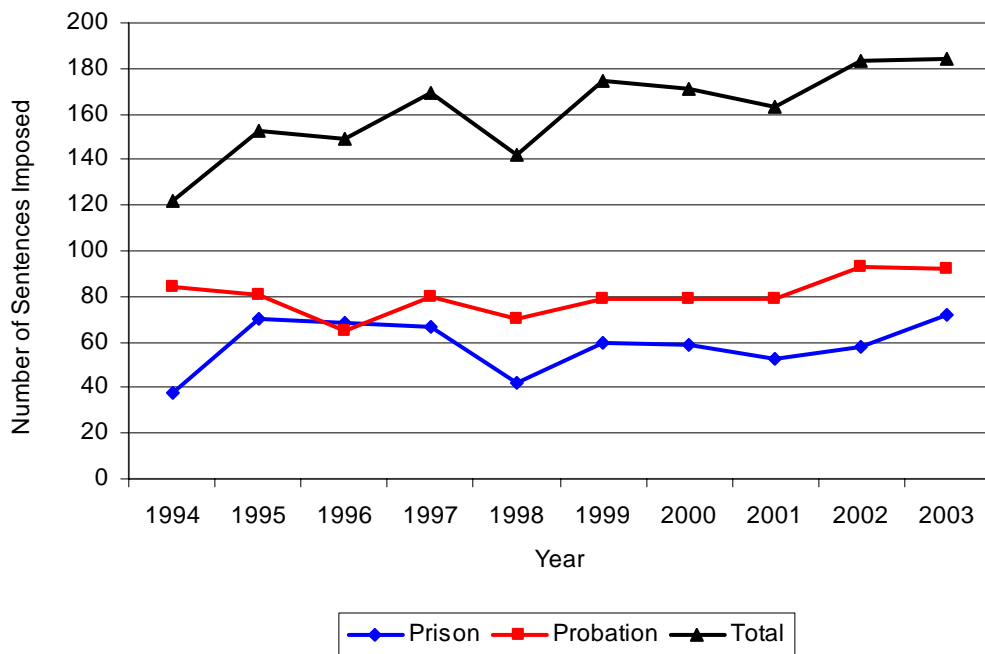
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Randolph County increased 28 percent, from 1,345 to 1,730 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 12 percent, from 2,025 to 2,276 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Randolph County was 24 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 Randolph County increased 51 percent, from 122 to 184 (Figure 11). The number of convicted felons sentenced to prison increased 89 percent, from 38 to 72, while the number of convicted felons sentenced to probation increased 10 percent, from 84 to 92. Felony probation sentences decreased as a proportion of total sentences, while the proportion of felony prison sentences increased. In 1994, 69 percent of all convicted felons were sentenced to probation, compared to 50 percent in 2003. Between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of felons sentenced to prison increased from 31 percent to 39 percent. In 2003, 11 percent of convicted felons in Randolph County were sentenced to something other than prison or probation.

**Figure 11**

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

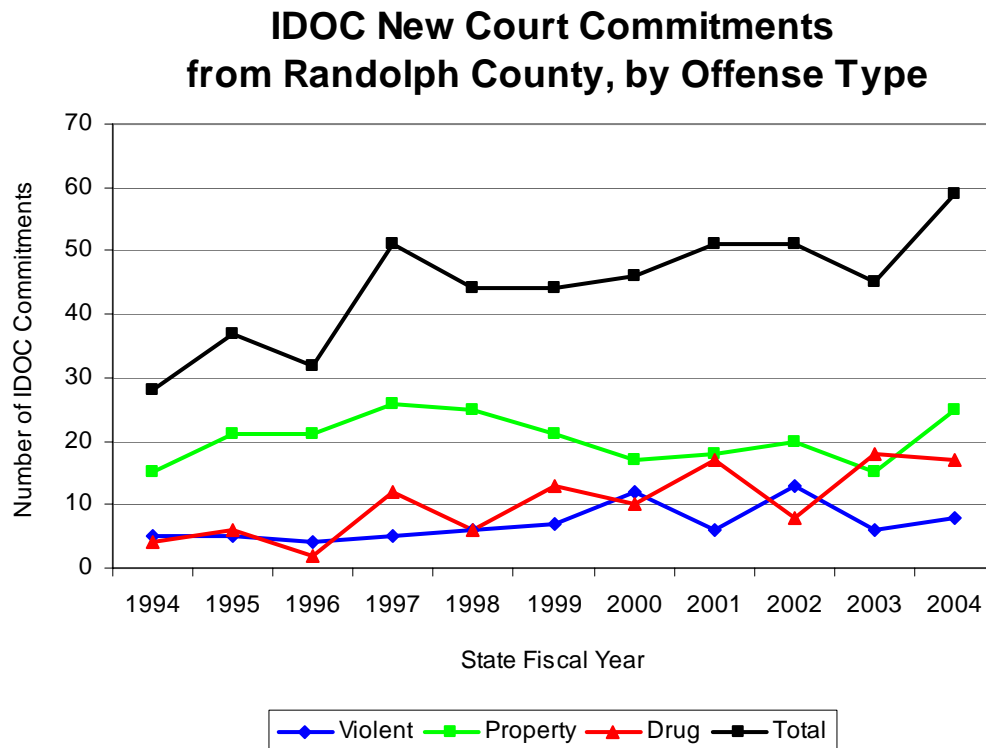


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

## Adult Prison Commitments from Randolph County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1994 and 2004, the number of commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Randolph County more than doubled, from 28 to 59 (Figure 12). During this period, the number of violent offender commitments increased from five to seven between SFYs 1994 and 2004. The number of property offenders admitted increased 67 percent, from 15 to 25, and the number of drug offender commitments more than quadrupled, from four commitments in SFY 1994 to 17 in SFY 2004.

Figure 12



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In SFY 2004, violent offenders accounted for 14 percent of all commitments from Randolph County, compared to 18 percent in SFY 1994. The proportion of property offenders decreased from 54 percent in SFY 1994 to 42 percent in SFY 2004. Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, drug offenders increased from 14 percent to 29 percent of all commitments from Randolph County.

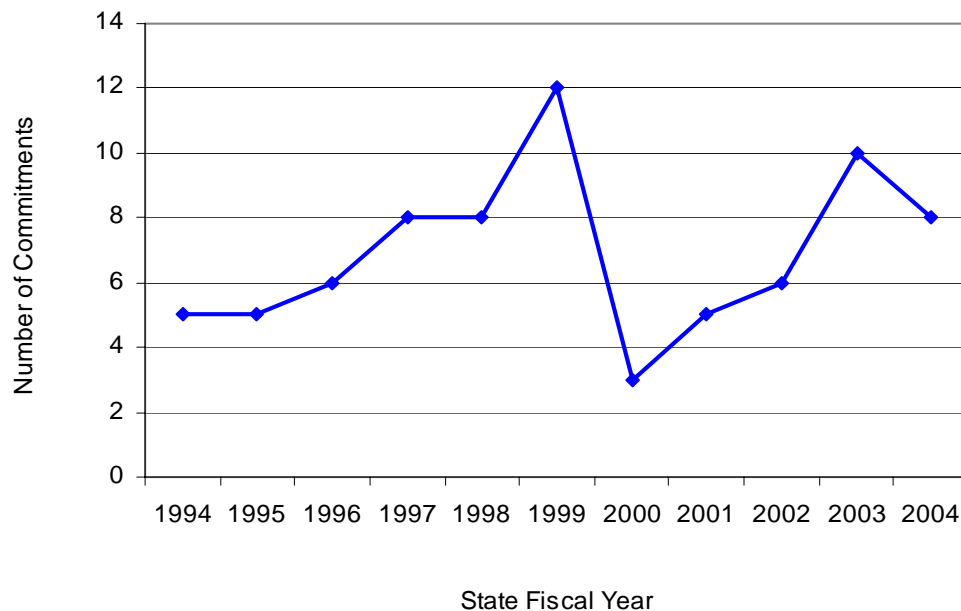


## Juvenile Court Commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections

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

Figure 13

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



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

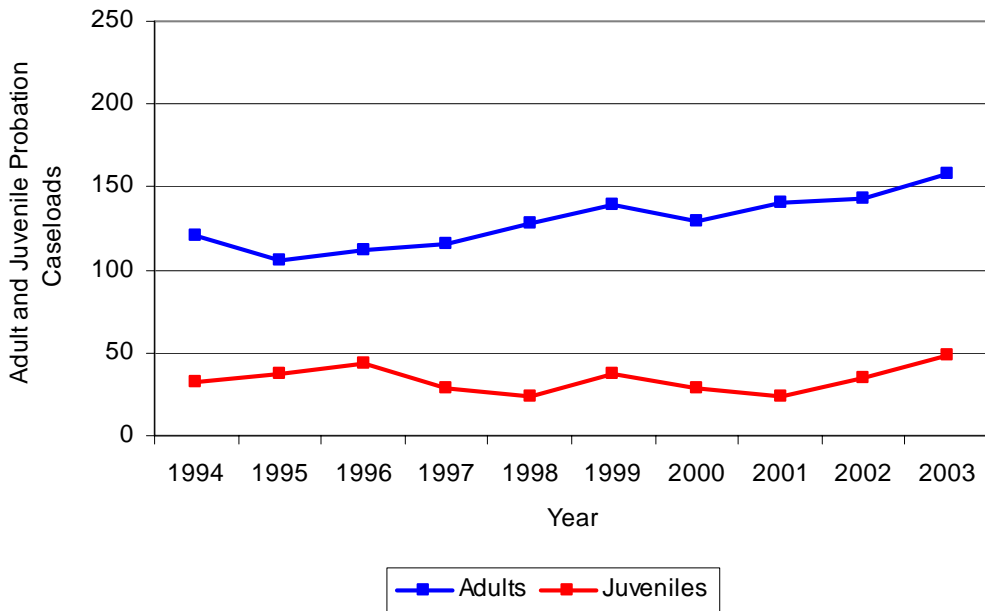
In SFY 2004, Randolph County's rate of commitments to the IDOC's Juvenile Division of 270 commitments per 100,000 juveniles was 18 percent higher than the 229 commitments per 100,000 juveniles from the other rural counties.

## Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Randolph County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Randolph County increased 31 percent, from 121 to 158 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 78 percent of Randolph County's active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Randolph County Juvenile Probation Department increased 53 percent, from 32 to 49. By comparison, the number of active adult probation cases in the other rural counties increased 39 percent between 1994 and 2003, while the juvenile probation caseloads decreased less than 1 percent.

Figure 14

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



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate per 100,000 population in Randolph County increased 35 percent between 1994 and 2003, from 352 to 475 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 40 percent in the other rural counties, from 752 to 1,055 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Randolph County was 55 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

#### IV. Jail Populations in Randolph County

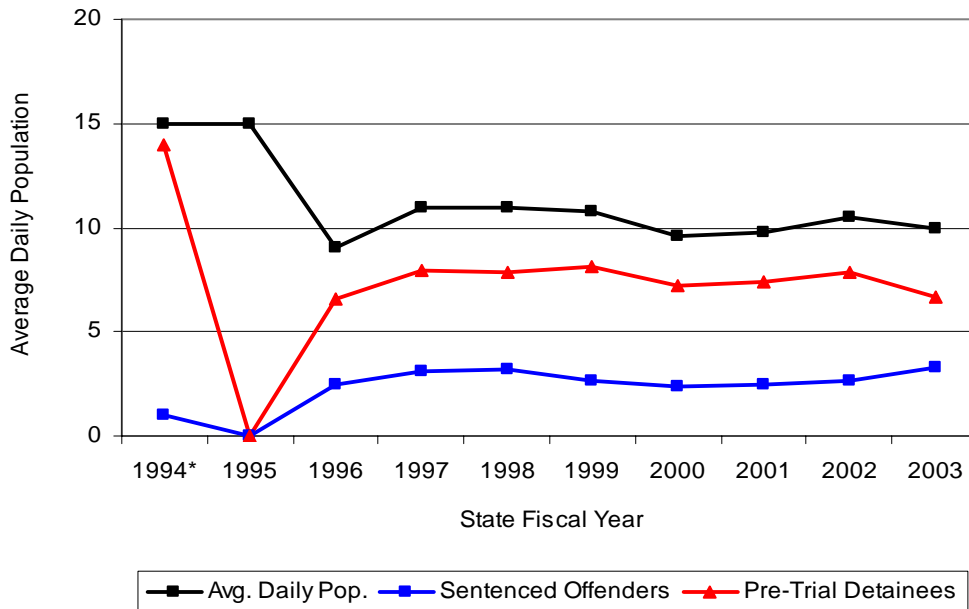
Jail data in Illinois are collected by the Illinois Department of Corrections' Bureau of Inspections and Audits. As with court data, data are not available detailing the specific offenses for which offenders were held in county jails. In addition, between SFYs 1992 and 1994, the IDOC did not collect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

The Randolph County Jail was one of 91 county jails in operation in Illinois during SFY 2003. There were 11 counties that did not operate a jail of their own; they relied 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 Randolph County Jail decreased 34 percent, from 15 to 10 inmates (Figure 15). During this period, pretrial detainees (those individuals who have been arrested for a crime and are awaiting trial) accounted for a decreased percentage of the average daily population, decreasing from 93 percent in SFY 1994 to 67 percent in SFY 2003. Sentenced offenders (those offenders who have been convicted and sentenced to the county jail) accounted for an increased percentage during the period, increasing from 7 percent in SFY 1994 to 33 percent in SFY 2003.

**Figure 15**  
**Average Daily Population of the Randolph County Jail**



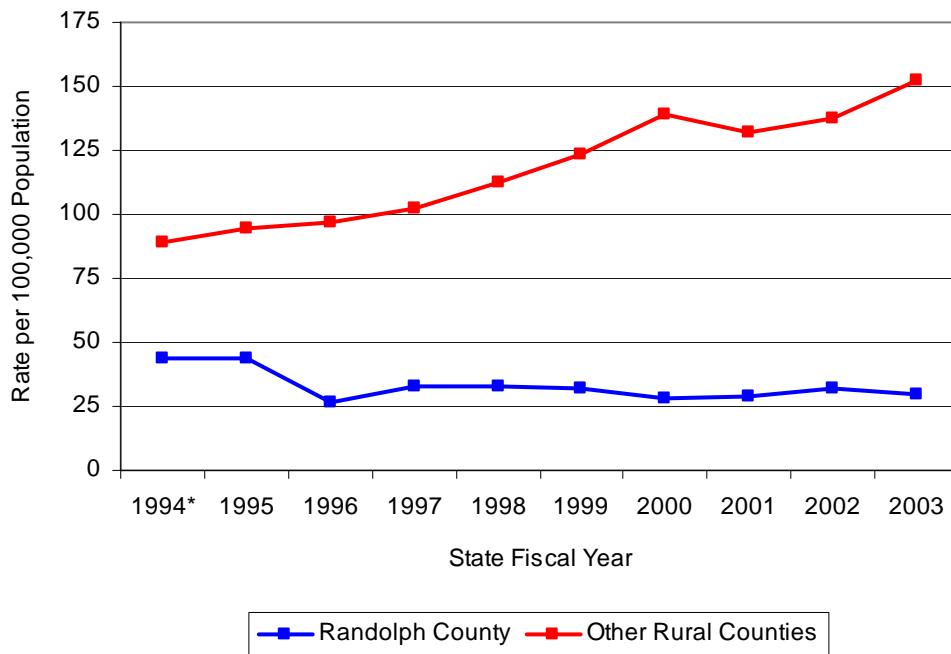
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

\* Information estimated by ICJIA

Between SFYs 1994 and 2003, the average daily jail population rate in Randolph County decreased 32 percent, from 44 to 30 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 89 to 153 per 100,000 population. In SFY 2003, the Randolph County Jail had an average daily jail population rate 80 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

**Figure 16**

**Average Daily Jail Population Rates,  
Randolph 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 Randolph County**

### **Substance-Exposed Infants in Randolph 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 SFYs 1994 and 2004, 96 of Illinois' 102 counties reported at least one case of a substance-exposed infant.

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, there were four reported and two verified cases of a substance-exposed infant in Randolph County. During the same period, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other rural counties increased 23 percent, from 83 to 102, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants increased 43 percent, from 44 to 63.

### **Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in Randolph 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.

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

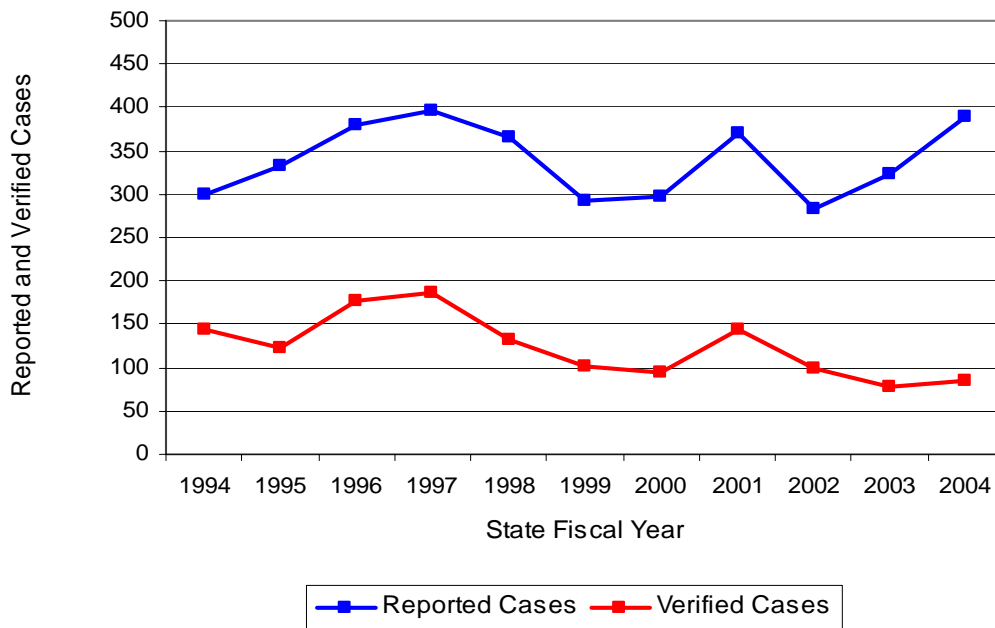
<sup>2</sup> Kelly, B., Thornberry, T. and Smith, C. 1997. "In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment." *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in Randolph County increased 29 percent, from 300 to 388 (Figure 17). During that same period, 1,364 cases, or 37 percent, of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Randolph County decreased 41 percent between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 143 to 84.

**Figure 17**

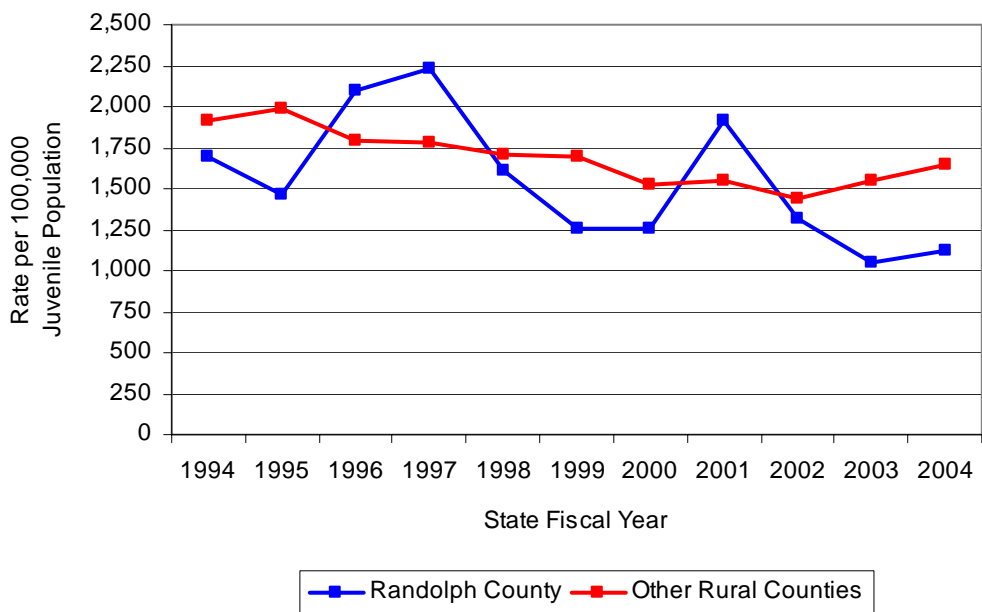
### Reported and Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect in Randolph County



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Randolph County decreased 34 percent from 1,700 to 1,119 per 100,000 juveniles (Figure 18). During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 14 percent in the other rural counties, from 1,913 to 1,645 per 100,000 juveniles. In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Randolph County was 32 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

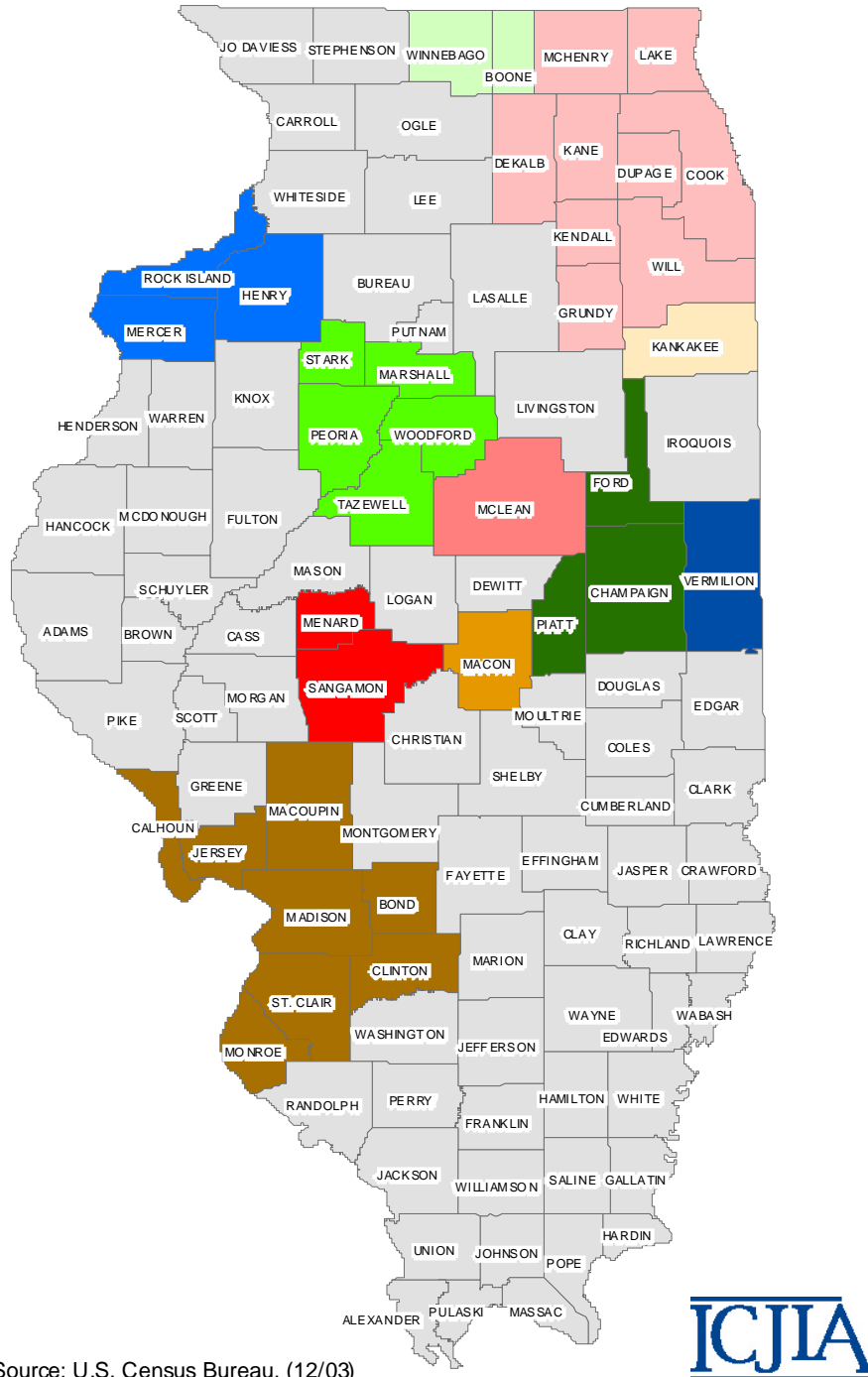
**Figure 18**  
**Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Randolph and All Other Rural Counties**



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

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

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





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