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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 Gallatin 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

Gallatin County, located in southern Illinois, covers an area of 324 square miles and had a 2003 population of 6,220, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census. Using these figures, Gallatin County was the 15th smallest county in Illinois geographically, but 7th smallest in terms of population. Combining these two measures, Gallatin County had the 4th lowest population density per square mile among Illinois' 102 counties.

As with the previous reports, information specific to Gallatin 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 22). 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, Gallatin County is one of Illinois' 66 rural counties. Throughout this report, the criminal justice activity trends experienced in Gallatin 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 Gallatin 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.

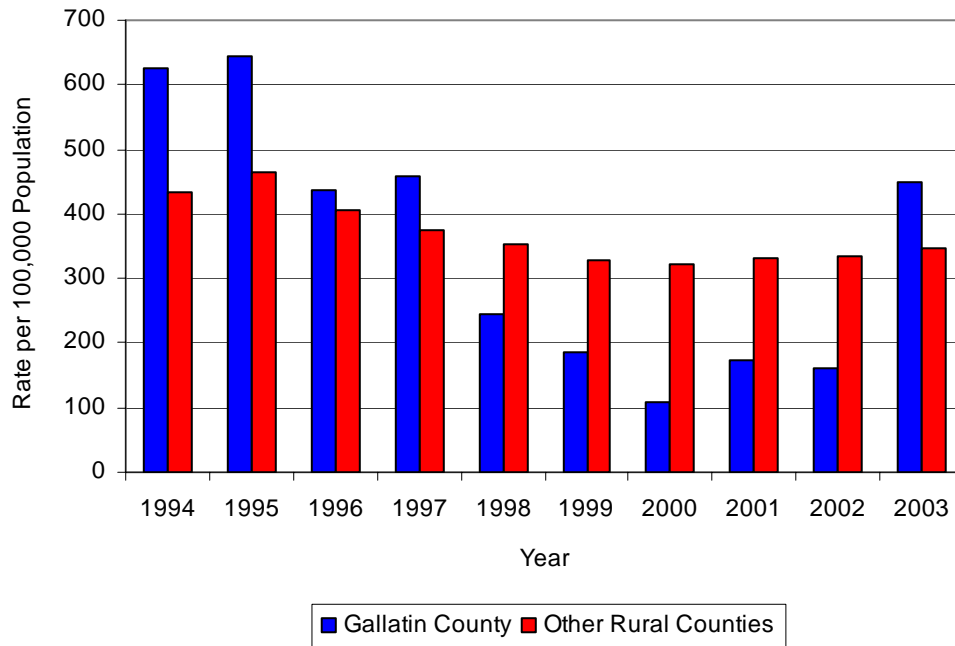
An indicator of the workload that law enforcement agencies place on other components of the justice system is the number of arrests made by police, including those for violent and property Index offenses and drug offenses. Unlike offenses, which are what police must respond to, arrests represent those offenders who may eventually be processed through other components of the justice system, including the courts, county jails, and state and local correctional programs.

Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Gallatin County

The number of violent Index offenses reported to the police decreased 33 percent in Gallatin County between 1994 and 2003, from 42 to 28. As in previous years and in most other counties, aggravated assault offenses accounted for the majority of violent Index offenses reported in Gallatin County. In 2003, aggravated assault offenses accounted for all 28 violent Index offenses reported in Gallatin County.

Between 1994 and 2003, the violent Index offense rate in Gallatin County decreased 28 percent, from 625 to 450 offenses per 100,000 population. The violent Index offense rate in the other rural counties decreased 20 percent, from 432 to 346 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). The 2003 violent Index offense rate in Gallatin County was 30 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 1
Total Violent Index Offense Rates in Gallatin and Other Rural Counties



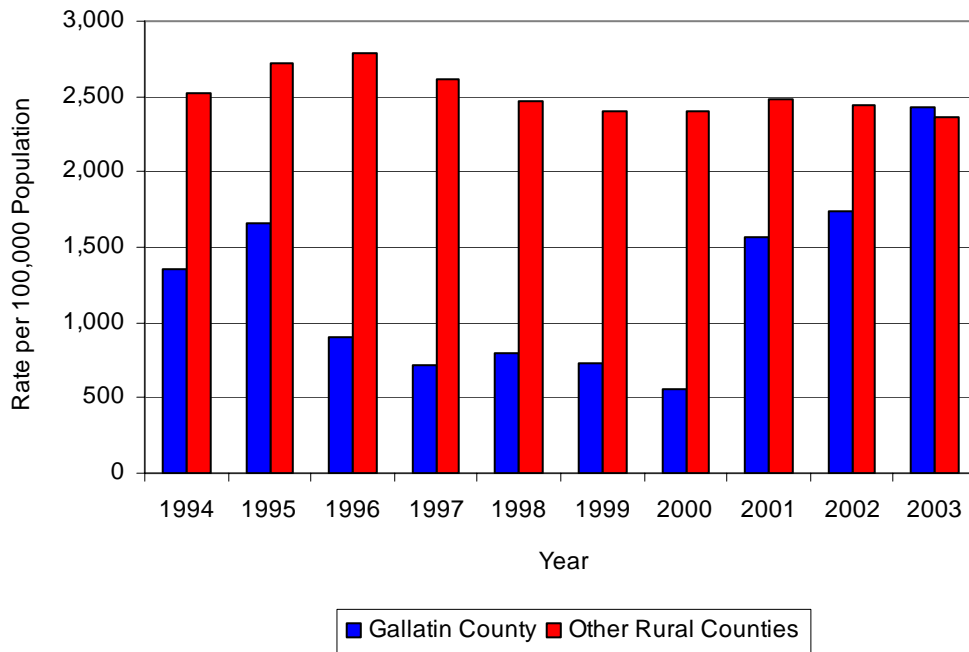
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

Property Index Offenses Reported to the Police in Gallatin County

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of property Index offenses reported to the police in Gallatin County decreased 43 percent, from 91 to 52. Thefts accounted for 54 percent of all property Index offenses reported in Gallatin County during 1998.

Although the property Index offense rate in Gallatin County increased 66 percent, from 1,354 to 2,428 offenses per 100,000 population between 1994 and 2003, the rate has dramatically increased since 2000. During the same period, the property Index offense rate in the other rural counties remained relatively stable, while decreasing 7 percent, from 2,526 to 2,362 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 2). For the first time during the period analyzed, Gallatin County's 2003 property Index offense rate was higher (3 percent) than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 2
Total Property Index Offense Rates in Gallatin and Other Rural Counties



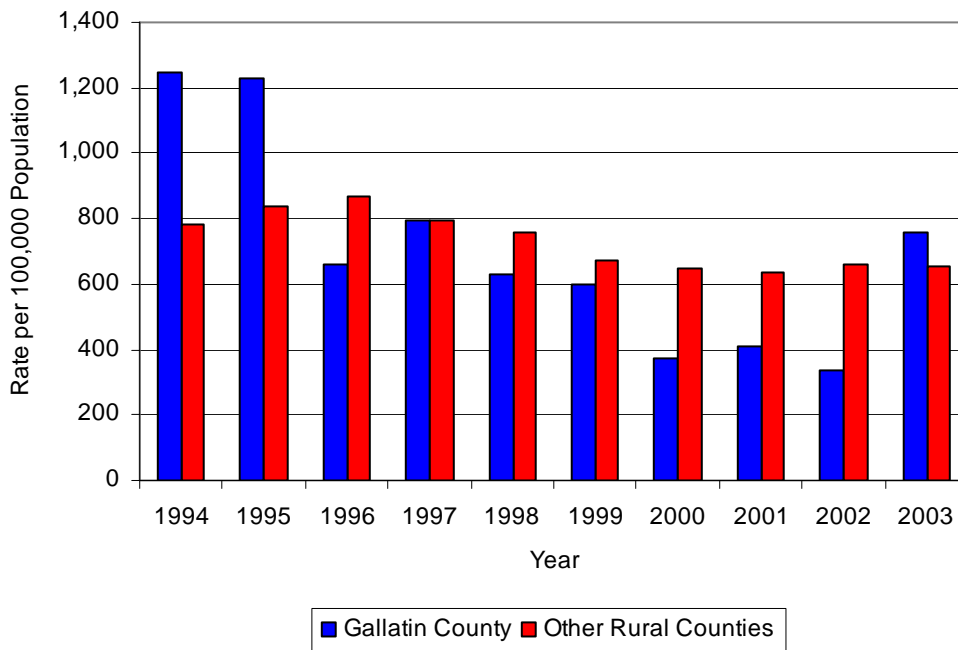
Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

Index Arrests by Gallatin County Law Enforcement Agencies

Between 1994 and 2003, arrests for total Index offenses by law enforcement agencies in Gallatin County decreased 44 percent, from 84 to 47. In 2003, the majority of Index arrests were for violent Index offenses. Of the 47 Index arrests made in Gallatin County during 2003, 51 percent were for violent Index crimes and 49 percent were for property Index crimes. Arrests for theft and aggravated assault accounted for the majority of property and violent Index arrests in Gallatin County during 2003. Aggravated assault offenses accounted for all of the violent Index arrests reported in 2003, while thefts accounted for 65 percent of all property Index arrests.

Between 1994 and 2003, the Index arrest rate in Gallatin County decreased 40 percent, from 1,249 to 756 arrests per 100,000 population. During the same period, the Index arrest rate in the other rural counties decreased 16 percent, from 781 to 656 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 3). In 2003, Gallatin County's Index arrest rate was 15 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 3
Index Arrest Rates in Gallatin and Other Rural Counties



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

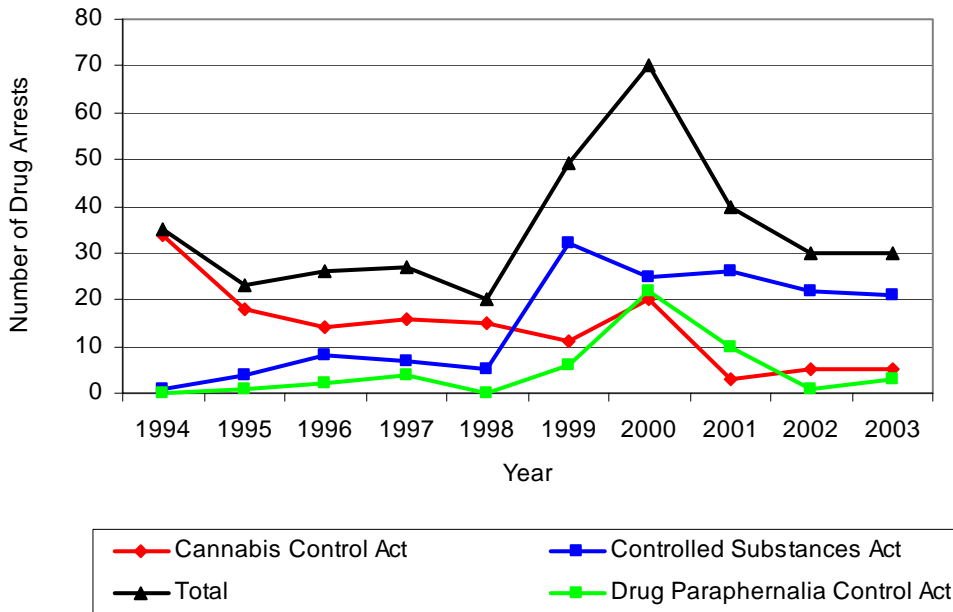
Drug Offense Arrests in Gallatin County

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) decreased 14 percent in Gallatin County, from 35 to 30, while reaching a period high of 70 drug arrests in 2000 (Figure 4).

Between 1994 and 1998, arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act (which prohibits the possession, sale, and cultivation of cannabis) in Gallatin County 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). However, since 1999, arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act have accounted for the largest proportion of total drug arrests. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act in Gallatin County decreased 85 percent, from 34 to five. On the other hand, arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act increased from one to 21, during the same period (Figure 4).

Figure 4

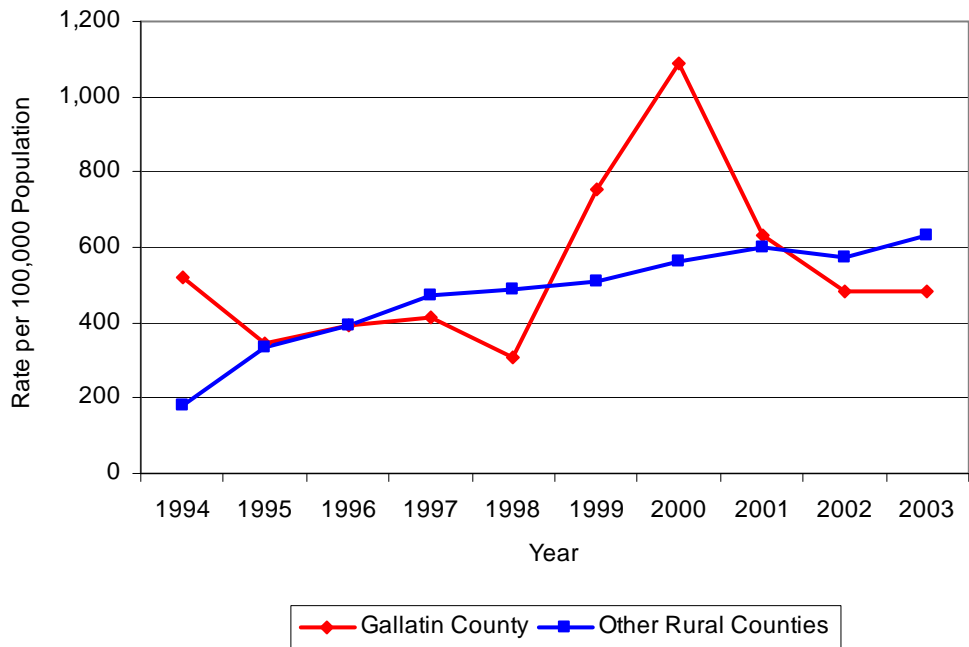
Drug Arrests in Gallatin County



Source: Illinois State Police

Between 1994 and 2003, the arrest rate for all drug law violations in Gallatin County decreased 7 percent, from 521 to 482 per 100,000 population. The total drug arrest rate in the other rural counties more than tripled between 1994 and 2003, from 180 to 633 per 100,000 population (Figure 5). In 2003, the drug arrest rate in Gallatin County was 24 percent lower than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 5
Drug Arrest Rates in Gallatin
and Other Rural Counties



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

Drugs Seized in Gallatin County

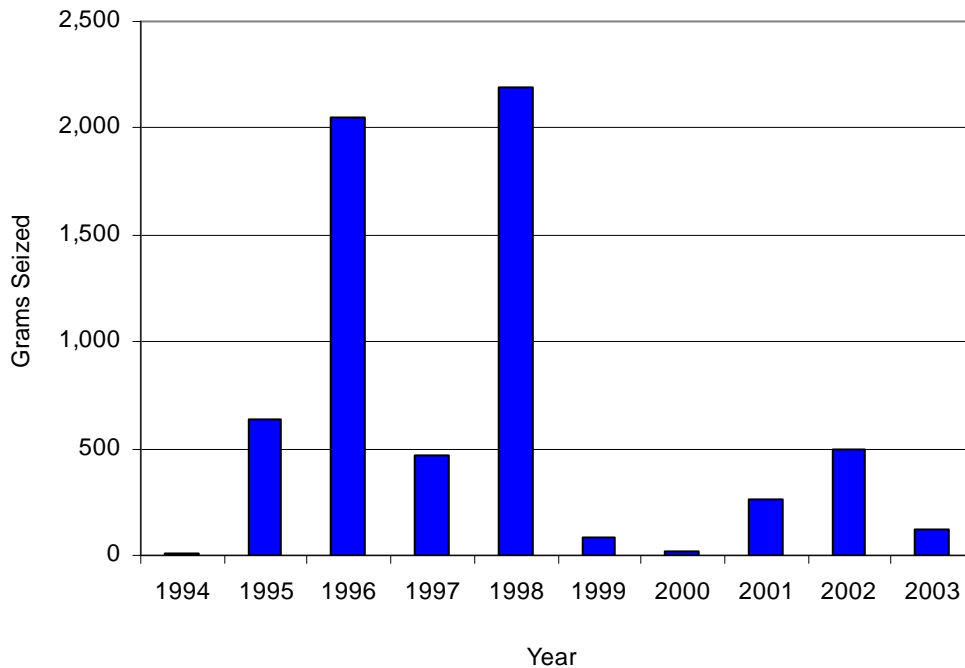
Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of the illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies in Illinois, they are submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois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

Cannabis Seized in Gallatin County

Cannabis accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Gallatin 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 Gallatin County increased from seven grams to 124 grams, while reaching a period high of 2,195 grams seized in 1998 (Figure 6).

Figure 6

Cannabis Seized in Gallatin County



Source: Illinois State Police

During the period between 1994 and 2004, the quantity of cannabis seized in the other rural counties decreased 55 percent, from 608,142 grams to 272,5196 grams. In 2003, Gallatin County had a cannabis seizure rate of 1,994 grams per 100,000 population, dramatically less than the rate of 16,178 grams per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

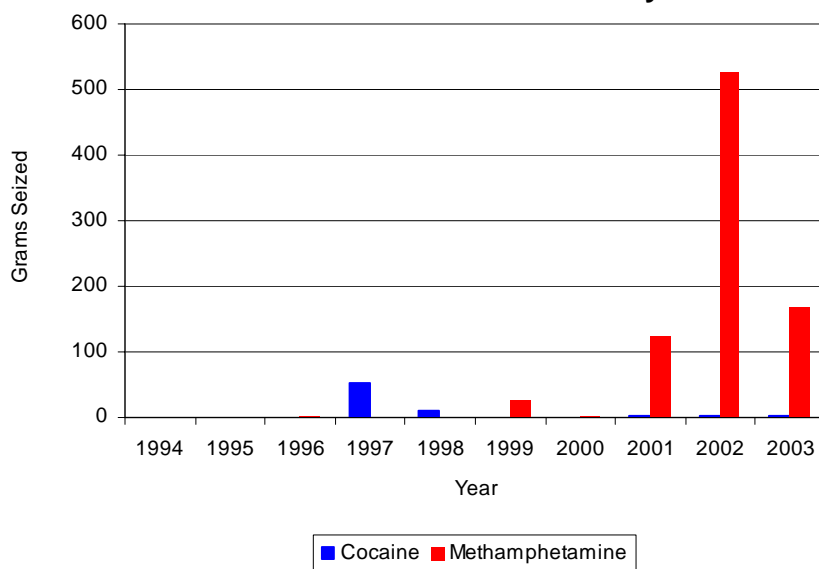
Cocaine and Methamphetamine Seized in Gallatin County

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 seized in Gallatin County increased from zero grams to three grams between 1994 and 2003, while reaching a period high of 52 grams seized in 1997. The quantity of methamphetamine seized in Gallatin County increased from zero grams in 1994 to 168 grams in 2003, while reaching a period high of 526 grams seized in 2002. Crack cocaine accounted for a small portion of all cocaine seized between 1994 and 2003 therefore; the amount of crack cocaine seized has been combined with the total amount of cocaine seized in Gallatin County (Figure 7).

Figure 7

Cocaine* and Methamphetamine Seized in Gallatin County



Source: Illinois State Police

* Cocaine includes powder cocaine and crack cocaine

The quantity of cocaine seized in the other rural counties decreased dramatically during the period analyzed. Between 1994 and 2003, the amount of cocaine seized in the other rural counties decreased 79 percent from 71,279 grams to 15,166 grams, while the quantity of methamphetamine seized in the other rural counties increased more than four-fold, from 2,619 grams to 13,049 grams. In 2003, 55 grams of cocaine per 100,000 population were seized in Gallatin County, significantly less than the 900 grams of cocaine per 100,000 population seized in the other rural counties. Conversely, in 2003, 2,706 grams of methamphetamine per 100,000 population were seized in Gallatin County, more than two and one-half times higher than the 775 grams of methamphetamine seized per 100,000 population in the other rural counties.

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

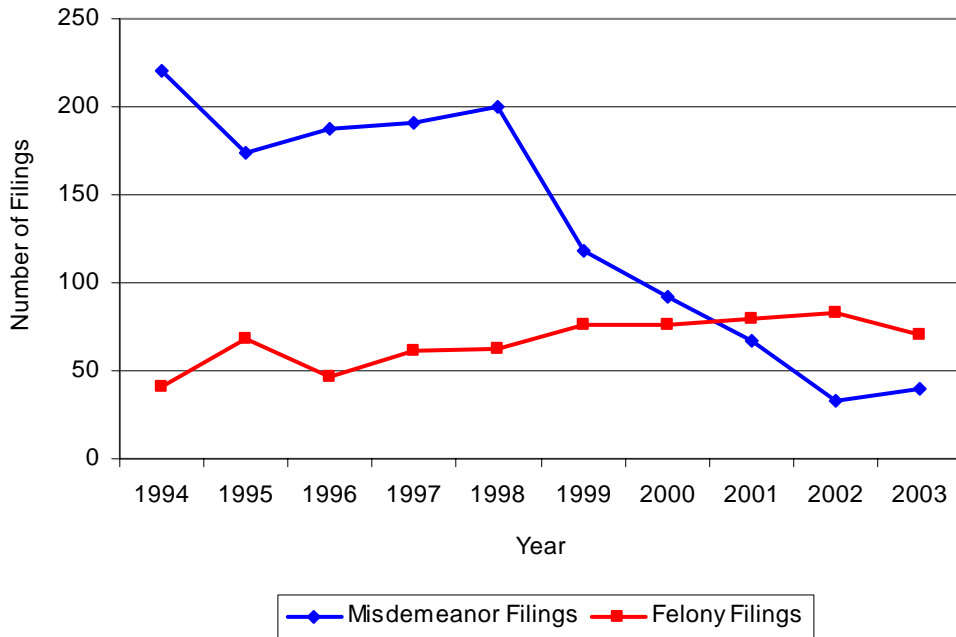
Misdemeanor and Felony Filings in Gallatin County

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 5 percent of all filings in Gallatin County’s courts (civil, traffic, family, and other). Between 1994 and 2003, the number of felony filings in Gallatin County increased 71 percent, from 41 to 70. During the same period, misdemeanor filings decreased 82 percent, from 221 in 1994 to 40 in 2003 (Figure 8). As a result, in 2003, felony filings have out-numbered misdemeanor filings by nearly two to one.

Figure 8

Felony and Misdemeanor Filings in Gallatin County

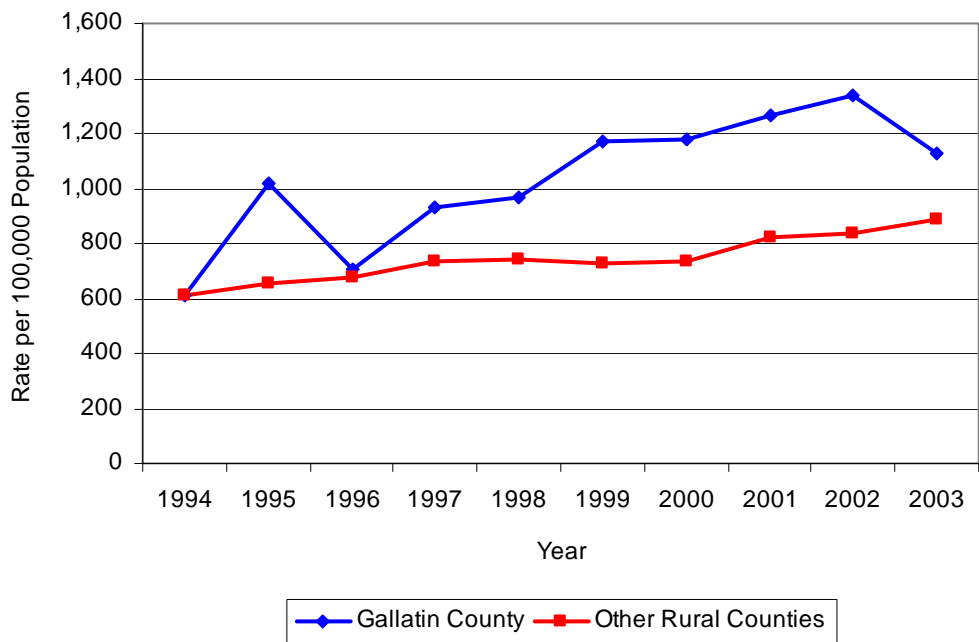


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1994 and 2003, the felony-filing rate in Gallatin County increased 85 percent, from 610 to 1,125 cases per 100,000 population. The felony-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 45 percent during this period, from 614 to 888 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9). In 2003, the felony-filing rate in Gallatin County was 27 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 9

Felony Filing Rates in Gallatin and Other Rural Counties

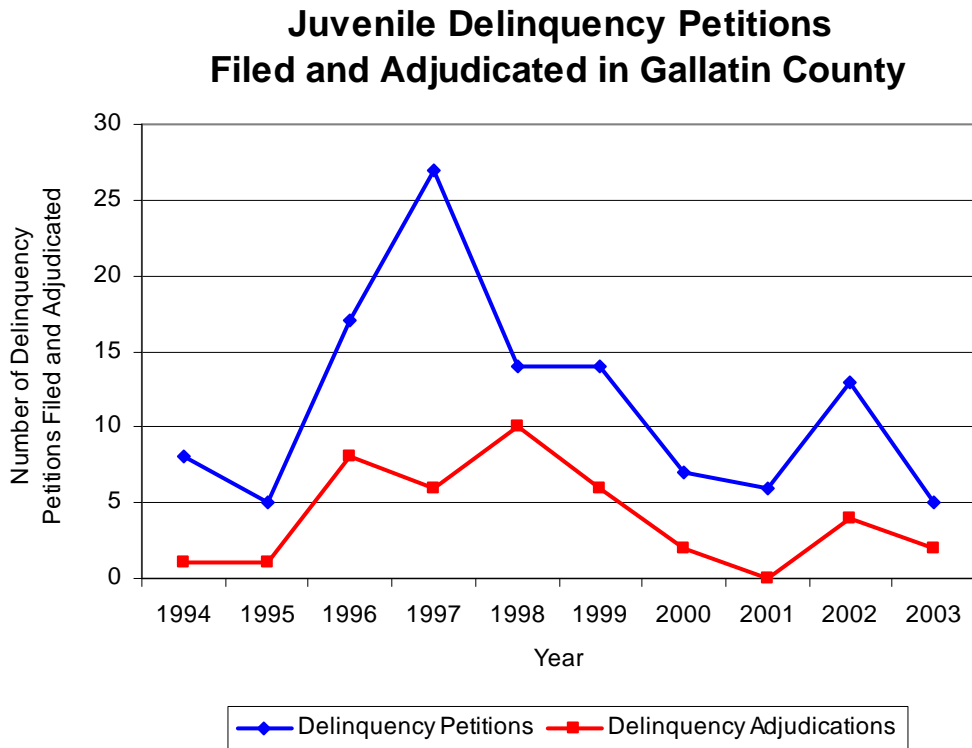


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data

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 Gallatin County decreased from eight to five (Figure 10). In 2003, 40 percent of the juveniles named in delinquency petitions were adjudicated delinquent. Between 1994 and 2003, delinquency adjudications increased slightly, from one to two, while reaching a period high of 27 petitions filed in 1997.

Figure 10



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

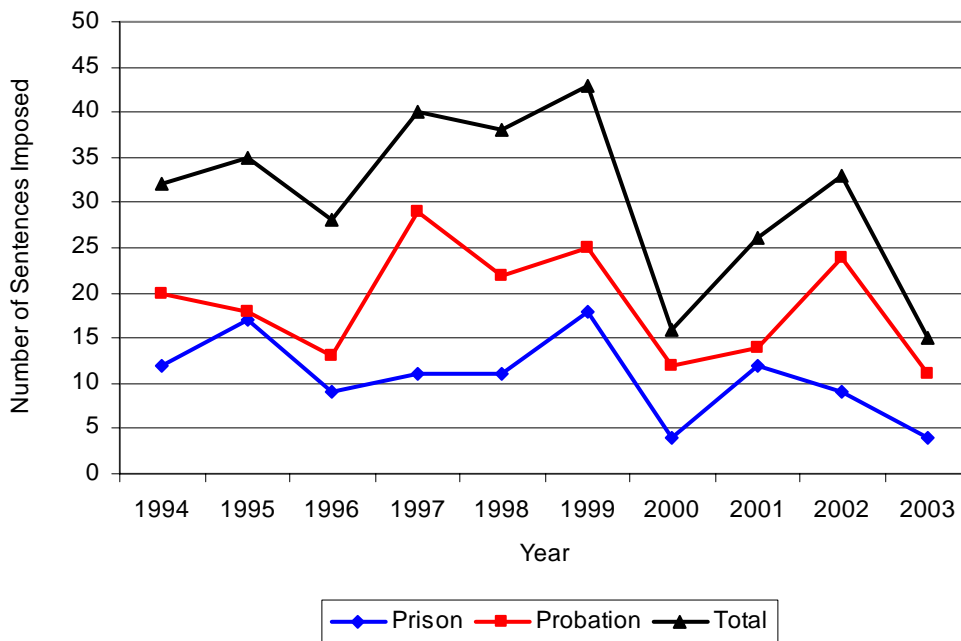
Between 1994 and 2003, the delinquency petition-filing rate in Gallatin County decreased 27 percent, from 1,201 to 879 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the delinquency petition-filing rate in the other rural counties increased 13 percent, from 2,015 to 2,271 petitions per 100,000 juveniles. In 2003, the delinquency petition rate in Gallatin County was 61 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 Gallatin County decreased 53 percent, from 32 to 15 (Figure 11). The number of convicted felons sentenced to either prison or probation decreased during the period analyzed. The number of convicted felons sentenced to prison decreased from 12 to four, while the number of convicted felons sentenced to probation decreased from 20 to 11. As a result, felony prison sentences decreased as a proportion of total sentences, decreasing from 38 percent in 1994 to 27 percent in 2003. Conversely, the proportion of felons sentenced to probation increased, increasing from 63 percent to 73 percent, between 1994 and 2003.

Figure 11

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



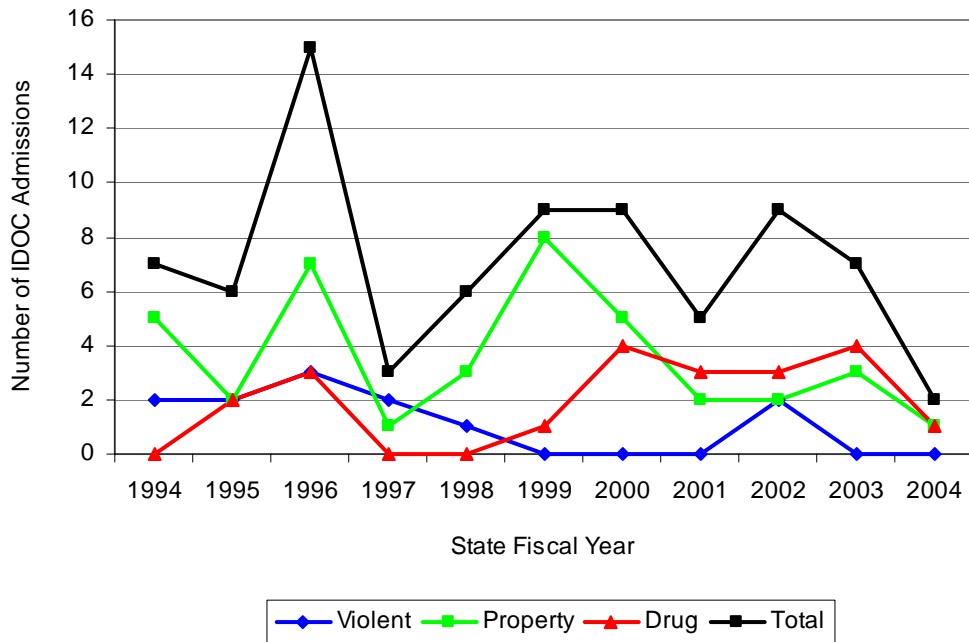
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adult Prison Admissions from Gallatin County

Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1994 and 2004, the number of admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections' Adult Division from Gallatin County decreased from seven to two. During this period, the number of violent admissions decreased from two to zero, and the number of property offender admissions decreased from five to one, while the number of drug offender admissions increased from zero to one (Figure 12). In SFY 2004, property and drug offenders each accounted for one admission to the Illinois Department of Corrections from Gallatin County.

Figure 12

IDOC New Court Commitments from Gallatin County, by Offense Type



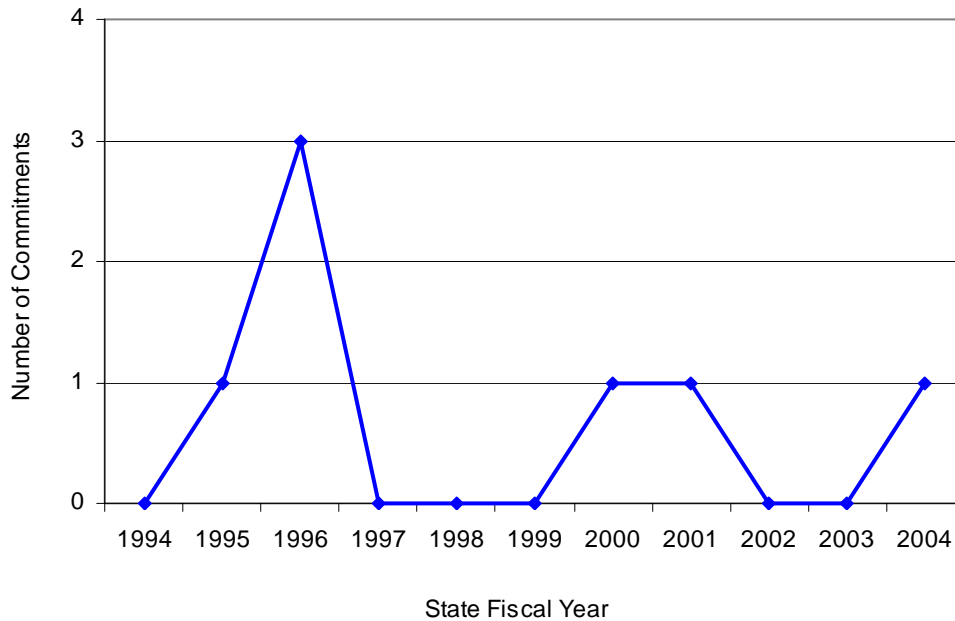
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Juvenile Court Commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections

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

Figure 13

Juvenile Court Commitments to the IDOC Juvenile Division from Gallatin County



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

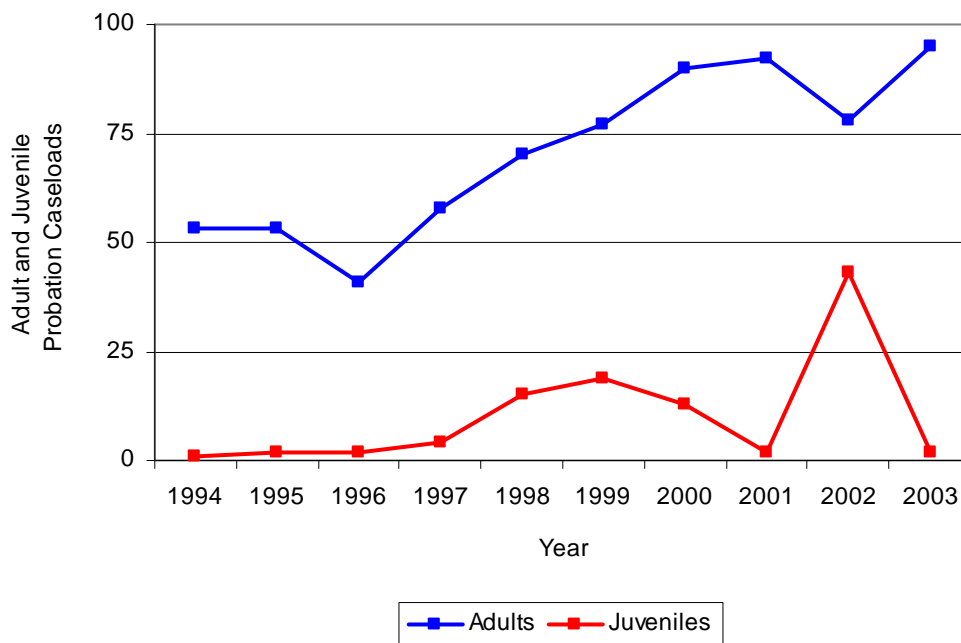
In SFY 2004, Gallatin County had a commitment rate to the IDOC's Juvenile Division of 168 commitments per 100,000 juveniles, 27 percent lower than the rate of 230 commitments per 100,000 juveniles from the other rural counties.

Adult and Juvenile Probation Caseloads in Gallatin County

Between December 31, 1994 and December 31, 2003, the number of active adult probation cases in Gallatin County increased 79 percent, from 53 to 95 (Figure 14). In 2003, felony offenders accounted for 56 percent of Gallatin County's active adult probation caseload. Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juveniles supervised by the Gallatin County Juvenile Probation Department increased from one to two. 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 increased less than 1 percent.

Figure 14

Total Adult and Franklin Active Probation Cases in Gallatin County



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The active adult probation caseload rate per 100,000 population in Gallatin County increased 94 percent between 1994 and 2003, from 788 to 1,527 cases per 100,000 population. During that same period, the active adult probation caseload rate increased 40 percent in the other rural counties, from 744 to 1,042 cases per 100,000 population. In 2003, the active adult probation caseload rate in Gallatin County was 47 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

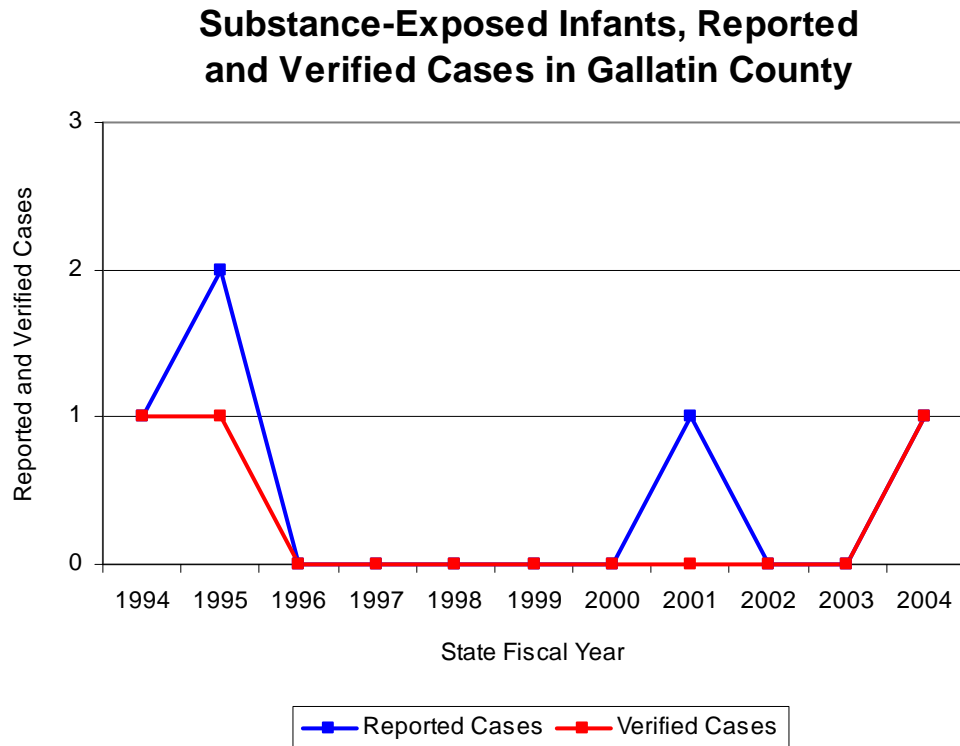
IV. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect in Gallatin County

Substance-Exposed Infants in Gallatin 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, there were five cases of substance-exposed infants reported in Gallatin County, three of which were verified (Figure 15).

Figure 15



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

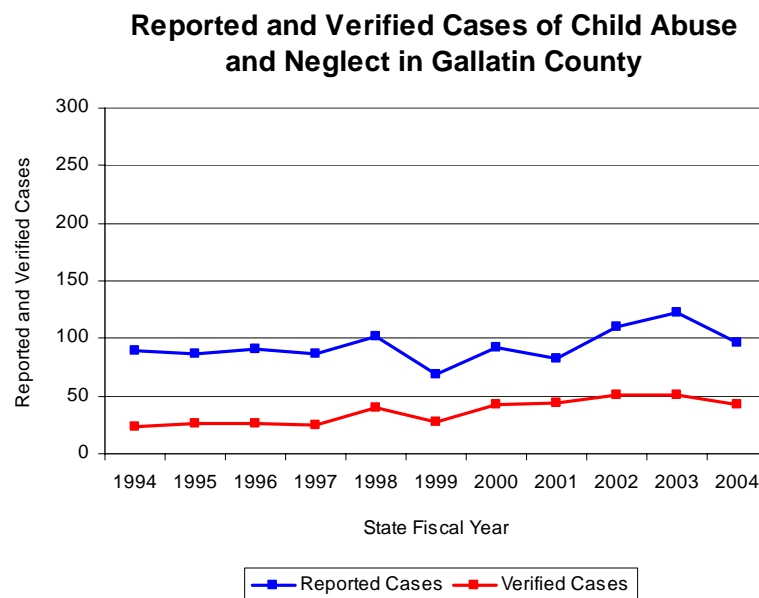
During the same period, the number of reported cases of substance-exposed infants in the other rural counties increased 23 percent, from 82 to 101, while the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants increased 44 percent, from 43 to 62.

Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Verified in Gallatin County

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

Between State Fiscal Years 1994 and 2004, the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported in Gallatin County increased 8 percent, from 90 to 97 (Figure 16). During that same period, 399 cases, or 39 percent of all cases reported, were verified by a DCFS investigation. Verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Gallatin County increased 75 percent between SFYs 1994 and 2004, from 24 to 42.

Figure 16



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

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

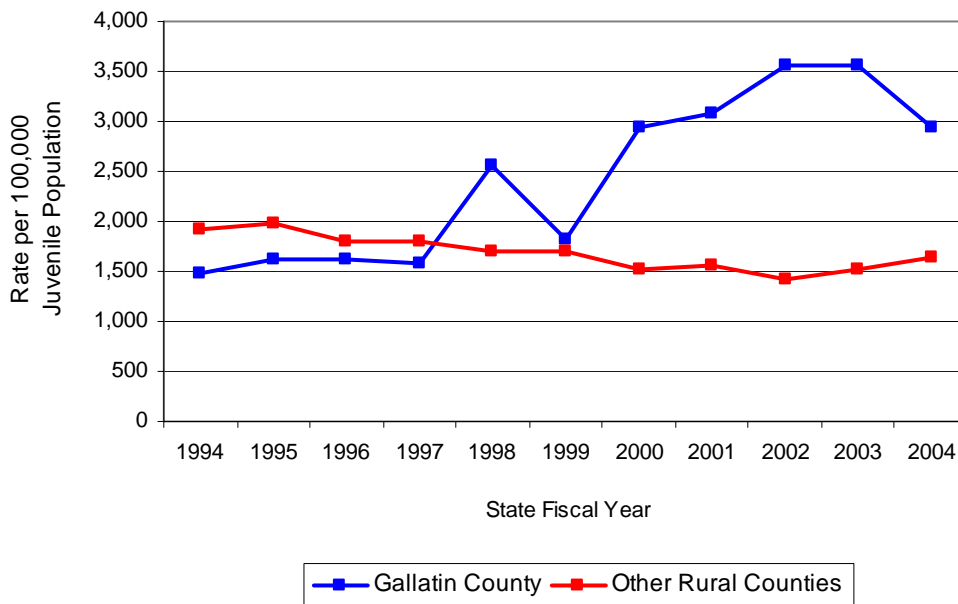
² Kelly, B., Thornberry, T. and Smith, C. 1997. “In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment.” *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

Between SFYs 1994 and 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Gallatin County nearly doubled, from 1,484 to 2,935 per 100,000 juveniles. During the same period, the rate of verified child abuse and neglect cases decreased 15 percent in the other rural counties, from 1,911 to 1,630 per 100,000 juveniles (Figure 17). In SFY 2004, the rate of verified cases of child abuse and neglect in Gallatin County was 80 percent higher than the rate in the other rural counties.

Figure 17

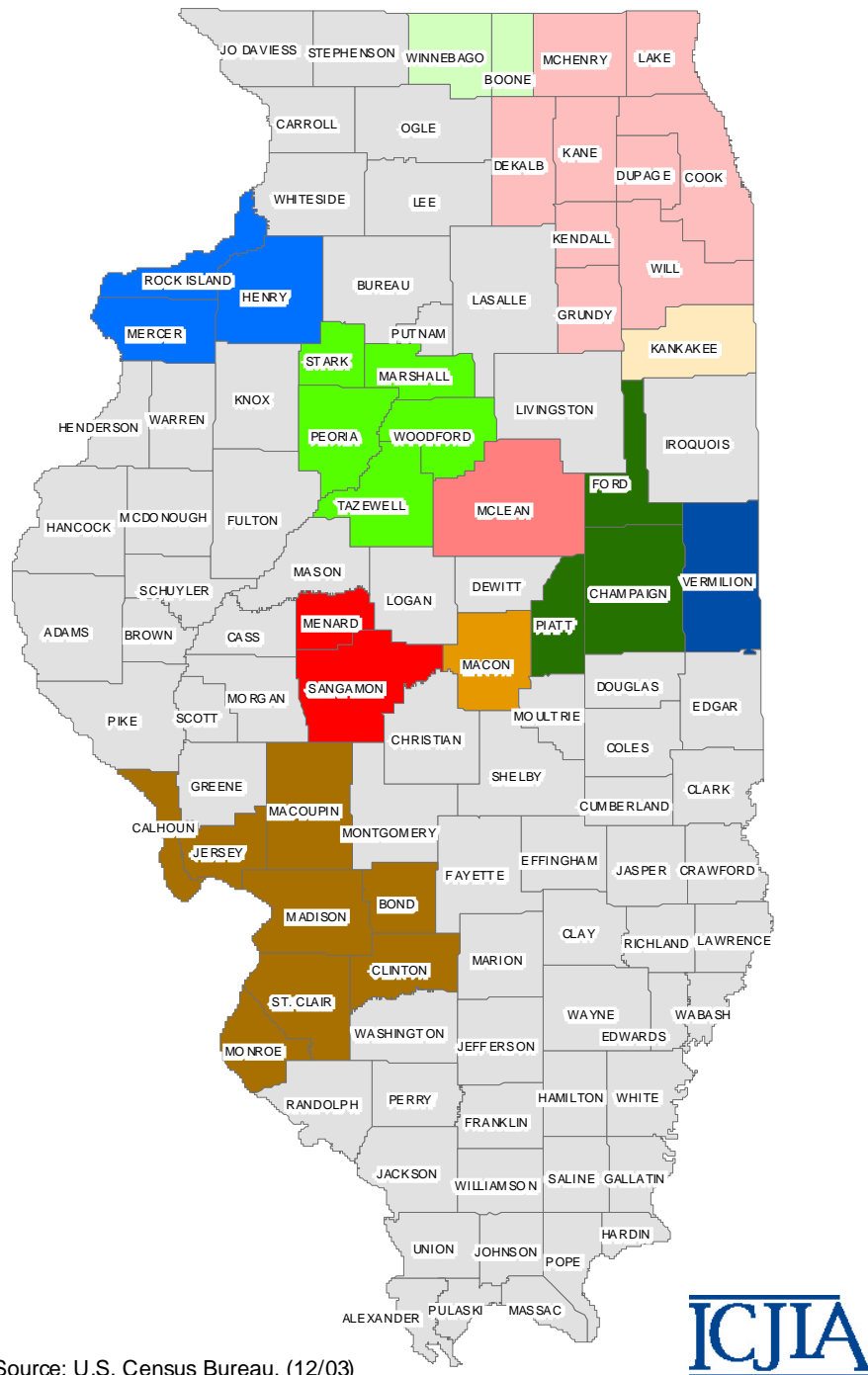
Rate of Verified Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Gallatin and All Other Rural Counties



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

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

Illinois Counties, by Metropolitan Statistical Area*



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

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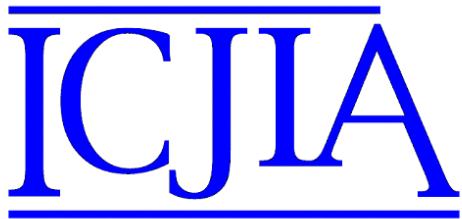
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