

**Research and program evaluation in Illinois:
Studies on drug abuse and violent crime**

**Results from the 2000 Illinois Adult
Probation Outcome Study**

March 2002

Prepared by

Sharyn B. Adams
Research and Analysis Unit
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

David E. Olson, Ph.D.
Research and Analysis Unit
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority &
Criminal Justice Department, Loyola University Chicago

and

Rich Adkins
Probation Services Division
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

**RESULTS FROM THE 2000 ILLINOIS
ADULT PROBATION OUTCOME STUDY**

Prepared by:

Sharyn B. Adams
Research and Analysis Unit
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

David E. Olson, Ph.D.
Research and Analysis Unit
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority &
Criminal Justice Department, Loyola University Chicago

and

Rich Adkins
Probation Services Division
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

March 2002

This project was supported by Grant #99-DB-BX-0017 and 00-DB-MU-0017, awarded to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program offices and bureaus; Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office of Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice or the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Printed by the Authority of the State of Illinois, March 2002

Printing order number 02-230

1,000 copies

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite the fact that most adults convicted of felonies and misdemeanors are sentenced to probation in Illinois, relatively little is known about the characteristics of these offenders, the conditions imposed as part of their probation term, and the outcomes of these sentences. This lack of information is primarily due to the organization of probation in Illinois: while there is state involvement and some financial support provided through the Illinois Supreme Court's Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC), for the most part probation is organized, supported and carried out by Illinois' county units of government. To fill the gap in information about Illinois' probation population, and the effectiveness of probation, AOIC has collaborated with local probation departments and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority over the past 10 years to collect detailed, probationer-level data at various points in time to support program and policy development in the state. The 2000 Illinois Probation Outcome Study is the latest, and most comprehensive, effort to assess the needs and impact of probation in Illinois. Based on the collection and analyses of data from a sample of more than 3,300 adult probationers discharged during 2000, the following conclusions are offered:

- Illinois' probation departments are handling caseloads larger than ever, that are comprised of probationers with a broad array of risk factors and needs. Specifically, one-third of the probationers were unemployed when sentenced, almost one-third lacked a high-school diploma or GED, most had annual incomes below \$20,000, the majority had alcohol or illegal drug abuse problems, and almost one-half had previously been through the criminal justice system;
- Many of Illinois' adult probationers were also parents living with children, and this was particularly true for female probationers. More than 40 percent of male, and 56 percent of female probationers had children, although females were more likely than males to be living with these children;
- Adults placed on probation in Illinois were not only monitored by probation officers, but most were also required to participate in treatment programs, pay fees and fines to offset the costs of the justice system's operations, and some were also required to perform community service and submit to urinalysis. Statewide, more than 70 percent of adult probationers were ordered to pay fees (which averaged \$374 per probationer) and over 50 percent were ordered to pay fines (which averaged \$496 per probationer). Of the 22 percent ordered to perform community service, each was ordered to perform, on average, 90 hours of this service;
- In general, the outcomes of adult probation sentences in Illinois were quite positive. A relatively small proportion of adult probationers (27 percent) were rearrested for a non-traffic offense while on probation, and hardly any of these new offenses were violent in nature. This is particularly encouraging given the extensive risk factors evident across this population. Overall, less than 15 percent of the probationers had their sentence revoked due to either a new crime or technical violation, but of those revoked, the justice system responded: 55 percent of those probationers who had their sentence revoked for a new crime were sentenced to prison;

- A number of other dimensions were considered in the assessment of impact and efficacy of probation in Illinois: overall, 60 percent of those ordered to treatment either completed it, or were still enrolled in it, by the end of probation; of those with financial conditions ordered, two-thirds paid the full amount by the end of the sentence (an average of \$562 per probationer for all fees, fines and costs); of those employed when sentenced to probation, almost all (86 percent) maintained that employment throughout their probation sentence, and among those unemployed when sentenced to probation, 33 percent had obtained a job and kept it through the end of their sentence.

Through the 2000 Illinois Probation Outcome Study we have learned a great deal about the needs of Illinois' probation population, the capacity of the system to address these needs, and the many benefits that a sentence to probation can offer to the offender and the community. There are also a number of practice and policy issues that these data raise:

- Identification and treatment of substance abuse problems.
One clear area where there could be improvement is in the identification of probationer substance abuse problems, and, where appropriate, orders to participate in treatment programs. For a relatively large proportion of probationers, the extent and nature of the offender's substance abuse problem were unknown to the probation officer. Furthermore, among those identified as substance abusers at the point of probation intake, not all were ordered to or referred to treatment. Analyses of the data clearly reveals the potential impact treatment can have on reoffending: those with substance abuse problems who did not complete treatment were more than twice as likely to get rearrested while on probation than those who completed treatment;
- Information needs.
Another issue, which has been identified previously by practitioners, and was documented in this study, is the lack of accurate and complete information about offenders at the time of sentencing. A relatively small proportion (15 percent statewide) of probationers in Illinois have a pre-sentence investigation completed that could assist the courts in making more informed decisions regarding the conditions of probation sentences. Thus, it appears that orders to treatment, payment of financial conditions, and other conditions of probation are only based upon what is readily available or offered at the time of sentencing by the defense or prosecution, which is usually limited to criminal history information and the current charge. Although probation officers collect a great deal of information from the probationer during their intake interview, including questions about drug use, verification of employment/education, etc., this is done *after* the sentence to probation and ordering of conditions by the court;
- Vocational and education needs.
Finally, analyses of the data documented a number of vocational/educational needs that probationers have when sentenced to probation, but shows limited evidence that these needs are effectively addressed. Of those who entered probation unemployed or lacking a high-school diploma/GED, very few (20 percent) enrolled in any type of vocational/educational program while on probation. Part of this may be due to the limited resources available to

probation departments in Illinois, or a lack of appropriate programs and services in some geographic regions of Illinois. It may also reflect the tight-rope that probation in Illinois must walk upon: the need to assist the offender in their rehabilitative efforts, while at the same time ensuring that the orders of the court are adhered to, *and* protecting public safety.

Thus, the results from the 2000 Adult Probation Outcome Study give Illinois' criminal justice practitioners and policy makers a great deal to consider. Illinois' probation system is working with a population that has considerable risk factors, ranging from un- or under-employment, low-educational achievement, substance abuse problems, and prior involvement in the system. Importantly, this population has continued to increase during the 1990s. Despite this, probation officers throughout the state are efficiently handling their multifaceted responsibilities, including monitoring and working with offenders, monitoring their progress in treatment programs, ensuring payment of financial conditions, and adherence to other conditions of the probation sentence.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
II. METHODOLOGY	4
Data Collection Instrument	4
Sample Size and Rationale.....	4
Description of Regional Groupings Used in the Analyses	5
III. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULTS EXITING PROBATION	
DURING 2000	7
Introduction.....	7
Demographic and Family Characteristics.....	7
Economic, Educational and Employment Characteristics	11
Prior Involvement in the Criminal Justice System and Substance Abuse History.....	13
History of Psychiatric Treatment	16
Conclusions Regarding the Characteristics of Illinois' Probation Population.....	17
IV. NATURE OF CURRENT OFFENSE AND SENTENCE	18
Offense Class and Type	18
Additional Conditions of Probation Sentences	21
Financial Conditions of Probation	21
Treatment and Urinalysis	23
Conclusions	26
V. PROBATION OUTCOMES	28
Legal Discharge Status	29
Technical Violations	31
New Arrest(s)	32
New Arrests and Technical Violations: Revocation of Probation.....	34
Results of Urine Tests.....	36
Compliance with Conditions of Treatment	38
Compliance with Financial Conditions of Probation.....	39
Changes and Stability in Probationers Lives	39
VI. CONCLUSIONS.....	41

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Adult Correctional Populations	2
Figure 2: Males vs. Females - Adult	10
Figure 3: Probationers Identified as Substance Abusers.....	16
Figure 4: Percentage of Caseload in each Region by Conviction Offense Class	20
Figure 5: Probationers Identified as Substance Abusers at Intake and Ordered to Substance Abuse Treatment	24
Figure 6: Outcome Category Percentages.....	30
Figure 7: Rearrest Offenses.....	33
Figure 8: Influence of Variables on Rearrest.....	34
Figure 9: Outcomes of Those Revoked for New Offense.....	35
Figure 10: Percent Testing Positive for Drugs.....	37
Figure 11: Drugs Detected in Urinalysis	37
Figure 12: Percent Completing Treatment by Treatment Type	39

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Adults Discharged from Probation in Illinois, November 2000, by Jurisdiction Type	9
Table 2: Adult Probationer Education, Employment and Income Characteristics	13
Table 3: Adult Probationer Criminal, Substance Abuse and Psychiatric Treatment History.....	15
Table 4: Characteristics of Conviction Offenses, by Region.....	19
Table 5: Characteristics of Financial Conditions, by Region	22
Table 6: Characteristics of Treatment Orders, by Region	23
Table 7: Regional Differences in Measures of Probation Sentence Outcomes	30

LIST OF APPENDIX

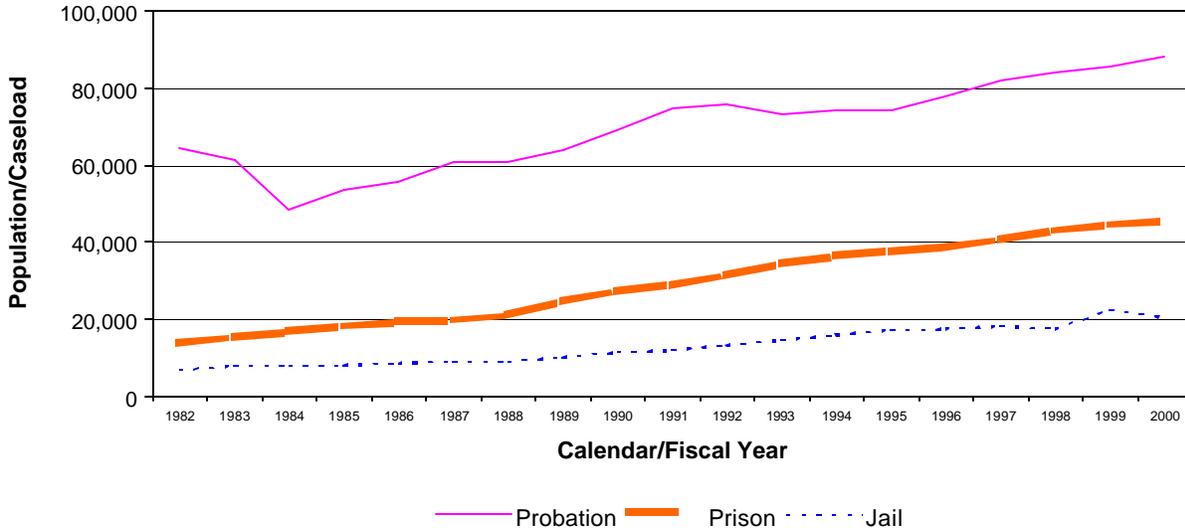
Appendix I: Data Collection Instrument	45
Appendix II: Detailed Offense Code Table	51
Appendix III: Offense Code Groupings.....	57

I. INTRODUCTION

Over the past two decades, a considerable amount of public policy, and public resources, have been focused on the incarceration of record numbers of convicted criminals. Whether it is changing from indeterminate to determinate sentencing, the passage of Truth-in-Sentencing laws, or the passage of laws requiring mandatory minimum prison sentences for specific types of offenses or offenders, prisons in Illinois have received considerable attention from public policy makers. Given the costs of incarceration, and the fact that many of the most serious offenders are incarcerated in prison, this attention is warranted. However, oftentimes the significant role and impact which probation plays in the correctional services continuum is not given due consideration. Part of this may be due to the fact that offenders placed on probation tend to be less serious than those incarcerated in prison. It may also be due to the perception of many, including many offenders, that probation is little more than “paper.” Finally, since probation in Illinois is primarily carried out at the local level, frequently it’s role in statewide crime control policy and practice is overlooked. Regardless of the reason, the fact remains that probation is the sentence most frequently imposed on those convicted of crimes in Illinois, be it a misdemeanor or felony offense. At the end of 2000, more than 88,200 adults were being supervised on probation, compared to the 45,280 offenders in Illinois’ prison system (Figure 1). Thus, the sanction of choice in Illinois (probation) receives relatively little focus from the media, researchers and some policy makers.

Figure 1

Adult Correctional Populations in Illinois



However, despite the large number of offenders on probation, due to the organization and operation of probation in Illinois, the availability of detailed data regarding this population is limited. Because probation in Illinois is operated at the county-level, with each county's probation department having unique information systems and needs, requiring departments to submit detailed probationer-level data on a regular basis to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) would be too difficult at this time. However, AOIC, which oversees probation in Illinois and provides some financial support for probation operations, does require departments to submit aggregate data on a periodic basis allowing for some assessment of probation workloads and needs. AOIC has also organized and facilitated the collection of detailed, case-level information for Illinois' probationers during specific sampling periods in the past. For example, during the early and mid-1990s, AOIC sponsored a probation intake study, whereby local probation officers collected and reported to AOIC detailed probationer data during specific months (May and September 1990 and May 1995) (see Hurley & Hatfield, 1996). This provided researchers, policy makers, and practitioners with the first glimpse into some of the characteristics of Illinois' probation population and their sentences. Similarly, during November 1997, AOIC sponsored an adult probation outcome study, where probation officers reported detailed information about the cases that were being discharged from probation supervision

during the sampling period (see Olson & Adkins, 1998). Finally, AOIC is working towards the development of an electronic system whereby local probation departments will be able to submit client-level data. For more information on this project, referred to as POLARIS (Probation On-Line Automated Reporting Information System), visit the project web-site www.bb.uis.edu. Until this system becomes fully operational, however, periodic data collection “snapshots” of Illinois’ probation population are needed to keep practitioners and policy makers informed.

This report provides an overview of all adults discharged from active probation supervision during a four-week period in November 2000. Information regarding probationer demographic and socio-economic characteristics, the conditions of their probation sentences (e.g., sentence length, court-ordered treatment, etc.), and the outcome of their probation sentence (e.g., discharge status, technical violations or new arrests while on probation, completion of court-ordered treatment, etc.) are presented and described in this report, as well as their implications for probation policy and practice. The data collected for this study were similar to those collected during the first probation outcome study completed in Illinois during 1997, but with some additions and improvements. Specifically, more detailed information regarding the probationers’ living arrangements, substance abuse problems, conviction offense, and the nature of new arrests and technical violations were collected through the 2000 study. In addition, the 2000 outcome study included information for both adults and juveniles, whereas the 1997 study only included adult probationers (see *Results from the 2000 Illinois Juvenile Probation Outcome Study*). This will allow researchers to compare the differences between adult and juvenile probation sentences, and the performance of adults relative to juveniles in terms of probation outcomes. Finally, information was also collected that will allow for the matching of cases to criminal history records maintained by the Illinois State Police, allowing for a more detailed and comprehensive examination of probationer criminal histories and the ability to assess recidivism of probationers following their release from probation. This recidivism analysis will be performed later this year. The analyses presented in this report from the 2000 Illinois Probation Outcome Study reveals that probation in Illinois not only provides supervision and surveillance to those convicted of felonies and misdemeanors, but also promotes rehabilitation and accountability at a relatively low cost—both financially, as well as in the form of low-levels of reoffending.

II. METHODOLOGY

Data Collection Instrument

The data collection instrument (Appendix 1) was prepared and reviewed by staff from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' (AOIC) Probation Services Division, the Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (OASA), and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA). Following this initial design, the instrument was field tested by probation officers in a number of counties, including Coles, Cook, DuPage, Macon and Madison counties. As a result of this field-testing, some minor changes were made to the instrument and instructions. The data collection form, and research design, was also reviewed by the Authority's Institutional Review Board (IRB) to ensure that appropriate protections of the research subjects were in place, including secure storage of the data and assurances that the identity of research subjects would not be disclosed. During October 2000, a letter was sent to every chief probation officer in the state, along with enough copies of the data collection forms for the estimated number of cases expected from each county. This estimate was based on historical aggregate data on the number of monthly cases discharged.

Sample Size and Rationale

The sample for the project included every probationer discharged during the four-week period from October 30 through November 30, 2000. Departments were given until December 15, 2000, to submit all of the completed forms from their county probation officers to AOIC. After a preliminary review of the forms by AOIC, the forms were then provided to the ICJIA, where they were reviewed, cleaned, and entered into a secure database. As a result of this effort, data for a total of 3,364 adult probationers were collected and used in the following analyses.

Although the problems introduced by "seasonality" can be critical, particularly when examining samples of crimes reported to the police (which tend to peak during the summer months), it does not appear that probation sentences, or discharges from probation, exhibit any seasonality.

Unlike police, who must respond to reports of crime immediately, the processing of those charged with crimes (e.g., trials, sentencing, etc.) is done more deliberately, with operational

realities and schedules being relied upon to even out workloads and operations during the course of a year.

Since the data represents a sample of all probationers, one important thing that must be considered when making conclusions from the data is the potential that identified patterns or levels may be due to sampling error, and may not reflect any true difference or impact. Where appropriate, statistical tests (Chi-Square and analysis of variance—ANOVA) have been performed when making any statements or conclusions regarding differences or influences. However, to make the report more readable, the details of these statistical tests are presented as footnotes.

Description of Regional Groupings Used in the Analyses

Since Illinois is a very diverse state--ranging from Cook County, one of the single largest jurisdictions in the United States, to many small, rural communities, in the following analyses we distinguished between general types of jurisdictions. Probationers were categorized by the type of jurisdiction where they served their probation sentence using a fairly simple criteria. Cook County was considered separate from all other jurisdictions due to its size, and the rest of the counties in Illinois were identified as being either “urban” or “rural.” An urban county was one with a year 2000 population of 50,000 or more residents, while rural counties consist of populations under 50,000 residents. The map on the following page shows which counties were included in the urban and rural groupings using this population-based criterion.

III. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULTS EXITING PROBATION DURING 2000

Introduction

The first dimension examined using the 2000 Illinois Adult Probation Outcome study data was the demographic, family, economic, educational, employment, criminal and substance abuse history characteristics of the adults discharged during the study period. Since local probation departments in Illinois only report aggregate data to AOIC, which are limited in terms of scope to reduce the complexity of data submissions, some of the data collected through the study were the first to gauge certain characteristics of Illinois' probation population. Another important element to the analyses of probationer characteristics, and how these vary across different regions of Illinois, is that many of these characteristics have been found in prior research to increase the likelihood of probationer rearrest, including age, gender, race, economic factors, the extent and nature of substance abuse, and prior involvement in the justice system (e.g., Olson & Lurigio, 2000; Sims and Jones, 1997; Morgan, 1994). Thus, the data collected through the 2000 study provides an opportunity to assess the degree to which Illinois' probation system is handling offenders who are at an increased risk of committing new crimes, and how this varies across the different types of jurisdictions in the state. Unless otherwise noted, those probationer characteristics that can change over time, such as marital and employment status, were measured at the time the offender was sentenced to probation. In Chapter V we examine how these dynamic characteristics (as opposed to static characteristics, like race and gender) changed between probation sentencing and discharge.

Demographic and Family Characteristics

In general, those discharged from adult probation in Illinois during the study period tended to be males in their 20s and 30s. As summarized in Table 1, approximately 80 percent of the discharged probationers were male and 20 percent were female, with no statistical difference in the gender distribution across the different regions of the state.¹

¹ Regional differences in gender distribution: $\chi^2 = 1.1$, 2 df, $p = .58$

In terms of the age distribution, almost two-thirds (60 percent) of all adult probationers were between 20 and 40 years old. Regionally, there were some slight, albeit not substantive, differences in the average age of the probationers, with those in Cook County averaging 31.8 years old, compared to an average of 30 years old in other urban and rural areas.²

There were, however, considerable regional differences in the racial distribution of adult probationers (Table 1). In regions outside of Cook County, the majority of adult probationers were identified as white, although approximately one-third of the probationers in urban areas outside of Cook County were not white. In Cook County, on the other hand, 70 percent of the adult probationers were non-white. African Americans made up almost one-half (47 percent) of the discharged probationers in Cook County and Hispanic probationers accounted for one out of every five adult probationers.³ Statewide, one-half of probationers were white, one-third were African-American, and almost 14 percent were Hispanic.

When other probationer characteristics were examined, such as marital status, living arrangements, and the number of children parented or living with the probationers, some regional differences were evident (Table 1). At the time of being sentenced to probation, more than one-half (59 percent) of all adult probationers had never been married, approximately 22 percent were married, and the remaining 18 percent were identified as being divorced, separated or widowed. A slightly larger proportion of Cook County adult probationers were identified as having never been married (62 percent) as compared to rural probationers, where about 52 percent had never been married.⁴ There were also few, if any, regional differences when probationers' living arrangements were examined. Statewide, approximately two-thirds of the adult probationers lived with family members, less than 20 percent lived alone, and about 14 percent lived with friends. Similarly, no regional differences were found when probationers were compared in terms of having parented a child or having child-care responsibilities. Slightly less than one-half (46 percent) of adult probationers statewide, and across the regions examined, had

² Regional differences in the average age of probationers: $F = 10.1$, 2 df, $p \leq .001$

³ Regional differences in race/ethnicity distribution: $\chi^2 = 765.5$, 6 df, $p \leq .001$

⁴ Regional differences in marital status distribution: $\chi^2 = 19.1$, 4 df $p \leq .001$

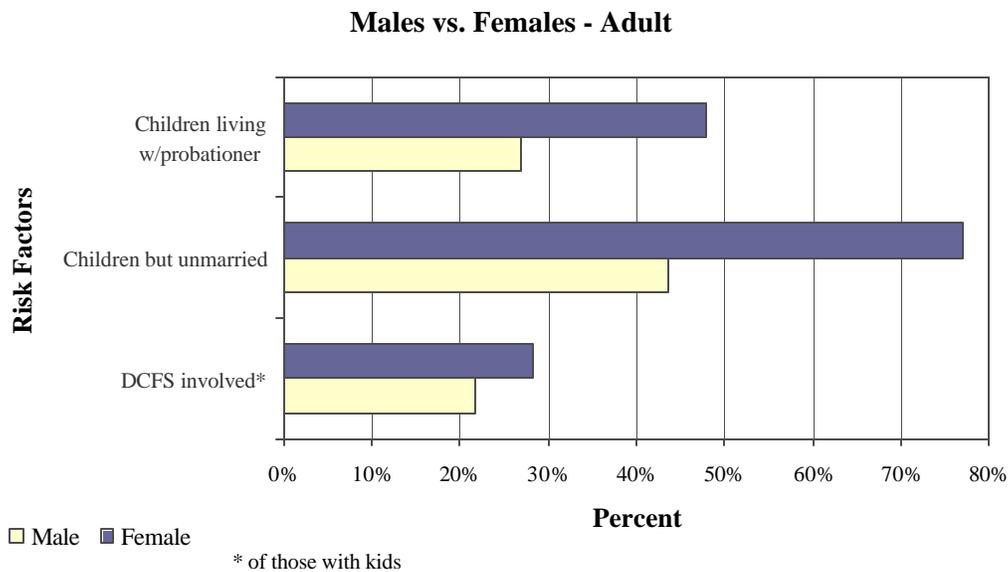
parented a child, although a smaller percentage (approximately one-third) had children living with them.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Adults Discharged from Probation in Illinois, November 2000, by Jurisdiction Type

Offender Characteristics	Cook Co.	Urban	Rural	Total State
Gender $\chi^2 = 1.1, 2 \text{ df}, p = .58$				
Male	80.0%	78.7%	78.3%	79.3%
Female	20.0%	21.35	21.7%	20.7%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity $\chi^2 = 765.5, 6 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
White	29.6 %	64.3%	90.8%	50.7%
African-American	46.9 %	27.2%	4.9 %	33.7%
Hispanic	20.8%	7.3%	3.5%	13.7%
Other	2.6%	1.1%	0.7%	1.8%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age $\chi^2 = 10.1, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Under 21	19.7%	20.3%	24.4%	20.7%
21 – 30 Years Old	31.6%	36.3%	34.1%	33.5%
31 – 40 Years Old	25.6%	28.3%	24.0%	26.2%
Over 40 Years Old	23.1%	15.1%	17.5%	19.6%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Marital Status $\chi^2 = 19.1, 4 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Married	22.2%	21.1%	25.3%	22.4%
Never Married	61.5%	58.6%	52.3%	58.9%
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	16.2%	20.3%	22.4%	18.7%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Living Status $\chi^2 = 28.1, 6 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Alone	16.3%	17.1%	18.1%	16.9%
Family	72.4%	65.8%	66.8%	69.3%
Friends	11.2%	16.1%	14.4%	13.4%
Institution	0.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of Children Parented by Probationer $\chi^2 = 24.6, 22 \text{ df}, p = .32$				
None	52.8%	54.6%	56.8%	54.1%
One	19.0%	20.7%	17.6%	19.3%
Two or More	28.2%	24.7%	25.6%	26.5%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of Children Living with Probationer $\chi^2 = 19.3, 16 \text{ df}, p = .26$				
None	67.6%	69.2%	69.3%	68.5%
One	13.0%	14.9%	13.3%	13.7%
Two or More	19.4%	15.9%	17.4%	17.9%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

However, when child-care responsibilities and parenthood were compared across male and female probationers, some dramatic differences were evident (Figure 2). Specifically, almost one-half of all female probationers in Illinois had children living with them when placed on probation, compared to less than one-third of the adult male probationers.⁵ These child-care responsibilities have been found to be critical issues when treating female offenders (Marsh, D’Aunno, & Smith, 2000). Furthermore, of those females with children, almost 80 percent were not married, compared to less than 45 percent of the male probationers living with children.⁶ Slight differences between male and female probationers with children were also found when examining the extent to which the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) was involved with the probationer and their children. Almost 30 percent of the female probationers with children had at least one of those children classified as a ward of DCFS at probation intake, compared to about 20 percent of the male probationers. Finally, almost 15 percent of the female probationers statewide were pregnant at some point during their probation supervision period.

Figure 2



⁵ Gender differences in distribution of child-care responsibilities: $\chi^2 = 96.5$, 1 df, $p \leq .001$

⁶ Gender differences in the marital status of probationers with children: $\chi^2 = 83.3$, 1 df, $p \leq .001$

Thus, for a relatively large percent of adult probationers, particularly female probationers, Illinois' probation system is faced with having to be cognizant of child-care needs and the fact that other social service agencies (i.e., DCFS) may be involved with the probationer and their family. This is particularly important when coordinating treatment services, scheduling appointments, and monitoring probationer progress.

Another clear pattern which was revealed when parenting/child care and gender were compared was that males who were identified as having fathered a child were less likely than mothers to be living with the children. Of the males identified as having parented a child, 43 percent were not living with those, or any, children. By comparison, only 17 percent of the mothers on probation were not living with their children.⁷ Thus, while many of the male probationers were parents, a substantial percent (43 percent) were not living with the child. Importantly, of those male probationers who were parents, but were not living with children, 40 percent were paying child support at case entry. However, the question as to how many of these male probationers *should* have been paying child support cannot be answered from the data collected. For example, a probationer could be the parent of a child, but the mother and child are living with someone else who is providing child support. Also, given the low incomes of most probationers (discussed below), orders for child support may not be in place due to inability to pay. Still, when probationers are placed on probation some attempt should be made to determine if a probationer has been delinquent in child support payments, and court-orders to pay fees, fines, or court costs should come after payment of these child-support responsibilities.

Economic, Educational and Employment Characteristics

As seen in the previous analyses, there were also few regional differences found when educational achievement, income level and employment status at case initiation were examined and compared (Table 2). However, despite the fact that there were few regional differences, the data emphasize the point that large proportions of Illinois' adult probation population lack a high-school degree or GED and employment skills, which has a clear and direct impact on the financial resources (e.g., income) available to these probationers. Regionally there were no

⁷ Gender differences in living with own children: $\chi^2 = 70.1$, 1 df, $p \leq .001$

differences in educational achievement. Most probationers--between 70 and 73 percent regionally--either completed high-school or had obtained a GED before they were placed on probation (Table 2). However, the other side to this is that 30 percent of probationers had not completed high school or obtained a GED. This is clearly a sizeable group of probationers, which would benefit considerably from some type of educational referrals by probation officers or community agencies. Similarly, probationer unemployment rates across the regions of the state were relatively high at case initiation, ranging from 36 percent in Cook County to 28 percent in rural communities (Table 2). In general, female probationers tended to have slightly lower employment levels than male probationers: roughly 40 percent of the female probationers were unemployed at case initiation, compared to less than 30 percent of male probationers.⁸

These relatively low levels of educational achievement and high unemployment rates clearly have an impact on probationer incomes, which tend to be quite low (Table 2). Statewide, and across every region of the state examined, more than 40 percent of adult probationers had annual incomes below \$10,000, and only a small portion (11 percent statewide and 15 percent in Cook County) had annual incomes in excess of \$30,000. However, despite these low income levels, the majority (85 percent or more, depending on the region) of adult probationers in Illinois do not receive public assistance. Part of this may be due to ineligibility (e.g., as a result of a felony conviction) or due to probationers, and probation officers, being unfamiliar with the availability of assistance. Even when probationers living with children reported annual incomes of \$10,000 or less, a group clearly eligible for some types of public assistance, indications were that receipt of public assistance was rare. Overall, approximately 40 percent of the probationers with incomes of \$10,000 or less who also had children living with them were receiving public assistance at probation intake. Among females within this group, 60 percent were receiving some form of public assistance, versus 21 percent of the males who reported an annual income of \$10,000 or less who had children living with them.

⁸ Gender differences in the employment status at case initiation: $\chi^2 = 4.8$, 2 df, $p = .089$

Table 2: Adult Probationer Education, Employment and Income Characteristics

Offender Characteristics	Cook Co.	Urban	Rural	Total State
Education Level $\chi^2 = 2.5, 2 \text{ df}, p = .28$				
Completed HS/GED	69.6%	71.0%	73.2%	70.7%
Did not complete HS/GED	30.4%	29.0%	26.8%	29.3%
<i>Total</i>	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employment Status $\chi^2 = 28.5, 8 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Employed	64.4%	67.5%	72.4%	66.8%
Unemployed/Looking	35.6%	32.5%	27.6%	33.2%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Income Level $\chi^2 = 73.1, 20 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Less than \$10,000	44.3%	45.3%	42.7%	44.3%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	24.7%	30.4%	33.6%	28.2%
\$20,001 to \$30,000	13.3%	15.6%	14.3%	14.2%
More than \$30,000	17.7%	8.7%	9.5%	13.2%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Receipt of Public Assistance $\chi^2 = 2.7, 2 \text{ df}, p = .26$				
Yes	12.0%	13.8%	14.4%	13.1%
No	88.0%	86.2%	85.6%	86.9%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Prior Involvement in the Criminal Justice System and Substance Abuse History

Two of the most frequently identified factors that predict recidivism among offender populations (i.e., probationers and parolees) are prior convictions and the extent and nature of substance abuse problems. Across all probationers discharged during the study period in Illinois, roughly one-half had a prior adult conviction. However, regionally, there were considerable differences in the prevalence of prior convictions. For example, approximately 40 percent of Cook County probationers were identified as having a prior adult conviction, compared to more than one-half (56 percent) of rural probationers and more than 60 percent of probationers discharged from urban counties outside of Cook County.⁹ One caveat to these data, however, is the potential that criminal histories for probationers from Cook County may be missing substantial information regarding prior convictions. In an audit done by the Authority of the state’s Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) system it was found that a significant percentage of offenders arrested in Cook County did not have case disposition information posted to their criminal

⁹ Regional distribution of prior convictions: $\chi^2 = 114.9, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$

history record.¹⁰ Thus, the relatively low rates of prior adult convictions among probationers in Cook County may be due to historical problems in the reporting of case dispositions.

On the data collection instrument we also asked probation officers to indicate whether probationers were identified at intake as alcohol or illegal drug abusers. Probation officers were asked if the probationer was abusing alcohol or illegal drugs at the point of intake, at any point prior to intake, or never. Probation officers were also given the option of indicating that the nature of a substance abuse problem was unknown. From the perspective of identifying a probationer's risks and needs, it is important to recognize that for a relatively large proportion of adult probationers statewide—18 percent—the probation officer indicated “unknown” regarding the probationer's prior alcohol or drug abuse problem.

Information regarding the extent and nature of substance abuse among the discharged probationers also revealed some regional variation. Statewide, almost two-thirds (63%) of adult probationers were classified as having a history of alcohol abuse. Cook County probationers were identified as having the lowest prevalence of alcohol abuse (approximately 57 percent were identified as either having a prior or current alcohol abuse problem), whereas three-quarters of probationers from rural counties were identified as previous or current alcohol abusers.¹¹

In regards to abuse of illegal drugs, more than one-half (56%) of probationers statewide were classified as having either a prior or current drug abuse problem, but there were some differences across jurisdiction types. For example, more than 30 percent of Cook County and urban probationers were identified as abusing drugs *at the point of intake*, compared to one-quarter of rural probationers. On the other hand, a slightly larger percent of rural probationers were identified as having a *prior history* of drug abuse than were probationers from Cook and other urban counties. When the specific illegal substances of abuse were examined across the different regions, probationers identified as an illegal drug abuser in urban counties outside of Cook County had the highest prevalence of cocaine abuse (47 percent), whereas probationers from

¹⁰ According to the Authority's *Criminal History Record Audit - Disposition Reporting in Cook County*, 1999, 54% of arrests in Cook County did not have a final disposition.

¹¹ Regional distribution of alcohol abuse history: $\chi^2 = 52.4$, 4 df, $p \leq .001$

rural counties had the highest prevalence of marijuana abuse (86 percent) (Table 3). In Cook County, one of every five substance abusing probationers (20 percent) were identified as abusing/having abused heroin, which is consistent with previous research documenting the high prevalence of heroin use among Chicago’s criminal population.

Table 3: Adult Probationer Criminal, Substance Abuse and Psychiatric Treatment History

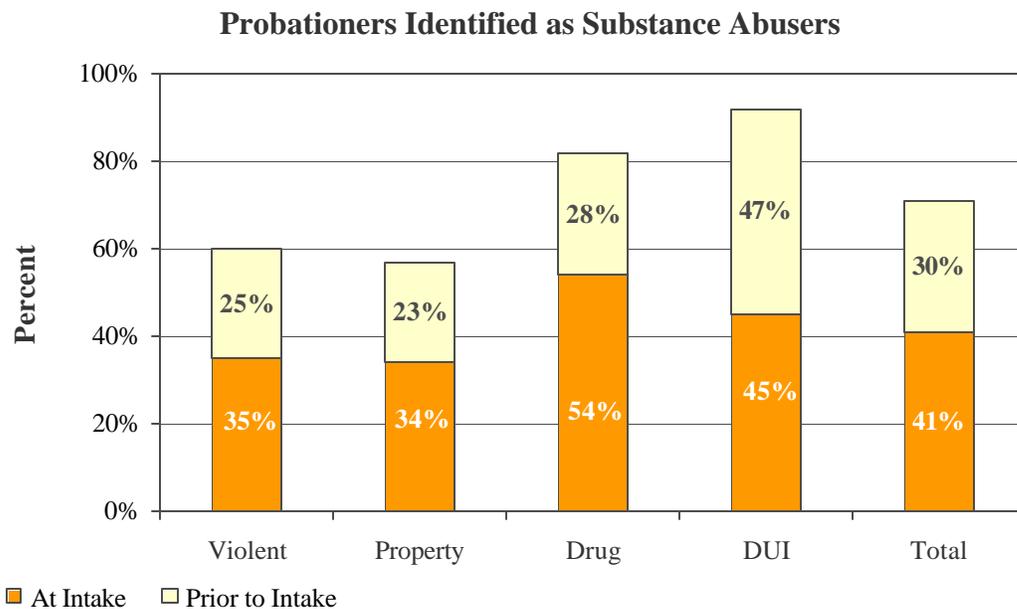
Offender Characteristics	Cook Co.	Urban	Rural	Total State
Prior Adult Convictions $\chi^2 = 114.9, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
None	59.4%	37.8%	43.8%	49.3%
One or more	40.6%	62.2%	56.2%	50.7%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
History of Alcohol Abuse $\chi^2 = 52.4, 4 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Any (Intake or Prior to Intake)	56.9%	64.8%	74.7%	62.9%
Never	43.1%	35.2%	25.3%	37.1%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
History of Drug Abuse $\chi^2 = 30.5, 4 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Any (Intake or Prior to Intake)	53.6%	60.8%	55.4%	56.3%
Never	46.4%	39.2%	44.6%	43.7%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Of Those w/Drug History*				
Prior/Current Heroin Abuse	19.9%	7.3%	3.5%	12.5%
Prior/Current Cocaine Abuse	39.0%	47.6%	28.8%	40.3%
Prior/Current Marijuana Abuse	66.7%	83.8%	85.9%	76.6%
Prior/Current Amphetamine/Meth Abuse	2.3%	7.0%	11.5%	5.6%
Psychiatric Treatment $\chi^2 = 56.6, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Yes	8.6%	18.8%	15.9%	13.3%
No	91.4%	81.2%	84.1%	86.7%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Totals add to more than 100% due to probationers being identified as abusing multiple substances.

One common misconception regarding substance abuse is the belief that *everyone* charged with a drug-law violation is also a drug *abuser*, and that the offense for which someone is convicted is a good indicator of whether or not they have a substance abuse problem. When the prevalence of substance abuse (including alcohol or illegal drugs) is compared across the different categories of offenses (including violent, property, drug, DUI and other) a couple of patterns become evident (Figure 3). First is that adults discharged from probation who were convicted of either a drug-law violation or DUI had the highest rates of substance abuse histories, but not everyone was identified as having a substance abuse history.

The second pattern that is important, in terms of understanding the link between conviction offense and the nature of a probationer’s substance abuse problem, is that a relatively high percentage of probationers convicted of other types of offenses also had a substance abuse problem. For example, approximately 80 percent of drug-law violators were identified as having a current or prior substance abuse history, but roughly 60 percent of property and violent offenders were also identified as substance abusers at the point of intake or prior to intake.

Figure 3



History of Psychiatric Treatment

Probation officers were also asked to indicate if the probationer had any history of psychiatric treatment. Statewide, slightly more than 13 percent of adult probationers were identified as having previously received some type of psychiatric treatment, although the rates were quite different across the regions examined (Table 3). Specifically, probationers from outside of Cook County tended to have a higher prevalence of prior psychiatric treatment than those from Cook County.¹² In addition, female probationers were more likely than male probationers to report prior psychiatric treatment (18 percent versus 12 percent, respectively).

¹² Regional distribution of prior psychiatric treatment: $\chi^2 = 56.6, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$

Conclusions Regarding the Characteristics of Illinois' Probation Population

From the data presented there are a number of conclusions that can be made that have specific implications for probation practice and policy. First is the fact that a large proportion of Illinois' probation population enters probation with a broad array of interrelated needs. Almost one-third of adult probationers in Illinois were unemployed at probation intake and lacked a high-school diploma or GED. As a result of this, and the fact that even those who are employed have relatively low education levels, the annual incomes earned by probationers is quite low, with almost one-half of all probationers (employed or not) earning less than \$10,000 per year. Given these low incomes, it is not surprising that most adult probationers are living with family members. These low income levels are even more troubling when considering that a substantial proportion of all probationers, and the majority of female probationers, have child-care responsibilities. Finally, a substantial proportion of adult probationers are identified at intake as having a substance abuse history, which if left untreated, is likely to increase negative probation outcomes, including rearrests.

IV. NATURE OF CURRENT OFFENSE AND SENTENCE

Offense Class and Type

There are a number of ways that the nature of the current conviction offense (the one which resulted in their placement on probation) among Illinois' discharged adult probationers can be examined. First is to consider the offense class, such as whether or not the conviction offense was a felony (and therefore eligible for prison) versus a misdemeanor. Even more specifically, one can examine and compare within the general categories of felony versus misdemeanor the specific offense class. In Illinois, felonies are grouped into 6 felony classes. Class M (murder) and Class X felonies are non-probationable, meaning that upon conviction for these offenses an individual must be sentenced to prison. Class 1 through 4 felonies can receive a sentence to prison or probation, with a few specific exceptions (for a complete list of Class 1 –4 felonies which are non-probationable, see 730 ILCS 5/5-5-3). Generally, Class 1 felonies are the more serious offenses, and therefore carry longer possible prison and probation sentences, whereas Class 4 felonies are considered to be the least serious of the felony offenses. Similarly, misdemeanor crimes are further broken down by class, ranging from Class A misdemeanors (the most serious of the misdemeanor offenses) to Class C misdemeanors (the least serious offenses). Other comparisons can be made by categorizing crimes by their type, such as crimes involving property, violence, DUI, or drug-law violations, or, alternatively, groupings such as income generating, substance-abuse defined, violence, etc.

Statewide, there was a fairly even distribution in terms of felony versus misdemeanor conviction offenses among adult probationers, with roughly one-half of all probationers convicted of a felony and the other half serving a probation sentence following a misdemeanor conviction (Table 4). Regionally, there were some differences in the distribution of felony versus misdemeanor class offenses. Specifically, slightly more than one-half of adult probationers discharged from Cook County and other urban areas were convicted of a felony, while less than one-third (31 percent) of adult probationers discharged from rural areas were convicted of a felony.¹³

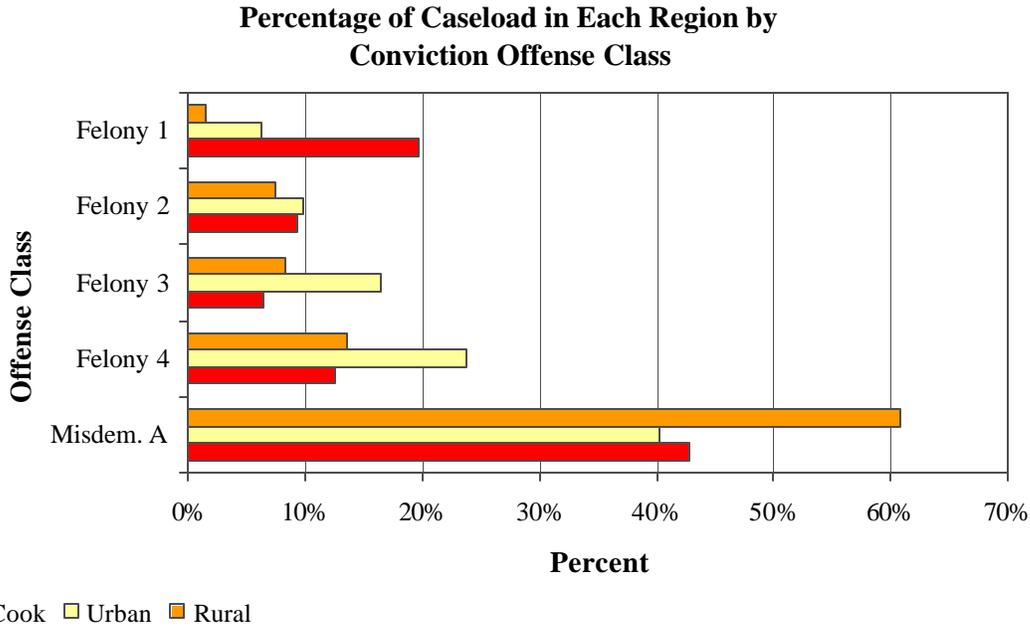
¹³ Regional differences in the distribution of felony vs. misdemeanor offenses: $\chi^2 = 110.1$, 4 df, $p \leq .001$

Table 4: Characteristics of Conviction Offenses, by Region

Offense/Sentence Characteristics	Cook Co.	Urban	Rural	Total State
Offense Class $\chi^2 = 110.1, 4 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Misdemeanor	46.7%	42.8%	66.7%	48.9%
Felony	50.5%	56.6%	30.8%	49.0%
Other	2.8%	0.6%	2.5%	2.0%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Offense Type $\chi^2 = 129.1, 8 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Violent	18.9%	22.7%	18.9%	20.1%
Property	16.8%	27.5%	22.1%	21.0%
Drug	27.9%	21.4%	13.8%	23.5%
DUI	21.7%	12.5%	22.8%	19.0%
Other	14.7%	15.9%	22.4%	16.4%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Offense Type $\chi^2 = 113.9, 6 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Violent	19.5%	22.8%	19.6%	20.6%
Income generating	23.7%	32.1%	19.6%	25.7%
Substance abuse	46.0%	28.3%	40.7%	39.5%
Neutral	10.7%	16.8%	20.0%	14.3%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

When the specific offense classes (e.g., Class 1 through 4 felony and Class A through C misdemeanor) were examined, a fairly even *statewide* distribution in the percentage of probationers convicted of Class 1 through 4 felonies was evident. On the other hand, when misdemeanor convictions were examined, almost all were for Class A offenses. However, when the proportion of cases accounted for by the specific offense classes were compared regionally, some rather dramatic differences were identified (Figure 4). For example, 20 percent of all adult probationers discharged from Cook County were convicted of a Class 1 felony, compared to fewer than 5 percent of the cases from the rest of the state. In contrast, more than 60 percent of the probationers discharged from Illinois' rural counties were convicted of a Class A misdemeanor. Most of the Class 1 felonies in Cook County involved drug-law violations, whereas most of the Class A misdemeanors in rural counties involved DUI.

Figure 4



Another way to consider the nature of the offenses for which probationers served their sentence is to classify or group them based on the type of crime. Traditionally, groupings of violent, property, drug, and DUI have been used (see Appendix II for a list of the detailed offense codes and Appendix III for groupings). Doing so reveals that the proportion of cases accounted for by each of these groupings is relatively consistent statewide: roughly 20 percent of all probationers discharged in Illinois were convicted of either a violent, property, drug, DUI, or “other” offense (Table 4). “Other offenses” included those that do not clearly fall into one of these groupings, such as weapon offenses, prostitution, etc. Statewide, more than one-half of the probationers serving a sentence for a violent crime were convicted of domestic battery.

However, there are other ways to group offenses, such as crimes of violence, income generating offenses, substance-abuse related crimes, and “neutral”. Doing so moves crimes like robbery from a violent offense to an income generating offense, and drug-sale offenses from a drug offense to an income generating offense. Based on this categorization, almost 40 percent of all adult probationers discharged during the study period were convicted of a substance-defined offense (e.g., DUI or illegal drug *possession*), one-quarter were for income generating offenses, 20 percent were for violent offenses and 14 percent were considered “neutral” offenses. There

were also considerable regional variations in the proportion of probationers accounted for by these groupings (Table 4).¹⁴ For example, 46 percent of probationers in Cook County were convicted of a substance-abuse offense, compared to 28 percent of the probationers in other urban counties. Similarly, almost one-third (32 percent) of adult probationers in urban areas outside of Cook County were convicted of an income generating offense, compared to less than 20 percent of probationers in rural counties.

Additional Conditions of Probation Sentences

Under Illinois law, the courts have several sentencing options available (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3). Depending on the offense and the offender, these options may be used singularly or in combination, and can include restitution to victims, community service, random drug testing, mandatory treatment, supervision fees, court costs, and payment of various fines. However, the degree to which these additional sanctions were used varied based on a number of different factors. In the data collection instrument we not only asked if a specific condition was ordered, but, where appropriate, we asked the amount of the financial conditions ordered.

Financial Conditions of Probation

With respect to the imposition of various financial conditions as part of the probation sentence, statewide most adult probationers had to pay probation supervision fees, court costs, and criminal fines. There were some slight regional differences in the percentage of probationers ordered to pay supervision fees and fines, but generally the majority of probationers across every region were ordered to pay supervision fees and fines (Table 5). With respect to orders to pay court costs, a relatively small proportion of probationers from Cook County were ordered to pay this, whereas more than 80 percent of probationers in Illinois' other urban and rural counties had payment of court costs as a condition of their sentence.¹⁵ Among those with at least one financial condition, the total amount of fees, fines, and court costs imposed averaged \$780 per probationer.

¹⁴ Regional distribution in conviction offense type: $\chi^2 = 113, 9, 6 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$

¹⁵ Regional differences in court costs being ordered: $\chi^2 = 1,332.7, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$

Table 5: Prevalence of Financial, Community Service, and Urinalysis Conditions, by Region

Offense/Sentence Characteristics	Cook Co.	Urban	Rural	Total State
Supervision Fees Ordered $\chi^2 = 137.9, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Yes	61.5%	81.3%	78.0%	70.4%
No	38.5%	18.7%	22.0%	29.6%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>Average Amount of Fees</i>	\$419	\$426	\$281	\$374
Fines Ordered $\chi^2 = 445.7, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Yes	34.2%	66.4%	78.4%	51.6%
No	65.8%	33.6%	21.6%	48.4%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>Average Amount of Fines</i>	\$426	\$592	\$466	\$496
Court Costs Ordered $\chi^2 = 1,332.7, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Yes	21.1%	84.8%	87.6%	52.2%
No	78.9%	15.2%	12.4%	47.8%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>Average Amount of Costs Ordered</i>	\$249	\$422	\$398	\$383
Community Service Ordered $\chi^2 = 22.9, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Yes	20.7%	26.9%	17.0%	22.0%
No	79.3%	73.1%	83.0%	78.0%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>Average Hours Ordered</i>	75 hrs.	104 hrs.	125 hrs.	90 hrs.
Urinalysis Ordered $\chi^2 = 337.7, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Yes	14.6%	46.3%	38.0%	28.3%
No	85.4%	53.7%	62.0%	71.7%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In addition to financial conditions, probationers can also be ordered to perform community service. While not necessarily “financial” in nature, oftentimes community service is viewed as having the offender “repay” the community for the harm caused by their criminal activity and this community service does have a financial benefit to the community. Statewide, and across the specific regions examined, roughly one out of every five adult probationers had community service ordered as part of their sentence, with the average number of hours ordered to be performed totaling 90 per probationer so ordered.

Treatment and Urinalysis

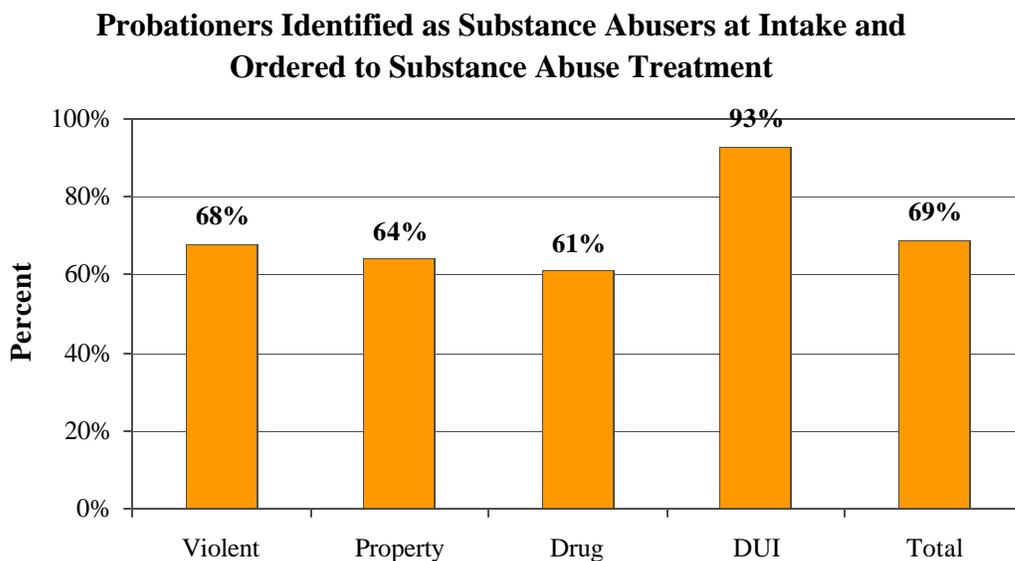
In addition to requiring probationers to pay fees, fines, court costs and “pay back” the community in the form of community service, probationers can also be ordered by the court to participate in specific treatment programs, submit to urine testing, or participate in victim impact panels. Probation officers can also *refer* probationers to treatment if they feel the probationer would benefit from specific types of services, but were not specifically ordered as a condition of the probation sentence. Statewide, almost 60 percent of all probationers were ordered by the court or referred by their probation officer to some type of treatment, with out-patient substance abuse treatment being the most prevalent (Table 6). In addition, of those ordered to some form of treatment, statewide almost 20 percent were ordered to participate in more than one type of treatment. There were also some regional differences in the likelihood of probationers being ordered to out-patient substance abuse treatment (Table 6). Among probationers in Cook County, where almost one-half were convicted of a substance abuse-related offense, only about one-third were ordered to out-patient substance abuse treatment, compared to 45 percent of probationers in Illinois’ other urban counties and rural jurisdictions.

Table 6: Characteristics of Treatment Orders, by Region

Offense/Sentence Characteristics	Cook Co.	Urban	Rural	Total State
In-Patient Substance Abuse Treatment Ordered $\chi^2 = 6.2, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .05$				
Yes	10.0%	12.3%	8.6%	10.5%
No	90.0%	87.7%	91.4%	89.5%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Out-Patient Substance Abuse Treatment Ordered $\chi^2 = 46.1, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Yes	34.1%	45.9%	44.8%	39.6%
No	65.9%	54.1%	55.2%	60.4%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In-Patient Mental Health Treatment Ordered $\chi^2 = 7.6, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .05$				
Yes	0.7%	1.9%	1.2%	1.2%
No	99.3%	98.1%	98.8%	98.8%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Out-Patient Mental Health Treatment Ordered $\chi^2 = 55.6, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Yes	3.8%	11.1%	7.1%	6.6%
No	96.2%	88.9%	92.9%	93.4%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In order to assess the degree to which offenders identified as being substance abusers were ordered to substance abuse treatment, we compared those cases where the probation officer indicated a current substance abuse problem (See page 15) with orders/referrals to substance abuse treatment. Doing so revealed that roughly two-thirds of non-DUI probationers identified as abusing illegal drugs *at the point of probation intake* were ordered to/referred to substance abuse treatment (Figure 5). Put another way, one-third of those identified as illegal substance abusers *were not ordered or referred* to substance abuse treatment. Having substance abuse treatment ordered is most likely influenced by the availability of information regarding the extent and nature of a probationer's substance abuse problem. However, at the point of sentencing relatively little formal information is available or presented regarding a probationer's need for treatment, primarily due to the fact that a very small proportion of adult probationers in Illinois (15 percent statewide) had a pre-sentence investigation completed. This lack of information about offenders' needs at sentencing has been identified by many as an area of need in Illinois (See Criminal Justice Plan for the State of Illinois, June 2001).

Figure 5



Closely related to substance abuse, and substance abuse treatment, is the use of urine testing as a means of identifying substance abusers, and to gauge compliance and progress with substance abuse treatment. Regionally, there were rather dramatic differences in the inclusion of urine

testing as a condition of probation. Outside of Cook County, urinalysis was ordered for 40 percent of all adult probationers, whereas fewer than 20 percent of Cook County adult probationers had urinalysis specifically ordered as part of the probation sentence.¹⁶

In addition to urinalysis being ordered as a means of detecting continued illegal activity, urinalysis has also been found to be a component associated with successful substance abuse treatment outcomes. Research has found that individuals participating in substance abuse treatment who are also subjected to urine testing tend to have better treatment outcomes (see Doweiko, 1999). To assess the degree to which probation sentences in Illinois reflect this practice (treatment coupled with urinalysis) we determined the proportion of probationers ordered to substance abuse treatment who also had urinalysis as a condition of probation. Again, there were rather dramatic regional differences in this practice. In urban jurisdictions outside of Cook County, 60 percent of those ordered to substance abuse treatment also had urinalysis ordered as a condition of probation. In Illinois' rural counties, almost one-half of those ordered to substance abuse treatment were ordered to urine testing. In Cook County, only 20 percent of those ordered to substance abuse treatment were ordered to urinalysis. However, what is missing from these data is the potential that substance abuse treatment *providers* may require urine testing, and it therefore may not be necessary for the courts to specifically include urine testing as part of the sentence. Even if this is the case, however, the assumption is that treatment providers will communicate the results of urine tests to probation officers in a timely manner.

Analyses of treatment orders also revealed that for those persons on probation for a sex offense, almost three-quarters were ordered to participate in sex offender treatment. While this is a very high percentage, it reveals that over one-quarter of those convicted of a sex offense are not being ordered to sex offender treatment. The next two most common treatments ordered for sex offenders were out-patient substance abuse (14 percent ordered) and out-patient mental health treatment (10.9 percent).

Similarly, when probationers convicted of domestic violence were examined separately, relatively high rates of treatment orders were seen. Statewide, more than 80 percent of all adults

¹⁶ Regional differences in urinalysis being ordered: $\chi^2 = 337.7$, 2 df, $p \leq .001$

on probation for a domestic violence offense were ordered to domestic violence treatment, and almost one-third of these probationers were also ordered to substance abuse treatment. However, as with sex offenders and substance abusers, this means that not everyone convicted of a domestic violence offense is being ordered to treatment specifically for domestic violence. One also sees a regional difference in domestic violence treatment orders, with 62 percent of rural domestic violence probationers ordered to domestic violence treatment, compared to almost 85 percent of urban and Cook County domestic violence probationers. These regional differences may be due to the unavailability of domestic violence specific treatment programs in Illinois' rural jurisdictions, which has been frequently noted by practitioners (Criminal Justice Plan for the State of Illinois, June 2001).

Conclusions

When the nature of the conviction offenses, and conditions of probation sentences were examined regionally across Illinois, a number of patterns emerged. With respect to conviction offenses, statewide roughly one-half of probationers were convicted of felony-level offenses, and one-half for misdemeanor crimes. However, when looking at these data by region, in Illinois' rural counties two-thirds of the probationers were convicted of misdemeanor offenses, whereas one-half or more of the probationers in Cook and other urban counties were convicted of felonies. Importantly, a substantial proportion (20 percent) of probationers in Cook County were convicted of Class 1 felony offenses, the most serious of the probationable felony offense classes. When conviction offenses were examined not by offense class, but offense "type," drug-law violators accounted for the single largest group of Cook County probationers, whereas property offenders were the single largest group of probationers in other urban counties. When combining drug possession with DUI to create a category of "substance abuse" offenses, more than 40 percent of probationers in Cook County and Illinois' rural counties fell into this group, whereas almost one-third of probationers in other urban counties were convicted of "income-generating" offenses.

There were also a number of regional differences when additional conditions of probation were examined and compared. In general, probationers in urban counties outside of Cook County were more likely to have payment of supervision fees, along with orders to perform community

service, submit to urinalysis, and participate in treatment than were probationers in the other regions of Illinois. Some of these differences may have to do with the regional availability of specific types of treatment (e.g., sex offender/domestic violence treatment), the nature of the conviction offenses, or the characteristics/needs of the probationers. In general, financial conditions were fairly common across all jurisdictions (two-thirds of all probationers had at least one financial condition), treatment orders were somewhat less frequent (roughly 40 percent of probationers statewide had some type of treatment ordered), and a relatively small proportion (less than 30 percent statewide) were ordered to perform community service or submit to urinalysis.

V. PROBATION OUTCOMES

Through the data collection instrument completed by probation officers for each discharged case, outcome data across a number of different dimensions (legal, new arrests, technical violations, completion of court-ordered conditions, and changes in probationer employment and living arrangements) were collected and examined, and are presented and discussed in the following section.

When gauging the benefits and impact of probation, it is important to consider all of these dimensions collectively. Thus, even if a probationer gets rearrested for a new offense while on probation (which when considered in isolation could be viewed as a “probation failure”), if that same probationer participated in, and completed, substance abuse treatment, obtained employment, and paid restitution to the victim, this case could also be considered a success in many ways. In terms of “legal outcomes,” we examined the specific reasons for the discharge, including satisfactory termination, early termination, absconder, revocation, and unsatisfactory termination. In addition, we also examined whether the probationer was arrested during the period of supervision, and whether the probationer had any technical violations of their sentence, regardless of whether or not these arrests or technical violations resulted in a revocation of probation.

Another way to examine the efficacy of probation is to consider other outcomes, including the completion or satisfaction of court ordered conditions of the sentence, such as treatment, community service, and payment of probation fees, fines, court costs or restitution. An examination of urinalysis results can also be used to assess probation outcomes, at least for those individuals tested during the course of supervision. Finally, probation outcomes can be considered from the view that one of the goals of probation is to facilitate the improvement of various aspects of the probationers’ life. These include things such as the probationer’s employment status, and as a result, income levels, living arrangements, and other areas of the probationers’ lives which may be related to their involvement in crime.

Presented here are the outcomes across these separate measures (legal outcomes, compliance with conditions of the sentence, and changes in the “quality” of life for probationers), which will be brought together in the concluding section to determine what these outcomes say collectively about the “product” of probation sentences.

Legal Discharge Status

When probationers are discharged from probation, there are a number of different discharge statuses, which on the data collection form were reported in one of seven possible categories. For purposes of the analyses presented here, we aggregated these specific discharge statuses into one of two categories:

- Positive Discharge: Probationers were determined to have been “positively discharged” if they were a “scheduled” or “early” termination. Scheduled termination means that the probationer had satisfied all of the conditions of the sentence and served the entire probation sentence length. Early termination occurs when the probationer satisfies all of the conditions of probation early, and their case is discharged prior to the expiration of the original sentence length.
- Negative Discharge: A “negative discharge” includes those who had their probation sentence revoked due to a new offense/arrest, revoked for a technical violation of their sentence (e.g., failure to participate in treatment, missed appointments with probation officer, failure to pay financial conditions of the sentence, etc), those who were absconders/had a warrant issued, or those discharged as an “unsatisfactory termination.” An unsatisfactory termination usually means that the sentence length has expired, and the probationer did not satisfy all of the conditions of the sentence or missed numerous appointments. This discharge is usually used to indicate that the probationer was not fully cooperative.

Statewide, 68 percent of probationers were positively discharged (Figure 6), and again there were some slight differences evident across the different types of jurisdictions in Illinois (Table 7). For example, probationers discharged from rural areas were more likely than those from Cook County or other urban areas to be positively discharged: three-quarters of rural probationers were positively discharged, compared to approximately 60 percent in both Cook County and other urban counties.¹⁷ Despite these differences, the majority of probationers from across Illinois were discharged satisfactorily.

¹⁷ Regional differences in positive vs. negative probation discharge status: $\chi^2 = 57.9$, 4 df, $p \leq .001$

Figure 6

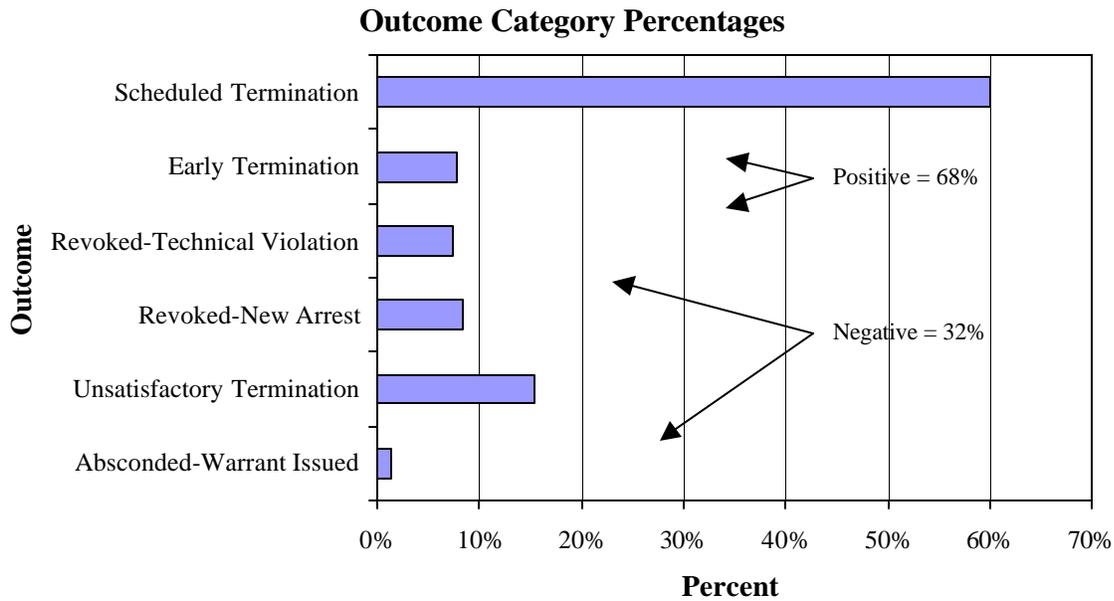


Table 7: Regional Differences in Measures of Probation Sentence Outcomes

Outcome Characteristics	Cook Co.	Urban	Rural	Total State
Technical Violations $\chi^2 = 53.7, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
None	62.2%	50.1%	64.9%	58.7%
One or more	37.8%	49.9%	35.1%	41.3%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Arrests - $\chi^2 = 17.2, \text{ df} = 2, p \leq .001$				
None	66.5%	66.0%	75.6%	67.9%
One or more	33.5%	34.0%	24.4%	32.1%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Discharge Status $\chi^2 = 57.9, 4 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Positive	58.7%	59.4%	74.8%	61.7%
Negative	30.5%	33.0%	19.4%	29.4%
Other	10.8%	7.7%	5.9%	9.0%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Discharge Revoked or Not $\chi^2 = 42.3, 4 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Revoked	13.5%	18.0%	9.6%	14.3%
Not revoked	86.5%	82.0%	90.4%	85.8%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Among those who were negatively discharged, the most frequent outcome category was “unsatisfactory termination.” Of those with a “negative discharge,” almost 50 percent had an unsatisfactory termination, while approximately one-quarter each were revoked for a new arrest or revoked for a technical violation.

Technical Violations

When a probationer violates certain conditions of their probation sentence (e.g., misses appointments with their probation officer or treatment provider, fails to pay fees or fines, tests positive for illegal drugs through a urine test) they are considered to have technically violated their probation sentence. One important thing to consider when comparing rates of technical violations is that the more conditions included in a probationer’s sentence, such as treatment, financial conditions, community service, urinalysis, etc., the more chances there are for technical violations. By comparison, a probationer who has no conditions, other than reporting to their probation officer, is not at as high a risk of having technical violations all else being equal, since there are fewer conditions to violate.

Statewide, about 40 percent of all adult probationers discharged during the study period had at least one technical violation during their period of supervision. The most frequent type of technical violation reported in the survey was “non-compliance,” followed closely by missed appointments and non-payment. There were also some slight differences in the rate of technical violations when the different types of jurisdictions were compared. Urban areas outside of Cook County experienced the highest rate of technical violations, with one-half of all adult probationers having one or more technical violations. By comparison, approximately one-third of probationers in both Cook County and Illinois’ rural areas had at least one technical violation.¹⁸ Part of these regional differences in the prevalence of technical violations may be attributed to the fact that probationers from urban counties outside of Cook County were collectively more likely to have treatment, payment of financial conditions, urinalysis, and community service as conditions of their sentence and therefore were at a higher risk of having technical violations.

¹⁸ Regional differences in prevalence of technical violations: $\chi^2 = 53.7$, 2 df, $p \leq .001$.

New Arrest(s)

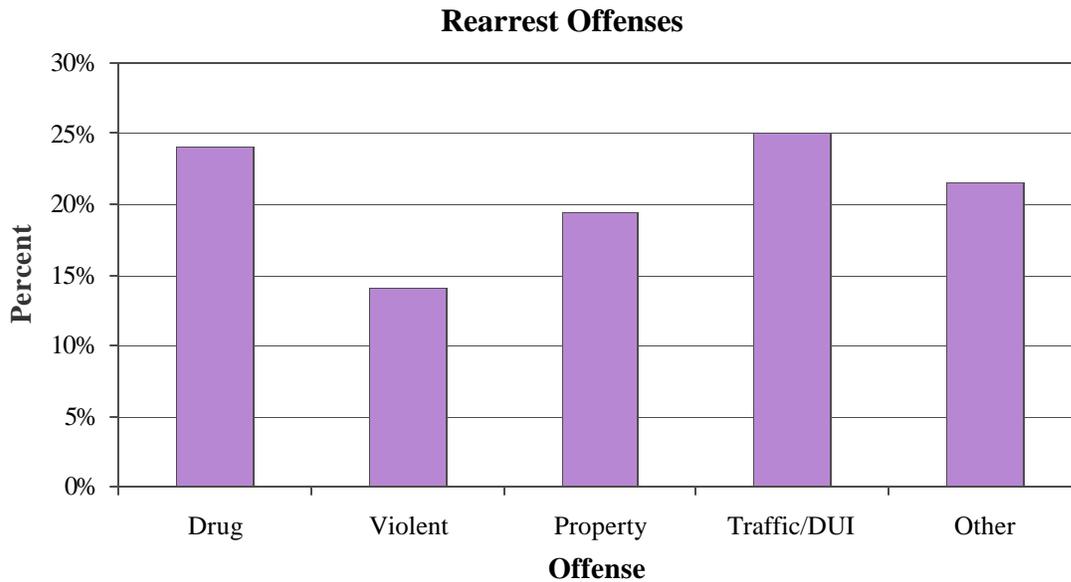
One of the outcomes frequently used to gauge the effectiveness of probation programs, or any correctional program for that matter, is the rearrest rate. However, when examining rearrests, it is important to understand the overall prevalence of probationers getting rearrested, the nature of the new offense, and what happens as a result of this new arrest. In terms of the overall rearrest rate among the sample of discharged probationers, roughly 30 percent of all probationers had one or more arrests for new offenses while on probation. When traffic-related arrests are excluded, the statewide rearrest rate was slightly lower, at 27 percent.

When new arrests during the period of probation supervision were compared across the regions of Illinois there were some rather dramatic differences seen across Illinois' rural jurisdictions and the rest of the state. In Cook County and other urban jurisdictions, probationer rearrest rates were around 33 percent, compared to only about 22 percent in Illinois' rural counties. However, when the nature of these new arrests are examined more closely it is clear that relatively few offenses involve crimes of violence, and indeed many have been traditionally classified as "victimless" offenses (Figure 7). Few of the new offenses involved violence (14 percent of those with a new arrest), compared to approximately one-quarter being for either a drug crime or a traffic/DUI arrest. Property crimes accounted for 20 percent of new arrests.

In order to determine the influence various probationer and sentence characteristics had on probationer rearrests, multivariate analyses were performed using logistic regression. With this technique, it was possible to isolate the influence specific factors--demographic, socio-economic, substance abuse and criminal history, offense characteristics, and supervision strategies--had on the likelihood of rearrest.¹⁹ The results indicated that age, gang affiliation, abuse of illegal substances, and prior convictions were the most influential factors associated with new arrests while on probation (Figure 8—age is not included in Figure due to scale of effect).

¹⁹ The independent variables included in the logistic regression analyses were: age, race, gender, education level, employment status, marital status, children living w/probationer, prior convictions, substance abuse history, gang affiliation, offense class (misdemeanor or felony), and jurisdiction type. For a more detailed description of the methodology and results, please contact either Sharyn Adams or David Olson.

Figure 7

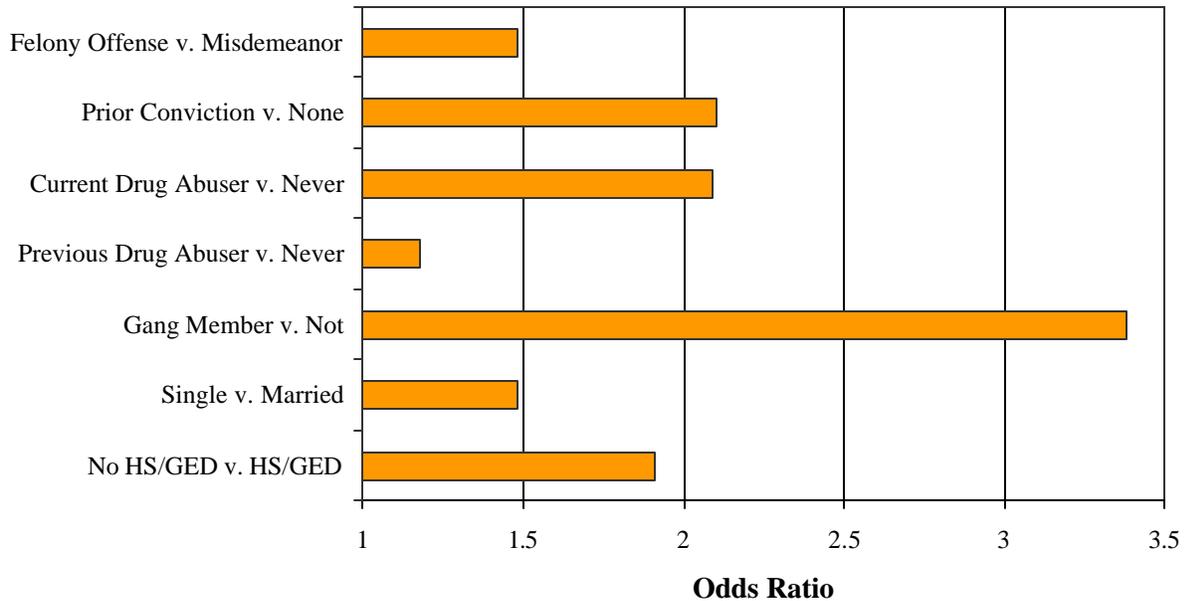


As summarized in Figure 8, after statistically controlling for numerous factors (those listed in footnote 19), probationers identified as gang members were more than three times as likely than non-gang member probationers of getting rearrested while on probation. Similarly, those with prior convictions and those with a substance abuse problem were more than twice as likely as their counterparts on probation of getting rearrested while on probation. Those on probation for a felony offense were 50 percent more likely to be rearrested than misdemeanants, as were single probationers when compared to married probationers. Finally, the influence of educational achievement on probation outcomes was also evident in the analyses: those who entered probation without a high-school diploma or GED were almost twice as likely to get rearrested while on probation than those who had completed high-school/received a GED. The other variables included in the analyses were not statistically significant predictors of rearrest across the total adult probation population. Separate multivariate analyses performed also affirmed that the completion of substance abuse treatment is associated with a reduction in the likelihood of rearrest, and that some probationers appear to be deterred by various supervision strategies, such as specialized caseloads, payment of fines, and urinalysis.²⁰

²⁰ For more information on the analyses that considered the influence of probation conditions on rearrest, please contact either Sharyn Adams or David Olson.

Figure 8

Influence of Variables on Rearrest

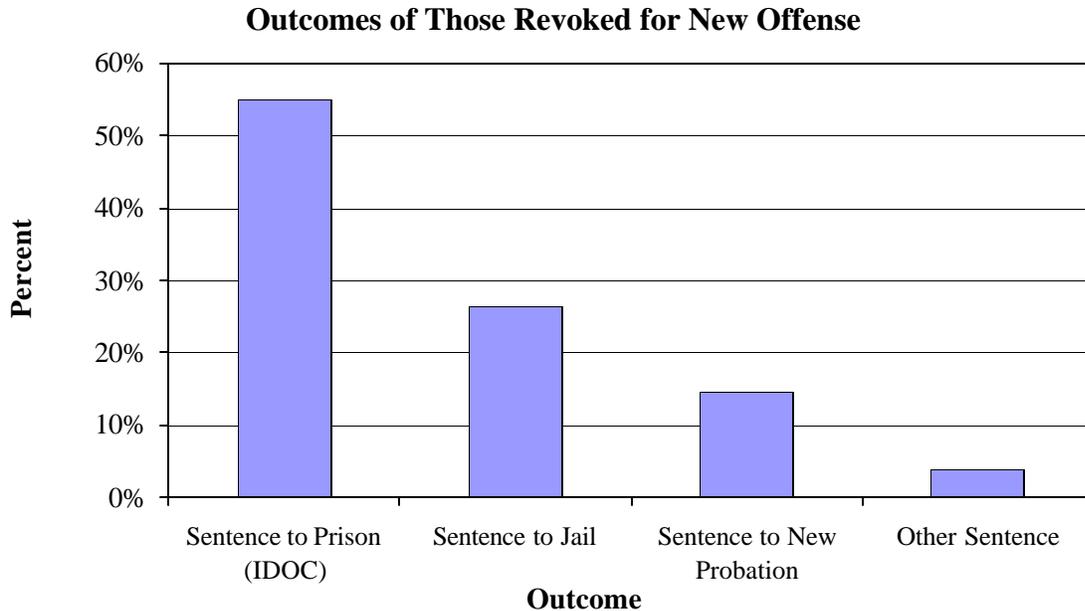


New Arrests and Technical Violations: Revocation of Probation

Another important question regarding probationers who have technical violations or new arrests is “do they get their sentence revoked?” As was seen earlier, relatively few probationers in Illinois (approximately 15 percent) get their sentence revoked. Even those who have technical violations or new arrests are not likely to have their probation revoked. This is most likely due to the fact that many of the violations and new arrests are relatively minor, and may also be due to the hesitation by many to sentence a violator to prison or jail for behaviors that may be rooted in issues of poverty and substance abuse. For probationers with a new arrest and/or technical violations, a relatively large proportion still received a probation discharge status of “satisfactory termination.” Yet, of those probationers who had a new arrest, almost one-third had their probation revoked, while one-quarter received an unsatisfactory termination. Approximately one-quarter of those with a technical violation had their probation revoked and 20 percent received an unsatisfactory termination.

When a probationer gets rearrested or has a technical violation, the probation officer can request that the State’s Attorney’s Office file a petition to revoke the probation sentence. If this petition is filed, and a hearing before a judge determines that the original sentence to probation should be revoked, the probationer is then re-sentenced. The new sentence is usually more restrictive, punitive, or has more conditions than the original probation sentence. Depending on the original conviction offense, the new sentence can range from incarceration in prison or jail to a new probation sentence. Of the probationers who were arrested for a new offense, about two-thirds had a petition to revoke filed. Of those probationers who were arrested and had a petition filed for probation revocation, 37 percent actually had their sentence revoked. For revocations due to new arrests, over three-quarters of probationers were sentenced to some type of incarceration (Figure 9). Over one-half of these probationers were sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), while 27 percent were sentenced to a period of incarceration in a local jail. The remainder of probation sentences revoked due to new offenses were given a new probation sentence.

Figure 9



Seventy percent of probationers who had a technical violation had a petition filed for probation revocation. As with revocations for new offenses, approximately 30 percent of those with a petition to revoke prompted by technical violations had their probation revoked. Almost one-half

of probationers who had their sentence revoked due to technical violations were sentenced to IDOC, and over one-third were sentenced to jail. Fourteen percent of these probationers received a new probation sentence.

Results of Urine Tests

The use of urine testing to gauge compliance with court-ordered conditions and progress in drug treatment, if so ordered, is a practice that has gained considerable momentum over the last ten years. However, it is also important to keep in mind that a relatively small proportion of probationers were ordered to urinalysis as a condition of probation (see Table 5). Therefore, these results should be interpreted with some caution. Specifically, they cannot be interpreted as an indication of drug use among the *general* probation population, since not all probationers were tested, and in many instances probationers may be tested due to *suspected* use, which would bias the results towards those using illegal drugs. Still, examining the results of the urine tests performed on the sample of probationers is useful in understanding some of the dynamics related to urinalysis for probationers, as well as the types of substances detected among the sample.

Among those ordered to urinalysis and actually tested (22 percent of all probationers), the average number of urine tests performed during the probation period was 5. Overall, 55 percent of the probationers tested had at least one of the urine tests come back positive, indicating recent illegal drug use. However, there were substantial regional differences in terms of the likelihood of urinalysis, the frequency of the testing, and drugs detected by the tests. For example, slightly more than one-half of the urine tests performed on probationers outside of Cook County came back positive, compared to two-thirds of the tests performed on Cook County probationers (Figure 10). Also, Cook County probationers were more likely than probationers outside of Cook County to test positive for heroin/opiates (21 percent versus 4 percent, respectively), whereas the majority (65 percent) of positive tests from probationers outside of Cook County detected cannabis (marijuana) use (Figure 11).

Figure 10
Percent of Probationers Testing
Positive for Drugs

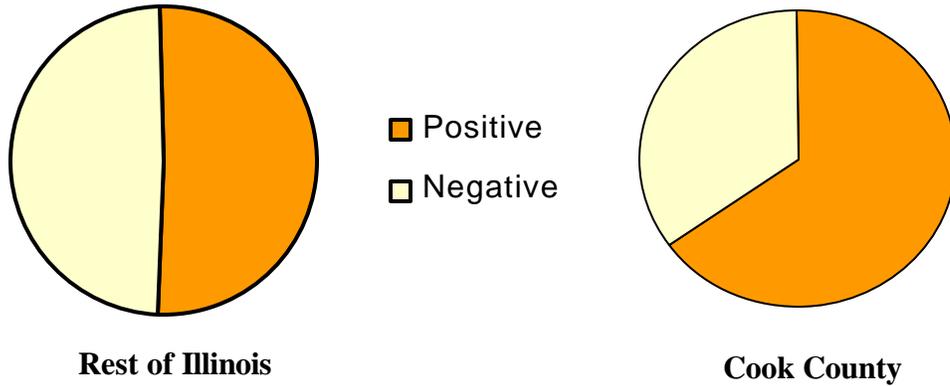
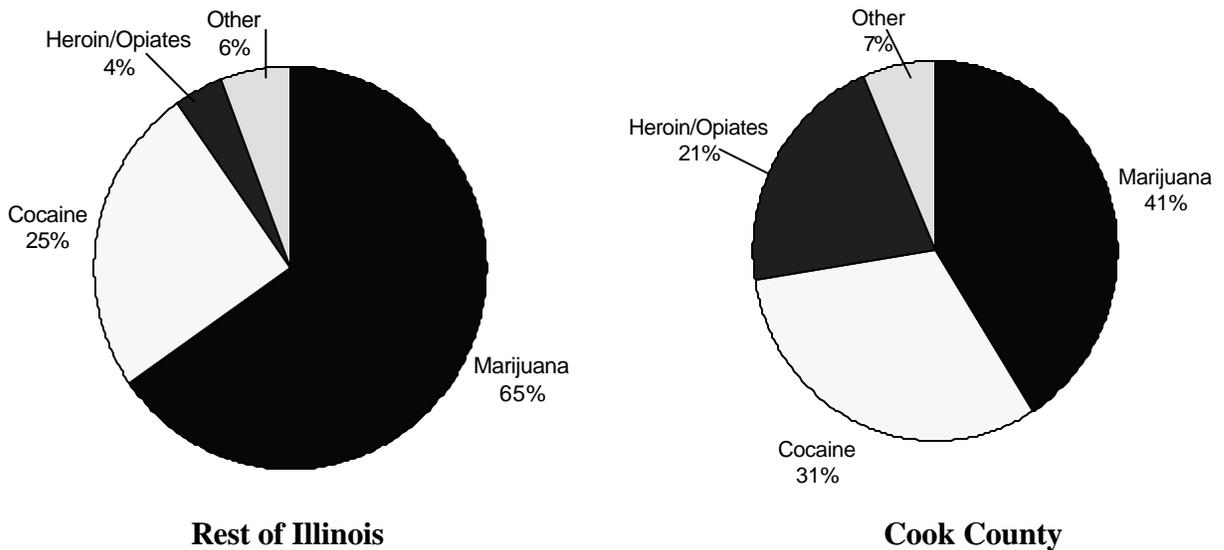


Figure 11
Drugs Detected in Urinalysis

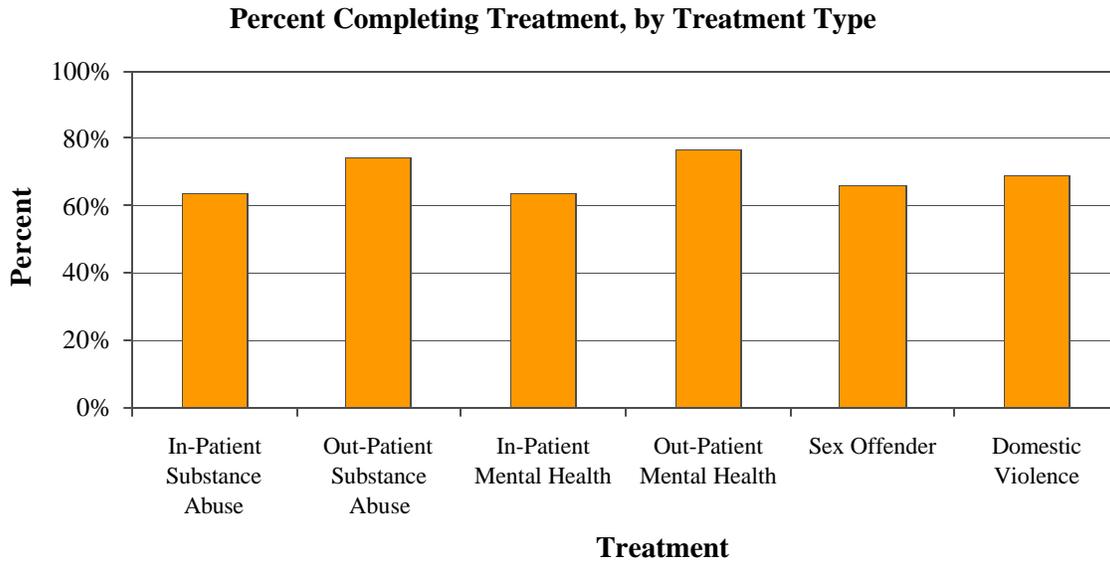


Compliance with Conditions of Treatment

As was seen in Chapter IV, a large proportion of adult probationers in Illinois are either ordered by the court as a condition of the probation sentence to participate in various treatment programs, or are referred to treatment programs by their probation officers. And, as was shown earlier in this chapter, completion of treatment is an important factor associated with rearrests while on probation. In this section the “completion rates” for various treatment programs probationers participated in were examined, along with some of the factors that appear to influence who does or does not complete treatment. For purposes of the analyses presented here, completion of treatment is defined as having been successfully discharged from the treatment program or still being enrolled in the treatment program at the point of probation discharge.

Of those probationers ordered to some type of treatment statewide, over 60 percent completed or were still enrolled in the treatment at case discharge. Across the different regions of Illinois, and different types of treatment programs, some differences in the treatment completion rates were found. For example, almost three-quarters of those ordered to out-patient substance abuse treatment statewide completed or were still enrolled at discharge. However, probationers from rural areas achieved an 80 percent completion rate, compared to urban jurisdictions collectively seeing a completion rate of about 66 percent. Importantly, out-patient substance abuse treatment was the most frequently ordered type of treatment program for Illinois’ adult probationers. In-patient substance abuse treatment had the lowest completion rate, with a statewide rate of 64 percent successfully completing or still currently enrolled. As with out-patient treatment, in-patient treatment in rural areas saw the highest completion rate, 71 percent, and, collectively, urban areas the lowest, 57 percent.

Figure 12



Compliance with Financial Conditions of Probation

Along with being ordered to various types of treatment, probationers can also be ordered to pay fines, court costs, supervision fees, and to perform community service. Of those probationers statewide ordered to pay fines, three-quarters paid the full amount, as did 60 percent of those ordered to pay supervision fees and three-quarters of those ordered to pay court costs. Similarly, almost two-thirds of probationers statewide completed all ordered community service. Failure to pay the full amount of fees, fines or court costs could be due to revocation of probation (e.g., the probationer was sentenced to prison and therefore did not pay all the financial conditions), could have resulted in a revocation of probation (e.g., not paying the full amount resulted in revocation), or the case was discharged unsatisfactorily due to the probationer not paying the full amount.

Changes and Stability in Probationers Lives

A stable or improved environment can oftentimes have a positive effect on the ability of a probationer to successfully complete probation. However, for some of the probationers' characteristics that changed over the course of the supervision period, it is difficult to determine

if the change was a positive or negative one. For example, differences in the probationers' employment status between case entry and exit is relatively easy to interpret. However, things like marital status or living arrangement, which we were able to measure stability and change for, are difficult to interpret: does staying married, or single for that matter, between probation entry and exit bode well due to its stability, or is it a bad thing, causing people to stay in detrimental relationships or to remain isolated from others? Although we will not attempt to make too many assumptions regarding what these patterns indicate, we will present how probationer employment status, living arrangements and marital status changed between probation intake and discharge.

Differences in the employment status of the probationer between intake and discharge is one of the factors which is fairly easy to interpret in terms of being a positive or negative change. To develop a single measure for employment stability/improvement, we considered two separate measures: 1) the percentage of those who were employed at intake and who continued to be employed at discharge, and 2) of those who were unemployed at intake, what percent were employed at discharge. Two-thirds of Cook County probationers either maintained or improved their employment status, while almost three-quarters of those outside of Cook County did the same. Regarding living status, 90 percent of those in Cook County and three-quarters of those in the rest of Illinois had "stable" living arrangements during the course of their probation sentence. However, this is not necessarily indicative of a "positive" living arrangement. Thus, the fact that most probationers tended to stay in the same living arrangements between intake and discharge status cannot be interpreted as either a good or bad thing. Similarly, probationer marital status was a condition that did not change for most probationers between intake and discharge from probation. More than 90 percent of adult probationers statewide, including 96 percent of those in Cook County and 91 percent of probationers outside of Cook County, had the same marital status at discharge as they did at intake. Again, interpreting this in a positive or negative light is impossible given the level of detail available in the data. However, for some specific groups of probationers changes or stability in marital status may be a bit more straightforward. For example, of those convicted of domestic violence, who were married when placed on probation, twenty percent were separated or divorced by the time of probation discharge.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The preceding analyses documented the characteristics of Illinois' adult probation population, identified the extent to which this population has specific risk factors, such as substance abuse problems and employment/educational deficits, the nature of the offenses the probationers committed, the sentences imposed, and what the outcomes of these sentences were. While these data are quite extensive, the analyses presented here only scratch the surface regarding characteristics, sentences and outcomes of Illinois' probationers. In the years to come, these data will continue to be examined, and built upon, to help more fully understand the effectiveness of probation in Illinois, what its needs are, and to document the long-term benefits of probation and the services provided to this population during their period of supervision. These data will also be made available to other researchers to explore and examine specific crime control programs and policy issues facing Illinois, including female probationers, probationers convicted of domestic violence, and gang members supervised on probation.

Still, the limited analyses presented here do raise some issues that warrant more immediate responses by practitioners and policy makers:

- There is a need to increase the awareness and understanding among practitioners, policy makers, and the general public regarding the role to which probation plays in the correctional services continuum. Not only do the data presented here illustrate the complex nature of the probation caseloads in Illinois, but they also reveal the broad array of requirements probationers and those involved in their supervision are responsible for;
- Most probationers not only have to report to their probation officer, but also have to pay financial conditions and participate in treatment;
- Many probationers also have to perform community service, submit to urinalysis tests, and pay restitution;
- Illinois' probation officers, faced with caseloads which exceed 100 probationers per officer, must not only monitor these probationers, but also have to ensure that the conditions of probation, including treatment participation, payment of fees, fines, and restitution are met;

- When a probationer violates the conditions of their sentence, or gets rearrested, probation officers must inform the court of these infractions and provide input and information for any subsequent hearings to revoke probation, and;
- Even with all of these responsibilities, for both the probationers and probation officers, Illinois experiences a relatively high rate of probation success, regardless of whether it is measured in terms of new arrests, revocations of probation, treatment completion, or satisfaction of other conditions of probation.

The data also illustrates a critical need for accurate and complete information at the point of probation sentencing and intake. Some of the factors which appear to have the largest influence over probation outcomes, including the extent and nature of substance abuse problems, need to be not only identified early on, but if treatment is needed, it needs to be included as part of the court-order to probation. Substance abusers who were untreated, or who did not successfully complete treatment, were two-to three-times more likely to get rearrested while on probation than those who completed treatment. Also, information regarding the availability of services, ranging from educational/vocational programs to sources of financial support (particularly for single mothers), needs to be made available to the probationer as well as probation officers.

Finally, the presentation of these data illustrates how an informed dialogue regarding probation can begin. We have had the opportunity to present findings from the analyses of these data to numerous groups, and every time we are asked great questions, which prompt further analyses, or affirm what many have believed, but lacked the data to prove. We welcome any comments, questions or suggestions regarding the analyses presented here, potential analyses, or policy issues which these data can assist in informing.

REFERENCES

Doweiko, Harold E. (1999). Concepts of Chemical Dependency. 4th Edition. Brooks/Cole Publishing.

Hurley, D.J. & Hatfield, J.M. (1996). Illinois Probation Intake Study. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Chicago, IL.

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (1999). Criminal History Record Audit – Dispositional Reporting in Cook County. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Chicago, IL.

Marsh, J., D'Aunno, T., & Smith, B. (2000). Increasing access and providing social services to improve drug abuse treatment for women with children. *Addiction*, 95(8), 1,237-1,247.

Morgan, I.D. (1994). Factors associated with probation outcomes. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 22, 341-353.

Olson, D.E., Weisheit, R.A. & Ellsworth, T. (2001). Getting down to business: A comparison of rural and urban probationers, probation sentences, and probation outcomes. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 17(1), 4-18.

Olson, D.E. & Lurigio, A.J. (2000). Predicting probation outcomes: Factors associated with probation rearrest, revocations, and technical violations during supervision. *Justice Research and Policy*, 2, 73-86.

Olson, D.E. & Adkins, R. (1998). Results of the 1997 Illinois Adult Probation Outcome Study. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Chicago, IL.

Sims, B.M., & Jones, M. (1997). Predicting success or failure on probation: Factors associated with felony probation outcomes. *Crime & Delinquency*, 43, 314-327.

Appendix I
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

2000 ILLINOIS ADULT PROBATION OUTCOME STUDY

I. PROBATIONER INFORMATION

1. Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ Middle Initial: _____

2. SID/BOI Number: _____ 3. SSN: _____ - _____ - _____ 4. Probation Dept. Case I.D.# _____

5. Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy): _____ / _____ / _____ 6. Gender (Circle one): Male Female

7. Race/Ethnicity (Check one):
_____ Amer. Indian _____ Hispanic
_____ Asian _____ White
_____ Black _____ Other

8. Marital status at case entry and discharge:

Check one for Entry and one for Discharge

Entry Discharge
_____ Married
_____ Widowed
_____ Divorced
_____ Remarried
_____ Separated
_____ Never Married
_____ Unknown

9. Living status at case entry and discharge:

Check one for Entry and one for Discharge

Entry Discharge
_____ Alone
_____ Community Shelter
_____ Family
_____ Friends
_____ Homeless
_____ Other (e.g., jail, Specify) _____
_____ Unknown

10. Employment status at case entry and discharge:

Check one for Entry and one for Discharge

Entry Discharge
_____ Full-Time (35+hrs)
_____ Part-Time (<35hrs)
_____ Unemployed/Looking
_____ Full-time Student
_____ Out of Labor Force(e.g.,Retired/Disability)
_____ Unknown

11. Annual income at case entry and discharge:

(Circle One) Probationer Income or Family Income

Check one for Entry and one for Discharge

Entry Discharge
_____ \$0-\$5,000
_____ \$5,001-\$10,000
_____ \$10,001 - \$15,000
_____ \$15,001 - \$20,000
_____ \$20,001 - \$25,000
_____ \$25,001 - \$30,000
_____ \$30,001 - \$35,000
_____ \$35,001 - \$40,000
_____ \$40,001 - \$50,000
_____ \$50,001 - \$60,000
_____ More than \$60,000
_____ Unknown

12. Is probationer a known gang member: (Check one)

_____ Yes
_____ No
_____ Unknown

13. Receipt of any public assistance at intake: (e.g., Public Aid, Food Stamps/WIC; TANF, Public Housing; SSI; other)

_____ Yes
_____ No
_____ Unknown

14. Educational achievement:

If did not graduate High-School, last grade number completed _____

If did not graduate High-School, does probationer have a GED? (Circle one) Yes No Unknown

Or, check one of the following:

_____ High-School Graduate
_____ Some College
_____ College Degree
_____ Unknown

15. Did probationer enroll in any educational/vocational programs during supervision: (Circle one):Yes No Unknown

16. Did probationer complete any educational/vocational programs during supervision: (Circle one): Yes No Unknown

17. Number of children under 18 parented by probationer at case entry: (Number or check Unknown): _____ or _____ Unknown

18. Number of children under 18 living w/probationer at case entry: (Number or check Unknown): _____ or _____ Unknown

19. Number of children who were DCFS wards at case entry and at case discharge:

Check one for Entry and one for Discharge

Entry Discharge
 _____ _____ Number of Children
 _____ _____ Unknown

20. Was probationer pregnant at any time during supervision: (Circle 1): Yes No Unknown N/A

21. If pregnant, was child born during supervision: (Circle 1): Yes No Death Unknown N/A

22. Did defendant pay or receive child support at case entry or discharge:

Check one for Entry and one for Discharge

Intake Discharge
 _____ _____ Yes
 _____ _____ No
 _____ _____ Unknown

23. Substance Abuse Problem:

Alcohol Abuse: (Circle all that apply): At Any Time Prior to Intake At Case Intake Never Unknown
 Based on (Circle one): Formal Assessment Self-Admission

Drug Abuse: (Circle all that apply): At Any Time Prior to Intake At Case Intake Never Unknown
 Based on (Circle one): Formal Assessment Self-Admission

24. Drug of Dependency:

Ever	At Intake	Substance	Frequency of Use				Method of Ingestion				
			Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown	Smoke	Inject	Snort	Orally	Unknown
_____	_____	Cocaine/Crack	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown	Smoke	Inject	Snort	Orally	Unknown
_____	_____	Marijuana	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown	Smoke			Orally	Unknown
_____	_____	Heroin/Opiates	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown	Smoke	Inject	Snort	Orally	Unknown
_____	_____	Amphetamines/Meth.	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown	Smoke	Inject	Snort	Orally	Unknown
_____	_____	Hallucinogens	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown	Smoke	Inject		Orally	Unknown
_____	_____	Inhalants	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown				Orally	Unknown
_____	_____	Sedatives/Hypnotics	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown		Inject		Orally	Unknown
_____	_____	Club Drugs (Ecstasy, GHB)	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown				Orally	Unknown
_____	_____	Other (Specify) _____	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown	Smoke	Inject	Snort	Orally	Unknown
_____	_____	Unknown									

25. Does the probationer have any history of psychiatric treatment: (Circle one): Yes No Unknown

26. Delinquent and Criminal History

Number of Prior Adult Convictions: (Write number or check Unknown): _____ or _____ Unknown
Number of Prior Adult Probations: (Write number or check Unknown): _____ or _____ Unknown
Number of Prior Juvenile Adjudications: (Write number or check Unknown): _____ or _____ Unknown
Number of Prior Juvenile Probations: (Write number or check Unknown): _____ or _____ Unknown

II. OFFENSE INFORMATION

27. Sentence date: (mm/dd/yyyy): _____/_____/_____

28. Current offense: (Literal description, most serious offense by offense class): _____

29. Was a weapon involved? (Circle one) Yes No Unknown

30. Type of weapon: (Circle one) Handgun Rifle/Shotgun Knife/Cutting Instrument Club/Bat
 Fists/Feet Other (Specify) _____ Unknown None

31. Offense class: (Check one, for most serious offense):
 Felony _____ 1 Misdemeanor _____ A _____ Ordinance Violation
 _____ 2 _____ B _____ Conservation Violation
 _____ 3 _____ C
 _____ 4

32. Number of victims: (Write 0 if no victim, number or check Unknown): _____ or ____ Unknown

33. Offender/Victim relationship: (Check all that apply)
 _____ Victim(s) Relative of Offender & Living w/Offender
 _____ Victim(s) Relative of Offender & Not Living w/Offender
 _____ Victim(s) Boyfriend/Girlfriend of Offender
 _____ Victim(s) Friend/Acquaintance of Offender
 _____ Victim(s) Unknown to Offender (e.g., Stranger)
 _____ Relationship of Victim/Offender Unknown
 _____ Victimless Crime

34. Victim(s) gender(s): (Check applicable categories):
 _____ Male(s)
 _____ Female(s)
 _____ Both Genders
 _____ Unknown

35. Victim(s) age(s): (Check all that apply)
 _____ Under 10 Years old
 _____ 10 - 17 Years old
 _____ 18-29 Years old
 _____ 30-59 Years old
 _____ 60 or older
 _____ Unknown

36. Was contact with the victim/victim's family initiated by the probation department? (Check all that apply)
 At Intake Any Time After Intake
 _____ No Contact
 _____ Initiated If Yes, How: Telephone Letter In Person
 _____ Maintained
 _____ Provided Services
 _____ Referred for Services
 _____ No Interest/Request by Victim
 _____ Unknown

III. SENTENCING INFORMATION

37. Was a presentence investigation completed? (Circle one): Yes No Unknown

38. Sentence type: (Circle one): Probation Conditional Discharge Court Supervision

39. Supervision strategy: (Circle one): Standard Probation Specialized DV IPS Sex Offender
 Specialized Drug Other (Specify) _____

40. Court-ordered conditions:
a. Supervision Fees Yes No Unknown Amount Ordered: \$ _____ Amount Collected: \$ _____
b. Fines Yes No Unknown Amount Ordered: \$ _____ Amount Collected: \$ _____
c. Court Costs Yes No Unknown Amount Ordered: \$ _____ Amount Collected: \$ _____
d. Restitution Yes No Unknown Amount Ordered: \$ _____ Amount Collected: \$ _____
e. Community Service Yes No Unknown Hours Ordered: _____ Hours Completed: _____
f. Urinalysis Yes No Unknown Number of Tests: _____ Number of Tests Positive: _____

f.1. For positive urinalysis, indicate the drug(s) detected: (Check all that apply):

_____ Marijuana
 _____ Cocaine
 _____ Heroin/Opiates
 _____ Amphetamine
 _____ Other (Specify) _____

41. Treatment services Ordered/Referred/Received:

	Treatment Referral Source			Treatment Status at time of Discharge			
	Court Order	Referred by Prob.	Self/Family	Completed Successfully	Still Enrolled	Discharged Unsuccessfully	Did not Attend
Inpatient Sub. Abuse	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Outpatient Sub. Abuse	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Inpatient Mental Health	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Outpatient Mental Health	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sex Offender Tx.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Domestic Batterers Tx.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

42. Number of days in jail awaiting disposition of current case: (Number or check Unknown): _____ days, or _____ Unknown

43. Number of days in jail after receiving probation sentence: (Number or check Unknown): _____ days, or _____ Unknown

44. Initial & final risk classification: Initial (Circle one): Max Medium Minimum
 Final (Circle one): Max Medium Minimum

IV. CASE OUTCOMES

45. Were administrative sanctions used?(Circle one. Use No if Dept. does not have administrative sanctions): Yes No Unknown

45a. What violations precipitated the use of administrative sanctions? (literal description): _____

46. Number of technical violations during supervision period: (Write number or check Unknown): _____ or _____ Unknown

46a. What was the nature of the technical violation(s)? (Circle all that apply): Missed Appointment(s)
 Drug Use Failure to Comply w/Treatment Failure to Pay Fees/Fines Other (Specify): _____

46b. Number of petitions for violations of probation requested for technical violations during supervision period: _____

47. Number of arrests during supervision: (Write number or check Unknown): _____ or _____ Unknown

47a. What was the nature of the new arrest(s)? (Circle all that apply): Drug Sex Offense Other Violent
 Property Traffic DUI Weapon Other (Specify): _____

47b. Number of petitions for violation of probation requested for arrests during supervision period: _____

48. Case discharge status: (Check one) _____ Scheduled Termination
 _____ Early Termination (Reason for early termination: _____)
 _____ Absconder w/Warrant Issued
 _____ Revoked Technical Violation
 Nature of Technical Violation: _____
 Sentence Imposed: New Probation IDOC Jail Other
 _____ Revoked New Offense
 Offense Resulting in Revocation: _____
 Sentence Imposed: New Probation IDOC Jail Other
 _____ Unsatisfactory Termination (Reason for unsatisfactory termination: _____)
 _____ Other (Specify): _____

49. County Name: _____ **50. Probation Officer Name:** _____

Appendix II
DETAILED OFFENSE CODE TABLE

Current Detailed Offense Code by County Type

(Blanks indicate zeros. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal place)

Detailed Offense	County Type			
	Rural (N=567)	Urban (N=1,048)	Cook (N=1,749)	Total State (N=3,364)
0110-0155 (Murder, Involuntary Manslaughter, & Reckless Homicide)		.2%	.2%	.2%
0259 Attempted Criminal Sex Assault		.1%	.1%	.1%
0260 Criminal Sex Assault	.5%	.3%	.1%	.2%
0261 Aggravated Criminal Sex Assault	.4%	1.0%	.3%	.5%
0281 Criminal Sex Assault w/Object		.1%		.0%
0305 Attempted Armed Robbery		.2%	.2%	.1%
0310 Armed Robbery		.1%	.1%	.1%
0320 Robbery	.2%	1.0%	.7%	.7%
0330 Aggravated Robbery			.3%	.1%
0410 Aggravated Battery	1.9%	3.3%	1.0%	1.9%
0460 Battery	6.0%	3.4%	2.8%	3.5%
0470 Reckless Conduct	.2%		.7%	.4%
0485 Aggravated Battery Child		.3%		.1%
0486 Domestic Battery	7.4%	9.6%	9.5%	9.2%
0487 Aggravated Battery Unborn			.1%	.0%
0488 Aggravated Battery Peace Off.			.2%	.1%
0510 Aggravated Assault	.2%	.4%	.5%	.4%
0520 Aggravated Assault Police		.3%	.1%	.1%
0560 Assault	.5%	.1%	.3%	.3%
0610 Burglary	3.4%	5.1%	2.8%	3.6%
0615 Attempted Burglary		.4%	.1%	.2%
0625 Residential Burglary	.2%	.3%	.3%	.3%
0710 Theft from Motor Vehicle	.2%			.0%
0760 Burglary from Motor Vehicle		.1%	.1%	.1%
0780 Unlawful Tamper w/MV		.1%		.0%
0800 Theft	3.5%	4.5%	3.0%	3.6%
0805 Attempted Theft		.1%	.1%	.1%
0810 Theft > \$300	1.4%	1.9%	.2%	1.0%
0820 Theft < \$300	.7%	1.2%	.1%	.6%
0855 Attempted Retail Theft		.1%		.0%
0860 Retail Theft	1.8%	3.4%	3.6%	3.2%
0910 MV Theft		.1%		.0%
0915 Aid/Abet/Possess Stolen Vehicle		.2%	2.7%	1.5%
1010 Arson		.1%		.0%
1025 Aggravated Arson			.1%	.1%
1030 Possess Explosive Device		.1%		.0%
1110 Deceptive Practice	2.8%	1.0%	.3%	1.0%
1120 Forgery	1.9%	3.1%	1.3%	2.0%
1125 Bad Checks >\$150	.2%	.3%		.1%
1130 Fraud	.4%	.4%	.2%	.3%
1150 Credit Card Fraud		.2%	.1%	.1%
1195 Financial Explo Elderly/Disabled		.1%		.0%

Detailed Offense	County Type			
	Rural	Urban	Cook	Total State
1200 Possession Stolen Property		.4%		.1%
1242 Computer Fraud		.1%		.0%
1305 Criminal Defacement	.2%		.1%	.1%
1310 Criminal Damage Property	4.4%	2.8%	.7%	2.0%
1330 Criminal Trespass Land	.2%	.2%	.2%	.2%
1340 Criminal Damage St. Supp. Prop.	.2%	.1%	.1%	.1%
1350 Criminal Trespass St. Supp. Prop.		.3%	.2%	.2%
1360 Criminal Trespass MV		.4%	.1%	.1%
1365 Criminal Trespass Residence	.4%	.2%	.2%	.2%
1390 Agg. Unlawful Use Weapon			.1%	.0%
1400 Attm. Unlawful Use Weapon	.2%	.1%	.1%	.1%
1410 Unlawful Use Weapon	.4%	1.2%	3.1%	2.1%
1411 Unlawful Use Weapon Felon	.2%	.3%	.2%	.2%
1420 Unlawful Sale Weapon			.1%	.0%
1430 Unlawful Possession Weapon	.4%	.2%	.5%	.4%
1432 Carrying Concealed Weapon		.1%		.0%
1450 Deface ID Firearm		.2%		.1%
1460 No FOID		.1%		.0%
1476 Unlawful Discharge Met. Bullet			.1%	.0%
1477 Reckless Discharge. Firearm		.1%	.2%	.1%
1478 Aggravated Discharge Firearm	.2%	.2%		.1%
1505 Prostitution		.1%	.3%	.2%
1562 Aggravated Criminal Sex Abuse	.5%	.2%	.1%	.2%
1563 Criminal Sex Abuse		.1%	.1%	.1%
1570 Public Indecency		.5%	.6%	.4%
1582 Child Pornography		.1%		.0%
1585 All Other Sex Offenses			.1%	.0%
1586 Failed Register Sex Offender		.3%		.1%
1630 Keep Gambling Place			.1%	.0%
1710 Endanger Life/Health Child		.3%	.5%	.3%
1720 Contrib. Delinquency Minor		.1%	.1%	.1%
1780 Neglect of Child			.5%	.2%
1800 Manufacture Cannabis		.1%	.5%	.3%
1810 Possession Cannabis	5.5%	3.1%	1.4%	2.6%
1812 Possession Cannabis > 30gm	.2%	.2%		.1%
1821 Delivery Cannabis < 30gm		.6%	.1%	.2%
1822 Delivery Cannabis > 30gm			.1%	.1%
1830 Casual Delivery	.2%	.1%	.1%	.1%
1850 Cannabis Plant		.1%		.0%
1900 Intoxicating Compounds		.1%		.0%
2010 Man/Del Controlled Substance	.4%	1.0%	2.2%	1.5%
2015 Poss. w/Intent Del. Cont. Sub.	.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%
2016 Poss. w/Intent Del. Cannabis	.7%	1.7%	.2%	.8%
2017 Attm. Poss. Controlled Substance		.4%		.1%
2020 Poss. Controlled Substance	3.2%	10.3%	20.5%	14.4%
2030 Look Like Controlled Substance		.3%	.1%	.1%
2040 Del/Intent Del. of Cont. Sub.	.5%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%
2050 Cont. Drug Conspiracy		.1%		.0%
2170 Possession Drug Equipment	2.8%	1.0%	.4%	1.0%

Detailed Offense	County Type			
	Rural	Urban	Cook	Total State
2210 Sales Liquor Minor/Drunkards	.4%			.1%
2220 Illegal Poss. Liquor Minor	.7%	.2%	.2%	.3%
2225 Unlawful Del. Alcohol to Minor	.2%	.1%		.1%
2230 Illegal Consumption Minor	5.1%	.5%	.1%	1.1%
2410 Driving Under Influence: Alco.	20.8%	11.1%	20.8%	17.8%
2420 Driving Under Influence: Drug	.2%			.0%
2425 Agg. Driving Under Influence	1.1%	1.2%	.5%	.8%
2430 Illegal Trans. Alcohol Liquor	.4%	.1%		.1%
2435 Leave Scene Accident	.5%	.3%	.3%	.4%
2440 Reckless Drive	.9%	.9%	.8%	.8%
2441 Aggravated Reckless Drive		.1%		.0%
2455 No Registration			.1%	.0%
2460 Cancel/Susp/Rev Registration	1.6%	.2%		.3%
2462 Operate MV w/Susp. Registration	.5%			.1%
2470 No Drive License	.2%			.0%
2475 Motor Vehicle-Anti-theft Law			.1%	.0%
2480 Susp/Rev/ Drive License	4.1%	2.5%	.9%	1.9%
2482 Drive on Susp/Rev. Lic. w/Prior	.9%	.4%	.1%	.3%
2491 Unlawful Poss. Convert. Vehicle	.4%			.1%
2492 Unlaw. Poss. Fraud Drive License	.2%		.1%	.1%
2493 Minor Traffic Infraction	.2%		.1%	.1%
2494 Aggravated Flee Elude Off.	.2%			.0%
2823 Harassment	.2%	.1%	.1%	.1%
2825 Harass by Phone	.2%	.2%	.3%	.2%
2860 False Police Report		.2%		.1%
2865 Make False Application		.1%		.0%
2870 Peeping Tom		.2%		.1%
2890 All Other Disorderly Conduct	.2%	.2%		.1%
3100 Mob Action		.4%		.1%
3150 Disorder Conduct	.5%	.6%	1.0%	.8%
3710 Resist/Obstruct/Disarm Officer	1.8%	1.0%	.3%	.8%
3730 Obstruct Justice		2.1%	.2%	.7%
3735 Attempted Obstruct Justice	.2%	.1%		.1%
3738 Obstruct Legal Process		.1%		.0%
3750 Escape	.4%	.1%		.1%
3755 Aggravated Fleeing/Elude Felony	.2%	.1%		.1%
3770 Contraband in Prison	.2%		.1%	.1%
3800 Interfere with Judicial Process		.1%	.1%	.1%
3810 Contempt Court		.1%		.0%
3820 Perjury		.2%		.1%
3905 Attempted Bribe		.1%		.0%
3910 Bribery			.1%	.0%
3920 Official Misconduct		.1%		.0%
3960 Intimidation			.1%	.0%
3965 Hate Crime		.1%	.1%	.1%
4230 Unlawful Restraint	.2%	.4%		.1%
4310 Possession Burglary Tools		.1%		.0%
4387 Violate Order of Protection	.5%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%

Detailed Offense	County Type			
	Rural	Urban	Cook	Total State
4390 Violate Bail Bond	.2%			.0%
4510 Probation Violation	.2%		.5%	.3%
4625 Parole Violation			.1%	.0%
4860 Board Plane with Weapon		.1%		.0%
4870 Domestic Violence		.1%	.1%	.1%
4880 Flee Police Officer			.1%	.1%
5000 All Other Criminal Offenses	.5%	.4%	.2%	.3%
5060 Traffic IL. Vehicle Code		.3%		.1%
5084 Conspiracy		.1%		.0%
ZZZZ No Valid Response/Missing	2.2%	.9%	4.2%	2.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix III
OFFENSE CODE GROUPINGS

Detailed Offense	Offense Group
0110-0155 Murder, Involuntary Manslaughter, & Reckless Homicide	Violent
0259 Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	Violent
0260 Criminal Sexual Assault	Violent
0261 Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	Violent
0281 Criminal Sex Assault with Object	Violent
0305 Attempted Armed Robbery	Violent
0310 Armed Robbery	Violent
0320 Robbery	Violent
0330 Aggravated Robbery	Violent
0410 Aggravated Battery	Violent
0460 Battery	Violent
0470 Reckless Conduct	Violent
0485 Aggravated Battery Child	Violent
0486 Domestic Battery	Violent
0487 Aggravated Battery Unborn	Violent
0488 Aggravated Battery Peace Officer	Violent
0510 Aggravated Assault	Violent
0520 Aggravated Assault Police	Violent
0560 Assault	Violent
0610 Burglary	Property
0615 Attempted Burglary	Property
0625 Residential Burglary	Property
0710 Theft from Motor Vehicle	Property
0760 Burglary from Motor Vehicle	Property
0780 Unlawful Tamper with Motor Vehicle	Property
0800 Theft	Property
0805 Attempted Theft	Property
0810 Theft > \$300	Property
0820 Theft < \$300	Property
0855 Attempted Retail Theft	Property
0860 Retail Theft	Property
0910 Motor Vehicle Theft	Property
0915 Aid/Abet/Possess Stolen Vehicle	Property
1010 Arson	Property
1025 Aggravated Arson	Property
1030 Possess Explosive Device	Property
1110 Deceptive Practice	Property
1120 Forgery	Property
1125 Bad Checks >\$150	Property
1130 Fraud	Property
1150 Credit Card Fraud	Property
1195 Financial Exploitation of Elderly/Disabled	Property

Detailed Offense		Offense Group
1200	Possession Stolen Property	Property
1242	Computer Fraud	Property
1305	Criminal Defacement	Property
1310	Criminal Damage Property	Property
1330	Criminal Trespass Land	Property
1340	Criminal Damage State Supp. Property	Property
1350	Criminal Trespass State Supp. Property	Property
1360	Criminal Trespass Motor Vehicle	Property
1365	Criminal Trespass Residence	Property
1390	Aggravated Unlawful Use Weapon	Other
1400	Attempt Unlawful Use Weapon	Other
1410	Unlawful Use Weapon	Other
1411	Unlawful Use Weapon Felon	Other
1420	Unlawful Sale Weapon	Other
1430	Unlawful Possession Weapon	Other
1432	Carrying Concealed Weapon	Other
1450	Deface ID Firearm	Other
1460	No FOID	Other
1476	Unlawful Discharge Met. Bullet	Other
1477	Reckless Discharge Firearm	Other
1478	Aggravated Discharge Firearm	Other
1505	Prostitution	Other
1562	Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	Violent
1563	Criminal Sexual Abuse	Violent
1570	Public Indecency	Other
1582	Child Pornography	Other
1585	All Other Sex Offenses	Other
1586	Failed Register Sex Offender	Other
1630	Keep Gambling Place	Other
1710	Endanger Life/Health Child	Other
1720	Contributing Delinquency Minor	Other
1780	Neglect of Child	Violent
1800	Manufacture Cannabis	Drug
1810	Possession Cannabis	Drug
1812	Possession Cannabis > 30gm	Drug
1821	Delivery Cannabis < 30gm	Drug
1822	Delivery Cannabis > 30gm	Drug
1830	Casual Delivery	Drug
1850	Cannabis Plant	Drug
1900	Intoxicating Compounds	Drug
2010	Manufacture/Delivery Controlled Substance	Drug
2015	Possession with Intent Deliver Controlled Substance	Drug
2016	Possession with Intent Deliver Cannabis	Drug
2017	Attempt Possession Controlled Substance	Drug
2020	Possession Controlled Substance	Drug
2030	Look Like Controlled Substance	Drug
2040	Delivery/Intent Delivery of Controlled Substance	Drug
2050	Controlled Drug Conspiracy	Drug
2170	Possession Drug Equipment	Drug

Detailed Offense		Offense Group
2210	Sales Liquor Minor/Drunkards	Other
2220	Illegal Possession Liquor Minor	Other
2225	Unlawful Delivery Alcohol to Minor	Other
2230	Illegal Consumption Minor	Other
2410	Driving Under Influence: Alcohol	DUI
2420	Driving Under Influence: Drug	DUI
2425	Aggravated Driving Under Influence	DUI
2430	Illegal Transportation Alcohol/Liquor	DUI
2435	Leave Scene Accident	Other
2440	Reckless Drive	Other
2441	Aggravated Reckless Drive	Other
2455	No Registration	Other
2460	Cancel/Suspend/Revoke Registration	Other
2462	Operate Motor Vehicle w/Suspended Registration	Other
2470	No Drive License	Other
2475	Motor Vehicle-Anti-theft Law	Other
2480	Suspend/Revoke/ Drive License	Other
2482	Drive on Suspend/Revoke License with Prior	Other
2491	Unlawful Possession Convert. Vehicle	Other
2492	Unlawful Possession Fraud Drive License	Other
2493	Minor Traffic Infraction	Other
2494	Aggravated Flee/Elude Officer	Other
2823	Harassment	Other
2825	Harass by Phone	Other
2860	False Police Report	Other
2865	Make False Application	Other
2870	Peeping Tom	Other
2890	All Other Disorderly Conduct	Other
3100	Mob Action	Violent
3150	Disorder Conduct	Other
3710	Resist/Obstruct/Disarm Officer	Other
3730	Obstruct Justice	Other
3735	Attempted Obstruct Justice	Other
3738	Obstruct Legal Process	Other
3750	Escape	Other
3755	Aggravated Flee/Elude Felony	Other
3770	Contraband in Prison	Other
3800	Interfere with Judicial Process	Other
3810	Contempt Court	Other
3820	Perjury	Other
3905	Attempted Bribe	Other
3910	Bribery	Other
3920	Official Misconduct	Other
3960	Intimidation	Other
3965	Hate Crime	Other
4230	Unlawful Restraint	Violent
4310	Possession Burglary Tools	Property
4387	Violate Order of Protection	Violent

Detailed Offense		Offense Group
4390	Violate Bail Bond	Other
4510	Probation Violation	Other
4625	Parole Violation	Other
4860	Board Plane with Weapon	Other
4870	Domestic Violence	Violent
4880	Flee Police Officer	Other
5000	All Other Criminal Offenses	Other
5060	Traffic IL. Vehicle Code	Other
5084	Conspiracy	Other
ZZZZ	No Valid Response	