

Justice Audit Initiative

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA GUIDE

State-level collection, reporting and availability
of criminal justice data in Illinois

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Overview: Nearly 900 municipal, county, state and special jurisdiction agencies conduct law enforcement functions in Illinois.¹ There are also 102 elected states attorneys, 102 elected clerks of court, 68 probation departments, and two state corrections agencies (Illinois Department of Corrections and Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice) performing key criminal justice functions across the state.

Information on individuals in contact with these criminal justice agencies – and the operations of those systems – is collected in a complicated patchwork of data systems. The data mechanisms in use vary widely, as does the information collected, the form and frequency with which data is recorded and the sharing of that data with justice stakeholders and the public. Mapping or describing this complex web of municipal, county and state data systems is virtually impossible.

There are, however, some statutory and administrative mandates requiring reporting of detailed case-level criminal justice² information to state depositories or agencies.

Because these mandates provide for reporting of standardized, consistent information from each Illinois jurisdiction, this information can provide critical insight into criminal justice trends, the needs of system-involved individuals, the processing and disposition of various case types, the overall functioning of justice system agencies and the outcomes achieved with scarce public resources.

Analyzed properly, information collected pursuant to these mandates can aid in the development of policy and practice which protects public safety, improves individual outcomes and strengthens communities.

This Core Data Guide is intended to support robust data analysis and data-driven policy and practice in Illinois. Organized by key “decision points” or stages of criminal justice case processing, it provides an overview of the **state-level** data reporting mandates applicable to Illinois’ criminal justice system agencies and the data collection mechanisms in place to capture the required information.

It should be noted that the data mechanisms and mandates described here have been developed primarily for transactional purposes. That is, information is collected, reported and shared to inform decisions in individual cases and / or to facilitate the operations of an agency rather than to support research or analysis. As a result, information collected may not be routinely aggregated, tracked or released.

Moreover, accessing the data collected may currently require execution of research agreements, Freedom of Information Act requests and / or confidentiality protections to shield individual information from inappropriate disclosure. Where proprietary data systems are in use, there may be fees associated with data production.

With these caveats, this guide is intended to document and highlight the information potentially available from state-level agencies or information systems to guide criminal justice policy, practice and resource allocation in Illinois.

See Illinois Juvenile Justice Data Guide: State-level collection, reporting and availability of juvenile justice data in Illinois for information regarding the collection and availability of information on youth in contact with the state’s juvenile justice systems. That document can be found at <https://www.luc.edu/ccj/>.

The **Cook County Justice Audit** is a structured process and dynamic visual aid designed to support collaborative analysis and coordinated policymaking among stakeholders in the Cook County justice system as they work to improve public safety, ensure the fair administration of justice, protect public safety and reduce overdependence on incarceration. The Justice Audit is a collaboration between Loyola’s Center for Criminal Justice Research, Policy and Practice and Northwestern University’s Pritzker School of Law.

¹ Source: *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008* (Published in 2011; the latest data available). <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cslea08.pdf>. Special jurisdiction agencies include those with policing functions related to public buildings, universities or colleges, park districts, wildlife regulation, aviation / airport security, etc.

² Many of these data reporting mandates require reporting of information on juveniles in contact with the juvenile justice (delinquency) system. Where relevant, those mandates are noted in footnotes. However, this brief primarily addresses mandates for the collection and reporting of criminal justice (adult) information.

Illinois Criminal Justice Data Reporting At A Glance



Law Enforcement Contacts: Reporting of information on interactions between law enforcement officers and adults or youth is governed by the Illinois Vehicle Code, which currently includes provisions for a *Traffic and Pedestrian Stop Statistical Study*. That study serves as a mechanism to document racial disparities, if any, in law enforcement contacts with motorists and pedestrians.³

The Act requires policing agencies to collect and report to the Illinois Department of Transportation detailed information about individuals subject to traffic stops or to “detention” in a public place, the actions taken by the law enforcement officer(s) involved and the discovery, if any, of weapons or contraband.

The Act also requires reporting of the reasons for the stop and the disposition of the interaction (no citation, warning, citation, arrest, etc.). To collect this information, IDOT developed a web-based “self-reporting” system, which allows police agencies to enter data on a case-by-case basis or to upload text files extracted from their local data applications. IDOT “encourages” agencies to upload data at least monthly.⁴

Arrest data: State law provides for collection and dissemination of crime and arrest data through three interrelated information mechanisms / systems.

Criminal History Records Information System (CHRI): The Illinois Criminal Identification Act requires all policing bodies in the state to report individualized

information on arrests of adults for felony offenses and Class A and B misdemeanors on a daily basis.⁵ The Criminal History Records Information (CHRI) program is maintained by the Illinois State Police (ISP) to capture this arrest information and subsequent processing and disposition information.⁶

Police agencies are required to submit arrest fingerprint cards to CHRI within 24 hours of an arrest and to report arrestee identifying information, demographics and offense / charge information. Each fingerprint card is then assigned a “Document Control Number” (DCN). A majority of (though not all) police agencies submit fingerprint cards electronically, typically through a “LiveScan”⁷ transmittal system.⁸

Upon receipt of the fingerprint card, the ISP Bureau of Identification determines whether the prints match any records currently in the CHRI data base. If not, a new record and State Identification Number (SID) is assigned. If there is a match, the new arrest information is associated with the existing SID and individual, so that CHRI can generate complete and chronological histories of individuals with records in the system.

The CHRI system now contains records on more than 4 million people. CHRI is utilized by over 1200 reporting agencies and in turn makes individualized criminal history record information available to users who are authorized, by law, to access individual criminal records. While CHRI has some limitations (for example, CHRI captures only race information and not ethnicity), it contains rich data on arrests and arrest disposition.⁹

³ 625 ILCS 5/11-212. Originally enacted in 2003, the statute currently provides for sunseting of the study on July 1, 2019 unless further extended.

⁴ Illinois Department of Transportation Website: <https://idot.illinois.gov/transportation-system/local-transportation-partners/law-enforcement/illinois-traffic-stop-study>

⁵ All agencies making arrests for offenses which are required by statute to be collected, maintained or disseminated by the Department of State Police shall be responsible for furnishing daily to the Department fingerprints, charges and descriptions of all persons who are arrested for such offenses. All such agencies shall also notify the Department of all decisions by the arresting agency not to refer such arrests for prosecution. (20 ILCS 2630 /2 et seq.)

⁶ CHRI contains five types of information, which is required by Illinois law to be reported on a case by case basis by criminal justice and court agencies: arrest, prosecution, disposition, sentencing and custody. A CHRI arrest report serves as the basis of all subsequent reporting by justice system agencies. Because CHRI collects more detailed, individualized information than other statewide systems, it is described in detail in this document. See Appendix 1 for a list of all data fields contained in CHRI.

⁷ LiveScan is an “inkless electronic system designed to capture an individual’s fingerprint images and demographic data... in a digitized format that can be transmitted”. (Illinois State Police, CHRI User’s Manual (2010), p 2-3)

⁸ A 2002 report from the Illinois Integrated Justice Information System project, administered by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, indicated that 67% of all fingerprint cards were submitted electronically. That proportion has presumably increased in the interim.

⁹ The Illinois Criminal Identification Act also requires reporting of arrests of juveniles age 10 years old and older for felonies, and allows (but does not require) the reporting of arrests of juveniles for Class A or B misdemeanors. As noted by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, “Discretionary reporting [of some juvenile information] poses a challenge for researchers using CHRI System data to examine Illinois’ juvenile justice system. Even with all relevant juvenile records extracted from the system, it is difficult to determine the extent to which they adequately represent the true nature of juvenile justice system activity.”

The Criminal Identification Act also requires the reporting of additional information by State's Attorneys, Circuit Court Clerks, Sheriffs and the Illinois Department of Corrections, as a case progresses through the criminal justice system, as discussed below. The CHRI system is utilized to collect this information as well.

Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS): LEADS is a statewide "telecommunications system" maintained by the Illinois State Police to provide real-time information on individuals and incidents statewide. LEADS includes information on "wanted persons," individuals believed to be dangerous to themselves or others, individuals registered as sex offenders, murderers or violent offenders against children, missing persons, gang affiliations, orders of protection and stolen property.

Approximately 800 agencies – including municipal, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies, Circuit Court Clerks, State's Attorneys, probation departments, county jails, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice – have direct LEADS access, through more than 20,000 workstations, laptops or other access points.

In addition to reporting by individual criminal justice agencies, LEADS draws from and includes links to the Illinois Secretary of State's data systems, the Firearms Owners Identification system, the CHRI system and national criminal justice systems, such as the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS).

Federal Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) / National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS): The Uniform Crime Reporting Program is a nationwide, cooperative data repository operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and fed by nearly 18,000 city, county, state, tribal, university and federal law enforcement agencies. The Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Act effectuates this federal reporting by designating ISP as Illinois' "central repository" of crime statistics, authorizing ISP to collect and transmit data for UCR reporting and requiring the state's law

enforcement agencies to report data as specified by the statute and by ISP.¹⁰

Currently, UCR-reporting agencies submit crime statistics in one of two ways: in a summary / categorical format or by submission of incident-based data. As discussed below, all but one Illinois jurisdiction reports aggregated local crime data grouped together by categories of offenses.¹¹ With some limited exceptions, this method collects no demographic information on alleged offenders.¹² And, because it contains aggregate, categorical information, the UCR system cannot be used to track disposition of individual contacts, arrests or cases or an individual person's contacts or criminal history.

In contrast, the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) captures "incident-based" information on a larger number of offenses and facilitates collection of information on all offenses within a single crime incident (instead of just the most serious offense alleged), victims, offenders, relationships between victims and offenders, weapon use and location.

Incident-based reporting is scheduled to replace categorical UCR reporting by 2021. However, the FBI indicates that only "about a third" of the country's law enforcement agencies currently report incident-based information through NIBRS.¹³ Illinois is in a NIBRS reporting "planning phase," with one jurisdiction (Rockford) currently reporting and 15 other jurisdictions engaged in a voluntary process to plan for NIBRS implementation.¹⁴

Created to capture broad crime statistics and trends, UCR has operated since 1930, with data published annually since 1958. The FBI and the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics make UCR data available to the public on-line in a form that allows users to customize data inquiries.¹⁵

Pretrial Bond Decisions / Jail Admissions: There are currently no statutory or administrative mandates for the collection or reporting of individualized, case-level information regarding bond / pretrial release decisions, pretrial jail

<http://www.icjia.state.il.us/articles/assessing-the-quality-of-illinois-criminal-history-record-information-chri-system-data-on-juveniles>

¹⁰ Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Act, 50 ILCS 709/5-1. et seq.

¹¹ <https://www.bjs.gov/ucrdata/abouttheucr.cfm>

¹² The UCR system collects some "supplemental" case-level information in offenses against school personnel, crimes against children and designated hate crimes. See 50 ILCS 709/5-12.

¹³ See <https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs-overview> and https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2016/resource-pages/aboutucrmain_nibrs-2016_final.pdf

¹⁴ ISP UCR Program Administrator interview, April 2018

¹⁵ See <https://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/Crime.cfm>.

admissions or participation in electronic monitoring or home detention programs¹⁶, as discussed below. Information regarding these decisions and processes is maintained in local information systems.

CHRI Reporting: The Criminal Identification Act does not require or facilitate reporting of pretrial jail admissions as it does post-sentencing admissions (see below). Thus, CHRI does not include information on pretrial jail admissions or stays.

IDOC Reporting: The Illinois Administrative Code requires every “jail administrator” to submit monthly population reports to the Illinois Department of Corrections on the number of people held during the previous month.¹⁷ This report must include information on new bookings, sentencing stays, work release sentences and weekend release sentences. While the code does not establish a form or mechanism for these reports, IDOC has developed a standardized “County Jail Population Report” to capture information on the number and jail days utilized / anticipated for each of these categories of admissions.

Pretrial Risk Assessment: With the authorization of the Illinois Supreme Court, three Illinois counties (Cook, McLean and Kane) began testing the use of a standardized risk assessment instrument to inform judges’ pretrial detention / release decisions in 2015.¹⁸ In December 2017, the Supreme Court established a Commission on Pretrial Practices to develop recommendations for pretrial policy and practice including, potentially, the statewide adoption of a uniform pretrial risk assessment tool and process.¹⁹ See the *Probation Data* section of this document for more information on the statistics collected by the AOIC regarding local pretrial program operations and outcomes.

Charging Data: *State’s Attorney reports:* The Illinois Criminal Identification Act requires State’s Attorneys to report to the Illinois State

Police (which utilizes the CHRI system for these purposes) “all charges filed and all [delinquency] petitions... including all those added subsequent to the filing of a case.”²⁰ The Act also requires law enforcement agencies to notify ISP of “all decisions by the arresting agency **not** to refer such arrests for prosecution.” (Emphasis added.)

Direct File reports: The Criminal Identification Act allows State’s Attorneys to enter into agreements with “other agencies” to fulfill these reporting requirements. In “direct file” jurisdictions, where the State’s Attorney certifies that policing agencies are authorized to file cases directly with the circuit court, the law enforcement agency submits charging information to CHRI which merely duplicates the arrest information and does not reflect any subsequent modification or dismissal of charges by the state.

A 2010 report of the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Committee (SPAC) indicated that 85% of charging reports to CHRI (79% were from Chicago) were direct file reports which merely duplicated arrest information. As the report notes, these “direct file” reporting procedures pose a challenge in using CHRI data to analyze filing decisions by State’s Attorneys.²¹ An earlier audit of the CHRI system indicated that direct file reporting mechanisms may also be correlated with missing court disposition information.²²

Public Defender Data: There are no statutory requirements or mechanisms for the reporting of information regarding public defender caseloads, services or outcomes to any state entity or information system.

Court Data: Information on court cases, from the point of filing through disposition, is maintained by Circuit Court Clerks. In Illinois, Clerks are independently elected officials; they are selected in

¹⁶ *The Illinois Electronic Monitoring and Home Detention statute establishes criteria and parameters for the use of electronic monitoring and home detention strategies as an alternative to pretrial confinement and /or in conjunction with pretrial release supervision. These monitoring strategies may also be utilized post-disposition in lieu of or in conjunction with a jail sentence or incarceration. 730 ILCS 5/5-8A et seq.*

¹⁷ *Illinois Administrative Code, Title 20, Section 701.30*

¹⁸ *Illinois Supreme Court Press Release, April 28, 2017. (<http://www.illinoiscourts.gov/media/PressRel/2017/042817.pdf>)*

¹⁹ *Illinois Supreme Court Press Release, December 21, 2017. <http://www.illinoiscourts.gov/Media/PressRel/2017/122117.pdf>*

²⁰ *20 ILCS 2630/2.1(b). Applies to all cases required to be reported to the Illinois State Police by the Illinois Criminal Identification Act; i.e. all juvenile and adult felonies and adults charged with Class A and B misdemeanors.*

²¹ *<http://www.icjia.state.il.us/spac/pdf/SPAC%20Data%20Gap%20Report.pdf> (p14 – 15)*

²² *The 2003 ICJIA audit of the CHRI system (the last publicly reported) indicated that, in 43% of records submitted through a direct file process, there was no corresponding court disposition posted. <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/assets/pdf/bulletins/chriVol2Num7.pdf>*

each county in partisan elections to serve four year terms. Once elected, they serve as non-judicial officers of the judicial branch, with duties established by state law, Illinois Supreme Court Rules and local administrative orders of the Circuit Courts.

The Illinois Clerk of Courts Act establishes the primary responsibilities of Circuit Court Clerks as recording court dockets (schedules) and preserving official records of court proceedings, case filings, judicial determinations and orders.²³

There are no statutory or court mandates governing the specific information systems to be utilized to fulfill these duties; thus, Clerks have implemented a wide variety of information systems across Illinois' 102 counties.²⁴ It should also be emphasized that these information systems have been developed to record and maintain case-level trial court records rather than to facilitate data analysis or research.

Disposition and sentencing info: In alignment with the statutory role Circuit Court Clerks play in maintaining records of trial courts, the Criminal Identification Act places obligations to report trial court disposition information on Clerks and requires reporting of individualized, final disposition and sentencing information to the Illinois State Police, "in the form and manner required by the Supreme Court."²⁵

The Act requires reporting of not guilty and guilty judgments, the sentence imposed (and the statutory citation for those sentencing provisions)²⁶, discharges and dismissals, continuances in furtherance of an order of supervision and, in certain cases, juvenile dispositions and orders terminating or revoking a juvenile sentence and imposing an adult sentence.

To facilitate reporting of this information, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (on behalf of the Illinois Supreme Court)²⁷ operates an "Automated Disposition Reporting (ADR) Program." In accordance

with intergovernmental agreements, the AOIC utilizes the ADR Program to facilitate the reporting of disposition information from Circuit Court Clerks to the CHRI system.

Participation in the ADR program is voluntary; as of 2018, twelve Illinois counties declined to participate in the ADR system, instead relying on local, manual mechanisms for reporting information to CHRI.²⁸ Cook and DuPage Counties report disposition information directly to the Illinois State Police CHRI system via standalone, direct-linked electronic connections.

Trial Court Operations: Other than mandates to report the disposition information discussed here, there are no statutory requirements for the reporting of information regarding trial court case processing or caseloads to any state agency or entity.

The AOIC, pursuant to the Illinois Supreme Court's General Administrative Order on Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts, requires Circuit Court Clerks to report aggregate statistical and fiscal information to inform the administration of the Illinois Judicial Branch. The AOIC publishes annual, aggregate statistical reports with caseload information for the trial courts, appellate courts and the Supreme Court.²⁹

Fingerprints After Sentencing: Illinois law states that State's Attorneys shall ask the court to order a law enforcement agency to fingerprint all persons being sentenced for offenses required to be reported to the Illinois State Police and further requires the fingerprinting agency to submit such prints to the State Police daily.

The Act further allows (but does not require) the fingerprinting of persons being sentenced for offenses not required by statute to be reported to the State Police and states that the fingerprinting law

²³ *Illinois Clerk of Courts Act, 705 ILCS 105/.01 et seq.*

²⁴ *Illinois Supreme Court administrative order M.R. 18368 mandates the use of electronic filing mechanisms (e-filing) in all civil cases in the trial courts. While the order establishes a January 2018 implementation deadline, several Illinois counties, including Cook and DuPage have sought extensions. According to the order, once fully implemented, civil e-filings will occur through a "single, centralized Electronic Filing Manager (EFM), which will be integrated with the Supreme Court's case management system." At this time, there are no mandates for e-filing in criminal or juvenile cases.*

²⁵ *20 ILCS 2630/2.1(c). Applies to all cases required to be reported to the Illinois State Police by the Illinois Criminal Identification Act; i.e. all juvenile and adult felonies and adults charged with Class A and B misdemeanors.*

²⁶ *The requirement to report statutory citations was effective January 1, 2018. Circuit Court Clerks have not begun reporting of this information, as of March 2018, pending development of a reporting mechanism for this information. (Source: AOIC, March 2018)*

²⁷ *The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts is established pursuant to the provisions of the Illinois Constitution, Article VI, Section 16, to provide administrative support to the Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court and the Illinois Judicial Branch.*

²⁸ <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/spac/pdf/SPAC%20Data%20Gap%20Report.pdf>

²⁹ <http://www.illinoiscourts.gov/SupremeCourt/AnnReport.asp>

enforcement agency “may retain such fingerprints in its files.”³⁰

Probation data: In Illinois, probation is a judicial branch function with duties and responsibilities established by the Illinois Probation and Probation Officers Act.³¹ Chief probation officers³² are appointed by the Chief Judge of the Judicial Circuit in which they serve and supervise probation functions in accordance with Illinois law and local court rules.³³

With regard to information collection and reporting, the Act requires the preservation of “complete and accurate records of cases investigated, including a description of the person investigated, the action of the court with respect to his case and his probation, the subsequent history of such person, if he becomes a probationer, during the continuance of his probation.”³⁴

The Act also authorizes the AOIC to require submission of annual plans from each probation department and to “develop standards for a system of record keeping for cases and programs, gather statistics, establish a system of uniform forms, and develop research for planning of Probation Services.”³⁵

There are no state requirements for use of a particular information system or mechanism at the local level. As a result, Illinois’ 68 probation departments utilize a variety of information systems and strategies, with varying capacities to collect, analyze and report case level data. And, while the Act authorizes the AOIC to establish data reporting mechanisms, there are no current administrative mandates requiring the reporting of individualized, case-level data to the Administrative Office or other state entity.

Instead, the AOIC obtains aggregate statistical information on probation operations and caseloads through monthly statistical reports, annual probation plans and probationer risk and needs assessment processes, as described below.

Monthly Statistical Reports: Pursuant to the Act and the authority of the Court, the AOIC requires probation departments to submit aggregate statistical data on a monthly basis. The AOIC has set forth the content of these reports and offers standardized report forms, but departments may use a locally-developed report form so long as all required information is submitted. Currently, required monthly reports include the following:

Adult Probation Investigation and Supervision Monthly Report: This report collects data on the number of cases opened (intakes), descriptive / demographic summaries of probation intakes (including gender, race, age, employment status and offense category), restitution or fees ordered, programs or services ordered (including drug or alcohol treatment, mental health treatment or sex offender treatment), DUI programs ordered, home confinement orders and electronic monitoring orders.

The report also includes information on the number of investigations conducted, the offense profile of the probation caseload, investigations completed, administrative caseloads and cases transferred in from other jurisdictions. Departments must submit statistics on the number of case closures and the reasons for those closures (early terminations, absconders, transfers to other jurisdictions, unsatisfactory completion, probation revocations, and commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections).

Pretrial Services Monthly Report: This report collects data on the number of people eligible for pretrial investigation,³⁶ releases with and without screening and investigations conducted through records checks and / or interviews. It collects demographic data on those released on pretrial supervision (including sex, age, race / ethnicity, employment and educational status) and programs ordered (including substance abuse treatment, drug testing, mental health treatment, sex offender treatment, curfew and electronic monitoring). Lastly, the report collects

³⁰ 20 ILCS 2630/2.1(d)

³¹ 730 ILCS 110/.01 et seq. Authorized probation activities include the collection and reporting of criminal and social histories to the court, supervision of those placed on probation and juvenile detention functions.

³² Chief probation officers may be referred to as directors of “court services,” to reflect responsibilities to administer both juvenile and adult probation functions and, if applicable, secure juvenile detention operations.

³³ By statute, probation officers are “judicial employees” designated on a circuit wide or county basis and compensated by the appropriate county board or boards. (730 ILCS 110/9b).

³⁴ 730 ILCS 110/12(4)

³⁵ 730 ILCS 110/12(15)

³⁶ Defined as those “arrested and booked in lockups who are eligible to be released on bond based on [the] jurisdiction’s screening priorities.” Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Pretrial Services Monthly Statistical Report Instructions, accessed April 6, 2018

information on pretrial case termination, including successful closures, violations of the terms of pretrial release and bond revocations.

Adult IPS (Intensive Probation Supervision) Program Summary: The IPS report collects information on cases screened for placement on an intensive probation supervision caseload, cases pending entry or inactive (awaiting completion of treatment, release from jail or on absconder status, for example), active caseloads and case exits (including cases closed due to discharge, step down to “regular” probation, jail admission or commitment to IDOC).

Specialized DUI Program Monthly Report: This report collects information on cases admitted to specialized probation DUI caseloads. Data collected includes the number of program intakes and program admissions, descriptive information on program admissions (client age, race, sex, employment status and education status), numbers of cases active and cases closed (including reasons for closure), programs ordered for clients and program violations.

Public / Community Service Monthly Report: Probation departments which provide “public / community service placements and monitoring” to adults or juveniles are required to submit this monthly statistical report, which collects data on the number of cases referred to the programs, the number of placement made, hours completed and cases dropped (including the reasons for those case closures).

Additional reports: A standardized report for data collection from problem solving courts is currently in development by the AOIC. The AOIC also requires submission of a Juvenile Probation Monthly Report, which includes monthly statistics on juvenile court activity (petitions filed, dismissed, continued under supervision and adjudicated) and on juvenile probation caseloads, programs and activities.

Annual Probation Plans – As provided in the Probation Act, the AOIC requires probation departments to submit annual plans, which inform its oversight of probation functions and the allocation of state judicial branch funding among the departments. The plan format requires descriptions of local probation operations, policy, programs, training plans and budgets as well as general statistics on caseloads and outcomes.

The *pretrial data* required includes the number of people supervised on pretrial release, their risk levels as determined by a screening tool (if applicable), conditions of release and numbers of new arrests and failures to appear for court or supervision as required.

Jurisdictions with *problem solving courts* must provide statistical information on those courts, including the number of people screened for eligibility, assessed, accepted into the program and rejected. Plans must also indicate the average length of program participation and numbers and types of program discharges.

If Cognitive Behavioral Programming is available in the jurisdiction, the annual plan requires submission of information on the curriculum used, the population served and the number of sessions and groups conducted. The report also requires information regarding the number of facilitators available, whether they are probation or detention staff or with an “outside vendor,” and the number of hours devoted to programming each week by each facilitator. The number of referrals made and accepted are required, as is the risk levels of participants, the numbers and rates of successful completion and unsuccessful exits (including whether the exit was for a new arrest, “no show” or dropped from the program).

The Illinois Probation Act states that “The annual probation plan shall seek to generally improve the quality of probation services and to reduce the commitment of adult offenders to the Department of Corrections and to reduce the commitment of juvenile offenders to the Department of Juvenile Justice and shall require, when appropriate, coordination with the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Department of Children and Family Services in the development and use of community resources, information systems, case review and permanency planning systems to avoid the duplication of services.”³⁷ To effectuate this mandate, the AOIC plan format requires jurisdictions to describe the “*collaboration efforts*” of adult and juvenile probation departments with justice system stakeholders, community members and service providers.

On behalf of the Illinois Supreme Court, the AOIC utilizes these reporting mechanisms to publish aggregate caseload statistics in an annual report.³⁸

³⁷ 730 ILCS 110/15(6)(b)

³⁸ A 2010 report by the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council notes that “several times during the 1990s and the last decade, AOIC and the Authority conducted probation intake and outcome studies, whereby local probation officers collected and reported

Assessment information: Risk and needs assessment processes, in which probation officers gather individualized information to gauge a client’s likelihood of engaging in future criminal conduct (risks) and to identify behaviors or circumstances (needs) which, if addressed, can reduce future offending, present opportunities to analyze the use and impact of probation services in Illinois.³⁹

Risk assessment processes typically collect information on the criminal histories of those placed on probation as well as the specific types of criminogenic risks, needs and strengths present. Case planning processes, in turn, utilize the risk / needs assessment to produce an individualized strategy for supervising the client and making services available.

Together, risk assessment and case planning processes produce detailed case-level information on the risk / needs profile of probation clients, the supervision and services made available to probationers, and the outcomes (risk reduction and related positive outcomes) attained. The AOIC has required the use of specified risk assessment tools with adults⁴⁰ and youth⁴¹ placed on probation for more than two decades.⁴²

Jail Admissions Upon Sentencing: The Illinois Criminal Identification Act requires sheriffs to report to the Illinois State Police custodial information on all individuals admitted upon sentencing, within 30 days of receipt and / or release of that individual. Jails report this information via a new fingerprint card, which is matched by ISP to the individual’s criminal history, as contained in CHRI.⁴³ Thus, the CHRI system contains individual, case-level data on post-sentencing jail admissions and releases.

Corrections Data: Information on individuals admitted to or in the custody of the Illinois Department of Corrections is captured in the CHRI system maintained by the Illinois State Police and in IDOC’s internal information management system, which is utilized to provide some individual, case-level information to policy makers and the public.

Admissions: The Illinois Criminal Identification Act requires IDOC to report to the Illinois State Police case-level custodial information on all individuals admitted upon sentencing, within 30 days of receipt and / or release of that individual. IDOC reports this information via a new fingerprint card, which is matched by ISP to the individual’s criminal history, as contained in CHRI.⁴⁴

to AOIC detailed probationer data during specific months. This provided researchers, policy makers, and practitioners with the first glimpse into some of the characteristics of Illinois’ probation population and their sentences. Information included probationer demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, the conditions of their probation sentences, and the outcome of their probation sentence. Some studies also included more detailed information regarding the probationers’ living arrangements, substance abuse problems, conviction offense, and the nature of new arrests and technical violations. Future efforts of this type may be possible, if concerns over data quality can be resolved.”

<http://www.icjia.state.il.us/spac/pdf/SPAC%20Data%20Gap%20Report.pdf>

³⁹ Risk and needs assessment typically utilizes a standardized tool to collect and organize information about an individual’s history (criminal justice contacts, family history, etc.) and changeable “dynamic” factors such as attitudes about crime or violence, behavioral health needs, peer influence, education, etc. Risk assessments generally calculate a risk level for offending (such as “low,” “moderate,” “high”) and can guide development of an individualized case plan for supervision and services. Best practice standards provide for reassessment during the course of supervision, to determine changes in risk levels and needs and to guide revision of the case plan, as necessary. AOIC is in the process of updating the standards for supervision.

⁴⁰ AOIC previously mandated use of the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) tool with adult probation clients.

⁴¹ In 2005, pursuant to a mandate by the AOIC, Illinois probation departments began utilizing the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) with youth placed on juvenile probation. Initially, YASI information was maintained in local servers / data storage systems; in 2010, the AOIC implemented a statewide, web-based “Caseworks” system to record and collect assessment and case plan information.

⁴² In late 2017, the AOIC indicated it would be mandating the use of different assessment tools and processes for juvenile and adult caseloads, selecting the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) and the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS) to replace use of the LSI-R and YASI, respectively.

⁴³ 20 ILCS 2630/2.1(e). Applies to all cases required to be reported to the Illinois State Police by the Illinois Criminal Identification Act; i.e. all juvenile and adult felonies and adults charged with Class A and B misdemeanors. The Act requires sheriffs of each county to “furnish the [Illinois State Police] with all information concerning the receipt, escape, execution, death, release, pardon, parole, commutation of sentence, granting of executive clemency or discharge of an individual who has been sentenced or committed to the agency’s custody”.

⁴⁴ *Id.* Applies to all cases required to be reported to the Illinois State Police by the Illinois Criminal Identification Act and requires the Illinois Department of Corrections to report “all information concerning the receipt, escape, execution, death, release, pardon, parole, commutation of sentence, granting of executive clemency or discharge of an individual who has been sentenced or

Inmate, facility and parole information: In 2016, the Illinois Department of Corrections began migration to a new web-based “Offender 360” data management system to collect and disseminate a wide range of information regarding inmate demographics, security classifications, health needs, risk and needs assessment information, case management information, programming participation, Mandatory Supervised Release (parole) information and facility returns.

Offender 360 is described as a tool to manage the complete corrections “life cycle,” including inmate management, facilities management and community corrections management. This system is designed to be accessed and accessible through a centralized IDOC “web portal” to provide individualized case level data to corrections practitioners and to facilitate the analysis of information regarding corrections populations, practices and outcomes.

The Department currently publishes, twice annually, an excel spreadsheet containing information on people in IDOC facilities. This spreadsheet includes fields for inmate names, date of birth, sex, race, veteran status, current admission date, admission type, “parent institution,” projected mandatory supervised release (MSR) date, projected discharge (from MSR / parole) date, custody date, sentencing date, crime class, holding offense, sentence years / months, truth in sentencing status and sentencing county.

IDOC also publishes quarterly reports to the public and the Illinois General Assembly, which contain aggregate information on each facility and its population, programs, staff and intakes / exists / transfers. Additionally, IDOC publishes an annual report containing aggregate facility population information (demographics, committing offenses, committing counties, marital status, parenting status, veteran status and education level) and some parole population information. The annual report also contains some information regarding each IDOC facility, including security classification and expenditure / fiscal information.

committed to the agency's custody for any offenses which are mandated by statute to be collected, maintained or disseminated by the Department of State Police.”

⁴⁵ 730 ILCS 150/1 et seq.

⁴⁶ 730 ILCS 152/115

⁴⁷ 730 ILCS 154/1 et seq.

Offender Registries: Illinois law currently provides for several “registries” to make information about people convicted of specified offenses available to the public.

Sex Offender Registry: The Illinois Sex Offender Registration Act sets out requirements for specified individuals to “register” as sex offenders by submitting personal information to local law enforcement agencies.⁴⁵ Illinois law further requires the Illinois State Police to maintain a statewide “sex offender database” and make that information available on the internet.⁴⁶ ISP utilizes the LEADS system to access registry information from local agencies and create the required database, found at <https://www.isp.state.il.us/sor/>.

M/ VOYRA: The Illinois Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registration Act requires certain individuals convicted of murder (of a child or adult) or of other specified offenses against children and youth to “register” with local law enforcement agencies and provide specified personal information.⁴⁷ The Act further requires the Illinois State Police to establish and maintain a statewide database available on the internet. ISP utilizes the LEADs system to access registry information from local agencies and populate the database, found at <https://www.isp.state.il.us/cmvo/>.

Methamphetamine Manufacturer Registry: The Illinois Methamphetamine Manufacturer Registry Act requires Circuit Court Clerks to report to the Illinois State Policy, on a monthly basis, convictions for methamphetamine manufacture, as defined by statute. The Illinois Department of Corrections is also required to report “a list of all persons incarcerated or on mandatory supervised release” who have been convicted of methamphetamine manufacture.

The statute – which does not explicitly exempt or limit reporting of juvenile offenses – also requires the Illinois State Police to “establish and maintain a Methamphetamine Manufacturer Database for the purpose of identifying methamphetamine manufacturers and making that information available to law enforcement and the general public.” That database is found at <http://www.isp.state.il.us/meth/meth.cfm>.

Mechanisms for (Statewide) Data Access

	Published Reports	Research Requests	FOIA Requests
Law Enforcement Contacts	IDOT publishes traffic and pedestrian stop data at: http://www.idot.illinois.gov/transportation-system/local-transportation-partners/law-enforcement/illinois-traffic-stop-study ISP publishes UCR crime data at: http://www.isp.state.il.us/crime/ucrhome.cfm	To obtain a copy of the data, email IDOT at: DOT.ITSS@illinois.gov	Data requests submitted to DOT.ITSS@illinois.gov are forwarded to the IDOT FOIA Officer
Arrest Data	ICJIA publishes aggregate arrest data collected by ISP (CHRI) at : http://www.icjia.state.il.us/sac/tools/DataProfiles/CriminalJusticeDataProfiles.cfm	Select data tables and research tools are made available by ICJIA at: http://www.icjia.state.il.us/research/overview#tab_research-data	See ICJIA FOIA information at: http://www.icjia.state.il.us/about/foia See ISP FOIA information at: http://www.isp.state.il.us/foia/foia.cfm
Jail Admissions / Bond Decisions	No state entity collects case level bond / pretrial release data or jail admission data. ICJIA publishes aggregate jail population data collected by IDOC at: http://www.icjia.state.il.us/research/overview#tab_research-data	No state entity collects case level bond / pretrial release data or jail admission data.	No state entity collects case level bond / pretrial release data or jail admission data.
Charging Data	ICJIA publishes aggregate charging data collected by ISP (CHRI) at: http://www.icjia.state.il.us/sac/tools/DataProfiles/CriminalJusticeDataProfiles.cfm	Select data tables and research tools are made available by ICJIA at: http://www.icjia.state.il.us/research/overview#tab_research-data	See ICJIA FOIA information at: http://www.icjia.state.il.us/about/foia See ISP FOIA information at: http://www.isp.state.il.us/foia/foia.cfm
Public Defender Data	No state entity collects public defender data.	No state entity collects public defender data.	No state entity collects public defender data.
Court Data	ICJIA publishes aggregate disposition and sentencing data collected by ISP (CHRI) at : http://www.icjia.state.il.us/sac/tools/DataProfiles/CriminalJusticeDataProfiles.cfm	Select data tables and research tools are made available by ICJIA at: http://www.icjia.state.il.us/research/overview#tab_research-data	See language determining exemption of the Illinois Judicial Branch from statutory FOIA requirements in <i>Copley Press, Inc. v. AOIC</i> , 271 Ill. App. 3d 548.
Probation Data	No state entity collects case-level probation data. AOIC publishes aggregate caseload data at: http://www.illinoiscourts.gov/SupremeCourt/AnnReport.asp	No state entity collects case-level probation data.	See language exempting the Illinois Judicial Branch from statutory FOIA requirements in <i>Copley Press, Inc. v. AOIC</i> , 271 Ill. App. 3d 548.)
Jail Admissions & Sentencing Data	ICJIA publishes aggregate sentencing data (including jail sentences) collected by ISP (CHRI) at: http://www.icjia.state.il.us/sac/tools/DataProfiles/CriminalJusticeDataProfiles.cfm	Select data tables and research tools are made available by ICJIA at: http://www.icjia.state.il.us/research/overview#tab_research-data	See ICJIA FOIA information at: http://www.icjia.state.il.us/about/foia See ISP FOIA information at: http://www.isp.state.il.us/foia/foia.cfm
Corrections Data	ICJIA publishes aggregate sentencing data (including jail sentences) collected by ISP (CHRI) at: http://www.icjia.state.il.us/sac/tools/DataProfiles/CriminalJusticeDataProfiles.cfm	Select data tables and research tools are made available by ICJIA at: http://www.icjia.state.il.us/research/overview#tab_research-data	Select data tables and research tools are made available by ICJIA at: http://www.icjia.state.il.us/research/overview#tab_research-data

Appendix I: CHRI System Data Fields

(Source: www.icjia.state.il.us/ijis/public/word/SJIS/SJIS_CHRI.doc)

- Arrest Fingerprint Card
 - ORI
 - DCN
 - Department Name
 - Official's Signature
 - ID Number
 - Process Control Number
 - Subject's Name
 - Birth date
 - AKA
 - Alias DOB
 - Sex
 - Race
 - Place of Birth
 - Hair Color
 - Skin Tone
 - Height
 - Weight
 - Eyes
 - Photo Taken
 - Scars, Marks, Tattoos
 - Miscellaneous Number
 - SSN
 - DL Number
 - State
 - SID
 - FBI Number
 - Agency's Offender ID Number
 - Subject's Signature
 - Date Printed
 - Statute Citation
 - Inchoate Code
 - Class
 - Offense Description
 - Warrant Type
 - County Issuing Warrant
 - Warrant Court Case Number
 - Arrest Charge Disposition
 - Date of Arrest
 - Date of Offense
 - County of Prosecution
 - Caution
 - Basis for Caution
 - Minor's Fingerprints Submitted
 - Post Sentence Fingerprints
 - Inquiry Only
 - Date Bond Posted
 - Bond Receipt Number
 - Bond Amount
 - Cash Bond Deposited
 - Bond Type Posted
- State's Attorney Disposition
 - Statute Citation
 - Inchoate Offense
 - Class
 - Offense Description
 - Warrant Type
 - County Issuing Warrant
 - Warrant Court Case Number
 - State's Attorney's Disposition
 - Date of Disposition
 - SAO ORI
 - Completed By
 - Agency Name
- Court Disposition
 - Offense
 - Statute Citation
 - Inchoate Offense
 - Class
 - Court Case Number
 - Disposition Code
 - Date
 - Sentence Code
 - Years
 - Months
 - Days
 - Hours
 - Amount
 - Sentence Status Code
 - Sentence Date
 - Circuit Court NCIC Number
 - County Name
 - Completed By
 - Bond Type

- Bond Receipt Number
- Date Bond Posted
- Bond Amount
- Cash Bond Posted
- Custodial Receipt Fingerprint Card & Status Change
 - ORI
 - DCN
 - Department Name
 - Official's Signature
 - ID number
 - Agency Received From ORI
 - Process Control Number
 - Subject's Name
 - Birth date
 - Sex
 - Race
 - Place of Birth
 - Hair Color
 - Skin Tone
 - Height
 - Weight
 - Eyes
 - Photo Taken
 - Scars, Marks, Tattoos
 - Miscellaneous Number
 - SSN
 - DL Number
 - State
 - SID
 - FBI Number
 - Correctional Number
 - Court Case Number
 - County
 - Date Received
 - Subject's Signature
 - Date Printed
 - Status Code
 - Status Change Date
 - Official's Signature
 - Dated Signed

Other submissions to CHRI include:

- Death Notice Fingerprint Card, which is used to report the death of an individual with a possible criminal record or to identify an unknown deceased person;
- Stop Order Fingerprint Card, which is used to request notification of contact with a particular person by another police agency;
- Fee Applicant Fingerprint Card, which is used to inquire on the criminal history background of prospective employees or licensees as authorized by Illinois law; and
- Criminal Justice Applicant Card, which is used to inquire on the criminal history background of prospective criminal justice employees.