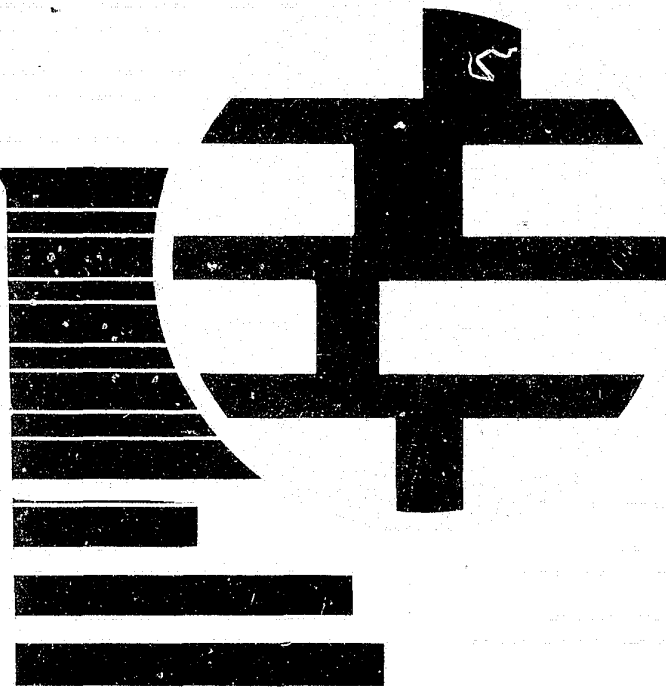


STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

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Data Sources On Probation, Conditional
Discharge, Supervision, And Periodic
Imprisonment in Illinois

December 1979

By James R. Coldren, Jr.
Statistical Analysis Center

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS
J. David Coldren, Director

ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION
Daniel W. Weil, Chairman
Sam Buckwalter, Acting Executive Director

NCJRS

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Data Sources on Probation, Conditional Discharge, Supervision,
and Periodic Imprisonment in Illinois

ERRATA SHEET

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- 22 The last sentence in paragraph two under "Data Availability and Limitations" should read:

The computerized files from which the reports are compiled may be accessed through the U.S. Administrative Office. The Administrative Office of the United States Courts does not fall under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, so the computerized data are not provided to individuals upon request. They are provided to researchers under stringent guidelines.*

* This information was obtained through written communication with the Chief of the Statistical Analysis and Reports Division of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

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INTRODUCTION

There are a number of sentencing alternatives available to the courts in Illinois. The current legally sanctioned sentences are death, imprisonment, probation, periodic imprisonment, conditional discharge, fine, restitution, and supervision (Illinois Revised Statutes, 1978, Chapter 38, Section 1005-5-3 and 1005-6-1). These dispositions may be imposed upon convicted defendants singularly or in combinations (probation and prison, periodic imprisonment and restitution, etc.) which are regulated by Illinois law. Table 1 demonstrates that, for the past few years at least, death, imprisonment, or imprisonment and fine were less frequently imposed on convicted felons than were other, less stringent sentences. The majority (approximately 60%) of sentences imposed in the state for felony convictions do not involve death or imprisonment.

Data concerning the imposition of sentences on convicted defendants (and the supervision of those sentences) are of interest and use to students and planners of criminal justice, and the prevalence of non-incarcerative sentences in Illinois is of special interest to them for a number of reasons. Data concerning the imposition of sentences (hereafter called imposition data) reflect court activities and provide a window to sentencing policies. They help predict client flow to different sectors in the criminal justice system. They reflect choices made by sentencing judges and can be valuable as aids to policy and decision-making oriented research in criminal justice. Data concerning the supervision of sentenced offenders (hereafter called supervision data) reflect activities in the treatment sectors of the Illinois criminal justice system. They, too, can be of value as indicators of client flow and policy trends. For these reasons it is important for researchers to be familiar with the kinds of imposition and supervision data which are available in Illinois, as well as with the various sources from which they are available.

One of the tasks of the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is to inform persons interested in criminal justice in Illinois of the availability and limitations of data sources, and of practical uses of the data as well. This report has been compiled with that task in mind. Its purpose is to inform its readers about the kinds of imposition and supervision data publicly available in Illinois concerning four sentencing alternatives: probation, periodic imprisonment, conditional discharge, and supervision; to direct readers to the proper sources for obtaining those data; and to discuss limitations and possible uses of the data. The report is limited to

TABLE 1

Sentences Imposed on Convicted Illinois
Felons During the Years 1973-1976*

IMPOSED DISPOSITION		1973	1974	1975	1976
Death,** Imprisonment, or Imprisonment and fine	#	3,462	4,941	6,328	7,477
	%	39	36	36	40
other sentence	#	5,364	8,630	11,056	11,129
	%	61	64	64	60
TOTAL	#	8,862	13,571	17,384	18,606
	%	100	100	100	100

*Totals and subtotals in the table are not exact figures due to variations in county reporting and classification procedures. They are meant to illustrate general differences in the imposition of sentencing alternatives statewide.

**No death sentences are reported as having been imposed during the years 1973-1976.

SOURCE: Annual Report to the Supreme Court of Illinois.
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, 1973-1976.

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data sources concerning sentences imposed on adult defendants. Reports similar to this one, but which focus on other sentencing alternatives, will be future SAC efforts. SAC reports on juvenile probation and adult parole are being compiled in conjunction with this report, and will be published separately.

Section One of this report defines the four sentencing alternatives of concern and discusses legal restrictions on their use. The second through sixth sections discuss a number of different data sources and their specific limitations. Each of the five sections is organized to present information in a manner which reflects the two main data types defined above: imposition and supervision data. The second, third, and fourth sections discuss data sources for the three sentencing alternatives (probation, conditional discharge, and supervision) which are supervised by court, or court-related, officials. Each of these sections is concerned with a specific jurisdiction: Section Two with the state of Illinois, Section Three with Cook County, and Section Four with the Seventh Circuit of the United States Federal District Courts (which comprises all of the Illinois counties). The fifth section is devoted to periodic imprisonment alone because, as a sentence which is either court- or corrections-supervised, it requires special discussion. The sixth section discusses sources of specialized (not regularly collected) data such as surveys and special studies. The seventh section discusses general problems and limitations characterizing sentencing data available in Illinois. It also describes plans and activities currently being undertaken to resolve some of those problems, and points to future data sources not presently available. The final sections of the report include a Bibliography and eight appendices which list data sources, including names and/or addresses and phone numbers of persons to contact; pertinent legislation; pertinent publications; other lists relevant to the content of the report; and a glossary of legal terms.

SECTION ONE:
Legal Definitions and Legislative Constraints

The current legal definitions of probation, conditional discharge, supervision, and periodic imprisonment are as follows:

<u>Probation:</u>	" 'Probation' means a sentence or disposition of conditional and revocable release under the supervision of a probation officer" (Illinois Revised Statutes, 1974, Chapter 38, Section 1005-1-18).
<u>Conditional Discharge:</u>	" 'Conditional Discharge' means a sentence or disposition of conditional and revocable release without probationary supervision but under such conditions as may be imposed by the Court" (Illinois Revised Statutes, 1975, Chapter 38, Section 1005-1-4).
<u>Supervision:</u>	" 'Supervision' means a disposition of conditional and revocable release without probationary supervision, but under such conditions and reporting requirements as are imposed by the court, at the successful completion of which disposition the defendant is discharged and a judgment dismissing the charges is entered" (Illinois Revised Statutes, 1976, Chapter 38, Section 1005-1-21).
<u>Periodic Imprisonment:</u>	"A sentence of periodic imprisonment is a sentence of imprisonment during which the committed person may be released for periods of time during the day or night or for periods of days, or both" (Illinois Revised Statutes, 1974, Chapter 38, Section 1005-7-1).

The above represents part of the range of sentencing dispositions available to the Illinois criminal courts. The range is wider when the dispositions of fine, restitution, death, and imprisonment (and various possible combinations of each) are considered. An indication of the use by Illinois courts of three of the four dispositions of concern is given in Table 2 below. Supervision does not appear in Table 2 because it is not a sentencing alternative for felonious offenses. (See Chapter 38, paragraph 1005-6-1 in Appendix A.) Table 2 demonstrates that probation and conditional discharge are the most frequently used dispositions other than imprisonment in Illinois. For this reason, and also due to lack of information on other dispositions, this report will focus on probation data.

TABLE 2

Percentage Distribution of Various Sentencing Alternatives
on Convicted Felons for the Years 1973-1976

DISPOSITION	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imprisonment or imprisonment and fine	39.0%	36.0%	36.0%	40.0%
Periodic imprisonment (Dept. of Corrections)	1.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%
Periodic imprisonment and fine (Dept. of Corrections)	0%	0.1%	0%	0%
Periodic imprisonment (local correctional institution)	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Periodic imprisonment and fine (local cor- rectional institution)	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
Probation or conditional discharge with periodic imprisonment	6.4%	8.5%	6.6%	6.0%
Probation or conditional discharge with other discretionary conditions	18.0%	14.8%	22.0%	23.0%
Probation or conditional discharge with no discretionary conditions	30.4%	38.4%	32.2%	28.6%
TOTAL*	97.4%	99.5%	98.2%	99%

* Totals do not equal 100% because defendants in the category "Found unfit to be sentenced or executed," and in other miscellaneous categories were not counted.

SOURCE: Annual Report to the Supreme Court of Illinois. Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, 1973-1976.

There are statutory limitations to the imposition of the dispositions defined above. Under the new Illinois sentencing act (Public Act 80-1099), which became effective on February 1, 1978, and which ammended several portions of Illinois' Criminal Code, sentences of probation, periodic imprisonment, and conditional discharge cannot be imposed on defendants convicted of certain offenses. These offenses include murder, attempted murder, Class X felonies (a new class of felonies created by Public Act 80-1099), and selected other offenses. Details concerning the restrictions on sentence imposition are located in Chapter 38, paragraphs 1005-5-3, 1005-6-1, 1005-6-2, and 1005-6-3 in Appendix A.

The major impact of Public Act 80-1099 will be on sentencing policies in Illinois courts. Another possible impact of the Act, due to its creation of the Criminal Sentencing Commission (See Chapter 38, new paragraph 1005-10-2, especially subsection 4, in Appendix A.) will be in two areas of primary concern to this report: the collection and availability of sentence imposition and supervision data. The Criminal Sentencing Commission is discussed in Section Seven of this report.

SECTION TWO:
State of Illinois: Data Sources

There are three main sources of regularly collected and publicly available data at the state level concerning the sentencing alternatives covered in this report. They are the Illinois Circuit Courts, the county probation departments, and the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. This section first discusses the data available from each source, and then considers the availability (ease of access) and limitations of each.

Illinois Circuit Courts:

There are twenty-one Circuit Courts in Illinois. It is the responsibility of the court clerks to collect and manage numerous types of information which may interest researchers of sentencing alternatives. Most regularly recorded statewide imposition data are originally collected at the circuit court level. The Manual on Recordkeeping, published by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, details the various recordkeeping procedures to be used in the Illinois courts. Included also are instructions detailing the data elements to be recorded, stored, microfilmed, or destroyed for each circuit court. The following is a sample of the kind of information maintained at the circuit courts for criminal cases:

- case number
- filing date
- name of defendant
- offense charged
- transcript of evidence and report of proceedings
- informations*¹
- indictments*
- complaints*
- judgements*
- commitments*
- orders*
- bonds*

Forms and instructions for statistical records are also detailed in the Manual.²

¹An asterisk (*) in this report indicates that the preceding word is defined in the glossary, Appendix I.

²See Appendix F for information concerning the Manual on Recordkeeping.

The existence of the Manual on Recordkeeping does not guarantee that all courts presently comply with the standards set forth by the Administrative Office. In its 1977 Annual Report the Administrative Office reported that seventy-five (of 102) Illinois counties had implemented its uniform recordkeeping system.³ Whether the Manual is adhered to or not, circuit courts collect and maintain data that may be relevant to research on sentencing alternatives.

Nearly all of the data maintained by Illinois Circuit Courts are imposition data. Supervision data concerning sentences of conditional discharge and supervision will be found in circuit court files because the courts are responsible for the supervision of those sentences. Sometimes that responsibility is turned over to probation officials, in which case supervision data concerning conditional discharge and supervision cases will be recorded in probation files and in circuit court files. Probation is the only one of the four sentencing alternatives being considered for which supervision data are always maintained separate from imposition data.

County Probation Departments:

Supervision of persons sentenced to probation in Illinois is the responsibility of the county probation departments. The chief judge in each circuit court appoints a chief probation officer, whose duty is to organize and oversee probation services in that circuit. Many circuits have organized probation services along county lines, but the responsibility for them is still in the hands of chief judges and chief probation officers.

The collection and management of probation data in Illinois are mandated by law:

"It shall be the duty of the chief probation officer appointed . . . to supervise and control the work of all subordinate probation officers under his jurisdiction . . ." (Illinois Revised Statutes, 1979, Chapter 38, Section 204-5).

³ 1977 Annual Report to the Supreme Court of Illinois, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, p. 84.

"The duties of probation officers shall be . . .

(3) All reports and notifications required in this Act to be made by probation officers shall be in writing and shall be filed by the clerk in the respective cases.

(4) To preserve complete and accurate records of cases 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, which records shall be open to inspection by any judge or by any probation officer pursuant to order of court, but shall not be divulged otherwise than provided above, except upon order of court" (Illinois Revised Statutes, 1979, Chapter 38, Section 204-4).

According to this legal mandate, much of the regularly collected supervision data concerning probation in Illinois are located in probation office files. Typical data to be found in these files are caseload data, basic demographic information about probationers, length of probation, treatments rendered or recommended and actions taken. Unlike circuit court data, the management of probation data is not governed by uniform guidelines or manuals, nor was there, prior to January of 1979, a central repository or watchdog responsibility for probation data.⁴ Thus, a list or sample of regularly collected probation supervision data elements prior to January of 1979 cannot be offered.⁵

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts:

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, which has offices in both Springfield and Chicago, serves as a central repository for some of the imposition data which are collected at the circuit court level. The Administrative Office evolved from the Court Administrator's Office in 1964. According to the Judicial Article of 1964, its most broadly defined mandate is to serve at the Supreme Court's pleasure, ". . . to assist the Chief Justice in his administrative duties."⁶ Over the years the general mandate has been interpreted as encompassing a number

⁴Public Act 80-1483, which took effect in January of 1979, created such a responsibility in the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. The specific mandate of that bill is discussed in Section Seven.

⁵A post-1979 list cannot be compiled either, as it will take an unspecified amount of time to implement the mandate in Public Act 80-1483.

⁶1976 Annual Report to the Supreme Court of Illinois, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, p. 177.

of more specific duties. Counted among them is the "Promulgation and administration of uniform requirements concerning records and information systems and statistical compilations and controls."⁷

In keeping with these instructions, and according to instructions contained in the Manual on Recordkeeping, the clerk of each circuit court sends monthly summary imposition data to the Administrative Office, which keeps and compiles them, and publishes them in the Annual Report to the Supreme Court of Illinois along with other court related information. All circuit courts report their data to the Springfield office except the Cook County Circuit Court which reports data to the Chicago office.

The Annual Report has been published since 1959. It presented mostly Cook County data until 1964, when a statewide change in court organization facilitated more uniform statewide reporting of court data. The following is a brief account of the kinds of imposition data concerning the sentencing alternatives of concern to this report which may be obtained from the Annual Reports. The lists below were obtained from Annual Reports published since 1971 because imposition data concerning alternatives other than probation were not published until the early 1970's.

Statewide totals of the numbers of sentences imposed for felony convictions have been reported, as have downstate, circuit, and county totals. These data have also been broken into categories by class of felony. Thus totals are reported for geographic areas and felony classes for the following imposition categories:

- periodic imprisonment (Department of Corrections)
- periodic imprisonment and fine (Department of Corrections)
- periodic imprisonment (local correctional institution)
- periodic imprisonment and fine (local correctional institution)
- probation or conditional discharge with periodic imprisonment
- probation or conditional discharge with other discretionary conditions
- probation or conditional discharge with no discretionary conditions

The Cook County Circuit Court handles a major portion of Illinois court cases. For this reason the Administrative Office has always devoted a special section of the Annual Report to Cook County data alone. The data reported include data for two major administrative units of the court: the Criminal Division

⁷Ibid., p. 64.

of the County Department of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and the Municipal Department of the Circuit Court of Cook County.⁸

Concerning the Criminal Division of the County Department, the Annual Report has published (in different formats over the years) the number of cases terminated with the following dispositions:

- probation with no discretionary conditions
- probation with jail term (at times, this category has been combined with the above category)
- conditional discharge with no discretionary conditions
- conditional discharge with discretionary conditions

Depending on the reporting year these subtotals have been given for number of defendants and/or number of indictments and informations. Beginning in 1974 the County Department data included the number of writs^{*} and petitions^{*} involving the modification or revocation of probation, conditional discharge, or periodic imprisonment.

Concerning the Municipal Department, the Annual Report has published the number of cases terminated in District One (City of Chicago) and Districts Two through Six (surrounding suburbs) by two disposition categories:

- probation⁹
- fine and jail sentence or probation.

Beginning in 1975 the Annual Report included a table which reported the number of defendants charged by information with felonies in the Municipal Department for Districts One and Two through Six, for each of the following dispositions:¹⁰

- periodic imprisonment (Illinois Department of Corrections)
- periodic imprisonment (Cook County Department of Corrections)
- probation only
- probation and periodic imprisonment
- probation and jail

⁸ An explanation of the organization of the Cook County Circuit Court is given in a SAC publication entitled A Guide to the Sources of Data on Criminal Cases Processed in the Cook County Circuit Court, published in June of 1979. The publication is available on request from the SAC office.

⁹ In 1976 the probation category included conditional discharge and supervision cases.

¹⁰ Minor changes were made in the reporting format in 1976.

- probation and fine
- probation, periodic imprisonment, and fine
- probation, jail, and fine
- probation and other discretionary conditions
- conditional discharge only
- conditional discharge and jail
- conditional discharge and fine

The reporting categories listed above, which illustrate the Administrative Office data available on sentencing alternatives, are not reflective of all of the data reported to that office by circuit courts, nor are they reflective of all of the data published in the Annual Report. The Annual Report covers a wide variety of court related activities in Illinois, and narrative as well as statistical summaries are always published.

Data Availability and Limitations:

The amount and type(s) of data used for any research effort depend on the nature of the effort itself (its scope, staff, finances, etc.) as well as on the availability and limitations of the data needed to conduct the research. This section focuses on the availability and limitations of the data outlined above.

Circuit courts (imposition) data are available in two basic formats. Most circuit court files are paper files composed of numerous documents containing information pertinent to individual cases. Some judicial circuits (or individual counties within them) have computerized part of their filing systems. As of 1975 fewer than one-half of the Illinois counties used electronic data processing in their courts.¹¹ A court order must be obtained from the Chief Judge of any circuit court in order to obtain case file data from that court. Appendix B details the guidelines adopted by the Illinois Supreme Court in June of 1979 concerning access and dissemination of court record information. Circuit court clerks also know which data are available from a circuit court. They too should be contacted in any data collection activity regarding circuit courts data. (See Appendix D for a list of the names and addresses of Illinois Circuit Courts personnel.)

The main limitation which characterizes Illinois Circuit Courts data is the difficulty of obtaining them. If the data available from the Administrative Office are not pertinent to a particular study, then the researcher must go to the court(s) of concern and search the paper files or request special data reports from them.

¹¹ 1975 Annual Report to the Supreme Court of Illinois, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, pp. 42-43.

County probation department (supervision) data are available from the files of chief probation officers and probation officers attached to the circuit courts. Access to these data must be obtained from the chief probation officers, also through a court order. (See Appendix D for a list of the names and addresses of the chief probation officers in the Illinois circuits.)

Access to probation supervision data is limited in the same manner as circuit courts data. Collecting data for any more than a small sample of departments may be costly. Probation supervision data are limited by other problems as well. Illinois law mandates that probation data be recorded and maintained by each probation officer in the state, and that such activities be supervised by chief probation officers (see p. 8 above). There are no uniform guidelines or manuals governing the management of probation supervision data. Thus, even though probation data have been recorded and maintained for many years, their reporting and recording is inconsistent across counties and across circuits. Basic data concerning caseloads, probationers' demographic characteristics, and the like are recorded, but other data of greater interest in research and evaluation may not be recorded in a uniform manner, depending on the policies of individual circuit and county probation offices.

An additional difficulty with probation data stems from the wide variety of probation services administered in Illinois. Probation services in heavily populated counties and circuits are different from those in lightly populated areas. A large jurisdiction such as Cook or Du Page County will have a more organized and administratively independent probation operation than a small jurisdiction, which may have as few as one full- or part-time probation official. Such differences affect the extent of probation services offered in different jurisdictions, which in turn affects both the types of data collected and their management. For example, it is not uncommon in less populated jurisdictions for a probation officer's caseload to include conditional discharge and supervision cases, and periodic imprisonment cases if the sentence includes relevant discretionary conditions. Thus, even if it were possible to collect existing statewide probation supervision data, it is unlikely that the available data would contain only probation data and be even remotely comparable across jurisdictions. The extent and nature of probation officials' supervision of other sentencing alternatives cannot be assessed without gleaning the pertinent information from individual case files; again, a difficult task on a large scale.

Almost all of the existing imposition data concerning these sentencing alternatives are available from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts in the Annual Reports. Copies of the reports, for even the earliest issues, may be obtained by contacting the Chicago or Springfield offices. (See Appendix C for the addresses of the two offices, as well as for the names and addresses of many other Illinois data sources.) These offices should also be contacted for information concerning pre-1970 reporting and publishing of imposition data, details of changes in reporting formats, and similar questions.

The limitations characteristic of Administrative Office data make collecting circuit or county level data more attractive. Many of the reporting categories presented in the Annual Reports involve combinations of dispositions which vary from year to year, which prohibit analysis of trends and of individual dispositions. Further, Cook County data are not comparable to downstate data because they are categorized differently. Numerous discussions with Administrative Office personnel have revealed that data concerning probation and other sentencing alternatives have been incompletely, inaccurately, and variably reported to the Administrative Office over the years¹². Annual Report sentencing alternative data, then, are of limited use. They may point to general, though still minimally reliable, trends and characteristics in Illinois sentencing. They are not helpful at all as indicators of supervision activities.

¹²Barry Bollensen, Lynn Thorkelson, and Tony Valaika of the Administrative Office provided this information in discussions on December 1 and 5, 1978, and January 10, 1979.

SECTION THREE:

Cook County: Data Sources

The Cook County Circuit Court handles more cases than all of the other Illinois Circuit Courts combined. An extensive court and probation services organization has developed around the Court's huge volume of cases. For this reason special mention is made in this section of data sources located in the Cook County Circuit Court organization. In addition to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts there are two sources of sentencing data for Cook County particularly worthy of mention. The Clerk's Office of the Cook County Circuit Court collects and maintains imposition data, and the Cook County Adult Probation Department collects and maintains supervision data. The data available, and their accessibility and limitations are described below.

Clerk's Office of Cook County Circuit Court:

The Cook County Circuit Court is responsible for collecting and maintaining the kinds of data referred to above in the discussion of the Manual on Recordkeeping (pp. 6-7 above). In order to meet this responsibility and manage its huge number of cases, the Cook County Circuit Court has implemented two computerized recordkeeping systems since the early 1970's. They are the Clerk's Information System (CIS), which serves as an aid to data management in the Municipal Department, and a supplemental system (with no official name) which serves a similar function for the Criminal Division of the County Department.¹³ Both systems maintain imposition data, and both systems produce useful reports. The reader should keep in mind that, like all Circuit Courts, the Cook County Circuit Court maintains paper case document files in addition to its computerized records. The paper files are available in the manner described in the previous section (pp.12-13 above). The discussion below focuses on Cook County computerized data.

¹³ Both systems are described in the SAC publication mentioned previously in footnote 8: A Guide to the Sources of Data on Criminal Cases Processed in the Cook County Circuit Court. Since both systems are described in that publication, they are summarily explained here.

The Clerk's Information System is used to store and manage data concerning felony,* misdemeanor,* and quasi-criminal* cases in the Municipal Department. A case file is initiated on CIS when a complaint is filed with the court, and the file is updated as pertinent court related events occur. Each case file contains such basic information as:

- defendant's name
- case initiation date
- arrest date
- booking number
- sex
- race
- charges
- next court date
- disposition information

The CIS disposition codes are numerous and cover all of the sentencing alternatives of concern to this report. They are documented in the SAC publication footnoted below, as are the County Department disposition codes.

The Municipal Department produces a few statistical reports based on CIS data. In addition to daily fact sheets and records of CIS transactions, a monthly summary report of the number of dispositions by current month and year-to-date is produced, as well as a breakdown by branch and district of dispositions in preliminary hearing, misdemeanor, and traffic cases. A yearly report of all cases initiated in the Municipal Department is also produced. Thus, it is possible to know in a relatively short time (relative to the time it would take to search the paper case files) the number of probation, conditional discharge, supervision, and/or periodic imprisonment-related dispositions which have been handed down in various Municipal Districts for different time periods. CIS is also capable of producing other, non-standard reports which may be of use to sentencing alternatives research.

County Department computerized data are essentially similar to CIS data. When cases are begun in the County Department certain basic data are recorded in paper and computer files (defendant's name, charge(s), arraignment date, etc.). Both files are updated following each court appearance, and disposition information is added when applicable.

There are fewer computerized disposition categories in the County Department system than in CIS, and they do not include supervision or periodic

imprisonment categories. Two County Department computer printout reports contain sentence imposition information. The Statistical Report by Judge and Disposition (CRFL 080) presents monthly (for the current month and preceding month) and year-to-date totals for each type of disposition handed down per judge. The Statistical Report by Charge and Disposition (CR 090), also compiled monthly, shows for each judge the number of dispositions handed down for each type of criminal charge.

Cook County Adult Probation Department:

Data pertaining to Cook County adult probation services (supervision data) are collected and maintained by the Cook County Adult Probation Department. Chief probation officers and probation offices in Cook County are required to abide by the mandates concerning probation services and data discussed in the previous section (pp. 8-9). Files which contain supervision data are maintained on all probationers in Cook County.

The Cook County Adult Probation Department provides additional summary data concerning its operations in the form of regularly compiled statistical reports. These reports contain information recorded at three important events during a probation period: the intake interview, the first interview with an assigned probation officer, and the discharge interview.

The Adult Probation Department statistical reports cover a variety of administrative areas and probation categories in the County and Municipal Departments of the Cook County Circuit Court. The Adult Probation Department Annual Report presents totals for the following categories:

- total number of persons on probation
- persons sentenced to probation
- persons discharged from probation
- final number of persons on probation

For each of the above categories, totals are given for the following categories:

- Criminal Division
- information cases (Municipal Districts One through Six)
- Municipal District One
- Municipal Districts Two through Six
- special supervision
- conditional discharge
- out of town cases

The Annual Report also divides these categories further, providing subtotals for specific courts (i.e. Narcotics Court, Youth Court) or various branches of the Municipal Department.

A special section of the Annual Report is devoted to a description of the cases discharged from the Adult Probation Department. Totals are presented for four discharge categories:

- satisfactory discharge
- unsatisfactory discharge
- discharge to Cook County Department of Corrections
- discharge due to death of probationer.¹⁴

The totals in the above categories are cross-tabulated to provide totals for the following divisions:

- Criminal Division
- each of the six Municipal Districts
- out of town cases
- conditional discharge

Within each of the above categories totals are given for discharge by three offense categories (against persons, property, or "victimless"). In the Municipal Districts these three offense categories are included for information and misdemeanor cases. The data for Municipal District One are further categorized to include discharge for the three offense categories in traffic cases.

In addition to the Annual Report, the Adult Probation Department compiles monthly reports of a similar format, comparative monthly reports of intakes and discharges, comparative yearly statistics covering the current and four previous years, and gender, race, and age group comparisons of persons sentenced to probation.

Data Availability and Limitations:

The availability of circuit court and probation files has been discussed already in this report (pp. 12-14 above) and need not be detailed in this section. Briefly, access to the files must be permitted by the chief judge and chief probation officer in the county of concern, and contact with Circuit Court clerks is advised.

¹⁴These categories apply only to the 1977-78 Annual Report.

The availability of CIS and County Department computerized data and reports is contingent upon the approval of the proper court authorities as well. The Chief Clerks of the Cook County Circuit Court (See Appendix C) must be contacted, not because of legal regulations, but because they are the persons most able to provide information concerning access to the computerized files of the Court.

The statistical reports of the Cook County Adult Probation Department are available on request. The Chief Probation Officer may provide access to paper file data in accordance with the guidelines presented in Appendix B, and copying costs may be charged in requests involving large quantities of data. (See Appendices C and D for lists of Illinois probation personnel.)

The limitations to the usefulness of CIS and County Department computerized data parallel those of all circuit courts file data in some respects because the computerized data systems maintain the same data in a different form. County comparisons are limited due to different recording and reporting procedures across counties. The computerization of Cook County Circuit Court data has imposed order on the recordkeeping process to a certain extent, and some of the data have become more easily and quickly available. Computerization introduces other data problems, however. Recording and reporting errors creep in due to lapses in quality control and data management, and similar problems. Access to the data must still be channeled through persons authorized and able to operate the computers in the Clerk's Office. Thus, standard reports may or may not be readily available depending on the clerks' workloads. Non-standard reports which require special programming may take even more time to obtain. Finally, CIS data are not comparable to County Department computerized data due to differences in the operations of the computer systems. More insight can be gained concerning these differences and limitations from the SAC publication concerning Cook County Circuit Court data mentioned above in this report (See footnote # 8, p. 11.)

Cook County Adult Probation Department data are also subject to limitations characteristic of Illinois probation supervision data: lack of central control and organization, lack of comparability with other counties and so on. The data that are presented in the Department's summary reports are reviewed by a judges' committee prior to dissemination, but such review can only detect gross errors due to mis-categorization, incorrect mathematics, and other general mistakes. Some

of the reporting categories in those reports reports changed in major ways over the past few years, thus rendering longitudinal comparisons impossible. On a more positive side, it can be argued that the Department's large size has forced more regularization of activities than can be found in smaller departments. The argument may be valid, but such effects can only be determined through a thorough assessment of Cook County data in comparison with data from other counties. Such an assessment has not been made, and paper file data (limited as they are) remain the most reliable source of supervision data concerning Cook County adult probation.

SECTION FOUR:

United States Federal District Courts: Data Sources

Illinois comprises part of the Seventh Circuit of the United States Federal District Courts. Due to this aspect of federal organization, courts and probation data specific to Illinois are maintained at and are available from national level sources. This section discusses two sources of federal imposition and supervision data concerning probation in Illinois. The Administrative Office of the United States Courts is one source, and the second source is composed of federal officials (judges, clerks, and probation officers) operating locally in Illinois. These sources and the availability and limitations of the data obtainable from them are discussed below.

It is important to note, when researching federal probationers in Illinois, that those persons have been convicted of federal crimes in federal courts in Illinois, and have been sentenced to probation in Illinois. They are not necessarily Illinois residents, nor have they necessarily been convicted of committing an offense in Illinois.

Local Federal Officials in Illinois

Local federal offices in Illinois are organized into three different districts: the Northern, Central, and Southern Districts (which contain all of the Illinois counties). Each District has a chief judge, a clerk, and a chief probation officer, each of whose duties include organizing services and collecting and managing data concerning those services in their respective districts.

The types of data available from federal district court and probation officials in Illinois are very similar to those available from local circuit and county officials. Complete, updated paper files are maintained on all court and probation cases. Imposition and case history data (sentence imposed, defendant's name, age, sex, and other demographic information) are contained in the court files. Supervision and case history data are contained in probation officers' files. Federal courts and probation data are not computerized in Illinois, and a central repository for either data source does not exist in the state.

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts, located in Washington, D.C., serves as a central repository for federal courts (imposition) and probation (supervision) data. Clerks and probation officials in the federal district

offices send monthly reports to the U.S. Administrative Office, which creates computerized files from the reports and compiles numerous reports based on those data. Most of the data reported to the U.S. Administrative Office are published in its reports, so the following discussion focuses on those reports rather than on the computerized data files.

Two publications: Annual Report of the Director, and Federal Offenders in the United States District Court, report summary imposition statistics on federal criminal prosecutions for all of the Federal Circuits, some of which are categorized by districts. Probation supervision statistics: workload data; persons sentenced to, and under, probation supervision; probation population movement; disposition and sentencing data; and some historical data, are also included in these publications. Persons Under Supervision of the Federal Probation System, a U.S. Administrative Office report published annually since 1961-62, focuses on federal probationers. It presents data (for federal circuits and districts) concerning the numbers of probation dispositions handed down, breakdowns by offense types, characteristics of probationers, and the like. (Appendix G lists various federal probation oriented publications.)

Data Availability and Limitations

The data collected and maintained by federal district court and probation officials (See Appendix C for a list of their names and addresses.) are available in the same manner as local county and circuit level data. They are in paper files in the offices of the responsible persons, and may be searched with permission from chief judges and/or chief probation officers.

The publications described above are available from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in Washington, D.C. (See Appendix G.) The computerized files from which the reports are compiled, also located in Washington, may be accessed through the U.S. Administrative Office, which will send computer printouts to individual requestors.

The uniformity of the data located in the federal district offices is limited to the same extent as data in Illinois circuit courts. The information contained in them is not centralized in the state, and hand-searching is the only method by which data which are not located in Washington, D.C. can be retrieved. Uniform data recording and reporting does not take place across the three Illinois federal

districts. At the federal district court level, too, responsible officials reserve the right to deny data requests if these requests or intended uses appear non-legitimate.

The limitations to the reliability of U.S. Administrative Office data are not as severe and restrictive as are those of Illinois Administrative Office data. The Probation Division at the U.S. Administrative Office attests to the reliability of Illinois federal probation data. According to that office, the Illinois federal probation data arrive regularly, on time, and complete, with few errors outside of normal coding and data management errors.¹⁵ Thus, depending on the type(s) of data desired, a person may receive accurate federal probation supervision data without having to search local files. The data located in Washington, however, are limited to summary statistics of limited value as indicators of general trends. None of the U.S. Administrative Office data sources mentioned above are likely to contain more than a few lines of such summary statistics concerning the Seventh Circuit, or its three districts.

The district organization in the Seventh Circuit poses limitations to the usefulness of data from both sources of federal data described above, due to a federal district reorganization which took place in January of 1979. (See Appendix F for a list of the Illinois counties comprising the three districts before and after that date.) Prior to that date (for at least 20 years) Illinois was divided into the Northern, Eastern, and Southern Districts. The new organization left the Northern District unchanged (See the note(*) which accompanies Appendix F), but significantly changed the county compositions of the other two districts. The reorganization does not seriously limit the availability of local federal level data and the personnel organization did not change. Each district is still managed by a chief judge, a clerk, and a chief probation officer. These officials are now responsible for different jurisdictions, and confusion (and perhaps some loss of information) may have resulted from the transfer of offices and physical files. National level Administrative Office data, however, are more seriously affected by this change. District comparisons are not possible across the January 1979 date unless individual files are sorted and re-sorted at the federal district level.

¹⁵ Discussion on December 7, 1978 with Wayne Jackson of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

SECTION FIVE

Periodic Imprisonment: Data Sources

Periodic imprisonment is a confusing sentencing alternative because it is imposed by the courts and supervised by corrections personnel, though at times supervision responsibility may be shared by both. A sentence of periodic imprisonment may be served in a state (prison) or local (jail) facility, or in a work release or community corrections center; in the evenings and/or on weekends (or in different time periods); and it may be ordered to be served in conjunction with other discretionary conditions. No responsibility exists for the collection and management of periodic imprisonment data, and the data are difficult to track down. The following discussion of data sources concerning periodic imprisonment is brief and reflective of the availability of information concerning that sentencing alternative.

Regularly reported data concerning periodic imprisonment are found in the Illinois Department of Correction's population reports. A special section of the report is reserved for Community Correctional Centers, in which a count of the number of persons serving periodic imprisonment time in each center is noted. The counts apply to the day for which the report has been compiled (i.e., ". . . as of September 28, 1978). Such counts are supervision data of limited scope and value.

Some imposition data are reported by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (See pp. 10-12 above.), but the data reported in that source are of limited value as well.

If a sentence of periodic imprisonment is imposed in conjunction with another court-related sentence (i.e., probation, fine, etc.), some information concerning that sentence (its duration, termination, location, etc.) will exist in the clerk's files of the sentencing and/or supervising court.

Sheriffs are responsible for the supervision of persons serving periodic imprisonment time in county correctional facilities. County Sheriffs, however, do not collect and report statistics concerning periodic imprisonment to any central authority.

There are almost no data concerning periodic imprisonment (supervision data are especially lacking) available in Illinois. County Sheriffs may be contacted for information regarding persons serving periodic imprisonment sentences in their

counties. (They are listed in Appendix E.) The Superintendent of Community Correctional Centers for the Illinois Department of Corrections may be contacted regarding information concerning periodic imprisonment sentences in those facilities. (See Appendix C.)

The limitations to periodic imprisonment data are severe. This particular sentencing alternative, due to its particular organizational status (part courts and part corrections responsibility), to its lack of use by sentencing judges,¹⁶ and to the subsequent lack of data collection and reporting organization around it, is not represented in useful detail in any of the reports or regularly reported statistical summaries compiled by the courts or corrections sectors in Illinois. Research concerning sentencing alternatives (their imposition and/or supervision) in Illinois will have to ignore periodic imprisonment, at least for the time being, or conduct an organized data collection effort for that disposition.

¹⁶Since 1973 it has never been imposed on more than a very small percentage of convicted felons. (See the Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts 1973-77.)

SECTION SIX:

Specialized Data Sources

Specialized data sources differ from the data sources covered above. They are sources of data on sentencing alternatives in Illinois which, instead of being collected and/or reported in a regular fashion, have been collected at one point in time, or for a specific time period, in conjunction with a survey or special study. Specialized data provide a glimpse of some aspect(s) of sentencing in Illinois, whereas the data discussed in previous sections provide a series of glimpses, a view of trends in sentencing and supervision. Like much of Illinois sentencing alternative data, special data pertaining to the four alternatives of concern to this report focus mainly on probation. The following discussion illustrates the data collected (or in the process of being collected) for a number of special sentencing studies which have taken place in Illinois, or which have included Illinois in their samples. Limitations of these data are discussed as well.

Supreme Court Committee Probation Services Assessments

Since the early 1970's a number of special studies concerning probation in various Illinois counties and circuits have been conducted. These special studies have consisted of management oriented assessments of courts and court services. They were required to be conducted in each circuit early in the 1970's by the Illinois Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs, whose function it is to distribute federal courts-directed funds in Illinois, before seed monies for probation services improvement would be allocated. The information contained in these assessments consists of court and probation services organization descriptions, caseload data, probation personnel information, file and recordkeeping systems descriptions, assessments, recommendations, and the like. The basic approach in each of these studies (assessment and recommendation) was similar, though the information in each is not comparable. The assessments were conducted at the requests of counties by the Supreme Court Committee, and were tailored to the specific characteristics and needs of each county. Since the assessment program began, special studies have been conducted for approximately one-half of the Illinois counties. Some are currently being conducted, and some are planned for the near future. (See Appendix H for a list of counties for which assessments have been, are being, or will be conducted.) Most of the manuscripts and documentation for these assessments are located at the Supreme Court Committee office in

Chicago, though they will eventually be moved to the Chicago office of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. (See Appendix C.)¹⁷ The assessments were conducted at different points in time, spanning almost ten years. Some are outdated, and comparability is limited. They are, however, useful as descriptive background data sources.

Statewide Surveys

In the past eight years only two statewide surveys concerning probation in Illinois have been attempted, and only one of them is characterized by a moderately successful response rate. Both surveys were recently conducted through joint efforts of the Illinois Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs and the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. In June of 1977 an attempt was made to survey each Illinois county for information regarding probation personnel and personnel deployment, workloads, and budgetary resources. The data requested on the survey were for calendar year 1975. The response rate for the survey ranged from 25 to 100 per cent for different categories of questions, which rendered some of the collected data of little value. A similar effort was made in 1978 to assess statewide probation services, and is reported to have achieved a more respectable response rate.¹⁸

The Supreme Court Committee and the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission offices have copies of the documentation and questionnaires for both surveys. Either office may be contacted regarding questions relating to the surveys and access to the data.

The limitations of the 1978 survey data are twofold. They are limited in scope. The questions asked cover general probation phenomena in each county and do not facilitate research concerning specific issues. They require responses of questionable reliability (i.e., estimated amount of time spent on various duties) as indicators of probation service phenomena. Additionally, neither office has created computerized data files based on the returned questionnaires, which restricts data analysis.

¹⁷This information transfer is due to a transfer in responsibilities for many activities concerning probation in Illinois from the Supreme Court Committee to the Administrative Office. The transfer is due in part to Public Act 80-1483, discussed further on (pp. 31-32) in this report, and in part to the movement of a key person behind the assessments to that office.

¹⁸This information was provided by Suzanne Peck-Collier, the former Director of Planning at the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.

National Probation and Parole Survey

In 1976 the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS) conducted a nationwide survey of probation and parole services. The results of the survey were published in February of 1978 in a United States Department of Justice report: State and Local Probation and Parole Systems. The report presents, for each state, summary quantitative data covering a number of areas (personnel utilization, caseloads, organization of personnel and agencies, type and source of funding, etc.). The quantitative data are supplemented by brief narratives concerning probation services in each state.¹⁹ The NCJISS report also provides information about the methodology of the survey, the limitations of the data, definition of terms, and other important, though rarely published, information. The report is available on request from NCJISS.

The data from the survey are also available from NCJISS on magnetic tape or in computer printout form. (See Appendix C.) Due to the national level orientation of this survey, its data are of little use, except for descriptive purposes, to researchers concerned with probation issues specific to Illinois.

University of Illinois Probation Research

A limited source of Illinois probation data is in the process of being formed at the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus. This department is conducting a survey of small probation departments in the U.S. in conjunction with a study of the organization of such departments. The survey data collection and analysis phases are not completed to this date, so the data are not available to the public. Upon completion of the task a large data file concerning small probation agencies and their offices' organizations, activities, characteristics, and so on etc. will be available. The University of Illinois Department of Criminal Justice should be contacted regarding questionnaire contents and expected date of the survey's completion. (See Appendix C.) The limitations of these data are that they apply only to small probation departments, and that Illinois departments included in the study are a small part of a national sample. Research using the data from this source cannot focus on issues specific to Illinois unless they are described and analyzed at a high level of generality.

¹⁹Some Illinois information in this publication is out-of-date due to the replacement, in February of 1978, of the Illinois Parole and Pardon Board with the Prisoner Review Board.

Center for Legal Studies Probation Information

The Center for Legal Studies at Sangamon State University in Springfield maintains a data file which contains information about probation officer training in Illinois. Specifically, the files contain information regarding persons who have received probation training in the state, which counties they were from, the years in which they received training, type of training, and the like. The files begin in 1972 and continue to the present. They are not computerized, though computerization of the files is scheduled for some time in 1979.

The data are available on request from the Center. (See Appendix C.) A transfer of the data from the Center to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts is scheduled to take place in 1979. This change in data location, and computerization of the files, may result in confusion and information loss.

SECTION SEVEN:

Conclusion: Problems, Recommendations, and Plans for Improvement

Problems concerning data availability and limitations have been discussed for a number of data sources in the sections above. For the most part the problems documented have been source-specific, and a discussion of general problems concerning sentencing data has not been offered. This section addresses that issue. Two problems characterizing sentencing alternative data in Illinois are mentioned. Recommendations are offered concerning proper and constructive uses of available data. Finally, current efforts to study sentencing phenomena in Illinois, and to alleviate the problems surrounding the data discussed in this report (and which will result in future data sources) are described.

Problems:

Two problems of a general nature characterize the data available from the sources discussed in this report:

- 1) The summary data available from various sources (Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Cook County Adult Probation Department, Cook County Circuit Court, and others) are not useful for studies focusing on specific sentencing phenomena in Illinois.
- 2) The individual case file data which are useful for narrowly focused studies are not readily available. They are located in the paper files of courts and probation officials throughout the state.

These problems stem from the fact that a concerted effort has not been made in Illinois (until recently, as the following pages demonstrate) to collect and disseminate uniform statewide sentence imposition and supervision data. They hamper the progress of sentencing research, but do not prevent it.

Recommendations:

The following recommendations are offered to users of the Illinois sentencing data reviewed in this report. They suggest ways of avoiding problems and encourage research through suggestions of proper data use.

- Exploratory and descriptive studies of sentencing phenomena in Illinois should be conducted before more focused studies are undertaken. The limitations of Illinois sentencing data do not preclude such research.

- Research efforts which intend to inquire into specific sentencing phenomena should rely on individual case file data.
- Research which focuses on or includes Cook County, and which relies on Cook County data sources, should not be conducted without consulting the SAC publication, A Guide to the Sources of Data on Criminal Cases Processed in the Cook County Circuit Court. Cook County case processing and recordkeeping are complex operations. The Guide is helpful as an introduction to the Cook County Circuit Court organization. It also explains the computerized systems which contain imposition data on sentencing alternatives.
- The persons who are most knowledgeable about the intricacies of data management, and thus the inaccuracies characterizing a data source, are those who originally record the data and those who are at the crucial transfer points from one source to another. Thus, court clerks and probation officials, as well as Administrative Office personnel, are important people to contact when data are being used from their respective sources. They can provide much supplementary and item-specific information which is not offered in this report. They should especially be relied upon in the event that an original data collection effort is to be undertaken.

These recommendations are offered as an aid to research, not as a means of escaping the problems characterizing Illinois sentencing data. As research continues to be conducted around sentencing phenomena the demand for more accessible and reliable information will increase. Organizational and governmental responses to such demands will result in the availability of more and more useful data for research.

Plans for Improvement:

The demand for useful data for research and administrative purposes has been recently recognized in Illinois, and efforts are being made to improve the problematical situation which this report has described.

One such effort is underway at the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. It came about in response to legislation which went into effect in Illinois in January of 1979. The following excerpt from Public Act 80-1483 describes the mandate of interest:

"The Administrative Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts or his designee shall . . . establish a uniform recordkeeping system and forms, establish a system of collecting uniform statistical information on Probation Services" (Illinois Revised Statutes, 1979, Chapter 38, Section 204-7).

The Probation Division of the Administrative Office is working to implement this mandate. Recently (October 1979) the Administrative Office compiled statewide adult probation data which exceed the information normally presented in its annual report. The data apply to calendar year 1978 and consist of the following:

For each county and circuit, the number of adult probation investigations completed are broken into the following categories:

- felony PSI (Pre-Sentence Investigation)
- misdemeanor and traffic PSI
- supplemental PSI and short form
- assistance to other county
- assistance to other state
- release on recognizance
- total adult investigations

Adult probation supervision caseloads are also broken into the following categories:

- felony probation caseloads
- misdemeanor probation caseloads
- traffic probation caseloads
- total adult caseloads

The Probation Division has compiled budgetary information concerning probation (adult and juvenile) services in Illinois. These data apply to fiscal year 1979 and consist of the following:

For each circuit and county, the Illinois probation and court services budget is broken into the following categories:

- probation officers' salaries
- administrators' salaries
- clerical salaries
- other personnel salaries
- non-personnel expenses
- sub - total (of the above categories)
- child care budgeted
- detention home budget
- grand total budgeted

The creation of a uniform statewide reporting system for these additional Administrative Office data is in its initial stage. The Probation Division plans to include recidivism data in 1980, and demographic (age, sex, race) data at an unspecified time in the future.

Another effort, aimed at studying sentencing alternatives in a comprehensive manner, is underway under the direction of the Criminal Sentencing Commission. This Commission was created by Public Act 80-1099 which states the following:

"The Criminal Sentencing Commission has the following responsibilities

- 4) To ascertain the number and percentage of commitments to the Department of Corrections compared to the number and percentage of alternative dispositions imposed by the courts by offense.
- 5) To develop standardized sentencing guidelines designed to provide for greater uniformity in the imposition of criminal sentences.
- 6) To make such other recommendations as the Commission deems necessary to promote certainty and fairness in the sentencing process "(Illinois Revised Statutes, 1978, Chapter 38, Section 1005-10-2).

In response to this mandate the Sentencing Alternative Subcommittee was established within the Criminal Sentencing Commission. In an interim report of the Commission this Subcommittee stated the following:

"Because of the reliance on alternative dispositions for a wide variety of offenders, this Subcommittee will undertake an extensive review of the quality of services provided to those not incarcerated, the success rate of existing programs, and the degree to which new or different programs are necessary." Criminal Sentencing Commission Interim Report, September 15, 1978, p. 11).

This statement points to the need documented in this report to consider sentencing alternatives as a research concern deserving focused attention. The Subcommittee's (and the Commission's) plans also point to possibilities of research and data collection activities (and, thus, data sources) of special concern to students of sentencing alternatives, especially outside of probation. (See Appendix C for who to contact for information concerning the subcommittee's progress.)

The demand for available and reliable sentencing data is also being met to a limited degree on the national level. Computerized uniform criminal justice data systems are being implemented in many states (including Illinois) with financial and technical support from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Two of the systems are Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) and Computerized Criminal Histories (CCH). OBTS is . . .

". . . a system that can accurately identify each person arrested for a serious offense, can trace an arrested individual through the criminal justice process, and can record and report pertinent information about each transaction from arrest to final exit from the criminal

justice system." (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, "Guideline Manual, Comprehensive Data Systems Program," October 6, 1978, p. 31).

CCH is a system which facilitates interstate exchanges of criminal history information. It may or may not be developed in conjunction with OBTS, depending on state's plans.

The data elements to be included in OBTS data bases are numerous, but only two imposition categories pertinent to this report are currently included:

- probation and jail (including sentences with fine or restitution)
- probation (including sentences with fine or restitution)

OBTS data will be of further value because they will enable researchers to trace case histories from arrest on, thus providing a view of case processing.²⁰

OBTS and CCH are in developmental stages, so the availability of data from these systems depends on the extent to which they have been implemented in Illinois and nationwide. Information concerning the status of OBTS/CCH implementation, and restrictions and policies concerning data availability in Illinois can be obtained from the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement. Similar information concerning national progress can be obtained from the Statistics Division of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in Washington, D.C. (See Appendix B for contact persons in Illinois and Washington, D.C.).

²⁰See Appendix I for documentation concerning all data elements to be included in OBTS.

APPENDIX A

SELECTED EXCERPTS FROM PUBLIC ACT 80-1099

Public Act 80-1099*

(Ch. 38, par-1005-5-3)

Sec. 5-5-3. Disposition. (a) Every person convicted of an offense shall be sentenced as provided in this Section.

(b) The following options shall be appropriate dispositions, alone or in combination, for all felonies and misdemeanors other than those identified in subsection (c) of this Section;

- (1) A period of probation;
- (2) A term of periodic imprisonment;
- (3) A term of conditional discharge;
- (4) A term of imprisonment;
- (5) A fine; or
- (6) An order directing the offender to make restitution to the victim under Section 5-5-6 of this Code.

However, neither a fine nor restitution shall be the sole disposition for a felony and either or both may be imposed only in conjunction with another disposition.

(c) (1) When a defendant is found guilty of murder the State may either seek a sentence of imprisonment under Section 5-8-1 of this Code, or where appropriate seek a sentence of death under Section 9-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961.

(2) A period of probation, a term of periodic imprisonment or conditional discharge shall not be imposed for the following offenses. The court shall sentence the offender to not less than the minimum term of imprisonment set forth in this Code for the following offenses, and may order a fine or restitution or both in conjunction with such term or imprisonment:

- (A) Murder where the death penalty is not imposed;
- (B) Attempted murder;
- (C) A Class X felony;
- (D) A violation of subsection 402(a) or Section 407 of the Controlled Substances Act;
- (E) A violation of Section 9 of the Cannabis Control Act;
- (F) A violation of subsection 24-1(a) (4), (5), (6), (8), or (10) of the Criminal Code of 1961;
- (G) A Class 2 or greater felony if the offender had been convicted of a Class 2 or greater felony within ten years of the date on which he committed the offense for which he is being sentenced.

* Underlined portions indicate additions made to existing legislation. Chapter 38, new paragraph 1005-10-2 is all new.

(3) The court may sentence an offender convicted of a business offense or a petty offense or a corporation of unincorporated association convicted of any offense to:

- (A) A period of conditional discharge;
- (B) A fine;
- (C) Make restitution to the victim under Section 5-5-6 of this Code.

(4) In no case shall an offender be eligible for a disposition of probation or conditional discharge for a Class 1 felony committed while he was serving a term of probation or conditional discharge for a felony.

(5) When a defendant is adjudged a habitual criminal under Article 33B of the Criminal code of 1961, as amended, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of natural life imprisonment.

(6) When a defendant, over the age of 21 years, is convicted of a Class 1 or Class 2 felony, after having twice been convicted of any Class 1 or Class 2 felonies in Illinois, and such charges are separately brought and tried and arise out of different series of acts, such defendant shall be sentenced as a Class X offender. This paragraph shall not apply unless (1) the first felony was committed after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1977; and (2) the second felony was committed after conviction on the first; and (3) the third felony was committed after conviction on the second.

(d) In case in which a sentence originally imposed is vacated, the case shall be remanded to the trial court. The trial court shall hold a hearing under Section 5-4-1 the Unified Code of Corrections which may include evidence of the defendant's life, moral character and occupation during the time since the original sentence was passed. The trial court shall then impose sentence upon the defendant. The trial court may impose any sentence which could have been imposed at the original trial subject to Section 5-5-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(e) This Article shall not deprive a court in other proceedings to decree a forfeiture of property, to suspend or cancel a license, to remove a person from office, or to impose any other civil penalty.

(Ch. 38, par. 1005-6-1)

Sec. 5-6-1. Sentences of Probation and of Conditional Discharge and Disposition of Supervision.

(a) Except where specifically prohibited by other provisions of this Code, the court shall impose a sentence of probation or conditional discharge upon an offender unless, having regard to the nature and circumstance of the offense, and to the history, character and condition of the offender, the court is of the opinion that:

(1) his imprisonment or periodic imprisonment is necessary for the protection of the public; or

(2) probation or conditional discharge would deprecate the seriousness of the offender's conduct and would be inconsistent with the ends of justice.

(b) The court may impose a sentence of conditional discharge for an offense if the court is of the opinion that neither a sentence of imprisonment nor of periodic imprisonment nor of probation supervision is appropriate.

(c) The court may, upon a plea of guilty or a stipulation by the defendant of the facts supporting the charge or a finding of guilt, defer further proceedings and the imposition of a sentence, and enter an order for supervision of the defendant if the defendant is not charged with a felony and having regard for the circumstances of the offense, and the history, character and condition of the offender, the court is of the opinion that:

(1) the offender is not likely to commit further crimes;

(2) the defendant and the public would be best served if the defendant were not to receive a criminal record; and

(3) in the best interests of justice an order of supervision is more appropriate Than a sentence otherwise permitted under this Code.

The court shall consider the statement of the prosecuting authority with regard to the standards set forth in this Section.

(Ch. 38, par. 1005-6-2)

Sec. 5-6-2. Incidents of Probation and of Conditional Discharge.

(a) When an offender is sentenced to probation or conditional discharge, the court shall impose a period under paragraph (b) of this Section, and shall specify the conditions under Section 5-6-3.

(b) Unless terminated sooner as provided in paragraph (c) of this Section, the period of probation or conditional discharge shall be as follows:

- (1) for a Class 1 or Class 2 felony, not to exceed 4 years;
- (2) for a class 3 or Class 4 felony, not to exceed 30 months;
- (3) for a misdemeanor, not to exceed one year;
- (4) for a petty offense, not to exceed 6 months.

Multiple terms of probation imposed at the same time shall run concurrently.

(c) The court may at any time terminate probation or conditional discharge if warranted by the conduct of the offender and the ends of justice, as provided in Section 5-6-4.

(d) Upon the expiration or termination of the period of probation or of conditional discharge, the court shall enter an order discharging the offender.

(Ch. 38, par. 1005-6-3.)

Sec. 5-6-3. Conditions of Probation and of Conditional Discharge.

(a) The conditions of probation and of conditional discharge shall be that the person:

- (1) not violate any criminal statute of any jurisdiction;
- (2) report to or appear in person before such person or agency as directed by the court ; and

- (3) refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon.

(b) The Court may in addition to other conditions require that the person:

- (1) serve a term of periodic imprisonment under Article 7 for a period not to exceed that specified in paragraph (d) of Section 5-7-1;

- (2) pay a fine;

- (3) work or pursue a course of study or vocational training;

- (4) undergo medical or psychiatric treatment; or treatment for drug addiction or alcoholism;

- (5) attend or reside in a facility established for the instruction or residence of defendants on probation;

- (6) support his dependents;

- (7) permit the probation officer to visit him at his home or elsewhere to the extent necessary to discharge his duties;

- (8) and in addition, if a minor:

- (i) reside with his parents or in a foster home;

- (ii) attend school;

- (iii) attend a non-residential program for youth;

- (iv) contribute to his own support at home or in a foster home;

- (9) make restitution in an amount not to exceed actual out of pocket expenses or loss proximately caused by the conduct of the defendant. The court shall, in a pre-sentencing hearing, determine the amount and conditions of payment. Cash bond, in excess of actual court cost, may be made available as security for the amount of restitution at the discretion of the court. Where the conditions of payment have not been satisfied, the court, at any time prior to the expiration or termination of the period of probation or of conditional discharge, may impose an additional period not to exceed 2 years, during which the conditions of payment alone shall remain in force. The court shall retain all of the incidents of the original sentence, including the authority to modify or enlarge the conditions and to revoke the sentence of probation or of conditional discharge if the conditions of payment are violated during such additional period;

(10) perform some reasonable public service work such as but not limited to the picking up of litter in public parks or along public highways or the maintenance of public facilities

(c) An offender sentenced to probation or to conditional discharge shall be given a certificate setting forth the conditions thereof.

(d) The court shall not require as a condition of the sentence of probation or conditional discharge that the offender be committed to a period of imprisonment in excess of 3 months.

Persons committed to imprisonment as a condition of probation or conditional discharge shall not be committed to the Department of Corrections.

(e) The court may combine a sentence of periodic imprisonment under Article 7 with a sentence of probation or conditional discharge.

(f) Jurisdiction over an offender may be transferred from the sentencing court to the court of another circuit with the concurrence of both courts. Further transfers or retransfers of jurisdiction are also authorized in the same manner. The court to which jurisdiction has been transferred shall have the same powers as the sentencing court.

(g) Neither the State, any unit of local government, nor any official or employee thereof acting in the course of his official duties shall be liable for any tortious acts of any person placed on probation who is given any public service work as a condition of probation, except for wilful misconduct or gross negligence on the part of such governmental unit, official, or employee.

(h) No person assigned to a public service employment program shall be considered an employee for any purpose, nor shall the county board be obligated to provide any compensation to such person.

(Ch. 38, par. 1005-6-4)

Sec. 5-6-4. Violation, Modification or Revocation or Probation, of Conditional Discharge of Supervision Hearing.

(a) When a petition is filed charging a violation of a condition, the court may:

(1) order a summons to the offender to appear; or

(2) order a warrant for the offender's arrest where there is danger of his fleeing the jurisdiction or causing serious harm to others or when the offender fails to answer a summons.

The issuance of such warrant or summons shall toll the sentence of probation or of conditional discharge or placement on supervision until the final determination of the charge, and the term of probation, conditional discharge or supervision shall not run so long as the offender has not answered the summons or warrant.

(b) The court shall conduct a hearing of the alleged violation. The court shall admit the offender to bail pending the hearing unless the alleged violation is itself a criminal offense in which case the offender shall be admitted to bail on such terms as are provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, as amended. In any case where an offender remains incarcerated as a result of his alleged violation of the court's earlier of probation, supervision, or conditional discharge, such hearing shall be held within 14 days of the onset of said incarceration.

(Ch. 38, new par. 1005-10-2)

Sec. 5-10-2. Powers and Duties of Commission. The Criminal Sentencing Commission has the following responsibilities.

(1) To monitor the fiscal impact and effect upon prison populations caused by the use of determinate sentences.

(2) To determine the overall desirability and feasibility of determinate sentencing and reclassification of felonies.

(3) To review the Criminal Code and Code of Corrections and make recommendations on the best methods available for sentencing those convicted of criminal offenses

(4) To ascertain the number and percentage of commitments to the Department of Corrections compared to the number and percentage of alternative dispositions imposed by the courts by offense.

(5) To develop standardized sentencing guidelines designed to provide for greater uniformity in the imposition of criminal sentences.

(6) To make such other recommendations as the Commission seems necessary to promote certainty and fairness in the sentencing process.

The Commission shall make an interim report to the Governor and General Assembly by September 15 1978 and shall report annually to the Governor and General Assembly beginning on March 1, 1979 and on or before March 1 of each succeeding year.

APPENDIX B

GUIDELINES FOR ACCESS AND DISSEMINATION
OF ILLINOIS COURTS DATA

GUIDELINES FOR ACCESS AND DISSEMINATION

JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM STANDARDS: A judicial management information system shall record case events occurring in official court proceedings and perform recordkeeping functions, as necessary, to assist the responsible administrators (defined but not limited to the Chief Judge, the local Court Administrator, the Clerk of the Circuit Court and the Chief Probation Officer or the Director of Probation and Court Services) in the performance of duties defined by state law, by Rule or Administrative Order of the Supreme Court of Illinois, or its designate, and by Rule or Administrative Order of the Circuit Courts. All data regarding formal court events maintained in judicial management information systems should be accessible to the public to the same degree as is the official court record. At the local level (county, circuit or regional), a judicial management information system should cooperate with other justice agencies to share information when court data is required for proper functioning of other justice agencies or component information systems.

Pursuant to these Judicial Management Information System Standards, different considerations shall apply to the following group types:

1. Courts and Court Personnel

For the purpose of these guidelines, courts and court personnel shall include judges, clerks, court bailiffs, court reporters, administrative secretaries, court administrators, probation officers, and all individuals employed by or designated to serve the Circuit Court, the Department of Probation and/or Court Services, the Office of the Circuit Clerk, and the Jury Commission.

2. Public Agencies

For the purpose of these guidelines, public agencies shall include all public agencies established by Constitution, statute, ordinance, or court order. This group would include state's attorneys, public defenders, law enforcement agencies, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Secretary of State, the Department of Law Enforcement, the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, the Department of Public Aid, and county boards.

3. Private and Commercial Parties

For the purpose of these guidelines, private and commercial parties shall include all parties not contained in the two previous group types, the general public as well as private and commercial concerns such as practicing attorneys, the news media, credit bureaus, private security forces and investigators, universities, and research organizations.

The official court record should be considered as all items contained in the individual case files. Some or all of this information may be contained on a judicial management information system. These guidelines will apply regardless of the degree of automation involved.

The official court record is maintained on a case-by-case basis. The court also maintains other public record information as required by law, using either a manual or automated medium to produce these reports and indexes. Additional information is developed for court management purposes on a single, intermittent or continual production schedule from data abstracted from the official court records. As a consequence, a judicial management information system may contain or produce the following types of information:

1. Case Records

For the purpose of these guidelines, case records shall include all information copies from the official court record in a raw or unprocessed form. If information contained in the official court record is sealed or impounded, the corresponding case record would not constitute a public record.

2. Journal Records

For the purpose of these guidelines, journal records shall include all information the courts must keep as required by statute or otherwise stipulated by Illinois law. Journal records are derived from individual case records collapsed, controlled or abstracted by one or more variables. Examples of journal records as defined herein would include General Docket Books, Judgment and Execution Docket Books, and Defendant's Index to Court Records.

3. Management Records

For the purpose of these guidelines, management records shall include all other information prepared for the courts as requested by the court and court personnel. Management records are derived from individual case records collapsed, controlled or abstracted by one or more variables. Examples of management records as defined herein would include judge and courtroom schedules, case disposition rate reports and age indexes for pending cases.

To avoid repeating already established law, policy and procedure relating to public records, these guidelines will focus only on the procedures for handling access and dissemination requests for management records, multiple case or journal records, and continuous or repetitive dissemination.

A. COURTS AND COURT PERSONNEL

The needs and requirements of the courts and court personnel should be directly reflected in the design and operation of the judicial management information system. Access to this information is an internal management issue subject to system security under the administrative authority of the Chief Judge of every circuit. (See guidelines relating to system security.)

In producing management records, the Chief Judge should seriously consider the following priorities:

1. The primary purpose of any judicial management information system should be to achieve the accurate and complete maintenance of the official court record in a form which enhances court management.
2. The court must fulfill reporting requirements as specified by law.
3. The court should routinely provide information if the release of the information is in accord with Illinois law and the dissemination of this information will enhance efficient operation and management of the court system.

B. PUBLIC AGENCIES

Public agencies requesting management or multiple case records should submit a request to the Chief Judge of the Circuit specifying the following information:

1. Name of agency and name and title of requesting party;
2. The information requested;
3. How the data will be used;
4. Statute or ordinance citations which would indicate that the requesting party must have certain information to comply with law;
5. The form in which the information is to be transmitted. This form may include any of the following types:
 - a. Photocopies
 - b. Duplicate copies
 - c. Computer printouts
 - d. Computer cards
 - e. Computer tapes
 - f. Microfilm/microfiche copies
 - g. On-line terminals
 - h. Direct computer interface
 - i. Predeveloped forms
6. The format in which the information is to be transmitted. The format may include specifications on variable order, field size, coding structure or report layout.
7. The schedule desired--one-time, continuously available, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or yearly.

The Chief Judge should consider the request and provide a written response within 28 calendar days. In evaluating the request, the Chief Judge should consider the following factors:

1. The volume of data requested;
2. The actual length of operating time needed for the judicial management information system to fulfill the request;
3. The needs of the court and other agencies, as well as existing job and production schedules;
4. The effect of the request on the efficient management of the court and the judicial management information system;
5. The effect of the request of the security and integrity of the data; and
6. The actual costs involved in providing the information and the resources available to meet the request.

The court should make every effort possible, given the necessary constraints of available resources, to provide information to justice agencies. Priority should be given to requests from justice agencies whose personnel appear as parties or witnesses to court cases on a continuing basis as a requirement of their legal duties. Priority should also be given to requests to receive regularly scheduled reports or continuous interface where such information would directly or indirectly improve the effectiveness of the courts. The Chief Judge may give priority to requests which are easily derived from existing management reports.

The Chief Judge, in responding to the request, may specify the time and costs involved in fulfilling the request, including personnel time and the cost of additional equipment, as may be necessary, to perform the task(s) requested without reducing or delaying the court services and operations currently being provided.

The Chief Judge may negotiate with the requesting party to determine if a mutually satisfactory agreement can be reached. If such an agreement can be derived, then a Statement of Understanding should be prepared for signature by the Chief Judge and the agency head of the public agency involved. This Statement of Understanding should contain the following elements:

1. Statement of purpose;
2. Information to be provided;
3. The form in which the information is to be transmitted;
4. The format in which the information is to be transmitted;
5. The schedule by which the information is to be transmitted;
6. The payments or consideration to be provided;

7. The procedure to be followed for terminating the Statement of Understanding; and
8. Additional terms and conditions, as necessary.

When the information requested is to be provided on a recurring or continual basis, the Statement of Understanding should remain in effect until either the Chief Judge of the Circuit or the public agency involved indicates in writing a desire to alter or terminate the arrangement.

C. PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL PARTIES

Unless the record is sealed or impounded, any party may obtain official court records on an individual basis, by case name or number. When case records are automated, the party may specifically request to view and/or receive the automated record of a case. If the request is refused, the party should apply to the Chief Judge for relief and access to the record. The same situation applies to journal records.

If private or commercial parties request management records, multiple case records and/or multiple journal records, the party should submit to the Chief Judge of the Circuit a written request specifying the following information:

1. Name, organization (if applicable), address and telephone number of requesting party;
2. The information requested;
3. How the data will be used;
4. Special circumstances which might merit differential consideration, including any statute or ordinance citations which would indicate that the requesting party must have certain information to comply with law;
5. The form in which the information is to be transmitted.
This form may include any of the following types:
 - a. Photocopies
 - b. Duplicate copies
 - c. Computer printouts
 - d. Computer cards
 - e. Computer tapes
 - f. Microfilm/microfiche copies
 - g. On-line terminals
 - h. Direct computer interface
 - i. Predeveloped forms
6. The format in which the information is to be transmitted.
The format may include specifications on variable order, field size, coding structure or report layout.

7. The schedule desired--one-time, continuously available, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or yearly.

The Chief Judge should consider the request and provide a written response within 28 calendar days. In evaluating the request, the Chief Judge should consider the following factors:

1. The volume of data requested;
2. The actual length of operating time needed for the judicial management information system to fulfill the request;
3. The needs of the court and other agencies, as well as existing job and production schedules;
4. The effect of the request on the efficient management of the court and the judicial management information system;
5. The effect of the request on the security and integrity of the data; and
6. The actual costs involved in providing the information and the resources available to meet the request.

The court should make a reasonable effort, given the necessary constraints of available resources, to provide the information requested. Priority should be given to requests from public agencies which require court information for proper functioning, especially if agency personnel appear as parties or witnesses in court cases on a continuing basis as a requirement of their legal duties. The Chief Judge may give priority to requests which can be fulfilled easily by releasing available management reports or by abstracting information readily available in management records.

Since the purpose of establishing priorities for information access and dissemination is to ensure the continued, efficient operation of the courts, the Chief Judge may postpone the response if the process of providing the information detrimentally would affect the efficient functioning of the courts and court personnel. The reason for this postponement should be provided in writing to the requesting party.

The Chief Judge, in responding to the request, may stipulate such charges as are provided by law and/or occasioned by the actual costs of providing the information. The Chief Judge may specify the time and costs involved in fulfilling the request, including personnel time and the cost of additional equipment, as may be necessary, to perform the task(s) requested without reducing or delaying the court services and operations currently being provided. The Chief Judge also should cite legal, fiscal and personnel constraints which would be likely to delay or forestall dissemination of the information requested.

The Chief Judge may negotiate with the requesting party to determine if a mutually satisfactory agreement can be reached. If such an agreement can be derived, then

a Statement of Understanding should be prepared for signature by the Chief Judge and the party requesting the information. This Statement of Understanding should contain the following elements:

1. Statement of purpose;
2. Information to be provided;
3. The form in which the information is to be transmitted;
4. The format in which the information is to be transmitted;
5. The schedule by which the information is to be transmitted;
6. The payments or consideration to be provided;
7. A time or task-related termination clause;
8. A restriction upon secondary dissemination, if required by law; and
9. Additional terms and conditions, as necessary.

The Statement of Understanding shall remain in effect until either the conditions of the agreement are satisfied or the Chief Judge of the Circuit indicates in writing a desire to alter or terminate the arrangement.

APPENDIX C

SENTENCING ALTERNATIVE DATA SOURCES

Cook County Data Sources

- (1) Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Tony Valaika, Statistician
Chicago address: 30 N. Michigan Ave., Room 2010
Chicago, Ill. 60602
(312) 793-3250

Springfield address: Supreme Court Building
Springfield, Ill. 62706
(217) 782-7770

Data available: summary imposition data concerning the County
and Municipal Departments of the Cook County
Circuit Court
- (2) Cook County Adult Probation Department
Mike Rohan, Statistician
2600 S. California Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60608
(312) 542-3396

Data available: summary statistical reports concerning intake
and discharge of probation cases in Cook County;
physical files of probation cases
- (3) Cook County Circuit Court Clerks:

Chief Clerk, Criminal Division, County Department
Louis P. Garrippo
2600 S. California Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60608
(312) 542-3140

Chief Clerk, First District (Chicago), Municipal Department
Robert Grossman
Room 1006, Richard J. Daley Center
Chicago, Ill. 60602
(312) 443-8960

Chief Clerk, Suburban Disrticts (2-6), Municipal Department
Raleigh March
Room CCL27, Richard J. Daley Center
Chicago, Ill. 60602
(312) 443-8466

Data available: physical files of criminal cases in the Cook
County Circuit Court; statistical reports from
the Court's computerized information systems

Statewide Data Sources

- (1) Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 Tony Valaika, Statistician
 Barry Bollensen, Probation Division
 Chicago address: 30 N. Michigan Ave., Room 2010
 Chicago, Ill. 60602
 (312) 793-3250

 Springfield address: Supreme Court Building
 Springfield, Ill. 62706
 (217) 782-7770

 Data available: summary imposition data for all counties and
 circuits in Illinois, information concerning
 special county assessments of probation services;
 information concerning progress toward uniform
 probation data collection in Illinois
- (2) Illinois Circuit Court personnel (chief judges, clerks, chief probation
 officers) See Appendix D.

 Data available: paper files containing information pertaining to
 court and probation cases
- (3) Illinois Department of Law Enforcement
 Bureau of Identification
 John Loverude
 1035 Outer Park Drive West
 Springfield, Illinois 62704
 (217) 782-7583

Federal Data Sources

- (1) Administrative Office of the United States Courts
 James Mc Cafferty, Statistics and Research Division
 (202) 633-6094
 Wayne Jackson, Probation Division
 (202) 633-6226
 Washington, D.C. 20544

 Data Available: publications concerning imposition of sentencing
 alternatives on convicted federal offenders, and
 concerning supervision of federal probationers,
 summary statistics; computerized data of similar
 composition
- (2) Seventh Circuit (Illinois) of the United States Federal District Courts,
 chief judges, clerks, and chief probation officers

Northern District

Chief Judge: James B. Parsons
(312) 435-5600

Clerk: Stuart Cunningham
(312) 435-5670

Chief Probation Officer: Bill Pilcher
219 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago, Ill. 60604
(312) 435-5704

Southern District

Chief Judge: James L. Foreman
(618) 274-2200

Clerk: Billy D. Hudgens
(618) 274-2200

Chief Probation Officer: Vernon Heitman
402 N. 9th St.
East St. Louis, Ill. 62202
(618) 274-2200

Central District

Chief Judge: Robert D. Morgan
(309) 671-7115

Clerk: Robert L. Kauffman
(309) 671-7117

Chief Probation Officer: Glen Errion
P.O. Box 846
Peoria, Ill. 61602
(309) 671-7031

Data available: paper files concerning federal court and probation cases

- (3) Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Statistics Division
Floyd Bankson,
Washington, D.C. 20531
(301) 492-9066

Data available: information concerning status of comprehensive criminal justice computerized data systems nation wide

Periodic Imprisonment Data Sources

- (1) Illinois Department of Corrections
Effy Peters, Superintendent of Community Correctional Centers
160 N. La Salle, Room 1640
Chicago, Ill. 60601

Data Available: population reports of Community Correctional Centers; information concerning persons serving periodic imprisonment in those Centers
- (2) Illinois County Sheriffs (See Appendix E.)

Data available: information concerning persons serving periodic imprisonment sentences in county correctional facilities
- (3) Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (see page 53 above)

Data available: summary imposition data
- (4) Illinois Circuit Court Clerks (See Appendix D.)

Data available: paper files containing imposition and case history information, supervision information of periodic imprisonment sentences under court supervision

Specialized Data Sources

- (1) Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (See page 53 above.)

Data available: survey data and documentation concerning statewide probation services survey; manuscripts of special probation services assessments
- (2) Center for Legal Studies
Ed Schoenbaum
527 E. Capitol, Suite 200
Springfield, Ill. 62706
(217) 782-3356

Data available: files of information concerning probation training in Illinois
- (3) National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, D.C. 20531

Data available: publications and computerized data concerning national probation and parole systems survey

- (4) Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs
 Winnie Lyday
 30 N. Michigan Ave., Room 2001
 Chicago, Ill. 60602
 (312) 793-3858

Data available: information, documentation, and data concerning statewide probation services surveys and special probation services assessments

- (5) University of Illinois, Circle Campus
 Department of Criminal Justice
 Doug Thompson
 Box 4348
 Chicago, Ill. 60680
 (312) 996-4714

Data available: information and documentation concerning national study of small probation agencies, data forthcoming

Other Data Sources

- (1) Illinois Law Enforcement Commission
 Statistical Analysis Center
 120 S. Riverside Plaza, 10th Fl.
 Chicago, Ill. 60606
 (312) 454-1560 X231

Data available: information and data concerning statewide probation services survey; publication concerning case processing and computerized recordkeeping systems in the Cook County Circuit Court

- (2) Sentencing Alternatives Subcommittee, Criminal Sentencing Commission
 Daniel Weil, Chairman
 Law Enforcement Commission
 120 S. Riverside Plaza, 10th Fl.
 Chicago, Ill. 60606
 (312) 454-1560

Other Subcommittee members:
 Judge Richard Fitzgerald
 Rep. Harold Katz
 Judge Richard Scholz

Data available: information concerning the status of research on sentencing alternatives in Illinois

APPENDIX D

CIRCUIT LISTINGS:

Counties within Circuits
Chief Judges
Circuit Court Addresses*
Chief Probation Officials

* Circuit court clerk's offices are located at the circuit courts.

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, Williamson Counties).

Chief Judge: Honorable Robert H. Chase
Address: Williamson County Courthouse
Marion, Ill. 62959

Chief Probation Official: Richard D. Carter
Union County Courthouse
Jonesboro, Ill. 62952
(618) 883-7913

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, White Counties):

Chief Judge: Honorable Henry Lewis
Address: P.O. Box 93
Carmi, Ill. 62821

Chief Probation Official: None; The second judicial circuit has four District Juvenile and Adult Probation Offices:

1st. District (Crawford, Lawrence):

Kent Usher
Court House
Lawrenceville, Ill. 62439
(618) 943-2841
or
Court House
Robinson, Ill. 62454
(618) 544-2575

2nd Probation District (Gallatin, Hardin, Wabash, White):

C.W. Fulkerson
R. R. 4, Box 77
Carmi, Ill. 62821
(618) 265-3127

3rd Probation District (Edwards, Richland, Wayne):

Keith Pritchett
Court House
Albion, Ill. 62806
(618) 445-3567

4th and 5th Probation Districts (Hamilton, Jefferson - 4th; Franklin - 5th):

Ray Carnell
202 W. Main St.
P.O. Box 221
Benton, Ill. 62821
(618) 439-4111

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Bond, Madison Counties):

Chief Judge: Honorable Moses W. Harrison II
 Address: Madison County Courthouse
 Edwardsville, Ill. 62025

Chief Probation Officials:
 Bond County: Donald R. Stout
 813 Winter Ave.
 Greenville, Ill. 62246
 (618) 664-1043

Madison County: Thurl C. Jones
 100 W. Fifth Ave.
 Edwardsville, Ill. 62025
 (618) 692-4486

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery, Shelby Counties):

Chief Judge: Honorable Bill J. Slater
 Address: Christian County Courthouse
 Taylorville, Ill. 62568

Chief Probation Officials:
 Christian County: Mary Lee Watchman
 Christian County Courthouse, Rm. 315
 Taylorville, Ill. 62568

Clay County: Richard Conley
 127 Flora Ave.
 Flora, Ill. 62839
 (618) 662-5835

Clinton County: Clifford G. Kahre
 Clinton County Courthouse
 Carlyle, Ill. 62231
 (618) 594-3586

Effingham County: Samuel V. Hurst, Jr.
 Effingham County Courthouse
 Effingham, Ill. 62401
 (217) 347-7931

Fayette County: H. Oral Walker
 1103 N. Sixth
 Vandalia, Ill. 62471
 (618) 283-0501

Jasper County: D. L. Huddlestun
 507 S. Jackson
 Newton, Ill. 62448
 (618) 783-2321

Marion County:	James O. Griffith Marion County Courthouse, Rm. 305 Salem, Ill. 62881 (618) 548-5040
Montgomery County:	Lyn Lanter Montgomery County Courthouse Hillsboro, Ill. 62049 (217) 532-6355
Shelby County:	None as of 1977

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Edgar, Vermillion Counties):

Chief Judge:	Honorable Ralph S. Pearman
Address:	Edgar County Courthouse Paris, Ill. 61944

Chief Probation Officials:	
Clark and Edgar Counties:	T. J. David Edgar County Courthouse Paris, Ill. 61944 (217) 466-4435

Coles and Cumberland Counties:	Michael Hughes Box 382 Charleston, Ill. 61920 (217) 348-0535
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Vermillion County:	C. Eugene Hughes 502 Courthouse Danville, Ill. 61832 (217) 442-3700
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SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Champaign, De Witt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Piatt Counties):

Chief Judge:	Honorable Rodney A. Scott
Address:	Marion County Building Decatur, Ill. 62523

Chief Probation Officials:	
Champaign County:	D. C. Weatherford Courthouse, Rm. 208 Urbana, Ill. 61801 (217) 384-3751

De Witt County:	Jack Chick Courthouse Clinton, Ill. 61727 (217) 935-6713 or 2584
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Douglas County:	Mrs. Drusilla Taylor Courthouse Tuscola, Ill. 61953 (217) 253-4212
Macon County:	Forest Chaney County Building, Rm. 301 253 E. Wood St. Decatur, Ill. 62523 (217) 429-2357
Moultrie County:	Marvin Rice Moultrie County Courthouse Sullivan, Ill. 61951 (217) 728-8533
Piatt County:	Nadine Funk (Director of Court Services) Courthouse, Rm. 205 Monticello, Ill. 61856 (217) 762-2411 or 2713

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Morgan, Sangamon, Scott Counties):

Chief Judge:	Honorable Harvey Beam
Address:	County Building Springfield, Ill. 62706
Chief Probation Officials:	
Greene County:	Crystal Burton Green County Courthouse Carrollton, Ill. 62016 (217) 942-3414
Jersey County:	Herman H. Blackorby 201 S. Jefferson Jerseyville, Ill. 62052 (618) 498-2131
Macoupin County:	F. A. Bertetti Macoupin County Courthouse Carlinville, Ill. 62626 (217) 854-3135
Morgan County:	Robert B. Wallace Morgan County Courthouse Jacksonville, Ill. 62650
Sangamon County:	Tom S. Roberts Sangamon County Building, Rm. 11 Springfield, Ill. 62701 (217) 753-6770

Scott County: Dorothy Sauer
P.O. Box 115
Winchester, Ill. 62694
(217) 742-3173

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Mason, Menard, Pike,
Schuyler Counties):

Chief Judge: Honorable Richard F. Scholz, Jr.
Address: Adams County Courthouse
Quincy, Ill. 62301

Chief Probation Officials:
Adams County: George E. Harper III
521 Vermont
Quincy, Ill. 62301
(217) 223-6300

Brown County: Donald R. Codner
Box 12
Mt. Sterling, Ill. 62353
(217) 773-3616

Calhoun County: Manual G. Hagen
Riverside Drive
Hardin, Ill. 62047
(618) 576-2626

Cass County: Larry Peterson
Cass County Courthouse
Virginia, Ill. 62691
(217) 452-2214

Mason County: Dorothy C. Karl
Mason County Courthouse
Havana, Ill. 62644
(309) 543-3293

Menard County: Irving S. Hurwitz
205½ E. Douglas
Petersburg, Ill. 62675
(217) 632-7185

Pike County: Leroy Orr
Pittsfield, Ill. 62363
(217) 285-6979

Schuyler County: Edward G. Chipman
Schuyler County Courthouse
Rushville, Ill. 62681
(217) 322-3534

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough, Warren Counties):

Chief Judge:	Honorable U.S. Collins
Address:	McDonough County Courthouse Macomb, Ill. 61455
Chief Probation Official:	Gale B. Johnson P.O. Box 301 Lewiston, Ill. 61542 (309) 547-3041

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Marshall, Peoria, Putman, Stark, Tazewell Counties):

Chief Judge:	Honorable Richard E. Eagleton
Address:	Peoria County Courthouse Peoria, Ill. 61602
Chief Probation Officers:	
Marshall County:	Laverne Howard 122 N. Prairie Marshall County Courthouse Lacon, Ill. 61540 (309) 246-6435
Peoria County:	Daniel Patten Peoria County Courthouse, Rm. 301 Peoria, Ill. 61602 (309) 672-6018
Putnam County:	Helen Kunkel 406 E. Hopkins Granville, Ill. 61326 (815) 339-2629
Stark County:	Kenneth Dison Stark County Courthouse Toulon, Ill. 61483 (309) 286-2541
Tazewell County:	Robert Hancock 1st. Fl., Mc Kinzie Building Pekin, Ill. 61554 (309) 346-3140

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Ford, Livingston, Logan, Mc Lean, Woodford Counties):

Chief Judge:	Honorable John T. Mc Caullough
Address:	Logan County Courthouse Lincoln, Ill. 62656
Chief Probation Officials:	
Ford County:	Glen L. Anderson R.R. # 1 Paxton, Ill. 60957 (217) 379-2221

Livingston County: Jack Lundquist
Livingston County Courthouse
Pontiac, Ill. 61764
(815) 844-5166

Logan County: Dean Aeilts
Logan County Courthouse
Lincoln, Ill. 62656
(217) 732-2106 or 2107

Mc Lean County: Edwin Beverage
Mc Lean County Law and Justice Center
104 W. Front St.
Bloomington, Ill. 61701
(309) 827-5311

Woodford County: Barbara Garber (Director of Court Services)
Woodford County Courthouse
Eureka, Ill. 61530
(309) 467-3532

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Iroquois, Kankakee, Will Counties)

Chief Judge: Honorable Micheal A. Orenic
Address: Will County Courthouse
Joliet, Ill. 60431

Chief Probation Officials:
Iroquois County: Philip M. Mull
550 S. 10th St.
Watseka, Ill. 60970
(815) 432-4911

Kankakee County: William F. Scroggins
Kankakee County Courthouse
450 E. Court St.
Kankakee, Ill. 60901
(813) 937-2970

Will County: Jayne A. Kinney
Will County Courthouse
14 W. Jefferson St., Suite 304
Joliet, Ill. 60431
(815) 727-8534

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Bureau, Grundy, La Salle Counties):

Chief Judge: Honorable Thomas R. Flood
Address: La Salle County Courthouse
Ottawa, Ill. 61350

Chief Probation Official Raymond Wren
La Salle County Courthouse, Rm. 402
Ottawa, Ill. 61350
(815) 434-4400

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Henry, Mercer, Rock Island, Whiteside Counties):

Chief Judge:	Honorable Paul E. Rink
Address:	Rock Island County Courthouse Rock Island, Ill. 61201
Chief Probation Officials:	
Henry County:	Carl H. Hubbs Henry County Courthouse Cambridge, Ill. 61238 (309) 937-3329, 3302, or 2753
Mercer County:	James E. Bartlet Mercer County Courthouse Aledo, Ill. 61231 (309) 582-5169
Rock Island County:	Terrence P. Lynch Rock Island County Courthouse Rock Island, Ill. 61201 (309) 786-4451
Whiteside County:	John W. Nelson Whiteside County Courthouse 300 N. Cherry St. Morrison, Ill. 61270 (815) 772-7201

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson Counties):

Chief Judge:	Honorable James E. Bales
Address:	Lee County Courthouse Dixon, Ill. 61021
Chief Probation Officials:	
Carroll County:	Richard E. Veith Carroll County Courthouse Mt. Carroll, Ill. 61053 (815) 244-4355
Jo Daviess County:	Timothy J. Stephenson Jo Daviess County Courthouse Glena, Ill. 61036 (815) 777-0356
Lee County:	Thomas Green Lee County Courthouse P.O. Box 193 Dixon, Ill. 61021 (815) 284-7747

Ogle County: Donald L. Kinn
Ogle County Courthouse
Oregon, Ill. 61061
(815) 732-2288

Stephenson County: Les Graham
Stephenson County Courthouse
15 N. Galena
Freeport, Ill. 61032
(815) 232-0717

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (De Kalb, Kane, Kendall Counties):

Chief Judge: Honorable Ernest W. Akemann
Address: Kane County Courthouse
Geneva, Ill. 60134

Chief Probation Official: Field W. Utter (Director, Adult Court Services)
Kane County Courthouse Annex
428 James St.
Geneva, Ill. 60134
(312) 232-2400

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Boone, Winnebago Counties):

Chief Judge: Honorable John E. Sype
Address: Winnebago County Courthouse
Rockford, Ill. 61101

Chief Probation Official: Marguerite Gibler
400 W. State St.
Rockford, Ill. 61101
(815) 987-2553

EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Du Page County):

Chief Judge: Honorable George W. Unverzagt
Address: Du Page County Courthouse
Wheaton, Ill. 60187

Chief Probation Official: Richard M. George
222 E. Willow St.
Wheaton, Ill. 60187
(312) 682-7114

NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Lake, Mc Henry Counties):

Chief Judge: Honorable Fred H. Geiger
Address: Lake County Courthouse
Waukegan, Ill. 60085

Chief Probation Officials:
Lake County:

Dwain M. Warren
26 N. Utica St.
Waukegan, Ill. 60085
(312) 689-6454

Mc Henry County:

Phillip R. Ulmer
Court Services Building
2200 N. Seminary Ave.
Woodstock, Ill. 60098
(815) 338-2040

TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, Wahington
Counties):

Chief Judge:
Address:

Honorable Joseph F. Cunningham
County Building, 10 Public Square
Bellville, Ill. 62220

Chief Probation Official:

William A. Clark
10 Public Square
Belleville, Ill. 62220
(618) 277-6600

COOK COUNTY JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Chief Judge:
Address:

Honorable Harry G. Comerford
Circuit Court of Cook County
2600 Richard J. Daley Center
Chicago, Ill. 60602

Chief Probation Official:

Richard G. Napoli
Rm. 300, 2600 S. California Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60608
(312) 542-333

APPENDIX E

ILLINOIS COUNTY COUNTY SHERIFFS' OFFICES

Adams County Sheriff
Quincy, Ill. 62301
(217) 223-6300

Alexander County Sheriff
Cairo, Ill. 62914
(618) 734-2141

Bond County Sheriff
Greenville, Ill. 62246
(618) 664-2151

Boone County Sheriff
Belvidere, Ill. 61008
(815) 544-2144

Brown County Sheriff
Mt. Sterling, Ill. 62353
(217) 773-2011

Bureau County Sheriff
Princeton, Ill. 61356
(815) 875-3344

Calhoun County Sheriff
Hardin, Ill. 62047
(618) 576-2417

Coles County Sheriff
Charleston, Ill. 61920
(217) 345-2109

Cook County Sheriff
Chicago, Ill. 60602
(312) 321-5500

Crawford County Sheriff
Robinson, Ill. 62454
(618) 546-1010

Cumberland County Sheriff
Toledo, Ill. 62468
(217) 849-2571

De Kalb County Sheriff
Syramore, Ill. 60178
(815) 895-2155

De Witt County Sheriff
Clinton, Ill. 61727
(217) 935-3196

Carroll County Sheriff
Mt. Carroll, Ill. 61053
(815) 244-3831

Cass County Sheriff
Virginia, Ill. 62991
(217) 452-7215

Champaign County Sheriff
Urbana, Ill. 61801
(217) 384-3811

Christian County Sheriff
Taylorville, Ill. 62568
(217) 824-4961

Clark County Sheriff
Marshall, Ill. 62441
(217) 826-8421

Clay County Sheriff
Louisville, Ill. 62858
(618) 665-4511

Clinton County Sheriff
Carlyle, Ill. 62231
(618) 594-2252

Du Page County Sheriff
Wheaton, Ill. 60187
(312) 682-0900

Edgar County Sheriff
Paris, Ill. 61944
(217) 463-8380 -465-4166

Effingham County Sheriff
Effingham, Ill. 62401
(217) 342-2411

Fayette County Sheriff
Vandalia, Ill. 62471
(618) 283-2141

Ford County Sheriff
Paxton, Ill. 60957
(217) 379-2324

Franklin County Sheriff
Benton, Ill. 62812
(618) 438-4841

Douglas County Sheriff Tuscola, Ill. 61953 (217) 253-3511, 2913	Fulton County Sheriff Lewiston, Ill. 61542 (309) 547-2277
Gallatin County Sheriff Shawneetown, Ill. 62984 (618) 269-3137	Henry County Sheriff Cambridge, Ill. 61238 (309) 937-3333
Greene County Sheriff Carrolltown, Ill. 62016 (217) 942-3633	Iroquois County Sheriff Watsoka, Ill. 60970 (815) 432-4918
Grundy County Sheriff Morris, Ill. 60450 (815) 942-0336, 0350	Jackson County Sheriff Murphysboro, Ill. 62966 (618) 684-2177
Hamilton County Sheriff Mc Leansboro, Ill. 62859 (618) 643-2511, 3432	Jasper County Sheriff Newton, Ill. 62448 (618) 783-2414
Hancock County Sheriff Carthage, Ill. 62321 (217) 357-2115	Jefferson County Sheriff Mt. Vernon, Ill. 62864 (618) 242-2141
Hardin County Sheriff Elizabethtown, Ill. 62931 (618) 287-2271	Jersey County Sheriff Jerseyville, Ill. 62052 (618) 498-3912
Henderson County Sheriff Oquawka, Ill. 61469 (309) 867-4291	Jo Daviess County Sheriff Galena, Ill. 61036 (815) 777-2141
Johnson County Sheriff Vienna, Ill. 62995 (618) 658-2761, 2711	Lawrence County Sheriff Lawrenceville, Ill. 62439 (618) 943-3712
Kane County Sheriff Geneva, Ill. 60134 (312) 232-8400	Lee County Sheriff Dixon, Ill. 61021 (815) 284-6631
Kankakee County Sheriff Kankakee, Ill. 60901 (815) 933-3324	Livingston County Sheriff Pontiac, Ill. 61764 (815) 844-7171
Kendall County Sheriff Yorkville, Ill. 60560 (312) 553-5856	Logan County Sheriff Lincoln, Ill. 62656 (217) 732-2156, 4159
Knox County Sheriff Galesburg, Ill. 61401 (309) 343-3121	Macon County Sheriff Decatur, Ill. 62532 (217) 429-5393

Lake County Sheriff
Waukegan, Ill. 60085
(312) 623-1855

La Salle County Sheriff
Ottawa, Ill. 61350
(815) 433-2161

Marion County Sheriff
Salem, Ill. 62881
(618) 548-2141

Marshall County Sheriff
Lacon, Ill. 61540
(309) 246-4785, 2115

Mason County Sheriff
Haven, Ill. 62644
(309) 543-2231

Massac County Sheriff
Metropolis, Ill. 62960
(618) 524-2912

Mc Donough County Sheriff
Macomb, Ill. 61455
(309) 833-4166

Mc Henry County Sheriff
Woodstock, Ill. 60098
(815) 338-2145

Menard County Sheriff
Petersburg, Ill. 62675
(217) 632-2273

Perry County Sheriff
Pinckenyville, Ill. 62274
(618) 357-5316

Piatt County Sheriff
Monticello, Ill. 61856
(217) 762-5761

Pike County Sheriff
Pittsfield, Ill. 62363
(217) 285-4471

Pope County Sheriff
Golconda, Ill. 62938
(618) 683-4321

Macoupin County Sheriff
Carlinville, Ill. 62626
(217) 854-3135

Madison County Sheriff
Edwardsville, Ill. 62025
(618) 692-4433

Mercer County Sheriff
Aledo, Ill. 61231
(309) 582-5194

Monroe County Sheriff
Waterloo, Ill. 62298
(618) 939-8681

Montgomery County Sheriff
Hillsboro, Ill. 62049
(217) 532-2371

Morgan County Sheriff
Jacksonville, Ill. 62650
(217) 245-4143

Moultrie County Sheriff
Sullivan, Ill. 61951
(217) 728-4386

Ogle County Sheriff
Oregon, Ill. 61061
(815) 732-2136

Peoria County Sheriff
Peoria, Ill. 61602
(309) 673-3801

Richland County Sheriff
Olneg, Ill. 62450
(618) 393-2949

Rock Island County Sheriff
Rock Island, Ill. 61201
(309) 794-1230

St. Clair County Sheriff
Belleville, Ill. 62221
(618) 277-3500

Saline County Sheriff
Harrisburg, Ill. 62946
(618) 253-7202

Pulaski County Sheriff
Mound City, Ill. 62963
(618) 748-9374

Putnam County Sheriff
Hennepin, Ill. 61327
(815) 925-7015

Randolph County Sheriff
Chester, Ill. 62233
(618) 826-3114

Shelby County Sheriff
Shelyville, Ill. 62465
(217) 744-3941

Stark County Sheriff
Toulon, Ill. 61483
(309) 286-5211

Stephenson County Sheriff
Freeport, Ill. 61032
(815) 232-2108

Tazewell County Sheriff
Pekin, Ill. 61554
(309) 346-4141

Union County Sheriff
Jonesboro, Ill. 62952
(618) 833-5812, 2844

Vermillion County Sheriff
Danville, Ill. 61832
(217) 442-3700

Wabash County Sheriff
Mt. Carmel, Ill. 62863
(618) 262-4186, Nite - 7776

Winnebago County Sheriff
Rockford, Ill. 61101
(815) 226-3112

Sangamon County Sheriff
Springfield, Ill. 62701
(217) 528-200.

Schuyler County Sheriff
Rushville, Ill. 62681
(217) 322-4366

Scott County Sheriff
Winchester, Ill. 62694
(217) 742-3141

Warren County Sheriff
Monmouth, Ill. 61462
(309) 734-3317

Washington County Sheriff
Nashville, Ill. 62263
(618) 327-3640

Wayne County Sheriff
Fairfield, Ill. 62821
(618) 842-6631

White County Sheriff
Carmi, Ill. 62821
(618) 382-7111

Whiteside County Sheriff
Morrison, Ill. 61270
(815) 772-4044

Will County Sheriff
Joliet, Ill. 60431
(815) 729-8575

Williamson County Sheriff
Marion, Ill. 62959
(618) 993-4878

Woodford County Sheriff
Eureka, Ill. 61530
(309) 467-2375

APPENDIX F

PRE - AND POST- JANUARY 1979 FEDERAL
DISTRICT COURT ORGANIZATION IN ILLINOIS

Pre-January 1979:

Northern District:

Boone
Carroll
Cook
De Kalb
Du Page
Grundy
Jo Daviess
Kane
Kendall

Lake
La Salle
Lee
Mc Henry
Ogle
Stephenson
Whiteside
Will
Winnebago

Eastern District

Alexander
Champaign
Clark
Clay
Clinton
Coles
Crawford
Cumberland
Douglas
Edgar
Edwards
Effingham
Fayette
Ford
Franklin
Gallatin
Hamilton
Hardin
Iroquois
Jackson
Jasper
Jefferson

Johnson
Kankakee
Lawrence
Marion
Massac
Monroe
Moultrie
Perry
Piatt
Pope
Pulaski
Randolph
Richland
Saline
Shelby
St. Clair
Union
Vermillion
Wabash
Washington
Wayne
White
Williamson

Southern District:

Adams
Bond
Brown
Bureau
Calhoun
Cass
Christian
De Witt
Fulton
Green
Hancock

Marion
Marshall
Mason
Mc Lean
Mc Donough
Menard
Mercer
Montgomery
Morgan
Peoria
Pike

Henderson
Henry
Jersey
Knox
Livingston
Logan
Macoupin
Madison

Putnam
Rock Island
Sangamo
Schuyler
Scott
Stark
Tazwell
Warren
Woodford

Post - January 1979:

Northern District:

Boone
Carroil
Cook
De Kalb
Du Page
Grundy
Jo Daviess
Kane
Kankakee *
Kendall

Lake
La Salle
Lee
Mc Henry
Ogle
Stephenson
Whiteside
Will
Winnebago

Central District:

Adams
Brown
Bureau
Cass
Champaign
Christian
Coles
De Witt
Douglas
Edgar
Ford
Fulton
Green
Hancock
Henderson
Henry
Iroquois
Knox
Livingston
Logan
Mc Donough
Mc Lean

Macon
Macoupin
Marshall
Mason
Menard
Mercer
Montgomery
Morgan
Moultrie
Peoria
Piatt
Pike
Putnam
Rock Island
Sangamon
Schuyler
Scott
Shelby
Stark
Tazewell
Vermillion
Warren
Woodford

* Kankakee remained in the Northern District for only a few months in 1979, and was then moved to the Central District.

Southern District:

Alexander
Bond
Calhoun
Clark
Clay
Clinton
Crawford
Cumberland
Edwards
Effingham
Fayette
Franklin
Gallatin
Hamilton
Hardin
Jackson
Jasper
Jefferson
Jersey

Johnson
Lawrence
Madison
Marion
Massac
Monroe
Perry
Pope
Pulaski
Randolph
Richland
St. Clair
Saline
Union
Wabash
Washington
Wayne
White
Williamson

APPENDIX G

PUBLICATIONS RELEVANT TO SENTENCING
ALTERNATIVES RESEARCH

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Annual Report to the Supreme Court of Illinois. Published annually since 1959, this report contains summary statistics concerning dispositions for various Illinois jurisdictions, as well as other court-related information.

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Manual on Recordkeeping. 1974. This manual provides detailed information concerning all aspects of recordkeeping in Illinois courts, covering data elements, file organization, records disposal, forms etc.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director. Published annually since 1940, this report contains summary U.S. courts statistics, some of which are concerned with probation.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Census of Persons Under Supervision of the Federal Probation System, June 30, 1968 and January 23, 1973. This report represents a major comparative federal probation data analysis.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Federal Offenders in the U.S. District Courts. Published annually since 1963, this report contains statistics concerning many aspects of federal courts administration, including probation data.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Person Under Supervision of the Federal Probation System. Published annually since 1961-62, this report focuses on federal probationers and provides data concerning numbers of probation dispositions, probationers' characteristics, offenses committed, etc..

Administrative Office of the United States Courts, United States Court Directory. 1977. This publication lists the names, addresses, and phone numbers of many types of federal courts personnel.

Center for Legal Studies, Resource Materials for Illinois Probation Officer Basic Training Program. 1977. This is a compilation of various papers, articles, and other materials concerning probation.

Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, Statistical Analysis Center, A Guide to the Sources of Data on Criminal Cases Processed in the Cook County Circuit Court. 1979. This publication details the organization of the Court and its data management system, which processes some Cook County probation-related data.

Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, Statewide Manpower and Workload Analysis. 1977. This publication presents data from surveys conducted in three criminal justice areas: Prosecution and Public Defense, Court Services, and Probation. The data presented cover calendar year 1975 for the following areas:

- personnel and personnel deployment
- adult and juvenile probation supervision
- adult and juvenile court services
- budgetary resources

The data are very limited due to low response rates, which are documented in the report.

Illinois Probation and Court Services Association, 1977 Directory of Illinois Probation and Court Services. This is a reference document which contains lists of court circuits, counties, addresses, and phone numbers of many probation and court-related personnel in Illinois.

John Howard Association, A Study of Juvenile and Adult Probation and Juvenile Detention in the Third Judicial Circuit, Madison County, Illinois. 1973. This is a detailed investigation of several aspects of one county's criminal justice system.

United States Department of Justice, Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics. This sourcebook has been published annually since 1973. It is a voluminous compilation of national statistics relating to all aspects of criminal justice.

United States Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, State and Local Probation and Parole Systems. 1978. This report presents findings from a nationwide survey on probation and parole conducted for LEAA by the Census Bureau in 1976.

United States Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Critical Issues in Adult Probation, 1979. This report is a comprehensive, up-to-date, publication about adult probation. It consists of a 285-page summary of important probation issues, 7 technical papers, and a separate bibliography of adult probation literature sources. The report consists of a series of papers, which are listed below.

CRITICAL ISSUES IN ADULT PROBATION

Technical Issue Paper Series

1. Summary. Eric W. Carlson and Evalyn C. Parks, Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. (NCJ 57666)
2. Technical Issue Paper on Issues in Probation Management.
Eric W. Carlson and Evalyn C. Parks, Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. (NCJ 57667)
3. Technical Issue Paper on Presentence Investigation Reports. *
David A. Townsend, John W. Palmer, and Jennifer B. Newton, Center for Law Enforcement and Correctional Justice, Westerville, Ohio. (NCJ 57668)
4. Technical Issue Paper on Caseload Prediction and Treatment. *
Don M. Gottfredson, James O. Finckenauer, and Carol Rauh, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey. (NCJ 57669)
5. Technical Issue Paper on Domestic Innovations in Adult Probation. *
Paul C. Friday, Department of Sociology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan. (NCJ 57670)
6. Technical Issue Paper on International Assessment of the Use of Adult Probation.
Paul C. Friday, Department of Sociology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan. (NCJ 57671)
7. Technical Issue Paper on Legal Issues in Adult Probation. *
Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice. The American University, Washington College of Law, Washington, D. C. (NCJ 57672)
8. Technical Issue Paper on the State of Research in Adult Probation. *
Eric W. Carlson, Evalyn C. Parks, and Harry E. Allen, Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. (NCJ 57673)
9. Bibliography. * Eric W. Carlson and Evalyn C. Parks, Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. (NCJ 57674)

NOTE: The documents marked with an asterisk may be borrowed from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) on interlibrary loan only. A maximum of five documents may be borrowed for a 4-week period through your public, academic, or organizational library. Interlibrary forms should cite Critical Issues in Adult Probation, specify titles and NCJ numbers; and be mailed to NCJRS Documentation Loan Program, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850. Free microfiche copies of these documents may be ordered directly from the NCJRS Microfiche Program at the same address.

Technical Papers Nos. 1, 2 and 6 may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, which should be contacted for availability and price before ordering.

APPENDIX H

ILLINOIS COUNTIES FOR WHICH PROBATION ASSESSMENTS
HAVE BEEN, OR ARE BEING, COMPLETED

11

Assessments Completed as of January 1979* :

Boone
 Bureau
 Carroll
 Champaign
 Christian
 Clay
 Clinton
 De Kalb
 Du Page (National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1972)
 Effingham
 Fayette
 Grundy
 Jasper
 Jo Daviess
 Kane
 Kendall
 Lake (John Howard Association, 1973)
 La Salle
 Madison (John Howard Association, 1973)
 Marion
 Marshall
 Mc Henry
 Montgomery
 Peoria
 Piatt
 Putnam
 Sangamon
 Shelly
 Stark
 Stephenson
 Tazewell
 Will
 Winnebago

Assessments soon to be completed**

Adams
 Brown
 Calhoun
 Cass
 Ford
 Livingston
 Logan
 Mason
 Mc Lean

* All assessments conducted by the Supreme Court Committee, unless otherwise indicated.

** Due to a shift in administration all probation assessments are being conducted under the Administration Office of the Illinois Courts.

Menard
Pike
Schuyler
Woodford

Assessments to begin in February of 1979:

Clark
Coles
Cumberland
Edgar
Vermillion

APPENDIX I

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

BOND-	an obligation (to appear in court) made binding by money forfeit; also, the amount of money forfeited.
COMMITMENT -	the action of a judicial officer ordering a convicted and sentenced person to be admitted to a correctional facility.
COMPLAINT -	a formal and written accusation made by any person, often a prosecutor, and filed in a court, alleging that a specified person (s) has committed a specific offense (s).
DISPOSITION -	the final judicial decision which terminates a criminal proceeding by a judgement of acquittal or dismissal or which states the specific sentence in the case of conviction.
FELONY -	a criminal offense punishable by death or by incarceration in a penitentiary for one year or more.
INDICTMENT -	a formal written accusation made by a grand jury and filed in a court, alleging that a specific person (s) has committed a specific offense (s).
INFORMATION -	a formal written accusation made by a prosecutor and filed in a court, alleging that a specified person (s) has committed a specific offense (s).
JUDGEMENT -	the statement of the decision of a court, that the defendant is convicted or acquitted of the offense (s) charged.
MISDEMEANOR -	an offense punishable by incarceration in a local correctional facility for less than a year.
ORDER -	a written direction issued by the court.
PETITION -	a formal written request.
QUASI-CRIMINAL -	an offense, usually an ordinance violation, which is not considered a criminal violation, but which can result in official punishment.
WRIT -	a written order issued by a court.

APPENDIX J

OBTS DATA ELEMENTS

M 6640.7A
 OCT 9 1978

Appendix 1. (Cont'd)

OBTS DATA ELEMENTS

	Len	Type	Loc'n
OFFENDER			
Date of Birth	6	N	1-6
Sex	1	N	7
1 Male 2 Female 9 Missing data			
Race	1	N	8
1 White 2 Negro 3 Chinese 4 Japanese 5 American Indian 6 All Other 9 Missing Data			
State Record Number	10	AN	9-18
Arresting Agency (NCIC Code) Code 9's for missing data	9	N	19-27 1
DATES			
Arrest or other entry to system Code 9's for missing data	6	N	28-33
Final Disposition Code 9's for missing data	6	N	34-39
Sentence Code 9's for missing data	6	N	40-45
OFFENSE AND LEVEL OF OFFENSE CODES			
Charged offense at arrest 9999 Missing data	4	N	46-49

89
Appendix 1. (Cont'd)

	Len	Type	Loc'n
Level of Charged Offense	1	N	50
1 Felony Level			
2 Misdemeanor Level			
3 Other Level			
4 Level not specified			

Convicted offense	4	N	51-54
8888 Inapplicable, not convicted			
9999 Missing data			

Level of Convicted Offense	1	N	55
1 Felony Level			
2 Misdemeanor Level			
3 Other Level			
4 Level Not Specified			

FINAL DISPOSITIONS

Police Disposition	1	N	56
1 Transfer to other law enforcement agency			
2 Transfer to other agency			
3 Released			
4 Other final disposition			
8 Not disposed of by police			
9 Missing data			

Prosecutor Disposition	1	N	57
1 Prosecution felony charge			
2 Prosecution misdemeanor charge			
3 Prosecution Other Charge			
4 Prosecution declined			
8 Not disposed of by prosecutor			
9 Missing data			

Type of Court (Final Disposition)	1	N	58
1 Lower			
2 Felony			
3 Other Court			
8 Not disposed of by courts			
9 Missing data			

Type of Charge (Final Disposition)	1	N	59
------------------------------------	---	---	----

M 6640.1A
 OCT 6 1973
 Appendix 1. (Cont'd)

Len Type Loc'n

- 1 Felony
- 2 Misdemeanor
- 3 Other
- 8 Not Disposed of by Courts
- 9 Missing data

Court Disposition 1 N 60

- 1 Off calendar
- 2 Civil procedure
- 3 Dismissed
- 4 Acquitted
- 5 Convicted
- 6 Other
- 8 Not disposed of by court
- 9 Missing data

Sentence (If Convicted) 2 N 61-62

- 01 Death
- 02 Prison
- 03 Probation and Jail (include w/fine or restitution)
- 04 Probation (include w/fine or restitution)
- 05 Jail and fine
- 06 Jail
- 11 Fine
- 12 Entire sentence suspended
- 13 Other
- 88 Not Disposed of By Court
- 97 No conviction, no sentence
- 99 Missing data

Final Pleadings 1 N 63

- 1 Not Guilty
- 2 Guilty
- 3 Nolo Contendere
- 4 Other
- 5 Unknown
- 8 Not a court disposition
- 9 Missing data

	Len	Type	Loc'n
Type of Trial	1	N	64
1 Non-jury			
2 Jury			
3 Transcript			
4 Other			
8 Not a court disposition			
9 Missing data			
Type of Counsel (at disposition)	1	N	65
1 Private			
2 Public appointed			
3 Self			
4 Public Defender			
5 Other			
8 Not a court disposition			
9 Missing data			

Each state will be expected to perform its own internal checks. However, NCJISS will perform a final check before accepting records. Rejected records will be returned to contributors in hard copy listings and error tapes. Errors will be identified by record identifier, variable, and value.

NCJISS VALIDATION AND CCNDITIONAL CHECKS

Data elements may be validated -- individually or as part of conditional checks. Validations will check that each data element is in the proper format and range. Conditional checks will be for correctness of relationships between data elements.

Validations

Year of arrest minus year of birth must be more than 14.

Race must be 1-6 or 9.

Sex must be 1-2 or 9.

State Record number must be assigned. Nines are not acceptable.

Arrest date must be numeric, 6 digit and be a previous

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