

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite the fact that most juveniles adjudicated delinquent are sentenced to probation in Illinois, relatively little is known about the characteristics of these offenders, the conditions imposed as part of their probation term, and the outcomes of these sentences. The lack of information is primarily due to the organization of probation in Illinois: while there is state involvement and some financial support provided through the Illinois Supreme Court's Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC), for the most part probation is organized, supported and carried out by Illinois' county units of government. To fill the gap in information about Illinois' juvenile probation population, and the effectiveness of probation, AOIC has collaborated with local probation departments and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority over the past 10 years to collect detailed, probationer-level data to support program and policy development in the state. The 2000 Illinois Probation Outcome Study is the latest, and most comprehensive, effort to assess the needs and impact of probation in Illinois. Based on the collection and analyses of data from a sample of more than 820 juvenile probationers discharged during 2000, the following conclusions are offered:

- Illinois' probation departments are handling larger caseloads than ever, comprised of juvenile probationers with a broad array of risk factors and needs. Specifically, almost 15 percent of juvenile probationers had dropped out or were truant from school, over 40 percent lived in households with annual incomes below \$20,000, the majority live with only one parent, over one-half had alcohol or illegal drug abuse problems, and almost 20 percent had previously been through the justice system before;
- Juveniles placed on probation in Illinois are not only monitored by probation officers, but many are also required to participate in treatment programs, pay fees and fines to offset the costs of the justice system's operations, and some are also required to perform community service and submit to urinalysis. Statewide, over one-quarter of juvenile probationers were ordered to pay fees and over 20 percent to pay court costs, which averaged \$127 and \$108 per probationer, respectively. Of the 42 percent ordered to perform community service, each was ordered to perform, on average, 41 hours of this service;
- In general, the outcomes of juvenile probation sentences in Illinois are quite positive. Slightly more than one-third of juvenile probationers were rearrested for a new offense while on probation, and few of these were violent in nature. This is particularly encouraging given the extensive risk factors evident across this population. Overall, less than 15 percent of the probationers had their sentence revoked due to either a new crime or a technical violation, but of those revoked, almost 60 percent were sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections;
- There are also a number of other dimensions that were considered when assessing the impact and efficacy of probation in Illinois: overall, 70 percent of those ordered to treatment either completed it, or were still enrolled in it, by the end of probation; of those with financial conditions ordered, the majority paid the full amount by the end of the sentence (an average

of \$136 per probationer); and over three-quarter of juvenile probationers completed all ordered community service.

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

- One clear area where there could be improvement is in the identification of probationer substance abuse problems, and, where appropriate, orders to participate in treatment programs. For a relatively large proportion of probationers the extent and nature of the offender's substance abuse problem was unknown to the probation officer. Further, even among those identified as substance abusers at the point of probation intake, not all were ordered or referred to treatment. Analyses of the data clearly reveals the potential impact treatment can have on reoffending: those with substance abuse problems who did not complete treatment were much more likely to get rearrested while on probation as those who completed treatment.
- Another issue, which has been identified previously by practitioners, and was documented in this study, is the lack of accurate and complete information about juvenile offenders in Illinois. Only one-half of juvenile probationers in Illinois have a pre-sentence investigation completed that could assist the courts in making more informed decisions regarding the conditions of probation sentences. Thus, it appears that orders to treatment, payment of financial conditions, and other conditions of probation are often only based upon what is readily available or offered at sentencing by the defense or prosecutor, which is usually limited to criminal history and the current charge. Although probation officers collect a great deal of information from the probationer during their intake interview, including questions about drug use, verification of education, etc., this is done *after* the sentence to probation and ordering of conditions by the court.

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

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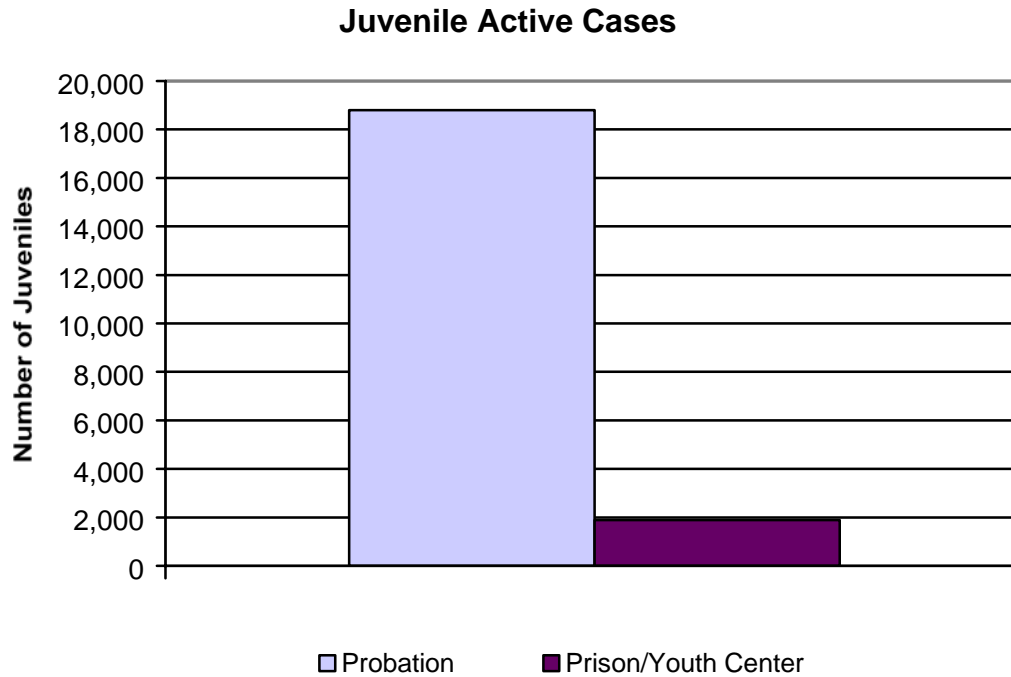
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I. INTRODUCTION

Over the past decade, a considerable amount of public policy, and public resources, have been focused on the response to juvenile crime by the courts and justice system. As a result, changes in Illinois' Juvenile Court Act have been made, and the juvenile courts have been given greater discretion regarding how juveniles can be sentenced. One component of the juvenile justice system that has been profoundly impacted by these changes is juvenile probation, which is the most frequently imposed sentence on juveniles whom are adjudicated delinquent. However, oftentimes the significant role and impact which probation plays in the correctional services continuum for juveniles is not given due consideration. Part of this may be due to the fact that juveniles placed on probation tend to be less serious than those incarcerated in prison. It may also be due to the perception by many, including many offenders, that probation is little more than "paper." Finally, since probation in Illinois is primarily carried out at the local level, oftentimes its "collective" role in statewide crime control policy and practice is missed. Regardless of the reason, the fact remains that probation is the sentence most frequently imposed on those adjudicated delinquent in Illinois. At the end of 2000, more than 18,800 juveniles were being supervised on probation, compared to the 1,886 juvenile offenders in Illinois' prison system (Figure 1).

Figure 1



However, despite the large number of juveniles on probation, due to the organization and operation of probation in Illinois, the availability of detailed data regarding this population is limited. Because probation in Illinois is operated at the county-level, with each county's probation department having unique information systems and needs, requiring departments to submit detailed probationer-level data on a regular basis to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) has been viewed as an unreasonable burden. However, AOIC, which oversees probation in Illinois and provides some financial support for probation operations, does require departments to submit aggregate data on a quarterly basis, allowing for some assessment of probation workloads and needs. Also, AOIC is working towards the development of an electronic system whereby local probation departments will be able to submit client-level data.

In order to fill the information void, AOIC has previously organized and facilitated the collection of detailed, case-level information for Illinois' probationers during specific sampling periods. For example, during the early and mid-1990s, AOIC sponsored a probation intake study, whereby local probation officers collected and reported to AOIC detailed juvenile probationer data during specific months (May and September 1990 and May 1995). This provided researchers, policy makers, and practitioners with the first glimpse into some of the characteristics of Illinois' juvenile probation population and their sentences.

This report provides an overview of all juveniles and juveniles discharged from active probation supervision during a four-week period in November 2000 in terms of their demographic and socio-economic characteristics, the conditions of their probation sentences (e.g., sentence length, court-ordered treatment, etc), and the outcome of their probation sentence (e.g., discharge status, technical violations or new arrests while on probation, completion of court-ordered treatment, etc). The data collected for this study were similar to those collected during the first ever probation outcome study completed in Illinois during 1997, but with some additions and improvements. Specifically, more detailed information regarding the probationers' living arrangements, substance abuse problems, conviction offense, and the nature of new arrests and technical violations were collected through the 2000 study. In addition, the 2000 outcome study included information for both adults and juveniles, whereas the 1997 study only included adult probationers. This will allow for the ability to compare the differences between adult and juvenile probation sentences, and the performance of adults relative to juveniles in terms of probation outcomes. Finally, information was also collected that will allow for the matching of cases to criminal history records maintained by the Illinois State Police, which will allow for a more detailed and comprehensive examination of probationer criminal histories, as well as the ability to assess recidivism of probationers following their release from probation.

II. METHODOLOGY

Data Collection Instrument

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

Sample Size and Rationale

The sample for the project was every juvenile discharged from probation or supervision during the four weeks from October 30 through November 30, 2000. Departments were given until December 15, 2000, to submit all of the forms from their county probation officers to AOIC. After a preliminary review of the forms by AOIC, the forms were then provided to the ICJIA, where they were reviewed, cleaned and entered. As a result of this effort, data for a total of 821 juvenile probationers were collected and used in the following analyses. Although the problems introduced by "seasonality" can be critical, particularly when examining samples of crimes reported to the police (which tend to peak during the summer months), it does not appear that probation sentences or discharges from probation exhibit any seasonality. Unlike police, who must respond to reports of crime immediately, the processing of those charged with crimes (e.g., trials, sentencing, etc) is done more deliberately, with operational realities and schedules being relied on to even out workloads and operations during the course of a year.

Since the data represent a sample of all juvenile probationers, one important thing that must be considered in making conclusions from the data is the potential that differences or influences that specific variables have may be due to sampling error, and not any true difference or impact. Where appropriate, statistical tests have been performed when making any statements or conclusions regarding differences or influences. However, to make the report more readable, the details of these statistical tests are presented as footnotes in this report.

Description of Regional Groupings Used in the Analyses

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

State of Illinois Regional Designations



Legend

- Rural Counties less than 50,000
- Urban Counties more than 50,000
- Cook County

III. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILES EXITING PROBATION IN 2000

Introduction

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

Demographic and Family Characteristics

In general, those discharged from juvenile probation in Illinois during the study period tended to be males between the ages of 14 and 17. As summarized in Table 1, approximately 77 percent of the discharged probationers were male and 23 percent were female, with slight statistical differences in the gender distribution across the different regions of the state. Among those juveniles discharged in Cook County, fewer than one-in-five were females, compared to more than one-quarter of the juveniles discharged from Illinois' rural counties. In terms of the age distribution, more than 80 percent of all juvenile probationers were over the age of 13. Regionally, there were some slight statistical (but not substantive) differences in the average age of the probationers, with those in Cook County averaging 15.5 years old, compared to an average of 15.4 in other urban counties and 15.1 years old in rural areas.

There were, however, considerable regional differences in the racial distribution of juvenile probationers (Table 1). In regions outside of Cook County, the majority of juvenile probationers were identified as white, although one-third of the probationers in urban areas outside of Cook County were not white. In Cook County, on the other hand, 80 percent of the juvenile probationers were non-whites. African American's made up almost two-thirds (62 percent) of the discharged juvenile probationers in Cook County and Hispanic probationers accounted for nearly one out of every six juvenile probationers.

When other probationer characteristics were examined, including whom the juvenile probationers were living with and the number of children parented by the probationers, some regional differences were also evident (Table 1). At the point of being sentenced to probation, only about one in five juvenile probationers were living with both their mother and father, with this proportion being slightly higher outside of Cook County. The most frequent living arrangement for the juvenile probationers was with their mother alone, which accounted for almost 40 percent of all juvenile probationers statewide. The majority (more than 70 percent statewide) of juveniles were also living with other siblings at the point of probation intake, with juveniles in Cook County having more siblings than juvenile probationers from the other regions examined. For example, almost 30 percent of the juvenile probationers in Cook County were living with more than two siblings, compared to only about 13 percent of the juvenile probationers from Illinois' other urban counties. Fewer than 10 percent of juvenile probationers statewide, and across the regions examined, had parented a child, and few differences were noted between male and female juvenile probationers when it came to being parents.

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

Offender Characteristics	Cook Co.	Urban	Rural	Total State
Gender $\chi^2 = 5.6, 3 \text{ df}, p = 1.33$				
Male	81.6%	75.6%	72.4%	77.0%
Female	18.4%	24.4%	27.6%	23.0%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity $\chi^2 = 228.5, 9 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
White	19.2%	66.3%	89.0%	55.3%
African-American	62.3%	24.5%	7.6%	33.6%
Hispanic	16.9%	7.7%	2.8%	9.8%
Other	1.5%	1.5%	0.7%	1.3%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age $\chi^2 = 36.0, 39 \text{ df}, p = .607$				
Under 11	1.6%	1.1%	2.9%	1.5%
11 – 13 Years Old	7.1%	11.1%	14.4%	10.5%
14 – 16 Years Old	66.9%	61.5%	57.6%	62.5%

Over 16 Years Old	24.2%	26.3%	24.6%	25.4%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>Living Status</i> $\chi^2 = 13.7, 3 \text{ df}, p = .003$				
Both Parents	17.2%	24.2%	23.4%	21.8%
Mother Alone	44.1%	36.7%	33.8%	38.5%
Father Alone	3.1%	9.7%	6.2%	6.9%
Mother with boyfriend	10.7%	12.6%	23.4%	13.9%
Other	24.9%	16.8%	13.2%	18.9%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>Number of Siblings</i> $\chi^2 = 50.9, 36 \text{ df}, p = .051$				
None	21.1%	30.0%	28.4%	27.0%
One	25.6%	32.9%	37.6%	31.4%
Two	23.6%	20.5%	20.6%	21.5%
More than two	29.7%	13.4%	16.6%	20.1%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Economic, Educational and Family Income

There were also a number of regional differences among juvenile probationers when educational status, family income and receipt of public assistance were considered. Statewide approximately 61 percent of juvenile probationers were enrolled in a traditional educational program at the point of probation intake, although only about 55 percent of the juvenile probationers from Cook County were in a traditional school program, compared to more than two-third of probationers in rural counties. Much of the difference between Cook County juvenile probationers and those from other regions of Illinois in terms of their educational status is due to the relatively high rate at which juvenile probationers in Cook County were either school drop-outs or truants: almost one out of every five juvenile probationers in Cook County were drop-outs/truants, compared to 10 percent or fewer in the other regions examined (Table 2).

There were also some rather substantial regional differences when family income and receipt of public assistance was examined. Almost 20 percent of juvenile probationers in Cook County were from families with annual incomes below \$10,000, compared to about 10 percent of juvenile probationers from the other regions. As a result of this, a much higher proportion of the juvenile probationers in Cook County were from families receiving public assistance (almost 50 percent) than were juveniles outside of Cook County (approximately one-quarter) (Table 2).

Table 2: Probationer Education, Employment and Family Income

Offender Characteristics	Cook Co.	Urban	Rural	Total State
Education Level /Status $\chi^2 = 21.9, 6 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Traditional School/Completed	54.8%	63.1%	67.6%	61.3%
Alternative/Special Education	25.8%	26.4%	24.1%	25.8%
Drop Out/Truant	19.4%	10.5%	8.3%	13.0%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Parent(s) Income Level $\chi^2 = 52.2, 20 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Less than \$10,000	19.0%	10.7%	11.5%	13.5%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	22.1%	29.7%	39.3%	28.5%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	27.9%	13.0%	24.6%	19.3%
More than \$30,000	31.0%	46.6%	24.6%	38.7%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Public Assistance $\chi^2 = 31.4, 2 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Yes	48.8%	26.2%	28.6%	34.0%
No	51.2%	73.8%	71.4%	66.0%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Substance Abuse History and Prior Involvement in the Juvenile or Criminal Justice System

Two of the most frequently identified factors that predict recidivism among offender populations (i.e., probationers and parolees) include prior convictions and the extent and nature of substance abuse problems. On the data collection instrument we asked probation officers to indicate whether probationers were identified at intake as alcohol or illegal drug abusers. Probation officers were asked if the probationer was abusing alcohol or illegal drugs at the point of intake, at any point prior to intake, or never. Probation officers were also given the option of indicating that the nature of a substance abuse problem was unknown. Importantly from the perspective of identification of probationer risks and needs, for a relatively large proportion of probationers statewide—20 percent—the probation officer indicated “unknown.”

Across all juvenile probationers discharged during the study period in Illinois, less than 20 percent had a prior juvenile adjudication (Table 3). However, regionally, there were some differences in the prevalence of prior adjudications. For example, approximately one-quarter of Cook County juvenile probationers were identified as having a prior juvenile adjudication, compared to 18 percent or fewer outside of Cook County.

Information regarding the extent and nature of substance abuse among the discharged probationers also revealed some regional variation. Statewide, almost 60 percent of juvenile probationers were classified as not having any history of alcohol abuse. Cook County probationers were identified as having the lowest

prevalence of alcohol abuse (approximately 25 percent were identified as either having a prior or current alcohol abuse problem), whereas 45 percent or more of the juvenile probationers from other urban and rural counties were identified as previous or current alcohol abusers (Table 3). With respect to abuse of illegal drugs, more than one-half of juvenile probationers statewide were classified as having either a prior or current drug abuse problem, but there were some differences across jurisdiction types (Table 3). For example, almost 60 percent of juvenile probationers from Cook County and other urban jurisdictions were identified as abusing drugs at the point of intake or prior to intake, compared to 41 percent of rural juvenile probationers.

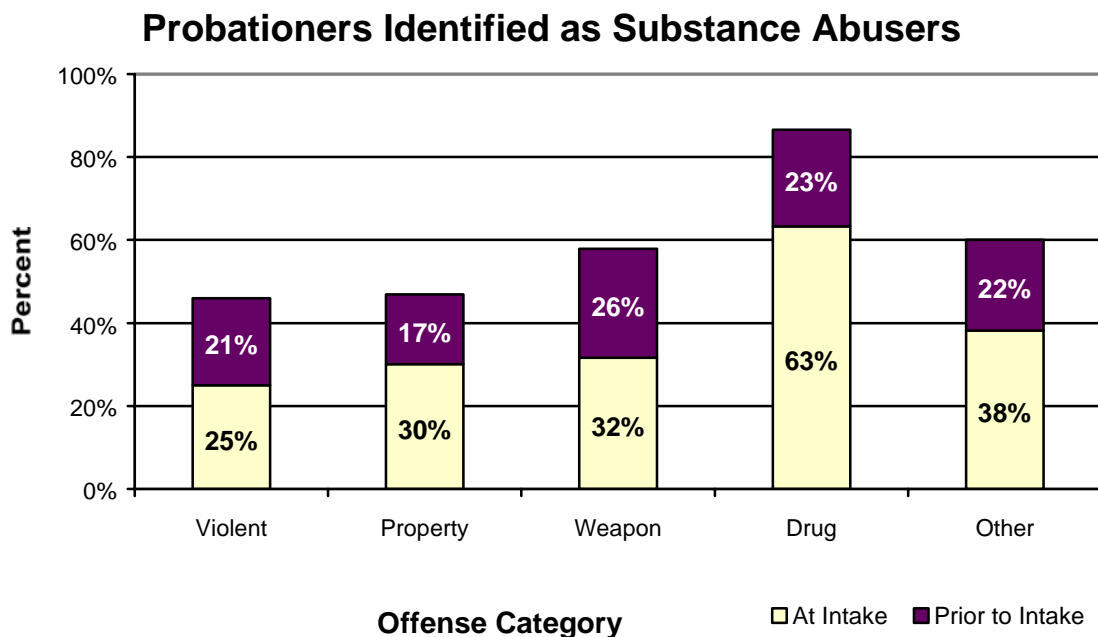
Table 3: Juvenile Probationer Criminal, Substance Abuse and Psychiatric Treatment History

Offender Characteristics	Cook Co.	Urban	Rural	Total State
Prior Adjudications $\chi^2 = 14.6, 3 \text{ df}, p = .002$				
None	75.8%	86.4%	81.9%	82.3%
One or more	24.2%	13.6%	18.1%	17.7%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
History of Alcohol Abuse $\chi^2 = 28.5, 4 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Any (Intake or Prior to Intake)	25.2%	46.8%	45.0%	40.5%
Never	74.8%	53.2%	55.0%	59.5%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
History of Drug Abuse $\chi^2 = 21.6, 4 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Any (Intake or Prior to Intake)	58.3%	57.8%	41.3%	54.9%
Never	41.7%	42.2%	58.7%	45.1%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Psychiatric Treatment $\chi^2 = 12.7, 6 \text{ df}, p = .049$				
Yes	13.6%	23.6%	16.8%	19.2%
No	86.4%	76.4%	83.2%	80.8%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

One common misperception regarding substance abuse is that *everyone* charged with a drug-law violation is also a drug *abuser*, and that the offense for which someone is convicted is a good indicator of whether or not they have a substance abuse problem. When the prevalence of substance abuse at intake was compared across the different categories of offense (including violent, property, drug, and other) a couple of patterns become evident (Figure 2). First is that juveniles discharged from probation who were convicted of a drug-law violation did have the highest rates of substance abuse problems at intake. However, not all of these probationers were identified as having a substance abuse problem, and relatively high percentages of probationers convicted of other types of offenses also had a substance abuse problem. For example, 63

percent of drug-law violators were identified as substance abusers at intake, compared to 30 percent of property and 25 percent of violent offenders.

Figure 2



History of Psychiatric Treatment

Probation officers were also asked to indicate if the probationer had any history of psychiatric treatment. Statewide, almost 20 percent of juvenile probationers were identified as having previously received some type of psychiatric treatment, with probationers from outside of Cook County having higher prevalence rates of psychiatric treatment (Table 3).

Conclusions Regarding the Characteristics of Illinois’ Juvenile Probation Population

From the data presented there are a number of conclusions that can be made that have specific implications for probation practice and policy. First is the fact that a large proportion of Illinois’ juvenile probation population enters probation with a broad array of interrelated needs. Approximately 15 percent of juvenile probationers had dropped out or were truant at school. Also, almost 40 percent of juvenile probationers in Illinois were living with their mother only, and over 40 percent were from families with annual incomes below \$20,000. Finally, a substantial proportion of juvenile probationers are identified at intake as having a substance abuse history, which if left untreated, is likely to increase negative probation outcomes, including rearrests.

IV. NATURE OF CURRENT OFFENSE AND SENTENCE

Offense Class and Type

The juvenile court in Illinois does not necessarily distinguish between felony and misdemeanor offenses (referring to all criminal acts by juveniles as “delinquency petitions”), in the data collection instrument we did ask juvenile probation officers to indicate the felony/misdemeanor class of the delinquent offense. Thus, we were able to consider the offense class, such as whether or not the conviction offense was a felony versus a misdemeanor. Even more specifically, one can examine and compare within the general categories of felony versus misdemeanor the specific offense class. In Illinois, felonies are grouped into 6 felony classes. Class M (murder) and Class X felonies are non-probationable for adults, meaning that upon conviction for these offenses an individual must be sentenced to prison. Generally, Class 1 felonies are the more serious offenses, and therefore carry longer possible prison and probation sentences, whereas Class 4 felonies are considered to be the least serious of the felony offenses. Similarly, misdemeanor crimes are further broken down by class, ranging from Class A misdemeanors (the most serious of the misdemeanor offenses) to Class C misdemeanors (the least serious offenses). The other comparisons that can be made is by categorizing crimes by their “type,” such as crimes involving property, violence, drug-law, or alcohol-related violations.

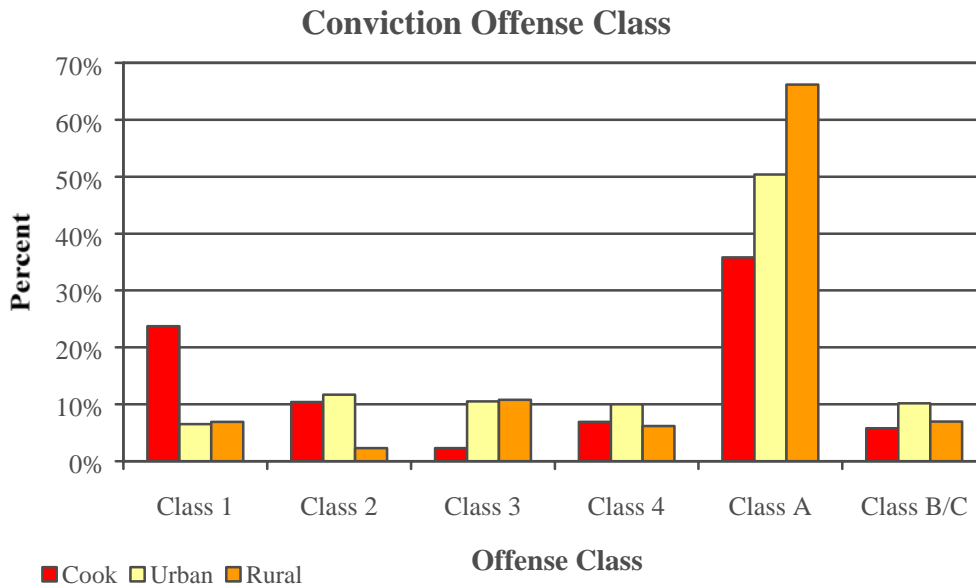
Statewide, there was a wide disparity in terms of felony versus misdemeanor conviction offenses among juvenile probationers, with slightly more than one-third (39 percent) of all juvenile probationers adjudicated for a felony-level offense and about 61 percent serving a probation sentence following an adjudication for a misdemeanor-level offense (Table 4). Regionally, there were some differences in the distribution of felony versus misdemeanor class offenses. Specifically, slightly less than one-half (47 percent) of juvenile probationers discharged from Cook County were adjudicated for a felony-level offense, while about one-quarter (27%) of juvenile probationers discharged from rural areas were adjudicated for a felony-level offense.

Table 4: Characteristics of Juvenile Probationer Adjudication Offenses, by Region

Offense/Sentence Characteristics	Cook Co.	Urban	Rural	Total State
Offense Class $x^2 = 151.3, 6 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Misdemeanor	50.4%	60.9%	73.2%	60.5%
Felony	47.3%	38.9%	26.8%	38.8%
Other	2.3%	0.2%	0%	0.7%
<i>Total</i>	100%	100%	100%	100%
Offense Code $x^2 = 101.2, 12 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Violent	41.8%	33.2%	23.4%	34.1%
Property	30.5%	43.2%	39.0%	38.5%
Drug	17.7%	11.0%	9.2%	12.9%
Weapon	8.4%	2.4%	1.4%	4.1%
Other	1.6%	10.2%	27.0%	10.5%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Detailed Current Offense $x^2 = 24.3, 9 \text{ df}, p = .004$				
Violent	33.3%	34.9%	23.4%	32.3%
Income generating	34.1%	35.4%	30.5%	34.1%
Substance abuse	16.1%	11.7%	25.5%	15.6%
Neutral	16.5%	18.0%	20.6%	18.0%
<i>Total</i>	100%	100%	100%	100%

Statewide, the majority (61 percent) of juvenile probation cases were for misdemeanor offenses, more than one-third were for felonies and less than one percent were for status offenses (e.g., truancy, curfew, runaway, etc). When the specific offense classes (e.g., Class 1 through 4 felony and Class A through C misdemeanor) were examined, a fairly even *statewide* distribution in the percentage of juvenile probationers adjudicated of Class 1 through 4 felonies was evident and almost all misdemeanor convictions were for Class A offenses. However, when the proportion of cases accounted for by the specific offense classes were compared regionally, some rather dramatic differences were identified (Figure 3). For example, 25 percent of all juvenile probationers discharged from Cook County were convicted of a Class 1 felony, compared to fewer than 5 percent of the cases from the rest of the state. At the other end of the spectrum, more than 60 percent of the probationers discharged from Illinois’ rural counties were convicted of a Class A misdemeanor. Most of the Class 1 felonies in Cook County involved drug-law violations, whereas the Class A misdemeanors in rural counties involved illegal consumption/possession of alcohol, retail theft and battery. Also, 12 percent of the offenses statewide occurred on school property and over 20 percent involved a weapon.

Figure 3

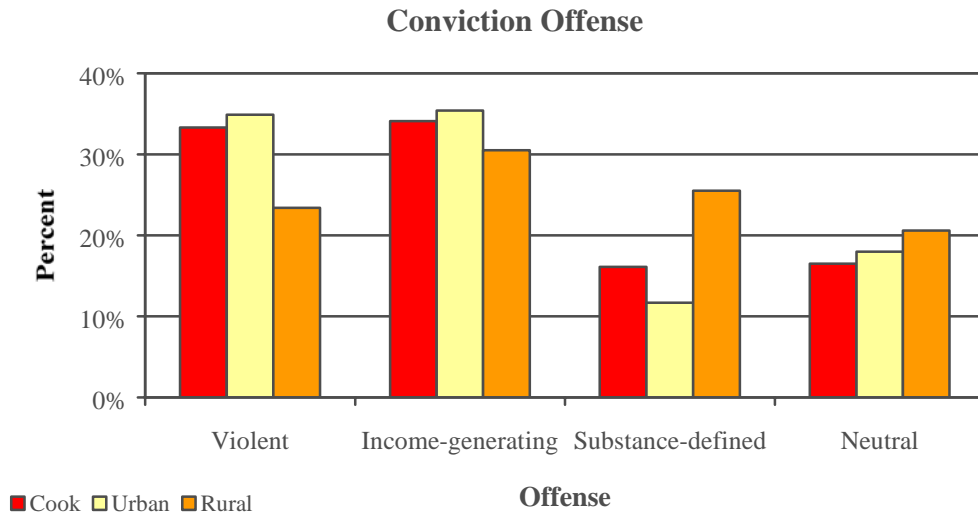


Another way to consider the nature of the offenses for which probationers served their sentence is to classify or group them based on the type of crime. Traditionally, groupings of violent, property, drug, and alcohol have been used. Doing so shows that the proportion of cases accounted for by each of these groupings is relatively even statewide: roughly 35 percent of all probationers discharged in Illinois were convicted of either a violent or property offense, and roughly 15 percent for a drug or “other” offense (Table 4). Other offenses included those that do not clearly fall into one of these groupings, such as weapon offenses, prostitution, etc.

Another way to categorize the offense types is into some type of motivational grouping, such as violence, income-generating, substance abuse related, and neutral. Doing so moves crimes like robbery from a violent offense to an income generating offense, and drug-sale offenses from a drug offense to an income generating offense. Based on this categorization, slightly more than 15 percent of all juvenile probationers discharged during the study period were convicted of a substance-defined offense (e.g., DUI, illegal drug possession), one-third were income generating offenses, one-third were violent offenses and 18 percent were considered “neutral” offenses. There were also considerable regional variations in the proportion of probationers accounted for by these groupings (Figure 4). For example, 16 percent of probationers in Cook County were convicted of a substance-abuse offense, compared to 26 percent in rural areas. Similarly, 35

percent of juvenile probationers in urban areas outside of Cook County were convicted of a violent offense, compared to 23 percent of probationers in rural counties.

Figure 4



Additional Conditions of Probation Sentences

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

Financial Conditions of Probation

With respect to the imposition of various financial conditions in addition to the probation sentence, statewide the majority of juvenile probationers were not required to pay probation supervision fees, court costs and criminal fines. However, there were some substantial regional differences in the proportion of probationers ordered to pay financial conditions, particularly when Cook County was compared to other regions of Illinois (Table 5). Across all financial conditions of probation (fees, fines and costs), fewer than 10 percent of Cook County juvenile probationers were ordered to pay these, compared to 30 percent or more in other regions. On average, approximately one-half of juvenile probationers from outside of Cook County had some financial condition of probation, compared to less than 10 percent of Cook County’s juvenile probationers.

Table 5: Characteristics of Financial Conditions, by Region

Offense/Sentence Characteristics	Cook Co.	Urban	Rural	Total State
Supervision Fees Ordered $\chi^2 = 131.8, 3 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Yes	0.4%	40.6%	27.6%	25.7%
No	99.6%	59.4%	72.4%	74.3%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Fines Ordered $\chi^2 = .8, 3 \text{ df}, p = .845$				
Yes	2.0%	2.7%	3.4%	2.6%
No	98.0%	97.3%	96.6%	97.4%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Court Costs Ordered $\chi^2 = 81.4, 3 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Yes	2.8%	27.9%	36.6%	21.6%
No	97.2%	72.1%	63.4%	78.4%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Community Service Ordered $\chi^2 = 70.3, 33 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Yes	48.0%	35.7%	47.6%	41.8%
No	52.0%	64.3%	52.4%	58.2%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Urinalysis Ordered $\chi^2 = 16.9, 3 \text{ df}, p \leq .001$				
Yes	36.0%	48.8%	33.1%	41.9%
No	64.0%	51.2%	66.9%	58.1%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In addition to financial conditions of probation, probationers can also be ordered to perform community service. While not necessarily financial in nature, oftentimes community service is viewed as having the offender “repay” the community for their criminal activity. Also, it is clear that this community service does have a benefit, and could be viewed in terms of the “value” of the labor. Statewide, and across the

specific regions examined, roughly one out of every two juvenile probationers had community service ordered as part of their sentence (Table 5).

Treatment and Urinalysis

In addition to requiring probationers to pay fees, fines, court costs and “pay back” the community in the form of community service, probationers can also be ordered by the court to participate in specific treatment programs, submit to urine testing, or participate in victim impact panels. In addition to have treatment ordered by the court, probation officers can also refer probationers to treatment if they feel the probationer would benefit from specific types of services.

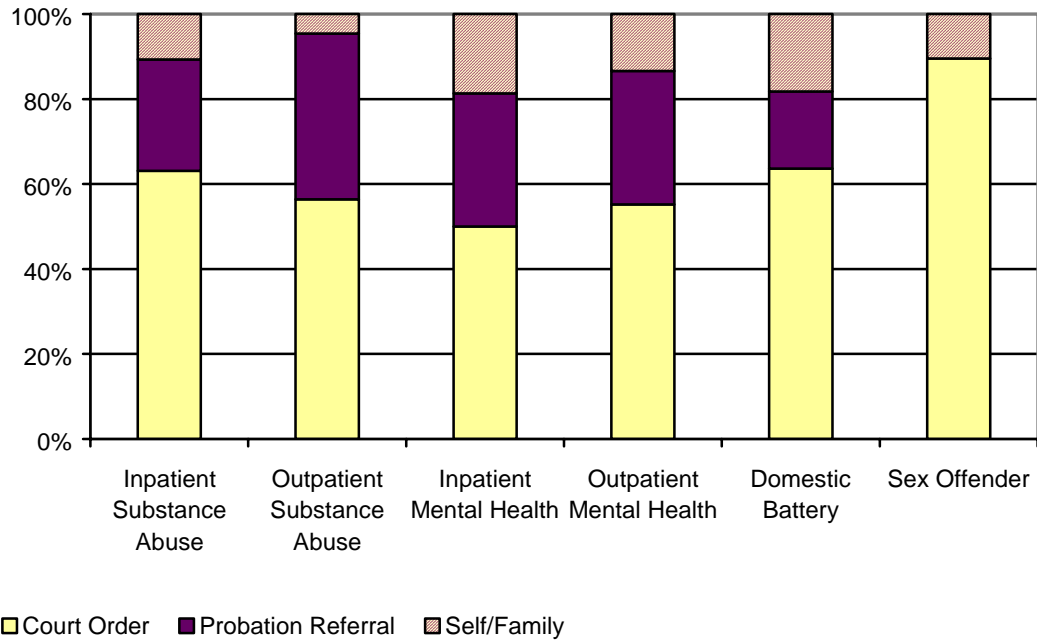
Table 6: Characteristics of Treatment Orders, by Region

Offense/Sentence Characteristics	Cook Co.	Urban	Rural	Total State
<i>In-Patient Substance Abuse Treatment Ordered</i> $x^2 = 6.4, 3 \text{ df}, p = .092$				
Yes	7.3%	9.9%	3.4%	7.9%
No	92.7%	90.1%	96.6%	92.1%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>Out-Patient Substance Abuse Treatment Ordered</i> $x^2 = 12.4, 3 \text{ df}, p = .006$				
Yes	22.2%	33.6%	29.7%	29.4%
No	77.8%	66.4%	70.3%	70.6%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>In-Patient Mental Health Treatment Ordered</i> $x^2 = 4.8, 3 \text{ df}, p = .184$				
Yes	3.4%	1.4%	0.7%	1.9%
No	96.6%	98.6%	99.3%	98.1%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>Out-Patient Mental Health Treatment Ordered</i> $x^2 = 12.3, 3 \text{ df}, p = .006$				
Yes	15.7%	25.8%	16.6%	21.0%
No	84.3%	74.2%	83.4%	79.0%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Statewide, 50 percent of all probationers were ordered by the court or referred by their probation officer to some type of treatment, with outpatient substance abuse treatment being the most prevalent (Figure 5). In addition, a portion of probationers are ordered to participate in more than one type of treatment. Of those ordered to some form of treatment, statewide 12 percent were ordered to participate in more than one type of treatment.

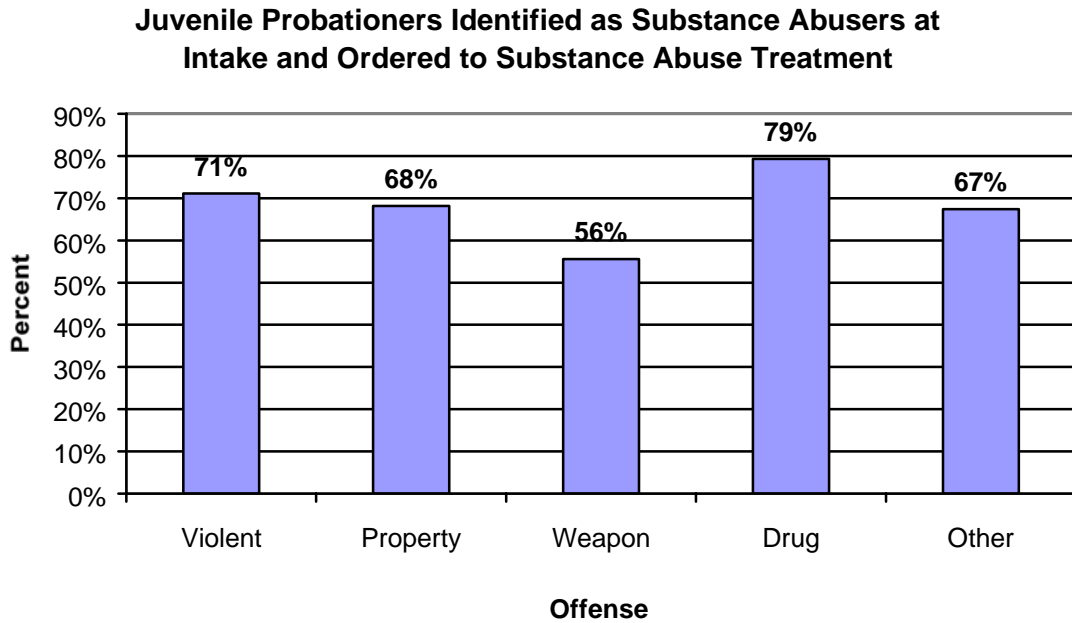
Figure 5

Of those Probationers Referred to Treatment, Method Referred



In order to assess the degree to which offenders identified as being substance abusers were ordered to substance abuse treatment, we compared those cases where the probation officer indicated a current substance abuse problem (See page 12) with orders/referrals to substance abuse treatment. Doing so revealed that 70 percent of juvenile probationers identified as abusing illegal drugs at the point of probation intake were ordered to/referred to substance abuse treatment (Figure 6), or 30 percent of those identified as substance abusers were not ordered or referred to substance abuse treatment. Over one-half of juvenile probationers in Illinois had a pre-sentence investigation completed (57 percent statewide).

Figure 6



Closely related to substance abuse, and substance abuse treatment, is the use of urine testing as a means of identifying substance abusers, and gauging compliance and progress with substance abuse treatment. Regionally, there were rather dramatic differences in the inclusion of urine testing as a condition of probation. In Cook County, urinalysis was ordered for 61 percent of all juvenile probationers, whereas it was ordered for 46 percent of rural and 67 percent of urban juvenile probationers as part of the probation sentence.

In addition to urinalysis being ordered as a means of detecting continued illegal activity, urinalysis has also been found to be a component to successful substance abuse treatment outcomes. Research has found that individuals participating in substance abuse treatment who are also subjected to urine testing tend to have better treatment outcomes. In order to assess the degree to which probation sentences in Illinois reflect this practice (treatment coupled with urinalysis) we determined the proportion of probationers ordered to substance abuse treatment who also had urinalysis as a condition of probation. Again, there were rather dramatic regional differences in this practice. In urban jurisdictions outside of Cook County, 67 percent of those ordered to substance abuse treatment also had urinalysis ordered as a condition of probation. In Illinois' rural counties, 44 percent of those ordered to substance abuse treatment were ordered to urine testing. In Cook County, almost three-quarters of those ordered to substance abuse treatment were ordered to urinalysis. However, what is missing from these data is the potential that substance abuse treatment

providers may require urine testing, and it therefore may not be necessary for the courts to specifically include urine testing as part of the sentence.

Conclusions

When the nature of the conviction offenses, and conditions of probation sentences were examined regionally across Illinois, there were a number of patterns that emerged. With respect to conviction offenses, statewide slightly over 60 percent of juvenile probationers were convicted of misdemeanor crimes. In Illinois' rural counties, however, three-quarters of the juvenile probationers were convicted of misdemeanor offenses versus one-half of the probationers in Cook County. Importantly, a large proportion (25 percent) of juvenile probationers in Cook County were convicted of Class 1 felony offenses, the most serious of the probationable felony offense classes. When conviction offenses were examined not by offense class, but offense "type", violent crime offenders accounted for the single largest group of Cook County juvenile offenders, whereas property offenders were the single largest group of probationers in other urban counties. When offenses are categorized into motivational groupings, juvenile probationers convicted of "income-generating" offenses accounted for the single largest group in all regions.

There were also a number of regional differences when additional conditions of probation were examined and compared. In general, probationers in counties outside of Cook County were more likely to have payment of supervision fees, fines, and court costs and participation in treatment ordered than were those in Cook County. In contrast, juvenile probationers in Cook County were more likely ordered to perform community service than probationers in other regions. In general, financial conditions were fairly common across urban and rural jurisdictions (over 50 percent of juvenile probationers had at least one financial condition) and treatment orders were just as common, with 50 percent of juvenile probationers statewide having some type of treatment ordered. Slightly over 40 percent of juvenile probationers statewide were ordered to perform community service or submit to urinalysis.

V. PROBATION OUTCOMES

Through the data collection instrument completed by probation officers for each discharged case, outcome data across a number of different dimensions were collected, and are presented and discussed in the following section. In terms of “legal outcomes,” we examined the specific reasons for the discharge, whether the probationer was arrested during the period of supervision, and whether the probationer had any technical violations of their sentence.

Another way to examine the efficacy of juvenile probation is to consider other outcomes, including the completion or satisfaction of court ordered conditions of the sentence, such as treatment, community service, and payment of probation fees, fines, court costs or restitution. An examination of urinalysis results can also be used to assess juvenile probation outcomes, at least for those individuals tested during the course of supervision.

Importantly, when gauging the benefits and impact of juvenile probation, it is important to consider all of these dimensions collectively. Thus, even if a juvenile probationer gets rearrested for a new offense while on probation (which when considered in isolation could be viewed as a “probation failure”), if that same juvenile probationer participated in, and completed, substance abuse treatment, this case could also be considered a success in many ways. Thus, presented here are the outcomes across these separate measures (legal outcomes, compliance with conditions of the sentence, and changes in the “quality” of life for probationers), which will be brought together in the concluding section to determine what these outcomes say collectively about the “product” of juvenile probation sentences.

Legal Discharge Status

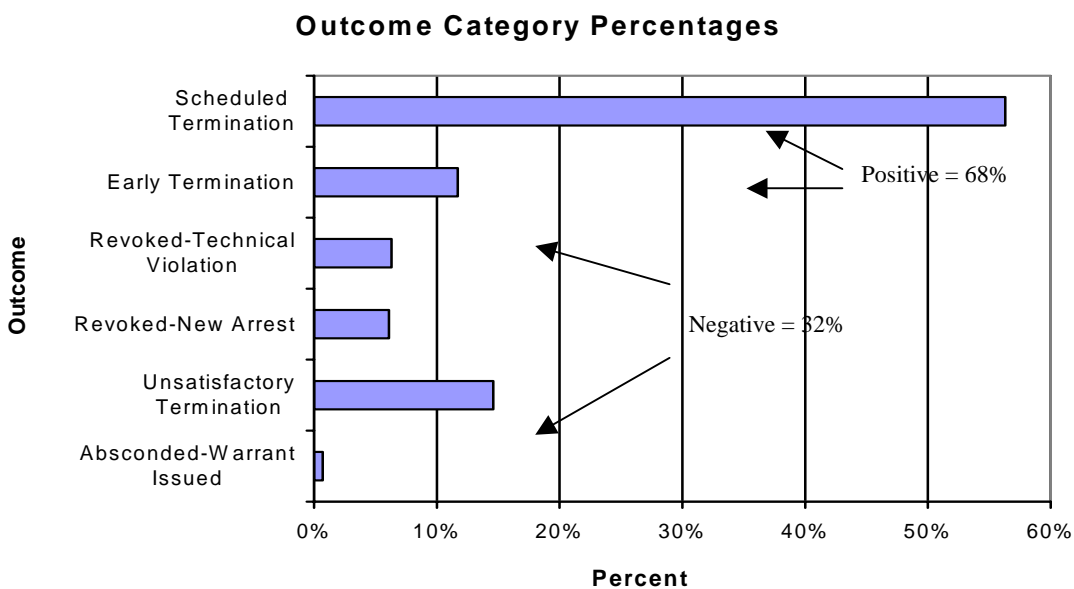
When juvenile probationers are discharged from probation, there are a number of different discharge statuses, which on the data collection form were reported in one of seven possible outcomes. For purposes of the analyses presented here, we aggregated these specific discharge statuses into one of two categories. Juvenile probationers were determined to have been “positively discharged” if they were a scheduled termination or early termination. Scheduled termination means that the juvenile probationer had satisfied all of the conditions of the sentence and served the entire probation sentence length. Early termination occurs when the juvenile probationer satisfies all of the conditions of probation early, and has their case discharged prior to the expiration of the original sentence length.

A “negative discharge” included those whom had their probation sentence revoked due to a new offense/arrest, revoked for a technical violation of their sentence (e.g., failure to participate in treatment, missed appointments with probation officer, failure to pay financial conditions of the sentence, etc), those who were absconders/had a warrant issued, or those discharged as an “unsatisfactory termination.” An unsatisfactory termination usually means that the sentence length has expired, and the juvenile probationer did not satisfy all of the conditions of the sentence or missed numerous appointments. This discharge is usually used to indicate that the juvenile probationer was not fully cooperative.

Statewide over two-thirds of juvenile probationers had a positive discharge (Table 7). There were no differences across the different types of jurisdictions in Illinois in regards to discharge type.

Among those who were negatively discharged, the most frequent outcome category was unsatisfactory termination. Slightly more than fifty percent had an unsatisfactory termination, while slightly less than one-quarter each were revoked for a new arrest and revoked for a technical violation (Figure 7).

Figure 7



Technical Violations

When a juvenile probationer violates certain conditions of their probation sentence, ranging from missing appointments with their probation officer or treatment provider to not paying fees or fines to testing positive for illegal drugs through a urine test, they are considered to have technically violated their probation sentence. One important thing to consider when comparing rates of technical violations is that the more conditions included in a juvenile probationer's sentence, such as treatment, financial conditions, community service, urinalysis, etc., the more chances there are for technical violations. By comparison, a juvenile probationer who has no conditions other than reporting to their probation officer is not at as high a risk of having technical violations, since there are fewer conditions to violate.

Statewide, about 40 percent of all juvenile probationers discharged during the study period had at least one technical violation during their period of supervision (Table 7). The most frequent type of technical violation to be reported in the survey was non-compliance, followed closely by drug use and missed appointments. There were also some slight differences in the rate of technical violations when the different types of jurisdictions were compared. Urban areas outside of Cook County experienced the highest rate of technical violations, with almost 45 percent of all juvenile probationers having one or more technical violations. By comparison, approximately one-third of Cook County and 40 percent of rural area juvenile probationers had at least one technical violation. Part of these regional differences in the prevalence of technical violations can be attributed to the fact that juvenile probationers from urban counties outside of Cook County were collectively more likely to have treatment, payment of financial conditions, and urinalysis as conditions of their sentence and therefore were at a higher risk of having technical violations.

Table 7: Outcome Characteristics

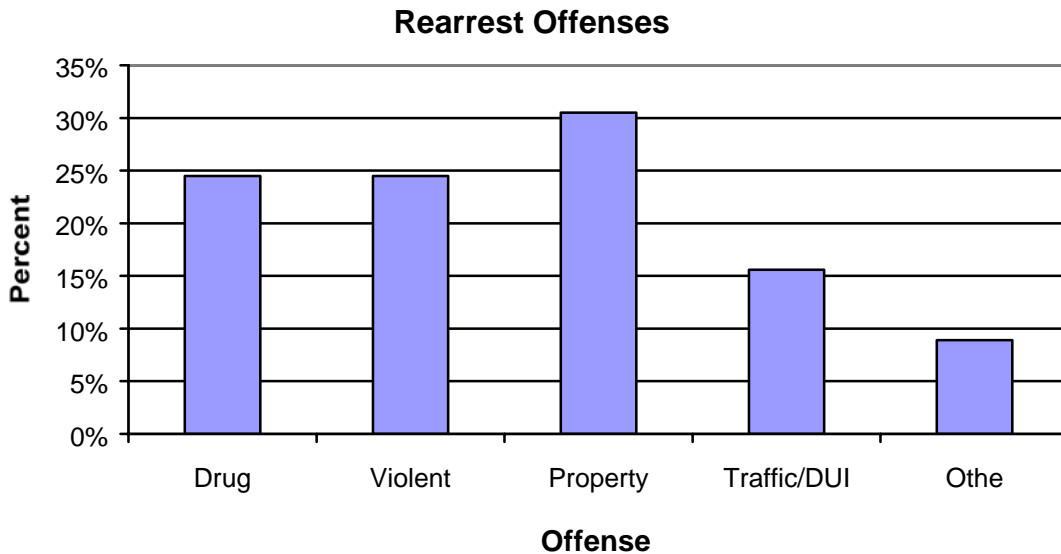
Outcome Characteristics	Cook Co.	Urban	Rural	Total State
Technical Violations $\chi^2 = 6.4, 3 \text{ df}, p = .095$				
None	66.2%	56.5%	59.6%	60.1%
One or more	33.8%	43.5%	40.4%	39.9%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Arrests $\chi^2 = 1.7, 2 \text{ df}, p = .422$				
None	62.3%	63.4%	68.8%	64.1%
One or more	37.7%	36.6%	31.3%	35.9%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Discharge Status $\chi^2 = 10.4, 6 \text{ df}, p = .109$				
Positive	69.8%	65.9%	70.8%	68.0%
Negative	22.4%	31.0%	24.3%	27.1%
Other	7.9%	3.1%	4.9%	4.9%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Discharge Revoked or Not $\chi^2 = .55, 3 \text{ df}, p = .908$				
Revoked	11.4%	13.0%	12.5%	12.4%
Not revoked	88.6%	87.0%	87.5%	87.6%
<i>Total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

New Arrest

The outcome that causes the most concern is when juvenile probationers get rearrested for a new crime. However, as will be presented below, it is important to first understand what the overall prevalence is of juvenile probationers getting rearrested, secondly, what is the nature of the offense, and third, what happens as a result of this new arrest. In terms of the overall rearrest rate among the sample of discharged probationers, roughly 35 percent of all juvenile probationers had one or more arrests for new offenses. During the period of probation supervision, there were slight regional differences in rearrest rates seen (Table 7). When the nature of these new arrests are examined more closely it is clear that relatively few offenses involve crimes of violence, and indeed many have been traditionally classified as “victimless” offenses.

As stated above, few offenses involved violence as arrests for a violent offense accounted for approximately one-quarter of new arrests (Figure 8). Approximately one-quarter of juvenile probationers were arrested for a drug crime and 15 percent had a traffic/DUI arrest. Property crimes accounted for 31 percent of arrests.

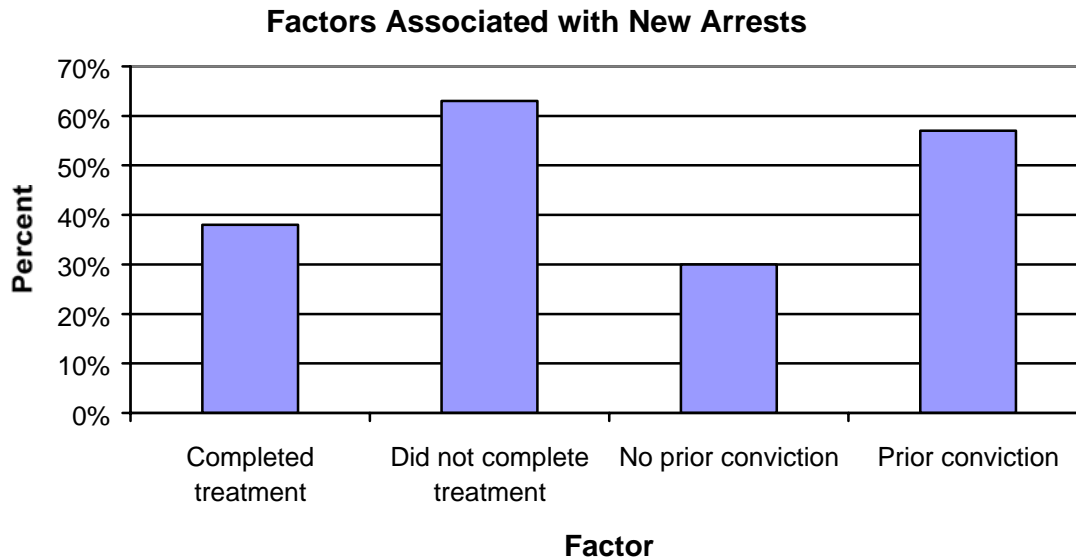
Figure 8



There are a number of factors that appear to be closely associated with which probationers are most likely to get rearrested while on probation, including specific demographic, substance abuse, criminal history, and sentence characteristics (Figure 9). For example, male juvenile probationers were more likely than females to get rearrested while on probation: 38 percent of the male probationers were rearrested while on probation, compared to 28 percent of the female probationers. Similarly, juvenile probationers not living with both parents were more likely to get rearrested than those who live with both parents (39 percent versus 26 percent, respectively). Also, those juvenile probationers who were dropouts or truant in school (47 percent) were much more likely to be arrested than those enrolled in traditional schools (30 percent).

One of the most influential factors associated with new arrests was the extent and nature of the probationers' substance abuse problem, and the completion of substance abuse treatment. Almost two-thirds (63 percent) of those substance abusers that did not complete treatment were rearrested, compared with 38 percent of those who completed treatment (Figure 9). Juveniles with prior convictions were also more likely to be arrested while on probation: 57 percent of repeat offenders were rearrested while on probation, compared to 30 percent of those with no prior convictions getting rearrested.

Figure 9



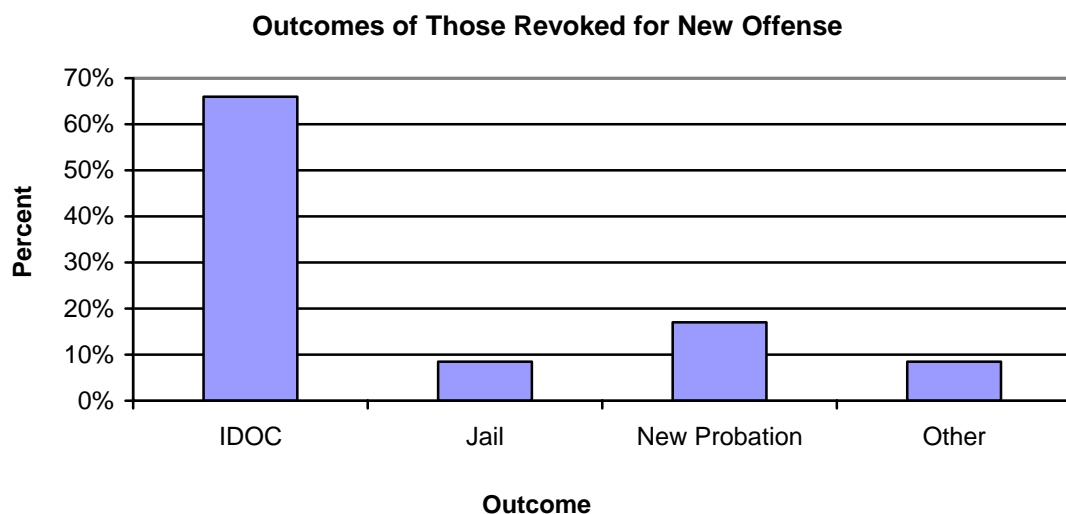
New Arrests and Technical Violations: Revocation of Probation

Another important question regarding probationers who have technical violations or new arrests is “do they get their sentence revoked?” As was seen earlier, a relatively small proportion of juvenile probationers in Illinois (approximately 12 percent) get their sentence revoked, and even among those who have technical violations or new arrests, not all get their probation revoked. This is most likely due to the fact that many of the violations and new arrests are relatively minor, and also due to the hesitation by many to sentence a violator to prison or jail for behaviors which most likely have poverty and substance abuse at their root. For juvenile probationers with a new arrest and/or technical violations, a relatively large proportion still receive a probation discharge status of “satisfactory termination.” Yet, of those juvenile probationers who have a new arrest, almost one-third have their probation revoked, while 23 percent receive unsatisfactory termination. Approximately one-quarter of juveniles with a technical violation have their probation revoked and one-quarter receive unsatisfactory termination.

When a probationer gets rearrested or has a technical violation, the probation officer can request or file a petition to revoke the probation sentence. If this petition is accepted, and a hearing before a judge determines that indeed the original sentence to probation should be revoked, the probationer is then re-sentenced. The new sentence is usually more restrictive, punitive, or has more conditions than the original probation sentence. Depending on the original conviction offense, the new sentence can range from

incarceration in prison or jail to a new probation sentence. Of the juvenile probationers who were arrested for a new offense, almost 60 percent had a petition to revoke filed. Of those probationers who were arrested and had a petition filed for probation revocation, 41 percent actually had their sentence revoked. For revocations due to new arrests, three-quarters of juvenile probationers were sentenced to some type of incarceration (Figure 10). Two-thirds of these probationers were sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections, while 9 percent were sentenced to jail time. The remainder of probation sentences revoked due to new offenses were given a new probation sentence.

Figure 10



Slightly more than 70 percent of juvenile probationers who had a technical violation had a petition filed for probation revocation. As with revocations for new offenses, approximately 30 percent of those with a petition to revoke prompted by technical violations had their probation revoked. Sixty percent of juvenile probationers who had their sentence revoked due to technical violations were sentenced to IDOC and 15 percent were sentenced to jail. Eighteen percent of these probationers received a new probation sentence.

Results of Urine Tests

The use of urine testing to gauge compliance with court-ordered conditions and progress in drug treatment, if so ordered, is a practice that has gained considerable momentum over the last ten years. However, it is also important to keep in mind that a relatively small proportion of probationers were ordered to urinalysis as a condition of probation, and as a result, these results should be interpreted with some caution. Specifically, they cannot be interpreted as an indication of drug use among the *general* probation

population, since not all probationers were tested, and in many instances probationers may be tested due to *suspected* use, which would bias the results towards those using illegal drugs. Still, examining the results of the urine tests performed on the sample of probationers is useful in understanding some of the dynamics related to urinalysis for probationers, as well as the types of substances detected among the sample.

Among those ordered to urinalysis and actually tested (33 percent of all probationers), 74 percent of the tests came back positive, indicating recent illegal drug use, and the average number of urine tests performed was 2.5. However, there were substantial regional differences in terms of the likelihood of urinalysis and the frequency of the testing. For example, 60 percent of the urine tests performed on juvenile probationers outside of Cook County came back positive, compared to 80 percent of the tests performed on Cook County juvenile probationers (Figure 11). In both Cook County and counties outside of Cook, over 90 percent of the positive tests detected cannabis (marijuana) metabolites (Figure 12).

Figure 11

Percent Testing Positive for Drugs

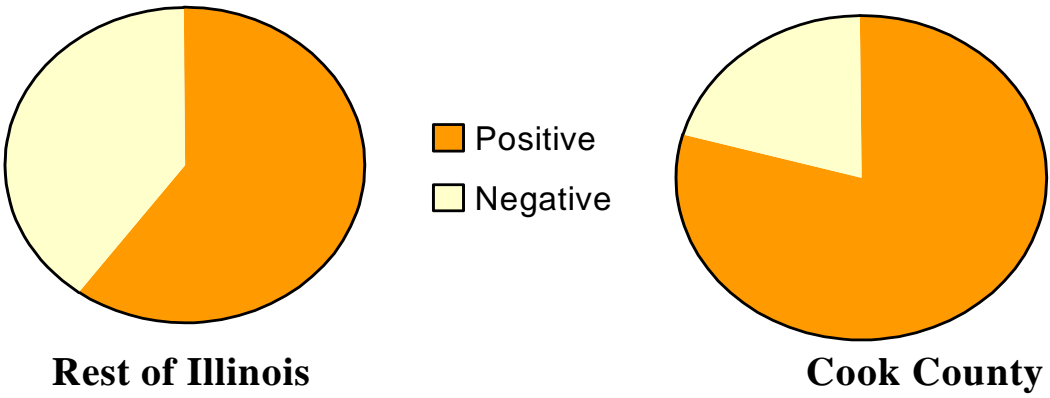
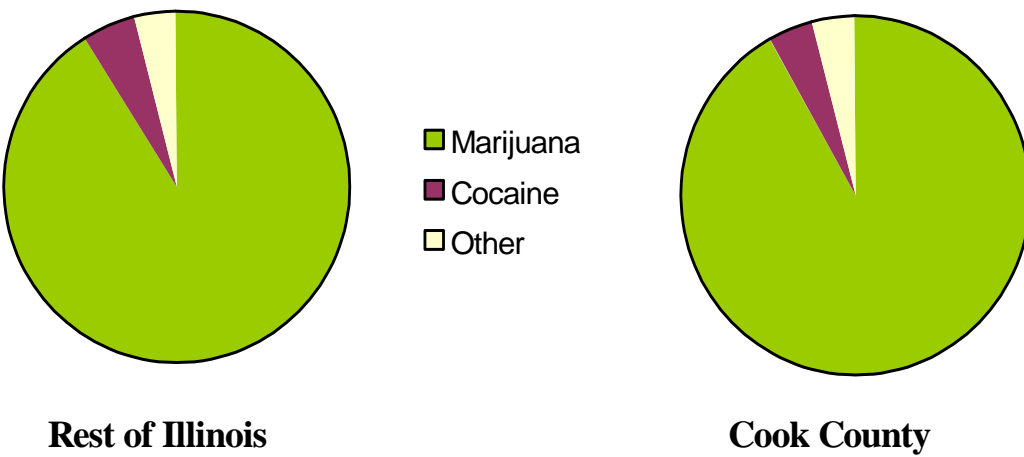


Figure 12

Drugs Detected in Urinalysis

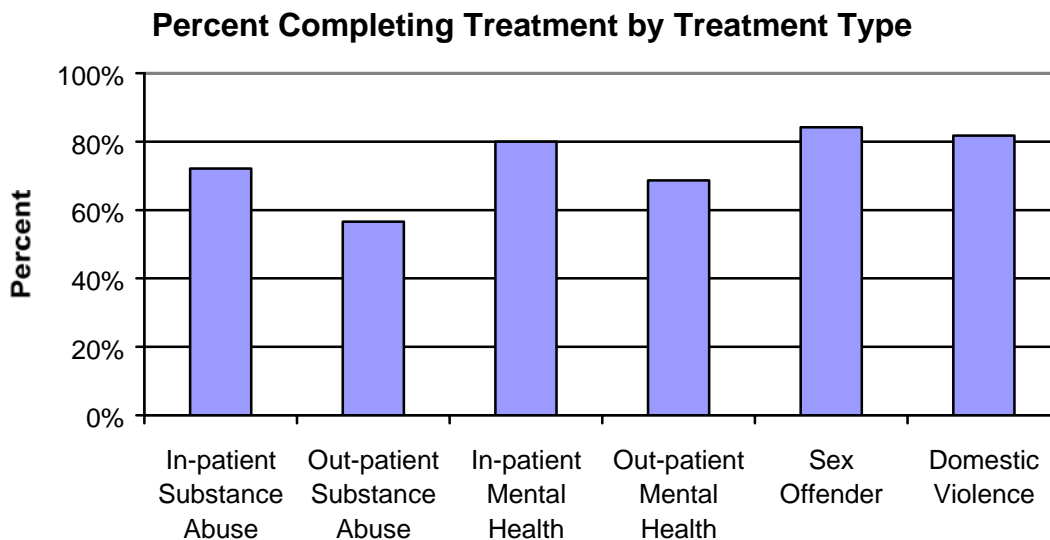


Compliance with Conditions of Treatment

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

Of those juvenile probationers ordered to some type of treatment statewide, over 70 percent completed/were still enrolled in the treatment as case discharge. Across the different regions of Illinois, and different types of treatment programs, some differences in the treatment completion rates were found. For example, statewide almost 60 percent of those ordered to out-patient substance abuse treatment completed/were still enrolled at discharge, with rural areas seeing a 65 percent completion rate, compared to a Cook County completion rate of 43 percent. Importantly, outpatient substance abuse treatment was the most frequently ordered type of treatment program for Illinois’ juvenile probationers and also had the lowest completion rate statewide (Figure 13).

Figure 13



Along with being ordered to various types of treatment, juvenile probationers can also be ordered to pay fines, court costs, supervision fees, and to perform community service. Of those juvenile probationers statewide ordered to pay fines, 85 percent paid the full amount of their fines and 12 percent paid no amount of their fines. Almost 30 percent of probationers paid less than one-half of their supervision fees and over 30 percent paid less than one-half of their court costs. Over three-quarters of juvenile probationers statewide completed all ordered community service.

Changes and Stability in Juvenile Probationers Lives

A stable or improved environment can often times have a positive effect on the ability of a probationer to successfully complete probation, although for some of the probationer characteristics which changed over the course of the supervision period it is difficult to determine if it was a positive or negative change.

Things like living arrangement, which we were able to measure stability and change for, are difficult to interpret: is living with both parents, or one parent for that matter, between probation entry and exit bode well due to its stability, or is it detrimental due to the living conditions and family relationships?

Differences in the educational status of the juvenile probationers between intake and discharge is one of the factors that is fairly easy to interpret in terms of positive or negative changes. Two separate measures were looked at when measuring stability/improvement in educational status: 1) the percentage of those who were enrolled in school at intake and who continued to be enrolled at discharge, and 2) those who were drop-outs/truants at intake but were enrolled in school at discharge. Almost 80 percent of those enrolled in alternative education at intake were enrolled in some type of schooling at discharge, and 85 percent of those enrolled in a traditional school at intake were enrolled in some type of schooling at discharge. Also, of those juveniles who were school drop-outs at intake, approximately 30 percent were enrolled in some type of schooling at probation discharge.

Those juvenile probationers living with both parents had a very “stable” living arrangement during the course of their probation sentence. Almost 95 percent of those juvenile probationers living with both parents at intake were living with both parents at probation discharge. In contrast, those probationers living with only their father had the most ‘unstable’ living arrangement, with slightly more than 60 percent still living with only their father at probation discharge. However, these situations are not necessarily indicative of a “positive” living arrangement unless there is specific knowledge of the home life situation.

Both family and juvenile involvement with the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) was a condition that did not change for most probationers between intake and discharge from probation. Eighty-five percent of both juveniles and/or their families were involved with DCFS between intake and discharge.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

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

Still, the limited analyses presented here do raise some issues that warrant more immediate responses by practitioners and policy makers. First is the need to increase the awareness and understanding among practitioners, policy makers and the general public regarding the role which probation plays in the correctional services continuum. Not only do the data presented here illustrate the complex nature of the probation caseloads in Illinois, but also reveal the broad array of requirements juvenile probationers and those involved in their supervision are responsible for. Many juvenile probationers not only have to report to their probation officer, but also have to pay financial conditions and participate in treatment. Some also have to perform community service, submit to urinalysis tests, and pay restitution. Illinois' probation officers, faced with caseloads that exceed 100 probationers per officer, must not only monitor these probationers, but also have to ensure that the conditions of probation, including treatment participation, payment of fees, fines, and restitution are made. In addition, when a juvenile probationer violates the conditions of their sentence, or gets rearrested, they must inform the court of these infractions and provide input and information for any subsequent hearings to revoke probation. Even with all of these responsibilities, for both the probationers and probation officers, Illinois experiences a relatively high rate of probation success, regardless of whether it is measured in terms of new arrests, revocations of probation, treatment completion, or satisfaction of other conditions of probation.

The data also illustrate the critical need for accurate and complete information at the point of probation sentencing and intake. Some of the factors which appear to have the largest influence over probation

outcomes, including the extent and nature of substance abuse problems, need to be not only identified early on, but if treatment is needed, it needs to be included as part of the court-order to probation. Also, information regarding the availability of services, ranging from educational/vocational programs to sources of financial support, need to be made available to both the probationer as well as probation officers.

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

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Appendix 1
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

2000 ILLINOIS JUVENILE PROBATION OUTCOME STUDY

I. PROBATIONER INFORMATION

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

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

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

7. Race/Ethnicity (Check one):

- ___ Amer. Indian ___ Hispanic
___ Asian ___ White
___ Black ___ Other

8. Family annual income at case entry:

Check one

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

9. Who was juvenile living w/at case entry & discharge:

Check on for both Entry and Discharge

- Entry Discharge
___ Mother Alone
___ Father Alone
___ Both Parents
___ Mother w/Boyfriend/Step Father
___ Father w/Girlfriend/Step Mother
___ Grandparent(s)
___ Other Relative(s)
___ Foster Parents/Family
___ Legally Emancipated
___ Other (Specify, e.g., IDOC, Detention) _____
___ Unknown

10. Was juvenile a DCFS ward prior to case entry, at case entry or at discharge?

Check one for Ever, at case Entry and/or at case Discharge

- Ever Entry Discharge
___ Yes
___ No
___ Unknown

11. Was juvenile's family involved with DCFS prior to case entry, at case Entry, or at discharge?

Check one for ever, at case Entry and at case Discharge

- Ever Entry Discharge
___ Yes
___ No
___ Unknown

12. Number of siblings living w/ juvenile at case entry: _____

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

- ___ Yes
___ No
___ Unknown

14. Family receipt of public assistance (e.g., Public Aid, Food Stamps/WIC; TANF, Public Housing; SSI; other)

- ___ Yes
___ No
___ Unknown

15. Educational Achievement

Last Grade Completed (Write grade number or check Unknown) _____ or _____ Unknown

16. Educational status at case entry and discharge.

Check one for Entry and one for Discharge

- | | | |
|-------|-----------|--|
| Entry | Discharge | |
| _____ | _____ | Attending Traditional School |
| _____ | _____ | Receiving Special Educational Services |
| _____ | _____ | Attending Alternative Education School Program |
| _____ | _____ | Truant |
| _____ | _____ | Drop-Out |
| _____ | _____ | Not in School, High-School Completed |
| _____ | _____ | Unknown |

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

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

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

20. Substance Abuse Problem:

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

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

21. Drug of Dependency:

Substance		Frequency of Use				Method of Ingestion			
Ever	At Intake								
(Check those that apply)		(Circle those that apply)				(Circle those that apply)			
_____	_____	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown	Smoke	Inject	Snort	Unknown
_____	_____	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown	Smoke			Orally Unknown
_____	_____	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown	Smoke	Inject	Snort	Orally Unknown
_____	_____	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown	Smoke	Inject	Snort	Orally Unknown
_____	_____	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown	Smoke	Inject		Orally Unknown
_____	_____	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown		Inject		Orally Unknown
_____	_____	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown				Orally Unknown
_____	_____	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Unknown	Smoke	Inject	Snort	Orally Unknown
_____	_____								Unknown

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

23. Delinquency History

Prior Juvenile Continued Under Supervision (Write number or check Unknown) _____ or ____ Unknown

Prior Juvenile Adjudications (Write number or check Unknown) _____ or ____ Unknown

Prior Juvenile Probations (Write number or check Unknown) _____ or ____ Unknown

II. OFFENSE INFORMATION

24. Sentence Date (mm/dd/yyyy): _____/_____/_____

25. Current offense (literal description, most serious offense by offense class): _____

26. Did offense occur on school property? (Circle one) Yes No Unknown

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

28. What type of weapon? (Circle one) Handgun Rifle/Shotgun Knife/Cutting Instrument Club/Bat
 Fists/Feet Other (Specify) _____ Unknown

29. Offense Class (Check one):

Felony _____ 1 _____ Misdemeanor _____ A _____ Ordinance Violation
_____ 2 _____ B _____ Conservation Violation
_____ 3 _____ C
_____ 4

30. Number of Victims (Write 0 if no victim, number or check Unknown): _____ or _____ Unknown

31. Offender/Victim Relationship (Check all that apply):

_____ Victim(s) Relative of Offender & Living w/Offender
_____ Victim(s) Relative of Offender & Not Living w/Offender
_____ Victim(s) Friend/Acquaintance of Offender
_____ Victim(s) Boyfriend/Girlfriend of Offender
_____ Victim(s) Teacher of Offender
_____ Victim(s) Unknown to Offender (e.g., Stranger)
_____ Relationship of Victim/Offender Unknown
_____ Victimless Crime

32. Victim(s) Gender(s) (Check applicable categories):

_____ Male(s)
_____ Female(s)
_____ Both Genders
_____ Unknown

33. Victim(s) age(s) (Check all that apply):

_____ Under 10 Years old
_____ 10 - 17 Years old
_____ 18-29 Years old
_____ 30-59 Years old
_____ 60 or older
_____ Unknown

34. Was contact with the victim/victim[s] family initiated by the probation department?

(Check all that apply at both case Intake and Any Time After Intake)

At Intake Any Time After Intake
_____ No Contact
_____ Initiated If Yes, How: Telephone Letter In Person
_____ Maintained
_____ Provided Services
_____ Referred for Services
_____ No Interest/Request by Victim
_____ Unknown

III. SENTENCING INFORMATION

35. Was a social history completed prior to sentencing? (Circle one) Yes No Unknown

36. Sentence Type (Circle one): Probation Conditional Discharge Court Supervision
Continued Under Supervision

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

38. Court-ordered conditions (Circle Yes, No or Unknown for each condition, and the Amount Ordered and Collected):

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

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

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

- g. Was curfew/home confinement ordered? (Check one) Yes No Unknown
 h. If Yes, was electronic monitoring used? (Check one) Yes No Unknown
 i. Victim Impact Panel ordered? (Check one) Yes No Unknown
 j. Victim Impact Panel attended? (Check one) Yes No Unknown

39. Treatment Services Ordered/Referred/Received (Check all that apply):

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

40. Was juvenile held in jail/juvenile detention center prior to (pre-adjudicatory) or following (post-adjudicatory) the court disposition for the current case?

(Check one for pre-adjudicatory detention and one for post-adjudicatory detention).

- Pre- Post-adjudicatory Yes
 _____ _____ No
 _____ _____ Unknown

- 41. Initial & final risk classification:** Initial (Circle one): Max Medium Minimum
 Final (Circle one): Max Medium Minimum

IV. CASE OUTCOMES

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

42a. What violations precipitated the use of administrative sanctions? (literal description): _____

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

43a. What was the nature of the technical violation(s)? (Circle all that apply) Missed Appointment(s)
 Drug Use Failure to Comply w/Treatment Failure to Pay Fees/Fines Other (Specify): _____

43b. Number of petitions for violations of probation requested for technical violations during supervision period: _____

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

44a. What was the nature of the new arrest(s)? (Circle all that apply): Drug Sex Offense Other Violent
 Property Traffic DUI Weapon Other (Specify): _____

44b. Number of petitions for violation of probation requested for arrests during supervision period: _____

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

46. County Name: _____ 47. Probation Officer Name: _____

Appendix 2
DETAILED OFFENSE CODE

Current Detailed Offense Code by County Type

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

Detailed Offense	County Type			
	Rural (N=145)	Urban (N=414)	Cook (N=261)	Total State (N=821)
0110-0155 (Murder, Involuntary Manslaughter, & Reckless Homicide)			1.2%	.3%
0260 Criminal Sexual Assault	1.4%	1.7%	2.3%	1.8%
0261 Aggravated Criminal Sex Assault	.7%	.7%	1.1%	.9%
0305 Attempted Armed Robbery			.4%	.1%
0310 Armed Robbery			1.9%	.6%
0320 Robbery	.7%	1.2%	5.0%	2.3%
0325 Vehicular Hijacking			.4%	.1%
0328 Attempted Aggravated Robbery			.4%	.1%
0330 Aggravated Robbery			.4%	.1%
0410 Aggravated Battery	6.2%	6.0%	5.7%	6.0%
0460 Battery	10.3%	12.6%	17.2%	13.6%
0470 Reckless Conduct	.7%	.7%		.5%
0486 Domestic Battery	.7%	7.2%	.4%	3.9%
0510 Aggravated Assault	2.1%	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%
0560 Assault		.7%	1.1%	.7%
0610 Burglary	4.1%	6.3%	3.1%	4.9%
0625 Residential Burglary	2.8%	4.6%	2.3%	3.5%
0760 Burglary from Motor Vehicle		.2%	.8%	.4%
0800 Theft	2.8%	5.8%	3.4%	4.5%
0805 Attempted Theft		.2%		.1%
0810 Theft > \$300		1.9%		1.0%
0820 Theft < \$300	1.4%	2.2%		1.3%
0860 Retail Theft	12.4%	6.8%	1.1%	6.0%
0910 Motor Vehicle Theft		.5%		.2%
0915 Aid/Abet/Possess Stolen Vehicle		.7%	6.5%	2.4%
1010 Arson		.2%		.1%
1015 Attempted Arson			.4%	.1%
1025 Aggravated Arson		.2%		.1%
1110 Deceptive Practice		.2%	.4%	.2%
1120 Forgery	2.8%	.2%	1.9%	1.2%
1150 Credit Card Fraud			.4%	.1%
1200 Possession Stolen Property	.7%	.2%		.2%
1260 Library Theft		.2%		.1%
1310 Criminal Damage Property	9.7%	8.0%	6.1%	7.7%
1330 Criminal Trespass Land	.7%	1.0%		.6%
1340 Criminal Damage St. Supp. Prop.		.2%		.1%
1350 Criminal Trespass St. Supp. Prop.		.5%		.2%
1360 Criminal Trespass MV		1.2%	2.7%	1.5%
1365 Criminal Trespass Residence	.7%	1.2%		.7%
1410 Unlawful Use Weapon	1.4%	1.4%	6.5%	3.0%
1430 Unlawful Possession Weapon		.7%	1.5%	.9%
1478 Aggravated Discharge Firearm		.2%		.1%
1563 Criminal Sex Abuse		.2%		.1%
1730 Curfew	2.1%			.4%

Detailed Offense	County Type			
	Rural	Urban	Cook	Total State
1810 Possession Cannabis	3.4%	5.1%	3.4%	4.3%
1811 Poss. Cannabis Under 30 grams	.7%	.5%		.4%
1812 Possession Cannabis > 30gm		.2%		.1%
1821 Delivery Cannabis < 30gm			.4%	.1%
2010 Man/Del Controlled Substance	.7%			.1%
2015 Poss. w/Intent Del. Cont. Sub.	.7%	.5%	.4%	.5%
2016 Poss. w/Intent Del. Cannabis			.4%	.1%
2020 Poss. Controlled Substance	.7%	1.4%	11.9%	4.8%
2030 Look Like Controlled Substance		.2%		.1%
2040 Del/Intent Del. of Cont. Sub.		.5%	.4%	.4%
2170 Possession Drug Equipment	2.8%	2.4%		1.7%
2220 Illegal Poss. Liquor Minor	2.1%			.4%
2230 Illegal Consumption Minor	15.2%	1.9%		3.7%
2435 Leave Scene Accident		.2%		.1%
2440 Reckless Drive		.5%		.2%
2470 No Drive License	.7%			.1%
2495 Flee/Attempt to Elude Police	.7%			.1%
2825 Harass by Phone		.2%		.1%
3100 Mob Action		.7%		.4%
3150 Disorder Conduct	3.4%	2.2%	1.1%	2.1%
3710 Resist/Obstruct/Disarm Off.	.7%	1.0%		.6%
3730 Obstruct Justice		.7%		.4%
3735 Attempted Obstruct Justice		.2%		.1%
3750 Escape	.7%			.1%
3810 Contempt Court		.2%		.1%
3960 Intimidation		.2%		.1%
3967 Stalking		.2%		.1%
4230 Unlawful Restraint		.2%		.1%
4387 Violate Order of Protection		.2%		.1%
4510 Probation Violation		1.0%	.4%	.6%
5000 All Other Criminal Offenses	.7%			.1%
ZZZZ No Valid Response/Missing	2.8%	.9%	4.6%	2.4%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3
OFFENSE CODE GROUPINGS

Detailed Offense	Offense Group
0110-0155 (Murder, Involuntary Manslaughter, & Reckless Homicide)	Violent
0260 Criminal Sexual Assault	Violent
0261 Aggravated Criminal Sex Assault	Violent
0305 Attempted Armed Robbery	Violent
0310 Armed Robbery	Violent
0320 Robbery	Violent
0325 Vehicular Hijacking	Violent
0328 Attempted Aggravated Robbery	Violent
0330 Aggravated Robbery	Violent
0410 Aggravated Battery	Violent
0460 Battery	Violent
0470 Reckless Conduct	Violent
0486 Domestic Battery	Violent
0510 Aggravated Assault	Violent
0560 Assault	Violent
0610 Burglary	Property
0625 Residential Burglary	Property
0760 Burglary from Motor Vehicle	Property
0800 Theft	Property
0805 Attempted Theft	Property
0810 Theft > \$300	Property
0820 Theft < \$300	Property
0860 Retail Theft	Property
0910 Motor Vehicle Theft	Property
0915 Aid/Abet/Possess Stolen Vehicle	Property
1010 Arson	Property
1015 Attempted Arson	Property
1025 Aggravated Arson	Property
1110 Deceptive Practice	Property
1120 Forgery	Property
1150 Credit Card Fraud	Property
1200 Possession Stolen Property	Property
1260 Library Theft	Property
1310 Criminal Damage Property	Property
1330 Criminal Trespass Land	Property
1340 Criminal Damage State Supp. Property	Property
1350 Criminal Trespass State Supp. Property	Property
1360 Criminal Trespass Motor Vehicle	Property
1365 Criminal Trespass Residence	Property
1410 Unlawful Use Weapon	Weapon
1430 Unlawful Possession Weapon	Weapon
1478 Aggravated Discharge Firearm	Weapon
1563 Criminal Sex Abuse	Violent
1730 Curfew	Other
1810 Possession Cannabis	Drug
1811 Possession Cannabis Under 30 grams	Drug
1812 Possession Cannabis > 30gm	Drug
1821 Delivery Cannabis < 30gm	Drug

Detailed Offense		Offense Group
2010	Man/Del Controlled Substance	Drug
2015	Possession w/Intent Deliver Controlled Substance	Drug
2016	Possession w/Intent Deliver Cannabis	Drug
2020	Possession Controlled Substance	Drug
2030	Look Like Controlled Substance	Drug
2040	Del/Intent Delivery of Controlled Substance	Drug
2170	Possession Drug Equipment	Drug
2220	Illegal Possession Liquor Minor	Other
2230	Illegal Consumption Minor	Other
2435	Leave Scene Accident	Other
2440	Reckless Drive	Other
2470	No Drive License	Other
2495	Flee/Attempt to Elude Police	Other
2825	Harass by Phone	Other
3100	Mob Action	Other
3150	Disorder Conduct	Other
3710	Resist/Obstruct/Disarm Off.	Other
3730	Obstruct Justice	Other
3735	Attempted Obstruct Justice	Other
3750	Escape	Other
3810	Contempt Court	Other
3960	Intimidation	Other
3967	Stalking	Other
4230	Unlawful Restraint	Other
4387	Violate Order of Protection	Other
4510	Probation Violation	Other
5000	All Other Criminal Offenses	Other