

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

Illinois Probation Intake Study

July 1996

Prepared by
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**REPORT ON THE ANALYSIS OF DATA
FROM MAY 1995 ILLINOIS PROBATION INTAKES**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - JUVENILES

Introduction

This summary of the report is based on a survey of juvenile probation intakes conducted during May 1995. The survey was categorized by the authors into four major areas in the following executive summary and more detailed report 1) demographic data; 2) previous history in the juvenile justice system; 3) nature of delinquent activity; and 4) court decision-making and sentencing.

A. *Juvenile Survey Findings*

1. *Demographic Data*

The demographic profile of the May 1995 juvenile probation intake population was:

- Predominantly between the ages of 14 and 16 (76 percent);
- Approximately one-half white (51 percent);
- More than three-quarters male (82 percent);
- More than one-half (53 percent) from families with incomes less than \$20,000;
- Thirty-eight percent from families receiving public assistance;
- Approximately three-quarters from traditional schools; and,
- Twenty-seven percent receiving special educational programming in traditional (14 percent) or alternative school programs (12 percent).

2. *Previous History in the Juvenile Justice System*

The profile of prior involvement in the juvenile justice system among the May 1995 juvenile probation intake population was:

- Almost one-half (48 percent) of intakes to juvenile probation had a social history performed;
- More than one-third (36 percent) of intakes were previously taken into police custody;
- Eighty-seven percent of intakes had never been on probation, while 13 percent had a previous probation sentence;
- Only 1 percent of juvenile intakes had a prior commitment to Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC); and,
- Six percent of intakes had some other type of prior residential placement.

3. *Nature of Delinquent Activity*

The characteristics of the offenses that resulted in probation placement among the May 1995 juvenile probation intake population were:

- Almost all (98 percent) of the juveniles placed on probation during May 1995 were the result of a delinquency petition;
- Almost one-half (44 percent) of the juveniles placed on probation were for property offenses;
- One-quarter of the juveniles placed on probation were for violent offenses;
- Thirteen percent of the juveniles placed on probation were for drug law violations;
- Three percent of the juveniles placed on probation were for sex offenses; and,
- Three-quarters of the offenses committed by juveniles placed on probation involved a victim. Forty-two percent of the victims were family, friends, or acquaintances, while 58 percent of the victims were strangers to the juvenile.

4. *Court Decision-Making Process and Sentencing*

The characteristics of the adjudication, probation sentence length, and court orders for the May 1995 juvenile probation intake population were:

- Almost two-thirds (63 percent) of the juvenile intake population were adjudicated delinquent and placed on probation, while 21 percent were continued under supervision;
- Eighty-three percent of the juveniles placed on probation had a period of supervision that lasted 12 months or less;
- Almost one-quarter (24 percent) of the juveniles were ordered to pay restitution;
- Forty-one percent were ordered to perform community service;
- One percent were ordered to electronic monitoring;
- Almost one in five juveniles (19 percent) were court-ordered to some form of treatment;
- Twenty-two percent were ordered for further evaluation or treatment at the probation officer's discretion; and,
- Probation officer perception of need for treatment was consistently higher than that ordered by the judge.

**REPORT ON THE ANALYSIS OF DATA
FROM MAY 1995 ILLINOIS PROBATION INTAKES**

JUVENILES

I. INTRODUCTION

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' Probation Division conducted a survey of all juvenile probation intakes throughout the state during May 1995. The Illinois Criminal Justice Authority contracted with Systems Development Associates (SDA) to code, enter, analyze and report on these data. This report is the result of that contract.

The task assigned to SDA by the Criminal Justice Information Authority and Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' Probation Division was to analyze the available data and to provide a descriptive profile of Illinois' probation population. Therefore, this report is organized to provide information describing these two sets of offenders (juvenile and adult probation intakes)

II. METHODOLOGY

A. SUBJECTS

Two data sets were received by SDA. One set was of juvenile offenders and the other was of adult offenders. Data for juvenile offenders includes 1,051 cases, representing all May 1995 intakes from 54 of 102 Counties. The adult offender data includes 3,939 cases, representing all May 1995 intakes from 93 of the 102 counties in Illinois.

B. VARIABLES

The survey instrument was designed to provide the following sets of data:

1. Demographic Data:
 - a. Age
 - b. Sex
 - c. Ethnicity
 - d. Educational Status
 - e. Educational Achievement
 - f. Public Assistance

2. Previous History in the Juvenile Justice System
 - a. Social History
 - b. Previous Custody
 - c. Previous Probation
 - d. Previous Commitments to IDOC
 - e. Previous Placements

3. Nature of Delinquent Activity
 - a. Petition Type
 - b. Offense
 - c. Victim

4. Court Decision-Making Process/Sentencing
 - a. Court Action
 - b. Supervisory Period
 - c. Ordered to Pay Restitution, Community Service, Electronic Monitoring
 - d. Treatment Recommendations to Court Ordered Treatment, and Probation Officer Perception Of Treatment Need

Each variable was defined in the instrument as needed and presented with either a field of available answers or a blank to fill in the appropriate number (e.g. number of years of age, number of months in supervision period, and number of previous placements). Each survey was a one-page sheet that included instructions and twenty-two items (Adult) or twenty-three items (Juvenile). A copy of the survey is included in this report (See Appendix 3).

C. PROCEDURES

Probation officers in every county in Illinois were asked to complete the following survey forms during the classification process.

For Adult Offenders:	Population Survey Risk Assessment Needs Assessment
For Juvenile Offenders:	Population Survey Risk Assessment

(Following the instructions of the Criminal Justice Information Authority, this report analyzes only the data recorded on the Population Survey.) The data represent information known to probation officers at the time of probation intake. Probation officers were asked to enter the data for each offender (adult and juvenile) placed on probation during May 1995. These data summary sheets were the source of data for this report.

Systems Development Associates staff defined an appropriate data list and coded and entered the data on SPSS/PC+ for analysis. SDA was asked to add three data fields in addition to those provided by the probation officers: probation officer ID# (assigned consecutively beginning with 001; county ID# (from a list provided by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority); and circuit ID# (taken from the summary data forms).

III. SURVEY FINDINGS: JUVENILE

The survey data were analyzed in order to provide a descriptive profile of the probation population for each of the parameters defined above in the variables section. The findings are presented within that organization: demographic information, previous history, nature of criminal activity, and court decision-making/sentencing.

A. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1. Age

The core group of juvenile probation intakes was made up of youths between the ages of 14 and 16 (n=794). This age group made up 76 percent of the total intake population. The younger cohort of 9 to 13 year-olds represented only 16 percent (n=165) of the juvenile offender population entering the probation system. The oldest cohort of juvenile offenders (ages 17+) represented an even smaller proportion of the total population (n=92, 9 percent).

TABLE 1: AGES OF JUVENILE PROBATIONERS			
AGE	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	CUM. PERCENT
9	2	.2	.2
10	6	.6	.8
11	18	1.7	2.5
12	48	4.6	7.0
13	91	8.7	15.7
14	187	17.8	33.5
15	299	28.4	61.9
16	308	29.3	91.2
17	85	8.1	99.3
18	6	.6	99.9
19	1	.1	100.0
TOTALS:	1,051	100.0	100.0

2. Ethnicity

The population of juvenile offender intakes was made up of three predominant ethnic cultures: white (51 percent); black (36 percent); and Hispanic (10 percent). The majority of new juvenile probation dispositions statewide in Illinois were white; however, it should be noted that the black and Hispanic juveniles did account for relatively large proportions of juvenile probation dispositions.

TABLE 2: ETHNICITY OF JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	Valid PERCENT
American Indian	5	.5
Asian	9	.9
Black	379	36.2
Hispanic	99	9.5
White	536	51.2
Other	19	1.8
Missing	4	.0
TOTALS:	1,051	100.0

3. Sex

The juvenile probation population was overwhelmingly male. However, the proportion of females entering the juvenile probation system (18%) represented a subgroup whose differences will need to be accounted for in the system. The approximately 191 females entering the juvenile probation system in a given month may be a larger group than many previous estimates.

TABLE 3: SEX OF JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Male	855	81.4
Female	191	18.2
Missing:	5	.5
TOTALS:	1,051	100.0

An analysis of the age and ethnicity distribution for the different sexes indicated no significant differences between the two groups. In terms of the sex distribution across ethnic groups, the following patterns appeared similar:

Hispanic:	88 percent male	12 percent female
Black:	81 percent male	19 percent female
White:	80 percent male	20 percent female

The only noticeable difference in this pattern was the greater skew in the Hispanic population, with a greater weighing of males than the other two ethnic groups.

4. Income and Public Assistance

The distribution of the population across the income groupings was heavily weighted to the three lowest categories. More than one-half of the intake population reported coming from families with incomes less than \$20,000 (n=534, 53 percent), and nearly three-quarters of the population were from families with incomes less than \$30,000 (n=729). (It should be noted that these figures were not weighted for family size.) It would appear that the juvenile probation system is dealing mostly with a juvenile population whose issues involve both delinquency and poverty.

TABLE 4: FAMILY INCOME LEVEL OF JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)			
INCOME RANGE	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	CUM. PERCENT
0 - 10,000	231	22.9	22.9
10,001 - 20,000	303	30.1	53.0
20,001 - 30,000	195	19.3	72.3
30,001 - 40,000	111	11.0	83.3
40,001 - 50,000	65	6.4	89.7
50,001 - 60,000	36	3.6	93.3
60,001 - 70,000	14	1.4	94.7
70,001 - 80,000	15	1.5	96.2
80,001 - Above	38	3.8	100.0
Missing	43		
TOTALS:	1,051	100.0	100.0

Probation officers were also asked to report if "the family and/or the individual receive any type of public assistance - public aid; food stamps/WIC; aid to dependent children; public housing; Social Security Insurance or other form of public assistance." A large majority of this population did not report that they come from families on public assistance - only 38 percent (n=387) answered "yes." This percentage was much smaller than the percentage of respondents indicating a family income less than \$20,000 (53 percent).

TABLE 5: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OF JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Yes	387	37.6
No	643	62.4
Missing	21	
TOTALS:	1,051	100.0

5. Educational Status and Achievement

Approximately three-quarters (73 percent) of the juvenile probation intake population were involved in the regular school system, with 14 percent of the population reporting that they received special education services within that system, and 59 percent were enrolled in traditional programs. The percentage of juveniles that reported having dropped out or were at risk (e.g. truant) equals 15 percent (n=152). Twenty-seven percent (n=272) reported being involved in special educational programs within the traditional system or in alternative school programs.

TABLE 6: EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)			
DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	CUM. PERCENT
Traditional School Program	599	58.6	58.6
Special Educational Services	145	14.2	72.8
Alternative School Program	127	12.4	85.2
Truant	88	8.6	93.8
Dropout	64	6.3	100.0
Missing	28	-	-
TOTALS:	1,051	100.0	100.0

Information on the current grade or last grade completed was also collected. This population showed a significant weighting (84 percent, n=872) across four grade levels: seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth. Both the groupings below (7 percent) and above (9 percent) represented much smaller subgroups.

TABLE 7: EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)			
GRADE: CURRENT OR LAST COMPLETED	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	CUM. PERCENT
1 - 6	73	7.1	7.1
7 - 8	326	31.5	38.6
9 - 10	546	52.8	91.4
11 - 12	89	8.6	100.0
MISSING	17		
TOTALS:	1,051	100	100.0

Summary of Demographic Profile

The demographic profile of the juvenile population at intake was:

- Predominantly between the ages of 14 and 16 (76 percent);
- Approximately one-half white (51 percent);
- More than three-quarters male (82 percent);
- More than one-half (53 percent) from families with incomes less than \$20,000;
- Only 38 percent from families receiving public assistance;
- Approximately three-quarters from traditional schools; and,
- Twenty-six percent receiving special educational programming in traditional (14 percent) or alternative school programs (12 percent).

B. PREVIOUS HISTORY IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

1. Social History

Social histories were performed in nearly one-half (48%) of the cases.

TABLE 8: SOCIAL HISTORIES OF JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
REPORTED	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Performed	499	47.9
Not Performed	542	52.1
MISSING	10	
TOTALS:	1,051	100.0

2. Previous Involvement with Being Taken Into Custody, Placed on Probation, Commitment to the Illinois Department of Corrections, and Placement in Residential Programs

Probation officers were asked to indicate whether intakes had any previous involvement through the juvenile justice system with respect to the following:

Custody:	Number of previous times taken into custody
Probation:	Number of previous terms of probation ordered
Commitments:	Number of previous commitments to the IDOC
Placements:	Number of previous residential placements

The results for previous experience with the juvenile justice system indicated that this intake population had a relatively large group of juveniles previously taken into custody (36 percent, n=372). However, the rates for prior probation, IDOC commitment, and residential placement were significantly lower (13 percent, 1 percent, and 6 percent, respectively). Note should be made of the finding that 87 percent (n=912) of the intake population were new to the probation system.

TABLE 9: PREVIOUS CJS INVOLVEMENTS OF JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

DESCRIPTION OF PREV. INVOLVEMENTS	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS INVOLVEMENTS		
	0	1	2 OR MORE
PREVIOUS CUSTODY (N = 1,042) (MISSING = 9)	671 64.3%	202 19.4%	170 16.3%
PROBATION (N = 1,047) (MISSING = 4)	912 87.1%	104 9.9%	31 3.0%
COMMITMENTS (N = 1,047) (MISSING = 4)	1,036 99.0%	9 .9%	2 .2%
PLACEMENTS (N = 1,051) (MISSING = 0)	993 94.5%	35 3.3%	23 2.2%

Summary of Previous History in the Criminal Justice System

- Nearly one-half (48 percent) of intakes to juvenile probation reported social history performed;
- More than one-third (36 percent) of intakes reported previously being taken into custody;
- Eighty-seven percent of intakes were new to the juvenile probation system; 13 percent had previously been on probation;
- One percent of intakes reported prior commitment to the IDOC; and,
- Six percent of intakes reported prior residential placements.

C. *NATURE OF DELINQUENT ACTIVITY*

This section of the survey asked for definition of the "most serious offense of which the individual was adjudicated for the present period of probation" and the relationship between the offender and the victim of the offense.

1. *Petition Type*

The overwhelming proportion of intakes into juvenile probation represented juveniles petitioned as "delinquent" (98 percent).

TABLE 10: PETITION TYPE FOR JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)			
PETITION TYPE	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	CUM. PERCENT
Delinquent	926	98.2	98.2
MRAI	3	.3	98.5
Truant/In Need of Supervision	11	1.2	99.7
Addict	3	.3	100.0
Dependent/Neglect	0	.0	
MISSING	108		
TOTALS:	1051	100.0	100.0

2. *Offense Type*

The distribution of offenses was first analyzed across all of the offense categories. Offenses were then grouped according to sex, violent, property, drug/alcohol-related and other. The data for offenses was then analyzed to provide a profile of the offender group for each offense grouping. (See Appendix 1)

The results indicated that the most frequent offenses committed for this juvenile probation population were ranked as follows: assault or battery (19 percent, n=197); burglary (13 percent, n=140), and theft or larceny (13 percent, n=139). When particular offenses are grouped by category, the results indicated that 44 percent (n=466) of the crimes committed by this population were crimes against property; 13 percent (n=135) were offenses involving drugs and alcohol; 25 percent (n=259) of the offenses were classified as violent crimes; 4 percent of the offenses were weapon offenses; and 3 percent (n=30) were classified as sex offenses.

TABLE 11: OFFENSE TYPE FOR JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

OFFENSE TYPE	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	CUM. PERCENT
1. Sexual Offense	30	2.9	2.9
2. Robbery	43	4.1	7.0
3. Assault/Battery	197	18.8	25.8
4. Other Violent Offenses	19	1.8	27.6
5. Burglary	140	13.4	41.0
6. Theft/Larceny	139	13.3	54.3
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	50	4.8	59.1
8. Arson	8	.8	59.9
9. Other Property Offense	129	12.3	72.2
10. Any Drug Possession	111	10.6	82.8
11. Any Drug Sale Offense	24	2.3	85.1
12. Any Prostitution Off.	0	.0	85.1
13. DUI: Drugs or Alc.	2	.2	85.3
14. Other Traffic Offenses	2	.2	85.5
15. Viol. Order of Protect	0	.0	85.5
16. Other Offenses	88	8.4	93.9
17. Not adjudicated As A Delinquent Offense	25	2.4	96.3
18. Weapon Offense	41	3.9	100.0
MISSING	3		
TOTALS:	1,051	100.0	100.0

3. Victim

Nearly one-third of the offenses committed by this population were crimes against a victim known to the offender: 5 percent family or household member and 26 percent an acquaintance or friend. The largest group of victims were strangers: 44 percent (n=455). When only offenses involving victims are analyzed, the results indicate that 58 percent of these offenses involve victims who are strangers, and 42 percent involve victims known to the offender.

TABLE 12: VICTIMS OF JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
VICTIM	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Family or Household Member	57	5.4
Acquaintance or Friend	270	25.8
Stranger	455	43.5
Victimless Offense	264	25.2
MISSING	5	
TOTALS:	1,051	100.0

Summary of Nature of Criminal Activity

- The majority of juveniles placed on probation were the result of delinquency petitions (98 percent of the cases);
- Forty-four percent of the offenses were crimes against property;
- One-quarter of the offenses were violent crimes;
- Thirteen percent of the crimes were drug/alcohol related;
- Four percent of the offenses were weapon offenses;
- Three percent of the offenses were sex offenses; and,
- Three-quarters of the offenses for this population involved victims:
 - 58 percent of this group involved strangers;
 - 42 percent of this group involved family, friends or acquaintances.

D. COURT DECISION-MAKING AND SENTENCING

1. Court Actions Taken

In terms of the distribution of sentencing decisions made by the courts, nearly two-thirds (n=611) of juvenile probation intakes were the result of an adjudication and probation sentenced, while juveniles whose cases were continued under supervision (21 percent, n=202) made up the next largest group.

TABLE 13: COURT ACTION FOR JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
COURT ACTION	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Placed on Probation	611	62.9
Placed on Court Supervision	158	16.3
Continued Under Supervision	202	20.8
MISSING	80	
TOTALS:	1051	100.0

2. Supervision Period

For this population of intakes, 83 percent (n=853) will be involved with the probation system for twelve months or less. Approximately one-quarter (n=264) will be exiting the system in six months or less.

TABLE 14: SUPERVISION PERIOD FOR JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
PERIOD OF SUPERVISION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
0 - 6 Months	264	25.8
7 - 12 Months	589	57.5
13 - 18 Months	67	6.5
19 - 24 Months	83	8.1
27 - 60 Months	21	2.1
MISSING	27	
TOTALS:	1,051	100.0

3. Ordered to Pay Restitution, Community Service, Electronic Monitoring

In terms of additional sentencing options for this probation intake population, the most frequently invoked option was community service (41 percent, n=423) (Table 16). Twenty-four percent (n=247) of this intake population were ordered to pay restitution (Table 15) while only 1 percent (n=11) were assigned to electronic monitoring (Table 17).

TABLE 15: ORDERED TO PAY RESTITUTION - JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
ORDER	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Yes	247	24.1
No	780	75.9
MISSING	24	
TOTALS	1,051	100.0

TABLE 16: ORDERED TO COMMUNITY SERVICE - JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
ORDER	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Yes	423	41.2
No	604	58.8
MISSING	24	
TOTALS:	1,051	100.0

TABLE 17: ELECTRONIC MONITORING - JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
ORDER	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Yes	11	1.1
No	1,028	98.9
MISSING	12	
TOTALS:	1,051	100.0

4. Treatment Recommendations/Probation Officers' Perception of Treatment Need

For this intake population, 18 percent (n=180) were ordered to some form of treatment. Ten percent (n=102) were ordered to treatment for drug and/or alcohol-related problems. Four percent (n=44) were ordered to treatment for mental illness, and 2 percent (n=25) were court-ordered to sex offender treatment. One percent (n=9) were ordered to treatment for family violence. For 60 percent (n=609), no treatment of any kind was ordered. It is important to note that for a significant group (22 percent, n=227), an evaluation was ordered or the decision regarding treatment was deferred to the probation officer.

The survey form also provided for the probation officers to indicate their perception of the offenders' need for treatment. All of the POs' perceptions of the need for treatment exceeded the treatment actually ordered. While the judiciary ordered 10 percent to drug/alcohol treatment, POs perceived the need for treatment for 17 percent of the population. While the judiciary ordered 8 percent to treatment for mental illness, sex offenses, and family violence, the POs perceived the need for such treatment at 13 percent.

TABLE 18: COMPARISON OF JUDICIAL RECOMMENDATION FOR TREATMENT AND PROBATION OFFICER PERCEPTION OF NEED FOR TREATMENT OF JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)				
CATEGORIES OF TREATMENT ORDERED	COURT-ORDERED TREATMENT		PROBATION OFFICER PERCEPTION OF NEED FOR TREAT.	
	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENTAGE
Drug Abuse	43	4.2	73	7.0
Alcohol Abuse	9	.9	19	1.8
Drug & Alcohol	50	4.9	87	8.4
Eval: P.O.	227	22.1	NA	NA
Mental Illness	44	4.3	77	7.4
Sexual Offending	25	2.4	36	3.5
Family Violence	9	.9	24	2.3
No Order/Not det*	609*	59.9	722*	69.6
MISSING	25		13	
TOTALS:	1,051	100.0	1,051	100.0

(*In this category of the Table, the number 609 represents those for whom judiciary did not order treatment, while the number 722 represents those for whom probation officers indicated the need was "Not determined at this time".)

Summary of Court Decision-Making and Sentencing

- Sixty-three percent of the juvenile intake population were placed on probation, while 21 percent were continued under supervision;
- More than three-quarters (83 percent) of the population were assigned to probation for a period of 0 - 12 months;
- Nearly one-quarter (24 percent) were ordered to pay restitution;
- Forty-one percent were ordered to perform community service;
- One percent were ordered to electronic-monitoring;
- Eighteen percent of the juvenile population were ordered to some form of treatment;
- Twenty-two percent were ordered for further evaluation or treatment at PO discretion; and,
- The rate of POs' perceptions of treatment need was consistently higher than that which was ordered by the judiciary.

**REPORT ON THE ANALYSIS OF DATA
FROM MAY 1995 ILLINOIS PROBATION INTAKES**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - ADULTS

Introduction

This summary of the report is based on a survey of adult probation intakes conducted during May 1995. The survey was categorized by the authors into four major areas; 1) demographic data; 2) previous history in the criminal justice system; 3) nature of criminal activity; and 4) court decision-making and sentencing.

A. *Adult Survey Findings*

1. *Demographic Data*

The demographic profile of the adult probation population at intake was:

- Densest concentration by age: 17-20 years old (22 percent);
- Second heaviest concentration: 21-25 (19 percent);
- More than one-half (56 percent) white, 33 percent black and 10 percent Hispanic;
- Overwhelmingly male (81 percent);
- Over one-half (52 percent) reported incomes less than \$10,000; 79 percent reported income less than \$20,000;
- Nineteen percent reported receiving public assistance for themselves or a dependent;
- Nearly one-half (49 percent) reported being employed over 25 hours/week;
- More than one in three intakes (34 percent) reported being unemployed; and
- Forty-six percent reported educational achievement below twelfth grade or GED.

2. *Previous History in the Criminal Justice System*

- Ninety percent of intakes to adult probation reported pre-sentence investigation not performed;
- Forty-three percent reported first arrest between ages of 10 and 19;
- Nearly three-quarters (72 percent) of intakes reported previously being arrested;
- Sixty-five percent of intakes were new to the adult probation system;
- Thirty-five percent reported previous probation; and
- Ten percent of intakes reported prior prison sentences.

3. *Nature of Criminal Activity*

- Nearly one-half (49 percent) of the offenses coming before the court for this population were felonies;
- A significant portion (28 percent) were traffic-related offenses (although not all of these offenses were DUI charges);
- Twenty-one percent of the offenses were crimes against property (11 percent=theft/larceny);
- Fourteen percent of the offenses were violent crimes (11 percent=assault/battery);
- Nearly one-quarter (24 percent) of the crimes were drug/alcohol related;
- Two percent of the offenses were sex offenses; and
- Forty-one percent of the offenses for this population involved victims:
 - 57 percent of this group involved strangers.
 - 42 percent of this group involved family (8 percent of total offenses), friends or acquaintances (9 percent of total).

4. *Court Decision-Making Process and Sentencing*

- Thirty-eight percent of the adult population were assigned to probation for a period of 0 - 12 months;
- Forty-six percent were assigned for 13-24 months;
- Sixty percent were ordered to pay probation fees;
- Seventeen percent were ordered to pay restitution;
- Less than one-quarter (22 percent) were ordered to perform community service;
- Two percent were ordered to electronic monitoring;
- Less than one-half (46 percent) of the adult population were ordered to some form of treatment;
- Seven percent were ordered for further evaluation or treatment at PO discretion; and
- The rate of POs' perceptions of treatment need was consistently higher than that which was ordered by the judiciary, most notably for need of drug/alcohol-related treatment (39 percent court ordered/50 percent perceived by PO in need of treatment).

**REPORT ON THE ANALYSIS OF DATA
FROM MAY 1995 ILLINOIS PROBATION INTAKES**

ADULTS

I. INTRODUCTION

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' Probation Division conducted a statewide survey of adult and juvenile probation intakes during May 1995. The Illinois Criminal Justice Authority contracted with Systems Development Associates (SDA) to code, enter, analyze, and report on the data provided. The results of the survey are intended to assist both the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' Probation Division and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority in program development and responding to requests from policy makers and criminal justice practitioners on the characteristics of Illinois' probation population.

The purpose of this report is to provide a descriptive profile of Illinois' probation population

II. METHODOLOGY

A. SUBJECTS

Two data sets were received by SDA. One set was of juvenile offenders and the other was of adult offenders. The sample of juvenile offenders includes 1,051 cases, all representing May 1995 intakes from 54 of 102 Counties. The sample of adult offenders includes 3,939 cases, representing May 1995 intakes from 92 of the 102 counties in Illinois.

B. VARIABLES

The survey instrument was designed to provide the following sets of data:

1. Demographic Data:
 - a. Age
 - b. Sex
 - c. Ethnicity
 - d. Educational Status
 - e. Educational Achievement
 - f. Public Assistance and Family Income
 - g. Employment Status (Adult only)

2. Previous History in the Criminal Justice System
 - a. Social History (Juv.) / PSI (Adult)
 - b. Previous Custody (Juv.) /Previous Arrests (Adult)
 - c. Previous Probation
 - d. Previous Commitments to DOC
 - e. Previous Placements (Juv.) /Previous Prison (Adult)

3. Nature of Criminal Activity
 - a. Petition Type (Juv.)
 - b. Offense
 - c. Victim
 - d. Offense Type (Adult)

4. Court Decision-Making Process/Sentencing
 - a. Court Action
 - b. Supervisory Period
 - c. Ordered to Pay Restitution, Community Service, Electronic Monitoring
 - d. Court Ordered Treatment /Probation Officer Perception Of Treatment Need

Each variable was defined in the instrument as needed and presented with either a field of available answers or a blank to fill in the appropriate number (e.g. number of years of age, number of months in supervision period, number of previous placements). Each survey was a one page sheet that included instructions and twenty-two items (Adult) or twenty-three items (Juvenile). A copy of the survey is included in this report (See Appendix 5).

C. PROCEDURES

Probation officers in every county in Illinois were asked to complete the following survey forms during the classification process.

For Adult Offenders:	Population Survey Risk Assessment Needs Assessment
For Juvenile Offenders:	Population Survey Risk Assessment

(Following the instructions of the Criminal Justice Information Authority, this report analyzes only

the data recorded on the Population Survey.) The data represent self-reported answers provided by offenders during this interview. Probation Officers were asked to enter the data gathered from each offender on to a data summary sheet. These data summary sheets were the source of data for this report.

Systems Development Associates staff defined an appropriate data list and coded and entered the data on SPSS/PC+ for analysis. SDA was asked to add three data fields in addition to those provided by the probation officers: probation officer ID# (assigned consecutively beginning with 001; county ID# (from a list provided by the Authority); and circuit ID# (taken from the summary data forms).

III. SURVEY FINDINGS: ADULTS

The survey data were analyzed in order to provide a descriptive profile of the probation population for each of the parameters defined above in the variables section. The findings are presented within that organization: demographic information, previous history, nature of criminal activity, and court decision-making/sentencing.

A. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1. Age

The results for the analysis of the age of adult probation intakes indicate that the densest concentration of ages for this intake population are the ages of 17, 18, 19 and 20 (n=854). This group comprises 22 percent of the total intake population. There are an average of 214 intakes per month for each of these ages into adult probation. The 21-30 group represents 35 percent of the total population, and averages 138 intakes per age group in a given month. The 31-40 group comprises 28 percent of the intake population and averages 111 intakes for each age in a given month. Following the 17-20 age group, the densest grouping is in the 21-25 grouping (19 percent, n=739).

TABLE 19: AGES OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

AGE	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	CUM. PERCENT
16 - below	15	.4	.4
17 - 20	854	21.7	22.1
21 - 30	1375	34.9	57.0
31 - 40	1109	28.2	85.2
41 - over	585	14.9	100.0
MISSING	1		
TOTALS:	3939	100.0	100.0

2. Ethnicity

The adult probation offender intake population is made up of three predominant cultures: white (56 percent, n=2191), black (33 percent, n=1279), and Hispanic (10 percent, n=397). The population of new intakes for the adult population of Illinois is approximately one-half white. It should be noted that the black and Hispanic groups are present in proportions that represent statistically meaningful cultural subgroups, particularly when the Cook County data are analyzed separately.

TABLE 20: ETHNICITY OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
American Indian	6	.2
Asian	43	1.1
Black	1279	32.5
Hispanic	397	10.1
White	2191	55.6
Other	18	.5
Missing	5	
TOTALS:	3939	100.0

3. Sex

The adult probation intake population is overwhelmingly male (81 percent, n=3163). It should be noted that there is a significant subgroup of female offenders (19 percent, n=759) whose numbers will need to be addressed in policy and program development.

TABLE 21: SEX OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Male	3163	80.6
Female	759	19.4
MISSING	17	
TOTALS:	3939	100.0

4. Income and Public Assistance

The distribution of the intake population across the income groupings is heavily weighted to the two lowest income categories. Over one-half of the intake population report an annual income of less than \$10,000 (52 percent, n=2,034). Another 27 percent (n=1,045) report annual income between \$10,001 and \$20,000. Hence, 79 percent of the intake population report annual incomes less than \$20,000 per year. It would appear that the adult probation system is dealing with a population in which criminality and poverty are intertwined.

TABLE 22: FAMILY INCOME LEVEL OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

INCOME RANGE	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	CUM. PERCENT
0 - 10,000	2034	52.3	52.3
10,001 - 20,000	1045	26.8	79.1
20,001 - 30,000	414	10.6	89.7
30,001 - 40,000	150	3.9	93.6
40,001 - 50,000	52	1.3	94.9
50,001 - 60,000	34	.9	95.8
60,001 - 70,000	13	.3	96.1
70,001 - 80,000	7	.2	96.3
80,001 - Above	143	3.7	100.0
MISSING	47		
TOTALS:	3939	100.0	100.0

Probation officers were also asked to report if "the offender and/or dependents receive any type of public assistance - public aid; food stamps/WIC; aid to dependent children; public housing; Social Security Insurance or other form of public assistance." Approximately 81 percent (n=3,106) of the adult intake population report that they and/or their dependents are not receiving public assistance. Nineteen percent (n=724) indicate that they presently receive some such assistance.

TABLE 23: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Yes	724	18.9
No	3106	81.1
MISSING	109	
TOTALS:	3939	100.0

5. Employment Status

Approximately one-half (49 percent, n=1,917) of the intake population report full-time employment (25 hours or more per week), and another 9 percent (n=341) report being employed part-time (less than 25 hours per week). The unemployment rate for this intake population is 34 percent (n= 1,341), and represents the second largest group in the population.

TABLE 24: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)			
DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	CUM. PERCENT
Employed >25 Hours/Week	1917	48.8	48.8
Employed <25 Hours/Week	341	8.7	57.5
Not In Labor Force	327	8.3	65.8
Unemployed	1341	34.1	100.0
MISSING	13		
TOTALS:	3939	100.0	100.0

Probation officers were also asked to report the current grade or last grade completed by the probationer. Approximately 38 percent (n=1,478) of the population report having achieved a twelfth grade education (30 percent, n=1,169) or a GED (8 percent, n=309). At the highest end of the distribution, 16 percent (n=607) report education beyond the high school level.

TABLE 25: EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)			
LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	CUM. PERCENT
Grades 0 - 12	2941	76.3	76.2
G.E.D.	309	8.0	84.2
Some College	366	9.5	93.7
Associate Degree	53	1.4	95.1
Bachelor Degree	140	3.6	98.7
M.A. or M.S.	20	.5	99.2
Ph.D. or M.D.	2	.1	99.3
Trade School	23	.6	100.0
MISSING	82		
TOTALS:	3939	100.0	100.0

Summary of Demographic Profile

The demographic profile of the adult probation population at intake was:

- Densest concentration by age: 17-20 years old (22 percent);
- Second heaviest concentration: 21-25 years old (19 percent);
- More than one-half white (56 percent), 33 percent black and 10 percent Hispanic;
- Overwhelmingly male (81 percent);
- More than one-half (52 percent) reported incomes less than \$10,000; 79 percent report income less than \$20,000;
- Nineteen percent reported receiving public assistance for themselves or a dependent;
- Nearly one-half (49 percent) reported being employed over 25 hours/week;
- More than one in three (34 percent) reported being unemployed; and,
- Forty-six percent reported educational achievement below twelfth grade or GED.

B. PREVIOUS HISTORY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

1. Age at first arrest

The most frequently reported age group for age of first offense was the grouping of ages 10 to 19 (43 percent, n=1,645). Across the whole distribution for age, the densest concentration are the ages of 16 (5 percent, n=195), 17 (12 percent, n=443), 18 (12 percent, n=441), 19 (8 percent, n=307), and 20 (7 percent, n=251). These five ages accounted for 43 percent of the reports for age of first offense. According to this data, 24 percent (n=909) of the adult population report having been arrested as juveniles (ages 16 and under).

TABLE 26. AGE AT FIRST ARREST OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)			
AGE GROUPS	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	CUM. PERCENT
0 - 9	12	.3	.3
10 - 19	1645	42.9	43.2
20 - 29	1326	34.6	77.8
30 - 39	559	14.6	92.4
40 -	294	7.7	100.0
MISSING	103		
TOTALS:	3939	100.0	100.0

1. Pre-Sentence Investigation

For the vast majority of probation intakes (90 percent, n=3,320), no pre-sentence investigation had been performed.

TABLE 27: PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
REPORTED	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Performed	391	10.5
Not Performed	3320	89.5
MISSING	228	
TOTALS:	3939	100.0

2. Previous Arrests, Probation Sentences, and Prison Commitments

Probation officers were asked to indicate whether intakes have had previous involvement with the criminal justice system with respect to the following:

Arrest: Number of previous times arrested
 Probation: Number of previous terms of probation ordered
 Prison: Number of previous prison sentences

The results indicate that a very large percentage of this population has had previous arrest experience with the criminal justice system before this intake to probation (72 percent, n=2,807). However, almost two-thirds of these probation intakes are entering the probation system for the first time. Thirty-five percent (n=1,353) have had previous probations, with 12 percent (n=479) reporting already having two or more probations. A small percentage of probation intakes (10 percent, n=373) had previous sentences in prison.

TABLE 28: PREVIOUS CJS INVOLVEMENTS OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)			
DESCRIPTION OF PREV. INVOLVEMENTS	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS INVOLVEMENTS		
	0	1	2 OR MORE
PREVIOUS ARRESTS (N = 3890) (MISSING = 49)	1083 27.8%	727 18.7%	2080 53.5%
PREV. PROBATION (N = 3906) (MISSING = 33)	2553 65.4%	874 22.4%	479 12.3%
PREV. PRISON (N = 3897) (MISSING = 42)	3524 90.4%	262 6.7%	111 2.8%

Summary of Previous History in the Criminal Justice System

- Ninety percent of intakes to adult probation did not have a pre-sentence investigation performed;
- Forty-three percent reported first arrest between ages of 10 and 19;
- Less than three-quarters (72 percent) of intakes had prior arrest histories;
- Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) were new to the adult probation system;
- More than one-third (35 percent) had been on probation previously; and,
- Ten percent of intakes had prior prison sentences.

C. NATURE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

This section of the survey asked for definition of the "most serious offense of which the individual was convicted for the present period of probation" and the relationship between the offender and the victim of the offense.

1. Offense type

The largest number of offenses by type are felonies (49 percent, n=1,915). The distribution across the remaining categories is as follows: misdemeanors, 30 percent (n= 1,156); and traffic, 21 percent (n= 836).

TABLE 29: OFFENSE TYPE FOR ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
PETITION TYPE	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Felony	1915	49.0
Misdemeanor	1156	29.6
Traffic	836	21.4
MISSING	32	
TOTALS:	3939	100

2. Offenses

The distribution of offenses was first analyzed across all of the offense categories. Offenses were then grouped according to sex, violent, property, drug/alcohol-related and other. The data for offenses were then analyzed to provide a profile of the offender group for each offense grouping.

The most frequent type of offenses for adult probationers were: driving under the influence (23 percent, n=885); possession of drugs (19 percent, n=745); theft/larceny (11 percent, n=430); and assault/battery (11 percent, n=407). Data for offenses were grouped into the categories of: sex, violent, property, drug/alcohol-related, traffic, and other. The distribution across these categories is as follows:

Sex Offenses (incl. prostitution):	2.4 percent, n=94
Violent Offenses:	14.1 percent, n=540
Property Offenses:	20.9 percent, n=804
Drug/Alcohol-Related:	24.2 percent, n=929
Traffic offenses (Inc. DUI)	27.6 percent, n=1,059

TABLE 30: OFFENSES OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

OFFENSE TYPE	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	CUM. PERCENT
1. Sexual Offense	83	2.2	2.2
2. Robbery	54	1.4	3.6
3. Assault/Battery	407	10.6	14.2
4. Other Violent Offenses	79	2.1	16.2
5. Burglary	190	5.0	21.2
6. Theft/Larceny	430	11.2	32.4
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	65	1.7	34.1
8. Arson	10	.3	34.3
9. Other Property Offense	109	2.8	37.2
10. Any Drug Possession	745	19.4	56.6
11. Any Drug Sale Offense	184	4.8	61.4
12. Any Prostitution Off.	11	.3	61.7
13. DUI: Drugs or Alc.	885	23.1	84.8
14. Other Traffic Offenses	174	4.5	89.3
15. Viol. Order of Protect	20	.5	89.8
16. Other Offenses	392	10.2	100.0
MISSING	101		
TOTALS:	3939	100.0	100.0

3. Victim

Analysis of the victim offender relationship for those placed on probation indicate that victims were involved in 41 percent of the offenses committed by this population (n= 1,589). Of the crimes that involved a victim, 20 percent (n= 324) were crimes against a family or household member; 22 percent (n=354) were committed against a friend or acquaintance; and 57 percent (n= 911) were committed against a stranger.

TABLE 31: VICTIMS OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
VICTIM	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Family or Household Member	324	8.4
Acquaintance or Friend	354	9.2
Stranger	911	23.6
Victimless Offense	2269	58.8
MISSING	81	
TOTALS:	3939	100.0

Summary of Nature of Criminal Activity

- Nearly one-half (49 percent) of the adults placed on probation were convicted of felonies;
- A significant portion (28 percent) were traffic-related offenses (although not all of these offenses were DUI charges);
- Twenty-one percent of the offenses were crimes against property (11 percent=theft/larceny);
- Fourteen percent of the offenses were violent crimes (11 per cent=assault/battery);
- Nearly one-quarter (24 percent) of the crimes were drug/alcohol related;
- Two percent of the offenses were sex offenses; and,
- Forty-one percent of the offenses for this population involved victims:
 - 57 percent of this group involved strangers;
 - 42 percent of this group involved family (8 percent of total offenses), friends or acquaintances (9 percent of total offenses).

D. COURT DECISION-MAKING AND SENTENCING

1. Sentencing Period

The most frequently reported sentence to probation for this intake population was 13-24 months (46 percent, n=1,811). Eighty-four percent (n=3,307) of the intake population received sentences of 24 months or less of probation, with 38 percent (n=1,496) receiving a sentence of 12 months or less.

TABLE 32: MONTHS OF SENTENCE FOR ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
NUMBER OF MONTHS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
0 - 12	1496	38.0
13 - 24	1811	46.0
25 - 36	477	12.1
37 -	155	3.9
TOTALS:	3939	100.0

2. Ordered to Pay Probation Fees, Pay Restitution, Community Service, Electronic Monitoring

A large portion of adults placed on probation were ordered to pay probation fees, while orders of restitution, community service, and electric monitoring were much less frequent. Sixty percent (n=2,345) of the population were ordered to pay Probation fees. Seventeen percent (n=663) were ordered to pay restitution. Community service was ordered for 22 percent (n= 873). Electronic monitoring was ordered for 2 percent (n=59).

TABLE 33: ORDERS TO PAY PROBATION FEES, RESTITUTION, COMMUNITY SERVICE, AND ELECTRONIC MONITORING FOR ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)					
ORDERS	YES		NO		TOTALS
	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	
Pay Probation Fees	2345	60.0%	1566	40.0%	N = 3911 Missing = 28
Pay Restitution	663	17.0%	3233	83.0%	N = 3896 Missing = 43
Community Service	873	22.4%	3023	77.6%	N = 3896 Missing = 43
Electronic Monitoring	59	1.5%	3831	98.5%	N = 3890 Missing =49

3. Treatment Recommendations/Probation Officers' Perception of Treatment Need

Court-ordered treatment was included in the sentencing of 46 percent of this population. In 47 percent of the cases (n=1,826), no treatment was ordered, and for 7 percent (n=288), an evaluation was ordered or treatment at probation officer discretion. Drug/alcohol treatment was ordered for 39 percent (n=1,524) of the intake population. Only 2 percent (n=83) of this population were ordered to treatment for mental illness. An additional 1 percent were ordered for sex offender (n=45) and 3 percent for family violence (n=132) treatment.

Probation officers were asked in this survey to record their perception of treatment need for each intake. The most striking result is that probation officers perceived the need for some form of drug/alcohol treatment for 50 percent (n=1,932) of the intake population. In terms of perception of need compared to court order, there is a close match between probation and judiciary for treatment need of mental illness, sexual offending and family violence. In terms of perceived need for drug/alcohol treatment, the probation officers' perceptions were about 3 to 4 percentage points higher for each category. In terms of combined treatment need for drug/alcohol treatment, probation officers' perception of need was higher - 50 percent, compared to the 39 percent actually ordered.

TABLE 34: COMPARISON OF JUDICIAL RECOMMENDATION FOR TREATMENT AND PROBATION OFFICER PERCEPTION OF NEED FOR TREATMENT OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

CATEGORIES OF TREATMENT ORDERED	COURT-ORDERED TREATMENT		PROBATION OFFICER PERCEPTION OF NEED FOR TREAT.	
	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENTAGE
Drug Abuse	246	6.3	356	9.3
Alcohol Abuse	851	21.8	1022	26.6
Drug & Alcohol	427	11.0	554	14.4
Eval./ PO Discret.	288	7.4	NA	NA
Mental Illness	83	2.1	119	3.1
Sexual Offending	45	1.2	70	1.8
Family Violence	132	3.4	154	4.0
Not ordered/ determined *	1826*	46.8	1567*	40.8
MISSING	41		97	
TOTALS:	3939	100.0	3939	100.0

(*In this category of the Table, the number 1,826 represents those for whom judiciary did not order treatment, while the number 1,567 represents those for whom probation officers indicated the need was "Not determined at this time".)

Summary of Court Decision-Making and Sentencing

- More than one-third (38 percent) of the adult population were assigned to probation for a period of 0 - 12 months;
- Nearly one-half (46 percent) were assigned for 13-24 months;
- Sixty percent were ordered to pay probation fees;
- Seventeen percent were ordered to pay restitution;
- Less than one-quarter (22 percent) were ordered to perform community service;
- Two percent were ordered to electronic monitoring;
- Nearly one-half (46 percent) of the adult population were ordered to some form of treatment;
- Seven percent were ordered for further evaluation or treatment at PO discretion; and,
- The rate of POs' perceptions of treatment need was consistently higher than that which was ordered by the judiciary, most notably for need of drug/alcohol-related treatment (39 percent court ordered/50 percent perceived by the probation officer in need of treatment).

APPENDIX I

- Table A1:** **Distribution of Survey Respondents by County**
- Table A2:** **Sex by Age**
- Table A3:** **Ethnicity by Sex**
- Table A4:** **Sex by Ethnicity**
- Table A5:** **Offense Type Frequencies**
- Table A6:** **Offense by Age**
- Table A7:** **Offense by Ethnicity**
- Table A8:** **Offense by Ethnicity of Those Committing Offenses Against A Family or Household Member**
- Table A9:** **Offense by Ethnicity of Those Committing Offenses Against An Acquaintance or Friend**
- Table A10:** **Offense by Ethnicity of Those Committing Offenses Against A Stranger**

**TABLE A1: DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY FOR ADULT AND JUVENILE
PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)**

COUNTY	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1. Adams	0	0.0%	27	0.7%
2. Alexander	0	0.0%	4	0.1%
3. Bond	2	0.2%	14	0.4%
4. Boone	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5. Brown	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
6. Bureau	0	0.0%	7	0.2%
7. Calhoun	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
8. Carroll	6	0.6%	6	0.2%
9. Cass	8	0.8%	8	0.2%
10. Champaign	6	0.6%	63	1.6%
11. Christian	12	1.1%	13	0.3%
12. Clark	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
13. Clay	0	0.0%	24	0.6%
14. Clinton	2	0.2%	17	0.4%
15. Coles	12	1.1%	22	0.6%
16. Cook	432	41.1%	1,843	46.8%
17. Crawford	0	0.0%	15	0.4%
18. Cumberland	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19. DeKalb	13	1.2%	22	0.6%
20. DeWitt	6	0.6%	8	0.2%
21. Douglas	0	0.0%	11	0.3%
22. DuPage	0	0.0%	99	2.5%
23. Edgar	0	0.0%	4	0.1%
24. Edwards	0	0.0%	13	0.3%
25. Effingham	6	0.6%	18	0.5%

**TABLE A1: DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY FOR ADULT AND JUVENILE
PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)**

COUNTY	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
26. Fayette	4	0.4%	24	0.6%
27. Ford	1	0.1%	9	0.2%
28. Franklin	14	1.3%	11	0.3%
29. Fulton	3	0.3%	10	0.3%
30. Gallatin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
31. Greene	0	0.0%	11	0.3%
32. Grundy	0	0.0%	6	0.2%
33. Hamilton	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
34. Hancock	0	0.0%	3	0.1%
35. Hardin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
36. Henderson	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
37. Henry	4	0.4%	17	0.4%
38. Iroquois	20	1.9%	15	0.4%
39. Jackson	0	0.0%	43	1.1%
40. Jasper	0	0.0%	7	0.2%
41. Jefferson	0	0.0%	9	0.2%
42. Jersey	0	0.0%	11	0.3%
43. Jo Daviess	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
44. Johnson	0	0.0%	6	0.2%
45. Kane	22	2.1%	86	2.2%
46. Kankakee	33	3.1%	18	0.5%
47. Kendall	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
48. Knox	18	1.7%	15	0.4%
49. Lake	27	2.6%	143	3.6%
50. LaSalle	29	2.8%	15	0.4%

TABLE A1: DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY FOR ADULT AND JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

COUNTY	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
51. Lawrence	0	0.0%	11	0.3%
52. Lee	11	1.0%	19	0.5%
53. Livingston	12	1.1%	10	0.3%
54. Logan	4	0.4%	12	0.3%
55. McDonough	14	1.3%	3	0.1%
56. McHenry	14	1.3%	54	1.4%
57. McLean	19	1.8%	53	1.3%
58. Macon	18	1.7%	39	1.0%
59. Macoupin	13	1.2%	31	0.8%
60. Madison	53	5.0%	72	1.8%
61. Marion	8	0.8%	51	1.3%
62. Marshall	0	0.0%	9	0.2%
63. Mason	5	0.5%	22	0.6%
64. Massac	0	0.0%	11	0.3%
65. Menard	4	0.4%	8	0.2%
66. Mercer	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
67. Monroe	2	0.2%	5	0.1%
68. Montgomery	0	0.0%	31	0.8%
69. Morgan	27	2.6%	30	0.8%
70. Moultrie	0	0.0%	13	0.3%
71. Ogle	7	0.7%	18	0.5%
72. Peoria	0	0.0%	63	1.6%
73. Perry	2	0.2%	1	0.0%
74. Piatt	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
75. Pike	0	0.0%	6	0.2%

TABLE A1: DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY FOR ADULT AND JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

COUNTY	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
76. Pope	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
77. Pulaski	0	0.0%	10	0.3%
78. Putnam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
79. Randolph	3	0.3%	3	0.1%
80. Richland	1	0.1%	20	0.5%
81. Rock Island	21	2.0%	62	1.6%
82. St. Clair	19	1.8%	58	1.5%
83. Saline	0	0.0%	21	0.5%
84. Sangamon	40	3.8%	44	1.1%
85. Schuyler	3	0.3%	5	0.1%
86. Scott	0	0.0%	4	0.1%
87. Shelby	0	0.0%	6	0.2%
88. Stark	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
89. Stephenson	1	0.1%	30	0.8%
90. Tazewell	11	1.0%	23	0.6%
91. Union	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
92. Vermilion	7	0.7%	57	1.4%
93. Wabash	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
94. Warren	1	0.1%	8	0.2%
95. Washington	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
96. Wayne	6	0.6%	10	0.3%
97. White	0	0.0%	11	0.3%
98. Whiteside	7	0.7%	38	1.0%
99. Will	34	3.2%	60	1.5%
100. Williamson	0	0.0%	45	1.1%

TABLE A1: DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY FOR ADULT AND JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)				
COUNTY	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
101. Winnebago	0	0.0%	99	2.5%
102. Woodford	0	0.0%	27	0.7%
TOTALS:	1,051	100.0%	3,939	100.0%

TABLE A2: SEX BY AGE OF JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)												
SEX	AGES OF JUVENILES											TOTALS
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
MALE	2	6	16	39	71	152	236	255	73	4	1	855 82%
FEMALE	0	0	2	8	20	34	63	51	11	2	0	191 18%
TOTALS:	2	6	18	47	91	186	299	306	84	6	1	1,046

TABLE A3: ETHNICITY BY SEX OF JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
ETHNICITY	MALE	FEMALE
Black	81%	19%
White	80%	20%
Hispanic	88%	12%
Asian	100%	0%
American Indian	100%	0%
Other	90%	10%

TABLE A4: SEX BY ETHNICITY OF JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

SEX	INDIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER
MALE	0.2%	0.8%	36.2%	10.2%	50.6%	2.0%
FEMALE	0.0%	0.0%	37.4%	6.3%	55.3%	1.1%

TABLE A5: OFFENSE BY AGE FOR JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

OFFENSE	AGES OF JUVENILES											TOTALS
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Sex Off.	0	0	0	1	2	9	6	8	3	0	1	30
Violent	0	0	4	23	25	45	77	69	13	3	0	259
Property	2	5	11	19	40	87	131	133	36	2	0	466
Alc./Drug	0	1	0	0	7	19	40	50	20	0	0	137
Other	0	0	3	5	17	27	45	48	13	1	0	159
TOTAL FREQ:	2	6	18	48	91	187	299	308	85	6	1	1,051
PERCENT:	0.2	0.6	1.7	4.6	8.7	17.8	28.4	29.3	8.1	0.6	0.1	100.0

TABLE A6: OFFENSE BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

OFFENSE	ETHNICITY						TOTALS
	INDIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	
Sex Off.	0	0	9	2	18	1	30
Violent	3	3	134	27	90	2	259
Property	2	4	101	44	300	12	463
Alc./Drug	0	2	91	6	35	3	137
Other	0	0	44	20	93	1	158
TOTAL FREQ.:	5	9	379	99	536	19	1,047
PERCENT:	0.5	0.9	36.2	9.5	51.2	1.8	100.0

**TABLE A7: OFFENSE BY ETHNICITY OF THOSE COMMITTING OFFENSES
AGAINST A FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER
FOR JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)**

OFFENSE	ETHNICITY						TOTALS
	INDIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	
Sex Off.	0	0	6	1	3	1	11
Violent	3	1	5	0	17	0	26
Property	0	0	6	1	11	1	19
Alc./Drug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL FREQ.: PERCENT:	3	1	17	3	31	2	57

**TABLE A8: OFFENSE BY ETHNICITY OF THOSE COMMITTING OFFENSES
AGAINST AN ACQUAINTANCE OR FRIEND
FOR JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)**

OFFENSE	ETHNICITY						TOTALS
	INDIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	
Sex Off.	0	0	2	1	13	0	16
Violent	0	0	60	15	53	1	129
Property	1	2	9	6	78	5	101
Alc./Drug	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Other	0	0	7	2	11	0	20
TOTAL FREQ.: PERCENT:	1 0.4	3 1.1	79 29.4	24 8.9	156 58.0	6 2.2	269 100.0

**TABLE A9: OFFENSE BY ETHNICITY OF THOSE COMMITTING OFFENSES
AGAINST A STRANGER
FOR JUVENILE PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)**

OFFENSE	ETHNICITY						TOTALS
	INDIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	
Sex Off.	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Violent	0	1	64	11	19	1	96
Property	1	2	79	31	185	3	301
Alc./Drug	0	1	16	0	1	0	18
Other	0	0	12	3	19	1	35
TOTAL FREQ.:	1	4	172	45	226	5	453
PERCENT:	0.2	0.9	38.0	9.9	49.9	1.1	100.0

APPENDIX II

- Table A1: Sex by Age**
- Table A2: Ethnicity by Sex**
- Table A3: Ethnicity by Victim**
- Table A4: Ethnicity by Sex**
- Table A5: Offense by Age**
- Table A6: Offense by Ethnicity**
- Table A7: Offense by Employment Status**
- Table A8: Offense by Court-Ordered Treatment**
- Table A9: Offense by Restitution and Community Service Ordered**
- Table A10: Offense by Ethnicity of**

Those Committing Offenses Against Family
Those Committing Offenses Against a Friend/Acquaintance
Those Committing Offenses Against a Stranger

TABLE A1: SEX BY AGE FOR ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

SEX	AGE 16-BELOW	AGE 17-20	AGE 21-25	AGE 26-30	AGE 31+
MALE	14	709	591	484	1,364
FEMALE	1	142	146	147	323
TOTAL FREQ.: (N=3,921)	15	851	737	631	1,687
PERCENTAGES:	0.4	21.7	18.8	16.1	43.0

TABLE A2: ETHNICITY BY SEX FOR ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

SEX	INDIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER
MALE FREQ:	4	29	990	359	1,762	15
MALE %	80	78	78	90	81	83
FEMALE FREQ:	1	8	283	38	425	3
FEMALE %	20	22	22	10	19	17
TOTAL FREQ.: (N=3,917)	5	37	1,273	397	2,187	18
ETHNICITY PERCENT:	0.1	0.9	32.5	10.1	55.8	0.5

TABLE A3: ETHNICITY BY VICTIM FOR ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

VICTIM	INDIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER
Family/Hshld Member	0	6	91	38	187	2
Acquaint./Friend	0	4	86	24	238	1
Stranger	1	14	321	92	473	9
Victimless Offense	5	16	744	239	1,257	6
TOTAL FREQ.: (N=3,854)	6	40	1,242	393	2,155	18
PERCENTAGES:	0.2	1.0	32.2	10.2	55.9	0.5

TABLE A4: ETHNICITY BY SEX OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)		
ETHNICITY	MALE	FEMALE
Black	78%	22%
White	81%	19%
Hispanic	90%	10%
Asian	78%	22%
American Indian	80%	20%
Other	83%	17%

TABLE A5: OFFENSE BY AGE OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)						
OFFENSE	AGE 16-BELOW	AGE 17-20	AGE 21-25	AGE 26-30	AGE 31+	TOTALS
Sex Offense	0	10	17	5	51	83
Violent Offense	2	127	98	105	208	540
Property Offense	5	287	170	112	230	804
Alcohol/Drug Offense	1	255	326	301	930	1,813
Other	7	151	99	97	243	597
TOTALS:	15	830	710	620	1,662	3,837

TABLE A6: OFFENSE BY ETHNICITY FOR ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)							
OFFENSE	INDIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	TOTALS
Sex Offense	0	2	10	3	67	1	83
Violent Offense	1	10	181	70	270	7	539
Property Offense	0	14	264	70	454	2	804
Alcohol/Drug Off.	4	8	629	196	972	3	1,812
Other	1	8	146	44	393	3	595
TOTALS:	6	42	1,230	383	2,156	16	3,833

TABLE A7: OFFENSE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

OFFENSE	FULL-TIME >25 HOURS	PART-TIME <25 HOURS	STUDENT, ETC DISABLED	NOT EMPLOYED	TOTALS
Sex	43	6	7	26	82
Violent	254	41	52	191	538
Property	307	91	84	322	804
Alc./Drug	962	138	125	586	1,811
Other	304	53	48	191	596
TOTALS:	1,870	329	316	1,316	3,831

TABLE A8: OFFENSE BY COURT ORDERED TREATMENT FOR ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

OFFENSE	TYPE OF TREATMENT ORDERED								TOTAL
	DRUG	ALC	DRG/ ALC	EVAL & PO	MENT- ILL.	SEX OFF.	FAMILY VIOL.	NO TRMT	
Sex	1	3	5	7	9	37	1	20	83
Violent	16	42	43	44	28	6	112	243	534
Property	56	23	78	77	28	0	4	528	794
Drug/Alc.	151	700	258	118	3	0	6	567	1,803
Other	13	80	40	38	14	2	8	390	585
TOTALS:	237	848	424	284	82	45	131	1,748	3,799

**TABLE A9: OFFENSE BY RESTITUTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE
FOR ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)**

OFFENSE	RESTITUTION ORDERED		COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERED	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Sex	10	73	16	67
Violent	99	437	116	417
Property	363	434	188	609
Alcohol/Drug	65	1,726	399	1,396
Other	118	474	137	452
TOTALS:	3799		3,797	

**TABLE A10: OFFENSE BY ETHNICITY
OF THOSE COMMITTING OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY
FOR ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)**

OFFENSE	INDIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	TOTALS
Sex Off.	0	1	3	1	29	0	34
Violent	0	4	56	30	106	2	198
Property	0	0	13	2	25	0	40
Alc./Drug	0	0	8	2	6	0	16
Other	0	1	8	3	19	0	31
TOTALS:	0	6	88	38	185	2	319

OF THOSE COMMITTING OFFENSES AGAINST A FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE

Sex Off.	0	0	3	0	19	0	22
Violent	0	2	48	14	75	0	139
Property	0	2	22	6	111	0	141
Alc./Drug	0	0	2	0	4	0	6
Other	0	0	6	4	27	0	37
TOTALS:	0	4	81	24	236	0	345

TABLE A10: OFFENSE BY ETHNICITY
 OF THOSE COMMITTING OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY
 FOR ADULT PROBATION INTAKES (5/95)

OF THOSE COMMITTING OFFENSES AGAINST A STRANGER

Sex Off.	0	1	2	2	15	1	21
Violent	1	4	55	22	83	5	170
Property	0	6	175	53	262	2	498
Alc./Drug	0	0	50	4	27	0	81
Other	0	3	32	8	79	1	123
TOTALS:	1	14	314	89	466	9	893

APPENDIX III

Juvenile and Adult Probation Intake Instruments

Juvenile Probation Population Survey Key

(These variables should all be known at classification stage of probation)

1. Case Number: Sequential number of case in this survey. Each officer begins with 1 and numbers sequentially until the end of the survey period on both the survey instrument and the Risk Instrument, using the same number for both cases.

2. Age: Age at time of survey ___

3. Sex:
1 male
2 female

4. Ethnicity: 1 American Indian
2 Asian
3 Black
4 Hispanic
5 White
6 Other

5. - Social History:
1 performed
2 not performed

6. Offense: Use the code representing the most serious offense on which the individual was convicted for the present term of probation.

01 sexual offense	12 any prostitution offense
02 robbery	13 driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs
03 assault/battery	14 other traffic offenses
04 other violent offenses	15 violation of order of protection
05 burglary	16 other offenses
06 theft/larceny	17 not adjudicated as a delinquent offense
07 motor vehicle theft	
08 arson	
09 other property offenses	
10 any drug possession	
11 any drug sale offense	

7. Victim: Use the code showing the relationship between the offender and the victim.
1 family or household member
2 acquaintance or friend
3 stranger
4 victimless offense

8. Petition type:
1 Delinquent
2 MRAI
3 Truant/In need of supervision
4 Addict
5 Dependent/Neglect

9. Court Action:
1 placed on probation
2 placed on court supervision
3 continued under supervision

10. Supervision Period: enter the number ___ of months to which the individual was ordered to probation, court supervision or continued under supervision.

11. # Prev. Custodies: ___ enter the number of previous times the individual has been taken into custody.

12. # Prev. Probations: ___ enter the number of previous terms of probation to which the offender has been ordered.

13. # Prev. Commitments: ___ enter the number of previous commitments to IDOC.

14. Educational Achievement: enter the ___ current grade or last grade completed (01 - 12 highest year completed)

15. Educational Status:
1 attending traditional school program
2 receiving special education school services
3 attending alternative education school program
4 truant
5 dropped out

16. Does the family and/or the individual receive any type of public assistance: Public Aid; Food Stamps/WIC; Aid to Dependent Children; Public Housing; SSI or other form of public assistance
1 yes
2 no

17. # Prev. Placements: ___ enter the number of previous residential placements.

18. Family Income Level:

1 \$0 - \$10,000	6 \$50,001 - \$60,000
2 \$10,001 - \$20,000	7 \$60,001 - \$70,000
3 \$20,001 - \$30,000	8 \$70,001 - \$80,000
4 \$30,001 - \$40,000	9 \$80,001 and over
5 \$40,001 - \$50,000	

19. Court Ordered Treatment: record the nature of the court ordered treatment
1 treatment ordered for drug abuse
2 treatment ordered for alcohol abuse
3 treatment ordered for drug and alcohol abuse
4 evaluation ordered or treatment at probation officer discretion
5 treatment ordered for mental illness
6 treatment ordered for sexual offending
7 treatment ordered for family violence
8 no treatment ordered

20. Probation Off. perc. of treatment needed: please record the perception you (the probation officer) have of the offender's need for treatment
1 treatment needed for drug abuse
2 treatment needed for alcohol abuse
3 treatment needed for drug and alcohol abuse
4 need for treatment for mental illness
5 treatment needed for sexual offending
6 treatment needed for family violence
7 not determined at this time

21. Ordered to pay Restitution: 1 Yes
2 No

22. Ordered to Community Service: 1 Yes
2 No

23. Ordered to Electronic Monitoring: 1 Yes
2 No
(if yes, how many days ___)
1 Up to 30 days 3 60 to 90 days
2 30 to 60 days 4 Over 90 days



Adult Probation Population Survey Key

(These variables should all be known at classification stage of probation)

1. Case Number: Sequential number of case in this survey. Each officer begins with 1 and numbers sequentially until the end of the survey period on both the survey instrument and the Risk and Needs instruments, using the same number for both cases.

2. Age: Age at time of survey ___

3. Sex: 1 male
2 female

4. Ethnicity: 1 American Indian
2 Asian
3 Black (non-hispanic)
4 Hispanic
5 White (non-hispanic)
6 Other

5. PSI - Pre-sentence investigation: 1 performed
2 not performed

6. Offense: Use the code representing the most serious offense on which the individual was convicted for the present term of probation.

01 sexual offense	12 any prostitution offense
02 robbery	13 driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs
03 assault/battery	14 other traffic offenses
04 other violent offenses	15 violation of order of protection
05 burglary	16 other offenses
06 theft/larceny	
07 motor vehicle theft	
08 arson	
09 other property offenses	
10 any drug possession	
11 any drug sale offense	

7. Victim: Use the code showing the relationship between the offender and the victim.
1 family or household member
2 acquaintance or friend
3 stranger
4 victimless offense

8. Offense type: 1 felony
2 misdemeanor
3 traffic

9. Months of sentence: enter the number ___ of months to which the individual was sentenced to probation.

10. Age at first arrest: enter the age ___ the offender was first arrested as adult or juvenile.

11. # Prev. Arrests: ___ enter the number of previous arrests.

12. # Prev. Probation: ___ enter the number of previous terms of probation to which the offender has been sentenced.

13. # Prev. Prison: ___ enter the number of previous terms of prison to which the offender has been sentenced.

14. Education:
01 - 12 (highest year completed) 16 Bachelor degree
13 GED 17 M.A. or M.S.
14 Some college 18 PH.D. or M.D.
15 Associate degree 19 Trade school

15. Employment status:
1 employed full time (25 hours or more per week)
2 employed part time (less than 25 hours per week)
3 not in labor force but a full time student, homemaker, in treatment or disabled
4 unemployed

16. Does the offender and/or dependents receive any type of public assistance:
Public Aid; Food Stamps/WIC; Aid to Dependent Children
Public Housing; SSI or other form of public assistance
1 yes
2 no

17. Income Level:

1 \$0 - \$10,000	6 \$50,001 - \$60,000
2 \$10,001 - \$20,000	7 \$60,001 - \$70,000
3 \$20,001 - \$30,000	8 \$70,001 - \$80,000
4 \$30,001 - \$40,000	9 \$80,001 and over
5 \$40,001 - \$50,000	

18. Court Ordered Treatment: record the nature of the court ordered treatment

1 treatment ordered for drug abuse
2 treatment ordered for alcohol abuse
3 treatment ordered for drug and alcohol abuse
4 evaluation ordered or treatment at probation officer discretion
5 treatment ordered for mental illness
6 treatment ordered for sexual offending
7 treatment ordered for family violence
8 no treatment ordered

19. Probation Off. perc. of treatment needed: please record the perception you (the probation officer) have of the offender's need for treatment

1 treatment needed for drug abuse
2 treatment needed for alcohol abuse
3 treatment needed for drug and alcohol abuse
4 need for treatment for mental illness
5 treatment needed for sexual offending
6 treatment needed for family violence
7 not determined at this time

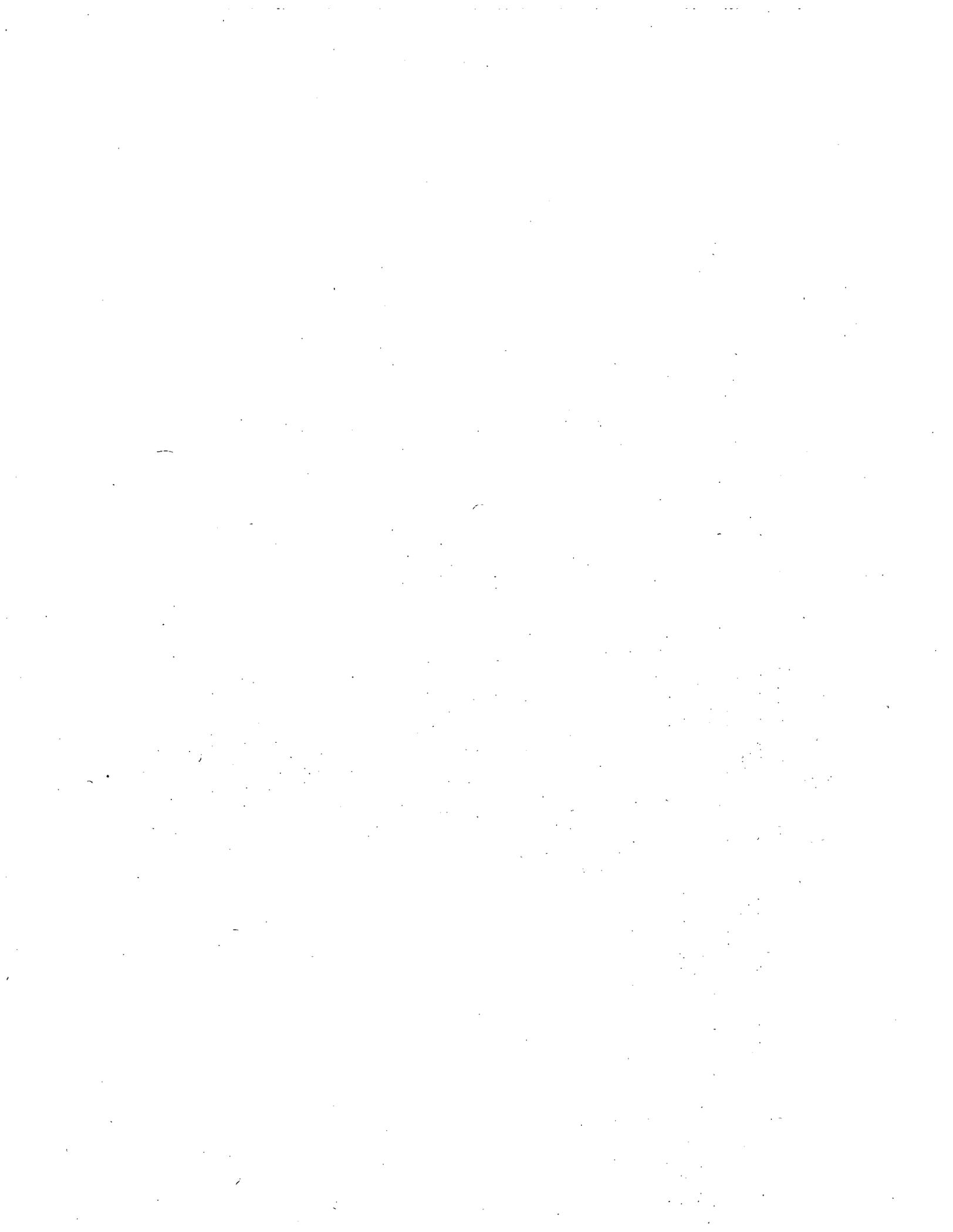
20. Ordered to pay Probation fees: 1 yes
2 no

21. Ordered to pay Restitution: 1 yes
2 no

22. Ordered to Community Service: 1 yes
2 no

23. Ordered to Electronic Monitoring: 1 yes
2 no

(If yes, how many days ___)
1 Up to 30 days 3 60 to 90 days
2 31 to 59 days 4 Over 90 days





**ILLINOIS
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