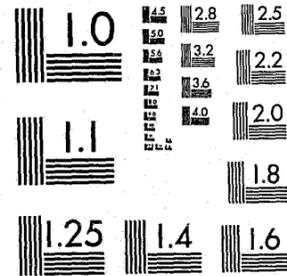


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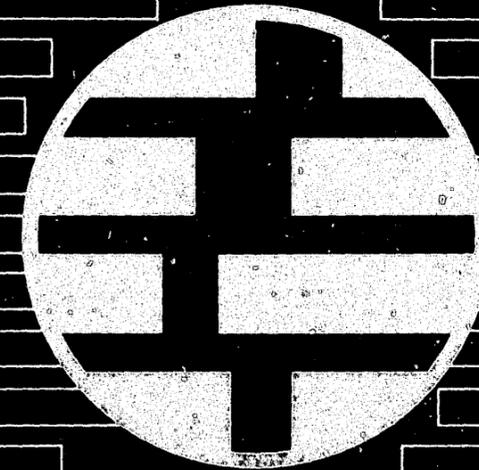
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3-18-82

# STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER



80938

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HOW TO TRACE CRIMES THROUGH  
THE ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

A Method for Comparing Police Data  
to Court and Correctional Data

July, 1981

Revision of  
Comparing Illinois Police Data to  
Courts and Corrections Data

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with the assistance of  
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ABSTRACT

It is not possible to measure directly the flow of cases and individuals through the Illinois criminal justice system. It is possible to estimate this system flow by using available aggregate data. However, the use of aggregate data to estimate the proportion flowing from one stage of the criminal justice system to the next is fraught with pitfalls. Any one of many common errors will invalidate the entire analysis.

This report examines the problems inherent in such an analysis, and proposes a solution to one of the worst of these: the aggregate categories commonly used for police data (Index crimes) are not comparable to the aggregate categories commonly used for court and correctional data (statutory class). The report is an extensive revision of an earlier report, Comparing Police Data to Courts and Corrections Data.

The proposed solution re-categorizes police data into statutory class aggregate categories. This coding scheme appears in Appendix B and as a variable of the Statistical Analysis Center version of the Illinois Uniform Crime Reports computer files. Although an exact measure of system flow is not possible without a system, such as the Offender Based Transaction System (OBTS), that would trace each case through the stages of criminal processing, the coding scheme suggested by this report makes it possible to estimate system flow proportions. It overcomes a major obstacle to answering such questions as, "What proportion of felony arrests result in a conviction?"

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All Statistical Analysis Center reports are joint enterprises of the entire staff, and this is no exception. Staff members, including Paul Fields, Shelley Mueller, James Coldren and Brant Serxner, criticized and made many useful suggestions on both the original report published in 1979 and this revision. Stephen Tapke's comments were particularly useful, because they stemmed from his wide experience helping users of Illinois criminal justice data.

Margaret Klemundt was largely responsible for the update of the tables in this revision and for the references to changes in the law. She checked the statutory citation for each of the 227 Department of Law Enforcement categories, both before and after Class X, and double-checked this against the class codes and statutory citations used in the Offense/Class Reference Table of the Correctional Institution Management Information System (CIMIS). When she and I discovered some possible inconsistencies in the figures, Larry Dykstra was very helpful in resolving them.

Finally, Wanda Sauerman and Gussie Bailey were responsible for typing the report, and Olga McNamara handled the printing and distribution.

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INTRODUCTION

Observers of the criminal justice system commonly ask, "What is the likelihood that a case or an individual will move from one stage of the system to the next?" For example, a police chief might need to know the proportion of those people arrested and charged with a serious offense who are prosecuted. A newspaper reporter may want to know the chance that an armed robbery will result in a conviction. To the uninitiated, such questions seem simple and straightforward, but, as anyone who has ever tried to answer them can testify, in reality they are difficult and sometimes impossible to answer.

Problems in System Flow Analysis

There are many, many reasons why such questions, often called "system flow" questions, are difficult to answer. An important reason is that the definition of a crime does not remain the same from one stage of the system to another. The criteria the courts use for defining a certain crime are not the same criteria as the police use, and the criteria the public uses may differ from both. The evidence necessary to arrest is not the same as the evidence necessary to convict. To answer the reporter's question about armed robbery, for example, it is necessary to know the likelihood that an armed robbery incident, as defined by a citizen, becomes an official "armed robbery actually occurring," as defined by the police<sup>1</sup>, and finally results in a person convicted of armed robbery, as defined by the courts. None of these definitions is right or wrong; they are merely different (see Block and Block, 1980 for a fuller discussion.) Any system flow comparison of armed robbery data from one stage of the criminal justice system to another must take these different definitions into account.

<sup>1</sup>An offense actually occurring is a crime known to the police of a jurisdiction to have occurred in that jurisdiction. It was not "unfounded" (see Perrin, 1977:195.)

A second difficulty in answering system flow questions is that the unit of comparison varies from one stage of the criminal justice system to another. Criminal justice system statistics pertain either to individuals (victim, suspect, person arrested, defendant, convicted offender, prison inmate, parolee) or to cases (victimization incidents occurring, offenses reported to the police, offenses actually occurring, offenses cleared by arrest, court cases filed, court cases disposed of.) While one individual may sometimes correspond to one case, there is no necessary one-to-one correspondence. For example, several people may be arrested for one offense, then either one case may be filed for all of them, or separate cases filed for each one. One defendant may be prosecuted under several separate indictments, all stemming from the same incident. This would produce many "cases filed" corresponding to only one defendant, one arrested person and one offense cleared by arrest. Obviously, comparing individual statistics to case statistics is misleading.<sup>2</sup>

Still another problem in system flow analysis is that many statistics are collected and maintained separately for juveniles and adults. Juvenile police statistics should be compared to juvenile court and correctional statistics; adult police statistics should be compared to adult court and correctional statistics. Even such comparisons are not straightforward, however. For example, the police juvenile disposition, "Referred to criminal or adult court", has no legal constraint on the court. The court may decide to try, or not to try, a juvenile as an adult at various stages of the court process.

These are only some of the major difficulties in system flow analysis of the Illinois criminal justice system. A later section of this report, "Unsolved Problems," discusses some additional problems.

<sup>2</sup>Also, those who compare individual-to-individual and case-to-case statistics should remember that individual and case are not necessarily defined in the same way at different stages of the criminal justice system.

### Problems of Aggregation

One way to combat many of the difficulties discussed above would be to trace each individual incident through the criminal justice system, from police record, to prosecutor and court record, to correctional record, to final release from the system. Unfortunately, the only way to do that would be to do it manually, a process that would take so much time, given the multitude of police and court jurisdictions in Illinois and the absence of an easy way to trace cases from one stage of the system to another, that it would not be practical.<sup>3</sup> Until a system that would make it possible to measure system flow directly, such as an Offender Based Transaction System (OBTS,) is operational in Illinois, the direct calculation of the proportion of individuals and cases flowing from one stage of the criminal justice system to another will not be practical.

Although it is very difficult to obtain data on the number of individuals or cases that flow from one stage to the next, it is very easy to obtain aggregate totals of individuals or cases passing through a particular stage during a particular time period, usually a year. For example, although it would be very difficult to discover the number of people arrested and held for prosecution in 1979 in Illinois who eventually were convicted of a felony, it would be easy to obtain, from public records, the aggregate number of adults "Arrested held for prosecution" in 1979,<sup>4</sup> and the aggregate number of 1979 felony convictions.

<sup>3</sup>Although the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement does maintain computerized criminal history (CCH) files, these files are not available, by law, to the public.

<sup>4</sup>"Held" does not necessarily mean held physically. It means all those who are charged, including both people released pending trial and people detained in jail. "Arrest" means those taken into custody by police, whether charged or not.

Convictions as a per cent of total "Arrested held for prosecution" would be an indirect estimate of the system flow from arrest to conviction. It would not be a direct measure, because it does not account for the final disposition of each arrest. Some 1979 arrests may have been disposed of in 1980 or 1981, and some 1979 convictions may have resulted from arrests prior to 1979. Also, as discussed above, one arrest may result in a multitude of convictions. For these reasons and others, proportions based on aggregate data can serve only as an indirect estimate of system flow (see Coldren, 1980 for a detailed discussion of aggregation problems.)

How can we be sure that these indirect estimates are as accurate as possible? Their accuracy depends upon three things:

1. The more complete the aggregate count of the numerator variable and the denominator variable, the more accurate the estimate. For example, the accuracy of the above proportion of convictions (numerator) to arrests (denominator) depends on the degree to which the figure for convictions includes all convictions, and the figure for arrests includes all arrests. If even one Illinois circuit did not report all its convictions, a system flow estimate for Illinois would be less accurate.

2. The accuracy is decreased to the extent that the number of people or cases moving into an aggregate category do not compensate for the number of people or cases moving out of the category. In the above example, if 1979 arrests disposed of in 1980 or 1981 are about equal to the number of earlier arrests disposed of in 1979, then the system flow estimate will be accurate. Also, a police charge of a certain crime, say armed robbery, may become several court cases of various charges that may (or may not) include armed robbery, and these may result in one or more convictions that may (or may not) include armed robbery. In the meantime,

people initially accused of some other crime may eventually be convicted of armed robbery. System flow estimates based on aggregate data are accurate only to the extent that the movements out of the category equal the movements into the category.

3. Finally, the accuracy of a system flow estimate depends upon the degree to which the aggregation categories are comparable. We have already discussed the importance of comparing individual data to individual data, case data to case data, adult data to adult data, and juvenile data to juvenile data. In addition, aggregate categories of crime must be comparable. The remainder of this paper discusses a serious problem with the comparability of crime categories, and suggests a possible solution.

## TWO CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

It would be no problem to compare aggregate armed robbery data to armed robbery data, or assault data to assault data (as long as the possible definition differences mentioned above are explicitly noted,) but such data for every individual crime at every stage of the criminal justice system are not available. Criminal justice agencies often collect and report aggregate data for certain broad categories of crimes, rather than for each individual crime. Illinois police aggregate their data into "Index crime" or "Nonindex crime" with eight categories of Index crime. Illinois court and correctional agencies aggregate their data into "Felony" and "Misdemeanor" with six categories of felony (including murder and Class X.) The existence of these two separate classification systems presents a real obstacle to an analysis of the flow through the Illinois criminal justice system.

### The Court and Correctional Classification System

Illinois court and correctional agencies categorize crimes according to their Illinois statutory class. Illinois law classifies each criminal offense as a felony, misdemeanor, petty offense, or business offense, depending on the possible severity of the sentence. Although the statute does not explicitly state the class of some offenses, the class can be determined by the range of possible sentences. For example, if it is possible to be sentenced to over six months but under a year in jail or to be fined \$500 to \$1000, the offense is a Class A misdemeanor.<sup>5</sup>

Until recently there were four classes of felony, in addition to murder. The Amendatory Act of 1977 (P.A.80-1099), which took effect February 1, 1978, created an additional class of felony, Class X. The

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<sup>5</sup>Misdemeanors are designated A, B, and so on, with A being the most serious. Felonies are designated 1, 2, and so on, with 1 being the most serious. In addition, Class X felonies are more serious than Class 1 felonies.

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sentence range for the Class X category is not less than six years nor more than thirty, which is less severe than the sentence for murder and more severe than the sentence for a Class 1 felony. Examples of offenses that are categorized by statute as each class of felony, before and after Class X, appear in Chart 1. Appendix A summarizes more completely the statutory classifications in the Illinois Revised Statutes.

Therefore, Illinois court and correctional agencies classify offenses according to the Illinois statutory system, and this information appears as part of a court or correctional file. Standard reports, such as the "Annual Report" of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, and the "DOC-01 Report" of the Department of Corrections, aggregate statistics by statutory class.

The Police Classification System

The Illinois police aggregate data at several levels. First, each offense or arrest is identified as one of 227 types of crime (see Appendix B.) Since these 227 crime categories were developed by the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement (DLE,) this report will refer to them as DLE categories. Although each DLE category has a statutory reference, it does not follow that there is a DLE category corresponding to each type of criminal court case. The first official record of some crimes, such as juice racketeering or home invasion, is usually in the court system, not the police system.<sup>6</sup> Also, a reference to a statute does not necessarily mean a reference to a particular class of felony or misdemeanor. For 36 of the DLE categories, the class depends on the circumstances of the case (see Appendix D.)

<sup>6</sup>DLE codes home invasion as a method of robbery, not as a separate offense code. For a complete discussion of the crimes not included in the DLE offense categories, see the "Unsolved Problems" section below.

CHART 1

EXAMPLES OF STATUTORY FELONIES

Pre-February, 1978

- Murder     Murder
- Class 1    Attempt murder, Aggravated Kidnapping, Armed robbery, Rape, Indecent liberties, Calculated criminal drug conspiracy involving a controlled substance.
- Class 2    Attempt Class 1, Burglary, Arson, Voluntary manslaughter, Robbery, Escape (felon).
- Class 3    Attempt Class 2, Theft \$150 and over, Unlawful use of weapon after felony, Forgery, Involuntary manslaughter, Deceptive Practices, Incest, Aggravated battery, Perjury, Kidnapping.
- Class 4    Attempt Class 3, Armed escape, Theft under \$150: second offense, Unlawful use of weapon, Reckless homicide, Obstructing justice, Possession of burglary tools, Possession of 30-500 grams cannabis.

Post-February, 1978

- Murder     Murder
- Class X    Attempt murder, Aggravated Kidnapping, Armed robbery, Rape, Aggravated arson, Deviate sexual assault, Home invasion, Heinous battery, Calculated criminal drug conspiracy involving a controlled substance.
- Class 1    Attempt Class X, Child pornography, Indecent liberties, Aggravated kidnapping (other than ransom), Calculated criminal cannabis conspiracy.
- Class 2    Attempt Class 1, Aggravated incest, Burglary, Arson, Kidnapping, Robbery, Escape (felon), Voluntary Manslaughter.
- Class 3    Attempt Class 2, Aggravated battery, Incest, Involuntary manslaughter, Perjury, Theft (under \$150), Syndicated gambling, Manufacture and delivery of 30-500 grams cannabis.
- Class 4    Eavesdropping, Reckless homicide, Looting, Possession of burglary tools, Offering a bribe, Child abduction.

Source: Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, pp. 21-28 preceding Section 1001-1-1. See Appendix A.

A second level of aggregation is the eight Index crime categories:

- murder and voluntary manslaughter;
- forcible rape;
- robbery;
- aggravated assault, aggravated battery and attempted murder;
- burglary;
- theft and burglary from a motor vehicle;
- motor vehicle theft; and
- arson.

These eight Index crimes are further aggregated into a total Index category. The Index crime classification system is used by the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to allow standard comparison of crime data among the states. UCR also uses a "Part 1" crime category, defined as total Index crimes plus manslaughter by negligence (DLE category 0141.)<sup>7</sup> Although some of the titles differ, there is an exact correspondence between the UCR Index crimes and the Illinois Index crimes.<sup>8</sup> Chart 2 details the correspondence.

Therefore, individual law enforcement records for each offense or arrest classify it as one of the 227 DLE categories of crime. DLE collects this information from each of the over 1000 Illinois police jurisdictions, and maintains computer files, which begin in 1972. The Statistical Analysis Center maintains its own edition of these files, and has published a codebook for them (Kok, 1980.) Standard DLE reports, such as "Crime in Illinois," present selected statistics in each DLE

<sup>7</sup>Because the Part 1 category is not commonly used in Illinois, this report will refer to Index crimes only.

<sup>8</sup>Note that both the UCR and the Illinois Index crime classification systems include attempted offenses with completed offenses. For example, an attempted robbery is considered an Index Robbery.

Chart 2

INDEX CRIME CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM  
FBI/UCR Index Offenses

Violent Crimes

- 1 Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
- 2 Forcible Rape
- 3 Robbery
- 4 Aggravated Assault

Property Crimes

- 5 Burglary
- 6 Larceny - Theft
- 7 Motor Vehicle Theft
- 8 Arson

Illinois Index Crimes with DLE Categories

Violent Crimes

- 1 Murder (0110) and Voluntary Manslaughter (0130)
- 2 Forcible Rape (0211 firearm, 0212 knife, 0213 other weapon, 0214 other means, 0220 attempt)
- 3 Robbery (0311 armed firearm, 0312 armed knife, 0313 armed other weapon, 0320 strongarm, 0330 attempt armed firearm, 0334 attempt armed knife, 0337 attempt armed other weapon, 0340 attempt strongarm)
- 4 Aggravated Assault (0510 firearm, 0520 knife, 0530 other weapon, 0540 aggravated no weapon)<sup>1</sup>  
Aggravated Battery (0410 firearm, 0420 knife, 0430 other weapon, 0440 aggravated no weapon)<sup>1</sup>, Attempt Murder (0121 firearm, 0122 knife, 0123 other weapon, 0124 attempt murder no weapon)

Property Crimes

- 5 Burglary (0610 forcible entry, 0620 unlawful entry, 0630 attempted forcible entry)
- 6 Theft (0810 over \$150, 0820 \$150 and under, 0850 attempts) Burglary from Motor Vehicle (0710 over \$150, 0720 \$150 and under, 0750 attempts)
- 7 Motor Vehicle Theft (0900 all types,<sup>2</sup> 0910 autos, 0915 trucks and buses, 0918 other vehicles, 0920 attempt auto, 0925 attempt trucks and buses, 0930 attempt other vehicle)
- 8 Arson (1010 explosive device, 1020 incendiary device, aggravated arson explosive device<sup>3</sup>, aggravated arson incendiary device<sup>3</sup>, 1030 possession explosives or incendiary device, 1090 attempts arson)

<sup>1</sup>Note that Aggravated Assault (DLE 0545) and Aggravated Battery (DLE 0445), which are aggravated because a public figure is the victim, are not Index crimes.

<sup>2</sup>This code was used in 1972 only.

<sup>3</sup>Aggravated arson will have a separate DLE category in 1982. Currently, it is included under 1010 or 1020.

Source: FBI/UCR, crime in the United States 1977. Pp. 2,7,13,16,20,23, 32, Illinois, DLE, Crime in Illinois 1977.

category, and aggregate statistics in the Index crime categories. DLE, and other state departments of law enforcement, send aggregate Index crime totals to the FBI, which maintains and distributes the data as Uniform Crime Reports.

#### COMPARING POLICE DATA TO COURT AND CORRECTIONAL DATA

Some Index crimes are not felonies in Illinois and some Illinois felonies are not Index crimes. Three Index crimes are not felonies in Illinois--aggravated assault, first offense theft under \$150, and attempted theft under \$150.<sup>9</sup> These are included in the aggravated assault and theft Index crimes, but they are all misdemeanors. Many of the most numerous and serious felonies, such as various drug offenses, unlawful use of a weapon, indecent liberties with a child, escape, and kidnapping, are not Index crimes. Arson was not included as an Index crime in Illinois until 1980.<sup>10</sup>

In addition, no single Index crime category is comparable to any single felony category. For example, the Index crime category of murder includes not only the statutory murder offense, but also voluntary manslaughter.

Indirect estimates of system flow calculated with aggregate data are accurate only to the degree that the aggregation categories are comparable. Because the Index crime classification system is not comparable to the statutory class of felony classification system, it is not valid to calculate a system flow proportion from the police system to the court or correctional system by comparing felonies to Index crimes.

<sup>9</sup>The newly proposed Illinois House Bill 688 will, if adopted, make theft under \$500 a misdemeanor, and theft of \$500 and over a Class 4 felony.

<sup>10</sup>In October, 1979, the FBI began including arson as the eighth Index offense. DLE began to count arson as an Index offense in January, 1980. Starting in January, 1982, Index Arson will appear as a separate item on DLE's reporting forms, DLE will have special training for arson reporting, and Index Arson will be published in Crime in Illinois. The coding of arson differs significantly from the coding of the other seven Index offenses. If more than one of the other Index offenses are included in the same incident, only the most serious offense is counted. For example, a murder-rape is counted as a murder. However, if an arson offense is included in the same incident as another Index offense, both are counted. For example, a murder-arson is counted both as a murder and as an arson.

Of all the problems in estimating system flow proportions that this paper has discussed, the problem of incomparable crime classification systems is the most difficult to overcome. While it is often possible to compare case data to case data, individual data to individual data and adult data to adult data, it is not possible to compare Index crime police data to Index crime court or correctional data. Thus, an analyst may be tempted to overcome this obstacle to system flow analysis by ignoring it, that is, by comparing Index crimes to felonies. Such an "estimate" of system flow proportions is not valid.

This section first gives an example of an invalid system flow analysis that compares Part 1 crimes to felonies.<sup>11</sup> It then suggests a solution to the problem--a recategorization system that aggregates police data into felony categories, so that police data may be validly compared to court and correctional data. Finally, it gives an example of a valid system flow analysis, using this recategorization system, for the same data that the invalid example used.

#### An Example of an Invalid System Flow Analysis

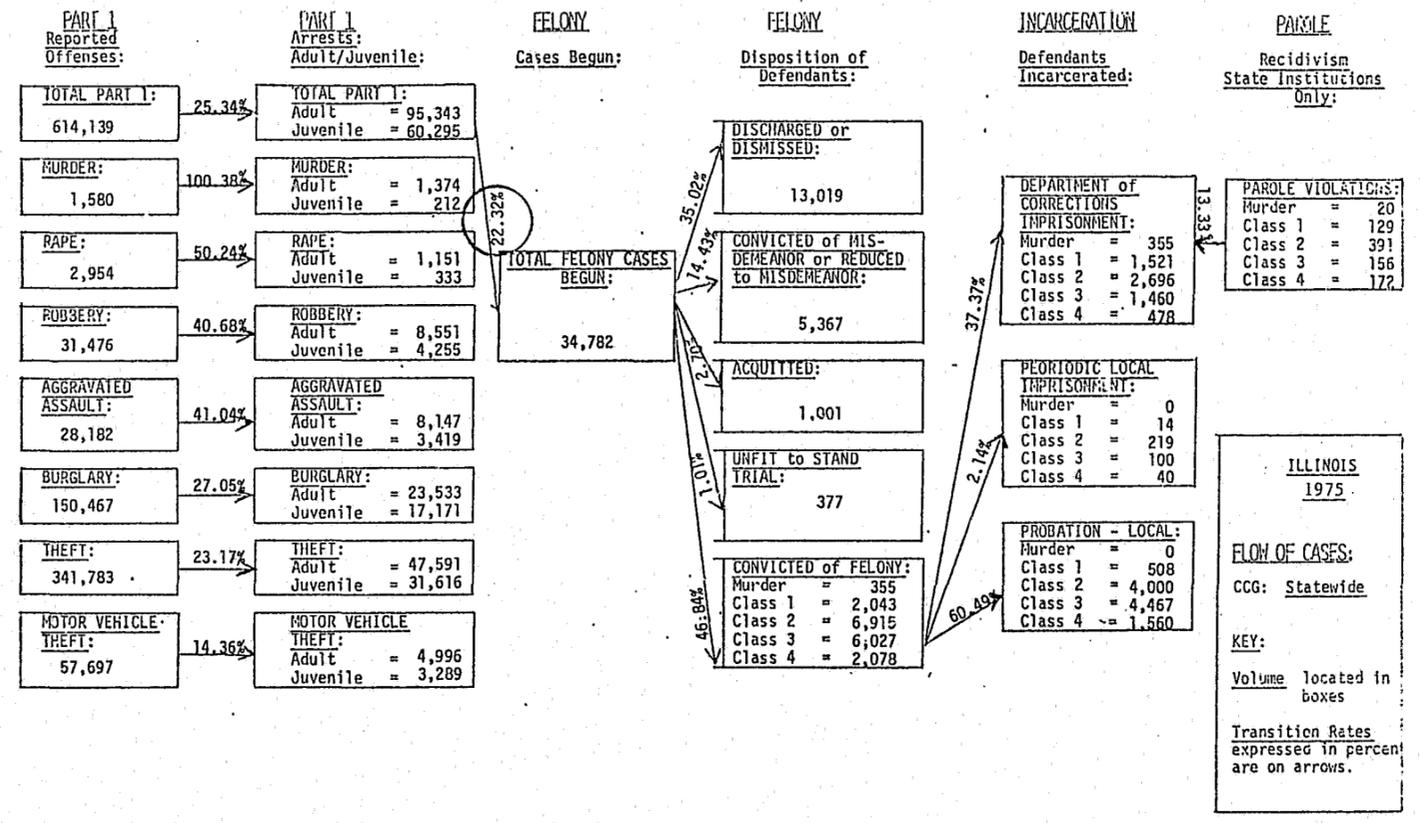
The system flow analysis in Chart 3 represents the sort of mistake that is easy (and tempting) to make. Since police data are not available in felony aggregate categories, and court and correctional data are not available in Index crime or Part 1 aggregate categories, it is easy, though not valid, to calculate a system flow proportion "estimate" with Part 1 crimes in the denominator and felonies in the numerator. For example, the 22.32% figure in Chart 3 (circled), which appears to represent the proportion of individual arrests that result in a court case, is invalid for the following reasons:

<sup>11</sup>Remember that the Part 1 category is the same as the total Index crime category, except that it also includes involuntary manslaughter. (See "The Police Classification System", above.)

Chart 3

EXAMPLE OF AN INVALID SYSTEM FLOW ANALYSIS

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Source: Table 32: ILEC 1975 Comprehensive Plan, pg I-II8

1. It compares Part 1 crimes to felonies.
2. It compares individual data (arrests) to case data (cases begun.)
3. It uses the category "arrest," rather than "arrested and held for prosecution" when estimating the flow from the police to the court system.
4. It compares juvenile data (adult plus all juvenile arrests) to adult data (court cases involving adults plus only those juveniles tried as an adult.)
5. It leaves out some steps in the system flow. The steps for cases should be: reported offenses to offenses actually occurring, to offenses cleared by the arrest of an adult, to adult court cases begun. The analysis in chart 3 jumps from reported offenses to cases begun.<sup>12</sup>

Most of these problems could be overcome simply by choosing the appropriate aggregate category--case or individual, juvenile or adult, and so on. The first problem, however, presents a major obstacle to a system flow analysis. Police data are not available in aggregate categories of felony class; court and correctional data are not available in aggregate categories of Index crime. Thus, it is not possible to compare felonies to felonies or Index crimes to Index crimes, using available aggregate data, and it is not possible to use these data to estimate the proportion of cases or individuals flowing from the court system to the correctional system.

To solve this problem, the Statistical Analysis Center developed a categorization system that aggregates police data into classes of felony or misdemeanor. This system permits felony police data to be compared to felony court or correctional data, and thus makes it possible to estimate the system flow.

<sup>12</sup>The relationship between an offense cleared by a police charge and a case begun (a complaint filed) is not straightforward. Court cases may begin by other means than by a complaint being filed. Also, in some counties, the police consult the prosecutor before filing a complaint, or even before arresting and charging a suspect. In these counties, it is, therefore, possible to have more cases filed than offenses cleared by arrest.

### A Solution: The S.A.C. Categorization System

As shown above, the Index crime classification system used at the police level is not comparable to the statutory felony classification system used at the court and correctional level. There are two ways to overcome that obstacle: either make the police classification system comparable to the court and correctional classification system, or make the court and correctional classification system comparable to the police classification system. Only one of these choices is possible. Illinois court statistics are not maintained or reported in any aggregate form other than statutory class. On the other hand, since 1972, DLE has collected and maintained a police data set categorized into 227 types of crime. Most of these types correspond to a unique statutory class of felony, misdemeanor, petty or business offense.<sup>13</sup>

Therefore, the Statistical Analysis Center, in creating its version of DLE/UCR data, assigns a unique statutory class code to almost every DLE category. This makes it possible to aggregate police data by statutory class, and produce a police classification system that is comparable to the court and correctional classification system. The resulting classification system appears in Appendix B. The SAC version of the DLE/UCR computer files includes a variable for Index crime (INDEX), a variable for statutory class prior to the Class X legislation of 1978 (CLASS), and a variable for statutory class subsequent to the Class X legislation (NEWCLASS). Appendices B and C compare CLASS with NEWCLASS.

<sup>13</sup>Twenty-one of the 227 DLE categories correspond to no Illinois crime at all, and two are "miscellaneous" categories. See Tables 1 and 2, note 14 and Appendix B for more details.

Table 1

STATUTORY CLASSES OF OFFENSES ACTUALLY OCCURRING IN ILLINOIS <sup>a</sup>

Type of Offense	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Murder	885	1,074	1,291	1,164	1,148	1,124	1,143
Class X							24,804
Felony 1	21,351	23,165	26,711	22,953	18,218	17,406	1,809
2	122,893	143,701	170,741	189,221	174,950	161,205	148,069
3	109,660	131,649	133,959	139,082	141,462	142,398	142,000
4	10,501	14,626	18,461	19,515	18,767	19,925	20,230
TOTAL FELONIES	265,290	314,215	351,163	371,935	354,545	342,058	338,054
Misdemeanor A	314,673	351,864	436,448	473,689	466,428	473,515	497,869
Mis. B, C, Petty	107,343	113,880	132,926	135,561	128,460	138,609	154,961
Other Criminal <sup>b</sup>	40,387	40,596	13,051	13,068	11,495	6,629	6,735
TOTAL NON-FELONIES	462,403	506,340	582,425	622,318	606,383	618,753	659,564
TOTAL CRIMES	727,693	820,555	933,588	994,253	960,928	960,811	997,618
Not State Crimes <sup>c</sup>	31,667	42,575	45,095	45,785	41,491	34,778	33,633
Other Departmental <sup>d</sup>	0	0	121,356	113,625	124,590	29,051	21,390
Other Traffic <sup>e</sup>	0	0	38,330	43,342	40,600	45,818	48,923
TOTAL NON-CRIMES	31,667	42,525	204,781	202,752	206,681	109,647	103,946
GRAND TOTAL	759,360	863,080	1,138,369	1,197,005	1,167,609	1,070,458	1,101,564

<sup>a</sup>Coded as if the Amendatory Act of 1977 took effect on January 1, instead of February of 1978. See Appendix C. Data only partially available for Chicago. See Table 6.

<sup>b</sup>A residual category used by DLE, probably consisting of very minor crimes.

<sup>c</sup>See category 8 in Appendix B.

<sup>d</sup>Categories used for police department record-keeping, but not criminal offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Non-criminal traffic violations and non-violative incidents. Criminal traffic violations are not included here.

Source: SAC Edition of UCR data.

Table 2

## INDEX AND NON-INDEX OFFENSES ACTUALLY OCCURRING IN ILLINOIS

<u>Index Offenses</u> <sup>a</sup>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Murder/V. Man.	974	1,159	1,328	1,180	1,159	1,129	1,149
Forcible Rape	2,633	2,694	3,075	2,889	2,410	2,456	2,628
Robbery	29,589	31,232	34,831	31,017	24,724	23,850	22,800
Agg. Assault	24,886	28,541	30,397	26,506	24,429	23,479	24,358
Burglary	95,406	115,311	139,277	144,658	123,883	123,423	124,076
Larceny/Theft	234,067	251,827	304,536	342,030	337,966	318,266	308,593
61 Motor Vehicle Theft	<u>49,954</u>	<u>57,919</u>	<u>58,835</u>	<u>56,964</u>	<u>56,816</u>	<u>59,476</u>	<u>56,085</u>
TOTAL INDEX	437,509	488,683	572,279	605,244	571,387	552,079	539,689
NON-INDEX	<u>321,851</u>	<u>374,397</u>	<u>566,090</u>	<u>591,761</u>	<u>596,222</u>	<u>518,379</u>	<u>561,875</u>
GRAND TOTAL	759,360	863,080	1,138,369	1,197,005	1,167,609	1,070,458	1,101,564

<sup>a</sup>See Chart 2.

Source: SAC Edition of DLE-UCR Data.

Most of the 227 DLE categories correspond to a unique statutory class, but some do not. Twenty-one are not Illinois crimes at all. They are either Federal crimes (AWOL), local ordinances (dog leash law,) lists of regulations or definitions (paternity,) not crimes (suspicion,) or administrative codes (other departmental service.) (See Appendix A, codes 8 and 0.) Other DLE categories refer to a statute in which the class depends upon the circumstances of the case. For example, DLE category 0820, Theft under \$150, could be a Class 3 or 4 felony or a Class A misdemeanor, depending on whether or not it was a first or second offense, the theft of a firearm or other property, and so on. There are currently 36 of these categories. It would not have been possible to aggregate police data by statutory class unless each of these DLE categories were assigned to a unique class.

So that these few categories would not remain a permanent obstacle to system flow analysis, the SAC staff asked a panel of lawyers to determine the most common statutory class for each of them. Appendix D reviews in detail the decisions that were involved in making that determination. It includes a chart listing each of the categories, the relevant statute, the possible statutory classes according to that statute, the SAC determination of the most likely class, and the number of offenses involved in a typical year.

With this categorization system, it is possible to estimate police data, such as the number of reported offenses and arrests, for each statutory class of crime and for total felonies and total misdemeanors. For example, Table 1 shows the police variable "offenses actually occurring" categorized by statutory class, and Table 2 shows the same variable categorized by Index crime.<sup>14</sup> The same offenses appear in both tables. Table 1 uses the SAC recategorization system to categorize

<sup>14</sup>Offenses Actually Occurring are reported offenses minus those unfounded and those referred to another responsible jurisdiction (see Perrin 1977.) The number of felonies was calculated using the coding system described in Appendices B and D.

them according to the court and correctional classification system. Table 2 categorizes them according to the police classification system.

A valid comparison of the aggregate number of offenses actually occurring to some aggregate court figure, such as felony cases filed, should use the number of felony offenses actually occurring (Table 1) rather than the number of Index offenses actually occurring (Table 2.) As we saw above, the felony category and the Index category are defined differently. Not only are the definitions different, but the number of felonies does not correspond to the number of Index crimes. For example, there were 265,290 felony offenses actually occurring in 1972 (Table 1), but 437,509 Index offenses actually occurring in the same year (Table 2.) Therefore, an estimate of the proportion of offenses that result in a case filed would have 437,509 in the numerator if Index crimes were used. This would obviously result in a much different estimate than if the 265,290 felonies were in the numerator.

In addition, total offenses, as recorded by DLE, do not equal total criminal offenses as defined by statute, and it would be misleading to compare total DLE offenses to a court figure, such as total cases filed. Although the grand total of offenses is the same in Tables 1 and 2, from 31,667 to 206,681 of the offenses occurring in each year were either not crimes at all or not Illinois state crimes.<sup>15</sup> These "offenses" were from four to eighteen per cent of the total. Therefore, a valid comparison of police to court data would use the "Total Crime" figure, shaded in Table 1, rather than the "Grand Total" figure, shaded in Table 2.

<sup>15</sup>For example, AWOL, dog leash and suspicion are not Illinois crimes. See Appendix B, codes 8 and 10, for a detailed list of these "offenses." Note that the recording of these non-criminal instances changes from year to year. For example, Other Departmental (DLE category 5080) was not used until 1974, and was used much less in 1977 than in the three previous years.

Table 3

## FLOW OF INDIVIDUALS: 1975 ILLINOIS FELONIES

	Downstate	Cook County	Total Illinois
<u>Police Dispositions</u>			
Adults Arrested: Held <sup>a</sup>			
Murder	182	63	245
Class 1	1,556	549	2,105
Class 2	5,937	1,779	7,716
Class 3	10,542	3,109	13,651
Class 4	5,170	2,420	7,590
Total Adults	23,387	7,920 <sup>c</sup>	31,307 <sup>c</sup>
Juveniles: Adult Court <sup>b</sup>			
Murder	5	0	5
Class 1	22	4	26
Class 2	142	40	182
Class 3	129	15	144
Class 4	60	16	76
Total Juveniles: Adult Court	358	75 <sup>c</sup>	433 <sup>c</sup>
Juveniles: Juvenile Court <sup>b</sup>			
Murder	4	3	7
Class 1	144	76	220
Class 2	2,262	1,126	3,388
Class 3	1,138	594	1,732
Class 4	307	165	472
Total Juvenile Court	3,855	1,964	5,819
Total Police Dispositions to Adult Court	23,745	7,955 <sup>c</sup>	31,740 <sup>c</sup>
<u>Court Dispositions</u>			
Discharged or Dismissed	9,278	4,469 <sup>c</sup>	13,747 <sup>c</sup>
Convicted of or Reduced to Misdemeanor	4,639	<sup>c</sup>	4,639 <sup>c</sup>
Acquitted	412	589 <sup>c</sup>	1,001 <sup>c</sup>
Unfit to Stand Trial	47	330 <sup>c</sup>	377 <sup>c</sup>
Convicted of Felony			
Murder	63	<sup>c</sup>	63 <sup>c</sup>
Class 1	648	<sup>c</sup>	648 <sup>c</sup>
Class 2	3,087	<sup>c</sup>	3,087 <sup>c</sup>
Class 3	3,043	<sup>c</sup>	3,043 <sup>c</sup>
Class 4	658	<sup>c</sup>	658 <sup>c</sup>
Total Convicted of Felony	7,499	9,889	17,388
Total Court Dispositions Sentenced to Prison	21,875	15,277 <sup>c</sup>	37,152 <sup>c</sup>
Murder	63	<sup>c</sup>	63 <sup>c</sup>
Class 1	494	<sup>c</sup>	494 <sup>c</sup>
Class 2	1,204	<sup>c</sup>	1,204 <sup>c</sup>
Class 3	757	<sup>c</sup>	757 <sup>c</sup>
Class 4	116	<sup>c</sup>	116 <sup>c</sup>
Total Sentenced to Prison	2,634	3,603	6,237

<sup>a</sup>Includes adults arrested and held for prosecution whether incarcerated or not. Does not include those summoned, cited or notified, or released without charge

<sup>b</sup>Does not include juveniles handled within the department, summoned, cited or notified, or referred to a welfare agency.

<sup>c</sup>Data only partially available.

Sources: SAC files of I-UCR data; 1975 Annual Report, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Table 4

## FLOW OF CASES: 1975 ILLINOIS FELONIES

	Downstate	Cook County	Total Illinois
<u>Offenses Reported to Police</u>			
Murder	277	1,058	1,335
Class 1	5,071	24,448	29,519
Class 2	97,987	106,111	204,098
Class 3	67,895	87,687	155,582
Class 4	12,325	8,204	20,529
Total Reported	183,555	227,508 <sup>d</sup>	411,063 <sup>d</sup>
<u>Offenses Actually Occurred<sup>a</sup></u>			
Murder	252	912	1,164
Class 1	4,824	18,129	22,953
Class 2	95,844	93,377	189,221
Class 3	65,089	73,993	139,082
Class 4	11,762	7,753	19,515
Total Occurred <sup>a</sup>	177,771	194,164 <sup>d</sup>	371,935 <sup>d</sup>
<u>Offenses Cleared by Arrest<sup>b</sup></u>			
Adult <sup>b</sup>			
Murder	160	763	923
Class 1	1,320	6,504	7,824
Class 2	6,316	15,490	21,806
Class 3	9,943	10,187	20,130
Class 4	4,452	2,462	6,914
Total Adult	22,191	35,406 <sup>d</sup>	57,597 <sup>d</sup>
Juvenile <sup>b</sup>			
Murder	10	4	14
Class 1	160	84	244
Class 2	3,382	1,526	4,908
Class 3	2,129	986	3,115
Class 4	760	822	1,582
Total Juvenile	6,441	3,422	9,863
Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest	28,632	38,828 <sup>d</sup>	67,460 <sup>d</sup>
Cases Begun or Reinstated <sup>c</sup>	22,627	14,571	37,198
Cases Terminated <sup>c</sup>	16,088	12,632	28,720

<sup>a</sup>Offenses that actually occurred are reported offenses minus those that were unfounded and those that were referred to another responsible jurisdiction.

<sup>b</sup>If at least one person is arrested and charged with an offense, the offense is cleared by arrest. An offense may be cleared only once, regardless of how many people are arrested. If both adults and juveniles are arrested for an offense, it is counted as an adult clearance.

<sup>c</sup>Felony adult court cases, including cases involving juveniles being tried as adults.

<sup>d</sup>Data only partially available for Chicago.

Sources: SAC edition of UCR data; 1975 Annual Report, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

### An Example of a Valid System Flow Analysis

Using the Statistical Analysis Center categorization system, we can calculate valid estimates of the proportion of cases and individuals flowing through the Illinois criminal justice system. As an example, Tables 3 and 4 present valid estimates for Illinois in 1975, the same year for which Chart 3 presented invalid estimates.<sup>16</sup> Tables 3 and 4 improve upon Chart 3 in the following ways:

1. They aggregate police data by statutory class of felony.
2. They compute the flow of individuals (Table 3) separately from the flow of cases (Table 4).
3. They use Arrested Held for Prosecution instead of Arrest.
4. They separate juvenile data from adult data.
5. They use Offenses Actually Occurring as well as Offenses Reported to Police. The flow of cases is from reported offenses, to offenses actually occurring, to offenses cleared by the arrest of an adult, to adult court cases begun.

A system flow analysis calculated from the aggregate figures in Table 3 or 4 would be much more accurate in its representation of the true system flow than Chart 3. The differences are great. For example, Chart 3 tells us that total felony cases begun in Illinois were 22 per cent (34,782/155,638) of Part 1 adult and juvenile arrests, but Table 4 tells us that total felony cases begun in Illinois were only nine per cent (37,198/411,063) of reported felonies, ten per cent (37,198/371,935) of felonies actually occurring, and 65 (37,198/57,597) per cent of felony offenses cleared by an adult arrest.

<sup>16</sup>Since Chart 3 was based on the preliminary data available at the time, there are some differences in court statistics between tables 3 and 4 and Chart 3. Also, as noted in the Introduction, the court figures do not refer to exactly the same group of individuals as do the police figures.

Aggregating police data into categories that are comparable to categories of court and correctional data overcomes one of the major obstacles to system flow analysis of the Illinois criminal justice system. It is possible to calculate an indirect estimate of the probability of moving from one stage of the system to another that is accurate enough for most purposes. Nevertheless, the SAC classification system does not overcome every problem in comparing Illinois police data to court and correctional data. Some problems remain. The Introduction discussed many of these problems, and the following section discusses the most serious of them in greater detail.

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS

The DLE Categories with no Unique Statutory Class

The major problem with the SAC classification system is that there is no unique statutory class for some DLE categories. One of these categories, Theft Under \$150, accounts for so many offenses (224,182 in 1976) that a change in deciding the statutory class of this one crime could dramatically alter the resulting statutory class totals. For example, if we had coded "Theft under \$150" as a Class 4 felony instead of a Class A misdemeanor, total 1976 felonies occurring would have been 579,695, instead of 343,168. Reality is somewhere between the two. This problem is discussed in detail in Appendix D. In any event, the coding of Theft under \$150 does not affect the accuracy of the aggregate estimates for Murder or Classes X, 1, 2 or 3.

Court Data that do not Exist at the Police Level

The SAC coding scheme gives a statutory class for each DLE category, but it does not give a DLE category for all offenses in each statutory class. A few types of offenses do not have any DLE category, because they seldom come to the attention of the police (see Table 5.) Thus, there are few reported offenses or arrests for these crimes, although there may be many cases filed and convictions. For example, DLE counts "home invasion" as a method used in committing another crime, such as robbery, and it does not have a separate DLE crime category of its own (see Kok, 1979:179.) Court cases for crimes such as treason or juice racketeering usually begin in the court or prosecutorial systems rather than in the police system, and with a Grand Jury indictment rather than with an arrest. Shoplifting cases (which DLE codes as theft) also frequently begin with a summons or notice to appear rather than an arrest.

Table 5

EXAMPLES OF FELONIES WITH NO DLE CATEGORY

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Felony Class Prior to Class X</u>	<u>Felony Class Post Class X</u>
Home Invasion	none	X
Treason	1	X
Attempt: Treason	2	1
Criminal misrepresentation of factoring	3	3
Advocating overthrow of government	3	3
Juice racketeering	3	3
Legislative misconduct	3	3
Concealment of homicidal death	3	3
Inducement to buy or sell property on account of race, color or religion (2nd offense)	4	3
Official misconduct	4	3
Misprison of treason	4	4
Compelling confessions by force or threat	4	4
Criminal usury	4	4
Tampering with public records	4	4

Source: SHA ch. 38, Table IV, Pp.21-28, preceding Section 1001-1-1.  
See also Appendix A.

In addition, there are other crimes that have a DLE category, but seldom have a record of a reported crime. Armed violence (DLE 3200,) only 122 of which were reported in Illinois in 1979, is a case in point.<sup>17</sup> A victim will rarely report an "Armed Violence" to the police. Instead, a victim might report a robbery or an assault, and the police investigator or prosecutor might decide, after investigating the case, that the circumstances warrant a charge of Armed Violence. Therefore, it would be possible to have a greater number of armed violence arrests than armed violence offenses reported to the police.

This reduces the aggregate totals of police data relative to the aggregate totals of court and correctional data. This effect will probably be small, because the offenses in Table 5 are not frequent. However, since the courts do not maintain aggregate data for each type of crime, only for felonies as a whole, it is impossible to determine the exact extent of the underestimate of police totals relative to court totals.

Special Problems with Chicago and Cook County Data

Some data are available in Chicago or Cook County that are not available elsewhere in Illinois, and some data that are available elsewhere are not available in Chicago or Cook County.

Court Data. In its Annual Report, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts publishes yearly totals of cases and defendants in Cook County, for a number of individual felony offenses. For the Criminal Division, the Annual Report includes the number of indictments, informations and defendants for over a hundred felony offenses. For the Municipal Department, it includes the number of informations and defendants

<sup>17</sup>These 122 cases do not include Chicago data, however. Since Armed Violence is not a Part 1 offense, Chicago does not report it to DLE. See the following section.

for about seventy felony offenses.<sup>18</sup> However, the Annual Report does not include the dispositions of Cook County cases by individual types of felony offense, only for each class of felony as a total category. Therefore, this information could be used to estimate the system flow for a particular felony offense in Cook County from offense reported to the police, to clearance or arrest, to court cases or defendant, but it could not be used to estimate the system flow all the way to the final disposition of the case. Also, Criminal Division data and Municipal Department data can be confusing and difficult to interpret (see Smith and Zuehl, 1978 for more detail.)

Some disposition information available elsewhere is not available in Cook County, although more information is available now than in previous years. The 1979 Annual Report does not distinguish between defendants whose cases were dismissed and defendants whose cases were reduced to a misdemeanor for Cook County, although it makes this distinction for other counties. This information could be vital to an analysis of the system flow of Class 4 felonies. Such an analysis could not be done with Cook County data, and therefore, it could not be done for Illinois as a whole.

Additional kinds of information are unavailable in earlier years. For example, the 1975 Annual Report included total felony convictions for Cook County, but did not categorize the convictions by class of felony (see Table 3.)

Police Data. Unlike all other Illinois cities, Chicago does not report criminal offense information to DLE in each of the 227 DLE categories, but only for each Part 1 offense and for simple assault.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup>Source: Annual Report, 1979. Less information is available in earlier years. In 1975, for example, the Annual Report listed fewer than fifty types of felony offenses in the Criminal Division, and did not provide any listing at all for the Municipal Department.

<sup>19</sup>Part 1 offenses are the same as Index crime offenses, with the addition of involuntary manslaughter. See Chart 2 for a list of Index crime offenses. Chicago arrest data are reported for more DLE categories than Chicago offense data, but some major felonies are still excluded. These omitted arrests are counted as DLE category 5000.

Therefore, there is no way to estimate aggregate statutory class totals from the information Chicago reports to DLE. This means that it is also impossible to calculate aggregate estimates for Illinois as a whole, because such estimates would necessarily include Chicago figures. For example, although the 1975 "Police Disposition" figures in Table 3 are complete for Downstate counties (counties aside from Cook) they are not complete for Chicago, and thus not for Cook County nor for total Illinois. The "Total Illinois" police disposition figures in Table 3 do not include those Chicago felonies that were not Part 1 crimes, and were thus not reported to DLE. Therefore, unless you can obtain data on these Chicago felonies from another source, do not attempt to analyze the flow of crime through the criminal justice system for any geographic area containing Chicago, such as Northern Illinois or Illinois as a whole.

To obtain an accurate estimate of Chicago felonies, make a special request for information on those felonies that are not Part 1 crimes, and were not reported to DLE, to the research division of the Chicago Police Department. As an alternative, a system flow analysis could be done for certain specific crimes. As mentioned above, some court data from Cook County are available for certain felony offenses, some of which are among the Part 1 offenses reported to DLE by the Chicago Police Department. It is possible to calculate totals of police statistics for these offenses for Cook County, and then to compare these totals to the available court statistics for the same offense.<sup>20</sup> Since conviction data are not available by specific offense, however, such a system flow analysis could go no further than court cases filed. Under this alternative, Cook County should be analyzed separately from other counties in the state (see Table 6.)

<sup>20</sup>Because Chicago does not report any police disposition figures, such as "Arrested Held for Prosecution," to DLE, an individual-level system flow analysis, from number of arrests to number of defendants, cannot be done.

Table 6

OFFENSES ACTUALLY OCCURRING 1972-1978  
Part I, Index and Felony

	<u>Cook County</u>						
	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Part I Crimes	274,933	300,581	345,479	353,417	329,187	316,442	301,510
Index Crimes	274,620	300,224	345,172	353,070	328,874	316,175	301,492
Felonies <sup>a</sup>	159,640	186,165	196,343	194,164	180,584	175,016	169,126
	<u>Illinois except Cook County</u>						
Part I Crimes	162,931	188,495	227,165	252,236	242,549	235,948	238,205
Index Crimes	162,889	188,459	227,107	252,174	242,513	235,904	238,197
Felonies <sup>a</sup>	105,650	128,050	154,820	178,452	174,929	168,152	168,928
	<u>Total Illinois</u>						
Part I Crimes	437,864	489,076	572,644	605,653	571,736	552,390	539,715
Index Crimes	437,509	488,683	572,279	605,244	571,387	552,079	539,689
Felonies <sup>a</sup>	265,290	314,215	351,163	372,616	355,513	343,168	338,054

<sup>a</sup>DLE categories coded as to class of felony or misdemeanor according to Appendix B. For Chicago, data only partially available.

Source: SAC edition of UCR data files, Kok (1979)

There are a number of other complex problems with using Chicago Police Department data as reported to DLE. For example, the DLE variable, "Offenses Cleared by Arrest of Adult," refers, for Chicago, to offenses not only cleared by the arrest of an adult but also cleared by the arrest of a juvenile or by exceptional means (Kok, 1979:22-23.) For complete details of this and other problems see Kok (1980:13-78.)

Summary

Even assuming that the police aggregate category and the court or correctional aggregate category in a system flow analysis were completely comparable in every way, it would still be only an estimate of the true probability that certain kinds of crime flow from one stage of the criminal justice system to another. Also, the interpretation of this estimated system flow would have to take into account the different definitions the public, the police and the court use for what may seem to be the same event.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A question such as, "What proportion of Illinois felony arrests eventually result in conviction?" is deceptively simple. There is no easy answer. Instead there is a variety of more or less complex and more or less complete answers. The analyst must choose the answer most suited to the decision at hand.

It is currently impossible to answer this question by a system flow analysis that traces each individual or case through the criminal justice system. Even after a computerized system allowing such an analysis becomes operational, it will be impossible to analyze the years prior to the establishment of the system. But even though an exact measure of the proportion flowing through the system is impossible, an estimate of the system flow is possible. Such an estimate depends upon the use of aggregate data.

This report discusses many of the problems inherent in the use of aggregate data to estimate system flow proportions, and concentrates on one problem in particular--the use of comparable aggregate categories in analyzing the flow from the police system to the court and correctional systems. The Index crime categories commonly used for police data are not comparable to the statutory class categories commonly used for court and correctional data.

An accurate system flow estimate is possible only if the police aggregate categories are comparable to the court and correctional aggregate categories. Either police data must be recategorized, or court and correctional data must be recategorized. The latter is impractical. Therefore, this report suggests that analysts use a coding scheme that recategorizes police data into statutory class categories.

The SAC coding scheme, which is included as a variable in the SAC version of the DLE/UCR computer tapes, assigns a statutory class to each of the 227 Department of Law Enforcement crime categories (see

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Appendix B.)<sup>21</sup> This makes it possible to aggregate police data (such as offenses reported to the police, offenses actually occurring, offenses cleared by arrest, persons arrested) by statutory class. That makes it possible, in turn, to estimate system flow proportions, for example, the proportion of Class 1 felony reported offenses that become cases filed with the courts, or the proportion of persons arrested for a felony who are convicted of a felony.

The report emphasizes that this estimate is only an estimate. It has some drawbacks and qualifications that the report discusses in detail. In general, anyone attempting to estimate the flow through the Illinois criminal justice system with aggregate data should follow these guidelines:

1. Choose a method of analysis that is commensurate with the decision you intend to make. If your decision will require more exact measures than an aggregate system flow estimate will provide, such an estimate will be useless. On the other hand, your decision might require only a rough estimate of the true system flow. In that case, an aggregate estimate would be appropriate.

2. If you decide to estimate the system flow with aggregate data, first become intimately familiar with the data--collection, definitions, aggregation. This report, and the publications it cites, will introduce you to the information you need in order to conduct a valid system flow analysis of the Illinois criminal justice system.

<sup>21</sup>A few of the 227 DLE categories could not be assigned a statutory class, because they are not crimes in Illinois. See Appendix B, code 8.

Appendix A

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES  
IN ILLINOIS LAW

Table IV, p. 21-28, S.H.A. ch. 38 Illinois Revised  
Statutes, preceding Section 1001-1-1

This classification of offenses applies to offenses committed during the years 1972 through 1977. The Amendatory Act of 1977 changed the classification of some offenses committed on or after February 1, 1978. Those changes are noted in the footnotes.

This table includes all offenses in Chapter 38 as amended in 1973. For offenses in other chapters, see SHA ch. 38, p. 29-56 preceding Section 1001-1-1.

OFFENSES IN CHAPTER 38

And Chapter 56½: Illinois Controlled Substances Act  
Cannabis Control Act

Offense	Classification	Former Sentence
<b>MURDER</b>		
Sentence: Death or Imprisonment for 14 to any number of years (plus 5 years parole). . . . . NLT 14 years or death [9-1(b)]		
<b>CLASS 1 FELONY</b>		
Sentence: Imprisonment for 4 to any number of years (plus 5 years parole).		
Fine: \$10,000 or greater amount stated in offense.		
Attempt to commit murder . . . . .	NTE 20 years [8-4] <sup>a, c</sup>	
Aggravated kidnapping . . . . .	NLT 2 years or death [10-2] <sup>b, c</sup>	
Armed robbery . . . . .	NLT 5 years [18-2(b)] <sup>c, d</sup>	
Armed violence (2nd offense) . . . . .	NLT 8 years [33A-3] <sup>c</sup>	
Treason . . . . .	NLT 14 years or death [30-1(c)] <sup>c</sup>	
Rape . . . . .	NLT 4 years [11-1(c)] <sup>c</sup>	
Indecent liberties with a child . . . . .	4-20 years [11-4(c)]	
Deviate sexual assault . . . . .	4-14 years [11-3(b)] <sup>c</sup>	
Illinois Controlled Substances Act (Chapter 56½)		
Sections: 1401(a) . . . . .	10 years to life and NTE \$200,000 <sup>c</sup>	
1402(a) . . . . .	3 years to life and NTE \$100,000	
1405 . . . . .	10 years to life and NTE \$200,000 <sup>c</sup>	
Cannabis Control Act (Chapter 56½)		
Section 709 (2nd offense) . . . . .	5 to 20 years and NTE \$200,000	

<b>CLASS 2 FELONY</b>		
Sentence: Imprisonment for 1-20 years (plus 3 years parole); Fine: \$10,000 or greater amount stated in offense.		
Attempt to commit treason . . . . .	NTE 20 years [8-4(c) (2)] <sup>e</sup>	
Aggravated incest . . . . .	2-20 years [11-10(c)]	
Possession of explosives or incendiary devices . . . . .	1-20 years [20-2]	
Burglary . . . . .	NLT 1 year [19-1(b)]	
Arson . . . . .	NLT 1 year [20-1]	
Voluntary manslaughter . . . . .	1-20 years [9-2(c)]	
Robbery . . . . .	1-20 years [18-1]	
Aiding escape (person charged with felony) . . . . .	1-10 years [31-7(b)]	
Escape (felon or charged with felony) . . . . .	1-10 years [31-8(a)]	
Illinois Controlled Substances Act (Chapter 56½)		
Sections: 1401(b) . . . . .	1-20 years and NTE \$25,000	
1403(a) . . . . .	1-12 years and NTE \$25,000	
Cannabis Control Act (Chapter 56½)		
Section 705(e) . . . . .	1-7 years	

<sup>a</sup> NTE = "Not to Exceed"  
<sup>b</sup> NLT = "Not Less Than"  
<sup>c</sup> H.B. 1500 changed classification to a Class X offense.  
<sup>d</sup> An amendment to the Unified Code of Corrections Reduced the maximum to four years.  
<sup>e</sup> Under Class X legislation an attempted Class X offense is a Class 1 felony.

Offense	Classification	Former Sentence
<b>CLASS 3 FELONY</b>		
Sentence: Imprisonment for 1-10 years (plus 3 years parole);		
Fine: \$10,000 or greater amount stated in offense.		
Attempted Class 2 felony	NTE 14 years [8-4(c) (3)]	
Criminal misrepresentation of factoring	5-10 years or \$5,000 or both [40-3]	
Advocating overthrow of government	1-10 years [30-3]	
Conspiracy (refer to law for specifics)	NTE 10 years [8-2]	
Juice racketeering	1-10 years or \$5,000 or both [39A-2]	
Theft (more than \$150)	1-10 years [16-1(e-2)]	
Unlawful use of weapon (within 5 years of felony conviction)	1-10 years [24-1(b)]	
Forgery	1-14 years or \$1,000 or both [17-3(d)]	
Involuntary Manslaughter	1-10 years [9-3(e)]	
Abortion	1-10 years [23-1(b)]	
Deceptive Practices (credit card use in excess of \$150 within 90 day period)	1-10 years [17-1] <sup>a</sup>	
Incest	1-10 years [11-11(b)]	
Aggravated battery (disfigurement)	1-10 years or OTP 1 year [12-4(d)] <sup>b</sup>	
Perjury	1-14 years or OTP 1 year or \$1,000 or both [32-2(d)]	
Kidnapping	1-5 years or OTP 1 year [10-1(c)] <sup>c</sup>	
Legislative misconduct: acceptance of money	1-10 years or OTP 1 year or \$10,000 or both fine and imprisonment [90-2]	
Aggravated battery (with a deadly weapon)	1-5 years or OTP 1 year [12-4(d)]	
Syndicated gambling	1-5 years [28.1-1(f)]	
Concealment of homicidal death	2-8 years [9-3.1(c)]	
Intimidation	1-5 years or OTP 1 year or \$5,000 or both [12-8(b)]	
Illinois Controlled Substances Act (Chapter 56½)		
Sections: 1401(c)	1-10 years and NTE \$20,000	
1401(d)	1-8 years and NTE \$15,000	
1402(b)	1-8 years or OTP 1 year and NTE \$15,000	
1403(b)	1-8 years and NTE \$20,000	
1404	1-10 years or OTP 1 year and NTE \$15,000	
Cannabis Control Act (Chapter 56½)		
Sections: 704(d) (2nd offense)	2-6 years	
704(e)	1-5 years	
	2-7 years (2nd offense)	
705(d)	1-4 years	
	2-8 years (2nd offense)	
709 (1st offense)	3-10 years and NTE \$200,000	

<sup>a</sup> As of date of revision, offense is a Class 4 felony.

<sup>b</sup> OTP = "Other Than Penitentiary"

<sup>c</sup> As of date of revision, offense is a Class 2 felony.

Offense Classification Former Sentence

CLASS 4 FELONY

Sentence: Imprisonment for 1-3 years (plus 2 years parole);

Fine: \$10,000 or greater amount stated in offense.

Attempted Class 3 felony	NTE 14 years [8-4(c) (3)] <sup>a</sup>	
Pandering (by compulsion)	1-10 years [11-16(b)]	
Pandering (other than compulsion)	1-5 years or OTP 1 year [11-16(b)]	
Escape (armed with a deadly weapon)	1-5 years [31-6(d)] <sup>b</sup>	
Violation of bail bond (if felony)	NTE 5 years or \$5,000 or both [32-10]	
Subornation of perjury	1-5 years or \$1,000 or both [32-3(b)]	
Criminal damage to property (more than \$150)	NTE 5 years or \$500 or both [21-1]	
Inducement to buy or sell property on account of race, color or religion (2nd offense)	1-5 years or \$10,000 or both [70-52]	
Offering a bribe (in contests)	1-5 years or \$1,000-\$5,000 [29-1]	
Accepting a bribe (in contests)	1-5 years or \$1,000-\$5,000 [29-2]	
Theft (less than \$150, 2nd offense)	1-5 years [16-1]	
Unlawful use of weapon	1-5 years [24-1(b)]	
Gambling (organizer): (2nd offense)	1-5 years and \$5,000 or OTP 6-12 months [28-1(c)]	
Reckless homicide	1-5 years or OTP 1 year or \$1,000 or both fine and imprisonment [9-3(c) (2)]	
Mob action (inflicts violent injury)	1-5 years or OTP 1 year or \$1,000 or both fine and imprisonment [25-1(c)]	
Official misconduct	1-5 years or OTP 1 year or \$1,000 or both fine and imprisonment [33-3(d)]	
Bribery	1-5 years or OTP 1 year or \$1,000-\$5,000 or both fine and imprisonment [33-1(f)]	
Communicating with jurors or witnesses	1-3 years or OTP 1 year or \$500 or both fine and imprisonment [32-4(b)]	
Criminal damage to State supported property (more than \$500)	NTE 5 years or \$5,000 [21-4]	
Armed violence (1st offense)	NLT 2 years nor more than the maximum penalty for the offense committed had it been done unarmed [33A-3] <sup>c</sup>	
Obstructing justice	1-3 years or OTP 1 year or \$1,000 or both fine and imprisonment [31-4(d)]	
Keeping a gambling place (2nd offense)	1-3 years or \$1,000 or both [23-3]	
Harmful material (2nd offense)	1-3 years or \$1,000-\$5,000 or both fine and imprisonment [11-21(d)]	
Obscenity (2nd offense)	1-3 years or \$1,000-\$5,000 or both fine and imprisonment [11-20(d)]	
Possession of burglary tools (with intent to commit a felony or theft)	1-2 years [19-2(b)]	
Misprision of treason	1-2 years [30-2]	
Unlawful restraint	1-2 years or \$500 or both [10-3(b)]	
Concealing or aiding a fugitive	1-2 years or \$1,000 or OTP 1 year or both fine and imprisonment [31-5]	
Looting	1-3 years or OTP 6 mos.-1 year [42-2]	
Compelling confusion by force or threat	1-3 years or OTP 1 year [12-7]	
Criminal usury	1-5 years or OTP 1 year or \$1,000 or both [30-2]	
Tampering with public records	1-5 years or OTP 1 year or \$1,000 or both fine and imprisonment [32-3]	
Destroying draft card	1-5 years or \$10,000 or both [90-11]	
Bigamy	1-5 years or OTP 1 year [11-12]	
Performance of unauthorized acts (of judicial procedure)	1-5 years or OTP 1 year or \$500 or both fine and imprisonment [32-6]	

<sup>a</sup> H.P. 1743, effective January, 1980, defines an attempted class 3 felony as a Class A misdemeanor.

<sup>b</sup> As of date of revision, offense is a Class 2 felony.

<sup>c</sup> H.B. 1500. Class X legislation changed the classes of armed violence. Armed violence, as a first offense, with a category II weapon is a Class 2 felony.

Offense                      Classification                      Former Sentence

Class 4 Felony-Cont'd

Theft from coin-operated machines		
(2nd offense) .....	NTE 5 years	[10-5]
Damage to state property .....	NTE 5 years or \$5,000	[21-4]
Hypodermic needles (3rd offense) .....	NTE 2 years	[22-53]
Illinois Controlled Substances Act (Chapter 56½)		
Sections: 1401(e) .....	1-3 years or OTP 1 year and NTE	
	\$10,000	
1401(f) .....	1-3 years or OTP 1 year and NTE	
	\$5,000	
1403(c) .....	1-5 years or OTP 1 year and NTE	
	\$15,000	
1406(a) (2nd offense) .....	1-3 years or OTP 1 year and NTE	
	\$10,000	
1406(b) (2nd offense) .....	1-3 years or OTP 1 year and NTE	
	\$30,000	
Cannabis Control Act (Chapter 56½)		
Sections: 704(c) (2nd offense) .....	1-2 years or OTP 1 year	
704(d) (1st offense) .....	1-3 years	
705(c) .....	1-3 years or OTP 1 year	

Offense                      Classification                      Former Sentence

CLASS A MISDEMEANOR

Sentence: Imprisonment for any term less than 1 year;  
Fine: NTE \$1,000

Aiding escape (misdemeanor) .....	NTE 1 year	[31-7(c)]
Escape (charged with misdemeanor) .....	NTE 1 year	[31-6(b)]
Violation of bail bond (if misde- meanor) .....	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[32-10]
Official misconduct: failure to report bribe .....	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[33-2]
Maintaining a public nuisance (1st offense) .....	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[37-1]
Soliciting for a prostitute .....	NTE 1 year or \$200 or both	[11-13(b)]
Prostitution .....	NTE 1 year or \$200 or both	[11-14(b)]
Theft of labor or services or use of property .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[16-3(c)]
Deceptive practices .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[17-1]
Criminal damage to property (less than \$150) .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[21-1]
Defacing identification marks of fire- arms .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[24-5]
Gambling (playing) .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[28-1(e)]
Keeping a gambling place (1st of- fense) .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[28-3]
Registration of federal gambling stamps (2nd offense) .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[28-4(a)]
Indecent solicitation of a child .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[11-6(e)]
Adultery .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[11-7(b)]
Public indecency .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[11-9(c)]
Keeping a place of prostitution .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[11-17(b)]
Pimping .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[11-19(b)]
Theft (less than \$150, 1st offense) .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[16-1(e)]
Failure to report bribe (contests) .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[29-3]
Resisting or obstructing a peace officer .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[31-1]
Harassment of jurors .....	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both	[32-4(a)]
Aggravated assault .....	1-5 years or OTP 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[12-2(b)]
Obscenity (1st offense) .....	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[11-20(d)]
Harmful material (1st offense) .....	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[11-21(d)]
Reckless conduct .....	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[12-5(b)]
Criminal housing management .....	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[12-5.1(b)]
Aerial exhibitions with inadequate safety equipment .....	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[50-3]
Public demonstrations without permit (if necessary) .....	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[85-8]
Deceptive altering or sale of coins .....	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[17-4(c)]
Unlawful sale of firearms .....	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[24-3(b)]
Unlawful possession of firearms and firearms ammunition .....	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[83-14]
Concealing death of a bastard .....	NTE 1 year	[9-4(c)]
Inducements to sell or purchase prop- erty by reason of race, color or re- ligion (1st offense) .....	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[70-52]
Contributing to the sexual delinquency of a child .....	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[11-5(c)]
Marrying a bigamist .....	NTE 1 year	[11-13(b)]
Disorderly conduct (false alarms-- bomb or other explosives) .....	NTE 1 year or \$2,500 or both	[26-1(b)]
Eavesdropping .....	1-2 years or OTP 1 year or \$1,000 a [14-4]	
Duelling .....	1-5 years or OTP 1 year	[12-8(b)]
Bigamy .....	1-5 years or OTP 1 year	[11-12(c)] b
Recklessly permitting escape .....	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both	[31-7(f)]

a As of date of revision, offense is a Class 4 felony.

b As of date of revision, offense is a Class 4 felony.

Offense	Classification	Former Sentence
<b>CLASS A MISDEMEANOR--Cont'd</b>		
Battery	NTE 6 months or \$500 or both [12-3(b)]	
Criminal trespass to vehicles	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both [21-2]	
Criminal damage to state supported property	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both [21-4]	
Criminal trespass to state supported land	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 [21-5]	
Unauthorized possession or storage of weapons	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 [21-6]	
Sells, manufactures, purchases, possesses or carries any black-jack, metal knuckles, dagger, tear gas gun, pistol, etc. (refer to law for specifics)	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both [24-1(a)]	
Unlawful possession of firearms and firearm ammunition by certain persons (refer to law for specifics)	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both [24-3(b)]	
Continued mob action after a warning by a peace officer (refer to law for specifics)	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both [25-1(d)]	
Criminal defamation	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both [27-1(b)]	
Operates a gambling facility (refer to law for specifics)	1-5 years or OTP 1 year or \$5,000 or both [28-1(c)]	
Gambling (refer to law for specifics)	NTE 1 year or \$500 or both [28-1(c)]	
Escape from lawful custody (refer to law for specifics)	NTE 1 year [31-6(c)]	
Escape of a misdemeanant (refer to law for specifics)	NTE 1 year [31-6(c)]	
Aiding escape of a misdemeanant, etc. (refer to law for specifics)	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both [31-7(a)]	
Maintaining public nuisance (refer to law for specifics)	NTE 1 year or \$1,000 or both [37-1(b)]	
Theft from coin-operated machines (1st offense)	NTE 1 yr.; \$1,000 [16-5]	
Coin-operated machine key or device	NTE 1 yr.; \$1,000 [16-6]	
Damage to state property	NTE 1 yr.; \$1,000 [21-4]	
Hypodermic needles (1st and 2nd offenses)	NTE 1 yr.; \$2,000 [22-53]	
Confidential tax information	No penalty stated [65-11]	
Employee information	No penalty stated [201-12]	
Non-public records	No penalty stated [206-7]	
Illinois Controlled Substances Act (Chapter 56½)		
Sections: 1403(d)	1-3 years or OTP 1 year and NTE \$10,000	
1403(e)	NTE 1 year or \$5,000	
1406(a) (1st offense)	1-3 years or OTP 1 year and NTE \$10,000	
1406(b) (1st offense)	1-3 years or OTP 1 year and NTE \$30,000	
Cannabis Control Act (Chapter 56½)		
Sections: 704(c) (1st offense)	NTE 1 year	
705(b)	1-2 years or OTP 1 year	
708	NTE 1 year or \$1,500 or both	

Offense	Classification	Former Sentence
<b>CLASS B MISDEMEANOR</b>		
Sentence: Imprisonment up to 6 months; Fine: NTE \$500		
Fornication	NTE 6 months or \$200 or both [11-8(b)]	
Registration of federal gambling stamps (1st offense)	NTE 6 months or \$200 or both [28-4(a)]	
Distributing abortifacients	NTE 6 months or \$500 or both [23-2]	
Registration of firearms sales by dealer	NTE 6 months or \$500 or both [24-4(d)]	
False personation of judicial or governmental officials	NTE 6 months or \$500 or both [32-5]	
Simulating legal process	NTE 6 months or \$500 or both [32-7]	
Sale of harmful material to minor who states he is over 18	NTE 6 months or \$500 or both [11-21(f)]	
Disorderly conduct	NTE 6 months or \$500 or both [20-1(b)]	
Violation of civil rights	NTE 6 months or \$1,000 or both [13-3]	
Criminal damage of fire fighting apparatus, hydrants or equipment	NTE 6 months or \$500 or both [21-1.1]	
Residential picketing	NTE 6 months or \$500 or both [21.1-3]	
Obstructing service of process	NTE 6 months or \$500 or both [31-3]	
Patronizing a prostitute	NTE 6 months or \$200 or both [11-18(b)]	
Boarding airplane with firearms	NTE 6 months or \$500 or both [84-7]	
Impersonating a private detective	NTE 6 months or \$500 or both [201-14]a	
Defective Examiners Act	NTE 6 months or \$500 or both [202-28]a	
Advertising abortion	NTE 6 months or \$500 or both [23-3]	
Interference with a public institution of higher education		
(1st offense)	NTE 30 days or \$300 or both [21.2-4]	
(2nd offense)	NTE 120 days or \$500 or both [21.2-4]	
Cannabis Control Act (Chapter 56½)		
Sections: 704(b)	NTE 180 days	
705(a)	NTE 100 days	
<b>CLASS C MISDEMEANOR</b>		
Sentence: Imprisonment up to 30 days; Fine: NTE \$500		
Criminal trespass to land	10 days or \$100 [21-3(a)]	
Mob action	OTP 30 days or \$500 or both [25-1(b)]	
Impersonating a member of police, fraternal or veterans organization or charitable organization	\$200 [17-2(b)]	
Assault	\$500 [12-1(b)]	
Denying a blind person accompanied by a dog admission to place of public accommodation	No penalty stated [65-1]	
Use or sale of certain intoxicating compounds	No penalty stated [81-4]	
Tattooing body of a minor	No penalty stated [12-10]	
Breach of peace and annoying telephone calls	NTE \$500 [26-1(b)]	
Handicap discrimination	NTE 30 days or \$2,000 [65-28]	
Cannabis Control Act (Chapter 56½)		
Section 704(a)	NTE 90 days	

<sup>a</sup> Offense has been moved to Chapter III of the Illinois Statutes.

Offense	Classification	Former Sentence
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**PETTY OFFENSE**

Sentence: Fine: NTE \$500 or lesser amount stated in offense

Misuse of air rifle	\$25-\$200	[82-7]
Illegal sale of air rifle	\$25-\$200	[82-7]
Soliciting purchase of alcohol:		
(1st offense)	\$50-\$75	[26.1-5]
(2nd offense)	\$75-\$125	[26.1-5]
Refusing to aid an officer	\$100	[31-8(b)]
Compounding a crime	\$500	[32-1(b)]
Misuse of official stationery seal of		
institution of higher learning	\$50-\$500	[70-2]
Theft of lost or mislaid property	\$500 or twice the value of the property	(whichever is greater) [16-2]
Tampering with public notice	NTE \$200	[32-9]

**BUSINESS OFFENSE**

Sentence: Fine stated in offense

Antitrust Act	NTE 6 months or \$50,000 or both	[60-6]
Containers and Labeling Act	NTE \$1,000	[50-33]
Commercial bribery or commercial		
bribe receiving	NTE \$5,000	[29A-3]

Appendix B

SUGGESTED STATUTORY CLASS CODES  
FOR DLE CRIME CATEGORIES

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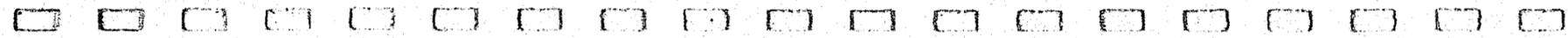
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CODEBOOK OF  
FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CLASSES

<u>DLE/UCR</u> Crime Code	<u>Description</u>	<u>Statutory Class</u>		<u>SAC Variables</u>	
		<u>1972-78</u>	<u>1979 On</u>	<u>CLASS</u> <u>1972 On</u>	<u>NEWCLASS</u> <u>1979 On</u>
0110	Murder	Murder	M	1	1
0121	Attempt Murder: Firearm	1	X	2	10
0122	Attempt Murder: Knife	1	X	2	10
0123	Attempt Murder: Other Weapon	1	X	2	10
0124	Attempt Murder: Hands	1	X	2	10
0211	Forcible Rape: Firearm	1	X	2	10
0212	Forcible Rape: Knife	1	X	2	10
0213	Forcible Rape: Other Weapon	1	X	2	10
0214	Forcible Rape: Other	1	X	2	10
0311	Armed Robbery: Firearm	1	X	2	10
0312	Armed Robbery: Knife	1	X	2	10
0313	Armed Robbery: Other	1	X	2	10
1550	Deviate Sexual Assault	1	X	2	10
1555	Indecent Liberties with a Child	1	X	2	10
1583	Rape of Mentally Deranged	1	X	2	10
2050	Criminal Drug Conspiracy	1	X	2	10
2070	Delivery to persons under 18	(double)	(double)	2	10
4220	Aggravated Kidnapping; Aggravated Kidnapping for Ransom <sup>a</sup>	1	X,1	2	10
0130	Voluntary Manslaughter	2	2	3	3
0220	Attempts: Forcible Rape	2	1	3	2
0320	Strong Arm Robbery	2	2	3	3
0330	Attempts: Armed Robbery: Firearm	2	1	3	2
0334	Attempts: Armed Robbery: Knife	2	1	3	2
0337	Attempts: Armed Robbery: Other Weapon	2	1	3	2
0610	Burglary: Forcible Entry	2	2	3	3
0620	Burglary: Unlawful Entry-No Force	2	2	3	3

<sup>a</sup> However, a death penalty is possible in the case of Aggravated Kidnapping for Ransom. See §38.10.2b.

DLE/UCR Crime Code	Description	Statutory Class		SAC Variables	
		1972-78	1979 On	CLASS 1972 On	NEWCLASS 1979 On
0710	Burglary: Mobile Vehicle: Over \$150	2	2	3	3
0720	Burglary: Mobile Vehicle: \$150 and under	2	2	3	3
1005	Arson: All Types (1972)	2	2	3	3
1010	Arson-Explosive Device	2	2	3	3
1020	Arson-Incendiary Device	2	2	3	3
1030	Possession: Explosives	2	2	3	3
1575	Aggravated Incest	2	2	3	3
1590	Attempt: Sex Offense	petty C,B, A,4,3,2	A,3,2,1	3	3
1840	Under 18 Delivery of Cannabis	(double)	(double)	3	3
2500	Criminal Abortion	2	2	3	3
0141	Involuntary Manslaughter & Reckless Homicide- Non Vehicle	3	3	4	4
0340	Attempts: Strong Arm Robbery	3	3	4	4
0410	Aggravated Battery: Firearm	3	2	4	4
0420	Aggravated Battery: Knife	3	3	4	4
0430	Aggravated Battery: Other Dangerous Weapon	3	3	4	4
0440	Aggravated Battery: Hands: Great Bodily Harm	3	3	4	4
0445	Aggravated Battery: Hands: On Public Figure	3	3	4	4
0630	Attempts: Burglary	3	3	4	4
0750	Attempts: Burglary Mobile Vehicle	3	3	4	4
0810	Theft: Over \$150	3	3	4	4
0900	Motor Vehicle Theft: All Types (1972)	3	3	4	4
0910	Auto Theft	3	3	4	4
0915	Truck, Bus Theft	3	3	4	4
0918	Other Vehicle Theft	3	3	4	4
1090	Attempts: Arson	3	3	4	4
1120	Forgery	3	2	4	4
1580	Incest	3	3	4	4
1610	Bookmaking	3	3	4	4
1822	Manufacture or Deliver: Over 10 Grams Cannabis	4,3,2	4,3,2	4	4
1860	Calculated Cannabis Conspiracy	3,1	3,1	4	4
2010	Manufacture: Controlled Substance	4,3,2	4,3,2,X	4	4

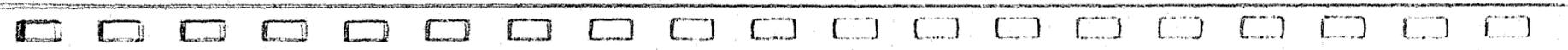


DLE/UCR Crime Code	Description	Statutory Class		SAC Variables	
		1972-78	1979 On	CLASS 1972 On	NEWCLASS 1979 On
2020	Possess: Controlled Substance	3,1 <sup>a</sup>	3,1	4	4
2030	Counterfeit Substance: Manufacture, Delivery	A,4,3,2	A,4,3,2	4	4
2040	Delivery or Possession with Intent to Deliver	4,3,2	3	4	4
2090	Other Controlled Substance	petty,B,A	P,B,A,	4	4
		4,3	4,3		
3800	Interference with Judicial Proceedings	petty,B,A,	P,B,A,	4	4
		4,3	4,3		
3960	Intimidation	3	3	4	4
4210	Kidnapping	3	2	4	3
0142	Involuntary Manslaughter & Reckless Homicide - Vehicle	4	4	5	5
0850	Attempts: Theft	B,A,4	B,A,4	5	5
0920	Attempts: Auto Thefts	4	4	5	5
0925	Attempts: Truck and Bus Theft	4	4	5	5
0930	Attempts: Other Vehicle Theft	4	4	5	5
1200	Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	A,4,3	A,4,3	5	5
1210	Theft of Labor, Services, Use of Property	A,4	A,4	5	5
1340	Criminal Damage to State Supported Property	A,4	A,4	5	5
1410	Unlawful Use of Weapons	A,4,3	A,4,3	5	5
1515	Pandering	4	4	5	5
1540	Harmful Material	A,4	A,4	5	5
1650	Card Game: Operating	A,4	A,4	5	5
1660	Dice Game: Operating	A,4	A,4	5	5
1670	Gambling Device	A,4	A,4	5	5
1812	Cannabis: Possession over 30 Grams	4,3	4,3	5	5
1830	Casual Delivery	B,A,4,3	B,A,4,3	5	5
1880	Other Cannabis Control	A,4,3		5	5
2100,2110 <sup>b</sup>	Possession or Sale: Syringes	A,4	A,4	5	5
2840	False Fire Alarm	4	4	5	5
3200	Armed Violence	4,1	X,2	6	3
3400	Looting	4	4	5	5
3730	Obstructing Justice	4	4	5	5

<sup>a</sup> This should be allocated 25% to Class 1 and 75% to Class 3, or Class 1 outside of Chicago, and Class 3 in Chicago. The SAC files code it as Class 3 (code 4).

<sup>b</sup> Code changed in 1972.

DLE/UCR Crime Code	Description	Statutory Class		SAC Variables	
		1972-78	1979 On	CLASS 1972 On	NEWCLASS 1979 On
3740	Concealing or Aiding a Fugitive	4	4	5	5
3750	Escape	A,4,2	A,3,2	5	5
3910	Bribery	4	4	5	5
4230	Unlawful Restraint	4	4	5	5
4310	Possession of burglary Tools	4	4	5	5
4410	Draft Card Destruction	4	4	5	5
0460	Simple Battery	A		6	6
0470	Reckless Conduct	A	A	6	6
0510	Aggravated Assault: Firearm	A	A	6	6
0520	Aggravated Assault: Knife	A	A	6	6
0530	Aggravated Assault: Other Weapon	A	A	6	6
0540	Aggravated Assault: Hands: Harm	A	A	6	6
0545	Aggravated Assault: Hands: Public Official	A	A	6	6
0820	Theft: \$150 and under	A,4,3	A,4,3	6	6
1110	Deceptive Practices	A	A	6	6
1130	Fraud	A	A	6	6
1140	Embezzlement	A	A	6	6
1150	Credit Cards	B,A,4,3	B,A,4,3	6	6
1160	Deceptive Altering of Coins	A	A	6	6
1205	Theft by Lessee	A,4,3	A,4,3	6	6
1230	Possession of Keys Coin Operated Machines	A	A	6	6
1310	Criminal Damage to Property	A,4	A,4	6	6
1320	Criminal Damage to Vehicle	A,4	A,4	6	6
1350	Criminal Trespass State Supported Land	A	A	6	6
1360	Criminal Trespass Vehicle	A	A	6	6
1380	Unauthorized Possession or Storage of Weapons	A	A	6	6
1420	Unlawful Sale of Firearms	A	A	6	6
1430	Unlawful Possession: Firearms and Ammunition	A	A	6	6
1450	Defacing Identification Marks Firearms	A	A	6	6
1460	Firearms and Ammunition - No ID	A	A	6	6
1490	Attempts: Deadly Weapons	A	A	6	6
1505	Prostitution	A	A	6	6
1510	Soliciting for a Prostitute	A	A	6	6
1520	Keeping a Place of Prostitution	A	A	6	6



<u>DLE/UCR</u> <u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Statutory Class</u>		<u>SAC Variables</u>	
		<u>1972-78</u>	<u>1979 On</u>	<u>CLASS</u> <u>1972 On</u>	<u>NEWCLASS</u> <u>1979 On</u>
1530	Pimping	A	A	6	6
1535	Obscenity	A,4	A,4	6	6
1560	Contributing to Sexual Delinquency of a Child	A	A	6	6
1565	Indecent Solicitation of a Child	A	A	6	6
1570	Public Indecency	A	A	6	6
1620	Numbers - Lottery	A,4	A,4	6	6
1630	Keeping a Gambling Place	A,4	A,4	6	6
1640	Registration of Federal Gambling Stamps	A	B	6	7
1651	Card Game: Playing	A	A	6	6
1661	Dice Game: Playing	A	A	6	6
1680	Other Gambling	A,4	A,4	6	6
1710	Endangering Life or Health of Child	A,3	A,4	6	6
1720	Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor	A	A	6	6
1811	Cannabis: Possession 30 Grams or less	B,A,4	B,A,4	6	6
1821	Cannabis: Manufacture, Delivery 10 Grams or less	B,A	B,A	6	6
1850	Production of Cannabis Plant	A	A	6	6
2120	Failure to Keep Records: Hypodermic Syringes	A,4	A,4	6	6
2410	Driving Under the Influence - Alcohol	A	A	6	6
2420	Driving Under the Influence - Drugs	A	A	6	6
2445	Hit and Run	A	A	6	6
2480	Suspended, Revoked Driver's License	A	A	6	6
2850	Bomb Threat	A	A	6	6
3100	Mob Action and Related Offenses	C,A,4	C,A,4	6	6
3300	Public Demonstration	A	A	6	6
3500	Property Forfeiture (Public Nuisance)	A,4	A,4	6	6
3710	Resisting or Obstructing a Police Officer	A	A	6	6
3760	Other Interfering with Police	A	A	6	6
3810	Contempt of Court	A	A	6	6
4100	Criminal Defamation	A	A	6	6
4902	Refuse Disposal	A	A	6	6
4909	Abandonment of Motor Vehicle	A	P	6	7
0560	Simple Assault	C	C	7	7
1170	Impersonating an Officer	B	C	7	8
1190	Attempt: Deception	C,B,4		7	7
1220	Theft of Lost or Mislaidd Property	petty	P	7	7
1330	Criminal Trespass to Land	C	C	7	7

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DLE/UCR Crime Code	Description	Statutory Class		SAC Variables	
		1972-78	1979 On	CLASS 1972 On	NEWCLASS 1979 On
1370	Criminal Damage of Fire Fighting Equipment	B	B	7	7
1440	Register of Firearms Sales	B	B	7	7
1525	Patronizing a Prostitute	B	B	7	7
1542	Sales of Obscene Publications to Distributors	B	B	7	7
1585	Other Disorderly Conduct	petty	P	7	7
1730	Contributing to Curfew Violation				
1900	Intoxicating Compounds	petty	P	7	7
2200	All Liquor Control Act Violation (1972)	C	C	7	7
2210	Sales to Minors, Drunkards, etc.	B	B	7	7
2220	Illegal Possession by Minor	B	B	7	7
2230	Illegal Consumption by Minor	C	C	7	7
2240	Misrepresentation of Age by Minor	C	C	7	7
2250	Other Liquor Control Act Violations	C	C	7	7
2300	Soliciting Alcoholic Beverages	l	C	7	7
2430	Transportation of Alcoholic Liquor	petty	repealed	7	
2440	Reckless Driving	B	B	7	7
2450	Drag Racing	B	B	7	7
2455	No Registration	B	C	7	7
2460	Revoked, Cancelled Registration	B	A	7	6
2465	Improper Use of Registration	B	A	7	6
2470	No Drivers License	B	C	7	7
2490	Unlawful Use of Drivers License	B	B	7	7
2495	Fleeing or Attempting to Elude Police Officers	B	C	7	7
2810	Prowler	B	B	7	7
2820	Telephone Threat	C	C	7	7
2830	Obscene Phone Call	C	C	7	7
2860	False Police Report	C	C	7	7
2870	Peeping Tom	B	B	7	7
2890	Other Disorderly Conduct: Not Drunkenness	B	B	7	7
2900	Air Rifles				
3610	Interfering with a Public Institution	petty	P	7	7
3720	Refusing to Aid an Officer	B,C	B,C	7	7
4000	Violation of Civil Rights	B	P	7	7
4901	Hitchhiking	B	B	7	7
4903	Dumping Garbage - City, Village, Town	B	A	7	6
4904	Dumping Garbage - Private Property	petty	P	7	7
4905	Littering on Toll Highways	petty	P	7	7
4906	Dumping, Depositing, Littering	petty	P	7	7

The following DLE categories are not Illinois statutory crimes. They include status offenses, federal crimes, regulations with no penalty, local ordinances, etc. They are not included in the calculation of "Total Crimes" in this report.

<u>DLE/UCR</u> Crime Code	<u>Description</u>	<u>SAC Variables</u>	
		<u>CLASS</u> 1972 On	<u>NEWCLASS</u> 1979 On
1740	Run-Away (Juvenile)	8	8
1750	Child Abuse Reporting Regulations	8	8
1760	Paternity Regulations	8	8
1770	Truancy (Juvenile)	8	8
1780	Other Offenses Involving Children	8	8
2060	Licensed Operations - Registration	8	8
2080	Failure to Keep Records: Controlled Substance Act	8	8
2805	Vagrancy (Local Laws)	8	8
2807	Drunkenness (Local Laws)	8	8
2880	Confinement to Prevent a Crime	8	8
3000	Fireworks Regulations	8	8
3970	Extortion (Federal)	8	8
4510	Probation Violation	8	8
4625	Parole Revocation	8	8
4710	Suspicion	8	8
4720	AWOL and Desertion (Armed Forces)	8	8
4730	Illegal Entry - Alien	8	8
4907	Trash or Leaf Burning (Local Laws)	8	8
4908	Dog Leash Law (Local Laws)	8	8
4910	Minor Alcohol Possession (Local Laws)	8	8
The following DLE categories are not otherwise classified			
5000	Other Criminal Offense	0	0
5060	Other Traffic Offense	0	0
5080	Other Departmental Service	0	0

Appendix C

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN STATUTORY CLASSES  
BEFORE AND AFTER CLASS X:

Offenses Actually Occurring

The Amendatory Act of 1977, which created Class X and altered the statutory class of other crime categories, took effect on February 1, 1978. It thus does not apply to all of 1978. The SAC version of the DLE/UCR 1978 data files does not include the variable NEWCLASS, but only the variable CLASS. The 1979 files and all subsequent years will include both CLASS, for ease of comparison to earlier years, and NEWCLASS. It is easy to recode 1978 or any other files so that the statutory class agrees with the post-Class X system. This Appendix shows how to do it.

To obtain 1978 totals according to the new statutory system, recode the variable CLASS, changing those DLE categories that were affected by the Amendatory Act. Table 7 lists the DLE categories that were affected, and gives the changes for each. Sixteen DLE categories changed from Class 1 to Class X. Four DLE categories changed from Class 2 to Class 1, one from Class 3 to Class 1, one from Class 3 to Class 2, and one from Class B to Class A.

Users who want information, such as offenses actually occurring, number of arrests, and so on, according to the new statutory class system for any month of 1978 should recode the variable CLASS for every affected DLE category in Table 7. As an example, Table 8 gives the number of offenses actually occurring for Illinois and for Cook County, for 1978, in the affected DLE categories.

It is necessary to use the CLASS variable to compare 1979 or later files to earlier files. If this were not done, a user analyzing a time series of the number of Class 1 offenses actually occurring from 1972 through 1979, for example, would notice a large decrease in 1979. This decrease would not be due to a real change in the number of offenses, but would be due only to a change in the classification scheme.

Table 8 shows how the number of offenses actually occurring, according to class of felony, changes under the statutory classification

Table 7

CHANGES NECESSARY TO CONVERT  
1978 FIGURES FROM OLD TO NEW  
STATUTORY CODING SYSTEM<sup>a</sup>

Changes in Statutory Class		CRIME codes to which these Changes Apply <sup>b</sup>	Offenses Actually Occurring 1978	
Old	New		Total Illinois	Cook County
1	X	0121,0122,1023,0124, 0211,0212,0213,0214, 0311,0312,0313,1550, 1583,2050,2070,4220	16,223	12,527
2	1	0220,0330,0334,0337	828	318
3	2	4210	107	21
A	B	1640	1	0

<sup>a</sup>Prior and post the Amendatory Act of 1977, which created the Class X, and which took effect on February 2, 1978.

<sup>b</sup>These are DLE criminal offense codes. See Appendix A for definitions.

Table 8

OFFENSES ACTUALLY OCCURRING: 1978  
OLD AND NEW STATUTORY CLASS CATEGORIES

	Offenses Actually Occurring <sup>a</sup>			
	Illinois		Cook County	
	Old	New	Old	New
<b>Felonies</b>				
Murder	1,143	1,143	904	904
Class X	0	16,223	0	12,527
Class 1	16,745	1,350	12,624	415
Class 2	157,370	156,649	71,843	71,546
Class 3	142,566	142,459	75,685	75,664
Class 4	<u>20,230</u>	<u>20,230</u>	<u>8,070</u>	<u>8,070</u>
<b>Total</b>	338,054	338,054	169,126	169,126
<b>Misdemeanor A</b>	497,869	497,868	226,434	226,434
Mis. B, C, Petty	154,960	154,961	64,896	64,896
<u>Other Criminal</u>	<u>6,735</u>	<u>6,735</u>	<u>2,759</u>	<u>2,759</u>
<b>Total</b>	659,564	659,564	294,089	294,089
<b>Grand Total<sup>b</sup></b>	997,618	997,618	463,215	463,215

<sup>a</sup>Data for police departments and sheriff's offices only. Auxiliary departments (railroads, colleges, etc.) not included.

<sup>b</sup>Includes non-criminal offenses (CLASS or NEWCLASS code 8.)

system before and after the Amendatory Act of 1977. These figures are for the entire 1978 year; January is not treated separately. The biggest changes are in Class X, which, of course, increases from zero to a large number, and Class 1 which decreases greatly. The total number of felonies is exactly the same under both coding schemes.

Appendix D

DLE Categories that have no Unique  
Statutory Class Equivalent

The assignment of a statutory class to each DLE category presents a problem. The statutory class of the offense is not officially assigned until the class comes into the court system. Although each of the 227 DLE categories corresponds to an Illinois statute, some DLE categories correspond to statutes indicating more than one statutory class. For these categories, the class depends on the circumstances of the case. For example, DLE category 0820 (Theft under \$150) could be any of the following statutory classes:

<u>Circumstances</u>	<u>Class</u>
Theft of property; not a firearm; not from person	A
Theft, 2nd or subsequent offense other than firearm	4
Theft of a firearm; not from person	4
Theft of firearm; not from person; 2nd or subsequent offense	3

The statutory class of DLE attempt categories, such as attempts: sex offense (DLE 1590), also depends on court discretion. Prior to January, 1980, Illinois Law (Ch.38,8-4) stated that the class of a felony attempt "shall not exceed" one class less than the class of the attempted crime.<sup>1</sup> Effective January, 1980, the designation of class of an attempted offense became more objective. The Illinois criminal code concerning the attempt category (Ch.38,8-4) was amended (P.A.81-923), and as a result, the previously broad range of possible sentences for attempted offenses was narrowed. For example, prior to January, 1980, the sentence for attempt to commit a Class 1 felony was "not to exceed" the sentence for a Class 2 felony. Therefore, the class of sentence could range

<sup>1</sup>However, as of January 1, 1980 (P.A.81-923), the sentence for an attempted Class 3 or Class 4 felony is a Class A misdemeanor, and the class of an attempted misdemeanor is undefined in Illinois Law.

from a Class 2 downwards. Current legislation states that the sentence for an attempt to commit a Class 1 felony "is" the sentence for a Class 2 felony. The amended attempt section clearly specifies the class of sentence of an attempted felony offense, and in doing so, removes much of the ambiguity associated with the previous determination of class.

The class of a drug offense depends on various circumstances, such as the type of drug involved, the schedule in which the drug is classified (Ch. 56 1/2), the amount of the drug, and whether or not it is a first offense. For example, depending on the circumstances (the amount of the drug and whether or not it is a first offense) DLE category 1811 could be a Class 3 or Class 4 felony, or a Class A, Class B, or Class C misdemeanor.

In all, there are 38 DLE categories in 1972 through 1977 data, and 36 categories in post-1977 data that do not have a unique statutory class equivalent.<sup>2</sup> Chart 4 lists them, with their DLE code, the relevant Illinois statute, the felony or misdemeanor classes possible under the statute, and, as an example, the number of Illinois offenses in 1976.

These categories accounted for a total of 370,932 offenses in Illinois in 1976, which was slightly less than a third of all offenses. One category, Theft under \$150, accounted for the majority of these. The next most frequent 1976 offense of the 38 was Criminal Damage to Property. However, some of the affected DLE categories are decidedly infrequent, so infrequent as to have a negligible effect on aggregate totals. The following accounted for fifty or fewer offenses each in 1976:

<sup>2</sup>DLE categories 2100 or 2110, Possession or Sale, were used in different years to refer to the same crime.

Numbers-Lottery (DLE 1620)  
Failure to Keep Records (DLE 2120)  
Harmful Materials (DLE 1540)  
Card Game: Operating (DLE 1650)  
Dice Game: Operating (DLE 1660)  
Gambling Device (DLE 1670)  
Casual Delivery (DLE 1830)  
Interfering with Judicial Procedure (DLE 3800)  
Controlled Substance: Manufacture or Delivery (DLE 2010)  
Counterfeit Substance: Manufacture or Delivery (DLE 2030)  
Under 18 Delivery: Cannabis (DLE 1840)  
Under 18 Delivery: Controlled Substance (DLE 2070)

Any comparison of law enforcement and court or correctional statistics for these 38 DLE categories will be inaccurate, unless the statutory class is determined for each individual law enforcement case. Until OBTS is operational, this will usually not be possible. It is difficult to obtain individual-level statistics in Illinois and it is even more difficult to trace an individual case from one system to another.

The alternative to tracing individual cases through the criminal justice system is to compare the total in a category of law enforcement cases to the total in the same category of court or correction cases, that is, to compare felonies to felonies. However, any law enforcement category that includes one of the 38 categories in Chart 4 cannot be accurately compared to a statutory class. If, for example, all "Thefts over \$150" (DLE 0820) are assumed to be Class A misdemeanors for comparison, those thefts over \$150 that are really a Class 4 or a Class 3 felony will be misclassified, and if all "Thefts over \$150" are assumed to be Class 4 felonies, those that are really Class A misdemeanors or Class 3 felonies will be misclassified. In either case, a comparison of law enforcement to court or correctional data will be inaccurate for Class A misdemeanor and Class 3 and Class 4 felony to the extent of the misclassification. Unfortunately, without tracing individual cases, there is no way of knowing the exact extent of this misclassification error.

Chart 4

CODING OF DLE CRIME CATEGORIES THAT HAVE MORE THAN ONE MISDEMEANOR OR FELONY CLASS

DLE Crime Code	Description	Illinois Statute	1976 Illinois Offenses	Possible Offense Classes		SAC Variables <sup>b</sup>	
				1972-77 Data	Post-1977 Data	CLASS	NEWCLASS
0820	Theft under \$150	38/16-1	224,182	A, 4, 3	A, 4, 3	6	6
1150	Credit Cards	121 1/2/-601-624	470	B, A, 4, 3	B, A, 4, 3	6	6
1205	Theft by Lessee	38/16-1.1	44	A, 4, 3	A, 4, 3	6	6
1310	Criminal Damage to Property	38/21-1	75,675	A, 4	A, 4	6	6
1320	Criminal Damage to Vehicle	38/21-1	47,520	A, 4	A, 4	6	6
1535	Obscenity	38/11-20	71	A, 4	A, 4	6	6
1620	Numbers-Lottery	38/28-1(a)(7)	16	A, 4	A, 4	6	6
1630	Keeping a Gambling Place	38/28-3	87	A, 4	A, 4	6	6
1710	Endangering life or Health of Child	23/2354	373	A, 4	A, 4	6	6
89 1811	Possession, 30 Grams or Less Cannabis	56 1/2/704	5,799	B, A, 4	B, A, 4	6	6
2120	Failure to Keep Rcrds	38/22-52	8	A, 4	A, 4	6	6
3100	Mob Action	38/25-1	125	C, A, 4	C, A, 4	6	6
3500	Public Nuisance	38/37-1	108	A, 4	A, 4	6	6
0850	Attempt: Theft	38/8-4	4,004	B, A, 4	A	5	5
1200	Buy, Receive or Pos- sess Stolen Prprty	38/16-1	789	A, 4, 3	A, 4, 3	5	5
1210	Theft of Labor, Serv- ice, Use of Prprty	38/16-3	2, 284	A, 4	A, 4	5	5
1340	Criminal Damage to State Supp. Land	38/21-4	1,339	A, 4	A, 4	5	5
1410	Unlawful Use of Weapons	38/24-1	3,604	A, 4, 3	A, 4, 3	5	5
1540	Harmful Material	38/11-21	24	A, 4	A, 4	5	5
1650	Card Game: Operating	38/28-1(a)(3)	10	A, 4	A, 4	5	5
1660	Dice Game: Operating	38/28-1(a)(3)	6	A, 4	A, 4	5	5
1670	Gambling Device	38/21-1	31	A, 4	A, 4	5	5
1812	Possession over 30 Grams Cannabis	56 1/2/704	1,080	4, 3	4, 3	5	5

Chart 4 - Continued

DLE Crime Code	Description	Illinois Statute	1976 Illinois Offenses	Possible	Possible	SAC Variables <sup>b</sup>	
				Offense Classes 1972-77 Data	Offense Classes Post-1977 Data	CLASS	NEWCLASS
1830	Casual Delivery	56 1/2/706	28	B, A, 4, 3	B, A, 4, 3	5	5
2110 <sup>c</sup>	Possession of Hypoder- mic Syr. or Needles	38/22-50-53	404	A, 4	A, 4	5	5
3200	Armed Violence	38/33A	85	4, 1	X, 1, 2	5	
3750	Escape	38/31-6	232	A, 4, 2	2, A	5	
3800	Interfering with Judicial Process	38/32	40	P,B,A,4,3	P,B,A,3,4	4	4
1822	Manufacture or De- liver: Over 100 Grams Cannabis	56 1/2/705	154	4, 3, 2	4, 3, 2	4	4
1860	Calculated Drug Conspiracy	56 1/2/709	55	3, 1	3, 1	4	4
2010	Controlled Substance: Manuf. or Delivery	56 1/2/1401	31	4, 3, 2, 1	X, 2, 3, 4	4	
2020	Possessing Controlled Substance	56 1/2/1402	1,630	3, 1	3, 1	4	4
2030	Counterfeit Substance: Manuf. or Deliver	56 1/2/1403	32	A, 4, 3, 2	A, 4, 3, 2	4	4
2040	Delivery or Possession with Intent to Deliv.	56 1/2/1404	422	A, 4, 3, 2	3	4	4
1590	Attempt: Sex Offense	38/8-4	144	P,C,B,A,4, 3,2	A,4,3,2,1	3	3
1840	Delivery Under 18: Cannabis	56 1/2/707	18	double	double	3	3
2070	Delivery Under 18: Controlled Subst.	56 1/2/1407	14	double	double	2	2
TOTAL			370,932				

<sup>a</sup> Source: Crime in Illinois: 1977, Illinois Department of Law Enforcement

<sup>b</sup> 2 = Felony 1; 3 = Felony 2; 4 = Felony 3; 5 = Felony 4; 6 = Misdemeanor A

<sup>c</sup> In some years was coded 2100

Although it is impossible to know exactly how many incidents would be misclassified if they were assigned to one statutory class rather than another, it is possible to control the degree of misclassification error by analyzing narrow rather than broad statutory class categories. The difference between the broad categories, "Felonies" versus "Misdemeanors," is greater than the differences between the narrower statutory class categories, Class A misdemeanor versus Class 4 felony, Class 4 felony versus Class 3 felony, and so on. It is not as great an error to mistake a Class A misdemeanor for a Class 4 felony as to mistake a "Misdemeanor" (in general) for a "Felony." The user must choose a level of aggregation appropriate to the decision at hand.

In addition, the DLE categories in Chart 4 tend to be the less serious statutory classes. Four of these 38 categories could possibly be a Class 1 felony, six could be Class 2, 16 could be Class 3, but 32 could be Class 4 and 29 could be a Class A misdemeanor. The more serious statutory classes thus involve considerably fewer misclassified cases than the less serious. Also, in many cases, the most serious possible class for a DLE category will involve the fewest cases. For example, the only way in which a Theft under \$150 (DLE 0820) could be a Class 3 felony is if it were a second offense theft of a firearm under \$150, an unlikely occurrence relative to other thefts.

Therefore, making comparisons within each statutory class rather than using the broad total felony or total misdemeanor aggregation, and analyzing the more serious felonies rather than the less serious will produce fewer misclassification errors, and the degree of these errors will be less. That is not always possible, however. Even if a researcher is willing to ignore the less serious felonies, it is difficult to analyze each statutory class separately. Summary court statistics, for example, are not always categorized by each statutory class. Unless a researcher has access to raw Administrative Office of the Courts data, it is necessary to use total felonies to make a comparison with DLE data.

Obviously, there is no perfect solution short of abandoning all efforts to compare law enforcement and court or correctional data in Illinois. Since such comparisons are necessary to even a basic understanding of crime processing, they will undoubtedly continue to be made. Therefore, it is necessary to propose a less-than-perfect solution to the problem, one that will allow a more accurate comparison than would the use of Index crime classifications. This suggested solution is outlined in the last columns of Chart 4, where one of the possible statutory classes is chosen for each of the 38 ambiguous DLE crimes.

The choice of statutory class in Chart 4 is not entirely arbitrary. Since exact data are unavailable, the choice was based on expert opinion. A panel of three Illinois lawyers agreed on the choice of class for each DLE category.<sup>3</sup> They used the following criterion: the statutory class they had found, in their experience, to be most common when an accused person is actually charged with the crime. Thus, first offense Theft under \$150 (Misdemeanor A) was judged to be a more common charge than second offense Theft under \$150 (Felony 4), or theft of a firearm under \$150 (Felony 3).

The criterion was not how many incidents of a statutory class occur, but rather how many charges occur. Thus, an Attempt: Sex Offense (DLE 1590) that is a Class C misdemeanor

<sup>3</sup>The panel could not determine the most likely statutory class for one category, possessing a controlled substance. The panel agreed that the class of this DLE category is a function of area of the state. In the Chicago area, most people are charged with a Class 3 felony, but outside of Chicago, the most likely charge is more serious, a Class 1 felony. The panel suggested, therefore, that cases be allocated to each class depending on where they originate. For the practical purpose of creating the SAC file, however, we choose to allocate all possessing a controlled substance cases to one category, Class 3 felony, since 74 per cent of all arrests for this crime are made in Chicago. Users who have a particular interest in this crime may decide to recode it according to their own purposes.

may occur, but the panel judged it unlikely that anyone would be charged with such a crime. The panel judged that a charge of Attempt: Sex Offense is most likely an attempted Class 1 felony, such as Deviate Sexual Assault (DLE 1550), Indecent Liberties with a Child (DLE 1555) or Rape of Mentally Deranged (DLE 1583). Since these crimes are Class 1 felonies, their attempts are Class 2 felonies.<sup>4</sup>

Using the panel's decisions, a usable estimate of statutory class may be determined for each category. Statistics based on these estimates may be more validly compared to court or correctional data than statistics based on Index crimes.<sup>5</sup> The complete coding system, including the suggested class codes for the 38 ambiguous categories, is given in Appendix B.

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<sup>4</sup>Class X legislation, effective February 1, 1978, changed Deviate Sexual Assault and Rape of Mentally Deranged from a Class 1 felony to a Class X. Attempt of either offense is therefore a Class 1 felony.

<sup>5</sup>The panel made its decisions prior to Class X legislation. To the extent that Class X affected police charges, the post-Class X codes will not be as valid as the pre-Class X affected police charges.

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**END**