Illinois Criminal History Record Information
Adult Ad Hoc Dataset

DATA DICTIONARY

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INTRODUCTION

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Authority) and the Illinois State Police (ISP) have entered into a partnership whereby criminal history record information (CHRI) reported to the state's central repository database is shared with the Authority for research purposes. State law (720 ILCS 2635/3G) defines criminal history data as identifying information on each person arrested, along with a description of all formal events in the criminal justice system related to that person. ISP houses these data in its Computerized Criminal History (CCH) database for use in various criminal justice and non-criminal justice decisions.

Through a permanent on-line connection, Authority staff has access to data extraction files ISP creates from its daily production data. These files, called CHRI Ad Hoc views, allow Authority staff to pull criminal history data onto secure Authority servers. The Adhoc Database is an Oracle Database comprised of 61 tables based upon the Production CRI tables. The data in these tables are updated (usually within the hour) each time the data in the corresponding Production CRI table is updated. ISP has created views of these tables based upon the access allowed by the Authority. From there, it is possible for Research and Analysis staff to create static yearly datasets for a myriad of research purposes. Outside researchers who have signed a user's agreement with the Authority (jointly with ISP) to use the CHRI Ad Hoc data for approved research purposes will receive a public version of the datasets[1].

The extracted CHRI Ad Hoc data are currently organized into five tables (arrest, arrest charges, state's attorney charges, court disposition charges, and sentences imposed) for each year, 1990-2005[2]. Adult and juvenile records are stored in separate yearly datasets. The exception are those juveniles (ages 10 thru 16) who were tried as adults due to the seriousness of their arrest offense. They are included in the juvenile datasets, but can be added to the adult datasets upon request. To further enhance the usefulness of the extract datasets, all data tables are refreshed with the most current data on a yearly basis (during January unless otherwise noted).

This document specifies the CHRI research data elements that reside in the public CHRI Ad Hoc download files for adult records. Other linkage (internal database) variables needed to create the desired data tables but whose values are not included in the output are not listed here. The juvenile CHRI Ad Hoc datasets are documented in a separate codebook.

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[1] Researchers interested in obtaining access to CHRI Ad Hoc datasets should contact the CHRI Audit Center of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority for more further details. Approval of the research from an Institutional Review Board is a minimum requirement.

[2] Datasets for the year 1960-1989 will be made available as staff resources permit their development. While ISP has been designated as the CHRI state central repository since 1931, only a relative handful of records have been automated for the period 1931-1960.

In order to properly use the CHRI Ad Hoc Datasets, a general understanding of Illinois' criminal justice system operations is necessary. Further, it may be useful to compare CHRI data to the better-known Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data, which has long been a staple of criminal justice research. The background information presented here is intended as a brief summary. A Glossary of Terms compiled by the Illinois State Police is included in Appendix C. More in-depth information on the Illinois criminal justice system and the Illinois State Police CCH Database can be found in several Authority publications, including *Trends and Issues, 1997; Criminal History Records Information Audit, 2003;* and *2006 Criminal History Records Information Audit, 2006* (all Authority publications are available on-line at www.icjia.state.il.us). Data users are also strongly urged to access the CHRI User's Manual published by the Illinois State Police (available on-line at http://www.isp.state.il.us/media). This manual contains detailed instructions for completing the original arrest and disposition forms that are the source of the CHRI data, as well as the most recent code values for all data elements[3]. Also attached as Appendix A is a facsimile of an Arrest Card which is used by law enforcement to capture the original arrest data.

[3] It should be noted that the CHRI Ad Hoc Dataset does not contain *all* data elements reported to ISP, only those deemed appropriate for criminal justice research purposes.

ILLINOIS CRIMINAL HISTORY SYSTEM
OVERVIEW

CHRI Reporting Requirements

Since January 1, 2000, arrest fingerprint cards *must* be submitted for all adult persons (ages 17 or older) who are arrested on state penal charges classified as:

- Felonies[4] and Class A and B misdemeanors.
- Violation of the Illinois Vehicle Code regarding auto theft (625 ILCS 5/4);
- Aggravated fleeing or eluding a police officer (625 ILCS 5/11-204.1);
- Driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol and/or drugs (625 ILCS 5/11-501).

Arrests for Class C misdemeanor and local ordinance offenses *may* be reported for adult offenders, although court dispositions (if any) on these charges are not required to be reported. These same reporting requirements apply to minors who are at least 10 years old but under age 17 who are being treated as an adult in the court system.

Illinois law species that all policing bodies in the state are to furnish ISP with fingerprints, arrest charge and demographic information on all persons arrested for these "reportable" offenses within 24 hours of the arrest. There are currently over 1,000 Illinois policing bodies that submit arrest data to ISP.

Once the information from the arrest fingerprint card is received by the BOI, either in electronic format or via mailed documents, the Automated Fingerprint Information System (AFIS) makes a determination whether the fingerprints match any others already in the database, or if a new record for the individual needs to be created. If the prints match, then the arrest information is appended (posted) to the State Identification Number (SID) already assigned to the individual. A chronological criminal history of all events received for that person can then be generated upon request. Otherwise, a new SID is assigned to the individual in order to be able to append subsequent criminal history information.

The Arrest Fingerprint Card is actually a multi-part form, assigned a unique Document Control Number (DCN). A copy of this form can be found in Appendix A. The county's State's Attorney's Office receives a copy of the form as completed by the arresting agency (the arrestee's demographic information and arrest charges). Filing decisions on each charge must be furnished via that form (or an electronic version) to ISP within 30 days of the decision. The Circuit Court Clerk's Office must report final disposition and sentencing information within 30 days of the decision. While a majority of court clerks now submit this information electronically, the DCN from the original arrest card must accompany the data in order to properly link it to the arrest and state's attorney portions. County jails and the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) must report custodial information for those persons incarcerated to serve a sentence within 30

[4] Felony class offenses (X, 1, 2, 3, 4) are those for which a sentence to death or a term of imprisonment in a state penitentiary for one year or more is imposed.

days of their receipt and release. This reporting is accomplished on a separate fingerprint card which is linked back to the individual's criminal history record via a fingerprint match.

CHRI AD HOC DATASETS OVERVIEW

In an effort to divert non-essential processes from its mainframe computers, ISP developed a query that produces a copy of the live CCH data elements most frequently used for inquires, reports and statistical analysis. These copied data tables are stored in an offline secure environment and are refreshed on a daily basis. The resulting views make it possible to aggregate CHRI data into more researchable formats, as well as generate data files of individuals' criminal history records. All aspects of CHRI data deemed appropriate for criminal justice research purposes by ISP are available to Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Authority) staff, except those individual records that have been sealed or expunged via court order. Staff accesses the ISP data views electronically via a high speed network connection and several individual workstations to create the static yearly datasets documented here.

The CHRI Ad Hoc datasets are currently comprised of the "arrest" cycle[5], which begins with the arrest fingerprint card submitted to ISP. The live CCH database uses fingerprint information to link arrest and custodial records for a single individual when creating a criminal history record (rap sheet). The CHRI Ad Hoc files do not have that capability. Instead, the Document Control Number (DCN) uniquely assigned to each *arrest card* is used to link any subsequent state's attorney and court information in that arrest cycle, so that the disposition of the arrest can be known (if reported by the disposing agency and processed by ISP). Further, the State Identification Number (SID) uniquely assigned to each arrested *individual* is used to link all arrest events into the individual's criminal history.

File Structure

The following specific data tables are included in the public yearly CHRI Ad Hoc datasets. The actual data fields to be included within each table are defined subsequently.

Arrest Cycle Tables

- **Arrestee**
  Contains details of individual identifying information and demographic characteristics of offender, name of arresting agency, and any indication of release without charging at the arrest phase. Also includes indicators for domestic violence at time of arrest.

[5] The "**custodial" cycle**, which refers to information related to incarceration terms served (either jail or prison), begins with a different fingerprint card submitted to ISP by jail or prison personnel for individuals sentenced to serve time in custody. Custodial Tables are not currently available in the CHRI Ad Hoc datasets.

- **Arrest charges**
  All arrest charge information (statute and class) associated with the arrest event.

- **State's attorney charges and filing decisions**
  All charges considered in the case by the State's Attorney's Office, and the filing decision on each charge. The state's attorney charges may not necessarily be the same as the charges at arrest. On the other hand, several large counties have a "direct file" agreement, whereby the state's attorney's office does not report decisions directly to the CCH system, but agrees to the same arresting agency charges for CHRI reporting purposes.

- **Court charges and dispositions**
  All charges considered in the court case, the final disposition (guilty, not guilty, etc.) of each charge, and the associated sentence. These may not be the same as charges at arrest or state's attorney initial filing, due to plea agreements and case consolidations.

- **Sentences**
  All sentences imposed in the case, including length of any incarceration, periodic imprisonment, probation, treatment, fines and/or costs and restitution.

Units of Analysis

Users should be keep in mind that the unit of analysis changes across the various tables. The key variable in the first four tables (Arrest, Arrest Charges, State's Attorney Charges, Court Charges) is the Document Control Number (DCN). The Arrests Table should have one record per *individual arrestee* with all associated demographic information. However, all charges tables contain one record per *charge*, each with the same DCN linking them to the same arrest event. Disposition information (e.g., whether the state's attorney files the charge with the court, whether a guilty verdict is obtained, etc.) is similarly recorded for each individual *charge*.

While 95% of arrests result in no more than three charges, a few individuals each year are charged with as many as 50 charges in one arrest event (usually for some sort of theft offense). These outlier records usually can be truncated down to a more manageable number of charges without loss of salient information (e.g., 10 or less), in order to avoid the creation of unnecessarily large aggregate analysis files. Further, when linking charge information on a case across the various charge tables, users should not expect that the number or type of charges in that case will necessarily remain the same (e.g., that the charges on which court decisions are made in a case are the same as those initially reported by police), due to the nature of the adjudication process.

State's attorney and court information will appear *only* for those records initially found in the arrest tables. Within ISP's CCH database, many state's attorney and court

disposition forms remain in a "pending file", awaiting submission of the corresponding arrest fingerprint card. Without the arrest card information, these data cannot be appended to the correct criminal history record. These data fragments have been excluded from the Ad Hoc yearly datasets as well, since the demographic characteristics of the individual *at the time of arrest* cannot be ascertained without the missing arrest card information. As a consequence, users should be aware that the Ad Hoc datasets likely underestimate the true volume of state's attorney and court activity. Future enhancements of the CHRI Ad Hoc datasets may include separate data files of these "pending" cases, so that court activity can be researched more fully.

In the same way, the Sentences Table holds data only for those records where a some sort of sentence has been imposed. This may include incarceration or probation, treatment, costs or fines, alone or in combination. The unit of analysis in the Sentences Table is the *individual arrestee*. A court case can have any number of combinations of sentences imposed concurrently, consecutively, or even waived. In most years, 98% of all records will have four or less sentences types.

The key variable in the Sentences Table is the CRC_ID assigned to each sentence and charge. This ID number is linked to the DCN assigned to each arrest event. Merging the Court Dispositions Table with the Sentences Table will produce a file that reflects the sentence imposed on the convicted *individual.* However, researchers should not expect that each court charge will be accounted for in the Sentences Table. Reporting practices differ by year and jurisdiction. In some cases, the sentence imposed will be found only for the charges with guilty disposition codes, and sentence information regarding any other charges in the same event are left blank. In other cases, the same sentence information is present for *all* court charges disposed of in the same day, both guilty and not guilty. In general, the presence of sentence information DOES NOT mean the corresponding Court Charge Disposition code is "guilty". Care should be taken in working with charges not aggregated back to the individual, as duplicate sentence information per court case could grossly over-count certain types of sentences imposed in a given time period.

Data Quality Issues

The Authority is responsible for conducting periodic audits of Illinois' criminal history repository with regards to the data quality and completeness. To date, 13 audits have been published since 1984. The most current audit analyzed CHRI data quality for the time frame 1999-2001 (*2006 Criminal History (CHRI) Records Audit Report, 2006).* These audit reports provide detailed analyses of CHRI data quality issues and documentation of historic events regarding CHRI systems development. They are available on the Authority's website (www.icjia.state.il.us).

As with most other states[6], Illinois has had its share of problems in being able to offer complete and accurate criminal history data on individuals arrested in the state. Data quality issues include the accuracy of data elements, the completeness of criminal justice events recorded, and the timely receipt of information to be posted in CHRI. For example, the ability to link court dispositions to the corresponding arrest events continues to be an issue. The record completeness has improved with successive redesigns of the CCH system, from an average of 40% of records having complete court dispositions in 1990, to an average 75% completeness rate (for all records) in 2001. Improvements in fingerprint technology have led to an increased volume of reported arrests as well, from 289,000 in 1990 to over 589,000 in 2005. However, users will find that many of the arrests submitted since 2000 will be for "non-reportable" offenses, such as traffic offenses and local ordinance violations, which do not require any court disposition reporting to ISP. Changes in arrest reporting patterns will vary by jurisdiction, often following the introduction of new technology.

Users should also be aware that arresting agencies are free to report arrest charges in any order they see fit. Therefore, the most serious charge is not necessarily the *first* charge listed. In fact, arrests resulting from traffic stops may have many vehicle violations listed before a more serious charge warrant charge discovered during the booking process. Warrant arrests may pose further research challenges, in that the date of offense (if reported) may be months or years prior to the date of the warrant arrest. Certain research designs, particularly recidivism studies, should be aware of these event chronology issues.

There are also historic problems of integrating records from the Chicago Police Department (CPD) databases with the state's CCH system, which have persisted to some degree. Users should expect that at least half of all arrests in the CHRI Ad Hoc yearly datasets are from CPD, and that these records may have data quality issues that differ from other agencies' submissions. Many if these issues have been documented by Authority publications as well.

Missing Data

Users should keep in mind that the CHRI Ad Hoc Datasets are essentially a compilation of data elements submitted by over 1,200 separate criminal justice entities for over a half million arrest events per year. Unlike the summary data submitted to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program by each law enforcement agency, the focus of CHRI is to create a transcript of criminal history events for each individual, with biometric data (fingerprints or their numeric equivalent, the SID number) serving as the essential linking mechanism. Of the data collected in the CCH database, only 25 are *mandatory* (identified as such in this codebook). Omission of these fields would cause the record to be returned to the submitting agency unprocessed. The rest of the data elements are collected for investigative purposes, some of which may not be known at the time of

[6] A series of publications issued by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, comparing all 50 states on various aspects of their CHRI systems can be accessed on-line at: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs.

arrest. As a consequence, some data fields have little or no data. Further, it may take several years from the initial arrest before information on the final outcome of the case is entered. As stated previously, users should expect that court information on at least one-quarter of all records will be missing. The amount of missing information will vary by jurisdiction and sub-group under consideration.

Users should also be aware that ISP codes for some required data elements allow for a "default unknown" category, which may also need to be treated as missing data for research purposes. An example of this is for the Class of Offense data element. Beginning in 1976, the value "Z" was accepted as a valid class code, to signify "unknown". For some categories of offenses, especially theft and drug offenses, the value of stolen goods or drug amounts determine the class. These facts may not be known at the time of arrest, and the default class "Z" may be entered by the booking officer. As a consequence, at least 100,000 charges per year have a class Z code value. Unfortunately, there is no alternative field to use to determine a felony or misdemeanor classification for these records, except for the minimum penalty set for each statute[7].

When using CHRI data for research, there is always a question of the extent to which all the arrests that occurred for an individual can be found in the CHRI datasets. Compliance with reporting requirements has generally improved since the Authority began conducting audits in 1983. Several audits have documented approximately 10-20% of law enforcement records to be missing in CCH. Jurisdictions that rely extensively on grand jury indictments or summons to initiate court proceedings may be missing arrests, as well. In these types of cases, the defendant may not be fingerprinted by a police agency, but merely asked to appear in court. Unfortunately, the lack of an arrest record in the event will also prohibit ISP from posting a subsequent court disposition to the CCH database, since the crucial identifiers from the arrest card are missing. Researchers should be aware that the CCH pending files contain as many as 25,000 court records for each of the last several years, which are not available in the CHRI Ad Hoc datasets. Thus, the true volume of criminal justice activity is not fully represented in CHRI.

On the other hand, *all* arrests for serious crimes are to be reported to CCH, so the CHRI data do not suffer the same limitations as UCR data in terms of limiting data due to hierarchy rules or narrowly defined crime categories.

[7] Illinois statutes can be accessed on-line at: www.ilga.gov

CHRI AD HOC DATASET CODEBOOK

ARRESTEE TABLE

DATA ELEMENT	FIELD TYPE/ LENGTH	DEFINITION	CODE VALUES
Year (Year of Arrest)	N/4	Year of arrest	
DCN (Document Control Number)	A/9	Unique number preprinted on 5-part CHRI reporting form or assigned by a livescan device for electronic submissions. Used to link arrest information with all subsequent criminal justice decisions in that *event cycle* (state's attorney, court, etc.)	**Mandatory Field**
RelDCN	A/1	Indicates other parts of the Arrest cycle that have been received and processed. Automatically generated and updated by the CCH System.	A=All parts have been received (Arrest, State's Attorney, Court) C= Only Courts information is present (no State's Attorney) N=No other information received S=Only State's Attorney information is present (no court).
StateID (State Identification Number)	N/8	Unique number assigned to an *individual* as a result of fingerprint identification processing. Used to link the individual's criminal history events over time.	Begins with 'IL' followed by ALL eight numbers, ending with '0'. Assigned in increments of 10.
TCN (Transaction Control Number)	A/16	Unique number assigned to any *transaction* submitted to the CCH system. Embedded within the 16 digit number are the transaction type prefix (livescan, paper), transaction purpose (arrest, inquiry, applicant, etc.) and submitting agency code number.	Most common prefixes: LS=Livescan HST=CPD livescan FRM=Paper form CN=Edited by ISP

LN (Last Name)	A		**Mandatory Field** If an individual has a 'single name' it will be found in the Last Name field.
FN (First Name)	A	Not mandatory field. Usually present.	
MiddleNm (Middle Name**)**	A	Not mandatory field.	
DOB (Date of Birth)	D/mmddyy		**Mandatory Field** Not always a valid date. If an individual will not give their DOB, a 'best guess' can be entered instead (e.g., 000065 , born sometime in 1965).
Sex	A/1		F=Female M=Male U=Unknown (default value when no data is received) **Mandatory Field**
Race	A/1	Federal (NCIC) codes used.	A=Asian/Pacific I=American Indian B=Black U=Unknown (default value when no data is received) W=White **Mandatory Field**
ArrDate (Date of Arrest)	D/mmddyy	Arrest date will be used to define the "year" of the static research datasets.	**Mandatory Field**
ArrAge (Age at arrest)	N/3	Age at arrest; calculated from date of arrest and date of birth	
ORI (Organization identification number)	A/9	Agency that *submitted* the information to CCH. Based on NCIC (FBI) codes assigned to each agency.	**Mandatory Field**
County	A/35	102 Illinois county labels extracted from ORI.	

AGCaseNo (Agency Case Number)	A	When present, often has embedded codes for date and type of case (felony, misdemeanor, traffic, juvenile, etc.) that can be used to corroborate other data elements.	
IR_Num (Chicago Police Department Individual Record Number)	A	Unique finger-print based identifier assigned by Chicago Police Department to individuals arrested in Chicago. When present, can be used as prior arrest indicator.	"IR" prefix
IDOC_num (Illinois Department of Corrections number)	A	Unique number assigned to individuals incarcerated in IDOC. When present, can be used as prior incarceration indicator; potential link to IDOC databases.	
FBI_Num (FBI Number)	A/9	Unique number assigned to individuals when fingerprints are processed by FBI. Can be used as prior arrest indicator; potential link to other state's CHRI systems.	
Book_Num (Local Agency Booking Number)	A	Unique number assigned to individuals by local agency. When present, can be used as prior arrest indicator.	
DL_state (Driver's License State Code)	A/2	When present, can be used as arrestee recent "mobility" indicator.	
Born_St (State Born In Code)	A/2	When present, can be used as arrestee long-term "mobility" indicator.	
Ctzen (Citizen of Country Code)	A/2	When present, potential arrestee ethnicity indicator.	See Appendix B
INS_Num (Immigration and Naturalization)	A	When present, potential arrestee ethnicity indicator; potential "mobility" indicator.	No data currently

Zip (code)	N/5	Zip code of arrestee's home address. Can be used for mapping.	
Occptn (Occupation at time of arrest)	A/50	When present, can be used as a check of adult/juvenile status of the arrestee, in cases where the birth date is invalid. (For example, an "insurance agent" aged "7" at time of arrest is probably an adult with an incorrect birth date and/or date of arrest).	
WeapCode (Weapon Code)	A/3	When present, indicates type of weapon found on arrestee at time of arrest (basis for caution).	01=Unarmed 11=Unknown Firearm 11A=Automatic Firearm 12=Handgun 12A=Automatic Handgun 13=Rifle 13A=Automatic Rifle 14=Shotgun 14A=Automatic Shotgun 15=Other Firearm 15A=Other Automatic 16=Lethal Cutting Instr. 17=Club/Blackjack/Knuckles
FPrintDt (Fingerprint date)	D/mmddyy	Indicates date of individual's *first arrest* recorded in CCH.	**Mandatory field.**
ISP_Con (ISP Conviction code)	A/1	Indicates whether individual is a *convicted* felon or misdemeanant anywhere in U.S. (in 48 participating states*).	C=No Criminal Convictions F=Felony conviction M=Misdemeanor conviction X= One or more arrests have been received, but no final Court Dispositions have been received and processed.
Deceased (Deceased Code)	A/1	Submitted by corrections (usually) when inmate has died. Based on fingerprints. Useful in recidivism studies.	Y=Yes N=No
Juv_Ind (Juvenile Indicator)	A/1	Indicates arrestee under age 17. Calculated from date of birth and date of arrest. May need to be corroborated by other variables if either date is inaccurate.	Y=Juvenile N=Adult

School (School Name)	A/50	For juvenile cases. When present, can be used to verify arrestee is juvenile.	
Try_Adult (Juvenile Try as Adult Indicator)		For Juvenile cases included in the Adult dataset, indicates if juvenile is being tried as an adult, as dictated by Illinois law or by a judge's order.	1=Rule of law 2=Court order
Pbtn_ORI (Probation ORI)	A/16	For juvenile cases, indication that arrestee was placed on probation adjustment (distinct from station adjustment), as a final arrest disposition.	
CurStatDate (Current Status Date)	D/mmddyy	Indicates the latest date the record (defined as all information attached to a Document Control Number (DCN) was processed by the CCH system.	

* All states except Vermont and Maine; refers to participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III), an automated search routine maintained by the FBI which can locate the existence of an individual's criminal history record in other participating states' CHRI databases.

ARREST CHARGES TABLE

DATA ELEMENT	FIELD TYPE/ LENGTH	DEFINITION	CODE VALUES
DataYear (Year of Arrest)	N/4	Year of arrest	
DCN (Document Control Number)	A/9	Unique number preprinted on 5-part CHRI reporting form or assigned by a livescan device for electronic submissions. Used to link arrest information with all subsequent criminal justice decisions in that *event cycle* (state's attorney, court, etc.)	**Mandatory Field**
ChargeCt (Charge Count)	N/2	Each charge reported on arrest form is numbered. There should be no duplication within the same record (DCN event).	**Mandatory Field**
Inchoate ("Attempt" Offense Code)	A/1	Indicates whether offense was completed or attempted (attempted murder vs. actual murder is most important charge to differentiate using this code).	**Mandatory Field** C= Conspiracy D=Drug Conspiracy O= Substantive Offense S=Solicitation
ILCS (Illinois Compiled Statute citation)	A/50	Statute citation as recorded by the booking officer, either via a drop-down menu on a livescan device or written on a paper arrest form. Level of specificity of statute sub-paragraphs can vary widely.	**Mandatory Field**
StatDesc (Statute Description)	A/50	Literal statute description as submitted to ISP or based on the internal CCH Statute Tables	

OffnClass (Offense Class)	A/1	If unknown, felony or misdemeanor class may be deduced in some cases from statute citation, court case prefixes, other variables.	**Mandatory Field**
OfClSrce (Offense Class Source)	A/4	Indicates whether the class has been entered in CCH from original document or added to CCH from the internal Statute Class of Offense (SCOO) Table.	ACHG=Arrest Charge (document) SCOO=Statute Class of Offense Table
DVInd (Domestic Violence Indicator)	A/1	Indicates offense cited was related to domestic violence, particularly for on-view arrests. (Warrant arrests for domestic violence-related charges may not always be checked "yes" if arrestee is not actively engaged in DV at time of arrest.)	**Mandatory Field** Only entered after year 2000.
OffDate (Offense Date)	D/mmddyy	Date *incident* occurred, not necessarily date of *arrest.*	
ArrType (Arrest Type Code)	A/1	Identifies warrant arrest. Refers to whether arrest is for an offense committed in view of officer, or some type of warrant/summons.	A=original arrest warrant B=Bond Forfeiture warrant M=Parole violation/MSR violation warrant O=Out of state warrant P=Probation violation warrant S=Summoned/cited (not taken into custody) V=On-view arrest
WrntCnty (Warrant County)	N/3	Three digit NCIC code that identifies county issuing warrant.	See Appendix B for county list
CrtCase (Court Case Number)	A/35	Identifies warrant arrest. Court case number associated with warrant issued.	

IUCRDescr (IUCR Offense Code Description)	A/35	Description of IUCR codes, as assigned by the Illinois State Police IUCR Program.	
IUCRcat (IUCR Category Code)	N/2	10 Index offense codes and 21 other major offense categories, as assigned by the Illinois State Police IUCR Program.	
CatDesc (IUCR Category Description)	A/35	Description of IUCR basic categories, as assigned by the Illinois State Police IUCR Program.	
CurStatDate (Current Status Date)	D/mmddyy	Indicates the latest date the record (defined as all information attached to a Document Control Number (DCN) was processed by the CCH system.	

STATE'S ATTORNEY DISPOSITION TABLE

DATA ELEMENT	FIELD TYPE/ LENGTH	DEFINITION	CODE VALUES
DataYear (Year of Arrest)	N/4	Year of arrest	
DCN (Document Control Number)	A/9	Unique number preprinted on 5-part CHRI reporting form or assigned by a livescan device for electronic submissions. Used to link arrest information with all subsequent criminal justice decisions in that *event cycle* (state's attorney, court, etc.)	**Mandatory Field**
ORI (State's Attorney's Office identifier)	A/9	Agency that *submitted* the information to CCH. Based on NCIC (FBI) codes assigned to each agency.	**Mandatory Field**
ChargeCt (Charge Count)	N/2	Number of charges reported on state's attorney form.	**Mandatory Field**
Inchoate (Inchoate Offense Code)	A/1	Indicates whether offense was completed or attempted (attempt murder vs. murder completed is most important charge to differentiate using this code).	**Mandatory Field**
ILCS (Illinois Compiled Statute (ILCS) citation)	A/50	Statute citation as recorded by the state's attorney's office. These statutes may be different from those recorded at time of arrest.	**Mandatory Field**
StatDesc (Statute Description)	A/50	Literal statute description as submitted to ISP, or as populated by ISP charge table.	

OffnClass (Offense Class)	A/1	If unknown, felony or misdemeanor class may be deduced in some cases from statute citation, court case prefixes, other variables.	**Mandatory Field**
OfClSrce (Offense Class Source)	A/4	Indicates whether the class has been entered in CCH from original document or added to CCH from the internal Statute Class of Offense (SCOO) Table.	SCHG=Arrest Charge (document) SCOO=Statute Class of Offense Table
SadCode (State's Attorney Disposition Code)	N/1	Code related to filing decision (filed, direct filed, not filed, added, modified).	**Mandatory Field**
SadDate (State's Attorney Disposition Date)	D/mmddyy	Filing decision date (in direct file cases, usually the same as arrest date).	**Mandatory Field**
CCN (Court Case Number)	A/35	Court case number associated with case being prosecuted.	
IUCRcode (IUCR Offense Code)	N/4	760 offense codes associated with the statute citation table, as assigned by the Illinois State Police IUCR Program.	
IUCRDescr (IUCR Offense Code Description)	A/35	Description of IUCR codes, as assigned by the Illinois State Police IUCR Program.	
IUCRcat (IUCR Category Code)	N/2	10 Index offense codes and 21 other major offense categories, as assigned by the Illinois State Police IUCR Program.	
CatDesc (IUCR Category Description)	A/35	Description of IUCR basic categories, as assigned by the Illinois State Police IUCR Program.	
CurStatDate (Current Status Date)	D/mmddyy	Indicates the latest date the record (defined as all information attached to a DCN) was processed by the CCH system.	

COURT DISPOSITION TABLE

DATA ELEMENT	FIELD TYPE/ LENGTH	DEFINITION	CODE VALUES
DataYear (Year of Arrest)	N/4	Year of arrest	
CRC_ID (Court Disposition Code Identifier)	N/8	Unique number assigned by the CCH system to each court charge. Links all charges in the case back to the DCN.	
DCN (Document Control Number)	A/9	Unique number preprinted on 5-part CHRI reporting form or assigned by a livescan device for electronic submissions. Used to link arrest information with all subsequent criminal justice decisions in that *event cycle* (state's attorney, court, etc.)	
ORI **(**Court Clerk's Office identifier)	A/9	Agency that *submitted* the information to CCH. Based on NCIC (FBI) codes assigned to each agency.	**Mandatory field.**
ChargeCt (Charge Count)	N/2	Number of charges reported on court disposition form.	**Mandatory field.**
Inchoate (Inchoate Offense Code)	A/1	Indicates whether offense was completed or attempted (attempt murder vs. murder completed is most important charge to differentiate using this code).	**Mandatory field.**
ILCS (Illinois Compiled Statute (ILCS) citation)	A/50	Statute citation as recorded by the court clerk when the court case has a final	**Mandatory field.**

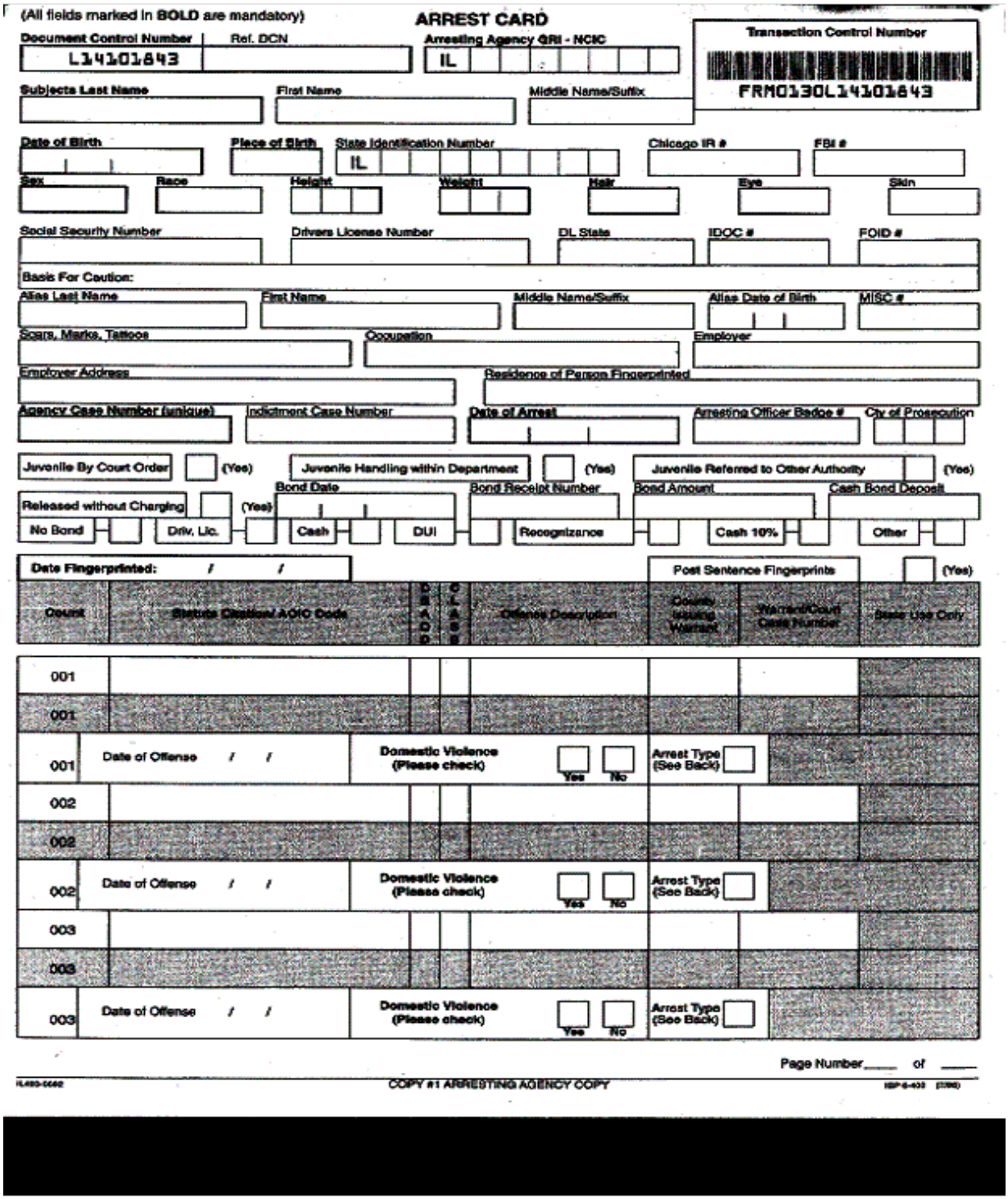
		disposition. These statutes may be different from those recorded at time of arrest and/or those initially filed by the state's attorney' office.	
StatDesc (Statute Description)	A/50	Literal statute description as submitted to ISP.	
OffnClass (Offense Class)	A/1	If unknown, felony or misdemeanor class may be deduced in some cases from statute citation, court case prefixes, other variables.	**Mandatory field.**
OfClSrce (Offense Class Source)	A/4	Indicates whether the class has been entered in CCH from original document or added to CCH from the internal Statute Class of Offense (SCOO) Table.	CtCHG=Arrest Charge (document) SCOO=Statute Class of Offense Table
cdcCode **(Court Disposition Code)**	N/3	88 codes related to court disposition (guilty, not guilty, etc.).	**Mandatory field.**
cdcDesc (Court Disposition Description)	A/50	Code values for the court disposition codes	
cdcDate (Court Disposition Date)	D/mmyydd		**Mandatory field.**
CCN (Court Case Number)	A/50	Court case number associated with case being disposed.	**Mandatory field.**
IUCRcode (IUCR Offense Code)	N/4	760 offense codes associated with the statute citation table, as assigned by the Illinois State Police IUCR Program.	
IUCRDescr (IUCR Offense Code Description)	A/35	Description of IUCR codes, as assigned by the Illinois State Police IUCR Program.	

IUCRcat (IUCR Category Code)	N/2	10 Index offense codes and 21 other major offense categories, as assigned by the Illinois State Police IUCR Program.	
CatDesc (IUCR Category Description)	A/35	Description of IUCR basic categories, as assigned by the Illinois State Police IUCR Program.	
CurStatDate (Current Status Date)	D/mmddyy	Indicates the latest date the record (defined as all information attached to a Document Control Number (DCN) was processed by the CCH system.	

SENTENCES TABLE

DATA ELEMENT	FIELD TYPE/ LENGTH	DEFINITION	CODE VALUES
DataYear (Year of Arrest)	N/4	Year of arrest	
Cdc_fkey (Court Disposition Identifier number)	N/8	Unique number assigned by the CCH system to each court charge. Links all charges in the case back to the DCN.	
SentCode (Sentence Code)	N/3	28 sentence codes related to punishments, fines and special conditions.	**Mandatory field** *if* sentence term or fine amount was issued.
S_StatCd (Sentence Status Code)	N/1	Six codes related to whether the sentence is in force, waived, suspended, suspended in part, concurrent, consecutive.	**Mandatory field.**
StatDesc (Sentence Description)	A/25	Code values for the 28 sentence types	
SentDate (Sentence Date)	D/mmddyy	Date sentence was imposed by the court.	**Mandatory field.**
SLyears (Sentence in Years)	N/3	Number of years for a sentence if a term was issued in years.	
SLMonths (Sentence in Months)	N/3	Number of months for a sentence if term was issued in months.	
SLDays (Sentence in Days)	N/4	Number of days for a sentence if a term was issued in months.	
SLHours (Sentence in Hours)	N/4	Number of hours for a sentence if a sentence was issued in hours.	
SLAmt (Sentence Monetary Amount)	N/8	Total fine amount, in dollars and cents.	

APPENDIX A



(All fields marked in **BOLD** are mandatory)

ARREST CARD

Document Control Number: L14101843 | **Ref. DCN** | **Arresting Agency ORI - NCIC**: IL

Transaction Control Number: FRM0130L14101843

Subjects Last Name | **First Name** | **Middle Name/Suffix**

Date of Birth | **Place of Birth** | **State Identification Number**: IL | **Chicago IR #** | **FBI #**

Sex | **Race** | **Height** | **Weight** | **Hair** | **Eye** | **Skin**

Social Security Number | **Drivers License Number** | **DL State** | **IDOC #** | **FOID #**

Basis For Caution:

Alias Last Name | **First Name** | **Middle Name/Suffix** | **Alias Date of Birth** | **MISC #**

Scars, Marks, Tattoos | **Occupation** | **Employer**

Employer Address | **Residence of Person Fingerprinted**

Agency Case Number (unique) | **Indictment Case Number** | **Date of Arrest** | **Arresting Officer Badge #** | **City of Prosecution**

Juvenile By Court Order (Yes) | **Juvenile Handling within Department** (Yes) | **Juvenile Referred to Other Authority** (Yes)

Released without Charging (Yes) | **Bond Date** | **Bond Receipt Number** | **Bond Amount** | **Cash Bond Deposit**

No Bond | **Driv. Lic.** | **Cash** | **DUI** | **Recognizance** | **Cash 10%** | **Other**

Date Fingerprinted: / /

Post Sentence Fingerprints (Yes)

Count	Statute Citation/ AOIC Code	BOND	CLASS	Offense Description	County Issuing Warrant	Warrant/Court Case Number	State Use Only
001							
001							
001	Date of Offense / /	Domestic Violence (Please check) Yes No			Arrest Type (See Back)		
002							
002							
002	Date of Offense / /	Domestic Violence (Please check) Yes No			Arrest Type (See Back)		
003							
003							
003	Date of Offense / /	Domestic Violence (Please check) Yes No			Arrest Type (See Back)		

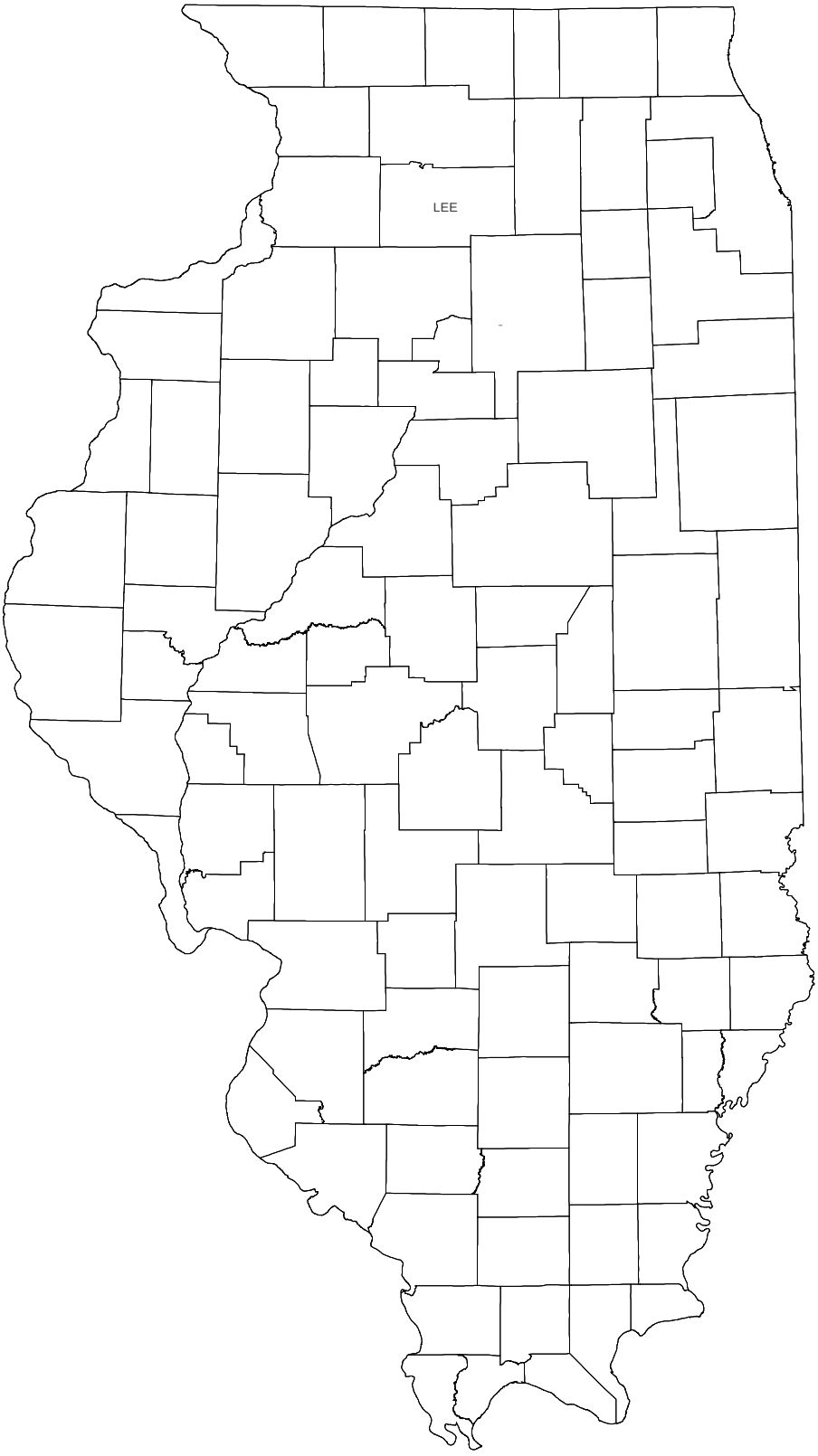
Page Number____ of ____

COPY #1 ARRESTING AGENCY COPY

APPENDIX B
MISCELLANEOUS CODE VALUES

ILLINOIS COUNTY CODES / MAP

000 Unspecified County
001 ADAMS
002 ALEXANDER
003 BOND
004 BOONE
005 BROWN
006 BUREAU
007 CALHOUN
008 CARROLL
009 CASS
010 CHAMPAIGN
011 CHRISTIAN
012 CLARK
013 CLAY
014 CLINTON
015 COLES
016 COOK
017 CRAWFORD
018 CUMBERLAND
019 DEKALB
020 DEWITT
040 JASPER
041 JEFFERSON
042 JERSEY
043 JO DAVIESS
044 JOHNSON
045 KANE
046 KANKAKEE
047 KENDALL
048 KNOX
049 LAKE
050 LASALLE
051 LAWRENCE
052 LEE
053 LIVINGSTON
054 LOGAN
055 MCDONOUGH
056 MCHENRY
057 MCLEAN
058 MACON
059 MACOUPIN
060 MADISON
061 MARION
062 MARSHALL
063 MASON
064 MASSAC
065 MENARD
066 MERCER
067 MONROE
068 MONTGOMERY
069 MORGAN
070 MOULTRIE
071 OGLE
072 PEORIA
073 PERRY
074 PIAT
075 PIKE
076 POPE
077 PULASKI
078 PUTNAM
079 RANDOLPH
080 RICHLAND
081 ROCK ISLAND
082 ST. CLAIR
083 SALINE
084 SANGAMON
085 SCHUYLER
086 SCOTT
087 SHELBY
088 STARK
089 STEPHENSON
090 TAZEWELL
091 UNION
092 VERMILION
093 WABASH
094 WARREN
095 WASHINGTON
096 WAYNE
097 WHITE
098 WHITESIDE
099 WILL
100 WILLIAMSON
101 WINNEBAGO
102 WOODFORD
103 OUT OF ILL. (out of state)


LEE

COUNTRY/ TERRITORIAL POSSESSION/ PROVINCES CODES

(Some countries are listed under multiple codes for historical purposes, c.f. Russia/Soviet Union; some African countries, etc.)

AA ALBANIA
AB ALBERTA, CANADA
AD ANDORRA
AE ANGUILLA
AF AFGHANISTAN
AG AGUASCALIENTES, MEXICO
AH ASHMORE & CARTIER ISLAND
AI ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
AJ ARUBA (NETHERLANDS ANTILLES)
AM AMERCIAN SAMOA, U.S.
AN ALGERIA
AO ANGOLA
AP ARMENIA
AQ AZORES ISLANDS
AS AUSTRALIA
AT ARGENTINA
AU AUSTRIA
AV AZERBAIJAN

BA BAJA CALIFORNIA (NORTH), MEXICO
BB BARBADOS
BC BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA
BD BAHAMAS
BE BAHRAIN/BAHREIN
BF BASSAS DA INDIA
BG BELGIUM
BH BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)
BI BURUNDI
BJ BAJA CALIFORNIA (SOUTH), MEXICO
BK BAKER ISLAND, U.S.
BL BANGLADESH
BM BURMUDA
BN BHUTAN
BO BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY
BP BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA
BQ BOUVET ISLAND
BR BURMA
BS SOLOMON ISLANDS, BRITISH
BT BOTSWANA
BU BULGARIA
BV BOLIVIA

BW BALEARIC ISLAND
BX BRUNEI
BY BYELARUS
BZ BRAZIL

CB COLUMBIA
CC CUBA
CD CANADIAN PROVINCE, UNKNOWN
CE CAMPECHE, MEXICO
CF CHAD
CG CAROLINA ISLANDS, U.S.
CH CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO
CI CHIAPAS, MEXICO
CJ CAMBODIA (KAMPUCHEA/KHMER REPUBLIC)
CK CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CL COLIMA, MEXICO
CM CAMEROON
CP CAYMAN ISLANDSCQ
CR COSTA RICA
CS CYPRESS
CU COAHUILA, MEXICO
CV CAPE VERDE ISLANDS
CW CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CY SRI LANKA (CEYLON)
CZ CANAL ZONE, U.S.

DB CLIPPERTON ISLAND
DD COCOS ISLAND
DF DISTRITO FEDERAL, MEXICO
DG COMOROS ISLANDS
DH BENIN
DI COOK ISLANDS
DJ CORAL SEA ISLANDS
DL DEVIL'S LAKE SIOUX TRIBE
DK DENMARK
DM DOMINICA
DN DJIBOUTI
DO DURANGO, MEXICO
DR DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
DU DUCIE ISLAND

EE ABSENTEE SHAWNEE TRIBE
EK EQUITORIAL GUINEA
EL EL SALVADOR
EN ENGLAND
EO ETHIOPIA

ER EUROPA ISLAND FRENCH
ES ESTONIA
EU ECUADOR
EY EGYPT (UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC)
EZ CZECH REPUBLIC

FA FALKLAND ISLANDS
FC FOND DU LAC TRIBE
FD FINLAND
FG FRENCH GUIANA
FJ FIJI
FN FRANCE
FO FAROE ISLANDS
FP FRENCH POLYNESIA
FR FRENCH SOUTHERN ANTARTIC ISLANDS
FS FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
FX SAC & FOX TRIBE

GB GABON
GC GREECE
GD GEORGIA (GRUZINSLCAYA)
GE GERMANY
GF GUERNSEY BAILIWICH
GG GHANA
GI GUINEA
GK GAMBIA
GJ GRENADA
GM GUAM, U.S.
GN GREENLAND
GO GLORIOSO ISLAND (FRENCH)
GP GUADELOUPE
GR GUERRERO, MEXICO
GS SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS
GT GUATEMALA
GU GUANAUATO, MEXICO
GY GUYANA
GZ GAZA

HD HONDURAS
HE HEARD ISLAND & MCDONALD ISLAND
HK HONG KONG
HL HIDALGO, MEXICO
HN NEW HEBRIDES (VANUATU REPUBLIC)
HO HOWLAND ISLAND, U.S.
HR CHRISTMAS ISLAND (AUSTRALIAN)
HS SAINT HELENA

HT HAITI
HU HUNGARY

IB ISLE OF MAN
IC ICELAND
IE IRELAND
II INDIA
IM MADEIRA ISLANDS
IO INDONESIA
IQ IRAQ
IR IRAN
IS ISRAEL
IT ITALY, SARDINIA, SICILY
IU NIUE
IX MENOMINEE TRIBE
IY IVORY COAST REPUBLIC

JA JAPAN
JE JERSEY, BAILIWICH
JI JOHNSTON ATOLL, U.S.
JL JALISCO, MEXICO
JM JAMAICA
JN JAN MAYEN
JO JORDAN
JR JARVIS ISLAND, U.S.
JU JUAN DE NOVA ISLAND

KB KIRIBATI
KE KENYA
KH MANAHIKI ISLAND
KI KINGMAN REEF, U.S.
KN KOREA, NORTH
KO KOREA, SOUTH
KP SHAKOPEE TRIBE
KT KAZAKHSTAN
KU KUWAIT
KW KIOWA TRIBE
KY CROATIA
KZ KYRGYZSTAN

LB LIBERIA
LC MILLE LACS TRIBE
LD MOLDOVA
LE LESOTHO
LH LITHUANIA
LF SLOVAKIA

LI LIECHTENSTEIN
LN LEBANON
LO SLOVENIA
LS LAOS
LT LATVIA
LU ST. LUCIA
LX LUXEMBORG
LY LIBYA

MB MANITOBA, CANADA
MC MICHOACAN, MEXICO
MF MALAWI
MG MONGOLIA
MH MARSHALL ISLANDS, U.S.
MJ MONACO
MK NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS, U.S.
ML MALI
MM MEXICAN STATE, UNKNOWN
MP MADAGASCAR, MALAGASY REPUBLIC
MQ MOROCCO
MR MORELOS, MEXICO
MU MAURITANIA
MV MALDIVES
MW MIDWAY ISLANDS, U.S.
MX MEXICO
MY MALTA
MZ MALAYSIA

NA NAYARIT, MEXICO
NE NETHERLANDS (HOLLAND)
NF NEWFOUNDLAND (LABRADOR), CANADA
NG NIGERIA
NI NORTHERN IRELAND
NK NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA
NL NUEVO LEON, MEXICO
NN NIGER
NO PAPUA NEW GUINEA
NP NEPAL
NQ NEW CALEDONIA
NR NAURU
NS NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA
NT NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, CANADA
NU NICARAGUA
NW NORWAY
NX NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (CURACAO)
NZ NEW ZEALAND

OA OAXACA, MEXICO
OC MACAU (MACAO)
OF NORFOLK ISLAND
OI OKINOWA
OM OMAN
ON ONTARIO, CANADA
OS OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE

PB PUEBLA, MEXICO
PC PITCAIRN ISLAND (DUCIE)
PD PALAU REPUBLIC
PE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA
PF PARACEL ISLANDS
PG GUINEA-BISSAU
PI PHILIPPINES
PK PAKISTAN
PL PALMURA ATOLL, U.S.
PM PANAMA
PO POLAND
PQ QUEBEC, CANADA
PR PUERTO RICO, U.S.
PS ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON
PT PORTUGAL
PU PERU
PV PARAGUAY

QA QATAR
QU QUERETRO, MEXICO
QR QUINTANA ROO, MEXICO

RA RUSSIA (USSR)
RB CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE
RC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
RE REUNION
RF RUSSIAN FEDERATION
RG GIBRALTAR
RH ZIMBABWE (RHODESIA)
RL RED LAKE TRIBE
RR MONSERRAT
RS WESTERN SAHARA (SPANISH)
RU ROMANIA
RV VIETNAM, SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
RW RWANDA
RY YEMEN

SA SIERRA LEONE
SB SAUDI ARABIA
SE SEYCHELLES
SF SOUTH AFRICA
SG SENEGAL
SH SAN MARINO
SI SINALOA, MEXICO
SJ NAMIBIA (SW AFRICA)
SL SAN LUIS POTOSI, MEXICO
SM SOMALIA
SN SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA
SO SONORA, MEXICO
SP SPAIN
SQ SWEDEN
SR SINGAPORE
SS SCOTLAND
ST SOUTHERN YEMEN
SU SUDAN
SV SVALBARD (NORWEGIAN)
SW SWAZILAND
SX SOVIET UNION (USSR, RUSSIA)
SY SYRIA
SZ SWITZERLAND

TA TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO
TB TABASCO, MEXICO
TC UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (TRUCIAL STATES)
TE SPRATLY ISLANDS
TG TONGA
TH THAILAND
TI TIMOR, PORTUGUESE
TJ TAJIKISTAN
TK TOKELAU
TL TLAXCALA, MEXICO
TM TROMELIN ISLAND
TO TOGO
TP SAO TOME & PRINCIPE
TQ TONGAREUA
TR TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
TS ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ST.CHRISTOPHER
TT TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TU TUNISIA
TV TUVALU (ELLICE ISLAND)
TW TAIWAN
TY TURKEY
TZ TANZANIA

UA UNITED ARAB EMERITES
UC TURTLE MTN. BAND OF CHIPEWA TRIBE
UG UGANDA
UK UKRAINE
UM MAURITIUS
UR TURKMENISTAN
US UNITED STATES
UV UPPER VOLTA (BUKINA FASO, BULCINA)
UY URAGUAY

VB BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
VC VERA CRUZ, MEXICO
VI VIRGIN ISLANDS, U.S.
VL NAVASSA ISLAND, U.S.
VN NORTH VIETNAM
VS SOUTH VIETNAM
VV ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES
VY VATICAN CITY
VZ VENEZUELA

WB WEST BANK
WE WHITE EARTH TRIBE
WF WALLACE & FUTUNA, FRENCH
WG WEST GERMANY
WK WAKE ISLAND, U.S.
WL WALES
WN WEST INDIES
WS WESTERN SAMOA

XX UNKNOWN (III RECORDS ONLY)

YE YEMEN
YG YUGOSLAVIA
YO MAYOTTE TERRITORIAL COLLECTIVITY
YT YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
YU YUCATAN, MEXICO
YY UNKNOWN

ZA ZACATECAS, MEXICO
ZB MARTINIQUE
ZC SURINAME
ZI CANARY ISLANDS
ZM ZAMBIA
ZO MOZAMBIQUE
ZR ZAIRE (CONGO, KINSHASA)

APPENDIX C

ILLINOIS STATE POLICE
GLOSSARY OF TERMS
(from CHRI User's Manual, 2006)

# #

30 Day Notice of Continue Court Date/DL Suspense Pending
The notice sent to the defendant who has posted a driver's license or who has signed a promise to comply. A 30 day continuance is assigned. This code would be followed by a *Failure to Comply* or an *Order of Failure to Appear/IL Drivers License Only*, if the defendant failed to appear within 30 days.

30 Day Notice of Continuance Court Date/Forfeiture Pending
The notice sent to the defendant who has posted bond other than those described in above. A 30 day continuance date is assigned. This code would be followed by a *Judgment on Forfeiture*, if the defendant failed to appear within 30 days.

A

AFIS
Automated Fingerprint Identification System. A computer-based system for reading, cataloguing, and matching fingerprint images.

Agency Identification Number (AIN)
The Agency Identification Number, also known as an ORI, is a number assigned to users that have signed an interagency agreement to obtain criminal history record information.

Alcoholic Treatment
The defendant has been sentenced to submit to alcoholism treatment.

Amended/Reduced
An arrest charge that is changed from the original charge to a reduced charge at the court level.

B

Bail Bond Forfeiture
Bail bond forfeiture is the court decision that the defendant has lost the right to the money or property pledged to guarantee court appearance or the fulfillment of another obligation, or has lost the right to the sum deposited as security for the pledge, and that the court will retain it. Neither revocation of bail status nor forfeit of bail is automatic upon failure to appear. Such decisions ordinarily will not be taken unless it appears that the defendant permanently intends to avoid prosecution, sentencing, or execution of a sentence. Further, bail forfeiture will often be reversed and the pledged amount, minus

court costs, will be returned to the defendant if the defendant appears in court within a given period of time.

BOI
Acronym for the Bureau of Identification.

Bond Forfeiture Warrant (BFW)
A warrant issued upon forfeiture of bail bond.

Boot Camp
The defendant has been sentenced to spend time in a correctional boot camp.

C

CHRI
Acronym for Criminal History Record Information.

Concurrent Sentence
A sentence that is one of two or more sentences imposed at the same time after conviction for more than one offense and to be served at the same time; or, a new sentence imposed upon a person already under sentence(s) for a previous offense(s), to be served at the same time as one or more of the previous sentences. A "*multiple sentence*" is two or more concurrent or consecutive sentences, or a combination of both types. It is possible for a person to be serving one of a set of consecutive sentences while also serving time on a concurrent sentence.

Conditional Discharge
A sentence or disposition of conditional and revocable release without probationary supervision but under such conditions as may be imposed by the court.

Conditional Discharge/Special Conditions
The defendant has been sentenced to conditional discharge with special conditions.

Conditional Discharge Terminated
The sentence of conditional discharge has been terminated after a specific term.

Consecutive Sentence
A sentence that is one of two or more sentences imposed at the same time, after conviction for more than one offense, and which is served in sequence with the other sentences; or, a new sentence for a new conviction, imposed upon a person already under sentence(s) for a previous offense(s), thus increasing the maximum time the offender may be confined or under supervision.

Contempt of Court
Intentionally obstructing a court in the administration of justice, or acting in a way calculated to lessen its authority or dignity, or failing to obey its lawful orders.

Conviction
The judgment of a court, based on the verdict of a jury or judicial officer, or on the guilty plea or *nolo contendere* plea of the defendant that the defendant is guilty of the offense(s) with which he or she has been charged.

Cost Only/Penalties and Fees
A defendant is only ordered to pay costs, fees, or penalties. No fine(s) is imposed.

Court Disposition
For statistical reporting purposes, generally, the judicial decision terminating proceedings in a case before judgment is reached, or the judgment; the data items representing the outcome of judicial proceedings and the manner in which the outcome was arrived at. Court disposition can in criminal justice contexts mean either the immediate result of prosecution (conviction, acquittal, or dismissal) or the final result in the sense of sentencing disposition when the judgment is conviction.

Credit Time Served
The court allows the defendant to use time already served in the county jail to count towards the completion of the DOC/ Jail sentence.

D

Death Suggested/Cause Abated
Case terminated upon determination of death of defendant.

Delinquency Petition Withdrawn
State withdraws petition for delinquency and has decided not to prosecute. For juvenile cases *only.*

Dismiss
To dismiss an action or suit without any further consideration or hearing.

Dismiss/Court
No motion set; case dismissed.

Dismiss/Defense Motion
A motion to dismiss is entered by the defense and granted.

Dismiss/No Probable Cause
Court determined there was not enough evidence to try cause.

Dismiss/State Motion
A motion to dismiss is entered by the state and granted.

Dismiss/Superseded by Indictment or Information
The original complaint has been replaced by charges in the information/indictment.

Dismiss/Want of Prosecution
Prosecutor failed to appear to pursue the action.

Disposition Not Mandated
This code should only be used by those statutes that by law are not mandated to be reported to the Bureau of Identification.

(I)DOC
The defendant has been sentenced to spend time in the Illinois Department of Corrections.

Document Control Number (DCN)
The Document Control Number is a preprinted number located at the top left hand corner of a UCIA fingerprint request form.

Duplicate or Warrant Arrest
This code should only be used when it has been proven.

E

Ex Parte/Finding of Guilty
An order is said to be ex parte when it is entered upon the defendant's failure to appear.

F

Failure to Comply/NRVC
This would be used when a driver from a member state of Non-Resident Violator Compact (NRVC) has promised to appear and has failed to appear on the continued court date. A "Notice of Failure to Comply" will be forwarded to the driver's home state for suspension action.

Failure to Pay/Notice to SOS
The issuance of a notice to the SOS per statute 625 ILCS 5/6-306.6

Fine/Cost/Penalties and Fees
All fines and costs (which include fees and penalties) are added together and reported. This does not include restitution.

G

Governor's Pardon
Forgiveness of crime by the state's governor.

Guilty/20 ILCS 305/10-102
This is often referred to as TACP (Treatment As a Condition of Probation). Upon successful fulfillment of the terms and conditions of probation, the court shall discharge

the person from probation. If the person has not previously been convicted, the court may vacate the judgment of conviction and dismiss the criminal proceedings against them.

Guilty
The defendant has been found to have committed a crime or has confessed to committing a crime.

Guilty/Mentally Ill
Having committed a crime, but the subject is found to mentally ill.

Guilty/Directed Verdict
In a case in which the party with the burden of proof has failed to present a prima facie case for jury consideration, the trial judge may order the entry of a verdict without allowing the jury to consider it. As a matter of law, there can be only one such verdict. In a criminal case, the judge may render a judgment of acquittal in favor of the defendant.

H

Home Confinement
The defendant has been sentenced to confinement in their home/neighborhood.

I

Intensive Probation
The defendant has been sentenced to this specific type of probation.

J

Jail
The defendant has been sentenced to spend time in the county jail. This is used for incarceration sentences under 365 days.

Judgment on Forfeiture
This is used when an order for judgment of the forfeiture of a bond has been entered. It follows a 30 Day Notice of Continue Court Date/Forfeiture Pending, when the defendant fails to appear. This is reported to the SOS (Secretary of State) and would result in a conviction (bond forfeiture 6-100 IVC) being added to the drivers record.

Juvenile Continuance Under Supervision
The defendant has been found guilty, but the conviction has been withheld while the defendant satisfies the conditions of the supervision. For juvenile cases only.

M

Merged With Another Offense
Combined with another offense for the purpose of imposing a single disposition.

Merged with Another Sentence
The court has found the defendant guilty, but has merged the sentence of the offense with the sentence of a different offense.

Mistrial
A trial of an action which cannot stand in law because of want of jurisdiction or a wrong drawing of jurors, or disregard of some other fundamental requisite before or during trial.

Modified/Reviewing Court
A reviewing court has modified the disposition of the trial court.

Modified/Trial Court
Court reheard matter after dispositions and modified without vacating.

N

No Bill
In the opinion of the Grand Jury, evidence was insufficient to warrant the return of a formal charge.

No Charge/Disposition Not Available
This code should be used only when trying to report a historical disposition when that information has been destroyed or cannot be located.

No Sentence To Follow
The court has found the defendant guilty, but not imposed a sentence.

Nolle Prosequi
A formal entry upon the record by the prosecuting officer, by which he declares that he will not prosecute the case further.

Non-Suit
Judgment rendered against party in legal proceeding on his inability to maintain his cause in court, or when he is in default in prosecuting his suit or in complying with orders of court.

Not Guilty
The jury/court acquits the defendants.

Not Guilty/Insane
Subject is not responsible for the charged crime because the subject was deemed insane at the time the crime was committed.

Not Guilty/Directed Verdict
Trial judge may enter an order of not guilty because of a matter of law at the conclusion of the prosecutions case.

Not Guilty/Guilty of Lesser and Included Offense
One composed of some, but not all, of the elements of the greater crime, and which does not have any elements not included in the greater offense. The subject is not guilty of this offense, but is guilty of a lesser and included offense.

Not Proven/Not Adjudicated Delinquent
State's petition for delinquency has not been granted. Not guilty. For juvenile cases only.

O

Order of Failure to Appear/IL Driver License Only
This will be used when an order has been entered pursuant to IVC 6-303.3 to suspend an Illinois driver's license following the 30 day notice sent to offender for failing to appear on the first court date. SOS would receive this and enter a suspension IVC 6-306.3 (d).

P

Paid in Full/Compliance of 625 ILCS 5/6-306.6
Defendant satisfied the previous failure to pay condition.

Periodic Imprisonment/Work Release
The defendant has been sentenced to periodic time in the county jail. Usually this occurs when the defendant has a job throughout the week and spends time in jail on the weekend.

Probation
The defendant has been sentenced to a term of probation.

Probation/Special Conditions
The defendant has been sentenced to probation with special conditions.

Probation Terminated
The sentence of probation has been terminated after a specific term.

Public Service
The defendant has been sentenced to complete some service to the community.

R

Remanding/Reviewing Court
A reviewing court returned the case to the trial court for further action.

Restitution
The defendant is required to compensate the victim or provide community service.

Reversed/Reviewing Court
A reviewing court has reversed the disposition of the trial court.

Revocation/Vacate 1410 Probation
A court action has vacated or revoked an existing 1410 (violation of the Controlled Substance Act) probation, making that probation type void.

Revocation/Vacate 710 Probation
A court action that has vacated or revoked an existing 710 (violation of the Cannabis Control Act) probation, making that probation type void.

Revocation/Vacate 720 ILCS 5/12-4.3 Probation
A court action has vacated or revoked an existing 710 probation, making that probation type void.

Revocation/Vacate Conditional Discharge
A court action has vacated or revoked an existing conditional discharge, making that conditional discharge void.

Revocation/Vacate Probation
A court action has vacated or revoked an existing probation, making that probation void.

Revocation/Vacate Supervision
A court action vacated or revoked an existing supervision, making that supervision void.

S

Sexually Dangerous
A defendant is declared by the court to be suffering from a mental disorder coupled with criminal propensities to the commission of sex offences. Not found neither guilty nor not guilty. Committed to institution. No sentence information to follow.

Special Facility Attendance/Residence
The defendant has been sentenced to attend or reside at a special facility.

State Identification Number (SID)
The State Identification Number is eight digits in length with the last number being 0 (zero). This number is used to uniquely identify individuals by fingerprint data.

Stricken Off With Leave to Reinstate (SOL)
This indicates that the court has taken the case off the docket list, but the court can reinstate this case within a specified time period.

Supervision
A defendant enters a plea of guilty or is found guilty by the court or a jury, judgment is withheld, and the court imposes a disposition of supervision.

T

Terminated Satisfied
A probation, supervision or conditional discharge has been terminated because all conditions of the sentence have been met.

Terminated Unsatisfied
A probation, supervised, or conditional discharge has been terminated without the defendant completing the full conditions of the sentence.

Transaction Control Number (TCN)
The Transaction Control Number is a number located in the top right hand corner of the UCIA request form used in tracking the status of the request.

Transferred / No Jurisdiction
The case has been transferred out of jurisdiction of the court reporting the case; like a change of venue. Change of venue is the removal of a suit begun in one county and moved to another county for trial. To move case that was filled in the wrong county.

U

Unfit to Stand Trial
A defendant is found to be incompetent, not adapted or qualified to stand trial pursuant to Article 104 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, 725 ILCS 5/104 et. al.

V

Vacate/Reviewing Court
A reviewing court has vacated the disposition of the trial court.

Vacate Trial Court
Trial Court vacated previous disposition.

W

Warrant Issued
A written order to command law enforcement officers to arrest a person and bring him before a judge.

Warrant Quashed/Withdrawn/Recalled
The warrant is quashed after service of that warrant, or recalled or withdrawn prior to service.

Withhold Judgment/ 720 ILCS 5/12-4.3
A defendant enters a plea of guilty or is found guilty by the court or a jury for violation of aggravated batter of a child (720 ILCS 5/12-4.3), judgment is withheld, and the defendant is sentenced to probation.

Withhold Judgment/710 Probation 720 ILCS 550/10
A defendant enters a plea of guilty or is found guilty by the court or a jury for a violation of the Cannabis Control Act, judgment is withheld, and the defendant is sentenced to probation as a first-time offender.

Withhold Judgment/1410 Probation 720 ILCS 570/410
A defendant enters a plea of guilty or is found guilty by the court or a jury for a violation of the Controlled Substance Act, judgment is withheld, and the defendant is sentenced to probation as a first-time offender.

Withhold Judgment/Supervision
A defendant enters a plea of guilty or is found guilty by the court or a jury, judgment is withheld, and the court imposes a disposition of supervision.