

Exhibit 1
Report of Kyle Rozema

#LetUsBreathe Expert Report

Kyle Rozema*

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* Professor of Law, Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law.
kyle.rozema@law.northwestern.edu.

1. Summary Overview and Results

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) is under a Consent Decree to provide every person in custody (1) the opportunity to communicate with an attorney and family members as soon as possible after being taken into custody, but no later than three hours of arrival at the first place of detention, and (2) the opportunity to consult and meet with a legal representative of their choosing alone and in private. The Decree was entered in the Circuit Court of Cook County in *#LetUsBreathe Collective, et al. v. City of Chicago*, 2020 CH 04654, an Illinois state court case challenging the denial of phone and lawyer access to persons in police custody. The Decree guarantees persons in custody the enforceable right to prompt access to attorneys and phones.

I am a Professor of Law at Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law. My area of academic expertise is empirical law and economics with a focus on studying professional misconduct, the legal profession, and disparate outcomes. I am a PhD trained economist, and I have published numerous peer-reviewed articles on policing and the legal profession. I was retained by the Plaintiffs to document the extent that persons in CPD custody are accessing lawyers and making phone calls. To do so, I analyze arrest data produced by the City of Chicago using accepted econometric and statistical methods.

My primary analysis, which is based on 53,328 arrests from February 2023 to March 2024, proceeds in two ways. First, I assess the timing of access while in police custody. Because the Consent Decree (and Illinois statutory law) requires phone calls be afforded “as soon as possible upon being taken into police custody, but no later than three hours of arrival at the first place of detention,” I especially focus on the three-hour mark after arrest. Within three hours of arrest, I find that 99.8 percent of persons in CPD custody do not consult with a lawyer, and 47.0 percent of them do not make a phone call. Second, I assess whether persons in CPD custody *ever* consulted with a lawyer or made a phone call. Here, I find that 99.0 percent never consulted with a lawyer, and 41.1 percent of them never make a phone call.

After documenting access for all persons in CPD custody, I also document access for several subsets of persons in custody. The first subset is persons who are most likely to be

interrogated given the nature of the charges they face.¹ Within this category, I pay special attention to arrestees facing particularly serious charges, like murder or attempted murder. Within three hours of arrest, I find that 98.5 percent of persons in CPD custody subject to interrogation do not consult with a lawyer, and 50.3 percent of them do not make a phone call. These rates are similar even for people facing the most serious charges. For example, of people arrested for murder or attempted murder, I find that 98.2 percent do not consult with a lawyer within three hours of arrest, and 48.3 percent do not make a phone call within three hours of arrest. I also find that of persons in CPD custody subject to interrogation, 91.2 percent never consult with a lawyer and 36.0 percent of them never make a phone call. These rates are again similar even for the most serious charges. For example, of people arrested for murder or attempted murder, I find that 87.1 percent never consult with a lawyer while in police custody, and 26.1 percent never make a phone call while in police custody.

I also break out lawyer consultation and phone use for persons in custody facing crimes against a police officer, which are the kinds of charges for which Plaintiffs' members in this case were arrested. These police-related offenses include resisting arrest, obstruction, and assault or battery against a police officer. For these charges, rates of lawyer consultations and phone calls are even lower than for persons arrested for crimes likely to lead to interrogation. For example, of people arrested for battery or assault of a police officer, I find that 99.5 percent do not consult with a lawyer within three hours of arrest, 69.6 percent do not make a phone call within three hours of arrest, 97.5 percent never consult with a lawyer while in custody, and 47.5 percent never make a phone call while in custody.

From the time this Decree was implemented in February 2023 through March 2024, there were 2,766 persons in CPD custody for charges subject to interrogation or police-related charges who did not consult with a lawyer within three hours and 2,636 who never consulted with a lawyer; and there were 1,456 persons in CPD custody for charges subject to interrogation or police-related

¹ Not all persons arrested are subject to interrogation. I have learned from Plaintiffs' Counsel that certain crimes in Chicago are routinely investigated by Chicago police detectives. When Chicago police arrest persons for those crimes, detectives may seek to interrogate them as a part of their investigation. To identify persons who are assigned a detective and subject to interrogation, I use information on the crime they are charged with. Specifically, I code a person as subject to interrogation if they are charged with armed robbery, arson, child abuse, kidnap, murder/attempt murder, sex offense, or vehicular hijacking. I do so because Plaintiffs' Counsel informed me that each of those crimes is typically investigated by Chicago police detectives.

charges who did not make a phone call within three hours and 1,059 who never made a call at any point while they were in police custody.

The report has two additional parts. Section 2 describes the data sources and the empirical methods. Section 3 reports the results.

2. Data and Methods

2.1. Data

I use two arrest datasets provided by the City of Chicago. First, I use CPD arrest data on consultations between persons in police custody and lawyers. This data was provided to the Plaintiffs by the CPD pursuant to their rights to monitor CPD for compliance with the Consent Decree. The data provides information on all CPD arrests of adults on or after February 1, 2023 through March 2024—a sample of 53,328 arrests. For each arrest, the data includes the Central Booking Number (CPD’s unique identifier for an arrest), information about the arrest (date and time of arrest, district of the arrest, statute allegedly violated), the CPD facility or other location where the person in custody was being held, demographics of the person arrested (year of birth, race, gender identity), and lawyer consultations (the date, time, and location of any consultation, and whether any consultation was in person or on a phone call). It is worth emphasizing that the data only contains information on lawyer consultations and phone calls individuals had while in *police custody*. The data does not cover lawyer consultations and phone calls after the individual is no longer in police custody, including when they are at a courthouse or at the Cook County Jail.

Second, I use CPD data on phone calls made by persons in police custody. Plaintiffs obtained this data from the CPD through monthly Illinois Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests. For each arrest, this data includes the Central Booking Number and CPD’s records on the time, date, and location of any call made. In my analysis, I focus on the first call made. Note that, unlike the Consent Decree data that contains information on consultations with lawyers, this dataset contains information on calls to any person, which includes calls to lawyers as well as other calls such as to family members, friends, or anyone else.

I use the Central Booking Number for each arrest to link the data on lawyer consultations to the data on phone calls made. The only information I use from the data on phone calls is the timing of phone calls. This means that all information about the arrest, the person in custody, and

the facility where someone in custody was held comes from the data provided by the City of Chicago as part of the Consent Decree monitoring process.

My primary analysis focuses on two types of cases. First, I assess cases where a detective is likely assigned to investigate the case and may attempt to interrogate the person while in police custody, based on the seriousness of the underlying charge. This information came from the City of Chicago data, which provides the most serious criminal charge associated with every arrest. I grouped those charges into the following 16 categories: armed robbery, arson, battery/assault on police, child abuse, kidnap, murder/attempt murder, resisting/obstruction, sex offense, vehicular hijacking, drug offense, other, other property offense, other violent offense, other weapon offense, traffic offense, and warrant.² Table A2 in the Appendix reports the category for each underlying charge.

Second, I assess cases in which persons in police custody face “police-related charges,” *i.e.*, charges of assaulting, battering, resisting, or obstructing police officers.

2.2. Methods

Throughout the primary analysis, I assess lawyer and phone access in two ways. First, I report a table that summarizes arrests, lawyer consultations, and phone calls. In particular, I report the number and percent of persons in police custody who did not consult with a lawyer or have a phone call within three hours of arrest, as well as the number and percent of individuals in custody who never consulted with a lawyer or had a phone call.

Second, I report a graph of the percent of persons in police custody who consulted a lawyer or made a phone call over the amount of time that elapsed after arrest. For these graphs, the x-axis represents the number of hours after a person’s arrest. Because, on average, persons in custody waited significantly longer periods of time for lawyer consultations than phone calls, I use different scales for the x-axis for the two outcomes. In particular, the x-axis for lawyer consultations spans from 0 to 36 hours after arrest, and the x-axis for phone calls spans from 0 hours to 12 hours after arrest. For consultations after 36 hours, I code them as occurring at the 36-hour mark; for calls made after 12 hours, I code them as occurring at the 12-hour mark. The y-axis represents the percent of arrests where the person in police custody consulted with a lawyer

² These categories were selected in consultation with Plaintiffs’ counsel. *See* n. 1, *supra*.

or made a phone call. To direct attention to a certain number of hours after arrest, I include a circle on the line and the value of the outcome at particular times after arrest.

3. Results: Rates of Access to Lawyers and Phones

Table 1 and Figure 1 report the percentage and number of people who were arrested and in CPD custody who did not consult with a lawyer or use a phone within three hours or who never did so while in CPD custody. Of all arrests in the relevant time period, 99.8 percent of persons in CPD custody did not consult with a lawyer within 3 hours of arrest; 99.0 percent never consulted with a lawyer at any point while in police custody; 47.0 percent of all persons in police custody did not make a phone call within 3 hours of arrest; and 41.1 percent never made a phone call at any point while in police custody.

Of the 53,328 arrests in the sample, 3.0 percent were for charges subject to interrogation and 2.3 percent were for police-related charges. Of arrests for charges subject to interrogation or police-related charges (categorized as “High Risk” in Table 1), 99.0 percent of persons in CPD custody did not consult with a lawyer within 3 hours of arrest; 94.3 percent never consulted with a lawyer at any point while in police custody; 52.1 percent of persons in police custody did not make a phone call within 3 hours of arrest; and 37.9 percent never made a phone call at any point while in police custody. In terms of the number of persons in police custody who were arrested for charges subject to interrogation or police-related charges (“High Risk” in Table 1), 2,766 people did not consult with a lawyer within 3 hours of arrest; 2,636 people never consulted with a lawyer at any point while in police custody; 1,456 people did not make a phone call within 3 hours of arrest; and 1,059 people never made a phone call at any point while in police custody.

Of arrests for charges subject to interrogation, 98.5 percent of persons in police custody did not consult with a lawyer within 3 hours of arrest; 91.2 percent never consulted with a lawyer at any point while in police custody; 50.3 percent of persons in police custody did not make a phone call within 3 hours of arrest; and 36.0 percent never made a phone call at any point while in police custody.

Of arrests for police-related charges, 99.6 percent of persons in police custody did not consult with a lawyer within 3 hours of arrest; 98.4 percent never consulted with a lawyer at any point while in police custody; 54.4 percent of persons in police custody did not make a phone call

within 3 hours of arrest; and 40.4 percent never made a phone call at any point while in police custody.

Tables 2-3 and Figures 2-3 report the rate of lawyer consultations and phone calls made for charges subject to interrogation and police-related charges.³

Rates of lawyer and phone access are similar even for the most serious charges within the broader category of charges subject to interrogation. For example, of people arrested for murder or attempted murder, 98.2 percent of persons in CPD custody did not consult with a lawyer within 3 hours of arrest; 87.1 percent never consulted with a lawyer at any point while in police custody; 48.3 percent of persons in police custody did not make a phone call within 3 hours of arrest; and 26.1 percent never made a phone call at any point while in police custody.

Like charges subject to interrogation, rates of lawyer consultation and phone calls for the more serious police-related charges are similar to the rates for police-related charges more generally. For persons arrested for battery/assault on police, 99.5 percent of persons in police custody did not consult with a lawyer within 3 hours of arrest; 97.5 percent never consulted with a lawyer at any point while in police custody; 69.6 percent of persons in police custody did not make a phone call within 3 hours of arrest; and 47.5 percent never made a phone call at any point while in CPD custody.

³ Appendix A investigates differences in the rate of lawyer consultation and phone use for different groups of persons in CPD custody, including by the time of arrest, CPD facility (e.g., Area 2 versus Area 3 Headquarters), and demographics. It also reports the distribution of the number of hours from arrest to a consultation or a call overall and for different subgroups.

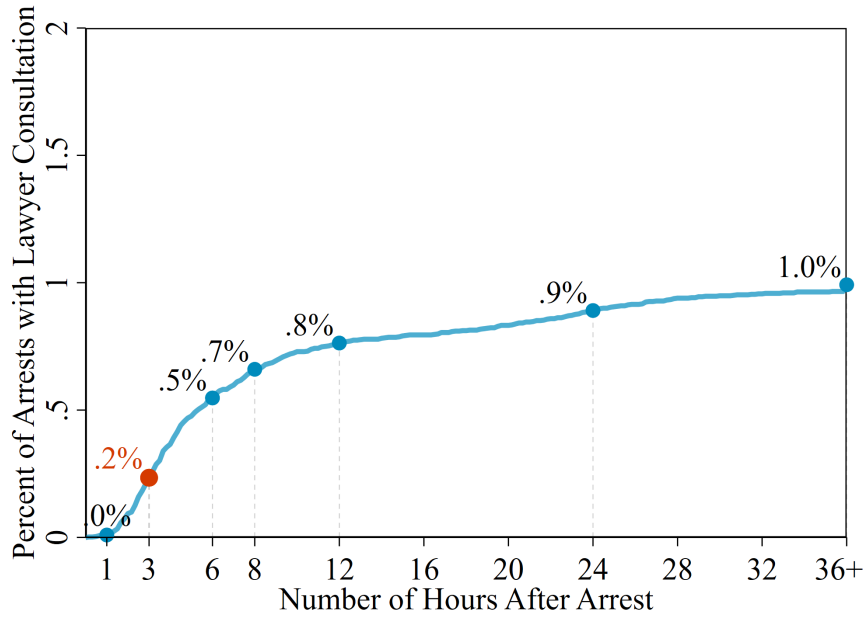
Figures and Tables

Table 1: Lawyer and Phone Access for Persons Arrested by CPD, February 2023 - March 2024

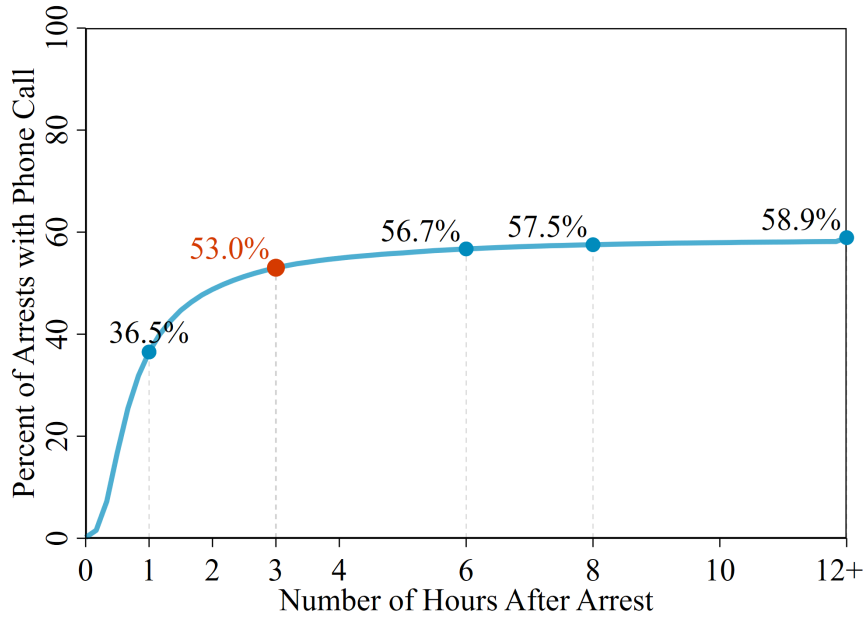
	Charges			
	All	High Risk	Interr-ogation	Police-Related
A. Rate without Access				
No Lawyer Consultation				
Within 3 Hours	99.8	99.0	98.5	99.6
Ever	99.0	94.3	91.2	98.4
No Phone Call				
Within 3 Hours	47.0	52.1	50.3	54.4
Ever	41.1	37.9	36.0	40.4
B. Persons without Access				
Number of Arrests	53328	2795	1593	1202
No Lawyer Consultation				
Within 3 Hours	53203	2766	1569	1197
Ever	52793	2636	1453	1183
No Phone Call				
Within 3 Hours	25057	1456	802	654
Ever	21915	1059	573	486
<p><i>Notes:</i> The table reports descriptive statistics on arrests, lawyer consultations, and any phone call. Panel A reports the rate of no lawyer and phone access. Panel B reports the number of persons without lawyer and phone access. The columns differ by the group of charges considered. Column 1 reports results for all charges. Column 2 reports results for “high risk” charges that include charges subject to interrogation and police-related charges. Column 3 reports results for charges subject to interrogation. Column 4 reports results for police-related charges.</p>				

Figure 1: Lawyer and Phone Access in Hours After Arrest

A. Lawyer Consultations



B. Phone Calls



Notes: The figure reports the percent of arrests with a lawyer consultation (Panel A) and phone call (Panel B) in the hours after arrest.

Table 2: Lawyer and Phone Access (Rate), by Charge

Arrest Charge	Arrests (1)	No Consult		No Call	
		3 Hours (2)	Ever (3)	3 Hours (4)	Ever (5)
A. Charges with Interrogation					
Armed Robbery	0.6	99.1	93.7	55.7	41.3
Arson	0.1	100.0	95.7	59.6	51.1
Child Abuse/Kidnap	0.0	100.0	90.0	50.0	30.0
Murder/Attempt Murder	0.8	98.2	87.1	48.3	26.1
Sex Offense	1.2	97.9	91.0	47.6	40.3
Vehicular Hijacking	0.3	100.0	97.9	53.2	29.8
<i>All Charges Subject to Interrogation</i>	3.0	98.5	91.2	50.3	36.0
B. Police-Related Charges					
Battery/Assault on Police	0.8	99.5	97.5	69.6	47.5
Resisting/Obstruction	1.5	99.6	98.9	46.7	36.8
<i>All Police-Related Charges</i>	2.3	99.6	98.4	54.4	40.4

Notes: The table reports descriptive statistics on arrests, lawyer consultations, and any phone call by charge. Panel A reports charges with an interrogation. Panel B reports police-related charges. Within a panel, the bottom row reports statistics for the overall group, and the rows below the top row are for specific charges. Column 1 reports the percent of arrests with the charge, where the specific charges within a panel add up to the reported shares for the panel. Column 2 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not consult with a lawyer within 3 hours of arrest (the consultation can be on the phone or in person), where the statistics for all charges is the average of the specific charges weighted by the share of arrests for the charge. Columns 3-5 are interpreted in a similar way to that in Column 2 but for different outcomes. Column 3 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not consult with a lawyer while in police custody. Column 4 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not make a phone call to anyone within 3 hours of arrest. Column 5 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not make a phone call to anyone while in police custody.

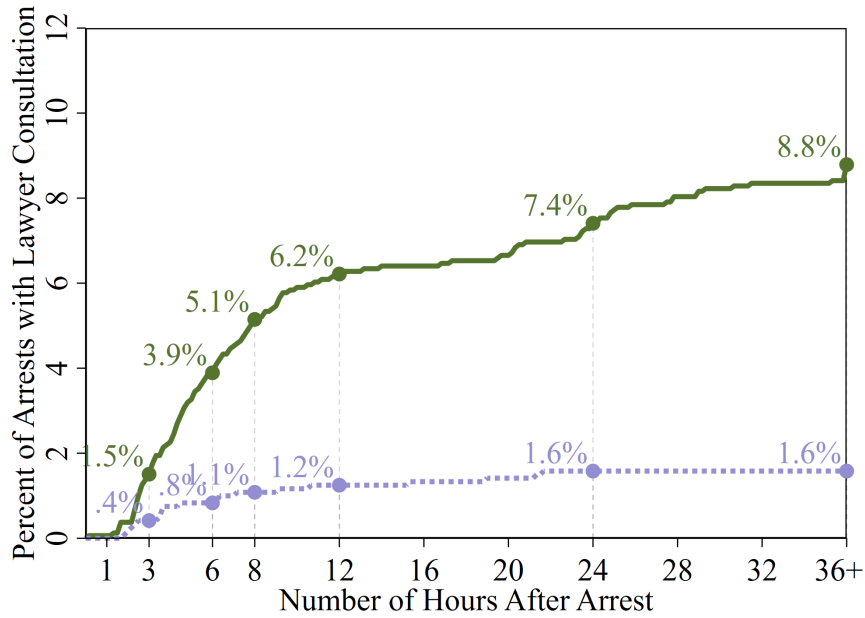
Table 3: Lawyer and Phone Access (Number of People), by Charge

Arrest Charge	Arrests (1)	No Consult		No Call	
		3 Hours (2)	Ever (3)	3 Hours (4)	Ever (5)
A. Charges with Interrogation					
Armed Robbery	332	329	311	185	137
Arson	47	47	45	28	24
Child Abuse/Kidnap	10	10	9	5	3
Murder/Attempt Murder	433	425	377	209	113
Sex Offense	630	617	573	300	254
Vehicular Hijacking	141	141	138	75	42
<i>All Charges Subject to Interrogation</i>	1593	1569	1453	802	573
B. Police-Related Charges					
Battery/Assault on Police	404	402	394	281	192
Resisting/Obstruction	798	795	789	373	294
<i>All Police-Related Charges</i>	1202	1197	1183	654	486

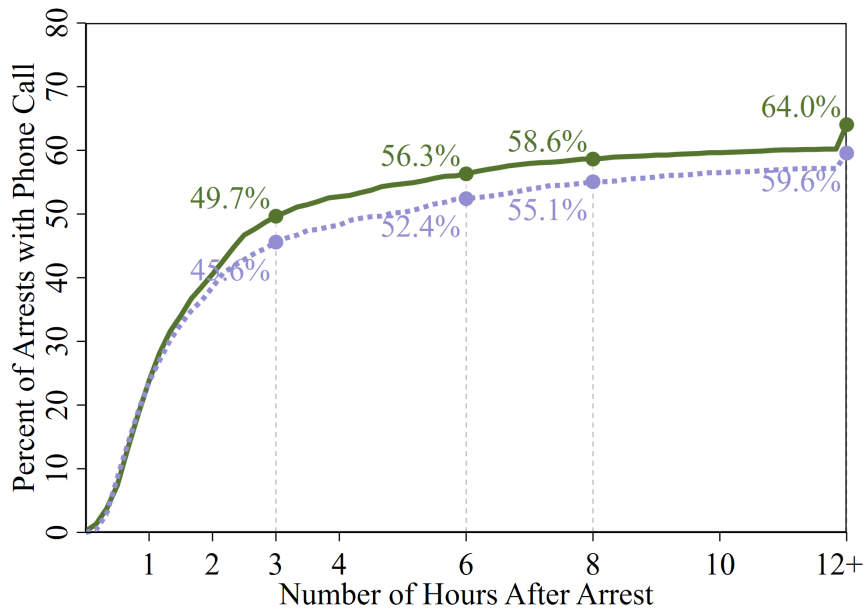
Notes: The table reports descriptive statistics on the number of arrests, the number of arrests with no lawyer consultations, and the number of arrests with no phone call, by charge. Panel A reports charges subject to interrogation. Panel B reports police-related charges. Within a panel, the bottom row reports statistics for the overall group, and the rows above the bottom row are for specific charges. Column 1 reports the number of arrests with the charge. Column 2 reports the number of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not consult with a lawyer within 3 hours of arrest (the consultation can be on the phone or in person). Columns 3-5 are interpreted in a similar way to that in Column 2 but for different outcomes. Column 3 reports the number of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not consult with a lawyer while in police custody. Column 4 reports the number of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not make a phone call to anyone within 3 hours of arrest. Column 5 reports the number of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not make a phone call to anyone while in police custody.

Figure 2: Lawyer and Phone Access for Charges with Interrogation and Police-Related Charges in the Hours After Arrest

A. Lawyer Consultations

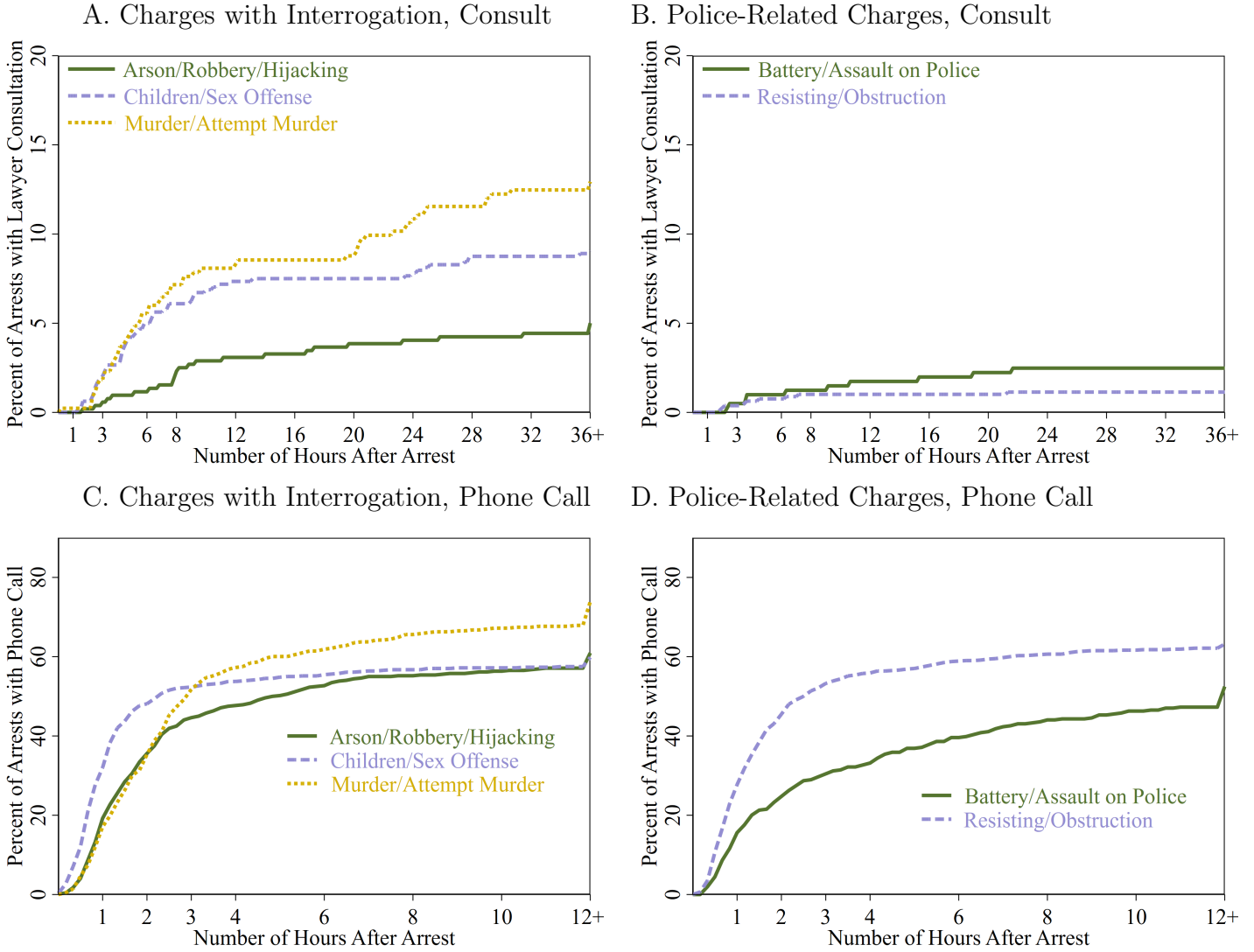


B. Phone Calls



Notes: The figure reports the percent of arrests with a lawyer consultation (Panel A) and phone call (Panel B) in the hours after arrest, separately for charges subject to interrogation and police-related charges.

Figure 3: Lawyer and Phone Access After Arrest, by Charge



Notes: The figure reports the percent of arrests with a lawyer consultation and phone call in the hours after arrest, separately by charge. Panel A reports lawyer consultations for different charges subject to interrogation. Panel B reports lawyer consultations for different police-related charges. Panel C reports phone calls for different charges subject to interrogation. Panel D reports phone calls for different police-related charges.

Appendix A: Additional Results

Table A1: Crosswalk Between Police District and Police Station

Area Station	Police District
Area Station 1	Central
	2
	3
	7
	8
Area Station 2	9
	4
	5
	6
Area Station 3	22
	1
	12
	18
	19
Area Station 4	20
	24
	10
Area Station 5	11
	15
	14
	16
	17
	25

Notes: Chicago has five area stations where persons arrested are taken to for interrogation. The area station someone is taken to is determined by the police district that they are arrested in. This table reports the area station a person is taken to by the police district they are arrested in.

Table A2: Crosswalk Between Arrest Charge and Group of Charges

Statute	Statute Description	Category
720 ILCS 5.0/17-10.6-F	FINANCIAL INSTITUTION ROBBERY	Armed Robbery
720 ILCS 5.0/18-1-B-1	ROBBERY - AGG ROBBERY/INDICATE ARM W/FIR	Armed Robbery
720 ILCS 5.0/18-2-A-1	ROBBERY - ARMED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	Armed Robbery
720 ILCS 5.0/18-2-A-2	ROBBERY - ARMED W/ FIREARM	Armed Robbery
720 ILCS 5.0/20-1.1-A-1	ARSON - AGG ARSON/KNOW PERSON PRESENT	Arson
720 ILCS 5.0/20-1-A-1	ARSON/REAL/PERSONAL PROP; \$150	Arson
720 ILCS 5.0/20-1-B	RESIDENTIAL ARSON	Arson
720 ILCS 5.0/12-2-B-4.1	AGG ASSAULT PEACE OFF/FIRE/ER WRK	Battery/Assault on Police
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-D-4	AGG BATTERY/PEACE OFFICER	Battery/Assault on Police
720 ILCS 5.0/12-4-A	AGG BATT/HARM/POLICE/DOC/DHS	Battery/Assault on Police
720 ILCS 130.0/2	CONTRIBUTE TO NEGLECT OF CHILD	Child Abuse
10-8-526	CTA - ALCOHOL/DRUGS ON (98-126-1.4)	Drug Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-502.15-A	UNLWFL USE CANNABIS/DRIVER	Drug Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-502.15-B	UNLWFL POSS CANNABIS/DRIVER	Drug Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-502.15-C	UNLWFL POSS CANNABIS/PASS	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 550.0/4-A	POSS CANNABIS; 10 GRAMS	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 550.0/4-B	POSS CAN/; 10-30 GRAMS/1ST	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 550.0/4-C	POSS CAN/; 30-100 GRAM/1ST	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 550.0/4-C	POSS CAN/; 30-100 GRAM/2+	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 550.0/4-D	POSS CAN/; 100-500 GRAM/1ST	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 550.0/4-E	CANNABIS - POSS CANNABIS/500; 2,000 GRAMS	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 550.0/4-F	CANNABIS - POSSESS 2000-5000 GRMS	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 550.0/5.2-B	CANNABIS - MFG/DEL - SCHOOL - 30-500 GRMS	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 550.0/5-B	CANNABIS - MFG/DEL - 2.5-10 GRMS	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 550.0/5-C	CANNABIS - MFG/DEL - 10-30 GRMS	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 550.0/5-D	CANNABIS - MFG/DEL - 30-500 GRMS	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 550.0/5-E	CANNABIS - MFG/DEL - 500-2000 GRMS	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 550.0/5-G	CANNABIS - MFG/DEL - 5000+GRMS	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/401.5-A-5	PCS - MFG - POSSESS ANY SUBSTANCE W/INTENT	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/401-A-1-A	MFG/DEL 15; 100 GR HEROIN/ANLG	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/401-A-1-B	MFG/DEL 100; 400 GR HERO/ANLG	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/401-A-2-A	MFG/DEL 15; 100 GR CACA/ANALOG	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/401-A-2-B	MFG/DEL 100; 400 GRAMS COCAINE/ANALOG	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/401-C-1	PCS - MFG/DEL 1; 15 GR HEROIN/ANALOG	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/401-C-2	PCS - MFG/DEL 1; 15 GR COCAINE/ANLG	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/401-D-I	OTHER AMT NARCOTIC SCHED I&II	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/401-D-III	OTHER AMT AMPH/FENTANYL/ANLG	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/401-G	PCS - MFG/DEL - OTHER AMT - OTHER SUBST-SCHD IV	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/402-A-1	PCS - POSSESSION - 15+GRMS - HEROIN	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/402-A-1-A	PCS - POSSESS 15; 100 GRAMS HEROIN	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/402-A-1-B	PCS - POSSESS 100; 400 GRAMS HEROIN	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/402-A-2	PCS - POSSESSION - 15+GRMS - COCAINE	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/402-A-2-A	PCS - POSSESS 15; 100 GRAMS COCAINE	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/402-A-7.5-A-I	PCS - POSSESSION - 15; 100 GR ECSTACY/ANALOG	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/402-A-7.5-A-II	PCS - POSSESSION - 15; 200 PILLS ECSTACY/ANALOG	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/402-C	PCS - POSSESSION - POSS AMT CON SUB EXCEPT (A)(D)	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/407-B-1	MFG/DEL COCAINE/SCH/PUB HS/PK	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/407-B-1	MFG/DEL HEROIN/SCH/PUB HS/PK	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 570.0/407-B-1	MFG/DEL MORPH/SCH/PUB HS/PK	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 600.0/3.5-A	PCS - DRUG PARAPHERNALIA - POSSESS	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 600.0/3.5-C	POSS DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 646.0/60-A	METH - POSSESSION OF METHAMPHETAMINE ; 5 GR	Drug Offense
7-24-099(B)(4)	POSS CANNABIS IN PRIV VEH NOT IN SEALED CONTAINER	Drug Offense
7-24-099(D)(1)	SMOKING CANNABIS VIO SMOKE FREE ILLINOIS ACT	Drug Offense
7-24-099-A	POSSESSION OF CANNABIS UP TO 15 GRAMS	Drug Offense
8-16-063(B)	POSS/USE CANNABIS BY MINOR	Drug Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/10-1-A-1	KIDNAPPING - SECRETLY CONFIN	Kidnap
720 ILCS 5.0/10-2-A-2	AGG KIDNAP/; 13/INTEL DISABL	Kidnap
720 ILCS 5.0/10-2-A-6	KIDNAPING/ARMED WITH FIREARM	Kidnap
720 ILCS 5.0/9-1-A-1	MURDER - FIRST DEGREE	Murder/Attempt Murder
720 ILCS 5.0/9-1-A-2	MURDER - STRONG PROBABILITY DEATH/INJURE	Murder/Attempt Murder

Statute	Statute Description	Category
720 ILCS 5.0/9-1-A-3	MURDER - OTHER FORCIBLE FELONY	Murder/Attempt Murder
720 ILCS 5.0/9-3.5-C	CONCEAL DEATH/MOVE BODY	Murder/Attempt Murder
720 ILCS 5.0/9-3-A	RECKLESS HOMICIDE/MOTOR VEHICLE	Murder/Attempt Murder
10-8-515	SOLICITING UNLAWFUL BUSINESS	Other
10-8-526	CTA - SMOKING ON (98-126-1.8)	Other
10-8-526	CTA - UNSAFE COND/CROSS BETWEEN CARS (98-126-1.6A)	Other
10-8-526	CTA - SEX ACT ON (98-126-1.7C)	Other
10-8-526	CTA - TRESPASS ON/W/O PAYING (98-126-1.14C)	Other
10-8-526	CTA - RULES OF CONDUCT	Other
10-8-526	CTA - SELLING ON PROPERTY (98-126-1.1)	Other
10-8-526	CTA - SOUND EMITTING DEVICES ON (98-126-1.5)	Other
10-8-526	CTA - TRESPASS ON/ENTER (98-126-1.14A)	Other
10-8-526	CTA - UNSAFE COND/TAMPER W/EQUIP (98-126-1.6C)	Other
10-8-526	CTA - TRESPASS ON/REMAIN (98-126-1.14B)	Other
10-8-526	CTA - URINATING ON PROPERTY (98-126-1.7B)	Other
1-4-145-A	FAILURE TO APPEAR IN COURT	Other
15 ILCS 335.0/14A-B-1	ID CARD - POSSESS/DISPLAY ALTERED ID	Other
15 ILCS 335.0/14B-B-1	ID CARD - POSSESS FRAUDULENT ID CARD	Other
235 ILCS 5.0/6-20-D	PURCH/POSSESS LIQ/MINOR IN MV	Other
35 ILCS 130.0/24-A	POSS 100 OR ; PACKS CONTRA CIG	Other
510 ILCS 70.0/3.01	ANIMAL - CRUELTY TO ANIMALS/2ND+	Other
510 ILCS 70.0/3.01	ANIMAL - CRUELTY TO ANIMALS	Other
510 ILCS 70.0/3.02-A	AGGRAVATED CRUELTY TO ANIMALS	Other
510 ILCS 70.0/3.03-1-B	ANIMAL - DEPICT OF ANIMAL CRUELTY	Other
5-12-160	PROHIBIT INTERRUPT OF TENANT OCCUPANCY BY LANDLORD	Other
625 ILCS 5.0/11-1431-A	TOWER SOLICITATION AT SCENE	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/10-3	UNLAWFUL RESTRAINT	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.4-A-1	VIOLATE ORDER PROTECTION	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.4-A-2	VIO ORDER AFTER SERVED NOTICE	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.4-A-2	VIO ORDER/NOTICE/PRIOR VIO O/P	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.9-A	VIO STALK NO CONTACT ORDER	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/12-5-A	RECKLESS CONDUCT	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/12C-5-A-1	CAUSE CHILD TO BE ENDANGERED	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/12C-5-A-2	CAUSE CIRCUMSTANCE/ENDGR CHILD	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/17-2-B-5	FALSE PERSONATN/PC OFF/FELONY	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/17-3-A-1	FORGERY - MAKE/ALTER DOCUMENT	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/17-3-A-2	FORGERY - ISSUE/DELIVER DOCUMENT	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/25-1-A-2	MOB ACTN/2+PERS/COMM FEL/MISD	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/26.5-2-A-2	PHONE HARASSMENT/NO CONVERSATION	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/26.5-2-A-4	PHONE HARASSMENT/2+	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/26.5-3-A-1	HRSMT/OBSCENE PROPOSAL/VIC ;18	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/26.5-3-A-5	ELEC HRSMT/THREAT PERS/PROPB	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/26-1.1-A	DISORD CONDUCT/FALSE REPORT/INS	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/26-1-A-1	DISORDERLY CONDUCT - BREACH OF PEACE	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/26-1-A-11	DIS CONDUCT/WINDOW PEEPING	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/26-1-A-3	DISORDERLY CONDUCT - FALSE BOMB THREAT	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/26-1-A-4	DISORDERLY CONDUCT - FALSE REPORT OF OFFENSE	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/26-4-A	UNAUTHORIZED VIDEOTAPING	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/26-4-A-15	VIDEO PUBLIC PLACE/VICTIM;18	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/28-1-A-1	GAMBLING - PLAY GAME OF CHANCE	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/29D-35.1-A	BOARD AIRCRAFT WITH WEAPON	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/32-10-A	VIOLATION BAIL BOND - CLASS 4 OFFENSE	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/32-10-A	VIOLATION BAIL BOND - CLASS A OFFENSE	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/32-4A-A-2	HARASS WITNESS/FAMILY MEMBER/REPRESENTATIVE	Other
720 ILCS 5.0/32-4-B	COMMUNICATE/DETAIN WITNESS	Other
730 ILCS 150.0/1	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION	Other
730 ILCS 150.0/10-A	SEX OFFENDER REGIS/FALSE INFO	Other
730 ILCS 150.0/3-A	VIOL SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION	Other
730 ILCS 150.0/3-A	VIOLATE SEX OFFENDER REGIS/2+	Other
730 ILCS 150.0/3-A	FAIL TO RPT WKLY/NO ADDR/2ND+	Other
730 ILCS 150.0/3-A-5	SEX OFFENDER - OUT OF STATE FAIL TO REGISTER	Other

Statute	Statute Description	Category
730 ILCS 150.0/6	FAILURE TO REPORT ANNUALLY	Other
730 ILCS 150.0/6	FAIL TO RPT WKLY/NO ADDR/2ND+	Other
730 ILCS 154.0/10-A	VIO OFFEN/YOUTH/REGIS/IL	Other
730 ILCS 154.0/10-A-5	VIO OFFEN/YOUTH/REGIS/NON-ST	Other
730 ILCS 154.0/30	FAIL TO REPORT ANNUALLY	Other
730 ILCS 5.0/3-3-9	VIOLATION OF PAROLE	Other
765 ILCS 35.0/105.3	FORGE SIGNATURE	Other
8-12-010	GAMBLING	Other
8-16-050	MINOR DRINKING - INTOXICATION	Other
8-4-010(G)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT - REMAINS/PUBLICWAY/BLOCK CUSTOMER ACCESS	Other
8-4-015	GANG LOITERING	Other
8-4-017	NARCOTIC RELATED LOITERING	Other
8-4-030	DRINKING ALCOHOL ON THE PUBLIC WAY	Other
8-4-081	URINATE OR DEFEcate ON PUBLIC WAY	Other
8-8-080	INDECENT EXPOSURE OR DRESS	Other
VII B.7	PARK - ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES/PARK PROPERTY	Other
415 ILCS 5.0/55.15-A	RETAILER FAILS/FRAUD RETURN	Other Property Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/4-103.2-A-1	AGG POSSESSION STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE	Other Property Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/4-103.2-A-3	POSSESS STOLEN VEHICLE /; \$25,000	Other Property Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/4-103.2-A-7-A	UNLAWFUL POSS/DRIVER/VEHICLE/STOLEN	Other Property Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/4-103-A-1	RECEIVE/POSSESS/SELL STOLEN VEHICLE	Other Property Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/4-103-A-1	AID/ABET/POSS/SELL STOLEN VEHICLE	Other Property Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/4-104-A-1	POSS TITLE/REGISTRATION W/O AUTHORITY	Other Property Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/4-104-A-4	AID/ABET UNLAWFUL DISP TITLE/CERT/PLATE	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-1	THEFT/UNAUTHORIZED CON/\$500	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-1	THEFT/UNAUTHD CONTROL; \$500; \$10K	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-1	THEFT - UNAUTHORIZED CONTROL /; \$10K; \$100K	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-1	THEFT/CONTROL/PERSON; \$500	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-1-A	THEFT CONTROL INTENT; \$500	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-1-A	THEFT CONTROL INTENT \$10K; \$100K	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-1-A	THEFT/CON INTENT PERSON; \$500	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-1-B	THFT CONTROL KNOW DEPRIVE; \$500	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-1-B	THFT/DEPRIVE/PERS; 500 SCH/GOVT	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-1-C	THEFT CON PROB DPRV \$10K; \$100K	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-2	THEFT/DECEPTION /; \$10K ; \$100K	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-2	THEFT/DECEPTION /; \$500 ; 10K	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-2	THEFT/BY DECEPTION /; \$500	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-2-A	THEFT DECEPTION INTENT ; \$500	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-4	THEFT/STOLEN /; \$500	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-4-A	THEFT/STOLEN/INTENT \$500; 10K	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-4-B	THEFT/STOLEN/INTENT ; \$500	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-2	THEFT LOST/MISLAID/PROP /; \$500	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-2	THEFT LOST/MISLAID/PROP /\$500-\$10K	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-25-A-1	RETAIL THEFT/DISP MERCH /; \$300	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-25-A-1	RETAIL THEFT/DISP MERCH /; \$300	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-25-A-1	RETAIL THEFT/DISP MERCH /; \$300/PRECONV	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-25-A-1	RETAIL THEFT/MOTOR FUEL /; \$150	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-25-A-1	RETAIL THEFT/MOTOR FUEL /; \$150	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-25-A-2	RETAIL THEFT/SWITCH PRICE /; \$300	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-25-A-2	RETAIL THEFT - SWITCH PRICE; \$300	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-25-A-5	RETAIL THEFT/SHOP CART /; \$300	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-25-A-6	RETAIL THEFT/FALSE REP /; \$300	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-25-A-8	RETAIL THEFT - OBTAINS UNAUTHORIZED CONTROL ; \$300	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-25-A-8	RETAIL THEFT - OBTAINS UNAUTHORIZED CONTROL ; \$300	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-25-B	RET THEFT/EMERGENCYEXIT /; \$300	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-25-B	RET/THEFT/EMERGENCY EXIT /; \$300	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-30-A-1	IDENTITY THEFT/\$10K-\$100K	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-30-A-1	IDENTITY THEFT/\$2K-\$10K	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-30-A-1	IDENTITY THEFT /; \$300	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-30-A-1	IDENTITY THEFT /\$300-\$2000	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-30-A-5	POSS ID IMPLEMENT/3+ INDIV	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/16-3-A	THEFT - LABOR/SERVICES/PROPERTY	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/17-10.6-H	CONTINUING FIN CRIME ENTRPRS	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/17-1-C-2	BANK FRAUD/POSS 3+ STOLEN CHK	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/17-2-A-2.5-B	FLS PERSONATN/DEFRAUD ANOTHER	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/17-32-A	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION ID CARD	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/17-32-B	UNLAWFUL POSS CR/DEBIT CARD	Other Property Offense

Statute	Statute Description	Category
720 ILCS 5.0/17-32-B	UNLWFL POSS 3+ CR/DEBIT CARDS	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/18-1-A	ROBBERY	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/18-1-A	ROBBERY/VIC HANDICAP OR 60+ YR	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/18-6-A	UNLAWFUL VEHICULAR INVASION	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/19-1-A	BURGLARY	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/19-1-A	BURGLARY/SCH/DAY CARE/WORSHIP	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/19-2-A	BURGLARY - POSSESSION OF BURGLARY TOOLS	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/19-3-A	BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/19-4-A-1	CRIM TRESPASS TO RESIDENCE	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/19-4-A-2	CRIM TRESPASS TO RESIDENCE - KNOW OF PERSONS PRESENT	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/21-1.01-A-1	CRIM DMG/GOVT PROP/; \$500-\$10K	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/21-1.01-A-1	CRIM DMG/GOVT PROP/; \$500	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/21-1.3-A	CRIMINAL DEFACEMENT PROP ;\$500	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/21-1-A-1	CRIM DAMAGE TO PROPERTY ;\$500	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/21-1-A-1	CRIMINAL DAMAGE/\$10K-100K	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/21-1-A-1	CRIM DMG TO PROP \$500-10K	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/21-1-A-1	CRIMINAL DAMAGE ;\$500/SCHOOL	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/21-1-A-2	CRIM DAMAGE/FIRE/EXPL/; \$500	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/21-2-A	CRIM TRES TO VEH/PHY CONTROL	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/21-3-A-1	CRIMINAL TRESPASS TO REAL PROPERTY	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/21-3-A-2	CRIMINAL TRESPASS TO LAND	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/21-3-A-3	CRIMINAL TRESPASS - REMAIN ON LAND	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/21-3-A-3.7	CRIMINAL TRESPASS/REMOVE NOTICE	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/21-5-A	CRIM TRESPASS TO STATE LAND	Other Property Offense
815 ILCS 515.0/3-A-1	HOME REPAIR FRAUD/CONTRACT ;=\$1000	Other Property Offense
8-4-130	POSS OF PAINT/MARKER WITH INTENT TO DEFACE	Other Property Offense
8-4-180	POSSESSING BURGLARY TOOLS	Other Property Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-1-A	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-2-A	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT/PUBLIC PROP	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-2-B-1	AGG ASSAULT HANDICAPPED/60+	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-2-B-2	AGG ASSAULT TEACHER/SCHOOL EMP	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-2-B-4	AGG ASSAULT VOL/PRIV SEC OFF/UTIL	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-2-B-7	AGG ASSAULT/STATE OF IL EMP	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-2-B-8	AGG ASSAULT/TRANSIT EMPLOYEE	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-2-C-1	AGG ASSAULT/USE DEADLY WEAPON	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-2-C-2	AGG ASSAULT/DISCHARGE FIREARM	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-2-C-7	AGG ASSAULT/OP MOTOR VEH/STRUCK	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-A-1	AGG BATTERY/GREAT BODILY HARM	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-A-3	AGG BTRY/GREAT BOD HARM/PC OFF	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-A-4	AGG BTRY/GREAT BOD HARM/60+	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-B-2	AGG BTRY/CHIUL ;13/GRT BOD HARM	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-C	AGG BATTERY/PUBLIC PLACE	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-D-1	AGGRAVATED BATTERY/VICTIM 60+	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-D-11	AGGRAVATED BATTERY/NURSE	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-D-2	AGG BTRY/PREGNANT/HANDICAPPED	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-D-3	AGG BATTERY/SCHOOL EMPLOYEE	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-D-5	AGG BATTERY/JUDGE/EMT	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-D-6	AGG BATTERY/GOVERNMENT EMP	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-D-7	AGG BATTERY/TRANSIT EMPLOYEE	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-D-9	AGGRAVATED BATTERY/MERCHANT	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-E-1	AGG BATTERY/DISCHARGE FIREARM	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-F-1	AGG BATTERY/USE DEADLY WEAPON	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.2-A-1	DOMESTIC BATTERY/BODILY HARM	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.2-A-1	DOMESTIC BATTERY - OTHER PRIOR	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.2-A-2	DOMESTIC BTRY/PHYSICAL CONTACT	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.2-A-2	DOMESTIC BATTERY - PHYS CONTACT/VIO ORDR PROTECT	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.2-A-2	DOM BTRY/CONTACT/1-2 PRI CONV	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.3-A	DOMESTIC BATTERY - AGGRAVATED	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.3-A-5	AGG DOMESTIC BATTER/STRANGLE	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3-A-1	BATTERY - CAUSE BODILY HARM	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-3-A-2	BATTERY - MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT	Other Violent Offense

Statute	Statute Description	Category
720 ILCS 5.0/12-5-A-1	RECKLESS CONDUCT/BODILY HARM	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-7.1-A	HATE CRIME	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-7.3-A-3-1	STALKING/TRANSMITS THREAT	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/12-7.4-A-3	AGG STALKING/VIO CIVIL/ O/P	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/19-6-A-1	HOME INVASION/DANGEROUS WEAPON	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/19-6-A-2	HOME INVASION/CAUSE INJURY	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/19-6-A-3	HOME INVASION/FIREARM	Other Violent Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/19-6-A-5	HOME INVASION/GREAT BOD HARM	Other Violent Offense
10-8-526	CTA - WEAPONS ON (98-126-1.15)	Other Weapon Offense
4-144-190	REPLICA FIREARMS/PELLET GUNS	Other Weapon Offense
430 ILCS 65.0/2-A-1	POSSESS REVOKED FIREARM FOID	Other Weapon Offense
430 ILCS 65.0/2-A-1	FIREARM W/O VALID FOID/ELIG	Other Weapon Offense
430 ILCS 65.0/2-A-1	POSSESS FIREARM FOID EXPIRED	Other Weapon Offense
430 ILCS 65.0/2-A-2	POSS AMMUNITION - W/O VALID FOID	Other Weapon Offense
430 ILCS 65.0/9.5-A	FL TO SURRENDER FOID CARD	Other Weapon Offense
430 ILCS 66.0/10-H	FCCL FL DISCL CONCEALED FIR	Other Weapon Offense
430 ILCS 66.0/10-H	FCCL FL DISCL CONCEALED FIR/2+	Other Weapon Offense
430 ILCS 66.0/65-A-13	CARRY CONCL FIR/PARK FACILITY	Other Weapon Offense
430 ILCS 66.0/65-A-19	CARRY CONCEALED FIR/AIRPORT	Other Weapon Offense
430 ILCS 66.0/70-D	CARRY CONCEAL FIREARM/UNDER INFLU/1-2	Other Weapon Offense
430 ILCS 66.0/70-E	VIOLATE CONCEAL/CARRY ACT	Other Weapon Offense
430 ILCS 85.0/2-14	OPERATE WITHOUT INSURANCE	Other Weapon Offense
4-64-350	CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS - PROHIBITED	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.1-A	UUW - WEAPON - FELON, POSSESS/USE FIREARM	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.1-A	UUW - WEAPON - FELON POSSES WEAPON/2ND+	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.1-A	UUW - WEAPON - FELON POSS/USE FIREARM/PAROLE	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.1-A	UUW - WEAPON - FELON/PAROLE-POSSESS/USE FIREARM PRIOR	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.1-A	UUW - WEAPON - FELON POSS/USE MACHINE GUN	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.2-5-A-3	AGG DISCH FIREARM - AGG DISCH SILENCER OFFICER	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.2-A-1	AGGR DISCHARGE FIREARM - OCCUPIED BLDG	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.2-A-2	AGGR DISCHARGE FIREARM - OCCUPIED VEHICLE	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.2-A-2	AGG DISCHARGE FIREARM - VEH/SCH	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.5-A	RECKLESS DISCH FIREARM - ENDANGER	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1	AGG UUW/VEHICLE/;21	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1	AGG UUW/VEHICLE/LOADED/NO FCCA	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1	AGG UUW/LOADED-NO FCCA-FOID	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1	UUW - WEAPON - AGG./VEH. OR CONCEALED	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1	AGG UUW/VEHICLE/NO FOID/2+	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1	AGG UUW/VEH/FIR LOADED/NO FOID	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1	AGG UUW/VEH/PREV CONVICTION	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1	AGG UUW/VEHICLE/NO FOID	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1	AGG UUW/VEH/UNLOADED/AMMO	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1	AGG UNLWFL USE WEAPON/VEH/2ND	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1	AGG UUW/VEHICLE/LOADED/NO FCCA 2+	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1	AGG UUW/UNLOADED/NO FCCA/FOID	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1	AGG UUW/VEH/DELINQUENT MINOR	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1	AGG UUW/VEH/UNLOAD/NO FCCA/2+	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1	AGG UUW/VEH/DELINQ MINOR/2+	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-2	AGG UUW/PERSON/;21	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-2	AGG UUW/PERSON/LOADED/NO FCCA	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-2	AGG UUW/PERSON/NO FOID	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-2	AGG UUW/PERSON/LOADED FIREARM	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-2	UUW - AGG UUW/PERSON/VEHICLE/PREVIOUS CONVICTION	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-2	AGG UUW/PERS/FIR LOADED/FOID	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-2	AGG UUW/PERS/LOAD/NO FCCA/FOID	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-2	AGG UUW/PERS/LOADED/NO FCCA/2+	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-2	AGG UUW/PERSON/;21/2+	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-2	AGG UUW/ON PERSON	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-2	AGG UUW/PERSON/DELINQ MINOR	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-2	AGG UUW W/ BODY ARMOR/NO FOID	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.7-A	ARMED HABITUAL CRIMINAL	Other Weapon Offense

Statute	Statute Description	Category
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1-A-10	UUW - WEAPON - PUBLIC STREET/ALLEY/LANDS	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1-A-10	UUW - WEAPON - PUB HS/PARK/SCHOOL OR 2ND OFFENSE	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1-A-13	CARR/POSS BILLY CLUB/GOVT BLDG	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1-A-4	UUW - WEAPON - CARRY/POSSESS FIREARM/1ST	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1-A-7-I	UUW - WEAPON - MACHINE GUN/AUTO WEAPON/VEH	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1-A-7-I	UUW - WEAPON - MACHINE GUN /AUTOMATIC WEAPON	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1-A-7-II	UUW - WEAPON - RIFLE;16IN - SHOTGUN;18IN	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1-A-9	UUW - WEAPON - POSSESS/CARRY /CONCEAL WEAPON	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-1-A-9	UUW - WEAPON - CARRY /POSSESS CONCEALED WEAPON/2ND	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-2.1-A	UNLAWFUL USE ARMOR PIERCE BULLET	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-3.1-A-1	UUW - UNLAWFUL POSSESS HANDGUN	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-3.1-A-2	UUW - UNLAWFUL POSSESS HANDGUN	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-3.1-A-2	UUW - UNLAWFUL POSSESS FIREARM/ EXPLOSIVE BULLET	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-3.8-A	POSSESSION OF A STOLEN FIREARM	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/24-5-B	POSS FIREARM W/DEFACED SERIAL NUMBER	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/33A-2-A	ARMED VIOLENCE/CATEGORY III WEAPON	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/33A-2-A	ARMED VIOLENCE/CATEGORY II WEAPON	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/33A-2-A	ARMED VIOLENCE/CATEGORY I	Other Weapon Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/33A-2-B	ARMED VIOLENCE/CATEGORY I/II	Other Weapon Offense
8-20-085(A)	HIGH CAP MAG AND METAL PIERCING BULLETS - SALE/POSS PROH	Other Weapon Offense
8-24-020	SALE OR POSSESSION OF DEADLY WEAPON	Other Weapon Offense
8-26-020-A	GUN OFFENDER DUTY TO REGISTER AND TO VERIFY	Other Weapon Offense
8-26-030-A	INITIAL GUN OFFENDER REGISTRATION	Other Weapon Offense
8-26-030-B	ANNUAL GUN OFFENDER REGISTRATION	Other Weapon Offense
8-26-040	GUN OFFENDER REGISTRATION PERIOD	Other Weapon Offense
8-26-050	GUN OFFENDER DUTY TO REPORT	Other Weapon Offense
10-8-526	CTA - DISORDERLY CONDUCT/BREACH PEACE (98-126-1.9A)	Resisting/Obstruction
510 ILCS 68.0/105-45	OBSTRUCTING AN OFFICER	Resisting/Obstruction
515 ILCS 5.0/1-200	OBSTRUCTING AN OFFICER	Resisting/Obstruction
520 ILCS 5.0/1.22	RESIST/OBSTRUCT OFFICER	Resisting/Obstruction
625 ILCS 5.0/11-204.1-A-1	IVC - AGG FLEEING/POLICE/21 MPH	Resisting/Obstruction
625 ILCS 5.0/11-204.1-A-3	IVC - AGG FLEEING/DAMAGE; \$300 PROP/2ND	Resisting/Obstruction
625 ILCS 5.0/11-204.1-A-3	IVC - AGG FLEEING/DAMAGE; \$300 PROP	Resisting/Obstruction
625 ILCS 5.0/11-204.1-A-4	IVC - AGG FLEEING/2+ CON DEVICES	Resisting/Obstruction
625 ILCS 5.0/11-204-A	FLEEING/ATTEMPT ELUDE OFFICER	Resisting/Obstruction
625 ILCS 5.0/11-204-A	IVC - FLEEING/ATTEMPT ELUDE OFF 3+	Resisting/Obstruction
625 ILCS 5.0/18B-103.1-A	DISOBEY POLICE OFFICER ORDER	Resisting/Obstruction
720 ILCS 5.0/31-1-A	RESISTING/OBSTRUCT/PC OFF/CORR EMP/FRFTR	Resisting/Obstruction
720 ILCS 5.0/31-1-A-7	RESISTING/OBSTRUCT/PC OFF/CORR EMP/FRFTR INJ	Resisting/Obstruction
720 ILCS 5.0/31-4.5-A	OBSTRUCTING IDENTIFICATION	Resisting/Obstruction
720 ILCS 5.0/31-4-A-1	OBSTRUCT JUST/DESTROY EVIDENCE	Resisting/Obstruction
720 ILCS 5.0/31-6-C	ESCAPE - FELON FROM PEACE OFFICER	Resisting/Obstruction
8-4-010(E)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT - FAIL TO OBEY POLICE	Resisting/Obstruction
720 ILCS 5.0/10-9-B-1	INVOL SERV/THREATEN PHY HARM	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.20-A-1	CRIM SEX ASSAULT/FORCE	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.20-A-2	CRIMINAL SEX ASSAULT/CONSENT	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.20-A-3	CRIM SEX ASLT/FAMILY MEMBER;18	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.20-A-4	CRIM SEX ASLT/SUPER VIC 13-17	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.20-A-4	CRIM SEX ASLT/VICTIM 13-17/2+	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.30-A-2	AGG CRIM SEX ASLT/BODILY HARM	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.30-A-8	AGG CRIM SEX ASSAULT/FIREARM	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.30-B-I	AGG CRIM SEX ASSAULT/VICTIM ;9	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.30-B-II	AGG CRIM SX ASLT/FORCE VIC9-13	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.40-A-1	PRED CRIM SEX ASLT/VICTIM ;13	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.50-A-1	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ABUSE/FORCE	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.50-A-2	CRIM SEXUAL ABUSE/CONSENT	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.50-B	CRIM SEX AB/PERS ;17/VIC 9;17	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.60-A-6	AGG CRIM SEXUAL ABUSE/FELONY	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.60-B	AGG CRIM SEX AB/VIC ;18/FAMILY	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.60-C-1-I	AGG CRIM SEX ABUSE/VICTIM ;13	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.60-C-1-II	AGG CRIM SEX ABUSE/VIC 13-17	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.60-C-2-I	AGG CRIM SEX ABUSE/VICTIM ;9	Sex Offense

Statute	Statute Description	Category
720 ILCS 5.0/11-11	SEX RELATIONS WITHIN FAMILIES	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-14.1-A	SOLICITATION OF A SEXUAL ACT	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-14.3-A-1	PROMOTING PROSTITUTION/ADVANCE	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-20.1-A-2	CHILD PORN/REPRODUCE/SELL	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-20.1-A-6	CHILD PORN/POSS PHOTO/VIC ;13	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-20.1-A-6	CHILD PORN/POSS/MOVING DPTN	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-20.1-A-6	CHILD PORN/POSS FILM/PHOTOS	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-20.1-A-6	CHILD PORN/POSS COMPUTER PHOTO	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-23.5-B	NONCONSENTUAL DISSM SEX IMAGE	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-25-A	GROOMING	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-30-A-1	PUBLIC INDECENCY/SEX CONDUCT	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-30-A-2	PUBLIC INDECENCY/LEWD EXPOSURE	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-9.1-A-1	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF A CHILD/13/SEX ACT	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-9.1-A-2	EXPLOIT CHILD;13/EXPOSE SELF	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-9.3-B-2	CHILD SEX OFFENDER/LOITER PARK	Sex Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-1204-B	IVC - DISREGARD STOP SIGN	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-1303	IVC - UNLAW STOPPING/STANDING/PARKING	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-1416	IVC - OBSTRUCTING DRIVER ON HIGHWAY	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-1505-A-1	POSITION ON ROADWAY/PASSING	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-305-A	IVC - DISOBEY TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-401-A	IVC - LEAVE SCENE OF ACCIDENT - INJURY/DEATH	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-401-B	FAILURE REPORT ACCIDENT/DEATH	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-402-A	LEAVING THE SCENE	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-404-A	FAIL NOTIFY DMG/UNATTENDED VEH	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-501-A	IVC - AGG DUI/NO VALID DL	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-501-A	IVC - AGG DUI/LIC SUSP OR REVOKED	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-501-A	IVC - AGG DUI/3	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-501-A	AGG DUI/3+	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-501-A-1	IVC - DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL BAC 0.08	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-501-A-2	IVC - DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-501-A-3	IVC - DUI INTOXICATING COMPOUND	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-501-A-4	IVC - DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE OF DRUG	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-501-A-5	IVC - DUI ALC/INTOX COMPOUND/DRUG	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-502-A	IVC - TRANS/CARRY ALC LIQ/DRIVER	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-502-B	IVC - TRANSPORT/CARRY ALCOHOL LIQUOR/PASSENGER	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-503-A-1	RECKLESS DRIVING	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-503-A-1	AGG RECKLESS DRVG/BODILY HARM	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-506-A	AGGRAVATED STREET RACING	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-601.5-A	SPEEDING 26-34 MPH OVER LIMIT	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-601.5-B	SPEEDING 35+ MPH OVER LIMIT	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-601-A	IVC - FAIL TO REDUCE SPEED	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-704-C	IVC - IMPROPER OVERTAKE RIGHT/DRIVE OFF ROAD	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-709-A	IVC - IMPROPER TRAFFIC LANE USAGE	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-801	IVC - IMPROPER TURN AT INTERSECTION	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-804-B	IVC - FAIL TO SIGNAL	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-804-D	IVC - IMPROPER LANE CHANGE WITHOUT SIGNAL	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-805	IMPROPER STOP OR TURN SIGNAL	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-901-A	FAIL RIGHT-OF-WAY/INTERSECTION	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-902	IVC - FAIL TO YIELD-LEFT TURN	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/11-904-B	IVC - FAIL TO OBEY STOP SIGN	Traffic Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.60-C-2-II	AGG CRIM SEX AB/VIC 9-17/FORCE	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.60-D	AGG CRIM SX AB;/5 YR OLDER VIC	Sex Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/11-1.60-F	AGG CRIM SX AB/VIC;18/TRUST	Sex Offense

Statute	Statute Description	Category
625 ILCS 5.0/12-201-B	IVC - OPER WIPERS W/O LIGHTS 1ST & 2ND	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/12-201-B	IVC - HEAD/TAIL/SIDE LIGHTS 1ST & 2ND	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/12-201-B	HEAD/TAIL/SIDELIGHT/3RD+/1YR	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/12-201-C	IVC - NO REGISTRATION LITE 1ST & 2ND	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/12-215-B	POSSESSION/USE OF AMBER LIGHTS	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/12-503-A	OBSTRUCTED FRONT WINDSHIELD	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/12-503-A-3	OBSTRCT FRONT WINDSHLD DLR	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/12-503-A-5	NO WINDOW TREAT ADJACENT/DRVR	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/12-603.1	IVC - NOT WEARING SEAT BELT/DRIVER	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/12-603.1	DRIVER/SEATBELT/CHILD 8;16	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/12-603.1	IVC - NOT WEARING SEAT BELT/PASSENGER	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/12-610.2-B	ELECTRONIC COMMU DEVICE/3+	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/3-401-D-2	UNREGISTERED/EXPIRED REGIS	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/3-413	IVC - FAIL TO DISPLAY REGIS PLATE/DECAL 1ST&2ND	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/3-413-A	IVC - DISPLAY PLATE ATTACHMENT - 1ST & 2ND	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/3-414	EXPIRATION OF REGISTRATION	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/3-701-1	NO VALID REGISTRATION	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/3-701-A-3	OPER VEH W/O REG COMMU FOR REPAIRS	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/3-702-A	CANC/REVOKE/SUSPEND REGIS/IL	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/3-702-A	CANC/REVOKE/SUSP REGIS NON-IL	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/3-703	IVC - IMPROPER USE REGISTRATION/TITLE	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/3-703	IMPROPER USE REGIS/TITLE	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/3-703-A	OPERATE UNINSURED MTR VEHICLE	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/3-708	OPERATE MTR VEHICLE/REGIS/SUSPENDE/NO-INSURED	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/3-708	OP VEH REGIS SUSPENDE/2ND	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/4-104-A-2	POSS TITLE/REGISTRATION W/O ASSIGNMENT	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/4-104-A-4	POSS TITLE/REGISTRATION NOT AUTHORIZED ON VEHICLE	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-101	DRIVING/NEVER ISSUED LICENSE	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-101	DL EXPIRED MORE THAN A YEAR	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-101	DRIVING/NO LICENSE/PERMIT/AGE	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-101	UNLICENSED	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-112	DRIVER'S LICENSE/PERMIT - FAIL TO CARRY/DISPLAY	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-301.2-B-1	IVC - KNOW POSS FRAUD DL/PERMIT	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-303-A	DRIVING RVK/SUSP DUI/SSS 2ND	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-303-A	DRIVING ON REVOKED LICENSE	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-303-A	DRIVING ON SUSPENDE LICENSE	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-303-A	DRIVING RVK/SUSP DUI/SSS 3RD	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-303-A	DRVG REVOKED/2+/PERS INJ/DEATH	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-303-A	DRIVING RVK/SUSP DUI/SSS 4-9	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-303-A	DRIVING REVOKED/UNPAID FEES	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-303-A	DRIVING RVK/SUSP DUI/SSS 10-14	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-303-A	IVC - DRIVING/RVK/SUSP/MDDP/NO DEVICE	Traffic Offense
625 ILCS 5.0/6-303-A	DRVG ON SUSP LICENSE/FTA	Traffic Offense
9-12-050(B)	LANES, FAIL TO KEEP IN	Traffic Offense
9-12-060(A)	BUS LANE-OTHER VEHICLE USING	Traffic Offense
9-12-060(B)	LANE,MASS TRANS-OTHR VEH USING	Traffic Offense
9-12-080	TOO SLOW FOR CONDITIONS	Traffic Offense
9-16-020(B)	IMPROPER LEFT TURN-2 WAY RDWY	Traffic Offense
9-16-040(A)	U-TURN 100FT INTERSECTION	Traffic Offense
9-16-050(B)	NO TURN SIGNALS-VIOLATION	Traffic Offense
9-20-010(B)	ONE WAY STREET/ALLEY SIGNS POSTED	Traffic Offense
9-24-010(B)	STOP AT STOP SIGN	Traffic Offense
9-36-010(A)	OVERTAKING VEHICLE ON LEFT	Traffic Offense
9-36-020(A)	OVERTAKING VEHICLE ON RIGHT-CERTAIN CONDITIONS	Traffic Offense
9-40-060	DRIVING ON BICYCLE PATHS	Traffic Offense

Statute	Statute Description	Category
9-40-090	DIMMING HEADLIGHTS REQUIRED	Traffic Offense
9-40-110	DRIVE IN REVERSE ONLY WHEN SAFE	Traffic Offense
9-40-130	OBSTRUCTION OF TRAFFIC BY MOTORIST	Traffic Offense
9-40-160	PEDESTRIAN IN ROADWAY - DUE CARE	Traffic Offense
9-40-170	DRIVE MOVE UNSAFE VEHICLE	Traffic Offense
9-40-200(B)	OPERATOR SIGNAL REQUIRED 100FT OF TURN	Traffic Offense
9-40-200(C)	OPERATOR SIGNAL CHANGE LANE	Traffic Offense
9-40-250(B)	OBSTRUCTION DRIVERS VIEW	Traffic Offense
9-52-020	RIDING BICYCLE ON SIDEWALK	Traffic Offense
9-64-020(B)	PARALLEL PARKING - OBSTRUCTION OF TRAFFIC	Traffic Offense
9-64-100(A)	NO PARKING WITHIN 15FT. OF A FIRE HYDRANT	Traffic Offense
9-64-100-C	NO PARKING IN FIRE LANE	Traffic Offense
9-64-110(A)	DOUBLE PARKING/NO STANDING	Traffic Offense
9-64-110-C	PARKING PROHIBITED ON CROSSWALK	Traffic Offense
9-64-130-A	PARKING IN ALLEYS	Traffic Offense
9-64-130-B	ALLEY BLOCKING-REDUCE CLEARANCE ;10FT	Traffic Offense
9-64-140(B)	COMMON-CARRIER VEHICLE STOPS AND STANDS	Traffic Offense
9-64-150(B)	PARKING PROHIBITED-STANDING/PARKING POSTED	Traffic Offense
9-64-170-A	PARKING RESTRICTIONS	Traffic Offense
9-76-050(B)	HEADLIGHT TWO REQUIRED-MOTOR VEHICLE	Traffic Offense
9-76-050(C)	LIGHT, TAIL LIGHTS REQUIRED	Traffic Offense
9-76-050(D)	LIGHT, LICENSE PLATE	Traffic Offense
9-76-090(B)	LIGHT HEADLIGHTS SUNSET/SUNUP	Traffic Offense
9-76-160(A)	DISPLAY ST REG-FRONT/REAR	Traffic Offense
9-76-160(B)	DISPLAY ST REG-REAR MOTRCYCL/TRLR/SEMI-TRLR	Traffic Offense
9-76-160(D)	LIC PLATES NOT VISABLE/OR COVERED	Traffic Offense
9-76-160(F)	REGISTRATION PLATES	Traffic Offense
9-76-210(A)	BROKEN/INOPERABLE LAMPS	Traffic Offense
9-76-210(B)	BROKEN OR CRACKED GLASS EXCEEDS SIX INCHES	Traffic Offense
9-76-220(A)	OBSTRUCTION DRIVER'S VIEW/TINTED WINDOWS	Traffic Offense
9-76-230	DRIVING WHILE USING CELLULAR PHONE PROHIBITED	Traffic Offense
9-80-010	BLUE LIGHTS/FLASHING OR OSCILLATING LIGHTS PROHIBITED	Traffic Offense
9-80-020	RED LIGHTS & FLASHING	Traffic Offense
9-80-180	OBSTRUCTION OF TRAFFIC BY NON-MOTORIST	Traffic Offense
9-8-020(C)(1)	DISOBEY RED CIRCULAR STEADY SIGNAL STOP	Traffic Offense
9-80-220	FALSE,STOLEN,ALTERED TEMP.REGISTRATION PERMIT	Traffic Offense
720 ILCS 5.0/18-3-A	VEHICULAR HIJACKING	Vehicular Hijacking
720 ILCS 5.0/18-4-A-1	VEHICULAR HIJACKING - AGG - HANDICAPPED	Vehicular Hijacking
720 ILCS 5.0/18-4-A-3	VEHICULAR HIJACKING - AGG - WEAPON	Vehicular Hijacking
720 ILCS 5.0/18-4-A-4	VEHICULAR HIJACKING - AGG - FIREARM	Vehicular Hijacking
725 ILCS 225.0/13	FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE - OUT OF STATE WARRANT	Warrant
725 ILCS 5.0/110-3	ISSUANCE OF WARRANT	Warrant

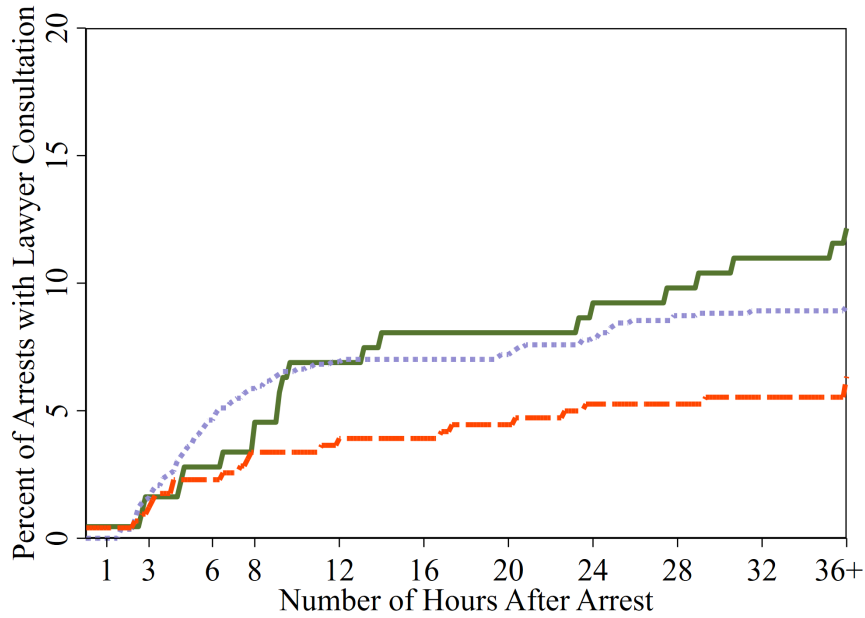
Table A3: Lawyer and Phone Access for Charges with Interrogation, by Time of Arrest and Police Station

	Arrests (1)	No Consult		No Call	
		3 Hours (2)	Ever (3)	3 Hours (4)	Ever (5)
A. Time of Arrest					
First Watch (12am-8am)	10.7	98.8	87.6	58.0	34.4
Second Watch (8am-4pm)	66.0	98.3	90.9	48.8	36.5
Third Watch (4pm-12am)	23.3	99.0	93.6	51.1	35.3
B. Police Station					
Area 1 Station	19.8	99.1	93.9	44.9	27.5
Area 2 Station	13.3	99.1	92.3	46.6	19.2
Area 3 Station	15.9	97.5	89.7	51.5	33.8
Area 4 Station	39.6	98.3	91.6	54.6	49.2
Area 5 Station	11.4	98.7	85.9	47.8	27.5
C. Time of Arrest and Police Station					
Area 1 Station					
First Watch (12am-8am)	2.3	99.7	90.1	62.4	30.1
Second Watch (8am-4pm)	11.0	98.6	94.1	41.2	25.9
Third Watch (4pm-12am)	6.5	99.6	95.1	45.0	29.2
Area 2 Station					
First Watch (12am-8am)	1.3	100.0	86.4	62.0	24.7
Second Watch (8am-4pm)	9.8	98.8	92.0	40.9	17.3
Third Watch (4pm-12am)	2.2	99.9	96.9	62.5	24.2
Area 3 Station					
First Watch (12am-8am)	2.0	99.7	89.1	54.0	37.8
Second Watch (8am-4pm)	8.7	96.4	87.9	50.8	32.3
Third Watch (4pm-12am)	5.2	98.6	93.0	51.6	34.7
Area 4 Station					
First Watch (12am-8am)	3.3	96.5	86.8	52.2	43.8
Second Watch (8am-4pm)	30.1	98.6	91.8	55.2	51.0
Third Watch (4pm-12am)	6.2	98.1	93.5	53.0	43.1
Area 5 Station					
First Watch (12am-8am)	1.8	99.8	85.0	64.3	25.6
Second Watch (8am-4pm)	6.3	97.9	84.1	41.1	21.1
Third Watch (4pm-12am)	3.2	99.8	89.9	51.6	41.3

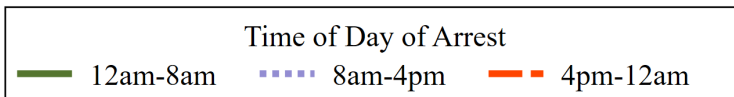
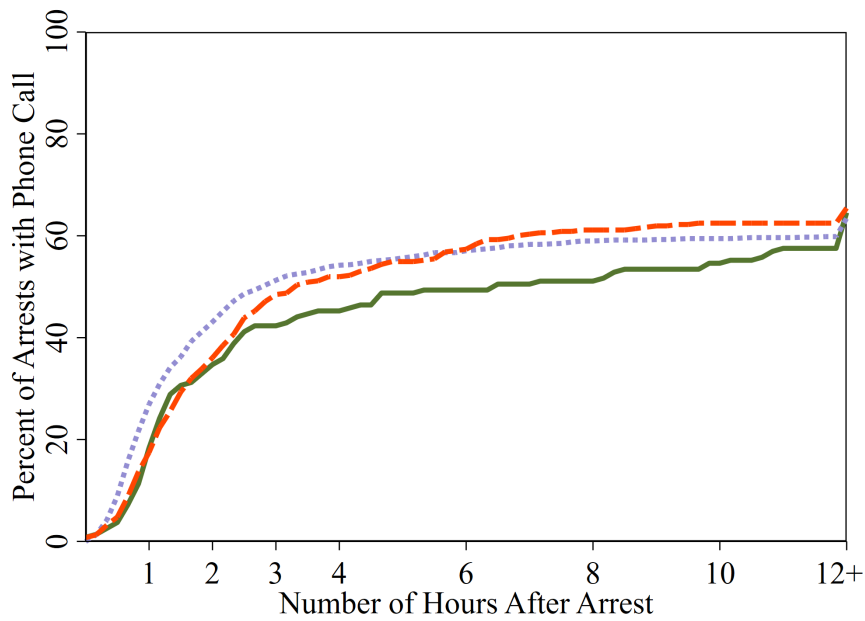
Notes: The table reports descriptive statistics on arrests, lawyer consultations, and any phone call by time of day of arrest and police station. The table is restricted to charges subject to interrogation. Panel A reports by time of day. Panel B reports by station. Panel C reports by time of day and location. Column 1 reports the percent of arrests with the charge. Columns 2-5 report measures of the percent of arrests with no lawyer or phone access after controlling for charge (I regress the outcome on charge fixed effects, recover residuals, and add back the mean, and code any resulting residuals greater than 100 percent as 100 percent). Column 2 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not consult with a lawyer within 3 hours of arrest (a consultation can be on the phone or in person). Column 3 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not consult with a lawyer while in police custody. Column 4 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not make a phone call to anyone within 3 hours of arrest. Column 5 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not make a phone call to anyone while in police custody.

Figure A1: Lawyer and Phone Access After Arrest for Charges Subject to Interrogation, by the Time of Day of the Arrest

A. Lawyer Consultations



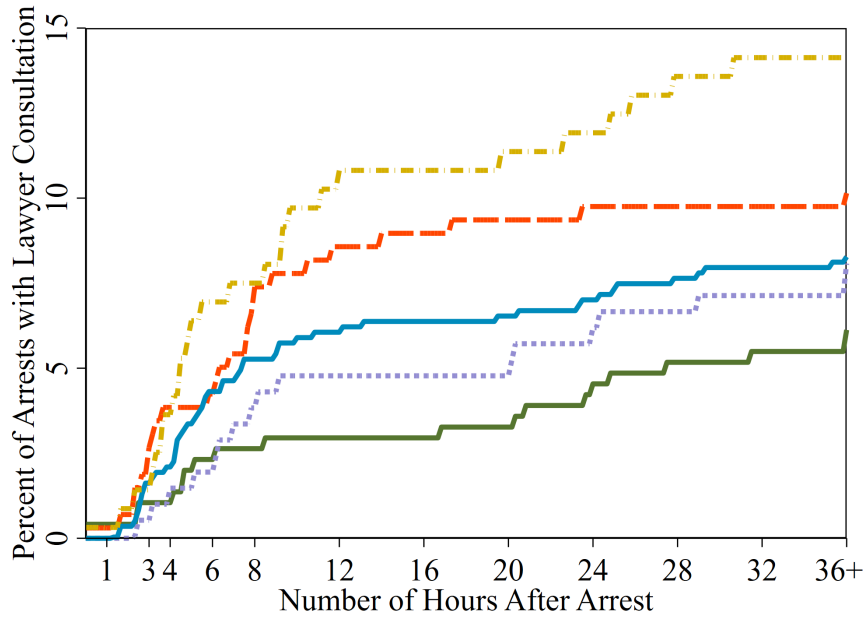
B. Phone Calls



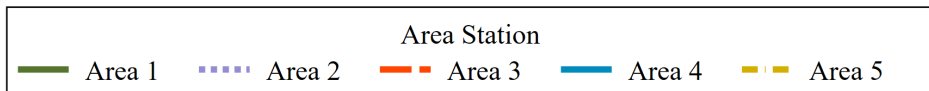
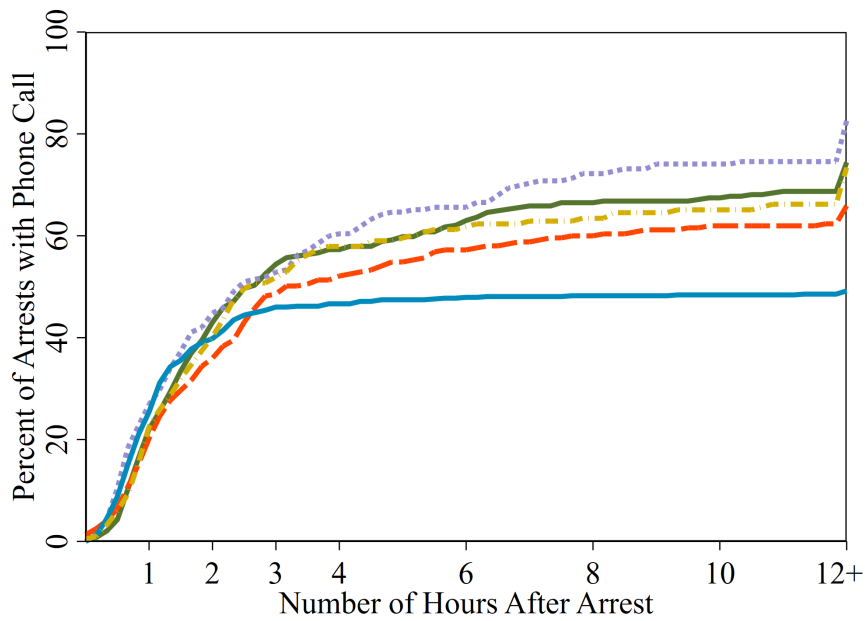
Notes: The figure reports the (residualized) percent of arrests with a lawyer consultation (Panel A) and phone call (Panel B) in the hours after arrest, separately for time of day of the arrest. If the residualized percent of arrests is negative, it is coded as zero.

Figure A2: Lawyer and Phone Access After Arrest for Charges Subject to Interrogation, by Police Station

A. Lawyer Consultations

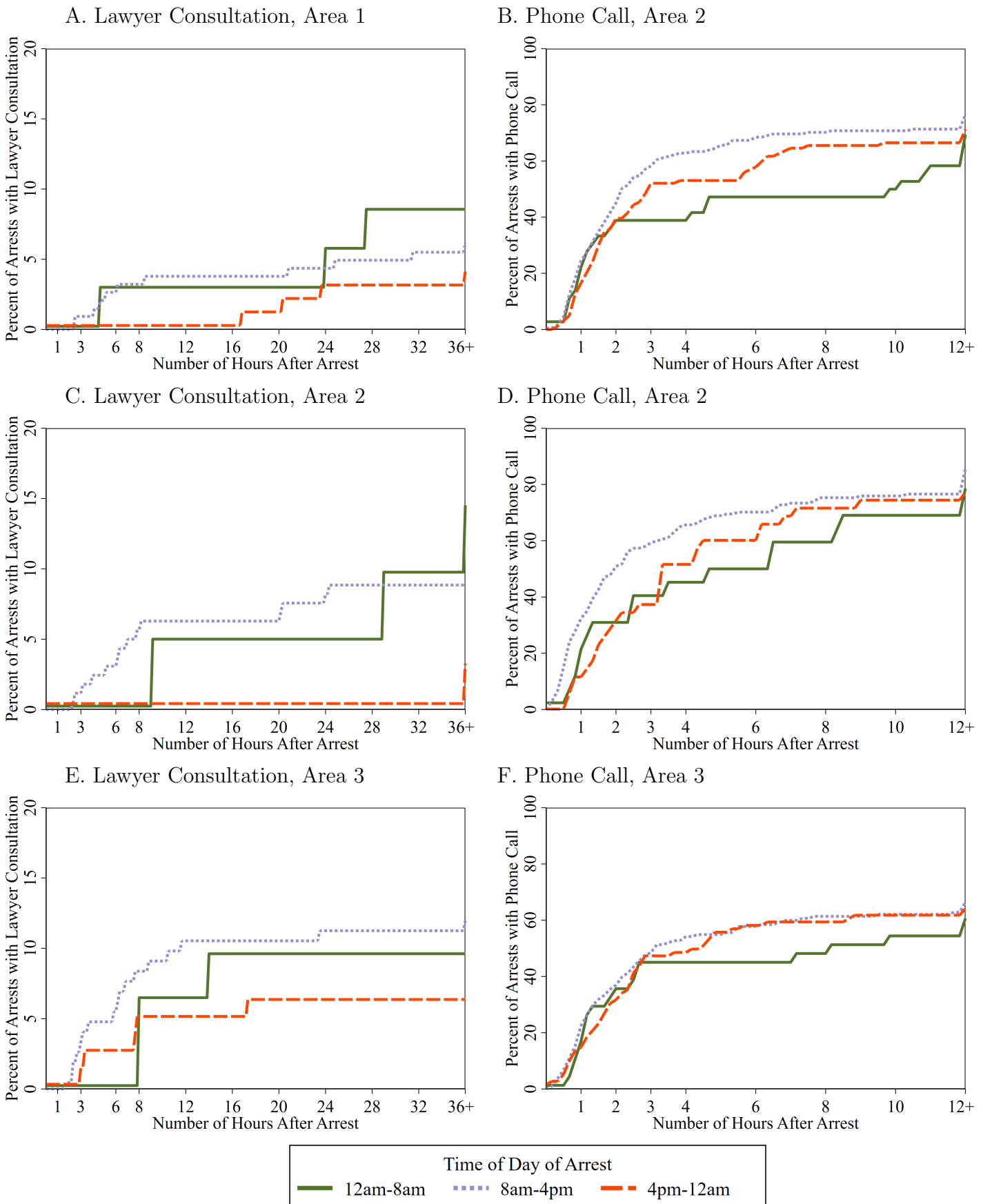


B. Phone Calls



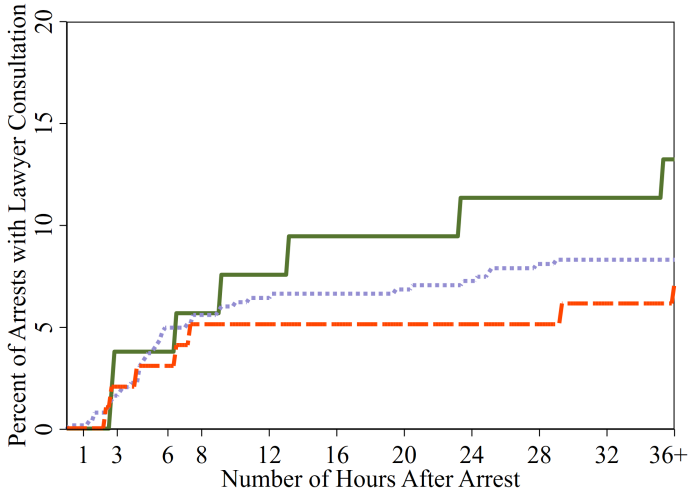
Notes: The figure reports the (residualized) percent of arrests with a lawyer consultation (Panel A) and phone call (Panel B) in the hours after arrest, separately for stations where persons in CPD custody are held.

Figure A3: Lawyer and Phone Access After Arrest for Charges Subject to Interrogation, by Police Station and Time of Day of Arrest

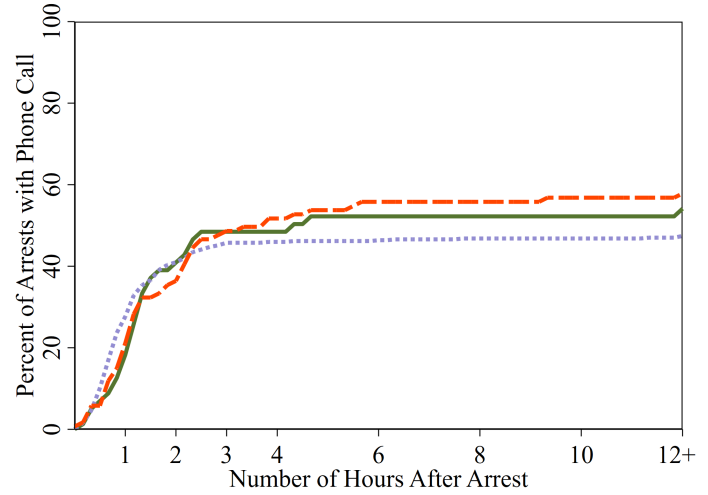


Notes: The figure reports the (residualized) percent of arrests with a lawyer consultation and phone call in the hours after arrest, separately by the time of day of the arrest and the station where persons in CPD custody is held. Panel A reports lawyer consultations for Area 1. Panel B reports phone calls for Area 1. Panel C reports lawyer consultations for Area 2. Panel D reports phone calls for Area 2. Panel E reports lawyer consultations for Area 3. Panel F reports phone calls for Area 3. The figure is continued on the next page.

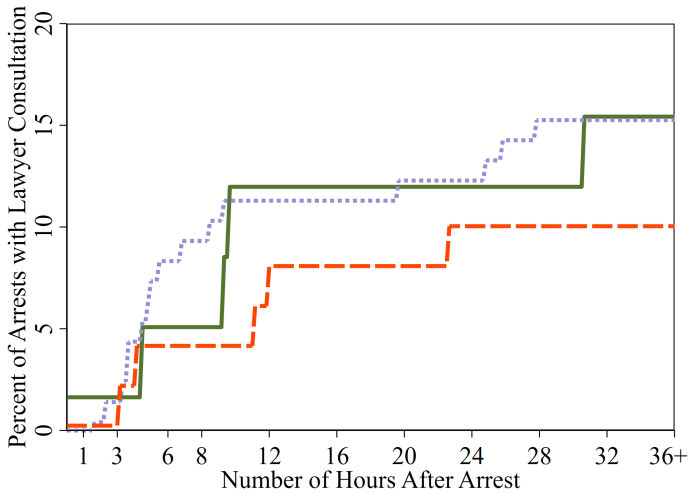
G. Lawyer Consultation, Area 4



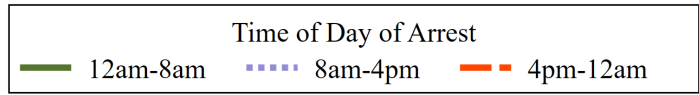
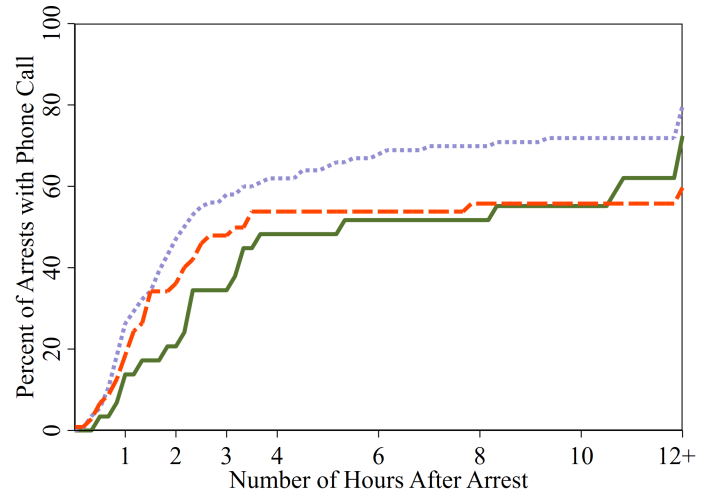
H. Phone Call, Area 4



I. Lawyer Consultation, Area 5



J. Phone Call, Area 5



Notes: The figure is continued from the previous page. The figure reports the (residualized) percent of arrests with a lawyer consultation and phone call in the hours after arrest, separately by the time of day of the arrest and the station where persons in CPD custody is held. Panel G reports lawyer consultations for Area 4. Panel H reports phone calls for Area 4. Panel I reports lawyer consultations for Area 5. Panel J reports phone calls for Area 5.

Table A4: Associations between Lawyer and Phone Access with Arrest Information for Charges Subject to Interrogation

	Lawyer Consult		Any Call	
	3 Hours (1)	Ever (2)	3 Hours (3)	Ever (4)
Time of Arrest				
4pm-12am	-1.3 (0.9)	-3.2* (1.8)	-2.5 (3.1)	-0.9 (2.9)
12am-8am	-1.6 (1.2)	3.1 (2.4)	-10.5** (4.1)	-0.7 (3.8)
Police Station				
Area 1	-3.1** (1.3)	-4.2* (2.4)	5.1 (4.3)	7.4* (4.0)
Area 2	-1.8 (1.4)	-2.5 (2.7)	7.4 (4.8)	15.1*** (4.4)
Area 4	-1.8 (1.2)	-2.3 (2.2)	-8.7** (3.8)	-18.7*** (3.6)
Area 5	-0.8 (1.5)	3.0 (2.8)	6.0 (4.9)	6.3 (4.6)
Covariates				
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Charge Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,593	1,593	1,593	1,593
Outcome Mean	2.3	8.8	52.7	64.0

Notes: This table reports OLS regression results. The unit of observation is the arrest. The columns differ by the outcome, as indicated at the top of the table. The estimates for different groups should be interpreted relative to the excluded category for the group. This means that the estimates for time of arrest are compared to arrests between 8am and 4pm, estimates for police station are compared to Police Station Area 3, estimates for race are compared to persons in CPD custody who are white, estimates for gender identity are compared to persons in CPD custody who report a gender of male, and estimates for age groups are compared persons in CPD custody who are aged between 31 and 40 years old. Standard errors are in parentheses. Coefficients and standard errors are multiplied by 100 and therefore are interpreted as percentage points. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Table A5: Associations between Lawyer and Phone Access with Time of Arrest for Charges Subject to Interrogation

	Lawyer Consult		Any Call	
	3 Hours (1)	Ever (2)	3 Hours (3)	Ever (4)
Time of Arrest				
12am-4am	-2.4 (1.9)	7.8** (3.5)	-14.8** (6.2)	1.4 (5.7)
4am-8am	-1.1 (1.6)	-0.2 (3.0)	-7.7 (5.2)	-2.2 (4.8)
4pm-8pm	-1.6 (1.1)	-2.8 (2.0)	0.1 (3.6)	-0.5 (3.3)
8pm-12am	-0.8 (1.4)	-3.7 (2.7)	-7.7 (4.7)	-1.4 (4.4)
Covariates				
Charge Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Police Station Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,593	1,593	1,593	1,593
Outcome Mean	2.3	8.8	52.7	64.0
<p><i>Notes:</i> This table reports OLS regression results. The unit of observation is the arrest. The columns differ by the outcome, as indicated at the top of the table. The estimates for the time of arrest should be interpreted relative to the excluded category of arrests between 8am and 4pm. Standard errors are in parentheses. Coefficients and standard errors are multiplied by 100 and therefore are interpreted as percentage points. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.</p>				

Table A6: Associations between Lawyer and Phone Access with Time of Arrest and Police Station for Charges Subject to Interrogation

	Lawyer Consult		Any Call	
	3 Hours (1)	Ever (2)	3 Hours (3)	Ever (4)
Area 1	-4.0** (1.7)	-6.0* (3.3)	8.2 (5.7)	8.7 (5.3)
× Shift 1	3.7 (4.0)	5.3 (7.6)	-18.4 (13.3)	-2.9 (12.4)
× Shift 3	1.5 (2.8)	3.4 (5.3)	-2.4 (9.2)	-2.2 (8.6)
Area 2	-2.2 (1.8)	-3.7 (3.4)	9.9* (5.9)	16.1*** (5.5)
× Shift 1	2.2 (4.5)	7.6 (8.6)	-13.5 (15.0)	-2.1 (14.0)
× Shift 3	-0.0 (3.5)	0.5 (6.6)	-8.0 (11.5)	-4.2 (10.7)
Area 4	-2.8* (1.5)	-3.8 (2.8)	-11.3** (4.8)	-21.4*** (4.5)
× Shift 1	5.9 (3.6)	5.9 (6.9)	10.5 (12.0)	10.8 (11.2)
× Shift 3	1.8 (2.7)	3.5 (5.0)	9.2 (8.8)	10.6 (8.2)
Area 5	-0.6 (2.0)	3.3 (3.7)	6.8 (6.5)	11.0* (6.1)
× Shift 1	0.2 (4.3)	0.2 (8.1)	-4.4 (14.2)	-1.1 (13.2)
× Shift 3	-0.7 (3.3)	-0.8 (6.2)	-0.6 (10.9)	-15.5 (10.2)
Covariates				
Shift Main Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Charge Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,593	1,593	1,593	1,593
Outcome Mean	2.3	8.8	52.7	64.0

Notes: This table reports OLS regression results that includes interaction terms between police station and time of arrest. The unit of observation is the arrest. The columns differ by the outcome, as indicated at the top of the table. The estimates should be interpreted relative to the excluded category of Police Station Area 3. Standard errors are in parentheses. Coefficients and standard errors are multiplied by 100 and therefore are interpreted as percentage points. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

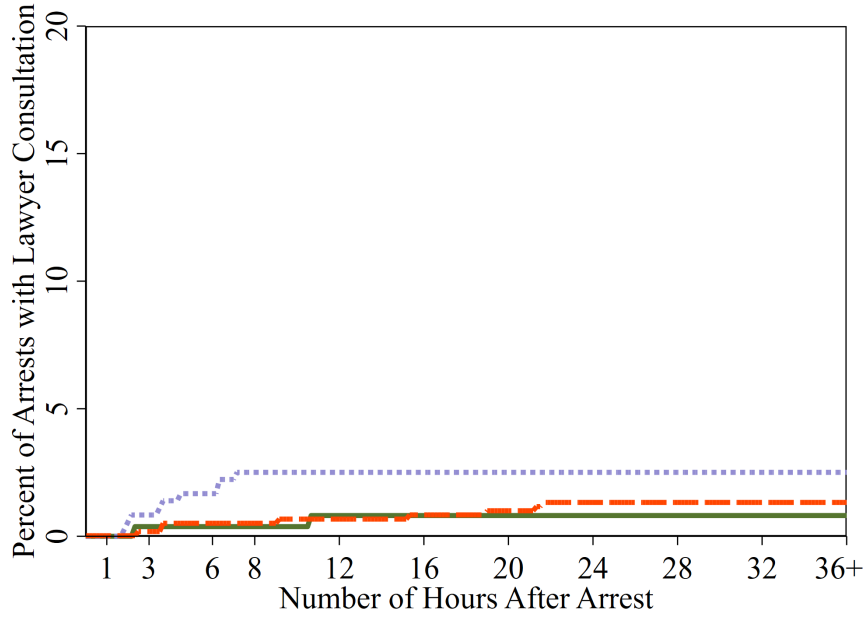
Table A7: Lawyer and Phone Access for Police-Related Charges, by Time of Arrest

	Arrests (1)	No Consult		No Call	
		3 Hours (2)	Ever (3)	3 Hours (4)	Ever (5)
First Watch (12am-8am)	19.1	99.6	99.2	55.9	38.4
Second Watch (8am-4pm)	29.9	99.2	97.5	56.0	42.3
Third Watch (4pm-12am)	51.0	99.8	98.7	52.9	40.1

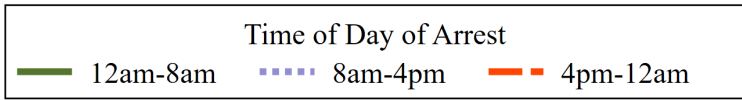
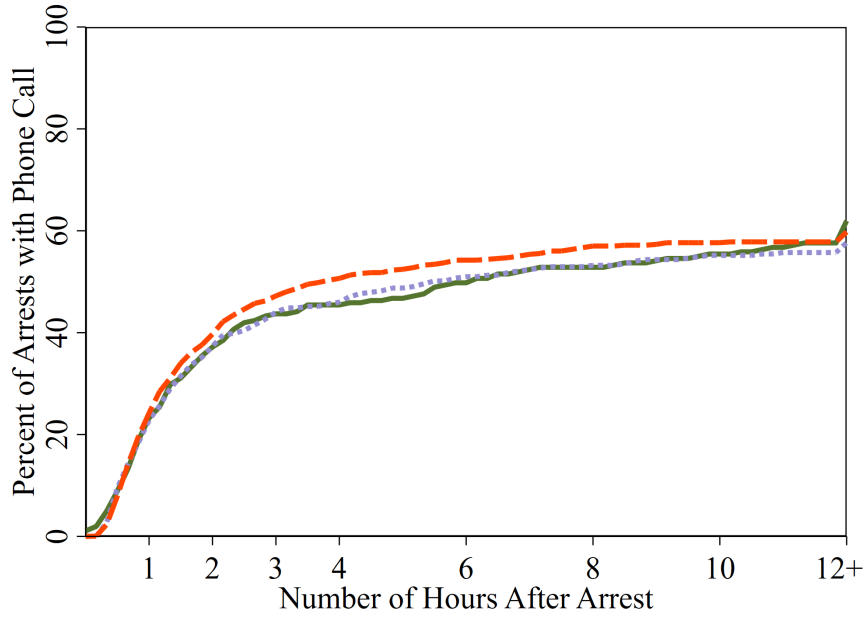
Notes: The table reports descriptive statistics on arrests, lawyer consultations, and any phone call by time of day of arrest. The table is restricted to police-related charges. Column 1 reports the percent of arrests with the charge of the total police-related charges. Columns 2-5 report measures of the percent of arrests with no lawyer or phone access after controlling for charge (I regress the outcome on charge fixed effects, recover residuals, and add back the mean, and code any resulting residuals greater than 100 percent as 100 percent). Column 2 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not consult with a lawyer within 3 hours of arrest (the consultation can be on the phone or in person). Column 3 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not consult with a lawyer while in police custody. Column 4 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not make a phone call to anyone within 3 hours of arrest. Column 5 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not make a phone call to anyone while in police custody.

Figure A4: Lawyer and Phone Access After Arrest for Police-Related Charges, by the Time of Day of the Arrest

A. Lawyer Consultations



B. Phone Calls



Notes: The figure reports the (residualized) percent of arrests with a lawyer consultation (Panel A) and phone call (Panel B) in the hours after arrest, separately for time of day of the arrest. If the residualized percent of arrests is negative, it is coded as zero.

Table A8: Associations between Lawyer and Phone Access with Arrest Information for Police-Related Charges

	Lawyer Consult		Any Call	
	3 Hours (1)	Ever (2)	3 Hours (3)	Ever (4)
Time of Arrest				
4pm-12am	-0.8 (0.6)	-1.2 (0.8)	3.1 (3.2)	1.7 (3.2)
12am-8am	-1.3* (0.7)	-2.1** (1.1)	1.2 (4.2)	4.9 (4.1)
Covariates				
Charge Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
District Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,202	1,202	1,202	1,202
Outcome Mean	0.7	1.6	48.3	59.6

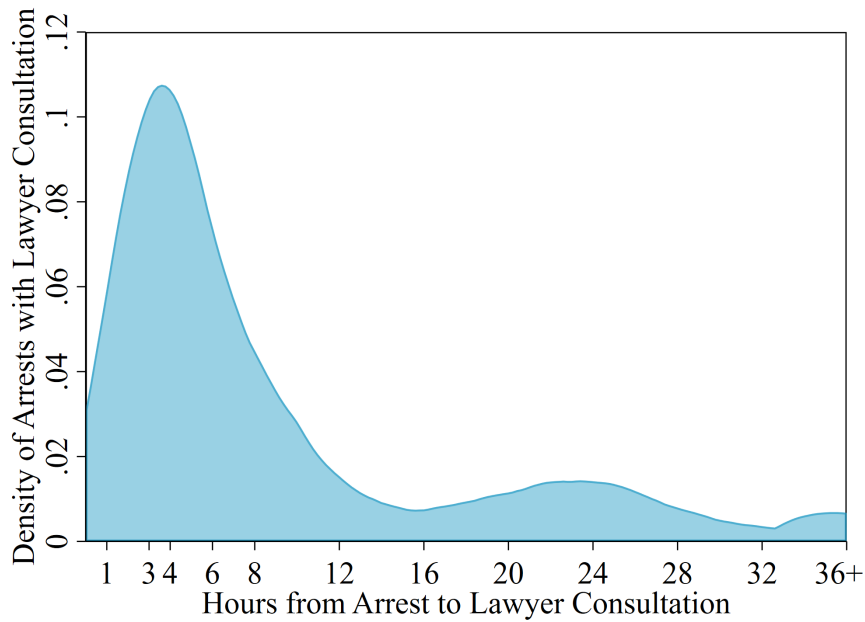
Notes: This table reports OLS regression results. The unit of observation is the arrest. The columns differ by the outcome, as indicated at the top of the table. The estimates for different groups should be interpreted relative to the excluded category for the group. This means that the estimates for time of arrest are compared to arrests between 8am and 4pm, estimates for race are compared to persons in CPD custody who are white, estimates for gender identity are compared to persons in CPD custody who report a gender of male, and estimates for age groups are compared persons in CPD custody who are aged between 31 and 40 years old. Standard errors are in parentheses. Coefficients and standard errors are multiplied by 100 and therefore are interpreted as percentage points. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A9: Associations between Lawyer and Phone Access with Time of Arrest for Police-Related Charges

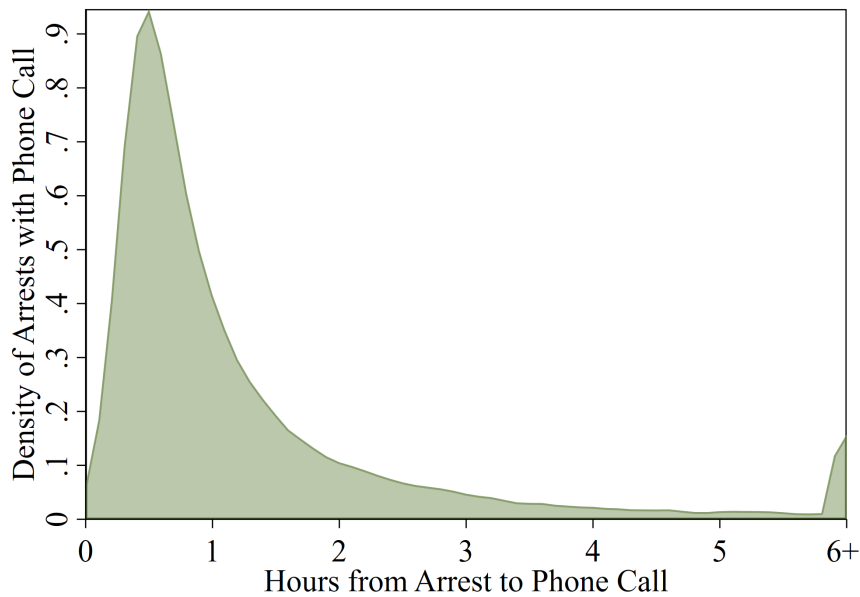
	Lawyer Consult		Any Call	
	3 Hours (1)	Ever (2)	3 Hours (3)	Ever (4)
Time of Arrest				
12am-4am	-1.2 (0.8)	-2.0* (1.2)	1.7 (4.5)	5.6 (4.4)
4am-8am	-1.6 (1.4)	-2.7 (2.0)	-0.4 (7.7)	1.8 (7.5)
4pm-8pm	-0.3 (0.7)	-0.8 (1.0)	2.2 (3.8)	2.3 (3.7)
8pm-12am	-1.4** (0.7)	-1.6* (1.0)	4.0 (3.8)	1.2 (3.7)
Covariates				
Charge Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Police Station Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,202	1,202	1,202	1,202
Outcome Mean	0.7	1.6	48.3	59.6
<p><i>Notes:</i> This table reports OLS regression results. The unit of observation is the arrest. The columns differ by the outcome, as indicated at the top of the table. The estimates for the time of arrest should be interpreted relative to the excluded category of arrests between 8am and 4pm. Standard errors are in parentheses. Coefficients and standard errors are multiplied by 100 and therefore are interpreted as percentage points. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.</p>				

Figure A5: Hours Between Arrest and Lawyer or Phone Access for All Charges

A. Lawyer Consultations



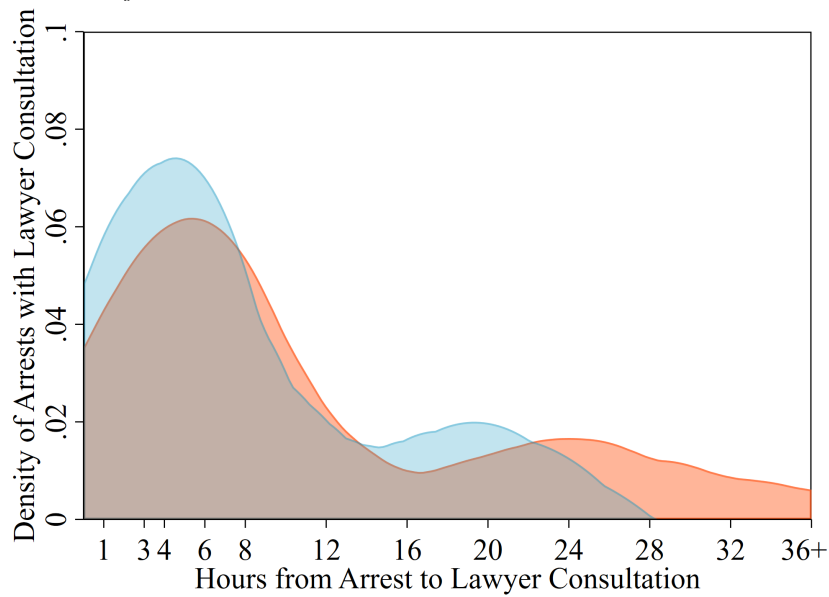
B. Phone Calls



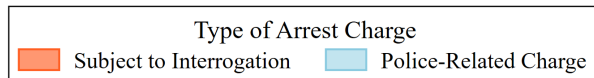
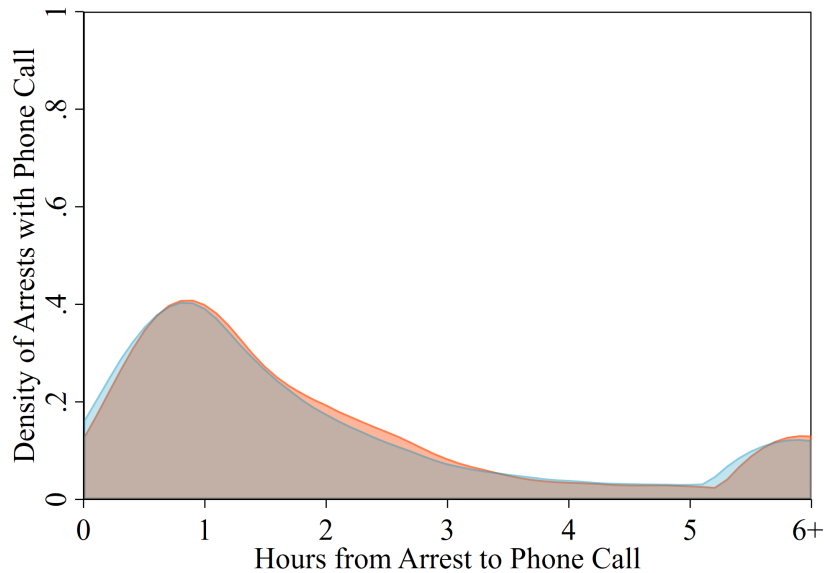
Notes: Panel A reports the number of hours between arrest and lawyer consultation conditional on a person in CPD custody having a consultation. Panel B reports the number of hours between arrest and a phone call conditional on a person in CPD custody making a phone call.

Figure A6: Hours Between Arrest and Lawyer or Phone Access, Separately for Charges Subject to Interrogation and Police-Related Charges

A. Lawyer Consultations



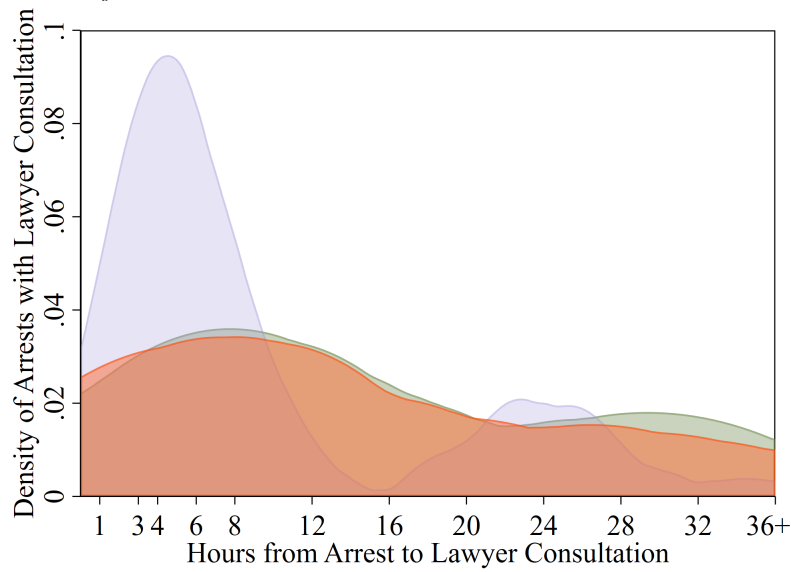
B. Phone Calls



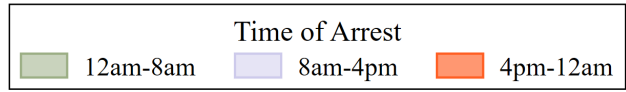
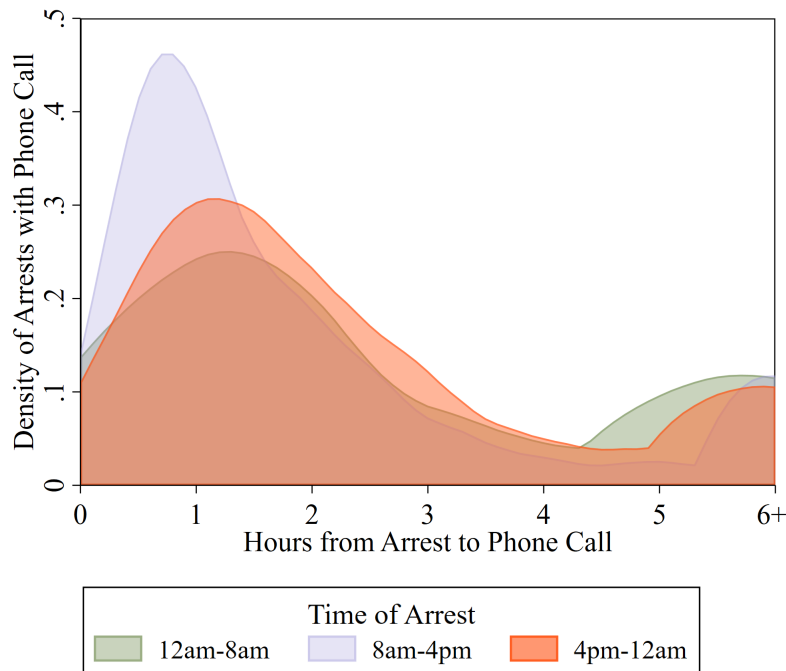
Notes: Panel A reports the number of hours between arrest and lawyer consultation conditional on a person in CPD custody having a consultation, separately for charges subject to interrogation and police-related charges. Panel B reports the number of hours between arrest and a phone call conditional on a person in CPD custody making a phone call, separately for charges subject to interrogation and police-related charges.

Figure A7: Hours Between Arrest and Lawyer or Phone Access for Charges Subject to Interrogation, Separately by the Time of Day of the Arrest

A. Lawyer Consultations

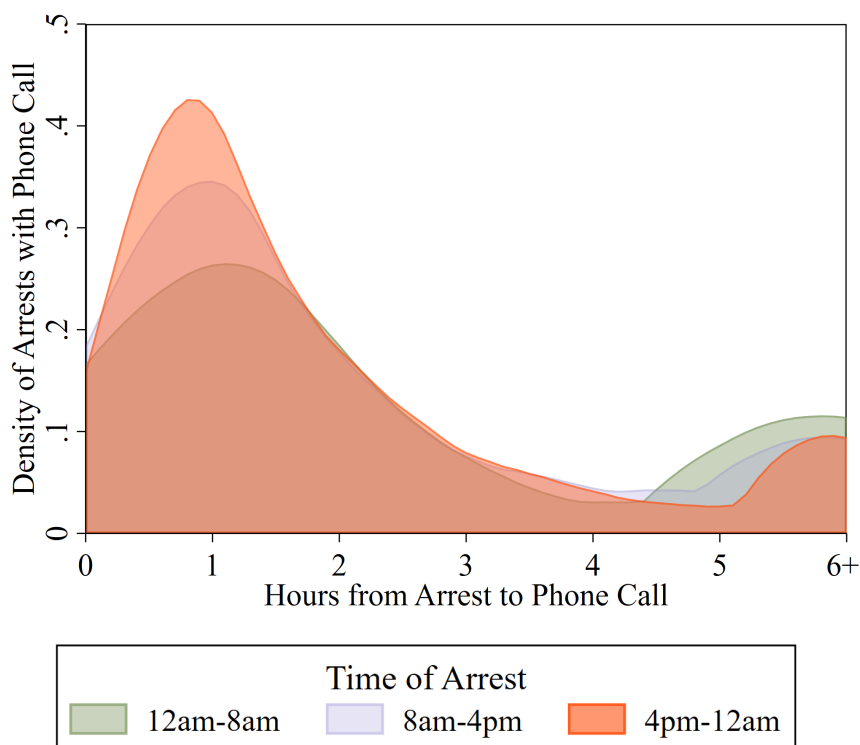


B. Phone Calls



Notes: The figure is restricted to charges subject to interrogation. Panel A reports the number of hours between arrest and lawyer consultation conditional on a person in CPD custody having a consultation, separately by the time of day of the arrest. Panel B reports the number of hours between arrest and a phone call conditional on a person in CPD custody making a phone call, separately by the time of day of the arrest.

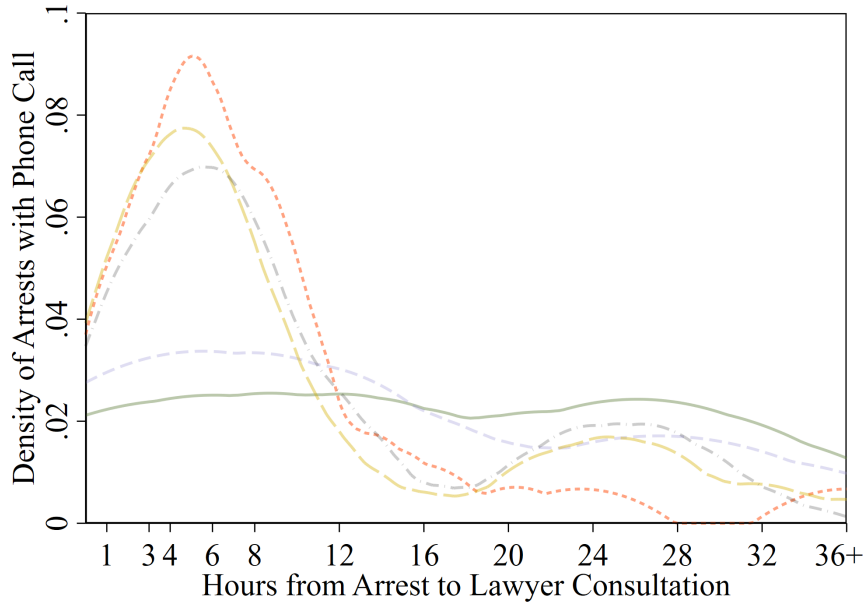
Figure A8: Hours Between Arrest and Phone Access for Police-Related Charges, Separately by the Time of Day of the Arrest



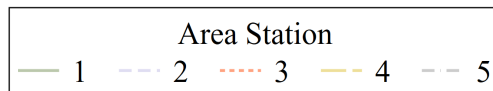
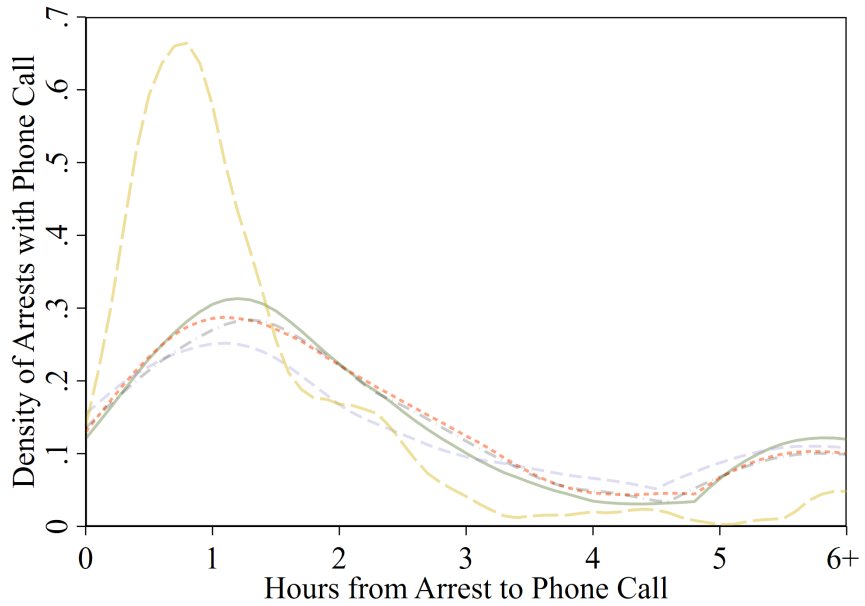
Notes: The figure is restricted to police-related charges. Panel A reports the number of hours between arrest and lawyer consultation conditional on a person in CPD custody having a consultation, separately by the time of day of the arrest. Panel B reports the number of hours between arrest and a phone call conditional on a person in CPD custody making a phone call, separately by the time of day of the arrest.

Figure A9: Hours Between Arrest and Lawyer or Phone Access for Charges Subject to Interrogation, Separately by Police Station

A. Lawyer Consultations



B. Phone Calls



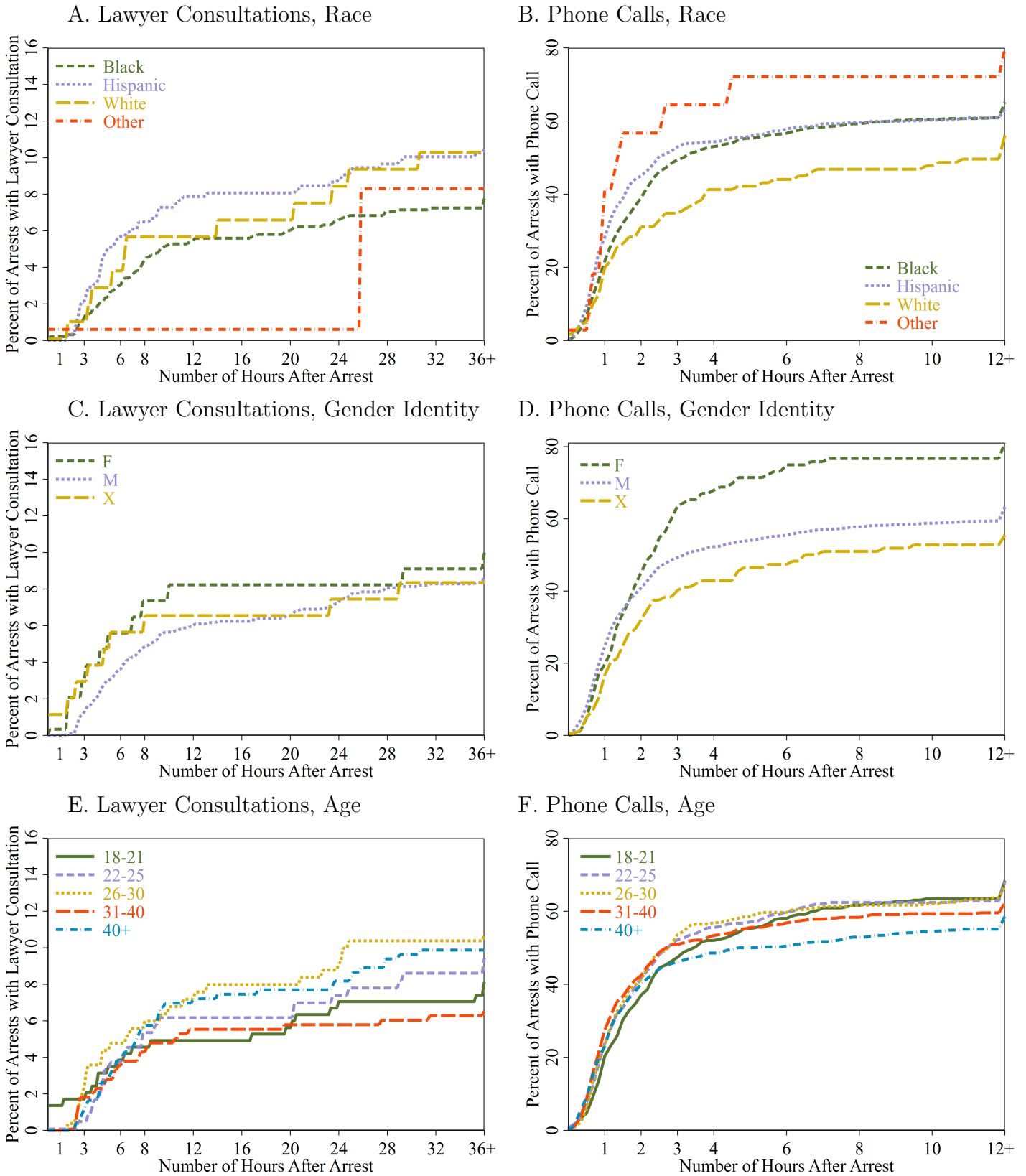
Notes: Panel A reports the number of hours between arrest and lawyer consultation conditional on a person in CPD custody having a consultation, separately by the time of day of the arrest. Panel B reports the number of hours between arrest and a phone call conditional on a person in CPD custody making a phone call, separately by the time of day of the arrest.

Table A10: Lawyer and Phone Access for Charges
Subject to Interrogation, by Demographics

		No Consult		No Call	
	Arrests	3 Hours	Ever	3 Hours	Ever
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Race					
Black	60.7	98.8	92.3	50.2	35.9
Hispanic	31.7	97.8	89.4	47.7	35.2
White	6.8	99.0	89.4	65.8	42.7
Other	0.8	99.9	91.0	36.9	16.8
B. Gender Identity					
M	85.9	98.7	91.2	50.9	36.4
F	7.2	96.4	90.4	35.9	21.2
X	7.0	97.8	91.6	58.8	46.3
C. Age					
18-21	17.7	99.2	91.8	51.4	33.6
22-25	15.5	99.5	90.7	47.3	33.0
26-30	15.7	97.6	89.3	46.2	33.5
31-40	25.3	97.9	93.5	49.5	37.1
41+	25.9	98.6	90.1	54.7	39.5

Notes: The table reports descriptive statistics on arrests, lawyer consultations, and any phone call by demographics for charges subject to interrogation. The panels differ by the demographic being assessed, as indicated in the table. Column 1 reports the percent of arrests with the charge. Columns 2-5 report measures of the percent of arrests with no lawyer or phone access after controlling for charge (I regress the outcome on charge fixed effects, recover residuals, and add back the mean, and code any resulting residuals greater than 100 percent as 100 percent). Column 2 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not consult with a lawyer within 3 hours of arrest (the consultation can be on the phone or in person). Column 3 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not consult with a lawyer while in police custody. Column 4 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not make a phone call to anyone within 3 hours of arrest. Column 5 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not make a phone call to anyone while in police custody.

Figure A10: Lawyer and Phone Access After Arrest for Charges Subject to Interrogation, by Demographics



Notes: The figure reports the (residualized) percent of arrests with a lawyer consultation and phone calls in the hours after arrest, separately for different demographic groups. The panels differ by the demographic and outcome being assessed, as indicated in the table.

Table A11: Associations between Lawyer and Phone Access with Arrest Information for Charges Subject to Interrogation

	Lawyer Consult		Any Call	
	3 Hours (1)	Ever (2)	3 Hours (3)	Ever (4)
Time of Arrest				
4pm-12am	-1.3 (0.9)	-3.7** (1.8)	-2.5 (3.1)	-0.9 (2.9)
12am-8am	-1.6 (1.2)	3.0 (2.4)	-10.5** (4.1)	-0.7 (3.8)
Police Station				
Area 1	-3.1** (1.3)	-4.1* (2.5)	5.1 (4.3)	7.4* (4.0)
Area 2	-1.8 (1.4)	-2.2 (2.8)	7.4 (4.8)	15.1*** (4.4)
Area 4	-1.8 (1.2)	-1.4 (2.3)	-8.7** (3.8)	-18.7*** (3.6)
Area 5	-0.8 (1.5)	3.6 (2.9)	6.0 (4.9)	6.3 (4.6)
Race				
Black	-0.4 (1.5)	-1.3 (2.9)	8.9* (5.0)	2.6 (4.7)
Hispanic	1.1 (1.6)	0.8 (3.0)	11.2** (5.2)	6.4 (4.8)
Gender Identity				
F	2.3 (1.5)	0.5 (2.9)	15.1*** (4.9)	14.6*** (4.6)
X	1.3 (1.5)	-0.7 (2.9)	-9.1* (5.0)	-10.8** (4.6)
Age				
18-21	-0.8 (1.2)	2.3 (2.4)	0.5 (4.1)	4.9 (3.8)
22-25	-0.7 (1.2)	3.6 (2.4)	2.7 (4.1)	5.6 (3.8)
26-30	0.9 (1.2)	5.4** (2.3)	4.3 (4.0)	4.1 (3.7)
41+	-0.6 (1.1)	3.3 (2.0)	-3.9 (3.5)	-1.8 (3.2)
Covariates				
Charge Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,593	1,593	1,593	1,593
Outcome Mean	2.3	9.4	52.7	64.0

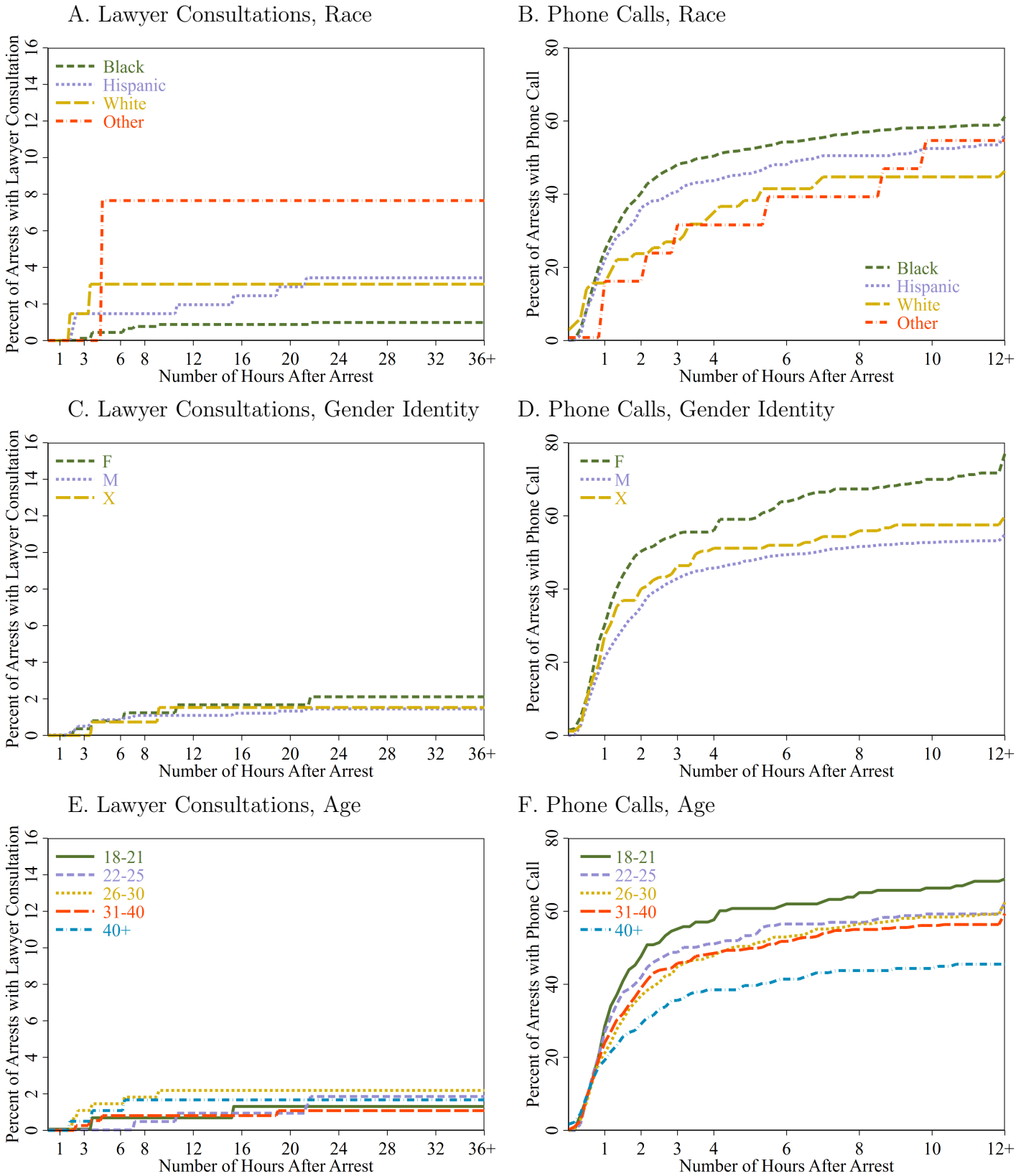
Notes: This table reports OLS regression results. The unit of observation is the arrest. The columns differ by the outcome, as indicated at the top of the table. The estimates for different groups should be interpreted relative to the excluded category for the group. This means that the estimates for time of arrest are compared to arrests between 8am and 4pm, estimates for police station are compared to Police Station Area 3, estimates for race are compared to persons in CPD custody who are white, estimates for gender identity are compared to persons in CPD custody who report a gender of male, and estimates for age groups are compared persons in CPD custody who are aged between 31 and 40 years old. Standard errors are in parentheses. Coefficients and standard errors are multiplied by 100 and therefore are interpreted as percentage points. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Table A12: Lawyer and Phone Access for
Police-Related Charges, by Demographics

	Arrests (1)	No Consult		No Call	
		3 Hours (2)	Ever (3)	3 Hours (4)	Ever (5)
A. Race					
Black	76.8	99.9	99.0	52.0	38.7
Hispanic	17.0	98.5	96.6	59.3	43.6
White	5.2	98.4	97.0	72.1	54.7
Other	1.1	100.0	92.4	68.1	45.6
B. Gender Identity					
M	70.3	99.5	98.5	57.3	45.0
F	19.1	99.6	97.9	44.4	23.6
X	10.5	100.0	98.5	53.2	40.5
C. Age					
18-21	13.5	100.0	98.7	45.3	30.7
22-25	18.4	100.0	98.1	51.4	37.4
26-30	23.0	98.9	97.8	55.1	37.6
31-40	30.8	99.7	98.9	54.2	40.7
41+	14.3	99.4	98.4	63.9	55.1

Notes: The table reports descriptive statistics on arrests, lawyer consultations, and any phone call by demographics for police-related charges. The panels differ by the demographic being assessed, as indicated in the table. Column 1 reports the percent of arrests with the charge. Columns 2-5 report measures of the percent of arrests with no lawyer or phone access after controlling for charge (I regress the outcome on charge fixed effects, recover residuals, and add back the mean, and code any resulting residuals greater than 100 percent as 100 percent). Column 2 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not consult with a lawyer within 3 hours of arrest (the consultation can be on the phone or in person). Column 3 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not consult with a lawyer while in police custody. Column 4 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not make a phone call to anyone within 3 hours of arrest. Column 5 reports the percent of arrests where the person in CPD custody did not make a phone call to anyone while in police custody.

Figure A11: Lawyer and Phone Access After Arrest for Police-Related Charges, by Demographics



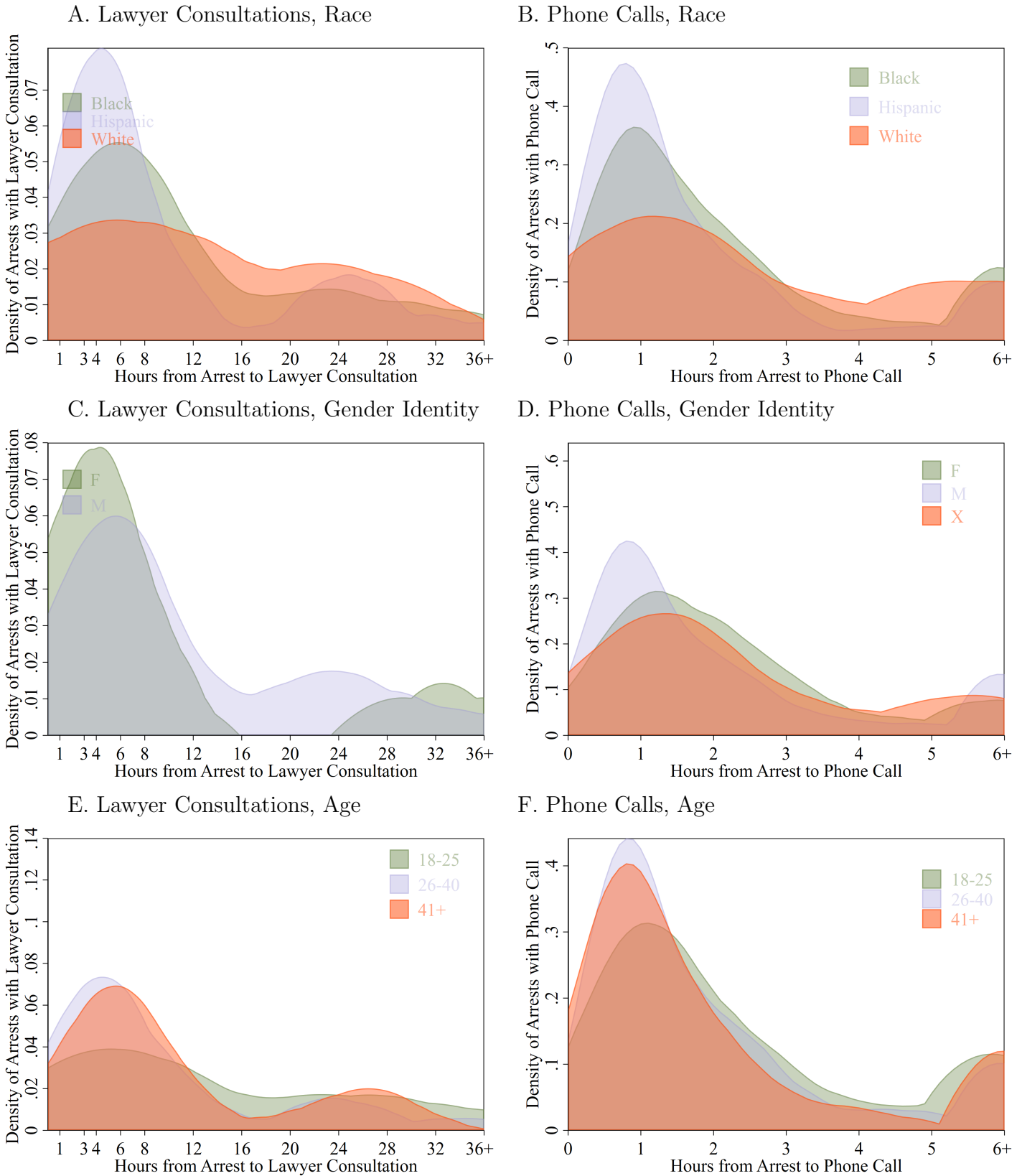
Notes: The figure reports the (residualized) percent of arrests with a lawyer consultation and phone calls in the hours after arrest, separately for different demographic groups. The panels differ by the demographic and outcome being assessed, as indicated in the table. If the residualized percent of arrests is negative, it is coded as zero.

Table A13: Associations between Lawyer and Phone Access with Arrest Information for Police-Related Charges

	Lawyer Consult		Any Call	
	3 Hours (1)	Ever (2)	3 Hours (3)	Ever (4)
Time of Arrest				
4pm-12am	-0.8 (0.6)	-1.2 (0.8)	3.1 (3.2)	1.7 (3.2)
12am-8am	-1.3* (0.7)	-2.1** (1.1)	1.2 (4.2)	4.9 (4.1)
Race				
Black	-2.1* (1.1)	-3.2* (1.6)	9.4 (6.2)	10.6* (6.1)
Hispanic	-0.7 (1.2)	-0.6 (1.8)	4.0 (6.8)	6.0 (6.7)
Gender Identity				
F	0.0 (0.7)	0.8 (1.0)	10.9*** (3.8)	18.1*** (3.7)
X	0.1 (0.8)	0.4 (1.2)	7.1 (4.7)	4.6 (4.6)
Age				
18-21	-0.0 (0.8)	0.1 (1.2)	10.4** (4.6)	10.6** (4.5)
22-25	-0.6 (0.7)	0.6 (1.1)	3.2 (4.1)	3.5 (4.0)
26-30	0.8 (0.7)	1.0 (1.0)	1.2 (3.8)	3.9 (3.8)
41+	0.4 (0.8)	0.5 (1.2)	-7.4* (4.5)	-12.5*** (4.4)
Covariates				
Charge Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
District Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,202	1,202	1,202	1,202
Outcome Mean	0.7	1.6	48.3	59.6

Notes: This table reports OLS regression results. The unit of observation is the arrest. The columns differ by the outcome, as indicated at the top of the table. The estimates for different groups should be interpreted relative to the excluded category for the group. This means that the estimates for time of arrest are compared to arrests between 8am and 4pm, estimates for race are compared to persons in CPD custody who are white, estimates for gender identity are compared to persons in CPD custody who report a gender of male, and estimates for age groups are compared persons in CPD custody who are aged between 31 and 40 years old. Standard errors are in parentheses. Coefficients and standard errors are multiplied by 100 and therefore are interpreted as percentage points. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

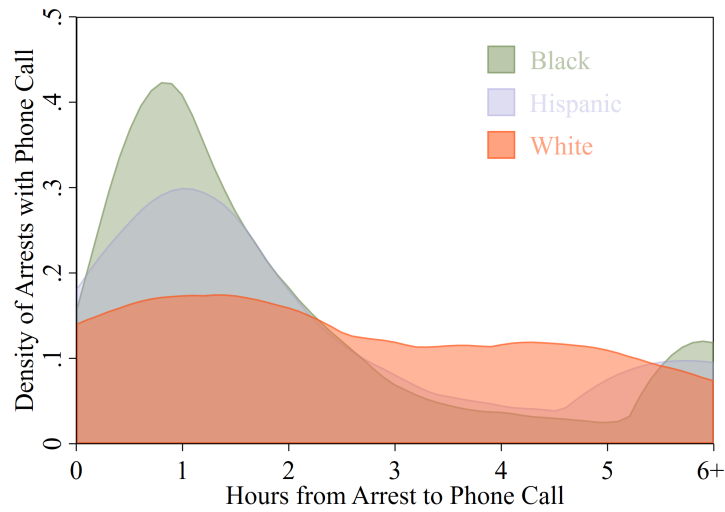
Figure A12: Hours Between Arrest and Lawyer or Phone Access
for Charges Subject to Interrogation, by Demographics



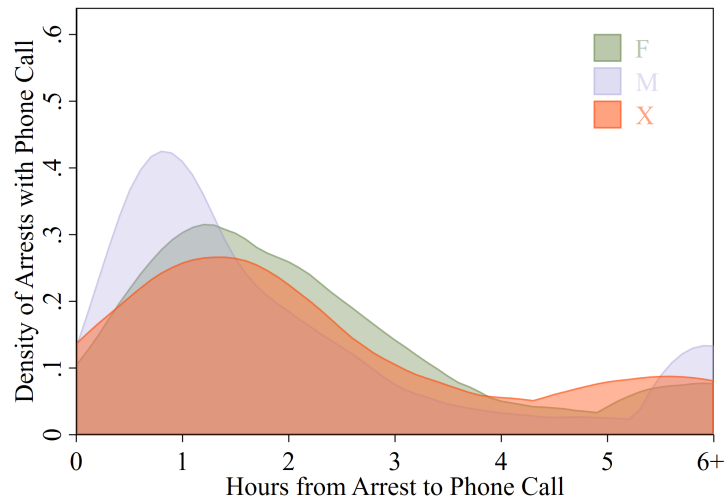
Notes: The figure is restricted to charges subject to interrogation. Panels A, C, and E report the number of hours between arrest and lawyer consultation conditional on a person in CPD custody having a consultation, separately by demographics as indicated in the panel. Panels B, D, and F report the number of hours between arrest and a phone call conditional on a person in CPD custody making a phone call, separately by demographics as indicated in the panel.

Figure A13: Hours Between Arrest and Phone Access for Police-Related Charges, by Demographics

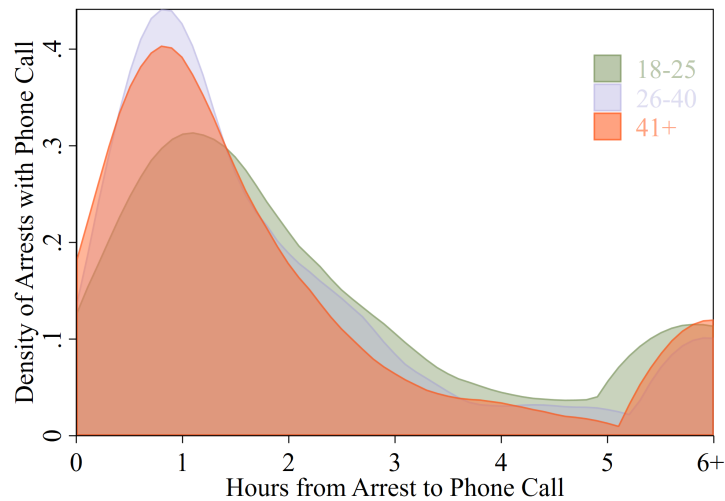
A. Race



B. Gender Identity



C. Age



Notes: The figure is restricted to police-related charges. The panels reports the number of hours between arrest and a phone call conditional on a person in CPD making a phone call, separately by demographics as indicated in the panel.

Kyle Rozema

Email: kyle.rozema@law.northwestern.edu • Webpage: www.kylerozema.com

Academic Appointments

Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law
Professor of Law, 2023-present

Washington University School of Law
Associate Professor of Law, 2019-2023

University of Chicago Law School
Wachtell Lipton Fellow, 2017-2019

Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law
Post-Doctoral Fellow, 2015-2017

Education

Cornell University
Ph.D., Economics, 2015

Washington University School of Law
J.D., 2011

Grand Valley State University
B.S.E., Mechanical Engineering, 2008

Publications

Political Ideology and Judicial Administration: Evidence from the COVID-19 Pandemic
Adam Chilton, Chris Cotropia, Kyle Rozema, and Dave Schwartz
Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization (forthcoming)

Women in U.S. Law Schools, 1948-2021
Elizabeth Katz, Kyle Rozema, and Sarath Sanga
Journal of Legal Analysis (forthcoming)

Improving the Signal Quality of Grades
Adam Chilton, Peter Joy, Kyle Rozema, and James Thomas
Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization (forthcoming)

Does Discipline Decrease Police Misconduct? Evidence from Chicago Civilian Allegations
Kyle Rozema and Max Schanzenbach
American Economic Journal: Applied Economics 15(3): 80-116 (2023)

- Price Isn't Everything: Behavioral Response around Changes in Sin Taxes
Alex Rees-Jones and Kyle Rozema
National Tax Journal 76(1): 3-35 (2023)
- Assessing Affirmative Action's Diversity Rationale
Adam Chilton, Justin Driver, Jonathan Masur, and Kyle Rozema
Columbia Law Review 122(2): 331-406 (2022)
- Does the Bar Exam Protect the Public?
Kyle Rozema
Journal of Empirical Legal Studies 18(4): 801-848 (2021)
- Rethinking Law School Tenure Standards
Adam Chilton, Jonathan Masur, and Kyle Rozema
Journal of Legal Studies 50(1): 1-34 (2021)
- Designing Supreme Court Term Limits
Adam Chilton, Dan Epps, Kyle Rozema, and Maya Sen
Southern California Law Review 95(1): 1-72 (2021)
- Political Ideology and the Law Review Selection Process
Adam Chilton, Jonathan Masur, and Kyle Rozema
American Law and Economics Review 22(1): 211-240 (2020)
- Good Cop, Bad Cop: Using Civilian Allegations to Predict Police Misconduct
Kyle Rozema and Max Schanzenbach
American Economic Journal: Economic Policy 11(2): 225-268 (2019)
- Legal Rasputins? Law Clerk Influence on Voting at the U.S. Supreme Court
Adam Bonica, Adam Chilton, Jacob Goldin, Kyle Rozema, and Maya Sen
Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization 35(1): 1-36 (2019)
- Who Benefits from Repealing Tampon Taxes? Empirical Evidence from New Jersey
Chris Cotropia and Kyle Rozema
Journal of Empirical Legal Studies 15(3): 620-647 (2018)
- Tax Incidence in a Vertical Supply Chain: Evidence from Cigarette Wholesale Prices
Kyle Rozema
National Tax Journal 71(3): 427-450 (2018)
- The Legal Academy's Ideological Uniformity
Adam Bonica, Adam Chilton, Kyle Rozema, and Maya Sen
Journal of Legal Studies 41(1): 1-43 (2018)
- Judicial Conflicts and Voting Agreement: Evidence from Interruptions at Oral Argument
Tonja Jacobi and Kyle Rozema
Boston College Law Review 59(7): 2259-2317 (2018)

Taxing Consumption and the Take-Up of Public Assistance: The Case of Cigarette Taxes and Food Stamps

Kyle Rozema and Nicolas Ziebarth
Journal of Law and Economics 60(1): 1-27 (2017)

The Effect of Tax Expenditures on Automatic Stabilizers: Methods and Evidence

Hautahi Kingi and Kyle Rozema
Journal of Empirical Legal Studies 14(3): 548-568 (2017)

Measuring Judicial Ideology Using Law Clerk Hiring

Adam Bonica, Adam Chilton, Jacob Goldin, Kyle Rozema, and Maya Sen
American Law and Economics Review 19(1): 129-161 (2017)

Inequality and the Mortgage Interest Deduction

Daniel Hemel and Kyle Rozema
Tax Law Review 70(4): 667-706 (2017)

The Political Ideologies of Law Clerks

Adam Bonica, Adam Chilton, Jacob Goldin, Kyle Rozema, and Maya Sen
American Law and Economics Review 19(1): 97-128 (2017)

The Economics of Health Care Rationing

Michael Frakes, Matthew Frank, and Kyle Rozema
In *Oxford Handbook of U.S. Healthcare Law* (2015)

Will Behavioral Economics Reshape the Compelled Commercial Speech Doctrine?

Kyle Rozema
Cornell Journal of Law and Public Policy 23(1): 85-129 (2013)

Modifying RAND Commitments to Better Price Patents in the Standards Setting Context

Kyle Rozema
Journal of Business, Entrepreneurship, and the Law 6(1): 23-42 (2012)

Working Papers

Professional Discipline and the Labor Market: Evidence from Lawyers

Kyle Rozema
Revise and Resubmit, *Journal of Law and Economics*

Decisionmaking on Multimember Courts: The Assignment Power in the Circuits

Daniel Hemel and Kyle Rozema
Revise and Resubmit, *Journal of Legal Studies*

The Endgame of Court-Packing

Adam Chilton, Dan Epps, Kyle Rozema, and Maya Sen
Revise and Resubmit, *American Law and Economics Review*

How Do Occupational Licensing Requirements Affect the Size of the U.S. Legal Profession?
Kyle Rozema

Affirmative Action and Racial Diversity in U.S. Law Schools, 1980-2021
Rick Brooks, Kyle Rozema, and Sarath Sanga

Book

Trial by Numbers: A Lawyer's Guide to Statistical Evidence
Adam Chilton and Kyle Rozema
Oxford University Press (forthcoming)

Academic Presentations

2023: UC Berkeley Law and Economics Workshop • Texas A&M University Law and Economics Colloquium • University of Texas at Austin Law, Business, and Economics Workshop

2022: American Law and Economics Association Annual Meeting • Brigham Young University Empirical Legal Studies Seminar • Conference on Empirical Legal Studies • Conference on Empirical Legal Studies in Asia • Cornell Legal Research Workshop • George Mason University Antonin Scalia Law School Faculty Workshop • Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law Faculty Workshop • USC Gould School of Law Faculty Workshop • Washington University School of Law Faculty Workshop

2021: AccessLex Legal Education Research Symposium • American Law and Economics Association Annual Meeting • Duke University School of Law Faculty Workshop • Stanford Law and Economics Seminar • Harvard Law School Law and Economics Seminar • Society for Benefit-Cost Analysis Annual Conference • Washington University School of Law Faculty Workshop

2020: Duke University Law and Economics Colloquium • Harvard Law School Empirical Law and Economics Seminar • Indiana University Maurer School of Law Faculty Workshop • Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law Faculty Workshop • University of Southern California School of Law Center for Law and Social Science • University of Michigan Law and Economics Workshop • Washington University School of Law Faculty Workshop

2019: American Law and Economics Association Annual Meeting • Chicago-Tsinghua Young Faculty Forum in Law and Social Science • Chinese University of Political Science and Law • Conference on Empirical Legal Studies • Harvard Law School Law and Economics Seminar • Junior Tax Scholars Workshop • National Tax Association Annual Conference • Society for Benefit-Cost Analysis Annual Conference • University of Chicago Law School Work-in-Progress Workshop • University of Hong Kong Law and Economics Workshop • Washington University School of Law Faculty Workshop

2018: American Law and Economics Association Annual Meeting • Boston University School

of Law • Conference on Empirical Legal Studies • Conference on Empirical Legal Studies in Europe • National Tax Association Annual Conference • Society for Benefit-Cost Analysis Annual Conference • University of Chicago Law School Work-in-Progress Workshop

2017: American Law and Economics Association Annual Meeting • Conference on Empirical Legal Studies • Law and Economics Workshop, Georgetown University Law Center • Midwestern Law and Economics Conference • National Tax Association Annual Conference • PatCon7 • University of Hong Kong, Faculty of Law • World Bank

2016: American Society of Health Economists Conference • Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management • Big 10 Junior Scholars Conference • Conference on Empirical Legal Studies • Conference on Empirical Legal Studies in Europe • Midwestern Law and Economics Conference • National Tax Association Annual Conference • Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law Working Paper Workshop • Society for Benefit-Cost Analysis Annual Conference • Soshnick Colloquium on Law and Economics, Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law • University of Michigan Public Finance Seminar

2015: American Law and Economics Association Annual Meeting • Conference on Empirical Legal Studies • Midwestern Law and Economics Conference • National Tax Association Annual Conference

Select Media Coverage

Op-Eds

[Washington Post, October 18, 2022](#)

[Washington Post, April 1, 2021](#)

[Wall Street Journal, June 3, 2020](#)

[Washington Post, March 30, 2016](#)

Detailed Coverage of Research

[ABA Journal, June 14, 2023](#)

[Law360, May 8, 2023](#)

[ABA Journal, March 8, 2023](#)

[National Law Journal, August 25, 2022](#)

[ABA Journal, August 22, 2022](#)

[Law360, June 9, 2022](#)

[National Law Journal, June 7, 2022](#)

[Reuters, June 6, 2022](#)

[Forbes, June 2, 2021](#)

[ABA Journal, June 2, 2021](#)

[New York Times, May 31, 2021](#)

[Law360, April 28, 2021](#)

[Law360, March 25, 2021](#)

[ABA Journal, March 24, 2021](#)

[ABA Journal, January 30, 2019](#)

[SCOTUSblog, November 2, 2018](#)

Bloomberg, September 17, 2018
ABA Journal, February 12, 2018
SCOTUSblog, December 18, 2017
NPR, July 25, 2017
Heterodox Academy, April 29, 2017
Law360, April 18, 2017
Washington Post, April 17, 2017
Jotwell, February 9, 2017
Wall Street Journal, March 1, 2016

Mentions of Research

New York Times, May 12, 2023
New York Times, March 23, 2023
New York Times, February 15, 2023
SCOTUSblog, August 16, 2022
Politico, September 7, 2019
NPR, March 6, 2019
New York Times, October 18, 2018
FiveThirtyEight, July 17, 2018
New York Times, July 9, 2018
Wall Street Journal, March 11, 2018
Vox, January 10, 2018
Slate, September 28, 2017
LA Times, July 28, 2017
New York Times, January 31, 2017
Vox, March 16, 2016

Law School Teaching

Torts (FL2019, FL2021, SP2021, FL2022, SP2024)

Legal Ethics and Professional Responsibility (SP2024)

Empirical Legal Studies (SP2019, SP2020, FL2021)

Law and Economics (FL2022)

Tax Policy (SP2017, SP2018)

Academic Service

Journals: Associate Editor, American Law and Economics Review (2020–present)

Societies: Board of Directors (Class 3), Society of Empirical Legal Studies (2023-2026)

Conferences: Conference on Empirical Legal Studies Area Organizer (2023) • American Law

and Economics Association Conference Area Organizer (2023) • Conference on Empirical Legal Studies Program Committee (2022)

Reviewer: American Economic Journal: Economic Policy • American Economics Review • American Journal of Health Economics • American Law and Economics Review • Brookings Institution • Health Economics • International Review of Law and Economics • Journal of Empirical Legal Studies • Journal of Health Economics • Journal of Law and Economics • Journal of Legal Studies • Journal of Labor Economics • Journal of Policy Analysis and Management • Journal of Public Economics • National Science Foundation • National Tax Journal • Quarterly Journal of Economics • Review of Economics and Statistics • Yale Law Journal

Grants

Co-Principle Investigator, Body-Worn Cameras Metadata

Source: National Science Foundation, Law and Science Program

Dates: 2023-2025

Amount: \$224,712

Investigator, Investigating Police Body-Worn Cameras

Source: Washington University Incubator for Transdisciplinary Futures

Dates: 2023-2024

Amount: \$89,000

Principle Investigator, Lawyer Misconduct and Discipline in America

Source: AccessLex Unsolicited Grant Program

Dates: 2020-2023

Amount: \$34,100

Investigator, Analysis of Cigarette Purchases on Native American Reservations

Source: National Institutes of Health, R01

Dates: 2017-2019

Amount: \$1,034,736

Other

First Generation College Graduate

Bar Admissions: Michigan

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