



**SEPTEMBER
2023**

ILLINOIS MURDER REGISTRY IMPACT REPORT

- Juvenile Delinquent
- Murderer with child victim
- Murderer with adult victim
- Other Violent Offender

**ILLINOIS MURDERER AND VIOLENT OFFENDER
AGAINST YOUTH REGISTRATION ACT
REGISTRATION FORM**

Photo Required
(Please type or print using black ink)

Initial Registration: <input type="checkbox"/>		Annual: <input type="checkbox"/>		Homeless Weekly: <input type="checkbox"/>		Change of Address: <input type="checkbox"/>		School: <input type="checkbox"/>		Employment: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Last Name:			First Name:			Middle Name:					
DOB: 10/23/1987		Sex:		Race:		POB:					
Resident Address:						Apartment #					
City:											
Telephone:											
Scars/Mar:											
Hgt:											
Aliases: I Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>											
FBI:											
DOC #:											
DLN:											
Vehicle M:				License Plate #:				VIN #:		Color:	
Date of Conviction:				Age of Victim(s):							
County of Conviction:				State of Conviction:							
Offense:				Statute:							
Citation Code:				Sentence:							

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You must renew your registration in person with the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction within one year from the date of your most recent registration until your expiration date.

If you are an offender identified as a child murderer you must register in person every year for the period of your natural life.

Failure to comply with the provisions of the Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registration Act is a Class 3 felony. It is a Class 2 felony if you have a second or subsequent conviction for violation of this Act. Any person who is required to register under this Act who knowingly or willfully gives material information required by this Act that is false is guilty of a Class 3 felony. Failure to comply with any provisions of the Act mandates revocation of probation, mandatory supervised release, parole, or conditional release.

The term of registration will be administratively extended by the Illinois State Police 10 years for failure to comply with any provisions of the Act.

You must register within 5 days of conviction when sentenced to probation or upon release, parole, or discharge from prison or mental hospital. Recidivism due to violation of parole or other circumstances which relate to the original conviction or adjudication shall extend the period of registration 10 years after final parole, discharge, or release. You must register in person with the police department or, if none, the sheriff's office having jurisdiction where you reside for a period of 10 years.

Any person required to register under this Act who lacks a fixed residence must notify the agency with jurisdiction of the last known address within 5 days after ceasing to have a fixed residence, and if the offender leaves the last jurisdiction of residence, the offender must, within 48 hours after leaving, register in person with the new agency of jurisdiction and must report weekly in person with the agency having jurisdiction.

If you intend to establish a residence or employment outside of Illinois, you must report in person to the agency with whom you last registered in Illinois at least 10 days prior.

Failure to register is a criminal offense and will extend my registration period 10 years from my next registration, if not already subject to lifetime registration.

According to 720 ILCS 5/11-9.3 & 9.4, if you were convicted of child abduction, kidnapping, aggravated kidnapping, unlawful restraint, aggravated unlawful restraint or an attempt to commit any of these offenses, you are considered a child sex offender. According to Illinois law, you may not reside or loiter within 500 feet of a school, park, or playground. You may also not reside or loiter within 500 feet of a facility providing services directed exclusively toward persons under 18 years of age. The only exception is if you, the child sex offender, owned the property before July 7, 2000.

I HAVE READ AND/OR HAD READ TO ME, THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS. IT HAS BEEN EXPLAINED TO ME AND I UNDERSTAND MY DUTY TO REGISTER ON OR BEFORE _____. All ending registration dates will be determined by the Illinois State Police. To verify the ending registration date, contact the Illinois State Police at 217/785-0653 or mail correspondence to the address listed below.

Signature of Registrant _____ Date _____

Offender must sign both page 1 and page 2 for registration to be considered valid.

Registering Official's Name (Print) _____

Registering Agency: _____ Fingerprints should be taken at the initial registration and any subsequent registration

Address: _____ in a new jurisdiction.

City, Zip, County: _____

Registering Official's Signature: _____

For additional information: Illinois State Police, SOR Unit, 801 South 7th Street, P.O. Box 19461, Suite 200-S, Springfield, Illinois 62794 or by phone (217) /32-0003.

One copy to Offender One copy to Illinois State Police Retain Original for your files Page 2 of 2

REPORT AUTHORS

This report was written by the Chicago Torture Justice Center's Organizing Team in collaboration with the entire Chicago Torture Justice Center staff and several beloved community members. The Chicago Torture Justice Center seeks to address the traumas of police violence and institutionalized racism through access to healing and wellness services, trauma-informed resources, and community connection. The Center is a part of and supports a movement to end all forms of police and state violence.

INTRODUCTION

The Chicago Torture Justice Center was created out of a decades-long campaign for justice and reparations for survivors of police torture. The vast majority of survivors of police torture and violence in Chicago have been or are currently on the Illinois Murder Registry. We believe the repealing of the Illinois Murder Registry is not only an issue of racial and economic justice but a true investment in public safety.

Public conviction registries, like the Illinois Murder, Sex Offense, Methamphetamine, Arson Offense, and Gun Offense registries, are a tool in our carceral system that disproportionately target Black people, poor people, and people of color by locking people into extended cycles of punishment and state surveillance.[1] They serve as a form of perpetual punishment because those required to register have already served prison sentences and are required to serve a 3-year maximum period of mandatory supervised release (similar to parole).

Being listed on a public registry furthers the challenges of reentry by creating more institutional and systematic barriers to accessing housing, jobs, public assistance, and other resources within Illinois communities.[2] As a result of having to register, many people on public conviction registries experience greater difficulty re-integrating into society when they come home from prison.[2] Registry laws also create additional stigma for those on them because there is particular shame associated with crimes that require registration.[2]

Registering is a tedious process that must be done annually by those with secure housing and weekly by individuals experiencing houselessness. The Chicago 400 campaign, created by people made houseless by public conviction registries, is doing critical work to organize around the destabilizing impact of these destructive policies [chicago400.net].

1. Judith Levine and Erica R. Meiners, *The Feminist and the Sex Offender: Confronting Sexual Harm, Ending State Violence*, (London: Verso Books, 2020)

2. Molly J Walker Wilson, "The Expansion of Criminal Registries and the Illusion of Control," *Louisiana Law Review* 73, no. 2 (Winter 2013): 509-558

INTRODUCTION CONT.

Many people on public conviction registries are also harassed by police and re-incarcerated for administrative errors and failure to register charges, made clear through the testimony in this report. The site in Chicago where residents currently have to register, as well as the former locations, are almost all sites where individuals were tortured by Commander Jon Burge and his disciples. Being forced to visit this site is incredibly traumatizing for survivors of police torture in our community, and the registry keeps them in a cycle of criminalization.

Public conviction registries do not serve as a deterrent for people on them to commit harm.[2] The recidivism rates for people with violent crimes on registries and off of them are very similar.[2] This means that most people who are convicted of violent crimes do not engage in violent acts after prison and do not become re-incarcerated for this type of harm. Public conviction registries have historically served as a way for legislators to appear to respond to the issue of violent crime.[3] However, decades of data show they do nothing for public safety, but they are a simple, inexpensive, and ineffective response to complex social problems, like intracommunal violence.

Although public conviction registries have been found to be ineffective at preventing violence, the majority of people who are *not* impacted by them support their existence and expansion.[2] They create an illusion of safety and control while they divert energy and funds away from community-based violence prevention work. While community members may *feel* safer because of public conviction registries, they are not.

Like all public conviction registries, the Illinois Murder Registry was created to track people with specific convictions (see list in FAQ) with the presumption this would create public safety. Not only is this untrue, but public conviction registries make our communities less safe by continuing to destabilize and stigmatize the lives of those on them and their loved ones.

2. Walker Wilson, "The Expansion of Criminal Registries," 509-558

3. Emmanuel Felton, "Public Crime Registries Rarely Work, so Why do They Continue to Grow?" Pacific Standard, June 14 2017, <https://psmag.com/news/public-crime-registries-rarely-work-so-why-do-they-continue-to-grow>

WHAT IS THE ILLINOIS MURDER REGISTRY?

The first registry for violent crimes in Illinois was the sex offense registry, created in 1986.[2] In the 1990s, non-sexual crimes against young people were added to the sex offense registry, and in January 2012, the Illinois Murder Registry was created, which separated the two registries and created mandatory registration for violent crimes against adults.[3] The IL Murder Registry is formally known as the Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registry (MVOAY). **This name is misleading because only half of those listed on the Illinois Murder Registry have victims under the age of 18, and because most of the crimes that require people to register are not crimes of murder.** Crimes beyond murder that require someone to register on the IL Murder Registry include involuntary manslaughter, aggravated battery, kidnapping, and home invasion. Illinois is one of five states to implement a registry for violent crimes. The others include Indiana, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Montana.[4]

People on the Illinois Murder Registry must register annually for 10 years. **People receive no annual notification to register, only initial notification upon their release.** The police give people "fail to register" charges with impunity to force people to register for longer. If the victim was 18 or under, individuals must register for the remainder of their life, and those who are houseless must register weekly. The records of every individual on the Illinois Murder Registry, including their address, date of birth, and photo, are listed publicly online for all to access. Individuals in our community have been killed because their addresses are publicly listed.

People on the registry must notify the police if they leave town for even a few days, and the police can show up at their address at any time without a warrant.[3] This impacts everyone who lives in the household, including children. **Currently, there are over 8,200 people on the Illinois Murder Registry,** who are significantly impacted by it when they reenter society after prison.

"The police came to my house and arrested me in front of my wife and child in the middle of the night once. I have been out of prison for over 7 years and it was because of an administrative error. It is like they don't want you to have a life, to have any dignity. That day still traumatizes me. I will never forget having to watch my daughter see me get handcuffed, and all for nothing."

Anonymous

"The registry is run so poorly. They are constantly mixing up people's information and registering them wrong as lifelong registrants or as non-compliant. Some people become re-incarcerated because of all of these clerical errors when they are trying to live good lives out here."

Carl Williams,
Learning Fellow at CTJC

2. Walker Wilson, "The Expansion of Criminal Registries," 509-558

3. Felton, "Public Crime Registries Rarely Work"

4. Bill Bird, Hannah Leone, and Gloria Casas, "Little-Known Murder Registry Raises Questions of Public Safety, Privacy." Chicago Tribune, July 1, 2016, <https://www.chicagotribune.com/suburbs/naperville-sun/ct-nvs-illinois-murderer-registry-st-0626-20160701-story.html>.

REGISTRATION IN CHICAGO

A TRAUMATIC AND TORTUROUS SITE

Commander Jon Burge and police officers trained under him tortured hundreds of people, predominately young Black men, into false confessions from 1972 onward. Individuals were tortured at Area 1 Violent Crimes (51st and Wentworth), Area 2 Violent Crimes (formerly 90th and Cottage Grove, currently 111th and Ellis), Area 3 Violent Crimes (39th and California), Area 4 Violent Crimes (Kedzie and Harrison), Area 5 Violent Crimes (Grand and Central), and District 5 Police Station (115th and Indiana), as well as Chicago Police Department (CPD) black sites such as Homan Square. CPD black sites are off-the-books interrogation sites where individuals were detained indefinitely, tortured, and unable to be found by loved ones.

Today, the majority of people tortured by Burge and his disciples still have felony convictions for murder, and all of them have been forced to register on the IL Murder Registry after enduring torture, decades in prison, and mandatory supervised release (MSR). Because Jon Burge and his disciples tortured individuals in Chicago, the majority of them return to Chicago after prison and therefore register in Chicago.

Almost all of the sites where individuals have been forced to register since the creation of the murder registry have been sites where individuals have been tortured. This process retraumatizes torture survivors and is an absolute failure by the city of Chicago to be accountable to them and right the wrongs of the past. Currently, people have to register at 90th and Cottage Grove, Area 2 Violent Crimes, a site of CPD torture.

"As someone that served his parole before being informed that I would have to now register on the Illinois State murder registry for a total of 10 years, it was traumatizing and a total smack in the face to all people that had to endure police torture at the hands of members of the Chicago Police Department. Not only was I innocent of the offense, but I found myself being penalized additionally by the criminal justice system. I was tortured at Area 3 in 1981 and had to register there in 2021. It was incredibly re-traumatizing. How am I supposed to heal from torture and decades of incarceration when I have to go back to the same place I was tortured or risk being sent back to prison?"

Mark Clements, Torture Survivor and Senior Organizer at CTJC

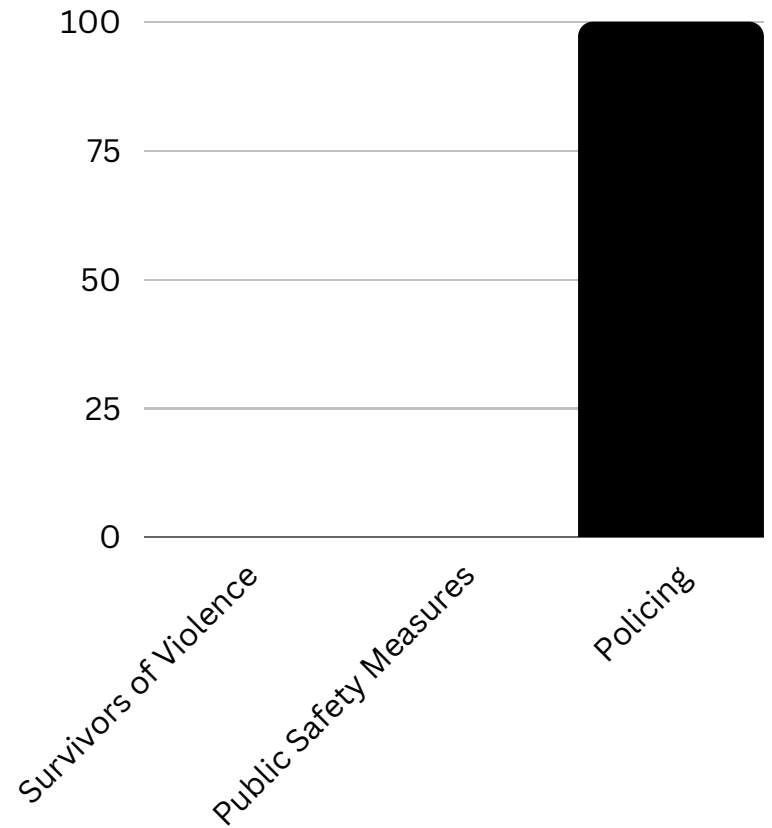
OFFENDER REGISTRATION FUND

100%

OF REGISTRY FUNDS GO TO THE POLICE

\$795,700,000

ANNUAL IL STATE POLICE BUDGET



- According to the IL Murder Registry Legislation, all registration fees are deposited into the Offender Registration Fund. According to the Sex Offense Registry Legislation, the Offender Registration Fund, formerly known as the Sex Offender Registration Fund, is used to cover costs incurred by the criminal justice system in administering this registry. The Illinois State Police established and promulgate rules and procedures regarding the fund.[5]
- 50% of the money in the Fund is allocated to sheriff's offices and police departments. The remaining money in the Fund is allocated to the Illinois State Police for education and administration of the Act.[5]
- In 2022, the fund generated almost \$264,500 to state and local police departments.[6] The IL State Police have a \$795,700,000 Annual Budget.[7] We know a portion of this goes to running and operating public conviction registries, but this agency lacks transparency and oversight, therefore these specifics statistics are challenging to obtain.

5. 730 ILCS 150/ Sex Offender Registration Act," Illinois General Assembly, <https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=2009&ChapterID=55>.

6. "Illinois State Revenue 2022." Illinois Department of Revenue, Line Item 1814.

7. "Criminal Justice System FY2022 Spending in Chicago and Illinois," The Civic Federation, July 22, 2022. <https://www.civiced.org/civic-federation/blog/criminal-justice-system-fy2022-spending-chicago-and-illinois#:~:text=The%20Illinois%20Department%20of%20Corrections,spending%20at%20nearly%20%241.8%20billion.>

AN ISSUE OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Public conviction registries are generally supported by community members who are not impacted by them, but they do nothing to prevent violence or crime.[2] People want to feel safe in their communities, but over twenty five years of research shows that public conviction registries and community notification laws do not make anyone safer.[8] Dr. Amanda Agan, who studies the economics of crime, argues that public conviction registries gave legislators an inexpensive response to complex social problems.[3] In Illinois, the history of this registry and its growth provide evidence for this. Illinois now has one of the most robust registry systems in the country, including a sex offense registry, a murder registry, a methamphetamine registry, an arson offense registry, and a gun offense registry. [3] The expansion of registries in Illinois has not decreased violence or crime rates for any of these categories of crime.[2]

Violent crime and murder registries are so new that there is very little data on them.

In spite of three separate FOIA requests for recidivism data from the Illinois State Police, we have not received any response to date. However, we know, based on many studies, that rates of recidivism for violent crime for people on registries generally are very low.[2]

There is over twenty-five years of data on sex offense registries and their ineffectiveness at preventing or addressing violence. Agan studied sex offense registries to understand if listing someone's information publicly or tracking them via a registry contributed to public safety or lowered recidivism for violent crimes.[8] She used state-level data to determine whether public sex offense registries decrease the rate of rape and sexual violence. She also analyzed a data set on arrests of people with sex offense convictions released from prison in 15 states to determine whether registries reduce the recidivism rate of people required to register compared with the recidivism of those who are not.[8] She found that the sex offense registry had no correlation with increased public safety or lower recidivism.[8] We understand this to be true about all **public conviction registries because they do not address the root causes of violence.**

The registry does nothing to keep the public safe, it just keeps people reporting to a facility that continues to dehumanize them. When you go, the line is often too long, and they tell you to come back another day. This messes up some people's employment. It also puts pressure on everyone in the household because their address is listed publicly. It is dehumanizing and it needs to be repealed!

Joseph Mapp, Director of Reentry at Precious Blood Ministry of Reconciliation

2. Walker Wilson, "The Expansion of Criminal Registries," 509-558

3. Felton, "Public Crime Registries Rarely Work"

8. Amanda Y Agan, "Sex Offender Registries: Fear Without Function?" The Journal of law & economics 54, no. 1 (2011): 207-239

AN ISSUE OF PUBLIC SAFETY CONT.

Some scholars and researchers believe that public conviction registries can actually make our communities less safe because people on registries often experience diminished social standing, have trouble securing employment and housing, and some even experience harassment and assault due to biases about people on registries.[2] **When people are stigmatized, forced to register, and targeted by the police, it is even more challenging for them to access basic resources, and the likelihood of crime actually increases.**

The majority of people on the registry come from communities already disproportionately impacted by poverty and violence (see p.13). While public conviction registries may make community members (who are not impacted by them) feel safer, they divert funds and energy away from addressing violence at a community level.

Almost all people who become incarcerated, and therefore everyone on the Illinois Murder Registry, are survivors of some form of violence.[9] The majority of violence happens intracommunally, and economic and racial inequality are directly linked to increased levels of intracommunal violence.[10] Therefore, an investment in public safety is an investment in resources for our communities. We know that stable housing and income, secure food and medical care, and quality education are what actually make our communities safer, not punishment or surveillance. To understand more about the relationship between intracommunal and state violence, [please read our article in the TRIIBE.](#)

In 2022, IL spent thirty-five million dollars on our criminal justice system.[7] The state bears responsibility for creating the conditions that perpetuate intracommunal violence by investing in punishment and surveillance. The repealing of this registry is an opportunity for legislators in Illinois to right the wrongs of the past, and to invest in true public safety measures and resources for all of our communities.

"I have friends who have been killed because of this registry... men who have really worked to change their lives when they come home from prison and who are no longer involved in street life. They have old enemies who can now look up where they live. It is wrong man. We have no shot to start a new life with this registry.

Once, I was in a car accident, and when the police came, they asked for my registry information before they even asked if I was okay. I was literally bleeding, and they were more concerned with me being compliant"

Naji Ublies,
Case Manager at CTJC

2. Walker Wilson, "The Expansion of Criminal Registries," 509-558

7. "Criminal Justice System FY2022 Spending in Chicago and Illinois."

9. Danielle Sered, *Until We Reckon: Violence, Mass Incarceration, and a Road to Repair*. New York, NY: The New Press, 2019.

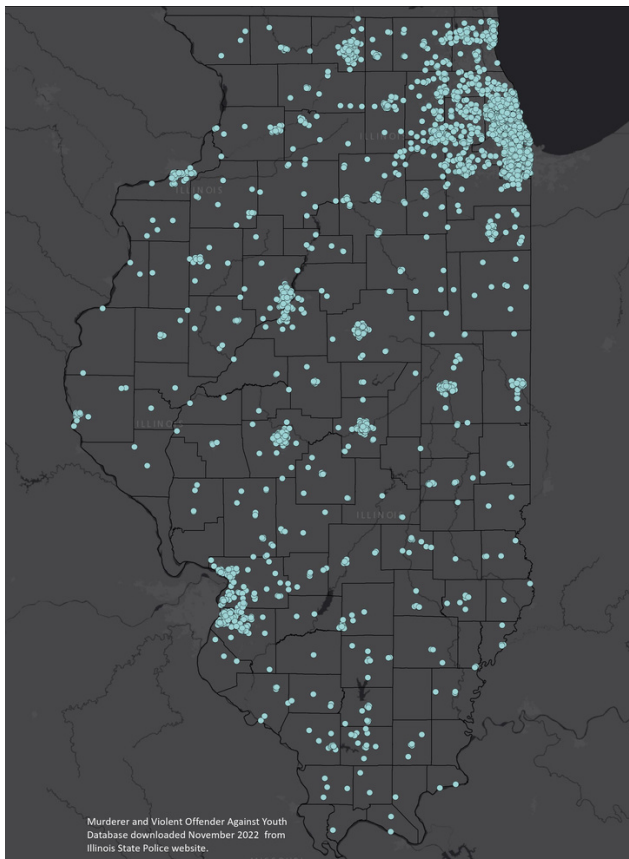
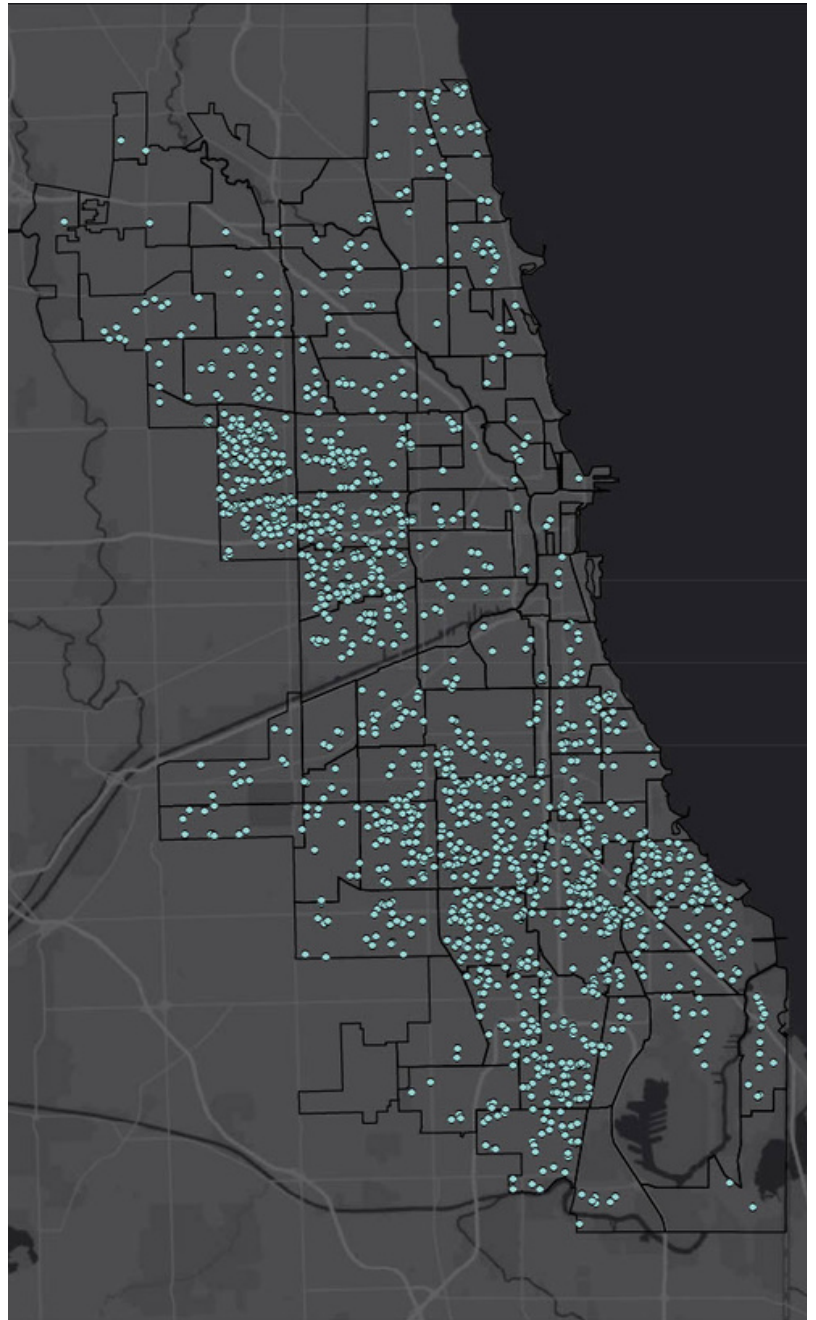
10. O. Robert Muggah and Samah Wahba. "How Reducing Inequality Will Make Our Cities Safer." World Economic Forum. March 2 2020.

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/03/what-are-the-causes-of-urban-violence-inequality/>

MAPPING THE REGISTRY

These maps of Chicago (to the right) and Illinois (below) were created directly from the Illinois Murder Registry addresses. Each dot represents an individual on the registry.

The vast majority of people on the Illinois Murder Registry are from the South and West sides of Chicago. There is also a significant population of people in East Saint Louis on the Murder Registry. When overlaid with geographic data on race, it is clear this registry disproportionately impacts Black and brown communities.[11]



“I just feel like it’s another reminder that I am never free. The barriers created make it so difficult to live a successful life.”

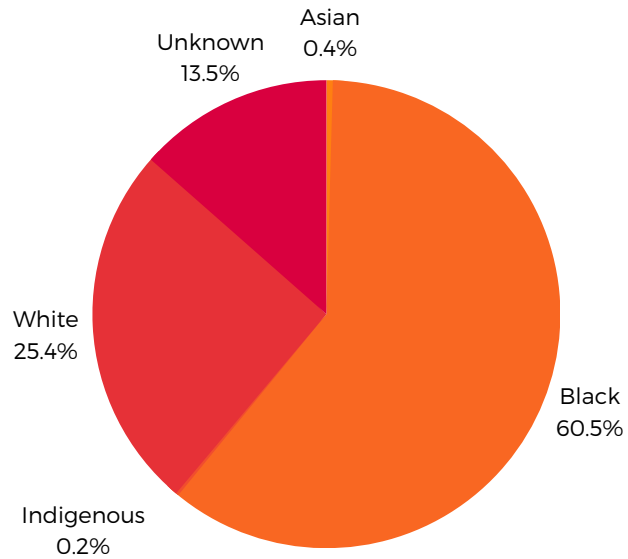
Dyanna Winchester

11. "Race and Ethnicity in Illinois (State)." The Demographic Statistical Atlas of the United States - Statistical Atlas, September 4, 2018, https://statisticalatlas.com/state/Illinois/Race-and-Ethnicity#google_vignette.

AN ISSUE OF RACIAL JUSTICE

CONTINUED SURVEILLANCE AND PERPETUAL PUNISHMENT

- 60% of people on the Illinois Murder Registry are Black.
- Only 12.4% of the Illinois population is Black.
- 1 out of every 84 Black men in IL are on the sex offense registry.



Nationally, Black people are disproportionately represented on public conviction registries.[1] 60% of people on the Illinois Murder Registry are Black and 1 out of every 84 Black men in Illinois is on the sex offense registry. [12] These rates are profoundly disproportionate, especially when you consider that only 12.4% of the Illinois population is Black.[13] Latiné people are not listed here because they are often classified as white or Black in racial data.

The Illinois Murder Registry is a form of continued surveillance and acts as a perpetual punishment for people who have already served sentences in jails and prisons. **Many scholars and activists argue that the endless criminalization, punishment, and surveillance of Black people today function as an extension of slavery and other systems of racial subjugation.** Public conviction registries mimic racialized lists of the past like annual labor contracts Black people had to carry during the post slavery reconstruction era. **The endless punishment and surveillance that is now a routine part of the criminal legal system disproportionately impacts Black people and their communities. It is clear that the repealing of this legislation is an issue of racial justice.**

"It is a lifelong punishment for people who have already paid their debt to society. It is wrong on all levels. How can a country like America, with a history of slavery and Jim Crow, claim to be free now and then make laws like this that continue to punish people and say they are incapable of change?"

Nakia Herron

1. Levine and Meiners, *The Feminist and the Sex Offender*, (London: Verso Books, 2020)

12. "Chicago 400 Campaign." Chicago 400: Home, n.d. <https://www.chicago400.net/>.

13. America Counts Staff. "Illinois Population down 0.1% in 2020." Census.gov, October 8, 2021, <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/state-by-state/illinois-population-change-between-census-decade.html>.

AN ISSUE OF RACIAL JUSTICE CONT.

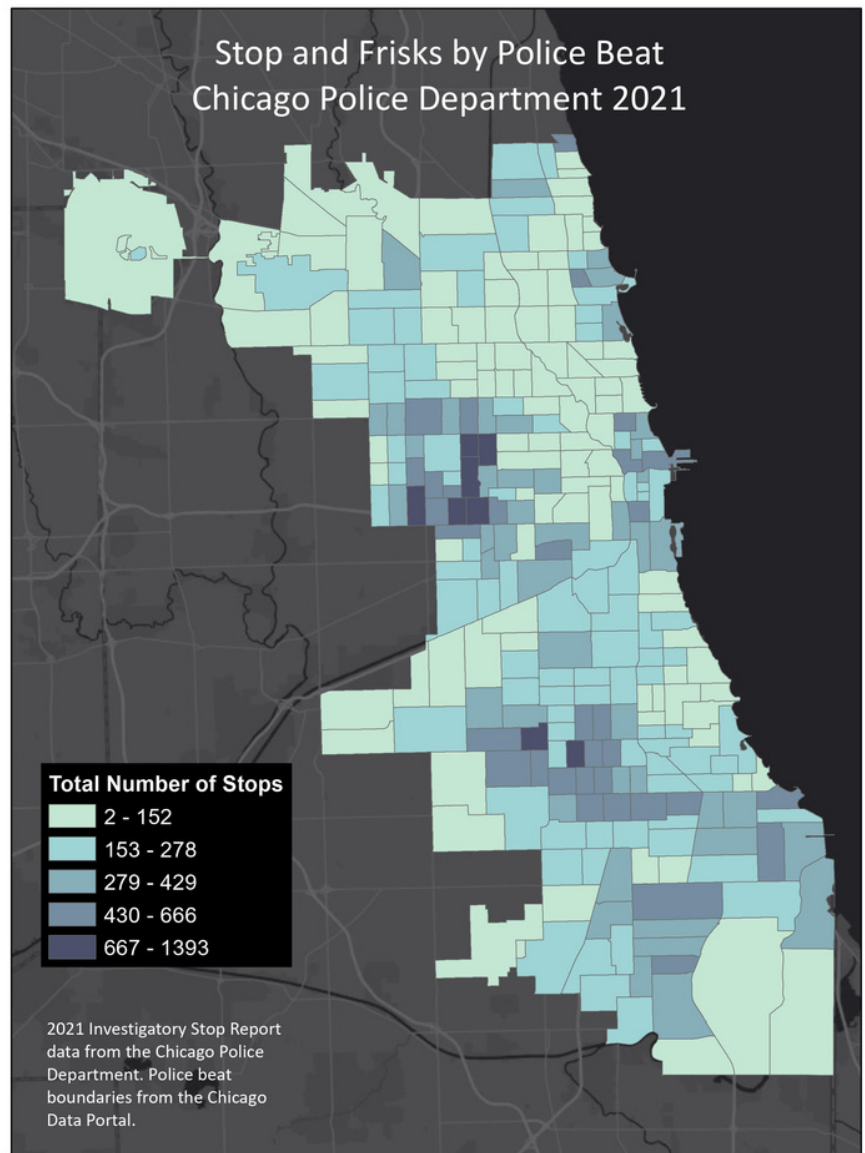
THE OVERLAP OF STOP AND FRISKS IN CHICAGO

"I'm 23 years old. I caught my case when I was only 15 years old. I served my time, and here I am still dealing with this. It really affects my everyday life now. I'm worried about going back to prison. I do work in the community, I do work for young people inside prisons around the state, and still, here I am having to deal with a case about a charge I already served a sentence for."

Denzel Burke,
Co-Director of REAL Youth Initiative

"I feel that it holds me back from truly being free. I get up and go to work every day, I pay my taxes and bills on time, but yet I have to continue to register for a crime that I already did the time for."

Anonymous



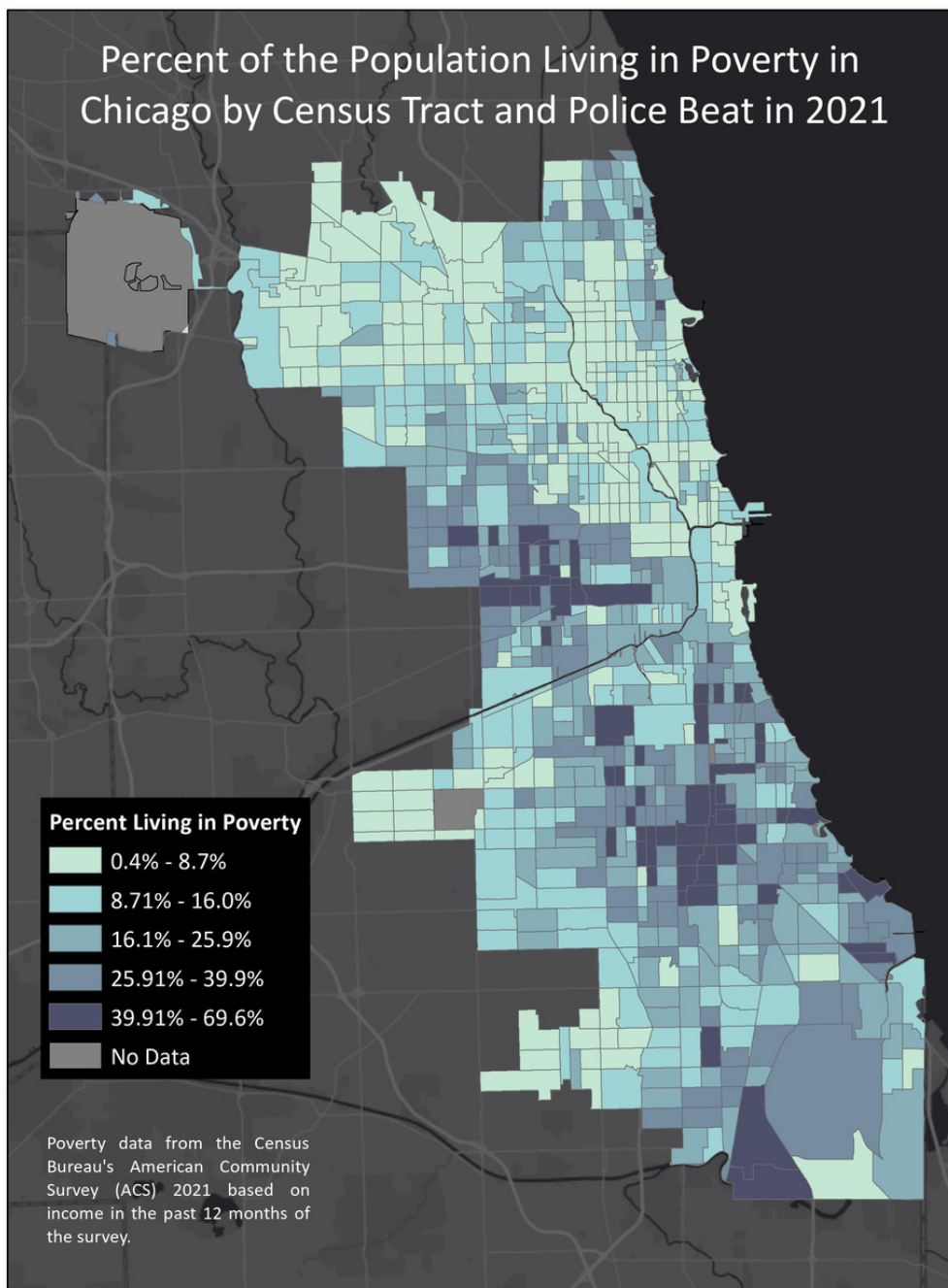
Stop and Frisks are the police tactic that affects the largest number of Chicagoans, and they have historically led to unlawful arrests.[14] Black Chicagoans have previously been subjected to 72% of all Stop and Frisks, but only constitute 32% of the city's population.[14] Many people who have been targeted and stopped are traumatized, and some have been arrested and criminalized for inflated charges like "disorderly conduct." [14] The communities disproportionately impacted by Stop and Frisk are the same communities that are disproportionately impacted by the Illinois Murder Registry.[15] Over-surveilled communities experience a disproportionate rate of criminalization. When individuals on the murder registry are concentrated in small subsets of our city, those communities are then targeted as "home to criminals" and subsequently have to interact with hyper-militarized and aggressive policing. Both are issues of racial justice and should be repealed.

14. We Charge Genocide, July 18, 2016. <http://wechargegenocide.org/>.

15. Illinois State Police, Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth database, 2023, distributed by Illinois State Police, <https://isp.illinois.gov/MVOAY>

AN ISSUE OF ECONOMIC JUSTICE

CRIMINALIZATION AND DISINVESTMENT ARE CONNECTED



Repealing the Illinois Murder Registry is an issue of racial, as well as, economic justice. The 2021 Census Data of poverty rates in Chicago mapped here shows the same communities that are being targeted by Stop and Frisks and the Murder Registry experience the highest rates of poverty.[16] People on the IL Murder Registry have to pay and take hours out of their days to register, therefore this registry is making poor people poorer. Economic inequality is directly linked to higher rates of intracommunal violence.[10] At the same time, over policing, mass incarceration, and endless surveillance are all happening in communities that have historically been disinvested in. This means the Illinois Murder Registry is not only an issue of racial justice, but of economic justice. This cycle of divestment, criminalization, institutionalization, surveillance, and overactive policing manufactures poverty and destabilization within Black communities in particular.

10. Robert Muggah and Samah Wahba. "How Reducing Inequality Will Make Our Cities Safer." World Economic Forum. March 2 2020.

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/03/what-are-the-causes-of-urban-violence-inequality/>

16. United States Census Bureau. U.S. Census database, 2021, distributed by United States Census Bureau,

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/chicagocityillinois>

CONCLUSION

The Illinois Murder Registry is not contributing to public safety. It is targeting Black people, poor people, and their families and communities. In Chicago, the same communities disproportionately targeted by racist policing practices and policies like Stop and Frisk are disproportionately represented on the IL Murder Registry. The registry serves as a form of perpetual punishment and endless surveillance for those on it.

The registry not only stigmatizes people, which sometimes leads to harassment, neglect, and assault, but it makes the reentry process incredibly challenging by increasing barriers to and exclusion from public housing, jobs, and public assistance.[2] Being mandated to register can lead to re-incarceration through charges related to administrative errors and failures to register. Recidivism rates for violent crimes are not impacted by registration, and some researchers have found that the stigma and discrimination associated with the registry actually increase crime rates.[2]

Almost all police torture survivors in Chicago are forced to be on the IL Murder Registry and many have been retraumatized by registering where they were tortured. Repealing the IL Murder Registry, and all public conviction registries, is an issue of public safety, racial justice, and economic justice.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We believe that all public conviction registries should be repealed in the state of Illinois. In the interim, we recommend that newer public conviction registries, including the IL Murder Registry, continue to be researched so the fight against them is possible. There should also be continued pressure on police departments to release data and practice transparency. The current funding going to the police in order to run the IL Murder Registry should instead be invested in proven public safety measures within our communities. This means investing in life-giving institutions and resources in housing, education, health care, and employment. Repealing the Illinois Murder Registry would further racial justice, economic justice, and increase public safety.

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(Please type or print using black ink)

Initial Registration: <input type="checkbox"/>	Annual: <input type="checkbox"/>	Homeless Weekly: <input type="checkbox"/>	Change of Address: <input type="checkbox"/>	School: <input type="checkbox"/>	Employment: <input type="checkbox"/>
Last Name:		First Name:		Middle Name:	
DOB: 10/23/1987		Sex:	Race:	POB:	
Resident Address:				Apartment #	
City:	State:	Zip:	County:		
Telephone:					
SSN:					
Scars/Marks/Tattoos:					
Hgt:	Wgt:	Hair:	Eyes:		
Aliases:				DNA: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
FBI:	SID:	LEAD 5 #:			
DOC #:	Chgo IR #:	Misc #:			
DLN:	State:	Expiration Date:			
Vehicle Make:	Model:	Year:			

— You must renew your registration in person with the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction within one year from the date of your most recent registration until your exoneration date.

— If you are an offender identified as a child murderer you must register in person every year for the period of your natural life.

— Failure to comply with the provisions of the Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registration Act is a Class 3 felony. It is a Class 2 felony if you have a second or subsequent conviction for violation of this Act. Any person who is required to register under this Act who knowingly or willfully gives material information required by this Act that is false is guilty of a Class 3 felony. Failure to comply with any provisions of the Act mandates revocation of probation, mandatory supervised release, parole, or conditional release.

— The term of registration will be administratively extended by the Illinois State Police 10 years for failure to comply with any provisions of the Act.

— You must register within 5 days of conviction when sentenced to probation or upon release, parole, or discharge from prison or mental hospital. Recidivism due to violation of parole or other circumstances which result in the original conviction or adjudication shall extend the period of registration to 10 years after final parole, discharge, or release. You must register, in person, with the police department or, if none, the sheriff's office having jurisdiction where you reside for a period of 10 years.

— Any person required to register under this Act who lacks a fixed residence must notify the agency with jurisdiction of the last known address within 5 days after ceasing to have a fixed residence, and if the offender leaves the last jurisdiction of residence, the offender must, within 48 hours after leaving, register in person with the new agency of jurisdiction and must report weekly in person with the agency having jurisdiction.

— If you attend a school, post secondary, trade, professional institution, institution of higher education or are employed in another state, you must register in both states within 5 days of beginning school or employment. All changes of school status (commencement or termination) and employment must be reported within 5 days of change.

— If you attend and/or are employed at an institution of higher education, you must register, in person, with the jurisdiction of residence and jurisdiction where the institution of higher education is located within 5 days of beginning school or employment. All changes of status in enrollment and/or employment at an institution of higher education (commencement, termination, and any and all changes) must be reported in person within 5 days of changes with both agencies of jurisdiction.

— An out-of-state student and/or out-of-state employee residing in another state but attending school/institution of higher education, and/or employed in Illinois, must, within 5 days of beginning school or employment, register with the agency of jurisdiction where the school/institution of higher education or employment is located.

— Within 5 days of changing your address, you must report your new address in person with the law enforcement agency with whom you last registered. You must, within 5 days of changing your address, register in person with the police department or, if none, the sheriff's office having jurisdiction at your new address. Temporary absences for more than 5 days in a calendar year require you to register your new address.

— You must register your employment or school information within 5 days of obtaining employment or attending a school. All changes to employment or school status must be reported in person within 5 days of the change.

License Plate #:
Date of Conviction:
County of Conviction:
Offense:
Citation Code:
Employer's Name:
Employer's Address:
City:
School/Institution:
School Address:
City:
Additional Information:
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Registering Office:
Signature of Registering Officer:
Registration is on:

METHODS

The Chicago Torture Justice Center Organizing Team conducted research on the Illinois Murder Registry, the Illinois Sex Offense Registry, and public conviction registries nationally to understand their impact. We analyzed the Illinois Murder Registry data to map the registry and understand racial statistics and recidivism rates. We also mapped poverty rates in Illinois with 2021 Census Data and mapped stop and frisk data to understand the murder registry's role in larger systems of racial and economic oppression. We collected testimony from people currently on the Illinois Murder Registry via a survey from Fall 2022-Summer 2023 in order to fully understand the impacts and stories of our community members on this registry. Their testimony is included throughout this report. There is very little data on the Illinois Murder Registry alone, which is why research around the Sex Offense Registry and testimony of those on the Illinois Murder Registry are crucial to this research and report. This report was edited by several community members currently on the IL Murder Registry.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

FOR INDIVIDUALS CURRENTLY ON THE MURDER REGISTRY

For how long do people on the Illinois Murder Registry have to register?

- People on the Illinois Murder Registry must register annually for 10 years. If you fail to register on or before your last annual registration date, the ten-year registration period starts over. If your victim was 18 or under at the time of the crime, you must register for the remainder of your life. If you are convicted of a new crime that you must register for, and therefore are on the registry twice, you must register for the remainder of your life.

What is the official name of the Illinois Murder Registry?

- Its official name is the Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registry.

What convictions require someone to register on the Illinois Murder Registry?

- The following convictions require someone to register on the Illinois Murder Registry: kidnapping, aggravated kidnapping, unlawful restraint, aggravated unlawful restraint, first-degree murder of a child or adult, child abduction, involuntary manslaughter, endangering the life or health of a child, domestic battery resulting in bodily harm, aggravated domestic battery, aggravated battery of a child or unborn child, aggravated battery with a firearm or machine gun, heinous battery, forcible detention, home invasion, or an attempt at any of the above.

What are the fees associated with the Illinois Murder Registry?

- There is a one-time initial registration fee of \$20. After this, there is an annual registration fee of \$10 per year.

How does registration work for people experiencing houselessness?

- People without housing (a fixed address or temporary domicile) must register weekly while on the Murder Registry with the sheriff's office of the county in which they live or with the chief of police in the municipality where they are located. If someone becomes houseless, they must notify, in person, the registry of jurisdiction within 5 days of ceasing to have a fixed residence.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

FOR INDIVIDUALS CURRENTLY ON THE MURDER REGISTRY

What does ‘sexually motivated’ mean in the context of the Illinois Murder Registry?

- The State Attorney’s office in the county in which someone was convicted must verify on a form prescribed by the Illinois State Police that the person’s crime was not sexually motivated. The definition of ‘sexually motivated’ as used in the Illinois Murder Registry is outlined in Section 10 of the Sex Offender Management Board Act and states that: “Sexually motivated’ means one or more of the facts of the underlying offense indicates conduct that is of a sexual nature or that shows an intent to engage in behavior of a sexual nature.”

What does “non-compliance” mean in the context of the Illinois Murder Registry?

- A person becomes “non-compliant” when they fail to register with the local law enforcement agency within 5 days of notification by the Illinois Department of Corrections or the Court, register annually, register quarterly (if applicable), provide complete and accurate information to law enforcement personnel during registration, and/or change their address or other information without notifying law enforcement personnel. In addition to being listed as “non-compliant,” a person may be listed with a “location unknown” status.

How will an individual know when they are no longer required to register?

- Individuals required to register should check the Illinois Murder Registry site - <https://isp.illinois.gov/MVOAY>. If an individual is still listed, they are still on the IL Murder Registry and are required to register.

Do the police or the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) notify individuals when they need to register each year?

- Individuals being released from the IDOC are initially notified of their registration requirement upon release. However, there is no annual notification or reminder for registration.

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**If you are interested in getting involved with our campaign to repeal the Illinois
Murder Registry, please email Senior Organizer
Rebecca Wilson Bretz, at rebecca@chicagotorturejustice.org.**