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ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY

*Research
Bulletin*

Introduction to Illinois Uniform Crime Reports

What Are Uniform Crime Reports?

Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) are the major source of police-level crime statistics in Illinois and the United States. Since 1930, law enforcement agencies throughout the country have reported crime data on a voluntary basis to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for inclusion in national UCR statistics. Individual jurisdictions in Illinois began reporting data to the FBI in the 1930s, and in 1972 Illinois instituted mandatory UCR reporting on a Statewide basis. Now, every law enforcement agency in the State is required to report crime data monthly to the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement (DLE).¹

The UCR represent incidents the police have classified as crimes, regardless of the victim's or the court's perspective. For example, a citizen may report to the police what he or she believes to be a crime, but the police may determine that no crime occurred or that the actual crime was different from the offense the citizen reported. Similarly, UCR arrest data include all police arrests, even in cases where charges against the suspect are dropped or the person is found not guilty in court. Note that, because crime categories used in Illinois UCR (I-UCR) are not necessarily the same categories used in court or correctional data, it is virtually impossible to trace a particular offense or arrest in UCR data through the courts or to the prison system.²

May 1985

This report is an introduction to the availability, uses and interpretation of Illinois Uniform Crime Reports (I-UCR) data. The UCR are the major source of police-level crime statistics in both Illinois and the United States. UCR statistics are used by criminal justice practitioners for allocating resources and determining budgets, by academics for analyzing the problem of crime, by the media for informing the public about crime and by others interested in crime and criminal justice.

But while the UCR are the most frequently used source of crime statistics, many users are unaware of the origin and quality of the data. Equally important, many users do not know how to analyze and interpret UCR statistics in a meaningful way.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is the State agency responsible for coordinating information use throughout Illinois' criminal justice system. The Authority provides technical assistance to users of criminal justice information, conducts studies and reviews of important criminal justice issues, and reports on the quality and availability of Illinois criminal justice data. The purpose of this report is to educate and assist users of I-UCR data.

After more than a decade of mandatory I-UCR reporting, Illinois now has a huge database of police crime statistics. Each month, more than 700 Illinois law enforcement jurisdictions—including police departments, sheriff's offices, university police and others—submit UCR statistics to the DLE. (The remaining jurisdictions submit their statistics through another agency, such as the county sheriff's office, rather than directly to the DLE.) The DLE creates and maintains computer files of the I-UCR data and supplies information to the FBI for use in national crime statistics. In addition, the DLE provides training and assistance in UCR reporting to Illinois jurisdictions; the department publishes an annual I-UCR report, *Crime in Illinois*; and it answers requests for UCR statistics.

¹On March 29, 1985, Illinois Governor James R. Thompson issued Executive Order No. 38 (1985), changing the name of the DLE to the Department of State Police. Unless the Illinois General Assembly overrides or amends the executive order, this name change will take effect July 1, 1985.

²See the Authority publication *How to Trace Crimes Through the Illinois Criminal Justice System* (July 1981).

UCR Reporting in Illinois

The Illinois Uniform Crime Reports (I-UCR) system is patterned after the national UCR program, although law enforcement agencies are required to participate in the State, but not the national, program.³ Jurisdictions may use any one of three procedures for reporting crime data to the DLE: I-UCR paper forms, computer tape or print-out, or on-line through the State law enforcement computer system. The DLE collects, audits and corrects the submitted data, then reformats the data into a style consistent with FBI-UCR requirements. This reformatting procedure not only allows the DLE to comply with the FBI reporting requirements, but also permits the department to gather crime information in greater detail than the national program provides. For example, the DLE uses crime classifications specific to Illinois' criminal statutes rather than the broader definitions used by the FBI. The detailed I-UCR classifications are collapsed into the larger FBI categories for national reporting purposes. In all, data on more than 200 specific offenses are collected in the I-UCR program.

In the past, the DLE permitted Illinois agencies to report I-UCR data either as aggregate monthly crime totals or as individual incidents. Obviously, the latter format provides more detailed information about criminal activity, and Illinois' reporting agencies increasingly have converted from aggregate-level to incident-level reporting. Today, only four out of more than 700 law enforcement jurisdictions still report aggregate monthly totals. This type of reporting is scheduled to be discontinued completely in January 1986.

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) participated in the national UCR program long before the State system was created. When Illinois' mandatory reporting system was begun in 1972, the CPD continued to report aggregate statistics to the FBI and sent copies of the FBI reports to the DLE. Thus, the CPD used the FBI forms and

³As of 1983, 41 states had state UCR programs, although not all of these programs have mandatory reporting. Care should be taken when comparing crime trends between states with and without mandatory reporting. Also, there are a few different Illinois jurisdictions every year that, for some reason, do not comply fully with the State reporting requirements. These jurisdictions are listed annually at the front of *Crime in Illinois*.

formats rather than one of the three acceptable DLE formats. As a result, fewer categories of crime data, in aggregate format, were reported for Chicago than for the rest of Illinois, thus making Statewide crime analyses impossible in some cases.⁴ For example, the CPD reports arrest totals in age-sex categories, not in age-sex-race categories. It also reports arrests for "Part II" crime categories (see definition on p. 6), but not occurrences of these crimes. In 1984, the CPD agreed to begin reporting some incident-level offense data to the DLE using the standard I-UCR formats.

Access to I-UCR Data

Published Reports

The DLE annually publishes a large report entitled *Crime in Illinois*, which contains much I-UCR data. Included in this report are Statewide offense and arrest analyses for eight serious crimes (Index crimes, see p. 3); information about property stolen, recovered or destroyed by type, value and place; and Statewide offense and arrest totals for all reported offenses. In addition, *Crime in Illinois* includes offense totals for the eight serious crimes for each law enforcement jurisdiction and county in Illinois, as well as police employee information for each jurisdiction and data on law enforcement officers assaulted or killed. Some of the Illinois totals also are included in the FBI's annual report, *Crime in the U.S.*

Computer Files

Besides its published reports, the DLE also maintains a complete computerized I-UCR database that includes much more information than is published in *Crime in Illinois*. All verified information in the I-UCR database—including unpublished figures such as monthly data, and offense and arrest totals by agency or county—is public information and is available from the DLE (see Table 1). The Authority also keeps a copy of this database, stored in a format that is quicker, easier and less expensive to access than the DLE database. However, there may be small differences between the I-UCR database maintained by the DLE and the copy maintained by the Authority. This is because figures in the DLE database may be updated after the Authority has obtained its copy.

⁴See the Authority publication *Illinois Uniform Crime Reports User's Guide and Codebooks* (February 1979) for cautions on the use of Chicago data.

Table 1

SEVERAL TYPES OF I-UCR DATA ARE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE

Several types of verified Illinois Uniform Crime Reports (I-UCR) data are available to the public from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority or the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement:

Offenses. *I-UCR offense data include all criminal offenses reported, unfounded, actually occurring and cleared by arrest or other means. These data are in the form of monthly totals for more than 200 types of offenses for each reporting law enforcement jurisdiction in Illinois. (Limited data are available for Chicago.)*

Arrests. *Arrest data contain age, race and sex information for all people arrested for more than 200 types of offenses. The data are in the form of monthly totals and individual incident information for each reporting law enforcement jurisdiction. (Limited data are available for Chicago.)*

Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR). *SHR data include detailed incident-level information on every homicide (murder, manslaughter and justifiable homicide) in the State. Information contained in the SHR include victim and offender(s) age, race and sex; the weapon used; the relationship between the victim and the offender(s); the circumstances of the crime (for example, a robbery or rape); the number of victims and offenders involved; and the date, month and time of day of the homicide.*

Property Losses. *Property loss data include the type, number and value of property items stolen, destroyed or recovered. The data are organized by offense. (Limited data are available for Chicago.)*

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted or Killed. *These data include details of every incident in which a law enforcement officer in Illinois is assaulted or killed in the line of duty.*

Police Employees. *These data include the number of full- and part-time sworn officers and the number of civilian employees working in every reporting Illinois law enforcement jurisdiction.*

Users of I-UCR data may request special analyses using these data tapes. Users also can obtain from the Authority a computer tape copy of part or all of the database.

The Crime Index

Although the I-UCR database contains a vast amount of information, by far the most commonly used and influential series of I-UCR data is the "Crime Index." The Crime Index is a group of eight serious crimes that together give some indication of the level of criminal activity in a jurisdiction. Each of the eight offenses is called an "index crime." There are four violent index crimes--murder, forcible rape,⁵ robbery and aggravated

assault--and four property index crimes--burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson (see Table 2). Index robbery is sometimes considered a property crime, because the object of the offense is the victim's property. However, because of the threat or use of violence inherent in the crime, it is more often considered a violent offense.

The FBI created the Crime Index in the 1930s. The bureau selected the crimes to be included in the Index on the basis of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, consistency of definition across jurisdictions, pervasiveness in all geographical parts of the country and likelihood of being reported to the police.⁶

Every index crime category except murder includes attempts (attempted murder is an index aggravated assault--see Table 2). Note that many offense categories are not counted in the Crime Index. For example, male homosexual rape and statutory rape are not included in the Crime Index, nor is simple assault or simple battery.

⁵Beginning in July 1994, data are collected in Illinois for several categories of "sexual assault." Data continue to be collected, on a voluntary basis, for offenses that would have constituted "rape" and "attempted rape" under the old definitions in Illinois (see Table 2).

⁶See *Crime in the U.S.* (1993), p. 1.

Table 2

DEFINITIONS OF INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES

Listed below are definitions of the eight crime categories that make up the Crime Index. Note that there are four violent Index crimes and four property Index crimes.

Violent Index Crimes

Murder and Voluntary Manslaughter. *The willful killing of a person, or the death of a person caused by gross negligence of an individual other than the victim. Voluntary manslaughter also is called "non-negligent manslaughter." Index murder does not include attempted murder.*

Forcible Rape. *The carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will. Includes attempted rape. Effective July 1, 1984, Illinois' sexual assault laws became gender-neutral, and the old concept of "rape" was broadened to include many types of sexual assault. Because sexual assault definitions in Illinois are different from the national UCR definition of Index rape, beginning in January 1985, the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement is collecting two sets of data from each agency: the number of sexual assaults and, on a voluntary basis, the number of offenses that previously would have constituted "rape" under the old Illinois definition. The FBI collected rape data from Illinois agencies for the period July through December, 1984. The DLE cannot attest to the accuracy of these figures, however.*

Robbery. *The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence. Includes attempted robbery.*

Aggravated Assault. *The intentional causing of or attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or the threat of serious bodily injury or death. Includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery and attempted murder. In Illinois, "assault" is a threat, while "battery" is an actual attack. Aggravated means that "serious" bodily harm, or the threat of serious bodily harm, is involved.*

Property Index Crimes

Burglary. *The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary.*

Theft. *The unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles without the use of force, violence or fraud. Includes burglary from a motor vehicle and attempted theft. Before 1982, data were collected separately for thefts of property worth more than and less than \$150. Currently, data are separated into thefts of property worth more than and less than \$300. While it is impossible to distinguish between thefts of \$350 and \$350,000 in the Crime Index totals, this can be accomplished using incident-level offense data.*

Motor Vehicle Theft. *The unlawful taking or stealing of a motor vehicle. "Motor vehicle" includes automobiles, trucks, buses and other vehicles. Includes attempted motor vehicle theft.*

Arson. *The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building or any building, motor vehicle, aircraft or personal property of another. Arson became an Index crime in 1980. Consequently, pre-1980 arson data cannot be compared with Index arson data, and they cannot be used for trend analyses. Also, the hierarchy rule does not apply to arson.*

The Hierarchy Rule

The Crime Index is intended to be a summary of criminal incidents. However, one incident may involve more than one crime. For example, a robbery may include an aggravated battery, or a murder may involve a rape or a robbery. To standardize the counting of incidents in the Crime Index, the FBI developed what is known as the "hierarchy rule."

The hierarchy rule mandates that only the most serious crime committed in an incident generally gets counted in the UCR. (An incident is defined as a "single operation" in which all offenses occurred within the same period of time and space.) For example, if a person is held up in a robbery and is killed trying to resist, only the murder is counted in the Crime Index, because it is the more serious of the crimes committed. The hierarchy of offenses in the Crime Index, from most serious to least serious, is murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft.

There are three exceptions to the hierarchy rule: the arson rule, the hotel/motel rule and the motor vehicle theft rule. Before 1980, arson was not an Index crime and thus was not subject to the hierarchy rule. If an arson occurred in conjunction with an Index crime--for instance, an arson/murder--both offenses were counted. To provide continuity with data for previous years, arson continues to be counted this way even though it is now an Index crime.

In cases where several rooms of a hotel, motel, apartment complex or office building are all burglarized in one large operation, only one burglary is counted per building. Conversely, when multiple motor vehicles are stolen in one operation--for example, from a car dealership showroom--one theft per vehicle is counted. Also, in cases where a motor vehicle is stolen and items are taken from the vehicle (a type of Index theft), the motor vehicle theft, being the more serious offense, is counted in the Crime Index.

Crime Index scoring generally counts one offense for each victim of a murder, rape or aggravated assault. Thus, if three people are beaten and raped, three Index rapes are counted. However, if more than one of these three crimes occurs in the same "single operation" and more than one person is victimized, only the most serious offense is counted (for example, if one person is murdered and another is raped in the same incident, only one Index murder is counted).

For robbery, burglary, theft and arson, one Index offense is counted for each distinct operation. Thus, if a store is held up and money is taken from the cash register and from each of 10 customers, only one Index robbery is counted.

How to Use Index Crime Data

The vast majority (about 90 percent annually in Illinois) of Index crimes known to the police are property offenses. For analytic purposes, therefore, it is useful and more accurate to separate the total Crime Index into violent and property offenses. Otherwise, a large increase in the Index could give the wrong impression that dangerous crime against persons is rising, when in reality a property crime such as theft may account for most of the increase.

In Illinois (except Chicago in some cases), every Index crime category is broken down into several subgroups (see Table 2). For example, each Index crime can be separated into completed and attempted offenses. For Index rape, robbery and aggravated assault, data also are collected on whether or not a weapon was used in the crime. In other words, Index robbery and Index attempted robbery can be separated into strongarm robbery and robbery with a gun, a knife or another weapon. Index burglary can be separated into those offenses with and without forcible entry. Index theft can be separated into crimes involving more than \$300 and those involving less than \$300. And Index motor vehicle theft can be categorized by type of vehicle stolen. For a complete list of the subcategories of all Index crimes, see Appendix 2.

The characteristics of an Index crime subgroup may be very different from the characteristics of the Index crime as a whole (for example, robbery with a shotgun vs. attempted strongarm robbery, or rape vs. attempted rape). Therefore, it may be misleading to analyze data for the total Index crime without first analyzing data for each of its subgroups. Caution also should be exercised when comparing subgroups of Index crime data for Chicago with similar data for the rest of the State. CPD aggregate data do not include all of the subgroups reported by other Illinois jurisdictions.

Note also that because of the hierarchy rule and the fact that the Crime Index includes only eight serious offenses, Crime Index totals do not include every reported criminal event. The totals also give few or no details regarding the seriousness of individual criminal events, such as the extent of victim injury or loss. However, some of

this information is available in other parts of the I-UCR database.

Non-Index Crimes

In addition to information on the eight Index crimes, the DLE collects offense and arrest data on approximately 200 other crime categories. These non-Index offenses are called "Part II" crimes. ("Part I" crimes--those for which offense data are reported to the FBI--include all Index offenses, plus manslaughter by negligence [involuntary manslaughter] and justifiable homicide. Part II crimes are all other offenses.) The national UCR program does not require reporting of offense data for Part II crimes; consequently, the DLE does not forward these data to the FBI. The national program, however, does collect arrest data for aggregate categories of Part II offenses (see Table 3).

In Illinois, Part II crimes range from relatively minor offenses (for example, playing dice games) to some serious crimes (aggravated kidnapping for ransom), and from very infrequent offenses (for example, criminal defamation) to more common ones (possession of cannabis). The DLE aggregates arrests for these Part II crimes into the FBI reporting categories for inclusion in the national UCR program. Data on Part II crimes also are available for individual analysis in the I-UCR.

For a complete list of Part I and Part II crimes, see Appendix 2. This appendix contains the crime codes currently used by the DLE. These codes have changed over the years. To analyze data from years before 1985, consult the Authority or the DLE for codes used in those years.

Before 1984, Part II offense data for Chicago were not collected in the I-UCR database. As a result, Chicago data were not included in Statewide non-Index crime totals. In 1984, however, the CPD agreed to report data for most Part II crimes, and eventually it will report all Part II offenses to the DLE.

Part II crimes are not subject to the Crime Index hierarchy rule of scoring. For example, suppose the police stop someone for drunken driving, and they find some drugs and a handgun in the car. Three Part II offenses could be counted in this case--driving under the influence, unlawful possession of a controlled substance and unlawful possession of a weapon. If an incident involves both Index and Part II crimes, the hierarchy rule

Table 3
FBI CATEGORIES
FOR PART II ARREST DATA

Non-Index Assaults (*simple assault, resisting an officer, etc.*)
Curfew and Loitering Violations (*persons under 18*)
Disorderly Conduct
Driving Under the Influence
Drug Abuse Violations
Drunkenness
Embezzlement
Offenses against the Family and Children (*child abuse, neglect, etc.*)
Forgery and Counterfeiting
Fraud
Gambling
Liquor Law Violations
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
Runaways (*persons under 18*)
Non-Index Sex Offenses (*incest, indecent exposure, etc.*)
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing
Suspicion
Vagrancy
Vandalism
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.
All Other Offenses, except Traffic Violations (*bribery, bigamy, etc.*)

applies to the Index crimes only. For example, suppose an offender kidnaps someone at gunpoint, then robs and kills the victim. This incident could be counted as one murder (Index), one kidnapping (Part II) and one armed violence (Part II). The Index robbery would not be counted because of the hierarchy rule.

Offense Data

I-UCR offense data are collected from each of 700-plus law enforcement jurisdictions in Illinois. For each jurisdiction, offense data include monthly totals of the following information for each of more than 200 types of offenses:

- Offenses known to the police
- Offenses unfounded
- Offenses referred to the responsible jurisdiction
- Offenses actually occurring
- Offenses cleared by arrest of an adult or juvenile
- Offenses cleared exceptionally

This section defines and describes how to use each of these pieces of information. Note that I-UCR offense data contain no information about victims and very little data about offenders; some of this information is found in other I-UCR data sets.

Offenses Known to the Police

A crime may become "known to the police" in several ways. It may be reported by the victim or other citizen witness; it may be witnessed by the police themselves; or it may be reported by an institution, such as a hospital notifying the police of a battered child.

Obviously, offenses known to the police do not include all crimes that actually occur, since many crimes never come to the attention of the authorities. This happens when the victim does not report the crime, when no one realizes that a crime has occurred, or when the crime is a "victimless" crime where all involved parties are willing participants (for example, prostitution or gambling). Also, the criminal prosecution of certain offenses, such as embezzlement, often begins with an indictment, rather than a reported offense, and therefore may not be included in police offense statistics. Thus, offenses known to the police always will represent only part of the total universe of crime.

Once a crime does come to the attention of the police, several decisions must be made. The police must determine that a crime actually occurred and, if so, what specific crime it was. The exact offense committed is not necessarily the offense reported by the victim. For example:

A victim flags down a police car, saying "I was robbed." However, the police determine that the crime actually involved someone entering the victim's unoccupied residence and stealing various items, with the victim discovering the ransacked home later.

The police would count this offense as a burglary known to the police rather than a robbery, as the victim incorrectly reported.

Offenses Unfounded

It is not uncommon for citizens to report to the police what they believe to be a crime, only to discover later that no crime really occurred. For example:

A person's lawnmower breaks, and he decides to borrow his neighbor's. The neighbor is not at home, but her garage is unlocked. The man lets

himself in and borrows the neighbor's mower. When the owner returns home and parks her car in the garage, she notices her mower is missing. She calls the police, who take the report. The next day the neighbor returns the lawnmower.

In this case, no crime actually occurred. The incident is recorded in I-UCR as one burglary "known to the police" and one "unfounded" burglary.

In some situations, the decision whether or not to score an incident as unfounded may be subjective. For example:

The police respond on five occasions to a burglar alarm at a factory warehouse. Each time, police discover that the alarm had simply malfunctioned and that no burglary (or attempted burglary) had occurred.

Some law enforcement agencies might report each of these incidents as a burglary and an unfounded burglary (or attempted burglary), because police resources were used to respond to a potential crime situation. Other agencies, however, might report five "service calls" to avoid giving a misleading impression about the actual volume of criminal activity in the jurisdiction.

In this example, it is clear that no crime occurred. In other incidents, the classification decision can be more difficult to make. For example:

Two patrons become intoxicated in a bar and begin to argue. The argument intensifies, and the pair exchange threats of violence. The manager of the bar calls the police to remove the men from the premises.

Both men may have committed assault (threat of bodily injury). It is up to the police to determine if there was really any intent to carry out the threats or if the men simply were being verbally abusive while drunk. In some jurisdictions, an assault known to the police might be reported. In others, no crime would be reported, but the incident would be listed in police records as a "disturbance call." Given the subjectivity of the circumstances, both outcomes technically would be correct.

Offenses Actually Occurring

"Offenses actually occurring" equals the number of offenses known to the police, minus both unfounded offenses and offenses referred to another jurisdiction. An offense is referred to another jurisdiction if police determine upon investigation that the offense actually occurred in

a different jurisdiction than the one in which it was reported. For example:

A citizen who lives in one town is driving through a neighboring community. In the nearby town, the person's car is struck and damaged by another vehicle, which then speeds away. The victim drives the rest of the way home and reports the hit-and-run incident to the local police in his town. But because the incident actually occurred in another town, the hometown police department refers the case to the police in the neighboring community.

"Offenses actually occurring" is the most commonly used crime statistic in I-UCR data. When crime figures are published with no other definition, they usually represent offenses actually occurring.

Clearances

A crime is "cleared by arrest" when at least one suspect is arrested for the offense. If two people are arrested for the same crime, only one clearance is counted in I-UCR offense data (although two arrests are scored in I-UCR arrest data). If one person is arrested for committing a series of 15 burglaries, then 15 burglary clearances are counted.

In the I-UCR program, the reporting of an arrest does not automatically clear the corresponding offense. This is because reporting agencies are required to report each clearance separately from the corresponding arrest.

A crime also may be "cleared exceptionally" when the police determine the identity of the offender but, for exceptional reasons, cannot make an arrest. Four conditions must be met before a crime may be reported as cleared exceptionally:

- 1) *Investigation definitely has established the identity of the offender;*
- 2) *There is enough information to support arresting, charging and turning the offender over to the court for prosecution;*
- 3) *The exact location of the offender is known, so that he or she could be taken into custody; and*
- 4) *There is some reason outside the control of law enforcement that precludes arresting, charging and prosecuting the offender.*

Examples of exceptional clearances include a murder/suicide (where the offender dies in the incident) or an incident in which the victim fails to file a complaint against the offender.

All categories of clearances (arrests and exceptionals) can be separated into adult and juvenile offenders. In I-UCR data, juveniles are people age 16 and under. Since only one clearance is counted when multiple offenders are arrested for the same crime, if both an adult and a juvenile are arrested, usually an adult clearance is reported.

Because the I-UCR are incident-level statistics, if a crime is cleared several months after the incident occurred, the clearance can be linked with the original crime. The DLE began reporting clearances in this manner to the FBI in 1984. However, because the national UCR program collects data in monthly aggregate totals for other reporting states, FBI data count clearances in the month the clearance occurred, not necessarily the month in which the offense occurred.

How to Interpret Offense Data

The subjectivity involved in classifying offenses must be taken into account when using and interpreting I-UCR offense data. Despite the DLE's efforts to have law enforcement jurisdictions report I-UCR data uniformly, inevitably there will be cases that will be decided differently by different jurisdictions. Such differences do not necessarily indicate that a jurisdiction is deliberately misreporting its figures, though historically some have. Many differences can rightly result from variations in interpreting what constitutes an offense.

Within a single jurisdiction, the subjective decisions of classifying offenses are likely to be made with some consistency over time, barring a change in administrative policy or record keeping. For example, a new police chief may require that each reported crime be counted as an "offense reported to the police," whereas the previous chief may have required that an incident such as a malfunctioning burglar alarm be recorded as a "call for service." Aside from such administrative changes, the analysis of a single jurisdiction's crime trends should give an accurate picture of increases and decreases over time in the crime problem there. However, users of offense data should familiarize themselves with the counting procedures used by the agency being studied.

Offense data users also should exercise caution when comparing crime levels in one jurisdiction with crime levels in another area. Subjective decisions may be made differently in different places. For example, neighboring jurisdictions of about equal size and population sometimes have vastly different violent index crime rates. On

closer inspection, it may be found that one town reports every incident where a fight occurred (for example, in bars, schools and domestic situations) as an index aggravated assault, while the other town does not. The aggregate statistics would show one town having a low per-capita violent crime rate and the other town a high rate, even though actually they have about the same amount and seriousness of crime.

Arrest Data

For reporting purposes, the FBI's *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (1984) defines "arrest" as:

All persons processed by arrest, citation or summons... for committing an offense in your jurisdiction. These include:

- 1) Those persons arrested and released without a formal charge being placed against them;*
- 2) Juveniles taken into custody or arrested but merely warned and released without being charged*

Most traffic cases are excluded from arrest tallies.

I-UCR arrest data include information on the age, race and sex of each person arrested for each of more than 200 types of offenses. Chicago data, however, are reported by offender age and sex, with race reported separately. Thus, a combined analysis of age, race and sex cannot be performed for all of Illinois with these data.

Also, Chicago reports race data using different categories than the rest of the State. Chicago follows the FBI-UCR format of reporting race and ethnicity separately. For example, a person may be "white/Hispanic," "black/not-Hispanic" or "American Indian/not-Hispanic," to name a few. In contrast, all other reporting agencies in Illinois report only one piece of race data for each person (for example, "white," "black," "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," etc.). Because the methods of reporting race in Chicago are different from the rest of Illinois, race comparisons for the entire State can be made using only broad aggregate race categories.

I-UCR arrest data reflect people arrested for at least one offense. If a person is charged with more than one offense in an incident—for example, burglary and possession of can-

nabis—only the most serious charge will appear in the arrest data. (The arresting agency determines which offense is most serious in each arrest.) Consequently, arrest data for all criminal charges are not available in the I-UCR.

As discussed above, classifying some situations as offenses actually occurring sometimes involves subjective decisions. Likewise, classifying a situation as an arrest also may be subjective. For example:

The police pick up a person fitting the description of a burglary suspect they are seeking. The suspect is driven to the police station, where he is detained for questioning. However, the supervising officer on duty at the station declines to approve an arrest, and the suspect is released after several hours at the station.

Should this situation be counted as an arrest in the I-UCR?

FBI-UCR scoring rules require that an arrest be counted in this situation, even though the suspect will have no official record of arrest for the incident. But despite the FBI's rules, many law enforcement jurisdictions define and count an arrest as occurring only when a suspect actually is charged with a crime. Because the primary purpose of the UCR is to count offenses, less emphasis is often afforded to the problem of defining and counting arrests. In fact, a recent study⁷ found that police departments throughout the United States define "arrest" in many different ways and that many violate UCR counting rules for arrest statistics. Thus, while there may be internal consistency in how arrests are defined and counted by a single police department, a neighboring agency may count arrests differently, thereby making data comparisons between the two problematic.

Other I-UCR Data Sets

In addition to offense data and arrest data, the I-UCR database contains several other data sets, which are described in this section.

⁷See Sherman, Lawrence W. and Barry D. Glick, *The Quality of Police Arrest Statistics*, Police Foundation Reports (August 1984).

Supplementary Homicide Reports

Because there are comparatively few homicides and because of the seriousness of such acts, special data on these crimes are collected separately from, and in addition to, regular I-UCR offense and arrest data. Homicide includes the crimes of murder, voluntary manslaughter, justifiable use of force, non-vehicular involuntary manslaughter and reckless homicide. Detailed homicide data, called Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), are available from the DLE back to 1976 and from the Authority back to 1974. The Authority also has obtained 1973 Illinois SHR data from the FBI.

SHR data include detailed information about each homicide incident, including victim and offender age, race and sex; the weapon used; the relationship between the victim and offender; the circumstances (such as rape or robbery) surrounding the homicide; the number of victims and offenders involved in the incident; and the date, month and time of day the homicide took place (Chicago police do not report time-of-day information).

In incidents where more than one offender kills a single victim, there is one computer record per offender in the SHR data. Consequently, there are duplicate records for each victim in these cases. The existence of these duplicate records in multiple-offender cases makes it difficult to count the actual number of murder victims using SHR data. Although an aggregate count of homicide victims can be obtained from the I-UCR offense data set, those data do not contain the level of detail available in SHR data.

To solve this problem, the Authority recoded the SHR data into a victim-level file, with one record per victim. The Victim-Level Murder File data, as well as a detailed report analyzing these data from 1973 through 1982, are available from the Authority.⁸

Property Losses

I-UCR property loss data include the type of property stolen, the dollar value of the items and the value of any property destroyed or recovered. The data are collected for each Index crime and for other non-Index property offenses, such as

forgery, fraud, vandalism and criminal damage to property.

There are more than 150 I-UCR codes for types of stolen property (for example, bicycles, sheep, handguns, etc.) and more than 130 codes for places where the property loss occurred (construction sites, motels, train stations, etc.).

The property loss data files are extremely large and are comparatively more difficult and expensive to access than the other I-UCR data sets. Statewide totals for property type, value stolen and place of occurrence are published annually in *Crime in Illinois*.

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted or Killed

The DLE also collects data on situations in which law enforcement officers are assaulted or killed in the line of duty. These data include information about the officer's assignment (for example, detective, two-officer car, etc.), the type of weapon used (firearm, knife, fists, etc.) and the type of activity in which the officer was engaged at the time of the attack (traffic stop, robbery in progress, ambush, etc.).

The DLE collects data in each of these categories as monthly aggregate totals. This format, however, makes it impossible to analyze combinations of situations (for example, the number of detectives ambushed with a firearm). The Authority has published analyses of these data in its report *Illinois Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted or Killed: 1972-1982* (1984). Similar data also are reported annually in *Crime in Illinois*.

Police Employee Information

Every reporting law enforcement jurisdiction in Illinois annually submits the following personnel information to the DLE:

- Number of full-time sworn officers
- Number of part-time sworn officers
- Number of full-time civilian employees

These figures are included in *Crime in Illinois*.

Population Data

Also included in *Crime in Illinois* are U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures for each reporting jurisdiction. Because the census is conducted only once a decade, population figures for years between each census are only estimates. In some cases, the Illinois Secretary of State's Office supplies official population updates for individual jurisdictions for the in-between years. When available, these figures are included in *Crime in Illinois*.

⁸See the Authority publication *Murder in Illinois, 1973-1982* (1984). Detailed definitions of the codes used in the file appear in the Authority publication *Illinois Victim-Level Murder File: Guide to Quality, Availability and Interpretation* (1983).

Uses of I-UCR Data

I-UCR data are used for answering many questions about crime at the local level, county level or Illinois as a whole. The data can tell people about changes over time in crimes known to the police in their town or county. The data also can be used to compare crime levels in one town or county with those in a neighboring town or county and to compare crime in Illinois with crime in other states.

Analyzing Changes in Crime Levels

As a way of comparing change in the amount of crime from year to year, many people calculate the percent increase or decrease. However, for jurisdictions reporting a low number of crimes, calculating percent changes can be misleading. For example, if an agency reports a 100 percent increase in violent index crime from one year to the next, residents could be greatly alarmed. Examination of the raw numbers, however, might show an increase from three crimes the first year to six the next, hardly a crime wave. As a rule of thumb, the Authority suggests that percent change not be used if the number of offenses is fewer than 10.

Crime Rates and When to Use Them

Raw crime figures are useful for many purposes. For example, a comparison of crime trends over time in a single jurisdiction may be necessary for manpower allocation or budget decisions. The decision maker needs to know whether the actual volume of crimes or the actual number of arrests is going up or down.

Raw numbers, however, are not standardized against the population at risk. In other words, they do not reveal whether a higher amount of crime in one jurisdiction compared with another is caused by the greater number of people who live there. A "crime rate," on the other hand, does provide this type of information.

Rates control for population at any given time, thus providing a per-capita indication of the amount of crime in a community. Rates also allow for comparisons of crime in areas with vastly different sizes of population, because the population is controlled for in the per-capita count.

Crime rates usually are calculated on a yearly basis, per 100,000 population, using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{number of offenses}}{\text{population at risk}} \times 100,000$$

The proper denominator for calculating a crime rate is the "population at risk." It is the analyst's responsibility to make an informed decision as to the appropriate population at risk for the question at hand. For example, a town can have a small resident population but a large transient population (including incoming workers, tourists, shoppers or people just passing through). High crime rates based on the resident population could falsely indicate that the town's residents commit a lot of crimes and are frequently victimized, when in reality the crimes may be committed by and against the non-residents. If the population upon which the rate is based represents only the residents of the town, and not the total population available to commit crime or to be victimized, the rates would be misleading.

In general, the denominator in a crime rate calculation should be related specifically to the numerator. For example, a rape rate for women would have the number of women in the population as the denominator. The denominator of a motor vehicle theft rate calculation could be the number of people living in an area, the number of licensed drivers or the number of registered motor vehicles. Rates can vary tremendously depending on the denominator chosen for the calculation. It is important to choose a denominator appropriate for the analysis at hand.

Using Population Data

Not only is the choice of the population at risk important when calculating crime rates, but also very important is the need to use the most accurate count of the population. Population figures for every Illinois law enforcement jurisdiction reporting I-UCR data are included in *Crime in Illinois*. These figures, which come from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, also are used by the FBI in the national UCR program. Because the census is conducted only every 10th year, population figures for the in-between years are Census Bureau estimates, with an occasional update from the Illinois Secretary of State's Office. Using these estimates, however, can create problems when comparing crime rates over time in a single jurisdiction or in several jurisdictions.

For example, between 1976 and 1979, *Crime in Illinois* may have reported the same population figure for a jurisdiction. Census figures for 1980, however, may have shown a large change from the population figure published for previous years. Thus, a rate analysis that used one population

figure for each year from 1976 through 1979, but a largely different number for 1980, would produce misleading results.

Population estimates sometimes can be obtained from other sources. The Illinois Bureau of the Budget calculates county-level population estimates. Some jurisdictions also estimate their own populations. Users of crime and population data should try to obtain the best available population estimates before calculating and analyzing crime rates.

For example, instead of using population data from a *Crime in Illinois* report that is five years old, it is possible that more accurate figures would be available from another source. The most accurate calculation of crime rates would use the crime data from *Crime in Illinois* and the most recent population data available for that year.

Arrest Rates

Like offense data, I-UCR arrest figures can be analyzed meaningfully using either raw numbers or rates. Whether arrests or arrest rates is the best choice depends on the question being asked.

Raw arrest numbers are useful when considering the actual number of people entering the court system or the number of jail beds needed to accommodate the arrestees. Rates, on the other hand, can be useful in determining the risk of being arrested that certain population groups run.

For instance, raw numbers may indicate that more whites are arrested than non-whites. However, using rates to control for the number of whites and non-whites in the population may reveal that non-whites actually have a higher per-capita arrest rate. This information could not be found by analyzing raw arrest numbers alone. The arrest rates, in this case, would be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{number of arrests of whites}}{\text{number of whites in the population}} \times 100,000$$

$$\frac{\text{number of arrests of non-whites}}{\text{number of non-whites in the population}} \times 100,000$$

A different type of arrest rate, calculated by dividing the total number of arrests for a particular crime by the number of those crimes occurring, is not an accurate indication of the number of crimes solved (cleared) by arrest. For example, if 100 robberies occur and 25 people are arrested, the "arrest rate," by this definition, is 25 percent. But

this figure does not mean that 25 percent of the robbery offenses were solved. That would be true only if each person were charged with only one robbery. However, the arrest of one person can result in many crimes being solved (for example, a person can be arrested and charged with a series of burglaries). On the other hand, several people can be arrested with only one crime being solved (for example, five teenagers commit one robbery). To determine the likelihood that a particular type of offense will be solved, the appropriate rate to use would not be an arrest rate, but a "clearance rate" instead.

Clearance Rates

Because clearance rates represent the proportion of crimes that are "solved," sometimes they are used as indicators of law enforcement performance. Clearance rates can be calculated with different numerators, as the following examples show:

Arrest Clearance Rate:

$$\frac{\text{number of offenses cleared by arrest}}{\text{number of offenses actually occurring}}$$

Total Clearance Rate:

$$\frac{\text{all offenses cleared (by arrest or exceptionally)}}{\text{number of offenses actually occurring}}$$

An arrest clearance rate does not necessarily reflect the volume of people arrested for crimes. This is because there is not a one-to-one match between offenses cleared by arrest and crimes in I-UCR arrest data (see above).

Clearance rates can be useful for analyzing the proportion of different types of crimes that are solved by an arrest or an exceptional clearance. For example, the total clearance rate for homicide in Illinois in 1981 was 73 percent, while the total clearance rate for burglary was 16 percent.⁹ Compared to the arrest clearance rate, the total clearance rate gives a better indication of the volume of crimes that are "solved."

Nevertheless, the value of clearance rates in comparing one jurisdiction to another is limited. In a total clearance rate, the numerator is the number of offenses cleared exceptionally or by an arrest, and the denominator is the total number of offenses occurring. As we have discussed already, different jurisdictions may count offenses and arrests differently. When calculating clearance rates by dividing one number by another number, both of which may vary by jurisdiction, to produce

⁹*Crime in Illinois* (1981), p. 161-162.

a third figure, the problem of comparing jurisdictions is compounded.

For More Help

Interpreting crime statistics properly and using the data in meaningful analysis involve much more than simple arithmetic. Users of crime statistics must be aware of the source and quality of the data they are using, and they must know how best to analyze and interpret the data in trying to answer the questions at hand. Being the most widely used source of State and national crime statistics, the Uniform Crime Reports especially require this type of background knowledge if the data are to be used accurately.

As the State agency created to "encourage the improvement of criminal justice agency procedures and practices with respect to information," the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority can help criminal justice agencies understand and use I-UCR data. The Authority can also help others--municipal officials, researchers, news reporters, *etc.*--as they use the I-UCR data sets.

This report is part of that educational effort. In addition, the Authority can answer specific questions about the availability and uses of I-UCR data, and it can help users obtain accurate, up-to-date I-UCR information in conducting their analyses.

Persons with questions about I-UCR data should contact the Authority or any of the other sources listed in Appendix 1. In addition, Appendix 3 contains a list of available Authority publications that use I-UCR data.

This report was written by Authority research analysts Louise S. Miller and Carolyn Rebecca Block and was edited by Kevin P. Morison. The authors would like to thank the staff of the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement for their help in preparing and reviewing the report.

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Appendix 1

CONTACTS FOR OBTAINING I-UCR DATA

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Information Resource Center
120 South Riverside Plaza (10th Floor)
Chicago, IL 60606
1-312-793-8550

Illinois Department of Law Enforcement
Bureau of Identification
726 South College
Springfield, IL 62704

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Uniform Crime Reporting Program
J. Edgar Hoover Building, Room 7437
Washington, DC 20535

Appendix 2

DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION

ILLINOIS-UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING OFFENSE CODES

CODE	STATUTE REFERENCE	CODE	STATUTE REFERENCE
HOMICIDE		MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS, continued	
* 0110	Murder 38-9-1	* 0915	Trucks and Buses 38-16-1
* 012A	Attempt: Handgun 38-8-4	* 0918	Other Vehicles 38-16-1
* 012B	Attempt: Other Firearm 38-8-4	* 0920	Attempt: Autos 38-8-4
* 0122	Attempt: Knife or Cutting Instrument 38-8-4	* 0925	Attempt: Trucks and Buses 38-8-4
* 0123	Attempt: Other Dangerous Weapons 38-8-4	* 0930	Attempt: Other Vehicles 38-8-4
* 0124	Attempt: Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. 38-8-4	ARSON	
* 0130	Voluntary Manslaughter 38-9-2	* 1010	Arson Explosive Device 38-20-1
* 0141	Involuntary Manslaughter 38-9-3	* 1020	Arson Incendiary Device 38-20-1
0142	Reckless Homicide 38-9-3	* 1025	Aggravated Arson 38-20-1.1
* 0150	Justifiable Homicide 38-7-1	1030	Possession: Explosives, Incend. Device 38-20-2
CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT		* 1090	Attempt: Arson 38-8-4
* 0261	Aggravated: Handgun 38-12-14	DECEPTION	
* 0262	Aggravated: Other Firearm 38-12-14	1110	Deceptive Practices 38-17-1
* 0263	Aggravated: Knife or Cutting Instrument 38-12-14	1120	Forgery 38-17-3
* 0264	Aggravated: Other Dangerous Weapons 38-12-14	1130	Fraud 38-17-1
* 0265	Aggravated: Other Means 38-12-14	1140	Embezzlement 38-17-1
* 0271	Attempt: Handgun 38-8-4	1150	Credit Cards 121½-601
* 0272	Attempt: Other Firearm 38-8-4	1160	Deceptive Altering of Coins 38-17-4
* 0273	Attempt: Knife or Cutting Instrument 38-8-4	1170	Impersonating an Officer 38-17-2
* 0274	Attempt: Other Dangerous Weapons 38-8-4	1190	Attempt: Deception 38-8-4
* 0275	Attempt: Other Means 38-8-4	1200	Stolen Property, Buy, Receive, Possess 38-16-1(d)
* 0281	Criminal Sexual Assault 38-12-13	1210	Theft of Labor, Serv., Use of Prty. 38-16-3
* 0291	Attempt: Criminal Sexual Assault 38-8-4	1220	Theft of Lost or Mislaid Property 38-16-2
ROBBERY		1230	Poss. of Keys or Dev. to Coin Op. Mach. 38-16-6
* 031A	Armed: Handgun 38-18-2	1235	Unlawful Use of Recorded Sounds 38-16-7
* 031B	Armed: Other Firearm 38-18-2	1240	Unlawful Use of a Computer 38-16-9
* 0312	Armed: Knife or Cutting Instrument 38-18-2	1245	Cable Television Service Offenses 38-16-10
* 0313	Armed: Other Dangerous Weapons 38-18-2	CRIMINAL DAMAGE AND TRESPASS TO PROPERTY	
* 0320	Strong Arm, No Weapon 38-18-1	1310	Criminal Damage to Property 38-21-1
* 033A	Attempt: Armed, Handgun 38-8-4	1320	Criminal Damage to Vehicle 38-21-1
* 033B	Attempt: Armed, Other Firearm 38-8-4	1330	Criminal Trespass to Land 38-21-3
* 033A	Attempt: Armed, Knife or Cut. Instrum. 38-8-4	1340	Criminal Damage to State Sup. Prty. 38-21-4
* 0337	Attempt: Armed, Other Dangerous Weapons 38-8-4	1350	Criminal Trespass to State Sup. Land 38-21-5
* 0340	Attempt: Strong Arm, No Weapon 38-8-4	1360	Criminal Trespass to Vehicle 38-21-2
BATTERY		1370	Criminal Damage of Fire Fighting Apparatus, Hydrants or Equipment 38-21-1.1
* 041A	Aggravated: Handgun 38-12-4(b)(1) & 4.3	1375	Institutional Vandalism 38-21-1.2
* 041B	Aggravated: Other Firearm 38-12-4(b)(1) & 4.3	1380	Unauth. Poss. or Storage of Weapons 38-21-6
* 0420	Aggravated: Knife or Cutting Instrum. 38-12-4(b)(1) & 4.3	DEADLY WEAPONS	
* 0430	Aggravated: Other Dangerous Weapons 38-12-4(b)(1) & 4.3	141A	Unlawful Use: Handgun 38-24-1
* 0440	Aggravated: Hands,Fists,Feet, etc. 38-12-4(a)	141B	Unlawful Use: Other Firearm 38-24-1
	(Inflicts great bodily harm)	141C	Unlawful Use: Other Dangerous Weapons 38-24-1
0445	Aggravated: Hands,Fists,Feet, etc. 38-12-4(b)(2-10)	142A	Unlawful Sale: Handgun 38-24-3
0460	Simple Battery 38-12-3	142B	Unlawful Sale: Other Firearm 38-24-3
0470	Reckless Conduct 38-12-5	143A	Unlawful Poss: Handgun 38-24-3.1
ASSAULT		143B	Unlawful Poss: Other Firearm 38-24-3.1
* 051A	Aggravated: Handgun 38-12-2(a)(1)	143C	Unlawful Poss: Ammunition 38-24-3.1
* 051B	Aggravated: Other Firearm 38-12-2(a)(1)	1440	Register of Sales by Dealer 38-24-4
* 0520	Aggravated: Knife or Cutting Instrum. 38-12-2(a)(1)	1450	Defacing Ident. Marks of Firearms 38-24-5
* 0530	Aggravated: Other Dangerous Weapons 38-12-2(a)(1)	1460	Firearms & Ammu., No FOID Card 38-83-2 & 3
0545	Aggravated: Hands,Fists,Feet, etc. 38-12-2(a)(2-10)	149A	Attempt: Handgun 38-8-4
0560	Simple Assault 38-12-1	149B	Attempt: Other Firearm 38-8-4
BURGLARY		149C	Attempt: Other Dangerous Weapons 38-8-4
* 0610	Forcible Entry 38-19-1	SEX OFFENSES	
* 0620	Unlawful Entry (No Force) 38-19-1	1505	Prostitution 38-11-14
* 0630	Attempt: Forcible Entry 38-8-4	1510	Soliciting for a Prostitute 38-11-15
BURGLARY FROM MOTOR VEHICLE		1515	Pandering 38-11-16
* 0710	Over \$300 38-19-1	1520	Keeping a Place of Prostitution 38-11-17
* 0720	\$300 and Under 38-19-1	1525	Patronizing a Prostitute 38-11-18
* 0750	Attempt: Burglary from Motor Vehicle 38-8-4	1530	Pimping 38-11-19
THEFT		1535	Obscenity 38-11-20
* 0810	Over \$300 38-16-1	1540	Harmful Material 38-11-21
* 0820	\$300 and Under 38-16-1	1542	Tie-in Sales of Obscene Pub. to Distrib. 38-11-22
* 0850	Attempt: Theft 38-8-4	1562	Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse 38-12-16
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS		1563	Criminal Sexual Abuse 38-12-15
* 0910	Autos 38-16-1		

* Indicates Index crimes. All other offenses (except those indicated by **) are Part II offenses.

** Indicates Part I, non-Index crimes.

OFFENSE CODES, CRIMES, AND STATUTE REFERENCES SHOWN IN BOLD ARE 1985 CHANGES

Note: Crime codes changed over the years. To analyze I-UCR data from years before 1985, consult the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority or the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement.

The following codes are those used for reporting, on a voluntary basis, offenses that constitute Index rape under Illinois' old rape laws (see Table 2).

- 021A Forcible Rape: Handgun
- 021B Forcible Rape: Other Firearm
- 0212 Forcible Rape: Knife or Cutting Instrument
- 0213 Forcible Rape: Other Dangerous Weapons
- 0214 Forcible Rape: Other Forcible Means
- 022A Attempt: Handgun
- 022B Attempt: Other Firearm
- 022C Attempt: Knife or Cutting Instrument
- 022D Attempt: Other Dangerous Weapons
- 022E Attempt: Strongarm, No Weapon

CODE	STATUTE REFERENCE	CODE	STATUTE REFERENCE
SEX OFFENSES, continued		MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES, continued	
1565 Indecent Solicitation of a Child	38-11-6	2445 Hit and Run	95½-11-403
1570 Public Indecency	38-11-9	2450 Drag Racing	95½-11-504
1580 Sexual Relations within Families	38-11-11	2455 No Registration	95½-3-701
1582 Child Pornography	38-11-20a	2460 Revoked, Cancelled Registration	95½-3-702
1585 All Other Sex Offenses		2465 Improper Use of Registration	95½-3-703
1590 Attempt: Sex Offenses	38-8-4	2470 No Drivers License	95½-6-101
GAMBLING		2480 Suspended, Revoked Drivers License	95½-6-303
1610 Bookmaking	38-28-1.1(b)	2490 Unlawful Use of Drivers License	95½-6-301
1620 Numbers, Lottery	38-28-1(a)7	2495 Flee or Attempt to Elude Police Off.	95½-11-204
1630 Keeping a Gambling Place	38-28-3	ABORTION	
1640 Reg. of Fed. Gambling Stamps	38-28-4	2500 Criminal Abortion	38-81-31
1650 Card Game, Operating	38-28-1(a)3	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	
1651 Card Game, Playing	38-28-1(a)1	2805 Vagrancy (Local Laws)	
1660 Dice Game, Operating	38-28-1(a)3	2807 Drunkenness (Local Laws)	
1661 Dice Game, Playing	38-28-1(a)1	2810 Prowler	38-26-1(a)(1)
1670 Gambling Device	38-28-1(a)3	2820 Telephone Threat	38-26-1(a)(1)
1680 All Other Gambling Offenses		2825 Harassment by Telephone	134-16.4-1
OFFENSES INVOLVING CHILDREN		2830 Obscene Phone Calls	134-16.4
1705 Protective Custody-Abused or Neglected Child	23-2055	2840 False Fire Alarm	38-26-1(a)(2)
1710 Endangering Life or Health	23-2354	2850 Bomb Threat	38-26-1(a)(3)
1720 Contrib. to Delinq. of a Child	23-2361a	2860 False Police Report	38-26-1(a)(4)
1730 Curfew	23-2371	2870 Peeping Tom	38-26-1(a)(5)
1740 Runaway (Juvenile)	37-702-3	2880 Confinement to Prevent a Crime	38-200-1
1750 Child Abuse	23-2051	2890 All Other Disorderly Conduct Offenses (Not Drunkenness)	38-26-1(a)(1)
1760 Paternity	40-1352	2900 Air Rifles	38-82-1
1770 Truancy	37-702-3	3000 Fireworks	127½-128
1780 All Other Offenses Involving Children		3100 Mob Action & Related Offenses	38-25-1
CANNABIS CONTROL ACT		3200 Armed Violence	38-33A-2
1811 Poss. of 30 Grams or Less	56½-704	3300 Public Demonstration	38-85-1
1812 Poss. of Over 30 Grams	56½-704	3400 Looting	38-42
1821 Manuf., Del., or Possess w/Intent to Del. or Manuf. 10 Grams or Less	56½-705	3500 Property Forfeit. (Public Nuis.)	38-37
1822 Manuf., Del., or Possess w/Intent to Del. or Manuf. Over 10 Grams	56½-705	INTERFERENCE WITH PUBLIC OFFICERS	
1830 Casual Delivery	56½-706	3710 Resis. or Obstruct. a Peace Officer	38-31-1
1840 Delivery to Persons Under 18	56½-707	3720 Refusing to Aid an Officer	38-31-8
1850 Production of Cannabis Plant	56½-708	3730 Obstructing Justice	38-31-4
1860 Calculated Cannabis Conspiracy	56½-709	3740 Concealing or Aiding a Fugitive	38-31-5
1880 All Other Cannabis Control Offenses		3750 Escape	38-31-6
1900 Intoxicating Compounds	38-81-1	3760 Aiding Escape	38-31-7
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT		3800 Interfer. with Judicial Procedure	38-32
2010 Manuf., Del., or Possess w/Intent to Del. or Manuf. Cont. Substance	56½-1401	3810 Contempt of Court	38-1-3
2020 Possessing a Controlled Substance	56½-1402	3820 Perjury	38-32-2
2030 Look-alike Subs. Manuf., Del., or Poss.	56½-1404	3910 Bribery	38-29 & 29A & 33-1 & 2
2040 Delivery or Poss. Intent to Del.	56½-1401	3920 Official Misconduct	38-33-3
2050 Criminal Drug Conspiracy	56½-1405	3960 Intimidation (includes Ethnic)	38-12-6 & 7.1
2060 Licensed Operations	56½-1302	3970 Extortion	Title 18 U.S. Code 875-876
2070 Delivery to Persons Under 18	56½-1407	4100 Criminal Defamation	38-27
2080 Failure to Keep Records	56½-1306	KIDNAPING	
2090 All Other Controlled Substances Offenses		4210 Kidnaping	38-10-1
HYPODERMIC SYRINGES & NEEDLES ACT		4220 Aggravated Kidnaping	38-10-2
2110 Possession or Sale	38-22-50 & 51	4230 Unlawful Restraint	38-10-3
2120 Failure to Keep Records	38-22-52	4240 Forcible Detention	38-10-4
LIQUOR CONTROL ACT VIOLATIONS		4250 Child Abduction	38-10-5
2210 Sales to Minors, Drunkards, etc.	43-131-12	OTHER OFFENSES	
2220 Illegal Possession by Minor	43-134a	4310 Possession of Burglary Tools	38-19-2
2230 Illegal Consumption by Minors	43-134a	4387 Viol. of Orders of Protection	38-111-8
2240 Misrepres. of Age by Minor	43-134a	4410 Draft Cards Destruction or Mutilation	38-90-11
2250 All Other Liquor Control Offenses		4510 Probation Violation or Revocation	38-1005-6-4
MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES		4625 Parole Violation or Revocation	38-1003-3-9
2410 Driving Under the Infl. Alcohol	95½-11-501	4710 Suspicion	38-107-2
2420 Driving Under the Infl. Drugs	95½-11-501	4720 AWOL and Desertion	ART. 85-U.C.M.J.
2430 Trans. of Alcoholic Liquor	95½-11-502	4730 Illegal Entry, Alien	Title 8 U.S. Code 1325
2440 Reckless Driving	95½-11-503	5000 Other Criminal Offenses	
		5060 Other Traffic Offenses	
		5080 Other Departmental Services	

Appendix 3

AUTHORITY PUBLICATIONS USING I-UCR DATA

Illinois Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted or Killed: 1972-1982 (1984)

Is Crime Seasonal? (1984)

A Descriptive Analysis of Crime in Quincy, Ill. (1984)

Female Criminality 1970-1980: The U.S. and Illinois (1983)

Illinois Murder Victim Data: Guide to Quality, Availability and Interpretation (1983)

Murder in Illinois: 1973-1982 (1983)

Illinois Crime Trends: 1972-1981 (1982)

Residential Burglary in Illinois (1982)

Shoplifting in Illinois (1982)

How to Trace Crimes Through the Illinois Criminal Justice System: A Method for Comparing Police Data to Court and Correctional Data (1981)

Violent Crime in Illinois (1981)

Aggregation Problems in the Analysis of Illinois Statewide Criminal Justice Data (1980)

Guide to Illinois Firearm Data (1980)

Descriptive Time Series Analysis for Criminal Justice Decision Makers: Local Illinois Robbery and Burglary (1979)

Data on Extortion in Illinois (1978)

Crime Rates Workbook (1977)

Data Sources on the Incidence of Arson in Illinois (1977)



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