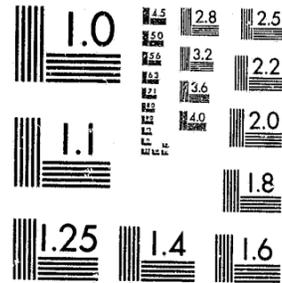


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

DATE FILMED

7-9-81

MICROFICHE

CRIME RATES WORKBOOK

December 14, 1977

Edited by Ruth Perrin

Statistical Analysis Center
Carolyn R. Block, Director

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS
J. David Coldren, Director

ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION
Daniel W. Weil, Chairman
James B. Zagel, Executive Director

59149

150

NCJRS

JUL 11 1979

ACQUISITIONS

PREFACE

This workbook is not meant to be read like a novel, from cover to cover. Rather, it was designed as a reference manual; each section of this workbook can be read and understood independently of all other sections. An Index has been provided to facilitate locating references to specific topics. Still, while each section of this workbook deals with a different aspect of using crime rates, all sections are inter-related. If reading one section will aid in the understanding of another section, a reference is made in the text to the explanatory section.

The Introduction and Chapter I of this workbook provide essential, fundamental knowledge. Anyone interested in becoming familiar with the data available on crime incidence in Illinois, and the practical uses for those data, should find the Introduction and Chapter I helpful.

The Crime Rates Workbook could not have been completed without the help of many individuals. The staff of the Statistical Analysis Center would like to acknowledge the gracious assistance of Acting Superintendent Michael Spiotto, Assistant Deputy Superintendent James Zurawski, and Senior Statistician Deo Dantes of the Chicago Police Department; Jeffrey L. Ives, Patricia Towner and Tina Loos of the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement; Peter Nardulli, Director of the Institute for Government and Public Affairs at the University of Illinois at Champaign; Richard Ku, Project Director at Abt Associates, Inc.; Richard Block of Loyola University of Chicago and the Center for Studies in Criminal Justice; and the Staff of the Institute for Juvenile Research.

The entire staff of the Statistical Analysis Center contributed their time and ideas to this volume, and their efforts are much appreciated. Special gratitude is due to Chip Coldren, Jean Hutton Roge, William Kaplan and Stephen Tapke. Each of them composed sections of this Workbook.

Ruth Perrin
Editor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| PREFACE..... | 1 |
| INTRODUCTION..... | 1 |
| CHAPTER I: DATA SOURCES | |
| ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS (I-UCR)..... | 6 |
| CHICAGO POLICE CRIME INFORMATION | 14 |
| VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS..... | 25 |
| INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH SURVEY: YOUTH AND SOCIETY IN ILLINOIS..... | 35 |
| CHAPTER II: THE RELIABILITY, VALIDITY, AND INCLUSIVENESS OF DATA SOURCES..... | 42 |
| CHAPTER III: ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CRIMES, CRIME TYPES, AND DEMOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS FOR WHICH CRIME RATES CAN BE CALCULATED..... | 69 |
| CHAPTER IV: ON USING CRIME INCIDENCE DATA | |
| CRIME RATES..... | 109 |
| DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POLICE AND SURVEY DATA..... | 114 |
| OFFENSE CODING..... | 119 |
| SAMPLING..... | 122 |
| SERIES INCIDENTS | 123 |
| TRENDS..... | 125 |
| WEIGHTING..... | 133 |

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| CHAPTER V: SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON POLICE DATA SOURCES | |
| CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTS..... | 139 |
| CHICAGO POLICE FIELD REPORTS..... | 149 |
| I-UCR MANDATORY VS. OPTIONAL DATA..... | 154 |
| I-UCR REPORTS..... | 171 |
| GLOSSARY..... | 189 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY..... | 196 |
| INDEX..... | 203 |
| USER'S SURVEY..... | 207 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| TABLE 1: I-UCR DATA FLOW..... | 9 |
| TABLE 2: CHICAGO POLICE DATA FLOW..... | 16 |
| TABLE 3: OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL CRIME PANEL PROGRAM..... | 28 |
| TABLE 4: SUMMARY: THE CONGRUENCE BETWEEN ALL CRIME AND CRIME AS DESCRIBED IN EACH DATA SOURCE..... | 63 |
| TABLE 5: CRIME RATES PER 100,000 UNITS AT RISK..... | 113 |
| TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN POLICE COUNTS AND SURVEY ESTIMATES OF CRIME..... | 115 |

INTRODUCTION

The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) was established in early 1977 as part of Illinois' Comprehensive Data Systems program. The Comprehensive Data Systems (CDS) program was begun by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to encourage and support the development of state criminal justice information systems. SAC is the data analysis component of the CDS program, and a part of the Criminal Justice Information System unit of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.

The CDS Guidelines list the purposes and responsibilities the SAC must fulfill. One of the most important of these tasks is to ensure the availability of reliable, trustworthy criminal justice system statistics. In order to accomplish this goal, the SAC plans to:

- 1) Issue a series of reports on the utility of certain sources of data for criminal justice planning.
- 2) Let interested parties know the kinds and types of data available, and how to obtain them.

The "Crime Rates Workbook" is one in a series of reports to be disseminated by SAC, all with these same goals. This particular report deals with the utility of crime rates from a management viewpoint. Crime rates may be loosely defined as the ratio of crimes to the size of a population. Victimization rates (ratios of victims of crime to the size of a population) will also be discussed. Both these ratios can serve as indices of criminal activity in a specified locale. Local level officials will find them useful when the need arises for allocating funds and personnel. Detailed analysis of rates of different types of crimes, (for example, violent and non-violent crime, personal and property crime,) can indicate the amount and type of remedial measures needed.

Analysis of trends in crime rates can indicate what future resource allocations will be required.

Current resource allocation and crime rates are not, of course, mutually independent. The amount of crime reported to the police, and even the amount of crime that occurs, depends to some degree on the amount of available law enforcement. The reader should be aware that, while this workbook deals exclusively with crime incidence data, practical plans for responding to crime must be based not only on crime rates properly calculated, but also on information about current crime fighting tactics and expenditures.

This workbook explains the mathematical procedures for figuring rates and trends. In addition, the major sources of crime incidence data for the state of Illinois are discussed, and explicit directions are given for obtaining those data. In drawing together selections for inclusion in the workbook, an effort was made to provide a comprehensive analysis of crime incidence statistics. Therefore, entries in the workbook are limited to discussions of crimes. Traffic information, juvenile status offenses, violations of local ordinances and similar non-criminal topics are not included. This is not to say SAC does not consider these areas to be important topics for discussion or analysis. Rather, it was felt this workbook, (and those that are to follow) should define the topic area (in this case "crime rates") in the strictest sense, and then cover it thoroughly. For the same reason, limitations and deficiencies of population data which might be used to construct rates are not discussed here.

The workbook contains a discussion of the following sources of Illinois crime data: Illinois victimization surveys, Illinois Uniform Crime Report (I-UCR) data, Chicago Police Department data, and Institute for Juvenile Research (IJR) data. Since the workbook is designed as a management information tool, a crime statistics users' guide, discussions center on the sources of crime data and their use, as opposed to descriptive analysis of a particular crime in a particular location, or time. In other words, the reader will not find data on the incidence of any crime or comparisons between specific crime rates developed from different sources. What the reader will find is a guide to the information sources and their uses - how and what information is collected, organized and presented; source limitations and deficiencies, (i.e., the validity and reliability of each source for deriving crime rates); comparisons of the data gathering methodologies of different sources, and the consequences of those differences for the data gathered; and how to figure a rate or trend.

Chapter III, an encyclopedic compilation of crime types and terms one might encounter in crime data sources, provides a quick reference source showing which crimes are included in each source, and which source will furnish the most realistic estimate of a particular crime rate. Workbook users will find one data source more appropriate than others for figuring particular crime rates, and for other crimes, users may want to seek information from more than one source.

Finally, SAC assumes that the information in the workbook, and especially the source reliability ratings, are neither absolute nor static, but will constantly be changing. Therefore, SAC plans to update the

Crime Rates Workbook periodically. Changes will be made in the reliability ratings based on new information about, or changes in data sources. Detailed sections will be added or re-written to improve their usefulness. A major source of revisions and updates will be comments of users. SAC hopes this first edition of the Crime Rates Workbook will generate enough feedback so that the first update will actually be a fairly complete revision within the general format. Therefore, we encourage the reader to offer comments and criticisms as to the usefulness of the Workbook as a planning/management tool. A comment form is included at the end of the Workbook for this purpose.

CHAPTER I: DATA SOURCES

ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS (I-UCR)

The Illinois Uniform Crime Reports (I-UCR) system has been in operation since the beginning of 1972. It was implemented in an attempt to create a centralized state-wide crime data reporting system, replacing direct reporting of crime data by local law enforcement agencies to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It was also implemented to improve and expand the reporting, organizing, and disseminating of crime data throughout the state. The reasons for changing to a centralized state data management system were both legal and practical.

Among the more important reasons were:

1. The Illinois Department of Law Enforcement (DLE) is mandated by state law to carry out such activities, as the following excerpt demonstrates:

"The Department shall be a central repository and custodian of crime statistics for the State and it shall have all power incident thereto to carry out the purpose of this Act, including the power to demand and receive cooperation in the submission of crime statistics from all units of government." (Illinois Revised Statutes, 1976, Chapter 38, Section 206-8)

2. The crime data which are required to be reported to the FBI consist of seven "Index Crimes" (Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Rape by Force, Robbery, Assault, Burglary, Larceny (Theft), and Motor Vehicle Theft)¹. The amounts of these crimes reported to police rarely represent an adequate estimation of criminal activity in any area.²

¹For definitions and discussions of FBI-UCR classifications see: Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics - 1976, pp. 834-837., or the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook published by the FBI.

²Wolfgang presents a good criticism of UCR data in, "Uniform Crime Reports: A Critical Appraisal," 1963, as does Robison in "A Critical View of the Uniform Crime Reports," 1966,. See bibliographic listing in this workbook for sources of these and other criticisms of UCR.

A data collection system, covering a greater number of crimes, was desired by state officials and crime researchers. This was realized in the I-UCR system.

3. Data collection is more easily managed at the state, rather than the Federal level. Coordination is facilitated and uniform reporting by local agencies enhanced. Therefore, the data collecting authority in Illinois, was vested by legislative authority with the state. More efficient data management would facilitate the inclusion of more, and useful data in a crime reporting system. It would also increase the speed of data processing and reporting back to local law enforcement agencies.

The Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Information Service (DLE-CJIS) supervises the collection, organization, and dissemination of I-UCR data as one of its many duties relating to crime data³. The data management system DLE-CJIS has created for I-UCR will be explained with reference to the data flow chart (Table 1).

There are approximately 1,000 law enforcement agencies in Illinois, and almost all currently report I-UCR data to DLE-CJIS⁴. Small and part-time police departments, of which there are about 300, report through sheriffs' offices. Thus, there are approximately 700 law enforcement agencies reporting I-UCR information directly to DLE-CJIS⁵. These agencies report the following types of information to DLE-CJIS on a monthly basis:

³The complete legal mandate to DLE can be found in the Illinois Revised Statutes, 1976, Chapter 38, Section 206-1 et. seq.

⁴The Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics - 1976 lists Illinois as having 1,020 police agencies (979 general purpose police and 41 special police), while DLE reported in Crime in Illinois -1975 that 1,017 law enforcement agencies reported monthly I-UCR data during 1975.

⁵Approximations are used in the presentation of these numbers because reporting is variable across time; that is, some agencies file in some years and not in others, and the number of agencies filing varies from year to year.

- offense information;
- arrest information;
- police disposition information;
- court disposition information;
- property loss, damage, and recovery information;
- homicide information;
- information about police officers assaulted, battered, and killed;
- other management information

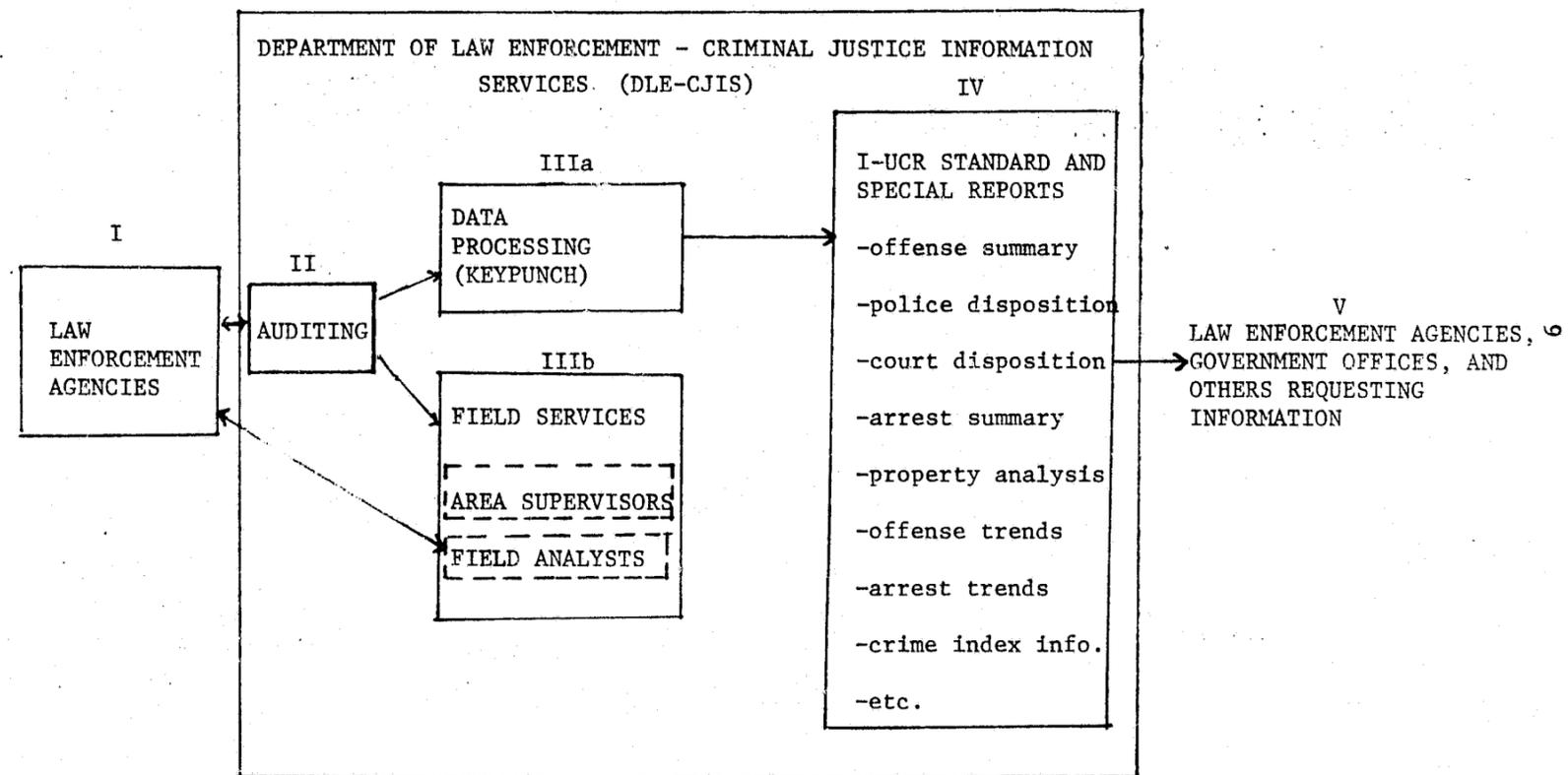
Local agencies may report information to DLE-CJIS via Law Enforcement Agency Data Systems (LEADS) computer terminal, magnetic tape, computer cards, computer printout, or I-UCR forms provided by DLE-CJIS (Step I, Table 1). Regardless of the reporting medium used, a local agency must report I-UCR information in one of two general formats: Set I or Set II. These two formats were designed to give local agencies an option of reporting offense and police disposition information in monthly totals, or case-by-case. The following excerpts from the I-UCR Instruction Manual illustrate the rationale underlying the Set I versus Set II distinction:

Set I is designed for larger agencies where subsidiary records are usually maintained. It is related more toward statistical counts in those departments where a large volume of offenses and arrests occur. At the end of each month a "sort" or recap of the statistical data submitted will be furnished the agency.

Set II is designed for the smaller agencies where a lower volume of offenses and arrests occur. It is oriented more toward answering the questions of Who, What, Where, When and How. Agencies desiring to use Set II will be furnished a recap of the data they submitted including man hours spent on the various Offense Classifications and Service Classifications.

It should be remembered that there are no hard and fast ground rules established in the use of Set I or Set II and there won't be. It is suggested, however, that agencies over 15,000 population use Set I and others use Set II. Both Sets provide the statistical data for the State and Federal Systems; however, Set II provides information that is needed on a local level for police administration. Additionally, Set II eliminates the major portion of subsidiary record keeping for crime counting and making out statistical reports for other agencies.

TABLE 1
I-UCR DATA FLOW



Local police agencies reporting in Set I or Set II format must report certain categories of data, and they may choose to report other optional data. (See the "I-UCR Mandatory vs. Optional Data section of this workbook for a discussion of optional and mandatory data for the years 1972 - 1976). To summarize, the first step of the I-UCR data flow involves the reporting of crime information to DLE-CJIS by local law enforcement agencies. Local agencies report crime information in various forms, depending on the medium and format used, and the types of optional data reported.

The DLE-CJIS office in Springfield, receives the monthly I-UCR reports and immediately forwards them to the auditing staff. (Step II). The auditing staff examines data submitted on paper forms to make sure they are properly coded, complete, and in conformity with I-UCR guidelines. Data submitted via LEADS terminal are not audited, but LEADS terminals are designed to reject data in improper format. The auditing procedure will lead to one of two possible outcomes: 1) The data received are found to be in proper format, in which case they are forwarded to the data processing staff (Step IIIa) which enters them into the computer tape file. 2) The data received are found unacceptable, and the agency reporting is contacted immediately (for minor problems), or the Field Services Division is notified (for serious problems). An effort is made to clear up whatever problems have arisen (Step IIIb). Minor problems are those that can be corrected by a simple phone or mail contact. Serious problems are those that require more attention by the trained Field Services staff. Briefly, the Field Services staff will do whatever is necessary to correct problems or misunderstandings concerning I-UCR procedures and standards and to help local law enforcement

agencies improve the quality of their data and reporting.

After all the data for a given month have been received, audited, accepted and entered into the computer, I-UCR output reports are compiled and sent back to the agencies that have reported acceptable data. (Steps IV and V.) Yearly summary reports are also compiled upon special request. The compilation of I-UCR reports is not held up until all agencies have reported. Rather, a cut-off date is used after which the reports are compiled for those agencies which are not delinquent in reporting. This cut-off date marks the administrative closing of I-UCR data files, although data may be submitted after the administrative closing of data files.

It is important to know that the I-UCR output reports that are sent to local agencies are not all identical. Various standard reports are available. Which ones are issued to a particular agency depends on whether the agency files Set I or II, and Optional and/or Mandatory data. The purpose of the reports is to give local law enforcement agencies an idea of the crime situation in their jurisdictions, and an idea of how well they are dealing with it. (For a discussion of the different types of output reports compiled by DLE-CJIS, and their contents, see the workbook section on I-UCR Reports.)

Two key phases in the I-UCR process ensure quick and complete reporting of crime data in Illinois. One is the reporting itself (Step I). As mentioned above nearly all law enforcement agencies mandated by law to report to DLE are, in fact, doing so. The mere act of reporting crime data does not guarantee the accuracy of the data. The incoming data must be examined and "cleaned" before they can be entered

into a computer file and included in the I-UCR data base. This second important phase is included in the action of the Auditing and Field Services Staffs at DLE-CJIS in Springfield. The auditing staff examines the crime data submitted on report forms by local law enforcement agencies. They check for mistakes and missing data, and keep a written record of all errors found. The Auditing Staff may correct simple mistakes by phone calls to the local law enforcement agencies concerned, but most contacts are made by the Field Services Staff. The operations of DLE-CJIS's Field Services Division will be outlined below.

The DLE-CJIS Field Services Division is made up of the following personnel: 1 Unit Supervisor, 2 Area Supervisors, 10 Field Analysts, 1 Statistician, and 2 Typists. When the Auditing Staff detects a serious error (or notices the continuing occurrence of any error over a certain period of time) a record of it is given to the Unit Supervisor. The Unit Supervisor reviews it and passes it on to an Area Supervisor, (each of whom is responsible for a certain geographic area in the state), who assigns it to a Field Analyst. It is the responsibility of the Field Analyst to contact the delinquent agency and do his/her best to resolve the problem that has arisen. This may involve a simple phone or mail explanation, a demonstration, or perhaps retraining, depending on the seriousness of the problem. The field analysts must keep records of their actions, which are kept on file and logged by the Statistician. When an agency has resolved its difficulties, the data in question are resubmitted and reevaluated. The Field Services Division and Auditing Staff are extremely important parts of Illinois crime data collection and organization. They are the key to

maintaining efficient data collection and accurate data presentation.

Given the importance of the auditing and field contact phases of the system, the individual action of the auditors and analysts cannot be discounted in an inclusive assessment of the I-UCR system. They are trained and tested prior to hiring, and are periodically audited themselves. This reduces but does not eliminate the unavoidable problem of human error. The same notion holds for law enforcement officials recording crime data. At this time, very little is known about the accuracy of data recording and reporting. Future issues of this workbook will include an estimation of data reporting and recording accuracy, and of other aspects of the quality of the I-UCR data.

Every year DLE publishes a volume, Crime in Illinois, summarizing offenses and arrests, by type of offense for the state. Information in this volume is more detailed for Index than for other crimes. Additional data are generally available to the public upon request to DLE-CJIS in Springfield. They are available in form of standard reports, on a monthly or yearly basis. (For a list of these reports, and their contents, see "I-UCR Reports".) If data are desired in a different format (for certain minor crimes, service codes, special time periods, etc.), DLE may need a few weeks to process the request. DLE-CJIS may be contacted regarding data requests at the following address:

State of Illinois Department of Law Enforcement
Criminal Justice Information Service
1035 Outer Park Drive, West
Springfield, Illinois 62704
(217) 782-7980

CHICAGO POLICE CRIME INFORMATION

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) is the largest police department in Illinois (13,075 sworn officers as of May, 1977), (Chicago Police Department, 1977:11). It is divided into many functional divisions and services the largest city in Illinois (population, 3,369,359), (U.S. Census Bureau, 1970).

In addition to reporting certain data to DLE-CJIS,¹ the Chicago Police Department collects, organizes, and disseminates crime data via its own data management system. That system was in operation before the DLE system was established, and differs in some ways from the DLE system. The following is a descriptive outline of the CPD system, which corresponds to the flow chart labeled Table 2.

When an offense comes to the attention of the CPD, crime information may be reported in one of two manners: 1) a field report form may be filled out at the scene of the crime by an on duty police officer (Step Ia), or 2) a radio report may be made, in which case the information is transmitted to CPD by radio, and the information is recorded at the Department (Step IIb). In addition, all on duty officers inform the Communications Division of all offenses which come to their attention. The Communications Division fills out a Radio Dispatch Card for each offense called in, and sends those cards directly to the Records Division (Step Ic).

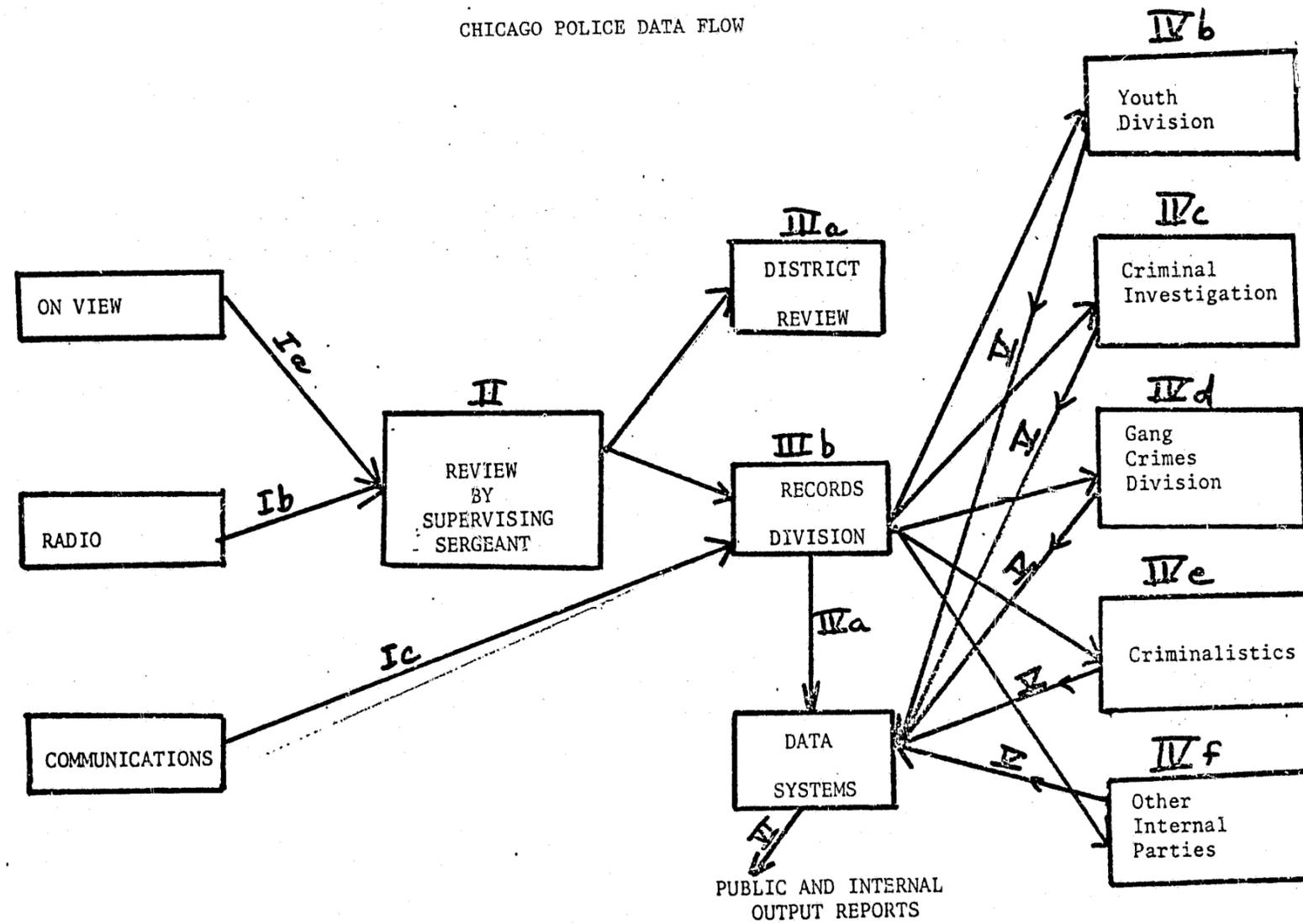
¹The CPD reports crime data regarding Index, Part I and Part II crimes. It prepares and sends a computer tape to DLE just as if it was reporting to the FBI. There is a 3 month lapse between the end of a month and the sending of the corresponding tape.

There are twelve field report forms used by CPD, any one or more of which may be filled out by a reporting officer for an offense or non-criminal incident. (See "Chicago Police Field Reports", in this Workbook for a listing of the forms used to report criminal incidents, and the types of data reported on each). All field reports are reviewed cursorily (and corrected if need be) by the officers' superiors or desk sergeants (Step II), who then forward copies of the reports to district level reviewers (Step IIIa), and to the Records Division which also reviews and/or corrects field reports (Step IIIb). An additional check is made here by comparing the number of Radio Dispatch Cards submitted by Communications to the number of field reports submitted by supervising officers.

If a field report indicates that further investigation is not necessary, a copy of the field report is sent to the Data Systems office to be keypunched and entered into a computer file, (Step IVa). If the report indicates that further investigation is necessary (or if the Records Division determines so), a copy of the report is sent to any of a number of different divisions (the Youth Division, Criminal Investigation Division, Gang Crimes Investigation Division, Criminalistics Division, and other internal divisions of CPD). These divisions will conduct a follow-up investigation and fill out a Supplementary Report, which is also reviewed and/or corrected by supervising officers (Steps IVb, c, d, e, and f).

Upon completion of this step, copies of all Supplementary Reports are sent to the Data Systems office (Step V) where, in addition to the

Table 2
CHICAGO POLICE DATA FLOW



data submitted by the Records Division in Step IVa, all CPD crime data are entered into a computer file. The data are sorted and processed and published in the form of CPD reports (Step VI).

The Chicago Police Department makes a very clear distinction between the information it will make available to the general public and that which it will make available to other law enforcement agencies. The bulk of what CPD will make publicly available is contained in CPD's annual "Statistical Summary".

The "Statistical Summary" presents a narrative of CPD progress during the year including such information as: Index Crime rate comparisons with other cities; new CPD crime reduction programs; Homicide information; and Divisional activities (Communications, Traffic, Youth, Bomb and Arson, etc.). Some Index Crime information is presented by month and year, and by CPD twenty-eight day periods and thirteen period police years. Some examples are: Index Crimes, by month and period; by type of offense and clearance ; by district and area. Arrest and citation totals are presented for Index and other crimes, as are totals for traffic accident information (causes, type of accident, citations, damage, deaths, injuries, etc.) The following pages are excerpts from the "Statistical Summary 1976." They should provide an idea of the types of information provided in that publication.

Much more information than is available in the "Statistical Summary" may be made available "on a demand basis for legitimate law enforcement agencies"² (See "Chicago Police Department Reports" in this workbook.)

²Quote from an interview with the Assistant Deputy Superintendent of the Research, Development, and Data Systems Division of the Chicago Police Department

Any requests for crime information from the CPD should be directed to the Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, at the following address:

Superintendent, Chicago Police Department
1121 South State Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

15. Youth Activities

Calendar Year (1 January Through 31 December)

| | Total Cases | Cleared or Unfounded |
|--|-------------|----------------------|
| Missing, lost or incapacitated persons | 19,131 | 18,859 |
| Child Abandonment | 186 | 180 |
| Child Abuse | 323 | 320 |
| Dependent/Neglect | 518 | 514 |

16. Missing Persons

Calendar Year (1 January Through 31 December)*

| Juvenile Males (Under 17) | | |
|-----------------------------|------|--|
| Reported | 5380 | |
| Located | 5370 | |
| Juvenile Females (Under 17) | | |
| Reported | 8008 | |
| Located | 7995 | |
| Adult Males | | |
| Reported | 2724 | |
| Located | 2563 | |
| Adult Females | | |
| Reported | 2394 | |
| Located | 2365 | |

* Case reports filed. Does not include runaways. (See Table 11).

17. Disposition of Juveniles

Calendar Year (1 January Through 31 December)

Processed Within Department:

| | |
|---|---------|
| School Absentees | 46,126 |
| Curfew Violators (Notice to Parents) | 105,311 |
| Community Adjustments (Minor Violations Interview & Formal Release to Parents) | 12,051 |
| Referred to Youth Service Agency | 23,304 |
| Referred to Other Police Agency | 554 |
| Referred to Juvenile Court of Cook County | 14,100 |
| Referred to Criminal Court | 41 |

18 Source: Chicago Police Department, "Statistical Summary - 1976."

18. Special Operations Group

Calendar Year (1 January Through 31 December)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Marine Unit | |
| Boats Towed to Safety | 369 |
| Navigation | |
| Hazards Removed | 306 |
| Rescues of Persons | 50 |
| Canine Unit | |
| Arrests | 2,942 |
| Building & Field Searches | 1,951 |
| Mass Transit Unit | |
| Arrests | 55,824 |
| Total Special Operations Group | |
| Arrests | 83,041 |
| Guns Recovered | 2,337 |
| Labor Relations | |
| Investigations | 12,181 |
| Strikes | 11 |

19. Man-Hours For Special Events

Calendar Year (1 January Through 31 December)

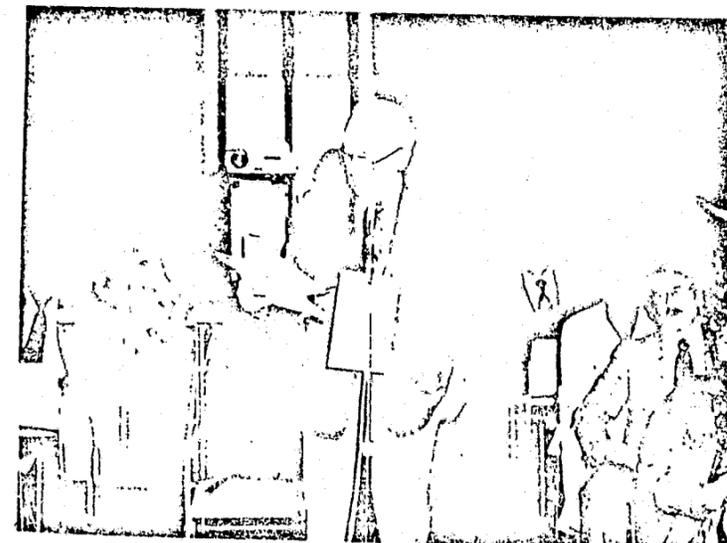
| | |
|---|---------------|
| Parades | 21,431 |
| Expositions, Fairs, etc. | 12,411 |
| Sporting Events | 10,601 |
| Security for Visiting Dignitaries | 23,051 |
| Labor Controversies | 1,981 |
| Demonstrations | 9,911 |
| TOTAL | 79,411 |

20. Community Services

Calendar Year (1 January Through 31 December)

| | | | |
|--|---------|---|---------|
| Neighborhood Relations | | Preventive Programs | |
| Police Community | | Seminars and Workshops | 1,565 |
| Workshops, Attendance (a) | 50,000 | Attendance | 115,882 |
| Other Police Community Meetings, | | Physical/Facility Security Surveys | |
| Attendance | 94,493 | Conducted, including follow-up visits | 743 |
| Citizen Complaints Handled (b) | | Operations Identification Program | |
| Officer Friendly (c) | 7,412 | Total Participation | 5,988 |
| Schools Visited | 154 | Speaking Engagements | |
| Classrooms | 1,628 | Attendance | 16,380 |
| Students (audience) | 46,907 | Graphic Arts | |
| Summer Youth Activities (d) | 11,202 | Identification Sketches prepared | |
| Mobile Exhibit Cruiser | | from victims and witnesses | 212 |
| Engagements | 140 | Layouts, Maps, Charts, Posters, Graphs, | |
| Attendance | 348,200 | Blueprints, prepared | 13,346 |
| Human Relations Activities | | Photo Negatives & Prints | |
| Investigations Made | 389 | for Identification & public service | 433,224 |
| Meetings Attended | 325 | 35 MM. Slides for audio visual | 14,229 |
| Public & Internal Information Division | | 16 MM. Film for audio visual (feet) | 38,792 |
| Publications, Copies Distributed | | Slide and film presentations | 135 |
| Pamphlets and Booklets | 419,738 | | |
| Headquarters Tours (number of persons) | 24,904 | | |
| Speaking Engagements | 367 | | |

- (a) At least one meeting per month in each district (except Central), steering committee meetings not included.
- (b) Neighborhood problems investigated by district community service personnel.
- (c) School year ending June 1976. Series of visits to classrooms, kindergarten through 8th grade.
- (d) Participation by district personnel in The Mayor's Neighborhood Program. Includes tours, field trips, sports events, etc., for ages 8 through 18 and employment referrals for high school youth and young adults.



District Steering Committee members have opportunity to exchange experiences and information on respective problems at the annual Police-Community Citywide Workshop meeting held each spring.

Source: Chicago Police Department, "Statistical Summary - 1976."

21. Communications

13 Period Year (8 January 1976 through 5 January 1977)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Incoming Telephone Calls Answered (a) | 4,068,038 |
| Radio Calls Made | |
| Dispatching (b) | 2,576,612 |
| Other (Administrative, etc.) | 2,344,208 |
| TOTAL | 4,920,820 |
| Messages Sent (c) | |
| Facsimile | 1,069,754 |
| Teletype | 26,050 |
| Point-to-Point Radio Messages (d) | |
| Stolen Auto Inquiries | |
| Received | 8,909 |
| Other Messages Sent or Received | 28,352 |

- (a). Includes all 911 calls received by dispatchers whether from citizens or other agencies and whether resulting in vehicles dispatched, referrals made or instructions given. Also includes 744-4000 Centrex calls.
- (b). Radio dispatch cards made. Does not include extra (assist) cars sent through the initial dispatch.
- (c). To Districts and other Department units. Facsimile transmission used for operational messages; Teletype for administrative messages.
- (d). Suburban, Statewide and Nationwide.

22. Record Processing

13 Period Year (8 January 1976 through 5 January 1977)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Radio Dispatch Cards Sorted | 2,338,156 |
| Case Reports Processed | *515,500 |
| Supplementary Reports Processed | 355,905 |
| Traffic Reports Processed | *212,875 |
| Copies Made and Distributed | 6,325,882 |
| Computer Index Entries | 740,886 |
| Cards Prepared (Typed) | 37,558 |
| Audit and Review | 1,582,559 |

* Actual Count for 1976 Calendar Year

Source: Chicago Police Department, "Statistical Summary - 1976."

23. Field Inquiries

13 Period Year (8 January 1976 through 5 January 1977)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Wanted Persons Inquiries | |
| Computer | 359,158 |
| Manual (a) | 56,220 |
| TOTAL | 415,378 |
| Stolen Auto Inquiries | |
| Computer | 610,347 |
| Manual (a) | 34,868 |
| TOTAL | 645,215 |
| Inquiries into | |
| NCIC (b) | 619,743 |
| Inquiries Via | |
| LEADS (c) | 583,781 |
| Warrants | |
| Registered | 175,889 |
| Served | 108,400 |
| Extraditions and Turnovers | 1,541 |

- (a). Manual searches made when computer was inoperative due to maintenance, reorganization, etc.
- (b). Inquiries into computer at National Crime Information Center, Washington, D.C.
- (c). Messages via the 48-state network of the Law Enforcement Agencies Data System include vehicle registration inquiries to Springfield, Illinois.

24. Records Inquiries

13 Period Year (8 January 1976 through 5 January 1977)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Numerical Files | |
| Case and Vice Reports Filed | *515,500 |
| Supplementary Reports Filed | *355,905 |
| Traffic Reports Filed | *212,875 |
| Copies Made and Distributed | 910,526 |
| Requests Processed (Official and Citizen) | 329,337 |
| Report Fees Collected | \$660,894 |
| Alpha Files | |
| Index Cards in File Year End | 4,479,806 |
| Cards Filed | 596,857 |
| Cards Purged | 3,611 |
| Searches Made | 37,558 |
| Property Files | |
| Cards Prepared and Filed | 134,947 |
| Reports Processed and Filed | 179,194 |
| Records Center | |
| Records Purged | 91 Tons |
| Record Searches Made | 305,865 |

* Actual Count for 1976 Calendar Year



Patrol Specialist Norman Jones, 3rd District, Police Officer John Brennan, fill out arson report on a burned vehicle.

Source: Chicago Police Department, "Statistical Summary - 1976."

25. Identification

13 Period Year (8 January 1976 through 5 January 1977)

| | |
|--|---------|
| Fingerprints Compared to Fingerprint Files | |
| Criminal (Arrestees) | |
| Submitted | 115,960 |
| Found Identical | 74,836 |
| Non-Criminal (Applicants, etc.) | |
| Submitted | 39,579 |
| Found Identical | 8,811 |
| Dead, Injured, Shot, etc. | |
| Submitted | 1,935 |
| Found Identical | 1,148 |
| Latent Fingerprints (a) | |
| Evaluated | |
| Submitted | 12,260 |
| Found Suitable for Comparison | 8,667 |
| Fingerprints Compared to Latent | |
| Submitted | 19,162 |
| Found Identical | 1,976 |
| Records | |
| Arrest Reports Processed | 285,844 |
| Wanted Persons Notices | |
| Filed | 4,149 |
| Cancelled | 6,067 |
| Record Checks Made | |
| Inquiries at Counter and by Mail | 226,822 |
| Photo Services | |
| Photos Received & Filed | 54,111 |

- (a) "Dusted" and other prints obtained at crime scene. Comparisons made to determine presence of persons criminal or other at scene.

31. Budget Appropriations

Calendar Year (1 January Through 31 December)

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| | 1976 |
| Personal Services (Salaries, Wages, etc.) | \$293,443,712 |
| Contractual Services (a) | 9,189,300 |
| Travel | 25,000 |
| Commodities (b) | 8,563,450 |
| Equipment (Automotive, Communications, etc.) | 1,477,500 |
| Improvements (Buildings) | 393,000 |
| Specific Purposes (c) | 10,000 |
| Contingencies | 100,000 |
| TOTAL | \$313,201,962 |

- (a) Rentals and repairs of equipment; professional and technical services; utilities; etc.
- (b) Gasoline, repair parts, material, supplies, etc.
- (c) Special, one-time allocations; also pension fund.

32. Salary Schedule

Calendar Year (1 January Through 31 December)*

| | |
|--|----------|
| | 1976 |
| Superintendent | \$44,000 |
| First Deputy Superintendent | 39,500 |
| Deputy Superintendent | 37,300 |
| Chief | 35,300 |
| Asst. Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief | 32,500 |
| Commander, Director, Administrative Asst., Executive Asst., Aide | 30,850 |
| Captain (a) | 29,532 |
| Lieutenant (a) | 27,096 |
| Sergeant (a) | 23,628 |
| Investigator, Dispatcher, Youth Officer, etc. (a) | 21,860 |
| Police Officer (a-b) | 20,040 |
| Crossing Guard (c) | 5.60 |

* Maximum annual rates unless otherwise noted.

- (a) Four longevity increases of approximately 2% not shown.
- (b) Progressive rates for Police Officer rank:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| First six months | \$13,200 |
| After six months | 14,064 |
| After 12 months | 14,940 |
| After 24 months | 15,804 |
| After 36 months | 16,620 |
| After 48 months (maximum rate, above) | 17,436 |

- (c) Maximum hourly rates after twenty years.
Starting rate, \$3.79 per hour.

Source: Chicago Police Department, "Statistical Summary - 1976."

11. AGE, SEX AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED - 1976

(Include those released without having been formally charged)

| CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES | SEX | AGE | | | | | Total | RACE | | | | | |
|---|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Under 18 | 18-20 | 21-24 | 25-44 | 45+ | | White | Negro | Indian | Chi-nese | Jap-nese | All Other |
| Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter | Male | 158 | 223 | 211 | 377 | 76 | 1045 | 141 | 862 | 5 | --- | --- | 161 |
| | Female | 12 | 21 | 20 | 44 | 13 | 110 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | Male | 8 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 3 | 40 | 18 | 25 | --- | --- | --- | 2 |
| | Female | --- | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Forcible Rape | Male | 143 | 177 | 178 | 243 | 25 | 766 | 90 | 607 | 2 | --- | 1 | 66 |
| | Female | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Robbery | Male | 2754 | 1567 | 1374 | 1407 | 79 | 7261 | 733 | 6230 | 20 | --- | --- | 674 |
| | Female | 127 | 75 | 89 | 100 | 5 | 396 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aggravated Assault (Return A-4-a-d) | Male | 565 | 196 | 196 | 364 | 123 | 1444 | 284 | 1198 | 1 | --- | 1 | 239 |
| | Female | 123 | 31 | 25 | 86 | 16 | 279 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Burglary-Breaking or Entering | Male | 5344 | 1914 | 1341 | 1745 | 153 | 10497 | 2382 | 7354 | 37 | --- | 1 | 1147 |
| | Female | 174 | 83 | 74 | 79 | 14 | 424 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft) | Male | 8533 | 3735 | 3755 | 6764 | 1060 | 23847 | 5785 | 21430 | 56 | --- | 1 | 2264 |
| | Female | 1908 | 966 | 1022 | 1526 | 267 | 5689 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | Male | 2130 | 857 | 609 | 834 | 70 | 4500 | 1149 | 3069 | 13 | --- | 2 | 575 |
| | Female | 119 | 65 | 55 | 65 | 4 | 308 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other Assaults (Return A - 4e) | Male | 4087 | 2015 | 2438 | 5108 | 1230 | 14878 | 4179 | 11052 | 49 | --- | --- | 1971 |
| | Female | 930 | 218 | 306 | 752 | 167 | 2373 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Arson | Male | 125 | 35 | 18 | 51 | 11 | 240 | 107 | 107 | --- | --- | --- | 45 |
| | Female | 12 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 19 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Forgery and Counterfeiting | Male | 3 | 7 | 6 | 21 | 2 | 39 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Female | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 18 | 36 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fraud | Male | 856 | 251 | 306 | 618 | 132 | 2163 | 524 | 2069 | 2 | --- | --- | 130 |
| | Female | 88 | 103 | 133 | 224 | 14 | 562 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Embezzlement | Male | --- | --- | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| | Female | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing | Male | 660 | 94 | 90 | 166 | 38 | 1048 | 280 | 742 | 4 | --- | --- | 117 |
| | Female | 37 | 24 | 13 | 19 | 2 | 95 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vandalism | Male | 3429 | 882 | 659 | 1081 | 186 | 6237 | 2483 | 3330 | 38 | --- | 1 | 883 |
| | Female | 226 | 54 | 68 | 121 | 29 | 498 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc. | Male | 1215 | 982 | 1445 | 3997 | 1460 | 9099 | 1389 | 7541 | 16 | --- | 1 | 1161 |
| | Female | 70 | 130 | 194 | 501 | 114 | 1009 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Prostitution and Commercialized Vice | Male | 54 | 236 | 398 | 971 | 258 | 1917 | 1343 | 6558 | 10 | --- | 1 | 334 |
| | Female | 243 | 2507 | 2598 | 934 | 47 | 6329 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution) | Male | 174 | 152 | 161 | 384 | 121 | 992 | 397 | 571 | 4 | --- | --- | 140 |
| | Female | 69 | 13 | 19 | 16 | 3 | 120 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Narcotic Drug Laws | Male | 3587 | 2980 | 3493 | 5147 | 402 | 15609 | 3660 | 11530 | 19 | --- | 1 | 2397 |
| | Female | 391 | 395 | 511 | 661 | 40 | 1998 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine) | Male | 114 | 252 | 530 | 1083 | 77 | 2056 | 283 | 1663 | 4 | --- | --- | 478 |
| | Female | 28 | 51 | 113 | 166 | 14 | 372 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Marijuana | Male | 2926 | 2025 | 1783 | 1681 | 117 | 8532 | 2140 | 6139 | 11 | --- | 1 | 1041 |
| | Female | 274 | 167 | 156 | 189 | 14 | 800 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Synthetic Narcotics - Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadone) | Male | 22 | 24 | 28 | 61 | 5 | 140 | 36 | 103 | --- | --- | --- | 29 |
| | Female | 2 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 28 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzadrine) | Male | 523 | 679 | 1152 | 2322 | 203 | 4881 | 1301 | 3625 | 4 | --- | --- | 849 |
| | Female | 87 | 173 | 235 | 291 | 12 | 798 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gambling | Male | 489 | 527 | 555 | 2050 | 1829 | 5450 | 675 | 4914 | --- | --- | --- | 434 |
| | Female | 11 | 22 | 37 | 157 | 346 | 573 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book) | Male | 4 | 7 | 10 | 53 | 46 | 120 | 28 | 99 | --- | --- | --- | 23 |
| | Female | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 30 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Numbers and Lottery | Male | 5 | 9 | 19 | 81 | 98 | 212 | 36 | 208 | --- | --- | --- | 23 |
| | Female | 1 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 41 | 55 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All Other Gambling | Male | 480 | 511 | 526 | 1916 | 1685 | 5118 | 621 | 4607 | --- | --- | --- | 388 |
| | Female | 11 | 20 | 33 | 135 | 289 | 488 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Offenses Against Family and Children | Male | 52 | 280 | 438 | 904 | 152 | 1826 | 298 | 1525 | 1 | --- | --- | 248 |
| | Female | 14 | 33 | 62 | 127 | 10 | 246 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Driving Under The Influence | Male | 33 | 241 | 532 | 2096 | 945 | 3847 | 1422 | 1917 | 5 | --- | 1 | 649 |
| | Female | 2 | 6 | 17 | 88 | 34 | 147 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Liquor Laws | Male | 711 | 418 | 44 | 72 | 61 | 1306 | 1061 | 247 | 6 | --- | --- | 152 |
| | Female | 69 | 58 | 11 | 19 | 3 | 160 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Drunkenness | Male | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Female | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Disorderly Conduct | Male | 12557 | 15204 | 15986 | 42672 | 21833 | 108252 | 35324 | 80334 | 1304 | --- | 7 | 12432 |
| | Female | 1829 | 5434 | 7419 | 5370 | 1097 | 21148 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vagrancy | Male | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Female | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All Other Offenses (Except Traffic) | Male | 4226 | 2638 | 2563 | 4331 | 1103 | 14861 | 4461 | 11124 | 41 | --- | 1 | 1595 |
| | Female | 973 | 352 | 362 | 530 | 144 | 2361 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Suspicion | Male | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Female | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Curfew and Loitering Law Violations | Male | 14 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 14 | 1 | 13 | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| | Female | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Run-Aways | Male | 2003 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2003 | 2175 | 3397 | 30 | --- | --- | 740 |
| | Female | 4347 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4347 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TOTAL | | 65684 | 46216 | 49860 | 92933 | 33727 | 288415 | 70302 | 187785 | 1671 | --- | 19 | 28558 |

This table gives totals and sub-totals for each of the Part I and Part II offenses, broken into each of the categories mentioned in the report title.

VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS

A victimization survey is simply a general population survey which includes screen questions to identify those respondents who were victims of crime, and follow-up questions about the crime incidents. In addition, victimization surveys usually include questions about the attitudes of all respondents toward criminals, the police and the courts. The emphasis is on the victim, not the crime incident. The original intent in conducting victimization surveys was to gather information on crime and victims to fill in information gaps left by crime data from other sources, as well as to provide an accurate indication of crime rates.

A major distinction between victimization survey data and data such as Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) originates in the collection and recording practices used. In each case, there is an intermediary between the victim of crime and statistic, and the intermediary may affect the data gathered by his or her influence on the victim, assessment of the situation and interpretation of the victim's account of the offense. For UCR and police data, this intermediary is the law enforcement officer who acts as a filter between the victim or crime and the reported statistic. "Filtering" is the practice, both official and unofficial, by which the police decide which complaints require action. Filtering can lead to underreporting of crime in UCR and police data. On the other hand, in victimization surveys, the interviewer is the intermediary. Interviewers record all offenses which the victims consider to be crimes and which fit the survey categories for offenses. (See the text section on the Differences Between Police and Survey Data.)

Victimization surveys have certain advantages over other sources

of crime data. For example, victimization surveys furnish information on "hidden crime", (Dolcschal, 1970:546-571) (crime which does not appear in police or FBI data), on the demographic profile of the victim, on the likelihood of victimization, and on both crime reported and crime not reported to the police. They also provide more detail about crime than do police reports, thereby improving our knowledge of the nature and costs of crime (Maltz, 1975). For example, surveys often provide information on the victim-offender relationship, distinguish between domestic and other violence, describe victims' attitudes toward police and victims' reactions during the incident, identify which crimes are likely to be reported to the police and by whom, and estimate the costs of crime and benefits of reporting crime for the victim.

A major limitation common to all victimization surveys is that not all crimes are included. Most victimization surveys cover only UCR Part I offenses (except homicide). (See glossary for Part I offenses.) Only crimes in which the victim can be or is willing to be interviewed, is aware of having been victimized and has not been a willing participant in the crime can be included in a victimization survey.

Further limitations involve the choice of population to be sampled. Surveys may include interviews with both households and businesses, or with households alone. They include interviews only with those victims who live within the geographical limits of the survey, although the incident reported to the interviewer and recorded in the survey data may have occurred outside those limits. Unlike I-UCR data, victimization surveys collect no data for non-residents who were victimized within the survey area. Institutionalized persons and young children are also excluded from most victimization survey populations.

Victimization surveys rely heavily upon the honesty and accuracy of memory of the respondents. Since no formal sanctions are involved to reduce fabrication in reporting offenses, any tendency to fictionalize the report of incidents, whether intentional or not, will bias the resulting data. Additional bias may be introduced by the interviewer. For example, respondents may be reluctant to answer embarrassing questions if they find the interviewer's presence threatening.

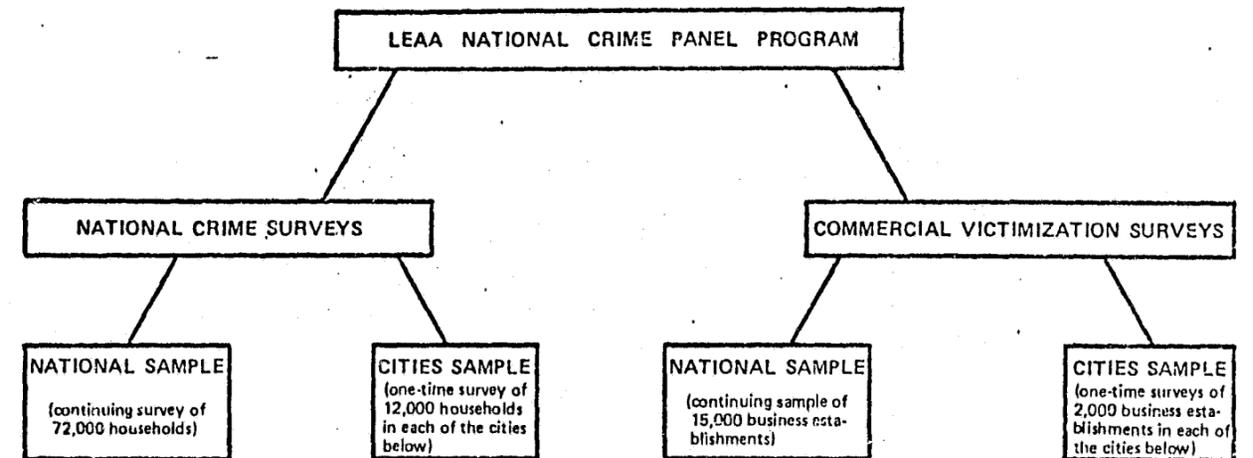
Error will also be introduced by a non-random sample design, since each unit in a population must have an equal chance of being selected in order to produce reliable estimates from sample data. For instance, some error may be introduced into a telephone survey in that only households with phones can be contacted.

National Crime Surveys (NCS) : Cities Sample, Chicago Data

The National Crime Surveys are part of a crime survey program set up by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). (See Table 3.) One set of surveys was conducted for 1972, and repeated for 1974 in the five largest U.S. cities including Chicago. The Chicago surveys included attitudinal questions asked of the total sample, screen questions to identify crime victims, and incident questions asked of this victim sample. NCS documents are based on victim sample data, and provide summary tables on single incidents of residential crime. Data on series crime and on commercial crime appear in separate sections of NCS documents. (See text section on Series Incidents in this workbook) Further details on both victim sample data and on attitudinal data can be obtained from NCS computer tapes available from DUALabs..

The Chicago surveys polled random samples regarding only the follow-

TABLE 3
OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL CRIME PANEL PROGRAM



1972 IMPACT CITIES*

Atlanta
Baltimore
Cleveland
Dallas
Denver
Newark
Portland, Ore.
St. Louis

1973 LARGEST CITIES*

Chicago
Detroit
Los Angeles
New York
Philadelphia

1974 CITIES

Boston
Buffalo
Cincinnati
Houston
Miami
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
New Orleans
Oakland
Pittsburg
San Diego
San Francisco
Washington, D.C.

*Cities reinterviewed in 1975.

Files are currently available for the National Crime Surveys only. Files from the Commercial Victimization Surveys will be prepared during the coming months and should be available by August 1977.

ing Index crimes: rape, robbery, assault, burglary, theft and motor vehicle theft. The population surveyed included all individuals twelve and over, residing within the corporate limits of Chicago. Interviews were conducted in person with each person in the household. Follow-up phone contacts were used when no one was reached initially, which happened in about 25% of the cases. Data were collected for twelve month reference periods. About 12,000 households were screened for each of the survey years, and the resulting victim samples of 5,493 and 6,592 were weighted to obtain estimates of crime incidence and rates.

NCS documents provide summary data on crime incidence and rates by age, sex, race, marital status and income of the victim. Additional data are given on whether or not the incident was reported to police, involved a stranger as offender or involved the use of a weapon. The type of weapon is noted if a weapon was involved. Household crime data are also reported by tenure of victim and number of units in the structure. Commercial crime data are reported by characteristics of establishment and by crime type.

Data Sources

The following two sources are published by the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Washington, D.C., and are available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, P.O. Box 2436, S.W. Post Office, Washington, D.C. 20024 (202) 655-4000:

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles New York and Philadelphia: A Comparison of 1972 and 1974 Findings, a National Crime Panel Surveys Report, No. SD-NCS-C-6.

Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities, a National Crime Panel Surveys Report, No. SD-NCP-C-3.

Computer tapes of the full sample files, and of the attitude and cities incident (victim) files for 1972 and 1974 are available from DUALabs, under the following titles:

Cities Incident Extract Files,¹ Cities Complete Sample Files,² Cities Attitude Sub-sample Files,² User Directories, Glossary of NCS Terms, Hand Book and Guide to Use of the NCS Tape Files. Additional information on these files is also available from DUALabs 1601 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209 (703) 525-1480.

DUALabs will also provide the following on request:

- 1) Special tabulation - a specially prepared series of printed reports based on your specifications.
- 2) File extracts - an extract containing only those data of interest to you.
- 3) Customised files - a series of files generated in response to your specific needs.
- 4) CENTS-AID II - DUALabs software suited to process NCS files.

For these preparations or for additional information on costs contact Ms. Deirdre Gaquin at DUALabs (see address above).

¹Tape copies format option only (IBM Standard Fixed-Length/Blocked)

²Tape copies format options either (IBM Standard Fixed-Length/Blocked) or (IBM Standard Variable-Length/Blocked)

³Tapes on commercial victimizations will be available in late 1977.

National Crime Surveys: national panel sample, state level

National panel design sample surveys are conducted continuously by the Census Bureau for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) throughout the United States. These random sample surveys are, like the National Crime Surveys cities sample, part of the National Crime Panel Program set up by LEAA. (See Table 3 .) Results of these surveys are available for Illinois, for the years 1974 and 1975, as re-weighted samples. The portion of the national sample conducted in Illinois was reweighted to represent Illinois. Since the original national survey sample was designed to follow the demographic profile of the United States, the national sample data reflect national demographic characteristics. Fortunately, the demographic profile of Illinois is close to that of the nation, so national sample data reweighted for Illinois are adequately, though not exactly, representative of Illinois.

The same descriptions of data and sample design given for NCS cities sample data apply to re-weighted national panel data, except that the population surveyed was that residing in the state of Illinois and that the reference period was six months.

The respondents in the total sample were asked attitudinal questions and screen questions to determine which respondents were crime victims. The latter group constituted the victim sample. Data in NCS documents are based only on the victim sample cases.

Although these national survey samples are, in general, carefully designed and conducted, up to 1975 there were no interviewers or questionnaires designed for non-English speaking respondents. After 1975, provisions were made for Spanish speaking individuals.

The sample data were weighted to reflect the actual population. The design of the samples has produced results whose validity has been tested and proven consistent over time. The reliability of estimates made from the sample data has been calculated in terms of standard errors, which are available from the Census Bureau. The two national samples (and the re-weighted data for Illinois) were conducted with the same design and, therefore, can be compared to one another.

Data are presented in NCS documents for the total national sample of victims. Those interested in state level data for Illinois should consult with the Census Bureau, Demographic Surveys Division. Data have been gathered for victim demographics of age, sex, race, marital status and income, for victim-offender relationships, for reporting to police, for time of occurrence and for weapon use.

Data Sources:

1974 and 1975 National Crime Panel national survey reweighted for Illinois, see general information sources listed under NCS cities samples sources.

Also available from DUALabs¹ (See listing under NCS cities samples sources for address):

National Complete Sample Files² National Incident Extract Files³, User Directories, Glossary of NCS Terms, etc.

Available from The U.S. Bureau of the Census:

National Crime Survey Documentation, Demographic Surveys Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

¹Tapes on commercial victimizations will be available in late 1977.

²Tape copies format options either (IBM Standard Fixed-Length/Blocked) or (IBM Standard Variable-Length/Blocked)

³Tape copies format option only (IBM Standard Fixed-Length/Blocked)

Joliet and Peoria samples

Sample surveys were conducted by Abt Associates in Joliet and in Peoria and published in 1976, as baseline surveys for comparison with later surveys done in these cities. Data from these surveys are available as documents which include the questionnaires used, descriptions of the times each different answer was given to a question (frequency distributions) and crosstabulations of crime data with certain demographics. The crimes included are noncommercial robbery, aggravated and simple assaults, residential burglary in two classifications (A and B) and household larceny. ("Residential burglary A" is burglary from a dwelling unit or structure attached to that unit. "Residential burglary B" is burglary from other structures on the property.) No data are included for commercial crimes. No distinction is made between single and series victimizations. Each victimization is counted as one incident. (See Series Incidents.) Attitude surveys were done for both victims and nonvictims and data from these are included in the published report.

The populations surveyed in each city include all individuals sixteen and over, residing within the city limits. Interviews were conducted over the phone with one adult responding on behalf of the household. The data were collected for a six month reference period and weighted to obtain estimates of crime incidence and rates.

Data Sources:

1976 Joliet and Peoria victimization survey:

Victimization in Joliet and Peoria: A Baseline Survey, Abt Associates, Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138 (710) 320-6367

Region 20 (Greater Egypt) Sample

This survey was conducted by Southern Illinois University in the southern fifteen (non-metropolitan) counties in Illinois, composing the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission Planning Region 20, and issued for the year 1976. The survey included a general attitude poll with screen questions to identify a victim sample.

The survey report includes details of the sampling methodology of the field study with information on random digit dialing (RDD) and telephone interviewing as well as details of data coding and processing. This report includes data from the public opinion survey which polls attitudes of the total sample (victims and nonvictims) on crime and the criminal justice system. The victimization survey section provides crosstabulations of crime data with demographic characteristics, and an analysis of the survey data and data from area Uniform Crime Reports for each county. The report is intended as a crime profile for the area and as a basis for later comparisons with future surveys. Data include all major index crimes, including homicide, and vandalism. Data on multiple victimizations are reported both as separate incidents and series incidents (See Series Incidents). The population surveyed includes all individuals of any age residing in Region 20.

Data Sources:

1976 Region 20 (Greater Egypt) victimization survey

First Report of Citizens' Attitudes about Criminal Justice and Crime Incidents Occurring in the Southern Fifteen Counties of Illinois, and A Profile of Crime in the Greater Egypt Criminal Justice Planning Region, Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission, 608 East College, P.O. Box 3160, Carbondale, Illinois 62901. (618) 549-3306.

IJR SURVEY: "YOUTH AND SOCIETY IN ILLINOIS"

Currently, the largest source of data about adolescent involvement in crime in Illinois is a study entitled "Youth and Society in Illinois", conducted by the Institute for Juvenile Research (IJR). In 1971, IJR, with initial support from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission and subsequent support from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, began an extensive program of integrated research projects. Among these was a survey of a large sample of adolescents, probing the extent of unrecorded delinquency in Illinois, and the behavioral and demographic correlates of delinquency. The study's intention was to provide baseline data for planners in criminal justice.

The large statewide survey provides self-report data on the involvement of Illinois adolescents in delinquent behavior and some self-report data on juvenile victimizations in Illinois. The sample was drawn from the total population of Illinois youth, aged 14 through 18 years old, residing in households in the winter of 1971 - 1972. Drop-outs from school are included in the sample because it was based on households, but youths residing in institutions were excluded. That means that the sample excluded youngsters in preparatory and parochial schools with live-in student bodies, those in institutions for the disturbed and retarded, those in the custody of the criminal justice system, those living in college dormitories, and those in military service.

The sample was divided into three sections: 1) the city of Chicago, 2) the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) excluding the central city, (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will counties) and 3) Illinois, excluding the Chicago SMSA. Sampling was done on the

basis of systematically chosen clusters, with 32 households in each cluster, and a total of 600 clusters in the state (100 in Chicago, 100 in the Chicago SMSA excluding the central city, and 400 in the rest of the state). Ultimately, 19,200 households in 41 of the 102 counties in Illinois were screened to determine if any 14 to 18 year olds lived there. Seventy-four percent of the adolescents identified in this screening procedure completed the paper and pencil questionnaire, some after repeated callbacks. A total of 3,098 completed questionnaires were obtained.

A disproportionately large number of respondents were sampled outside the Chicago SMSA, on the rationale that an abundance of data already exists on urban violative behavior. The study's designers sought data representative of delinquency in the state as a whole, which necessitated attention to the diverse range of communities in downstate Illinois. Because the downstate area was so heavily sampled relative to the Chicago area, and because, according to the 1970 census, the downstate area accounts for only 38 percent of the households of the state, the sample had to be adjusted to reflect the actual population distribution of Illinois. This was achieved by differentially weighting the cases in each section of the sample. Unfortunately, heavy weighting of the data drawn from Chicago and the Chicago SMSA diminishes its reliability. (See text section on Weighting.) Still, this IJR survey is probably the best source of information ever assembled about youth in the area outside greater Chicago. It provides a wealth of information about delinquent involvement in rural areas and small cities.

Many of the previous adolescent self-report studies employed samples of students from one or a few high schools, and it may be overly op-

timistic to assume that results can be generalized beyond those schools. The IJR survey had a much larger sample, representative of students and non-students, from a state which is itself fairly demographically diverse. The data should therefore be more representative of the wide range of social settings in Illinois than are other studies of juveniles.

The IJR survey depended upon locating youngsters in their homes. Thus, all adolescents living at home had a chance to get into the sample. By getting away from studies of only "official delinquents (delinquents known to the police), IJR estimates of delinquent behavior and delinquency correlates more closely approximate actual detected and undetected behavior. At the same time, the household sample had slightly smaller proportions of seventeen and especially of eighteen year olds than are found in the Illinois juvenile population, because they were less likely to be found at home. Consistent with this was a slight oversampling of younger, less mobile adolescents.

The questionnaire which was used in the survey is 16 pages long and had 379 questions. It took respondents about 45 minutes to fill it out. There were two versions of the questionnaire. The first few pages differed somewhat for those adolescents who were out of school. The survey instrument included questions on all aspects of adolescence including school, parents, peers, dating, sexual experience, general attitudes, self-image, criminal victimization and contact with the criminal justice system. Data on delinquent activity came from a bank of questions similar to that used by Short and Nye (1958). Thirty questions were included covering illegal and quasi-illegal activities. They ranged from trivial activities like cheating in school, truancy, and petty theft, to alcohol use, experimentation with drugs, fighting, automobile violations and vandalism, to more serious activities like burglary, gang fight-

ing, use of a weapon in a fight, and strongarm robbery. In addition to answering these questions for themselves, youths were asked to report how many of their friends had engaged in each of the activities. While the youth completed the questionnaire, parents were kept busy by the interviewer who orally administered a parent questionnaire.

It may be contended that self-report data on delinquent involvement underestimate delinquent involvement, since some youngsters may want to conceal their offenses. Research by Clark and Tift (1966) indicates that underreporting does occur for common offenses but that such data distortions may be far smaller than those derived from official statistics. Because the Short and Nye questions are relatively common, it was possible to measure the reliability of the IJR results through a comparison with previous self-report studies. Miller (1976) compared responses in the IJR study to comparable items from ten earlier studies and found that the IJR data for males were similar to previous self-report studies; however, female rates of involvement were higher in the IJR data. Miller's results correspond to rising official rates of delinquency among girls.

The self-report items used in the questionnaire present one rather serious drawback for analysis. The questions are phrased "How often have you ever done any of the following: . . ." The response choices to a range of delinquent activities are "never, once or twice, a few times, and often." Because these items ask if the youngster had "ever" done an activity, the data are not amenable to causal analysis. That is, because there is no temporal ordering, the data can be used to examine the correlates of delinquency but cannot be used to establish cause and effect arguments. About the best that can be done in that regard is a comparison of the characteristics of each age group in an at-

tempt to measure maturational differences.

It is not possible to determine from survey responses when a youngster engaged in an activity and that deficiency makes interpretation of some of the items extremely ambiguous. For example, one of the most serious activities measured in the survey is strongarm robbery. The item which measures this is "How often have you ever...used force or threatened to use force to get money from another person.?" A seventeen year old answering this question in the present could indeed be referring to a serious criminal activity, but because the response choices refer only to the frequency of the activity and have no reference to when the activity took place, the youngster could just as easily be referring to a shakedown of a classmate for lunch money when he was 10 years old. It might be inferred that the youngster who responds that he has engaged in that behavior "often" is referring to the recent past, but the ambiguity of the question makes interpretation difficult. Most of the items used to measure delinquency are less ambiguous in interpretation. The use of a weapon in a fight, or breaking into a home or store to steal something are activities which are serious whenever they occur. However, without knowledge of when the activities took place it is not possible to distinguish between youngsters who recently became involved in criminal activities, those who were delinquent and are no longer, and those whose delinquent involvement is more persistent. Because one cannot tell how many incidents occurred or when an incident took place, it is not possible to calculate the incidence, or rate of occurrence of a criminal act for any particular year. However, the data can be used to determine the prevalence of crime within the adolescent population, or the percentage of the adolescent population who were ever involved in a criminal activity.

The section of the questionnaire dealing with criminal victimization is composed of "yes or no" questions about whether the respondent had ever: received an anonymous phone call; had a weapon used against him/her in a fight; been robbed; been a victim of theft; been sexually molested. In addition, three questions asked if the respondent's family had ever: had their car stolen for a joyride; had their car stripped for parts; had their home broken into. Like the data discussed in the previous paragraph, these data can be used to calculate the prevalence but not the incidence of criminal victimization. The utility of these questions for comparisons with victimization studies is severely limited because the items ask if the respondent was ever victimized and don't take memory decay into account. (See **Glossary**, and **Chapter 1 discussion of victimization surveys**).

Some confusion resulted from the arrangement of response choices in one part of the questionnaire. On page thirteen of the sixteen page questionnaire are two lists of questions in side by side columns. The first column asks "How many of the kids you spend time with have ever done any of the following:..." What follows: is a list of 13 delinquent acts, with four response choices for each act: 1. all of them; 2. more than half of them; 3. less than half of them; and 4. none of them. In the right hand column is the same list of delinquent acts with the question "How often have you ever done any of the following:" and the responses, 1. never, 2. once or twice, 3. a few times, 4. often. Thus a 4 on the first column means that none of the youngster's friends had engaged in that activity and a 4 on the second column means the youngster had engaged in that behavior often. It was possible for youngsters reading the questionnaire quickly to overlook the reversed

order of the responses, answering the second column as though the responses were in the same order as the first. To take an extremely clear example, some youngsters responded that none of their friends had ever taken part in a gang fight, yet they themselves had often engaged in that activity. It was determined that about five percent of the sample had misread the response choices based on an examination of the logical consistency of the choices. These individuals' responses were recoded by reversing the values on the second column.

In general, the IJR survey has limited utility for the calculation of crime rates. The study was designed to measure the extent to which youngsters engage in delinquent acts rather than yearly rates of involvement. Therefore, comparisons with official statistics should be made with the percent of youngsters 14 to 18 years of age, who ever had contact with criminal justice agencies rather than with yearly statistics. The unit of analysis in the survey is the individual rather than the incident. What the study does well is to provide planners with baseline information about delinquent involvement, and to provide a large body of additional information about various other aspects of Illinois Adolescents. By sampling from all youth in the state, the survey provides a much broader perspective than that previously available.

Requests for additional information, papers, and data should be addressed to the project directors:

Gary Schwartz, Ph.D.
Joseph E. Puntil
Institute for Juvenile Research
Department of Mental Health
State of Illinois
1140 S. Paulina
Chicago, Illinois 60612

CHAPTER II: THE RELIABILITY, VALIDITY, AND
INCLUSIVENESS OF DATA SOURCES

THE RELIABILITY, VALIDITY AND INCLUSIVENESS
OF DATA SOURCES¹

Anyone interested in using a data source described in the previous chapter will want to know how good that source is, that is, its reliability, validity, and inclusiveness. A crime data source is reliable if the data it contains are accurate. The source is valid if its data reflect the number and types of crime occurring and not something other than crime. Data collection may have been limited to data on certain crimes, however. The data source would then provide an incomplete picture of the crime situation. The more reliable, valid and inclusive the data source, the closer is the correspondence between crime as described in the data source and the amount and types of crime actually occurring.

A number of events can intervene between the occurrence of a crime and its recording in any of the data sources. Some of these intervening events, (for example, the data collector's decision not to record data on certain crimes), can prevent a crime from being recorded or recorded accurately. By studying these intervening events (listed below), and how they affect the reliability, validity and inclusiveness of the data recorded in each source, we can determine roughly what portion of the crime that occurs is accurately recorded in each data source. The data sources covered in the previous chapter can then be ranked in order of their reliability, validity and completeness. Such a ranking has been provided for the reader in this chapter.

¹The statistical definition of reliability and validity are not applicable here, due to the paucity of quantitative evidence of the reliability and validity of any of these data sources. Rather this chapter draws together issues which must be considered in any measurement of reliability and validity of crime data.

Some intervening events are necessary for a crime to be recorded in a data source. Detection of a crime by a victim, witness, or law enforcement officer is such an event. It is impossible to know exactly how much crime occurs that is not recorded in any data source because it was not detected. It is also impossible to know how many crimes are not recorded due to the occurrence of any particular intervening event. Who is to say, for example, how many cases of rape go unrecorded because the victim did not notify the police or a crime survey interviewer? Any ranking of the data sources must, then, be a rough estimate of their reliability, validity and completeness. The ranking found in this chapter will be revised in future editions of this Workbook, if revisions are warranted by changes in data gathering procedures, or more exact information about data gathering methods used in the past.

The data in some sources are specific to certain locations within Illinois. Of course, crimes occurring outside those locations are not contained in those sources. However, the geographic scope of the data source was not a factor in ranking the data sources. That is, a source of data for a particular city may provide more, and more accurate data for that city than a state-wide data source provides for its target area (the state). The city source would then be ranked above the state source.

This chapter is intended to be a general recommendation as to the utility of each of the sources. Some of the sources provide more accurate information for some crimes than for others, however. Some sources contain information for limited areas within Illinois. Data users interested in a specific crime, geographic location or demographic correlate of crime should see the data source recommendations for each crime type in Chapter III of this workbook.

Events Intervening Between Crime Occurrence and Recording

1. **Data Collector's Decision as to Who May Report a Crime.** Any victim, witness, or law enforcement agent may report a crime to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the crime's location. That agency is responsible for listing the crime in its statistics. Collection of survey data, however, usually requires the selection of a sample of the population. Any person or group of people not selected for that sample, and therefore not interviewed, is unable to report a crime to a survey interviewer. (See text section on the Differences Between I-UCR, Police and Survey Data).

The sampling design involves decisions which can eliminate some victims from the sample, and if the sample chosen is not representative of the population, bias the data that is collected. Decisions involved in sampling design include:

- a) The definition of the population at risk. The sample may be designed to include all possible victims, or some selected group, for example, victims residing in a specific area, or victims other than businesses. (Please note: Surveys of area residents sometimes include victimizations that occurred outside the geographic limits of the survey.)
- b) The sample selection process. Optimally, the sample will be random. It may also be systematic (with a regular pattern), a combination of random and systematic, or at worst, haphazard, with no design or regularity.
- c) The victim age range to be included. The sample may include all ages, or only a specified age range.
- d) Demographic categories, other than age, to be considered. The sample drawn may be representative of the population in all impor-

- tant demographic aspects. (e.g., race, sex, income, rural or urban environment or non-representative sample data can sometimes be weighted to represent the population. (See Weighting.) It is also possible for a sample to represent some particular subset of the population (e.g., women) better than it represents the entire population. If demographic categories are not considered when the sample is designed, it is possible that neither the population nor any subset of the population will be well represented.
2. **Selection of Crime Types to be Recorded.** Collectors of both police and survey data may decide to collect data on all crime, or on only specific types of crimes, e.g., felonies. If a crime is not of the specific type interesting to data collectors, it will not be recorded.
 3. **Selection of a Method of Counting Crimes.** Data Collectors may choose to count each crime as one incident, or if several crimes are committed in one incident, they may choose to record only the most serious crime. (See Index Crimes.) If a number of incidences of the same type of crime occur to one victim in a short span of time, they may choose to record one series incident. (See Series.) The number of crimes recorded in a data source does not necessarily correspond exactly to the number of crimes that occur.
 4. **Selection of a Time Period for which Data will be Collected.** The more recent the data, the more likely it is that it reflects the current crime situation. More importantly, data sources covering a long period of time are less likely to be biased by seasonal differences in crime levels, or by short term influences on the crime level.
 5. **Detection of the Crime.** A crime must be detected, except in cases

when the offender reports the crime, by either the victim, a law enforcement officer, or a witness. Detection involves not only discovering a criminal act, but defining that act as a crime. Some lifestyles involve frequent experiences of criminal acts (e.g., assaults), but those acts may not be seen by victims or witnesses as criminal.

6. Decision to Report. The victim, witness, law enforcement officer, or the offender must decide to report the crime, either to the police or to a survey interviewer.
 7. Decision by the Data Recorder That a Crime has Occurred. The police officer or survey interviewer responsible for recording data must agree with the crime's reporter that a crime has occurred.
 8. Data Recorder's Decision to Record a Crime, and Accuracy in Recording. Those responsible for data recording can neglect to record some crimes or record them inaccurately. Quality control measures are important in minimizing this possibility for error in the data.
- The data sources discussed in the previous chapter, (Illinois Uniform Crime Reports, Chicago Police data, the victimization surveys for Illinois, and Institute for Juvenile Research data,) can be discussed in terms of the events interceding between crime occurrence and recording. A ranking develops based on the number of opportunities for data to be left out of, or misrepresented in, each data collection operation. Listed below are the data sources, ranked from the most complete and reliable to the least, with discussions as to the effect of each applicable intervening event on the data collected. A table is provided at the end of the chapter, summarizing these discussions and illustrating the correspondence between the number and types of crimes that actually occur and crime as described by each data source.

Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Data

1. Who may Report a Crime.

Any victim, witness or law enforcement officer can report a crime to a local police agency. A few crime reports come from offenders. The local police agencies are responsible for reporting crime statistics to the Department of Law Enforcement for inclusion in I-UCR.

2. Crime Types.

The I-UCR system requires that all offenses known to the police be reported. However, all agencies do not report all types of offenses to I-UCR. Index crimes are the most consistently reported by victims to the police, and by the police to DLE. (See Index Crimes). Some offenses are reported directly to state and regulatory commissions (e.g., the Alcoholic Beverage Commission, and the State Fire Marshall), to the prosecutor's office (embezzlement and other federal violations), or the Department of Defense (military crimes). None of these offenses are normally found in police statistics or in the I-UCR.

3. Counting Method.

General policy in most police stations is to record the most serious offense in cases of multiple offenses, which prevents some offenses from being included in I-UCR. (See Index Crimes).

4. Time Period.

DLE-CJIS requires all law enforcement agencies to report on a monthly basis, and to report offense, arrest and court disposition information on all crimes occurring within their jurisdictions. These requirements may not be compatible with the data processing operations used by some police agencies. Some do not use monthly periods and data must be transformed either by the police or at DLE.

This transformation may result in errors in the statistics. Some smaller agencies have reorganized their procedures around I-UCR guidelines, but larger agencies, and agencies with older, more established procedures, find it difficult to change their systems, or to use two reporting procedures. Delinquent and non-reporting to DLE results in many such cases. No matter what time period, (month, year, quarter, etc.,) is included in an I-UCR report, offense and arrest data may not refer to the same crimes. Frequently, arrests are made months after the crime occurs. This has no bearing on the reliability of the data, but should be borne in mind by the data users. Similarly, data users should note that offense information is based on incidents, while arrest information is based on offenders. These two types of information cannot be compared. I-UCR data are available on tape for the years 1972-1976. Crime in Illinois is available for 1969 through 1976.

5. Detection.

In some cases (e.g., minor offenses, consumer fraud), no victim, witness or law enforcement official is aware that a crime has occurred. These cases are not recorded in any data source and their number cannot be determined.

6. Reporting Decision.

About one half of all crimes are reported to the police, (Maltz, 1975:178). Victims and witnesses may not report a crime because they feel the crime was minor and/or the loss was not sufficient to warrant the time and trouble of reporting. They may feel the probability of receiving quick action and helpful results from the police is low. They may personally know, fear, live with, or sympathize with the offender.

A victim may be a conspirator in another offense which would become known if the victimization were reported (e.g., theft from a customer by a prostitute), or the victim may be reluctant to admit being the victim or a crime (e.g., sex crimes and confidence games). Victims may choose to take advantage of other means of compensation (e.g., insurance claims), rather than report to police and await results.

7. Recorder's Affirmation of Crime.

The police must find sufficient evidence that a violation of a law has occurred. If insufficient information is given, the crime may be recorded as unfounded or go unrecorded.

8. Recording Decision.

Once police have the crime data, the completeness and accuracy of the data transmitted to DLE depends largely on the processing system of each police agency. Some general comments should be made regarding the possibilities for data error resulting from these systems:

Some crimes are defined in very broad terms in the Illinois Criminal Code, forcing local police departments to establish their own guidelines for classifying crimes. Distinguishing between simple and aggravated assaults is a good example of this problem, as is distinguishing between theft and robbery. An offense recorded as a simple assault by one agency might be recorded as an aggravated assault by another agency. Thus, the reliability of the I-UCR data for some crimes is questionable.

It is reportedly a common practice among police officers to vary their reporting of offense and arrest data in order to improve their own or the department's image (Seidman and Couzens:1974). Arrest data from

investigating officers or units may be held up in a highly productive period to be included in a less productive period. Offense data may be withheld if the department is interested in seeing the crime rate decrease. DLE's quality control unit has little control over such practices.

A police official may decide to report offense information late to DLE to be able to include data on arrests and other clearances for those offenses. This crime information is reported for the correct period, but it is added to the I-UCR data after DLE's administrative cut-off date for inclusion in their standard reports. The Chicago Police Department, in fact, reports that it delays its monthly reports for three months. Then, too, some agencies do not report data to DLE every month. I-UCR data users should be aware of the number and identity of the agencies that contributed to the data they are using. DLE requires police agencies to report all crimes, but does not know if they are doing so. The I-UCR reporting system relies on cooperation, not punitive sanctions, in its collection of crime data. The Chicago Police Department, which handles a large portion of the criminal activity in Illinois, submits arrest data for all I-UCR crime classifications, but submits offense data only for Index Crimes. The extent of the cooperation and accuracy of other reporting agencies is at present unknown.

Chicago Police Department (CPD) Data

L. Who May Report a Crime.

Any victim, witness, or law enforcement officer can report a crime committed in Chicago to the Chicago Police (CPD). A few crime reports also come from offenders.

2. Crime Types.

The Chicago Police record data on all types of crimes, but publicly available data are generally limited to those published in the

annual "Statistical Summary." Analysis is limited to the scant data listed there on the Part I and II offenses. Other law enforcement and governmental offices with legitimate needs may request additional data.

3. Counting Method.

As in the I-UCR data, in incidents involving multiple offenses, only the most serious offense is recorded. (See Index Crimes.) Thus the number of crimes listed in CPD data does not equal the number occurring in Chicago.

4. Time Period.

Chicago Police have stored data on computer tape since 1962. The "Statistical Summary" is available for 1960-1976.

5.-7. Same as I-UCR 5.-7.

8. Recording Decision.

The Chicago Police Department has its own system of quality control. With regard to offense data, the Records Division ensures that the number of field and radio reports made by officers on the scene matches the number of radio dispatch cards filed by the Communications Division. A policeman may neglect to file field and radio reports and to notify communications, but how often this occurs is unknown.

National Crime Surveys: Cities sample, Chicago data

1. Who May Report a Crime.

- a) This victimization survey used the residents of Chicago as the population at risk. Thus, some crimes that befell this population while they were outside the city are included in the data, and all crimes committed in Chicago against out-of-city residents are excluded. Institutionalized victims are

also excluded by this survey from the population at risk. Commercial crimes are included, but commercial crime data are published separately.

- b) The city sample was random. All victims discovered in the random sample who could be and were willing to be interviewed are included in the victim sample.
- c) Victims eleven years old and younger are excluded from the sample.
- d) The victim sample data can be weighted to represent the population of Chicago, but data users should remember that weighting is itself an estimation process. (See Weighting.)

2. Crime Types.

Data were collected on these Index Crimes: rape, robbery, assault, burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft. No data are available for any other crimes.

3. Counting Method.

Each single crime incident is counted as one crime, but if more than one type of crime is involved in an incident, then only the most serious crime is counted. (See Index Crimes.) Similar crimes occurring to the same victim at different times are counted together as one series incident. (See Series.) Data on series incidents are published separately. This victimization survey provides data on the number of crimes as well as the number of victims.

4. Time Period.

NCS Chicago surveys were conducted for 1972 and 1974, each cover-

ing a reference period of one year. (Another is planned for 1978.) The same data collection methods were used both years and the data are, therefore, comparable. With the addition of 1978 data, they should be useful for determining trends over time.

5. Detection.

The Index Crimes included in this survey are likely to be discovered by victims, but some may not be defined by victims as criminal acts.

6. Reporting Decision.

Studies using samples of victims named in police records have shown that close to 90% of the victims of property crimes report the crime to a survey interviewer, (Hindelang, 1976). Victims of personal crimes are less likely to report the crime to an interviewer. Approximately one-third to one-half of these victims do not report. Any crime involving a victim and offender who are acquainted is less likely to be reported than is a crime involving a victim and offender who are strangers, (U.S. Dep't. of Justice, 1972).

7. Recorder's Affirmation of Crime.

Crimes, as described by victims, must fit the survey's definition of a crime as understood by the interviewer. Since no punitive sanctions could be applied to victims for false reporting, some victims' exaggerations or fabrications may be included in the data.

8. Recording Decision.

Interviews were validated by the same procedure used to check census interviews. That is, victims were telephoned to confirm that the interview had been conducted. Accuracy and completeness of the data recorded by the interviewer was never confirmed. Because it was easier for an interviewer to code a series incident than to code

several separate incidents, some crimes may be coded as series which were in fact separate incidents.

National Crime Surveys: National panel sample, state level

1. Who May Report a Crime.

- a) This victimization survey used the residents of Illinois as the population at risk. Some victimizations of Illinois residents occurring outside the state are included, while victimizations of out-of-state residents within Illinois are excluded. Institutionalized victims are also not included in the sample. Crimes against commercial establishments are included, but commercial crime data are published separately.
- b) The Illinois victim sample includes victims interviewed in Illinois during the national survey. The national random sample is composed of panels (groups) of households. The members of each household are periodically interviewed in person. Only victims who could be, and were willing to be interviewed were included in the sample. The number of Illinois victims included in the sample was quite small. Data had to be heavily weighted to construct crime and victimization rates for the state. Crime rates derived from data from this sample must, then, be viewed as tentative estimates.
- c) Only victims twelve years old and older were included in the sample.
- d) The data for Illinois from the national sample was re-weighted to represent Illinois demographically. Unfortunately, non-English speaking victims could not be interviewed in 1974, and are not included in the 1974 sample. After 1975, Spanish speaking victims were interviewed.

2.-3. See NCS: national panel, state level, 2.-3.

4. Time Period.

Panels are conducted continuously by the Census Bureau for LEAA. Results are available for 1974 and 1975. The reference period for which the victim was asked to recall crimes was six months, but the data reflect yearly crime incidence, constructed by combining all panel data for each year. That is, panels were asked about victimizations in six month periods within 1974 and 1975 and in other years. All data given for 1974 and 1975 were combined to form the 1974 and 1975 data bases.

5.-7. Same as NCS: city sample, 5.-7.

8. Recording Decision.

Victims were telephoned to confirm that the interview had been conducted. Accuracy and completeness of the data recorded by the interviewer was not confirmed. Because it was easier for an interviewer to code one series incident than to code several separate incidents, some crimes which should have been coded as separate incidents may have been coded in the 1974 survey as occurring in a series.

Joliet and Peoria Victimization Surveys

1. Who May Report a Crime.

- a) Two samples were drawn for these surveys, one using the residents of Joliet and the other the residents of Peoria. Victimization of Joliet and Peoria residents occurring outside of Joliet and Peoria are included in the data, while crimes befalling non-residents while they were in those cities are not included. Institutionalized individuals and commercial estab-

lishments were also excluded from the population at risk.

Heads of households were interviewed for data on crimes against their households, and on their own personal victimizations, but they were not asked for details of personal crimes against other members of the household.

- b) Interviews were conducted by telephone. The sample was selected from a random list of phone numbers in the Joliet and Peoria exchanges. Commercial establishments whose numbers appeared on the list were excluded from the sample.
- c) Only victims sixteen years of age and older were included in the sample.
- d) Individuals in households without phones were excluded from the sample. In that the lack of a phone is generally correlated with poverty, low income victims may be underrepresented in the data.

Only English and Spanish speaking individuals were interviewed. Individuals who speak other languages were excluded from the sample.

2. Crime Types.

No data were collected on crimes against commercial establishments. Data were collected on aggravated and other assaults, robbery, residential burglary and household larceny.

3. Counting Method.

Series crimes were not differentiated from single crime incidents in this survey. Each crime in a series was counted as a single incident. (See Series.) If more than one type of crime occurred in a single incident, only the most serious crime was counted. (See

Index Crimes.)

Homes with more than one phone number could, in theory, occur more than once in the sample. Data from homes with more than one number were assigned a weight of less than one to adjust for their greater probability of being included in the sample. (See Weighting.)

4. Time Period

Interviewers were asked to recall crimes occurring in the six month period of May through October, 1976. Future surveys are planned for a comparable time period. Seasonal variations in crime rates preclude direct comparisons of these data with any yearly data.

5.-7. Same as NCS: National panel, state level, 5.-7.

8. Recording Decision

One advantage of a telephone survey is that it allows for monitoring of interviews by supervisors. Approximately 20% of the interviews were monitored, and the data recorded by the monitor were immediately checked for consistency with those of the interviewer. Inconsistencies were discussed with the interviewers. No data are available on the number of inconsistencies found.

Region 20 (Greater Egypt) Victimization Survey

1. Who May Report a Crime

- a) Residents of the southern fifteen counties in Illinois (Region 20) were considered by survey organizers to be the population at risk, but only heads of households were actually interviewed. No distinction was made between personal, household and commercial victims for this survey. Institutionalized individuals and residents of university dormitories were excluded from the

sample. Victimitizations of Region 20 residents occurring outside the Region are included in the data, but victimizations of non-residents occurring within the Region are not included.

- b) Households to be interviewed by telephone were systematically chosen from a random list of phone numbers. The list included no numbers in university exchanges. The first one hundred of every two thousand numbers on the list were included in the sample.
 - c) One adult household member was asked to report on all crimes against all household members of all ages. The validity of data for personal crimes against members of the household other than the interviewee should be questioned, and since children may be unreliable sources of crime data, data for personal crimes against children are particularly suspect.
 - d) According to the survey document, seven per cent of the Region's households had no phone. Households without phones are not randomly distributed within the population, but are concentrated among low income households. Crime data for low income households are, then, probably underrepresented in this survey.
- No university housing residents who were victims of crime were included in the sample. The survey data, then, underestimate the actual level of crime in the Region.

Data were not weighted before rates were calculated, since survey organizers felt their sample to be demographically representative of the population.

2. Crime Types.

Data were gathered on each Index Crime, including homicide, on van-

dalism and on all "other" crimes.

3. Counting Method.

Personal crimes, crimes against households, and crimes against commercial establishments are all included in this survey's data, and no differentiation is made between these types of crime. Crime rates per person and per household are presented in the survey documentation for each crime and for the total of all crimes. Many of these rates, for example household and commercial robberies per household, are meaningless. Victimization rates are presented, based on the unsupported assumption that each crime had one victim. Data users interested in properly constructing crime and victimization rates should see the Weighting and Crime Rates sections of this Workbook.

4. Time Period.

Interviews were conducted June 7th through August 13th, 1976. Respondents were asked to recall crimes that occurred between Thanksgiving, 1975 and the date of the interview. A respondent's reference period may span from six to eight and one-half months, depending upon the date of the interview. The survey's organizers chose to compare their data with I-UCR data for January through June, 1976, but such a comparison cannot validly be made. In fact, the data have no valid reference period.

5. Detection.

In order for a crime to be included in this survey, the victim and the head of the victim's household must have knowledge of the crime. Household heads are likely to be aware of household crimes, but are less likely to be aware of the details of personal crimes against other household members.

6.-7. Same as NCS: National panel, state level, 6.-7.

8. Recording Decision.

Telephone interviews were not monitored, but supervisors did check questionnaires for completeness, and contacted respondents who were reluctant or refused to be interviewed.

Fifteen per cent of the questionnaires were checked for coding errors, and on only one-tenth of one per cent of these were errors found.

IJR Survey: Youth and Society in Illinois

1. Who May Report a Crime.

a) This survey by the Institute for Juvenile Research (IJR) asked Illinois youths to report their own delinquent activities, as well as their own and their families' victimizations. The sample was chosen from the total population of Illinois youths residing in households during the winter of 1971-1972. This population does not include youths residing in high school or college dormitories, in mental or correctional institutions, or in military quarters. Some incidents which occurred outside of Illinois may be included in the data.

b) Six hundred clusters of thirty-two households each were systematically chosen from census data to be screened for the presence of a juvenile. Four hundred clusters were chosen to represent Illinois outside the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), one hundred to represent the city of Chicago, and one hundred to represent the Chicago SMSA outside the city of Chicago.

c) Juveniles were defined by the survey as individuals fourteen

through eighteen years of age.

d) The two hundred clusters chosen for the total Chicago SMSA represent a small sampling of the juvenile population in those areas. Heavy weighting of the small amount of data collected is necessary to produce data representative of the large Chicago area juvenile population. The validity of the heavily weighted data is questionable. (See Weighting.)

The sample contains a smaller proportion of seventeen and eighteen year olds than is found in the general population. Conversely, younger adolescents are better represented in the sample than in the general population. The data collected, then, are more representative of younger, than of older, adolescents.

2. Crime Types.

Respondents were asked if they or their friends had committed any of approximately thirty illegal or quasi-illegal acts ranging from cheating in school through robbery and burglary. The questions about crimes, as stated on the questionnaire, do not unambiguously describe crimes as defined by law. Respondents were also asked to report personal victimizations by robbery, theft and sexual molestation, and family victimizations by auto theft, theft from an auto, and household burglary.

3. Counting Method.

The individual, not the incident, was the unit of analysis of this study. Respondents were not asked to report the exact number of times they had committed or been victimized by any type of crime. Rather, they were asked to report only that an incident took place

often, a few times, once or twice, or never.

4. Time Period.

Juveniles were surveyed during the winter of 1971-1972, but were not asked to specify the date of any incident they reported. This lack of a reference period for the data, and the counting method mentioned above, make the calculation of crime rates based on this data impossible.

5. Detection.

Detection of the crime by the respondent is likely in all cases in which the respondent was a conspirator or victim. However, since juveniles may not be aware of all family victimizations, family victimizations may be underrepresented in this data.

6. Decision to Report.

According to Clark and Tift (1966), some offenses, particularly common offenses, are concealed by respondents in self-reporting surveys. Nevertheless, more of these offenses are reported in self-reporting surveys than appear in law enforcement statistics.

Respondents were asked if they had ever committed or been the victim of crimes. In that the longer the time between an incident and an interview, the more likely the incident will be forgotten, respondents probably forgot to report many criminal incidents.

7. Recorder's Affirmation of Crime.

Respondents themselves decided whether or not their experiences fit situations described on the questionnaire. The survey data may, then, contain misinterpretations of questions, exaggerations and fabrications.

Parts of the questionnaire were ambiguous. Since it is impossible to know the meaning given to ambiguous questions by the respondents, interpretation of some of the data is difficult.

8. Decision to Record.

Questionnaires were checked for internal consistency of responses, and obvious recording errors and fabrications were eliminated from the data.

The results of the IJR survey were compared with results of previous self-reporting surveys of juveniles. General consistency between IJR and other data was taken as evidence of the reliability of the IJR data.

TABLE 4

SUMMARY: THE CONGRUENCE BETWEEN ALL CRIMES
AND CRIME AS DESCRIBED IN EACH DATA SOURCE

Key: A = Crime as described in the data source
B = Crime not described in the data source
C = Not Crimes, described as crime in the data source

Illinois Uniform Crime Reports

A. Crimes:

-of all types,
-occurring in Illinois,
-in 1969 through 1972,
-detected,
-reported to police,
-affirmed by police, and
-reported to DLE-CJIS.

B. Crimes:

-undetected,
-not reported to police,
-occurring as less serious offenses in multiple offense incidents
-for which police did not find sufficient evidence that
a crime had occurred, or
-not reported to DLE-CJIS.

C. None

Chicago Police Department Data

A. Crimes:

- of all types (though data on all types are not widely available)
- occurring in Chicago,
- in 1960 through 1976,
- detected,
- reported to police,
- affirmed by police, and
- recorded by police.

B. Crimes:

- undetected,
- not reported to police,
- occurring as less serious offenses in multiple offense incidents,
- for which police did not find sufficient evidence that a crime had occurred, or
- not recorded by police.

C. None

National Crime Surveys: city sample, Chicago data.

A. Crimes:

- detected,
- reported to an interviewer by a random sample of Chicago residents over twelve years of age,
- including Index crimes, except homicide,
- in 1972 and 1974,
- whose description by the victim fit the survey definition of a crime, and
- recorded by an interviewer.

B. Crimes:

- occurring in Chicago to out-of-city residents, institutionalized victims, and victims under twelve years of age,
- including homicides and all non-Index crimes,
- occurring as less serious offenses in multiple offense incidents,
- undetected,
- not reported to an interviewer,
- whose description by the victim does not fit the survey definition of a crime, or
- not recorded by an interviewer.

C.

- Survey respondents' exaggerations and fabrications of crime reports.

National Crime Surveys: national panel, state level

A. Crimes:

- detected,
- reported in Illinois to an interviewer in a random sample of U.S. residents over twelve years of age,
- including Index crimes, except homicide,
- in 1974 and 1975,
- whose description by the victim fit the survey definition of a crime, and
- recorded by the interviewer

B. Crimes:

- occurring in Illinois to out-of-state residents, institutionalized victims, and victims under twelve years of age,
- including homicides and all non-Index crimes,
- occurring as less serious offenses in multiple offense incidents,
- undetected,
- not reported to an interviewer,
- whose description by the victim does not fit the survey, description of a crime, or
- not recorded by an interviewer.

C.

- Survey respondents' exaggerations and fabrications of crime reports.

Joliet and Peoria Victimization Surveys

A. Crimes:

- detected,
- reported to an interviewer by random samples of heads of households in Joliet and in Peoria,
- occurring to victims sixteen years of age and older
- including assaults, robbery, residential burglary and household larceny,
- between May and October, 1976,

-whose description by the respondent fit the survey definition of a crime, and
-recorded by the interviewer.

B.

-Crimes:

-occurring to victims under the age of sixteen, out-of-city residents, commercial establishments, institutionalized victims, and victims with no home phone,
-including all crimes against commercial establishments, homicide, rape, motor vehicle theft, and all non-Index crimes,
-occurring as less serious offenses in multiple offense incidents,
-undetected,
-unknown to the responding household head,
-not reported to an interviewer,
-whose description by the respondent did not fit the survey definition of a crime, or
-not recorded by an interviewer.

C.

-Survey respondents' exaggerations and fabrications of crime reports.

Region 20 (Greater Egypt) Survey

A. Crimes:

-detected,
-reported to an interviewer by a sample of heads of households in the southern fifteen counties in Illinois,
-including all Index crimes (including homicide), vandalism, and all other crimes (undifferentiated by type),
-occurring to any respondent between Thanksgiving, 1975 and June 7, 1976, and occurring to some respondents between June 7 and August 13, 1976,
-whose description by the respondent fit the survey definition of a crime, and
-recorded by the interviewer.

B. Crimes:

-occurring to non-residents of Region 20, university dormitory residents, or residents of Region 20 with no home phone,
-occurring to some respondents between June 7 and August

13, 1976,
-undetected,
-unknown to the responding household head,
-not reported to an interviewer,
-whose description by the respondent does not fit the survey definition of a crime, or
-not recorded by an interviewer.

C.

-Survey respondents' exaggerations and fabrications of crime reports.

Institute for Juvenile Research Data

A. Crimes:

-reported by a sample of youths fourteen to eighteen years of age residing in Illinois households during the winter of 1971-1972,
-including crimes ranging in seriousness from gambling to armed robbery committed by juveniles; robbery, theft and sexual molestation committed against juveniles; and auto theft, theft from an auto, and household burglary committed against a juvenile's family,
-occurring at any time prior to the interview, and
-which in a respondent's opinion fit the survey's definition of a crime.

B. Crimes:

-committed against or by youths who were residents of a high school or college dormitory, mental institution, or military quarters,
-homicides and various other crimes,
-undetected or forgotten by the respondent,
-not reported to an interviewer, or
-which in the respondents' opinion did not fit the survey's definition of a crime.

C.

-Status offenses and quasi-illegal acts (e.g., cheating in school),
-Misinterpretations of survey questions, exaggerations and fabrications.

CHAPTER III: ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CRIMES, CRIME TYPES,
AND DEMOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS FOR WHICH
CRIME RATES CAN BE CALCULATED

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CRIMES, CRIME TYPES AND DEMOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
FOR WHICH CRIME RATES CAN BE CALCULATED

This encyclopedia contains an alphabetized list of all crimes for which data are available in the sources covered in Chapter I. Also included are terms used to describe categories of crime (e.g., index crimes, personal crimes) and demographic divisions of the population (e.g., age, race, sex) for which an individual may want to obtain crime rates. For each of these entries, information is provided which should be helpful in determining the best estimate of desired crime rates.

In that the definition of certain terms varies between data sources, each entry in the encyclopedia provides the definition of the term used by each source.¹ Comments regarding limitations to the interpretation of rates based on a unique definition are given where necessary. If an entry does not include a definition from a particular data source, then the source does not collect data on that entry. Thus, this section will also inform the user as to the available sources of crime incidence data for each entry.

General comments indicate where caution should be used in interpreting data from all of the sources. For example, a comment in the assault entry points out that studies have shown victims to be reluctant to report assaults when the assailant is known to the victim. This may cause the incidence of assault to be underestimated in every data source.

¹
Data from some sources can be recoded to fit the definitions of other sources. See text section on Offense Coding.

The appropriate population base for calculating rates is also mentioned here, if it is other than the general census. For example, while crime rates for homicide may be calculated using general census data, motor vehicle theft rates may be more appropriately determined with data on the number of vehicles liable (at risk) to be stolen.

Readers will also find an assessment of which data source will provide the best estimate of crime incidence for each crime, in each location for which data is available. This assessment is partly based on the reliability of each data source as a whole, as described in the preceding chapter. In addition, an estimation of the reliability of each data source for the particular crime and location is included in the assessment. Both of these factors were considered because, while a data set may provide very reliable information on some crimes or locations, its measurement of other crimes or locations may be less reliable. For example, for obvious reasons, the Illinois Uniform Crime Reports provide better data on homicides than do victimization surveys, whereas the opposite is true for the crime of rape. Also, Chicago Police Department data are better than the I-UCR for calculating certain crime rates within the City of Chicago, since the Chicago Police data include more information for Chicago.

Not all data sources provide information for every geographical area in Illinois. Chicago Police data and some victimization surveys, provide information for very limited areas. Still, what information these sources do provide may very well be the best available data for that particular area. By the same token, an individual may be interested in calculating crime rates for a very specific area. For these reasons, we have noted the best possible data source for every area

for which data are available.

Encyclopedia entries offer the reader concise summaries of the contents and comparative usefulness of each data source. Armed with this information, readers can choose the best data source or sources for their own purposes.

Age

Victim Surveys

All victimization surveys report data on the age of the victim. (See also offenses against children.) Region 20 (Greater Egypt) survey report provides data on the age of offender(s). Offender's age is known for about two thirds of the Region 20 cases. Tapes of NCS data contain information on the age of offender(s) when it is known, which is more common for incidents of personal crime.

I-UCR

Offender's age is included in I-UCR arrest statistics. If age is unknown, the offender is classified as Adult or Juvenile. Victim's age is not recorded.

The Chicago Police Department reports to DLE, for inclusion in I-UCR, the age and sex of all offenders. However, Chicago reports race of offenders separately. Thus, while it is possible to determine the number of female eighteen year old offenders, and the total number of white offenders, it is not possible to determine the number of white, female, eighteen year old offenders. I-UCR data contain estimates for Chicago of age by race, and sex by race data, but these estimates are grossly incorrect.

Chicago Police Data

Age of offender is recorded by the CPD in offense reports, and date of birth is recorded for victims.

IJR

Age data is available for all respondents.

Arson

I-UCR

Arson is classified in I-UCR as 1) arson using an explosive device, 2) arson using an incendiary device, 3) possession of explosive and/or incendiary devices, and 4) attempted arson.

According to the legal definition, **arson** occurs when a person knowingly damages property of another worth \$150.00 or more, without his consent, or, with intent to defraud an insurer, damages any property of \$150,00 value or more. Possession includes possession, manufacture, and transport of explosive or incendiary devices. Many suspicious fires are not recorded as arson in official statistics because evidence indicating intent must be found in order to file charge of arson. **Therefore** arson offenses known to the police may be an **inaccurate** estimate of arson occurrences. Another source of **inaccuracy** in I-UCR arson data is the fact that Chicago Police Data submitted to DLE-CJIS for the I-UCR do not include arson data.

Chicago Police Data

Arson is classified in CPD data as follows: Arson (by Fire or Explosive). This coincides with the definition used by I-UCR, but possession of arson instruments and attempts are not included. The CPD Bomb and Arson Squad keeps arson data for Chicago in more detail, but does not make it publicly available as a general policy.

Comments

Persons concerned with arson are usually interested in values of property lost, damaged or recovered, rather than with the number of arson offenses or arrests for any population. Of more interest are:

- Arson incidents per fire incidents
- Arson incidents per property loss crime incidents
- Arson incident and arrest trends

Other sources of arson data include:

- Illinois Corrections Information System, Department of Corrections, 201 Armory Building, Springfield, Ill. 62704; (217) 782-6963 (for information about persons incarcerated, on probation, or on parole for arson offenses.)
- Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, Statistical Analysis Center, 120 S. Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60606; (312) 454-1560 (for a report on sources of arson data in Illinois.)

- Insurance Services Office of Illinois, 175 W. Jackson, Chicago, Illinois 60604 (for insurance and damage related information.)
- State of Illinois Dept. of Law Enforcement, Division of Fire Prevention, 610 Armory Bldg., Springfield, Ill., 62704; (217) 728-7980.
- Chicago Bomb and Arson Squad, Chicago Police Department, (312) 744-6273 (for Chicago-specific information.)

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois other than Chicago: I-UCR
For Chicago: Chicago Police Data

Assault (simple and aggravated)

Victim Surveys

NCS surveys report data on both simple and aggravated assaults and attempts, but exclude from assault data all rapes and attacks involving thefts or attempted thefts. Aggravated assaults involve serious injury or injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization, and all completed and attempted assaults with a weapon. The definition of aggravated assault includes the legal concept of battery. Simple assaults involve no weapon and injury requiring fewer than two days of hospitalization.

NCS survey questions ask if the victim was threatened with harm and code these occurrences as attempted simple assault; however, the reader should note that the concept of threat is not included in the NCS glossary definition of assault.

Joliet and Peoria survey data report aggravated and other assaults, but do not report attempts separately from completions. Aggravated assaults are attacks involving either a weapon or an injury requiring medical attention or both. Other assaults include all assaults which do not fit the aggravated category. Again, assault includes the legal concept of battery.

Region 20 codes assaults and batteries in separate categories. Assaults are threats of harm or attacks with a weapon, including attempts. Battery is an assault involving injury requiring medical attention, with or without a weapon present, and including attempts. Note that the difference between an attempted battery and an assault is not clear in the Region 20 data.

I-UCR

Classified in I-UCR in the following manner: Aggravated: Firearm; Aggravated: Knife or Cutting Instrument; Aggravated: Other Dangerous Weapon; Aggravated: Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. (Intends to Inflict Great Bodily Harm); Simple Assault. In Illinois law, Assault involves causing someone to believe he will be battered or harmed in some manner.

Chicago Police Data

Assault is classified in CPD data as Simple Assault, Aggravated Assault, (the distinction being whether or not a dangerous weapon was used in the offense.)

IJR

This IJR survey measures involvement in aggravated assault with the item, "How often have you ever used a weapon in a fight - a brick, knife, razor, or anything else?" Simple assault data is not available from this source. Aggravated assault victimization prevalence can be estimated from the item "Has someone ever used a weapon against you in a fight?" Simple assault victimizations were not measured.

Comments

Assault is often confused with Battery, and is a crime classification that is differentially applied in local police agencies. Estimates in official statistics are thus inaccurate, and should be used with caution. In addition, assault by an offender known to the victim often is not reported to the police or to interviewers. Therefore, assault is underrepresented in all data sources.

Recommended data source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: I-UCR
For Chicago: Chicago Police data

AttemptsVictim Surveys

All victim surveys include data on attempts to commit crimes included in the survey. For some surveys, attempted and completed crime data can be reported separately. For details on the availability of data on attempts to commit a particular crime, see the entry for that crime in this encyclopedia.

I-UCR

Attempts to commit many crimes are forbidden in the same statutes that forbid commission of the crimes, but data on attempt offenses can be obtained separately from data on completed crimes. (Attempt offenses for which data are available are noted in this workbook chapter in the offense entry.) There are 19 attempt offenses in the I-UCR classificatory scheme, all of which are defined in the following manner: An attempt occurs when a person, with the intention of committing a specific offense, takes substantial steps toward the committing of the offense.

Chicago Police Data

The CPD defines attempts as I-UCR does, by Illinois statute, but does not record separately as many attempt categories. CPD notes attempts for the following offenses: Attempted Theft; Attempted Theft of Motor Vehicles; Attempted Forcible Rape; Attempted Robbery.

Recommended Data Source

For all locations: I-UCR.

BatteryVictim Surveys

NCS victimization surveys report all data on battery and attempted battery with aggravated assaults. (See assaults.)

In the Joliet and Peoria surveys, the battery data are included in aggravated assault data. Batteries are not, however, differentiated from assaults.

The Region 20 survey differentiates battery from assault by the presence of injury requiring medical attention or the use of a weapon. Where neither was involved the crime is an assault.

I-UCR

Battery is classified in I-UCR in the following manner: Aggravated: Firearm; Aggravated: Knife or Cutting Instrument; Aggravated: Other Dangerous Weapon; Aggravated: Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. (Inflicts Great Bodily Harm); Simple Battery; Reckless Conduct. The offense of Reckless Conduct differs from Battery offenses in that bodily harm is not intentionally inflicted. Rather, it results from careless or reckless actions.

Chicago Police Data

The CPD classifies Simple Battery as physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature or the inflicting of minor injury without the use of a weapon, and Aggravated Battery as the use of hands, fists, feet, etc. or other dangerous weapons to seriously injure a person or persons.

Comments

Distinctions between Battery and Assault, or between Simple and Aggravated Battery are often difficult to make (regardless of how they are defined in Illinois law), and definitions of these offenses vary significantly across police agencies. Rates are only helpful for making general inquiries into, or inferences about, battery.

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: I-UCR.
For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

BurglaryVictim Surveys

NCS reports commercial and non-commercial burglary separately. Burglary is defined as unlawful or forcible entry usually, but not necessarily accompanied by theft. Data on attempts are reported separately from completions.

The Joliet and Peoria surveys report data on two types of residential burglary (A and B), but no data on commercial burglary. Attempts are included but data on these are not reported separately. "Residential Burglary A" is burglary from a dwelling unit or structure attached to that unit. "Residential burglary B" is burglary from other structures on the property.

Region 20 also reports burglaries and attempts but does not present them separately. This survey defines all burglaries as breaking into or illegally entering a building on the respondent's property or attempts to break and enter.

I-UCR

Burglaries are classified in I-UCR in the following manner: Forcible Entry; Unlawful Entry (No Force); Attempts: Forcible Entry. Burglary generally involves the unlawful entering or remaining in a building with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. This does not include unlawful entering of a motor

vehicle with the intention of operating it (which is coded as attempted motor vehicle theft,) nor does it include theft from a Motor Vehicle, (which is coded as theft). **Chicago data in the I-UCR on the dollar value of each type of property lost or damaged in burglaries is incorrect.** Total dollar value of all property lost in burglaries in Chicago is, however, correct. (See Losses, damages.)

Chicago Police Data

The CPD classifies burglary offenses in the following manner: Forcible Entry; Unlawful Entry: Forcible Entry (Attempted Burglary).

IJR

The IJR survey measures involvement in burglary with the item, "How often have you ever broken into someone's home or a store or some other place, in order to steal something?"

Victims of burglaries were identified with the question, "Has your home ever been broken into?"

Comments

Incident and victimization rates for burglary would be better obtained using as the population base the number of **households rather than the number of people**, in the geographic location being studied.

Recommended data source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: NCS national panel, state level.
For Chicago: NCS, city sample.

Children, Offenses InvolvingVictim Surveys

Some victimization surveys provide data on offenses involving children. All NCS printed reports include data on crimes against victims twelve years old or older. However, to find data solely on children (over twelve) one must use NCS data tapes. The Joliet and Peoria surveys report provides data only on victims aged sixteen and over. Region 20 (Greater Egypt) survey report gives data on victims of all ages, but these victims are categorized as twenty-one or adult.

I-UCR

Offenses against children are classified in I-UCR in the following manner: Endangering Life or Health; Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor; Child Abuse; Paternity; All other Paternity offenses involve the neglecting of a child born out of wedlock by **its father**.

Chicago Police Data

The CPD categorizes offenses related to children according to state and municipal statutes as follows: Child Abandonment; Contributing to Delinquency; Contributing to Dependency or Neglect; Cruelty to Children; Employment of Minor in a Pawnshop; Endangering Health, Life of Child; Person under 18 in Billiard Room; Sale to Minors of Stories of Bloodshed, Lust, or Crime; Unlawful Employment of Child; Unlawful Exhibition of Child.

IJR

Five of the victimization questions unambiguously involve children as victims: **aggravated** assault, robbery, petty theft, sexual abuse. However, one cannot tell whether these items involved one or several offenses, or how old the youth was at the time of the offense.

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois other than Chicago: I-UCR.
For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

Commercial Crimes

Victim Surveys

Robbery and burglary are the only crimes covered in the NCS Commercial Victimization Surveys. NCS printed reports now provide data on these commercial crimes, including attempts. Further data on these crimes can be obtained from Commercial Victimization Surveys (CVS) when these become available. Data on commercial crime has been excluded from the Joliet and Peoria data. Region 20 (Greater Egypt) report does not separate commercial from non-commercial crime.

I-UCR

Data for some law enforcement agencies in Illinois include place of **occurrence**: codes for various crimes. Crimes against businesses could be studied using this code.

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: NCS, national panel, state level.
For Chicago: NCS, city sample.

Damages (see losses)

Deadly weapons (see weapons)

Deception

I-UCR

Deception is broken into the following categories: Deceptive Practices; Forgery; Fraud; Embezzlement; Credit Cards; Deceptive Altering of Coins; Impersonating An Officer; Attempt to Defraud; Buying, Receiving, Possessing Stolen Property; Theft By Lessee; Theft of Labor, Service; Use of Property; Theft of **Lost** or Mislaid Property; and Possession of Keys or Devices to Coin Operated Machines. This is a category including special cases of theft as well as the crime of deception, which may be defined in the following manner: Deception occurs when a person, with intent to defraud, permits, causes, or induces someone to: relinquish property, deposit property in an insolvent institution, falsely promote the sale of products or services, or when a person issues a bad check or other document, obtains property, labor, or services using a false, revoked, etc. credit card, steals a credit card with intent to **use it** or possesses or receives another's credit card without his consent. Forgery may be defined as follows: when a person, with intent to defraud; makes or alters a document capable of defrauding another, issues or delivers such a document knowing that defrauding will occur, or possesses such a document with the intent to deliver it. Intent to defraud means: the intent to cause another to assume, create, transfer, alter, or terminate any right, obligation or power regarding any person or property.

Chicago Police Data

The CPD **categorizes** these offenses under the general heading: Deceptive Practices and Related Offenses, which is subdivided into the following offenses according to state and **municipal** codes: Bogus Check; Confidence Games; Counterfeiting Money (or Securities); Counterfeiting the Certificate of Title for Motor Vehicle; Use of Stolen, Lost, **Fictitious** Credit Card, etc.; Embezzlement; False Pretenses or Impersonation; Forgery; Fraud; Spiritualism and Fortune Telling; Tampering with Utility Co. Meter or Counting Device; Unlawful Use of Services; Unlawful Use of Property; Other.

IJR

See possession of stolen property

Comments

Deception is a crime that mainly involves property loss, recovery and/or damage. For this reason interest in rates would center around such concerns as the amount of money involved as compared to money involved in another, or all, property crimes. In fact, crimes such as fraud, embezzlement, and forgery account for a great deal of the money lost due to crime. Interest may also center around the incidence of one type of deception as compared to all types of deception. Deception is a crime which probably accounts for a significant portion of "hidden crime, crime which is not included in official (police, FBI) crime statistics. It is hard to detect and is also sometimes hard to classify. Rates of deception, then, may be inaccurate to significant degrees.

Recommended data source

For Illinois other than Chicago: I-UCR.
For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

Disorderly Conduct

I-UCR

Disorderly Conduct is classified in the following categories: Vagrancy, Drunkenness, Prowling, Telephone Threat, Obscene Phone Calls, False Fire Alarm, Bomb Threat, False Police Report, Peeping Tom, Confinement to Prevent a Crime, Other-not Drunkenness, Air Rifles, Fireworks, Mob Action and Related Offenses, Armed Violence, Public Demonstration, Looting, Maintaining a Public Nuisance, Interference with a Public Institution of Higher Education. The offense of Disorderly Conduct chiefly involves actions which disturb the peace of or alarm other people (including law enforcement personnel) for no reason. It also involves some actions and offenses which occur during large public gatherings.

Chicago Police Data

The CPD classifies these offenses in a very general manner, as Disorderly Conduct (a grouping which includes about one half of the offenses included in the I-UCR listing above, plus other offenses), and as Disorderly Conduct in Parks, Playgrounds, and Airports.

IJR

IJR defined disorderly conduct as drinking enough to get drunk, or making an anonymous phone call just to annoy someone. Drinking offenses reported in this study would most likely appear in official statistics as juvenile drinking, a status offense, rather than as public drunkenness.

Comments

Disorderly conduct is an offense category which encompasses a wide range of behaviors. This fact, coupled with the discretion police are able to exercise in classifying nearly all crime occurrences, indicates that this crime classification is subject to more variable application in official statistics than most. Reporting of disorderly conduct incidences may also vary depending on the ability of police to handle major incidences of such offenses or large volumes of them, and on the customary occurrence of them, (large cities being more likely to experience them, and therefore perhaps more tolerant of minor infractions). Given the above, incidents called disorderly conduct may be quite dissimilar. In some jurisdictions, where these offenses are of great concern, and involve much police time, rates by offense type, age categories, sex, etc. would be of interest.

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois other than Chicago: I-UCR.
For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

Drug Violations

I-UCR

These violations involve offenses contained in three general I-UCR crime classifications: 1) Cannabis Control Act violations including: Possession of 30 Grams or Less; Possession of Over 10 grams; Manufacture, Delivery, Possession with Intent to Deliver or Manufacture 10 grams or less; Manufacture, Delivery, or Possession with Intent to Deliver or Manufacture Over 10 grams; Casual Delivery: Delivery to Persons Under 18 years of age; Production of Cannabis Plants; Calculated Cannabis Conspiracy; Other violations; and Use of Intoxicating Compounds. 2) Controlled Substances Act violations including: Manufacture, Delivery, or Possession with Intent to Manufacture or Deliver Controlled Substance(s); Possession of a Controlled Substance; Manufacture or Delivery of Counterfeit Substances; Deliver or Possess with Intent to Delever a Substance Represent-

sented as a Controlled Substance: Criminal Drug Conspiracy: Failure to Register, or Re-Register, a Controlled Substances Operation: Delivery to Persons Under 18; Failure to Keep Records and Inventories: Other violations. 3) Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act violations including: Possession or Sale: Failure to Keep Records. All these offenses can be thought of as violations of laws which try to control drug use and traffic, excluding alcohol.

Chicago Police Data

These offenses are classified by CPD, under the heading Narcotics Offenses, in the following manner: Possession of Dangerous Drugs; Delivery of Dangerous Drugs; Possession of Cocaine; Delivery of Cocaine; Fraudulent Sale/Prescription; Possession of Hashish; Possession of Heroin; Delivery of Heroin, Possession of Hypodermic Needles; Delivery of Hypodermic Needles; Possession of Dangerous Drugs; Delivery of Dangerous Drugs; Possession of Marijuana; Delivery of Marijuana; Possession of Paregoric; Delivery of Paregoric; Possession of Peyote; Delivery of Peyote; Forging/Altering of Prescription; Delivery of Purported Drugs; Possession of Synthetic Narcotics; Delivery of Synthetic Narcotics; Other Narcotic Law Violations.

IJR

The IJR survey measures these with the items, "How often have you ever done any of the following:
Used glue, gas or other inhalents...
Used marijuana or hashish (grass, pot, hash)...
Used LSD, mescaline or other psychedelics....
Used heroin (smack)....
Used downers or barbituates (without a prescription)...
Used methedrine (speed) or other uppers or amphetamines (without a prescription)...
Sold any of the drugs listed above.
Note that the item dealing with the sale of drugs is ambiguous in that it does not distinguish between those youngsters who have sold drugs incidental to their use and those youngsters who might be classified as drug dealers.

Comments

Violations of drug - related statutes may account for a significant proportion of hidden crime. Offenses known to police and other authorities probably are an underestimation of the true total of violations. It might be desirable to calculate rates of violations by citizens in general, as opposed to violations by persons entrusted with the manufacture, sale, prescribing, storing, etc. of drugs and controlled substances which would also be interesting

in themselves. Urban versus rural, metropolitan versus non-metropolitan area comparisons would also prove more fruitful than simple population based rates, as would age, sex, and other group comparisons.

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: I-UCR.
For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

Gambling

I-UCR

Gambling is broken into the following categories: Bookmaking; Numbers-Lottery; Keeping a Gambling Place; Registration of Federal Gambling Stamps; Operating Card Games; Playing Card Games; Operating Dice Games; Playing Dice Games; Owning, Operating, Renting, Selling Gambling Devices; Other violations. Gambling generally includes the playing of games of chance for money, betting on the outcomes of games, nominations, appointments, running of such operations, and violations of regulations concerning legitimate gambling operations.

Chicago Police Data

These offenses are classified as gambling and related offenses by CPD: Bolita or Boli Pul/Office; Bolita or Boli Pul/Runner; Bolita or Boli Pul/Writer; Bolita or Boli Pul/Station; Bookmaking/Horses; Bookmaking/Sports; Game/Cards; Game/Dice; Game/Amusements; Game/Other; Lottery/Pari-Mutuel; Lottery/Parlay Cards; Lottery/Puerto Rican National; Lottery/Mexican-National; Lottery/Other; Policy/Housebook; Policy/Station; Policy/Runner; Policy/Turn-In; Policy/Office; Policy/Press; Policy/Wheel; Policy/Other; Wireroom/Horses; Wireroom/Sports; Wireroom/Numbers; Other Gambling Offenses.

IJR

The questionnaire asked, "How often have you placed a bet with a gambler on:
- A professional sporting event?
- A numbers game, etc.?"

Comments

Gambling violations represent a significant portion of the crime

which does not appear in official statistics, and are generally underestimated in those statistics. It is also a "low consensus crime", meaning that people do not generally agree on the seriousness of gambling offenses or on the appropriate actions to take regarding gambling offenses. Not only is gambling a difficult violation to detect, but also reporting to police of gambling violations is both variable and minimal. Rates should be calculated with these problems in mind.

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: I-UCR.
For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

Gang Fighting

I-UCR

This offense is not dealt with as a separate offense in I-UCR. Incidences of gangfighting would be scored in I-UCR data as disorderly conduct, assault, or other violations of state statutes. Unfortunately these gang related incidents cannot be identified in the I-UCR data.

IJR

The IJR survey measures gangfighting with the item, "How often have you ever taken part in a gang fight?"

Recommended Data Source

For all Illinois: IJR.

Homicide

Victim Surveys

Region 20 (Greater Egypt) included homicide and attempted homicide in their victimization survey. The actual number of cases (two) was too small to allow for generalization. The victim, of course, was not interviewed. This survey used one person in the household as a respondent for incidents involving any household member. No other victimization survey includes homicide.

I-UCR

I-UCR breaks homicide into the following categories: Murder; Attempted Murder with Firearm; Attempted Murder with knife or cutting instrument; Attempted Murder with hands, fists, feet, etc.; Voluntary Manslaughter; Involuntary Manslaughter and reckless homicide: non-vehicle; Involuntary Manslaughter and reckless homicide: vehicle. The major distinctions among these categories are as follows: (1) murder occurs when a person with no legal justification, causes someone to die by certain actions which the offender knows are likely to cause death, or when a person is killed by a felon during the commission of a felony regardless of whether intent was present or not, (2) Voluntary manslaughter occurs when a person, in a state of sudden or intense passion kills someone, or when a person kills believing he has lawful justification to kill when he in fact does not, (3) Involuntary manslaughter and reckless homicide involve the death of a person due to the reckless actions of others. Chicago reports all Murders and Voluntary Manslaughters together to DLE. Hence, Chicago data in I-UCR for Murders and Voluntary Manslaughter are all coded as Murders.

Chicago Police Data

The CPD includes the following offenses under the general category of homicide and related offenses: murder; attempted murder (coded as aggravated assaults); involuntary manslaughter; voluntary manslaughter. The distinctions among these offenses are the same as those used in I-UCR.

Comments

Homicide statistics are among the most reliable crime statistics, mainly because deaths are very likely to be reported to police and investigation is likely to be thorough. Rates of homicides per age group, sex, time period, and the like may be more interesting and revealing than simple rates per population.

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: I-UCR.
For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

Household crimes

Victim Surveys

NCS uses this classification for the crimes of burglary, household larceny of all amounts, and motor vehicle theft. All of

these data include attempts. The Joliet and Peoria surveys report includes data on household crimes of larceny, residential burglary A and residential burglary B. (See Burglary). Region 20 (Greater Egypt) report does not use the household crimes designation.

IJR

The only question in this survey which clearly falls into this category is whether the youngster's home had ever been broken into. (See Burglary).

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago, Joliet and Peoria: NCS, national panel, state level
 For Chicago: NCS, city sample.
 For Joliet and Peoria: Joliet and Peoria survey.

Income of Victim and/or Offender

Victim Surveys

All victimization surveys record data on the income of the victim. However, data on victim's income are reported by the victim less frequently than are other demographic data. None of the surveys report data on the income of the offender.

IJR

Respondents were asked family income; however, adolescents are relatively unreliable sources of family income estimates. Therefore, interviewers subjectively rated family socioeconomic status (SES), and an additional SES measure was composed based on father's and mother's education, father's occupation, and father's and mother's employment status.

Index Crimes

I-UCR

Index Crimes in the Illinois Uniform Crime Reports include: Murder, Voluntary Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Attempted Murder, Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Battery, Burglary, Theft, Burglary from a Motor Vehicle, and Motor Vehicle Theft. The total number of crimes committed in these categories each year is called the Crime Index.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

The FBI's list of Index Crimes differs from the I-UCR list. While the FBI counts all attempts as if they were completed crimes (except attempted murders, which are counted as aggravated assaults), attempts are not included in the I-UCR Index. In addition, the FBI-UCR combine the Index offenses into fewer categories than do the I-UCR. Before Illinois data are sent to the FBI, attempt offenses are included and the data are translated into the FBI categories according to the chart below.

| <u>I-UCR Index Crimes</u> | <u>FBI Index Crimes</u> |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Murder and Voluntary Manslaughter | Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter |
| Forcible Rape | Rape by Force |
| Robbery | Robbery |
| Attempted Murder | Assault |
| Aggravated Assault Aggravated Battery | |
| Burglary | Burglary |
| Theft Burglary | Larceny-Theft |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | Motor Vehicle Theft |

The crimes above are listed in order of seriousness from most to least serious, as defined by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The Crime Index was designed by that organization to be an indicator of the volume of serious crimes occurring in the U.S. When an Index Crime occurs it is likely to be reported to the police. Index Crimes are not, however, the most common crimes, nor is there any necessary relationship between a change in the number of Index Crimes and a change in the number of other crimes. As an indicator of the volume of all crime, the Crime Index is insufficient. (See also the Glossary definitions for Part I and Part II offenses).

Chicago Police Data

See I-UCR.

Injury

Victim Surveys

NCS data tapes provide information on the extent of the injuries sustained by the victim, but the NCS reports do not. The Joliet and Peoria surveys report provides data on time lost from work and injuries requiring medical attention. Region 20 (Greater Egypt) report presents data on the amount of medical expense required to treat injuries.

Chicago Police Data

If a victim is injured, the CPD makes note of it and records the following information: location of victim on premises; nature of injuries and location on body; where victim is hospitalized. The CPD also maintains data on accidental injuries, accidental deaths and injuries to police officers on duty.

Interference with public officers

I-UCR

Interference is classified in I-UCR under the following headings: Resisting or Obstructing a Peace Officer; Refusing to Aid an officer; Obstructing Justice; Concealing or Aiding a Fugitive; Escape; Other; Interference with Judicial Proceedings; Contempt of Court; Bribery; Intimidation; Extortion; Violation of Civil Rights; Criminal Defamation.

Chicago Police Data

The CPD classifies these offenses in the following manner: Aiding Arrestee Escape; Concealing or Aiding a Fugitive; Escape from Custody; Obstructing Justice; Obstructing Service or Process (of any civil or criminal process or order of any court); Refusing to Aid an Officer; Resisting or Obstructing an Officer; Resisting or Obstructing an Officer While Armed.

Recommended Data Sources

For Illinois, other than Chicago: I-UCR.
For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

Juvenile

Victim Surveys

NCS computer tapes contain information on victims and offenders by

age (see offenses against children) and juveniles may be defined by tape users as including any age range over the age of twelve. NCS printed documents label victims who are twelve through nineteen years of age as juvenile victims.

Joliet and Peoria surveys report provides data on victims in the age range sixteen to twenty-one, which could be considered as juveniles. Region 20 (Greater Egypt) survey report has data for victims of all ages under twenty-one.

I-UCR

Offender and arrest information in I-UCR are broken into Adult and Juvenile categories for each crime type. Those seventeen and under are classified as juveniles, those eighteen and over as adults.

Chicago Police Data

Same as for I-UCR

IJR

Juveniles were defined for this survey as those 14 to 18 years old. However, self-report items in the survey would include crimes and delinquent acts which occurred before the respondent's fourteenth birthday.

Kidnapping

I-UCR

Kidnapping is categorized in I-UCR in the following manner: Kidnapping; Aggravated Kidnapping; Unlawful Restraint. Kidnapping involves unlawful restraint of persons against their will, or secret confinement by force or threat of imminent force. Aggravated Kidnapping involves the above actions with the intent to obtain ransom from the person confined, or from someone else. It may also involve the inflicting of bodily harm or committing of a felony upon the victim, as well as the offender's concealing of his own identity.

Chicago Police Data

CPD recognizes the following kidnapping offenses: Non-Aggravated

Kidnapping (persons 13 or over, no ransom); Aggravated Kidnapping (person 13 or over, for ransom; child under 13, no ransom; child under 13, for ransom).

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: I-UCR.
For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

Larceny (See theft.)

Liquor Control Act Violations

I-UCR

These offenses are classified in I-UCR in the following manner: Sales to Minors, Drunkards, etc.; Illegal Possession by Minor; Illegal Consumption by Minors; Misrepresentation of Age by Minor; Other: Solicitation of Alcoholic Beverages.

Chicago Police Data

Liquor Law Violations in CPD data are as follows: License Violation; Employment of Minors; Misrepresentation of age by minor; Minors Drinking; Sale to Minor; Open Container in Vehicle; Sale during prohibited hours; Other liquor law violations.

IJR

The questionnaire asked only, "How often have you bought beer, wine or liquor? Drank beer, wine or liquor without parents' permission? Drank enough to get drunk?". These three actions are status offenses, not crimes. Other status offenses involving liquor, e.g. possession, are available to minors but were not measured.

Comments

Violations of this type are subject to differential enforcement, interpretation, and reporting. They are also among the more difficult to detect. Some offenses may be handled by the Alcoholic Beverage Commission and other such regulatory agencies. Official data regarding such offenses are probably inaccurate to a degree.

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: I-UCR.
For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

Losses, damages

Victim Surveys

All victimization survey data provide information on dollar value of loss, except the NCS printed reports. The Joliet and Peoria surveys report also includes information on replacement costs for damages and stolen property.

I-UCR

I-UCR statistics include property-related data for all crimes involving property loss. Included in these data are property loss, damage and recovery data. (See I-UCR Mandatory vs. Optional Data.)

The Chicago Police Department report to DLE, for inclusion in I-UCR, the value of all lost or damaged goods for each type of property crime (burglary, theft and robbery), and the value of lost or damaged goods for each property type. Chicago does not report the value of lost or damaged goods for each property type for each crime type. Thus, while it is possible to determine the dollar value of goods lost in Chicago robberies in 1975, and the dollar value of furs lost in all 1975 Chicago property crimes, it is not possible to determine the dollar value of furs lost in 1975 Chicago robberies. I-UCR data contain estimates of this last value, but these estimates, based on the per cent of each property type stolen or damaged in each type of property crime in downstate Illinois, are not valid.

Chicago Police Data

CPD General Offense Case Reports, and Supplementary Reports provide space for the recording of property types (money, jewelry, furs, clothing, office equipment, T.V., radio stereo, household item, consumer item, firearms, narcotics, other) and dollar values taken and recovered.

Month (See time.)

Motor vehicle offenses (crimes only)

I-UCR

These offenses are classified in I-UCR in the following manner: Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol; Driving Under the Influence of Drugs; Unlawful Transportation of Alcohol; Reckless Driving; Hit and Run; Drag Racing; No Registration; Revoked, Canceled Registration; Improper Use of Registration; No Drivers License; Driving with Suspended or Revoked License; Unlawful Use of Drivers License; Flee or Attempt to Elude Police Officer. These offenses, plus Reckless Homicide with a motor vehicle, are criminal motor vehicle offenses, as opposed to minor traffic violations.

Chicago Police Data

The CPD categorizes criminal motor vehicle offenses in the following manner: Drag Racing; Counterfeiting the Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle; Destruction, Alteration, or Removal of Manufacturer's Vehicle Identification or Motor Numbers; Fictitious License Plates; and Offenses Related to Title and Registration. Data are also maintained on the following abandoned vehicle offenses:

- Abandoned vehicle on public way (not immediate tow)
- Abandoned vehicle on public way, arrestee's property
- Stolen, hit and run, etc. (immediate tow):
- Abandoned vehicle on private property (stolen, wanted, serious hazard to health or community; immediate tow);
- Abandoned vehicle on private or public parking lot, (owner or agent to tow);
- Abandoned vehicle on private property, (agent or owner not available).
- Abandoned vehicle on private property, (not immediate tow);

IJR

This survey asked the question, "How often have you ever-

- Driven a car without a driver's license or permit?
- Rode around in a car that was stolen for the ride?
- Driven a car too fast or recklessly?"

Note that riding in a stolen car would be classified as motor vehicle theft in other data sources.

Comments

Interest in this offense might center around offenses per driving population, rates of offenses involving damage and/or injury in contrast to those not involving damage or injury, registration and license offenses, etc.

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: I-UCR.
For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

Motor vehicle theft

Victim Surveys

NCS victimization surveys report data on motor vehicle theft and attempts, which are defined as stealing, or attempts at stealing, motor vehicles. Motor vehicles were defined for this survey as motorized vehicles allowed on public roads. Joliet and Peoria surveys do not include motor vehicle theft. Region 20 survey reports no data on motor vehicle theft or attempts. Burglary from vehicles, which includes all types of motorized vehicles, is reported in the Region 20 survey.

I-UCR

Motor vehicle theft is classified in I-UCR in the following manner: Theft of Autos; Theft of Trucks and Buses; Theft of Other Vehicles; Theft Attempts: Autos; Theft Attempts: Trucks and Buses; Theft Attempts: Other Vehicles.

Chicago Police Data

The CPD recognizes the following motor vehicle theft offense categories: Attempted Theft of a Motor Vehicle, Theft of a Motor Vehicle (including Motor Scooters, Motorcycles and Motor bikes), with or without cartage; Motor Vehicle Recovery (vehicle previously reported stolen in Chicago); Motor Vehicle Recovery (stolen outside Chicago).

IJR

Victimizations of motor vehicle theft are defined by the item,

"Has your car, or your family's car, ever been stolen for a joy ride?"

Involvement in motor vehicle theft is labelled "joyriding" and measured with the item,

"How often have you ever rode around in a car that was stolen for the ride?"

Comments

Depending on local departmental policies, auto thefts which consist of "joyrides" may or may not be included in police statistics as true auto thefts.

For the calculation of rates, the number of registered motor vehicles would be a better estimate of the population at risk than would general census data.

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: NCS, national panel, state level.
For Chicago: NCS, city sample.

Parole violations (see probation and parole violations)

Personal Crimes

Victim Surveys

NCS uses this classification for the crimes of forcible rape, armed robbery with and without injury, aggravated and simple assault, and theft, as personal larceny with and without contact. All of these include data on attempts. The Joliet and Peoria surveys report includes data on robbery and assaults both aggravated and other. Region 20 (Greater Egypt) report does not use the personal crimes designation.

I-UCR

Personal crimes, defined in I-UCR as "Violent Crimes," or "Crimes

against Persons" include Murder, Forcible Rape, Aggravated Assault, and Robbery. Battery is not included, nor is simple assault, nor is Kidnapping. Crimes against persons are thus underestimated in I-UCR statistics.

Chicago Police Data

The CPD uses the same classification for personal crimes as the I-UCR.

IJR

Personal crimes covered in this survey include: occasions when a youth 1) had been robbed, or 2) had robbed anyone else by force or threat of force. (See robbery).

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: NCS, national panel, state level.
For Chicago: NCS, city sample.

Possession of stolen goods

I-UCR

This offense is included in the general offense category of Deception under the heading of "Burglary, Receiving, Possession of Stolen Property."

IJR

The IJR survey measures this with the item, "How often have you ever kept or used something that you knew had been stolen?"

Recommended Data Source

For all Illinois: I-UCR

Probation and parole violations

I-UCR

These offenses are classified in I-UCR under the headings: Probation-Violation; Parole-Revocation.

Comments

Data concerning these offenses are probably not accurate because it is likely that many parole and probation violations occur that do not come to the attention of law enforcement officials. Rates that are constructed should use the number of people on probation or parole as the population base, not the general census.

Recommended Data Source

For all Illinois: I-UCR.

Race

Victim Survey

All victimization surveys report data on race of the victim. The Region 20 (Greater Egypt) survey also reports data on the race of offender(s). That survey found data on offender's race to be known for less than half the cases. The NCS surveys gathered data on the offender's race, but these data are available only from tapes for these surveys. Victims of personal crimes are more likely to know the race of the offender than are victims of property crimes.

I-UCR

Race of offender is included in I-UCR arrest statistics (coded as White, Negro, Puerto Rican, Mexican, Chinese, Japanese, American Indian, or Other, but those data are suspect. Police officers sometimes guess a person's race and make mistakes, or they mistakenly believe they shouldn't ask an arrestee his race due to laws against discrimination. I-UCR race data may therefore be unreliable. Race of victim is available only for homicide cases.

The published total number of Chicago offenders of each race is correct, but I-UCR data contain estimates of age by race, and sex by race data for Chicago that are grossly incorrect. (See age.)

Chicago Police Data

The CPD notes the race of victim, offender (when it is known), and witness on each offense report.

IJR

Race of the respondent was coded by the interviewer as: White,

Black, Oriental, or Other.

Rape

Victim Surveys

NCS victimization surveys include data on rapes and attempts. Reverse record checks have shown rape to be underreported in LEAA surveys (LEAA, 1972:8). Questions on assaults are used to identify rape victims since direct questions were felt to be undesirable in such a sensitive area. NCS surveys define rape as carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is not included. This differs from UCR usage in that males and wives are included as victims, and sexual assaults other than forcible sexual intercourse are included as forms of rape. Joliet and Peoria survey data do not include rape incidents. Region 20 survey data include both rape and attempts. However, that survey uncovered only two actual cases of rape, so data on that crime from that source are not reliable.

I-UCR

Rape is classified in I-UCR under the general heading Forcible Rape, and under the following sub-classifications: Forcible Rape: Firearm; Forcible Rape: Knife or Cutting Instrument; Forcible Rape: Other Dangerous Weapons; Forcible Rape: Other Forcible Means; Attempts: Forcible Rape. The reader should also see the entry for sex offenses, other than rape, for the classifications: Rape of the mentally deranged, and aggravated incest, as well as other sexual offenses.

Chicago Police Data

The CPD classifies rape offenses into the following two offense categories: Forcible Rape, and Attempted Forcible Rape.

Comments

Completed rapes may be more accurately estimated in statistics than attempted rapes, due to the increased likelihood of their being reported to the police or to an interviewer. This should be taken into account in the calculation of rates. Completed rapes, however, may also be underestimated in all sources, again due to underreporting. For rate calculations from police statistics, the population of women over 12 years of age would be a better estimate of the population at risk than would the general census population. For rape rates based on NCS survey data, the total population over 12 should

be used as the population at risk.

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: I-UCR.
For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

Relationship, victim/offender (see victim/offender relationship).

Reporting/non-reporting

Victim Surveys

(Reporting of a crime to the police). All victimization surveys have data on whether or not a crime was reported to the police. All data sources for these surveys, except the NCS printed documents, provide further information on the reason(s) why a crime was not reported.

I-UCR

(Reporting of crime data by the police to I-UCR). I-UCR data include information about which agencies have reported crime information to DLE-CJIS each month, as well as which agencies have reported incomplete information according to I-UCR guidelines. This information is not categorized by crime type, and is not very helpful in trying to estimate completeness of reporting.

Resistance (See self-protection).

Robbery

Victim Surveys

NCS reports robbery with and without injury, and attempts at robbery. Data are reported separately for residential and commercial robbery. Robbery is defined as theft directly from a person or business, by force or threat, with or without a weapon.

Joliet and Peoria surveys report personal robbery (but not commercial robbery), as an incident in which something was taken directly from a person by force or threat of force. Attempts are included and are not reported separately. The Region 20 survey also re-

ports and attempts together.

Data on crimes such as robbery, where the victim is unlikely to be a conspirator or to know the offender, are the most reliable data available from victimization surveys.

I-UCR

Robbery is classified in I-UCR in the following manner: Armed: Firearm; Armed: Knife or Cutting Instrument; Armed: other Dangerous Weapons; Strong Arm-No Weapon; Attempts: Armed-Firearm; Attempts: Armed-Knife or Cutting Instrument; Attempts: Armed-Other Dangerous Weapons; Attempts: Strong Arm-No Weapon. Generally, robbery involves the taking of property from a person by the use of force or by threatening the immediate use of force.

Chicago data in I-UCR on the dollar value of each type of property lost or damaged in robberies is incorrect. Total dollar value of all property lost in robberies is, however, correct. (See Losses, damages).

Chicago Police Data

The CPD recognizes the following robbery offenses: Attempted Armed Robbery; Attempted Strong-Armed Robbery; Armed Robbery; Strong-Armed Robbery.

IJR

The IJR survey measures involvement in robbery with the item, "How often have you ever used force or threatened to use force to get money from another person?"

Robbery victimizations were determined by answers to the question, "Have you ever had to give money to a person who used force or threatened to use force against you?"

Loss of property other than money not measured in this survey.

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: NCS, national panel, state level.

For Chicago: NCS, city sample.

Seasonal variations (see time).

Self-protection (resistance)

Victim Surveys

The only data on self-protection measures taken by a victim in the process of being victimized are available from tapes of the NCS surveys.

Sex

Victim Surveys

All victimization surveys report data on the sex of victim for close to 100% of the victims. However, none of the surveys reports data on the sex of the offender in report documents. Computer tapes available for NCS surveys do provide data on the sex of offender when it is known. Sex of offender is more often known by victims of personal crimes than by victims of property crimes.

I-UCR

Sex of offender is included in all I-UCR arrest statistics. Sex of victim is available only for homicide victims.

Chicago data for age and for sex in I-UCR are correct, but I-UCR data for Chicago for age by race, and sex by race are not correct. (See Age).

Chicago Police Data

The CPD notes the sex of the victim, offender (when it is known), and witness on each offense report.

IJR

Sex of respondent is available for 100% of this IJR sample.

Sex offenses, other than rape

Victim Surveys

See raps.

I-UCR

Sex offenses are classified in I-UCR under the general category of

Sex Offenses (except forcible rape), under the following classifications: Prostitution; Soliciting for a Prostitute; Pandering; Keeping a Place of Prostitution; Patronizing a Prostitute; Pimping; Obscenity; Harmful Material; Tie-in Sales of Obscene Publications to Distributors; Deviate Sexual Assault; Indecent Liberties with a Child; Indecent Solicitation of a Child; Public Indecency; Aggravated Incest; Incest; Rape of Mentally Deranged; All Others; Attempts: Sex Offenses. Pandering involves the compelling of a female to become a prostitute, or the arranging of situations in which a female may practice prostitution. Pimping involves the receiving of money or other property from prostitutes, knowing it was earned unlawfully through prostitution.

Chicago Police Data

Sex offenses other than rape are classified in the following manner by the CPD: Contributing to the Sexual Delinquency of a Child; Deviate Sexual Assault; Incest; Aggravated Incest; Indecent Liberties with a Child; Indecent Solicitation of a Child; Public Indecency; Obscene or Lewd Conduct (includes: Exhibitionism; Fondling; Enticing; Obscene or Lewd Phone Calls; Indecent Exposure).

IJR

Only victimizations of indecent sexual liberties with a child were measured. "Has anyone ever tried to sexually molest you?" was the measuring item.

Comments

Sex offenses are differentially reported to officials. It would probably be useful to separate those offenses involving children, those involving pornographic materials, and those involving prostitution in the calculation of rates, keeping the populations at risk in mind.

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: I-UCR.
For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

Shoplifting (see theft).

Theft (including petty theft, larceny, shoplifting and auto stripping).

Victim Surveys

In NCS victimization surveys, a distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny. Personal larceny is further divided into personal larceny with contact, such as pocket-picking and purse snatching, and personal larceny without contact. Larcenies of all dollar amounts are included. Attempts and completions are included. Joliet and Peoria surveys cover only household larceny and attempts, which are defined as property stolen (or attempts), not including pocket-picking and purse snatching. Region 20 reports data on theft which is defined as property stolen with no forcible entry, from inside a home or car. Both attempts and completions are included. All these victim survey definitions of larceny differ from the I-UCR definition in that they exclude commercial crimes of larceny, e.g., shoplifting and employee theft.

I-UCR

As of January 1, 1973, all thefts have been reported to I-UCR in the following categories: Over \$150; \$150 and Under; Attempts: Theft. Prior to 1973, only thefts of over \$50 in cash or property were reported. Theft involves the taking of, or exerting of unauthorized control over, the property of another by deception or threat. Police do not report thefts in monetary categories, and they do not report attempts and completions separately. Theft attempts and completions for Chicago are, however, listed separately in the I-UCR. DLE assigns a proportion of the offenses reported by the Chicago Police Department to each category, basing the proportions on the ratio of theft attempts to completions in the rest of the state. Chicago data in I-UCR on the dollar value of each type of property lost or damaged in thefts is incorrect. Total dollar value of all property lost in thefts is, however, correct. (See Losses, damages). Auto stripping does not fall into the theft category. Legally, in Illinois, that offense falls under the Motor Vehicle Code as a Misdemeanor, which is not included in I-UCR data.

Chicago Police Data

The CPD general offense category of Theft and Related Offenses includes the following theft classifications: Attempted Theft (Except Motor Vehicles); Theft of Auto Accessories; Theft of Bicycles; Theft from Boats and Airplanes; Theft from Buildings (Not Shoplifting); Theft from Coin Operated Devices or Machines; Theft of Credit Cards; Theft of Driver's License; Theft or Loss of Both State License Plates; Theft of Livestock; Theft or Attempted Theft from Motor Vehicles (Not Accessories); Pocket Picking; Purse Snatching (Without Force); Shoplifting; Use of Slugs in Pay Telephone, Transit Turnstile, or Transit Fare Box; Theft of Trailer; Theft from Piggy Back Trailer.

IJR

These four forms of theft were measured:

- 1) Shoplifting, measured with the item, "How often have you ever taken something small from a store?",
- 2) Stripping a car for parts, measured with the item, "How often have you ever stripped someone else's car of parts to use or sell?",
- 3) Petty theft, measured with the item, "How often have you ever taken little things without permission from home or school?", and
- 4) Larceny, measured with the item, "How often have you ever taken at least \$20, or something worth at least \$20 that did not belong to you?"

Comments

The higher the value of property stolen, the more likely it is that an offense of theft will be reported; therefore, data on more serious cases of theft are more accurate in all sources than data concerning minor thefts. It should be kept in mind that victims may upgrade the real value of stolen property for insurance purposes.

Recommended Data Source

For personal theft:

For Illinois, other than Chicago: NCS, national panel, state level.

For Chicago: NCS, city sample.

For commercial theft, or personal and commercial theft:

For Illinois, other than Chicago: I-UCR.

For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

Time

Victim Surveys

All victimization surveys report data on crime by month of occurrence. NCS computer tapes provide information on time of day and season of occurrence as well. Region 20 (Greater Egypt) report gives data on time of day for each crime type.

I-UCR

Generally, I-UCR data are available by month or by year, and breakdowns for crime types can be made by day versus night categories. Offense information also includes data on the day of the month offenses are committed.

Chicago Police Data

On each CPD "General Offense Case Report" note is made of the day, month, year, and time of occurrence.

Vandalism

Victim Surveys

Data on vandalism and attempts are available from the Region 20 victimization survey, which defines the crime as damage to personal property.

I-UCR

Vandalism is classified in I-UCR in the following manner: criminal damage to property; criminal damage to vehicle; criminal trespass to land; criminal damage to state supported property; criminal trespass to state supported land; criminal trespass to vehicle; criminal damage of fire fighting apparatus, hydrants or equipment.

Chicago Police Data

This offense is classified by the CPD as criminal damage to property and related offenses. It includes the following offenses: damage or obstruction to police or fire signal systems; damage to property; damage to public (city) property; defacing a house of worship; defacing a tomb or cemetery.

IJR

The IJR survey measures this with the item, "How often have you deliberately damaged private or public property?"

Comments

Vandalism is a crime that is more likely to be reported as the

cost of damage increases. Often, individual offenses will not involve much money, but taken as a whole, reported vandalism accounts for a great deal of loss. In some areas vandalism makes up a large portion of the total of all offenses, or of all property crimes. Damage offenses should be separated from trespass offenses not involving damage in the calculation of rates of property loss crimes.

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago and Region 20: I-UCR.

For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

For Region 20: Region 20 Survey.

Victim/offender relationship

Victim Surveys

Data on victim/offender relationship, i.e. whether or not the victim knew the offender(s) and to what extent, were gathered in all victimization surveys. All documents, except the NCS national panel printed report, provide this data. To obtain this information on NCS national panel results, users should consult computer tapes available on these surveys.

I-UCR

I-UCR includes data on offender/victim relationship only in Supplementary Homicide Reports, which must be completed by local agencies when homicides occur within their jurisdictions.

Weapons, violations for carrying and possessing, and types used

Victim Surveys

Victimization surveys do not cover weapons offenses but some contain data on whether or not a weapon was used in a crime. NCS victimization survey documents present data on whether or not a weapon was present during a crime, and computer tapes of data from these surveys indicate the types of weapons used. The report from the Joliet and Peoria surveys provide data on presence of a weapon and on types of weapons used. The Region 20 (Greater Egypt) survey report provides no data on weapons.

I-UCR

Type of weapon used in the commission of a crime is only recorded for certain Index offenses: Homicide, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Battery, and Assault. A distinction is made between two main weapons types in these cases: Firearms, and Knives or Cutting Instruments.

I-UCR records some weapons offenses under the general category "Unauthorized Possession or Storage of Weapons". Another general category exists for weapons offenses, which is broken into the following offenses: Unlawful Use of Weapons; Unlawful Sale of Firearms; Unlawful Possession of Firearms and Ammunition; Registration of Sales by Dealer; Defacing of Identification Marks of Firearms; Firearms and Ammunition-No I.D. Card; Attempts: Deadly Weapons.

The difference between "Unauthorized Possession or Storage of Weapons" and Unlawful Use, Sale, and Possession of Weapons and Firearms can be recognized through the following distinctions:

- Unauthorized Possession or Storage of Weapons refers to possession or storage of certain weapons on land supported in whole or in part with State or Federal funds;
- Unlawful Use, Sale, etc. of Weapons and Firearms refers to general violations of the selling and carrying regulations established by Illinois Law.

Chicago Police Data

For any crime involving the use of a weapon, the CPD will note if the weapon was a handgun, rifle, shotgun, or knife or cutting instrument. The following "Weapons Violations and Related Offenses" are recognized by the CPD: Unlawful Carrying of a Concealed Weapon; Carrying Knife by a Person Under 18; Unlawful Carrying of a Loaded Weapon Not Concealed; Defacing Identification Marks on Firearms; Unlawful Discharge of Firearms; Unlawful Discharge (or Possession) of Air Rifle (or Toy Firearm) that Discharges Projectiles.

Numerous other offenses relating to sale, registration, and purchasing of firearms are also recorded by the CPD.

IJR

Three items apply here, all extremely ambiguous:

"Have you ever carried any kind of weapon (gun, knife, razor, etc.) in case you had to use it against another person?"

Have you ever used a weapon in a fight - a brick, knife, razor, or anything else?

Has someone ever used a weapon against you in a fight?

Any interpretation of these items is risky. A youth who, at age ten, threw a rock at a group of boys, and a youth who regularly carries and uses a switchblade could give identical answers to these items. The time frame posed in the question, ("ever") is too indefinite, and the interpretation of "weapons", which is left to the respondents, is also too indefinite to be useful.

Recommended Data Source

For Illinois, other than Chicago: I-UCR.

For Chicago: Chicago Police data.

CRIME RATES

Reducing a volume of crime data to an accurate and easily interpreted figure is vital to planners and policy makers faced with complex decisions. The most widely used figure of this type is the crime rate. A crime rate is a way to simplify and improve the utility of crime data. Specifically, a crime rate is a fraction that represents an amount of crime in relation to a base figure, usually a population estimate. Calculating crime rates is not difficult, but care must be taken in constructing the fraction. Figuring a crime rate may also be an important step in calculating trends. (See Trends.)

In calculating a crime rate, it is important to consider:

- 1) what rate is to be generated,
- 2) what type of data will be used to calculate the rate,
- 3) how the data have been defined, and
- 4) how these data fit into the fraction model for a crime rate.

First, the rate to be constructed must be selected. All rates are ratios, comparisons of the numerator (top of the fraction) to the denominator (base of the fraction). Rates are most often expressed as incidences of the numerator per hundred thousand incidences of the denominator. For instance, rates can be calculated for crimes per hundred thousand units of population at risk of being victimized, for incidences of one type of crime per hundred thousand crime incidents, for attempts or completions per hundred thousand crime incidents (attempts and completions), and for estimated offenses reported to the police per

hundred thousand estimated total offenses. Each of these can be calculated for consecutive time periods and used to describe trends. (See Trends.)

Second, the type of crime related data that will be used to calculate the rate must be chosen. In general, data can be one of two types: counts or estimations. Counts are enumerations of crimes reported to an agency, such as the FBI, other law enforcement agencies, and in some cases, insurance companies. Estimations are calculations of the number of crimes occurring based on sample incidents reported in a survey, such as data from victimization surveys. If crime types are being compared in the crime rate, the same type of data should be used in both the numerator and the denominator. (See Differences Between Police and Survey Data in this Workbook.)

Third, the definitions of the data used by the data source should be checked. The geographic area for which the data were collected should be the same in the numerator and denominator. Age, sex, and other demographic limitations of the data should also match in the numerator and denominator. For instance, if you intend to calculate a crime rate for juveniles in Springfield, the denominator or base would be the population at risk, the juvenile population of the city of Springfield. Using the total city population or the population of the county would result in an invalid rate.

Finally, this basic model can be used to calculate a crime rate per hundred thousand units of the denominator, where the numerator is a count or estimate of crime incidents and the denominator is either a

population estimate or a count or estimate of crime incidents:

BASIC CRIME RATE MODEL

$$\text{CRIME RATE} = \frac{\text{NUMERATOR}}{\text{DENOMINATOR}} \times 100,000$$

The numerator is divided by the denominator, then the quotient is multiplied by the constant 100,000 to produce the basic crime rate per hundred thousand units. The basic crime rate is a simple expression of the number of incidents of a category of crimes per 100,000 people in the population at risk, or 100,000 incidents of another category of crimes.

For example, a hypothetical basic rate for armed robbery per hundred thousand population units, where the numerator (49) is the number of armed robberies reported to the police, and the denominator (455,900) is an estimate of the population at risk, would look like this:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CRIME RATE FOR} \\ \text{ARMED ROBBERY} \\ \text{REPORTED TO POLICE} \end{array} = 10.7 = \frac{49}{455,900} \times 100,000$$

In the above example, 10.7 armed robberies were reported to the police for every 100,000 people in the population at risk.

Again, data sources must be checked for definitions of the data. Demographic limitations imposed on the data by definitions must be the same in the numerator and denominator. For example, if a data source defines forcible rape as a crime which can only occur to females over the age of ten, data will only be collected from females

over age ten. A crime rate for forcible rape based on these data should employ the number of females over age ten as the population at risk.

If 12 rapes were reported to the data source by a population of 2,500,000 females over age 10, the crime rate would be calculated:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CRIME RATE FOR RAPE PER} \\ \text{100,000 POPULATION, WHERE} \\ \text{RAPE IS DEFINED ONLY FOR} \\ \text{FEMALE VICTIMS OVER AGE 10} \end{array} = 0.5 = \frac{12}{2,500,000} \times 100,000$$

When calculating crime rates using sample data, the sample cases (drawn from a group smaller than the actual population) may need to be weighted to represent cases occurring in the actual population. (See Weighting.) Data source users should first determine if they are using unweighted data. If so, the numerator should be weighted as in the following model:

$$\text{CRIME RATE} = \frac{\text{SAMPLE CASES} \times \text{WEIGHT}}{\text{BASE}} \times 100,000$$

For instance, a hypothetical crime rate for theft for a survey sample, which needs to be weighted to represent the actual size of the population (see Weighting for a discussion of the determination of weights), would be calculated:

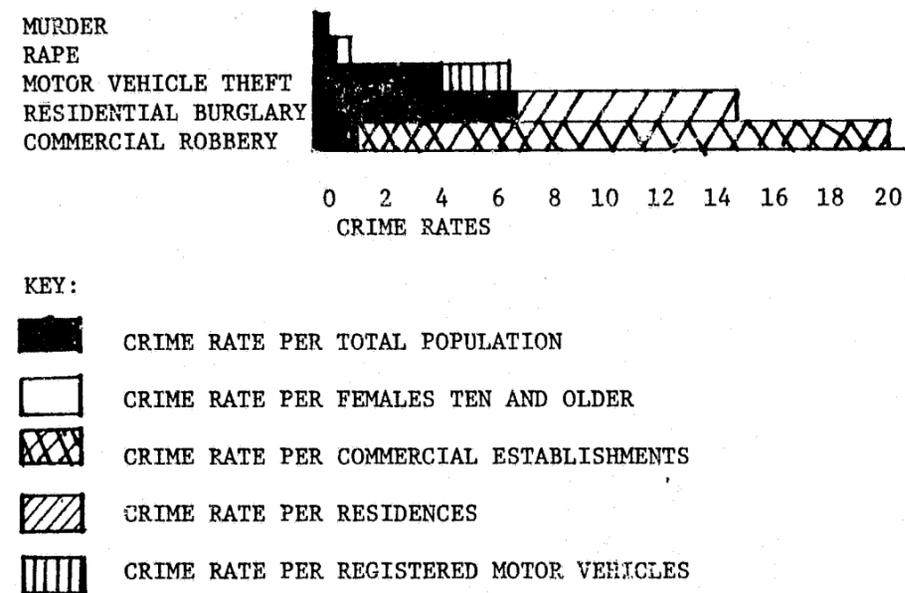
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CRIME RATE FOR THEFT} \\ \text{PER 100,000 POPULATION} \end{array} = 111.3 = \frac{\text{(SAMPLE CASES OF THEFT)} \text{ (WEIGHT)}}{244,900} \times 100,000$$

(POPULATION AT RISK)

Two cautions should be noted here with regard to populations at risk. First, population need not refer to people. Other populations, for example, populations of motor vehicles, households, or businesses,

may be more appropriate measurements of the population at risk for certain crimes. Second, using different populations as the population at risk will result in different crime rates. For instance, in Table 5, when registered motor vehicles are the population at risk for motor vehicle theft, the rate appears higher than it does when the rate is inappropriately based on persons or residences. Table 5 examples of crime rates for rape, and for residential and commercial robbery and burglary are especially affected by the use of inappropriate populations at risk. It is exceedingly important that the population at risk used in the calculation of a crime rate accurately reflects the actual population at risk of being victimized.

TABLE 5
CRIME RATES PER 100,000 UNITS AT RISK
(HYPOTHETICAL DATA)



DIFFERENCES BETWEEN POLICE AND SURVEY DATA

There are in general two types of crime data: police data and survey data. The basic difference between the two types is that the Illinois Uniform Crime Reports (I-UCR), and all other data gathered by police are counts of reported crimes while the National Crime Surveys (NCS), Institute for Juvenile Research (IJR) surveys, and all other surveys are estimations of crime levels based on sample data. As shown in Table 6, this is one of several criteria for deciding which data source will best meet the requirements of anyone in need of crime data.

Another criterion concerns which aspect of the crime is measured. Different aspects may be measured by the two types of data. In police data and self-report surveys a crime is measured as an offense, while victimization surveys measure a crime primarily as a victimization. This means that in an armed robbery incident with two victims, two victimizations have occurred during one crime. It is possible to determine the number of crimes found by a survey, but it is not possible to determine the number of victims involved in the crimes listed in police or self-report survey data.

The names given to classes of crime types are also different. I-UCR data cover Part I and Part II offenses and Index Crimes. (See Glossary for definitions of these categories.) These data can sometimes be divided into property and personal crimes. Surveys generally cover crimes in these categories: personal, household, and commercial crime, and occasionally, juvenile offenses. These categories may include

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN POLICE
COUNTS AND SURVEY ESTIMATES OF CRIME

| CRITERION | POLICE MEASURES | SURVEY MEASURES |
|------------------------|---|---|
| type of data | count | estimation |
| crime aspect measured | offense | victimization or offense |
| crime types covered | Index, Part I and Part II | personal, household, and commercial |
| data source | victim's report or officer on scene | respondent's report |
| intermediary | law enforcement officer | interviewer |
| sanctions | prosecution | none |
| reference periods | determined by period included in police report | determined by survey design and then by victim's recall |
| scope | crime reported to agencies | both reported and unreported crimes |
| geographic base | all crimes committed in area | all crimes committed upon (or by) area residents |
| ages covered | all ages | may be limited by survey design |
| dwelling units covered | all types | not institutions |
| counting method | one crime incident recorded for each: single offense, multiple crime offense, and each offense within a series of similar offenses. | same as police, or one crime incident recorded for each: single offense, multiple crime offense, or series offense. |

different crimes in different surveys.

Police data represent reports of crimes by victims, witnesses, or police officers, while survey data represent the respondents' recollections of crimes. The intermediary between the reported crime and the statistic is a law enforcement officer for police data, an interviewer for survey data. Only for police data does a sanction exist which prevents false data; this is the crime reporter's liability for prosecution for false reporting. In surveys there are no sanctions for false reporting and victim's honesty and recall of the crime must be relied upon.

The reference periods covered in I-UCR or other police data and in survey data are determined by different factors. I-UCR data are reported by month and other police data by month or by police period (thirteen periods to a year). The law enforcement agency to which a crime is reported determines the time period for which that crime will be recorded. A crime occurring in one month may be recorded in the report for the following month. In surveys, the reference period is usually limited as part of the survey design. However, the crimes included in that period are determined by the victim's recollection of when they occurred.

Crimes included in police data are only those crimes reported to the agency by a victim, a witness or an officer. Surveys, on the other hand, include crimes reported to law enforcement agencies and unreported crimes.

Police data include all crimes committed within the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction, be it a city, county, or state. Most survey data include all crimes committed anywhere upon (or by, in the case of self-report surveys,) residents of the area included in the survey. Thus, police data record no crimes befalling jurisdiction residents when they are outside the agency's jurisdiction, and survey data record no crimes befalling (or committed by) non-residents when they are inside the surveyed area.

Victims of all ages are covered in police data, while many surveys limit respondents to individuals within a specified age range, such as eighteen and over, or between twelve and seventeen. Police data cover victims and offenders from all types of dwelling units, but surveys, for methodological reasons, exclude people living in institutions.

Finally, criminal incidents may include a single crime, several different crimes, or several crimes of the same type against one victim. Different methods are used by different data sources to count and record the crimes within these incidents. (See text sections on Offense Coding and Series Incidents.) Police generally record each single crime and each crime within a series of similar crimes against one victim, but only the most serious crime from an incident including several different crimes. Some surveys use this counting method, but the National Crime Surveys do not. The National Crime Surveys count each single crime, and the most serious crime from an incident involving several different crimes, but they do not record each crime in a series of similar crimes against one victim. Rather, they record

these crimes together as one series incident, and they maintain data for series offenses separate from all other data.

OFFENSE CODING

Offense coding is the process whereby a particular behavior is categorized and recorded as a specific offense. To code an offense both a) a description of the behavior, and b) a definition of the offense must be known. Offense coding occurs in the recording of both law enforcement statistics and survey data.

Coding involves putting information into a systematic format. However, the formats for different data sources are not always comparable. Law enforcement agencies code crimes according to Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) definitions (though some variance in interpretation of these definitions may exist between agencies). Survey organizations code crimes according to systems dictated by their individual needs. Legal definitions sometimes provide yet another system for coding offenses.

One crime incident may involve several crime types, but often only the most serious crime would be coded. For instance, an armed robbery involving a homicide would be coded as a homicide by most police departments and by many victimization surveys.

Victimization surveys have a unique system of offense coding which involves two designations: incident and victimization. An incident is the specific crime act, (the most serious crime, if more than one criminal act is involved) which is coded. A victimization is the crime act in relation to the victim(s). For instance, if two people are victims of the same act of armed robbery, two robbery

victimizations have occurred in one robbery incident. Therefore, the same number of crime acts results in different counts of victimizations and of incidents. National Crime Surveys (NCS) data are available on computer tapes both as victimizations and as incidents.

Users of one data source may need to change the original format of (recode) offenses to make data comparable with data from different sources. For instance, NCS survey data tapes include the following crime codes: "minor assault with theft" and "minor assault without theft." The former will fit both the NCS and I-UCR definitions for robbery, while the latter will fit both the NCS and the I-UCR classifications for simple assault. To study robbery in I-UCR and NCS data, NCS tape users would have to recode the NCS data to combine "minor assault with theft" with all other crime classifications in the NCS data consistent with the I-UCR definition of robbery. (Please note: Crime rates derived from I-UCR and NCS data are not directly comparable. See section on Differences Between Police and Survey Data, and section on Crime Rates.)

The specific details of the crime that are mentioned in the coding categories vary between coding systems. For example, the I-UCR category "forcible rape" includes the following types of rape:

- Forcible rape with a firearm
- Forcible rape with a knife or cutting instrument
- Forcible rape with other dangerous weapons
- Forcible rape with other forcible means
- Attempted forcible rape.

The NCS rape category includes the following:

- Rape with theft
- Attempted rape with theft
- Rape without theft
- Attempted rape without theft.

In I-UCR coding, theft is not mentioned, while in NCS coding, weapons present are not mentioned. Each source, then, provides additional, but different specifics regarding the crime.

SAMPLING

A sample is a selected group of members of a population. Samples are often selected and studied when the cost of studying the population is prohibitive. Data gathered from the sample are used to make inferences about the entire population. A population might be all U.S. citizens, all U.S. citizens over age twelve or all white males residing in Springfield, Illinois. In any case, the population must be defined in demographic terms so that there are some limits to the population. All surveys discussed in this workbook collected data from samples of their target populations.

Every sample design has two basic components: selection and estimation. The selection of the group to be sampled is guided by rules which ensure that the sample is representative of the population in all important demographic aspects. The rules must be clearly expressed and closely followed to allow for later replications of the study. Estimation is the generalization of sample results to the entire population. For instance, if a survey with a sample of 1,000 persons uncovers 14 aggravated assault victims in a population of 360,000, the estimate of victims for the whole population might be 5,040, $(\frac{360,000}{1,000} \times 14)$, aggravated assault victims. (See also Weighting.)

SERIES INCIDENTS

A series is a group of three or more very similar crimes against the same victim which the victim cannot clearly recount individually. For instance, if a man is assaulted in four similar incidents and cannot clearly recall the details of each incident, he has been a victim of one series assault incident. The way these series incidents are counted in some victimization surveys may give a misleading picture of the actual number of incidents and victimizations occurring.

The assault incidents described above could be counted in two ways. First, each separate assault could be counted as a single incident, thus: four assault incidents or four single incidents. This is how police, I-UCR statistics, and many victimization surveys (such as those for Joliet, Peoria, and Region 20) count all incidents.

Second, each situation like the assault incidents could be counted as a group, thus: one assault series or one series incident. This is how the National Crime Surveys record series incidents.

When series incidents are counted as one instead of as several single incidents, the number of incidents recorded in survey data will underrepresent the number occurring in reality. The NCS published reports do not include series incidents in calculations of victimizations, incidents, or rates, but report them in a separate appendix. Ultimately then, the numbers on most NCS data tables do not represent all crimes which victims recall during survey interviews.

The distinction between what is a single incident and what is a series incident is made by the interviewer during the survey, not by the victim. Additional data error will be introduced if an interviewer codes a group of incidents as one series incident, instead of several single incidents. Since the latter would involve three or more times as many questions concerning the incidents as the former, there may indeed be some temptation for interviewers to choose to code more incidents as series than might actually be called series.¹

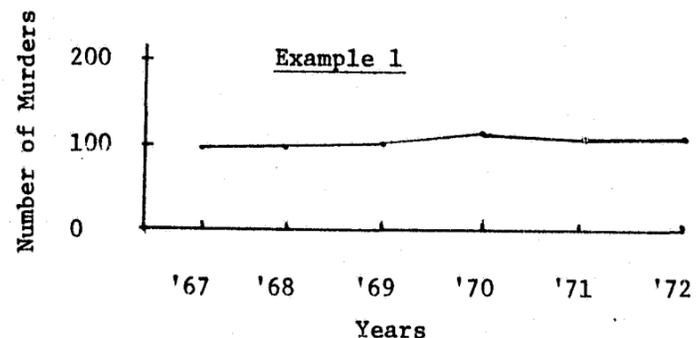
¹The Panel for the Evaluation of Crime Surveys (1976:174) noted that the 30 percent drop in the number of series incidents from 1963 to 1974 probably indicates that this improper classifying of incidents has been diminished. Explicit interviewer instructions discourage the use of the series device for the interviewer's convenience.

TRENDS

Although crime rates provide useful information about past levels of crime incidence, criminal justice agency personnel often need to know what crime levels can be expected in the future. The purpose of this section is to demonstrate how trends in the number of crimes occurring can be identified, and how these trends can be related to trends in population growth, personnel allocation, and other variables affecting crime incidence levels. With this information, future crime levels can be forecast, and future budgetary and personnel needs can be estimated.

Direction of a Trend

Identifying a trend involves determining both the general direction and the rate of change in the crime level over a number of years. To identify a trend data must be assembled on the number of crimes that have occurred in a community in each of several consecutive years. Graphing these data is often helpful in determining the direction of a trend, that is, whether crime has been generally increasing, decreasing, or remaining the same. A line graph based on hypothetical data is presented below as an example.

Hypothetical Data

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Number of Murders</u> | <u>Yearly Change</u> | <u>Yearly Percent Change</u> |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1967 | 100 | | |
| 1968 | 104 | +4 | 4.0% |
| 1969 | 106 | +2 | 1.9% |
| 1970 | 124 | +18 | 17.0% |
| 1971 | 110 | -14 | -11.3% |
| 1972 | 112 | +2 | 1.8% |

The above graph shows murder to be generally on the increase. In fact, except for the point representing an unusually great increase in 1970, the plotted points show murders to be increasing along an almost straight line with a positive (upward) slope. Not all trends are this easily observed, nor do all trends approximate a straight line. Mathematical procedures exist to describe trends that follow curves, but because those procedures are very complex, they will not be discussed in this workbook. The procedures described in this workbook for analyzing trends, and predicting future crime levels, should only be used with data that generally follow a simple linear trend.

In Example 1, data for six years were used to determine the direction of the trend. If only the data for 1970 and 1971 had been available for the trend analysis, murders would seem to be trending downward. Drastic but short-lived changes in crime levels do occur, so it is not advisable to base a trend analysis on only a few years of data. Increasing the number of years considered in a trend analysis will increase the confidence one can

have in the analysis. By the same token, caution should be exercised when monthly or quarterly data are used for a trend analysis. Seasonal variations in the crime level are common and should not be mistaken for trends.

Rate of a Trend

Once the direction of the change in the crime level has been established, the rate of change must be determined. The average of the yearly increases and decreases in the number of crimes is one expression of a rate of change. For example, in Example 1, murder is increasing at a rate of 2.4 $\left(\frac{4+2+18-14+2}{5}\right)$ crimes per year.

A change in the number of crimes from one year to the next is frequently expressed as a percent of the crimes that occurred in the earlier year. Thus, when crime is said to be up (or down) 10% this year, the difference between the number of crimes occurring this year and the number last year is equal to 10% of the total number of crimes that occurred last year. Percent change between two years can be found with this formula:

$$\frac{\# \text{ of crimes in more recent year} - \# \text{ of crimes in earlier year}}{\# \text{ of crimes in earlier year}}$$

The average of these yearly percent changes for several years is another expression of a rate of change. In Example 1, murder is increasing at a rate of 2.68% per year, $\left(\frac{4.0+1.9+17.0-11.3+1.8}{5}\right)$

Forecasting from Trends

Direction and rate of change can be used to forecast crime levels a year or two into the future. For example, if 100 murders occurred this year and murder has been increasing at an average rate of 2.7% per year for the past several years, then murder can be expected to increase about 2.7% next year. Next year the number of murders occurring will probably reach 103, $(100 + (.027 \times 100))$. This forecast was based on the average yearly percent change in the number of murders (2.7%). The average yearly change (not percent change) might have been used, but should not be used in some situations (e.g., if crimes are increasing or decreasing rapidly, or if the number of crimes per year is small). In general, it is wisest to make forecasts with the average yearly percent change in the number of crimes.

If some factor contributing to crime is changing much faster or slower (i.e., at a much lower or higher rate) than it has in the recent past, forecasts based on prior rates of change are likely to be mistaken. A large and unexpected change in any factor contributing to crime can alter the rate of change in the crime level, and thus invalidate any prediction based on historical data. Because crime levels depend on so many constantly changing factors (e.g., population, number of available law enforcement agents, unemployment), it is best to predict crime levels no more than two years into the future.

Trends in Crime Rates

In Example 1, the number of murders was used to analyze the trend (direction and rate of change) in murders. Murder rates could have been used instead. That is, the yearly percent change in a crime rate (the number of crimes per 100,000 people) could be calculated. (See Crime Rates.) These changes in the crime rate could be averaged to find the direction and speed of a trend. For example, say murders occurred in some community at the following rate:

| <u>Example 2</u> | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|
| <u>Year</u> | <u>Murder Rate</u> <u>(murders/100,000 people)</u> | <u>% change</u> |
| 1973 | 4.2 | |
| 1974 | 4.6 | 9.5% |
| 1975 | 4.7 | 2.2% |
| 1976 | 5.0 | 6.4% |

If murders continue to increase at an average of 6% ($\frac{9.5+2.2+6.4}{3}$) per year, in 1977 murders will occur at a rate of 5.3 per 100,000 people ($5 + (.06 \times 5)$).

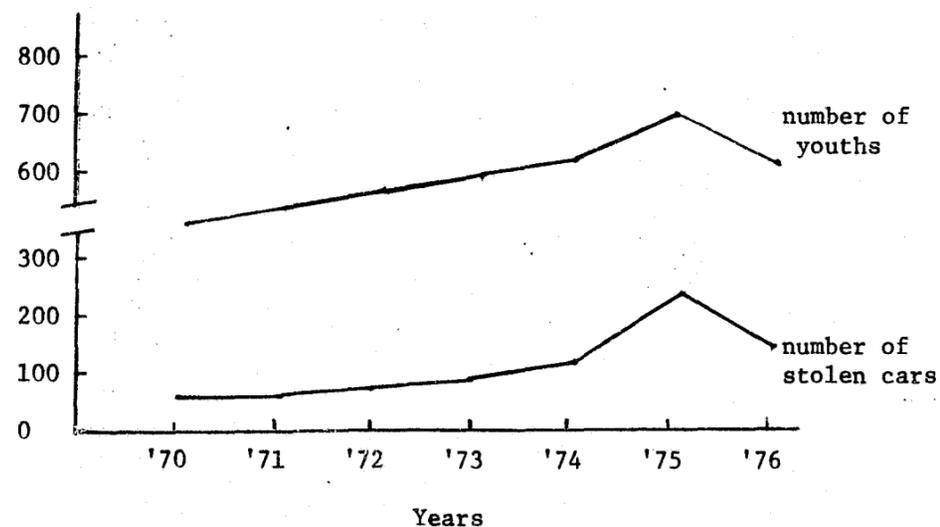
Using crime rates to analyze trends has certain advantages. Crime rates allow for comparisons among communities, even if the communities differ in size. Further, crime levels tend to rise and fall with population. Using crime rates allows for the detection of crime trends associated with factors other than changes in population. For example, if crime and population are both rising

at the same constant rate, (i.e., have the same percent change per year, every year) the number of crimes per 100,000 people will remain the same. If, however, crime is rising at a higher rate than is population, the change in the crime rate may be due to something other than the rise in population.

Trends in Crime and in Factors Contributing to Crime

As was mentioned earlier, crime levels depend on population and many other constantly changing factors (e.g., unemployment, available law enforcement personnel). If the relationship between changes in crime and changes in these other factors can be determined, then any available information about changes expected in factors bearing on crime levels can be used to make predictions about future crime levels, or to evaluate the accuracy of a forecast based solely on an average past crime level growth rate. For example, say in some community every increase in unemployment is accompanied by an increase in assaults. If reliable economic analysts are forecasting an increase in unemployment, then an increase in assaults is likely.

Statistical methods exist for discovering subtle relationships between crime and crime-related factors, but simple line graphs showing yearly changes in each factor can demonstrate all but the most subtle relationships. Example 3 below provides line graphs of the number of stolen cars and the number of youths between fourteen and eighteen in a hypothetical community.

Example 3

The graph clearly shows that in this community the number of youths and the number of stolen cars tend to move together. If this community experiences an increase in the number of resident youths, they can also expect an increase in car thefts.

The number of law enforcement officers, the number of unemployed residents, or any other demographic or management statistic could also have been plotted on the graph. Here too, instead of plotting actual figures, rates (e.g., the number of juveniles and stolen cars per 100,000 people) could have been examined. Plotting these additional variables and observing their relationships to crime levels might be helpful in anticipating crime trends.

While the simple methods presented here for analyzing the direction and speed of a trend, and for making forecasts based

on trends are handy and useful, they do have limitations. Specifically, they must not be used on data that do not generally follow a straight line trend. They should not be used if population or some other crime-related factor is changing rapidly. In any case, predictions based on trends should not be made for more than two years into the future.

The methods discussed here provide rough estimates, not exact measurements, of crime trends. Changes in the crime level of a few percentage points may be the result of inexact measurement, and should not be interpreted as indicating major changes in the crime level.

WEIGHTING

Weighting allows accurate estimates of a population's crime rates to be made from sample survey data. (See Sampling.) Weighting means that each case in the sample is multiplied by the inverse of the selection probability for each case, also called the basic weight. Thus, if one out of eighty units in the population being studied is included in the sample, then the basic weight for units in that sample is eighty.

Weighting can also be used to manipulate a sample's demographic distribution so that it more closely resembles the demographic distribution of the population. Data from portions of the population underrepresented in the sample can be given more weight prior to multiplication by the basic weight. For example, if 43 Orientals are included in a sample of 1,000 people taken from a population which is 5 percent Oriental, data gathered from the 43 Orientals can be multiplied by a weight of 1.16, $(\frac{.05 \times 1,000}{43})$. Data gathered from Orientals would then represent 5 percent of the sample data. By the same token, data drawn from portions of the population overrepresented in the sample can be given a weight less than one. This decreases their weight in the sample and makes the data more representative of the population.

A reliable estimate of crime incidence can be generated from weighted sample cases only when the number of cases in every category for which crime incidence information is desired is eleven or more prior to weighting. For instance, if sample cases

of a victimization survey are crosstabulated (separated into categories) for crime type and sex, male victims of forcible rape are likely to be ten or fewer. Thus, estimates of victimizations calculated for this group would be unreliable, even though the weighted data have large numbers in the male rape victims category, due to weighting. Users should note where unweighted sample cases are too few to allow for reliable estimates. This situation is common when data are separated into more than two categories.

Weighting in Victimization Surveys

A basic weight is calculated for person, household and incident in NCS surveys, and for person and household in the Joliet and Peoria surveys. This allows for estimates of household and personal victimizations, of victimization rates, and of incidents of crime.¹

Person weights or household weights are the basic weight of the person or household in the sample, as described above, with adjustments made for non-interview (see Glossary), and to bring the sample demographic distribution closer to the distribution of the population. The difference between person weight and household weight is that in the former, the basic weight is determined by the number of persons in the population, and in the

¹This discussion is intended only as a brief overview of weighting procedures in victimization surveys. For a more comprehensive description of the procedures used to produce final tabulation weights, consult: NCS Handbook and Guide to the Tape Files, Bureau of the Census' NCS Survey Documentation, or individual survey documents for Joliet and Peoria.

latter, the basic weight is determined by the number of households in the population.

The incident weight for personal crimes is different from the incident weight for household crimes. A personal crime incident weight is calculated by dividing the basic weight for the incident by the number of victims involved in that particular victimization incident. The household crime incident weight is the same as the household weight.

To determine the number of victimizations for a type of personal crime, or to begin calculation of victimization rates, person weight should be applied to sample cases. To estimate household incidents or victimizations, household weight should be applied. To determine personal incidents or household incidents and household victimizations, incident weight should be applied.

An error was discovered in the weighting of the NCS national sample data, which affects the estimates of personal victimizations and of total persons. On tapes and printed reports, these estimates were one and one-half percent too small for data through the year 1975 (NCS Data News, 1977). While this has little effect on the data in NCS printed reports for the national sample, it does create problems for data tapes users. No decision has been made regarding reweighting of the data.

Weighting in Institute for Juvenile Research Data, "Youth and Society in Illinois"

This sample was drawn in sections corresponding to three geographic locations in Illinois: the city of Chicago, the Chicago SMSA excluding the central city, and the remainder of Illinois. Because the number of cases from each location was not proportional to the population in that location, each section's cases were multiplied by a different weight to construct a weighted sample with a distribution of cases closer to the actual distribution of population in Illinois. This weighted sample should be used to construct indices of crime and victimization prevalence.

The weighting scheme employed was as follows:

| | # of Cases | Weighting | # of Cases in Weighted Sample |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| City of Chicago | 432 | 2.024 | 874 |
| Chicago SMSA, excluding Chicago | 676 | 1.604 | 1,084 |
| Illinois, excluding the Chicago SMSA | 1,990 | 0.579 | 1,152 |

This weighting system places disproportionate importance on information provided by the relatively few youths in the Chicago SMSA. The total SMSA including the city of Chicago, which provides only a third of the sampling clusters and slightly more than a third of the unweighted sample, becomes with weighting 63 percent of the weighted sample. Since the

validity of generalizing from so little data to such a large population is questionable, great caution should be exercised in interpreting "Youth and Society in Illinois" data for Chicago, Chicago SMSA, and for the state as a whole.

CHAPTER V: SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON POLICE DATA SOURCES

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTS

This section contains examples of Chicago Police Department (CPD) reports which are not normally made available to the general public, but which may be requested by law enforcement agencies and other governmental offices. Most of the data can be presented by police district, by period, and by crime type. In addition to the standard reports, special reports can be compiled through the use of special computer programs.

An example of each of these Standard Reports is included on the following pages:

Report #DPOL5060-02 Tabulation Of Arrests By Type Within District

This report presents the number of arrests made for Index and some other crimes, for each police district and area. Totals are given by district and area for all crimes, and by crime type for the entire city. The following totals are also included in the report:

- the number of reports processed;
- the number of adult and juvenile arrests made;
- the number of community adjustments made.

Report #DPOL5060-03 Tabulation Of Arrests By Arresting Unit Within District

This report provides the following information for the districts and areas serviced by the CPD, as well as for the divisions within the Department (Patrol Division, Special Operations Group, Youth Division, etc.):

- the number of arrests made for Index and Non-Index Crimes
- Index crime arrests made by each area, district and operating division of the CPD as a percentage of all Index crime arrests.

Report #DPOL5060-06 Type Of Weapon On Person Arrested

This report presents the following information for arrests for Index and some other crimes:

- the number of pistols or revolvers on persons arrested;
- the number of rifles or shotguns on persons arrested;
- the number of knives on persons arrested;
- the number of other weapons on persons arrested;
- the number of arrests for which no weapons were found.

Report #DPOL5060-07 District Of Arrest Vs District Of Residence:Arrests By Crime Type

For arrests in each general crime category, this report shows the district of arrest and the district of residence of each arrestee. Out-of-city and out-of-state residents are also listed by district of arrest.

Report #DPOL5060-08 Persons Arrested For Vice Crimes

This report lists the number of arrests for vice (narcotics or sex) crimes, in each area and investigative unit, by the type of vice crime.

Report #DPOL5060-13 Criminal Investigations Divisions ArrestActivity By Arresting Division

This reports presents the following information for each investigative unit, (Robbery, Vice, Homicide, etc.):

- number of persons arrested for the offense of concern to the unit, as well as for other related offenses;
- the number of persons charged with those offenses;
- the number of persons charged who have been released.

These numbers are broken into adult and juvenile categories, and totals are given for the following categories:

- the number of reports processed by the section of concern;
- the number of adult and juvenile arrests made;
- the number of community adjustments made.

Report #DPOL5060-14 Arrest Activity - CID - Total Police Department

This report presents the following information, in adult and juvenile categories, for each Criminal Investigations Division and for the Police Department as a whole:

- number of arrests made for each Index Crime;
- subtotals of arrests made for crimes against persons and crimes against property;
- totals for Index and Non-Index Crime arrests, and for all arrests;
- number of persons processed by the Department in relation to these arrests;
- number of adult and juvenile arrests
- number of community adjustments.

RUN DATE 15 AUG, 1977

TABULATION OF ARRESTS BY TYPE WITHIN DISTRICT

PERIOD 7

| DIST | HOM | RAPE | SER ASSLT | ROBB | BURG | THEFT | AUTO THEFT | TOTAL INDEX | PROST | OTHER SEX OFF | NARC | LOTTRY | G A M B L I N G BKMG | OTHER | DISOR COND. | OTHER N/I | TOTAL ARRESTS |
|--------|-----|------|--------------|------|------|-------|---------------|----------------|-------|------------------|------|--------|-------------------------|-------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1 | 4 | | | 17 | 15 | 276 | 18 | 330 | 37 | 4 | 39 | | | | 753 | 427 | 1,590 |
| 2 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 86 | 41 | 94 | 30 | 266 | 43 | 1 | 123 | 3 | | 78 | 918 | 613 | 2,045 |
| 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 33 | 47 | 72 | 22 | 184 | 35 | 3 | 34 | | | 7 | 430 | 461 | 1,154 |
| 21 | 3 | | | 23 | 26 | 103 | 20 | 179 | 3 | 4 | 26 | | | 32 | 232 | 343 | 815 |
| AREA 1 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 159 | 129 | 545 | 90 | 955 | 118 | 12 | 222 | 3 | | 117 | 2,333 | 1,844 | 5,604 |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 48 | 93 | 7 | 174 | 79 | 2 | 17 | | | 5 | 290 | 417 | 984 |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | | 15 | 35 | 92 | 20 | 165 | 5 | | 29 | | | 31 | 174 | 517 | 921 |
| 6 | 1 | | 2 | 14 | 33 | 97 | 6 | 153 | | 2 | 45 | | | 34 | 236 | 366 | 636 |
| 22 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 67 | 7 | 97 | 1 | 3 | 9 | | | 4 | 70 | 213 | 397 |
| AREA 2 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 47 | 129 | 349 | 40 | 589 | 85 | 7 | 100 | | | 74 | 770 | 1,513 | 3,138 |
| 7 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 42 | 109 | 106 | 16 | 256 | 5 | 3 | 42 | | | 51 | 345 | 589 | 1,321 |
| 8 | 1 | 2 | | 11 | 37 | 84 | 3 | 138 | 3 | 3 | 35 | | | 1 | 162 | 292 | 654 |
| 9 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 32 | 92 | 15 | 158 | 7 | 1 | 53 | 1 | | 16 | 435 | 461 | 1,132 |
| AREA 3 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 62 | 178 | 282 | 34 | 582 | 15 | 7 | 130 | 1 | | 68 | 962 | 1,342 | 3,107 |
| 10 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 36 | 50 | 99 | 14 | 219 | 5 | 4 | 65 | | | 47 | 239 | 378 | 957 |
| 11 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 35 | 54 | 109 | 39 | 251 | 32 | 2 | 55 | | | 51 | 427 | 455 | 1,273 |
| 12 | | 2 | 5 | 20 | 23 | 76 | 3 | 129 | 41 | | 69 | | | 15 | 404 | 395 | 1,053 |
| 13 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 29 | 64 | 66 | 24 | 191 | 33 | 1 | 33 | | | 16 | 290 | 346 | 910 |
| AREA 4 | 18 | 13 | 18 | 120 | 191 | 350 | 80 | 790 | 111 | 7 | 222 | | | 129 | 1,360 | 1,574 | 4,193 |
| 14 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 74 | 114 | 25 | 237 | 66 | 10 | 53 | | | 17 | 335 | 551 | 1,269 |
| 15 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 24 | 87 | 14 | 153 | 158 | 3 | 41 | | | 16 | 219 | 441 | 1,033 |
| 16 | | | | 6 | 9 | 48 | 9 | 72 | | 2 | 23 | | | | 100 | 175 | 372 |
| 17 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 18 | 62 | 12 | 97 | | 5 | 20 | | | 1 | 105 | 221 | 449 |
| AREA 5 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 50 | 125 | 311 | 60 | 561 | 224 | 20 | 137 | | | 34 | 759 | 1,388 | 3,123 |
| 18 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 38 | 29 | 159 | 22 | 256 | 83 | 3 | 21 | | | 6 | 921 | 445 | 1,733 |
| 19 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 19 | 36 | 102 | 6 | 175 | 23 | 5 | 11 | | | 1 | 200 | 301 | 716 |
| 20 | | 1 | | 12 | 29 | 93 | 7 | 142 | 10 | 3 | 21 | | | 2 | 324 | 285 | 797 |
| 23 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 28 | 47 | 96 | 14 | 198 | 188 | 7 | 67 | | | | 796 | 396 | 1,652 |
| AREA 6 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 97 | 141 | 450 | 49 | 771 | 304 | 18 | 120 | | | 9 | 2,241 | 1,435 | 4,898 |
| CITY | 72 | 54 | 54 | 535 | 893 | 2287 | 353 | 4,248 | 657 | 71 | 931 | 4 | | 431 | 8,425 | 9,096 | 24,063 |

NUMBER REPORTS PROCESSED 24,180 INCLUDING 117 VICTIMS (NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE TOTALS)
 NUMBER ADULT ARRESTS 20,427 INCLUDING 352 ENTERED LATE FROM PREVIOUS PERIODS
 NUMBER JUVENILE ARRESTS 1,056 INCLUDING 11 ENTERED LATE FROM PREVIOUS PERIODS
 NUMBER COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENTS 2,580 INCLUDING 220 ENTERED LATE FROM PREVIOUS PERIODS

REPORT NO. DPOL5060-03

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

23 JUNE THRU 20 JULY, 1977

PAGE 1

RUN DATE 15 AUG, 1977

TABULATION OF ARRESTS BY ARRESTING UNIT WITHIN DISTRICT

PERIOD 07

| DIST | P A T R O L | | S O D | | C I D | | T R A F F I C | | Y O U T H | | O T H E R | | T O T A L | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|--------|--------|
| | INDEX | * N/I | INDEX | N/I | INDEX | * N/I | INDEX | N/I | INDEX | N/I | INDEX | N/I | INDEX | N/I | | |
| 1 | 207 | 63X | 770 | 76 | 371 | 28 | 8X | 10 | 1 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 79 | 330 | 1,260 |
| 2 | 170 | 64X | 1422 | 32 | 124 | 52 | 20X | 40 | 57 | 6 | 64 | 6 | 72 | 266 | 1,779 | |
| 3 | 128 | 70X | 846 | 12 | 26 | 26 | 14X | 13 | 4 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 63 | 184 | 970 | |
| 21 | 158 | 90X | 550 | 1 | 28 | 7 | 4X | 6 | 17 | 6 | 13 | 3 | 26 | 175 | 640 | |
| TOTAL AREA 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 663 | 69X | 3,588 | 121 | 549 | 113 | 12X | 69 | 1 | 96 | 32 | 107 | 25 | 240 | 959 | 4,649 |
| 4 | 141 | 81X | 702 | 7 | 7 | 23 | 13X | 12 | 11 | 3 | 28 | | 50 | 174 | 810 | |
| 5 | 146 | 88X | 673 | 1 | 20 | 15 | 9X | 13 | 18 | | 27 | 3 | 5 | 165 | 756 | |
| 6 | 126 | 82X | 580 | 3 | 49 | 14 | 9X | 11 | 8 | 9 | 23 | 1 | 12 | 153 | 683 | |
| 22 | 84 | 87X | 266 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7X | 8 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 97 | 300 | |
| TOTAL AREA 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 497 | 84X | 2,221 | 11 | 80 | 59 | 10X | 44 | 47 | 16 | 88 | 6 | 69 | 589 | 2,549 | |
| 7 | 232 | 81X | 927 | 6 | 29 | 25 | 9X | 2 | 13 | 13 | 46 | 10 | 18 | 286 | 1,035 | |
| 8 | 120 | 87X | 448 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4X | 8 | 7 | 11 | 17 | 1 | 31 | 136 | 516 | |
| 9 | 135 | 85X | 826 | 2 | 21 | 14 | 9X | 14 | 57 | 4 | 27 | 3 | 29 | 158 | 974 | |
| TOTAL AREA 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 467 | 84X | 2,201 | 8 | 55 | 45 | 8X | 24 | 77 | 28 | 90 | 14 | 78 | 582 | 2,525 | |
| 10 | 163 | 74X | 612 | 12 | 43 | 21 | 10X | 7 | 1 | 15 | 29 | 8 | 46 | 219 | 738 | |
| 11 | 122 | 49X | 793 | 65 | 123 | 43 | 17X | 36 | 4 | 17 | 39 | 4 | 27 | 251 | 1,022 | |
| 12 | 95 | 74X | 801 | | 18 | 13 | 10X | 5 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 3 | 70 | 129 | 924 | |
| 13 | 159 | 83X | 600 | 13 | 20 | 10 | 5X | 6 | 13 | 8 | 38 | 1 | 42 | 191 | 719 | |
| TOTAL AREA 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 539 | 68X | 2,800 | 90 | 204 | 87 | 11X | 54 | 30 | 58 | 124 | 16 | 185 | 790 | 3,403 | |
| 14 | 171 | 72X | 831 | 7 | 10 | 44 | 19X | 40 | 10 | 9 | 101 | 6 | 40 | 237 | 1,032 | |
| 15 | 92 | 59X | 670 | 32 | 93 | 26 | 17X | 9 | 4 | 5 | 41 | | 62 | 155 | 878 | |
| 16 | 60 | 81X | 254 | | 3 | 9 | 13X | 6 | 6 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 11 | 72 | 300 | |
| 17 | 86 | 89X | 312 | | 3 | 7 | 7X | | 8 | 4 | 24 | | 5 | 97 | 352 | |
| TOTAL AREA 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 409 | 73X | 2,067 | 39 | 109 | 86 | 15X | 54 | 28 | 19 | 186 | 8 | 118 | 561 | 2,562 | |
| 18 | 209 | 82X | 1293 | 13 | 62 | 22 | 9X | 4 | 12 | 6 | 23 | 6 | 78 | 256 | 1,477 | |
| 19 | 123 | 70X | 428 | 6 | 30 | 34 | 19X | 23 | 5 | 10 | 29 | 2 | 26 | 175 | 541 | |
| 20 | 118 | 63X | 536 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 6X | 5 | 5 | 8 | 23 | 1 | 26 | 142 | 655 | |
| 23 | 139 | 70X | 1128 | 26 | 107 | 26 | 13X | 13 | 18 | 6 | 34 | 1 | 154 | 198 | 1,454 | |
| TOTAL AREA 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 589 | 76X | 3,440 | 52 | 209 | 90 | 12X | 45 | 40 | 30 | 109 | 10 | 284 | 771 | 4,127 | |
| TOTAL CITY-WIDE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3,184 | 75X | 16,323 | 321 | 1,206 | 480 | 12X | 290 | 1 | 318 | 183 | 704 | 79 | 974 | 4,248 | 19,815 |
| | 75.0X | | 82.4X | 7.6X | 6.1X | 11.3X | | 1.5X | 0.0X | 1.6X | 4.3X | 3.6X | 1.9X | 4.9X | 100.1X | 100.1X |
| <p>ARRESTS MADE FOR INDEXED CRIMES AS PERCENT OF PATROL, CID TO TOTAL</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

REPORT NO DP05060*06

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

23 JUNE THRU 20 JULY, 1977

PAGE 1

RUN DATE 15 AUG, 1977

TYPE OF WEAPON ON PERSONS ARRESTED

PERIOD 7

| DISTRICT | WEAPON | HOM | RAPE | ASLT | ROB | BURG | THEFT | AUTO THEFT | OTHER PROB. | SEX | NARC | LOTRY | G A M B L I N G | BKMKG | OTHER COND. | DISOR N/I | OTHER | TOTAL ARRESTS |
|----------|-------------------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-------|------------|-------------|-----|------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-----------|-------|---------------|
| 1 | PISTOL - REVOLVER | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 30 |
| 1 | RIFLE - SHOTGUN | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| 1 | KNIFE | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 7 | 11 |
| 1 | OTHER | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 9 | 21 |
| 1 | NONE | 3 | | | 14 | 15 | 270 | 18 | 36 | 4 | 36 | | | | | 742 | 387 | 1,525 |
| | DISTRICT TOTAL | 4 | | | 17 | 15 | 276 | 18 | 37 | 4 | 39 | | | | | 753 | 427 | 1,590 |
| 2 | PISTOL - REVOLVER | | | | 8 | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | | | | 5 | 68 |
| 2 | RIFLE - SHOTGUN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 |
| 2 | KNIFE | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 10 | 13 |
| 2 | OTHER | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | 4 | 26 |
| 2 | NONE | 8 | 4 | 1 | 76 | 40 | 92 | 30 | 41 | 1 | 118 | 3 | | | 78 | 908 | 630 | 1,930 |
| | DISTRICT TOTAL | 8 | 5 | 2 | 86 | 41 | 94 | 30 | 43 | 1 | 123 | 3 | | | 78 | 918 | 613 | 2,045 |
| 3 | PISTOL - REVOLVER | | | | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | 6 | | | | | | 7 | 53 |
| 3 | RIFLE - SHOTGUN | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 6 |
| 3 | KNIFE | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 11 |
| 3 | OTHER | 1 | | | 28 | 46 | 67 | 21 | 34 | 3 | 27 | | | | 7 | 419 | 410 | 1,070 |
| 3 | NONE | 4 | 3 | 1 | 28 | 46 | 67 | 21 | 34 | 3 | 27 | | | | 7 | 419 | 410 | 1,070 |
| | DISTRICT TOTAL | 5 | 3 | 2 | 33 | 47 | 72 | 22 | 35 | 3 | 34 | | | | 7 | 430 | 461 | 1,150 |
| 21 | PISTOL - REVOLVER | | | | 3 | | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | | | 1 | 31 |
| 21 | RIFLE - SHOTGUN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 |
| 21 | KNIFE | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 6 |
| 21 | OTHER | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 9 |
| 21 | NONE | 3 | | | 19 | 26 | 100 | 20 | 3 | 4 | 21 | | | | 32 | 230 | 305 | 763 |
| | DISTRICT TOTAL | 3 | | | 23 | 26 | 103 | 20 | 3 | 4 | 26 | | | | 32 | 232 | 343 | 815 |
| 4 | PISTOL - REVOLVER | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 31 |
| 4 | RIFLE - SHOTGUN | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 5 |
| 4 | KNIFE | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 9 |
| 4 | OTHER | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 11 |
| 4 | NONE | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 46 | 92 | 7 | 76 | 2 | 14 | | | 5 | 285 | 386 | 928 | |
| | DISTRICT TOTAL | 3 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 48 | 93 | 7 | 79 | 2 | 17 | | | 5 | 290 | 417 | 964 | |
| 5 | PISTOL - REVOLVER | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 21 |
| 5 | RIFLE - SHOTGUN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 |
| 5 | KNIFE | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 6 |
| 5 | OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 11 |
| 5 | NONE | | 2 | | 15 | 35 | 92 | 20 | 5 | | 28 | | | 31 | 171 | 478 | 877 | |
| | DISTRICT TOTAL | 1 | 2 | | 15 | 35 | 92 | 20 | 5 | | 29 | | | 31 | 174 | 517 | 921 | |
| 6 | PISTOL - REVOLVER | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 44 |
| 6 | RIFLE - SHOTGUN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | KNIFE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | OTHER | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 12 |

144

REPORT NO DPOL5060-07

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

23 JUNE THRU 20 JULY, 1977

PAGE 1

RUN DATE 15 AUG, 1977

DISTRICT OF ARREST VS DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE

PERIOD 7

ARRESTS FOR NARCOTICS

| DISTRICT OF RES | DISTRICT OF ARREST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 21 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 23 | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | 1 | 50 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 6 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 3 | | 3 | 10 | 26 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | 2 | 14 | 1 | 11 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| 4 | | 1 | | | 1 | 12 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 21 | | 4 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 22 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 7 | | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | | | 6 | 26 | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 28 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 36 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | 38 | 2 | 4 | | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| 11 | | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 35 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 40 | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | |
| 13 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 21 | 3 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | |
| 14 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 36 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | |
| 15 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 4 | 6 | 2 | | 3 | 23 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 14 | 1 | | | | | 2 | |
| 17 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 14 | | | | | 5 | |
| 18 | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 10 | | | | 1 | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 7 | 2 | 5 | |
| 20 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 10 | 4 | |
| 23 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 42 | |
| OUT. OF CITY | 31 | 13 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | |
| OUT OF STATE | 41 | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| NARCOTICS TOTAL | 39 | | 34 | | 17 | | 45 | | 42 | | 53 | | 55 | | 33 | | 41 | | 20 | | 11 | | 67 | |
| | | 123 | | 26 | | 29 | | 9 | | 35 | | 65 | | 69 | | 53 | | 41 | | 23 | | 21 | | 21 |

RUN DATE 15 AUG, 1977

PERSONS ARRESTED FOR VICE CRIMES

PERIOD 7

| ARRESTING UNIT | OTHER SEX | N A R C O T I C S | | | | | | | | | | NARCOTICS RELATED | | | GAMBLING | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|-----|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|------|------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------|----------|--------|
| | | PROS | OFF | OPIUM DELIV | HEROIN POSS | COCAINE DELIV | DERIV POSS | MARIJUANA DELIV | POSS | SYNTHETICS DELIV | POSS | OTHER DELIV | POSS | OFF** | LOTTRY | BKMKNG |
| 1 | 38 | 4 | | | | | | 12 | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 2 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | 3 | 39 | | | 5 | 42 | 1 | 2 | | | 65 |
| 3 | 7 | 2 | | 1 | | | 8 | | | 1 | 7 | 2 | | | | 4 |
| 21 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 13 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 29 |
| TOTAL AREA 1 | 77 | 11 | 2 | 7 | | 4 | 72 | | | 10 | 53 | 4 | 2 | | | 98 |
| 4 | 59 | 2 | | | | | 4 | | | | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| 5 | 3 | | | | | 2 | 12 | | | 3 | 6 | | | | | 31 |
| 6 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 18 | | | 5 | 13 | | | | | 30 |
| 22 | | 3 | | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 4 |
| TOTAL AREA 2 | 62 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 37 | | | 8 | 25 | 1 | | | | 68 |
| 7 | 4 | 2 | | 4 | | 2 | 18 | | | 1 | 14 | | | | | 52 |
| 8 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 17 | | | 1 | 7 | | | | | |
| 9 | 7 | 1 | | | | | 23 | | 2 | 3 | 14 | | 1 | | | 11 |
| TOTAL AREA 3 | 14 | 6 | | 4 | | 2 | 58 | | 2 | 5 | 35 | | 1 | | | 63 |
| 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 10 | | 1 | 5 | | | 5 | 14 | | | | | 41 |
| 11 | 22 | 1 | | | | | 5 | | | 4 | 23 | | | | | 51 |
| 12 | 39 | | 2 | 2 | | | 29 | | 2 | 9 | 17 | | | | | 11 |
| 13 | 7 | | | | | 1 | 9 | | | 4 | 4 | 2 | | | | 15 |
| TOTAL AREA 4 | 64 | 4 | 3 | 12 | | 2 | 48 | | 2 | 22 | 63 | 2 | | | | 118 |
| 14 | 64 | 5 | | 2 | | 3 | 7 | | 1 | 2 | 12 | | | | | 14 |
| 15 | 135 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | 3 | | | | 15 | | | | | 13 |
| 16 | | | | | | | 19 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 17 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | | | 4 | | | 1 | 6 | | | | | |
| TOTAL AREA 5 | 200 | 13 | 2 | 8 | | 3 | 33 | | 1 | 3 | 35 | 1 | | | | 27 |
| 18 | 55 | | | | | | 4 | | | 1 | 8 | | | | | 2 |
| 19 | 7 | 4 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| 20 | 5 | 4 | | 1 | | | 4 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| 23 | 65 | 6 | | 1 | | 1 | 9 | | | 1 | 25 | 1 | | | | |
| TOTAL AREA 6 | 132 | 14 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 | | 1 | 6 | 35 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| TOTAL PATROL | 549 | 54 | 9 | 35 | 2 | 15 | 266 | | 6 | 54 | 246 | 9 | 3 | | | 376 |
| YOUTH | | 13 | | | | 1 | 13 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| SDG | 8 | | 1 | 4 | | 1 | 42 | | 1 | 4 | 25 | 2 | | | | |
| VCD | 299 | | 8 | 15 | | 1 | 29 | | | 5 | 7 | | 1 | | | 51 |
| ALL OTHER UNITS | 1 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 66 | | | 10 | 34 | 1 | | | | 4 |

146

REPORT NO DP05000-13

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

23 JUNE THRU 20 JULY, 1977

PAGE 1

RUN DATE, 15 AUG, 1977

CID ARREST ACTIVITY - ROBBERY SECTION

PERIOD 7

| ARRESTING UNIT | A OR J | PERSONS ARRESTED | | | | PERSONS CHARGED | | | | PERSONS RELEASED | |
|-----------------------|--------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | ROBBERY | OTHER FELONY | MISDEMEANORS | SUB-TOTAL | ROBBERY | OTHER FELONY | MISDEMEANORS | SUB-TOTAL | ROBBERY | OTHER |
| CID ROBBERY, AREA 1 | A J | 15 5 | 3 | 4 2 | 20 7 | 12 3 | 1 | 4 3 | 17 3 | 3 2 | 2 |
| CID ROBBERY, AREA 2 | A J | 10 3 | | 5 1 | 15 4 | 7 1 | | 3 1 | 10 1 | 3 2 | 2 1 |
| CID ROBBERY, AREA 3 | A J | 9 2 | | | 9 2 | 9 1 | | | 9 1 | | |
| CID ROBBERY, AREA 4 | A J | 24 4 | 4 | 11 | 39 4 | 22 1 | 4 | 11 | 37 1 | 2 3 | |
| CID ROBBERY, AREA 5 | A J | 9 1 | 1 | 1 4 | 11 5 | 6 1 | | 1 | 7 1 | 3 1 | 1 4 |
| CID ROBBERY, AREA 6 | A J | 19 8 | 4 | 7 | 30 9 | 10 3 | 4 | 7 | 21 3 | 9 5 | 1 |
| CID ROBBERY TOTAL | A J | 86 23 | 10 1 | 28 7 | 124 31 | 66 10 | 9 | 26 | 101 10 | 20 13 | 3 6 |
| ALL OTHER CID TOTAL | A J | 6 1 | 239 114 | 183 72 | 428 187 | 5 10 | 205 62 | 175 23 | 385 85 | 1 1 | 52 101 |
| CID TOTAL | A J | 92 24 | 249 115 | 211 79 | 552 218 | 71 10 | 214 62 | 201 23 | 456 95 | 21 14 | 45 109 |
| ALL OTHER UNITS TOTAL | A J | 300 119 | 2,127 1,222 | 17,448 2,077 | 19,875 3,418 | 236 78 | 1,991 375 | 17,276 522 | 19,503 975 | 64 41 | 308 2,402 |
| POLICE DEPT TOTAL | A J | 392 143 | 2,376 1,337 | 17,659 2,156 | 20,427 3,636 | 307 88 | 2,205 437 | 17,477 545 | 19,989 1,070 | 65 55 | 353 2,511 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|--|
| NUMBER REPORTS PROCESSED | 24,180 INCLUDING | 117 VICTIMS (NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE TOTALS) |
| NUMBER ADULT ARRESTS | 20,427 INCLUDING | 352 ENTERED LATE FROM PREVIOUS PERIODS |
| NUMBER JUVENILE ARRESTS | 1,056 INCLUDING | 11 ENTERED LATE FROM PREVIOUS PERIODS |
| NUMBER COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENTS | 2,580 INCLUDING | 220 ENTERED LATE FROM PREVIOUS PERIODS |

REPORT NO DPOL5060-14

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

23 JUNE THRU 20 JULY, 1977

PAGE 1

RUN DATE 15 AUG , 1977

ARREST ACTIVITY - CID - TOTAL POLICE DEPT

PERIOD 07

| OFFENSE | BY CID | | BY TOTAL POLICE DEPT | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | PERSONS-ARRESTED ADULTS JUVENILES | PERSONS-CHARGED ADULTS JUVENILES | PERSONS-ARRESTED ADULTS JUVENILES | PERSONS-CHARGED ADULTS JUVENILES |
| MURDER - & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER | 34 | 1 | 30 | 1 |
| FORCED RAPE | 7 | | 7 | |
| ATTEMPTED RAPE | | | | |
| ARMED ROBBERY | 79 | 6 | 63 | 3 |
| STRONG-ARMED ROBBERY | 13 | 18 | 8 | 7 |
| SERIOUS ASSAULT - SHOT | 2 | | | |
| SERIOUS ASSAULT - CUT OR STABBED | 1 | | | |
| SERIOUS ASSAULT - OTHER DANGEROUS WP | 1 | 1 | | |
| SERIOUS ASSAULT - PERSONAL WEAPON | | | | |
| BURGLARY - FORCED ENTRY | 58 | 6 | 42 | 1 |
| BURGLARY - UNLAWFUL ENTRY | 24 | 66 | 20 | 47 |
| BURGLARY - ATTEMPTED FORCED ENTRY | | | | |
| THEFT | 102 | 30 | 95 | 7 |
| AUTO THEFT | 20 | 11 | 20 | 6 |
| SUBTOTALS OF ARRESTS | | | | |
| CRIMES VS PERSONS | 45 | 2 | 37 | 1 |
| CRIMES VS PROPERTY | 296 | 137 | 248 | 71 |
| TOTALS | | | | |
| INDEXED | 341 | 139 | 285 | 72 |
| NON-INDEXED | 211 | 79 | 201 | 23 |
| ALL ARRESTS | 552 | 218 | 486 | 95 |
| NUMBER REPORTS PROCESSED | 24,180 INCLUDING 117 VICTIMS (NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE TOTALS) | | | |
| NUMBER ADULT ARRESTS | 20,427 INCLUDING 352 ENTERED LATE FROM PREVIOUS PERIODS | | | |
| NUMBER JUVENILE ARRESTS | 1,056 INCLUDING 11 ENTERED LATE FROM PREVIOUS PERIODS | | | |
| NUMBER COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENTS | 2,580 INCLUDING 220 ENTERED LATE FROM PREVIOUS PERIODS | | | |

148

CHICAGO POLICE FIELD REPORTS

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) requires all officers to record a large amount of information on each field report form. The following is a listing of criminal incident data reported on field report forms and maintained on computer tape by the department. These data represent the information normally used by the CPD in the compilation of output reports. In the case of important special requests, the CPD will search its files and extract additional data for use in special reports. The list does not represent the types of data that will be made available to the general public. Certain pieces of information are selected from the CPD data pool for public dissemination in published reports. (See bibliography for a list of CPD published reports.)

* All asterisked items are explained in the glossary.

GENERAL OFFENSE CASE REPORT

incident code*
 beat of occurrence
 time of occurrence
 location code
 taxicab
 delivery truck
 newsboy - street
 newsboy - other premises
 street
 school property
 park property
 church
 tavern/liquor store
 drug store
 cleaning store
 supermarket
 currency exchange
 gas station
 bank
 restaurant
 appliance store
 small retail store
 other business house

residence/hall - porch
 residence/garage
 CHA - building*
 CIA - grounds*
 residence/private house
 apartment/hotel
 warehouse
 parking lot
 railroad property
 CTA platform
 CTA vehicle
 other
 victims'
 sex
 race
 date of birth
 number of victims
 parent sex and race (if juvenile victim)
 number of offenders
 offender's
 sex
 race
 victim injured (yes or no)
 weapon used or displayed
 handgun
 rifle
 shotgun
 knife or cutting instrument
 burglary alarm on premises (yes or no)
 alarm circumvented (yes or no)
 if safe burglary, method used
 peel
 drill
 punch
 torch
 removed
 open
 explosive
 property taken (dollar values)
 money
 jewelry
 furs
 clothing
 office equipment
 T.V., radio, stereo, etc.
 household item
 consumer item
 firearms
 narcotics/dangerous drugs
 other
 property recovered (dollar values)
 same categories as listed above
 reporting officer's star (badge) number
 date reporting officer arrived
 R.D. number (Records Division number)*

HOSPITALIZATION CASE REPORT

classification

death
 suicide
 injury to citizen on public property
 attempted suicide
 injury to city employee
 accidental injury

beat of occurrence

victim's

sex
 race
 year of birth

reporting officer's star number

R. D. number*

RECOVERED VEHICLE SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

offense classification on previous report

offense classification this date

date and time of recovery

beat of recovery

location

same categories as on General Offense Case Report

vehicle damage

door lock pulled
 trunk lock pulled
 window
 ignition pulled

date of original occurrence

beat of original occurrence

status

cleared
 unfounded
 not cleared
 exceptionally cleared

if case cleared, how cleared?

arrest and prosecution
 directed to family court
 complainant refused to prosecute
 community adjustment
 other exceptional clearance

for all persons taken into custody for this offense

arresting district or unit number

reporting officer star number

R. D. number*

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

offense classification on last previous report

offense classification as of this date

beat of occurrence

date of this report

date and time reporting officer arrived for original case
 location where offense occurred

same as categories on General Offense Case Report

address of occurrence

property taken and recovered

same categories as on General Offense Case Report

for multiple clearances

R.D. number*

beat of occurrence

offense (classification of last report)

cleared by arrest

exceptional clearance

refused to prosecute

offender admitted crime

other

for all persons taken into custody for this offense

arresting district or unit number

reporting officer star number

R.D. number*

VEHICLE THEFT CASE REPORT

date and time of incident report

beat of occurrence

offense classification

theft

attempted theft

theft and recovery

recovery - foreign beat

date of report

beat/unit assigned

address of incident being recorded

location

same categories as on General Offense Case Report

doors locked (yes or no)

ignition locked (yes or no)

keys in vehicle (yes or no)

reporting officer star number

R.D. number*

VICE CASE REPORT

offense classification

beat of occurrence

date and time reporting officer arrived

type of premises where occurred

tavern

restaurant

poolroom

barber shop

drug store

hotel

private residence

public way
 newstand
 other
 victim
 number of offenders
 offenders'
 sex
 race
 year of birth
 number of arrestees
 type of arrest
 on view
 warrant
 address of arrest
 vehicle confiscated (yes or no)
 reporting officer star number
 R.D. number*

WORTHLESS DOCUMENT CASE REPORT

deceptive practice classification
 forgery
 counterfeiting
 bogus check
 beat of occurrence
 date and time reporting officer arrived
 victim's
 sex
 race
 year of birth
 type of property or service obtained
 offender
 sex
 race
 age
 reporting officer star number
 R.D. number*

Field reports are also made on Miscellaneous Incident Exception Reports and Vehicle Tow Reports, but no data on these forms are maintained on the CPD computer data files.

I-UCR MANDATORY VS. OPTIONAL DATA

The I-UCR data management system has been developing since 1972. Different types of data have been collected at different times during the five-year period between 1972 and 1976. The following are lists of the data required by DLE-CJIS each year (mandatory data), categorized by reporting form title. Some data were requested but not required and these optional data are also listed.

DLE-CJIS maintains these data, and some variables listed here appear in their standard reports. Special reports can be generated on request for those wishing to look at other variables.

1972

Mandatory - Set I:

Optional: DLE states that no information was optional in 1972.

OFFENSE SUMMARY

crime code
 crime description
 offenses reported (including unfoundeds)
 unfoundeds
 offenses exceptionally cleared
 fail to file complaint or prosecute
 prosecuted elsewhere
 all other
 offenses cleared by arrest
 adults
 juveniles
 vehicle used in offense
 police dispositions
 adults
 arrested, held for prosecution
 (includes released on bond)
 summoned, cited, notified
 released without charge
 referred to other agency
 juveniles
 handled within department
 referred to welfare agency
 referred to juvenile court
 referred to adult court
 referred to other agency

OFFENSE ANALYSIS (AND PROPERTY INFORMATION)

crime code
 case number
 crime description
 number of offenses
 time
 day
 night
 unknown
 place
 apartment
 bank
 building
 business place
 chain store
 coin operated machine
 from vehicle
 garage (private)
 gas station
 highway, street, alley, etc.
 motel/hotel
 park
 parking/used car lots
 residence (private)
 school
 other (specify)
 method
 pocket picking
 purse snatching
 shoplifting
 other (specify)
 property classification
 ammunition
 appliances
 auto parts
 bicycles
 cigarettes
 clothing
 construction equipment
 consumables
 copper/alloys
 currency
 explosives
 furnishings
 furs
 guns
 jewelry
 office equipment
 precious metals
 vehicles
 other (specify)
 recoveries
 locally stolen and locally recovered
 locally stolen, recovered other jurisdiction
 stolen out of jurisdiction, recovered locally

property value
 stolen
 recovered
 destroyed

AGE SEX AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED

crime code
 number arrested
 age
 sex
 race
 alien

1972

Mandatory - Sets I and II:

COURT DISPOSITION

crime code
 case number
 crime classification
 court supervision
 acquitted or dismissed
 other (including pending, prosecuted elsewhere in lieu of your jurisdiction)
 guilty
 of offense charged
 of lesser offense

SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE

number of murders
 number of voluntary manslaughters
 number of justifiable use of force
 number of involuntary manslaughters and reckless homicides
 for all the above:
 victim
 age
 sex
 race
 offender (if known)
 age
 sex
 race
 offender-victim relationship
 weapon (or cause of death)
 circumstances surrounding death; or motive

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY

number in physical custody
 number of citations issued
 number of warrants served
 number of traffic deaths, accidental or due to victims negligence
 number of traffic deaths due to gross negligence of some person
 other than the victim

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

number of full-time law enforcement officers
 actual
 authorized
 total part-time law enforcement officers
 actual
 authorized
 full-time civilian law enforcement employees
 actual
 authorized

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED/BATTERED

number of law enforcement officers killed
 by felonious act
 by accident or negligence
 officers assaulted/battered (not including officers killed)
 for the following types of activities:
 responding to disturbance calls
 burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects
 robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects
 attempting other arrests
 civil disorder
 handling, transporting, custody of prisoners
 investigating suspicious persons or circumstances
 ambush - no warning
 mentally deranged
 traffic stops
 all other

sub-totals are given for the following categories:
 total assaults/batteries by weapon (type of weapon)
 firearm
 knife or cutting instrument
 other dangerous weapon
 hands, fists, feet, etc.
 weapon unknown
 type of assignment
 two man car
 one man car
 alone
 assisted

detective or special assignment
 alone
 assisted
 other
 alone
 assisted

sub-totals are given for the following categories:
 with personal injury
 without personal injury
 total

1972

Mandatory - Set II:

OFFENSE SUMMARY

line number
 case number
 crime code
 crime
 date reported
 day of week
 time reported
 arrival time
 man hours
 incident location
 victim name, address
 officer ID
 case status
 unfounded
 exceptionally cleared:
 failed to file complaint or prosecute
 prosecuted elsewhere
 all other (includes field adjustments)
 cleared by arrest
 adult
 juvenile
 place
 (same as in Set I Offense Analysis Information)
 method
 (same as in Set I Offense Analysis Information)
 property classification
 (same as in Set I Offense Analysis Information)
 recoveries
 (same as in Set I Offense Analysis Information)
 property value
 (same as in Set I Offense Analysis Information)

ARREST SUMMARY

line number

case and arrest number
 crime code
 crime
 date
 day of week
 time of arrest
 name and alias
 address
 facts of arrest
 officer ID
 man hours
 age
 sex
 race
 alien
 police disposition

adult

arrested, held for prosecution
 summoned, cited, notified
 released without charge
 referred to other agency
 arrested by other jurisdiction

juveniles

handled within department and released
 referred to welfare agency
 referred to juvenile court
 referred to criminal court
 referred to other agency

1973

Mandatory - Set I:

Optional: DLE states that no
 information was optional in 1973

OFFENSES AND PERSONS CHARGED

crime code
 offense classification
 offenses reported (include unfounded)
 unfounded
 referred to other agency
 offenses exceptionally cleared
 failed to file complaint or prosecute
 adult
 juvenile
 all other
 adult
 juvenile
 offenses cleared by arrest
 adult
 juvenile
 vehicle used in offense
 police dispositions

adults

arrested, held for prosecution (includes released on bond)
 summoned, cited, notified
 released without charge
 referred to other agency

juveniles

handled within department
 summoned, cited, notified
 referred to welfare agency
 referred to juvenile court
 referred to adult court
 referred to other agency

OFFENSE ANALYSIS AND PROPERTY INFORMATION

case number

offense classification

offense code

beat number

number of offenses

time

day

night

unknown

place (by type of location)

method

pocket picking
 possession of keys/other devices
 purse snatching
 shoplifting
 vehicle used
 from vehicle
 unknown
 other

property classification (by type of property)

recoveries

locally stolen and locally recovered
 locally stolen, recovered other jurisdiction
 stolen out of jurisdiction, recovered locally

property value

stolen
 recovered
 destroyed

AGE SEX AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED

offense code

number arrested

age

sex

race

alien

1973

Mandatory - Set II:

OFFENSE SUMMARY

line number
 case number
 offense classification
 offense code
 case status
 unfounded
 referred to other agency
 pending investigation
 cleared by arrest
 adult
 juvenile
 exceptional clearance
 failed to file complaint or prosecute - adult
 failed to file complaint or prosecute - juvenile
 other exceptional clearances - adult
 other exceptional clearances - juvenile
 day of month reported
 day of week
 time reported
 arrival time
 officer badge number
 man hours
 place (by type of location)
 method
 (same as Offense Analysis Information Set I)
 property classification
 (same as Offense Analysis Information Set I)
 recoveries
 (same as Offense Analysis Information Set I)
 property value
 stolen recovered
 recovered
 destroyed
 incident location
 victim's name
 victim's address

ARREST SUMMARY

line number
 case and arrest number
 offense classification
 offense code
 day of month arrested
 day of week
 time of arrest
 badge number

man hours
 age
 sex
 race
 alien
 number of prior arrests
 police disposition
 adults
 arrested, held for prosecution (including released on bond)
 summoned, cited, notified
 released without charge
 referred to other agency
 arrested by other jurisdiction
 juveniles
 handled within department and released
 summoned, cited, notified
 referred to welfare agency
 referred to juvenile court
 referred to criminal or adult court
 referred to other agency
 referred by other jurisdiction
 name and alias
 address
 facts of arrest

 SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE SUMMARY
 (same as in 1972)

 COURT DISPOSITIONS
 (same as in 1972)

POLICE EMPLOYEE AND PATROL INFORMATION

Police Employee Data
 number of full-time law enforcement officers
 male
 female
 total part-time law enforcement officers
 male
 female
 full-time civilian law enforcement employees
 male
 female
 Manpower Allocation Plan
 sub-totals are given for the following types of patrols:
 one man vehicle
 two man vehicle
 one man foot
 two man foot
 all other
 by the following types of shifts:
 day shift
 evening shift

night shift
 other shifts
 totals are given by shift and by patrol type
 number of beats patrolled by shift
 number of miles patrolled by department

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED/BATTERED

officers killed
 by felonious acts
 by accident or negligence
 officers assaulted/battered (not including officers killed)
 for the following types of activity:
 disturbance calls
 burglaries
 robberies
 attempting other arrests
 civil disorder
 handling, transporting, custody of prisoners
 investigating suspicious persons or circumstances
 ambush - no warning
 mentally deranged
 traffic stops
 all other

sub-totals are given for the following categories:

total assaults (by weapon)
 firearm
 knife or cutting instrument
 other dangerous weapon
 hands, fist, feet, etc.

type of assignment
 two man car
 one man car
 alone
 assisted
 detective or special assignment
 alone
 assisted

police assaults/batteries cleared

sub-totals are given for the following categories:
 with personal injury (by weapon type)
 without personal injury (by weapon type)
 time of assault (by two hour periods)

COURT DISPOSITIONS
 (same as in 1972)

1974, 1975

Mandatory - Set I:Optional - Set I:

OFFENSES AND PERSONS CHARGED

crime code
 offense classification
 offenses reported (including unfounded)
 unfounded
 referred to responsible jurisdiction
 offenses exceptionally cleared
 failed to file complaint or prosecute
 adult
 juvenile
 all other
 adult
 juvenile
 offenses cleared by arrest
 adult
 juvenile
 vehicle used in offense
 police dispositions
 adults
 arrested, held for prosecution
 summoned, cited, notified
 released without charge
 referred to other agency
 juveniles
 handled within department
 summoned, cited, notified
 referred to welfare agency
 referred to juvenile court
 referred to adult court
 referred to other agency

OFFENSE ANALYSIS INFORMATION

offense classification
 offense code
 number of offenses or recoveries
 time

case number
 beat number

day
 night
 unknown
 place (by type of location)
 method

pocket picking
 use of knives/other devices
 purse snatching
 shoplifting
 vehicle used
 from vehicle

from auto
 from trucks and buses
 from other vehicles
 unknown
 other
 property classification
 number of items
 property code (by type of property)
 recoveries
 (same as 1972 and 1973)
 property value
 stolen
 recovered
 destroyed

AGE SEX AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| offense code | residence of persons arrested |
| number arrested | Unknown |
| age | Resident of Bordering State |
| sex | or Other State |
| race | Indiana |
| alien (illegal entry) | Iowa |
| | Kentucky |
| | Missouri |
| | Wisconsin |
| | Other State |
| | Resident of Chicago |
| | Resident of St. Louis |
| | Resident of Your Jurisdiction |
| | By County, or: |
| | Resident of Bordering City/Town |
| | in Your County |
| | Resident of Other City/Town in |
| | Your County |

1974, 1975Mandatory - Set II:

OFFENSE SUMMARY

line number
 offense classification
 offense code
 case status
 unfounded (false or baseless
 complaints)
 referred to responsible
 jurisdiction

Optional Set II:

case number
 day of week
 arrival time
 officer badge number
 man hours
 incident location

| | |
|--|---|
| pending investigation cleared by arrest: | victim or complainant's name address |
| adult | |
| juvenile | |
| exceptional clearances: | |
| failed to file complaint or prosecute - adult | |
| failed to file complaint or prosecute - juvenile | |
| other exceptional clearances - adult | |
| other exceptional clearances - juvenile | |
| day of month reported | |
| time occurred | |
| place | |
| | (same as Offense Analysis Information, Set I, 1974) |
| method | |
| | (same as Offense Analysis Information, Set I, 1974) |
| property classification | |
| | (same as Offense Analysis Information, Set I, 1974) |
| recoveries | |
| | (same as Offense Analysis Information, Set I, 1974) |
| property value | |
| stolen | |
| recovered | |
| destroyed | |

ARREST SUMMARY

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| line number | case and arrest number |
| offense classification | day of week |
| offense code | time of arrest |
| day of month arrested | officer badge number |
| age | man hours |
| sex | residence of persons arrested |
| race | (same as Offense Analysis |
| alien | Information, Set I, 1974) |
| police disposition | name and alias |
| adults | address |
| | facts of arrest |
| | arrested, held for pros- |
| | ecution (including released |
| | on bond) |
| | summoned, cited, notified |
| | released without charge |
| | referred to other agency |
| | arrested by other jurisdiction |
| juveniles | |
| | handled within department and released |
| | summoned, cited, notified |
| | referred to welfare agency |
| | referred to juvenile court |
| | referred to criminal or adult court |
| | referred to other jurisdiction |
| | referred to other agency |

LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEE AND PATROL INFORMATION

same as 1973, except for the following change:
 number of miles patrolled by the department newly categorized
 as: number of patrollable miles (streets, roads, highways,
 etc.)

SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE REPORT

same as in 1972, with the following additions:
 day of month
 time of day

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED/BATTERED

same as in 1973

COURT DISPOSITIONS

same as in 1973

1976, 1977

Mandatory - Set I:

OFFENSE AND CLEARANCE REPORT

crime code
 offense classification
 offenses known to law enforcement agencies
 unfounded
 referred to responsible jurisdiction
 offenses exceptionally cleared
 failed to file complaint or prosecute
 adult
 juvenile
 all other
 adult
 juvenile
 offenses cleared by arrest
 adult
 juvenile

OFFENSE ANALYSIS (PROPERTY) INFORMATION

line number
 case or incident number
 offense classification
 offense code
 time occurred
 day of month reported
 place (by type of location)
 method
 pocket picking
 use of keys/other devices

Optional - Set I:

beat identifiers
 beat number
 sub-beat number
 officer ID
 shift
 man hours

purse snatching
 retail theft
 shoplifting
 alter, transfer, or remove label or price tag
 transfer merchandise to another container
 under-ring
 from motor vehicle (attached motor vehicle parts only)
 from auto
 from trucks and buses
 from other motor vehicles
 from motor vehicle (all commodities except attached
 motor vehicle parts)
 from auto
 from trucks and buses
 from other motor vehicles
 unknown
 other
 none or does not apply

property classification
 number of items
 property code (by type of property)
 recoveries
 same as in 1974
 property value
 stolen
 recovered
 destroyed

ARREST AND POLICE DISPOSITION REPORT

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| line number | employed |
| case or incident report | Y = Yes |
| offense code | N = No |
| number arrested | S = Student |
| age | M = Military |
| sex | CJIS status |
| race | parole |
| police disposition | probation |
| adult 17 and over | escapee |
| arrested - held for prosecution | court supervision |
| (including released on bond) | work release |
| summoned, cited, notified | bond |
| released without charge | new arrestee |
| referred to other agency | repeater |
| arrested by other jurisdiction | residence of persons arrested |
| juvenile 16 and under | by county or out of county |
| handled within department and released | resident of Chicago |
| summoned, cited, notified | resident of St. Louis |
| referred to welfare agency | resident of your jur- |
| referred to juvenile court | isdiction |
| referred to criminal or adult court | resident of bordering |
| referred to other agency | city/town |
| referred by other jurisdiction | resident of other city/ |
| | town, your county |
| | resident of rural area |
| | of your county |

1976, 1977

beat identifiers
 beat number
 sub-beat number
 officer ID
 shift
 man hours
 day of month arrested
 time arrested

Mandatory - Set II:

OFFENSE SUMMARY

line number
 case or incident number
 offense classification
 offense code
 case status
 unfounded (false or baseless complaints)
 referred to responsible jurisdiction
 pending investigation
 cleared by arrest
 adult
 juvenile
 exceptional clearances
 failed to file complaint or
 prosecute - adult
 failed to file complaint or
 prosecute - juvenile
 other exceptional clearances -
 adult
 juvenile
 case administratively closed
 day of month reported
 time occurred
 place
 same as Offense Analysis Information - Set I
 method
 same as Offense Analysis Information - Set I
 property classification
 same as Offense Analysis Information - Set I
 recoveries
 same as Offense Analysis Information - Set I
 property value
 stolen
 recovered
 destroyed

Optional - Set II:

arrival time
 beat identifiers
 beat number
 sub-beat number

officer ID
 man hours

ARREST SUMMARY

line number
 case or incident number
 offense classification
 offense code
 day of month arrested
 age
 sex
 race
 police disposition
 same as Arrest and Police Disposition
 Report

time of arrest
 beat identifiers
 beat number
 sub-beat number
 officer ID
 shift
 man hours
 employed
 same as Arrest and
 Police Disposition
 Report
 CJIS status
 same as Arrest and
 Police Disposition
 Report
 residence of persons
 arrested
 same as Arrest and
 Police Disposition
 Report
 name and alias
 address
 facts of arrest

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED/BATTERED:
 same as in 1973, 1974, 1975

COURT DISPOSITIONS:
 same as in 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975

SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE REPORT:
 same as in 1974, 1975; with the inclusion of the following
 situation codes:

situation
 single victim/single offender
 single victim/unknown offender(s)
 single victim/multiple offenders
 multiple victims/single offender
 multiple victims/multiple offenders
 multiple victims/unknown offender(s)

I-UCR REPORTS

I-UCR data fall into two conceptual categories, 1) manpower statistics (beat identifiers, man hours, time of arrest, day of week or month, etc.) and 2) crime statistics (offense, arrest, disposition, property stolen or recovered, etc). Law enforcement agencies submit these data to DLE-CJIS, and receive in return compilations of their data on management reports. These agencies receive individual reports containing only the data they have submitted, and summary reports, containing aggregated data for several (or all) agencies. Individual reports are available to no one without the consent of the agency submitting the data. Summary reports are available to law enforcement agencies and to the general public.

A few things must be kept in mind regarding I-UCR management reports. Some law enforcement agencies report data to DLE-CJIS in Set I format, some in Set II. All mandatory data are not always reported, and different agencies report different kinds of optional data. Thus, summary reports are not available for all types of I-UCR crime information categories, nor are they necessarily accurate representations of the particular crime data categories included in I-UCR. What information is available depends on what local agencies have sent in, and the agencies' timeliness and efficiency.

Some examples of statewide summary reports are included in this section of the workbook. Most of these reports are issued annually and made available as soon as they are compiled. The examples presented here include:

Report #UCR3070P-0003

CRIME INDEX AND CRIME RATE COMPARISONS FOR 19__-19__
SMSA's, rural areas, and cities

In this report, the following information is presented for each of the seven Index Crimes, for requested years and geographic areas:

- the population of the geographic area based on the most accurate estimate available (e.g., the most recent decennial census, census updates, FBI information, special censuses);
- the number of Index Crimes known to police per 100,000 population;
- total number of Index Crimes known to police;
- subtotals for the seven Index Crimes;
- percent change between the compared years in:
 - * population
 - * Index Crime rate per 100,000 population
 - * total Index Crimes
 - * subtotals for each Index Crime.

Report #UCR3110P

I-UCR AGENCY MANHOUR UTILIZATION REPORT

These reports provide the following information for an agency or group of agencies:

- for each offense classification:
 - * number of offenses known to the agency or agencies;
 - * total manhours involved in responding to the incident;
 - * number of arrests made by the agency or agencies;
 - * number of manhours involved in the arrests;
 - * total manhours involved for each crime classification.

Report #UCR3240A

I-UCR STATE SUMMARY PROPERTY ANALYSIS REPORT (offenses-property-value)

These reports provide, for offenses involving property loss, damage, or recovery, the following data:

- the total number of offenses known to the police;
- each type of offense as a percent of all property related offenses;

- the dollar value stolen for each property crime type, and the total dollar value stolen for all property related crimes.
- dollar values recovered for each property crime type, and for all property offenses.
- dollar values destroyed for each property crime type, and for all property offenses.

Report #UCR3280D
I-UCR STATE SUMMARY PROPERTY ANALYSIS REPORT (place-time-value)
OFFENSE: _____

These reports provide the following information for any property-related offense known to the police:

- the number of offenses committed during the day, the number committed at night, and the number committed at an unknown time, in each of a number of location types;
- offenses in each location type as a percent of the total for all locations;
- total dollar values stolen, destroyed, and recovered for each location type, as well as for all locations.

Report #UCR3280E
I-UCR STATE SUMMARY PROPERTY ANALYSIS REPORT (property type-time-value)
OFFENSE: _____

These reports present the following information for property related offenses known to the police:

- the number of items of each property type stolen or destroyed during the day, the number stolen or destroyed at night, and the number stolen or destroyed at an unknown time;
- the number of offenses involved in each property type;
- offenses for each property type as a percent of offenses for all property types;
- dollar values stolen, recovered, and destroyed for each property type.

Report #UCR3420P
ADULT AND JUVENILE ARREST TREND ____ month, 19____ compared with ____ month, 19____

These reports present the following information for all adults arrested, for all juveniles arrested, and for all adults and juveniles arrested):

- subtotals of arrests for each month of concern;
- the difference between the two months;
- the percent change in the arrest total from month to month.

Report #UCR3540P
OFFENSE AND CLEARANCE TRENDS annual 197_ compared with annual 197_

For each type of offense this report presents the number of offenses known to police, offenses "actually occurred," and offenses cleared in each of two years, the difference between the two years, and the percent change from year to year.

Report #UCR3620P-00022
12 MONTH OFFENSE TREND REPORT FOR 19__

These reports provide monthly and yearly offense totals for each crime type.

Report #UCR3940P-0005
OFFENSE SUMMARY

For every I-UCR crime classification, the following information is provided:

- number of offenses known to the police;
- the number of known offenses determined by the police to be unfounded, and the number of unfoundeds as a percent of all known offenses
- the number of known offenses which have been referred to another (the responsible) jurisdiction;

- the number of offenses actually occurred, which is all known offenses minus unfoundeds and those referred to other responsible jurisdictions;
- the number of offenses cleared, which is broken into the following categories, for adult and for juvenile offenders:
 - * exceptional clearance-
victim or complainant fails to file a complaint,
 - * other exceptional clearance,
 - * offenses cleared by arrest,
 - * total number of offenses cleared, and offenses cleared as a percent of all known offenses.

Report #UCR3940P-00006
POLICE DISPOSITIONS

Police Disposition information normally accompanies an offense summary. This report presents the following information, for each crime classification:

for adults:

- the number arrested and held for prosecution;
- the number summoned, cited, or notified;
- the number released from police custody without having been charged with the committing of an offense;
- the number released to another law enforcement agency;
- the total number of arrests made, adults.

for juveniles:

- the number handled within a police department without any formal action being taken;
- the number summoned, cited, or notified;
- the number referred to welfare agencies;
- the number referred to juvenile court;
- the number referred to adult court;
- the number referred to another type of agency;
- the total number of juvenile arrests made.

Report #UCR4040P-00006
CRIME INDEX BEAT ANALYSIS

These reports present the following information for each law enforcement agency, by beat and block number:

- total Index Crimes known to police
- subtotals for each type of Index Crime.

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

Unnumbered Report

CROSSTABULATION OF CRIME TYPE BY BEAT

These reports present the number of crimes in each classification occurring in each beat and totals for each classification in all beats and all classifications in each beat.

CRIME INDEX AND CRIME RATES COMPARISON FOR 1975 - 1974
SMSA REGIONS, RURAL AREAS, AND OTHER CITIES

| GEOGRAPHIC AREA | YEAR | POPULATION | RATE PER 100,000 | TOTAL CRIME INDEX | MURDER & VOLUN. FORCIBLE | | ROBBERY | AGRT. BURGLARY ASSAULT BREAKING AND CR. | | MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------|---------|---|----------|---------------------|-------|
| | | | | | MANSL. | RAPE | | BATTERY | ENTERING | | |
| CHICAGO TOT | 1975 | 7,028,544 | 6,112.5 | 425671 | 976 | 2206 | 26450 | 19370 | 55439 | 237336 | 47906 |
| | 1974 | 7,014,544 | 5,559.1 | 418025 | 1124 | 2451 | 30403 | 21979 | 55086 | 217579 | 49403 |
| | PERCENT CHANGE | | +2 | +2.6 | +2.8 | -13.2 | -10.1 | -13.0 | -11.9 | +4 | +9.1 |
| CCCK CO. | 1975 | 5,432,182 | 6,437.5 | 349697 | 920 | 1954 | 24704 | 15610 | 74724 | 188381 | 43404 |
| | 1974 | 5,423,630 | 6,324.4 | 343010 | 1069 | 2199 | 28753 | 16988 | 74797 | 174332 | 44872 |
| | PERCENT CHANGE | | +2 | +1.8 | +1.9 | -13.9 | -11.1 | -14.1 | -8.1 | -1 | +8.1 |
| CCRE CITY TOT | 1975 | 3,670,260 | 7,095.2 | 260559 | 844 | 1715 | 22922 | 13100 | 53479 | 132828 | 35871 |
| | 1974 | 3,670,260 | 7,218.1 | 264923 | 991 | 1977 | 26292 | 13855 | 55898 | 127780 | 37490 |
| | PERCENT CHANGE | | +0 | -1.6 | -1.6 | -14.8 | -13.3 | -15.1 | -5.4 | -4.2 | +4.0 |
| ARLINGTON HEIGHTS | 1975 | 65,204 | 4,391.2 | 3032 | 0 | 7 | 26 | 52 | 921 | 1875 | 151 |
| | 1974 | 65,204 | 4,048.5 | 2802 | 1 | 5 | 24 | 45 | 771 | 1835 | 117 |
| | PERCENT CHANGE | | +0 | +8.2 | +8.2 | -100.0 | +40.0 | +8.3 | +15.6 | +19.5 | +2.0 |
| BERLYN | 1975 | 52,600 | 3,823.2 | 2011 | 2 | 7 | 59 | 21 | 623 | 1027 | 272 |
| | 1974 | 52,600 | 3,344.1 | 1759 | 5 | 6 | 60 | 38 | 568 | 797 | 285 |
| | PERCENT CHANGE | | +0 | +14.3 | +14.3 | -60.0 | +14.7 | -1.7 | -44.7 | +9.7 | +28.9 |
| CHICAGO | 1975 | 3,150,000 | 7,487.4 | 235852 | 818 | 1657 | 22171 | 12514 | 47259 | 117909 | 33484 |
| | 1974 | 3,150,000 | 7,721.8 | 243234 | 970 | 1920 | 28172 | 13218 | 50722 | 114752 | 35442 |
| | PERCENT CHANGE | | +0 | -3.0 | -3.0 | -15.7 | -13.7 | -21.3 | -5.3 | -6.7 | +2.7 |
| CICERO | 1975 | 67,100 | 3,406.5 | 2286 | 11 | 7 | 116 | 65 | 385 | 857 | 805 |
| | 1974 | 67,100 | 2,441.1 | 1638 | 8 | 4 | 113 | 66 | 260 | 552 | 635 |
| | PERCENT CHANGE | | +0 | +39.6 | +39.6 | +37.5 | +75.0 | +2.7 | -1.5 | +48.1 | +62.5 |
| DESPLAINES | 1975 | 57,400 | 4,674.2 | 2683 | 2 | 6 | 31 | 92 | 702 | 1659 | 151 |
| | 1974 | 57,400 | 4,022.6 | 2309 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 87 | 593 | 1476 | 110 |
| | PERCENT CHANGE | | +0 | +16.2 | +16.2 | +0 | +0 | -27.9 | +5.7 | +18.4 | +15.1 |
| EVANSTON | 1975 | 80,200 | 7,290.5 | 5847 | 6 | 13 | 219 | 187 | 1538 | 3654 | 230 |
| | 1974 | 80,200 | 7,053.6 | 5657 | 5 | 17 | 239 | 175 | 1097 | 3744 | 380 |
| | PERCENT CHANGE | | +0 | +3.4 | +3.4 | +20.0 | -23.5 | -8.4 | +6.9 | +40.2 | -2.4 |
| EAST LAWN | 1975 | 62,245 | 3,767.4 | 2345 | 1 | 3 | 27 | 15 | 641 | 1416 | 242 |
| | 1974 | 62,245 | 2,186.5 | 1361 | 0 | 2 | 30 | 58 | 354 | 760 | 157 |
| | PERCENT CHANGE | | +0 | +72.3 | +72.3 | +0 | +50.0 | -10.0 | -74.1 | +81.1 | +86.3 |
| EAST PARK | 1975 | 62,600 | 5,752.3 | 3626 | 4 | 13 | 238 | 81 | 730 | 2336 | 224 |
| | 1974 | 62,600 | 5,762.0 | 3607 | 2 | 20 | 282 | 98 | 861 | 2114 | 250 |
| | PERCENT CHANGE | | +0 | +0.2 | +0.2 | +100.0 | -35.0 | -15.6 | -17.3 | -13.2 | +10.5 |
| SKOKIE | 1975 | 68,911 | 4,175.0 | 2877 | 0 | 2 | 35 | 73 | 640 | 2015 | 112 |
| | 1974 | 68,511 | 3,704.2 | 2554 | 0 | 3 | 29 | 60 | 622 | 1706 | 135 |
| | PERCENT CHANGE | | +0 | +12.6 | +12.6 | +0 | -33.3 | +20.7 | +21.7 | +2.9 | +18.1 |

1 ONE OR MORE MONTHS DATA MISSING 2 NO INDEX CRIMES 3 NO RETURN FROM AGENCY 4 REPORTED THRU OTHER AGENCY

TIME PERIOD COVERED
BY REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1973
JANUARY THRU DECEMBER

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT - BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION
CRIME STUDIES SECTION

PAGE 1

DATE REPORT PRINTED → DATE : SEPTEMBER 05, 1974
REPORT NO : UCR3110P

I - UCR AGENCY MANHOUR UTILIZATION REPORT

TOTAL NUMBER OF I-UCR CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES: 386
AREA OR JURISDICTION COVERED BY REPORT
REPORT TITLE

178

| OFFENSE CODE | OFFENSE CLASS AND TITLE | NUMBER OFFENSES | MANHOURS | NUMBER ARRESTS | MANHOURS | TOTAL M/H |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| OFFENSE CODE | OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION | TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES | MANHOURS REPORTED INCIDENT TO OFFENSE | TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED | MANHOURS REPORTED INCIDENT TO ARREST | TOTAL MANHOURS |
| 0123 | ATTEMPT - OT WPN | 9 | 93.5 | 8 | 14.0 | 107.5 |
| 0120 | VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER | 2 | 32.9 | 3 | 21.4 | 54.3 |
| 0141 | INVL MANSL/RECK HCM N/V | | | 4 | 1.2 | 48.9 |
| 0142 | INVL MANSL/RECK HCM VEH | | | 4 | 4.0 | 29.0 |
| | HOMICIDE | TOTAL 1 | | 85 | 761.8 | 2946.3 |
| 0211 | FORCIBLE RAPE | 10 | 27.1 | 13 | 23.0 | 50.1 |
| 0212 | FORCIBLE RAPE - FIREARM | 8 | 19.0 | | 2.0 | 21.3 |
| 0213 | FORCIBLE RAPE - KNIF/CT | 4 | 24.0 | | 9.0 | 43.0 |
| 0214 | FORCIBLE RAPE - OT WPN | 69 | 378.0 | | 19.5 | 518.3 |
| 0220 | ATTEMPTS - FORCIBLE RAPE | 42 | 125.0 | | 3.9 | 159.2 |
| | FORCIBLE RAPE | TOTAL 133 | 574.5 | | 7.4 | 791.9 |
| 0311 | ROBBERY | 272 | 935.7 | 67 | | 14.9 |
| 0312 | ARMED - FIREARM | 22 | 50.6 | 10 | | 66.8 |
| 0313 | ARMED - KNIF/CT | 22 | 62.9 | 8 | | 89.5 |
| 0320 | ARMED - OT WPN | 141 | 240.9 | 46 | | 92.9 |
| 0330 | STR ARM-NO WPN | 40 | 115.8 | 16 | 30.1 | 145.9 |
| 0340 | ATTEMPT - ARMED ANY WPN | 35 | 54.2 | 9 | 36.2 | 90.4 |
| | ATTEMPT - STR ARM-NO WPN | | | | | |
| | ROBBERY | TOTAL 532 | 1460.1 | 156 | 440.3 | 1900.4 |

REPORTING PERIOD:
SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT 1974

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT - BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION
CRIME STUDIES SECTION

PAGE 1

DATE OF REPORT: AUGUST 20, 1974
REPORT NO: UCR3240A

GEOGRAPHIC AREA:

TIME PERIOD COVERED
BY REPORT

I-UCR STATE SUMMARY PROPERTY ANALYSIS REPORT
(OFFENSES/PROPERTY VALUE)

DATE REPORT
PRINTED

STATE OF ILLINOIS

AREA OR JURISDICTION
COVERED BY REPORT

REPORT TITLE

OFFENSES
DOES NOT INCLUDE
ATTEMPTS

OFFENSE

ROBBERY
SHOPLIFTING
BURGLARY FROM MOTOR VEH.
THEFT
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS - SUB-TOTAL
AUTOS
TRUCKS AND BUSES
OTHER VEHICLES

179

ARSON

VANDALISM

VANDALISM
INCLUDES ONLY OFFENSE CODES
1310 (CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO
PROPERTY), 1320 (CRIMINAL
DAMAGE TO VEHICLE), AND 1340
(CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO STATE
SUPPORTED PROPERTY).

ARSON
INCLUDES ONLY OFFENSE CODES
1010 (ARSON-EXPLOSIVE DEVICE)
AND 1020 (ARSON-INCENDIARY
DEVICE).

| TOTAL OFFENSES | PERCENT DISTR | DOLLAR VALUE STOLEN | DOLLAR VALUE RECOVERED | DOLLAR VALUE DESTROYED |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES | | DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN. | | DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY DESTROYED. |
| 23849 | 4.0 | 23,508,490 | 568,198 | 7,772 |
| - 22351 | 22.9 | 21,155,232 | 1,405,996 | 363,173 |
| 491 | 6.2 | 1,460,558 | 114,117 | 327,633 |
| 1001 | 36.8 | 492,709 | 1,533,283 | 31,695 |
| 23 | 12.5 | 6,030 | 15,653,833 | 3,845 |
| 33474 | | 55,842 | 14,592,047 | 951,915 |
| | | | 817,340 | 3,026,930 |
| | | | 244,476 | |
| | | | 0 | |
| | | | 13,122 | |
| | | | | |
| 101301 | | 59,146,174 | 10,288,544 | 4,638,301 |

grand totals

DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.
DOES NOT INCLUDE VALUE OF PROPERTY
STOLEN OUTSIDE OF REPORTING AGENCY'S
JURISDICTION BUT RECOVERED BY THE
REPORTING AGENCY. (RECOVERY CODE 86).

STATE OF ILLINOIS
 DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT - BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION
 CRIME STUDIES SECTION
 REPORTING PERIOD: TIME PERIOD COVERED BY REPORT
 SEMI-ANNUAL 1974
 DATE OF REPORT: AUGUST 20, 1974
 REPORT NO: UCA32800 - 2

1-USER STATE SUMMARY PROPERTY ANALYSIS REPORT - REPORT TITLE
 (PLACE/TIME/VALUE)
 GEOGRAPHIC AREA : STATE OF ILLINOIS
 AREA OR JURISDICTION COVERED BY REPORT : STATE OF ILLINOIS
 OFFENSES COVERED BY SUB-REPORT: DOES NOT INCLUDE ATTEMPTS.

| PLACE PLACE OFFENSE COMMITTED | TIME OFFENSE COMMITTED: DAY 15 6 A.M. TO 6 P.M. NIGHT 15 6 P.M. TO 6 A.M. | | | TOTAL OFFENSES | PERCENT DIST | DOLLAR VALUE STOLEN | DOLLAR VALUE RECOVERED | DOLLAR VALUE DESTROYED |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | DAY OFFENSES | NIGHT OFFENSES | UNKNOWN OFFENSES | | | | | |
| PUB GARAGE | | | 18 | 3484 | 0.0 | | 58,863 | |
| BUSINESS PLACE | | | 18 | 5 | 0.0 | | 0 | |
| CHAIR STORE | | | 57 | 874 | 2.0 | | 44,789 | |
| CHURCH | | | 15 | 11 | 0.0 | | 0 | |
| COIN OPERATED MACHINE | 29 | 46 | 15 | 43 | .1 | 14,327 | 110 | 72,173 |
| COLLEGE OR UNIV. RES. HALL | 13 | 23 | 17 | 5021 | 13.5 | 2,589,669 | 331,448 | 9,080 |
| CONSTRUCTION SITE | 42 | 137 | 114 | 211 | .5 | 178,912 | 26,511 | 9,181 |
| DEPT-TRAIN | 9 | 16 | 11 | 378 | .6 | 56,410 | 5,267 | 200 |
| DRUG STORE | 25 | 75 | 8 | 100 | .2 | 5,801 | 410 | 0 |
| ELEVATED STATION | 6 | 4 | 2 | 11,861 | .1 | 11,861 | 109 | 0 |
| FARM BUILDING | 26 | 49 | 29 | 244,148 | .8 | 244,148 | 2,330 | 1,551 |
| FARM PASTURE | 0 | 1 | 0 | 21,848 | .1 | 21,848 | 10,307 | 95 |
| FARM PEN OR CORAL | 0 | 2 | 0 | | .0 | | | 490 |
| GARAGE (PRIVATE) | 593 | 1401 | 924 | | .7 | | | 258 |
| GAS STATION | 141 | 670 | 44 | | .0 | | | 36 |
| GYM LOCKERS | 4 | 4 | 0 | | .0 | | | 0 |
| HIGHWAYS-STREETS-ALLEYS-ETC. | 4 | 68 | 15 | | .0 | | | 0 |
| LIQUOR STORE | 16 | 61 | 2 | | .2 | 97,728 | 16,069 | 5,222 |
| MEDICAL OFFICES-HOSPITALS | 48 | 127 | 26 | | .2 | 884 | 27 | 0 |
| MOBILE HOME | 74 | 114 | 36 | | .2 | 27,735 | 7,413 | 501 |
| MOTEL-HOTEL | 70 | 120 | 55 | | .5 | 29,242 | 763 | 1,002 |
| PARKS | 10 | 34 | 18 | | .6 | 67,649 | 1,684 | 710 |
| PARKING/NEARUSED CAR LOTS | 4 | 66 | 8 | | .6 | 77,983 | 3,708 | 800 |
| PHARMACY | 4 | 26 | 2 | | .2 | 103,979 | 3,342 | 76 |
| RESIDENCE (PRIVATE) | 4603 | 7157 | 3471 | | .7 | 13,841 | 1,509 | 775 |
| SCHOOLS | 302 | 648 | 296 | | .2 | 45,079 | 23,287 | 870 |
| SPORTING GOODS STORE | 2 | 13 | 1 | | .1 | 14,996 | 857 | 259 |
| TERMINAL BUS | 0 | 5 | 0 | | .0 | | | 0 |
| TRAIN | 22 | 33 | 11 | | .2 | 8,646 | 1,374 | 259 |
| WAREHOUSE | 36 | 74 | 35 | | .1 | 117,773 | 28,261 | 659 |
| OTHER | 915 | 2430 | 2103 | | .1 | 2,437,856 | 336,369 | 10,642 |
| TOTAL | 15351 | 19200 | 9094 | 43725 | 100.0 | 18,040,594 | 1,405,996 | 250,711 |

DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN: 18,040,594
 DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY DESTROYED: 250,711
 DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED: 1,405,996
 DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY NOT RECOVERED: 16,634,598
 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION TO TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES:
 BUS GARAGE: 0.0%
 CHURCH: 0.0%
 COIN OPERATED MACHINE: 0.1%
 COLLEGE OR UNIV. RES. HALL: 13.5%
 CONSTRUCTION SITE: 0.8%
 DEPT-TRAIN: 0.1%
 DRUG STORE: 0.2%
 ELEVATED STATION: 0.0%
 FARM BUILDING: 0.5%
 FARM PASTURE: 0.0%
 FARM PEN OR CORAL: 0.0%
 GARAGE (PRIVATE): 0.7%
 GAS STATION: 0.0%
 GYM LOCKERS: 0.0%
 HIGHWAYS-STREETS-ALLEYS-ETC.: 0.0%
 LIQUOR STORE: 0.2%
 MEDICAL OFFICES-HOSPITALS: 0.2%
 MOBILE HOME: 0.6%
 MOTEL-HOTEL: 0.7%
 PARKS: 0.2%
 PARKING/NEARUSED CAR LOTS: 0.1%
 PHARMACY: 0.0%
 RESIDENCE (PRIVATE): 46.3%
 SCHOOLS: 0.6%
 SPORTING GOODS STORE: 0.0%
 TERMINAL BUS: 0.0%
 TRAIN: 0.2%
 WAREHOUSE: 0.1%
 OTHER: 0.1%

REPORTING PERIOD:
 SEMI-ANNUAL 1974 ← TIME PERIOD COVERED
 BY REPORT

STATE OF ILLINOIS
 DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT - BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION
 CRIME STUDIES SECTION

PAGE 7

GEOGRAPHIC AREA :

I-UCR STATE SUMMARY PROPERTY ANALYSIS REPORT ← REPORT TITLE
 (PROPERTY TYPE-TIME-VALUE)

DATE REPORT → DATE OF REPORT: AUGUST 20, 1974
 PRINTED REPORT NO: UCR3280E - 7

STATE OF ILLINOIS ← AREA OR JURISDICTION
 COVERED BY REPORT

PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION

OFFENSE: THEFT ← OFFENSE COVERED BY SUB-REPORT
 DOES NOT INCLUDE ATTEMPTS

| PROPERTY TYPE | DAY NO OF ITEMS | NIGHT NO OF ITEMS | UNKNOWN NO OF ITEMS | TOTAL NO OF ITEMS | NO OF OFFNS | PER CENT DIST | DOLLAR VALUE STOLEN | DOLLAR VALUE RECOVERED | DOLLAR VALUE DESTROYED |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| AMMUNITION | | | | 460 | 42 | .1 | | | 5 |
| CATTLE | | | | 295 | 132 | .2 | | | 820 |
| FOAL | | | | 983 | 32 | 0 | | 690 | 0 |
| SHEEP | | | | 4 | 3 | .0 | | 2,255 | 0 |
| SWINE | | | | 1014 | 90 | .1 | | 140 | 0 |
| OTHER ANIMALS/LIVESTOCK | | | | 486 | 54 | .1 | | 0 | 181 |
| ANIMALS/DOMESTIC | | | | 380 | 277 | .4 | | 3,515 | 150 |
| APPLIANCES | | | | 853 | 357 | .5 | | | 180 |
| ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT | | | | 246 | 40 | .1 | | | 40 |
| AUDIO VISUAL EQUIP | | | | 228 | 87 | .1 | | | 0 |
| AUTO PARTS | 4028 | | | | 6399 | 9.1 | | | 10 |
| BICYCLES | 6641 | | | | 13829 | 19.6 | | | 3,411 |
| BOATS | 75 | | | | 222 | .3 | | | 3,024 |
| BOAT EQUIPMENT | 161 | | | | 241 | .3 | | | 9 |
| CAMERAS | 133 | | | | 189 | .5 | | | 0 |
| CHECKS (NON-NEG) | 678 | | | | | .4 | | | 0 |
| CHECKS (NEGOTIABLE) | 431 | | | | | .5 | | | 0 |
| FERTILIZER | 7086 | 122 | 1002 | 519 | | .0 | 150,869 | | 0 |
| HERBICIDES | 16 | 10 | 8 | 2255 | | .0 | 45,532 | | |
| PESTICIDES | 353 | 1 | 0 | 10131 | | .0 | 2,516 | | |
| OTHER CHEMICALS | 384 | 126 | 9 | 2401 | | .0 | 6,856 | | |
| CIGARETTES/TORACCO | 1209 | 881 | 165 | 519 | | .0 | 3,499 | | |
| CLOTHING | 4018 | 3584 | 529 | 2255 | | .0 | 17,684 | | 29 |
| CONSTRUCTION EQUIP | 420 | 686 | 1295 | 10131 | | .0 | 278,960 | | 336 |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL | 7157 | 5386 | 6174 | 2401 | | .0 | 502,390 | 107 | 575 |
| CONSUMABLES | 5083 | 4871 | 281 | 18717 | | .0 | 581,152 | 2,912 | 25 |
| COPPER ALLOYS | 29347 | 6504 | 4539 | 10235 | 343 | .5 | 96,832 | 14,046 | 331 |
| CREDIT CARDS | 422 | 238 | 48 | 40390 | 110 | .2 | 183,049 | 20,374 | 1,828 |
| CURRENCY | 5801 | 4261 | 808 | 10870 | 5650 | 8.0 | 10,686 | 1,746 | 0 |
| DRUGS | 91 | 1599 | 68 | 1758 | 93 | .1 | 1,229,935 | 72,657 | 1,493 |
| EXPLOSIVES | 19 | 10 | 1 | 30 | 24 | .0 | 4,716 | 1,009 | 40 |
| FARM EQUIPMENT | 192 | 138 | 52 | 382 | 217 | .3 | 784 | 293 | 0 |
| FISHING EQUIPMENT | 423 | 305 | 103 | 831 | 241 | .3 | 97,664 | 18,930 | 165 |
| FURNISHINGS | 753 | 632 | 808 | 2193 | 720 | 1.0 | 33,010 | 1,982 | 150 |
| FURS | 24 | 21 | 8 | 53 | 45 | .1 | 154,586 | 16,771 | 2,470 |
| GRAIN | 510 | 21 | 326 | 857 | 23 | .0 | 59,173 | 8,579 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | 18,331 | 0 | 0 |

TIME PERIOD IN WHICH
 ITEMS WERE STOLEN OR
 DESTROYED. DOES NOT
 INCLUDE ITEMS RECOVERED.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ITEMS
 STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

NUMBER OF
 OFFENSES

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
 EACH PROPERTY TYPE
 IS OF TOTAL.

DOLLAR VALUE STOLEN

DOLLAR VALUE RECOVERED.
 DOES NOT INCLUDE VALUE
 OF PROPERTY STOLEN OUT-
 SIDE REPORTING AGENCY'S
 JURISDICTION BUT RECOVERED
 BY REPORTING AGENCY.

VALUE DESTROYED

JURISDICTION
COUNTY NAME
NCIC NUMBER

REPORT NO UCR3420P
SEQ. PAGE 43

ADULT AND JUVENILE ARREST TREND

MAR 1975 COMPARED WITH FEB 1975

| OFF. CODE | OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION | TOTAL ADULTS ARRESTED | | | | TOTAL JUVENILES ARRESTED | | | | TOTAL ARRESTS ADULTS PLUS JUVENILES | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|--------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|--|----------|-----------|----------|
| | | 1975 MAR | 1975 FEB | 75/75 PCT | DIFF CHG | 1975 MAR | 1975 FEB | 75/75 PCT | DIFF CHG | 1975 MAR | 1975 FEB | 75/75 PCT | DIFF CHG |
| | AGGRAVATED BATTERY TOTAL | 2 | 4 | 2- | 50- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2- | 50- |
| *0440 | AGGRAVATED - HAN/FIS/FT | 0 | 1 | 1- | 100- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1- | 100- |
| 0445 | AGGRAVATED - HAN/FIS/FT | 1 | 0 | 1+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1+ | 0 |
| 0460 | SIMPLE BATTERY | 1 | 3 | 2- | 67- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2- | 67- |
| | AGGRAVATED ASSAULT TOTAL | 0 | 4 | 4- | 100- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4- | 100- |
| *0540 | AGGRAVATED - HAN/FIS/FT | 0 | 2 | 2- | 100- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2- | 100- |
| 0545 | AGGRAVATED - HAN/FIS/FT | 0 | 2 | 2- | 100- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2- | 100- |
| | BURGLARY TOTAL | 1 | 0 | 1+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1+ | 0 |
| *0620 | UNLAW ENTRY (NO FORCE) | 1 | 0 | 1+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1+ | 0 |
| | THEFT TOTAL | 0 | 1 | 1- | 100- | 3 | 1 | 2+ | 200+ | 3 | 2 | 1+ | 50+ |
| *0820 | \$150 AND UNDER | 0 | 1 | 1- | 100- | 3 | 1 | 2+ | 200+ | 3 | 2 | 1+ | 50+ |
| | *CRIME INDEX OFFENSES-SUBTOTAL | 1 | 4 | 3- | 75- | 3 | 1 | 2+ | 200+ | 4 | 5 | 1- | 20- |
| | 1100 DECEPTION TOTAL | 4 | 0 | 4+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4+ | 0 |
| | 1300 VANDALISM TOTAL | 1 | 0 | 1+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1+ | 0 |
| | 2000 CONT SUBSTANCE ACT TOTAL | 0 | 2 | 2- | 100- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2- | 100- |
| | 2200 LIQUOR CONT ACT TOTAL | 1 | 0 | 1+ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3+ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4+ | 0 |
| | 2400 MOTOR VEH OFFENSES TOTAL | 6 | 3 | 3+ | 100+ | 1 | 0 | 1+ | 0 | 7 | 3 | 4+ | 133+ |
| | 2800 DISORDEPLY CONDUCT TOTAL | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2+ | 0 | 5 | 3 | 2+ | 67+ |
| | NON INDEX OFFENSES-SUBTOTAL | 17 | 13 | 4+ | 31+ | 6 | 0 | 6+ | 0 | 23 | 13 | 10+ | 77+ |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 18 | 17 | 1+ | 6+ | 9 | 1 | 8+ | 800+ | 27 | 18 | 9+ | 50+ |

OFFENSE AND CLEARANCE TRENDS

ANNUAL 1974 COMPARED WITH ANNUAL 1973

| OFF. CODE | OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION | OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE | | | | OFFENSES ACTUALLY OCCURRED | | | | TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------|---------------|------------------------|-------------|-------|---------------|
| | | 1974 ANNUAL | 1973 ANNUAL | DIFF | 74/73 PCT CHG | 1974 ANNUAL | 1973 ANNUAL | DIFF | 74/73 PCT CHG | 1974 ANNUAL | 1973 ANNUAL | DIFF | 74/73 PCT CHG |
| | MURDER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 2206 | 2047 | 159+ | 8+ I | 1986 | 1874 | 112+ | 6+ I | 1607 | 1483 | 124+ | 8+ |
| 0110 | MURDER | 1414 | 1191 | 223+ | 19+ I | 1282 | 1070 | 212+ | 20+ I | 1005 | 738 | 257+ | 36+ |
| | ATTEMPT - MURDER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 317 | 338 | 21- | 6- I | 305 | 326 | 21- | 6- I | 240 | 276 | 36- | 13- |
| 0121 | ATTEMPT - FIREARM | 221 | 247 | 26- | 11- I | 217 | 238 | 21- | 9- I | 167 | 154 | 27- | 14- |
| 0122 | ATTEMPT - KNIF/CT | 49 | 44 | 5+ | 11+ I | 46 | 44 | 2+ | 5+ I | 42 | 37 | 5+ | 14+ |
| 0123 | ATTEMPT - OT WPN | 34 | 37 | 3- | 8- I | 31 | 36 | 5- | 14- I | 22 | 35 | 13- | 37- |
| 0124 | ATTEMPT - HAND/FIS/FT | 13 | 10 | 3+ | 30+ I | 11 | 8 | 3+ | 38+ I | 9 | 10 | 1- | 10- |
| 0130 | VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER | 37 | 85 | 48- | 56- I | 36 | 35 | 49- | 58- I | 11 | 48 | 37- | 77- |
| 0141 | INVL MANSL/RECK HOM N/V | 38 | 46 | 8- | 17- I | 36 | 46 | 10- | 22- I | 23 | 267 | 244- | 91- |
| 0142 | INVL MANSL/RECK HOM VEH | 400 | 387 | 13+ | 3+ I | 327 | 347 | 20- | 6- I | 328 | 154 | 174+ | 113+ |
| | FORCIBLE RAPE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 5131 | 4785 | 346+ | 7+ I | 3056 | 2671 | 385+ | 14+ I | 1478 | 1169 | 309+ | 25+ |
| 183 | FORCIBLE RAPE | 4371 | 4060 | 311+ | 8+ I | 2582 | 2216 | 366+ | 17+ I | 1276 | 984 | 292+ | 30+ |
| 0211 | FORCIBLE RAPE - FIREARM | 119 | 111 | 8+ | 7+ I | 110 | 99 | 11+ | 11+ I | 45 | 39 | 6+ | 15+ |
| 0212 | FORCIBLE RAPE - KNIF/CT | 143 | 100 | 43+ | 43+ I | 127 | 93 | 34+ | 37+ I | 57 | 47 | 10+ | 21+ |
| 0213 | FORCIBLE RAPE OT WPN | 14 | 31 | 17- | 55- I | 9 | 28 | 19- | 68- I | 5 | 12 | 7- | 53- |
| 0214 | FORCIBLE RAPE - OT MEAN | 4095 | 3818 | 277+ | 7+ I | 2336 | 1996 | 340+ | 17+ I | 1169 | 886 | 283+ | 32+ |
| 0220 | ATTEMPTS - FORCIBLE RAPE | 760 | 725 | 35+ | 5+ I | 474 | 455 | 19+ | 4+ I | 202 | 185 | 17+ | 9+ |
| | ROBBERY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 49974 | 43666 | 6308+ | 14+ I | 34701 | 31126 | 3575+ | 11+ I | 13492 | 12213 | 1279+ | 10+ |
| | ARMED-ANY WEAPON | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 30303 | 25111 | 5192+ | 21+ I | 22385 | 19867 | 3018+ | 15+ I | 8212 | 7102 | 1110+ | 16+ |
| 0311 | ARMED - FIREARM | 21157 | 3018 | 18139+ | 601+ I | 17487 | 2928 | 14559+ | 497+ I | 5608 | 727 | 4881+ | 671+ |
| 0312 | ARMED - KNIF/CT | 3656 | 415 | 3441+ | 829+ I | 2714 | 403 | 2311+ | 573+ I | 1166 | 133 | 1027+ | 739+ |
| 0313 | ARMED - OT WPN | 5290 | 21678 | 16388- | 76- I | 2634 | 16536 | 13852- | 84- I | 1433 | 6236 | 4798- | 77- |
| 0320 | STR ARM-NO WPN | 18428 | 17675 | 753+ | 4+ I | 10869 | 10540 | 329+ | 3+ I | 5055 | 4875 | 180+ | 4+ |
| 0330 | ATTEMPT - ARMED FIREARM | 2 | 0 | 2+ | 0 I | 2 | 0 | 2+ | 0 I | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0337 | ATTEMPT - ARMED | 739 | 523 | 216+ | 41+ I | 462 | 373 | 89+ | 24+ I | 97 | 125 | 28- | 22- |
| 0340 | ATTEMPT - STR ARM-NO WPN | 502 | 357 | 145+ | 41+ I | 483 | 346 | 137+ | 40+ I | 128 | 111 | 17+ | 15+ |
| | AGGRAVATED BATTERY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 34080 | 32128 | 1952+ | 6+ I | 33258 | 31366 | 1892+ | 6+ I | 23434 | 20571 | 2763+ | 13+ |
| 0410 | AGGRAVATED - FIREARM | 1043 | 935 | 108+ | 12+ I | 1015 | 901 | 114+ | 13+ I | 553 | 479 | 84+ | 18+ |
| 0420 | AGGRAVATED - KNIF/CT | 1536 | 1314 | 222+ | 17+ I | 1496 | 1271 | 225+ | 18+ I | 919 | 778 | 141+ | 18+ |
| 0430 | AGGRAVATED - OT WPN | 2239 | 2240 | 2- | 0 I | 2206 | 2190 | 16+ | 1+ I | 1294 | 1274 | 20+ | 2+ |
| 0440 | AGGRAVATED - HAND/FIS/FT | 7282 | 7066 | 216+ | 3+ I | 7130 | 6915 | 215+ | 3+ I | 4536 | 4557 | 21- | 0 |
| 0450 | STRIP BATTERY | 21100 | 17594 | 3506+ | 20+ I | 20552 | 17131 | 3421+ | 20+ I | 15475 | 12808 | 2667+ | 21+ |
| 0470 | RECKLESS CONDUCT | 981 | 2979 | 2098- | 70- I | 459 | 2998 | 2099- | 71- I | 647 | 775 | 128- | 17- |
| | AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 76986 | 59977 | 17009+ | 28+ I | 54335 | 42237 | 12098+ | 29+ I | 39568 | 31930 | 7638+ | 24+ |
| 0510 | AGGRAVATED - FIREARM | 7995 | 7553 | 442+ | 6+ I | 6178 | 5933 | 245+ | 4+ I | 3432 | 3294 | 138+ | 4+ |

GEOGRAPHIC AREA

AGENCY -
COUNTY -
NCIC NO-

12 MONTH OFFENSE TREND REPORT

FOR

1974

| OFF. CODE | OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC | TOTAL |
|-----------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | HOMICIDE TOTAL | 1 | | | 4 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 3 | 11 |
| 0110 | MURDER | 1 | | | 4 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 3 | 11 |
| | FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 35 |
| 0212 | FORCIBLE RAPE - KNIF/CT | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 3 |
| 0213 | FORCIBLE RAPE - OT WPN | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| 0214 | FORCIBLE RAPE - OT MEAN | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | | 21 |
| 0220 | ATTEMPTS - FORCIBLE RAPE | | | | | 3 | | 2 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| | ROBBERY TOTAL | 2 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 81 |
| 0311 | ARMED - FIREARM | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 45 |
| 0312 | ARMED - KNIF/CT | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 0313 | ARMED - OT WPN | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | 5 |
| 0320 | STR ARM-NO WPN | | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | | 2 | 18 |
| 0337 | ATTEMPT - ARMED | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| 0340 | ATTEMPT - STR ARM-NO WPN | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| | ATTEMPTED MURDER TOTAL | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 0121 | ATTEMPT - FIREARM | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | AGGRAVATED BATTERY TOTAL | 6 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 117 |
| 0410 | AGGRAVATED - FIREARM | 2 | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 2 | | 15 |
| 0420 | AGGRAVATED - KNIF/CT | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 16 |
| 0430 | AGGRAVATED - OT WPN | 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 49 |
| 0440 | AGGRAVATED - HAN/FIS/FT | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 37 |
| | AGGRAVATED ASSAULT TOTAL | 1 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 68 |
| 0510 | AGGRAVATED - FIREARM | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 37 |
| 0520 | AGGRAVATED - KNIF/CT | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 15 |
| 0530 | AGGRAVATED - OT WPN | | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 11 |
| 0540 | AGGRAVATED - HAN/FIS/FT | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| | ATTEMPTED MURDER PLUS AGGRAVATED BATTERY PLUS AGGRAVATED ASSAULT TOTAL | 7 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 19 | 18 | 21 | 14 | 11 | 19 | 14 | 17 | 186 |

PC04FC0E
CC01NY W31N05:CO
NCIC NO. 1C1C4GD

OFFENSE SUMMARY

| OFF. CODE | OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION | OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE | | REF TO RESP. JURISD | OFFENSES ACTUALLY OCCURRED | | | | EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCES | | | | TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------|-------|------------------------|--------|------|--------|------------------------|-----|
| | | NUMBER | PCT | | ACTUALLY OCCURRED | FAIL TO FILE COMPLAINT | | OTHER | | ARREST | | NUMBER | PCT | |
| | | | | | | ADULT | JUV. | ADULT | JUV. | ADULT | JUV. | | | |
| MURDER | | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 91 |
| C120 | ATTEMPT - MURDER | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 91 |
| C121 | ATTEMPT - FIREARM | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 80 |
| C122 | ATTEMPT - KNIFE/CT | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100 |
| C123 | ATTEMPT - CT WFN | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| FORCIBLE RAPE | | 31 | 3 | 10 | 28 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 46 |
| Q210 | FORCIBLE RAPE | 26 | 3 | 12 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 48 |
| Q211 | FORCIBLE RAPE - FIREARM | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 67 |
| Q212 | FORCIBLE RAPE - KNIFE/CT | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 50 |
| Q213 | FORCIBLE RAPE - CT MEAN | 15 | 3 | 20 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 50 |
| Q220 | ATTEMPTS - FORCIBLE RAPE | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40 |
| AGGRAVATED BATTERY | | 419 | 8 | 2 | 411 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 138 | 34 |
| Q310 | AGGRAVATED - FIREARM | 164 | 3 | 2 | 161 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 40 |
| Q311 | AGGRAVATED - KNIFE/CT | 120 | 1 | 1 | 119 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 42 |
| Q312 | AGGRAVATED - CT WFN | 21 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 35 |
| Q313 | AGGRAVATED - STR. ARM-NO WFN | 23 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 36 |
| Q320 | ATTEMPT - AGGRAVATED BATTERY | 216 | 5 | 2 | 211 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 27 |
| Q330 | ATTEMPT - FIREARM | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 50 |
| Q334 | ATTEMPT - KNIFE/CT | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 |
| Q337 | ATTEMPT - STR. ARM | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40 |
| Q340 | ATTEMPT - STR. ARM-NO WFN | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 33 |
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | | 316 | 2 | 1 | 316 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 228 | 72 |
| Q410 | AGGRAVATED - FIREARM | 46 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 80 |
| Q420 | AGGRAVATED - KNIFE/CT | 84 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 73 |
| Q430 | AGGRAVATED - CT WFN | 160 | 2 | 1 | 156 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 70 |
| Q440 | AGGRAVATED - PAN/FIS/FT | 26 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 58 |
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | | 164 | 1 | 1 | 163 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 116 | 71 |
| Q510 | AGGRAVATED - FIREARM | 161 | 0 | 0 | 161 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 45 |
| Q520 | AGGRAVATED - KNIFE/CT | 29 | 1 | 3 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 87 |
| Q530 | AGGRAVATED - CT WFN | 21 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 76 |
| Q540 | AGGRAVATED - PAN/FIS/FT | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 100 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 643 | 14 | 1 | 629 | 50 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 451 | 72 |
| SUB-TOTAL (LESS *) | | 543 | 14 | 1 | 529 | 50 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 451 | 72 |
| TOTAL ATTEMPTS | | 55 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 33 |
| ADJ TOTAL (LESS ATTEMPTS) | | 588 | 14 | 2 | 574 | 47 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 433 | 69 |

ACT NORMALLY INCLUDED IN CRIME STATISTICS

185

ROCKFORD
 COUNTY ILLINOIS
 NCIC NO. 1010400

P O L I C E D I S P O S I T I O N S

A D U L T S J U V E N I L E S

| OFF. CODE | OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION | ARRESTED FIELD FOR PROSECU | SUMMON- CITED OR NOTIFIED | RELEASE CR WITHOUT CHARGE | RELEASE TO OTHER AGENCY | TOTAL ARREST | HANDLE WITHIN DEPT | SUMMON- REFER CITED OR NOTIFIED | REFER WELFARE AGENCY | REFER JUVENILE COURT | REFER ADULT COURT | REFER OTHER AGENCY | TOTAL |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MURDER TOTAL | | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0120 | ATTEMPT - MURDER | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0121 | ATTEMPT - FIREARM | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0122 | ATTEMPT - KNIF/CT | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0123 | ATTEMPT - CT WFA | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL | | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 0210 | FORCIBLE RAPE | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 0211 | FORCIBLE RAPE - FIREARM | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0212 | FORCIBLE RAPE - KNIF/CT | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 0214 | FORCIBLE RAPE - CT WFA | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARMS/WEAPONS TOTAL | | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 63 |
| 0310 | ARMS-ANY WEAPON | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| 0311 | ARMS - FIREARM | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 0312 | ARMS - KNIF/CT | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 0313 | ARMS - CT WFA | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 0320 | STP ARMS-NO WFA | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| 0320 | ATTEMPT - ARMS FIREARM | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0334 | ATTEMPT - ARMS KNIF/CT | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0337 | ATTEMPT - ARMS | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0340 | ATTEMPT - STP ARMS-NO WFA | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| AGGRAVATED BATTERY TOTAL | | 262 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 30 |
| 0410 | AGGRAVATED - FIREARM | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 0420 | AGGRAVATED - KNIF/CT | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 0430 | AGGRAVATED - CT WFA | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 23 |
| 0440 | AGGRAVATED - PAN/FIS/FT | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT TOTAL | | 126 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 126 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 0510 | AGGRAVATED - FIREARM | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0520 | AGGRAVATED - KNIF/CT | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 0530 | AGGRAVATED - CT WFA | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0540 | AGGRAVATED - PAN/FIS/FT | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 504 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 504 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 1 | 0 | 103 |
| LESS-TOTAL (LESS *) | | 506 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 506 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 1 | 0 | 103 |
| TOTAL ATTEMPTS | | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| ADJ TOTAL (LESS ATTEMPTS) | | 460 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 460 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 1 | 0 | 91 |

* NOT NORMALLY INCLUDED IN CRIME STATISTICS

186

| AGENCY | | CRIME INDEX BEAT ANALYSIS | | | | | | | FIGURES SHOWN ARE OFFENSES | |
|--------|-------|---------------------------|---|------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|--|
| BEAT | BLOCK | TOTAL CRIME INDEX | MURDER AND VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER | FORCIBLE RAPE | ROBBERY | AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY | BURGLARY BREAKING OR ENTERING | THEFT | MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | |
| TOTAL | TOTAL | 1364 | 1 | 2 | 34 | 2 | 511 | 622 | 192 | |
| 01 | TOTAL | 637 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 243 | 295 | 81 | |
| 01 | 011 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 18 | 7 | 2 | |
| 01 | 012 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | |
| 01 | 013 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 10 | 3 | |
| 01 | 014 | 82 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 34 | 35 | 10 | |
| 01 | 015 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 20 | 12 | |
| 01 | 016 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 29 | 3 | |
| 01 | 017 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 36 | 48 | 9 | |
| 01 | 018 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 43 | 61 | 12 | |
| 01 | 019 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 43 | 3 | |
| 01 | 020 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 14 | 1 | |
| 01 | 021 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 10 | |
| 01 | 022 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 10 | |
| 01 | 028 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| 01 | 029 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 01 | 030 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 01 | 032 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| 01 | 099 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 02 | TOTAL | 225 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 78 | 86 | 51 | |
| 02 | 021 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 15 | 23 | 5 | |
| 02 | 022 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 11 | |
| 02 | 027 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 1 | |
| 02 | 028 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 14 | |
| 02 | 029 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | |
| 02 | 030 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 9 | 9 | |
| 02 | 031 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | |
| 02 | 032 | 44 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 12 | 11 | |
| 09 | TOTAL | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 09 | 099 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 11 | TOTAL | 58 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 30 | 6 | |
| 11 | 010 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 11 | 011 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 11 | 012 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 11 | 013 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| 11 | 014 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | |
| 11 | 015 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 1 | |
| 11 | 017 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | |
| 11 | 018 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | |
| 11 | 019 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| 11 | 020 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| 11 | 021 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | |

187

BEAT ANALYSIS REPORT TITLE

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 08/27/74)

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****

CRIME CRIME CODE BY BEAT PAGE 8 OF 24 NUMBER OF PAGES IN REPORT

| OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION | OFFENSE CODE | BEAT | | | | | | | | | | ROW TOTAL |
|------------------------|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| | | 10.1 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 17.1 | 18.1 | 21.1 | |
| CRIME | 720. | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| \$150 AND UNDER | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.5 |
| ATTEMPTS: BURGLA | 750. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.3 |
| OVER \$150 | 810. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 36 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.5 |
| \$150 AND UNDER | 920. | 51 | 56 | 46 | 34 | 39 | 18 | 17 | 34 | 18 | 0 | 735 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 30.6 |
| ATTEMPTS: THEFT | 850. | 10 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 50 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.1 |
| AUTOS | 910. | 14 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 96 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.0 |
| TRUCKS AND BUSES | 915. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.1 |
| OTHER VEHICLES | 918. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.1 |
| ATTEMPTS: MOTOR | 920. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 13 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.5 |
| ATTEMPT: ARSON | 1090. | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.8 |
| DECEPTIVE PRACTI | 1110. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 23 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.0 |
| COLUMN TOTAL | | 213 | 170 | 189 | 189 | 127 | 84 | 109 | 106 | 80 | 1 | 2405 |
| (CONTINUED) | | 8.9 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

NOTE: ROW TOTALS AND COLUMN TOTALS ARE PRESENTED ON EACH PAGE AND ARE BASED UPON THE ENTIRE TABLE.

GLOSSARY

Administrative closing date- Refers to the date at which the files from which I-UCR reports are obtained are closed to incoming data and reports are compiled from the data on file.

Arrested, held for prosecution- This is a Police Disposition category which includes persons arrested by police and liable for possible criminal proceedings in court. The arrestee may be held in custody or released on bond or recognizance.

Bias- That characteristic of a measuring instrument which tends to result in a misrepresentation of what is being measured.

Bounding- NCS describes this as "the procedure of excluding from reported data any event known to have occurred outside the specified reference period." This excludes from data for a current survey any event reported in an earlier survey as having occurred prior to the current survey's reference period.

CHA- Chicago Housing Authority.

CID- Criminal Investigations Division.

Charged- A formal allegation that a specific person(s) has committed a specific offense(s).

Clearance- This refers to the resolving of a case by police. Offenses are generally cleared by arrests of persons. Offenses may be exceptionally cleared under certain circumstances, such as: suicide of the offender; death of offender for other reasons; refusal of victim to cooperate in investigation and/or prosecution of the offense and offender; prosecution of the offender for a less serious charge; etc. Generally, four conditions must be met for an offense to be exceptionally cleared:

- 1) The identity of the offender is established.
- 2) Enough information has been gathered to support an arrest, charge, and prosecution, for an offense.
- 3) The offender's location is known.
- 4) Some reason, beyond police control prevents arresting, charging, and prosecuting of the offender.

Cluster sampling- The cost of sampling is sometimes reduced by making the unit to be randomly selected a group or cluster of elements. The IJR survey randomly selected clusters of households and employed systematic sampling within each cluster. This and similar procedures are known as multi-stage cluster sampling, the selection of samples within samples.

Community adjustment- This refers to informal action taken by police officers in response to incidents or offenses. These are similar to station adjustments in that they do not involve formal charges.

CPD- Chicago Police Department

Crime code- In I-UCR, the numerical code given by DLE-CJIS to each of the crime classifications it uses.

CVS- Commercial Victimization Surveys, (See Table III).

Data management system- For the purposes of this workbook (particularly the section about I-UCR), a data management system will mean the system that operates in the collecting, sorting, organizing, and disseminating of data.

Delinquent in reporting- Law enforcement agencies are delinquent in reporting when they have not submitted data to DLE-CJIS in time for it to be included in I-UCR reports.

DLE-CJIS- Department of Law Enforcement - Criminal Justice Information Service, located in Springfield, Illinois.

Error- The difference between a computed or estimated result and the actual value of whatever is being measured. Error can be caused by many factors. See measurement error, sampling and non-sampling error.

Exceptional clearances- see "clearances"

Field report- Forms on which on duty police officers are required to report offenses and non-criminal incidents. These forms carry information which is maintained in police departments, and information forwarded to DLE-CJIS.

Handled within department- This police disposition category specific to juveniles is also called "station adjustment". Juveniles who are handled within the department are dealt with informally by the police. No formal charges are made. Generally, a warning is given and the juvenile is released to parents, relatives or friends.

Household- 1) NCS uses "household consists of all persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence at the time of interview is the housing unit, and all persons staying in housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere."

2) The IJR survey defines this as a group of rooms or one room used as a separate living quarter by a group of persons living together, or by one person living alone. A housing unit may be identified if it has either a separate entrance or separate cooking equipment.

Incident code- A number used by CPD to identify crime types; similar to I-UCR crime codes, though different code numbers are used.

IJR- The Institute for Juvenile Research

Index Crimes- see the entry for Index crimes in Chapter III of this workbook.

LEAA- Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

LEADS- Law Enforcement Agencies Data System. This is a network of computer terminals, located in state, county, and municipal police offices. Approximately 120 law enforcement agencies submit I-UCR data via LEADS terminals, which are connected to a central computer in Springfield.

Line number- This is an important, mandatory entry on I-UCR Set II Offense and Arrest Summaries. Since data are entered case-by-case in the Set II format, this facility exists to indicate offenses which involve more than one line on the form.

manhours (arrest)- Refers to the time spent by an officer in the arrest of an offender.

manhours (offense)- Refers to the time spent by an officer in responding to an offense complaint, or in the investigation of an offense.

Measurement error- All errors in estimates based on samples, except sampling error. Measurement error includes nonresponses, incorrect responses, editing, etc. (See sampling error)

Memory decay- Also recall decay. A name given to the phenomenon that the greater the distance between the date of interview and the date an event occurred, the more likely it is that the event will be forgotten.

Multiple victimization- Victimization of the same person on more than one occasion. This is a broader concept than series victimization, in that multiple victimizations do not necessarily refer to crimes which are similar in detail. They may be several different types of crimes happening to the same victim.

NCIC number- The National Crime Information Center Agency Identifier, found on all I-UCR reports. It uniquely identifies each law enforcement agency.

NCS- National Crime Surveys. A research program instituted by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) as the National Crime Panel Program. (See Table III.) NCS includes the National Household Survey and the National Commercial Survey, the set of City Household Surveys and the set of City Commercial Surveys. The collecting agent for all of the NCS programs is the Bureau of the Census.

Non-Interview- Failure to secure data for a unit that is a member of a designated sample. In a sample of households, this could be due to a unit being demolished, under construction, vacant, etc.

Non-sampling error- See measurement error.

Nonstranger- Also not-stranger. Usage in NCS documents denotes an offender (see offender) who is known to the victim either by sight, or as a casual acquaintance, or is well-known or related to the victim.

Offender- In police statistics, an offender is an individual arrested and charged with a crime. In NCS usage, an offender is a person who is alleged by an NCS respondent to have committed a crime in one of the seven major categories surveyed. This is comparable with common criminal justice usage of the term "suspect" except that the NCS respondent, not a criminal justice agency, makes the determination.

Part I, Part II and Index Offenses- These are important offense groupings, often used in the presentation of crime information. Part I offenses include the following crimes: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, attempted forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, attempted burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft. In comparison, Index Crimes include all of the above offenses except manslaughter by negligence and attempted rape. Part II offenses include simple and attempted assaults; arson; forgery and counterfeiting; fraud; embezzlement; buying, receiving and possessing stolen property; vandalism; carrying and possessing weapons; prostitution and commercial vice; sex offenses other than forcible rape, prostitution and commercial vice; narcotics and drug law violations; gambling; offenses against family and children; driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs; liquor law violation; drunkenness; disorderly conduct; vagrancy; all other offenses; suspicion of offenses; curfew and loitering violations (juveniles only); and runaways (juveniles only). See the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook for a detailed discussion of Part I, II and Index Offense definitions. See also the Index Crimes entry in Chapter III of this workbook, and Crime in Illinois, a DLE publication, for discussions of national versus state Index Crime definitions.

Personal incident- In NCS usage the "crimes of rape, robbery, assault, personal theft, and corresponding attempts," (See rape, robbery, assault and personal theft.)

Police disposition- Method of terminating police handling of a case. The police have several methods (dispositions) available to them, e.g., "arrested, held for prosecution," "released without charge," and "released to other agency."

Radio report- This is an alternative to the field report, used by police when a field report need not (or cannot) be filled out at the scene of the crime. Information is radioed to the department and recorded there.

Random digit dialing (RDD)- A technique used in telephone survey sampling in which a random list of telephone numbers is generated for valid exchanges in the area being surveyed. Telephone interviews when used with RDD can be as representative as in person interviews, and can be done at a fraction of the cost.

Random sample- A type of sample in which population units are assigned numbers and a set of random numbers is generated which contains the numbers of the units which will compose the sample.

Recall decay- See memory decay.

Reference period- A period of time within which a crime must have occurred to be included in a given data source.

referred to adult court- A police disposition category which includes juveniles apprehended by police whose cases have been placed before the adult criminal court.

referred to juvenile court- A police disposition category which includes juveniles apprehended by police whose cases have been placed in the juvenile court.

Referred to responsible jurisdiction- This is a police disposition category for incidents which were reported to a law enforcement agency, but which occurred outside the agency's jurisdiction.

Referred to welfare agency- A police disposition category for juveniles who have been apprehended by police and whose cases have been referred to a welfare agency.

Referred to other agency- A police disposition category for juveniles who have been apprehended by police and whose cases have been referred to agencies other than courts or welfare.

Release without charge- A police disposition category including adults who have been apprehended by police and who have been released from police custody without any formal charges being made.

Reverse record check- A process in which victims of crimes recorded by police are interviewed, and the interview results checked against police records. These checks were used in NCS pre-tests to determine what reliability of reporting could be expected in victimization surveys.

RD number- Records Division number; an identification number used by CPD Records Division.

Sampling- A method of measurement using a representative part (sample) of a group to infer something about the group as a whole. (see sampling error, systematic sample, cluster sample and random sample.)

Sampling error- Error which arises because any particular sample does not include all the units in the population and, therefore, may not be a precise reflection of that population. (See measurement error)

Screen questions- Used in survey interviews, these are introductory questions intended to identify all victimizations (within the scope of the survey) that occurred in the survey's reference period. Details of the victimizations uncovered by the screen questions are gathered in later questions.

Self-report items- Questions which ask an individual to report his own involvement in activities which violate the law. These are almost always anonymous in order to increase the accuracy of the reporting.

Series incident or victimization- At least three victimizations of the same person, very similar in detail, for which the victim cannot recall dates and other details well enough to report the incidents separately. (See multiple victimizations, incident, victimizations and the text section on Series Incidents.)

SMSA- Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Census Bureau classification consisting of a city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or a city plus contiguous areas with a combined population of at least 50,000 (Census Bureau, 1974).

SOG- Special Operations Group of the Chicago Police Department.

Standard error- The expected variation among estimates derived from all possible samples of a population. The standard error indicates the reliability of the estimate based on a survey sample.

Status offense- An act which is criminal only when committed by a juvenile offender, e.g., running away, purchasing alcohol. The offender's status as a juvenile makes it illegal for him or her to commit such acts.

Stranger- In NCS documents these represent offenders who have been identified by victims as being people whom they do not know by sight, by acquaintance or by relationship.

Summoned, cited, notified- A police disposition category which includes adults and juveniles who have been served with court summonses, police notices, or citations. Juveniles served with traffic citations are not included in this category.

Systematic sample- A type of sample in which every n-th unit in a list is selected to be in the sample. This assumes that there is no regular numeric pattern to the units on the original list. This type of randomizing is easier and more economical than a simple random sample. (See random sample.)

Telescoping- The incorrect placement of the time of occurrence of an event as reported by a respondent. Forward telescoping occurs when an event is recalled as being more recent than it actually was and backward telescoping occurs when an event is reported as occurring earlier than it actually occurred. These result in non-sampling error. (See measurement error.)

Time frame- See reference period.

Trend- The general direction or tendency followed.

Unfounded- An offense is classified as unfounded if upon receiving a complaint, a police officer discovers that a crime did not really occur, or is unable to find any evidence of a crime. For example, a theft may be reported, and subsequent investigation verifies that property was borrowed, not stolen. A crime may be reported, but an officer may arrive at the scene of the crime and find no persons, no evidence of criminal activity.

Victimization- A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. That is, in a single crime incident involving two victims, two victimizations have occurred. (See incident and series victimization)

Victimization rate- A measure of occurrence among population groups at risk. It should be noted that this is not necessarily the probability of a given person being victimized nor a ratio of population units victimized to those exposed to risk. Certain units in the population at risk may have a greater probability of being victimized than do other units in that population. (See vulnerability, and the text sections on Weighting and Crime Rates.)

Vulnerability- The likelihood or risk of being victimized. This includes certain demographic or occupational characteristics, such as being young or being a policeman, which increase risk.

Weighting- A manipulation of sample data which allows estimates of a population's crime incidence or rates to be made from sample data. Sample data are weighted (multiplied) by a basic weight (the inverse of the probability of each case being included in the sample), and if necessary, by a corrective weight to bring the sample's demographic distribution closer to the distribution of the population. (See text section on Weighting.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abt Associates, Inc.

1977 "Victimization in Joliet and Peoria: A Baseline Survey." Cambridge, Mass.: Abt Associates, Inc.

Beattie, Ronald H.

1970 "Criminal Statistics in the United States - 1960." Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Political Science, (May - June 1970): 49-65.

Berger, Alan

1976 "Adolescent Status Violators: A Reconnaissance." IJR working paper. A description of those who commit status violations, (those activities which would not be against the law if engaged in by an adult), and a discussion of the relationship between status violations and serious offenses.

Biderman, Albert., and Albert J. Reiss, Jr.

1967 "On Exploring the Dark Figure of Crime." The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 374 (November): 14. A classic work on the problems of estimating unreported crime.

Chicago Police Department, Research and Development Section

1977 "Command Facts Handbook." Chicago: Chicago Police Department.

yearly "Statistical Summary". Chicago: Chicago Police Department.

Clark, J. P. and L. L. Tift

1966 "Polygraph and Interview Validation of Self-Reported Deviant Behavior." American Sociological Review, 31: 516-523.

Doleschal, Eugene

1970 "Hidden Crime." National Council on Crime and Delinquency Literature 2 (October): 546-571. An explanation of crime not reported to police.

Ducey, Michael

- 1977a "Vandalism in High Schools." IJR working paper. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research.
- 1977b "School Vandalism: Authority Relations and Double-Bind: A Concept Paper." IJR working paper. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research.

Ducey, Michael and April Zweig

- 1976 "A Pre-Paradigmatic Field: A Review of Research on School Vandalism." Forthcoming, in Schools and Crime, National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Ennis, Philip

- 1967 Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Report of a National Survey. Field Surveys II. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration Office. The first victimization survey based on a national probability sample.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

- 1976 Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office.

Hindelang, Michael J.

- 1976 Criminal Victimization in Eight American Cities. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger. Analyses of data from NCP cities surveys are presented.

Illinois Department of Law Enforcement

- 1975 Crime in Illinois. Springfield, Illinois: Illinois Department of Law Enforcement.
- 1974 Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Instruction Manual. Springfield, Illinois: Illinois Department of Law Enforcement.

Institute for Juvenile Research Staff

- 1975a "Youth and Community in Illinois: The Local Context of Delinquency Behavior." IJR mimeograph. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research.
- 1975b "Summary and Policy Implications of the Youth and Society in Illinois Report." IJR mimeograph. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research.
- 1972 "Highlights of 1972: Adolescent Survey." IJR mimeograph. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research.

Johnstone, John W. C.

- 1977a "Social Class, Social Areas and Delinquency." IJR working paper. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research.
- 1977b "Myths and Realities." Address given to Planning Consortium for Children's Services in Illinois. A good general overview of the present state of delinquency theory relative to the IJR survey data.
- 1976a "The Family and Delinquency: A Reappraisal." IJR working paper. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research.
- 1976b "Estimating the Prevalence of Delinquent Behavior from the 1972 Adolescent Survey." IJR working paper. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research.

Kaplan, William

- 1977a "Rebellion Against Authority in High Schools." Forthcoming, in Schools and Crime, National Council on Crime and Delinquency.
- 1977b "Overt Rule Violation in High School." IJR working paper. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research.
- 1976 "Runaways." IJR working paper. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research.

Lejins, P. P.

- 1965-66 "Uniform Crime Reports." Michigan Law Review, Vol. 64: 1011-1030.

Maltz, Michael D.

- 1975a "Measures of the Effectiveness for Crime Reduction Programs." Operations Research 23 (May - June): 452-474. Examines the use of different types of crime data as measures of the success of crime reduction programs.
- 1975b "Crime Statistics: A Mathematical Perspective." Journal of Criminal Justice, Vol. 8: 177-194.

Marsden, M. D. and F. Silveira

- 1976 "Adolescents' Attitudes Toward the Police: Reflections of Authority Relations or Experience with the Police?" IJR working paper. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research.

Meade, Tony and Mary Ellen Marsen

- 1977 "An Integration of Classic Theories of Delinquency." IJR working paper. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research.

Miller, Patricia and M. E. Marsden

1976a "Norm Violation, Normative Integration and Victimization." IJR working paper. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research.

1976b "Delinquency and Gender." IJR working paper. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research. An analysis of female delinquency and gender roles.

National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals

1973 Police. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office.

Panel for the Evaluation of Crime Surveys

1976 Surveying Crime. Bettye K. Edson Pennick (ed.), Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences.

Punttil, Josehp, Alan Berger, and Ray Rivera

1972 "Youth and Drugs in Illinois 1972." Presented at the Midwest Sociological Meetings.

Reiss, Albert, Jr.

1967 Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas. Volume I. Section I. Measurement of the Nature and the Amount of Crime. Field Surveys III. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration Office. A victimization survey of business in high crime areas and of households in Boston and Chicago.

Rivera, Ramon, Mina Hohlen and Magnus Seng

1973 "Double Failure and Drug Use: An Empirical Assessment." IJR working paper. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research.

Robison, S. M.

1966 "A Critical View of the Uniform Crime Reports." Michigan Law Review, Vol. 64: 1031-1054. A good criticism of the usefulness of the Uniform Crime Reports.

Schwartz, Gary and Ruth Horowitz

1974 "Normative Ambiguity and Gang Violence." American Sociological Review. Vol. 39 (April).

Schwartz, Gary, Paul Turner and Emil Peluso

1973 "Neither Heads nor Freaks: A Subterranean Working Class Drug Subculture." Urban Life and Culture. Vol. 2, (October).

Seidman, D., and M. Couzens

1974 "Getting the Crime Rate Down: Political Pressure and Crime Reporting." Law and Society, (Spring): 457-495.

Short, James F., and F. Ivan Nye

1958 "Extent of Unrecorded Juvenile Delinquency: Tentative Conclusions." Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science. Vol. 49: 296-302.

Silveira, Frances

1976 "A Structural Effects Analysis of Community Influentials' Attitudes Toward Intervention." IJR working paper. Chicago: Institute for Juvenile Research.

Simon, William, and Alan Berger

1974 "Black Families and the Moynihan Report: A Research Evaluation." Social Problems, Vol. 22. (December).

Simon, William, Emil Peluso, and Joseph Punttil

1976 "Continuities in Delinquency Research." in Crime, Justice and Society. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. General review of trends in delinquency research.

Simon, William, Calvert Cottrell, Joseph Punttil

"Family and Delinquency." Presented at the Pan American Meetings for Adolescent Psychiatry.

Skogan, Wesley G.

1976a "Crime and Crime Rates." in Wesley G. Skogan (ed.), Sample Surveys of Victims of Crime. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger.

1976b "Sample Surveys and of the Victims of Crime." Public Data Use 4 (January): 22-28. Explains the surveys done by the Census Bureau for NCS.

1976c "Victimization Surveys and Criminal Justice Planning." University of Cincinnati Law Review 45: 173-180. Describes the benefits of using victim survey data in planning.

- 1975 "Measurement Problems in Official and Survey Crime Rates." *Journal of Criminal Justice*. 3: 17-32. An analysis of the differences between victimization survey data and UCR data and the reasons for those differences.

Turner, Anthony G.

- 1975 "Victimization Surveying - It's History, Uses, and Limitations." National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. A brief description of the history of victim surveys, especially valuable for its summary of the Census Bureau's extensive methodological work done prior to the surveys.

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

- 1975 National Crime Survey Interviewer's Manual. U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration. Definitions of key terms and explanation of methodology are included.
- 1974 Statistical Abstract of the United States. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office.
- 1974b Survey Documentation. National Crime Surveys. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Justice

- 1976 "Uniform Crime Reports - Definitions of Terms." Appendix II in Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service.

- 1976a Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology. (1st ed.) Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 1976b Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York and Philadelphia: A Comparison of 1972 and 1974 Findings. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. Crosstabulations of data representing only a fraction of what could be done.
- 1974 Crimes and Victims: A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. Analysis of a major methodological study to test effects of using one household respondent and of memory factors, and to use reverse record checks on commercial victims.

- 1972 San Jose Methods Test of Known Crime Victims. Statistics Technical Report No. 1. Washington, D.C.: An analysis of the study designed to test memory problems, whether rape can be assessed in a survey, and coding of survey data to conform with UCR.

Wolfgang, Marvin E.

- 1963 "Uniform Crime Reports: A Critical Appraisal." *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, Vol. III, 708-738. A good criticism of the usefulness of Uniform Crime Reports.

INDEX

Adolescents (see Juvenile)
 Age 44, 54, 71
 Arson 72
 Assault 6, 33, 52, 56, 73
 Attempts 74
 Attempts vs. Completions 109
 Attitudinal survey 26, 27, 31, 34
 Auditing 10
 Basic weight 133
 Battery 75
 Bias 27, 123
 Burglary 6, 33, 52, 56, 76, 50
 Champaign
 Chicago 14, 27, 35, 51, 60, 136
 Chicago Victimization Surveys
 (See NCS Cities sample)
 Children, offenses against 77
 Clark, J.P. 38, 62
 Cluster sampling 36
 Coding 34, 119
 Commercial crimes 26, 29, 78
 Cook County 35
 Costs (See Crime costs)
 Counts 45, 110, 123
 Crime costs 26
Crime in Illinois 13
 Crime rates (see Rates)
 Crime type 139
 Criminal Justice Information Service
 (see DLE-CJIS)
 Damages (see Losses)
 Data Processing (see Coding)
 Deadly weapons (see Weapons)
 Deception 79
 Delinquency 35, 60
 Demographics 110
 Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal
 Justice Information Service
 (DLE-CJIS) 6, 14, 47, 154
 Detection 43
 Disorderly conduct 80
 Domestic violence 26
 Drop-outs 35
 Drug violations 81
 Du Page County 35
 Dwelling units 117
 Egypt (See Greater Egypt)
 Enumeration (see Counts)
 Error 27
 Estimation 110, 122
 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) 6, 10
 Females 38
 Field reports 14, 149
 Field services 10
 Filtering 25

Gambling 83
 Gang fighting 84
 Geographic limitations 110, 117
 Greater Egypt 34, 57
 Hidden crime 26, 79
 Homicide 6, 7, 58, 84
 Household crimes 26, 29, 56, 85
 Household weight 134, 135
 Illinois data 31, 35, 56, 60
 Illinois-Uniform Crime Reports (I-UCR)
 6, 25, 34, 46, 47, 114, 120, 154, 171
 Incident, Incident Weight 119, 134, 135
 Income (of victim or offender) 44, 86
 Index crimes 6, 13, 17, 29, 34, 47, 52, 53,
 57, 58, 86, 114
 Injury 87, 150, 151
 Institute for Juvenile Research (IJR)
 35, 46, 60, 114, 136
 Insurance Companies 73, 110
 Interference With Police Officers 88
 Joliet 33, 55, 123
 Juveniles 35, 58, 60, 88, 150
 Kane County 35
 Kidnapping 89
 Lake County 35
 Larceny (see also Theft) 6, 56, 90
 Law Enforcement Agency Data System
 (LEADS Computer Terminal) 8
 Law Enforcement Assistance
 Administration (LEAA) 35, 55
 Law Enforcement Data 6, 37, 38, 44,
 114, 119
 Liquor Control Act Violations 90
 Location, analysis by (see also
 Geographic Area) 149
 Losses, damages 91, 150
 Males 38
 Mandatory vs. Optional data 10, 154
 Manslaughter 6
 Maturation 39
 McHenry County 35
 Memory decay 27
 Methodology (see Survey Methodology)
 Military crimes 47
 Miller, Patricia 38
 Month (see Time)
 Motor vehicle offenses 91
 Motor vehicle theft 6, 52, 93, 151,
 152
 Multiple victimization 34
 Murder (see Homicide)
 National Crime Surveys (NCS) 27,
 31, 51, 54, 114, 117, 120, 123,
 134, 135
 NCS Cities sample 27, 51
 NCS National sample 31, 54
 Non-negligent manslaughter 6

Nye, F. Ivan 37, 38
 Offense coding 34, 119, 149
 Official data (see Law Enforcement Data)
 Optional data (see Mandatory vs. Optional data)
 Parole violations (see Probation and Parole violations)
 Part 1 Offenses 17, 26, 51, 114
 Part 2 Offenses 17, 51, 114
 Peer group 40
 Peoria 33, 55, 123
 Personal crimes 53, 58, 94
 Personal victimization 29
 Person weight 134, 135
 Police data (See Law Enforcement Data)
 Population 122, 125
 Population at risk 44
 Possession of stolen goods 95
 Probation and parole violations 95
 Property crimes 93
 Prosecutors 47
 Race 44, 96
 Random Digit Dialing (RDD) 34, 56, 58
 Rape 6, 52, 97, 120
 Rate model 111
 Rates 39, 62, 109, 120, 123, 125, 129, 135,
 Recode 120
 Reference period 29, 33, 45, 55, 57, 59, 62 116
 Region 20 34, 57, 123
 Relationship (see Victim/Offender relationship)
 Reliability 13, 42
 Reported Crime 26
 Reporting/Non Reporting 46, 48, 98 116
 Resistance (see Self-protection)
 Robbery 6, 33, 39, 52, 56, 98
 Rural 36, 37, 45
 Sampling 26, 44, 122
 Schools 37
 Screen questions 27, 31
 Seasonal Variation (see Time)
 Selection 122
 Self-protection 99
 Series 27, 45, 52, 56, 123
 Seriousness 45
 Set I 8, 154
 Set II 8, 154
 Sex 44, 100
 Sex offenses, Other than rape 100
 Shoplifting (see Theft)
 Short, James F. 37, 38
 Standard error 32
 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) (see also Chicago) 35, 60, 136
 "Statistical Summary" 17, 52

Survey data 25, 27, 31, 34, 35, 44
 46, 51, 54, 55, 57, 60, 110, 119,
 122, 133, 134
 Survey methodology 29, 34, 44
 Theft 6, 52, 56, 101
 Tift, L.L. 38, 62
 Time 45, 103, 127, 149
 Trends 109, 110, 125
 Under-reporting 25, 123
 Unfounding 49
 Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) (see also Illinois Uniform Crime Reports) 110, 119
 Unreported crime 26
 Urban 36, 37, 45
 Validity 32, 42
 Vandalism 34, 58, 104
 Victim 44
 Victimization 40, 114, 119, 134, 135
 Victimization rates (see Rates) 40, 135
 Victim/Offender relationship 26, 29, 105
 Weapons 105, 150
 Weighting 29, 31, 36, 45, 52, 54, 57
 58, 61, 133
 Will County 35
 Witness 44
 "Youth and Society in Illinois" 35, 136

USER'S EVALUATION OF THE SAC CRIME RATES WORKBOOK

This evaluation form is intended to provide the SAC with some feedback on the usefulness of the Crimes Rates Workbook as a planning/management tool.

- 1) For exactly what purpose(s) did you consult the Crime Rates Workbook?
- 2) Was the Crime Rates Workbook adequate for your needs?
- Adequate for most of my needs.
 - Adequate for some of my needs.
 - Adequate for few of my needs.
 - Adequate for none of my needs.
- 3) If the Workbook did not meet your needs, what changes would increase its usefulness to you?
- 4) What additional information or additional data sources would you like to see included in future editions of the Workbook?
- 5) Would a different format have been more useful to you? If yes, please suggest a more useful organization of the material.

cut along this line

- 6) Can you point out specific parts of the text that are not clear or additional terms that need to be defined?
- 7) In what capacity did you use this report?
- Researcher
 - Educator
 - Student
 - Criminal justice agency employee
 - Government employee other than criminal justice. (Specify)

 - Other (Specify) _____
- 8) If you used this report as a criminal justice agency employee, please indicate the sector in which you work.
- Law Enforcement (police)
 - Prosecutor's office
 - Public or private defense services
 - Courts or court administration
 - Probation
 - Corrections and Parole
 - Criminal justice planning agency
 - Other criminal justice agency (Specify type) _____
- 9) If you used this report as a criminal justice employee, please indicate the type of position you hold.
- Agency administrator/manager
 - Program or management planner
 - Program or management evaluator/analyst

cut along this line

- d) Budget planner
- e) Budget evaluator/analyst
- f) Statistician
- g) Other (Specify) _____

10) Additional Comments:

cut along this line

Thank you very much for your comments. Please return this form to:

The Statistical Analysis Center
Illinois Law Enforcement Commission
120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60606

END