

Residential Burglary in Illinois

March 1982

By Larry V. Dykstra
Statistical Analysis Center

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS
J. David Coldren, Director

ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION
Daniel W. Weil, Chairman
William Holland, Acting Executive Director

U.S. Department of Justice 85632
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Illinois Law Enforcement
Commission

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction..... 1
Data and Definitions..... 1
Burglary Offenses..... 2
Total Burglary Arrests Per Reported Offense..... 5
Estimated "Residential Burglary" Arrests..... 5
Conclusion..... 7

Appendix A..... 10
Appendix B..... 15
Appendix C..... 19
Appendix D..... 21
Appendix E..... 23

Printed by authority of the State of Illinois
March 1982
Number of Copies: 300
Printing Order Number: 82-06

Residential Burglary in Illinois

• Introduction

In August 1981, the State of Illinois approved legislation creating the crime "residential burglary". The new statute (formerly Senate Bill 214) defines the offense of "residential burglary" as "knowingly and without authority entering the dwelling place of another with the intent to commit a felony or theft" (See Appendix A for a copy of Public Act 82-238). This legislation upgraded the burglary of a private residence from a Class 2 to Class 1 felony providing a mandatory sentence of 4 to 15 years without probation.

During legislative floor debate over the merits of this legislation, no reference was made to the number of felony cases which might be prosecuted throughout the state as a result of the new "residential burglary" law. To assess the potential impact of this law, this report estimates the number of individuals arrested in Illinois during 1980 for the crime "residential burglary".

• Data and Definitions

Although the most comprehensive source of statistical data on criminal offenses and arrests in this state is the Illinois Uniform Crime Reports (IUCR), the arrest component of this data base does not include information regarding the place in which the arresting offense occurred. In other words, official crime statistics reported in IUCR do not distinguish between arrests for "residential" as opposed to "non-residential" burglaries.

The Property Loss component of IUCR, however, does contain detailed information regarding the place from which property was stolen, and the number and type of items taken in burglary offenses. Therefore, from IUCR Property Loss Data it is possible to determine the number of burglary offenses reported to police agencies occurring in private residences in Illinois, as well as those which took place in other locations. By relating the information in IUCR Property Loss and Arrest Data, it is possible to estimate the number of arrests made for burglaries of private residences.

"Residential burglary" is defined here as the crimes of forcible entry and unlawful entry without force. All attempted burglaries are excluded from the analysis. In addition, the definition of "residential burglary" includes only offenses occurring in apartments, permanent mobile homes, private residences, and farm homes. Burglaries occurring in all other places are considered "non-residential".

• Burglary Offenses

Figure A displays total "residential" and "non-residential" burglary offenses known to police in Illinois from 1977 through 1980. During each of the four years, more "residential" than "non-residential" burglary offenses were reported. "Residential burglaries" totalled about 68,000 per year between 1977 and 1979, but increased to more than 77,000 offenses in 1980. Burglaries of non-residential properties, in contrast, increased from over 47,000 in 1977 to more than 61,000 in 1979, but fell to about 56,000 in 1980. The number of reported "residential" and "non-residential" burglary offenses for each Illinois county during the 1980 calendar year may be found in Appendix B.

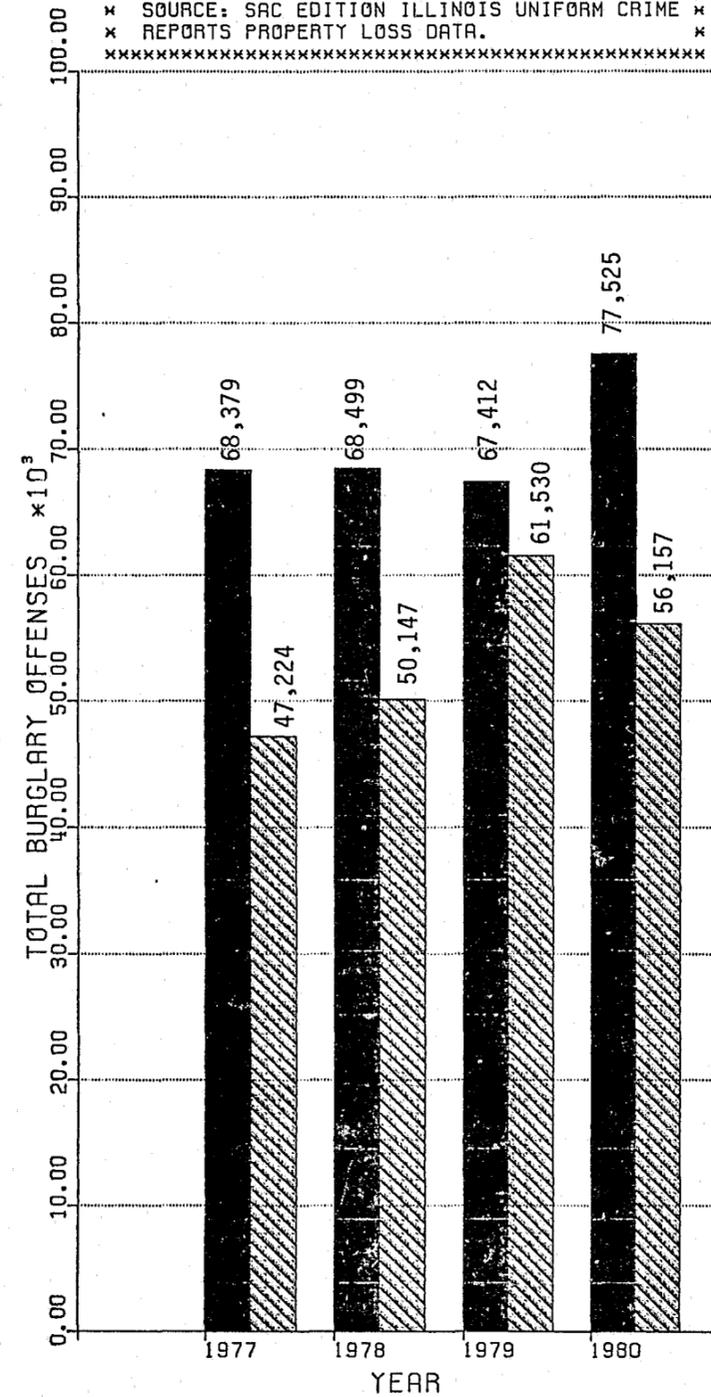
In order to analyze "residential burglary" trends between 1977 and 1980 in more detail, we placed Illinois counties into four groups with similar population characteristics. "Rural" counties were defined as those that include no city with a population of 25,000 or greater. "Semi-Rural" counties are primarily rural, but contain at least one city with a population of more than 25,000. "Urban" counties are those where the total county population is greater than 50,000. Cook County was analyzed separately because of its large population. Appendix C contains one Illinois county map that places each county in the appropriate population groupings, and Appendix D a reference map to identify each county.

Table 1 presents the number of "residential burglary" offenses reported to police for each of these four county groupings during calendar years 1977 and 1980. These figures indicate a dramatic increase in the number of "residential burglary" offenses in the "Semi-Rural" (+48.1%) and "Rural" (+39.5%) county groupings. A fairly large increase in such offenses also occurred in the "Urban" counties (+24.3%), while Cook County "residential burglaries" remained almost unchanged (+1.6%).

Figure A

ILLINOIS RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES

 * "RESIDENTIAL" INCLUDES APARTMENTS, PRIVATE *
 * HOMES, AND PERMANENT MOBILE HOMES. "NON- *
 * RESIDENTIAL" INCLUDES ALL OTHER PLACES. *
 * NOTE: BURGLARIES DO NOT INCLUDE ATTEMPTS. *
 * *
 * SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME *
 * REPORTS PROPERTY LOSS DATA. *



RESIDENTIAL 3 NON-RESIDENTIAL

Table 1

Residential Burglary Offenses
 By County Grouping: 1977 and 1980*

County Grouping**	1977 Offenses	1980 Offenses	Percent Change
Rural Counties	3,760	5,171	+35.5
Semi-Rural Counties	2,418	3,581	+48.1
Urban Counties	24,681	30,671	+24.3
Cook County	37,520	38,102	+1.6
Total Illinois	68,379	77,525	+13.4

*Source: Statistical Analysis Center Edition Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Property Loss Data, 1977-1980.
 **Note: "Rural" counties are those which do not contain a city with a population greater than 25,000. "Semi-Rural" counties are primarily rural, but contain at least one city with a population of more than 25,000. "Urban" counties are those where the total population is greater than 50,000.

• Total Burglary Arrests Per Reported Offense

Since IUCR Arrest Data does not indicate whether individuals were arrested for burglarizing residential versus non-residential settings, the number of "residential burglary" arrests must be estimated. The first step in producing these estimates is to compare the number of arrests which are made with the number of burglary offenses reported to police.

Table 2 contains the total number of burglary offenses, adult burglary arrests, and juvenile burglary arrests in 1980 for each county population grouping, with Cook County separated into Chicago and Suburban Cook County categories. This table also includes a column indicating the number of adult and juvenile arrests for each 100 offenses reported to the police. The number of adult arrests per 100 offenses ranges from a low of 5.6 in Suburban Cook County to a high of 15 in Chicago. Statewide, on the average nearly 11 adults were arrested for each 100 reported burglary offenses.

The ratio of juvenile arrests to total offenses is very similar across all areas of the state, with the exception of Chicago. More than 13 juveniles were arrested in Chicago in 1980 for every 100 burglary offenses reported there, while in all other areas of the state juvenile arrests totalled 4 to 5 for each 100 reported offenses. In the entire state, an average of 7 juveniles were arrested for burglary for each 100 burglary offenses.

• Estimated "Residential Burglary" Arrests

We can derive an estimate of the number of total arrests resulting from known "residential burglary" offenses through the following simple formula:

$$\frac{\text{Burglary Arrests}}{\text{Burglary Offenses}} \times \text{"Residential Burglary" Offenses} = \text{Estimated "Residential Burglary" Arrests}$$

For example, in "Rural" counties where in 1980 there were 1,466 adult burglary arrests and 11,062 burglary offenses (see Table 2) and 5,171 "residential burglary" offenses (Table 1), we arrive at the following estimate for adult "residential burglary" arrests:

$$\frac{1,466}{11,062} \times 5,171 = 685 \text{ "Residential Burglary" Arrests}$$

Note, however, that these calculations carry the implicit assumption that the likelihood of arrest for both "residential" and "non-residential burglaries" are equal.

Table 2
Total Burglary Offenses,
Adult Arrests, and Juvenile Arrests
By County Grouping: 1980*

County Grouping**	Total Burglary Offenses	Total Adult Arrests	Adult Arrests per 100 Offenses	Total Juvenile Arrests	Juvenile Arrests per 100 Offenses
Rural Counties	11,062	1,466	13.3	468	4.2
Semi-Rural Counties	5,987	512	8.6	269	4.5
Urban Counties	52,588	5,561	10.6	2,424	4.6
Suburban Cook County	26,342	1,480	5.6	1,317	5.0
Chicago	33,656	5,047	15.0	4,566	13.6
Total Illinois	129,635	14,066	10.9	9,044	7.0

*Source: Statistical Analysis Center Edition Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Offense and Arrest Data, 1980.

**Note: "Rural" counties are those which do not contain a city with a population greater than 25,000. "Semi-Rural" counties are primarily rural, but contain at least one city with a population of more than 25,000. "Urban" counties are those where the total population is greater than 50,000.

Table 3 provides the estimated number of adult and juvenile arrests for "residential burglary" by county grouping in 1980. According to these estimates, the more than 77,000 "residential burglaries" known to police in 1980 resulted in approximately 8,600 adult and 5,800 juvenile arrests for this crime. In addition, Figure B presents a shaded map of Illinois that indicates, for each county, whether the estimated number of "residential burglary" arrests for that county in 1980 is less than 10, between 11 and 100, between 101 and 500, or greater than 500. The exact estimated number of "residential burglary" arrests for each county is contained in Appendix E.

● Conclusion

We have estimated that approximately 5,800 juvenile and 8,600 adult arrests were made in Illinois as a result of the more than 77,000 "residential burglary" offenses reported to police in 1980. While a direct measure of the number of individuals arrested for burglarizing private residences is not available, we have indirectly estimated this figure using available data. Unfortunately, data on the number of "residential burglary" arrests that result in prosecution and/or conviction in Illinois are not currently available in any organized manner.

Table 3

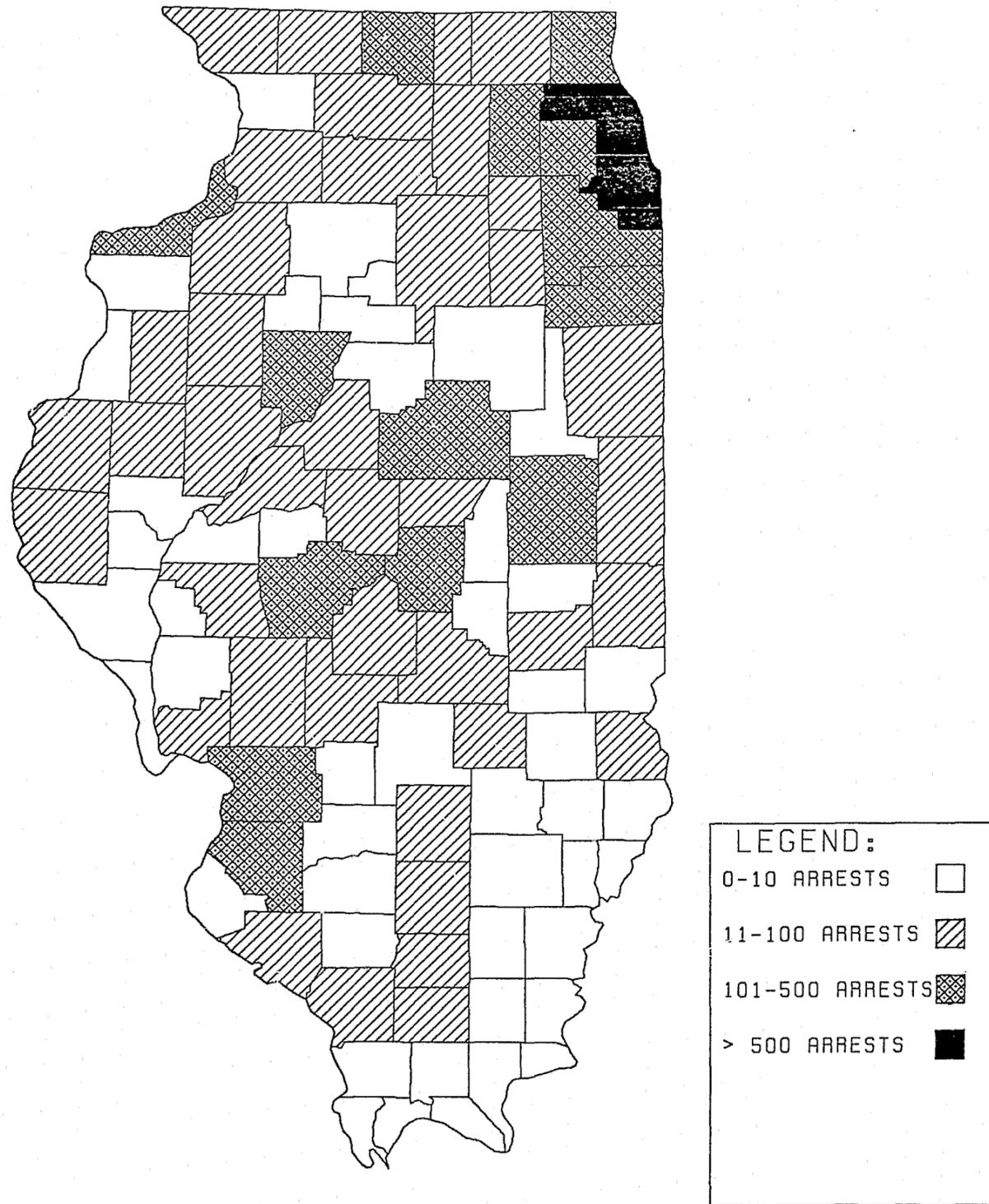
Estimated Adult and Juvenile "Residential Burglary"
Arrests by County Grouping: 1980*

County Grouping**	Total Residential Burglary Offenses	Estimated Adult Arrests	Estimated Juvenile Arrests
Rural Counties	5,171	685	219
Semi-Rural Counties	3,581	306	161
Urban Counties	30,671	3,243	1,414
Suburban Cook County	13,897	781	695
Chicago	24,205	3,630	3,284
Total Illinois	77,525	8,645	5,773

*Source: Statistical Analysis Center Edition Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Property Loss and Arrest Data, 1980.

**Note: "Rural" counties are those which do not contain a city with a population greater than 25,000. "Semi-Rural" counties are primarily rural, but contain at least one city with a population of more than 25,000. "Urban" counties are those where the total population is greater than 50,000.

Figure B
ESTIMATED RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY ARRESTS: 1980
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS



Appendix A

1 AN ACT relating to the offense of burglary and the 57
 2 penalties prescribed thereto. 58

3 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, 62
 4 represented in the General Assembly:

5 Section 1. Section 19-1 of the "Criminal Code of 1961", 64
 6 approved July 28, 1961, as amended, is amended, and Section 65
 7 19-3 is added to the "Criminal Code of 1961", as amended, the 66
 8 amended and added sections to read as follows:

(Ch. 38, par. 19-1) 68

9 Sec. 19-1. Burglary. (a) A person commits burglary 72
 10 when without authority he knowingly enters or without 73
 11 authority remains within a building, housetrailer, 74
 12 watercraft, aircraft, motor vehicle as defined in The 75
 13 Illinois Vehicle Code, railroad car, or any part thereof, 76
 14 with intent to commit therein a felony or theft. This 77
 15 offense shall not include the offenses set out in Section 78
 16 4-102 of The Illinois Vehicle Code, nor the offense of 79
 17 residential burglary as defined in Section 19-3 hereof. 80

(b) Sentence. 81
 18 Burglary is a Class 2 felony. 82
 19 (Ch. 38, new par. 19-3) 83

20 Sec. 19-3(a). Residential burglary. A person commits 84
 21 residential burglary who knowingly and without authority 85
 22 enters the dwelling place of another with the intent to 86
 23 commit therein a felony or theft. 87

(b) Sentence. Residential burglary is a Class 1 felony. 88

24 Section 2. Section 5-5-3 of the "Unified Code of 91
 25 Corrections", approved July 26, 1972, as amended, is amended 92
 26 to read as follows: 93

(Ch. 38, par. 1005-5-3) 94

27 Sec. 5-5-3. Disposition. (a) Every person convicted of 95
 28 an offense shall be sentenced as provided in this Section. 96
 29 (b) The following options shall be appropriate. 97
 30 101

PUBLIC ACT 82-238
 Originated in the Senate
 Secretary of the Senate
 Kenneth Wright

RJR
 MHR

1 dispositions, alone or in combination, for all felonies and 102
 2 misdemeanors other than those identified in subsection (c) of 103
 3 this Section:

4 (1) A period of probation; 105
 5 (2) A term of periodic imprisonment; 107
 6 (3) A term of conditional discharge; 109
 7 (4) A term of imprisonment; 111
 8 (5) An order directing the offender to clean up and 113
 9 repair the damage, if the offender was convicted under 114
 10 paragraph (h) of Section 21-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961; 115
 11 (6) A fine; or 117
 12 (7) An order directing the offender to make restitution 119
 13 to the victim under Section 5-5-6 of this Code. 120

14 However, neither a fine nor restitution shall be the sole 122
 15 disposition for a felony and either or both may be imposed 123
 16 only in conjunction with another disposition. 124

17 (c) (1) When a defendant is found guilty of murder the 126
 18 State may either seek a sentence of imprisonment under 127
 19 Section 5-8-1 of this Code, or where appropriate seek a 128
 20 sentence of death under Section 9-1 of the Criminal Code of 129
 21 1961.

22 (2) A period of probation, a term of periodic 131
 23 imprisonment or conditional discharge shall not be imposed 132
 24 for the following offenses. The court shall sentence the 133
 25 offender to not less than the minimum term of imprisonment 134
 26 set forth in this Code for the following offenses, and may 135
 27 order a fine or restitution or both in conjunction with such
 28 term of imprisonment: 136

29 (A) Murder where the death penalty is not imposed; 138
 30 (B) Attempted murder; 140
 31 (C) A Class X felony; 142
 32 (D) A violation of subsection 402(a) or Section 407 of 144
 33 the Controlled Substances Act; 145
 34 (E) A violation of Section 9 of the Cannabis Control 147
 35 Act;

PIR
 MHR

1 (F) A Class 2 or greater felony if the offender had 149
 2 been convicted of a Class 2 or greater felony within ten 150
 3 years of the date on which he committed the offense for which 151
 4 he is being sentenced;

5 (G) Residential burglary. 153

6 (3) The court may sentence an offender convicted of a 155
 7 business offense or a petty offense or a corporation or 156
 8 unincorporated association convicted of any offense to: 157

9 (A) A period of conditional discharge; 159
 10 (B) A fine; 161
 11 (C) Make restitution to the victim under Section 5-5-6 163
 12 of this Code.

13 (4) In no case shall an offender be eligible for a 165
 14 disposition of probation or conditional discharge for a Class 166
 15 1 felony committed while he was serving a term of probation 167
 16 or conditional discharge for a felony. 168

17 (5) When a defendant is adjudged a habitual criminal 170
 18 under Article 33B of the Criminal Code of 1961, as amended, 171
 19 the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of natural 172
 20 life imprisonment.

21 (6) When a defendant, over the age of 21 years, is 174
 22 convicted of a Class 1 or Class 2 felony, after having twice 175
 23 been convicted of any Class 2 or greater Class felonies in 176
 24 Illinois, and such charges are separately brought and tried 177
 25 and arise out of different series of acts, such defendant 178
 26 shall be sentenced as a Class X offender. This paragraph 179
 27 shall not apply unless (1) the first felony was committed 180
 28 after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1977; and 181
 29 (2) the second felony was committed after conviction on the 182
 30 first; and (3) the third felony was committed after 182
 31 conviction on the second.

32 (d) In any case in which a sentence originally imposed 184
 33 is vacated, the case shall be remanded to the trial court. 185
 34 The trial court shall hold a hearing under Section 5-4-1 of 186
 35 the Unified Code of Corrections which may include evidence of 187

PJR
MHR

1 the defendant's life, moral character and occupation during 188
 2 the time since the original sentence was passed. The trial 189
 3 court shall then impose sentence upon the defendant. The
 4 trial court may impose any sentence which could have been 190
 5 imposed at the original trial subject to Section 5-5-4 of the 191
 6 Unified Code of Corrections. 192

7 (e) This Article shall not deprive a court in other 194
 8 proceedings to decree a forfeiture of property, to suspend or 195
 9 cancel a license, to remove a person from office, or to 196
 10 impose any other civil penalty. 197

Philip J. Rock
 President of the Senate

APPROVED

this 19th day of August, 1881 A.D.

Samuel H. Hurd
 Speaker, House of Representatives

John D. Dancy
 GOVERNOR

Appendix B

RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY OFFENSES
BY ILLINOIS COUNTY: 1980*

County	Residential Burglary Offenses	Non-Residential Burglary Offenses
ADAMS COUNTY	536	458
ALEXANDER COUNTY	55	71
BOND COUNTY	37	39
BOONE COUNTY	227	228
BROWN COUNTY	3	9
BUREAU COUNTY	33	43
CALHOUN COUNTY	3	3
CARROLL COUNTY	29	43
CASS COUNTY	24	34
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY	1,763	1,109
CHRISTIAN COUNTY	75	108
CLARK COUNTY	12	49
CLAY COUNTY	6	41
CLINTON COUNTY	20	25
COLES COUNTY	146	159
COOK COUNTY		
-Chicago	24,205	10,083
-Suburban	13,897	12,999
CRAWFORD COUNTY	82	58
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	5	8
DE KALB COUNTY	218	393
DE WITT COUNTY	71	86
DOUGLAS COUNTY	34	39
DU PAGE COUNTY	3,107	3,422
EDGAR COUNTY	67	107
EDWARDS COUNTY	1	3
EFFINGHAM COUNTY	88	144
FAYETTE COUNTY	8	14
FORD COUNTY	24	62
FRANKLIN COUNTY	91	116
FULTON COUNTY	159	148
GALLATIN COUNTY	11	11
GREENE COUNTY	49	38
GRUNDY COUNTY	82	92
HAMILTON COUNTY	13	18
HANCOCK COUNTY	79	87
HARDIN COUNTY	11	14
HENDERSON COUNTY	14	26
HENRY COUNTY	149	118
IROQUOIS COUNTY	67	66
JACKSON COUNTY	336	318
JASPER COUNTY	15	25
JEFFERSON COUNTY	209	228
JERSEY COUNTY	98	92

RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY OFFENSES
BY ILLINOIS COUNTY: 1980 (cont.)

County	Residential Burglary Offenses	Non-Residential Burglary Offenses
JO DAVIESS COUNTY	75	64
JOHNSON COUNTY	11	12
KANE COUNTY	3,079	2,013
KANKAKEE COUNTY	1,131	619
KENDALL COUNTY	207	146
KNOX COUNTY	500	349
LAKE COUNTY	2,969	2,130
LA SALLE COUNTY	319	427
LAWRENCE COUNTY	1	5
LEE COUNTY	85	139
LIVINGSTON COUNTY	51	97
LOGAN COUNTY	122	144
MC DONOUGH COUNTY	104	92
MC HENRY COUNTY	348	818
MC LEAN COUNTY	1,110	784
MACON COUNTY	1,125	682
MACOUPIN COUNTY	180	117
MADISON COUNTY	2,231	1,586
MARION COUNTY	180	208
MARSHALL COUNTY	20	20
MASON COUNTY	66	57
MASSAC COUNTY	20	29
MENARD COUNTY	41	36
MERCER COUNTY	11	43
MONROE COUNTY	51	18
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	86	125
MORGAN COUNTY	273	224
MOULTRIE COUNTY	12	16
OGLE COUNTY	88	116
PEORIA COUNTY	2,472	1,521
PERRY COUNTY	32	47
PIATT COUNTY	44	65
PIKE COUNTY	35	19
POPE COUNTY	0	1
PULASKI COUNTY	0	6
PUTNAM COUNTY	6	7
RANDOLPH COUNTY	73	74
RICHLAND COUNTY	39	47
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY	1,783	1,878
SAINT CLAIR COUNTY	2,339	1,354
SALINE COUNTY	47	129
SANGAMON COUNTY	2,171	1,788
SCHUYLER COUNTY	0	3
SCOTT COUNTY	11	7
SHELBY COUNTY	72	38
STARK COUNTY	6	6

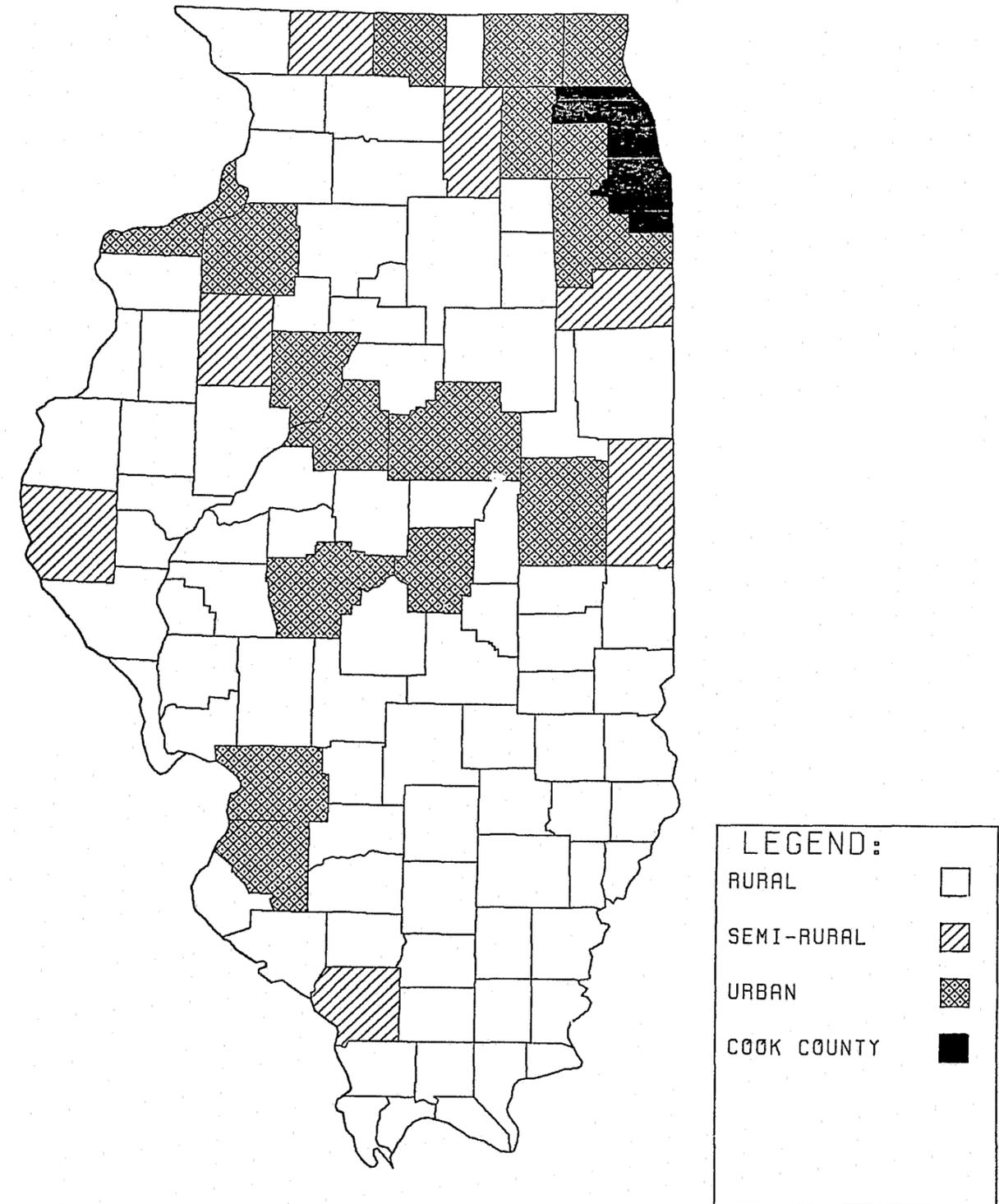
RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY OFFENSES
BY ILLINOIS COUNTY: 1980 (cont.)

County	Residential Burglary Offenses	Non-Residential Burglary Offenses
STEPHENSON COUNTY	283	177
TAZEWELL COUNTY	515	448
UNION COUNTY	5	20
VERMILION COUNTY	577	349
WABASH COUNTY	43	68
WARREN COUNTY	118	125
WASHINGTON COUNTY	12	9
WAYNE COUNTY	22	39
WHITE COUNTY	13	25
WHITESIDE COUNTY	253	467
WILL COUNTY	2,458	1,977
WILLIAMSON COUNTY	337	326
WINNEBAGO COUNTY	3,052	2,683
WOODFORD COUNTY	52	104

*Source: Statistical Analysis Center Edition Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Property Loss Data, 1980.
Note: "Residential" includes apartments, private homes, and permanent mobile homes. "Non-Residential" includes all other places. Attempted burglaries are not included in offense totals.

Appendix C

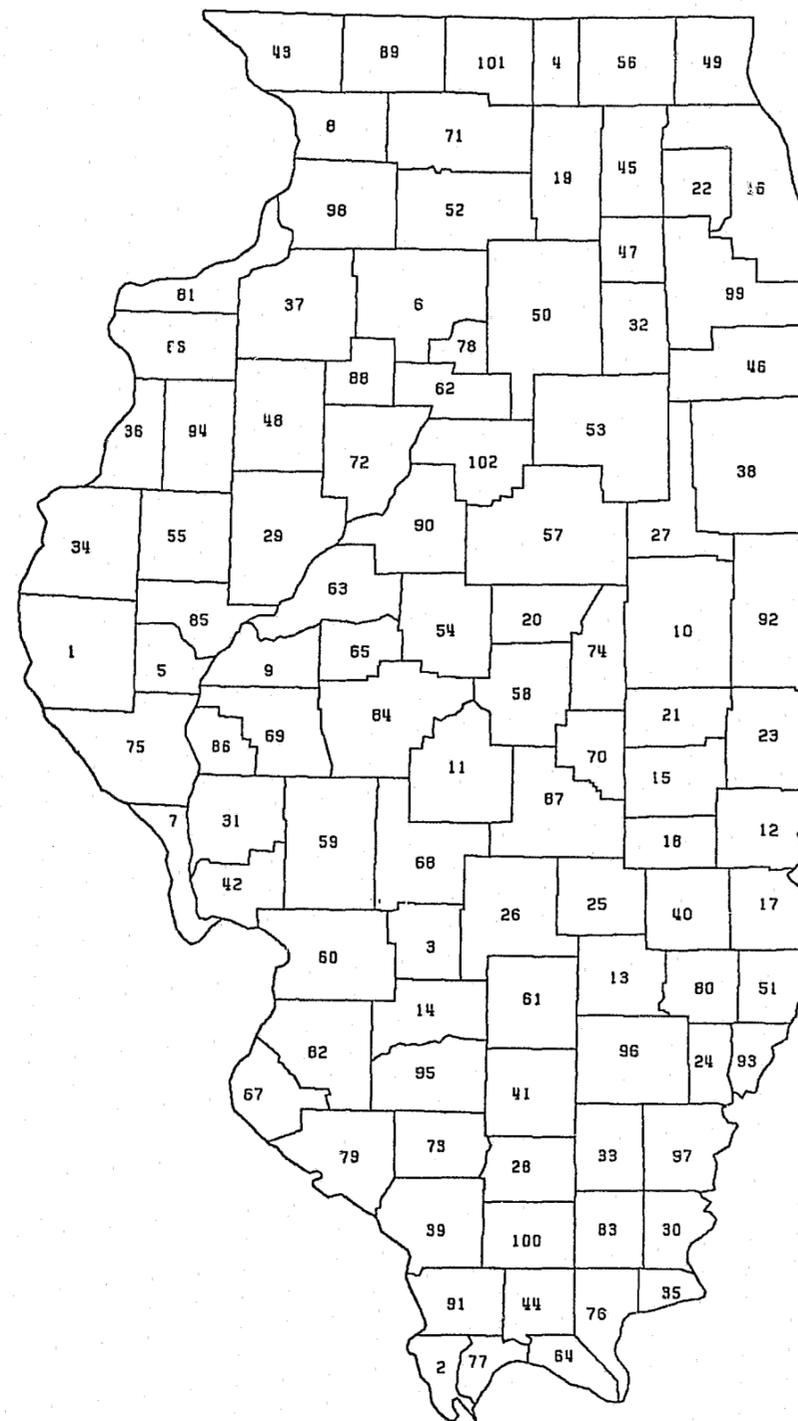
ILLINOIS COUNTIES BY POPULATION GROUPINGS



ILEC/CJIS--STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Appendix D

ILLINOIS COUNTY REFERENCE MAP



- 1 - ADAMS
- 2 - ALEXANDER
- 3 - BOND
- 4 - BOONE
- 5 - BROWN
- 6 - BUREAU
- 7 - CALHOUN
- 8 - CARROLL
- 9 - CASS
- 10 - CHAMPAIGN
- 11 - CHRISTIAN
- 12 - CLARK
- 13 - CLAY
- 14 - CLINTON
- 15 - COLES
- 16 - COOK
- 17 - CRAWFORD
- 18 - CUMBERLAND
- 19 - DE KALB
- 20 - DEWITT
- 21 - DOUGLAS
- 22 - DUPAGE
- 23 - EDGAR
- 24 - EDWARDS
- 25 - EFFINGHAM
- 26 - FAYETTE
- 27 - FORD
- 28 - FRANKLIN
- 29 - FULTON
- 30 - GALLATIN
- 31 - GREENE
- 32 - GRUNDY
- 33 - HAMILTON
- 34 - HANCOCK
- 35 - HARDIN
- 36 - HENDERSON
- 37 - HENRY
- 38 - IROQUOIS
- 39 - JACKSON
- 40 - JASPER
- 41 - JEFFERSON
- 42 - JERSEY
- 43 - JO DAVIESS
- 44 - JOHNSON
- 45 - KANE
- 46 - KANKAKEE
- 47 - KENDALL
- 48 - KNOX
- 49 - LAKE
- 50 - LA SALLE
- 51 - LAWRENCE
- 52 - LEE
- 53 - LIVINGSTON
- 54 - LOGAN
- 55 - MC DONOUGH
- 56 - MC HENRY
- 57 - MC LEAN
- 58 - MACON
- 59 - MACOUPIN
- 60 - MADISON
- 61 - MARION
- 62 - MARSHALL
- 63 - MASON
- 64 - MASSAC
- 65 - MENARD
- 66 - MERCER
- 67 - MONROE
- 68 - MONTGOMERY
- 69 - MORGAN
- 70 - MOUTRIE
- 71 - MOLE
- 72 - PEORIA
- 73 - PERRY
- 74 - PIATT
- 75 - PIKE
- 76 - POPE
- 77 - PULASKI
- 78 - PUTNAM
- 79 - RANDOLPH
- 80 - RICHLAND
- 81 - ROCK ISLAND
- 82 - SAINT CLAIR
- 83 - SALINE
- 84 - SANGHON
- 85 - SCHUYLER
- 86 - SCOTT
- 87 - SHELBY
- 88 - STARK
- 89 - STEPHENSON
- 90 - TRZEWELL
- 91 - UNION
- 92 - VERMILION
- 93 - WARREN
- 94 - WARREN
- 95 - WASHINGTON
- 96 - WAYNE
- 97 - WHITE
- 98 - WHITESTOE
- 99 - WILL
- 100 - WILLIAMSON
- 101 - WINNEBAGO
- 102 - WOODFORD

ILEC/CJIS--STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Appendix E

ESTIMATED "RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY"
ADULT, JUVENILE, AND TOTAL ARRESTS
BY ILLINOIS COUNTY: 1980*

County	Adult Arrests	Juvenile Arrests	Total Arrests
ADAMS COUNTY	46	24	70
ALEXANDER COUNTY	7	2	9
BOND COUNTY	5	2	7
BOONE COUNTY	30	10	40
BROWN COUNTY	0	0	0
BUREAU COUNTY	4	1	5
CALHOUN COUNTY	0	0	0
CARROLL COUNTY	4	1	5
CASS COUNTY	3	1	4
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY	186	81	267
CHRISTIAN COUNTY	10	3	13
CLARK COUNTY	2	1	3
CLAY COUNTY	1	0	1
CLINTON COUNTY	3	1	4
COLES COUNTY	19	6	25
COOK COUNTY			
-Chicago	3630	3284	6,914
-Suburban	781	695	1,476
CRAWFORD COUNTY	11	3	14
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	1	0	1
DE KALB COUNTY	19	10	29
DE WITT COUNTY	9	3	12
DOUGLAS COUNTY	5	1	6
DU PAGE COUNTY	329	143	472
EDGAR COUNTY	9	3	12
EDWARDS COUNTY	0	0	0
EFFINGHAM COUNTY	12	4	16
FAYETTE COUNTY	1	0	1
FORD COUNTY	3	1	4
FRANKLIN COUNTY	12	4	16
FULTON COUNTY	21	7	28
GALLATIN COUNTY	1	0	1
GREENE COUNTY	6	2	8
GRUNDY COUNTY	11	3	14
HAMILTON COUNTY	2	1	3
HANCOCK COUNTY	10	3	13
HARDIN COUNTY	1	0	1
HENDERSON COUNTY	2	1	3
HENRY COUNTY	16	7	23
IROQUOIS COUNTY	9	3	12
JACKSON COUNTY	29	15	44
JASPER COUNTY	2	1	3
JEFFERSON COUNTY	28	9	37
JERSEY COUNTY	13	4	17
JO DAVIESS COUNTY	10	3	13

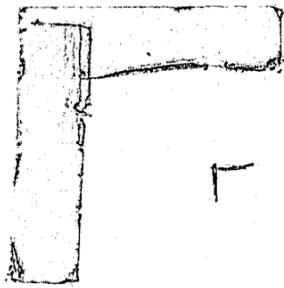
ESTIMATED "RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY"
ADULT, JUVENILE, AND TOTAL ARRESTS
BY ILLINOIS COUNTY: 1980*(cont.)

County	Adult Arrests	Juvenile Arrests	Total Arrests
JOHNSON COUNTY	1	0	1
KANE COUNTY	326	142	468
KANKAKEE COUNTY	97	51	148
KENDALL COUNTY	27	9	36
KNOX COUNTY	43	22	65
LAKE COUNTY	314	137	451
LA SALLE COUNTY	42	13	55
LAWRENCE COUNTY	0	0	0
LEE COUNTY	11	4	15
LIVINGSTON COUNTY	7	2	9
LOGAN COUNTY	16	5	21
MC DONOUGH COUNTY	14	4	18
MC HENRY COUNTY	37	16	53
MC LEAN COUNTY	117	51	168
MACON COUNTY	119	52	171
MACOUPIN COUNTY	24	8	32
MADISON COUNTY	236	103	339
MARION COUNTY	24	8	32
MARSHALL COUNTY	3	1	4
MASON COUNTY	9	3	12
MASSAC COUNTY	3	1	4
MENARD COUNTY	5	2	7
MERCER COUNTY	1	0	1
MONROE COUNTY	7	2	9
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	11	4	15
MORGAN COUNTY	36	12	48
MOULTRIE COUNTY	2	1	3
OGLE COUNTY	12	4	16
PEORIA COUNTY	261	114	375
PERRY COUNTY	4	1	5
PIATT COUNTY	6	2	8
PIKE COUNTY	5	1	6
POPE COUNTY	0	0	0
PULASKI COUNTY	0	0	0
PUTNAM COUNTY	1	0	1
RANDOLPH COUNTY	10	3	13
RICHLAND COUNTY	5	2	7
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY	189	82	271
SAINT CLAIR COUNTY	247	108	355
SALINE COUNTY	6	2	8
SANGAMON COUNTY	230	100	330
SCHUYLER COUNTY	0	0	0
SCOTT COUNTY	1	0	1
SHELBY COUNTY	10	3	13
STARK COUNTY	1	0	1

ESTIMATED "RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY"
ADULT, JUVENILE, AND TOTAL ARRESTS
BY ILLINOIS COUNTY: 1980*(cont.)

County	Adult Arrests	Juvenile Arrests	Total Arrests
STEPHENSON COUNTY	24	13	37
TAZEWELL COUNTY	54	24	78
UNION COUNTY	1	0	1
VERMILION COUNTY	49	26	75
WABASH COUNTY	6	2	8
WARREN COUNTY	16	5	21
WASHINGTON COUNTY	2	1	3
WAYNE COUNTY	3	1	4
WHITE COUNTY	2	1	3
WHITESIDE COUNTY	34	11	45
WILL COUNTY	260	113	373
WILLIAMSON COUNTY	45	14	59
WINNEBAGO COUNTY	323	141	464
WOODFORD COUNTY	7	2	9

*Source: Derived from Statistical Analysis Center
Edition Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Data.



END