National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

1.0	2.8	2.5
	3.2	2.2
	3.6	
1.1	4.0	2.0
		1.8
1.25	1.4	1.6
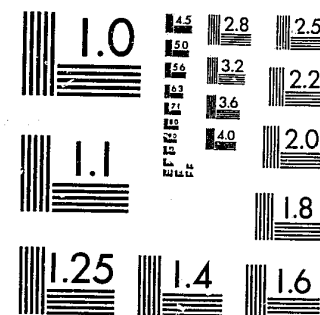
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

6-10-83

ILLINOIS CRIME TRENDS
1972 to 1981

June 1982

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER
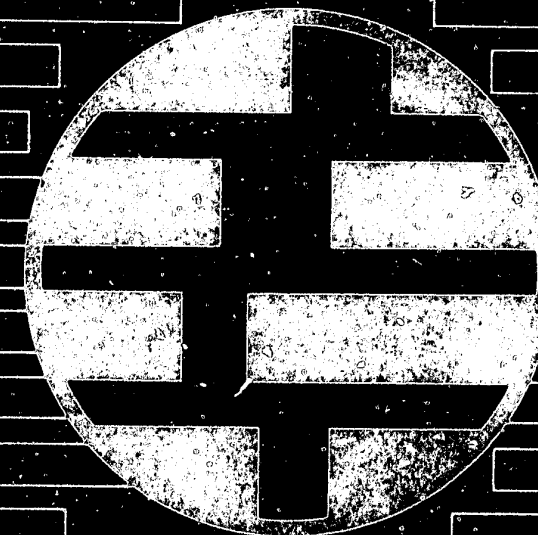
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Illinois Law Enforcement Commission

ILLINOIS CRIME TRENDS
1972 to 1981

June 1982

by Louise S. Miller,
Carolyn Rebecca Block, and
Larry V. Dykstra

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS
J. David Coldren, Director

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

NOTE TO THE READER

The Department of Law Enforcement, which collects the Ill-
inois Uniform Crime Reports Data analyzed in this publication,
updates these data as additional information becomes available.
As a result of these adjustments, the offense figures presented
in this report may not exactly coincide with those found in other
publications.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the pattern of crime from 1972 through 1981 in Illinois and in each of five urban-rural groups of counties.

It contains a general description of the patterns of change over time in each Index crime, and in deceptive practices, forgery and vandalism. It does not attempt to explain the patterns, but only to describe them.

The source of all of the offense data in this report is the Statistical Analysis Center edition of the Illinois Uniform Crime Reports offense data. Police departments and sheriff's offices report the number of offenses known to have been committed in their jurisdictions monthly to the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement (IDLE). SAC receives a copy of the I-UCR data by computer tape annually from IDLE.

The major conclusions of this report may be summarized as follows:

● In 1972, most Index crime rates in Illinois were higher than in the nation as a whole. By 1980, the opposite was true. Most Illinois Index crime rates were lower.

● In Illinois as a whole, Index violent crime rates declined 14 percent between 1972 and 1981. Cook County accounted for most of this decline. In the same time period, Index property crime rates increased 34 percent.

● Between 1972 and 1981, crime rates for murder, rape, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft all increased, while robbery decreased by 23 percent, and aggravated assault decreased by 10.

● Index property offenses out-number violent crimes by more than ten to one in Illinois. In 1981, there was approximately one Index property offense for every 23 state residents, and approximately one Index violent crime for every 227 residents.

● In general, the more urban the county, the higher the crime rate. However, several rural and suburban counties had high crime rates in 1981, and Cook County, the most populous Illinois county, ranked only fourth in violent and thirteenth in property rates of all the counties in the state.

● Over the ten years studied, the greatest percent increase in violent, property, and vandalism crime rates occurred in pre-dominately rural counties that have a city over 25,000.

● Robbery tends to be an urban crime. Cook County typically had one and a half times as many robberies as aggravated assaults, while rural counties had four times as many aggravated assaults as robberies.

● Except for murder, most Index crimes vary according to the season of the year, but some more than others. In particular, aggravated assault and larceny-theft are highly seasonal crimes, with many more known to the police in the summer months than during other times of the year.

● In Cook County, the number of burglary and larceny-theft offenses generally decreased between 1975 and 1981. In the rest of Illinois, these two crimes generally increased.

● While motor vehicle theft offenses statewide remained about the same, the number almost doubled in the rural counties between 1972 and 1978.

● The number of reported deceptive practice offenses in Illinois (excluding Chicago) more than doubled between 1972 and 1981.

● The vandalism offense rate doubled in Illinois outside of Chicago between 1972 and 1981, but the greatest increases occurred outside of metropolitan areas. In the rural counties, vandalism more than tripled.

The appendix contains the 1972 and 1981 Index violent and property crime rates for each Illinois county, and their rank order from lowest to highest (see pages 78-81).

INTRODUCTION

This report describes Illinois crime trends from 1972 through 1981. It will tell you the pattern of change over time in the number of offenses known to the police--which crimes, in which areas of the state, decreased, increased or stayed at the same level over the ten year period. Although it does not explain the reasons for these patterns of change, it provides the descriptive foundation necessary to explanations and forecasts.

The report describes the overall pattern of change in the number of crimes known to the police in Illinois. It describes the patterns over time of eleven crimes--murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson (the eight Index crimes), and deceptive practices, forgery, and vandalism (three non-Index crimes).[1] The report thus describes trends in some of the most serious crimes and in three other crimes that have been cause for recent public concern.

The Illinois Farmer's Union, the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois Attorney General's Office, and rural law enforcement personnel have recently expressed some concern about the increasing number of deceptive practice and forgery offenses in rural Illinois.[2] There has also been a recent concern about vandalism. Although not a serious crime, vandalism can generate fear of crime in a community.[3] It has also been found to be one of the most prevalent, but the least reported, crimes in rural areas.[4] Because of these concerns, we have included descriptions of the patterns over time of these three crimes in this report.

The Crime Index is a count of the number of certain offenses known to the police, compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program from information sent to it by state and local jurisdictions, including the

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[1]For definitions of each of these crimes, see the appendix. There is an exact correspondence between the definitions of the Illinois and federal Index crimes. For more detail, see the SAC publication, How to Trace Crimes through the Illinois Criminal Justice System. For definitions, see the Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology, published by the U. S. Department of Justice, and Crime in Illinois, published by the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement.

[2]See the SAC publication, Focus: Crime in Rural Illinois.

[3]See Coping with Crime (Skogan and Maxfield, 1981) for a discussion of the relationship between vandalism and the fear of crime in an urban setting.

[4]See Donnermeyer (1981) and Phillips (1975) for discussions of vandalism in rural areas.

1

Illinois Department of Law Enforcement.[5] Crimes known to the police are offenses that were reported or otherwise came to police attention, occurred within their jurisdiction, and were found to have actually occurred (were not considered to be false complaints.)

Illinois police jurisdictions have reported Index crime offenses to the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement, either directly or through a county sheriff's office, since 1970. The current Uniform Crime Reporting program in Illinois began in 1972. Arson became an Index crime only recently, and Index data are available beginning in 1980. Although arson offense data are available prior to 1980, the Index designation affected the recording of the crime. Therefore, arson figures prior to 1980 are not comparable to 1980 and 1981 Index arson totals. For the other Index crimes, however, complete Illinois data are available for a ten-year period, 1972 through 1981.[6]

In summary, "Illinois Crime Trends" will provide the reader the following information:

● Ten-year patterns of change in each Index crime, deceptive practices, forgery, and vandalism in Illinois. Which crimes increased, which decreased, and which remained at about the same level? Was there an abrupt change in the direction of any of these patterns, for example, from an increase to a decrease? How do the crime patterns in Illinois compare to the crime patterns in the United States as a whole? Does the number of offenses known to the police in Illinois vary according to the seasons of the year? If so, do all types of crime vary in the same way?

● Differences between rural, suburban, and urban counties in the amount and type of crime in 1981. How do the 102 Illinois counties compare in the amount of crime known to the police per capita? How does the crime rate differ in counties with an urban, suburban, or rural character?

● Differences between rural, suburban and urban counties in crime trends. What was the ten year pattern of change in the number of crimes known to the police in Illinois urban, suburban, and rural counties? Did some kinds of crime increase in urban counties, but decrease in rural counties, or vice versa? Can these patterns be explained by changes in the population size?

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[5]For the history of the Crime Index, see Maltz (1977).
[6]Chicago does not report non-Index crime data to the Department of Law Enforcement. Therefore, the deceptive practice, forgery and vandalism analyses in this report do not include Chicago.

CRIME IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Index Crimes in 1981

The eight Index crimes vary widely in volume and relative seriousness. Violent crimes account for less than a tenth of the total number of Index crime offenses in Illinois. The most serious crimes tend to occur least often.

Total 1981 Illinois Index crime (figure 1) contains many more property than violent offenses. If we divide the property and violent pieces of the pie into their components, the less serious offenses usually outnumber the more serious offenses. For example, there were about twenty times as many aggravated assaults as murders known to the police, two and a half times as many larceny-thefts as burglaries, and over 250 times as many larceny-thefts as murders.

Index Crimes, 1972 and 1981

Not only do the Index crimes vary in the volume of offenses known to the police, they also vary greatly in the direction and amount of change since 1972. A comparison of the 1972 offense rate (the number of offenses per 100,000 population) to the 1981 offense rate shows that, overall, the total Index crime rate increased 27 percent (table 1a). However, although most Index crime rates increased, the robbery and aggravated assault rates decreased.

The rates for each of the three Index property crimes increased between 1972 and 1981. The most frequent crime, larceny-theft, had the greatest percent increase. (Data for 1972 are not available for the fourth property crime, arson).

The rates of the two most frequent Index violent crimes (robbery and aggravated assault) decreased between 1972 and 1981, while the rates of the other two violent crimes (murder and forcible rape) increased. The Index robbery rate decreased 23 percent, and the Index aggravated assault rate decreased ten percent. Because robbery and aggravated assault are more frequent than murder and forcible rape, their decreases caused the overall Index violent crime rate to decrease between 1972 and 1981. However, to say that Index violent crimes decreased would be misleading, since the two most serious violent crimes did not decrease.

Similarly, because there are more property crimes than violent crimes, and the property crime rates increased between 1972 and 1981, the total Index crime rate also increased. However, to say that Index crimes increased ignores the fact that robbery and aggravated assault decreased.

Figure I

ILLINOIS 1981 VIOLENT, PROPERTY CRIME

Index Violent and Property Offenses Known to the Police
Source: SAC Edition Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Offense Data
1981 preliminary data

Violent
9.0%

Property 91.0%

Burglary 23.5%

Motor
Vehicle
Theft
10.0%

Larceny/Theft 56.7%

Arson
0.9%

Aggravated Assault
4.0%

Robbery
4.3%

Forcible
Rape
0.5%

Murder and
Voluntary Manslaughter
0.2%
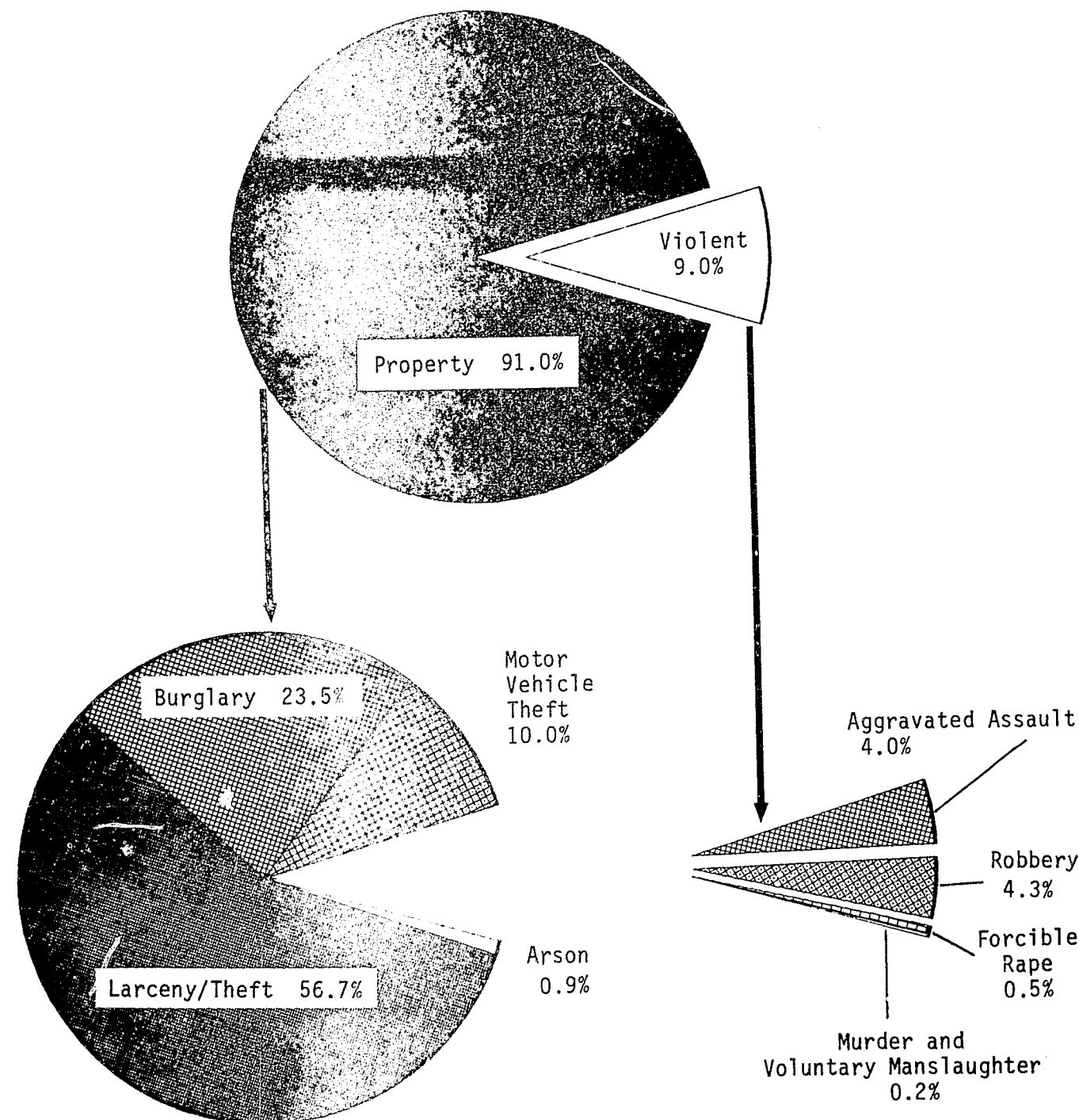
Table 1a
ILLINOIS INDEX CRIME, 1972 AND 1981
REPORTED OFFENSE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

	1972 Rate	1981 Rate	Percent Change
Murder	8.6	10.5	+22%
Forcible Rape	23.1	23.7	+ 3
Robbery	262.2	201.9	-23
Aggravated Assault	219.7	198.4	-10
Burglary	843.3	1150.9	+36
Larceny-Theft	2020.8	2778.8	+38
Motor Vehicle Theft	442.1	488.9	+11
Arson	a	44.7	a
Total[b]	3819.9	4853.1	+27%

[a]1972 Index arson figures do not exist.
[b]Arson not included.
Source: SAC Edition Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Offense data. 1981 figures are preliminary. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 data.

In addition, it may be misleading to generalize about the percent change between two years. The decrease in the robbery rate between 1972 and 1981, for example, does not imply that the robbery rate decreased in every year of the ten year period. As we will see in a following section, robberies increased in the early years and decreased in the later years of the period. Therefore, to describe the pattern of change from 1972 through 1981, we must follow the increases and decreases from year to year of each Index crime.

Comparison to United States Rates, 1972 and 1980[7]

In 1972, the rate per 100,000 population of most Index crime offenses was higher in Illinois than in the nation as a whole (table 1b). However, by 1980, the opposite was true. Most 1980 Illinois rates were lower than the national rates, because national Index crime rates increased faster than Illinois rates between 1972 and 1980.[8]

[7]This section uses only 1972 and 1980 rates, because 1981 national rates are not yet available. The information in this section is similar to the analysis of 1972 to 1979 in the SAC publication, Violent Crime in Illinois.

[8]As we will see in the next section, Illinois Index crimes did not increase every year throughout the nine year period, but decreased during some years.

Table 1b

ILLINOIS AND NATIONAL INDEX CRIME, 1972 AND 1980
REPORTED OFFENSE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

Index Crime	1972 Rate		1980 Rate	
	Illinois	National	Illinois	National
Murder	8.6	9.0	10.5	10.2
Forcible Rape	23.1	22.5	26.3	36.6
Robbery	262.2	180.7	214.4	243.5
Agg. Assault	219.7	188.8	236.2	290.6
Burglary	843.3	1140.8	1218.3	1668.2
Larceny-Theft	2020.8	1993.6	2935.0	3156.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	442.1	426.1	489.6	494.6
Arson	a	a	44.3	a

[a] 1972 Index arson figures do not exist. National arson rates are not
included in Crime in the U.S., 1980.
Sources: National data, Crime in the U.S., 1980; Illinois, SAC Edition
Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Offense Data. U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Index murder was an exception. The Illinois and national
rates were about the same, both in 1972 and in 1980. For
other violent Index crimes, however, the rate of increase was
much higher in the United States as a whole than in Illinois.
The Index robbery rate in Illinois, in fact, decreased by 18
percent between 1972 and 1980, while it increased 34 percent
nationally. The Index forcible rape rate increased 13 percent in
Illinois, but 60 percent nationally. The aggravated assault rate
increased 54 percent nationally between 1972 and 1980, but
increased only seven percent in Illinois in the same period. As
we saw in the last section, Illinois robbery continued to
decrease between 1980 and 1981. However, as we will see in the
next section, the direction of change in the aggravated assault
rate shifted.

Of the Index property crime rates, burglary was also an
exception to the general pattern. The Illinois rate was lower
than the national rate in both years--1972 and 1980. However,
the percent increase between 1972 and 1980 was about the same in
Illinois as in the United States as a whole. Index larceny-theft
and motor vehicle theft rates, on the other hand, increased less
than the national rates. Because 1972 data are not available, we
can say nothing about the change over time in the Index arson
rate.

Summary

This section has compared the Index crimes in their volume
and rate per 100,000 population, and in their change between the
years 1972 and 1981. However, as we have seen, these general,
overall comparisons can be misleading. Just as an analysis of
total Index crime may obscure differences from one Index crime to
another, an analysis comparing crime rates ten years apart may
obscure year-to-year differences within that ten year period. To
describe the pattern of change in crime from 1972 to 1981, we
must ask whether or not there was a change in the pattern at some
point, for example, from an increase to a decrease. To answer
this question, the following section describes the pattern of
each Index crime, deceptive practices, forgery and vandalism,
from year to year. In addition, for even more detail, it
describes the patterns of each Index crime from month to month.

We use graphs to describe these yearly and monthly patterns.
Because the Index crimes vary so greatly in their frequency, the
scales of the graphs are not all the same. If we had graphed the
murder pattern, for example, on the same scale as the larceny-
theft pattern, the murder pattern would have been impossible to
see. On the other hand, with different scales, what appears to
be a small change from year to year on a large scale may appear
to be a large change on a small scale. Therefore it is impor-
tant to keep in mind that, for example, an increase in murders
may appear to be larger than the same increase in larceny-thefts.
In addition, a change in a less serious crime may not be directly
comparable to a change in a more serious crime. A ten percent
increase in murder may not have the same effect on the community
as a ten percent increase in larceny-theft.

Another caution in comparing Index crimes is that they vary
in the degree to which they reflect the number of victimizations
actually occurring. Research indicates a relationship between
the seriousness of a crime and the proportion that becomes known
to the police. The more serious the crime, the more likely the
victim will report it to the police, and the more likely the
police will investigate the report and record it as a crime in
official records.[9] Thus, for example, the proportion of murder
victimizations that are included as Index murders is probably
greater than the proportion of aggravated assault victimizations
that are included as Index aggravated assaults. In addition, the
ease or difficulty of the victim's decision to report a crime to
the police affects the reporting rate. Because of insurance
regulations, motor vehicle thefts are very highly reported. On
the other hand, many women feel some constraint in reporting a
rape.[10]

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[9] For a review of this question, see the SAC publication,
Decisions and Data: The Transformation of a Robbery Incident into
an Official Robbery Statistic.
[10] For discussions of the victim's decision to report, see
Hindelang and Gottfredson (1976), Skogan (1976), and Hindelang,
Gottfredson, and Garofalo (1978).

Although the correspondence between the number of victimizations and the number of offenses known to the police may affect the comparison of one Index crime to another, it is much less likely to affect the general pattern of change over time in a single Index crime. If we can assume that the tendency of victims to report a crime has not changed over time, then the pattern of change in reported crime will reflect the pattern of change in victimizations.[11] Describing trends in each individual crime is the task of the remainder of this report.

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[11]For some crimes, especially forcible rape, the assumption that victim reporting practices have not changed over time is dubious.

PATTERNS OF CHANGE IN ILLINOIS, 1972 THROUGH 1981

Analysis Methods for Change Over Time

This section first describes patterns of change in the number of offenses per year, and then describes patterns of change in the number of offenses per month. More detail can be seen in a monthly analysis than in a yearly analysis, but the description of the pattern of change over time in 120 months requires somewhat different methods of analysis than the description of the pattern in ten years. First, if we have 120 monthly observations instead of 10 yearly observations, it is helpful to have a simplifying summary of the overall pattern. The "time series pattern description" method provides this simple description. Second, since the pattern of monthly data might be obscured by seasonal fluctuations, we must test the data for the presence of seasonality.

Pattern Description. To describe the general pattern of change over time in the number of offenses per month, we use "linear spline regression," which finds a segmented line that fits the data better than alternative segmented lines. We call this segmented line a "time series pattern description."

A time series pattern description will indicate whether the number of offenses per month increased, decreased, or stayed at about the same level over time. It will also indicate whether there was an abrupt change in the pattern, such as a change from an increase to a decrease, and if there was, it will show roughly when the change occurred. However, it will not forecast, nor will it allow you to test a prediction that change occurred at a particular time. It is only a general pattern description. It is not an explanation.[12]

Seasonality. Monthly patterns can be affected by seasonality. That is, certain months might tend to have more offenses than others. If a crime is seasonal, the seasonal fluctuations might obscure the overall pattern of change over time. Therefore, we have tested each monthly series in this report for the presence of seasonality, and if seasonal fluctuation is present, we removed that fluctuation to produce a "seasonally adjusted" series.[13] We then described the pattern of change over time of this seasonally adjusted series.

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[12]For more information about time series pattern description, see the SAC publication, Pattern Description Manual.

[13]Our test for the presence of seasonality uses the X-11 seasonal adjustment program developed by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. For more information, see the SAC publication, Descriptive Time Series Analysis for Criminal Justice Decision Makers.

Figure 2
Index Violent Crime Trends in Illinois 1972 to 1981

Violent Index Crime

How did the number of Index violent crime offenses known to the police vary over the ten years from 1972 to 1981? The general patterns can be seen in figure 2.[14]

The number of murder offenses, the most serious but the least frequent violent crime, varied little over the ten year period. The number of forcible rapes known to the police, however, fluctuated widely.

The total number of robberies known to the police in Illinois in any of these ten years is usually about the same as the total number of aggravated assaults. The patterns over time of the two crimes differ, however. Robbery generally decreased, while the number of aggravated assaults, like the number of forcible rapes, fluctuated.

Murder. At the beginning of 1972, there were just under 70 Index murders in Illinois in a typical month (figure 3). This increased to over 100 per month by mid-1973. Since 1973, the number of Index murders has remained fairly steady. It decreased slightly until mid-1977, and then increased slightly through 1981, but in general, Illinois had about 100 Index murders per month in the years from 1973 to 1981.

Index murder in Illinois is not seasonal. There is no tendency for some months to have more Index murder offenses than others. Therefore, there was no need to adjust the Index murder data for seasonality.

Forcible Rape. The number of Index forcible rapes in a typical month fluctuated from about 175 to 275 (figure 4). Despite the movement up and down, the number of Index forcible rapes in 1981 was about the same as the number in 1972. Thus, there was no general increasing or decreasing trend. The overall pattern is one of great fluctuation.

Some of the fluctuation is due to seasonality. The months from June to September tend to be high, and January tends to be low. This tendency, however, is not strong, and the pattern of seasonally adjusted Index rape shows the same fluctuations as the pattern in figure 4.

Robbery. Index robbery (figure 5) increased from about 2,200 per month at the beginning of 1972 to almost 3,000 per month at the end of 1974. September to December 1974 were

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[14]Note that, because the numbers of murder and rape offenses per year are less than the numbers of robbery and aggravated assault offenses, the scale of the murder and rape graph is one-tenth the scale of the robbery and aggravated assault graph. Also note that 1981 figures are preliminary.

ILLINOIS INDEX ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, 1972-1981

ROBBERY = ▢
ASSAULT = ◯

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS OFFENSE DATA, 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY.

INDEX ROBBERY = ARMED AND STRONGARM ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTS

INDEX AGG. ASSAULT = AGG. ASSAULT, AGG. BATTERY, ATT. MURDER

Each horizontal line represents 3,500 offenses
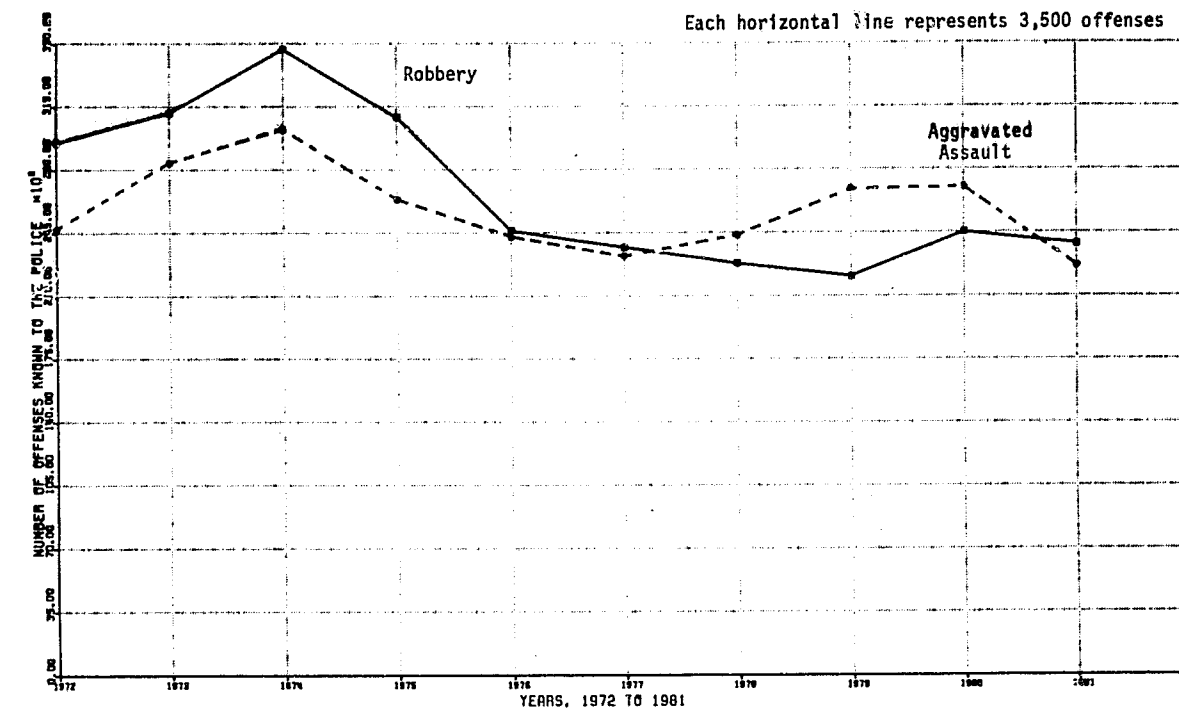
ILLINOIS INDEX MURDER AND FORCIBLE RAPE, 1972 TO 1981

HOMICIDE = ▢
RAPE = ◯

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS OFFENSE DATA, 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY

INDEX MURDER = MURDER AND VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER.
INDEX FORCIBLE RAPE = FORCIBLE RAPE AND ATTEMPTS.

Each horizontal line represents 350 offenses

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 3
ILLINOIS INDEX MURDER, 1972 TO 1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA, 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX MURDER = MURDER AND VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER.

FIRST SLOPE = 1.91
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 68.16
SECOND SLOPE = -0.26
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 110.37
THIRD SLOPE = 0.18
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 82.17

FIRST TURNING POINT   X:16.50
                       Y:105.90
SECOND TURNING POINT   X:84.50
                       Y:99.80
TOTAL SSR = 25019.52

Each horizontal line equals 20 offenses

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS –
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 4
ILLINOIS INDEX FORCIBLE RAPE, 1972 TO 1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA, 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX RAPE = FORCIBLE RAPE PLUS ATTEMPTS

FIRST SLOPE = 2.02
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 104.06
SECOND SLOPE = -5.25
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 371.33
THIRD SLOPE = 5.1X
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 15.80
FOURTH SLOPE = -2.32
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 495.29

FIRST TURNING POINT   X:35.50
                       Y:202.65
SECOND TURNING POINT   X:60.50
                       Y:178.88
THIRD TURNING POINT   X:89.80
                       Y:270.04
TOTAL SSR = 387046.98

Each horizontal line equals 50 offenses

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS –
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

12

particularly high months for robbery in Illinois. (There were more than 4,000 in September 1974). In 1975 and 1976, however, the number of Index robberies in a typical month decreased sharply, until there were fewer than 2,000. There was little change from mid-1976 until the end of 1981.

Like Index forcible rape, Index robbery shows some seasonality. The months from August through December are usually a little higher than average. However, the pattern of change over time in seasonally adjusted Index robbery is exactly the same pattern as shown in figure 5.

Figure 5
ILLINOIS INDEX ROBBERY, 1972 TO 1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA, 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX ROBBERY = ARMED AND STRONGARM ROBBERY PLUS ATTEMPTS

FIRST SLOPE = 21.70
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 2217.69
SECOND SLOPE = -16.32
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 6102.65
THIRD SLOPE = 1.21
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 1940.8;

FIRST TURNING POINT   X:35.92
                       Y:2996.90
SECOND TURNING POINT   X:55.50
                       Y:1824.06
TOTAL SSR = 13632206.04

Each horizontal line equals 500 offenses

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981
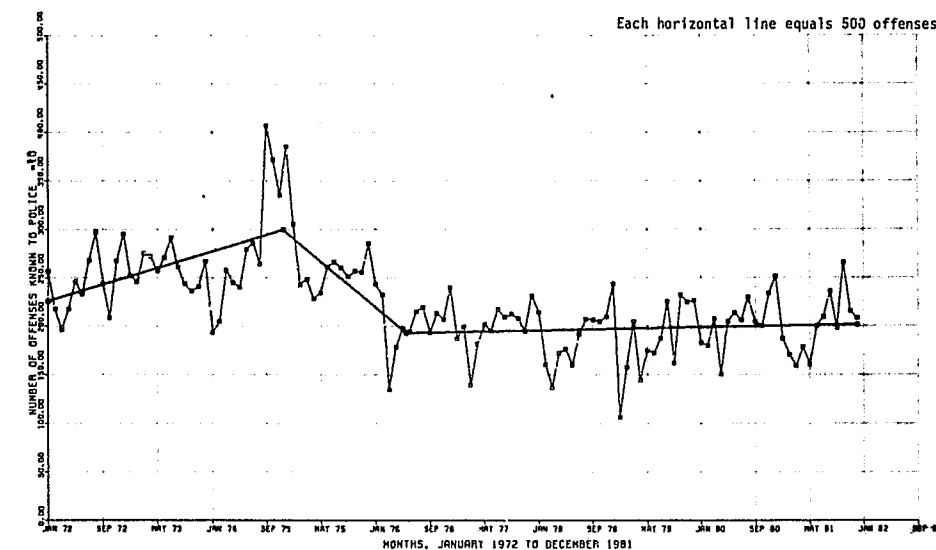
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS –
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Aggravated Assault. In contrast to the other violent Index crimes, Index aggravated assault shows a great deal of seasonality.[15] June, July and August are usually high, and January and February are usually low. This strong seasonal fluctuation somewhat obscures the overall pattern of change. Therefore, we examined both the pattern of change over time of the actual

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[15]Assaults may be higher in the summer because there are more victimizations, or because victimizations are more likely to become known to the police.
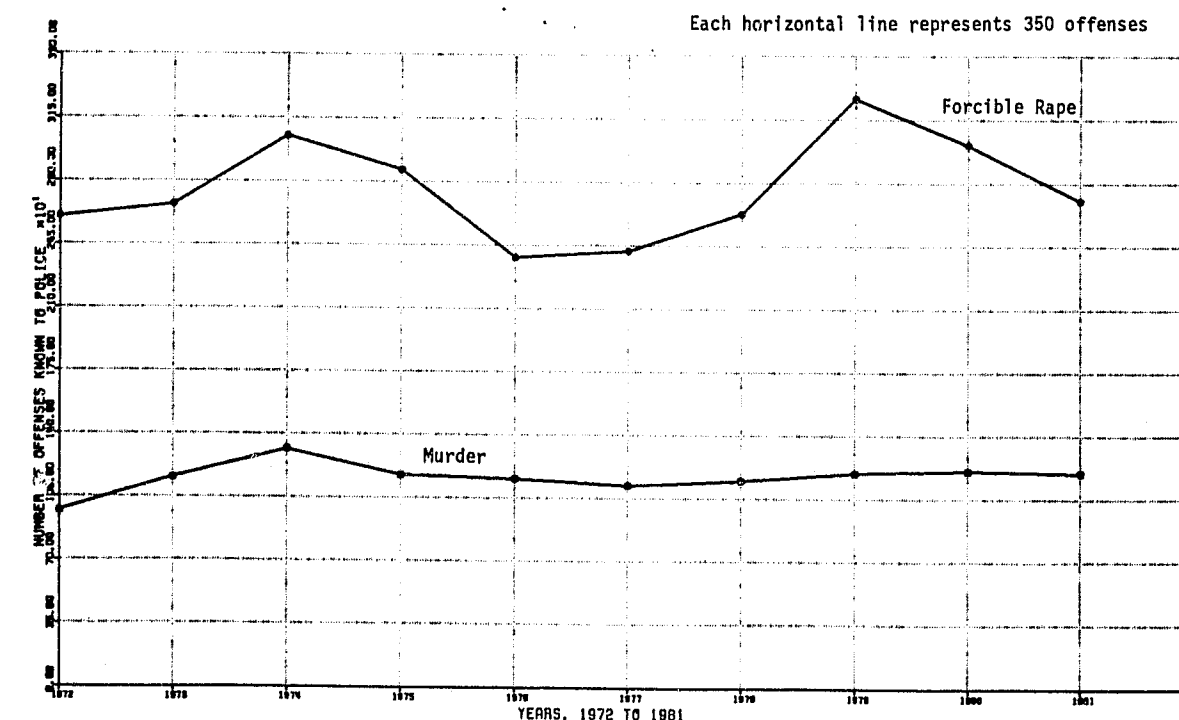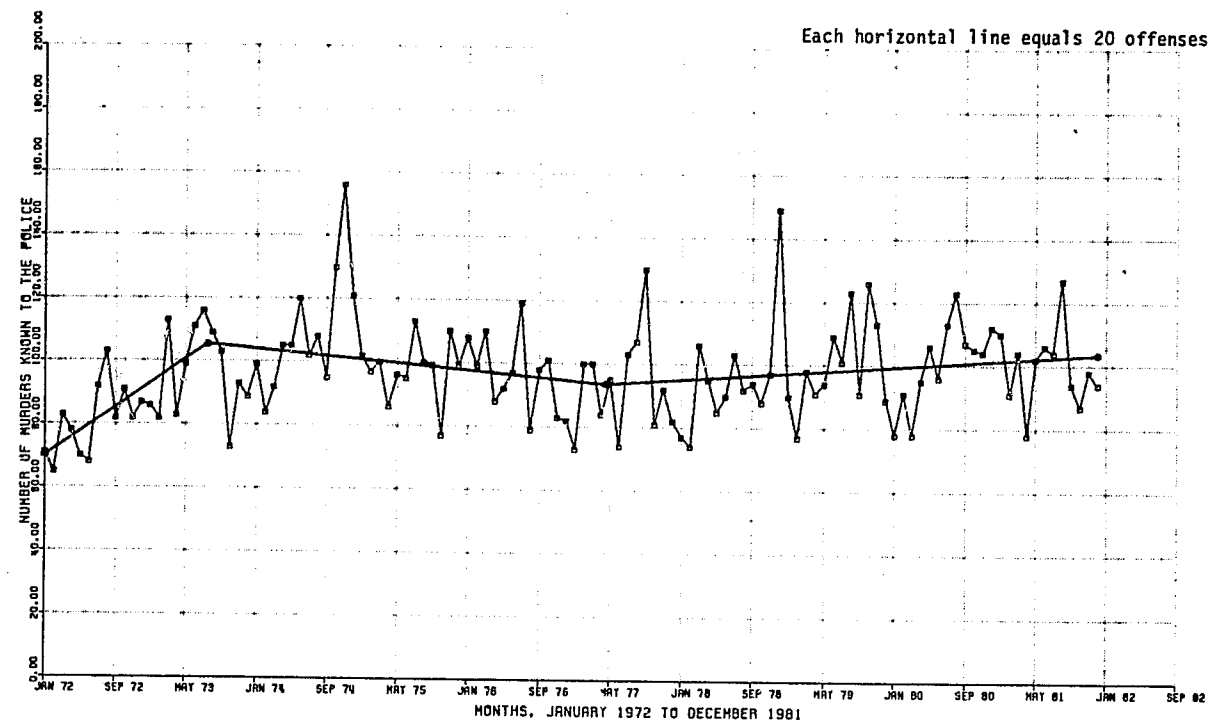
13

ILLINOIS INDEX AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, 1972 TO 1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
.   OFFENSE DATA. 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX AGG. ASSAULT = AGG. ASSAULT, AGG. BATTERY, ATT. MURDER

FIRST SLOPE = -5.11   FIRST TURNING POINT   X:79.50
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 2254.18   Y:1876.18
SECOND SLOPE = 14.28   SECOND TURNING POINT   X:108.50
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 929.35   Y:2309.87
THIRD SLOPE = -99.70
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 8452.44   TOTAL SSR = 17815680.9*

Each horizontal line equals 500 offenses

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981
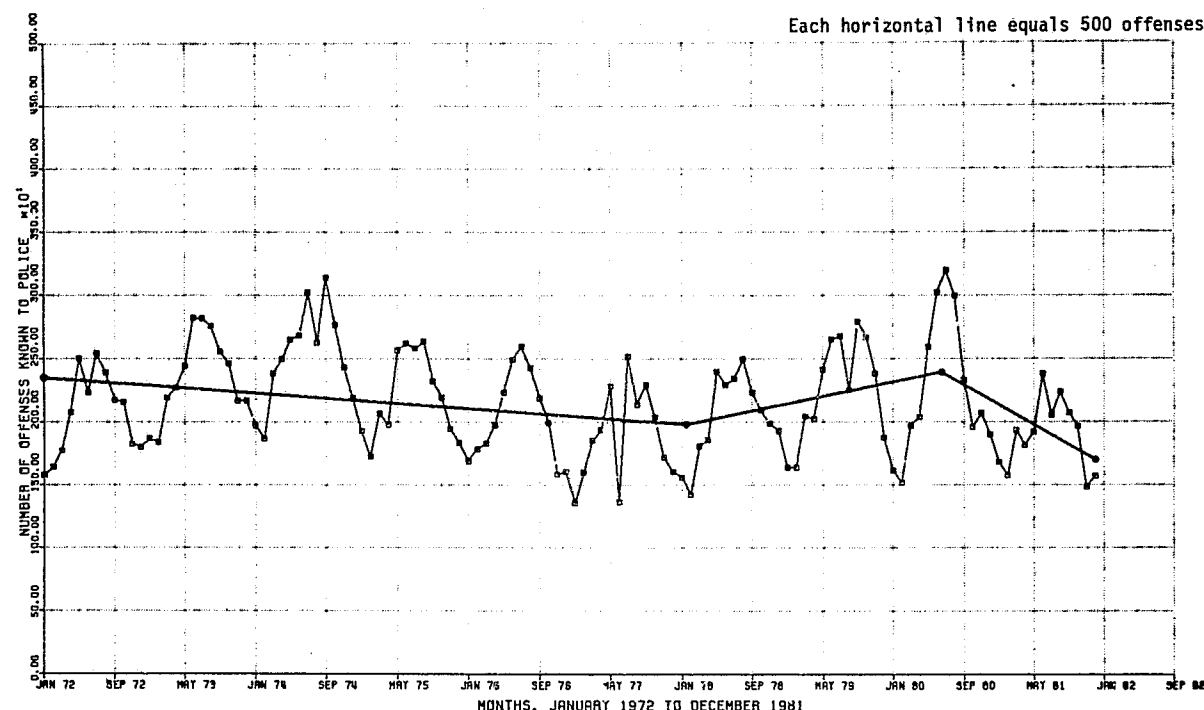
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS -
   STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 7
ILLINOIS INDEX AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
.   OFFENSE DATA. 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX AGG. ASSAULT = AGG. ASSAULT, AGG. BATTERY, ATT. MURDER

FIRST SLOPE = 17.90   FIRST TURNING POINT   X:30.50
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 1901.80   Y:2527.00
SECOND SLOPE = -20.37   SECOND TURNING POINT   X:85.80
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 9149.18   Y:1816.80
THIRD SLOPE = 15.87   THIRD TURNING POINT   X:102.50
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 775.00   Y:2402.13
FOURTH SLOPE = -43.85
Y ZERO INTERCEPT = 6897.06   TOTAL SSR = 3316435.81

Each horizontal line equals 500 offenses

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981

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   STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

number of Index aggravated assault offenses (figure 6), and the
pattern of change over time of the assault offenses with the
seasonal increases and decreases removed (see figure 7, season-
ally adjusted aggravated assault).

In the original pattern (figure 6), there were about 2,300
Index aggravated assaults per month in 1973, a decrease to fewer
than 2,000 in a typical month early in 1978, an increase to mid-
1980, and then another decrease. The adjusted aggravated assault
pattern (figure 7) is similar to the pattern in the yearly data
(figure 2), but shows greater detail. Thus, Index aggravated
assault increased from about 2,000 a month to over 2,500 a month
between 1972 and mid-1974. It then decreased to about 1,800 a
month in mid-1977, increased again through mid-1980, but never
reached the peak level of 1974, and decreased to a new low by the
end of 1981. Around this general pattern, the months fluctuated
according to the season of the year.

Property Index Crime

There are more than nine times as many Index property offen-
ses as Index violent offenses in a typical year, but the pattern
of change in the number of property offenses over the ten year
period from 1972 through 1981 (figure 8) tended to be much more
stable than the pattern of change in the number of violent
crimes. Also, the property offenses tended to have more seasonal
fluctuation than the violent offenses (except aggravated
assault).

Figure 8
ILLINOIS INDEX PROPERTY CRIMES, 1972 TO 1981

BURGLARY = □
LARCENY-THEFT = ⊙
VEHICLE THEFT = △

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS   INDEX BURGLARY = BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED BURGLARY
        OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY.   INDEX LARCENY-THEFT = THEFT, BURGLARY FROM MOTOR VEHICLE,
                                                          AND ATTEMPTS
Each horizontal line equals 35,000 offenses   INDEX MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT = VEHICLE THEFT AND ATTEMPTS

Larceny-Theft

Burglary

Motor Vehicle Theft

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981
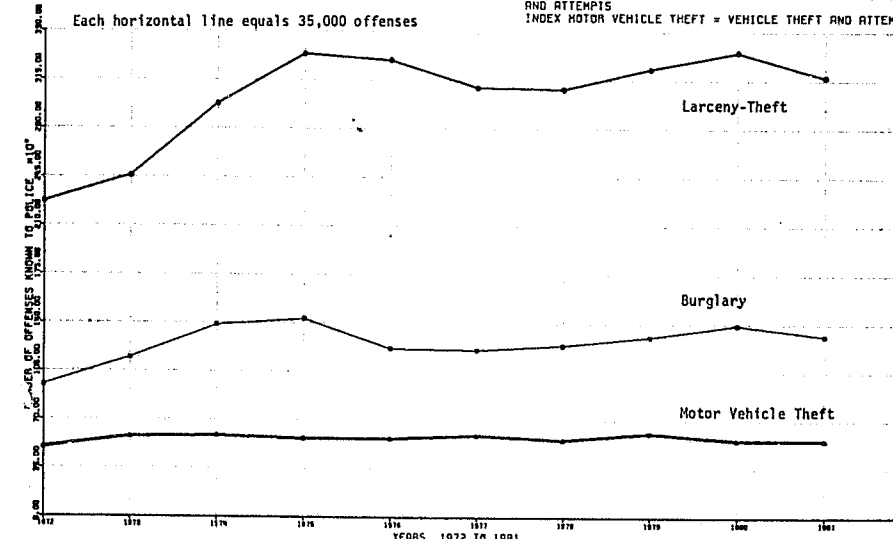
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
   STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Burglary. Index burglary increased rapidly from under 6,800 offenses per month at the beginning of 1972 to almost 12,500 in a typical month by the end of 1974 (figure 9). It then decreased to under 9,800 late in 1976, and increased again, to almost 12,000 by the end of 1981.

Burglary had some seasonality, with August typically a little higher than the other months. This seasonal fluctuation is much more clearly present in the later years than in the earlier years.[16] Although the amount of seasonal fluctuation is slight, it does obscure an interesting pattern in the graph. The seasonally adjusted burglary graph (figure 10) shows the same pattern as the nonadjusted graph from 1972 to 1979, but the adjusted graph decreases in 1980 and 1981.

Larceny-theft. Index larceny-theft not only occurs more often than any other Index crime, but also shows the most seasonal fluctuation of any Index crime (figure 11). June, July, and August typically have many more Index larceny-thefts, and January and February have many fewer. Overall, the number of larceny-thefts increased from a low fluctuating around 16,500 a month in 1972 to a high fluctuating around 27,000 a month in 1975. After 1975, the number of larceny-thefts in a typical month in Illinois stayed about the same.

Because of the large seasonal fluctuations, the pattern description of seasonally adjusted larceny-theft (figure 12) is not quite the same as the pattern of the original data. Seasonally adjusted larceny-theft shows two brief declines, one in 1972 and one in 1976.

In general, we can say that the number of Illinois Index larceny-theft offenses varied widely from the summer months to the winter months during these ten years, but that, along with these seasonal fluctuations, the typical number rose rapidly from 1973 through 1975, dropped in 1976, and has risen very gradually since then.

Motor Vehicle Theft. Index motor vehicle theft showed very little change except seasonal fluctuation throughout the ten year period (figure 13). It did increase somewhat in 1972 and 1973, from about 3,500 to about 4,800 offenses in a typical month. After that, however, it remained at about 4,800 through 1981.

October tends to have more Index motor vehicle thefts, and January and February tend to have fewer. From 1972 to mid-1979, the seasonally adjusted pattern (figure 14) is the same as the

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[16]Increasing seasonality after 1974 is either due to an increase in the seasonality of all burglary victimizations, or to an increase in the tendency of some burglary victimizations, which are seasonal, to become known to the police.

16

Figure 9
ILLINOIS INDEX BURGLARY, 1972 TO 1981

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS –
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH
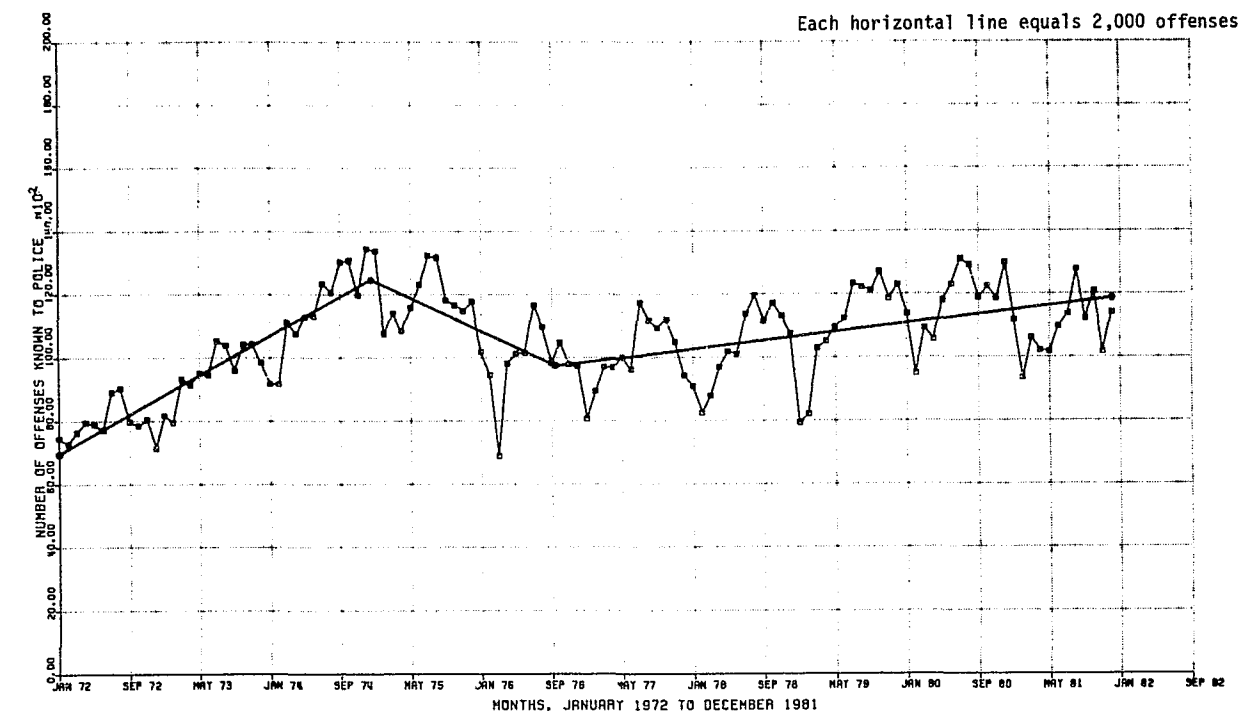
Figure 10
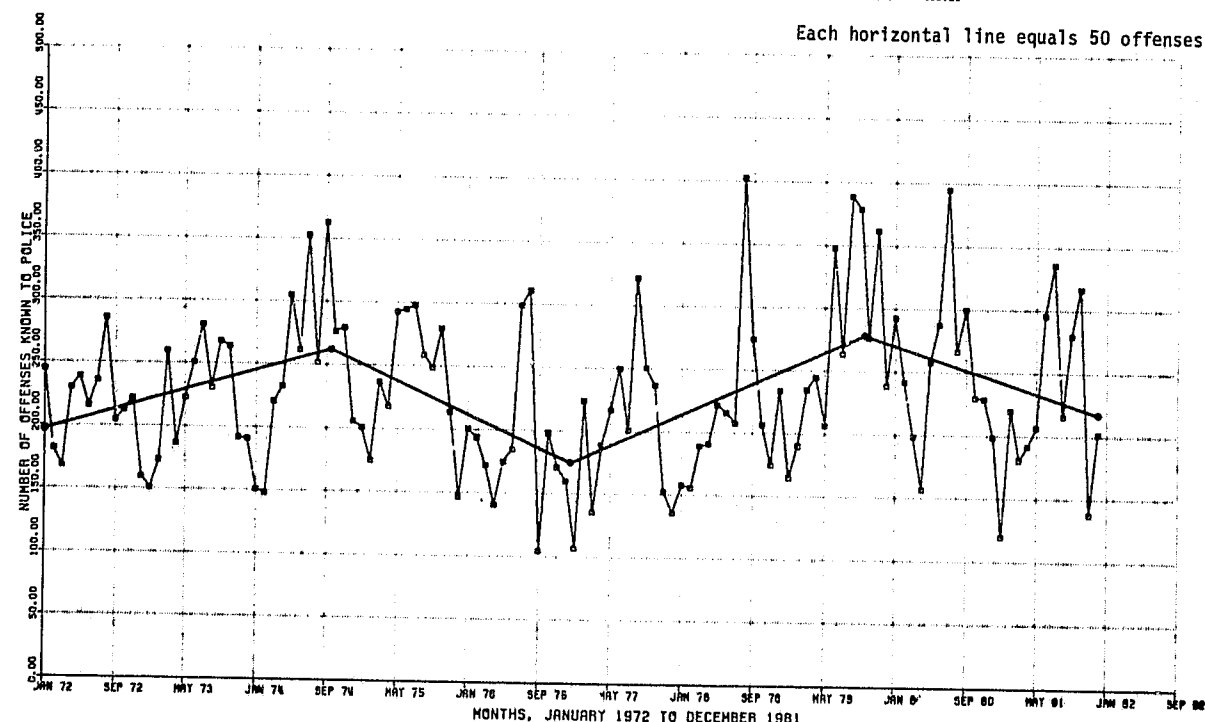## ILLINOIS INDEX BURGLARY, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS –
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

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Figure 11
ILLINOIS INDEX LARCENY-THEFT, 1972 TO 1981
RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
          OFFENSE DATA, 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX LARCENY-THEFT = THEFT, THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE,ATTEMPTS

FIRST SLOPE = 267.80   FIRST TURNING POINT   X:12.50
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 18817.05   Y:27148.59
SECOND SLOPE = -1.29
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 27209.32   TOTAL SSR = 2204683481.80

Each horizontal line equals 4,000 offenses

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS –
      STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 13
ILLINOIS INDEX MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, 1972 TO 1981
RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
          OFFENSE DATA, 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT = MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT PLUS ATTEMPTS

FIRST SLOPE = 87.57   FIRST TURNING POINT   X:18.50
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 3578.22   Y:4889.24
SECOND SLOPE = -0.28
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 4833.54   TOTAL SSR = 46391890.48

Each horizontal line equals 2,000 offenses
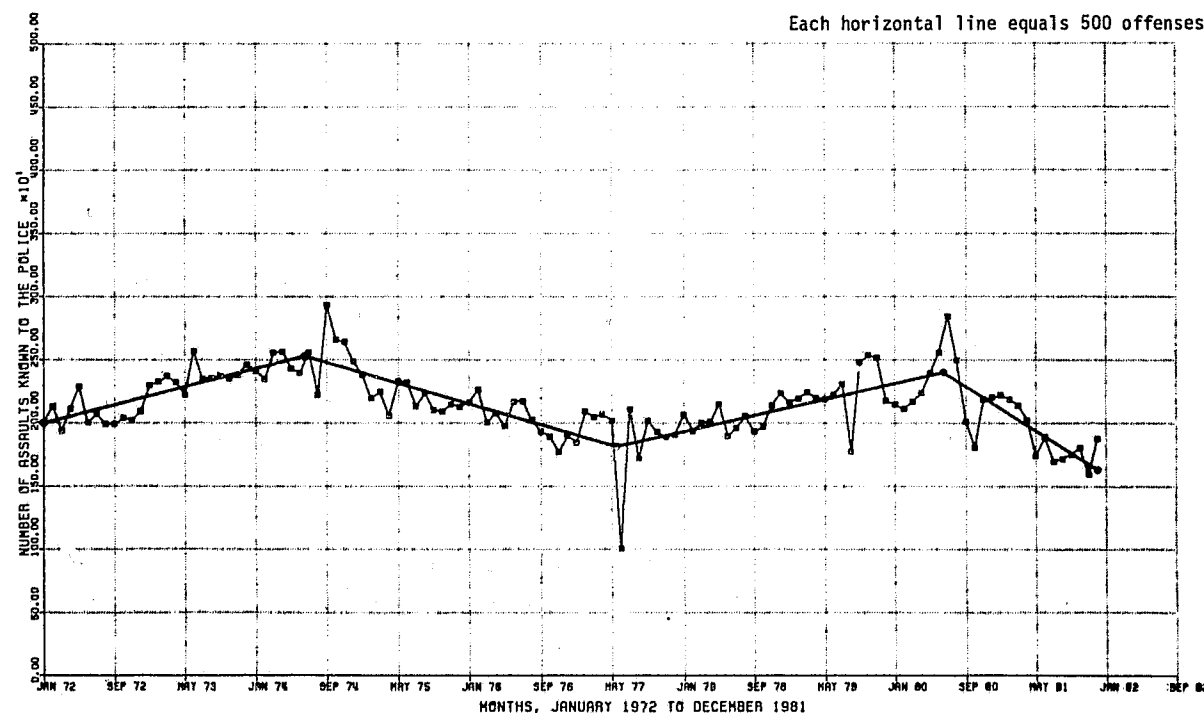

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS –
      STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 12
ILLINOIS INDEX LARCENY-THEFT, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
        OFFENSE DATA, 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX LARCENY-THEFT = THEFT, THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE,ATTEMPTS

FIRST SLOPE = -101.52   FIRST TURNING POINT   X:12.50
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 19782.18   Y:18513.24
SECOND SLOPE = 321.52   SECOND TURNING POINT X:48.50
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 14498.29   Y:30087.82
THIRD SLOPE = -396.83   THIRD TURNING POINT   X:60.50
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 48237.04   Y:25749.87
FOURTH SLOPE = 41.24
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 22854.66   TOTAL SSR = 292219168.81

Each horizontal line equals 4,000 offenses

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS –
      STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

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Figure 14
ILLINOIS INDEX MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
        OFFENSE DATA, 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT = MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT PLUS ATTEMPTS
DATA ARE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.

FIRST SLOPE = 63.56   FIRST TURNING POINT   X:16.50
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 5702.94   Y:4751.62
SECOND SLOPE = 1.89   SECOND TURNING POINT   X:92.50
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 4723.73   Y:4880.08
THIRD SLOPE = -10.03
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 5808.15   TOTAL SSR = 22450108.52
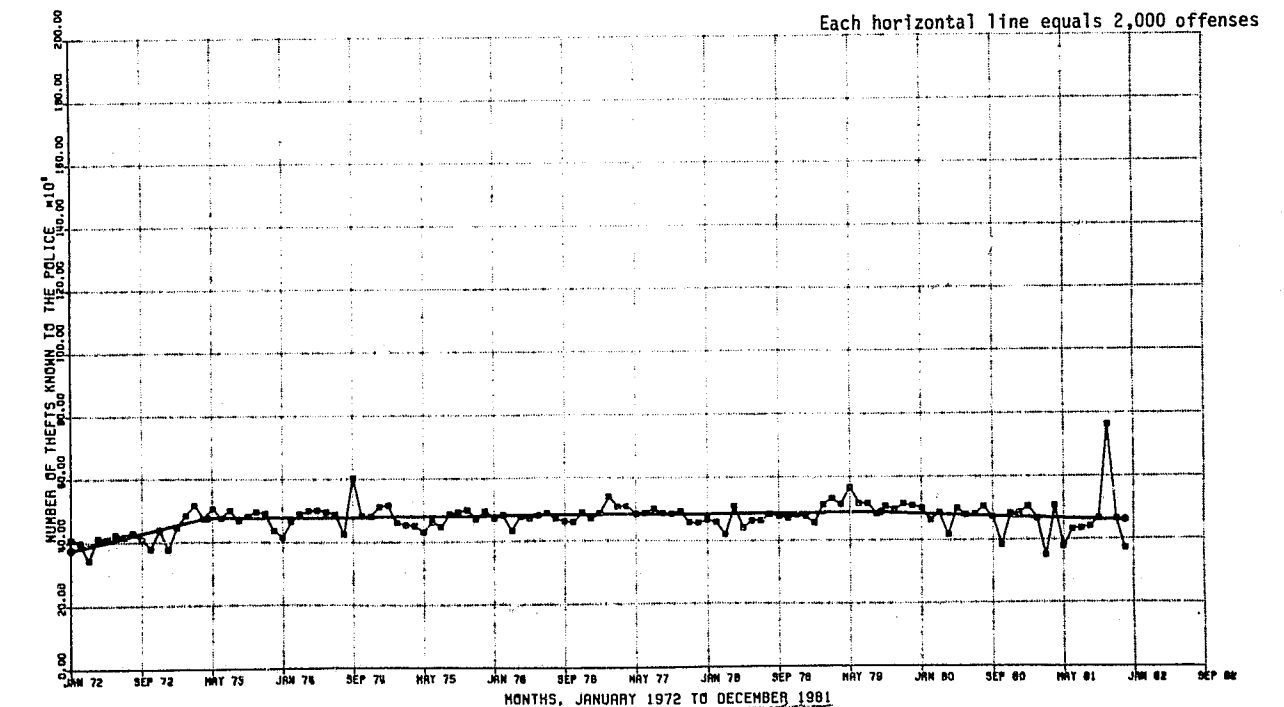
Each horizontal line equals 2,000 offenses

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS –
      STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

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pattern of the unadjusted series, but it decreases slightly in the final years, from mid-1979 through 1981. In this respect, the pattern of Index burglary and the pattern of Index motor vehicle theft are similar. Both of the seasonally adjusted series declined slightly in recent years.

Arson. Index arson data are available only for 1980 and 1981. In 1980, there were 5,066 Index arson offenses in Illinois, and in 1981, there were 5,108. Any time series pattern description of Index arson must await the accumulation of more years of data.

Deceptive Practices, Forgery, Vandalism[17]

The number of deceptive practice offenses known to the police per year more than doubled in Illinois outside of Chicago between 1972 and 1981, from about 6,200 to over 13,000 (figure 15). The number of forgery offenses known to the police also increased steadily, but not as rapidly as deceptive practices. Between 1972 and 1980, the number of forgery offenses in a year rose from just over 2,300 to 4,400. However, it decreased in 1981 to about 4,100.

Vandalism was the most prevalent crime of these three non-Index crimes, numbering over 142,000 in 1981 in Illinois excluding Chicago (figure 16). Vandalism offenses known to the police increased steadily from about 65,000 in 1972 to over 165,000 in 1979, but then dropped. By 1981, there were about 147,500 reported vandalisms outside of Chicago. Despite this recent decrease, vandalism offenses more than doubled between 1972 and 1981.

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[17]See the appendix for definitions. These data do not include Chicago, because Chicago does not report non-Index crime data to the Department of Law Enforcement. See Kok (1979).

DECEPTIVE PRACTICES AND FORGERY, ILLINOIS EXCEPT CHICAGO

DECEPTIVE PRACTICES = □
FORGERY = ○

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
THE CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT
REPORT THESE CRIMES TO IUCR.

DECEPTIVE PRACTICE INCLUDES GENERAL DECEPTION, FRAUD, AND EMBEZZLEMENT.
FORGERY INCLUDES MAKING OR ALTERING A DOCUMENT WITH INTENT TO DEFRAUD.

Each horizontal line equals 2,000 offenses
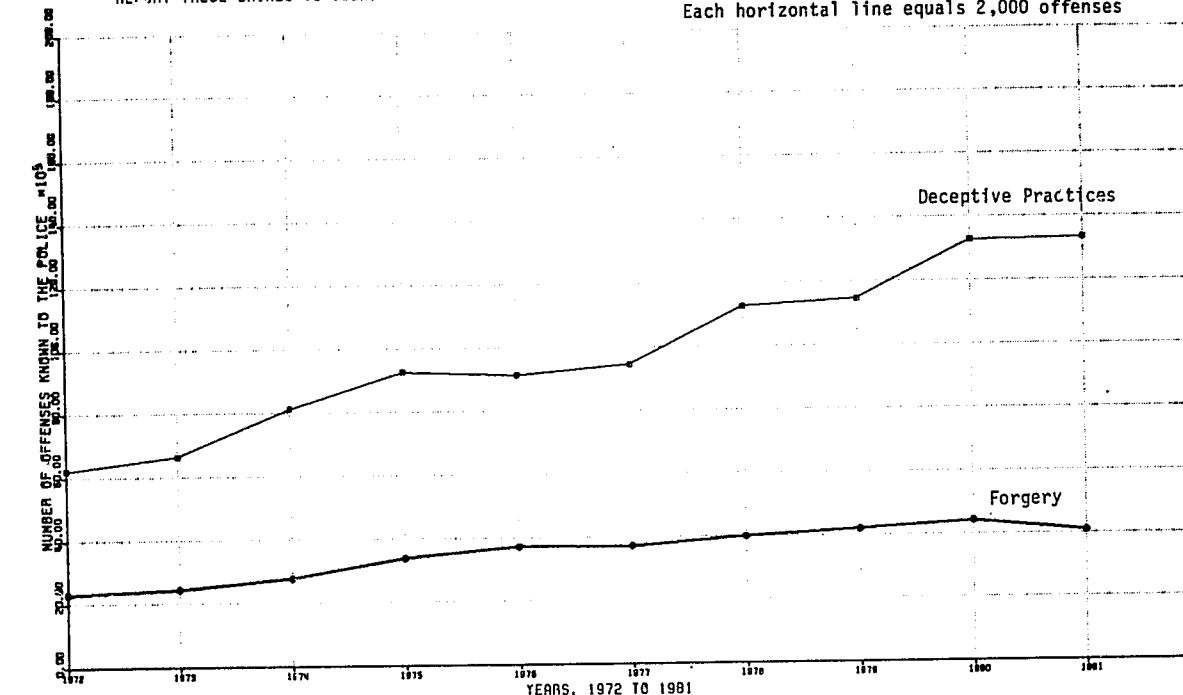
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 16

VANDALISM, ILLINOIS EXCLUDING CHICAGO, 1972-1981

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
THE CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT REPORT
THIS CRIME TO IUCR.

VANDALISM INCLUDES CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY, A VEHICLE, STATE SUPPORTED LAND, OR FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS.

Each horizontal line equals 20,000 offenses

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
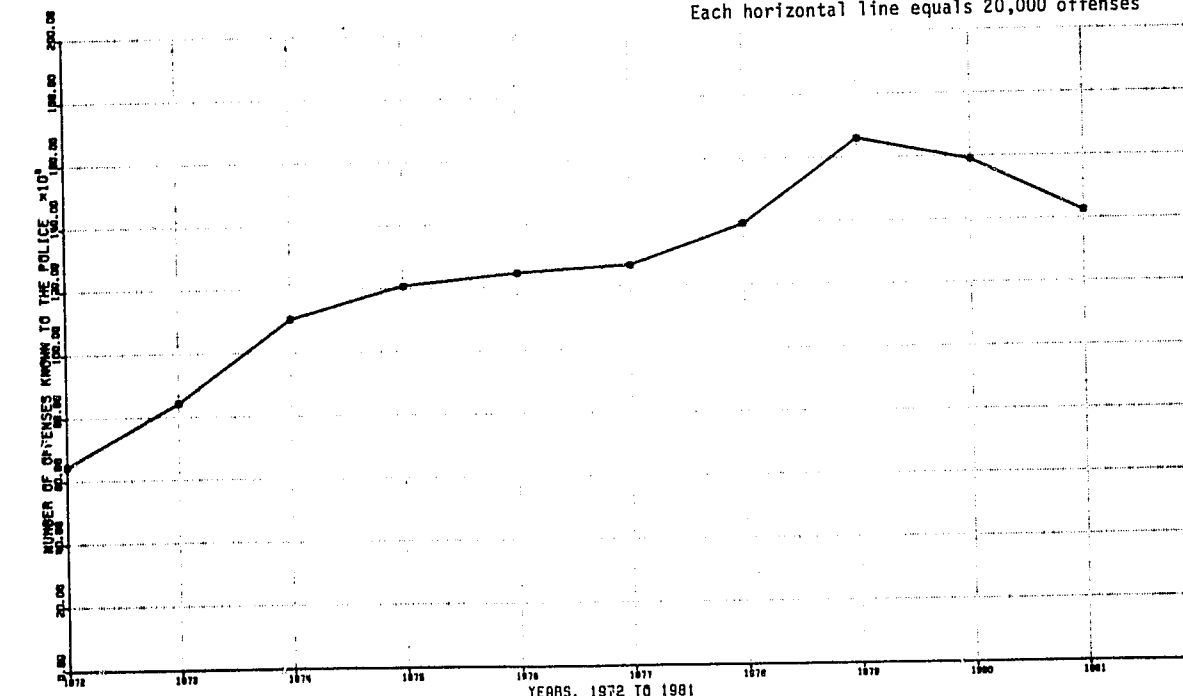
CRIME IN URBAN AND RURAL COUNTIES

Definitions of County Population Categories

Illinois is a diverse state. According to the 1980 census, its 102 counties range in population from 4,404 (Pope County) to 5,253,655 (Cook County).[18] Because rural, suburban and urban areas may experience different amounts of crime and different types of crime, this section of the report analyzes crime trends within five categories of Illinois counties. Our category system corresponds roughly to population size and density, and urban versus rural character.

The five county types (map 2) are the following:

● Cook County, which contains Chicago.

● Urban SMSA Counties (15 counties).[19] These counties have a city of 25,000 or more, and are in a metropolitan area.

● Urban non-SMSA Counties (6 counties). These counties have a city of 25,000 or more, but are not in a metropolitan area.

● Suburban SMSA Counties (7 counties). These counties are in a metropolitan area, but do not have a city of 25,000 or more.

● Rural Counties (73 counties). These counties have no city over 25,000, and are not in a metropolitan area.

Exact definitions of the county types, as well as additional maps, appear in the appendix.

The five county categories form a rough scale, from greater to less urbanization, population, and density (table 2). Cook is the most densely populated of the five county categories, with 5,484 residents per square mile. The fifteen urban SMSA counties, as a group, are the next most densely populated,

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[18] See appendix for individual county populations.
[19] The U.S. Bureau of the Census defines the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) as follows: Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982: A-4)

Map 1

Standard Consolidated Statistical Area, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, and Selected Places

WISCONSIN

JO DAVIESS — STEPHENSON (Freeport) — BOONE — McHENRY — LAKE (Waukegan, North Chicago, Highland Park) — CHICAGO

CHICAGO-GARY-KENOSHA (PART)

WINNEBAGO — ROCKFORD (Rockford)

CARROLL — OGLE — De Kalb — KANE (Elgin) — COOK (Chicago, Evanston, Skokie, Northbrook, Wilmette, Cicero) — MICHIGAN

DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE

WHITESIDE — LEE — DU PAGE — Aurora

SCOTT — Bettendorf — Davenport — Rock Island — Moline — KENDALL

HENRY — BUREAU — LA SALLE — GRUNDY — Bolingbrook — Joliet — WILL

ROCK ISLAND — KANKAKEE — Kankakee

MERCER — IOWA — KNOX — STARK — MARSHALL — LIVINGSTON — KANKAKEE

WARREN — Galesburg — PEORIA — WOODFORD — FORD — IROQUOIS — INDIANA

PEORIA — Peoria

HANCOCK — McDONOUGH — FULTON — TAZEWELL — Pekin — Normal, Bloomington, McLEAN — BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL — CHAMPAIGN-URBANA-RANTOUL — Rantoul — Urbana, Champaign — Danville — VERMILION

SCHUYLER — MASON — SPRINGFIELD — DE WITT — DECATUR — PIATT — CHAMPAIGN

ADAMS — Quincy — BROWN — CASS — MENARD — LOGAN — Decatur — MACON

MORGAN — Springfield — SANGAMON — DOUGLAS — EDGAR

MISSOURI — PIKE — SCOTT — CHRISTIAN — MOULTRIE — COLES

GREENE — MACOUPIN — MONTGOMERY — SHELBY — CLARK

CALHOUN — JERSEY — CUMBERLAND

ST CHARLES — Florissant — MADISON — Alton, University City, Granite City — BOND — FAYETTE — EFFINGHAM — JASPER — CRAWFORD

ST. LOUIS — St. Charles — St. Louis — East St. Louis — Kirkwood — Belleville — Lemay — CLINTON — MARION — CLAY — RICHLAND — LAWRENCE

ST. LOUIS — MONROE — ST.CLAIR — WASHINGTON — WAYNE — EDWARDS — WABASH

FRANKLIN — JEFFERSON — JEFFERSON

RANDOLPH — PERRY — HAMILTON — WHITE

FRANKLIN — SALINE — GALLATIN

JACKSON — Carbondale — WILLIAMSON — JOHNSON — POPE — HARDIN — KENTUCKY

UNION — PULASKI — MASSAC

ALEXANDER

KEY
COOK COUNTY
1 Palatine
2 Arlington Heights
3 Glenview
4 Mount Prospect
5 Hoffman Estates
6 Hanover Park
7 Schaumburg
8 Elk Grove Village
9 Des Plaines
10 Park Ridge
11 Niles
12 Oak Park
13 Berwyn
14 Maywood
15 Burbank
16 Oak Lawn
17 Oak Forest
18 Harvey
19 Calumet City
20 Lansing
21 Tinley Park
22 Park Forest
23 Chicago Heights

DU PAGE COUNTY
1 Addison
2 Elmhurst
3 Lombard
4 Wheaton
5 Naperville
6 Downers Grove

LEGEND
— Standard consolidated statistical area (SCSA)
▬ Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)
◉ Place of 100,000 or more inhabitants
◐ Place of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants
● Place of 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants
○ SMSA central city of fewer than 25,000 inhabitants

State capital underlined
All political boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

SCALE
0 20 40 60 80 100 Kilometers
0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles

N

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Map 2

ILLINOIS COUNTY POPULATION GROUPINGS

LEGEND:
RURAL COUNTIES
NON-SMSA URBAN
SMSA SUBURBAN
SMSA URBAN
COOK COUNTY

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

followed by the suburban SMSA and the urban non-SMSA (a tie), and finally, by the rural counties. Cook is fifteen times as dense as the urban SMSA counties, which are over four times as dense as the next two county types, which are twice as dense as the 73 rural counties as a whole.

The Illinois population increased about two percent between 1972 and 1980, but the same increase did not occur in every county group. Cook County decreased by five percent, and the seven suburban SMSA counties as a whole increased by 18 percent. Despite this, Cook County still contains almost half of the Illinois population, while only three percent live in the suburban SMSA counties. The urban SMSA counties have about a third of the population. Fifteen percent live in one of the 73 rural counties.

Table 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF COUNTY CATEGORIES

County Type	# Of Counties	Area (Square miles)	1972 Population	1980 Population	1972-1980 Change	% of Total Pop.	1980[a] Density
Cook	1	958	5,511,200	5,253,655	- 5%	46%	5484
Urban SMSA	15	10,075	3,370,100	3,664,621	+ 9	32	364
Suburban SMSA	7	3,415	280,700	332,076	+18	3	97
Urban Non-SMSA	6	4,260	406,600	414,133	+ 2	4	97
Rural	73	36,937	1,675,500	1,762,033	+ 5	15	48
Total	102	55,645	11,244,000	11,426,518	+ 2%	100%	105

[a]Population per square mile.
Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF INDEX CRIME OFFENSES AMONG ILLINOIS COUNTIES

County Type	1981 Violent Crimes			1981 Property Crimes[b]		
	Reported Offenses	% of Total	Rate[c]	Reported Offenses	% of Total	Rate[c]
Cook	32,421	64%	617	257,167	51%	4,895
Urban SMSA	14,371	28	392	181,337	36	4,948
Suburban SMSA	290	1	87	8,779	2	2,644
Urban Non-SMSA	1,199	2	290	17,828	4	4,305
Rural	2,262	4	123	39,791	8	2,258
Total	50,442	99%[a]	441	504,902	101%[a]	4,419

[a]Per cents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b]Arson not included.
[c]Per 100,000 population.
Source: SAC Edition, Illinois Uniform Crime Reports offense data.
1981 data are preliminary.

Crime Rates by County Type, 1981

How is crime distributed among Illinois counties? We might expect that the distribution of Illinois crime among the five county groups would be the same as the distribution of the population. That is, if 46 percent of the population live in Cook County, then we might expect about 46 percent of the crime to occur in Cook County. On the other hand, if urbanization is related to the amount of crime, then the urban counties should have still more crime than their share of the population, and the rural counties should have even less.

While the distribution of Index crimes among the five county groups is similar to the distribution of the population, the correspondence between the two distributions is not exact (table 3). Cook County has more than its share relative to its population, and the rural counties have less than their share.

The differences in distribution are more pronounced for the violent crimes than for the property crimes.[20] Cook County contained 46 percent of the Illinois population, but accounted for 64 percent of the Illinois violent Index crime offenses in 1981. At the other end of the scale, the rural counties had fifteen percent of the population, but only four percent of the violent crime. Although Index property crimes are more evenly distributed relative to the distribution of the population, 51 percent of the 1981 property crime occurred in Cook County, which is slightly more than the percent of the Illinois population living in Cook County. The urban SMSA counties had about the same percent of both Illinois violent and property crime as their percent of the population.

The crime rate reflects this distribution of crime relative to the distribution of the population.[21] As table 3 shows, Cook County had the highest violent crime rate of the five county groups, and the suburban counties, as a group, had the lowest. The suburban SMSA's violent crime rate was even lower than the rate in the rural counties. In general, we can say that the rural and suburban counties, as a group, have the lowest violent crime rates, the urban SMSA and urban non-SMSA counties have medium high violent crime rates, and Cook County has a high violent crime rate.

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[20] Because Chicago data are not available for deceptive practices, forgery or vandalism, a distribution analysis such as table 3 would be misleading for these crimes.

[21] The crime rate divides the number of crimes by the number of people in the population. It is the number of crimes per 100,000 population. For example, Cook County had 32,421 violent Index crimes in 1981, and its population (using 1980 figures) was 5,253,655. The violent crime rate was, therefore, 617 per 100,000. In Adams county, the number of violent crimes was 141, and the population was 71,622, making the violent crime rate 197 per 100,000 (see appendix).

29

For property crimes, the highest rate in 1981 was in the urban SMSA counties, as a group. Cook and the urban non-SMSA counties were somewhat lower, and the suburban SMSA and rural counties, as a whole, were much lower.

Thus, urban county groups tend to have higher crime rates than rural or suburban county groups. However, we cannot conclude from this that each suburban or rural Illinois county has low crime rates. Actually, the counties within each group vary considerably in the amount and type of Index crime offenses.[22] If we divide the counties into four categories according to their 1981 Index crime rates (table 4), we see that

Table 4

VIOLENT AND PROPERTY INDEX CRIME RATES BY COUNTY TYPE[a]

County Type	Index Violent Crime Rate[b]					Index Property Crime Rate[b]				
	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Total	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Total
Cook	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
Urban SMSA	5	6	4	0	15	9	5	1	0	15
Suburban SMSA	0	0	2	5	7	1	1	4	1	7
Urban Non-SMSA	1	2	2	1	6	1	5	0	0	6
Rural	2	2	24	45	73	1	10	52	10	73
Total	9	10	32	51	102	12	22	57	11	102

[a]1981 Index Crimes per 100,000 1980 population.
[b]See the text for definitions.

[22]For a discussion, see the SAC publication, Aggregation Problems in the Analysis of Illinois Statewide Criminal Justice Data.

most suburban and rural counties have lower violent crime rates than the other county groups.[23] Of the 73 rural counties, 45 are in the lowest category of violent crime rates. On the other hand, not every county follows this general pattern. A number of rural counties had high or very high Index crime rates in 1981, some of the urban and suburban counties had low rates, and Cook County's property crime rate was not in the very high category. The following section compares the 1981 violent and property rates in each Illinois county.

[23]The four categories for violent Index crime rates are: Low (0-100 offenses per 100,000), Medium (101-300), High (301-500), and Very High (over 500). For property crime rates, the categories are larger by a factor of ten: Low (0-1000), Medium (1001-3000), High (3001-5000), and Very High (over 5000). Actual rates for each county appear in the appendix. Because 1981 population data are not available, the rates are calculated with 1980 population figures.

Violent and Property Crime Rates in Each County, 1981

The violent crime rate for the state as a whole was 441 per 100,000 population in 1981, and the property crime rate was 4,463. Although most urban counties have higher crime rates than these, and most rural counties have lower crime rates, there are a number of exceptions to this general pattern. Map 3 (Index violent crime) and map 4 (Index property crime) show both the urban or rural group and the crime rate category for each Illinois county. The shading of each county indicates its rural-urban type. The county's violent or property crime rate is indicated by a number from 1 (low) to 4 (very high).[24]

The great majority of rural counties had low or medium violent Index crime rates in 1981, but two rural counties had high, and two had very high, rates. A rural county, Alexander, had the highest Index violent crime rate in Illinois in 1981 (1,761), and Alexander County's neighbor, Pulaski County, had a rate of 565, which was higher than the violent Index crime rate for the state as a whole. (See the appendix for the rank order of each county in violent and property crime rates).

Illinois counties with low or medium property crime rates in 1981 were very likely to be rural counties. On the other hand, Alexander County's property crime rate was very high (5,602), and ten other rural counties had high rates.

The suburban SMSA counties tended to have lower crime rates than the urban non-SMSA counties. The second lowest violent Index crime rate in Illinois occurred in a suburban SMSA county, Clinton, which had a rate of only 3 per 100,000 population. The highest violent crime rate of any suburban SMSA county in 1981 was in Boone, which had a rate of 133. Of the six non-SMSA urban counties, one had a very low violent crime rate (DeKalb, 98), another had a very high rate (Stephenson, 517), and the other four had medium or high rates.

The only Illinois county other than a rural county with a low property crime rate was a suburban SMSA county, Clinton. Five of the seven suburban SMSA counties had low or medium property crime rates. McHenry county had a high rate (3,425), while Boone had a very high rate (5,648). Of the six urban non-SMSA counties, all but Knox had high property crime rates. The Knox rate (5,301) falls into the "very high" category.

None of the fifteen urban SMSA counties had a low Index violent crime rate. The lowest in this group was Tazewell, with 150. Five of the fifteen had very high violent crime rates, the highest being Peoria (804), followed by St. Clair (619). These two counties, along with the rural county Alexander (1,761), were the only counties to have higher Index violent crime rates than Cook County's 617 per 100,000 population.

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[24]See note 23, above, for definitions. For maps showing the counties that had 1981 violent or property Index crime rates above the rates for total Illinois as a whole, see the appendix.

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Map 3

1981 INDEX VIOLENT CRIME RATES BY COUNTY TYPE
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE[a] PER 100,000 POPULATION

Map 4

1981 INDEX PROPERTY CRIME RATES BY COUNTY TYPE
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE[a] PER 100,000 POPULATION
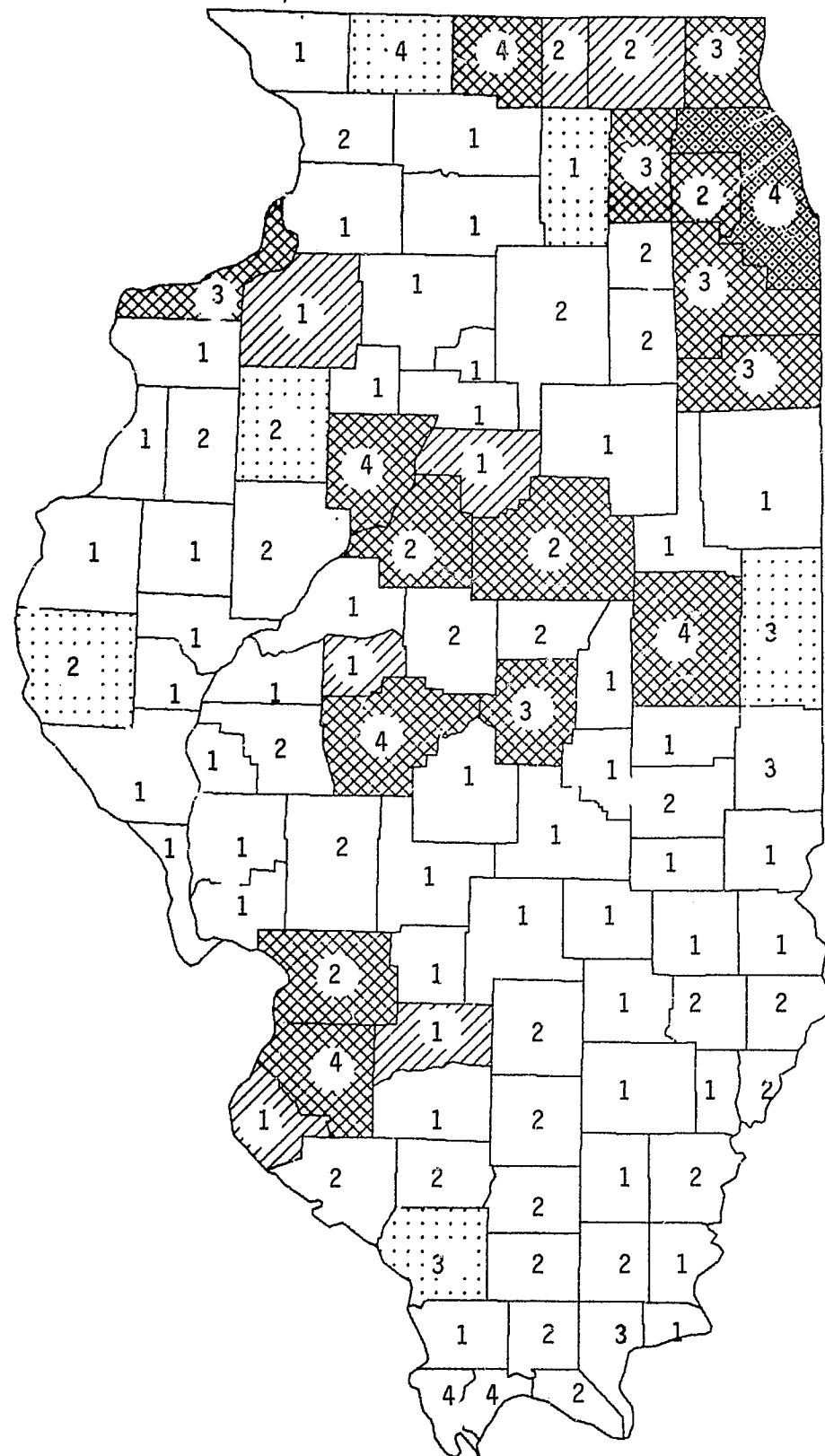
Crime Rates:

0-100	1 (low)
101-300	2 (medium)
301-500	3 (high)
over 500	4 (very high)

Legend:

RURAL COUNTIES
NON-SMSA URBAN
SMSA SUBURBAN
SMSA URBAN
COOK COUNTY
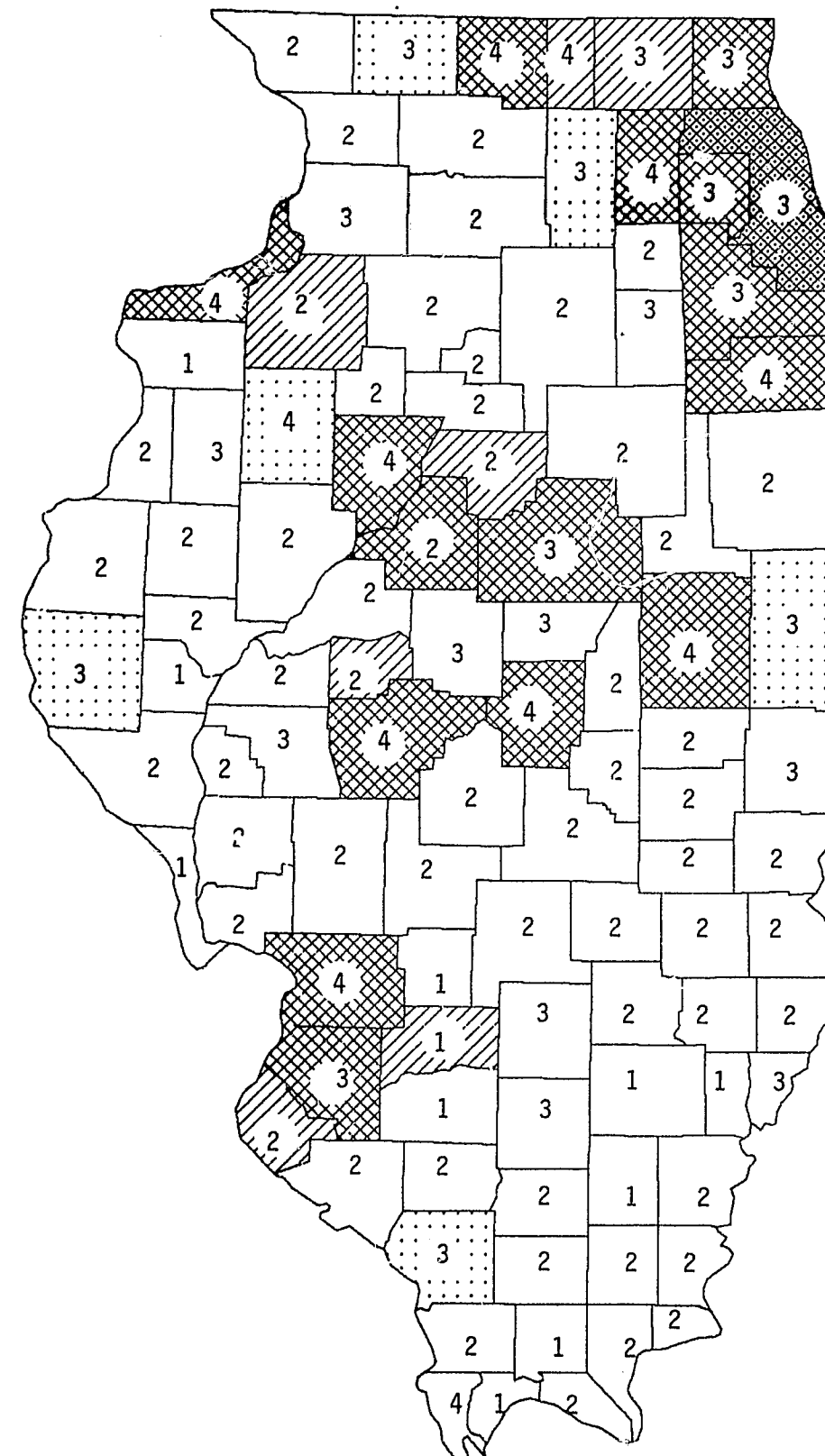
Crime Rates:

0-1000	1 (low)
1001-3000	2 (medium)
3001-5000	3 (high)
over 5000	4 (very high)

Legend:

RURAL COUNTIES
NON-SMSA URBAN
SMSA SUBURBAN
SMSA URBAN
COOK COUNTY

[a] Index Violent crimes include murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
Sources: SAC Edition IUCR Offense Data, 1981 preliminary figures. U.S. Bureau of the Census 1980 population data. Rates are based on 1980 population.

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[a] Index Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.
Sources: SAC Edition IUCR Offense Data, 1981 preliminary figures. U.S. Bureau of the Census 1980 population data. Rates are based on 1980 population.

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All but one of the 15 urban SMSA counties had high or very high Index property crime rates. Tazewell had a medium rate (2,752). Winnebago had the highest rate in this group (7,008), which was also the highest property crime rate of any county in the state. Cook County had a high property crime rate (4,952), but this rate was lower than the rates of twelve other counties.

Every county had a higher property crime rate than a violent crime rate, and most had property crime rates that fell into the same category in our ranking system as their violent crime rate fell.[25] On the other hand, a few counties had relatively low property crime rates but relatively high violent crime rates. Johnson County had a very low property crime rate (353), but a medium violent crime rate. Pulaski County had a low property crime rate, but a very high violent crime rate (566). Pope County had a medium property crime rate, but a high violent crime rate (318). Likewise, Stephenson, St.Clair, and Cook Counties had very high Index violent crime rates, but only high property crime rates.

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[25]Many rural counties had low violent but medium property crime rates, but this was an artifact of our crime rate categories. Because we made our violent crime categories one-tenth of our property crime categories, there are fewer counties with low property crime rates than low violent crime rates. See the "Total" row in table 4.

PATTERNS OF CHANGE IN URBAN AND RURAL COUNTIES

In Illinois as a whole, Index violent crime rates declined 14 percent from 1972 to 1981, while Index property crime rates increased by 34 percent (table 5).[26] The type of county, however, made a great difference in the change over time of the crime rates.

With one exception, the more urban the county group (on our rough population scale), the less the violent or property Index crime rate increased between 1972 and 1981. The exception was the urban non-SMSA group, which had a higher percent increase than any other group in both violent Index crime (+58%) and property Index crime (+84%). Violent and property crime rates in the rural group increased almost as much, and the property crime rate increase in the suburban SMSA counties, as a whole, was also rapid. In contrast, the property crime rate in Cook County increased less than twenty percent, and the violent crime rate actually decreased by twenty percent.

Table 5

CHANGE IN INDEX CRIME RATES,[a] 1972-1981

	Violent Crime			Property Crime[b]		
County Rate	1972 Rate	1981 Rate	Percent Change	1972 Rate	1981 Rate	Percent Change
Cook	784	617	-21%	4159	4895	+18%
Urban SMSA	365	392	+ 7	3198	4948	+55
Suburban SMSA	67	87	+30	1484	2644	+78
Urban non-SMSA	183	290	+58	2343	4305	+84
Rural	79	123	+56	1257	2258	+80
Total Illinois	514	441	-14%	3306	4419	+34%

[a]Offenses known to the police per 100,000 1980 population.
[b]Not including arson.
Sources: SAC Edition Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Offense Data, 1981 preliminary figures; U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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[26]Because 1972 and 1980, but not 1981, population figures are available, tables 6 and 7 contain 1981 rates based on 1980 population. Index arson is not included, because 1972 data are not available.

The Index arson offense rates in 1980 and 1981 were lowest in the rural and suburban SMSA county groups (table 6). The highest Index arson rates per 100,000 population occurred in Cook County. The urban SMSA and non-SMSA county groups had arson rates that were slightly lower than Cook County's rates. Because data are not available prior to 1980, it is not possible to analyze ten year increases or decreases.

Table 6

INDEX ARSON OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

County Type	Offenses		Offense Rate[a]	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
Cook	2,747	3,000	52.3	57.1
Urban SMSA	1,722	1,657	47.0	45.2
Suburban SMSA	73	33	22.0	9.9
Urban Non-SMSA	187	139	45.1	33.6
Rural	337	279	19.1	15.8
Total Illinois	5,066	5,108	44.3	44.7

[a]Rate per 100,000 1980 population.
Source: SAC Edition, Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Offense Data, 1981 preliminary figures.

Vandalism (outside of Chicago) seems to bear the same relationship to urbanization as do the Index violent and property crime rates (table 7). The more urban the county group, the less the vandalism rate increased, except for urban non-SMSA counties. The urban non-SMSA county group rose the fastest in the vandalism rate, increasing by over 250 percent.

On the other hand, the suburban SMSA counties, as a group, show the greatest increase in the deceptive practice offense rate, and the second greatest increase in the forgery rate over the ten year period. Although the rural counties increased very little in deceptive practices, their increase in the forgery rate was greater than any other county group.

These crime rates show differences between rural and urban county groups in crime relative to population, but they do not show increases and decreases over time in the actual number of

38

Table 7

CHANGE IN DECEPTIVE PRACTICES,
FORGERY AND VANDALISM RATES[a], 1972-1981

County Type	Deceptive Practices			Forgery			Vandalism		
	Rate 1972	Rate 1981	Percent Change	Rate 1972	Rate 1981	Percent Change	Rate 1972	Rate 1981	Percent Change
Cook except Chicago[b]	86	154	+ 79%	19	27	+42%	1094	1958	+ 79%
Urban SMSA	86	198	+130	39	66	+69	922	1877	+104
Suburban SMSA	25	93	+272	18	34	+89	621	1459	+135
Urban Non-SMSA	136	338	+149	60	93	+55	504	1859	+269
Rural	46	50	+ 9	16	31	+94	299	971	+225
Total Illinois[b] except Chicago	78	158	+103%	29	49	+69%	808	1692	+109%

[a]1981 rates per 100,000 1980 population.
[b]Chicago not included. The Chicago Police Department does not report these crimes to IUCR.
Sources: SAC Edition, Illinois Uniform Crime Reports offense Data, 1981 preliminary figures; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1972 figures estimated.

criminal offenses. Police officials, prosecutors and courts must deal with each criminal case, not the crime rate. Therefore, the following section shows how the number of occurrences, known to the police, of each Index crime (except arson), and deceptive practice, forgery and vandalism changed over the ten year period in each of the five rural-urban county groups.[27] For most of these crimes, we show yearly patterns, but because of the interesting rural-urban differences, we also analyze the more detailed monthly patterns for Index robbery and aggravated assault.

[27]As we saw in the above section, not all rural counties correspond to the general rural pattern. This is undoubtedly also true of patterns of change over time. If we had examined the ten year pattern of each crime within each county, however, the results would have been much too voluminous for this report. Therefore, this section describes the patterns of each of the five county groups.

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Violent Index Crime

Murder. In general, most of the change over the ten years in Index murder occurred in Cook County and in the rural county group. Cook County had a high number of murders in 1974, and the number of murders in the rural counties increased to a high in 1981.

Because the great majority (about 70%) of Illinois murders occur in Chicago, the pattern over time of Cook County Index murder (figure 18) is similar to the pattern for total Illinois (figure 2). The number of murder offenses peaked in 1974, then decreased and leveled off.

In the urban SMSA counties, about 150 to 200 Index murders[28] occurred each year over the ten year period (figure 19). Although the number in 1974 was high, as in Cook County, the number in 1976 was even higher. The urban non-SMSA and suburban SMSA counties varied little over time, but the number of Index murders in the rural counties followed quite a different pattern than the other four groups. The lowest number of Index murders in the rural county group occurred in 1974. This was followed by an increase to 1976, a decrease through 1978, and then another increase to a ten year high of 44 Index murders in 1981.

Forcible Rape. In most Illinois county groups, 1979 or 1980 were peak years for Index forcible rape offenses known to the police.

The number of Index rape offenses in Cook County (figure 20) followed the total Illinois pattern. The pattern over time of Index forcible rape in Cook County accounts for most of the fluctuating pattern in Illinois as a whole.

The other four county groups all show overall increases in Index rape offenses for the ten year period, especially in the more recent years (figure 21). In the urban SMSA counties, the number increased steadily between 1972 and 1978, and did not peak in 1974. From 1978 to 1979, Index forcible rapes known to the police increased sharply, from about 800 to about 1,000. The number remained high in 1980, but fell in 1981.

In the suburban SMSA counties, Index forcible rape offenses generally decreased, from 17 in 1972 to 9 in 1976, and generally increased afterwards to a high of 33 in 1981. In the urban non-SMSA counties, there was a fairly steady increase from 1972 to 1977, a decrease to 1979, and then a large increase in 1980. In 1981, the number decreased back to 1977 levels. Like the urban SMSA counties, the rural counties, as a whole, increased in 1979 and 1980. There were fewer than 100 Index rape offenses known to the police in rural counties in any year from 1972 to 1978, but over 125 in 1979, 1980 and 1981.

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[28]Note that the scales of figures 18 and 19 are the same, but figure 18 begins at 750 offenses, while figure 19 begins at zero.

40

Figure 18

INDEX MURDER, COOK COUNTY, 1972-1981

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY

Each horizontal line equals 30 offenses

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981
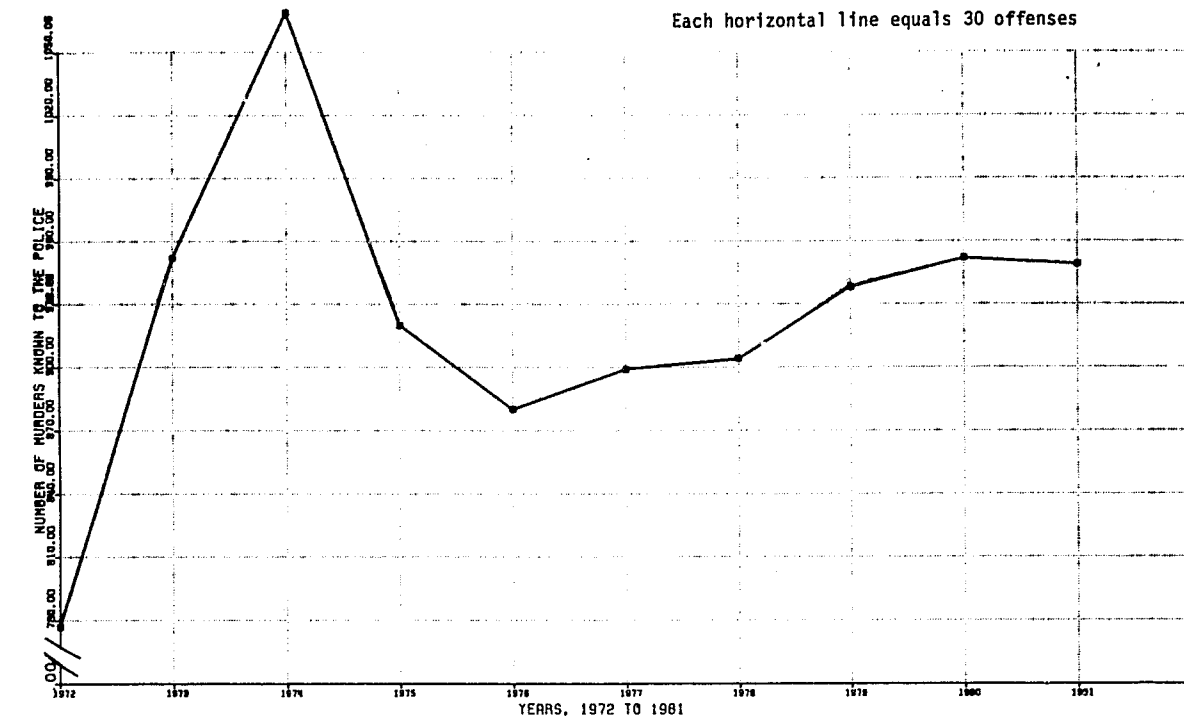
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 19

INDEX MURDER, OTHER COUNTY TYPES, 1972-1981

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY

Each horizontal line equals 30 offenses

Urban SMSA
Rural Counties
Urban non-SMSA
Suburban SMSA

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

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Figure 20

INDEX FORCIBLE RAPE, COOK AND URBAN SMSA COUNTIES, 1972-1981

URBAN SMSA COUNTIES = ▣
COOK COUNTY = ⊙

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
. OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
INDEX FORCIBLE RAPE = FORCIBLE RAPE AND ATTEMPTS

Each horizontal line represents 170 offenses

Cook

Urban SMSA

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 21

INDEX FORCIBLE RAPE, OTHER COUNTY TYPES, 1972-1981

RURAL COUNTIES = ▣
URBAN NON-SMSA COUNTIES = ⊙
SUBURBAN SMSA COUNTIES = △

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
. OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
INDEX FORCIBLE RAPE = FORCIBLE RAPE PLUS ATTEMPTS

Each horizontal line equals 30 offenses

Rural

Urban non-SMSA

Suburban SMSA

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981

42
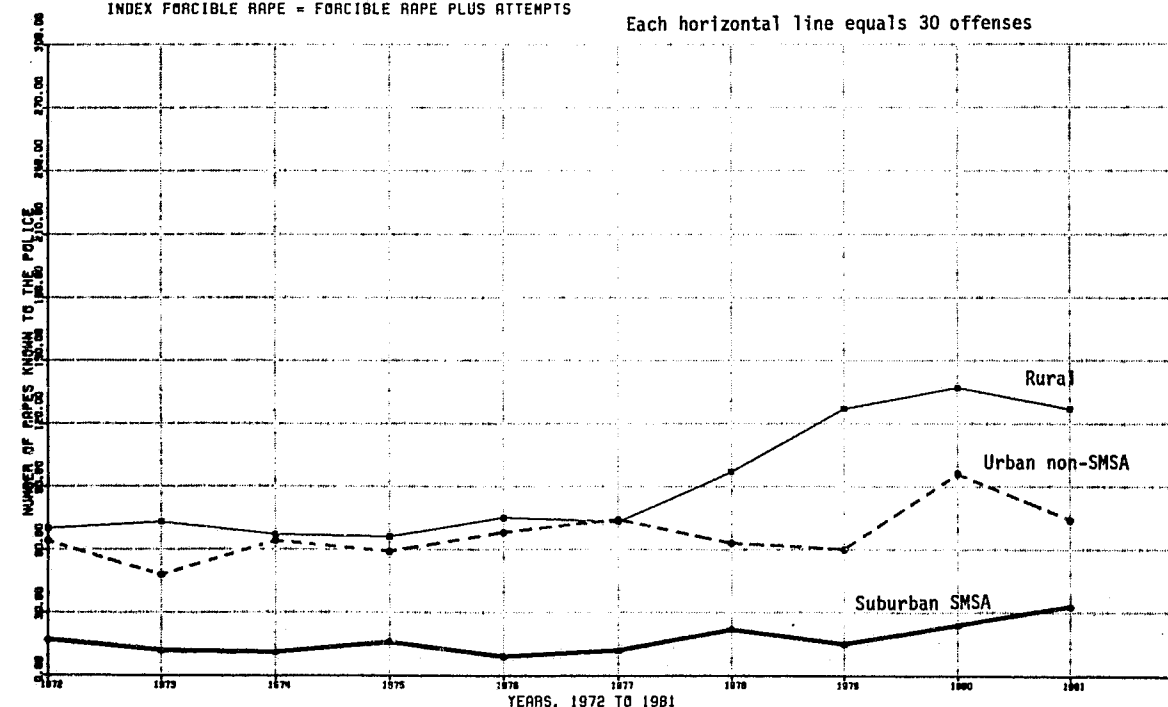
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-

Robbery. As we have shown above, robbery is an urban crime. Like Index murder and forcible rape, the Cook County pattern of reported robberies (figure 22) follows the total Illinois pattern almost exactly.

The urban SMSA and non-SMSA counties (figure 23) also show the same general pattern, although the urban SMSA decrease occurred mostly in 1976, with a levelling off after that. In the urban non-SMSA counties, robberies decreased from 1974 to 1976, increased again in 1977, and decreased and levelled off beginning in 1978. Index robberies in the suburban SMSA counties stayed at about the same level, 35 to 60 a year, throughout the period.

In the rural counties, Index robbery offenses peaked in 1975, decreased to 1977, then increased and levelled off after 1978. There was a slight decline in 1981.

Thus, counties with a city over 25,000 show similar patterns of robbery over the ten year period. This similarity is even more apparent in the detailed monthly patterns, analyzed in the following section.

Aggravated Assault. Cook County and the urban SMSA counties are remarkably similar in their patterns of Index aggravated assault offenses (figure 24). They have the same fluctuations at the same times. However, overriding these fluctuations, the number of Index assaults in Cook County decreased from 1972 to 1981. There was a large decline of about 3,000 offenses between 1980 and 1981. The urban SMSA counties, as a group, did not experience such an overall decline. The number of Index aggravated assualt offenses in 1981 was higher than in 1972.

The ten year patterns of the three remaining county groups (figure 25) are completely different from the patterns in Cook County and the urban SMSA counties. The suburban SMSA counties, as a group, peaked in 1974 and 1980, with the overall pattern being a slight increase. The rural and urban non-SMSA counties also increased in Index aggravated assaults offenses over the ten year period. The increase in the rural counties was especially great, from 900 in 1975 to over 1,800 in 1980. Index assault in the urban non-SMSA counties decreased in the final three years.

The urban-rural differences in aggravated assault trends can be seen more clearly in the detailed analysis of the number of offenses per month, in the following section.

Property Index Crime

Burglary. As with aggravated assault, Cook County and the urban SMSA counties are almost identical in their patterns over time of Index burglary offenses. However, Index burglary in the urban SMSA counties, as a whole, increased rapidly from 1976 to 1980, while the number of Index burglaries in Cook County changed very little.

43

Figure 22

INDEX ROBBERY, COOK AND URBAN-SMSA COUNTIES, 1972-1981

URBAN SMSA COUNTIES = □
COOK COUNTY = ⊙

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
INDEX ROBBERY = ARMED AND STRONGARM ROBBERY PLUS ATTEMPTS
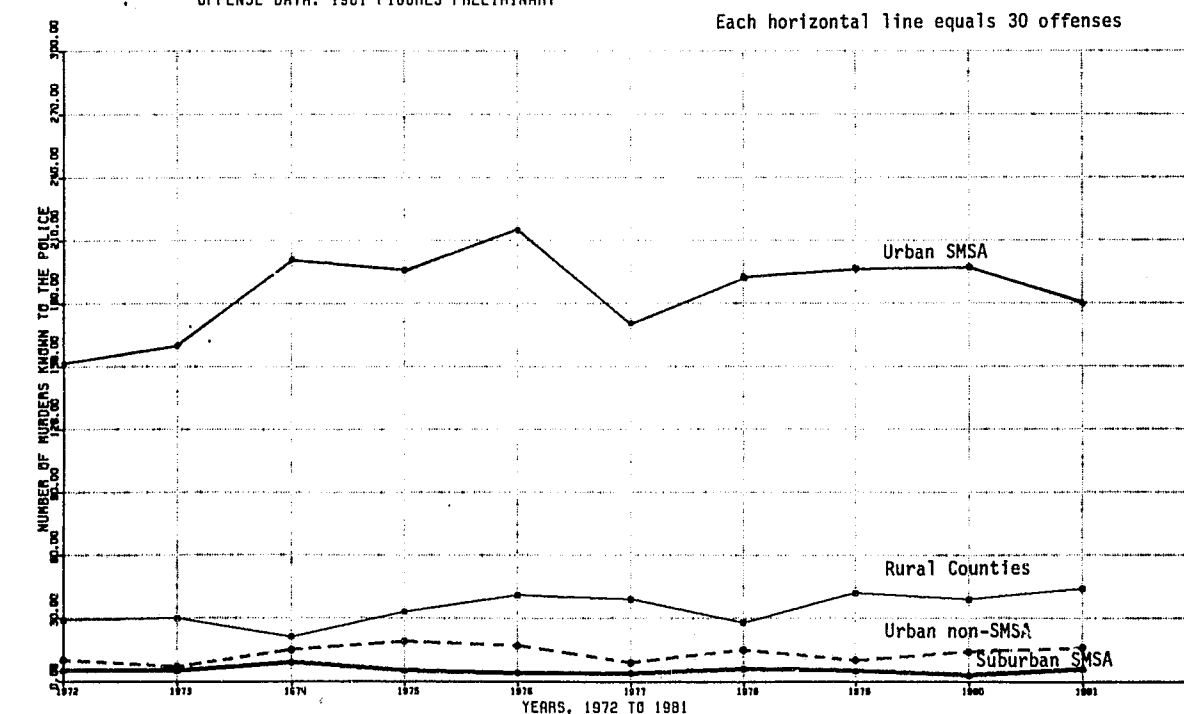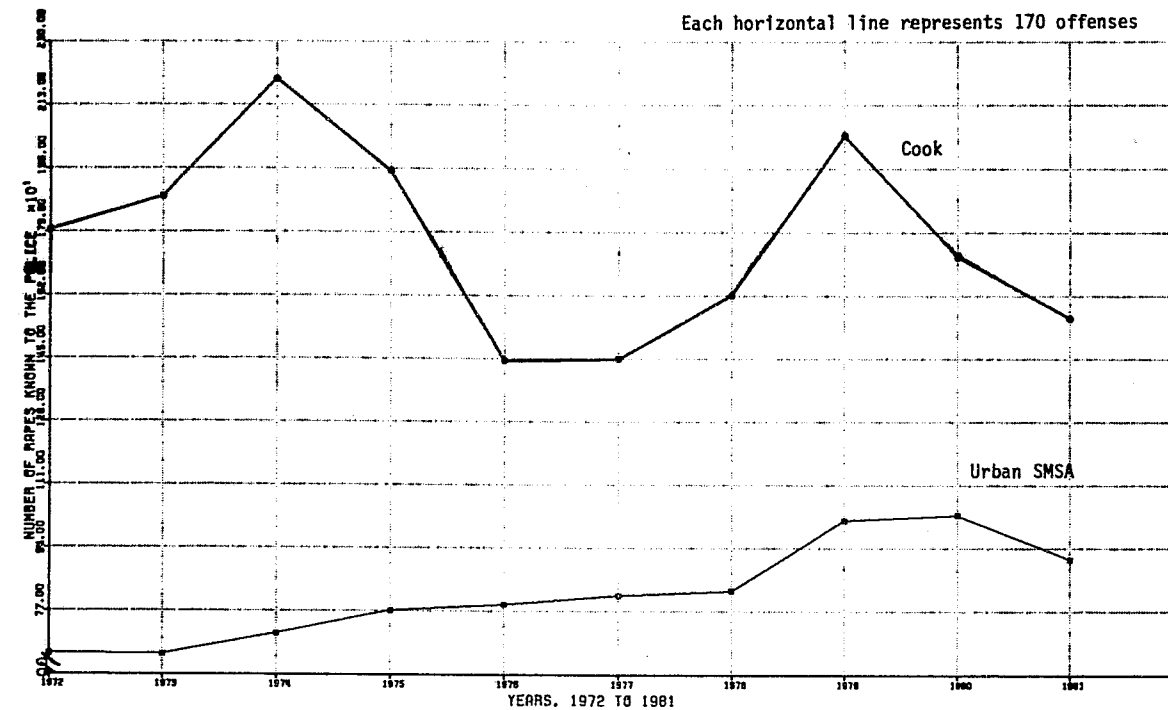
Each horizontal line equals 2700 offenses
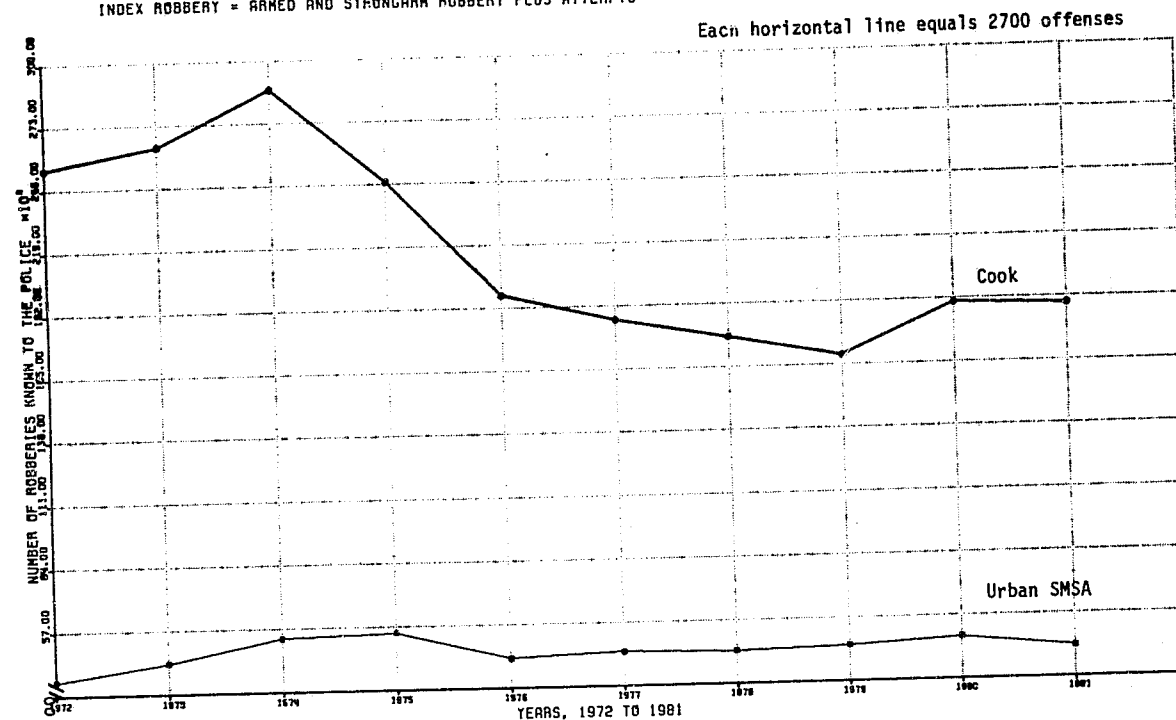
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 23

INDEX ROBBERY, OTHER COUNTY TYPES, 1972-1981

RURAL COUNTIES = □
URBAN NON-SMSA COUNTIES = ⊙
SUBURBAN SMSA COUNTIES = △

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
INDEX ROBBERY = ARMED AND STRONGARM ROBBERY PLUS ATTEMPTS

Each horizontal line equals 100 offenses

44
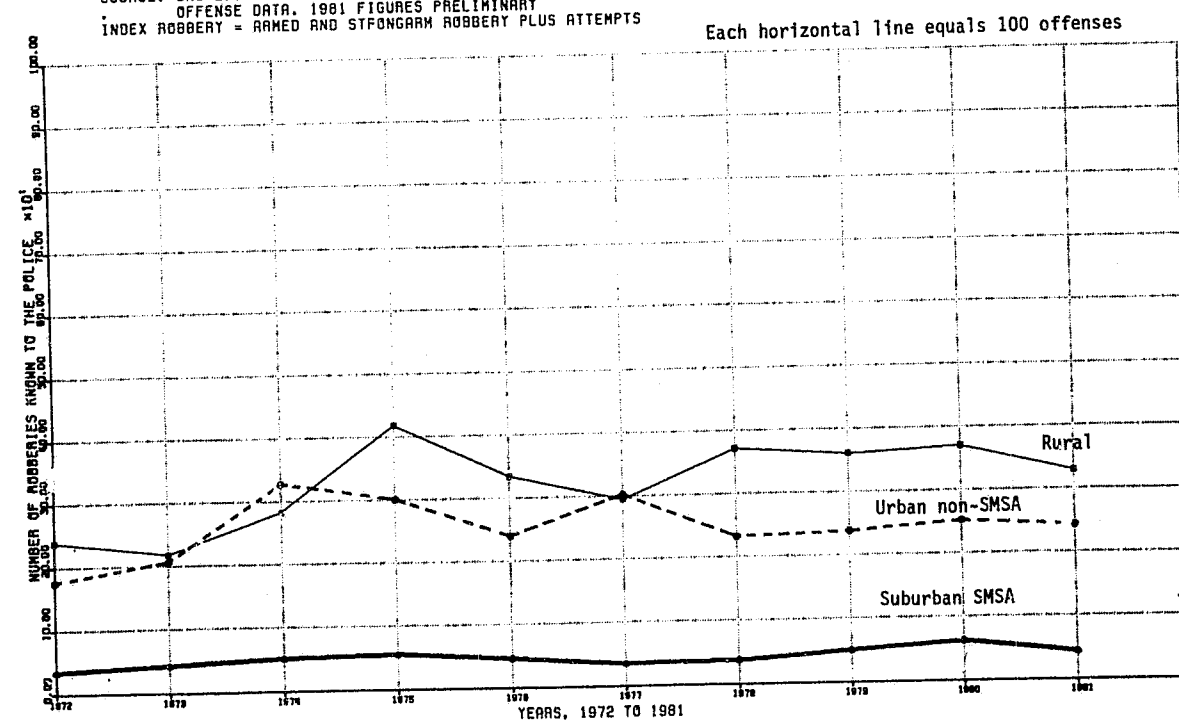
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH.

Figure 24

INDEX AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, COOK AND URBAN-SMSA COUNTIES, 72-81

URBAN SMSA COUNTIES = □
COOK COUNTY = ⊙

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
INDEX AGG. ASSAULT = AGG. ASSAULT, AGG. BATTERY, ATT. MURDER

Each horizontal line equals 1000 offenses
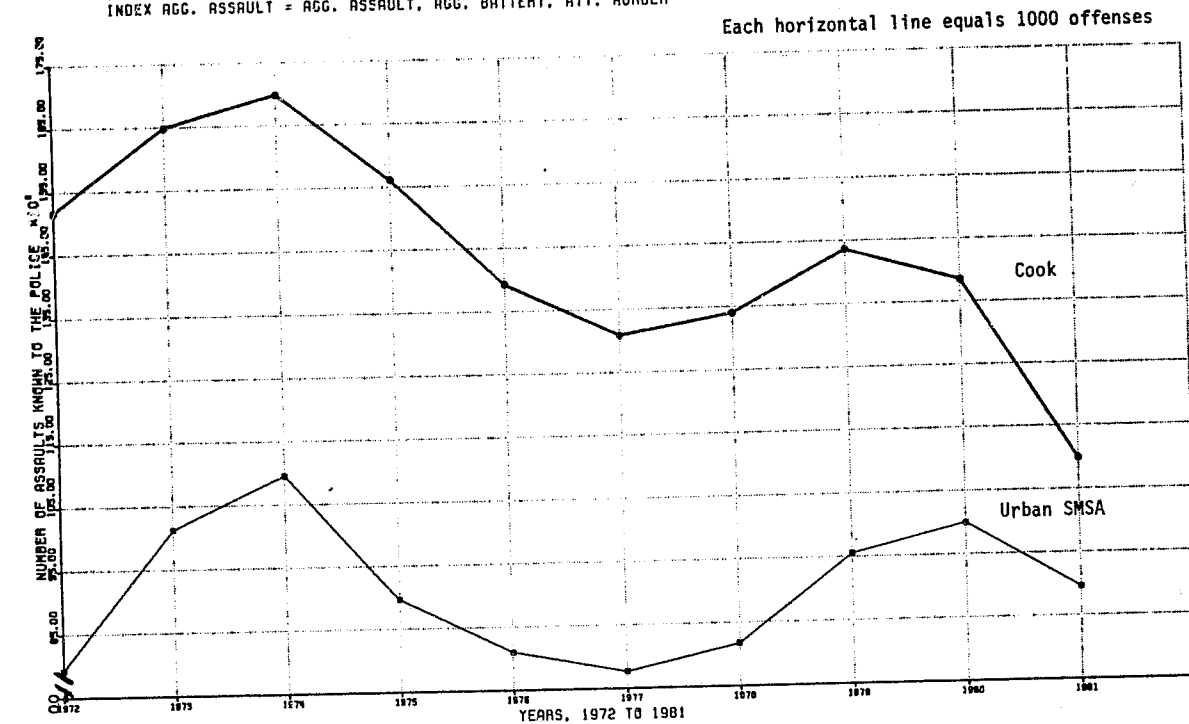
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 25

INDEX AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, OTHER COUNTY TYPES, 1972-1981

RURAL COUNTIES = □
URBAN NON-SMSA COUNTIES = ⊙
SUBURBAN SMSA COUNTIES = △

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
INDEX AGG. ASSAULT = AGG. ASSAULT, AGG. BATTERY, ATT. MURDER

Each horizontal line equals 400 offenses

45

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 26

INDEX BURGLARY, COOK AND URBAN-SMSA COUNTIES, 1972-1981

URBAN SMSA COUNTIES = □
COOK COUNTY = ⊙

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
INDEX BURGLARY = BURGLARY PLUS ATTEMPTED BURGLARY

Each horizontal line equals 4500 offenses

Cook

Urban SMSA

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981
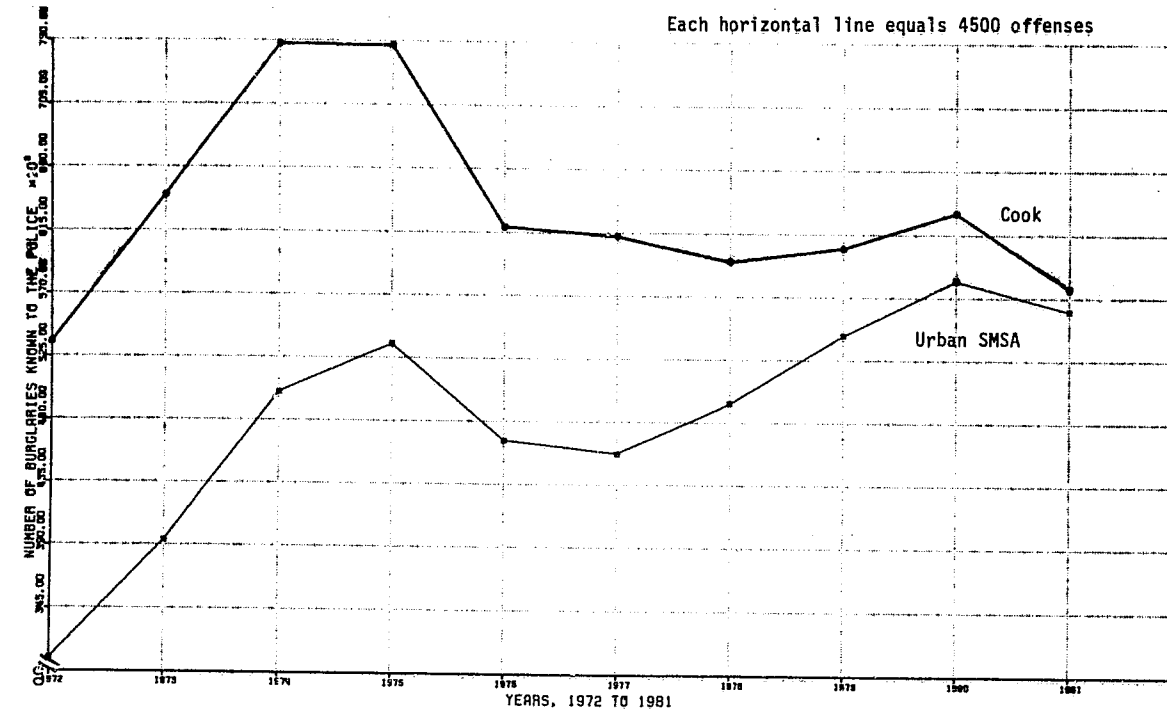
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 27

INDEX BURGLARY, OTHER COUNTY TYPES, 1972-1981

RURAL COUNTIES = □
URBAN NON-SMSA COUNTIES = ⊙
SUBURBAN SMSA COUNTIES = △

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
INDEX BURGLARY = BURGLARY PLUS ATTEMPTED BURGLARY

Each horizontal line equals 3000 offenses

Rural

Urban non-SMSA

Suburban SMSA

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981
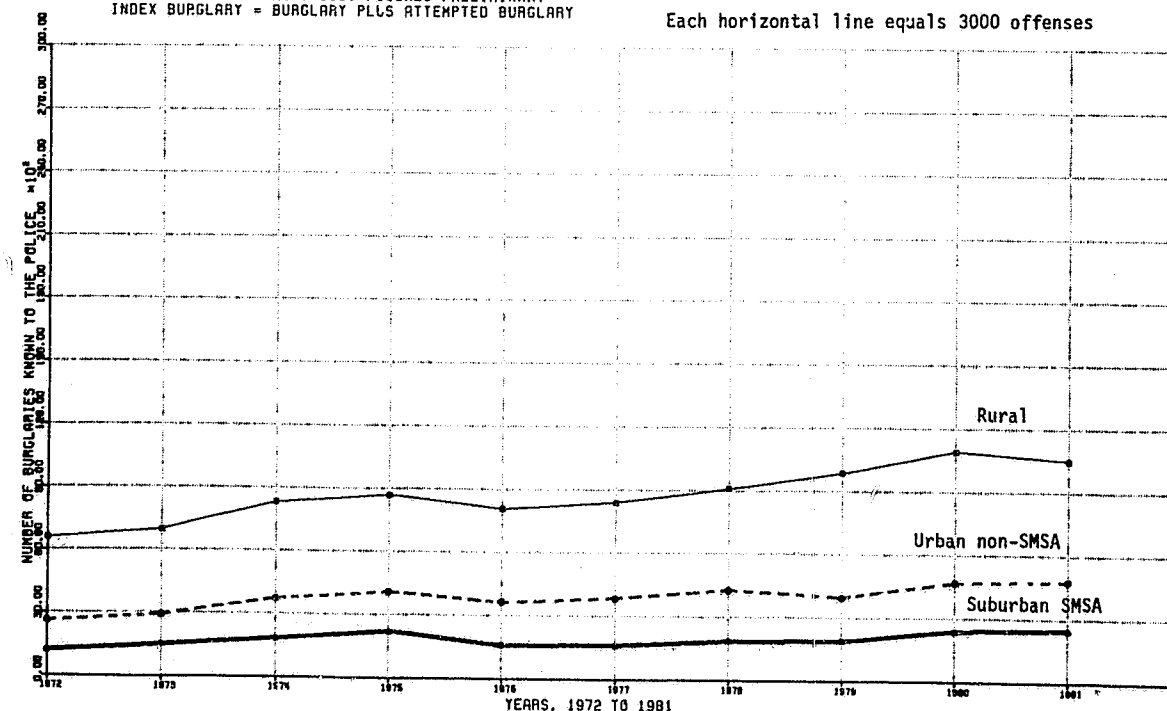
The three remaining county groups have generally increasing patterns of reported burglaries between 1972 and 1981 (figure 27). All increased to highs in 1975, and, after brief declines, increased to new highs at the end of the period.

Larceny-Theft. All of the county groups other than Cook County (figure 28) showed overall increases in the number of Index larceny-theft offenses between 1972 and 1980. Rural counties (figure 29) showed the most continuous increase, with Index larceny-thefts known to the police more than doubling in ten years.

In Cook County, on the other hand, Index larceny-theft offenses increased rapidly to 1975, but then decreased steadily to 1981. This decrease apparently offsets the increases in the other county groups, producing the level number of Index larceny-theft offenses in the pattern of Illinois as a whole (figure 8).

Motor Vehicle Theft. In general, Index motor vehicle theft offenses were steady over the ten year period everywhere in Illinois, except in the rural county group.

In Cook County, and in the urban SMSA counties as a whole, motor vehicle thefts remained at a steady level after 1973 (figure 30). The urban SMSA counties, however, decreased after 1979. The suburban SMSA counties (figure 31) showed an overall increase, and the urban non-SMSA counties showed an overall decline, especially after 1979.

The only real change in the pattern over time of Index motor vehicle theft offenses occurred in the rural counties. As a group, the rural counties increased very rapidly to 1978, leveled off for two years, and then decreased in 1981.

Figure 28

INDEX LARCENY-THEFT, COOK AND URBAN-SMSA COUNTIES, 1972-1981

URBAN SMSA COUNTIES = ☐
COOK COUNTY = ⊙

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
INDEX LARCENY-THEFT = THEFT, THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE, ATTEMPTS

Each horizontal line equals 14,000 offenses

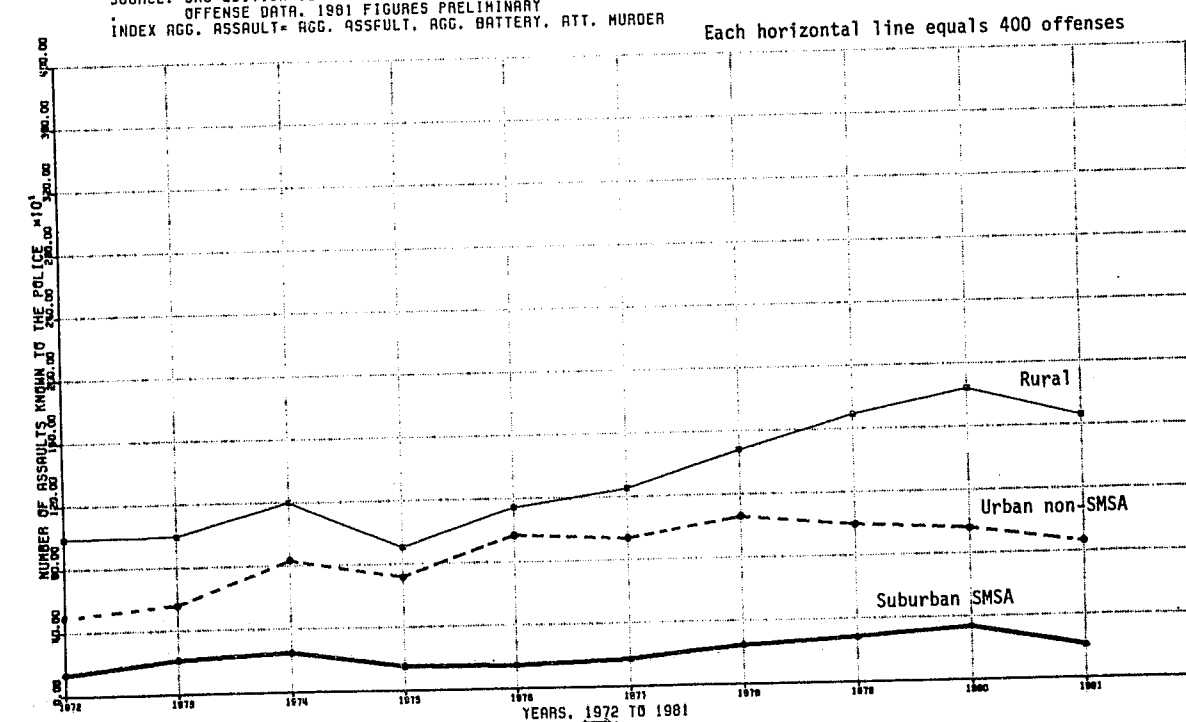Cook

Urban SMSA

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981
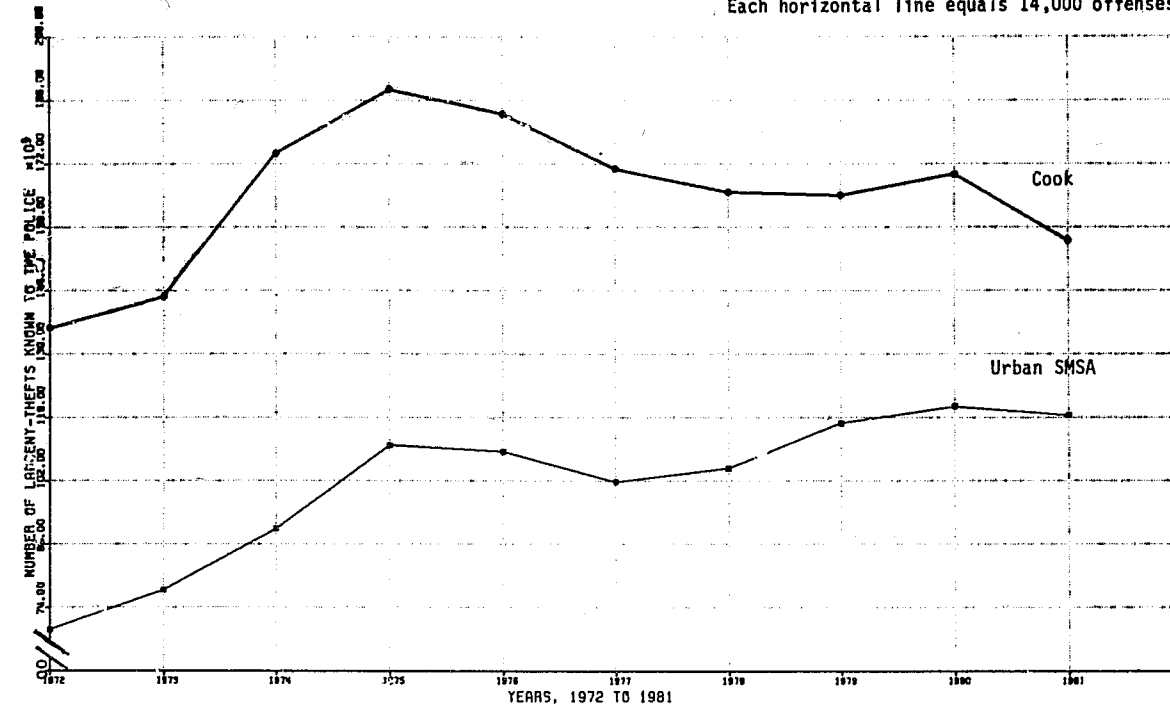
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 29

INDEX LARCENY-THEFT, OTHER COUNTY TYPES, 1972-1981

RURAL COUNTIES = ☐
URBAN NON-SMSA COUNTIES = ⊙
SUBURBAN SMSA COUNTIES = △

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
INDEX LARCENY-THEFT = THEFT, THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE, ATTEMPTS

Each horizontal line equals 6000 offenses

Rural

Urban non-SMSA

Suburban SMSA

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981

48

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
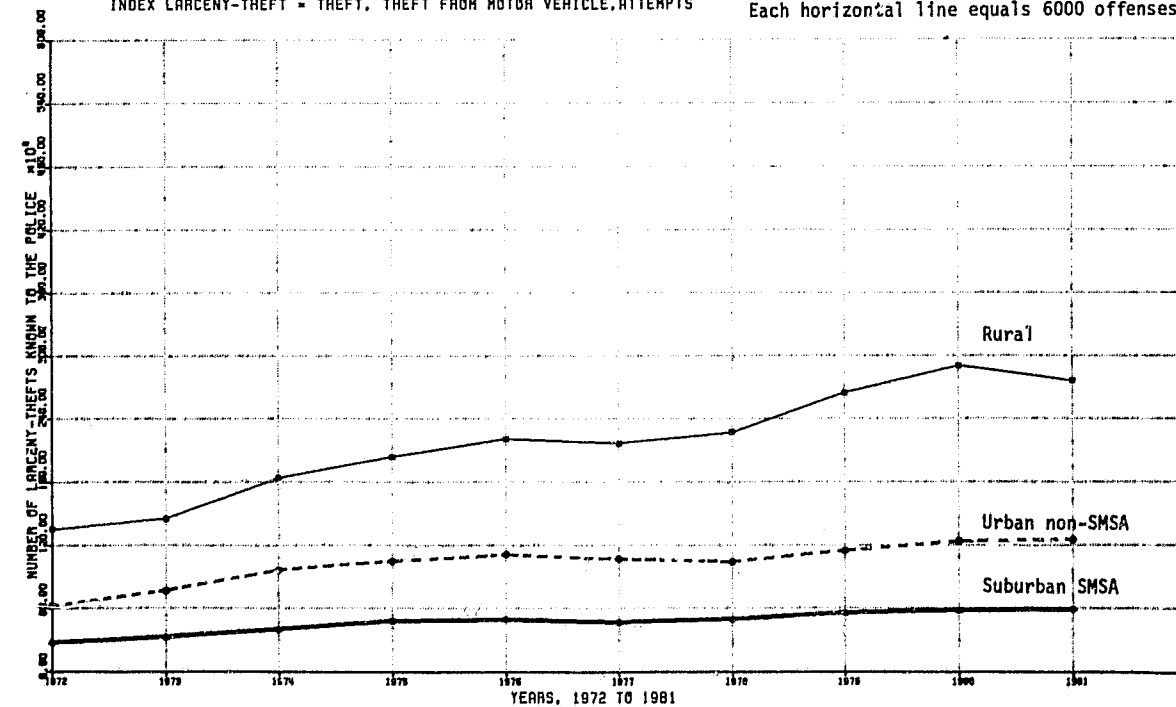
Figure 30

INDEX MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, COOK AND URBAN SMSA, 1972-1981

URBAN SMSA COUNTIES = ☐
COOK COUNTY = ⊙

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
INDEX MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT = MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT PLUS ATTEMPTS

Each horizontal line equals 4500 offenses

Cook

Urban SMSA

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981
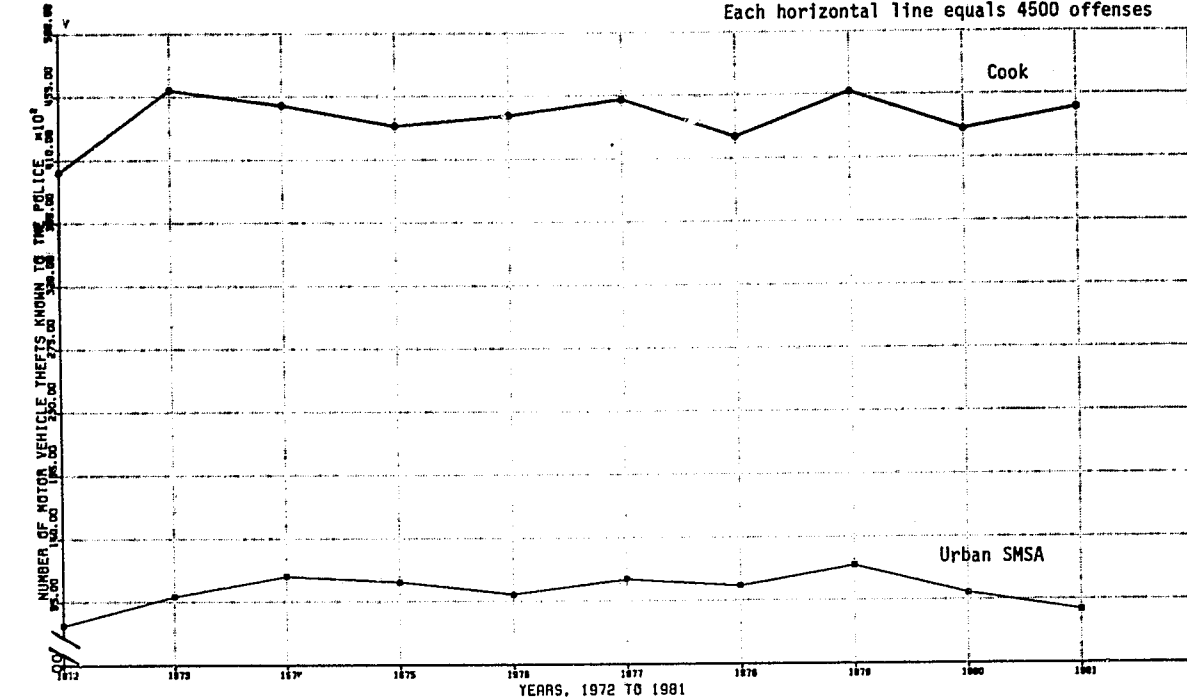
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 31

INDEX MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, OTHER COUNTY TYPES, 1972-1981

RURAL COUNTIES = ☐
URBAN NON-SMSA COUNTIES = ⊙
SUBURBAN SMSA COUNTIES = △

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
INDEX MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT = MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT PLUS ATTEMPTS

Each horizontal line equals 500 offenses

Rural

Urban non-SMSA

Suburban SMSA

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981

49

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
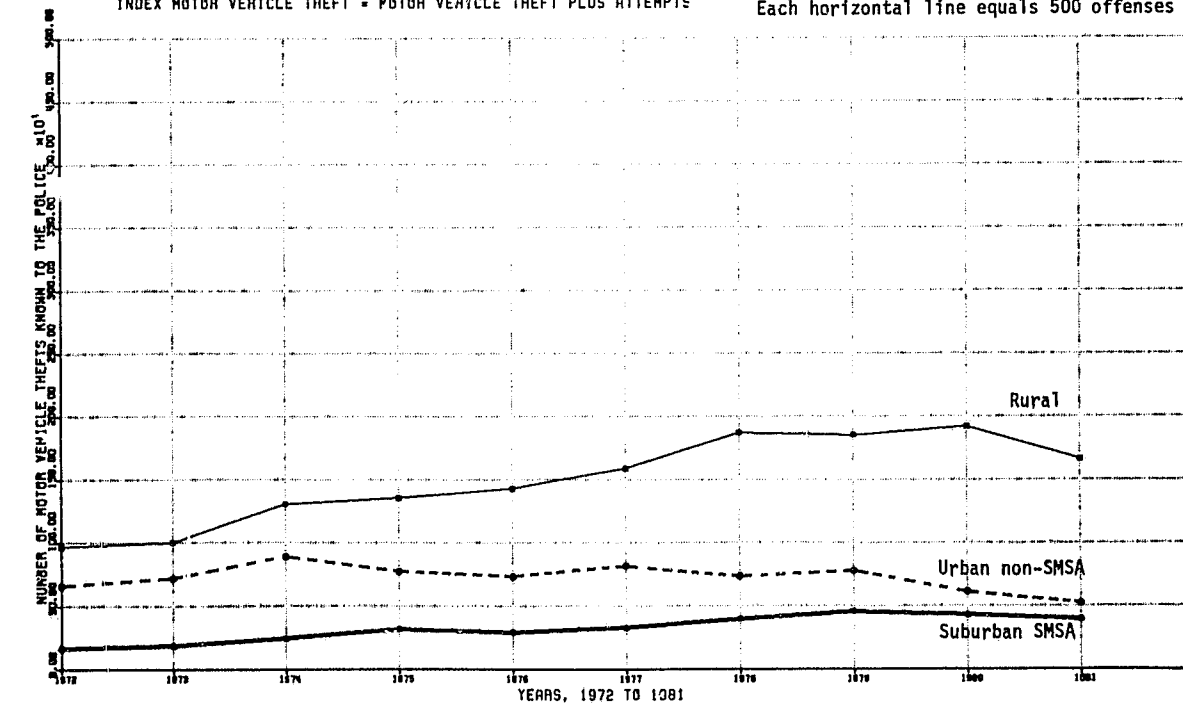
Deceptive Practices, Forgery, Vandalism

Of the five county types, the largest increase in the number of deceptive practice offenses known to the police occurred in the suburban SMSA counties, where the number of incidents more than tripled in the ten year period, from 70 to over 300 a year (figures 32 and 33). The increase was especially great between 1979 (about 120) and 1980 (over 300). Large increases also occurred in the urban non-SMSA counties, where, after a low of about 450 in 1973, deceptive practice offenses numbered 1,400 by 1981. In the urban SMSA counties, deceptive practices also increased rapidly, from about 2,900 in 1972 to over 7,200 by 1981. In Cook County outside of Chicago, offenses known to the police increased steadily from about 1,900 in 1972 to over 3,500 in 1980, but declined slightly in 1981.

On the other hand, deceptive practice offenses increased very little in rural counties. They hovered between 600 and 900 during the period, with the exception of two peaks over 1,000 in 1978 and 1980.

In each of the ten years, over half of the forgery offenses known to the police in Illinois, except Chicago, occurred in the urban SMSA counties (figures 34 and 35). The number increased steadily from 1972 to 1979, from about 1,300 to 2,700 a year, but decreased to just over 2,400 by 1981.

Forgery offenses in the suburban SMSA counties also more than doubled between 1972 and 1981, from 50 to 113 annually. The same was true for the urban non-SMSA counties—after a low of about 150 in 1973, forgery offenses known to the police increased to nearly 400 in 1980 and 1981. Because forgery offense figures are not available for Chicago, the number of Cook County forgery offenses is low. Between 1972 and 1981, forgeries increased, with a low in 1973.

The largest increase in forgery offenses occurred in the rural counties. After a low under 190 in 1973, forgeries more than tripled to over 700 by 1980. There was a fairly sharp decline, however, in 1981, to 554.

Vandalism offenses known to the police generally increased from 1972 to 1979 in each of the urban-rural county groups, and then decreased in 1980 and 1981 (figures 36 and 37). In the rural counties as a whole, the number rose from 5,000 in 1972 to almost 20,000 in 1980. The urban non-SMSA counties increased from about 2,050 in 1972 to almost 8,600 in 1979. The number of vandalism offenses also doubled in the other county groups, but the increase was smallest in Cook County outside of Chicago.

DECEPTIVE PRACTICES, COOK EXCEPT CHICAGO+URBAN SMSA COUNTIES
URBAN-SMSA COUNTIES = □
COOK COUNTY EXCEPT CHICAGO = ○

SOURCE: SRC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT REPORT
THIS CRIME TO IUCR.

DECEPTIVE PRACTICE INCLUDES GENERAL DECEPTION, FRAUD, AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

Each horizontal line equals 600 offenses

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981
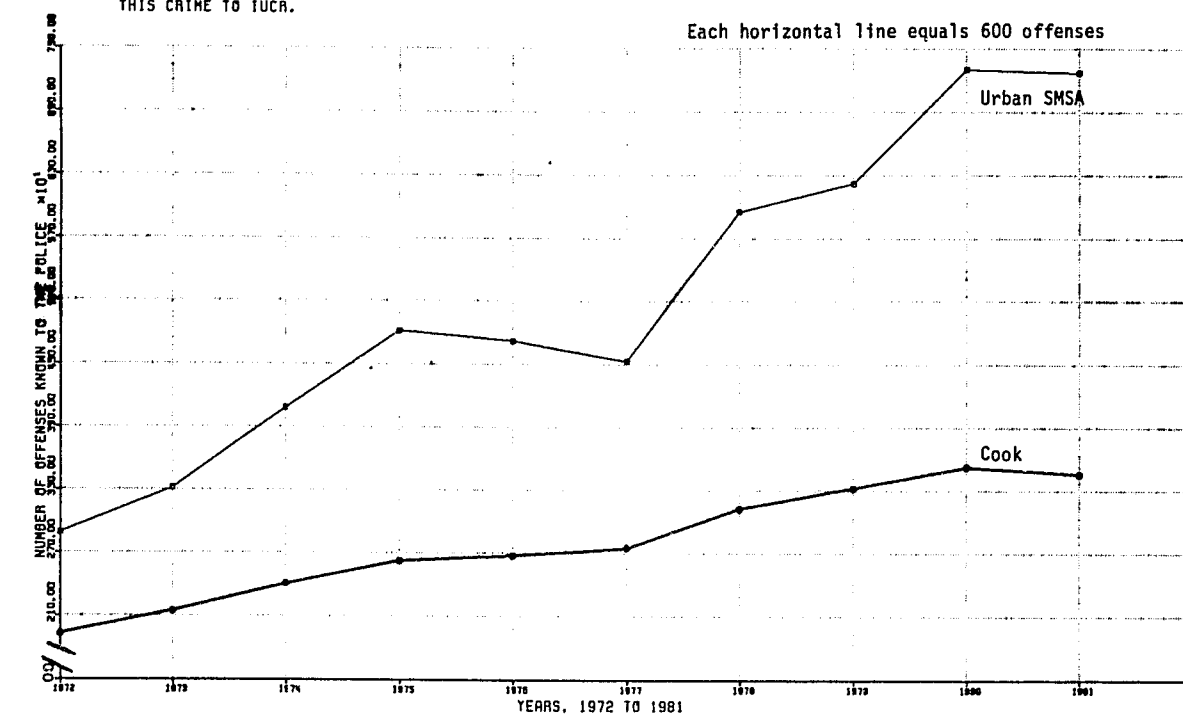
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 33

DECEPTIVE PRACTICES, OTHER COUNTY TYPES, 1972-1981
RURAL COUNTIES = □
URBAN NON-SMSA COUNTIES = ○
SUBURBAN SMSA COUNTIES = △

SOURCE: SRC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY

DECEPTIVE PRACTICE INCLUDES GENERAL DECEPTION, FRAUD, AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

Each horizontal line equals 200 offenses

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981
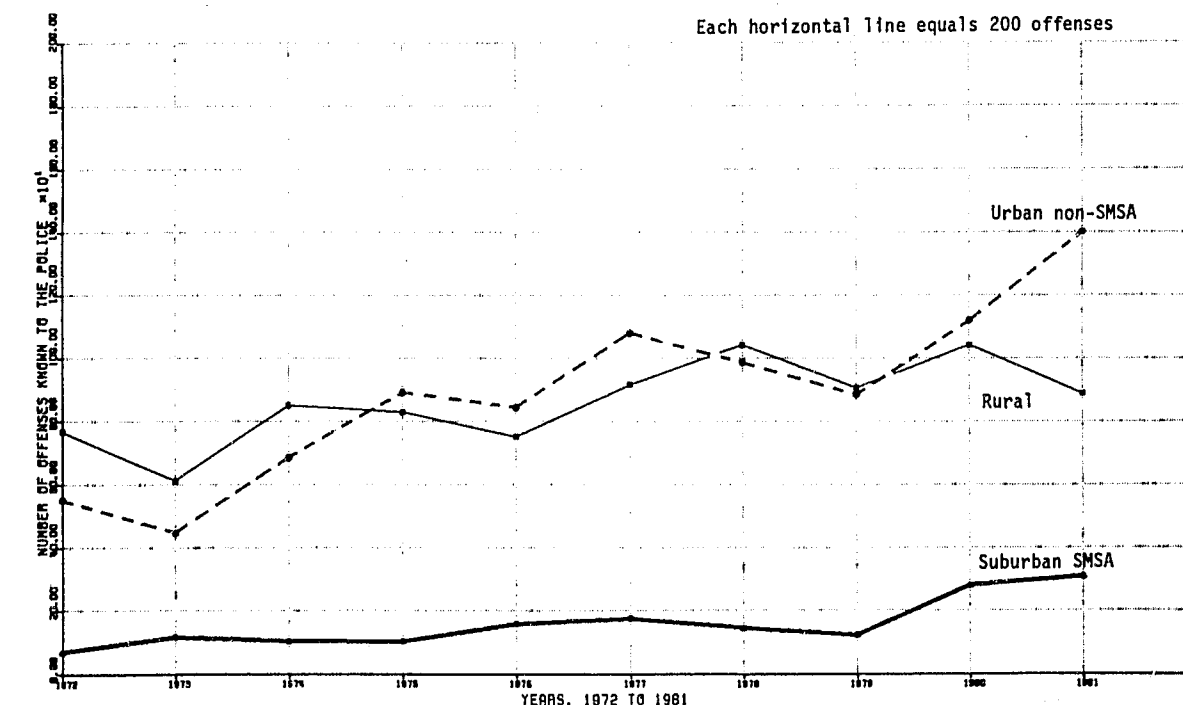
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

FORGERY, COOK EXCEPT CHICAGO AND URBAN SMSA COUNTIES, 72-81

URBAN-SMSA COUNTIES = ▥
COOK COUNTY EXCEPT CHICAGO = ⊙

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
. OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT REPORT
THIS CRIME TO IUCR.

FORGERY INCLUDES MAKING OR ALTERING A DOCUMENT
WITH INTENT TO DEFRAUC.

Each horizontal line equals 250 offenses

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981
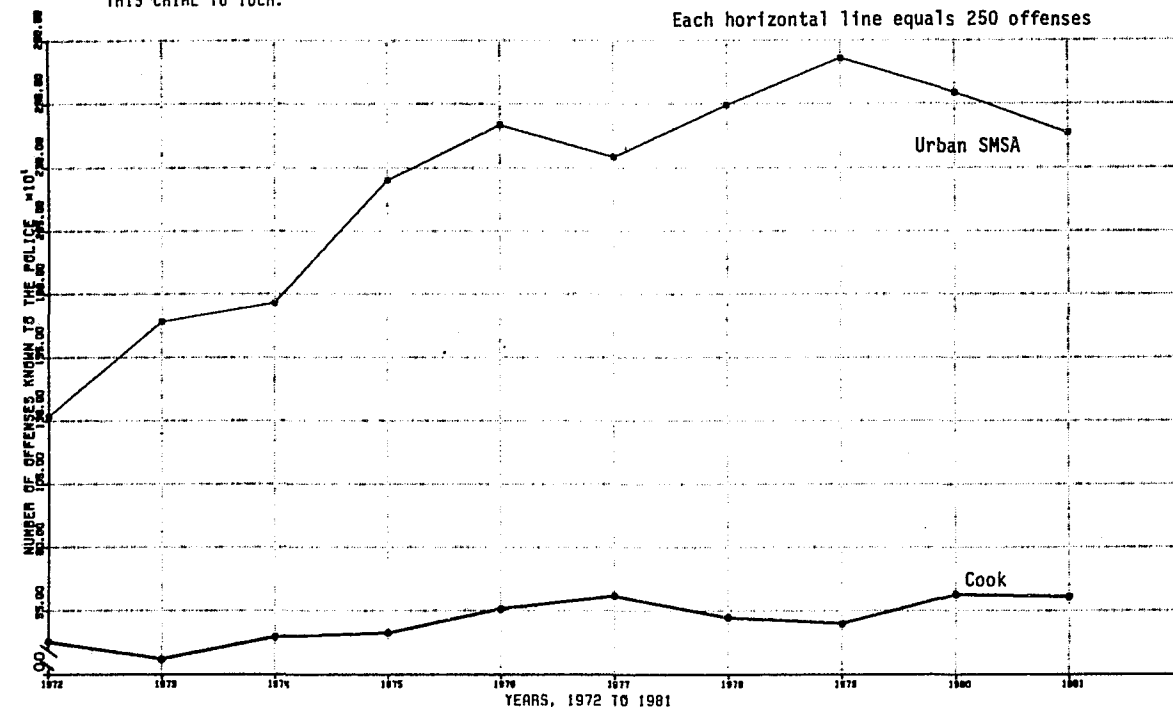
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 35

FORGERY, OTHER COUNTY TYPES, 1972-1981

RURAL COUNTIES = ▥
URBAN NON-SMSA COUNTIES = ⊙
SUBURBAN SMSA COUNTIES = △

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
. OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY

FORGERY INCLUDES MAKING OR ALTERING A DOCUMENT
WITH INTENT TO DEFRAUC.

Each horizontal line equals 150 offenses

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981

52
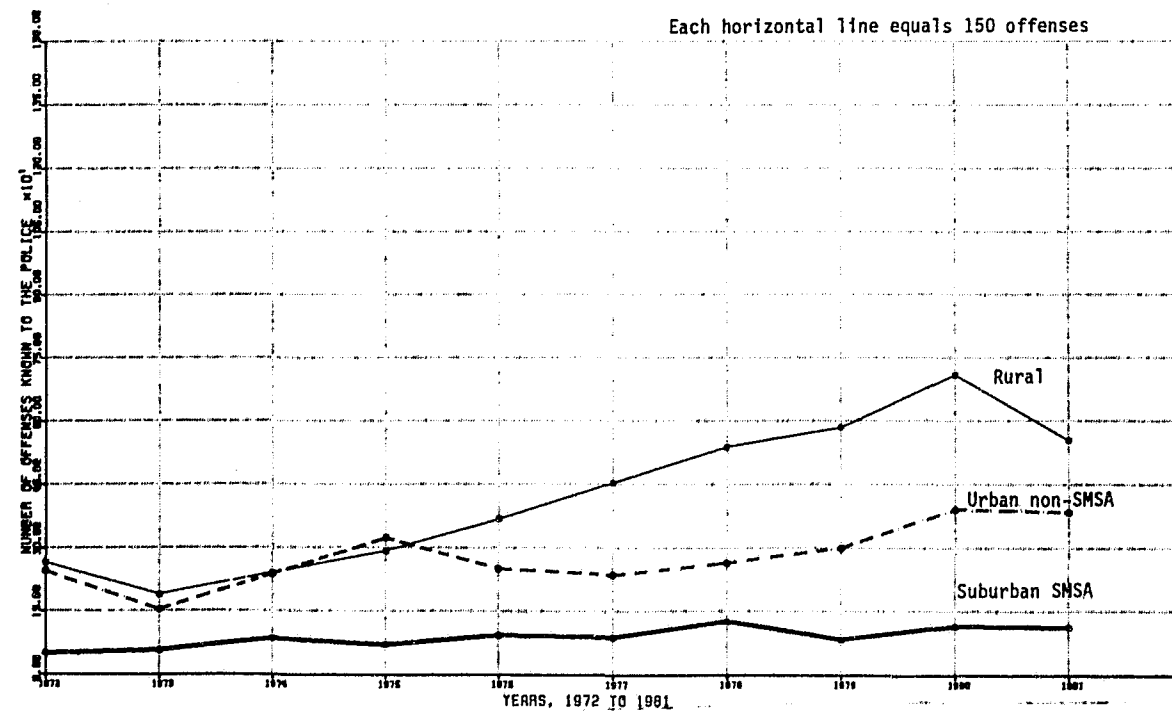
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 36

VANDALISM, COOK EXCEPT CHICAGO AND URBAN SMSA COUNTIES

URBAN-SMSA COUNTIES = ▥
COOK COUNTY EXCEPT CHICAGO = ⊙

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
. OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT REPORT
THIS CRIME TO IUCR.

VANDALISM INCLUDES CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY,
STATE SUPPORTED LAND. FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS.

Each horizontal line equals 6,000 offenses

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981
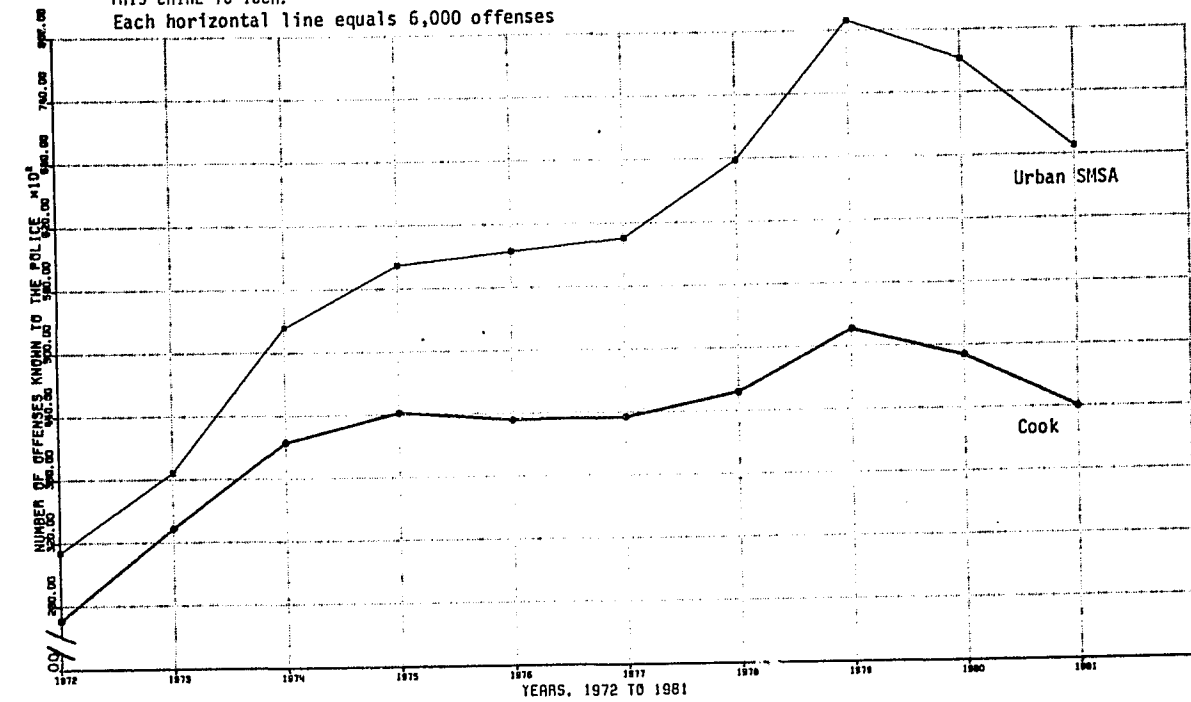
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 37

VANDALISM, OTHER COUNTY TYPES, 1972-1981

RURAL COUNTIES = ▥
URBAN NON-SMSA COUNTIES = ⊙
SUBURBAN SMSA COUNTIES = △

SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
. OFFENSE DATA. 1981 FIGURES PRELIMINARY

VANDALISM INCLUDES CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY,
STATE SUPPORTED LAND, FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS.

Each horizontal line equals 5000 offenses

YEARS, 1972 TO 1981

53
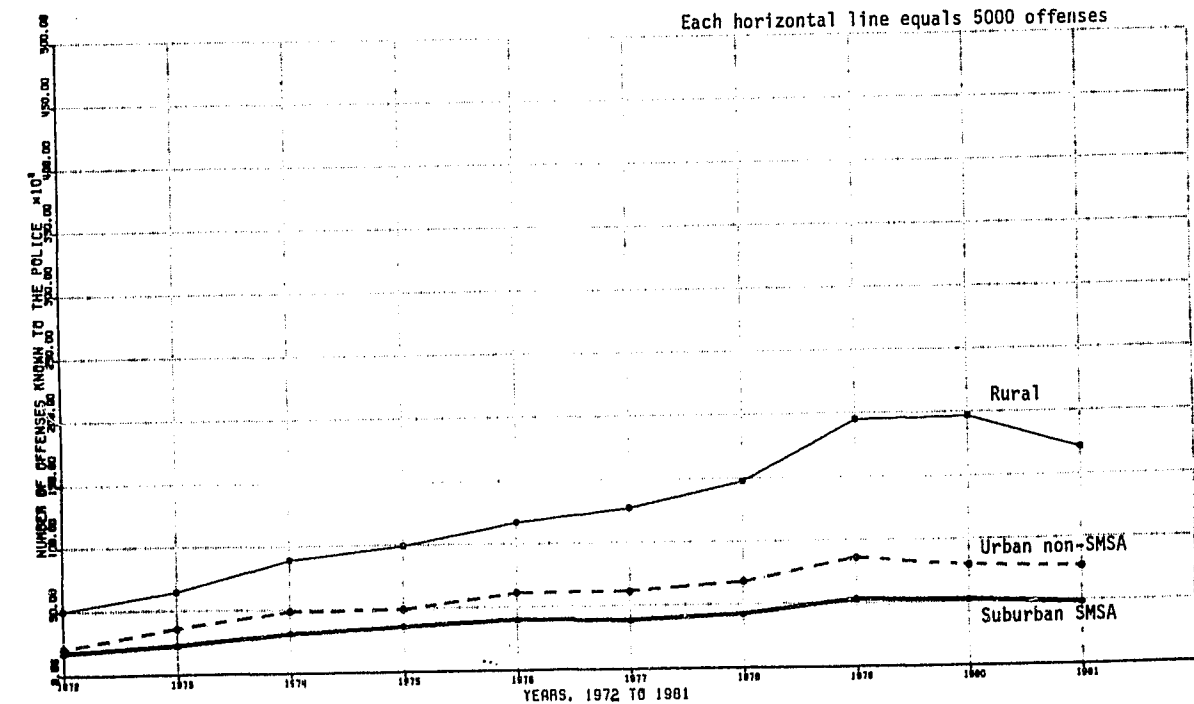
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-

ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT COMPARED

Frequency of Offenses

Robbery and aggravated assault are, by far, the most common violent Index crimes. However, the urban and rural areas have very different proportions of the two crimes. In Cook County, the robbery rate is much higher than the aggravated assault rate (figure 38). There are about one and a half robberies to every assault known to the police.[29] In contrast, the urban counties (both SMSA and non-SMSA) have two to three aggravated assault offenses for every robbery, and the rural and suburban county groups have four to five.

Robbery tends to be an urban crime. The robbery rate is higher in Cook County then in the other urban counties, and higher in the urban counties than in the suburban and rural counties. In contrast, aggravated assault is not predominately urban. Although the aggravated assault rate is lower in the rural and suburban areas than in the urban areas, the urban-rural difference is not as great as for robbery. Cook County's robbery rate is much higher than the rate in the other urban counties, but the aggravated assault rate is not.

Therefore, robbery is the more frequent violent crime in Cook County, but aggravated assault is the more frequent violent crime in the other urban counties. In the suburban and rural counties, aggravated assault contributes much more than robbery to the violent crime rate.

Patterns of Change Over Time

If robbery predominates in Cook County, but aggravated assault offenses predominate in the other counties, we might expect that the rural and urban county groups also differ in the pattern of change over time of robbery and assault. This section compares the monthly patterns of robbery and aggravated assault over the ten year period within each of the five county groups.[30]

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[29]Over the ten year period, the number of Index robbery offenses was one and a half times the number of Index aggravated assault offenses in Cook County. See the appendix for 1981 rates for each crime in each county group.

[30]According to the Census X-11 tests for the presence of seasonality (see note 13 above), Index aggravated assault in Illinois as a whole is definately seasonal, and Index robbery is slightly seasonal. The five rural-urban county groups, however, differ greatly in the presence and the degree of seasonality in these two crimes. In general, aggravated assault and robbery have greater seasonal fluctuations in the more urban counties, especially Cook County and the urban SMSA counties. The other county groups have little or no significant seasonal fluctuation. The complete analysis of seasonality is too lengthy to include in this report. For the details of the analysis, please contact the authors.

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Figure 38

INDEX ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATES

SOURCES: SAC EDITION, ILLINOIS UNIFORM
CRIME REPORTS OFFENSE DATA. 1981 DATA
PRELIMINARY. U.S. BUREAU OF THE
CENSUS, 1980 DATA.
RATES ARE NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE
POLICE PER 100,000 POPULATION.
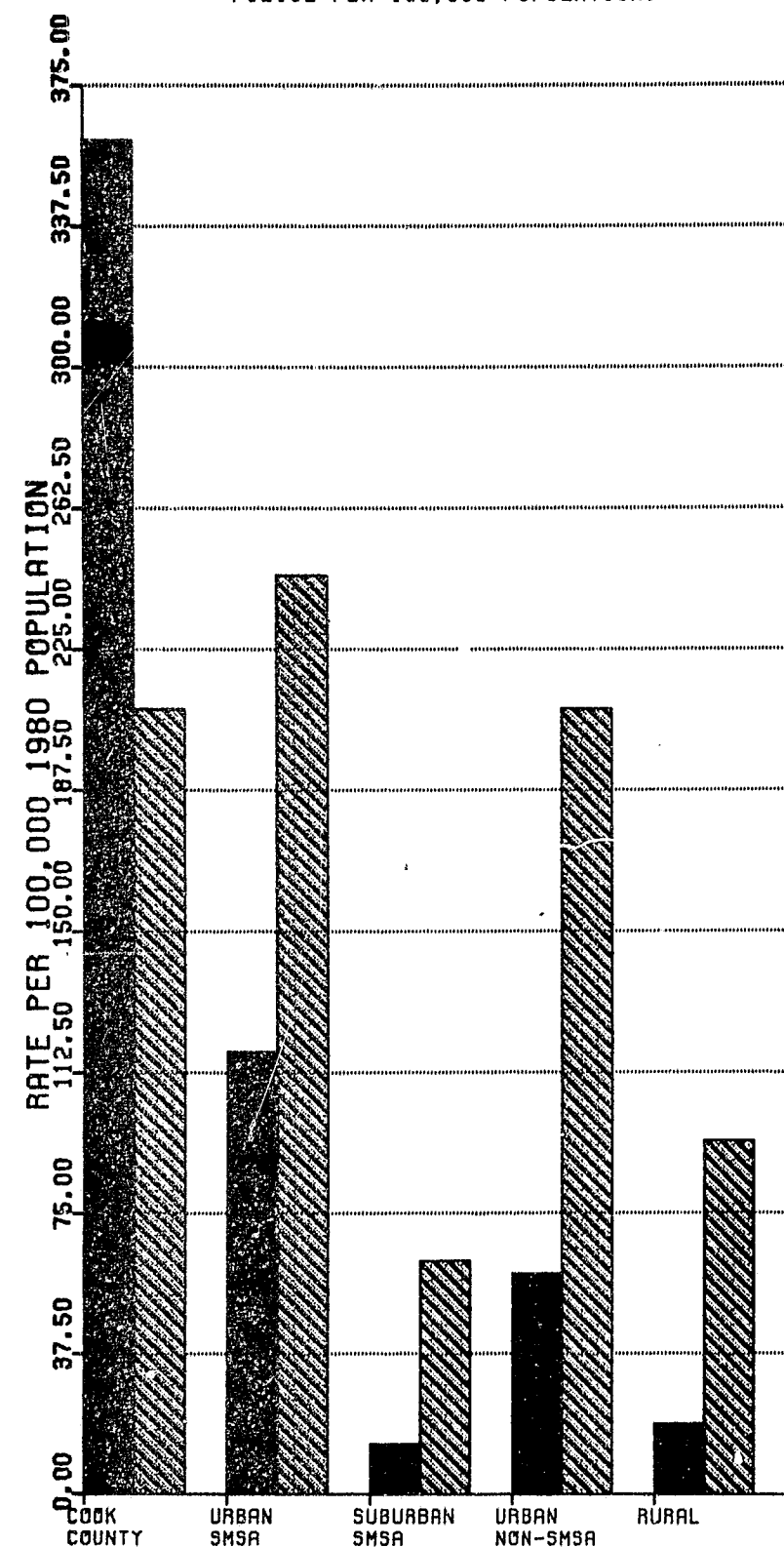
ROBBERIES   ASSAULTS

Rural Counties

In the rural counties, the number of Index robberies per month remained fairly steady throughout the ten year period, but the number of aggravated assaults increased sharply from mid-1976 through mid-1980 (figures 39 and 40). After 1974, robberies fluctuated around thirty a month, while aggravated assaults increased from about 85 a month in 1976 to more than 150 a month in 1980.

Urban non-SMSA Counties

Both Index robbery and aggravated assault offenses increased in the urban non-SMSA counties, as a group, from 1972 through 1974 (figures 41 and 42). Robbery increased from about ten to about thirty per month, and aggravated assault doubled from about thirty to about sixty.

After 1974, however, the patterns of robbery and assault diverged. Robbery declined to about twenty a month, and stayed at that level until 1981. In the meantime, aggravated assault continued to increase. In mid-1978, there were almost ninety Index aggravated assault offenses in a typical month. Around this typical number, there was some seasonal fluctuation.[31] After 1978, assault offenses declined, until there were about seventy in a typical month.

Suburban SMSA Counties

Index robbery in the suburban SMSA group, as in the rural county group, stayed at a steady level, while Index aggravated assault fluctuated (figures 43 and 44). Despite this fluctuation, however, the number of aggravated assaults in a typical month in 1981 was not much different from the typical number in 1972. In 1972, there were six or seven offenses a month, and by the end of 1981, there were thirteen or fourteen. The number of robberies per month was three or four during the entire ten years.

Urban SMSA Counties

The robbery and aggravated assault patterns over time in the urban SMSA counties (figures 45 and 46) differ in two ways from the patterns in the suburban and non-SMSA counties.

First, both Index robbery and aggravated assault offenses show significant seasonal fluctuation in the urban SMSA counties, although they do not in the non-SMSA or suburban SMSA counties.[32]

[31]There is more seasonality in this graph after 1974 than before, making the graph as a whole only marginally seasonal.
[32]See notes 30 and 31, above.

Figure 39
INDEX ROBBERY IN RURAL COUNTIES, 1972 TO 1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA, 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX ROBBERY = ARMED AND STRONGARM ROBBERY PLUS ATTEMPTS
RURAL = NON-SMSA COUNTIES WITH NO CITY OVER 25,000

FIRST SLOPE = -0.78
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 24.08
SECOND SLOPE = 0.74
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 05.08
THIRD SLOPE = 0.01
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 28.81

FIRST TURNING POINT X:14.50 Y:13.85
SECOND TURNING POINT X:90.53 Y:39.87
TOTAL 35A = 9786.98

Each horizontal line equals 25 offenses

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS -
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 41
INDEX ROBBERY IN URBAN NON-SMSA COUNTIES, 1972 TO 1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA, 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX ROBBERY = ARMED AND STRONGARM ROBBERY PLUS ATTEMPTS
URBAN NON-SMSA = NON-SMSA COUNTIES WITH A CITY OF 25,000

FIRST SLOPE = 0.52
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 9.81
SECOND SLOPE = -0.53
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 48.41
THIRD SLOPE = 0.00
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 20.96

FIRST TURNING POINT X:58.30 Y:52.07
SECOND TURNING POINT X:61.50 Y:20.97
TOTAL 35A = 6729.11

Each horizontal line equals 15 offenses

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS -
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 40
INDEX AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN RURAL COUNTIES, 1972 TO 1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA, 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX AGG. ASSAULT = AGG. ASSAULT, AGG. BATTERY, ATT. MURDER
RURAL = NON-SMSA COUNTIES WITH NO CITY OVER 25,000

FIRST SLOPE = 0.01
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 95.84
SECOND SLOPE = 1.60
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 1.85
THIRD SLOPE = -1.93
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 385.45

FIRST TURNING POINT X:52.90 Y:95.96
SECOND TURNING POINT X:108.90 Y:185.24
TOTAL 35A = 53098.51

Each horizontal line equals 25 offenses

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS -
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 42
INDEX AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN URBAN NON-SMSA COUNTIES, 1972-1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
OFFENSE DATA, 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX AGG. ASSAULT = AGG. ASSAULT, AGG. BATTERY, ATT. MURDER
URBAN NON-SMSA = NON-SMSA COUNTIES WITH A CITY OVER 25,000

FIRST SLOPE = 1.04
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 51.52
SECOND SLOPE = 0.52
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 48.06
THIRD SLOPE = -0.39
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 118.53

FIRST TURNING POINT X:25.90 Y:62.89
SECOND TURNING POINT X:76.50 Y:96.19
TOTAL 35A = 83211.77

Each horizontal line equals 15 offenses

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981
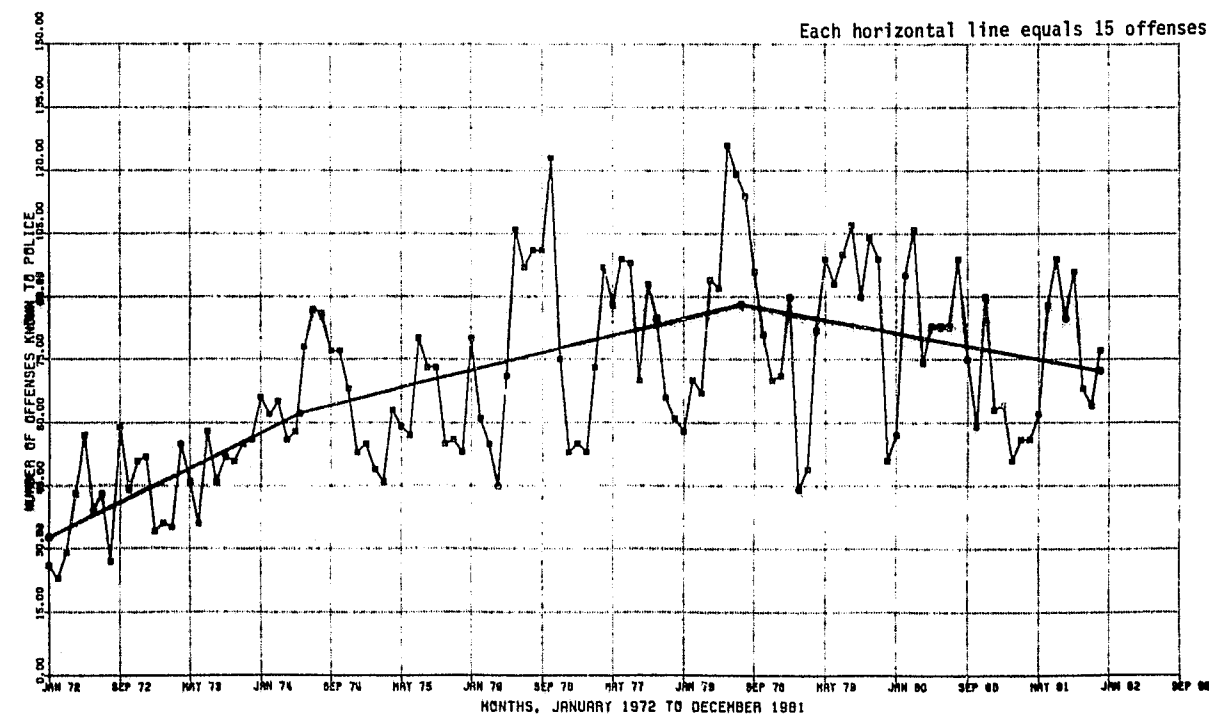
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS -
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 43
INDEX ROBBERY IN SUBURBAN SMSA COUNTIES, 1972 TO 1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
  OFFENSE DATA, 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX ROBBERY = ARMED AND STRONGARM ROBBERY PLUS ATTEMPTS
SUBURBAN SMSA = SMSA COUNTIES WITH NO CITY OVER 25,000

FIRST SLOPE = 0.04   FIRST TURNING POINT   X=96.30
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 2.87   T=4.80
SECOND SLOPE = 0.00   TOTAL SSR = 948.80
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 3.38

Each horizontal line equals 5 offenses

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981
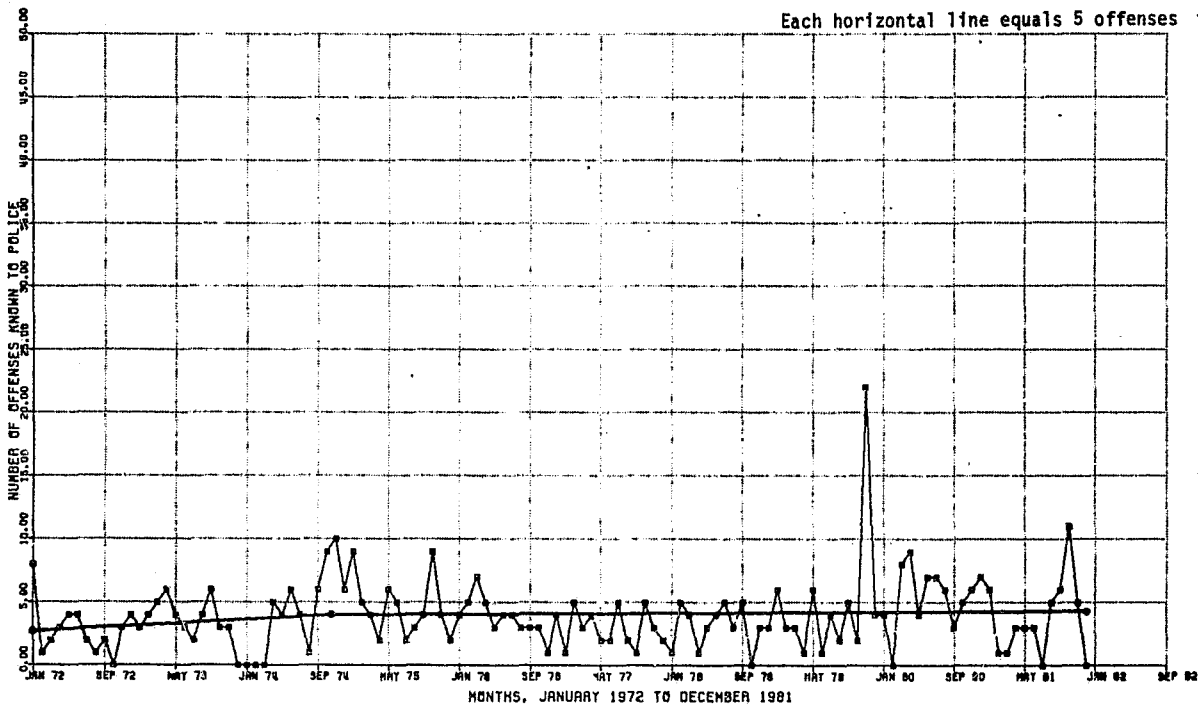
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS –
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 44
INDEX AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN SUBURBAN SMSA COUNTIES, 1972-1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
  OFFENSE DATA, 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX AGG. ASSAULT = AGG. ASSAULT, AGG. BATTERY, ATT. MURDER
SUBURBAN SMSA = SMSA COUNTIES WITH NO CITY OVER 25,000

FIRST SLOPE = 0.67   FIRST TURNING POINT   X=22.50
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 8.54   T=81.58
SECOND SLOPE = -0.88   SECOND TURNING POINT   X=81.60
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 92.48   T=10.13
THIRD SLOPE = 0.57   THIRD TURNING POINT   X=108.90
T ZERO INTERCEPT = -8.79   T=29.25
FOURTH SLOPE = -0.93   TOTAL SSR = 8145.??
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 125.63

Each horizontal line equals 5 offenses

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS –
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

60
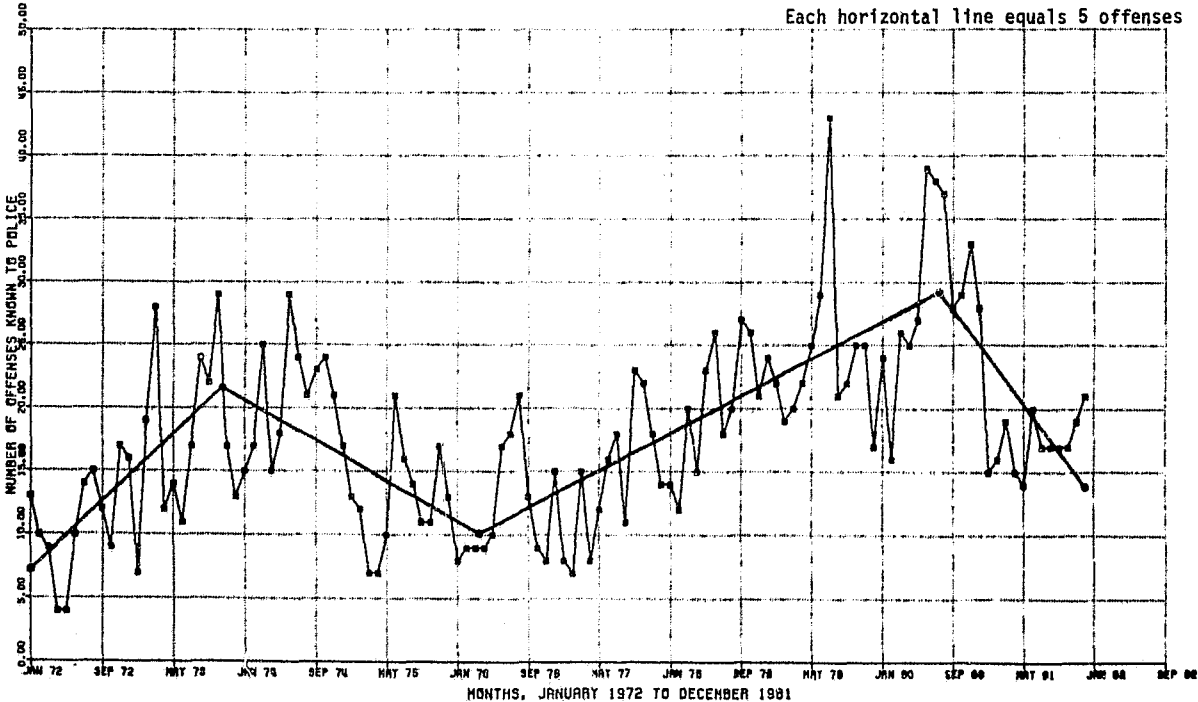
Figure 45
INDEX ROBBERY IN URBAN SMSA COUNTIES, 1972 TO 1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
  OFFENSE DATA, 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX ROBBERY = ARMED AND STRONGARM ROBBERY PLUS ATTEMPTS
URBAN SMSA = SMSA COUNTIES, NOT COOK, WITH A CITY OVER 25,000

FIRST SLOPE = 7.11   FIRST TURNING POINT   X=36.50
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 234.01   T=604.24
SECOND SLOPE = -7.83   SECOND TURNING POINT   X=63.60
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 760.04   T=381.13
THIRD SLOPE = 0.40   TOTAL SSR = 358837.80
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 339.57

Each horizontal line equals 120 offenses
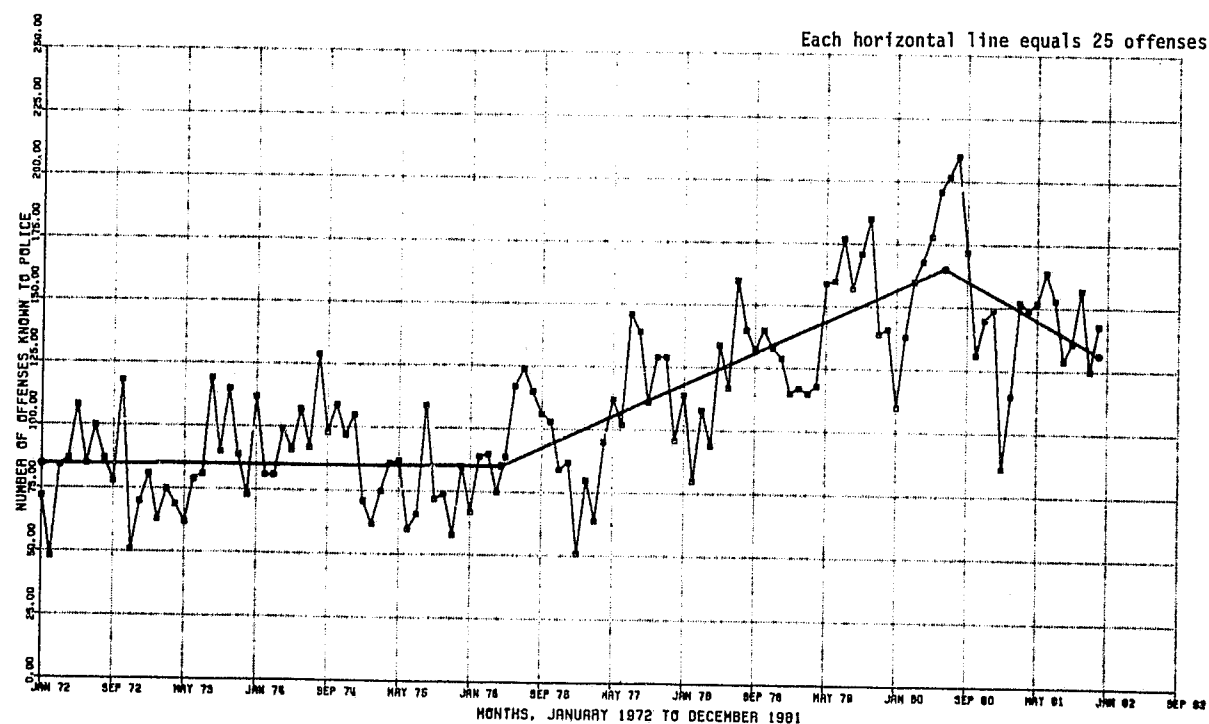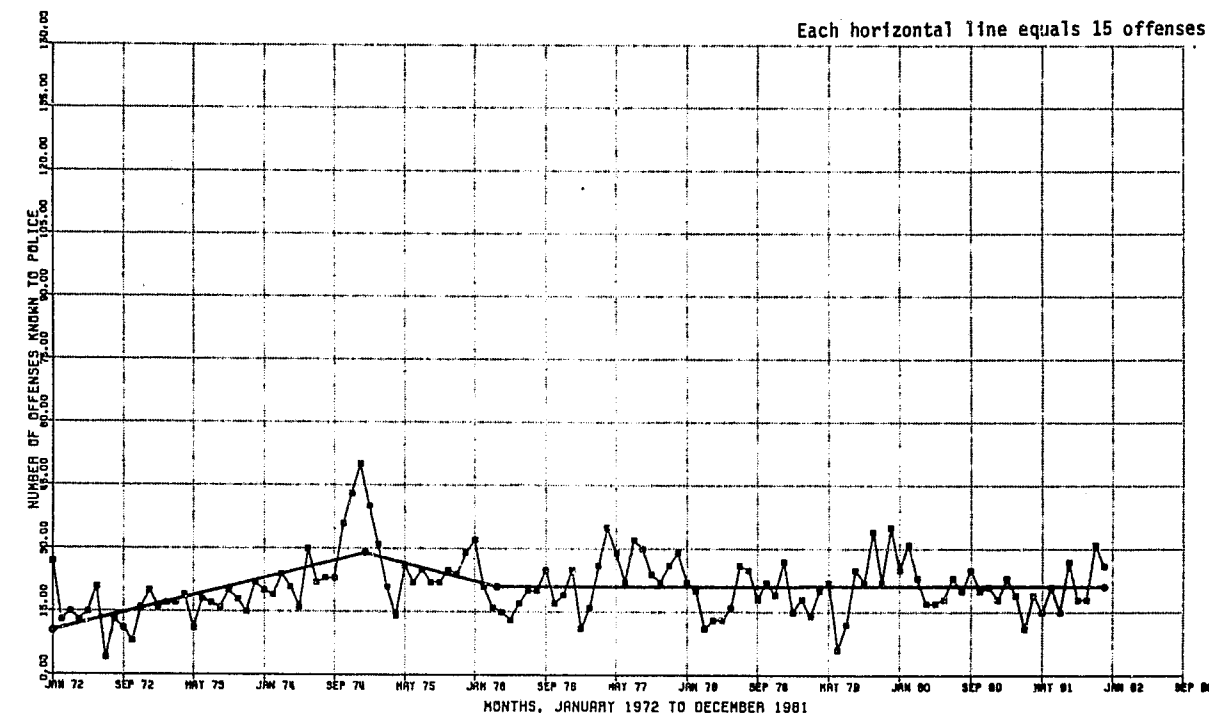

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981
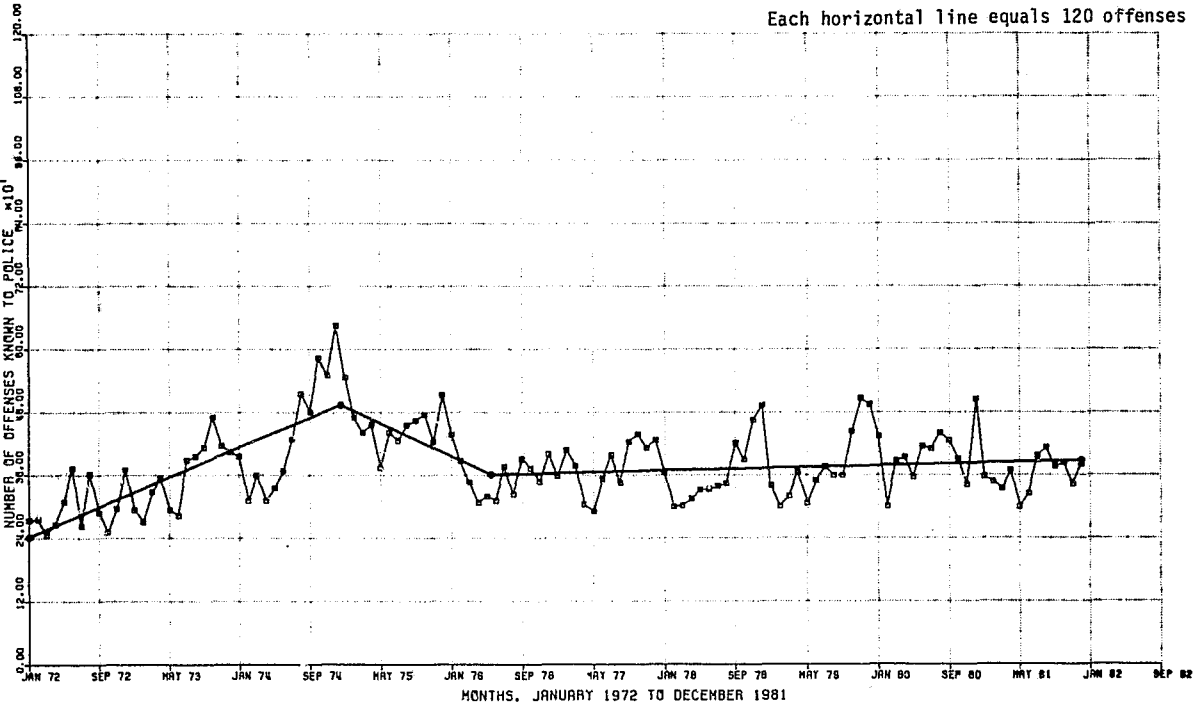
ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS –
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

Figure 46
INDEX AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN URBAN SMSA COUNTIES, 1972-1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □
MULTI-SEGMENT LINE = ⊙
SOURCE: SAC EDITION ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
  OFFENSE DATA, 1981 PRELIMINARY
INDEX AGG. ASSAULT = AGG. ASSAULT, AGG. BATTERY, ATT. MURDER
URBAN SMSA = SMSA COUNTIES WITH A CITY OVER 25,000

FIRST SLOPE = 18.78   FIRST TURNING POINT   X=21.50
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 527.00   T=930.83
SECOND SLOPE = -7.24   SECOND TURNING POINT   X=80.50
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 1066.40   T=848.89
THIRD SLOPE = 5.20   TOTAL SSR = 2085814.47
T ZERO INTERCEPT = 454.88

Each horizontal line equals 120 offenses

MONTHS, JANUARY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1981

ILEC CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS –
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

61
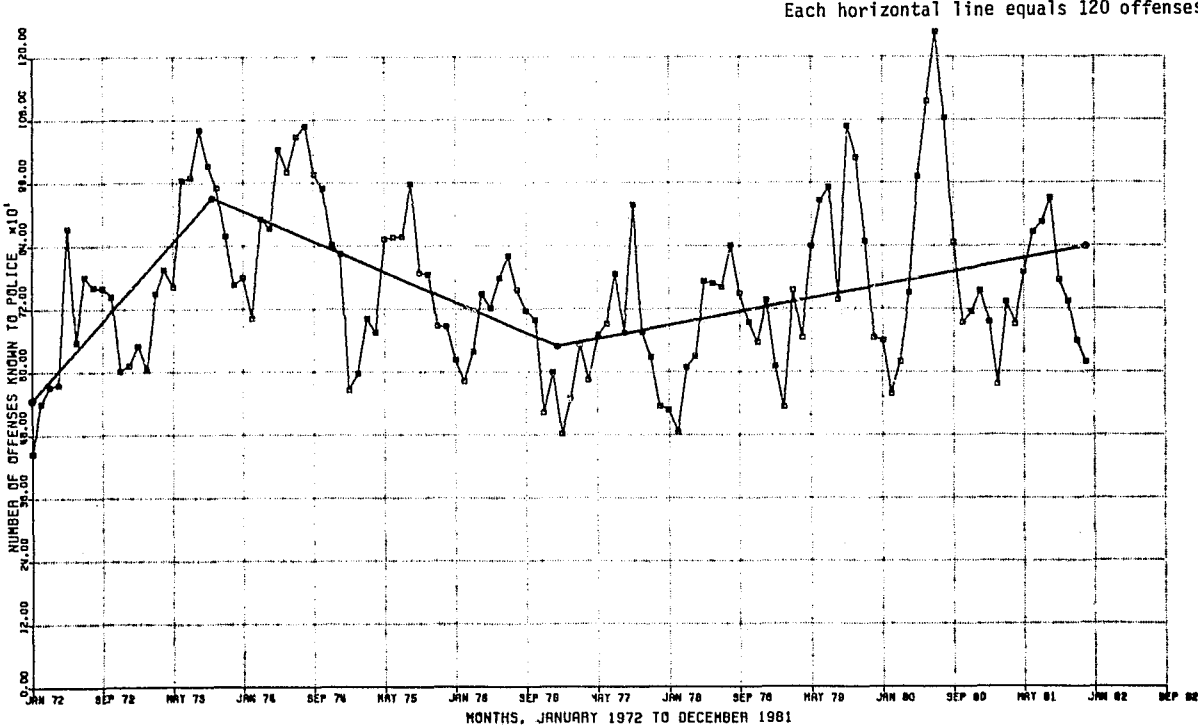
Second, the pattern over time of Index robbery was similar to the pattern over time of Index aggravated assault. This is the only county group for which this is true. In the urban SMSA counties, as a group, the number of robberies and the number of aggravated assaults in a typical month increased in the early years, decreased, then increased until 1981. Index robbery doubled from about 240 offenses per month at the beginning of 1972 to almost 500 at the end of 1974, while the typical number of aggravated assault offenses rose from a little over 500 in 1972 to a little over 900 in mid-1973. Although the two patterns are similar, they are not exactly the same, however. For example, the number of aggravated assualts began to decrease in late 1973, while the number of robberies did not begin to decline until the end of 1974.

On the other hand, the urban SMSA robbery pattern is very similar to the urban non-SMSA robbery pattern. Robbery in these two groups of urban counties increased rapidly, decreased, and then changed very little (SMSA counties) or not at all (non-SMSA counties). This particular robbery pattern was confined to counties with medium-sized cities (25,000 and over population). In contrast, robberies in rural and suburban counties, as a whole, neither increased nor decreased, and, as the following analysis shows, robbery in Cook County fell rapidly during the same period as it remained level in the urban SMSA and non-SMSA counties.

Cook County

In contrast to the other county groups, Cook County usually had more Index robbery offenses than Index aggravated assault offenses in a given month (figures 47 and 48). Also, aggravated assault in Cook County fluctuates much more with the seasons than aggravated assault in any other county group. Robbery, on the other hand, is only slightly seasonal in Cook County. Unlike robbery and assault in the urban SMSA counties, in Cook County, the pattern of robbery over the ten year period is not similar to the pattern of aggravated assaults.

In the early years, the robbery pattern in Cook County was similar to the robbery patterns in the other two urban county groups (SMSA and non-SMSA). Robbery in Cook County increased from about 2,000 in a typical month of 1972 to over 2,300 at the end of 1974. The months from September to October, 1974, had extremely high numbers of robbery offenses. There were more than 3,500 in September. These extreme months in Cook County largely account for the extreme months in the total Illinois pattern (figure 5), although the other urban counties also contributed to the large number of robberies (see figures 41 and 45). Neither the rural nor the suburban county groups had extremely high numbers of robberies in these months.

Unlike the other urban county groups, robbery in Cook County fell rapidly after 1974, dropping to under 1,350 at the beginning of 1978. Then, instead of remaining steady, it rose to about 1,700 by the end of 1981.

Figure 47
COOK COUNTY INDEX ROBBERY, 1972 TO 1981

Figure 48
COOK COUNTY INDEX AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, 1972 TO 1981

The pattern of Index aggravated assault offenses in Cook County differed from the pattern of Index robbery and also from the pattern of aggravated assault in the other county groups. Aggravated assault offenses generally decreased in Cook County throughout the ten year period. With seasonal fluctuations, the number was about 1,400 at the beginning of 1972, and fell to about 1,100 by 1978. Although it rose slightly from 1978 to 1980, it fell again in 1981, to a new low of about 800 a month.

CONCLUSIONS

This report describes patterns of change in crime in Illinois as a whole and within five groups of Illinois counties. This general description leaves many questions to be answered, but it provides the descriptive foundation necessary to answer those questions.

Many practical administrative decisions are made at the level of the individual jurisdiction. Just as the counties within each rural-urban group vary considerably, so, undoubtedly, do the jurisdictions within each county. The county and rural-urban descriptions give a useful overview of crime trends in Illinois, but future analysis should describe patterns within specific jurisdictions.

Not only do the patterns of jurisdictions vary within counties and county groups, but the patterns of specific crimes are not necessarily the same as the pattern of a general crime category. For example, Index robbery includes completed robberies and attempts. The pattern of change over time of completed robberies may not be the same as the pattern of attempts. In general, more serious crimes may not follow the same pattern as less serious crimes. Robbery with a gun may follow a different pattern than robbery with a knife or strongarm robbery.

Although the pattern descriptions in this report may suggest causal explanations, they cannot provide causal or predictive crime trend information. A police chief may want to predict the number of offenses so as to allocate resources efficiently. A prosecutor or the court may want to anticipate the caseload of serious crimes in a future month. A city council may want to know whether or not a crime control program actually reduced crime. Answering these questions requires explanatory research methods, not the simple pattern descriptions of this report. However, a simple description of the data is the first step in any explanation.

This report, then is a beginning. It lays a foundation for predictions and explanations of crime trends by describing the general pattern of change in Illinois crime over the ten years from 1972 through 1981. The next step is to build on this simple description by analyzing patterns of change in specific jurisdictions and specific crimes, and by investigating the causes of the patterns that this report has described.

APPENDIX

Crime Definitions[1]

Index murder includes murder and voluntary manslaughter, which are the willful, non-negligent killing of one person by another. Thus, neither justifiable homicide nor involuntary manslaughter is included.

Index forcible rape includes rape and attempted rape, but not statutory rape or other sex offenses.

Index robbery includes robbery and attempted robbery. Robbery is the taking of property by force or threat of force.

Index aggravated assault includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder. Aggravated assault is a threat to inflict serious bodily injury, while aggravated battery is the actual deed.

These four offenses--murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault--comprise the Index violent crime category. The four Index property crimes are burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Index burglary includes forcible entry, unlawful entry with no force, and attempted forcible entry.

Index larceny-theft includes theft, burglary from a motor vehicle, and attempts to commit these crimes. Theft involves stealing property without force, violence or fraud, and does not include deceptive practices, such as embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or passing worthless checks.

Index motor vehicle theft includes stealing and attempted stealing of automobiles, trucks, and other motor vehicles.

Index arson includes willful or malicious burning of a building or personal property, and attempts.

Many crimes involve a second included offense. For example, a murder may also be an aggravated assault and a robbery. In the Crime Index, the Uniform Crime Reporting program counts such multiple offenses as only one Index crime, the most serious. For example, a murder-robbery would be counted as an Index murder. However, when Index arson was added to the Index crimes in 1980, this created a problem. If the single count rule were followed for Index arson, the definitions of the other Index crimes would not be consistent from 1972 through 1981. For example, assuming

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[1]For more detailed definitions of Illinois offenses, see Crime in Illinois, published by the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement.

that arson were considered to be more serious than burglary, an arson-burglary would have been counted as an Index burglary in 1979, but as an Index arson in 1980. Therefore, when arson offenses include another Index crime, they are counted twice, as Index arson and as the other Index crime.

Deceptive practice includes general deception, such as knowingly making a false statement for the purpose of selling property; deception on a bank, such as making a false statement to obtain credit; possession of stolen or fraudulently obtained checks; possession of implements of check fraud; and possession of a check identification card.[2]

Forgery includes such offenses as making or altering a document with intent to defraud. Neither deceptive practice nor forgery data are available for Chicago.

Vandalism includes criminal damage to property, criminal damage to a vehicle, criminal damage to state supported land, and criminal damage to fire fighting apparatus. It does not include trespassing. These data are not available for Chicago.

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[2]This definition differs somewhat from the definition the SAC used previously in "Focus: Crime in Rural Illinois," which counted only the Department of Law Enforcement (DLE) subcategory "deceptive practices." The present analysis defines deceptive practice as the sum of three DLE subcategories, deceptive practices, fraud, and embezzlement. This sum corresponds to the deceptive practice section of the Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, Section 17-1.

County Population Group Definitions

This category system differs in two ways from the population category system used in earlier SAC publications, such as Focus: Crime in Rural Illinois. 1. The new category system has five categories instead of four. The urban category under the old system is now divided into two categories: urban SMSA and suburban SMSA. 2. The new category system is based on 1980 Census definitions and population, while the old system was based on 1970 figures. This resulted in the following changes: Kankakee, which was semi-rural, is now urban SMSA; Boone, Clinton, Menard, Monroe, and Woodford, which were rural, are now suburban SMSA; and Henry and McHenry, which were urban, are now suburban SMSA.

1. Cook County.

   This is the only category that contains a single county. Cook contains Illinois' largest city, Chicago, which accounts for over thirty percent of the Index crimes reported in Illinois annually.

2. Urban Counties within an SMSA

   Included here are all SMSA counties that have a city of at least 25,000. The 15 counties in this category are: Champaign, DuPage, Kane, Kankakee, Lake, McLean, Macon, Madison, Peoria, Rock Island, St Clair, Sangamon, Tazewell, Will and Winnebago. Kankakee County is an exception to the usual Census definition. It is a single-county SMSA, with a central city of less than 50,000 population. The Census Bureau decided that Kankakee meets the density, urban and growth criteria to be considered an SMSA. It is not included in the Chicago SMSA, because Kankakee County residents generally do not commute to the Chicago area.

3. Suburban Counties within an SMSA

   The seven counties in this group are those SMSA counties that have no city over 25,000: Boone, Clinton, Henry, McHenry, Menard, Monroe and Woodford. The Census includes them in an SMSA, because a substantial percentage of their populations commute into the central city of an adjoining county. For example, many Boone County residents work in Winnebago County. Even though Boone County itself is a small county with no large urban centers, the Census Bureau included it in the Rockford SMSA.

4. Urban Counties not in an SMSA

This group includes six counties that are not in any SMSA, but have a city of over 25,000. The counties are: Adams, DeKalb, Jackson, Knox, Stephenson and Vermillion. Unlike Kankakee, these counties did not meet the Census criteria for metropolitan character, and the populations of these counties do not generally commute to big cities in other counties. For this reason, they are not included in any SMSA. For example, Vermillion county has a city over 25,000 (Danville), and borders a large SMSA county (Champaign), but Vermillion County residents generally work in their home county rather than commute into Champaign County. Also, two of the counties in this group--DeKalb and Jackson--have large state universities in their large cities. The Census Bureau recognizes the size of these cities, but because of the makeup of the population (large numbers of students), does not group these areas into urban SMSA's.

5. Rural Counties

The remaining 73 Illinois counties are in this group. These are all non-SMSA counties, with no city over 25,000. Although we term this group "Rural", it must be kept in mind that counties with cities up to 24,999 residents are included here. Also, rural does not imply that the main or only industry in these areas is farming, as mining is a large industry in some of these counties.

VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIME RATES IN EACH ILLINOIS COUNTY, 1981[a]

The chart below contains the following information for each Illinois county: 1980 population, Index violent and Index property crime offenses in 1981, and the violent and property crime offense rate. The counties are ordered according to their rural/urban category, with rural counties first, followed, in order, by urban non-SMSA, suburban SMSA, urban SMSA, Cook, and total Illinois.

Illinois Counties	1980 Popu- lation	Index Violent Crime Rate[b]	Index Property Crime Rate[c]	# of Vio- lent Crimes	# of Pro- perty Crimes
Rural Counties					
ALEXANDER COUNTY	12264	1761.24	5601.75	216	687
BOND COUNTY	16224	36.98	856.76	6	139
BROWN COUNTY	5411	73.91	850.11	4	46
BUREAU COUNTY	39114	81.80	1464.94	32	573
CALHOUN COUNTY	5867	17.03	545.42	1	32
CARROLL COUNTY	18779	101.18	2619.95	19	492
CASS COUNTY	15084	79.55	2181.11	12	329
CHRISTIAN COUNTY	36446	43.90	1437.73	16	524
CLARK COUNTY	16913	76.86	1111.57	13	188
CLAY COUNTY	15283	52.35	1962.96	8	300
COLES COUNTY	52260	126.28	1988.14	66	1039
CRAWFORD COUNTY	20818	19.20	1791.71	4	373
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	11062	81.36	1256.54	9	139
DE WITT COUNTY	18108	220.89	3457.04	40	626
DOUGLAS COUNTY	19774	45.50	1830.68	9	362
EDGAR COUNTY	21725	345.21	3838.89	75	834
EDWARDS COUNTY	7961	37.68	678.30	3	54
EFFINGHAM COUNTY	30944	96.95	2869.69	30	888
FAYETTE COUNTY	22167	54.13	1285.69	12	285
FORD COUNTY	15265	.00	2305.93	0	352
FRANKLIN COUNTY	43201	108.79	2120.32	47	916
FULTON COUNTY	43687	144.20	2675.85	63	1169
GALLATIN COUNTY	7590	39.52	1844.53	3	140
GREENE COUNTY	16661	90.02	1872.64	15	312
GRUNDY COUNTY	30582	104.63	3296.06	32	1008
HAMILTON COUNTY	9172	10.89	370.69	1	34
HANCOCK COUNTY	23877	62.81	2148.51	15	513
HARDIN COUNTY	5383	74.30	2024.89	4	109
HENDERSON COUNTY	9114	98.75	1656.79	9	151
IROQUOIS COUNTY	32976	42.45	1240.30	14	409
JASPER COUNTY	11318	97.19	1714.07	11	194
JEFFERSON COUNTY	36552	248.95	4872.50	91	1781
JERSEY COUNTY	20538	48.68	2828.89	10	581
JO DAVIESS COUNTY	23520	97.79	1581.63	23	372
JOHNSON COUNTY	9624	103.91	353.27	10	34

Illinois Counties	1980 Popu-lation	Index Violent Crime Rate[b]	Index Property Crime Rate[c]	# of Vio-lent Crimes	# of Pro-perty Crimes
Rural Counties (cont.)					
KENDALL COUNTY	37202	161.27	2889.62	60	1075
LA SALLE COUNTY	112033	126.75	2911.64	142	3262
LAWRENCE COUNTY	17807	146.01	2167.68	26	386
LEE COUNTY	36328	96.33	2518.72	35	915
LIVINGSTON COUNTY	41381	38.66	1981.58	16	820
LOGAN COUNTY	31802	154.08	3487.20	49	1109
MC DONOUGH COUNTY	37236	75.19	1332.04	28	496
MACOUPIN COUNTY	49384	101.24	1393.16	50	688
MARION COUNTY	43523	291.79	4076.00	127	1774
MARSHALL COUNTY	144.9	69.07	1553.96	10	225
MASON COUNTY	19492	46.17	2200.89	9	429
MASSAC COUNTY	14990	273.51	2668.45	41	400
MERCER COUNTY	19286	25.93	819.25	5	158
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	31686	75.73	1104.58	24	350
MORGAN COUNTY	37502	151.98	4197.11	57	1574
MOULTRIE COUNTY	14546	61.87	1113.70	9	162
OGLE COUNTY	46338	41.00	1573.21	19	729
PERRY COUNTY	21714	234.86	2256.60	51	490
PIATT COUNTY	16581	60.31	1369.04	10	227
PIKE COUNTY	18896	79.38	2090.39	15	395
POPE COUNTY	4404	317.89	2225.25	14	98
PULASKI COUNTY	8840	565.60	746.60	50	66
PUTNAM COUNTY	6085	98.60	1199.66	6	73
RANDOLPH COUNTY	35652	103.77	1337.92	37	477
RICHLAND COUNTY	17587	125.09	2888.50	22	508
SALINE COUNTY	28448	144.11	2330.56	41	663
SCHUYLER COUNTY	8365	11.94	1111.78	1	93
SCOTT COUNTY	6142	16.27	1351.35	1	83
SHELBY COUNTY	23923	41.79	1600.96	10	383
STARK COUNTY	7389	27.07	1245.09	2	92
UNION COUNTY	17765	95.69	1626.79	17	289
WABASH COUNTY	13713	138.54	3595.13	19	493
WARREN COUNTY	21943	168.61	4247.37	37	932
WASHINGTON COUNTY	15472	32.31	614.01	5	95
WAYNE COUNTY	18059	38.75	963.51	7	174
WHITE COUNTY	17864	151.14	1718.54	27	307
WHITESIDE COUNTY	65970	93.98	3462.17	62	2284
WILLIAMSON COUNTY	56538	171.56	2318.79	97	1311
Urban Non-SMSA Counties					
ADAMS COUNTY	71622	196.86	3730.70	141	2672
DE KALB COUNTY	74624	97.82	3772.24	73	2815
JACKSON COUNTY	61522	399.85	4934.81	246	3036
KNOX COUNTY	61607	170.44	5301.35	105	3266

Illinois Counties	1980 Popu-lation	Index Violent Crime Rate[b]	Index Property Crime Rate[c]	# of Vio-lent Crimes	# of Pro-perty Crimes
Urban Non-SMSA (cont.) **Counties**					
STEPHENSON COUNTY	49536	516.80	3661.97	256	1814
VERMILLION COUNTY	95222	396.97	4582.96	378	4364
Suburban SMSA Counties					
BOONE COUNTY	28630	132.73	5647.91	38	1617
CLINTON COUNTY	32617	3.07	622.36	1	203
HENRY COUNTY	57968	46.57	2023.53	27	1173
MC HENRY COUNTY	147724	123.20	3424.62	182	5059
MENARD COUNTY	11700	59.82	1418.80	7	166
MONROE COUNTY	20117	99.41	1063.77	20	214
WOODFORD COUNTY	33320	45.01	1140.45	15	380
Urban SMSA Counties					
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY	168392	597.41	5499.66	1006	9261
DU PAGE COUNTY	658835	149.66	3645.68	986	24019
KANE COUNTY	278405	429.22	6254.91	1195	17414
KANKAKEE COUNTY	102926	441.09	5436.91	454	5596
LAKE COUNTY	440372	313.83	4916.98	1382	21653
MC LEAN COUNTY	119149	241.71	4078.09	288	4859
MACON COUNTY	131375	315.13	5786.48	414	7602
MADISON COUNTY	247691	291.48	5539.56	722	13721
PEORIA COUNTY	200466	803.63	6349.20	1611	12728
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY	165968	385.61	6052.96	640	10046
SAINT CLAIR COUNTY	267531	618.61	3602.95	1655	9639
SANGAMON COUNTY	176089	600.26	5635.79	1057	9924
TAZEWELL COUNTY	132078	145.36	2752.15	192	3635
WILL COUNTY	324460	426.85	4720.45	1385	15316
WINNEBAGO COUNTY	250884	551.65	7007.62	1384	17581
COOK COUNTY	5253655	617.10	4952.11	32421	260167
Total Illinois	11426518	441.44	4463.39	50442	510010

[a]Index Crime numbers are for 1981. Population figures are for 1980, because 1981 population figures are not available.

[b]Rate per 100,000 1980 population. Index violent crime includes murder and voluntary manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[c]Rate per 100,000 1980 population. Index property crime includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. SAC Edition IUCR Offense Data, preliminary figures.

COUNTIES WITH VIOLENT RATES ABOVE ILLINOIS RATE
1981 ILLINOIS VIOLENT INDEX CRIME RATE: 441 PER 100,000 POP.
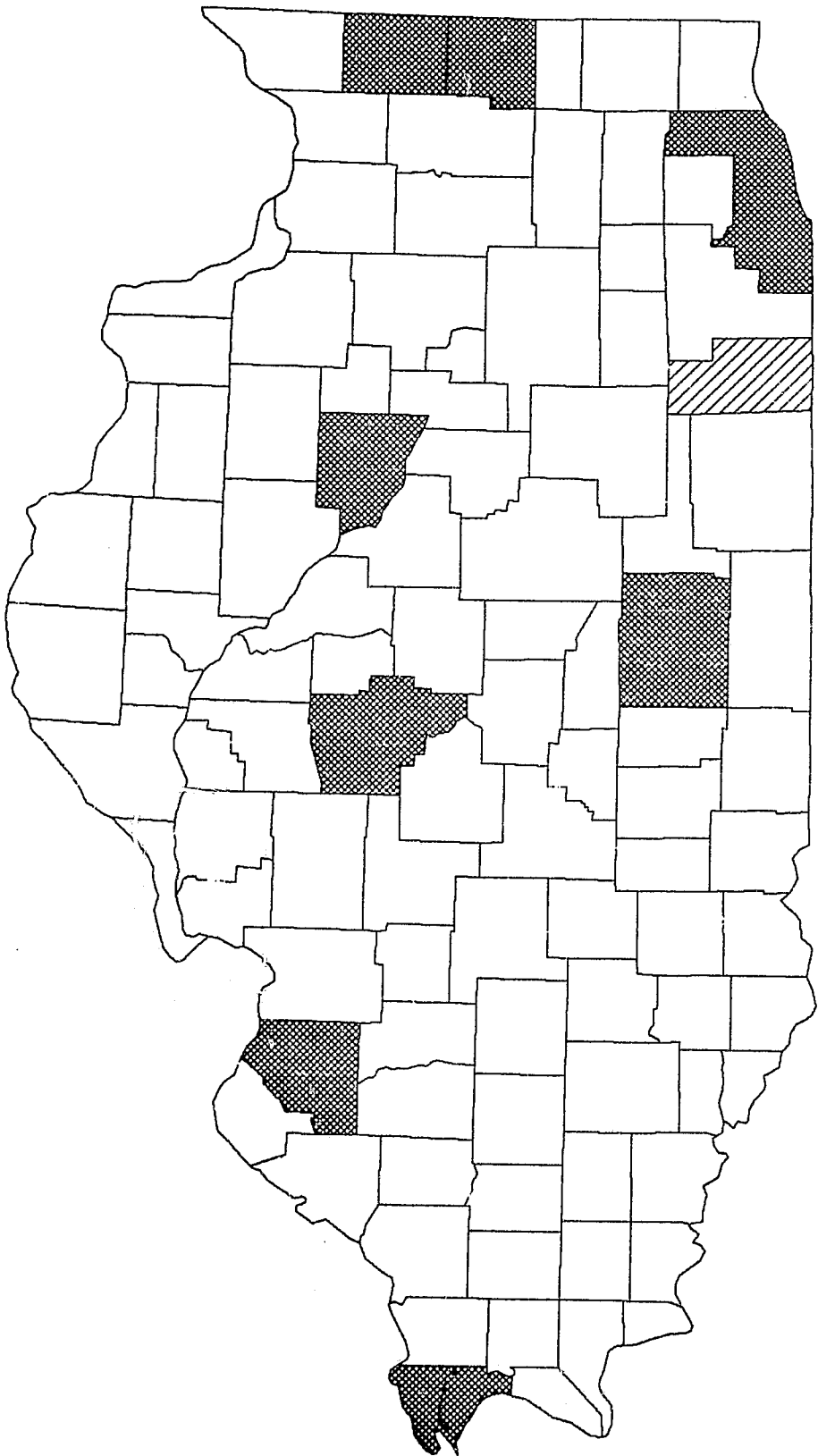
LEGEND:

UNDER 441

441

OVER 441

See page 84 for
Illinois county
reference map

COUNTIES WITH PROPERTY RATES ABOVE ILLINOIS RATE
1981 ILLINOIS PROPERTY INDEX CRIME RATE: 4463 PER 100,000 POP.
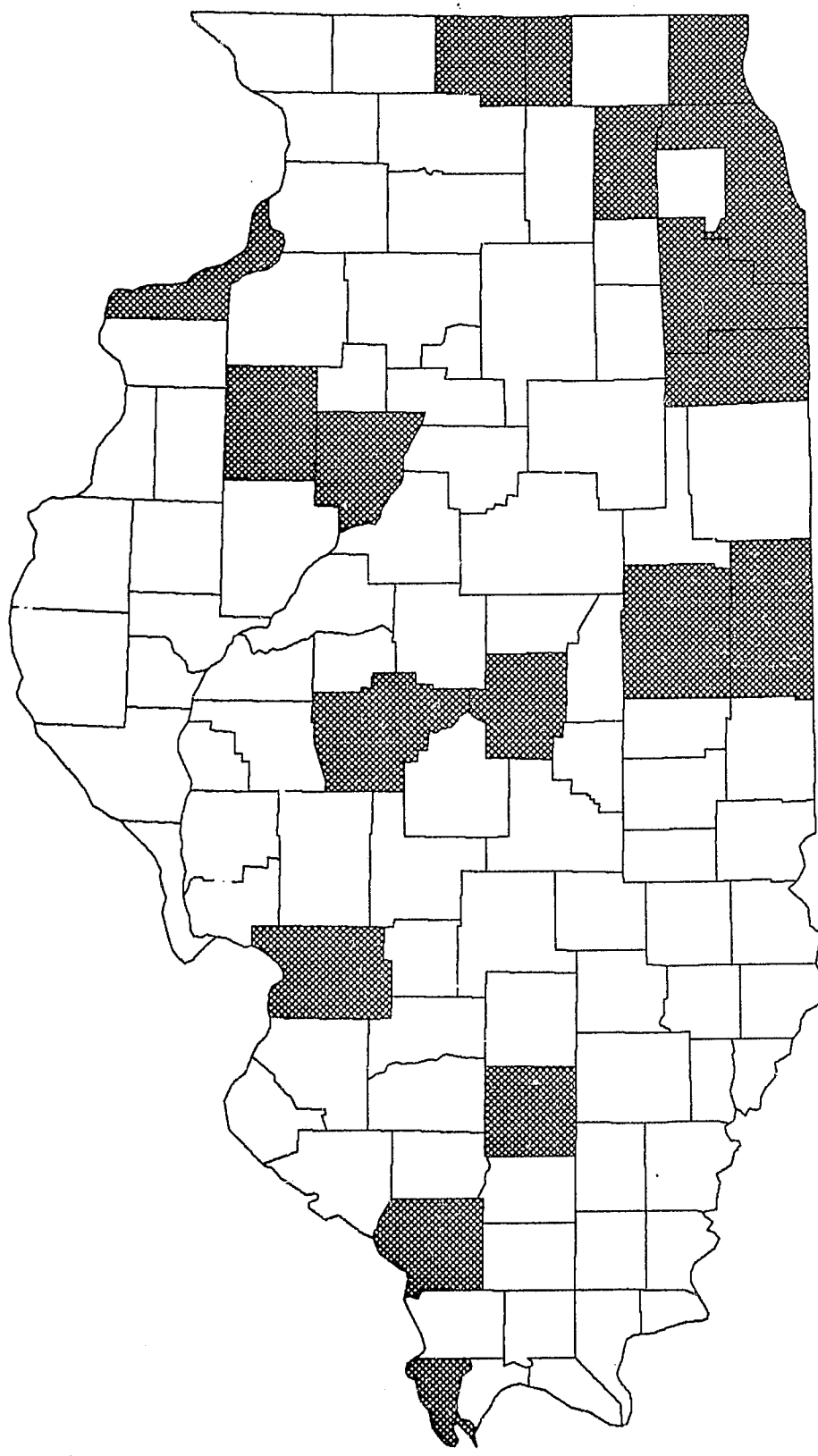
LEGEND:

UNDER 4463

4463 OR OVER

See page 84 for
Illinois county
reference map

1972 COUNTY VIOLENT CRIME RATES[a], LOWEST TO HIGHEST

County	Rate	County	Rate
POPE	.00	JERSEY	67.01
PUTNAM	.00	CALHOUN	72.72
SCOTT	.00	MORGAN	76.29
EDWARDS	.00	MONTGOMERY	77.92
JOHNSON	.00	KENDALL	80.98
HENDERSON	.00	CRAWFORD	81.63
MARSHALL	.00	CASS	83.33
MOULTRIE	.00	KNOX	87.17
WOODFORD	.00	MENARD	89.10
CLINTON	6.89	JO DAVIESS	89.68
WABASH	7.57	FAYETTE	90.90
JASPER	9.17	FRANKLIN	92.07
CARROLL	10.30	FULTON	98.36
HAMILTON	11.62	WHITESIDE	98.74
CLARK	12.26	OGLE	100.46
WASHINGTON	13.51	UNION	103.65
CLAY	13.51	DE KALB	104.16
PERRY	14.85	TAZEWELL	108.06
PIKE	15.46	DOUGLAS	110.52
FORD	19.73	MASSAC	116.78
MC DONOUGH	19.95	MC HENRY	120.00
HARDIN	20.00	LOGAN	124.22
SALINE	21.97	MACOUPIN	132.74
WAYNE	23.25	PIATT	132.91
MERCER	23.39	ADAMS	144.46
CHRISTIAN	24.32	GALLATIN	173.33
LIVINGSTON	26.44	MC LEAN	188.87
STARK	26.66	DE WITT	204.67
WARREN	27.64	WINNEBAGO	206.30
RICHLAND	29.06	DU PAGE	209.18
MASON	29.06	VERMILLION	210.41
CUMBERLAND	30.00	LEE	215.25
EFFINGHAM	30.88	LA SALLE	220.43
MONROE	31.74	MARION	224.43
WILLIAMSON	33.20	PULASKI	247.19
SHELBY	34.93	STEPHENSON	248.45
HANCOCK	35.39	MADISON	284.25
GREENE	35.50	ROCK ISLAND	309.07
BROWN	36.36	KANE	319.44
SCHUYLER	38.46	CHAMPAIGN	322.24
HENRY	39.77	JACKSON	330.94
WHITE	41.91	MACON	345.13
COLES	44.71	ALEXANDER	363.63
BOND	47.94	KANKAKEE	366.22
JEFFERSON	48.78	SANGAMON	373.71
BUREAU	48.91	LAKE	374.29
BOONE	49.80	WILL	502.07
RANDOLPH	50.47	Total Illinois	513.73 *
LAWRENCE	50.56	SAINT CLAIR	716.76
GRUNDY	53.76	PEORIA	761.47
IROQUOIS	58.82	COOK	783.85
EDGAR	60.18		

[a]Rates per 100,000 population.
Sources: SAC Edition Illinois Unifrom Crime Reports Offense Data. U.S. Bureau of the Census.

1981 COUNTY VIOLENT CRIME RATES,[a] LOWEST TO HIGHEST

| County	Rate	County	Rate
FORD COUNTY	.00	MACOUPIN COUNTY	101.24
CLINTON COUNTY	3.07	RANDOLPH COUNTY	103.77
HAMILTON COUNTY	10.89	JOHNSON COUNTY	103.91
SCHUYLER COUNTY	11.94	GRUNDY COUNTY	104.63
SCOTT COUNTY	16.27	FRANKLIN COUNTY	108.79
CALHOUN COUNTY	17.03	MC HENRY COUNTY	123.20
CRAWFORD COUNTY	19.20	RICHLAND COUNTY	125.09
MERCER COUNTY	25.93	COLES COUNTY	126.28
STARK COUNTY	27.07	LA SALLE COUNTY	126.75
WASHINGTON COUNTY	32.31	BOONE COUNTY	132.73
BOND COUNTY	36.98	WABASH COUNTY	138.54
EDWARDS COUNTY	37.68	SALINE COUNTY	144.11
LIVINGSTON COUNTY	38.66	FULTON COUNTY	144.20
WAYNE COUNTY	38.75	TAZEWELL COUNTY	145.36
GALLATIN COUNTY	39.52	LAWRENCE COUNTY	146.01
OGLE COUNTY	41.00	DU PAGE CUUNTY	149.65
SHELBY COUNTY	41.79	WHITE COUNTY	151.14
IROQUOIS COUNTY	42.45	MORGAN COUNTY	151.98
CHRISTIAN COUNTY	43.90	LOGAN COUNTY	154.08
WOODFORD COUNTY	45.01	KENDALL COUNTY	161.27
DOUGLAS COUNTY	45.50	WARREN COUNTY	168.61
MASON COUNTY	46.17	KNOX COUNTY	170.44
HENRY COUNTY	46.57	WILLIAMSON COUNTY	171.56
JERSEY COUNTY	48.68	ADAMS COUNTY	196.86
CLAY COUNTY	52.35	DE WITT COUNTY	220.89
FAYETTE COUNTY	54.13	PERRY COUNTY	234.86
MENARD COUNTY	59.82	MC LEAN COUNTY	241.71
PIATT COUNTY	60.31	JEFFERSON COUNTY	248.95
MOULTRIE COUNTY	61.87	MASSAC COUNTY	273.51
HANCOCK COUNTY	62.81	MADISON COUNTY	291.48
MARSHALL COUNTY	69.07	MARION COUNTY	291.79
BROWN COUNTY	73.91	LAKE COUNTY	313.83
HARDIN COUNTY	74.30	MACON COUNTY	315.13
MC DONOUGH COUNTY	75.19	POPE COUNTY	317.89
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	75.73	EDGAR COUNTY	345.21
CLARK COUNTY	76.86	ROCK ISLAND COUNTY	385.61
PIKE COUNTY	79.38	VERMILLION COUNTY	396.97
CASS COUNTY	79.55	JACKSON COUNTY	399.85
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	81.36	WILL COUNTY	426.85
BUREAU COUNTY	81.80	KANE COUNTY	429.22
GREENE COUNTY	90.02	KANKAKEE COUNTY	441.09
WHITESIDE COUNTY	93.98	Total Illinois	441.44 *
UNION COUNTY	95.69	STEPHENSON COUNTY	516.80
LEE COUNTY	96.33	WINNEBAGO COUNTY	551.65
EFFINGHAM COUNTY	96.95	PULASKI COUNTY	565.60
JASPER COUNTY	97.19	CHAMPAIGN COUNTY	597.41
JO DAVIESS COUNTY	97.79	SANGAMON COUNTY	600.26
DE KALB COUNTY	97.82	COOK COUNTY	617.10
PUTNAM COUNTY	98.60	SAINT CLAIR COUNTY	618.61
HENDERSON COUNTY	98.75	PEORIA COUNTY	803.63
MONROE COUNTY	99.41	ALEXANDER COUNTY	1761.24
CARROLL COUNTY	101.18		

[a]Rates per 100,000 1980 population.
Sources: SAC Edition Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Offense Data, 1981 preliminary figures. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 data.

POPE	170.73	WHITE	1137.72
LAWRENCE	213.48	RICHLAND	1145.34
CASS	263.88	MONTGOMERY	1175.32
MOULTRIE	288.88	MASON	1191.86
EDWARDS	295.77	FULTON	1231.85
PULASKI	314.60	DOUGLAS	1268.42
LIVINGSTON	322.11	WABASH	1272.72
MARSHALL	457.36	MC DONOUGH	1374.06
JASPER	486.23	EFFINGHAM	1374.51
BROWN	490.90	WARREN	1419.35
CLINTON	500.00	LEE	1566.75
PIATT	512.65	WASHINGTON	1621.62
PERRY	539.60	DE WITT	1672.51
JOHNSON	545.45	STEPHENSON	1689.93
WOODFORD	607.63	COLES	1713.41
PUTNAM	615.38	JO DAVIESS	1730.94
FRANKLIN	652.17	EDGAR	1884.25
BOND	664.38	MERCER	1894.73
STARK	680.00	LA SALLE	1917.56
SCOTT	698.41	WHITESIDE	1921.63
HENDERSON	702.38	CALHOUN	1927.27
HAMILTON	755.81	DE KALB	2027.77
SALINE	769.23	MASSAC	2051.09
WILLIAMSON	771.48	JEFFERSON	2085.36
WAYNE	808.13	HARDIN	2120.00
PIKE	819.58	KNOX	2187.50
CUMBERLAND	830.00	VERMILLION	2217.56
BOONE	881.22	MC LEAN	2271.84
CLAY	885.13	JERSEY	2314.43
MONROE	888.88	TAZEWELL	2339.51
CLARK	895.70	MARION	2389.02
CHRISTIAN	897.29	MC HENRY	2419.13
UNION	920.73	ADAMS	2460.02
SHELBY	925.76	DU PAGE	2481.80
SCHUYLER	948.71	KANKAKEE	2493.38
HANCOCK	960.17	WILL	2804.53
CARROLL	969.07	ALEXANDER	2876.03
KENDALL	992.95	MORGAN	2904.63
FORD	1013.15	ROCK ISLAND	3027.05
GALLATIN	1013.33	MACON	3035.39
MACOUPIN	1015.48	KANE	3204.86
GRUNDY	1039.42	SANGAMON	3277.87
FAYETTE	1043.06	Total Illinois	3306.15 *
HENRY	1054.92	LAKE	3484.63
IROQUOIS	1061.76	JACKSON	3554.56
GREENE	1065.08	MADISON	3595.60
MENARD	1069.30	WINNEBAGO	3632.00
BUREAU	1078.80	CHAMPAIGN	3702.40
RANDOLPH	1091.48	SAINT CLAIR	3704.26
CRAWFORD	1102.04	COOK	4159.47
OGLE	1107.47	PEORIA	4386.22
LOGAN	1111.80		

[a]Rates per 100,000 population.
Sources: SAC Edition Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Offense
Data. U.S. Bureau of the Census.

JOHNSON COUNTY	353.27	MASON COUNTY	2200.89
HAMILTON COUNTY	370.69	POPE COUNTY	2225.25
CALHOUN COUNTY	545.42	PERRY COUNTY	2256.60
WASHINGTON COUNTY	614.01	FORD COUNTY	2305.93
CLINTON COUNTY	622.36	WILLIAMSON COUNTY	2318.79
EDWARDS COUNTY	678.30	SALINE COUNTY	2330.56
PULASKI COUNTY	746.60	LEE COUNTY	2518.72
MERCER COUNTY	819.25	CARROLL COUNTY	2619.95
BROWN COUNTY	850.11	MASSAC COUNTY	2668.45
BOND COUNTY	856.76	FULTON COUNTY	2675.85
WAYNE COUNTY	963.51	TAZEWELL COUNTY	2752.15
MONROE COUNTY	1063.77	JERSEY COUNTY	2828.89
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	1104.58	EFFINGHAM COUNTY	2869.69
CLARK COUNTY	1111.57	RICHLAND COUNTY	2888.50
SCHUYLER COUNTY	1111.78	KENDALL COUNTY	2889.62
MOULTRIE COUNTY	1113.70	LA SALLE COUNTY	2911.64
WOODFORD COUNTY	1140.45	GRUNDY COUNTY	3296.06
PUTNAM COUNTY	1199.66	MC HENRY COUNTY	3424.62
IROQUOIS COUNTY	1240.30	DE WITT COUNTY	3457.04
STARK COUNTY	1245.09	WHITESIDE COUNTY	3462.17
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	1256.54	LOGAN COUNTY	3487.20
FAYETTE COUNTY	1285.69	WABASH COUNTY	3595.13
MC DONOUGH COUNTY	1332.04	SAINT CLAIR COUNTY	3602.95
RANDOLPH COUNTY	1337.92	DU PAGE COUNTY	3645.68
SCOTT COUNTY	1351.35	STEPHENSON COUNTY	3661.97
PIATT COUNTY	1369.04	ADAMS COUNTY	3730.70
MACOUPIN COUNTY	1393.16	DE KALB COUNTY	3772.24
MENARD COUNTY	1418.80	EDGAR COUNTY	3838.89
CHRISTIAN COUNTY	1437.73	MARION COUNTY	4076.00
BUREAU COUNTY	1464.94	MC LEAN COUNTY	4078.09
MARSHALL COUNTY	1553.96	MORGAN COUNTY	4197.11
OGLE COUNTY	1573.21	WARREN COUNTY	4247.37
JO DAVIESS COUNTY	1581.63	Total Illinois	4463.39 *
SHELBY COUNTY	1600.96	VERMILLION COUNTY	4582.96
UNION COUNTY	1626.79	WILL COUNTY	4720.45
HENDERSON COUNTY	1656.79	JEFFERSON COUNTY	4872.50
JASPER COUNTY	1714.07	LAKE COUNTY	4916.98
WHITE COUNTY	1718.54	JACKSON COUNTY	4934.81
CRAWFORD COUNTY	1791.71	COOK COUNTY	4952.11
DOUGLAS COUNTY	1830.68	KNOX COUNTY	5301.35
GALLATIN COUNTY	1844.53	KANKAKEE COUNTY	5436.91
GREENE COUNTY	1872.64	CHAMPAIGN COUNTY	5499.66
CLAY COUNTY	1962.96	MADISON COUNTY	5539.56
LIVINGSTON COUNTY	1981.58	ALEXANDER COUNTY	5601.75
COLES COUNTY	1988.14	SANGAMON COUNTY	5635.79
HENRY COUNTY	2023.53	BOONE COUNTY	5647.91
HARDIN COUNTY	2024.89	MACON COUNTY	5786.48
PIKE COUNTY	2090.39	ROCK ISLAND COUNTY	6052.96
FRANKLIN COUNTY	2120.32	KANE COUNTY	6254.91
HANCOCK COUNTY	2148.51	PEORIA COUNTY	6349.20
LAWRENCE COUNTY	2167.68	WINNEBAGO COUNTY	7007.62
CASS COUNTY	2181.11		

[a]Rates are per 100,000 1980 population.

Sources: SAC Edition Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Offense Data, 1981
preliminary figures. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 data.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

INDEX ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATES, 1981[a]

County Type	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
Cook	360.3	209.0
Urban SMSA	118.0	244.4
Suburban SMSA	13.2	62.3
Urban non-SMSA	58.7	209.1
Rural	18.7	94.3
Total Illinois	201.9	198.4

[a]Rates per 100,000 1980 population

Source: SAC Edition Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Offense Data, 1981
preliminary figures; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 population.

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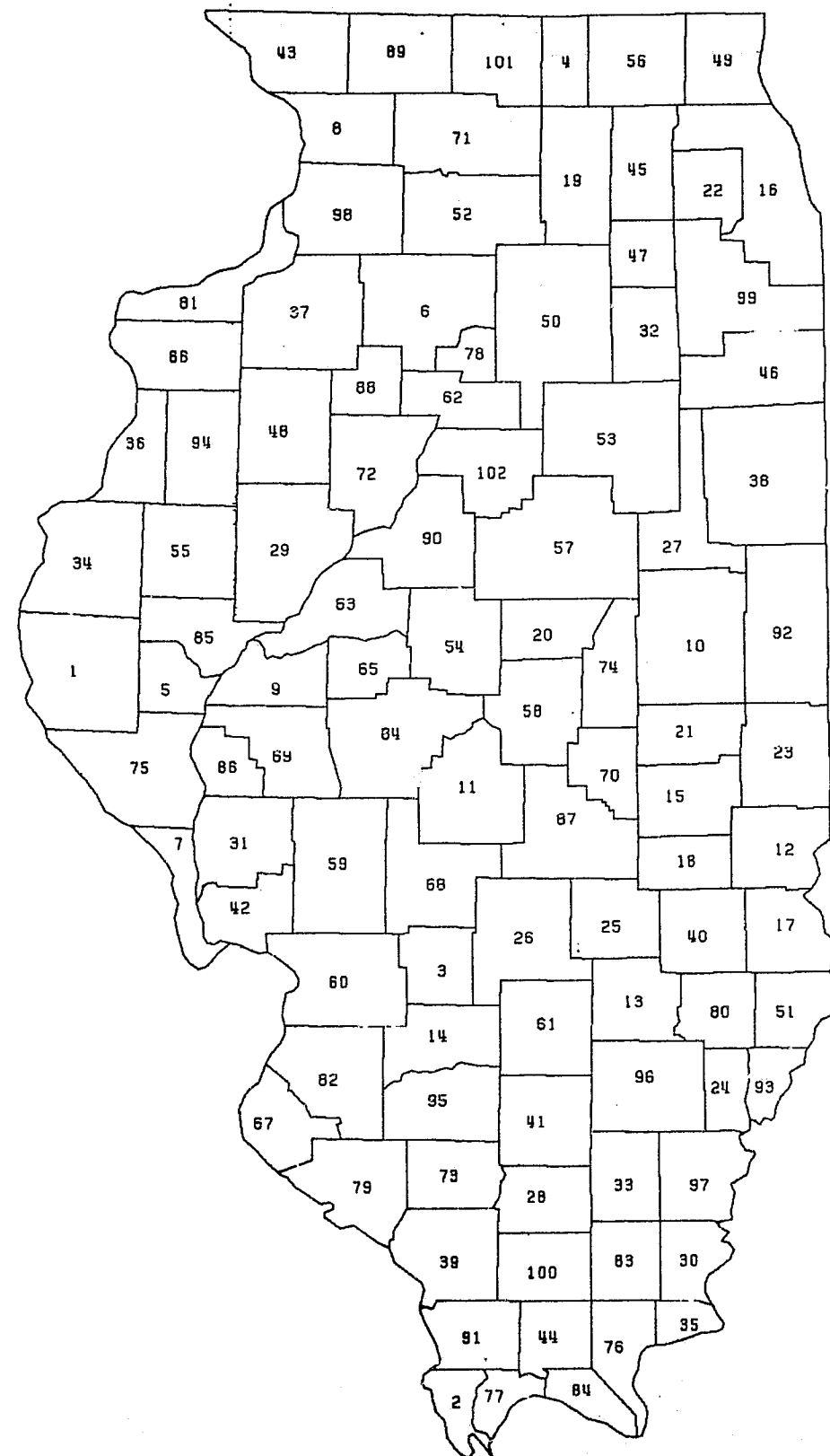
ILLINOIS COUNTY REFERENCE MAP

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 =	MOULTRIE
71 =	OGLE
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 =	SANGAMON
85 =	SCHUYLER
86 =	SCOTT
87 =	SHELBY
88 =	STARK
89 =	STEPHENSON
90 =	TAZEWELL
91 =	UNION
92 =	VERMILION
93 =	WABASH
94 =	WARREN
95 =	WASHINGTON
96 =	WAYNE
97 =	WHITE
98 =	WHITESIDE
99 =	WILL
100 =	WILLIAMSON
101 =	WINNEBAGO
102 =	WOODFORD

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