National Criminal Justice Reference Service

# ncjrs

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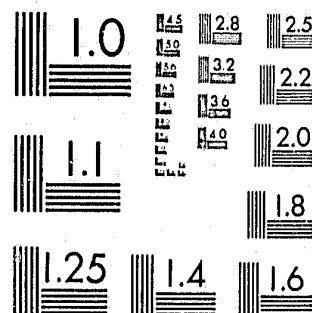
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

5/7/84

ILLINOIS MURDER VICTIM DATA
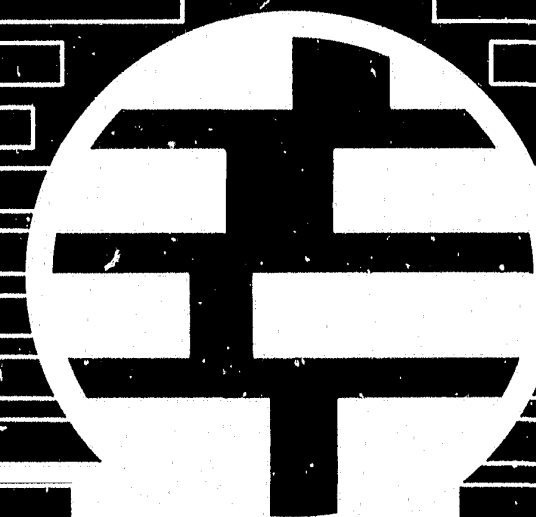1973 to 1981

Guide to Quality,
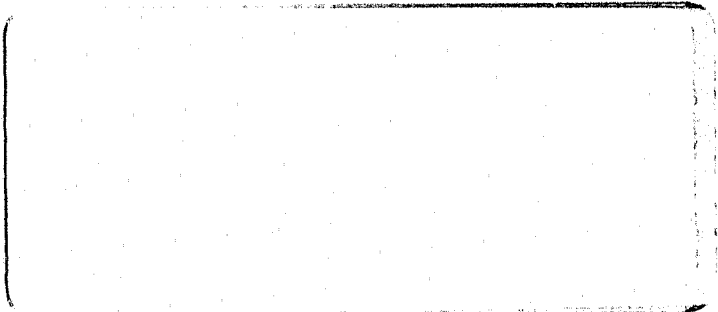Availability and Interpretation

April 1983

ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY

91990

ILLINOIS MURDER VICTIM DATA
1973 to 1981

Guide to Quality,
Availability and Interpretation

April 1983

by Louise S. Miller
and Carolyn Rebecca Block

ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY
William Gould, Chairman
J. David Coldren, Executive Director

CONTENTS

## INTRODUCTION

The Illinois Victim-Level Murder (VLM) file contains the most accurate and complete data available on murders known to the police in Illinois from 1973 to 1981, in a format that allows the counting and analysis of the characteristics of each murder.

The VLM file was created from the Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) files collected by the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement (DLE). Illinois SHR files may contain more than one record for a murder victim. The Illinois VLM file, on the other hand, contains only one record per murder victim. "Victim-level" data are necessary to answer certain questions about murders or murder victims, such as "What proportion of murder victims were killed with a knife in a certain year?" or "How many murders in a certain jurisdiction were attributed to an acquaintance of the victim?"

The VLM data file contains all the information contained in the SHR file. This information includes: the characteristics of the victim; the characteristics of the offender; time, month, year, and jurisdiction of the offense; circumstances; weapon; and victim-offender relationship. The only difference between the VLM and SHR data files is the treatment of murder incidents involving more than one offender. While the SHR may contain a separate record for each known offender, the VLM contains only one record per victim. Multiple offender information in the VLM file is included on the single victim record. For example, multiple offender sex information is coded: all male, all female, or both male and female offenders.

This report contains three parts. The first part discusses the creation of the victim-level file from the SHR. It describes the Illinois SHR files, discusses the necessity for a victim-level file, and describes the SHR-to-VLM recoding methods. The second section describes the investigation into the quality of Illinois SHR data, conducted by the Statisical Analysis Center in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement. This investigation checked SHR information against original police and sheriff's office murder files. The second section describes the results of this quality audit and discusses typical errors that were discovered. The final section is a codebook to the VLM file. In the SHR, and therefore in the VLM, data definitions and categories vary somewhat over time and between jurisdictions. The codebook explains, in detail, these definitions.

Part II of this report, the "Technical Manual," contains detailed information for those who need to access the VLM data files. It includes a complete set of VLM frequencies for Chicago and the rest of the state for each year from 1973 through 1981. It also contains detailed instructions for SHR-to-VLM recoding, instructions for accessing the files, and programs for creating SPSS system files of the VLM data.

## CREATION OF THE VICTIM-LEVEL MURDER FILE

### Supplementary Homicide Reports

Under state law, the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement (DLE) functions as the state repository of crime data. It collects monthly crime statistics from individual Illinois police agencies, and reports the totals to the FBI under the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) system. DLE also publishes the Illinois, or IUCR, totals in an annual report entitled Crime in Illinois.

Among the types of I-UCR data are offense data; arrest data; property loss, damage and recovery data; and the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR). The SHR contains data on every homicide reported in the state, including information on the age, race and sex of the victim and the offender, the murder weapon, and the circumstances leading to the murder.[1]

Each police jurisdiction in Illinois submits, when applicable, a monthly SHR form to DLE, detailing information on any homicide (murder, justifiable and reckless homicide, voluntary and involuntary manslaughter) known to have occurred in that month.[2] Exhibit 1 is an example of the SHR form. DLE has collected these reports since 1974. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority receives SHR files annually from DLE by computer tape. In addition, The Authority has received a copy of the 1973 Illinois SHR computer file from the FBI.

The data that appear on the SHR file represent the investigating police officer's assessment of each incident. If a police investigation finds an incident to be a murder, even if the suspect is later cleared of murder in court, the incident is still counted as a murder on the SHR. All offender information on the file pertains to the person(s) that the police considered to be the most likely suspect(s), not the person(s) who might have been eventually convicted of murder.

### The Need For a Victim-Level File

The DLE SHR file is not victim-level. Where there is more than one known suspect in an incident, there is usually one record for each suspect, and thus more than one record for the victim. SAC converted the SHR file into a new victim-level murder (VLM) file, with one record per murder victim.

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[1]Offender information is generally available only since 1976, although it is provided in some instances back to 1973.

[2]Murder is the willful killing of a person (Ill.Rev.Stat.Ch. 38,9-1). Voluntary manslaughter is the death of a person caused by gross negligence of an individual other than the victim (Ill. Rev.Stat.Ch. 38,9-2). The Victim-Level Murder File includes only murders, not any other type of homicide.

Exhibit 1

## SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE REPORT

JURISDICTION _____  ☐ P.D.
          CITY/TOWN          COUNTY      ☐ S.O.

MONTH OF REPORT_____, 19____

**ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORT**
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
FORWARD BY THE 10TH DAY AFTER CLOSE OF REPORTING PERIOD
**To: BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION**
300 N. Armory Building, Springfield, Illinois 62706
DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT · DIVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES

NCIC ID NO: | I | L | | | | | |

CRIME STUDIES USE:  LOGGED [ ]  CHECKED [ ]

### HOMICIDE
ENTER NUMBER OF OFFENSES IN EACH CATEGORY BELOW

MURDER_____ VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER _____ JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE _____

INDICATE BRIEFLY BELOW THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE CASES INDICATED ABOVE.

| S I T U A T I O N | VICTIM | | | OFFENDER (IF KNOWN) | | | VICTIM OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP | DAY OF MO | TIME OF DAY (24 HOUR CLOCK) | WEAPON HANDGUN, SHOTGUN, RIFLE, KNIFE, POISON, CLUB, ETC | CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING DEATH, OR MOTIVE (VICTIM SHOT BY ROBBER, HOLDUP MAN SHOT BY POLICE OFFICER, ETC.) | CASE NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AGE | SEX | RACE | AGE | SEX | RACE | | | | | | |

SITUATIONS

A  SINGLE VICTIM/SINGLE OFFENDER
B  SINGLE VICTIM/UNKNOWN OFFENDER OR OFFENDERS
C  SINGLE VICTIM·MULTIPLE OFFENDERS
D  MULTIPLE VICTIMS/SINGLE OFFENDER
E  MULTIPLE VICTIMS/MULTIPLE OFFENDERS
F  MULTIPLE VICTIMS/UNKNOWN OFFENDER OR OFFENDERS

USE ONLY ONE VICTIM·OFFENDER SITUATION CODE PER SET OF INFORMATION  THE UTILIZATION OF A NEW CODE WILL SIGNIFY THE BEGINNING OF A NEW MURDER SITUATION

### INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER AND RECKLESS HOMICIDE TOTAL _____
ITEMIZE OTHER INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTERS AND RECKLESS HOMICIDES  (DO NOT LIST TRAFFIC DEATHS)

| S I T U A T I O N | VICTIM | | | OFFENDER (IF KNOWN) | | | VICTIM OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP | DAY OF MO | TIME OF DAY (24 HOUR CLOCK) | CAUSE OF DEATH | CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING DEATH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AGE | SEX | RACE | AGE | SEX | RACE | | | | | |

SEE I·UCR MANUAL FOR INSTRUCTIONS

DATE PREPARED _____  BY _____  APPROVED CHIEF/SHERIFF _____  DLE6·175·REV. 10/81

**AGENCY COPY**

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Illinois SHR files from 1976 to the present normally contain a separate record for each suspected offender.[3] Thus, if the victim were killed by more than one person, there are duplicate records for that victim. For example, if a victim were murdered by three offenders, the SHR file might contain three records for that one victim. The victim and incident information, such as age, sex, race, time of day, and so on, would be duplicated in each of the three records. If two victims were killed by the same three offenders, there could be six records.

The existence of duplicate records for multiple offender victims makes it impossible to count the actual number of murder victims in the 1976 to 1981 SHR files. For example, if a victim were killed by three offenders with a handgun, there would be three records of murder with a handgun in the file, instead of one. Thus, the total number of handgun murder records in the 1976 to 1981 Illinois SHR file does not equal the number of people murdered with a handgun. To count the number of victims, we must disregard the duplicate records for multiple offenders.[4]

## Victim-Level Recoding Methods

It is not possible to write a computer program that will automatically disregard duplicate records in the SHR file, because the file does not have a unique identifying code for each victim. Therefore, we used the following method to create an SHR victim-level murder file for 1976 to 1981 data.

For all multiple offender murder cases, we listed all of the information on each multiple offender record, and then matched records pertaining to the same victim. If two or more multiple offender records followed each other in the file, were submitted by the same agency, and had the same circumstances, we decided that they were records of the same victim.[5]

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[3] The Illinois SHR files contain different amounts of offender information, depending on the year. The 1973, 1974 and 1975 SHR files contain one record for each victim. Each of the 1974 and 1975 victim records contain, when available, information on the age, sex and race of one suspected offender. Even if the victim were killed by more than one person, information about only one suspect per victim appears on the 1973 through 1975 SHR files.

[4] If more than one victim were killed in the same incident by the same offender, there would be two victim records, but they would <u>not</u> be duplicates. If two victims were killed by multiple offenders, however, there will be more than two victim records, and the duplicate offender records should be disregarded.

[5] See Part II, the "Technical Manual", for detailed coding instructions.

We then deleted all but one record for each victim, and re-coded the offender information on each victim-level record so that it accurately reflects the multiple offender situation. For example, for the field "Offender's Sex", "1" indicates one or more males, "2" indicates one or more females, and "3" indicates multiple offenders, at least one of whom is male and one female. Thus, The Authority has two murder files available for use--the original SHR file with multiple offender records, and the Victim-Level Murder file.

Table 1 shows the number of records in the SHR file from 1973 to 1981, and the number of records in the VLM file since 1976. Note that the number of cases in the SHR file is greater than the number in the VLM file because the SHR file contains records for 100 or more multiple offenders yearly.

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### Table 1

Number of Murder Records in VLM and SHR Files*

| Year | VLM File | SHR File |
|------|----------|----------|
| 1973 | 1,127 | 1,127** |
| 1974 | 1,282 | 1,282** |
| 1975 | 1,164 | 1,164** |
| 1976 | 1,156 | 1,331 |
| 1977 | 1,118 | 1,250 |
| 1978 | 1,146 | 1,308 |
| 1979 | 1,186 | 1,407 |
| 1980 | 1,195 | 1,313 |
| 1981 | 1,219 | 1,441 |

*Note: these files have been updated and corrected, so that they contain the most accurate homicide data available as of September, 1982. As a result, the yearly totals presented here may not coincide exactly with those found in other publications.
**The SHR files for these years have no multiple offender information, and thus were already victim-level.

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## QUALITY OF VLM AND SHR DATA

To determine the quality of the victim-level recoding methods, we compared information in the VLM files to information in the original police files. We did not find any errors that were caused by SHR-to-VLM recoding. However, we did discover some possible errors and incomplete data in the SHR file. Because the quality of the VLM file depends upon the quality of the SHR file from which it was created, we investigated the cause of each possible error. With the help and cooperation of DLE, we corrected the DLE/SHR files and the SAC/VLM files to reflect the best information available as of September, 1982.

This investigation consisted of two steps: a general audit of 1976 through 1980, which utilized a screening device for possible errors, and a detailed case-by-case audit of 1981 data. We also developed a process for ensuring quality of the VLM data files in future years.

The initial screen compared VLM figures to figures from the IUCR Offense and Clearance data for total murders occurring in each year, 1976 to 1980, for each Illinois jurisdiction. This comparison was used as an auditing device to screen for possible errors. The audit was not concerned with the quality of IUCR offense records, but only with the quality of VLM and SHR records. IUCR offense data are monthly totals of murder and other offenses known to the police. These monthly totals become part of the "Index crime" data series, appear in Crime in Illinois, and are sent to the FBI as "Form A" reports. In contrast, the SHR consists of separate data for each homicide, not aggregate monthly totals. To compare the two, we totaled these individual SHR murders for each jurisdiction and year.

For those jurisdictions in which there was a discrepancy between SHR and IUCR offense totals in any year from 1976 through 1980, we contacted each agency to determine the number of murders according to agency records.6 We also obtained the most recently updated SHR files, and worked with DLE and agency staff members to resolve any remaining questions regarding each murder case.

In the second step, we used the information gathered in the 1976-1980 audit to examine the 1981 SHR file case-by-case for coding errors, duplicate cases and other problems, and to develop a quality auditing process for future years.

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6We did not check the records of each Chicago case, because the percent possible error was so small (two of 855 murders in 1979 and two of 861 in 1980). Also, since SHR and IUCR offense data are separate indicators, collected at different stages of investigation, some small difference between them is possible.

## 1976-1980 SHR File Audit

The results of the initial comparison of SHR and IUCR offense murder totals for each jurisdiction and each year are listed in Table 2.

### Table 2

| Year | # of Illinois Jurisdictions Reporting Murders | SHR/IUCR Offense Discrepancies | |
|------|------|------|------|
| | | # of Jurisdictions | Number of Murders in Question* |
| 1976 | 123 | 22 (18%) | 89 |
| 1977 | 129 | 11 ( 8%) | 34 |
| 1978 | 112 | 9 ( 8%) | 37 |
| 1979 | 135 | 5 ( 4%) | 14** |
| 1980 | 140 | 16 (11%) | 89** |

*Note: in some jurisdictions, the number of murders appearing in the SHR file was greater than the number in the IUCR offense files; in others it was lower.

**In these two years, there was a discrepancy between SHR and IUCR offense totals for Chicago. In 1979, the SHR showed 855 murders versus 857 on the IUCR offense files. In 1980, the numbers were 861 and 863, respectively. The 14 and 89 murders in Table 1 are the number of SHR murders in the other jurisdictions.

Between 1976 and 1980, 58 jurisdictions showed an SHR/IUCR offense data discrepancy in at least one year. In each of these jurisdictions, we contacted the agency's record-keeping staff and checked for the actual number of murder records in their files.[7] In all, we investigated 61 jurisdiction/years as having possible SHR record errors.[8]

[7]Because the Chicago discrepancy was so small, relative to the total number of murders, we did not attempt to search through the 1,716 murder cases to clarify a discrepancy of four cases. See note 6, above.

[8]Four jurisdictions, Bloomington, Chicago, Decatur and East St. Louis, had discrepancies in two years. Peoria had discrepancies in three years.

In almost half of these cases (29 of 61), the agency records matched the SHR figure. The number of murders appearing in the SHR file for these agencies was correct. The use of IUCR offense figures as a screening device, therefore, turned up a fair number of "false positives" (cases where the agency records matched the SHR figures).

For the remaining 32 cases, we contacted DLE to see if any of the problems could be resolved with the most current, updated SHR files. DLE corrects and updates its SHR files as new murder information is received from each agency.[9] Seventeen of the 32 cases of possible SHR record errors were cleared up in this manner. In other words, the most current DLE/SHR files agreed with the information in agency records. The updated SHR information added 26 murders to the VLM file.

Table 3 shows the status of the SHR audit at this point.

### Table 3

Resolution of Possible SHR Errors, Illinois Agencies

| Year | Initial Screening Audit | False Positives** | Resolved by Updates | Remaining Possible Errors |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1976 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 9 |
| 1977 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| 1978 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| 1979* | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 1980* | 15 | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| Total | 61 | 29 | 17 | 15 |

*Chicago not included. See note 6, above.
**False positives are the number of cases where the agency records matched the SHR figure. Thus, there really was no error in these cases.

[9]Until this audit, The Authority received DLE's SHR tapes once a year, but was not notified of any later additions or updates to the files. Because the audit demonstrated the extent to which DLE/SHR files are periodically updated and corrected, The Authority now has made arrangements with DLE to receive updated SHR files on a regular basis.

The 15 remaining unresolved cases involved 15 different jurisdictions, and a possible total of about 20 murders.[10] Relative to the number of murders statewide outside of Chicago (1,653 between 1976 and 1980), this is a very small possible error (1.2 percent).

In seven of the unresolved cases, agency records were not available to resolve the possible errors. Two of these seven occurred in the earliest year, 1976. The Sangamon County Sheriff's Office has two entries for April 16, 1976, that are almost identical to two entries for May 16, 1976, but agency records are not available to confirm that these are indeed duplicates.

In the remaining eight unresolved cases, agency records were available, and did not match the information in the SHR files.[11] In six of these, agency records showed murders that did not appear on the SHR.[12] Possibly a check of the original paper SHR files that DLE received from the agencies could determine the reason for these discrepancies. The other two cases involved duplicate records on the SHR. The Chicago Heights Police Department has two entries for November 25, 1977, and the Aurora Police Department has two entries for December 16, 1978, that appear to be duplicates. Agency records confirmed that these are duplicate cases.

In summary, the 1976-1980 SHR file audit began with an initial screen that compared SHR to IUCR offense totals and found 61 discrepancies. In 46 of these cases (75%), agency records actually agreed with the most current SHR data. Relatively few unresolved possible errors remained. However, in conducting this 1976-1980 audit, we became aware of some types of possible SHR errors. We used this information to conduct a more detailed, case-by-case audit of the 1981 SHR files. This audit is discussed in the following section.

_____

[10]This figure is based on the differences between the SHR, IUCR offense, and agency totals. It is not comparable to the figures in the righthand column of Table 2, which are based on the total number of murders appearing on the SHR.

[11]In these eight cases, agency records apparently disagree with the information in the SHR files. However, DLE does not want to change its SHR file records until it can conduct an audit of these files. Unlike the current (1981) SHR files, the files of earlier years are difficult to access. Because it is important to keep information in the VLM file consistent with information in the DLE/SHR file, SAC will not correct the VLM file to agree with agency records until DLE audits and corrects its SHR file. However, users of VLM and SHR data who would like more detail on these eight unresolved cases may contact SAC.

[12]There was one additional case in which DLE's updated SHR file had one, but not all, of the three murders that appeared in agency records. This case is counted above in the "resolved" column, although it certainly fits both places.

## 1981 SHR Audit

Beginning with the 1981 SHR file, SAC established an audit process that ensures the quality and accuracy of future years of VLM data. This section describes the recoding to VLM and the quality audit of the 1981 file.

First, when recoding the 1981 SHR file into a victim-level file, the data were examined case-by-case for apparent coding errors. For example, we found a multiple offender case in which the two offender records had different victim races for the same victim. In another instance, we discovered that two different agencies submitted records for the same murder, and the one murder thus was counted twice. We contacted DLE with a list of such problems. Because they involved the most recent year of data, DLE was able to investigate and solve all of the problems, change the SHR, and give us the results with which to change the VLM.

Typical errors included the following:

1) Duplicate cases. This problem occurs when an agency sends in an SHR form when a body is discovered, and then later sends in an updated form when additional information becomes known. For example, a suspect may have been identified in the interim. In several cases, both forms were counted as individual murders. Duplicate cases also occur when two agencies, for example city police and the sheriff's office, both report a murder that each agency investigated.

2) Date discrepancy. This error can occur, for example, if someone dies in March as a result of an attack in December. One record might list the murder in March, and the other in December. The correct date would be December, because the date of the offense, not necessarily the date of death, is the date to be coded (see the "Codebook", p. 18).

3) Manslaughter/Justifiable Homicide. The SHR form (Exhibit 1) asks for a total count of the number of each type of homicide occurring in each month (murder, justifiable use of force, manslaughter, etc.) Each case is then to be listed separately, with all descriptive information included. These descriptions do not always designate which cases are the murders, and which are other types of homicides. The DLE staff can usually determine which cases are the justifiables, based on the "circumstance" information provided for each case. For the majority of jurisdictions, which have very few yearly homicides, distinguishing between the cases is not a problem.

Problems can occur, however, if a determination that a homicide was justifiable is made in a month after the one in which the original report was made. Although the procedures for

reporting data changes are spelled out in the IUCR manual, a jurisdiction may not report the changes, or may report them incorrectly.13

Not all agencies submit their monthly IUCR reports to DLE promptly.14 Problems can arise if SHR and IUCR offense forms are submitted at different stages of a murder investigation. For example, an SHR form is submitted when a body is found, and the case is listed as a murder. However, if by the time the IUCR offense form is filled out, the investigation has found that the incident was really a justifiable use of force, the IUCR offense and SHR information may not match.

To solve the problem of incomplete and updated files, we have arranged with DLE to receive the most current version of its SHR files one year after we have received the initial version. We will update the VLM with this current information. This update will be done with each subsequent year of data.

## Race, Ethnicity Classification

Beginning in 1980, the FBI asked all agencies that report to the UCR program to begin to report "ethnicity" in addition to race. The agencies were given the choice of reporting in one of two formats:

1. Combined Format (Single Variable):

   --White, not of Hispanic Origin
   --Black, not of Hispanic Origin
   --Asian or Pacific Islander
   --American Indian or Alaskan Native
   --Hispanic

2. Separate Format (Two Variables):

| Race | Ethnicity |
|---|---|
| --White | --Hispanic Origin |
| --Black | --Not of Hispanic |
| --Asian or Pacific Islander | Origin |
| --American Indian or Alaskan Native | |

---

13Conversation, Ray Floyd, Department of Law Enforcement, March, 1982.
14For example, according to DLE's Crime in Illinois Semi-Annual Report, 1982, as of September 20, 1982, 42 agencies were delinquent two or more months of reports, and 29 others were delinquent for one month's data.

Under the combined format, all Hispanics, whether white or black, are combined into one category. The advantage of this format is that it is consistent with the white, black, Hispanic classification of earlier years. This is the preferred format of DLE.

Under the separate format, there are two pieces of information for every victim and offender: their race and whether or not they are of Hispanic origin. Chicago is the only agency in Illinois that reports race data in this format.15 Format 2 is the preferred format of the FBI.

Although Chicago reports to DLE in the separate format, DLE tallies the data in the combined format only. DLE puts the Chicago race data into the combined format and ignores the Chicago ethnicity variable. For this reason, Chicago race data since 1980 cannot be aggregated with or compared to race data for the rest of the state, and must be analyzed separately.16

The chart below summarizes the differences between Chicago and non-Chicago race data in DLE/SHR files.

### DLE "Race" Variable, 1980 to Present

| Chicago | Not Chicago |
|---|---|
| 1. White (includes Hispanics) | 1. White (not Hispanic) |
| 2. Black (includes Hispanics) | 2. Black (not Hispanic) |
| 4,5,8.Other: includes Asian/ Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaskan Natives | 3-8. Other: includes Hispanics, Asian/ Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaskan Natives |

---

15Chicago reports directly to the FBI as well as to DLE, and chooses to report to both in the FBI's preferred format (race and ethnicity in separate fields). However, the ethnicity data reported to DLE are in the form of aggregate totals (i.e. total number of Hispanics, total non-Hispanics) rather than individually for each murder record. Therefore, ethnicity data are unavailable for use with the SHR/VLM. Users of Chicago data that are interested in more detailed ethnicity breakdowns should consult the Chicago Police Department's annual publication Murder Analysis.
16According to the Chicago Police Department, Chicago race data for earlier years is comparable to Chicago post-1980 race data. Frequencies indicate that before 1980, Hispanics were coded as either white or black, although there are a few coded as Puerto Rican (see Part II).

If you are interested in obtaining Chicago race data with Hispanics separated from the white and black categories, see either the Chicago Police Department's annual publication <u>Murder Analysis</u>, or contact the FBI.

Illinois Supplementary Homicide Reports
Victim-Level Murder File


YEAR OF MURDER
Not necessarily the year of death.

    73. Reported in 1973
    74. Reported in 1974
    75. Reported in 1975
    76. Reported in 1976
    77. Reported in 1977
    78. Reported in 1978
    79. Reported in 1979
    80. Reported in 1980
    81. Reported in 1981


MONTH OF MURDER
Not necessarily the month of death.

    01. January
    02. February
    03. March
    04. April
    05. May
    06. June
    07. July
    08. August
    09. September
    10. October
    11. November
    12. December

    0. Missing data

DAY OF THE MONTH ON WHICH THE MURDER OCCURRED*
Not necessarily the day of the death.

    01. First day of the month
    02. Second day of the month
    ..
    ..
    ..
    31. Thirty-first day of the month

    0. Missing data


TIME MURDER OCCURRED
(in military or twenty-four hour clock)*
Not necessarily the time of death.

    0001. One minute after midnight
    ..
    ..
    1200. Noon
    ..
    ..
    ..
    ..
    1201. One minute after noon
    ..
    ..
    2359. One minute before midnight
    2400. Midnight

    0. Missing data

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA)
Based on the U.S. Bureau of the Census county
divisions.*

    1. Rural non-SMSA Counties (counties not in
       an SMSA, with no city over 25,000 pop-
       ulation)
    2. Urban non-SMSA Counties (counties not in
       an SMSA, with a city of 25,000 popula-
       tion)
    3. Suburban SMSA Counties (counties in an
       SMSA that have no city over 25,000 pop-
       ulation)
    4. Urban SMSA Counties (counties in an SMSA
       that have a city over 25,000
       population)
    5. Cook County

    0. Missing Data


COUNTY WHERE MURDER OCCURRED
Counties numbered between 1 and 102.**


JUDICIAL COURT CIRCUIT CODE
Identifies the court circuit for each
Illinois county.**

---

*Day and time data are missing for Chicago in all years and
for all Illinois agencies in 1973.

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*See the SAC publication Illinois Crime Trends, 1972 to 1981,
pages 71-72, for definitions. Not used before 1974.
**See pages 28-29 for county and judicial circuit maps. Not
used before 1974.

AGE OF THE MURDER VICTIM
Actual age when known.

    00. Juvenile, age not known
    01. One year old or younger
    02. Two years old
    03. Three years old
    ..
    ..
    97. Ninety-seven years and older
    98. Adult, age not known

    99. Missing data


SEX OF MURDER VICTIM

    1. Male
    2. Female

    3. Missing data

RACE OR ETHNIC ORIGIN OF MURDER VICTIM*

| Not Chicago | Chicago |
|---|---|

(Codes used in 1973).

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. White | 1. White |
| 2. Black | 2. Black |
| 3. American Indian | 3. American Indian |
| 4. Chinese | 4. Chinese |
| 5. Japanese | 5. Japanese |
| 6. Other | 6. Other |
| 0. Missing data | 0. Missing data |

(Codes used from 1974 to 1979).

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. White | 1. White |
| 2. Black | 2. Black |
| 3. Mexican | |
| 4. Japanese | 4. Japanese |
| 5. American Indian | 5. American Indian |
| 6. Puerto Rican | 6. Puerto Rican |
| 7. Chinese | |
| 8. Other | 8. Other |
| 0. Missing data | 0. Missing Data |

(Codes used since 1980).

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. White | 1. White |
| 2. Black | 2. Black |
| 3. Mexican | |
| 4. Asian/Pacific Islander | 4. Asian/Pacific Islander |
| 5. American Indian/Alaskan | 5. American Indian/Alaskan |
| 6. Puerto Rican | |
| 7. Other Hispanic | |
| 8. Other | |
| 0. Missing data | 0. Missing data |

*See pages 13-14 for a detailed explanation of the race and
ethnicity codes used by Chicago and the rest of the state.

OFFENDER'S AGE*
Actual age(s) of suspected offender(s),
according to police investigation.


01. One year old or younger
02. Two years old
03. Three years old
..
..
..
90. Ninety years old and older.

91. Multiple offenders, 15-19 years old.
92. Multiple offenders, 20-24 years old.
93. Multiple offenders, all 25 or older.
94. Multiple offenders, all under 20 (at least
    one under 15 and at least one 15-19).
95. Multiple offenders, at least one under 15
    and one over 20.
96. Multiple offenders, all 20 or older (at
    least one 20-24 and one 25 or older).
97. Multiple offenders, 15-24 years old (at
    least one 15-19 and one 20-24).
98. Multiple offenders, all under age 15.
99. Multiple offenders, all 15 or older (at
    least one 15-19 and one over 24).

0. Missing data.




OFFENDER'S SEX**
Sex(es) of suspected offender(s), according to
police investigation.

1. Male
2. Female
3. Multiple offenders, at least one male and
   one female.

0. Missing data

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*Offender data are missing for 1973.  In 1974 and 1975, they
are missing for Chicago, and for the rest of Illinois they refer
to only one offender per victim.  There is no multiple offender
information for these three years.
**In 1973, this information is present in only 8 percent of
the cases.

OFFENDER'S RACE*
Race or ethnic origin(s) of suspected
offender(s), according to police investigation.

| Not Chicago | Chicago |
|---|---|
| (Codes used from 1974 to 1979). | |
| 1. White | 1. White |
| 2. Black | 2. Black |
| 3. Mexican | |
| 4. Japanese | 4. Japanese |
| 5. American Indian | 5. American Indian |
| 6. Puerto Rican | 6. Puerto Rican |
| 7. Chinese | |
| 8. Other | 8. Other |
| 9. Multiple offenders of different races | 9. Multiple offenders of different races |
| 0. Missing data. | 0. Missing data |

| | |
|---|---|
| (Codes used since 1980). | |
| 1. White | 1. White |
| 2. Black | 2. Black |
| 3. Mexican | |
| 4. Asian/Pacific Islander | 4. Asian/Pacific Islander |
| 5. American Indian/Alaskan | 5. American Indian/Alaskan |
| 6. Puerto Rican | |
| 7. Other Hispanic | |
| 8. Other | |
| 9. Multiple offenders of different races | 9. Multiple offenders of different races |
| 0. Missing data. | 0. Missing data |

NUMBER OF VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS IN INCIDENT**

1. Single victim/single offender
2. Single victim/unknown offender(s)
3. Single victim/multiple offenders
4. Multiple victim/single offender
5. Multiple victim/multiple offenders
6. Multiple victim/unknown offender(s)

0. Missing data.

---

*Offender data are missing for 1973.  In 1974 and 1975, they
are missing for Chicago, and for the rest of Illinois they refer
to only one offender per victim.  There is no multiple offender
information for these three years.  See pages 13-14 for a
detailed explanation of the race and ethnicity codes used by
Chicago and the rest of the state.
**These codes used only after 1976.

VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP*
Relationship(s) of victim to the suspected
offender(s), according to police investigation.

Family
  1. Husband
  2. Wife
  3. Common-law husband
  4. Common-law wife
  5. Mother
  6. Father
  7. Son
  8. Daughter
  9. Brother
  10. Sister
  11. In-law
  12. Stepfather
  13. Stepmother
  14. Stepson
  15. Stepdaughter
  16. Other family, or multiple offenders with
      different family relationships to victim

Acquaintance
  20. Neighbor
  21. Acquaintance
  22. Boyfriend
  23. Girlfriend
  24. Ex-husband
  25. Ex-wife
  26. Employee
  27. Employer
  28. Friend
  29. Homosexual relationship
  30. Other people known to victim, or multiple
      offenders with different acquaintance
      relationships to victim.

  40. Stranger, or multiple offenders, all
      strangers to the victim.

41. Multiple offenders, at least one family and
    one acquaintance relationship.
42. Multiple offenders, at least one family and
    one boyfriend, girlfriend, ex-husband
    or ex-wife (code 22, 23, 24 or 25)
    relationship.
43. Multiple offenders, at least one
    acquaintance and one stranger relationship.
44. Multiple offenders, at least one family and
    one stranger relationship.
45. Multiple offenders, at least one each:
    family, acquaintance, and stranger rela-
    tionship.

0. Missing data

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*Relationship data are missing for all agencies in 1973, for
Chicago in 1974 and 1975, and for more than half of homicide
victims outside of Chicago in 1974 and 1975. However, some
victim-offender relationship information occurs in the
CIRCUMSTANCE field (see pages 25-26). All multiple offender data
are missing for 1974 and 1975.

WEAPON(S) USED BY THE OFFENDER(S) IN THE MURDER

Firearm
11. Firearm, type not known.
12. Handgun (pistol, revolver, etc.)
13. Rifle
14. Shotgun
15. Multiple offenders using different types of firearm.*

Other
20. Knife or cutting instrument (icepick, screwdriver, axe, etc.)
30. Blunt object (hammer or club, but not hands or feet.)
40. Personal weapons (hands, feet, etc.)
50. Poison (not including gas)
55. Pushed or thrown from window**
60. Explosives
65. Arson ***
70. Narcotics or drugs (includes sleeping pills)
75. Drowning**
80. Strangulation or hanging.
85. Asphyxiation (includes gas).***
90. Other. ***

92. Multiple offenders, at least one with a firearm (any type) and one with a knife.
93. Multiple offenders, at least one with a knife and one with a weapon other than a knife or firearm.
94. Multiple offenders, at least one with a firearm (any type) and one with a weapon other than a knife or firearm.

0. Missing data

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*In 1973, this code is "Other Gun". There was only one case that year.
**Not used in 1973.
***Code 65, Arson, is used in 1973 only. For 1976-1981, arson offenses are coded as WEAPON = 85 or 90, but CIRCUMSTANCES = 9.

CIRCUMSTANCES, MOTIVE OR PRECIPITATING EVENT

(Codes used from 1976 to present).*

Felony
02. Rape
03. Robbery
05. Burglary
06. Larceny
07. Motor Vehicle Theft
09. Arson
10. Prostitution, commercialized vice
17. Other sex offense
18. Narcotic drug offense
19. Gambling offense
26. Other felony, or multiple offenders with different felony circumstances.
32. Abortion

Non-felony
40. Lover's triangle
41. Child killed by babysitter
42. Brawl due to influence of alcohol
43. Brawl due to influence of narcotics
44. Argument over money or property
45. Other arguments

Other
46. "Gangland" killings
47. Juvenile gang killings
48. Institutional killings
49. Sniper attack

60. Other non-felony, or multiple offenders with different non-felony circumstances.

70. Suspected felony. Circumstances suggest a felony, but evidence is insufficient to determine type of felony.

92. Multiple offenders, at least one with a robbery motive and one with an argument or brawl motive.

93. Multiple offenders, at least one juvenile gang and one non-felony.

0. Missing data.

---

*See page 26 for codes used in 1973, 1974 and 1975, and page 27 for 1973 SUB-CIRCUMSTANCE codes.

CIRCUMSTANCES, MOTIVE OR PRECIPITATING EVENT

(Codes used in 1973, 1974 and 1975).*

Non-Felony

Within family
11. Spouse killed spouse
12. Parent killed child
13. Child killed parent
14. Other family, relationship known
19. Family, relationship unknown (for example,
    "domestic argument")

Outside family, but between friends or
acquaintances
21. Lover's triangle
22. Brawl due to alcohol.
23. Argument over money or property.
24. Revenge (used in 1972, and possibly later).
25. Gangland (used in 1972, and possibly later).
29. Other arguments.

Crime-related murder

31. Gangland killings**
32. Sex motive (used in 1972, and possibly
    later).**
33. Institutional killings (used in 1973).**
34. Felony (includes all felony types.)**
35. Suspected felony.

37. Found murdered - reason unknown.
39. Complete mystery.

51. Illegal abortion

 0. Missing data

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*See page 25 for codes used from 1976 to present.  Also, see
page 27 for 1973 SUB-CIRCUMSTANCE CODES.
 **See page 27 for SUB-CIRCUMSTANCE codes.

SUB-CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING MURDER

(Code used only in 1973, when CIRCUMSTANCE
31, 33 or 34 were used).

 2. Rape
 3. Robbery
 5. Burglary
 6. Larceny
 7. Motor Vehicle Theft
 9. Arson
16. Prostitution, commercialized vice
17. Sex offenses
18. Narcotic drug law
19. Gambling
20. All other offenses, i.e. revenge

 0. Not applicable (not CIRCUMSTANCE codes
    31, 33 or 34).

# ILLINOIS COUNTY REFERENCE MAP

# ILLINOIS CIRCUIT COURT REFERENCE MAP
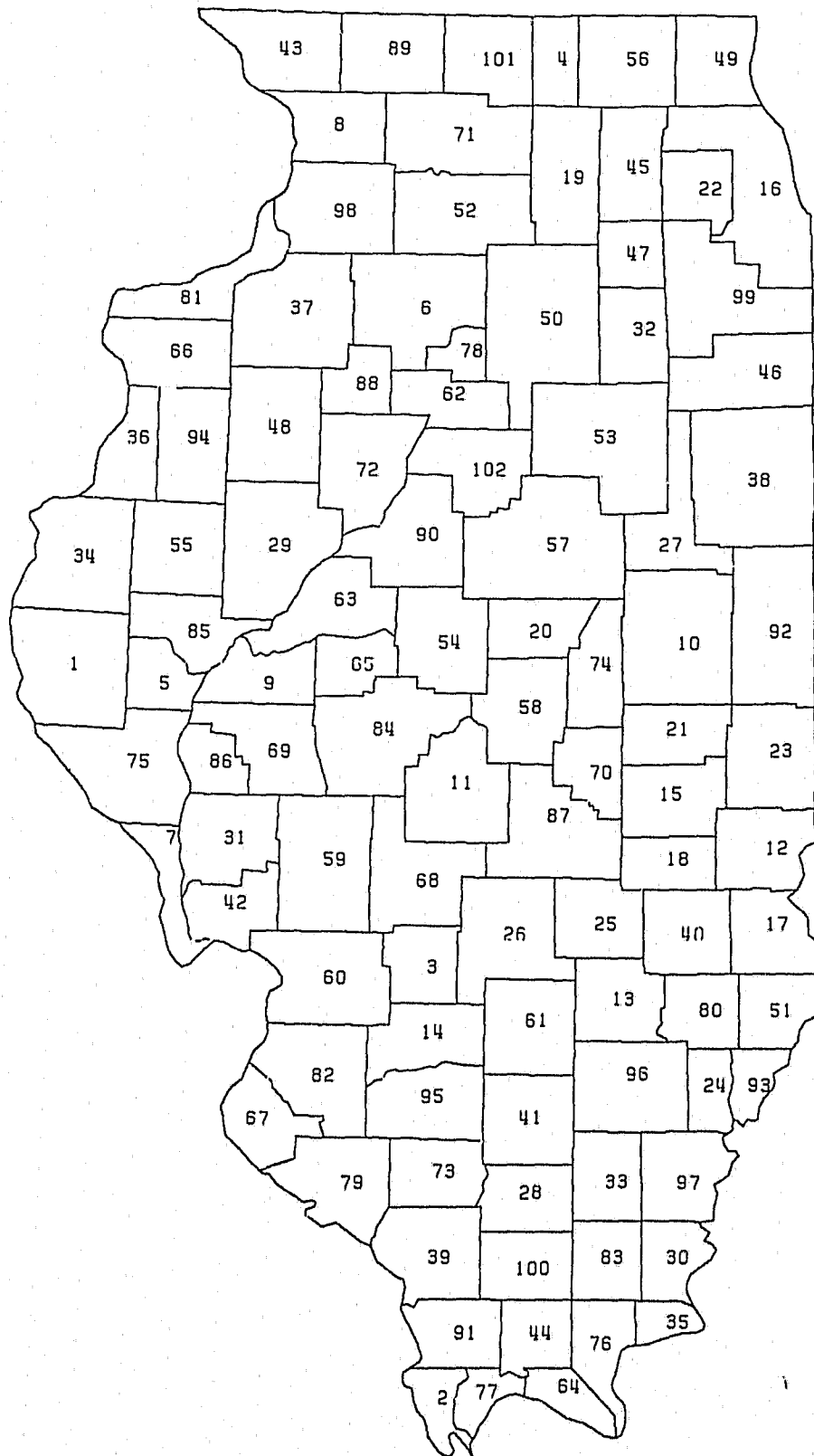


COUNTIES
```
  1 = ADAMS
  2 = ALEXANDER
  3 = BOND
  4 = BOONE
  5 = BROWN
  6 = BUREAU
  7 = CALHOUN
  8 = CARROLL
  9 = CASS
 10 = CHAMPAIGN
 11 = CHRISTIAN
 12 = CLARK
 13 = CLAY
 14 = CLINTON
 15 = COLES
 16 = COOK
 17 = CRAWFORD
 18 = CUMBERLAND
 19 = DE KALB
 20 = DEWITT
 21 = DOUGLAS
 22 = DUPAGE
 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
```

ILLINOIS CIRCUIT COURTS ARE REFERENCED BY NUMBER. THE NUMBER OF EACH CIRCUIT APPEARS WITHIN ITS BOUNDARIES.

END