VIOLENT CRIME PROFILE

Kankakee County

Introduction

Problem analysis is the basic building block for creating an effective, strategic approach to crime prevention. Many criminal justice agencies collect a vast amount of data, yet few use these data in ways that can fully inform their policies and practices. Understanding your community's crime problem will require analysis of various types of information, some of which may be already collected and some of which will require additional data collection efforts. The purpose of this document is to provide your community with a starting point for assessing, understanding, and discussing its violent crime problems, particularly those stemming from firearm-related violence. The packet contains analyses of data that are accessible to researchers working at the state-level and include data submitted to the Illinois State Police Uniform Crime Reporting and Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) programs.

At the end of this pack is a glossary of terms to aid interpretation and understanding of the data points presented. The packet also provides suggestions for what other types of data should be collected and examined. Research staff at the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority are available to talk more with you about the data presented here as well as what additional data that might exist and next steps for data collection and analysis.
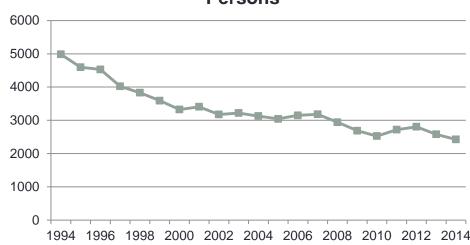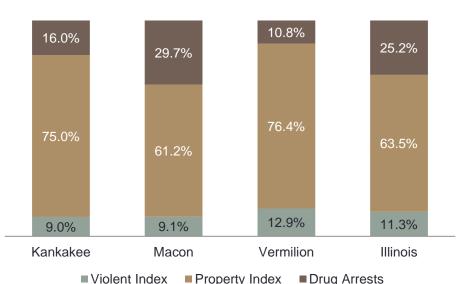
- John Maki, Executive Director

Index Crime and Drug Arrests

- Like most other communities in Illinois, crime has decreased in Kankakee County since the mid 1990s.

- Excluding the very large decline between 1994 and 1996 in the violent index crime rate, the trend patterns for the property index crime and violent index crime rates were very similar.

- The drug arrest rate followed a different pattern than the property index and violent index crime rates, with periods of increases, decreases, and little change.

- Similar to other communities in Illinois, property index crimes accounted for the largest percentage of crimes in 2014.
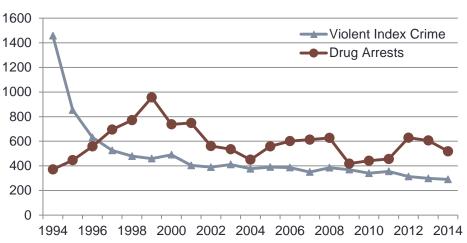
Property Index Crime Rate per 100,000 Persons

Index Crime and Drug Arrests - 2014

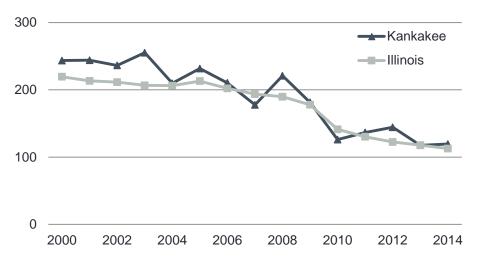**Violent Index Crime and Drug Arrest Rates per 100,000 Persons**

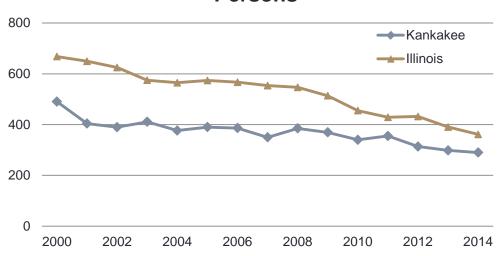Source: Illinois State Police IUCR Annual Reports.

Violent Index Crime

- The violent index crime rate for Kankakee County was lower than the statewide rate from 2000 to 2014, although the gap has narrowed most recently because the decline in the statewide rate was steeper.

- The violent index arrest rate, however, was similar to the statewide rate.

- Aggravated assaults (and batteries) accounted for 54% of the violent index crimes and 71% of the violent index arrests. Robberies accounted for the next highest percentage of crimes reported and arrests; murders accounted for the smallest percentage of crimes reported and arrests.
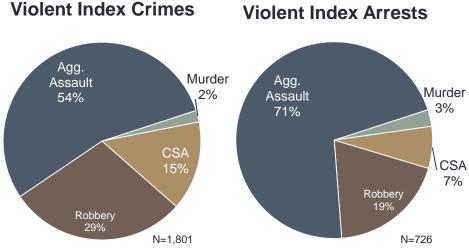
Violent Index Crime Rate per 100,000 Persons

Violent Index Arrest Rate per 100,000 Persons

Kankakee County: 2010 - 2014

Violent Index Crimes

Agg. Assault 54%
Murder 2%
CSA 15%
Robbery 29%
N=1,801

Violent Index Arrests

Agg. Assault 71%
Murder 3%
CSA 7%
Robbery 19%
N=726

Source: Illinois State Police IUCR Annual Reports.
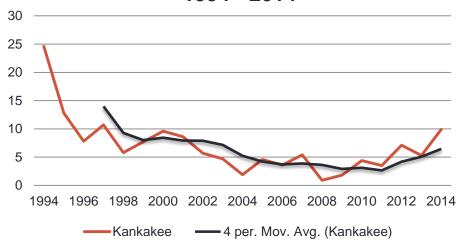
Murder & Aggravated Assaults

- The murder and aggravated assault (and battery) rates have followed different patterns. The murder rate declined and then increased during the time period examined.

- The aggravated assault (and battery) rate, on the other hand, has steadily declined slowly since the late 1990s.
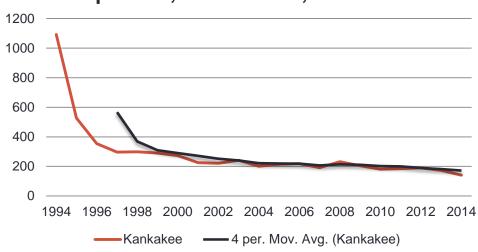
Murder Rate per 100,000 Persons, 1994 - 2014

Number of Murders and Aggravated Assaults/Batteries, 2005-2014

Offense Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Murder	5	4	6	1	2	5	4	8	6	11
Aggravated Assault & Battery	231	240	214	261	232	205	210	214	195	157

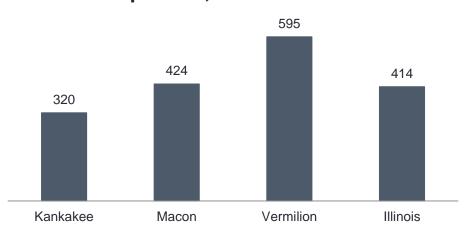**Aggravated Assault and Battery Rate per 100,000 Persons, 1994 - 2014**

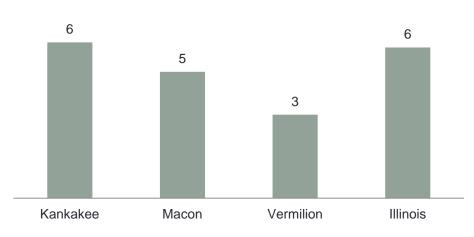Source: Illinois State Police IUCR Annual Reports.

Avg. Violent Crime Rates – 2010 to 2014

- The average violent index crime and aggravated assault (and battery) rates were lower than the statewide rates and as compared to other similarly sized counties. The average murder rate, however, was similar to the statewide rate and higher than that in other comparable counties.

- Direct comparisons between counties of comparable population sizes is somewhat challenging and caution should be taken when drawing conclusions. Community-level factors, such as the rate of poverty, unemployment, and residential mobility, are associated with crime prevalence and may explain the differences noted.
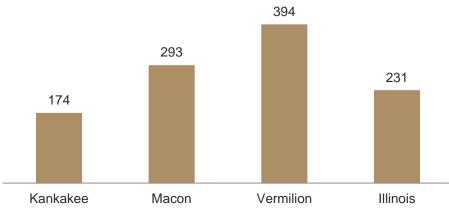
Average Violent Index Crime Rate per 100,000 Persons

Kankakee	Macon	Vermilion	Illinois
320	424	595	414

Average Murder Rate per 100,000 Persons

Kankakee	Macon	Vermilion	Illinois
6	5	3	6

Average Aggravated Assault Rate per 100,000 Persons

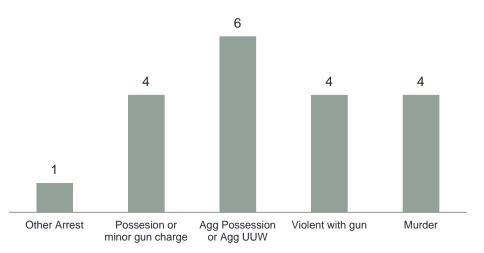|			
Kankakee	Macon	Vermilion	Illinois
174	293	394	231

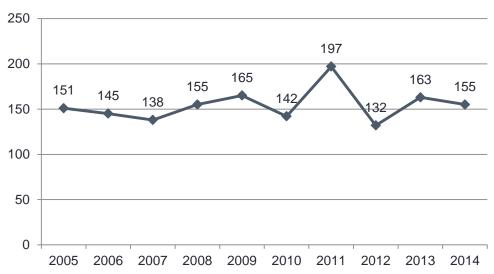Source: Illinois State Police IUCR Annual Reports.

Murders & Firearm Involved Arrests – 2014

- There were 155 murder and firearm-involve arrests made by agencies located in Kankakee County in 2014.

- The typical arrestee in 2014 was 24 years old (median age), male, Black (71%), and had 5 prior arrests (median prior arrests).

- Those arrested for more serious, violent offenses tended to have more significant criminal histories, both in terms of the number of prior arrests, but also the type of prior arrests.

- Conviction rates varied by type of arrest charge, with those charged with more serious offenses being convicted at slightly higher rates.

Total Number of Murder and Firearm-involved Arrests

Median Number of Prior Arrests by Current Arrest Charge*

Percent of Arrests in 2010 Resulting in a Conviction by 2014

*Includes all arrests from 2005 to 2014.

Source: Illinois Criminal History Record Information system.

Suggested Additional Data Analysis

Communities interested in implementing the programs identified during this conference are encouraged to consider analyzing and potentially collecting additional data. Regardless as to whether communities are considering focused deterrence or the swift, certain, and fair approach, we strongly urge that you collect information that helps facilitate a discussion about the relationship between the residents of your community and criminal justice agencies.

- **Police data (Focused Deterrence):**
  - Calls for service by crime type, date/time, neighborhood
  - Crime data by victim and suspect characteristics (NIBRS data)
  - Shootings by date/time, suspect(s) and victim(s) involved, group(s) involved, neighborhood, motive, weapon(s) used
  - Individual and group-specific data for targeted intervention

- **Probation data (Swift, Certain, Fair):**
  - Probation trends in use and compliance
  - Profile of probationers who violate terms of probation, including demographics, violation types and reasons for violations, offense history, previous history on probation
  - Assessment of existing probation processes and sanctioning practices

- **Neighborhood perceptions and legitimacy:**
  - Neighborhood conditions, crime, fear of crime
  - Police and the criminal justice system response
  - Police-community relationship (legitimacy, support)

- **Police and other CJS personnel perceptions**:
  - Police-community relationship
  - Collaborative relationship between criminal justice stakeholders (police, prosecutors, probation, parole, community service providers)
  - Barriers to effective crime prevention and intervention

Glossary of Terms

Violent Index crimes: Includes all incidents of murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault/battery reported to the police.

Property Index crimes: Includes all incidents of burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson reported to the police.

Drug arrest violations: Includes all arrests made for violations of the Illinois Cannabis Control Act, Controlled Substances Act, Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, and the Methamphetamine Control Act.

Moving average: A moving average is simply the average of a specific number of data points across the time period examined. In the data provided to you we calculated a 4-year moving average. The first moving average would represent years 1994 to 1997, the second moving average would be for years 1995 to 1998 and so forth. A moving average allows one to "smooth" out trend lines, which can aid in interpretation of overall trends.

Firearm-involve arrests: Includes any crime in which the fingerprint arrest card indicated a firearm flag or the offense for which the individual was charged involved a firearm.

Median: The middle point of a range of sorted values. The median is sometimes preferred over an average score when the range includes extreme numbers because those extreme numbers pull the average score higher or lower.