



**ILLINOIS
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**Updated Graphs
Major Trends in Chicago Homicide: 1965-1995**

by

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January 2, 1997

Source: Chicago Homicide Dataset, compiled and maintained by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and Loyola University Chicago with the close cooperation and assistance of the Crime Analysis Unit of the Chicago Police Department. The current analysis was supported in part by the Joyce Foundation.

Note: The attached figures are updated versions of the figures in the September 1995 Research Bulletin *Major trends in Chicago homicide: 1965-1994*. If you would like a copy of the report, please contact one of the authors at the above phone number.

The Chicago Homicide Dataset: An Overview

The Chicago Homicide Dataset, one of the largest and most detailed datasets on violence ever collected in the United States, contains information on every homicide in police records from 1965 to 1994 – over 100 variables and nearly 23,000 homicides. Unburdened by many of the limitations inherent in national statistics (the Supplementary Homicide Reports of the UCR), the Chicago Homicide Dataset is organized so that questions about victims, offenders, or incidents (and inter-relationships between them) can be answered. For example, it is possible to conduct an analysis of the risk of death and the risk of becoming an offender for a specific type of homicide (such as street gang-related, spousal, or instrumental), for specific racial/ethnic, age, and gender groups, and within specific neighborhoods, and to follow these patterns for 30 years.

This unique set of data has been compiled over many years by Carolyn Rebecca Block of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and Richard L. Block of Loyola University Chicago, working in close cooperation with the Chicago Police Department. Initially, the data collection was established by Richard Block and Franklin Zimring of the University of Chicago Law School, working with the Chicago Police Department. Margo Wilson and Martin Daly of McMaster University also have contributed to data collection, and numerous researchers and policy makers have used the data for policy analysis or causal modeling. Since 1979, the Chicago Homicide Dataset has been maintained by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Support for the Chicago Homicide Project has been provided over the years by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Loyola University Chicago and the University of Chicago Law School under grants from the National Institute of Justice, Ford Foundation, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Mental Health, Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, and the Joyce Foundation. The 1965 through 1994 dataset has been deposited in the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), University of Michigan, and will soon be accessible on the Internet and available for purchase from the Archive. The 1965 through 1990 dataset is currently available from the Archive, and is contained in the National Institute of Justice Violence Data CD-ROM. An updated edition of the NIJ Violence Data CD-ROM, currently under production, will contain the Chicago Homicide Data through 1994.

Recent reports based on the Chicago Homicide Dataset include *Major Trends in Chicago Homicide: 1965-1994*, and *Intimate Partner Homicide in Chicago over 29 Years*. A related project, "Early Warning System for Street Gang Violence Crisis Areas," is combining the homicide data with nonlethal street gang data and community information, and using computer mapping to identify potential neighborhood crisis areas, areas that are at high risk for suffering a spurt of serious violence and homicide, while there is still time to intervene and save lives.

Suggested Attribution (for tables, figures, maps, etc.):

Source: Chicago Homicide Dataset, a collaborative project of the Chicago Police Department, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, and Loyola University Chicago.

THE CHICAGO HOMICIDE PROJECT: A SHORT HISTORY

The Chicago Homicide Dataset was established by Frank Zimring and Richard Block, who collected data from 1965 to 1978 under a series of grants to the University of Chicago Law School from the Ford Foundation and the National Institute of Mental Health. In 1984, under a grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (project director: Carolyn Rebecca Block), three years were added to the data (1979 to 1981), the years from 1971 to 1978 were updated, and a comprehensive codebook to the total dataset was published. Data from 1982 through 1989 were added to the file in 1989 and 1990, supported by a grant from the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation to MacMaster University (co-directors: Margo Wilson, Martin Daly, Richard Block and Carolyn Block). At the same time, identification problems with 1965 to 1970 data were resolved, making it possible to clean and update those cases, and a number of variables -- such as the Drug Use and Drug-Related variables, specific circumstances of domestic altercations, and variables indicating Expressive versus Instrumental motive -- were tested, checked for coder reliability, and coded or recoded consistently throughout the 25 years.

In 1991 and 1992, under a grant from the National Institute of Justice to Loyola University of Chicago (co-directors: Richard Block and Carolyn Block), 1990 data were collected, the entire 26 year/20,000 case dataset was geocoded, the dataset was combined from smaller yearly files into one large file, and an NIJ *Research in Brief* on street gang-related homicide was written. In 1993, as part of a project on convenience store violence organized by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Authority staff cleaned and updated the location data for all years.

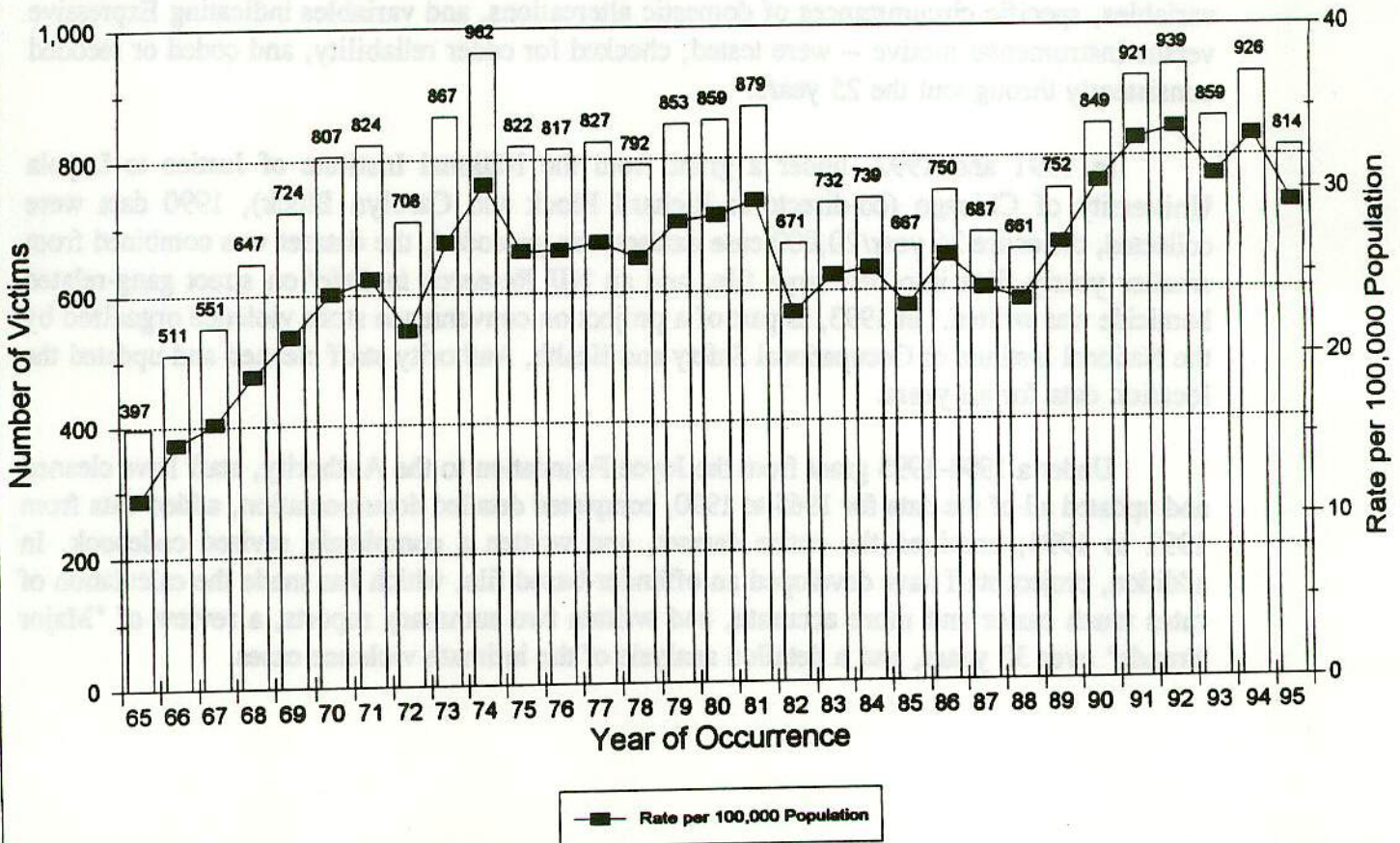
Under a 1994-1995 grant from the Joyce Foundation to the Authority, staff have cleaned and updated all of the data for 1965 to 1990, completed detailed documentation, added data from 1991 to 1994, archived the entire dataset, and written a completely revised codebook. In addition, project staff have developed an offender-based file, which has made the calculation of rates much easier and more accurate, and written two summary reports, a review of "Major Trends" over 30 years, and a detailed analysis of the intimate violence cases.

Figure 1

THE CHICAGO HOMICIDE PROJECT: A SHORT HISTORY

The Chicago Homicide Project was established by Frank Zimring and Richard Block, who collected data from 1965 to 1977 under a series of grants to the University of Chicago Law School from the Ford Foundation and the National Institute of Mental Health. In 1984, under a grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (previously Chicago Police Block), these years were added to the data (1975 to 1981).

Homicide Victims and Victimization Rates, Chicago: 1965-1995



Source: Chicago Homicide Dataset, a collaborative project of the Chicago Police Department, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Loyola University Chicago.

Figure 2

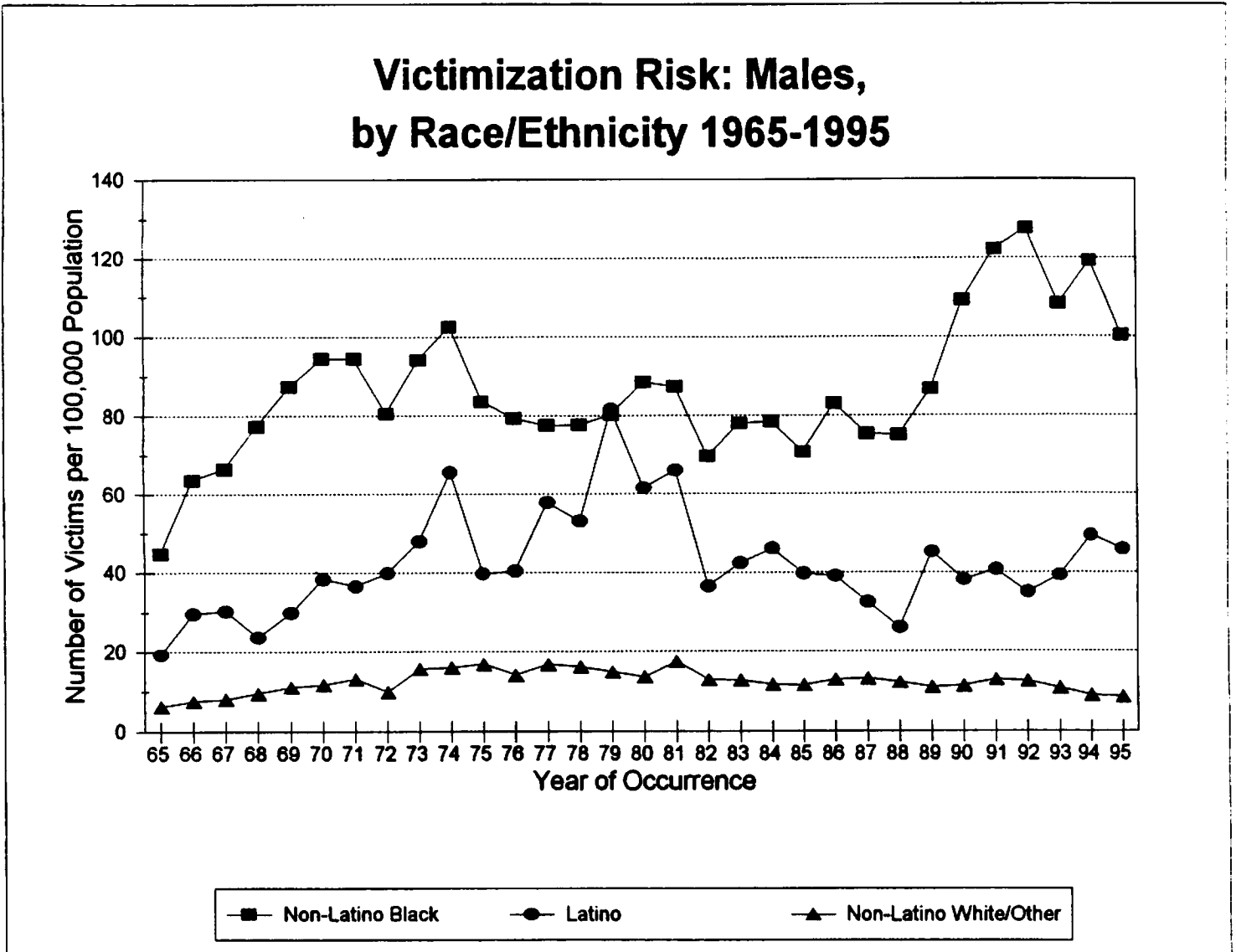
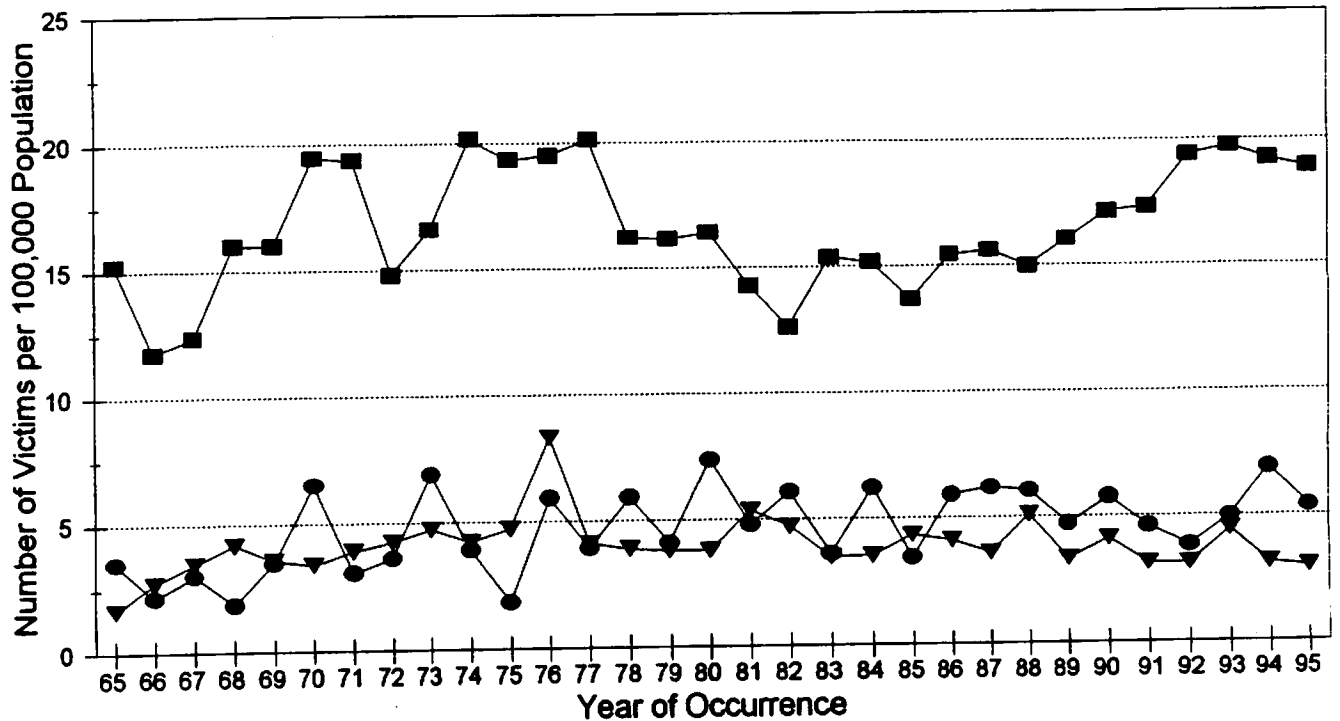


Figure 3

Victimization Risk: Females, by Race/Ethnicity 1965-1995



■ Non-Latino Black ● Latino ▼ Non-Latino White/Other

Source: Chicago Homicide Dataset, a collaborative project of the Chicago Police Department, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Loyola University Chicago.

Figure 4

Risk of Becoming an Offender: Males by Race/Ethnicity, 1965-1995

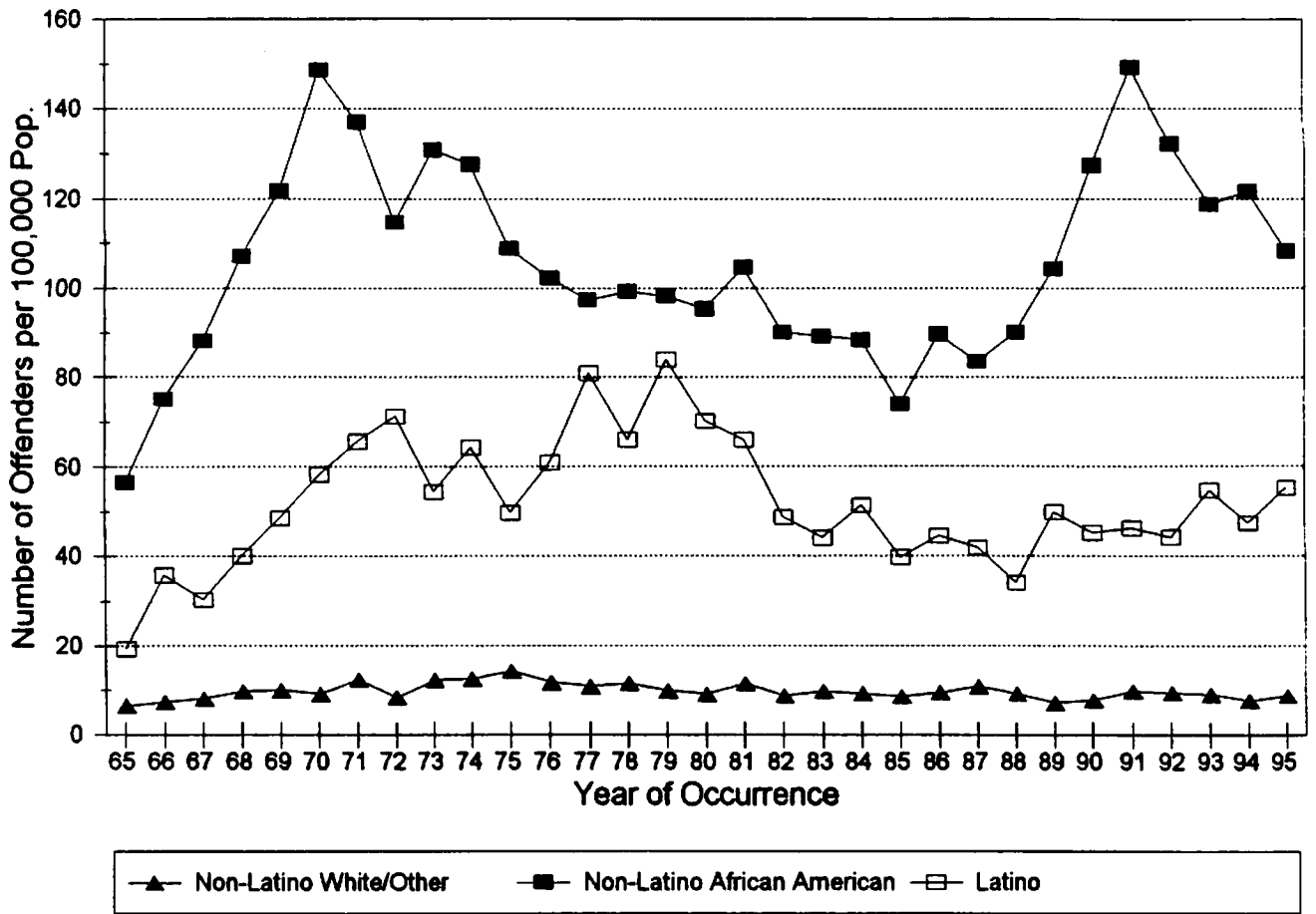
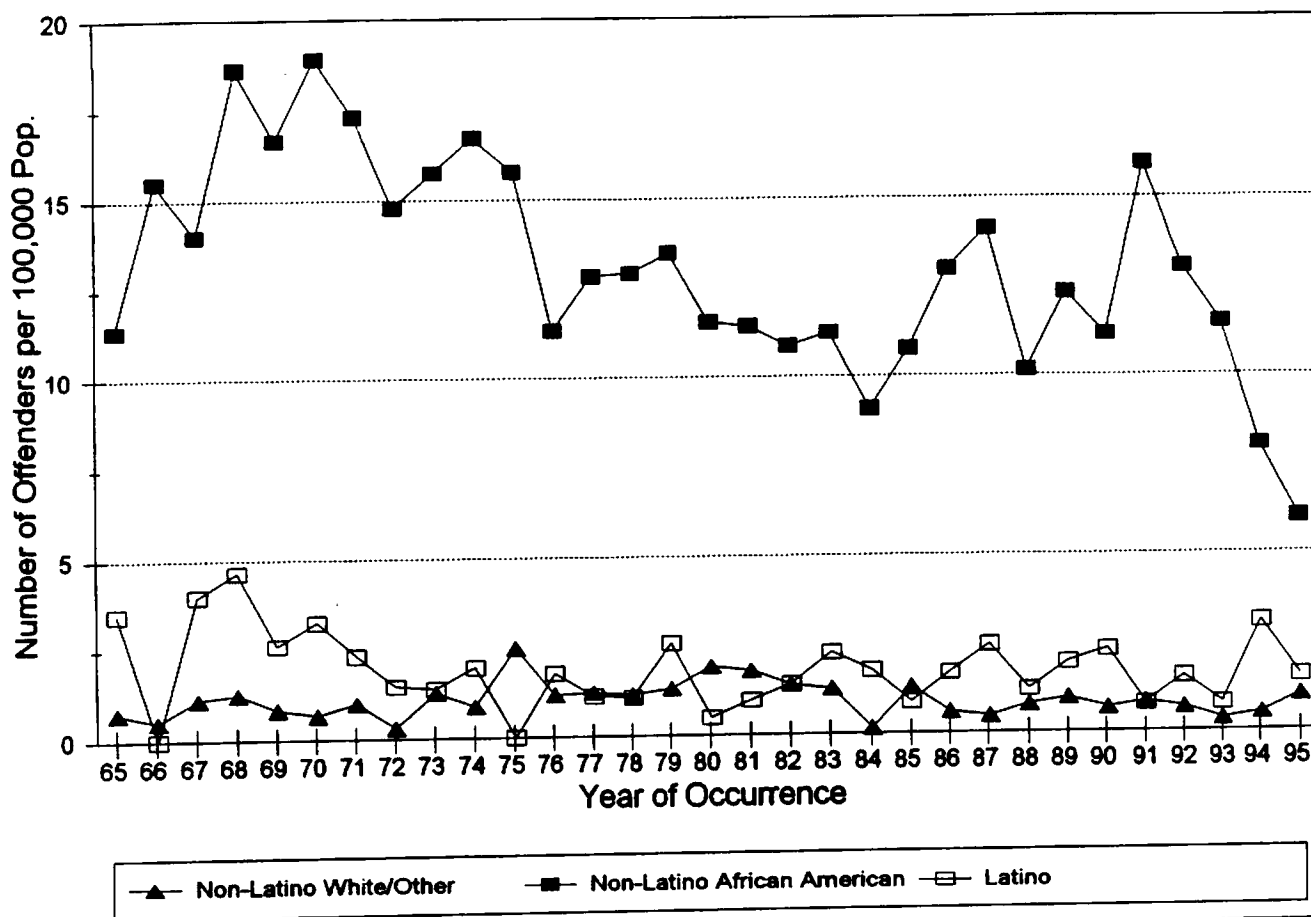


Figure 5

Risk of Becoming a Homicide Offender: Females by Race/Ethnicity, 1965-1995



Source: Chicago Homicide Dataset, a collaborative project of the Chicago Police Department, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Loyola University Chicago.

Figure 6

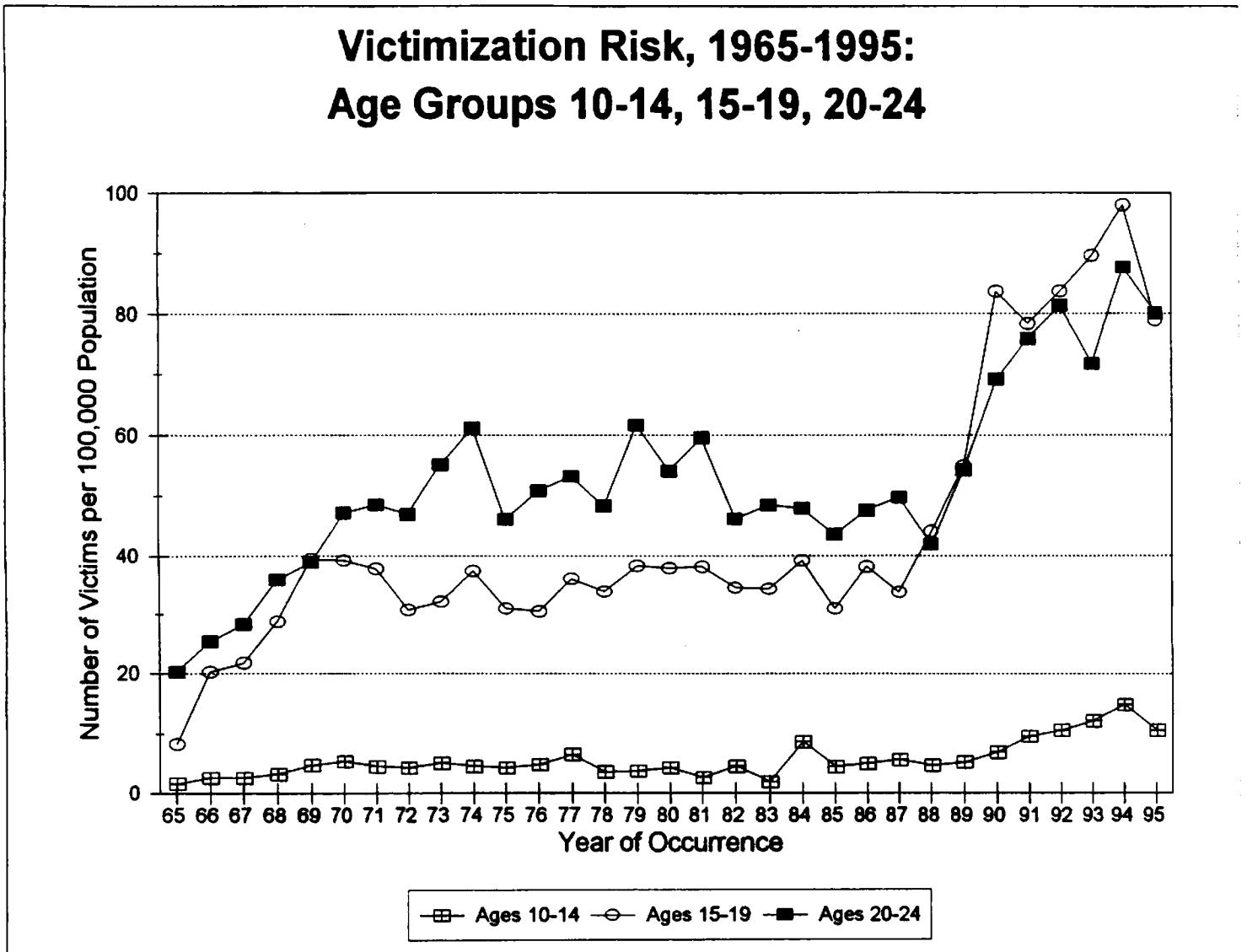


Figure 7

Victimization Risk, 1965-1995: Teens and Young Adults vs. Adults

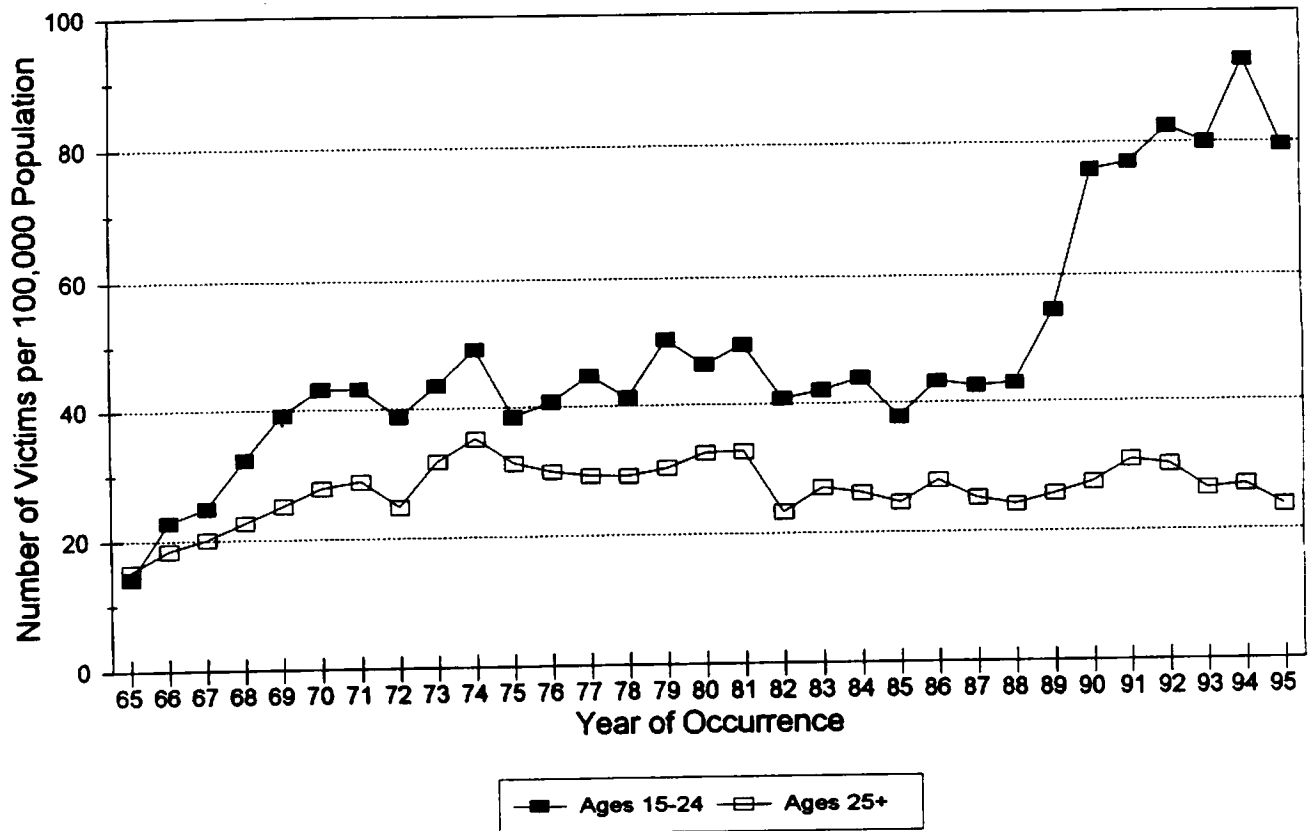


Figure 8

Risk of Becoming an Offender 1965-1995 Age Groups 10-14, 15-19, 20-24

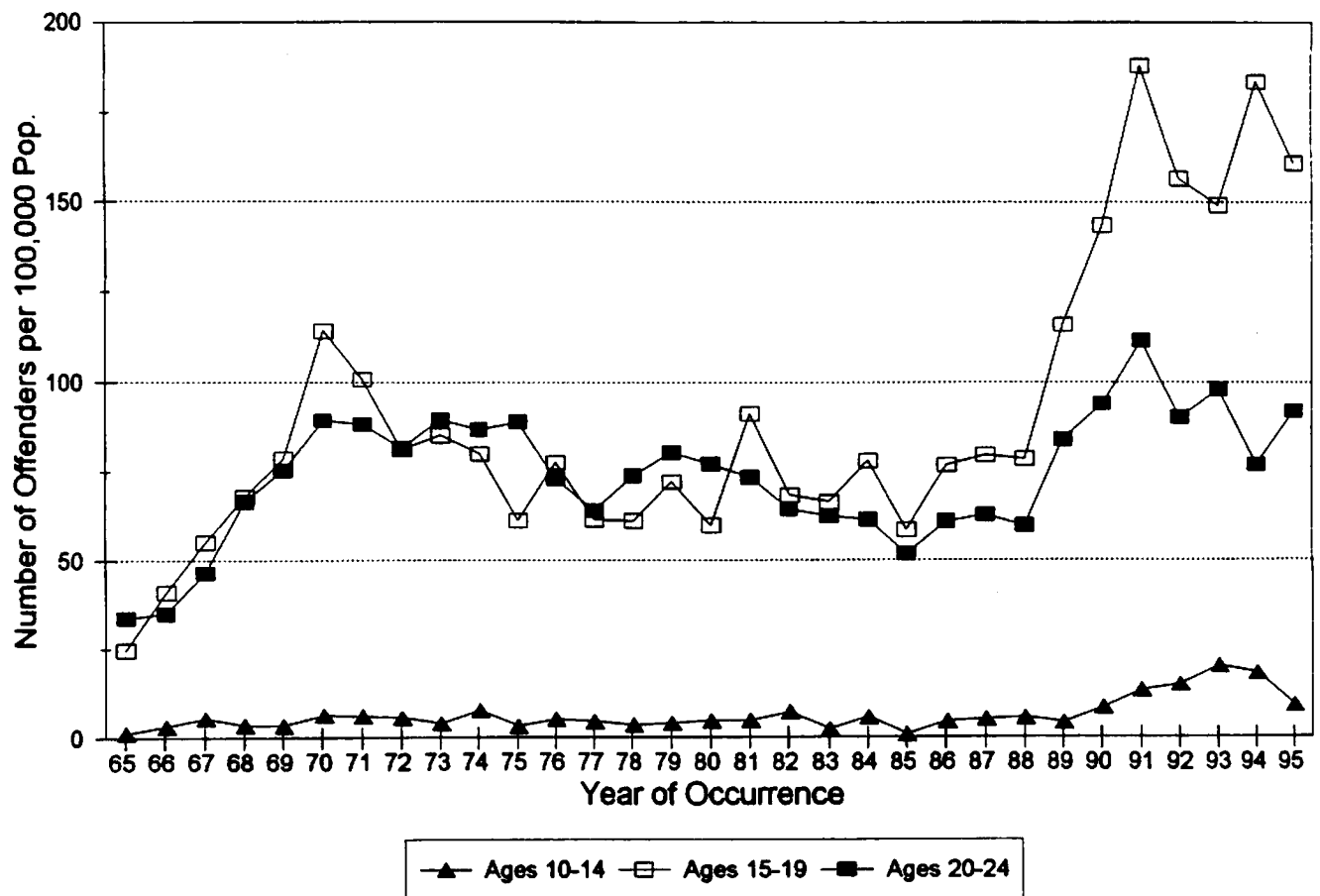


Figure 9

Risk of Becoming an Offender 1965-1995 Teens and Young Adults vs. Adults

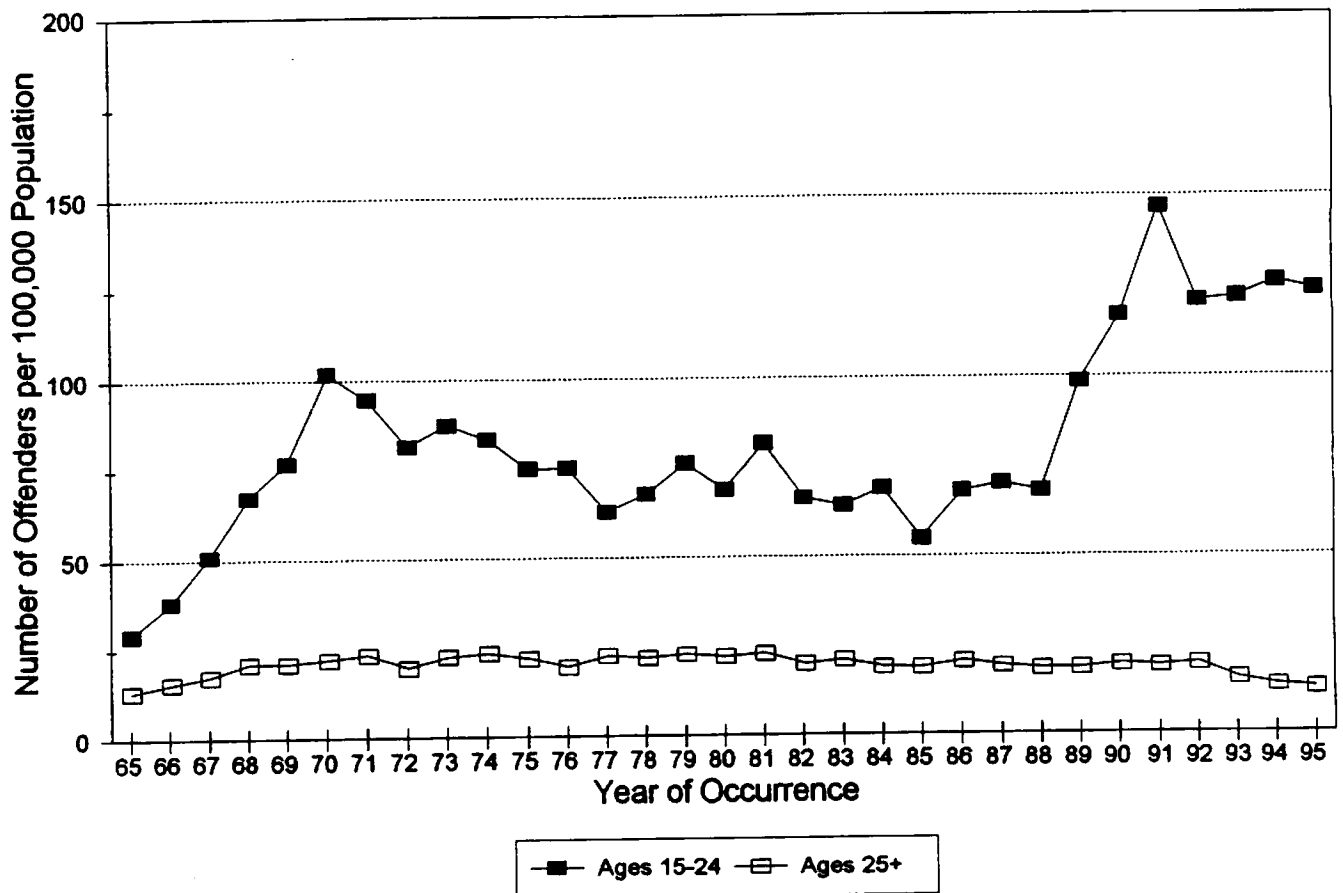


Figure 10

Victimization Risk: Teens Aged 15-19 Males, by Race/Ethnicity 1965-1995

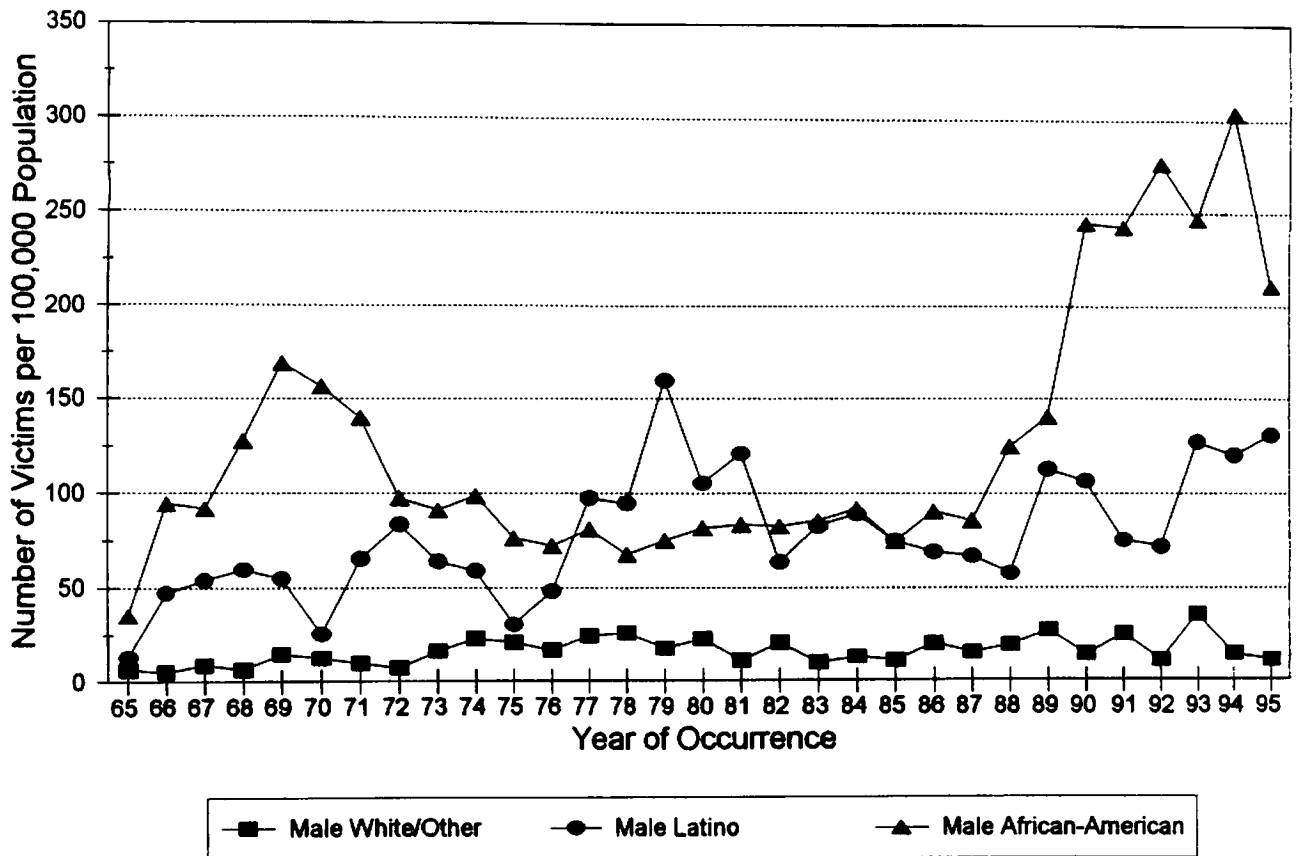


Figure 11

Risk of Becoming an Offender 1965-1995 Males Aged 15-19, by Race/Ethnicity

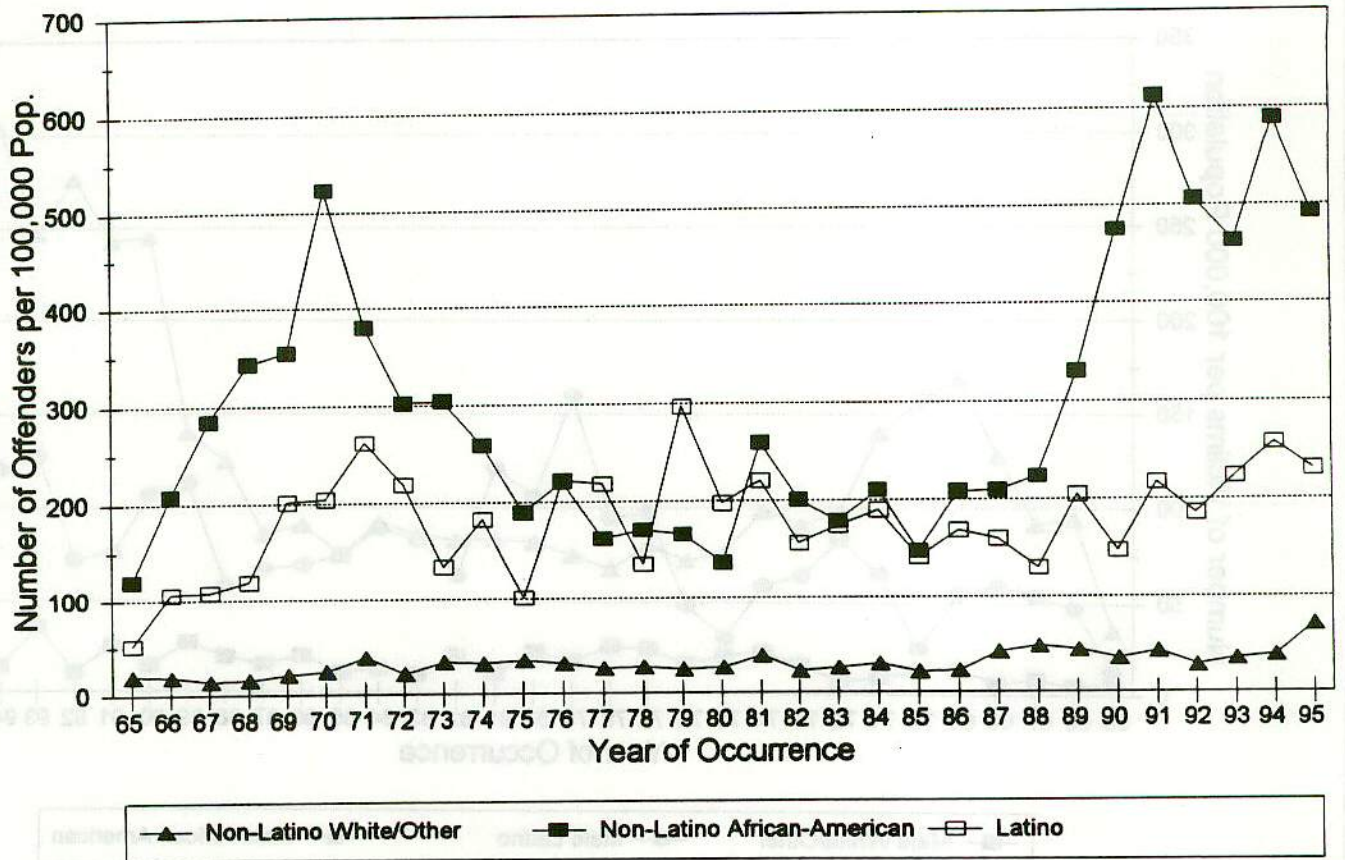


Figure 12

Chicago Street Gang-Related Homicides by Year of Occurrence 1965-1995

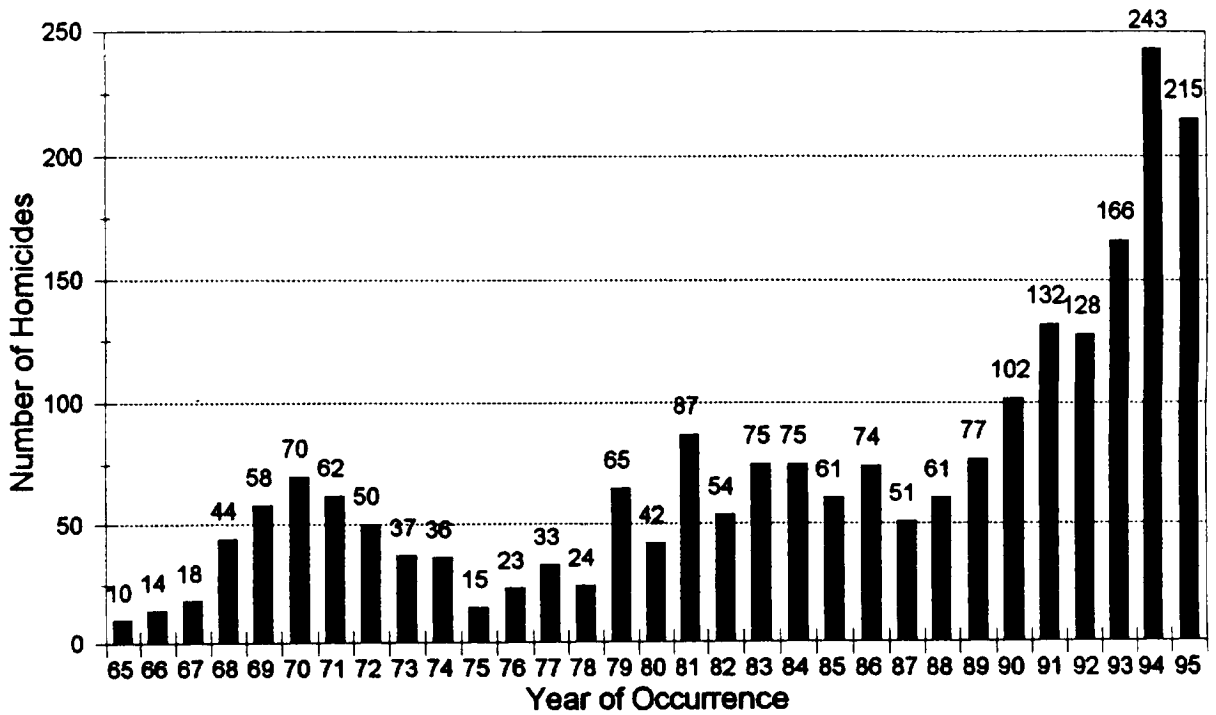


Figure 13

Chicago Non-Family Expressive Homicide by Year of Occurrence 1965-1995

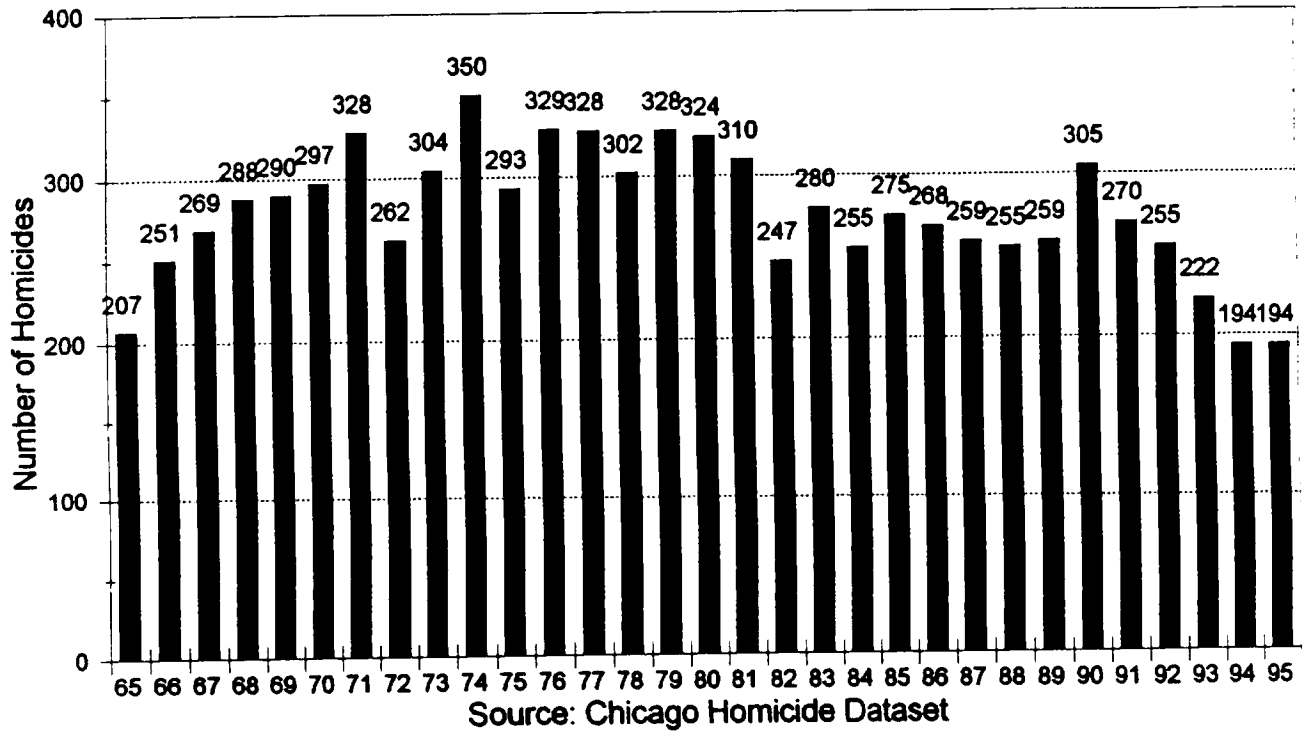


Figure 14

Chicago Instrumental Homicides by Year of Occurrence 1965-1995

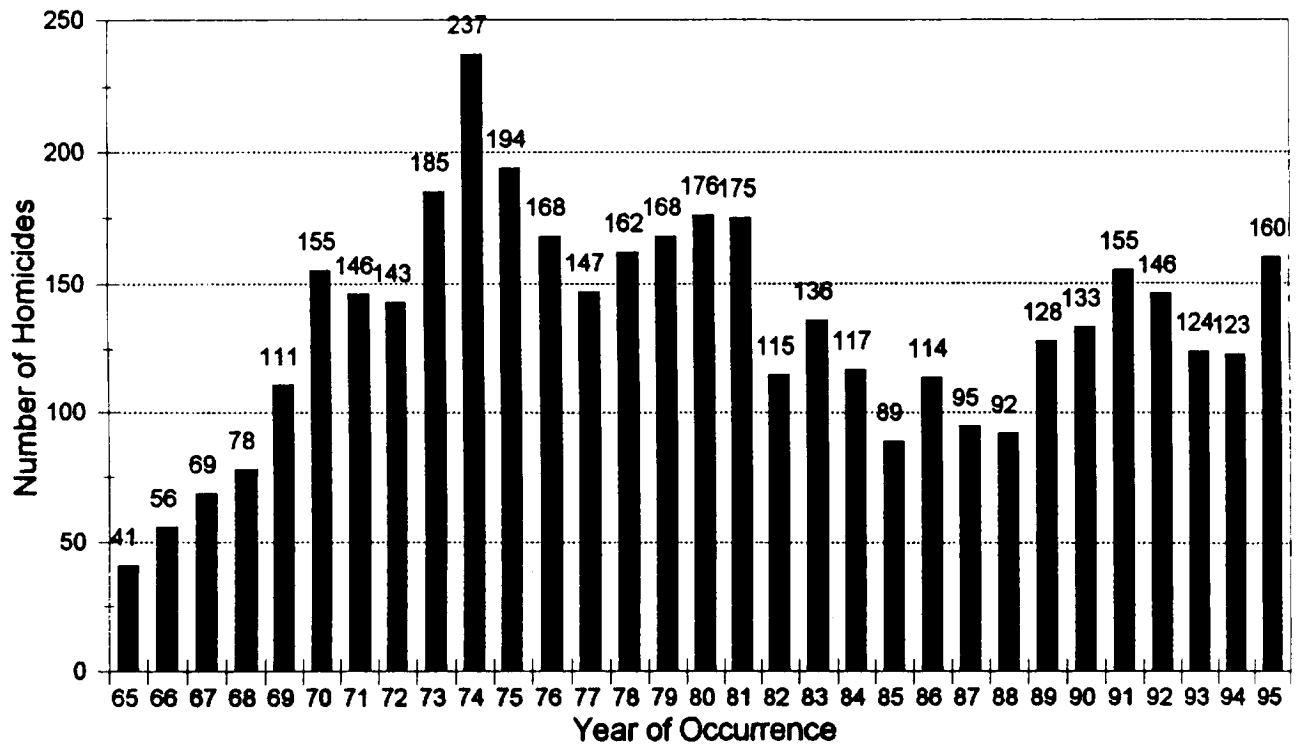


Figure 15

Chicago Intimate Partner Homicides by Year of Occurrence 1965-1995

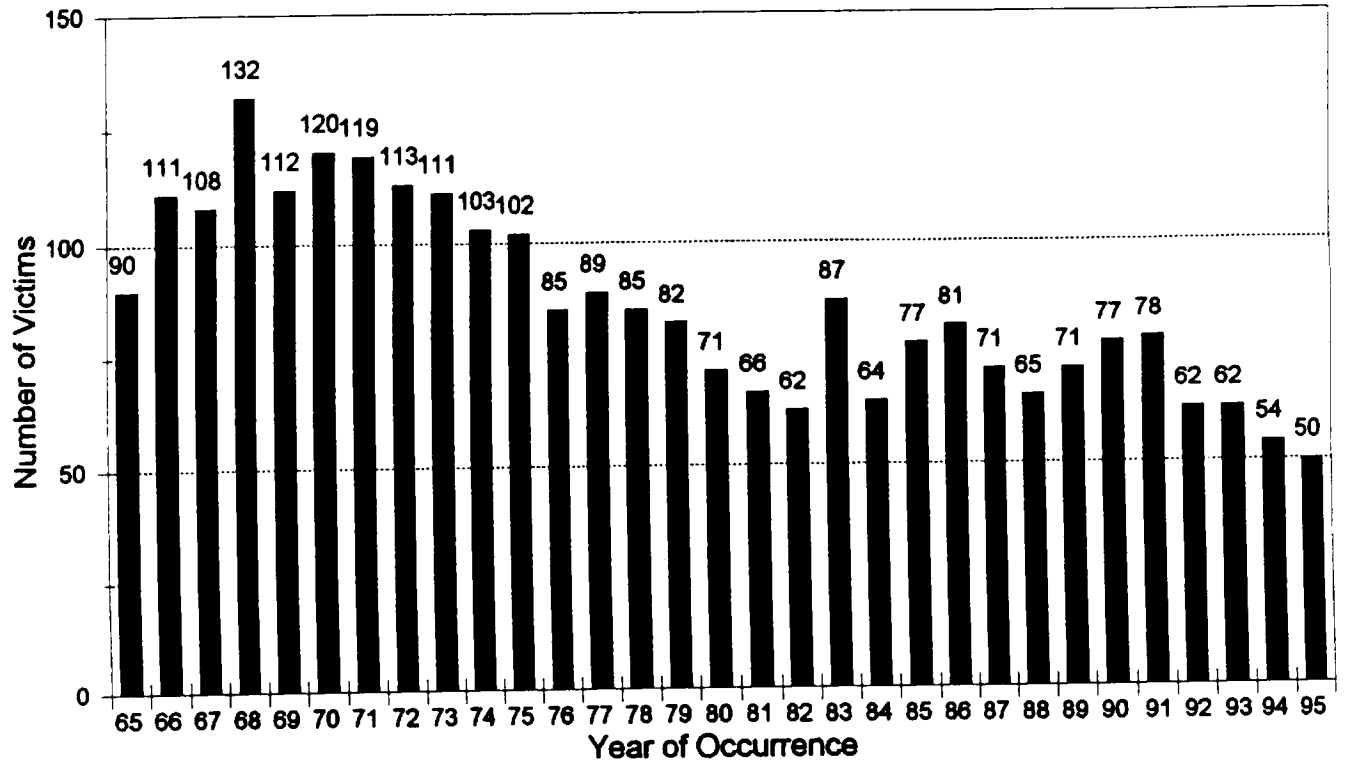


Figure 16

Distribution of Chicago Homicides by Syndrome, 1965-1995

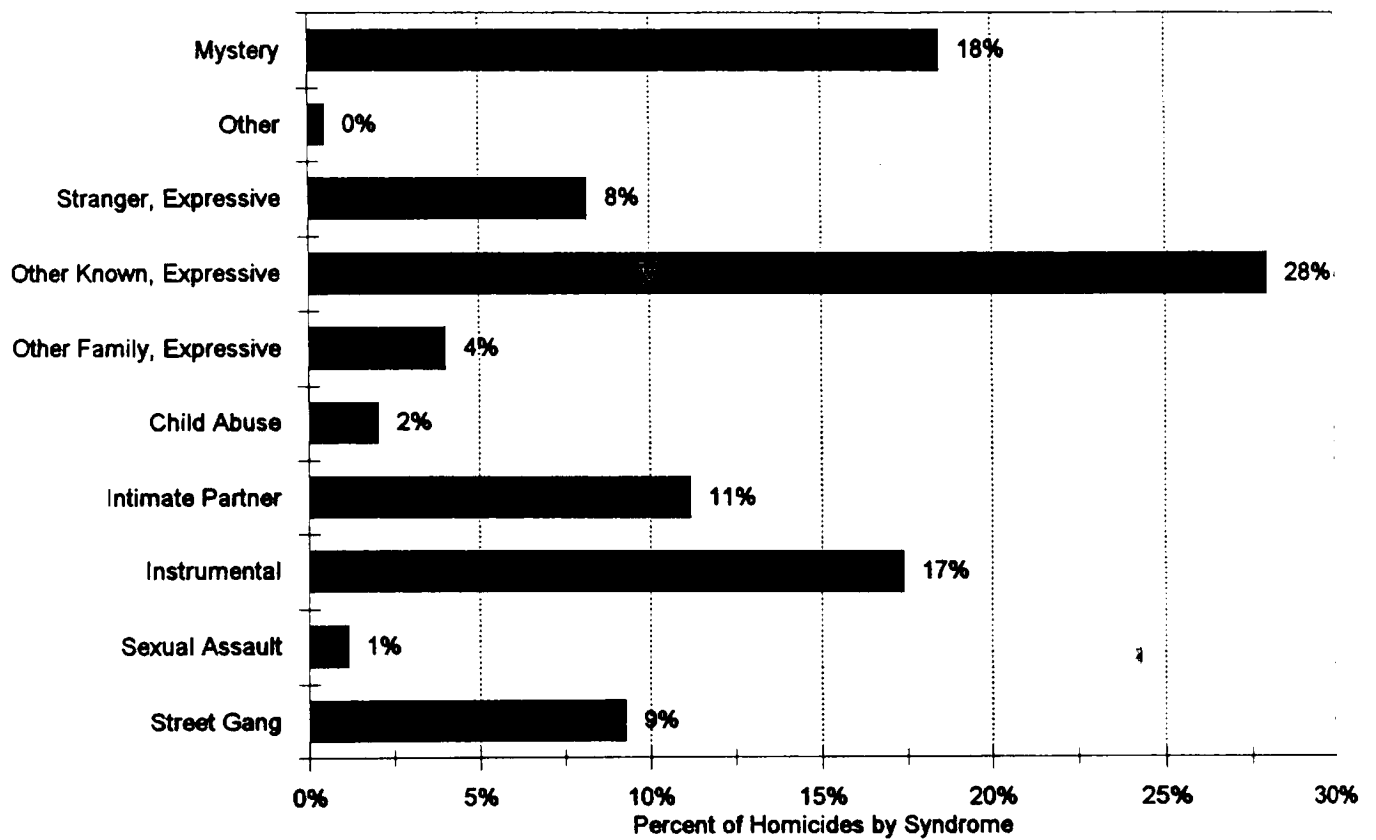


Figure 17

Street Gang-Motivated Homicide Annual Risk of Victimization 1991-1995

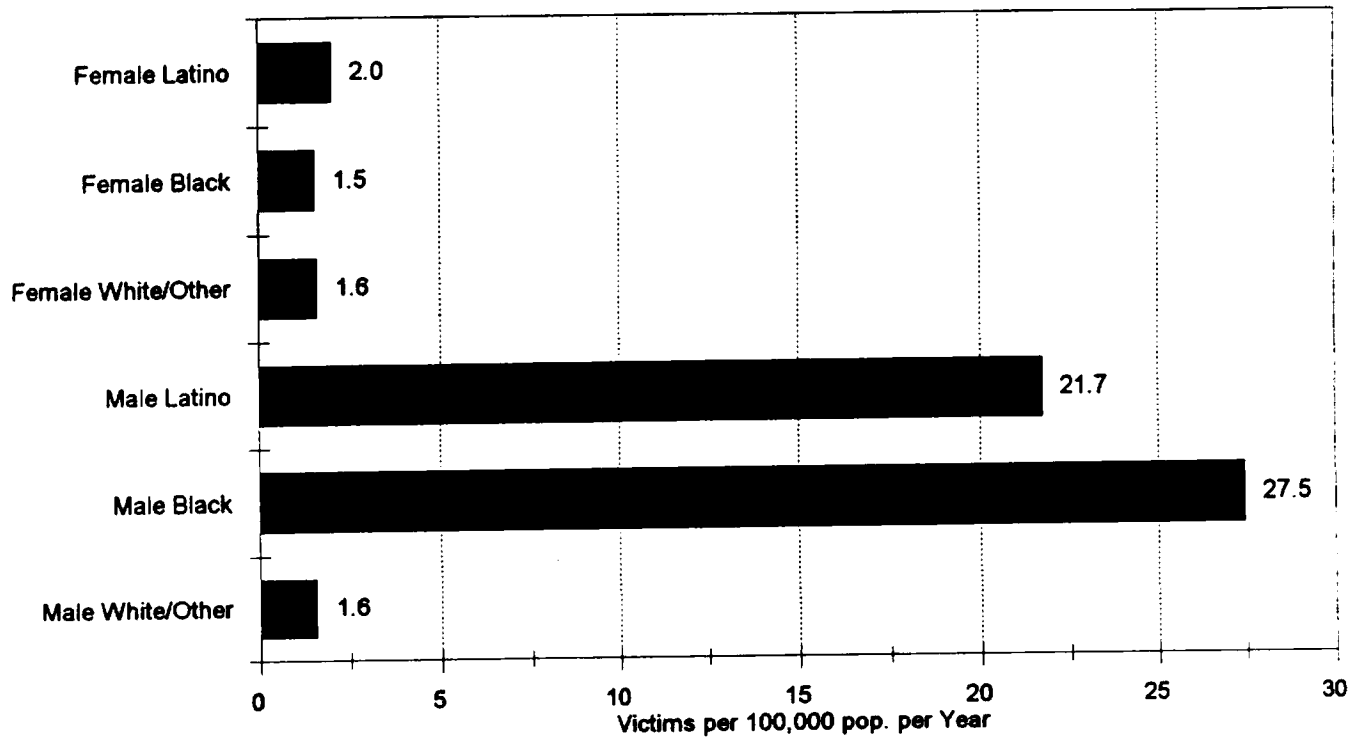
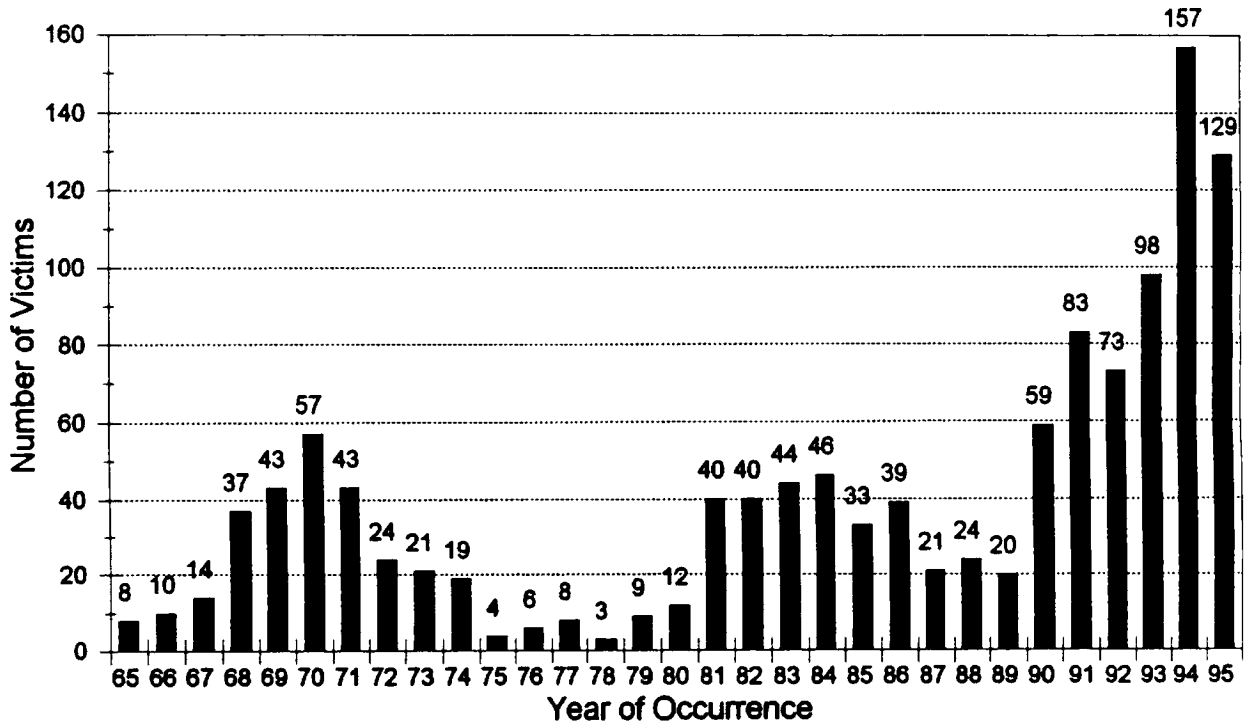


Figure 18

Chicago Street Gang-Related Homicides Male African-American Victims 1965-95



Chicago Street Gang-Related Homicides Male Latino Victims 1965-1995

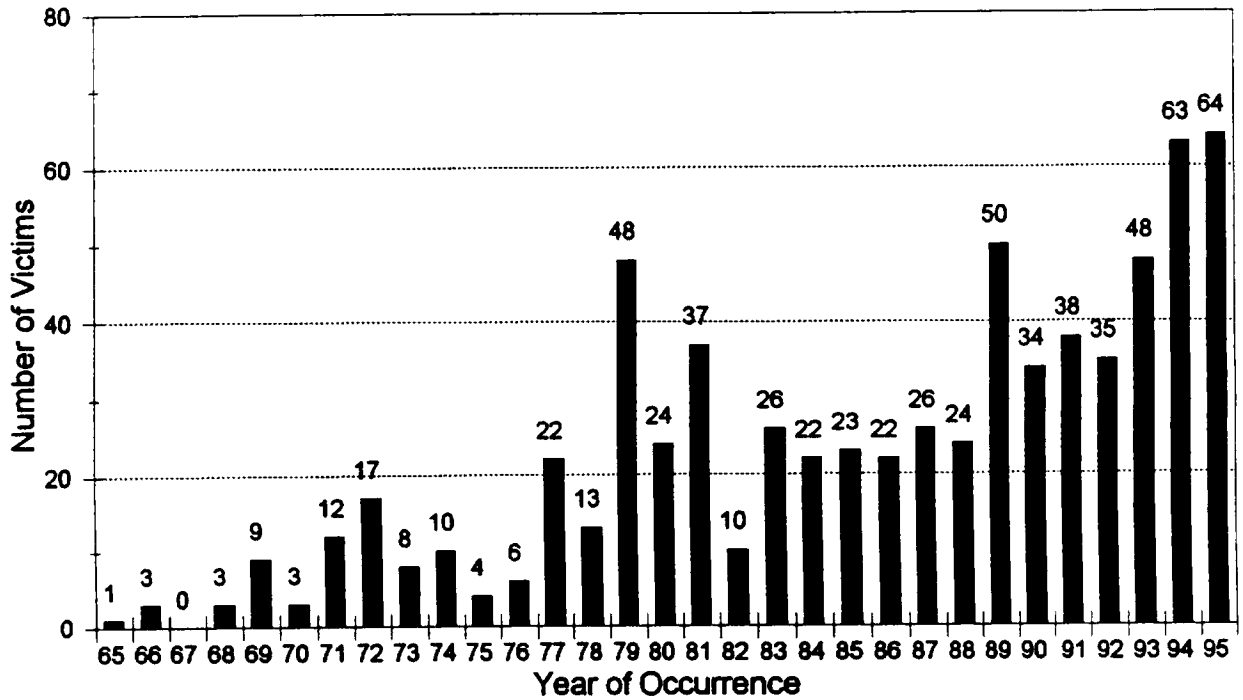


Figure 20

Chicago Homicide Victims Killed in an Instrumental Attack 1965-1995

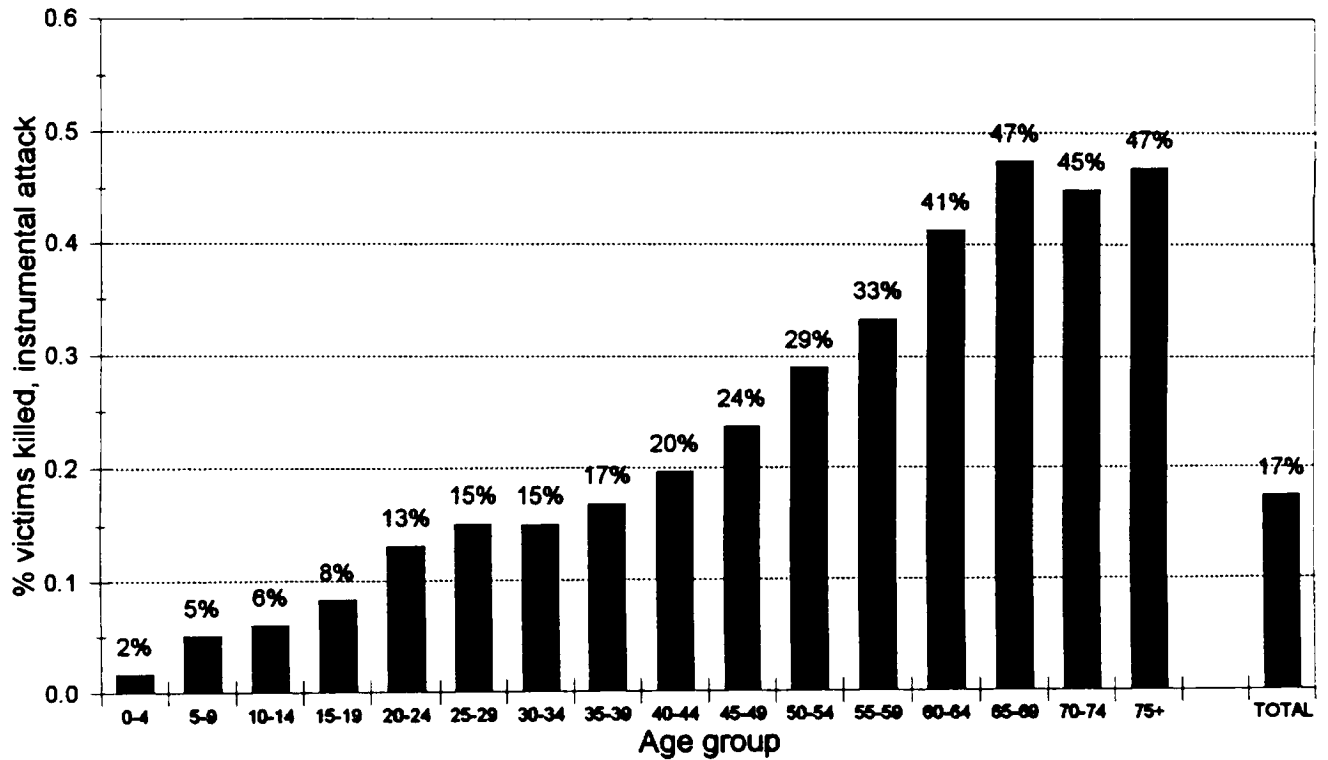


Figure 21

Intimate Partner Homicides 1965-1995 Victimization Risk, by Race/Ethnicity

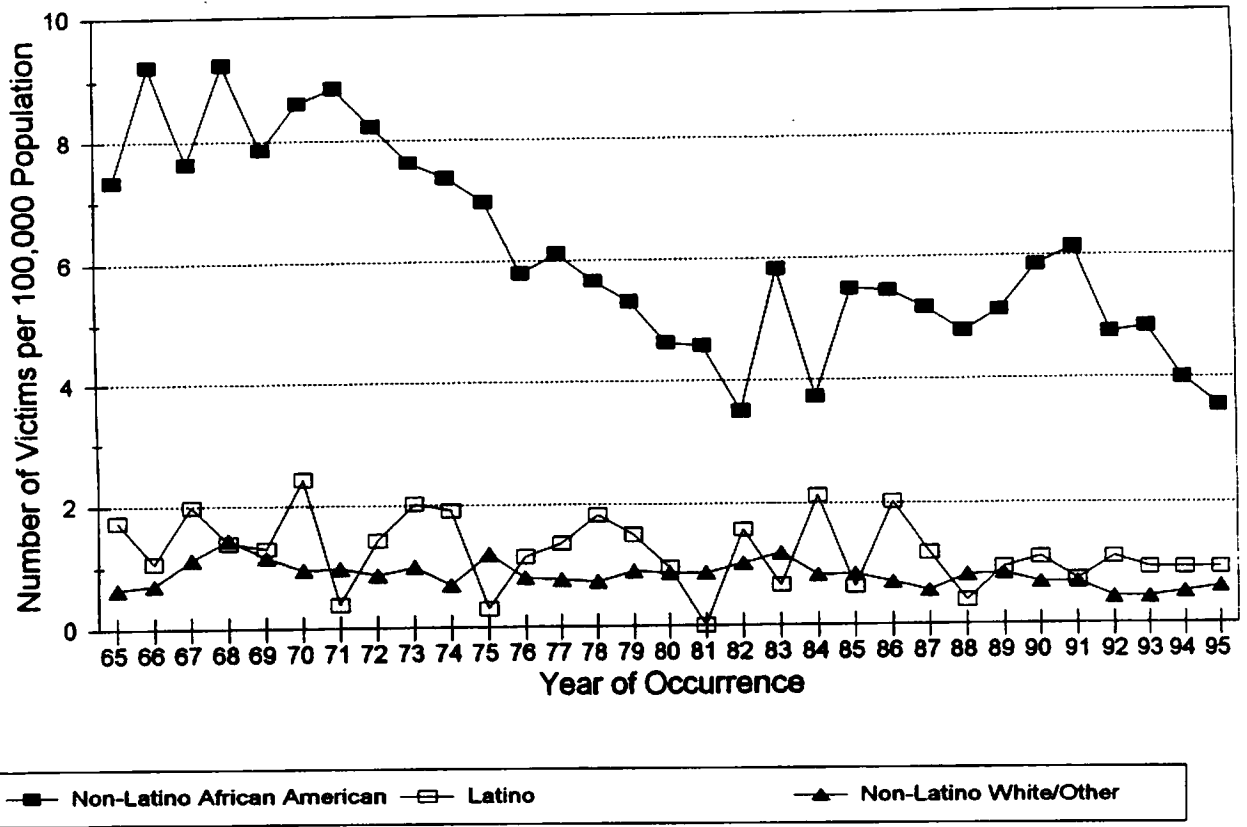


Figure 22

Chicago Intimate Partner Homicides Annual Risk of Victimization 1991-1995

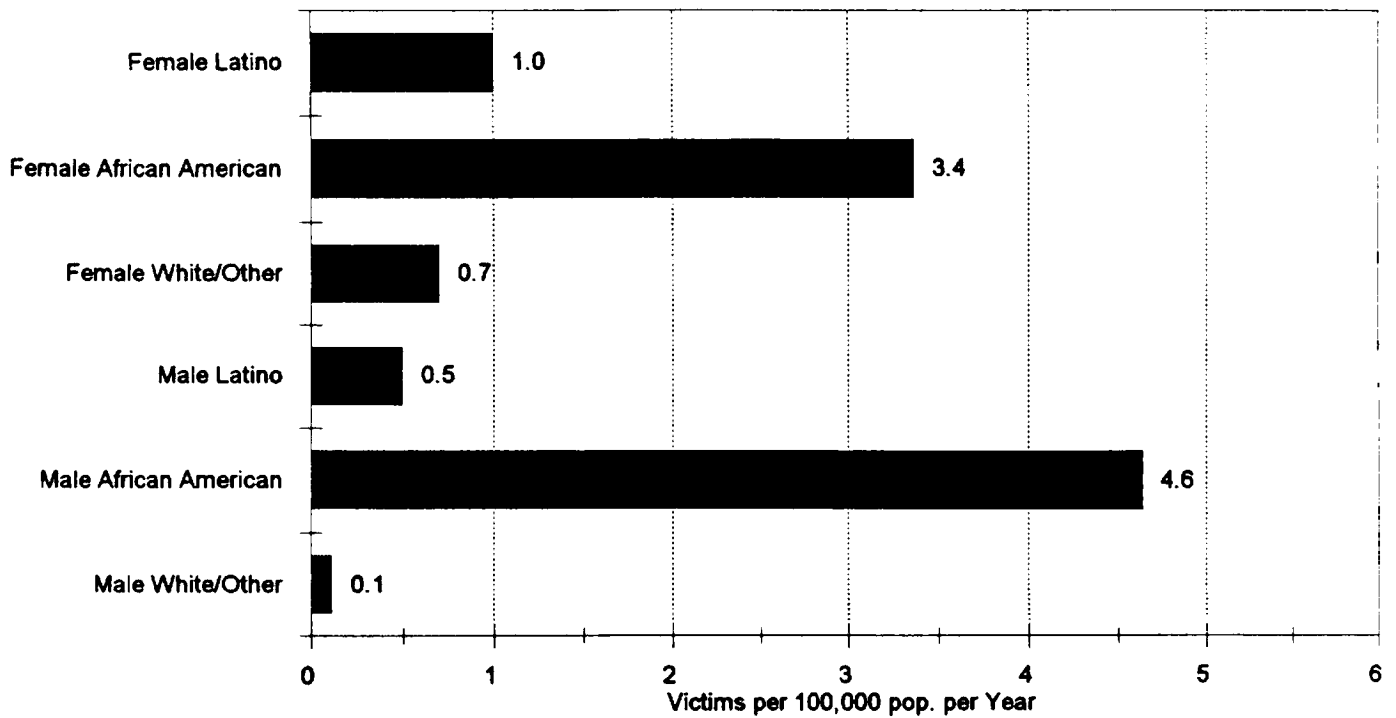
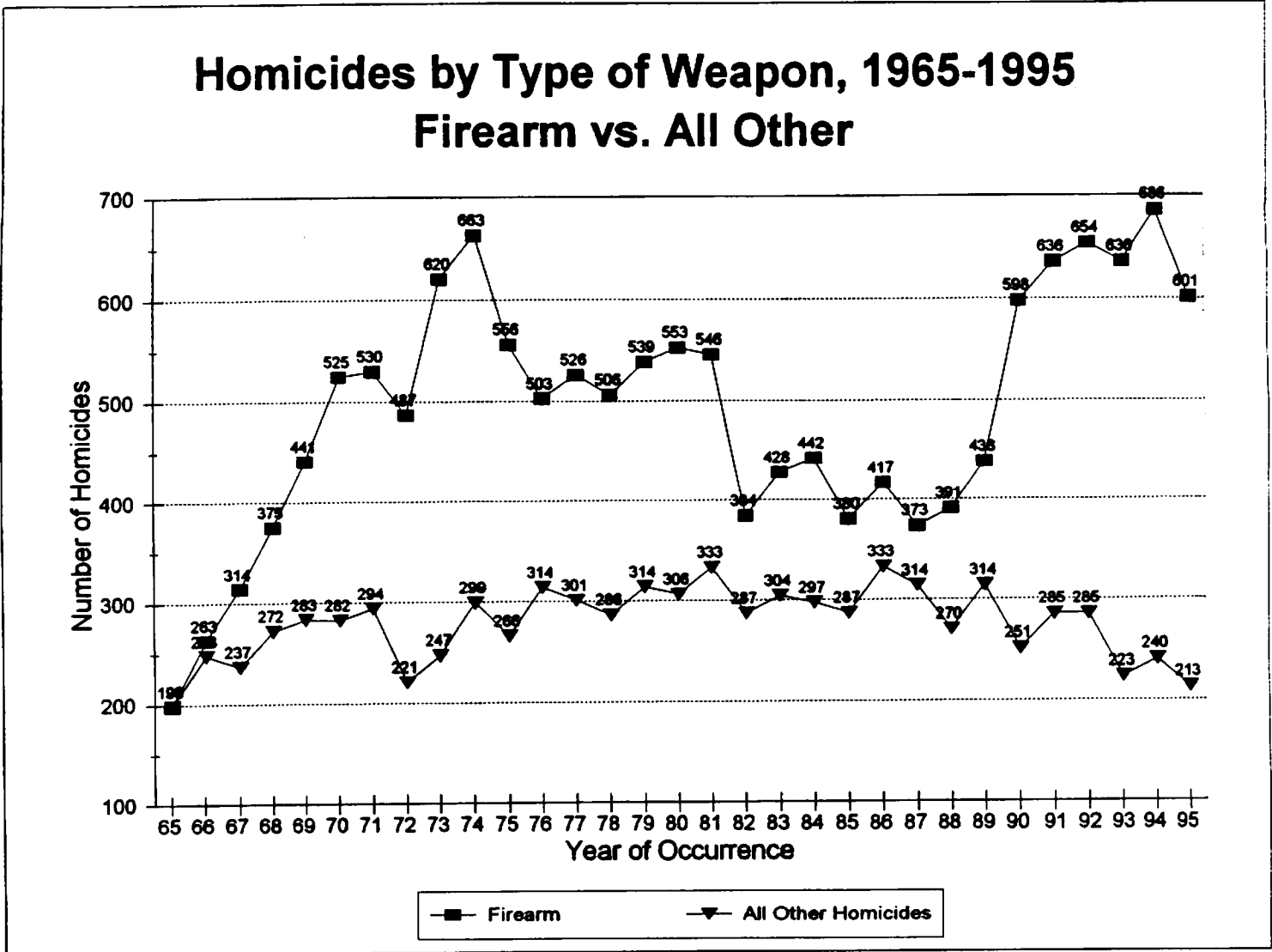


Figure 23



Source: Chicago Homicide Dataset, a collaborative project of the Chicago Police Department, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Loyola University Chicago.

Figure 24

Types of Firearms Used in Chicago Homicides 1965-1995

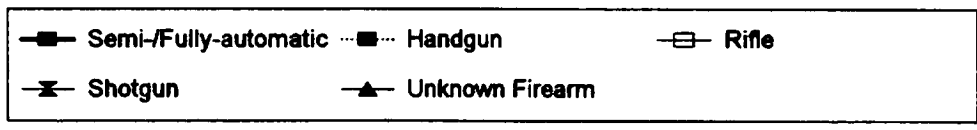
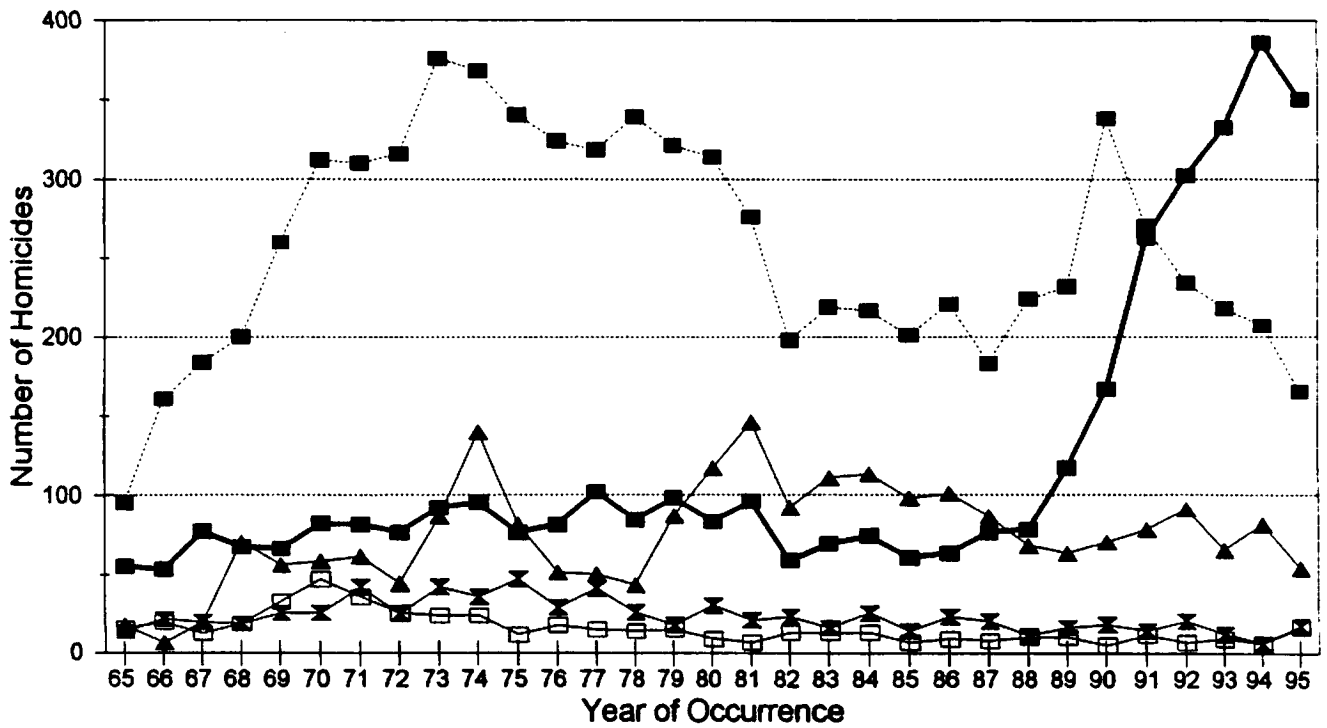
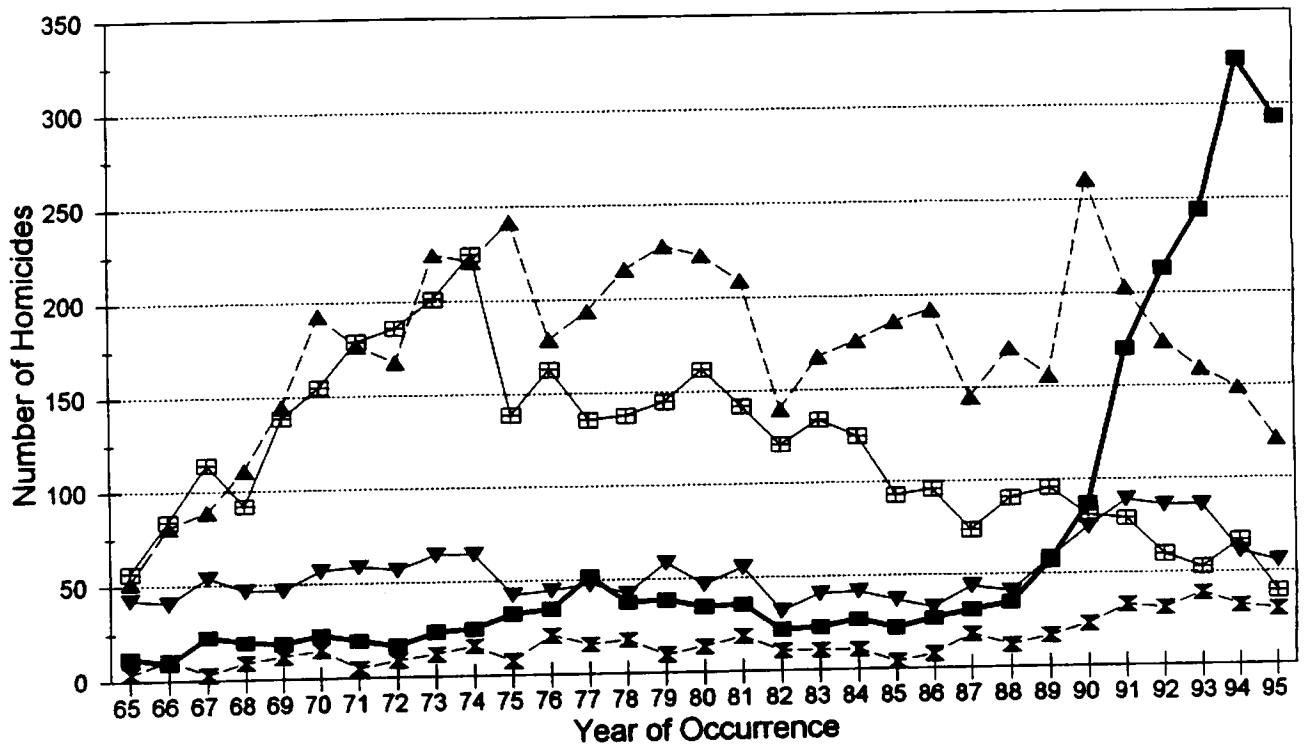


Figure 25

Caliber of Firearms Used in Chicago Homicides 1965-1995



- Low Caliber Semi-/Fully-automatic
- High Caliber Semi-/Fully-automatic
- Other High Caliber
- .38 Caliber
- Other Low Caliber

Source: Chicago Homicide Dataset, a collaborative project of the Chicago Police Department, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Loyola University Chicago.

Figure 26

Chicago Drug-Related Homicides 1965-95 (including circumstantial evidence)

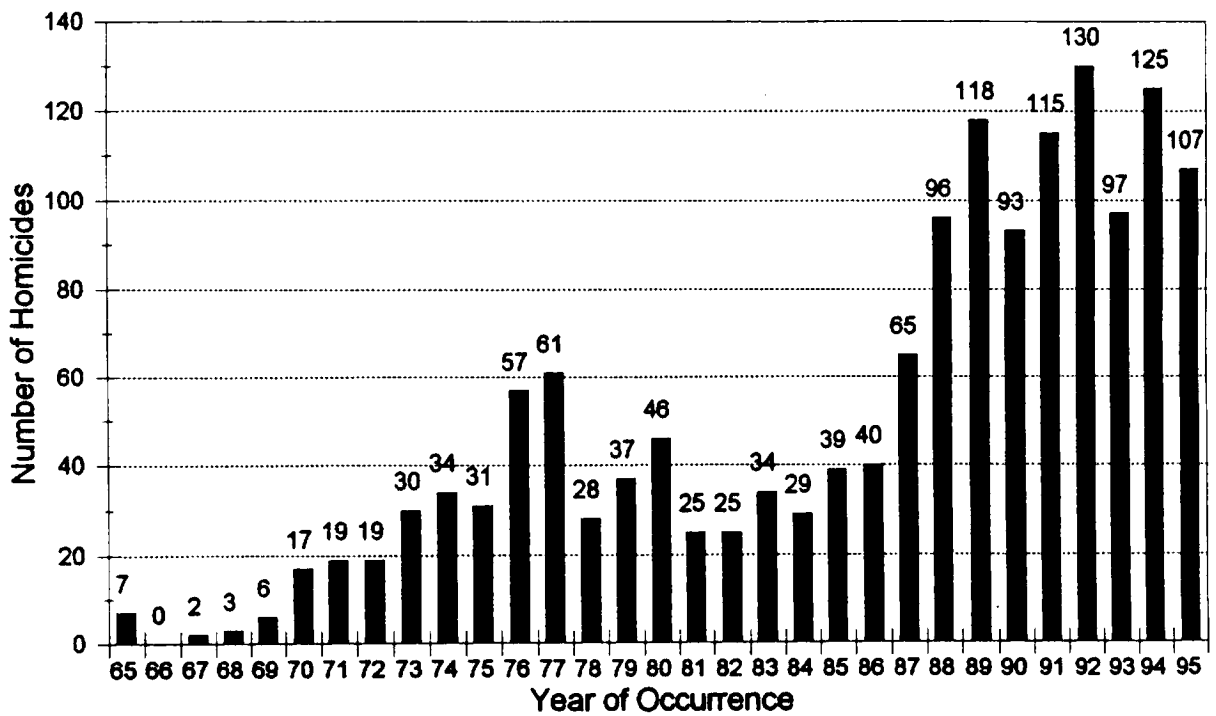


Figure 27

Chicago Homicides 1965-1995 Drug Use, Drug Motive and Liquor Use

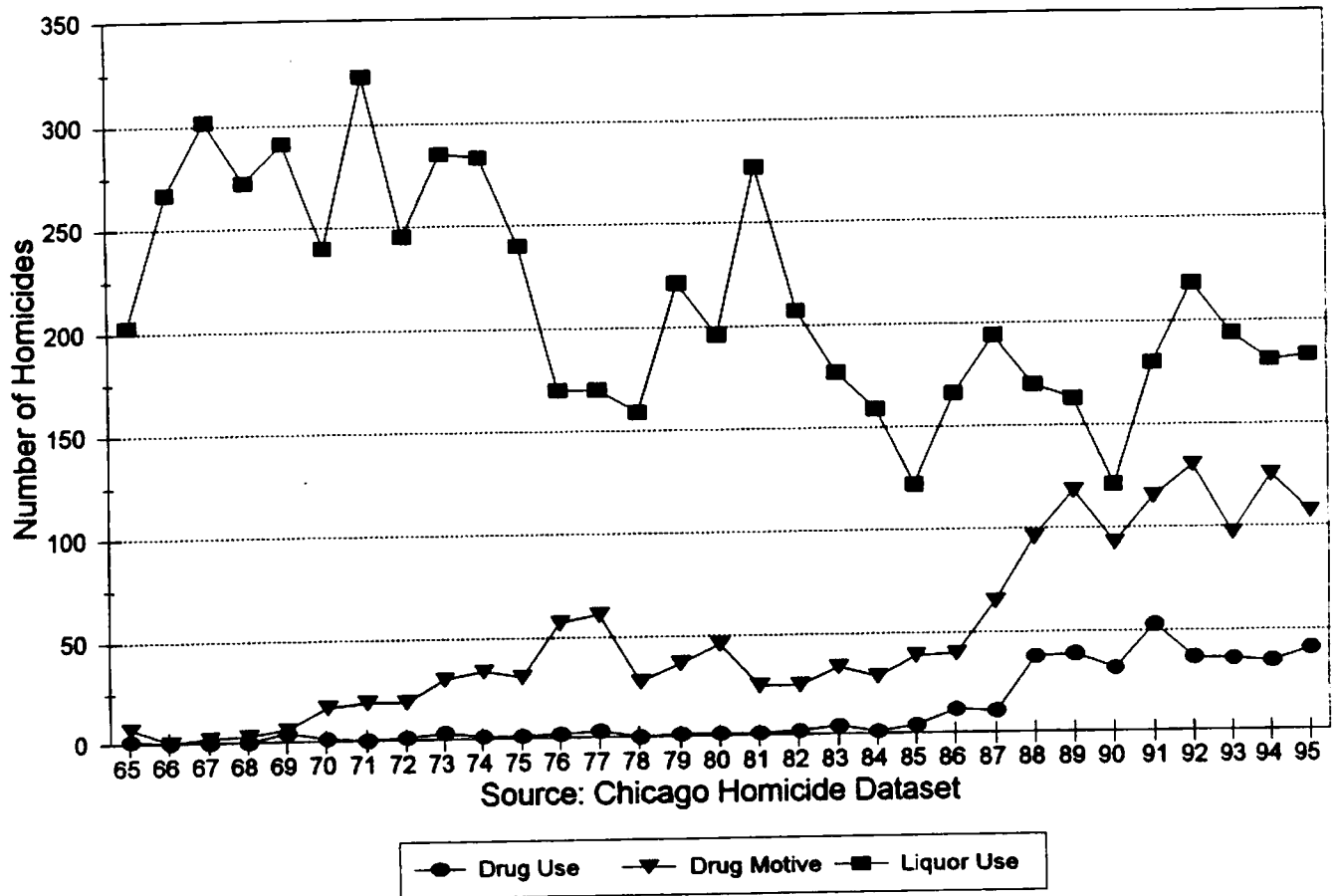
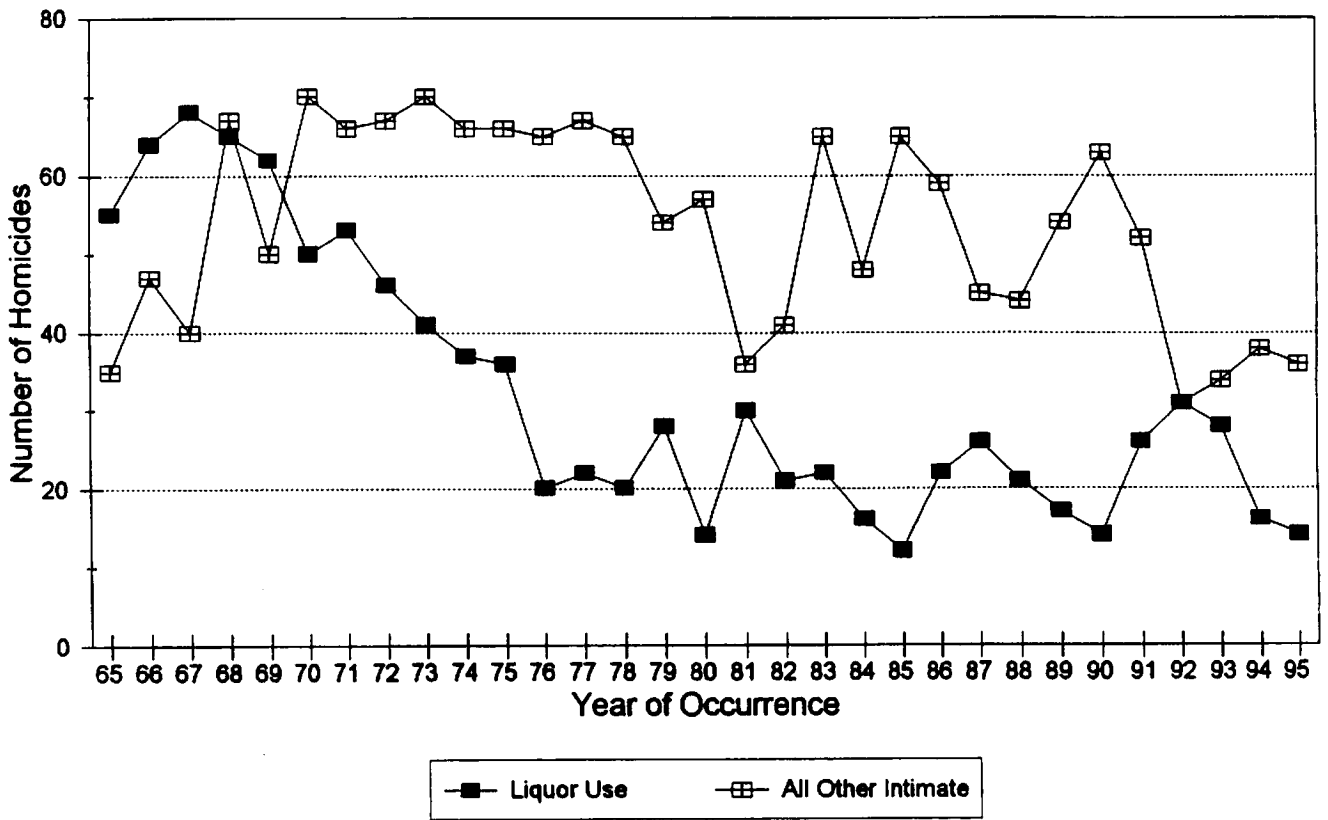
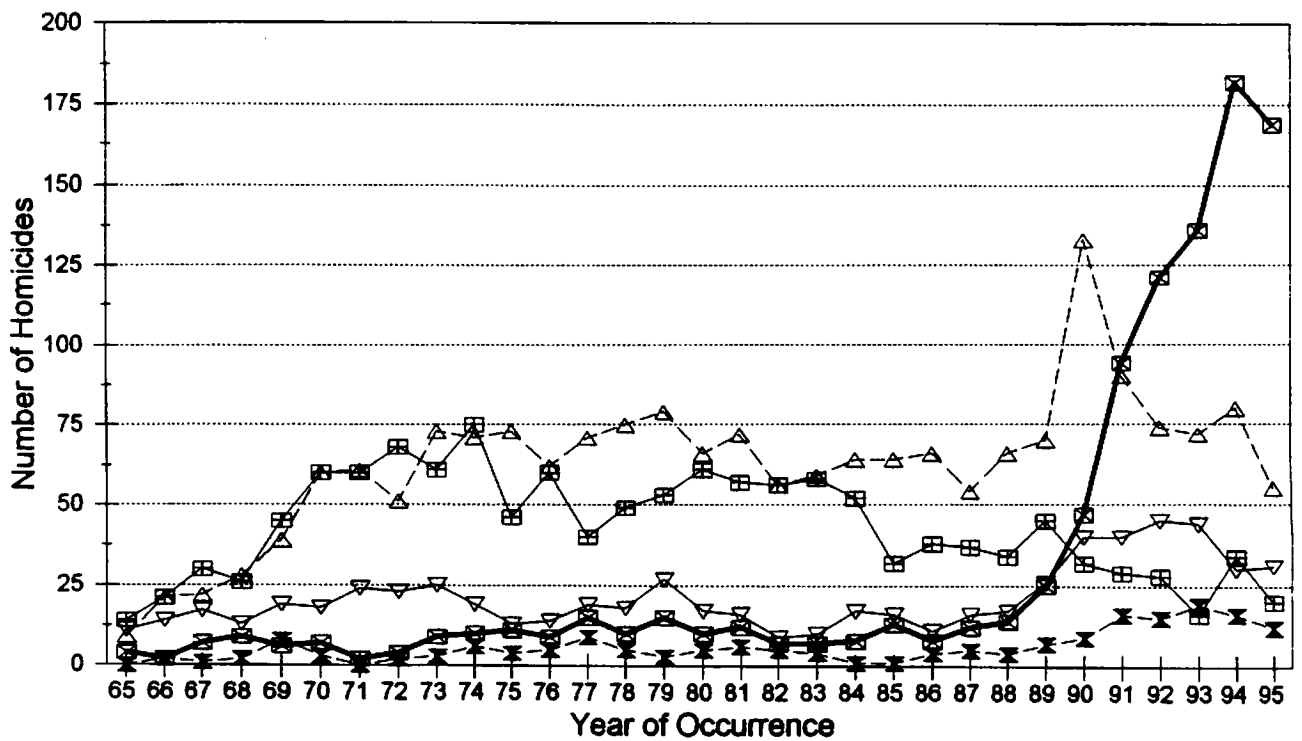


Figure 28

Liquor Use in Chicago Intimate Partner Homicides, 1965-1995



Caliber of Firearms Used to Kill Victims Aged 15-24, Chicago: 1965-1995



▽ Low Caliber Semi-/Fully-automatic ▣ High Caliber Semi-/Fully-automatic ✕ Other High Caliber
 △ .38 Caliber ▤ Other Low Caliber

Figure 30

Drug-Related Motive in Homicides of Victims Ages 15-24, Chicago: 1965-1995

