SUMMARY REPORT ON THE CRIME CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR THE CITY OF PEORIA, IL

84658

Police Executive Research Forum

1909 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this ~~copyrighted~~ material has been granted by
Public Domain/US Dept. of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics
to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the ~~copyright~~ owner.

PREFACE

Work on the Crime Classification project has been conducted under two grants from the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U. S. Department of Justice (Grants # 79-55-AX-0017 and # 80-BJ-CX-0034). The opinions expressed in this report are solely those of the Police Executive Research Forum and not those of the Department of Justice.

The Forum would like to publicly express its thanks to Benjamin Renshaw, Paul Sylvestre and Paul White of BJS for their assistance and support throughout this project. This project could not have accomplished as much as it has without the leadership and support of Superintendent Allen H. Andrews, Jr., of the Peoria Police Department. Superintendent Andrews made substantial contributions as an advocate for many of the innovations embodied in the CCS as a member of the design panel. The project also owes a debt of thanks to Gregory Hochstetter the Records Administrator of the Peoria Police Department. His comments and assistance in the area of quality control and of data entry analysis of the Peoria output have materially advanced the day when CCS will be reliably transferred to other police agencies.

The accompanying tables, charts, and text summarize the data originally released by the Peoria Police Department as three separate monthly reports for February, March and April of 1981.

NCJRS
JUL 28 1982
ACQUISITIONS

Gary P. Hayes

SUMMARY REPORT

ON THE

CRIME CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

FOR THE

CITY OF PEORIA, IL

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes three months of crime reports received by Peoria, Illinois, Police Department. The three month data collection came at the end of an intensive, year-long development effort by the Forum members and staff to derive a new system that could be effective for informing the public about crime and that would, at the same time, be useful for police managers. This development effort included a review of the crime reporting literature, an extensive design effort that involved police managers, academicians, elected public officials, media representatives, interested citizens and specialists in automated criminal justice information systems. The design panel's charge to the project staff represented consensus on the important aspects of crime that the panel felt would be useful in expanding public understanding of crime and at the same time be useful for strategic police management decisionmaking, i.e., budgeting, resource allocation, and evaluation.

The design panel emphasized five goals to be embodied in the new system:

- It should be comprehensive; that is, it should account for all reported criminal offenses in the jurisdiction during the reporting period.
- It should be victim-oriented to reflect the more complete aspects of the police offense data base.

- It should be geographically based so that different parts of the jurisdiction can be analyzed separately.
- It should be automated and efficient, that is, it must be computer-based, utilize the site department's current report forms and not require extensive coder time or expertise.
- Finally, it should utilize the best current criminological analytic techniques.

The reporting system developed by the Forum staff in pursuing these goals has many innovative aspects that can be broadly summarized in three areas:

- non-legal, victim-oriented classification of crimes;
- the reporting of offense information not previously reported;
- innovations in the portrayal of the results derived from new methods of analysis.

Classification

Instead of using the legal classification of crimes as a basis for reporting, the CCS groups all reported incidents into five categories based on the type of harm experienced by the victim. The first three categories are straightforward:

- Injury Events--reported crimes in which at least one victim received physical injury or was threatened with physical injury (e.g., assault, rape, etc.).
- Loss Events--reported crimes in which at least one victim had property stolen, damaged or destroyed (e.g., burglary, larceny, fraud, etc.).
- Injury and Loss Events--reported crimes in which at least one victim was physically injured or threatened with injury and property was stolen, damaged or destoyed (e.g., robbery).

There are two additional categories used in the CCS. One is for offenses that do not have an identifiable victim, and the second is for those offenses for which there is no identifiable harm to a victim.

- Regulatory Events are crimes in which the harm is not to an individual or business but against society or governmental order. The regulatory category includes crimes such as perjury, treason, and runaways. As a practical matter, most of the regulatory crimes reported by the police are typically vice offenses such as prostitution, gambling, drunken driving, and narcotics offenses.
- Incomplete Events are reported crimes that have an identifiable victim but neither injury nor loss. This category include crimes that are planned and perhaps begun but not to the point that the victim is harmed. The most common types of incomplete events are attempts and conspiracy-type offenses.

The use of this simplified framework will increase the public's knowledge of the actual nature of crimes committed rather than emphasizing legal distinctions that are less meaningful and less important to the general public. The non-legal framework improves the reliability of classification used in a national system--a system that must conform to a labyrinth of 50 differing penal codes.

It is important to note that there are two key advantages of this generalized non-legal classification. The first is that it allows the system to deal with all reported crime in a jurisdiction. The CCS system is a compilation of all types of crime rather than an index constructed

from a small, preselected subset of specific offense types, as is the case with the Uniform Crime Reports.

The second advantage is that the classifications are derived from the victim-related elements of the offense data base. These elements are much more complete than perpetrator data elements because police reports are based largely on victim interviews and because, for many offenses, suspect information is sketchy or non-existent. It is in the selection of these information elements that the system's broad goal of informing the public can be seen most clearly.

New Information

Any inconvenience incurred as a result of giving up the familiarity of legal categories is more than offset by the systematic presentation of a great deal of offense information that is widely available in contemporary police incident reports but is not usually presented to the public. The information presented in the CCS report includes:

- Time of occurrence;
- Place of occurrence (type of premises; e.g., residence, public building);
- Level and type of injury to the victim;
- Medical treatment received by the victim;
- Victim/offender relationship;
- Weapons used and extent of force;
- Nature and value of property stolen, damaged, or destroyed;
- Victim demographic information (residence status, age, sex, and race/ethnicity).

There are several different ways to count crimes, each of which serves a somewhat different purpose. The simplest incident would be one in which a single victim has one criminal act committed against him by a single offender. Many possible variations of complex and compound incidents are possible; multiple victims, multiple offenders, and multiple crimes might all exist within a single incident. The CCS count crimes in five different ways. For most of the charts and tables in this report crimes are counted by incident. For such information as number of crimes reported, time and place of occurrence, event class, value of property, as well as for geographic analysis by planning area and census tract, it is more useful to count incidents rather than victims. A second set of charts presents demographic information about victims including age, sex, race/ethnicity, level and type of injury received, type of medical treatment administered, and residence status (e.g., resident, student, tourist). Those charts are based on the number of victims.

Two things should be kept in mind in studying this report. The first is, that on average, there are more victims than there are incidents, so the total number of incidents, as reflected in the first set of charts, will be different from the total number of victims, as reflected in the second set. In addition, there are some common crimes for which the report to the police contains the demographic characteristics of only a single

victim when there may be several other victims. In the report of a residential burglary in which the head of household gives the crime information to the police, other members of his household may have been victims (i.e., had their personal property stolen) but information on age, sex, and race/ethnicity of each separate victim is not part of the police report. In the case of corporate establishments there are no demographic characteristics for the victim. These reports are not counted in the victim section.

The final three types of counts are used on only one chart or table each. The chart on Types of Property Stolen, Damaged or Destroyed is based on the number of property types, and is not directly related to either the number of victims nor the number of incidents. The specific purpose was to develop a single chart that would represent property losses. The CCS report does not attempt to count each piece of property. The focus is on what type of item was stolen, damaged or destroyed rather than on how many items. Therefore, if cash was taken in an "injury and loss" event such as a robbery, CCS counts one under "cash" whether the amount was $10 or $10,000. If the robber had taken $100 cash, a gold wedding ring, and a wrist watch CCS counts one each for each cash and jewelry because both the ring and the watch are jewlery. The totals for the types of property lost are not the same as the totals for incidents or victims. It is useful to point out that both the property types chart and the value of property chart contains information about damage and destruction of property as well as about loss of property by theft. In this sense it is much broader than the traditional property reports of the Uniform Crime Report. It provides information on the substantial amount of loss due to criminal vandalism that is not well reported in other systems.

The second type of specialized count is that of weapons used. It is constructed in the same manner as the property types chart; that is, it counts each time a particular weapon type is used in an incident. If two perpetrators, both armed with shotguns, rob a store, CCS counts one for shotgun. If one of the robbers has a shotgun and the other uses a handgun CCS counts one shotgun and one handgun. As with the property types there is no necessary relation between the weapons chart totals and the totals for incident or victims.

The final specialized count is in the table "Weapon Used by Extent of Force." This table is compiled by looking at each reported victim in every injury event and in every injury-and-loss event and comparing the weapon used with the extent of force used on that victim. For example, if there are two victims to an injury event such as an assault, one of whom is threatened with a handgun and the other is struck on the head with a baseball bat, then this table in CCS would count one for handgun-threatened and one for blunt instrument-used.

Seriousness Scores

The concept of seriousness scoring for crimes was developed by Drs. Sellin and Wolfgang at the University of Pennsylvania. Their

objective was to develop a set of weights that could be applied to the various elements of harm in crime incidents. Their research found that although various dissimilar populations did show some differences in absolute values of seriousness weights assigned to the same offense, the ratio of seriousness of one offense compared to other offenses across population groups was relatively constant. The basic incident is the theft of an item worth $10.00. This incident is defined as having a seriousness score of "1." If this basic incident has a score of "1," what is the seriousness of stealing an item worth $300.00; of a rape with minor injuries; of an auto theft; etc.? The ratios between the scores for similar incidents across various populations are quite consistent. From these ratios Sellin and Wolfgang derived weights which can be applied to descriptions of crime incidents like those found in police offense reports. The table below gives the weights for each element of harm used in CCS to score the seriouness of the incidents reported.

Elements Scored	Weight
1. For each victim of bodily harm	
(A) Minor injuries	1
(B) Treated and discharged	4
(C) Hospitalized	7
(D) Killed	26
II. For each forcible sex offense	
(A) Sex offense	10
(B) Intimidation by weapon	2
III. Intimidation (except II above)	
(A) Physical or verbal only	2
(B) By weapon	4
IV. Number of premises forcibly entered	1
V. Number of vehicles stolen	2
VI. Value of property stolen, damaged, or destroyed	
(A) Under $10	1
(B) $10-$250	2
(C) $251-$2,000	3
(D) $2,001-$9,000	4
(E) $9,001-$30,000	5
(F) $30,001-$80,000	6
(G) Over $80,000	7

The two following examples illustrate how the system of scoring is used.

(1) An individual enters a convenience store late at night and demands money using the threat of physical harm (intimidation). The clerk hands over all the money in the cash register ($100). The individual runs out the door into a car and drives off.

Using the seriousness weighting scale, this criminal event would receive a score of four--two for verbal/physical intimidation and two for the amount of money taken.

(2) An individual enters a convenience store late at night and points a gun at the clerk demanding money. The clerk hands over the money ($100) to the individual, before leaving the store the individual strikes the clerk repeatedly with the gun, causing him to be hospitalized.

Using the Sellin and Wolfgang scale, this criminal event would receive a score of 13--seven for the physical harm to the clerk, four for the intimidation with a weapon and two for the amount of money stolen.

This second example illustrates the additive nature of the scale, summing the specific components of the event to come up with a seriousness index for the event. Under the Uniform Crime Report system both of these

criminal events would be scored as a robbery, concealing the assault in the second example.

For each crime incident entered in CCS, the actual information is collected for seriousness scoring and written on the coding sheet. The calculation of the seriousness score is done automatically by the CCS computer software.

Levels of Information

As with any reporting system the CCS deals with three levels of information. The first level the most reporting systems is volume, that is, how many crimes occurred during a particular time period. This is a simple measure of frequency, i.e., there were 571 "Injury and Loss" crimes in Peoria during the period of February through April 1981.

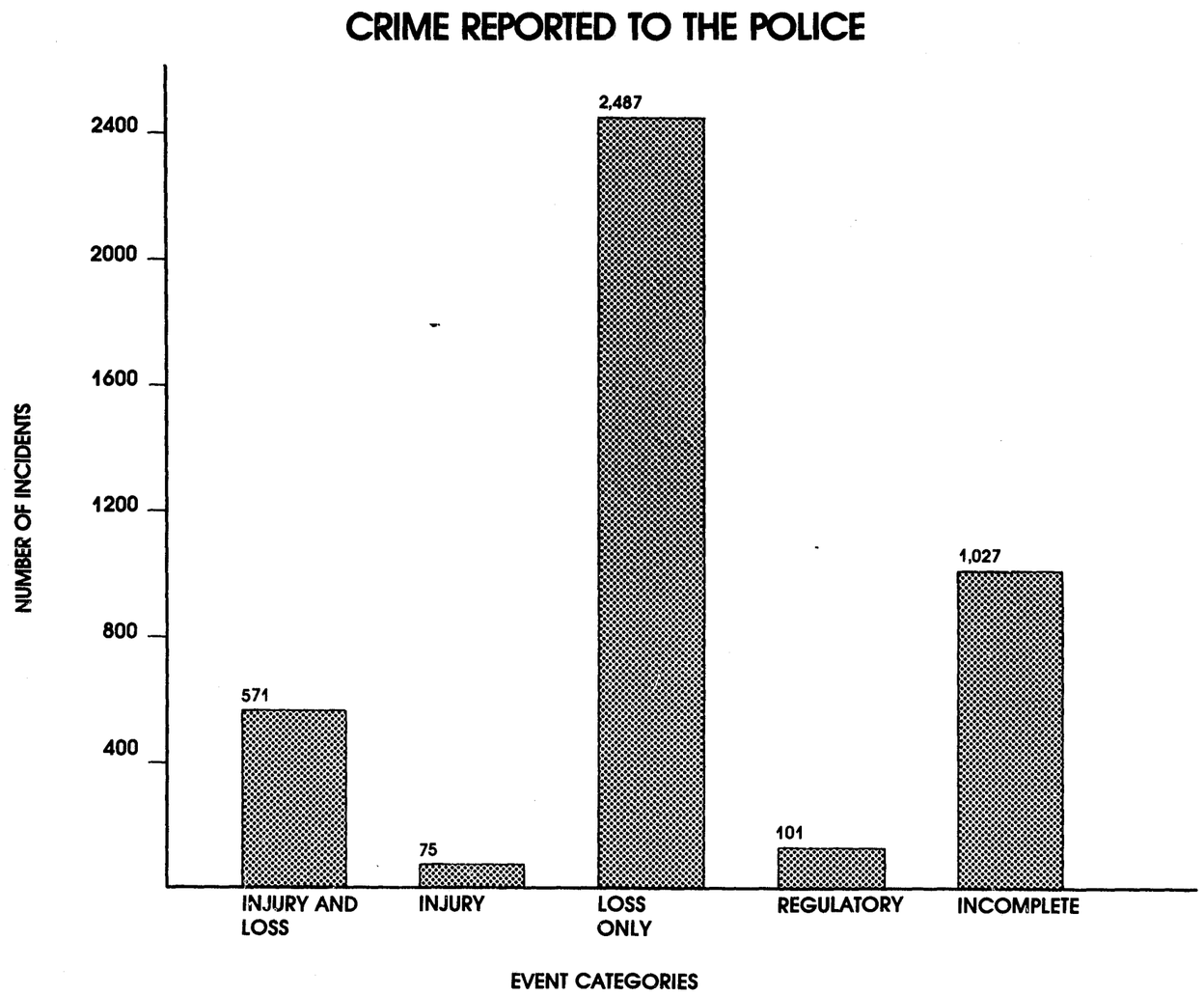
The second level of information of a reporting system is rate. Simply stated, rates are developed by dividing the number of crimes of various types by a standard denominator that is logically connected to the crimes. The simplest rate is one based on population. The population of Peoria is 110,583. The number of victims for all event categories for the three months in Peoria was 2,943 persons. The rate per 100 population is 2.66 (2943 ÷ (110,583/100) = 2.66) The general importance of this type of rate information is that it makes comparison possible by eliminating the impact of the size of a characteristic. For example, the volume of crimes (number of crimes reported) in both Peoria and Chicago cannot be compared directly because Chicago is much larger and presumably it has many more crimes. The rate information for crimes reported to the police, when standardized by the jurisdiction's population, makes the rates comparable.

A good example of how specific rates can be utilized for both public understanding and police planning can be seen in the chart of "Victimization Rates for Commercial Premises." There were a total of 103 victimizations at drinking places (bars and taverns), 109 victimizations at gas stations, and 40 victimizations at hotels or motels in Peoria during the three month period. Based on the volume data it appears that drinking places and gas stations are a larger problem as places of occurrence than are hotels and motels. In order to find out if this is true, we need to know the number of premises for each of the 18 commercial places of occurrence in Peoria.

The second column of the chart contains the number of each type of premises, drinking places, gas stations and hotels and motels. With this information and the volume information, the last column combines the known number of premises with the volume data in a rate per 100 premises. The highest rate is for hotels and motels (53.3 victimizations per 100 premises) followed by gas stations (41.7 victimization per hundred premises) and the lowest of the three was drinking places (29.8 per hundred). When standardized by the number of premises of each type in Peoria, it is clear that of the three types of places of occurrence analyzed, hotels and

motels, although they have the smallest total number of victimizations (volume) also have the highest average number of victimization for the number of premises (rate).

The third level of information in a reporting system is trend. Trend data represents the percentage change between a current reporting period and similar periods in the past. Trends may be calculated for both volume information, i.e., is the number of crimes reported this year higher or lower than last year; and for rate information, i.e., is the rate of crimes per 100 population increasing or decreasing compared to a prior period? Because the CCS report presented here represents an entirely new effort, there is no prior data that would be comparable so as to allow a trend analysis. In Phase II of CCS, now underway, there will be at least three types of trend information presented. The first will be multi-year comparisons for all five event categories for the city as a whole. This is the single best overall summary for public understanding. In addition to this broad multi-year comparison, the current detailed report formats for each reporting period will contain the equivalent information from a prior single reporting period, i.e., same period as last year. Because a great deal of the rate level information is based on detailed census characteristics of the city, a complete revisison and comparison of the rates will be prepared every time there is significant revision of the population and/or commercial characteristics of the city. When new population figures become available, we will prepare a complete new set of baseline rates.


CRIME REPORTED TO THE POLICE
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
2400
2000
1600
1200
800
400
571
75
2,487
101
1,027
INJURY AND LOSS
INJURY
LOSS ONLY
REGULATORY
INCOMPLETE
EVENT CATEGORIES

Crime Reported

This first chart is a simple frequency distribution of all the incidents reported to the Peoria police as having occurred between February 1, and April 30, 1980. These incidents are separated into the five event categories.

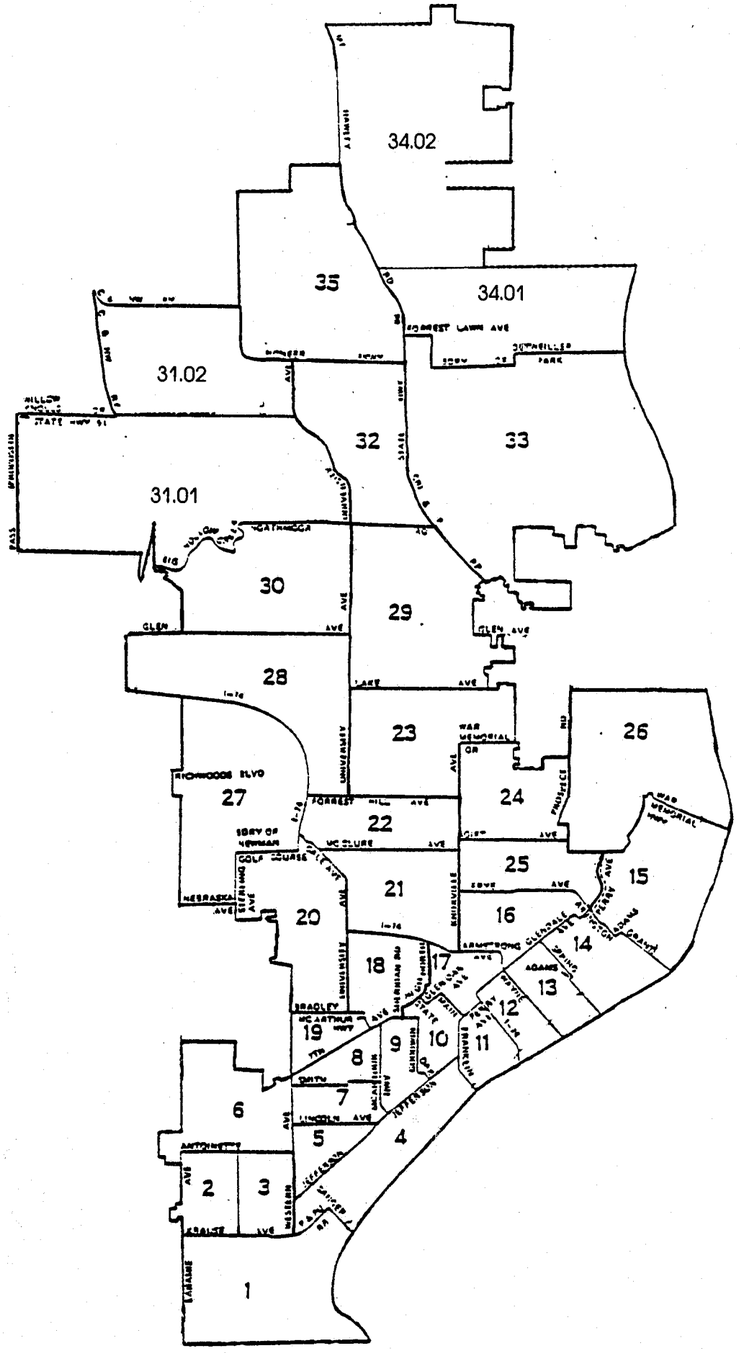
Geographic Distribution of Crime

The following four pages consist of two maps and two matching charts that report crime in each of the five event categories for 1980 census tracts and for community planning areas in Peoria. The first chart of census tracts contains an entry for "Census Tract 0." This is included to account for 1,170 incidents that could not be successfully coded from incident reports and does not represent an actual geographic area.

The second table and map are for the community planning areas. This table contains all the incidents that were coded correctly to a valid 1980 census tract; i.e., all the incidents in the previous table less those incidents in row "0."

It should be noted in examining the planning areas chart that the large number of "loss only" crimes, in (I) West Bluff and (P) Northwoods distort their rank in the total number of incidents. The "loss only" incidents are primarily shoplifting cases from malls in each of these areas.

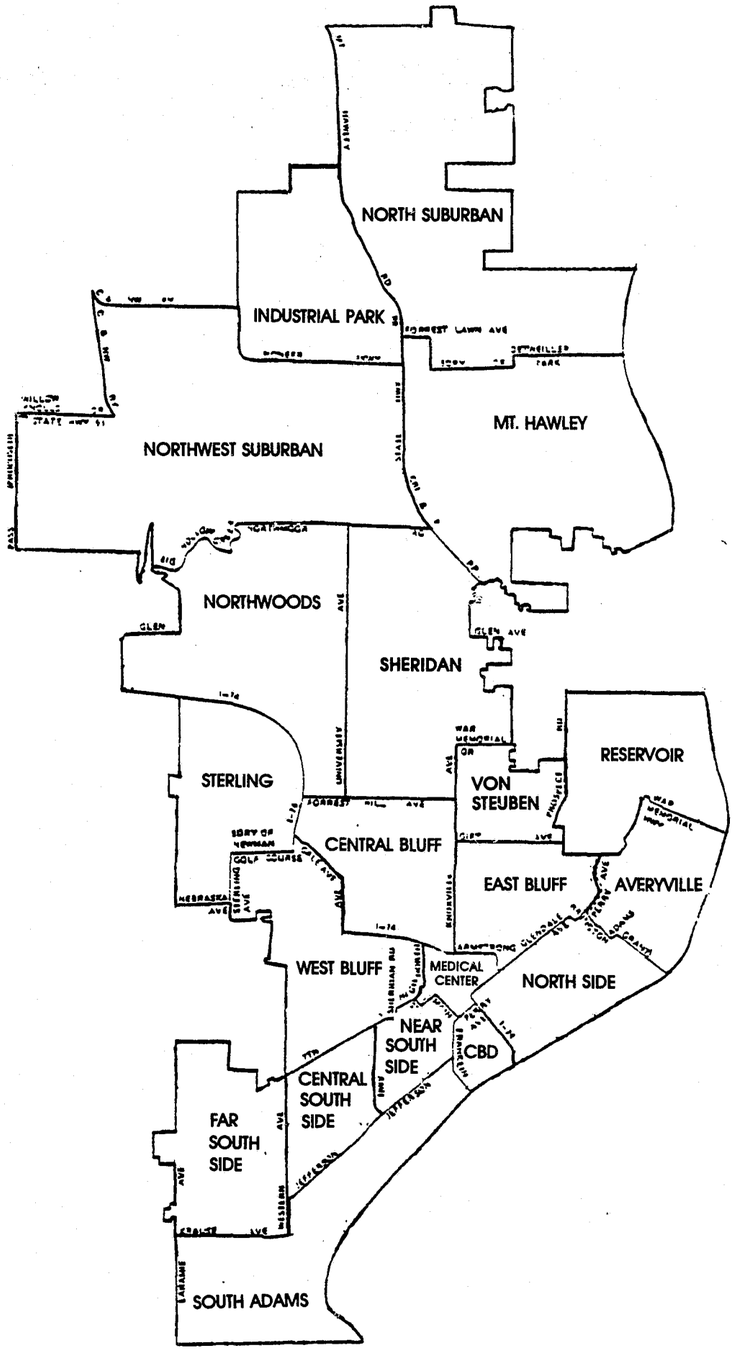
PEORIA CENSUS TRACTS



CRIME REPORTED BY 1980 CENSUS TRACTS FOR PEORIA, ILLINOIS

CENSUS TRACTS	INJURY & LOSS	INJURY	LOSS ONLY	REGUL-ATORY	INCOM-PLETE	TOTAL
0	27	215	610	7	311	1,170
1	1	34	117	2	29	183
2	8	27	52	0	21	108
3	0	23	91	0	17	131
4	4	68	133	1	120	326
5	0	2	8	0	3	13
6	1	1	8	0	3	13
7	1	2	7	0	7	17
8	0	1	2	0	2	5
9	1	3	7	1	3	15
10	0	10	19	0	3	32
11	2	18	98	0	50	168
12	6	31	68	1	33	139
13	0	19	60	0	27	106
14	1	12	29	0	16	58
15	4	18	62	0	27	111
16	3	17	49	0	18	87
17	1	4	63	0	20	88
18	3	25	135	1	41	205
19	0	7	44	0	11	62
20	0	11	81	0	22	114
21	3	16	73	1	44	137
22	1	10	38	0	21	70
23	0	3	93	0	28	124
24	0	7	48	0	20	75
25	2	9	84	0	27	122
26	0	5	9	1	8	23
27	3	5	58	0	17	83
28	1	14	207	0	45	267
29	2	2	84	0	14	102
30	0	3	34	0	6	43
31.01	0	2	14	0	10	26
31.02	0	2	15	0	10	27
32	0	2	25	0	7	34
33	0	3	11	0	9	23
34.01	0	1	4	0	1	6
34.02	0	3	4	0	1	8
35	0	1	13	0	4	18
	75	636	2,557	15	1,056	4,339

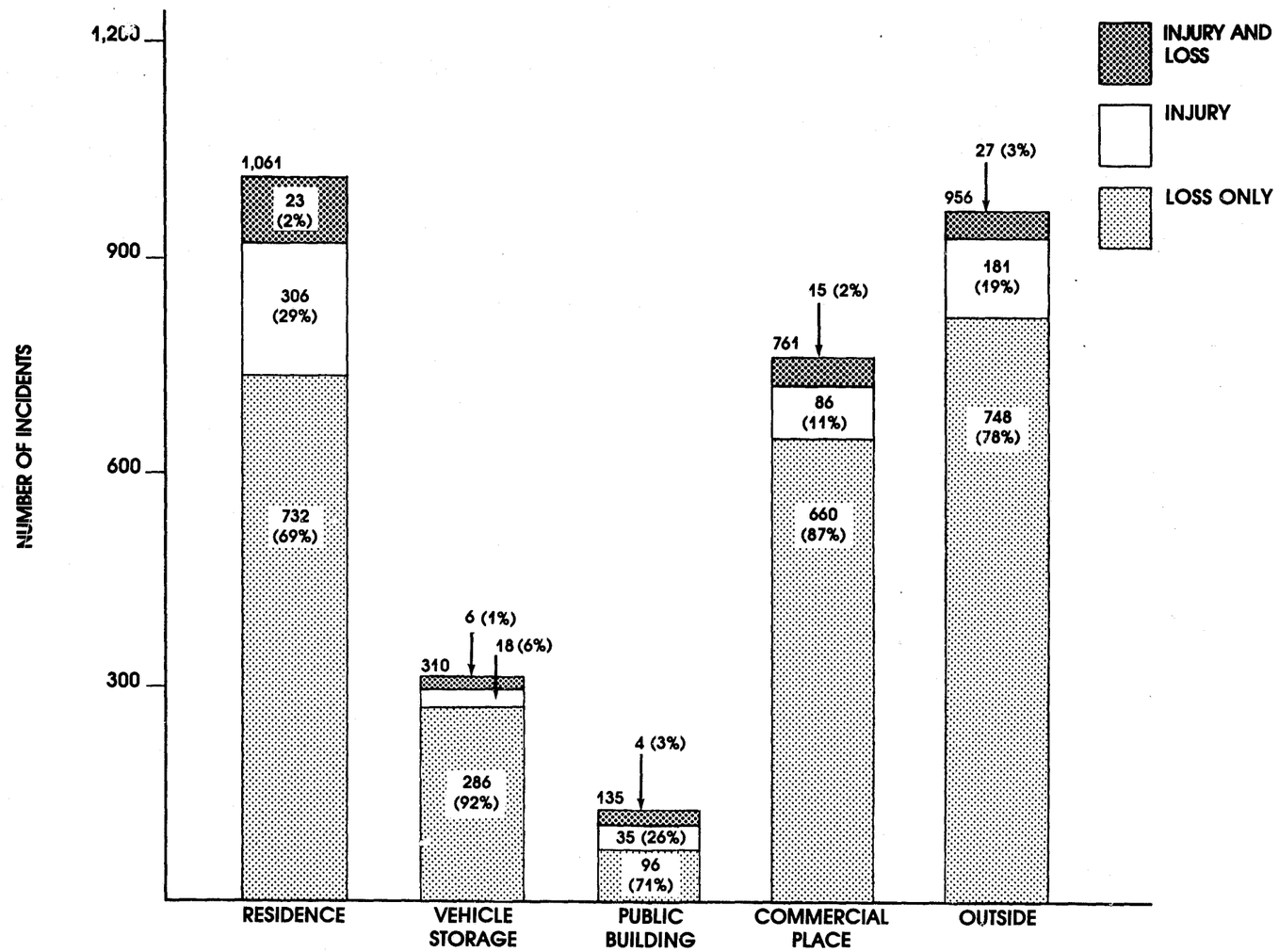
PEORIA PLANNING AREAS



REPORTED CRIME BY PEORIA PLANNING AREA

	INJURY AND LOSS	INJURY	LOSS ONLY	REGUL-ATORY	INCOM-PLETE	TOTAL
A) SOUTH ADAMS	5	102	250	3	149	509
B) FAR SOUTH SIDE	9	51	151	0	41	252
C) CENTRAL SOUTH SIDE	1	5	17	0	12	35
D) NEAR SOUTH	1	13	26	1	6	47
E) C.B.D	2	18	98	0	50	168
F) NORTH SIDE	7	62	157	1	76	303
G) AVERYWILLE	4	18	62	0	27	111
H) MEDICAL CENTER	1	4	63	0	20	88
I) WEST BLUFF	3	43	260	1	74	381
J) CENTRAL BLUFF	4	26	111	1	65	207
K) EAST BLUFF	5	26	133	0	45	209
L) RESERVOIR	0	5	9	1	8	23
M) VON STEUBEN	0	7	48	0	20	75
N) SHERIDAN	2	5	177	0	42	226
O) STERLING	3	5	58	0	17	83
P) NORTH WOODS	1	17	241	0	51	310
Q) NORTHWEST SUBURBAN	0	6	54	0	27	87
R) MT. HAWLEY	0	3	11	0	9	23
S) NORTH SUBURBAN	0	4	8	0	2	14
T) INDUSTRIAL PARK	0	1	13	0	4	18
TOTAL	48	424	1947	8	745	3169

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE



Place of Occurrence

This chart for Place of Occurrence looks at the location of each reported incident in five summary location types by CCS event category. The CCS data base contains the coding for one or more of the 50 different places of occurrence. The actual coding categories for each of the five summary categories are as follows.

Residential

Single family dwelling.
Private residence in multi-family dwelling.
Common area in multi-family dwelling.
Private residence in public housing project.
Common area in public housing project.
Private room in dormitory, boarding house or institution.
Common area in dormitory, boarding house or institution.
Mobile home or houseboat.
Common enclosed area of mobile home park or marina.
Other residential.

Vehicle Storage

Attached private garage.
Detached private garage.
Enclosed common garage for residence.
Shopping mall parking structure.
Other commercial parking structure.
Business parking structure.
Public/government building parking structure.
Shopping mall parking lot
Other parking lot.

Public Building

Public utility building.
Government office building.
Church.
School.
Other public building.

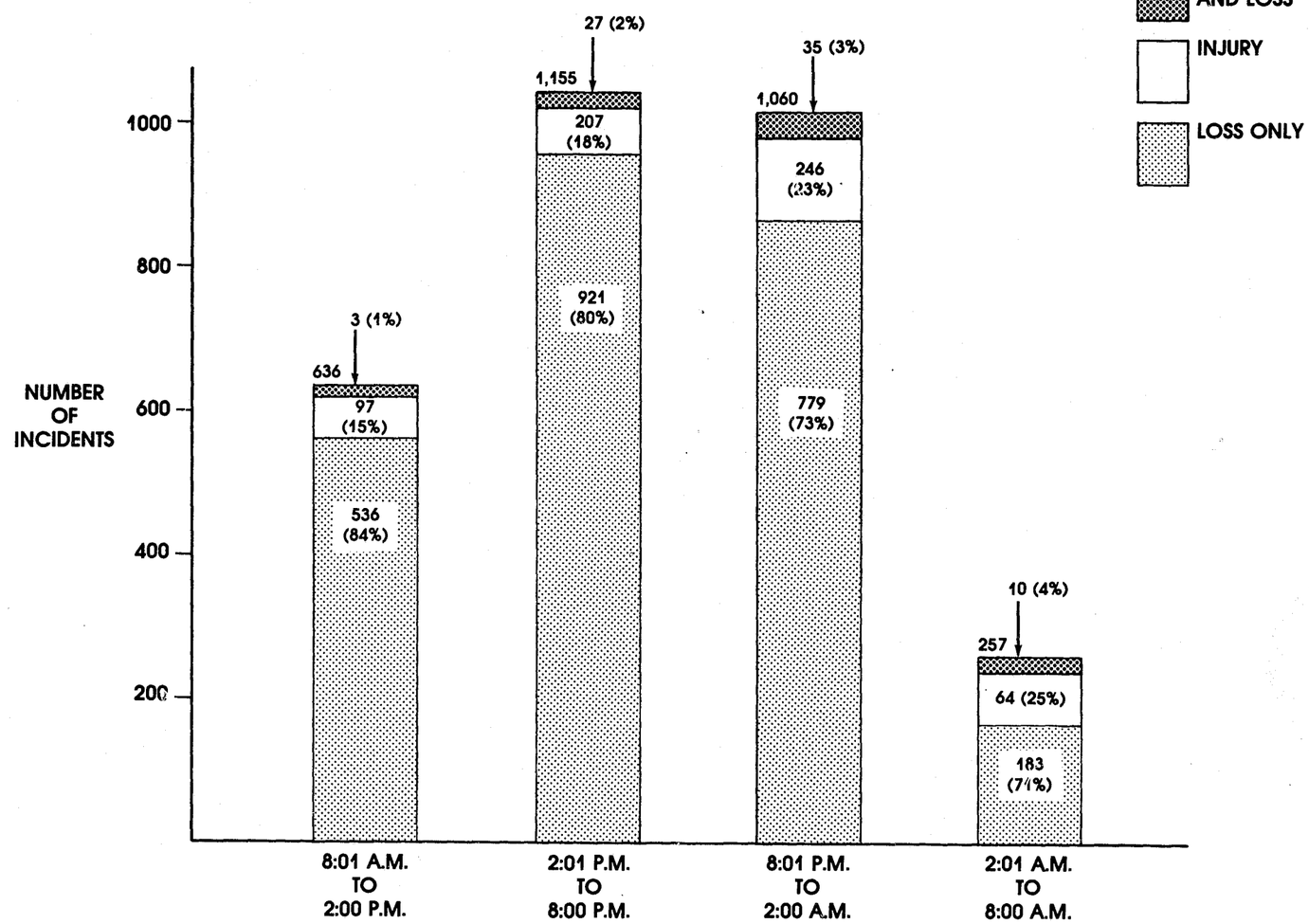
Commercial Place

Financial institution.
Jewelry store.
Liquor store.
Supermarket/grocery.
Convenience store.
Gas station.
Auto parts/auto service center.
Drugstore.
Laundry/dry cleaner.
Department store.
Bar/tavern/nightclub.
Hotel/motel.
Restaurant/diner/coffee shop.
Shopping mall.
Other retail location.
Real estate/insurance office.
Professional office.
Other business office.
Factory/plant.
Other business location.

Outside

Private property surrounding residence.
Property surrounding school.
Public park or playground.
Street, highway or alley.
Public transit vehicle.
Other outside location.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time of Occurrence

The following chart reports time of occurrence for the three "harm to victim" event catgegories. The four time periods selected were chosen to highlight the traditional "busy" and "slow" periods for crime occurrence. The CCS data base contains the actual hour of occurrence and can be organized, for reporting purposes, into any time periods that are appropriate to the local situation.

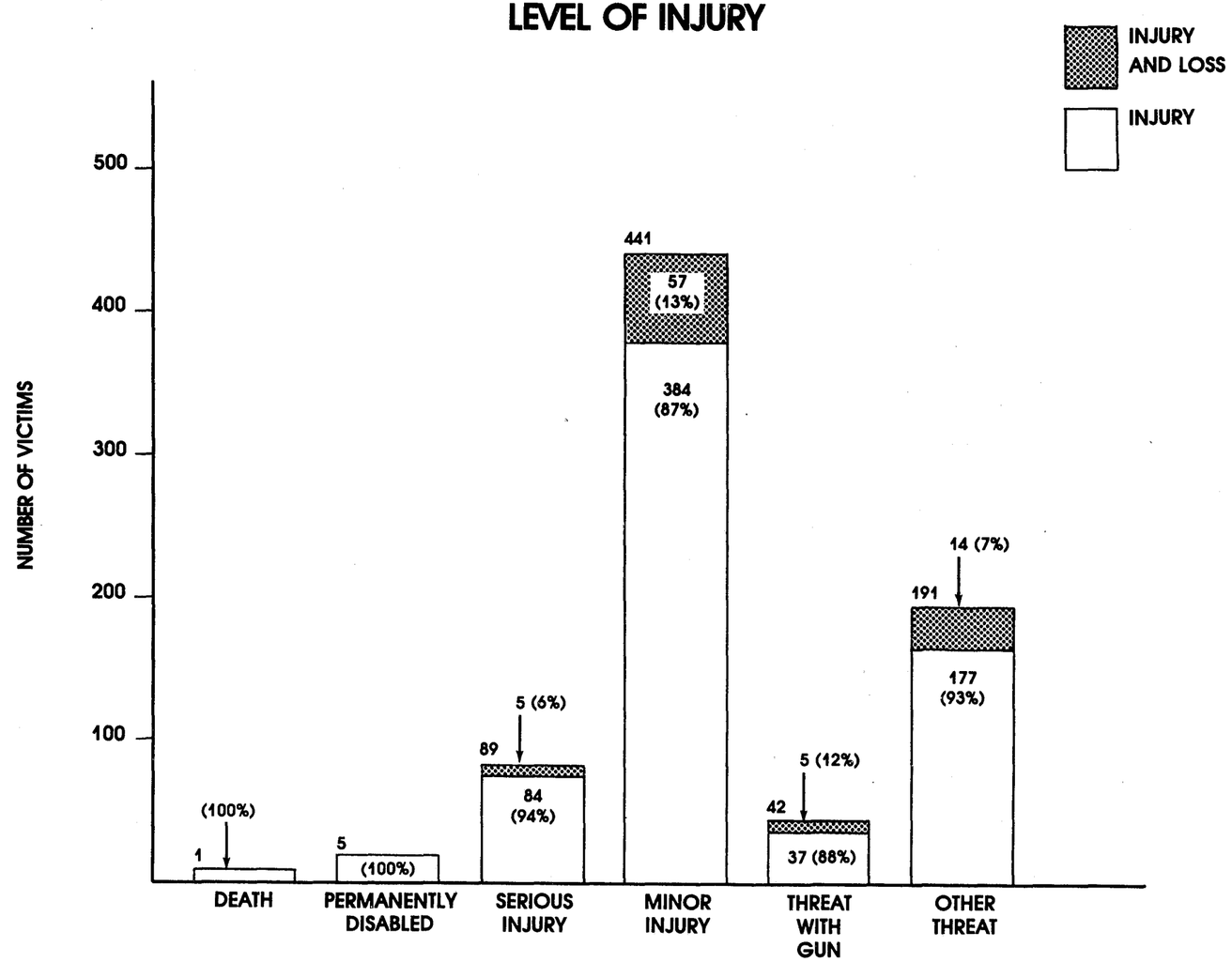
EVENT CATEGORY

UCR CATEGORY	INJURY & LOSS	INJURY	LOSS ONLY	REGULA-TORY	INCOM-PLETE	TOTAL
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	1	1	0	0	0	2
2. FORCIBLE RAPE	2	8	1	1	4	16
3. ROBBERY	29	11	48	0	6	94
4. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	9	93	11	2	25	140
5. BURGLARY	2	1	538	1	107	649
6. LARCENY	1	1	1211	1	46	1260
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	50	0	27	77
8. ARSON	0	0	6	0	3	9
9. OTHER ASSAULTS	30	357	28	3	173	591
10. OTHER SEX OFFENSES	0	3	0	1	28	32
11. OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN	0	21	0	0	13	34
12. VANDALISM	0	1	463	0	62	526
13. WEAPONS	0	0	5	1	12	18
14. STOLEN PROPERTY	0	0	5	0	0	5
15. FRAUD	1	0	60	0	14	75
16. FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	0	0	15	0	3	18
17. EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. DRUG ABUSE	0	0	8	12	22	42
19. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	0	1	2	18	28	49
20. PROSTITUTION AND VICE	0	0	0	10	20	30
21. DISORDERLY CONDUCT	0	49	4	4	234	291
22. DRUNKENNESS	0	17	0	8	19	44
23. GAMBLING	0	0	0	1	2	3
24. LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	3	18	10	31
25. ALL OTHER OFFENSES	0	4	8	3	76	91
26. VAGRANCY	0	0	1	0	1	2
27. CURFEW AND LOITERING (JUVENILE)	0	0	0	0	2	2
28. RUNAWAY (JUVENILE)	0	0	0	33	69	102
29. SUSPICION	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	75	568	2467	117	1007	4234

UCR Category by Event Category

This table reports the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) designation and the CCS event category assigned to each incident by the Peoria Police Department. The variability across event categories of some of the legal UCR designations, particularly "other assaults," highlights the utility of CCS classification to improve public understanding of crimes. Forty percent of incidents classified in the Injury and Loss category were reported to the UCR as "other assaults."

LEVEL OF INJURY

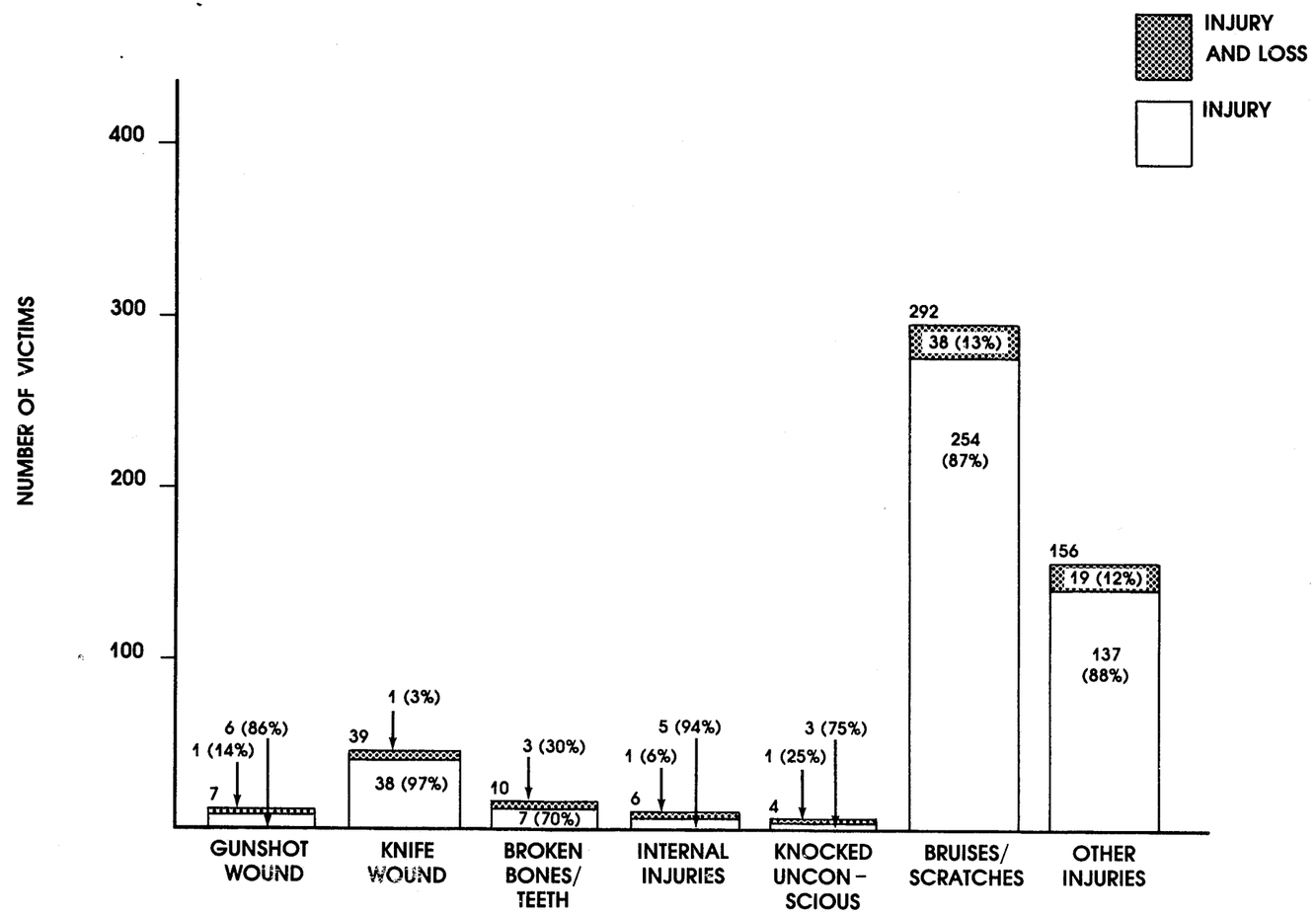


Level of Injury

The coding categories for Level of Injury combine the aspects of physical injury to the victim and threats of injury to the victim. The definition used in classifying the levels of injury of each victim are as follows:

- Death. The victim was killed by a perpetrator.
- Permanently Disabled or Disfigured. The victim suffered serious physical injuries, involving the loss or impairment of an arm or leg or other body part, or the burning or other serious disfigurement of any body part, and the injuries are of a type from which he or she will never completely recover.
- Serious Injury. The victim suffered an injury requiring more than simple first aid for treatment, but the injury did not involve the loss, impairment or disfigurement of any body part.
- Minor Injury. The victim suffered a physical injury of some kind, but there is no indication that the injury is serious. The injury requires only first aid treatment or does not require any immediate treatment at all.
- Gun Threat. The victim was not physically injured in the incident, but was confronted by one or more perpetrators armed with a firearm.
- Other Threat. The victim was not physically injured in the incident, but was confronted by one or more perpetrators armed with a weapon other than a firearm, or was confronted by one or more perpetrators who threatened to use, attempted to use, or used physical force against the victim without actually causing injury.

TYPE OF INJURY

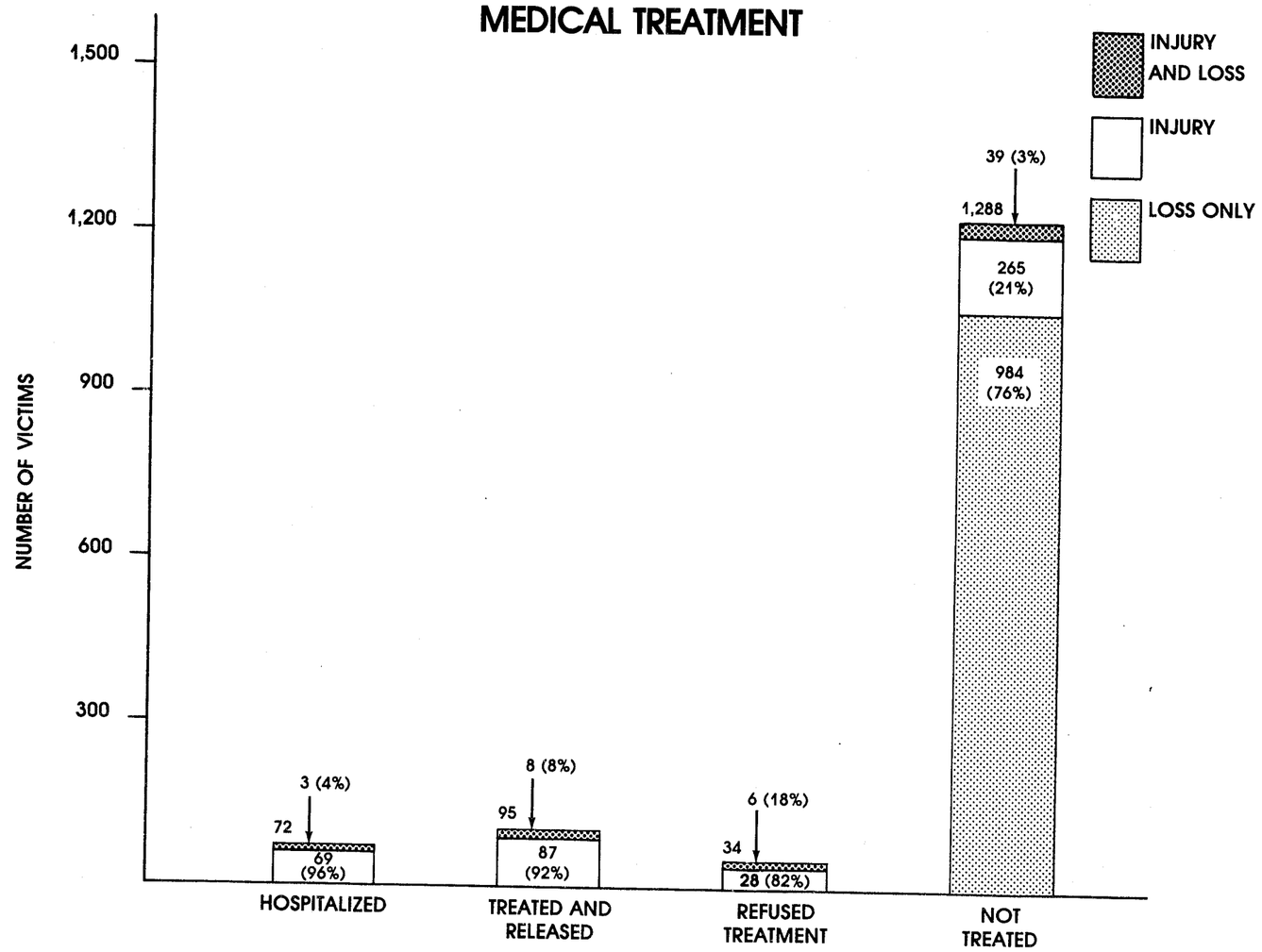


Type of Injury

The CCS distinguishes injury to victims in two dimensions--Level of Injury (including threats) and Type of Injury. Both aspects are necessary to get a meaningful picture of the harm to victims. For example, the consequences of a "gunshot wound" (Type of Injury) can easily range from "death" to "minor injury" (Level of Injury). The definitions used in classifying each type of injury are as follows:

- Gunshot Wound. Any injury which resulted from the firing of a gun, including bullet wounds, powder burns and all similar injuries. An injury caused, for example, by a piece of concrete shot off by a bullet would also be included. Excluded are injuries resulting from a gun used as a clubbing instrument.
- Knife Wound. Any injury which resulted from the use of a knife or any other instrument to cut, stab or slash.
- Broken Bones/Teeth. Any injury involving broken bones or broken or lost teeth, except an injury resulting from the firing of a gun or use of a knife or cutting instrument.
- Internal Injuries. Any injury affecting the internal organs of the body (heart, lungs, stomach, liver, etc.) or affecting the body's central cavity, except an injury involving broken bones or caused by the firing of a gun or use of a knife or cutting instrument.
- Loss of Consciousness. The victim was found unconscious or reported having lost consciousness.
- Bruises/Scratches. Superficial injuries, including scratches and minor cuts, bruises, discolorations, bumps or swelling, except injuries caused by the firing of a gun or use of a knife or cutting instrument.
- Other Injury. Any physical injury described in the report which cannot be assigned to any of the above groups, for example, burns and chemical burns, muscle strains, etc.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

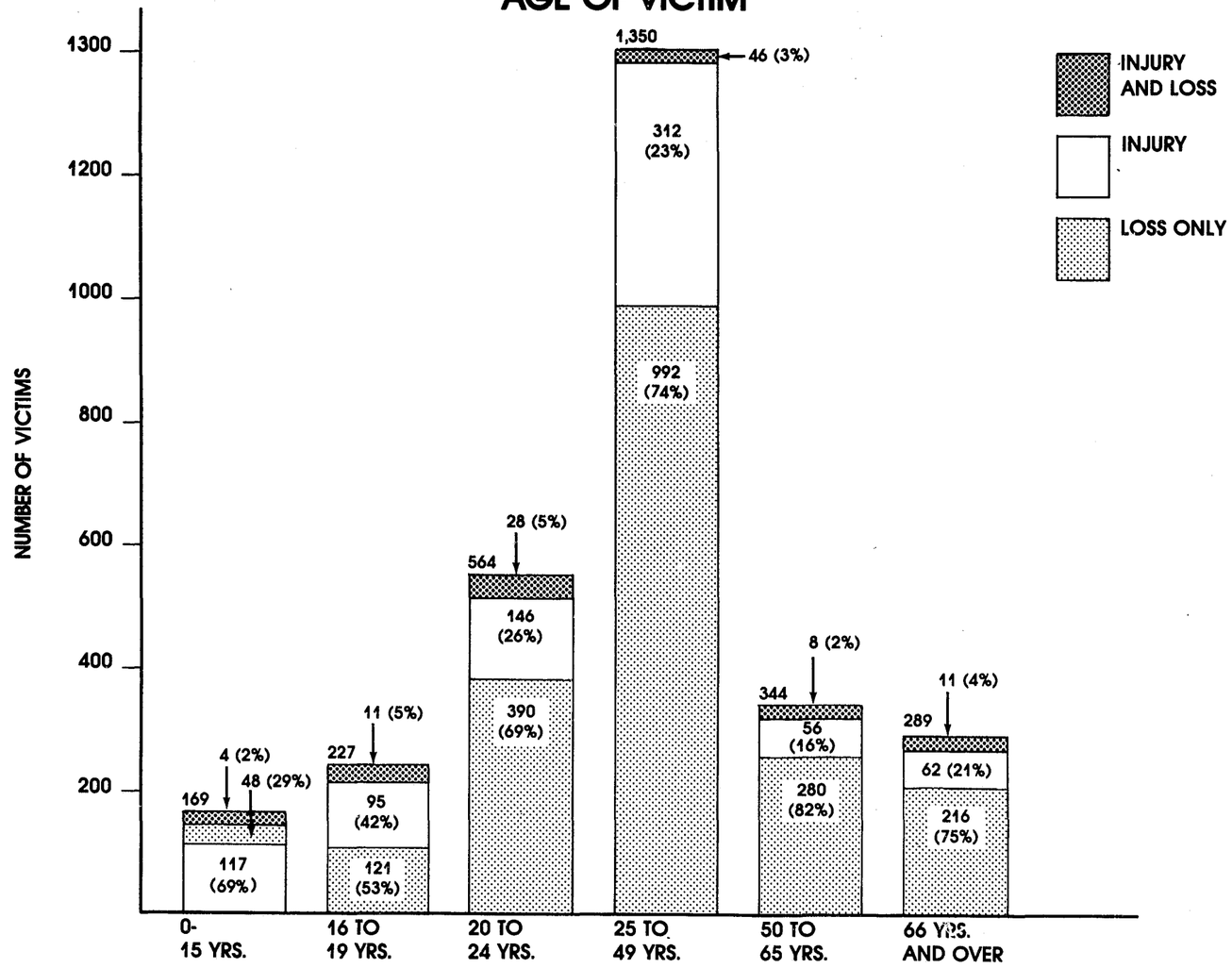


Medical Treatment

Information on the level of medical treatment given to a victim is frequently available from reported offenses. This information, along with "level of injury" and "type of injury" provide the public with a useful assessment of the physical harm associated with reported offenses. The definitions used in classifying the medical treatment of victims are as follows:

- Hospitalized. The victim was transported to a hospital for examination and treatment, and was formally admitted for an overnight stay.
- Treated and Released. The victim was transported to a hospital or other authorized treatment center, and was examined and given any emergency treatment needed, but was not admitted to a hospital for continued treatment.
- Refused Treatment. The victim was offered treatment, but declined to be transported to a hospital or once there refused to be examined or treated, either because the victim did not wish treatment or because he or she preferred to consult a private doctor.
- Not Treated. The report states that no attempt was made to offer medical treatment to the victim.

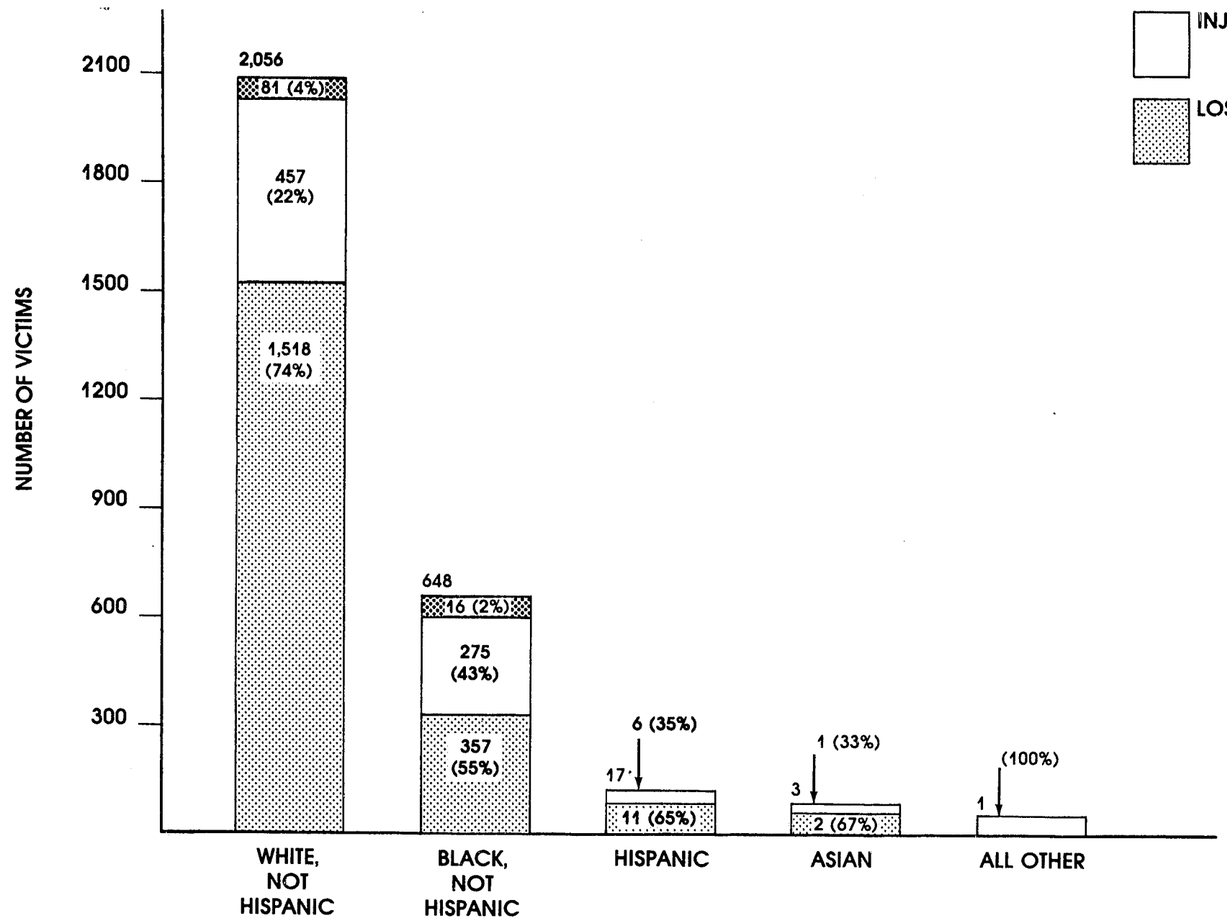
AGE OF VICTIM



Age of Victim

This chart reports the age of victims, broken down into six age ranges, by the event categories. Of note is the steady increase with age in the proportion of victims in the "loss only" categories; i.e., of those victims 0 to 15 years, 29 percent were victims of loss only incidents; for 16 to 19 years, the loss only proportion was 53 percent; for 20 to 29 years, 69 percent; 25 to 49 years, 74 percent; 50 to 65 years, 82 percent. For the final age group, 60 years and over, the proportion of victims from "loss only" events declined slightly to 75 percent.

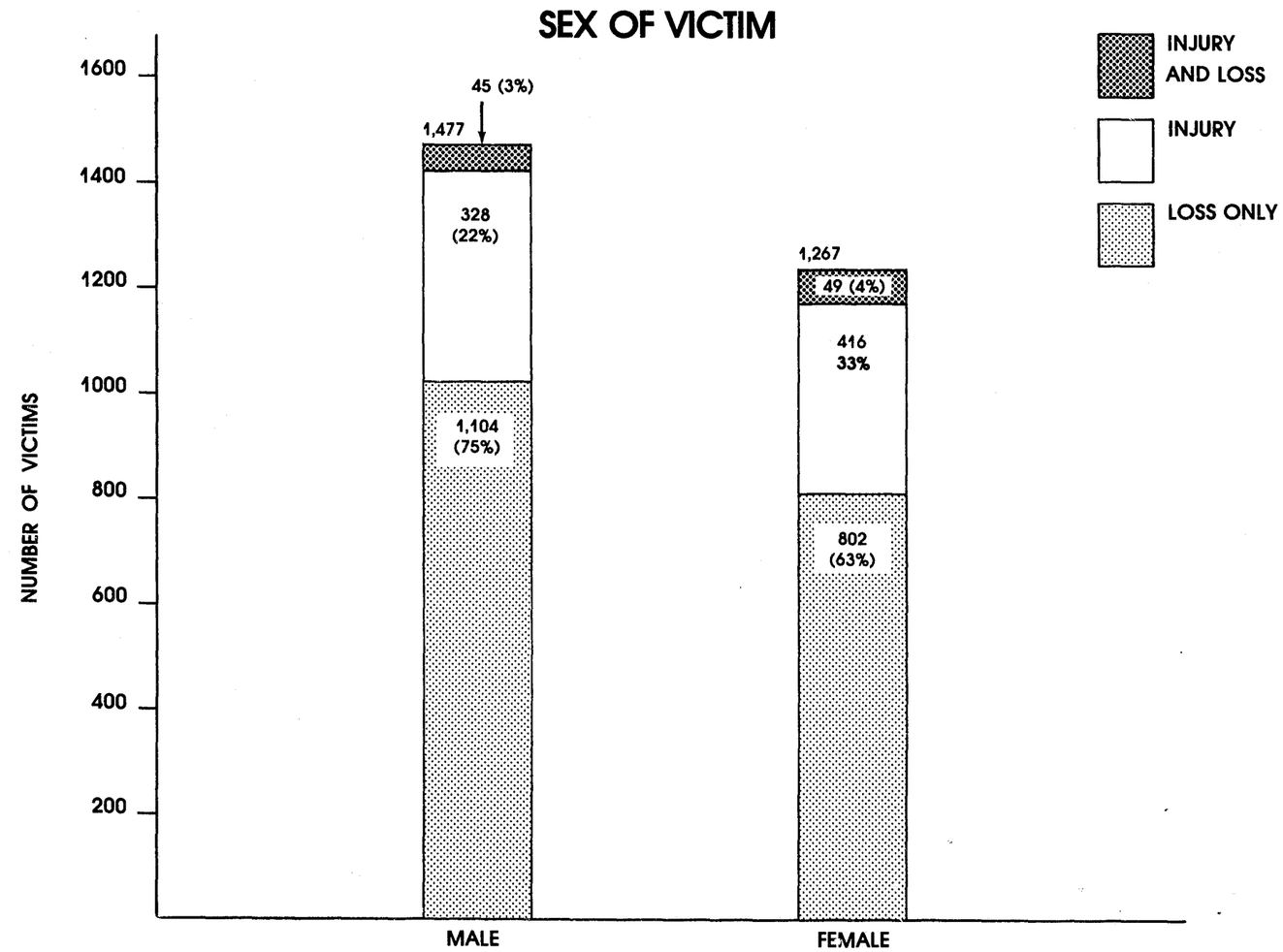
RACE/ETHNICITY OF VICTIM



Race/Ethnicity of Victim

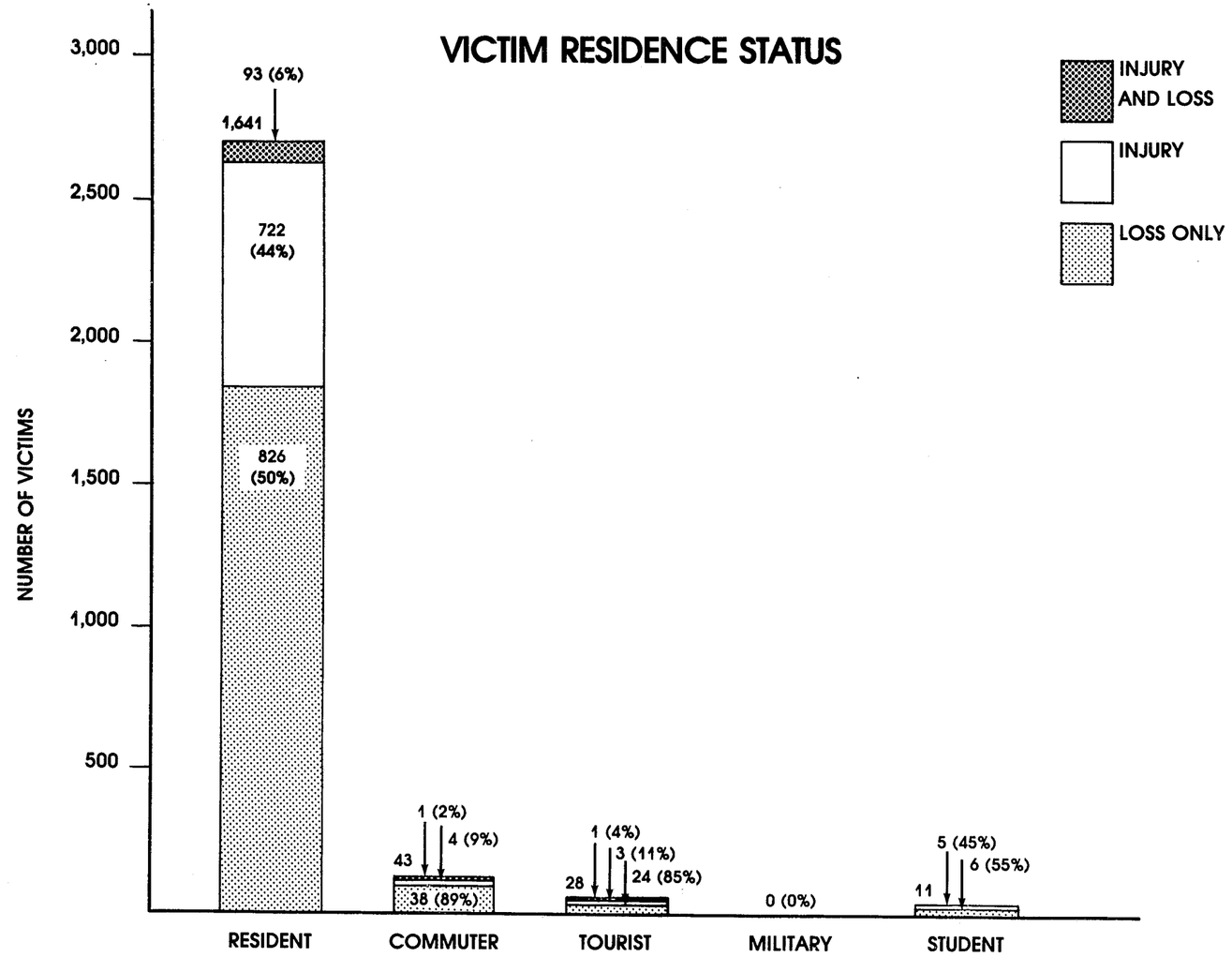
The definitions used in CCS for classifying the victim's race and ethnic origin are as follows:

- White, Not Hispanic. The victim is Caucasian, and is not of Latin American, Caribbean or other Hispanic ancestry.
- Black, Not Hispanic. The victim is Negro, and is not of Latin American, Caribbean or other Hispanic ancestry.
- Asian. The victim is of East Asian or Pacific Islands ancestry, including Korean, Japanese, Chinese, Indochinese, Philippine, Polynesian, etc.
- Hispanic. The victim is a member of a community of Hispanic culture or is of Hispanic ancestry, including Mexican, American Southwest, other Latin American, Hispanic Caribbean, South American and Spanish heritage.
- All Others. The race/ethnicity of the victim is different from any of those identified above, including South Asian, native Australian, Eskimo, Aleut and native American.


SEX OF VICTIM
INJURY AND LOSS
INJURY
LOSS ONLY
NUMBER OF VICTIMS
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
1,477
45 (3%)
328 (22%)
1,104 (75%)
1,267
49 (4%)
416 33%
802 (63%)
MALE
FEMALE

Sex of Victim

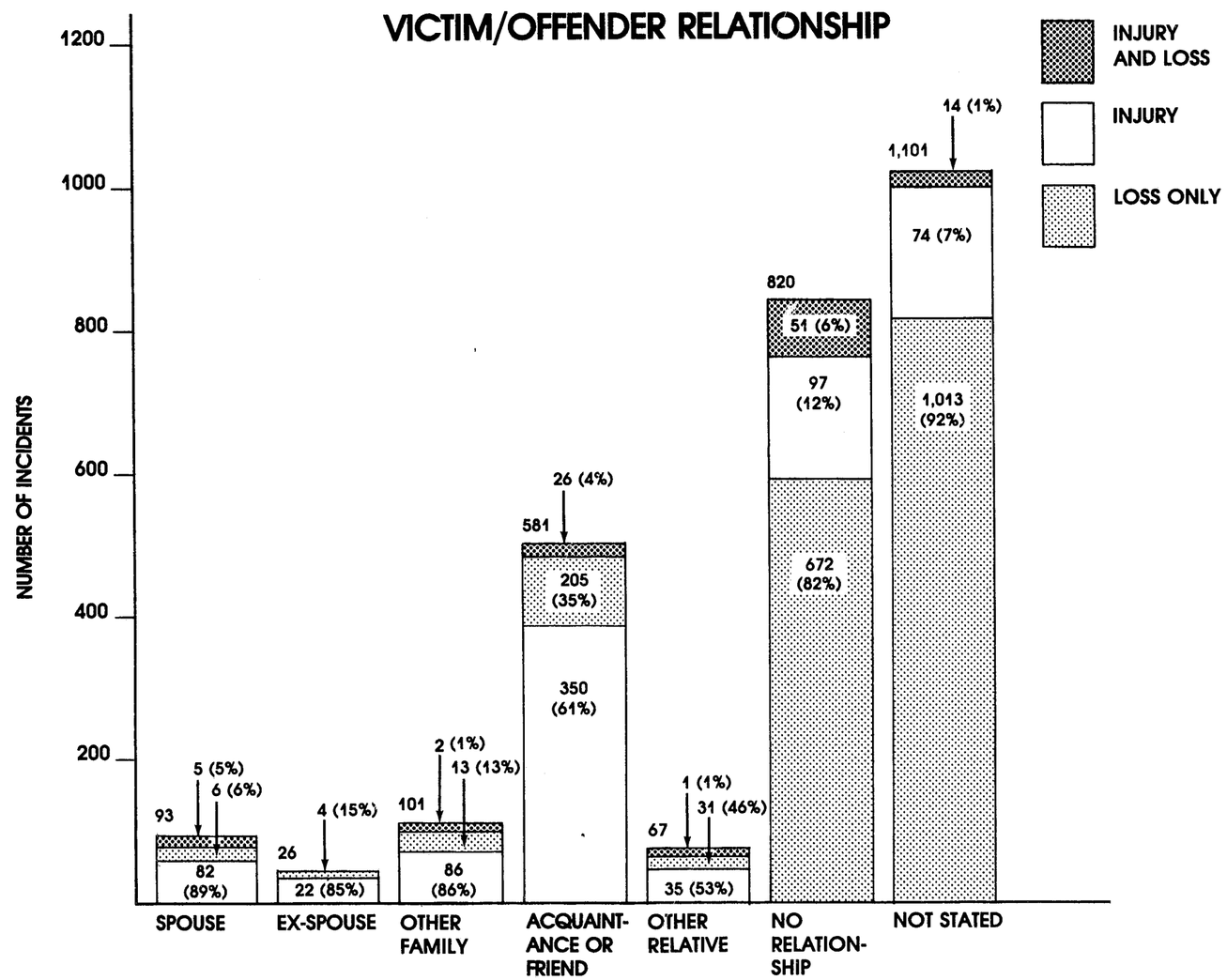
This chart is self-explanatory.


VICTIM RESIDENCE STATUS
INJURY AND LOSS
INJURY
LOSS ONLY
NUMBER OF VICTIMS
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
93 (6%)
1,641
722 (44%)
826 (50%)
1 (2%)
4 (9%)
43
38 (89%)
1 (4%)
3 (11%)
24 (85%)
28
0 (0%)
5 (45%)
6 (55%)
11
RESIDENT
COMMUTER
TOURIST
MILITARY
STUDENT

Resident Status

The chart of victim "Resident Status" in CCS looks at several possible classes of victims who can usually be identified in police offense reports. In some jurisdictions the number of victims in these classes may be important to a meaningful explanation of crime. The definitions used in classifying victims' residence status are as follows:

- Resident. The victim is a regular resident of the jurisdiction.
- Commuter. The victim is a commuter, living outside the jurisdiction but entering it on a regular basis to work.
- Tourist. The victim lives outside the jurisdiction and was visiting the jurisdiction on vacation "or for recreational purposes" at the time the incident occurred.
- Military Only. The victim is a member of the armed forces (Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force) and lives in the area only in connection with his or her military assignment.
- Student Only. The victim attends school within the jurisdiction and either lives outside the jurisdiction, or has a residence in the jurisdiction only because of school attendance.


VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP
INJURY AND LOSS
INJURY
LOSS ONLY
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
93
5 (5%)
6 (6%)
82 (89%)
26
4 (15%)
22 (85%)
101
2 (1%)
13 (13%)
86 (86%)
581
26 (4%)
205 (35%)
350 (61%)
67
1 (1%)
31 (46%)
35 (53%)
820
51 (6%)
97 (12%)
672 (82%)
1,101
14 (1%)
74 (7%)
1,013 (92%)
SPOUSE
EX-SPOUSE
OTHER FAMILY
ACQUAINT-ANCE OR FRIEND
OTHER RELATIVE
NO RELATION-SHIP
NOT STATED

Victim/Offender Relationship

One of the most important and useful types of information about reported crime for public understanding is the relationship between the victim and the offender involved in a particular incident. The CCS information on victim/offender relationship is reported for each victim. In the case of multiple perpetrators the "strongest" or most intimate relationship is reported. For example, if a youth has his bicycle taken from him by two other youths, one of whom the victim recognizes from school and the other he has never seen before, the victim/offender relationship would be reported as "other relationship." The definitions used in CCS for classifying the victim/offender relationship are as follows:

- Spouse. The victim and perpetrator are legally married and living together or are living together in a common-law union. Persons living together on an informal basis are not to be considered spouses.
- Ex-Spouse. The victim and perpetrator are divorced or their marriage has been annulled, or though still legally married they are formally or informally separated and are living apart.
- Other Family Member. The victim and perpetrator have a recognized kinship tie, by blood, marriage or adoption, other than that of spouses. Other family members include parents and children, step-parents and step-children, adoptive parents and children, siblings, half-siblings, step-siblings, in-laws, etc.
- Friend or Acquaintance. The victim and perpetrator have no familial relation, but know one another on a casual or friendly basis.
- Other Relationship. The victim and perpetrator are related to one another in a way other than those described above. Other relationship would include landlord-tenant, neighbor, etc.
- No Relationship. The victim had no acquaintance with or knowledge of the perpetrator prior to the incident.
- Not Stated. The report does not contain enough information to determine whether there was any relationship between the victim and perpetrator.

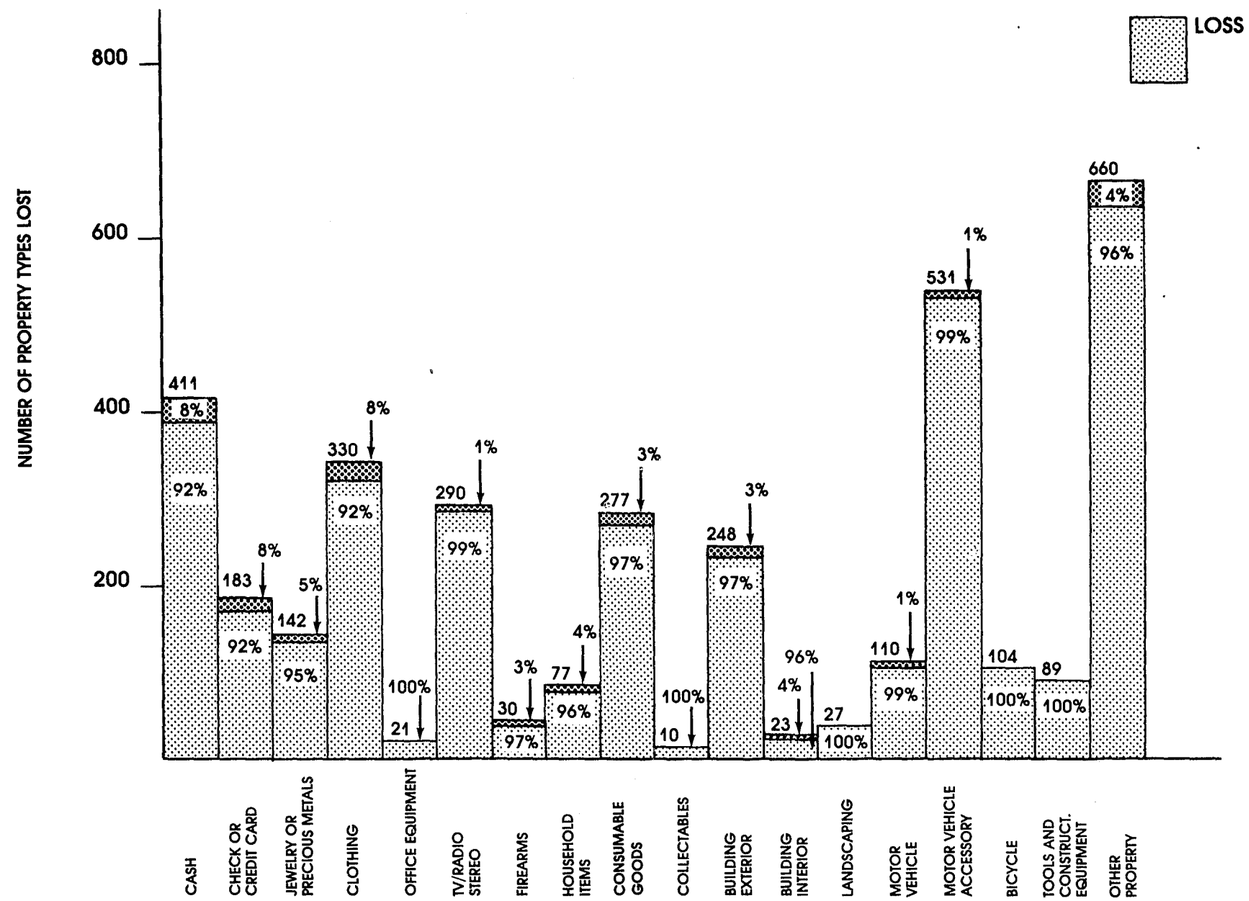
VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP AND INJURY TO VICTIM

	Spouse	Ex-Spouse	Other Family	Acquaint-ance	Other Relation-ship	No Relation-ship	Unknown	TOTAL
Death	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	.05% 2
Permanently Disabled or Disfgured	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	75% 3	25% 1	0% 0	0% 0	.11% 4
Serious Injury	19% 17	2% 2	11% 10	42% 38	4% 4	19% 9	11% 10	2% 90
Minor Injury	11% 48	2 10	12% 53	48 212	4 17	19% 82	4% 19	13% 441
Threatened With Gun	12% 5	5% 2	10% 4	45% 19	5% 2	19% 8	5% 2	1% 42
Other Threat	7% 13	4% 8	6% 12	41% 79	6% 12	15% 29	20% 38	6% 191
No Injury	1% 25	0.6% 17	2% 62	15% 394	2% 50	35% 919	44% 1144	78% 2611
								100% 3381

Victim/Offender Relationship and Injury to Victim

The following table combines the elements of victim/offender relationship with the level of injury to highlight the connection between intimacy and violence. Of note is the fact that of all victims with physical injury (death, permanently disabled, serious and minor injury) 78 percent had some prior relationship (spouse, ex-spouse, other family, acquaintance or other relationship) with the perpetrator.

PRO[illegible]
DAMAGED OR DESTROYED

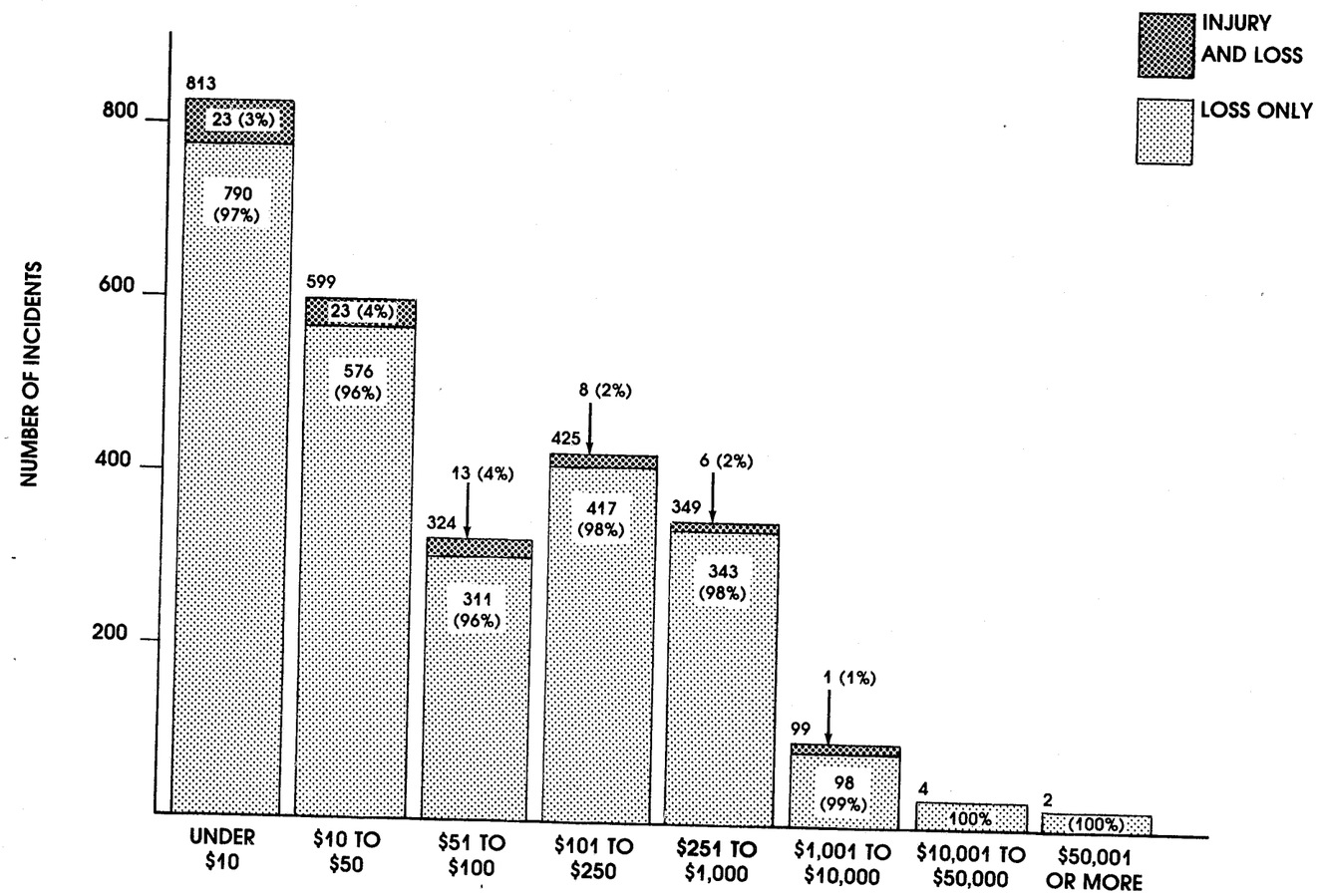


Types of Property Stolen, Damaged, or Destroyed

The types of property stolen, damaged or destroyed has been broadened from the more traditional definitions employed by the Uniform Crime Reports and the various crime analysis systems. For the purpose of the published CCS report, the property types have been collapsed into 19 different types. The definitions used in classifying property stolen, damaged or destroyed are as follows:

- Cash Money. United States or other currency, including both bills and coins, except money kept as part of a collection.
- Check or Credit Card. A negotiable check, meaning one which has been signed by the account holder and/or endorsed by the payee and can be cashed, or any other document which can be readily converted to cash, such as a bearer bond, or a card authorizing the person named to make purchases on credit.
- Jewelry/Precious Metals. Any object made of precious metals and/or precious or semi-precious stones which is worn for personal adornment, including bracelets, necklaces, watches, chains, earrings, and any object made of a precious metal (gold, silver, platinum, etc.), except coins, antiques and art objects.
- Clothing. Any article worn as body covering and/or body adornment, including furs, shoes, hats, belts, wallets and handbags, etc., but excluding jewelry.
- Office Equipment. Objects designed primarily for use in an office, including desks, filing cabinets and other office furniture, typewriters, photocopiers and other business machines, etc,
- TV/Radio/Stereo. All televisions, radios, stereos, tape-recorders, video-recorders, cameras and projectors including accessories to be used with each, except those designed to be used in vehicles.
- Firearm. Handguns, rifles, shotguns, and any other weapon designed to fire a projectile by means of an explosive charge.
- Household Item. Objects designed primarily for use in a residence, including household furniture and appliances, draperies, carpeting, etc.
- Consumable Goods. Items intended to be consumed including food, liquor, tobacco products, gas, oil, toiletries, drugs, etc.
- Collectables. Art objects, antiques, stamp/coin collections. Includes items like paintings, sculpture, heirloom silver, old furniture and any other object where value is determined by consideration of its age, rarity, and/or beauty.
- Building Exterior. The outside walls, doors, windows, roof, etc., of a building or structure.
- Building Interior. The interior walls, doors, floors, ceilings, etc., of a building or structure, not including furniture or other contents of the structure.
- Landscaping. Lawns, flowerbeds, rock gardens, trees, bushes, etc., which are part of a decorative arrangement surrounding a building or structure.
- Motor Vehicle. Any self-propelled, motorized vehicle designed to run on ground surface, including cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, etc., and excluding trains, boats, airplanes, etc.
- Motor Vehicle Part or Accessory. Any object attached to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle, including operating parts such as batteries, decorative parts such as hubcaps and hood ornaments, and such accessories as vehicle radios and tapedecks.
- Bicycle. Any bicycle, tricycle, unicycle, tandem bicycle or similar non-motorized wheeled vehicle.
- Tools, Construction Equipment. Any item designed for use as a tool in manufacturing or other industry, home repair, professional repair or maintenance, building trades, etc., except motorized vehicles.
- Other Property. All property which cannot be assigned to any of the preceding property type categories.

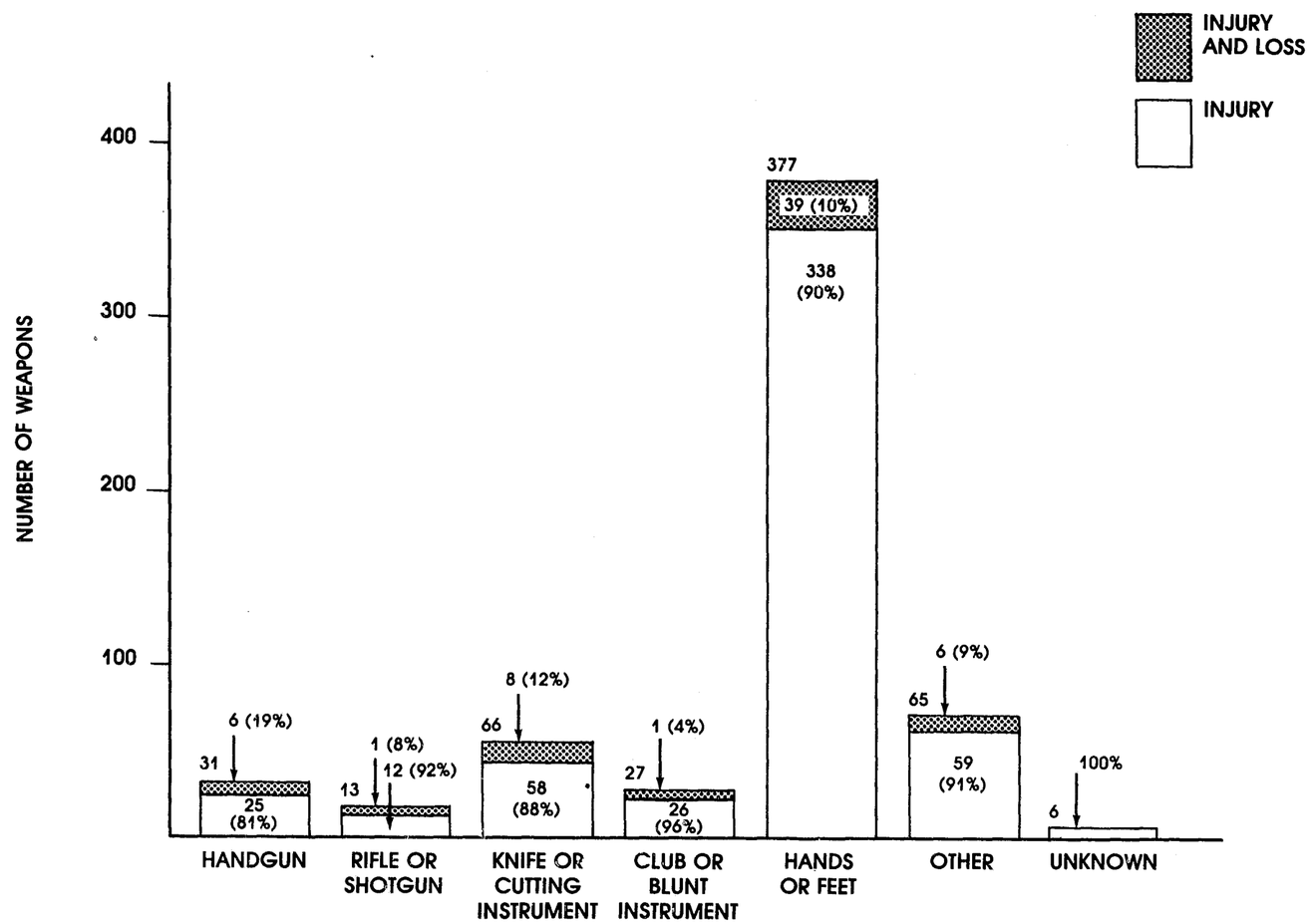
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, DAMAGED OR DESTROYED



Value of Property

The chart for "value of property stolen, damaged or destroyed," is based on the total reported value for each incident. The chart graphically illustrates the vast preponderance of relatively small losses with only 15 percent (454 of 3,058) of all "injury and loss" and "loss only" incidents exceeding $250 in value.

WEAPON USED


INJURY AND LOSS
INJURY
NUMBER OF WEAPONS
400
300
200
100
31
6 (19%)
25 (81%)
13
1 (8%)
12 (92%)
66
8 (12%)
58 (88%)
27
1 (4%)
26 (96%)
377
39 (10%)
338 (90%)
65
6 (9%)
59 (91%)
6
100%
HANDGUN
RIFLE OR SHOTGUN
KNIFE OR CUTTING INSTRUMENT
CLUB OR BLUNT INSTRUMENT
HANDS OR FEET
OTHER
UNKNOWN

Weapon Used

This chart is self-explanatory.

WEAPON USED BY EXTENT OF FORCE

	USED	THREATENED	NOT INDICATED IN REPORT
HANDGUN	15 (2%)	28 (25%)	5 (7%)
RIFLE/SHOTGUN	4 (1%)	9 (8%)	4 (6%)
KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT	42 (6%)	36 (32%)	7 (10%)
CLUB/BLUNT INSTRUMENT	50 (7%)	7 (6%)	3 (4%)
HANDS AND/OR FEET	502 (69%)	7(6%)	40 (59%)
OTHER WEAPON	117 (16%)	24 (22%)	9 (13%)
UNKNOWN	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
TOTAL	730 (100%)	111 (100%)	68 (100%)

Weapon Used by Extent of Force

The chart of Weapon Used by Extent of Force is included in CCS to provide supplemental information concerning the use or threat of use for various categories of weapons. This chart is based on victims, and so each item represents a victim who was either injured or threatened with a weapon. There is frequently limited information on the exact "extent of force" in relation to individual victims in complex events (e.g., more than one victim or perpetrator) which accounts for the number of victims in the column "not indicated in report."

Victimization Rates

The following two tables are reports of victimization rates for CCS. The first table provides the current populations and the specific rates for each of the three "harm to victim" event categories for adults (18 years and older), and children (17 years and younger).

The second table provides a set of victimization rates based on the number of each type of commercial premise.

VICTIMIZATION RATES BY EVENT CATEGORY FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN

	ADULTS 18 YRS. & OLDER	CHILDREN 17 YRS. & UNDER	TOTAL
POPULATION	78,239	32,344	110,583
INJURY AND LOSS CRIMES NUMBER OF VICTIMS	102	6	108
INJURY AND LOSS RATE PER 100/POPULATION.	.13	.018	.097
INJURY CRIMES NUMBER OF VICTIMS	635	153	788
INJURY CRIMES RATE PER 100 POPULATION.	.811	.47	.712
LOSS ONLY CRIMES NUMBER OF VICTIMS	1963	84	2047
LOSS ONLY CRIMES RATE PER 100 POPULATION.	2.5	.259	1.85
TOTAL NUMBER OF VICTIMS	2700	243	2943
TOTAL RATE PER 100/POPULATION.	3.45	.75	2.66

VICTIMIZATION RATE BY EVENT CATEGORY FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF COMMERCIAL PREMISES

		INJURY		INJURY & LOSS		LOSS ONLY		TOTAL	
PLACES	#OF PREMISES	#OF CRIMES	RATE PER 100	#OF CRIMES	RATE PER 100	#OF CRIMES	RATE PER 100	#OF CRIMES	RATE PER 100
MANUFACTURING	606	1	.165	0	0	5	.825	6	.99
FINANCIAL	243	1	.411	0	0	10	.411	11	4.50
REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE	1,857	0	0	0	0	1	.05	1	.05
PROFESSIONAL OFFICE	1,275	0	0	0	0	4	.313	4	.313
DEPARTMENT STORE	42	1	2.38	1	2.38	139	330.9	141	335.7
CONVENIENCE STORE	57	1	1.75	2	3.50	16	28	19	33.33
GROCERY STORE	162	1	.161	4	2.47	83	51.23	88	54.32
JEWELRY STORE	87	0	0	0	0	2	2.29	2	2.29
LIQUOR STORE	57	1	1.75	0	0	6	10.52	7	12.28
OTHER RETAIL STORE	543	2	.36	2	.36	96	17.67	100	18.41
AUTO REPAIR	162	0	0	0	0	16	9.87	16	9.87
CLEANING & LAUNDRY	204	0	0	0	0	5	2.45	5	2.45
DRINKING PLACES	345	52	15	2	.58	49	14.2	103	29.8
GAS STATIONS	261	4	1.53	2	.76	103	39.46	109	41.76
HOTEL AND MOTEL	75	8	10.6	1	1.3	31	41.33	40	53.3
RESTAURANT	495	7	1.41	1	.202	26	5.25	34	6.86
OTHER COMMERCIAL	6,642	6	.09	0	0	.59	.9	65	.98
TOTAL COMMERCIAL	13,113	85	.65	15	.114	651	4.96	751	5.72

SERIOUSNESS SCORE

	INJURY AND LOSS	INJURY	LOSS ONLY	TOTAL
TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	75	453	2540	3068
TOTAL SERIOUSNESS	264	1197	4960	6421
RANGE OF SERIOUSNESS	1-27	1-26	1-51	1-51
MEAN SERIOUSNESS SCORE	3.52	2.64	1.95	2.09
MEDIAN SERIOUSNESS SCORE	2.97	3.73	1.66	1.82
STANDARD DEVIATION	8.47	14.69	17.00	21.2

Seriousness Scores

The proceeding table presents the results of the analysis of seriousness scores for the reporting period in Peoria. The seriousness scores are presented for each of these event categories that are based on harm to victims. The first row is the total number of victimization incidents. The second row is the total seriousness units for each event category, that is, the sum of the weighted score for all incidents in that event category. The third row is the range of scores within that event category--the least serious injury crime reported during the period had a score of one, the most serious had a score of 26. The mean seriousness score is the arithmetic average determined by dividing the total seriousness by the number of victimizations. For example, the mean score for Loss Only crimes is 1.90 (4,960 seriousness units divided by 2,540 victimizations). The median score is the interpolated "middle case," i.e., the incident that is exactly in the middle of the distribution of victimizations ranked in order of seriousness. The bottom part of the table is the standard deviation of the seriousness scores of each event category,. The standard deviation is a statistical measure of the dispersion of the scores in that category around the mean. The larger the standard deviation, the more "spread" there was in the distribution of seriousness scores around the mean.

END