



# VIOLENT CRIME IN ILLINOIS 2015: ROBBERY



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## ROBBERY

### Definition

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## Definition

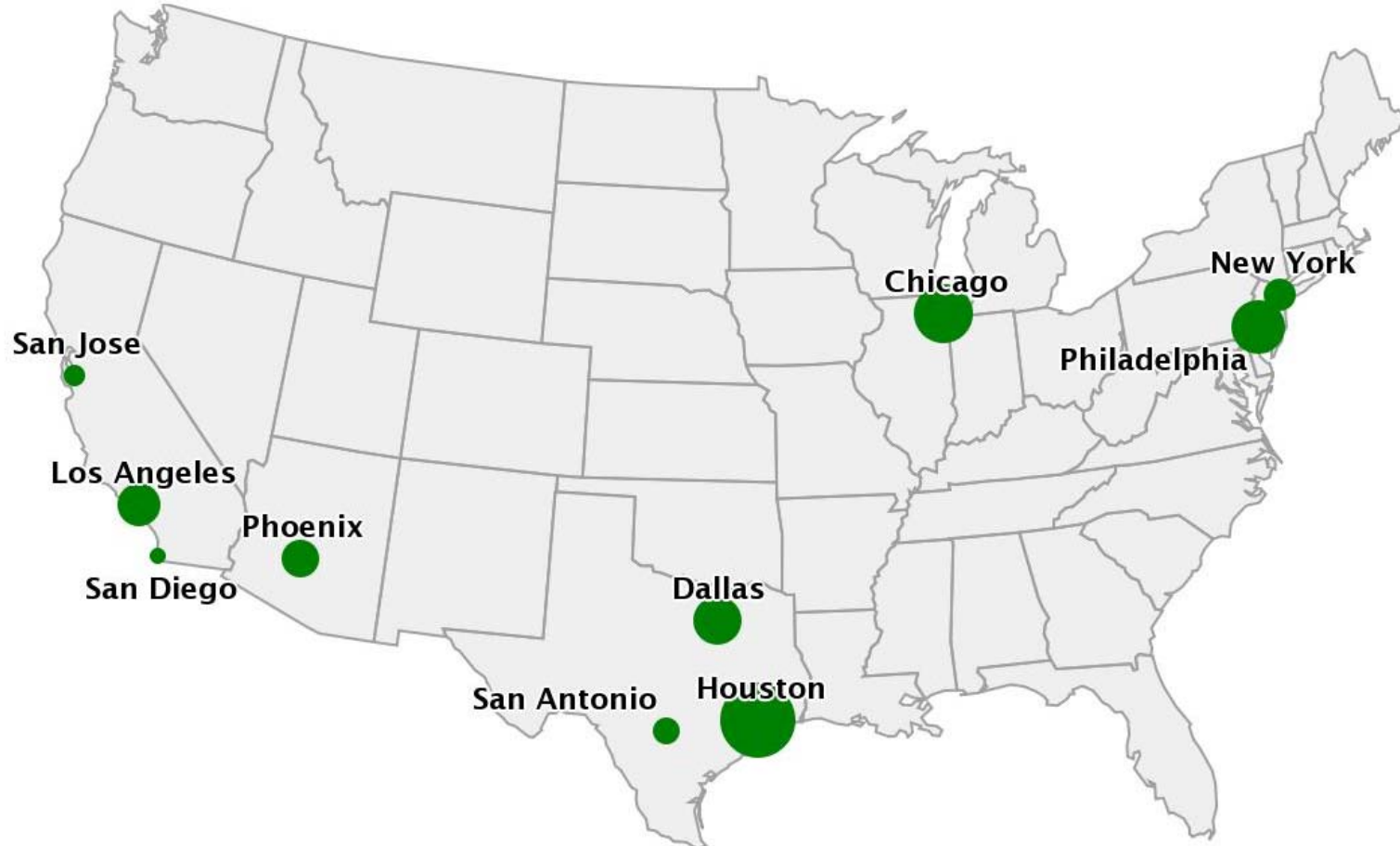
In Illinois, robbery is defined as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force, threat of force, violence, and/or putting the victim in fear [720 ILCS 5/18]. Aggravated robbery occurs when the perpetrator either falsely indicates that they have a dangerous weapon while committing the crime, or when it cannot be determined whether the perpetrator had a weapon at the time of the incident. Armed robbery occurs if, during the commission of the robbery, the perpetrator has a dangerous weapon on or about his person. Vehicular hijacking involves the taking of a motor vehicle from another through the use or threat of force.

Law enforcement agencies are to report to the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program occurrences of robbery, armed robbery, vehicular hijacking, aggravated vehicular hijacking, and aggravated robbery.

*Source: Illinois State Police Uniform Crime Report*

## Rates

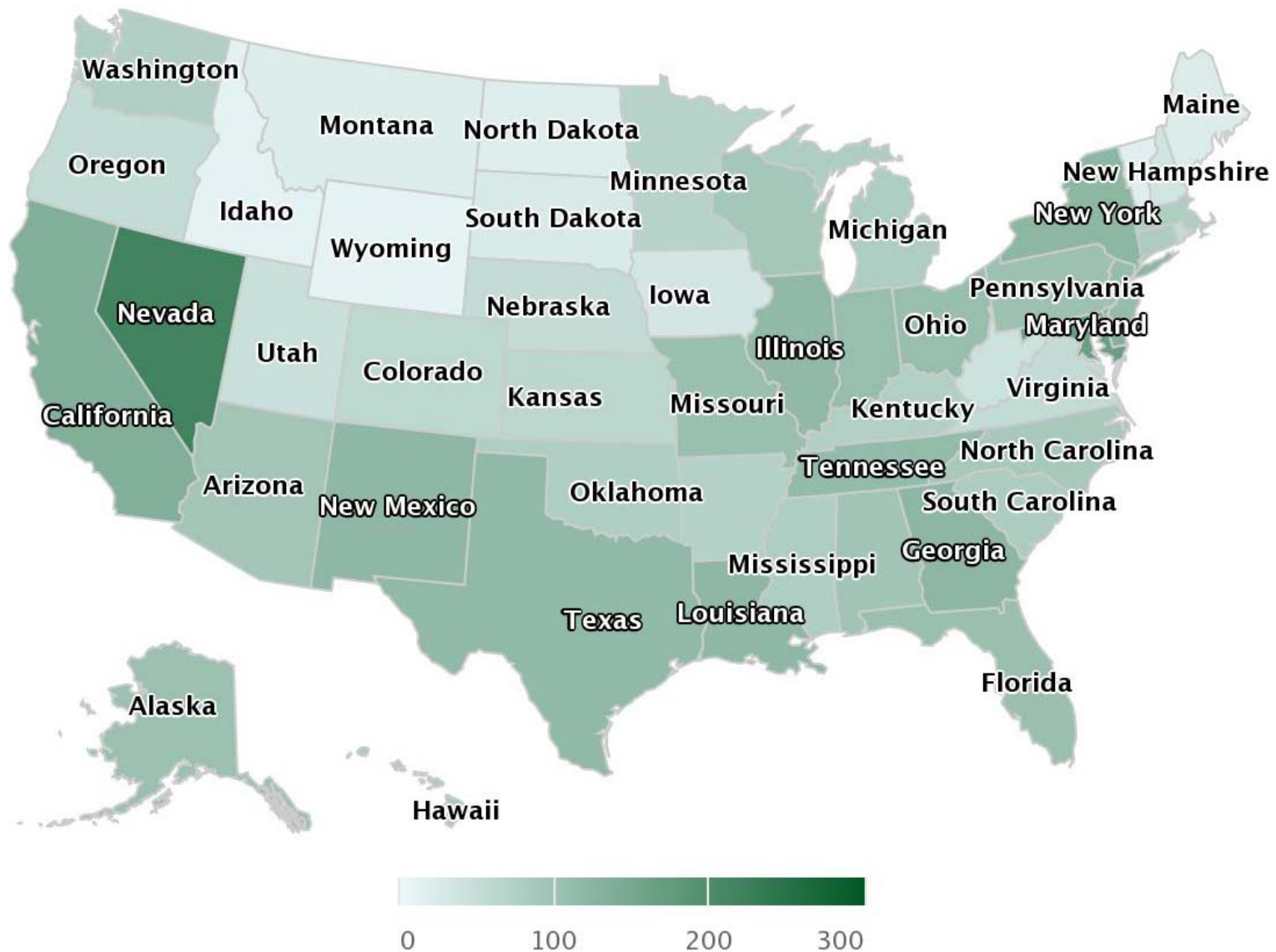
**Robbery Rates per 100,000 in America's 10 Largest Cities, January to June 2016**



<b>Rank</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Rate</b>
1	Houston	207.38
2	Chicago	190.26
3	Philadelphia	184.76
4	Dallas	165.37
5	Los Angeles	125.63
6	Phoenix	92.77
7	New York	85.81
8	San Antonio	71.50
9	San Jose	56.77
10	San Diego	51.83

*Sources: Major Cities Chiefs Association Violent Crime-Survey; Houston Police Department Data; U.S. Census Bureau population estimates, 2015*

## Robbery Rates per 100,000 by State, 2015



Source: ICJIA Analysis of 2015 FBI Uniform Crime Report Data

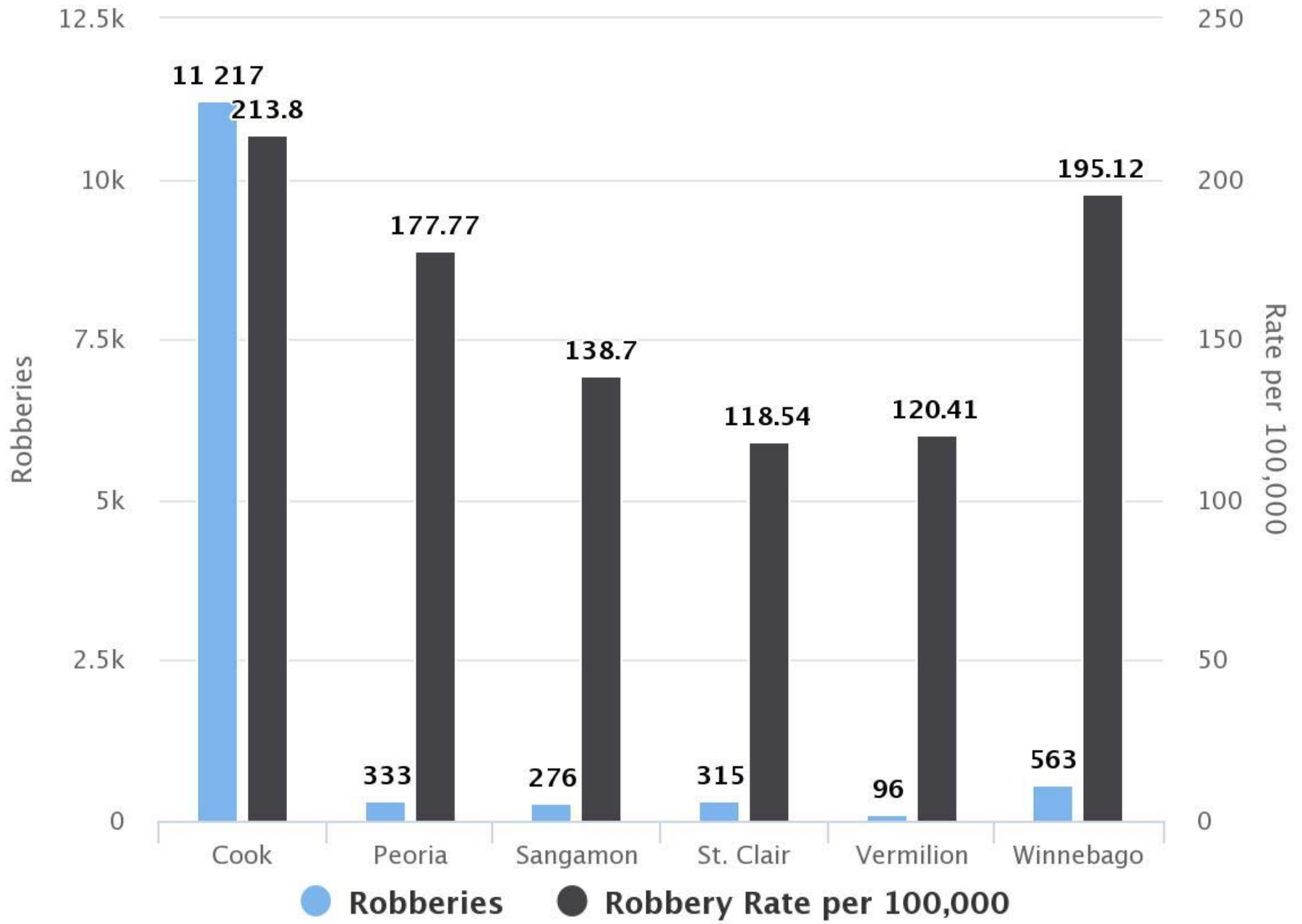
Illinois ranked 11<sup>th</sup> across the country in 2015, with a robbery rate of 115.9 per 100,000 population.

# Prevalence by County

In 2015, 14,706 robberies were reported by law enforcement agencies to the I-UCR program. Of Illinois' 102 counties, 62 reported at least one robbery, while 38 reported zero robberies. Calhoun and Pope counties did not report their crime statistics to the I-UCR program.

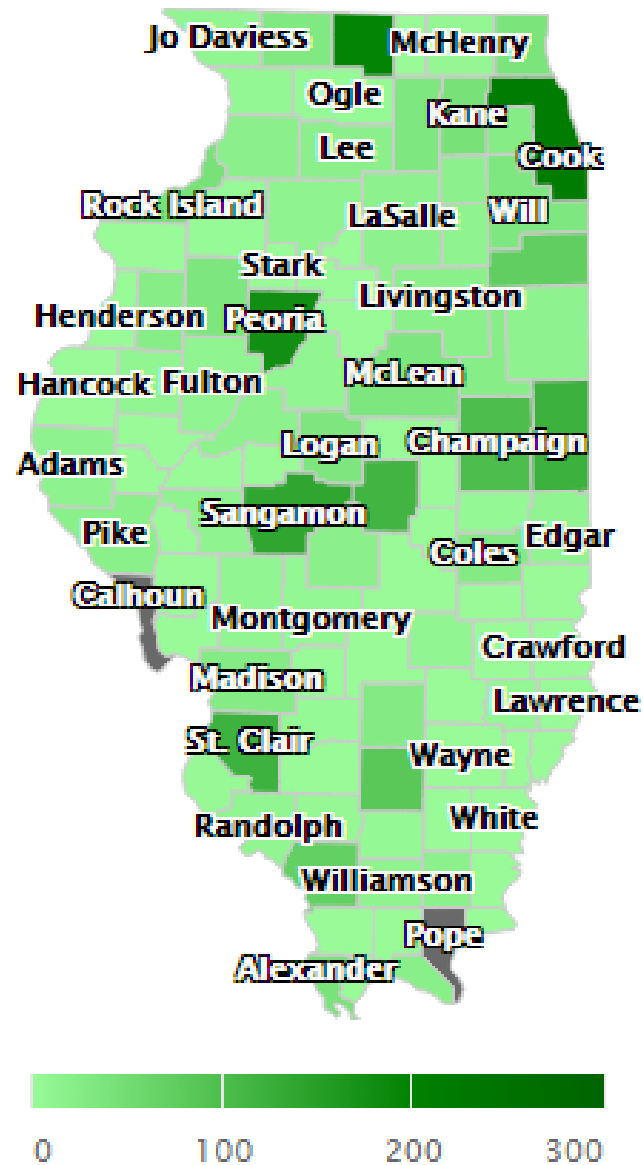
Without calculating the robbery rates per county, the raw numbers of occurrences provides only partial information. The chart below depicts the number of robberies and rate of robberies from the same counties to illustrate this difference (the counties with the highest five numbers and highest five rates were chosen; Cook, Peoria, Sangamon, Vermilion, and Winnebago were in the top five for both numbers and rates). As can be seen, the number of robbery occurrences in Cook County is much greater than in any other county. However, when population size is taken into account, the considerably fewer robberies in Winnebago County produce a very similar rate to Cook County. The numbers of robberies in Peoria and St. Clair are almost identical, although the smaller population size of Peoria County produces a higher robbery rate.

## Number and Rate of Robberies per 100,000, 2015



Source: ICJIA Analysis of 2015 Illinois State Police UCR Data

## Robbery Rates per 100,000 by County, 2015



Source: ICJIA Analysis of 2015 Illinois State Police Uniform Crime Report Data



### Five Illinois Counties with Highest Robbery Rates, 2015

County	Population	Rate Per 100,000
Cook	5,246,456	213.80
Winnebago	288,542	195.12
Peoria	187,319	177.77
Sangamon	198,997	138.70
Vermilion	79,728	120.41
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>12,859,995</b>	<b>115.90</b>

*Source: ICJIA Analysis of 2015 Illinois State Police Uniform Crime Report Data*

### Robbery Rates of the Five Largest Illinois Counties by Population, 2015

County	Population	Rate Per 100,000
Cook	5,246,456	213.80
DuPage	932,708	23.80
Lake	705,186	38.15
Will	685,419	33.26
Kane	527,306	42.67
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>12,859,995</b>	<b>115.90</b>

*Source: ICJIA Analysis of 2015 Illinois State Police Uniform Crime Report Data*

## Prevalence by Municipality

Robberies tend to be concentrated in urban centers within a county. The population size of cities and towns will affect the calculated rate of occurrence. For example, in Cook County, Chicago did not rank first in robbery rates, even though more robberies occurred there than in any other town. The two municipalities in Cook County with higher robbery rates than Chicago in 2015 were Deerfield (within Cook County) and Harvey.

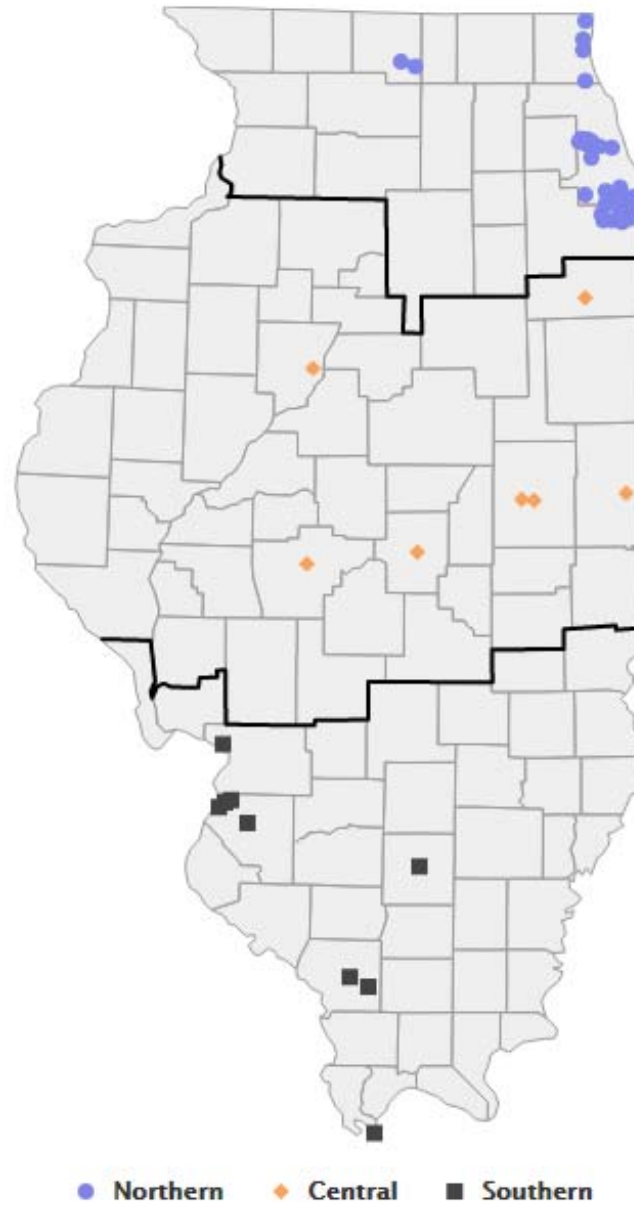
### Municipalities with the Highest Robbery Rates in Cook County, 2015

Rank	City	Population	Number of Robberies	Robbery Rate Per 100,000
1	Deerfield ( within Cook County)	176	2	1,136.36
2	Harvey	25,361	149	587.52
3	Chicago	2,728,695	9,649	353.61
4	Maywood	24,141	85	352.10
5	Chicago Heights	30,461	105	344.70
<b>Cook County</b>		<b>5,246,456</b>	<b>11,217</b>	<b>213.80</b>

*Source: ICJIA Analysis of 2015 Illinois State Police Uniform Crime Report Data*

The graph and table below show the cities in Illinois whose average three-year (2013, 2014, and 2015) robbery rates were significantly greater than the state's average.

## Cities in Illinois with Highest Robbery Rates per 100,000, 2015



*Source: ICJIA Analysis of 2015 Illinois State Police Uniform Report Data*

City	County	Region	Average Robberies 2013-2015	Average Population 2013-2015	Robbery 2013-2015 Per 100,000	SDs from the Mean
Sauget	St. Clair	South	1.7	153.7	1083.7	12.6
Harvey	Cook	Northern	209.3	25382.0	824.6	9.5
East St. Louis	St. Clair	South	193.7	26585.0	728.4	8.4
Washington Park	St. Clair	South	24.0	4048.0	592.1	6.7
Deerfield (MCA)	Cook	Northern	1.0	174.7	571.5	6.5
Riverdale	Cook	Northern	75.3	13626.7	552.7	6.2
Chicago Heights	Cook	Northern	118.7	30447.0	389.8	4.3
Calumet City	Cook	Northern	143.7	37270.7	385.4	4.2
Chicago	Cook	Northern	10425.0	2724456.7	382.7	4.2
Maywood	Cook	Northern	85.7	24166.3	354.5	3.9
Rockford	Winnebago	Northern	436.7	149322.3	292.6	3.1
Hazel Crest	Cook	Northern	39.0	14210.3	274.4	2.9
Kankakee	Kankakee	Central	74.0	27002.3	274.0	2.9
Danville	Vermilion	Central	81.7	32330.7	252.7	2.7
Peoria	Peoria	Central	271.7	116314.0	233.7	2.4
Springfield	Sangamon	Central	267.3	117120.0	228.2	2.4
Steger (MCA)	Will	Northern	12.0	5441.0	220.4	2.3
Phoenix	Cook	Northern	4.3	1974.7	219.5	2.3
Broadview	Cook	Northern	15.7	7972.0	196.5	2.0
Mt Vernon	Jefferson	South	29.7	15196.3	195.3	2.0
Murphysboro	Jackson	South	15.0	7816.3	191.8	1.9
Lansing	Cook	Northern	54.0	28540.7	189.2	1.9
Waukegan	Lake	Northern	161.0	88788.3	181.3	1.8
Orland Park (MCA)	Will	Northern	0.3	186.0	177.3	1.7
South Holland	Cook	Northern	38.7	22182.7	174.3	1.7
Carbondale	Jackson	South	45.7	26293.0	173.6	1.7
Bellwood	Cook	Northern	33.0	19168.7	172.2	1.7
Sauk Village (MCA)	Cook	Northern	18.0	10562.0	170.4	1.7
Matteson	Cook	Northern	32.7	19186.7	170.3	1.7
Richton Park	Cook	Northern	23.3	13778.3	169.3	1.7
Park Forest (MCA)	Cook	Northern	31.7	18771.7	168.7	1.6
Cairo	Alexander	South	4.3	2569.0	168.3	1.6
Cicero	Cook	Northern	130.7	84242.0	155.1	1.5
Champaign	Champaign	Central	130.3	84107.7	154.9	1.5
South Chicago Heights	Cook	Northern	6.3	4161.7	152.2	1.4
Cherry Valley (MCA)	Winnebago	Northern	4.0	2770.3	144.6	1.4
Zion	Lake	Northern	34.7	24297.7	142.7	1.3
Urbana	Champaign	Central	59.7	41857.3	142.6	1.3
Forest Park	Cook	Northern	19.7	14219.3	138.3	1.3
Glenwood	Cook	Northern	12.3	9057.3	136.1	1.3
Country Club Hills	Cook	Northern	22.7	16955.7	133.7	1.2
Decatur	Macon	Central	99.0	74354.0	133.3	1.2
Summit	Cook	Northern	15.0	11562.3	129.7	1.2
North Chicago	Lake	Northern	37.7	29378.7	129.0	1.2
Homewood	Cook	Northern	25.0	19470.3	128.4	1.2
Midlothian	Cook	Northern	18.7	14932.7	125.0	1.1
Belleville	St. Clair	South	52.3	42760.7	122.2	1.1
North Riverside	Cook	Northern	8.0	6704.3	119.3	1.1
Hillside	Cook	Northern	9.7	8206.0	117.8	1.0
Alton	Madison	South	31.7	27145.7	116.6	1.0
Illinois Overall Rate = 31.57						

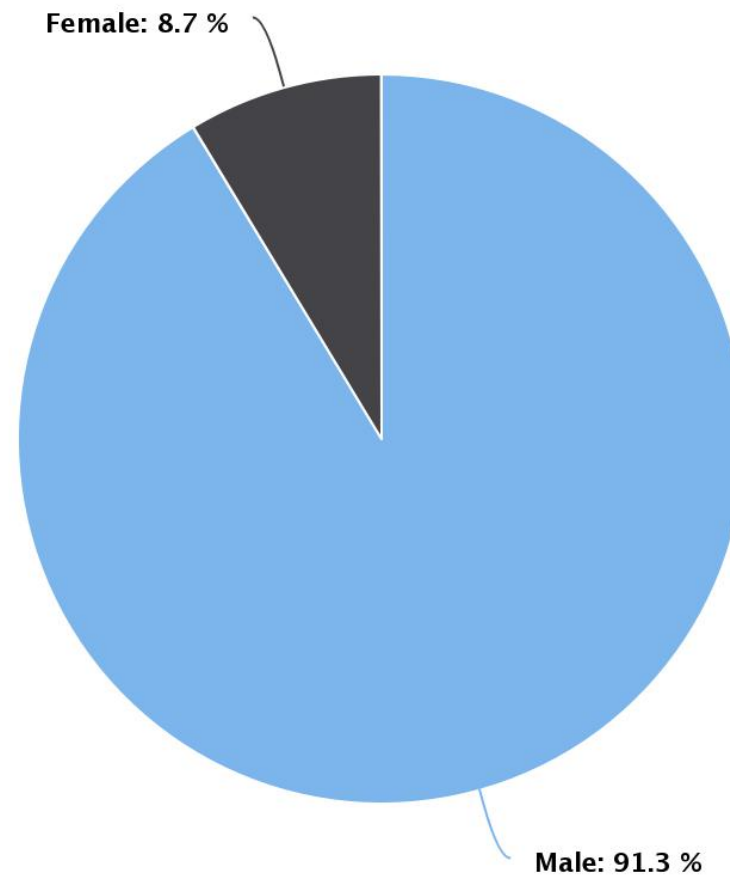
MCA = Multi-County Agency

SD = Standard Deviation

## Characteristics

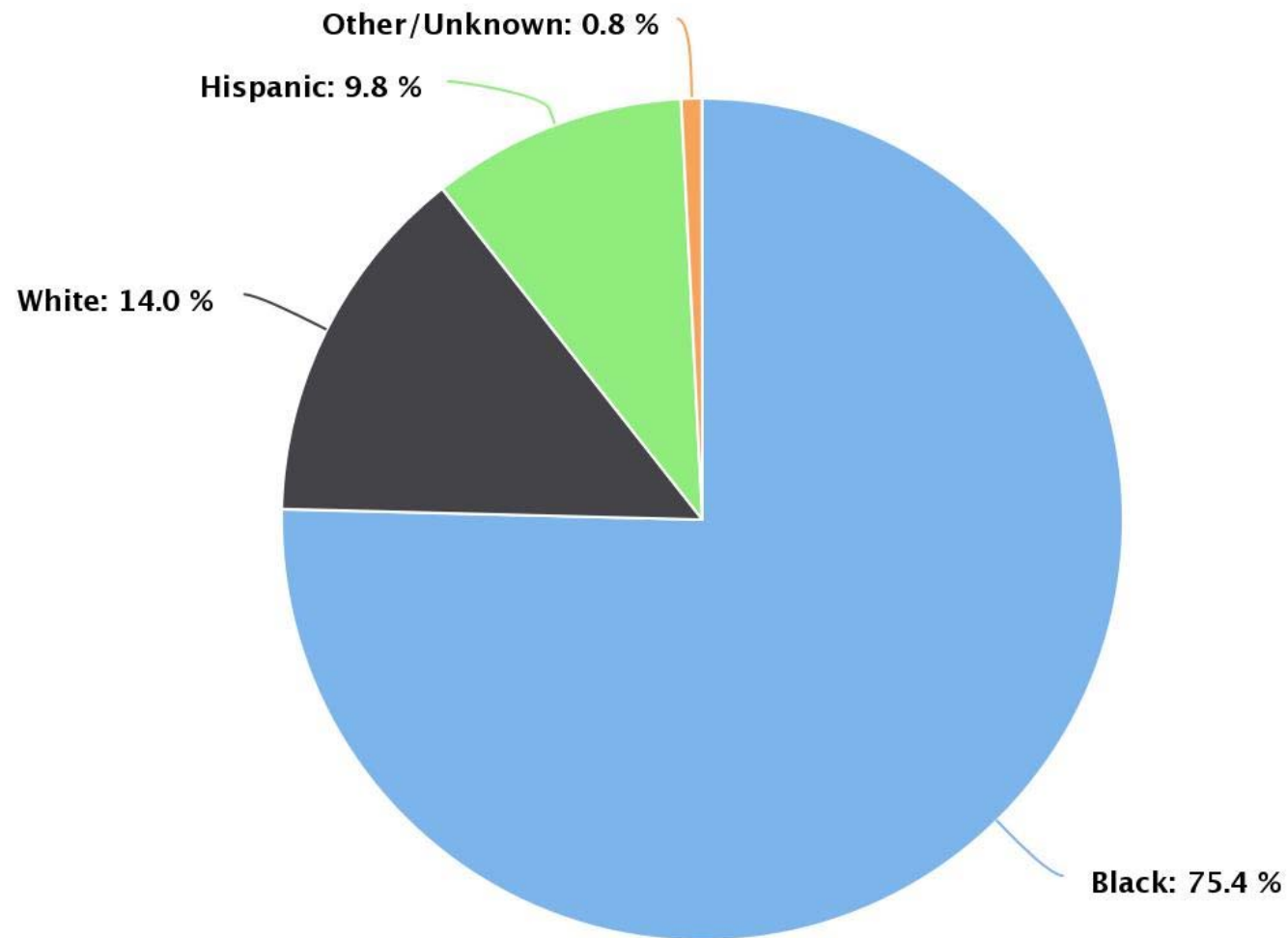
According to the Illinois State Police Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) System, 3,327 of the 287,629 persons arrested in Illinois in 2015, were arrested for robbery, accounting for approximately one percent (0.94%) of all arrests. The statute of limitations on arrests for robbery is within three years of the offense.

### Gender of Persons Arrested for Robbery, 2015 (N=3,327)



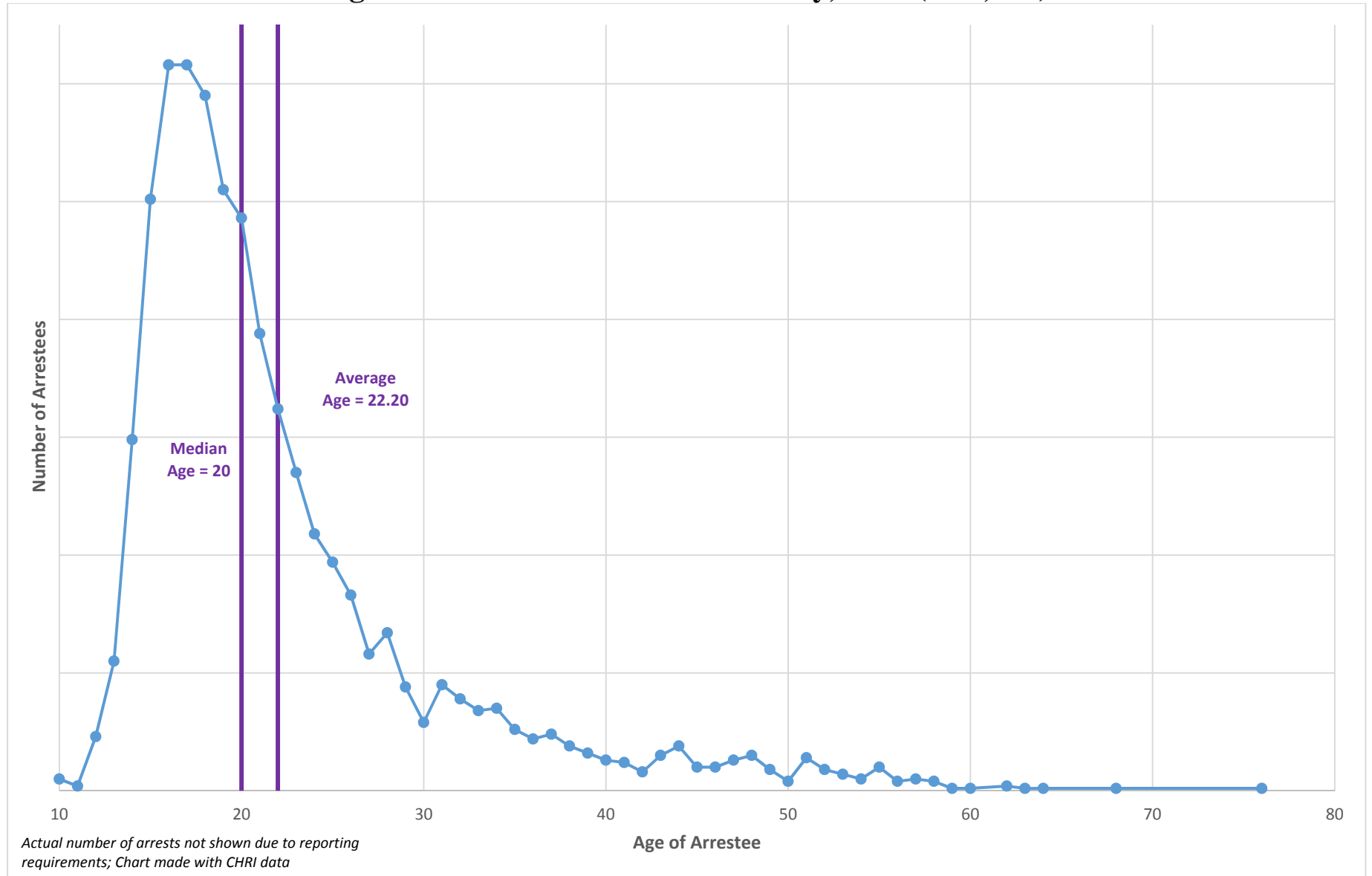
Source: ICJIA Analysis of 2015 Illinois State Police CHRI Data

### Race of Persons Arrested for Robbery, 2015 (N=3,327)



*Source: ICJIA Analysis of 2015 Illinois State Police CHRI Data*

## Age of Persons Arrested for Robbery, 2015 (N=3,327)



Source: ICJIA Analysis of Illinois State Police CHRI Data

The median age of a person arrested for robbery in Illinois was 20 in 2015.

# Criminal Histories

Of the 3,327 people arrested for robbery in 2015, 84 percent had previous arrests recorded in the CHRI System. Only arrests made in Illinois are submitted to the CHRI System.

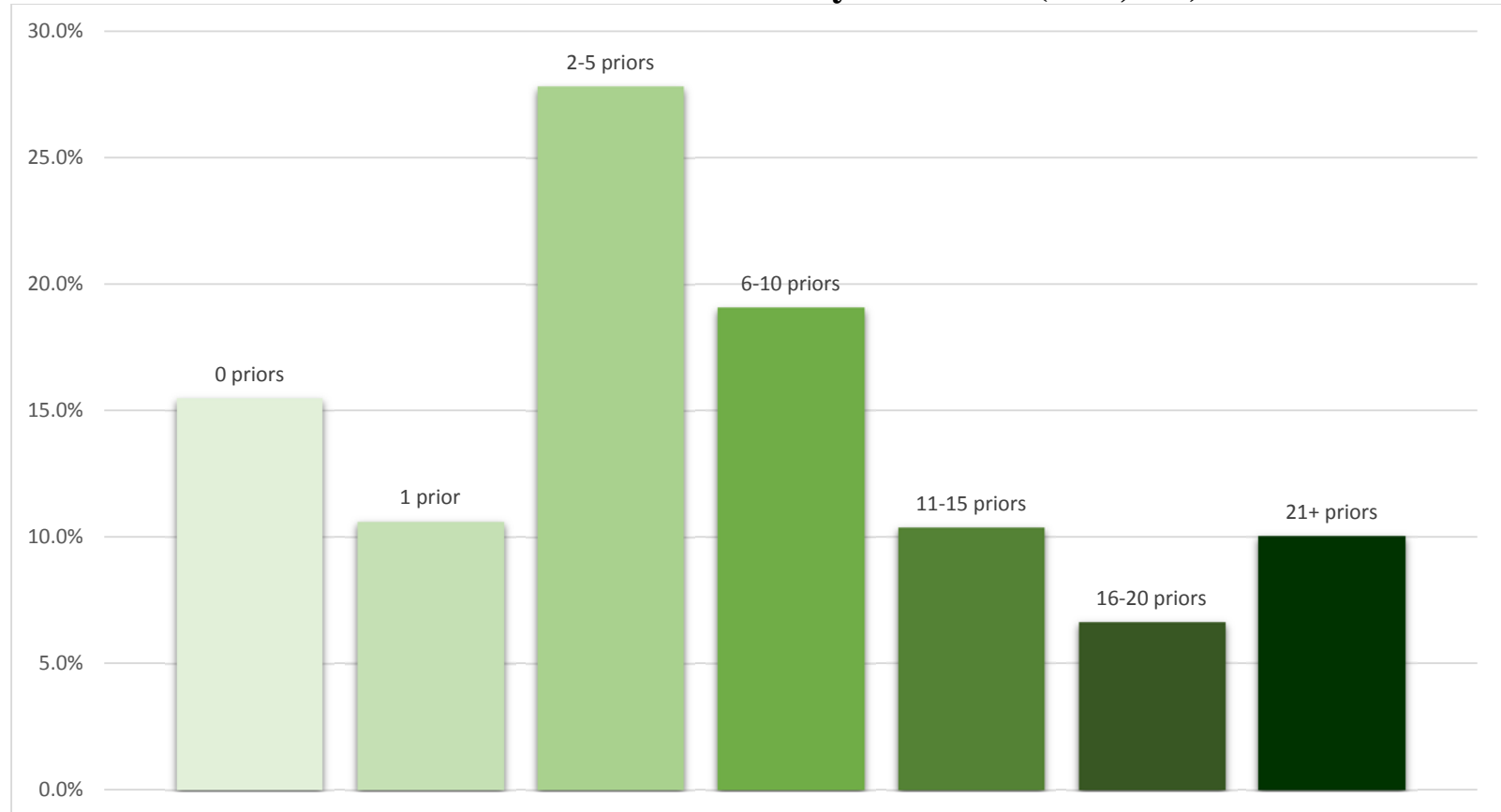
**Most of the 3,327 persons arrested for robbery in Illinois in 2015 had at least one prior arrest:**

- 84 percent for any type of offense
- 33 percent for property<sup>1</sup> offenses
- 25 percent for violent/person<sup>2</sup> offenses
- 9 percent for drug<sup>3</sup> offenses
- 6 percent for other<sup>4</sup> offenses
- 5 percent for public order<sup>5</sup> offenses
- 3 percent for motor vehicle/traffic<sup>6</sup> offenses
- 2 percent for deadly weapons<sup>7</sup> offenses
- <1 percent for criminal sexual assault/abuse<sup>8</sup> offenses
- <1 percent for DUI<sup>9</sup> offenses
- <1 percent for status offenses<sup>10</sup>
- <1 percent for non-violent sex offenses<sup>11</sup>
- <1 percent for endangering children<sup>12</sup> offenses

*Source: ICJIA Analysis of Illinois State Police CHRI Data*



## Prior Arrests for 2015 Robbery Arrestees (N=3,327)



*Source: ICJIA Analysis of Illinois State Police CHRI Data*

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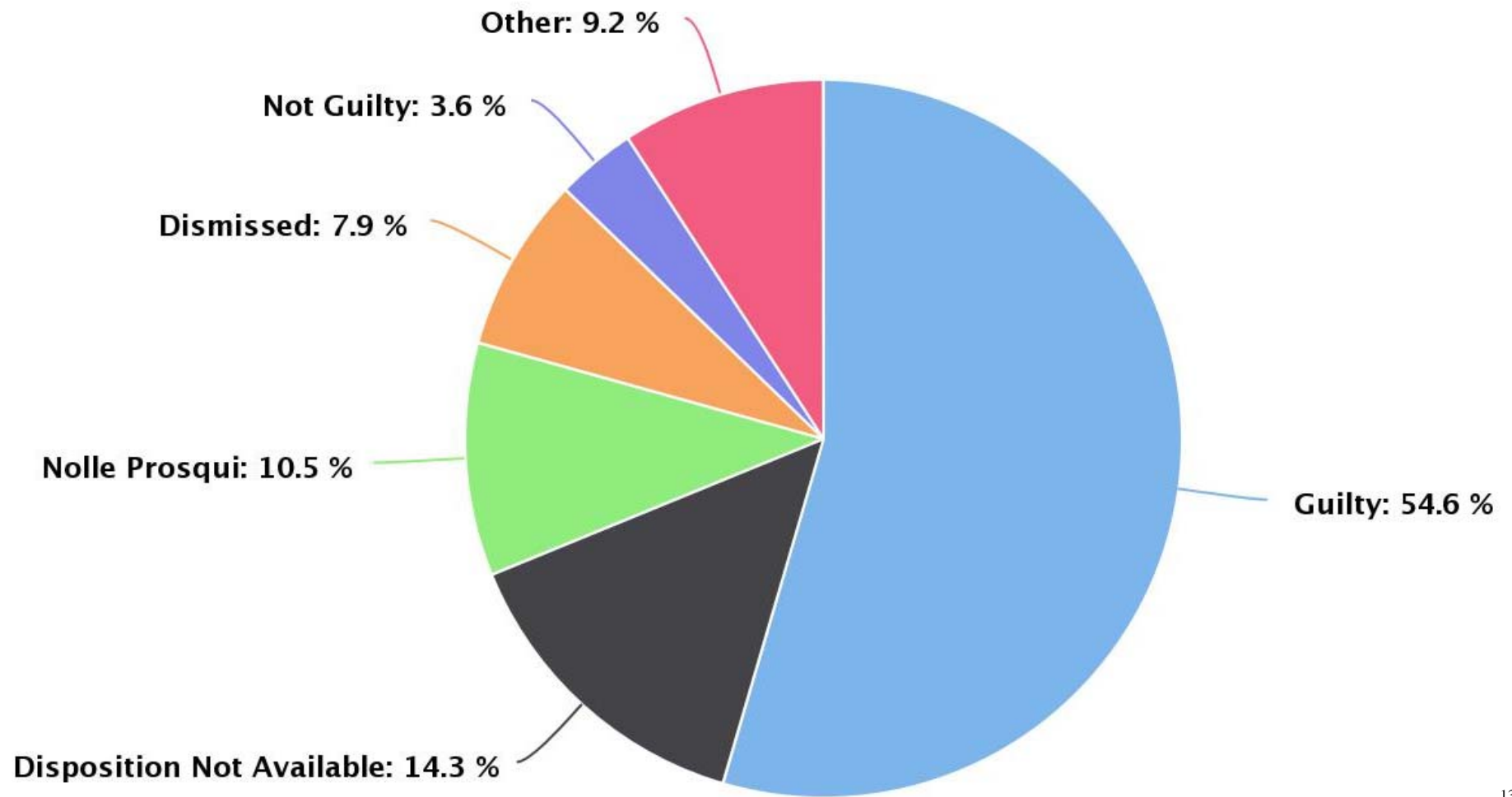
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### Convictions

Outcome information on arrest incidents that resulted in a court case also is entered into CHRI by county circuit court clerks. Since robbery cases can take time to resolve, court disposition information for 2012, 2013, and 2014 were examined to provide a more complete picture of robbery case outcomes.

Between 2012 and 2014, researchers were able to find records for 9,588 court cases for robbery that were adjudicated in Illinois criminal courts. Of those, at least half resulted in a guilty verdict.

### Court Dispositions on Robbery Cases, 2012-2014 (n=9,588)



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*Source: ICJIA Analysis of Illinois State Police CHRI Data, 2012-2014*

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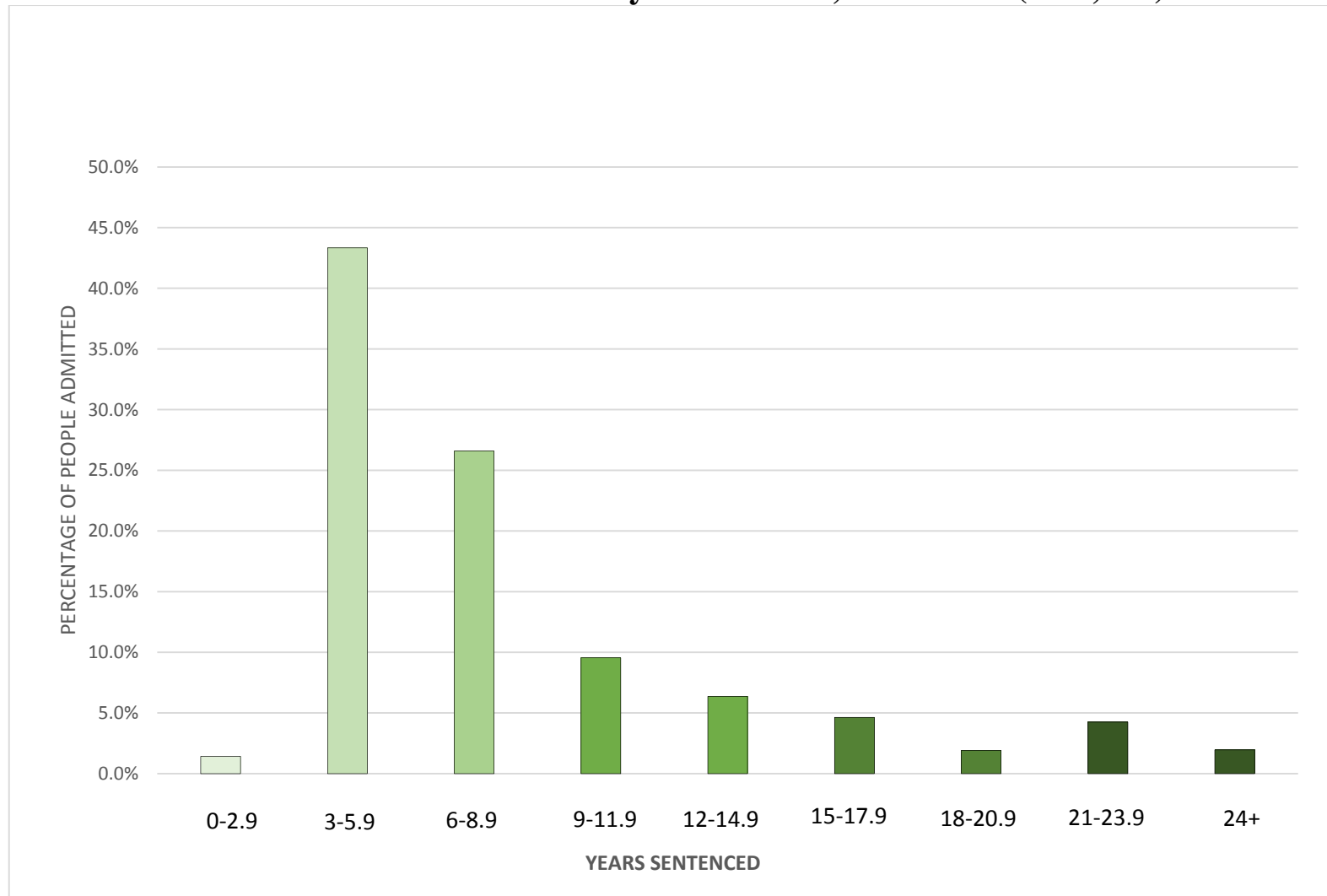
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### Sentences

Robbery is a Class 2 felony, with a penalty of three to seven years in prison. Aggravated robbery is a Class 1 felony with a penalty of four to 15 years in prison. Under certain circumstances, the sentence for a Class 1 felony can be extended to 15 to 30 years in prison. Armed robbery is a Class X felony with a penalty of a mandatory prison sentence of six to 30 years in prison. Vehicular hijacking is a Class 1 felony, with a penalty of four to 15 years in prison.

Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) data showed an average of almost 870 people per year in 2012, 2013, and 2014 were admitted to IDOC for a robbery conviction, or 8.2 percent of all persons admitted during that time. The average sentence length was 7.77 years, and the median sentence length was 6 years. At the end of June, 2015, 4,272 individuals were serving a prison sentence for robbery.

## Sentences for IDOC Robbery Admissions, 2012-2014 (N=2,610)



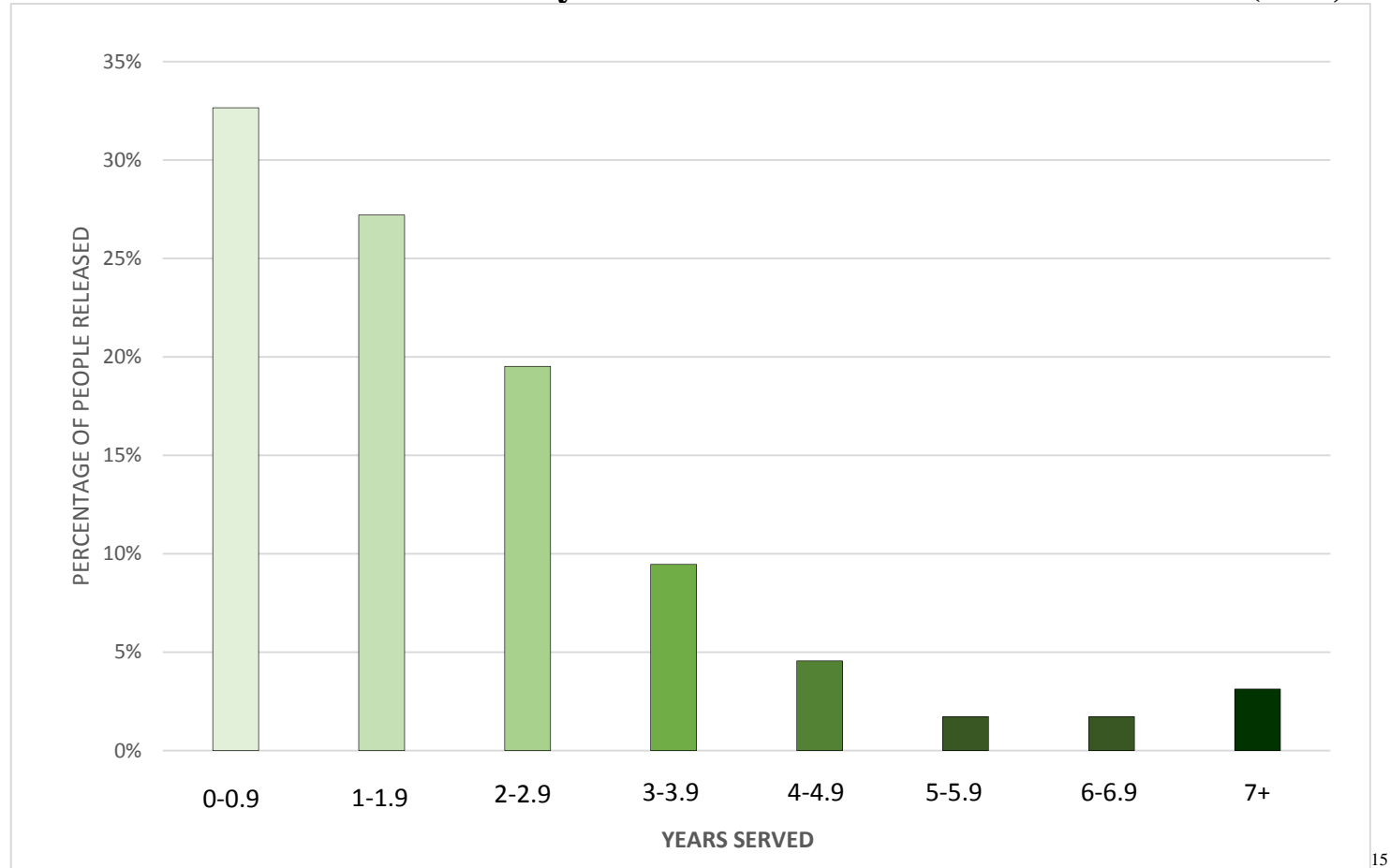
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Source: ICJIA Analysis of IDOC Data

# Time Served

From 2012 to 2014, an annual average of 800 people were released from an IDOC correctional facility after serving time for robbery. The average amount of time spent in a correctional institution was 2.16 years, and the median length of stay was 1.57 years.

## Time Served in IDOC for Robbery Offenders Released from 2012 to 2014 (N=2,367)



Source: ICJIA Analysis of IDOC Data

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In 2015, the City of Chicago experienced 86 percent of all robberies in Cook County and 66 percent of all robberies in Illinois. However, robbery rates indicate Winnebago and Peoria counties also are experiencing more violence associated with robbery than other counties.

Data show black males averaging around 20 years of age are most often arrested for robbery. Data also indicates that because the majority of robbery offenders have previous criminal histories, earlier intervention is needed. Offender risk and needs assessments with resources to address the identified risks and needs could help reduce recidivism among this population and improve public safety.

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<sup>1</sup> Burglary, Theft, Arson, Forgery, Fraud, Criminal Trespass, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Homicide, Robbery, Battery, Assault, Home Invasion, Stalking, Kidnapping, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Possession or Delivery of Cannabis, Possession or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, Sale or Possession of Hypodermic Syringes or Needles, etc.

<sup>4</sup> All other criminal offenses not included in a specific category; other offense includes Suicide and Other Public Complaints.

<sup>5</sup> Gambling, False Police Report, Looting, Perjury, Bribery, etc.

<sup>6</sup> Reckless Driving, No Driver's License, No Registration, Speeding, etc.

<sup>7</sup> Unlawful Use of Weapon, Unlawful Possession of a Weapon, Reckless Discharge of a Firearm, Armed Violence, etc.

<sup>8</sup> Criminal Sexual Assault, Criminal Sexual Abuse, Sexual Exploitation of a Child, etc.

<sup>9</sup> Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol & Driving Under the Influence of Drugs

<sup>10</sup> Curfew, Truancy, Runaway, Illegal Possession or Consumption of Alcohol by a Minor, etc.

<sup>11</sup> Prostitution, Pimping, Obscenity, Public Indecency, Bigamy, Child Pornography, etc.

<sup>12</sup> Endangering the Life or Health of a Child, Child Abandonment, Fail to Pay Child Support, Neglect of Child, etc.

<sup>13</sup> Nolle Prosequi: Latin term which essentially means the prosecutor will no longer pursue the charges

Other: No Bill, Transferred/No Jurisdiction, Stricken Off with Leave to Reinstate, Death Suggested/Cause Abated, Charge Amended/Reduced, Governor's Pardon, Merged with Another Offense, Delinquency Petition (Decided not to prosecute), Not Proven/Not Adjudicated Delinquent (Not Guilty) (Juvenile Only), 30 Day Notice of CNT CT Date/Forfeit Pending, Judgment on Forfeiture, Withhold Judgement/710 Probation, Withhold Judgment/1410 Probation, Withhold Judgment/Supervision, Juvenile Continuance Under Supervision, Unfit to Stand Trial, Mistrial, Warrant Issued, Warrant Quashed/Withdrawn, BFW Issued, Revocation/Vacate Probation, Revocation/Vacate Conditional Discharge, Revocation/Vacate 1410 Probation, Modified/Trial Court, Vacated/Trial Court, Probation Terminated, Conditional Discharge Terminated, Paid in Full/Compliance of 705 Ch. 995-6-306-D2, Terminated Unsatisfied, Terminated Satisfied, Remanded/Reviewing Court, Modified/Reviewing Court, Vacated/Reviewing Court

<sup>14</sup> 730 ILCS 5/3-6-3, known as the "Truth-In-Sentencing" Law, establishes sentencing rules in Illinois. It was originally enacted in 1998 and has been updated/added to several times since then.

It says those persons convicted of armed robbery and aggravated vehicular hijacking are only eligible for 4.5 days of good time credit per month served (essentially, they must serve 85% of their sentence), while those convicted of robbery, aggravated robbery, and vehicular hijacking, are eligible for day-for-day good time credit (must serve 50% of their sentence).

<sup>15</sup> This chart depicts years spent incarcerated within a state prison. Any time spent in county jail prior to conviction is not included.





**Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority**

300 W. Adams Street, Suite 200

Chicago, Illinois 60606

Phone: 312.793.8408

Fax: 312.793.8422

TDD: 312.793.4170

*Visit us online: [www.icjia.state.il.us](http://www.icjia.state.il.us)*