



VIOLENT CRIME IN ILLINOIS 2015: AGGRAVATED ASSAULT/BATTERY



VIOLENT CRIME IN ILLINOIS 2015

Aggravated Assault/Battery

2017

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AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Definition	Rates	Arrestees	Convictions	Sentences	Conclusion
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Definition

Illinois law defines aggravated assault [720 ILCS 5.0/12-2] as when a person puts another person in reasonable apprehension of receiving a battery, with the intention of causing serious injury, or while using a weapon or an object used as a weapon. Aggravated battery [720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05] is defined as when a person causes serious bodily harm to another person, makes physical contact while intending to cause serious harm, or makes physical contact while using a weapon or an object used as a weapon.

Law enforcement agencies are required to report to the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program occurrences of aggravated battery, heinous battery, aggravated battery of a child, aggravated domestic battery, ritual mutilation, aggravated battery of a senior citizen, aggravated assault, attempted first degree murder, and attempted second degree murder in their jurisdictions. This data was collected and examined.
Source: Illinois State Police Uniform Crime Report

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

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Arrestees

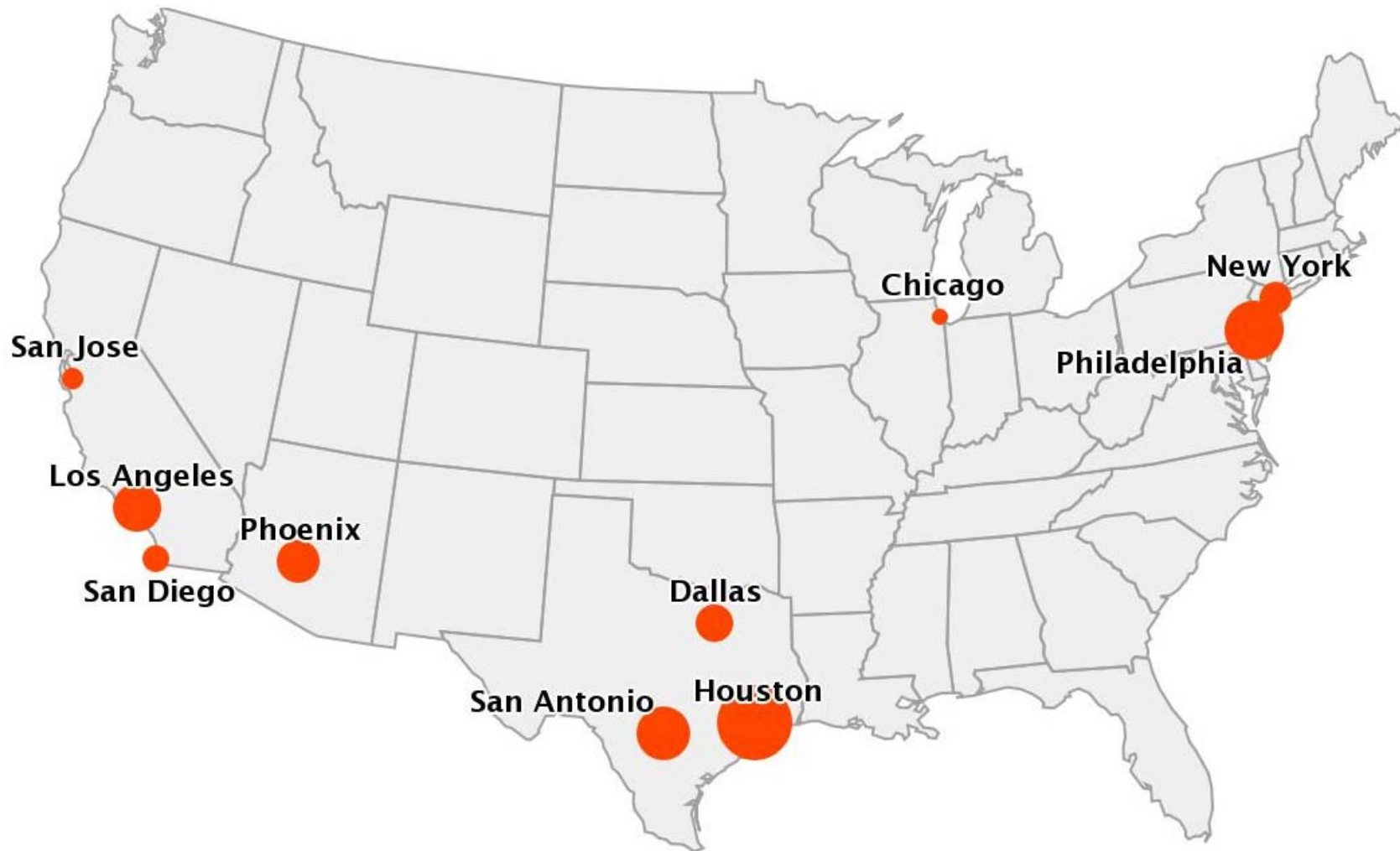
Convictions

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Rates

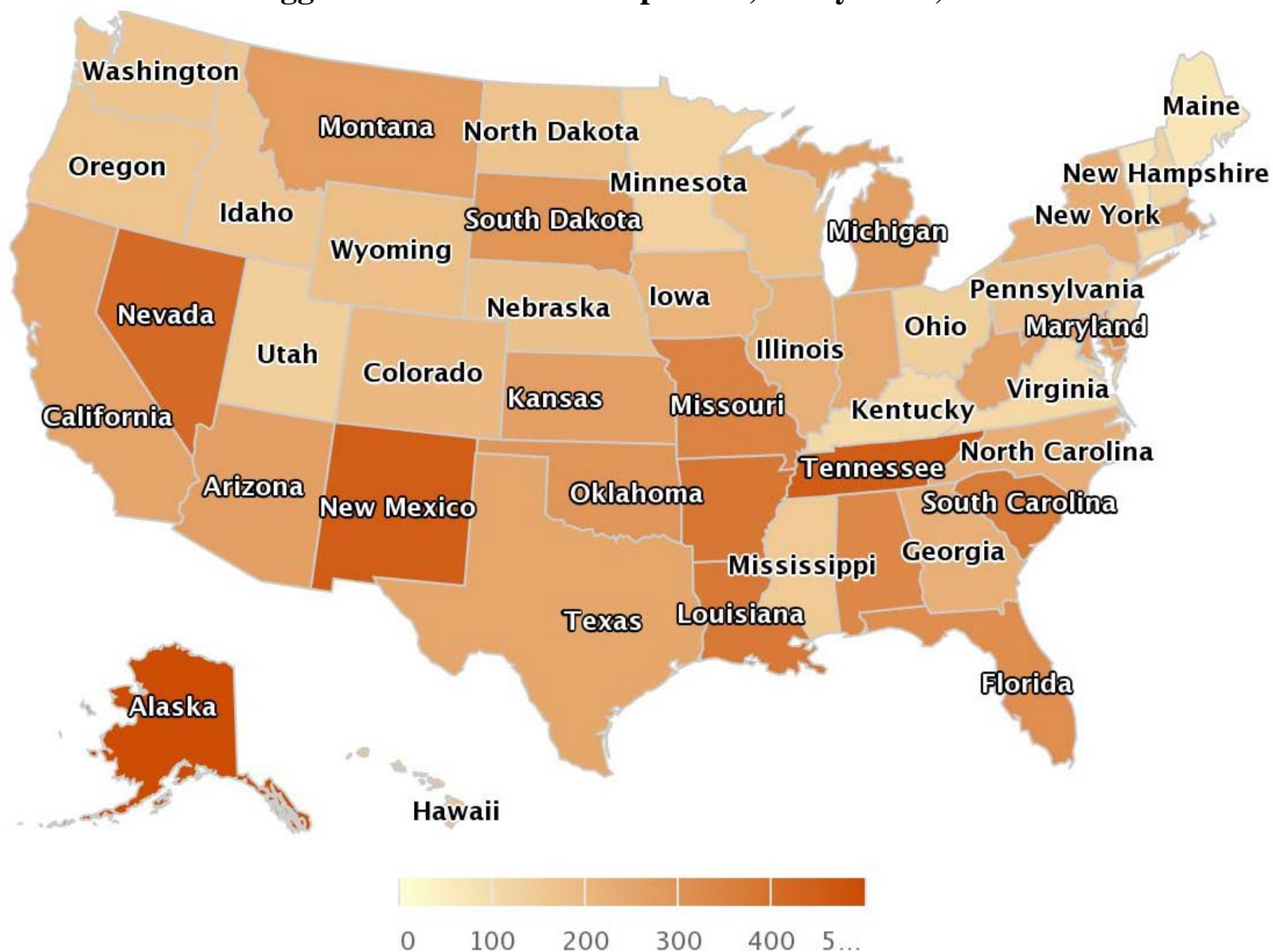
Aggravated Assault Rates per 100,000 in America's 10 Largest Cities, January to June 2016



Rank	City	Rate
1	Houston	262.91
2	Philadelphia	237.46
3	San Antonio	232.54
4	Los Angeles	194.57
5	Phoenix	182.53
6	Dallas	166.14
7	New York	116.09
8	San Diego	114.70
9	San Jose	106.24
10	Chicago	101.12

Sources: Major Cities Chiefs Association Violent Crime-Survey - January through June 2016; Houston Police Department Data; Phoenix Police Department Data; U.S. Census Bureau population estimates, 2015

Aggravated Assault Rates per 100,000 by State, 2015



Source: ICJIA Analysis of 2015 FBI Uniform Crime Report Data

Illinois ranked 27th across the country in 2015, with an aggravated assault rate of 224.6 per 100,000 population.

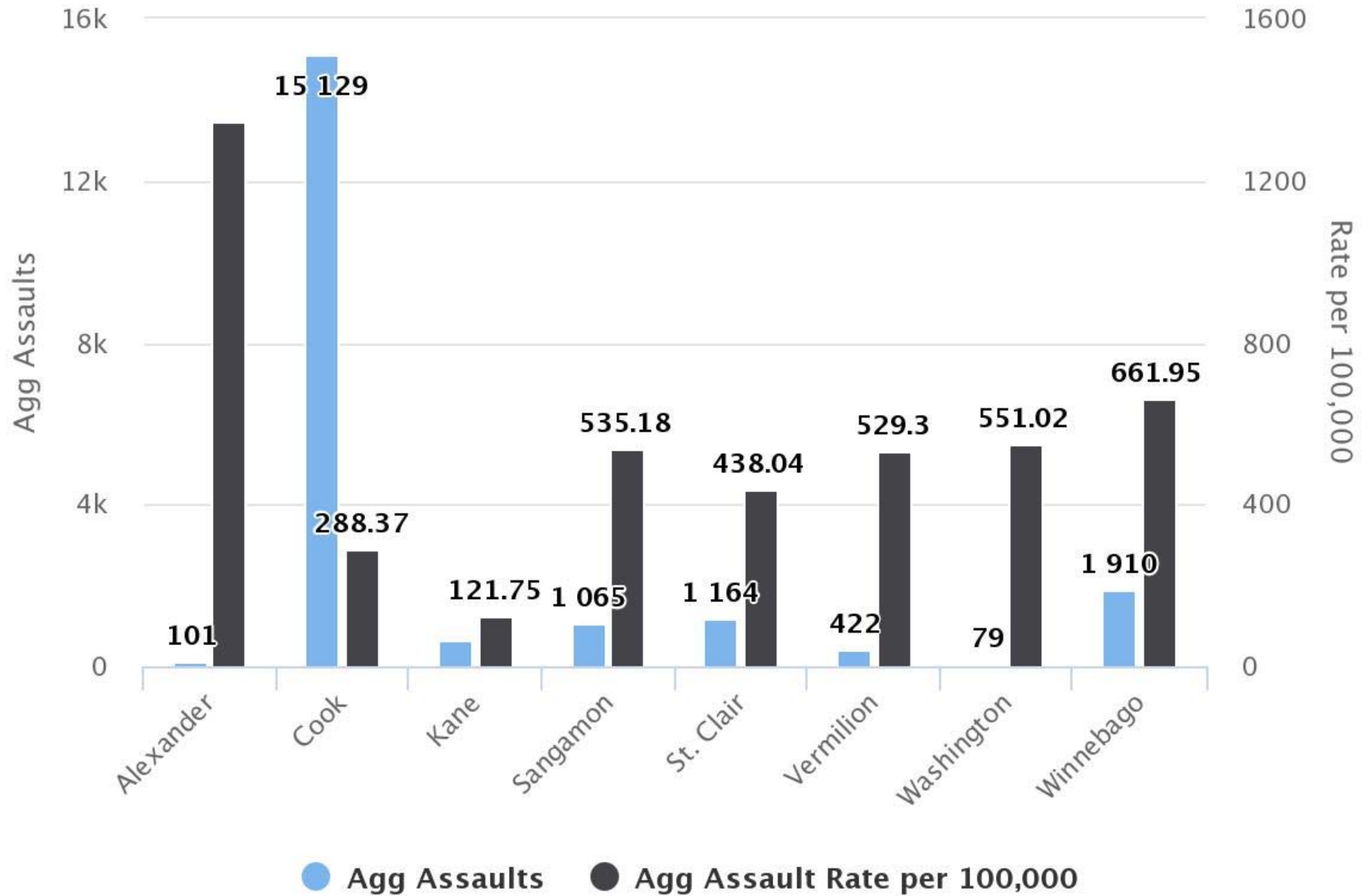
Prevalence by County

In 2015, 27,883 aggravated assaults were reported by law enforcement agencies to the I-UCR program. Of Illinois' 102 counties, 96 counties reported at least one aggravated assault and four counties reported none (Crime data were not reported by Calhoun and Pope counties).

The population size of cities and towns affect the calculated rate of occurrence. The number of aggravated assault occurrences in Cook County is much greater than in any other county. However, when population size is taken into account, counties with fewer aggravated assaults, such as Alexander, show a much higher assault rate than Cook County.

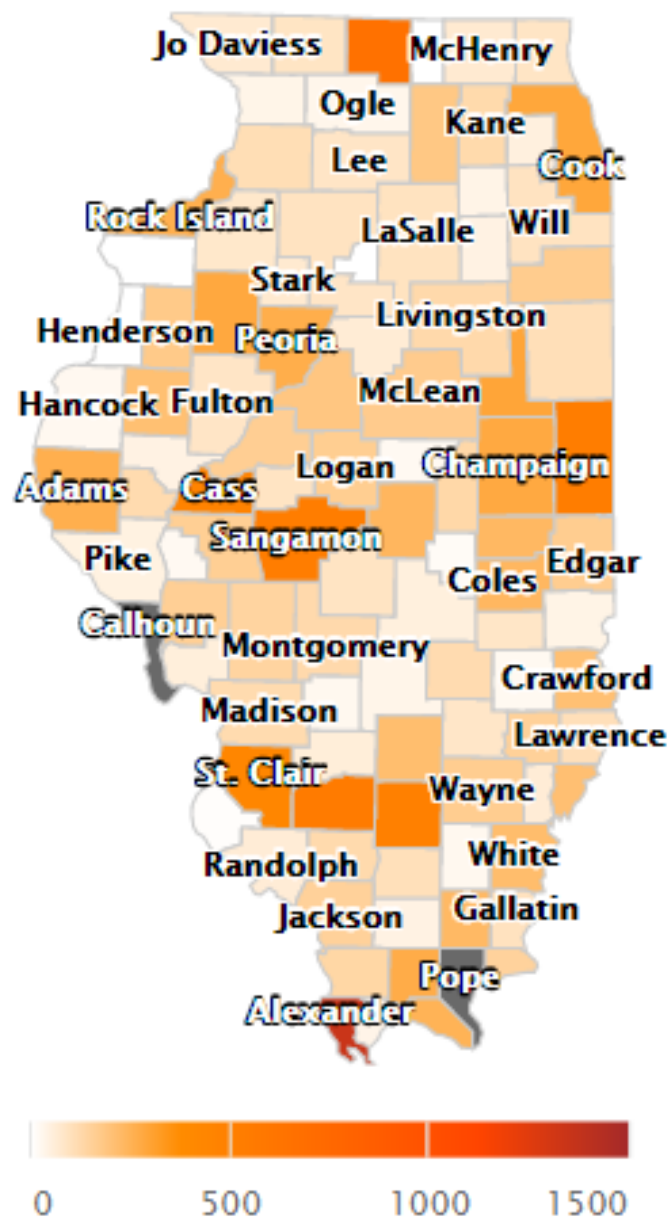
The chart below depicts the number of aggravated assaults and rate of aggravated assaults from the same counties to illustrate this difference (the counties with the highest five numbers and highest five rates were chosen; Winnebago and Sangamon were in the top five for both numbers and rates).

Number and Rate of Aggravated Assaults per 100,000, 2015



Source: ICJIA Analysis of 2015 Illinois State Police UCR Data

Aggravated Assault Rates per 100,000 by County, 2015



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

Five Illinois Counties with Highest Aggravated Assault Rates, 2015

County	Population	Rate Per 100,000
Alexander	7,492	1,348.10
Winnebago	288,542	661.95
Washington	14,337	551.02
Sangamon	198,997	535.18
Vermilion	79,728	529.30
Illinois	12,859,995	224.60

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

Aggravated Assault Rates for the Five Largest Illinois Counties by Population, 2015

County	Population	Rate Per 100,000
Cook	5,246,456	288.37
Kane	527,306	121.75
Will	685,419	91.19
Lake	705,186	84.80
DuPage	932,708	48.03
Illinois	12,859,995	224.60

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

Prevalence by Municipality

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 rate of reported assaults even though more assaults occurred there than in any other city. Ranking higher in rate were Deerfield (within Cook County), McCook, Riverside, Rosemont, and Harvey.

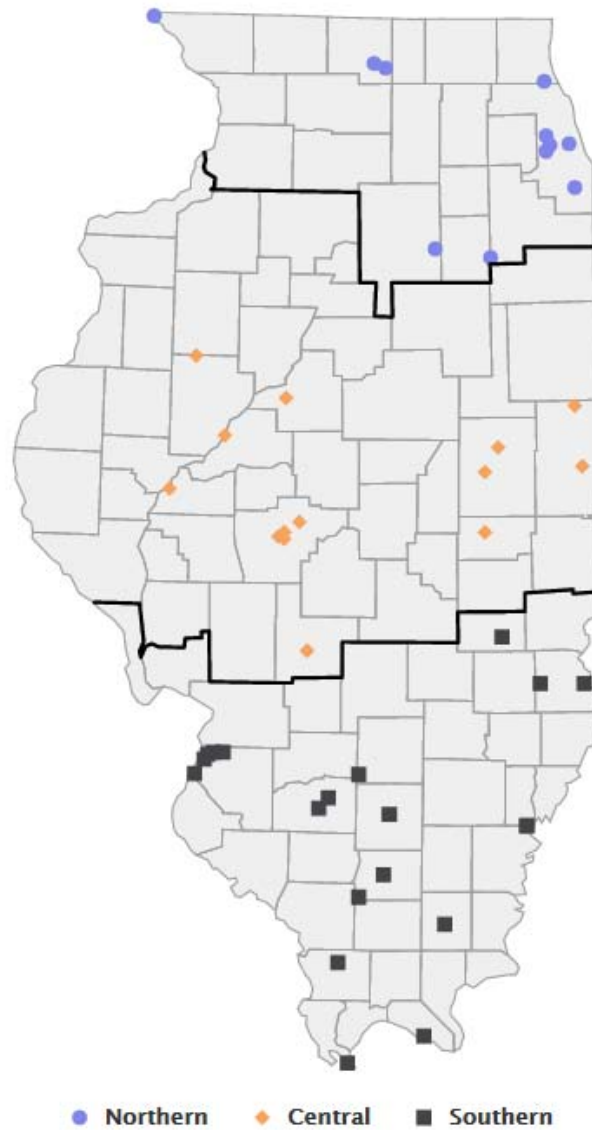
Municipalities with the Highest Aggravated Assault Rates in Cook County, 2015

Rank	City	Population	Number of Agg Aslts	Agg Aslt Rate Per 100,000
1	Deerfield (within Cook County)	176	3	1704.55
2	McCook	232	2	862.07
3	Riverside	8,882	57	641.75
4	Rosemont	4,231	27	638.15
5	Harvey	25,361	122	481.05
6	Chicago	2,728,695	13,104	480.23
Cook County		5,246,456	15,129	288.37

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

The graph and table below show the cities in Illinois whose average three-year (2013-2015) aggravated assault rate was significantly greater than the entire state of Illinois' average three-year aggravated assault rate.

Cities in Illinois with Highest Aggravated Assault Rates per 100,000, 2015



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

City	County	Region	Average Agg Assaults 2013-2015	Average Population 2013-2015	Agg Assaults 2013-2015 Per 100,000	SDs from the Mean
Cairo	Alexander	South	93.7	2569.0	3643.1	13.6
East St. Louis	St. Clair	South	779.3	26585.0	2931.1	10.8
London Mills (MCA)	Fulton	Central	8.7	374.7	2302.2	8.4
Sauget	St. Clair	South	3.3	153.7	2161.8	7.8
Washington Park	St. Clair	South	63.7	4048.0	1569.8	5.6
Mt Vernon	Jefferson	South	154.0	15196.3	1013.4	3.4
McCook	Cook	Northern	2.3	231.7	1007.0	3.4
Rockford	Winnebago	Northern	1490.7	149322.3	998.7	3.3
Deerfield (MCA)	Cook	Northern	1.7	174.7	951.3	3.2
Caseyville	St. Clair	South	35.7	4108.0	863.2	2.8
Danville	Vermilion	Central	269.3	32330.7	833.6	2.7
Greenup	Cumberland	South	12.0	1494.3	801.7	2.6
Seneca (MCA)	Lasalle	Northern	17.3	2305.3	751.3	2.4
Springfield	Sangamon	Central	867.0	117120.0	740.3	2.3
Dupo	St. Clair	South	26.7	3980.3	669.0	2.1
West City	Franklin	South	4.3	654.7	662.5	2.0
Palestine	Crawford	South	8.7	1329.7	652.6	2.0
Oblong	Crawford	South	9.3	1426.7	652.5	2.0
Beardstown	Cass	Central	38.0	5888.7	647.4	2.0
Southern View	Sangamon	Central	10.7	1651.0	644.2	2.0
Grayville (MCA)	White	South	5.7	917.3	616.5	1.9
Tuscola	Douglas	Central	27.0	4454.0	606.2	1.8
Centralia (MCA)	Marion	South	61.0	10154.7	601.0	1.8
Godley (MCA)	Grundy	Northern	0.3	55.0	584.8	1.7
Thomasboro	Champaign	Central	6.3	1137.0	558.6	1.6
East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	Northern	9.3	1677.3	553.9	1.6
Champaign	Champaign	Central	454.3	84107.7	540.7	1.6
South Pekin	Tazewell	Central	5.7	1145.0	494.4	1.4
Washington	Washington	South	44.3	9048.0	489.7	1.4
Cobden	Union	South	5.3	1136.0	468.9	1.3
Nashville	Washington	South	14.7	3162.3	467.7	1.3
Metropolis	Massac	South	29.7	6415.3	462.4	1.3
Chicago	Cook	Northern	12580.7	2724456.7	461.8	1.3
Hoopeston	Vermilion	Central	24.0	5247.7	457.4	1.2
Harvey	Cook	Northern	112.3	25382.0	442.6	1.2
Riverside	Cook	Northern	39.3	8896.3	442.4	1.2
Havana	Mason	Central	13.7	3150.7	433.4	1.2
Maywood	Cook	Northern	104.7	24166.3	433.1	1.2
Riverton	Sangamon	Central	15.0	3475.0	431.7	1.1
Jerome	Sangamon	Central	7.0	1652.7	423.9	1.1
Harrisburg	Saline	South	38.0	8983.3	423.1	1.1
Grayville (MCA)	Edwards	South	3.0	726.7	413.2	1.1
Royalton	Franklin	South	4.7	1139.0	409.0	1.1
Cherry Valley (MCA)	Winnebago	Northern	11.0	2770.3	396.9	1.0
Hillsboro	Montgomery	Central	24.0	6096.7	393.8	1.0

Illinois Overall Rate = 134.41

MCA = Multi-County Agency

SD = Standard Deviation

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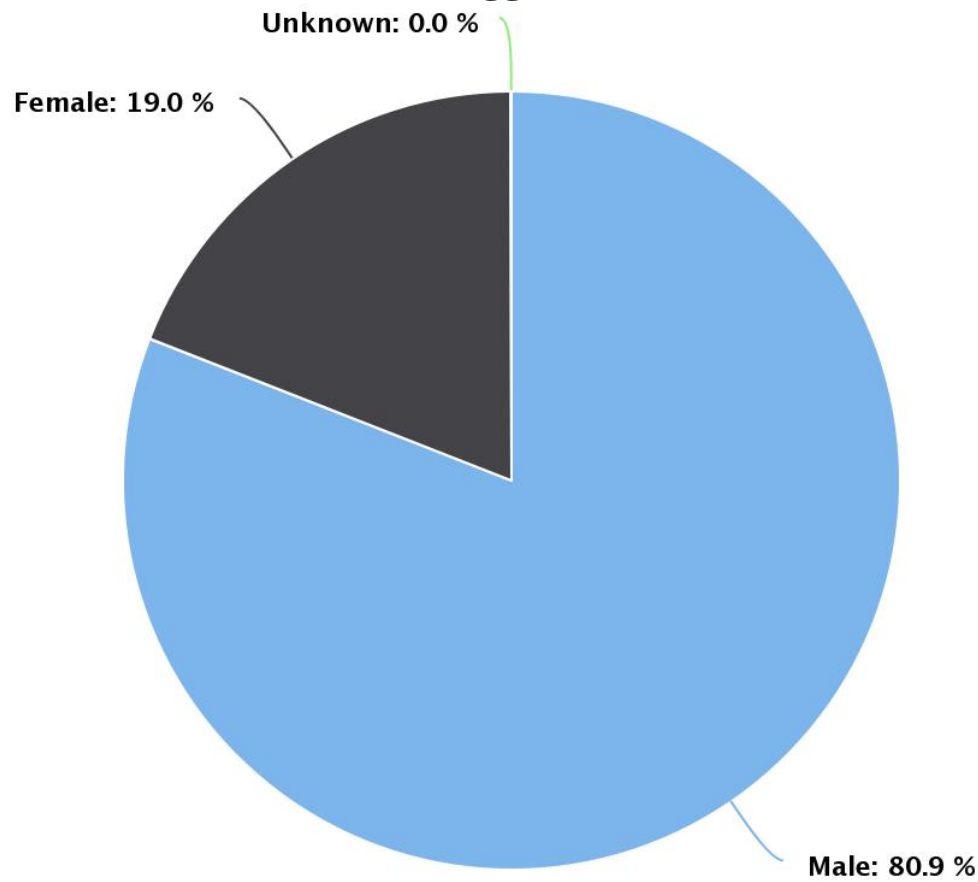
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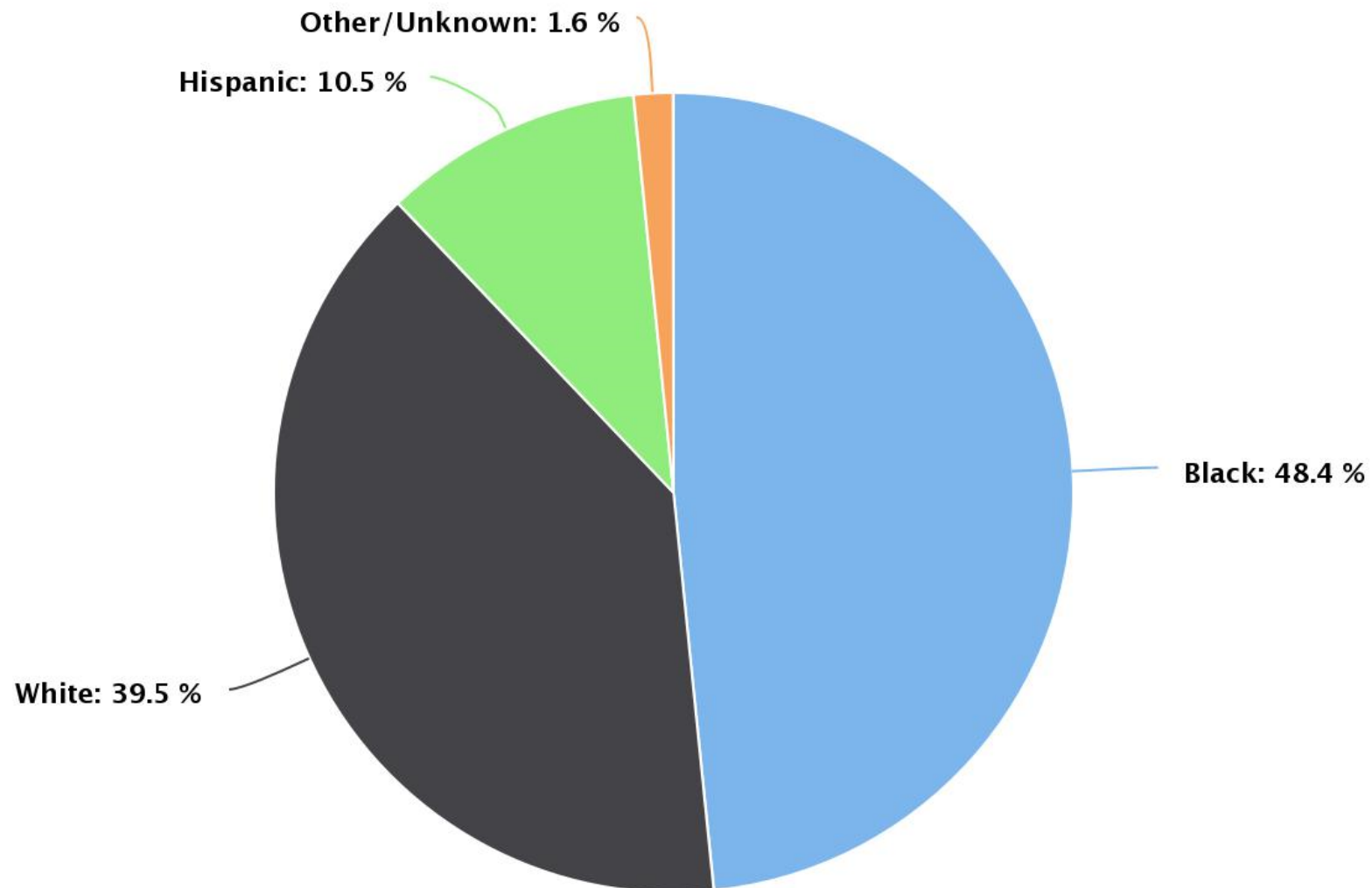
According to the Illinois State Police Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) System, of the 287,629 people arrested in Illinois in 2015, 15,826 were arrested for aggravated assault. Aggravated assaults arrests accounted for approximately 4 percent of all arrests. The statute of limitations on arrests for felony aggravated battery is within three years of the offense.

Gender of Persons Arrested for Aggravated Assault, 2015 (N=15,826)



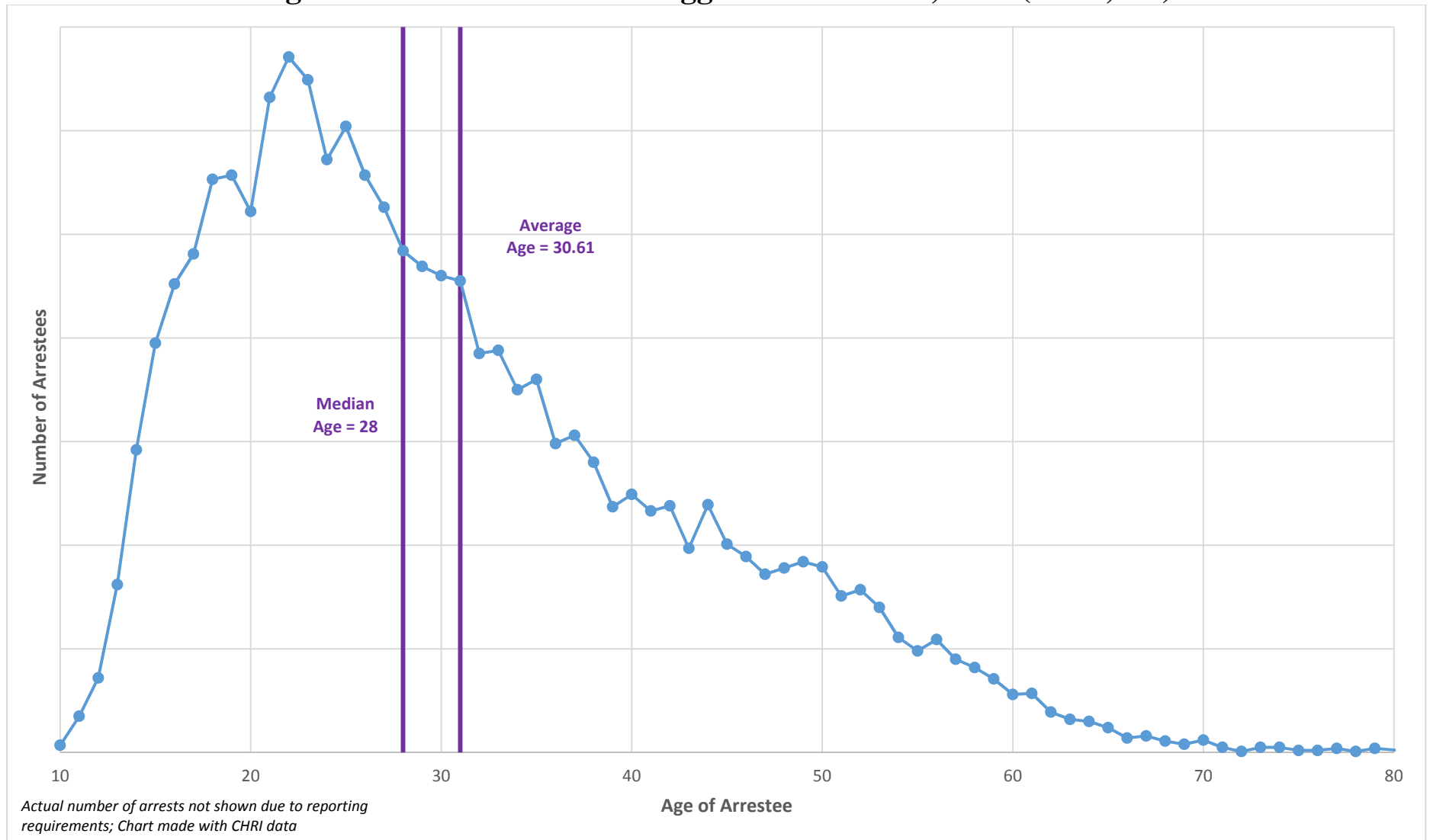
Source: ICJIA Analysis of 2015 Illinois State Police CHRI Data

Race of Persons Arrested for Aggravated Assault, 2015 (N=15,826)



Source: ICJIA Analysis of 2015 Illinois State Police CHRI Data

Age of Persons Arrested for Aggravated Assault, 2015 (N=15,826)



Source: ICJIA Analysis of 2015 Illinois State Police CHRI Data

The median age of arrest for an aggravated assault arrestee in Illinois in 2015 was 28.

Criminal Histories

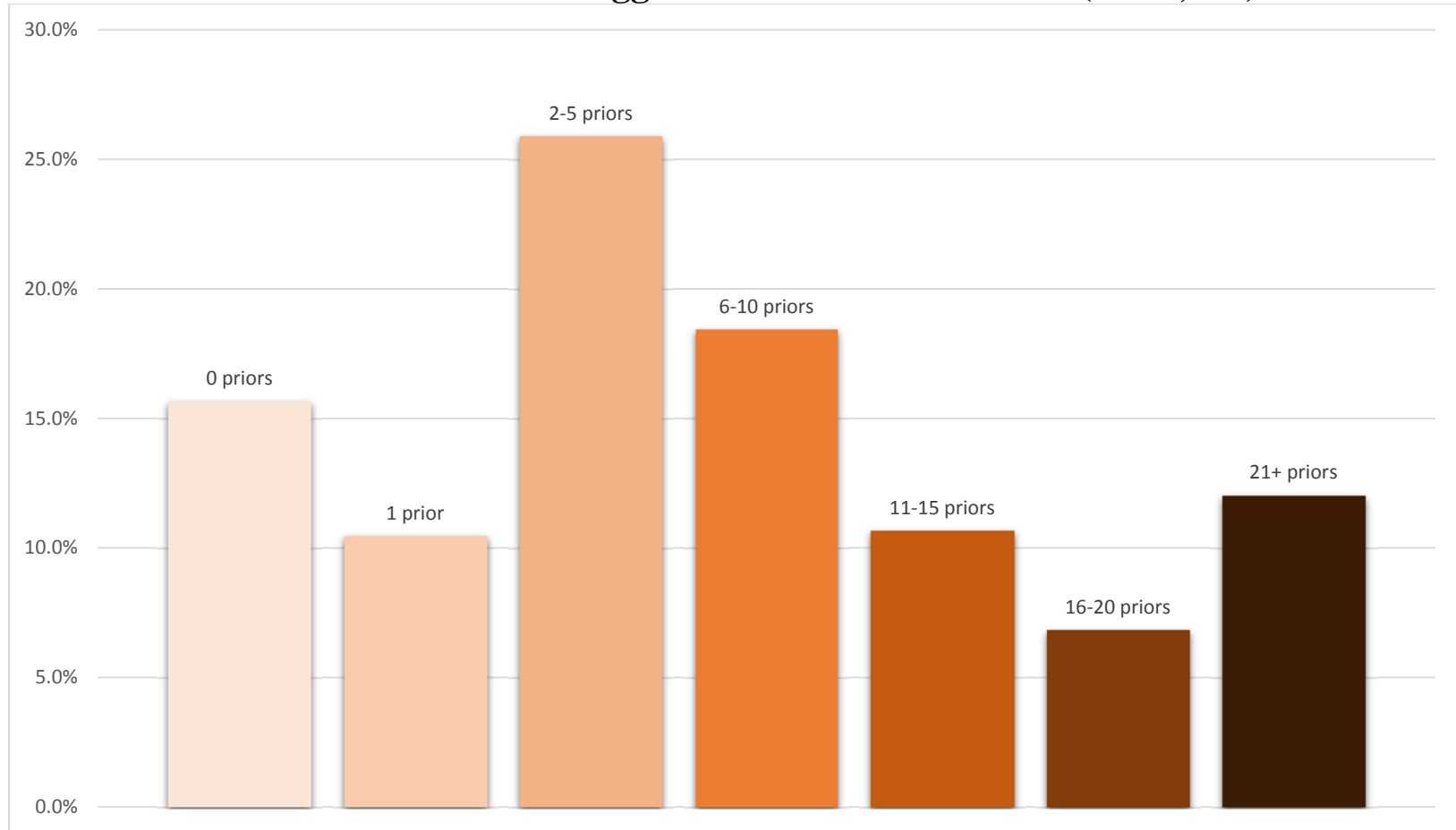
Of the 15,826 people arrested for aggravated assault in 2015, 83.5 percent had previous arrests recorded in their criminal history records compiled in the CHRI System. Only arrests made in Illinois are submitted to the CHRI System.

Most of the 15,826 persons arrested for aggravated assault/battery in Illinois in 2015 had at least one prior arrest:

- 83 percent for any offense
- 20 percent for violent/person¹ offenses
- 15 percent for property² offenses
- 13 percent for other offenses³
- 12 percent for motor vehicle/traffic⁴ offenses
- 11 percent for public order⁵ offenses
- 8 percent for drug⁶ offenses
- 2 percent for DUI⁷ offenses
- 1 percent for deadly weapons⁸ offenses
- <1 percent for non-violent sex offenses⁹
- <1 percent for criminal sexual assault/abuse¹⁰ offenses
- <1 percent for endangering children¹¹ offenses
- <1 percent for status offenses¹²

Source: ICJIA Analysis of Illinois State Police CHRI Data

Prior Arrests for 2015 Aggravated Assault Arrestees (N=15,826)



Source: ICJIA Analysis of Illinois State Police CHRI Data

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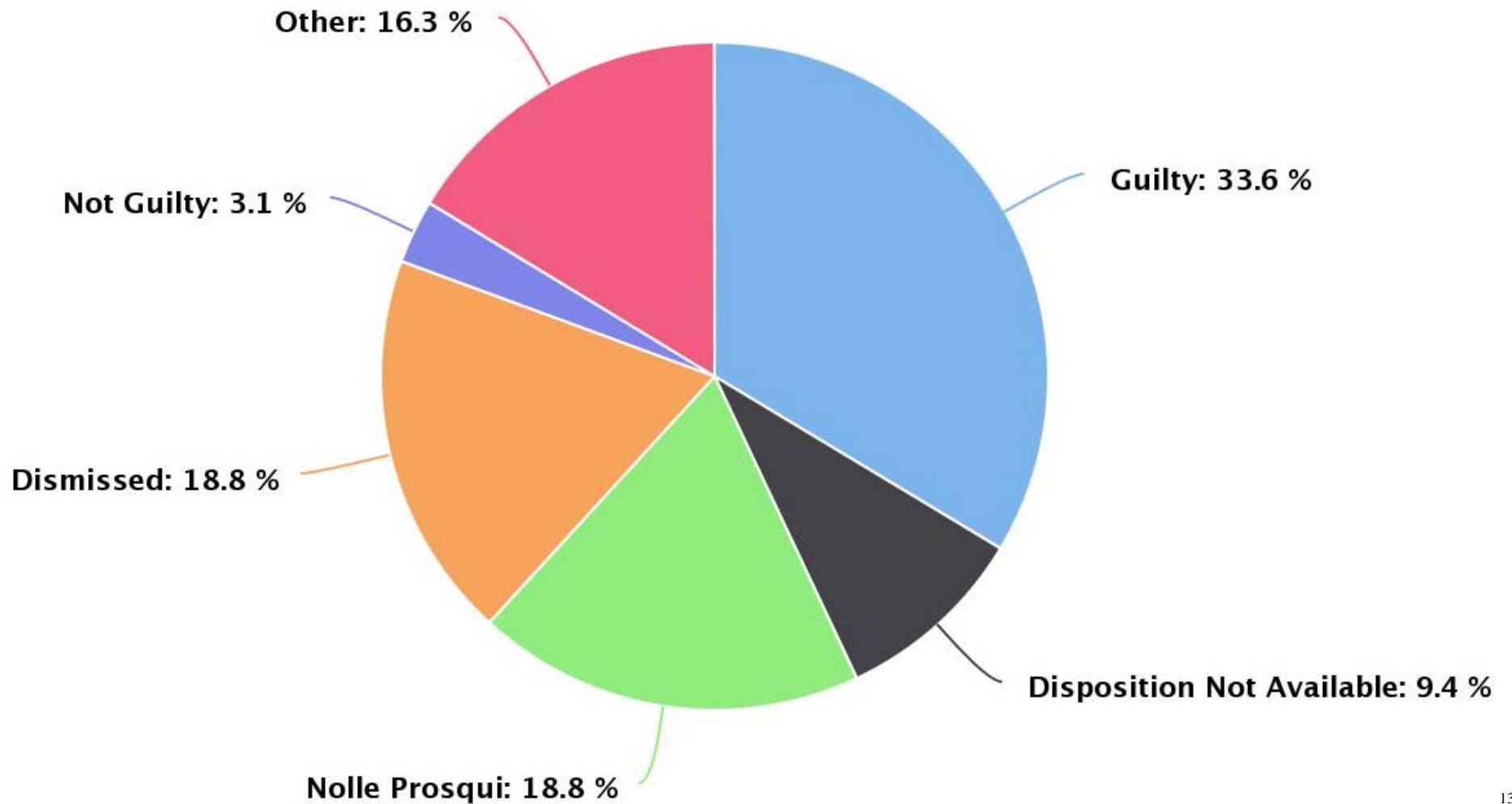
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Outcome information on arrest incidents that resulted in a court case is entered into CHRI by county circuit court clerks. Since felony aggravated assault/battery cases can take time to resolve, court disposition information for 2012, 2013, and 2014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

Between 2012 and 2014, researchers were able to find records for 36,590 court cases for aggravated assault/battery that were adjudicated in Illinois criminal courts. Of those, at least one-third resulted in a guilty verdict.

Court Dispositions on Aggravated Assault Cases, 2012-2014 (n=36,590)



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

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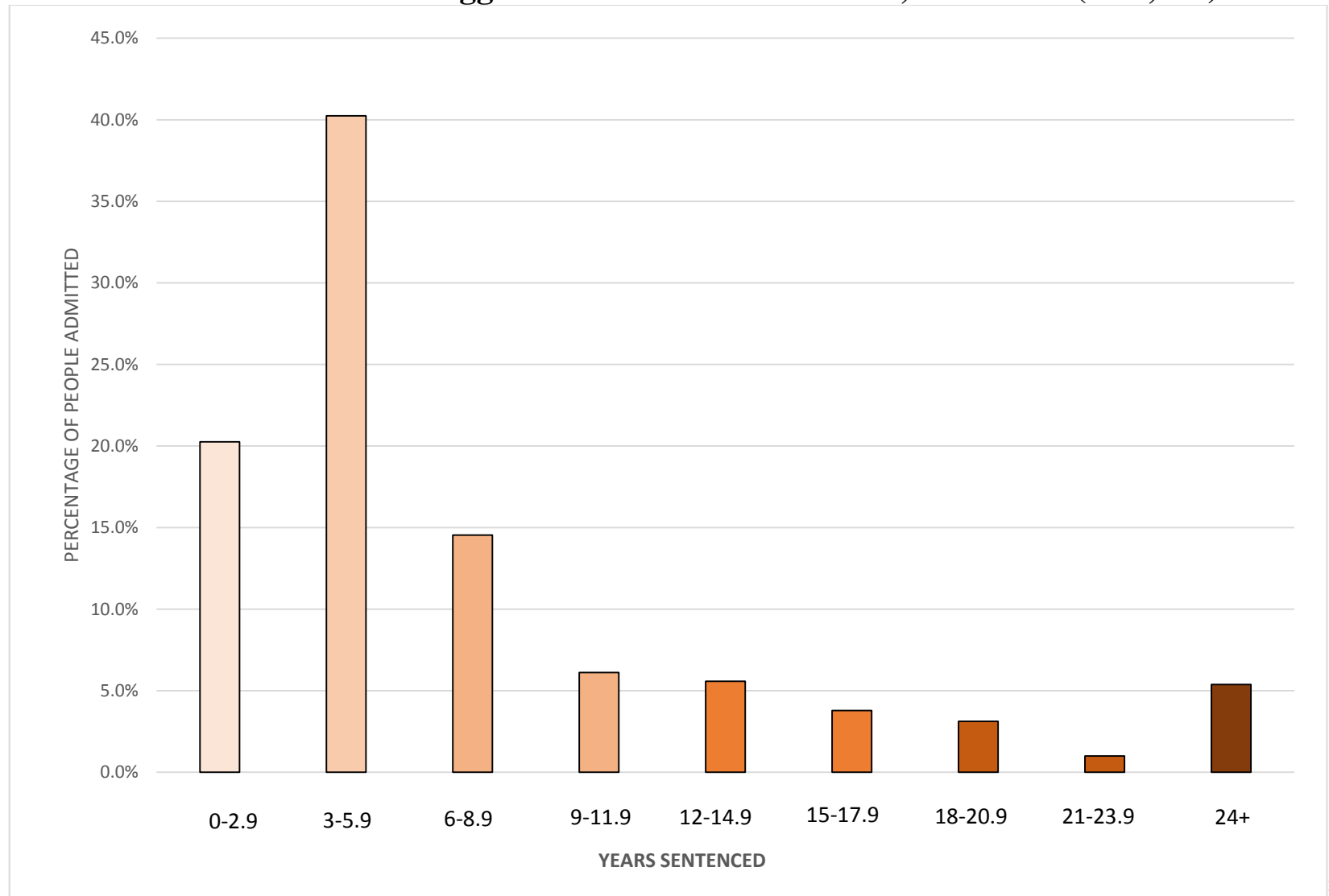
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Sentences

Aggravated assault and aggravated battery sentences vary based on severity of the crime. Class A misdemeanor assaults can result in a fine or up to a year in jail, while Class X felony assaults with certain circumstances can result in a 30- to 60-year sentence.

Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) data showed an average of almost 502 people per year in 2012, 2013, and 2014 were admitted to IDOC for an aggravated assault/battery conviction, or 4.7 percent of all persons admitted to IDOC during that period. The average sentence length was 7.49 years for this population, and the median sentence length was 4 years. At the end of June, 2015, 3,508 persons were serving a prison sentence for aggravated assault/battery.

Sentences for IDOC Aggravated Assault Admissions, 2012-2014 (N=1,506)



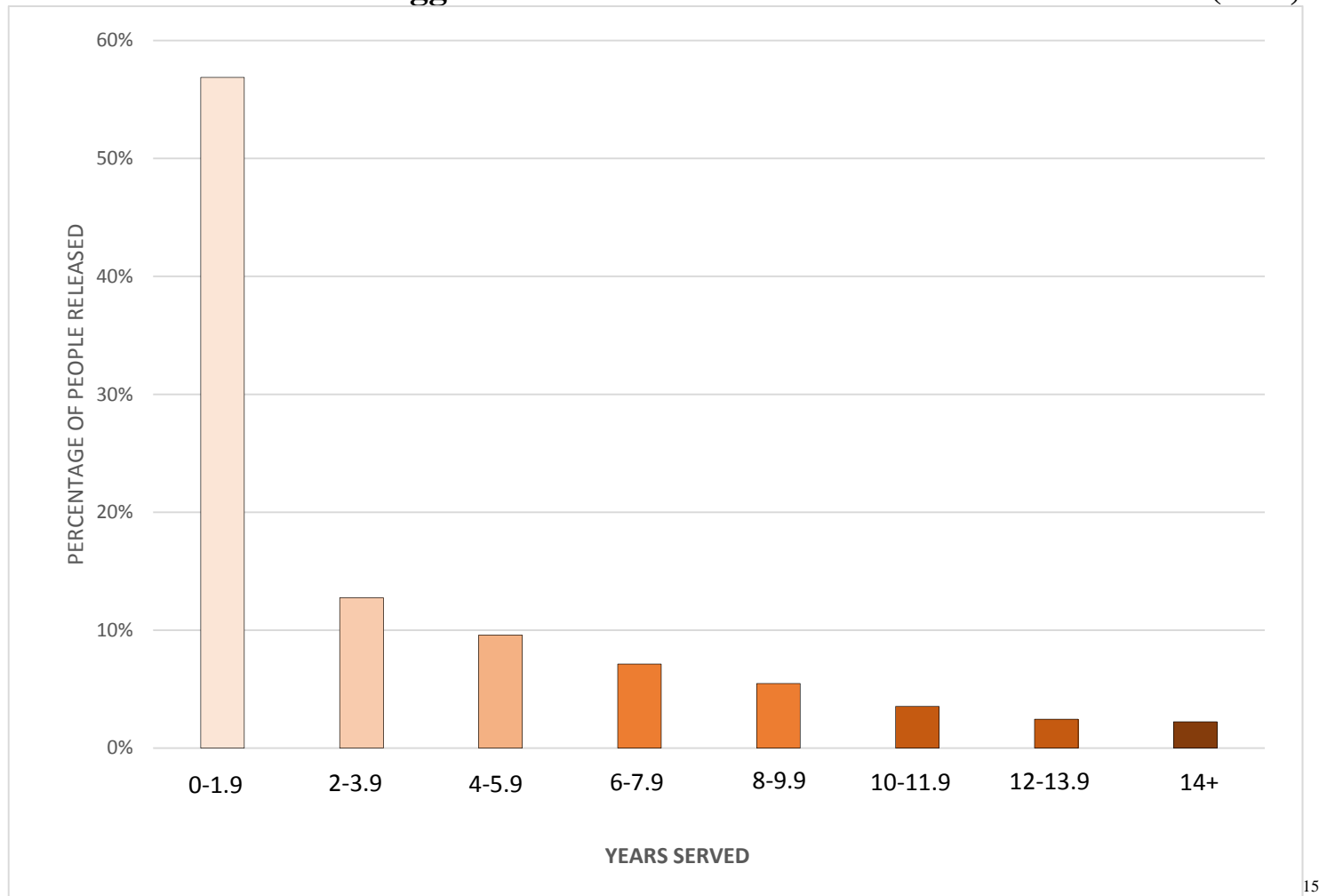
Source: ICJIA Analysis of IDOC Data

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Time Served

From 2012 to 2014, an annual average of 481 people were released from an IDOC correctional facility after serving time for aggravated battery. The average time spent in a correctional institution was 3.44 years, and the median length of stay was 1.52 years.

Time Served in IDOC for Aggravated Assault Offenders Released 2012-2014 (N=1,389)



Source: ICJIA Analysis of IDOC Data

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While Chicago has experienced the majority of aggravated assaults and batteries, aggravated assault rates are also high in smaller counties, such as Alexander, Washington, and Sangamon.

Data also show that because the majority of those arrested for violence 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.

¹ Homicide, Robbery, Battery, Assault, Home Invasion, Stalking, Kidnapping, etc.

² Burglary, Theft, Arson, Forgery, Fraud, Criminal Trespass, etc.

³ All other criminal offenses not included in a specific category; other offense includes Suicide and Other Public Complaints.

⁴ Reckless Driving, No Driver's License, No Registration, Speeding, etc.

⁵ Gambling, False Police Report, Looting, Perjury, Bribery, etc.

⁶ Possession or Delivery of Cannabis, Possession or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, Sale or Possession of Hypodermic Syringes or Needles, etc.

⁷ Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol & Driving Under the Influence of Drugs

⁸ Unlawful Use of Weapon, Unlawful Possession of a Weapon, Reckless Discharge of a Firearm, Armed Violence, etc.

⁹ Prostitution, Pimping, Obscenity, Public Indecency, Bigamy, Child Pornography, etc.

¹⁰ Criminal Sexual Assault, Criminal Sexual Abuse, Sexual Exploitation of a Child, etc.

¹¹ Endangering the Life or Health of a Child, Child Abandonment, Fail to Pay Child Support, Neglect of Child, etc.

¹² Curfew, Truancy, Runaway, Illegal Possession or Consumption of Alcohol by a Minor, etc.

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

Other: No Bill, Transferred/No Jurisdiction, Non-Suit, Stricken Off with Leave to Reinstate, Death Suggested/Cause Abated, Charge Amended/Reduced, 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 Judgment/1410 Probation, Withhold Judgment/Supervision, Juvenile Continuance Under Supervision, Unfit to Stand Trial, Sexually Dangerous, Mistrial, Warrant Issued, Warrant Quashed/Withdrawn, BFW Issued, Revocation/Vacate Probation, Revocation/Vacate Conditional Discharge, Revocation/Vacate Supervision, 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, Reversed/Reviewing Court, Remanded/Reviewing Court, Modified/Reviewing Court, Vacated/Reviewing Court

¹⁴ 730 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 aggravated battery with a firearm, heinous battery, aggravated battery to a senior citizen, aggravated battery to a child, or aggravated domestic battery 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 felony aggravated assault or aggravated battery, are eligible for day-for-day good time credit (must serve 50% of their sentence).

Note: Some aggravated assaults are misdemeanors, and therefore would not result in a prison sentence.

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



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