



Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA)
Statewide Violence Prevention Plan: 2020-2024
Appendix #3

COMMUNITY TYPE REPORTS

Report prepared by:
Rachel Garthe, Ph.D., Doug Smith, Ph.D. & Shawn Freeman, M.B.A.
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
School of Social Work | Center for Prevention Research & Development

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COMMUNITY TYPES

Community types included:

1. **City of Chicago***
2. **Suburban Chicago Counties** (Suburban Cook+, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Will)
3. **Other Urban and Suburban Counties** (excluding the Suburban Chicago counties listed above; 32 counties)
4. **Rural Counties** (61 counties)

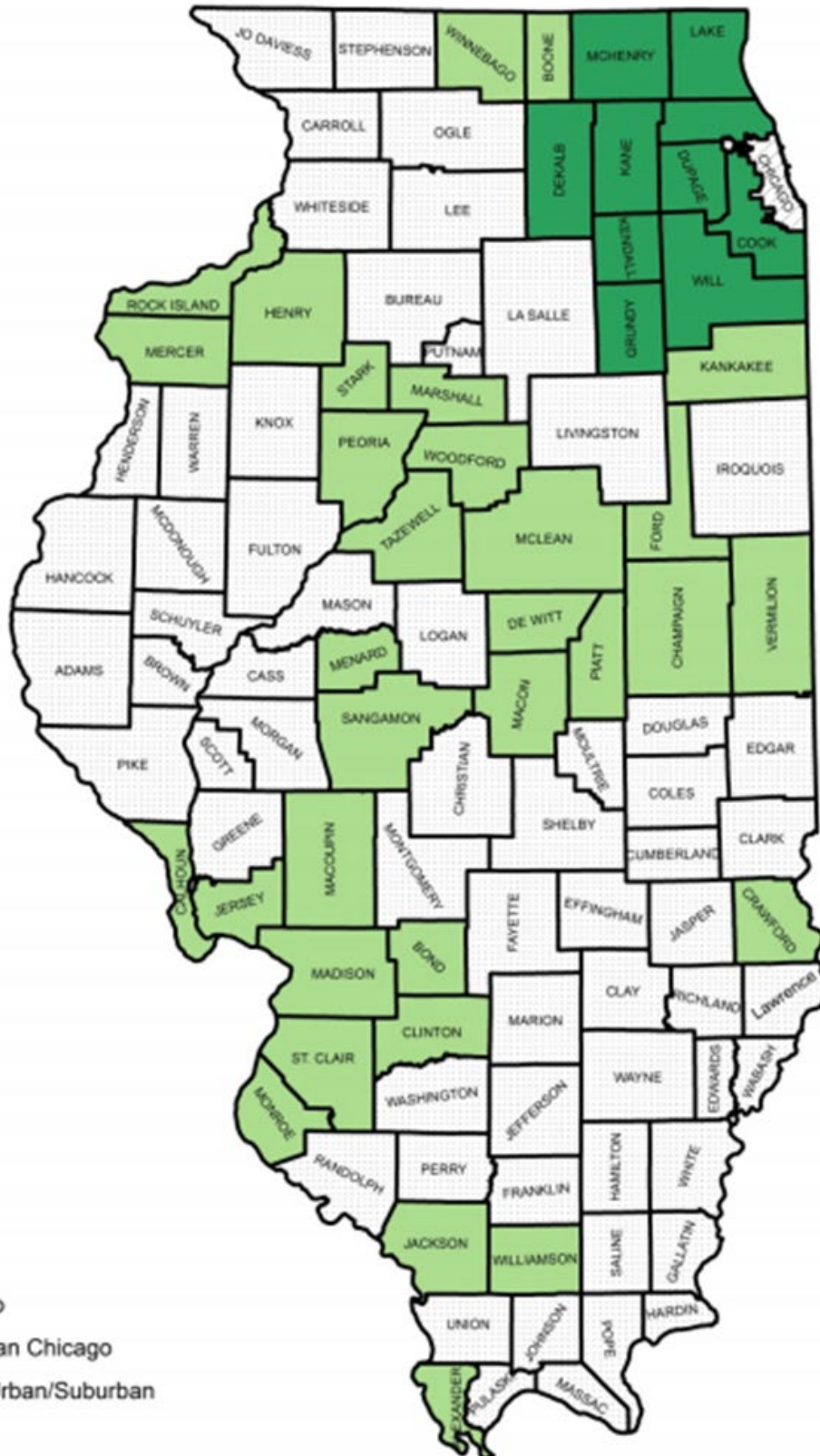
*If City of Chicago data was available, it is presented here. If city data was unavailable, then Cook County data was reported.

+If City of Chicago data was not available and Cook county was presented, then Suburban Cook was not included in "Suburban Chicago Counties" calculations.

Race/Ethnicity of Residents in each Community Type:

1. **Cook County:** 57% White, 24% Black or African American, and 20% Other; 25% Hispanic/Latinx
2. **Suburban Chicago Counties:** 82% White, 8% Black or African American, and 11% Other; 12% Hispanic/Latinx
3. **Other Urban and Suburban Counties:** 72% White, 14% Black or African American, and 14% Other; 17% Hispanic/Latinx
4. **Rural Counties:** 71% White, 15% Black or African American, and 14% Other; 17% Hispanic/Latinx

ILLINOIS COUNTIES BY COMMUNITY TYPE



Legend

-  Chicago
-  Suburban Chicago
-  Other Urban/Suburban
-  Rural

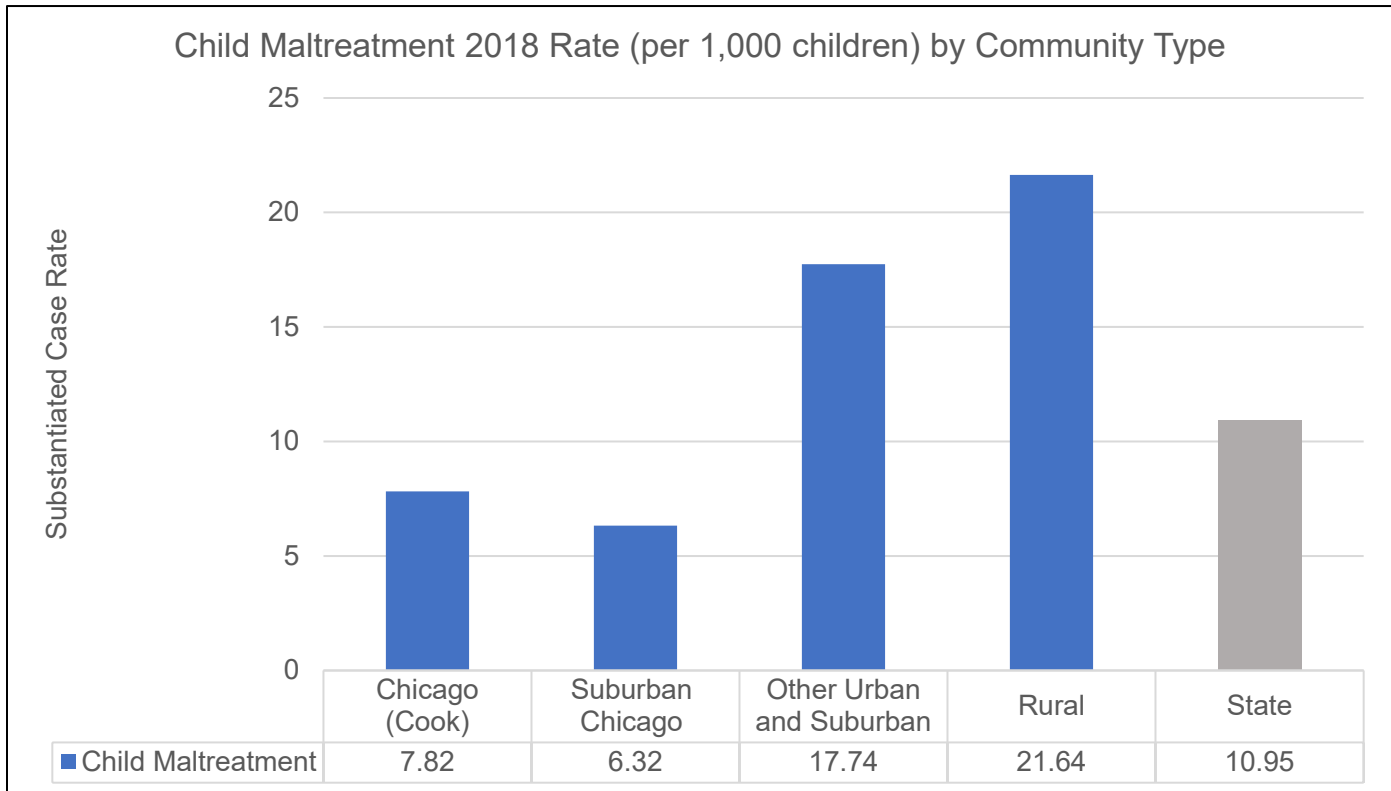


Counties Alexander, Crawford, De Witt, Jackson and Williamson changed from "Rural" to "Other Urban/Suburban"(Census 2010).

A. Child Maltreatment¹

During 2018, substantiated reports of child maltreatment (which includes reports of physical and other abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and risk of harm) varied by community type.

The highest rates of child maltreatment were found in rural counties, followed by other urban and suburban counties in Illinois.



¹ **Child Maltreatment Section data were pulled from:**

Children and Family Research Center (CFRC, 2020). Outcome Indicator Tables. Retrieved from

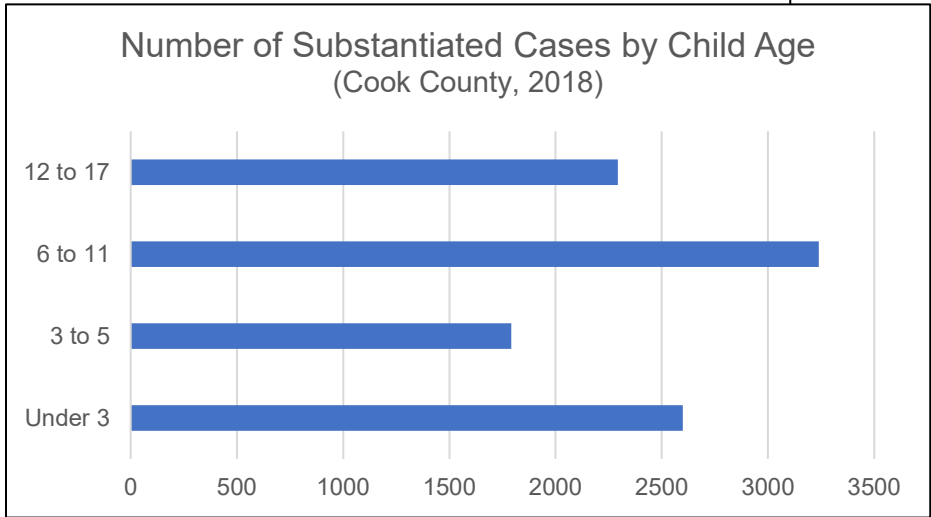
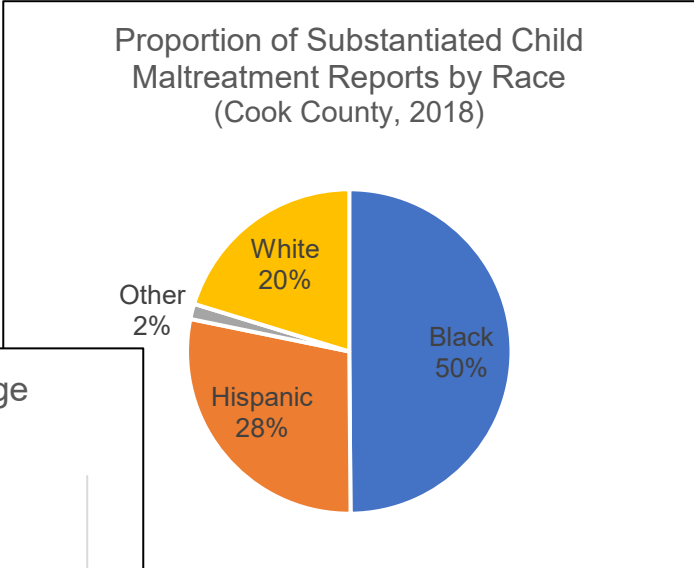
https://cfrc.illinois.edu/outcome-indicator-tables.php?ind=pct_repeat_subreps

Data also provided by the Children and Family Research Center at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

A1. Child Maltreatment in Chicago (Cook County)

Of the 9,080 substantiated cases of child maltreatment in Cook County during 2018, 66% were for risk of harm, 32% for neglect, 16% for physical or other abuse, and 9% for sexual abuse.

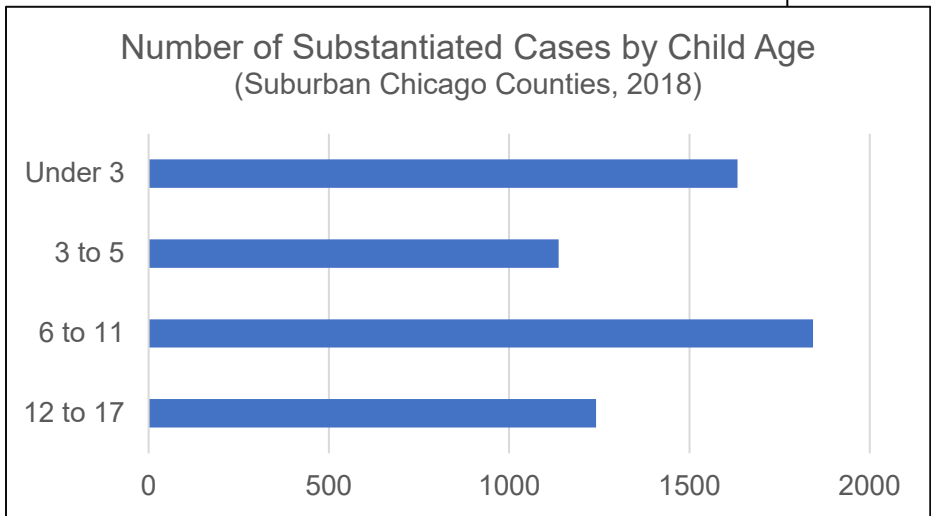
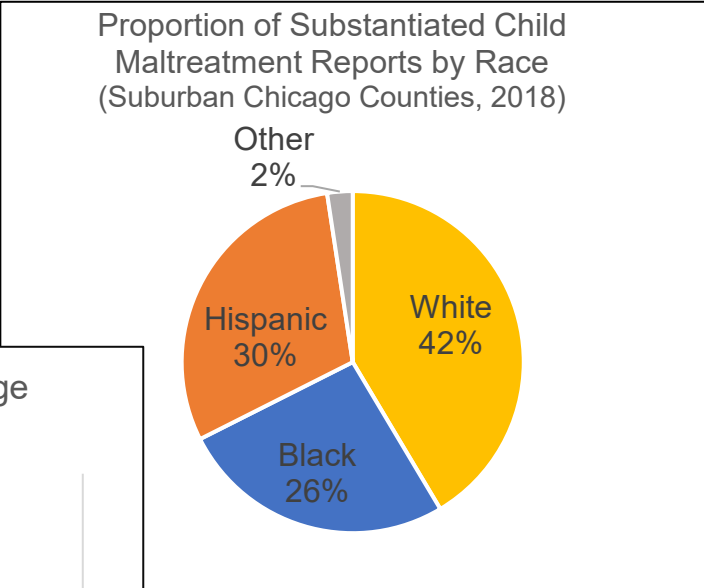
These figures display substantiated cases by child's race and age.



A2. Child Maltreatment in Suburban Chicago Counties

Of the 5,385 substantiated cases of child maltreatment in Suburban Chicago Counties (excluding Cook County) during 2018, 70% were for risk of harm, 29% for neglect, 12% for physical or other abuse, and 8% for sexual abuse.

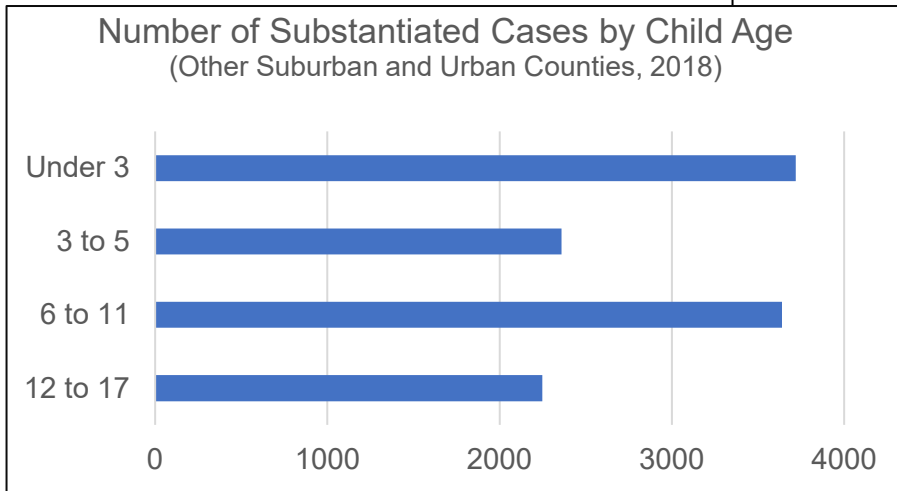
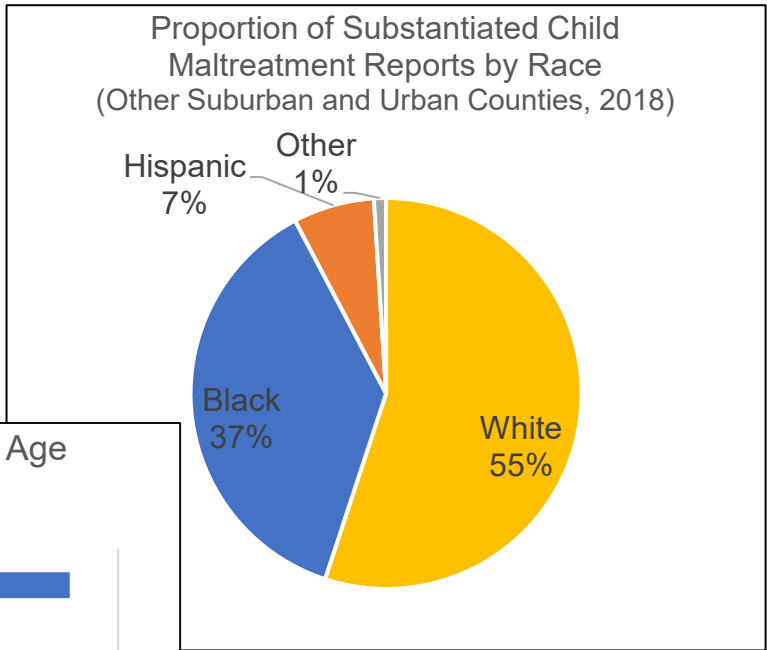
These figures display substantiated cases by child's race and age.



A3. Child Maltreatment in Other Urban and Suburban Counties

Of the 10,740 substantiated cases of child maltreatment in Other Urban and Suburban counties during 2018, 72% were for risk of harm, 30% for neglect, 13% for physical or other abuse, and 5% for sexual abuse.

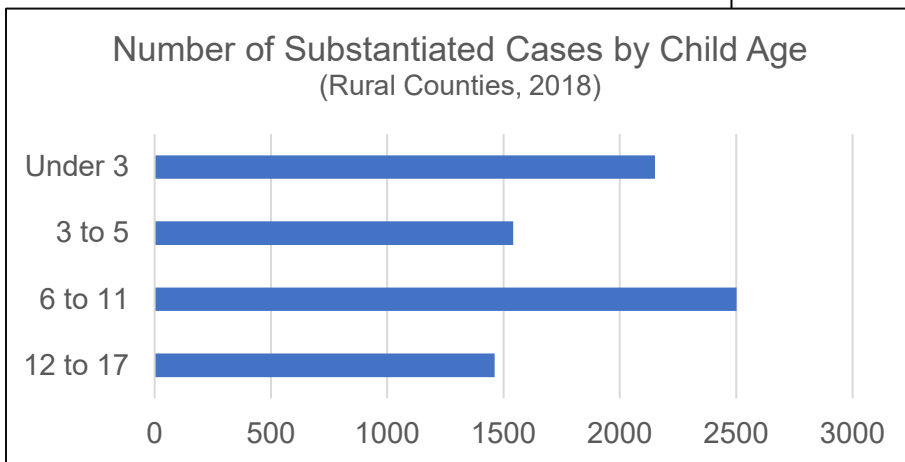
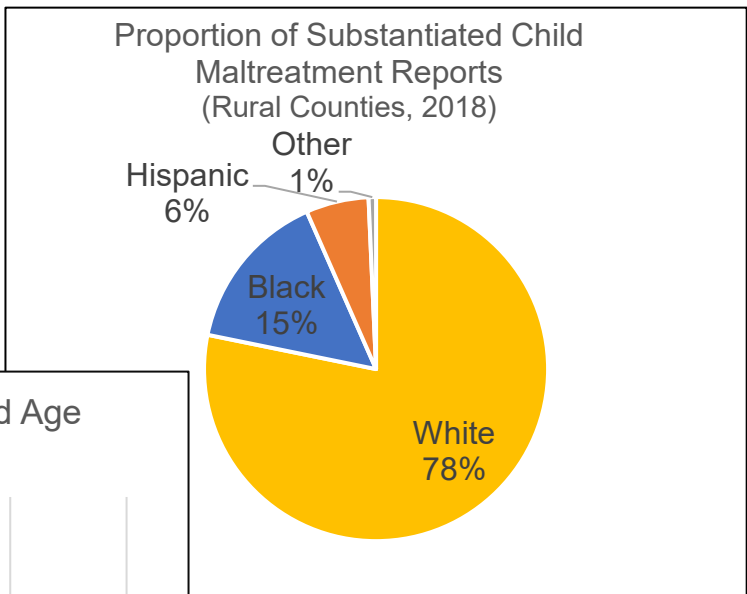
These figures display substantiated cases by child’s race and age.



A4. Child Maltreatment in Rural Counties

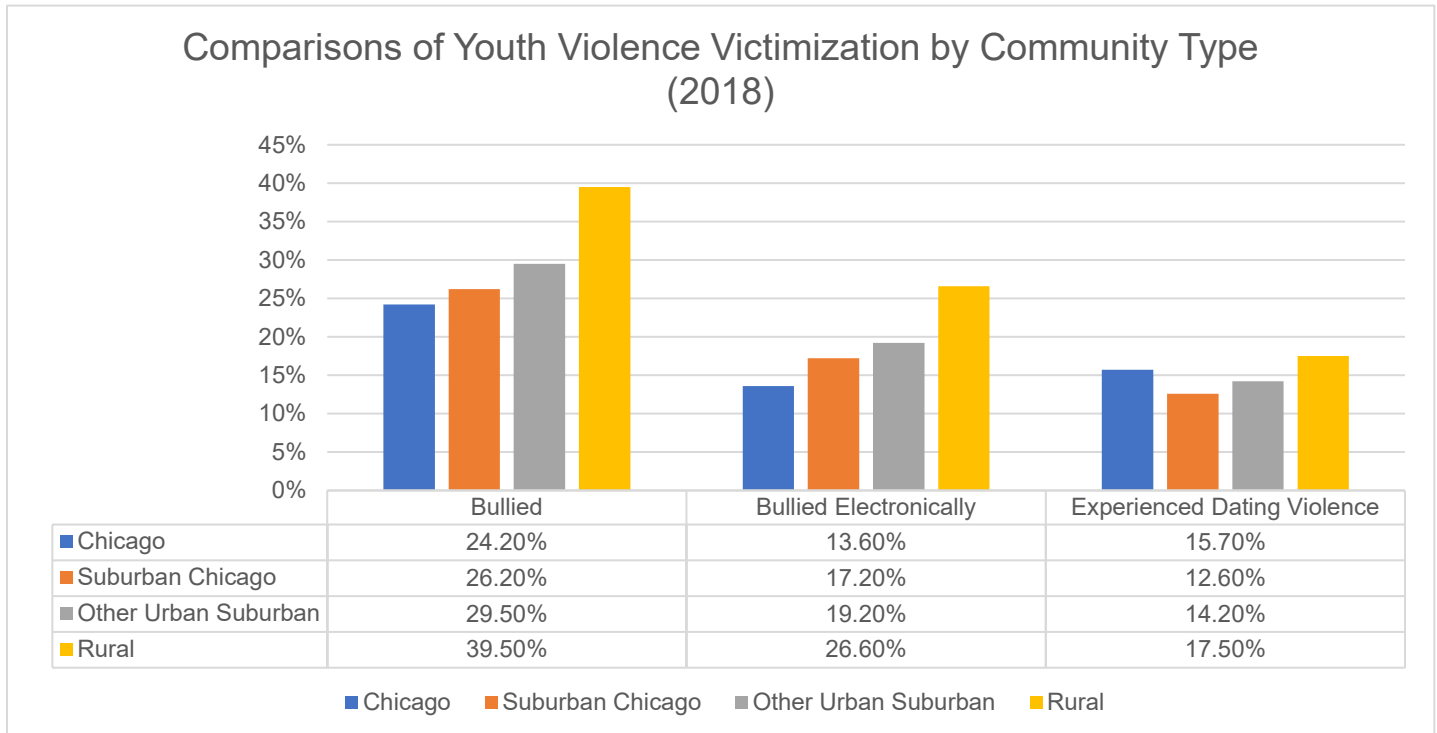
Of the 6,674 substantiated cases of child maltreatment in rural counties during 2018, 68% were for risk of harm, 37% for neglect, 12% for physical or other abuse, and 6% for sexual abuse.

These figures display substantiated cases by child’s race and age.



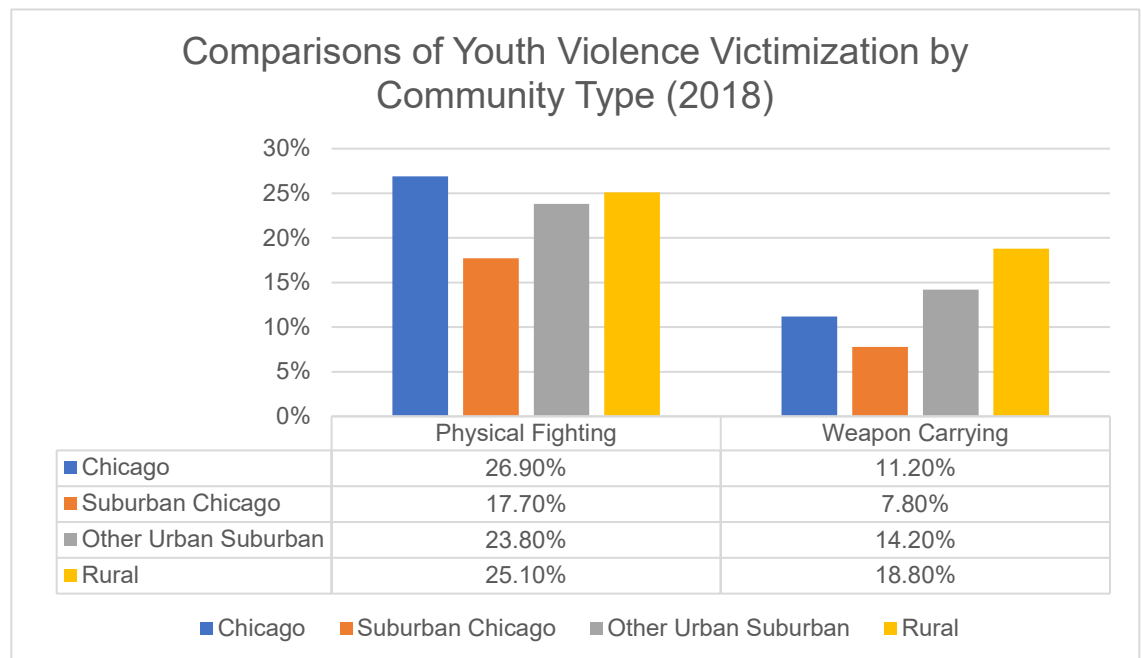
B. Youth Violence²

In examination of the Illinois Youth Survey data, youth in rural counties reported the highest rates of victimization (i.e., experienced bullying, electronic bullying, or dating violence in the past 12 months).



Youth in Chicago reported the highest rates of physical fighting in the past year, followed by youth in rural counties.

Rural youth reported the highest rates of weapon carrying.



² Youth Violence Section data were pulled from:

Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD; 2018). *Illinois Youth Survey, 2018*. Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign School of Social Work.

For more information on the IYS: <https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>

B1. Youth Violence in Chicago – Disparities

Rates of youth violence are displayed for Chicago, and the figures include disparities in various forms of youth violence by gender identity and race/ethnicity.

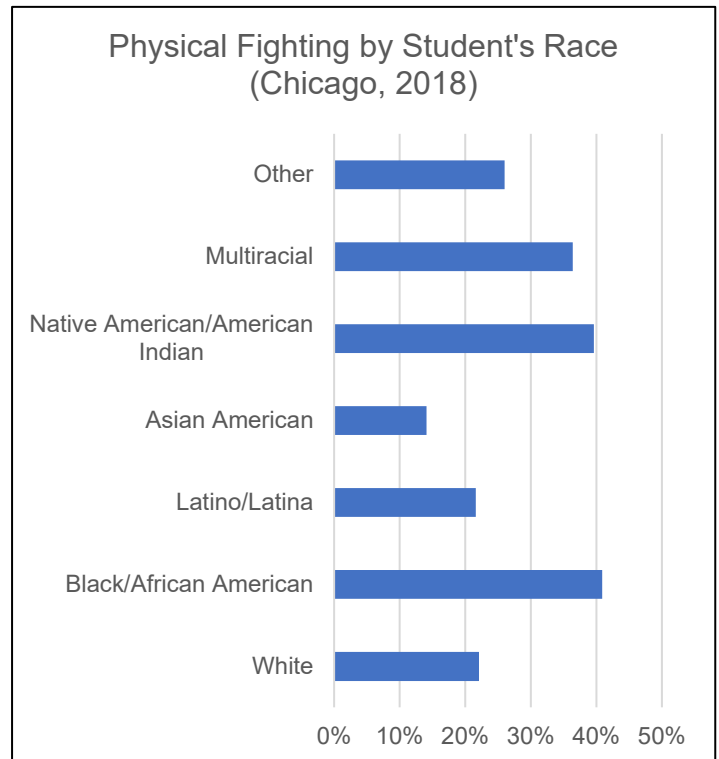
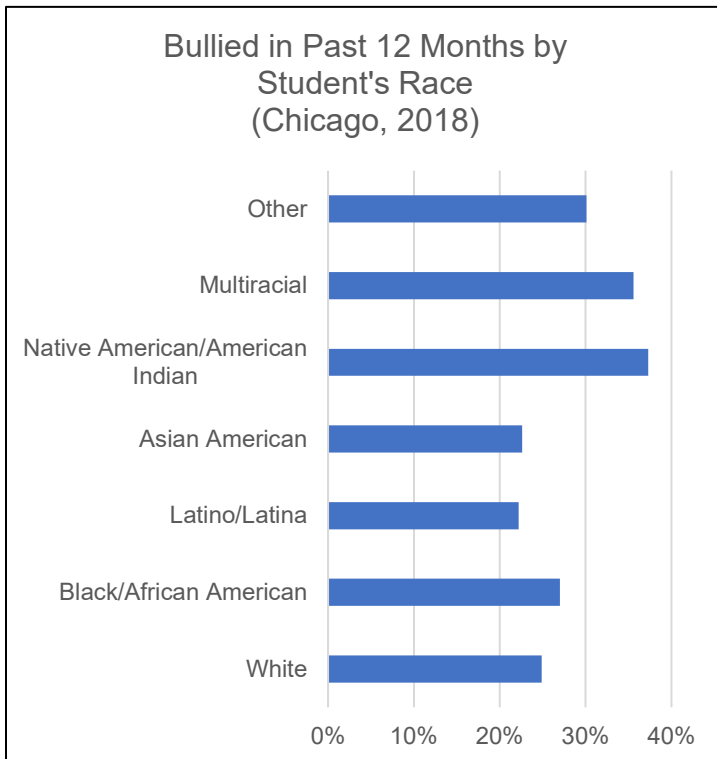
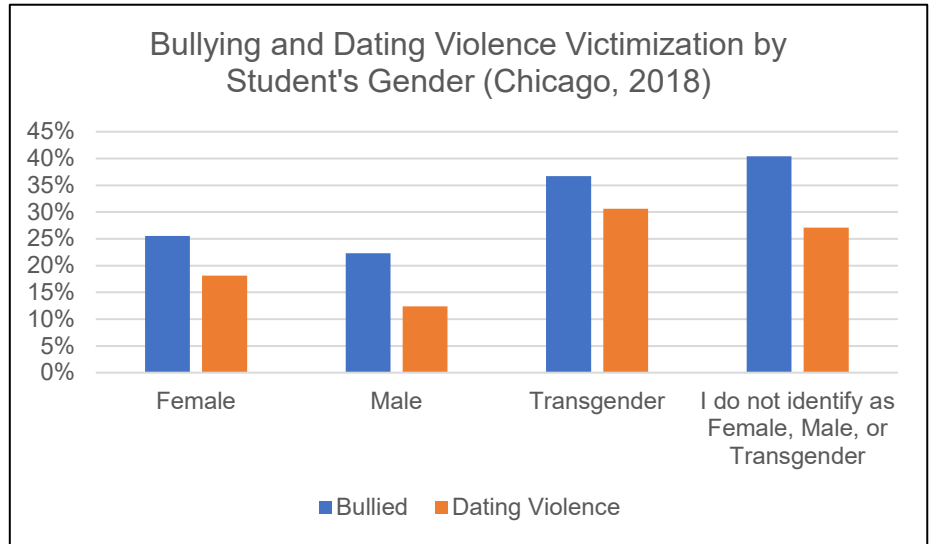
Gender:

Youth who identified as transgender (i.e., identify with a gender that differs from gender associated with the sex assigned at birth) and youth who did not identify as female, male, or transgender reported higher rates of bullying and dating violence victimization compared to male and female identifying youth.

Race/Ethnicity:

Native American or American Indian youth reported the highest rates of bullying and high rates of physical fighting. Black or African American youth also reported high rates of physical fighting.

	Chicago	Illinois
<i>In the past 12 months...</i>	%	%
Bullied	24.2%	29.5%
Bullied Electronically	13.6%	19.2%
Experienced Dating Violence	15.7%	14.2%
Physical Fighting	26.9%	20.2%
Weapon Carrying	11.2%	10.4%



B2. Youth Violence in Suburban Chicago Counties – Disparities

Rates of youth violence are displayed for Suburban Chicago counties, and the figures include disparities in various forms of youth violence by gender identity and race/ethnicity.

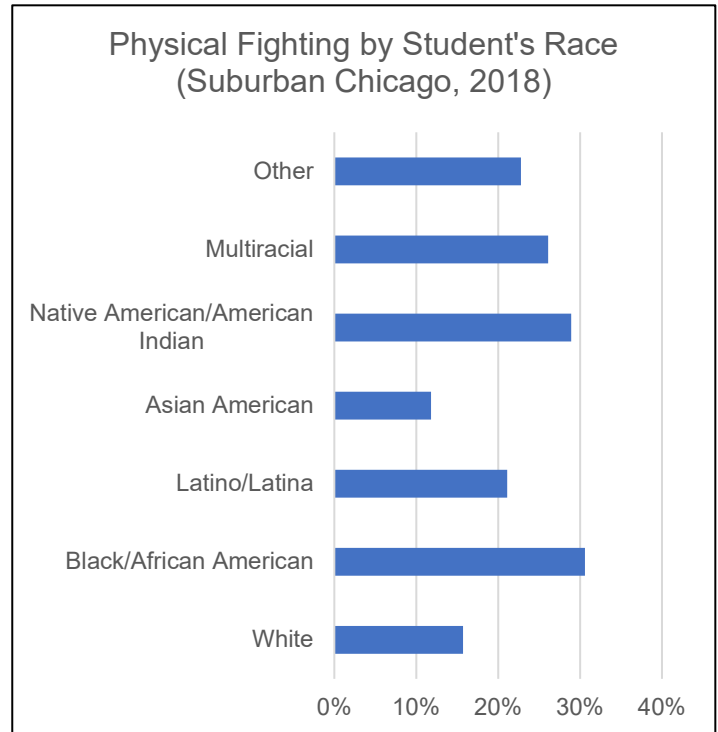
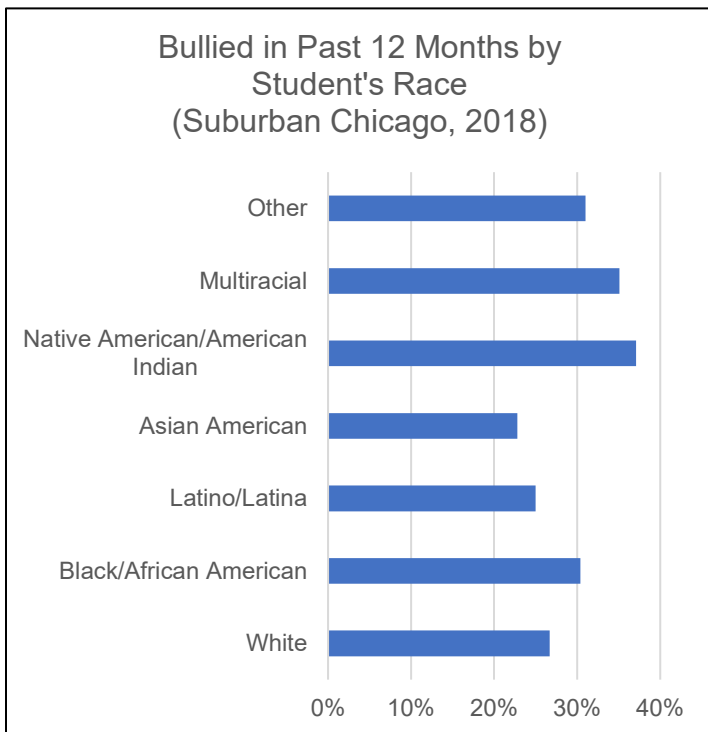
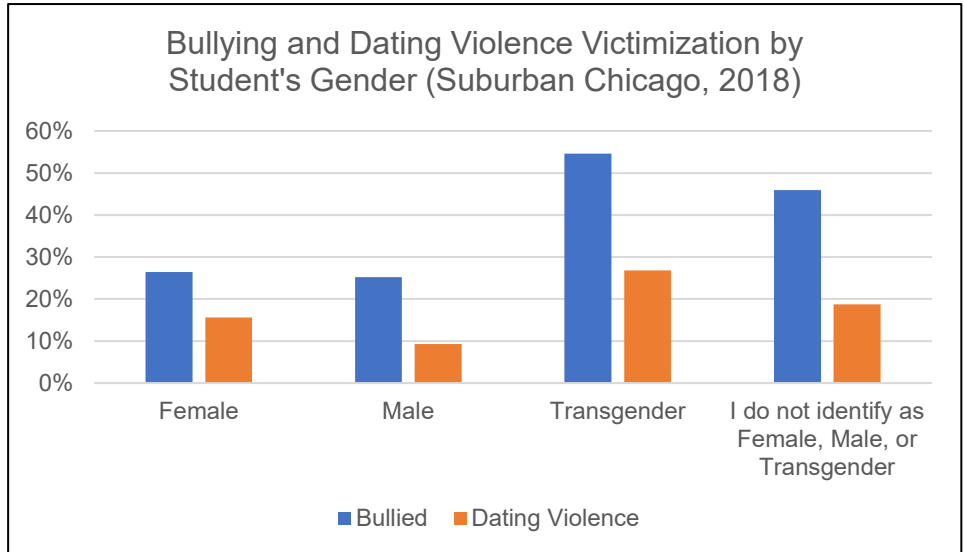
Gender:

Youth who identified as transgender (i.e., identify with a gender that differs from gender associated with the sex assigned at birth) and youth who did not identify as female, male, or transgender reported higher rates of bullying and dating violence victimization compared to male and female identifying youth.

Race/Ethnicity:

Native American or American Indian youth reported the highest rates of bullying and high rates of physical fighting. Black or African American youth reported the highest rates of physical fighting. Multiracial, African American, and students who identified as another race/ethnicity also reported high rates of bullying.

	Suburban Chicago	Illinois
<i>In the past 12 months...</i>	%	%
Bullied	26.2%	29.5%
Bullied Electronically	17.2%	19.2%
Experienced Dating Violence	12.6%	14.2%
Physical Fighting	17.7%	20.2%
Weapon Carrying	7.8%	10.4%



B3. Youth Violence in Other Urban and Suburban Counties – Disparities

Rates of youth violence are displayed for Other Urban and Suburban Counties, and the figures include disparities in various forms of youth violence by gender identity and race/ethnicity.

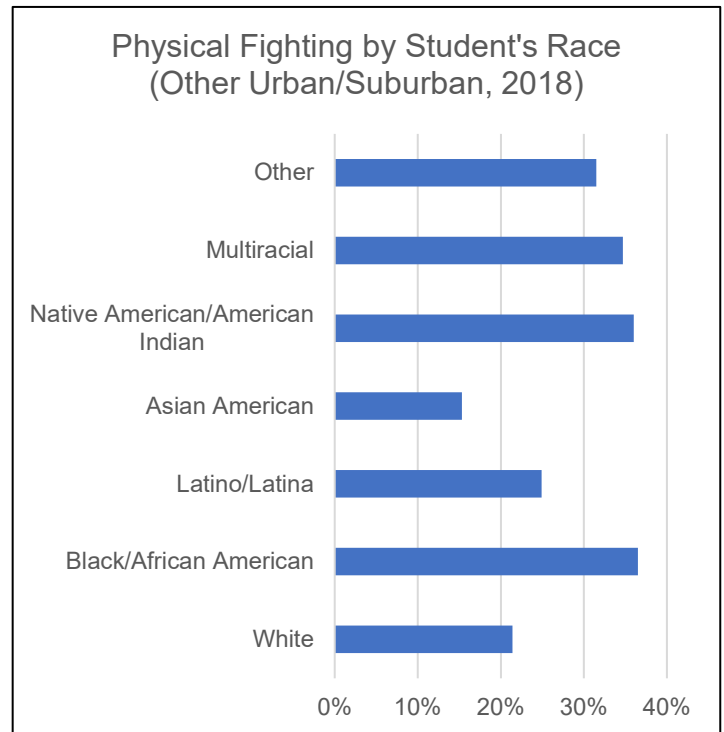
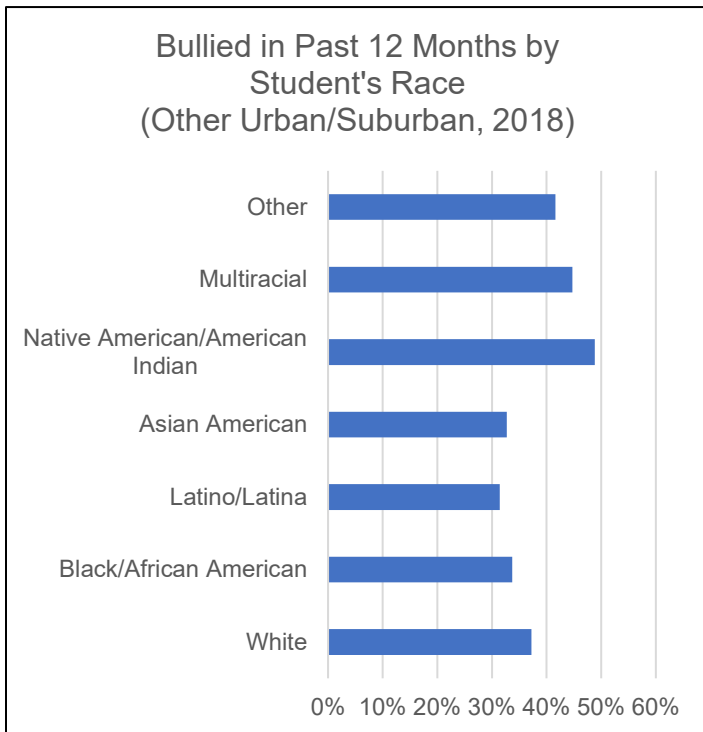
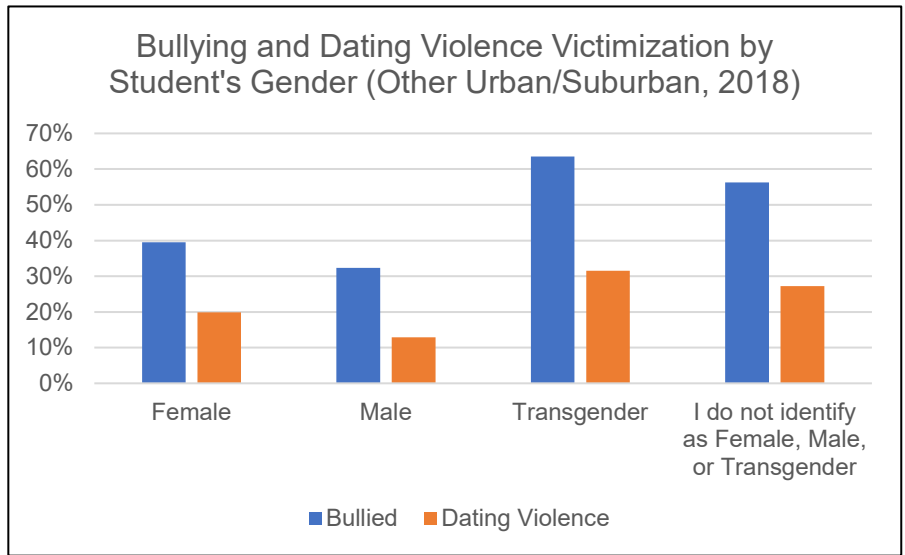
Gender:

Youth who identified as transgender (i.e., identify with a gender that differs from gender associated with the sex assigned at birth) and youth who did not identify as female, male, or transgender (“gender expansive”) reported higher rates of bullying and dating violence victimization compared to male and female identifying youth.

Race/Ethnicity:

Native American or American Indian youth reported the highest rates of bullying and high rates of physical fighting. Black or African American, Multiracial, and youth who identified as another race/ethnicity also reported high rates of physical fighting.

	Other Urban/ Suburban	Illinois
<i>In the past 12 months...</i>	%	%
Bullied	36.5%	29.5%
Bullied Electronically	23.6%	19.2%
Experienced Dating Violence	16.8%	14.2%
Physical Fighting	23.8%	20.2%
Weapon Carrying	14.2%	10.4%



B4. Youth Violence in Rural Counties – Disparities

Rates of youth violence are displayed for Chicago, and the figures include disparities in various forms of youth violence by gender identity and race/ethnicity.

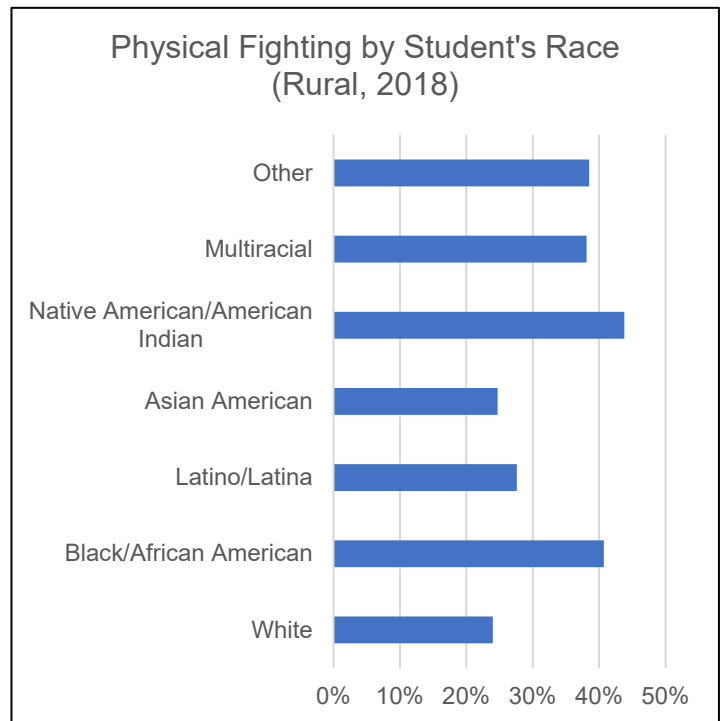
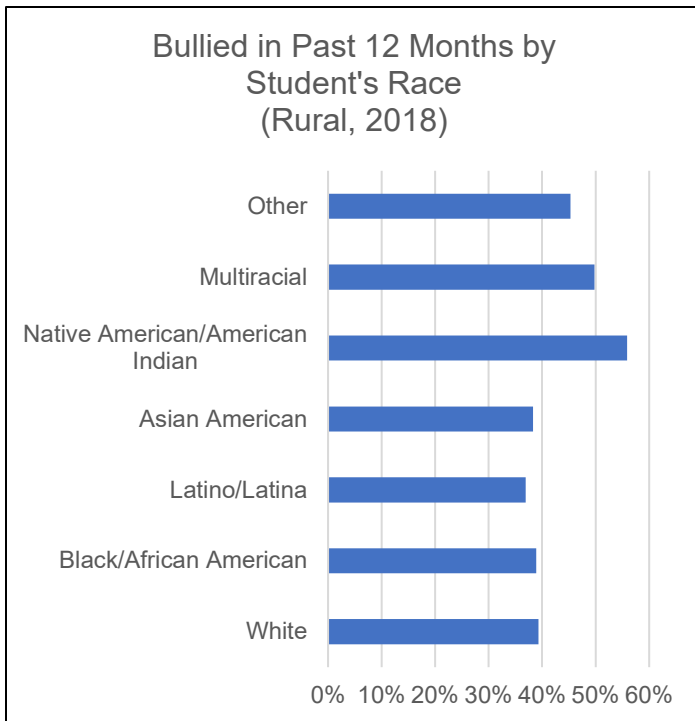
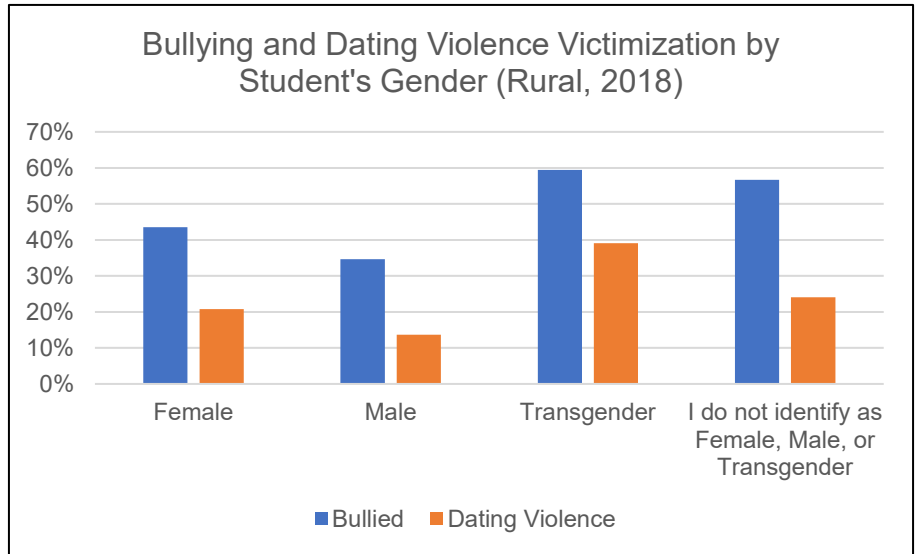
Gender:

Youth who identified as transgender (i.e., identify with a gender that differs from gender associated with the sex assigned at birth) and youth who did not identify as female, male, or transgender (“gender expansive”) reported higher rates of bullying and dating violence victimization compared to male and female identifying youth.

Race/Ethnicity:

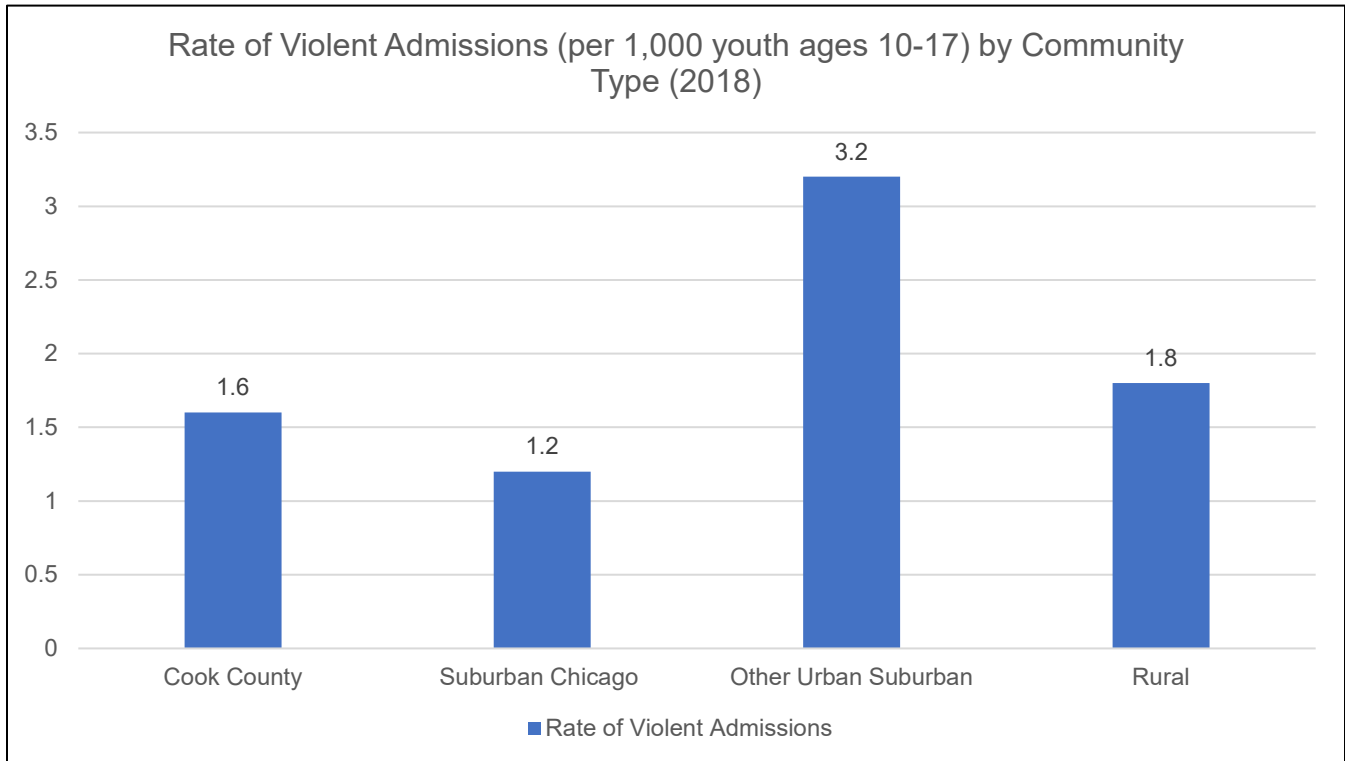
Native American or American Indian youth reported the highest rates of bullying and high rates of physical fighting. Black or African American youth, Multiracial youth, and youth who identified as another race/ethnicity also reported high rates of physical fighting.

	Rural	Illinois
<i>In the past 12 months...</i>	%	%
Bullied	39.5%	29.5%
Bullied Electronically	26.6%	19.2%
Experienced Dating Violence	17.5%	14.2%
Physical Fighting	25.1%	20.2%
Weapon Carrying	18.8%	10.4%



C. Juvenile Violent Offenses³

An examination of 2018 Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission data showed youth in other urban and suburban counties had the highest rates of detention admissions for violent offenses.

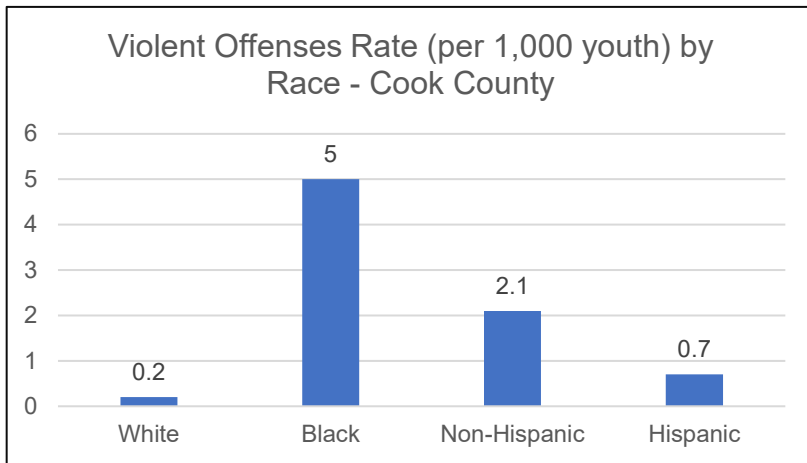


³ Illinois data provided by the Center for Prevention Research and Development, which manages data for the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission. More information: <https://cprd.illinois.edu/expertise/juvenile-justice-reform-and-prevention/>

C1. Juvenile Violent Offenses in Cook County

In 2018, Cook County had 2624 detention admissions; 804 of those were for violent offenses (30.6%). Cook County had a rate of 1.6 violent offense admissions per 1,000 youth (ages 10-17). Rates by type of violent offense in Cook County (2018) are displayed in the table below. The top two violent offenses were for armed robbery and aggravated battery.

Disparities were seen by race/ethnicity and sex. Male youth had a rate of 2.9 violent offense admissions per 1,000 male youth (ages 10-17), while female youth had a rate of 0.3 per 1,000 female youth (ages 10-17). Black youth had the highest rate of violent offense admissions per 1,000 youth.

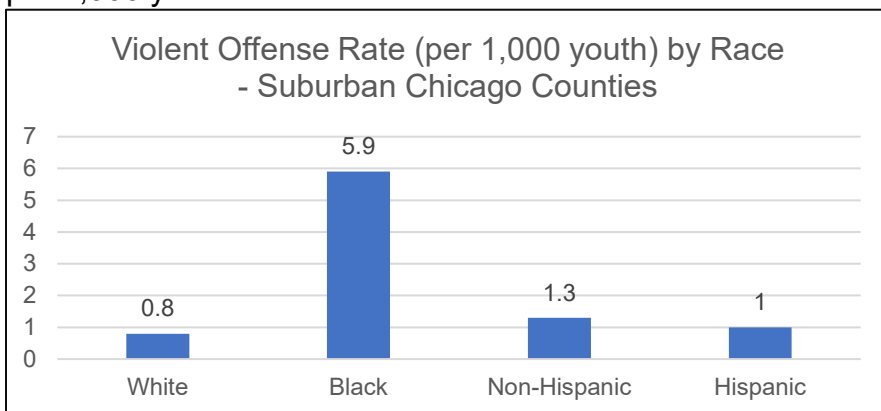


Violent Offense	%
Armed Robbery	34.5%
Aggravated Battery	24.0%
Robbery	12.9%
Battery	6.2%
Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking	5.1%
Murder (First Degree)	5%
Other (e.g., domestic battery, armed violence, assault)	12.3%

C2. Juvenile Violent Offenses in Suburban Chicago Counties

In 2018, Suburban Cook Counties (excluding Cook) had 1702 detention admissions; 492 of those were for violent offenses (28.9%). These counties had a rate of 1.2 violent offense admissions per 1,000 youth (ages 10-17). Rates by type of violent offense in Suburban Cook Counties (2018) are displayed in the table below. The top two violent offenses were for domestic and aggravated battery.

Disparities were seen by race/ethnicity and sex. Male youth had a rate of 1.7 violent offense admissions per 1,000 male youth (ages 10-17), while female youth had a rate of 0.7 per 1,000 female youth (ages 10-17). Black youth had the highest rate of violent offense admissions per 1,000 youth.

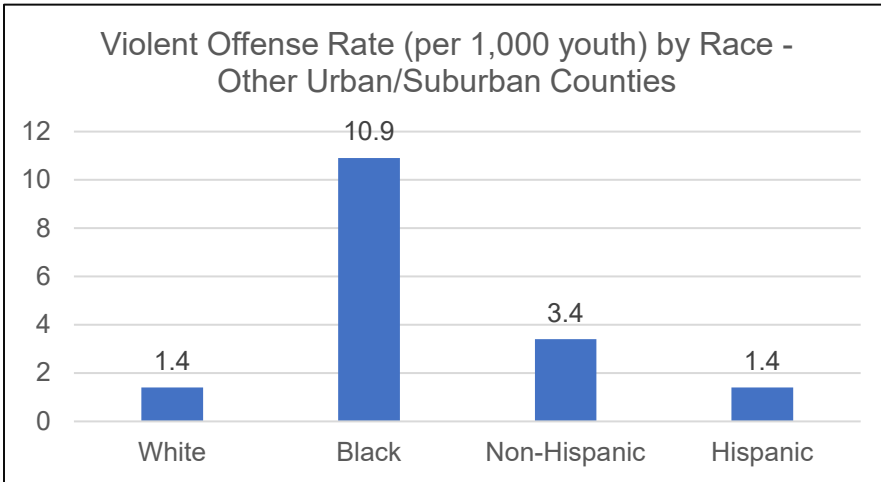


Violent Offense	%
Domestic Battery	47.0%
Aggravated Battery	22.6%
Battery	7.9%
Robbery	6.1%
Armed Robbery	5.7%
Other (Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Domestic Battery, Aggravated Robbery, Armed Violence, etc.)	10.7%

C3. Juvenile Violent Offenses in Other Urban/Suburban Counties

In 2018, other urban and suburban counties in Illinois had 3282 detention admissions; 869 of those were for violent offenses (26.5%). These counties had a rate of 3.2 violent offense admissions per 1,000 youth (ages 10-17). Rates by type of violent offense in these counties (2018) are displayed in the table below. The top two violent offenses were for aggravated and domestic battery.

Disparities were seen by race/ethnicity and sex. Male youth had a rate of 4.2 violent offense admissions per 1,000 male youth (ages 10-17), while female youth had a rate of 2.1 per 1,000 female youth (ages 10-17). Black youth had the highest rate of violent offense admissions per 1,000 youth.

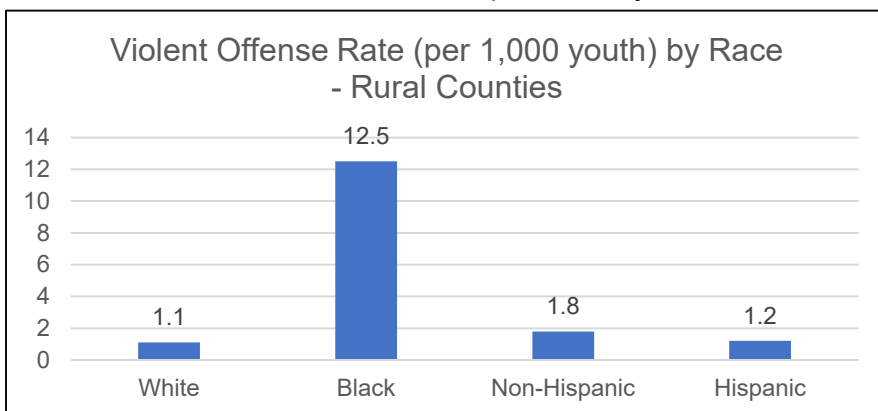


Violent Offense	%
Aggravated Battery	41.5%
Domestic Battery	31.6%
Armed Robbery	6.9%
Robbery	5.1%
Battery	4.7%
Other (Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Domestic Battery, Assault, Armed Violence, Murder, etc.)	10.2%

C4. Juvenile Violent Offenses in Rural Counties

In 2018, rural counties in Illinois had 1211 detention admissions; 253 of those were for violent offenses (20.9%). These counties had a rate of 1.8 violent offense admissions per 1,000 youth (ages 10-17). Rates by type of violent offense in these counties (2018) are displayed in the table below. The top two violent offenses were for aggravated and domestic battery.

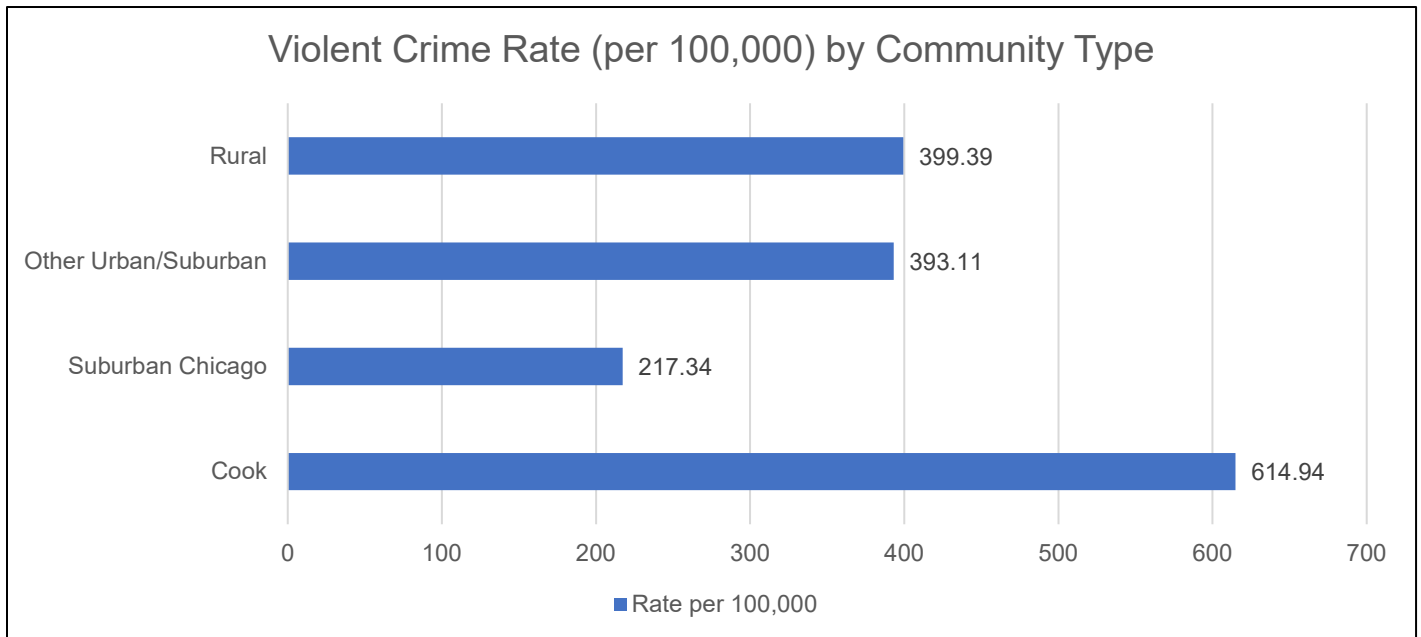
Disparities were seen by race/ethnicity and sex. Male youth had a rate of 2.7 violent offense admissions per 1,000 male youth (ages 10-17), while female youth had a rate of 0.8 per 1,000 female youth (ages 10-17). Black youth had the highest rate of violent offense admissions per 1,000 youth.



Violent Offense	%
Aggravated Battery	40.3%
Domestic Battery	21.7%
Armed Robbery	10.7%
Battery	7.1%
Aggravated Assault	5.5%
Assault	4.3%
Other (Armed Violence, Robbery, Murder, etc.)	10.4%

D. Adult Violent Offenses⁴

In 2018, adults in Cook County had the highest rates of violent crime arrests. Violent arrests included aggravated assaults, robbery, sexual assault, and murder.



⁴ **Adult Violent Offenses data were pulled from:**

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. (2020). *Uniform Crime Report Index Offense Explorer*. Retrieved from <https://app.icjia.cloud/app/ucr-index-offense-explorer>

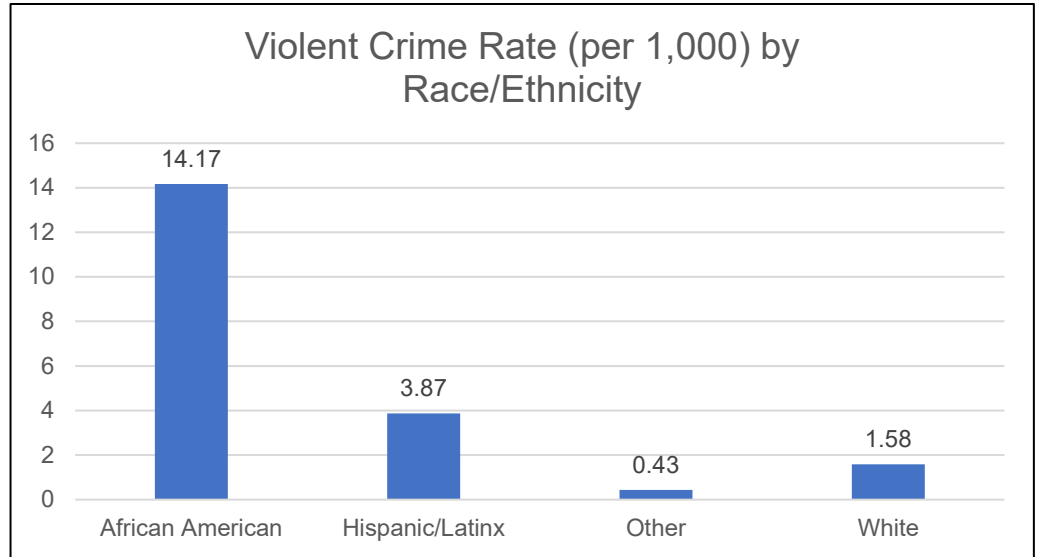
Data provided by Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority for differences by race and sex.

D1. Adult Violent Crimes in Cook County

In 2018, Cook County in Illinois had a rate of 614.94 violent crimes per 100,000 individuals. About 55% of these crimes were for aggravated assault, 35% for robbery, 8% sexual assault, and 2% murder.

Disparities were seen by race/ethnicity and sex. Males had a rate of 9.18 violent crimes per 1,000 male individuals, while females had a rate of 2.25 per 1,000 female individuals.

African American individuals had the highest rate of violent crime arrests per 1,000 individuals.

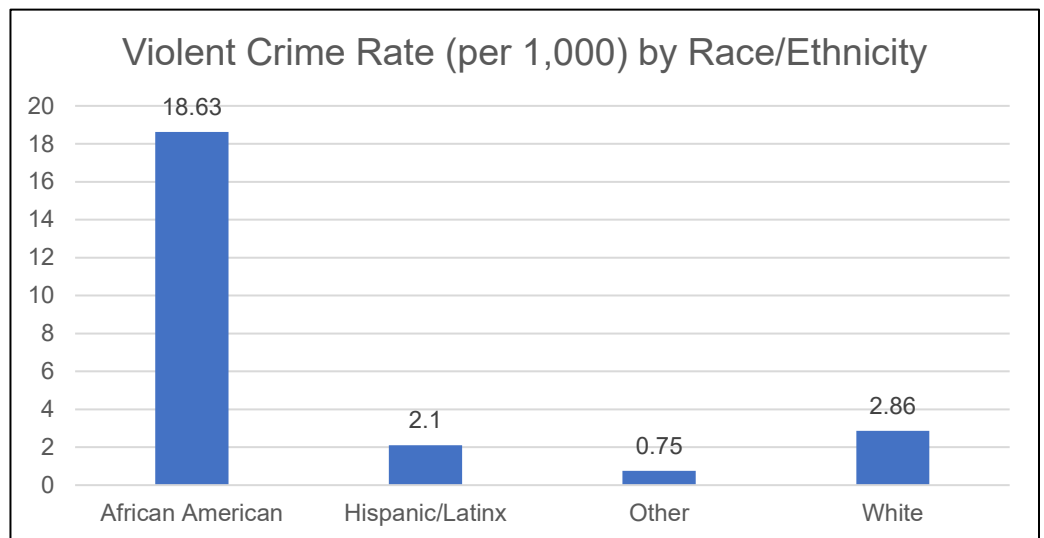


D2. Adult Violent Crimes in Suburban Chicago

In 2018, Suburban Chicago counties in Illinois had a rate of 217.34 violent crimes per 100,000 individuals. About 65% of these crimes were for aggravated assault, 18% sexual assault, 16% for robbery, and 1% murder.

Disparities were seen by race/ethnicity and sex. Males had a rate of 6.58 violent crimes per 1,000 male individuals, while females had a rate of 2.13 per 1,000 female individuals.

African American individuals had the highest rate of violent crime arrests per 1,000 individuals.

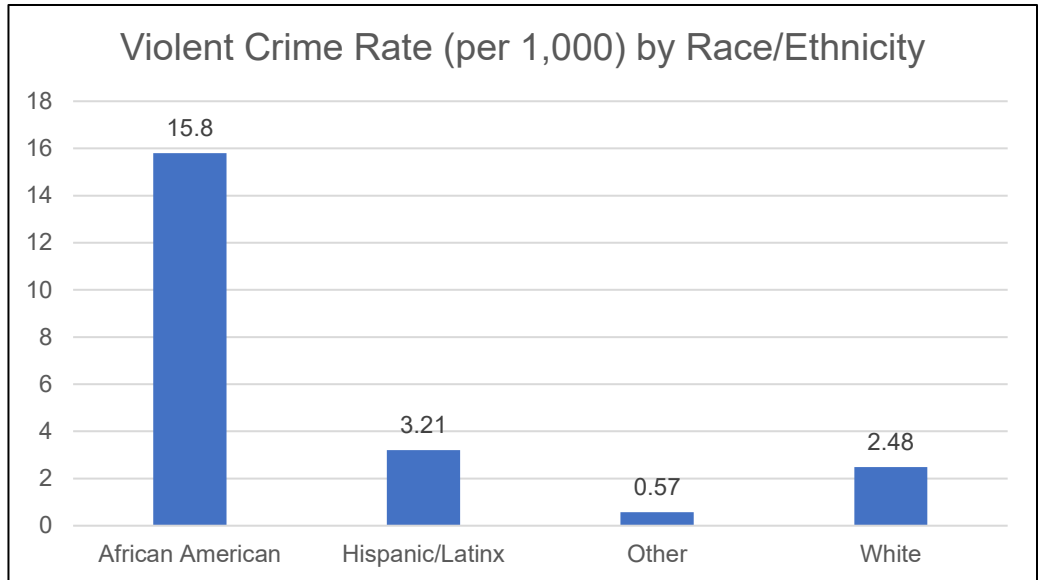


D3. Adult Violent Crimes in Other Urban/Suburban Counties

In 2018, Other Urban/Suburban counties in Illinois had a rate of 393.11 violent crimes per 100,000 individuals. About 59% of these crimes were for aggravated assault, 28% for robbery, 11% sexual assault, and 2% murder.

Disparities were seen by race/ethnicity and sex. Males had a rate of 7.71 violent crimes per 1,000 male individuals, while females had a rate of 2.21 per 1,000 female individuals.

African American individuals had the highest rate of violent crime arrests per 1,000 individuals.



D4. Adult Violent Crimes in Rural Counties

In 2018, Rural counties in Illinois had a rate of 399.39 violent crimes per 100,000 individuals. About 58% of these crimes were for aggravated assault, 29% for robbery, 11% sexual assault, and 2% murder.

Disparities were seen by race/ethnicity and sex. Males had a rate of 7.86 violent crimes per 1,000 male individuals, while females had a rate of 2.24 per 1,000 female individuals.

African American individuals had the highest rate of violent crime arrests per 1,000 individuals.

