



Chicago Police Department

Richard M. Daley
Mayor

Terry G. Hillard
Superintendent of Police

Biennial Report 1999 / 2000

Dedication

The 1999/2000 Biennial Report is dedicated to all the men and women of the Chicago Police Department who have given their lives in service to the City of Chicago and its residents. Especially, Officer John C. Knight #5199 and Officer James H. Camp #3934 who died in the line of duty during 1999, and Officer Myles M. Smetana #14658 and Sergeant Alane Stoffregen #1203 who died in the performance of duty during 1999 and 2000, respectively.

"You will always be remembered."

Biennial Report 1999 / 2000

Chicago Police Department

Mission Statement

The Chicago Police Department, as part of, and empowered by the community, is committed to protect the lives, property and rights of all people, to maintain order and to enforce the law impartially. We will provide quality police service in partnership with other members of the community. To fulfill our mission, we will strive to attain the highest degree of ethical behavior and professional conduct at all times.



Prepared by the

Chicago Police Department
Research and Development Division

Table of Contents

Message from the Superintendent	4
Organization for Command	5
Fig. 1. Organization for Command	6
Crime Trends	5
Fig. 2a. Total Index Crime 1991 - 2000	7
Fig. 2b. Violent vs. Property Crimes	8
Fig. 2c. Violent Crimes	8
Fig. 2d. Property Crimes	8
Fig. 2e. Index Crimes	9
Chicago Police Districts	8
Fig. 3a. Chicago Police Districts	10
Fig. 3b. Police District Land Areas	10
Fig. 3c. Police District Population - 2000	11
Fig. 4a. Index Crimes by Police District - 1999	12
Fig. 4b. Index Crimes by Police District - 2000	13
Chicago Community Areas	14
Fig. 5. Chicago Community Areas	14
Fig. 6. Community Area Population - 2000	16
Fig. 7a. Index Crimes by Community Area - 1999	18
Fig. 7b. Index Crimes by Community Area - 2000	20
Violent Crime Trends	22
Fig. 8a. Murder 1991 - 2000	22
Fig. 8b. Criminal Sexual Assault 1991 - 2000	22
Fig. 8c. Robbery 1991 - 2000	22
Fig. 8d. Aggravated Assault 1991 - 2000	22
Murder	23
Fig. 9a. Causative Factors	23
Fig. 9b. Ages of Offenders	23
Fig. 9c. Ages of Victims	23
Fig. 9d. Relationship Between Offender and Victim	23
Domestic Violence	24
Fig. 10a Domestic Violence by District	24
Fig. 10b. Incoming Domestic Disturbance Calls	25
Fig. 10c. Domestic Related Arrests	25
Fig. 10d. Domestic Related Homicide 1991 - 2000	25
Fig. 10e. Domestic Related Homicide Comparison 1991 - 2000	25
Firearms	26
Fig. 11a. Firearms Recoveries 1991- 2000	26
Fig. 11b. Murder Offenses by Weapon Type 1991 - 2000	26
Hate Crimes	27
Fig. 12a. Hate Crimes by Offense	27
Fig. 12b. Hate Crimes by Motive	27
Fig. 12c. Hate Crimes Investigation Dispositions	27
Fig. 12d. Hate Crimes 1991 - 2000	27
Property Crimes	28
Fig. 13a. Arson 1991 - 2000	28
Fig. 13b. Burglary 1991 - 2000	28
Fig. 13c. Theft 1991 - 2000	28
Fig. 13d. Motor Vehicle Theft 1991 - 2000	28

Table of Contents

Index Crime Victims	29
Fig. 14a. Index Crime Victims by Race - 1999	29
Fig. 14b. Index Crime Victims by Race - 2000	29
Fig. 14c. Index Crime Victims by Gender	29
Case Clearances	30
Fig. 15a. Index Offenses and Clearances - 1999	30
Fig. 15b. Index Offenses and Clearances - 2000	31
Arrest Data	31
Fig. 16. Arrests Comparison 1999 / 2000	31
Fig. 17a. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender - 1999	32
Fig. 17b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender - 2000	33
Fig. 18a. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender - 1999	34
Fig. 18b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender - 2000	35
Traffic Safety	36
Fig. 19a. Traffic Crashes	36
Fig. 19b. Traffic Crash Causes and Number	36
Fig. 19c. Fatal Crashes by Type	36
Fig. 19d. Roadside Safety Checks	37
Fig. 19e. Saturation Patrols	37
Fig. 19f. DUI Arrests 1991 - 2000	37
Youth Investigations	38
Fig. 20a. Youth Investigations	38
Fig. 20b. Youth Enforcement Activity	38
Fig. 20c. Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department	38
Community Policing Participation	39
Fig. 21a. Beat Community Meeting Attendance	39
Fig. 21b. District Advisory Subcommittee Attendance	39
Fig. 21c. Court Advocacy Cases Tracked	39
Fig. 21d. CAPS Awareness 1993, 1996 - 1999	39
Calls for Service	40
Fig. 22a. Incoming Calls Received	40
Fig. 22b. Other Communications	40
Fig. 22c. 911 Calls for Service 1991 - 2000	40
Education and Training	41
Fig. 23. Education and Training	41
Personnel	42
Fig. 24a. Personnel by Gender and Race - 1999	42
Fig. 24b. Personnel by Gender and Race - 2000	42
Fig. 24c. Salary Schedule - Sworn Members	43
Budget	44
Fig. 25. Annual Appropriations	44
Fleet Inventory	45
Fig. 26. Fleet Inventory	45
Allegations of Misconduct	46
Fig. 27a. Allegations of Misconduct	46
Fig. 27b. Recommended Disciplinary Actions/Sustained Cases	46
Fig. 27c. Excessive Force Complaints	47
Attacks Against the Police	48
Fig. 28a. Injury Type	48
Fig. 28b. Weapon Type	48
Fig. 28c. Officer Batteries by District - 1999	48
Fig. 28d. Officer Batteries by District - 2000	48

Message from the Superintendent

“The Chicago Police Department’s mission is to work closely with residents to build lasting foundations for safe neighborhoods – foundations built to survive fluctuations in the crime rate.”



Our Number One Priority: Making Neighborhoods Safer

I am pleased to report that, for the ninth year, crime continues to decline in Chicago. In 2000, the City of Chicago realized a 4 percent decline in index crimes. This followed a 10 percent decline in index crimes in 1999.

These statistics do not indicate the number of crimes that did not occur because of our initiatives and our community policing program. Unfortunately, there is no way to count the number of criminal offenses that were prevented during this period. Those numbers will never appear in an annual report. But, we know from our interactions with Chicago residents, community groups and businesses that our combined efforts have proven effective in our goal to reduce crime in our communities.

For a victim, a family, a neighborhood and the Chicago Police Department, any crime is unacceptable. For this reason, and many others, the goals of the Chicago Police Department are not fixed only to statistics. Our goals are tied to the belief that by working in partnership with communities to fight gangs, guns and drugs, we will build better and safer neighborhoods.

It is in this spirit that I present the Biennial Report 1999/2000. The purpose of the Biennial Report is to provide Chicagoans with useful, statistical information. We realize this information is necessary for addressing chronic crime and disorder problems within our city. This report, however, does not tell the entire story. It does not tell the story of Chicago Police Department bike patrols preventing hate crimes. It does not tell the story of our Juvenile Gang Intervention Program leading youths away from a life of crime, nor does this report tell of numerous other successful strategies. For these stories, we rely on other publications, such as our *Hate Crimes in Chicago* report, our *For the Record: Building Safe Neighborhoods in Chicago* report, and our biweekly television program, *Chicago CrimeWatch*. Information regarding this program and these reports are listed, along with our website, www.cityofchicago.org/CAPS, on the inside back cover of this report.

Chicago’s residents regularly tell us that their neighborhoods are better, safer places to live. This is the true measure of success for a police department. But many challenges lie ahead. For the men and women of the Chicago Police Department, the 1999/2000 Biennial Report serves as a reminder that when it comes to crime, the only acceptable number is zero. In 1999 and 2000, four Chicago police officers died working toward this goal. It is a high standard, an ideal, but it is the only commitment worthy of our pledge to serve and protect the citizens of the City of Chicago.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Terry J. Miller". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the beginning.

Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.9 million residents in a city of more than 228 square miles. The Department had 16,296 employees at the end of 2000, including 13,683 sworn police officers.

Superintendent of Police

The Department is led by the Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor. In addition to overall Department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for critical functions such as legal affairs, media relations, legislative issues, evaluation of management activities and operations, and internal investigations.

The Superintendent manages five bureaus, each of which is commanded by a Deputy Superintendent. Within each bureau are various divisions, groups, sections, and units that carry out the Department's operational, investigative, technical, administrative, and staff support activities.

Bureau of Operational Services

The Bureau of Operational Services includes the Patrol Division, and thus, the vast majority of uniformed patrol officers and other district law enforcement personnel. It serves as the Department's command center when there is a general deployment of officers in response to an emergency or special event.

The Bureau is responsible for controlling and preventing crime through regular beat patrols, answering calls for service, apprehending offenders, investigating serious accidents which result in death or serious injury, managing crowds at large public events, enforcing traffic laws, and working with the community to solve neighborhood crime problems. Commanded by the First Deputy

Superintendent, the Bureau of Operational Services also includes specialized patrol units in the areas of airport law enforcement, public housing, public transportation, and protection of dignitaries. Within this Bureau are also the marine, mounted, and canine units.

Bureau of Investigative Services

The Bureau of Investigative Services is responsible for the follow-up investigation of crime and the apprehension of offenders. There are two major divisions within the Bureau: the Detective Division and the Organized Crime Division.

The Detective Division is responsible for the investigation of felonies, selected misdemeanors, missing persons, and unidentified, deceased persons; the processing of juvenile offenders and the care of juveniles in need of protective services; the response to, and investigation of, bomb and arson incidents; and the collection and processing of forensic evidence.

The Organized Crime Division addresses large-scale narcotics activities; vice crimes such as gambling, prostitution, and the distribution of obscene matter; the infiltration of organized crime into legitimate business activities; and gang-involved crime.

Bureau of Technical Services

The Bureau of Technical Services is responsible for the Department's technical and support functions. These diverse responsibilities involve buildings, vehicles, equipment and supplies; internal communications systems, including telephones, faxes, and document processing; evidence and recovered property; auto pounds; and detention and transportation of arrestees.

Bureau of Staff Services

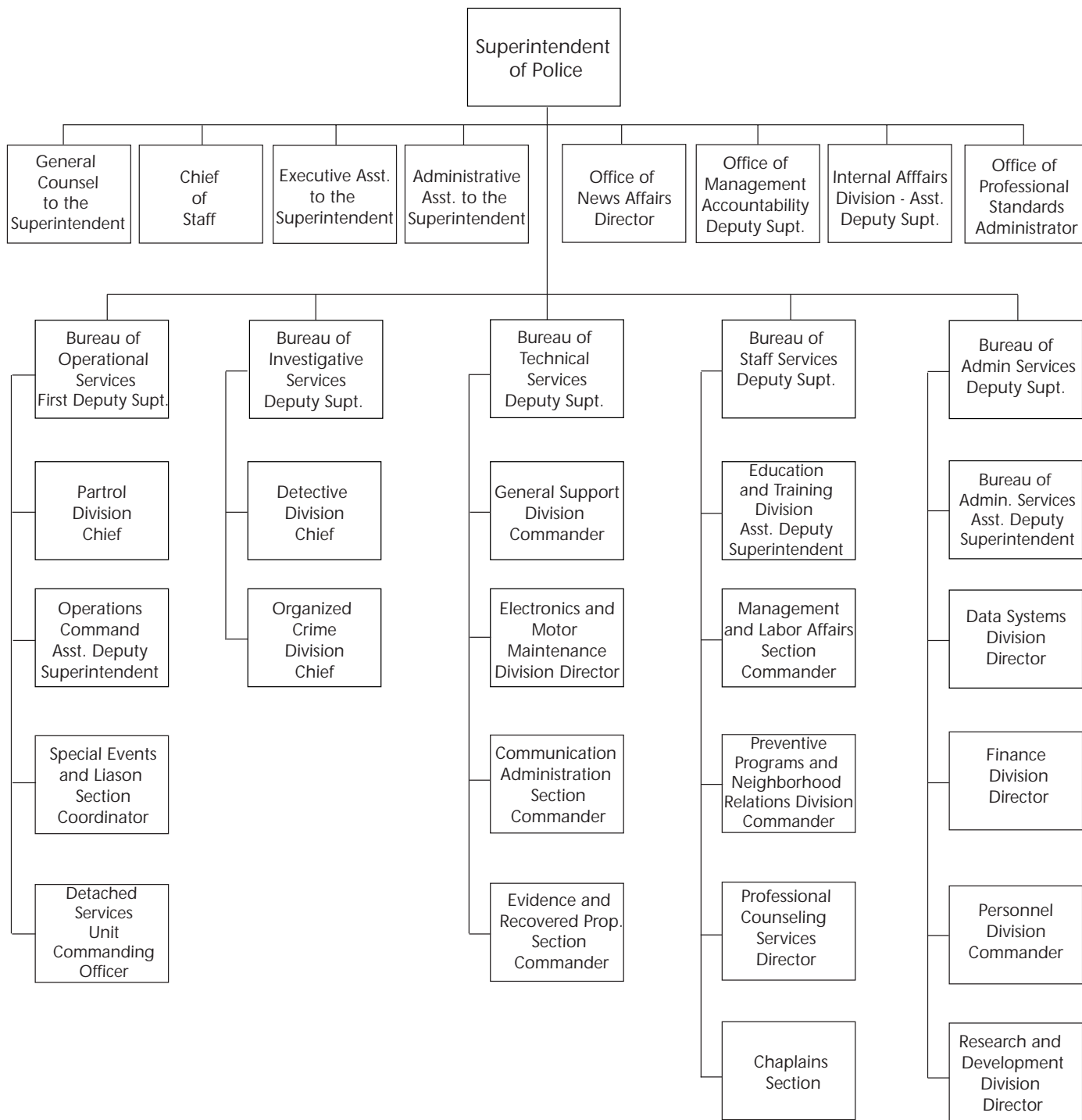
The Bureau of Staff Services is responsible for Departmental activities that concern police-community relations, recruitment, education and training, labor relations, chaplain services, and counseling and referral services for Department members. The Bureau provides 24-hour assistance to officers who are seriously injured or killed, and their families; arranges and conducts Department award ceremonies; coordinates visits of Department guests; and administers the ride-along program within districts for persons other than news media.

Bureau of Administrative Services

The Bureau of Administrative Services is responsible for activities related to budget and fiscal control, personnel administration, data collection and statistical crime analysis, and records management. Additionally, the bureau conducts policy research and systems analysis, develops new programs and initiatives, prepares grant applications, maintains the Department web site, and publishes key Department reports.

An organization chart of the Department's five bureaus and their major respective units appears on page 6.

Fig. 1. Organization for Command



Crime Trends

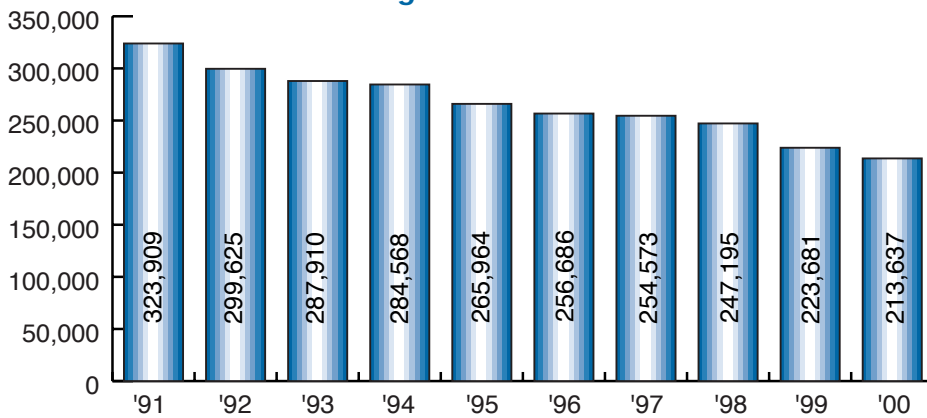
For the ninth year in a row, reported index crime declined in Chicago. The decline of 4.5 percent in 2000 follows a decrease of 9.5 percent in 1999, 2.9 percent in 1998, 0.8 percent in 1997, 3.5 percent in 1996, 6.5 percent in 1995, 1.2 percent in 1994, 3.9 percent in 1993, and 7.5 percent in 1992. Overall, reported index crime declined by 34 percent, during the ten years from 1991 to 2000, corresponding to a compound annual rate of -4.52 percent.

Crime Types, District Trends

The number of index incidents in all categories declined between 1999 and 2000. The average decrease among index categories was -4.7 percent. As in previous years, property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by a ratio of approximately 3:1 in both 1999 and 2000. Violent index crimes decreased by 4 percent, while property index crimes decreased by 4.6 percent.

Thefts showed greatest actual decrease in reported index crimes, declining by 5 percent (-5,656 incidents). Arson showed the greatest percentage decrease at 10.6 percent (-126 incidents). Between 1999 and 2000, reported index crime decreased in 20 of Chicago's 25 police districts and increased in five districts. Among the districts which experienced an increase, the average increase was 3 percent. Among those which experienced a decrease, the average decrease was 7 percent.

Fig. 2a. Total Index Crimes 1991 - 2000



About the Uniform Crime Reports

Many of the statistics in this report reflect Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data for the calendar years 1999 and 2000 (January 1 through December 31). The UCR program collects information on eight different crime types that make up the Crime Index: four violent crimes (murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault/battery) and four property crimes (burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). Murder statistics for the Department's annual report are provided by the Detective Division, Crime Analysis Unit. All other statistics come from the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting "Monthly Summary Report" generated by the Research and Development Division.

UCR data are limited in that they measure only those crimes that are reported to the police. Nationally, it is estimated that one-third to more than one-half of the crimes that actually occur are never reported. Annual changes in the UCR may therefore reflect a real change in the incidence of crime, a change in victims' reporting behavior, or a combination of the two.

Property Crimes vs. Violent Crimes

Violent index crimes are those committed directly against a person, while property index crimes are those in which there is no direct threat or harm to a person.

Violent crimes accounted for 22.6 percent of all 1999 and 2000 index crimes reported in Chicago. This percentage is typical of recent years.

In 1999 and 2000, aggravated assault/battery and robbery accounted for 94.6 percent of violent crimes. Murder accounted for just over 1 percent. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with approximately 64 percent of reported property incidents in each year. In fact, theft accounted for 50 percent of all index crimes reported in 1999 and 2000.

Fig. 2b. Violent vs. Property Crimes

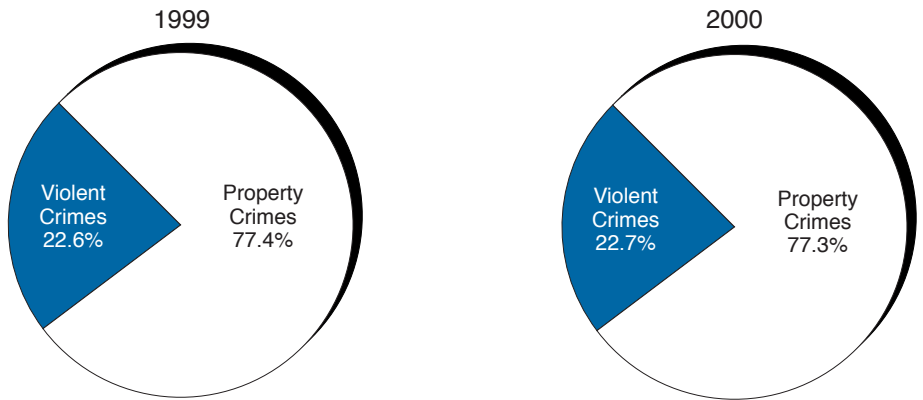


Fig. 2c. Violent Crimes

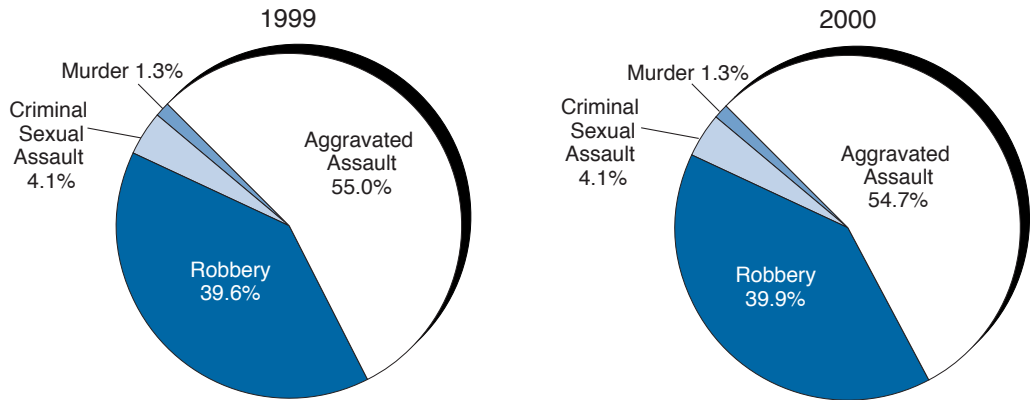


Fig. 2d. Property Crimes

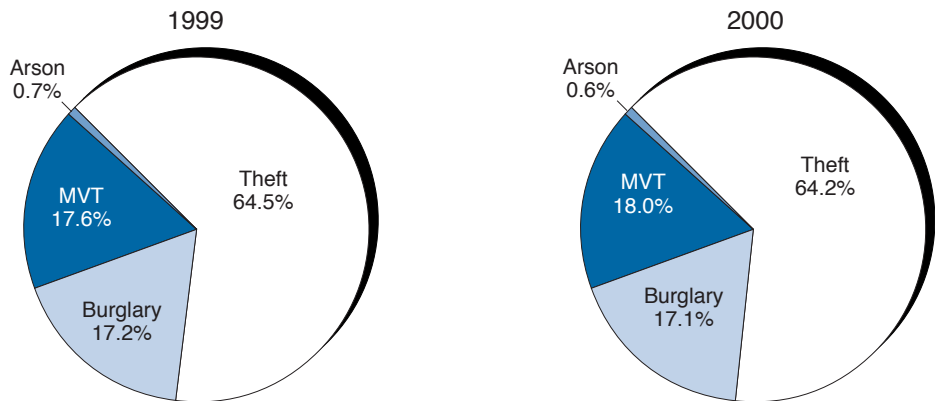


Fig. 2e. Index Crimes

	1999	2000	% Change
Murder	641	631	-1.6%
<hr/>			
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	2,092	1,984	-5.2%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	204	200	-2.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,888	1,784	-5.5%
<hr/>			
Robbery - Total	20,001	19,341	-3.3%
Armed Robbery	12,091	11,812	-2.3%
Strongarm Robbery	7,910	7,529	-4.8%
<hr/>			
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	27,788	26,543	-4.5%
Gun	7,723	7,660	-0.8%
Knife or cutting instrument	6,656	6,262	-5.9%
Other dangerous weapon	12,209	11,263	-7.8%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,200	1,358	13.2%
<hr/>			
Total Violent Crime	50,522	48,499	-4.0%
<hr/>			
Burglary - Total	29,861	28,321	-5.2%
Forcible Entry	21,383	20,106	-6.0%
Unlawful Entry	6,864	6,630	-3.4%
Attempted Forcible Entry	1,614	1,585	-1.8%
<hr/>			
Theft	111,676	106,020	-5.1%
<hr/>			
Motor Vehicle Theft	30,434	29,735	-2.3%
<hr/>			
Arson	1,188	1,062	-10.6%
<hr/>			
Total Property Crime	173,159	165,138	-4.6%
<hr/>			
Total Index Crimes	223,681	213,637	-4.5%

Violent Crimes

Murder. The willful killing of a person, or death through the criminal act of another.

Criminal Sexual Assault. Broader than the traditional definition of “rape” (the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will), this category includes any sexual assault—completed or attempted, aggravated or non-aggravated—committed against any victim, female or male.

Robbery. The taking of or attempting to take anything of value from the care or custody of a person, by force or threat of force.

Aggravated Assault/Battery. The intentional causing of serious bodily harm or attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or threat of serious bodily injury or death. This category includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.

Property Crimes

Burglary. The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, or an attempt to do so.

Theft. The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud.

Motor Vehicle Theft (MVT). The unlawful taking of or attempt to take a motor vehicle.

Arson. The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn a house or other building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another.

Chicago Police Districts

Chicago is divided into 25 police districts, which are organized into five police areas. Each police district has between 9 and 15 police beats, with a total of 279 beats throughout the City. It is at the beat level that the Department's strategy of police-community partnership and problem solving is carried out.

Each police district is led by a district commander. In addition to uniformed beat and rapid response officers, each district has teams of plain clothes tactical and gang tactical officers. Each district also has a Community Policing Office which helps coordinate police-community partnership and problem solving at the beat level and provides special services to senior citizens.

Each of the five police areas includes detectives and youth investigators who follow up and investigate crimes occurring in the districts comprising the area.

Fig. 3a. Chicago Police Districts

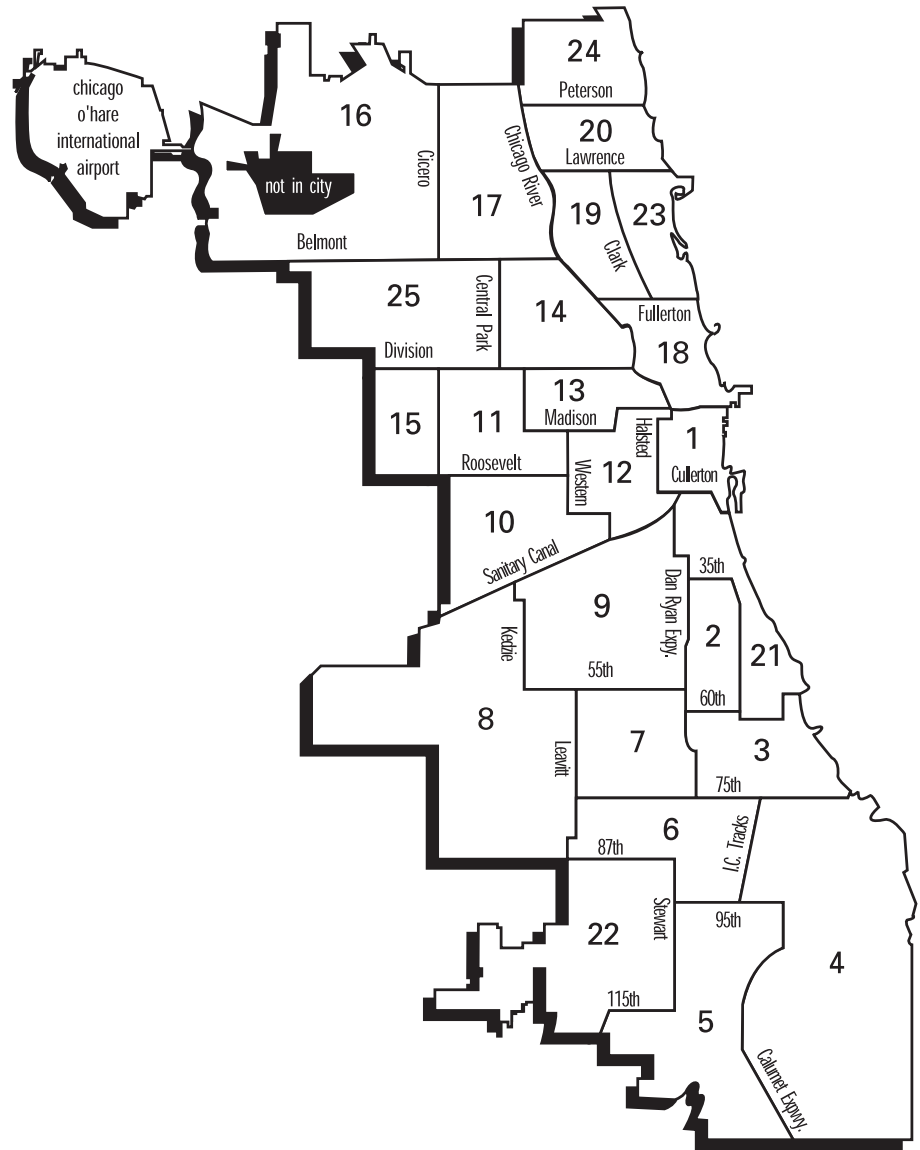


Fig. 3b. Police District Land Areas

District	Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank	District	Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank
1 Central	3.24	24	14 Shakespeare	6.00	13
2 Wentworth	3.75	23	15 Austin	3.81	22
3 Grand Crossing	5.82	14	16 Jefferson Park	30.53	1
4 South Chicago	26.07	2	17 Albany Park	9.67	8
5 Pullman	12.71	6	18 East Chicago	4.48	19
6 Gresham	8.06	9	19 Belmont	5.55	15
7 Englewood	6.54	11	20 Foster	4.38	20
8 Chicago Lawn	23.45	3	21 Prairie	5.28	17
9 Deering	12.82	5	22 Morgan Park	13.44	4
10 Marquette	7.91	10	23 Town Hall	2.77	25
11 Harrison	6.09	12	24 Rogers Park	5.22	18
12 Monroe	5.45	16	25 Grand Central	10.92	7
13 Wood	4.19	21	Total	228.13	

Fig. 3c. Police District Population - 2000

District	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	7,402	13,867	1,372	2,709	263	25,613
2	50,115	288	421	43	100	50,967
3	88,129	3,274	994	674	313	93,384
4	88,064	16,474	35,838	287	759	141,422
5	88,131	1,382	2,919	66	231	92,729
6	104,016	410	628	78	228	105,360
7	90,165	357	842	61	175	91,600
8	57,500	93,516	87,930	2,209	3,315	244,470
9	24,845	35,265	91,353	12,430	1,564	165,457
10	47,314	4,662	84,521	194	429	137,120
11	75,593	1,073	5,324	189	213	82,392
12	17,679	11,825	35,320	4,288	565	69,677
13	12,617	21,977	23,446	1,039	1,438	60,517
14	9,884	37,067	81,210	2,337	1,961	132,459
15	69,464	1,318	1,569	227	158	72,736
16	1,422	160,706	26,108	8,707	2,955	199,898
17	4,250	64,045	63,355	21,375	3,834	156,859
18	16,474	83,216	4,359	6,107	839	110,995
19	4,251	79,865	17,084	5,018	1,298	107,516
20	12,606	48,746	22,376	16,676	2,108	102,512
21	45,323	17,840	2,161	12,199	588	78,111
22	69,629	38,761	2,246	365	544	111,545
23	13,044	64,869	11,449	7,864	1,165	98,391
24	29,598	63,687	31,723	22,913	3,514	151,435
25	40,201	44,988	120,667	3,692	2,987	212,535
Total	1,067,716	909,478	755,215	131,747	31,544	2,895,700
Percent	36.87%	31.41%	26.08%	4.55%	1.09%	100.0%

Data compiled by Dr. Wesley Skogan, Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University, based on 2000 U.S. Bureau of the Census Data.

Note: District populations are estimated from Census tract-level data, therefore, the combined district totals do not equal the citywide total due to rounding.

Note: Analysis has divided the population into four mutually exclusive categories: “Blacks,” “Whites” (non-Hispanic whites, in census parlance), “Hispanics” (anyone self-identified as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race), “Asian” (Asians, Pacific Islanders, etc.), and “Other” (Native Americans, etc.).

Fig.4a. Index Crimes by Police District - 1999

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	5	25	297	218	267	9,404	558	9	10,783
2	46	159	1,250	2,023	1,093	3,444	838	26	8,879
3	34	124	1,141	1,682	1,468	4,179	1,340	44	10,012
4	32	106	907	1,626	1,755	4,372	1,535	64	10,397
5	29	98	770	1,675	1,147	3,006	1,160	47	7,932
6	31	137	1,169	1,622	1,780	4,939	1,635	61	11,374
7	50	174	1,219	2,628	1,650	4,089	1,327	88	11,225
8	20	95	1,039	1,067	2,286	6,915	2,623	79	14,124
9	36	114	844	1,503	1,829	4,286	1,577	92	10,281
10	51	88	932	1,375	1,018	2,819	1,456	54	7,793
11	79	161	1,415	2,222	805	3,298	1,138	53	9,171
12	25	54	540	894	609	3,732	1,018	22	6,894
13	19	38	522	610	727	2,907	834	46	5,703
14	28	101	1,046	1,134	1,646	5,191	1,537	77	10,760
15	36	96	908	1,136	836	2,314	855	60	6,241
16	4	39	253	376	1,153	4,253	1,203	30	7,311
17	13	62	577	582	1,182	3,911	1,277	68	7,672
18	4	42	649	596	1,017	10,848	1,067	25	14,248
19	1	21	421	312	1,226	4,658	844	29	7,512
20	5	26	401	441	665	2,586	685	21	4,830
21	26	79	662	727	828	4,826	977	22	8,147
22	18	70	505	785	1,005	2,893	866	37	6,179
23	1	28	398	381	649	3,229	641	14	5,341
24	9	63	662	671	1,116	3,881	932	29	7,363
25	39	92	1,474	1,502	2,104	5,696	2,511	91	13,509
Total	641	2,092	20,001	27,788	29,861	111,676	30,434	1,188	223,681

Fig. 4b. Index Crimes By Police District - 2000

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	2	22	352	241	276	8,664	549	3	10,109
2	45	114	986	1,797	819	2,659	764	34	7,218
3	37	101	1,186	1,667	1,302	3,904	1,310	39	9,546
4	31	129	843	1,601	1,448	4,065	1,381	90	9,588
5	44	99	745	1,695	1,123	3,003	1,328	58	8,095
6	32	115	1,232	1,504	1,425	5,422	1,738	32	11,500
7	52	179	1,163	2,365	1,582	3,647	1,198	66	10,252
8	32	102	1,030	1,197	2,148	6,716	2,547	68	13,840
9	43	81	987	1,387	1,865	4,355	1,747	91	10,556
10	44	95	1,004	1,313	975	2,845	1,365	59	7,700
11	67	118	1,263	2,014	801	3,004	1,182	57	8,506
12	28	56	476	787	655	3,773	919	19	6,713
13	8	36	489	627	828	2,601	888	34	5,511
14	25	100	942	1,194	1,907	5,491	1,644	60	11,363
15	29	89	858	1,119	696	2,160	822	41	5,814
16	4	38	268	346	1,489	4,224	1,112	28	7,509
17	13	57	565	572	1,091	3,739	1,226	40	7,303
18	9	49	578	637	901	9,970	863	9	13,016
19	4	36	356	338	1,128	4,450	775	19	7,106
20	4	41	354	386	704	2,417	539	16	4,461
21	3	53	619	647	531	4,152	891	16	6,912
22	16	83	561	683	881	2,734	921	32	5,911
23	3	30	377	386	467	3,145	555	5	4,968
24	21	56	773	637	1,202	3,415	1,003	23	7,130
25	35	105	1,334	1,403	2,077	5,465	2,468	123	13,010
Total	631	1,984	19,341	26,543	28,321	106,020	29,735	1,062	213,637

Chicago Community Areas

The 77 Chicago Community Areas were defined cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago, Department of Sociology following the 1920 Census. Although there have been substantial changes in population and infrastructure since then, the Community Areas remain the most widely-used geographic units by Chicago planning agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers.

Pages 18-21 contain index crimes by community area. In order to group data by community area, all index crimes were geo-coded based on address of occurrence, plotted, and extracted using a community area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by community area does not equal the actual total shown by police district.

The reader may use the map on the following page to help identify community areas.

Fig. 5. Chicago Community Areas

1	Rogers Park	40	Washington Park
2	West Ridge	41	Hyde Park
3	Uptown	42	Woodlawn
4	Lincoln Square	43	South Shore
5	North Center	44	Chatham
6	Lake View	45	Avalon Park
7	Lincoln Park	46	South Chicago
8	Near North Side	47	Burnside
9	Edison Park	48	Calumet Heights
10	Norwood Park	49	Roseland
11	Jefferson Park	50	Pullman
12	Forest Glen	51	South Deering
13	North Park	52	East Side
14	Albany Park	53	West Pullman
15	Portage Park	54	Riverdale
16	Irving Park	55	Hegewisch
17	Dunning	56	Garfield Ridge
18	Montclare	57	Archer Heights
19	Belmont Cragin	58	Brighton Park
20	Hermosa	59	McKinley Park
21	Avondale	60	Bridgeport
22	Logan Square	61	New City
23	Humboldt Park	62	West Elsdon
24	West Town	63	Gage Park
25	Austin	64	Clearing
26	West Garfield Park	65	West Lawn
27	East Garfield Park	66	Chicago Lawn
28	Near West Side	67	West Englewood
29	North Lawndale	68	Englewood
30	South Lawndale	69	Greater Grand Crossing
31	Lower West Side	70	Ashburn
32	Loop	71	Auburn Gresham
33	Near South Side	72	Beverly
34	Armour Square	73	Washington Heights
35	Douglas	74	Mount Greenwood
36	Oakland	75	Morgan Park
37	Fuller Park	76	O'Hare
38	Grand Boulevard	77	Edgewater
39	Kenwood		

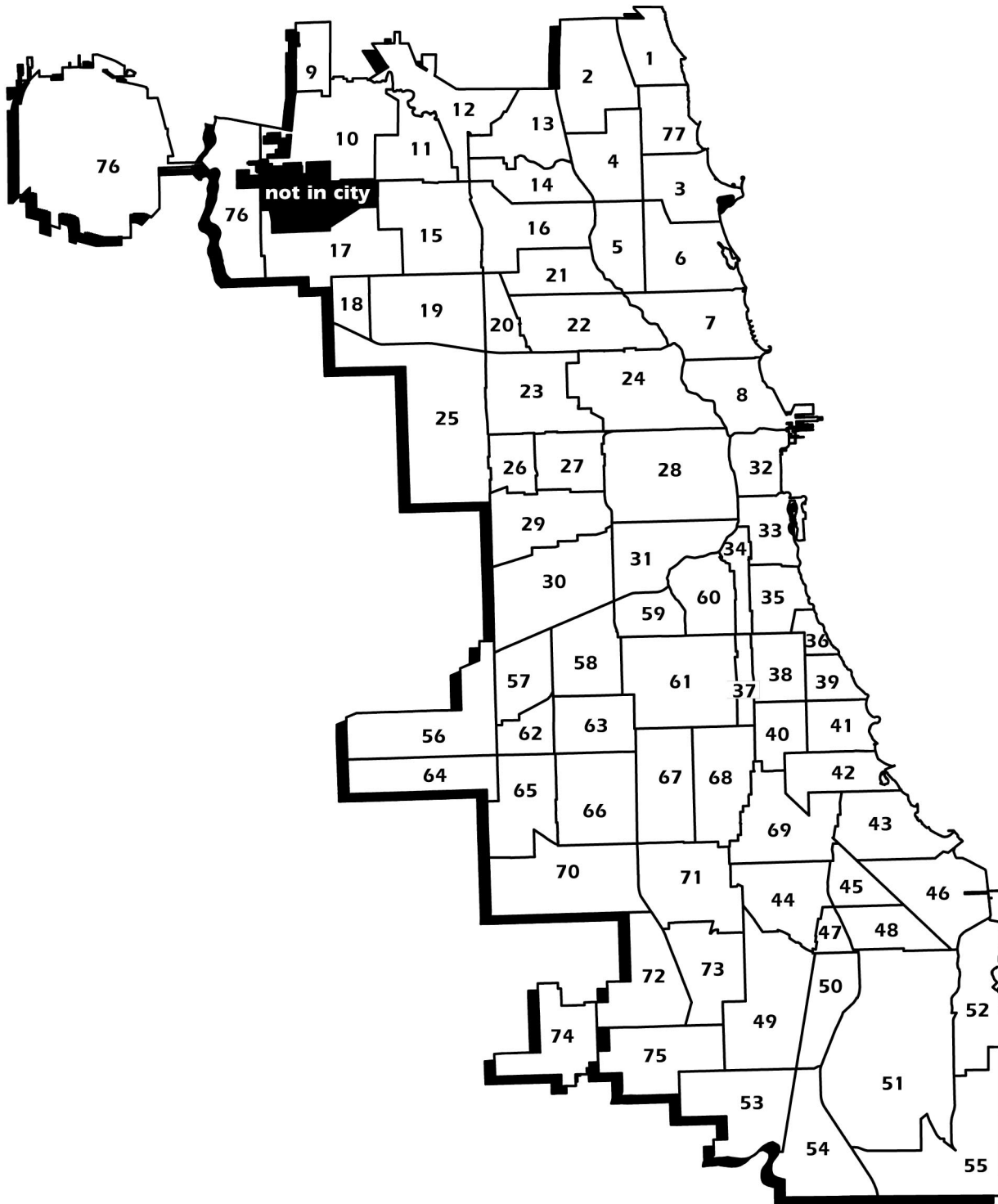


Fig 6. Community Area Population by Race - 2000

Community Area	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1 ROGERS PARK	18,767	20,170	17,639	4,110	2,798	63,484
2 WEST RIDGE	4,962	36,403	11,353	16,383	4,098	73,199
3 UPTOWN	13,415	26,784	12,674	8,255	2,423	63,551
4 LINCOLN SQUARE	1,342	23,716	11,831	5,941	1,744	44,574
5 NORTH CENTER	1,333	21,938	6,496	1,336	792	31,895
6 LAKE VIEW	4,193	75,363	8,268	5,196	1,797	94,817
7 LINCOLN PARK	3,323	54,341	3,254	2,347	1,055	64,320
8 NEAR NORTH SIDE	13,884	50,397	2,805	4,477	1,248	72,811
9 EDISON PARK	19	10,503	463	200	74	11,259
10 NORWOOD PARK	332	33,085	2,404	1,225	406	37,452
11 JEFFERSON PARK	81	21,101	2,881	1,247	549	25,859
12 FOREST GLEN	71	14,793	1,389	1,589	323	18,165
13 NORTH PARK	452	10,336	2,652	4,429	645	18,514
14 ALBANY PARK	1,907	15,866	26,741	10,197	2,944	57,655
15 PORTAGE PARK	336	45,418	15,022	2,488	2,076	65,340
16 IRVING PARK	1,121	25,912	25,401	4,391	1,818	58,643
17 DUNNING	234	34,394	5,441	1,328	767	42,164
18 MONTCLARE	264	6,892	4,865	340	285	12,646
19 BELMONT CRAGIN	2,000	21,881	50,881	2,003	1,379	78,144
20 HERMOSA	649	3,086	22,574	321	278	26,908
21 AVONDALE	669	12,757	26,700	975	1,982	43,083
22 LOGAN SQUARE	4,290	21,742	53,833	1,110	1,740	82,715
23 HUMBOLDT PARK	31,207	2,184	31,607	262	576	65,836
24 WEST TOWN	7,979	34,445	40,966	1,568	2,477	87,435
25 AUSTIN	105,369	5,662	4,841	658	997	117,527
26 WEST GARFIELD PARK	22,564	133	201	19	102	23,019
27 EAST GARFIELD PARK	20,296	235	207	29	114	20,881
28 NEAR WEST SIDE	24,546	11,731	4,415	4,946	781	46,419
29 NORTH LAWNSDALE	39,164	383	1,896	58	267	41,768
30 SOUTH LAWNSDALE	11,759	3,210	75,613	118	371	91,071
31 LOWER WEST SIDE	774	3,587	39,144	126	400	44,031
32 LOOP	3,221	10,169	975	1,639	384	16,388
33 NEAR SOUTH SIDE	6,052	2,393	377	521	166	9,509
34 ARMOUR SQUARE	2,046	2,062	448	7,307	169	12,032
35 DOUGLAS	22,635	1,745	295	1,399	396	26,470
36 OAKLAND	5,957	40	58	9	46	6,110
37 FULLER PARK	3,225	18	116	9	52	3,420
38 GRAND BOULEVARD	27,370	173	236	22	205	28,006
39 KENWOOD	13,900	2,915	301	792	455	18,360

Fig 6. Community Area Population by Race - 2000 (continued)

Community Area	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
40 WASHINGTON PARK	13,798	74	134	9	131	14,146
41 HYDE PARK	11,290	13,020	1,230	3,382	998	29,920
42 WOODLAWN	25,518	761	288	212	307	27,086
43 SOUTH SHORE	59,405	703	636	97	715	61,556
44 CHATHAM	36,538	121	220	44	352	37,275
45 AVALON PARK	10,816	96	85	20	130	11,147
46 SOUTH CHICAGO	26,253	1,135	10,565	57	586	38,596
47 BURNSIDE	3,180	40	34	7	33	3,294
48 CALUMENT HEIGHTS	14,817	206	747	38	166	15,974
49 ROSELAND	51,568	276	363	35	481	52,723
50 PULLMAN	7,262	757	795	15	92	8,921
51 SOUTH DEERING	10,335	1,287	5,176	9	183	16,990
52 EAST SIDE	242	6,951	16,113	60	287	23,653
53 WEST PULLMAN	34,277	328	1,699	19	326	36,649
54 RIVERDALE	9,479	66	160	10	94	9,809
55 HEGEWISCH	130	6,553	2,820	34	244	9,781
56 GARFIELD RIDGE	4,419	24,878	5,948	341	515	36,101
57 ARCHER HEIGHTS	74	6,752	5,485	55	278	12,644
58 BRIGHTON PARK	221	8,300	34,409	1,293	689	44,912
59 MCKINLEY PARK	116	4,607	9,819	1,212	208	15,962
60 BRIDGEPORT	354	13,819	10,165	8,814	542	33,694
61 NEW CITY	18,252	6,789	25,948	155	577	51,721
62 WEST ELSDON	74	7,461	7,875	137	374	15,921
63 GAGE PARK	2,743	4,811	31,079	165	395	39,193
64 CLEARING	137	17,047	14,688	155	304	22,331
65 WEST LAWN	760	12,540	15,179	276	480	29,235
66 CHICAGO LAWN	32,240	6,190	21,534	402	1,046	61,412
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD	44,271	164	459	31	357	45,282
68 ENGLEWOOD	39,352	178	347	33	312	40,222
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING	37,779	146	276	32	386	38,619
70 ASHBURN	17,045	14,546	6,674	408	911	39,584
71 AUBURN GRESHAM	54,862	237	347	46	436	55,928
72 BEVERLY	7,006	13,814	643	125	404	21,992
73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	29,108	193	231	18	293	29,843
74 MT. GREENWOOD	672	17,127	723	68	230	18,820
75 MORGAN PARK	16,816	7,510	533	87	280	25,226
76 O'HARE AREA	258	9,938	778	895	304	12,173
77 EDGEWATER	10,564	29,782	12,176	7,243	2,433	62,198

Note: See note on page 11 regarding demographic categories.

Fig. 7a. Index Crimes by Community Area - 1999

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1 ROGERS PARK	5	74	383	395	522	1,555	526	18	3,478
2 WEST RIDGE	1	16	160	172	461	1,722	513	8	3,053
3 UPTOWN	3	51	384	425	450	2,028	541	20	3,902
4 LINCOLN SQUARE	1	17	130	151	273	941	352	11	1,876
5 NORTH CENTER	1	12	102	117	301	953	249	11	1,746
6 LAKE VIEW	2	29	323	193	902	3,587	865	9	5,910
7 LINCOLN PARK	0	19	220	126	752	4,158	870	25	6,170
8 NEAR NORTH SIDE	3	57	490	524	531	7,925	786	10	10,326
9 EDISON PARK	1	1	2	11	27	90	31	3	166
10 NORWOOD PARK	0	6	22	41	143	490	120	6	828
11 JEFFERSON PARK	0	5	19	37	126	392	169	3	751
12 FOREST GLEN	1	1	6	17	100	216	45	4	390
13 NORTH PARK	0	13	44	57	152	601	150	1	1,018
14 ALBANY PARK	4	18	176	237	339	923	406	14	2,117
15 PORTAGE PARK	2	19	178	173	520	1,442	593	13	2,940
16 IRVING PARK	5	37	219	223	494	1,267	669	42	2,956
17 DUNNING	0	8	53	88	294	645	272	9	1,369
18 MONTCLARE	2	1	31	35	115	296	166	3	649
19 BELMONT CRAGIN	5	30	387	385	708	2,365	958	34	4,872
20 HERMOSA	3	9	166	180	301	432	331	11	1,433
21 AVONDALE	6	12	353	214	399	1,338	551	16	2,889
22 LOGAN SQUARE	14	56	585	650	1,028	2,706	1,109	48	6,196
23 HUMBOLDT PARK	37	93	758	1,137	563	1,888	928	48	5,452
24 WEST TOWN	15	71	648	745	1,092	4,240	1,249	51	8,111
25 AUSTIN	52	146	1,358	1,609	1,280	3,596	1,696	80	9,817
26 WEST GARFIELD PARK	25	53	416	623	202	882	339	14	2,554
27 EAST GARFIELD PARK	17	43	359	537	250	923	368	15	2,512
28 NEAR WEST SIDE	20	70	672	854	587	5,072	1,215	22	8,512
29 NORTH LAWNSDALE	29	67	521	900	438	1,424	612	20	4,011
30 SOUTH LAWNSDALE	24	44	422	531	523	1,336	931	29	3,840
31 LOWER WEST SIDE	13	27	185	400	330	1,097	458	12	2,522
32 LOOP	3	13	202	148	193	7,211	398	5	8,173
33 NEAR SOUTH SIDE	8	19	110	196	122	1,093	287	3	1,838
34 ARMOUR SQUARE	1	5	99	78	108	555	150	2	998
35 DOUGLAS	15	45	349	523	324	1,661	359	14	3,290
36 OAKLAND	5	15	71	156	91	199	68	6	611
37 FULLER PARK	1	6	112	110	90	476	107	2	904
38 GRAND BOULEVARD	20	88	658	1,032	605	1,847	470	19	4,739
39 KENWOOD	6	14	105	149	207	803	245	7	1,536

Fig. 7a. Index Crimes by Community Area - 1999 (continued)

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40 WASHINGTON PARK	11	56	377	659	378	962	361	10	2,814
41 HYDE PARK	5	18	178	103	241	1,503	307	3	2,358
42 WOODLAWN	12	47	358	559	399	1,215	416	8	3,014
43 SOUTH SHORE	17	91	620	980	1,000	2,779	1,093	22	6,602
44 CHATHAM	7	37	475	520	593	1,952	852	17	4,453
45 AVALON PARK	4	11	126	89	213	447	196	18	1,104
46 SOUTH CHICAGO	8	36	296	621	473	1,313	548	28	3,323
47 BURNSIDE	1	8	23	44	31	88	24	2	221
48 CALUMET HEIGHTS	4	16	111	152	188	574	256	2	1,303
49 ROSELAND	14	64	468	895	666	1,892	785	28	4,812
50 PULLMAN	3	16	55	139	120	304	133	5	775
51 SOUTH DEERING	2	14	74	188	134	489	195	7	1,103
52 EAST SIDE	1	7	45	123	234	324	148	10	892
53 WEST PULLMAN	8	42	257	565	423	993	473	25	2,786
54 RIVERDALE	6	15	97	282	121	298	166	4	989
55 HEGEWISCH	1	3	18	54	129	253	77	4	539
56 GARFIELD RIDGE	0	9	121	145	300	1,013	345	6	1,939
57 ARCHER HEIGHTS	0	4	44	53	102	505	263	5	976
58 BRIGHTON PARK	4	17	134	223	381	776	476	14	2,025
59 MCKINLEY PARK	3	6	43	99	113	402	166	8	840
60 BRIDGEPORT	3	16	71	145	338	701	299	29	1,602
61 NEW CITY	17	60	407	787	705	1,813	581	37	4,407
62 WEST ELSDON	1	2	36	40	108	352	175	3	717
63 GAGE PARK	10	17	169	169	346	875	545	9	2,140
64 CLEARING	0	10	26	40	114	308	148	10	656
65 WEST LAWN	0	2	74	62	232	1,355	420	8	2,153
66 CHICAGO LAWN	7	53	483	485	840	1,696	876	29	4,469
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD	14	76	533	1,224	777	1,834	651	48	5,157
68 ENGLEWOOD	28	95	576	1,188	776	1,881	721	38	5,303
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING	19	77	563	762	649	2,086	717	36	4,909
70 ASHBURN	5	17	122	131	350	832	282	8	1,747
71 AUBURN GRESHAM	14	86	504	859	937	2,066	771	43	5,280
72 BEVERLY	1	5	52	55	163	500	161	3	940
73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	8	28	196	275	340	891	332	9	2,079
74 MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	3	10	35	69	261	42	2	422
75 MORGAN PARK	3	19	119	222	256	714	279	12	1,624
76 O'HARE	0	2	14	28	43	1,290	234	1	1,612
77 EDGEWATER	1	20	245	237	390	1,665	478	6	3,042

Fig. 7b. Index Crimes by Community Area - 2000

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1 ROGERS PARK	14	38	526	414	582	1,570	427	12	3,583
2 WEST RIDGE	2	15	179	168	550	1,450	482	11	2,857
3 UPTOWN	3	27	339	387	321	1,735	376	2	3,190
4 LINCOLN SQUARE	1	15	125	152	328	934	236	9	1,800
5 NORTH CENTER	2	9	74	109	285	924	202	5	1,610
6 LAKE VIEW	2	25	298	222	805	3,694	573	10	5,629
7 LINCOLN PARK	1	17	209	133	591	3,757	526	6	5,240
8 NEAR NORTH SIDE	8	36	432	555	506	7,437	547	7	9,528
9 EDISON PARK	0	0	2	10	51	103	27	3	196
10 NORWOOD PARK	0	4	21	59	204	477	85	3	853
11 JEFFERSON PARK	1	4	38	46	182	406	121	3	801
12 FOREST GLEN	0	0	9	14	116	191	34	0	364
13 NORTH PARK	3	5	33	44	152	569	121	3	930
14 ALBANY PARK	2	26	215	219	314	870	305	9	1,960
15 PORTAGE PARK	1	20	149	160	604	1,638	492	11	3,075
16 IRVING PARK	5	19	188	217	436	1,156	544	25	2,590
17 DUNNING	1	9	71	65	407	658	216	8	1,435
18 MONTCLARE	0	1	25	38	139	361	101	6	671
19 BELMONT CRAGIN	6	32	403	343	769	2,192	974	41	4,760
20 HERMOSA	3	12	139	167	235	406	310	21	1,293
21 AVONDALE	3	17	288	225	386	1,275	483	10	2,687
22 LOGAN SQUARE	12	61	514	669	1,151	2,884	1,010	41	6,342
23 HUMBOLDT PARK	35	52	642	1,010	602	1,856	832	53	5,082
24 WEST TOWN	14	54	623	758	1,252	4,184	1,197	42	8,124
25 AUSTIN	39	130	1,254	1,599	1,194	3,436	1,307	67	9,026
26 WEST GARFIELD PARK	16	38	397	580	259	800	308	8	2,406
27 EAST GARFIELD PARK	11	37	326	506	203	805	297	14	2,199
28 NEAR WEST SIDE	18	48	600	804	577	4,809	946	17	7,819
29 NORTH LAWNSDALE	21	59	497	865	400	1,512	498	29	3,881
30 SOUTH LAWNSDALE	20	32	484	493	515	1,323	863	27	3,757
31 LOWER WEST SIDE	15	23	204	364	324	1,171	371	17	2,489
32 LOOP	1	13	233	168	183	6,378	278	2	7,256
33 NEAR SOUTH SIDE	0	16	129	170	110	1,078	202	2	1,707
34 ARMOUR SQUARE	2	5	88	75	63	440	114	2	789
35 DOUGLAS	12	31	308	526	197	1,229	317	6	2,626
36 OAKLAND	1	6	33	116	85	188	79	5	513
37 FULLER PARK	4	2	108	110	68	418	100	7	817
38 GRAND BOULEVARD	23	67	510	991	420	1,330	385	20	3,746
39 KENWOOD	1	11	108	129	152	872	152	4	1,429

Fig. 7b. Index Crimes by Community Area - 2000 (continued)

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40 WASHINGTON PARK	10	32	293	505	301	815	255	9	2,220
41 HYDE PARK	0	8	188	89	138	1,431	282	2	2,138
42 WOODLAWN	11	35	417	549	415	1,209	395	14	3,045
43 SOUTH SHORE	22	65	567	958	773	2,593	771	30	5,779
44 CHATHAM	13	40	496	457	534	2,609	784	7	4,940
45 AVALON PARK	1	12	133	133	175	518	168	7	1,147
46 SOUTH CHICAGO	13	45	279	583	363	1,131	401	31	2,846
47 BURNSIDE	0	6	22	51	24	71	24	2	200
48 CALUMET HEIGHTS	1	13	78	139	203	506	195	8	1,143
49 ROSELAND	16	56	476	843	622	1,855	822	36	4,726
50 PULLMAN	2	6	48	134	65	295	137	5	692
51 SOUTH DEERING	7	15	79	173	134	476	151	5	1,040
52 EAST SIDE	2	7	39	112	175	317	121	13	786
53 WEST PULLMAN	20	38	261	618	464	1,038	421	22	2,882
54 RIVERDALE	5	9	92	259	117	294	157	4	937
55 HEGEWISCH	0	4	16	59	123	174	72	7	455
56 GARFIELD RIDGE	3	10	112	149	323	925	342	7	1,871
57 ARCHER HEIGHTS	0	9	50	39	105	481	200	2	886
58 BRIGHTON PARK	7	13	232	211	304	805	450	25	2,047
59 MCKINLEY PARK	1	8	69	87	149	500	202	9	1,025
60 BRIDGEPORT	2	10	64	131	342	659	249	12	1,469
61 NEW CITY	25	38	469	744	880	1,859	596	39	4,650
62 WEST ELSDON	0	6	34	41	116	355	152	3	707
63 GAGE PARK	8	12	170	203	280	823	413	14	1,923
64 CLEARING	1	1	26	45	136	313	155	12	689
65 WEST LAWN	2	9	90	92	197	1,336	384	6	2,116
66 CHICAGO LAWN	15	41	466	561	772	1,770	748	17	4,390
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD	27	78	517	1,169	780	1,630	555	30	4,786
68 ENGLEWOOD	21	94	577	1,092	731	1,847	555	30	4,947
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING	8	50	610	703	575	1,779	699	19	4,443
70 ASHBURN	4	20	112	120	298	782	234	6	1,576
71 AUBURN GRESHAM	16	62	504	797	747	1,976	648	16	4,766
72 BEVERLY	1	8	75	49	163	490	171	4	961
73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	4	28	209	256	259	883	292	15	1,946
74 MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	6	10	27	57	238	41	3	382
75 MORGAN PARK	5	16	120	178	194	614	224	6	1,357
76 O'HARE	0	2	8	20	39	1,202	217	1	1,489
77 EDGEWATER	6	24	189	194	396	1,524	292	9	2,634

Violent Crime Trends

Total violent crime declined steadily from 1991 through 2000, at a compound annual rate of -6.8 percent. The 48,499 violent crimes reported in 2000 represent a decline of 46 percent from the 10-year peak of 90,523 offenses, in 1991.

Individual crime categories varied in their percentage decrease between 1991 and 2000: robbery, 56 percent; criminal sexual assault, 45 percent; aggravated assault/battery, 37 percent; and murder, 32 percent. The categories also varied as to the year in which a steady decrease began: 1995 for murder, 1993 for criminal sexual assault, 1992 for robbery and 1995 for aggravated assault/battery.

Fig. 8a. Murder 1991 - 2000

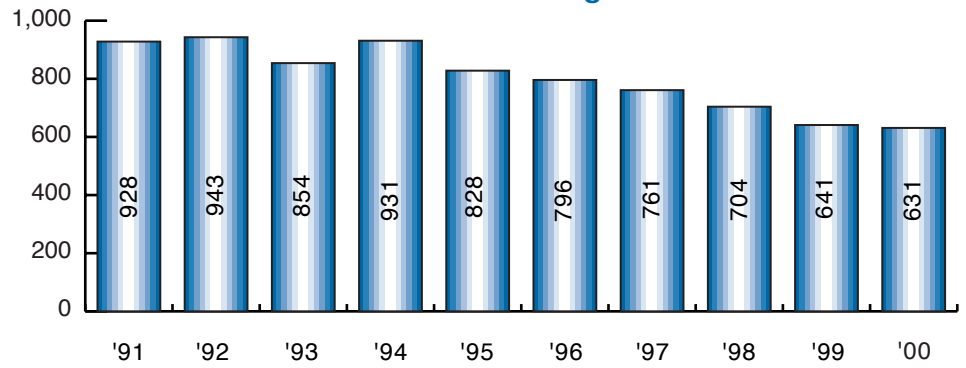


Fig. 8b. Criminal Sexual Assault 1991 - 2000

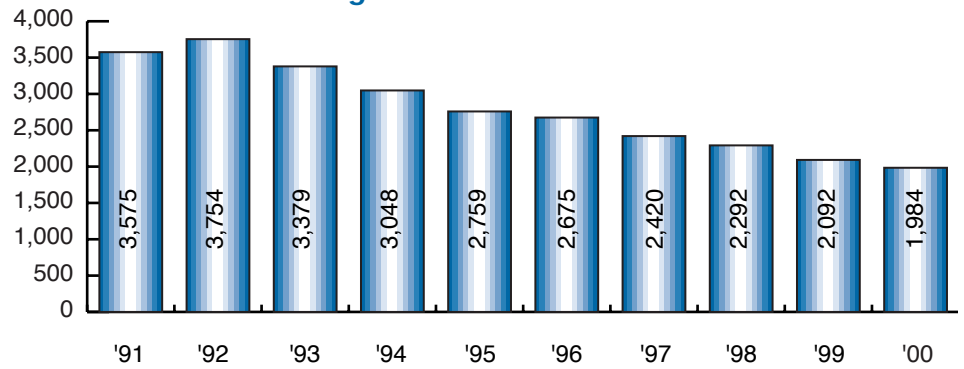


Fig. 8c. Robbery 1991 - 2000

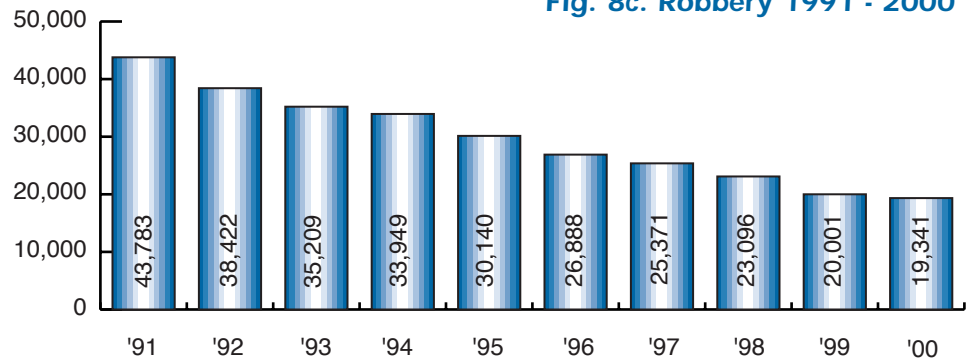


Fig. 8d. Aggravated Assault/Battery 1991 - 2000

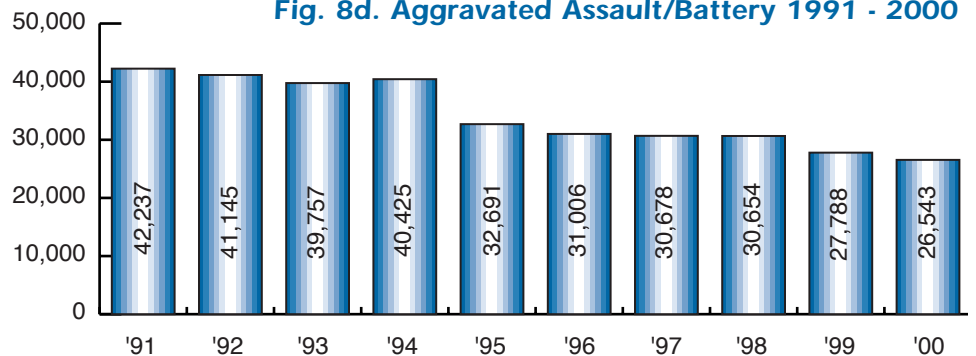


Fig. 9a. Causative Factors - Murder

	1999	2000
Street gangs	126	113
Altercations	81	99
Narcotics/Organized criminal activity	47	47
Robbery, burglary	65	58
Domestic/Child Abuse	60	60
Sex offense/Other Index Crime	16	7
Careless use of weapons	1	0
Other	53	60
Undetermined	192	187
Total	641	631

Fig. 9b. Ages of Offenders

	1999	2000
10 & Under	0	0
11 - 20	231	145
21 - 30	171	195
31 - 40	57	53
41 - 50	19	25
51 - 60	11	8
61 - 70	3	2
71 - 80	4	0
Over 80	0	0
Total	496	428

Fig. 9c. Ages of Victims

	1999	2000
10 & Under	20	14
11 - 20	171	147
21 - 30	226	236
31 - 40	115	124
41 - 50	57	69
51 - 60	24	23
61 - 70	10	7
71 - 80	6	9
Over 80	8	1
Not Yet Est.	4	1
Total	641	631

Fig. 9d. Relationship Between Offender and Victim

	1999	2000
Intimate Partner	30	35
Romantic relationship	18	28
Marriage or cohabitation	12	7
Other familial (blood or legal relationship)	36	29
Business relationship	185	182
No relationship	114	119
Relationship not established	276	266
Total	641	631

Murder

Murders decreased by about 2 percent between 1999 and 2000, and the 631 murders in 2000 is the lowest number since 1967, when there were 552 murders in Chicago.

Of the 1999 and 2000 murders whose cause could be determined, about one-quarter were gang-related (28 percent in 1999 and 26 percent in 2000). Other relatively frequent causes were altercations (18 percent, 1999 and 22 percent, 2000), robbery/burglary (15 percent, 1999 and 13 percent, 2000) and domestic violence/child abuse (13 percent, 1999 and 14 percent, 2000).

Almost half of the known offenders in 1999 (47 percent) were under 21 years of age. This compares to a third (33 percent) in 2000. Another third of the 1999 offenders were between 21 and 30. The comparable figure for 2000 is 45 percent. In both years, then, about 4 in 5 murder offenders were under 30 years of age.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. In both 1999 and 2000, the average victim was 29 years old, whereas the average offender was 25 in 1999 and 26 in 2000. And while persons over 30 were about a fifth of the offender population in both years, they accounted for a third of the victim population.

In two out of every three 1999 and 2000 murders in which the relationship could be determined, the offender and the victim knew each other. However, when they did know each other, it was generally not in a close relationship. Murders in which a romantic partner, spouse, or other family member was the victim accounted for only 21 percent of the 1999 murders where the parties knew each other, and 25 percent of the 2000 murders.

Domestic Violence

There were 205,089 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Communications in 2000, an increase of 1.3 percent from the 202,478 calls in 1999. Seventy-five (75) percent of the 2000 calls concerned a domestic disturbance, 22 percent concerned a domestic battery, and 3 percent concerned the violation of an order of protection. Percentages in 1999 were similar.

The number of domestic violence calls originating in each district in 2000, varied substantially—from 564 in the 1st District to 17,648 in the 7th District.

Between 1991 and 2000, domestic-motivated homicides declined by 52 percent, as total homicides declined by 32 percent. The compound annual rate of decline for domestic homicides, between 1991 and 2000, was -8.1 percent.

Fig. 10a. Domestic Violence by District

District	1999	2000	% Change
1	507	564	11.2%
2	12,139	11,465	-5.6%
3	13,357	13,758	3.0%
4	13,210	13,720	3.9%
5	12,952	13,183	1.8%
6	12,945	13,220	2.1%
7	17,412	17,648	1.4%
8	11,692	12,316	5.3%
9	10,531	10,926	3.8%
10	9,565	9,918	3.7%
11	13,491	13,445	-0.3%
12	4,139	4,096	-1.0%
13	3,679	3,671	-0.2%
14	6,935	6,948	0.2%
15	9,955	10,428	4.8%
16	3,749	3,803	1.4%
17	4,981	4,876	-2.1%
18	2,920	3,014	3.2%
19	2,486	2,359	-5.1%
20	3,242	3,103	-4.3%
21	6,286	5,710	-9.2%
22	6,803	6,860	0.8%
23	2,482	2,616	5.4%
24	6,916	6,945	0.4%
25	10,104	10,497	3.9%
Total	202,478	205,089	1.3 %

Fig. 10b. Incoming Domestic Disturbance Calls for Service

	1999	2000	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	155,144	153,832	-0.8%
Domestic Battery	42,240	45,943	8.8%
Violate Order of Protection	5,094	5,314	4.3%
Total	202,478	205,089	1.3%

Fig. 10c. Domestic Related Arrests

	1999	2000	% Change
Domestic Battery	13,283	12,866	-3.1%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	N/A	42	—
Violate Order of Protection	1,077	1,073	-0.4%
Stalking	22	25	13.6%
Aggravated Stalking	17	10	-41.2%
Violation of Bail Bond - Domestic	N/A	7	—
Unlawful Restraint - Domestic	26	14	-46.2%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	3	3	0%
Total	14,429	14,052	-2.6%

Fig. 10d. Domestic Related Homicide 1991 - 2000

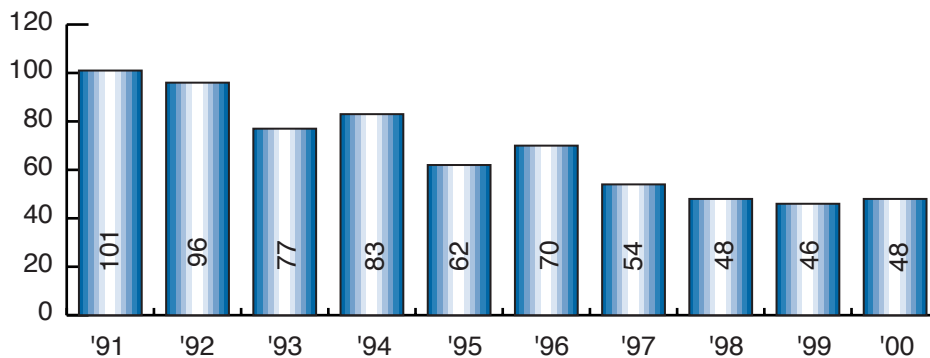


Fig. 10e. Domestic Related Homicide 1991 - 2000

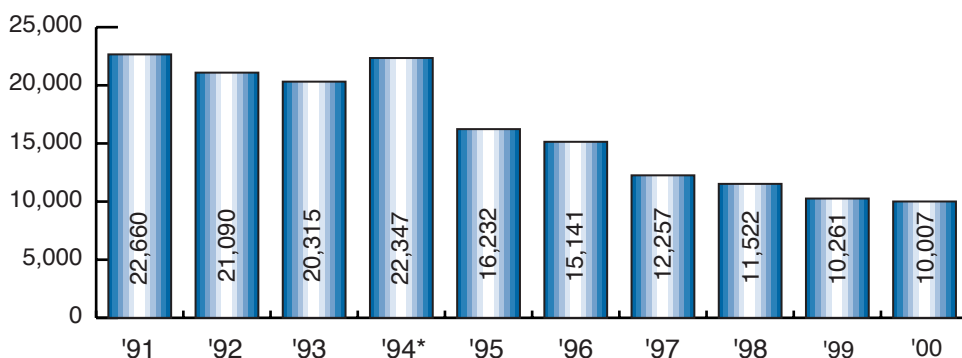
Year	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
Domestic Homicides	101	96	77	83	62	70	54	48	46	48
Total Homicides	928	943	854	931	828	796	761	704	641	631
% of Total	11	10	9	9	7	9	7	7	7	8

Firearms

For the sixth year in a row, the number of firearms recovered by Chicago police officers declined in 2000. The 10,007 firearms seized by police last year was 2.5 percent lower than the 1999 figure of 10,261. The continued decline in firearm recoveries is consistent with the decline in violent crimes and may indicate that fewer illegal guns are being carried on the City's streets. Gun recoveries began a sharp decline in January, 1995—the effective date of a state law that makes unlawful use of a weapon (UW) a felony on the first offense.

While the number of murders in Chicago has steadily declined, the percentage of murders in which firearms were used was 74 percent in 2000, about the same percentage as in the previous seven years.

Fig. 11a. Firearms Recoveries 1991 - 2000



* Includes 1,104 firearms which were recovered in the "Goods for Guns" program

Fig. 11b. Murder Offenses by Weapon Type 1991 - 2000

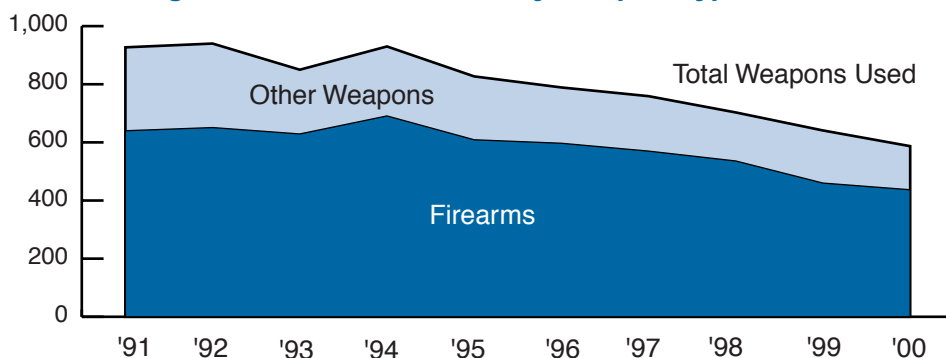


Fig. 12a. Hate Crimes by Offense

	1999	2000	% Change
Assault	26	37	42.3%
Battery	46	37	-19.6%
Criminal damage to property	43	33	-23.3%
Aggravated battery	30	23	-23.3%
Threats	25	18	-28.0%
Aggravated assault	10	12	20.0%
Criminal damage to vehicle	11	10	-9.1%
Attempt Robbery	0	3	—
Telephone harassment	4	3	-25.0%
Burglary	1	2	100%
Robbery	2	2	0.0%
Criminal sexual assault	1	1	0.0%
Attempt criminal sexual assault	0	1	—
Criminal trespass to land	1	0	-100%
Harassment by mail	1	0	-100%
Intimidation	1	0	-100%
Total	202	182	-9.9%

Fig. 12b. Hate Crimes by Motive

	1999	2000	% Change
Race	119	96	-19.3%
Sexual orientation	39	34	-12.8%
National origin	18	27	50.0%
Religion	24	23	-4.2%
Other*	2	2	0.0%
Total	202	182	-9.9%

*Other includes gender and disability.

Fig. 12c. Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions

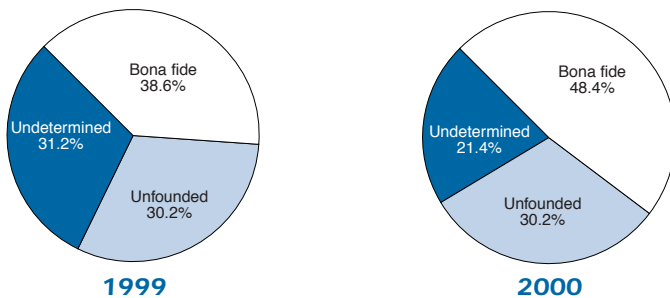
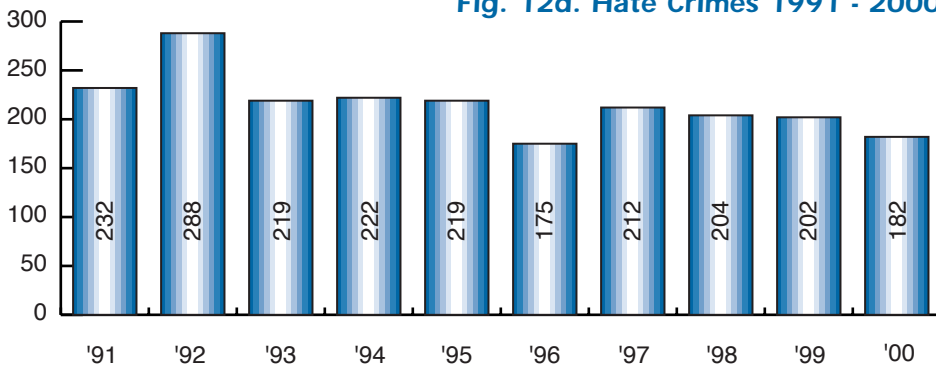


Fig. 12d. Hate Crimes 1991 - 2000



Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are criminal acts committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 182 reported incidents in 2000 represent a decrease of roughly 10 percent from the 202 reported incidents in 1999, and of 16 percent from the average of the previous 10 years, which was 217. The overall decrease between 1999 and 2000 was driven by a significant decline in hate crimes based on race. These dropped by 19.3 percent, and represented 79 percent of the decrease.

Despite the decline from 1999, during 2000, as in previous years, the most common motive for hate crime was racial bias—against both minority and non-minority victims. Racially-motivated hate crimes accounted for 53 percent of the total, as compared to 59 percent in 1999.

The most common reported offenses among hate crimes in 2000 were battery/aggravated battery (33 percent), assault/aggravated assault (27 percent), criminal damage to property (18 percent), and threats (10 percent). In 1999, these were also the leading categories, accounting for 89 percent of the total.

Hate crime offenders—when their demographic characteristics were known—tended to be white males (59 percent) or black males (33 percent). These were also the predominant groups in 1999.

For additional information on hate crimes, see the Department's report, [Hate Crimes in Chicago 2000](#).

Property Crime Trends

Property index crimes followed a similar pattern to violent index crimes between 1991 and 2000: a near-steady decline from 1992 through 2000, at a compound annual rate of -3.77 percent. (The number of property index crimes was essentially stable between 1996 and 1997.) The 165,138 property crimes reported in 2000 represent a decline of 29 percent from the 1991 peak of 233,387 offenses. This decrease is 17 percentage points less than the decrease in violent index crimes over the same period.

As was true of violent crimes, individual crime categories varied in their percentage decrease between 1991 and 2000: arson, 49 percent; burglary, 46 percent; motor vehicle theft, 37 percent; and theft, 19 percent. Except for motor vehicle theft, no category declined consistently throughout the period. Theft was the most notable example, with short-term increases and plateaus against an overall pattern of decline.

Fig. 13a. Arson 1991 - 2000

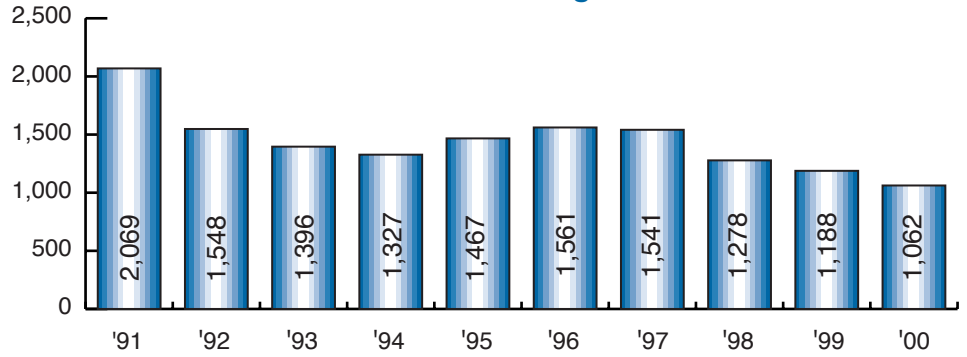


Fig. 13b. Burglary 1991 - 2000

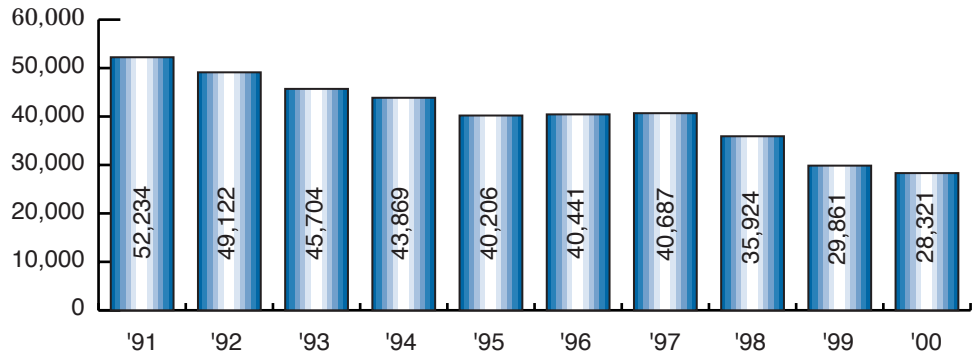


Fig. 13c. Theft 1991 - 2000

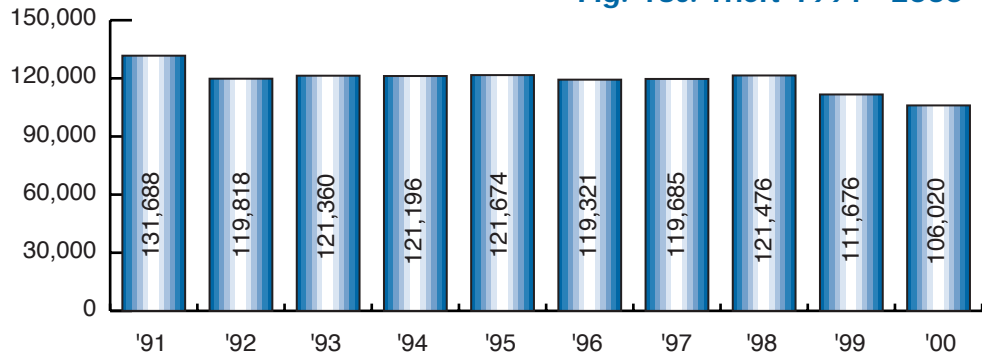
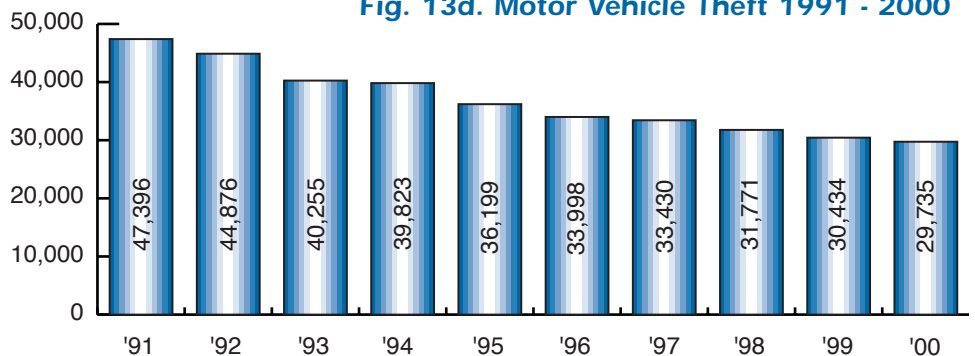


Fig. 13d. Motor Vehicle Theft 1991 - 2000



Index Crime Victims

During 1999 and 2000, blacks were the most frequent victims of index crimes—particularly with respect to violent crimes. In both years, blacks represented more than 60 percent of all violent crime victims. Hispanics were second among violent crime victims, but at a considerably lower level—18 percent of the total in 1999, and 21 percent in 2000.

Blacks were also the most frequent property crime victims, comprising 35 percent of the 1999 total and 42 percent of the 2000 total. Whites were second among property crime victims during both years, comprising 31 percent of the total in 1999 and 38 percent in 2000.

Overall gender differences in crime victimization were stable between 1999 and 2000: Fifty-seven (57) percent of the total victims were male, and 43 percent, female. However, property crime differences narrowed between the two years, with the disparity between males and females decreasing from 12 percentage points to 8. In one specific crime category, criminal sexual assault, females exceeded males as a percentage of victims: 88 percent in 1999, and 87 percent in 2000.

Fig. 14a. Index Crime Victims by Race - 1999

Crime	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Unk.
Homicide	72%	8%	19%	0%	0%	0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	69%	13%	16%	1%	0%	1%
Robbery	55%	18%	18%	3%	0%	6%
Aggravated Assault	66%	13%	19%	1%	0%	1%
Total Violent Crime	62%	15%	18%	2%	0%	3%
Burglary	38%	32%	15%	3%	0%	13%
Theft	32%	34%	9%	3%	0%	23%
Motor Vehicle Theft	40%	23%	20%	2%	0%	15%
Arson	45%	22%	16%	1%	0%	16%
Total Property Crime	35%	31%	12%	3%	0%	19%
Total	42%	26%	14%	2%	0%	15%

Fig. 14b. Index Crime Victims by Race - 2000

Crime	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Unk.
Homicide	73%	6%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	68%	15%	17%	1%	0%	0%
Robbery	55%	20%	21%	3%	0%	0%
Aggravated Assault	65%	14%	21%	1%	0%	0%
Total Violent Crime	61%	16%	21%	2%	0%	0%
Burglary	40%	38%	18%	3%	0%	0%
Theft	41%	42%	14%	3%	0%	0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	46%	25%	25%	2%	0%	1%
Arson	60%	16%	24%	1%	0%	0%
Total Property Crime	42%	38%	17%	3%	0%	0%
Total	48%	30%	18%	3%	0%	0%

Fig. 14c. Index Crime Victims by Gender

Crime	1999		2000	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homicide	84%	16%	85%	15%
Criminal Sexual Assault	12%	88%	13%	87%
Robbery	66%	34%	69%	31%
Aggravated Assault	60%	40%	61%	39%
Total Violent Crime	61%	39%	62%	38%
Burglary	54%	46%	53%	47%
Theft	53%	47%	51%	49%
Motor Vehicle Theft	65%	35%	65%	35%
Arson	57%	43%	58%	42%
Total Property Crime	56%	44%	54%	46%
Total	57%	43%	57%	43%

Case Clearance

While index crimes decreased by 4.5 percent between 1999 and 2000, case clearances remained stable at slightly more than 21 percent. As previously noted in this report, theft accounted for 50 percent of all index offenses in both 1999 and 2000, and as such the overall clearance rate was driven by the rate for theft (20.1 percent) in each of the two years.

On average, violent crimes were about twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes—34.8 percent vs. 17.7 percent in 1999, and 33.2 percent vs. 17.9 percent in 2000.

In both years, murder was the offense type with the highest clearance rate—49.8 percent and 46.6 percent in 1999 and 2000, respectively.

Similarly, in both years, burglary was the offense type with the lowest clearance rate—10.7 percent and 12.4 percent in 1999 and 2000, respectively.

Fig. 15a. Index Offenses and Clearances - 1999

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	641	319	49.8%
Criminal Sexual Assault	2,092	994	47.5%
Robbery	20,001	3,331	16.7%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	27,788	12,941	46.6%
Violent Crime Subtotal	50,522	17,585	34.8%
Burglary	29,861	3,186	10.7%
Theft	111,676	22,497	20.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	30,434	4,740	15.6%
Arson	1,188	288	24.2%
Property Crime Subtotal	173,159	30,711	17.7%
Total	223,681	48,296	21.6%

Fig. 15b. Index Offenses and Clearances - 2000

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	631	294	46.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,984	914	46.1%
Robbery	19,341	3,207	16.6%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	26,543	11,679	44.0%
Violent Crime Subtotal	48,499	16,094	33.2%
Burglary	28,321	3,510	12.4%
Theft	106,020	21,318	20.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	29,735	4,385	14.8%
Arson	1,062	289	27.2%
Property Crime Subtotal	165,138	29,502	17.9%
Total	213,637	45,596	21.3%

* Includes both the actual offense and attempts to commit that offense.

** Solution of crime. An arrest, death or other event may result in one or more clearances.

Note: A case clearance may occur during the year in which the offense was committed or in a subsequent year. The clearance is then recorded in the year in which the crime occurred.

Fig. 16a. Arrest Comparison 1999/2000

	1999	2000	Change	% Change
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	642	528	-114	-17.8%
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	29	29	0	0.0%
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	742	636	-106	-14.3%
Robbery (03)*	3,153	2,979	-174	-5.5%
Aggravated assault/battery (04)*	6,771	6,124	-647	-9.6%
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	4,103	4,046	-57	-1.4%
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	25,255	25,045	-210	-0.8%
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	11,519	11,290	-229	-2.0%
Other assault & battery (08)	35,103	34,144	-959	-2.7%
Arson (09)*	202	217	15	7.4%
Fraud (11)	6,378	5,713	-665	-10.4%
Vandalism (14)	6,647	6,437	-210	-3.2%
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	5,581	5,300	-281	-5.0%
Prostitution & commercialized vice (16)	8,268	7,182	-1,086	-13.1%
Sex offenses (17)	2,036	2,475	439	21.6%
Narcotics violations (18)	57,705	58,808	1,103	1.9%
Gambling (19)	1,868	1,865	-3	-0.2%
Offenses against family & children (20)	778	704	-74	-9.5%
Liquor law violations (22)	1,086	783	-303	-27.9%
Disorderly conduct (24)	49,251	38,812	-10,439	-21.2%
Other non-index offenses (26) (except traffic)	41,015	39,685	-1,330	-3.2%
Index offenses (marked * above)	52,387	50,865	-1,522	-2.9%
Non-index offenses	215,745	201,937	-13,808	-6.4%
Total	268,132	252,802	-15,330	-5.7%

Note: The offense types listed above are based upon the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) classifications established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and not the specific violations of law defined under the Illinois Compiled Statutes or the Municipal Code of Chicago. For more information on the UCR program, see page 7.

Arrest Data

Total arrests for all offense types decreased from 1999 to 2000 by 5.7 percent

In comparing the two years, arrests for non-index offenses led the overall decline in arrests—down 6.4 percent.

Arrests for index crimes decreased at a rate lower than that for all arrests and for the total number of index offenses. As shown on page 9, Figure 2e, from 1999 to 2000, index crime dropped 4.5 percent and, as shown in Figure 16a (on this page), arrests for index offenses decreased by only 2.9 percent.

The offense type with the greatest numeric increase in arrests was narcotic violations—up 1,103 or 1.9 percent. The offense type with the greatest percentage increase was sex offenses—up 21.6 percent or 439 arrests.

The offense type with the greatest numeric decrease was disorderly conduct—down 10,439 or 21.2 percent. The offense with the greatest percentage decrease was liquor law violations—down 27.9 percent or 303 arrests.

Fig. 17a. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender - 1999

Offense Classification		Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Unk.	Total
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	419	38	133	2	1	0	593
	— Female	36	10	3	0	0	0	49
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	11	2	11	2	0	0	26
	— Female	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	509	80	139	2	0	0	730
	— Female	11	0	1	0	0	0	12
Robbery (03)*	— Male	2,249	168	509	10	3	3	2,942
	— Female	144	27	40	0	0	0	211
Aggravated assault & battery (04)*	— Male	3,534	597	1,333	38	3	4	5,509
	— Female	1,083	71	105	2	1	0	1,262
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	— Male	2,589	509	749	36	4	1	3,888
	— Female	133	47	34	0	1	0	215
Larceny - theft (except motor vehicle theft) (06)*	— Male	12,476	2,364	2,286	113	22	17	17,278
	— Female	6,054	938	920	51	9	5	7,977
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	7,719	628	1,331	18	3	6	9,705
	— Female	1,366	205	233	6	2	2	1,814
Other assault & battery (08)	— Male	18,831	4,155	5,613	274	24	50	28,497
	— Female	5,118	607	848	18	10	5	6,606
Arson (09)*	— Male	89	32	44	1	0	2	168
	— Female	26	5	3	0	0	0	34
Fraud (11)	— Male	3,646	780	626	42	8	18	5,120
	— Female	961	182	97	15	3	0	1,258
Vandalism (14)	— Male	2,619	1,085	1,887	48	7	9	5,655
	— Female	768	105	112	7	0	0	992
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	— Male	3,437	376	1,223	33	4	3	5,076
	— Female	447	20	36	1	0	1	505
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	— Male	1,335	586	618	48	4	6	2,597
	— Female	4,233	1,088	330	12	5	3	5,671
Sex offenses (17)	— Male	953	330	381	15	6	6	1,691
	— Female	251	67	27	0	0	0	345
Narcotics violations—total (18)	— Male	38,402	3,881	6,673	131	22	34	49,143
	— Female	6,871	1,032	637	16	5	1	8,562
Gambling—total (19)	— Male	1,792	16	19	8	0	0	1,835
	— Female	31	1	1	0	0	0	33
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	160	42	87	3	0	0	292
	— Female	361	64	54	4	2	1	486
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	325	193	364	7	4	2	895
	— Female	44	49	96	2	0	0	191
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male	28,409	4,538	10,638	199	80	50	43,914
	— Female	4,091	663	539	24	14	6	5,337
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	— Male	21,184	4,604	7,395	237	51	44	33,515
	— Female	5,237	1,453	759	36	11	4	7,500
Total All Arrests	— Male	150,238	25,004	42,059	1,267	246	255	219,069
	— Female	37,267	6,635	4,876	194	63	28	49,063
		187,505	31,639	46,935	1,461	309	283	268,132

* Index Crime

Fig. 17b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender - 2000

Offense Classification		Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Unk.	Total
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	359	25	101	1	1	2	489
	— Female	26	6	7	0	0	0	39
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	17	2	7	0	0	0	26
	— Female	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	439	51	134	2	1	3	630
	— Female	5	1	0	0	0	0	6
Robbery (03)*	— Male	2,087	136	538	8	4	2	2,775
	— Female	132	32	39	0	1	0	204
Aggravated assault & battery (04)*	— Male	3,202	508	1,213	21	7	6	4,957
	— Female	1,023	45	90	7	2	0	1,167
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	— Male	2,409	520	902	15	3	1	3,850
	— Female	133	36	25	1	0	1	196
Larceny - theft (except motor vehicle theft) (06)*	— Male	12,397	2,501	2,340	126	25	29	17,418
	— Female	5,618	948	965	83	6	7	7,627
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	7,551	574	1,372	21	5	2	9,525
	— Female	1,307	223	234	0	1	0	1,765
Other assault & battery (08)	— Male	17,694	3,868	5,645	201	29	44	27,481
	— Female	5,160	653	805	29	10	6	6,663
Arson (09)*	— Male	99	25	58	0	0	0	182
	— Female	24	3	8	0	0	0	35
Fraud (11)	— Male	3,309	644	512	36	10	13	4,524
	— Female	922	169	86	9	2	1	1,189
Vandalism (14)	— Male	2,465	1,097	1,901	49	5	4	5,521
	— Female	715	85	111	3	1	1	916
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	— Male	3,285	331	1,219	18	2	2	4,857
	— Female	380	20	39	3	0	1	443
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	— Male	973	400	511	29	7	1	1,921
	— Female	3,915	991	327	23	4	1	5,261
Sex offenses (17)	— Male	1,113	430	579	37	5	12	2,176
	— Female	227	52	19	1	0	0	299
Narcotics violations—total (18)	— Male	39,775	3,778	6,643	156	20	37	50,409
	— Female	6,824	986	574	10	3	2	8,399
Gambling—total (19)	— Male	1,707	67	40	0	1	2	1,817
	— Female	22	25	0	1	0	0	48
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	210	44	78	14	0	1	347
	— Female	269	37	49	1	1	0	357
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	249	115	299	12	1	3	679
	— Female	38	20	45	1	0	0	104
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male	21,580	3,911	8,854	156	62	20	34,583
	— Female	3,275	520	417	9	5	3	4,229
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	— Male	21,526	4,513	6,907	211	32	29	33,218
	— Female	4,554	1,240	626	40	4	3	6,467
Total All Arrests	— Male	142,446	23,540	39,853	1,113	220	213	207,385
	— Female	34,571	6,092	4,466	221	41	26	45,417
		177,017	29,632	44,319	1,334	261	239	252,802

* Index Crime

Fig. 18a. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender - 1999

Offense Classification		<17	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.	Total
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	36	223	136	167	31	0	593
	— Female	3	8	7	25	6	0	49
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	3	2	6	12	3	0	26
	— Female	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	152	94	97	306	81	0	730
	— Female	4	2	1	5	0	0	12
Robbery (03)*	— Male	923	700	342	918	59	0	2,942
	— Female	70	37	24	77	3	0	211
Aggravated assault & battery (04)*	— Male	1,148	1,185	795	1,814	567	0	5,509
	— Female	427	202	136	434	63	0	1,262
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	— Male	1,022	586	337	1,726	217	0	3,888
	— Female	69	23	17	100	6	0	215
Larceny - theft (except motor vehicle theft) (06)*	— Male	2,016	1,724	1,284	10,186	2,068	0	17,278
	— Female	1,137	1,149	716	4,266	709	0	7,977
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	2,463	3,056	1,264	2,626	296	0	9,705
	— Female	362	487	211	713	41	0	1,814
Other assault & battery (08)	— Male	3,745	3,938	3,707	14,074	3,032	1	28,497
	— Female	1,791	1,063	749	2,655	348	0	6,606
Arson (09)*	— Male	79	29	9	38	13	0	168
	— Female	9	2	3	17	3	0	34
Fraud (11)	— Male	474	724	544	2,726	651	1	5,120
	— Female	108	195	157	697	101	0	1,258
Vandalism (14)	— Male	1,645	1,422	630	1,715	243	0	5,655
	— Female	155	185	143	469	40	0	992
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	— Male	978	1,468	899	1,409	322	0	5,076
	— Female	230	92	31	128	24	0	505
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	— Male	16	226	333	1,651	371	0	2,597
	— Female	8	338	571	4,552	202	0	5,671
Sex offenses (17)	— Male	208	213	203	783	284	0	1,691
	— Female	12	34	37	252	10	0	345
Narcotics violations—total (18)	— Male	5,803	12,876	7,463	19,543	3,457	1	49,143
	— Female	398	1,009	754	5,776	625	0	8,562
Gambling—total (19)	— Male	266	782	403	353	31	0	1,835
	— Female	1	12	3	14	3	0	33
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	8	54	34	168	28	0	292
	— Female	19	56	85	305	21	0	486
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	310	529	14	33	9	0	895
	— Female	94	84	1	10	2	0	191
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male	4,602	12,908	7,157	15,805	3,442	0	43,914
	— Female	918	964	543	2,537	375	0	5,337
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	— Male	3,624	6,526	4,385	15,425	3,555	0	33,515
	— Female	815	827	764	4,665	429	0	7,500
Total All Arrests	— Male	29,521	49,265	30,042	91,478	18,760	3	219,069
	— Female	6,630	6,770	4,954	27,698	3,011	0	49,063
		36,151	56,035	34,996	119,176	21,171	3	268,132

* Index Crime

Fig. 18b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender - 2000

Offense Classification		<17	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.	Total
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	25	151	122	155	36	0	489
	— Female	4	7	6	18	4	0	39
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	2	5	8	8	3	0	26
	— Female	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	121	84	74	294	57	0	630
	— Female	2	0	0	3	1	0	6
Robbery (03)*	— Male	774	740	370	822	69	0	2,775
	— Female	84	23	20	72	5	0	204
Aggravated assault & battery (04)*	— Male	1,108	1,052	672	1,595	530	0	4,957
	— Female	380	193	134	396	64	0	1,167
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	— Male	1,096	636	379	1,534	205	0	3,850
	— Female	48	16	15	110	7	0	196
Larceny - theft (except motor vehicle theft) (06)*	— Male	1,918	1,784	1,350	10,040	2,326	0	17,418
	— Female	1,143	1,112	706	3,909	757	0	7,627
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	2,481	2,775	1,364	2,587	318	0	9,525
	— Female	371	470	225	647	52	0	1,765
Other assault & battery (08)	— Male	3,783	3,771	3,693	13,204	3,030	0	27,481
	— Female	1,728	1,147	788	2,599	400	1	6,663
Arson (09)*	— Male	65	35	32	41	9	0	182
	— Female	15	0	2	14	4	0	35
Fraud (11)	— Male	413	648	463	2,449	551	0	4,524
	— Female	97	195	162	633	102	0	1,189
Vandalism (14)	— Male	1,598	1,387	741	1,531	264	0	5,521
	— Female	174	172	117	407	46	0	916
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	— Male	891	1,422	920	1,349	275	0	4,857
	— Female	178	90	44	102	29	0	443
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	— Male	16	162	255	1,226	262	0	1,921
	— Female	6	372	457	4,233	193	0	5,261
Sex offenses (17)	— Male	196	241	273	1,145	321	0	2,176
	— Female	10	19	23	237	10	0	299
Narcotics violations—total (18)	— Male	5,560	12,949	7,858	19,787	4,255	0	50,409
	— Female	383	1,023	742	5,523	728	0	8,399
Gambling—total (19)	— Male	329	665	385	348	90	0	1,817
	— Female	1	11	5	19	12	0	48
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	13	68	58	175	33	0	347
	— Female	11	43	71	214	18	0	357
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	168	461	9	23	18	0	679
	— Female	50	49	0	5	0	0	104
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male	3,518	9,324	5,695	12,718	3,327	1	34,583
	— Female	694	770	467	2,006	292	0	4,229
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	— Male	2,458	5,848	4,599	16,291	4,021	1	33,218
	— Female	342	719	598	4,271	537	0	6,467
Total All Arrests	— Male	26,533	44,208	29,320	87,322	20,000	2	207,385
	— Female	5,722	6,431	4,582	25,420	3,261	1	45,417
		32,255	50,639	33,902	112,742	23,261	3	252,802

* Index Crime

Traffic Safety

The number of traffic crashes declined by 8.9 percent between 1999 and 2000. The number of fatal crashes, however, remained the same. Injuries resulting from crashes declined by 22.2 percent for vehicle occupants, and 14.2 percent for pedestrians. However, fatalities increased for both occupants and pedestrians by 10.5 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively (the latter increase is based on one additional fatality).

Crashes are caused by a multitude of factors. Failure to yield was the most frequent cause in both 1999 and 2000, accounting for approximately 23 percent of all serious (non-Type A) crashes. Each other cause was 11 percent or less of the total, ranging from following too closely (11 percent, 1999; 10 percent, 2000) down to license restrictions (0.08 percent, 1999; 0.09 percent, 2000). Between 1999 and 2000, only two categories increased, in percentage terms: driving while intoxicated (by 2.2 percent) and improper backing (by 4.1 percent). Among the remaining categories, all of which decreased in percentage terms, the largest decrease was in improper passing (-13.6 percent).

In 1999, the most common type of fatal crash was a vehicle striking another vehicle in traffic (37 percent). In 2000, it was a vehicle striking a pedestrian (36 percent).

Fig. 19a. Traffic Crashes

Cause	1999	2000	% Change
Total crashes	179,423	163,426	-8.9%
Fatal	203	203	0%
Personal injury	16,250	12,969	-20.2%
Property damage	162,970	150,257	-7.8%
Total fatalities	214	230	7.5%
Occupant fatalities	143	158	10.5%
Pedestrian fatalities	71	72	1.4%
Total persons injured	25,045	19,681	-21.4%
Occupant injuries	22,654	17,630	-22.2%
Pedestrian injuries	2,391	2,051	-14.2%

Fig. 19b. Traffic Crash Causes and Number

Cause	1999	2000	% Change
Failure to yield	18,810	17,545	-6.7%
Following too closely	8,473	7,338	-13.4%
Too fast for conditions	5,333	4,812	-9.8%
Disregard controls	4,854	4,278	-11.9%
Improper turn	3,910	3,629	-7.2%
Improper lane change	3,536	3,273	-7.4%
Improper backing	3,228	3,360	4.1%
Driver intoxicated	2,760	2,822	2.2%
Improper passing	2,209	1,909	-13.6%
Wrong way/side	1,356	1,211	-10.7%
Improper parking	755	693	-8.2%
Evading police vehicle	358	325	-9.2%
Emergency vehicle	329	291	-11.6%
Stopped school bus	126	123	-2.4%
License restrictions	68	65	-4.4%
Other violations	23,991	22,509	-6.2%
Type A crashes*	99,327	89,243	-10.2%
Total	179,423	163,426	-8.9%

* Type A crashes are minor accidents which involve three or fewer vehicles and result in no injuries.

Fig. 19c. Fatal Crashes by Type

	1999	2000	% Change
Struck motor vehicle in traffic	75	60	-20.0%
Struck fixed object	51	48	-5.9%
Struck Pedestrian	71	72	-1.4%
Other (struck bicyclist, struck by train, etc.)	6	20	233.3%
Total	203	200	-1.5%

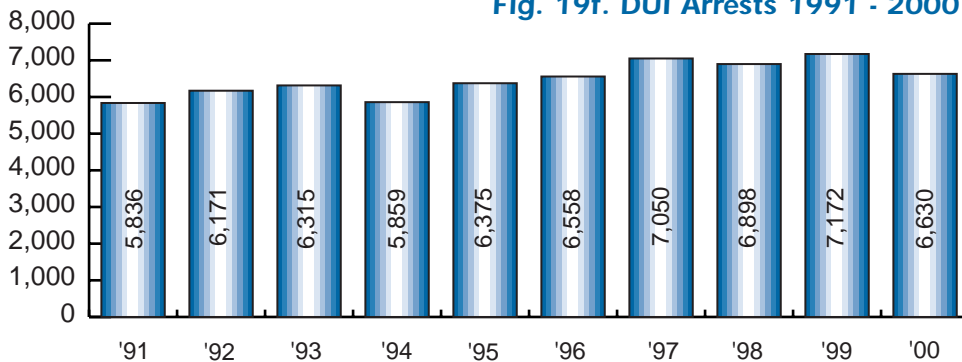
Fig. 19d. Roadside Safety Checks

Violations	1999	2000	% Change
DUI arrests	205	221	7.8%
Open liquor	152	128	-15.8%
Seat belt/child restraints	703	764	8.7%
Unsafe vehicles	308	240	-22.1%
License violations *	747	780	4.4%
Insurance violations	960	898	-6.5%
Other citations **	804	821	2.1%
Total citations issued	3,879	3,852	-0.7%
Warnings issued	94	261	177.7%
Total vehicles checked	8,629	9,616	11.4%
No. of Enforcement Activities***	23	24	4.3%

Fig. 19e. Saturation Patrols

Violations	1999	2000	% Change
DUI arrests	44	37	-15.9%
Open liquor	42	32	-23.8%
Speeding	1,398	1,882	34.6%
Seat belt/child restraints	1,264	1,267	0.2%
Unsafe vehicles	326	180	-44.8%
License violations *	385	352	-8.6%
Insurance violations	768	652	-15.1%
Other citations **	1,781	1,502	-15.7%
Total citations issued	6,008	5,904	-1.7%
Warnings issued	N/A	530	—
No. of Enforcement Activities***	24	23	4.2%

Fig. 19f. DUI Arrests 1991 - 2000



Roadside Safety Checks are one method used by the Police Department to enforce drunk driving and other traffic safety laws. The Department selects a site for a check based on factors such as past DUI arrest activity, the proximity of alcohol-related businesses, the frequency of traffic crashes, and other public safety considerations. Officers slow the traffic flow and stop cars at regular intervals, speak with drivers and watch for signs of alcohol use and other violations.

Saturation Patrols are similar in purpose to roadside safety checks, but involve roving patrols. Additional police vehicles are assigned to an area identified as a high accident location. Targeted offenses include speeding, unsafe vehicles, DUI and open alcoholic beverages, improper safety belt usage, and violations involving insurance, driver's licenses, license plates, and City stickers.

*License violations include Suspended License, Revoked License, Failure to Carry or Produce, and No Driver's License.

**Other citations include Failure to Obey Police, City Vehicle License Violations, State License Plate Violations, and all other citations issued but not individually listed.

***This data is based upon the calendar year 1999 and not the fiscal years for these grant programs.

These programs are funded by grants from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and are administered by the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Traffic Safety.

Youth Investigations

Investigations conducted by the Youth Investigations Unit decreased by 1.2 percent between 1999 and 2000. This decrease was driven by a 3 percent decline in missing persons investigations, corresponding to 683 fewer cases. Other types of investigation which declined were child abandonment (-24.9 percent), sex offenses (-7.9 percent), and dependent/neglected children (-4.8 percent). These percents, although larger than the 3 percent decline in missing persons, correspond to fewer cases. Two investigation types which increased between 1999 and 2000 were child abuse (7.1 percent) and information reported on DCFS hotlines (2.5 percent).

All enforcement activities decreased between 1999 and 2000: Part II Non-Index Crime arrests (-21.2 percent), Juvenile Court subpoenas serviced (-16.9 percent), weapons recovered (-16.5 percent), Part I index crime arrests (-14.4 percent) and Juvenile court warrant arrests (-5.8 percent).

The number of juveniles processed by the Department declined by 9.1 percent between 1999 and 2000 from 193,019 to 175,539. Decreases among specific disposition categories approximated the overall percentage decrease, with two exceptions: the number of status offenders decreased by 17.8 percent, and the number of juveniles directed to Criminal Court remained constant.

Fig. 20a. Youth Investigations

	1999	2000	% Change
Missing Persons	22,839	22,156	-3.0%
DCFS Hotlines	1,968	2,018	2.5%
Child Abduction - Family Related	1,125	1,509	34.1%
Child Abuse (physical and sexual)	1,008	1,080	7.1%
Sex Offenses - Family Related	1,084	998	-7.9%
Dependent/Neglect	993	945	-4.8%
Child Abandonment	173	130	-24.9%
Total	29,190	28,836	-1.2%

Fig. 20b. Enforcement Activities

	1999	2000	% Change
Juvenile Court Warrant Arrests	5,001	4,709	-5.8%
Juvenile Court Subpoenas Served	58,932	48,974	-16.9%
Weapons Recovered	412	344	-16.5%
Index Crime Arrests, Part I	713	610	-14.4%
Non-Index Crime Arrests, Part II	6,864	5,411	-21.2%

Fig. 20c. Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department

	1999	2000	% Change
School Absentees	110,168	99,136	-10.0%
Curfew Arrests	54,261	50,241	-7.4%
Community Adjustments*	14,429	13,094	-9.3%
Referred to Agencies	9,451	9,283	-1.8%
Referred to Family	4,978	3,811	-23.4%
Directed to Juvenile Court	13,258	12,282	-7.4%
Directed to Criminal Court	247	247	0.0%
Status Offenders**	656	539	-17.8%
Total	193,019	175,539	-9.1%

Note: Youths are defined as persons under 17 years of age.

* When a youth is taken into custody for a crime, he or she is turned over to a youth investigator, who determines whether the youth will be directed to court or released to a parent or guardian with a community adjustment. Community adjustments provide for follow-up assistance or counseling by a youth investigator or community agency

** Status offenses are those which, if committed by an adult, would not be crimes. These include running away, truancy, and possession of cigarettes or alcohol.

Fig. 21a. Beat Community Meeting Attendance

	1999	2000	% Change
Total Meetings	2,886	2,972	3.0%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	241	248	2.9%
Total Attendees	59,433	62,520	5.2%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	4,953	5,210	5.2%
Average Attendees Per Meeting	21	21	0%

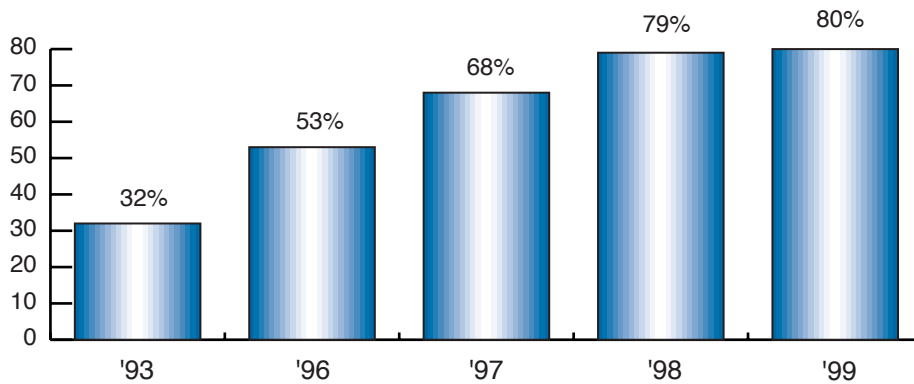
Fig. 21b. District Advisory Subcommittee Attendance

	1999	2000	% Change
Total Meetings	793	699	-11.9%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	66	58	-12.1%
Total Attendees	20,956	18,041	-13.9%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	1,746	1,503	-13.9%
Average Attendees Per Meeting	26	26	0%

Fig. 21c. Court Advocacy Cases Tracked

	1999	2000	% Change
Total Cases	3,349	3,266	-2.5%
Average Number of Monthly Cases	279	272	-2.5%
Total Volunteers	3,946	4,998	26.7%
Average Monthly Volunteers	329	417	26.7%

Fig. 20d. CAPS Awareness - 1993, 1996-1999



The number of beat community meetings in 2000 increased by 3 percent from its 1999 level, while attendance increased by 5.2 percent. The average number of attendees per meeting remained the same, at 21.

There were fewer District Advisory Committee meetings (-11.9 percent) and attendees (-13.9 percent) in 2000 than 1999.

Although fewer Court Advocacy cases were tracked in 2000 than 1999 (-2.5 percent), there were more Court Advocacy Volunteers (26.7 percent).

The percentage of Chicago residents aware of CAPS was essentially the same in 1999 (80 percent) as in 1998 (79 percent). CAPS awareness was not surveyed in 2000.

Calls for Service

Calls to 911 increased between 1991 and 1993, dipped in 1994 and 1995, and resumed an upward climb in 1996 through 2000. The number of calls in 2000 topped 4 million for the first time, increasing by 9.9 percent over the 1999 total.

Calls to 311 may concern police services or other City services. Those which concern police services are reported in Figure 22a as “Non Emergency—746-6000.” Such calls decreased by 16.7 percent between 1999 and 2000. “Other calls” in Figure 22a include administrative calls from the field to the 911 Center, and automatic calls from triggered burglar alarms to the Center. These increased by 8.1 percent between 1999 and 2000.

Patrol dispatches in 2000 essentially remained at their 1999 level. Foreign language calls received increased by 27 percent. Burglar alarm dispatches decreased by 1.7 percent; over 99 percent were false alarms both in 1999 and 2000.

Fig. 22a. Incoming Calls Received

	1999	2000	% Change
9-1-1	3,998,811	4,396,615	9.9%
Non Emergency - 746-6000 (311-ARS for 99')	626,575	522,176	-16.7%
Non-Emergency -- MOII (311- MOII for 99')	673,473	692,681	2.9%
Other Calls	401,590	434,310	8.1%
Total	5,700,449	6,045,782	6.1%

Fig. 22b. Other Communications

	1999	2000	% Change
Patrol Dispatches	2,842,871	2,833,778	-0.3%
Alternate Response Section (ARS) calls	638,206	539,973	-15.4%
ARP Dispatches	158,838	180,864	13.9%
ARP RD numbers (case reports)	152,290	167,355	9.9%
Foreign Language Line calls received	42,449	53,914	27.0%
Total burglar alarm dispatches	210,332	206,809	-1.7%
False alarm percentage	99.15%	99.12%	-0.03%

Fig. 20c. 911 Calls for Service 1991 - 2000

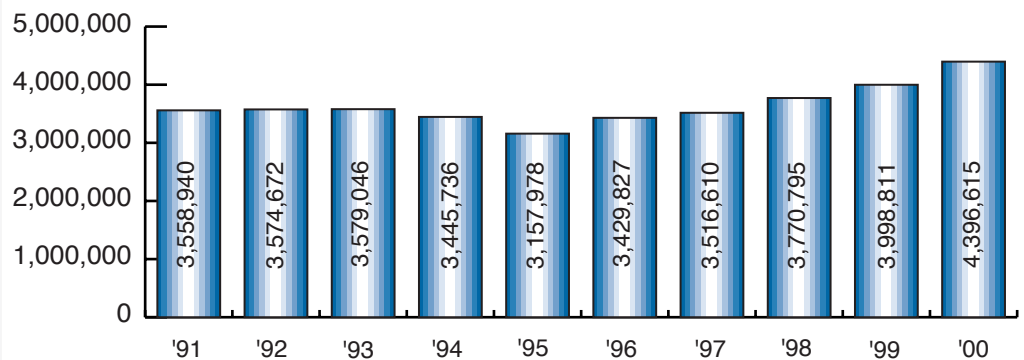


Fig. 23. Education and Training

	Number of Trainees		% Change
	1999	2000	
Recruit Training	988	853	-13.7%
Chicago	860	730	-15.1%
Suburban	128	123	-3.9%
Other Training	9,073	11,759	-29.6%
Retreads/Retrainees	45	61	35.6%
In-Service	6,736	10,805	60.4%
Pre-Service	464	457	-1.5%
CES - 3 hour training programs	1,091	103	-90.6%
Special Training for outside agencies	525	148	-71.8%
Civilian	212	185	-12.7%
Firearms Training	17,968	21,652	20.5%
Chicago	17,619	14,019	-20.4%
Outside agencies using range	349	150	-57.0%
PRISm (Firearms simulator training)	—	7,483	—
Total	28,029	34,264	22.2%

Education and Training

The Education and Training Division trained 7 recruit classes in 2000, graduating 730 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. This compares to 11 classes and 860 recruits in 1999. The number of recruits in 2000 is a decrease of 15.1 percent from the recruits graduated in 1999.

Recruits receive 736 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a 10-week field training program. Recruits are on probation until they reach their one-year service anniversary.

In addition to recruits for the Chicago Police Department, the Education and Training Division trained 123 recruits for suburban police agencies—a decrease of 3.9 percent from the 128 in 1999.

Each year, all sworn personnel are required to pass a State of Illinois course-of-fire with their duty weapon and optional duty weapon, if applicable. Firearms training and qualification are conducted at each of the five Area Headquarters firing ranges, and at the Training Academy.

Personnel

The Chicago Police Department had 16,296 members at the end of 2000, a decrease of approximately 1 percent from the 16,466 at the end of 1999. The number of civilian employees decreased by 4 percent; crossing guards, by 3 percent; and sworn/exempt members, by less than 1 percent.

At the end of 2000, 31 percent of all Department members were women: 21 percent of sworn/exempt members, 71 percent of civilians, and 95 percent of crossing guards.

Approximately 45 percent of the Department's members were classified as minorities—Black, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American. This breaks down into 41 percent of sworn members; 77 percent, of civilian; and 63 percent, of crossing guards.

Fig. 24a. Personnel by Race and Gender - 1999

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guard	Total
White	8,345	377	402	9,124
Male	6,905	163	22	7,090
Female	1,440	214	380	2,034
Black	3,535	1,031	587	5,153
Male	2,434	234	25	2,693
Female	1,101	797	562	2,460
Asian	185	42	5	232
Male	165	21	3	189
Female	20	21	2	43
Nat. Amer.	30	3	1	34
Male	25	1	0	26
Female	5	2	1	8
Hispanic	1,660	155	108	1,923
Male	1,369	61	6	1,436
Female	291	94	102	487
Total	13,755	1,608	1,103	16,466
Male	10,898	480	56	11,434
Female	2,857	1,128	1,047	5,032

Fig. 24b. Personnel by Race and Gender - 2000

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guard	Total
White	8,145	357	393	8,895
Male	6,690	148	18	6,856
Female	1,455	209	375	2,039
Black	3,543	992	556	5,091
Male	2,416	220	23	2,659
Female	1,127	772	533	2,432
Asian	203	40	5	248
Male	182	22	3	207
Female	21	18	2	41
Nat. Amer.	30	3	1	34
Male	25	1	0	26
Female	5	2	1	8
Hispanic	1,762	153	113	2,028
Male	1,445	59	7	1,511
Female	317	94	106	517
Total	13,683	1,545	1,068	16,296
Male	10,758	450	51	11,259
Female	2,925	1,095	1,017	5,037

Fig. 24c. Salary Schedule - Sworn Members

Title	1999 Salary		2000 Salary	
Superintendent	\$136,104		\$139,524	
First Deputy Superintendent	\$126,396		\$129,576	
Deputy Superintendent	\$120,012		\$123,036	
	Starting	Maximum	Starting	Maximum
Chief	\$89,040	\$118,506	\$91,278	\$121,488
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	\$81,720	\$108,750	\$83,772	\$111,486
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	\$78,972	\$104,010	\$80,958	\$106,626
Captain, Watch Commander	\$58,788	\$84,720	\$60,264	\$86,850
Lieutenant	\$52,212	\$76,992	\$54,732	\$80,706
Sergeant	\$47,190	\$70,428	\$48,378	\$72,198
Detective, Youth Officer, Patrol Specialist	\$40,854	\$62,214	\$40,854	\$62,214
Police Officer	\$33,522	\$59,190	\$33,522	\$59,190

Budget

The Police Department's 2000 appropriation totaled some \$915.2 million—a 1.6 percent decrease from the 1999 figure of \$929.9 million. Personnel costs represented more than 95 percent of the appropriation in each year. These costs include salaries, wages, and benefits for all sworn and civilian members.

Fig. 25. Annual Appropriations

	1999	2000
Personnel Services (salaries, wages etc.) ^(a)	\$885,130,071	\$872,291,887
Contractual Services ^(b)	\$21,394,898	\$19,165,898
Travel	\$71,411	\$64,521
Commodities ^(c)	\$8,311,181	\$9,525,261
Equipment (excluding capital equipment)	\$207,999	\$132,085
Improvements (buildings)	\$371,250	-
Contingencies	\$47,250	\$47,250
Employee Medical ^(d)	\$5,827,500	-
Physical Exams for Recruits and Promotions	\$1,506,902	-
CHA Hire Back	\$1,407,000	-
For Specific Purpose Financial	-	\$6,827,500
For Specific Purpose General	-	\$1,907,138
Capital Equipment Note	\$5,705,296	\$5,250,000
Total	\$929,980,758	\$915,211,540

(a) Includes Corporate, Midway and O'Hare funds

(b) Rental and repairs of equipment; professional and technical services; utilities; etc.

(c) Repair parts, material supplies, etc.

(d) Cost and administration of hospital and medical expenses for employees injured on duty who are not covered under worker's compensation.

Fig. 26. Fleet Inventory

	1999	2000
Marked	1,910	1,797
Unmarked	1,348	1,328
Coverts	226	215
Squadrols	101	93
Motorcycles, all-purpose vehicles	121	41
Vans, R-trucks, parts trucks	24	38
Trailers	22	22
Canine vans	21	19
Suburbans and Blazers	18	17
Prisoner vans	14	14
Utility vehicles	23	14
Boats	5	5
Station wagons	9	4
Prisoner minivans	14	0
Generators	10	0
Total	3,866	3,607

Fleet Inventory

The Department's fleet included 3,607 vehicles in 2000, a decrease of 7 percent from 1999. In percentage terms, the largest decrease was in the number of motorcycles and all-purpose vehicles, whose number declined by 66 percent. The most common vehicles in 2000 were marked squad cars (50 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (37 percent). Despite the overall decrease between 1999 and 2000, the number of prisoner vans, boats, and trailers remained the same, and the number of vans, R-trucks, and parts trucks increased by 58 percent, from 24 to 38 vehicles.

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegations of misconduct by Department members are investigated by the Internal Affairs Division (IAD), or, in the case of complaints alleging excessive force or off-duty domestic disputes, by the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). A Complaint Register (CR) number is issued whenever a complaint is received. Each complaint is investigated, and a determination is made as to whether there is sufficient evidence to sustain the allegation and take disciplinary action.

For further information, please see the [OPS Annual Report](#).

Fig. 27a. Internal Affairs

Allegations	1999		2000	
	Invstgtn. Initiated	Sustained Finding*	Invstgtn. Initiated	Sustained Finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,064	422	1,465	323
Civil Rights Violations	738	3	551	8
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	424	42	325	32
Verbal Abuse	802	15	561	15
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	231	87	169	38
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	334	46	312	51
Commission of a Crime	330	37	401	19
Civil Suits	37	0	48	1
Alcohol Abuse	26	16	17	13
Drug/Substance Abuse	19	16	19	17
Bribery/Official Corruption	51	5	25	5
Supervisory Responsibilities	7	4	25	14
Total	5,063	693	3,918	536

* Some investigations classified as "sustained" reflect cases initiated in a prior year.

Fig. 27b. Recommended Disciplinary Actions in Sustained Cases — IAD and OPS*

	1999	2000
Reprimand	300	194
Suspended 1 to 5 days	746	491
Suspended 6 to 15 days	172	74
Suspended 16 to 30 days	64	62
Suspended over 30 days	9	4
Separated from the Department	57	25
Total	1,348	850
Violation noted, no action	86	64
Summary Punishment Action Request	4,904	4,811
Hold - Penalty Not Served	57	41
Resigned while under investigation	129	74

* Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.

**Fig. 27c. Excessive Force Complaints
(Office of Professional Standards)**

	1999	2000
Complaints retained by OPS	2,623	2,777
Complaint Registers completed	2,636	2,481
Unfounded ^(a)	682	613
Exonerated ^(b)	73	80
Not sustained ^(c)	1,692	1,643
Sustained ^(d)	189	145

Note: Some cases are carried over from CR numbers issued in prior years.

(a) Unfounded: The complaint was not based on facts as shown by the investigation, or the reported incident did not occur.

(b) Exonerated: The incident occurred, but the action taken by the officer(s) was deemed lawful, reasonable and proper.”

(c) Not sustained: The allegation is supported by insufficient evidence which could not be used to prove or disprove the allegation.

(d) Sustained: The allegation was supported by sufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action.

Attacks Against the Police

There were 1,332 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2000, up by 12 percent from the 1,190 incidents in 1999. On average, each district had 48 incidents in 1999 and 53 in 2000. However, the number varied widely by district: from 20 to 87 in 1999, and 25 to 103 in 2000.

The offender's own body—hands, fists, or feet was the most common weapon type in both 1999 (74 percent) and 2000 (76 percent). In both years, the officer's own weapon was the least likely weapon type, used in less than 1 percent of incidents.

The officer received some injury in 62 percent of both the 1999 and 2000 incidents. In cases where the officers sustained an injury, the most common injury was bruising or swelling, accounting for 74 percent of cases in 1999, and 68 percent of 2000 cases. Most significantly, there were two officers—P.O. John C. Knight and P.O. James H. Camp killed in the line of duty in 1999, both by assailants using firearms.

Fig. 28a. Injury Type

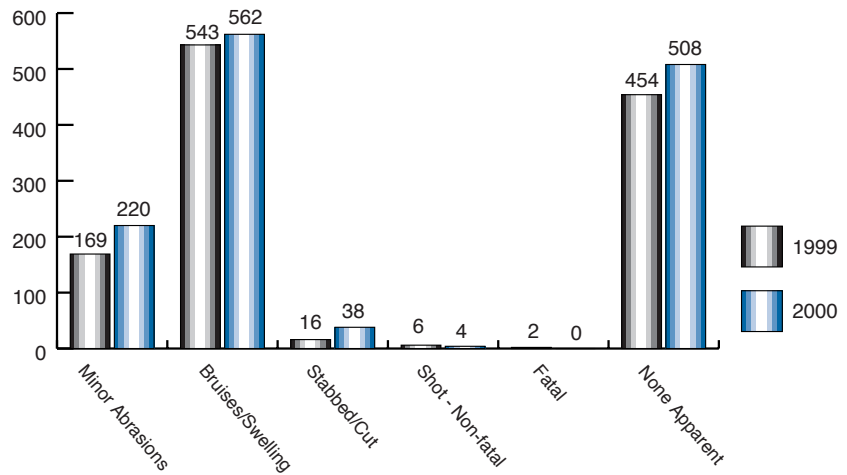


Fig. 28b. Weapons Type

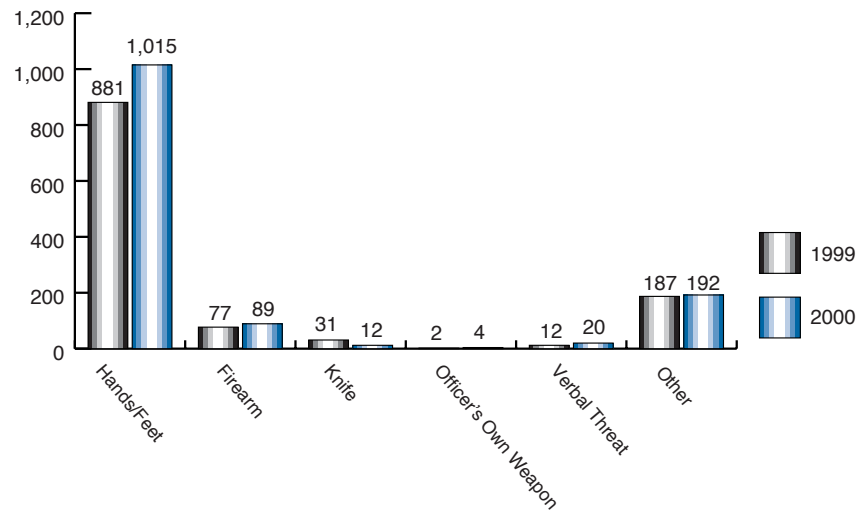


Fig. 28c. Officer Batteries by Police District - 1999

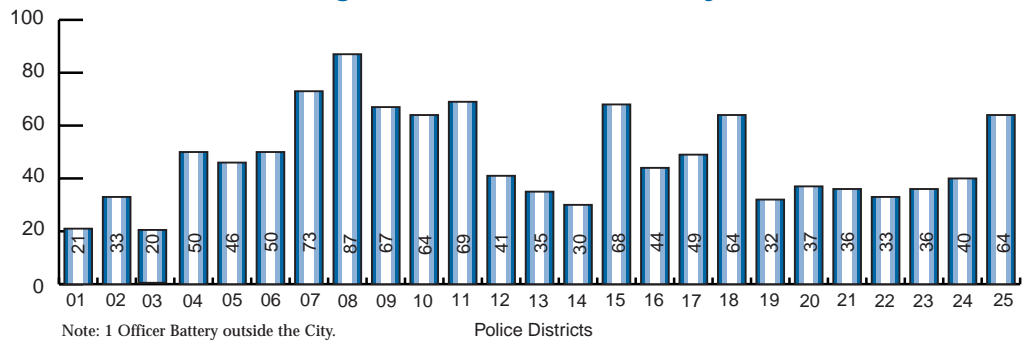
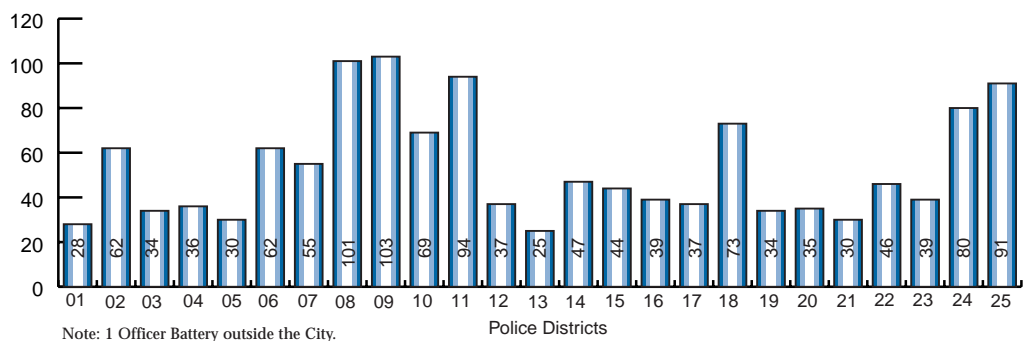


Fig. 28d. Officer Batteries by Police District - 2000



For More Information

For more information about the Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), and the material in this report, please contact:

Chicago Police Department
Research and Development Division
3510 South Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60653

312-745-6071
312-745-6932 (fax)
police@cityofchicago.org

You may also visit the Department's website on the Internet at:

www.cityofchicago.org/CAPS

Many Chicago Police Department reports are available on the Internet at:

www.cityofchicago.org/CAPS/Statistics/Reports

Chicago CrimeWatch is the Chicago Police Department's television program, showing the police and community working together for safer neighborhoods. *CrimeWatch* airs three times daily on cable channels 23 and 49 at 1:00 a.m., 8:00 a.m., and 7:00 p.m.. New episodes are featured every two weeks. These stories of success are also recorded on the Internet at:

www.cityofchicago.org/CAPS/AboutCAPS/CrimeWatch

