

chicago police department

2002 annual report



Richard M. Daley, Mayor
Terry G. Hillard, Superintendent of Police

Dedication

The 2002 Annual 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 Donald J. Marquez #8620 who was killed in the line of duty and Officer Benjamin Perez #12225 who died in the performance of duty in 2002.

"You will always be remembered."



Donald J. Marquez #8620



Benjamin Perez #12225

Chicago Police Department

Annual Report 2002

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.

Pledge Against Racial Profiling

As members of the Chicago Police Department we reject racial profiling as a law enforcement tactic. We do not encourage, tolerate, or condone the use of racial profiling. We are committed to the use of sound police strategies based upon reasonable suspicion, probable cause, the judicious use of police discretion, and the continued development of community relationships.



Prepared by the

**Chicago Police Department
Strategic Services Division**

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Message from the Superintendent

Continuing the Work We Started

Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) will celebrate its 10th anniversary in May 2003. There have been many milestones along the way in this groundbreaking partnership of residents, police, and City agencies:

- regular meetings on every beat where community and police prioritize problems and find solutions;
- a problem-solving model to guide their efforts, which systematically considers victims, offenders and locations;
- innovative technological achievements that provide members of this Department, the public, and other agencies with new tools to solve problems and work smarter in the fight against crime and disorder;
- a series of community forums to strengthen relations between police and Chicago's diverse communities;
- above all, a proven record of success, which has seen a drop in serious crime every year since CAPS has been in operation.

The CAPS principle involves a partnership between the community and every member of the Chicago Police Department—not just the Patrol Division.

The Chicago Police Department's Ambassador Program, whose purpose is to attract high-quality applicants to the Department, is one example of this principle.

Prior to the Ambassador Program, our recruitment process consisted of posting the official position, and announcing the position in public places. Talented individuals who had never considered a career in law enforcement are now being actively sought through the City of Chicago's television channel where career-related questions are addressed. Outreach groups were established seeking under-represented groups within the Department.

So much has changed because of the Ambassador Program over the years. The Ambassadors are a group of police officers who are hand-picked for their professionalism, communication skills and diverse backgrounds. They are spreading the word about a career with the Chicago Police Department at beat community meetings, job fairs and by participating in radio programs. Ambassadors attend City of Chicago festivals, college campuses and churches seeking qualified candidates. The Ambassador Program has paved the way for the Department to become nationally and internationally recognized as a leader in minority recruitment.

The Ambassador Program's message includes the following question, "How can the Chicago Police Department best put your skills and interests to work?" In June 2003, we will host a job fair at the Education and Training Academy in which outside law enforcement agencies will also participate. Potential recruits may choose a career in law enforcement with an agency other than the Chicago Police Department. This will be the first cooperative law enforcement recruitment initiative in our area.

During the past ten years, we have strengthened our partnership with outside law enforcement agencies through a revolutionary information technology initiative just as we did with the Chicago communities through CAPS. This initiative is known as the Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting (CLEAR) system.

CLEAR promises to change how law enforcement agencies utilize technology when sharing information with other agencies. Officers have access to detailed information on more than 4 million arrests in Chicago and suburban Cook County, including name, address, nickname and tattoo description. Officers can access mug shots of arrestees and their criminal histories with just a click of a mouse. They also have the ability to retrieve information on criminal inci-

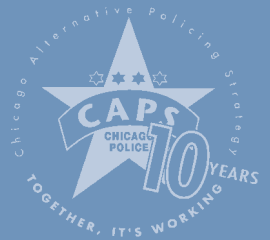


dents, so that links between crime patterns and offenders might be found.

The accomplishments of CAPS, the Ambassador Program and CLEAR technology are indeed impressive. Our core partnership will always be with the people who live and work in Chicago. Together we have won many impressive battles against crime. As a community we must remain committed and confident as we continue the work that was started ten years ago.

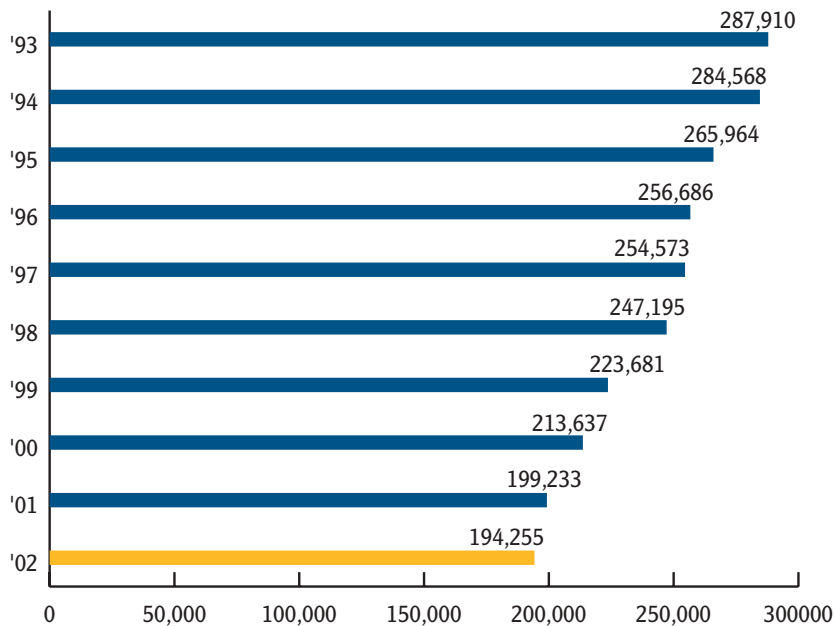


crime crime crime crime crime



Crime Trends

Exhibit 1. Total Index Crimes, 1993-2002



Reported index crime in Chicago declined steadily over the last ten years. Overall, reported index crime declined by 32.5 percent during the ten years from 1993 to 2002, corresponding to a compound annual rate of decline of 4.28 percent.

About Index Crime

Since 1930, the FBI has collected and compiled data to use in understanding and improving law enforcement administration, operations, management, and to indicate fluctuations in the level of crime in America. Index crimes are the combination of eight categories of crime, selected because of their seriousness and frequency of occurrence. The index offenses are listed below.

Violent Crime

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 Crime

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. 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.

Index Crimes

Although index crime decreased overall between 2001 and 2002, there were exceptions among individual categories. Aggravated assault increased by 2.0 percent; arson, by 1.8 percent; and robbery was essentially stable between the two years (0.4 percent increase). Each of the remaining five categories showed a decrease between 2001 and 2002. In general, the magnitude of the decrease was between 1.5 and 2.6 percent, in line with the overall trend. Motor vehicle theft showed a substantially greater decrease of 8.9 percent, and also had the greatest numeric decrease between the two years (2,451 incidents).

Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by a ratio of 3.2:1, a ratio typical of recent years. Property index crimes decreased at more than three times the rate of violent index crimes (3.0 percent vs. 0.9 percent), a greater disparity than in 2001.

Exhibit 2. Index Crimes, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Murder	665	648	-2.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	1,933	1,971	2.0%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	199	174	-12.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,734	1,797	3.6%
Robbery - Total	18,450	18,533	0.4%
Armed Robbery	11,101	11,408	2.8%
Strongarm Robbery	7,349	7,125	-3.0%
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	25,544	25,005	-2.1%
Gun	7,626	7,190	-5.7%
Knife or cutting instrument	6,100	5,244	-14.0%
Other dangerous weapon	10,517	9,656	-8.2%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,301	2,915	124.1%
Violent Crime Subtotal	46,592	46,157	-0.9%
Burglary - Total	26,009	25,399	-2.3%
Forcible Entry	18,440	17,928	-2.8%
Unlawful Entry	6,177	6,224	0.8%
Attempted Forcible Entry	1,392	1,247	-10.4%
Theft	97,939	96,439	-1.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	27,689	25,238	-8.9%
Arson	1,004	1,022	1.8%
Property Crime Subtotal	152,641	148,098	-3.0%
Total Index Crimes	199,233	194,255	-2.5%

Violent Crimes VS. Property Crimes

Exhibit 3a. Violent vs. Property Crimes, 2002

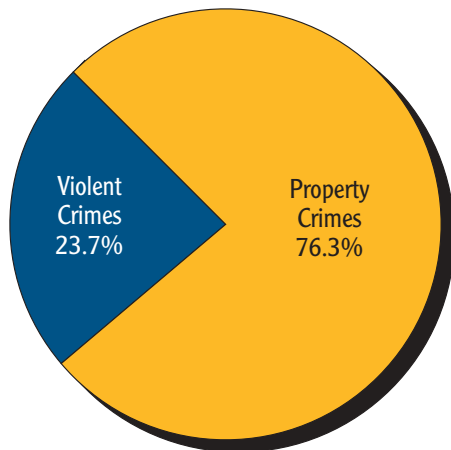


Exhibit 3b. Violent Crimes, 2002

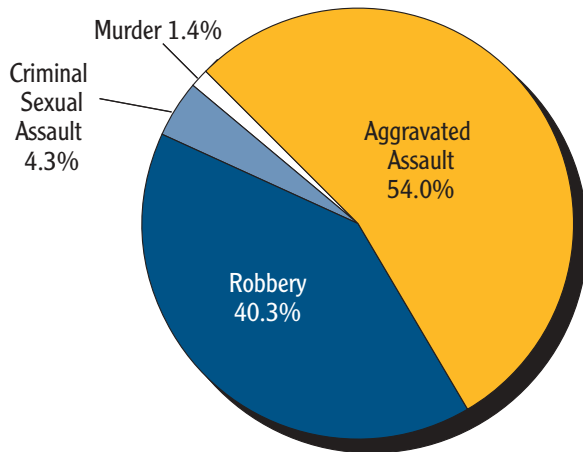
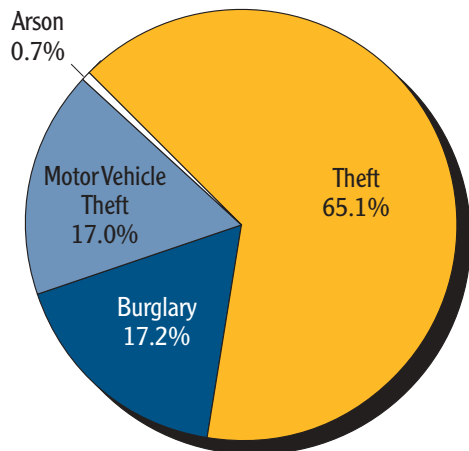


Exhibit 3c. Property Crimes, 2002



Violent index crimes are offenses with a high risk of injury or death to the victim, while property index crimes do not involve force and/or bodily harm.

Violent crimes accounted for 23.7 percent of all 2002 index crimes reported in Chicago, while property crimes accounted for 76.3 percent. These are virtually identical to the 2001 figures (76.6 percent and 23.4 percent respectively), and typical of recent years.

Two categories accounted for almost all (94.3 percent) of the 2002 violent crimes: aggravated assault/battery (54.0 percent) and robbery (40.3 percent). These are both within a percentage point of the respective 2001 figures. Murder accounted for 1.4 percent of violent crimes. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 65.1 percent of the reported total (64.2 percent in 2001). Theft in fact retained its status as the most frequent index crime, accounting for 49.6 percent of all reported incidents in 2002.

Index Crime Victims

Blacks were the most frequent victims of both violent and property index crimes in 2002, although they were a larger percentage of violent crime victims (64.8 percent) than property crime victims (42.7 percent). Hispanics ranked second with respect to violent crime, although at a significantly lower level (18.5 percent). Whites ranked second as victims of property crime, at 36.3 percent.

Overall gender differences in crime victimization were typical of recent years: 55.5 percent male and 44.5 percent female. Gender differences were more pronounced with respect to violent crimes (63.0 percent male and 37.0 percent female) than property crimes (52.5 percent male and 47.5 percent female). In one specific crime category, criminal sexual assault, the victims were overwhelmingly female (91.9 percent). In two other categories, theft and burglary, females were half or almost half of the victims.

Exhibit 4a. Index Crime Victims by Race, 2002

Crime	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Homicide	73.5%	7.3%	18.5%	0.8%	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	69.4%	14.9%	15.0%	0.6%	0.1%
Robbery	69.4%	11.8%	17.7%	0.9%	0.2%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	57.4%	19.6%	19.9%	2.7%	0.4%
Total Violent Crime	64.8%	14.9%	18.5%	1.6%	0.2%
Burglary	41.4%	36.3%	19.5%	2.6%	0.2%
Theft	40.7%	40.8%	15.2%	3.1%	0.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	50.0%	22.6%	25.2%	2.1%	0.1%
Arson	47.7%	20.4%	29.9%	1.9%	0.1%
Total Property Crime	42.7%	36.3%	18.0%	2.8%	0.2%
Total Index Crime	49.1%	30.1%	18.2%	2.4%	0.2%

Exhibit 4b. Index Crime Victims by Gender, 2002

Crime	Male	Female
Homicide	85.8%	14.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	8.1%	91.9%
Robbery	61.6%	38.4%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	69.7%	30.3%
Total Violent Crime	63.0%	37.0%
Burglary	52.4%	47.6%
Theft	49.1%	50.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	63.2%	36.8%
Arson	60.3%	39.7%
Total Property Crime	52.5%	47.5%
Total Index Crime	55.5%	44.5%

Note: "White" includes non-Hispanic, self identified as white.
 "Black" includes anyone self-identified as black.
 "Hispanic" includes anyone self-identified as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race.
 "Asian" includes anyone self-identified as Asian or Pacific Islander.
 "Other" includes all other self-identified races not mentioned above.

Exhibit 5a. Index Offenses and Clearances, 2002

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	648	301	46.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,971	790	40.1%
Robbery	18,533	2,933	15.8%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	25,005	11,546	46.2%
Violent Crime Subtotal	46,157	15,570	33.7%
Burglary	25,399	2,889	11.4%
Theft	96,439	17,499	18.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	25,238	3,890	15.4%
Arson	1,022	217	21.2%
Property Crime Subtotal	148,098	24,495	16.5%
Total	194,255	40,065	20.6%

Exhibit 5b. Index Offenses and Clearances, 2001

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	666	361	54.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,933	898	46.5%
Robbery	18,450	3,005	16.3%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	25,544	11,476	44.9%
Violent Crime Subtotal	46,593	15,740	33.7%
Burglary	26,009	2,766	10.6%
Theft	97,939	19,118	19.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	27,689	3,986	14.4%
Arson	1,004	282	28.1%
Property Crime Subtotal	152,641	26,152	17.1%
Total	199,234	41,892	21.0%

* 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: The numbers reported for case clearances may be lower than the actual number of clearances for the offenses in a given year. This is due to the fact that a case clearance may occur during the year in which the offense was committed or in a subsequent year. The clearance then becomes recorded in the year in which the crime occurred. For comparative purposes, the case clearance data in Exhibit 4b. match the numbers reported in the CPD 2001 Annual Report and do not reflect any clearances to those cases which may have occurred in subsequent years.

Case Clearances

The percentage of cases cleared in 2002 was 20.6 percent, a figure typical of recent years. As noted elsewhere in this report, theft accounted for some 50 percent of all index offenses, and the overall clearance rate was therefore driven by the rate for theft (18.1 percent).

On average, violent crimes were about twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes, 33.7 percent vs. 16.5 percent. Again, these figures are typical of recent years. Murder had the highest clearance rate at 46.5 percent, compared to 54.2 percent in 2001. Burglary had the lowest rate, 11.4 percent, although this was higher than the 10.6 percent in 2001.

Violent Crime Trends

Violent crimes declined steadily from 1993 through 2002 at a compound annual rate of 5.88 percent. The 45,998 violent crimes in 2002 represent a ten-year decline of 41.9 percent from an initial count of 79,199. As with property index crimes, individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1993 and 2002: robbery, 47.4 percent; criminal sexual assault, 41.7 percent; aggravated assault/battery, 37.5 percent; murder, 24.1 percent. There was a consistent, year-to-year decline in all categories except murder. In the case of murder, the decline was interrupted by a spike between 2000 and 2001.

Exhibit 6a. Murder, 1993-2002

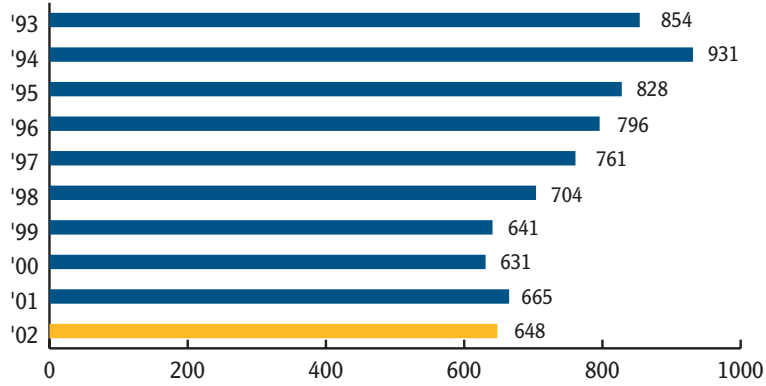


Exhibit 6b. Criminal Sexual Assault, 1993-2002

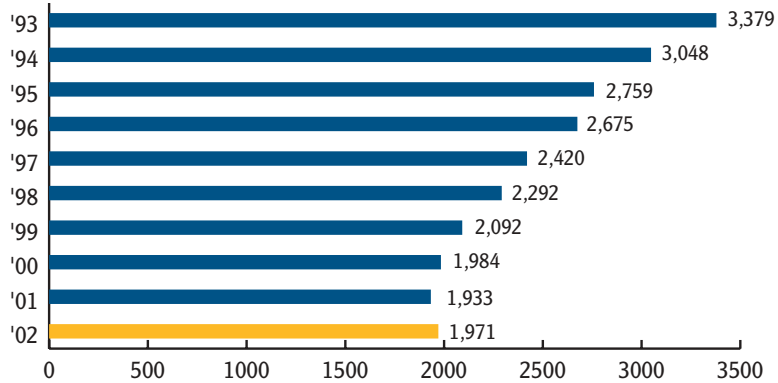


Exhibit 6c. Robbery, 1993-2002

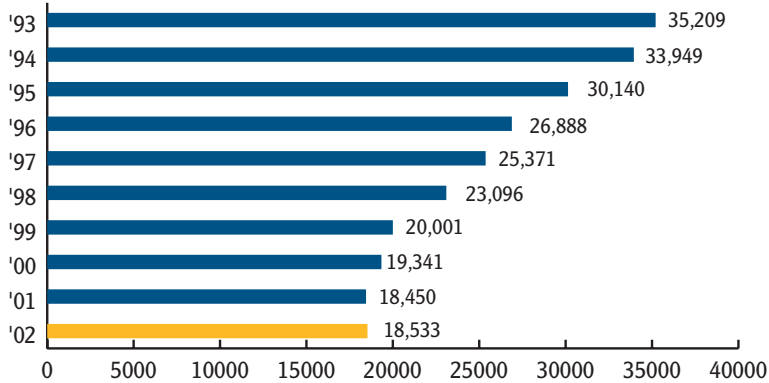
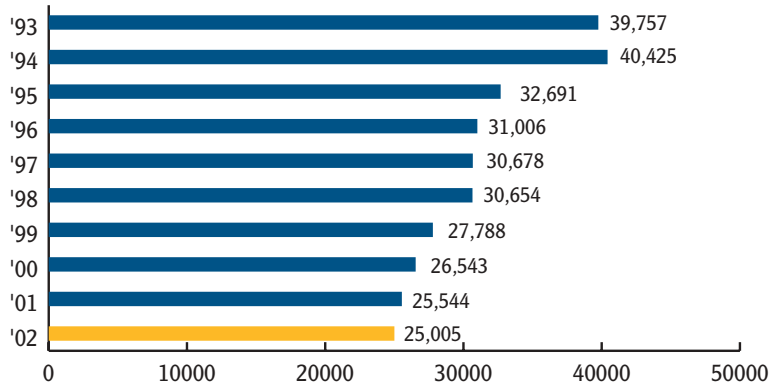


Exhibit 6d. Aggravated Assault/Battery, 1993-2002



Property Crime Trends

With the exception of 1996-97, when they were essentially stable, property crimes declined steadily between 1993 and 2002. The compound rate of decrease was 3.72 percent. The 148,257 property crimes reported 2002 represent a decline of 29.0 percent from the 208,715 offenses in 1993. This decrease is 12.9 percentage points less than the decrease in violent index crimes over the same period.

Individual crime categories varied in their percentage decrease between 1993 and 2002: burglary, 44.4 percent; motor vehicle theft, 37.3 percent; arson, 26.8 percent; and theft, 26.8 percent. Except for motor vehicle theft, no category declined consistently throughout the period. All of the others had plateaus and increases against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 7a. Arson, 1993-2002

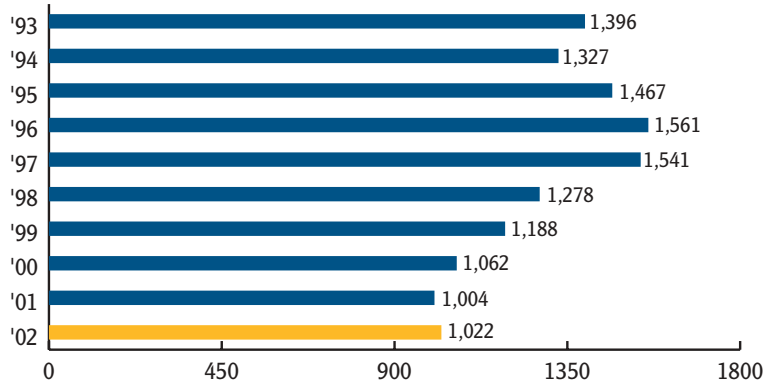


Exhibit 7b. Burglary, 1993-2002

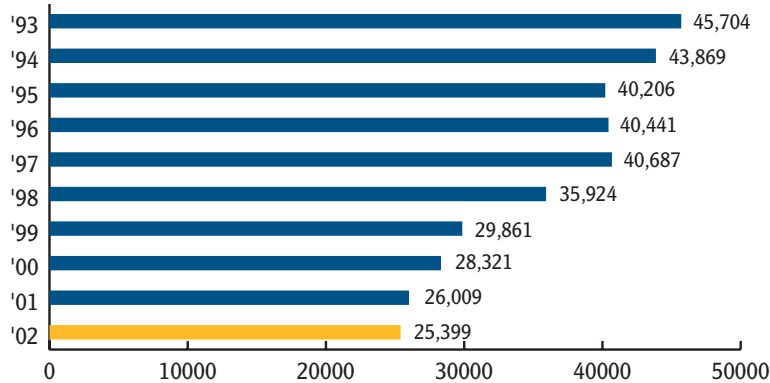


Exhibit 7c. Theft, 1993-2002

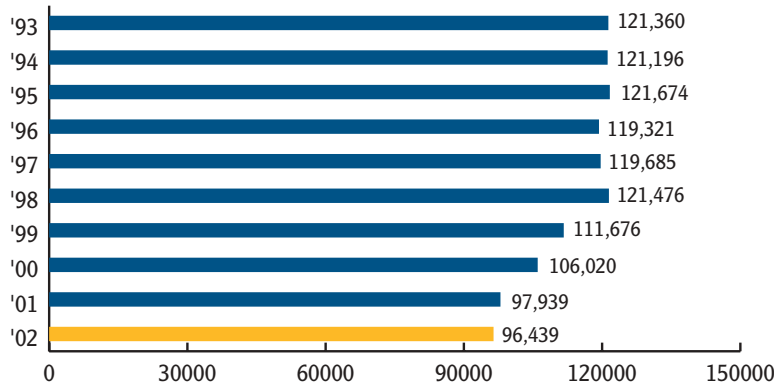
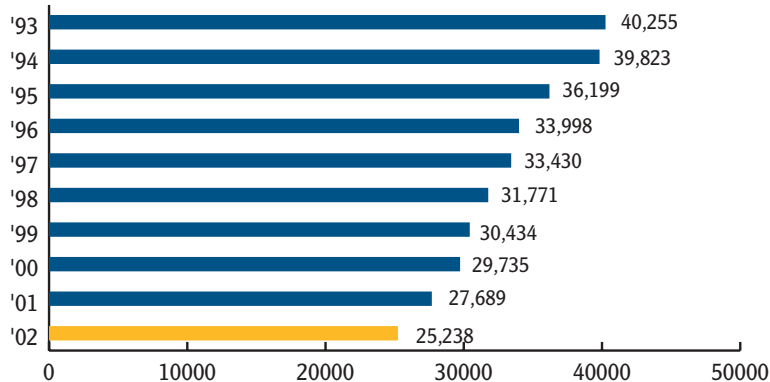


Exhibit 7d. Motor Vehicle Theft, 1993-2002



Murder

Murders decreased by 2.6 percent between 2001 and 2002. The 2002 figure of 648 is 13.1 percent lower than the average for the most recent 10-year period, which was 746.

Of the murders in 2002 whose cause has been determined, about one-quarter (27.1 percent) were gang-related. This figure is typical of recent years. Other, relatively frequent causes were altercations (21.6 percent) and narcotics (18.1 percent). These three accounted for two-thirds (66.8 percent) of the 2002 murders of known cause.

As compared to 2001, there was a decrease in the proportion of offenders under 21 years of age (from 37.1 percent to 27.4 percent) and an increase in those between 21 and 30 (from 41.9 percent to 49.5 percent). In both years, however, more than three-quarters of the offenders were age 30 or under.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. While the average victim was 29.2 years old in 2002, the average offender was 26.1. From another perspective, persons over 30 were a third (33.6 percent) of the victim population, while they were a quarter (23.1 percent) of the offender population.

Exhibit 8a. Causative Factors, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Street gangs	182	133	-26.9%
Altercations	112	106	-5.4%
Narcotics/Organized criminal activity	78	89	14.1%
Domestic related	55	36	-34.5%
Robbery, Burglary	53	59	11.3%
Child Abuse	15	16	6.7%
Sex offense/Other Index Crime	19	13	-31.6%
Other	46	39	-15.2%
Under Investigation	105	157	49.5%
Total	665	648	-2.6%

Exhibit 8b. Ages of Offenders, 2001-2002

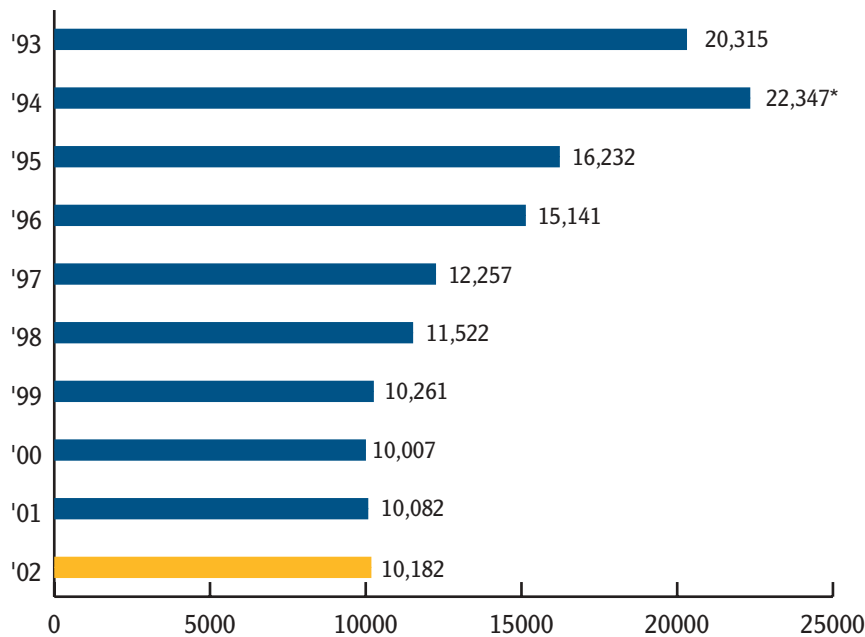
	2001	2002
10 & Under	0	0
11 - 20	185	121
21 - 30	232	219
31 - 40	65	63
41 - 50	39	27
51 - 60	4	11
61 - 70	2	0
71 - 80	0	1
Over 80	0	0
Total	527	442

Exhibit 8c. Ages of Victims, 2001-2002

	2001	2002
10 & Under	19	25
11 - 20	156	118
21 - 30	266	287
31 - 40	121	110
41 - 50	50	62
51 - 60	32	25
61 - 70	14	10
71 - 80	6	8
Over 80	1	3
Total	665	648

Firearms

Exhibit 9a. Firearms Recoveries, 1993-2002

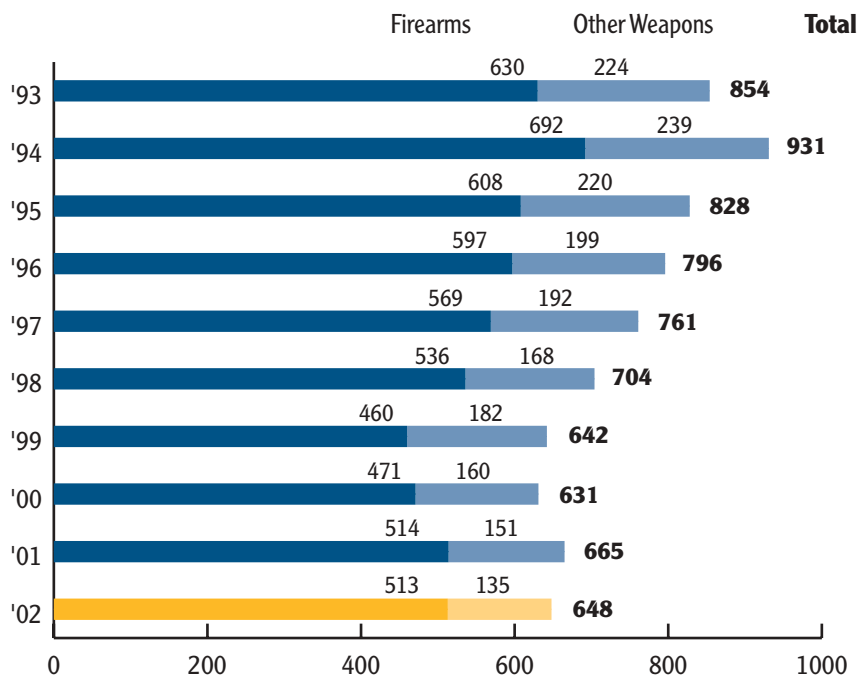


* Includes 1,104 firearms which were recovered in the "Goods for Guns" program

The number of firearms recovered by Chicago police officers increased by 1.0 percent in 2002, the same percentage as in 2001. These increases follow six years of decline between 1995 and 2000.

Firearms were used in 79.2 percent of 2002 murders. For the second year in a row, the percentage of murders in which firearms were used reached a ten-year high.

Exhibit 9b. Murder Offenses by Weapon Type, 1993-2002



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 18-19 contain index crimes by community area. In order to group data by community area, all index crimes were geo-coded based on the 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.

Exhibit 10a. Chicago Community Areas and Map

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		

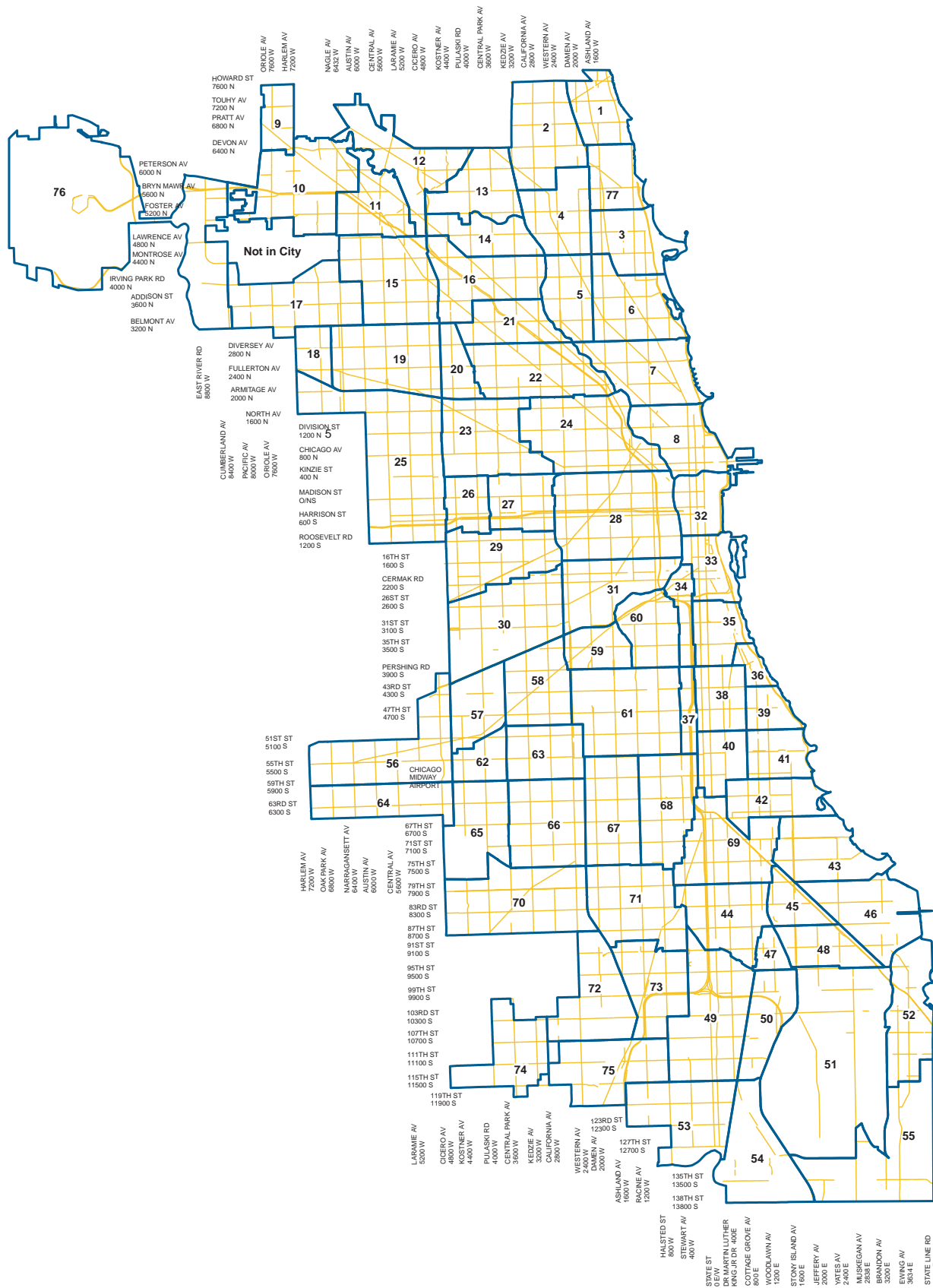


Exhibit 10b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2002

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1 ROGERS PARK	8	32	391	303	548	1,502	292	10	3,086
2 WEST RIDGE	2	25	180	136	397	1,412	347	14	2,513
3 UPTOWN	6	30	271	284	241	1,747	247	14	2,840
4 LINCOLN SQUARE	2	10	77	100	251	840	171	7	1,458
5 NORTH CENTER	6	4	95	104	323	802	147	8	1,489
6 LAKE VIEW	1	20	371	173	780	3,062	305	8	4,720
7 LINCOLN PARK	3	11	263	120	691	3,304	335	3	4,730
8 NEAR NORTH SIDE	11	45	404	541	410	6,527	303	8	8,249
9 EDISON PARK	1	1	2	11	22	90	11	0	138
10 NORWOOD PARK	1	6	15	37	112	490	70	4	735
11 JEFFERSON PARK	0	4	35	35	126	412	116	5	733
12 FOREST GLEN	1	1	8	16	117	176	40	0	359
13 NORTH PARK	2	6	19	41	111	535	114	2	830
14 ALBANY PARK	5	19	131	164	317	811	268	10	1,725
15 PORTAGE PARK	3	14	159	126	473	1,441	419	11	2,646
16 IRVING PARK	4	22	165	188	543	1,139	457	19	2,537
17 DUNNING	1	8	58	63	251	665	152	9	1,207
18 MONTCLARE	0	1	42	35	109	344	107	6	644
19 BELMONT CRAGIN	7	35	332	361	872	1,707	738	42	4,094
20 HERMOSA	3	15	130	139	200	411	244	17	1,159
21 AVONDALE	7	18	270	216	376	1,096	411	22	2,416
22 LOGAN SQUARE	14	34	483	511	827	2,914	810	32	5,625
23 HUMBOLDT PARK	37	52	655	958	506	1,881	761	53	4,903
24 WEST TOWN	11	56	617	598	1,038	4,500	1,036	49	7,905
25 AUSTIN	61	134	1,105	1,462	1,003	3,246	1,261	62	8,334
26 WEST GARFIELD PARK	14	45	390	538	204	714	298	11	2,214
27 EAST GARFIELD PARK	14	48	365	581	293	922	365	7	2,595
28 NEAR WEST SIDE	14	44	547	683	446	4,110	772	18	6,634
29 NORTH LAWNSDALE	24	46	525	870	459	1,344	514	23	3,805
30 SOUTH LAWNSDALE	16	25	520	518	462	1,347	604	32	3,524
31 LOWER WEST SIDE	12	8	141	312	202	942	298	14	1,929
32 LOOP	1	15	193	142	202	4,989	168	5	5,715
33 NEAR SOUTH SIDE	5	7	112	143	129	953	156	7	1,512
34 ARMOUR SQUARE	2	5	86	69	99	379	100	4	744
35 DOUGLAS	7	31	226	429	186	1,082	256	11	2,228
36 OAKLAND	2	7	23	68	75	127	61	4	367
37 FULLER PARK	2	12	62	96	74	307	63	2	618
38 GRAND BOULEVARD	12	33	377	621	494	1,070	367	16	2,990
39 KENWOOD	1	14	100	123	151	584	139	2	1,114

Exhibit 10b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2002 (continued)

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40 WASHINGTON PARK	7	32	306	382	210	635	233	10	1,815
41 HYDE PARK	0	10	161	102	197	1,102	230	4	1,806
42 WOODLAWN	12	35	333	520	315	983	304	14	2,516
43 SOUTH SHORE	21	63	654	939	779	2,489	729	22	5,696
44 CHATHAM	20	34	513	447	402	2,063	636	20	4,135
45 AVALON PARK	6	9	147	105	97	484	162	6	1,016
46 SOUTH CHICAGO	12	40	344	592	377	1,097	402	15	2,879
47 BURNSIDE	0	4	11	35	48	89	26	2	215
48 CALUMET HEIGHTS	6	10	112	138	105	398	187	1	957
49 ROSELAND	15	76	476	906	617	1,691	500	28	4,309
50 PULLMAN	5	10	55	134	96	276	102	2	680
51 SOUTH DEERING	7	14	96	209	146	471	131	11	1,085
52 EAST SIDE	1	10	39	118	113	297	107	3	688
53 WEST PULLMAN	12	39	270	608	374	900	318	31	2,552
54 RIVERDALE	2	18	72	281	123	225	57	2	780
55 HEGEWISCH	3	0	8	37	77	158	41	2	326
56 GARFIELD RIDGE	6	7	152	171	356	969	251	11	1,923
57 ARCHER HEIGHTS	0	8	58	54	178	417	144	2	861
58 BRIGHTON PARK	9	15	158	212	333	725	508	13	1,973
59 MCKINLEY PARK	2	9	51	77	162	581	137	4	1,023
60 BRIDGEPORT	3	11	47	151	250	628	202	6	1,298
61 NEW CITY	20	41	456	825	560	1,511	472	35	3,920
62 WEST ELSDON	2	8	55	48	181	374	117	8	793
63 GAGE PARK	10	11	198	242	345	720	398	18	1,942
64 CLEARING	0	4	25	55	176	353	116	0	729
65 WEST LAWN	5	4	79	100	238	1,270	363	12	2,071
66 CHICAGO LAWN	11	42	520	597	699	1,465	869	23	4,226
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD	28	84	515	1,134	575	1,357	611	31	4,335
68 ENGLEWOOD	33	84	511	1,045	606	1,596	557	27	4,459
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING	17	47	692	833	435	1,618	677	27	4,346
70 ASHBURN	5	15	184	149	227	877	264	8	1,729
71 AUBURN GRESHAM	15	64	496	753	776	1,793	721	24	4,642
72 BEVERLY	1	4	61	39	153	544	175	0	977
73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	7	16	206	246	241	910	341	7	1,974
74 MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	1	18	31	43	244	41	1	379
75 MORGAN PARK	1	12	110	163	175	695	216	7	1,379
76 O'HARE	0	3	4	32	39	838	80	2	998
77 EDGEWATER	2	11	201	153	307	1,438	176	7	2,295

Exhibit 10c. 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	18,363

Exhibit 10c. 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	4,688	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 10 regarding demographic categories.

Prepared by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission and Chicago Area Geographic Information Study, UIC from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Redistricting Data Summary File, Table PL1 , March 2001.

Chicago Police Districts

Chicago is divided into 25 police districts. Each police district has between 9 and 15 police beats, with a total of 281 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.

Districts are organized into large units called areas. Since 1992 there have been five police areas in Chicago, each commanded by an area deputy chief. For patrol-operational reasons, in 2001 the 1st and 18th Districts, which comprise Chicago's downtown, were placed under command of a deputy chief in an area referred to as the Central Control Group. In 2002, the boundary between the 1st and 21st Districts was moved to re-allocate service demand more efficiently. As a result, the area of the 1st District was increased, and the area of the 21st District decreased, by approximately one-third (.31) of a square mile.

The Bureau of Investigative Services continues to rely on the five area organization for the assignment of detectives and youth investigators, who follow up and investigate crimes occurring in the districts comprising the area.

Exhibit 11a. Chicago Police Areas and Districts

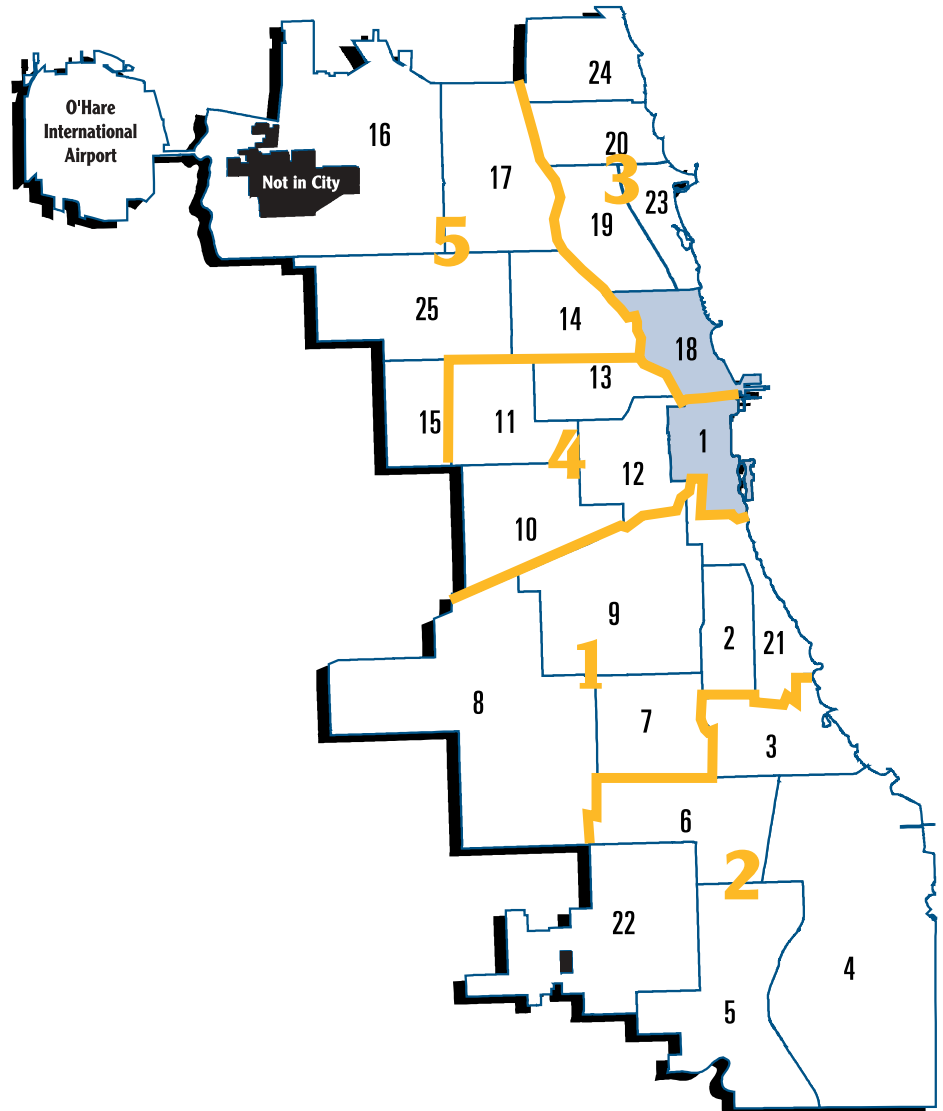


Exhibit 11b. Police District Land Areas

District	Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank	District	Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank
1 Central	3.94	22	14 Shakespeare	6.00	14
2 Wentworth	3.77	24	15 Austin	3.82	23
3 Grand Crossing	6.04	13	16 Jefferson Park	30.95	1
4 South Chicago	27.27	2	17 Albany Park	9.62	8
5 Pullman	12.80	6	18 East Chicago	4.69	19
6 Gresham	8.10	9	19 Belmont	5.57	15
7 Englewood	6.56	11	20 Foster	4.37	20
8 Chicago Lawn	23.12	3	21 Prairie	4.92	18
9 Deering	13.09	5	22 Morgan Park	13.46	4
10 Marquette	7.87	10	23 Town Hall	3.01	25
11 Harrison	6.11	12	24 Rogers Park	5.43	17
12 Monroe	5.47	16	25 Grand Central	10.91	7
13 Wood	4.21	21	Total	231.10	

Source: Information Services Division, Chicago Police Department

Exhibit 11c. Index Crimes by Police District, 2002

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	6	22	325	273	341	6,931	398	10	8,306
2	20	91	793	1,268	840	2,102	693	30	5,837
3	36	118	1,109	1,602	1,121	3,410	1,111	45	8,552
4	43	116	1,048	1,644	1,237	4,102	1,384	50	9,624
5	31	118	759	1,781	1,059	2,691	837	59	7,335
6	39	139	1,275	1,481	1,307	4,625	1,597	55	10,518
7	62	179	1,175	2,352	1,282	3,319	1,315	59	9,743
8	37	105	1,225	1,374	2,330	6,415	2,454	80	14,020
9	40	103	863	1,460	1,529	4,041	1,504	64	9,604
10	41	74	984	1,336	913	2,675	1,103	58	7,184
11	70	145	1,341	2,045	830	2,995	1,169	49	8,644
12	19	40	408	618	464	3,059	732	18	5,358
13	12	31	467	553	705	3,107	799	38	5,712
14	20	83	911	915	1,483	5,630	1,452	64	10,558
15	45	96	713	1,008	575	1,953	806	46	5,242
16	6	37	251	297	1,043	3,885	826	27	6,372
17	12	57	428	464	1,176	3,371	1,063	43	6,614
18	13	57	583	621	826	8,707	504	10	11,321
19	11	26	393	267	1,312	4,058	498	18	6,583
20	6	24	294	258	453	2,159	358	11	3,563
21	10	45	454	476	557	3,019	673	21	5,255
22	14	55	516	660	822	2,949	951	17	5,984
23	5	32	362	304	384	2,834	318	12	4,251
24	10	63	636	482	998	3,325	672	30	6,216
25	40	115	1,220	1,307	1,971	5,077	2,021	108	11,859
Total	648	1,971	18,533	24,846	25,558	96,439	25,238	1,022	194,255

District Trends

Between 2001 and 2002, reported index crimes decreased in 16 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in six districts, and were stable (less than one percent difference) in three districts. For the districts which increased, the average increase was 4.1 percent, with a range of 1.2 to 8.9 percent. Among those which decreased, the average decrease was 5.2 percent, with a range of 1.3 to 16.0 percent.

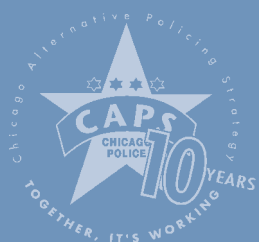
Exhibit 11d. Police District Population, 2000

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	36.9%	31.4%	26.1%	4.5%	1.1%	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.

arrests arrests arrests arrests arrests



Arrests

Total arrests were essentially stable between 2001 and 2002 (0.3 percent increase). The 237,706 arrests in 2002 included 41,490 for index offenses (17.5 percent) 172,812 for non-index offenses (72.7 percent), and 23,404 on outstanding warrants (9.8 percent). Warrant arrests appear to have shown the greatest numeric and percentage increase between 2001 and 2002. However, these arrests were not broken out separately for all of 2001, resulting in a lower-than-actual count for that year.

In contrast, arrests for theft, the largest single arrest category, showed the largest numeric and percentage decrease between the two years, down by 5,164, or 21.8 percent. (Theft offenses themselves declined by 1.5 percent in the same period.)

Exhibit 12a. Arrests, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	Change	% Change
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	525	520	-5	-1.0%
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	56	19	-37	-66.1%
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	682	630	-52	-7.6%
Robbery (03)*	3,089	2,995	-94	-3.0%
Aggravated assault/battery (04)*	6,077	5,740	-337	-5.5%
Burglary (05)*	3,479	3,395	-84	-2.4%
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	23,651	18,487	-5,164	-21.8%
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	10,496	9,542	-954	-9.1%
Simple assault/battery (08)	32,414	30,809	-1,605	-5.0%
Arson (09)*	212	181	-31	-14.6%
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	71	233	162	228.2%
Fraud (11)	2,945	2,146	-799	-27.1%
Vandalism (14)	5,729	5,225	-504	-8.8%
Weapon violations (15)	5,424	5,046	-378	-7.0%
Prostitution (16)	6,027	5,584	-443	-7.4%
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	2,100	2,108	8	0.4%
Narcotics violations (18)	57,958	54,205	-3,753	-6.5%
Gambling (19)	2,069	2,307	238	11.5%
Offenses against family and children (20)	541	434	-107	-19.8%
Driving Under the Influence (21)	6,637	5,920	-717	-10.8%
Liquor law violations (22)	974	1,050	76	7.8%
Disorderly conduct (24)	16,853	19,215	2,362	14.0%
All other state law violations (26)	29,713	23,658	-6,055	-20.4%
Other municipal code violations	7,427	9,760	2,333	31.4%
Traffic violations	8,307	5,093	-3,214	-38.7%
Index offenses (marked * above)	48,211	41,490	-6,721	-13.9%
Non-index offenses	185,245	172,812	-12,433	-6.7%
Warrant Arrests**	3,585	23,404	19,819	552.8%
Total	237,041	237,706	665	0.3%

** Warrant arrests were not broken out as a separate category until part way through 2001.

Exhibit 12b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender, 2002

Offense Classification		Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	386	14	92	2	1	1	496
	— Female	22	1	1	0	0	0	24
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	13	1	4	0	0	0	18
	— Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	417	50	150	4	1	2	624
	— Female	5	0	1	0	0	0	6
Robbery (03)*	— Male	2,159	130	496	6	3	1	2,795
	— Female	140	27	33	0	0	0	200
Aggravated assault/battery (04)*	— Male	3,030	410	1,114	40	0	4	4,598
	— Female	1,001	51	89	1	0	0	1,142
Burglary (05)*	— Male	2,023	369	833	19	1	1	3,246
	— Female	92	29	28	0	0	0	149
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	— Male	9,084	2,027	1,838	104	25	20	13,098
	— Female	3,927	706	660	72	12	11	5,388
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	6,346	471	1,230	13	3	2	8,065
	— Female	1,115	158	197	3	1	3	1,477
Simple assault/battery (08)	— Male	15,929	3,149	4,690	230	23	43	24,064
	— Female	5,478	523	714	17	11	1	6,744
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Arson (09)*	— Male	100	18	46	1	1	0	166
	— Female	12	1	2	0	0	0	15
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	— Male	89	14	16	3	0	1	123
	— Female	96	9	5	0	0	0	110
Fraud (11)	— Male	1,120	226	311	14	3	2	1,676
	— Female	370	56	39	4	0	1	470
Vandalism (14)	— Male	2,071	779	1,532	45	2	2	4,431
	— Female	631	90	70	2	1	0	794
Weapon violations (15)	— Male	3,219	298	1,098	23	3	3	4,644
	— Female	343	25	32	2	0	0	402
Prostitution (16)	— Male	684	246	400	48	7	7	1,392
	— Female	2,888	895	364	38	3	4	4,192
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	— Male	949	347	597	23	5	13	1,934
	— Female	131	25	14	2	1	1	174
Narcotics violations (18)	— Male	37,450	3,652	6,278	151	22	25	47,578
	— Female	5,150	898	559	13	4	3	6,627
Gambling (19)	— Male	2,224	5	34	8	0	1	2,272
	— Female	32	3	0	0	0	0	35
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	87	22	57	3	1	0	170
	— Female	199	26	36	3	0	0	264
Driving Under the Influence (21)	— Male	1,602	1,185	2,625	49	4	11	5,476
	— Female	188	164	81	7	4	0	444
Liquor law violations (22)	— Male	280	177	497	4	1	2	961
	— Female	33	29	27	0	0	0	89
Disorderly conduct (24)	— Male	9,763	2,028	5,145	89	51	11	17,087
	— Female	1,661	246	193	8	17	3	2,128
All other state law violations (26)	— Male	14,309	1,997	3,293	119	23	20	19,761
	— Female	2,909	653	297	27	6	3	3,895
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Other municipal code violations	— Male	7,667	333	652	11	3	4	8,670
	— Female	865	156	66	0	1	2	1,090
Traffic violations	— Male	2,775	471	1,289	25	1	11	4,572
	— Female	385	77	56	1	2	0	521
Warrant Arrests	— Male	13,567	2,231	3,016	87	24	24	18,949
	— Female	3,382	708	338	12	9	4	4,453
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
All Arrests	— Male	137,343	20,650	37,333	1,121	208	211	196,866
	— Female	31,056	5,556	3,902	212	72	36	40,834
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Total All Arrests		168,399	26,206	41,235	1,333	280	253	237,706

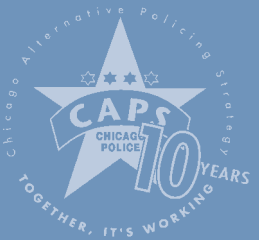
* Index Crime

Exhibit 12c. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender, 2002

Offense Classification		16 or under	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	22	125	150	179	20	0	496
	— Female	2	3	8	10	1	0	24
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	2	3	4	8	1	0	18
	— Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	84	130	86	260	64	0	624
	— Female	1	2	0	3	0	0	6
Robbery (03)*	— Male	874	706	379	777	59	0	2,795
	— Female	73	34	17	70	6	0	200
Aggravated assault/battery (04)*	— Male	1,060	925	671	1,452	490	0	4,598
	— Female	374	164	121	418	65	0	1,142
Burglary (05)*	— Male	1,013	498	305	1,228	202	0	3,246
	— Female	44	25	12	61	7	0	149
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	— Male	1,615	1,385	1,109	6,842	2,147	0	13,098
	— Female	946	794	516	2,489	643	0	5,388
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	2,356	2,113	1,095	2,185	316	0	8,065
	— Female	262	375	208	583	49	0	1,477
Simple assault/battery (08)	— Male	4,140	3,263	3,276	10,538	2,847	0	24,064
	— Female	2,051	1,173	774	2,300	446	0	6,744
	— X	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Arson (09)*	— Male	52	31	23	49	11	0	166
	— Female	2	3	3	6	1	0	15
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	— Male	6	13	19	70	15	0	123
	— Female	0	13	16	71	10	0	110
Fraud (11)	— Male	126	243	198	873	236	0	1,676
	— Female	10	74	83	254	49	0	470
Vandalism (14)	— Male	1,370	1,076	590	1,165	230	0	4,431
	— Female	169	176	107	294	48	0	794
Weapon violations (15)	— Male	776	1,199	938	1,429	302	0	4,644
	— Female	182	71	33	103	13	0	402
Prostitution (16)	— Male	15	111	184	838	244	0	1,392
	— Female	7	381	518	3,049	237	0	4,192
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	— Male	106	242	266	991	329	0	1,934
	— Female	5	9	25	123	12	0	174
Narcotics violations (18)	— Male	5,069	11,336	8,275	18,198	4,700	0	47,578
	— Female	354	890	721	3,797	865	0	6,627
Gambling (19)	— Male	336	892	561	454	29	0	2,272
	— Female	4	16	7	8	0	0	35
Offenses against family and Children (20)	— Male	1	25	35	94	15	0	170
	— Female	3	32	62	147	20	0	264
Driving Under the Influence (21)	— Male	10	445	945	3,102	974	0	5,476
	— Female	2	29	73	269	71	0	444
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	187	729	18	20	7	0	961
	— Female	34	48	0	5	2	0	89
Disorderly conduct (24)	— Male	1,680	3,254	3,059	6,863	2,231	0	17,087
	— Female	446	324	227	927	204	0	2,128
All other state law violations (26)	— Male	2,082	3,539	2,519	8,892	2,729	0	19,761
	— Female	338	560	394	2,156	446	1	3,895
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Other municipal code violation	— Male	670	2,571	1,583	3,110	736	0	8,670
	— Female	26	150	126	705	83	0	1,090
Traffic violations	— Male	221	855	984	2,080	432	0	4,572
	— Female	23	78	109	256	55	0	521
Warrant Arrests	— Male	553	2,733	3,205	10,064	2,394	0	18,949
	— Female	109	371	576	2,975	422	0	4,453
	— X	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
All Arrests	— Male	24,426	38,442	30,477	81,761	21,760	0	196,866
	— Female	5,467	5,795	4,737	21,079	3,755	1	40,834
	— X	0	1	1	1	0	3	6
Total All Arrests		29,893	44,238	35,215	102,841	25,515	4	237,706

* Index Crime

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Domestic Violence

There were 215,153 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications in 2002, an increase of 2.0 percent from the 210,998 calls in 2001. Approximately three-quarters (73.2 percent) of the calls concerned a domestic disturbance, 24.0 percent concerned a domestic battery, and 2.8 percent concerned the violation of an order of protection. Percentages in the last two years were similar.

The number of domestic violence calls per 1,000 residents varied by a factor of almost 12 among the districts, from 19.7 in the 16th and 19th Districts to 232.2 in the 7th District. Other, relatively high districts were the 2nd (192.9 calls) and 11th (179.9 calls). Other, relatively low districts were the 23rd (25.0), 18th (27.5), 20th (28.0), and 17th (29.9). The City-wide rate was 74.3 calls per 1,000 residents.

Exhibit 13a. Domestic Disturbance Calls for Service, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	156,399	157,545	0.7%
Domestic Battery	48,815	51,586	5.7%
Violate Order of Protection	5,784	6,022	4.1%
Total	210,998	215,153	2.0%

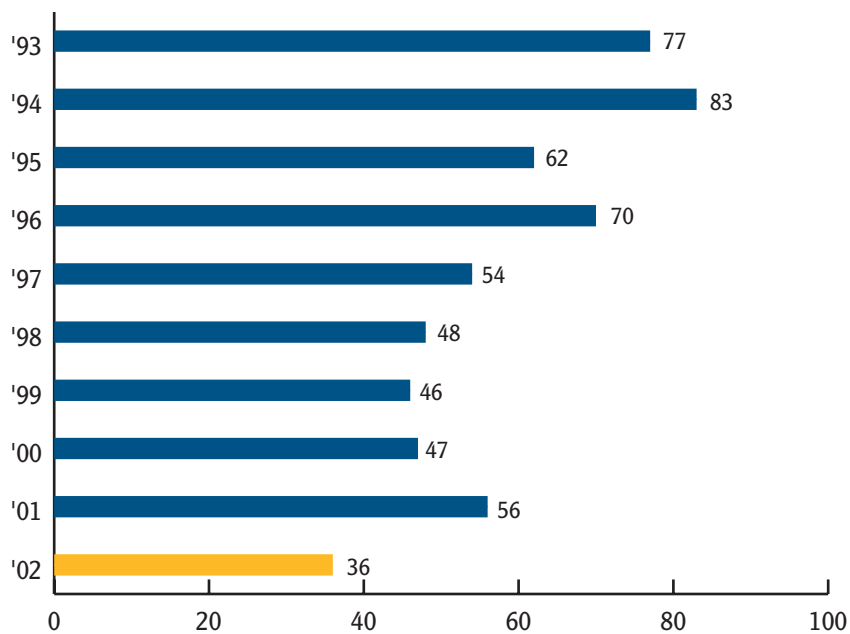
Exhibit 13b. Domestic Violence Calls for Service by District, 2001-2002

District	2001	2002	% Change
1	582	1,476	153.6%
2	10,802	9,829	-9.0%
3	14,345	14,679	2.3%
4	14,346	14,623	1.9%
5	13,270	13,427	1.2%
6	13,815	15,084	9.2%
7	19,959	21,271	6.6%
8	13,271	13,510	1.8%
9	11,959	12,096	1.1%
10	10,247	10,423	1.7%
11	13,852	14,824	7.0%
12	3,986	3,924	-1.6%
13	3,674	3,619	-1.5%
14	6,735	6,405	-4.9%
15	10,482	11,085	5.8%
16	3,966	3,943	-0.6%
17	4,771	4,696	-1.6%
18	3,125	3,049	-2.4%
19	2,217	2,120	-4.4%
20	2,992	2,871	-4.0%
21	5,549	4,820	-13.1%
22	6,996	7,220	3.2%
23	2,425	2,460	1.4%
24	6,582	6,400	-2.8%
25	11,050	11,299	2.3%
Total	210,998	215,153	2.0%

Exhibit 13c. Domestic-Related Arrests, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Domestic Battery	11,880	10,924	-8.0%
Violation of Order of Protection	1,151	994	-13.6%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	78	59	-24.4%
Violation of Bail Bond - Domestic	103	39	-62.1%
Unlawful Restraint	18	21	-11.1%
Stalking	15	14	-6.7%
Aggravated Stalking	12	8	-33.3%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	7	2	-71.4%
Battery - Unborn Child	14	1	-92.9%
Total	13,278	12,062	-9.2%

Exhibit 13d. Domestic-Related Homicides, 1993-2002



Traffic Safety

The number of traffic crashes declined by 6.5 percent between 2001 and 2002, driven by a 7.1 decrease in crashes involving property damage only, the most frequent type of crash. Both fatal and personal injury crashes were essentially at their 2001 levels. The number of persons injured was also at its 2001 level. However, fatalities showed a net increase of 6.3 percent, based on a 30.0 increase in occupant fatalities and a 40.0 percent decrease in pedestrian fatalities.

Crashes are caused by a multitude of factors. Failure to yield remained the leading cause of serious (non-Type-A) crashes (21.1 percent), as it has been in recent years. The next most frequent causes were following too closely (8.6 percent), driving too fast for conditions (5.6 percent), and disregarding traffic controls (5.0 percent.). All of these were leading causes in 2001, in the same order, but at somewhat higher percentages. No other cause accounted for 5 percent or more of the total in 2002.

The most common type of fatal crash was a vehicle striking another vehicle in traffic (64.9 percent).

* **Note for Exhibit 14b:** Type A crashes are minor accidents which involve three or fewer vehicles and result in no injuries.

Exhibit 14a. Traffic Crashes, 2001-2002

Cause	2001	2002	% Change
Total crashes	170,587	159,416	-6.5%
Fatal	177	180	1.7%
Personal injury	14,890	14,794	-0.6%
Property damage	155,520	144,442	-7.1%
Total fatalities	190	202	6.3%
Occupant fatalities	120	156	30.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	70	42	-40.0%
*Other	0	4	—
Total persons injured	21,710	21,868	0.7%
Occupant injuries	19,255	19,470	1.1%
Pedestrian injuries	2,455	2,398	-2.3%

*Includes pedacyclist fatalities

Exhibit 14b. Traffic Crash Causes and Number, 2001-2002

Cause	2001	2002	% Change
Failure to yield	18,028	16,625	-7.8%
Following too closely	7,348	6,795	-7.5%
Too fast for conditions	4,709	4,439	-5.7%
Disregard traffic controls	4,338	3,967	-8.6%
Improper turn	3,792	3,455	-8.9%
Improper lane change	3,426	3,251	-5.1%
Improper backing	3,642	3,593	-1.3%
Driver intoxicated	2,865	2,403	-16.1%
Improper passing	2,054	2,004	-2.4%
Wrong way/side	1,140	1,139	-0.1%
Improper parking	724	718	-0.8%
Evading police vehicle	351	304	-13.4%
Emergency vehicle	339	290	-14.5%
Stopped school bus	131	138	5.3%
License restrictions	57	44	-22.8%
Other violations	26,975	29,786	10.4%
Type A crashes*	90,668	80,465	-11.3%
Total	170,587	159,416	-6.5%

Exhibit 14c. Fatal Crashes by Type, 2000-2001

	2001	2002	% Change
Struck motor vehicle in traffic	69	131	89.9%
Struck pedestrian	38	42	10.5%
Struck fixed object	49	21	-57.1%
Other (struck bicyclist, struck by train, etc.)	21	8	-61.9%
Total	177	202	14.1%

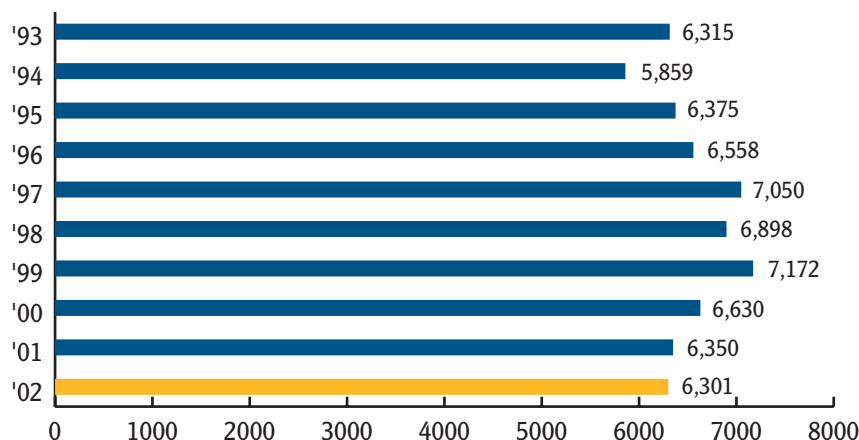
Exhibit 14d. Roadside Safety Checks, 2001-2002

Violations	2001	2002	% Change
DUI arrests	245	262	6.9%
Open liquor	155	118	-23.9%
Seat belt/child restraints	568	501	-11.8%
Unsafe vehicles	135	69	-48.9%
License violations *	754	594	-21.2%
Insurance violations	838	629	-24.9%
Other citations **	759	677	-10.8%
Total citations issued	3,454	2,850	-17.5%
Warnings issued	365	202	-44.7%
Total vehicles checked	9,710	7,552	-22.2%

Exhibit 14e. Saturation Patrols, 2001-2002

Violations	2001	2002	% Change
DUI arrests	73	69	-5.5%
Open liquor	49	50	2.0%
Speeding	2,119	2,173	2.5%
Seat belt/child restraints	1,066	3,969	272.3%
Unsafe vehicles	188	205	9.0%
License violations *	459	860	87.4%
Insurance violations	697	1,505	115.9%
Other citations **	1,687	4,281	153.8%
Total citations issued	6,338	13,112	107.0%
Warnings issued	901	850	-5.7%

Exhibit 14f. DUI Arrests, 1993-2002



Roadside Safety Checks are one method used by the 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.

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.

Juveniles

Overall, the number of investigations conducted by the Juvenile Advocacy Section was close to the 2001 figure (1.5 percent increase.). However, there was significant variation among individual categories.

Dependency/neglect investigations were up by 28.3 percent, and family-related sex offense investigations, by 13.7 percent. Child abandonment investigations were down by 90.0 percent.

Exhibit 15a. Youth Investigations, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Missing Persons	20,970	20,410	-2.7%
DCFS Hotlines	2,083	2,022	-2.9%
Child Abduction - Family Related*	1,463	1,584	8.3%
Child Abuse (physical and sexual)	1,078	1,058	-1.9%
Sex Offenses - Family Related	929	1,056	13.7%
Sex Offenses - Under 13 (Special Investigations Unit)*	0	704	—
Dependent/Neglect	767	984	28.3%
Child Abandonment	140	14	-90.0%
Total	27,430	27,832	1.5%

* As of 2002, Unit 079 is in charge of all sex investigations involving children 13 years of age or younger.

Exhibit 15b. Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
School Absentees	87,958	76,452	-13.1%
Curfew Arrests	41,712	40,345	-3.3%
Community Adjustments*	10,888	9,847	-9.6%
Referred to Agencies	7,394	7,201	-2.6%
Referred to Family	3,494	2,646	-24.3%
Directed to Juvenile Court	16,209	16,650	2.7%
Directed to Criminal Court	273	258	-5.5%
Status Offenders**	734	398	-45.8%
Total	182,430	153,797	-15.7%

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.

Exhibit 16a. Hate Crimes, 1993-2002

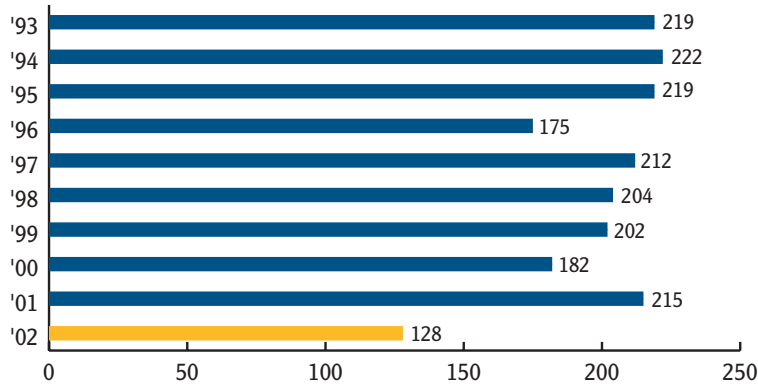


Exhibit 16b. Hate Crimes by Offense, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Arson/Aggravated/Attempt	6	3	-50.0%
Assault/Agg. Assault	49	33	-32.7%
Battery/Agg. Battery	67	43	-35.8%
Burglary	2	1	-50.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault/Attempt CSA	1	2	100.0%
Criminal Damage to Property	41	20	-51.2%
Criminal Damage to Real Property	1	0	—
Criminal Damage to Vehicle	10	8	-20.0%
Criminal Trespass to Residence	1	1	0.0%
Harassment by Electronic Means	1	1	0.0%
Harassment by Telephone	8	1	-87.5%
Intimidation	0	1	—
Robbery/Armed/Agg./Attempt	3	5	66.7%
Theft	2	0	—
Threats	21	8	-61.9%
Unlawful Use of Weapon	1	1	0.0%
Other Criminal Offense	1	0	—
Total	215	128	-40.5%

Exhibit 16c. Hate Crimes by Motive, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Race	61	53	-13.1%
Sexual orientation	45	44	-2.2%
National origin	75	14	-81.3%
Religion	33	16	-51.5%
Other*	1	1	0.0%
Total	215	128	-40.5%

*Other includes gender and disability.

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are criminal acts committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 128 reported incidents in 2002 represent a decrease of 40.5 percent from the 215 incidents reported in 2001. The 2001 figure includes 55 offenses against persons from the Middle East and South Asia, resulting from the September 11 attack on America. If these atypical incidents are removed from the 2001 total, the 2002 figure still represents a 20.0 percent decline over the prior year.

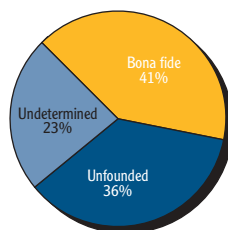
Racial bias was the most common motive for hate crime in 2002, accounting for 53 reported incidents, or 41.4 percent of the total. Even though they were the most frequent, the number of racially motivated crimes decreased between 2001 and 2002, from 61 to 53. Crimes against whites were an exception to this decline, increasing from 9 to 23 reported incidents. African-Americans, however, were the majority victims of racially motivated hate crimes in 2002 (28, or 52.8 percent).

Three hate crime categories represented 75.0 percent of the reported total in 2002: battery/aggravated battery (33.6 percent), assault/aggravated assault (25.8 percent) and criminal damage to property (15.6 percent). These were also leading categories in 2001, accounting for 73.0 percent of that year's total.

When their race and gender were known, 2002 hate crime offenders tended to be African-American males (50.6 percent) or white males (31.8 percent). These were also the predominant groups in 2001.

For additional information on hate crimes, see the Department's report, [Hate Crimes in Chicago 2002](#).

Exhibit 15d. Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions, 2002



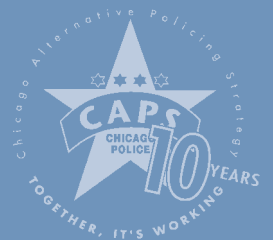
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Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.9 million residents in an area of more than 228.5 square miles. The Department had 16,473 employees at the end of 2002, including 13,705 sworn police officers.

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, staff support, and administrative activities.

An organization chart of the Department's five bureaus and their major respective units appears on page 38.

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 major traffic accidents which result in death or serious injury, crowd control at large public events, enforcing criminal and traffic laws, and working with the community to solve neighborhood crime problems. Commanded by the First Deputy Superintendent, the Bureau also includes specialized patrol units in the areas of airport law enforcement, public housing, public transportation, and the protec-

tion 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-related crime.

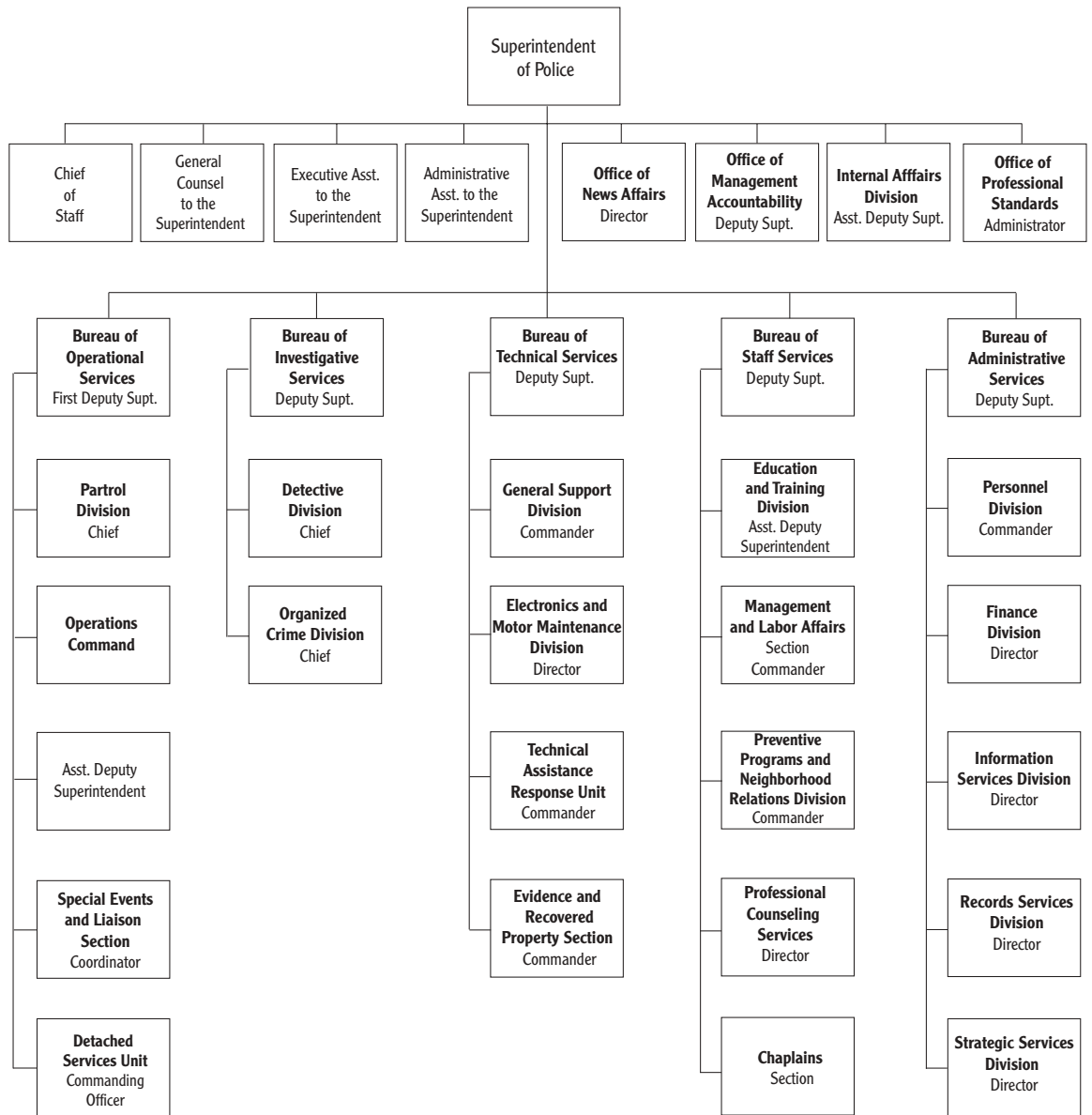
Bureau of Technical Services

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 communication systems, including telephones, faxes, and document processing; evidence and recovered property; auto pounds; and the detention and transportation of arrestees.

Bureau of Staff Services

The Bureau of Staff Services is responsible for Departmental activities that concern 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;

Exhibit 17. Organization for Command



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 collec-

tion 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.

Personnel

Exhibit 18a. Personnel by Race and Gender, 2002

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guard	Total
White	7,892	473	393	8,758
Male	6,387	269	13	6,669
Female	1,505	204	380	2,089
Black	3,577	977	564	5,118
Male	2,393	254	19	2,666
Female	1,184	723	545	2,452
Hispanic	1,970	180	126	2,276
Male	1,601	78	9	1,688
Female	369	102	117	588
Nat. Amer.	28	3	1	32
Male	21	1	0	22
Female	7	2	1	10
Other	238	47	4	289
Male	211	32	2	245
Female	27	15	2	44
Total	13,705	1,680	1,088	16,473
Male	10,613	634	43	11,290
Female	3,092	1,046	1,045	5,183

Exhibit 18b. Salary Schedule - Sworn Members, 2001-2002

Title	2001 Salary		2002 Salary	
	Starting	Maximum	Starting	Maximum
Superintendent	\$141,612		\$150,156	
First Deputy Superintendent	\$131,520		\$139,452	
Deputy Superintendent	\$124,884		\$132,396	
Chief	\$92,646	\$121,488	\$98,232	\$130,740
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	\$85,026	\$113,160	\$90,156	\$119,982
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	\$82,170	\$108,228	\$87,120	\$114,750
Captain, Watch Commander	\$61,170	\$88,152	\$67,452	\$97,200
Lieutenant	\$55,554	\$81,918	\$61,260	\$90,324
Sergeant	\$49,104	\$73,278	\$54,144	\$80,808
Detective, Investigator, Gang Specialist	\$46,614	\$70,650	\$48,480	\$73,476
Police Officer as Marine, Mounted or Field Training Officer	\$45,072	\$68,634	\$46,872	\$71,382
Police Officer	\$33,522	\$59,190	\$36,984	\$67,908

The Chicago Police Department had 16,473 members at the end of 2002, a decrease of 1.6 percent from the 16,742 at the end of 2001. Civilian members declined by 10.2 percent, and crossing guards, by 3.9 percent. The 191 fewer civilian members represented 71.0 percent of the total decrease. Sworn members remained essentially at their 2001 level.

At the end of 2002, 31.4 percent of all Department members were women: 22.6 percent of sworn/exempt members, 62.3 percent of civilians, and 96.0 percent of crossing guards. All of these are close to the 2001 figures.

Almost half (46.8 percent) of the Department's 2002 members were classified as minorities: Black, Hispanic, Native American, or Asian. This breaks down into 42.4 percent of sworn members, 71.8 percent of civilian, and 63.9 percent of crossing guards. Again, these are all close to the 2001 figures.

Calls for Service

After dipping between 1993 and 1995, calls to 911 increased steadily between 1996 and 2001. In 2000, the number of calls topped 4 million for the first time; in 2001, they topped 5 million. The year 2002 saw a retrenchment, with the number of calls to 911 declining by 207,257, or 4.0 percent.

Calls to 311 may concern police services or other City services. Those which concern police services only are reported in Exhibit 19b as "Non-Emergency - 311- ARS." These calls declined by 28.0 percent between 2001 and 2002, following another substantial decline (22.7 percent) in the previous year. Calls which include police services and other City services are reported as "Non-Emergency - MOII (Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information)." These increased by 8.3 percent between the two years. Administrative calls from the field to the 911 Center increased by 39.9 percent between 2001 and 2002; automatic calls from triggered burglar alarms decreased by 44.5 percent; and foreign language calls increased by 3.1 percent.

Exhibit 19a. 911 Calls for Service, 1993-2002

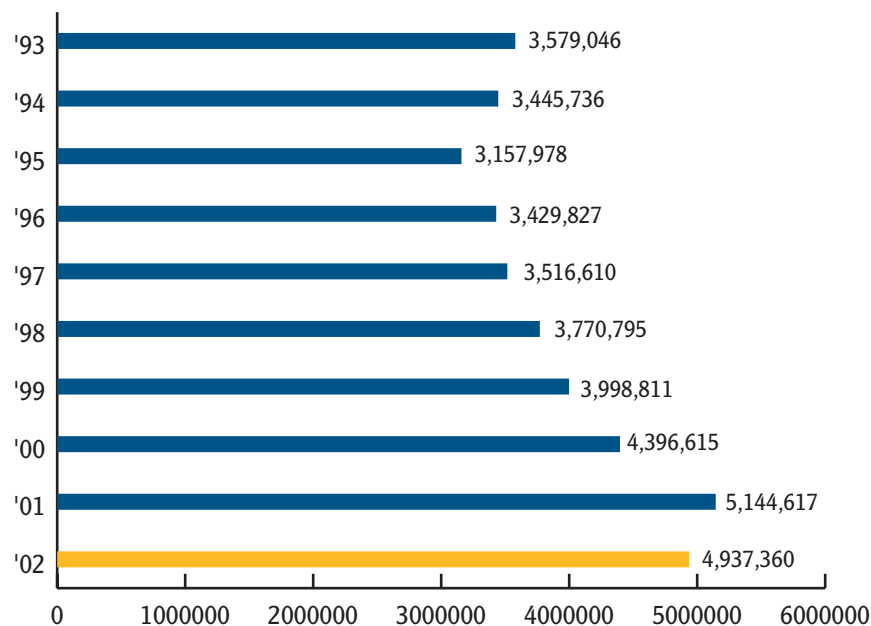


Exhibit 19b. Incoming Calls Received, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
9-1-1	5,144,617	4,937,360	-4.0%
Non Emergency—746-6000 (311-ARS)	479,440	345,130	-28.0%
Non-Emergency—MOII (311- MOII)	3,142,864	3,402,114	8.3%
Administrative	242,848	339,612	39.9%
Alarm	197,949	109,942	-44.5%
Foreign Language	70,284	72,456	3.1%
Total	9,278,002	9,206,614	-0.8%

Community Policing

Exhibit 20a. Beat Community Meeting Attendance, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Total Meetings	3,039	3,163	4.1%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	253	264	4.1%
Total Attendees	63,264	70,024	10.7%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	5,272	5,835	10.7%
Average Attendees per Meeting	21	22	4.8%

Exhibit 20b. Court Advocacy Cases and Volunteers, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Total Cases	2,496	2,545	2.0%
Average Number of Cases/Month	208	212	2.0%
Total Volunteers	7,030	5,570	-20.8%
Average Number of Volunteers/Month	586	464	-20.8%

The number of beat community meetings in 2002 increased by 4.1 percent from its 2001 level, while attendance increased by 10.7 percent. The average number of attendees per meeting also increased from 21 to 22, or 4.8 percent.

Court Advocacy cases were up by 2.0 percent in 2002, but there were fewer Court Advocacy volunteers (-20.8 percent).



CAPS at 10

The Chicago Police Department has a number of events occurring throughout the year in celebration of the 10th Anniversary of CAPS.

For the latest information visit the CPD website at: www.cityofchicago.org/police

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.

Exhibit 21a. Internal Affairs Division Investigations, 2001-2002

Allegations	2001		2002	
	Invstgtn. Initiated	Sustained Finding*	Invstgtn. Initiated	Sustained Finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,538	1,066	2,744	499
Civil Rights Violations	1,108	16	1,447	6
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	507	66	430	26
Verbal Abuse	773	36	859	22
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	231	133	195	68
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	409	213	281	113
Commission of a Crime	752	39	485	23
Civil Suits	48	—	30	—
Alcohol Abuse	25	15	22	7
Drug/Substance Abuse	22	25	20	18
Bribery/Official Corruption	16	3	10	1
Supervisory Responsibilities	47	61	58	23
Total	6,476	1,673	6,581	806

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

Exhibit 21b. Recommended Disciplinary Actions in Sustained Cases, IAD and OPS*, 2001-2002

	2001	2002
Reprimand	424	252
Suspended 1 to 5 days	843	435
Suspended 6 to 15 days	148	79
Suspended 16 to 30 days	85	47
Suspended over 30 days	2	6
Separated from the Department	43	34
Total	1,545	853
Violation noted, no action	128	42
Summary Punishment Action Request	4,754	4,713
Hold - Penalty Not Served	57	30
Resigned while under investigation	145	80

* Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.

Exhibit 21c. Excessive Force Complaints (Office of Professional Standards), 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Complaints retained by OPS	2,683	2,763	2.9%
Complaint Registers completed	2,648	2,890	9.1%
Unfounded ^(a)	281	833	196.4%
Exonerated ^(b)	70	82	17.1%
Not Sustained ^(c)	1,827	1,834	0.4%
Sustained ^(d)	170	140	-17.6%

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 1,583 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2002, up by 16.4 percent from the 1,360 incidents in 2001. On average, each district had 63.3 incidents in 2002, but the number varied from 20 to 144 per district.

An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur during an officer's regular duties (90.0 percent), as opposed to special employment or being off duty, to an officer in uniform (71.1 percent), outdoors (63.4 percent) and on the public way (55.2 percent). There was less consistency in the time of day, the day of the week, or the officer activity at the time of the battery.

The officer sustained an injury 61.5 percent of the time. There was a substantial increase in the number of officers who sustained a major injury as a result of an attack, from 47 to 145, a 208.5 percent increase. One battery was fatal, resulting in the killing of Officer Donald J. Marquez.

Two-thirds (66.1 percent) of the known offenders were under 30 years of age. Three-quarters (75.6 percent) of the officers attacked were under age 40, and about half (47.2 percent) had between 1 and 5 years of service.

Exhibit 22a. Attacks Against the Police Overview, 2002

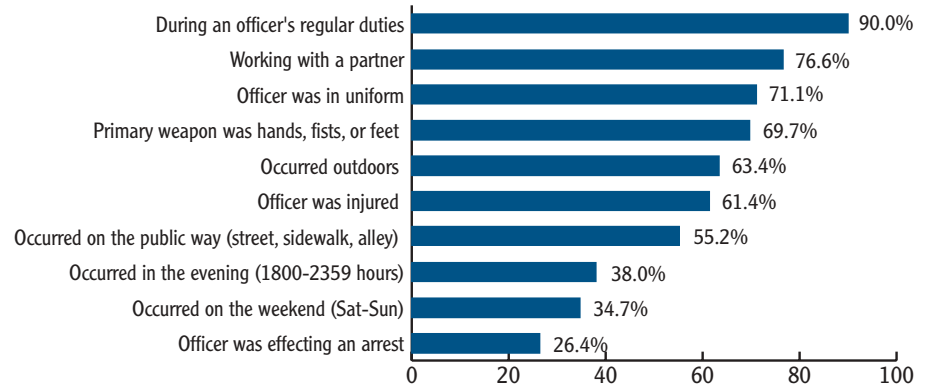


Exhibit 22b. Injury Type, 2001-2002

	2001	2002
Fatal	2	1
Non-Fatal/Major Injury	47	145
Non-Fatal/Minor Injury	754	827
No Injury	557	610
Total	1,360	1,583

Exhibit 22c. Weapons Type, 2001 - 2002

	2001	2002
Hands/Feet	970	1,103
Mouth	69	95
Firearms	89	90
Verbal Threat	50	84
Vehicle	35	25
Knife	19	17
Officer's Own Weapon	4	0
Other	124	169
Total	1,360	1,583

Exhibit 22d. Age of Police Attacker, 2002

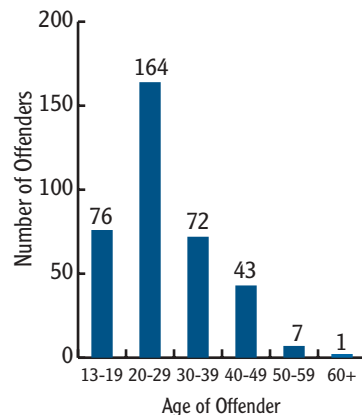


Exhibit 22e. Age of Attacked Officer, 2002

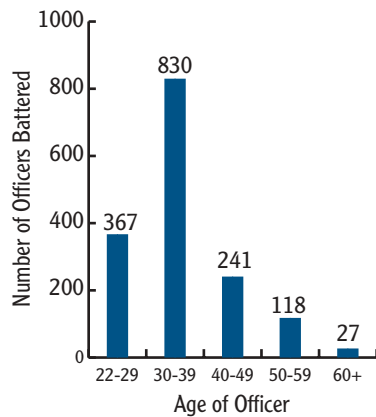


Exhibit 22f. Attacked Officer Years of Service, 2002

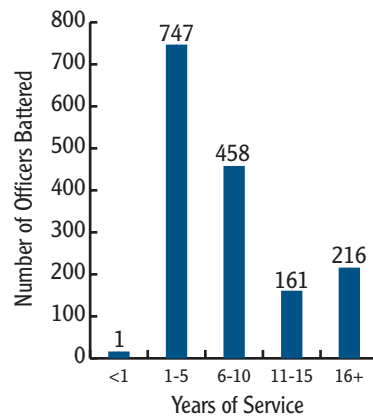


Exhibit 22g. Attacks Against Officers by District, 2001-2002

District	2001	2002	% Change
1	22	49	122.7%
2	66	58	-12.1%
3	40	61	52.5%
4	70	51	-27.1%
5	60	40	-33.3%
6	75	85	13.3%
7	71	105	47.9%
8	106	120	13.2%
9	94	82	-12.8%
10	50	76	52.0%
11	85	144	69.4%
12	19	50	163.2%
13	32	20	-37.5%
14	26	50	92.3%
15	71	89	25.4%
16	35	46	31.4%
17	45	33	-26.7%
18	91	63	-30.8%
19	47	42	-10.6%
20	27	38	40.7%
21	39	20	-48.7%
22	31	43	38.7%
23	49	44	-10.2%
24	43	63	46.5%
25	61	106	73.8%
Outside City	5	5	0.0%
Total	1,360	1,583	16.4%

Education and Training

The Education and Training Division trained nine recruit classes in 2002, graduating 536 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. This compares to 10 classes and 599 recruits in 2001. The number of recruits graduated in 2002 is a decrease of 10.5 percent from the number in 2001.

Recruits presently receive 1,006 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a 10-week field training and evaluation program. Recruits are on probation until they reach their 18-month service anniversary.

In addition to recruits for the Chicago Police Department, the Education and Training Division trained 109 recruits, in three classes, for suburban police agencies. This is 12.1 percent fewer individuals than the 124 trained in 2001.

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 qualifications are conducted at each of the five Area Headquarters firing ranges and at the Training Academy.

Exhibit 23. Education and Training - Number of Trainees, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Recruit Training	723	645	-10.8%
Chicago	599	536	-10.5%
Suburban	124	109	-12.1%
Other Training	13,870	17,978	29.6%
Retreads/Retrainees*	61	88	44.3%
In-Service	12,032	15,325	27.4%
Pre-Service	398	71	-82.2%
CES - 3 hour training programs	764	204	-73.3%
Special training for outside agencies	132	2,156	1,533.3%
Civilian	483	134	-72.3%
Firearms Training	24,766	27,035	9.2%
Chicago	18,767	21,077	12.3%
Outside agencies using range	161	315	95.7%
PRISm (Firearms simulator training)	5,838	5,643	-3.3%
Total	39,359	45,658	16.0%

* Officers returning to the Department following a leave of absence.

Budget

Exhibit 24. Annual Appropriations, 2001-2002

	2001	2002
Personnel Services (salaries, wages etc.) ^(a)	\$895,892,429	\$973,823,125
Contractual Services ^(b)	\$19,138,010	\$15,244,663
Travel	\$44,792	\$525
Commodities ^(c)	\$10,412,517	\$9,581,141
Equipment (excluding capital equipment)	\$155,287	\$81,218
Contingencies	\$45,000	\$45,000
For Specific Purpose - Financial	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000
For Specific Purpose - General	\$2,028,620	\$2,048,400
Capital Equipment Note	\$5,719,592	\$6,438,000
Total	\$940,936,247	\$1,014,762,072

(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.

The Chicago Police Department's appropriation increased by 7.8 percent in 2002, exceeding \$1 billion for the first time (\$1,014,762,072). As in 2001, personnel costs represented more than 95 percent of the total. These increased by 8.7 percent between 2001 and 2002. Other items showed substantial decreases between the two years: travel (-98.8 percent) and contractual services (-20.3 percent).

Fleet Inventory

The Department's fleet inventory included 3,621 vehicles in 2002, an increase of 1.5 percent from the 3,569 vehicles in 2001. The most common vehicles in 2002, as in previous years, were marked squad cars (45.8 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (39.1 percent). The number of unmarked squad cars increased by 56 vehicles, or 4.1 percent, between 2001 and 2002. Also noteworthy was an increase in the number Police All-Purpose Vehicles (P.A.P.V.s), by 15 vehicles, or 19.0 percent. Although pound vehicles remained the third most common members of the fleet in 2002, they decreased by 24, or 12.6 percent. These are vehicles which were expropriated from their owners, most often because they were used in the commission of a crime.

Exhibit 25. Fleet Inventory, 2001-2002

	2001	2002
Marked Squad Car	1,652	1,665
Unmarked Squad Car	1,367	1,423
Pound Vehicles (Expropriated)	190	166
P.A.P.V.	79	94
Squadrols	93	86
CTA Security	21	23
Canine Mini-Vans	19	19
Trailers	19	18
Suburbans and Blazers	17	17
Prisoner Transport Van	12	16
3-Wheel Motorcycles	16	15
Utility Vehicles	14	15
Full-Size Cargo/Step Vans	16	14
3-Wheel Cushmans	14	11
Patrol Mini-Vans	11	10
2-Wheel Motorcycles	10	10
Full-Size Passenger Vans	8	8
Boats	7	7
Station Wagons	4	4
Total	3,569	3,621

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
Strategic Services Division
3510 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60653

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

You may also visit the Department's website on the Internet, where most reports are available at:

www.cityofchicago.org/police

Chicago CrimeWatch is the Chicago Police Department's television program, showing the police and community working together for safer neighborhoods. *CrimeWatch* airs in segments, every two hours, daily on the *Chicago Works* show airing on cable channels 23 and 49. It is shown in its entirety at 1:00 a.m., 8:00 a.m., 7:00 p.m., and 9:00 p.m. New episodes are featured every three weeks. These stories of success are also summarized on the CPD website.

**Chicago
Police
Department**

**2002
Annual Report**

