

Chicago Police Department

BIENNIAL REPORT 1993 & 1994



Richard M. Daley, Mayor
Matt L. Rodriguez, Superintendent

BIENNIAL REPORT

1993 & 1994

Prepared by

Chicago Police Department
Bureau of Staff Services
Research and Development Division

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.

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Mission Statement

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To fulfill our mission, we will strive to attain the highest degree of ethical behavior and professional conduct at all times.

Message from the Superintendent

The last two years have been an exciting time of change for the Chicago Police Department and for the communities we serve. After 30 years of operating under the same basic policing strategy, the Department has embarked on a sweeping and historic change in the way we provide police services to the people of Chicago.

It is a change necessitated by the dramatic changes taking place in society — changes in the causes of crime, the nature of crime, and the resources for dealing with crime. It is a change that takes the best elements of our traditional model of policing — energetic enforcement of the law, rapid response to emergencies, and thorough investigative work — and combines them with new, more proactive approaches to preventing crime and disorder in our neighborhoods. It is a change that makes the community and other government agencies active partners with the police in the fight against crime.

It is a change to Chicago's own vision of community-oriented policing: it is Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS).

This report documents some of the early results of this new partnership of police and communities working together for a better Chicago. Crime in our City has declined for three consecutive years, with decreases recorded

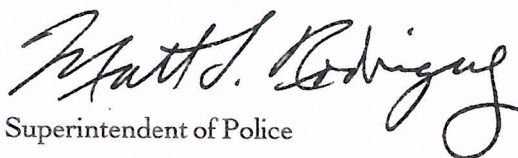
in almost every major crime category. In fact, the crimes of criminal sexual assault, burglary, and arson have reached their lowest levels since the early 1980s.

But as encouraging as these statistics may be, they cannot mask the tremendous fear that still exists in many of Chicago's neighborhoods. Addressing that fear of crime, as well as the actual incidence of crime, is a major objective of CAPS. In the future, we will need new and more precise ways of measuring our impact on both crime and the level of fear in our communities. In the meantime, this report documents the crime and Department activity levels in both 1993 and 1994.

I sincerely thank the courageous men and women of the Chicago Police Department for helping to initiate the historic changes of the past two years, while continuing to provide quality police services to the people of Chicago. I also thank the community for accepting our offer of partnership with such enthusiasm, energy, and creativity.

The 1990s will continue to bring dramatic changes in society and the policing profession. I am confident, however, that CAPS is the appropriate strategy to lead our City into this dynamic and, at times, uncertain future. Our goal in the coming years must be to build on the ample foundation we have laid.

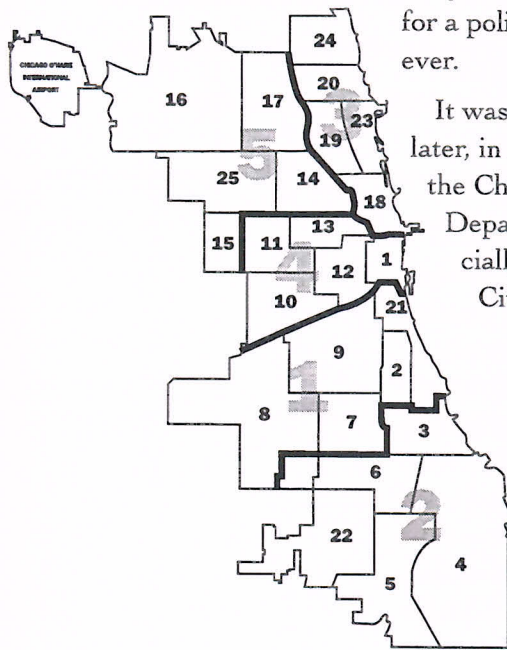
Together we can make the difference.



Superintendent of Police

Chicago Police Department

Chicago Police Department
District and Area Map



When Chicago was incorporated as a town in 1833, one of the first official acts of the town fathers was to build a log cabin jail capable of holding 28 prisoners. They made no provisions for a police force, however.

It wasn't until 22 years later, in April 1855, that the Chicago Police Department was officially established by City ordinance.

The original ordinance called for an 80-man police force that first year. In 1856, however, General Superintendent Cyrus P.

Bradley had just 23 officers to serve a growing population of more than 80,000 people.

Today, Chicago has the second largest municipal police department in the

It is at the beat level that police and community are coming together to fight crime and solve neighborhood problems under CAPS.

nation — more than 16,200 employees at the end of 1994. They serve a population of close to 3 million people, in a city of more than 228 square miles.

Department Organization

The City is divided into 25 police districts, which are organized into five police areas. Each police district has between 9 and 15 police beats — a total of 279 small geographic areas throughout the City.

It is at this beat level that police and community are coming together to fight crime and solve neighborhood problems under CAPS, Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy.

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 such critical functions as legal affairs, media relations, 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.

Five Bureaus

- *Bureau of Operational Services* includes the vast majority of uniformed patrol officers and other district law personnel. The Bureau's responsibilities include the control and prevention of crime through regular beat patrols, answering calls for service, apprehending offenders, providing basic crime scene processing services, enforcing traffic laws, and engaging in a variety of problem-solving activities with the community and other government agencies. Commanded by the First Deputy Superintendent, the Bureau of Operational Services also includes a number of specialized

patrol units in areas such as airport law enforcement, public housing, public transportation, marine and mounted units, and special operations and events.

- *Bureau of Investigative Services* is responsible for the follow-up investigation of crimes, for the apprehension of offenders, and for providing information and investigative assistance to field officers. The Bureau includes the Detective, Organized Crime, and Youth Divisions.
- *Bureau of Technical Services* is responsible for the technical resources to support crime fighting and problem solving. The Bureau is

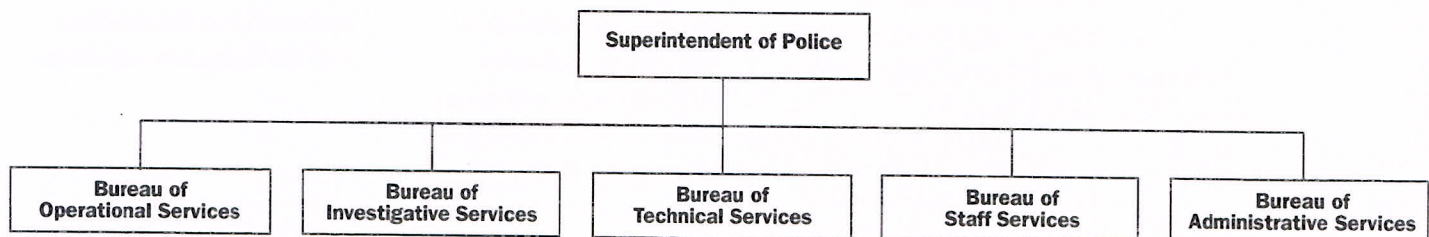
currently responsible for emergency and non-emergency communications, various crime laboratory functions, and management of property, electronics, vehicles, and other general support functions.

- *Bureau of Staff Services* is responsible for the research, planning, and training for the Department. The Bureau also includes crime prevention, management and labor affairs, and professional counseling functions.
- *Bureau of Administrative Services* manages the key administrative functions of the Department. These include data systems, finance, personnel, and records.

Department Personnel

As of December 1994

Sworn personnel	12,885
Civilians	2,239
Crossing Guards	1,154
Total	16,278



Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy

In 1993, the Chicago Police Department adopted a new policing strategy called CAPS—Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy.

CAPS enhances the City's crime-fighting capacity by adding police personnel at the neighborhood level and by using police resources more effectively in solving neighborhood crime problems.

CAPS is a community-oriented philosophy of policing and crime prevention. It enhances the City's crime-fighting capacity by adding police personnel at the neighborhood level and by using police resources more effectively in solving neighborhood crime problems.

Implementation of CAPS began in April 1993 in five of the City's 25 police districts—Englewood (7th), Marquette (10th), Austin (15th), Morgan Park (22nd), and Rogers Park (24th).

These prototype districts—diverse in their demographics, economics, crime problems, and levels of community organization—served as a labora-

tory for testing the CAPS model before it was expanded Citywide.

Citywide implementation of CAPS began in 1994, and will be completed in 1995 when all additional personnel are in place.

CAPS continues to stress vigorous and impartial enforcement of the law and rapid response to serious crimes and life-threatening emergencies.

But the new strategy also acknowledges that the police alone cannot solve the City's crime problem. It takes a combined effort of police, community, and City government working together.

CAPS has four core components: neighborhood problem solving, partnership with the community, partnership with City agencies, and Department organizational change. During 1993 and 1994, the Department made significant progress in all of these areas.

Neighborhood Problem Solving

With CAPS, the Department is refocusing its efforts on identifying and

solving crime problems at the neighborhood level. To carry out this approach, CAPS establishes teams of beat and rapid response officers in each police district.

- Beat officers work the same beat on the same watch each day so they can get to know the beat's residents, its crime problems, and the best strategies and resources for solving those problems.
- Rapid response officers answer many of the emergency calls in the district, so beat officers have more time and flexibility to work with residents in addressing longer-range problems.

In 1993, an additional 200 personnel were deployed among the five prototype districts to fully staff the beat and rapid response teams. During 1994, the Department hired more than 1,000 recruits, with another 975 new hires expected in 1995. These new recruits, along with the redeployment of some officers from administrative positions, have increased the total number of officers on the street.

Training

The Department has made a significant investment in training police personnel and the community in the skills they need to implement CAPS. In 1993, approximately 1,750 officers and supervisors in the five prototype districts received intensive training in a curriculum that focused on interpersonal communication, problem solving, alliance building, and, for sergeants and lieutenants, advanced leadership skills.

During 1994, the Department trained field supervisors in all 25 police districts and provided CAPS orientation training to all district police officers through a nine-week roll-call training program.

Follow up to these efforts include classroom instruction for police officers on problem solving and the Joint Community-Police Training project. Through the JCPT, community members on all 279 beats are learning their roles and responsibilities in CAPS, and are working with beat officers to solve actual crime problems.

In addition to providing more personnel, CAPS emphasizes team work and sharing of information among beat, rapid response, tactical, and gang tactical officers in each district. CAPS also promotes better coordination between patrol officers and specialized units throughout the Department.

To enhance problem solving, police officers collect and compile beat-level information into beat profiles. Beat profiles are "snapshots" of the characteristics and chronic problems on a beat and the resources available to address those problems. Beat profiles are used to prioritize problems, identify strategies, and plan missions.

Another change has involved implementation of a new policy for dispatching police cars. This policy is designed to keep beat officers on their assigned beats by minimizing the number of 9-1-1 calls they answer on other beats.

Problem solving was also enhanced through new technology. A new computer system called Information Collection for

Impact on Crime

The Chicago Community Policing Evaluation Consortium, coordinated by the Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research at Northwestern University, has been studying CAPS from the beginning. In its year-one "report card," the Consortium gave the strategy good marks. Residents of all five prototype districts generally reported reductions in serious crime problems, gang and drug problems, and neighborhood-specific problems. Residents also reported significant improvements in police responsiveness and service to the community.

Automated Mapping (ICAM) allows officers to analyze crime data and to generate maps that show crime activity on their beats, sectors, or districts. ICAM has been installed in all 25 districts.

Partnership with the Community

With CAPS, the community is no longer just the "eyes and ears" of the police. The community is an active partner of the police at all levels of the strategy.

Community members work with the police in identifying, prioritizing, analyzing, and developing strategies to address crime in their neighborhoods.

Partnership with the community begins at the beat level, between officers and the people who live and work on the beat.

City Service Requests

From April 1993 through December 1994, Chicago police officers submitted nearly 30,000 requests for City services that impact public safety.

Services Requested

Abandoned vehicles	10,296
Abandoned buildings	5,050
Traffic signage	2,606
Graffiti	2,206
Potholes	1,330
Tree trims	559
Other	7,715
TOTAL	29,762

Regular meetings of beat officers and community members on the beat provide opportunities for everyone to meet face-to-face and to discuss local problems and priorities.

A District Advisory Committee in each district—made up of community and business leaders—helps to identify district-level issues and set broad priorities. Subcommittees have been formed in each district to work on specific community needs or problems that relate to crime, for example, court advocacy, senior citizen safety, youth and family issues, and community development.

The community is also being trained to assume its new roles and responsibilities. In 1995, the Joint Community-Police Training project is offering training and technical assistance to community members on all 279 beats in the City.

City Services

Many problems in a community result from physical conditions that breed crime or fear of crime—abandoned buildings and cars, graffiti, broken street

lights. Under the leadership of Mayor Richard M. Daley, these and other signs of neighborhood disorder are being addressed through a new partnership between the Police Department and other City agencies.

Special procedures allow the police to request and follow up on requests for City services that impact public safety. These procedures provide “one-stop shopping” for City services through the Mayor’s Office of Inquiry and Information (MOII).

Beat officers fill out a City Services Request form for problems that pose a crime or safety problem on their beat. These requests get top priority from the agency that receives the work order. MOII assigns a tracking number to each request and distributes to each district a weekly status report.

Organizational Change

CAPS is not a limited program that is the responsibility of a select group of officers. CAPS is a policing philosophy of which all Department members are a part.

To fully implement CAPS throughout the Department requires important changes in the Department’s traditional organizational structure. Superintendent Rodriguez recognized this with the publication in October 1993 of *Together We Can: A Strategic Plan for Reinventing the Chicago Police Department*.

This 29-page document lays out the Superintendent’s vision for the Department, and identifies those key areas where changes will be needed over the next several years.

Together We Can was distributed to every member of the Department—sworn and civilian, in all units—and copies were made available to members of the public.

The Department has now begun the process of turning the vision of *Together We Can* into specific changes throughout the organization. A Strategic Planning Committee, representing both police personnel and community members, has been formed to recommend the key changes that will be needed over the next several years.

Crime and Activity Data

For the third year in a row, reports of major crime declined in Chicago during 1994. 1994's decrease of 1.2 percent followed a nearly 4 percent drop in 1993 and a 7 percent drop in 1992. The 284,567 index crimes reported in 1994 was the lowest total since 1987.

Seven of the eight index crime categories declined from 1992 to 1993 (only thefts increased), and six of the eight declined in 1994 (murder and aggravated assault rose). Reports of criminal sexual assault and burglary reached their lowest levels in more than a decade in 1994.

Clearance rates* for index crimes increased from 24.9 percent in 1992 to 25.3 percent in 1993, but then decreased to 24.1 percent in 1994. Index crime arrests decreased from 71,723 in 1992 to 65,892 in 1993 and 60,812 in 1994. This decrease partially reflects the reduction in reported index crimes during the past few years.

Most Offenses Are Property Crimes

Citywide, the vast majority of index crimes reported in 1993 and 1994 involved property offenses (72 percent for both years). Overall, property

crimes declined by about 3 percent since 1992.

Violent crimes fell 6 percent during 1993 and 1 percent during 1994. Slightly more than half of these violent offenses were aggravated assaults, and most of the remainder were robberies. More than 60 percent of all robberies in 1993 and 1994 were armed robberies.

After four years of steady increases, the number of murders declined in 1993, only to increase by 9.4 percent in 1994. The number of murders committed by young people (under 18 years old) increased even more dramatically.

Crime Down in 15 Districts

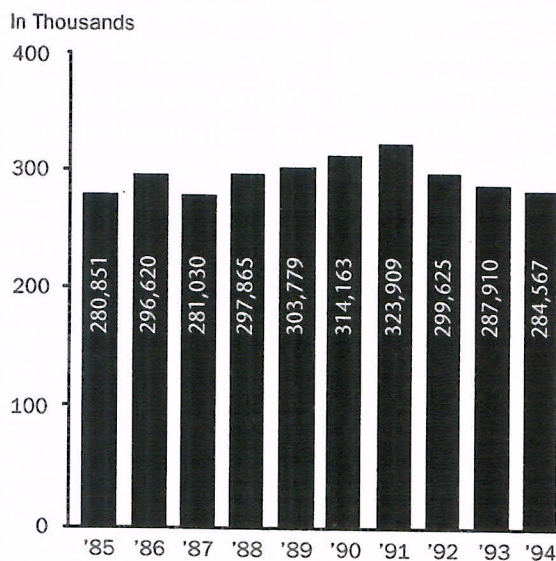
Crime declined in 15 of the City's 25 police districts between 1993 and 1994. District 24 (Rogers Park) and District 20 (Foster) recorded the largest decreases, 8.2 percent and 8.1 percent, respectively. Reports of criminal sexual assault and robbery declined in most districts. Among the districts where crime rose, the increases ranged from 0.2 percent to 7.7 percent.

About the Uniform Crime Reports

Many of the statistics in this report reflect Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data for the calendar years 1993 and 1994 (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) and four property crimes (burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson).

UCR data are limited in that they measure only those crimes that are reported to the police. For some crime types, especially murder, this does not pose a problem: most murders get reported to the police. For many other crimes, however, an estimated one-third to more than one-half of the crimes that actually occur never get reported. Still, the UCR provides a consistent measure of reported crime levels over time.

Figure 1
Index Crimes —
1985 to 1994



*Clearances are solutions of a crime. An arrest, death, or other event may result in one or more clearances.

Figure 2

Index Crimes — 1993 & 1994

Six of the eight index crime categories declined between 1993 and 1994, with the largest decreases occurring in criminal sexual assault, arson, and burglary. Murder and

aggravated assault were the only crime types to increase; an increasing proportion of each was committed with firearms.

Reported Offenses

	1993	1994	Percent Change
Murder	850	930	9.4%
Criminal sexual assault—total	3,379	3,048	-9.8%
Attempted criminal sexual assault	341	319	-6.5%
Criminal sexual assault	3,038	2,729	-10.2%
Robbery—total	35,209	33,949	-3.6%
Armed robbery	21,427	20,511	-4.3%
Strongarmed robbery	13,782	13,438	-2.5%
Aggravated assault—total	39,757	40,425	1.7%
Gun	13,608	14,220	4.5%
Knife or cutting instrument	8,755	8,919	1.9%
Other dangerous weapon	16,325	16,131	-1.2%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,069	1,155	8.4%
Burglary—total	45,704	43,869	-4.0%
Forcible entry	35,128	32,926	-6.3%
Unlawful entry	7,931	8,112	2.3%
Attempted forcible entry	2,645	2,831	7.0%
Theft	121,360	121,196	-0.1%
Motor vehicle theft	40,255	39,823	-1.1%
Arson	1,396	1,327	-4.9%
TOTAL	287,910	284,567	-1.2%

INDEX CRIME DEFINITIONS

Murder. The willful killing of a person, or the death of a person through the negligence 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 attempt to take anything of value from the care or custody of a person, by force or threat of force.

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

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 of or attempt to burn a house or other building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another.

Figure 3

Violent vs. Property Crimes

Violent crimes are those committed directly against a person. In 1994, violent crimes accounted for less than 28 percent of all index crimes reported in Chicago. The vast majority of violent crimes were aggravated assaults and robberies, while murders accounted for only 1.2 percent of violent crimes.

In 1994, nearly three out of every four index crimes reported in Chicago were property crimes. In a property crime, no person is directly harmed or threatened by the offender. Almost 60 percent of these property offenses were thefts.

Figure 3.a
Violent vs. Property Crimes — 1994

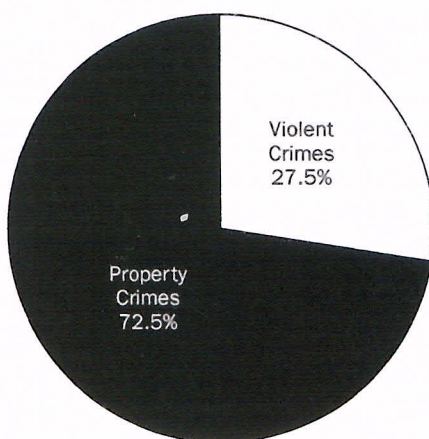


Figure 3.b
Violent Crimes — 1994

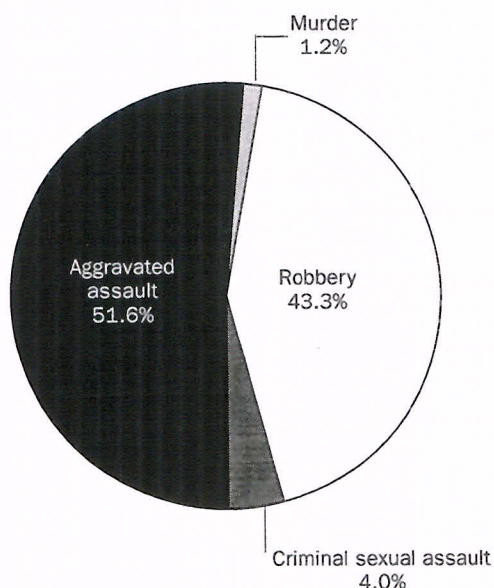


Figure 3.c
Property Crimes — 1994

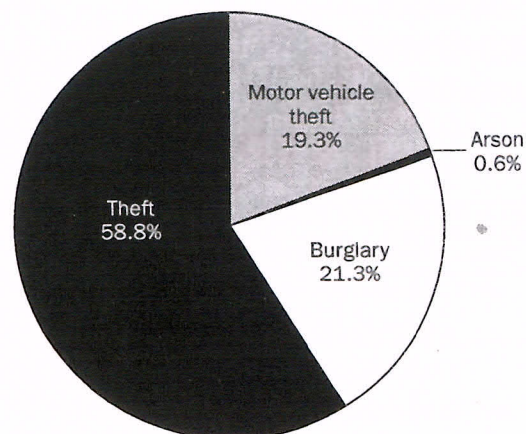


Figure 4 Violent Crimes

Violent crimes in Chicago generally increased in the late 1980s and early 1990s, before declining the last three years. With the exception of 1992, reports of criminal

sexual assault have declined overall since 1986. Robberies peaked in 1991 and then decreased over the next three years.

Figure 4.a
Murder

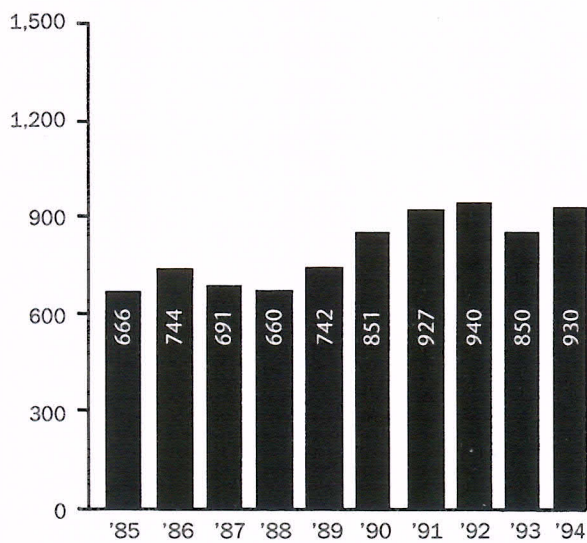


Figure 4.b
Criminal Sexual Assault

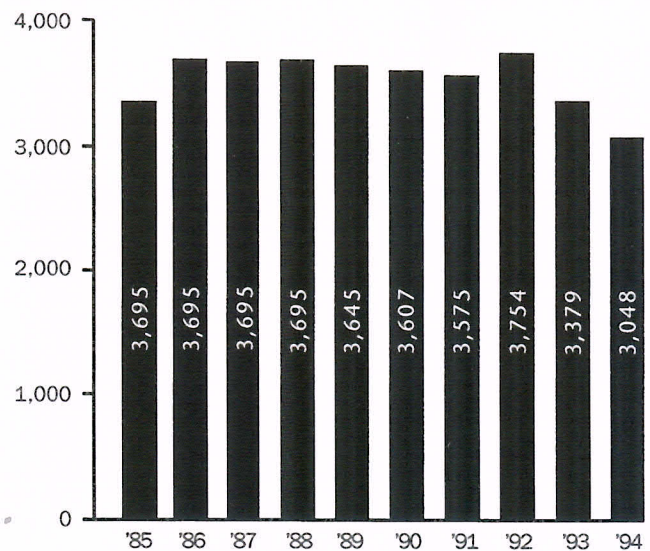


Figure 4.c
Robbery

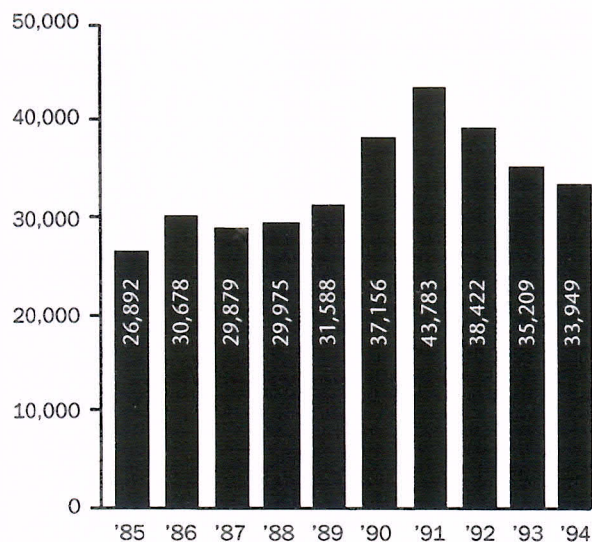
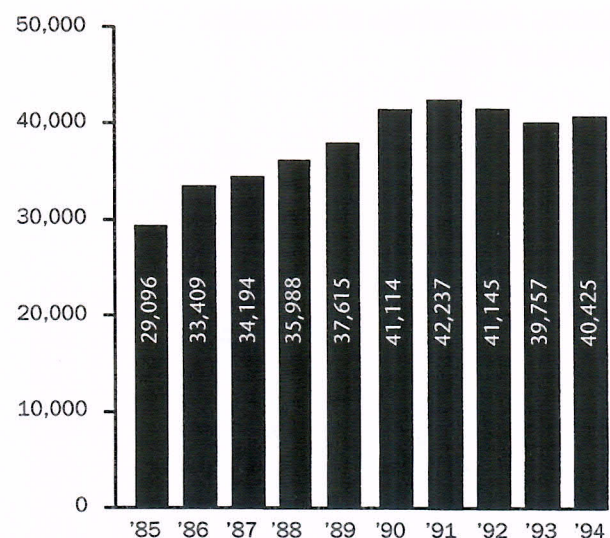


Figure 4.d
Aggravated Assault



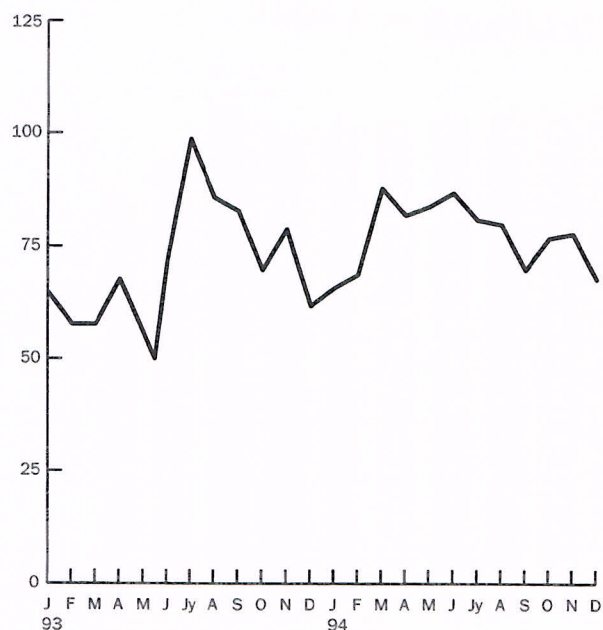
Note: These graphs are intended to show trends over time within each crime type. Graph-to-graph comparisons should not be made because the scales are not uniform.

Figure 5

Murder Analysis

Total murders in Chicago rose more than 9 percent between 1993 and 1994. Street gang violence and altercations were the most common causative factors. Of all

persons arrested for murder over the past ten years, the proportion under age 18 has increased dramatically, from 9 percent in 1985 to 28 percent in 1994.

Figure 5.a**1993 and 1994 Murders, by Month****Figure 5.b****Causative Factors**

	1993	1994
Altercations	158	131
Street gangs*	129	293
Robbery, burglary	76	75
Domestic	70	82
Organized criminal activity—narcotics*†	36	127
Careless use of weapons	19	6
Sex offense	4	19
Other	86	86
Undetermined	272	111
TOTAL	850	930

* The large increase in street gang and organized crime figures in 1994 partially reflects changes in the definitions of those categories.

† In 1993, an additional 31 murders included in other categories involved narcotics. In 1994, an additional 17 murders included in other categories were narcotics related.

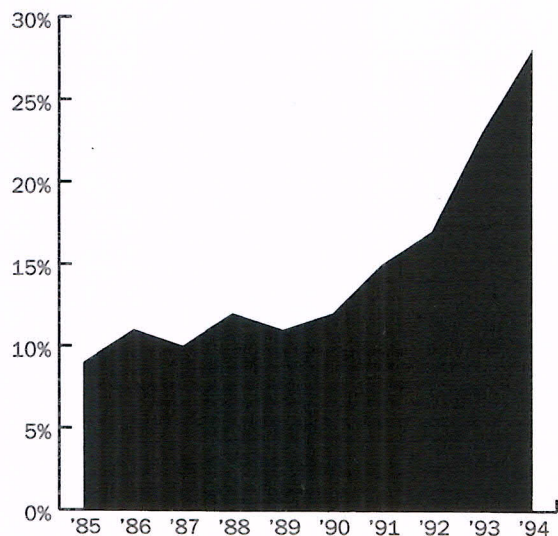
Figure 5.c**Murder Arrests, Percentage of Offenders Under 18 Years of Age**

Figure 5 Murder Analysis, continued

The largest and most rapidly growing age group of murder offenders is the 11 to 20 group, while the largest age group of victims is the 21 to 30 age group. In 1994, 55

percent of known murder offenders in Chicago were aged 20 or younger. Among victims, 32 percent were aged 20 or younger in 1994.

Figure 5.d
Ages of Offenders

	1993	1994
Under 10	1	1
11 to 20	371	447
21 to 30	270	230
31 to 40	89	87
41 to 50	26	32
51 to 60	18	9
61 to 70	8	6
71 to 80	1	1
Over 80	0	0
Unknown	0	0

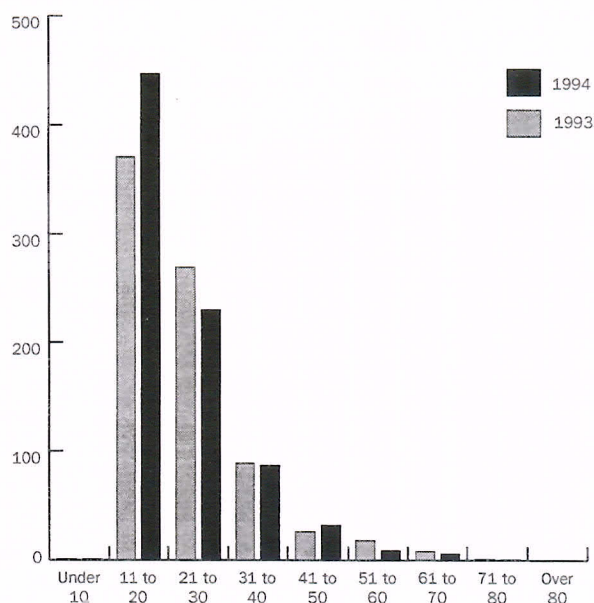


Figure 5.e
Ages of Victims

	1993	1994
Under 10	27	27
11 to 20	245	273
21 to 30	256	327
31 to 40	164	169
41 to 50	85	67
51 to 60	33	34
61 to 70	21	14
71 to 80	12	9
81 to 90	5	3
Over 90	0	1
Unknown	2	6

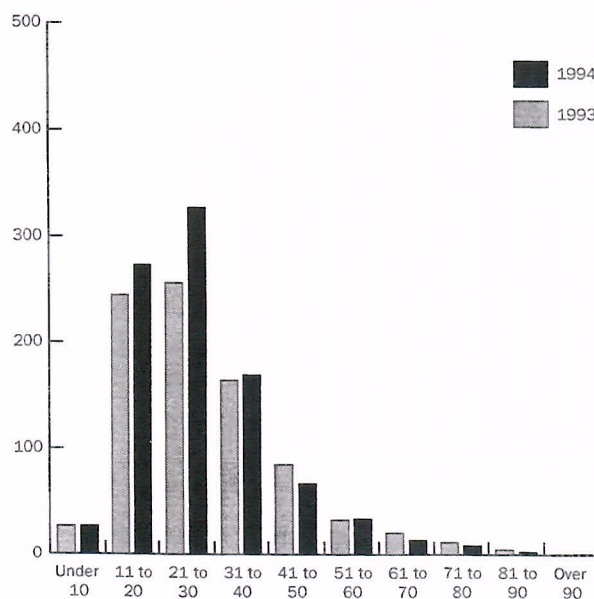


Figure 5

Murder Analysis, continued

Firearms were used in 74 percent of all murders in 1994, with handguns being the most common type of firearm used. The number of murders committed with firearms has increased rapidly over the last ten years, while use of

other murder weapons has actually declined. Between one-third and one-half of murders are committed by acquaintances, ranging from business associates to family members.

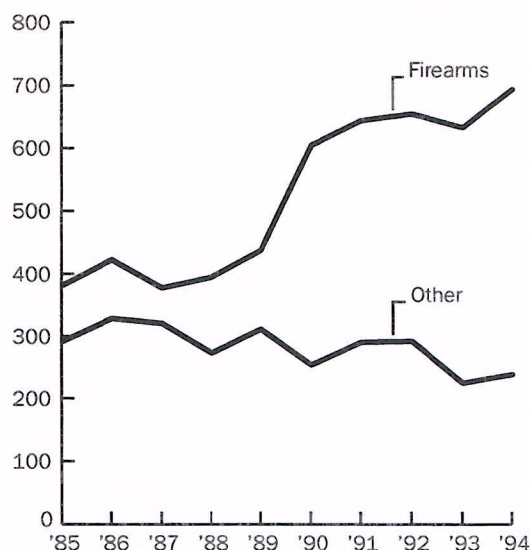
Figure 5.f

Type of Weapon

	1993	1994
Firearms—total	629	691
Handguns	543	594
Shotguns	13	6
Rifles	9	6
Unknown firearm type	64	85
Cutting instruments	103	120
Other object or substances	71	67
Hands, fists, feet (includes strangulation)	47	52
TOTAL	850	930

Figure 5.g

Murder Offenses, by Weapon Type

**Figure 5.h**

Relationship between Offender and Victim

	1993	1994
Romantic relationship	33	34
Other familial (blood or legal relationship)	29	38
Marriage (legal or common-law)	24	16
Business relationship	17	4
Other relationships (includes non-romantic friends, neighbors, etc.)	261	312
No relationship	216	193
Relationship not established	270	333

Note: See the Police Department's annual "Murder Analysis" report for more details on homicide trends.

Figure 6 Property Crimes

All four index property crimes have generally declined in recent years. Burglary and arson reports are at their lowest levels in more than a decade. Motor vehicle theft

decreased by more than 18 percent since 1990. Theft is the largest category, accounting for almost 60 percent of all property crime.

Figure 6.a
Burglary

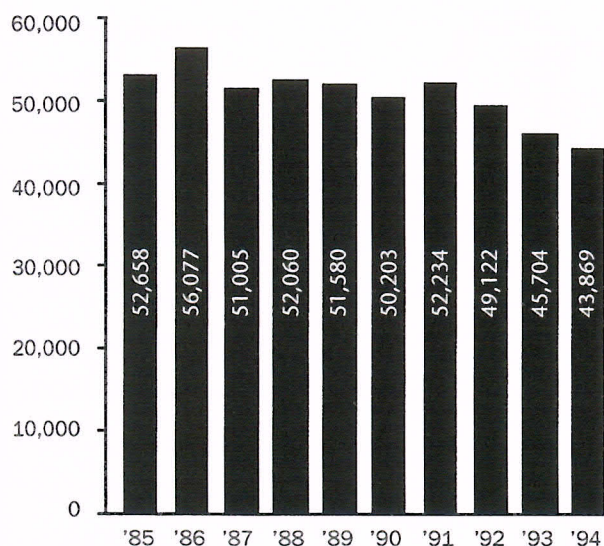


Figure 6.b
Theft

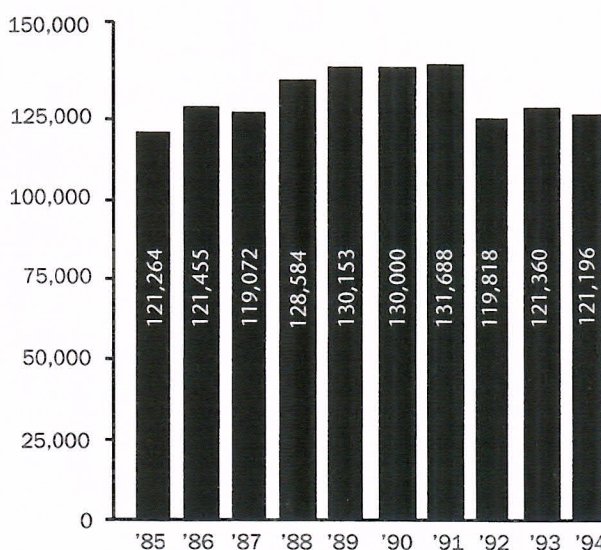


Figure 6.c
Motor Vehicle Theft

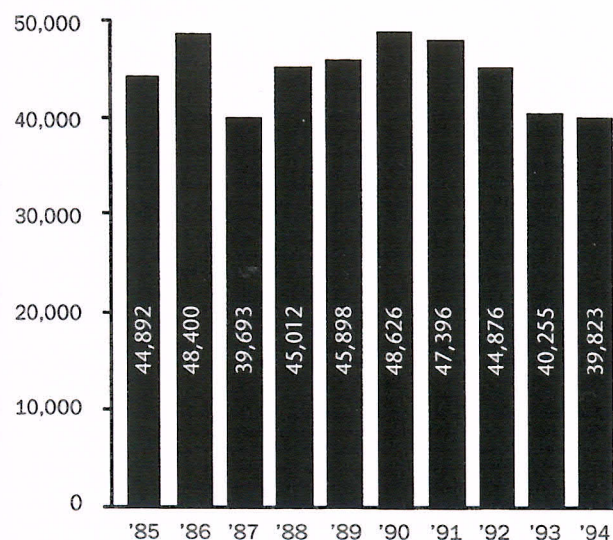
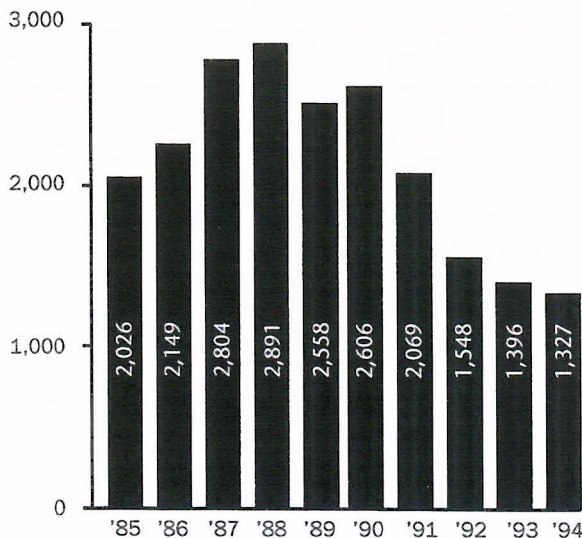


Figure 6.d
Arson



Note: These graphs are intended to show trends over time within each crime type. Graph-to-graph comparisons should not be made because the scales are not uniform.

Figure 7

Motor Vehicle Theft Analysis

The total number of vehicles reported stolen in the City declined slightly between 1993 and 1994. More automobiles were recovered than were reported stolen, suggesting that some of those thefts may not have been reported or had occurred in earlier years.

In motor vehicle theft, clearance rates tend to be low. Since a majority of stolen automobiles are quickly stripped and abandoned, recovery of the vehicle may give little indication of the offender.

Figure 7.a

Motor Vehicle Thefts

	1993	1994	Percent Change
Actual thefts	36,741	36,594	-0.4%
Attempted thefts	3,514	3,229	-8.1%

Figure 7.b

Recovered Stolen Motor Vehicles

	1993	1994	Percent Change
Total stolen motor vehicles recovered	40,231	39,065	-2.9%
Recovered in Chicago	36,889	36,184	-1.9%
Recovered outside Chicago	3,342	2,881	-13.8%
Vehicles stolen outside Chicago and recovered within the City	5,086	5,069	-0.3%

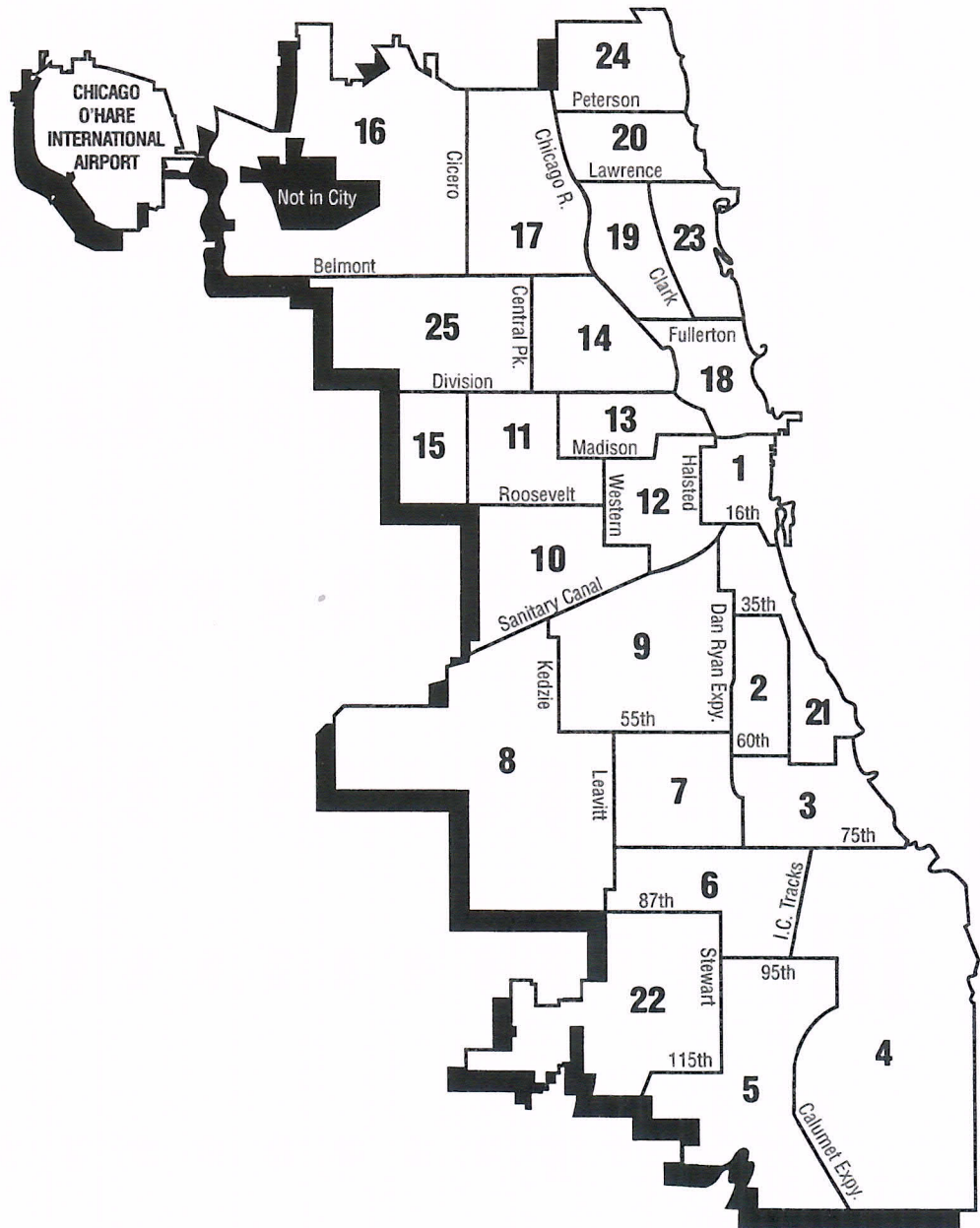
Figure 8

Chicago Police Districts

Chicago is divided into 25 police districts (refer to page 24 for populations by district). Reported crimes by district are shown in Figures 9 and 10, on the following pages. Ten districts showed some increase in total index crime between 1993 and 1994, while 15 showed a decrease. District

11 (Harrison) reported the highest number of murders in both years, but the 1994 figure was down by 10 percent from the 1993 figure. The incidence of criminal sexual assault and robbery declined in most districts between 1993 and 1994.

- District 1 Central*
- District 2 Wentworth
- District 3 Grand Crossing
- District 4 South Chicago
- District 5 Calumet
- District 6 Gresham
- District 7 Englewood
- District 8 Chicago Lawn
- District 9 Deering
- District 10 Marquette
- District 11 Harrison
- District 12 Monroe
- District 13 Wood
- District 14 Shakespeare
- District 15 Austin
- District 16 Jefferson Park
- District 17 Albany Park
- District 18 East Chicago*
- District 19 Belmont
- District 20 Foster
- District 21 Prairie
- District 22 Morgan Park
- District 23 Town Hall
- District 24 Rogers Park
- District 25 Grand Central



*Portions of these districts comprise the central business district. While the resident populations of these areas are relatively low, their daytime business populations are large.

Figure 9

Index Crimes, by Police District — 1993

District	Criminal Sexual Assault			Aggravated Assault		Robbery		Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft		Total
	Murder	Assault	Sexual	Assault	Robbery	Assault	Burglary					
1	2	38		271	586		507	8,964	850	9		11,227
2	53	278		3,190	2,347		1,551	3,989	989	32		12,429
3	39	221		2,152	1,861		2,070	4,234	1,784	48		12,409
4	70	177		2,417	1,372		2,740	4,501	1,987	75		13,339
5	42	188		1,977	1,296		1,371	2,967	1,660	84		9,585
6	54	185		2,128	1,882		2,039	4,006	2,090	61		12,445
7	66	259		2,965	1,970		1,997	3,869	1,535	68		12,729
8	22	129		1,191	1,058		2,273	6,920	3,169	73		14,835
9	48	166		2,105	1,340		2,303	5,158	2,340	84		13,544
10	52	149		2,001	1,767		1,844	3,739	1,749	72		11,373
11	94	283		3,522	3,791		1,933	4,903	1,736	89		16,351
12	38	119		1,539	1,221		1,136	4,851	1,512	37		10,453
13	23	95		1,069	1,070		1,397	3,574	1,005	75		8,308
14	41	122		1,877	1,569		3,349	5,050	2,036	92		14,136
15	27	159		2,022	2,239		1,373	3,035	1,192	71		10,118

Figure 9

Index Crimes, by Police District — 1993, continued

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual		Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle		Total
		Assault						Theft	Arson	
16	8	40		324	524	1,720	4,175	1,159	30	7,980
17	17	90		1,020	994	2,381	4,115	1,658	74	10,349
18	7	86		898	784	1,250	11,832	1,483	14	16,354
19	5	40		625	536	1,898	5,434	1,273	41	9,852
20	12	72		718	703	1,303	3,313	948	31	7,100
21	30	95		1,039	1,058	1,072	4,587	1,479	25	9,385
22	26	76		790	874	1,079	2,633	1,300	43	6,821
23	16	89		862	869	1,237	4,656	1,096	9	8,834
24	20	95		1,014	991	2,242	4,592	1,196	35	10,185
25	38	128		2,550	1,998	3,639	6,263	3,029	124	17,769
TOTAL	850	3,379		35,209	39,757	45,704	121,360	40,255	1,396	287,910

Note: Districts vary widely in geographic size and population. Therefore, direct district-to-district comparisons should be avoided.

Figure 10

Index Crimes, by Police District — 1994

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual		Aggravated		Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
		Assault	Robbery	Assault	Burglary				
1	3	29	491	254	278	9,351	803	5	11,214
2	54	221	2,079	3,217	1,518	4,045	1,074	42	12,250
3	63	214	1,817	2,484	2,152	4,130	1,821	40	12,721
4	68	163	1,295	2,383	2,492	4,275	1,860	80	12,616
5	56	157	1,203	2,358	1,500	2,828	1,311	67	9,480
6	50	166	1,864	2,111	2,257	4,104	2,014	65	12,631
7	77	250	1,848	3,274	1,895	3,716	1,616	94	12,770
8	30	103	1,177	1,372	2,631	6,901	3,247	59	15,520
9	64	125	1,317	2,221	2,582	5,224	2,133	76	13,742
10	59	156	1,783	2,044	1,527	3,824	1,894	76	11,363
11	88	260	3,592	3,752	1,742	4,563	1,643	79	15,720
12	27	93	1,167	1,474	948	4,998	1,528	43	10,278
13	32	90	1,134	996	1,180	3,583	1,008	51	8,074
14	31	121	1,647	1,588	2,596	5,122	2,019	78	13,202
15	43	117	2,058	1,903	1,456	3,280	1,227	55	10,139

Figure 10

Index Crimes, by Police District — 1994, continued

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual		Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle		Total
		Assault	Assault					Theft	Arson	
16	6	39	388	394	388	1,675	4,321	1,337	44	8,204
17	19	70	944	750	944	2,227	4,244	1,757	60	10,071
18	10	65	787	1,010	787	1,497	12,137	1,286	26	16,818
19	7	36	526	563	526	1,848	5,216	1,052	27	9,275
20	16	55	737	607	737	1,012	3,215	842	37	6,521
21	17	116	986	999	986	895	4,556	1,375	21	8,965
22	31	70	834	747	834	1,324	2,693	1,277	32	7,008
23	24	84	904	841	904	1,116	4,369	942	24	8,304
24	16	111	960	961	960	1,939	4,126	1,197	43	9,353
25	38	137	1,928	2,605	1,928	3,582	6,375	3,560	103	18,328
TOTAL	930	3,048	40,425	33,949	40,425	43,869	121,196	39,823	1,327	284,567

Note: Districts vary widely in geographic size and population. Therefore, direct district-to-district comparisons should be avoided.

Figure 11

1990 Population, by Police District

District	White	Black	Asian	Native American	Other	Total*	Hispanic*
1	11,571	5,049	607	41	188	17,456	897
2	208	65,460	50	67	49	65,834	229
3	2,752	84,054	332	117	201	87,456	667
4	37,646	88,981	407	276	17,024	144,334	29,331
5	3,277	94,771	115	82	1,652	99,897	2,925
6	1,964	112,017	91	106	146	114,323	529
7	856	105,276	120	106	184	106,542	594
8	163,554	22,135	2,333	371	19,089	207,481	33,666
9	78,091	37,844	9,382	414	30,639	156,369	48,578
10	26,202	47,847	403	321	57,059	131,832	76,874
11	3,617	91,099	319	132	3,387	98,554	5,900
12	19,103	20,343	2,409	227	27,740	69,823	37,279
13	31,245	15,634	741	237	18,227	66,084	33,369
14	59,328	12,078	2,022	612	54,967	129,007	84,183
15	2,809	60,652	173	51	271	63,956	836
16	176,085	677	4,886	249	2,184	184,081	8,836
17	97,216	2,401	20,755	541	14,396	135,309	32,854
18	76,655	17,007	2,404	155	1,149	97,370	3,273
19	84,150	4,415	5,642	574	12,490	107,270	25,645
20	62,795	13,726	16,258	734	10,994	104,508	20,460
21	18,712	43,306	6,253	116	557	68,944	1,474
22	45,096	71,314	306	132	342	117,190	1,290
23	67,356	14,612	6,595	544	5,858	94,964	11,977
24	88,645	23,104	17,130	528	8,274	137,682	19,122
25	104,592	33,910	4,385	332	34,243	177,462	65,068
TOTAL	1,263,524	1,087,711	104,118	7,064	321,309	2,783,726	545,852
Percent	45.4%	39.1%	3.7%	0.3%	11.5%	100.0%	19.6%

* Totals do not include a separate category of persons of Hispanic origin, since they may be of any race and are represented in other columns.

Data, compiled by Wesley Skogan, Northwestern University, for the Chicago Community Policing Evaluation Consortium, are based on 1990 U.S. Census figures.

Figure 12**Index Crime Clearances — 1993**

More than 25 percent of reported index crimes were cleared in 1993, with murder, criminal sexual assault, and aggravated assault having the highest clearance rates.

Burglary, robbery, and motor vehicle theft were the crimes with the lowest clearance rates in 1993.

1993 Reported Offenses and Clearances

	Offenses	Clearances*	Percent Cleared
Murder	850	598	70.4%
Criminal sexual assault—total	3,379	1,980	58.6%
Attempted criminal sexual assault	341	188	55.1%
Criminal sexual assault	3,038	1,792	59.0%
Robbery—total	35,209	5,408	15.4%
Armed robbery	21,427	2,751	12.8%
Strongarmed robbery	13,782	2,657	19.3%
Aggravated assault—total	39,757	22,563	56.8%
Gun	13,608	6,615	48.6%
Knife or cutting instrument	8,755	6,250	71.4%
Other dangerous weapon	16,325	9,039	55.4%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,069	659	61.6%
Burglary—total	45,704	5,072	11.1%
Forcible entry	35,128	3,614	10.3%
Unlawful entry	7,931	1,003	12.6%
Attempted forcible entry	2,645	455	17.2%
Theft	121,360	30,415	25.1%
Motor vehicle theft	40,255	6,532	16.2%
Arson	1,396	288	20.6%
TOTAL	287,910	72,856	25.3%

* A clearance is the solution of a crime. An arrest, death, or other event may result in one or more clearances.

Figure 13**Index Crime Clearances — 1994**

The clearance rate for all index crimes declined slightly, to 24.1 percent, in 1994. Only the clearance rate for robbery increased over 1993's figures. The clearance rate

for murder was just under 65 percent, and the clearance rates for criminal sexual assault and aggravated assault remained above 50 percent.

1994 Reported Offenses and Clearances

	Offenses	Clearances*	Percent Cleared
Murder	930	602	64.7%
Criminal sexual assault—total	3,048	1,682	55.2%
Attempted criminal sexual assault	319	142	44.5%
Criminal sexual assault	2,729	1,540	56.4%
Robbery—total	33,949	5,639	16.6%
Armed robbery	20,511	2,886	14.1%
Strongarmed robbery	13,438	2,753	20.5%
Aggravated assault—total	40,425	21,612	53.5%
Gun	14,220	6,457	45.4%
Knife or cutting instrument	8,919	6,007	67.4%
Other dangerous weapon	16,131	8,516	52.8%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,155	632	54.7%
Burglary—total	43,869	4,322	9.9%
Forcible entry	32,926	2,986	9.1%
Unlawful entry	8,112	895	11.0%
Attempted forcible entry	2,831	441	15.6%
Theft	121,196	28,475	23.5%
Motor vehicle theft	39,823	6,043	15.2%
Arson	1,327	265	20.0%
TOTAL	284,567	68,640	24.1%

* A clearance is the solution of a crime. An arrest, death, or other event may result in one or more clearances.

Arrests, by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender — 1993

BIENNIAL REPORT 1993 & 1994 – 27

Figure 14

Arrests, by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender — 1993, continued

Offense Classification	White				Black				Native American				Asian				Unknown				Total				Hispanic			
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	85		41		105	132		0	1		2	0		0	0		0	0		192	174		366	25		14		
Fraud (11)	237		70		366	175		0	0		22	3		1	0		626	248		874	45		20					
Embezzlement (12)	1		0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		1	0		1	0		1	0		0		
Stolen property— buying, receiving, possessing (13)	154		24		322	64		1	0		4	0		2	0		483	88		571	85		8					
Vandalism (14)	4,971		368		5,711	991		23	4		101	15		1	1		10,807	1,379		12,186	2,791		154					
Weapons—carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	2,461		106		7,105	529		6	1		49	3		3	0		9,624	639		10,263	1,605		52					
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	603		1,278		969	3,151		1	11		15	12		0	1		1,588	4,453		6,041	227		139					
Sex offenses (17)†	750		57		1,574	132		7	0		32	0		1	0		2,364	189		2,553	363		8					
Drug abuse violations— total (18)	6,162		895		25,696	3,547		20	10		83	6		4	2		31,965	4,460		36,425	3,766		382					

Figure 14

Arrests, by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender — 1993, continued

Offense Classification	White				Black				Native American				Asian				Unknown				Total				Hispanic			
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
Gambling—total (19)	334	19	1,954	36	0	0	0	0	32	1	3	0	2,323	56	2,379	111	7											
Offenses against family and children (20)	91	87	146	317	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	241	407	648	47	28											
Driving under the influence (21)	1,577	48	967	47	3	0	10	1	1	0	2,558	96	2,654	955	15													
Liquor laws (22)	2,262	372	1,784	157	11	1	28	2	2	0	4,087	532	4,619	1,502	188													
Disorderly conduct (24)	15,592	1,448	35,638	4,453	130	20	216	12	28	1	51,604	5,934	57,538	9,965	606													
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	13,308	2,247	27,424	6,811	55	13	402	23	22	4	41,211	9,098	50,309	7,841	626													
TOTAL	73,225	11,185	172,991	35,002	365	90	1,548	200	109	20	248,238	46,497	294,735	41,776	4,222													
	84,410		207,993		455		1,748		129		294,735		45,998															

* Indicates index crimes.

† Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.

Note: Totals do not include a separate category of persons of Hispanic origin, since they may be of any race and are represented in other columns.

Note: Numbers in parentheses in the offense classification category refer to FBI arrest classification numbers.

Arrests, by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender — 1993

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Figure 15

Arrests, by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender — 1993, continued

Offense Classification	<18		18-20		21-24		25-44		45+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	9	6	18	12	44	25	106	127	15	4	192	174
366												
Fraud (11)	27	17	50	17	81	50	410	140	58	24	626	248
874												
Embezzlement (12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
1												
Stolen property— buying, receiving, possessing (13)	128	14	47	5	48	16	221	48	39	5	483	88
571												
Vandalism (14)	4,385	367	1,475	158	1,152	162	3,419	634	376	58	10,807	1,379
12,186												
Weapons—carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	2,317	196	1,905	71 ^a	1,716	92	3,044	230	642	50	9,624	639
10,263												
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	50	41	110	296	238	778	1,072	3,282	118	56	1,588	4,453
6,041												
Sex offenses (17)†	343	10	170	12	256	45	1,309	119	286	3	2,364	189
2,553												
Drug abuse violations— total (18)	7,734	487	5,462	509	5,408	710	12,207	2,560	1,154	194	31,965	4,460
36,425												

Figure 15

Arrests, by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender — 1993, continued

Offense Classification	<18		18-20		21-24		25-44		45+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gambling—total (19)	967	21	437	2	309	3	371	15	239	15	2,323	56
Offenses against family and children (20)	63	44	29	45	50	92	89	217	10	9	241	407
Driving under the influence (21)	20	0	133	1	362	5	1,602	76	441	14	2,558	96
Liquor laws (22)	1,077	279	1,356	143	348	14	1,100	91	206	5	4,087	532
Disorderly conduct (24)	11,177	1,426	7,460	629	7,339	772	21,515	2,878	4,113	229	51,604	5,934
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	13,252	1,421	7,049	797	5,282	1,332	13,692	5,353	1,936	195	41,211	9,098
TOTAL	61,559	9,379	34,785	4,395	33,682	6,333	102,517	24,637	15,695	1,753	248,238	46,497
	70,938		39,180		40,015		127,154		17,448		294,735	

* Indicates index crimes.

† Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.

Note: Totals do not include a separate category of persons of Hispanic origin, since they may be of any race and are represented in other columns.

Note: Numbers in parentheses in the offense classification category refer to FBI arrest classification numbers.

Figure 16

Arrests, by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender — 1994

Offense Classification	Native												Total		Hispanic	
	White		Black		American		Asian		Unknown							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01a)*	170	7	603	50	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	776	57	833	104	3
Manslaughter by negligence (01b)	5	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	16	4	0
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	94	1	391	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	487	6	493	54	0
Robbery (03)*	721	107	2,670	255	1	0	23	0	0	0	0	3,415	362	3,777	388	58
Aggravated assault (04)*	2,118	137	4,349	1,038	9	2	38	6	6	0	6,520	1,183	7,703	1,110	61	
Burglary—breaking and entering (05)*	1,687	75	2,922	160	4	0	19	1	0	0	4,632	236	4,868	774	27	
Larceny—theft (except motor vehicle) (06)*	6,120	1,914	19,589	6123	25	7	124	62	8	2	25,866	8,108	33,974	2,309	794	
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	1,483	325	5,639	1,013	6	0	17	7	0	1	7,145	1,346	8,491	821	143	
Other assaults (08)	11,419	1,459	23,062	5,098	56	9	198	26	7	1	34,742	6,593	41,335	4,771	588	
Arson (09)*	81	2	113	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	18	212	20	0	

Figure 16

Arrests, by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender — 1994, continued

Offense Classification	White				Black				Native American				Asian				Unknown				Total				Hispanic			
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
Gambling—total (19)	275	10	275	10	1,795	28	1	0	1	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,088	38	2,126	43	3			
Offenses against family and children (20)	89	94	169	327	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	424	686	36	29			
Driving under the influence (21)	1,295	30	578	29	6	0	11	0	6	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,890	59	1,949	816	5			
Liquor laws (22)	2,261	302	2,305	200	47	1	33	2	47	1	33	2	1	0	1	0	4,647	505	5,152	1,425	157							
Disorderly conduct (24)	14,624	1,459	31,486	4,121	122	7	215	24	122	7	215	24	9	1	46,456	5,612	52,068	8,466	635									
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	15,877	2,085	31,804	5,031	55	17	403	31	55	17	403	31	15	0	48,154	7,164	55,318	9,598	691									
TOTAL	74,693	11,277	172,595	33,991	389	64	1,374	192	51	5	249,102	45,529	294,631	38,763	4,019	42,782												
	85,970		206,586		453		1,566		56		294,631																	

* Indicates index crimes.

† Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.

Note: Totals do not include a separate category of persons of Hispanic origin, since they may be of any race and are represented in other columns.

Note: Numbers in parentheses in the offense classification category refer to FBI arrest classification numbers.

Figure 17

Arrests, by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender — 1994

Offense Classification	<18		18-20		21-24		25-44		45+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01a)*	230	7	191	6	133	13	198	26	24	5	776	57
833												
Manslaughter by negligence (01b)	1	1	5	0	2	0	6	1	0	0	14	2
16												
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	182	1	32	0	44	1	195	3	34	1	487	6
493												
Robbery (03)*	1,309	162	456	37	524	36	1,088	120	38	7	3,415	362
3,777												
Aggravated assault (04)*	1,658	397	881	109	849	122	2,486	483	646	72	6,520	1,183
7,703												
Burglary—breaking and entering (05)*	1,479	85	471	15	490	25	2,057	106	135	5	4,632	236
4,868												
Larceny—theft (except motor vehicle) (06)*	4,390	1,591	1,686	625	2,633	1,006	15,150	4,403	2,007	483	25,866	8,108
33,974												
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	3,131	481	1,195	208	883	183	1,790	458	146	16	7,145	1,346
8,491												
Other assaults (08)	6,280	2,121	3,170	660	4,838	772	17,758	2,757	2,696	283	34,742	6,593
41,335												
Arson (09)*	110	6	17	0	13	0	47	12	7	0	194	18
212												

Figure 17

Arrests, by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender — 1994, continued

Offense Classification	<18		18-20		21-24		25-44		45+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	6	3	12	10	23	23	90	90	13	6	144	132
												276
Fraud (11)	46	20	43	22	70	45	365	189	83	23	607	299
												906
Embezzlement (12)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
												2
Stolen property— buying, receiving, possessing (13)	160	16	53	8	68	12	206	28	23	5	510	69
												579
Vandalism (14)	4,046	404	1,493	151	1,254	190	3,963	813	455	61	11,211	1,619
												12,830
Weapons—carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	2,715	279	1,903	80	1,812	92	2,840	273	539	33	9,809	757
												10,566
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	70	63	141	309	343	847	1,638	4,318	248	42	2,440	5,579
												8,019
Sex offenses (17)†	265	12	154	10	226	19	1,049	125	297	3	1,991	169
												2,160
Drug abuse violations— total (18)	8,788	510	5,756	476	5,441	816	13,673	3,182	1,440	208	35,098	5,192
												40,290

Figure 17

Arrests, by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender — 1994, continued

Offense Classification	<18		18-20		21-24		25-44		45+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Gambling—total (19)	763	6	445	2	271	5	381	20	228	5	2,088	38
Offenses against family and children (20)	85	51	30	27	42	83	90	256	15	7	262	424
Driving under the influence (21)	19	0	96	3	294	6	1,186	41	295	9	1,890	59
Liquor laws (22)	919	209	1,053	126	521	32	1,705	129	449	9	4,647	505
Disorderly conduct (24)	10,396	1,516	6,605	574	6,455	690	19,393	2,634	3,607	198	46,456	5,612
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	17,219	1,608	9,014	662	6,631	931	13,563	3,769	1,727	194	48,154	7,164
TOTAL	64,268	9,549	34,902	4,120	33,862	5,949	100,918	24,236	15,152	1,675	249,102	45,529
	73,817		39,022		39,811		125,154		16,827		294,631	

* Indicates index crimes.

† Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.

Note: Totals do not include a separate category of persons of Hispanic origin, since they may be of any race and are represented in other columns.

Note: Numbers in parentheses in the offense classification category refer to FBI arrest classification numbers.

Figure 18

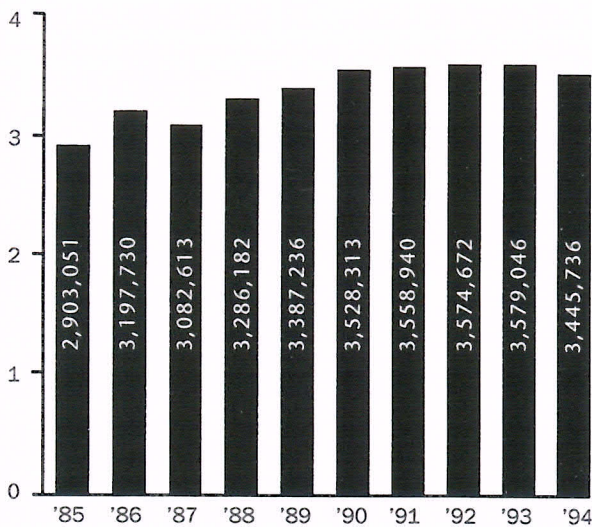
Communications

After increasing for each of the last six years, the number of calls to 9-1-1 declined nearly 4 percent in 1994. The total number of calls received — both emergency and non-emergency — declined by 3.5 percent. The dramatic increase in foreign language line calls is due in part to the

enhancement of foreign language service in September 1993. Of the over 300,000 burglar alarm dispatches in each year, nearly 99 percent were false alarms. Figures 19 and 20 show services rendered by district.

Figure 18.a
9-1-1 Calls

In millions

**Figure 18.b**
Incoming Calls Received

	1993	1994	Percent Change
9-1-1	3,579,046	3,445,736	-3.7%
Operator lines*	727,638	768,082	5.6%
Overflow lines†	8,366	8,410	0.5%
MOII††	415,600	338,669	-18.5%
TOTAL	4,730,650	4,560,897	-3.5%

* Operator line calls are those forwarded from the telephone company operator.

† Overflow line calls are those that could not be handled immediately by the call takers.

†† The Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information (MOII), the City's general information line, transfers calls for service to the Police Department.

Figure 18.c
Other Communications

	1993	1994	Percent Change
Patrol dispatches	2,141,798	2,319,762	0.2%
Alternate Response Program (ARP) calls*	672,802	633,416	-5.8%
Foreign language calls received	10,182	22,530	121.2%
Total burglar alarm dispatches	322,493	314,351	-2.5%
False alarm percentage	98.7%	98.7%	0%

* ARP is designed to handle calls for police service that are of a non-emergency nature.

Figure 18.d
Summary of Services Rendered, Citywide

	1993	1994
Total index crimes	313,489	309,467
Total non-index crimes	267,299	274,962
Total miscellaneous non-criminal	1,919,464	1,879,334
Total traffic	109,124	179,432
TOTAL SERVICES RENDERED	2,609,376	2,643,195

Figure 19

Summary of Services Rendered — 1993, by District

District	Total Index Crimes	%	Total Non-index Crimes	%	Miscellaneous Non-criminal	%	Total Traffic	%	Total Police Service	%
1	12,661	17.4%	5,917	8.1%	48,468	66.6%	5,628	7.7%	72,674	100.0%
2	13,232	11.6%	14,722	12.9%	83,896	73.6%	2,114	1.8%	113,964	100.0%
3	13,618	10.7%	12,313	9.7%	97,230	77.0%	3,094	2.4%	126,255	100.0%
4	13,906	10.9%	14,196	11.2%	94,040	74.3%	4,409	3.4%	126,551	100.0%
5	10,551	10.2%	12,980	12.5%	76,662	74.4%	2,844	2.7%	103,037	100.0%
6	13,021	10.9%	12,286	10.3%	89,878	75.4%	3,978	3.3%	119,163	100.0%
7	13,868	10.9%	14,875	11.7%	95,132	74.9%	2,980	2.3%	126,855	100.0%
8	16,457	12.1%	15,637	11.5%	94,867	70.2%	8,004	5.9%	134,965	100.0%
9	14,966	11.1%	15,495	11.5%	98,554	73.3%	5,343	3.9%	134,358	100.0%
10	12,251	11.3%	9,898	9.1%	81,904	75.9%	3,757	3.4%	107,810	100.0%
11	17,762	13.2%	13,825	10.2%	99,345	73.9%	3,393	2.5%	134,325	100.0%
12	11,511	13.7%	8,330	9.9%	60,012	71.9%	3,579	4.2%	83,432	100.0%
13	9,002	11.6%	6,827	8.8%	58,836	76.1%	2,621	3.3%	77,286	100.0%
14	14,956	11.6%	11,348	8.8%	96,608	75.2%	5,550	4.3%	128,462	100.0%
15	10,598	11.8%	9,446	10.5%	67,198	74.8%	2,510	2.7%	89,752	100.0%
16	9,306	11.2%	8,680	10.5%	56,668	68.5%	7,964	9.6%	82,618	100.0%
17	11,216	11.8%	9,022	9.5%	67,501	71.5%	6,546	6.9%	94,285	100.0%
18	17,812	15.9%	9,079	8.1%	78,955	70.6%	5,846	5.2%	111,692	100.0%
19	11,107	11.8%	7,483	7.9%	70,093	74.9%	4,892	5.2%	93,575	100.0%
20	7,932	10.6%	7,385	9.9%	55,308	74.2%	3,879	5.2%	74,504	100.0%
21	10,319	13.2%	8,166	10.4%	57,137	73.1%	2,508	3.2%	78,130	100.0%
22	7,737	9.8%	8,367	10.7%	58,350	74.6%	3,730	4.7%	78,184	100.0%
23	9,869	11.8%	7,292	8.7%	63,346	75.9%	2,853	3.4%	83,360	100.0%
24	11,152	11.2%	10,458	10.5%	73,074	73.6%	4,600	4.6%	99,284	100.0%
25	18,679	13.8%	13,272	9.8%	96,402	71.4%	6,502	4.8%	134,855	100.0%
TOTAL	313,489	12.0%	267,299	10.2%	1,919,464	73.5%	109,124	4.1%	2,609,376	100.0%

Figure 20

Summary of Services Rendered — 1994, by District

District	Total Index Crimes	%	Total Non-index Crimes	%	Miscellaneous Non-criminal	%	Total Traffic	%	Total Police Service	%
1	12,450	17.0%	5,866	8.0%	44,813	61.4%	9,851	13.4%	72,980	100.0%
2	13,071	11.8%	14,826	13.4%	79,442	71.8%	3,227	2.9%	110,566	100.0%
3	13,731	10.8%	13,779	10.8%	93,821	74.1%	5,226	4.1%	126,557	100.0%
4	13,110	10.6%	14,083	11.4%	88,701	72.2%	6,819	5.5%	122,713	100.0%
5	10,673	10.1%	13,564	12.9%	76,376	72.6%	4,491	4.2%	105,104	100.0%
6	13,409	11.1%	12,616	10.5%	87,566	73.0%	6,255	5.2%	119,846	100.0%
7	13,895	10.9%	15,253	11.9%	93,077	73.2%	4,884	3.8%	127,109	100.0%
8	16,976	11.9%	16,080	11.3%	95,593	67.1%	13,616	9.5%	142,265	100.0%
9	14,836	10.6%	15,353	11.0%	100,023	71.8%	9,071	6.5%	139,283	100.0%
10	12,150	11.4%	9,586	9.0%	78,055	73.8%	5,880	5.5%	105,671	100.0%
11	16,503	12.6%	14,525	11.1%	93,465	71.6%	5,941	4.5%	130,434	100.0%
12	11,286	13.6%	8,016	9.6%	57,925	69.9%	5,624	6.7%	82,851	100.0%
13	8,788	11.4%	6,819	8.8%	56,711	73.9%	4,372	5.7%	76,690	100.0%
14	14,166	10.9%	11,107	8.6%	94,207	73.1%	9,303	7.2%	128,783	100.0%
15	10,986	11.8%	9,946	10.7%	67,704	72.9%	4,225	4.5%	92,861	100.0%
16	9,356	10.9%	8,919	10.4%	54,257	63.2%	13,186	15.3%	85,718	100.0%
17	10,947	10.9%	9,251	9.2%	68,855	68.9%	10,789	10.8%	99,842	100.0%
18	18,446	16.2%	9,765	8.5%	75,839	66.6%	9,673	8.5%	113,723	100.0%
19	10,388	10.9%	7,865	8.3%	68,313	72.0%	8,190	8.6%	94,756	100.0%
20	7,318	9.9%	7,379	9.9%	52,921	71.6%	6,195	8.3%	73,813	100.0%
21	9,853	12.7%	8,348	10.8%	54,829	71.1%	4,057	5.2%	77,087	100.0%
22	8,020	9.6%	8,674	10.4%	60,758	72.9%	5,871	7.0%	83,323	100.0%
23	9,523	11.1%	8,096	9.4%	63,428	74.0%	4,624	5.3%	85,671	100.0%
24	10,261	10.2%	10,841	10.8%	71,225	71.3%	7,462	7.4%	99,789	100.0%
25	19,325	13.2%	14,405	9.8%	101,430	69.5%	10,600	7.2%	145,760	100.0%
TOTAL	309,467	11.7%	274,962	10.4%	1,879,334	71.1%	179,432	6.7%	2,643,195	100.0%

Figure 21**Youth Division Activity**

While missing person cases rose 4.5 percent between 1993 and 1994, Youth Division investigations of other cases involving youths generally declined. Arrests of youths for both index and non-index crimes (including

drug offenses, gambling and vandalism) declined in 1994. School absentees, curfew violators, and status offenders all declined, while community adjustments and cases directed to juvenile and criminal courts rose.

Figure 21.a**Investigations Involving Youths**

	Number of Cases	
	1993	1994
Missing persons	27,986	29,249
Child abuse (physical and sexual)	3,543	3,405
Dependent/neglected	1,327	1,386
Sex offenses—family related	1,213	1,091
Child abduction— family related	710	1,297
Child abandonment	428	384

Figure 21.c**Enforcement Activity—
Crimes by Youths**

	Number of Cases	
	1993	1994
Index crime arrests	1,126	927
Non-index crime arrests	9,180	8,653
Juvenile court warrant arrests	7,685	7,898
Juvenile court subpoenas serviced	10,056	6,215
Weapons recovered from youths	358	424

Figure 21.b**Disposition of Youths**

	Number of Cases	
	1993	1994
School absentees	135,305	124,506
Curfew violators (notice to parents)	94,048	83,063
Community adjustments*	42,738	45,735
Referred to agencies	26,554	27,250
Referred to parents	16,184	18,485
Directed to juvenile court	19,902	20,624
Directed to criminal court	199	270
Status offenders†	2,496	1,557

* When a youth is taken into custody for a crime, he or she is turned over to a Youth Officer 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 Officer or community agency.

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

Note: Youths are defined as 16 years old and younger.

Figure 22

Hate Crimes

The Preventive Programs and Neighborhood Relations Division's Civil Rights Unit compiles data on hate crimes in Chicago. Hate crimes are those committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation,

disability, or national origin of an individual or group. The most common motive for hate crimes in Chicago in 1993 and 1994 was racial bias, although this category declined 17.2 percent between 1993 and 1994.

Figure 22.a

Hate Crimes Investigations

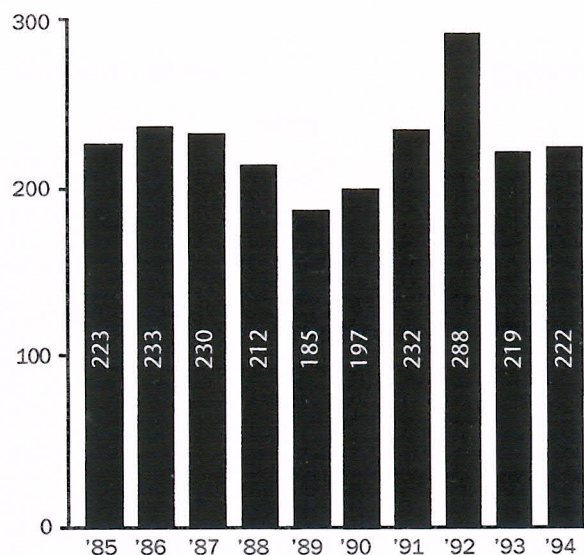


Figure 22.c

Hate Crimes Investigations, by Motive

	1993	1994	Percent Change
Race	134	111	-17.2%
Religion	27	49	81.5%
National origin	19	30	57.9%
Sexual orientation	37	31	-16.2%
Other*	2	1	-50.0%
TOTAL	219	222	1.4%

* Other includes gender and disability.

Figure 22.b

Reported Hate Crimes, by Type

	1993	1994
Battery	44	44
Criminal damage to property	44	48
Aggravated battery	33	20
Assault	29	32
Threats	26	32
Aggravated assault	11	11
Arson	8	8
Robbery	6	4
Criminal damage to vehicle	3	8
Burglary	2	0
Theft	2	3
Homicide	1	0
Armed robbery	1	1
Miscellaneous crimes	9	11
TOTAL	219	222

Note: See the Police Department's annual "Hate Crimes" report for more details on hate crimes.

Figure 23 Traffic Safety

The total number of traffic crashes increased from 1993 to 1994. The number of people killed, both vehicle occupants and pedestrians, also increased, while the number of people injured was almost unchanged. The most common type of fatal crash was a vehicle striking a

pedestrian, followed by a vehicle striking another vehicle in traffic. Failure to yield is by far the most common cause for a crash. The number of crashes caused by driver intoxication declined by 14 percent in 1994.

Figure 23.a
Traffic Crashes

	1993	1994
Total crashes	167,123	173,584
Fatal	207	234
Personal injury	26,701	23,946
Property damage	140,215	149,404
Total fatalities	326	349
Occupant fatalities	237	250
Pedestrian fatalities	89	99
Total persons injured	35,588	35,618
Occupant injuries	30,025	30,161
Pedestrian injuries	5,563	5,457

Figure 23.c
1994 Fatal Crashes

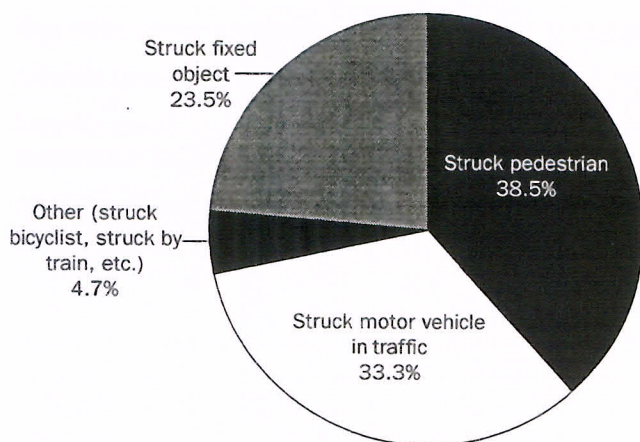


Figure 23.b
Causes of Crashes

	1993	1994
Failure to yield	18,224	19,449
Following too closely	10,605	8,624
Too fast for conditions	7,034	7,727
Disregard controls	6,812	5,335
Improper turn	4,427	4,032
Improper passing	3,860	1,878
Wrong way/side	3,024	2,066
Driver intoxicated	2,795	2,407
Improper backing	1,975	3,858
Improper lane change	1,939	3,732
Improper parking	320	673
Evading police vehicle	231	379
Emergency vehicle	177	330
License restrictions	20	43
Stopped school bus	13	39
Other violations*	105,667	113,012
TOTAL	167,123	173,584

* Includes type A incidents, which involve only minor property damage to three or fewer vehicles.

Figure 24

Roadside Safety Checks

Roadside Safety Checks are one method used by the Chicago Police Department to enforce drunk driving laws and to improve traffic safety. The Department selects a site for a check based on factors such as past DUI arrest activity, the presence of alcohol-related businesses, and public safety considerations. Officers slow the traffic flow and stop cars at regular intervals, speaking with

drivers and watching for signs of alcohol usage and other violations. In both 1993 and 1994, substantial numbers of citations were issued for DUI, open liquor, lack of insurance, and other violations. By issuing these citations, police hope to deter other drivers from committing the same potentially fatal violations.

Citations Issued

	1993	1994
Mandatory insurance	752	706
Safety belt	575	507
License	567	501
Unsafe vehicle	190	185
DUI	185	171
Open liquor	138	129
Other	715	554
Total Citations	3,122	2,753
Warnings Issued	1,840	1,530
Total Checks*	24	22
Total Vehicles Checked†	5,439	4,387

* Total checks refers to the number of roadblocks conducted by the police during the year.

† Vehicles checked shows the total number of cars stopped at those roadblocks.

Figure 25 Budget

Almost 96 percent of the Department's annual appropriation goes toward personal services, such as salaries, wages, and benefits for sworn and civilian employees. The

Department's total budget increased almost 9 percent between 1993 and 1994, largely to cover the cost of new sworn personnel.

Annual Appropriations

	1993	1994
Personal services (salaries, wages, etc.)*	\$685,737,711	\$746,695,111
Contractual services**	\$8,757,919	\$8,769,414
Travel	\$46,500	\$39,000
Commodities†	\$5,732,641	\$6,160,510
Equipment (excluding capital equipment)	\$81,049	\$59,984
Improvements (buildings)	\$0	\$0
Contingencies	\$50,000	\$50,000
Employee medical††	\$5,300,000	\$5,100,000
Physical exams for recruits and promotions	\$1,185,000	\$2,529,000
Capital equipment note	\$7,822,000	\$9,561,927
TOTAL	\$714,712,820	\$778,964,946

* Includes Corporate, Midway, and O'Hare funds.

**Rental and repairs of equipment, professional and technical services, utilities, etc.

† Repair parts, material supplies, etc.

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

Figure 26

Personnel

The Chicago Police Department is the second largest municipal police department in the United States (behind only New York City) and the largest of Chicago's City agencies. The total number of Department members

increased by 4.2 percent between 1993 and 1994. The number of sworn personnel increased by 4.3 percent, with further growth planned for 1995.

Figure 26.a

Personnel Strength

	1993	1994
Total sworn (includes exempt positions*)	12,351	12,885
Total civilian (excludes crossing guards)	2,117	2,239
Crossing guards	1,157	1,154
TOTAL	15,625	16,278

* Exempt positions are command-level positions who serve at the discretion of the Superintendent.

Note: Figures are as of December 26, 1993 and December 2, 1994.

Figure 26.b

1994 Salaries — Sworn Members

Title	Salary	
Superintendent	\$114,096	
First Deputy Superintendent	\$108,456	
Deputy Superintendent	\$102,984	
	Starting	Maximum
Chief	\$76,026	\$101,190
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	\$69,780	\$92,856
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	\$67,428	\$88,818
Captain	\$55,344	\$72,348
Lieutenant	\$50,202	\$67,224
Sergeant	\$44,442	\$60,144
Detective, Police Dispatcher, Youth Officer, Patrol Specialist	\$36,882	\$53,124
Police Officer	\$32,862	\$50,544

Figure 27

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, the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). A Complaint Register

(CR) number is issued whenever a complaint is registered. Each complaint is investigated, and a determination is made as to whether there is sufficient evidence of wrongdoing to sustain the allegation and take disciplinary action.

Figure 27.a

Complaint Register Investigations

	1993		1994	
	CR Issued	Sustained	CR Issued	Sustained
Excessive force (OPS—see detail below)	2,681	184	2,820	279
Conduct unbecoming	911	207	852	91
Violation of civil rights	482	11	582	8
Commission of a crime	457	55	765	51
Traffic (non-bribery)	273	30	331	44
Improper arrests and lockup procedures	225	83	219	79
Intoxication/drugs	75	42	88	72
Bribery/corruption	33	7	37	3
Miscellaneous (mostly administrative offenses)	3,162	1,104	3,005	997
TOTAL	8,299	1,723	8,699	1,624

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

Figure 27.b

Excessive Force Complaints (OPS)

	1993	1994
Complaints filed	2,681	2,820
Cases completed	2,718	2,714
Unfounded (a)	558	498
Exonerated (b)	75	44
Not sustained (c)	1,901	1,893
Sustained (d)	184	279

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.

Figure 27.c

Disciplinary Actions in All Sustained Cases

	1993	1994
Reprimand	476	376
Suspended 1 to 5 days	1,007	875
Suspended 6 to 15 days	52	81
Suspended 16 to 30 days	45	52
Suspended over 30 days	14	12
Discharged	41	44
TOTAL	1,635	1,440
Resigned While Under Investigation	80	111

Note: Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.