

Chicago Police Department

Annual 1995 Report



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

Annual **1995** **Report**

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, 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.

Table of Contents

Message from the Superintendent	3
In Memoriam	4
Chicago Police Department	5
1995 Highlight — CAPS at Two: Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy	8
1995 Highlight — Chicago's Emergency Communications Center	13
Crime and Activity Data	15
Total Index Crime — 1986 to 1995 (Figure 1)	15
Index Crimes — 1994 and 1995 (Figure 2)	16
Violent vs. Property Crimes (Figure 3)	17
Violent Crimes (Figure 4)	18
Murder (4.a)	
Criminal Sexual Assault (4.b)	
Robbery (4.c)	
Aggravated Assault (4.d)	
Murder (Figure 5)	19
1994 and 1995 Murders by Month (5.a)	
Causative Factors (5.b)	
Murder Arrests, Percentage of Offenders Under 18 Years of Age (5.c)	
Ages of Offenders (5.d)	
Ages of Victims (5.e)	
Type of Weapon (5.f)	
Firearm vs. Non-Firearm Murders (5.g)	
Relationship between Offender and Victim (5.h)	
Murder Offenses by Weapon Type (5.i)	
Property Crimes (Figure 6)	22
Burglary (6.a)	
Theft (6.b)	
Motor Vehicle Theft (6.c)	
Arson (6.d)	
Motor Vehicle Theft (Figure 7)	23
Motor Vehicle Thefts — Actual and Attempted (7.a)	
Recovered Stolen Motor Vehicles (7.b)	
Crimes Against Senior Citizens (Figure 8)	24
Violent Crimes Against Seniors (8.a)	
Property Crimes Against Seniors (8.b)	
Total Crimes Against Seniors (8.c)	
Hate Crimes (Figure 9)	25
Hate Crimes Investigations (9.a)	
Reported Hate Crimes by Type (9.b)	
Hate Crimes Investigations by Motive (9.c)	

Chicago Police Districts (Figure 10)	26
Police District Land Area (10.a)	
Index Crimes by Police District — 1995 (Figure 11)	28
1990 Population by Police District (Figure 12)	30
Index Crime Clearances (Figure 13)	31
Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender — 1995 (Figure 14)	32
Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender — 1995 (Figure 15)	35
Communications (Figure 16)	38
9-1-1 Calls (16.a)	
Incoming Calls Received (16.b)	
Other Communications (16.c)	
Estimated Summary of Services Rendered, Citywide (16.d)	
Estimated Summary of Services Rendered by District — 1995 (Figure 17)	39
Traffic Safety (Figure 18)	40
Traffic Crashes (18.a)	
Causes of Crashes (18.b)	
1995 Fatal Crashes (18.c)	
Roadside Safety Checks — Citations Issued (18.d)	
Saturation Patrols — Citations Issued (18.e)	
Youth Division Activity (Figure 19)	42
Investigations Involving Youths (19.a)	
Disposition of Youths (19.b)	
Enforcement Activity — Crimes by Youths (19.c)	
Budget (Figure 20)	43
Personnel (Figure 21)	44
Personnel Strength (21.a)	
Department Personnel by Gender (21.b)	
Department Personnel by Race (21.c)	
1995 Salaries — Sworn Members (21.d)	
Allegations of Misconduct (Figure 22)	45
Internal Affairs Cases — 1995 (22.a)	
Excessive Force Complaints — OPS (22.b)	
Disciplinary Actions in All Sustained Cases — IAD and OPS (22.c)	

Message from the Superintendent

Once again, the news on crime and policing in Chicago is encouraging. In 1995, reported crime in our City declined to its lowest level in more than a decade, while the partnership among police, community, and other City agencies — the backbone of Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) — became even stronger and more effective.

When CAPS was initiated in April 1993 in five "prototype" police districts, a team of independent evaluators began studying the results there. In a report released in June 1995, the evaluators documented many hopeful trends: residents of the prototype districts generally reported seeing less crime, fewer community problems, and greater responsiveness from the police. For the most part, the reduced perceptions of crime mirrored actual reductions in official crime statistics.

Based on the success of the prototype districts, the Department expanded CAPS Citywide during 1994 and 1995. Today, our unique strategy of crime control and prevention is operational in all 25 police districts. With its geographic expansion, CAPS truly has become a *philosophy of policing* that guides our entire Department.

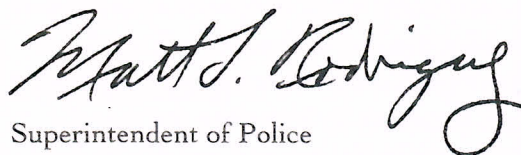
But as encouraging as CAPS has been in addressing crime, CAPS is about something even bigger: it is about a sense of community, about people coming together and working with their government to find their own solutions to local problems. Much has been written lately about the decline of public participation, with fewer people voting, attending PTA or Local School Council meetings, or volunteering at local charities. It has been said that "I" has replaced "we" in our collective thinking.

CAPS is telling a different story, however. Give people a regular forum to express their neighborhood concerns; give them knowledgeable and responsive beat officers as partners; and give them the support of other City agencies that can help — then public spirit will flourish. When people feel they can make a difference, they *will* rise to the challenge. The Chicago Police Department is proud to be taking a lead role, through CAPS, in helping people make a difference in their community.

The results of this new community spirit and partnership, as measured by crime statistics, continue to be promising. Reported index crimes decreased by more than 4 percent between 1994 and 1995, and are at their lowest level since the mid-1980s. Two of the most serious crimes, robbery and murder, decreased by more than 11 percent in 1995.

None of these or other positive trends documented in this report would have been possible without the men and women of the Chicago Police Department and our partners, the community. Our members' dedication to Chicago's new policing strategy and their daily acts of heroism and compassion in serving the people are truly outstanding, as are the enthusiasm and support demonstrated by the community.

Last year, I concluded my message by saying that together we *can* make a difference. This year, I would say that together we *are* making a difference.


Superintendent of Police

In Memoriam

The Chicago Police Department dedicates this report to two of its officers who were killed in the line of duty in 1995.

Police Officer Daniel Doffyn, Star #14030



On March 8, 1995, Police Officer Daniel Doffyn and other 15th District officers were just leaving afternoon roll call when they received a report of a burglary in progress on the 700 block of North Lorel Avenue, adjacent to the district station. Several officers responded immediately, including Officer Doffyn.

Hearing noises from the rear of the building, Officer Doffyn and fellow Officer Milan "Mike" Bubalo sped down the gangway to cover the escape route of the as-yet unseen felons. Officer Doffyn arrived in time to apprehend one offender who had just exited a rear window.

What the officers did not know is that they were interrupting a far more dangerous situation than a burglary in progress: rather, they had interrupted the flight of killers who had just shot another individual in the area before their arrival at the Lorel Avenue address.

As Officer Doffyn was apprehending one offender, another appeared in the yard. He opened fire on both officers with a semiautomatic weapon. Tragically, Officer Doffyn suffered fatal wounds to the head and chest. Officer Bubalo was struck in the hip, but he was able to return the fire, subdue the offender, and recover the deadly weapon.

Officer Doffyn is survived by a daughter, Brittany.

Police Officer James M. O'Connor, Star #4573



On September 16, 1995, while off duty, Police Officer James M. O'Connor witnessed a purse snatching in progress on the 900 block of West Roscoe Street. After alerting a friend to call 9-1-1, Officer O'Connor immediately responded to the crime by following the two offenders in his personal car. He stopped the fleeing car on the 4100 block of North Marine Drive.

As he approached the offenders' car, the driver fired several shots, striking Officer O'Connor in the chest and

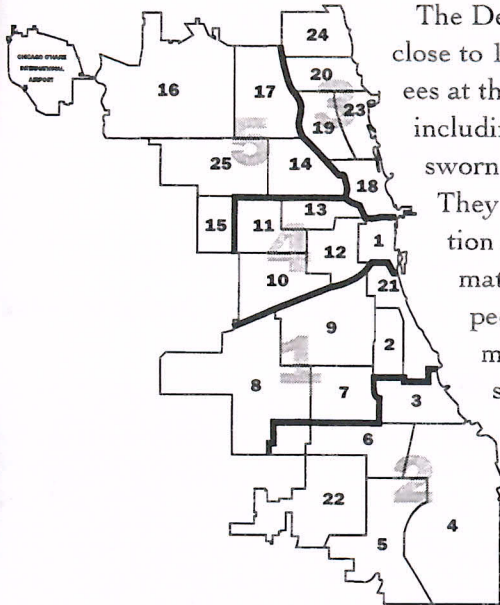
shoulder. Officer O'Connor returned fire, fatally wounding the driver. The passenger in the car ran from the scene. He was later captured after hiding under a porch in the neighborhood near the incident. Officer O'Connor, also fatally wounded, died at the scene of the incident.

Officer O'Connor had served on the force for approximately 16 months. He received five Honorable Mentions while assigned to the Town Hall (23rd) Police District. The community meeting room in the district station has been named in his honor.

Officer O'Connor is survived by his parents, Thomas and Louise, and brothers Daniel, Thomas, and Timothy.

Chicago Police Department

Chicago Police Department District and Area Map



With the second largest police department in the nation, Chicago continues to be a leader in community policing, technological innovation, and law enforcement excellence.

The Department had close to 16,800 employees at the end of 1995, including 13,300 sworn police officers.

They serve a population of approximately 2.8 million people, in a city of more than 228 square miles.

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

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 such critical functions as legal affairs, media relations, internal investigations, and emergency communications services.

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

The Bureau of Operational Services includes

the vast majority of uniformed patrol officers and other district law enforcement personnel.

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

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

Bureau of Investigative Services

The Bureau of Investigative Services is responsible for the follow-up investigation of crime and the apprehension of offenders.

There are three major Divisions within the Bureau:

- The Detective Division investigates felonies and other serious incidents. It includes specialized units which

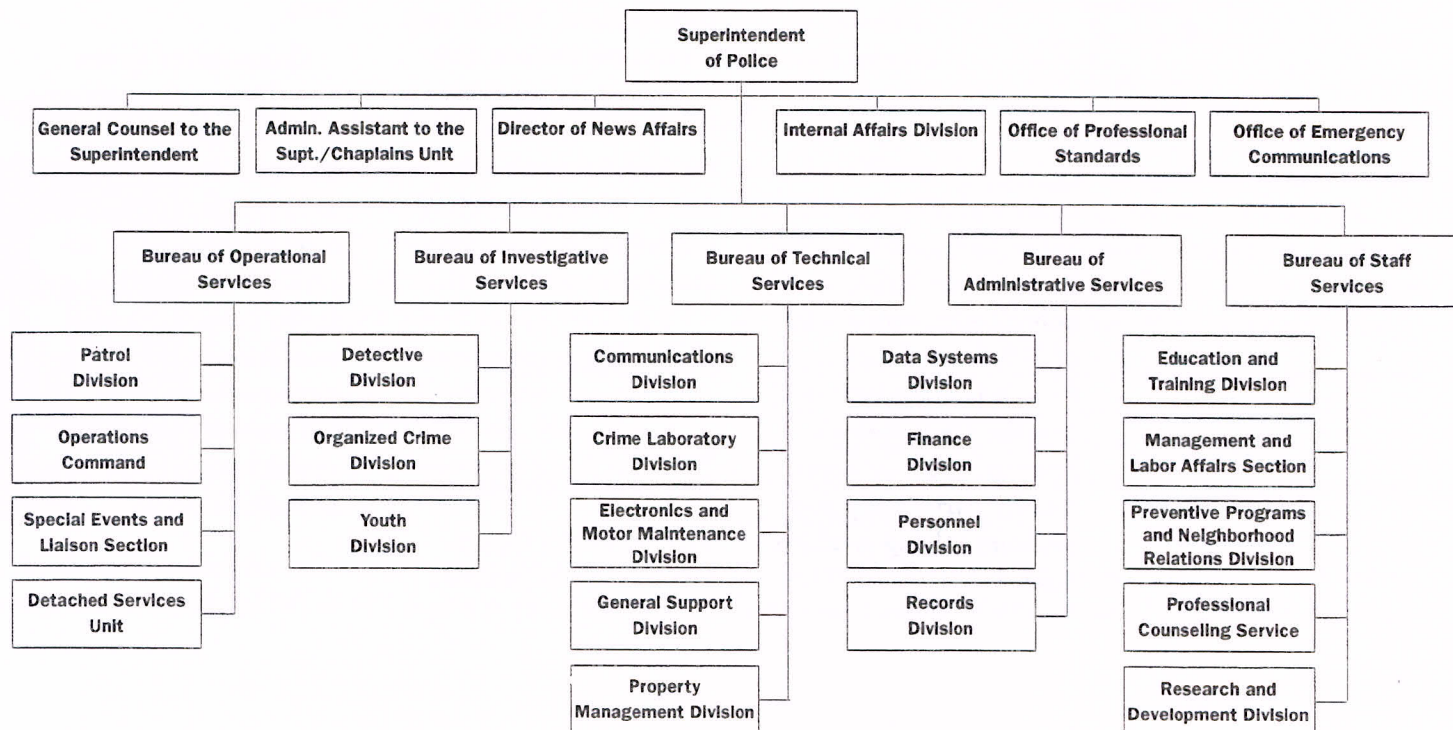
deal with auto theft and bomb and arson incidents.

- 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.

- The Youth Division counteracts unlawful activities of youth and youth gangs, operates delinquency prevention programs, and cooperates with youth service agencies. This Division maintains liaison with the Juvenile Court; investigates missing and unidentified deceased person cases; and operates the School Patrol unit.

The Chicago Police Department is organized into five bureaus, which carry out the operational, investigative, technical, administrative, and staff support functions of the agency.

Chicago Police Department Organization for Command



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, and equipment; internal communications systems, including telephones, faxes, and document processing; evidence and recovered property; some crime laboratory

functions; auto pounds; and detention and transportation of arrestees.

Bureau of Administrative Services

The Bureau of Administrative Services manages the key administrative functions of the Department. These include data systems, finance, personnel, and records.

Among other duties, this Bureau provides field

personnel with information on motor vehicles, guns, serialized property, and wanted persons; processes arrestees' fingerprints and latent fingerprint evidence; and conducts checks of criminal history records.

Bureau of Staff Services

The Bureau of Staff Services is responsible for a variety of planning, staff support, and community relations functions. The Bureau operates the Department's Training Academy, and is responsible for preparing policy directives, analyzing new issues and technologies in policing, and researching and securing grant funds.

The Bureau of Staff Services also oversees critical functions related to management and labor affairs and professional counseling for Department members experiencing personal problems. In addition, the Bureau supports police-community relations through a variety of crime prevention programs for individuals and businesses.

Superintendent Matt L. Rodriguez



Matt L. Rodriguez was appointed Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department by Mayor Richard M. Daley on April 13, 1992 — the culmination of 33 years of professional service with the Department. The Superinten-

dent has served in most of the Department's major divisions, including Patrol, Criminal Investigation, Vice Control, Gambling, Training, and Youth.

For 12 years prior to becoming Superintendent, he served as Deputy Superintendent of the Bureau of Technical Services, where he oversaw such major initiatives as the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) and major crime lab and criminal history records upgrades.

Superintendent Rodriguez is chairman of the Major Cities Chiefs and the Hispanic Institute for Law Enforcement, and

he serves on three committees of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He is also active in numerous other professional and charitable organizations in Chicago and nationally.

A lifelong resident of Chicago, the Superintendent holds both bachelor's and master's degrees in public administration from Roosevelt University. He is an adjunct faculty member of the University of Illinois at Chicago, and has lectured internationally and published numerous articles on criminal justice topics.

1995 Highlight

CAPS at Two: Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy

Chicago's innovative philosophy of policing — called CAPS, or Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy — celebrated its second anniversary in 1995.

The idea behind the strategy is simple: problems of crime and neighborhood disorder are best solved when the police, the community, and other City agencies work together as partners.

But while the concept may be straightforward, its potential for reducing crime and improving police-community relations is enormous. This was demonstrated once again in 1995, as CAPS continued to expand.

Police-Community Partnerships

The CAPS partnership begins in each of Chicago's 279 police beats — small geographic areas in which police officers and community members come together to solve problems.

During 1995, the Police Department introduced the concept of *beat integrity* throughout the city: beat

officers working the same beat on the same watch each day so they can get to know the community and the community can get to know them.

This partnership is further enhanced by the presence of rapid response officers in each police district. These officers handle many of the emergency calls for services, thus giving beat officers more time to work with residents on solving longer-term problems.

Beat officers prepare written profiles of their beat, and periodically meet with residents in *beat community meetings* to identify, prioritize, and analyze crime and crime-related problems on their beats. Every month during 1995, approximately 6,000 Chicagoans attended more than 230 beat community meetings throughout the City — an unprecedented level of dialogue between police officers and the community.

With CAPS, the police-community partnership takes place at the district level as well, primarily through the *District*

Advisory Committee, or DAC.

By 1995, District Advisory Committees had been established in each of the City's 25 police districts. And each month, more than 1,500 people took part in DAC activities Citywide.

Made up of community and business leaders, the DAC assists the district commander in identifying district-level concerns and setting broad priorities. Each DAC has two permanent subcommittees — Court Advocacy and Senior Citizens — as well as other subcommittees that focus on issues of particular concern to the district.



Every month, approximately 6,000 Chicagoans attend more than 230 beat community meetings throughout the City — an unprecedented level of dialogue between police officers and the community.

4th District Success Story: Liquor Store, Once Out of Control, Now Out of Business

Residents attending beat community meetings on Beat 424 had long complained about a liquor store which had become a refuge for drug dealers and other criminals. The dealers would make their sales on the sidewalk out front, then run inside whenever they spotted the police.

Beat Officers Steve Kadji, Allen Murawski, and Sylvia Van Witzenburg worked with the United Neighborhood Organization (UNO) and other residents to develop a plan of action. The community provided police with descriptions of suspects and vehicles, and the police — using ICAM maps and other tools — analyzed information about reported crimes and arrests around the liquor store. Their goal: to document a pattern of criminal activity around the store and present this evidence to the Mayor's Liquor Commission in support of a license revocation.

When a nun from the community was brutally attacked by one of the liquor store regulars, UNO organized a rally of 600 people to publicly express their outrage. Pictures from the rally, along with police reports, were presented by UNO's Court Advocacy volunteers to the liquor commission. The commission revoked the store's liquor license, and it was closed. Next, the community worked to get the building torn down, with the hopes of building a public garden or park on the once notorious site.

City Services

Many problems in the community result from physical conditions that breed crime or fear of crime — conditions such as abandoned buildings and cars, graffiti, broken street lights, and the like. Under CAPS, special procedures have been developed to allow the

police to more efficiently request City services that impact public safety — and to hold those agencies accountable for following through.

City service requests are processed through the Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information (MOII), and get top priority from the agency which receives the work order. MOII then provides each police district with a weekly status report on service request activity.

During 1995, the Police Department generated 27,721 requests for City services, with a completion rate of 90 percent.

Training

From the beginning, Superintendent Rodriguez emphasized that CAPS was a philosophy of policing that impacts the way *all members* of the Department do their jobs. CAPS is not just the responsibility of a few.

Training, therefore, is critical for ensuring that everyone understands — and is able to fulfill — his or her role in the strategy.

During 1995, a massive training program provided some 9,000 Patrol Division officers with extensive training on police-community partnerships and a systematic approach to solving problems.

This officer training is being complemented by an ambitious program — the first large-scale effort of its type in the nation — to train the community in how to identify and analyze problems, and how to work with the police in cooperatively solving them.

Begun in 1995, the Joint Community-Police Training project teams police and civilian trainers who go beat by beat throughout the City offering orientation and problem-solving workshops to residents. The project is a joint effort of the Police Department and the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety (CANS).

New Technology

During 1995, new technology continued to be critically important to the success of CAPS.

- **ICAM.** One example is the Information Collection for Automated Mapping, or ICAM, system. This easy-to-use computerized crime mapping system was developed by members of the Chicago Police Department for the Chicago Police Department. By the end of 1995, ICAM was operational in all 25 police districts.

Using ICAM, beat officers and other police district personnel can quickly and easily generate maps showing crime patterns on their beats or districts. ICAM's "Top 10" feature allows officers to identify the 10 most frequent crimes on their beat over a given time period.

Police share ICAM maps with the members of the community, at beat community meetings and elsewhere. This helps residents better understand, and

more effectively deal with, crime problems in their neighborhood.

- **Cellular Watch.** Another effective use of technology introduced in 1995 was the Chicago Police/Ameritech Cellular Partnership Program.

Ameritech provided each Chicago Police district with 10 cellular phones for use by community groups involved in Neighborhood Watch, citizen patrol, and other anti-crime projects in their neighborhoods.

District police officers provided training to residents, who use the phones to contact the police when they witness crime or other problems in their community.

- **Internet.** Also during 1995, the Police Department debuted its CAPS Home Page on the World Wide Web, part of the City of Chicago's Chicago Mosaic site (<http://www.ci.chi.il.us>).

9th District Success Story: Cellular Patrol Group Aids in Warning Community about Attempted Kidnappings

During a three-week period, three attempted kidnappings of young people were reported in the 9th District. Using information supplied by the community, Area 1 detectives quickly developed a composite sketch of the offender and delivered copies to 9th District police for distribution to the community.

Alerted to the situation, **Rich Zielinski**, chairman of the 9th District Cellular Patrol, activated his "troops." Community volunteers distributed more than 2,000 special bulletins containing the composite to 60 schools and 29 churches in the area, along with parks, community centers, and convenience stores.

To deter further kidnapping attempts, the cellular patrol, part of the Ameritech Cellular Partnership Program, also stepped up activity around the schools at arrival and dismissal times. While the offender was not immediately apprehended, no subsequent cases fitting the pattern were reported in the 9th District.

The CAPS Home Page provides Internet users with a vast array of information on Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy and how the community can get involved. One feature allows users to pull up an interactive map that helps them locate what police district and beat they live in, and when and where their next beat community meeting will be held.

In April 1995, the Chicago Police Department became one of the first agencies in the nation to establish an extensive presence on the World Wide Web at <http://www.ci.chi.il.us>.

In general, residents of the five "prototype districts" detected positive changes in policing and fewer crime problems in their neighborhoods following the introduction of CAPS.

Chicago was one of the first police departments in the nation to establish an extensive presence on the World Wide Web. And the Department continues to enjoy considerable success: the CAPS home page was receiving 5,000–7,000 "hits" per week by the end of 1995.

13th District Success Story: Task Force Teams Up To Eradicate Neighborhood Eyesore

For several years, residents of the 1600 block of West Hubbard watched in dismay as a building on their street began to show alarming signs of dilapidation. Despite the community's repeated appeals, the building's owner continued to collect and pile enormous amounts of trash in the backyard, attracting packs of stray dogs and rats and other vermin. The City had several housing complaints pending against the building owner, but he kept stalling the process by filing repeated appeals.

During the fall of 1995, concerned community members met with 13th District police, who helped put together a task force that included Streets and Sanitation, the Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information, the Health Department, the Corporation Counsel's Office, the Department of the Environment, and the Buildings Department. In mid-October, the task force moved in. It took two full days, but by the time the task force was finished, they had hauled away 58 semi-truckloads of garbage — more than 67 tons!

The building owner was found in contempt of numerous court orders, and the City began taking over title to the property, which will be sold to help defray clean-up and maintenance costs.

CAPS Evaluation Shows Positive Results

To help guide the long-term implementation of CAPS, the strategy is undergoing the most thorough evaluation of any community policing initiative in the nation. A consortium of four Chicago-area universities — led by Northwestern University, and including faculty and staff from Loyola University, DePaul University, the University of Illinois at Chicago, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority — is studying the implementation and impact of CAPS.

In June 1995, the Chicago Community Policing Evaluation Consortium released an evaluation report focusing on the first 14–17 months of CAPS. At the time of the study, CAPS had been implemented in five of the City's 25 police districts, which served as prototypes for the strategy: Englewood (7th), Marquette (10th), Austin (15th), Morgan Park (22nd), and Rogers Park (24th).

Evaluation findings were overwhelmingly positive. Residents of the prototype districts detected positive changes in policing during the first year CAPS was operational, with many residents saying the police has grown more responsive to community concerns.

In general, residents of the prototype districts perceived fewer crime-related problems in their neighborhoods, with three of the five districts reporting significant reductions. Many of the changes in the public's perceptions of crime were mirrored by declines in officially reported crime statistics.

The evaluators also found the CAPS partnership to be taking hold. Persons who attended beat community meetings were found to be representative of the racial, ethnic, and social makeup of the people living in the beat. When surveyed, more than 90 percent of the people who attended beat meetings reported that the meetings were very or somewhat useful.

18th District Success Story: Rowdy Bar Patrons Receive Sobering Sentences

Throughout the summer months, one problem seemed to dominate many of the beat meetings in the 18th District: disorderly bar patrons urinating in public and creating other public nuisances as they left many of the entertainment and night life establishments in the district.

Traditionally, the police would arrest the offenders, but all too often the cases would be dropped or the offenders would get off with a slap on the wrist — but no fine. **Tactical Officer Patty Casey** decided a different strategy was needed.

Her idea, based on a similar strategy used in the 24th District with misdemeanor shoplifting offenders, was to have all persons arrested for disorderly conduct appear in court together.

Working with the Court Advocacy Subcommittee and court officials, Officer Casey put the mass appearance strategy into action. All persons arrested in the 18th District on disorderly conduct or public indecency charges during a 10-day period were scheduled for the same court appearance on the same date. **Cornelia Kalendar**, chair of the Court Advocacy Subcommittee, arranged for a large contingent of volunteers to attend the hearing. Several tavern owners attended as well, to show their support for the community.

At the hearing, **Judge Janice McGaughey** commended the Court Advocacy volunteers, and warned the arrestees that disorderly and indecent conduct will not be tolerated. The judge then handed out \$50 fines to 20 offenders, and a \$100 fine to a repeat offender. Four arrestees who did not show up for court received \$500 *ex parte* judgments against them.

However, evaluators found the closure rate on specific problems (problem identified, solution identified, some action taken) was still quite low — about 5 percent of the problems discussed. Improving the problem-solving skills of the police and the community remains a top priority for the Department in the future.

Another area for improvement noted by the evaluators was public recognition and understanding of CAPS. Although public awareness

of the strategy increased slightly in the prototype districts, it actually decreased Citywide during the first year of CAPS.

More effective public outreach and marketing efforts were recommended, and the Department has since begun a Citywide public education campaign.

1995 Highlight

Chicago's Emergency Communications Center

When it comes to emergency communications, Chicago entered the 21st century a few years early when the City unveiled its new, state-of-the-art Emergency Communications Center in September 1995.

Located at 1411 West Madison Street on the Near West Side, the 161,000-square foot facility is providing Chicagoans with among the fastest and most efficient 9-1-1 communications systems in the world.

The Structure

The structure itself is impressive and forward-thinking. Designed to withstand virtually any natural disaster, its stability is ensured by 80 caissons,

each dug 110 feet deep into bedrock. While the most powerful wind ever recorded in Chicago was 82 miles per hour (in 1894), the Center can withstand a sustained wind of 120 miles per hour.

The Center's two electrical vaults are powered by separate leads that hook up to different ComEd sites. If one service should fail, the other would supply 100 percent of the demand. If both services should fail, two gas generators would provide back-up power.

Critical telecommunications equipment and heating/ventilating/air conditioning units are supported by an uninterrupted power supply or a battery system which can sustain the electronic equipment while the generators start up.

Fastest Connection Time in the World

As a result of the many technical innovations built into the Center, Chicagoans are getting the fastest emergency connection

time in the world — approximately 1.2 seconds. In most cases, this means the call is answered before the caller even hears a ring. The system can process 3,000 calls per hour, or 6.5 million calls per year.

Operators instantly receive complete information on the caller, including name, address, apartment or floor, and the common names of buildings. A building history file is available to provide specialized information, such as whether there have been repeated calls to a given address — critical information that the dispatcher can relay to responding units.

If the caller cannot complete the call, or loses consciousness, the dispatcher can still send aid because of the detailed location information available.

The system also addresses the special needs of some callers. Callers needing additional language assistance, for example, are directed within seconds to the AT&T Foreign Lan-

Designed to withstand almost any natural disaster,

Chicago's new Emergency Communications Center is also providing residents with the fastest connection times in the world.



Non-Emergency Communications in Chicago

In addition to opening up a state-of-the-art Emergency Communications Center, the City of Chicago has significantly upgraded its police *non-emergency* communications as well.

The Police Department established — and has aggressively promoted — its non-emergency number (746-6000) as an alternative to 9-1-1 for situations that do not require

an immediate police response. In 1995, the Department handled close to 840,000 calls, thus reserving valuable 9-1-1 resources for true emergencies.

The police non-emergency number is available 24 hours a day. The system is staffed by members of the Alternate Response Program, which is located in an upgraded facility near the new 9-1-1 Center.

The non-emergency number offers callers the option to:

- File a police report over the telephone.
- Make an appointment to file a report.
- Ask a question about police services.
- Speak directly to their district station.

Two small privacy rooms just off the operations floor give employees a chance to recuperate from a particularly stressful call.

176-mile Fiber Optic Network

In addition to serving callers directly, the Emergency Communications Center provides vital administrative and operational support to the Police Department itself.

The Center serves as the backbone of a 176-mile, secured, fiber optic network that connects all police facilities Citywide. Eventually, the network will allow the instant transfer of case reports, photos, arrest records, and other critical information.

The Center's computers are also designed to track call patterns and other activities, thus giving Department managers useful information for planning the deployment of resources as well as strategic and tactical missions.

guage Bank, where translators can handle the 27 foreign languages and dialects spoken in Chicago's diverse communities.

If the caller is using a teletype device for persons with speech or hearing impairments, the information is transferred to the screen and the dispatcher can reply by teletype, saving precious seconds. In the future, residents may also provide information in advance on their special medical, disability, or language needs; this information displays immediately when they call 9-1-1.

Protecting the Center's Human Resources

The success of the Emergency Communications Center depends on its human, as well as its technical, resources.

Taking emergency calls and dispatching appropriate resources is stressful work, and every effort has been made to provide a comfortable work environment for staff. Fresh air is pumped through the Center 16-18 times an hour. Individual work stations can be adjusted with respect to lighting, work desk height, and even temperature.

The Emergency Communications Center serves as the backbone of a 176-mile, secured, fiber optic network that connects all police facilities Citywide.

Crime and Activity Data

Reports of index crime in Chicago reached their lowest levels in more than a decade in 1995.

A total of 272,178 index crimes were reported in 1995, a decrease of 4.4 percent from the 1994 figure. It was the fourth consecutive year that reported crime has declined in Chicago.

Crime Type, District Trends

Except for theft, which was essentially unchanged, every index crime declined between 1994 and 1995. The reductions in robbery and murder exceeded 11 percent.

As in past years, property crimes outnumbered

violent crimes by a ratio of approximately 3:1 in 1995.

Reported index crime decreased in 17 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in five districts, and remained essentially stable in three others.

Murder

The 827 murders committed in Chicago in 1995 represented a six-year low. Substantial reductions were recorded in murders involving street gangs, narcotics, and domestic disputes. Still, more than 30 percent of the 1995 murders whose cause could be determined were gang-related, and another 19 percent resulted from altercations.

Persons aged 21-30 were the largest age group of murder victims, while 11- to 20-year-olds were the largest group of offenders. For the first time in six years, however, the percentage of murder offenders under the age of 18 declined in 1995.

Firearms were used in nearly three-quarters of 1995 murders, with handguns the weapons of choice. Where the rela-

tionship could be determined, chances were two in three that murder offenders and victims knew each other.

Clearances

Almost 25 percent of reported index crimes were cleared in 1995, although clearance rates varied widely from crime type to crime type. Violent crimes were the most likely to be cleared: murder (62 percent), criminal sexual assault (58 percent), and aggravated assault (55 percent).

Those less likely to be cleared included the property crimes of burglary (11 percent), motor vehicle theft (14 percent), arson (19 percent), and theft (22 percent), as well as the violent crime of robbery (18 percent).

Communications

For the second year in a row, calls to 9-1-1 declined in 1995, reaching their lowest level in eight years. Total calls for police service increased, however, primarily because of calls to the Police Department's new non-emergency number (746-6000).

These and other crime and activity trends are explained in greater detail on the following pages.

Figure 1
Index Crimes —
1986 to 1995

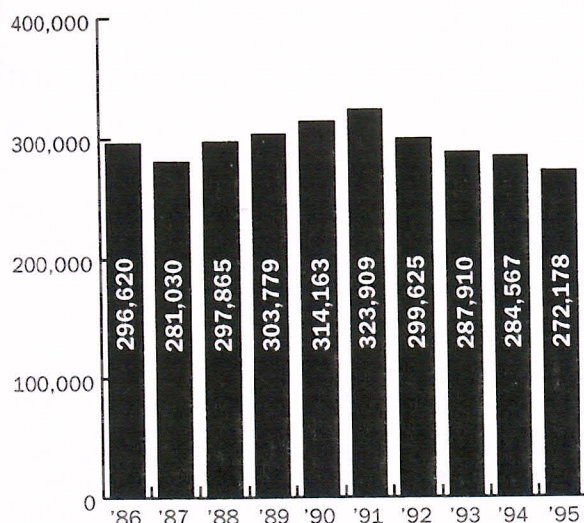


Figure 2 Index Crimes — 1994 and 1995

Total index crime has been dropping steadily since 1991; the 4.4 percent decline from 1994 to 1995 continued that trend. Between 1991 and 1995, the number of reported index offenses fell 4.3 percent per year on a compound annual basis.

Except for theft — which was essentially stable — each index crime type decreased between 1994 and 1995. The largest decreases were in robbery and murder, both of which recorded declines in excess of 11 percent. The overall decrease in robbery was driven by a 14.5 percent

reduction in armed robberies. Motor vehicle theft and burglary recorded 8–9 percent decreases. Smaller decreases, ranging from 3–6.5 percent, occurred in aggravated assault, criminal sexual assault, and arson.

As with total index crime, arson, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and robbery declined each year between 1991 and 1995. For the other four crime types there was some year-to-year fluctuation. Nevertheless, every index crime category had fewer offenses in 1995 than in 1991.

Reported Offenses

	1994	1995	Percent Change
Murder	930	827	-11.1%
Criminal sexual assault—total	3,048	2,896	-5.0%
Attempted criminal sexual assault	319	286	-10.3%
Criminal sexual assault	2,729	2,610	-4.4%
Robbery—total	33,949	30,086	-11.4%
Armed robbery	20,511	17,527	-14.5%
Strongarmed robbery	13,438	12,559	-6.5%
Aggravated assault—total	40,425	39,205	-3.0%
Gun	14,220	12,183	-14.3%
Knife or cutting instrument	8,919	9,125	2.3%
Other dangerous weapon	16,131	16,680	3.4%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,155	1,217	5.4%
Burglary—total	43,869	40,239	-8.3%
Forcible entry	32,926	28,690	-12.9%
Unlawful entry	8,112	8,830	8.9%
Attempted forcible entry	2,831	2,719	-4.0%
Theft	121,196	121,487	0.2%
Motor vehicle theft	39,823	36,197	-9.1%
Arson	1,327	1,241	-6.5%
TOTAL	284,567	272,178	-4.4%

Figure 3

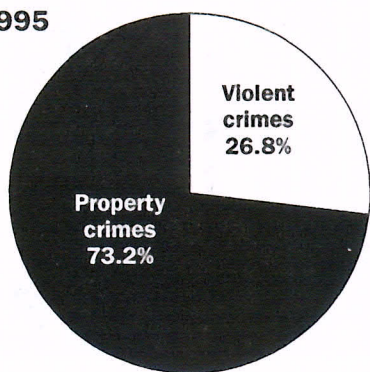
Violent vs. Property Crimes

Violent index crimes are those committed directly against a person, while property index crimes are those in which no person is directly harmed or threatened by the offender. Violent crimes accounted for 27 percent of all 1995 index crimes reported in Chicago. This percentage has remained fairly stable over time; it was only slightly higher in 1995 than in 1986.

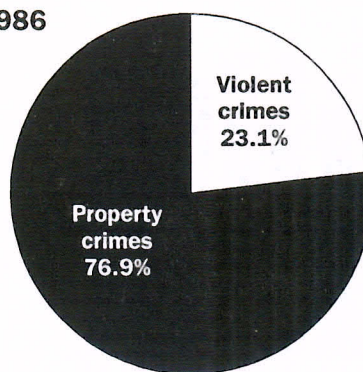
In 1995, aggravated assault and robbery accounted for almost 95 percent of violent crimes. Murder accounted for just over 1 percent. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with more than 60 percent of reported property incidents. In fact, theft accounted for almost 45 percent of all index crimes reported in 1995.

Violent vs. Property Crimes — 1995 and 1986

1995



1986



INDEX CRIME DEFINITIONS

Violent Crimes

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.

Property Crimes

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

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

Motor vehicle theft. The unlawful taking of or attempt to take a motor vehicle.

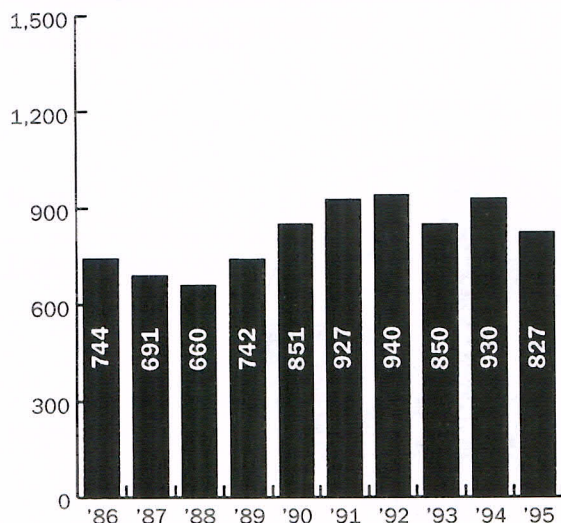
Arson. The willful or malicious burning of or attempt to burn a house or other building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another.

Figure 4 Violent Crimes

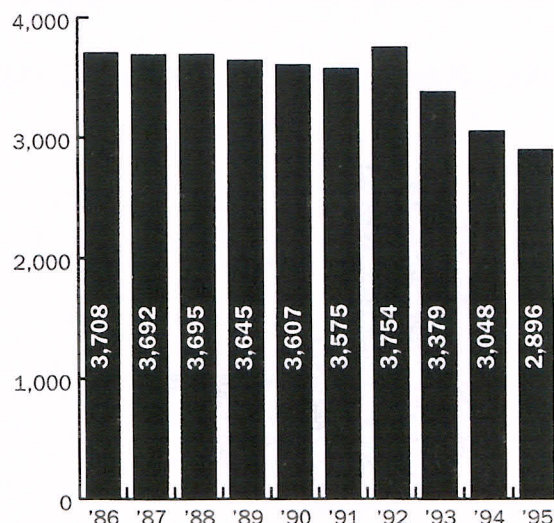
After generally increasing from 1986 through 1991, total violent crime decreased steadily from 1992 through 1995. The 73,014 violent crimes reported in 1995 represented a decline of more than 19 percent from the 1991 peak of 90,522 offenses.

Individual violent crime categories followed different patterns over the 10-year period, although all four crime types were lower in 1995 than in 1991. Murder varied the most, while criminal sexual assault showed an almost steady decline over the 10 years. Robbery offenses declined more than 31 percent over the last five years.

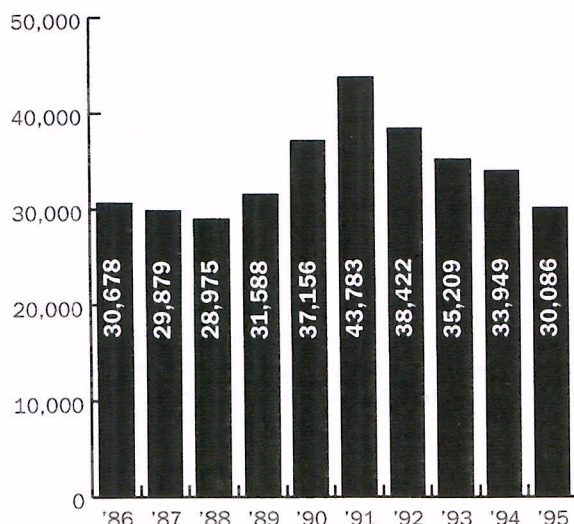
**Figure 4.a
Murder**



**Figure 4.b
Criminal Sexual Assault**



**Figure 4.c
Robbery**



**Figure 4.d
Aggravated Assault**

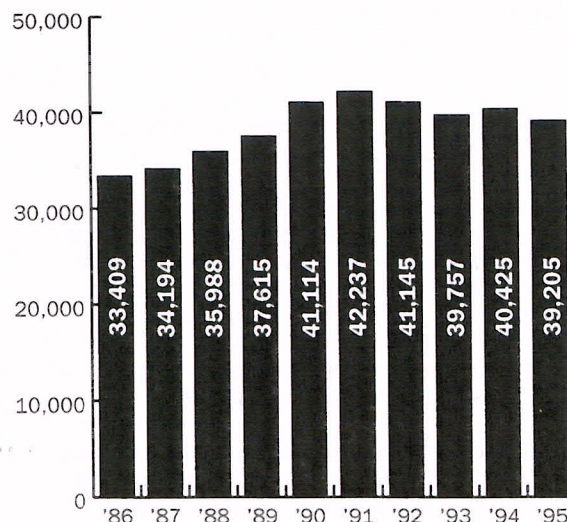


Figure 5 Murder

Murders decreased by 11.1 percent between 1994 and 1995, and the 827 murders committed in 1995 is a six-year low. Of the 1995 murders whose cause could be determined, almost one-third were gang-related. Altercations, organized criminal activity involving narcotics, and robbery and burglary were the next most common causes of murders committed in 1995.

Among persons arrested for murder, the proportion who were under age 18 increased dramatically, from 11 percent in 1986 to 28 percent in 1994. Between 1994 and 1995, however, the proportion of young murder offenders declined by four percentage points. This was the first decline in young murder offenders in six years.

continued

Figure 5.a
1994 and 1995 Murders by Month

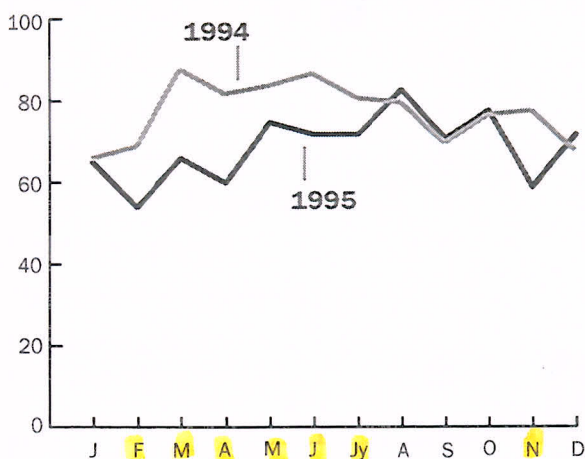
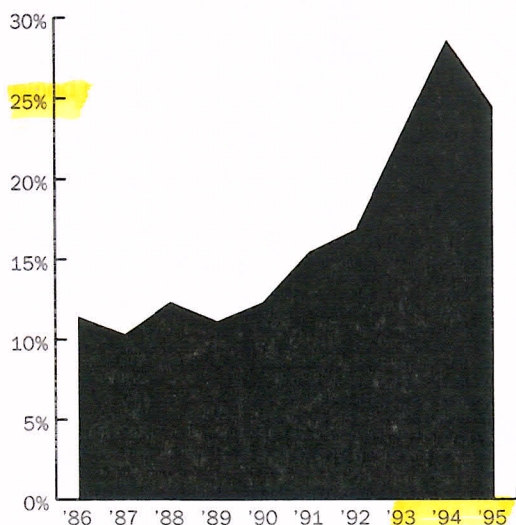


Figure 5.b
Causative Factors

	1994	1995
Street gangs	293	212
Altercations	131	131
Organized criminal activity—narcotics*	127	106
Robbery, burglary	75	83
Domestic	82	62
Careless use of weapons	6	4
Sex offense	19	7
Other	86	87
Subtotal	819	692
Undetermined	111	135
TOTAL	930	827

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



* In 1994, an additional 17 murders included in other categories involved narcotics.

Figure 5 Murder, continued

Just over 50 percent of all murder offenders in 1995 were aged 11 through 20. Offenders aged 21 through 30 accounted for about one-third of the total, and persons over 30 represented fewer than one in five murder offenders. The age distribution in 1994 was similar.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. Whereas the largest age category for offenders

was 11 to 20, the largest group for victims was 21 to 30, in both 1994 and 1995. And while persons over 30 were less than 20 percent of the offender population, they accounted for approximately one-third of the victim population in 1994 and 1995. The number of murder victims aged 10 and under increased 22 percent in 1995, even as the total number of murders declined by 11 percent.

continued

Figure 5.d

Ages of Offenders

	1994	1995
10 and under	1	0
11 to 20	447	389
21 to 30	230	247
31 to 40	87	89
41 to 50	32	32
51 to 60	9	10
61 to 70	6	2
71 to 80	1	1
Over 80	0	0
Total	813	770

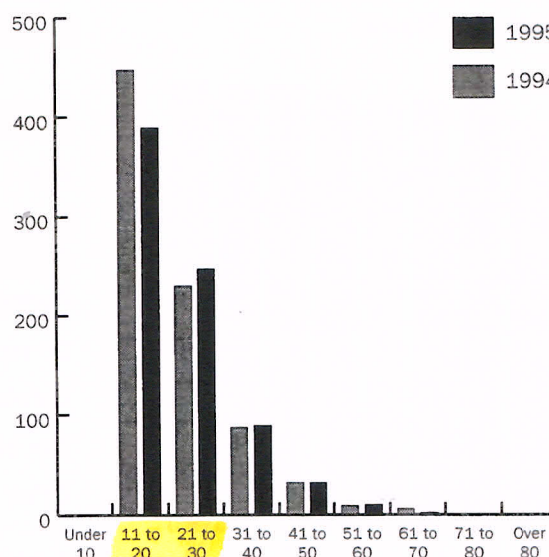


Figure 5.e

Ages of Victims

	1994	1995
10 and under	27	33
11 to 20	273	233
21 to 30	327	275
31 to 40	169	158
41 to 50	67	69
51 to 60	34	24
61 to 70	14	15
71 to 80	9	14
81 to 90	3	5
Over 90	1	0
Unknown	6	1
Total	930	827

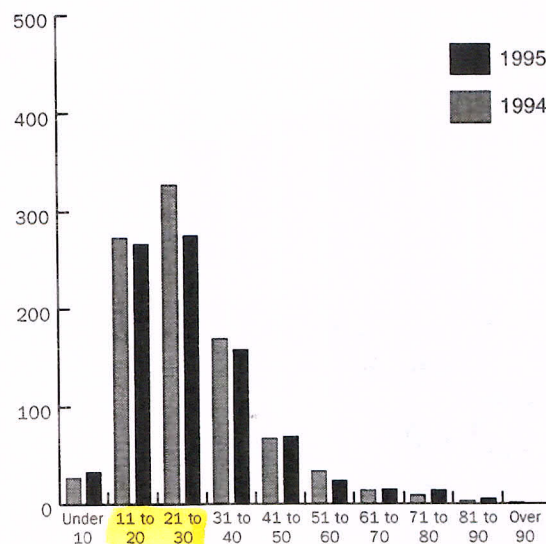


Figure 5
Murder, continued

The percentage of murders in which firearms were used has increased over the last 10 years, from 56 percent in 1986 to 74 percent in 1995. Handguns continue to be the weapon of choice, accounting for 85 percent of firearms murders in 1994 and 1995.

In two out of every three 1994–95 murders in which the

relationship could be determined, the offender and the victim knew each other. When the offender and victim did know each other, chances were that they were not involved in a romantic or familial relationship. Murders in which a romantic partner, spouse, or other family member was the victim accounted for one-quarter of the murders where the parties knew each other.

Figure 5.f
Type of Weapon

	1994	1995
Firearms—total	691	609
Handguns	594	523
Shotguns	6	17
Rifles	6	14
Unknown firearm type	85	55
Cutting instruments	120	85
Other object or substances	67	68
Hands, fists, feet (includes strangulation)	52	65
TOTAL	930	827

Figure 5.h
Relationship between Offender and Victim

	1994	1995
Romantic relationship	34	35
Other familial (blood or legal relationship)	38	37
Marriage or cohabitation	16	14
Business relationship	4	6
Other relationships (includes non-romantic friends, neighbors, etc.)	312	264
No relationship	193	207
Relationship not established	333	264
TOTAL	930	827

Figure 5.g
Firearm vs. Non-Firearm Murders

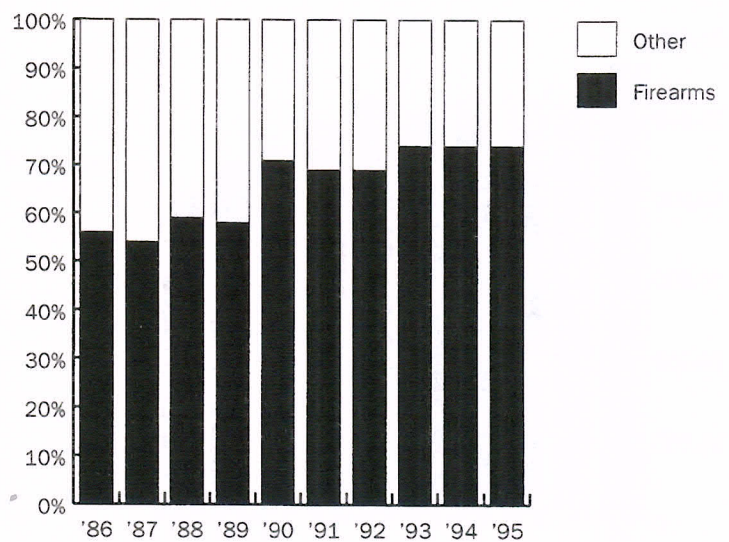
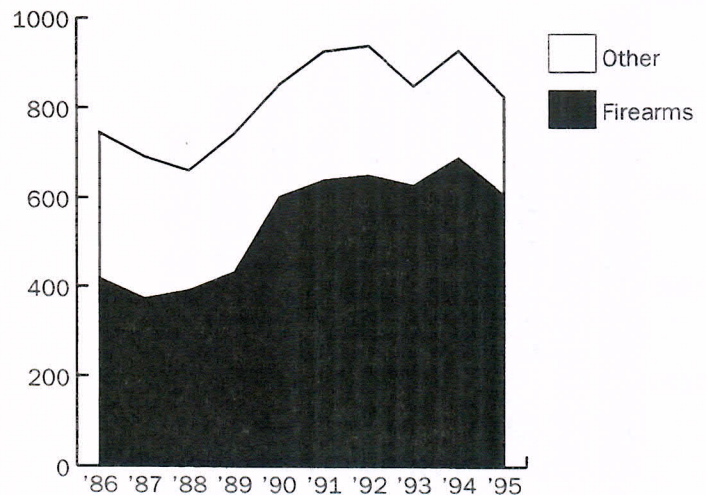


Figure 5.i
Murder Offenses by Weapon Type



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

Figure 6

Property Crimes

Three of the four property index crimes — burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson — reached 10-year lows in 1995. When compared with 1986, burglary reports were 28 percent lower; motor vehicle theft, 25 percent; and arson, 42 percent. The decreases were not constant, however, for any of these crimes. Each had years where the

totals rose, but the overall trend has been down since the early 1990s.

Theft was the one property crime which did not decrease over the last decade. Reported thefts in 1995 were almost identical to their 1986 level.

Figure 6.a
Burglary

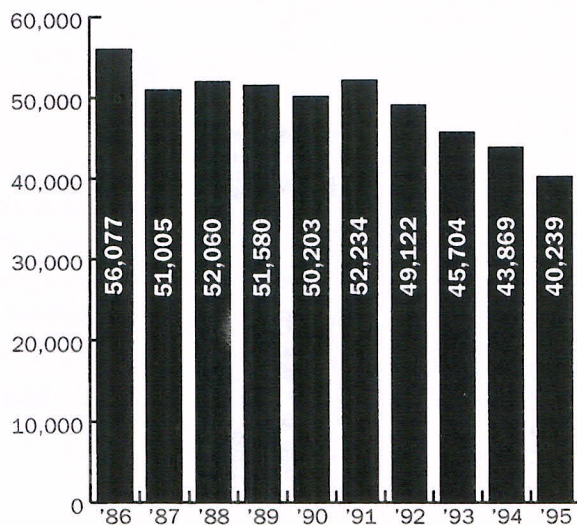


Figure 6.b
Theft

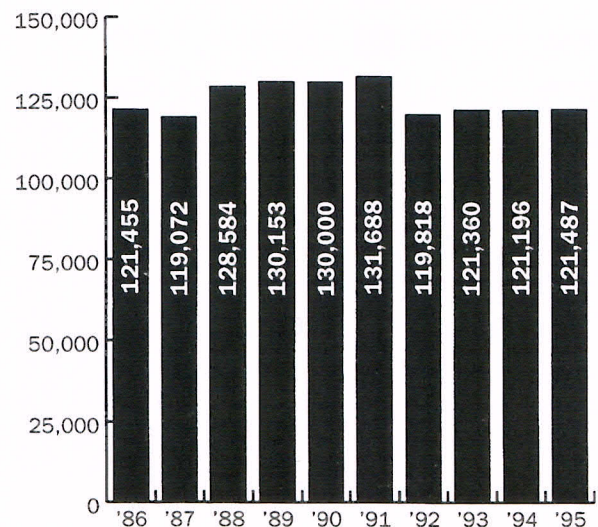


Figure 6.c
Motor Vehicle Theft

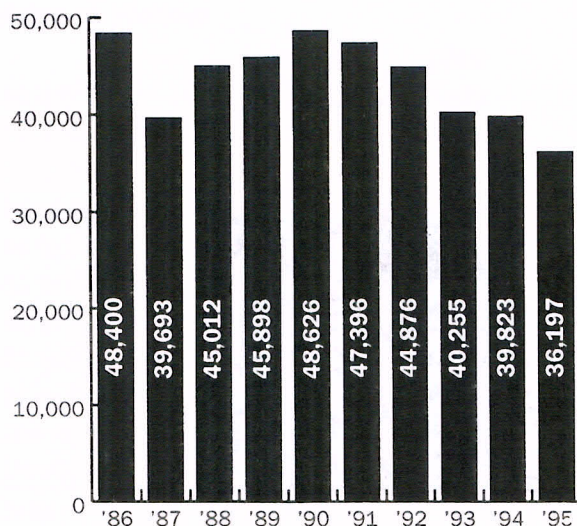


Figure 6.d
Arson

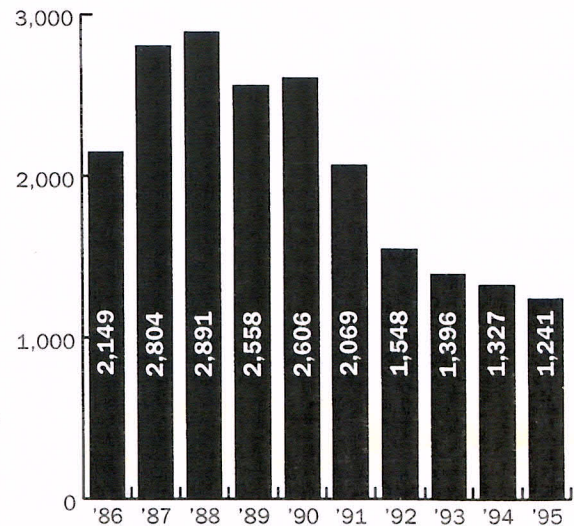


Figure 7

Motor Vehicle Theft

The number of vehicles reported stolen in Chicago declined by almost 9 percent between 1994 and 1995, while the number of attempted thefts declined by about 12 percent. The decrease in stolen vehicles may in part explain the nearly 10 percent decrease in recovered stolen vehicles between 1994 and 1995.

More vehicles were recovered in Chicago than were

reported stolen in 1995, suggesting that some of those thefts may not have been reported or had occurred in earlier years.

In motor vehicle thefts, clearance rates tend to be low (see Figure 13). Because many stolen vehicles are quickly stripped and abandoned, recovery of the vehicle may give little indication of the offender.

Figure 7.a

Motor Vehicle Thefts — Actual and Attempted

	1994	1995	Percent Change
Actual thefts	36,594	33,371	-8.8%
Attempted thefts	3,229	2,826	-12.5%

Figure 7.b

Recovered Stolen Motor Vehicles

	1994	1995	Percent Change
Total stolen motor vehicles recovered	39,065	35,236	-9.8%
Recovered in Chicago	36,184	32,438	-10.4%
Recovered outside Chicago	2,881	2,798	-2.9%
Vehicles stolen outside Chicago and recovered within the City	5,069	4,651	-8.2%

Figure 8

Crimes Against Senior Citizens

After increasing slightly from 1993 to 1994, crimes against senior citizens (defined as persons 55 years of age and older) declined by 8.5 percent between 1994 and 1995. Overall, crimes against seniors decreased more than 7 percent between 1993 and 1995.

In 1995, violent crimes against seniors declined slightly (less than 1 percent), while property crimes against seniors fell by almost 12 percent. Between 1993 and 1995, property crimes accounted for approximately two-thirds of all crimes against senior citizens in Chicago.

Figure 8.a

Violent Crimes Against Seniors

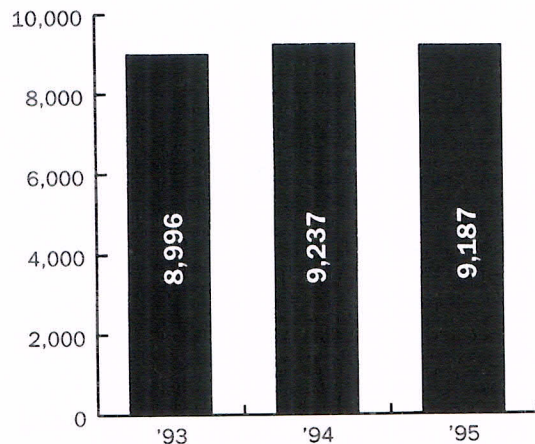


Figure 8.b

Property Crimes Against Seniors

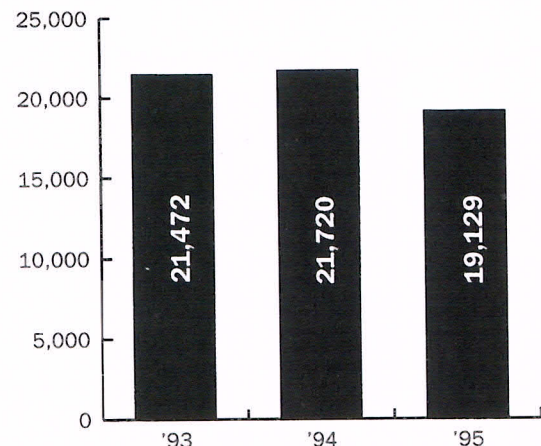
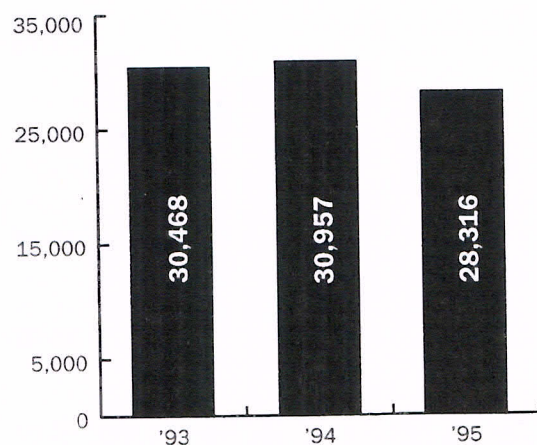


Figure 8.c

Total Crimes Against Seniors



Note: These figures reflect the initial case classification based on the facts known at the time the incident was reported. The classification may be revised at a later time.

Figure 9

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are those committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin of an individual or group. The 219 reported hate crimes in 1995 is a slight decrease from both the 1994 total and the 10-year average of 223 hate crimes per year.

As in past years, the most common motive for hate crime in 1995 was racial bias — against both minority and non-minority victims. Between 1994 and 1995, racial bias increased as a percentage of total hate crimes (from 50 to 59 percent). In 1995, hate crimes against persons outnumbered hate crimes against property by more than 2:1.

Figure 9.a

Hate Crimes Investigations

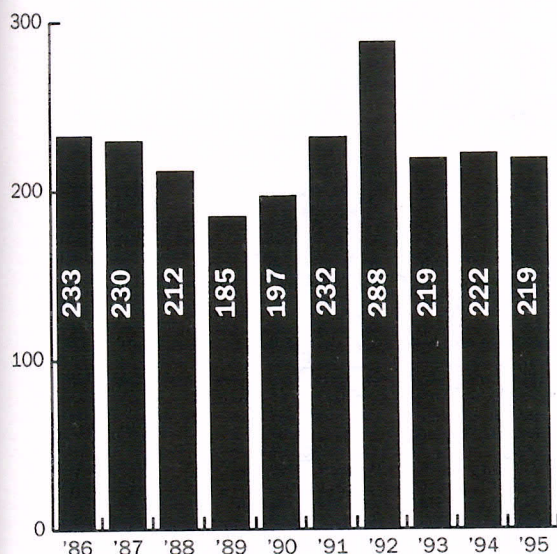


Figure 9.c

Hate Crimes Investigations by Motive

	1994	1995	Percent Change
Race	111	130	17.1%
Religion	49	31	-36.7%
Sexual orientation	31	31	0%
National origin	30	26	-13.3%
Other*	1	1	0%
TOTAL	222	219	-1.4%

* "Other" includes gender and disability.

Figure 9.b

Reported Hate Crimes by Type

	1994	1995
Assault	32	48
Criminal damage to property	48	45
Battery	44	40
Threats	32	25
Aggravated battery	20	20
Aggravated assault	11	12
Criminal damage to vehicle	8	12
Robbery	4	6
Arson	8	2
Theft	3	1
Armed robbery	1	0
Miscellaneous crimes	11	8
TOTAL	222	219

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

Figure 10 Chicago Police Districts

Chicago is divided into 25 police districts (see Figure 10.a for land area by district and Figure 12 for racial/ethnic population characteristics by district). Reported

index crimes by district are shown in Figure 11 on pages 28–29. Between 1994 and 1995, reported index crimes

continued

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

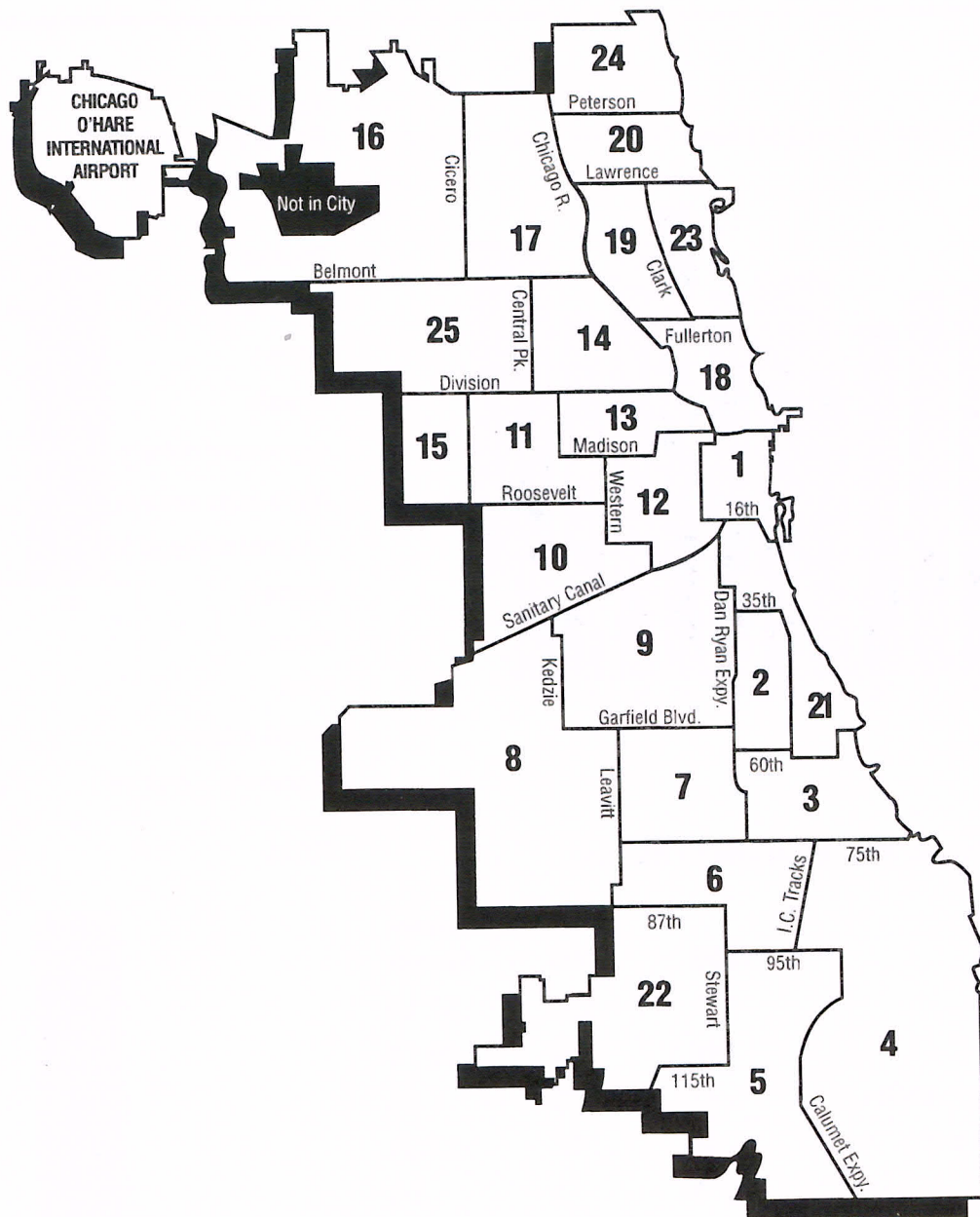
District 21 Prairie

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 10
Chicago Police Districts, continued

increased in five districts, declined in 17, and remained approximately the same in three others (changes of less than 1 percent). Among the districts that had an in-

crease, the average increase was 4.9 percent. Among districts that experienced a decrease, the average decrease was 7.8 percent.

Figure 10.a

Police District Land Area

District	Land Area (square miles)	Land Area Rank
1 Central	3.23	24
2 Wentworth	3.75	23
3 Grand Crossing	5.82	14
4 South Chicago	26.07	2
5 Calumet	12.71	6
6 Gresham	8.06	9
7 Englewood	6.54	11
8 Chicago Lawn	23.45	3
9 Deering	12.82	5
10 Marquette	7.91	10
11 Harrison	6.09	12
12 Monroe	5.45	16
13 Wood	4.19	21
14 Shakespeare	6.00	13
15 Austin	3.81	22
16 Jefferson Park	30.53	1
17 Albany Park	9.67	8
18 East Chicago	4.48	19
19 Belmont	5.55	15
20 Foster	4.38	20
21 Prairie	5.28	17
22 Morgan Park	13.44	4
23 Town Hall	2.77	25
24 Rogers Park	5.22	18
25 Grand Central	10.91	7
Total	228.13	

Figure 11

Index Crimes by Police District — 1995

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	4	20	479	265	416	9,672	665	7	11,528
2	33	236	1,774	3,028	1,424	3,895	953	42	11,385
3	57	210	1,704	2,256	1,972	4,406	1,756	34	12,395
4	51	158	1,330	2,188	2,067	4,547	1,703	79	12,123
5	64	153	1,139	2,088	1,465	3,081	1,481	60	9,531
6	38	166	1,874	2,068	2,209	4,342	2,012	47	12,756
7	76	195	1,896	3,259	1,695	3,939	2,005	80	13,145
8	27	99	1,286	1,461	2,867	7,108	2,733	54	15,635
9	46	119	1,128	2,157	2,089	4,953	1,706	90	12,288
10	59	134	1,480	1,942	1,498	3,484	1,716	61	10,374
11	88	244	2,692	3,635	1,341	4,271	1,478	69	13,818
12	26	90	951	1,337	926	4,576	1,342	28	9,276
13	33	89	920	885	1,159	3,380	902	56	7,424
14	38	107	1,552	1,787	2,480	5,888	1,968	79	13,899
15	45	127	1,629	1,783	1,156	2,909	1,134	58	8,841

continued

Figure 11

Index Crimes by Police District — 1995, continued

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
16	3	34	353	382	1,642	4,502	1,144	47	8,107
17	19	59	702	894	1,758	4,140	1,579	51	9,202
18	8	72	828	828	1,209	12,417	1,004	14	16,380
19	9	43	441	480	1,689	5,016	1,001	35	8,714
20	5	62	519	743	876	2,806	795	36	5,842
21	13	108	825	1,095	1,054	4,758	1,216	20	9,089
22	22	73	792	1,010	1,283	3,147	1,477	38	7,842
23	15	71	671	803	955	3,937	706	18	7,176
24	22	113	844	988	1,952	4,022	992	42	8,975
25	26	114	2,277	1,843	3,057	6,291	2,729	96	16,433
TOTAL	827	2,896	30,086	39,205	40,239	121,487	36,197	1,241	272,178

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

Figure 12

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%

* The "Hispanic" totals presented in the right-most column represent a duplicate count and should **not** be added to the "Total" column. Hispanics may be of any race, and are already included in the racial counts.

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

Figure 13

Index Crime Clearances

Nearly 25 percent of reported index crimes were cleared in 1995, almost the same percent as in 1994. Individual crime categories had either relatively high or relatively low clearance rates. Among the crimes most likely to be

cleared were murder, criminal sexual assault, and aggravated assault. Those less likely to be cleared included burglary, motor vehicle theft, robbery, arson, and theft.

1995 Reported Offenses and Clearances

	Offenses	Clearances*	Percent Cleared
Murder	827	511	61.8%
Criminal sexual assault—total	2,896	1,669	57.6%
Attempted criminal sexual assault	286	140	49.0%
Criminal sexual assault	2,610	1,529	58.6%
Robbery—total	30,086	5,540	18.4%
Armed robbery	17,527	2,684	15.3%
Strongarmed robbery	12,559	2,856	22.7%
Aggravated assault—total	39,205	21,544	55.0%
Gun	12,183	5,636	46.3%
Knife or cutting instrument	9,125	6,332	69.4%
Other dangerous weapon	16,680	8,835	53.0%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,217	741	60.9%
Burglary—total	40,239	4,332	10.8%
Forcible entry	28,690	2,922	10.2%
Unlawful entry	8,830	1,028	11.6%
Attempted forcible entry	2,719	382	14.0%
Theft	121,487	27,109	22.3%
Motor vehicle theft	36,197	5,237	14.5%
Arson	1,241	235	18.9%
TOTAL	272,178	66,177	24.3%

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

Figure 14

Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender — 1995

Offense Classification	White		Black		Native American		Asian		Unknown		Total		Hispanic	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01a)*	220	16	593	40	0	0	3	0	0	0	816	56	171	6
Manslaughter by negligence (01b)	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	2	0
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	143	2	380	17	0	1	3	0	0	0	526	20	97	0
Robbery (03)*	751	84	2,672	277	2	1	8	1	0	0	3,433	363	539	49
Aggravated assault (04)*	1,965	97	4,087	1,060	15	2	46	3	4	0	6,117	1,162	1,270	52
Burglary—breaking and entering (05)*	1,471	69	2,757	138	9	0	33	2	0	0	4,270	209	779	29
Larceny—thief (except motor vehicle) (06)*	6,046	1,714	18,288	6,053	15	9	148	81	0	0	24,497	7,857	2,919	773
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	1,412	298	5,246	947	5	3	24	3	1	0	6,688	1,251	943	137
Other assaults (08)	12,156	1,510	24,820	5,743	51	13	318	24	6	1	37,351	7,291	6,557	778
Arson (09)*	60	6	106	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	167	19	36	1

continued

* Indicates index crimes.

Figure 14

Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender — 1995, 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)	48	33	102	95	0	0	2	2	0	0	152	130	282	14	9
Fraud (11)	170	45	371	168	1	0	18	6	0	0	560	219	779	35	12
Embezzlement (12)	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	1	0
Stolen property— buying, receiving, possessing (13)	146	16	260	32	0	0	3	1	0	0	409	49	458	80	7
Vandalism (14)	3,795	406	6,037	1,197	19	1	90	9	1	0	9,942	1,613	11,555	2,163	173
Weapons—carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	1,882	91	4,708	478	2	0	30	4	1	0	6,623	573	7,196	1,361	53
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	1,377	1,584	1,218	3,511	3	7	65	2	0	1	2,663	5,105	7,768	591	391
Sex offenses (17)**	730	34	1,191	111	5	0	25	0	1	0	1,952	145	2,097	379	12
Drug abuse violations— total (18)	8,363	1,283	34,940	6,264	18	13	111	10	3	0	43,435	7,570	51,005	5,153	519

continued

**Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.

Figure 14
Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender — 1995, 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)	158	14	1,993	21	0	0	15	2	0	0	2,166	37	61	3
Offenses against family and children (20)	60	93	89	294	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	387	37	42
Driving under the influence (21)	1,598	55	707	46	4	0	20	0	1	0	2,330	101	1,057	9
Liquor laws (22)	1,815	208	1,786	157	10	2	17	4	0	0	3,628	371	1,324	118
Disorderly conduct (24)	15,737	1430	31,902	4,390	72	11	255	18	4	1	47,970	5,850	10,506	622
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	17,500	2,232	34,007	4,875	40	19	301	39	2	0	51,850	7,165	13,006	907
TOTAL	77,607	11,320	178,273	35,928	272	82	1,535	211	24	3	257,711	47,544	49,081	4,702
	88,927		214,201		354		1,746		27		305,255		53,783	

Note: The "Hispanic" totals presented in the right-most column represent a duplicate count and should **not** be added to the "Total" column. Hispanics may be of any race, and are already included in the racial counts.

Note: Numbers in parentheses in the "Offense Classification" category refer to FBI arrest classification numbers.

Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender — 1995

continued

* Indicates index crimes.

Figure 15

Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender — 1995, 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)	4	6	15	5	23	14	96	92	14	13	152	130
282												
Fraud (11)	21	4	32	21	56	35	388	149	63	10	560	219
779												
Embezzlement (12)	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	4	1
5												
Stolen property— buying, receiving, possessing (13)	105	12	43	3	45	7	190	24	26	3	409	49
458												
Vandalism (14)	3,210	352	1,348	161	1,155	188	3,745	842	484	70	9,942	1,613
11,555												
Weapons—carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	1,914	256	1,233	52	1,158	50	1,940	180	378	35	6,623	573
7,196												
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	77	40	161	275	345	798	1,741	3,916	339	76	2,663	5,105
7,768												
Sex offenses (17)**	273	14	174	9	212	22	1,041	95	252	5	1,952	145
2,097												
Drug abuse violations— total (18)	9,853	658	6,913	564	6,044	1,060	18,303	4,939	2,322	349	43,435	7,570
51,005												

continued

**Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.

Figure 15

Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender — 1995, 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)	834	5	527	3	299	6	353	15	153	8	2,166	37
Offenses against family and children (20)	35	49	11	34	26	72	68	218	9	14	149	387
Driving under the influence (21)	20	1	104	3	373	7	1,471	76	362	14	2,330	101
Liquor laws (22)	769	161	862	75	394	24	1,288	107	315	4	3,628	371
Disorderly conduct (24)	10,969	1,453	7,661	578	6,985	726	18,975	2,860	3,380	233	47,970	5,850
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	18,408	1,585	10,362	678	7,261	898	13,948	3,829	1,871	175	51,850	7,165
TOTAL	63,587	9,386	37,787	4,173	34,386	6,100	105,509	26,017	16,442	1,868	257,711	47,544
	72,973		41,960		40,486		131,526		18,310		305,255	

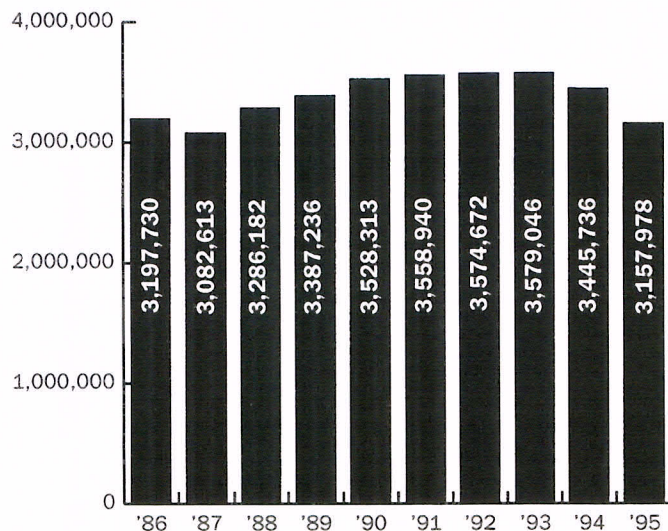
Note: Numbers in parentheses in the "Offense Classification" category refer to FBI arrest classification numbers.

Figure 16

Communications

After declining 4 percent in 1994, calls to 9-1-1 fell by more than 8 percent in 1995, reaching their lowest level in eight years. The total number of calls received by the police — both emergency and non-emergency — increased nearly 3 percent in 1995. This increase was prim-

arily the result of the creation — and aggressive marketing — of the Police Department's non-emergency center. The number of burglar alarm dispatches declined 22 percent in 1995, in response to the City's tough false alarm ordinance. Figure 17 shows services rendered by district.

Figure 16.a
9-1-1 Calls**Figure 16.c**
Other Communications

	1994	1995	Percent Change
Patrol dispatches	2,319,762	2,085,300	-10.1%
Alternate Response Program (ARP) calls*	633,416	674,656	6.5%
Foreign language calls received	22,530	25,255	12.1%
Total burglar alarm dispatches	314,351	245,870	-21.8%
False alarm percentage	98.7%	98.6%	-0.1%

* ARP handles calls for police service that are of a non-emergency nature.

Figure 16.b
Incoming Calls Received

	1994	1995	Percent Change
9-1-1	3,445,736	3,157,978	-8.3%
Operator lines*	768,082	686,990	-10.5%
Overflow lines**	8,410	6,476	-23.0%
Non-Emergency			
MOII†	338,669	178,034	-47.4%
746-6000††	n/a	661,885	
TOTAL	4,560,897	4,691,363	2.9%

* Operator line calls are those forwarded from telephone company operators.

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

† The Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information (MOII) staffs the City's general information line. Appropriate calls for police service are transferred to the Police Department.

†† The police non-emergency number went into effect November 1, 1994.

Figure 16.d
Estimated Summary of Services Rendered, Citywide

	1994	1995
Total index crimes	309,467	302,592
Total non-index crimes	274,962	302,583
Total miscellaneous non-criminal	1,879,334	1,688,682
Total traffic	179,432	175,940
TOTAL SERVICES RENDERED	2,643,195	2,469,797

Note: The breakdown of "services rendered" is based on the initial classification of the radio call. Therefore, data on services rendered does not match reported crime totals, which are based on the final classification of the incident. See also the note on Figure 17.

Figure 17

Estimated Summary of Services Rendered by District — 1995

District	Total Index Crimes	%	Total Non-Index Crimes	%	Total Miscellaneous Non-criminal	%	Total Traffic	%	Total Police Service	%
1	12,969	18.9%	6,007	8.7%	39,889	58.1%	9,718	14.1%	68,583	100.0%
2	12,896	12.2%	16,807	15.9%	72,335	68.7%	3,169	3.0%	105,207	100.0%
3	13,560	11.5%	14,518	12.3%	83,978	71.5%	5,308	4.5%	117,364	100.0%
4	13,210	11.4%	14,962	12.9%	80,258	69.7%	6,710	5.8%	115,140	100.0%
5	10,744	10.5%	14,283	14.0%	72,166	71.0%	4,307	4.2%	101,500	100.0%
6	14,076	12.5%	13,643	12.1%	78,368	69.6%	6,436	5.7%	112,523	100.0%
7	14,029	11.4%	17,629	14.4%	85,605	70.0%	4,918	4.0%	122,181	100.0%
8	16,867	12.5%	17,394	12.9%	86,146	64.1%	13,778	10.2%	134,185	100.0%
9	13,415	10.4%	16,566	12.9%	89,100	69.6%	8,765	6.8%	127,846	100.0%
10	11,603	11.6%	11,182	11.2%	71,072	71.2%	5,872	5.8%	99,729	100.0%
11	15,297	12.9%	17,620	14.8%	79,745	67.3%	5,759	4.8%	118,421	100.0%
12	10,093	13.6%	9,126	12.3%	49,430	66.7%	5,398	7.2%	74,047	100.0%
13	8,376	11.7%	7,845	11.0%	50,937	71.5%	4,069	5.7%	71,227	100.0%
14	15,211	12.2%	12,804	10.3%	87,136	70.1%	9,047	7.2%	124,198	100.0%
15	9,960	11.7%	11,013	13.0%	59,595	70.4%	4,075	4.8%	84,643	100.0%
16	9,110	11.3%	9,705	12.0%	48,687	60.4%	13,033	16.1%	80,535	100.0%
17	10,076	11.1%	10,099	11.2%	59,972	66.5%	9,968	11.0%	90,115	100.0%
18	18,075	16.7%	10,964	10.1%	68,957	63.8%	9,926	9.1%	107,922	100.0%
19	10,044	12.2%	7,707	9.4%	56,496	69.0%	7,534	9.2%	81,781	100.0%
20	6,780	9.6%	8,601	12.2%	49,223	70.0%	5,672	8.0%	70,276	100.0%
21	10,295	14.2%	9,414	13.0%	48,773	67.5%	3,675	5.0%	72,157	100.0%
22	9,230	11.3%	9,062	11.1%	56,909	69.9%	6,099	7.5%	81,300	100.0%
23	8,454	11.2%	8,120	10.8%	54,209	72.2%	4,253	5.6%	75,036	100.0%
24	10,286	10.7%	11,293	11.7%	67,117	69.8%	7,366	7.6%	96,062	100.0%
25	17,936	13.0%	16,219	11.7%	92,579	67.1%	11,085	8.0%	137,819	100.0%
Total	302,592	12.2%	302,583	12.2%	1,688,682	68.3%	175,940	7.1%	2,469,797	100.0%

Note: Because of the transition to the City's new 9-1-1 system on September 26, 1995, data collected before that date is not comparable to data collected after that date. 1995 year-end estimates were created by determining the proportion of all 1994 calls that had occurred before September 26, and using that ratio to extrapolate 1995 data from September 26 through the end of the year. See also the note on Figure 16.d.

Figure 18 Traffic Safety

The number of traffic crashes rose by less than 1 percent between 1994 and 1995. However, the number of crashes involving death or personal injury both declined. The number of persons killed, both vehicle occupants and pedestrians, decreased by 9 percent in 1995; persons injured decreased by 8 percent (including a 28 percent reduction in pedestrian injuries).

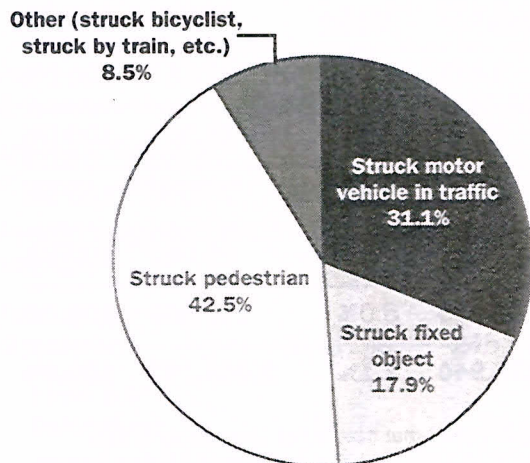
Crashes were caused by a variety of factors. Failure to yield was the only one which accounted for more than 10 percent of 1995's crashes. The most common type of fatal crash was a vehicle striking a pedestrian (42.5 percent), followed by a vehicle striking another vehicle in traffic (31 percent).

continued

**Figure 18.a
Traffic Crashes**

	1994	1995
Total crashes	173,584	174,326
Fatal	234	212
Personal injury	23,946	22,140
Property damage	149,404	152,010
Total fatalities	349	317
Occupant fatalities	250	227
Pedestrian fatalities	99	90
Total persons injured	35,618	32,757
Occupant injuries	30,161	28,831
Pedestrian injuries	5,457	3,926

**Figure 18.c
1995 Fatal Crashes**



**Figure 18.b
Causes of Crashes**

	1994	1995
Failure to yield	19,449	18,293
Following too closely	8,624	8,135
Too fast for conditions	7,727	6,751
Disregard controls	5,335	5,244
Improper turn	4,032	3,717
Improper backing	3,858	3,409
Improper lane change	3,732	3,158
Driver intoxicated	2,407	2,420
Wrong way/side	2,066	1,744
Improper passing	1,878	1,540
Improper parking	673	557
Evading police vehicle	379	324
Emergency vehicle	330	302
License restrictions	43	24
Stopped school bus	39	27
Type A crashes*	101,758	107,655
Other violations	11,254	11,026
TOTAL	173,584	174,326

*Type A incidents are those which involve only minor property damage to three or fewer vehicles.

Figure 18
Traffic Safety, continued

Roadside safety checks are one method used by the Police Department to enforce drunk driving and other traffic safety laws. The Department selects a site for a check based on factors such as past DUI arrest activity, the proximity of alcohol-related businesses, and public safety considerations. Officers slow the traffic flow and stop cars at regular intervals, speaking with drivers and watching 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 liquor, improper safety belt usage, and violations involving insurance, driver's licenses, and license plates and City stickers.

Figure 18.d
Roadside Safety Checks — Citations Issued

	1994	1995
Mandatory insurance	706	430
Safety belt	507	357
License	501	353
Unsafe vehicle	185	189
DUI	171	90
Open liquor	129	72
Other	554	375
TOTAL CITATIONS	2,753	1,866
Warnings Issued	1,530	582
Total Checks*	22	12
Total Vehicles Checked†	4,387	3,580

* "Total Checks" refers to the number of roadblocks conducted by the Police Department during the year.

† "Total Vehicles Checked" shows the total number of cars stopped at those roadblocks.

Figure 18.e
Saturation Patrols — Citations Issued

	1995
Speeding	1,430
Safety belt	1,105
Mandatory insurance	633
Unsafe vehicle	475
License	377
City sticker	346
License plate	189
DUI	143
Open liquor	59
Other	989
TOTAL CITATIONS	5,746
Warnings Issued	965
Total Patrols	28

Figure 19**Youth Division Activity**

Two types of Youth Division investigations increased, and four decreased, between 1994 and 1995. Missing persons cases decreased 12 percent, while child abuse cases rose 5 percent. Arrests by youth officers declined in 1995 for both index crimes (5.8 percent) and non-index crimes (1.4 percent). The number of weapons recovered by youth officers increased more than 5 percent.

Between 1994 and 1995, both school absentees (4 percent) and curfew violations (1 percent) issued by the Department declined. The number of cases directed to juvenile court decreased by 8 percent, while cases directed to criminal court were largely unchanged from 1994.

Figure 19.a**Investigations Involving Youths**

	Number of Cases	
	1994	1995
Missing persons	29,249	25,763
Child abuse (physical and sexual)	3,405	3,579
Dependent/neglected	1,386	1,206
Sex offenses—family related	1,091	1,078
Child abduction— family related	661	810
Child abandonment	384	235

Figure 19.c**Enforcement Activity — Crimes by Youths**

	Number of Cases	
	1994	1995
Index crime arrests	927	873
Non-index crime arrests	8,653	8,535
Juvenile court warrant arrests	7,898	5,591
Juvenile court subpoenas serviced	6,215	6,271
Weapons recovered from youths	424	446

Figure 19.b**Disposition of Youths**

	Number of Cases	
	1994	1995
School absentees		
Departmentwide	124,506	119,106
Youth Division	52,000	50,905
Curfew violators (notice to parents)		
Departmentwide	83,063	82,427
Youth Division	3,347	3,184
Community adjustments*	45,735	45,928
Referred to agencies	27,250	26,911
Referred to parents	18,485	19,017
Directed to juvenile court	20,624	18,955
Directed to criminal court	270	274
Status offenders†	1,557	1,253

* 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 be crimes. These include running away, truancy, and possession of cigarettes or alcohol.

Note: Youths are defined as persons age 16 and younger.

Figure 20 Budget

The Police Department's 1995 appropriation totaled more than \$821 million — a 5.4 percent increase from the 1994 figure.

Personnel costs represented more than 95 percent of the total budget in both years. Personnel costs, which

include salaries, wages, and benefits for sworn and civilian employees, increased by almost 5 percent in 1995. Spending on equipment, emergency medical services, commodities, and contractual services also increased, while appropriations for travel and physical exams declined slightly.

Annual Appropriations

	1994	1995	Percent Change
Personnel services (salaries, wages, etc.)*	\$746,695,111	\$783,573,413	4.9%
Contractual services**	\$8,769,414	\$12,608,520	43.8%
Travel	\$39,000	\$38,755	-0.6%
Commodities†	\$6,160,510	\$6,598,768	7.1%
Equipment (excluding capital equipment)	\$59,984	\$68,719	14.6
Improvements (buildings)	\$0	\$0	0%
Contingencies	\$50,000	\$50,000	0%
Employee medical††	\$5,100,000	\$5,508,000	8.0%
Physical exams for recruits and promotions	\$2,529,000	\$2,440,000	-3.5%
Capital equipment note	\$9,561,927	\$10,237,050	7.1%
TOTAL	\$778,964,946	\$821,123,225	5.4%

* 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 21

Personnel

The Chicago Police Department had nearly 16,800 members at the end of 1995, an increase of 3 percent from the 1994 year-end total. The number of sworn personnel increased by nearly 2 percent.

At the end of 1995, 29 percent of all Department members were women, and 42 percent were black, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American.

Figure 21.a

Personnel Strength

	1994	1995
Total sworn (includes exempt positions*)	13,076	13,324
Total civilian (excludes crossing guards)	2,263	2,340
Crossing guards	1,154	1,116
TOTAL	16,278	16,780

Figure 21.b

Department Personnel by Gender

	Male	Female
Sworn and exempt*	10,921	2,403
Civilian	911	1,429
Crossing guards	51	1,065
TOTAL	11,883	4,897

Figure 21.c

Department Personnel by Race

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American
Sworn and exempt*	8,614	3,343	1,229	109	29
Civilian	717	1,358	208	50	7
Crossing guards	388	628	95	3	2
TOTAL	9,719	5,329	1,532	162	38

* Exempt positions are command-level members who serve at the discretion of the Superintendent. While exempt members may be either sworn or civilian, the vast majority of them are sworn personnel.

Note: All figures are as of December 2 of each year.

Figure 21.d

1995 Salaries — Sworn Members

Title	Salary
Superintendent	\$115,812
First Deputy Superintendent	\$110,088
Deputy Superintendent	\$104,532
Chief	Starting \$78,708 Maximum \$104,760
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	\$72,246 \$96,138
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	\$69,810 \$91,950
Captain	\$51,972 \$74,898
Lieutenant	\$47,190 \$69,594
Sergeant	\$41,718 \$62,262
Detective, Youth Officer, Patrol Specialist	\$36,114 \$54,996
Police Officer	\$33,522 \$52,326

Figure 22

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 22.a

Internal Affairs Cases — 1995

Allegation	Investigation Initiated	Sustained Finding*
Operation/personnel violation	2,984	791
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	422	65
Arrest/lookup procedures	276	60
Commission of a crime	624	56
Drug/substance abuse	36	36
Conduct unbecoming (off-duty)	661	29
Supervisory responsibilities	7	20
Verbal abuse	730	14
Alcohol abuse	33	13
Civil rights violation	540	3
Bribery/official corruption	33	1
Civil suits	60	1
TOTAL	6,406	1,089

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

Figure 22.b

Excessive Force Complaints — OPS

	1994	1995
Complaints filed	2,820	3,119
Cases completed	2,714	3,079
Unfounded (a)	498	517
Exonerated (b)	44	51
Not sustained (c)	1,893	2,267
Sustained (d)	279	244

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 22.c

Disciplinary Actions in All Sustained Cases — IAD and OPS

	1994	1995
Reprimand	410	422
Suspended 1 to 5 days	1,076	758
Suspended 6 to 15 days	130	104
Suspended 16 to 30 days	81	66
Suspended over 30 days	12	6
Discharged	56	75
Violation noted, no disciplinary action	n/a	354
TOTAL	1,765	1,431
Resigned While Under Investigation	112	89

Note: Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.

For More Information

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