

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT



annual report 1997



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

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chicago police department



Prepared by

Chicago Police Department
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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from the superintendent

When I was chosen in February of 1998 to head the nation's finest police department, I told the Mayor, the City Council, and the people of Chicago how honored and humbled I was by the confidence placed in me. Even in the short time I have been Superintendent, I have had many experiences that make me not just honored and humbled, but *proud* to lead the Chicago Police Department.

In my early weeks on the job, I made a concerted effort to reconnect with officers in the field—at roll calls, at the training academy, and on the street. I wanted officers to know their leaders stand with them as they perform the difficult job we have entrusted them to perform. It is these officers, not the individuals at the top, who are most responsible for the success of the Department.

My visits to the field confirmed beyond any doubt that we have the talent to get the job done. Our officers are highly motivated, disciplined, honest, and ethical. Their educational level has never been higher, and their training and on-the-job experience have never been better. My challenge—and commitment—as Superintendent is to make sure we develop, nurture, and effectively use our substantial officer talent.

what job do we need to get done?

I can think of no greater urgency than to rid our streets of gangs, guns, and drugs. These interrelated problems represent the greatest threat to our present safety, and to the future of our children. Recently in Chicago, a 12-year old gang “wanna-be” shot and killed two other boys, hoping to impress local gang leaders. In another incident, burglars in search of marijuana fatally shot a 14-year-old girl when they came upon her unexpectedly. In a number of communities across the country, a school child has brought a firearm to school and threatened his teacher and fellow students. We have become accustomed to such incidents, and we are no longer surprised when we hear about them. But we must not compound the tragedy of these incidents by responding with complacency.

I have already made changes within the Department to fight gangs, guns, and drugs. I have ordered the hours of the Narcotics

Section expanded, so that narcotics officers will work two watches a day, seven days a week. I am reviewing staffing levels and operating procedures in the Gang Investigation and Intelligence Sections, and I will insist that these units work cooperatively with one another, and with beat officers and tactical teams in the districts.

But the battle against gangs, guns, and drugs requires more than changes within the Department. It also requires the active partnership of the community. As police, we have always relied on the community's help, especially in providing us with information—“tips and clues,” as it were. With the challenges before us, however, we need local residents to become directly involved in anti-crime efforts—in neighborhood marches and rallies; in problem-solving efforts that target slumlords, abandoned buildings, graffiti, and other conditions that breed crime in our neighborhoods; and in court advocacy programs which insure that the community's voice is heard throughout the criminal justice process. These and other opportunities for citizen involvement are available through CAPS, the Department's community policing strategy.

CAPS participation at record highs

I am pleased to report that a record number of Chicagoans took part in CAPS activities during 1997.

- The number of residents attending beat community meetings citywide rose by 8 percent last year, to more than 64,000. Beat community meetings are held on all 279 police beats in Chicago, usually on a monthly basis. The meetings allow residents to work with their beat officers to identify and solve neighborhood crime and disorder problems.





- Over 23,500 residents participated in CAPS District Advisory Committees last year, an increase of 42 percent over 1996. The

District Advisory Committee in each police district consists of community leaders who advise the district commander on crime and disorder problems, and who help mobilize community resources to address those problems. These committees deal with broad issues like senior citizen safety, youth and family problems, economic development, and environmental concerns.

- The number of Court Advocacy volunteers rose by 22 percent in 1997 (to 5,158) while the number of cases they tracked increased by more than 70 percent (to 3,004). Court Advocacy volunteers identify cases of concern to the community—in felony, misdemeanor, and housing courts—and attend hearings to support victims and oppose neighborhood crime. Each of Chicago's 25 police districts has a Court Advocacy program.

operation success 97

Police officers and community members working together can be proud of their 1997 successes. Serious crime declined

fig 1a. beat community meeting attendance

	1996	1997	% chg
Total Meetings	2,598	2,699	4
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	217	225	4
Total Attendees	59,370	64,221	8
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	4,948	5,352	8
Average Attendees Per Meeting	23	24	4

fig 1b. district advisory subcommittee attendance

Total Meetings	878	832	-5
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	73	69	-5
Total Attendees	16,600	23,523	42
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	1,383	1,960	42
Average Attendees Per Meeting	19	28	47

fig 1c. court advocacy cases tracked

Total Cases	1,771	3,004	70
Average Number of Monthly Cases	148	250	69
Total Volunteers	4,232	5,158	22
Average Monthly Volunteers	353	430	22

in Chicago for the sixth consecutive year; the decrease for violent crime was 3.5 percent. This decrease coincided with a drop of 19 percent in the number of illegal guns seized in the City (to 12,257 weapons). One possible explanation for a decline in gun seizures is a decline in arrests. And although arrests did decline in 1997, they did so by only five percent. The fact that gun seizures declined much more sharply than arrests in 1997 suggests that fewer illegal guns are being carried on Chicago streets.

Operation Diamond, an anti-gang enforcement initiative, affirmed the benefit of the police-community partnership. The focus of Operation Diamond was drug dealing by the Imperial Gangsters, who had long claimed beat 1413 as their turf. But when CAPS beat meetings started in the 14th District, residents had the opportunity to share their concerns with officers who worked there. A two-year investigation followed, resulting in the arrest of more than 70 gang members in May 1997. The arrests had far-reaching consequences: five murders were solved, other violent crimes were cleared, and numerous handguns were taken off the street.

Operation Mongoose followed Operation Diamond, with comparable success. Months of undercover investigation in 1997 led to a series of early morning arrests which enabled Chicago police to put a major dent in a

faction of the violent Spanish Cobras street gang. This faction had been dealing narcotics in and around Kosciuszko Park on the City's northwest side.

Residents and beat officers on Beat 2522 had identified drug dealing around Kosciuszko Park as their number one priority problem. It was the further cooperation of residents that led to the accurate targeting of offenders and "hot spots," essential to the success of the operation.

We have much be proud of in our 1997 accomplishments, but we can—and will—do more. We will reach out to those communities where CAPS participation has been low, and do what it takes to bring them into the fold. We will better integrate other units of the Department—including detectives, gangs, and narcotics—into the CAPS strategy, which until now has primarily focused on the Patrol Division. We will insure that our members have the training and technology to get the job done.

Above all, we will relentlessly continue our war against gangs, guns, and

drugs at every level—from the street-corner hawker to the drug kingpin and gang leader. With the talents and resources at our disposal—both in the Department and in the community—I am confident we will prevail.



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—Superintendent Terry G. Hillard**



chicago police department

Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.8 million residents, in a city of more than 228 square miles. The Department had over 16,647 employees at the end of 1996, including 13,439 sworn police officers.

superintendent of police

The Department is led by the Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor (see page 10 for a biography of Superintendent Terry G. Hillard).

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

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 property and violent crimes. 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 Investigations 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.

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 staff services

The Bureau of Staff Services is responsible for a variety of planning, staff support, and crime prevention functions. The Bureau operates the Department's Education and Training Academy, and is responsible for preparing policy directives, analyzing new issues and technologies in policing, and securing grant funds. The Bureau also oversees critical functions related to management and labor affairs, professional counseling for Department members, and police-community relations.

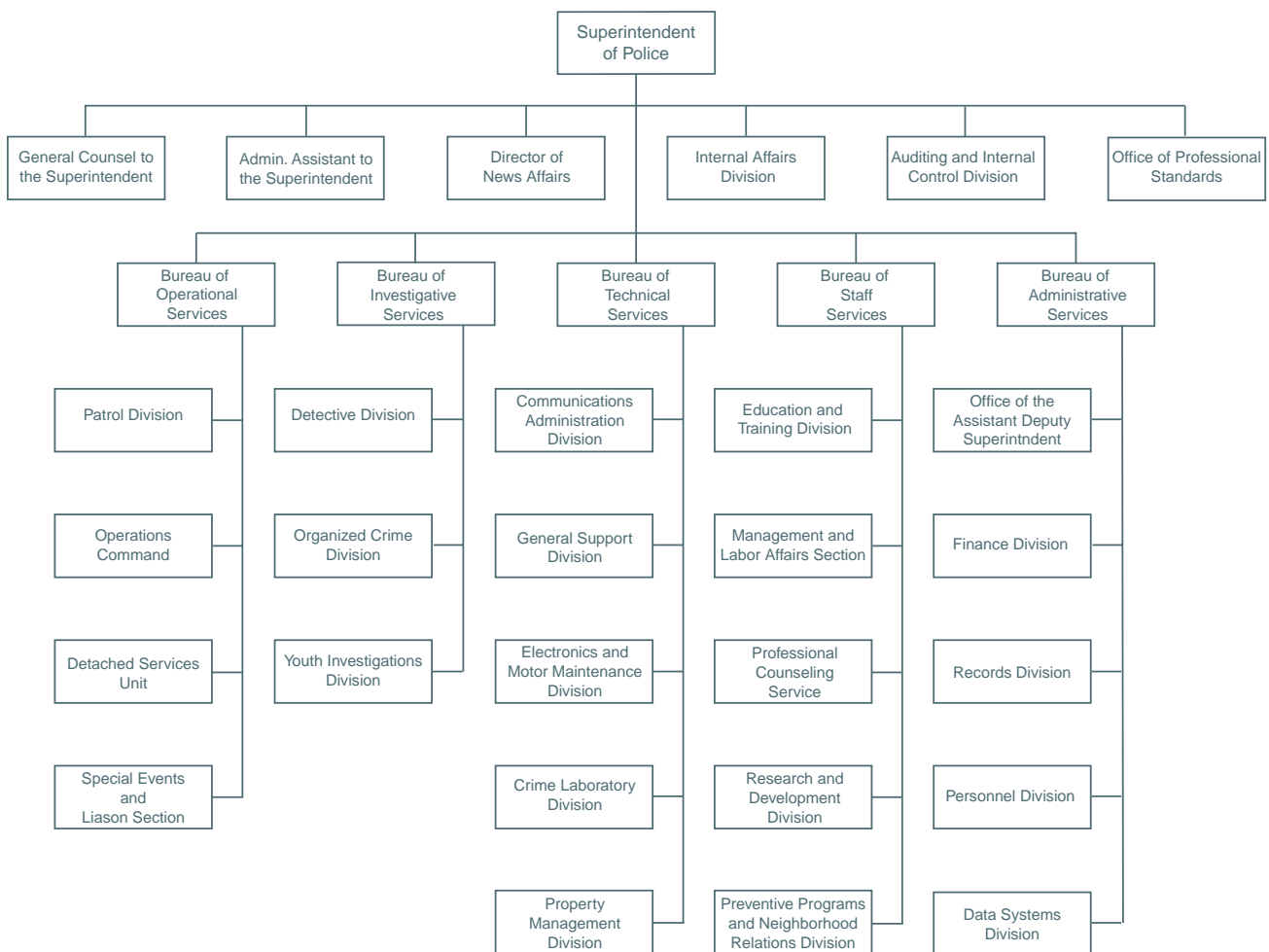
bureau of administrative services

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.



fig 2. chicago police department organization for command





superintendent terry g. hillard

Terry G. Hillard was appointed Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department by Mayor Richard M. Daley on February 18, 1998. As Superintendent, Hillard leads the second largest municipal law enforcement agency in the United States, with approximately 13,500 sworn police officers, 3,200 civilian employees and an annual budget of more than \$920 million. His priorities as Superintendent include expanding Chicago's highly successful community policing (CAPS) strategy and more effectively targeting gangs and illegal drugs.

A 30-year veteran of the Chicago Police Department, Hillard was appointed Chief of the Detective Division in June 1995, the first African-American to hold that position. The Detective Division is the second largest unit within the Police Department, responsible for the follow-up investigation of approximately half a million criminal incidents each year. As Chief of Detectives, Hillard oversaw the activities of more than 1,100 members assigned to five detective areas, as well as the Bomb and Arson, Auto Theft, Headquarters Support and Miscellaneous Detail units. He is credited with further professionalizing the Detective Division and implementing several initiatives to support community policing. Under Hillard, detectives began sending letters to the families of homicide victims, expressing condolences and providing information on the status of investigations. The Detective Division also began generating information bulletins that alert residents to particular types of criminal activity in their neighborhoods. To reduce bank and currency exchange robberies, detectives under Hillard developed nationally renowned seminars that brought together business leaders and police officials to exchange crime prevention information.

Prior to his appointment as Chief of Detectives, Hillard held two command positions in the Patrol Division: Deputy Chief of Area Two (1993-95) and Commander of the 6th District (1991-93), both on the City's South Side. Elevation to these exempt rank positions followed a distinguished and varied career in the Police Department. Superintendent Hillard joined the Department in March 1968 and rose

through the ranks, with promotions to Gang Crimes Specialist in 1978, Sergeant in 1984 and Lieutenant in 1990. During his career, Hillard served in several patrol districts, the Gang Crimes Unit, the Intelligence Section, the Chicago Terrorist Task Force and the Narcotics Section. From 1979 to 1984, he was assigned to the security detail for Chicago Mayors Jane Byrne and Harold Washington.

In 1975, Superintendent Hillard was shot in the line of duty. He and fellow officers were attempting to apprehend a suspect wanted for domestic violence, who had previously shot four suburban police officers. The suspect jumped from the upper-story ledge of an apartment building to escape. As Hillard and other members of his team attempted to apprehend the suspect, the suspect grabbed one officer's gun. A struggle for the weapon ensued, with Hillard being shot twice and seriously wounded. He received the Police Medal (the Department's highest honor), along with the Superintendent's Award of Valor and the Police Blue Star Award, for his heroic efforts in the incident.

Superintendent Hillard was born on August 11, 1943, in South Fulton, Tennessee. One of 10 children, Hillard and his family moved to Chicago when he was a young child. He enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in 1963 and served in the Vietnam War for 13 months. A highly decorated veteran, Hillard attained the rank of sergeant before being honorably discharged in 1967. He and his wife, Dorothy, were married in 1970, and have two children. The Superintendent holds both bachelor's and master's of science degrees in corrections from Chicago State University. He is a 1984 graduate of the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Virginia. He is a member of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), FBI National Academy Associates, Major Cities Chiefs, Chicago Westside Police Association and South Suburban Chiefs of Police Association. Hillard also serves on the National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence (National Institute of Justice), the Illinois State Police Forensic Science Center in Chicago and the City's Domestic Violence Advocacy Coordinating Council.

chicago police districts

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

Each police district is led by a district commander. In addition to uniformed beat and rapid response officers, each district has teams of plain clothes tactical and gang tactical officers. Each district also has a Neighborhood Relations Office

which helps coordinate police-community partnership and problem solving at the beat level and provides special services to senior citizens.

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



fig 3. chicago police districts

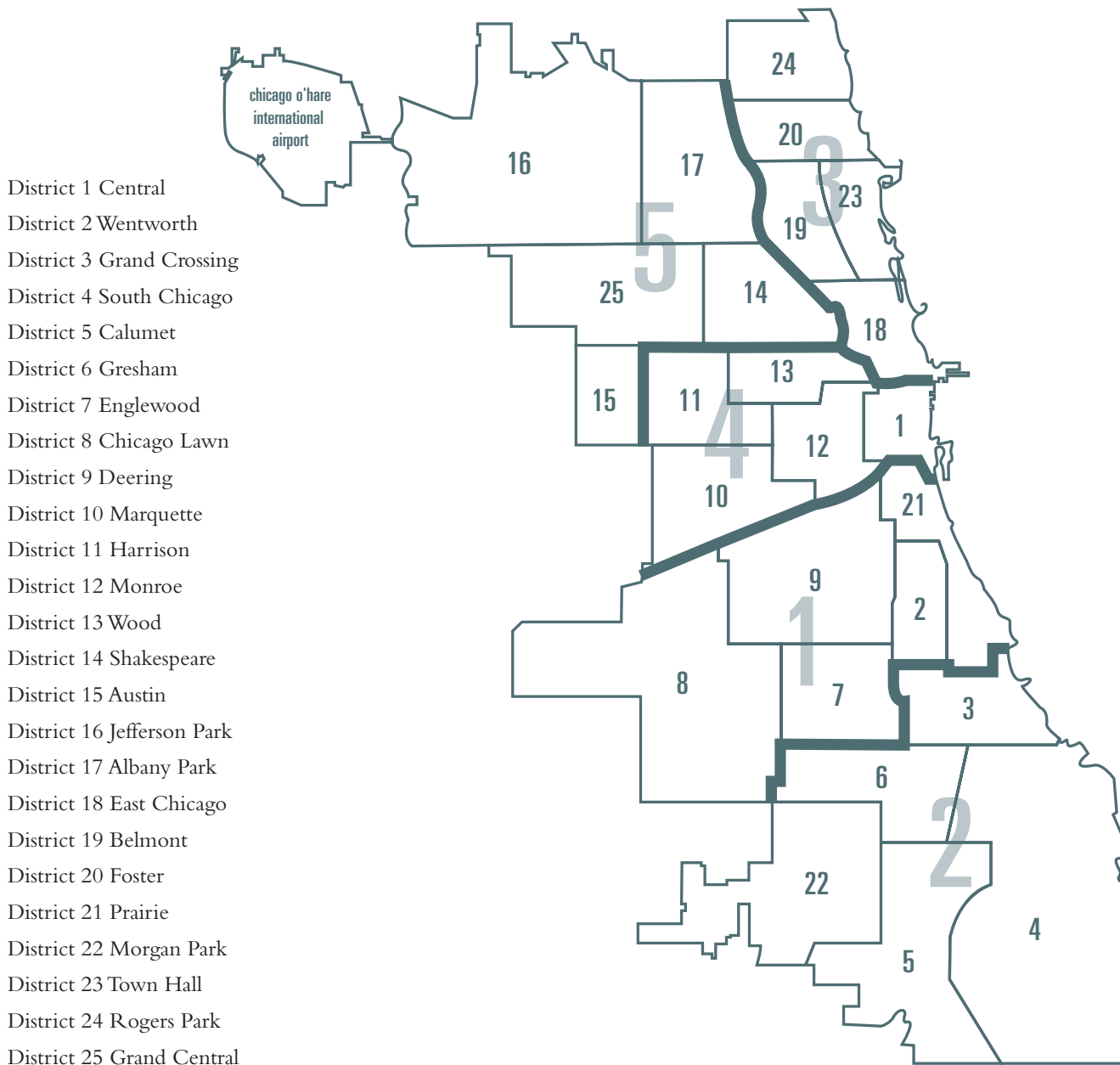
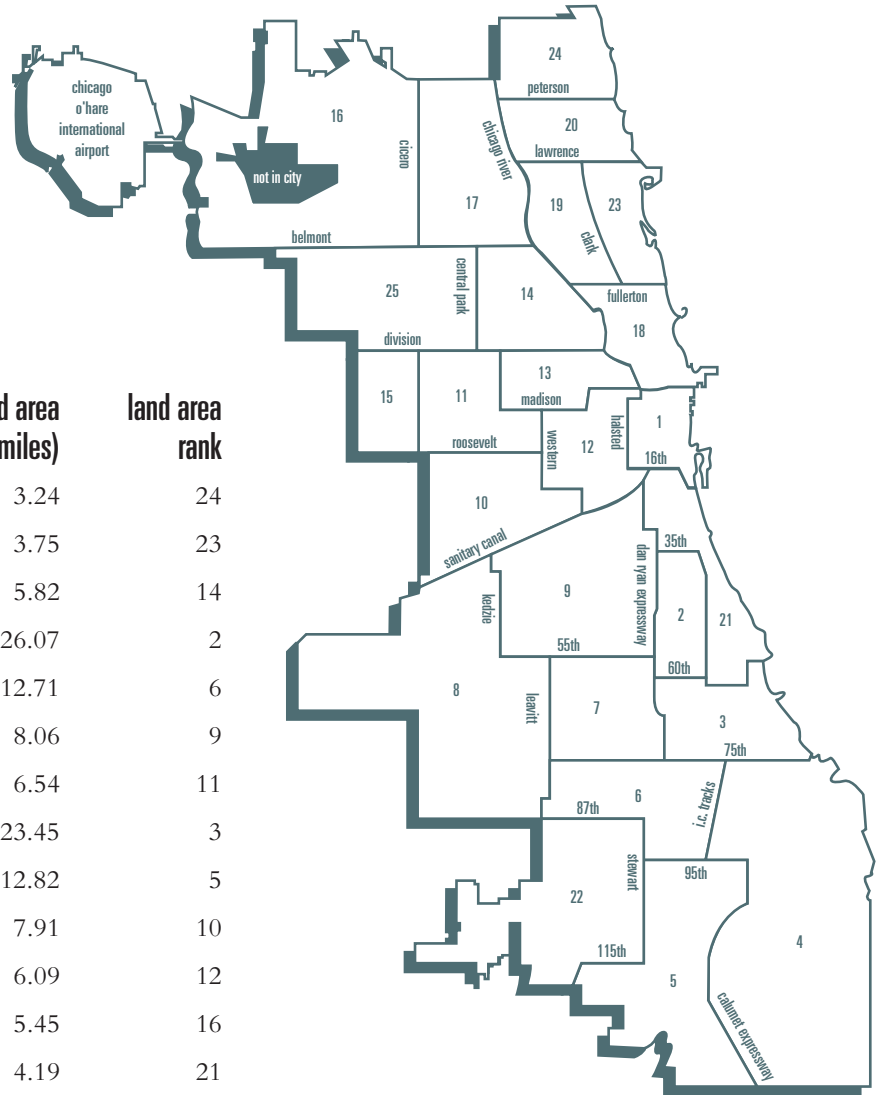




fig 4. police district land areas

district	land area (square miles)	land area rank
1 Central	3.24	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	10.92	7
total	228.13	



*The “Hispanic” totals 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, based on 1990 Census figures. District populations are estimated from Census tract-level data. Due to rounding errors, district figures do not add to citywide totals.



fig 5. police district population - 1990

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%



crime trends

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

For the sixth year in a row, reported index crime declined in Chicago. The decline of 1 percent in 1997 followed a decrease of 3.4 percent in 1996, 4.3 percent in 1995, 1.2 percent in 1994, and 3.9 percent in 1993. Overall, reported index crimes in Chicago declined by 9.5 percent in the five years between 1993 and 1997, corresponding to a compound annual rate of 2.5 percent. The 260,504 index crimes reported in 1997 was the lowest total in more than a decade.

crime types, district trends

Six of the eight part one crime categories decreased between 1996 and 1997. These were murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Robbery and criminal sexual assault showed relatively large decreases of 5.8 and 7.5 percent respectively; murder showed a moderate decrease of 4 percent; and the remaining categories showed nominal decreases of 1.0 - 1.5 percent. The two crime types which did not decrease—theft and burglary—were essentially stable between 1996 and 1997.

As in past years, property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by a ratio of approximately 3:1 in 1997.

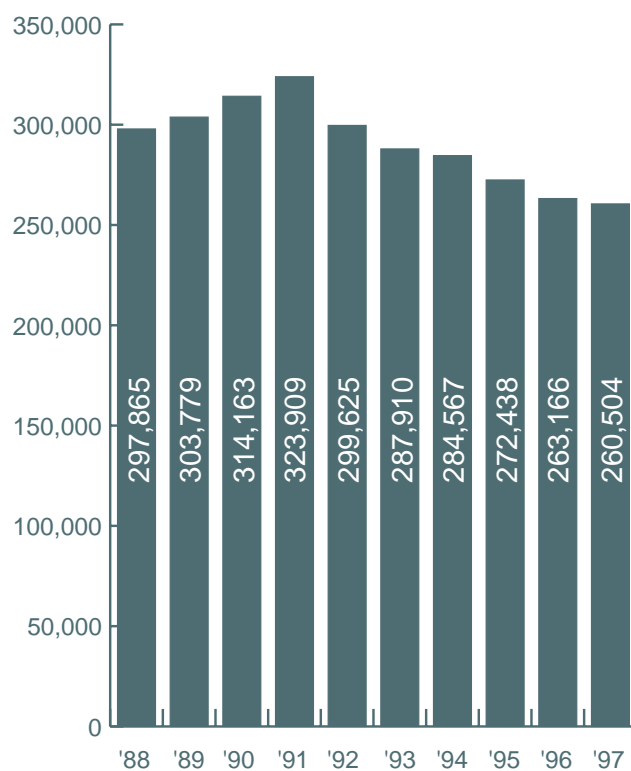
Reported index crime decreased in 13 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in five districts, and remained stable in 7 others (less than 1 percent change). Among the districts that had an increase, the average increase was 6.3 percent. Among the districts that experienced a decrease, the average decrease was 4.4 percent.

about the uniform crime reports

Many of the statistics in this report reflect Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data for the calendar years 1996 and 1997 (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). Murder statistics for the Department's annual report are provided by the Detective Division, Crime Analysis Unit. All other statistics come from the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting "Monthly Summary Report" generated by the Data Systems Division.

UCR data are limited in that they measure only those

fig 6a. total index crimes 1988-1997



violent crimes

Murder. The willful killing of a person, or the death through 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 attempting 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 attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or threat of serious bodily injury or death. This category includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.

property crimes

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

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

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

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



fig 6b. index crimes - 1996/1997 comparison

	1996	1997	% chg
Murder	789	759	-3.8%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	2,752	2,545	-7.5%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	233	268	15.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	2,519	2,277	-9.6%
Robbery - Total	26,860	25,289	-5.8%
Armed Robbery	15,846	15,285	-3.5%
Strongarm Robbery	11,014	10,004	-9.2%
Aggravated Assault - Total	37,097	36,519	-1.6%
Gun	11,146	11,249	0.9%
Knife or cutting instrument	8,757	8,382	-4.3%
Other dangerous weapon	16,109	15,922	-1.2%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,085	966	-11.0%
Burglary - Total	40,475	40,632	0.4%
Forcible Entry	28,981	29,363	1.3%
Unlawful Entry	8,636	8,385	-2.9%
Attempted Forcible Entry	2,858	2,884	0.9%
Theft	119,492	119,609	0.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	34,091	33,607	-1.4%
Arson	1,560	1,544	-1.0%
total	263,116	260,504	-1.0



fig 6c. index crimes by police district - 1997

district	murder	criminal sexual assault	robbery	aggravated assault	burglary	theft	motor vehicle theft	arson	total
1	4	28	427	266	381	10,167	508	4	11,785
2	44	198	1,578	3,119	1,428	3,535	953	39	10,894
3	52	175	1,481	2,000	1,738	3,868	1,510	67	10,891
4	44	150	1,137	2,026	2,246	4,159	1,809	78	11,649
5	40	164	1,025	2,222	1,561	3,260	1,515	93	9,880
6	57	161	1,683	2,072	2,686	4,874	1,965	69	13,567
7	55	188	1,628	3,250	1,919	3,778	1,566	78	12,462
8	46	111	1,220	1,372	2,971	7,337	2,693	85	15,835
9	43	96	1,063	1,872	2,227	4,941	1,687	105	12,034
10	45	119	1,084	1,727	1,391	3,212	1,454	81	9,113
11	69	191	1,924	2,900	1,099	3,310	1,294	68	10,855
12	22	60	687	1,256	770	4,555	1,078	44	8,472
13	26	50	713	834	977	2,962	761	74	6,397
14	28	94	1,195	1,605	2,340	5,557	1,814	99	12,732
15	38	114	1,333	1,603	1,184	2,713	1,076	49	8,110
16	6	23	302	357	1,718	4,526	1,105	39	8,076
17	14	70	659	779	1,803	4,041	1,377	71	8,814
18	6	42	696	787	1,370	12,312	919	27	16,159
19	5	37	459	422	1,861	5,065	934	28	8,811
20	3	52	427	644	1,082	2,920	653	21	5,802
21	19	89	817	998	978	5,519	1,259	33	9,712
22	21	90	695	971	1,374	2,916	1,209	44	7,320
23	11	44	568	555	829	3,744	640	18	6,409
24	19	81	803	927	1,830	4,561	1,094	41	9,356
25	42	118	1,685	1,955	2,869	5,777	2,734	189	15,369
total	759	2,545	25,289	36,519	40,632	119,609	33,607	1,544	260,504

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

violent vs. property crimes

fig 7a. 1997 violent vs. property crimes

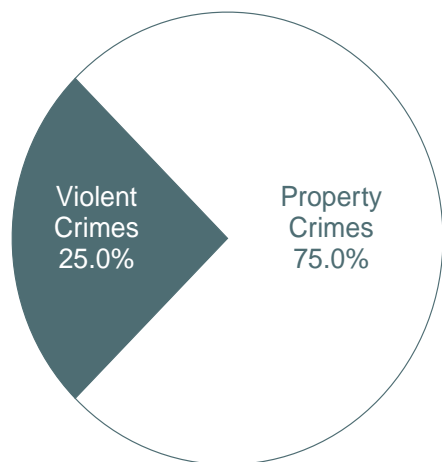


fig 7b. 1997 violent crimes

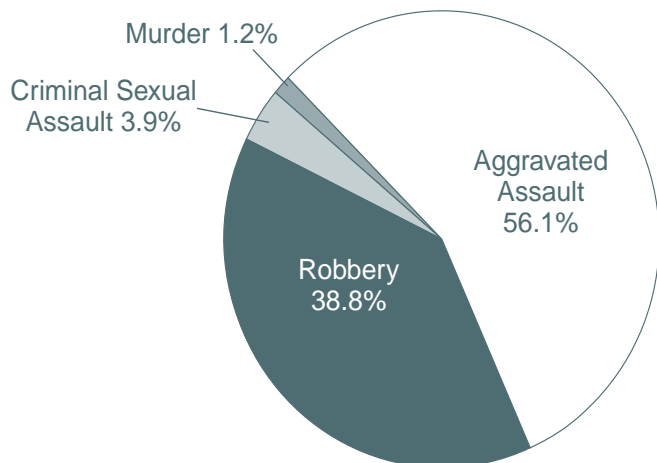
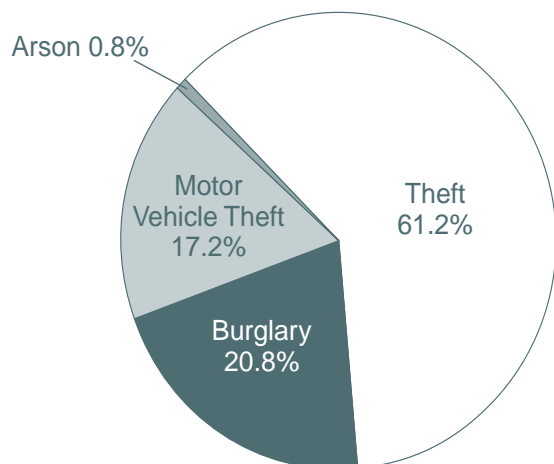


fig 7c. 1997 property crimes



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

Violent crimes accounted for 25 percent of all 1997 index crimes reported in Chicago. This percent has remained fairly stable over time; it was only two percentage points higher in 1997 than 1988.

In 1997, 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 61 percent of reported property incidents. In fact, theft accounted for approximately 46 percent of all index crimes reported in 1997.



violent crimes

After generally increasing from 1988 through 1991, total violent crime decreased steadily from 1992 through 1997. The 65,112 violent crimes reported in 1997 represent a decline of 28 percent from the 1991 peak of 90,522 offenses.

Individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease. Between 1991 and 1997, robbery declined by 42 percent; criminal sexual assault, by 29 percent; murder, by 18 percent; and aggravated assault, by 14 percent. Robbery and criminal sexual assault showed a steady decline between 1992 and 1997. For murder and aggravated assault, the decline was interrupted by an increase in 1994. Murder did not begin to decrease until 1993, a year after other crime categories.

fig 8a. murder

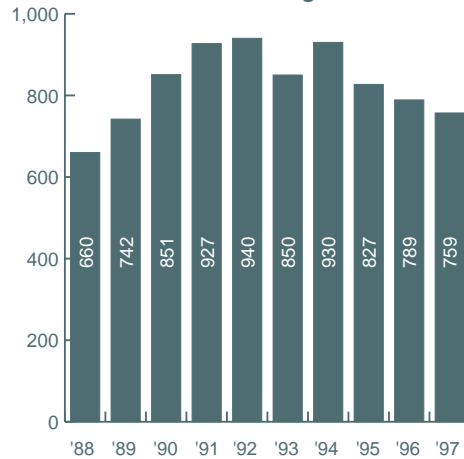


fig 8b. criminal sexual assault

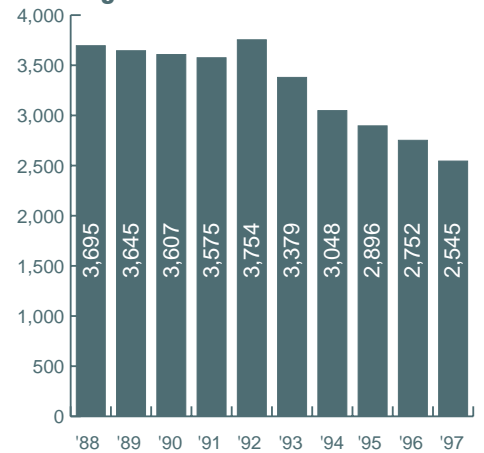


fig 8c. robbery

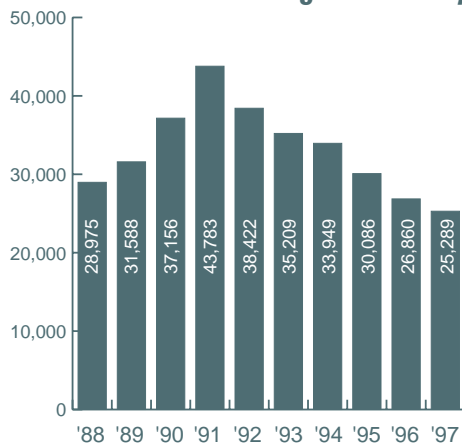


fig 8d. aggravated assault

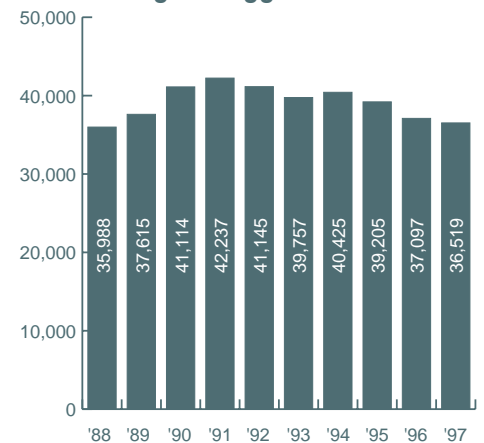




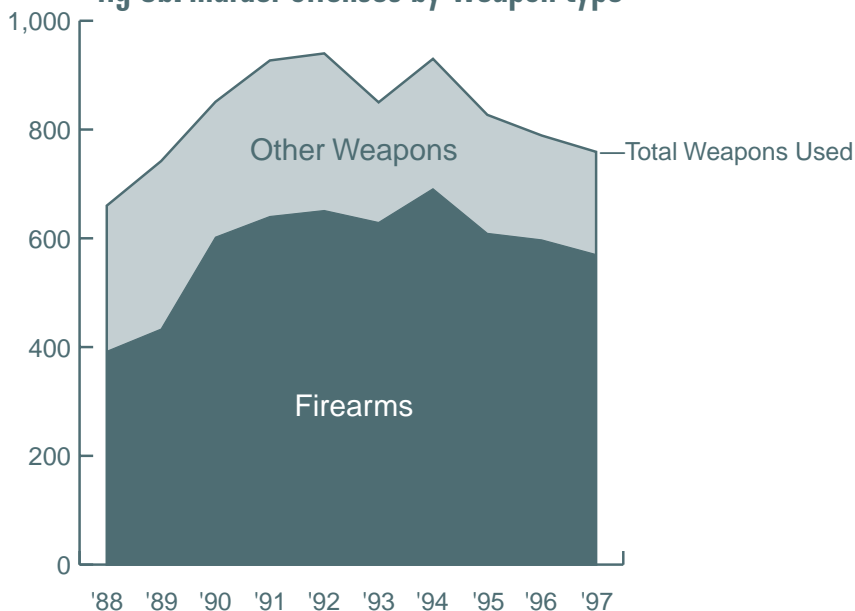
fig 9a. type of weapon

	1996	1997
Firearms—total	597	570
Handguns	521	487
Shotguns	7	8
Rifles	4	14
Unknown firearm type	65	61
Cutting instruments	80	72
Other object or substances	64	65
Hands, feet or fists	48	52
total	789	759

Three-quarters of 1997 homicides were committed with a firearm. This percent has been relatively stable since 1993. Handguns were overwhelmingly the weapons of choice in 1997 firearms murders; they accounted for 96 percent of such murders where the type of weapon was known. Apart from firearms, cutting instruments and other objects or substances each accounted for about 9 percent of 1997 homicides, while the offender's own body—hands, feet, or fists—was the lethal instrument in 7 percent.

For the third year in a row, the number of firearms recovered by Chicago police officers declined in 1997. The 12,257 firearms seized by police last year was 19 percent lower than the 1996 figure of 15,141, and 42 percent lower than the 21,243 firearms recovered during 1994. The continued decline in firearm recoveries may indicate that fewer illegal guns are being carried on the City's streets. Gun recoveries began a sharp decline in January, 1995—the effective date of a state law that makes unlawful use of a weapon (Uuw) a felony on first offense.

fig 9b. murder offenses by weapon type





murder

Murders decreased by 4 percent between 1996 and 1997, and the 759 murders committed in 1997 is an eight-year low.

Of the 1997 murders whose cause could be determined, approximately one-third were gang-related. Other frequent causes were altercations (22 percent), robbery and burglary (14 percent), and organized criminal activity involving narcotics (11 percent). These four causes were also the most frequent in 1996.

Almost half of the known offenders in 1997 were under 21 years of age, and about a third were 21-30. Persons over 30 represented one in six murder offenders. The age distribution in 1996 was similar.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. Whereas the average age for victims was 28.3 years, the average age of offenders was 23.8 years. And while persons over 30 were less than 20 percent of the offender population, they accounted for one-third of the victim population.

The percentage of murders in which firearms were used was 75 percent in 1997, approximately the same percent as in the previous four years. More than 85 percent of firearms murders were handgun murders in both

1997 and 1996.

In almost two out of every three 1997 murders in which the relationship could be determined, the offender and the victim knew each other. When the offender and the victim did know each other, it was generally not as intimates or family members. Murders in which a romantic partner, spouse, or other family member was the victim accounted for only 21 percent of the murders where the parties knew each other.

fig 10a. relationship between offender and victim

	1996	1997
Marriage or cohabitation	18	11
Other familial (blood or legal relationship)	30	33
Romantic relationship	26	22
Business relationship	5	6
Other relationships (includes non-romantic friends, neighbors, etc.)	257	238
No relationship	148	168
Relationship not established	305	281
total	789	759



fig 10b. causative factors

	1996	1997
Street gangs	223	182
Altercations	108	123
Organized criminal activity	83	64
Robbery, burglary	57	77
Domestic	70	51
Sex offense	4	4
Careless use of weapons	4	4
Other	68	60
Undetermined	172	194
total	789	759

fig 10c. ages of victims

	1996	1997
Under 10	18	23
11 - 20	240	223
21 - 30	269	263
31 - 40	143	120
41 - 50	54	80
51 - 60	33	26
61 - 70	18	12
71 - 80	9	6
Over 80	5	6
total	789	759

fig 10d. ages of offenders

	1996	1997
Under 10	0	0
11 - 20	320	298
21 - 30	202	236
31 - 40	56	58
41 - 50	37	30
51 - 60	6	7
61 - 70	8	4
71 - 80	0	2
Over 80	0	1
total	629	636



property crimes

Property index crimes followed a similar pattern to violent index crimes between 1988 and 1997: a general increase between 1988 and 1991, followed by a steady decline from 1992 through 1997. The 195,392 property crimes reported in 1997 represent a decline of 16 percent from the 1991 peak of 233,387 offenses. This decrease is 12 percentage points less than the decrease in violent index crimes over the same period.

As was true of violent crimes, individual property crime categories varied in their percent decrease. Between 1991 and 1997, reports of motor vehicle theft were down by 29 percent; arson, 25 percent; burglary, 22 percent; and theft, 9 percent. Motor vehicle theft, having declined for seven consecutive years, reached a 10-year low in 1997.

fig 11a. arson

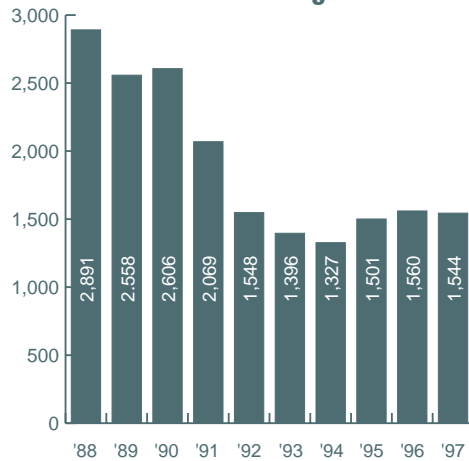


fig 11b. burglary

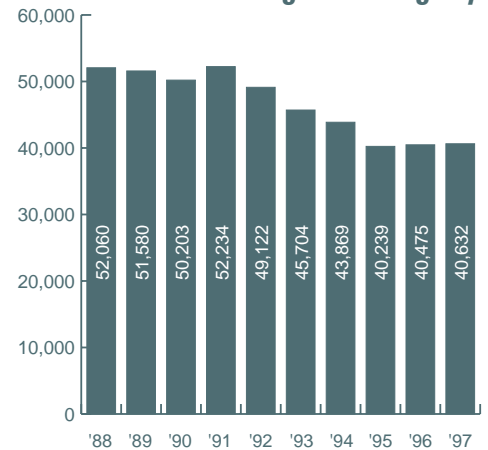


fig 11c. theft

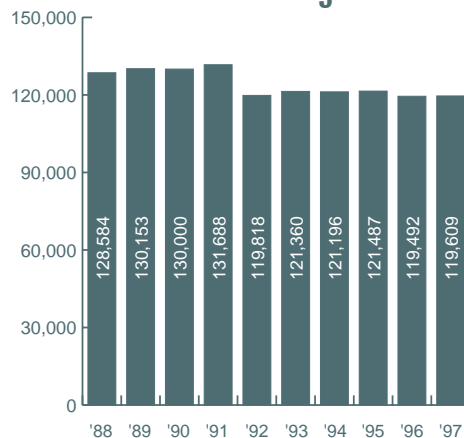
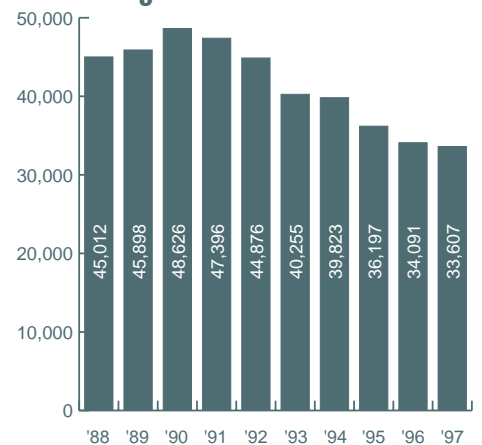


fig 11d. motor vehicle theft



motor vehicle thefts



fig 12a. motor vehicle thefts

	1996	1997	% chg
Actual thefts	31,769	29,991	-5.6%
Attempted thefts	2,326	2,463	5.9%

fig 12b. recovered stolen motor vehicles

	1996	1997	% chg
Total Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered	31,583	35,168	11.4%
Recovered in Chicago	29,163	32,419	11.2%
Recovered outside Chicago	2,420	2,749	13.6%
Vehicles Stolen Outside Chicago and Recovered Within the City	4,357	4,438	1.9%

The number of vehicles reported stolen in Chicago decreased by 6 percent between 1996 and 1997, while the number of attempted thefts increased by 6 percent. The decrease in actual thefts, combined with the increase in attempted thefts, may reflect the more effective anti-theft devices manufacturers have been installing in recent years.

Notwithstanding the decline in stolen vehicles, the number of recovered stolen vehicles increased by 11 percent between 1996 and 1997. The fact that more vehicles were recovered than were reported stolen in 1997 suggests that some thefts may not have been reported or may have occurred in earlier years.

In motor vehicle thefts, clearance rates tend to be low (see Figure 15a and 15b on pages 28 and 29, respectively). Because many stolen vehicles are quickly stripped and abandoned, recovery of the vehicle may give little indication of the offender.



domestic violence

The Chicago Police Department defines domestic violence crimes as offenses committed by one intimate partner—a spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend—against the other. There were 33 intimate partner homicides in 1997, down 25 percent from the 44 homicides in 1996. Between 1996 and 1997, the number of reported domestic violence incidents (other than homicide) increased by 9 percent, to 50,119. The greatest percentage increases in victimization occurred

fig 13b. domestic-related emergency calls for service

month	calls
January	18,755
February	14,754
March	15,919
April	16,471
May	17,871
June	18,355
July	19,219
August	18,435
September	17,072
October	16,835
November	15,966
December	16,960
total	206,612

fig 13a. domestic violence incidents involving intimate partners

offense	type of victim: wife		husband		former wife	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Agg. Battery/Firearm ^(F)	19	11	19	16	0	2
Agg. Battery/Knife or Other Weapon ^(F)	386	390	238	244	27	11
Agg. Battery/Hand or Feet ^(F)	28	31	9	7	5	2
Battery/Simple	7,752	7,762	1,262	1,414	320	365
Agg. Assault/Firearm	143	115	25	34	12	12
Agg. Assault/Knife or Other Weapon	289	252	93	89	24	25
Assault/Simple	1,190	1,140	226	257	131	172
Stalking/Agg. or Simple ^(F)	50	38	10	6	22	15
Criminal Damage to Property or Vehicle	316	323	184	190	69	80
Violation of Order of Protection	568	618	90	108	132	129
Violation of Bail Bond	43	28	4	2	2	1
total	10,784	10,708	2,160	2,367	744	814

(F) Denotes felony offense Note: Intimate partner is defined as spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend



**fig 13c. number of persons charged,
domestic-related statutes**

offense	number charged
Domestic Battery (720 ILCS 5/12-3.2)	17,031
Violation of Order of Protection (720 ILCS 5/12-30)	1,872
Aggravated Stalking (720 ILCS 5/12-7.4) ^(F)	56
Stalking (720 ILCS 5/12-7.3) ^(F)	186
total	19,145

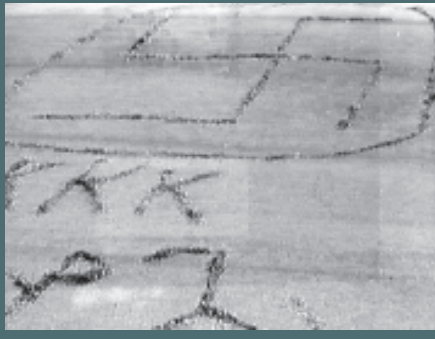
(F) Denotes felony offense.

Note: The Illinois Compiled Statutes have a very limited number of statutes that are exclusively applicable to domestic violence incidents.

with respect to former husbands (30 percent) and boyfriends (29 percent). Nevertheless, females constituted more than 80 percent of domestic violence victims in both years, and girlfriends were the most frequent victims—58 percent of the total—in 1996 and 1997.

The distribution of offenses as a percent of total was similar in both years. Simple battery, the most common offense, accounted for 69 percent of offenses in 1996 and 1997. Each other offense constituted less than 10 percent of the total in both years.

former husband		girlfriend		boyfriend		total	
1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
2	4	64	71	29	23	133	127
13	7	1,497	1,602	935	1,054	3,096	3,308
1	1	108	124	14	22	165	187
75	115	19,555	21,268	2,635	3,667	31,599	34,491
0	2	359	427	80	91	619	681
5	3	504	517	200	271	1,115	1,157
37	41	2,095	2,523	441	566	4,120	4,699
0	2	118	149	21	31	221	241
42	55	1,616	1,730	824	905	3,051	3,283
24	29	627	843	91	151	1,532	1,878
0	0	68	32	4	4	121	67
199	259	26,611	29,286	5,274	6,785	45,772	50,119



hate crimes

Hate crimes are those committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 212 reported incidents in 1997 represent an increase of 21 percent from the 175 reported incidents in 1996. However, the 1997 figure represents a decrease of 3 percent from the average for the previous 10 years, which was 218 incidents.

With the exception of those based on national origin, all major categories of hate crime increased between 1996 and 1997. In percentage terms, the greatest increase was in hate crimes based on sexual orientation (131 percent), while the smallest increase was in hate crimes based on religion (8 percent). In 1997, as in previous years, the most common motive for hate crime (62 percent of the total) was racial bias—against both minority and non-minority victims. The most common hate crimes in 1997 were battery, criminal damage to property, and assault. These constituted 62 percent of 1997 reported hate crimes.

For more detailed information regarding hate crimes in Chicago, see the Department's report, [Hate Crimes in Chicago, 1997](#).

fig 14a. reported hate crimes

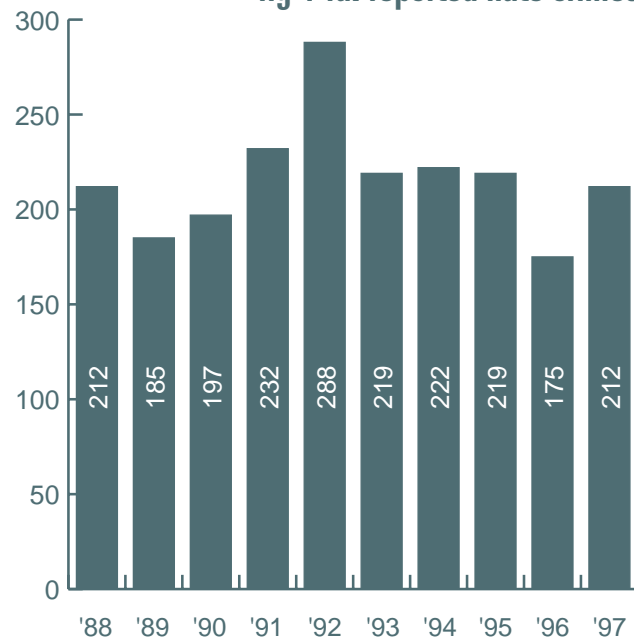


fig 14b. reported hate crimes by type

	1996	1997
Criminal damage to property	51	43
Assault	32	41
Battery	27	48
Aggravated battery	13	24
Threats	13	16
Aggravated assault	12	8
Criminal damage to vehicle	7	8
Telephone harassment	6	6
Arson	6	1
Robbery	5	6
Theft	0	3
Miscellaneous crimes	3	8
total	175	212

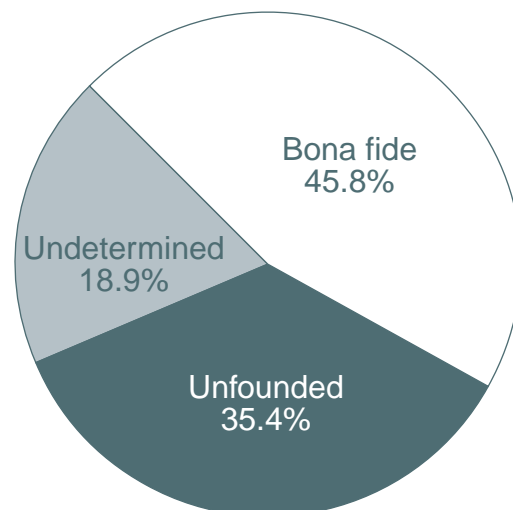


fig 14c. reported hate crimes by motive

	1996	1997	% change
Race	114	132	15.8%
Religion	25	27	8.0%
National origin	20	16	-20.0%
Sexual orientation	16	37	131.3%
Other*	0	0	
total	175	212	21.1%

*Other includes gender and disability.

fig 14d. hate crimes investigation dispositions





arrest data

Index crime arrests decreased by 4.6 percent between 1996 and 1997, as index crimes themselves decreased by 1 percent. Some 23 percent of index crimes were cleared in 1997, about 1 percentage point less than in 1996. Individual crime categories had either relatively high or relatively low clearance rates. Among the crimes most likely to be cleared were

fig 15a. index offenses and clearances - 1996

	offenses	clearances *	% cleared	arrests**
Murder	789	426	54.0%	767
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	2,752	1,490	54.1%	457
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	233	111	47.6%	
Criminal Sexual Assault	2,519	1,379	54.7%	
Robbery - Total	26,860	5,051	18.8%	3,279
Armed Robbery	15,846	2,524	15.9%	
Strongarmed Robbery	11,014	2,527	22.9%	
Aggravated Assault - Total	37,097	20,584	55.5%	8,182
Gun	11,146	5,104	45.8%	
Knife or cutting instrument	8,757	6,117	69.9%	
Other dangerous weapon	16,109	8,750	54.3%	
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,085	613	56.5%	
Burglary - Total	40,475	3,976	9.8%	4,350
Forcible Entry	28,981	2,666	9.2%	
Unlawful Entry	8,636	926	10.7%	
Attempted Forcible Entry	2,858	384	13.4%	
Theft	119,492	26,373	22.1%	33,548
Motor Vehicle Theft	34,091	4,944	14.5%	8,566
Arson	1,560	318	20.4%	174
total	263,116	63,162	24.0%	59,323

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

** Arrests may be for crimes committed in other years.

index arrests and clearances - 1996/1997 comparison

murder, criminal sexual assault, and aggravated assault. The clearance rate for these offenses averaged 55 percent. Among the crimes least likely to be cleared were arson, theft, robbery, motor vehicle theft, and burglary. The clearance rate averaged 18 percent for these offenses.



fig 15b. index offenses and clearances - 1997

	offenses	clearances *	% cleared	arrests**
Murder	759	429	56.5%	755
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	2,545	1372	53.9%	439
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	268	109	40.7%	
Criminal Sexual Assault	2,277	1263	55.5%	
Robbery - Total	25,289	4,751	18.8%	3,077
Armed Robbery	15,285	2,386	15.6%	
Strongarmed Robbery	10,004	2,365	23.6%	
Aggravated Assault - Total	36,519	18,836	51.6%	7,019
Gun	11,249	4,706	41.8%	
Knife or cutting instrument	8,382	5,355	63.9%	
Other dangerous weapon	15,922	8,227	51.7%	
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	966	548	56.7%	
Burglary - Total	40,632	4,468	11.0%	4,187
Forcible Entry	29,363	3,090	10.5%	
Unlawful Entry	8,385	983	11.7%	
Attempted Forcible Entry	2,884	395	13.7%	
Theft	119,609	25,261	21.1%	32,774
Motor Vehicle Theft	33,607	4,899	14.6%	8,154
Arson	1,544	373	24.2%	215
total	260,504	60,389	23.2%	56,620

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

** Arrests may be for crimes committed in other years.



arrests by offense classification, age, and gender - 1997 (fig 16.)

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

* Indicates an index crime.

** Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.

offense classification	age: < 18		18-20		21-24	
	m	f	m	f	m	f
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01a) *	131	8	187	9	173	10
Manslaughter by negligence (01b)	3	1	7	1	3	1
Criminal sexual assault (02) *	156	3	40	1	43	0
Robbery (03) *	1,120	74	480	21	378	18
Aggravated assault (04) *	1,387	418	819	146	752	111
Burglary - breaking or entering (05) *	1,136	66	430	21	376	14
Larceny - theft (except for motor vehicle) (06) *	3,728	1,827	1,785	749	1,957	786
Motor vehicle theft (07) *	2,360	431	1,365	214	916	194
Other assaults (08)	5,770	2,390	3,471	849	4,778	914
Arson (09) *	79	6	21	1	27	3
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	17	7	14	14	19	22
Fraud (11)	20	17	36	18	44	19
Embezzlement (12)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing (13)	71	5	56	8	31	5
Vandalism (14)	3,399	438	1,342	174	1,060	153
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	1,492	326	1,011	43	817	41
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	60	37	176	247	418	670
Sex offenses (17) **	288	16	201	18	187	13
Drug abuse violations—total (18)	9,853	679	8,498	703	6,780	870
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (18a)	242	16	177	20	145	25
Marijuana (18b)	3,212	199	3,358	206	2,399	185
Synthetic narcotics (18c)	7	1	3	0	3	0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (18d)	6,392	463	4,960	477	4,233	660
Gambling—total (19)	826	12	647	3	395	4
Bookmaking (horse and sport book) (19a)	1	0	1	0	3	0
Numbers and lottery (19b)	1	0	0	0	1	0
All other gambling (19c)	824	12	646	3	391	4
Offenses against family and children (20)	23	24	40	24	34	38
Driving under the influence (21)	41	2	264	16	763	29
Liquor laws (22)	776	208	955	62	336	12
Disorderly conduct (24)	13,184	1,714	10,588	799	8,447	635
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	7,741	1,267	4,507	478	3,569	628
total	53,662	9,976	36,940	4,619	32,303	5,190
age total	63,638		41,559		37,493	

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

* Indicates an index crime.

** Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.



25-44		45+		total		total	offense classification
m	f	m	f	m	f		
193	14	28	2	712	43	755	Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01a) *
9	1	1	0	23	4	27	Manslaughter by negligence (01b)
161	2	33	0	433	6	439	Criminal sexual assault (02) *
853	83	47	3	2,878	199	3,077	Robbery (03) *
2,176	525	599	86	5,733	1,286	7,019	Aggravated assault (04) *
1,868	108	158	10	3,968	219	4,187	Burglary - breaking or entering (05) *
14,377	4,456	2,540	569	24,387	8,387	32,774	Larceny - theft (except for motor vehicle) (06) *
1,869	597	189	19	6,699	1,455	8,154	Motor vehicle theft (07) *
18,267	3,151	3,292	341	35,578	7,645	43,223	Other assaults (08)
56	14	6	2	189	26	215	Arson (09) *
110	95	12	9	172	147	319	Forgery and counterfeiting (10)
309	110	46	14	455	178	633	Fraud (11)
0	1	0	0	1	1	2	Embezzlement (12)
201	48	40	6	399	72	471	Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing
3,236	752	509	68	9,546	1,585	11,131	Vandalism (14)
1,340	110	278	19	4,938	539	5,477	Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)
1,892	3,726	409	115	2,955	4,795	7,750	Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)
937	68	240	9	1,853	124	1,977	Sex offenses (17) **
19,007	5,287	2,621	381	46,759	7,920	54,679	Drug abuse violations—total (18)
742	270	115	14	1,421	345	1,766	Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (18a)
2,710	362	216	31	11,895	983	12,878	Marijuana (18b)
13	4	1	0	27	5	32	Synthetic narcotics (18c)
15,542	4,651	2,289	336	33,416	6,587	40,003	Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (18d)
412	10	54	6	2,334	35	2,369	Gambling—total (19)
7	0	5	0	17	0	17	Bookmaking (horse and sport book) (19a)
0	0	0	0	2	0	2	Numbers and lottery (19b)
405	10	49	6	2,315	35	2,350	All other gambling (19c)
95	196	15	7	207	289	496	Offenses against family and children (20)
2,991	244	834	58	4,893	349	5,242	Driving under the influence (21)
1,043	100	275	6	3,385	388	3,773	Liquor laws (22)
20,029	3,080	3,694	322	55,942	6,550	62,492	Disorderly conduct (24)
11,617	3,250	2,170	274	29,604	5,898	35,502	All other offenses (except traffic) (26)
103,048	26,028	18,090	2,326	244,043	48,139	292,182	total
129,076		20,416		292,182			



arrests by offense classification, race, and gender - 1997 (fig 17.)

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.

* Indicates an index crime.

** Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.

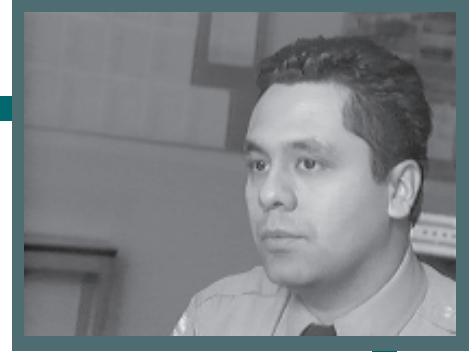
offense classification	race: white		black		native am.		asian	
	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01a) *	174	9	535	34	0	0	3	0
Manslaughter by negligence (01b)	10	1	13	3	0	0	0	0
Criminal sexual assault (02) *	97	2	335	4	0	0	1	0
Robbery (03) *	669	52	2,194	147	1	0	14	0
Aggravated assault (04) *	1,935	144	3,736	1,138	6	0	55	3
Burglary - breaking or entering (05) *	1,449	80	2,472	137	1	0	46	2
Larceny - theft (except for motor vehicle) (06) *	6,287	1,926	17,916	6,374	24	6	158	81
Motor vehicle theft (07) *	1,374	349	5,301	1,101	2	0	22	5
Other assaults (08)	11,867	1,474	23,248	6,123	55	17	398	30
Arson (09) *	73	5	115	21	0	0	1	0
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	53	33	117	113	0	0	1	1
Fraud (11)	138	39	308	139	1	0	6	0
Embezzlement (12)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing (13)	123	22	274	50	0	0	2	0
Vandalism (14)	4,001	392	5,456	1,187	13	1	76	5
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	1,463	74	3,443	465	3	0	29	0
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	1,494	1,434	1,401	3,341	1	11	58	7
Sex offenses (17) **	662	40	1,155	81	4	0	31	3
Drug abuse violations—total (18)	9,435	1,362	37,190	6,536	23	11	108	11
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (18a)	156	39	1,264	306	0	0	1	0
Marijuana (18b)	3,100	244	8,754	730	8	4	32	5
Synthetic narcotics (18c)	5	2	21	3	0	0	1	0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (18d)	6,174	1,077	27,151	5,497	15	7	74	6
Gambling—total (19)	79	3	2,251	29	0	0	4	3
Bookmaking (horse and sport book) (19a)	13	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
Numbers and lottery (19b)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
All other gambling (19c)	66	3	2,246	29	0	0	3	3
Offenses against family and children (20)	92	71	113	217	0	0	2	1
Driving under the influence (21)	3,413	200	1,432	144	4	1	43	4
Liquor laws (22)	1,807	237	1,549	148	8	0	21	3
Disorderly conduct (24)	19,220	1,432	36,319	5,089	62	5	336	23
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	9,642	1,595	19,680	4,258	30	14	249	30
total	75,557	10,977	166,554	36,879	238	66	1,664	212
race total	86,534		203,433		304		1,876	

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.

* Indicates an index crime.

** Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.



unknown		total		total	hispanic		offense classification
m	f	m	f		m	f	
0	0	712	43	755	130	6	Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01a) *
0	0	23	4	27	2	0	Manslaughter by negligence (01b)
0	0	433	6	439	70	1	Criminal sexual assault (02) *
0	0	2,878	199	3,077	490	35	Robbery (03) *
1	1	5,733	1,286	7,019	1,307	93	Aggravated assault (04) *
0	0	3,968	219	4,187	842	36	Burglary - breaking or entering (05) *
2	0	24,387	8,387	32,774	3,250	1,005	Larceny - theft (except for motor vehicle) (06) *
0	0	6,699	1,455	8,154	915	178	Motor vehicle theft (07) *
10	1	35,578	7,645	43,223	6,583	810	Other assaults (08)
0	0	189	26	215	43	1	Arson (09) *
1	0	172	147	319	18	7	Forgery and counterfeiting (10)
2	0	455	178	633	38	9	Fraud (11)
0	0	1	1	2	1	0	Embezzlement (12)
0	0	399	72	471	74	10	Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing
0	0	9,546	1,585	11,131	2,413	186	Vandalism (14)
0	0	4,938	539	5,477	1,119	45	Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)
1	2	2,955	4,795	7,750	684	407	Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)
1	0	1,853	124	1,977	380	4	Sex offenses (17) **
3	0	46,759	7,920	54,679	5,802	565	Drug abuse violations—total (18)
0	0	1,421	345	1,766	55	8	Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (18a)
1	0	11,895	983	12,878	2,147	132	Marijuana (18b)
0	0	27	5	32	5	2	Synthetic narcotics (18c)
2	0	33,416	6,587	40,003	3,595	423	Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (18d)
0	0	2,334	35	2,369	45	1	Gambling—total (19)
0	0	17	0	17	1	0	Bookmaking (horse and sport book) (19a)
0	0	2	0	2	0	0	Numbers and lottery (19b)
0	0	2,315	35	2,350	44	1	All other gambling (19c)
0	0	207	289	496	57	32	Offenses against family and children (20)
1	0	4,893	349	5,242	2,150	50	Driving under the influence (21)
0	0	3,385	388	3,773	1,343	147	Liquor laws (22)
5	1	55,942	6,550	62,492	14,456	803	Disorderly conduct (24)
3	0	29,604	5,897	35,501	5,952	577	All other offenses (except traffic) (26)
30	5	244,043	48,139	292,182	48,164	5,008	total
35		292,182			53,172		



traffic safety

The number of traffic crashes rose by less than 1 percent between 1996 and 1997. However, crashes resulting in death or personal injury each declined—by 4 percent and 1 percent, respectively. While the number of pedestrians killed decreased by 15 percent, the number of vehicle occupants killed was the same in 1996 and 1997. Injuries to both occupants and pedestrians declined by 2 percent.

Crashes are caused by a multitude of factors. Even the most frequent cause, failure to yield, accounted for less than 10 percent of crashes reported in 1997. Between 1996 and 1997, there was a 4 percent decrease in traffic crashes caused by an intoxicated driver. One reason for this decrease may be an increase in DUI arrests; between 1996 and 1997, such arrests increased by 8 percent, reaching their highest level in 10 years.

The most common type of fatal crash in 1997 was a vehicle striking a pedestrian (42 percent), followed by a vehicle striking another vehicle in traffic (32 percent).

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 alcoholic beverages, improper safety belt usage, and violations involving insurance, driver's licenses, license plates, and City stickers.

fig 18a. traffic crashes - 1996 and 1997

	1996	1997
total crashes	171,751	173,285
Fatal	214	206
Personal injury	18,840	18,586
Property damage	152,697	154,493
total fatalities	319	305
Occupant fatalities	228	228
Pedestrian fatalities	91	77
total persons injured	30,216	29,549
Occupant injuries	27,372	26,766
Pedestrian injuries	2,844	2,783

fig 18b. traffic crash causes and number

cause	1996	1997
Failure to yield	17,938	16,744
Following too closely	7,292	7,269
Too fast for conditions	5,596	5,386
Disregard controls	4,714	4,583
Improper turn	3,666	3,451
Improper backing	3,399	3,241
Improper lane change	3,294	3,123
Driver intoxicated	2,704	2,588
Improper passing	1,631	1,714
Wrong way/side	1,512	1,343
Improper parking	671	553
Evading police vehicle	368	349
Emergency vehicle	299	268
Stopped school bus	70	85
License restrictions	46	38
Other violations	19,822	23,615
Type A crashes*	98,729	98,935
total	171,751	173,285

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



fig 18c. fatal crashes by type - 1997

Struck motor vehicle in traffic	65
Struck fixed object	43
Struck pedestrian	87
Other (struck bicyclist, struck by train, etc.)	11
total	206

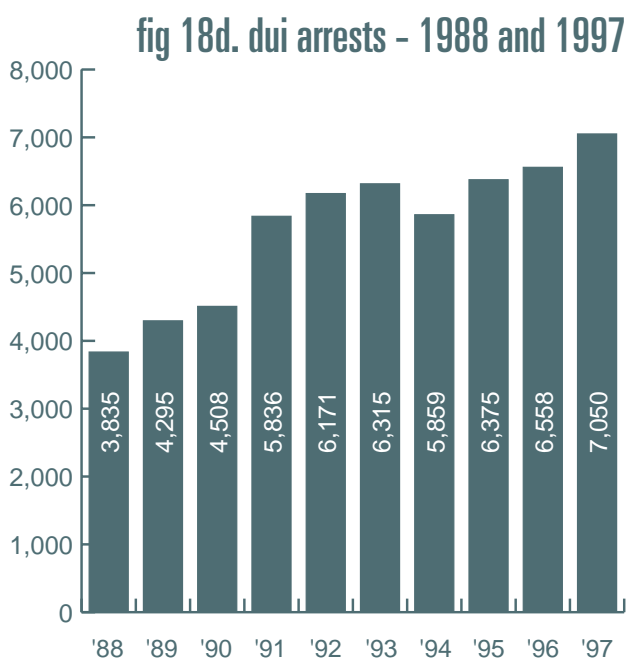


fig 18e. roadside safety checks - citations issued

violations	1996	1997
Insurance violations	593	1,116
License violations *	408	832
Seat belt/child restraints	467	812
Unsafe vehicles	267	262
DUI arrests	146	248
Open liquor	83	150
Other citations **	516	986
total citations issued	2,480	4,406
warnings issued	340	240
total vehicles checked	9,301	14,211
number of enforcement activities	17	28

fig 18f. saturation patrols - citations issued

violations	1996	1997
Speeding	1,838	1,833
Seat belt/child restraints	1,276	1,199
Insurance violations	673	570
Unsafe vehicles	466	270
License violations *	346	261
DUI arrests	87	58
Open liquor	47	40
Other citations **	1,329	1,472
total citations	6,062	5,703
warnings issued	435	48
number of enforcement activities	25	23

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

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

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



youth division activity

Youth Division investigations increased by 4 percent between 1996 and 1997. Missing persons investigations also increased by 4 percent. It is difficult to make year-to-year comparisons among the other categories of investigation. In 1997, the Youth Division reclassified its investigations, separating out cases originally reported to Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) hotlines. Such cases often involve multiple victims, and require more investigative effort than other cases. The impact of this reclassification was to cause an apparent drop in other categories of investigation between 1996 and 1997—most notably in the case of child abuse.

Enforcement activities in 1997 generally remained at their 1996 levels. The exception was Juvenile Court subpoena service, which showed a dramatic increase between the two years. However, this increase resulted from a change of the Division's reporting procedure. Until 1997, the Division reported only those subpoenas where actual service was made. In 1997, however, the Division began including subpoenas where service was attempted, but not completed. Adding such subpoenas give a more complete picture of the Division's activities.

School absenteeism was the most common violation processed by the Youth Division in 1997. These violations increased by 22 percent over 1996. There was a decrease in community adjustments (8 percent) and cases directed to Juvenile Court (2 percent) between 1996 and 1997, while cases directed to Criminal Court—indicating the juvenile was to be processed as an adult—increased by 35 percent.

fig 19a. youth division investigation activity

	1996	1997
Missing Persons	24,698	25,675
DCFS Hotlines	--	2,224
Child Abduction - Family Related	723	1,164
Sex Offenses - Family Related	1,064	1,097
Dependent/Neglected	1,057	1,046
Child Abuse (physical and sexual)	3,413	957
Child Abandonment	226	174

fig 19b. youth division enforcement activity

	1996	1997
Juvenile Court Subpoenas Served	6,269	45,890
Non-Index Crime Arrests, Part II	8,895	9,290
Juvenile Court Warrant Arrests	6,499	6,052
FBI-UCR Index Crime Arrests, Part I	1,005	946
Weapons Recovered	607	597

fig 19c. disposition of juveniles processed within department

	1996	1997
School Absentees (total)	114,456	124,543
School Absentees (Youth Division)	49,764	60,690
Curfew Arrests (total)	71,410	65,071
Community Adjustments *	39,999	36,923
Referred to Agencies	16,268	26,880
Referred to Parents	23,731	10,043
Directed to Juvenile Court	17,330	16,964
Directed to Criminal Court	224	303
Status Offenders†	1,151	1,013

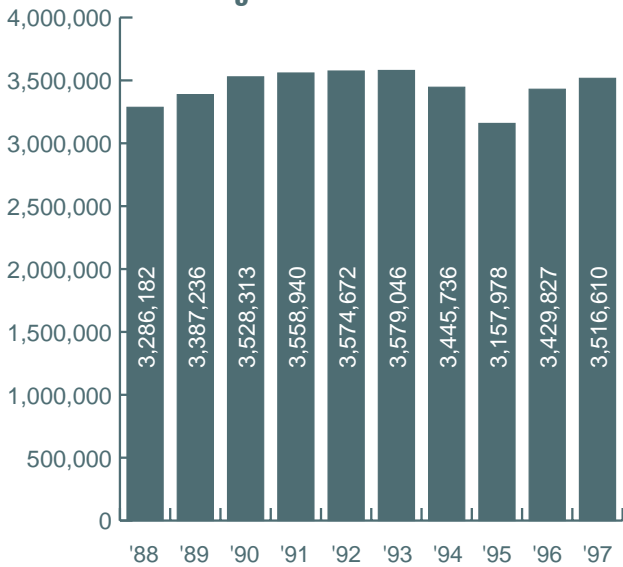
* When a youth is taken into custody for a crime, he or she is turned over to a youth investigator, who determines whether the youth will be directed to court or released to a parent or guardian with a community adjustment. Community adjustments provide for follow-up assistance or counseling by a youth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

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

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

calls for service

fig 20a. 9-1-1 calls for service



Calls to 911 increased between 1988 and 1993, dipped in 1994 and 1995, and resumed their upward climb in 1996 and 1997. The 1997 total was 2.5 percent over 1996. Calls to the Department's non-emergency number decreased by 10 percent in 1997, the same magnitude as the 1996 increase. Beginning in 1997, callers to the non-emergency number were required to dial 11 digits, instead of 7, if they were outside the 312 area code. The extra effort required may have dissuaded some callers from using the number. While the number of burglar alarm dispatches continued to decline in 1997 (down 5 percent from 1996 to 1997, and 14 percent from 1995 to 1996), the percentage of false alarms remained virtually unchanged over the three years, at more than 98 percent.

fig 20b. incoming calls received

	1996	1997	% chg
9-1-1	3,429,827	3,516,610	2.5%
Non Emergency — 746-6000	727,272	657,921	-9.5%
Non Emergency — MOII	109,612	47,297	-56.9%
Other Calls	434,662	377,445	-13.2%
total	4,701,373	4,599,273	-2.2%

fig 20c. other communications

	1996	1997	% chg
Patrol dispatches	2,038,735	2,353,225	15.4%
Alternate Response Section (ARS) calls	536,598	537,439	0.2%
ARP Dispatches	155,438	157,460	1.3%
ARP RD numbers (case reports)	150,978	152,573	1.1%
Foreign Language Line calls received	28,630	31,124	8.7%
Total burglar alarm dispatches	211,273	200,205	-5.2%
False alarm percentage	98.2%	98.5%	



education and training

The Education and Training Division trained six recruit classes in 1997, graduating 563 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. The number of classes was the same as in 1996, but the number of recruits was down by 9 percent, from 617. Recruits receive 785 hours of training and instruction in the academy, followed by a 10-week field training program. Recruits are on probation until they reach their one year service anniversary. In addition to Chicago Police Department recruits, the training academy trained 131 recruits for suburban police agencies.

Each year, all sworn personnel are required to pass a State of Illinois Course of Fire with their duty weapons and optional duty weapons, if applicable. Firearms training and qualification are conducted at each of the five area headquarters firing ranges and at the Training Academy.

fig 21. education and training

types of training	number of trainees
Total Recruits	694
Chicago	563
Suburban	131
CHA	0
In-Service	5,733
Specialized (outside agencies)	721
Civilian	162
Pre-Service	144
Retreads/Retrainees	49
Total Firearms Training	20,572
Chicago	18,430
Outside agencies using range	2,142
total	28,075



fig 22. annual appropriations

	1996	1997
Personnel Services (salaries, wages etc.) ^(a)	\$805,531,233	\$863,369,817
Contractual Services ^(b)	\$12,180,913	\$18,322,950
Capital Equipment Note	\$8,753,693	\$14,490,801
Commodities ^(c)	\$6,875,050	\$8,460,424
Employee Medical ^(d)	\$5,550,000	\$5,550,000
Physical Exams for Recruits and Promotions	\$1,529,036	\$1,420,145
Equipment (excluding capital equipment)	\$152,101	\$408,211
Travel	\$45,849	\$176,842
Improvements (buildings)	\$31,500	\$50,000
Contingencies	\$52,500	\$52,500
total	\$840,701,875	\$912,301,690

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

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

(c) Repair parts, material supplies, etc.

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

The Police Department's 1997 appropriation totaled more than \$912 million—a 9 percent increase from the 1996 figure. Personnel costs represented 95 percent of the budget in both years. These costs, which include salaries, wages, and benefits for sworn and civilian employees, increased by 7 percent in 1997. All other budget items increased as well, with the exception of contingencies, which remained the same, and employee physical exams, which decreased.



personnel

The Chicago Police Department had 16,647 members at the end of 1997, a decrease of 3 percent from the 1996 year-end total. This decrease occurred almost exclusively among civilian members. At the end of 1997, 30 percent of all Department members were women, and 43 percent were minorities—Black, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American.

fig 23a. 1997 salary schedule - sworn members

title	salary	
Superintendent		\$130,812
First Deputy Superintendent		\$119,148
Deputy Superintendent		\$113,130
	starting	maximum
Chief	\$83,928	\$111,708
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	\$77,034	\$102,510
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	\$74,442	\$98,046
Captain, Watch Commander	\$55,416	\$79,860
Lieutenant	\$50,322	\$74,208
Sergeant	\$44,484	\$66,390
Detective, Youth Officer, Patrol Specialist	\$38,508	\$58,644
Police Officer	\$33,522	\$55,794

fig 23b. personnel by race

	white	black	asian	nat.amer.	hispanic
Sworn and Exempt	8,485	3,404	135	27	1,388
Civilian	600	1,231	48	3	189
Crossing Guards	408	620	3	0	106
total	9,493	5,255	186	30	1,683

fig 23c. personnel

	1996	1997
Sworn and Exempt	13,468	13,439
Civilian	2,641	2,071
Crossing Guard	1,122	1,137
total	17,231	16,647

fig 23d. personnel by gender

	male	female
Sworn and Exempt	10,843	2,596
Civilian	808	1,263
Crossing Guards	54	1,083
total	11,705	4,942

fleet inventory



fig 24. fleet inventory

	1996	1997
Marked	1,483	1,675
Unmarked	1,372	1,315
Covert	263	272
Motorcycles, all-purpose vehicles	168	169
Squadrols	88	100
Prisoner minivans	34	32
Station wagons	39	31
Vans, R-trucks, parts trucks	28	27
Utility vehicles	28	24
Suburbans and Blazers	24	24
Trailers	24	23
Canine vans	15	15
Prisoner vans	16	15
Generators	8	8
Boats	5	5
Total	3,595	3,735

The Department's fleet included 3,735 vehicles in 1997, an increase of 4 percent over 1996. The most common vehicles in 1997 were marked squad cars (45 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (35 percent). While the number of marked squad cars increased by 13 percent in 1997, the number of unmarked squad cars decreased by 4 percent. The Department acquired an additional 12 squadrols in 1997, representing a 14 percent increase.



allegations of misconduct

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

fig 25a. allegations of misconduct

allegations	investigation initiated	sustained finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,953	952
Civil Rights Violations	1,233	8
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	679	235
Verbal Abuse	619	18
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	533	124
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	530	89
Commission of a Crime	230	73
Civil Suits	63	0
Bribery/Official Corruption	39	9
Alcohol Abuse	31	1
Drug/Substance Abuse	23	23
Supervisory Responsibilities	7	2
total	6,940	1,549

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

fig 25b. recommended disciplinary actions in sustained cases — IAD and OPS *

	1996	1997
Reprimand	354	503
Suspended 1 to 5 days	758	917
Suspended 6 to 15 days	129	160
Suspended 16 to 30 days	69	103
Suspended over 30 days	9	9
Separated from the Department	58	68
total	1,377	1,760
Violation noted, no action	98	154
Resigned while under investigation	99	220



fig 25c. excessive force complaints (office of professional standards)

	1996	1997
Complaints retained by OPS	3,138	3,115
Complaint Registers completed	3,216	3,108
Unfounded ^(a)	530	508
Exonerated ^(b)	35	46
Not sustained ^(c)	2,382	2,254
Sustained ^(d)	269	300

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.

for more information

For more information about the Chicago Police Department and the material in this report, contact:

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The Chicago Police Department's television program, *CrimeWatch*, showing the police and community working together for safer neighborhoods, airs five times daily on cable channels 23 and 49 at 1:30 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., and 11:30 p.m. and on channel 38, WCFC, every Saturday at 6:00 p.m. New episodes are featured every two weeks.

Visit the Department's Community Policing Home Page on the World Wide Web at:
www.ci.chi.il.us