

2001



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

Dedication

The 2001 Annual Report is dedicated to all the men and women of the Chicago Police Department who have given their lives in service to the City of Chicago and its residents. Especially, Officer Brian T. Strouse #15806 and Officer Eric D. Lee #16947 who died in the line of duty in 2001 and Sergeant Hector A. Silva #1760 who died in the performance of duty.

"You will always be remembered."



Brian T. Strouse #15806



Eric D. Lee #16947



Hector A. Silva #1760



Chicago Police Department

Annual Report 2001



Prepared by the

**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.

Pledge Against Racial Profiling

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

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Message from the Superintendent

***CAPS means working
with and listening
to the community.
Every Chicagoan
should take advantage
of the numerous
opportunities we offer
to become involved
and help us remain
a positive,
more responsive
police department.***

When We Work Together, CAPS Delivers

Since the Chicago Police Department fully implemented the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy in 1995, we have been working with residents throughout the City to develop solutions to neighborhood crime and disorder problems. The results are in, and they are impressive. There has been a twenty-five percent drop in index crime since 1995, and in 2001, we have seen one of the largest single-year decreases.

CAPS must evolve to remain effective. Our mission is to protect the lives, property, and rights of all people, to maintain order, and to enforce the law impartially. We will continue to improve our methods in order to meet the demands of our communities. There is no better example than the September 11th attack on America. Tensions associated with the attack led to a substantial increase in hate crimes against residents who are of Middle Eastern and South Asian descent. The assumption behind these incidents was that the victims were associated with terrorism solely because of their religion or national origin. This represented a new kind of stereotyping and a new challenge to law enforcement. Hate crimes would have been reduced more than twelve percent compared to the previous year had these incidents not occurred.

While we will continue our vigorous investigations into these hate crime incidents, it has become clear to us that we need to educate the residents of our communities that each of us comes from different cultural and religious backgrounds. I convened the first of many cultural diverse forums during the year 2000 and will remain committed to addressing the needs and concerns of Chicago's Middle Eastern and South Asian communities through 2001. The purpose of each forum is to continue the dialogue, increase mutual understanding and tolerance, and improve the quality of police service to our culturally diverse communities. Through these forums, we have been able to make specific improvements within our operations. We implemented a Department order against racial profiling, increased police recruitment of minority officers, and introduced a series of training videos based on real-life encounters about the importance of respect and civility when dealing with the public. These videos are now part of the training process for all field officers.

Through CAPS, we do listen to the community. I hope you make your voice heard by attending beat community meetings, neighborhood assemblies, and participating in a neighborhood watch. When you become involved, not only do you help us deal more effectively with crime and disorder problems in your community, but your input and involvement help us become a better, more responsive department.



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

Superintendent of Police

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

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

Bureau of Operational Services

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

The Bureau is responsible for controlling and preventing crime through regular beat patrols, answering calls for service, apprehending offenders, investigating major traffic accidents which result in death or serious injury, managing crowds at large public events, enforcing criminal and traffic laws, and working with the community to solve neighborhood crime problems. Commanded by the First Deputy Superintendent, the Bureau also includes specialized patrol units in the areas of airport law enforcement, public housing, public transportation, and the protection of dignitaries. Within this Bureau are also the marine, mounted, and canine units.

Bureau of Investigative Services

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

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

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

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

Bureau of Staff Services

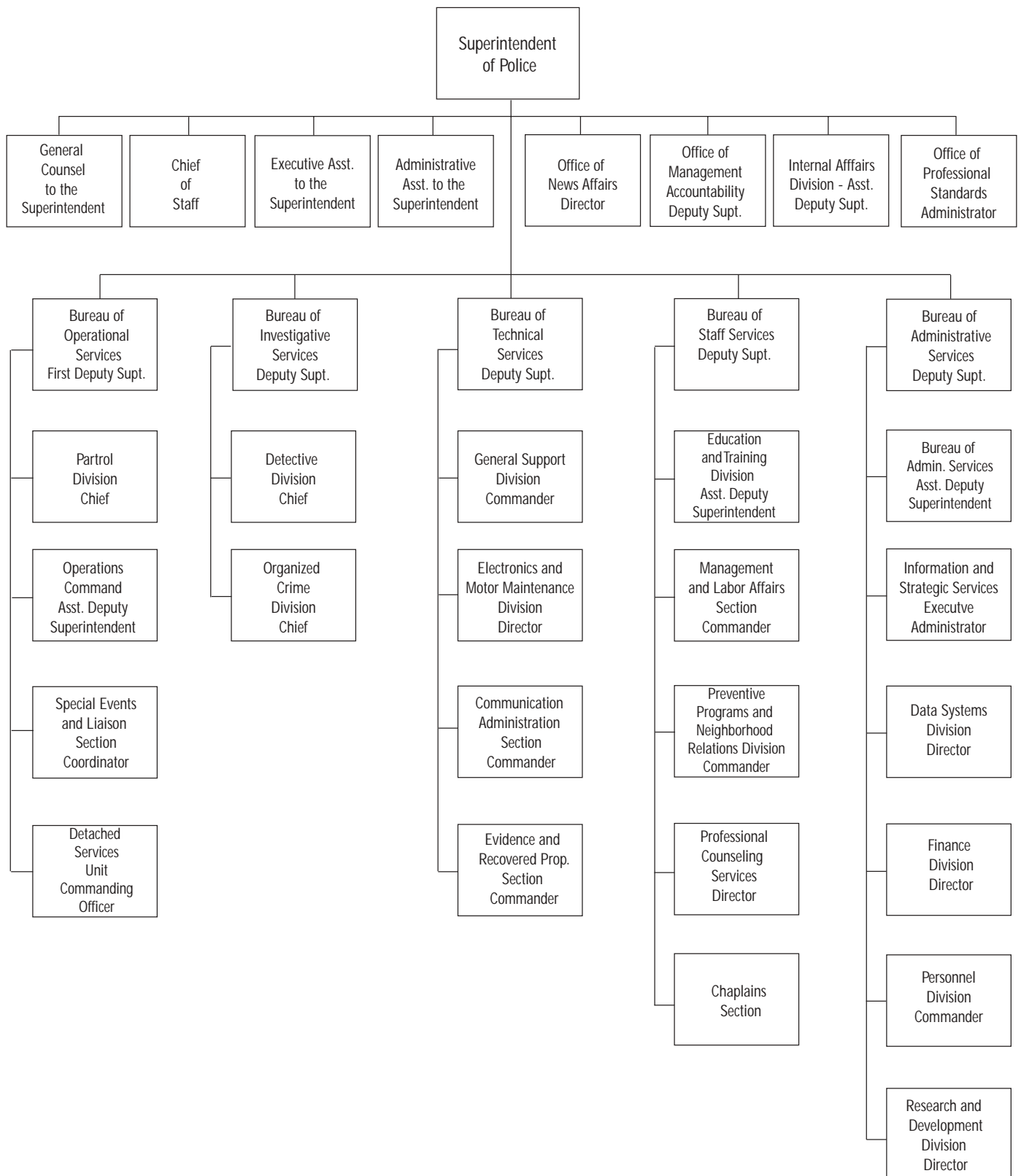
The Bureau of Staff Services is responsible for Departmental activities that concern police-community relations, recruitment, education and training, labor relations, chaplain services, and counseling and referral services for Department members. The Bureau provides 24-hour assistance to officers who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

Bureau of Administrative Services

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

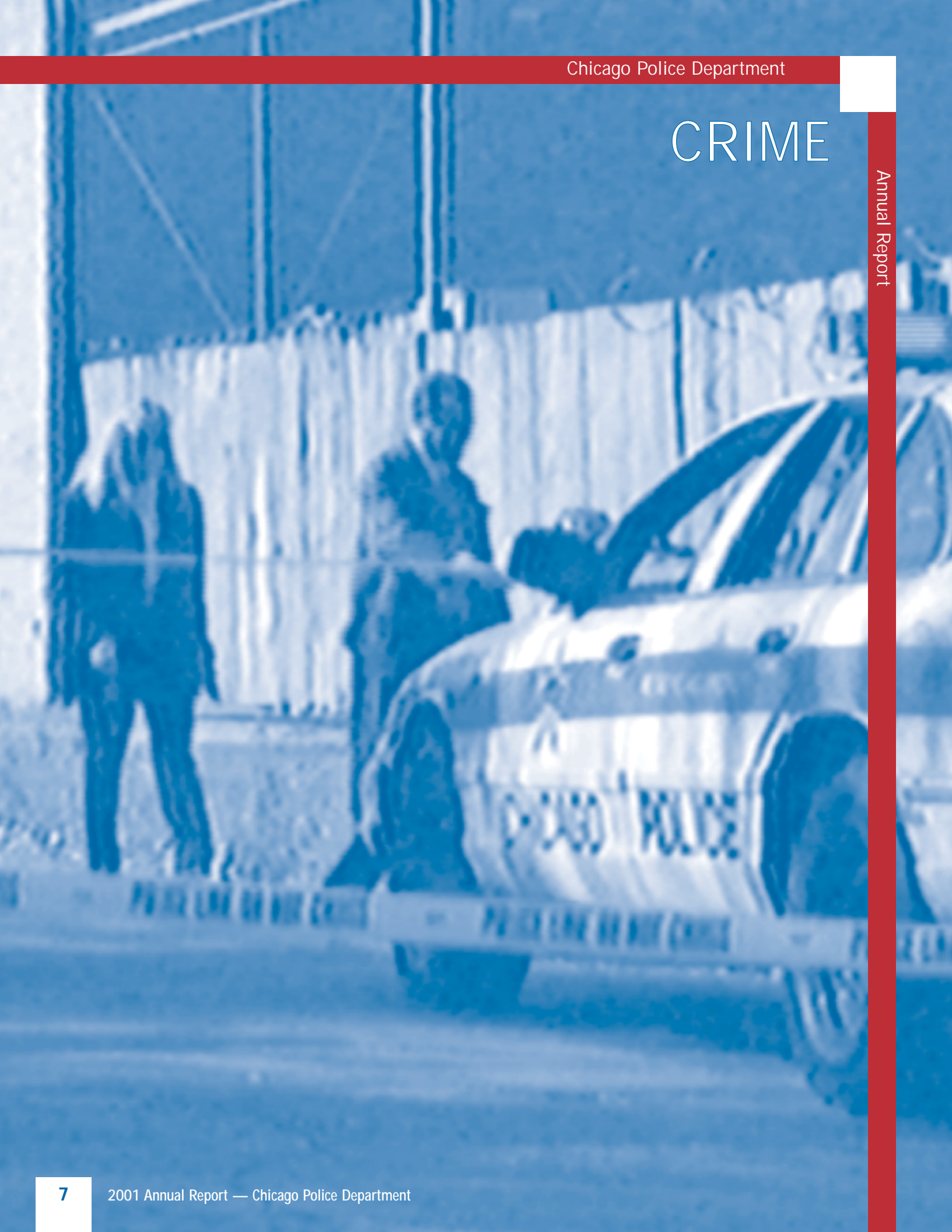
An organization chart of the Department's five bureaus and their major respective units appears on page 6.

Fig. 1. Organization for Command



CRIME

Annual Report



Crime Trends

Reported index crime declined steadily in Chicago over the last ten years. The decrease of 6.7 percent in 2001 followed a decline of 4.5 percent in 2000, 9.5 percent in 1999, 2.9 percent in 1998, 0.8 percent in 1997, 3.5 percent in 1996, 6.5 percent in 1995, 1.2 percent in 1994, and 3.9 percent in 1993. Overall, reported index crime declined by 33.5 percent during the ten years from 1992 to 2001, corresponding to a compound annual rate of -4.43 percent.

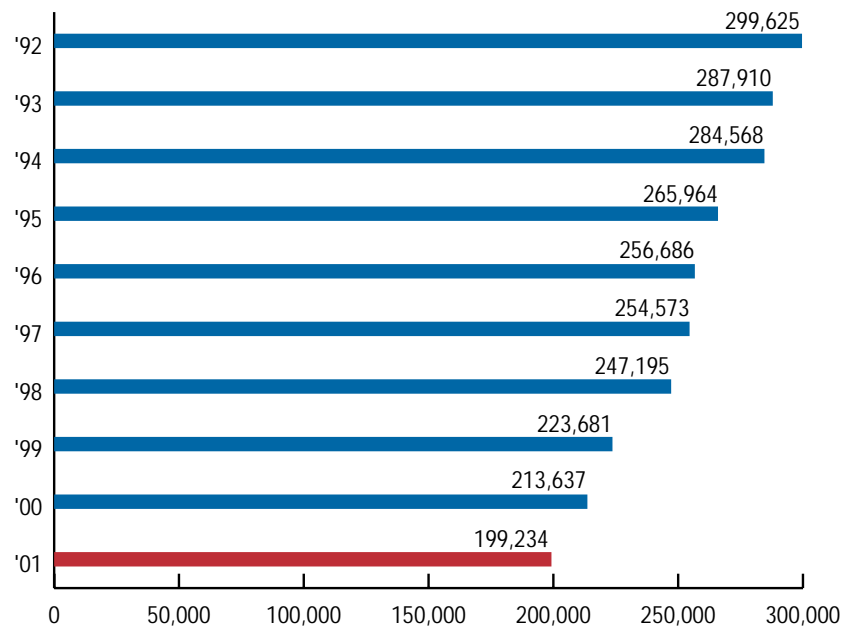
Crime Types, District Trends

The number of index crimes declined in all categories except homicide between 2000 and 2001. The average decrease among individual crime categories was 5.6 percent. Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by a ratio of 3.4:1, a ratio typical of recent years. Property index crimes decreased at almost twice the rate of violent index crimes between 2000 and 2001 (-7.6 percent vs. -3.9 percent). This is a greater disparity than usual between the two types of crime.

Thefts showed the greatest numeric decrease in reported index crimes, declining by 8,081 incidents. Burglary showed the greatest percentage decrease, at -8.2 percent.

Between 2000 and 2001, reported index crime decreased in 19 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in two districts, and remained essentially unchanged (less than one percent difference) in two other districts. For the two districts which increased, the average increase was 1.2 percent. Among those which decreased, the average decrease was 9.7 percent.

Fig. 2. Total Index Crimes, 1992-2001



About the Uniform Crime Reports

Many of the statistics in this report reflect Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data for the calendar years 2000 and 2001 (January 1 through December 31). The UCR program collects information on eight different crime types that make up the Crime Index: four violent crimes (murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault/battery) and four property crimes (burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). Murder statistics for the Department's annual report are provided by the Detective Division, Crime Analysis Unit. All other statistics come from the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting "Monthly Summary Report" generated by the Research and Development Division.

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

Fig. 3a. Index Crime Victims by Race, 2001

Crime	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Homicide	68.2%	6.8%	23.9%	1.2%	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	71.4%	12.6%	15.3%	0.6%	0.2%
Robbery	56.5%	20.6%	19.7%	3.0%	0.3%
Aggravated Assault	68.3%	11.8%	18.9%	0.9%	0.1%
Total Violent Crime	63.9%	15.1%	19.1%	1.7%	0.2%
Burglary	44.0%	34.6%	18.6%	2.6%	0.2%
Theft	41.6%	40.8%	14.2%	3.2%	0.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	49.2%	23.6%	25.2%	1.8%	0.2%
Arson	51.0%	19.0%	28.2%	1.6%	0.2%
Total Property Crime	43.6%	36.0%	17.4%	2.8%	0.2%
Total Index Crime	49.5%	29.9%	17.9%	2.5%	0.2%

Fig. 3b. Index Crime Victims by Gender, 2001

Crime	Male	Female
Homicide	84.7%	15.3%
Criminal Sexual Assault	8.4%	91.6%
Robbery	69.4%	30.6%
Aggravated Assault	62.5%	37.5%
Total Violent Crime	63.5%	36.5%
Burglary	52.8%	47.2%
Theft	49.7%	50.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	63.6%	36.4%
Arson	55.2%	44.8%
Total Property Crime	53.1%	46.9%
Total Index Crime	56.1%	43.9%

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

Index Crime Victims

Blacks were the most frequent victims of both violent and property index crimes in 2001, although they were a larger percentage of violent crime victims (63.9 percent) than property crime victims (43.6 percent). Hispanics ranked second with respect to violent crime, although at a significantly lower level (19.1 percent). Whites ranked second as victims of property crimes at 36.0 percent.

Overall gender differences in crime victimization were typical of recent years: 56.1 percent male and 43.9 percent female. Gender differences were more pronounced with respect to violent crimes (63.5 percent male and 36.5 percent female) than property crimes (53.1 percent male and 46.9 percent female). In one specific crime category, criminal sexual assault, the victims were overwhelmingly female (91.6 percent). In three other categories—theft, burglary and arson—females were half or almost half of the victims.

Property Crimes vs. Violent Crimes

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

Violent crimes accounted for 23.4 percent of all 2001 index crimes reported in Chicago, while property crimes accounted for 76.6 percent. These percentages are typical of recent years.

Two categories accounted for almost all (94.4 percent) of the 2001 violent crimes: aggravated assault/battery (54.8 percent) and robbery (39.6 percent). Murder accounted for 1.4 percent. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 64.2 percent of reported offenses. Theft was, in fact, the most frequent index crime in 2001, accounting for roughly half (49.2 percent) of all reported incidents.

Fig. 4a. Violent vs. Property Crimes, 2001

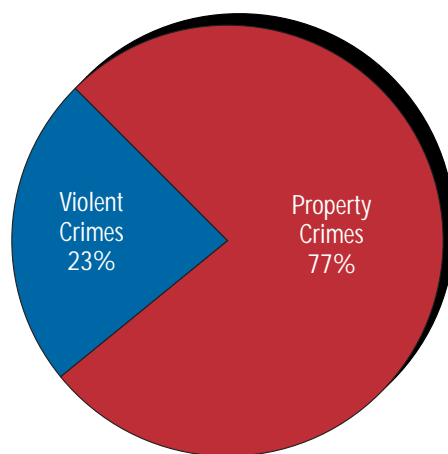


Fig. 4b. Violent Crimes, 2001

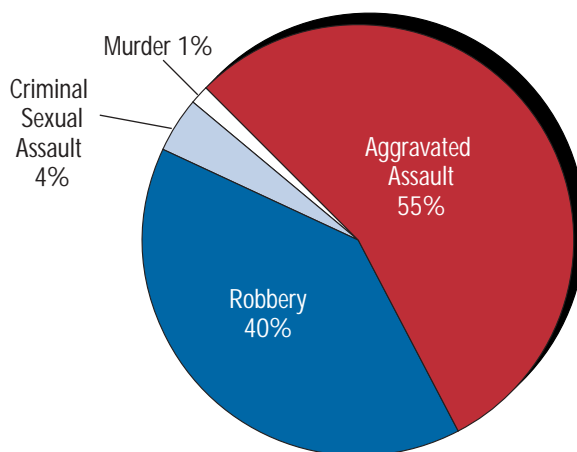


Fig. 4c. Property Crimes, 2001

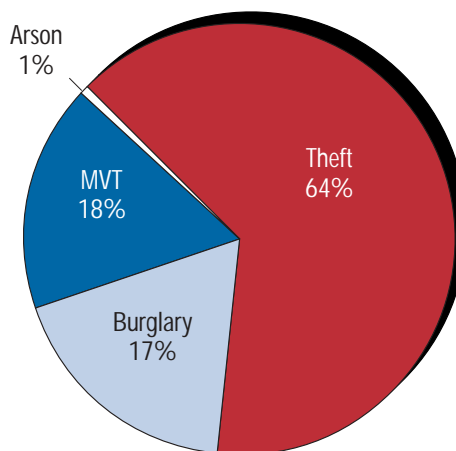


Fig. 4d. Index Crimes, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Murder	631	666	5.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	1,984	1,933	-2.6%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	200	199	-0.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,784	1,734	-2.8%
Robbery - Total	19,341	18,450	-4.6%
Armed Robbery	11,812	11,101	-6.0%
Strongarm Robbery	7,529	7,349	-2.4%
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	26,543	25,544	-3.8%
Gun	7,660	7,626	-0.4%
Knife or cutting instrument	6,262	6,100	-2.6%
Other dangerous weapon	11,263	10,517	-6.6%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,358	1,301	-4.2%
Violent Crime Subtotal	48,499	46,593	-3.9%
Burglary - Total	28,321	26,009	-8.2%
Forcible Entry	20,106	18,440	-8.3%
Unlawful Entry	6,630	6,177	-6.8%
Attempted Forcible Entry	1,585	1,392	-12.2%
Theft	106,020	97,939	-7.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	29,735	27,689	-6.9%
Arson	1,062	1,004	-5.5%
Property Crime Subtotal	165,138	152,641	-7.6%
Total Index Crimes	213,637	199,234	-6.7%

Violent Crimes

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

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

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

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

Property Crimes

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

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

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

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

Property Crime Trends

With the exception of 1996-97, when they were essentially stable, property crimes declined steadily between 1992 and 2001. The compound rate of decrease was 3.77 percent. The 152,641 property crimes reported in 2001 represent a decline of 29.1 percent from the 215,364 offenses in 1992. This decrease is 15.6 percentage points less than the decrease in violent index crimes over the same period.

Individual crime categories varied in their percentage decrease between 1992 and 2001: burglary, 47.1 percent; arson, 35.1 percent; motor vehicle theft, 38.3 percent; and theft, 18.3 percent. Except for motor vehicle theft, no category declined consistently throughout the period. All of the others had plateaus and increases against an overall pattern of decline.

Fig. 5a. Arson, 1992-2001

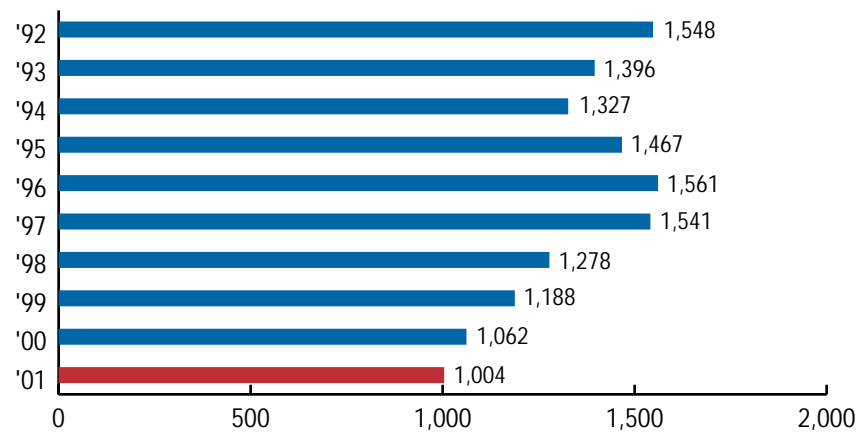


Fig. 5b. Burglary, 1992-2001

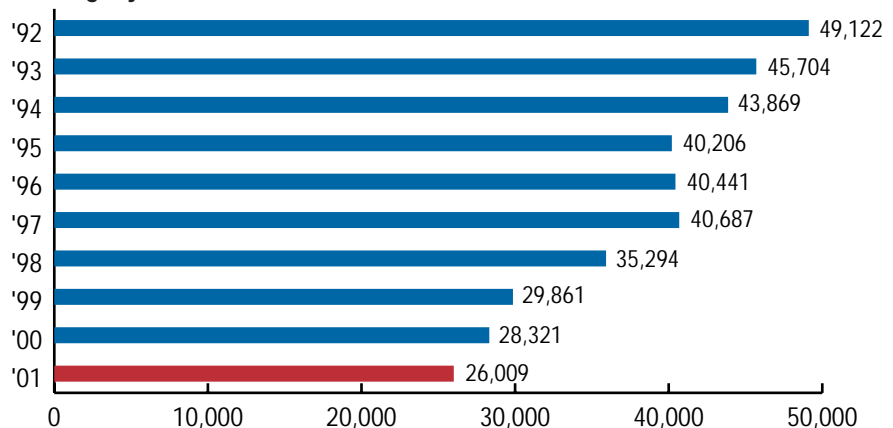


Fig. 5c. Theft, 1992-2001

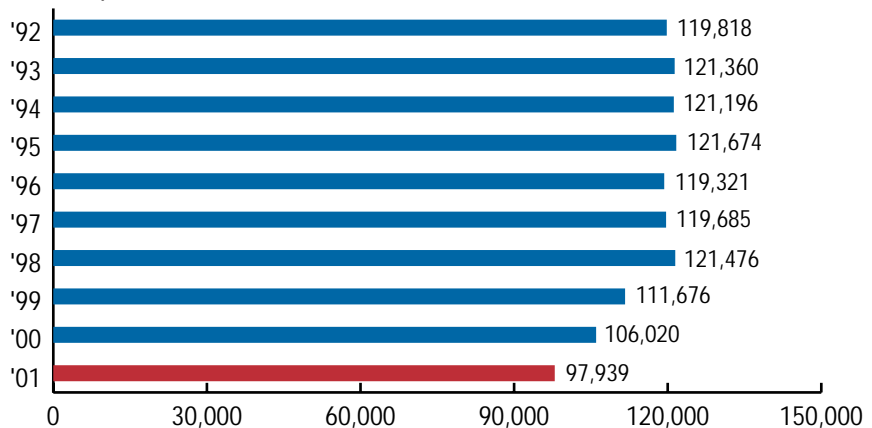


Fig. 5d. Motor Vehicle Theft, 1992-2001

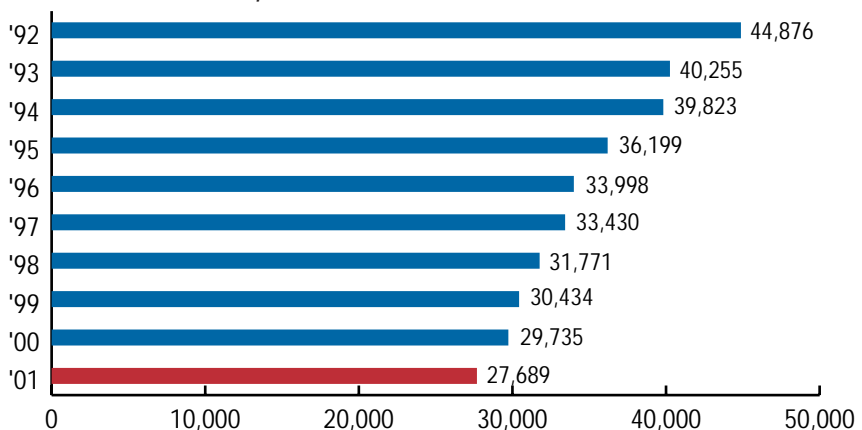


Fig. 6a. Murder, 1992-2001

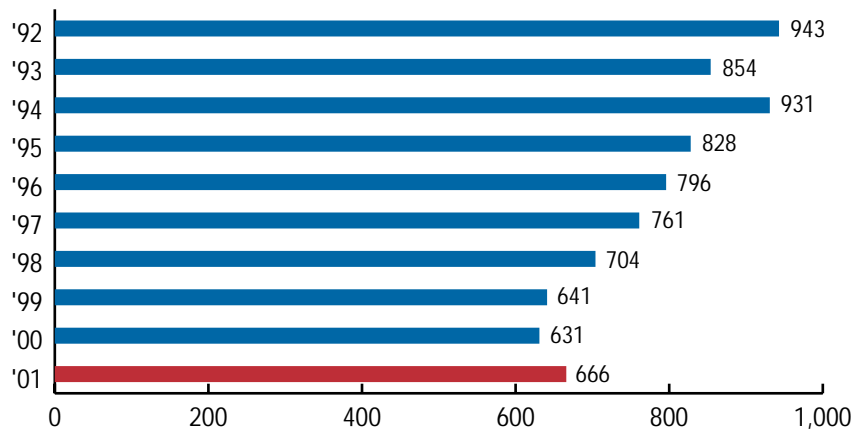


Fig. 6b. Criminal Sexual Assault, 1992-2001

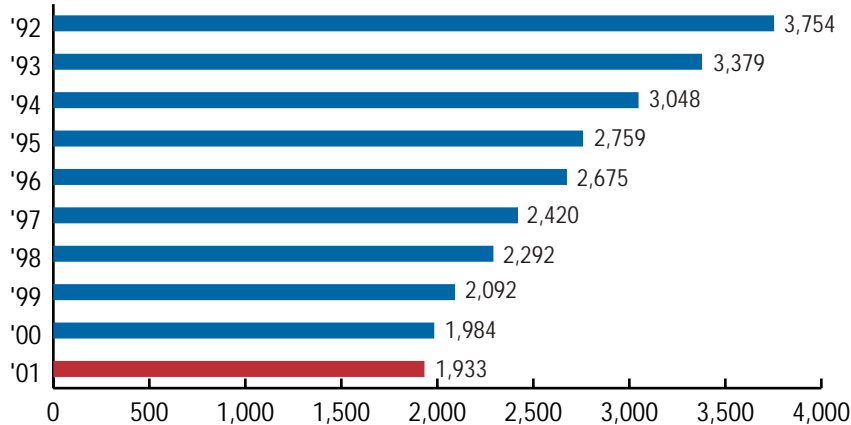


Fig. 6c. Robbery, 1992-2001

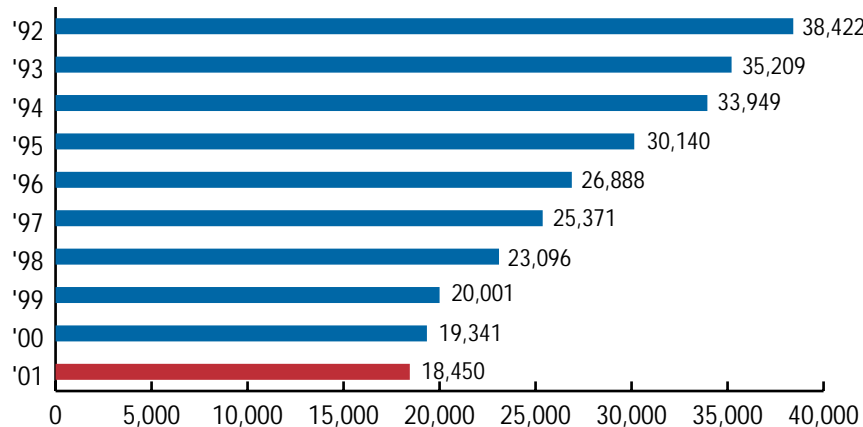
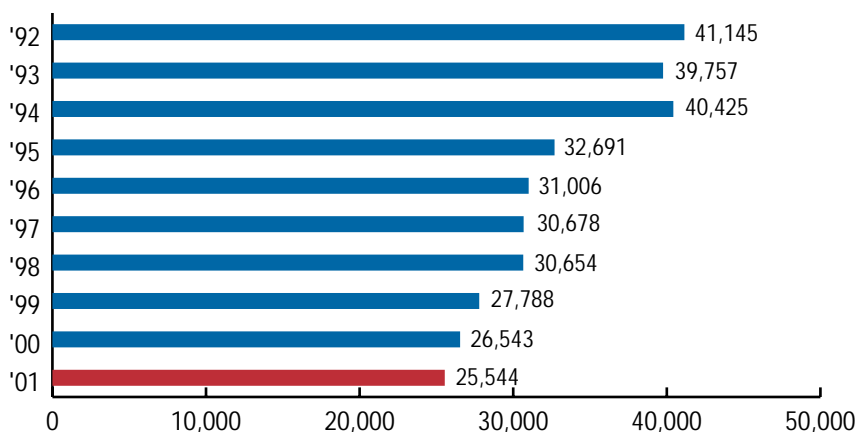


Fig. 6d. Aggravated Assault/Battery, 1992-2001



Violent Crime Trends

Total violent crime declined steadily from 1992 through 2001, at a compound annual rate of 6.4 percent. The 46,593 violent crimes in 2001 represent a ten-year decline of 44.7 percent, from an initial count of 84,261. The greatest decreases occurred in 1994-95 (-15.2 percent) and 1998-99 (-11.0 percent).

As with property index crimes, individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1992 and 2001: robbery, 52.0 percent; criminal sexual assault, 48.5 percent; aggravated assault/battery, 37.9 percent. There was a consistent, year-to-year decline in all categories except murder. In the case of murder, there was a consistent decline between 1992 and 2000, but an increase between 2000 and 2001 (see p. 14).

Murder

Murders increased by 5.5 percent in Chicago between 2000 and 2001. Notwithstanding this increase, the 2001 figure of 666 is 14 percent lower than the average for the most recent 10-year period, which was 776.

Of the 2001 murders whose cause has been determined, about one-third (32.5 percent) were gang-related. This compares to 26 percent in 2000, a figure more typical of recent years. Other, relatively frequent causes were altercations (20.2 percent), and narcotics (14.1 percent). Robbery accounted for a smaller percent of murders in 2001 (9.5 percent) than in 2000 (12.6 percent).

Almost four in ten offenders (37.1 percent) were under 21 years of age, while slightly more than four in ten (41.9 percent) were between 21 and 30. As in 2000, approximately 80 percent of the offenders were age 30 or under.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. While the average victim was 29 years old in 2001, the average offender was 25. From another perspective, persons over 30 were a third (33.4 percent) of the victim population, while they were a fifth (21.0 percent) of the offender population.

Fig. 7a. Causative Factors, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Street gangs	116	182	56.9%
Altercations	103	113	9.7%
Narcotics/Organized criminal activity	46	79	71.7%
Domestic related	47	54	14.9%
Robbery, Burglary	57	53	-7.0%
Child Abuse	13	15	15.4%
Sex offense/Other Index Crime	8	19	137.5%
Other	61	45	-26.2%
Under Investigation	180	106	-41.1%
Total	631	666	5.5%

Fig. 7b. Ages of Offenders, 2000-2001

	2000	2001
10 & Under	0	1
11 - 20	148	179
21 - 30	209	203
31 - 40	62	58
41 - 50	26	38
51 - 60	8	4
61 - 70	2	2
71 - 80	0	0
Over 80	0	0
Total	455	485

Fig. 7c. Ages of Victims, 2000-2001

	2000	2001
10 & Under	14	19
11 - 20	147	156
21 - 30	236	267
31 - 40	124	119
41 - 50	69	49
51 - 60	23	33
61 - 70	7	14
71 - 80	9	6
Over 80	1	1
Not Yet Est.	1	2
Total	631	666

Fig. 7d. Relationship Between Offender and Victim, 2000-2001

	2000	2001
Intimate Partner	30	26
Romantic relationship	23	15
Marriage or cohabitation	7	11
Other familial		
(blood or legal relationship)	30	28
Other relationship	180	56
No relationship	118	29
Relationship not established	273	527
Total	631	666

Fig. 8a. Murder Offenses by Weapon Type, 1992-2001

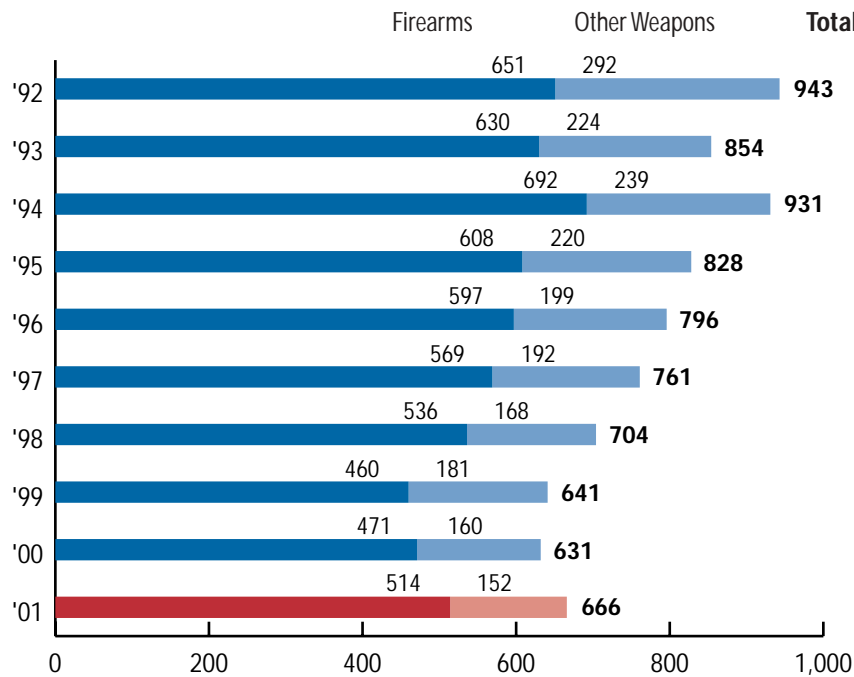
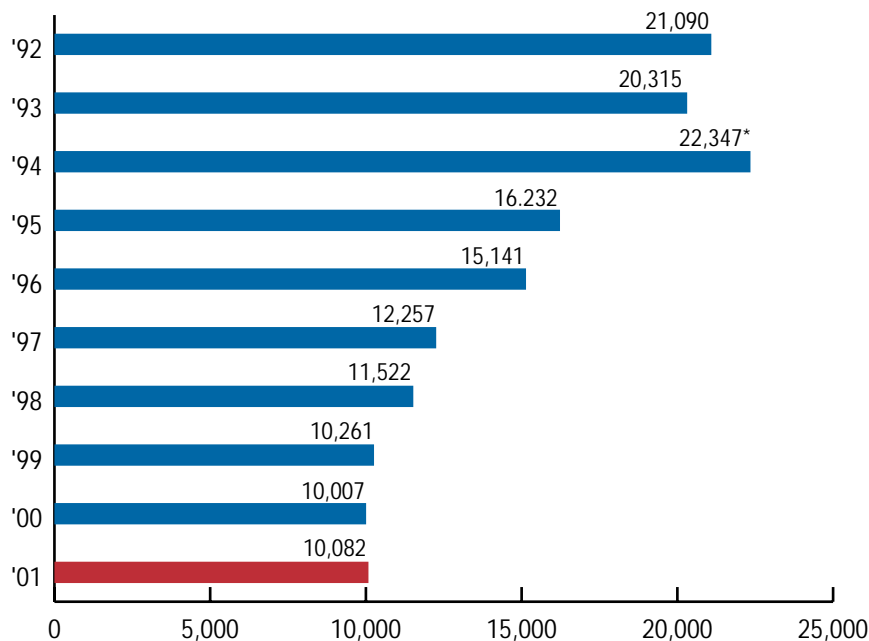


Fig. 8b. Firearms Recoveries, 1992-2001



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

Firearms

The number of firearms recovered by Chicago police officers increased by 1.0 percent between 2000 and 2001, reversing a six-year decline. The magnitude of the increase puts gun recoveries essentially at their 2000 level. Data in future years will clarify whether the 2001 figure is the beginning of an upward trend in gun recoveries, or a temporary interruption in the downward trend of the prior six years.

Firearms were used in 77.2 percent of 2001 murders. This figure, although close to the average for the previous ten years (73.6 percent), represents a 10-year high.

Chicago Community Areas

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

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

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

Fig. 9a. Chicago Community Areas

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

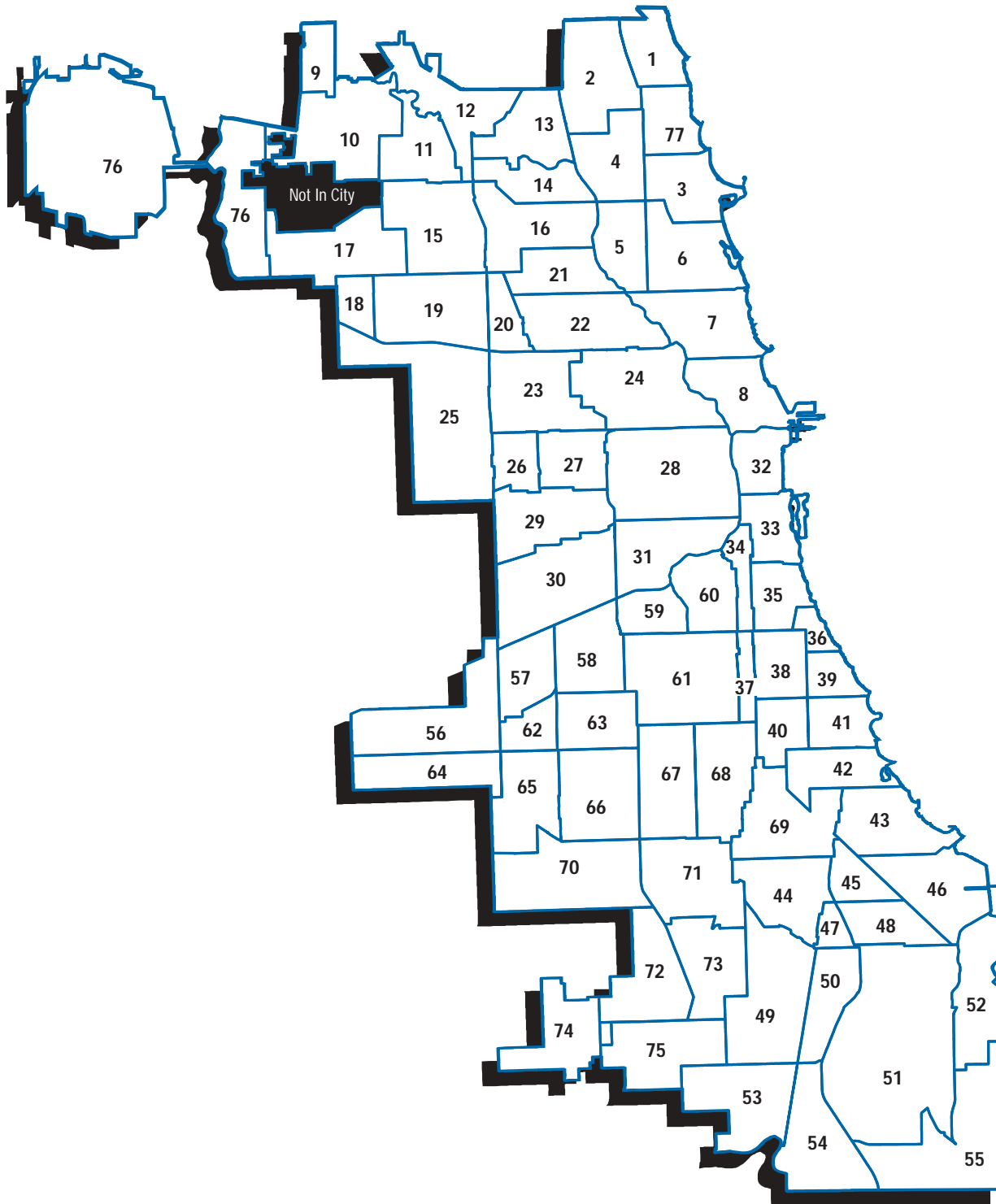


Fig 9b. Community Area Population by Race, 2000

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

Fig 9b. Community Area Population by Race, 2000 (continued)

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

Note: See note on page 9 regarding demographic categories.

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

Fig. 9c. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2001

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1 ROGERS PARK	8	30	406	325	381	1591	373	13	3,127
2 WEST RIDGE	2	27	212	161	333	1,280	350	8	2,373
3 UPTOWN	8	28	360	323	260	1,720	323	13	3,035
4 LINCOLN SQUARE	2	10	111	106	264	820	181	5	1,499
5 NORTH CENTER	3	6	82	113	332	774	136	8	1,454
6 LAKE VIEW	6	15	296	186	682	3,089	392	8	4,674
7 LINCOLN PARK	1	19	201	136	541	3,222	415	4	4,539
8 NEAR NORTH SIDE	7	42	403	554	489	6,856	394	7	8,752
9 EDISON PARK	0	1	4	10	33	129	21	1	199
10 NORWOOD PARK	0	0	15	33	138	464	122	1	773
11 JEFFERSON PARK	0	5	24	39	129	356	109	2	664
12 FOREST GLEN	0	4	6	17	80	166	48	1	322
13 NORTH PARK	0	5	41	39	93	570	138	1	887
14 ALBANY PARK	6	27	188	179	245	782	291	12	1,730
15 PORTAGE PARK	3	13	164	137	455	1,441	489	11	2,713
16 IRVING PARK	2	29	177	217	389	1050	532	17	2,413
17 DUNNING	2	8	49	62	204	572	186	4	1,087
18 MONTCLARE	1	3	30	43	85	317	106	5	590
19 BELMONT CRAGIN	7	20	363	379	665	1,720	858	27	4,039
20 HERMOSA	3	18	115	174	217	435	245	22	1,229
21 AVONDALE	10	15	291	202	429	1,183	479	18	2,627
22 LOGAN SQUARE	14	43	642	584	942	2,894	903	28	6,050
23 HUMBOLDT PARK	37	58	614	980	689	1,797	865	33	5,073
24 WEST TOWN	21	48	670	752	1,293	3,920	1,008	38	7,750
25 AUSTIN	50	154	1,160	1,495	1,048	3,278	1,529	73	8,787
26 WEST GARFIELD PARK	22	28	384	478	257	794	329	10	2,302
27 EAST GARFIELD PARK	19	36	361	505	256	890	331	17	2,415
28 NEAR WEST SIDE	14	46	474	701	487	4,093	774	12	6,601
29 NORTH LAWNSDALE	22	55	519	863	438	1,475	596	30	3,998
30 SOUTH LAWNSDALE	24	35	480	549	579	1,373	668	37	3,745
31 LOWER WEST SIDE	16	16	143	411	261	993	313	23	2,176
32 LOOP	1	15	186	126	229	5,701	247	0	6,505
33 NEAR SOUTH SIDE	4	14	111	168	75	999	190	3	1,564
34 ARMOUR SQUARE	1	5	87	74	90	497	102	4	860
35 DOUGLAS	10	35	232	473	177	1,252	258	6	2,443
36 OAKLAND	1	6	35	109	50	151	51	2	405
37 FULLER PARK	2	3	83	108	70	305	70	2	643
38 GRAND BOULEVARD	22	52	448	833	364	1,137	370	10	3,236
39 KENWOOD	2	13	102	138	131	665	156	4	1,211

Fig. 9c. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2001 (continued)

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40 WASHINGTON PARK	5	39	263	506	212	701	309	12	2,047
41 HYDE PARK	0	15	175	91	165	1,083	235	3	1,767
42 WOODLAWN	10	36	381	554	339	1,220	374	19	2,933
43 SOUTH SHORE	28	75	610	965	794	2,859	865	15	6,211
44 CHATHAM	22	44	474	433	527	2,359	732	18	4,609
45 AVALON PARK	2	5	123	128	126	454	150	3	991
46 SOUTH CHICAGO	20	45	271	554	358	1,133	406	14	2,801
47 BURNSIDE	1	6	21	51	26	102	39	7	253
48 CALUMET HEIGHTS	4	14	118	142	161	542	193	6	1,180
49 ROSELAND	26	60	495	890	607	1,686	642	38	4,444
50 PULLMAN	0	10	54	112	79	277	108	2	642
51 SOUTH DEERING	4	13	78	151	135	428	134	9	952
52 EAST SIDE	3	6	37	126	144	310	109	6	741
53 WEST PULLMAN	11	38	246	608	486	860	383	17	2,649
54 RIVERDALE	2	11	72	228	111	198	71	3	696
55 HEGEWISCH	1	6	17	37	53	187	69	4	374
56 GARFIELD RIDGE	3	16	120	142	294	979	345	7	1,906
57 ARCHER HEIGHTS	1	6	58	56	119	410	129	3	782
58 BRIGHTON PARK	14	13	155	211	393	763	386	14	1,949
59 MCKINLEY PARK	2	6	48	97	217	525	157	7	1,059
60 BRIDGEPORT	1	8	64	110	332	631	183	20	1,349
61 NEW CITY	26	46	379	761	617	1,661	501	38	4,029
62 WEST ELSDON	0	4	57	52	158	311	105	5	692
63 GAGE PARK	8	11	156	231	343	890	426	12	2,077
64 CLEARING	1	6	30	47	154	367	180	9	794
65 WEST LAWN	1	5	96	103	207	1,260	387	11	2,070
66 CHICAGO LAWN	10	58	491	539	827	1,618	827	29	4,399
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD	18	68	518	1,159	711	1,551	717	31	4,773
68 ENGLEWOOD	25	74	552	1,152	671	1,706	587	40	4,807
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING	15	55	582	771	568	1,846	623	22	4,482
70 ASHBURN	3	11	135	135	249	802	254	8	1,597
71 AUBURN GRESHAM	17	55	514	786	811	1,781	675	13	4,652
72 BEVERLY	1	5	70	45	141	464	120	1	847
73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	5	19	192	257	254	809	319	8	1,863
74 MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	0	9	36	55	292	28	3	423
75 MORGAN PARK	8	8	108	159	213	653	213	7	1,369
76 O'HARE	0	3	11	26	45	1,084	250	1	1,420
77 EDGEWATER	3	23	206	137	343	1,431	226	11	2,380

Chicago Police Districts

Chicago is divided into 25 police districts. Each police district has between 9 and 15 police beats, with a total of 281 beats throughout the City. It is at the beat level that the Department’s strategy of police–community partnership and problem-solving is carried out.

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

Districts are organized into large units called areas. Since 1992 there have been five police areas in Chicago, each commanded by an area deputy chief. For patrol-operational reasons, in 2001 the 1st and 18th Districts, which comprise Chicago’s downtown, were placed under the command of a deputy chief in an area referred to as the Central Control Group.

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

Fig. 10a. Chicago Police Areas and Districts

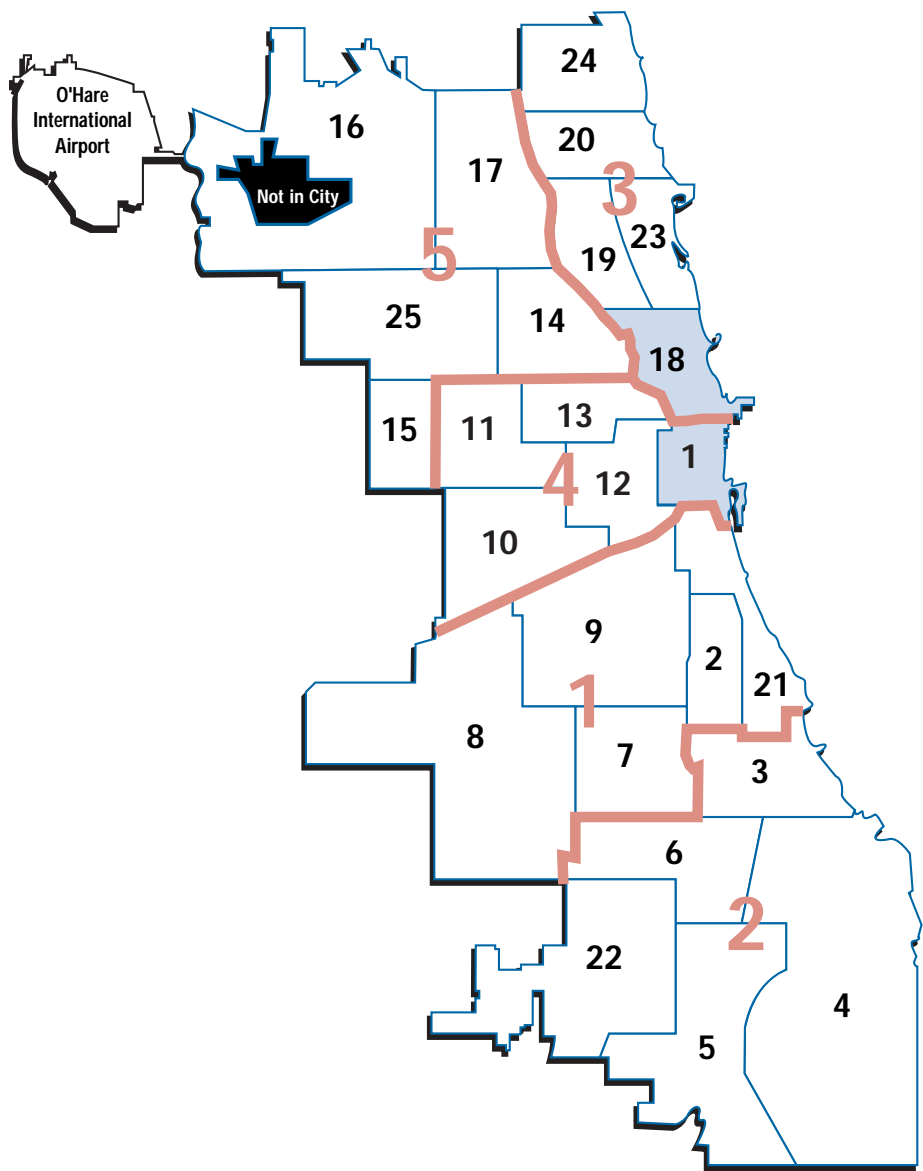


Fig. 10b. Police District Land Areas

District	Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank	District	Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank
1 Central	3.24	24	14 Shakespeare	6.00	13
2 Wentworth	3.75	23	15 Austin	3.81	22
3 Grand Crossing	5.82	14	16 Jefferson Park	30.53	1
4 South Chicago	26.07	2	17 Albany Park	9.67	8
5 Pullman	12.71	6	18 East Chicago	4.48	19
6 Gresham	8.06	9	19 Belmont	5.55	15
7 Englewood	6.54	11	20 Foster	4.38	20
8 Chicago Lawn	23.45	3	21 Prairie	5.28	17
9 Deering	12.82	5	22 Morgan Park	13.44	4
10 Marquette	7.91	10	23 Town Hall	2.77	25
11 Harrison	6.09	12	24 Rogers Park	5.22	18
12 Monroe	5.45	16	25 Grand Central	10.92	7
13 Wood	4.19	21	Total	228.15	

Fig. 10c. Police District Population, 2000

District	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	7,402	13,867	1,372	2,709	263	25,613
2	50,115	288	421	43	100	50,967
3	88,129	3,274	994	674	313	93,384
4	88,064	16,474	35,838	287	759	141,422
5	88,131	1,382	2,919	66	231	92,729
6	104,016	410	628	78	228	105,360
7	90,165	357	842	61	175	91,600
8	57,500	93,516	87,930	2,209	3,315	244,470
9	24,845	35,265	91,353	12,430	1,564	165,457
10	47,314	4,662	84,521	194	429	137,120
11	75,593	1,073	5,324	189	213	82,392
12	17,679	11,825	35,320	4,288	565	69,677
13	12,617	21,977	23,446	1,039	1,438	60,517
14	9,884	37,067	81,210	2,337	1,961	132,459
15	69,464	1,318	1,569	227	158	72,736
16	1,422	160,706	26,108	8,707	2,955	199,898
17	4,250	64,045	63,355	21,375	3,834	156,859
18	16,474	83,216	4,359	6,107	839	110,995
19	4,251	79,865	17,084	5,018	1,298	107,516
20	12,606	48,746	22,376	16,676	2,108	102,512
21	45,323	17,840	2,161	12,199	588	78,111
22	69,629	38,761	2,246	365	544	111,545
23	13,044	64,869	11,449	7,864	1,165	98,391
24	29,598	63,687	31,723	22,913	3,514	151,435
25	40,201	44,988	120,667	3,692	2,987	212,535
Total	1,067,716	909,478	755,215	131,747	31,544	2,895,700
Percent	36.9%	31.4%	26.1%	4.5%	1.1%	100.0%

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

Note: District populations are estimated from Census tract-level data.

Fig.10d. Index Crimes by Police District, 2001

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/ Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	2	28	257	182	296	7,485	471	0	8,721
2	36	118	856	1,630	647	2,223	776	19	6,305
3	37	118	1,152	1,675	1,168	4,127	1,363	43	9,683
4	45	125	879	1,574	1,299	4,149	1,381	56	9,508
5	37	108	744	1,667	1,131	2,560	1,029	50	7,326
6	47	113	1,213	1,449	1,520	4,943	1,573	46	10,904
7	45	145	1,148	2,434	1,467	3,486	1,405	73	10,203
8	25	111	1,099	1,254	2,249	6,568	2,550	86	13,942
9	48	87	815	1,383	1,794	4,059	1,460	86	9,732
10	48	87	960	1,375	1,027	2,764	1,296	79	7,636
11	72	103	1,231	1,910	863	3,019	1,178	46	8,422
12	19	40	379	728	532	3,038	740	22	5,498
13	12	43	442	599	925	2,441	756	27	5,245
14	31	73	1,119	1,076	1,659	5,403	1,541	50	10,952
15	38	113	746	984	583	1,973	898	45	5,380
16	5	30	247	301	1,011	3,874	1,131	20	6,619
17	10	71	508	512	935	3,366	1,228	38	6,668
18	9	54	528	646	815	8,932	626	8	11,618
19	9	27	359	309	1,121	3,875	542	18	6,260
20	7	32	326	279	532	2,168	436	15	3,795
21	11	59	563	641	497	3,704	768	16	6,259
22	18	53	508	697	844	2,716	895	26	5,757
23	6	29	406	320	394	2,812	455	12	4,434
24	11	62	669	515	778	3,230	766	24	6,055
25	38	104	1,296	1,404	1,922	5,024	2,425	99	12,312
Total	666	1,933	18,450	25,544	26,009	97,939	27,689	1,004	199,234

ARRESTS

Arrests

Total arrests decreased by 15.2 percent between 2000 and 2001. Non-index arrests — which decreased by 19.0 percent—were 3.5 times as common as index arrests, and therefore led the overall decline. Index arrests decreased by 5.2 percent, as compared to a decline of 6.7 percent in index offenses themselves (Fig. 4d., page 11).

Notwithstanding the overall decrease in arrests, there were increases with respect to specific crime categories. Among index crime arrests, these included criminal sexual assault and robbery. Non-index arrests which increased included involuntary manslaughter/reckless homicide, forgery and counterfeiting, weapons violations, gambling, liquor law violations, and traffic violations.

Fig. 14a. Arrests, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	Change	% Change
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	528	525	-3	-0.6%
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	29	56	27	93.1%
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	636	682	46	7.2%
Robbery (03)*	2,979	3,089	110	3.7%
Aggravated assault/battery (04)*	6,124	6,077	-47	-0.8%
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	4,046	3,479	-567	-14.0%
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	25,045	23,651	-1,394	-5.6%
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	11,290	10,496	-794	-7.0%
Other assault & battery (08)	34,144	32,414	-1,731	-5.1%
Arson (09)*	217	212	-5	-2.3%
Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)	20	71	51	255.0%
Fraud (11)	5,713	2,945	-2,768	-48.5%
Vandalism (14)	6,437	5,729	-708	-11.0%
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	5,300	5,424	124	2.3%
Prostitution (16)	7,182	6,027	-1,155	-16.1%
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	2,475	2,100	-375	-15.2%
Narcotics violations (18)	58,809	57,958	-851	-1.4%
Gambling (19)	1,865	2,069	204	10.9%
Offenses against family & children (20)	704	541	-163	-23.2%
Driving Under the Influence (21)	7,295	6,637	-658	-9.0%
Liquor law violations (22)	783	974	191	24.4%
Disorderly conduct (24)	38,812	16,853	-21,959	-56.6%
Other non-index offenses (26) (except traffic)	39,685	29,713	-9,972	-25.1%
Traffic Violation	8,064	8,307	243	3.0%
Municipal Code Violation	7,063	7,427	364	5.2%
Index offenses (marked * above)	50,865	48,211	-2,654	-5.2%
Non-index offenses	209,253	169,510	-39,743	-19.0%
Total	275,245	233,455	-41,790	-15.2%

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

Fig. 14b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender, 2001

Offense Classification		Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Unk.	Total
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	346	29	109	2	1	1	488
	— Female	31	2	4	0	0	0	37
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	30	9	14	0	0	0	53
	— Female	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	476	54	141	1	0	1	673
	— Female	5	2	2	0	0	0	9
Robbery (03)*	— Male	2,163	169	545	18	1	1	2,897
	— Female	134	18	38	1	1	0	192
Aggravated assault & battery (04)*	— Male	3,160	492	1,241	21	6	8	4,928
	— Female	977	62	109	1	0	0	1,149
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	— Male	2,054	475	765	13	1	0	3,308
	— Female	98	44	29	0	0	0	171
Larceny - theft (except motor vehicle theft) (06)*	— Male	11,591	2,476	2,348	114	32	25	16,586
	— Female	5,198	928	849	73	11	6	7,065
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	7,097	446	1,294	19	5	6	8,867
	— Female	1,253	191	182	3	0	0	1,629
Other assault & battery (08)	— Male	16,566	3,678	5,294	233	43	49	25,863
	— Female	5,260	533	715	23	13	6	6,550
Arson (09)*	— Male	102	31	48	2	0	1	184
	— Female	23	3	2	0	0	0	28
Forgery and Counterfeiting	— Male	23	3	3	3	0	0	32
	— Female	35	2	2	0	0	0	39
Fraud (11)	— Male	1,503	313	342	28	4	6	2,196
	— Female	576	111	52	6	3	1	749
Vandalism (14)	— Male	2,296	861	1,681	42	7	3	4,890
	— Female	655	92	90	1	0	1	839
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	— Male	3,406	337	1,220	26	2	3	4,994
	— Female	376	19	34	1	0	0	430
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	— Male	943	244	368	42	7	5	1,609
	— Female	3,114	1,003	261	36	3	1	4,418
Sex offenses (17)	— Male	952	360	498	25	3	5	1,843
	— Female	184	48	22	3	0	0	257
Narcotics violations—total (18)	— Male	39,279	3,843	6,637	161	16	22	49,958
	— Female	6,460	951	569	14	4	2	8,000
Gambling—total (19)	— Male	1,914	53	52	7	0	0	2,026
	— Female	23	18	1	1	0	0	43
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	112	45	67	1	0	0	225
	— Female	228	34	50	4	0	0	316
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	296	160	392	6	0	1	855
	— Female	39	36	40	4	0	0	119
Driving Under the Influence	— Male	1,894	1,503	2,762	66	4	4	6,233
	— Female	167	159	72	5	1	0	404
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male	8,607	1,925	4,278	75	28	18	14,931
	— Female	1,471	245	188	9	9	0	1,922
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	— Male	16,092	2,525	3,748	103	32	20	22,520
	— Female	2,768	548	267	15	7	3	3,608
Municipal Code Violations	— Male	5,321	211	430	20	6	4	5,992
	— Female	1,012	292	123	5	3	0	1,435
Traffic Violation	— Male	4,954	769	1,739	44	7	15	7,528
	— Female	560	127	86	4	2	0	779
Warrant Arrests	— Male	2,121	369	438	7	3	5	2,943
	— Female	475	111	53	2	1	0	642
All Arrests	— Male	133,298	21,380	36,464	1,079	208	203	192,622
	— Female	31,112	5,579	3,842	211	58	21	40,833
Total All Arrests		164,420	26,959	40,296	1,290	266	224	233,455

* Index Crime

Fig. 14c. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender, 2001

Offense Classification		>16	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.	Total
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	29	126	128	180	25	0	488
	— Female	2	9	10	12	4	0	37
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	3	10	8	24	8	0	53
	— Female	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	121	97	78	308	69	0	673
	— Female	1	0	1	5	2	0	9
Robbery (03)*	— Male	814	757	401	856	69	0	2,897
	— Female	53	35	18	83	3	0	192
Aggravated assault & battery (04)*	— Male	1,089	1,010	741	1,580	508	0	4,928
	— Female	349	177	126	408	88	1	1,149
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	— Male	884	496	312	1,404	212	0	3,308
	— Female	40	22	14	86	9	0	171
Larceny - theft (except motor vehicle theft) (06)*	— Male	1,881	1,984	1,357	8,919	2,444	1	16,586
	— Female	1,077	1,026	698	3,545	719	0	7,065
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	2,394	2,536	1,368	2,287	282	0	8,867
	— Female	346	394	229	611	49	0	1,629
Other assault & battery (08)	— Male	3,899	3,463	3,587	12,063	2,851	0	25,863
	— Female	1,734	1,135	802	2,483	396	0	6,550
Arson (09)*	— Male	63	25	29	55	12	0	184
	— Female	6	3	5	10	4	0	28
Forgery and Counterfeiting	— Male	0	1	6	24	1	0	32
	— Female	1	7	4	25	2	0	39
Fraud (11)	— Male	126	280	279	1,213	298	0	2,196
	— Female	13	87	149	429	71	0	749
Vandalism (14)	— Male	1,437	1,219	624	1,341	269	0	4,890
	— Female	164	150	114	361	49	1	839
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	— Male	933	1,299	960	1,500	302	0	4,994
	— Female	187	68	33	110	32	0	430
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	— Male	13	113	193	1,047	243	0	1,609
	— Female	10	416	456	3,352	184	0	4,418
Sex offenses (17)	— Male	147	186	230	955	325	0	1,843
	— Female	9	19	30	185	14	0	257
Narcotics violations—total (18)	— Male	5,669	12,197	8,122	19,280	4,690	0	49,958
	— Female	358	885	743	5,143	871	0	8,000
Gambling—total (19)	— Male	262	800	469	415	80	0	2,026
	— Female	2	10	7	14	10	0	43
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	5	41	29	119	31	0	225
	— Female	8	26	57	208	17	0	316
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	169	638	19	21	8	0	6,233
	— Female	31	69	6	10	3	0	404
Driving Under the Influence	— Male	11	455	1,037	3,653	1,077	0	855
	— Female	3	25	45	267	64	0	119
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male	1,561	2,952	2,494	6,051	1,873	0	14,931
	— Female	420	288	195	860	159	0	1,922
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	— Male	1,938	4,080	3,005	10,476	3,021	0	22,520
	— Female	308	461	315	2,133	391	0	3,608
Municipal Code Violation	— Male	564	1,669	993	2,229	537	0	5,992
	— Female	21	154	127	1,063	70	0	1,435
Traffic Violation	— Male	262	1,149	1,476	3,917	724	0	7,528
	— Female	35	97	165	422	60	0	779
Warrant Arrest	— Male	1,561	2,952	2,452	6,051	1,873	0	2,943
	— Female	420	288	195	860	159	0	642
All Arrests		24,321	37,992	28,453	81,548	20,307	1	192,622
		5,192	5,617	4,433	22,266	3,323	2	40,833
Total All Arrests		29,513	43,609	32,886	103,814	23,630	3	233,455

* Index Crime

Fig. 15a. Index Offenses and Clearances, 2001

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	666	361	54.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,933	898	46.5%
Robbery	18,450	3,005	16.3%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	25,544	11,476	44.9%
Violent Crime Subtotal	46,593	15,723	33.7%
Burglary	26,009	2,766	10.6%
Theft	97,939	19,118	19.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	27,689	3,986	14.4%
Arson	1,004	282	28.1%
Property Crime Subtotal	152,641	26,152	17.1%
Total	199,234	41,875	21.0%

Fig. 15b. Index Offenses and Clearances, 2000

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	631	335	53.1%
Criminal Sexual Assault	2,029	966	47.6%
Robbery	19,344	3,251	16.8%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	26,544	11,728	44.2%
Violent Crime Subtotal	48,548	16,280	33.5%
Burglary	28,329	3,613	12.8%
Theft	106,245	21,359	20.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	29,721	4,417	14.9%
Arson	1,062	290	27.3%
Property Crime Subtotal	165,357	29,679	17.9%
Total	213,905	45,959	21.5%

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

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

Case Clearances

The percent of cases cleared in 2001 approximated the percent in 2000 (21.0 percent vs. 21.3 percent). As noted elsewhere in this report, theft accounted for some 50 percent of all index offenses, and the overall clearance rate was therefore driven by the rate for theft (19.5 percent).

On average, violent crimes were about twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes — 33.7 percent vs. 17.1 percent. Murder was the offense type with the highest clearance rate (54.2 percent) and burglary, the lowest (10.6 percent). All of these figures are typical of recent years.

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Fig. 16a. Hate Crimes, 1992-2001

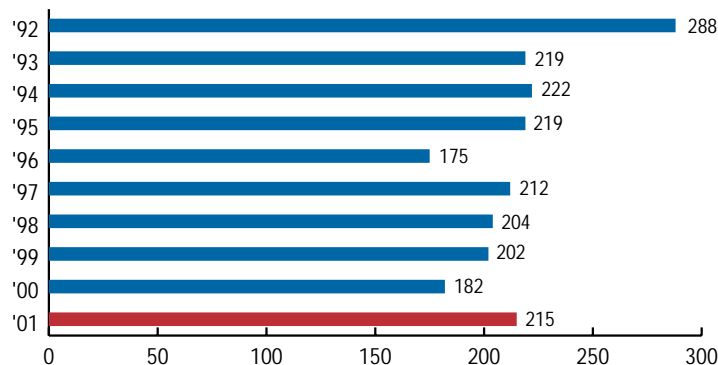


Fig. 16b. Hate Crimes by Offense, 2000-2001

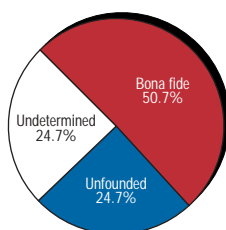
	2000	2001	% Change
Arson/Agg. arson/Attempt arson	0	6	—
Assault/Agg. assault	49	49	0.0%
Battery/Agg. battery	60	67	11.7%
Burglary	2	2	0.0%
Criminal sexual assault/Attempt csa	2	1	-50.0%
Criminal damage to property	33	41	24.2%
Criminal damage to real property	0	1	—
Criminal damage to vehicle	10	10	0.0%
Criminal trespass to residence	0	1	—
Harassment by electronic means	0	1	—
Harassment by telephone	3	8	166.7%
Robbery/Armed robbery	5	3	-40.0%
Theft	0	2	—
Threats	18	21	16.7%
Unlawful use of weapons	0	1	—
Other criminal offense	0	1	—
Total	182	215	18.1%

Fig. 16c. Hate Crimes by Motive, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Race	96	61	-36.5%
Sexual orientation	34	45	32.4%
National origin	27	75	177.8%
Religion	23	33	43.5%
Other*	2	1	-50.0%
Total	182	215	18.1%

*Other includes gender and disability.

Fig. 16d. Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions, 2001



Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are criminal acts committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 215 reported incidents in 2001 represent an increase of 18.1 percent from the 182 incidents reported in 2000. The increase was driven by the 55 incidents specifically related to the September 11th attack on America. Without these incidents, which represent an extraordinary situation, the number of reported hate crimes in 2001 may have been 160, a decline of 12.1 percent from the previous year.

Nationalistic bias displaced racial bias as the most common motive for hate crime in 2001, accounting for 75 reported incidents, or 34.9 percent of the total. Of the 75 incidents, 60 (80.0 percent), were against persons of Arabian heritage. This compares to 4 anti-Arabian incidents in 2000.

The most commonly reported hate crimes in 2001 were battery/aggravated battery (31.2 percent), assault/aggravated assault (22.8 percent), criminal damage to property (19.1 percent), and threats (9.8 percent). These four categories accounted for 82.9 percent of the total, as compared to 85.1 percent in 2000.

When their demographic characteristics were known, 2001 hate crime offenders tended to be white males (65.2 percent) or black males (23.2 percent). These have traditionally been the predominant offender groups.

For additional information on hate crimes, see the Department's report, [Hate Crimes in Chicago 2001](#).

Domestic Violence

There were 210,998 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Communications in 2001, an increase of 2.9 percent from the 205,089 calls in 2000. Approximately three-quarters (74.1 percent) of the 2001 calls concerned a domestic disturbance, 23.1 percent concerned a domestic battery, and 2.7 percent concerned the violation of an order of protection. Percentages in 2000 were similar.

The number of domestic violence calls per 1,000 residents varied by a factor of ten among the districts—from 20 in the 16th District to 218 in the 7th District. Other, relatively-high districts were the 2nd (212 calls), the 11th (168) and the 3rd (153). Other, relatively-low districts were the 19th (21) and 23 (25). The City-wide rate was 73 calls per 1,000 residents.

Fig. 17a. Domestic Disturbance Calls for Service, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	153,832	156,399	1.7%
Domestic Battery	45,943	48,815	6.3%
Violate Order of Protection	5,314	5,784	8.8%
Total	205,089	210,998	2.9%

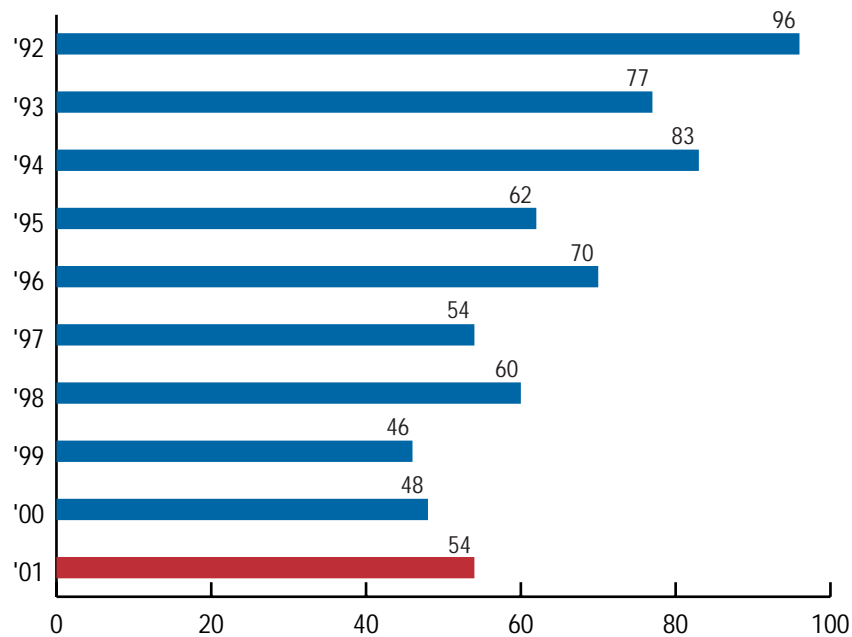
Fig. 17b. Domestic Violence Calls for Service by District, 2000-2001

District	2000	2001	% Change
1	564	582	3.2%
2	11,465	10,802	-5.8%
3	13,758	14,345	4.3%
4	13,720	14,346	4.6%
5	13,183	13,270	0.7%
6	13,220	13,815	4.5%
7	17,648	19,959	13.1%
8	12,316	13,271	7.8%
9	10,926	11,959	9.5%
10	9,918	10,247	3.3%
11	13,445	13,852	3.0%
12	4,096	3,986	-2.7%
13	3,671	3,674	0.1%
14	6,948	6,735	-3.1%
15	10,428	10,482	0.5%
16	3,803	3,966	4.3%
17	4,876	4,771	-2.2%
18	3,014	3,125	3.7%
19	2,359	2,217	-6.0%
20	3,103	2,992	-3.6%
21	5,710	5,549	-2.8%
22	6,860	6,996	2.0%
23	2,616	2,425	-7.3%
24	6,945	6,582	-5.2%
25	10,497	11,050	-5.3%
Total	205,089	210,998	2.9%

Fig. 17c. Domestic-Related Arrests, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Domestic Battery	12,866	11,880	-7.7%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	42	78	85.7%
Battery - Unborn Child	N/A	14	—
Violate Order of Protection	1,073	1,151	7.3%
Stalking	25	15	-40.0%
Aggravated Stalking	10	12	20.0%
Violation of Bail Bond - Domestic	7	103	1371%
Unlawful Restraint - Domestic	14	18	28.6%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	3	7	133%
Total	14,040	13,278	-5.4%

Fig. 17d. Domestic-Related Homicides, 1992-2001



Traffic Safety

The number of traffic crashes increased by 4.4 percent between 2000 and 2001, while the number of fatal crashes declined by 11.5 percent. Occupant fatalities were down by 24.1 percent, as were pedestrian fatalities which were down 2.8 percent. Non-fatal injuries resulting from crashes increased by 10.3 percent overall, based on a 9.2 percent increase in occupant injuries and a 19.7 percent increase in pedestrian injuries.

Crashes are caused by a multitude of factors. Failure to yield remained the leading cause of serious (non-Type A) crashes (22.6 percent), as it has been in recent years. The only other relatively frequent cause was following too closely (9.2 percent). Each other cause accounted for less than 6 percent of the total.

The most common type of fatal crash in was a vehicle striking a pedestrian (39.0 percent).

Note for Fig. 18b: Type A crashes are minor accidents which involve three or fewer vehicles and result in no injuries.

Fig. 18a. Traffic Crashes, 2000-2001

Cause	2000	2001	% Change
Total crashes	163,426	170,587	4.4%
Fatal	200	177	-11.5%
Personal injury	12,969	14,890	14.8%
Property damage	150,257	155,697	3.6%
Total fatalities	230	190	-17.4%
Occupant fatalities	158	120	-24.1%
Pedestrian fatalities	72	70	-2.8%
Total persons injured	19,681	21,710	10.3%
Occupant injuries	17,630	19,255	9.2%
Pedestrian injuries	2,051	2,455	19.7%

Fig. 18b. Traffic Crash Causes and Number, 2000-2001

Cause	2000	2001	% Change
Failure to yield	17,545	18,028	2.8%
Following too closely	7,338	7,348	0.1%
Too fast for conditions	4,812	4,709	-2.1%
Disregard controls	4,278	4,338	1.4%
Improper turn	3,629	3,792	4.5%
Improper lane change	3,273	3,426	4.7%
Improper backing	3,360	3,642	8.4%
Driver intoxicated	2,822	2,865	1.5%
Improper passing	1,909	2,054	7.6%
Wrong way/side	1,211	1,140	-5.9%
Improper parking	693	724	4.5%
Evading police vehicle	325	351	8.0%
Emergency vehicle	291	339	16.5%
Stopped school bus	123	131	6.5%
License restrictions	65	57	-12.3%
Other violations	22,509	26,975	19.8%
Type A crashes*	89,243	90,668	1.6%
Total	163,426	170,587	4.4%

Fig. 18c. Fatal Crashes by Type, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Struck Pedestrian	72	69	-4.2%
Struck motor vehicle in traffic	60	49	-18.3%
Struck fixed object	48	38	-20.8%
Other (struck bicyclist, struck by train, etc.)	20	21	5.0%
Total	200	177	-11.5%

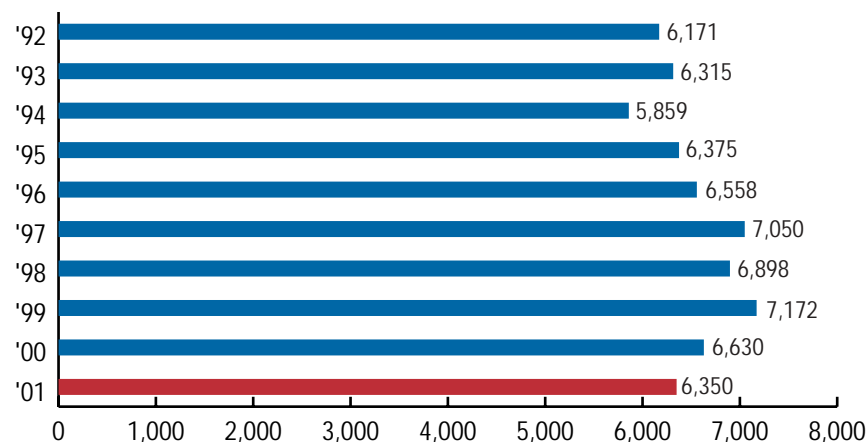
Fig. 18d. Roadside Safety Checks, 2000-2001

Violations	2000	2001	% Change
DUI arrests	221	245	10.9%
Open liquor	128	155	21.1%
Seat belt/child restraints	764	568	-25.7%
Unsafe vehicles	240	135	-43.8%
License violations *	780	754	-3.3%
Insurance violations	898	838	-6.7%
Other citations **	821	759	-7.6%
Total citations issued	3,852	3,454	-10.3%
Warnings issued	261	365	39.8%
Total vehicles checked	9,616	9,710	1.0%

Fig. 18e. Saturation Patrols, 2000-2001

Violations	2000	2001	% Change
DUI arrests	37	73	97.3%
Open liquor	32	49	53.1%
Speeding	1,882	2,119	12.6%
Seat belt/child restraints	1,267	1,066	-15.9%
Unsafe vehicles	180	188	4.4%
License violations *	352	459	30.4%
Insurance violations	652	697	6.9%
Other citations **	1,502	1,687	12.3%
Total citations issued	5,904	6,338	7.4%
Warnings issued	530	901	70.0%

Fig. 18d. DUI Arrests, 1992-2001



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

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

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

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

***This data is based upon the calendar year 2000 and not the fiscal years for these grant programs.

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

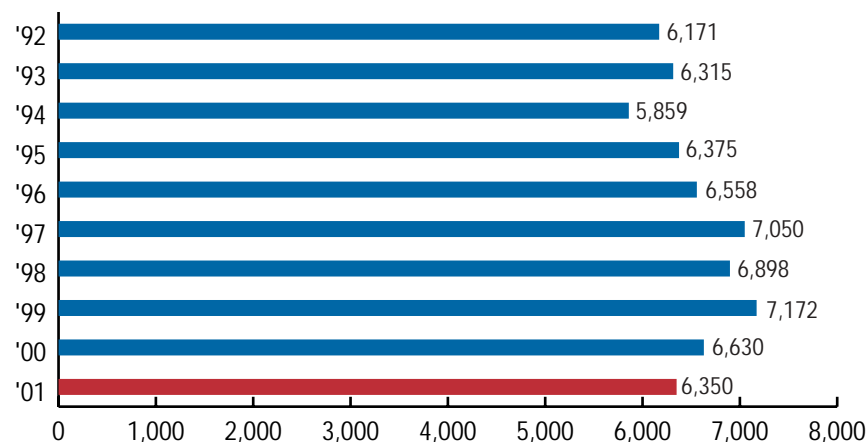
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License violations *	780	754	-3.3%
Insurance violations	898	838	-6.7%
Other citations **	821	759	-7.6%
Total citations issued	3,852	3,454	-10.3%
Warnings issued	261	365	39.8%
Total vehicles checked	9,616	9,710	1.0%

Fig. 18e. Saturation Patrols, 2000-2001

Violations	2000	2001	% Change
DUI arrests	37	73	97.3%
Open liquor	32	49	53.1%
Speeding	1,882	2,119	12.6%
Seat belt/child restraints	1,267	1,066	-15.9%
Unsafe vehicles	180	188	4.4%
License violations *	352	459	30.4%
Insurance violations	652	697	6.9%
Other citations **	1,502	1,687	12.3%
Total citations issued	5,904	6,338	7.4%
Warnings issued	530	901	70.0%

Fig. 18d. DUI Arrests, 1992-2001



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

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

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

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

***This data is based upon the calendar year 2000 and not the fiscal years for these grant programs.

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

Youth Investigations

Investigations conducted by the Youth Investigations Group decreased by 4.9 percent between 2000 and 2001. This decrease was driven by a 5.4 percent decline in missing persons investigations, corresponding to 1,186 fewer cases. Other types of investigation which declined were dependent/neglected children (-18.8 percent), sex offenses (-6.9 percent), and child abduction (-3.0 percent). The first two percents, although larger than the 5.4 percent decline in missing persons, correspond to fewer cases. Two investigation types which increased between 2000 and 2001 were child abandonment (7.7 percent) and information reported on DCFS hotlines (3.2 percent). The number of child abuse investigations was essentially stable between the two years.

Four of five enforcement activities decreased between 2000 and 2001: weapons recovered (-53.2 percent), Part II Non-Index Crime arrests (-45.8 percent); Juvenile Court subpoenas served (-20.2 percent) and Part I Index Crime arrests (-13.9 percent). The fifth enforcement activity, Juvenile Court warrant arrests, increased by 7.7 percent between the two years.

The number of juveniles processed within the Department increased by 3.9 percent between 2000 and 2001, from 175,539 to 182,430.

Fig. 19a. Youth Investigations, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Missing Persons	22,156	20,970	-5.4%
DCFS Hotlines	2,018	2,083	3.2%
Child Abduction - Family Related	1,509	1,463	-3.0%
Child Abuse (physical and sexual)	1,080	1,078	-0.2%
Sex Offenses - Family Related	998	929	-6.9%
Dependent/Neglect	945	767	-18.8%
Child Abandonment	130	140	7.7%
Total	28,836	27,430	-4.9%

Fig. 19b. Enforcement Activity, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Juvenile Court Warrant Arrests	4,709	5,073	7.7%
Juvenile Court Subpoenas Served	48,974	39,088	-20.2%
Weapons Recovered	344	161	-53.2%
Index Crime Arrests, Part I	610	525	-13.9%
Non-Index Crime Arrests, Part II	5,411	2,931	-45.8%

Fig. 19c. Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
School Absentees	99,136	87,958	-11.3%
Curfew Arrests	50,241	41,712	-17.0%
Community Adjustments*	13,094	10,888	-16.8%
Referred to Agencies	9,283	7,394	-20.3%
Referred to Family	3,811	3,494	-8.3%
Directed to Juvenile Court	12,282	12,129	-1.2%
Directed to Criminal Court	247	273	10.5%
Status Offenders**	539	734	36.2%
Total	175,539	182,430	3.9%

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATION

Calls for Service

Calls to 911 increased from 1992 to 1993, dipped in 1994 and 1995, and resumed an upward climb in 1996 through 2001. In 2000, the number of calls topped 4 million for the first time. In 2001, they topped 5 million. The number of calls in 2001 represents an increase of 17.0 percent over the number in 2000.

Calls to 311 may concern police services or other City services. Those which concern police services only are reported in Figure 20b as “Non-Emergency—746-6000.” These calls declined by 22.7 percent between 2000 and 2001. Calls which include police services and other City services are reported as “Non-Emergency—MOII (Mayor’s Office of Inquiry and Information).” These increased by 15.1 percent between the two years. Administrative calls from the field to the 911 Center increased by 29.0 percent between 2000 and 2001; automatic calls from triggered burglar alarms decreased by 19.6 percent; and foreign language calls increased by 30.4 percent.

Patrol dispatches in 2001 increased by 11.0 percent over the previous year. Burglar alarm dispatches remained close to their 2000 level; 99 percent were false alarms in both years.

Fig. 20a. 911 Calls for Service, 1992-2001

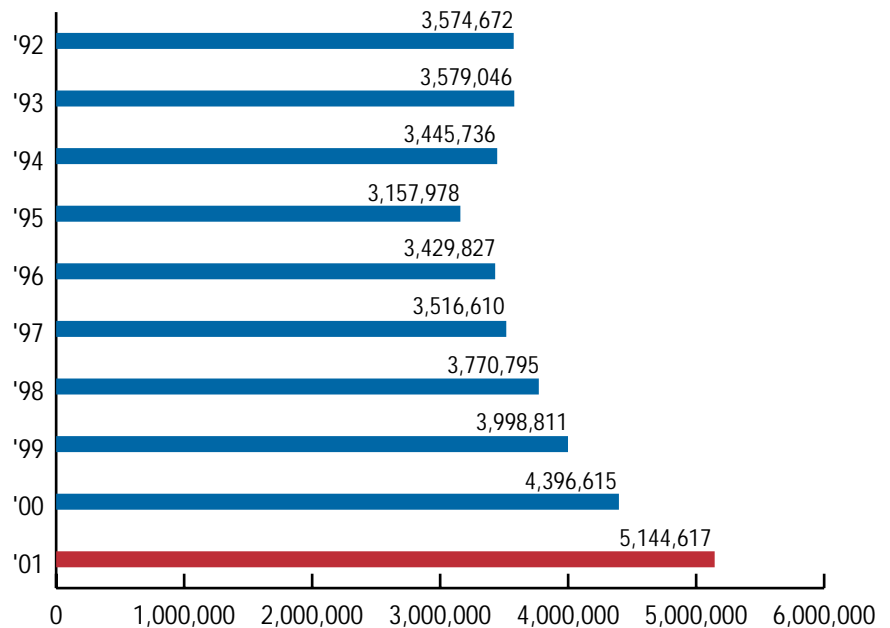


Fig. 20b. Incoming Calls Received, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
9-1-1	4,396,615	5,144,617	17.0%
Non Emergency—746-6000 (311-ARS for 99')	620,307	479,440	-22.7%
Non-Emergency—MOII (311- MOII for 99')	2,730,502	3,142,864	15.1%
Administrative	188,254	242,848	29.0%
Alarm	246,056	197,949	-19.6%
Language	53,914	70,284	30.4%
Total	8,235,648	9,009,769	9.4%

Fig. 20c. Other Communications, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Patrol Dispatches	2,833,778	3,146,264	11.0%
Alternate Response Section (ARS) calls	539,973	380,157	-29.6%
ARP Dispatches	13,509	24,560	81.8%
ARP RD numbers (case reports)	167,355	142,797	-14.7%
Req. Vehicle Support	2,700	1,937	-28.3%
Req. Dispatch	103,344	40,292	-60.4%
Information	253,065	169,921	-32.9%
Total burglar alarm dispatches	206,809	204,999	-0.9%
False alarm	204,981	202,942	-0.9%
True Burglar Alarm	1,828	2,057	12.5%
False Alarm Percentage	99.1%	99.0%	-0.1%

Fig. 21. Annual Appropriations, 2000-2001

	2000	2001
Personnel Services (salaries, wages etc.) ^(a)	\$889,526,918	\$895,892,429
Contractual Services ^(b)	\$19,165,898	\$19,138,010
Travel	\$64,521	\$44,792
Commodities ^(c)	\$9,525,261	\$10,412,517
Equipment (excluding capital equipment)	\$132,085	\$155,287
Contingencies	\$47,250	\$45,000
For Specific Purpose Financial	\$6,827,500	\$7,500,000
For Specific Purpose General	\$1,907,138	\$2,028,620
Capital Equipment Note	\$5,250,000	\$5,719,592
Total	\$932,446,571*	\$940,936,247

(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 1999/2000 Chicago Police Department Biennial Report listed the annual appropriation for 2000 as \$915,211,540. This figure did not include appropriations for personnel services at O'Hare and Midway Airports, which were \$13, 622, 993 and \$3,612,038, respectively.

Budget

The Police Department's 2001 appropriation totaled some \$940.9 million—an increase of 0.9 percent from the 2000 figure of \$932.4 million.

Personnel costs represented more than 95 percent of the appropriation in each year. These costs include salaries, wages and benefits for all sworn and civilian members.

Fleet Inventory

The Department's fleet inventory included 3,579 vehicles in 2001, a decrease of 0.7 percent from the 3,607 vehicles in 2000. The most common vehicles in 2001 were marked squad cars (46.1 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (38.2 percent). Pound vehicles, the third most common (5.3 percent), are deployed as unmarked squad cars. These are vehicles which were expropriated from their owners, most often because they were used in a crime. Notable additions to the fleet were two rigid-hull inflatable boats, designed for fast response and maneuvering in shallow water.

Fig. 22. Fleet Inventory, 2001

Marked Squad Car	1,651
Unmarked Squad Car	1,366
Pound Vehicles (Expropriated)	190
Squadrols	93
P.A.P.V.	79
CTA Security	21
Full-Size Passenger Vans	20
Canine Mini-Vans	19
Trailers	19
Suburbans and Blazers	17
3-Wheel Motorcycles	16
Full-Size Cargo/Step Vans	16
3-Wheel Cushmans	14
Prisoner Transport Van	12
Patrol Mini-Vans	11
2-Wheel Motorcycles	10
Utility Vehicles	14
Boats	7
Station Wagons	4
Total	3,581

Fig. 23. Education and Training - Number of Trainees, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Recruit Training	853	723	-15.2%
Chicago	730	599	-17.9%
Suburban	123	124	0.8%
Other Training	11,759	13,870	18.0%
Retreads/Retrainees*	61	61	0.0%
In-Service	10,805	12,032	11.4%
Pre-Service	457	398	-12.9%
CES - 3 hour training programs	103	764	641.7%
Special Training for outside agencies	148	132	-10.8%
Civilian	185	483	161.1%
Firearms Training	21,652	24,766	14.4%
Chicago	14,019	18,767	33.9%
Outside agencies using range	150	161	7.3%
PRISm (Firearms simulator training)	7,483	5,838	-22.0%
Total	34,264	39,359	14.9%

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

Education and Training

The Education and Training Division trained 10 recruit classes in 2001, graduating 599 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. This compares to 7 classes and 730 recruits in 2000. The number of recruits in 2001 is a decrease of 17.9 percent from the recruits graduated in 2000.

Recruits presently receive 1,015 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a 10-week field training program. Recruits are on probation until they reach their 18-month service anniversary.

In addition to recruits for the Chicago Police Department, the Education and Training Division trained 124 recruits for suburban police agencies, virtually the same number as in 2000.

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

Personnel

The Chicago Police Department had 16,742 members at the end of 2001, an increase of 2.7 percent from the 16,296 at the end of 2000. The number of sworn/exempt members increased by 0.4 percent; civilian employees, by 21.1 percent; and crossing guards, by 6.0 percent.

At the end of 2001, 30.1 percent of all Department members were women: 22.1 percent of sworn/exempt members, 63.4 percent of civilians, and 95.3 percent of crossing guards.

Almost half (46.6 percent) of the Department's 2001 members were classified as minorities—Black, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American. This breaks down into 41.7 percent of sworn members, 72.1 percent of civilian, and 64.0 percent of crossing guards.

Fig. 24a. Personnel by Race and Gender, 2001

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guard	Total
White	8,015	522	408	8,945
Male	6,526	288	17	6,831
Female	1,489	234	391	2,114
Black	3,594	1,094	591	5,279
Male	2,424	276	26	2,726
Female	1,170	818	565	2,553
Asian	219	50	5	274
Male	197	33	3	233
Female	22	17	2	41
Nat. Amer.	32	3	1	36
Male	25	1	0	26
Female	7	2	1	10
Hispanic	1,879	202	127	2,208
Male	1,526	86	7	1,619
Female	353	116	120	589
Total	13,739	1,871	1,132	16,742
Male	10,698	684	53	11,435
Female	3,041	1,187	1,079	5,307

Fig. 24b. Salary Schedule - Sworn Members, 2000-2001

Title	2000 Salary		2001 Salary	
Superintendent	\$139,524		\$141,612	
First Deputy Superintendent	\$129,576		\$131,520	
Deputy Superintendent	\$123,036		\$124,884	
	Starting	Maximum	Starting	Maximum
Chief	\$91,278	\$121,488	\$92,646	\$121,488
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	\$83,772	\$111,486	\$85,026	\$113,160
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	\$80,958	\$106,626	\$82,170	\$108,228
Captain, Watch Commander	\$60,264	\$86,850	\$61,170	\$88,152
Lieutenant	\$54,732	\$80,706	\$55,554	\$81,918
Sergeant	\$48,378	\$72,198	\$49,104	\$73,278
Detective, Youth Officer, Patrol Specialist	\$40,854	\$62,214	\$40,854	\$62,214
Police Officer	\$33,522	\$59,190	\$33,522	\$59,190

Fig. 25a. Beat Community Meeting Attendance, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Total Meetings	2,972	3,039	2.3%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	247.7	253.3	2.3%
Total Attendees	62,520	63,264	1.2%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	5,210	5,272	1.2%
Average Attendees per Meeting	21.1	20.8	

Fig. 25b. Court Advocacy Cases and Volunteers, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Total Cases	3,265	2,496	-23.6%
Average Number of Cases/Month	272	208	-23.5%
Total Volunteers	4,998	7,030	40.7%
Average Number of Volunteers/Month	417	586	40.5%

Community Policing

The number of beat community meetings in 2001 increased by 2.3 percent from its 2000 level, while attendance increased by 1.2 percent. The average number of attendees per meeting remained the same, at 21.

Although fewer Court Advocacy cases were tracked in 2001 than 2000 (-23.6 percent), there were more Court Advocacy volunteers (40.7 percent).

Allegations of Misconduct

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

Fig. 26a. Internal Affairs Division Investigations, 2000-2001

Allegations	2000		2001	
	Invstgtn. Initiated	Sustained Finding*	Invstgtn. Initiated	Sustained Finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	1,465	323	2,538	1,066
Civil Rights Violations	551	8	1,108	16
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	325	32	507	66
Verbal Abuse	561	15	773	36
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	169	38	231	133
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	312	51	409	213
Commission of a Crime	401	19	752	39
Civil Suits	48	1	48	0
Alcohol Abuse	17	13	25	15
Drug/Substance Abuse	19	17	22	25
Bribery/Official Corruption	25	5	16	3
Supervisory Responsibilities	25	14	47	61
Total	3,918	536	6,476	1,673

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

Fig. 26b. Recommended Disciplinary Actions in Sustained Cases — IAD and OPS*, 2000-2001

	2000	2001
Reprimand	194	424
Suspended 1 to 5 days	491	843
Suspended 6 to 15 days	74	148
Suspended 16 to 30 days	62	85
Suspended over 30 days	4	2
Separated from the Department	25	43
Total	850	1,545
Violation noted, no action	64	128
Summary Punishment Action Request	4,811	4,754
Hold - Penalty Not Served	41	57
Resigned while under investigation	74	145

* Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.

Fig. 26c. Excessive Force Complaints (Office of Professional Standards), 2000-2001

	2000	2001
Complaints retained by OPS	2,777	2,683
Complaint Registers completed	2,481	2,648
Unfounded ^(a)	613	281
Exonerated ^(b)	80	70
Not Sustained ^(c)	1,643	1,827
Sustained ^(d)	145	170

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

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

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

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

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

Attacks Against the Police

There were 1,360 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2001, close to the 1,132 incidents in 2000. On average, each district had 54.4 incidents in 2001, but the number varied from 22 to 106 per district.

An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur to an officer working with a partner (84.5 percent), to an officer in uniform (81.4 percent), outdoors (59.0 percent), on the public way (46.5 percent), between 6:00 p.m. and midnight (41.5 percent), while effecting an arrest (32.3 percent), and on weekends (32.3 percent).

The officer sustained an injury as a result of a battery 59.0 percent of the time. Ten officers were shot in the line of duty. In two cases the shootings were fatal, resulting in the deaths of Police Officers Brain Strouse and Eric Lee.

Approximately two-thirds (68.0 percent) of known offenders were under 30 years of age. The top five offenses committed by these subjects, in addition to officer attacks, were drug-related offenses, simple assault/battery, disorderly conduct, larceny/theft, and aggravated assault/battery.

Fig. 28a. Attacks Against the Police Overview, 2001

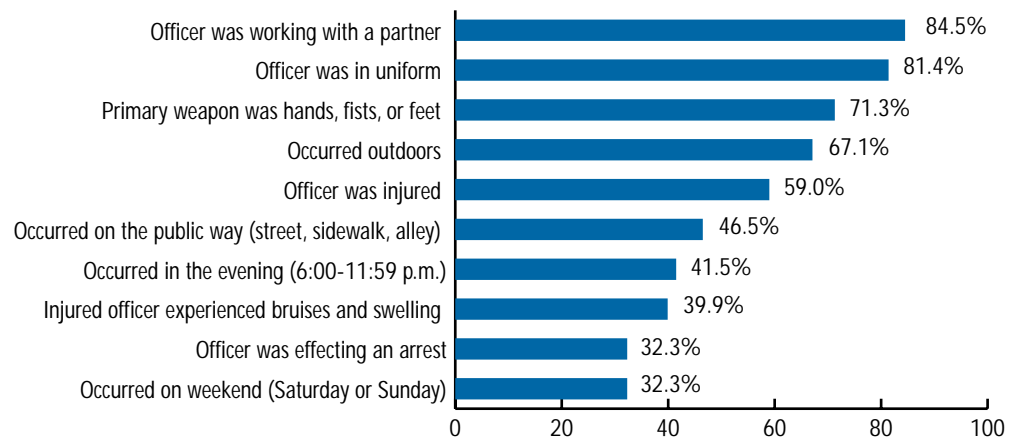


Fig. 28b. Injury Type, 2000-2001

	2000	2001
Minor Abrasions	220	211
Bruises/Swelling	562	543
Stabbed/Cut	38	39
Shot - Non-fatal	4	8
Shot - Fatal	0	2
None Apparent	508	557
Total	1,332	1,360

Fig. 28c. Weapons Type, 2000 - 2001

	2000	2001
Hands/Feet	1,015	970
Firearms	89	89
Knife	12	19
Officer's Own Weapon	4	4
Verbal Threat	20	49
Other	192	229
Total	1,332	1,360

Fig. 28d. Age of Police Attacker, 2001

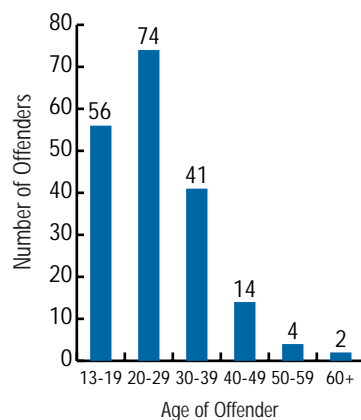


Fig. 28e. Age of Attacked Officer, 2001

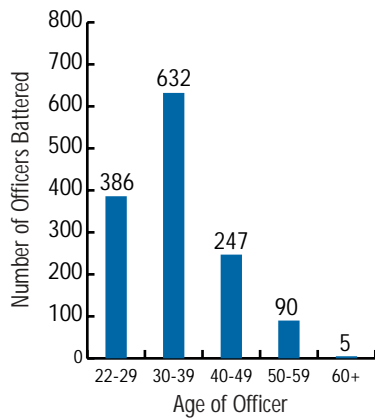


Fig. 28f. Attacked Officer Years of Service, 2001

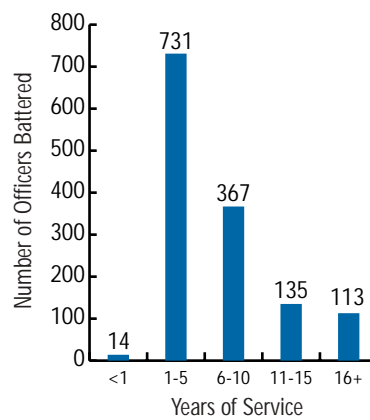



Fig. 28g. Attacks Against Officers by District, 2000-2001

District	2000	2001	Change	% Change
1	28	22	-6	-21.4%
2	62	66	4	6.5%
3	34	40	6	17.6%
4	36	70	34	94.4%
5	30	60	30	100.0%
6	62	75	13	21.0%
7	55	71	16	29.1%
8	101	106	5	5.0%
9	103	94	-9	-8.7%
10	69	50	-19	-27.5%
11	94	85	-9	-9.6%
12	37	19	-18	-48.6%
13	25	32	7	28.0%
14	47	26	-21	-44.7%
15	44	71	27	61.4%
16	39	35	-4	-10.3%
17	37	45	8	21.6%
18	73	91	18	24.7%
19	34	47	13	38.2%
20	34	27	-7	-20.6%
21	30	39	9	30.0%
22	46	31	-15	-32.6%
23	39	49	10	25.6%
24	79	43	-36	-45.6%
25	91	61	-30	-33.0%
Outside City	1	5	4	400.0%
Total	1,330	1,360	30	2.3%





For More Information

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

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You may also visit the Department's website on the Internet at: www.cityofchicago.org/CAPS

Many Chicago Police Department reports are available on the Internet at:
www.cityofchicago.org/CAPS/Statistics/Reports

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

Special thanks to Officer Noreen Feeney for the original photographs provided for the images which appear on the inside front cover and on page 25.

