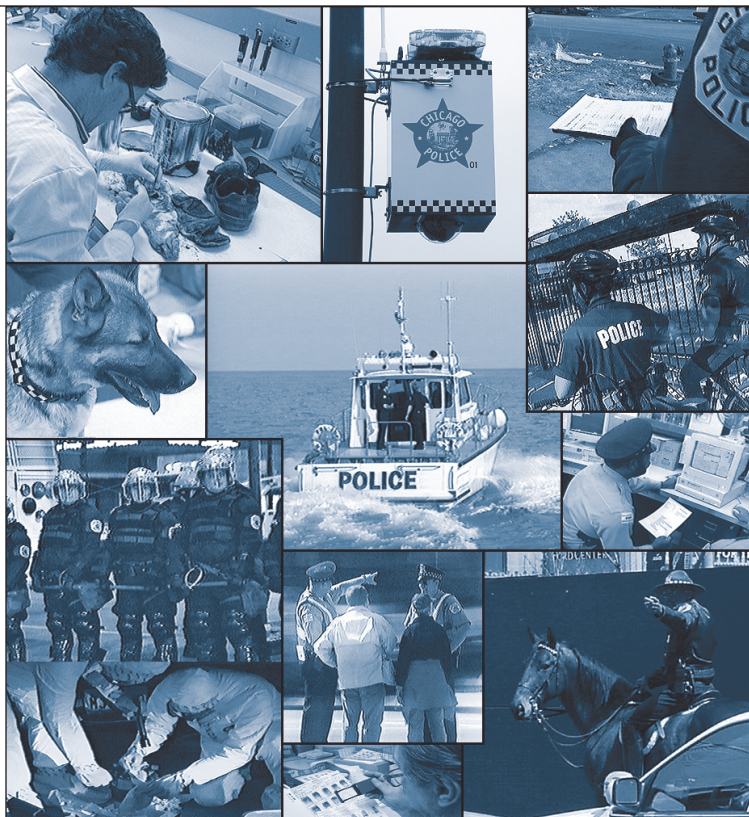


>>> chicago police department

annual report
2003
year in review



INNOVATIVE CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGIES
HELPING TO MAKE CHICAGO THE SAFEST BIG CITY IN AMERICA

philip j. cline • superintendent

2003 DEDICATION:

2003

YEAR IN REVIEW

The 2003 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, Sergeant Phillip O'Reilly who was killed in the performance of duty in 2003.

"You will always be remembered."



Sgt. Phillip O'Reilly #2321

On 16 March 2003 at 0450 hours, Sergeant Phillip O'Reilly, working Beat 2010, was traveling westbound on Granville Avenue, entered the intersection at Western Avenue, and was struck by a northbound flat-bed tow truck.

The impact to the squad car was at the driver's side rear door. The collision caused Sgt. O'Reilly to be ejected from the driver's side window. He was then struck by the squad car, dragged underneath and came to rest under the car on top of a snow bank on the Northwest corner of the intersection.

Sergeant O'Reilly died of his injuries.

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Annual Report 2003 Year in Review

2003

YEAR IN REVIEW

chicago police department • annual report

Mission Statement

The Chicago Police Department, as part of, and empowered by the community, is committed to protect the lives, property and rights of all people, to maintain order and to enforce the law impartially. We will provide quality police service in partnership with other members of the community. To fulfill our mission, we will strive to attain the highest degree of ethical behavior and professional conduct at all times.

Pledge Against Racial Profiling

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

Prepared by:

Chicago Police Department

Research and Development Division

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Making Chicago The Safest Big City in America



Message from the Superintendent

I am committed to making Chicago the safest big city in America. We are definitely moving in the right direction, as crime data from 2003 indicate. Index (serious) crime dropped by 4.5 percent, the twelfth straight year of decline. In Chicago, there were 8,800 fewer victims of serious crimes in 2003 than in the previous year. Violent crime fell in 24 of our 25 police districts.

The news about violent crime (homicide, criminal sexual assault, aggravated assault, aggravated battery and robbery) is even more encouraging. Violent crime declined by 13.6 percent in 2003, the largest decrease since 1984. That translates into 6,284 fewer violent crime victims in Chicago in 2003, as compared to the previous year.

But we are not going to be complacent over past successes. There is much work ahead. In June of 2003, the Chicago Police Department launched a series of violence reduction initiatives that use technology, street intelligence and community feedback to place resources in the areas most prone

to violence. The strategies are geared toward disrupting gang activity in Chicago's communities. By reducing gang-related violence and moving open-air drug markets, we are returning control of these areas to law-abiding residents.

The backbone of our efforts is the *Deployment Operations Center (DOC)*, which we also created last June. The DOC analyzes crime incidents in real time and makes deployment recommendations based on data, intelligence and information from the community. The goal is to rapidly and strategically deploy police resources to prevent crime from happening in the first place.

The Department has made progress in reducing violence by interrupting the lucrative narcotics trade, which is carried out by Chicago's well-organized and entrenched street gangs.

We have also focused efforts on disrupting the drug trade by arresting customers who come from other communities to purchase narcotics.

Message from the Superintendent

Operation Double Play, where undercover officers pose as drug dealers and arrest drug customers, has sent a message to customers that buying drugs in Chicago is no longer tolerated by the police or the community.

The Department launched *Operation Disruption*, a state-of-the-art crime suppression initiative that places highly visible video camera pods in areas where violent crime is likely to occur. The goal of *Operation Disruption* is to hit gangbangers in the pocketbook by disrupting the narcotics trade and by sending a message to gang members that they are being watched. Since the 30 initial units were installed, crime and calls for service in those areas have declined. An additional 50 cameras have been installed in areas prone to gang and drug-related violence.

We are committed to taking illegal guns out of the hands of criminals. We have created *Area Gun Teams*, which develop street intelligence based on community feedback and by debriefing offenders in custody for narcotics or weapons charges.

The Teams use that information to identify locations where guns are being stored. Then they execute search warrants on those locations. We are confident that our new initiatives will bring us closer to making Chicago the safest big city in America.

But there would be no progress without the work of the approximately 13,500 Chicago Police officers who have partnered with Chicagoans in all communities to build solid, lasting partnerships in order to address violent crime issues throughout the city. Our officers, our CAPS volunteers and our residents are making a real difference in the community.

Dilijj J. Cline

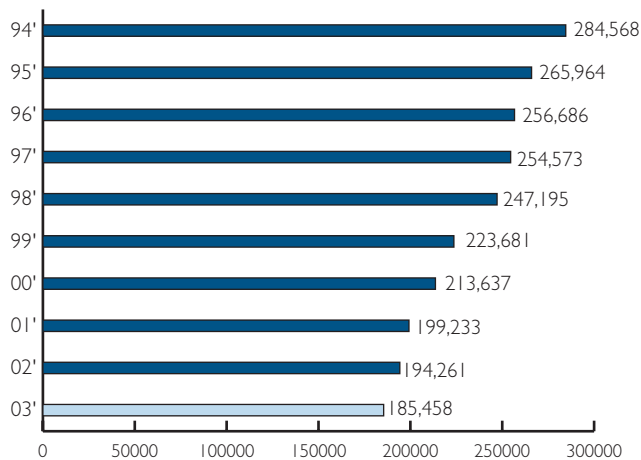


crime



Crime Trends

Exhibit 1. Total Index Crimes, 1994-2003



Overall, reported index crime declined by 35.6 percent during the ten years from 1994 through 2003, or 4.71 percent per year on a compound annual basis. The decline was consistent except for an increase of 18.9 percent between 1998 and 1999. Between 2002 and 2003 the decrease was 6.9 percent.

About Index Crime

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

Violent Crime

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

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

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

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

Property Crime

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

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

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

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

Index Crime

The overall decrease in index crime between 2002 and 2003 was reflected in each specific crime category, with the exception of theft, which was essentially stable between the two years (0.7 percent increase). Five individual crime categories showed a substantially greater decrease than the overall decline of 4.5 percent: aggravated assault/battery (20.8 percent), motor vehicle theft (9.7 percent), criminal sexual assault (8.4 percent), homicide (8.3 percent) and arson (7.5 percent).

Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by 3.7:1, a ratio slightly higher than in recent years. Although property crimes have been declining at a faster rate than violent crimes, that trend was dramatically reversed in 2003, when violent crimes declined at eight times the rate of property crimes (13.6 percent vs. 1.7 percent) over the prior year.

Exhibit 2. Index Crimes, 2002-2003

| | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Murder | 654 | 600 | -8.3% |
| Criminal Sexual Assault - Total | 1,971 | 1,805 | -8.4% |
| Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault | 174 | 114 | -34.5% |
| Criminal Sexual Assault | 1,797 | 1,691 | -5.9% |
| Robbery - Total | 18,533 | 17,324 | -6.5% |
| Armed Robbery | 11,408 | 10,536 | -7.6% |
| Strongarm Robbery | 7,125 | 6,788 | -4.7% |
| Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total | 25,005 | 19,800 | -20.8% |
| Gun | 7,190 | 6,277 | -12.7% |
| Knife or cutting instrument | 5,244 | 4,511 | -14.0% |
| Other dangerous weapon | 9,656 | 7,912 | -18.1% |
| Hands, fists, feet, etc. | 2,915 | 1,100 | -62.3% |
| Violent Crime Subtotal | 46,163 | 39,529 | -14.4% |
| Burglary - Total | 25,399 | 25,102 | -1.2% |
| Forcible Entry | 17,928 | 18,048 | 0.7% |
| Unlawful Entry/Home Invasion | 6,224 | 5,980 | -3.9% |
| Attempted Forcible Entry | 1,247 | 1,074 | -13.9% |
| Theft | 96,439 | 97,098 | 0.7% |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 25,238 | 22,784 | -9.7% |
| Arson | 1,022 | 945 | -7.5% |
| Property Crime Subtotal | 148,098 | 145,929 | -1.5% |
| Total Index Crimes | 194,261 | 185,458 | -4.5% |

Violent Crimes vs. Property Crimes

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

Violent crimes accounted for 21.3 percent of all 2003 index crimes reported in Chicago, while property crimes accounted for 78.7 percent. These are close to the 2002 figures (23.7 percent and 76.3 percent respectively), and typical of recent years.

Three categories accounted for almost all (93.8 percent) of the 2003 violent crimes: aggravated battery (31.5 percent); robbery (43.8 percent) and aggravated assault (18.5 percent). Murder represented 1.5 percent of violent crimes, virtually identical to the 1.4 percent in 2002. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 66.5 percent of the reported total (65.1 percent in 2002). Theft, in fact, retained its status as the most frequent index crime, accounting for more than half (54.2 percent) of all reported incidents in 2003.

Figure 3a. Violent vs. Property Crimes, 2003

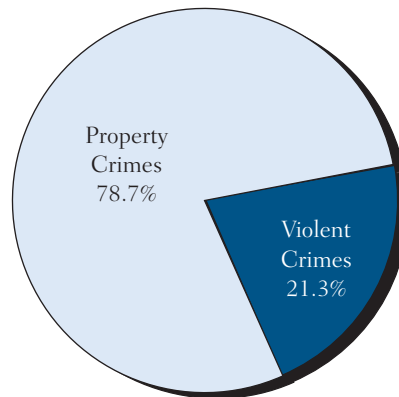


Figure 3b. Violent Crimes, 2003

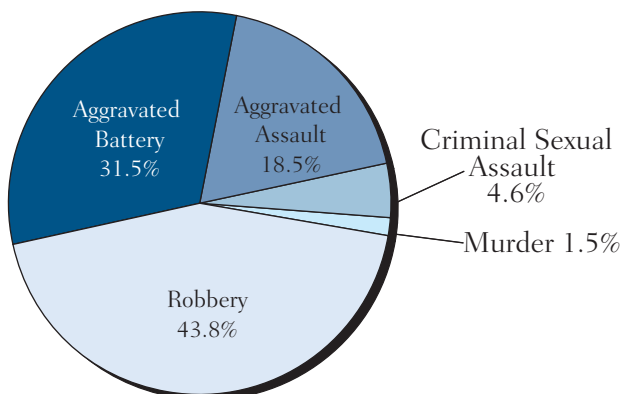
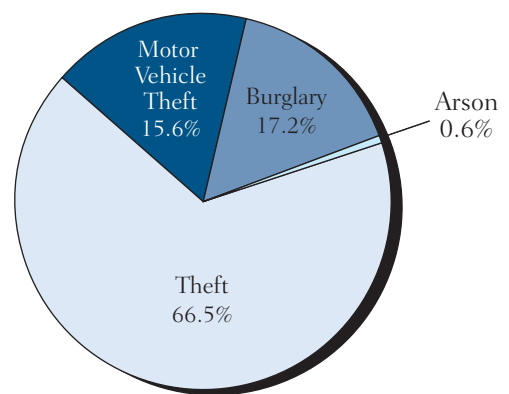


Figure 3c. Property Crimes, 2003



Index Crime Victims

Exhibit 4a. Index Crime Victims by Race, 2003

| Crime | Black | White | Hispanic | Asian | Other |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Homicide | 72.4% | 6.9% | 20.1% | 0.7% | 0.0% |
| Criminal Sexual Assault | 68.3% | 14.1% | 16.7% | 0.9% | 0.1% |
| Robbery | 71.8% | 9.5% | 17.7% | 0.9% | 0.2% |
| Aggravated Assault | 57.2% | 20.2% | 19.7% | 2.7% | 0.3% |
| Aggravated Battery | 68.7% | 12.5% | 17.8% | 0.9% | 0.2% |
| Total Violent Crime | 61.5% | 17.3% | 18.8% | 2.7% | 0.2% |
| Burglary | 42.5% | 35.3% | 19.4% | 2.6% | 0.2% |
| Theft | 41.8% | 38.4% | 16.5% | 3.1% | 0.2% |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 50.0% | 22.2% | 25.7% | 1.9% | 0.1% |
| Arson | 48.2% | 18.3% | 31.0% | 2.6% | 0.0% |
| Total Property Crime | 43.4% | 34.9% | 18.7% | 2.8% | 0.2% |
| Total Index Crime | 46.9% | 31.5% | 18.8% | 2.7% | 0.2% |

Blacks were the most frequent victims of both violent and property index crimes in 2003, although they were a larger percentage of violent crime victims (61.5 percent) than property crime victims (43.4 percent). Hispanics and whites were virtually tied as the second most frequent victims of violent crime, although at a considerably lower level (18.8 percent and 18.7 percent, respectively). Whites ranked second as victims of property crime, at 34.9 percent.

Exhibit 4b. Index Crime Victims by Gender, 2003

| Crime | Male | Female |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Homicide | 87.8% | 12.2% |
| Criminal Sexual Assault | 9.4% | 90.6% |
| Robbery | 67.3% | 32.7% |
| Aggravated Assault | 70.2% | 29.8% |
| Aggravated Battery | 54.1% | 45.9% |
| Total Violent Crime | 62.1% | 37.9% |
| Burglary | 52.4% | 47.6% |
| Theft | 49.3% | 50.7% |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 62.9% | 37.1% |
| Arson | 56.2% | 43.8% |
| Total Property Crime | 52.3% | 47.7% |
| Total Index Crime | 54.2% | 45.8% |

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.

Case Clearances

Exhibit 5a. Index Offenses and Clearances, 2003

| | Offenses* | Clearances** | % Cleared |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Murder | 600 | 304 | 50.7% |
| Criminal Sexual Assault | 1,805 | 732 | 40.6% |
| Robbery | 17,324 | 2,882 | 16.6% |
| Aggravated Assault | 7,332 | 4,020 | 54.8% |
| Aggravated Battery | 12,468 | 4,701 | 37.7% |
| Violent Crime Subtotal | 39,529 | 12,639 | 32.0% |
| Burglary | 25,102 | 2,567 | 10.2% |
| Theft | 97,098 | 16,865 | 17.4% |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 22,784 | 3,342 | 14.7% |
| Arson | 945 | 188 | 19.9% |
| Property Crime Subtotal | 145,929 | 22,962 | 15.7% |
| Total | 185,458 | 35,601 | 19.2% |

Clearances as of 25 Feb 2004

Exhibit 5b. Index Offenses and Clearances, 1999-2002

| | Offenses* | Clearances** | % Cleared |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Murder | 2,590 | 1,456 | 56.2% |
| Criminal Sexual Assault | 8,254 | 4,000 | 48.5% |
| Robbery | 76,287 | 13,164 | 17.3% |
| Aggravated Assault | 32,450 | 18,135 | 55.9% |
| Aggravated Battery | 66,487 | 25,983 | 39.1% |
| Violent Crime Subtotal | 186,068 | 62,738 | 33.7% |
| Burglary | 109,830 | 13,438 | 12.2% |
| Theft | 414,709 | 81,258 | 19.6% |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 112,745 | 17,345 | 15.4% |
| Arson | 4,273 | 1,091 | 25.5% |
| Property Crime Subtotal | 641,557 | 113,132 | 17.6% |
| Total | 827,625 | 175,870 | 21.2% |

Data taken from 2002 Annual Report

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

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

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

The percentage of cases cleared in 2003 was 19.2 percent, a figure slightly lower than the average for the previous five years (21.2 percent). As noted elsewhere in this report, theft accounted for more than half of all index offenses, and the overall clearance rate was therefore driven by the rate for theft (17.4 percent).

On average, violent crimes were twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes, 31.9 percent vs. 15.7 percent. This ratio is typical of recent years. Aggravated assault had the highest clearance rate at 54.8 percent, while burglary had the lowest, at 10.2 percent.

Violent Crime Trends

Exhibit 6a. Murder, 1994-2003

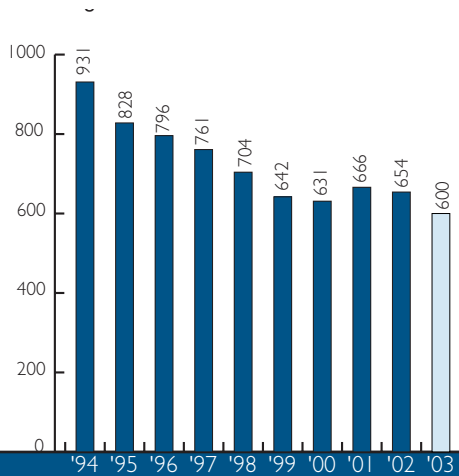
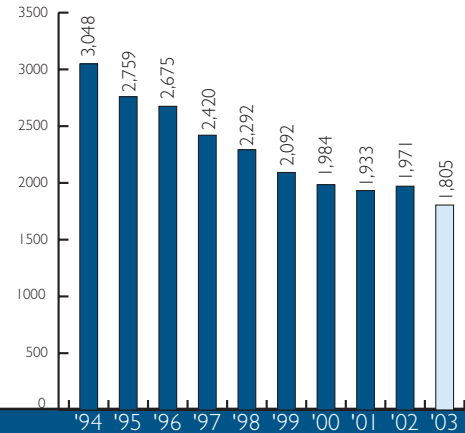


Exhibit 6b. Criminal Sexual Assault, 1994-2003



Violent crimes declined steadily from 1994 through 2003, at a compound annual rate of 7.23 percent. The 39,529 violent crimes in 2003 represent a ten-year decline of 49.5 percent from an initial count of 78,353. As with property index crimes, individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1994 and 2003: aggravated assault/battery, 51.0 percent; robbery, 49.0 percent; criminal sexual assault, 40.8 percent; murder, 35.6 percent. There was a consistent, year-to-year decline in aggravated assault/battery. Each of the other categories had an increase in one year of the reporting period, against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 6c. Robbery, 1994-2003

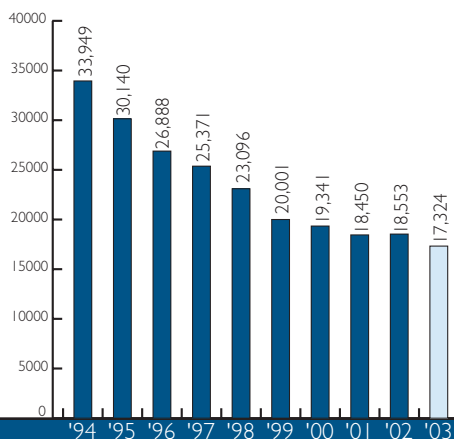
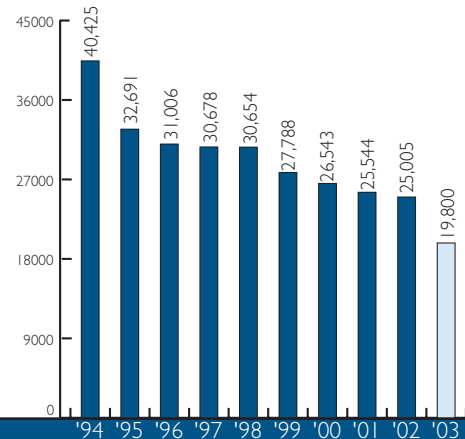


Exhibit 6d. Aggravated Assault/Battery, 1994-2003



Property Crime Trends

Exhibit 7a. Arson, 1994-2003

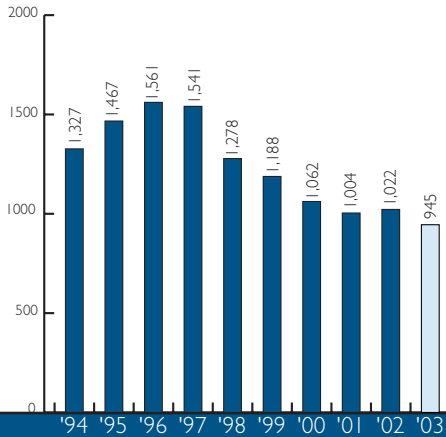
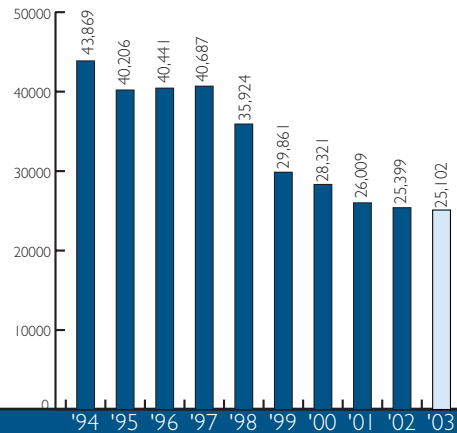


Exhibit 7b. Burglary, 1994-2003



With the exception of 1996-97, when they were essentially stable, property crimes declined steadily between 1994 and 2003. The compound rate of decrease was 3.8 percent. The 145,929 property crimes reported in 2003 represent a decline of 29.2 percent from the 206,215 offenses in 1994. This decrease is 19.7 percentage points less than the decrease in violent index crimes over the same period.

Individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1994 and 2003: burglary, 42.8 percent; motor vehicle theft, 42.8 percent; arson, 28.7 percent; and theft, 19.9 percent. Except for motor vehicle theft, no category declined consistently throughout the period. All of the other categories had plateaus and increases against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 7c. Theft, 1994-2003

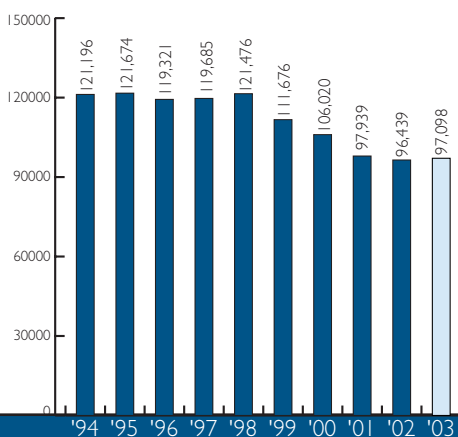
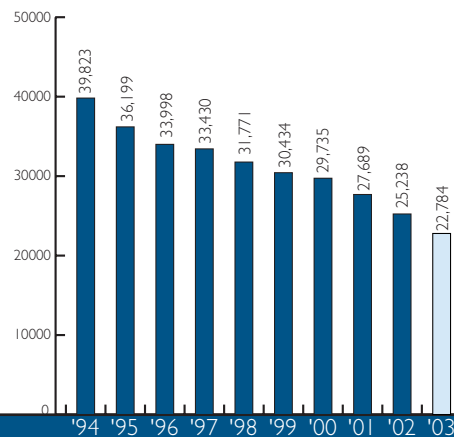


Exhibit 7d.
Motor Vehicle Theft, 1994-2003



Murder

Murders decreased by 8.0 percent between 2002 and 2003. Of the 2003 murders whose cause has been determined, 43.7 percent arose from gang activity, while 27.2 percent arose from altercations which were not gang-related. Robbery was the only other motive which accounted for more than ten percent of murders of known cause (11.4 percent).

As compared to 2002, there was an increase in the proportion of offenders under 21 years of age (from 27.5 percent to 32.0 percent) and a decrease in those between 21 and 30 (from 50.3 percent to 41.5 percent). In both years, however, approximately three-quarters of the offenders were age 30 and under.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. While the average victim was 29.0 years old in 2003, the average offender was 26.4. From another perspective, persons over 30 were about a third (31.3 percent) of the victim population, while they were a quarter (26.4 percent) of the offender population.

Exhibit 8a. Causative Factors, 2002 - 2003

| | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Altercations | 117 | 124 | 6.0% |
| Child Abuse | 16 | 8 | -50.0% |
| Domestic | 36 | 45 | 25.0% |
| Gangs related | 258 | 203 | -21.3% |
| Robbery | 59 | 53 | -10.2% |
| Index other than Robbery | 5 | 0 | -100.0% |
| Other | 62 | 32 | -48.4% |
| Under Investigation | 101 | 135 | 33.7% |
| Total | 654 | 600 | -8.3% |

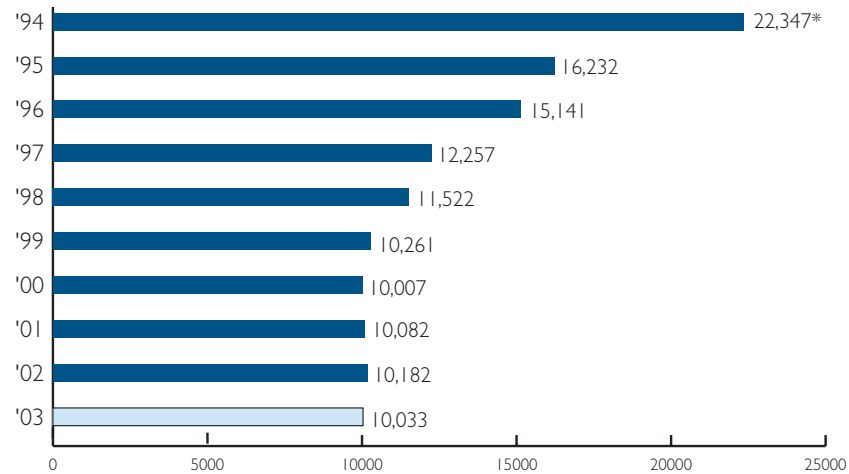
Exhibit 8b. Ages of Offenders, 2002 - 2003

| | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| 10 & Under | 0 | 0 |
| 11 - 20 | 137 | 98 |
| 21 - 30 | 251 | 127 |
| 31 - 40 | 69 | 47 |
| 41 - 50 | 31 | 28 |
| 51 - 60 | 10 | 5 |
| 61 - 70 | 0 | 1 |
| 71 - 80 | 1 | 0 |
| Over 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 499 | 306 |

Exhibit 8c. Ages of Victims, 2002 - 2003

| | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| 10 & Under | 25 | 11 |
| 11 - 20 | 118 | 130 |
| 21 - 30 | 287 | 271 |
| 31 - 40 | 114 | 83 |
| 41 - 50 | 61 | 65 |
| 51 - 60 | 27 | 28 |
| 61 - 70 | 10 | 3 |
| 71 - 80 | 9 | 6 |
| Over 80 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 654 | 600 |

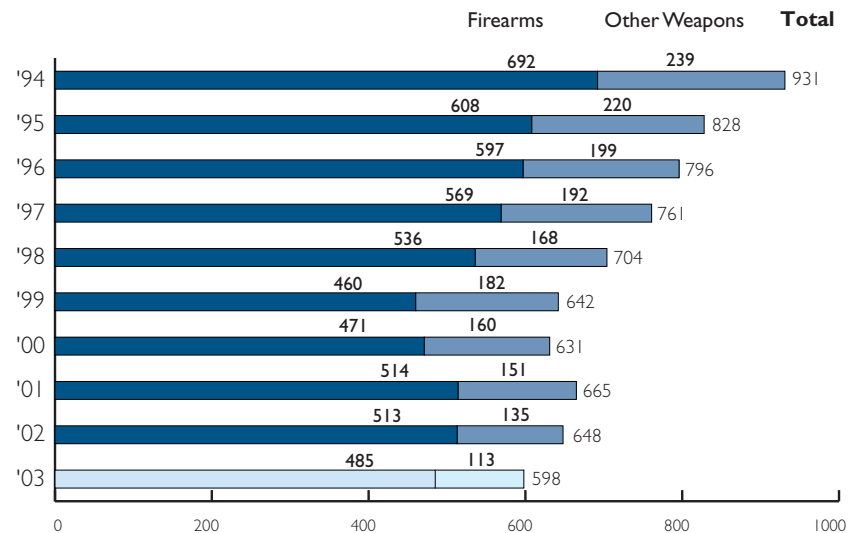
Exhibit 9a. Firearms Recoveries, 1994-2003



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

The 10, 033 firearms recovered by Chicago police officers in 2003 is a figure typical of recent years, but is 1.5 percent less than 2002 recoveries. Firearms were used in 81.1 percent of 2003 murders. For the third year in a row, the percentage of murders in which firearms were used reached a ten-year high.

Exhibit 9b. Murder Offenses by Weapon Type, 1994-2003



Chicago Community Areas

- 1 Rogers Park
- 2 West Ridge
- 3 Uptown
- 4 Lincoln Square
- 5 North Center
- 6 Lake View
- 7 Lincoln Park
- 8 Near North Side
- 9 Edison Park
- 10 Norwood Park
- 11 Jefferson Park
- 12 Forest Glen
- 13 North Park
- 14 Albany Park
- 15 Portage Park
- 16 Irving Park
- 17 Dunning
- 18 Montclare
- 19 Belmont Cragin
- 20 Hermosa
- 21 Avondale
- 22 Logan Square
- 23 Humboldt Park
- 24 West Town
- 25 Austin
- 26 West Garfield Park
- 27 East Garfield Park
- 28 Near West Side
- 29 North Lawndale
- 30 South Lawndale
- 31 Lower West Side
- 32 Loop
- 33 Near South Side
- 34 Armour Square
- 35 Douglas
- 36 Oakland
- 37 Fuller Park
- 38 Grand Boulevard
- 39 Kenwood

Exhibit 10a. Chicago Community Areas and Map

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

Pages 18-19 contain index crimes by community area. In order to group data by community area, all index crimes were geo-coded based on the address of occurrence, plotted, and extracted, using a community area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by community area does not equal the actual total shown by police district.

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

- 40 Washington Park
- 41 Hyde Park
- 42 Woodlawn
- 43 South Shore
- 44 Chatham
- 45 Avalon Park
- 46 South Chicago
- 47 Burnside
- 48 Calumet Heights
- 49 Roseland
- 50 Pullman
- 51 South Deering
- 52 East Side
- 53 West Pullman
- 54 Riverdale
- 55 Hegewisch
- 56 Garfield Ridge
- 57 Archer Heights
- 58 Brighton Park
- 59 McKinley Park
- 60 Bridgeport
- 61 New City
- 62 West Elsdon
- 63 Gage Park
- 64 Clearing
- 65 West Lawn
- 66 Chicago Lawn
- 67 West Englewood
- 68 Englewood
- 69 Greater Grand Crossing
- 70 Ashburn
- 71 Auburn Gresham
- 72 Beverly
- 73 Washington Heights
- 74 Mount Greenwood
- 75 Morgan Park
- 76 O'Hare
- 77 Edgewater

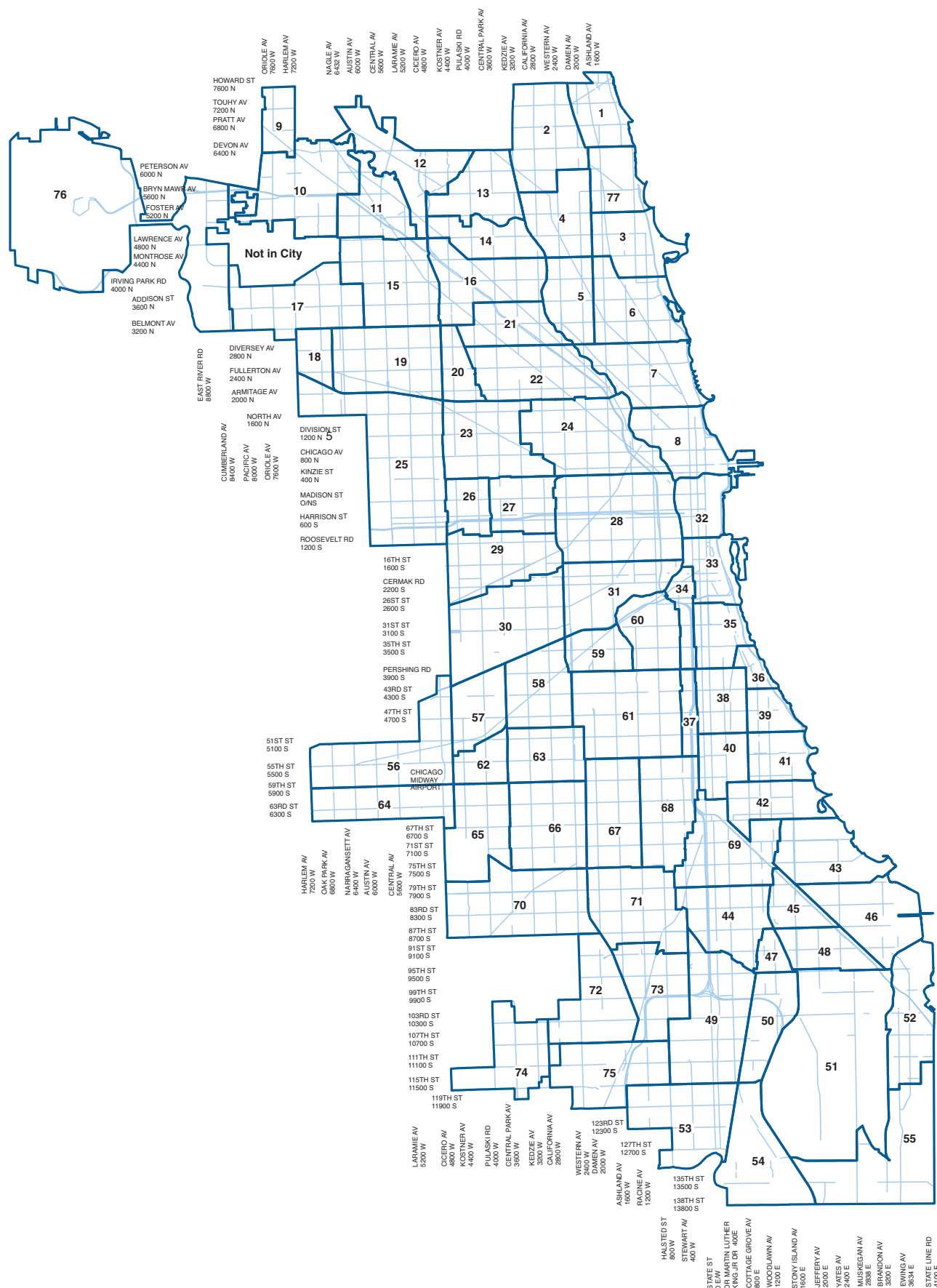


Exhibit 10b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2003

| Community Area | | Murder | Criminal Sexual Assault | Robbery | Agg. Assault | Agg. Battery | Burglary | Theft | Motor Vehicle Theft | Arson | Total |
|----------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 | ROGERS PARK | 6 | 36 | 379 | 102 | 145 | 516 | 1,458 | 191 | 11 | 2,844 |
| 2 | WEST RIDGE | 1 | 18 | 160 | 65 | 91 | 331 | 1,304 | 285 | 6 | 2,261 |
| 3 | UPTOWN | 9 | 26 | 220 | 88 | 128 | 282 | 1,624 | 191 | 8 | 2,576 |
| 4 | LINCOLN SQUARE | 1 | 10 | 105 | 33 | 51 | 215 | 883 | 127 | 2 | 1,427 |
| 5 | NORTH CENTER | 1 | 8 | 72 | 32 | 39 | 306 | 884 | 119 | 4 | 1,465 |
| 6 | LAKE VIEW | 4 | 29 | 293 | 54 | 80 | 792 | 3,132 | 317 | 7 | 4,708 |
| 7 | LINCOLN PARK | 3 | 21 | 208 | 37 | 80 | 703 | 3,407 | 325 | 2 | 4,786 |
| 8 | NEAR NORTH SIDE | 11 | 35 | 364 | 145 | 310 | 445 | 5,849 | 293 | 5 | 7,457 |
| 9 | EDISON PARK | | | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 86 | 10 | | 114 |
| 10 | NORWOOD PARK | | 4 | 9 | 19 | 10 | 117 | 544 | 85 | 3 | 791 |
| 11 | JEFFERSON PARK | 1 | 4 | 28 | 16 | 14 | 110 | 410 | 99 | 3 | 685 |
| 12 | FOREST GLEN | | | 9 | 9 | 6 | 76 | 205 | 36 | | 341 |
| 13 | NORTH PARK | | 4 | 29 | 13 | 32 | 102 | 409 | 108 | 4 | 701 |
| 14 | ALBANY PARK | 4 | 16 | 161 | 61 | 88 | 227 | 920 | 294 | 7 | 1,778 |
| 15 | PORTAGE PARK | | 20 | 169 | 51 | 62 | 393 | 1,557 | 420 | 8 | 2,680 |
| 16 | IRVING PARK | 6 | 19 | 155 | 63 | 76 | 443 | 1,215 | 407 | 12 | 2,396 |
| 17 | DUNNING | | 4 | 46 | 19 | 15 | 285 | 700 | 174 | 6 | 1,249 |
| 18 | MONTCLARE | | 5 | 23 | 12 | 16 | 133 | 345 | 72 | 4 | 610 |
| 19 | BELMONT CRAGIN | 8 | 33 | 332 | 122 | 172 | 652 | 1,837 | 617 | 28 | 3,801 |
| 20 | HERMOSA | 1 | 13 | 121 | 44 | 90 | 227 | 522 | 219 | 10 | 1,247 |
| 21 | AVONDALE | 8 | 16 | 259 | 60 | 102 | 374 | 1,246 | 377 | 11 | 2,453 |
| 22 | LOGAN SQUARE | 20 | 46 | 439 | 161 | 230 | 795 | 3,028 | 663 | 29 | 5,411 |
| 23 | HUMBOLDT PARK | 19 | 70 | 540 | 285 | 513 | 533 | 2,155 | 721 | 31 | 4,867 |
| 24 | WEST TOWN | 18 | 42 | 545 | 179 | 358 | 1,067 | 4,377 | 885 | 48 | 7,519 |
| 25 | AUSTIN | 47 | 130 | 1,217 | 434 | 776 | 995 | 3,688 | 1,158 | 62 | 8,507 |
| 26 | WEST GARFIELD PARK | 15 | 23 | 334 | 135 | 294 | 173 | 845 | 301 | 14 | 2,134 |
| 27 | EAST GARFIELD PARK | 17 | 33 | 327 | 152 | 323 | 234 | 951 | 358 | 10 | 2,405 |
| 28 | NEAR WEST SIDE | 18 | 40 | 449 | 195 | 397 | 452 | 4,563 | 798 | 11 | 6,923 |
| 29 | NORTH LAWYDALE | 30 | 54 | 487 | 245 | 467 | 425 | 1,726 | 463 | 19 | 3,916 |
| 30 | SOUTH LAWYDALE | 23 | 24 | 361 | 139 | 252 | 314 | 1,404 | 611 | 22 | 3,150 |
| 31 | LOWER WEST SIDE | 7 | 18 | 149 | 106 | 162 | 240 | 1,071 | 310 | 17 | 2,080 |
| 32 | LOOP | | 11 | 161 | 53 | 46 | 194 | 4,683 | 159 | | 5,307 |
| 33 | NEAR SOUTH SIDE | 4 | 2 | 88 | 38 | 76 | 99 | 1,002 | 129 | 7 | 1,445 |
| 34 | ARMOUR SQUARE | 2 | 3 | 73 | 19 | 31 | 115 | 422 | 94 | 19 | 778 |
| 35 | DOUGLAS | 4 | 28 | 238 | 69 | 201 | 134 | 1,023 | 210 | 4 | 1,911 |
| 36 | OAKLAND | | 7 | 27 | 19 | 34 | 50 | 123 | 46 | 3 | 309 |
| 37 | FULLER PARK | 3 | 6 | 62 | 33 | 40 | 67 | 285 | 50 | | 546 |
| 38 | GRAND BOULEVARD | 10 | 30 | 381 | 137 | 302 | 415 | 1,151 | 372 | 11 | 2,809 |
| 39 | KENWOOD | | 11 | 101 | 38 | 67 | 179 | 657 | 127 | 5 | 1,185 |

Exhibit 10b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2003 (continued)

| Community Area | Murder | Criminal Sexual Assault | Robbery | Agg. Assault | Agg. Battery | Burglary | Theft | Motor Vehicle Theft | Arson | Total |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------|--------------|--------------|----------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| 40 WASHINGTON PARK | 7 | 35 | 241 | 116 | 244 | 242 | 677 | 229 | 7 | 1,798 |
| 41 HYDE PARK | | 10 | 186 | 40 | 50 | 295 | 1,056 | 180 | 3 | 1,820 |
| 42 WOODLAWN | 5 | 44 | 309 | 154 | 248 | 362 | 1,084 | 309 | 14 | 2,529 |
| 43 SOUTH SHORE | 30 | 87 | 610 | 274 | 491 | 841 | 2,455 | 663 | 35 | 5,486 |
| 44 CHATHAM | 12 | 32 | 546 | 158 | 246 | 466 | 2,302 | 650 | 13 | 4,425 |
| 45 AVALON PARK | 2 | 9 | 135 | 35 | 44 | 120 | 510 | 169 | 5 | 1,029 |
| 46 SOUTH CHICAGO | 10 | 49 | 332 | 182 | 271 | 388 | 1,339 | 453 | 15 | 3,039 |
| 47 BURNSIDE | 4 | 4 | 15 | 13 | 22 | 42 | 114 | 21 | 3 | 238 |
| 48 CALUMET HEIGHTS | 5 | 14 | 101 | 44 | 55 | 133 | 497 | 231 | 2 | 1,082 |
| 49 ROSELAND | 21 | 45 | 458 | 282 | 461 | 567 | 1,727 | 476 | 19 | 4,056 |
| 50 PULLMAN | 3 | 6 | 59 | 38 | 57 | 94 | 337 | 103 | 3 | 700 |
| 51 SOUTH DEERING | 4 | 9 | 80 | 75 | 78 | 143 | 452 | 135 | 5 | 981 |
| 52 EAST SIDE | 2 | 8 | 47 | 34 | 70 | 183 | 313 | 94 | 19 | 770 |
| 53 WEST PULLMAN | 19 | 39 | 217 | 178 | 349 | 447 | 821 | 248 | 24 | 2,342 |
| 54 RIVERDALE | 5 | 15 | 72 | 55 | 145 | 102 | 234 | 57 | 3 | 688 |
| 55 HEGEWISCH | 2 | 2 | 14 | 16 | 21 | 62 | 171 | 53 | 8 | 349 |
| 56 GARFIELD RIDGE | 5 | 9 | 181 | 55 | 46 | 327 | 898 | 275 | 14 | 1,810 |
| 57 ARCHER HEIGHTS | 1 | 4 | 70 | 18 | 32 | 126 | 415 | 174 | 6 | 846 |
| 58 BRIGHTON PARK | 5 | 15 | 206 | 49 | 115 | 385 | 767 | 375 | 19 | 1,936 |
| 59 MCKINLEY PARK | 1 | 6 | 52 | 21 | 38 | 190 | 569 | 160 | 5 | 1,042 |
| 60 BRIDGEPORT | 2 | 5 | 44 | 38 | 70 | 302 | 668 | 194 | 7 | 1,330 |
| 61 NEW CITY | 32 | 53 | 378 | 247 | 374 | 572 | 1,634 | 438 | 28 | 3,756 |
| 62 WEST ELSDON | | 7 | 54 | 22 | 28 | 188 | 347 | 112 | 10 | 768 |
| 63 GAGE PARK | 3 | 11 | 171 | 87 | 130 | 372 | 736 | 303 | 20 | 1,833 |
| 64 CLEARING | 1 | 3 | 21 | 26 | 27 | 182 | 398 | 106 | 7 | 771 |
| 65 WEST LAWN | | 10 | 86 | 28 | 33 | 247 | 1,275 | 228 | 15 | 1,922 |
| 66 CHICAGO LAWN | 13 | 37 | 536 | 194 | 267 | 760 | 1,618 | 714 | 27 | 4,166 |
| 67 WEST ENGLEWOOD | 25 | 72 | 584 | 320 | 548 | 727 | 1,823 | 584 | 39 | 4,722 |
| 68 ENGLEWOOD | 24 | 70 | 534 | 273 | 530 | 602 | 1,500 | 535 | 38 | 4,106 |
| 69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING | 14 | 65 | 581 | 234 | 390 | 536 | 1,796 | 623 | 24 | 4,263 |
| 70 ASHBURN | 5 | 12 | 162 | 63 | 49 | 238 | 748 | 209 | 10 | 1,496 |
| 71 AUBURN GRESHAM | 16 | 54 | 558 | 240 | 431 | 818 | 1,923 | 628 | 16 | 4,684 |
| 72 BEVERLY | 1 | 7 | 55 | 14 | 21 | 133 | 440 | 71 | 3 | 745 |
| 73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS | 12 | 17 | 194 | 102 | 143 | 208 | 842 | 297 | 9 | 1,824 |
| 74 MOUNT GREENWOOD | 1 | 5 | 16 | 12 | 16 | 52 | 264 | 18 | 2 | 386 |
| 75 MORGAN PARK | 1 | 15 | 121 | 52 | 78 | 185 | 640 | 145 | 9 | 1,246 |
| 76 O'HARE | | 3 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 36 | 742 | 106 | | 917 |
| 77 EDGEWATER | 4 | 17 | 165 | 49 | 61 | 207 | 1,245 | 197 | 6 | 1,951 |

Exhibit 10c. Community Area Population by Race

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

Exhibit 10c. Community Area Population by Race (continued)

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

Note: See note on page 10 regarding demographic categories.

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

Chicago Police Districts

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

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

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

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

Exhibit 11a. Chicago Police Areas and Districts

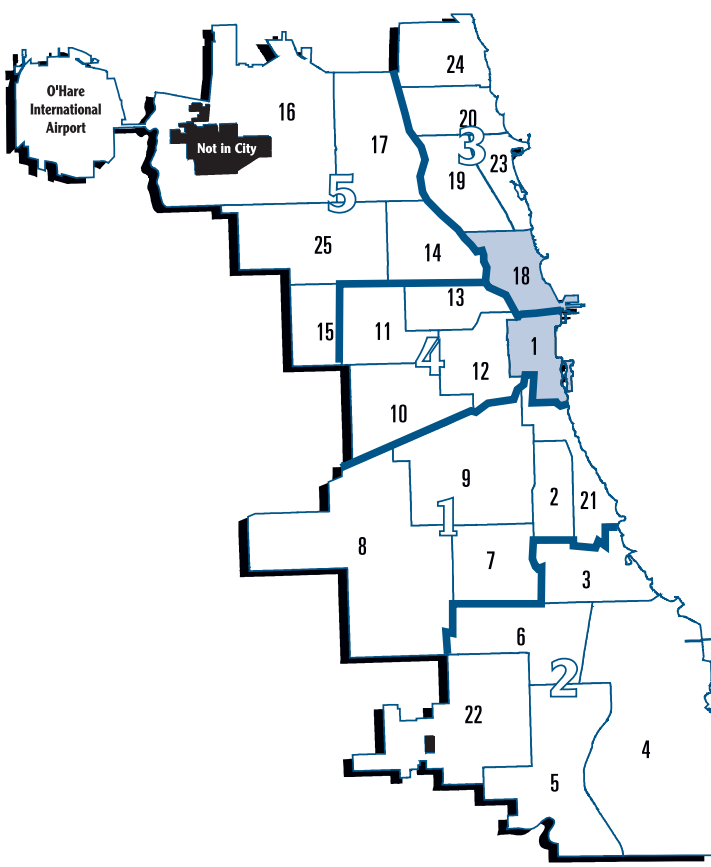


Exhibit 11b. Police District Land Areas

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

Source: Information Services Division, Chicago Police Department

District Trends

Between 2002 and 2003, reported index crime decreased in 19 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in one district, and were stable (less than one percent difference) in five districts. For the districts which decreased, the average decrease was 6.3 percent, with a range of 3.2 to 10.4 percent.

Exhibit 11c. Index Crimes by Police District, 2003

| District | Murder | Criminal Sexual Assault | Robbery | Agg. Assault | Agg. Battery | Burglary | Theft | Motor Vehicle Theft | Arson | Total |
|--------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|------------|----------------|
| 1 | 4 | 16 | 289 | 98 | 127 | 327 | 6,623 | 395 | 5 | 7,884 |
| 2 | 19 | 72 | 722 | 277 | 666 | 694 | 2,160 | 681 | 19 | 5,310 |
| 3 | 33 | 125 | 974 | 449 | 809 | 1,199 | 3,595 | 1,051 | 47 | 8,281 |
| 4 | 42 | 136 | 996 | 527 | 736 | 1,410 | 4,323 | 1,405 | 74 | 9,648 |
| 5 | 46 | 92 | 667 | 489 | 913 | 1,066 | 2,607 | 765 | 47 | 6,692 |
| 6 | 29 | 101 | 1,318 | 476 | 796 | 1,401 | 4,847 | 1,506 | 32 | 10,506 |
| 7 | 50 | 154 | 1,214 | 633 | 1,126 | 1,395 | 3,534 | 1,204 | 82 | 9,392 |
| 8 | 27 | 88 | 1,240 | 462 | 571 | 2,307 | 6,306 | 2,079 | 102 | 13,182 |
| 9 | 44 | 93 | 800 | 433 | 701 | 1,682 | 4,129 | 1,306 | 77 | 9,265 |
| 10 | 50 | 75 | 800 | 362 | 662 | 753 | 3,088 | 1,087 | 44 | 6,921 |
| 11 | 57 | 117 | 1,096 | 516 | 1,182 | 766 | 3,282 | 1,117 | 42 | 8,175 |
| 12 | 15 | 35 | 350 | 212 | 342 | 450 | 3,387 | 744 | 21 | 5,556 |
| 13 | 16 | 28 | 383 | 160 | 295 | 696 | 3,369 | 700 | 35 | 5,682 |
| 14 | 31 | 80 | 835 | 283 | 457 | 1,418 | 5,359 | 1,174 | 50 | 9,687 |
| 15 | 31 | 94 | 799 | 274 | 527 | 556 | 2,179 | 711 | 34 | 5,205 |
| 16 | 1 | 31 | 243 | 112 | 108 | 947 | 3,822 | 858 | 20 | 6,142 |
| 17 | 12 | 45 | 430 | 164 | 232 | 937 | 3,495 | 961 | 27 | 6,303 |
| 18 | 12 | 46 | 499 | 170 | 353 | 882 | 8,041 | 479 | 6 | 10,488 |
| 19 | 6 | 31 | 329 | 77 | 123 | 1,211 | 4,045 | 435 | 10 | 6,267 |
| 20 | 8 | 27 | 245 | 91 | 128 | 352 | 2,020 | 325 | 9 | 3,205 |
| 21 | 4 | 47 | 480 | 132 | 213 | 662 | 2,874 | 519 | 22 | 4,953 |
| 22 | 20 | 63 | 508 | 236 | 366 | 789 | 2,765 | 657 | 28 | 5,432 |
| 23 | 6 | 35 | 297 | 98 | 132 | 462 | 2,632 | 292 | 9 | 3,963 |
| 24 | 8 | 60 | 597 | 170 | 249 | 891 | 3,064 | 513 | 17 | 5,569 |
| 25 | 29 | 114 | 1,213 | 431 | 654 | 1,849 | 5,552 | 1,820 | 86 | 11,748 |
| Total | 600 | 1,805 | 17,324 | 7,332 | 12,468 | 25,102 | 97,098 | 22,784 | 945 | 185,458 |

District Trends

Exhibit 11d. Police District Population

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

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

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

arrests



Arrests

Total arrests were essentially stable between 2002 and 2003 (0.5 percent increase). The 238,961 arrests in 2003 included 38,681 for index offenses (16.2 percent), 175,339 for non-index offenses (73.4 percent) and 24,941 on outstanding warrants (10.4 percent). Among index offenses, arrests for manslaughter by negligence increased by a substantial percentage, but the numbers involved were small. All other index category arrests decreased, the largest numeric decrease in occurring larceny-theft arrests (1,243), and the largest percentage decrease, in motor vehicle theft arrests (-11.9 percent).

Non-index crime arrests showed more variability as far as increases and decreases. The largest numeric increase was in regard to narcotics violations (1,590) and the largest percentage increase, gambling (156.4 percent). Arrests for simple battery showed the largest numeric decrease between 2002 and 2003 (1,748). Although arson showed the largest percentage decrease, the numbers involved were small. Among categories with substantial numbers of arrests, the greatest percentage decrease was in vandalism arrests (-15.8 percent).

Exhibit 12a. Arrests, 2002-2003

| | 2002 | 2003 | Change | % Change |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)* | 520 | 472 | -48 | -9.2% |
| Manslaughter by negligence (01B) | 19 | 28 | 9 | 47.4% |
| Criminal sexual assault (02)* | 630 | 603 | -27 | -4.3% |
| Robbery (03)* | 2,995 | 2,909 | -86 | -2.9% |
| Aggravated assault/battery (04)* | 5,740 | 5,586 | -154 | -2.7% |
| Burglary (05)* | 3,395 | 3,325 | -70 | -2.1% |
| Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)* | 18,487 | 17,244 | -1,243 | -6.7% |
| Motor vehicle theft (07)* | 9,542 | 8,402 | -1,140 | -11.9% |
| Simple assault/battery (08) | 30,809 | 29,061 | -1,748 | -5.7% |
| Arson (09)* | 181 | 140 | -41 | -22.7% |
| Forgery and counterfeiting (10) | 233 | 258 | 25 | 10.7% |
| Fraud (11) | 2,146 | 1,962 | -184 | -8.6% |
| Vandalism (14) | 5,225 | 4,401 | -824 | -15.8% |
| Weapon violations (15) | 5,046 | 4,824 | -222 | -4.4% |
| Prostitution (16) | 5,584 | 5,523 | -61 | -1.1% |
| Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17) | 2,108 | 2,118 | 10 | 0.5% |
| Narcotics violations (18) | 54,205 | 55,795 | 1,590 | 2.9% |
| Gambling (19) | 2,307 | 2,662 | 355 | 15.4% |
| Offenses against family and children (20) | 434 | 397 | -37 | -8.5% |
| Driving Under the Influence (21) | 5,920 | 5,969 | 49 | 0.8% |
| Liquor law violations (22) | 1,050 | 1,018 | -32 | -3.0% |
| Disorderly conduct (24) | 19,215 | 20,127 | 912 | 4.7% |
| All other state law violations (26) | 23,658 | 25,201 | 1,543 | 6.5% |
| Other municipal code violations | 9,760 | 10,778 | 1,018 | 10.4% |
| Traffic violations | 5,093 | 5,217 | 124 | 2.4% |
| Index offenses (marked * above) | 44,490 | 38,681 | -2,809 | -6.8% |
| Non-index offenses | 172,812 | 175,339 | 2,527 | 1.5% |
| Warrant Arrests** | 23,404 | 24,941 | 1,537 | 6.6% |
| Total | 237,706 | 238,961 | 1,255 | 0.5% |

Exhibit 12b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender, 2003

| Offense Classification | | Black | White | Hispanic | Asian | Native American | Unk. | Total |
|---|----------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter (01A)* | — Male | 341 | 17 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 441 |
| | — Female | 26 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Manslaughter by negligence (01B) | — Male | 16 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 28 |
| | — Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Criminal sexual assault (02)* | — Male | 419 | 28 | 144 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 598 |
| | — Female | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Robbery (03)* | — Male | 2,196 | 131 | 411 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 2,750 |
| | — Female | 125 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 159 |
| Aggravated assault (04A)* | — Male | 1,839 | 250 | 755 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 2,861 |
| | — Female | 524 | 32 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 591 |
| Aggravated battery (04B)* | — Male | 1,221 | 122 | 365 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1,719 |
| | — Female | 362 | 17 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 415 |
| Burglary (05)* | — Male | 2,034 | 353 | 737 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 3,146 |
| | — Female | 112 | 32 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 179 |
| Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)* | — Male | 8,808 | 1,735 | 1,794 | 109 | 8 | 15 | 12,469 |
| | — Female | 3,360 | 698 | 639 | 62 | 14 | 2 | 4,775 |
| Motor vehicle theft (07)* | — Male | 5,561 | 418 | 1,051 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 7,049 |
| | — Female | 992 | 170 | 181 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1,353 |
| Simple assault (08A) | — Male | 2,709 | 541 | 855 | 32 | 4 | 7 | 4,148 |
| | — Female | 813 | 66 | 92 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 978 |
| Simple battery (08B) | — Male | 12,233 | 2,280 | 3,870 | 197 | 21 | 22 | 18,623 |
| | — Female | 4,191 | 456 | 639 | 16 | 9 | 0 | 5,311 |
| | — X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Arson (09)* | — Male | 66 | 15 | 43 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 126 |
| | — Female | 11 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Forgery and counterfeiting (10) | — Male | 95 | 18 | 42 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 159 |
| | — Female | 74 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 |
| Fraud (11) | — Male | 1,057 | 205 | 319 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 1,602 |
| | — Female | 280 | 50 | 24 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 360 |
| Vandalism (14) | — Male | 1,885 | 618 | 1,195 | 36 | 4 | 1 | 3,739 |
| | — Female | 519 | 79 | 59 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 662 |
| Weapon violations (15) | — Male | 3,143 | 234 | 1,008 | 30 | 3 | 5 | 4,423 |
| | — Female | 346 | 22 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 401 |
| Prostitution (16) | — Male | 705 | 203 | 534 | 35 | 6 | 9 | 1,492 |
| | — Female | 2,716 | 878 | 378 | 48 | 8 | 2 | 4,030 |
| | — X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17) | — Male | 1,038 | 294 | 611 | 35 | 3 | 9 | 1,990 |
| | — Female | 98 | 21 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 128 |
| Narcotics violations (18) | — Male | 37,914 | 3,972 | 6,727 | 134 | 19 | 39 | 48,805 |
| | — Female | 5,440 | 1,001 | 531 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 6,990 |
| Gambling (19) | — Male | 2,577 | 9 | 39 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2,626 |
| | — Female | 35 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| Offenses against family and children (20) | — Male | 99 | 18 | 56 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 174 |
| | — Female | 168 | 22 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 223 |
| Driving Under the Influence (21) | — Male | 1,414 | 1,160 | 2,810 | 74 | 5 | 13 | 5,476 |
| | — Female | 180 | 209 | 92 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 492 |
| | — X | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Liquor law violations (22) | — Male | 295 | 136 | 474 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 913 |
| | — Female | 28 | 27 | 49 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 105 |
| Disorderly conduct (24) | — Male | 9,943 | 2,276 | 5,541 | 107 | 76 | 9 | 17,952 |
| | — Female | 3,165 | 690 | 286 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 4,173 |
| | — X | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| All other state law violations (26) | — Male | 15,232 | 2,182 | 3,471 | 105 | 21 | 16 | 21,027 |
| | — Female | 2,909 | 653 | 297 | 27 | 6 | 3 | 3,895 |
| | — X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Other municipal code violations | — Male | 8,666 | 366 | 832 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 9,895 |
| | — Female | 738 | 87 | 49 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 883 |
| Traffic violations | — Male | 2,563 | 496 | 1,583 | 31 | 5 | 8 | 4,686 |
| | — Female | 348 | 86 | 93 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 531 |
| Warrant Arrests | — Male | 14,195 | 2,333 | 3,411 | 70 | 33 | 38 | 20,080 |
| | — Female | 3,631 | 839 | 366 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 4,861 |
| All Arrests | — Male | 138,264 | 20,411 | 38,769 | 1,105 | 232 | 216 | 198,997 |
| | — Female | 29,860 | 5,908 | 3,878 | 219 | 73 | 21 | 39,959 |
| | — X | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Total All Arrests | | 168,124 | 26,319 | 42,649 | 1,324 | 305 | 240 | 238,961 |

* Index Crime

Exhibit 12c. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender, 2003

| Offense Classification | | 16 or under | 17-20 | 21-24 | 25-44 | 45+ | Unk. | Total |
|---|----------|-------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|------|---------|
| Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter (01A)* | — Male | 28 | 113 | 275 | 148 | 25 | 0 | 441 |
| | — Female | 2 | 4 | 19 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 31 |
| Manslaughter by negligence (01B) | — Male | 2 | 5 | 19 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 28 |
| | — Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Criminal sexual assault (02)* | — Male | 88 | 94 | 346 | 256 | 70 | 0 | 598 |
| | — Female | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Robbery (03)* | — Male | 893 | 668 | 1,112 | 737 | 77 | 0 | 2,750 |
| | — Female | 45 | 33 | 74 | 53 | 7 | 0 | 159 |
| Aggravated assault (04A)* | — Male | 632 | 608 | 1,290 | 897 | 331 | 0 | 2,861 |
| | — Female | 155 | 100 | 285 | 213 | 51 | 0 | 591 |
| Aggravated battery (04B)* | — Male | 222 | 46 | 132 | 467 | 15 | 0 | 415 |
| | — Female | 539 | 317 | 771 | 90 | 92 | 0 | 1,719 |
| Burglary (05) | — Male | 942 | 528 | 1,410 | 1,127 | 266 | 0 | 3,146 |
| | — Female | 56 | 22 | 88 | 77 | 13 | 0 | 179 |
| Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)* | — Male | 1,573 | 1,328 | 7,303 | 6,279 | 2,265 | 0 | 12,469 |
| | — Female | 796 | 715 | 2,636 | 2,171 | 628 | 0 | 4,775 |
| Motor vehicle theft (07)* | — Male | 1,747 | 1,886 | 3,090 | 2,048 | 326 | 0 | 7,049 |
| | — Female | 258 | 321 | 727 | 534 | 47 | 0 | 1,353 |
| Simple assault (08A) | — Male | 676 | 684 | 2,235 | 1,726 | 553 | 0 | 4,148 |
| | — Female | 280 | 161 | 456 | 357 | 81 | 0 | 978 |
| Simple battery (08B) | — Male | 3,146 | 2,447 | 2,664 | 8,294 | 2,072 | 0 | 18,623 |
| | — Female | 1,678 | 901 | 2,374 | 1,769 | 357 | 1 | 5,311 |
| | — X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Arson (09)* | — Male | 41 | 17 | 56 | 32 | 12 | 0 | 126 |
| | — Female | 2 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 14 |
| Forgery and counterfeiting (10) | — Male | 7 | 19 | 114 | 85 | 19 | 0 | 159 |
| | — Female | 2 | 15 | 74 | 56 | 8 | 0 | 99 |
| Fraud (11) | — Male | 108 | 183 | 1,051 | 880 | 260 | 0 | 1,602 |
| | — Female | 8 | 49 | 270 | 203 | 33 | 0 | 360 |
| Vandalism (14) | — Male | 1,073 | 857 | 1,593 | 1,062 | 216 | 0 | 3,739 |
| | — Female | 123 | 126 | 368 | 284 | 45 | 0 | 662 |
| Weapon violations (15) | — Male | 745 | 1,132 | 2,286 | 1,355 | 260 | 0 | 4,423 |
| | — Female | 184 | 92 | 97 | 61 | 28 | 0 | 401 |
| Prostitution (16) | — Male | 9 | 121 | 1,135 | 922 | 227 | 0 | 1,492 |
| | — Female | 6 | 272 | 3,505 | 3,112 | 247 | 0 | 4,030 |
| | — X | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17) | — Male | 97 | 195 | 1,331 | 1,088 | 367 | 0 | 1,990 |
| | — Female | 3 | 12 | 101 | 90 | 12 | 0 | 128 |
| Narcotics violations (18) | — Male | 4,743 | 11,634 | 27,037 | 18,341 | 5,390 | 1 | 48,805 |
| | — Female | 319 | 869 | 4,763 | 3,961 | 1,038 | 1 | 6,990 |
| Gambling (19) | — Male | 411 | 1,043 | 1,121 | 506 | 51 | 0 | 2,626 |
| | — Female | 0 | 40 | 370 | 7 | 82 | 0 | 492 |
| Offenses against family and Children (20) | — Male | 1 | 19 | 124 | 87 | 30 | 0 | 174 |
| | — Female | 4 | 21 | 177 | 139 | 21 | 0 | 223 |
| Driving Under the Influence (21) | — Male | 16 | 381 | 4,187 | 3,146 | 891 | 1 | 5,476 |
| | — Female | 0 | 40 | 370 | 279 | 82 | 0 | 492 |
| | — X | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Liquor laws (22) | — Male | 153 | 702 | 49 | 35 | 9 | 0 | 913 |
| | — Female | 32 | 65 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 105 |
| Disorderly conduct (24) | — Male | 1,560 | 3,296 | 10,606 | 7,290 | 2,490 | 0 | 17,952 |
| | — Female | 396 | 349 | 1,204 | 936 | 225 | 0 | 2,174 |
| | — X | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| All other state law violations (26) | — Male | 2,037 | 3,749 | 11,976 | 9,196 | 3,265 | 0 | 21,027 |
| | — Female | 340 | 561 | 2,810 | 2,314 | 462 | 0 | 4,173 |
| | — X | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Other municipal code violation | — Male | 664 | 3,013 | 5,362 | 3,547 | 856 | 0 | 9,895 |
| | — Female | 26 | 144 | 628 | 533 | 85 | 0 | 883 |
| Traffic violations | — Male | 253 | 929 | 3,119 | 2,099 | 384 | 1 | 4,686 |
| | — Female | 21 | 90 | 373 | 260 | 47 | 0 | 531 |
| Warrant Arrests | — Male | 631 | 2,802 | 14,005 | 10,607 | 2,642 | 0 | 20,080 |
| | — Female | 96 | 413 | 3,809 | 3,208 | 543 | 0 | 4,861 |
| All Arrests | — Male | 22,815 | 38,770 | 113,961 | 82,350 | 23,448 | 3 | 198,997 |
| | — Female | 5,059 | 5,437 | 25,375 | 20,733 | 4,086 | 2 | 39,959 |
| | — X | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Total All Arrests | | 27,874 | 44,207 | 139,340 | 103,086 | 27,534 | 6 | 238,961 |

* Index Crime

focus



Domestic Violence

Exhibit 13a. Domestic Disturbance Calls for Service, 2002-2003

| | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Domestic Disturbance | 157,545 | 152,400 | -3.3% |
| Domestic Battery | 51,586 | 54,536 | 5.7% |
| Violate Order of Protection | 6,022 | 5,486 | -8.9% |
| Total | 215,153 | 212,422 | -1.3% |

There were 212,422 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications in 2003, a decrease of 1.3 percent from the 215,153 calls in 2002. Almost three-quarters of the calls (71.7 percent) concerned a domestic disturbance, 25.6 percent concerned a domestic battery, and 2.6 percent concerned the violation of an order of protection. These figures are typical of recent years.

The number of domestic violence calls per 1,000 residents varied by a factor of almost 12 among the districts, from 19.1 in the 19th District to 221.2 in the 7th District. Other, relatively high districts were the 11th (179.2 calls) and the 2nd (173.7 calls). Other, relatively low districts were the 16th (20.9), 23rd (24.9), 20th (27.6) and 18th (27.8). The City-wide rate was 73.4 calls per 1,000 residents.

Exhibit 13b. Domestic Violence Calls for Service by District, 2002-2003

| District | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | 1,476 | 1,830 | 24.0% |
| 2 | 9,829 | 8,854 | -9.9% |
| 3 | 14,679 | 14,850 | 1.2% |
| 4 | 14,623 | 15,042 | 2.9% |
| 5 | 13,427 | 12,919 | -3.8% |
| 6 | 15,084 | 14,840 | -1.6% |
| 7 | 21,271 | 20,258 | -4.8% |
| 8 | 13,510 | 13,370 | -1.0% |
| 9 | 12,096 | 11,461 | -5.2% |
| 10 | 10,423 | 10,512 | 0.9% |
| 11 | 14,824 | 14,770 | -0.4% |
| 12 | 3,924 | 3,950 | 0.7% |
| 13 | 3,619 | 3,560 | -1.6% |
| 14 | 6,405 | 6,321 | -1.3% |
| 15 | 11,085 | 11,254 | 1.5% |
| 16 | 3,943 | 4,172 | 5.8% |
| 17 | 4,696 | 4,650 | -1.0% |
| 18 | 3,049 | 3,090 | 1.3% |
| 19 | 2,120 | 2,053 | -3.2% |
| 20 | 2,871 | 2,832 | -1.4% |
| 21 | 4,820 | 4,489 | -6.9% |
| 22 | 7,220 | 7,455 | 3.3% |
| 23 | 2,460 | 2,454 | -0.2% |
| 24 | 6,400 | 6,144 | -4.0% |
| 25 | 11,299 | 11,284 | -0.1% |
| Total | 215,153 | 212,422 | -1.3% |

Domestic Violence

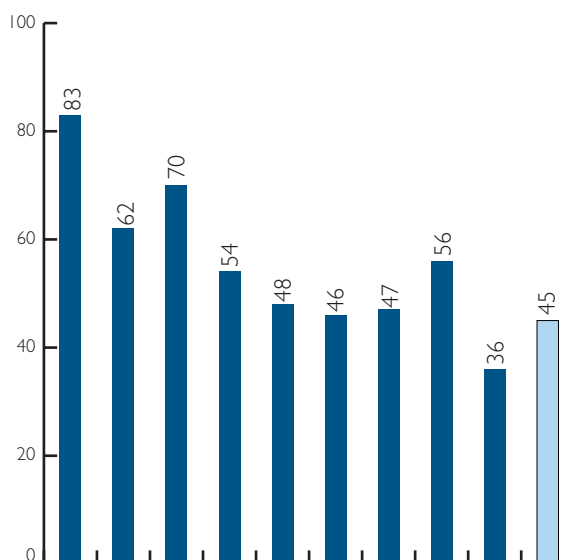
Exhibit 13c. Domestic-Related Arrests, 2002-2003

| | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Domestic Battery | 10,924 | 10,710 | -2.0% |
| Domestic Battery - Aggravated | 59 | 115 | 94.9% |
| Battery - Unborn Child | 1 | 0 | -100.0% |
| Violation of Bail Bond - Family Member | 39 | 27 | -30.8% |
| Violation of Order of Protection | 994 | 1,002 | 0.8% |
| Stalking | 14 | 15 | 7.1% |
| Aggravated Stalking | 8 | 6 | -25.0% |
| Unlawful Restraint | 21 | 26 | 23.8% |
| Unlawful Visitation Interference | 0 | 0 | — |
| Total | 12,060 | 11,901 | -1.3% |

Domestic-related arrests declined by 1.3 percent between 2002 and 2003, the same percentage by which calls for service declined. The overwhelming majority of arrests (90.0 percent) were for domestic battery, followed, by violation of an order of protection (8.4 percent). The five other categories in which 2002 arrests were made together accounted for 1.6 percent of the total.

Domestic-related homicides have shown a variable course over the last ten years, ranging from 83 in 1994 down to 36 in 2002. The 2003 count of 45 is the second-lowest total during this period.

Exhibit 13d. Domestic-Related Homicides, 1994-2003



Traffic Safety

The number of traffic crashes declined by 34.6 percent between 2002 and 2003, driven by a 33.7 percent decrease in crashes involving property damage only, the most frequent type of crash. Both fatal and personal injury crashes also declined, by 12.2 percent and 44.2 percent respectively. The number of persons injured declined by 45.5 percent, based on a 46.1 percent decline in occupant injuries and a 40.1 percent decline in pedestrian injuries. Although total fatalities were down by 12.9 percent, there was a divergence between occupant fatalities, which decreased by 22.4 percent, and pedestrian fatalities, which increased by 31.0 percent.

Crashes are caused by a multitude of factors. Failure to yield remained the leading cause of serious (non-Type-A) crashes (20.4 percent), as it has been in recent years. The next most frequent causes were following too closely (8.4 percent) and driving too fast for conditions (5.2 percent). These were also leading causes in 2002, at approximately the same percentages. No other cause accounted for 5 percent or more of the total in 2002.

The most common type of fatal accident in 2003 was a vehicle striking a fixed object (35.4 percent), followed by striking another vehicle in traffic (31.6 percent) and striking a pedestrian (25.3 percent).

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

Exhibit 14a. Traffic Crashes, 2002-2003

| Cause | 2002 | 2003 | %Change |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Total crashes | 159,416 | 104,243 | -34.6% |
| Fatal | 180 | 158 | -12.2% |
| Personal injury | 14,794 | 8,251 | -44.2% |
| Property damage | 144,442 | 95,834 | -33.7% |
| Total fatalities | 202 | 176 | -12.9% |
| Occupant fatalities | 156 | 121 | -22.4% |
| Pedestrian fatalities | 42 | 55 | 31.0% |
| *Other | 4 | 0 | -100.0% |
| Total persons injured | 21,868 | 11,927 | -45.5% |
| Occupant injuries | 19,470 | 10,491 | -46.1% |
| Pedestrian injuries | 2,398 | 1,436 | -40.1% |

*Includes pedacyclist fatalities

Exhibit 14b. Traffic Crash Causes and Number, 2002-2003

| Cause | 2002 | 2003 | %Change |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Failure to yield | 16,625 | 11,482 | -30.9% |
| Following too closely | 6,795 | 4,741 | -30.2% |
| Too fast for conditions | 4,439 | 2,920 | -34.2% |
| Disregard traffic controls | 3,967 | 2,624 | -33.9% |
| Improper turn | 3,455 | 2,351 | -32.0% |
| Improper lane change | 3,251 | 2,124 | -34.7% |
| Improper backing | 3,593 | 2,341 | -34.8% |
| Driver intoxicated | 2,403 | 1,489 | -39.3% |
| Improper passing | 2,004 | 1,322 | -34.0% |
| Wrong way/side | 1,139 | 654 | -42.6% |
| Improper parking | 718 | 436 | -39.3% |
| Evading police vehicle | 304 | 167 | -45.1% |
| Emergency vehicle | 290 | 177 | -39.0% |
| Stopped school bus | 136 | 86 | -37.7% |
| License restrictions | 44 | 42 | -4.5% |
| Other violations | 29,786 | 23,252 | -21.9% |
| Type A crashes* | 80,465 | 48,065 | -40.3% |
| Total | 159,416 | 104,243 | -34.6% |

Exhibit 14c. Fatal Crashes by Type, 2002-2003

| | 2002 | 2003 | %Change |
|---|------------|------------|---------------|
| Struck motor vehicle in traffic | 47 | 50 | 6.4% |
| Struck pedestrian | 62 | 40 | -35.5% |
| Struck fixed object | 62 | 56 | -9.7% |
| Other (struck bicyclist, struck by train, etc.) | 9 | 12 | 33.3% |
| Total | 180 | 158 | -12.2% |

Traffic Safety



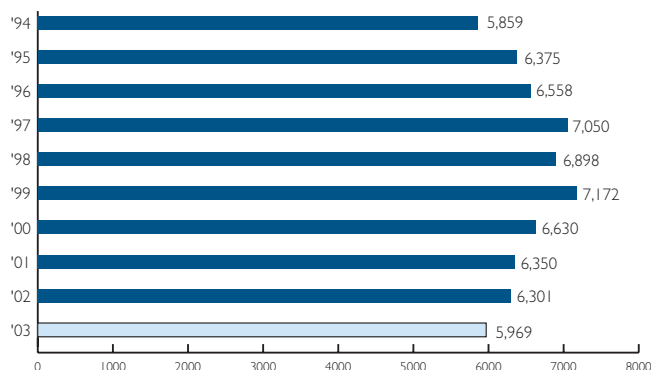
Exhibit 14d. Roadside Safety Checks, 2002-2003

| Violations | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| DUI arrests | 262 | 248 | -5.3% |
| Open liquor | 118 | 116 | -1.7% |
| Seat belt/child restraints | 501 | 273 | -45.5% |
| Unsafe vehicles | 69 | 53 | -23.2% |
| License violations * | 594 | 593 | -0.2% |
| Insurance violations | 629 | 633 | -0.6% |
| Other citations ** | 677 | 499 | -26.3% |
| Total citations issued | 2,850 | 2,415 | -15.3% |
| Warnings issued | 202 | 149 | -26.2% |
| Total vehicles checked | 7,552 | 7,244 | -4.1% |

Exhibit 14e. Saturation Patrols, 2002-2003

| Violations | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| DUI arrests | 69 | 70 | 1.4% |
| Open liquor | 50 | 41 | -18.0% |
| Speeding | 2,173 | 1,997 | -8.1% |
| Seat belt/child restraints | 3,969 | 6,627 | 67.0% |
| Unsafe vehicles | 205 | 118 | -42.4% |
| License violations * | 860 | 1,076 | 25.1% |
| Insurance violations | 1,505 | 1,008 | -33.0% |
| Other citations ** | 4,281 | 2,659 | -37.9% |
| Total citations issued | 13,112 | 13,614 | 3.8% |
| Warnings issued | 850 | 1,006 | 18.4 |

Exhibit 14f. DUI Arrests, 1994-2003



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

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

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

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

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

Exhibit 15a. Youth Investigations, 2002-2003

| | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Missing Persons | 20,410 | 20,789 | 1.9% |
| DCFS Hotlines | 2,022 | 3,461 | 71.2% |
| Child Abduction - Family Related* | 1,584 | 1,443 | -8.9% |
| Child Abuse (physical and sexual) | 1,058 | 2,142 | 102.5% |
| Sex Offenses - Family Related | 1,056 | 1,341 | 27.0% |
| Sex Offenses - Under 13 (Special Investigations Unit)*704 | | 930 | 0.0% |
| Dependent/Neglect | 984 | 956 | -2.8% |
| Child Abandonment | 14 | 21 | 50.0% |
| Total | 27,832 | 31,083 | 11.7% |

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

The number of investigations conducted by the Juvenile Advocacy Section increased by 11.7 percent between 2002 and 2003. Among individual categories, the largest percentage increases were in child abuse investigations (102.5 percent) and those received through DCFS hotlines (71.2 percent). Between 2002 and 2003, there was an overall decline of 9.7 percent in juveniles processed by the Department. This was largely driven by a decrease in juveniles processed as school absentees, from 76,452 to 63,504 persons, or 16.9 percent. A notable exception to the overall trend was in station adjustments which involved referrals to agencies. These increased by some 5,1000 cases, or 70.9 percent.

Exhibit 15b. Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department, 2002-2003

| | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| School Absentees | 76,452 | 63,504 | -16.9% |
| Curfew Arrests | 40,345 | 34,250 | -15.1% |
| Community Adjustments* | 9,847 | 9,065 | -7.9% |
| Referred to Agencies | 7,201 | 12,304 | 70.9% |
| Referred to Family | 2,646 | 3,365 | 27.2% |
| Directed to Juvenile Court | 16,650 | 16,059 | -3.5% |
| Directed to Criminal Court | 258 | 149 | -42.2% |
| Status Offenders** | 398 | 246 | -38.2% |
| Total | 153,797 | 138,942 | -9.7% |

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

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

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

Hate crimes are criminal acts committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 128 incidents reported in 2003 is the same number as in 2002.

Racial bias was the most common motive for hate crime in 2003, accounting for 56 reported incidents, or 43.8 percent of the total. African-Americans were the most frequent victims of racially-motivated hate crimes (34, or 60.7 percent) followed by Whites (16, or 28.6 percent).

Hate crimes based on sexual orientation were the second most frequent category, with 31 incidents, or 24.2 percent of the reported total. Almost all of these were crimes against gay men (28, or 90.3 percent). Notwithstanding their frequency in 2003, sexual orientation-based crimes declined by 13 incidents, or 29.5 percent, over the previous year.

Three hate crime categories represented 82.8 percent of the reported total in 2003: battery/aggravated battery (29.7 percent), assault/aggravated assault (29.7 percent) and criminal damage to property (28.3 percent). These were also the leading categories in 2002, accounting for 75.0 percent of that year's total. Criminal damage to property showed the greatest increase among the three categories, by 10 reported incidents, or 50.0 percent.

When their race and gender were known, 2003 hate crime offenders tended to be White males (52.2 percent) or African-American males (35.5 percent). These were also the predominant groups in 2002, although African-American males outnumbered White males (50.6 percent vs. 31.8 percent).

Exhibit 16a. Hate Crimes, 1994-2003

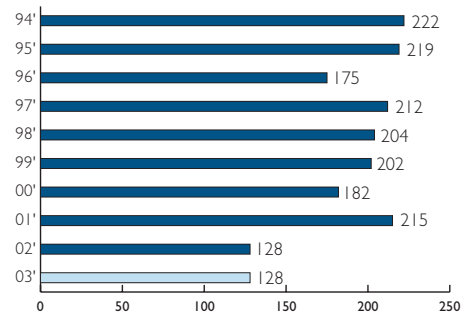


Exhibit 16b. Hate Crimes by Offense, 2002-2003

| | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|
| Assault/Agg. Assault | 33 | 38 | 15.2% |
| Battery/Agg. Battery | 43 | 38 | -11.6% |
| Criminal Sexual Assault/Attempt CSA | 2 | 0 | -100.0% |
| Criminal Damage to Property | 20 | 30 | 50.0% |
| Criminal Damage to Vehicle | 8 | 11 | 37.5% |
| Harassment by Electronic Means/ Harassment by Telephone | 8 | 4 | -50.0% |
| Robbery/Armed/Agg./Attempt | 5 | 3 | -40.0% |
| Threats | 3 | 1 | -66.7% |
| Other Criminal Offense* | 6 | 3 | -50.0% |
| Total | 128 | 128 | 0.0% |

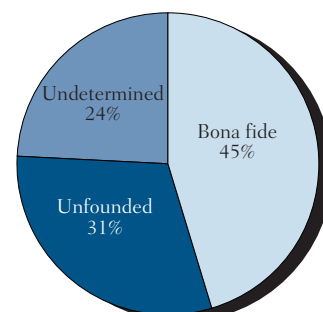
*Other Criminal Offense includes Arson, Burglary, Criminal Trespass, Damage to Real Property, Theft, Unlawful Use of Weapons and Other Offenses, Intimidation.

Exhibit 16c. Hate Crimes by Motive, 2002-2003

| | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Race | 53 | 56 | 5.7% |
| Sexual orientation | 44 | 31 | -29.5% |
| National origin | 14 | 22 | 57.1% |
| Religion | 16 | 18 | -12.5% |
| Other* | 1 | 1 | 0.0% |
| Total | 128 | 128 | 0.0% |

*Other includes gender and disability.

Exhibit 16d.
Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions, 2003



administration



Organization for Command

Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.9 million residents in an area of more than 228.5 square miles. The Department had 16,244 employees at the end of 2003, including 13,619 sworn police officers.

Superintendent's Office

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 education and training, legal affairs, media relations, development of crime strategies, evaluation of management activities and operations, and internal investigations.

The Superintendent manages five bureaus, each of which is commanded by a Deputy Superintendent, and one Division, which is commanded by an Assistant Deputy Superintendent. Within each of these major operating units are various divisions, groups, sections, and units that carry out the Department's operational, training, investigative, staff support, and administrative activities. An organization chart of the Department's five bureaus and their major respective units appears on page 38.

Bureau of Operational Services

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

The Bureau is responsible for controlling and preventing crime through regular beat patrols, answering calls for service, apprehending offenders, investigating major traffic accidents which result in death or serious injury, crowd control at 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-related crime.

Bureau of Staff Services

The Bureau of Staff Services coordinates and directs Department activities relating to preventive programs and police-community relations, labor relations, chaplain services, counseling and referral services for Department members and their families, Department vehicles, non-Department vehicles in Department custody, processing and distribution of mail and documents, inventoried evidence and recovered property, and telephonic incident reporting from the public.

Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability

The Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability is responsible for assessing crime strategies implemented by the Department and determining the effectiveness of those strategies. The Bureau also identifies emerging crime problems requiring additional Department resources; monitors the development and application of the Chicago Alternate Policing Strategy (CAPS); makes recommendations about the effective deployment of field units and monitors that deployment; and conducts audits and inspections to determine compliance with Department policy.

Bureau of Administrative Services

The Bureau of Administrative Services is responsible for coordinating and directing Department activities relating to budget and fiscal control; personnel administration; research, analysis, and data collection; grants administration; information services; records and facilities management and statistical crime analysis. Additionally, the bureau maintains the Department web site, and publishes key Department reports.

Exhibit 17. Organization for Command, 2003

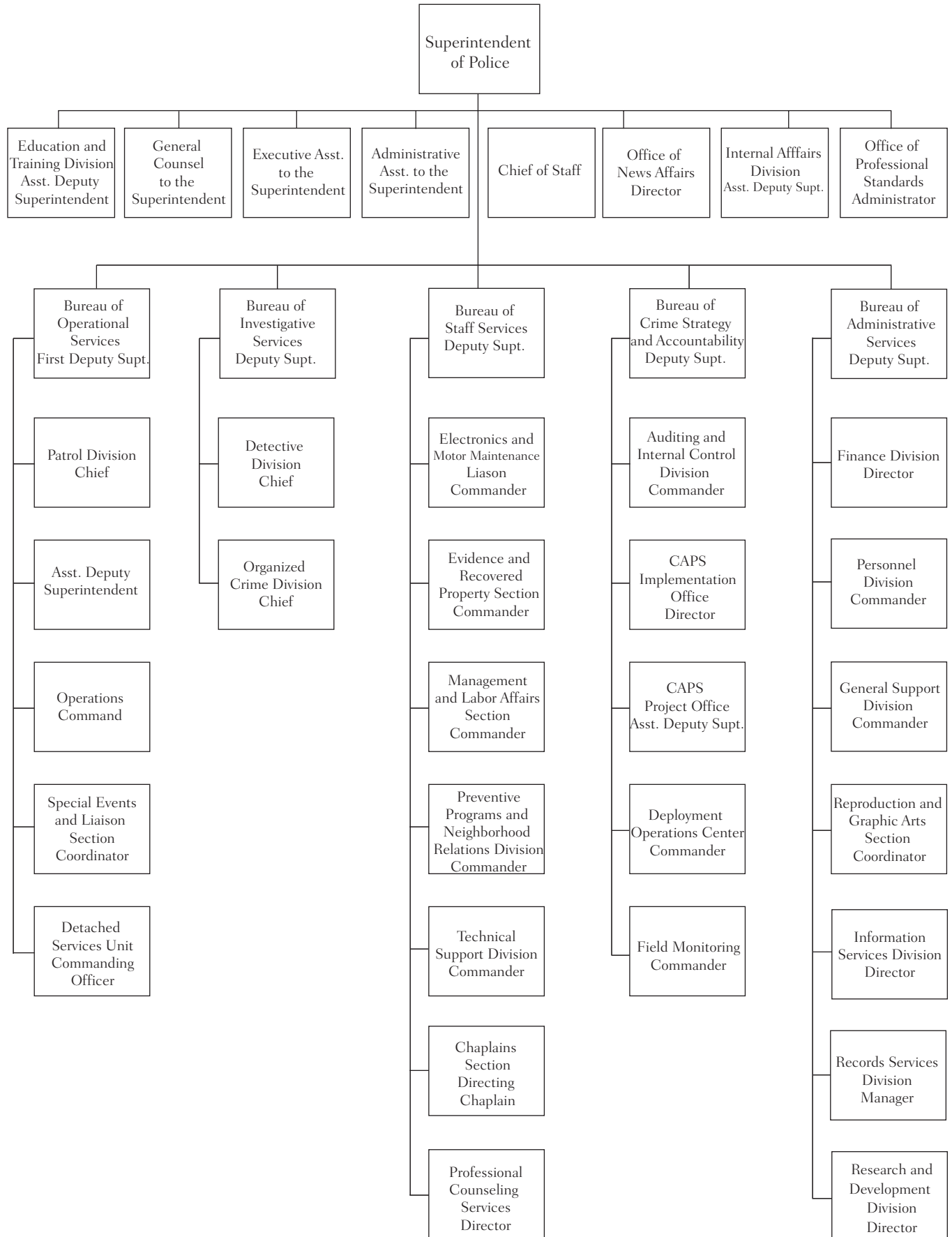


Exhibit 18a. Personnel by Race and Gender, 2003

| | Sworn and Exempt | Civilian | Crossing Guard | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| White | 7,790 | 364 | 371 | 8,525 |
| Male | 6,272 | 208 | 12 | 6,492 |
| Female | 1,518 | 156 | 359 | 2,033 |
| Black | 3,515 | 825 | 544 | 4,884 |
| Male | 2,332 | 210 | 17 | 2,559 |
| Female | 1,183 | 615 | 527 | 2,325 |
| Hispanic | 2,039 | 140 | 128 | 2,307 |
| Male | 1,655 | 63 | 8 | 1,726 |
| Female | 384 | 77 | 120 | 581 |
| Nat. Amer. | 27 | 1 | 2 | 30 |
| Male | 20 | 1 | 0 | 21 |
| Female | 7 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Other | 248 | 246 | 4 | 498 |
| Male | 220 | 114 | 2 | 336 |
| Female | 28 | 132 | 2 | 162 |
| Total | 13,619 | 1,576 | 1,049 | 16,244 |
| Male | 10,499 | 596 | 39 | 11,134 |
| Female | 3,120 | 980 | 1,010 | 5,110 |

Exhibit 18b. Salary Schedule - Sworn Members, 2002-2003

| Title | 2002 Salary | | 2003 Salary | |
|--|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| Superintendent | \$150,156 | | \$159,288 | |
| First Deputy Superintendent | \$139,452 | | \$147,936 | |
| Deputy Superintendent | \$132,396 | | \$140,436 | |
| | Starting | Maximum | Starting | Maximum |
| Chief | \$98,232 | \$130,740 | \$104,208 | \$138,690 |
| Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant | \$90,156 | \$119,982 | \$95,640 | \$127,278 |
| Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator | \$87,120 | \$114,750 | \$92,418 | \$121,728 |
| Captain, Watch Commander | \$67,452 | \$97,200 | \$68,802 | \$97,200 |
| Lieutenant | \$55,554 | \$81,918 | \$61,260 | \$99,144 |
| Sergeant | \$54,144 | \$80,808 | \$55,224 | \$84,422 |
| Detective, Investigator, Gang Specialist | \$48,480 | \$73,476 | \$49,452 | \$74,946 |
| Police Officer as Marine, Mounted or Field Training Officer | \$46,872 | \$71,382 | \$47,808 | \$72,810 |
| Police Officer | \$36,984 | \$67,908 | \$36,984 | \$69,264 |

The Chicago Police Department had 16,244 members at the end of 2003, a decrease of 1.4 percent from the 16,473 members at the end of 2002. Civilian members declined by 6.2 percent, while sworn and exempt members, and crossing guards, were essentially at their 2002 levels.

At the end of 2003, 31.5 percent of all Department members were women: 22.9 percent of sworn/exempt members, 62.2 percent of civilians, and 96.3 percent of crossing guards. These figures are all within a percentage point of their 2002 counterparts.

Almost half (47.5 percent) of the Department's 2003 members were classified as minorities: Black, Hispanic, Native American, or Asian. This breaks down into 42.8 percent of sworn/exempt members, 76.9 percent of civilians, and 64.6 percent of crossing guards. Minority representation increased by 5.1 percentage points among civilian members, and remained close to their 2002 figures among the other member classifications.

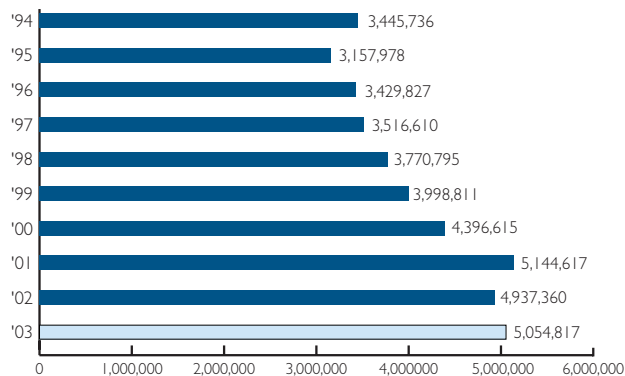
Calls for Service

2003

YEAR IN REVIEW

chicago police department • annual report

Exhibit 19a. 911 Calls for Service, 1994-2003



In 2001, calls answered by 911 topped 5 million for the first time. They dipped below that number in 2002, but exceeded the 5 million mark once again in 2003 (5,054,817 calls, an increase of 2.4 percent over the previous year).

Calls to 311 may concern police services or other City services. Those which concern police services only are reported in Exhibit 19b as “Non-Emergency-746-6000.” These calls declined by 3.6 percent in 2003, following declines of more than 20 percent in each of the two previous years. 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 0.7 percent in 2003. Administrative calls from the field to the 911 Center remained essentially at their 2002 level (0.3 percent increase); automatic calls from triggered burglar alarms decreased by 3.1 percent; and foreign language calls increased by 7.4 percent.

Exhibit 19b. Incoming Calls Received, 2002 - 2003

| | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 9-1-1 | 4,937,360 | 5,054,817 | 2.4% |
| Non Emergency—746-6000 (311-ARS) | 345,130 | 332,609 | -3.6% |
| Non-Emergency—MOII (311- MOII) | 3,401,114 | 3,426,503 | 0.7% |
| Administrative | 339,612 | 340,779 | 0.3% |
| Alarm | 109,942 | 106,514 | -3.1% |
| Foreign Language | 72,456 | 77,785 | 7.4% |
| Total | 9,205,614 | 9,339,007 | 1.4% |

Correction factor added to these totals to reflect 7 days in Feb. and Mar in which calls answered were not recorded due to relocation of call takers. Daily rate over previous 3 months was substituted for each day.

Community Policing

2003

YEAR IN REVIEW

chicago police department • annual report

The number of beat community meetings in 2003 decreased by 5.7 percent from its 2002 level, while attendance dropped by 9.8 percent. In an average month, in 2003, 249 meetings were held, each attended by 21 persons. Court Advocacy cases were up by 26.7 percent, and Court Advocacy volunteers, by 63.6 percent.

Exhibit 20a. Beat Community Meeting Attendance, 2002 - 2003

| | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total Meetings | 3,163 | 2,984 | -5.7% |
| Average Number of Monthly Meetings | 264 | 249 | -5.7% |
| Total Attendees | 70,024 | 63,128 | -9.8% |
| Average Number of Monthly Attendees | 5,835 | 5,261 | -9.8% |
| Average Attendees per Meeting | 22 | 21 | -4.5% |

Exhibit 20b. Court Advocacy Cases and Volunteers, 2002 - 2003

| | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total Cases | 2,545 | 3,224 | 26.7% |
| Average Number of Cases/Month | 212 | 268 | 26.4% |
| Total Volunteers | 5,570 | 9,111 | 63.6% |
| Average Number of Volunteers/Month | 464 | 759 | 63.6% |

CAPS at 10... and Still Counting

The Chicago Police Alternative Policing Strategy has been thriving for over 10 years now. In 2003 the Chicago Police Department hosted a number of events occurring throughout the year in celebration of the 10th Anniversary of CAPS. For more information about the CAPS program or to find out information for the district or beat you live in, visit the CPD website at:

www.cityofchicago.org/police



Allegations of Misconduct

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

Exhibit 21a. Internal Affairs Division Investigations, 2003

| Allegations | Investigation Initiated | Sustained Finding* |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Operation/Personnel Violations | 2,597 | 418 |
| Civil Rights Violations | 1,458 | 7 |
| Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force) | 191 | 27 |
| Verbal Abuse | 798 | 12 |
| Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty) | 154 | 42 |
| Arrest/Lock-up Procedures | 227 | 73 |
| Commission of a Crime | 362 | 22 |
| Civil Suits | 55 | — |
| Alcohol Abuse | 15 | 8 |
| Drug/Substance Abuse | 21 | 13 |
| Bribery/Official Corruption | 6 | — |
| Supervisory Responsibilities | 57 | 16 |
| Total | 5,941 | 638 |

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

Exhibit 21-1. Allegations of Unreasonable Force, 2003

| | |
|--|-------|
| 1) Number of officers against whom an allegation was made | 1,150 |
| 2) Total number of allegations made against such officers | 1,429 |
| 3) Number of officers against whom disciplinary charges were filed on the basis of allegations of unreasonable force. | 80 |
| 4) Listing of investigations of allegations pending as of the date of the report, together with dates on which such allegations were made. | 141 |
| 5) Listing of allegations which board has determined not to file charges | 632 |

¹ This status report is published pursuant to 65 ILCS 5/10-1-18.1. As set forth expressly in that law, the information underlying this status report shall be confidential and exempt from public inspection and copying, as provided under Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act.

² This number reflects all allegations of unreasonable force and therefore there may be more than one allegation against an officer; also, there may be one allegation against multiple officers which is counted separately for each officer named as an accused even if arising out of one incident or investigation.

³ This number reflects disciplinary charges that were filed in 2003, even if the investigations were initiated prior to 2003. Charges from investigations initiated in 2003 may be filed after 2003.

⁴ This number reflects the investigations of excessive force complaints pending as of December 31, 2003, without regard to the date that the complaint was initiated; matching dates of initiation of these complaints to those pending currently is not an available function.

⁵ Not all investigations of excessive force complaints made in 2003 were completed in 2003, and therefore some of those complaints remain open.

NOTE: No reported category equals the sum of any other categories because the categories address different data requests and because of the footnoted information.

Allegations of Misconduct

Exhibit 21b.

2003 Recommended Disciplinary Actions in Sustained Cases, IAD and OPS*

| | 2003 |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Reprimand | 173 |
| Suspended 1 to 5 days | 301 |
| Suspended 6 to 15 days | 30 |
| Suspended 16 to 30 days | 36 |
| Suspended over 30 days | 7 |
| Separated from the Department | 9 |
| Total | 556 |
| Violation noted, no action | 45 |
| Summary Punishment Action Request | 3,892 |
| Hold - Penalty Not Served | 63 |
| Resigned while under investigation | 63 |

* Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.

Exhibit 21c.

2003 Excessive Force Complaints (Office of Professional Standards)

| | 2003 |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Complaints retained by OPS | 2,167 |
| Complaint Registers completed | 2,179 |
| Unfounded ^(a) | 1,162 |
| Exonerated ^(b) | 91 |
| Not Sustained ^(c) | 2,149 |
| Sustained ^(d) | 104 |

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/disprove the allegation.

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

Attacks Against the Police

Exhibit 22a. Attacks Against the Police Overview, 2003

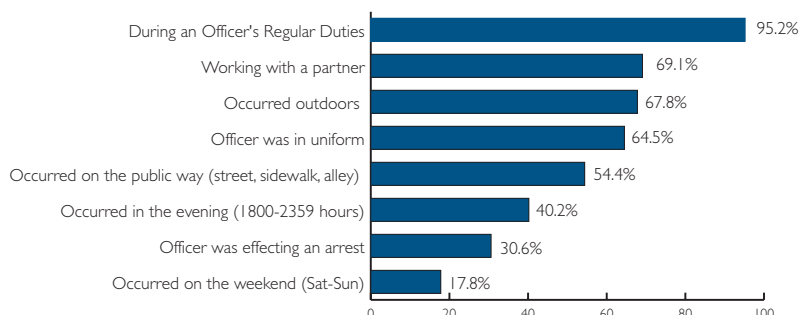


Exhibit 22b. Injury Type, 2002-2003

| | 2002 | 2003 |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Fatal | 1 | 0 |
| Non-Fatal/Major Injury | 145 | 48 |
| Non-Fatal/Minor Injury | 827 | 1,192 |
| No Injury | 610 | 941 |
| Total | 1,583 | 2,181 |

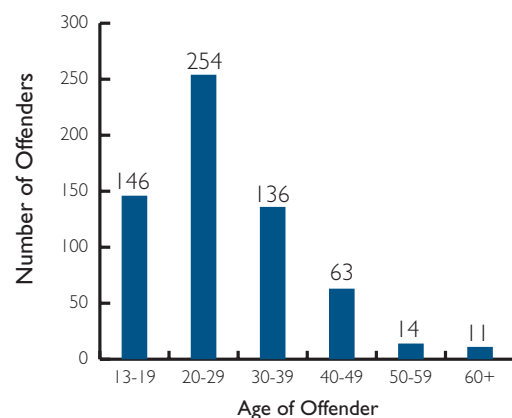
There were 2,181 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2003, up by 39.5 percent from the 1,583 incidents in 2002. On average, each district had 87.2 incidents in 2003, but the number varied from 34 to 178 per district. An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur during an officer's regular duties (95.2 percent), as opposed to special employment or being off duty; while working with a partner (69.1 percent); outdoors (67.8 percent); while the officer was in uniform (64.5 percent); and on the public way (54.4 percent). There was less consistency in the time of day, the day of the week, or the officer's activity at the time of the attack.

The officer sustained an injury 56.9 percent of the time. There was a substantial decrease in the number of officers who sustained a non-fatal, major injury as the result of an attack, from 145 to 48, a 66.9 percent decrease. The 2003 figure is close to that of 2001 (47). The average age of a battered officer in 2003 was 36, as compared to 42 for all Chicago police officers. Over half (52.6) of the officers attacked had five or fewer years of experience. The average age of the known battery offender was 27, as compared to 28.9 years for all arrested offenders.

Exhibit 22c. Weapons Type, 2002 - 2003

| | 2002 | 2003 | %Change |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Hands/Feet | 1,103 | 1,522 | 38.0% |
| Mouth | 95 | 121 | 27.4% |
| Firearm | 90 | 119 | 32.2% |
| Verbal Threat | 84 | 121 | 44.0% |
| Vehicle | 25 | 47 | 88.0% |
| Knife | 17 | 35 | 105.9% |
| Officer's Own Weapon | 0 | 0 | — |
| Other | 169 | 216 | 27.8% |
| Total | 1,583 | 2,181 | 37.8% |

Exhibit 22d. Age of Police Attacker, 2003



Attacks Against the Police

Exhibit 22e. Age of Attacked Officer

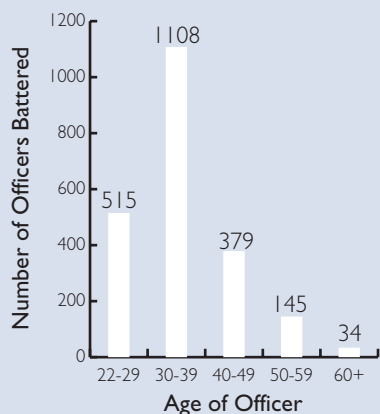


Exhibit 22f. Attacked Officer Years of Service

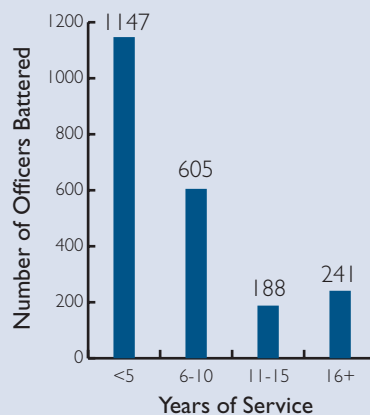


Exhibit 22g. Attacks Against Officers by District, 2002-2003

| District | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | 49 | 69 | 40.8% |
| 2 | 58 | 80 | 37.9% |
| 3 | 61 | 83 | 36.1% |
| 4 | 51 | 86 | 68.6% |
| 5 | 40 | 76 | 90.0% |
| 6 | 85 | 150 | 76.5% |
| 7 | 105 | 178 | 69.5% |
| 8 | 120 | 132 | 10.0% |
| 9 | 82 | 113 | 37.8% |
| 10 | 76 | 68 | -10.5% |
| 11 | 144 | 174 | 20.8% |
| 12 | 50 | 34 | -32.0% |
| 13 | 20 | 41 | 105.0% |
| 14 | 50 | 77 | 54.0% |
| 15 | 89 | 125 | 40.4% |
| 16 | 46 | 69 | 50.0% |
| 17 | 33 | 38 | 15.2% |
| 18 | 63 | 126 | 100.0% |
| 19 | 42 | 70 | 66.7% |
| 20 | 38 | 47 | 23.7% |
| 21 | 21 | 36 | 71.4% |
| 22 | 43 | 54 | 25.6% |
| 23 | 44 | 78 | 77.3% |
| 24 | 62 | 71 | 14.5% |
| 25 | 106 | 101 | -4.7% |
| Outside City | 5 | 5 | 0.0% |
| Total | 1,583 | 2,181 | 37.8% |

Education and Training

The Education and Training Division trained seven recruit classes in 2003, graduating 430 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. This compares to nine classes and 522 recruits in 2002. The number of recruits graduated in 2003 is a decrease of 1.6 percent from the number in 2002. Chicago recruits presently receive 1,015 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a 10-week field training and evaluation program. Recruits are on probation until they reach their 18-month service anniversary.

In addition to recruits for the Chicago Police Department, the Education and Training division trained 99 recruits, in three classes, for suburban police agencies. This is 9.2 percent fewer individuals than the 109 trained in 2002.

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

Exhibit 23. Education and Training - Number of Trainees, 2002-2003

| | 2002 | 2003 | % Change |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recruit Training | 631 | 529 | -16.2% |
| Chicago | 522 | 430 | -17.6% |
| Suburban | 109 | 99 | -9.2% |
| Other Training | 17,978 | 12,398 | -31.0% |
| Retreads/Retrainees* | 88 | 93 | 5.7% |
| In-Service | 15,325 | 9,738 | -27.4% |
| Pre-Service | 71 | 430 | 505.6% |
| CES - 3 hour training programs | 204 | 516 | 152.9% |
| Special training for outside agencies | 2,156 | 641 | -70.3% |
| Civilian | 134 | 980 | 631.3% |
| Firearms Training | 27,035 | 26,017 | -3.8% |
| Chicago | 21,077 | 21,050 | -0.1% |
| Outside agencies using range | 315 | 641 | 103.5% |
| PRISM (Firearms simulator training) | 5,643 | 4,326 | -23.3% |
| Total | 45,644 | 38,944 | -14.7% |

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

The Chicago Police Department's appropriation increased by 1.7 percent in 2003, from \$1,033,237,288 to \$1,051,226,834. Personnel costs represented 96.0 percent of the total, a figure typical of recent years. Two appropriations categories which decreased between 2002 and 2003 were contractual services (-5.5 percent) and equipment (-56.5 percent).

Exhibit 24. Annual Appropriations, 2002-2003

| | 2002 | 2003 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Personnel Services (salaries, wages etc.) ^(a) | \$992,298,341 | \$1,009,399,948 |
| Contractual Services ^(b) | \$15,244,663 | \$14,403,592 |
| Travel | \$525 | \$525 |
| Commodities ^(c) | \$9,581,141 | \$9,041,510 |
| Equipment (excluding capital equipment) | \$81,218 | \$35,350 |
| Contingencies | \$45,000 | \$45,000 |
| For Specific Purpose - Financial | \$7,500,000 | \$8,500,000 |
| For Specific Purpose - General | \$2,048,400 | \$1,800,909 |
| Capital Equipment Note | \$6,438,000 | \$8,000,000 |
| Total | \$1,033,237,288 | \$1,051,226,834 |

(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.

Exhibit 25. Fleet Inventory, 2002-2003

| | 2002 | 2003 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Marked Squad Car | 1,665 | 1,700 |
| Unmarked Squad Car | 1,423 | 1,339 |
| Pound Vehicles (Expropriated) | 166 | 189 |
| P.A.P.V. | 94 | 94 |
| Squadrols | 86 | 120 |
| CTA Security | 23 | 32 |
| Canine Mini-Vans | 19 | 34 |
| Trailers | 18 | 18 |
| Suburbans and Blazers | 17 | 16 |
| Prisoner Transport Van | 16 | 14 |
| 3-Wheel Motorcycles | 15 | 18 |
| Utility Vehicles | 15 | 11 |
| Full-Size Cargo/Step Vans | 14 | 14 |
| 3-Wheel Cushmans | 11 | 9 |
| Patrol Mini-Vans | 10 | 20 |
| 2-Wheel Motorcycles | 10 | 10 |
| Full-Size Passenger Vans | 8 | 32 |
| Boats | 7 | 9 |
| Station Wagons | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 3,621 | 3,683 |

Fleet Inventory

The Department's fleet inventory included 3,683 vehicles in 2003, an increase of 1.7 percent from the 3,621 vehicles in 2002. The most common vehicles in 2003, as in previous years, were marked squad cars (46.2 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (36.4 percent). The number of unmarked squad cars, although the second-most-common vehicles in 2002 and 2003, actually decreased by 5.9 percent between the two years. Noteworthy increases were in the number of squadrols, from 86 to 120 (39.5 percent), and in the number of boats in the Marine Unit, from seven to nine.

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, where most reports are available at:

www.cityofchicago.org/police

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

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