CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT
2005
YEAR IN REVIEW

Gold Star Families Memorial and Park •• "Central Gathering Plaza"

Richard M. Daley • Mayor   Philip J. Cline • Superintendent

Gold Star Families Memorial and Park is situated on nearly 5 acres along Chicago's lakefront and is nestled between Soldier Field and Burham Harbor. The Chicago Police Memorial Foundation continues to raise funds to erect the country's finest law enforcement memorial to honor Chicago's fallen Police Officers. The Gold Star Families Memorial & Park was opened on September 12, 2006 and was dedicated during a candlelight vigil on September 18, 2006.

North Entrance

Virtue and Value Nodes

Central Gathering Space

Sacrifice Space

South Entrance
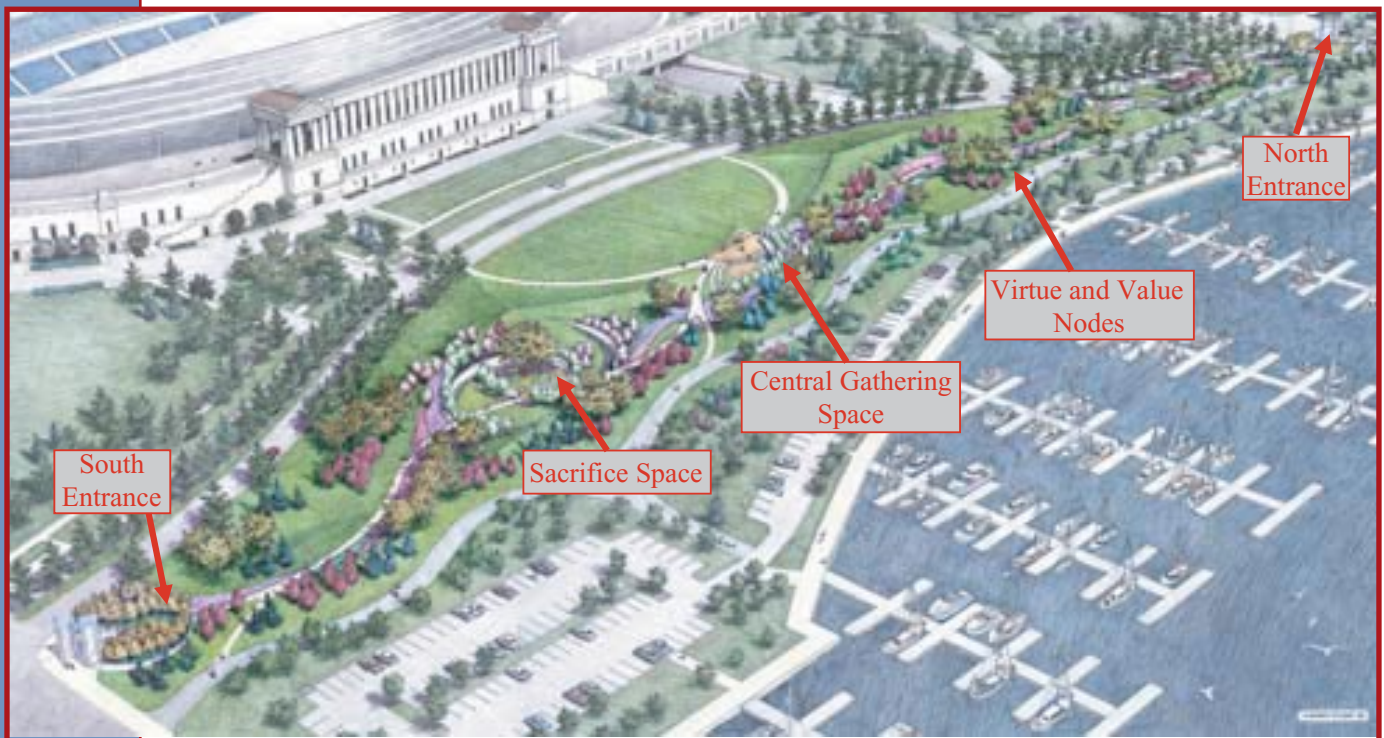
Gold Star Families Memorial and Park •• Aerial View

ON THE COVER

This area, known as the "Central Gathering Place," serves as a central staging area for events such as the Foundation's candlelight vigil held each year in May. It is two tiered with the upper tier acting as the stage. The Great Lawn holds an audience for large events and the lower tier seats nearly 150 for smaller events. The backdrop includes a spectacular water wall which flows into a reflecting pond, as well as a species of trees that bloom in early May so as to add a beautiful natural background for the candlelight vigil. Brick pavers fill the two tiers and are being sold as one of many fundraising efforts.

Chicago Police Department
2005 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

O ur goal is to make Chicago the safest big city in America, and the key strategy toward that goal is to reduce violent crime in our city. We had much to be proud of in 2005. There were 126 days in which no one was murdered in Chicago, a 23.5 percent increase over the 102 murder-free days in 2004. For the first time since 1964-65, 2005 completed two consecutive years with fewer than 500 murders each.

During the same time period that Chicago experienced an historic drop in homicides, our anti-violence strategies reduced overall index (serious) crime by 6.0 percent and violent crime by 2.2 percent. Total index crimes were down in 23 of our 25 police districts, and violent crime, in 14 districts. Police presence aimed at reducing homicides has impacted other crimes as well. For example, thefts dropped by 10,436 incidents, a decrease of 11.1 percent.

I mentioned our anti-violence strategies, and I would like to describe the major strategies that brought us success in 2005. We expanded the use of the gang loitering ordinance, issuing 38,536 dispersal orders—an increase of 131 percent over 2004—and dispersing 108,650 people in gang and narcotic hot spots. Over 200 dispersal incidents resulted in arrests, with 420 people arrested.

Our Targeted Response Unit (TRU) is deployed at a moments notice to conduct aggressive, visible patrols that focus on violence. In 2005 we increased the number of officers assigned to TRU by 50 percent, with commensurate increases in arrests, vehicle recoveries, and other enforcement activities.

We increased the number of Police Observation Devices (PODS) almost three-fold, from 35 to 100. These devices contain cameras encased in bullet-proof glass, and are strong deterrents to violence and drug activity. They can rotate 360 degrees, focus in on activity four blocks away, and see at night. They are conspicuously marked by a flashing blue light atop the POD, and can be taken down and moved to another hot spot in a matter of hours. We did, in fact, make 46 strategic movements of the PODS, based on crime data assessments, with each movement followed by targeted anti-crime initiatives.

Gangs do not go home at midnight, and neither do we. In November 2005 we initiated midnight gang teams. In less than two months, these teams made nearly 500 arrests, recovered 30 guns, impounded 28 vehicles, and made over 1,200 contacts with the community.

CAPS remained crucial to our success. We organized 282 new block clubs, distributed an average of three community crime alerts per week, and initiated 30 "Operation Cleans" in 2005. Operation Cleans address physical conditions that can breed crime in our neighborhoods, such as litter, broken lights, untrimmed trees, and abandoned buildings.

While our mission is to serve the City of Chicago, I would be remiss if I did not mention how proud I am of our members who participated in Hurricane Katrina relief efforts. We sent two deployments of officers to help with security and relief efforts in the devastated region. In addition, numerous Chicago officers and their law enforcement partners from the Chicago area volunteered their time, held fund-raisers, and donated truckloads of items for police officers in the hurricane areas.

And it goes without saying that I am proud of you, the members of our own community who work with us to eradicate crime from our city. We have effective strategies and cutting-edge technology, but we also need you. I urge all Chicagoans to join us in this fight against crime. Together, we CAN make Chicago the safest big city in America!

CRIME

Exhibit 1.

Total Index Crime, 1996-2005

Year	Value
'96	256,686
'97	254,573
'98	247,195
'99	223,681
'00	213,637
'01	199,233
'02	194,261
'03	185,457
'04	178,534
'05	167,839

(horizontal axis: 0, 50,000, 100,000, 150,000, 200,000, 250,000, 300,000)
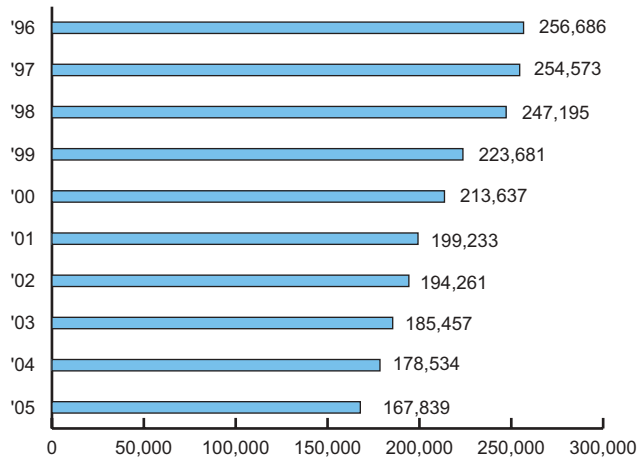
Reported index crime declined consistently in the ten years from 1996 through 2005. The overall decline was 34.6 percent or 4.6 percent per year on a compound annual basis. Between 2004 and 2005 the decrease was 6.0 percent.

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 2004 and 2005 was reflected in both violent crime (2.2 percent) and property crime (7.0 percent). However, there was variability within these major categories. Within violent crimes, criminal sexual assault showed a decrease which was close to the overall decline (5.1 percent), while aggravated assault/battery showed a slightly smaller decrease (4.2 percent). Murders and robberies were essentially stable between the two years (0.0 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively). Within property crimes, arson and theft showed decreases substantially larger than the overall decline (11.8 and 11.1 percent, respectively); burglary increased by 3.7 percent; and motor vehicle theft remained essentially at its 2004 level (-1.1 percent).

Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by a ratio of 3.7:1, close to the ratio in 2004. Property crimes declined at a faster rate than violent crimes (7.0 percent vs. 2.2 percent), reversing the trend in 2003 and 2004.

Exhibit 2.
Index Crime, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Murder	448	448	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	1,706	1,619	-5.1%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	105	89	-15.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,601	1,530	-4.4%
Robbery - Total	15,895	15,964	0.4%
Armed Robbery*	9,455	9,467	0.1%
Strongarm Robbery	6,440	6,497	0.9%
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	18,731	17,943	-4.2%
Gun	5,158	4,730	-8.3%
Knife or cutting instrument	4,691	4,404	-6.1%
Other dangerous weapon**	8,383	8,314	-0.8%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	499	495	-0.8%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**36,780**	**35,974**	**-2.2%**
Burglary - Total	24,419	25,314	3.7%
Forcible Entry	17,359	17,901	3.1%
Unlawful Entry/Home Invasion	6,131	6,482	5.7%
Attempted Forcible Entry	929	931	0.2%
Theft	93,809	83,373	-11.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,753	22,496	-1.1%
Arson	773	682	-11.8%
Property Crime Subtotal	**141,754**	**131,865**	**-7.0%**
Total Index Crimes	**178,534**	**167,839**	**-6.0%**

* Includes attempted armed robbery.
** Includes aggravated domestic battery, aggravated assault or battery against a child, and aggravated assault or battery against a senior citizen in which a weapon type was not specified.

Violent index crimes are offenses with a high risk of injury or death to the victim, while property index crimes do not involve force directed to the person and/or bodily harm. Violent crimes accounted for 21.4 percent of all 2005 index crimes reported in Chicago, while property crimes accounted for 78.6 percent. These are close to the figures of recent years.

Three categories accounted for almost all (94.3 percent) of the 2005 violent crimes: robbery (44.4 percent), aggravated battery (31.3 percent), and aggravated assault (18.6 percent).   Murder represented 1.2 percent of violent crimes, the same percent as in 2004. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 63.2 percent of the reported total, a slight decline from the 66.2 percent in 2004. In fact, theft retained its status as the most frequent index crime, accounting for about half (49.7 percent) of all reported incidents in 2005.

Exhibit 3a.

Violent versus Property Index Crimes, 2005
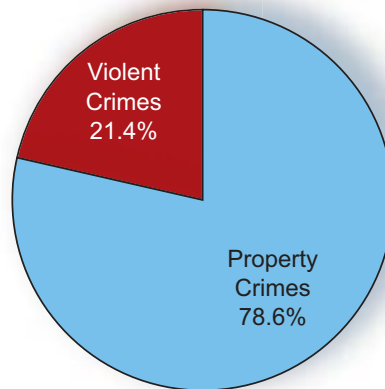
Exhibit 3b.

Violent Index Crimes, 2005
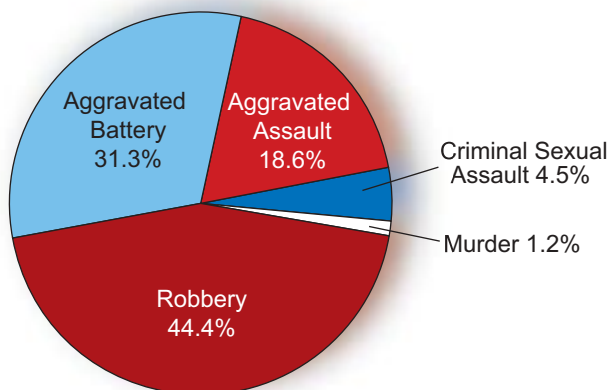
Exhibit 3c.

Property Index Crimes, 2005
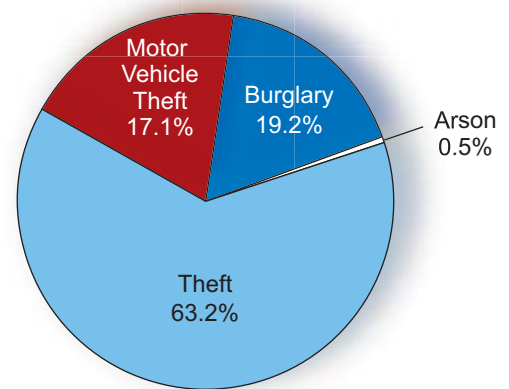
Males were substantially more likely to be victims of violent index crime than females (64.0 percent vs. 36.0 percent, respectively) and somewhat more likely to be the victims of property crime (52.1 percent vs. 47.9 percent, respectively). Two gender differences were striking in regard to violent crime: the overwhelming majority (85.0 percent) of homicide victims were male, while the overwhelming majority of criminal assault victims (90.3 percent) were female.

African-Americans were the most frequent victims of violent index crimes in 2005 (66.0 percent), followed, at considerably lower levels, by Hispanics (18.3 percent) and Caucasians (13.8 percent). Caucasians ranked first as victims of property crimes in 2005 (42.5 percent), followed by African-Americans (29.5 percent) and Hispanics (23.6 percent). In 2004, African-Americans led as victims of property crimes as well as violent crimes.

Exhibit 4a.

Index Crime Victims by Gender, 2005

Index Crime	Male	Female
Murder	85.0%	15.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	9.7%	90.3%
Robbery	71.6%	28.4%
Aggravated Assault	56.5%	43.5%
Aggravated Battery	64.7%	35.3%
Total Violent Crime	64.0%	36.0%
Burglary	52.8%	47.2%
Theft	49.0%	51.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	60.8%	39.2%
Arson	56.9%	43.1%
Total Property Crime	52.1%	47.9%
Total Index Crime	55.1%	44.9%

Exhibit 4b.

Index Crime Victims by Race, 2005

Index Crime	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Murder	75.7%	5.6%	18.3%	0.0%	0.4%
Criminal Sexual Assault	69.5%	13.1%	16.6%	0.7%	0.1%
Robbery	58.8%	18.5%	19.2%	3.2%	0.3%
Aggravated Assault	67.4%	12.0%	19.6%	0.9%	0.1%
Aggravated Battery	73.7%	8.9%	16.6%	0.6%	0.1%
Total Violent Crime	66.0%	13.8%	18.3%	1.8%	0.2%
Burglary	22.4%	45.6%	27.0%	4.7%	0.3%
Theft	34.0%	43.0%	18.7%	4.1%	0.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	16.5%	36.1%	43.5%	3.6%	0.2%
Arson	34.0%	26.5%	36.9%	2.2%	0.4%
Total Property Crime	29.5%	42.5%	23.6%	4.1%	0.2%
Total Index Crime	40.9%	33.6%	22.0%	3.4%	0.2%

Note: "Caucasian" includes non-Hispanic, identified as Caucasian; "African-American" includes anyone identified as African-American; "Hispanic" includes anyone identified as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race; "Asian" includes anyone identified as Asian or Pacific Islander; "Other" includes all other identified races not mentioned above.

The percentage of cases cleared in 2005 was 19.6 percent, virtually the same as in 2004 (19.2 percent). As noted elsewhere in this report, theft accounted for approximately half of all index offenses, and the overall clearance rate was therefore driven by the rate for theft (18.1 percent).

On average, violent crimes were twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes (33.9 percent vs. 15.7 percent, respectively). This ratio is typical of recent years. Aggravated assault had the highest clearance rate, at 55.3 percent, while burglary had the lowest, at 10.1 percent.

Exhibit 5a.
Index Offenses and Clearances, 2005

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	448	195	43.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,619	651	40.2%
Robbery	15,964	3,031	19.0%
Aggravated Assault	6,683	3,694	55.3%
Aggravated Battery	11,260	4,632	41.1%
Total Violent Crime	35,974	12,203	33.9%
Burglary	25,314	2,556	10.1%
Theft	83,373	15,087	18.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,496	2,834	12.6%
Arson	682	164	24.0%
Total Property Crime	131,865	20,641	15.7%
Total Index Crime	167,839	32,844	19.6%

Exhibit 5b.
Index Offenses and Clearances, 2004

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	448	234	52.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,706	758	44.4%
Robbery	15,895	2,847	17.9%
Aggravated Assault	7,257	4,148	57.2%
Aggravated Battery	11,474	4,894	42.7%
Total Violent Crime	36,780	12,881	35.0%
Burglary	24,419	2,277	9.3%
Theft	93,809	15,946	17.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,753	3,072	13.5%
Arson	773	151	19.5%
Total Property Crime	141,754	21,446	15.1%
Total Index Crime	178,534	34,327	19.2%

Source: Data taken from 2004 Annual Report.

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

** Includes incidents that were cleared when the offender(s) is arrested, charged, and prosecuted and those cleared exceptionally. Incidents are cleared exceptionally when an offender has been identified, there is enough evidence to arrest, charge, and prosecute the offender, and the offender's location is known so that he/she can be taken into custody, but circumstances outside the control of the police department have prevented the arrest, charging, and/or prosecution of an offender (Federal Bureau of Investigations, 2004).

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 5b. match the numbers reported in the CPD 2004 Annual Report and do not reflect any clearances to those cases which may have occurred in subsequent years.

Violent Crime Trends

Exhibit 6a.
Murder, 1996-2005

Murder bar chart, 1996-2005 (values): '96: 796, '97: 761, '98: 704, '99: 642, '00: 632, '01: 666, '02: 654, '03: 599, '04: 448, '05: 448
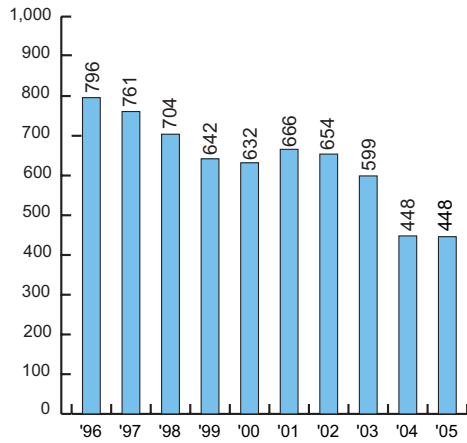
Exhibit 6b.
Criminal Sexual Assault, 1996-2005

Criminal Sexual Assault bar chart, 1996-2005 (values): '96: 2,675, '97: 2,420, '98: 2,292, '99: 2,092, '00: 1,984, '01: 1,933, '02: 1,971, '03: 1,805, '04: 1,706, '05: 1,619
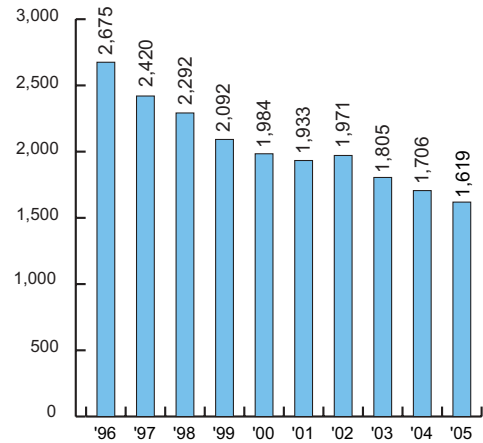
Violent crimes declined steadily from 1996 through 2005, at a compound annual rate of 5.8 percent. The 35,974 violent crimes in 2005 represent a ten-year decline of 41.7 percent from the 61,635 in 1996. Individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1996 and 2005, but within a narrow range: murder, 43.7 percent; aggravated assault/battery, 42.1 percent; robbery, 40.6 percent; criminal sexual assault, 39.5 percent. Aggravated assault/battery declined every year during the reporting period. Each of the other categories had a increase in one year of the reporting period (two years for robbery) against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 6c.
Robbery, 1996-2005

Robbery bar chart, 1996-2005 (values): '96: 26,888, '97: 25,371, '98: 23,096, '99: 20,001, '00: 19,341, '01: 18,450, '02: 18,533, '03: 17,324, '04: 15,895, '05: 15,964
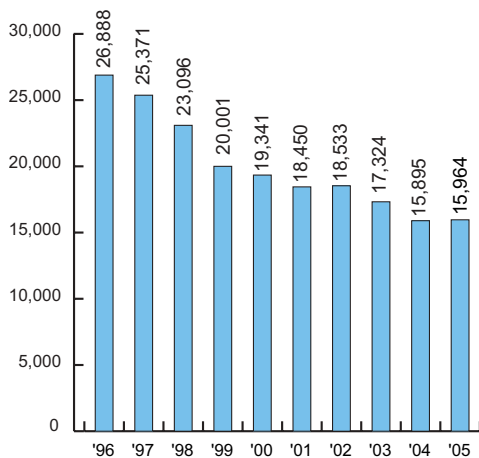
Exhibit 6d.
Aggravated Assault/Battery, 1996-2005

Aggravated Assault/Battery bar chart, 1996-2005 (values): '96: 31,006, '97: 30,678, '98: 30,654, '99: 27,788, '00: 26,543, '01: 25,544, '02: 25,005, '03: 19,800, '04: 18,731, '05: 17,943
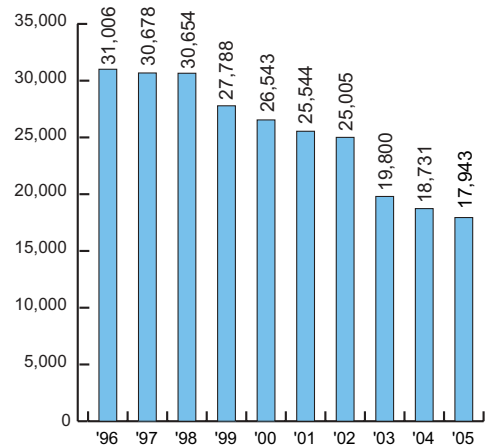
Exhibit 7a.

Arson, 1996-2005
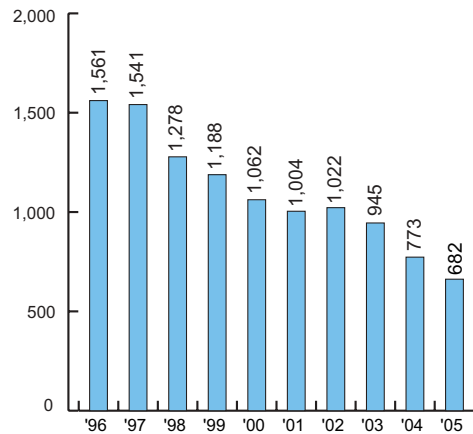
Exhibit 7b.

Burglary, 1996-2005
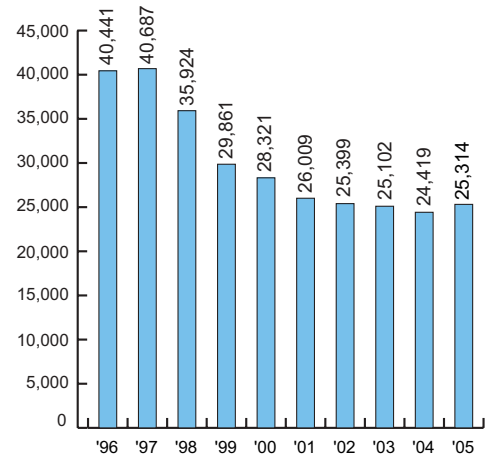
With the exception of 1996-1997, when they were essentially stable, property crimes declined steadily between 1996 and 2005. The compound, annual rate of decrease was 4.3 percent. The 131,865 property crimes reported in 2005 represent a decline of 32.5 percent from the 195,321 offenses in 1996. This decrease is 9.2 percentage points less than the decrease in violent index crimes over the same period. In 2004 the disparity was 15.6 percentage points.

Individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1996 and 2005: arson, 56.3 percent; burglary, 37.4 percent; motor vehicle theft, 33.8 percent; theft, 30.1 percent. Except for motor vehicle theft, no category declined every year during the reporting period. All of the other categories had plateaus and/or increases against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 7c.

Theft, 1996-2005
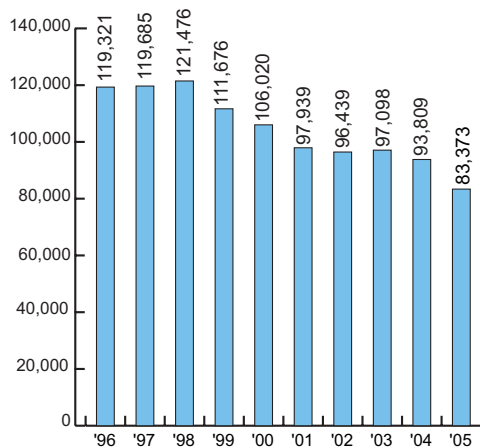
Exhibit 7d.

Motor Vehicle Theft, 1996-2005
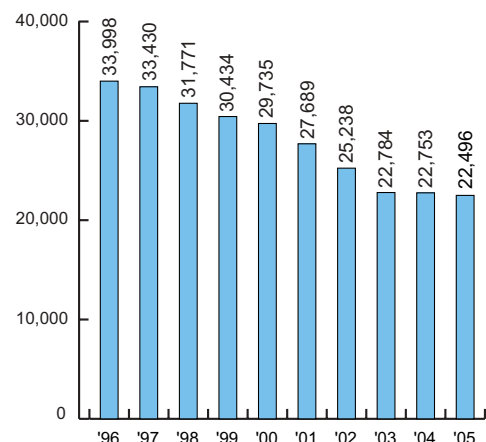
Murder

Murders were stable between 2004 and 2005 (0.0 percent change). Of the 2005 murders whose cause has been determined, 47.7 percent arose from gang activity, while 21.4 percent arose from altercations which were not gang-related. Robbery (10.3 percent) was the only other motive which accounted for more than 10 percent of murders of known cause.

Offenders under 21 years of age constituted about a third of the offender population (36.9 percent), a figure typical of recent years. Another 41.1 percent—also typical—were between 21 and 30 years of age. Altogether, then, about three-quarters (78.0 percent) of murder offenders were age 30 and under.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. While the mean victim's age was 30.1 in 2005, the median offender's age was 26.0. From another perspective, persons over 30 years of age were 34.5 percent of the victim population, while they were 22.0 percent of the offender population.

Exhibit 8a.
Causative Factors, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Altercations	102	85	-16.7%
Child Abuse	15	9	-40.0%
Domestic	23	36	56.5%
Gang-related	165	190	15.2%
Robbery	47	41	-12.8%
Index other than Robbery	15	12	-20.0%
Other	33	25	-24.2%
Under Investigation	48	50	4.2%
Total	448	448	0.0%

Exhibit 8b.
Ages of Offenders, 2004-2005*

	2004	2005
10 & Under	0	0
11 - 20	129	92
21 - 30	140	108
31 - 40	51	32
41 - 50	24	12
51 - 60	4	9
61 - 70	3	4
71 - 80	0	1
Over 80	0	0
Total	351	258

Exhibit 8c.
Ages of Victims, 2004-2005

	2004	2005
10 & Under	17	9
11 - 20	112	102
21 - 30	151	181
31 - 40	92	71
41 - 50	51	35
51 - 60	14	25
61 - 70	5	14
71 - 80	5	9
Over 80	1	2
Total	448	448

*There were 5 offenders in 2004 and 10 offenders in 2005 in which age information was not available.

Exhibit 9a.

Firearms Recoveries, 1996-2005

Year	Recoveries
'96	15,141
'97	12,257
'98	11,522
'99	10,261
'00	10,007
'01	10,082
'02	10,182
'03	10,033
'04	10,509
'05	9,856
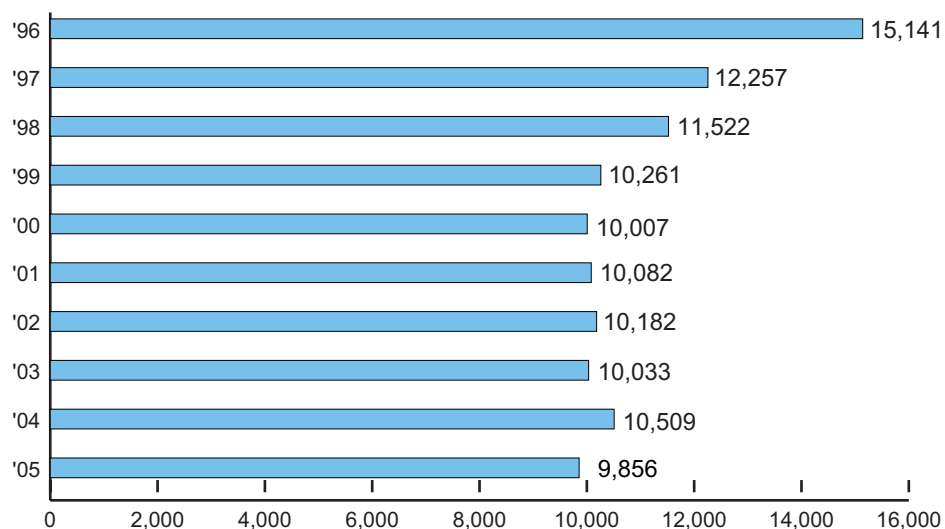
The 9,856 firearms recovered by Chicago police officers in 2005 is a decrease of 6.2 percent from 2004, and a 10-year low in the number of recoveries. Firearms were used in 75.7 percent of 2005 murders, virtually the same percent as in 2004 (75.2 percent).

Exhibit 9b.

Murder Offenses by Weapon Type, 1996-2005

Year	Firearms	Other Weapons	Total
'96	597	199	796
'97	569	191	760*
'98	536	167	703*
'99	460	181	641*
'00	472	159	631*
'01	514	152	666
'02	514	140	654
'03	484	115	599
'04	337	111	448
'05	339	109	448
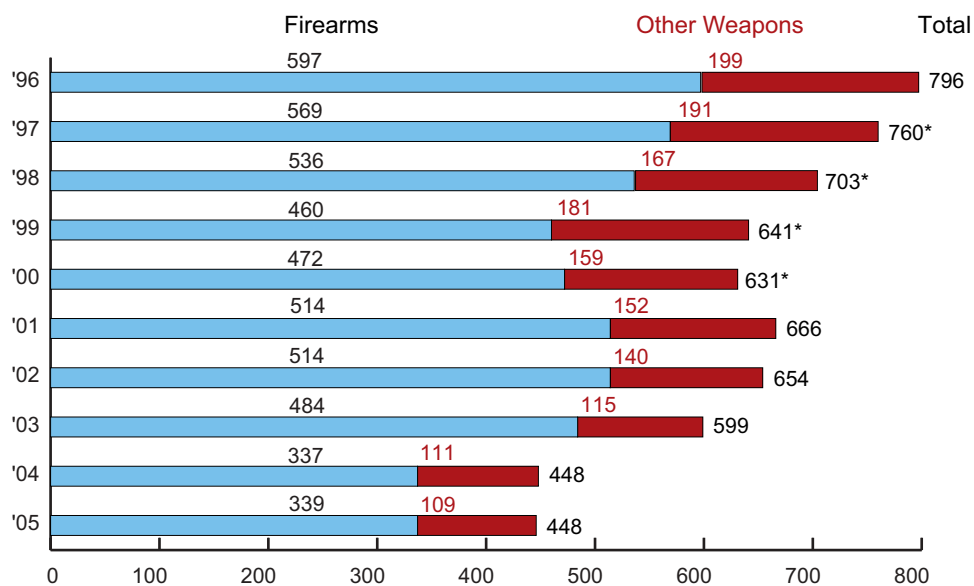
* There was one murder in 1997, one murder in 1998, one murder in 1999, and one murder in 2000 in which the weapon type was unknown.

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 15-16 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. In addition, pages 17-18 contain Community Area population by race.

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 Area
77	Edgewater

Not in City

CHICAGO MIDWAY AIRPORT

Street labels (north-south):
HOWARD ST 7600 N
TOUHY AV 7200 N
PRATT AV 6800 N
DEVON AV 6400 N
PETERSON AV 6000 N
BRYN MAWR AV 5600 N
FOSTER AV 5200 N
LAWRENCE AV 4800 N
MONTROSE AV 4400 N
IRVING PARK RD 4000 N
ADDISON ST 3600 N
BELMONT AV 3200 N
DIVERSEY AV 2800 N
FULLERTON AV 2400 N
ARMITAGE AV 2000 N
NORTH AV 1600 N
DIVISION ST 1200 N
CHICAGO AV 800 N
KINZIE ST 400 N
MADISON ST O/NS
HARRISON ST 600 S
ROOSEVELT RD 1200 S
16TH ST 1600 S
CERMAK RD 2200 S
26ST ST 2600 S
31ST ST 3100 S
35TH ST 3500 S
PERSHING RD 3900 S
43RD ST 4300 S
47TH ST 4700 S
51ST ST 5100 S
55TH ST 5500 S
59TH ST 5900 S
63RD ST 6300 S
67TH ST 6700 S
71ST ST 7100 S
75TH ST 7500 S
79TH ST 7900 S
83RD ST 8300 S
87TH ST 8700 S
91ST ST 9100 S
95TH ST 9500 S
99TH ST 9900 S
103RD ST 10300 S
107TH ST 10700 S
111TH ST 11100 S
115TH ST 11500 S
119TH ST 11900 S
123RD ST 12300 S
127TH ST 12700 S
135TH ST 13500 S
138TH ST 13800 S

Street labels (east-west):
ORIOLE AV 7600 W
HARLEM AV 7200 W
NAGLE AV 6432 W
AUSTIN AV 6000 W
CENTRAL AV 5600 W
LARAMIE AV 5200 W
CICERO AV 4800 W
KOSTNER AV 4400 W
PULASKI RD 4000 W
CENTRAL PARK AV 3600 W
KEDZIE AV 3200 W
CALIFORNIA AV 2800 W
WESTERN AV 2400 W
DAMEN AV 2000 W
ASHLAND AV 1600 W

EAST RIVER RD 8800 W
CUMBERLAND AV 8400 W
PACIFIC AV 8000 W
ORIOLE AV 7600 W

HARLEM AV 7200 W
OAK PARK AV 6800 W
NARRAGANSETT AV 6400 W
AUSTIN AV 6000 W
CENTRAL AV 5600 W

LARAMIE AV 5200 W
CICERO AV 4800 W
KOSTNER AV 4400 W
PULASKI RD 4000 W
CENTRAL PARK AV 3600 W
KEDZIE AV 3200 W
CALIFORNIA AV 2800 W
WESTERN AV 2400 W
DAMEN AV 2000 W
ASHLAND AV 1600 W
RACINE AV 1200 W

HALSTED ST 800 W
STEWART AV 400 W
STATE ST 0 E/W
DR MARTIN LUTHER KING JR DR 400 E
COTTAGE GROVE AV 800 E
WOODLAWN AV 1200 E
STONY ISLAND AV 1600 E
JEFFERY AV 2000 E
YATES AV 2400 E
MUSKEGAN AV 2838 E
BRANDON AV 3200 E
EWING AV 3634 E
STATE LINE RD 4100 E

Community Area		Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	Rogers Park	6	26	295	89	140	388	1,360	188	5	2,497
2	West Ridge	2	17	191	59	76	454	1,511	312	7	2,629
3	Uptown	1	30	225	84	108	300	1,588	241	7	2,584
4	Lincoln Square	3	7	82	32	37	288	777	197	2	1,425
5	North Center	1	6	49	23	37	287	646	159	6	1,214
6	Lake View	4	23	277	41	77	768	2,453	277	10	3,930
7	Lincoln Park	1	22	171	29	51	597	2,571	273	4	3,719
8	Near North Side	13	32	322	93	253	405	4,736	282	2	6,138
9	Edison Park	0	1	1	4	6	21	99	13	4	149
10	Norwood Park	0	5	14	13	7	98	423	76	10	646
11	Jefferson Park	0	1	30	16	10	98	386	94	5	640
12	Forest Glen	1	2	12	3	3	88	223	39	1	372
13	North Park	0	5	29	13	18	173	424	95	2	759
14	Albany Park	4	17	143	32	51	229	673	283	4	1,436
15	Portage Park	0	16	128	62	56	398	1,209	346	13	2,228
16	Irving Park	0	18	115	53	56	359	990	422	10	2,023
17	Dunning	0	2	37	33	18	216	576	160	2	1,044
18	Montclare	0	3	22	8	9	71	205	109	2	429
19	Belmont Cragin	11	26	268	134	141	669	1,608	622	15	3,494
20	Hermosa	3	10	82	52	51	167	332	188	9	894
21	Avondale	4	12	144	70	102	362	942	300	10	1,946
22	Logan Square	10	28	359	111	167	618	2,238	640	24	4,195
23	Humboldt Park	13	52	546	234	440	546	1,596	679	26	4,132
24	West Town	5	39	463	160	241	1,009	3,476	687	26	6,106
25	Austin	34	117	1,088	374	709	1,024	3,257	1,138	53	7,794
26	West Garfield Park	13	17	322	130	329	247	819	328	13	2,218
27	East Garfield Park	7	24	268	124	309	247	952	376	7	2,314
28	Near West Side	8	27	392	155	326	467	3,379	623	5	5,382
29	North Lawndale	24	39	457	212	422	400	1,511	498	17	3,580
30	South Lawndale	12	27	275	162	236	363	1,291	496	16	2,878
31	Lower West Side	5	11	127	106	132	202	887	240	7	1,717
32	Loop	1	11	199	46	61	123	4,425	155	2	5,023
33	Near South Side	0	4	77	29	71	129	943	136	1	1,390
34	Armour Square	1	1	121	11	23	93	440	86	1	777
35	Douglas	8	21	210	75	189	125	894	244	5	1,771
36	Oakland	2	4	36	14	40	61	116	65	1	339
37	Fuller Park	1	4	69	25	52	70	211	84	1	517
38	Grand Boulevard	5	33	234	107	255	405	972	333	5	2,349
39	Kenwood	1	13	113	43	74	202	644	157	3	1,250

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40 Washington Park	10	20	269	89	250	262	587	211	4	1,702
41 Hyde Park	2	9	219	27	47	286	967	205	8	1,770
42 Woodlawn	8	48	339	151	279	412	999	318	4	2,558
43 South Shore	22	53	618	228	415	1,115	2,035	689	24	5,199
44 Chatham	12	42	467	158	270	562	1,968	635	8	4,122
45 Avalon Park	2	13	118	42	48	124	481	138	6	972
46 South Chicago	7	37	303	168	231	397	1,171	338	16	2,668
47 Burnside	1	3	20	16	22	33	87	28	1	211
48 Calumet Heights	0	12	108	40	43	149	385	167	2	906
49 Roseland	11	63	504	195	345	598	1,550	622	11	3,899
50 Pullman	4	9	62	35	54	62	254	91	6	577
51 South Deering	5	12	93	54	41	105	392	141	4	847
52 East Side	0	8	45	36	47	190	272	99	5	702
53 West Pullman	18	39	293	159	251	536	741	409	16	2,462
54 Riverdale	2	10	57	47	81	102	164	75	3	541
55 Hegewisch	1	2	20	13	10	90	144	40	3	323
56 Garfield Ridge	4	17	112	52	67	240	741	208	5	1,446
57 Archer Heights	3	4	61	8	30	110	423	138	4	781
58 Brighton Park	5	19	154	68	109	315	729	244	16	1,659
59 McKinley Park	0	4	37	36	44	148	437	146	4	856
60 Bridgeport	0	7	80	48	66	265	564	187	17	1,234
61 New City	14	47	315	190	324	520	1,439	466	14	3,329
62 West Elsdon	1	6	39	19	38	123	307	101	4	638
63 Gage Park	10	19	144	67	133	357	663	253	20	1,666
64 Clearing	2	1	14	17	50	146	345	111	0	686
65 West Lawn	3	12	107	36	53	190	1,008	204	4	1,617
66 Chicago Lawn	13	44	532	245	368	826	1,534	690	26	4,278
67 West Englewood	19	48	470	283	588	789	1,500	651	20	4,368
68 Englewood	16	58	439	268	473	686	1,404	572	32	3,948
69 Greater Grand Crossing	22	57	492	229	350	629	1,492	698	8	3,977
70 Ashburn	2	10	189	80	82	324	724	237	8	1,656
71 Auburn Gresham	11	66	585	280	386	815	1,836	789	11	4,779
72 Beverly	0	4	82	20	13	161	406	102	3	791
73 Washington Heights	5	27	209	86	106	245	798	354	8	1,838
74 Mount Greenwood	1	3	6	13	12	53	261	22	0	371
75 Morgan Park	1	9	129	49	63	181	591	202	5	1,230
76 O'Hare Area	0	5	12	10	9	23	690	65	0	814
77 Edgewater	7	15	186	42	60	335	1,260	148	7	2,060

Community Area	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1 Rogers Park	18,767	20,170	17,639	4,110	2,798	63,484
2 West Ridge	4,962	36,403	11,353	16,383	4,098	73,199
3 Uptown	13,415	26,784	12,674	8,255	2,423	63,551
4 Lincoln Square	1,342	23,716	11,831	5,941	1,744	44,574
5 North Center	1,333	21,938	6,496	1,336	792	31,895
6 Lake View	4,193	75,363	8,268	5,196	1,797	94,817
7 Lincoln Park	3,323	54,341	3,254	2,347	1,055	64,320
8 Near North Side	13,884	50,397	2,805	4,477	1,248	72,811
9 Edison Park	19	10,503	463	200	74	11,259
10 Norwood Park	332	33,085	2,404	1,225	406	37,452
11 Jefferson Park	81	21,101	2,881	1,247	549	25,859
12 Forest Glen	71	14,793	1,389	1,589	323	18,165
13 North Park	452	10,336	2,652	4,429	645	18,514
14 Albany Park	1,907	15,866	26,741	10,197	2,944	57,655
15 Portage Park	336	45,418	15,022	2,488	2,076	65,340
16 Irving Park	1,121	25,912	25,401	4,391	1,818	58,643
17 Dunning	234	34,394	5,441	1,328	767	42,164
18 Montclare	264	6,892	4,865	340	285	12,646
19 Belmont Cragin	2,000	21,881	50,881	2,003	1,379	78,144
20 Hermosa	649	3,086	22,574	321	278	26,908
21 Avondale	669	12,757	26,700	975	1,982	43,083
22 Logan Square	4,290	21,742	53,833	1,110	1,740	82,715
23 Humboldt Park	31,207	2,184	31,607	262	576	65,836
24 West Town	7,979	34,445	40,966	1,568	2,477	87,435
25 Austin	105,369	5,662	4,841	658	997	117,527
26 West Garfield Park	22,564	133	201	19	102	23,019
27 East Garfield Park	20,296	235	207	29	114	20,881
28 Near West Side	24,546	11,731	4,415	4,946	781	46,419
29 North Lawndale	39,164	383	1,896	58	267	41,768
30 South Lawndale	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

Community Area		African-American	Caucasian	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	Calumet 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	Mount 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 7 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 civilian-dressed 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
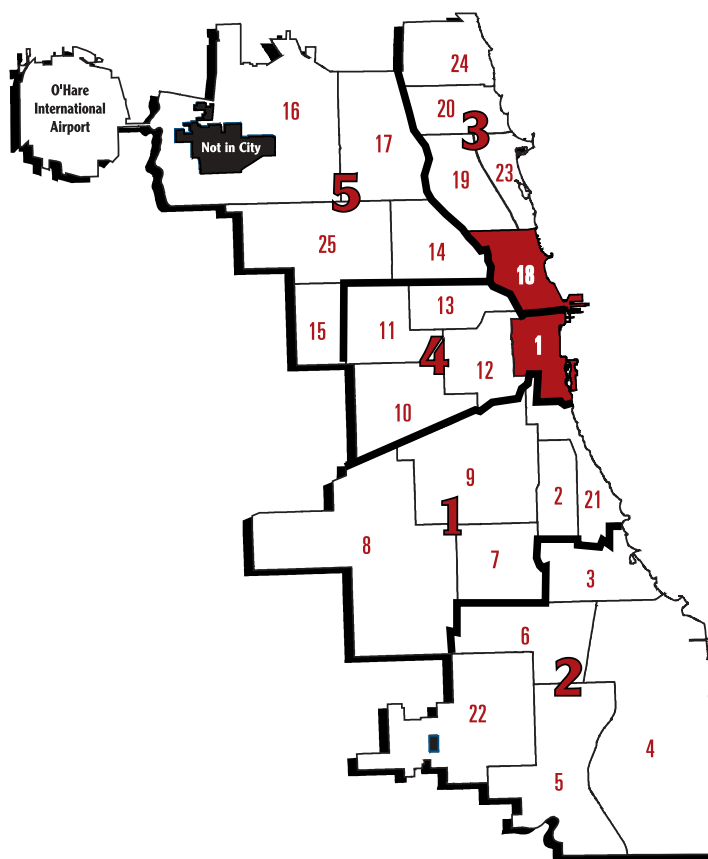
Exhibit 11b.
Police District Land Areas

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	Calumet	12.80	6	18	Near North	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	Ogden	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				

Source: Information Services Division, Chicago Police Department

Between 2004 and 2005, reported index crime decreased in 23 of Chicago's 25 police districts and increased in two districts. For the districts which increased, the average increase was 2.2 percent, with a range of 2.0 to 2.4 percent. For the districts which decreased, the average decrease was 7.4 percent, with a range of 1.0 to 16.0 percent.

Exhibit 11c.

Index Crimes by Police District, 2005

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	1	16	309	83	139	290	6,046	392	3	7,279
2	17	55	594	217	585	703	1,802	623	12	4,608
3	35	116	1,050	416	788	1,530	3,120	1,154	20	8,229
4	23	115	931	463	594	1,460	3,681	1,219	49	8,535
5	32	102	749	392	664	1,171	2,281	1,002	32	6,425
6	33	127	1,260	523	774	1,516	4,285	1,614	21	10,153
7	37	113	957	595	1,100	1,565	3,131	1,324	53	8,875
8	35	108	1,177	515	794	2,244	5,677	1,880	65	12,495
9	24	86	704	378	628	1,414	3,540	1,218	58	8,050
10	35	65	712	359	615	759	2,718	999	34	6,296
11	34	71	1,026	441	1,070	819	2,957	1,169	38	7,625
12	10	28	314	181	293	488	2,780	582	6	4,682
13	4	35	366	133	264	628	2,658	586	18	4,692
14	12	53	668	232	340	1,196	4,004	1,001	46	7,552
15	18	77	743	265	478	621	1,868	660	38	4,768
16	1	30	212	134	101	869	3,236	733	35	5,351
17	4	47	347	120	147	945	2,934	962	21	5,527
18	13	47	439	112	284	788	6,407	443	6	8,539
19	5	29	262	59	104	1,070	3,024	473	10	5,036
20	7	24	257	79	107	589	1,986	335	9	3,393
21	10	41	553	131	248	685	2,720	641	15	5,044
22	10	60	566	211	258	840	2,573	909	23	5,450
23	2	30	305	85	120	500	2,381	311	12	3,746
24	10	49	539	158	223	879	3,144	522	13	5,537
25	36	95	924	401	542	1,745	4,420	1,744	45	9,952
Total	448	1,619	15,964	6,683	11,260	25,314	83,373	22,496	682	167,839

Chicago Police Districts

Exhibit 11d.
Police District Population

District	African-American	Caucasian	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 decreased by 2.3 percent between 2004 and 2005, bringing the number of arrests to their 2003 level. The 238,636 arrests in 2005 included 34,544 for index offenses (14.5 percent), 177,514 for non-index offenses (74.4 percent), and 26,578 on outstanding warrants (11.1 percent). The foregoing percentages are all within a point of their 2004 counterparts. Total index crime arrests decreased by 4.4 percent, with a range of 2.9 percent (arson) to 11.3 percent (murder/non-negligent manslaughter) among the six individual categories which showed a decrease. In two index crime categories—robbery and aggravated assault/battery—the number of arrests increased, by 5.7 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively.

Total non-index crime arrests decreased by 1.6 percent between 2004 and 2005, with a range of 1.6 percent (narcotics violations) to 24.1 percent (prostitution) among the individual categories which showed a decrease. Some non-index category arrests showed an increase. The largest among these was in regard to manslaughter by negligence (33.3 percent), but the numbers involved were small. Other, noteworthy increases were arrests for vandalism (14.0 percent) and gambling (8.6 percent).

Exhibit 12a.
Arrests by Offense Classification, 2004-2005

Offense Classification	2004	2005	Change	% Change
Murder or Non-Negligent Manslaughter* (01A)	432	383	-49	-11.3%
Manslaughter by Negligence (01B)	15	20	5	33.3%
Criminal Sexual Assault* (02)	559	543	-16	-2.9%
Robbery* (03)	2,915	3,081	166	5.7%
Aggravated Assault/Battery* (04)	5,621	5,687	66	1.2%
Burglary* (05)	2,986	2,810	-176	-5.9%
Larceny-Theft (except Motor Vehicle)* (06)	16,084	14,896	-1,188	-7.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft* (07)	7,411	7,011	-400	-5.4%
Simple Assault/Battery (08)	29,526	27,858	-1,668	-5.6%
Arson* (09)	138	133	-5	-3.6%
Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)	222	213	-9	-4.1%
Fraud (11)	1,702	1,663	-39	-2.3%
Vandalism (14)	4,500	5,131	631	14.0%
Weapon Violations (15)	4,818	4,501	-317	-6.6%
Prostitution (16)	7,243	5,499	-1,744	-24.1%
Sex Offenses - Criminal Sexual Abuse (17)	963	984	21	2.2%
Narcotics Violations (18)	59,051	58,098	-953	-1.6%
Gambling (19)	2,828	3,070	242	8.6%
Offenses Against Family and Children (20)	336	358	22	6.5%
Driving Under the Influence (21)	5,998	6,045	47	0.8%
Liquor Law Violations (22)	970	880	-90	-9.3%
Disorderly Conduct (24)	18,640	19,226	586	3.1%
All Other State Law Violations	27,549	28,816	1,267	4.6%
Other Municipal Code Violations	10,996	10,637	-359	-3.3%
Traffic Violations	5,089	4,515	-574	-11.3%
Index Offenses (marked * above)	36,146	34,544	-1,602	-4.4%
Non-Index Offenses	180,446	177,514	-2,932	-1.6%
Warrant Arrests	27,601	26,578	-1,023	-3.7%
Total	244,193	238,636	-5,557	-2.3%

* Index Crime

Offense Classification	Gender**	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Unk.	Total
Murder or	- Male	276	12	69	1	0	0	358
Non-Negligent Manslaughter* (01A)	- Female	22	1	2	0	0	0	25
Manslaughter by Negligence (01B)	- Male	10	1	5	0	0	0	16
	- Female	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Criminal Sexual Assault* (02)	- Male	380	26	125	2	0	1	534
	- Female	5	1	3	0	0	0	9
Robbery* (03)	- Male	2,378	108	358	6	2	1	2,853
	- Female	164	32	32	0	0	0	228
Aggravated Assault* (04A)	- Male	1,864	232	742	9	7	3	2,857
	- Female	505	27	35	1	0	0	568
Aggravated Battery* (04B)	- Male	1,361	114	293	8	2	3	1,781
	- Female	405	23	50	2	0	1	481
Burglary* (05)	- Male	1,740	301	626	7	2	3	2,679
	- Female	91	19	20	0	0	0	130
	- X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Larceny-Theft	- Male	7,776	1,411	1,380	86	13	17	10,683
(except Motor Vehicle) * (06)	- Female	3,003	596	539	59	5	11	4,213
Motor Vehicle Theft* (07)	- Male	4,752	296	813	22	2	1	5,886
	- Female	836	135	149	3	1	1	1,125
Simple Assault (08A)	- Male	2,570	507	836	31	8	7	3,959
	- Female	748	68	118	1	2	2	939
	- X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Simple Battery (08B)	- Male	11,734	2,162	3,554	186	20	27	17,683
	- Female	4,178	389	681	21	4	2	5,275
	- X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arson* (09)	- Male	74	15	19	0	0	0	108
	- Female	22	1	2	0	0	0	25
Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)	- Male	92	17	11	3	0	0	123
	- Female	66	16	7	0	1	0	90
Fraud (11)	- Male	928	172	216	10	3	7	1,336
	- Female	241	45	40	0	0	1	327
Vandalism (14)	- Male	2,124	701	1,457	47	8	12	4,349
	- Female	621	67	90	3	0	0	781
	- X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Weapons Violations (15)	- Male	3,031	227	929	12	2	7	4,208
	- Female	239	20	33	0	1	0	293
Prostitution (16)	- Male	904	358	912	47	6	9	2,236
	- Female	2,214	632	334	63	12	8	3,263
Sex Offenses -	- Male	500	149	263	10	2	1	925
Criminal Sexual Abuse (17)	- Female	41	11	4	0	1	1	58
	- X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Narcotics Violations (18)	- Male	40,218	3,564	6,921	224	22	48	50,997
	- Female	5,470	937	660	25	3	4	7,099
	- X	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Gambling (19)	- Male	3,010	6	25	3	0	0	3,044
	- Female	25	1	0	0	0	0	26
Offenses Against Family and Children (20)	- Male	75	17	52	0	0	1	145
	- Female	142	24	44	2	1	0	213
Driving Under the Influence (21)	- Male	1,438	1,199	2,806	53	1	10	5,507
	- Female	200	211	118	5	1	2	537
	- X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liquor Law Violations (22)	- Male	260	120	411	7	1	1	800
	- Female	18	25	36	0	1	0	80
Disorderly Conduct (24)	- Male	9,671	1,751	5,710	108	44	17	17,301
	- Female	1,521	204	181	7	4	5	1,922
	- X	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
All Other State Law Violations	- Male	18,165	2,246	3,514	127	30	25	24,107
	- Female	3,631	697	321	42	8	8	4,707
	- X	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Other Municipal Code Violations	- Male	8,842	209	736	29	2	3	9,821
	- Female	709	67	36	4	0	0	816
Traffic Violations	- Male	2,040	428	1,567	21	4	10	4,070
	- Female	257	88	97	3	0	0	445
Warrant Arrests	- Male	15,644	2,190	3,862	104	22	18	21,840
	- Female	3,560	702	452	12	5	6	4,737
	- X	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
All Arrests	- Male	141,857	18,539	38,212	1,163	203	232	200,206
	- Female	28,938	5,039	4,084	253	50	52	38,416
	- X	8	3	3	0	0	0	14
Total Arrests		170,803	23,581	42,299	1,416	253	284	238,636

* Index Crime

** X - Unknown

Offense Classification	Gender**	16 or Under	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.***	Total
Murder or	- Male	24	84	100	128	22	0	358
Non-Negligent Manslaughter* (01A)	- Female	1	4	4	12	4	0	25
Manslaughter by Negligence (01B)	- Male	3	1	4	6	2	0	16
	- Female	0	1	1	2	0	0	4
Criminal Sexual Assault* (02)	- Male	68	94	87	224	61	0	534
	- Female	0	3	1	5	0	0	9
Robbery* (03)	- Male	1,002	731	360	666	92	2	2,853
	- Female	73	42	25	80	8	0	228
Aggravated Assault* (04A)	- Male	684	574	392	856	349	2	2,857
	- Female	152	94	56	205	60	1	568
Aggravated Battery* (04B)	- Male	681	329	249	450	70	2	1,781
	- Female	269	44	56	92	19	1	481
Burglary* (05)	- Male	834	447	194	935	269	0	2,679
	- Female	43	17	13	47	10	0	130
	- X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Larceny-Theft	- Male	1,354	1,162	825	5,149	2,186	7	10,683
(except Motor Vehicle) * (06)	- Female	632	731	432	1,766	650	2	4,213
Motor Vehicle Theft* (07)	- Male	1,619	1,539	798	1,631	296	3	5,886
	- Female	215	279	173	418	39	1	1,125
Simple Assault (08A)	- Male	687	616	479	1,574	597	6	3,959
	- Female	222	177	121	316	101	2	939
	- X	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Simple Battery (08B)	- Male	3,037	2,455	2,432	7,514	2,232	13	17,683
	- Female	1,622	999	586	1,690	373	5	5,275
	- X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Arson* (09)	- Male	37	14	11	35	11	0	108
	- Female	3	4	4	11	3	0	25
Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)	- Male	7	12	20	67	17	0	123
	- Female	1	20	20	41	8	0	90
Fraud (11)	- Male	93	205	129	649	260	0	1,336
	- Female	13	48	51	176	39	0	327
Vandalism (14)	- Male	1,280	1,052	628	1,119	267	3	4,349
	- Female	144	178	122	279	58	0	781
	- X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Weapons Violations (15)	- Male	771	1,018	836	1,327	254	2	4,208
	- Female	129	50	25	75	14	0	293
Prostitution (16)	- Male	14	184	331	1,263	444	0	2,236
	- Female	9	165	308	2,398	381	2	3,263
Sex Offenses -	- Male	76	120	108	430	190	1	925
Criminal Sexual Abuse (17)	- Female	2	11	8	28	9	0	58
	- X	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Narcotics Violations (18)	- Male	4,974	11,553	8,817	19,174	6,461	18	50,997
	- Female	322	908	823	3,797	1,247	2	7,099
	- X	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Gambling (19)	- Male	483	1,220	663	641	36	1	3,044
	- Female	6	11	4	4	1	0	26
Offenses Against Family and Children(20)	- Male	2	24	29	68	22	0	145
	- Female	5	23	36	130	19	0	213
Driving Under the Influence (21)	- Male	9	317	979	3,319	881	2	5,507
	- Female	1	46	104	310	76	0	537
	- X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Liquor Law Violations (22)	- Male	136	629	12	17	6	0	800
	- Female	35	42	0	1	2	0	80
Disorderly Conduct (24)	- Male	1,843	3,476	2,981	6,508	2,475	18	17,301
	- Female	420	298	219	761	220	4	1,922
	- X	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
All Other State Law Violations	- Male	2,242	4,205	2,779	10,389	4,476	16	24,107
	- Female	344	645	559	2,488	666	5	4,707
	- X	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Other Municipal Code Violations	- Male	691	3,107	1,859	3,195	966	3	9,821
	- Female	36	99	100	466	113	2	816
Traffic Violations	- Male	168	852	838	1,835	368	9	4,070
	- Female	19	69	76	241	35	5	445
Warrant Arrests	- Male	1,107	3,306	3,484	10,869	3,073	1	21,840
	- Female	184	480	603	2,900	570	0	4,737
	- X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
All Arrests	- Male	23,926	39,326	30,424	80,038	26,383	109	200,206
	- Female	4,902	5,488	4,530	18,739	4,725	32	38,416
	- X	1	3	0	7	3	0	14
Total Arrests		28,829	44,817	34,954	98,784	31,111	282	238,636

* Index Crime
** X - Unknown
*** Includes arrests in which the age was 0.

Chicago Police Department

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Targeted Response Unit

The Targeted Response Unit is comprised of highly professional and proactive officers that are deployed to high crime areas to conduct aggressive, visible patrols focusing on guns, narcotics, and stolen vehicles.

Targeted Response Unit Activity, 2005

	2005
Total Missions*	4,774
Total Arrests	7,402
Narcotics Arrests	2,879
Warrants/Investigative Alerts	1,843
Weapon Arrests	209
Possession of Stolen Motor Vehicle Arrests	116
All Other Arrests	2,355
Weapons Recovered	287

* Missions reflect the total number of Tactical Response Unit teams deployed in 2005.

Special Operations Section

Working closely with the Deployment Operations Section, the Special Operations Section conducted missions throughout the city, targeting specific areas in an effort to reduce the number of homicides and aggravated batteries with firearms.

Exhibit 14.

Special Operations Section Activity, 2005

	2005
Total Missions	2,793
Total Arrests	6,944
Firearms Recovered	790
Vehicles Impounded	344
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	132

** Other activities: 19 members of the SWAT team responded to the Gulf Coast area to assist in relief efforts shortly after Hurricane Katrina struck. The team assisted in search and rescue efforts, site security, and National Stockpile protection. These officers also conducted patrols with the Louisiana State Police and provided protection for body recovery teams during the 17 day deployment.

** As part of on-going Homeland Security initiatives, the Canine Unit along with Special Operations Response Teams (SORT) provided added security for the Central Business District and major transportation facilities.

Narcotic and Gang Investigations Section Activity, 2005

	2005
Narcotic Incident Investigations	330
Offenders Arrested*	3,026
Gangs Targeted	27
Firearms Recovered	189
Vehicles Seized	202
U.S. Currency Seized	$6,845,070.53

* Charges consisted of Calculated Criminal Drug Conspiracy, Delivery of Controlled Substance, and Possession of a Controlled Substance.

The Narcotics and Gang Investigations Section is responsible for ensuring proper investigation and enforcement against large-scale, illegal narcotics activities and those which transcend district boundaries. The focus of this section is the dissolution of illegal gang activities through both street-level enforcement efforts and long-term criminal investigations.

Exhibit 15b.

Drugs Recovered - Narcotic and Gang Investigations Section, 2005

Drugs Recovered	Grams	Estimated Street Value
Amoxicylin	10.0	$15.00
Cannabis-Generic	5,041,222.8	$30,247,336.73
Cannabis-Hydro	5,176.5	$155,295.00
Cannabis-Sinsemilla	209,012.7	$3,344,203.20
Cocaine-Crack	11,885.5	$1,461,912.81
Cocaine-Powder	1,482,166.0	$185,270,745.00
Ecstasy-Pills	3,110.8	$77,770.00
Gamma Butyrolctone	5,050.0	$5,050.00
GHB-Liquid	6.0	$1,800.00
Hashish	116.5	$1,747.50
Heroin-Brown	5,368.7	$536,870.00
Heroin-White	8,170.9	$1,225,635.00
Ketamine-Liquid	12.0	$240.00
Khat	70,384.5	$303,357.20
Methamphetamine-Ice	36,310.1	$11,982,335.64
Oxycodone-Pills	36.0	$306.00
PCP-Laced Material	3.9	$107.21
PCP-Liquid(ML)	5.0	$50.00
PCP-Liquid(OZ)	2.8	$846.00
Psilocybin	4,129.5	$37,165.50
Steroid-Liquid	947.0	$2,204.30
Steroid-Pills	1,810.0	$9,050.00
Tranquilizer	49.0	$269.50
Valium-Pills	100.0	$350.00
Total	6,885,086.2	$234,664,661.59

Domestic Violence

There were 211,054 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications in 2005, a 2.2 percent decrease from 2004. The decrease was largely driven by a decline of 2.7 percent in domestic disturbance calls which represented 70.4 percent of all domestic-related calls for service in 2005. The other call types—domestic battery and violation of an order of protection—remained close to their 2004 levels (decreases of 1.1 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively).

The number of domestic violence calls per 1,000 residents varied by a factor of 12.6 among the districts, from 17.2 in the 19th District to 216.9 in the 7th District. Other relatively high districts were the 11th (181.1), 3rd (162.5), 15th (161.1), and 6th (147.3). Other relatively low districts were the 16th (22.6), 18th (23.9), 20th (26.5), and 17th (29.7). The Citywide rate was 72.9 calls per 1,000 residents, a decrease of 2.2 percent from 2004.

Exhibit 16a.

Domestic Violence Calls for Service, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	152,732	148,567	-2.7%
Domestic Battery	57,793	57,142	-1.1%
Violation of Order of Protection	5,359	5,345	-0.3%
Total	215,884	211,054	-2.2%

Exhibit 16b.

Domestic Violence Calls for Service by District, 2004-2005

District	2004	2005	% Change
1	1,770	1,600	-9.6%
2	7,917	6,961	-12.1%
3	15,103	15,175	0.5%
4	14,974	14,912	-0.4%
5	13,643	13,157	-3.6%
6	15,467	15,518	0.3%
7	20,809	19,872	-4.5%
8	13,857	13,214	-4.6%
9	11,332	11,596	2.3%
10	10,799	10,504	-2.7%
11	15,286	14,919	-2.4%
12	3,814	3,565	-6.5%
13	3,758	3,469	-7.7%
14	6,524	6,109	-6.4%
15	11,634	11,719	0.7%
16	4,205	4,527	7.7%
17	4,665	4,658	-0.2%
18	3,120	2,651	-15.0%
19	1,961	1,846	-5.9%
20	2,832	2,720	-4.0%
21	4,260	3,892	-8.6%
22	7,634	7,685	0.7%
23	2,311	2,358	2.0%
24	6,415	6,411	-0.1%
25	11,794	12,016	1.9%
Total	215,884	211,054	-2.2%

Exhibit 16c.

Domestic-Related Arrests, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Domestic Battery	10,688	10,115	-5.4%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	127	123	-3.1%
Battery - Unborn Child	0	1	—
Violation of Bail Bond - Family Member	25	19	-24.0%
Violation of Order of Protection	908	827	-8.9%
Stalking	11	6	-45.5%
Aggravated Stalking	4	2	-50.0%
Unlawful Restraint	19	17	-10.5%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	3	3	0.0%
Total	11,785	11,113	-5.7%

Domestic-related arrests declined by 5.7 percent between 2004 and 2005. The overwhelming majority of arrests (91.0 percent) were for domestic battery, followed by violation of an order of protection (7.4 percent). The seven other categories in which 2005 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, with four years of increase over the previous year, and five years of decline. Although the 2005 count of 36 is the second-lowest in the ten-year period, it represents a 56.5 percent increase over 2004.

Exhibit 16d.

Domestic-Related Homicides, 1996-2005

Dispersal Activity
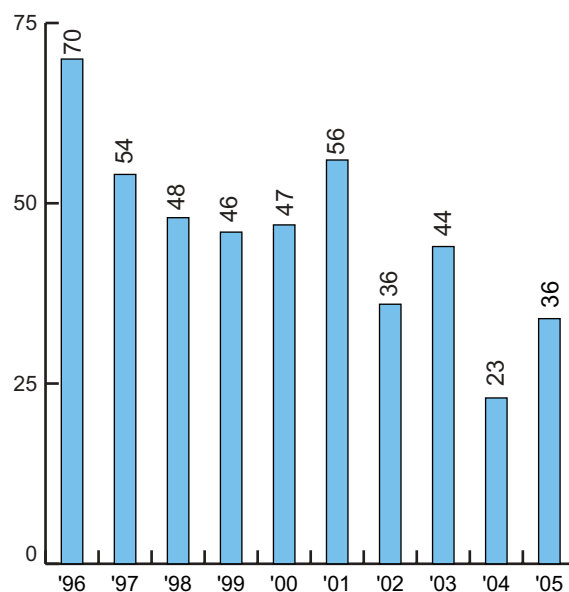
Section 8-4-015 of the Municipal Code of Chicago directs the Superintendent of Police, in consultation with others inside and outside the Department, to identify areas of the City where gang loitering has enabled street gangs to establish control, intimidate others from entering those areas, or to conceal illegal activities.

When a police officer observes one or more persons engaged in gang or narcotics-related loitering in an area so designated, the officer informs such persons that they are engaged in loitering where such loitering is prohibited; orders such persons to disperse and remove themselves; and advises such persons they are subject to arrest if they fail to obey the order promptly or they engage in further gang or narcotics-related loitering at that location within the next three hours.

Exhibit 17.

Dispersals, 2004 - 2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Dispersal Orders	16,679	38,536	131.0%
Persons Dispersed	53,113	108,650	104.6%
Arrest Incidents	154	205	33.1%
Persons Arrested	314	420	33.8%

Exhibit 18a.
Roadside Safety Checks, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
DUI Arrests	261	267	2.3%
Open Liquor	92	95	3.3%
Seat Belt/Child Restraints	193	137	-29.0%
Unsafe Vehicles	39	38	-2.6%
License Violations*	647	603	-6.8%
Insurance Violations	691	571	-17.4%
Other Citations**	569	476	-16.3%
Total Citations Issued	2,492	2,187	-12.2%
Warnings Issued	42	34	-19.0%
Total Vehicles Checked	8,074	6,321	-21.7%

Exhibit 18b.
Saturation Patrols, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
DUI Arrests	60	148	146.7%
Open Liquor	33	74	124.2%
Speeding	1,537	759	-50.6%
Seat Belt/Child Restraints	766	517	-32.5%
Unsafe Vehicles	109	114	4.6%
License Violations*	393	400	1.8%
Insurance Violations	686	690	0.6%
Other Citations**	1,517	1,685	11.1%
Total Citations Issued	5,101	4,387	-14.0%
Warnings Issued	377	366	-2.9%

Exhibit 18c.
DUI Arrests, 1996-2005

Year	Arrests
'96	6,558
'97	7,050
'98	6,898
'99	7,172
'00	6,630
'01	6,350
'02	6,301
'03	5,969
'04	5,998
'05	6,045

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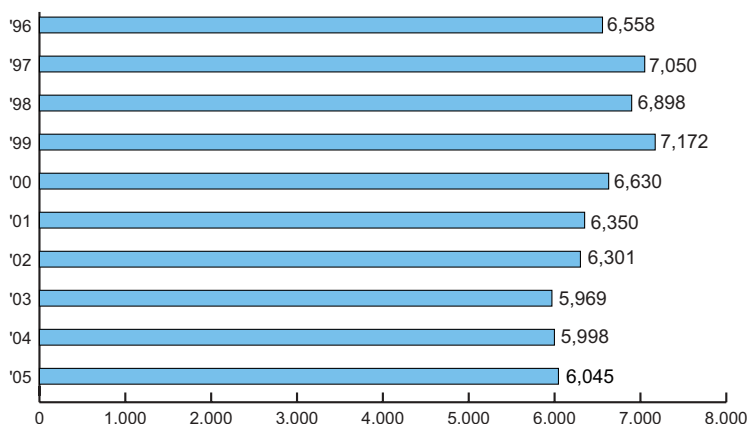
DUI Strike Force Patrols are similar in purpose to roadside safety checks, but involve roving patrols. Additional police vehicles are assigned to an area identified as a high accident location. Targeted offenses include speeding, unsafe vehicles, DUI and open alcoholic beverages, improper safety belt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

Note:
* 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 19a.

Juvenile Investigations, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Missing Persons	19,863	19,903	0.2%
DCFS Hotlines	3,062	2,939	-4.0%
Child Abduction - Family Related	1,258	993	-21.1%
Child Abuse (Physical Only)	1,935	1,772	-8.4%
Sex Offenses - Family Related	1,176	1,186	0.9%
Sex Offenses - Under 13 Special Investigations Unit *	901	790	-12.3%
Dependent/Neglect	703	623	-11.4%
Child Abandonment	121	129	6.6%
Total	29,019	28,335	-2.4%

* 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 decreased by 2.4 percent between 2004 and 2005. Among individual categories, the largest percentage decrease was in child abduction—family-related investigations (21.1 percent). Missing persons investigations and those regarding family-related sex offenses remained essentially at their 2004 levels (less than 1 percent increase each). The one category which showed an increase was child abandonment investigations (6.6 percent).

Between 2004 and 2005, there was an overall decline of 3.2 percent in juveniles processed by the Department. However, there was substantial variation among individual categories, three of which decreased and three of which increased between the two years. The decreases were 1.9 percent for station adjustments, 10.9 percent for referrals to Criminal Court, and 17.2 percent for curfew arrests. The increases were 1.2 percent for school absentees, 4.3 percent for status offenders, and 5.2 percent for referrals to Juvenile Court.

Exhibit 19b.

Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
School Absentees	47,433	48,010	1.2%
Curfew Arrests	26,590	22,028	-17.2%
Station Adjustments*	9,210	9,032	-1.9%
Referred to Agencies	5,299	3,950	-25.5%
Referred to Family	3,911	5,082	29.9%
Directed to Juvenile Court	17,563	18,471	5.2%
Directed to Criminal Court	156	139	-10.9%
Status Offenders**	235	245	4.3%
Total	101,187	97,925	-3.2%

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

* When a juvenile is taken into custody for a crime, he or she is turned over to a detective, who determines whether the juvenile will be directed to court or released to a parent or guardian with a station adjustment. Station adjustments provide for follow-up assistance or counseling by a detective 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 90 incidents reported in 2005 are a drop of 26.2 percent from the 122 in 2004.

Racial bias was the most common motive for hate crimes in 2005, accounting for 49 reported incidents, or 54.4 percent of the total. African-Americans were the most frequent victims of racially motivated hate crimes (30, or 61.2 percent) followed by Caucasians (38.8 percent).

Hate crimes based on sexual orientation were the second most frequent category, with 28 incidents, or 31.1 percent of the reported total. The substantial majority of these were crimes against gay men (71.4 percent).

Exhibit 20a.
Hate Crimes, 1996-2005

Three hate crime categories represented 80.0 percent of the reported total in 2005: battery/aggravated battery (28.9 percent), criminal damage to property (26.7 percent), and assault/aggravated assault (24.4 percent). These have typically been the leading categories, and represented 80.3 percent of the reported total in 2004.

When their race and gender were known, 2005 hate crime offenders tended to be Caucasian males (55.2 percent) or African-American males (32.8 percent). These were also the predominant groups in 2004.

Exhibit 20b.
Hate Crimes by Offense, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Assault/Aggravated Assault	30	22	-26.7%
Battery/Aggravated Battery	41	26	-36.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault/Attempt CSA	0	0	—
Criminal Damage to Property	27	24	-11.1%
Criminal Damage to Vehicle	6	8	33.3%
Harassment by Electronic Means/			
Harassment and Threats by Telephone	6	1	-83.3%
Robbery/Armed/Aggravated/Attempt	2	4	100.0%
Threats	5	2	-60.0%
Other Criminal Offense*	5	3	-40.0%
Total	122	90	-26.2%

*Other Criminal Offense includes Burglary, Reckless Conduct, Intimidation, Criminal Defacement, Theft, and other offenses.
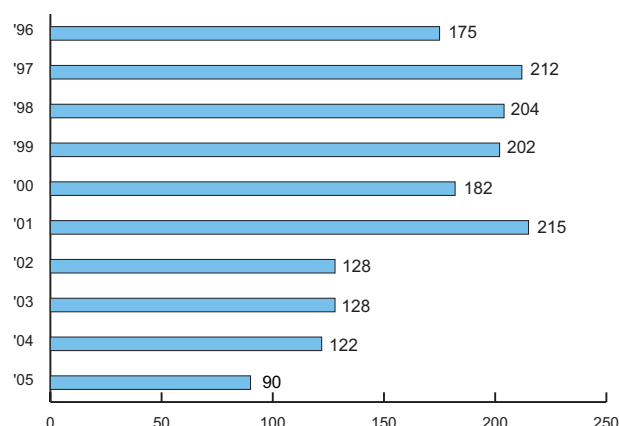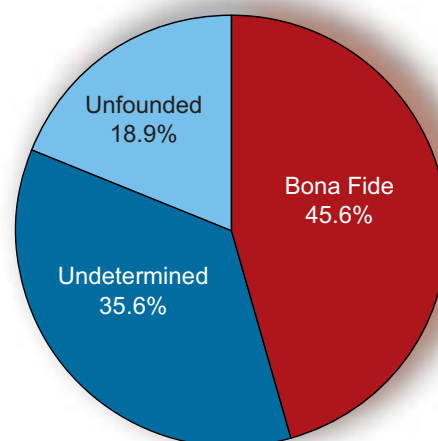
Exhibit 20c.
Hate Crime Investigations by Motive, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Race	52	49	-5.8%
Sexual Orientation	34	28	-17.6%
National Origin	22	5	-77.3%
Religion	13	8	-38.5%
Other*	1	0	-100.0%
Total	122	90	-26.2%

*Other includes gender and disability.

Exhibit 20d.
Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions, 2005

ADMINISTRATION

Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.9 million residents in an area of 228.5 square miles. The Department had 15,533 members at the end of 2005, including 13,323 sworn police officers.

Office of the Superintendent

The Department is led by the Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor. In addition to overall Department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for such critical functions as education and training, legal affairs, media relations, management and labor affairs, and internal investigations. The Superintendent manages the Office of the First Deputy Superintendent and five bureaus, each of which is commanded by a 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 organizational chart of the Department's major units appears on page 37.

Office of the First Deputy Superintendent

The Office of the First Deputy Superintendent coordinates and directs Department activities relating to preventive programs and police-community relations; monitors the development and application of the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS); provides training for newly-promoted Departmental managers regarding their strategic planning responsibilities; and monitors the delivery of City services in support of crime-fighting and community policing strategies. Additionally, the Office maintains administrative liaison between the Department and outside agencies requiring the use of sworn members, and acts as the Department's command post.

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 Patrol

The Bureau of Patrol is responsible for general field operations. This includes the protection of life and property; apprehension of criminals; use of the problem-solving process to address chronic crime and disorder problems; providing district law enforcement personnel with support that is consistent with beat and district strategic operational plans; and enforcement of traffic laws and ordinances.

Bureau of Strategic Deployment

The Bureau of Strategic Deployment is responsible for maintaining ready forces of personnel capable of responding to emergency situations, special events, and mission-directed patrols; conducting tactical analytic activities supporting effective deployment of field units; maintaining and deploying certain specialized vehicles; analyzing anti-terrorism intelligence; coordinating the Department's overall anti-terrorism planning and preparation; and providing dignitary protection.

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; organizing the Department's Strategic Planning and Management Accountability meetings; and conducting audits and inspections to determine compliance with Department policy.

Bureau of Administrative Services

The Bureau of Administrative Services is responsible for coordinating and directing Departmental activities related to budget and fiscal control; personnel administration; data collection; criminal justice research, analysis, and reporting. Additionally, the bureau conducts policy and planning research; systems analysis and program development; prepares grant applications; and provides field operations with support that is consistent with beat, district, and strategic operational planning activities.
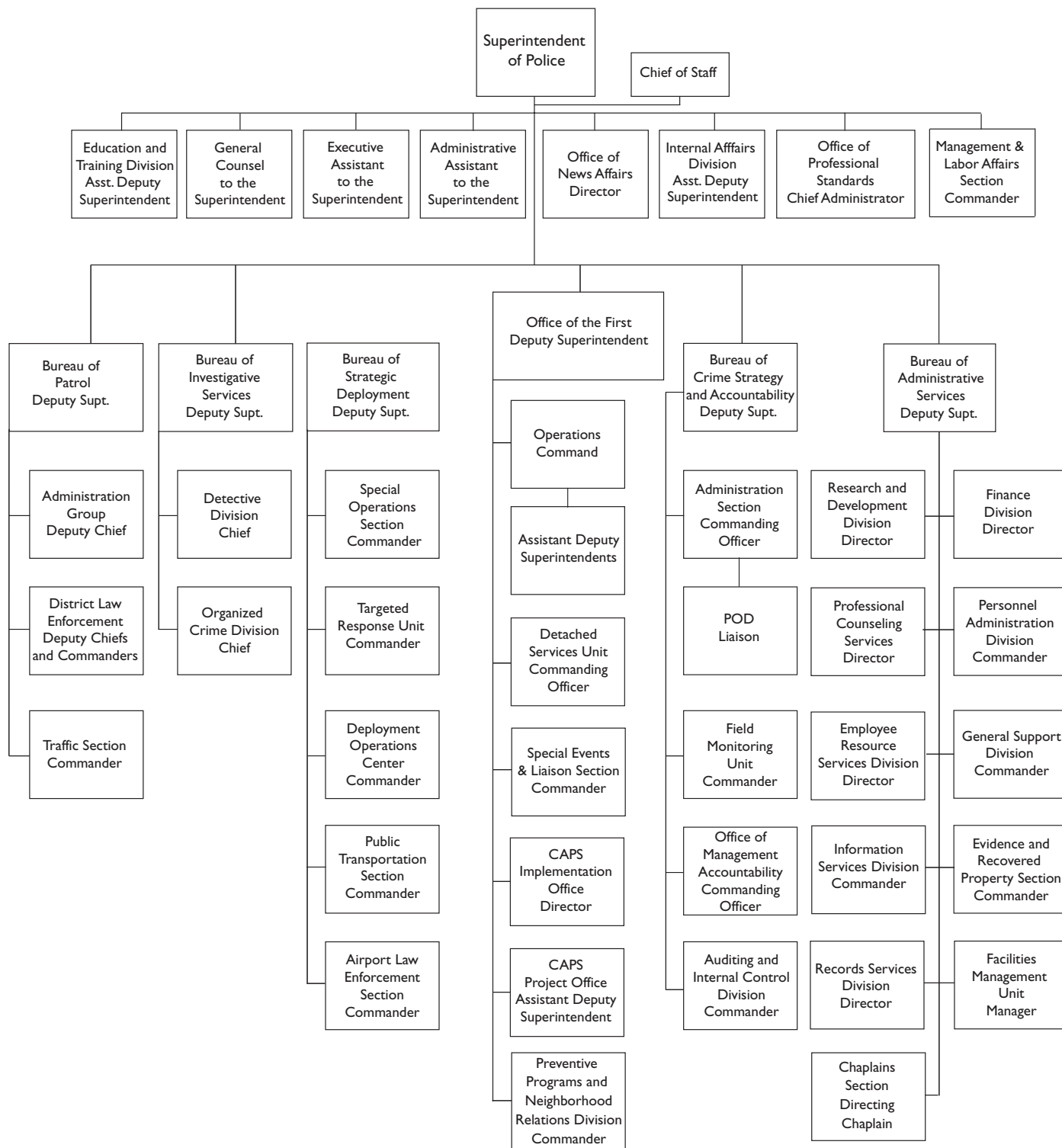
Exhibit 21.

Organization for Command, 2005

- Superintendent of Police
- Chief of Staff

Reporting to Superintendent of Police:
- Education and Training Division Asst. Deputy Superintendent
- General Counsel to the Superintendent
- Executive Assistant to the Superintendent
- Administrative Assistant to the Superintendent
- Office of News Affairs Director
- Internal Afffairs Division Asst. Deputy Superintendent
- Office of Professional Standards Chief Administrator
- Management & Labor Affairs Section Commander

Bureau of Patrol Deputy Supt.
- Administration Group Deputy Chief
- District Law Enforcement Deputy Chiefs and Commanders
- Traffic Section Commander

Bureau of Investigative Services Deputy Supt.
- Detective Division Chief
- Organized Crime Division Chief

Bureau of Strategic Deployment Deputy Supt.
- Special Operations Section Commander
- Targeted Response Unit Commander
- Deployment Operations Center Commander
- Public Transportation Section Commander
- Airport Law Enforcement Section Commander

Office of the First Deputy Superintendent
- Operations Command
  - Assistant Deputy Superintendents
- Detached Services Unit Commanding Officer
- Special Events & Liaison Section Commander
- CAPS Implementation Office Director
- CAPS Project Office Assistant Deputy Superintendent
- Preventive Programs and Neighborhood Relations Division Commander

Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability Deputy Supt.
- Administration Section Commanding Officer
  - POD Liaison
- Field Monitoring Unit Commander
- Office of Management Accountability Commanding Officer
- Auditing and Internal Control Division Commander

Bureau of Administrative Services Deputy Supt.
- Research and Development Division Director
- Professional Counseling Services Director
- Employee Resource Services Division Director
- Information Services Division Commander
- Records Services Division Director
- Chaplains Section Directing Chaplain
- Finance Division Director
- Personnel Administration Division Commander
- General Support Division Commander
- Evidence and Recovered Property Section Commander
- Facilities Management Unit Manager

Exhibit 22a.

Personnel by Race and Gender, 2005

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guard	Total
Caucasian	7,367	273	357	7,997
Male	5,869	129	18	6,016
Female	1,498	144	339	1,981
African-American	3,462	708	549	4,719
Male	2,264	171	18	2,453
Female	1,198	537	531	2,266
Hispanic	2,187	128	143	2,458
Male	1,757	47	8	1,812
Female	430	81	135	646
Native American	27	2	3	32
Male	21	1	0	22
Female	6	1	3	10
Other	280	43	4	327
Male	249	30	1	280
Female	31	13	3	47
Total	13,323	1,154	1,056	15,533
Male	10,160	378	45	10,583
Female	3,163	776	1,011	4,950

Exhibit 22b.

Languages Spoken by Sworn and Civilian Members

Language	Sworn	Civilian	Total
Spanish	2,191	302	2,493
Polish	202	14	216
German	138	21	159
French	116	21	137
Italian	108	28	136
Greek	84	8	92
Filipino	61	9	70
Arabic	55	9	64
Chinese	39	13	52
Russian	38	3	41
Assyrian	22	5	27
Lithuanian	22	2	24
Gaelic	13	8	21
Korean	23	1	24
Serbian	22	1	23
Ukrainian	17	5	22
Japanese	23	1	24
Croatian	19	0	19
Other*	179	41	220

*"Other" includes Armenian, Belgian, Bohemian, Czech, Dactylo, Danish, Dutch, Farsi, Finnish, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Labiomanian, Latvian, Lebanese, Macedonian, Malayalam, Marathi, Norwegian, Portuguese, Sicilian, Slovakian, Swedish, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese, Yiddish, Yugoslavian, and other languages.

The Chicago Police Department had 15,533 members at the end of 2005, virtually the same as at the end of 2004 (less than 1 percent decrease.). Civilian members declined by 2.6 percent, while sworn and exempt members, and crossing guards, were essentially at their 2004 levels (less than 1 percent decrease each).

At the end of 2005, 31.9 percent of all Department members were women: 23.7 percent of sworn/exempt members, 67.2 percent of civilians, and 95.7 percent of crossing guards. These figures are all within a percentage point of their 2004 counterparts.

About half (48.5 percent) of the Department's 2005 members were classified as minorities: African-American, Hispanic, Native American, or Other. This breaks down into 44.7 percent of sworn/exempt members, 76.3 percent of civilians, and 66.2 percent of crossing guards. The crossing guard figure represents an increase of 1.6 percentage points over 2004. The other two figures are essentially the same as in 2004 (less than 1 percentage point difference).

Calls for Service

Exhibit 23a.

911 Calls for Service, 1996-2005

Year	Calls
'96	3,429,827
'97	3,516,610
'98	3,770,795
'99	3,998,811
'00	4,396,615
'01	5,144,617
'02	4,937,360
'03	5,054,817
'04	5,271,469
'05	4,979,621
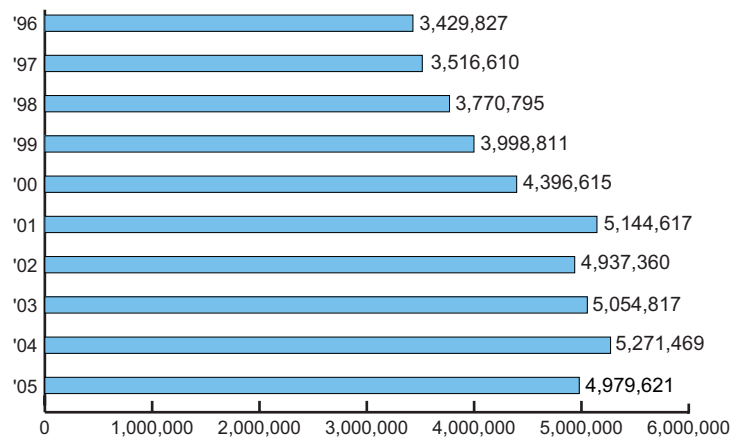
The 4,979,621 calls to 911 in 2005 represent a retrenchment of 5.5 percent from the all-time high of 5,271,469 calls in 2004. Calls to 311 may concern police services or other City services. Those which concern police services only are reported in Exhibit 23b as "Non-Emergency—746-6000." These calls increased by 34.5 percent in 2005. Calls which include police services and other City services are reported as "Non-Emergency—MOII" (Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information). These decreased by 3.3 percent in 2005. Administrative calls from the field to the 911 Center decreased by 12.7 percent, while automatic calls from triggered burglar alarms decreased by 12.1 percent.

Exhibit 23b.

Incoming Calls Answered, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
9-1-1	5,271,469	4,979,621	-5.5%
Non Emergency—746-6000 (311-ARS for '99)	332,609	447,258	34.5%
Non-Emergency—MOII (311- MOII for '99)	3,642,812	3,521,720	-3.3%
Administrative	340,779	297,652	-12.7%
Alarm	106,514	93,585	-12.1%
Total	9,694,183	9,339,836	-3.7%

Exhibit 23c.

Foreign Language Outbound Calls, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Foreign Language (System-Outbound)	80,113	84,115	5.0%
Language (911 Only)	49,854	50,933	2.2%

The number of beat community meetings in 2005 increased by 2.7 percent from its 2004 total, but the number of attendees dropped by 5.0 percent. In an average month in 2005, 247 beat meetings were held, each attended by 18 persons. Court Advocacy cases were up by 9.1 percent, and Court Advocacy volunteers, by 10.1 percent. Attendees of CAPS district-level committee meetings declined by 1.7 percent between 2004 and 2005.

Exhibit 24a.

Beat Community Meeting Attendance, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Total Meetings	2,891	2,968	2.7%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	241	247	2.5%
Total Attendees	55,895	53,104	-5.0%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	4,658	4,425	-5.0%
Average Attendees per Meeting	19	18	-5.7%

Exhibit 24b.

Court Advocacy Cases and Volunteers, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Total Cases	4,580	4,996	9.1%
Average Number of Cases/Month	382	416	8.9%
Total Volunteers	8,635	9,504	10.1%
Average Number of Volunteers/Month	720	792	10.0%

Exhibit 24c.

Subcommittee Meetings within Districts, 2004-2005*

	2004	2005	% Change
Total Attendees	23,088	22,687	-1.7%
Average Number of Monthly Cases	1,924	1,891	-1.7%

*Subcommittees include: Domestic Violence Subcommittee, Senior Citizen Subcommittee, and Court Advocacy Subcommittee.

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 25a.

Internal Affairs Division Investigations, 2005

Allegations	Investigation Initiated	Sustained Finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,367	329
Civil Rights Violations	1,592	5
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	65	12
Verbal Abuse	68	9
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	162	42
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	259	20
Commission of a Crime	263	24
Civil Suits	82	0
Alcohol Abuse	23	12
Drug/Substance Abuse	15	11
Bribery/Official Corruption	8	1
Supervisory Responsibilities	37	12
Total	4,941	477

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

Exhibit 25b.

Allegations of Unreasonable Force, 2005

	2005
1) Number of police officers against whom an allegation of unreasonable force was made[1]	662
2) Number of allegations of unreasonable force made against each officer[2]	771
3) Number of police officers against whom disciplinary charges were filed on the basis of allegations of unreasonable force[3]	55
4) Listing of investigations of allegations of unreasonable force pending as of the date of the report, together with dates on which such allegations were made[4]	305
5) Listing of allegations of unreasonable force for which the board has determined not to file charges[5]	1,564

This status report is published pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/10-1-18. 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.

[1] Reflects the number of individual police officers against whom an allegation of unreasonable force was made.

[2] This number reflects all allegations of unreasonable force; 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] Not all investigations of allegations made in 2005 were completed in 2005, and therefore some of those complaints remain open.

[4] This number reflects the investigations of excessive force complaints pending as of 31 December 2005, 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] Does not include investigations that OPS determined were Unfounded, or where OPS determined the officer's use of force was reasonable.

Exhibit 25c.

2005 Recommended Disciplinary Actions
in Sustained Cases, IAD and OPS*

	2005
Reprimand	113
Suspended 1 to 5 days	220
Suspended 6 to 15 days	35
Suspended 16 to 30 days	35
Suspended 31 days or more	5
Separated from the Department**	22
Total	430
Violation noted, no action	39
Summary Punishment Action Request	3,491
Hold - Penalty Not Served	38
Resigned while under investigation	59

* Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.

** Includes only those separations in which the separation was presented to the Police Board and have been Closed by the Records Section of the Internal Affairs Division

Exhibit 25d.

2005 Excessive Force Complaints,
Office of Professional Standards

	2005
Complaints retained by OPS*	2,571
Complaint registers completed**	2,707
Unfounded [a]	1,820
Exonerated [b]	45
Not Sustained [c]	721
Sustained [d]	83

* Source: Internal Affairs Division
** Source: Office of Professional Standards
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

There were 3,117 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2005, up by 8.3 percent from the 2,879 incidents in 2004. On average, each district had 124 incidents in 2005, but the number varied from 46 to 359 per district. An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur during an officer's regular duties (95.3 percent), as opposed to special employment or being off duty; while the officer was in uniform (73.6 percent); and outdoors (71.2 percent). There was less consistency in the type of location where the battery occurred, the time of day and day of the week when the battery occurred, and the officer's activity at the time of the attack.

The officer sustained an injury 43.3 percent of the time. The number of officers who sustained a non-fatal, major injury as the result of an attack remained stable from 2004 to 2005 (49 officers in 2004, 47 officers in 2005). The average age of a battered officer in 2005 was 35. Over half (52.6 percent) of the officers attacked had five or fewer years of experience. The average age of known battery offenders was 28.

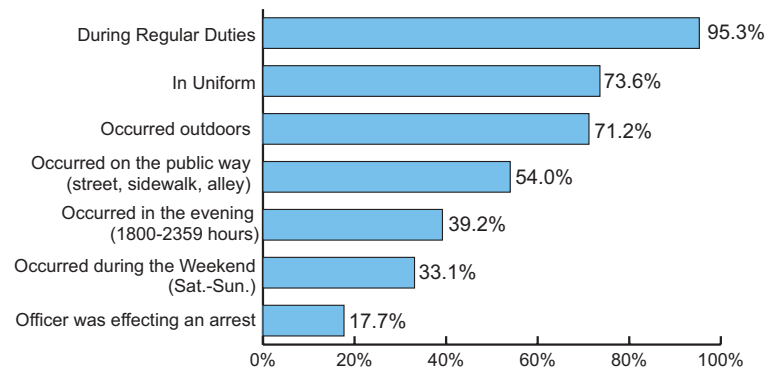## Exhibit 26a.
Attacks Against the Police Overview, 2005

Category	Percent
During Regular Duties	95.3%
In Uniform	73.6%
Occurred outdoors	71.2%
Occurred on the public way (street, sidewalk, alley)	54.0%
Occurred in the evening (1800-2359 hours)	39.2%
Occurred during the Weekend (Sat.-Sun.)	33.1%
Officer was effecting an arrest	17.7%

Exhibit 26b.
Injury Type, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	%Change
Fatal	0	0	—
Non-Fatal/Major Injury	49	47	-4.1%
Non-Fatal/Minor Injury	1,289	1,303	1.1%
No Injury	1,541	1,767	14.7%
Total	2,879	3,117	8.3%

Exhibit 26c.
Weapon Type, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	%Change
Hands/Feet/Mouth	2,113	2,268	7.3%
Firearm	151	176	16.6%
Verbal Threat	234	262	12.0%
Vehicle	62	52	-16.1%
Knife	59	67	13.6%
Other	260	292	12.3%
Total	2,879	3,117	8.3%

Exhibit 26d.
Age of Police Attacker, 2005

Age of Offender	Number of Offenders
8-19	711
20-29	1,299
30-39	578
40-49	394
50-59	99
60+	19

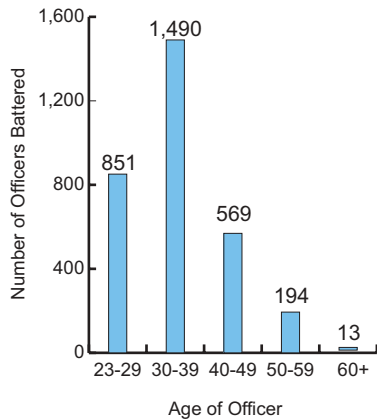## Exhibit 26e.
Age of Attacked Officer, 2005

Exhibit 26f.
Attacked Officer Years of Service, 2005
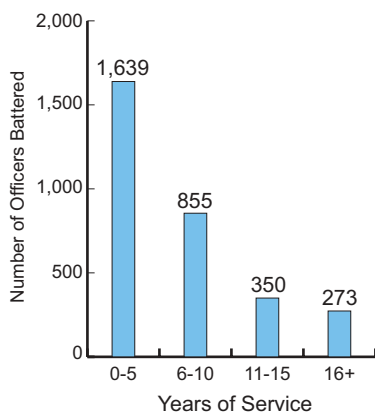
Exhibit 26g.
Attacks Against Officers by District, 2004-2005

District	2004	2005	% Change
1	73	84	15.1%
2	111	95	-14.4%
3	120	126	5.0%
4	141	138	-2.1%
5	133	121	-9.0%
6	175	159	-9.1%
7	264	265	0.4%
8	163	169	3.7%
9	124	144	16.1%
10	143	187	30.8%
11	295	359	21.7%
12	52	65	25.0%
13	65	58	-10.8%
14	110	130	18.2%
15	153	150	-2.0%
16	52	76	46.2%
17	74	79	6.8%
18	117	129	10.3%
19	58	67	15.5%
20	47	57	21.3%
21	39	46	17.9%
22	91	71	-22.0%
23	55	100	81.8%
24	74	96	29.7%
25	143	136	-4.9%
Outside City	7	10	42.9%
Total	2,879	3,117	8.3%

Education and Training

The Education and Training Division trained five recruit classes in 2005, graduating 514 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. This compares to eight classes and 494 recruits in 2004. The number of recruits graduated in 2005 is an increase of 4.0 percent from the number in 2004.

Chicago recruits presently receive 856 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a twelve-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 62 recruits, in two classes, for suburban police agencies. This is a decrease of 36.1 percent from the 97 trained in 2004. 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 qualification are conducted at each of the five Area Headquarter firing ranges and at the Training Academy.

Exhibit 27.

Education and Training: Number of Trainees, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Recruit Training	591	576	-2.5%
Chicago	494	514	4.0%
Suburban	97	62	-36.1%
Other Training	9,895	11,876	20.0%
Retreads/Retrainees*	85	115	35.3%
In-Service	8,888	11,112	25.0%
Pre-Service	301	176	-41.5%
Special training for outside agencies	251	395	57.4%
Civilian	370	78	-78.9%
Firearms Training	20,474	16,918	-17.4%
Chicago	19,211	16,508	-14.1%
Outside agencies using range	251	410	63.3%
PRISm (Firearms simulator training)	1,012	0	-100.0%
Total	30,960	29,370	-5.1%

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

The Chicago Police Department's appropriation decreased by $6,847,749, or 0.6 percent, between 2004 and 2005. This decrease was driven by a decline of 0.7 percent in personnel services. In 2005, the latter represented 96.1 percent of the Department's total appropriation, the same as in 2004. Two appropriations categories, both with small bases in 2004, increased in 2005: travel (185.0 percent) and equipment (20.1 percent).

Exhibit 28a.
Annual Appropriations, 2004-2005

	2004	2005
Personnel Services (salaries, wages, etc.)	$1,031,617,857	$1,024,631,983
Contractual Services [a]	$11,438,313	$12,256,450
Travel	$15,525	$44,245
Commodities [b]	$4,492,767	$4,529,695
Equipment	$31,500	$37,830
Contingencies	$45,000	$43,650
For Specific Purposes – Financial	$15,140,070	$15,140,070
For Specific Purposes – General	$1,800,384	$1,833,494
Capital Equipment Note	$8,550,000	$7,766,250
Total	$1,073,131,941	$1,066,250,557

(a) Rental and repairs of equipment; professional and technical services; utilities; etc.
(b) Repair parts, materials, and supplies.

Exhibit 28b.
Salary Schedule - Sworn Members, 2004*

Title		2004 Salary
Superintendent		$165,720
First Deputy Superintendent		$153,912
Deputy Superintendent		$146,112

	Starting	Maximum
Chief	$108,408	$144,288
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	$99,504	$132,408
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	$96,144	$126,648
Captain, Watch Commander	$71,580	$103,146
Lieutenant	$65,004	$95,850
Sergeant*	$55,224	$84,422
Detective, Investigator, Gang Specialist	$51,450	$77,976
Police Officer as Marine, Mounted, or Field Training Officer	$49,740	$75,756
Police Officer	$38,478	$72,066

* 2004 salary figures for Sergeants were unavailable at the time of printing due to contract negotiations.
* 2004 salary figures presented above were based on the 2004 Annual Report figures.
* 2005 salary figures were unavailable at the time of printing.

Fleet Inventory

The Department's fleet inventory included 3,609 vehicles in 2005, virtually identical to the number in 2004 (3,610). The most common vehicles in 2005, as in previous years, were marked squad cars (46.0 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (34.6 percent). Although marked squad cars remained the most common vehicles, their number actually decreased by 74, or 4.3 percent, between the two years. Other noteworthy changes were an increase of 48, or 26.2 percent, in the number of pound vehicles expropriated to the Department; and an increase of 25, or 125.0 percent, in the number of Suburbans, Tahoes, Explorers, and similar vehicles.

Exhibit 29.

Fleet Inventory, 2004-2005

	2004	2005
Marked Squad Car	1,735	1,661
Unmarked Squad Car	1,245	1,250
Pound Vehicles (Expropriated)	183	231
Squadrol	118	110
P.A.P.V.	94	93
Canine Mini-Van	34	34
CTA Security Car	32	31
Full-size Passenger Van	31	31
Patrol Mini-van	7	7
Cargo Mini-van	11	11
Suburban, Tahoe, Explorer, etc.	20	45
Full-size Cargo Van/Step Van	13	13
Prisoner Transport Van	14	14
Utility Vehicle	26	28
3-Wheel Motorcycle	3	3
2-Wheel Motorcycle	9	10
3-Wheel Cushmans	9	9
Trailer	17	19
Boats	9	9
Total	3,610	3,609

Exhibit 30.

Awards Granted, 2005

Police Blue Shield Award
An award granted to any sworn or civilian member who, as a result of accidental causes, has been seriously, critically, or fatally injured while in the performance of police duty. This award is limited to those cases resulting from an accident (e.g., a traffic accident, heart attack, or other nonviolent incident that occurs in the direct performance of police duty). — 2

Police Blue Star Award
An award granted to any sworn member who has been seriously, critically, or fatally injured while in the performance of police duty. In addition, this award may be conferred if injury was averted by wearing body armor. This award is limited to those cases resulting from attack by an assailant, personal combat, or the performance of an act of valor. — 2

Recognition Ribbon Award
An award granted to any sworn member who receives an outside governmental agency award that is given by a municipal, county, state, or federal agency, excluding awards issued while in the military, as a result of exceptional performance of duty and has brought credit to the Department and (1) is not issued a ribbon bar by the awarding agency, or (2) the issued ribbon bar conflicts in size or design with current Department ribbon bars. — 18

Superintendent's Award of Merit
An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for an outstanding accomplishment that has resulted in improved administration, improved operation, or substantial savings in manpower or operational costs wherein the member has gone far beyond the requirements of his normal assignment to contribute to a more effective police service, or for outstanding police work that has brought great credit to the Department in a case of unusual public interest. — 2

Superintendent's Award of Valor
An award granted to any sworn member of the Department for an act of outstanding bravery or heroism by which the member has demonstrated in great degree the characteristics of selflessness, personal courage, and devotion to duty. — 43

Special Commendation
An award presented to any Department sworn or civilian member or citizen who has made a significant impact on public safety or crime prevention. — 18

Joint Operations Award
An award granted to sworn or civilian Department members and sworn or civilian members of another governmental or city agency whose efforts and participation in a broad multi-agency joint operation/event, spanning several days or more, significantly contributed to the overall success of the operation. — 276

Police Officer of the Month Award
An award granted to a sworn member or each sworn member of a team whose performance of duty during a specific month was characterized by such exceptional professional skill that it is merited recognition by the entire Department. — 90

Unit Meritorious Performance Award
An award granted to individual sworn or civilian members of a unit who exhibited exceptional professional skill and conduct during a coordinated action. — 173

Life Saving Award
An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for a successful effort in saving a human life that involved exceptional courage or performance. — 155

Problem Solving Award
An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member or member of the community who shows an exemplary effort to identify, analyze, and successfully respond to causes, conditions, and problems that may lead to crime and neighborhood disorder. — 143

Department Commendation
An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for an outstanding act or achievement that brings great credit to the Department and involves performance above and beyond that required by the member's basic assignment. — 1,240

Honorable Mentions Award
An award granted to any sworn member who has demonstrated outstanding performance and has received a minimum of 50 Honorable Mentions. — 350

Fitness Award
Pins awarded to individuals who completed and passed the fitness test for the first time. — 678

Military Deployment Award
An award granted to any Department member who is currently or was formerly a member of any branch of the U.S. Armed Services during his or her career as a Department member and during a time of conflict or war was deployed or activated to full military service, with the exception of annual summer camp or training, whether involuntary or voluntary. — 82

Total — 3,272

"Sacrifice"

As visitors walk the park from South to North they traverse a serpentine path that leads them to the sacrifice, or memorial portion of the park. Some say that the aerial view of the sacrifice space resembles the symbol of a hurricane. The eye is said to be the calmest and most protected place to be during the storm, which is exactly what the architects would like visitors to feel when they enter. Near this space is an area dedicated to Officers who have been catastrophically injured, but not killed. This area is known as the space of "Living Sacrifice."

"Virtue and Value Nodes"

In keeping with the current message within the Park, "It is not how these Officers died that made them heroes, it is how they lived," as visitors continue their journey North they are met by nodes, or spaces that will each reflect different virtues or values of a Chicago Police Officer. They represent such things as Honor, Courage, Dedication, Pride, and Family. These nodes are connected by a thin blue line which is illuminated at night and signifies the protection that Officers provide society.

"Sacrifice"

At eye level the sacrifice space shows a concrete wall symbolic of all Chicago Police Officers who have served and are currently serving and have been unscathed. Rising out of the concrete wall is a band of marble which holds the names of the hundreds of Chicago Police Officers whose lives were sacrificed while protecting the city and her citizens. These names have next to them the style of star that was worn by the Officer based upon the year of their death. In maintaining the natural elements of the park there is a grassy, shaded area in the middle of this space that allows visitors the opportunity to step back from the wall, rest, and reflect even further if they so desire.

The Gold Star Families Memorial & Park was opened on September 12, 2006 and was dedicated during a candlelight vigil on September 18, 2006. Complete details on The Gold Star Families Memorial & Park and The Chicago Police Memorial Foundation are available online at www.cpdmemorial.org. The Chicago Police Memorial Foundation can be contacted at 1359 W. Washington, Chicago, IL 60607 or by phone at 312-499-8899
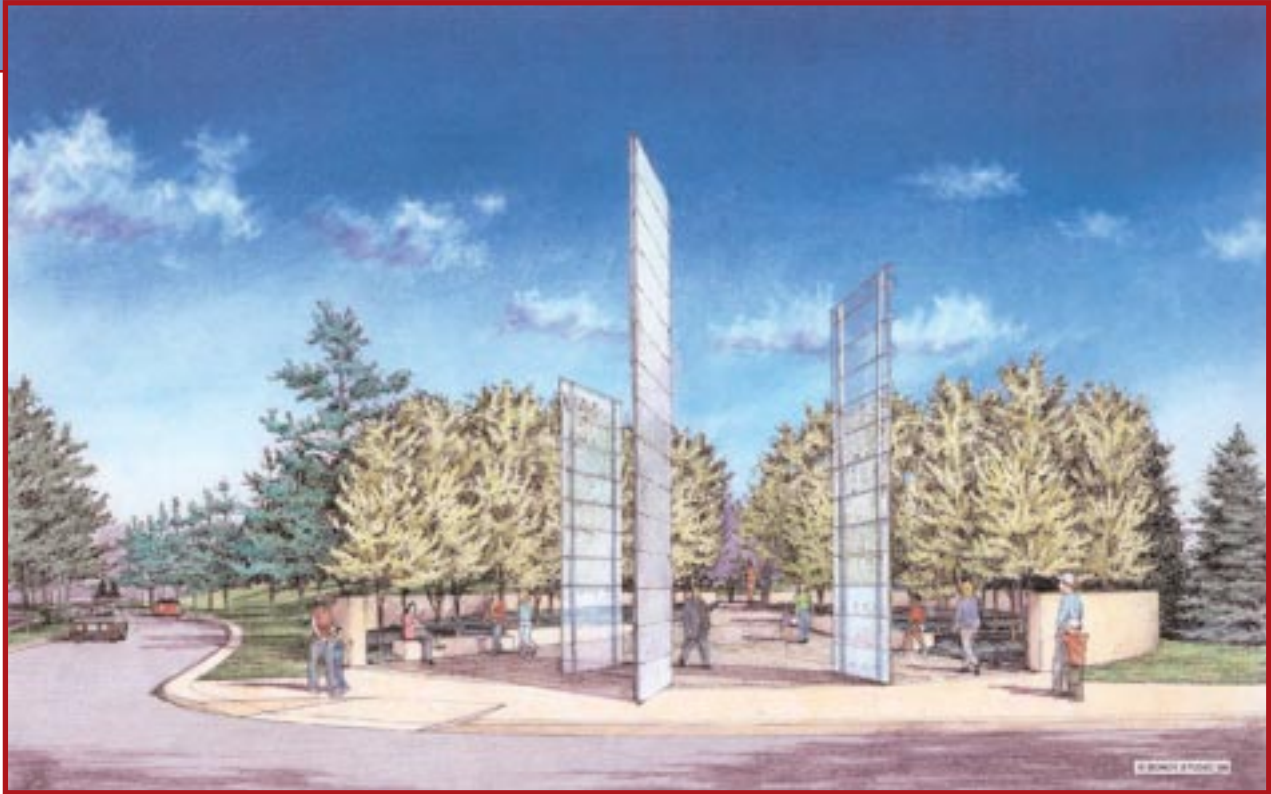
Gold Star Families Memorial and Park •• "Sacrifice" aerial view

Gold Star Families Memorial and Park •• "Virtue and Value Nodes"

Gold Star Families Memorial and Park •• "Sacrifice"

Gold Star Families Memorial and Park •• "South Entrance"

Both the South and North entrances to the park include identical features. Each entrance includes three large rectangular panels which are turned on their axis so as to symbolize doors swung open. Upon visitors passing through these doors to the park they walk through a dense grove of trees that narrows as they approach the interior of the Park. After passing the last of the trees the visitors have a real sensation of leaving the hustle and bustle of the city behind as they are welcomed into a beautifully landscaped park.

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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