

Chicago Police Department



Richard M. Daley
Mayor

Dana V. Starks
Interim Superintendent



2006 Annual Report

Year in Review



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Dedication



The 2006 Annual Report is dedicated to all the men and women of the Chicago Police Department who have given their lives in service to the City of Chicago and its residents, especially Officer Eric Solorio who was killed in the line of duty in February 2006.

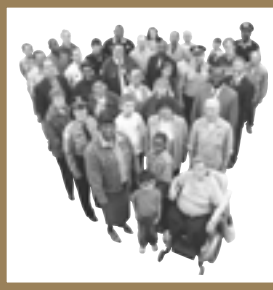
On January 17, 2006, while riding as the passenger in his squad car, Officer Solorio and his partner observed a vehicle traveling at a high rate of speed. As the officers were in pursuit and attempting to curb the vehicle, the squad car spun out of control and struck a tree. Officer Solorio died on February 12, 2006, as a result of the injuries sustained in the accident.

Officer Solorio was appointed to the Department on August 26, 2002, and was assigned to the Targeted Response Unit. He is survived by his mother, brother, and two sisters. Officer Solorio's star was retired by the Chicago Police Department on September 7, 2006.



Mission Statement

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



Pledge Against Racial Profiling

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

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“Chicago’s neighborhoods are the heart and soul of our City. We need strong communities to survive.”



The last several years have seen an unprecedented growth in technology as the Department has implemented an intelligence-led policing model. The well-known Police Observation Devices (PODS), with their flashing blue lights, are a strong deterrent to gang activities and violence in Chicago’s high-crime areas. Automated license plate readers allow us to scan thousands of license plates per hour and immediately identify stolen vehicles. The CLEAR system makes powerful software tools available to our officers in a convenient package.

For all of its effectiveness, technology can sometimes appear remote and dehumanizing—a barrier between the police and the citizens they protect. So I would like to take this opportunity

to affirm our most essential belief: we are a Department that draws its strength from Chicago’s neighborhoods, whose greatest asset is its partnership with the community. What Mayor Richard M. Daley said upon the inauguration of the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy in 1993 is just as true today: “Chicago’s neighborhoods are the heart and soul of our City. We need strong communities to survive.”

We foster partnership with the community in many ways. Beat community meetings are probably the most familiar example. We host meetings in every district every month of the year. In an average month of 2006, we held 248 meetings in which 55,106 Chicagoans partnered with police officers from their beat to identify, prioritize, and solve neighborhood crime and disorder problems. An initial collaboration with the Live Bait Theater in Wrigleyville led to the Citywide implementation of beat community meetings especially for youth, where police officers and teenagers from diverse backgrounds transform what is sometimes a tense relationship into a more productive and meaningful dialogue.

We have reinstated the Cadet Program, which gives high school graduates an opportunity to get hands-on experience in law enforcement, and to learn more about what it takes to become

Message from the Interim Superintendent

a Chicago Police Officer. It is an excellent way for us to encourage young peoples' interest and enthusiasm, and to attract outstanding candidates when they reach eligible age.

We foster partnership with our minority communities. We are proud to report that our recent recruit classes have been 60 percent minority, thus reflecting the community their graduates will serve. We continued to hold Traffic Stop Education Forums throughout the City in 2006 to underscore our commitment to enforce traffic laws fairly and to educate citizens on appropriate conduct when stopped by the police. When concerns arose this summer about reported mistreatment of minority citizens by the police, we were quick to convene two meetings with Chicago's faith-based leaders to seek resolution.

On the subject of faith, we created a series of five videos to strengthen police understanding of the Sikh, Muslim, Jewish, Buddhist, and Hindu religions and practices. All sworn members of the Chicago Police Department are required to watch them, and we have distributed them to police chiefs in major American cities and around the world. Although it is not a requirement for service, I am proud to report that a sizable number of our officers are fluent in a foreign language—Spanish, Polish, German, French, Italian, Greek, Arabic, Chinese, and many others. These proficiencies are a great asset in breaking down barriers between police and our ethnic communities, and providing service to non-English-speaking residents.

The mentally ill are a special challenge to law enforcement. When their behavior appears bizarre,

violent, or disruptive to a police officer, the result can be a confrontation with tragic consequences. We have implemented a crisis intervention program, based on a 40-hour course of study, to train our officers in how to respond to the mentally ill and substance abusers using techniques that are both effective and humane. The program has been enthusiastically received by our officers, and we have a number of success stories to document its effectiveness.

These are some examples of our people-to-people policing in 2006. We will continue to pursue the technological excellence for which we are renowned, but never at the expense of our ties to the community. We offer many opportunities for citizens to partner with us in making their community and their City a better place to live. Join us. You can find out how by calling your local district, visiting our website at www.cityofchicago.org/police, or e-mailing us at police@cityofchicago.org.



In The Spotlight



January

January 30, 2006

Operation "Northern Pike" Shuts Down North Side Drug Market

2006
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2006
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2006

Chicago Police shut down a North Side drug operation and charged 12 gang members following a four-month undercover investigation. Operation "Northern Pike" targeted an open-air drug market in the Edgewater Community run by several gangs. During the course of the investigation, police set up surveillance and observed dealers selling crack cocaine at various locations, made undercover drug purchases, and seized narcotics, U.S. Currency, and a vehicle. As a result of Operation "Northern Pike," a location where drug dealers once operated is now safer for the residents and business owners who live and work in the area.



February 2, 2006

Community Alert Leads to Arrest of Suspected Bank Robber

A community alert generated by Chicago Police resulted in a tip that led to the arrest of a suspected bank robber wanted in several armed robberies. Acting on the tip, police from the Deering (9th) District and gang intelligence officers conducted an investigation and set up surveillance at the suspect's residence. The suspect was taken into custody without incident and admitted to committing three bank robberies. Police discovered a stash of money in a refrigerator and the suspect stated that he had used some of the stolen proceeds to buy narcotics. The suspect was turned over to the FBI for charging.

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February

March

March 23, 2006

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Chicago Police Charge Hyde Park Burglar in 15 Cases

A burglary mission team investigating a string of garage and residential break-ins in Hyde Park, observed an offender carrying away a bicycle, grill, and lawn furniture from rear porches in the neighborhood. The suspect was arrested by officers from the Prairie (21st) District and the University of Chicago Police, who were working together to solve a string of garage burglaries in the area. The suspect was charged with three counts of attempted residential burglary and 12 counts of burglary to a garage.



April 1, 2006

Chicago Police Host a Series of Traffic Stop Forums

The Chicago Police Department hosted a series of public forums in April designed to provide drivers with helpful information about police traffic stops. The forums were part of an effort to educate drivers about how officers are trained to conduct traffic stops and how motorists should respond when they are pulled over by the police. More than a dozen forums were held in the community and at area high schools, including some in Spanish.

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April

May

May 7, 2006

St. Jude Memorial March Honors Deceased Police Officers

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Thousands of uniformed Chicago Police officers honored their deceased comrades during the annual St. Jude Memorial March and Mass. Officers from every unit of the Department assembled and marched along North Michigan Avenue. The memorial concluded with a mass at Holy Name Cathedral. The march also included members of the Kelly High School Band and representatives of other law enforcement agencies, including the Cook County Sheriff's Police, U.S. Marshals Office, and the Illinois State Police. The annual St. Jude Memorial March and Mass are part of the National Police Memorial activities observed annually in May.



June 13, 2006

Chicago Police Host “Evening at the Academy” for Potential Recruits

The Chicago Police Department hosted “An Evening at the Academy” for potential recruits at the Timothy J. O’Connor Education and Training Division. Modeled after a job fair, the event was designed to showcase the Department and give potential recruits the opportunity to tour the training facility and learn more about the many exciting and rewarding career paths offered by the Chicago Police Department. Participants met officers from various units, including the Canine Unit, Marine Unit, Mounted Unit, SWAT Team, Traffic Section, and Preventive Programs.

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June

July

July 12, 2006

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Chicago Police Host Suburban Police Chiefs Focusing on Reducing Gang Violence

The Gang Crimes Summit focused on the Department's "Safe Summer" initiative, a targeted strategy aimed at disrupting weekend gang and drug violence through saturation patrols and roadside safety checks. The series of summits, part of the Chicago and Suburban Police Violence Reduction Initiative, provided an opportunity for the neighboring police agencies to network and exchange information about gang crimes and narcotics trafficking.



August 16, 2006

Chicago Police Seize 29 Rifles and Handguns, Charge Offender

Chicago Police seized 29 firearms, including a fully automatic 9 mm Uzi and eight handguns, from a residence in Cicero, IL. An offender was charged with the unlawful use of a weapon and with the illegal transfer of a firearm. Members of the Chicago Police Anti-Gun Enforcement Team, or CAGE Team, became interested in the offender after a 9 mm semi-automatic pistol he purchased was recovered in July in the Morgan Park (22nd) District.

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August

September

September 18, 2006

Lakefront Memorial Honoring Fallen Chicago Police Officers Opens to the Public

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A new lakefront memorial honoring fallen Chicago Police officers opened to the public following a ribbon-cutting ceremony attended by top city officials. Scores of uniformed officers, their families, friends, and supporters, along with dozens of donors who contributed to the memorial, gathered at the memorial site at Gold Star Families Park. The memorial features soaring stainless steel pylons at the entryways, a water wall, a blue path through four areas inscribed with the words Honor, Courage, Family, and Service, and a wall etched with the names of 520 fallen officers. The memorial was formally dedicated at a candlelight vigil ceremony.



October 1, 2006

Chicago Police Turn on Headlights to Help Raise Awareness About Domestic Violence

The Chicago Police Department kicked off Domestic Violence Awareness Month by turning on squad car headlights to help raise awareness. From a minute past midnight until 11:59 p.m. on October 1st, officers patrolling in squad cars kept their lights turned on in support of the effort. The effort was one of several activities which marked Domestic Violence Awareness Month to raise awareness and help break the cycle of violence. Other Department sponsored activities included marches, rallies, resources fairs, seminars, workshops, and candlelight vigils.

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October

November

November 13, 2006

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Chicago Police Cadet Program Accepts Applications

High school graduates interested in a career in law enforcement were encouraged to apply for the Chicago Police Department's Cadet Program. Cadets assist police officers with clerical duties and get other hands-on experience, including helping officers in the field by attending CAPS meetings and other community outreach events. The Cadet Program is designed as a mentoring experience to nurture their interest in joining the Department. Cadets are able to keep their positions as they earn the college credits they need to qualify for the Chicago Police exam.



December 6, 2006

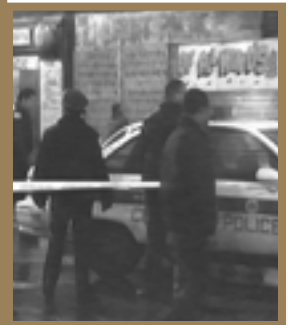
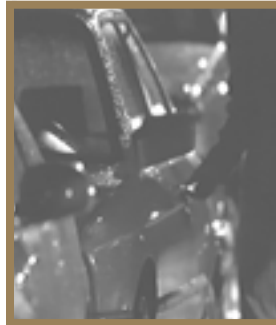
Operation "Shining Star" Combines Efforts of Area Law Enforcement Agencies to Make Holidays Brighter for Local Children

Volunteers from the Chicago Police Department and several other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies teamed up with Santa and Mrs. Claus to bring holiday cheer to sick and underprivileged children across Chicago. Activities included tree-trimming at Gold Star Families Memorial and Park, musical performances, and daylong missions to deliver gifts to more than 500 children in Chicago. Since its inception in 1999, Operation "Shining Star" has provided gifts to over 5,000 children.

2006
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2006

December

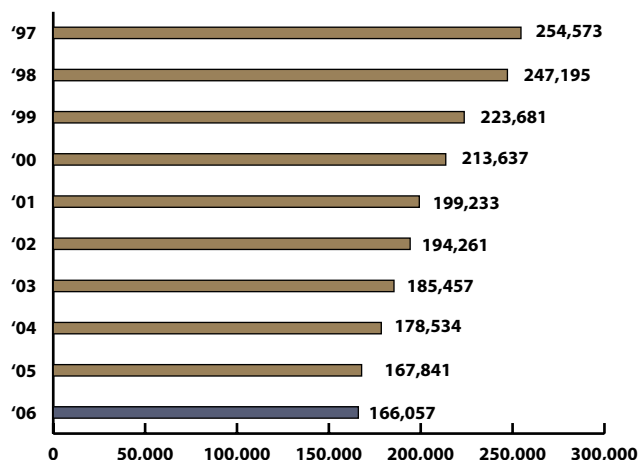
Crime



Reported index crime declined consistently in the ten years from 1997 through 2006. The overall decline was 34.8 percent, or 4.7 percent on a compound annual basis. Between 2005 and 2006 the decrease was 1.1 percent.

Exhibit 1.

Total Index Crimes, 1997 - 2006



About Index Crime

Since 1930, the FBI has collected and compiled data to use in understanding and improving law enforcement administration, operation, 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 in the box 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.

Violent crime decreased by 1.8 percent between 2005 and 2006, while property crime remained close to its 2005 level (0.9 percent decrease). There was variability within each major category. Among violent crimes, criminal sexual assault showed the greatest percentage decrease (5.1 percent), followed by aggravated assault/battery (2.7 percent). Robbery was essentially stable between the two years (0.6 percent decrease), while murder showed a 3.8 percent increase. Among property crimes, burglary decreased by 4.4 percent, and motor vehicle theft, by 3.1 percent. Theft was close to its 2005 level (0.8 percent increase) and arson increased by 4.5 percent.

Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by a ration of 3.7:1, the same as in 2005.

Exhibit 2.

Index Crimes, 2005 - 2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Murder	450	467	3.8%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	1,619	1,537	-5.1%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	89	72	-19.1%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,530	1,465	-4.2%
Robbery - Total	15,964	15,868	-0.6%
Armed Robbery*	9,467	9,267	-2.1%
Strong-arm Robbery	6,497	6,601	1.6%
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	17,943	17,463	-2.7%
Gun	4,730	4,639	-1.9%
Knife or cutting instrument	4,404	4,325	-1.8%
Other dangerous weapon**	8,314	7,964	-4.2%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	495	535	8.1%
Violent Crime Subtotal	35,976	35,335	-1.8%
Burglary - Total	25,314	24,196	-4.4%
Forcible Entry	17,901	17,048	-4.8%
Unlawful Entry/Home Invasion	6,482	6,290	-3.0%
Attempted Forcible Entry	931	858	-7.8%
Theft	83,373	84,007	0.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,496	21,806	-3.1%
Arson	682	713	4.5%
Property Crime Subtotal	131,865	130,722	-0.9%
Total Index Crimes	167,841	166,057	-1.1%

* 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 the weapon type was not specified.

Violent Crime vs. Property Crime

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 21.3 percent of all 2006 index crimes reported in Chicago, while property crimes accounted for 78.7 percent. These figures are virtually the same as in 2005, and typical of recent years.

Two categories accounted for almost all (94.3 percent) of the 2006 violent index crimes: aggravated assault/battery (49.5 percent) and robbery (44.9 percent). Criminal sexual assault represented 4.3 percent, and murder, 1.3 percent. Among property index crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 64.3 percent of the reported total. In fact, theft retained its status as the most frequent index crime, accounting for half (50.6 percent) of all incidents in 2006. Burglary was a distinct second among property index crimes, representing 18.5 percent of such crimes. It was followed by motor vehicle theft (16.7 percent) and arson (0.5 percent).

Exhibit 3a.

Violent vs. Property Crime, 2006

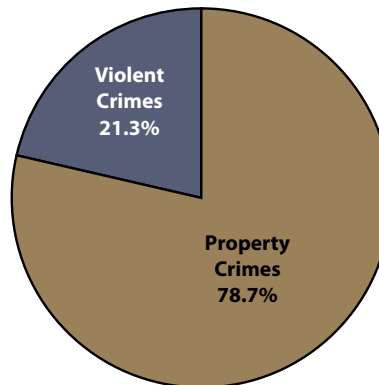


Exhibit 3b.

Violent Crime, 2006

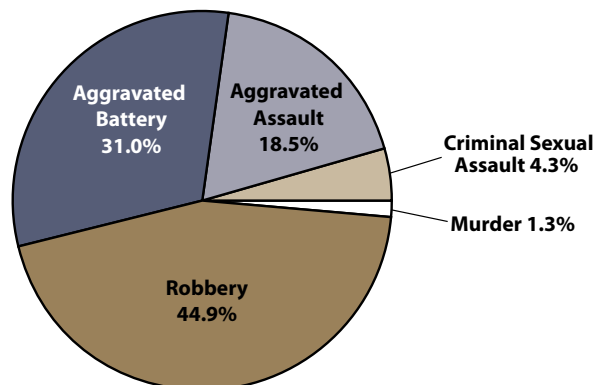
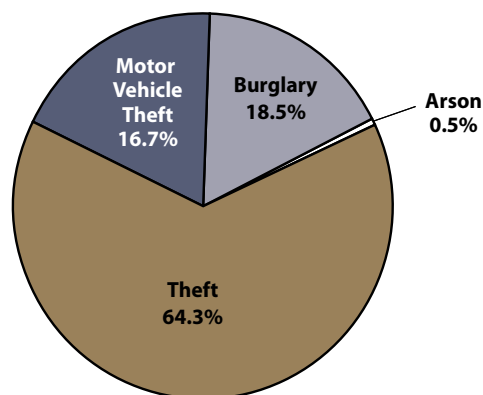


Exhibit 3c.

Property Crime, 2006



Males were substantially more likely to be victims of violent index crime than females (65.0 percent vs. 35.0 percent), and somewhat more likely to be the victims of property crime (51.9 percent vs. 48.1 percent). Three gender differences were striking in regard to violent crime: the overwhelming majority of murder victims (88.0 percent) and a substantial majority of robbery victims (73.0 percent) were male, while the overwhelming majority of criminal sexual assault victims (89.3 percent) were female.

African-Americans were the most frequent victims of violent index crimes in 2006 (66.4 percent), followed, at considerably lower levels, by Hispanics (18.2 percent) and Caucasians (13.5 percent). These figures are all within a percentage point of their 2005 counterparts. African-Americans also ranked first as victims of property crimes in 2006 (44.9 percent), followed by Caucasians (33.5 percent) and Hispanics (18.1 percent). In 2005, Caucasians ranked first as victims of property crimes, followed by African-Americans.

Exhibit 4a.

Index Crime Victims by Gender, 2006

Index Crime	Male	Female
Murder	88.0%	12.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	10.7%	89.3%
Robbery	73.0%	27.0%
Aggravated Assault	56.8%	43.2%
Aggravated Battery	65.5%	34.5%
Total Violent Crime	65.0%	35.0%
Burglary	53.1%	46.9%
Theft	49.2%	50.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	59.7%	40.3%
Arson	54.8%	45.2%
Total Property Crime	51.9%	48.1%
Total Index Crime	55.2%	44.8%

Exhibit 4b.

Index Crime Victims by Race, 2006

Index Crime	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Murder	74.5%	6.0%	19.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	59.8%	18.2%	18.8%	3.0%	0.3%
Robbery	68.1%	11.0%	19.8%	1.0%	0.1%
Aggravated Assault	73.7%	8.6%	16.6%	0.9%	0.1%
Aggravated Battery	46.4%	31.0%	19.2%	3.3%	0.2%
Total Violent Crime	66.4%	13.5%	18.2%	1.8%	0.2%
Burglary	46.4%	31.0%	19.2%	3.3%	0.2%
Theft	40.8%	38.9%	16.5%	3.6%	0.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	57.4%	19.1%	21.6%	1.8%	0.1%
Arson	47.2%	15.5%	35.7%	1.6%	0.0%
Total Property Crime	44.9%	33.5%	18.1%	3.2%	0.2%
Total Index Crime	50.4%	28.4%	18.1%	2.9%	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 index cases cleared was 18.9 percent, close to the 2005 figure of 19.6 percent. As noted elsewhere in this report, theft accounted for approximately half of all index offenses, and the overall clearance rate for 2006 was therefore driven by the rate for theft (16.5 percent).

On average, violent crimes were more than twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes (34.7 percent vs. 14.6 percent). This ratio is typical of recent years. Aggravated assault had the highest clearance rate, at 56.3 percent, while burglary and motor vehicle theft had the lowest, at 11.2 percent each.

Exhibit 5a.

Index Offenses and Clearances, 2006

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	467	181	38.8%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,537	594	38.6%
Robbery	15,868	3,384	21.3%
Aggravated Assault	6,524	3,671	56.3%
Aggravated Battery	10,939	4,434	40.5%
Total Violent Crime	35,335	12,264	34.7%
Burglary	24,196	2,710	11.2%
Theft	84,007	13,827	16.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	21,806	2,443	11.2%
Arson	713	137	19.2%
Total Property Crime	130,722	19,117	14.6%
Total Index Crime	166,057	31,381	18.9%

Exhibit 5b.

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%

Source: 2005 data were taken from the 2005 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 has prevented the arrest, charging, and/or prosecution of an offender (Federal Bureau of Investigations, 2004).

Note: The numbers reported for clearances may be lower than the actual number of clearances for the offenses in a given year. This is because a clearance may occur during the year in which the offense was committed or in a subsequent year. For comparative purposes, the clearance data in Exhibit 5b match the numbers reported in the 2005 Annual Report and do not reflect any clearances which may have occurred in subsequent years.

Violent crimes declined steadily from 1997 through 2006, at a compound annual rate of 5.7 percent. The 35,335 violent crimes in 2006 represent a 10-year decline of 40.3 percent from the 59,230 in 1997. Individual crime categories varied in their percentage decrease between 1997 and 2006, but within a narrow range: aggravated assault/battery, 43.1 percent; murder, 38.6 percent; robbery, 37.5 percent; criminal sexual assault, 36.5 percent. Aggravated assault/battery declined every year during the reporting period. Each of the other categories had an increase in one or two years of the reporting period against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 6a.

Murder, 1997-2006

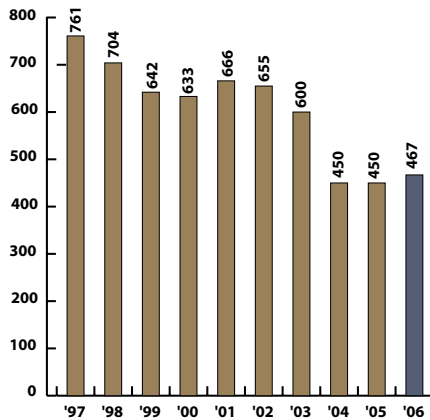


Exhibit 6b.

Criminal Sexual Assault, 1997-2006

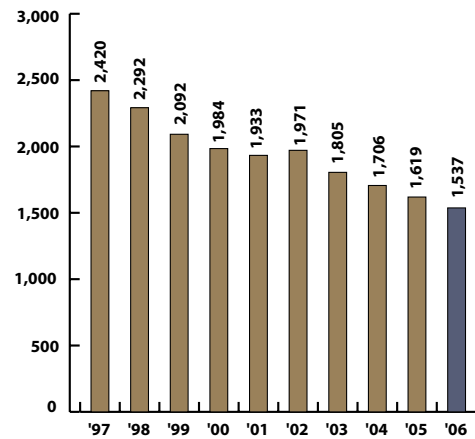


Exhibit 6c.

Robbery, 1997-2006

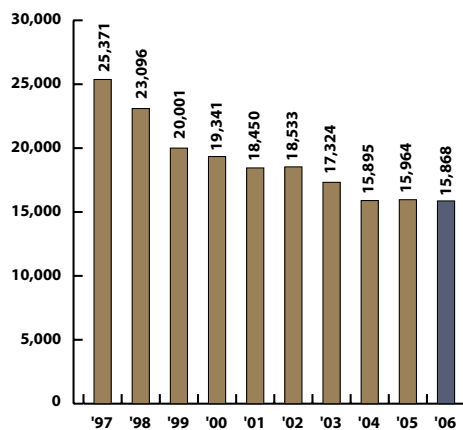
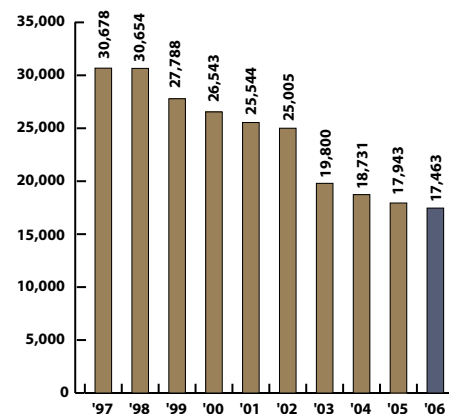


Exhibit 6d.

Aggravated Assault/Battery, 1997-2006



Property Crime Trends

Like violent crimes, property crimes declined steadily from 1997 through 2006. The compound annual rate of decrease was 4.4 percent. The 130,722 property crimes reported in 2006 represent a decline of 33.1 percent from the 195,343 offenses in 1997. This decrease is 7.2 percentage points less than the decrease in violent crimes over the same period.

Individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1997 and 2006: arson, 56.3 percent; burglary, 40.5 percent; motor vehicle theft, 34.8 percent; theft, 29.8 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 7a.

Arson, 1997-2006

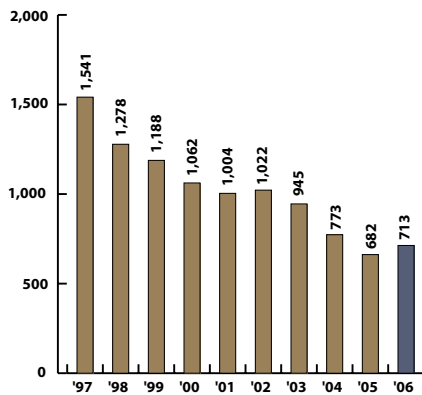


Exhibit 7b.

Burglary, 1997-2006

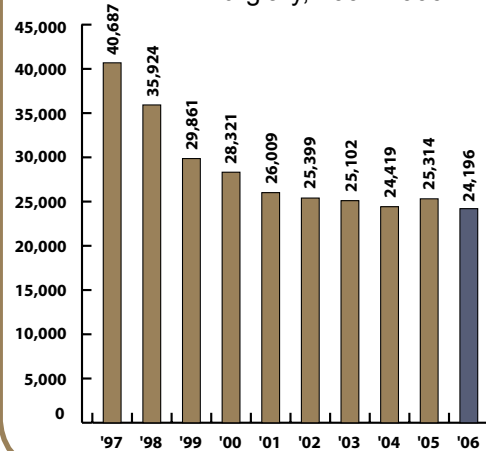


Exhibit 7c.

Theft, 1997-2006

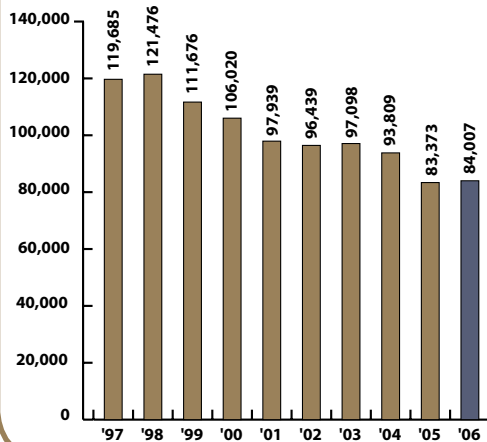
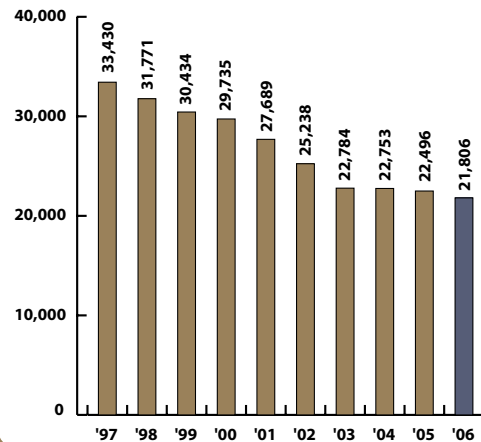


Exhibit 7d.

Motor Vehicle Theft, 1997-2006



Murders increased by 3.8 percent between 2005 and 2006. Of the 2006 murders whose cause was determined, 49.3 percent arose from gang activity, while 22.2 percent arose from altercations which were not gang related. Robbery was the third-most frequent single cause, but at a considerably lower level (9.2 percent).

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. While the mean victim's age was 29.0 years in 2006, the mean offender's age was 25.9 years. From another perspective, persons over 30 years of age were 32.5 percent of the victim population, while they were 20.9 percent of the known offender population.

Exhibit 8a.

Causative Factors, 2005 - 2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Altercations	85	92	8.2%
Child Abuse	9	6	-33.3%
Domestic	36	21	-41.7%
Gang related	190	204	7.4%
Robbery	25	38	52.0%
Index other than Robbery	12	8	-33.3%
Other	42	45	7.1%
Under Investigation	51	53	3.9%
Total	450	467	3.8%

Exhibit 8b.

Age of Offenders, 2005 - 2006*

	2005	2006
10 & Under	0	0
11-20	96	70
21-30	121	112
31-40	34	27
41-50	12	13
51-60	9	7
61-70	4	0
71-80	1	1
Over 80	0	0
Total	277	230

* There were 9 offenders in 2005 and 1 offender in 2006 in which age information was not available.

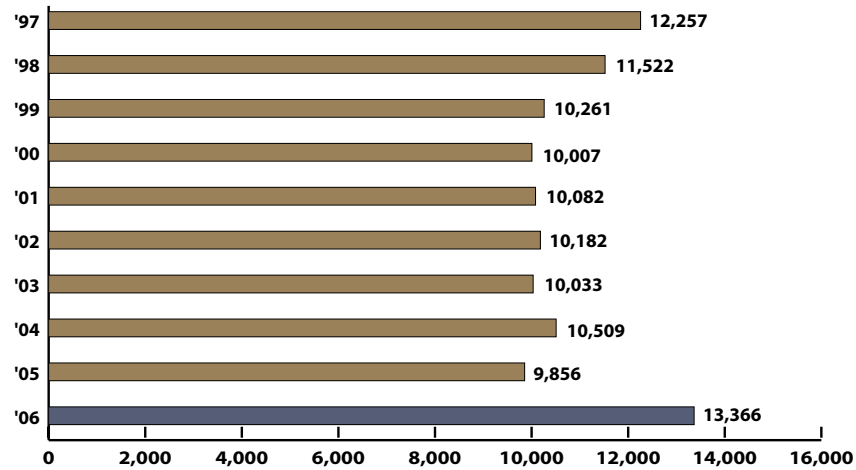
Exhibit 8c.

Age of Victims, 2005 - 2006

	2005	2006
10 & Under	9	9
11-20	102	109
21-30	181	197
31-40	73	82
41-50	35	35
51-60	25	21
61-70	14	8
71-80	9	4
Over 80	2	2
Total	450	467

Exhibit 9a.

Firearms Recoveries, 1997 - 2006

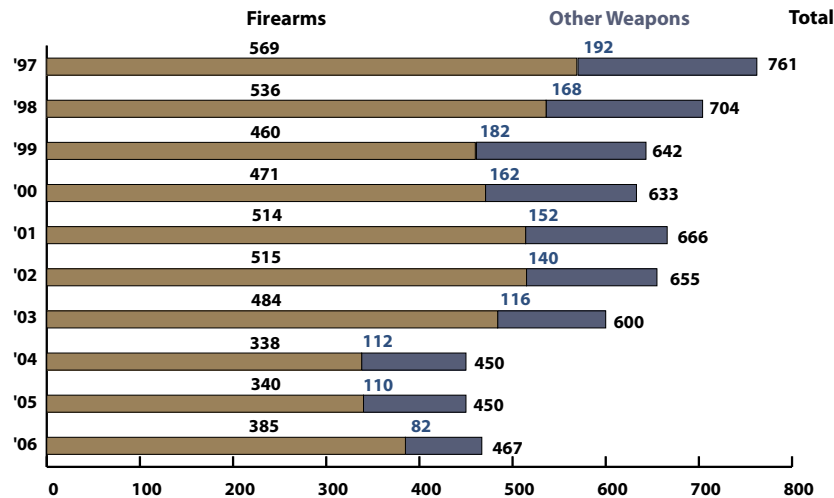


* The 2006 figure includes the number of guns received during two gun turn-ins: 29 April 2006--2,944 guns turned in and 16 December 2006--1,115 guns turned in.

The 13,366 firearms recovered in Chicago in 2006 is an increase of 35.6 percent from 2005, and a ten-year high in the number of recoveries. Firearms were used in 82.4 percent of 2006 murders, up from 75.6 percent in 2005.

Exhibit 9b.

Murder Offenses by Weapon Types, 1997 - 2006



* There was one murder each in 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004, and 2005 and six murders in 2006 in which the weapon type was unknown.

Exhibit 10a.

Chicago Police Areas and Districts

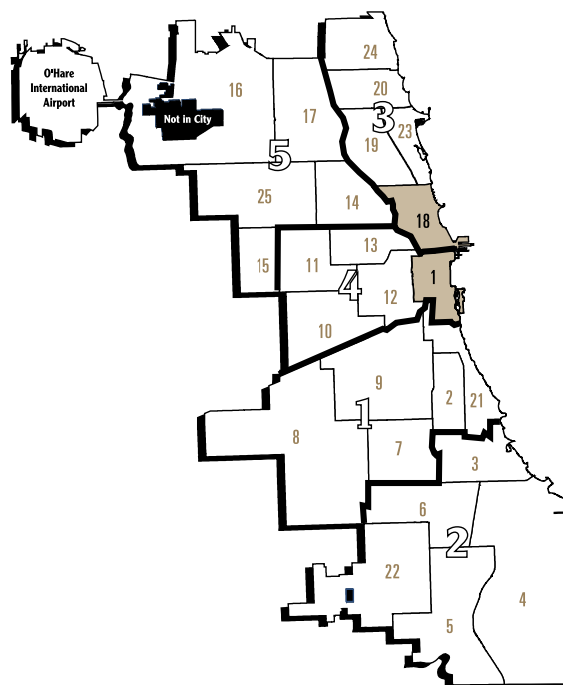


Exhibit 10b.

Police District Land Areas

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

Source: Information Services Division, Chicago Police Department

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, who follow-up and investigate crimes occurring in the districts comprising the area.

Chicago Police Districts

Between 2005 and 2006, reported index crimes decreased in 11 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in eight, and remained essentially unchanged (less than 1 percent difference) in six. For the districts which decreased, the average decrease was 5.6 percent, with a range of 1.1 to 13.7 percent. For the districts which increased, the average increase was 3.2 percent, with a range of 1.1 to 8.9 percent.

Exhibit 10c.

Index Crimes by Police District, 2006

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	8	13	360	86	122	213	6,121	337	5	7,265
2	13	57	624	228	510	720	1,846	708	11	4,717
3	36	91	1,021	401	747	1,470	3,090	1,276	34	8,166
4	37	110	939	430	688	1,560	4,084	1,415	31	9,294
5	42	104	830	406	664	1,081	2,355	1,078	40	6,600
6	34	109	1,309	495	812	1,387	3,981	1,569	36	9,732
7	33	143	1,003	560	1,051	1,664	3,258	1,298	50	9,060
8	25	123	1,274	515	809	2,033	5,717	1,922	83	12,501
9	33	85	697	426	721	1,555	3,596	1,143	41	8,297
10	36	63	676	291	537	656	2,573	882	62	5,776
11	37	63	1,017	394	931	1,055	3,029	1,266	38	7,830
12	12	27	280	169	229	354	2,929	620	12	4,632
13	10	18	368	148	231	564	2,771	672	25	4,807
14	16	60	607	255	325	1,259	4,197	880	37	7,636
15	25	64	755	284	482	450	1,800	754	26	4,640
16	1	32	202	110	91	744	3,242	634	20	5,076
17	3	46	377	130	173	874	2,913	688	19	5,223
18	5	35	439	100	294	695	6,560	458	5	8,591
19	2	37	279	71	95	955	3,185	406	7	5,037
20	1	21	246	58	57	412	2,013	282	9	3,099
21	5	36	428	132	244	699	2,264	535	10	4,353
22	18	51	590	245	322	881	2,544	724	16	5,391
23	3	34	235	63	106	435	2,404	297	11	3,588
24	6	39	487	163	214	847	3,274	497	17	5,544
25	26	76	825	364	484	1,633	4,261	1,465	68	9,202
Total	467	1,537	15,868	6,524	10,939	24,196	84,007	21,806	713	166,057



Exhibit 10d.

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	50,957
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	84,251	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	5,084	1,298	107,516
20	12,606	48,746	22,379	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	356	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.

- 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 11a.

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 34 - 35 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 36 - 37 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

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Chicago Community Areas

Exhibit 11b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2006

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1 Rogers Park	4	24	263	81	124	330	1,441	200	8	2,475
2 West Ridge	2	12	191	72	76	471	1,538	257	5	2,624
3 Uptown	3	18	187	67	86	248	1,456	212	10	2,287
4 Lincoln Square	0	10	71	21	22	213	877	130	5	1,349
5 North Center	1	9	59	26	15	260	726	112	1	1,209
6 Lake View	1	36	243	33	75	708	2,602	288	7	3,993
7 Lincoln Park	0	20	192	23	77	447	2,652	275	3	3,689
8 Near North Side	5	26	313	88	248	421	4,832	302	2	6,237
9 Edison Park	0	1	4	3	0	20	92	16	0	136
10 Norwood Park	0	8	16	14	14	86	449	71	1	659
11 Jefferson Park	0	2	19	22	10	101	443	80	1	678
12 Forest Glen	0	1	9	4	5	57	161	32	1	270
13 North Park	0	7	36	12	18	105	386	72	0	636
14 Albany Park	0	19	132	44	67	272	725	178	6	1,443
15 Portage Park	2	13	129	49	34	385	1,116	298	14	2,040
16 Irving Park	2	13	143	50	60	367	1,051	306	10	2,002
17 Dunning	0	5	42	17	23	128	531	140	5	891
18 Montclare	1	3	25	6	12	80	246	67	1	441
19 Belmont Cragin	8	23	243	124	131	563	1,471	561	27	3,151
20 Hermosa	3	5	87	36	51	212	354	161	13	922
21 Avondale	8	21	213	55	69	289	880	230	6	1,771
22 Logan Square	8	28	324	134	162	733	2,268	557	23	4,237
23 Humboldt Park	26	33	407	199	430	602	1,562	633	36	3,928
24 West Town	7	29	398	158	255	897	3,767	660	28	6,199
25 Austin	33	96	1,074	408	676	849	3,148	1,189	34	7,507
26 West Garfield Park	12	19	321	134	287	386	873	361	10	2,403
27 East Garfield Park	12	21	320	129	271	252	967	412	13	2,397
28 Near West Side	15	21	392	146	234	318	3,460	741	10	5,337
29 North Lawndale	25	40	428	180	363	394	1,430	480	25	3,365
30 South Lawndale	11	22	268	124	206	313	1,222	424	35	2,625
31 Lower West Side	5	14	104	95	105	182	975	217	8	1,705
32 Loop	1	8	226	46	51	98	4,342	139	2	4,913
33 Near South Side	4	6	98	38	61	93	1,160	113	3	1,576
34 Armour Square	1	1	66	17	36	78	431	77	1	708
35 Douglas	1	16	197	68	190	153	858	207	3	1,693
36 Oakland	0	2	24	17	34	47	101	55	2	282
37 Fuller Park	2	9	55	30	43	57	227	97	1	521
38 Grand Boulevard	4	29	303	108	207	373	1,003	391	7	2,425
39 Kenwood	1	11	73	50	73	179	465	124	2	978

Chicago Community Areas

Exhibit 11b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2006 (continued)

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40 Washington Park	9	23	224	85	205	347	616	282	2	1,793
41 Hyde Park	2	16	173	26	37	327	695	166	3	1,445
42 Woodlawn	7	35	349	128	280	451	930	393	9	2,582
43 South Shore	19	55	634	216	429	941	2,194	778	17	5,283
44 Chatham	12	40	478	145	264	498	1,749	621	11	3,818
45 Avalon Park	3	8	99	31	55	110	460	184	2	952
46 South Chicago	14	46	314	160	265	589	1,321	404	9	3,122
47 Burnside	0	3	27	7	24	53	90	55	2	261
48 Calumet Heights	4	8	129	36	49	122	437	199	2	986
49 Roseland	21	61	566	256	381	537	1,613	670	21	4,126
50 Pullman	1	6	73	28	35	60	273	90	1	567
51 South Deering	3	10	77	54	59	118	423	125	3	872
52 East Side	6	10	30	38	46	152	300	94	6	682
53 West Pullman	16	36	317	155	254	518	771	435	18	2,520
54 Riverdale	8	8	71	45	66	86	157	41	2	484
55 Hegewisch	0	2	13	17	11	83	188	61	4	379
56 Garfield Ridge	1	11	106	50	84	173	807	159	6	1,397
57 Archer Heights	0	5	90	17	36	117	417	113	2	797
58 Brighton Park	7	22	144	75	106	418	743	229	11	1,755
59 McKinley Park	3	4	49	41	42	197	427	112	5	880
60 Bridgeport	3	10	58	51	80	253	600	155	3	1,213
61 New City	17	39	363	211	410	500	1,452	451	17	3,460
62 West Elsdon	1	4	35	36	18	113	318	120	4	649
63 Gage Park	8	16	129	74	141	350	640	302	13	1,673
64 Clearing	1	2	30	27	36	89	333	94	8	620
65 West Lawn	3	12	136	42	65	228	965	206	11	1,668
66 Chicago Lawn	14	46	538	212	371	727	1,583	715	32	4,238
67 West Englewood	19	66	479	290	541	826	1,639	609	22	4,491
68 Englewood	15	61	474	250	467	760	1,420	580	29	4,056
69 Greater Grand Crossing	24	48	538	222	352	642	1,487	712	16	4,041
70 Ashburn	0	28	232	69	87	344	725	279	11	1,775
71 Auburn Gresham	19	52	577	267	442	713	1,698	684	19	4,471
72 Beverly	0	3	76	13	21	104	416	79	2	714
73 Washington Heights	14	25	203	91	146	332	786	309	9	1,915
74 Mount Greenwood	0	1	13	10	7	34	223	23	0	311
75 Morgan Park	2	15	141	69	67	238	638	160	4	1,334
76 O'Hare Area	1	5	9	6	10	21	795	71	0	918
77 Edgewater	2	10	165	43	43	244	1,293	163	8	1,971

Chicago Community Areas

Exhibit 11c. Community Area Population by Race, 2006

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

Exhibit 11c. Community Area Population by Race, 2006 (continued)

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 23 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.

Arrests



Arrests

Total arrests decreased by 4.6 percent between 2005 and 2006. The 227,727 arrests in 2006 included 31,048 for index offenses (13.6 percent), 173,759 for non-index offenses (76.3 percent), and 22,920 on outstanding warrants (10.1 percent). These percentages are all within two points of their 2005 counterparts. Total index crime arrests decreased by 10.1 percent, with a range of 1.3 percent (burglary) to 24.1 percent (arson) among the seven individual categories which showed a decrease. Robbery arrests increased by 3.9 percent.

Total non-index crime arrests decreased by 2.1 percent between 2005 and 2006, with a range of 2.9 percent (narcotics violations) to 16.2 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 (30.0 percent) but the numbers involved were small. Other noteworthy increases were in arrests for traffic violations (26.6 percent) and gambling (26.1 percent).

Exhibit 12a.

Arrests by Offense Classification, 2005-2006

Offense Classification	2005	2006	Change	% Change
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter* (01A)	383	310	-73	-19.1%
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	20	26	6	30.0%
Criminal sexual assault* (02)	543	513	-30	-5.5%
Robbery* (03)	3,081	3,201	120	3.9%
Aggravated assault/battery* (04)	5,687	5,002	-685	-12.0%
Burglary* (05)	2,810	2,773	-37	-1.3%
Larceny-theft (except MV)* (06)	14,896	13,363	-1,533	-10.3%
Motor vehicle theft* (07)	7,011	5,785	-1,226	-17.5%
Simple assault/battery (08)	27,858	25,493	-2,365	-8.5%
Arson* (09)	133	101	-32	-24.1%
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	213	204	-9	-4.2%
Fraud (11)	1,663	1,253	-410	-24.7%
Vandalism (14)	5,131	5,399	268	5.2%
Weapon violations (15)	4,501	4,065	-436	-9.7%
Prostitution (16)	5,499	4,607	-892	-16.2%
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	984	934	-50	-5.1%
Narcotics violations (18)	58,098	56,393	-1,705	-2.9%
Gambling (19)	3,070	3,872	802	26.1%
Offenses against family and children (20)	358	327	-31	-8.7%
Driving under the influence (21)	6,045	5,418	-627	-10.4%
Liquor law violations (22)	880	1,049	169	19.2%
Disorderly conduct (24)	19,226	21,108	1,882	9.8%
All other state law violations	28,816	25,420	-3,396	-11.8%
Other municipal code violations	10,637	12,475	1,838	17.3%
Traffic violations	4,515	5,716	1,201	26.6%
Index offenses (marked * above)	34,544	31,048	-3,496	-10.1%
Non-index offenses	177,514	173,759	-3,755	-2.1%
Warrant arrests	26,578	22,920	-3,658	-13.8%
Total	238,636	227,727	-10,909	-4.6%

* Index Crime

Exhibit 12b.

Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender, 2006

Offense Classification	Gender**	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter* (01A)	Male	222	11	59	3	0	0	295
	Female	12	0	3	0	0	0	15
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	Male	14	1	10	0	0	0	25
	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal sexual assault* (02)	Male	354	35	115	4	1	0	509
	Female	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Robbery* (03)	Male	2,490	137	345	12	1	3	2,988
	Female	158	20	35	0	0	0	213
Aggravated assault* (04A)	Male	1,721	223	640	18	1	3	2,606
	Female	486	23	35	4	1	0	549
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aggravated battery* (04B)	Male	1,048	80	299	4	1	3	1,435
	Female	349	18	41	3	0	0	411
Burglary* (05)	Male	1,767	269	587	12	3	5	2,643
	Female	89	22	17	0	1	1	130
Larceny-theft* (06)	Male	6,894	1,346	1,265	63	9	11	9,588
	Female	2,618	540	526	76	2	10	3,772
	X	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Motor vehicle theft* (07)	Male	3,971	243	596	17	3	6	4,836
	Female	697	111	134	4	2	1	949
Simple assault (08A)	Male	2,178	416	747	26	11	9	3,387
	Female	655	65	82	3	1	1	807
Simple battery (08B)	Male	10,729	2,097	3,476	166	18	56	16,542
	Female	3,728	372	617	21	7	9	4,754
	X	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Arson* (09)	Male	51	13	25	0	0	0	89
	Female	8	3	1	0	0	0	12
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	Male	78	10	25	5	0	0	118
	Female	65	8	12	1	0	0	86
Fraud (11)	Male	714	116	154	13	1	4	1,002
	Female	188	34	25	3	0	0	250
	X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Vandalism (14)	Male	2,062	749	1,712	30	6	18	4,577
	Female	624	64	125	7	1	1	822
Weapons violations (15)	Male	2,813	195	786	6	3	6	3,809
	Female	215	9	30	1	0	0	255
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prostitution (16)	Male	893	296	915	28	8	11	2,151
	Female	1,655	521	234	33	6	7	2,456
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	Male	472	156	235	6	3	3	875
	Female	36	15	7	1	0	0	59
Narcotics violations (18)	Male	39,457	3,138	6,788	200	14	72	49,669
	Female	5,286	791	600	25	7	10	6,719
	X	3	0	2	0	0	0	5
Gambling (19)	Male	3,728	26	51	20	0	2	3,827
	Female	44	0	1	0	0	0	45
Offenses against family and children (20)	Male	80	17	37	4	0	0	138
	Female	127	27	33	2	0	0	189
Driving under the influence (21)	Male	1,298	1,098	2,343	57	2	24	4,822
	Female	216	232	134	8	2	4	596
Liquor law violations (22)	Male	365	122	455	6	2	3	953
	Female	35	25	33	1	0	2	96
Disorderly conduct (24)	Male	10,868	1,797	6,326	88	46	37	19,162
	Female	1,521	182	227	5	7	1	1,943
	X	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
All other state law violations	Male	16,173	1,798	3,040	135	26	42	21,214
	Female	3,294	538	330	25	5	13	4,205
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other municipal code violations	Male	10,479	315	735	41	3	10	11,583
	Female	781	70	31	6	2	1	891
	X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Traffic violations	Male	2,544	609	1,981	41	5	10	5,190
	Female	283	111	125	3	0	3	525
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Warrant arrests	Male	13,684	1,815	3,318	84	14	31	18,946
	Female	2,910	607	411	22	11	9	3,970
	X	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
All Arrests	Male	137,147	17,128	37,065	1,089	181	369	192,979
	Female	26,082	4,411	3,849	254	55	73	34,724
	X	17	1	6	0	0	0	24
Total Arrests		163,246	21,540	40,920	1,343	236	442	227,727

* Index Crime ** X - Unknown

Note: See note on page 23 regarding demographic categories.

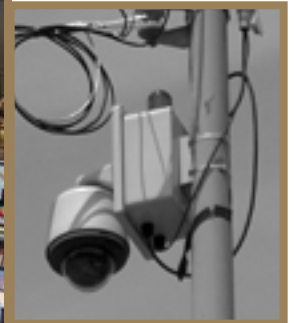
Exhibit 12c.

Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender, 2006

Offense Classification	Gender**	16 or under	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.***	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter* (01A)	Male	18	80	71	105	21	0	295
	Female	0	5	4	4	2	0	15
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	Male	0	4	5	12	4	0	25
	Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Criminal sexual assault* (02)	Male	43	71	68	266	61	0	509
	Female	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
Robbery* (03)	Male	1,191	691	352	661	91	2	2,988
	Female	72	43	27	64	7	0	213
Aggravated assault* (04A)	Male	632	478	353	808	330	5	2,606
	Female	157	94	57	189	51	1	549
Aggravated battery* (04B)	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Male	566	238	188	349	91	3	1,435
Burglary* (05)	Female	223	47	32	92	17	0	411
	Male	795	397	211	893	344	3	2,643
Larceny-theft* (06)	Female	41	13	10	57	8	1	130
	Male	1,182	1,120	742	4,300	2,224	20	9,588
Motor vehicle theft* (07)	Female	608	608	372	1,531	649	4	3,772
	X	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Simple assault (08A)	Male	1,297	1,251	668	1,355	259	6	4,836
	Female	202	237	111	356	43	0	949
Simple battery (08B)	Male	489	563	439	1,361	522	13	3,387
	Female	166	152	90	317	79	3	807
Arson* (09)	Male	2,473	2,373	2,343	7,200	2,139	14	16,542
	Female	1,367	898	565	1,553	366	5	4,754
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	X	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
	Male	26	13	18	30	2	0	89
Fraud (11)	Female	5	0	1	4	2	0	12
	Male	5	12	13	77	11	0	118
Vandalism (14)	Female	2	19	16	38	11	0	86
	Male	67	122	95	486	230	2	1,002
Weapons violations (15)	Female	8	43	30	141	28	0	250
	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Prostitution (16)	Male	1,472	1,156	588	1,043	310	8	4,577
	Female	166	185	133	284	53	1	822
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	Male	665	988	728	1,183	243	2	3,809
	Female	91	54	33	59	18	0	255
Narcotics violations (18)	X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Male	5	158	251	1,289	447	1	2,151
Gambling (19)	Female	9	177	219	1,806	243	2	2,456
	Male	70	100	86	415	201	3	875
Offenses against family and children (20)	Female	3	9	9	25	13	0	59
	Male	4,640	11,589	8,663	18,416	6,333	28	49,669
Driving under the influence (21)	Female	272	894	759	3,496	1,291	7	6,719
	X	2	2	0	1	0	0	5
Liquor law violations (22)	Male	553	1,610	840	756	67	1	3,827
	Female	4	17	9	14	1	0	45
Disorderly conduct (24)	Male	0	23	31	70	14	0	138
	Female	5	30	35	103	16	0	189
All other state law violations	Male	6	306	795	2,954	759	2	4,822
	Female	2	44	122	336	92	0	596
Other municipal code violations	Male	102	818	12	15	6	0	953
	Female	24	70	1	1	0	0	96
Traffic violations	Male	1,690	3,669	3,554	7,289	2,930	30	19,162
	Female	369	270	205	829	266	4	1,943
Warrant arrests	X	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
	Male	1,965	3,857	2,423	8,672	4,270	27	21,214
All Arrests	Female	382	587	446	2,144	640	6	4,205
	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total Arrests	Male	763	3,379	1,915	3,926	1,593	7	11,583
	Female	39	119	89	513	131	0	891
Total Arrests	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Male	198	1,152	1,028	2,290	515	7	5,190
Total Arrests	Female	19	61	104	305	35	1	525
	X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total Arrests	Male	1,067	2,879	2,942	9,316	2,741	1	18,946
	Female	169	477	537	2,270	517	0	3,970
Total Arrests	X	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
	Male	21,980	39,097	29,422	75,537	26,758	185	192,979
	Female	4,406	5,153	4,018	16,531	4,581	35	34,724
	X	5	4	3	9	3	0	24
Total Arrests		26,391	44,254	33,443	92,077	31,342	220	227,727

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

Directed Policing Strategies



Unit Activity / Dispersals

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.

Exhibit 13.

Targeted Response Unit Activity, 2006

	2006
Total Missions*	4,469
Total Arrests	7,082
Narcotics Arrests	3,133
Warrants/Investigative Alerts	1,555
Weapon Arrests	179
Possession of Stolen Motor Vehicle Arrests	124
All Other Arrests	2,091
Weapons Recovered	215

* Missions reflect the total number of Tactical Response Unit teams deployed in 2006.

Working closely with the Deployment Operations Center, 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, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Total Missions	2,793	2,520	-9.8%
Total Arrests	6,944	4,809	-30.7%
Firearms Recovered	790	437	-44.7%
Vehicles Impounded	344	383	11.3%
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	132	130	-1.5%

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 15.

Dispersals, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Dispersal Orders	38,536	49,959	29.6%
Persons Dispersed	108,650	127,001	16.9%
Arrest Incidents	206	287	39.3%
Persons Arrested	424	490	15.6%

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 16a.

Narcotics and Gang Investigations Section Activity, 2006

	2006
Narcotic Incident Investigations	4,153
Offenders Arrested*	3,653
Gangs Targeted	15
Firearms Recovered	254
Vehicles Seized	188
U.S. Currency Seized	\$8,360,117.35

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

Exhibit 16b.

Drugs Recovered by Narcotics and Gang Investigations Section, 2006

Drugs Recovered	Grams	Estimated Street Value
Cannabis-Generic	4,196,847.5	\$25,181,085.17
Cannabis-Hydro	3,338.0	\$100,140.00
Cannabis-Sinsemilla	264,935.2	\$4,238,963.20
Chlordiazpoxide	2.0	\$17.00
Cocaine-Crack	53,684.9	\$6,603,242.70
Cocaine-Liquid-ML	750.0	\$123,450.00
Cocaine-Powder	810,557.6	\$101,319,700.00
Darvon	540.0	\$4,590.00
Ecstasy Pills	6,122.4	\$153,060.00
Fentanyl	0.9	\$140.00
Herion-Black Tar	110.5	\$16,575.00
Heroin-Brown	821.7	\$82,170.00
Heroin-White	6,399.1	\$959,863.50
Hydrocodone	180.0	\$1,530.00
Khat	298,609.0	\$1,489,981.40
MDMA	2.0	\$50.00
MDMA-Pills	1,397.0	\$34,925.00
Methadone	1.8	\$1,800.00
Methamphetamine-Ice	9,265.8	\$3,057,714.00
Methyphenidate	56.0	\$476.00
Oxycodone-Pills	66.0	\$561.00
Psilocybin	5,080.0	\$45,720.00
Steroid-Liquid-ML	230.0	\$535.36
Steroid-Pills	90.0	\$450.00
Valium-Pills	4.0	\$14.00
Total	5,659,091.4	\$143,416,753.33

Domestic Violence

There were 204,729 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications in 2006, a 3.0 percent decrease from 2005. The decrease was largely driven by a decline of 5,535, or 9.7 percent, in domestic battery calls. Domestic disturbance calls remained close to their 2005 level (less than 1 percent decrease), while calls related to violation of an order of protection increased by 2.7 percent.

The number of domestic violence calls per 1,000 residents varied by a factor of 12.4 among the districts, from 17.0 in the 19th District to 210.8 in the 7th District. Other relatively high districts were the 11th (173.6), 15th (163.8), 3rd (151.3), and 6th (143.5). Other relatively low districts were the 16th (21.7), 23rd (21.4), 18th (22.1), and 20th (24.4). The Citywide rate was 70.7 calls per 1,000 residents, a decrease of 3.0 percent from 2005.

Exhibit 17a.

Domestic Violence Calls
for Service by District, 2005-2006

District	2005	2006	% Change
1	1,600	1,477	-7.7%
2	6,961	6,891	-1.0%
3	15,175	14,128	-6.9%
4	14,912	14,895	-0.1%
5	13,157	12,981	-1.3%
6	15,518	15,122	-2.6%
7	19,872	19,311	-2.8%
8	13,214	13,278	0.5%
9	11,596	11,202	-3.4%
10	10,504	9,835	-6.4%
11	14,919	14,302	-4.1%
12	3,565	3,469	-2.7%
13	3,469	3,235	-6.7%
14	6,109	5,979	-2.1%
15	11,719	11,914	1.7%
16	4,527	4,337	-4.2%
17	4,658	4,664	0.1%
18	2,651	2,450	-7.6%
19	1,846	1,823	-1.2%
20	2,720	2,504	-7.9%
21	3,892	3,692	-5.1%
22	7,685	7,512	-2.3%
23	2,358	2,109	-10.6%
24	6,411	5,802	-9.5%
25	12,016	11,817	-1.7%
Total	211,054	204,729	-3.0%

Exhibit 17b.

Domestic Violence Calls for Service, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	148,567	147,635	-0.6%
Domestic Battery	57,142	51,607	-9.7%
Violation of Order of Protection	5,345	5,487	2.7%
Total	211,054	204,729	-3.0%

Domestic-related murders have shown a variable course over the last ten years, with four years of increase over the previous year, and five years of decline. The annual average over the 10-year period has been 41.3 incidents. The 2006 figure of 21 is the lowest in the 10-year period, a decrease of 43.2 percent from the previous year, and of 61.1 percent from 1997.

Domestic-related arrests declined by 2.9 percent between 2005 and 2006. The overwhelming majority of arrests (91.1 percent) were for domestic battery, followed, at a much lower level, by violation of an order of protection (7.4 percent). The seven other categories in which 2006 arrests were made together accounted for 1.5 percent of the total.

Exhibit 17c.

Domestic-Related Murders, 1997-2006

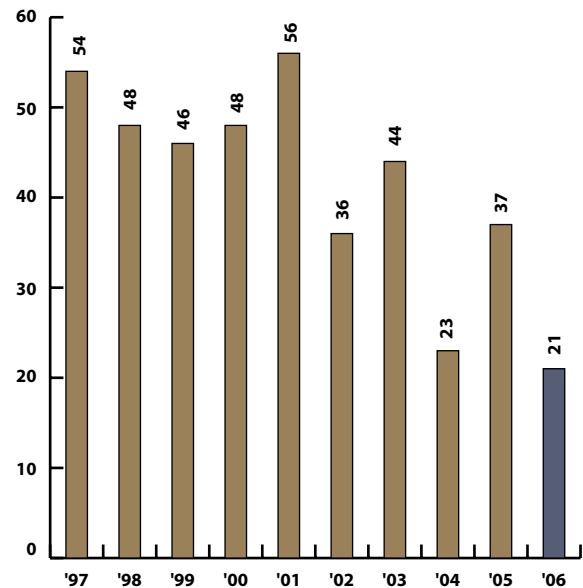


Exhibit 17d.

Domestic-Related Arrests, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Domestic Battery	10,115	9,834	-2.8%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	123	130	5.7%
Battery - Unborn Child	1	1	0.0%
Violation of Bail Bond - Family Member	19	18	-5.3%
Violation of Order of Protection	827	794	-4.0%
Stalking	6	3	-50.0%
Aggravated Stalking	2	1	-50.0%
Unlawful Restraint	17	11	-35.3%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	3	1	-66.7%
Total	11,113	10,793	-2.9%

The number of investigations conducted by the Youth Investigations Section decreased by 1.2 percent between 2005 and 2006. Among individual categories, the largest percentage decreases were in dependent/neglect investigations (18.1 percent) followed by child abuse (physical only) (15.8 percent). Among the other categories which decreased, the decrease ranged from 1.7 percent to 3.9 percent. Missing persons investigations remained essentially at its 2005 level. Sex offense—under 13 investigations was the one category that increased; the increase was 2.5 percent.

Exhibit 18a.

Youth Investigations, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Missing Persons	19,903	20,022	0.6%
Child Abuse (physical only)	1,772	1,492	-15.8%
Sex Offenses - Family Related	1,186	1,153	-2.8%
Child Abduction - Family Related	993	976	-1.7%
Sex Offenses - Under 13, Special Investigations Unit*	790	810	2.5%
Dependent/Neglect	623	510	-18.1%
Child Abandonment	129	124	-3.9%
Total	25,396	25,087	-1.2%
DCFS Hotline Notifications	2,939	2,745	-6.6%

*As of 2002 unit 079, Special Investigations Unit, is in charge of all sex investigations involving children 12 years of age or under.

Between 2005 and 2006, there was an increase of 7.6 percent in juveniles processed by the Department. Curfew arrests showed an increase of 32.0 percent. This was the largest percentage increase among categories with a substantial number of cases. Although station adjustments showed a nominal, net increase (4.3 percent), each of its subcategories registered a substantial change from the previous year: referrals to agencies increased by 41.0 percent, and referrals to family decreased by 24.2 percent. Another substantial decrease was in juveniles directed to juvenile court (13.9 percent).

Exhibit 18b.

Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
School Absentees	48,010	50,513	5.2%
Curfew Arrests	22,028	29,080	32.0%
Station Adjustments*	9,032	9,420	4.3%
Referred to Agencies	3,950	5,570	41.0%
Referred to Family	5,082	3,850	-24.2%
Directed to Juvenile Court	18,471	15,898	-13.9%
Directed to Criminal Court	139	186	33.8%
Status Offenders**	245	277	13.1%
Total	97,925	105,374	7.6%

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. Community 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.

Exhibit 19a.

Roadside Safety Checks, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
DUI Arrests	267	302	13.1%
Open Liquor	95	84	-11.6%
Seat belt/child restraints	137	110	-19.7%
Unsafe vehicles	38	38	0.0%
License violations*	603	766	27.0%
Insurance violations	571	617	8.1%
Other citations**	476	464	-2.5%
Total citations issued	2,187	2,381	8.9%
Warnings issued	34	16	-52.9%
Total vehicles checked	6,321	8,670	37.2%

Exhibit 19b.

DUI Strike Force Patrols^a, 2005-2006

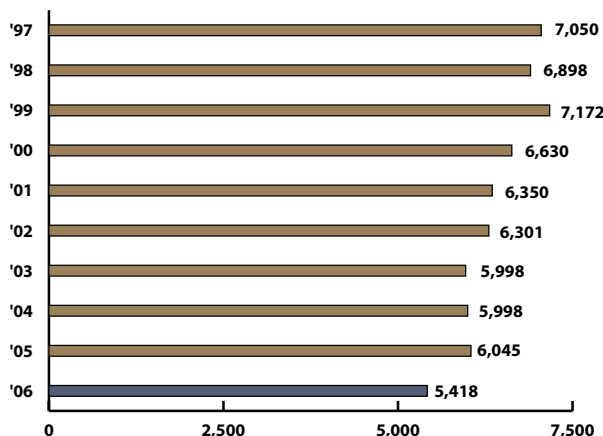
	2005	2006	% Change
DUI Arrests	148	112	-24.3%
Open Liquor	74	30	-59.5%
Speeding	759	864	13.8%
Seat belt/child restraints	517	1,180	128.2%
Unsafe vehicles	114	147	28.9%
License violations*	400	365	-8.8%
Insurance violations	690	649	-5.9%
Other citations**	1,685	1,483	-12.0%
Total citations issued	4,387	4,830	10.1%
Warnings issued	366	240	-34.4%

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 seat belt usage, and violations involving insurance, driver's licenses, license plates, and City stickers.

Exhibit 19c.

DUI Arrests, 1997 - 2006



Note:

a. Formerly referred to as the saturation patrols.

*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 listed above.

Required Statement:

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.

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are criminal acts committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 80 incidents reported in 2006 are a drop of 11.1 percent from the 90 in 2005.

Racial bias was the most frequent motive for hate crimes in 2006, accounting for 31 reported incidents, or 38.8 percent of the total. African-Americans were the most frequent victims of racially-motivated hate crimes (23, or 74.2 percent), followed, at a much lower level, by Caucasians (6, or 19.4 percent).

Hate crimes based on sexual orientation were the second most frequent category, with 29 incidents, or 36.3 percent of the reported total. The substantial majority of these were crimes against gay men (25, or 86.2 percent).

Exhibit 20a.

Hate Crimes, 1997-2006

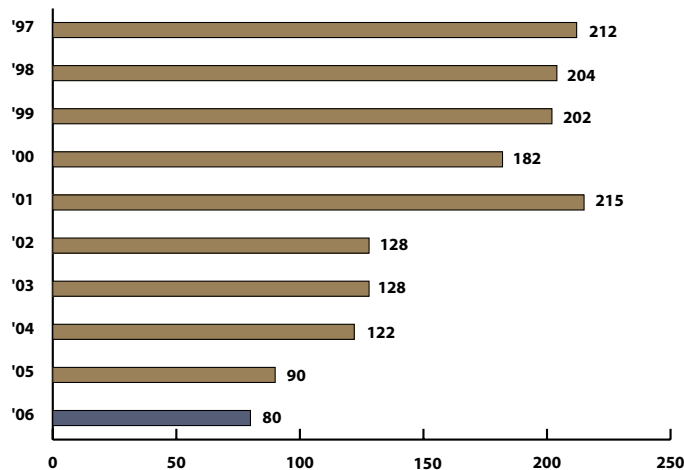


Exhibit 20b.

Hate Crimes Investigations by Motive, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Race	49	31	-36.7%
Sexual orientation	28	29	3.6%
National origin	5	11	120.0%
Religion	8	9	12.5%
Other*	0	0	0.0%
Total	90	80	-11.1%

*Other includes gender and disability.

Three hate crime categories represented 77.5 percent of the reported total in 2006: battery/aggravated battery (30.0 percent), assault/aggravated assault (23.8 percent), and criminal damage to property (23.8 percent). These have typically been the leading categories, and represented 80.0 percent of the reported total in 2005.

When race and gender were known, 2006 hate crime offenders tended to be Caucasian males (48.3 percent) or African-American males (32.8 percent). These were also the predominant groups in 2005.

Exhibit 20c.

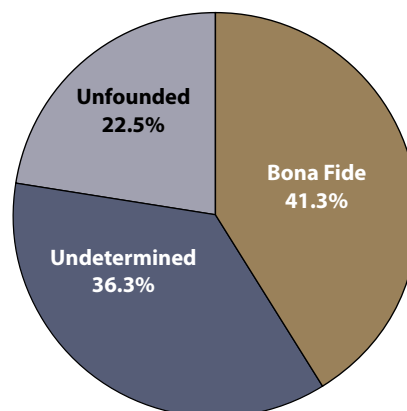
Hate Crimes by Offense, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Assault/Aggravated Assault	22	19	-13.6%
Battery/Aggravated Battery	26	24	-7.7%
Criminal Sexual Assault/Attempt CSA	0	0	--
Criminal Damage to Property	24	19	-20.8%
Criminal Damage to Vehicle	8	2	-75.0%
Harassment by Electronic Means/ Harassment and Threats by Telephone	1	5	400.0%
Robbery/Armed/Aggravated/Attempt	4	8	100.0%
Threats	2	2	0.0%
Other Criminal Offense*	3	1	-66.7%
Total	90	80	-11.1%

* Other Criminal Offenses include Intimidation, Criminal Defacement, Theft, and Other Offenses.

Exhibit 20d.

Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions, 2006



Administration



Organization for Command

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 15,661 members at the end of 2006, including 13,570 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 the next page.

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

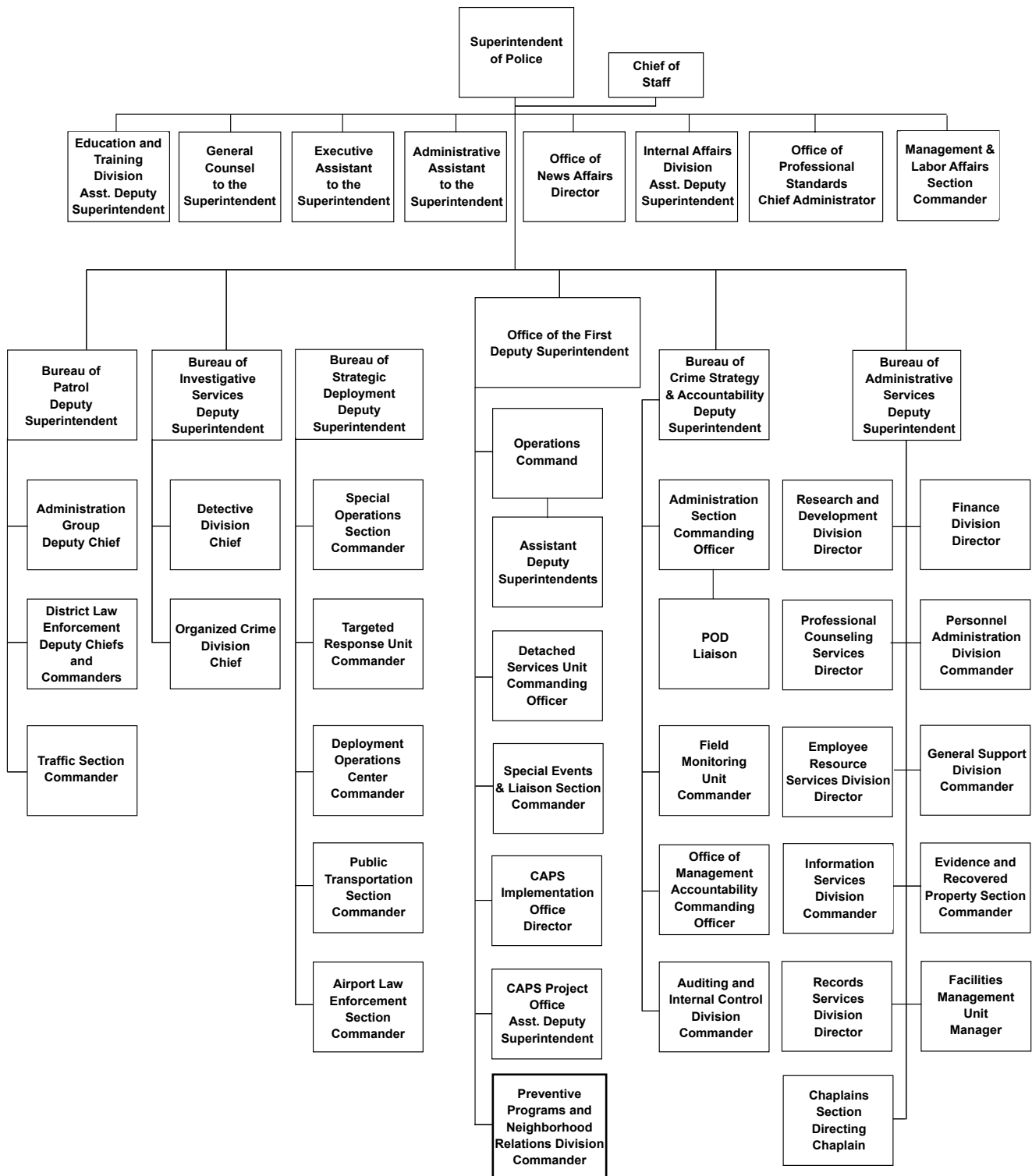
The Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability is responsible for assessing crime strategies implemented by the Department and determining the effectiveness of those strategies; organizing the Department's Strategic Planning and Management Accountability meetings; and conducting audits and inspections 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; technological infrastructure; 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, 2006



The Chicago Police Department had 15,661 members at the end of 2006, virtually the same as at the end of 2005 (less than 1 percent increase). Sworn and exempt members increased by 1.9 percent, crossing guards remained at their 2005 level, and civilian members declined by 10.1 percent.

At the end of 2006, 31.3 percent of all Department members were female: 23.9 percent of sworn/exempt members, 62.6 percent of civilians, and 95.8 percent of crossing guards.

About half (49.2 percent) of the Department's 2006 members were classified as minorities: African-American, Hispanic, Native American, or Other. This breaks down into 45.7 percent of sworn/exempt members, 76.3 percent of civilians, and 67.4 percent of crossing guards. All of these figures are essentially the same as in 2005 (approximately 1 percentage point difference or less).

Exhibit 22a.

Personnel by Race and Gender, 2006

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guards	Total
Caucasian	7,367	246	344	7,957
Male	5,860	133	16	6,009
Female	1,507	113	328	1,948
African-American	3,507	623	560	4,690
Male	2,291	172	20	2,483
Female	1,216	451	540	2,207
Hispanic	2,350	123	143	2,616
Male	1,876	50	7	1,933
Female	474	73	136	683
Native American	35	2	3	40
Male	28	1	0	29
Female	7	1	3	11
Other	311	43	4	358
Male	273	32	1	306
Female	38	11	3	52
Total	13,570	1,037	1,054	15,661
Male	10,328	388	44	10,760
Female	3,242	649	1,010	4,901

Exhibit 22b.

Languages Understood or Spoken
by Sworn and Civilian Members, 2006

Language	Sworn	Civilian	Total
Spanish	2,222	148	2,370
Polish	196	5	201
German	128	10	138
French	99	14	113
Other*	92	15	107
Italian	91	8	99
Greek	80	5	85
Arabic	61	8	69
Filipino	59	8	67
Chinese	43	16	59
Croatian	27	1	28
Korean	22	1	23
Lithuanian	16	0	16
Japanese	16	0	16
Serbian	12	1	13
Czech	12	0	12
Russian	11	0	11
Assyrian	11	0	11
Dactylology	11	0	11

*Note: Other languages include Armenian, Belgian, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, Farsi, Finnish, Gaelic, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Labiomaney, Latvian, Portuguese, Slovakian, Swedish, Thai, Ukrainian, Urdu, Vietnamese, Yiddish, Yugoslavian, and other languages.

Data accurate as of 07 May 2007.

The 5,040,887 calls to 911 in 2006 represent a nominal increase of 1.2 percent over 2005. The 2006 figure was exceeded in three other years during the 10-year period—2001, 2003, and 2004. Calls to 311 may result in police services or other City services. Those which result in police services are reported in Exhibit 23b as “Non-Emergency–746-6000.” These calls increased by 11.2 percent in 2006.

Exhibit 23a.

911 Calls for Service, 1997-2006

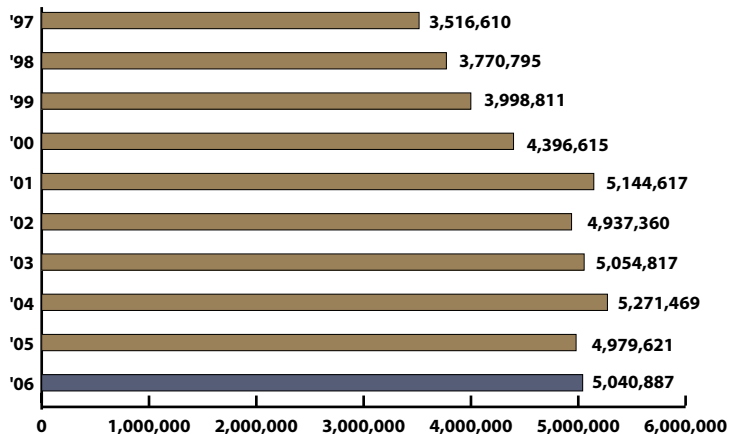


Exhibit 23b.

Incoming Calls Answered, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
9-1-1	4,979,621	5,040,887	1.2%
Non Emergency-746-6000 (311-ARS)	447,258	497,318	11.2%
Non Emergency -- MOII (311-MOII)	3,521,720	3,735,392	6.1%
Administrative	297,652	284,626	-4.4%
Alarm	93,585	86,249	-7.8%
Total	9,339,836	9,644,472	3.3%

Exhibit 23c.

Foreign Language Outbound Calls, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Foreign Language (System-Outbound)	84,115	85,718	1.9%
Language (911 Only)	50,933	50,290	-1.3%

The number of beat community meetings in 2006 was essentially the same in 2005 (less than 1 percent increase). The number of attendees, however, increased by 3.6 percent. In an average month in 2006, 248 beat meetings were held, each attended by 18 persons. Figures from 2005 are virtually identical. Court Advocacy cases were down by 91.1 percent, and Court Advocacy volunteers, by 93.1 percent. The number of CAPS district-level committee and subcommittee meetings declined by 2.1 percent between 2005 and 2006.



Exhibit 24a.

Beat Community Meeting Attendance, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Total Meetings	2,968	2,980	0.4%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	247	248	0.5%
Total Attendees	53,104	55,016	3.6%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	4,425	4,585	3.6%
Average Attendees Per Meeting	18	18	3.0%
Average Monthly Volunteers	792	55	-93.1%

Exhibit 24b.

Court Advocacy Cases and Volunteers, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Total Cases	4,996	444	-91.1%
Average Number of Monthly Cases	416	37	-91.1%
Total Volunteers	9,504	658	-93.1%
Average Monthly Volunteers	792	55	-93.1%

Exhibit 24c.

Subcommittee Meetings within Districts, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Total Attendees	22,687	22,206	-2.1%
Average Number of Monthly Cases	1,891	1,851	-2.1%

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

The Education and Training Division trained and graduated 776 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. The number of recruits graduated in 2006 is an increase of 34.7 percent from the number in 2005.

Chicago recruits currently receive 856 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a 12-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 66 recruits for suburban police agencies. This is close to the 62 suburban recruits trained in 2005. 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 Headquarters firing ranges and at the Training Academy.

Exhibit 25.

Education and Training: Number of Trainees, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Recruit Training	576	776	34.7%
Chicago	514	710	38.1%
Suburban	62	66	6.5%
Other Training	11,876	12,380	4.2%
Retreads/Retrainees*	115	109	-5.2%
In-Service	11,112	11,606	4.4%
Pre-Service	176	140	-20.5%
Outside Agency guests	395	475	20.3%
Civilian	78	50	-35.9%
Firearms Training	16,918	15,897	-6.0%
Chicago	16,508	15,761	-4.5%
Outside agencies using range	410	136	-66.8%
Total	29,370	29,053	-1.1%

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

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 26a.

Internal Affairs Division Investigations, 2006

Allegations	Investigation Initiated	Sustained Finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,147	673
Civil Rights Violations	1,492	12
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	278	81
Verbal Abuse	246	8
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	193	24
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	189	199
Commission of a Crime	90	18
Civil Suits	89	8
Alcohol Abuse	20	16
Drug/Substance Abuse	15	4
Bribery/Official Corruption	14	0
Supervisory Responsibilities	11	17
Total	4,784	1,060

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

Exhibit 26b.

Allegations of Unreasonable Force, 2006

	2006
1) Number of police officers against whom an allegation of unreasonable force was made ¹	663
2) Number of allegations of unreasonable force made against each officer ²	749
3) Number of police officers against whom disciplinary charges were filed on the basis of allegations of unreasonable force ³	45
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	292
5) Listing of allegations of unreasonable force for which the board has determined not to file charges ⁵	554

Note: 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 2006 were completed in 2006, and therefore some of those complaints remain open.

⁴ This number reflects the investigations of excessive force complaints pending as of 31 December 2006, 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 26c.

Recommended Disciplinary Actions in Sustained Cases, IAD and OPS*, 2006

	2006
Reprimand	388
Suspended 1 to 5 days	415
Suspended 6 to 15 days	44
Suspended 16 to 30 days	27
Suspended 31 days or more	10
Separated from the Department**	12
Total	896
Violation noted, no action	63
Summary Punishment Action Request	3,412
Hold - Penalty Not Served	68
Resigned while under investigation	87

* 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 26d.

Excessive Force Complaints, 2006 (Office of Professional Standards)

	2006
Complaints retained by OPS*	2,391
Complaint registers completed**	2,408
Unfounded ^(a)	1,644
Exonerated ^(b)	25
Not Sustained ^(c)	682
Sustained ^(d)	57

*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 2,822 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2006, down 9.5 percent from the 3,117 incidents in 2005. On average, each district had 113 incidents in 2006, but the number varied from 27 to 375 per district. An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur during an officer's regular duties (94.1 percent), as opposed to special employment or being off duty; while the officer was in uniform (71.7 percent); and outdoors (70.8 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 40.0 percent of the time. The number of officers who sustained a non-fatal, major injury as the result of an attack decreased slightly from 2005 to 2006 (47 officers in 2005, 42 officers in 2006). The average age of a battered officer in 2006 was 36. Almost half (47.9 percent) of the officers attacked had five or fewer years of experience. The average age of known battery offenders was 27.

Exhibit 27a.

Attacks Against the Police Overview, 2006

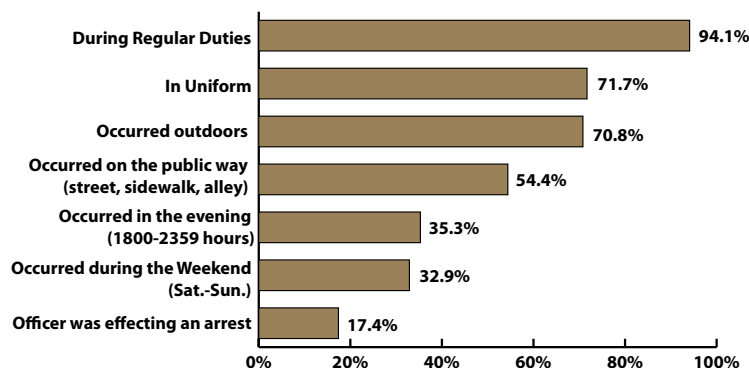


Exhibit 27b.

Injury Type, 2005-2006

	2005	2006
Fatal	0	0
Non-Fatal/Major Injury	47	42
Non-Fatal/Minor Injury	1,303	1,087
No Injury	1,767	1,693
Total	3,117	2,822

Exhibit 27c.

Weapons Type, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Hands/Feet/Mouth	2,268	1,994	-12.1%
Firearm	176	153	-13.1%
Verbal Threat	262	279	6.5%
Vehicle	52	62	19.2%
Knife	67	57	-14.9%
Other	292	277	-5.1%
Total	3,117	2,822	-9.5%

Exhibit 27d.

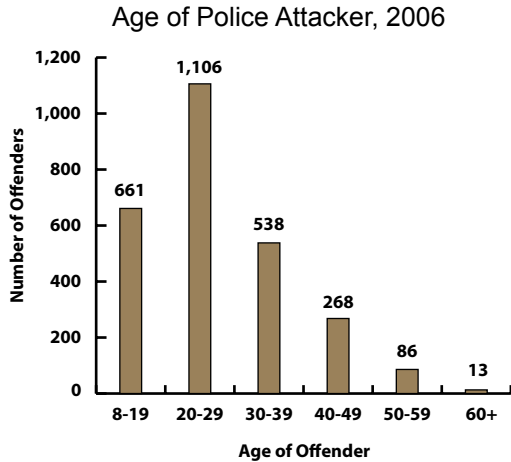


Exhibit 27e.

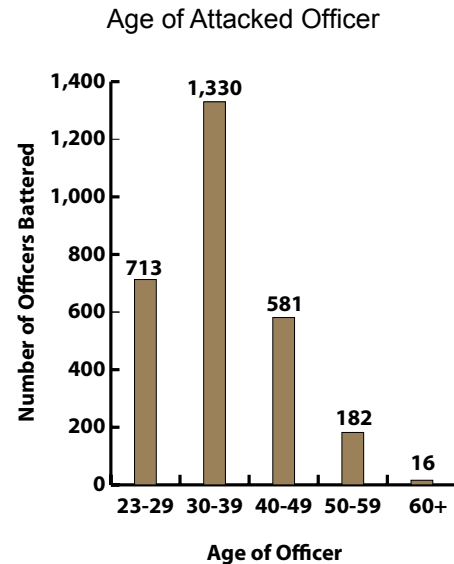
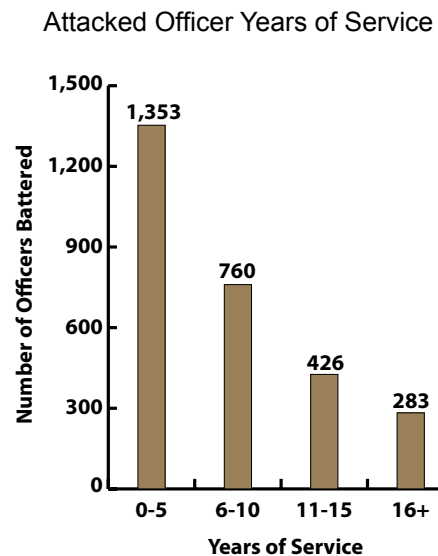


Exhibit 27f.

Attacks Against Officers by District, 2005-2006

District	2005	2006	% Change
1	84	80	-4.8%
2	95	88	-7.4%
3	126	116	-7.9%
4	138	120	-13.0%
5	121	123	1.7%
6	159	162	1.9%
7	265	171	-35.5%
8	169	154	-8.9%
9	144	142	-1.4%
10	187	141	-24.6%
11	359	375	4.5%
12	65	79	21.5%
13	58	40	-31.0%
14	130	97	-25.4%
15	150	163	8.7%
16	76	76	0.0%
17	79	78	-1.3%
18	129	142	10.1%
19	67	74	10.4%
20	57	37	-35.1%
21	46	27	-41.3%
22	71	73	2.8%
23	100	53	-47.0%
24	96	94	-2.1%
25	136	106	-22.1%
Outside City	10	11	10.0%
Total	3,117	2,822	-9.5%

Exhibit 27g.



The Chicago Police Department's appropriation increased by \$151,117,935 or 14.2 percent, between 2005 and 2006. This increase was driven by a rise of 13.5 percent in personnel services. In 2006, the latter represented 95.5 percent of the Department's annual appropriation, compared to 96.1 percent in 2005.

Exhibit 28a.

Annual Appropriations*, 2005-2006

	2005	2006
Personnel Services (salaries, wages, etc.)	\$1,024,631,983	\$1,162,888,785
Contractual Services ^(a)	\$12,256,450	\$14,198,141
Travel	\$44,245	\$44,245
Commodities ^(b)	\$4,529,695	\$5,047,806
Equipment	\$37,830	\$47,100
Contingencies	\$43,650	\$43,650
For Specific Purposes Financial	\$15,140,070	\$24,776,520
For Specific Purposes General	\$1,833,494	\$1,355,355
Capital Equipment Note	\$7,766,250	\$9,000,000
Total	\$1,066,283,667	\$1,217,401,602

*Excludes CAPS

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

(b) Repair parts, materials, and supplies

Exhibit 28b.

Salary Schedule - Sworn Members, 2006

Title	2006 Salary	
Superintendent	\$182,016	
First Deputy Superintendent	\$169,074	
Deputy Superintendent	\$160,476	
Chief	\$158,490	
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	\$145,452	
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	\$139,104	
	Starting	Maximum
Captain, Watch Commander	\$78,618	\$113,298
Lieutenant	\$71,394	\$105,276
Sergeant	\$63,108	\$94,188
Detective, Investigator, Gang Specialist	\$56,514	\$85,644
Police Officers as Marine, Mounted, or Field Training Officer	\$54,636	\$83,214
Police Officer	\$42,258	\$79,152

The Department's fleet inventory increased by 380 vehicles, or 10.5 percent, between 2005 and 2006. The most common vehicles were marked squad cars (45.7 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (34.3 percent). These two vehicles not only represented the majority of the fleet in 2006 (80.0 percent), but the majority of the increase over the previous year--280 vehicles, or 73.7 percent of the total increase. Another noteworthy increase was in pound vehicles appropriated to the Department from 231 to 331 vehicles, or 43.3 percent.

Exhibit 29.

Fleet Inventory, 2005-2006

	2005	2006
Marked Squad Car	1,661	1,823
Unmarked Squad Car	1,250	1,368
Pound Vehicles (Expropriated)	231	331
Squadrol	110	104
P.A.P.V.	93	114
Suburban, Tahoe, Explorer & Similar	45	42
Canine Mini-Van	34	34
CTA Security Car	31	31
Full-size Passenger Van	31	31
Utility Vehicle	28	25
Trailer	19	20
Prisoner Transport Van	14	14
Full-size Cargo Van/Step Van	13	14
Cargo Mini-Van	11	11
2-Wheel Motorcycle	10	10
3-Wheel Cushman	9	7
Boat	9	7
Patrol Mini-Van	7	0
3-Wheel Motorcycle	3	3
Total	3,609	3,989

Exhibit 30.

Awards Granted, 2006

POLICE BLUE SHIELD AWARD

An award granted to any sworn member who, as a result of accidental causes, has been seriously, critically, or fatally injured while in the performance of police duty. This award will be 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). 0

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 will be limited to those cases resulting from attack by an assailant, personal combat, or the performance of an act of valor. 0

RECOGNITION RIBBON AWARD

An award granted to any sworn member who receives an outside governmental agency award that is awarded 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. 0

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. 6

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. 0

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. 40

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. 0

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. 179

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. 0

LIFESAVING 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. 244

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. 119

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. 3,142

HONORABLE MENTIONS AWARD

An award granted to any sworn member who has demonstrated outstanding performance and has received a minimum of 50 Honorable Mentions. 34

FITNESS AWARDS

Pins awarded to individuals who completed and passed the fitness test for the first time. 2,287

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. 40

Total 6,091

Note: There are 21 different awards that can be granted by the Department. Those awards listed above reflect those that were granted in 2006.



Chicago Police Department Annual Report 2006 Year in Review

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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