CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

2007 ANNUAL REPORT

A YEAR IN REVIEW

City of Chicago
Richard M. Daley
Mayor

Chicago Police Department
Jody P. Weis
Superintendent of Police

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.

2007 ANNUAL REPORT A YEAR IN REVIEW

As the Chicago Police Department moves forward with new leadership, allow me to take this opportunity to thank both the leaders who have served before me as well as all of the men and women of the Chicago Police Department, both sworn and civilian, for their dedicated service and commitment in making our city a safer place to be.

The Department's shared accomplishments would not be possible without the daily perseverance and willingness of courageous police officers who serve and protect our communities every day.

Together, we have made significant progress in the fight against gangs, guns, and drugs and we have set even higher crime fighting goals to prevent and fight crime in those neighborhoods that continue to be plagued by violence.

By expanding our use of technology, cameras, and intelligence-based policing, the Department will be better equipped to prevent and fight crime at the local and international levels. Targeted strategies, better equipment, and improved training for our police officers will require unwavering attention to the day-to-day operation of policing. It will also require a committed and dedicated command staff to lead.

Under my leadership, five deputy superintendents and 21 district commanders have been newly appointed, each having more than 20 years on the job. These men and women represent a diverse, experienced pool of leaders and role models, and I am confident that they will continue to lead by example in carrying out the Department's mission.

Equally important to fighting crime is strengthening our relationships with all communities across the City. We have an obligation to ensure that the Department is balancing the need to make Chicago's neighborhoods safer while restoring public trust true to the ethics of police service.

A new Bureau of Professional Standards was created to ensure that the principles of integrity, professional conduct, and training are embraced on a daily basis. The Bureau has established a new set of core values that will guide the men and women of the Chicago Police Department. Professionalism, Obligation, Leadership, Integrity, Courage, and Excellence are all tenets that define the Department's commitment to public service.

Through both uncompromising personal and professional integrity, I have no doubt that the courageous men and women of the Chicago Police Department will continue to make it their top priority to provide the highest quality of law enforcement service to the people of Chicago.

For me, personally, I am honored to lead this Department as its 54th Superintendent of Police. I am dedicated to working to serve the men and women of this Department, as well as our City. I look forward to honoring this commitment to service through respecting the dignity of those we have pledged to serve and by being fair to those we lead.

Jody P. Weis
Superintendent of Police
Chicago Police Department

CORE VALUES

"Professionalism, Obligation, Leadership, Integrity, Courage, and Excellence are all tenets that define the Department's commitment to public service."

P

PROFESSIONALISM — *Our on and off duty conduct reflects both the highest standards of police service and personal responsibility.*

O

OBLIGATION — *We serve all citizens equally with fairness, dignity, and respect.*

L

LEADERSHIP — *Our leadership examples inspire respect for ourselves and admiration for our Department.*

I

INTEGRITY — *We are committed to the highest standards of honesty and ethical conduct.*

C

COURAGE — *We uphold and follow the law in the face of fear, danger and temptation.*

E

EXCELLENCE — *We proudly wear the Chicago Police Department Star with excellence as our standard.*

In The Spotlight

The Department's solid, long-lasting partnership with the community affords an opportunity for its officers, who professionally do their job every day with little fanfare, to make a positive difference in the communities they so honorably serve.

*"It's nice to have the police, business owners,
and the residents working together."*

~ Rita Code, 19th District Business Owner

Chicago Police Alert Senior Citizens of Imposter Scams

On January 31, 2007, the Chicago Police Department arrested and charged two individuals for impersonating police officers while committing robberies. These arrests came in the wake of several incidents where senior citizens were victimized in their homes by men claiming to be Chicago Police Department detectives, city employees, or other service workers. These men would use a variety of impersonations to gain entry into the residences of senior citizens and commit thefts or con the resident with deception. In response, the Chicago Police Department issued a Community Alert recommending that all citizens take precautions before allowing unknown persons entry into their home.

DID YOU KNOW?

Protect yourself by taking these precautions before allowing someone entry into your home:
- Ask to see photo identification before opening the door.
- Call 911 or the service provider to verify the worker's identity.
- If you did not call for service, ask for ID.
- If they insist on entering your home, call 911.

Motion Picture Association of America Salutes Chicago Police

The Chicago Police Department seized over 1,000 pirated movies, some of which were still showing in theatres, during the execution of a search warrant on January 25, 2007. The offender was arrested and charged after officers recovered the pirated movies from his home, in addition to compact discs, flyers advertising the sale of the movies, and other video equipment used to pirate movies. The unlawful use of identified sounds is taken seriously by the movie industry, and violators can face from one to five years in prison. *"Movie pirates aren't just stealing from Hollywood, they're stealing from everyone involved in making, marketing, and distributing movies. The MPAA applauds the Chicago Police Department for pursuing these crimes with the diligence and energy they deserve,"* said Mike Robinson, Vice President and Director of U.S. Anti-Piracy Operations for the Motion Picture Association of America.

Narcotics and Gang Investigations Officers Seize More Than $4.6 Million in Marijuana

Chicago police officers assigned to the Narcotics and Gang Investigations Section (NAGIS) recovered 1,700 pounds of marijuana with an estimated street value of $4,626,644 in Westmont, IL. NAGIS officers received information that on February 21, 2007, a large shipment of cannabis would be transferred from Westmont, Illinois, to the City of Chicago using a large commercial van. The NAGIS officers led the investigation and conducted the surveillance of the vehicle, which ultimately revealed a subject loading 5 large boxes containing 400 pounds of marijuana into the van. The suspect was detained, and the NAGIS officers obtained a search warrant for the location of the business. NAGIS officers, while executing the search warrant, recovered additional contraband from the business. With the cooperation of the Westmont Police Department, the suspect was arrested and charged with possession of cannabis.

Chicago Police Department Introduces CLEARmap, A New Crime Search Tool

The Chicago Police Department announced a new web application, CLEARmap, available to the public beginning on February 23, 2007. The Department developed this web application to provide residents of the City of Chicago with a tool to assist them in problem-solving and combating crime and disorder in their neighborhoods. The CLEARmap web application allows the public to search the Chicago Police Department's database of reported crime and displays search results in maps, graphs, and tables. The database contains 90 days of information which can be accessed in blocks of up to 14 days. Data is refreshed daily. CLEARmap provides all of the capabilities of its predecessor, Citizen ICAM, plus many more features, including the integration of Crime Stoppers alerts and the ability to search by more geographies: address, beat, school, park, ward, and community area. Police Observation Devices (POD, blue-light cameras) are now shown on maps as well.

Career Burglar Charged
With Pattern of Burglaries

On March 2, 2007, a suspect was arrested for misdemeanor criminal trespass to property at a construction site. The arresting officers contacted the Detective Division after they discovered the suspect matched the description of a serial burglary offender posted in a business alert bulletin. Area detectives investigating the burglaries requested the assistance of the Latent Print Unit in an attempt to link the suspect to the burglary pattern, including a burglary in which a palm impression was recovered from a desktop where over $15,000 in electronic equipment was taken. The latent palm print was evaluated, compared to an ink palm card of the suspect, and a positive identification was made of the suspect. Additional felony burglary charges were approved based on the latent palm print and fingerprint identifications. Due to the dedication and perseverance of the arresting officers, detectives, and the latent print examiners, a career burglar on parole, with seven burglary convictions, was taken off the streets, indicted, and is awaiting trial.

Summit Provides Venue
for Information Sharing

The Chicago Police Department enhanced the knowledge base of its members and shared information about combating theft-related crime at the Robbery, Burglary, and Theft Summit, hosted for Department members on March 29, 2007. The purpose of the Summit was to share information, strategies, best practices, and success stories with personnel from the Bureau of Patrol and the Detective Division pertaining to ways in which patrol officers and detectives can successfully work together to identify and charge robbery, burglary, and theft offenders. Participants learned about various tactics that highlighted the importance of communication, coordination, and cooperation when developing strategies to effectively reduce robbery, burglary, and theft crimes. The Summit also identified strategies to assist in building partnerships within the Department and with the community, the utilization of video enhancement for the distribution of Community Alerts, and the implementation of joint initiatives.
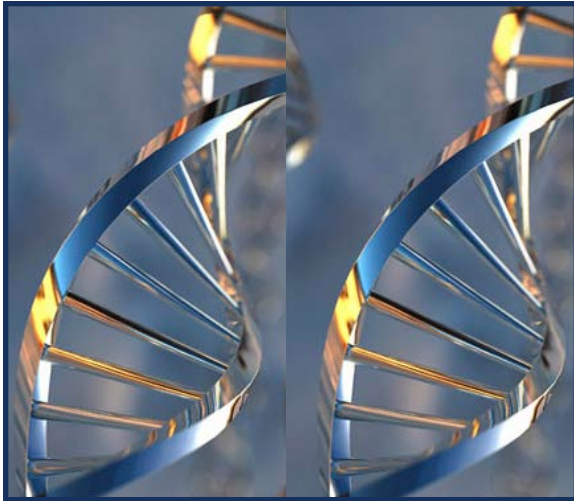
Resourceful Detective Work Results in Charges Against Man for 2005 Double Homicide

On April 13, 2007, a Chicago man was charged with two murders that occurred during a 2005 robbery of a south side store after resourceful detective work, DNA evidence, and a positive identification by a witness linked the suspect to the crime scene. While investigating the scene, detectives found the offender had played the Illinois State Lottery Pick Four game. The tickets with the two numbers he played were still in the machine. Detectives decided to use the two numbers in a database search of robbery offenders' addresses, and learned the offender had at one time lived at an address that included one of the numbers. That led to his identification as a potential suspect. A witness later identified him in a photo line-up as a person seen entering the store prior to the robbery. His DNA was found to be on file and matched DNA collected from under the fingernails of one of the victims. After the DNA confirmation, the Cook County State's Attorney's Office approved two murder charges against the offender.

Chicago Police Department's Crime Prevention Information Center (CPIC) Becomes Operational

In April 2007, the Department's Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC) became operational. The unique feature of the CPIC is that it addresses both crime prevention and homeland security issues. The CPIC's primary functions are violent crime reduction and terrorist threat assessment using real-time violent crime detection, monitoring, and response; continual assessment of available resources; universal field support through enhanced data search capabilities; instantaneous major incident notification; and identification of possible retaliatory violence. The CPIC also has the ability to access and view images and information from the PODs, street corner blue-light cameras, to provide real-time information in response to an emergency call for service. During a recent visit, U.S. Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff stated, *"I think the use of cameras here and other technologies is a model for the country. Chicago's technologically savvy police department and its use of street-corner blue-lighted cameras are a blueprint for strong homeland security."* The CPIC can also serve as an Incident Management Center during major noncriminal events or natural disasters.

Two Weekend Events
Remember and Honor
Fallen Police Officers

On Saturday, May 5, 2007, Chicago Police, members of the Gold Star Families, and residents of the City of Chicago participated in the 3rd Annual Run to Remember. The Run to Remember is a 5k USATF certified chip-timed run/5k noncompetitive walk and junior jog along Chicago's lakefront. The proceeds from this event benefit the Chicago Police Memorial Foundation.

On Sunday, May 6, 2007, Chicago Police and members of the Gold Star Families celebrated the 75th Anniversary of the St. Jude Memorial March. The Annual St. Jude Memorial March is dedicated to the officers who sacrificed their lives to protect the people and the City of Chicago. At the conclusion of the march, there was an inter-faith service presented by the Chicago Police Department's Chaplain Unit.

Operation "Snapshot" Nabs
Child Pornography Offenders

The Special Investigations Unit of the Chicago Police Department, working as members of the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, conducted an undercover operation focusing on the possession and dissemination of child pornography. On May 18, 2007, the Chicago Police Department announced that Operation "Snapshot" resulted in the arrest of four offenders for felony possession of child pornographic images. Operation "Snapshot" began when a computer repair shop found questionable images on the hard drive of a laptop which had been brought in for repairs. As mandated by law, the repair shop contacted the Chicago Police Department.   The investigating members of the Department obtained and executed a search warrant on the laptop and found 18 movie files containing child pornography. Through file sharing technology, the Special Investigations Unit located other child porn sites and individuals who either possessed or were attempting to obtain child pornography.

Haymarket Memorial
Statue Rededicated

Chicago Police Department members, their extended families, and community residents gathered at police headquarters for the unveiling of the refurbished Haymarket Memorial Statue on June 1, 2007. The statue, proudly placed atop a newly commissioned pedestal, was rededicated and now prominently stands on the west side of the Chicago Police Headquarters. On the fateful day of May 4, 1886, Chicago police officers were dispatched to disperse a large crowd that gathered during a labor protest rally at the Haymarket Square. During the confrontation, eight officers were fatally wounded and scores of others were injured, making that day the most devastating day in the history of the Department. The Haymarket Memorial Statue honors the Chicago Police Department members who lost their lives or were seriously injured 121 years ago.

Helicopters Assist in
Locating Hidden Cache of
Stolen Trucks, Cargo,
and Construction Equipment

The Chicago Police Department helicopter led a joint investigation by Illinois and Indiana law enforcement groups that located and recovered $892,000 in stolen trucks, cargo, and construction equipment from East Chicago, Indiana. On June 14, 2007, the Department helicopter received a Lojack alert signal from a stolen vehicle while returning from a fueling stop at the Gary/Chicago Airport. The crew immediately notified the Cook County Sheriff's dispatch center of the location of the signal and asked that the information be relayed to the appropriate jurisdiction. Approximately 12 hours later, investigators had located the stolen vehicle as well as a number of stolen trucks, cargo, and construction equipment, much of which was taken from citizens living in Chicago's southeast side. The stolen items were recovered and most were returned to their rightful owners.

"No Questions Asked" as 6,003 Guns Were Removed From the Streets of Chicago

On July 21, 2007, the Chicago Police Department hosted its most successful Gun Turn-In Operation. The purpose of the Gun Turn-In Operation is to provide a "no questions asked" community and police partnership designed to take guns off the streets of Chicago. During the Gun Turn-In Operation, anyone can exchange a firearm for a prepaid MasterCard gift card at various locations throughout Chicago. A total of 6,003 guns were turned in.

Fire Leads to Major Marijuana Seizure by 17th District Officers

On July 21, 2007, a fire erupted at a lockup storage facility located on the north side of Chicago. During fire suppression efforts, the Chicago Fire Department had to force open several storage lockers to trace the course of the fire. Upon opening one locker, multiple boxes of marijuana were found stored inside. Over 200 pounds of marijuana, with a street value of $1.4 million, was recovered and secured. 17th District officers led the investigation, and with the assistance of the Narcotics and Gang Investigations Section and the Asset Forfeiture Unit, they discovered the identity and local address of the person renting the storage unit. Over the course of the following week, officers conducted 24-hour surveillance on the offender's residence and the lockup storage facility. Six days after the fire, the offender was arrested and charged with felonious trafficking of cannabis.

Operation "Double Wrap" Cleans Up East Garfield Community

On August 1, 2007, the Department announced seventeen individuals were charged following a seven-month investigation that focused on narcotics activity, violence, and gang-related street wars between two rival gangs on the city's west side. Operation "Double Wrap" was launched by the Narcotics and Gang Investigations Section (NAGIS) as a result of multiple complaints from community residents and CAPS (Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy) service requests. The operation entailed 25 separate undercover controlled narcotics purchases of heroin. During the course of the operation, officers recovered approximately 209 grams of heroin with an estimated street value of $32,000, two hand guns, and $4,837 in currency. Operation "Double Wrap" marked the 21st open-air drug market that had been shut down in 2007.

Community and Police Come Together to Raise Awareness During National Night Out

On August 7, 2007, communities across Chicago came together with police officers of all ranks to participate in National Night Out. National Night Out is a crime-prevention strategy in which citizens, businesses, community leaders, and police come together and show support for local anti-crime measures. The purpose of the program is to heighten crime and drug-prevention awareness, generate support for local anti-crime programs, strengthen neighborhood police-community partnerships, and send a message to criminals letting them know that neighborhoods are organized and fighting back. Police district personnel citywide pulled together programs and activities throughout the day that appealed to people of all ages. The activities included petting zoos, crafts, dancing, health screenings, cookouts, and anti-violence marches. Chicago's National Night Out brought families out of their homes into their parks and on to their streets. Over 34 million people participated in the U.S. and Canada.

80 Families Take Part
in Child Safety Seat
Inspection in the 15th District

On September 22, 2007, the Chicago Police Department worked with 80 families to teach proper installation and use of child safety seats. This child safety seat inspection program, sponsored by Allstate Insurance Company, was held to encourage the proper use of child safety seats. The safety seat program was designed to emphasize the importance of inspecting car seats, teach parents and caregivers proper installation techniques and, most of all, educating the parents and caregivers about the common mistakes of installing and using car seats.

New Program Partners
Community Volunteers
with First Responders

The Chicago Police Department has long recognized the fact that when it comes to fighting crime and handling a community crisis, community members are a key partner and asset. Recent national disasters across the nation, such as Hurricane Katrina, only further illustrate the need for strong partnerships between community members and emergency personnel during a crisis. With this in mind, the Chicago Police Department and the Office of Emergency Management and Communications implemented a pilot program in September 2007 that trains civilians to work alongside emergency personnel during critical events. Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) are comprised of volunteer civilians who are trained for three hours a week for seven weeks to provide assistance to first responders or take action immediately before first responders arrive. Each CERT volunteer receives a safety pack with protective equipment. Although this is a pilot program, initial results are promising and plans are underway to train CERT volunteers in each police district.

DID YOU KNOW?

- The parent or legal guardian of a child under the age of 8 years old shall provide a child restraint system to any person who transports his or her child.
- A baby in a rear-facing child safety seat should never be placed in the front seat of a vehicle that has a passenger-side air bag.

Animal Crimes Unit Honored at National Awards Ceremony

The Chicago Police Department's Animal Crimes Unit was honored on October 13, 2007, by The Humane Society of the United States and the National District Attorney's Association at a national awards ceremony. The Department was honored for recognizing and responding to the rise in illegal dogfighting in Chicago. Identifying a need to prevent and combat dogfighting, as well as realizing the strong link between crimes against people and crimes against animals, the Chicago Police Department created a unit that specifically focuses on these types of crimes. Prior to the unit's creation, only one officer was assigned to handle animal crimes. Now the Animal Crimes Unit has nearly 10 specially-trained officers, and in 2007 alone made more than 40 arrests related to dogfighting operations and animal abuse. In addition, in 2007, the unit rescued and recovered more than 120 dogs that were allegedly abused.

200,000 Chicago School Students at 400 Schools Take Pledge Against Gun Violence

On October 24, 2007, the Chicago Police Department, in partnership with over 400 local schools, educated youth about gun violence through the Student Pledge Against Gun Violence Program. The program provided school-aged children attending school in Chicago with the opportunity to bring the issues of youth and gun violence to the forefront, fostering awareness, discussion, and proactive measures to prevent future violence. More than 200,000 Chicago students accepted and signed the Student Pledge Against Gun Violence, which states that students would never use a gun to end disputes. This pledge is prominently displayed at the participating schools as a constant reminder of the student's commitment as well as informing others of the ramifications of gun violence.

Organized Crime Division
Hosts Asset Forfeiture Summit

In a continuing effort to forge partnerships to combat crime, the Organized Crime Division of the Chicago Police Department hosted a summit on November 30, 2007, entitled "Asset Forfeiture Methods: Follow the Money Trail and Impact Crime." Representative from the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internal Revenue Service, and various Chicago Police Department units participated in this information exchange. Participants were presented with best practices that are utilized in undermining gang activity and narcotics operations, including seizing the assets of criminals. Special topics that were addressed included mortgage fraud, search warrant considerations, and building and strengthening cases against money launders.

MORTGAGE FRAUD

There is an increasing trend in which profits derived from criminal activity are used to commit mortgage fraud by the use of fraudulent mortgage applications or the use of identity theft to obtain mortgages. Those profits are then used to buy additional properties that are also obtained via mortgage fraud.

Boys Raise Funds and Donate
Proceeds to Buy Canine Vests

On November 8, 2007, the Chicago Police Department recognized the efforts of two young boys for their unselfish acts in raising money to enhance the safety of Chicago Police Department canines. The two boys, ages 5 and 6, and their mother were honored at the Department's Monthly Awards Ceremony for their charitable efforts and unique ability to raise funds. During the summer of 2007, the boys sponsored a garage sale with the help of their mother, and were able to successfully raise money to donate to a worthy cause. Their decision to use the money they raised to buy a vest for a Chicago Police Department canine was based on their concern for safety of police officers and the canines, who also serve and protect. The money raised by the boys was presented to the Illinois Vest a Dog Program which provides the $800 specialty vests to all Chicago Police Department canines.
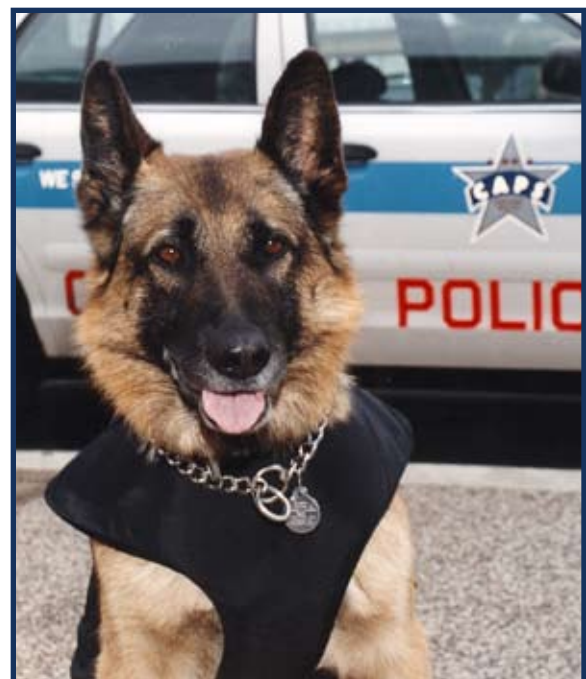
Juvenile Intervention and Support Center Celebrates One Year of Service

The Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Department of Children and Youth Services, and other government and community-based agencies celebrated the Juvenile Intervention and Support Centers (JISC) first year of full service. One of the purposes of the JISC is to divert juveniles from juvenile court and to link at-risk juveniles to community-based resources to prevent these juveniles from further involvement in the juvenile justice system. The JISC catchment area includes the 2nd, 7th, 8th, 9th 10th, and 21st police districts. When a juvenile is arrested in those districts, he or she is brought to the JISC building at 39th and California where the juvenile is processed and assessed. If deemed appropriate juveniles may be referred to the JISC case management system in lieu of court. Juveniles referred to case management may be offered individual or group counseling for issues such as anger management and positive community-based activities. Police and social workers staff the JISC 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Santa and Mrs. Claus Made Special Deliveries to 13 Families

On December 24, 2007, members of the Chicago Police Memorial Foundation, along with Santa and Mrs. Claus, were escorted by a marked Chicago Police Department squad car to ensure the security of some special deliveries. On this night, the unique caravan visited 13 families to drop off gifts to the children of officers who were catastrophically injured or killed in the line of duty. The Chicago Police Memorial Foundation is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to honoring the lives and memories of our fallen heroes and providing support and assistance to the families of Chicago Police Department officers who were killed or catastrophically injured in the line of duty. Generous donations of time and money by numerous volunteers, families, and corporations provided gifts for these children and helped bring joy and offer support to families in need during the holiday season.

CRIME

Between 2006 and 2007, overall crime in the City of Chicago decreased by 2.4 percent, with a decrease in violent crime of 1.2 percent and a decrease in property crime of 2.7 percent. In addition, the Chicago Police Department removed 13,658 firearms from the streets of Chicago in 2007.

"Close-to-home investments, law enforcement, and community involvement made the big difference in the city's crime drop."

~ Dr. Wesley G. Skogan, Professor of Political Science, Northwestern University

Reported index crime declined consistently in the ten years from 1998 through 2007. The overall decline was 34.4 percent, or 4.6 percent on a compound annual basis. Between 2006 and 2007 the decrease was 2.4 percent.

Exhibit 1.

Total Index Crimes, 1998 - 2007

Year	Total Index Crimes
'98	247,195
'99	223,681
'00	213,637
'01	199,233
'02	194,261
'03	185,457
'04	178,534
'05	167,841
'06	166,061
'07	162,086
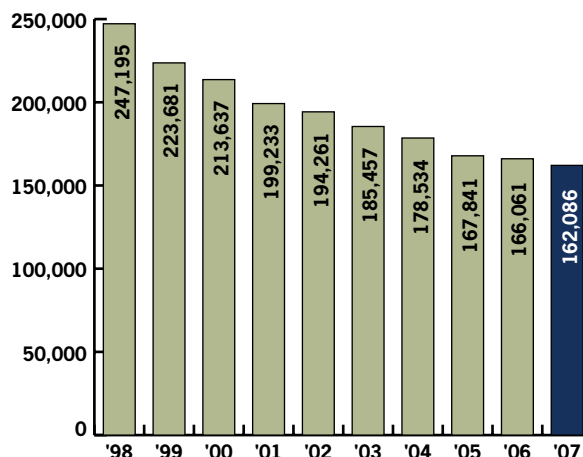
About Index Crime

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, 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 1.3 percent between 2006 and 2007, while property crime decreased by 2.7 percent. There was variability within each major category. Among violent crimes, murder showed the greatest percentage decrease (6.2 percent), followed by robbery (2.8 percent). Aggravated assault/battery was essentially stable between the two years (0.2 percent decrease), while criminal sexual assault showed a 4.0 percent increase. Among property crimes, motor vehicle theft decreased by 14.7 percent; arson by 1.8 percent; and theft by 1.1 percent. Burglary showed an increase of 2.4 percent between 2006 and 2007.

Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by a ratio of 3.6:1, a ratio typical of recent years.

Exhibit 2.
Index Crimes, 2006 - 2007

	2006	2007	% Change
Murder	471	442	-6.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	1,537	1,599	4.0%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	72	89	23.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,465	1,510	3.1%
Robbery - Total	15,868	15,426	-2.8%
Armed Robbery*	9,267	8,989	-3.0%
Strong-arm Robbery	6,601	6,437	-2.5%
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	17,463	17,428	-0.2%
Gun	4,639	4,500	-3.0%
Knife or cutting instrument	4,325	4,361	0.8%
Other dangerous weapon**	7,964	7,973	0.1%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	535	594	11.0%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**35,339**	**34,895**	**-1.3%**
Burglary - Total	24,196	24,766	2.4%
Forcible Entry	17,048	17,296	1.5%
Unlawful Entry/Home Invasion	6,290	6,582	4.6%
Attempted Forcible Entry	858	888	3.5%
Theft	84,007	83,118	-1.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	21,806	18,607	-14.7%
Arson	713	700	-1.8%
Property Crime Subtotal	**130,722**	**127,191**	**-2.7%**
Total Index Crimes	**166,061**	**162,086**	**-2.4%**

* 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 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 21.5 percent of all 2007 index crimes reported in Chicago, while property crimes accounted for 78.5 percent. These figures are virtually the same as in 2006, and typical of recent years.

Two categories accounted for almost all (94.1 percent) of the 2007 violent index crimes: aggravated assault/battery (49.9 percent) and robbery (44.2 percent). Criminal sexual assault represented 4.6 percent, and murder 1.3 percent. Among property index crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 65.3 percent of the reported total. In fact, theft retained its status as the most frequent index crime, accounting for half (51.4 percent) of all incidents in 2007. Burglary was a distinct second among property index crimes, representing 19.5 percent of such crimes. It was followed by motor vehicle theft (14.6 percent) and arson (0.6 percent).

Exhibit 3a.

Violent vs. Property Crime, 2007

Violent Crimes 21.5%

Property Crimes 78.5%

Exhibit 3b.

Violent Crime, 2007

Aggravated Assault 18.0%

Criminal Sexual Assault 4.6%

Murder 1.3%

Aggravated Battery 31.9%

Robbery 44.2%
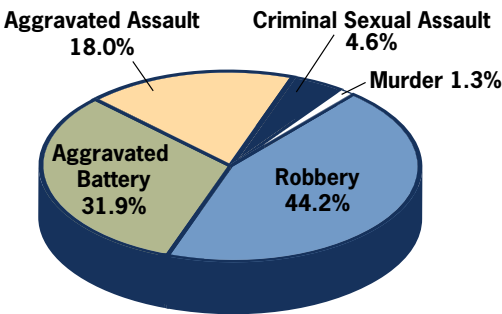
Exhibit 3c.

Property Crime, 2007

Motor Vehicle Theft 14.6%

Arson 0.6%

Burglary 19.5%

Theft 65.3%
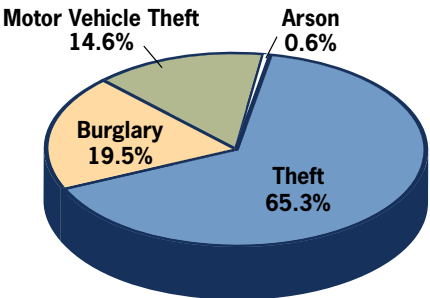
Exhibit 4a.
Index Crime Victims by Gender, 2007

Index Crime	Male	Female
Murder	86.9%	13.1%
Criminal Sexual Assault	9.2%	90.8%
Robbery	72.7%	27.3%
Aggravated Assault	55.6%	44.4%
Aggravated Battery	64.7%	35.3%
Total Violent Crime	**64.3%**	**35.7%**
Burglary	52.6%	47.4%
Theft	49.0%	51.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	59.3%	40.7%
Arson	58.5%	41.5%
Total Property Crime	**51.5%**	**48.5%**
Total Index Crime	**54.8%**	**45.2%**

Males were substantially more likely to be victims of violent index crime than females (64.3 percent vs. 35.7 percent), and somewhat more likely to be the victims of property crime (51.5 percent vs. 48.5 percent). Three gender differences were striking in regard to violent crime: the overwhelming majority of murder victims (86.9 percent) and a substantial majority of robbery victims (72.7 percent) were male, while the overwhelming majority of criminal sexual assault victims (90.8 percent) were female.

African-Americans were the most frequent victims of violent index crimes in 2007 (66.9 percent), followed, at considerably lower levels, by Hispanics (18.0 percent) and Caucasians (13.0 percent). These figures are all within a percentage point of their 2006 counterparts. African-Americans also ranked first as victims of property index crimes in 2007 (44.9 percent), followed by Caucasians (34.3 percent) and Hispanics (17.6 percent). These property crime figures are also within a percentage point of their 2006 counterparts.

Exhibit 4b.
Index Crime Victims by Race, 2007

Index Crime	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Murder	74.7%	6.3%	18.3%	0.5%	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	60.2%	17.4%	18.9%	3.2%	0.3%
Robbery	70.1%	11.1%	17.8%	0.9%	0.1%
Aggravated Assault	73.5%	8.4%	17.3%	0.8%	0.0%
Aggravated Battery	49.3%	30.0%	17.5%	3.0%	0.2%
Total Violent Crime	**66.9%**	**13.0%**	**18.0%**	**1.8%**	**0.2%**
Burglary	49.3%	30.0%	17.5%	3.0%	0.2%
Theft	41.0%	39.8%	15.7%	3.3%	0.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	53.9%	19.8%	24.4%	1.8%	0.2%
Arson	50.7%	16.6%	31.8%	0.9%	0.0%
Total Property Crime	**44.9%**	**34.3%**	**17.6%**	**3.0%**	**0.2%**
Total Index Crime	**50.7%**	**28.7%**	**17.7%**	**2.7%**	**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 in 2007 was 18.7 percent, virtually identical to the 2006 figure of 18.9 percent. As noted elsewhere in this report, theft accounted for approximately half of all index offenses, and the overall clearance rate was therefore driven by the clearance rate for theft (15.9 percent).

On average, violent crimes were more than twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes (34.2 percent vs. 14.5 percent). This ratio is typical of recent years. Aggravated assault had the highest clearance rate, at 54.1 percent, while burglary had the lowest, at 11.2 percent, the same figure as in 2006.

Exhibit 5a.
Index Offenses and Clearances, 2007

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	442	175	39.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,599	599	37.5%
Robbery	15,426	3,215	20.8%
Aggravated Assault	6,283	3,396	54.1%
Aggravated Battery	11,145	4,554	40.9%
Total Violent Crime	**34,895**	**11,939**	**34.2%**
Burglary	24,766	2,770	11.2%
Theft	83,118	13,243	15.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	18,607	2,252	12.1%
Arson	700	137	19.6%
Total Property Crime	**127,191**	**18,402**	**14.5%**
Total Index Crime	**162,086**	**30,341**	**18.7%**

Exhibit 5b.
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%**

Source: 2006 data were taken from the 2006 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 2006 Annual Report and do not reflect any clearances which may have occurred in subsequent years.

Violent crimes declined steadily from 1998 through 2007, at a compound annual rate of 5.3 percent. The 34,895 violent crimes in 2007 represent a 10-year decline of 38.5 percent from the 56,746 in 1998. Individual crime categories varied in their percentage decrease between 1998 and 2007: aggravated assault/battery, 43.1 percent; murder, 37.2 percent; robbery, 33.2 percent; criminal sexual assault, 30.2 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, 1998-2007

Year	Value
'98	704
'99	642
'00	633
'01	667
'02	656
'03	601
'04	454
'05	451
'06	471
'07	442
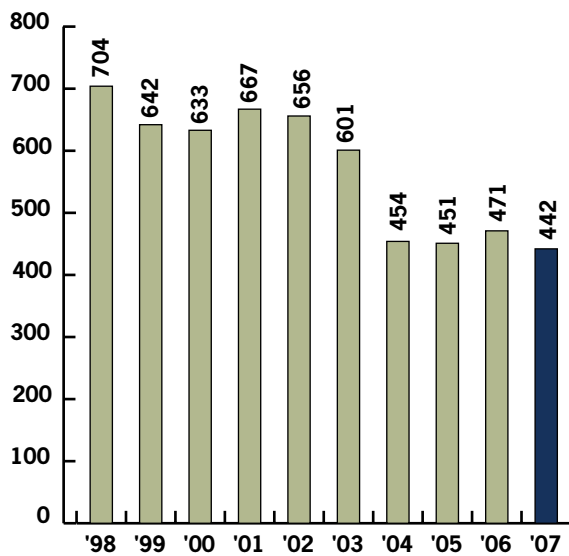
Exhibit 6b.
Criminal Sexual Assault, 1998-2007

Year	Value
'98	2,292
'99	2,092
'00	1,984
'01	1,933
'02	1,971
'03	1,805
'04	1,706
'05	1,619
'06	1,537
'07	1,599
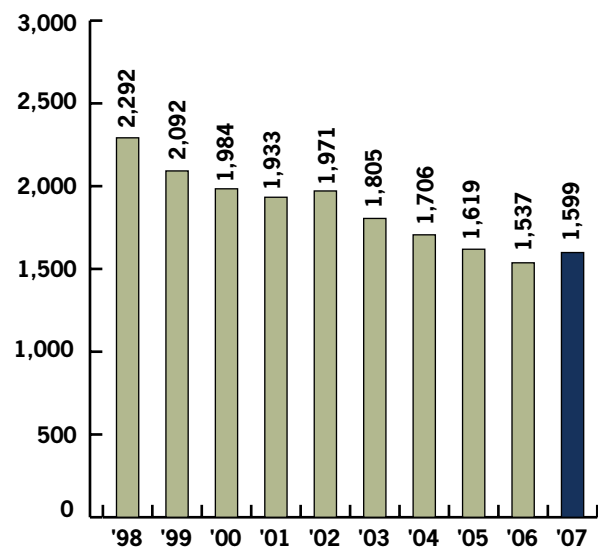
Exhibit 6c.
Robbery, 1998-2007

Year	Value
'98	23,096
'99	20,001
'00	19,341
'01	18,450
'02	18,533
'03	17,324
'04	15,895
'05	15,964
'06	15,868
'07	15,426
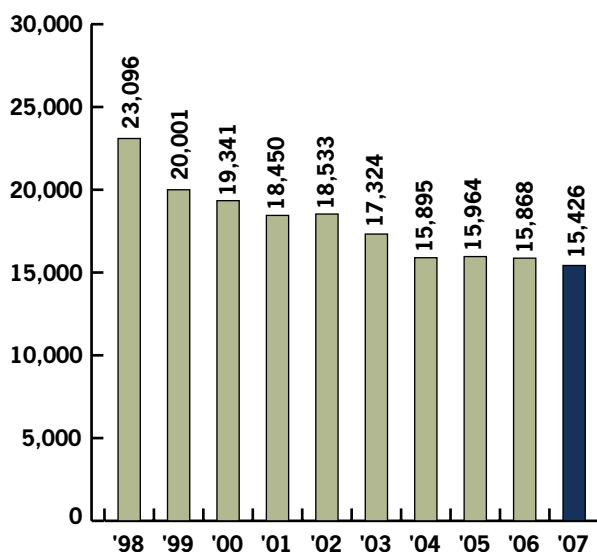
Exhibit 6d.
Aggravated Assault/Battery, 1998-2007

Year	Value
'98	30,654
'99	27,788
'00	26,543
'01	25,544
'02	25,005
'03	19,800
'04	18,731
'05	17,943
'06	17,463
'07	17,428
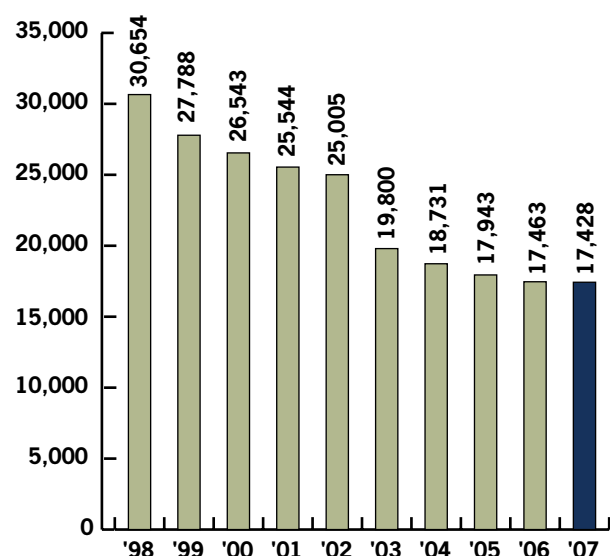
Like violent crimes, property crimes declined steadily from 1998 through 2007. The compound annual rate of decrease was 4.4 percent. The 127,191 property crimes reported in 2007 represent a decline of 33.2 percent from the 190,449 offenses in 1998. This decrease is 5.3 percentage points less than the decrease in violent crimes over the same period.

Individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1998 and 2007: arson, 45.2 percent; motor vehicle theft, 41.4 percent; theft, 31.6 percent; burglary, 31.1 percent. Except for motor vehicle theft, no category declined every year during the reporting period. All of the other categories had plateaus and/or increases against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 7a.
Arson, 1998-2007

Year	Value
'98	1,278
'99	1,188
'00	1,062
'01	1,004
'02	1,022
'03	945
'04	773
'05	682
'06	713
'07	700
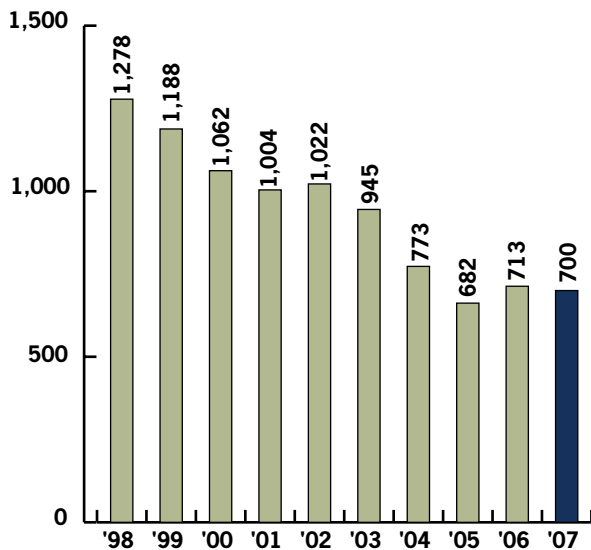
Exhibit 7b.
Burglary, 1998-2007

Year	Value
'98	35,924
'99	29,861
'00	28,321
'01	26,009
'02	25,399
'03	25,102
'04	24,419
'05	25,314
'06	24,196
'07	24,766
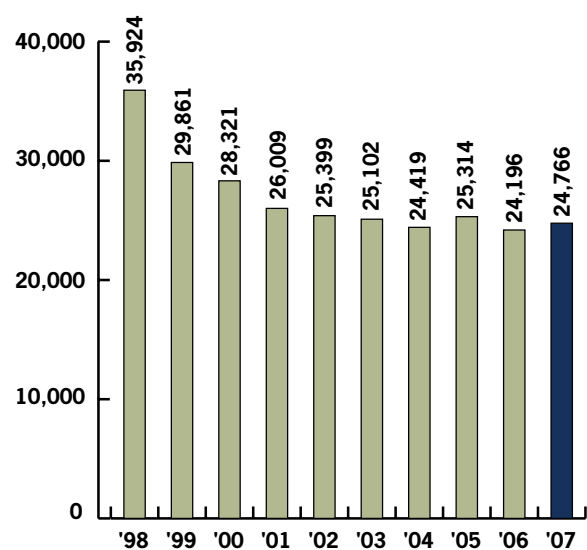
Exhibit 7c.
Theft, 1998-2007

Year	Value
'98	121,476
'99	111,676
'00	106,020
'01	97,939
'02	96,439
'03	97,098
'04	93,809
'05	83,373
'06	84,007
'07	83,118
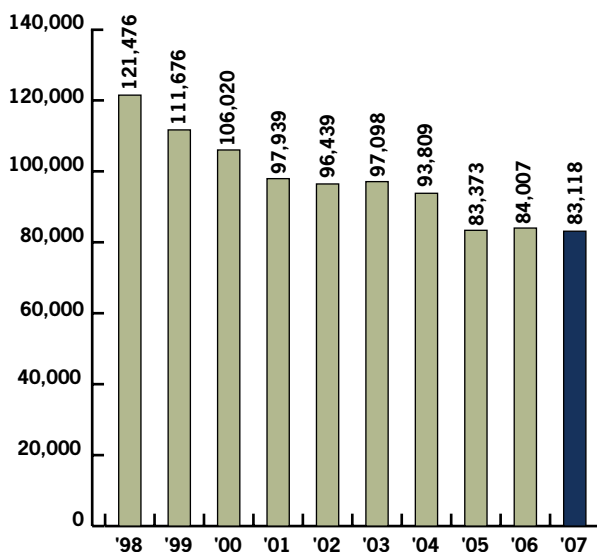
Exhibit 7d.
Motor Vehicle Theft, 1998-2007

Year	Value
'98	31,771
'99	30,434
'00	29,735
'01	27,689
'02	25,238
'03	22,784
'04	22,753
'05	22,496
'06	21,806
'07	18,607
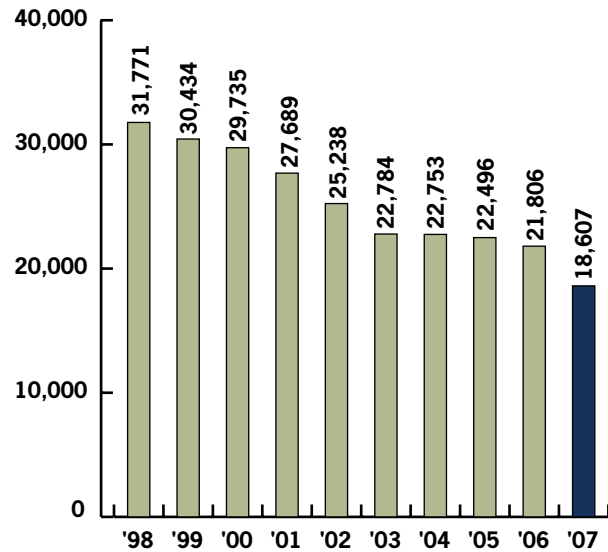
Exhibit 8a.

Causative Factors, 2006 - 2007

	2006	2007	% of 2006	% of 2007
Altercations	94	92	20.0%	20.8%
Child Abuse	6	8	1.3%	1.8%
Domestic	21	47	4.5%	10.6%
Gang-related	205	170	43.5%	38.5%
Robbery	46	35	9.8%	7.9%
Index other than Robbery	7	13	1.5%	2.9%
Other	38	21	8.1%	4.8%
Under Investigation	54	56	11.5%	12.7%
Total	**471**	**442**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Exhibit 8b.

Age of Offenders, 2006 - 2007

	2006	2007	% of 2006	% of 2007
10 & Under	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
11-20	88	61	31.7%	28.2%
21-30	132	91	47.5%	42.1%
31-40	34	24	12.2%	11.1%
41-50	16	18	5.8%	8.3%
51-60	7	18	2.5%	8.3%
61-70	0	2	0.0%	0.9%
71-80	1	1	0.4%	0.5%
Over 80	0	1	0.0%	0.5%
Total	**278**	**216**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* There were 2 offenders in 2006 and 2 offenders in 2007 in which age information was not available.

Exhibit 8c.

Age of Victims, 2006 - 2007

	2006	2007	% of 2006	% of 2007
10 & Under	8	11	1.7%	2.5%
11-20	110	87	23.4%	19.7%
21-30	198	193	42.0%	43.7%
31-40	82	71	17.4%	16.1%
41-50	37	41	7.9%	9.3%
51-60	21	22	4.5%	5.0%
61-70	9	8	1.9%	1.8%
71-80	4	3	0.8%	0.7%
Over 80	2	6	0.4%	1.4%
Total	**471**	**442**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Murders decreased by 6.2 percent between 2006 and 2007. Of the 2007 murders whose cause was determined, 44.0 percent arose from gang activity, while 23.8 percent arose from altercations which were not gang related. Domestic violence was the third-most frequent single cause, at 12.2 percent. It is noteworthy that this is more than twice the percentage as in 2006 (5.0 percent).

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. While the mean victim's age was 29.6 years in 2007, the mean offender's age was 28.9. From another perspective, persons over 30 years of age were 34.2 percent of the victim population, while they were 29.6 percent of the known offender population.

Exhibit 9a.

Firearms Recoveries, 1998 - 2007

Year	Recoveries
'98	11,522
'99	10,261
'00	10,007
'01	10,082
'02	10,182
'03	10,033
'04	10,509
'05	9,856
'06	13,366*
'07	13,658**
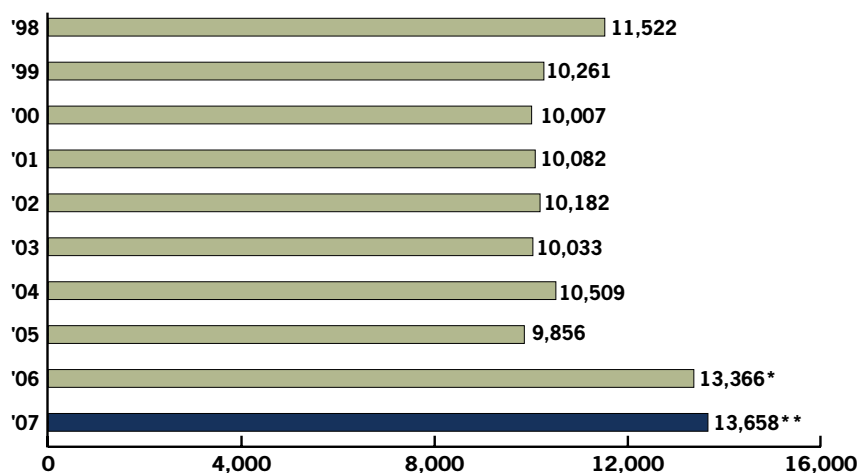
* The 2006 figure includes the number of guns received during two gun turn-ins: April 29, 2006 - 2,944 guns turned in and December 16, 2006 - 1,115 guns turned in.
** Total includes the 6,003 guns received during the July 21, 2007 gun turn-in.

The 13,658 firearms recovered in Chicago in 2007, up 2.2percent from 2006, represents a ten-year high in the number of recoveries. Firearms were used in 73.5 percent of 2007 murders and represented a decline from the 81.5 percent in 2006. However, 2006 was an atypical year, and the 2007 figure is more in line with recent years (about 75 percent).

Exhibit 9b.

Murder Offenses by Weapon Types, 1998 - 2007

Year	Firearms	Other Weapons	Total
'98	536	168	704
'99	460	183	643
'00	471	162	633
'01	514	153	667
'02	515	141	656
'03	485	116	601
'04	339	115	454
'05	340	111	451
'06	384	87	471
'07	325	117	442
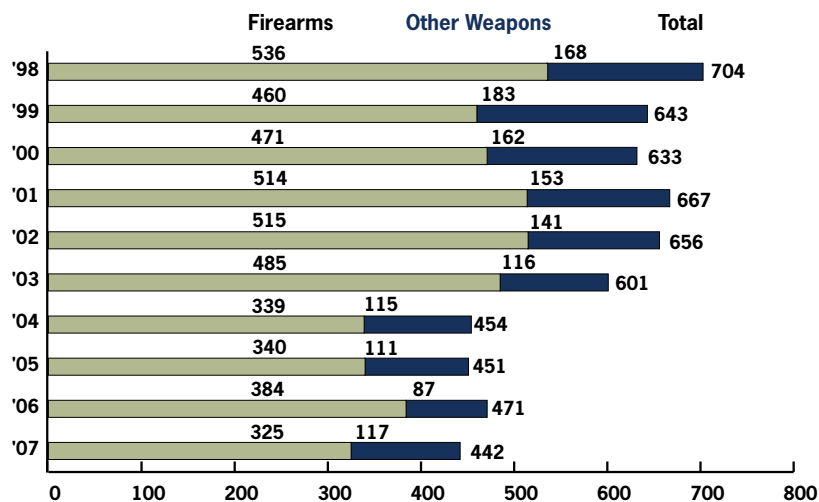
* There was one murder each in 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, and four murders in 2006 in which the weapon type was unknown.

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	Lincoln	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
Total Land Area		**231.10**	sq. miles

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.

Between 2006 and 2007, reported index crimes decreased in 16 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in five, and remained essentially unchanged (less than 1 percent difference) in four. For the districts which decreased, the average decrease was 6.3 percent, with a range of 1.3 to 12.6 percent. For the districts which increased, the average increase was 4.9 percent, with a range of 3.6 to 6.3 percent.

Exhibit 10c.

Index Crimes by Police District, 2007

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	3	15	375	64	112	238	6,028	280	1	7,116
2	16	63	543	211	488	600	1,778	465	5	4,169
3	32	119	1,222	421	857	1,591	2,830	1,050	38	8,160
4	29	136	1,079	458	782	1,702	3,802	1,222	52	9,262
5	35	86	761	415	701	1,408	2,485	911	35	6,837
6	38	112	1,307	526	905	1,649	3,994	1,229	23	9,783
7	39	166	1,172	552	1,169	1,956	3,418	1,004	51	9,527
8	29	115	1,148	434	742	2,225	5,558	1,547	62	11,860
9	32	91	553	365	647	1,217	3,503	837	53	7,298
10	26	55	622	324	530	674	2,691	853	48	5,823
11	40	71	1,019	383	936	857	3,186	1,005	46	7,543
12	6	16	248	159	206	375	2,813	522	6	4,351
13	10	28	331	115	217	654	2,736	550	21	4,662
14	6	53	532	174	272	1,265	4,197	855	31	7,385
15	22	73	665	269	487	548	1,837	645	32	4,578
16	5	29	244	98	91	643	3,114	611	27	4,862
17	4	39	338	149	194	960	2,615	677	21	4,997
18	2	36	467	100	292	638	7,006	470	7	9,018
19	2	23	246	53	93	905	3,587	351	1	5,261
20	1	22	188	64	92	340	1,754	263	7	2,731
21	3	39	426	122	184	481	2,231	414	4	3,904
22	17	46	487	269	295	1,109	2,738	740	30	5,731
23	11	22	232	65	98	379	2,283	254	6	3,350
24	12	42	391	136	211	752	2,911	380	11	4,846
25	22	102	830	357	544	1,600	4,023	1,472	82	9,032
Total	**442**	**1,599**	**15,426**	**6,283**	**11,145**	**24,766**	**83,118**	**18,607**	**700**	**162,086**

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.

Exhibit 11a.
Chicago Community Areas and Map

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

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 38 - 39 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 40 - 41 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

76 Chicago O'Hare International Airport

Not in City

CHICAGO MIDWAY AIRPORT

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

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

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

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

LARAMIE AV 5200 W
CICERO AV 4800 W
KOSTNER AV 4400 W
PULASKI RD 4000 W
CENTRAL PARK AV 3600 W
KEDZIE AV 3200 W
CALIFORNIA AV 2800 W
WESTERN AV 2400 W
DAMEN AV 2000 W
ASHLAND AV 1600 W
RACINE AV 1200 W
HALSTED ST 800 W
STEWART AV 400 W
STATE ST 0 E/W
DR MARTIN LUTHER KING JR DR 400 E
COTTAGE GROVE AV 800 E
WOODLAWN AV 1200 E
STONY ISLAND AV 1600 E
JEFFERY AV 2000 E
YATES AV 2400 E
MUSKEGAN AV 2838 E
BRANDON AV 3200 E
EWING AV 3634 E
STATE LINE RD 4100 E

Community area numbers: 1–77

Exhibit 11b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2007

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1 Rogers Park	3	29	255	75	118	362	1,349	162	3	2,356
2 West Ridge	9	9	106	56	68	339	1,226	180	8	2,001
3 Uptown	5	18	192	53	91	239	1,329	174	5	2,106
4 Lincoln Square	1	6	57	20	19	187	712	96	4	1,102
5 North Center	0	6	46	16	21	202	809	108	1	1,209
6 Lake View	6	21	230	41	77	628	2,709	269	2	3,983
7 Lincoln Park	1	16	169	33	77	526	2,897	238	4	3,961
8 Near North Side	2	26	350	82	242	320	5,153	316	3	6,494
9 Edison Park	0	1	2	5	4	15	84	6	0	117
10 Norwood Park	2	3	14	10	10	84	471	56	4	654
11 Jefferson Park	1	3	29	11	8	82	306	81	1	522
12 Forest Glen	0	1	8	7	4	54	172	17	0	263
13 North Park	0	1	27	16	20	114	420	64	3	665
14 Albany Park	3	14	130	55	74	274	647	178	4	1,379
15 Portage Park	2	16	141	52	59	289	1,033	273	17	1,882
16 Irving Park	1	19	130	47	68	418	904	325	14	1,926
17 Dunning	0	4	49	20	16	161	600	149	5	1,004
18 Montclare	0	5	24	8	18	75	253	80	0	463
19 Belmont Cragin	4	32	229	112	159	557	1,392	526	40	3,051
20 Hermosa	3	10	79	39	58	174	340	169	11	883
21 Avondale	1	14	146	61	67	309	722	256	8	1,584
22 Logan Square	5	32	287	108	154	748	2,281	509	15	4,139
23 Humboldt Park	19	33	436	184	400	586	1,502	610	39	3,809
24 West Town	8	31	402	118	189	909	3,671	607	22	5,957
25 Austin	35	110	1,013	380	696	933	3,128	1,001	46	7,342
26 West Garfield Park	12	20	303	96	267	261	871	274	14	2,118
27 East Garfield Park	7	21	278	142	315	225	1,010	323	12	2,333
28 Near West Side	7	20	351	127	222	394	3,488	589	2	5,200
29 North Lawndale	8	35	424	191	346	401	1,453	423	18	3,299
30 South Lawndale	19	24	238	137	201	293	1,234	437	28	2,611
31 Lower West Side	4	8	96	94	109	186	907	174	9	1,587
32 Loop	0	11	243	42	59	129	4,234	132	1	4,851
33 Near South Side	3	3	82	16	43	70	988	78	0	1,283
34 Armour Square	1	1	57	19	32	65	261	43	1	480
35 Douglas	4	25	162	68	162	110	784	151	2	1,468
36 Oakland	0	4	27	14	23	62	150	33	1	314
37 Fuller Park	1	3	43	19	35	50	226	38	3	418
38 Grand Boulevard	6	31	248	112	209	300	856	224	2	1,988
39 Kenwood	2	10	96	39	58	133	557	113	0	1,008

Exhibit 11b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2007 (continued)

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40 Washington Park	10	26	224	71	196	268	612	218	5	1,630
41 Hyde Park	0	10	176	27	36	176	775	131	1	1,332
42 Woodlawn	5	43	381	140	286	628	873	319	13	2,688
43 South Shore	15	81	779	236	482	904	1,987	595	22	5,101
44 Chatham	14	28	496	163	290	598	1,688	479	7	3,763
45 Avalon Park	2	15	124	43	54	150	411	167	2	968
46 South Chicago	10	46	380	183	331	567	1,269	391	12	3,189
47 Burnside	2	3	25	17	29	76	59	41	3	255
48 Calumet Heights	3	13	130	27	46	150	416	175	4	964
49 Roseland	17	60	490	259	398	846	1,534	534	21	4,159
50 Pullman	1	9	74	31	63	99	287	95	2	661
51 South Deering	4	11	92	51	67	199	421	103	18	966
52 East Side	1	5	48	26	41	158	257	90	3	629
53 West Pullman	16	22	254	156	262	549	884	370	17	2,530
54 Riverdale	3	7	90	39	57	71	142	60	2	471
55 Hegewisch	2	2	17	16	20	64	162	44	4	331
56 Garfield Ridge	0	12	87	32	61	198	744	171	6	1,311
57 Archer Heights	2	6	43	16	36	130	428	119	4	784
58 Brighton Park	5	13	132	56	124	299	598	217	8	1,452
59 McKinley Park	2	5	36	24	32	112	452	84	5	752
60 Bridgeport	4	6	40	33	48	179	508	110	9	937
61 New City	18	49	272	220	351	492	1,516	323	22	3,263
62 West Elsdon	2	2	22	27	33	148	292	54	7	587
63 Gage Park	6	20	121	41	127	232	614	242	19	1,422
64 Clearing	2	8	18	19	28	128	339	73	3	618
65 West Lawn	1	10	84	45	55	239	882	154	4	1,474
66 Chicago Lawn	16	52	567	198	358	796	1,512	564	16	4,079
67 West Englewood	14	81	501	271	607	952	1,771	431	27	4,655
68 Englewood	23	76	586	259	515	897	1,443	456	22	4,277
69 Greater Grand Crossing	24	54	556	217	422	649	1,236	594	10	3,762
70 Ashburn	1	11	213	55	81	395	733	195	7	1,691
71 Auburn Gresham	15	53	596	285	469	921	1,849	555	13	4,756
72 Beverly	0	3	53	11	14	148	413	85	1	728
73 Washington Heights	15	22	199	114	127	350	827	287	9	1,950
74 Mount Greenwood	0	2	8	12	10	33	224	18	2	309
75 Morgan Park	1	12	86	57	57	326	688	175	11	1,413
76 O'Hare Area	0	2	8	6	5	20	707	61	0	809
77 Edgewater	1	13	114	40	70	196	1,151	154	2	1,741

Exhibit 11c. Community Area Population by Race, 2007

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, 2007 (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 27 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

The over 13,000 sworn officers of the Chicago Police Department arrested over 221,000 criminal offenders in the City of Chicago in 2007.

"This shows the tremendous amount of commitment by the Chicago Police Department and the tenacious determination of a community that is tired of gangs, guns, and drugs and wants a better quality of life and will not settle for less."

~ Alderman Isaac Carothers (29th Ward)

Total arrests decreased by 2.6 percent between 2006 and 2007. The 221,915 arrests in 2007 included 29,207 for index offenses (13.2 percent), 170,230 for non-index offenses (76.7 percent), and 22,478 on outstanding warrants (10.1 percent). These percentages are all within a point of their 2006 counterparts. Total index crime arrests decreased by 5.9 percent, with a range of 0.6 percent (arson) to 12.9 percent (robbery).

Total non-index crime arrests decreased by 2.0 percent between 2006 and 2007, with a range of 0.6 percent (simple assault/battery) to 14.2 percent (other state law violations) among the individual categories which showed a decrease.

Exhibit 12a.
Arrests by Offense Classification, 2006-2007

Offense Classification	2006	2007	Change	% Change
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter* (01A)	310	354	44	14.2%
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	26	13	-13	-50.0%
Criminal sexual assault* (02)	513	507	-6	-1.2%
Robbery* (03)	3,201	2,787	-414	-12.9%
Aggravated assault/battery* (04)	5,002	4,765	-237	-4.7%
Burglary* (05)	2,773	2,716	-57	-2.1%
Larceny-theft (except MV)* (06)	13,363	12,858	-505	-3.8%
Motor vehicle theft* (07)	5,785	5,132	-653	-11.3%
Simple assault/battery (08)	25,493	25,328	-165	-0.6%
Arson* (09)	101	88	-13	-12.9%
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	204	392	188	92.2%
Fraud (11)	1,253	1,279	26	2.1%
Embezzlement (12)	0	1	1	—
Vandalism (14)	5,399	5,025	-374	-6.9%
Weapon violations (15)	4,065	3,694	-371	-9.1%
Prostitution (16)	4,607	3,983	-624	-13.5%
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	934	1,174	240	25.7%
Narcotics violations (18)	56,393	54,053	-2,340	-4.1%
Gambling (19)	3,872	4,189	317	8.2%
Offenses against family and children (20)	327	360	33	10.1%
Driving under the influence (21)	5,418	5,051	-367	-6.8%
Liquor law violations (22)	1,049	1,127	78	7.4%
Disorderly conduct (24)	21,108	21,909	801	3.8%
All other state law violations	25,420	21,806	-3,614	-14.2%
Other municipal code violations	12,475	14,226	1,751	14.0%
Traffic violations	5,716	6,620	904	15.8%
Index offenses (marked * above)	**31,048**	**29,207**	**-1,841**	**-5.9%**
Non-index offenses	**173,759**	**170,230**	**-3,529**	**-2.0%**
Warrant arrests	**22,920**	**22,478**	**-442**	**-1.9%**
Total	**227,727**	**221,915**	**-5,812**	**-2.6%**

* Index Crime

Exhibit 12b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race and Gender, 2007

Offense Classification	Gender**	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter* (01A)	Male	253	12	60	0	0	0	325
	Female	21	2	5	1	0	0	29
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	Male	7	0	3	0	0	1	11
	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Criminal sexual assault* (02)	Male	341	39	118	2	0	1	501
	Female	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery* (03)	Male	2,097	98	352	5	0	2	2,554
	Female	177	21	31	1	2	0	232
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aggravated assault* (04A)	Male	1,673	193	602	10	3	3	2,484
	Female	445	24	18	0	1	0	488
Aggravated battery* (04B)	Male	1,090	95	257	6	2	1	1,451
	Female	283	17	40	0	0	2	342
Burglary* (05)	Male	1,790	266	502	11	1	7	2,577
	Female	94	21	24	0	0	0	139
Larceny-theft* (06)	Male	6,430	1,194	1,297	65	15	20	9,021
	Female	2,718	537	511	60	6	3	3,835
	X	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Motor vehicle theft* (07)	Male	3,596	230	537	13	7	2	4,385
	Female	568	74	99	4	2	0	747
Simple assault (08A)	Male	2,397	511	785	27	5	11	3,736
	Female	663	55	93	1	2	2	816
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Simple battery (08B)	Male	10,572	2,029	3,468	172	18	45	16,304
	Female	3,505	353	579	23	8	2	4,470
	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Arson* (09)	Male	32	9	25	0	0	0	66
	Female	15	3	4	0	0	0	22
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	Male	198	20	27	3	1	0	249
	Female	117	14	10	2	0	0	143
Fraud (11)	Male	752	152	147	11	2	6	1,070
	Female	158	30	18	2	0	1	209
Embezzlement (12)	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vandalism (14)	Male	1,947	655	1,696	34	6	12	4,350
	Female	500	64	105	3	1	1	674
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Weapons violations (15)	Male	2,675	148	647	9	3	4	3,486
	Female	168	13	25	1	0	0	207
	X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Prostitution (16)	Male	743	250	745	11	1	9	1,759
	Female	1,507	467	209	29	5	5	2,222
	X	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	Male	676	142	273	13	3	2	1,109
	Female	43	12	9	0	0	0	64
	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Narcotics violations (18)	Male	37,672	2,963	7,048	184	16	38	47,921
	Female	4,852	677	573	23	1	4	6,130
	X	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Gambling (19)	Male	4,101	7	28	8	0	0	4,144
	Female	43	0	0	1	0	0	44
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offenses against family and children (20)	Male	73	21	50	0	0	1	145
	Female	159	25	29	1	1	0	215
Driving under the influence (21)	Male	1,377	986	2,014	54	1	10	4,442
	Female	255	219	120	10	1	4	609
Liquor law violations (22)	Male	419	143	454	8	0	4	1,028
	Female	38	27	30	3	0	1	99
Disorderly conduct (24)	Male	11,513	1,722	6,579	96	34	26	19,970
	Female	1,506	186	216	14	10	4	1,936
	X	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
All other state law violations	Male	14,576	1,636	2,531	93	29	23	18,888
	Female	2,367	306	219	20	1	2	2,915
	X	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Other municipal code violations	Male	11,115	579	1,490	33	7	8	13,232
	Female	800	110	73	8	2	0	993
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Traffic violations	Male	3,251	591	1,624	40	8	17	5,531
	Female	692	259	121	10	1	5	1,088
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Warrant arrests	Male	13,648	1,788	3,146	108	18	34	18,742
	Female	2,743	593	368	19	6	3	3,732
	X	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
All Arrests	Male	135,014	16,479	36,505	1,016	180	287	189,481
	Female	24,445	4,109	3,529	236	50	39	32,408
	X	15	4	7	0	0	0	26
Total Arrests		**159,474**	**20,592**	**40,041**	**1,252**	**230**	**326**	**221,915**

* Index Crime   ** X - Unknown - Note: See note on page 27 regarding demographic categories.

Exhibit 12c. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age and Gender, 2007

Offense Classification	Gender**	16 or under	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.***	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter* (01A)	Male	17	93	59	136	20	0	325
	Female	2	6	4	11	6	0	29
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	Male	0	3	2	5	1	0	11
	Female	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Criminal sexual assault* (02)	Male	51	77	60	241	72	0	501
	Female	0	2	0	3	0	0	5
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery* (03)	Male	935	695	300	550	73	1	2,554
	Female	75	52	33	61	11	0	232
	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Aggravated assault* (04A)	Male	532	472	334	776	365	5	2,484
	Female	110	87	47	193	51	0	488
Aggravated battery* (04B)	Male	547	253	193	384	72	2	1,451
	Female	169	43	34	78	18	0	342
Burglary* (05)	Male	764	416	202	851	341	3	2,577
	Female	33	18	13	60	15	0	139
Larceny-theft* (06)	Male	1,062	1,160	733	3,895	2,162	9	9,021
	Female	596	728	421	1,417	666	7	3,835
	X	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Motor vehicle theft* (07)	Male	1,119	1,103	611	1,289	260	3	4,385
	Female	121	208	96	267	55	0	747
Simple assault (08A)	Male	464	646	483	1,498	633	12	3,736
	Female	193	151	103	283	84	2	816
	X	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Simple battery (08B)	Male	2,124	2,349	2,343	7,200	2,263	25	16,304
	Female	1,104	856	524	1,575	406	5	4,470
	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Arson* (09)	Male	14	8	16	25	3	0	66
	Female	6	3	4	8	1	0	22
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	Male	8	38	30	121	51	1	249
	Female	1	21	25	73	23	0	143
Fraud (11)	Male	55	141	120	514	237	3	1,070
	Female	8	28	35	112	26	0	209
Embezzlement (12)	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Vandalism (14)	Male	1,305	1,081	567	1,120	268	9	4,350
	Female	100	156	120	239	59	0	674
	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Weapons violations (15)	Male	614	917	668	1,065	220	2	3,486
	Female	72	43	22	63	7	0	207
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prostitution (16)	Male	7	105	213	1,046	387	1	1,759
	Female	9	225	226	1,485	275	2	2,222
	X	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	Male	55	147	107	512	285	3	1,109
	Female	2	8	5	39	10	0	64
	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Narcotics violations (18)	Male	3,777	11,583	8,216	17,816	6,509	20	47,921
	Female	209	787	695	3,095	1,337	7	6,130
	X	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Gambling (19)	Male	581	1,719	892	865	86	1	4,144
	Female	5	15	9	11	4	0	44
	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Offenses against family and children (20)	Male	1	24	27	80	12	1	145
	Female	1	24	47	119	24	0	215
Driving under the influence (21)	Male	5	269	749	2,674	743	2	4,442
	Female	0	44	123	358	84	0	609
Liquor law violations (22)	Male	89	889	13	29	8	0	1,028
	Female	18	73	0	8	0	0	99
Disorderly conduct (24)	Male	1,541	3,603	3,448	7,732	3,596	50	19,970
	Female	425	256	194	742	312	7	1,936
	X	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
All other state law violations	Male	1,867	3,801	2,101	7,264	3,828	27	18,888
	Female	339	347	244	1,467	504	14	2,915
	X	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Other municipal code violations	Male	879	3,972	2,076	4,151	2,142	12	13,232
	Female	32	149	109	532	168	3	993
	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Traffic violations	Male	93	747	1,063	2,987	639	2	5,531
	Female	7	190	203	577	111	0	1,088
	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Warrant arrests	Male	1,019	2,960	3,011	9,057	2,694	1	18,742
	Female	155	452	495	2,160	470	0	3,732
	X	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
All Arrests	Male	19,525	39,271	28,637	73,883	27,970	195	189,481
	Female	3,792	4,974	3,831	15,036	4,728	47	32,408
	X	5	7	5	7	1	1	26
Total Arrests		**23,322**	**44,252**	**32,473**	**88,926**	**32,699**	**243**	**221,915**

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

Exhibit 12d.

Arrests by District, 2007

Offense Classification	Index offenses *	Non-index offenses	Warrant Arrests	Total
01 - Central	1,599	5,420	647	7,666
02 - Wentworth	905	5,539	903	7,347
03 - Grand Crossing	1,778	9,336	1,472	12,586
04 - South Chicago	1,336	7,680	900	9,916
05 - Calumet	1,287	8,369	1,450	11,106
06 - Gresham	1,862	11,846	1,413	15,121
07 - Englewood	1,593	8,627	1,732	11,952
08 - Chicago Lawn	2,122	9,428	1,111	12,661
09 - Deering	1,675	8,587	1,094	11,356
10 - Ogden	1,228	8,950	1,138	11,316
11 - Harrison	1,923	15,254	1,485	18,662
12 - Monroe	730	4,784	450	5,964
13 - Wood	500	3,856	448	4,804
14 - Shakespeare	881	5,654	631	7,166
15 - Austin	1,016	13,100	1,976	16,092
16 - Jefferson Park	507	3,265	649	4,421
17 - Albany Park	821	3,713	413	4,947
18 - Near North	1,470	7,422	551	9,443
19 - Belmont	728	2,775	376	3,879
20 - Lincoln	526	2,429	367	3,322
21 - Prairie	641	3,201	431	4,273
22 - Morgan Park	803	3,663	584	5,050
23 - Town Hall	612	3,430	420	4,462
24 - Rogers Park	812	4,491	681	5,984
25 - Grand Central	1,852	9,411	1,156	12,419
Total	**29,207**	**170,230**	**22,478**	**221,915**

* Index offenses include murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, larceny-theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Directed Policing Strategies

The Department's directed policing strategies, such as the Targeted Response Unit and POD cameras, work in conjunction with community involvement and the CAPS program to address crime prevention and improve crime fighting activities in an effort to make our neighborhoods safer.

"Through a combination of good police work, new technology, and community involvement, we can make our children and our neighborhoods safer."

~ Richard M. Daley, Mayor, City of Chicago

Crime Fighting Strategies Utilizing POD Camera Technology Minimize Impact of Emerging Crime Trend

In 2007, the 18th District experienced an increase of incidents involving theft from automobiles. A strategy was developed by personnel from the 18th District to utilize technology to address this emerging crime trend. The strategy utilized missions which incorporated the combination of using covert decoy cars in conjunction with Police Observation Devise (POD) video surveillance. During one of the sting missions, officers observed through POD camera surveillance cameras, an offender trespass into a vehicle and take various items. A decoy vehicle was quickly positioned nearby and the offender was taken into custody and charged accordingly. This is one of many examples in which a combination of technology and quality police work are used together to address emerging crime trends, apprehend offenders, and tackle crime patterns.

Exhibit 13.
POD installations, 2007

	2007
POD installations	**300**
Aldermanic PODs	87
Operation Disruption PODs	8
Department of Justice PODs	10
Legislative PODs	105
Corporate Budget	90

The number of beat community meetings in 2007 decreased by 2.5 percent from 2006, while the number of attendees declined by 3.9 percent. In an average month in 2007, 242 beat meetings were held, each attended by an average of 18 persons. In 2006 there were more beat meetings per month (248) but the same number of attendees. Both court advocacy cases and court advocacy volunteers registered dramatic increases between the two years: 957.9 percent and 891.3 percent, respectively, or about a ten-fold increase for each. The number of persons attending CAPS district-level committee and subcommittee meetings declined by 10.2 percent between 2006 and 2007.

Exhibit 14a.

Beat Community Meeting Attendance, 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
Total Meetings	**2,980**	**2,905**	**-2.5%**
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	248	242	-2.5%
Total Attendees	**55,016**	**52,892**	**-3.9%**
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	4,585	4,408	-3.9%
Average Attendees Per Meeting	18	18	-1.4%

Exhibit 14b.

Court Advocacy Cases and Volunteers, 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
Total Cases	**444**	**4,697**	**957.9%**
Average Number of Monthly Cases	37	391	957.9%
Total Volunteers	**658**	**6,523**	**891.3%**
Average Monthly Volunteers	55	544	891.3%

Exhibit 14c.

Subcommittee Meeting Attendance within Districts, 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
Total Attendees	**22,206**	**19,946**	**-10.2%**
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	1,851	1,662	-10.2%

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

There were 206,279 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications in 2007, close to the number in 2006 (less than 1 percent increase). This nominal growth was driven by a 1.6 percent increase in domestic disturbance calls. The other two categories decreased between 2006 and 2007 by 1.2 percent in the case of domestic battery calls and 2.3 percent in the case of calls regarding violation of an order of protection.

The number of domestic violence calls per 1,000 residents varied by a factor of 15.0 among the districts, from 14.5 in the 19th District to 217.9 in the 7th District. Other relatively high districts were the 11th (170.8), 15th (164.2), 3rd (154.1) and 6th (151.4). Other relatively low districts were the 23rd (21.5), 16th (22.5), 18th (22.8), and 20th (21.1). The citywide rate was 71.2 calls per 1,000 residents.

Exhibit 15a.
Domestic Violence Calls for Service by District, 2006-2007

District	2006	2007	% Change
1	1,477	1,267	-14.2%
2	6,891	6,597	-4.3%
3	14,128	14,394	1.9%
4	14,895	15,011	0.8%
5	12,981	13,172	1.5%
6	15,122	15,950	5.5%
7	19,311	19,959	3.4%
8	13,278	13,765	3.7%
9	11,202	11,745	4.8%
10	9,835	9,991	1.6%
11	14,302	14,070	-1.6%
12	3,469	3,355	-3.3%
13	3,235	3,071	-5.1%
14	5,979	5,657	-5.4%
15	11,914	11,943	0.2%
16	4,337	4,496	3.7%
17	4,664	4,717	1.1%
18	2,450	2,526	3.1%
19	1,823	1,564	-14.2%
20	2,504	2,362	-5.7%
21	3,692	3,463	-6.2%
22	7,512	7,453	-0.8%
23	2,109	2,121	0.6%
24	5,802	5,501	-5.2%
25	11,817	12,129	2.6%
Total	**204,729**	**206,279**	**0.8%**

Exhibit 15b.
Domestic Violence Calls for Service, 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	147,635	149,952	1.6%
Domestic Battery	51,607	50,967	-1.2%
Violation of Order of Protection	5,487	5,360	-2.3%
Total	**204,729**	**206,279**	**0.8%**

Exhibit 15c.
Domestic-Related Murders, 1998-2007
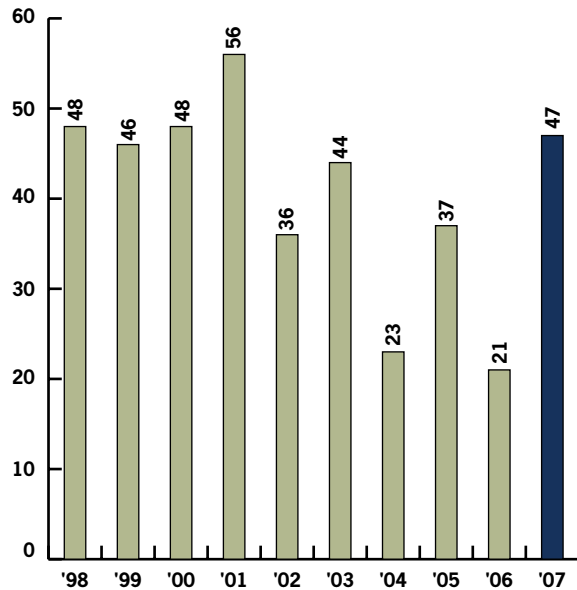
Domestic-related murders have shown a variable course over the past ten years, with five years of increase over the previous year, and four years of decline. The 2007 count of 47 is more than twice the number as in 2006.

Domestic-related arrests increased by 3.6 percent between 2006 and 2007. The overwhelming majority of arrests (90.8 percent) were for domestic battery, followed by violation of an order of protection (7.8 percent). The seven other categories in which 2007 arrests were made accounted for 1.4 percent of the total.

Exhibit 15d.
Domestic-Related Arrests, 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
Domestic Battery	9,834	10,153	3.2%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	130	119	-8.5%
Battery - Unborn Child	1	1	0.0%
Violation of Bail Bond - Family Member	18	17	-5.6%
Violation of Order of Protection	794	869	9.4%
Stalking	3	3	0.0%
Aggravated Stalking	1	0	-100.0%
Unlawful Restraint	11	14	27.3%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	1	3	200.0%
Total	**10,793**	**11,179**	**3.6%**

Department's Targeted Response Unit (TRU) Dismantles an Identity Theft Ring

Members of the Department's Targeted Response Unit (TRU), while on routine patrol, stopped a vehicle for a minor traffic violation. During the course of the traffic stop, the driver and the three passengers were arrested for various state charges, including the Possession of Fraudulent State Identification Cards. Further investigation of the incident led to one of the arrested individuals providing the officers with detailed information and locations regarding the financial identity ring with which the arrestees were associated. With this information, the Financial Crimes Investigations Unit and the United States Postal Inspectors were contacted to assist in the investigation. In coordination with these investigative units, a search warrant was executed by the TRU officers on September 27, 2007. The search warrant led to the recovery of hundreds of fraudulent state identification cards, fraudulent social security cards, several large storage bins containing personal information of hundreds of persons from all over the country, and various other fraudulent documents. The warrant crippled an active identity theft ring and the four arrestees were charged with various identity-theft-related offenses.

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 16.
Targeted Response Unit Activity, 2007

	2007
Total Missions*	**5,213**
Total Arrests	**8,754**
Narcotics Arrests	4,425
Warrants / Investigative Alerts	1,739
Weapon Arrests	197
Possession of Stolen Motor Vehicle Arrests	118
All Other Arrests	2,275
Weapons Recovered	**223**

* Missions reflect the total number of Tactical Response Unit teams deployed in 2007.

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

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

Exhibit 17.
Dispersals, 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
Dispersal Orders	49,959	40,313	-19.3%
Persons Dispersed	127,001	91,138	-28.2%
Arrest Incidents	287	312	8.7%
Persons Arrested	490	517	5.5%

Exhibit 18a.

Narcotics and Gang Investigations Section Activity, 2007

	2007
Narcotic Incident Investigations	3,700
Offenders Arrested*	2,885
Firearms Recovered	32
Vehicles Seized	29
U.S. Currency Seized	$8,347,252.69

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

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

Exhibit 18b.

Drugs Recovered by Narcotics and Gang Investigations Section, 2007

Drugs Recovered	Grams/Pills/ML	Estimated Street Value
Amoxicillin	110.0 g	$165.00
Cannabis-Generic	9,083,652.80 g	$54,501,916.88
Cannabis-Hydro	2,304.40 g	$69,132.00
Cannabis-Sinsemilla	605,238.40 g	$9,683,813.60
Clomiphene	0.4 g	$2.00
Cocaine-Crack	32,468.4 g	$3,993,609.51
Cocaine-Powder	358,250.2 g	$44,781,272.50
Codeine-Pills	423.0 g	$1,057.50
Ecstasy Pills	61,903.60 g	$1,547,590.00
Ephedrine	100.0 g	$500.00
Gamma Butyrolctone-GBL	6,300.00 g	$6,300.00
G.H.B. Liquid-ml	293.00 ml	$87,900.00
Heroin-Black Tar	34.0 g	$5,100.00
Heroin- Brown	3,864.70 g	$386,470.00
Heroin-White	8007.8 g	$1,201,170.00
Hydrocodone	180.0 g	$1,530.00
KHAT	80,143.00 g	$400,715.00
Opium-Gram	3,357.0 g	$50,355.00
MDMA (Pills)	20.0 g	$500.00
Methadone Pills	54.0 g	$540.00
Methamphetamine-Ice	5,181.0 g	$1,709,730.00
Opium-Gram	3,357.0 g	$50,355.00
Psilocybin	94.4 g	$849.60
Pharmaceuticals	1,358.0 g	$3,395.00
Ritlan-Pills	205.0 g	$717.50
Various Pills	120.0 g	$360.00
Vicodin	1,512.0 g	$7,560.00
Total Weight Gms/ML/Pills	**10,255,175 g**	**$118,442,251.09**
	293 ml	
	213,725 pills	

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 seatbelt usage, and violations involving insurance, driver's licenses, license plates, and City stickers.
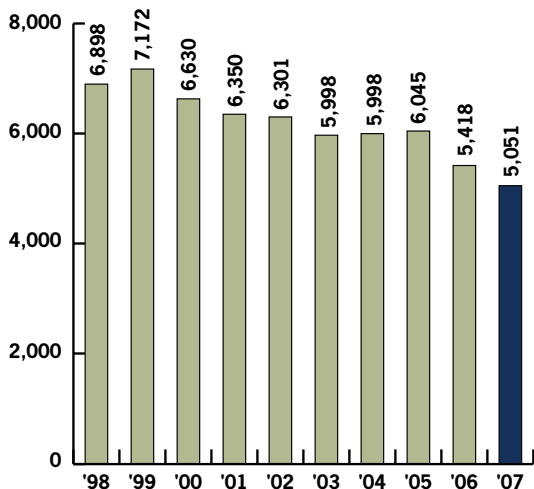
Exhibit 19a.
DUI Arrests, 1998 - 2007

Exhibit 19b.
Roadside Safety Checks, 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
DUI Arrests	302	341	12.9%
Open Liquor	84	116	38.1%
Seat belt/child restraints	110	79	-28.2%
Unsafe vehicles	38	53	39.5%
License violations*	766	753	-1.7%
Insurance violations	617	585	-5.2%
Other citations**	464	446	-3.9%
Total citations issued	**2,381**	**2,373**	**-0.3%**
Warnings issued	**16**	**60**	**275.0%**
Total vehicles checked	**8,670**	**7,004**	**-19.2%**

Exhibit 19c.
DUI Strike Force Patrols[a], 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
DUI Arrests	112	133	18.8%
Open Liquor	30	51	70.0%
Speeding	864	572	-33.8%
Seat belt/child restraints	1,180	542	-54.1%
Unsafe vehicles	147	146	-0.7%
License violations*	365	392	7.4%
Insurance violations	649	505	-22.2%
Other citations**	1,483	1,271	-14.3%
Total citations issued	**4,830**	**3,612**	**-25.2%**
Warnings issued	**240**	**244**	**1.7%**

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.

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

Exhibit 20a.
Youth Investigations, 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
Missing Persons	20,022	18,898	-5.6%
Child Abuse (physical only)	1,492	1,413	-5.3%
Sex Offenses - Family Related	1,153	1,168	1.3%
Child Abduction - Family Related	976	1,058	8.4%
Sex Offenses - Under 13, Special Investigations Unit*	810	788	-2.7%
Dependent/Neglect	510	510	0.0%
Child Abandonment	124	95	-23.4%
Total	**25,087**	**23,930**	**-4.6%**
DCFS Hotline Notifications	2,745	2,499	-9.0%

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

Exhibit 20b.
Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department, 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
School Absentees	50,513	54,258	7.4%
Curfew Arrests	29,080	25,947	-10.8%
Station Adjustments*	9,420	8,935	-5.1%
Referred to Agencies	5,570	3,006	-46.0%
Referred to Family	3,850	5,929	54.0%
Directed to Juvenile Court	15,898	14,756	-7.2%
Directed to Criminal Court	186	186	0.0%
Status Offenders**	277	173	-37.5%
Total	**105,374**	**104,255**	**-1.1%**

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.

The number of investigations conducted by the Juvenile Investigations Section decreased by 4.6 percent between 2006 and 2007. Among the high-volume investigation types, DCFS hotline notifications decreased by 9.0 percent and missing persons investigations by 5.6 percent. Other decreases, based on smaller numbers of cases, ranged from 2.7 percent (sex offenses-under 13) to 23.4 percent (child abandonment). The number of dependent/neglect investigations remained unchanged between 2006 and 2007. Two investigation categories increased between the two years: sex offenses-family related (1.3 percent) and child abduction-family related (8.4 percent).

Between 2006 and 2007, there was a decrease of 1.1 percent in juveniles processed by the Department. Curfew arrests, the largest category, decreased by 10.8 percent. Although station adjustments showed a nominal decrease of 5.1 percent, each of its subcategories registered a substantial change from the previous year: referrals to agencies decreased by 46.0 percent, and referrals to family increased by 54.0 percent. Status offenders showed a large percentage decrease (37.5 percent), but it was based on a small number of cases. Juveniles directed to Juvenile Court declined by 7.2 percent, while the number directed to Criminal Court remained the same between 2006 and 2007. School absentees increased by 7.4 percent.

Hate crimes are criminal acts committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 72 incidents reported in 2007 are a drop of 10.0 percent from the 80 in 2006.

Racial bias was the most frequent motive for hate crimes in 2007, accounting for 31 reported incidents, or 43.1 percent of the total. African-Americans were the most frequent victims of racially-motivated hate crimes (21, or 67.7 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 26 reported incidents, or 36.1 percent of the reported total. The substantial majority of these were crimes against gay men (20, or 76.9 percent).

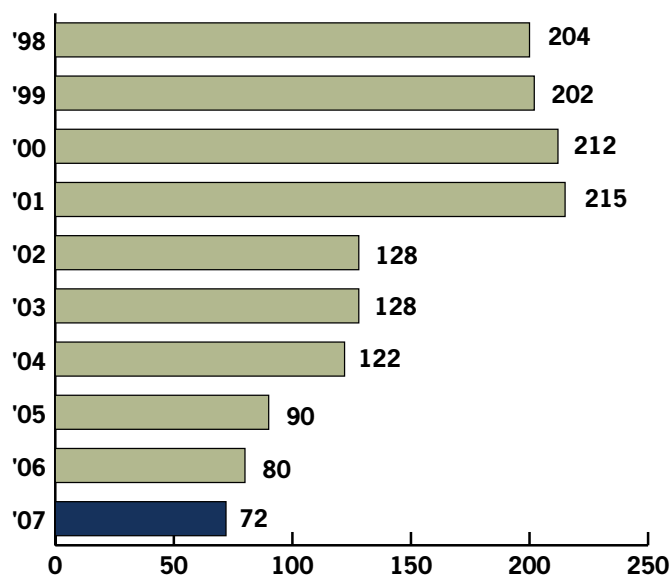## Investigation Leads Detectives to Clear Robbery Pattern and Charge Hate Crime Offenders

A male and female were traveling together on a Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) train when they were approached by two juveniles who became loud and abusive. The victims were subjected to numerous racial slurs and derogatory statements. As the victims attempted to remove themselves from the situation, the offenders followed and continued to be verbally abusive. The offenders then struck the male victim in the face and attempted to steal the female victim's cell phone. The offenders fled and the victims reported the incident to the Chicago Police Department. Several months later, two offenders were arrested for robbery during an unrelated incident on the same CTA train line. The detectives, identifying the similarities of the two events, contacted the original victims. The victims positively identified one of the individuals as the offender in their incident. Because of the thorough investigation of the detectives and cooperation of the victims, a robbery pattern was cleared and the offenders were charged with various robbery offenses and a hate crime.

Exhibit 21a.
Hate Crimes, 1998-2007

Year	Count
'98	204
'99	202
'00	212
'01	215
'02	128
'03	128
'04	122
'05	90
'06	80
'07	72

Exhibit 21b.

Hate Crimes Investigations by Motive, 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
Race	31	31	0.0%
Sexual orientation	29	26	-10.3%
National origin	11	1	-90.9%
Religion	9	13	44.4%
Other*	0	1	- -
Total	**80**	**72**	**-10.0%**

*Other includes gender and disability.

Three hate crime categories represented 80.5 percent of the reported total in 2007: criminal damage to property (44.4 percent), battery/aggravated battery (19.4 percent), and assault/aggravated assault (16.7 percent). These have typically been the leading categories and represented 77.5 percent of the reported total in 2006.

Exhibit 21c.

Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions, 2007

Bona Fide 51.4%
Unfounded 18.0%
Undetermined 30.6%
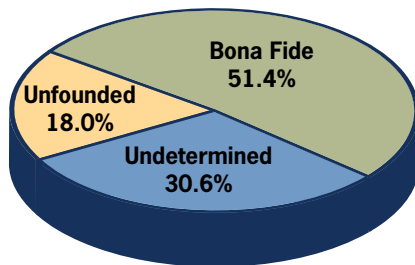
When race and gender were known, 2007 hate crime offenders tended to be African-American males (52.9 percent) or Caucasian males (38.2 percent). These were also the predominant groups in 2006.

Exhibit 21d.

Hate Crimes by Offense, 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
Assault/Aggravated Assault	19	12	-36.8%
Battery/Aggravated Battery	24	14	-41.7%
Criminal Damage to Property	19	32	68.4%
Criminal Damage to Vehicle	2	3	50.0%
Harassment by Electronic Means/ Harassment and Threats by Telephone	5	0	-100.0%
Robbery/Armed/Aggravated/Attempt	8	6	-25.0%
Threats	2	3	50.0%
Other Criminal Offense*	1	2	100.0%
Total	**80**	**72**	**-10.0%**

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

Administration

In 2007, the Chicago Police Department responded to over 5 million 911 calls for service, professionally serving the approximately 2.9 million residents and the millions of visitors of the City of Chicago.

"Considerable evidence shows that focused, data-driven "hot-spot" policing and other strategies backed up by better data and rigorous management oversight can reduce crime. Chicago adopted many of these strategies, along with new information systems that enable police to rigorously manage them."

~ Dr. Wesley G. Skogan, Professor of Political Science, Northwestern University

Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.9 million residents in an area of 231.1 square miles. The Department had 15,493 members at the end of 2007, including 13,616 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.
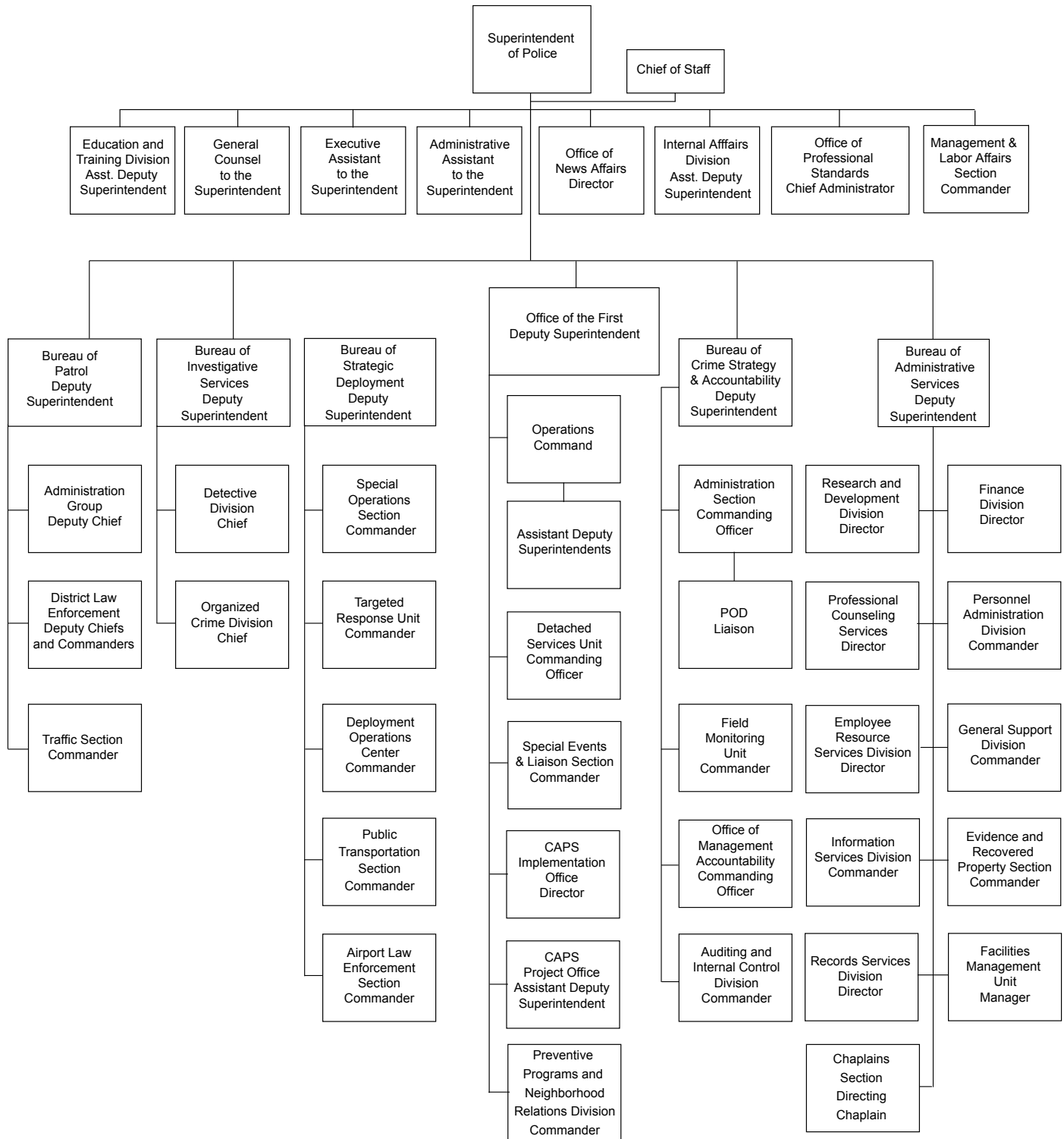
Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability

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; and 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 22.
Organization for Command, 2007

Superintendent of Police

Chief of Staff

Education and Training Division Asst. Deputy Superintendent

General Counsel to the Superintendent

Executive Assistant to the Superintendent

Administrative Assistant to the Superintendent

Office of News Affairs Director

Internal Afffairs Division Asst. Deputy Superintendent

Office of Professional Standards Chief Administrator

Management & Labor Affairs Section Commander

Office of the First Deputy Superintendent

Bureau of Patrol Deputy Superintendent

Bureau of Investigative Services Deputy Superintendent

Bureau of Strategic Deployment Deputy Superintendent

Bureau of Crime Strategy & Accountability Deputy Superintendent

Bureau of Administrative Services Deputy Superintendent

Operations Command

Administration Group Deputy Chief

Detective Division Chief

Special Operations Section Commander

Assistant Deputy Superintendents

Administration Section Commanding Officer

Research and Development Division Director

Finance Division Director

District Law Enforcement Deputy Chiefs and Commanders

Organized Crime Division Chief

Targeted Response Unit Commander

Detached Services Unit Commanding Officer

POD Liaison

Professional Counseling Services Director

Personnel Administration Division Commander

Traffic Section Commander

Deployment Operations Center Commander

Special Events & Liaison Section Commander

Field Monitoring Unit Commander

Employee Resource Services Division Director

General Support Division Commander

Public Transportation Section Commander

CAPS Implementation Office Director

Office of Management Accountability Commanding Officer

Information Services Division Commander

Evidence and Recovered Property Section Commander

Airport Law Enforcement Section Commander

CAPS Project Office Assistant Deputy Superintendent

Auditing and Internal Control Division Commander

Records Services Division Director

Facilities Management Unit Manager

Preventive Programs and Neighborhood Relations Division Commander

Chaplains Section Directing Chaplain

The Chicago Police Department had 15,493 members at the end of 2007, virtually the same as at the end of 2006 (less than 1 percent decrease). Sworn and exempt members remained at their 2006 level while the other two categories decreased: civilian members by 8.8 percent and crossing guards by 11.7 percent.

At the end of 2007, 30.6 percent of all Department members were female: 23.8 percent of sworn/exempt members, 64.1 percent of civilians, and 96.7 percent of crossing guards.

Exhibit 23a.
Personnel by Race and Gender, 2007

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guards	Total
Caucasian	7,359	224	311	7,894
Male	5,869	115	11	5,995
Female	1,490	109	300	1,899
African-American	3,487	575	482	4,544
Male	2,274	154	12	2,440
Female	1,213	421	470	2,104
Hispanic	2,417	101	132	2,650
Male	1,929	39	7	1,975
Female	488	62	125	675
Native American	38	1	3	42
Male	30	0	0	30
Female	8	1	3	12
Other	315	45	3	363
Male	277	32	1	310
Female	38	13	2	53
Total	**13,616**	**946**	**931**	**15,493**
Male	10,379	340	31	10,750
Female	3,237	606	900	4,743

Exhibit 23b.
Languages Understood or Spoken by Sworn and Civilian Members, 2007

Language	Sworn	Civilian	Total
Spanish	2,250	147	2,397
Polish	198	2	200
German	124	9	133
French	97	11	108
Italian	92	7	99
Greek	81	4	85
Filipino	60	8	68
Arabic	58	8	66
Chinese	45	14	59
Croatian	27	0	27
Korean	22	1	23
Lithuanian	17	0	17
Japanese	16	0	16
Czech	14	0	14
Russian	12	0	12
Dactylology	11	0	11
Serbian	10	1	11
Assyrian	10	0	10
Other*	7	1	8

About half (49.0 percent) of the Department's 2007 members were classified as minorities: African-American, Hispanic, Native American, or Other. This breaks down into 46.0 percent of sworn/exempt members, 76.3 percent of civilians, and 66.6 percent of crossing guards. All of these figures are essentially the same as in 2006 (approximately 1 percentage point difference or less).

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

The Chicago Police Department's appropriation increased by $31,530,667 or 2.6 percent between 2006 and 2007. This increase was driven by a growth of 2.4 percent in personnel services. In 2007, the latter represented 95.4 percent of the Department's annual appropriation, virtually identical to the 95.5 percent in 2006. Other categories which showed noteworthy increases include Contractual Services (25.4 percent), Equipment (11.0 percent on a small base) and For Specific Purposes-General (funds used for physical exams) (22.2 percent).

Exhibit 24a.
Annual Appropriations*, 2006-2007

	2006	2007
Personnel Services (salaries, wages, etc.)	$1,162,888,785	$1,190,227,253
Contractual Services (a)	$14,198,141	$17,806,070
Travel	$44,245	$44,330
Commodities (b)	$5,047,806	$5,784,984
Equipment	$47,100	$52,300
Contingencies	$43,650	$43,650
For Specific Purposes - Financial (c)	$24,776,520	$25,141,770
For Specific Purposes - General (d)	$1,355,355	$1,655,848
For Specific Purposes - As Specified (e)	0	$1,000,000
Capital Equipment Note	$8,000,000	$6,176,064
Total	**$1,216,401,602**	**$1,247,932,269**

* Excludes CAPS, but includes both airports.
(a) Rental and repairs of equipment; professional and technical services; utilities; etc.
(b) Repair parts, materials, and supplies
(c) $15,336,450 = For the payment of Tort and Non-Tort Judgements, outside counsel expenses and expert costs, as approved by the corporation counsel.
     $9,805,320 = For cost and administration of hospital and medical expenses for employees injured on duty who are not covered under
     Workers Compensation Act.
(d) For Physical Exams
(e) For installation of Police Observation Device (POD) cameras at locations determined by the Superintendent of Police

Exhibit 24b.
Salary Schedule - Sworn Members, 2007

Title		2007 Salary
Superintendent		$185,652
First Deputy Superintendent		$172,452
Deputy Superintendent		$163,680
Chief		$161,664
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant		$148,356
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator		$141,888
	Starting	**Maximum**
Captain, Watch Commander	$80,190	$115,566
Lieutenant	$78,822	$107,382
Sergeant	$64,368	$96,072
Detective, Investigator, Gang Specialist	$57,642	$87,354
Police Officers as Marine, Mounted, or Field Training Officer	$55,728	$84,876
Police Officer	$43,104	$80,736

The 5,076,219 calls to 911 in 2007 are essentially the same number as in 2006 (less than 1 percent increase). The 2007 figure was the third-highest in the ten-year period, exceeded in 2001 and 2004. Calls to 311 may concern police services or other City services. Those which concern police services only are reported in Exhibit 25b as "Non-Emergency–746-6000". These calls decreased by 4.3 percent in 2007.
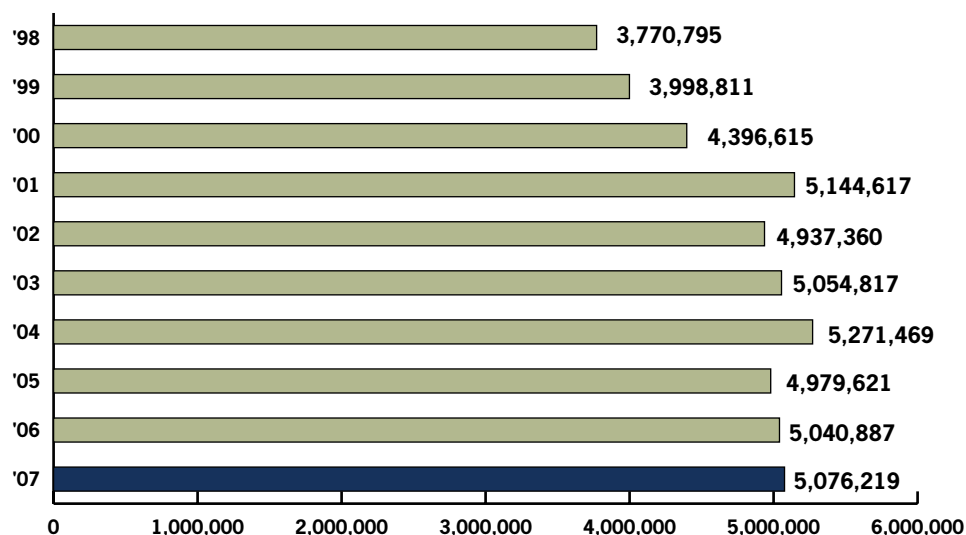
Exhibit 25a.
911 Calls for Service, 1998-2007

Year	Calls
'98	3,770,795
'99	3,998,811
'00	4,396,615
'01	5,144,617
'02	4,937,360
'03	5,054,817
'04	5,271,469
'05	4,979,621
'06	5,040,887
'07	5,076,219

Exhibit 25b.
Incoming Calls Answered, 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
9-1-1	5,040,887	5,076,219	0.7%
Non Emergency-746-6000 (311-ARS)	497,318	476,135	-4.3%
Non Emergency – MOII (311-MOII)	3,735,392	3,672,248	-1.6%
Administrative	284,626	291,118	2.3%
Alarm	86,249	85,087	-1.3%
Total	**9,644,472**	**9,600,807**	**-0.4%**

Exhibit 25c.
Foreign Language Outbound Calls, 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
Foreign Language (System-Outbound)	85,718	85,786	0.1%
Language (911 Only)	50,290	50,903	1.2%

The Education and Training Division trained and graduated 702 recruits for the Chicago Police Department, a decrease of 9.5 percent from the number in 2006.

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 95 recruits for suburban police agencies. This represents a 43.9 percent increase from the 66 trained in 2006. 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 26.

Education and Training: Number of Trainees, 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
Recruit Training	**776**	**702**	**-9.5%**
Chicago	710	607	-14.5%
Suburban	66	95	43.9%
Other Training	**12,380**	**13,184**	**6.5%**
Retreads/Retrainees*	109	76	-30.3%
In-Service	11,606	12,437	7.2%
Pre-Service	140	190	35.7%
Outside Agency guests	475	431	-9.3%
Civilian	50	50	0.0%
Firearms Training	**15,897**	**17,108**	**7.6%**
Chicago	15,761	16,883	7.1%
Outside agencies using range	136	225	65.4%
Total	**29,053**	**30,994**	**6.7%**

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

ALLEGATION 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 Independent Police Review Authority (IPRA). 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 27a.
Internal Affairs Division Investigations, 2007

Allegations	Investigation Initiated	Sustained Finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,086	459
Civil Rights Violations	1,615	11
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	336	81
Verbal Abuse	252	63
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	239	10
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	215	12
Commission of a Crime	112	6
Civil Suits	61	18
Alcohol Abuse	20	24
Drug/Substance Abuse	18	2
Bribery/Official Corruption	15	8
Supervisory Responsibilities	0	2
Total	**4,969**	**696**

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

Exhibit 27b.
Allegations of Unreasonable Force, 2007

		2007
1)	Number of police officers against whom an allegation of unreasonable force was made.[1]	665
2)	Number of allegations of unreasonable force made against all accused officers.[2]	738
3)	Number of police officers against whom disciplinary charges were filed on the basis of allegations of unreasonable force.[3]	53
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]	459
5)	Listing of allegations of unreasonable force for which the board has determined not to file charges.[5]	534

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.
On September 5, 2007, the City of Chicago restructured the Office of Professional Standards, adopting the new title Independent Police Review Authority (IPRA).

[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 2007 were completed in 2007, and therefore some of those complaints remain open.

[4] This number reflects the investigations of excessive force complaints pending as of December 31, 2007, 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 IPRA determined were unfounded, or where IPRA determined the officer's use of force was reasonable.

Exhibit 27c.

2007 Recommended Disciplinary
Actions in Sustained Cases, IAD and IPRA*

	2007
Reprimand	161
Suspended 1 to 5 days	352
Suspended 6 to 15 days	47
Suspended 16 to 30 days	36
Suspended 31 days or more	13
Separated from the Department**	7
Total	**616**

Violation noted, no action	56
Summary Punishment Action Request	3,192
Hold - Penalty Not Served***	54
Resigned while under investigation	39

* 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.
*** Includes death, retirement, and resignation.

Exhibit 27d.

2007 Excessive Force Complaints

	2007
Complaints retained by IPRA*	2,448
Complaint registers completed	**1,575**
Unfounded [a] [No Affidavit = 739]	1,055
Exonerated [b]	13
Not Sustained [c]	462
Sustained [d]	45

*Source: Independent Police Review Authority

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.

739 Complaint Registers were classified as Unfounded - No Affidavit because the complainant refused to sign a Sworn Affidavit For Complaint Register Investigation form.

[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.

There were 2,677 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2007, down 5.1 percent from the 2,822 incidents in 2006. On average, each district had 107 incidents in 2007, but the number varied from 26 to 257 per district. An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur during an officer's regular duties (94.0 percent), as opposed to special employment or being off duty; while the officer was in uniform (72.2 percent); and outdoors (72.2 percent). There was less consistency in the type of location where the battery occurred, the time of day and day of the week when the battery occurred, and the officer's activity at the time of the attack.

The officer sustained an injury 39.4 percent of the time. The number of officers who sustained a nonfatal major injury as the result of an attack decreased slightly from 2006 to 2007 (42 officers in 2006, 37 officers in 2007). The average age of a battered officer in 2007 was 36. Almost half (50.2 percent) of the officers attacked had five or fewer years of experience. The average age of known battery offenders was 28.

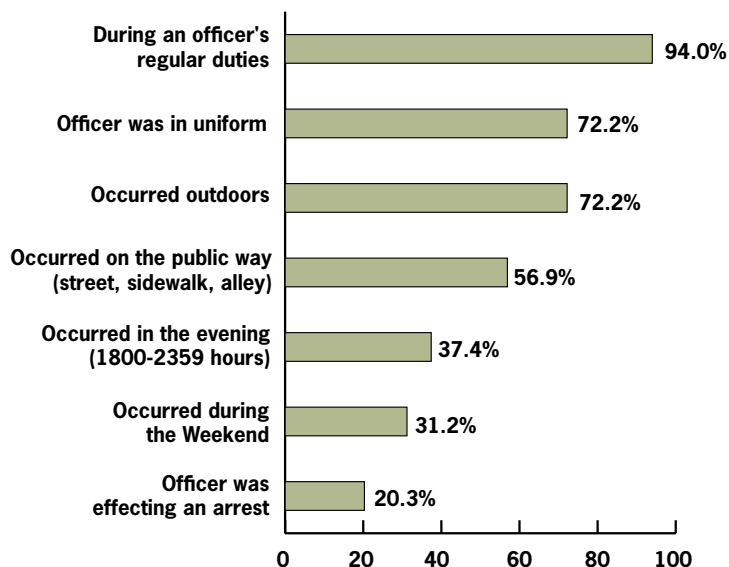### Exhibit 28a.
Attacks Against the Police Overview, 2007

Category	Percent
During an officer's regular duties	94.0%
Officer was in uniform	72.2%
Occurred outdoors	72.2%
Occurred on the public way (street, sidewalk, alley)	56.9%
Occurred in the evening (1800-2359 hours)	37.4%
Occurred during the Weekend	31.2%
Officer was effecting an arrest	20.3%

Exhibit 28b.
Injury Type, 2006-2007

	2006	2007
Fatal	0	0
Non-Fatal/Major Injury	42	37
Non-Fatal/Minor Injury	1,087	1,019
No Injury	1,693	1,621
Total	**2,822**	**2,677**

Exhibit 28c.
Weapons Type, 2006-2007

	2006	2007	% Change
Hands/Feet/Mouth	1,994	1,890	-5.2%
Firearm	153	110	-28.1%
Verbal Threat	279	318	14.0%
Vehicle	62	56	-9.7%
Knife	57	42	-26.3%
Other	277	261	-5.8%
Total	**2,822**	**2,677**	**-5.1%**

Exhibit 28d.

Attacks Against Officers by District, 2006-2007

District	2006	2007	Change	% Change
1	80	63	-17	-21.3%
2	88	75	-13	-14.8%
3	116	148	32	27.6%
4	120	131	11	9.2%
5	123	118	-5	-4.1%
6	162	218	56	34.6%
7	171	177	6	3.5%
8	154	137	-17	-11.0%
9	142	141	-1	-0.7%
10	141	152	11	7.8%
11	375	257	-118	-31.5%
12	79	61	-18	-22.8%
13	40	51	11	27.5%
14	97	81	-16	-16.5%
15	163	156	-7	-4.3%
16	76	61	-15	-19.7%
17	78	71	-7	-9.0%
18	142	106	-36	-25.4%
19	74	61	-13	-17.6%
20	37	50	13	35.1%
21	27	26	-1	-3.7%
22	73	69	-4	-5.5%
23	53	50	-3	-5.7%
24	94	90	-4	-4.3%
25	106	115	9	8.5%
Outside City	11	12	1	9.1%
Total	**2,822**	**2,677**	**-145**	**-5.1%**

Exhibit 28e.

Age of Police Attacker, 2007
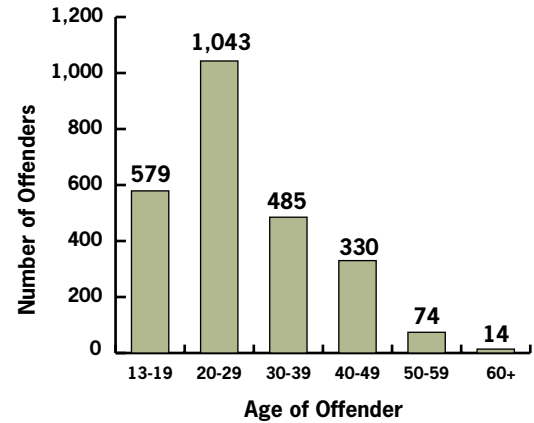
Exhibit 28f.

Age of Attacked Officer, 2007
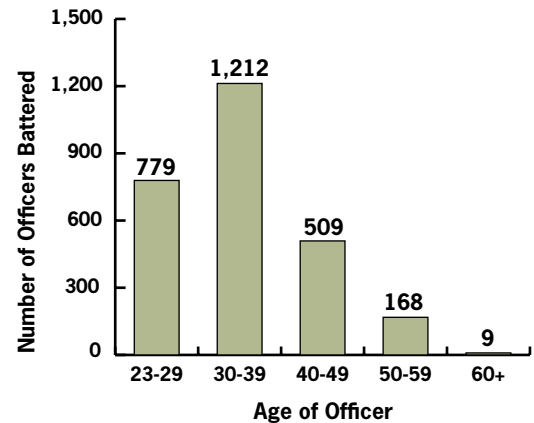
Exhibit 28g.

Attacked Officer Years of Service, 2007
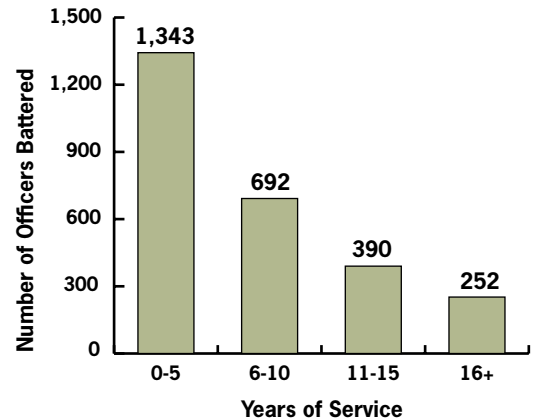
The Department's fleet inventory decreased by 201 vehicles, or 5.0 percent, between 2006 and 2007. The most common vehicles were marked squad cars (44.4 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (36.5 percent). Most of the decrease in the number of vehicles was in respect to marked squad cars (160, or 79.6 percent of the total decrease). Other noteworthy increases–although on much smaller bases–were in the number of squadrols (18.3 percent), P.A.P.V.'s (13.2 percent), and expropriated vehicles from the pound (11.2 percent). The number of Suburbans/Tahoe/Explorers increased by 57.1 percent between 2006 and 2007.

Exhibit 29.
Fleet Inventory, 2006-2007

	2006	2007
Marked Squad Car	1,823	1,663
Unmarked Squad Car	1,368	1,381
Pound Vehicles (Expropriated)	331	294
Squadrol	104	85
P.A.P.V.*	114	99
Suburban, Tahoe, Explorer & Similar	42	66
Canine Mini-Van	34	32
CTA Security Car	31	33
Full-size Passenger Van	31	27
Utility Vehicle	25	39
Trailer	20	18
Prisoner Transport Van	14	13
Full-size Cargo Van/Step Van	14	9
Cargo Mini-Van	11	2
2-Wheel Motorcycle	10	10
3-Wheel Cushman	7	7
Boat	7	7
3-Wheel Motorcycle	3	3
Total	**3,989**	**3,788**

* Police All Purpose Vehicles

Exhibit 30.
Awards Granted, 2007

Richard J. Daley Police Medal of Honor - an award is conferred upon an exempt member; state, county or municipal official; or other citizen whose accomplishments or service have brought credit to the City of Chicago and/or the Chicago Police Department.	1
Police Medal - an award presented annually by the Superintendent of Police to recipients of the Superintendent's Award of Valor, the Superintendent's Award of Merit, the Police Blue Star Award, or the Police Blue Shield Award when the accomplishments or performance of the individual member was so outstanding as to justify additional recognition.	1
William Powers Leadership Award - an award granted to Department members of exempt rank who perform their duties with dedication and professionalism; promote personnel development; display operational excellence; prepare and respond to combat lawlessness at all levels; inspire enthusiasm in their manner of command; maintain accurate knowledge Departmentally and socially; encourage and instill high expectations in personnel under their command; and display a sense of community awareness.	1
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.	65
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.	74
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.	7
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).	3
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.	135
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.	152
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 merited recognition by the entire Department.	49
Department Commendation - an award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for an outstanding act or achievement that brings great credit to the Department and involves performance above and beyond that required by the member's basic assignment.	1,068
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.	149
Honorable Mention Ribbon Award - an award granted to any sworn member who has demonstrated outstanding performance and has received a minimum of 50 Honorable Mentions.	301
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 successes of the operation.	164
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.	171
Outside Governmental Agency Award - an award granted to any Department sworn member who has been honored by a municipal, county, state, or federal governmental agency as a result of exceptional performance of duty, excluding awards issued while in the military, and has brought credit to the Department.	5
Fitness Award - Pins awarded to individuals who completed and passed the fitness test for the first time.	2,360
Appearance Award - awarded to uniformed sworn members who have continually displayed exemplary appearance while wearing the authorized uniform/equipment items and have maintained a high performance rating.	39
Total	4,745

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A YEAR IN REVIEW

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