



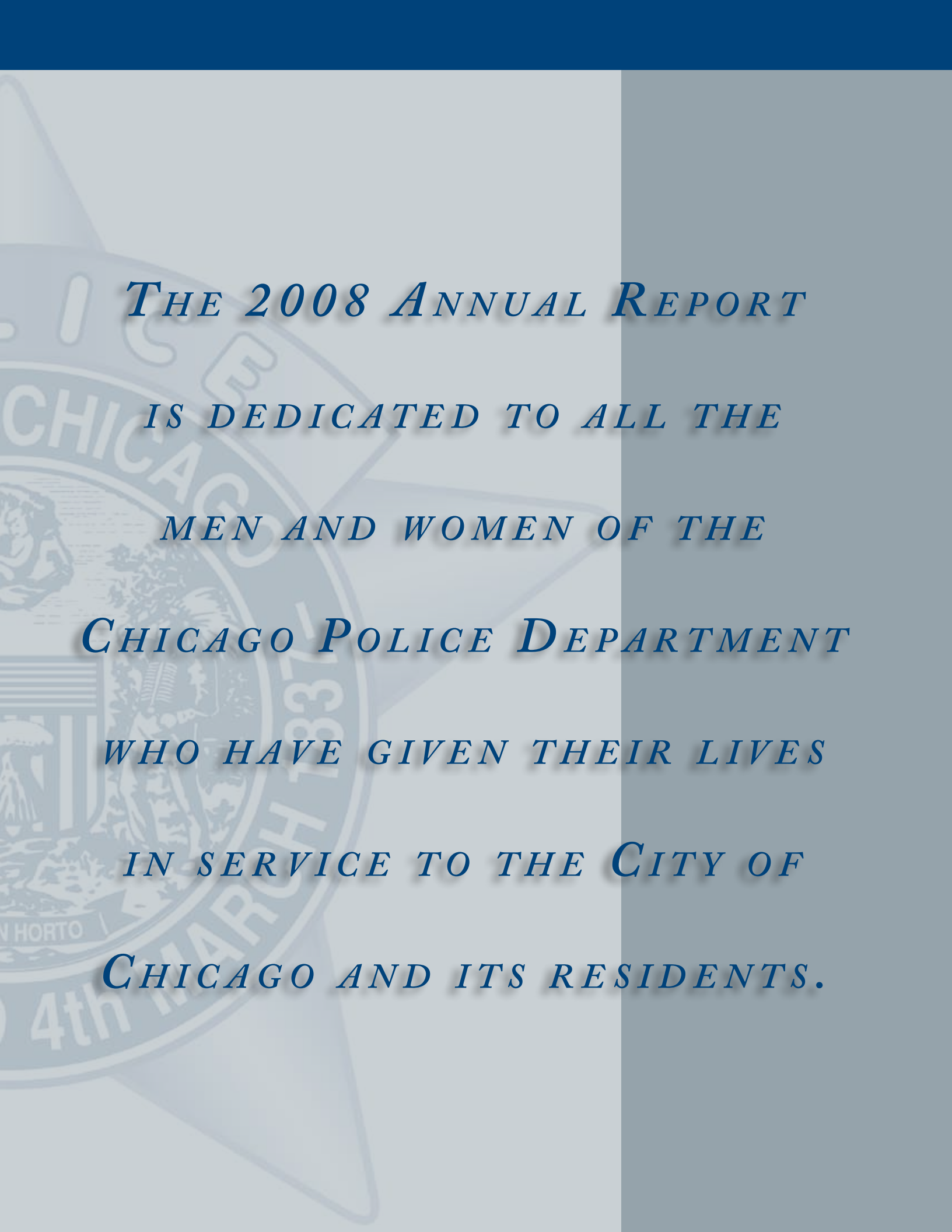
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

2008 ANNUAL REPORT

A YEAR IN REVIEW

CITY OF CHICAGO
RICHARD M. DALEY
MAYOR

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT
JODY P. WEIS
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE



THE 2008 ANNUAL REPORT
IS DEDICATED TO ALL THE
MEN AND WOMEN OF THE
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT
WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES
IN SERVICE TO THE CITY OF
CHICAGO AND ITS RESIDENTS.


POLICE OFFICER
RICHARD M. FRANCIS
5276
- 02 JULY 2008 -



On July 2, 2008, at approximately 2:00 am, Officer Richard Francis was summoned to assist a city bus driver with a problematic passenger. While escorting the unruly passenger off the bus, a scuffle ensued. The passenger was able to obtain control of the officer's weapon and shot him several times, fatally wounding him. Officers responded to the scene and shot the woman several times in defense of the officer, critically wounding her.

Officer Francis had been a proud member of the United States Navy who served his country on a combat patrol boat during the Vietnam War. He returned home to serve and protect the residents of this city as a Chicago Police Officer. For 27 years, Francis was a member of the Patrol Division and was most recently assigned to the Belmont (19th) District.

His excellence is marked by numerous achievements during his exemplary career. Francis earned 35 honorable mentions in addition to a Department commendation and several complimentary letters.



*IT IS
NOT HOW
THESE OFFICERS
DIED THAT
MAKES THEM HEROES.*

POLICE OFFICER
NATHANIEL TAYLOR, JR.

7322

- 28 SEPTEMBER 2008 -



On September 28, 2008, Officer Nathaniel Taylor, Jr. and several other officers were attempting to serve a search warrant at a residence. While the officers were on the scene, the target of the warrant arrived at the location. When Officer Taylor approached for questioning, the offender opened fire, striking Officer Taylor three times. Officer Taylor was transported to Advocate Christ Medical Center, where he succumbed to his wounds later in the day.

Officer Taylor joined the Chicago Police Department in July, 1994. Taylor's commitment to serve and protect was demonstrated in other assignments, which included five years in the Englewood (7th) District and almost five years in the Narcotics Section. Fifty-five awards throughout Taylor's 14-year career marked the outstanding work he performed in the line of duty. Taylor earned 37 honorable mentions, seven Department commendations, and many other notable achievements highlighting courageous and distinguished service.

The background of the image features a large, faded, light blue seal of the Chicago Police Department. The seal is a five-pointed star with a circular center. The words "CHICAGO POLICE" are written in a circle around the top, and "4th MARCH 1837" is written around the bottom. In the center of the seal is a shield with various symbols, including a plow, a sheaf of wheat, and a banner with the words "CITY OF CHICAGO".

*IT IS HOW
THEY LIVED.*

*THEY WILL NEVER
BE FORGOTTEN.*

DETECTIVE
JOSEPH AIRHART, JR.

20931

- 04 NOVEMBER 2008 -



Detective Joseph Airhart, Jr. was gravely wounded seven years ago on August 28, 2001, when he sustained a gunshot wound to the head while leading a team of FBI Agents into an apartment to execute a search warrant.

Detective Airhart was held hostage for more than two hours after he was shot, and spent nearly two months in a coma at Northwestern Memorial Hospital. After a long struggle towards recovery, Detective Airhart succumbed to his injuries on November 4, 2008, at Advocate Trinity Hospital.

Detective Airhart was appointed to the Chicago Police Department in November 1982. During his career, he was assigned to the 4th District, Vice Control, Narcotics and Gang Investigations Unit, Internal Affairs Division, Area Two Detective Division and detailed to the Central Investigations Detail where he was working with the FBI's Fugitive Task Force.

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.



2008

ANNUAL REPORT

A YEAR IN REVIEW

Message from the Superintendent.....	12
In The Spotlight	14
In The Spotlight.....	16-25
Crime.....	26
Crime Trends.....	28
Exhibit 1.....	28
Index Crime.....	29
Exhibit 2.....	29
Violent Index Crime vs. Property Index Crime.....	30
Exhibits 3a-3c.....	30
Index Crime Victims.....	31
Exhibits 4a-4b.....	31
Case Clearances.....	32
Exhibits 5a-5b.....	32
Violent Crime Trends.....	33
Exhibits 6a-6d.....	33
Property Crime Trends.....	34
Exhibits 7a-7d.....	34
Murders.....	35
Exhibits 8a-8c.....	35
Firearms.....	36
Exhibits 9a-9b.....	36
Chicago Police Districts.....	37
Exhibits 10a-10d.....	37-39
Chicago Community Areas.....	40
Exhibits 11a-11c.....	40-45
Arrests.....	46
Arrests.....	48
Exhibits 12a-12d.....	48-51

Directed Policing Strategies.....	52
Technology.....	54
Exhibit 13.....	54
Community Policing.....	55
Exhibits 14a-14c.....	55
Domestic Violence.....	56
Exhibits 15a-15d.....	56-57
Unit Activity/Dispersals.....	58
Exhibits 16-17.....	58
Organized Crime Division.....	59
Exhibits 18a-18b.....	59
Traffic Safety.....	60
Exhibits 19a-19c.....	60
Juveniles.....	61
Exhibits 20a-20b.....	61
Hate Crimes.....	62
Exhibits 21a-21d.....	62-63
Administration.....	64
Organization for Command.....	66
Exhibit 22.....	67
Personnel.....	68
Exhibits 23a-23b.....	68
Budget.....	69
Exhibits 24a-24b.....	69
Calls for Service.....	70
Exhibits 25a-25c.....	70
Education and Training.....	71
Exhibit 26.....	71
Allegations of Misconduct.....	72
Exhibits 27a-27d.....	72-73
Attacks Against the Police.....	74
Exhibits 28a-28g.....	74-75
Fleet Inventory.....	76
Exhibit 29.....	76
Awards and Honors.....	77
Exhibit 30.....	77



My vision is for Chicago to be the safest big city in America, with the best police department in America—a department which enjoys the trust and respect of the residents it serves and the admiration of police departments around the world.

We will realize this vision through our efforts to address gangs, guns and drugs, which remain a scourge in some Chicago neighborhoods. We will continue to make these problems the focus of our crime-fighting strategies, which include additional personnel, targeted deployment of specially-trained officers, and intelligence-led operations, among others. And we will continue to develop new, adaptive strategies to keep ahead of those who perpetrate crime.

The community plays an essential role in the success of the Chicago Police Department. A citizen's report to 911 can lead to a victim being saved, or an offender being apprehended. Our job of serving and protecting

the community requires open communication with our residents, who function as our partners. We will continue to emphasize programs and initiatives that foster positive, and effective alliances with the community.

Our hardworking, courageous officers who risk their lives on a daily basis, are the Department's strongest asset. The Department owes them its full support. We are committed to developing our officers' skills and leadership abilities, and fostering a culture of which they are proud to be a part; a culture of integrity, accountability and ethics. A fair and consistent disciplinary process is part of this culture. Camaraderie and morale flourish in a culture of high expectations, professionalism and fairness.

In a rapidly changing world, our officers also need and deserve the most up-to-date training and equipment. We are committed to providing both, to ensure their safety and effectiveness. An investment in our officers and the resources available to them is an investment in our future.

The Chicago Police Department has a rich history of honor, tradition and sacrifice. It is my privilege and honor to lead and serve such a Department. I pledge my best to the Department and to those who have placed their trust in me. My vision of excellence is one we can achieve if we all work together.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "J. Weis". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

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.



PROFESSIONALISM

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



OBLIGATION

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



LEADERSHIP

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



INTEGRITY

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



COURAGE

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



EXCELLENCE

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

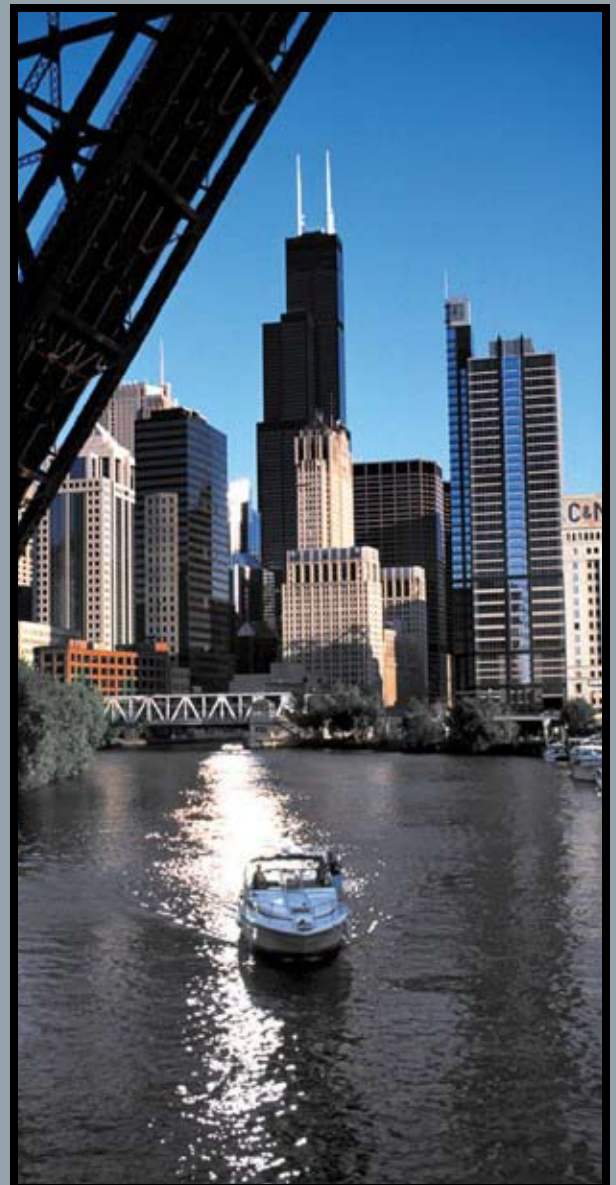


IN THE SPOTLIGHT

This section highlights Chicago Police Department stories from 2008. Emphasis is placed on events that reflect the Department's efforts to work with the community, address crime, and maintain professional excellence.

“Police, at all times, should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and the public are the police.”

- Sir Robert Peel,
19th Century British Prime Minister,
and developer of modern policing





Department Partners with Humane Society of the United States to Address Illegal Animal Fighting

In January, the Department and the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) announced the continuation of a partnership to address animal fighting. In the past two years, the HSUS has provided intelligence on dog-fighting operations to both the Department's Animal Crimes Unit and suburban police departments. The HSUS has also provided training sessions on dog fighting for Department members. With the new announcement, the Department and HSUS introduced a rewards program for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons involved in illegal animal fighting. "The Chicago Police Department has been a leader when it comes to attacking the cruel, underground world of dog fighting in Chicago," said Ann Cynoweth, Senior Director of the HSUS Animal Cruelty and Fighting Campaign.

Department Helicopters Support Ground Units

In February, Department helicopters began to conduct regular missions in high crime target areas. Helicopters provide an additional crime-fighting tool that supplements ground efforts. Searchlights attached to the helicopters can scan high crime areas, providing extra police presence. In addition, helicopters can often arrive at a scene more quickly than other Department vehicles.



The helicopters are equipped with high-tech cameras that pick up infrared images. These thermal images provide enhanced capability to detect persons on the ground. Helicopter support paid dividends throughout the year. For example, in April, helicopter pilots tracked down a wanted fugitive who had resisted arrest and eluded police custody.

Chicago Police Partner in Neighborhood “Spring Cleaning”

In March, the Chicago Police worked with city agencies and local schools to blitz a 10th District neighborhood with city services and law enforcement. The annual event takes place in the Little Village neighborhood, and is scheduled to coincide with students’ Spring Break from school. The event was kicked off with a massive outdoor roll call involving the Chicago Police, Department of Streets and Sanitation, Department of Transportation, and Department of Water. Also present were children from a local school, Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez Elementary, that is located at the border of rival gang territories. The school’s principal, Alberto Juarez, delivered a strong anti-gang message to the children.



During the event, the Department maintains a strong presence in the community, while other city agencies work to address abandoned buildings, remove graffiti, fix broken street lights, and trim trees that block street lighting. “If we project a clean presence, a clean façade, it motivates the students to want to come to school”, said Principal Juarez.

Community Involvement and Technology Help in Murder Investigation

In March, 9th District officers and Area One Detectives made an arrest in a murder case that outraged the community. On Halloween 2007, a mother trick-or-treating with her children was caught in gang crossfire. She was shot and killed. Through community involvement and technology, it was possible to identify a suspect and make an arrest.



Department members assigned to the case faced challenges. Community members feared gang retaliation. Yet, Department detectives worked hard to build trust and ensure the safety of possible informants. Courageous community members came forward and provided key information that led to an arrest. Technology also played an important role in the case. A blue-light surveillance camera was located approximately two blocks from the murder scene. Using camera footage, detectives were able to capture still photographs of a possible witness. These photographs were presented to community members during the investigation.

Chicago Police Crack Down on Metal Theft

Metal theft was a growing crime problem in 2008. Fueled by rising metal prices, thieves have been stealing aluminum and copper, and then selling the metal to recycling facilities for cash. In many of these crimes, thieves have targeted public utilities, costing utility companies thousands of dollars, cutting off services, and creating safety hazards. Targets have



included telecommunications cables, copper ground conductors on power transformers, switching signals on train tracks, and gas meters from outside homes.

In response to the problem, the Department participated in a multi-agency anti-metal theft task force. Participants included Alderman Danny Solis (25th Ward), the Chicago Department of Environment, the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, Crime Stoppers, AT&T, ComEd, and Peoples Gas. By November, the task force had launched a public awareness campaign, and worked to establish Chicago Municipal Code 11-4-2625. This new ordinance restricts recycling facilities from receiving certain materials, including utility equipment. The statute also requires recycling facilities to keep records of transactions involving metal sales.

Crime Prevention Information Center (CPIC) Continues to Advance

In April 2007, the Department's Crime Prevention Information Center (CPIC) became operational. The unique feature of the CPIC is that it addresses both violent crime prevention and homeland security issues. The CPIC serves as an intelligence hub, bringing together a large number of data sources in one location. CPIC staff work around the clock to monitor and mine these sources. Through these efforts, staff provide real time violent crime detection, continual assessment of available resources, enhanced field support, instantaneous major incident



identification, and identification of possible retaliatory gang violence. In 2008, the CPIC continued to expand its capabilities in these areas.

Information-sharing and inter-agency partnerships are keys to the success of the CPIC. Numerous law enforcement agencies commit knowledge and resources to the CPIC. CPIC staff continue to work with federal agencies to sharpen the Department's ability to address foreign threats to domestic security.

Department Members Awarded for Heroism



In 2008, Department members completed 134 reports indicating that an offender had pointed a gun at them. In 94 of these reports, members indicated that they were shot at. On any day, Department members may face a life-threatening situation. Several 2008 events honored members who were seriously wounded or injured by an assailant, or who demonstrated great courage in the face of danger. In May, 15 Department members received the Illinois Law Enforcement Medal of Honor at a ceremony in Springfield, Illinois. Also in May, the Department held its annual Recognition Ceremony. In the 2008 ceremony, 32 members received the Superintendent's

Award of Valor for an outstanding act of heroism or bravery, and 4 members who sustained a serious injury in the line of duty received the Police Blue Star Award. Finally, in November, the acts of five Department members were highlighted at the 4th Annual True Blue Awards, held in honor of fallen CPD member Michael Gordon.

Bait Car Program Targets Auto Theft

Since mid-2007, the Chicago Police Department has been partnering with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office and insurance company MetLife on a creative program that targets auto thieves. In the program, bait cars are placed in locations with high levels of auto theft. The cars are fully equipped to facilitate apprehension of auto thieves, with features including a GPS tracking system and live video from inside the vehicle. The most unique aspect of the bait cars is their auto shutdown capability. With a click of a computer mouse, the vehicle's engine can be shut down by an officer observing the car from a short distance away. The doors can also be locked remotely, trapping offenders in the car until an officer is able to approach the vehicle.

In 2008, the Bait Car Program continued in full swing. In less than a year the program had already led to over 80 arrests. Video footage from the vehicle has also proved to be useful in court, and cases stemming from the program have resulted in a high conviction rate.



Department Unveils New CLEARpath Website

In June, the Department unveiled a new cutting-edge version of its CLEARpath website. Introduction of the new website followed two years of meetings and hard work. In the CLEARpath Pilot Program, Department members worked with community representatives to design a website that builds a bridge between police and community. The end result was a tool that takes community policing in a new direction.



The website includes a large set of functions. Community members can track and map crime in their neighborhood. They can determine if a vehicle has been towed or impounded by the City of Chicago, or reported as stolen. The website also includes a wide array of information, such as crime prevention tips and how to participate effectively in CAPS.

An important new feature is the Community Concerns page of the website. On this page, citizens can anonymously report a crime or disorder problem in their neighborhood. Citizens are assigned a PIN number, which they can use to logon and track progress the Department has made in addressing the problem.

Thousands of Weapons Collected at Annual Gun Turn-In



In July, the Department held its Fourth Annual Gun Turn-In. The event is designed to send a message in Chicago communities that gun violence is not accepted. Citizens were encouraged to drop off guns at 25 locations throughout the city, no questions asked. In exchange, each citizen received a \$100 prepaid MasterCard. The event was a success. Approximately 5,800 guns were turned in, including over 100 assault weapons.

8th District Responds to Scams Targeting Seniors

In July, seniors in the 8th District were targeted in a string of fraud attempts. An offender posing as a city worker would gain entry into a senior's home, diverting his or her attention. A second offender would then enter the home and rob the senior.



In response, 8th District Commander John Kupczyk assembled a team devoted solely to senior fraud and robbery. This team was assigned to work directly with Area One Detectives. The team scanned the Department's CLEAR system for photographs of persons with a history of committing similar offenses. These photographs were shown to the victims and their neighbors. Through these efforts, a suspect was arrested and charged with committing several of the offenses.

Mobile Strike Force Targets High Crime Areas

In October, the Department launched its Mobile Strike Force, a new citywide unit composed of highly-trained professionals. An important mission of the new unit is to augment and reinforce the efforts of district police in high crime areas. Mobile Strike Force teams conduct special missions and provide rapid emergency response in areas plagued by gang violence. By the end of 2008, the Mobile Strike Force had already made 134 gang-related arrests and taken 33 guns off the street. Intelligence is an important part of these efforts. Command staff work closely with district and headquarters personnel to identify key issues in target areas.

Mobile Strike Force personnel receive continuous training in specialized tactics. This training makes it possible for Mobile Strike Force teams to provide more efficient, widespread coverage in target areas. Training also enables Mobile Strike Force personnel to handle a variety of specialized support functions for the Department, including SWAT support and hazardous materials response.



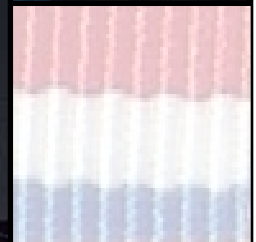
Chicago Kids Take a Pledge Against Gun Violence

In October, 200,000 students throughout Chicago took a pledge against gun violence as part of the 13th National Day of Concern about Young People and Gun Violence. Students pledged never to carry a gun to school, never to resolve a dispute with a gun, and to use their influence with their friends to keep them from resolving disputes with guns. This year's event included an hour of commercial-free time generously donated by B96 radio, with celebrity hosts Eddie and Jobo. Students from Richard E. Lee Elementary School and St. Mary Star of the Sea School were among the guests, as were Police Superintendent Jody Weis, Chicago Public Schools CEO Arne Duncan, Illinois Attorney General Lisa Madigan, and Cook County State's Attorney Richard Devine. A parent who had lost his son to gun violence bore witness to the devastating impact of the problem.



Military Deployment Award Bestowed Upon 86 Department Members

In November, 86 sworn and civilian Department members were honored for their distinguished service in the United States military. In a ceremony at Chicago's Navy Pier, Mayor Richard M. Daley, Superintendent Jody P. Weis, and representatives from the US Marines, Navy, Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard expressed appreciation to recipients for their dual service to city and country. Sworn recipients received a special military service ribbon to wear permanently on their police uniform.



High-Tech Cameras Used to Detect Crimes In Progress

Since 2004, high-tech surveillance cameras have been placed in high-population-density locations in Chicago's Central Business District. Different from the blue-light camera program, these cameras are part of Operation Virtual Shield, a homeland security initiative. However, command staff in the 1st District and 18th District recognized that the cameras had untapped potential.



With help from the Office of Emergency Management and Communications, live video feeds from the cameras were made available in District offices. The cameras were quickly put to use to address ongoing crime patterns. In response to a string of thefts from automobiles, District staff set up a bait car in sight of a camera. Fifteen offenders were arrested while attempting to steal items from the car. The cameras were also used to stop a string of armed robberies occurring at an ATM.

Marine Unit Unleashes New Technology

In 2008, the Department's Marine Unit introduced new technology to better ensure safety along Chicago's extensive lakefront and downtown river way. New bullet-proof, sink-resistant patrol boats offer faster response times. These vessels are also equipped with a thermal vision camera that allows Marine Unit officers to view persons in the water at night. In addition, the Unit has obtained new underwater robot-like devices to conduct underwater searches in areas that might be missed by a human eye. Real-time footage from cameras connected to the devices can be viewed remotely. Finally, the Marine Unit houses a state-of-the-art command center, where unit members monitor numerous live views of Chicago waterways.



Community Feedback Used to Identify Investigation Targets



The Department's Organized Crime Division conducts long-term investigations of open air drug markets. Community feedback from concerned citizens, business owners, and faith-based leaders often plays an important role in the selection of targets. Once a target is identified, surveillance is promptly initiated to gather information on the drug operation. This information is used to make arrests and seize illegal narcotics. These operations require extensive effort, including months of surveillance and numerous undercover narcotics purchases. Notable successes in 2008 included Operation Dog Bane (13 arrests), Operation Horse Brush (7 arrests), Operation Moonseed (16 arrests), Operation Crown Vetch (10 arrests), and Operation Ergo (20 arrests).

Community Forum Deals with Domestic Violence

Every year, domestic violence kills more than 1,000 women in the United States, and every day, the Chicago Police Department receives more than 550 domestic-related calls. Domestic violence is a problem that does not discriminate. It victimizes people of all races and ethnicities, all ages, all income levels, both genders. When Area 2 Deputy Chief of Patrol Eugene Williams noticed an increase in domestic-related calls in his area, he decided to take action.



On behalf of the Chicago Police Department and the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), he convened a meeting at Trinity Church of Christ to raise community awareness of the problem. The over-arching theme of the meeting was: If you are a victim of domestic violence, or know a victim, break the wall of silence, reach out, and get involved. Your call to 911 may save your life or someone else's.



New Citywide Gang Strategy Announced

In November, the Department launched a new citywide strategy to target gangs. The strategy was announced at an inter-agency Gang Summit and Training Seminar hosted by the Department. The strategy will be spearheaded by a new citywide Gang Enforcement Unit housed in the Organized Crime Division. Using intelligence on current gang conflicts and gang members, the unit will strategically deploy members of all the Department's gang teams. With this approach, more than 400 Department members can be deployed to areas susceptible to an outbreak of violence. The Gang Enforcement Unit will also work closely with other specialized units in the Department, including the newly-formed Mobile Strike Force.



Cops and Kids: A New Sports Program to Foster Positive Interaction with Police

In 2008, the Chicago Police Department initiated a sports program for youth where Chicago police officers volunteer to serve as recruiters and coaches. Presently operating in the 2nd, 3rd, 9th, and 21st Districts, the program is called C.I.T.Y., or Cops Interaction Targeting Youth. The focus is on team sports like flag football and bowling, which foster a sense of teamwork and accountability. Participants range from 11 to 16 years of age.



The program gives the participants a chance to see the police in a new light: as coaches, friends and mentors. As Superintendent Jody Weis observed, youth might feel more comfortable reporting criminal activity to the police when the officers involved are “Coach” Michelle or “Coach” Dan. The program was made possible with the generous support of Target Stores, which supplied equipment and t-shirts, and Chicago Indoor Sports, which provided stadium space. The Chicago Police Department hopes to expand the program to all 25 districts.



CRIME

In this section, Chicago crime data is presented. Emphasis is placed on 2008 crime totals, but totals from previous years are provided for comparison. Data is presented by crime type, police district, and Chicago community area.

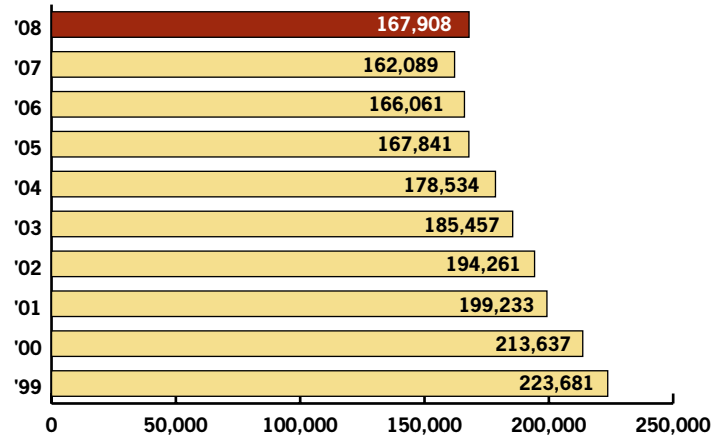
“Democracy’s strongest reliance is the police.”

- August Vollmer,
Berkeley, CA Police Chief,
(1909-1923, 1925-1932)
and American police innovator



Reported index crime declined consistently in the nine years from 1999 through 2007, and rose between 2007 and 2008. For the entire ten-year period, there was a net decline of 24.9 percent, or 3.2 percent on a compound annual basis. Between 2007 and 2008, the increase was 3.6 percent.

Exhibit 1.
Total Index Crimes, 1999 - 2008



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 increased by 2.6 percent between 2007 and 2008, while property crime increased by 3.9 percent. There was variability within each major category. Among violent crimes, murder showed the greatest percentage increase (14.6 percent), followed by robbery (8.0 percent). Criminal sexual assault was essentially stable between the two years (1.3 percent decrease), while aggravated assault/battery showed a 2.2 percent decrease. Among property crimes, burglary increased by 5.4 percent, and theft by 4.1 percent. Motor vehicle theft was essentially stable between 2007 and 2008, while arson decreased by 9.6 percent. Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by a ratio of 3.7:1, a ratio typical of recent years.

Exhibit 2.

Index Crimes, 2007 - 2008

	2007	2008	% Change
Murder	445	510	14.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	1,599	1,578	-1.3%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	89	88	-1.1%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,510	1,490	-1.3%
Robbery - Total	15,426	16,661	8.0%
Armed Robbery	8,989	10,078	12.1%
Strong-arm Robbery	6,437	6,583	2.3%
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	17,428	17,048	-2.2%
Gun	4,500	4,823	7.2%
Knife or cutting instrument	4,361	4,225	-3.1%
Other dangerous weapon	7,973	7,400	-7.2%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	594	600	1.0%
Violent Crime Subtotal	34,898	35,797	2.6%
Burglary - Total	24,766	26,101	5.4%
Forcible Entry	17,296	17,943	3.7%
Unlawful Entry/Home Invasion	6,582	7,116	8.1%
Attempted Forcible Entry	888	1,042	17.3%
Theft*	83,118	86,506	4.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft*	18,607	18,871	1.4%
Arson*	700	633	-9.6%
Property Crime Subtotal	127,191	132,111	3.9%
Total Index Crimes	162,089	167,908	3.6%

* Includes attempted and completed offenses. Murder and Aggravated assault/battery include completed offenses only.

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 against the person and/or bodily harm. Violent crimes accounted for 21.3 percent of all 2008 index crimes reported in Chicago, while property crimes accounted for 78.7 percent. These figures are virtually the same as in 2007, and typical of recent years.

Two categories accounted for almost all (94.2 percent) of the 2008 violent index crimes: aggravated assault/battery (47.6 percent) and robbery (46.5 percent). Criminal sexual assault represented 4.4 percent, and murder, 1.4 percent. Among property index crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 65.5 percent of the reported total. In fact, theft retained its status as the most frequent index crime, accounting for half (51.5 percent) of all index incidents in 2008. Burglary was a distant second among property index crimes, representing 19.8 percent of such crimes. It was followed by motor vehicle theft (14.3 percent) and arson (0.5 percent).

Exhibit 3a.

Violent Index Crime vs. Property Index Crime, 2008

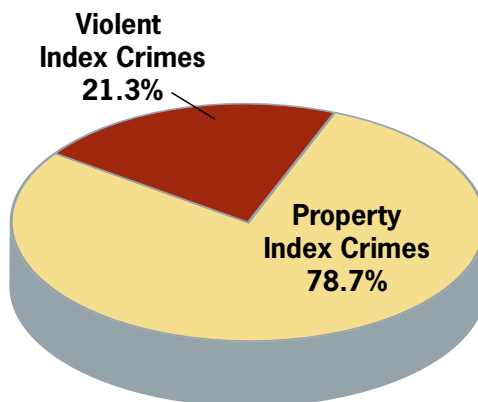


Exhibit 3b.

Violent Index Crime, 2008

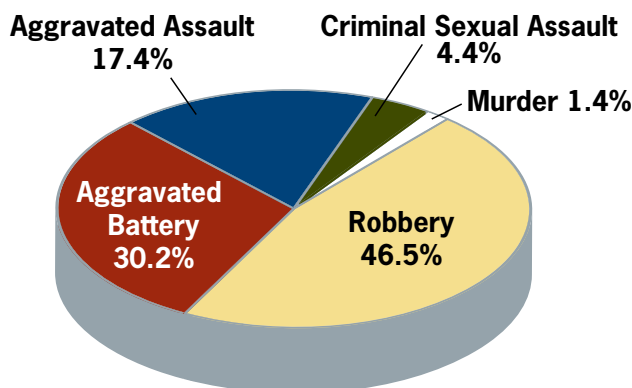


Exhibit 3c.

Property Index Crime, 2008

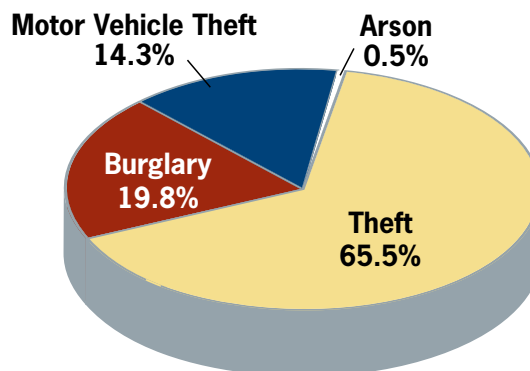


Exhibit 4a.

Index Crime Victims by Gender, 2008

Index Crime	Male	Female
Murder	88.4%	11.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault	9.6%	90.4%
Robbery	73.6%	26.4%
Aggravated Assault	55.6%	44.4%
Aggravated Battery	65.2%	34.8%
Total Violent Crime	65.2%	34.8%
Burglary	51.9%	48.1%
Theft	49.0%	51.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	59.5%	40.5%
Arson	56.5%	43.5%
Total Property Crime	51.3%	48.7%
Total Index Crime	54.9%	45.1%

Males were substantially more likely to be victims of violent index crime than females (65.2 percent vs. 34.8 percent), and somewhat more likely to be the victims of property crime (51.3 percent vs. 48.7 percent). Three gender differences were striking in regard to violent crime: the overwhelming majority of homicide victims (88.4 percent) and a substantial majority of robbery victims (73.6 percent) were male, while the overwhelming majority of criminal sexual assault victims (90.4 percent) were female.

African-Americans were the most frequent victims of violent index crimes in 2008 (65.9 percent), followed, at considerably lower levels, by Hispanics (18.6 percent) and Caucasians (13.5 percent). These figures are all within a percentage point of their 2007 counterparts. African-Americans also ranked first as victims of property crimes in 2008 (44.0 percent), followed by Caucasians (35.3 percent) and Hispanics (17.3 percent). These property crime figures are also within a percentage point of their 2007 counterparts.

Exhibit 4b.

Index Crime Victims by Race, 2008

Index Crime	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Murder	72.5%	5.1%	21.8%	0.6%	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	65.0%	16.0%	18.2%	0.7%	0.1%
Robbery	59.4%	17.6%	19.6%	3.1%	0.3%
Aggravated Assault	68.1%	11.6%	19.4%	0.8%	0.1%
Aggravated Battery	73.9%	8.6%	16.7%	0.7%	0.1%
Total Violent Crime	65.9%	13.5%	18.6%	1.8%	0.2%
Burglary	49.4%	29.5%	17.8%	3.1%	0.1%
Theft	39.5%	41.5%	15.2%	3.5%	0.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	53.6%	19.8%	24.5%	1.9%	0.1%
Arson	51.8%	14.0%	33.1%	1.1%	0.0%
Total Property Crime	44.0%	35.3%	17.3%	3.2%	0.2%
Total Index Crime	49.7%	29.6%	17.7%	2.8%	0.2%

The percentage of index cases cleared was 18.4 percent, virtually identical to the 2007 figure of 18.7 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 (16.4 percent).

On average, violent crimes were more than twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes (33.0 percent vs. 14.4 percent). This ratio is typical of recent years. Aggravated assault had the highest clearance rate, at 53.1 percent, while burglary had the lowest, at 10.3 percent, almost a percentage point less than in 2007 (11.2 percent).

Exhibit 5a.

Index Offenses and Clearances, 2008

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	510	181	35.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,578	589	37.3%
Robbery	16,661	3,400	20.4%
Aggravated Assault	6,241	3,314	53.1%
Aggravated Battery	10,807	4,338	40.1%
Total Violent Crime	35,797	11,822	33.0%
Burglary	26,101	2,698	10.3%
Theft	86,506	14,197	16.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	18,871	2,021	10.7%
Arson	633	83	13.1%
Total Property Crime	132,111	18,999	14.4%
Total Index Crime	167,908	30,821	18.4%

Exhibit 5b.

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%

* With the exception of murder, aggravated battery, and aggravated assault, the totals include both the actual offense and attempts to commit that offense.

** Includes incidents that were cleared when the offender 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: Clearance percentages for earlier time periods tend to be higher, as there has been a longer period of time for detectives to clear the case. For Exhibit 5b., instead of updating clearance percentages for 2007 cases, we retained percentages originally published in the 2007 Annual report. We did this to facilitate comparison between 2007 and 2008.

Source: 2007 data were taken from the 2007 Annual Report.

Note that, in Exhibit 5b, the 2007 murder total is different than in Exhibit 2. This is because the total in Exhibit 2 was revised to reflect updated information, whereas, in Exhibit 5b we retained the total from the 2007 Annual Report. We did this to facilitate comparison in clearance percentages between 2007 and 2008.

Violent crimes declined steadily from 1999 through 2007, and increased between 2007 and 2008. For the entire 10-year period, the compound annual rate of change was -3.7 percent. The 35,797 violent crimes in 2008 represent a 10-year decline of 29.1 percent from the 50,524 in 1999. Individual crime categories varied in their percentage decrease between 1999 and 2008: aggravated assault/battery, 38.6 percent; criminal sexual assault, 24.6 percent; murder, 20.7 percent; robbery, 16.7 percent. Aggravated assault/battery declined every year during the reporting period. Each of the other categories had an increase in two or three years of the reporting period against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 6a.
Murder, 1999-2008

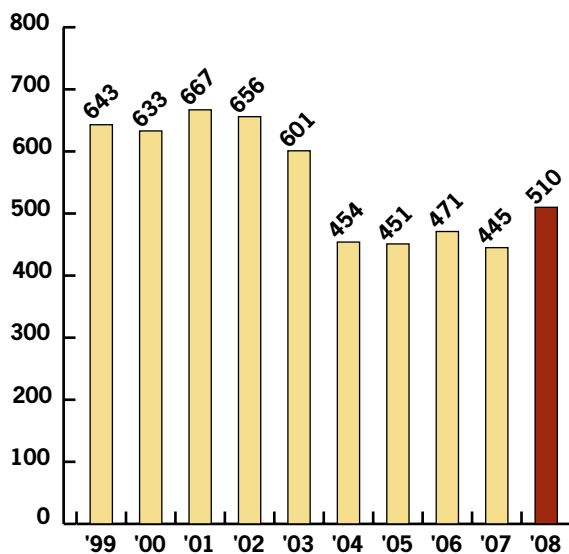


Exhibit 6b.
Criminal Sexual Assault, 1999-2008

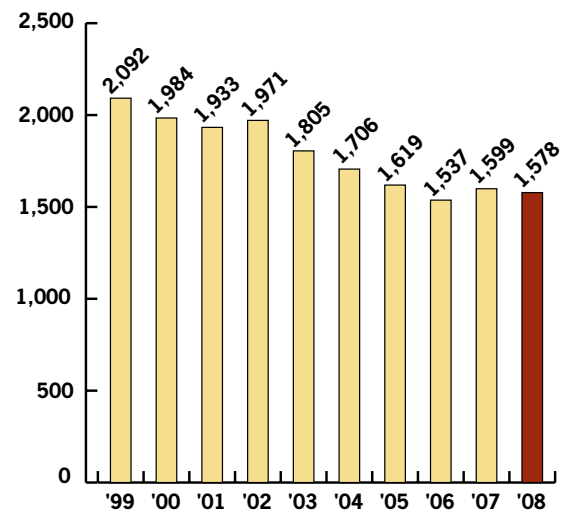


Exhibit 6c.
Robbery, 1999-2008

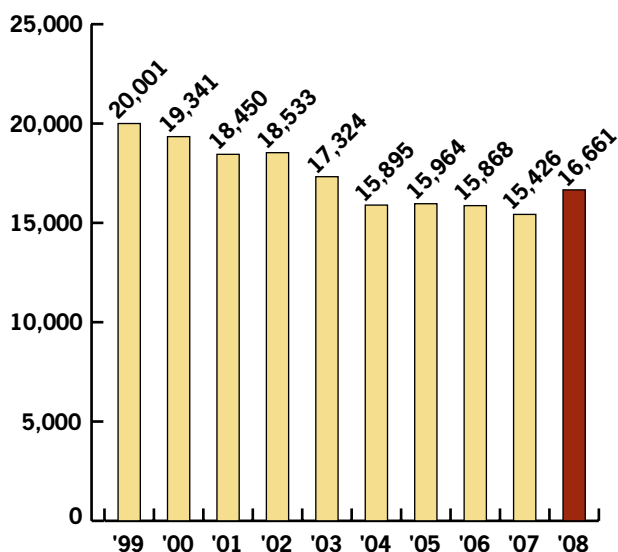
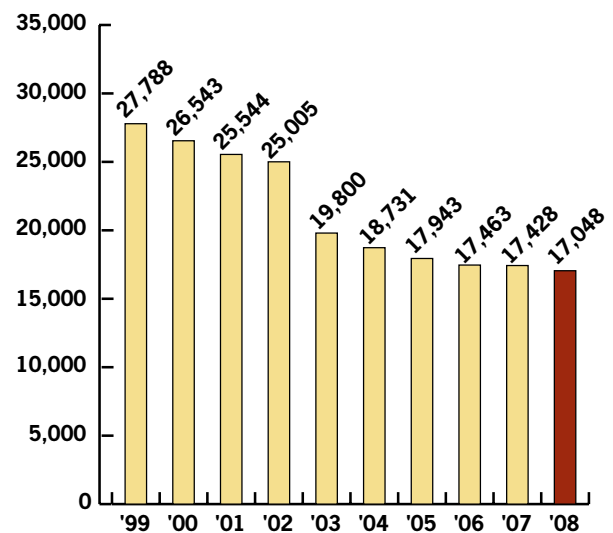


Exhibit 6d.
Aggravated Assault/Battery, 1999-2008



Like violent crimes, property crimes declined steadily from 1999 through 2007, and increased between 2007 and 2008. The compound annual rate of change for the 10-year period was -2.9 percent. The 132,111 property crimes reported in 2008 represent a decline of 23.7 percent from the 173,159 offenses in 1999. This decrease is 5.4 percentage points less than the decrease in violent crimes over the same period.

Individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1999 and 2008: arson, -46.7 percent; motor vehicle theft, -38.0 percent; theft, -22.5 percent; burglary, -12.6 percent. No category declined every year during the reporting period. All had one to three years of increase against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 7a.
Arson, 1999-2008

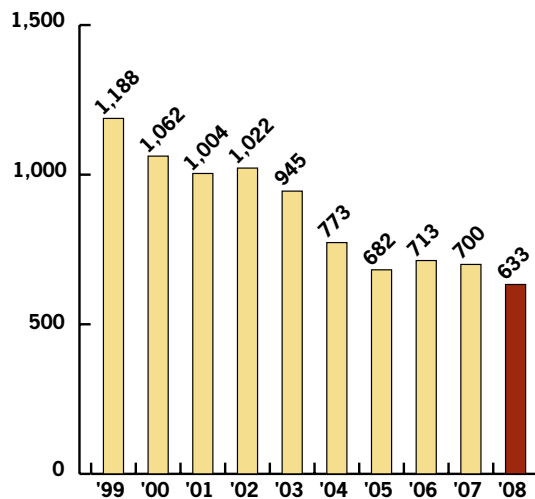


Exhibit 7b.
Burglary, 1999-2008

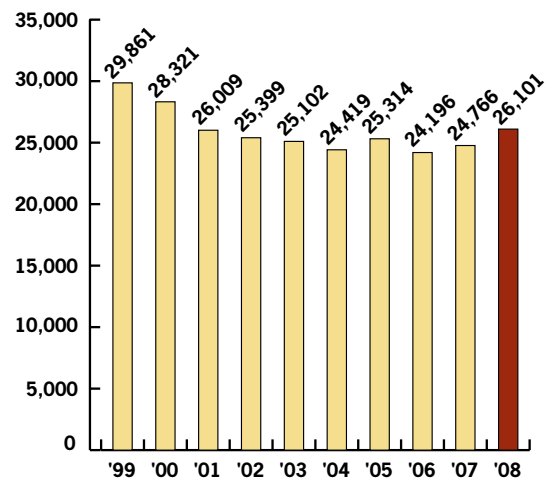


Exhibit 7c.
Theft, 1999-2008

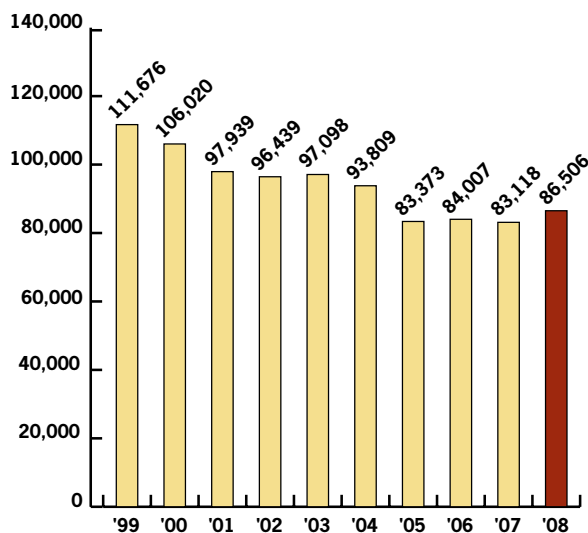


Exhibit 7d.
Motor Vehicle Theft, 1999-2008

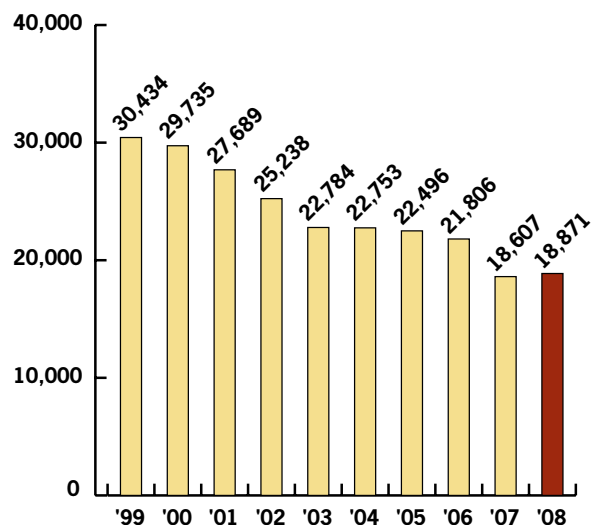


Exhibit 8a.**Causal Factors, 2007-2008**

	2007	2008	% of 2007	% of 2008
Altercations	91	97	20.4%	19.0%
Child Abuse	9	11	2.0%	2.2%
Domestic	48	37	10.8%	7.3%
Gang-related	169	229	38.0%	44.9%
Robbery	38	57	8.5%	11.2%
Index other than Robbery	14	9	3.1%	1.8%
Other	21	21	4.7%	4.1%
Under Investigation	55	49	12.4%	9.6%
Total	445	510	100.0%	100.0%

Murders increased by 15.8 percent between 2007 and 2008. Of the 2008 murders whose cause was determined, 49.7 percent arose from gang activity, while 21.0 percent arose from altercations which were not gang-related. Robbery was the third-most frequent single cause (12.4 percent), and domestic violence, fourth (8.0 percent).

Exhibit 8b.**Age of Victims, 2007-2008**

	2007	2008	% of 2007	% of 2008
10 & Under	13	15	2.9%	2.9%
11-20	88	136	19.8%	26.7%
21-30	193	207	43.4%	40.6%
31-40	71	69	16.0%	13.5%
41-50	40	49	9.0%	9.6%
51-60	23	19	5.2%	3.7%
61-70	8	7	1.8%	1.4%
71-80	3	6	0.7%	1.2%
Over 80	6	2	1.3%	0.4%
Total	445	510	100.0%	100.0%

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. While the mean victim's age was 28.2 years in 2008, the mean offender's age was 26.8. From another perspective, persons over 30 years of age were 29.8 percent of the victim population, while they were 23.1 percent of the known offender population.

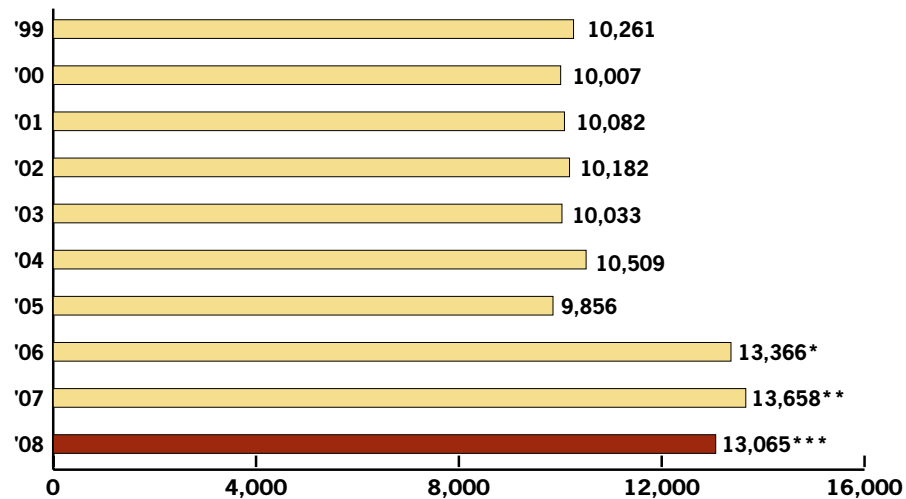
Exhibit 8c.**Age of Offenders*, 2007-2008**

	2007**	2008	% of 2007	% of 2008
10 & Under	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
11-20	83	68	30.1%	30.8%
21-30	114	102	41.3%	46.2%
31-40	31	27	11.2%	12.2%
41-50	24	15	8.7%	6.8%
51-60	20	6	7.2%	2.7%
61-70	2	2	0.7%	0.9%
71-80	1	1	0.4%	0.5%
Over 80	1	0	0.4%	0.0%
Total	276	221	100.0%	100.0%

* Note that there are some murders for which offender age is unknown. Offender age is known when: (1) an arrest is made, or (2) the case is exceptionally cleared (e.g., death of the offender, the offender is known but, for legal or administrative reasons, is not prosecuted).

** There were 2 offenders in 2007 for whom age information was not available.

Exhibit 9a. Firearm Recoveries, 1999-2008



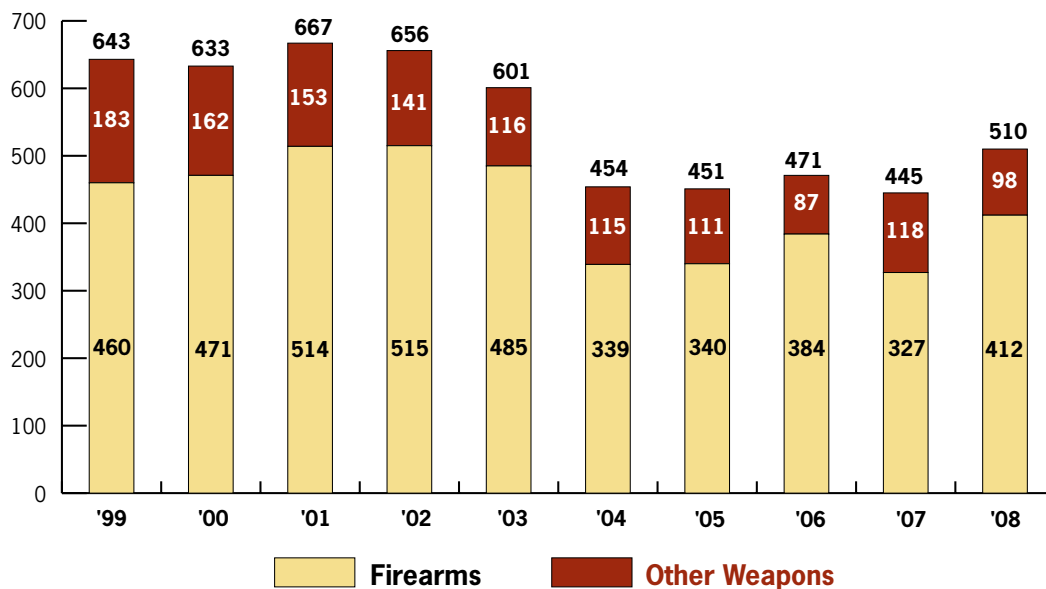
* Total includes guns received during two gun turn-ins: April 29, 2006 – 2,944 guns turned in and December 16, 2006 – 1,115 guns turned in.

** Total includes 6,003 guns received during the July 21, 2007 gun turn-in.

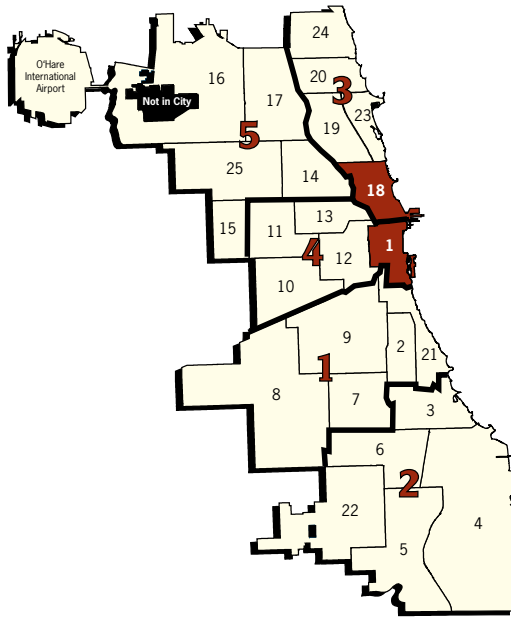
*** Total includes 5,739 guns received during the July 26, 2008 gun turn-in.

Firearm recoveries declined by 4.3 percent between 2007 and 2008. The July 2008 gun turn-in accounted for 43.9 percent of the annual total. Firearms were used in 80.8 percent of 2008 murders, a figure somewhat higher than usual for recent years (about 75 percent).

Exhibit 9b. Murder Offenses by Weapon Types, 1999-2008



* 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**

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.

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

Districts are organized into larger 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 Central Business District, 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 reallocate 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, or investigate, crimes occurring in the districts comprising the area.

Between 2007 and 2008, reported index crimes increased in 21 of Chicago's 25 police districts, decreased in two, and remained essentially unchanged (less than 1 percent difference) in two. The two districts with decreases reported 8.9 percent and 8.7 percent decreases respectively. For the districts with increases, the average increase was 5.2 percent, with a range of 1.3 to 14.2 percent.

Exhibit 10c.

Index Crimes by Police District, 2008

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	3	27	338	72	106	174	6,222	336	2	7,280
2	21	41	501	169	363	586	1,691	419	5	3,796
3	41	103	1,132	430	741	1,738	2,971	943	25	8,124
4	44	100	1,126	485	751	2,051	3,862	1,081	38	9,538
5	28	103	776	449	678	1,432	2,685	902	44	7,097
6	40	91	1,500	461	898	1,703	3,928	1,410	33	10,064
7	46	108	1,276	526	1,130	1,865	3,565	1,172	50	9,738
8	35	101	1,363	488	742	2,397	5,711	1,537	51	12,425
9	27	93	686	360	645	1,242	3,360	1,036	48	7,497
10	39	75	679	311	573	891	2,490	910	43	6,011
11	46	101	1,174	424	966	867	3,037	1,081	35	7,731
12	11	39	292	153	199	457	2,854	444	18	4,467
13	7	26	353	99	158	630	3,259	498	23	5,053
14	12	57	557	193	297	1,327	4,480	850	33	7,806
15	30	91	756	247	465	682	1,987	556	30	4,844
16	3	36	237	100	86	771	3,721	553	16	5,523
17	5	31	324	167	184	861	3,013	747	31	5,363
18	5	44	468	84	272	647	7,494	481	4	9,499
19	4	32	261	45	90	965	3,849	354	5	5,605
20	2	27	227	61	98	372	1,775	321	6	2,889
21	4	24	330	102	146	403	2,146	404	6	3,565
22	17	53	560	246	321	1,215	2,671	711	16	5,810
23	2	32	274	58	129	442	2,622	265	2	3,826
24	8	52	499	130	207	736	2,756	419	11	4,818
25	30	91	972	381	562	1,647	4,357	1,441	58	9,539
Total	510	1,578	16,661	6,241	10,807	26,101	86,506	18,871	633	167,908



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

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 42-43 contain index crimes by community area, while pages 44-45 contain community area population by race. In order to group data by community area, all index crimes were geo-coded based on the address of occurrence, plotted, and extracted using a Community Area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by community area does not equal the actual total shown by police district.

The reader may use the map on the following page to help identify Community Areas.

- 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

- 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

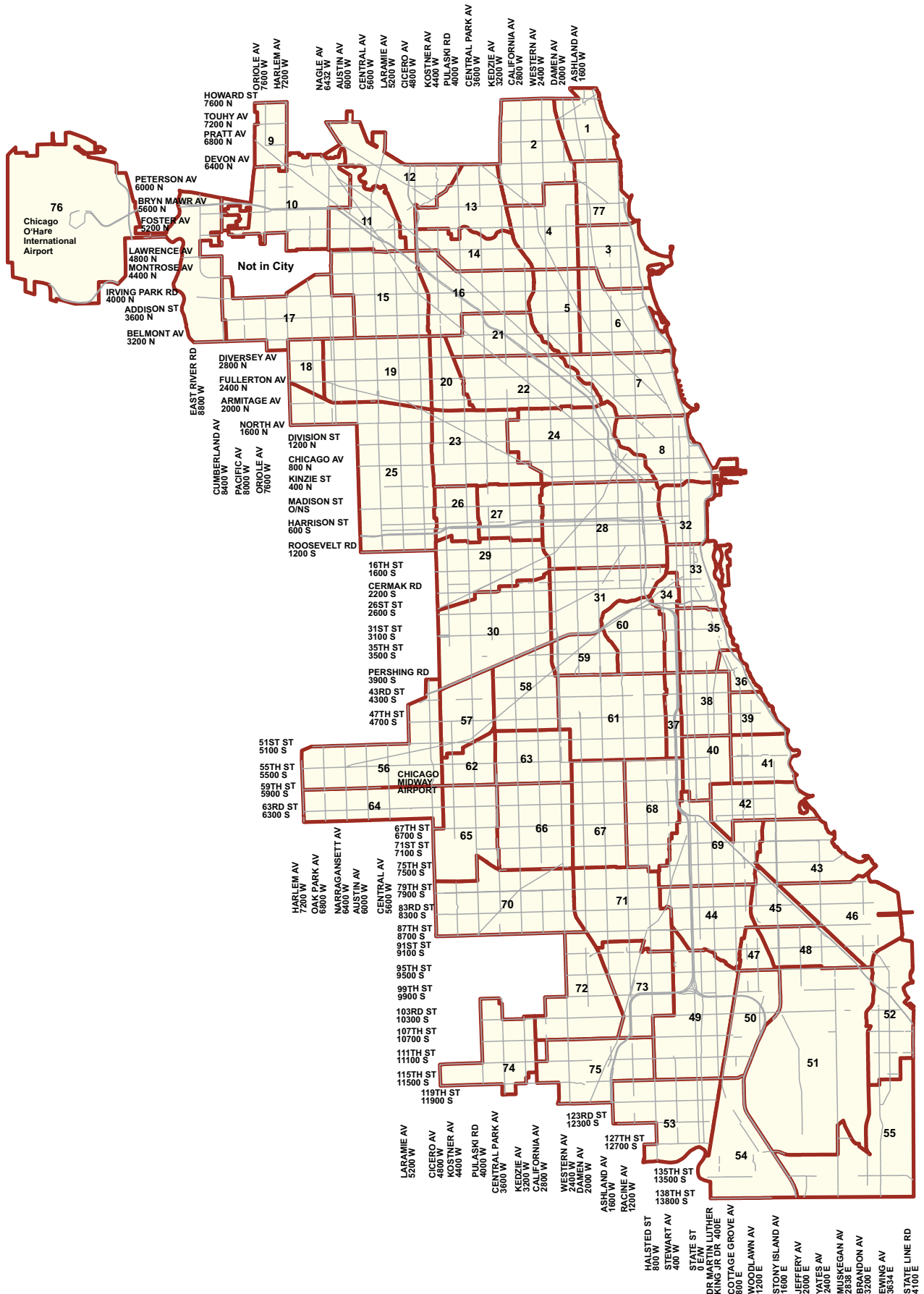


Exhibit 11b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2008

Community Area		Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	Rogers Park	5	25	285	68	123	286	1,149	168	2	2,111
2	West Ridge	0	19	163	51	69	348	1,246	211	6	2,113
3	Uptown	3	26	179	47	125	250	1,423	155	2	2,210
4	Lincoln Square	1	7	63	27	35	163	716	180	2	1,194
5	North Center	2	9	44	17	20	236	819	96	2	1,245
6	Lake View	1	27	269	37	77	662	3,030	254	3	4,360
7	Lincoln Park	0	14	183	27	49	527	2,891	246	5	3,942
8	Near North Side	5	36	326	62	230	320	5,372	324	0	6,675
9	Edison Park	0	0	3	3	2	19	104	10	0	141
10	Norwood Park	1	7	16	11	6	96	529	54	1	721
11	Jefferson Park	1	3	27	12	13	98	403	70	3	630
12	Forest Glen	0	3	10	5	1	78	212	18	0	327
13	North Park	0	2	19	19	19	92	416	60	3	630
14	Albany Park	3	6	110	60	70	234	689	198	10	1,380
15	Portage Park	1	11	127	44	47	286	1,297	284	6	2,103
16	Irving Park	2	13	126	69	68	352	1,024	339	16	2,009
17	Dunning	0	6	57	20	13	220	718	93	6	1,133
18	Montclare	1	1	24	18	15	92	231	56	5	443
19	Belmont Cragin	5	21	289	101	155	584	1,527	476	19	3,177
20	Hermosa	4	13	80	42	60	141	278	162	10	790
21	Avondale	4	15	130	52	77	303	746	254	8	1,589
22	Logan Square	7	39	279	104	148	685	2,288	462	20	4,032
23	Humboldt Park	28	52	529	223	416	558	1,546	617	30	3,999
24	West Town	9	28	405	95	169	926	4,083	586	17	6,318
25	Austin	40	115	1,087	366	676	1,063	3,304	885	36	7,572
26	West Garfield Park	15	21	334	110	294	245	828	342	11	2,200
27	East Garfield Park	11	25	337	121	286	270	957	320	15	2,342
28	Near West Side	9	38	384	115	175	410	3,791	475	9	5,406
29	North Lawndale	17	43	451	214	383	462	1,339	419	23	3,351
30	South Lawndale	21	29	250	109	207	404	1,033	463	20	2,536
31	Lower West Side	5	13	99	101	94	208	729	188	14	1,451
32	Loop	2	13	223	38	43	82	4,326	158	0	4,885
33	Near South Side	1	9	61	26	54	65	839	114	1	1,170
34	Armour Square	0	2	70	14	23	81	347	65	1	603
35	Douglas	4	7	140	51	87	84	733	114	2	1,222
36	Oakland	0	1	25	11	19	52	128	38	0	274
37	Fuller Park	1	3	85	17	57	48	240	45	0	496
38	Grand Boulevard	10	24	241	77	171	337	819	211	4	1,894
39	Kenwood	2	10	68	32	52	101	489	88	3	845

Exhibit 11b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2008 (continued)

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40 Washington Park	8	16	193	76	151	218	494	196	1	1,353
41 Hyde Park	1	4	109	23	30	144	647	142	1	1,101
42 Woodlawn	8	33	334	145	246	574	861	252	7	2,460
43 South Shore	25	61	695	215	446	1,095	2,123	574	10	5,244
44 Chatham	10	29	584	140	272	615	1,629	530	10	3,819
45 Avalon Park	3	9	160	36	65	196	435	121	6	1,031
46 South Chicago	17	35	345	179	269	608	1,101	274	15	2,843
47 Burnside	2	5	24	12	15	118	89	21	3	289
48 Calumet Heights	3	8	139	42	62	188	408	142	1	993
49 Roseland	18	53	542	268	366	868	1,688	590	28	4,421
50 Pullman	0	3	50	32	57	59	257	78	5	541
51 South Deering	4	3	103	57	59	250	398	120	2	996
52 East Side	3	7	36	28	49	183	292	94	3	695
53 West Pullman	11	42	250	169	267	631	963	307	10	2,650
54 Riverdale	5	11	54	33	63	55	149	41	5	416
55 Hegewisch	2	1	23	13	19	50	187	30	2	327
56 Garfield Ridge	5	7	99	44	76	185	665	154	1	1,236
57 Archer Heights	2	5	55	25	31	100	354	117	8	697
58 Brighton Park	6	19	132	51	109	268	632	293	9	1,519
59 McKinley Park	0	4	46	24	42	85	475	86	3	765
60 Bridgeport	2	10	48	48	68	250	514	126	5	1,071
61 New City	15	44	299	184	331	431	1,302	385	26	3,017
62 West Elsdon	1	2	62	21	27	165	264	61	4	607
63 Gage Park	7	17	137	70	98	330	624	211	11	1,505
64 Clearing	2	3	27	24	24	145	412	82	4	723
65 West Lawn	1	8	98	34	44	270	996	135	3	1,589
66 Chicago Lawn	17	50	682	216	354	829	1,473	557	21	4,199
67 West Englewood	23	49	521	247	538	895	1,811	500	28	4,612
68 Englewood	19	45	623	248	529	854	1,407	505	16	4,246
69 Greater Grand Crossing	32	45	608	222	388	638	1,244	579	22	3,778
70 Ashburn	2	7	192	69	86	418	716	215	3	1,708
71 Auburn Gresham	19	47	655	230	420	839	1,706	647	22	4,585
72 Beverly	1	2	47	13	21	210	432	66	1	793
73 Washington Heights	6	23	228	107	106	395	802	289	4	1,960
74 Mount Greenwood	0	2	21	9	19	63	205	26	0	345
75 Morgan Park	5	11	96	52	87	280	602	149	3	1,285
76 O'Hare Area	0	3	6	7	9	24	696	42	0	787
77 Edgewater	4	13	156	36	50	258	1,079	141	4	1,741

Exhibit 11c. Community Area Population by Race, 2008

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, 2008 (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

The background of the page features a large, light blue, semi-transparent seal of the Chicago Police Department. The seal is a five-pointed star with a circular center. Inside the circle is a detailed illustration of a Native American figure holding a bow and arrow, with a shield on his chest. Above the figure is a banner with the text 'N HORTO'. The words 'CHICAGO' and 'POLICE' are written in a circular path around the central image. At the bottom of the seal, the date '4th MARCH 1837' is inscribed.

ARRESTS

This section presents data on arrests made by Chicago Police Department members. Data is presented by crime type and police district.

“I will maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others.”

- Excerpt, Law Enforcement Code of Ethics,
International Association of
Chiefs of Police



Total arrests decreased by 11.4 percent between 2007 and 2008. The 196,613 arrests in 2008 included 30,243 for index offenses (15.4 percent), 145,563 for non-index offenses (74.0 percent), and 20,807 on outstanding warrants (10.6 percent). Notwithstanding the overall decrease, total index arrests increased by 3.5 percent, driven by an increase in theft arrests (13.9 percent). Robbery arrests also increased between 2007 and 2008, by 1.7 percent, and aggravated assault/battery arrests were essentially stable (-0.6 percent). However, all of the other index arrest categories decreased. The range was -1.7 percent for burglary to -30.9 percent for arson, but, in the latter case, the numbers involved were small.

Total non-index arrests decreased by 14.5 percent between 2007 and 2008, with a range of 3.9 percent (vandalism) to 76.7 percent (fraud) among the individual categories which showed a decrease. Two non-index category arrests showed an increase: weapons violations (10.2 percent) and traffic violations (3.7 percent).

Exhibit 12a. Arrests by Offense Classification, 2007-2008

Offense Classification	2007	2008	Change	% Change
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter* (01A)	354	344	-10	-2.8%
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	13	13	0	0.0%
Criminal sexual assault* (02)	507	444	-63	-12.4%
Robbery* (03)	2,787	2,834	47	1.7%
Aggravated assault/battery* (04)	4,765	4,737	-28	-0.6%
Burglary* (05)	2,716	2,670	-46	-1.7%
Larceny-theft (except MV)* (06)	12,858	14,639	1,781	13.9%
Motor vehicle theft* (07)	5,132	4,514	-618	-12.0%
Simple assault/battery (08)	25,328	24,096	-1,232	-4.9%
Arson* (09)	88	61	-27	-30.7%
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	392	269	-123	-31.4%
Fraud (11)	1,279	298	-981	-76.7%
Embezzlement (12)	1	2	1	-
Vandalism (14)	5,025	4,831	-194	-3.9%
Weapon violations (15)	3,694	4,071	377	10.2%
Prostitution (16)	3,983	3,549	-434	-10.9%
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	1,174	940	-234	-19.9%
Narcotics violations (18)	54,053	44,883	-9,170	-17.0%
Gambling (19)	4,189	3,604	-585	-14.0%
Offenses against family and children (20)	360	243	-117	-32.5%
Driving under the influence (21)	5,051	4,296	-755	-14.9%
Liquor law violations (22)	1,127	862	-265	-23.5%
Disorderly conduct (24)	21,909	17,374	-4,535	-20.7%
All other state law violations	21,806	20,429	-1,377	-6.3%
Other municipal code violations	14,226	8,938	-5,288	-37.2%
Traffic violations	6,620	6,865	245	3.7%
Index offenses (marked * above)	29,207	30,243	1,036	3.5%
Non-index offenses	170,230	145,563	-24,667	-14.5%
Warrant arrests	22,478	20,807	-1,671	-7.4%
Total	221,915	196,613	-25,302	-11.4%

* Index Crime

Exhibit 12b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race and Gender, 2008

Offense Classification	Gender	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter* (01A)	Male	238	13	68	3	0	0	322
	Female	17	2	3	0	0	0	22
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	Male	9	0	2	0	0	0	11
	Female	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Criminal sexual assault* (02)	Male	275	26	129	4	0	0	434
	Female	3	2	5	0	0	0	10
Robbery* (03)	Male	2,259	96	278	5	0	1	2,639
	Female	145	17	33	0	0	0	195
Aggravated assault* (04A)	Male	1,687	210	680	19	1	4	2,601
	Female	473	17	49	4	1	0	544
	Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aggravated battery* (04B)	Male	942	77	217	7	2	2	1,247
	Female	292	17	33	2	0	0	344
Burglary* (05)	Male	1,826	209	509	11	2	4	2,561
	Female	63	17	27	1	0	1	109
Larceny-theft* (06)	Male	7,473	1,320	1,565	81	12	15	10,466
	Female	2,912	582	570	89	8	9	4,170
	Unknown	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Motor vehicle theft* (07)	Male	3,101	166	543	7	1	1	3,819
	Female	527	59	102	3	1	2	694
	Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Simple assault (08A)	Male	2,183	414	762	23	2	12	3,396
	Female	606	55	81	2	2	1	747
Simple battery (08B)	Male	9,945	1,987	3,331	156	20	42	15,481
	Female	3,425	350	658	24	8	5	4,470
	Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Arson* (09)	Male	25	3	20	0	0	0	48
	Female	8	1	4	0	0	0	13
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	Male	132	18	20	6	0	1	177
	Female	68	11	10	3	0	0	92
Fraud (11)	Male	114	39	35	2	0	3	193
	Female	74	15	13	3	0	0	105
Embezzlement (12)	Male	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism (14)	Male	1,847	600	1,628	34	7	5	4,121
	Female	524	58	122	3	2	1	710
Weapons violations (15)	Male	2,897	175	744	26	1	5	3,848
	Female	189	8	24	1	1	0	223
Prostitution (16)	Male	601	198	530	19	0	7	1,355
	Female	1,461	476	200	47	5	4	2,193
	Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	Male	535	103	241	9	1	3	892
	Female	30	12	6	0	0	0	48
Narcotics violations (18)	Male	31,297	2,333	6,050	131	16	37	39,864
	Female	3,865	610	505	21	3	7	5,011
	Unknown	5	2	1	0	0	0	8
Gambling (19)	Male	3,531	5	22	5	0	1	3,564
	Female	40	0	0	0	0	0	40
Offenses against family and children (20)	Male	56	9	30	1	0	0	96
	Female	104	14	27	2	0	0	147
Driving under the influence (21)	Male	1,238	829	1,614	50	1	7	3,739
	Female	216	197	130	11	1	2	557
Liquor law violations (22)	Male	314	90	387	4	1	2	798
	Female	29	17	18	0	0	0	64
Disorderly conduct (24)	Male	9,324	1,251	5,230	52	30	19	15,906
	Female	1,181	114	159	5	4	3	1,466
	Unknown	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
All other state law violations	Male	13,850	1,275	2,529	86	11	24	17,775
	Female	2,159	276	197	13	3	5	2,653
	Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other municipal code violations	Male	7,433	278	520	24	4	10	8,269
	Female	571	59	33	4	2	0	669
Traffic violations	Male	3,341	662	1,952	51	8	15	6,029
	Female	514	201	115	3	0	2	835
	Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Warrant arrests	Male	12,686	1,605	2,905	63	15	21	17,295
	Female	2,586	562	337	15	4	6	3,510
	Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
All Arrests	Male	119,161	13,991	32,541	879	135	241	166,948
	Female	22,083	3,749	3,462	256	45	48	29,643
	Unknown	14	4	4	0	0	0	22
Total Arrests		141,258	17,744	36,007	1,135	180	289	196,613

* Index Crime

Exhibit 12c. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age and Gender, 2008

Offense Classification	Gender	16 or under	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter* (01A)	Male	28	95	65	117	17	0	322
	Female	1	4	3	11	3	0	22
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	Male	4	2	2	3	0	0	11
	Female	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Criminal sexual assault* (02)	Male	58	56	59	203	58	0	434
	Female	1	0	3	4	2	0	10
Robbery* (03)	Male	1,120	753	260	431	73	2	2,639
	Female	73	58	13	44	7	0	195
Aggravated assault* (04A)	Male	592	532	373	770	330	4	2,601
	Female	127	96	76	179	66	0	544
	Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Aggravated battery* (04B)	Male	571	195	157	250	71	3	1,247
	Female	213	40	21	56	13	1	344
Burglary* (05)	Male	839	469	204	736	311	2	2,561
	Female	29	13	13	45	9	0	109
Larceny-theft* (06)	Male	1,383	1,616	899	4,129	2,426	13	10,466
	Female	733	866	421	1,503	644	3	4,170
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Motor vehicle theft* (07)	Male	1,066	1,124	496	930	203	0	3,819
	Female	107	212	116	222	37	0	694
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Simple assault (08A)	Male	478	608	372	1,339	592	7	3,396
	Female	152	163	98	252	80	2	747
Simple battery (08B)	Male	1,969	2,247	2,185	6,776	2,291	13	15,481
	Female	1,139	825	564	1,524	411	7	4,470
	Unknown	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Arson* (09)	Male	16	12	6	13	1	0	48
	Female	2	3	2	4	2	0	13
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	Male	4	17	27	95	34	0	177
	Female	0	12	16	51	13	0	92
Fraud (11)	Male	11	19	29	91	43	0	193
	Female	1	22	16	56	10	0	105
Embezzlement (12)	Male	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism (14)	Male	1,237	1,070	483	1,064	264	3	4,121
	Female	123	177	109	248	50	3	710
Weapons violations (15)	Male	688	1,130	703	1,119	207	1	3,848
	Female	65	55	25	66	11	1	223
Prostitution (16)	Male	2	86	159	807	301	0	1,355
	Female	7	254	238	1,444	250	0	2,193
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	Male	58	93	98	418	224	1	892
	Female	2	9	4	23	10	0	48
Narcotics violations (18)	Male	3,283	9,328	6,718	15,017	5,508	10	39,864
	Female	189	639	571	2,501	1,107	4	5,011
	Unknown	0	4	1	1	2	0	8
Gambling (19)	Male	491	1,430	784	792	67	0	3,564
	Female	3	19	7	11	0	0	40
Offenses against family and children (20)	Male	0	13	17	54	12	0	96
	Female	3	12	31	90	11	0	147
Driving under the influence (21)	Male	3	218	567	2,336	612	3	3,739
	Female	0	35	102	336	84	0	557
Liquor law violations (22)	Male	85	684	6	15	7	1	798
	Female	14	45	0	4	1	0	64
Disorderly conduct (24)	Male	1,455	2,771	2,379	6,150	3,124	27	15,906
	Female	322	233	159	523	220	9	1,466
	Unknown	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
All other state law violations	Male	2,044	3,590	2,069	6,498	3,557	17	17,775
	Female	270	330	239	1,279	527	8	2,653
	Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other municipal code violations	Male	595	2,024	1,094	2,669	1,878	9	8,269
	Female	40	74	66	354	135	0	669
Traffic violations	Male	147	1,076	1,127	2,932	743	4	6,029
	Female	13	130	164	452	76	0	835
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Warrant arrests	Male	996	2,788	2,654	8,332	2,524	1	17,295
	Female	174	484	484	1,942	426	0	3,510
	Unknown	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
All Arrests	Male	19,223	34,047	23,992	64,087	25,478	121	166,948
	Female	3,803	4,810	3,562	13,224	4,206	38	29,643
	Unknown	0	6	4	6	6	0	22
Total Arrests		23,026	38,863	27,558	77,317	29,690	159	196,613

* Index Crime

Exhibit 12d.
Arrests by District, 2008

District	Index offenses *	Non-index offenses	Warrant Arrests	Total
01 - Central	1,950	6,354	577	8,881
02 - Wentworth	1,002	5,544	803	7,349
03 - Grand Crossing	1,765	7,657	1,421	10,843
04 - South Chicago	1,411	7,029	1,004	9,444
05 - Calumet	1,197	5,781	1,265	8,243
06 - Gresham	1,925	9,132	1,104	12,161
07 - Englewood	1,699	8,683	1,804	12,186
08 - Chicago Lawn	2,496	8,416	1,044	11,956
09 - Deering	1,501	7,221	1,005	9,727
10 - Ogden	1,241	7,650	1,050	9,941
11 - Harrison	2,022	11,920	1,444	15,386
12 - Monroe	825	3,820	452	5,097
13 - Wood	596	3,276	441	4,313
14 - Shakespeare	867	5,251	613	6,731
15 - Austin	1,001	10,903	1,737	13,641
16 - Jefferson Park	631	2,892	627	4,150
17 - Albany Park	792	3,358	282	4,432
18 - Near North	1,574	5,417	505	7,496
19 - Belmont	643	2,209	365	3,217
20 - Lincoln	458	1,857	328	2,643
21 - Prairie	459	2,898	302	3,659
22 - Morgan Park	2,898	3,073	547	4,431
23 - Town Hall	302	2,743	354	3,717
24 - Rogers Park	3,659	4,123	593	5,494
25 - Grand Central	1,979	8,356	1,140	11,475
Total	30,243	145,563	20,807	196,613

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

The background of the slide features a large, light blue, semi-transparent seal of the Chicago Police Department. The seal is a five-pointed star with a circular center. Inside the circle is a smaller seal depicting a Native American figure holding a bow and arrow, with a banner below it that reads "N HORTO". The words "CHICAGO" and "POLICE" are visible around the inner seal. The outer points of the star contain the text "4th MARSHAL" and "1837".

DIRECTED POLICING STRATEGIES

The Chicago Police Department relies on a variety of innovative crime-fighting strategies. This section provides data pertaining to several of these strategies, including POD surveillance cameras and community policing. The section also provides data on two specialized crime topics: domestic violence and hate crimes.

“As long as there are criminals, the police must attempt to protect society from their depredations.”

- Orlando Winfield Wilson,
Chicago Supt. of Police (1960-1967),
and prominent national police leader



POD SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS USEFUL AS CRIME FIGHTING TOOL

Since 2003, the Chicago Police Department has used surveillance cameras as a crime-fighting tool. The cameras are known as PODs (Police Observation Devices). Many of these cameras are equipped with a flashing blue light on the top, providing a visible indicator that the area is under police surveillance. In 2008, 161 new cameras were installed throughout Chicago.

Live POD video transmission is monitored by various Department personnel, and used to prevent or respond quickly to crime. For example, staff at each of Chicago's 25 district stations monitor cameras in their districts. Staff at CPD's Crime Prevention and Information Center monitor cameras throughout Chicago, with emphasis on cameras located near violent incidents that have just been reported. Gang and tactical officers monitor select cameras in conjunction with violence reduction missions.

POD video transmission is also available in some Department vehicles, through computer terminals installed in the vehicles. A Department web application allows live broadcasts from the vehicle.

The City of Chicago's Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) also monitors the cameras. POD locations are integrated with the city's 911 system. When a citizen calls 911 requesting police service, dispatchers receive information on the POD nearest to the call location.

POD video is also useful for investigations. Video footage is retained, and can be requested by Department members to help them make arrests. Once an arrest is made, video footage can assist with prosecutions.



POD CAMERA SURVEILLANCE IS A TOOL THE DEPARTMENT USES FOR:

- ✓ Crimes in Progress
- ✓ Evidence
- ✓ Identification of Offenders
- ✓ Quality of Life Observation:
 - Drinking and
 - Gambling on the Public Way
- ✓ Reverse Stings
- ✓ Police Safety and Integrity
- ✓ Gang Loitering
- ✓ Narcotic Operations
- ✓ Directed POD Missions

Exhibit 13. POD installations, 2008

	2008
POD installations	161
Aldermanic PODs	53
Operation Disruption PODs	14
Department of Justice PODs	5
Legislative PODs	22
Corporate Budget	65
CHA/CPD PODs	2



The number of beat community meetings in 2008 increased by 13.2 percent from 2007, while the number of attendees declined by 8.2 percent. In an average month in 2008, 274 beat meetings were held, each attended by 15 persons. In 2007 there were fewer beat meetings per month (242) but more attendees (18). Court Advocacy cases increased by 9.3 percent, but Court Advocacy volunteers declined by 5.7 percent. The number of persons attending CAPS district-level committee and subcommittee meetings increased by 1.1 percent between 2007 and 2008.

Exhibit 14a.

Beat Community Meeting Attendance, 2007-2008

	2007	2008	% Change
Total Meetings	2,905	3,289	13.2%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	242	274	13.2%
Total Attendees	52,892	48,538	-8.2%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	4,408	4,045	-8.2%
Average Attendees Per Meeting	18	15	-18.9%

Exhibit 14b.

Court Advocacy Cases and Volunteers, 2007-2008

	2007	2008	% Change
Total Cases	4,697	5,135	9.3%
Average Number of Monthly Cases	391	428	9.3%
Total Volunteers	6,523	6,152	-5.7%
Average Monthly Volunteers	544	513	-5.7%

Exhibit 14c.

Committee and Subcommittee Meeting Attendance within Districts, 2007-2008*

	2007	2008	% Change
Total Attendees	19,946	20,175	1.1%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	1,662	1,681	1.1%

* Includes District Advisory Committee and the following Subcommittees: Domestic Violence, Senior Citizen, Court Advocacy.

There were 204,054 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications in 2008, a 1.1 percent decrease from 2007. Domestic disturbance calls were close to their 2007 level (0.8 percent decrease), while domestic battery calls declined by 1.6 percent, and violation of an order of protection calls, by 4.4 percent.

The number of domestic violence calls per 1,000 residents varied by a factor of 15.7 among the districts, from 14.0 in the 19th District to 219.4 in the 7th District. Other relatively high districts were the 11th (176.7), 15th (156.5), 3rd (153.5) and 6th (150.1). Other relatively low districts were the 23rd (21.0), 18th (21.8), 16th (22.8), and 20th (23.4). The Citywide rate was 70.5 calls per 1,000 residents.

Exhibit 15a.

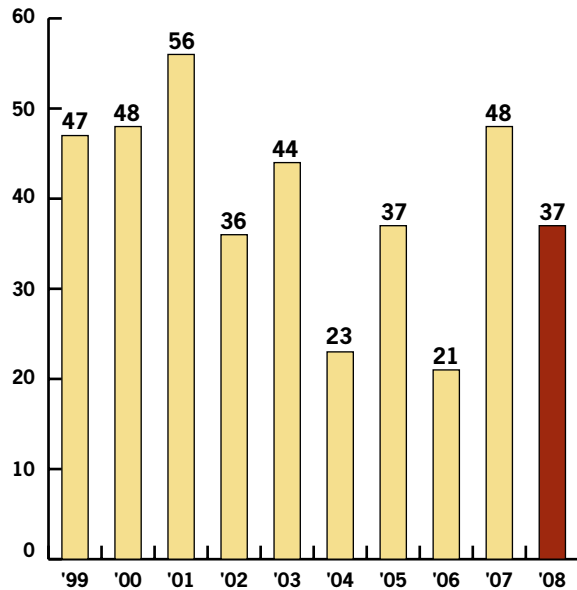
Domestic Violence Calls for Service by District, 2007-2008

District	2007	2008	% Change
1	1,267	1,356	7.0%
2	6,597	6,228	-5.6%
3	14,394	14,339	-0.4%
4	15,011	14,481	-3.5%
5	13,172	12,786	-2.9%
6	15,950	15,817	-0.8%
7	19,959	20,105	0.7%
8	13,765	14,156	2.8%
9	11,745	11,347	-3.4%
10	9,991	9,945	-0.5%
11	14,070	14,560	3.5%
12	3,355	3,427	2.1%
13	3,071	3,047	-0.8%
14	5,657	5,426	-4.1%
15	11,943	11,384	-4.7%
16	4,496	4,551	1.2%
17	4,717	4,658	-1.3%
18	2,526	2,416	-4.4%
19	1,564	1,510	-3.5%
20	2,362	2,396	1.4%
21	3,463	3,242	-6.4%
22	7,453	7,463	0.1%
23	2,121	2,062	-2.8%
24	5,501	5,533	0.6%
25	12,129	11,819	-2.6%
Total	206,279	204,054	-1.1%

Exhibit 15b.

Domestic Violence Calls for Service, 2007-2008

	2007	2008	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	149,952	148,778	-0.8%
Domestic Battery	50,967	50,150	-1.6%
Violation of Order of Protection	5,360	5,126	-4.4%
Total	206,279	204,054	-1.1%

Exhibit 15c.**Domestic-Related Murders, 1999-2008**

Domestic-related arrests decreased by 7.1 percent between 2007 and 2008. The overwhelming majority of arrests (91.5 percent) were for domestic battery, followed by violation of an order of protection (7.5 percent). The seven other categories in which 2007 arrests were made accounted for 1.1 percent of the total.

Domestic-related homicides have shown an extremely variable course over the past ten years, with four years of increase over the previous year, four years of decline, and one year essentially unchanged from the previous year. Annual changes of 20 incidents or more occurred in three of the years. The 2008 count of 37 is a decline of 22.9 percent from the previous year.

Exhibit 15d.**Domestic-Related Arrests, 2007-2008**

	2007	2008	% Change
Domestic Battery	10,153	9,497	-6.5%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	119	59	-50.4%
Battery - Unborn Child	1	3	200.0%
Violation of Bail Bond - Family Member	17	19	11.8%
Violation of Order of Protection	869	774	-10.9%
Stalking	3	7	133.3%
Aggravated Stalking	0	1	-
Unlawful Restraint	14	20	42.9%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	3	3	0.0%
Total	11,179	10,383	-7.1%

Targeted Response Unit

The Targeted Response Unit (TRU) mission was refocused in 2008. The new mission is to aggressively support the Bureau of Patrol by providing unified and flexible teams of experienced and proven officers to target locations that have the highest potential for public violence. Geographical assignments are based on a definitive analysis of intelligence and other violence predictors.



Exhibit 16.

Targeted Response Unit Activity, 2008

	2008
Total Missions*	4,778
Total Arrests	7,641
Narcotics Arrests	3,472
Warrants/Investigative Alerts	1,448
Weapon Arrests	174
Possession of Stolen Motor Vehicle Arrests	75
All Other Arrests	2,472
Weapons Recovered	178

* Missions reflect the total number of Tactical Response Unit teams deployed in 2008.



Gang/Narcotics Dispersals

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.

Exhibit 17.

Dispersals, 2007-2008

	2007	2008	% Change
Dispersal Orders	40,313	32,342	-19.8%
Persons Dispersed	91,138	70,050	-23.1%
Arrest Incidents	312	264	-15.4%
Persons Arrested	517	474	-8.3%

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 18a.**Narcotics Section Activity, 2008**

	2008
Narcotic Incident Investigations	3,150
Offenders Arrested*	1,932
Firearms Recovered	410
Vehicles Seized	195
U.S. Currency Seized	\$14,233,936.46

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

Exhibit 18b.**Drugs Recovered by Narcotics Section, 2008**

Drugs Recovered	Grams/ML	Estimated Street Value
Amphetamine	10.0 g	\$3,300.00
Cannabis-Generic	5,153,894.3 g	\$30,923,365.61
Cannabis-Hydro	10,300.5 g	\$309,105.00
Cannabis-Sinsemilla	642,662.4 g	\$10,346,598.24
Cocaine-Crack	12,117.2 g	\$1,490,415.60
Cocaine-Powder	706,706.3 g	\$88,338,291.25
Ecstasy Pills	25,827.5 g	\$645,687.50
Ephedrine	200.0 g	\$1,000.00
G.H.B. Liquid - ml.	1981.4 ml	\$20,100.00
Hallucinogens	34.0 g	\$306.00
Hashish	1,048.0 g	\$15,720.00
Heroin-Black Tar	498.3 g	\$74,745.00
Heroin- Brown	6878.3 g	\$687,830.00
Heroin-White	11,716.8 g	\$1,757,520.00
Hydrocodone	358.0 g	\$3,043.00
KHAT	39,830.0 g	\$199,150.00
MDMA	161.0 g	\$4,025.00
MDMA (Pills)	7.0 g	\$175.00
Methadone Pills	13.0 g	\$130.00
Methadone - ml.	3.0 ml	\$101.46
Methamphetamine - Ice	11,144.4 g	\$3,677,652.00
Oxycodone - Pills	135.0 g	\$1,147.50
PCP-Laced Material	14.2 g	\$390.36
PCP-Liquid - ml.	73.9 ml	\$750.00
Pharmaceuticals	30390.9 g	\$75,977.13
Psilocybin	374.6 g	\$3,371.13
Ritalin-Pills	60.0 g	\$210.00
Steroid-Liquid - ml.	212.9 ml	\$502.78
Steroid-Pills	10,052.0 g	\$50,260.00
Tranquilizer	294.0 g	\$1,617.00
Valium-Pills	334.0 g	\$1,169.00
Vicodin	186.0 g	\$930.00
Xanax	135.0 g	\$472.50
Total Weight Gms/ML	6,669,462.3 g	\$138,635,058.06
	2,271.2 ml	

The Organized Crime Division is a Citywide unit responsible for addressing narcotics and gang crime. The Division is composed of four sections: the Narcotics Section, the Gang Enforcement Section, the Gang Investigations Section, and the Vice Control Section. Through street-level enforcement and long-term criminal investigations, these sections both prevent and respond to illegal narcotics and gang activity. The Narcotics Section is responsible for many of the Department's drug operations. Exhibit 18a and 18b show Narcotics Section activity.

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, 1999-2008

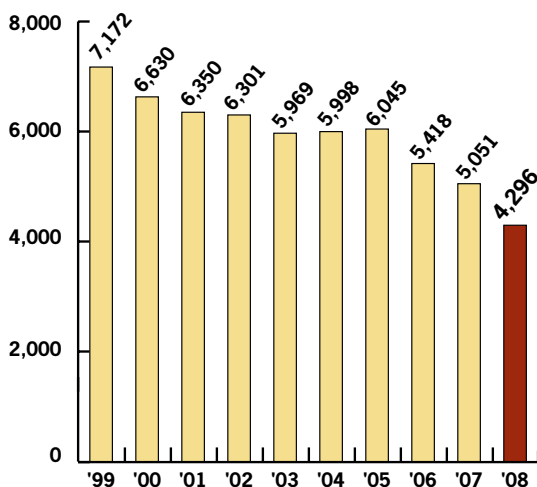


Exhibit 19b.

Roadside Safety Checks, 2007-2008

	2007	2008	% Change
DUI Arrests	341	353	3.5%
Open Liquor	116	95	-18.1%
Seat belt/child restraints	79	72	-8.9%
Unsafe vehicles	53	65	22.6%
License violations*	753	601	-20.2%
Insurance violations	585	482	-17.6%
Other citations**	446	485	8.7%
Total citations issued	2,373	2,153	-9.3%
Warnings issued	60	6	-90.0%
Total vehicles checked	7,004	8,007	14.3%

Exhibit 19c.

DUI Strike Force Patrols, 2007-2008

	2007	2008	% Change
DUI Arrests	133	135	1.5%
Open Liquor	51	41	-19.6%
Speeding	572	424	-25.9%
Seat belt/child restraints	542	363	-33.0%
Unsafe vehicles	146	308	111.0%
License violations*	392	504	28.6%
Insurance violations	505	632	25.1%
Other citations**	1,271	1,510	18.8%
Total citations issued	3,612	3,917	8.4%
Warnings issued	244	213	-12.7%

* 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, 2007-2008

	2007	2008	% Change
Missing Persons	18,898	17,969	-4.9%
Child Abuse (physical only)	1,413	1,372	-2.9%
Sex Offenses - Family Related*	1,168	1,104	-5.5%
Child Abduction - Family Related	1,058	1,052	-0.6%
Sex Offenses - Under 13, Special Investigations Unit*	788	834	5.8%
Dependent/Neglect	510	456	-10.6%
Child Abandonment	95	79	-16.8%
Total	23,930	22,866	-4.4%
DCFS Hotline Notifications	2,499	2,512	0.5%

The number of investigations conducted by the Juvenile Advocacy Section decreased by 4.4 percent between 2007 and 2008. The decrease was largely driven by a decline of 4.9 percent in missing persons investigations, the largest category. DCFS hotline notifications were essentially at their 2007 level (less than a 1 percent increase). Other categories, based on smaller numbers of cases, had decreases ranging from 2.9 percent (child abuse-physical only) to 16.8 percent (child abandonment). The number of child abduction-family related investigations remained essentially unchanged between the two years, while Sex Offenses-Under 13 Special Investigations Unit investigations increased by 5.8 percent.

Exhibit 20b.
Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department, 2007-2008

	2007	2008	% Change
School Absentees	54,258	47,218	-13.0%
Curfew Arrests	25,947	26,506	2.2%
Station Adjustments*	8,935	8,183	-8.4%
Referred to Agencies	3,006	2,473	-17.7%
Referred to Family	5,929	5,710	-3.7%
Directed to Juvenile Court	14,756	14,225	-3.6%
Directed to Criminal Court	186	180	-3.2%
Status Offenders**	173	198	14.5%
Total	104,255	96,510	-7.4%

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.

Between 2007 and 2008, there was a decrease of 7.4 percent in juveniles processed by the Department. School absentees, the largest category, decreased by 13.0 percent. Station adjustments showed an overall decrease of 8.4 percent, but each of its subcategories diverged from the overall figure: referrals to agencies decreased by 17.7 percent, and referrals to family, by 3.7 percent. Juveniles directed to Juvenile Court declined by 3.6 percent, while the number directed to Criminal Court dropped by 3.2 percent. One category, status offenders, showed a large percentage increase (14.5 percent), but it was based on a small number of cases.

Chicago Hate Crime - 2008

Chicago is a city with tremendous diversity among its citizenry. Persons of different races, ethnicities, religions, and sexual orientations live and work in close proximity. Unfortunately, there are instances when intolerance results in crime and violence. What follows are some notable hate crime incidents that occurred during 2008:

- An African-American male was walking home when he was chased down the block by a group of white males. While chasing the man, the offenders yelled various racial slurs. The offenders caught up with the man along a fence and began striking him.
- A Jewish business owner was at his place of business when he observed the offender loitering in front of his property with a heavy metal ice chopper. The business owner had previous contact with the offender, and had an active sentencing order against him prohibiting the offender from having contact with him or coming onto his property. The victim confronted the offender and told him to leave the area, whereupon the offender raised the ice chopper in a threatening manner and yelled a religious slur.
- A Hispanic female received an anonymous letter in the mail. The letter was violent and threatening, and included numerous ethnic slurs. The victim does not know who sent the letter or why.
- A man was walking to a sandwich shop with a friend when another man yelled disparaging comments about his sexuality. The victim ignored the offender. But when he exited the sandwich shop, the man confronted him, repeating the slurs. He then slashed the victim on the arm, abdomen and nose with a cutting instrument.

Hate crime is an offense under both Illinois Statute (720 ILCS 5/12-7.1) and the Municipal Code of Chicago (§8-4-085).

There are essentially two elements of a hate crime:

- 1) a criminal act which is an offense in itself,
- 2) a motive based on a specified, demographic characteristic of the victim, such as race, national origin, sexual orientation, or religion.

There were 72 hate crime incidents reported in 2008. This is the same total as in 2007. Racial bias was the most frequent motive for hate crimes in 2008, accounting for 32 reported incidents, or 44.4 percent of the total. African-Americans were the most frequent victims of racially-motivated hate crimes (28, or 87.5 percent).

Hate crimes based on sexual orientation were the second most frequent category, with 18 reported incidents, or 25.0 percent of the reported total.

Exhibit 21a.
Hate Crimes, 1999-2008

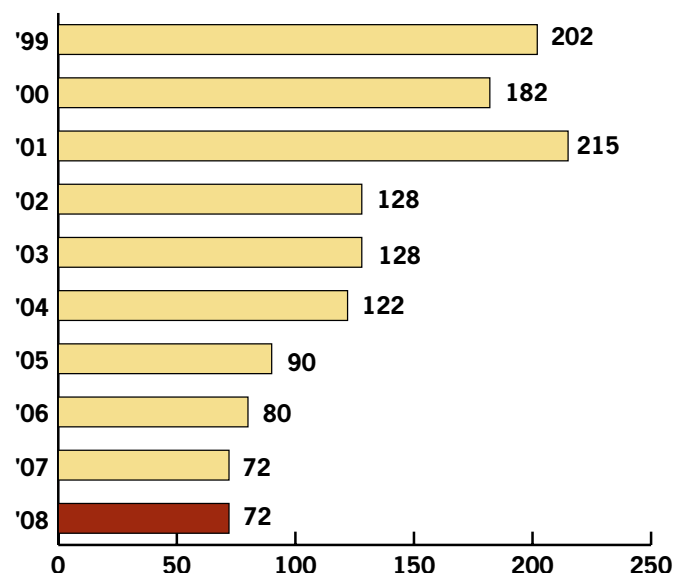
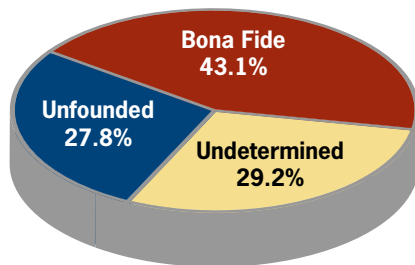


Exhibit 21b.**Hate Crimes Investigations by Motive, 2007-2008**

	2007	2008	% Change
Race	31	32	3.2%
Sexual orientation	26	18	30.8%
National origin	1	9	800.0%
Religion	13	13	0.0%
Other*	1	0	-100.0%
Total	72	72	0.0%

*Other includes gender and disability.

Three offense categories represented 80.5 percent of the reported total in 2008: battery/aggravated battery (34.7 percent), assault/aggravated assault (23.6 percent), and criminal damage to property (22.2 percent). These have typically been the leading categories, and also represented 80.6 percent of the reported total in 2007.

Exhibit 21c.**Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions, 2008**

When race and gender were known, 2008 hate crime offenders tended to be Caucasian males (45.1 percent) or African-American males (37.3 percent). These have typically been the predominant groups.

Exhibit 21d.**Hate Crimes by Offense, 2007-2008**

	2007	2008	% Change
Assault/Aggravated Assault	12	17	41.7%
Battery/Aggravated Battery	14	25	78.6%
Criminal Damage to Property	32	16	-50.0%
Criminal Damage to Vehicle	3	2	-33.3%
Harassment by Electronic Means/ Harassment and Threats by Telephone	0	0	--
Robbery/Armed/Aggravated/Attempt	6	4	-33.3%
Threats	3	3	0.0%
Other Criminal Offense*	2	5	150.0%
Total	72	72	0.0%

* Other Criminal Offenses include Intimidation, Criminal Defacement, Theft, Burglary, Criminal Trespass to Land, Arson, and Other Offenses.



ADMINISTRATION

This section provides data and information on the Department's organizational structure and available resources. The section also provides information on calls for police service, citizen complaints against the police, injuries sustained by Department members, and awards granted to Department members.

“The police are uniquely positioned to assist in order restoration and maintenance through their historical role as problem solvers in the community.”

- George Kelling,
Scholar, Rutgers University,
and developer of the “broken windows” theory



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 15,317 members at the end of 2008, including 13,354 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 legal affairs and media relations. 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 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 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 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.

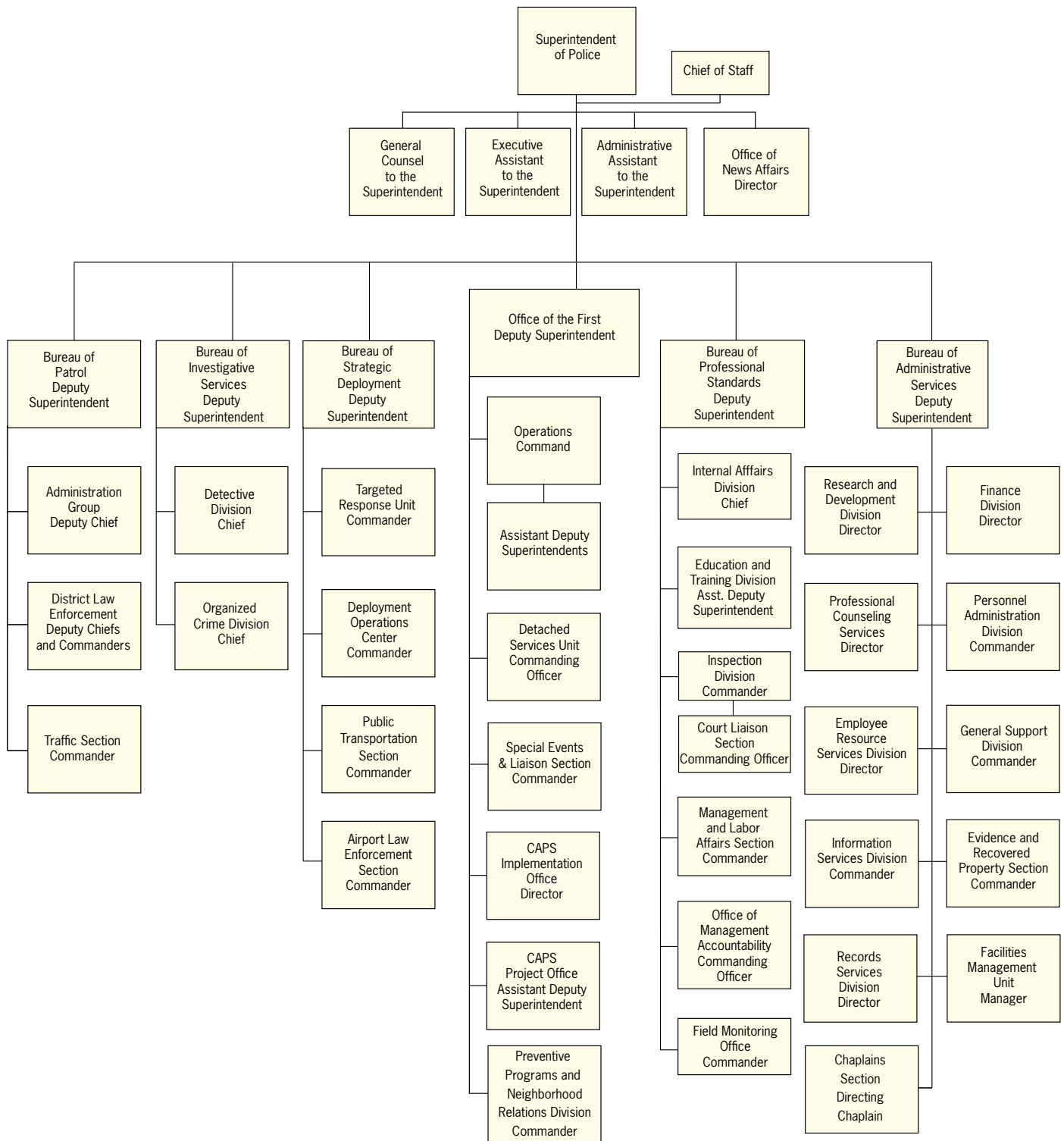
Bureau of Professional Standards

The Bureau of Professional Standards is responsible for evaluating and overseeing all aspects of officer accountability, and ensuring the fairness and effectiveness of the disciplinary process. Additionally, the bureau is responsible for officer education and training; management and labor affairs; conducting internal audits and inspection; serving as court liaisons; and monitoring the execution of the Department's operational plans.

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, 2008



The Chicago Police Department had 15,317 members at the end of 2008, virtually the same as at the end of 2007 (a 1.1 percent decrease). Each individual category of personnel—sworn/exempt, civilian and crossing guards—remained approximately at their 2007 level.

At the end of 2008, 31.1 percent of all Department members were female: 24.0 percent of sworn/exempt members, 62.6 percent of civilians and 95.7 percent of crossing guards.

Exhibit 23a.

Personnel by Race and Gender, 2008

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guards	Total
Caucasian	7,178	216	310	7,704
Male	5,710	115	17	5,842
Female	1,468	101	293	1,862
African-American	3,414	574	542	4,530
Male	2,221	155	17	2,393
Female	1,193	419	525	2,137
Hispanic	2,405	127	138	2,670
Male	1,913	57	6	1,976
Female	492	70	132	694
Native American	38	2	3	43
Male	30	1	0	31
Female	8	1	3	12
Other	319	47	4	370
Male	281	33	3	317
Female	38	14	1	53
Total	13,354	966	997	15,317
Male	10,155	361	43	10,559
Female	3,199	605	954	4,758

Exhibit 23b.

Languages Understood or Spoken by Sworn and Civilian Members, 2008

Language	Sworn	Civilian	Total
Spanish	2,402	265	2,667
Polish	234	11	245
German	125	21	146
Italian	118	18	136
French	117	18	135
Greek	87	5	92
Filipino	63	8	71
Arabic	66	8	74
Chinese	45	14	59
Croatian	31	0	31
Korean	26	1	27
Lithuanian	19	1	20
Japanese	27	0	27
Czech	16	2	18
Russian	45	4	49
Dactylology	13	2	15
Serbian	32	0	32
Assyrian	26	3	29
Other*	188	41	229

Almost half (49.7 percent) of the Department's 2008 members were classified as minorities: African-American, Hispanic, Native American, or Other. This breaks down into 46.2 percent of sworn/exempt members, 77.6 percent of civilians, and 68.9 percent of crossing guards. Compared to 2007, minority representation was virtually the same among sworn/exempt members (0.3 percent difference), up 1.3 percent among civilians, and up 2.3 percent among crossing guards.

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

The Chicago Police Department's appropriation decreased by \$30,792,829 or 2.6 percent between 2007 and 2008. This decrease was driven by a reduction of 2.7 percent in personnel services. In 2008, the latter represented 95.2 percent of the Department's annual appropriation, virtually identical to the 95.4 percent in 2007. Another noteworthy change was in respect to Commodities, which represent repair parts, material and supplies. The appropriation for this item increased by 3.4 percent, corresponding to a dollar increase of \$197,018. Other categories like Travel and Contingencies showed larger percentage changes, but on much smaller bases.

Exhibit 24a. Annual Appropriations*, 2007-2008

	2007	2008
Personnel Services (salaries, wages, etc.)	\$1,190,227,253	\$1,158,863,223
Contractual Services ^(a)	\$17,806,070	\$17,991,039
Travel	\$44,330	\$33,850
Commodities ^(b)	\$5,784,984	\$5,982,002
Equipment	\$52,300	\$57,530
Contingencies	\$43,650	\$50,000
For Specific Purposes - Financial ^(c)	\$25,141,770	\$25,141,770
For Specific Purposes - General ^(d)	\$1,655,848	\$1,719,013
For Specific Purposes - As Specified ^(e)	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Capital Equipment Note	\$6,176,064	\$6,301,013
Total	\$1,247,932,269	\$1,217,139,440

* 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) Includes, but is not limited to money for the payment of Tort and Non-Tort Judgements, outside counsel expenses and expert costs, as approved by the corporation counsel and money for the 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, 2008

Title	2008 Salary	
Superintendent	\$310,000	
First Deputy Superintendent	\$172,452	
Deputy Superintendent	\$163,680	
Chief	\$161,664	
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief	\$148,356	
District Commander	\$141,888	
	Starting	Maximum
Captain, Watch Commander	\$80,190	\$115,566
Lieutenant	\$72,822	\$107,382
Sergeant	\$64,368	\$96,072
Detective	\$57,642	\$87,354
Police Officers as Marine, Mounted, or Field Training Officer	\$55,728	\$84,876
Police Officer	\$43,104	\$80,736

The 4,704,590 calls to 911 in 2008 represent a drop of 7.3 percent from the 2007 total, and was the third-lowest figure in the 10-year period, following those of 1999 and 2000. 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 – Police”. These calls increased by 5.4 percent in 2008. In addition, Chicago offers translation service for non-English speaking callers. Exhibit 25c shows calls involving translation service.

Exhibit 25a.

911 Calls for Service, 1999-2008

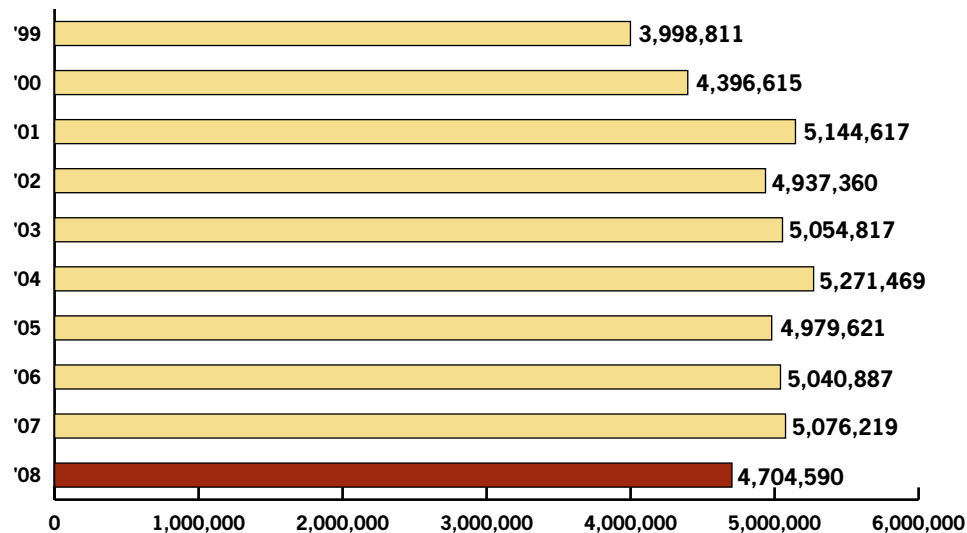


Exhibit 25b.

Incoming Calls Answered, 2007-2008

	2007	2008	% Change
911	5,076,219	4,704,590	-7.3%
Non Emergency – Police	476,135	501,875	5.4%
Non Emergency – All 311 calls	3,672,248	3,430,784	-6.6%
Administrative	291,118	257,613	-11.5%
Alarm	85,087	101,042	18.8%
Total	9,600,807	8,995,904	-6.3%

Exhibit 25c.

Foreign Language Outbound Calls, 2007-2008

	2007	2008	% Change
Foreign Language (System-Outbound)	85,786	82,710	-3.6%
Language (911 Only)	50,903	51,736	1.6%

During 2008, the Education and Training Division trained 282 Chicago Police Department recruits. This total includes both: (1) recruits who entered the Department's Training Academy during 2008, and (2) recruits who entered the Academy during 2007, and are on probationary status. Overall, 122 new recruits entered the Academy during 2008. Chicago recruits currently receive 885.2 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a 12-week field training and evaluation program.

In addition to recruits for the Chicago Police Department, the Education and Training Division trained 83 recruits for suburban police agencies. This represents a 12.6 percent decrease from the 95 trained in 2007. 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, 2007-2008

	2007	2008	% Change
Recruit Training	702	365	-48.0%
Chicago*	607	282	-53.5%
Suburban	95	83	-12.6%
Other Training	13,184	31,152	136.3%
Retreads/Retrainees**	76	94	23.7%
In-Service	12,437	29,105	134.0%
Pre-Service	190	194	2.1%
Outside Agency guests	431	1,733	302.1%
Civilian	50	26	-48.0%
Firearms Training	17,108	17,275	1.0%
Chicago	16,883	17,060	1.0%
Outside agencies using range	225	215	-4.4%
Total	30,994	48,792	57.4%

* Total includes both recruits who entered the Department's Training Academy during 2008, and recruits who entered the Academy during 2007, and are on probationary status. Overall, 122 new recruits entered the Academy during 2008.

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

The Independent Police Review Authority (IPRA) is responsible for conducting investigations into complaints against members concerning domestic violence, excessive force, coercion, and verbal abuse. Other types of misconduct are investigated by the Department's Internal Affairs Division (IAD). All complaints registered with IPRA receive a Log Number and are handled according to the Municipal Code of Chicago (§2-57). Depending on the nature of the allegations and whether the complainant signs an affidavit, complaints registered with IPRA are: (1) referred to IAD for investigation, (2) handled through Pre-Affidavit Investigation, or (3) assigned a Complaint Register number. For the last category of complaints, IPRA registers an official decision on the validity of the allegations (Unfounded, Exonerated, Not Sustained, Sustained).

Exhibit 27a.

Internal Affairs Division Investigations, 2008

Allegations	Investigation Initiated	Sustained Finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,433	423
Search - Related	1,151	26
Arrest / Lock-up Procedures	370	66
First Amendment and Illegal Arrest	352	13
Verbal Abuse	234	2
Criminal Misconduct	217	30
Traffic	206	17
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	170	73
Supervisory Responsibilities	40	7
Bribery/Official Corruption	36	2
Alcohol Abuse	32	17
Drug/Substance Abuse	11	8
Total	5,252	684

*The table does not reflect investigations initiated in 2008 that were still ongoing at the time of the report.

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

Exhibit 27b.

Allegations of Unreasonable Force, 2008

	Total
1) Number of police officers against whom an allegation of unreasonable force was made. ¹	687
2) Number of allegations of unreasonable force made against all accused officers. ²	773
3) Number of police officers against whom disciplinary charges were filed on the basis of allegations of unreasonable force. ³	103
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	379
5) Listing of allegations of unreasonable force for which the board has determined not to file charges. ⁵	561

Note: This status report is published pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/10-1-18. Items 1-5 reflect the exact language in this statute. As set forth expressly in that law, the information underlying this status report shall be confidential and exempt from public inspection and copying, as provided under Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act.

¹ This number 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 2008 were completed in 2008, and therefore some of those complaints remain open.

⁴ This number reflects the investigations of excessive force complaints pending as of December 31, 2008, 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.

Exhibit 27c.**2008 Recommended Disciplinary
Actions in Sustained Cases, IAD and IPRA ***

	2008
Reprimand	177
Suspended 1 to 5 days	283
Suspended 6 to 15 days	56
Suspended 16 to 30 days	45
Suspended 31 days or more	17
Separated from the Department* *	24
Total	602
Violation noted, no action	46
Summary Punishment Action Request	4,419
Hold - Penalty Not Served* * *	29
Resigned while under investigation	35

* 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.**2008 IPRA Investigations**

	2008
Investigations retained by IPRA	2,610
Investigations completed by IPRA	2,585
Unfounded ^(a) [No Affidavit = 1,047]	1,388
Exonerated ^(b)	14
Not Sustained ^(c)	666
Sustained ^(d)	57

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.

1,047 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 3,158 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2008, up 18.0 percent from the 2,677 incidents in 2007. On average, each district had 126 incidents in 2008, but the number varied from 22 to 259 per district. An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur during an officer's regular duties (94.9 percent), as opposed to special employment or being off duty; while the officer was in uniform (69.9 percent); and outdoors (70.6 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 35.1 percent of the time. The number of officers who sustained a non-fatal, major injury as the result of an attack increased slightly, from 37 officers in 2007 to 42 officers in 2008. The average age of a battered officer in 2008 was 35. Almost half (48.2 percent) of the officers attacked had five or fewer years of experience. The average age of known battery offenders was 27.

Exhibit 28a.

Attacks Against the Police Overview, 2008

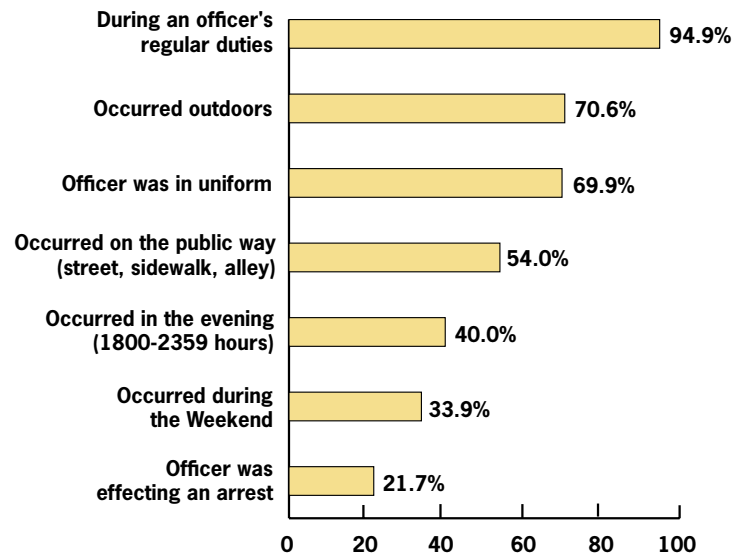


Exhibit 28b.

Injury Type, 2007-2008

	2007	2008
Fatal	0	4
Non-Fatal/Major Injury	37	42
Non-Fatal/Minor Injury	1,019	1,062
No Injury	1,621	2,050
Total	2,677	3,158

Exhibit 28c.

Weapons Type, 2007-2008

	2007	2008	% Change
Hands/Feet/Mouth	1,890	2,056	8.8%
Firearm	110	228	107.3%
Verbal Threat	318	413	29.9%
Vehicle	56	51	-8.9%
Knife	42	46	9.5%
Other*	261	364	39.5%
Total	2,677	3,158	18.0%

* Blunt Object and Other have been combined

Exhibit 28d.

Attacks Against Officers by District, 2007-2008

District	2007	2008	Change	% Change
1	63	67	4	6.3%
2	75	106	31	41.3%
3	148	176	28	18.9%
4	131	185	54	41.2%
5	118	163	45	38.1%
6	218	231	13	6.0%
7	177	175	-2	-1.1%
8	137	207	70	51.1%
9	141	163	22	15.6%
10	152	195	43	28.3%
11	257	259	2	0.8%
12	61	107	46	75.4%
13	51	59	8	15.7%
14	81	104	23	28.4%
15	156	164	8	5.1%
16	61	58	-3	-4.9%
17	71	77	6	8.5%
18	106	112	6	5.7%
19	61	51	-10	-16.4%
20	50	61	11	22.0%
21	26	22	-4	-15.4%
22	69	86	17	24.6%
23	50	56	6	12.0%
24	90	106	16	17.8%
25	115	151	36	31.3%
Outside City	12	17	5	41.7%
Total	2,677	3,158	481	18.0%

Exhibit 28e.

Age of Police Attacker, 2008

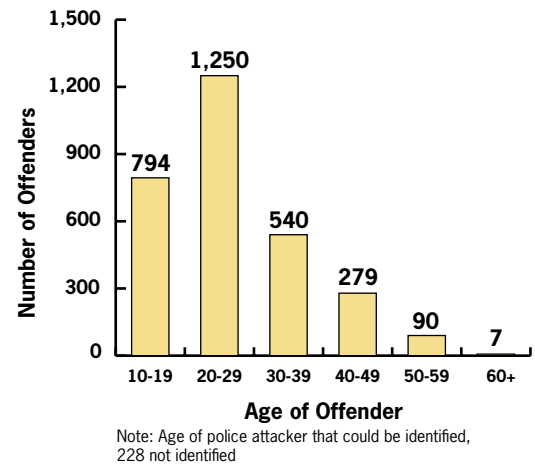


Exhibit 28f.

Age of Attacked Officer, 2008

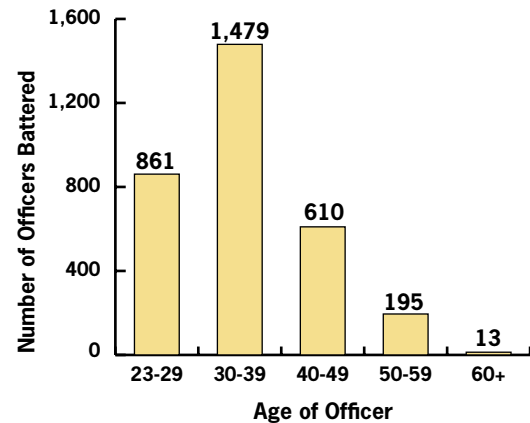
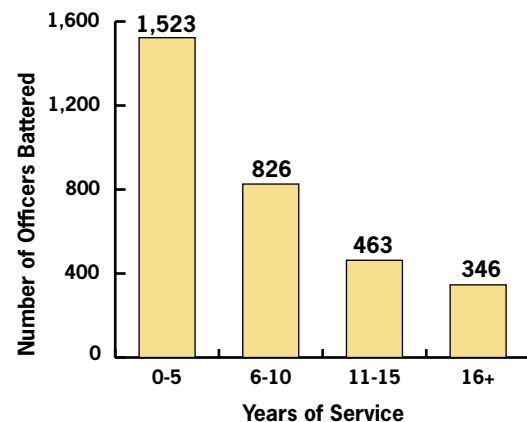


Exhibit 28g.

Attacked Officer Years of Service, 2008



The Department's fleet inventory decreased by 187 vehicles, or 4.9 percent, between 2007 and 2008. The most common vehicles were marked squad cars (43.4 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (36.2 percent). Almost all of the decrease in the number of vehicles (94.8 percent) was in respect to marked squad cars (99, or 52.9 percent) and unmarked squad cars (78, or 41.7 percent). Two vehicle categories showed noteworthy increases, although on much smaller bases: Suburbans, Tahoes, Explorers & Similar, from 66 to 79 vehicles (19.7 percent); and trailers, from 18 to 42 (133.3 percent).

Exhibit 29.
Fleet Inventory, 2007-2008

	2007	2008
Marked Squad Car	1,663	1,564
Unmarked Squad Car	1,381	1,303
Pound Vehicles (Expropriated)	294	283
Squadrol	85	68
P.A.P.V. *	99	95
Suburban, Tahoe, Explorer & Similar	66	79
Canine Mini-Van	32	29
CTA Security Car	33	33
Full-size Passenger Van	27	26
Utility Vehicle	39	42
Trailer	18	42
Prisoner Transport Van	13	14
Full-size Cargo Van/Step Van	9	10
Cargo Mini-Van	2	1
2-Wheel Motorcycle	10	10
3-Wheel Cushman	7	4
Boat	7	8
3-Wheel Motorcycle	3	0
Total	3,788	3,611

* Police All Purpose Vehicles

Exhibit 30. Awards Granted, 2008

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.	32
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.	27
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.	4
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).	2
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.	258
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.	97
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.	96
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.	1,352
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.	135
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.	155
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.	61
Fitness Award - Pins awarded to individuals who completed and passed the fitness test.	2,676
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.	53
Military Deployment Award - an award granted to any Department who is currently or was formerly a member of any branch of the U.S. Armed Services during his or her career as a department member and during a time of conflict or war was deployed or activated to full military service, with the exception of annual summer camp or training, whether involuntary or voluntary.	79
Total	5,030



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CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

2008 ANNUAL REPORT A YEAR IN REVIEW

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

Chicago Police Department
Research and Development Division
3510 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60653
Phone: 312-745-6071
Fax: 312-745-6932
e-mail: police@cityofchicago.org

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