CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

2009

ANNUAL REPORT

| POLICING | PARTNERSHIPS | PROFESSIONALISM |

A YEAR IN REVIEW

RICHARD M. DALEY
MAYOR

JODY P. WEIS
SUPERINTENDENT

The 2009 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.

It is not how

these officers died

that makes them heroes.

It is how they lived.

They will never be forgotten.

Police Officer

Alejandro Valadez

9534

- 01 June 2009 -

On June 1, 2009, Officer Alejandro "Alex" Valadez was shot and killed while investigating reports of gunfire on South Hermitage Avenue shortly after midnight. As he and his parner were questioning several individuals, a vehicle drove up and an occupant opened fire, striking Officer Valadez once in the leg and once in the head. He was transported to Stroger Hospital where he succumbed to his wounds later in the day. Officer Valadez had served with the Chicago Police Department for three years. He earned one Department Commendation and twenty-two honorable mentions. His efforts to protect the citizens of Chicago will never be forgotten.

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.

2009

ANNUAL REPORT
A YEAR IN REVIEW

Table of Contents

Getting illegal guns off the streets remains one of our main missions. One less gun on the street is one less shooting, one less victim, one less crime. Collaborative efforts among our intelligence-based units, enforcement units, and patrol will also continue in order to combat gangs, guns and drugs most effectively.

Our challenge is to examine the data carefully to inform strategy. We constantly evaluate our strategies to ensure that they are effective. We are committed to reducing violence and keeping the residents of Chicago safe and will work to maintain a steady decline in all crime categories in the future. I have confidence in the strategies we currently have in place as well as the strategies we are working on for the upcoming year.

I also would like to thank the men and women of the police department for continuing to work hard and keep our city safe. Officer Alejandro (Alex) Valadez, Star # 9534, made the ultimate sacrifice in 2009. May we never forget this brave officer and his dedication to keeping the residents of Chicago safe.

Working together, 2009 proved to be a highly effective year for the Chicago Police Department and the communities that we serve.

Through strong partnerships and strategic policing, we ended 2009 with very good statistical results. While there was a significant decrease in the number of homicides, we have more work to do. As anyone would agree, any murder is one too many. The Chicago Police Department, and the men and women who comprise it, are working to meet this challenge.

The department holds steadfast in its commitment to working with our community to develop proactive and comprehensive strategies to combat violence. The active involvement of our residents is critical to our success. Without the participation of members of the community, our efforts will always fall short. It is critical that we break the code of silence and work together to keep our city safe.

Attacking gangs, guns, and drugs remains a top priority. We will maintain a citywide approach to preventing violence, deploying specialized units to areas that are the most violent.

The Chicago Police Department is one of the largest law enforcement agencies in the country but also one of the finest. I am honored to serve as Superintendent with great pride and pledge to continue to combat gangs, guns, and drugs. My commitment is unwavered and I look forward to serving in 2010.

Jody P. Weis
Superintendent of Police
Chicago Police Department

Core Values

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

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

O — **Obligation** | We serve all citizens equally with fairness, dignity, and respect.

L — **Leadership** | Our leadership examples inspire respect for ourselves and admiration for our department.

I — **Integrity** | We are committed to the highest standards of honesty and ethical conduct.

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

E — **Excellence** | We proudly wear the Chicago Police Department star with excellence as our standard.

In the Spotlight

This section highlights Chicago Police Department stories from 2009. 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

HEROIC ACTS IN 2009

Department members are trained to provide emergency assistance. Every year, department members apply this training in life-threatening situations that require quick action. 2009 was no exception. Here are three stories of heroism from 2009.

✪ In January, Officer Robert Gamez helped revive a man suffering from a heart attack. The man was waiting to board a plane at Midway Airport when he collapsed and appeared to suffer from a seizure. Officer Gamez quickly filed through the gathering crowd. A flight attendant handed him a heart defibrillator. Officer Gamez was trained to use the defibrillator, but had finished the training only a week prior. Nonetheless, he operated the defibrillator and conducted CPR. With the assistance of a doctor who was present, he revived the man. Thanks to Officer Gamez, the man survived the heart attack.

✪ In September, Officer Chris Anderson rescued a tourist who had fallen into Lake Michigan. The tourist, an elderly man, had lost his balance while attempting to attach his boat to a harbor wall. After being summoned by a citizen, Officer Anderson rushed to the scene. The man was showing signs of weakening; he sunk below the water surface, failing to reappear. Officer Anderson laid down and, extending his arm, took hold of the man's clothing. With the assistance of two citizens, he pulled the man to safety. The man was able to walk away and sustained no serious injuries.

✪ In December, Officer Brian Baader rescued a woman from the second story of a burning home. Officer Baader was on-duty. While listening to his police radio, he learned that a house was on fire in his district. He arrived at the scene before the Fire Department. Citizens present at the scene informed him that a woman was trapped on the second floor of the burning home. Officer Baader had no fire equipment. Nonetheless, he forced open the front door

> **"**Officer Baader...learned that a house was on fire... Citizens present at the scene informed him that a woman was trapped on the second floor of the burning home.**"**

and proceeded to the second floor. He located a woman lying on the floor. Lifting her in his arms, he carried her out of the home. Once outside, Officer Baader collapsed on the ground, suffering from smoke inhalation. However, both he and the woman safely survived the fire.

Chicago Police Provide Security at Inauguration

In January, a team of department members provided volunteer assistance at the Presidential Inauguration. The Chicago Police Department was one of the many agencies that assisted the Metropolitan DC Police Department and Homeland Security during the event. Department members were assigned to various sites, managing crowds and ensuring public safety. To do so, they volunteered their annual vacation time. "These men and women have chosen to provide their expertise and law enforcement services on their days off. Chicago will be represented well by their presence and service," said Chicago Police Superintendent Jody P. Weis.

Department Promotes Language Assistance Services

In October, the department announced a program designed to overcome language barriers between citizens and police. All department members were shown a training video, instructing them on how to offer and obtain an interpreter for individuals with limited English language skills. Signs emphasizing free interpreter services were prominently displayed in all 25 police districts—in the languages common to each District's constituency. Department members were provided a language identification card. The card, which includes 39 languages, allows citizens to select the language in which they are best able to communicate with police.
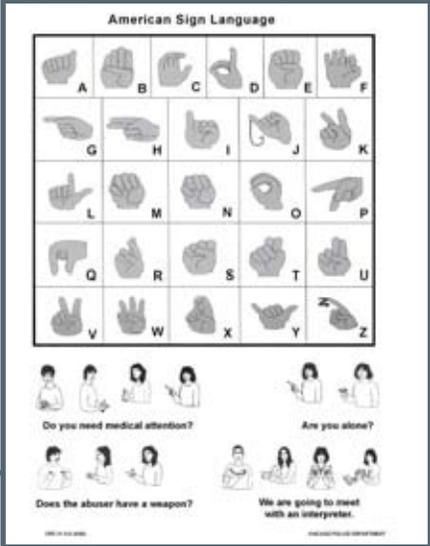
ENHANCED SAFETY ON CTA TRAINS

Through funds obtained from the federal Department of Homeland Security, the Department's Public Transportation Section was able to expand security on CTA trains and platforms. Funds were used to obtain, and then train, additional canines. The animals are trained to detect explosives.

The canines play a key role in Rail Saturation Missions conducted by the Public Transportation Section. In these missions, officers and canine handlers conduct random sweeps of CTA stations. They enter trains as they arrive and depart from the platform, then proceed through all rail cars. The canines sniff for bombs, while officers enforce laws. Officers also use the sweeps as an opportunity to engage citizens, explaining their efforts and educating them on rail safety. Citizen response to the sweeps has been very positive.

SPECIALIZED UNITS ADDRESS VIOLENCE

In 2009, the department continued to implement a proactive violence reduction strategy. Three of the department's specialized units – Mobile Strike Force (MSF), the Targeted Response Unit (TRU), and the Gang Enforcement Unit (GEU)—were central to the approach. All three units are flexible, providing additional resources where they are most needed. Through the efforts of MSF and TRU, high crime locations are saturated with officers, preventing crimes before they occur. GEU relies on a slightly different gang-specific approach. Gangs often operate in different areas of the city, necessitating effective communication among different CPD units. In January, all of the department's gang teams were placed under the leadership of a single commander. Through this organizational strategy, the department is in a better position to address gang problems that span multiple police districts.
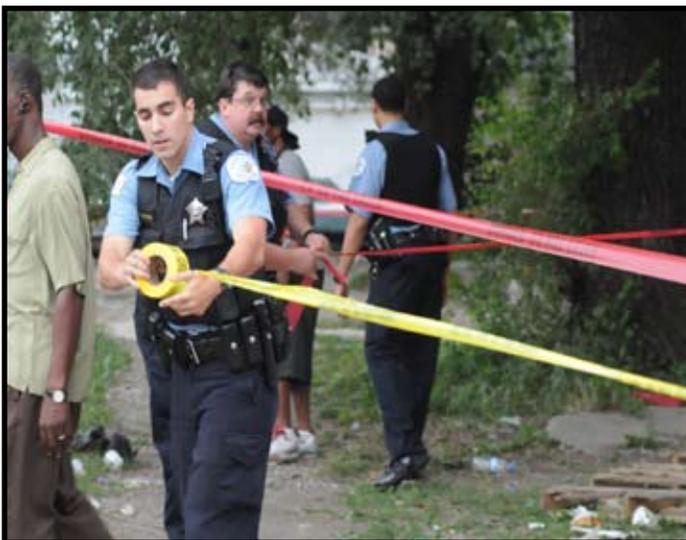
Candlelight Vigil Honors
Fallen Department Members

In September, the department held its annual candlelight vigil. The event, held at Gold Star Families Park near Soldier Field, honors department members who have made the ultimate sacrifice. Every year, during this somber event, the names of over 450 fallen members are read aloud. Attendees show their respect by saluting or holding a blue light. At this year's event, eight new names were added to the memorial wall located in the park.

Police and Community "Smoke Out" Crime

Every year, the department's community policing offices, in conjunction with the CAPS Implementation Office, work hard to strengthen police-community relations. 2009 was no exception.

Block clubs provide Chicago citizens with an opportunity to meet neighbors and work with the police to address crime. Blocks clubs are composed of neighbors, who organize in order to address problems on their block. "Smoke outs" provide a visible means for block clubs to send a message to criminals. At these events, police and community gather on the street for a cookout. This friendly atmosphere provides a good opportunity for police-community dialogue. Often, local department staff come out

in full force, holding an outdoor roll call during the event. The events take place throughout the city, often on Friday night.

First Offender Charged Under New Valadez Law

In June, Officer Alejandro Valadez was fatally wounded while responding to a call for police service. As he and his partner were questioning several individuals, a group of gang members drove by and shot Officer Valadez. The alleged shooter was a known gang member on felony probation for a weapons violation.

In response to the tragic event, a new bill was drafted by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. Under the new law, gang members who are convicted of illegally possessing a firearm on the public way receive a mandatory prison sentence. In December, Governor Pat Quinn

signed the bill into law at the District 07 office —Officer Valadez's assigned district. Had the law been in effect on the night Officer Valadez was murdered, the perpetrator would have been detained. Not long after the bill was signed, an offender was charged with violating the new law.

Department Offers High-Tech Crime Reporting Option

Texting has become a popular means of communication. Recognizing this, the department launched its "TXT2TIP" program. Under the

program, citizens can use their cellular phone to text anonymous tips to the department. The tips are routed through an independent service provider, then come to the department's Crime Prevention Information Center (CPIC). CPIC staff monitor the messages and respond back to citizens. Texters are given a random alias to ensure anonymity. Once a text is received, CPIC staff route the information to the appropriate department unit so that the information can be utilized. In 2009, the department launched a citizen awareness—campaign. In particular, students were encouraged to report safety issues associated with their school.

CRACKING THE CASE:
SUCCESSFUL INVESTIGATIONS IN 2009

When a crime pattern is detected, department members diagnose the problem and develop an investigative strategy. Every year, the department halts crime rings that victimize citizens and disrupt communities. Here are a few examples from 2009:

✪ During the summer, the Airport Law Enforcement Section noticed a rash of crime

> **"**...the Airport Law Enforcement Section noticed a rash of crime.... Numerous passengers reported electronic devices were stolen from their luggage.**"**

reports at Midway Airport. Numerous passengers reported that electronic devices were stolen from their luggage. With the aid of GPS and tracking devices, Airport Section officers conducted an investigation that led to the arrest of several airline staff.

✪ In August, the Marine and Helicopter Unit responded to a rash of burglaries. Boats docked in the city harbor were being burglarized. Upon investigation, Marine Unit staff realized that the perpetrators were entering the harbor by boat. They conducted a surveillance sting and identified the offenders. The fleeing offenders were apprehended.

✪ In the fall, Area Four detectives noticed an increase in thefts of catalytic converters taken from automobiles. In response, they analyzed video footage from PODs—Chicago's blue light police surveillance cameras—as well as private security cameras mounted in stores. They located video footage of thefts. The footage enabled them to identify the offenders' vehicles – two vans. Detectives set up surveillance on vans that matched the descriptions. They caught offenders in the act. Nine offenders were arrested.

COPS AND KIDS: POLICE PROGRAMS SUPPORT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

*E*very child needs positive adult role models. Through community policing, and often in collaboration with other city agencies, the Chicago Police Department organizes and supports numerous youth programs. Department members devote considerable time to Chicago youth—building trust, developing

> "Department members devote considerable time to Chicago youth—building trust, developing leadership skills, and assisting children in need."

leadership skills, and assisting children in need. Here are a few examples from 2009. Some are new programs, others ongoing traditions that remained alive in 2009.

✪ In the "Hooked on Fishing" program, children were taught fishing skills. Department members share their knowledge with children from high crime communities. The program taught patience, provided children with an opportunity to learn a new skill, and provided a constructive summer activity.

✪ At the Chicago Youth Leadership Academy, young men from the 3rd District participated in a week-long residential program on leadership development. The program focused on issues facing youths in urban environments.

✪ Since 1999, the department has offered training to high school students interested in a public safety career. The Chicago Police and Fire Training Academy is coordinated with the Chicago Fire Department, Chicago Public Schools, and City Colleges of Chicago. The two-year pro-

gram offers students a hands-on oppor-
tunity to learn the practical and profes-
sional aspects of police work.

✪   The 5th District CAPS Office organized a
holiday basketball tournament involving eight
local elementary schools. The tournament
kicked off a larger effort to bring positive police
resources to the Altgeld Gardens public housing
community.

✪   In the Chicago Youth Corps program,
young men and women participated in a five-
week summer program at the department's Edu-
cation and Training Academy. The program is
an interagency effort to address youth violence.

Participants were taught leadership and team-
building skills, as well as job training. At the end
of each program week, youth participated in a
paid activity that teaches job skills and commu-
nity service.

✪   The department held its first Arab-Amer-
ican Youth Forum. At the forum, 10–15 year old
students participated in a discussion on youth
violence. During the event, department mem-
bers facilitated a discussion on ways to break
down the "code of silence" that prevents youths
from reporting incidents to police.

CRIME

In this section, Chicago crime data is presented. Emphasis is placed on 2009 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, California Police Chief,
  (1909-1923, 1925-1932)
  and American police innovator

Reported index crime decreased 7.4% from 2008 to 2009. With the exception of an increase from 2007 to 2008, index crime trended downward during the ten-year period from 2000 to 2009. Overall, across the entire time period, index crime decreased 27.2% from 2000 to 2009.

Exhibit 1
Total Index Crimes, 2000—2009

Year	Total Index Crimes
'09	155,539
'08	167,908
'07	162,086
'06	166,061
'05	167,841
'04	178,534
'03	185,457
'02	194,261
'01	199,233
'00	213,637

About Index Crime

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

Both violent index crime and property index crime decreased from 2008 to 2009. Violent crime decreased by 6.1%, and property crime decreased by 7.7%. Of the four major violent crime categories (murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery and aggravated assault/battery), murder decreased the most in percentage terms—by 10.1%. Of the four major property crime categories (burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson), motor vehicle theft decreased the most in percentage terms—by 18.1%.

Exhibit 2

Index Crimes, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Murder	513	461	-10.1%
Criminal Sexual Assault—Total	1,578	1,458	-7.6%
• Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	88	78	-11.4%
• Criminal Sexual Assault	1,490	1,380	-7.4%
Robbery—Total	16,661	15,918	-4.5%
• Armed Robbery	10,078	9,617	-4.6%
• Strong-arm Robbery	6,583	6,301	-4.3%
Aggravated Assault/Battery—Total	17,048	15,791	-7.4%
• Gun	4,823	4,385	-9.1%
• Knife or cutting instrument	4,225	3,872	-8.4%
• Other dangerous weapon	7,400	6,932	-6.3%
• Hands, fists, feet, etc.	600	602	0.3%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**35,800**	**33,628**	**-6.1%**
Burglary—Total	26,101	26,630	2.0%
• Forcible Entry	17,943	18,493	3.1%
• Unlawful Entry/Home Invasion	7,116	7,114	0.0%
• Attempted Forcible Entry	1,042	1,023	-1.8%
Theft	86,506	79,212	-8.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	18,871	15,462	-18.1%
Arson	633	607	-4.1%
Property Crime Subtotal	**132,111**	**121,911**	**-7.7%**
Total Index Crimes	**167,911**	**155,539**	**-7.4%**

Violent index crimes are offenses in which the victim is physically harmed, or threatened with harm. Violent crimes accounted for 21.6 % of the index crimes reported during 2009. Of the violent crimes, 47.3% were categorized as robbery. A majority of property crimes were categorized as theft (65.0%).

Exhibit 3a

Violent Index Crime vs. Property Index Crime, 2009

Violent Index Crimes 21.6%

Property Index Crimes 78.4%
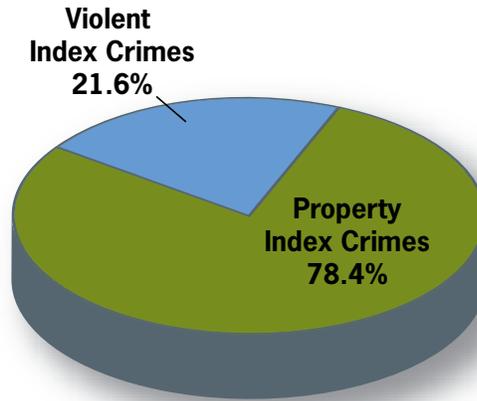
Exhibit 3b

Violent Index Crime, 2009

Aggravated Assault 17.0%

Criminal Sexual Assault 4.3%

Murder 1.4%

Aggravated Battery 29.9%

Robbery 47.3%
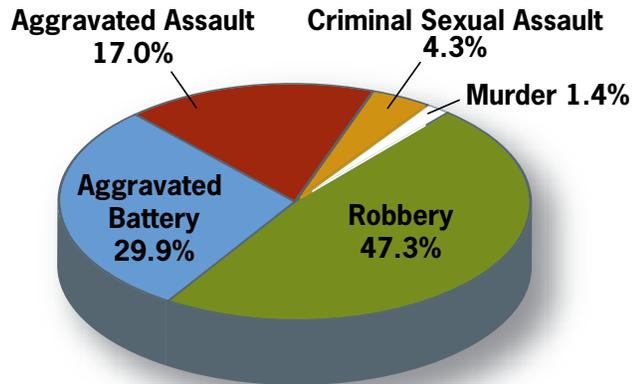
Exhibit 3c

Property Index Crime, 2009

Motor Vehicle Theft 12.7%

Arson 0.5%

Burglary 21.8%

Theft 65.0%
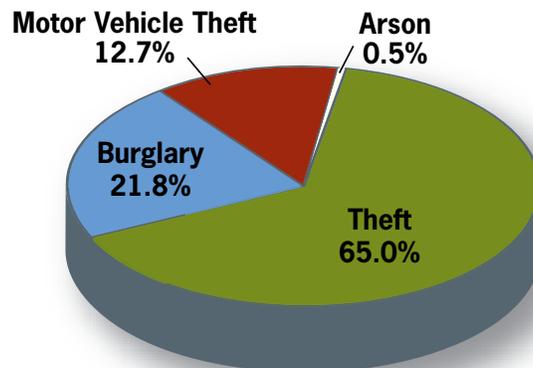
Exhibit 4a

Index Crime Victims by Gender, 2009

Index Crime	Male	Female
Murder	87.8%	12.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	9.7%	90.3%
Robbery	71.5%	28.5%
Aggravated Assault	56.5%	43.5%
Aggravated Battery	64.6%	35.4%
Total Violent Crime	**64.4%**	**35.6%**
Burglary	49.6%	50.4%
Theft	48.7%	51.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	59.1%	40.9%
Arson	52.5%	47.5%
Total Property Crime	**50.4%**	**49.6%**
Total Index Crime	**54.1%**	**45.9%**

Of violent index crime victims, 64.4% were male. This gender difference was most pronounced for murder (87.8% of victims were male) and robbery (71.5% of victims were male). Conversely, a considerable majority of criminal sexual assault victims were female (90.3%).

Of violent index crime victims, 64.2% were African-American. Considerably smaller percentages of violent crime victims were Hispanic (20.1%) or Caucasian (13.6%). Racial differences were most pronounced for murder (75.4% of victims were African-American) and aggravated battery (73.2% of victims were African-American).

Property index crime victimization was distributed about equally by gender, although 59.1% of motor vehicle theft victims were male. There were racial differences in property crime victimization, as 43.8% of property crime victims were African-American, 34.4% were Caucasian, and 18.2% were Hispanic.

Exhibit 4b

Index Crime Victims by Race, 2009

Index Crime	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Murder	75.4%	3.5%	20.0%	0.9%	0.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	66.3%	14.5%	18.4%	0.9%	0.0%
Robbery	57.4%	17.8%	21.3%	3.3%	0.3%
Aggravated Assault	65.0%	12.0%	21.7%	1.3%	0.0%
Aggravated Battery	73.2%	8.7%	17.5%	0.5%	0.1%
Total Violent Crime	**64.2%**	**13.6%**	**20.1%**	**2.0%**	**0.2%**
Burglary	52.2%	26.6%	17.9%	3.1%	0.2%
Theft	38.7%	41.1%	16.2%	3.7%	0.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	50.1%	20.7%	26.8%	2.2%	0.2%
Arson	52.2%	13.0%	33.5%	1.1%	0.1%
Total Property Crime	**43.8%**	**34.4%**	**18.2%**	**3.4%**	**0.2%**
Total Index Crime	**49.2%**	**28.9%**	**18.7%**	**3.0%**	**0.2%**

As of early 2010, 19.0% of reported 2009 index crime incidents had been cleared. This percentage was similar to a 2008 percentage (18.4%) that was calculated around the same time one year earlier, thus providing a fair annual comparison.

Clearance rates differed by crime type. Aggravated assault had the highest clearance rate (54.0%), followed by criminal sexual assault (44.3%). Burglary and motor vehicle theft had the lowest clearance rates (10.7% and 10.8%).

A greater percentage of violent crime incidents were cleared. For example, 54% of reported aggravated assault incidents were cleared, while 10.7% of burglary incidents were cleared

Exhibit 5a
Index Offenses and Clearances, 2009

	Offenses	Clearances*	% Cleared
Murder	461	160	34.7%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,458	646	44.3%
Robbery	15,918	3,404	21.4%
Aggravated Assault	5,726	3,090	54.0%
Aggravated Battery	10,065	4,137	41.1%
Total Violent Crime	**33,628**	**11,437**	**34.0%**
Burglary	26,630	2,859	10.7%
Theft	79,212	13,430	17.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	15,462	1,669	10.8%
Arson	607	94	15.5%
Total Property Crime	**121,911**	**18,052**	**14.8%**
Total Index Crime	**155,539**	**29,489**	**19.0%**

Exhibit 5b
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%**

Source: Data were taken from the 2008 Annual Report.

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

Note: The numbers reported for clearances may be lower than the actual number of clearances for the offenses in a given year. This is because a clearance may occur during the year in which the offense was committed or in a subsequent year. For comparative purposes, the clearance data in Exhibit 5b match the numbers reported in the 2008 Annual Report and do not reflect any clearances which may have occurred in subsequent years.

With the exception of an increase from 2007 to 2008, total violent index crime consistently decreased throughout the decade. There were 33,628 violent crimes in 2009. This total was 30.7% lower than the 2000 total (48,501).

The figures below show trends for individual violent crime categories. For every category, there was an overall pattern of decline from 2000 to 2009. The magnitude of the decline varied by crime category: 27.2% for murder, 26.5% for criminal sexual assault, 17.7% for robbery, and 40.5% for aggravated assault/battery.

Exhibit 6a
Murder, 2000–2009

Values by year: '00: 633, '01: 667, '02: 656, '03: 601, '04: 453, '05: 451, '06: 471, '07: 446, '08: 513, '09: 461
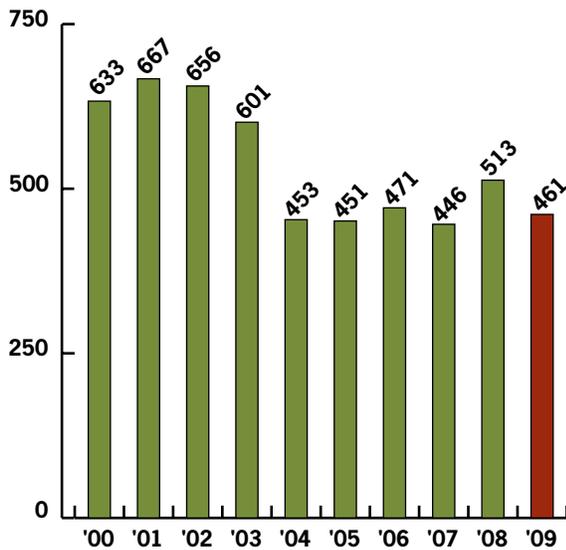
Exhibit 6b
Criminal Sexual Assault, 2000–2009

Values by year: '00: 1,984, '01: 1,933, '02: 1,971, '03: 1,805, '04: 1,706, '05: 1,619, '06: 1,537, '07: 1,599, '08: 1,578, '09: 1,458
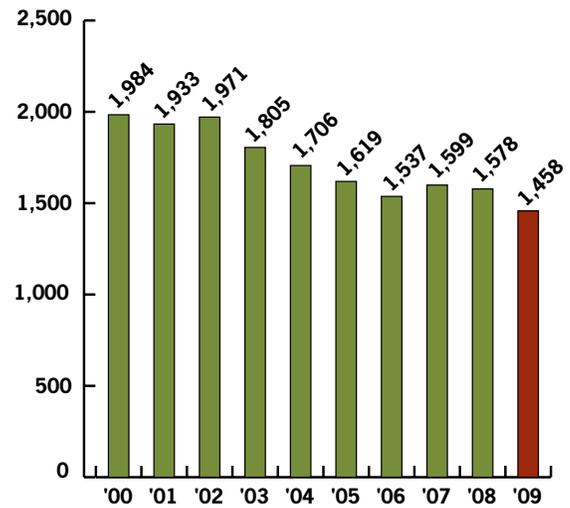
Exhibit 6c
Robbery, 2000–2009

Values by year: '00: 19,341, '01: 18,450, '02: 18,533, '03: 17,324, '04: 15,895, '05: 15,964, '06: 15,868, '07: 15,426, '08: 16,661, '09: 15,918
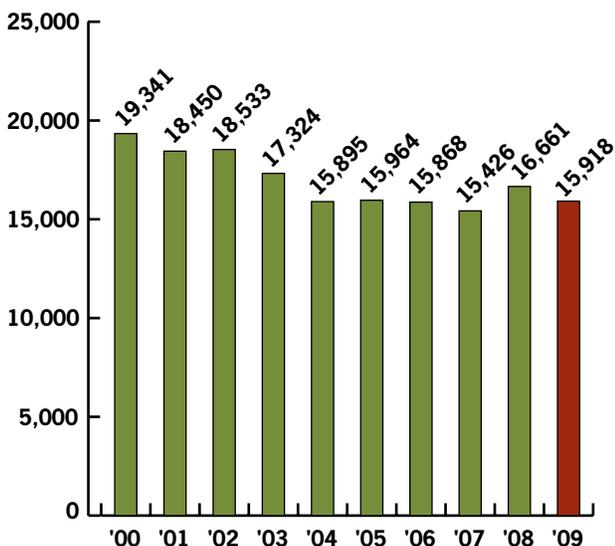
Exhibit 6d
Aggravated Assault/Battery, 2000–2009

Values by year: '00: 26,543, '01: 25,544, '02: 25,005, '03: 19,800, '04: 18,731, '05: 17,943, '06: 17,463, '07: 17,428, '08: 17,048, '09: 15,791
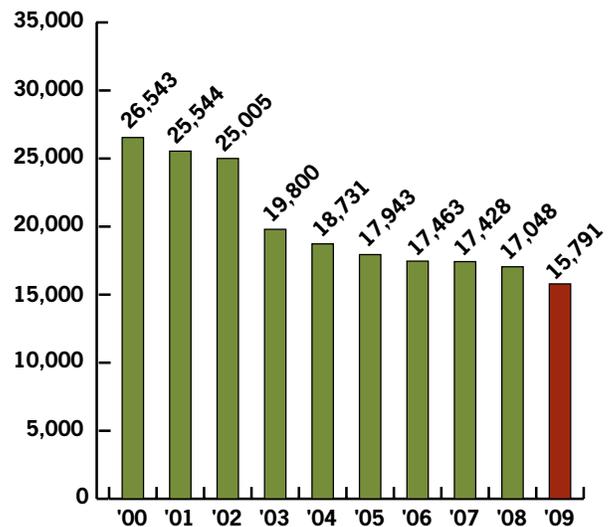
With the exception of an increase from 2007 to 2008, total property index crime consistently decreased throughout the decade. This trend mirrored the total violent index crime trend. There were 125,320 property crimes in 2009. This total was 24.1% lower than the 2000 total (165,138).

The figures below show trends for individual property crime categories. For three of four categories, there was an overall pattern of decline from 2000 to 2009: 42.8% for arson, 25.3% for theft, and 36.5% for motor vehicle theft. In contrast, burglary incidents have increased from 2006 to 2009, with the 2009 total only 6.0% lower than 2000.

Exhibit 7a
Arson, 2000–2009

Year	Value
'00	1,062
'01	1,004
'02	1,022
'03	945
'04	773
'05	682
'06	713
'07	700
'08	633
'09	607
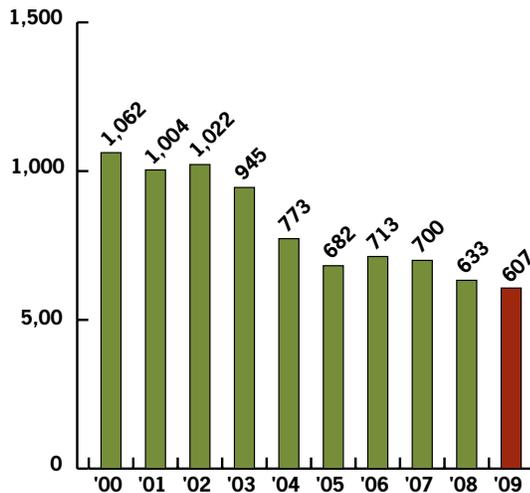
Exhibit 7b
Burglary, 2000–2009

Year	Value
'00	28,321
'01	26,009
'02	25,399
'03	25,102
'04	24,419
'05	25,314
'06	24,196
'07	24,766
'08	26,101
'09	26,630
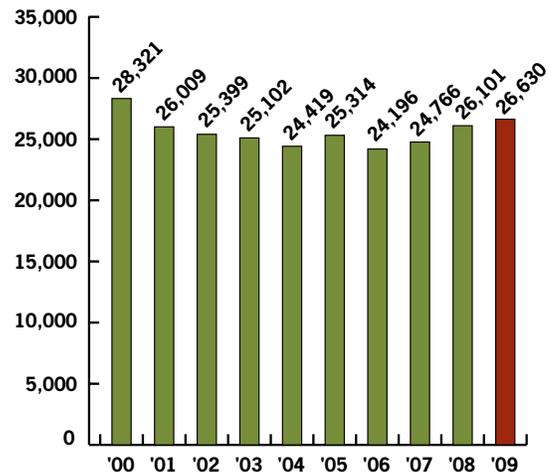
Exhibit 7c
Theft, 2000–2009

Year	Value
'00	106,020
'01	97,939
'02	96,439
'03	97,098
'04	93,809
'05	83,373
'06	84,007
'07	83,118
'08	86,506
'09	79,212
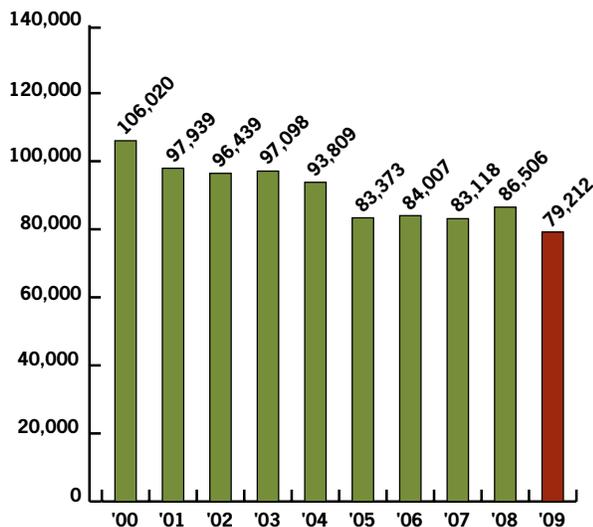
Exhibit 7d
Motor Vehicle Theft, 2000–2009

Year	Value
'00	29,735
'01	27,689
'02	25,238
'03	22,784
'04	22,753
'05	22,496
'06	21,806
'07	18,607
'08	18,871
'09	18,871
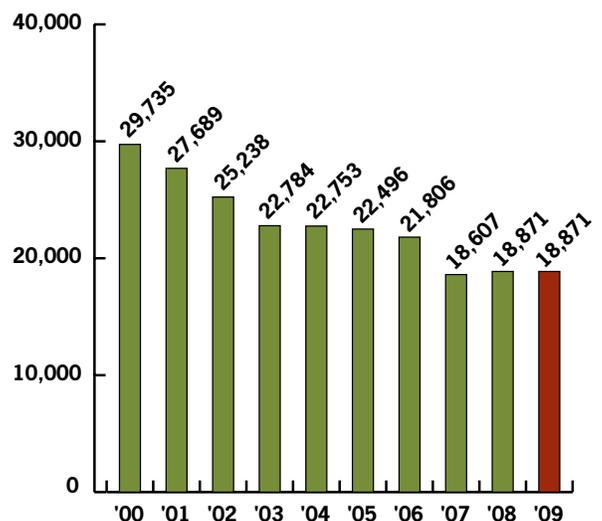
Exhibit 8a

Causal Factors, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% of 2008	% of 2009
Altercations	97	81	18.9%	17.6%
Child Abuse	13	3	2.5%	0.7%
Domestic	37	37	7.2%	8.0%
Gang-related	229	158	44.6%	34.3%
Robbery	57	32	11.1%	6.9%
Index other than Robbery	10	9	1.9%	2.0%
Other	21	18	4.1%	3.9%
Under Investigation	49	123	9.6%	26.7%
Total	**513**	**461**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Exhibit 8b

Age of Victims, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% of 2008	% of 2009
10 & Under	17	8	3.3%	1.7%
11-20	136	107	26.5%	23.2%
21-30	206	205	40.2%	44.5%
31-40	71	79	13.8%	17.1%
41-50	49	35	9.6%	7.6%
51-60	19	15	3.7%	3.3%
61-70	7	5	1.4%	1.1%
71-80	6	5	1.2%	1.1%
Over 80	2	2	0.4%	0.4%
Total	**513**	**461**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Exhibit 8c

Age of Offenders, 2008–2009*

	2008	2009	% of 2008	% of 2009
10 & Under	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
11-20	87	76	29.7%	34.4%
21-30	149	93	50.9%	42.1%
31-40	31	28	10.6%	12.7%
41-50	16	15	5.5%	6.8%
51-60	7	6	2.4%	2.7%
61-70	2	2	0.7%	0.9%
71-80	1	1	0.3%	0.5%
Over 80	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	**293**	**221**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Detectives assign a motive to each murder, investigative facts permitting. In 2009, of murders with an assigned motive, 46.7% were gang-related. Other motives include violent altercations (24.0% of murders with an assigned motive), domestic issues (10.9%), and robbery (9.5%).

On average, murder victims were 28 years old and murder offenders were 26 years old. A large percentage of murder victims (69.4%) and murder offenders (76.5%) were 30 years old or under.

*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, etc). In all other instances, offender age is unknown.

Exhibit 9a
Firearm Recoveries, 2000–2009

Year	Recoveries
'00	10,007
'01	10,082
'02	10,182
'03	10,033
'04	10,509
'05	9,856
'06	13,366*
'07	13,658*
'08	13,065*
'09	9,871*
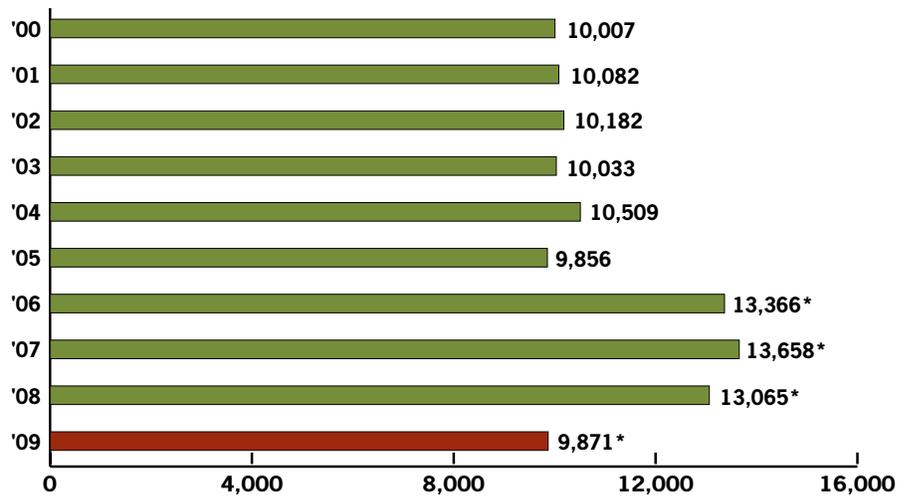
* Totals include firearms recovered during annual gun turn-in events: 4,049 firearms in 2006; 6,003 in 2007; 5,739 in 2008; and 1,621 in 2009.

A considerable majority of murders involved a firearm (81.6% in 2009). In 2009, 9,871 firearms were recovered by CPD members. These firearms were obtained during searches, as well as during a gun turn-in event. At this event, citizens voluntarily turned firearms over to the police. The 2009 total was 24.4% lower than the previous year. This decline followed three years during which over 13,000 firearms were recovered.

Exhibit 9b
Murder Offenses by Weapon Types, 2000–2009

Year	Firearms	Other Weapons	Total
'00	471	162	633
'01	514	153	667
'02	495	161	656
'03	488	113	601
'04	338	115	453
'05	340	111	451
'06	384	87	471
'07	327	119	446
'08	412	101	513
'09	376	85	461
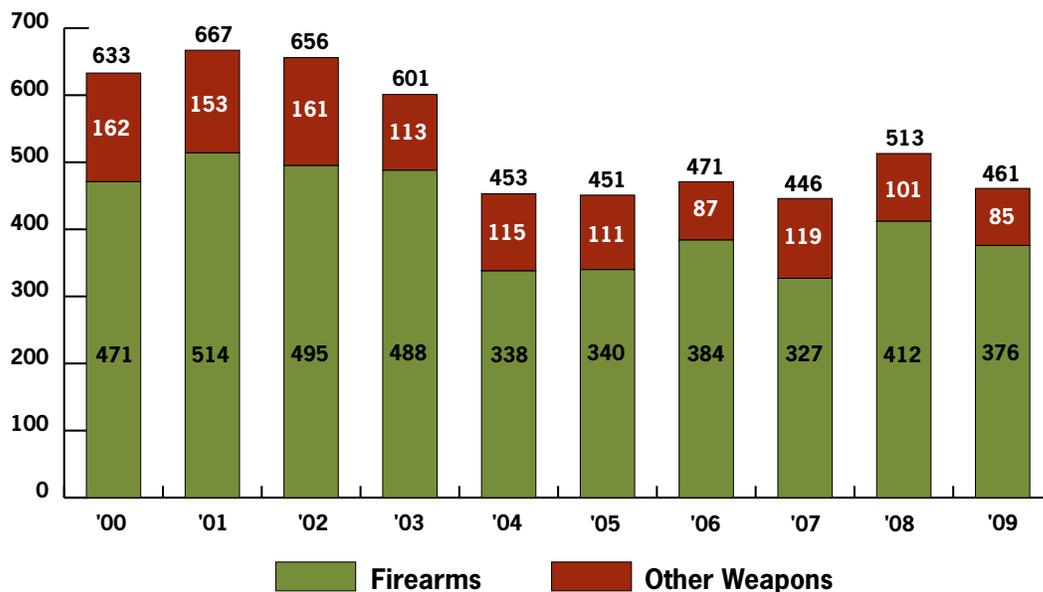
Exhibit 10a

Chicago Police Areas and Districts

Exhibit 10b

Police District Land Areas

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

Source: Information Services Division, Chicago Police Department

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

Each police district is led by a district commander. In addition to uniformed beat and rapid response officers, each district has teams of civilian-dressed tactical officers. Each district also has a community policing office that helps coordinate police-community partnership and problem-solving at the beat level and provides special services to senior citizens.

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 was 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.

Exhibit 10c

Index Crimes by Police District, 2009

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	3	17	367	58	81	175	5,694	185	1	6,581
2	17	55	465	153	354	713	1,647	391	8	3,803
3	26	99	1,113	379	797	1,774	2,738	726	18	7,670
4	41	102	956	468	669	1,999	3,242	867	38	8,382
5	21	82	680	360	645	1,476	2,482	722	31	6,499
6	35	94	1,432	438	793	1,934	3,395	925	32	9,078
7	45	119	1,196	384	928	1,831	3,177	942	47	8,669
8	32	96	1,281	447	645	2,465	5,364	1,208	66	11,604
9	24	81	523	356	563	1,234	3,149	821	50	6,801
10	30	58	645	340	530	822	2,245	622	36	5,328
11	56	77	1,016	375	989	882	2,585	763	38	6,781
12	13	31	272	129	198	324	2,534	390	2	3,893
13	6	18	323	105	158	659	2,654	441	19	4,383
14	15	50	644	191	276	1,,355	4,215	805	35	7,586
15	29	85	817	256	509	853	1,828	451	28	4,856
16	2	28	242	124	96	881	3,149	506	16	5,044
17	13	35	345	122	177	954	2,804	713	26	5,189
18	2	35	403	68	208	447	6,910	357	5	8,435
19	2	31	266	40	67	831	3,807	359	3	5,406
20	1	22	170	56	84	373	1,653	246	5	2,610
21	5	19	342	69	131	439	2,088	377	3	3,473
22	19	52	553	226	280	1,278	2,373	514	16	5,311
23	1	39	253	58	90	331	2,395	225	2	3,394
24	4	52	533	134	225	782	2,495	374	13	4,612
25	19	81	1,081	390	572	1,818	4,589	1,532	69	10,151
Total	461	1,458	15,918	5,726	10,065	26,630	79,212	15,462	607	155,539

Exhibit 10d

Police District Population

District	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	7,402	13,867	1,372	2,709	263	25,613
2	50,115	288	421	43	100	50,957
3	88,129	3,274	994	674	313	93,384
4	88,064	16,474	35,838	287	759	141,422
5	88,131	1,382	2,919	66	231	92,729
6	104,016	410	628	78	228	105,360
7	90,165	357	842	61	175	91,600
8	57,500	93,516	87,930	2,209	3,315	244,470
9	24,845	35,265	91,353	12,430	1,564	165,457
10	47,314	4,662	84,251	194	429	137,120
11	75,593	1,073	5,324	189	213	82,392
12	17,679	11,825	35,320	4,288	565	69,677
13	12,617	21,977	23,446	1,039	1,438	60,517
14	9,884	37,067	81,210	2,337	1,961	132,459
15	69,464	1,318	1,569	227	158	72,736
16	1,422	160,706	26,108	8,707	2,955	199,898
17	4,250	64,045	63,355	21,375	3,834	156,859
18	16,474	83,216	4,359	6,107	839	110,995
19	4,251	79,865	17,084	5,084	1,298	107,516
20	12,606	48,746	22,379	16,676	2,108	102,512
21	45,323	17,840	2,161	12,199	588	78,111
22	69,629	38,761	2,246	356	544	111,545
23	13,044	64,869	11,449	7,864	1,165	98,391
24	29,598	63,687	31,723	22,913	3,514	151,435
25	40,201	44,988	120,667	3,692	2,987	212,535
Total	**1,067,716**	**909,478**	**755,215**	**131,747**	**31,544**	**2,895,700**
Percent	**36.9%**	**31.4%**	**26.1%**	**4.5%**	**1.1%**	**100.0%**

Data compiled by Dr. Wesley Skogan, Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University, based on 2000 U.S. Bureau of the Census data.
Note: District populations are estimated from census tract-level data.

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

Exhibit 11a
Chicago Community Areas and Map

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

Pages 36–37 contain index crimes by community area, while pages 38–39 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 and then plotted and extracted using a community area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by community area does not equal the actual total shown by police district.

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

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

76 Chicago O'Hare International Airport

Not in City

CHICAGO MIDWAY AIRPORT

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

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

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

HARLEM AV 7200 W
OAK PARK AV 6800 W
NARRAGANSETT AV 6400 W
AUSTIN AV 6000 W
CENTRAL AV 5600 W
LARAMIE AV 5200 W
CICERO AV 4800 W
KOSTNER AV 4400 W
PULASKI RD 4000 W
CENTRAL PARK AV 3600 W
KEDZIE AV 3200 W
CALIFORNIA AV 2800 W
WESTERN AV 2400 W
DAMEN AV 2000 W
ASHLAND AV 1600 W
RACINE AV 1200 W
HALSTED ST 800 W
STEWART AV 400 W
STATE ST 0 E/W
DR MARTIN LUTHER KING JR DR 400 E
COTTAGE GROVE AV 800 E
WOODLAWN AV 1200 E
STONY ISLAND AV 1600 E
JEFFERY AV 2000 E
YATES AV 2400 E
MUSKEGAN AV 2838 E
BRANDON AV 3200 E
EWING AV 3634 E
STATE LINE RD 4100 E

Community Area numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77

Exhibit 11b Index Crimes by Community Area, 2009

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1 Rogers Park	2	23	323	67	123	320	1,101	133	3	2,095
2 West Ridge	2	23	165	56	77	415	1,201	218	9	2,166
3 Uptown	1	27	176	61	73	209	1,294	146	5	1,992
4 Lincoln Square	0	7	58	27	25	179	754	128	2	1,180
5 North Center	1	12	49	16	19	240	860	105	1	1,303
6 Lake View	0	30	275	26	62	532	3,015	245	1	4,186
7 Lincoln Park	2	19	187	20	50	375	2,810	223	1	3,687
8 Near North Side	1	25	273	52	172	236	5,088	218	4	6,069
9 Edison Park	0	1	2	5	5	27	94	12	1	147
10 Norwood Park	0	2	19	12	10	104	455	35	1	638
11 Jefferson Park	0	1	28	21	12	95	303	62	2	524
12 Forest Glen	1	1	7	4	6	69	229	33	1	351
13 North Park	2	3	28	4	12	149	355	69	2	624
14 Albany Park	8	9	104	44	75	234	739	180	7	1,400
15 Portage Park	0	15	151	58	52	381	1,125	241	9	2,032
16 Irving Park	2	17	133	48	70	398	1,011	328	13	2,020
17 Dunning	1	7	46	24	12	241	668	113	1	1,113
18 Montclare	2	3	19	12	8	119	237	76	4	480
19 Belmont Cragin	1	27	302	127	184	593	1,557	615	28	3,434
20 Hermosa	3	6	100	50	69	178	287	184	10	887
21 Avondale	1	17	194	67	76	314	828	297	10	1,804
22 Logan Square	6	30	344	91	157	681	2,343	510	24	4,186
23 Humboldt Park	23	46	518	224	432	613	1,590	530	29	4,005
24 West Town	12	26	431	119	180	1,077	3,561	547	20	5,973
25 Austin	41	107	1,251	352	712	1,400	3,431	759	40	8,093
26 West Garfield Park	13	27	314	101	300	225	712	180	11	1,883
27 East Garfield Park	16	17	289	114	260	243	855	213	7	2,014
28 Near West Side	10	23	366	102	187	344	3,511	382	3	4,928
29 North Lawndale	22	36	417	237	361	524	1,222	302	26	3,147
30 South Lawndale	12	25	253	123	217	307	923	323	16	2,199
31 Lower West Side	8	9	95	91	88	154	686	172	3	1,306
32 Loop	0	13	245	34	37	110	4,077	101	0	4,617
33 Near South Side	3	4	52	12	32	48	667	61	1	880
34 Armour Square	1	3	73	16	32	59	316	68	1	569
35 Douglas	2	10	107	28	62	100	656	121	2	1,088
36 Oakland	1	2	33	14	23	56	132	38	1	300
37 Fuller Park	1	6	49	12	50	22	211	38	2	391
38 Grand Boulevard	12	31	221	69	181	455	859	195	3	2,026
39 Kenwood	2	1	87	30	40	149	572	104	0	985

Exhibit 11b Index Crimes by Community Area, 2009 (continued)

Community Area		Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40	Washington Park	5	19	215	78	150	219	542	158	4	1,390
41	Hyde Park	1	9	117	11	27	159	668	101	0	1,093
42	Woodlawn	9	32	356	142	264	571	846	208	10	2,438
43	South Shore	15	73	614	213	432	1,069	1,826	479	7	4,728
44	Chatham	13	41	553	154	238	648	1,530	377	16	3,570
45	Avalon Park	1	11	145	32	52	205	349	113	3	911
46	South Chicago	19	29	320	170	261	678	849	226	12	2,564
47	Burnside	5	2	22	15	14	46	62	15	4	185
48	Calumet Heights	2	10	103	26	42	182	381	125	3	874
49	Roseland	13	48	492	216	366	931	1,612	407	16	4,101
50	Pullman	2	4	34	22	47	84	230	57	2	482
51	South Deering	6	4	90	67	68	237	466	96	4	1,038
52	East Side	3	6	35	47	43	218	291	73	8	724
53	West Pullman	8	37	238	138	235	600	912	325	13	2,506
54	Riverdale	2	2	65	40	80	107	111	34	2	443
55	Hegewisch	0	5	9	18	9	76	168	33	1	319
56	Garfield Ridge	3	6	64	37	53	202	584	120	6	1,075
57	Archer Heights	3	9	54	27	26	117	434	88	5	763
58	Brighton Park	7	11	121	45	112	286	608	194	8	1,392
59	McKinley Park	0	6	36	31	37	109	466	79	8	772
60	Bridgeport	0	14	26	39	34	220	545	107	8	993
61	New City	11	34	253	192	303	504	1,209	323	21	2,850
62	West Elsdon	0	5	52	15	18	156	319	78	0	643
63	Gage Park	6	17	175	64	92	290	643	195	13	1,495
64	Clearing	1	5	33	31	35	125	338	57	4	629
65	West Lawn	1	8	121	35	46	260	932	118	5	1,526
66	Chicago Lawn	16	42	631	183	308	926	1,502	449	27	4,084
67	West Englewood	22	54	545	174	459	892	1,621	408	29	4,204
68	Englewood	20	54	568	183	406	851	1,378	462	16	3,938
69	Greater Grand Crossing	16	44	615	174	432	761	1,168	396	8	3,614
70	Ashburn	5	10	163	78	77	443	643	152	9	1,580
71	Auburn Gresham	16	43	651	216	413	1,058	1,461	394	14	4,266
72	Beverly	0	4	33	16	10	164	346	57	2	632
73	Washington Heights	8	16	236	85	107	418	725	243	8	1,846
74	Mount Greenwood	0	2	8	15	11	39	223	11	0	309
75	Morgan Park	6	15	124	56	67	321	593	107	1	1,290
76	O'Hare Area	0	1	5	2	5	34	600	47	1	695
77	Edgewater	1	13	111	26	71	249	971	131	2	1,575

Exhibit 11c Community Area Population by Race

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 (continued)

Community Area	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
40 Washington Park	13,798	74	134	9	131	14,146
41 Hyde Park	11,290	13,020	1,230	3,382	998	29,920
42 Woodlawn	25,518	761	288	212	307	27,086
43 South Shore	59,405	703	636	97	715	61,556
44 Chatham	36,538	121	220	44	352	37,275
45 Avalon Park	10,816	96	85	20	130	11,147
46 South Chicago	26,253	1,135	10,565	57	586	38,596
47 Burnside	3,180	40	34	7	33	3,294
48 Calumet Heights	14,817	206	747	38	166	15,974
49 Roseland	51,568	276	363	35	481	52,723
50 Pullman	7,262	757	795	15	92	8,921
51 South Deering	10,335	1,287	5,176	9	183	16,990
52 East Side	242	6,951	16,113	60	287	23,653
53 West Pullman	34,277	328	1,699	19	326	36,649
54 Riverdale	9,479	66	160	10	94	9,809
55 Hegewisch	130	6,553	2,820	34	244	9,781
56 Garfield Ridge	4,419	24,878	5,948	341	515	36,101
57 Archer Heights	74	6,752	5,485	55	278	12,644
58 Brighton Park	221	8,300	34,409	1,293	689	44,912
59 McKinley Park	116	4,607	9,819	1,212	208	15,962
60 Bridgeport	354	13,819	10,165	8,814	542	33,694
61 New City	18,252	6,789	25,948	155	577	51,721
62 West Elsdon	74	7,461	7,875	137	374	15,921
63 Gage Park	2,743	4,811	31,079	165	395	39,193
64 Clearing	137	17,047	4,688	155	304	22,331
65 West Lawn	760	12,540	15,179	276	480	29,235
66 Chicago Lawn	32,240	6,190	21,534	402	1,046	61,412
67 West Englewood	44,271	164	459	31	357	45,282
68 Englewood	39,352	178	347	33	312	40,222
69 Greater Grand Crossing	37,779	146	276	32	386	38,619
70 Ashburn	17,045	14,546	6,674	408	911	39,584
71 Auburn Gresham	54,862	237	347	46	436	55,928
72 Beverly	7,006	13,814	643	125	404	21,992
73 Washington Heights	29,108	193	231	18	293	29,843
74 Mount Greenwood	672	17,127	723	68	230	18,820
75 Morgan Park	16,816	7,510	533	87	280	25,226
76 O'Hare Area	258	9,938	778	895	304	12,173
77 Edgewater	10,564	29,782	12,176	7,243	2,433	62,198

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

ARRESTS

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

There were 181,669 arrests in 2009. This total was 7.6% lower than 2008. Of the 181,669 arrests, 28,625 were for index offenses (15.8%), 133,652 were for nonindex offenses (73.6%), and 19,807 followed issuance of an arrest warrant (11.5%).

From 2008 to 2009, arrests for index crimes decreased by 5.3%. However, arrests for three index crime categories increased from 2008 to 2009: murder (5.5% increase), criminal sexual assault (1.4% increase), and burglary (4.0% increase).

From 2008 to 2009, arrests for nonindex crimes decreased by 8.2%. Arrests for most individual nonindex crime categories decreased from 2008 to 2009, although the magnitude of the decrease varied by offense. Arrests for weapons violations increased from 2008 to 2009 (6.5%).

Exhibit 12a
Arrests by Offense Classification, 2008–2009

Offense Classification	2008	2009	Change	% Change
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter* (01A)	344	363	19	5.5%
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	13	13	0	0.0%
Criminal sexual assault* (02)	444	450	6	1.4%
Robbery* (03)	2,834	2,759	-75	-2.6%
Aggravated assault/battery* (04)	4,737	4,324	-413	-8.7%
Burglary* (05)	2,670	2,777	107	4.0%
Larceny-theft (except MV)* (06)	14,639	14,057	-582	-4.0%
Motor vehicle theft* (07)	4,514	3,834	-680	-15.1%
Simple assault/battery (08)	24,096	21,113	-2,983	-12.4%
Arson* (09)	61	61	0	0.0%
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	269	228	-41	-15.2%
Fraud (11)	298	284	-14	-4.7%
Embezzlement (12)	2	1	-1	-50.0%
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess (13)	0	9	9	–
Vandalism (14)	4,831	4,319	-512	-10.6%
Weapon violations (15)	4,071	4,335	264	6.5%
Prostitution (16)	3,549	3,409	-140	-3.9%
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	940	820	-120	-12.8%
Narcotics violations (18)	44,883	42,779	-2,104	-4.7%
Gambling (19)	3,604	3,046	-558	-15.5%
Offenses against family and children (20)	243	270	27	11.1%
Driving under the influence (21)	4,296	3,638	-658	-15.3%
Liquor law violations (22)	862	710	-152	-17.6%
Disorderly conduct (24)	17,374	14,551	-2,823	-16.2%
All other state law violations	20,429	17,544	-2,885	-14.1%
Other municipal code violations	8,938	9,519	581	6.5%
Traffic violations	6,865	7,064	199	2.9%
Index offenses (marked * above)	**30,243**	**28,625**	**-1,618**	**-5.3%**
Nonindex offenses	**145,563**	**133,652**	**-11,911**	**-8.2%**
Warrant arrests	**20,807**	**19,392**	**-1,415**	**-6.8%**
Total	**196,613**	**181,669**	**-14,944**	**-7.6%**

* Index Crime

Exhibit 12b Arrests by Offense Classification, Race and Gender, 2009

Offense Classification	Gender	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Unk.	Total
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter* (01A)	Male	260	10	75	0	0	0	345
	Female	13	0	4	0	1	0	18
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	Male	6	3	2	0	0	0	11
	Female	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Criminal sexual assault* (02)	Male	301	26	112	4	0	0	443
	Female	5	0	2	0	0	0	7
Robbery* (03)	Male	2,223	85	273	7	0	1	2,589
	Female	129	14	25	1	1	0	170
Aggravated assault* (04A)	Male	1,560	172	645	28	4	7	2,416
	Female	383	18	36	1	2	0	440
Aggravated battery* (04B)	Male	846	63	253	8	0	1	1,171
	Female	241	14	42	0	0	0	297
Burglary* (05)	Male	1,972	198	475	17	2	3	2,667
	Female	75	17	17	1	0	0	110
Larceny-theft* (06)	Male	6,914	1,280	1,549	65	7	19	9,834
	Female	2,822	598	706	85	4	7	4,222
	Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Motor vehicle theft* (07)	Male	2,653	148	447	4	2	9	3,263
	Female	425	58	84	2	2	0	571
Simple assault (08A)	Male	1,881	358	642	21	0	1	2,903
	Female	508	55	90	3	0	2	658
	Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Simple battery (08B)	Male	8,781	1,683	3,069	142	12	31	13,718
	Female	2,850	328	618	24	9	3	3,832
	Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Arson* (09)	Male	29	1	17	0	0	0	47
	Female	9	2	2	0	1	0	14
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	Male	84	16	13	4	0	2	119
	Female	88	10	9	2	0	0	109
Fraud (11)	Male	152	29	17	7	0	2	207
	Female	60	11	5	1	0	0	77
Embezzlement (12)	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Stolen property: buy, receive, possess (13)	Male	4	1	2	0	0	0	7
	Female	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Vandalism (14)	Male	1,550	546	1,531	34	4	6	3,671
	Female	489	57	97	2	1	2	648
Weapons violations (15)	Male	3,153	179	777	12	0	3	4,124
	Female	172	10	25	1	0	0	208
	Unknown	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Prostitution (16)	Male	543	179	402	14	3	9	1,150
	Female	1,514	465	219	50	6	5	2,259
Sex offenses - criminal sexual abuse (17)	Male	441	100	207	4	3	2	757
	Female	37	8	15	2	1	0	63
Narcotics violations (18)	Male	30,184	2,317	5,913	174	11	25	38,624
	Female	3,021	559	547	17	4	6	4,154
	Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gambling (19)	Male	2,990	2	18	3	0	0	3,013
	Female	33	0	0	0	0	0	33
Offenses against family and children (20)	Male	60	7	33	2	1	0	103
	Female	117	17	33	0	0	0	167
Driving under the influence (21)	Male	1,031	613	1,475	36	0	6	3,161
	Female	209	150	113	3	2	0	477
Liquor law violations (22)	Male	216	95	306	5	1	5	628
	Female	31	17	33	0	0	1	82
Disorderly conduct (24)	Male	7,445	1,073	4,528	52	28	17	13,143
	Female	1,090	109	193	6	4	3	1,405
	Unknown	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
All other state law violations	Male	11,863	1,251	2,182	74	12	20	15,402
	Female	1,658	239	228	10	3	3	2,141
	Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other municipal code violations	Male	7,922	354	528	22	5	11	8,842
	Female	579	62	27	8	0	0	676
	Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Traffic violations	Male	3,379	531	2,184	36	3	8	6,141
	Female	592	198	119	9	2	3	923
Warrant arrests	Male	12,092	1,370	2,631	92	8	19	16,212
	Female	2,392	432	326	18	3	6	3,177
	Unknown	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
All arrests	Male	110,531	12,689	30,304	867	106	207	154,711
	Female	19,543	3,450	3,615	246	46	41	26,943
	Unknown	8	2	5	0	0	0	15
Total arrests		**130,082**	**16,141**	**33,924**	**1,113**	**152**	**248**	**181,669**

* Index Crime

Exhibit 12c Arrests by Offense Classification, Age and Gender, 2009

Offense Classification	Gender	16 or under	17–20	21–24	25–44	45+	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter* (01A)	Male	28	95	71	130	21	0	345
	Female	0	1	7	9	1	0	18
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	Male	1	4	1	5	0	0	11
	Female	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Criminal sexual assault* (02)	Male	69	71	58	196	49	0	443
	Female	0	1	2	3	1	0	7
Robbery* (03)	Male	950	762	312	479	85	1	2,589
	Female	64	37	20	46	3	0	170
Aggravated assault* (04A)	Male	512	512	318	760	309	5	2,416
	Female	91	93	51	152	52	1	440
Aggravated battery* (04B)	Male	432	234	164	285	56	0	1,171
	Female	182	37	20	49	9	0	297
Burglary* (05)	Male	823	620	282	658	284	0	2,667
	Female	27	27	16	30	9	1	110
Larceny-theft* (06)	Male	1,282	1,680	931	3,644	2,287	10	9,834
	Female	714	1,008	478	1,386	633	3	4,222
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Motor vehicle theft* (07)	Male	826	1,020	486	752	177	2	3,263
	Female	114	175	69	179	34	0	571
Simple assault (08A)	Male	385	472	387	1,138	513	8	2,903
	Female	134	129	83	226	85	1	658
	Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Simple battery (08B)	Male	1,639	2,069	1,993	5,954	2,051	12	13,718
	Female	856	763	580	1,306	325	2	3,832
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Arson* (09)	Male	12	6	14	10	5	0	47
	Female	5	0	1	7	1	0	14
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	Male	3	5	16	64	31	0	119
	Female	1	14	26	52	16	0	109
Fraud (11)	Male	15	27	28	93	44	0	207
	Female	2	12	24	31	8	0	77
Embezzlement (12)	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Stolen property: buy, receive, possess (13)	Male	0	1	0	4	2	0	7
	Female	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Vandalism (14)	Male	985	954	557	937	232	6	3,671
	Female	98	131	131	245	43	0	648
Weapons violations (15)	Male	648	1,135	789	1,314	235	3	4,124
	Female	54	41	32	62	18	1	208
	Unknown	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Prostitution (16)	Male	3	65	127	668	287	0	1,150
	Female	7	217	294	1,407	334	0	2,259
Sex offenses - criminal sexual abuse (17)	Male	39	89	73	346	206	4	757
	Female	2	10	9	28	13	1	63
Narcotics violations (18)	Male	3,041	9,250	6,875	14,627	4,819	12	38,624
	Female	168	595	609	1,959	821	2	4,154
	Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gambling (19)	Male	453	1,216	649	631	64	0	3,013
	Female	6	10	9	4	4	0	33
Offenses against family and children (20)	Male	1	17	20	58	7	0	103
	Female	1	26	38	88	14	0	167
Driving under the influence (21)	Male	1	195	522	1,887	556	0	3,161
	Female	1	36	71	278	91	0	477
Liquor law violations (22)	Male	85	494	12	29	8	0	628
	Female	15	58	3	6	0	0	82
Disorderly conduct (24)	Male	1,583	2,683	1,953	4,335	2,569	20	13,143
	Female	361	260	145	417	221	1	1,405
	Unknown	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
All other state law violations	Male	1,904	3,480	1,958	5,206	2,835	19	15,402
	Female	268	350	245	849	422	7	2,141
	Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other municipal code violations	Male	514	1,958	1,186	2,911	2,270	3	8,842
	Female	24	93	61	323	173	2	676
	Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Traffic violations	Male	130	1,283	1,094	2,909	724	1	6,141
	Female	10	165	192	489	67	0	923
Warrant arrests	Male	963	2,743	2,631	7,644	2,231	0	16,212
	Female	132	421	501	1,735	388	0	3,177
	Unknown	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
All arrests	Male	17,327	33,139	23,507	57,670	22,955	106	154,711
	Female	3,337	4,711	3,718	11,367	3,786	22	26,943
	Unknown	0	2	4	7	2	0	15
Total arrests		**20,664**	**37,852**	**27,229**	**69,044**	**26,743**	**128**	**181,669**

* Index Crime

Exhibit 12d

Arrests by District, 2009

District	Index offenses *	Nonindex offenses	Warrant Arrests	Total
01 - Central	2,000	5,032	539	7,571
02 - Wentworth	738	5,737	692	7,167
03 - Grand Crossing	1,394	7,033	1245	9,672
04 - South Chicago	1,300	7,194	960	9,454
05 - Calumet	1,129	5,245	1110	7,484
06 - Gresham	1,648	7,823	1051	10,522
07 - Englewood	1,597	6,928	1916	10,441
08 - Chicago Lawn	2,166	8,305	911	11,382
09 - Deering	1,524	7,003	1036	9,563
10 - Ogden	1,113	6,336	831	8,280
11 - Harrison	2,139	11,451	1774	15,364
12 - Monroe	685	2,963	359	4,007
13 - Wood	494	2,764	395	3,653
14 - Shakespeare	851	4,672	469	5,992
15 - Austin	949	9,639	1386	11,974
16 - Jefferson Park	571	2,796	560	3,927
17 - Albany Park	708	3,219	294	4,221
18 - Near North	1,599	5,432	445	7,476
19 - Belmont	666	2,018	297	2,981
20 - Lincoln	428	1,706	324	2,458
21 - Prairie	422	2,003	217	2,642
22 - Morgan Park	869	3,328	654	4,851
23 - Town Hall	591	2,579	330	3,500
24 - Rogers Park	841	3,852	617	5,310
25 - Grand Central	2,203	8,594	980	11,777
Total	**28,625**	**133,652**	**19,392**	**181,669**

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

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 Superintendent 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 2009, 131 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
  - • Gambling on the Public Way
- ✓ Reverse Stings
- ✓ Police Safety and Integrity
- ✓ Gang Loitering
- ✓ Narcotic Operations
- ✓ Directed POD Missions

Exhibit 13

Funding Sources for PODs Installed During 2009

	2009
POD installations	**131**
Chicago Citywide Corporate Budget	63
Aldermanic Budgets	45
OEMC/CPD	12
CHA/CPD	6
CPD Budget	3
Department of Justice	1
Other Source	1

Compared to 2008, fewer CAPS beat meetings were held (an 11.2% decrease from 2008 to 2009). However, despite fewer meetings, beat meeting attendance increased by 4.3%.

The CAPS program offers a court advocacy program. Citizen volunteers attend court cases of relevance to their community. Their presence is intended to make it clear to the adjudicator that the defendant's behavior has been disruptive to the community. Total cases attended by court advocacy volunteers decreased from 2008 to 2009 (a 3.8% decrease). However, volunteer participation increased by 35.9%.

Exhibit 14a

Beat Community Meeting Attendance, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Total Meetings	3,289	2,922	-11.2%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	274	244	-11.2%
Total Attendees	48,538	50,627	4.3%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	4,045	4,219	4.3%
Average Attendees Per Meeting	15	17	17.4%

Exhibit 14b

Court Advocacy Cases and Volunteers, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Total Cases	5,135	4,938	-3.8%
Average Number of Monthly Cases	428	412	-3.8%
Total Volunteers	6,152	8,358	35.9%
Average Monthly Volunteers	513	697	35.9%

Exhibit 14c

Subcommittee Meeting within Districts, 2008–2009*

	2008	2009	% Change
Total Attendees	20,175	19,160	-5.0%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	1,681	1,597	-5.0%

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

There were 200,306 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications in 2009, a 1.8% decrease from 2008. Domestic violence calls can be broken down further—into domestic disturbance calls, domestic battery calls, and calls for violation of an order of protection (VOOP). In 2009, the number of domestic battery calls remained about the same as 2008 (0.1% increase), domestic disturbance calls decreased by 2.7%, and VOOP calls increased by 3.7%.
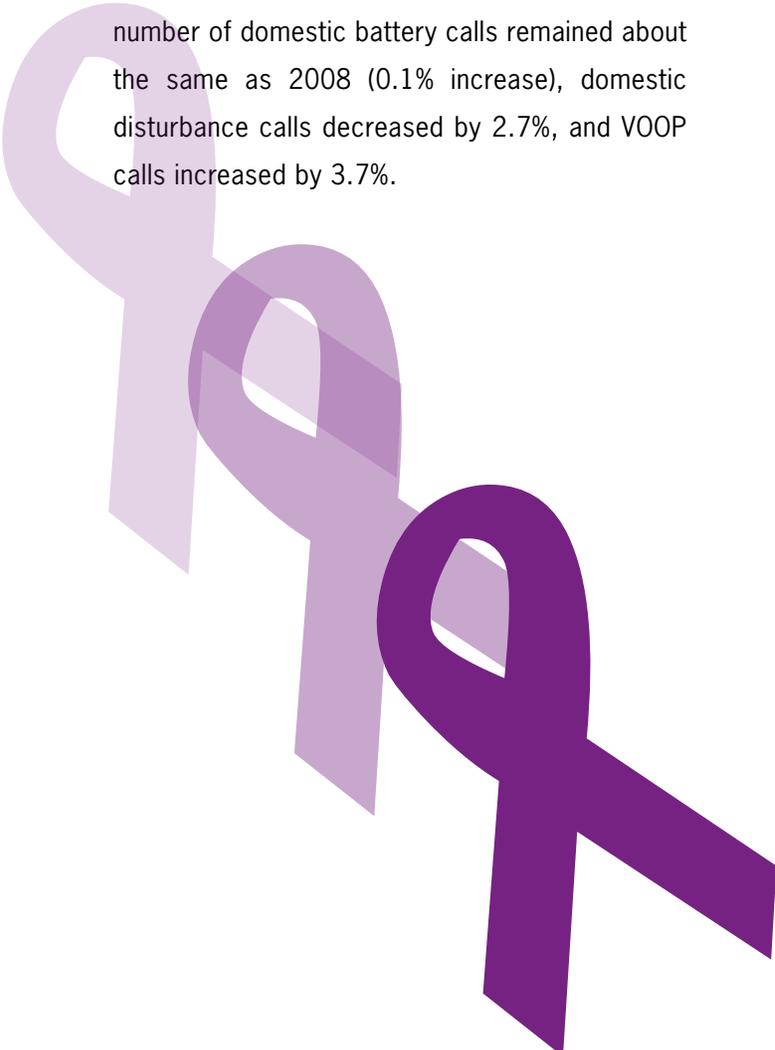
Exhibit 15a

Domestic Violence Calls for Service by District, 2008–2009

District	2008	2009	% Change
1	1,356	1,171	-13.6%
2	6,228	6,333	1.7%
3	14,339	13,826	-3.6%
4	14,481	13,927	-3.8%
5	12,786	12,615	-1.3%
6	15,817	15,388	-2.7%
7	20,105	19,373	-3.6%
8	14,156	13,597	-3.9%
9	11,347	11,550	1.8%
10	9,945	10,123	1.8%
11	14,560	14,850	2.0%
12	3,427	3,136	-8.5%
13	3,047	3,083	1.2%
14	5,426	5,099	-6.0%
15	11,384	11,349	-0.3%
16	4,551	4,648	2.1%
17	4,658	4,480	-3.8%
18	2,416	2,351	-2.7%
19	1,510	1,294	-14.3%
20	2,396	2,307	-3.7%
21	3,242	3,130	-3.5%
22	7,463	7,322	-1.9%
23	2,062	1,766	-14.4%
24	5,533	5,506	-0.5%
25	11,819	12,082	2.2%
Total	**204,054**	**200,306**	**-1.8%**

For most domestic-related arrests, the primary arrest charge was domestic battery (91.0%). Arrests for domestic battery decreased by 9.5% from 2008 to 2009. Overall, across all charge types, domestic-related arrests decreased by 9.0% from 2008 to 2009.

Over the past ten years, domestic-related murder totals have fluctuated annually. Totals have ranged from 21 murders to 56 murders. There were 37 domestic-related murders in 2009. This total was identical to the 2008 total.

Exhibit 15b
Domestic Violence Calls for Service, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	148,778	144,801	-2.7%
Domestic Battery	50,150	50,188	0.1%
Violation of Order of Protection	5,126	5,317	3.7%
Total	**204,054**	**200,306**	**-1.8%**

Exhibit 15c
Domestic-Related Murders, 2000–2009

Exhibit 15d
Domestic-Related Arrests, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Domestic Battery	9,497	8,599	-9.5%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	59	69	16.9%
Battery - Unborn Child	3	1	-66.7%
Violation of Bail Bond - Family Member	19	8	-57.9%
Violation of Order of Protection	774	759	-1.9%
Stalking	7	4	-42.9%
Aggravated Stalking	1	0	-100.0%
Unlawful Restraint	20	6	-70.0%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	3	3	0.0%
Total	**10,383**	**9,449**	**-9.0%**

Targeted Response Unit

The Targeted Response Unit (TRU) aggressively supports 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.
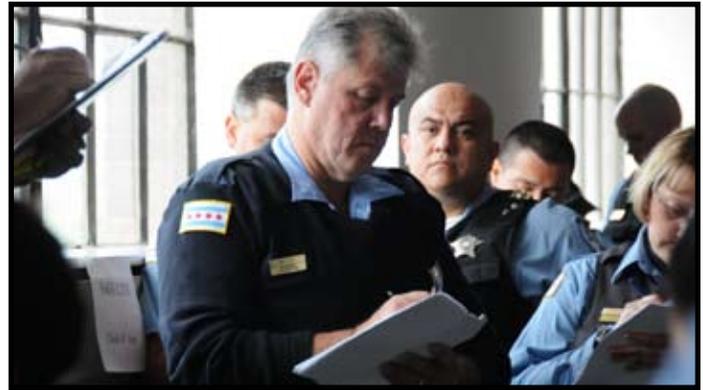
Exhibit 16

Targeted Response Unit Activity, 2009

	2009
Total Missions*	**2,896**
Total Arrests	**4,182**
Narcotics Arrests	1,872
Warrants/Investigative Alerts	860
Weapon Arrests	151
Possession of Stolen Motor Vehicle Arrests	65
All Other Arrests	1,234
Weapons Recovered	**178**
Vehicle Impounds	**1,520**

* Missions reflect the total number of Tactical Response Unit teams deployed in 2009.

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, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Dispersal Orders	32,342	25,300	-21.8%
Persons Dispersed	70,050	54,476	-22.2%
Arrest Incidents	264	318	20.5%
Persons Arrested	474	544	14.8%

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

Drugs Recovered by Narcotics Section, 2009

Drugs Recovered	Grams / ML	Estimated Street Value
Amoxicillin	10,993.0 g	$16,489.50
Cannabis—Generic	4,630,086.5 g	$27,780,518.91
Cannabis—Hydro	50.4 g	$1,512.00
Cannabis—Sinsemilla	3,276,520.3 g	$52,424,324.64
Cocaine—Crack	14,244.6 g	$1,752,090.72
Cocaine—Powder	876,328.8 g	$109,541,096.25
Codeine—Pills	326 pills	$815.00
Ecstasy—Pills	29,779 pills	$744,480.00
Fentanyl	2.0 g	$311.10
G.H.B—Liquid	167.9 ml	$1,700.00
Hallucinogens	15.0 g	$135.00
Hashish	125.0 g	$1,875.00
Heroin—Black Tar	443.0 g	$66,450.00
Heroin—Brown	6,164.5 g	$616,450.00
Heroin—White	50,680.4 g	$7,602,060.00
Hydrocodone	6,056.5 g	$51,480.25
Ketamine—Liquid	40.0 ml	$800.00
MDMA	70.0 g	$1,750.00
MDMA—Pills	2,848 pills	$71,200.00
Methadone	6.0 g	$6,000.00
Methadone—Pills	25 pills	$250.00
Methadone—Liquid	300.0 ml	$10,146.00
Methamphetamine—Ice	20,064.2 g	$6,621,186.00
Morphine Sulphate—Pills	42 pills	$420.00
Oxycodone—Pills	274 pills	$2,329.00
Oxycontin—Pills	200 pills	$1,700.00
PCP—Laced Material	218.2 g	$5,998.32
PCP—Liquid	8679.8 ml	$88,050.00
PCP—Powder	2.0 g	$63.50
Pharmaceuticals	3.1 g	$7.75
Psilocybin	18,437.0 g	$165,933.00
Steroid—Liquid	100.6 ml	$237.42
Steroid—Pills	1,013 pills	$5,065.00
Talwin—Pills	100 pills	$850.00
Tranquilizer	5.0 g	$27.50
Tripelennamine—Pills	31 pills	$426.25
Valium—Pills	9,046 pills	$31,661.00
Various Pills	10,138 pills	$30,414.00
Vicodin	1356.0 g	$6,780.00
Xanax	211.0 g	$738.50
Total Grams	**8,912,082.5 g**	**$207,653,821.61**
Total Milliliters	**18,576.6 ml**	
Total Pills	**53,822 pills**	

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 conducts large-scale narcotics investigations. Exhibit 18a shows drugs recovered as a result of these efforts.

The Gang Enforcement Section provides street-level enforcement. Teams are deployed throughout the city in areas where gang activity may result in public violence. Exhibit 18b shows Gang Enforcement Section activity for 2009.

Exhibit 18b

Gang Enforcement Section Activity, 2009

	2009
Missions Completed	21
Offenders Arrested	8,035
Firearms Recovered	992
Vehicles Seized	374
U.S. Currency Seized	$667,120
Search Warrants Executed	699

Roadside safety checks are one method used by the department to enforce drunk driving and other traffic safety laws. The department selects a site 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 19b
Roadside Safety Checks, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
DUI Arrests	353	341	-3.4%
Open Liquor	95	100	5.3%
Seat Belt/Child Restraints	72	79	9.7%
Unsafe Vehicles	65	64	-1.5%
License Violations*	601	704	17.1%
Insurance Violations	482	567	17.6%
Other Citations**	485	522	7.6%
Total citations issued	**2,153**	**2,377**	**10.4%**
Warnings issued	**6**	**15**	**150.0%**
Total vehicles checked	**8,007**	**9,497**	**18.6%**

Exhibit 19c
DUI Strike Force Patrol, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
DUI Arrests	135	93	-31.1%
Open Liquor	41	41	0.0%
Speeding	424	290	-31.6%
Seat Belt/Child Restraints	363	227	-37.5%
Unsafe Vehicles	308	267	-13.3%
License Violations*	504	407	-19.2%
Insurance Violations	632	531	-16.0%
Other Citations**	1,510	1,290	-14.6%
Total citations issued	**3,917**	**3,146**	**-19.7%**
Warnings issued	**213**	**119**	**-44.1%**

* 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 19a
DUI Arrests, 2000–2009

Year	DUI Arrests
'00	6,630
'01	6,350
'02	6,301
'03	5,969
'04	5,998
'05	6,045
'06	5,418
'07	5,051
'08	4,296
'09	3,638

Exhibit 20a

Youth Investigations, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
DCFS Hotline Notifications	2,512	2,554	1.7%

	2008	2009	% Change
Missing Persons	17,969	16,216	-9.8%
Child Abduction— Family Related	1,052	985	-6.4%
Child Abuse (physical only)	1,372	1,329	-3.1%
Sex Offenses— Family Related	1,104	1,195	8.2%
Sex Offenses—Under 13, Special Investigations Unit	834	701	-15.9%
Dependent/Neglect	456	466	2.2%
Child Abandonment	79	66	-16.5%
Total	**22,866**	**20,958**	**-8.3%**

Exhibit 20b

Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the department, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
School Absentees	47,218	41,808	-11.5%
Curfew Arrests	26,506	23,275	-12.2%
Station Adjustments	8,183	7,471	-8.7%
Referred to Agencies	2,473	1,826	-26.2%
Referred to Family	5,710	5,645	-1.1%
Directed to Juvenile Court	14,225	12,603	-11.4%
Directed to Criminal Court	180	104	-42.2%
Status Offenders*	198	169	14.6%
Total	**96,510**	**85,430**	**-11.5%**

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

In 2009, CPD detectives handled fewer youth-related investigations. From 2008 to 2009, the total number of youth investigations decreased by 8.3%. Many youth investigations (77.3%) were missing-person cases. From 2008 to 2009, missing-person cases decreased by 9.8%.

CPD detectives address various juvenile issues—school absenteeism, youth curfew violations, criminal violations, status offenses. When a juvenile is taken into police custody for a criminal violation, the case is turned over to a detective. At the determination of the detective, the case may be referred to court or the juvenile may be issued a station adjustment and subsequently released to a parent or responsible agency.

In 2009, fewer juveniles were processed by CPD detectives. Compared to 2008, 11.5% fewer juveniles were processed in 2009. Many of the juvenile cases involve school absenteeism (48.9%) or curfew violations (27.2%). From 2008 to 2009, school absentee cases decreased by 11.5% and curfew cases decreased by 12.2%.

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 57 hate crime incidents reported in 2009, a 26.3% decrease from 2008. Race was the most frequent motive for hate crimes (35.1%), followed by sexual orientation (24.6%) and religion (24.6%). African-Americans were the most frequent victims of racially motivated hate crimes (14 of the 20 racially motivated hate crimes). When hate crimes were reported, they were most commonly associated with three types of offenses: (1) assault/aggravated assault, (2) battery/aggravated battery, and (3) criminal damage to property.

Exhibit 21a

Hate Crimes, 2000–2009

Year	Value
'00	182
'01	215
'02	128
'03	128
'04	122
'05	90
'06	80
'07	72
'08	72
'09	57
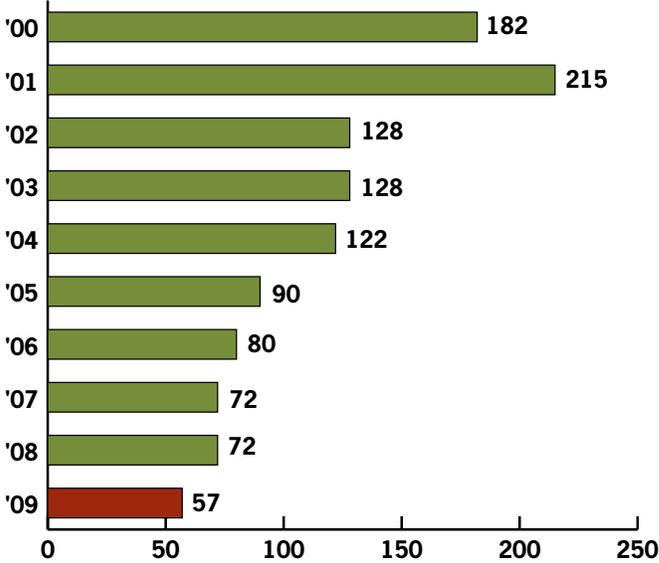
Exhibit 21b

Hate Crimes Investigations by Motive, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Race	32	20	-37.5%
Sexual orientation	18	14	-22.2%
National origin	9	9	0.0%
Religion	13	14	7.7%
Total	72	57	-20.8%

Exhibit 21c

Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions, 2009

Bona Fide 45.6%

Unfounded 26.3%

Undetermined 28.1%
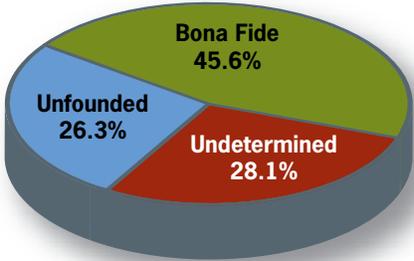
Exhibit 21d

Hate Crimes by Offense, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Assault/Aggravated Assault	17	10	-41.2%
Battery/Aggravated Battery	25	20	-20.0%
Criminal Damage to Property	16	19	18.8%
Criminal Damage to Vehicle	2	4	100.0%
Harassment by Electronic Means/ Harassment and Threats by Telephone	0	1	- -
Robbery/Armed/Aggravated/Attempt	4	1	-75.0%
Threats	3	0	-100.0%
Other Criminal Offense*	5	2	-60.0%
Total	**72**	**57**	**-20.8%**

* Other criminal offenses include intimidation, criminal trespass to land, arson, and burglary.

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 14,973 members at the end of 2009, including 13,136 sworn police officers.

The department is led by the superintendent of police, who is appointed by the mayor. All department units fall under the command of two assistant superintendents, both of whom report directly to the Superintendent. The two assistant superintendents oversee Operations and Administration, respectively. Operations and Administration are each composed of two bureaus. Within these bureaus are units that carry out the department's operational, training, investigative, staff support, and administrative activities. An abridged organizational chart appears on the next page.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

Several units report directly to the superintendent. These units are subsumed into the Office of the Superintendent. These units oversee legal matters, media relations, coordination of police support during special events, and community policing.

OPERATIONS

Bureau of Patrol

The Bureau of Patrol is commanded by a deputy superintendent, who reports directly to the assistant superintendent, operations. The bureau is responsible for general field operations. This includes protection of life and property, apprehension of criminals, and enforcement of traffic laws and ordinances. General field operations are organized geographically by Chicago's 25 police districts. The Bureau of Patrol also houses a Special Functions Group, composed of the following specialized units: (1) Targeted Response Unit, (2) Troubled Buildings Unit, (3) Marine/Helicopter Unit, (4) Mounted Unit, (5) and Mobile Strike Force.

Bureau of Investigative Services

The Bureau of Investigative Services is commanded by a deputy superintendent, who reports directly to the assistant superintendent, operations. The bureau is composed of the following three units: (1) Detective Division, (2) Counterterrorism and Intelligence Division, and (3) Organized Crime Division. The Detective Division conducts follow-up investigations of felonies, selected misdemeanors, and missing persons. The Counterterrorism and Intelligence Division is responsible for antiterrorism planning and preparation, supporting field operations through analysis of intelligence, providing specialized coverage of Chicago's airport and mass transit system, conducting bomb and arson investigations, and acting as command post for the department. The Organized Crime Division is responsible for addressing narcotics, gang, and vice activities. To achieve this, the Organized Crime Division is composed of units that engage in street-level enforcement and long-term investigation.

ADMINISTRATION

Bureau of Professional Standards

The Bureau of Professional Standards is commanded by a deputy superintendent, who reports directly to the assistant superintendent, administration. The bureau oversees department accountability processes, disciplinary processes, and training. The bureau is composed of the following four units: (1) Internal Affairs Division, (2) Education and Training Division, (3) Inspection Division, and (4) Office of Management Accountability. The Internal Affairs Division handles disciplinary matters, either directly or in conjunction with Chicago's Independent Police Review Authority. The Education and Training Division handles training needs. The Inspection Division conducts audits and inspections, designed to ensure department efficiency and compliance with policies and procedures. The Office of Management Accountability monitors crime trends and department activity, identifying areas where improvement might be needed.

Bureau of Administrative Services

The Bureau of Administrative Services is commanded by a deputy superintendent, who reports directly to the assistant superintendent, administration. The bureau is composed of the following ten units: (1) department finances, (2) personnel administration, (3) analysis of department data, (4) records management, (5) data systems development, (6) counseling services, (7) chaplain services, (8) administration of department vehicle needs, (9) administration of department repair and construction needs, and (10) general support functions. Organizationally, these units are subsumed under two groups: the Field Support Group and the Financial and Human Resources Group.

Exhibit 22
Organization for Command, 2009

```
                        Superintendent
                             of
                           Police ──────────── Chief of Staff

   CAPS Project    Special Events    General Counsel    Department    Office of
     Office           and              to the         Administration  News Affairs
     Chief        Liaison Section    Superintendent                   Director
                    Commander

        Operations                              Administration
        Assistant                                 Assistant
      Superintendent                            Superintendent

   Bureau of Patrol    Bureau of           Bureau of          Bureau of
      Deputy          Investigative        Professional      Administrative
   Superintendent      Services            Standards           Services
                        Deputy              Deputy             Deputy
                     Superintendent       Superintendent     Superintendent

   District Law       Detective           Internal           Field Support
   Enforcement        Division            Affairs              Group
   Deputy Chiefs        Chief             Division            Assistant
       and                                 Chief               Deputy
   Commanders                                               Superintendent

   Special           Organized           Education and       Financial and
   Function Group      Crime             Training Division      Human
   Assistant          Division           Assistant            Resources
   Deputy               Chief             Deputy                Group
   Superintendent                        Superintendent       Assistant
                                                                Deputy
                     Counterterrorism     Inspection        Superintendent
                          and              Division
                     Intelligence         Commander
                       Division
                        Chief             Office of
                                        Management
                                        Accountability
                                         Commanding
                                           Officer
```

At the end of 2009, the Chicago Police Department had 14,973 members, including 13,136 sworn/exempt staff (exempt are high-level command staff). Staff levels decreased slightly from 2008. As of the end of 2008, there were 15,317 members and 13,354 sworn/exempt staff.

Exhibit 23a

Personnel by Race and Gender, 2009

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guards	Total
Caucasian	7,036	186	294	7,516
Male	5,589	101	17	5,707
Female	1,447	85	277	1,809
African-American	3,341	536	524	4,401
Male	2,171	146	16	2,333
Female	1,170	390	508	2,068
Hispanic	2,405	104	141	2,650
Male	1,915	44	6	1,965
Female	490	60	135	685
Native American	37	1	3	41
Male	29	1	0	30
Female	8	0	3	11
Other	317	44	4	365
Male	279	31	3	313
Female	38	13	1	52
Total	13,136	871	966	14,973
Male	9,983	323	42	10,348
Female	3,153	548	924	4,625

Exhibit 23b

Languages Understood or Spoken by Sworn and Civilian Members, 2009

Language	Sworn	Civilian	Total
Spanish	2,397	245	2,642
Polish	230	8	238
German	125	20	145
French	119	18	137
Italian	118	15	133
Greek	88	3	91
Arabic	66	8	74
Filipino	63	8	71
Chinese	45	14	59
Russian	44	3	47
Serbian	32	0	32
Croatian	31	0	31
Assyrian	26	3	29
Korean	26	1	27
Japanese	26	0	26
Lithuanian	18	1	19
Czech	17	2	19
Gaelic	12	7	19
Ukrainian	16	2	18
Portuguese	16	1	17
Yugoslavian	17	0	17
Other	135	29	164

Nearly half (49.8%) of the department's 14,973 members were minorities, including 4,401 African-American members and 2,650 Hispanic members. Of department members at the end of 2009, 30.9% were female. Department members speak over twenty foreign languages, including 2,642 Spanish speakers.

The Chicago Police Department's 2009 appropriation was over 1.2 billion dollars. Much of this appropriation was devoted to personnel services (95.8%). The overall department appropriation increased slightly compared to 2008.

Exhibit 24a

Annual Appropriations*, 2008–2009

	2008	2009
Personnel Services (salaries, wages, etc.)	$1,158,863,223	$1,182,390,623
Contractual Services [a]	$17,991,039	$16,019,635
Travel	$33,850	$19,388
Commodities [b]	$5,982,002	$5,760,106
Equipment	$57,530	$63,330
Contingencies	$50,000	$50,000
For Specific Purposes - Financial [c]	$25,141,770	$25,141,770
For Specific Purposes - General [d]	$1,719,013	$1,760,763
For Specific Purposes - As Specified [e]	$1,000,000	$0
Capital Equipment Note	$6,301,013	$3,380,847
Total	**$1,217,139,440**	**$1,234,586,462**

* 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) These monies were used for (1) the payment of tort and nontort judgements, outside counsel expenses and expert costs, as approved by the corporation counsel, and (2) for cost and administration of hospital and medical expenses for employees injured on duty who are not covered under Workers Compensation Act.
(d) For physical exams.
(e) For installation of police observation device (POD) cameras at locations determined by the superintendent of police.

Exhibit 24b

Salary Schedule - Sworn Members, 2009

Title	2009 Salary	
Superintendent	$310,000	
First Deputy Superintendent	$176,772	
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

Note: In 2010, a new police contract was executed. The contract retroactively increased the salaries indicated in the table.

In 2009, there were 4,495,714 calls to 911 for police service. This total is 4.4% lower than 2008. The 2009 total was second lowest in the decade. Calls to 311 may concern police services or other city services. Those which concern police services are reported in Exhibit 25b as "Non-Emergency–Police." These calls increased by 10.5% in 2009. In addition, Chicago offers translation services for non-English speaking callers. In 2009, 130,072 calls involved utilization of these services.

Exhibit 25a
911 Calls for Service, 2000–2009

Year	Calls
'00	4,396,615
'01	5,144,617
'02	4,937,360
'03	5,054,817
'04	5,271,469
'05	4,979,621
'06	5,040,887
'07	5,076,219
'08	4,704,590
'09	4,495,714
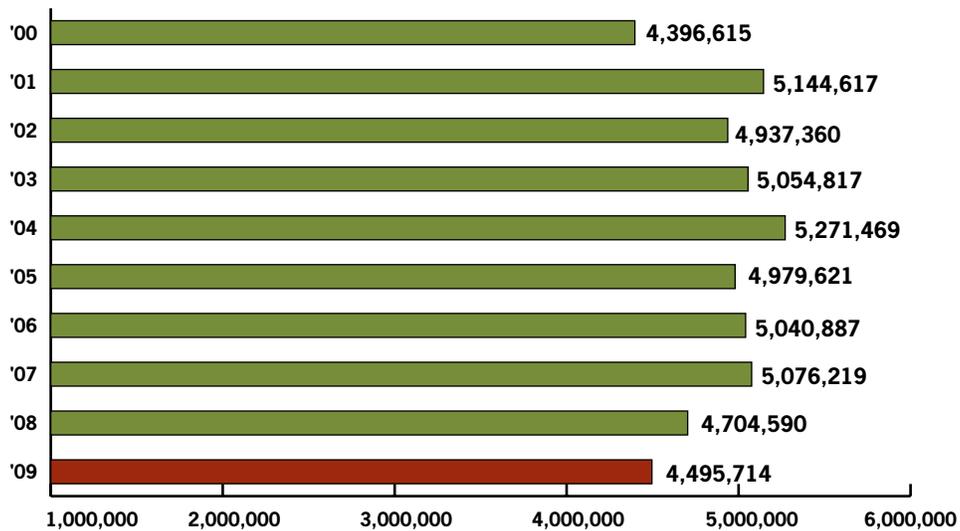
Exhibit 25b
Incoming Calls Answered, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
911	4,704,590	4,495,714	-4.4%
Non-Emergency—Police	501,875	554,733	10.5%
Non-Emergency—All 311 calls	3,430,784	3,152,841	-8.1%
Administrative	257,613	206,419	-19.9%
Alarm	101,042	132,303	30.9%
Total	**8,995,904**	**8,542,010**	**-5.0%**

Exhibit 25c
Foreign Language Outbound Calls, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Foreign Language (System-Outbound)	82,710	79,753	-3.6%
Language (911 Only)	51,736	50,319	-2.7%

During 2009, the Education and Training Division trained 134 Chicago Police Department recruits. Chicago recruits currently receive 1,040 hours of training and instruction in the academy, followed by a twelve-week field training and evaluation program. The 2009 recruit totals includes both persons who entered the department's training academy during 2009, and persons who entered the academy during 2008 and are on probationary status. Recruits are on probation until they reach their eighteen-month service anniversary.

In addition to recruit training, the Education and Training Division provides ongoing training to current department members. In 2009, many department members attended one or more of these continuing education trainings. In whole, 38,693 department members attended in-service trainings.

Each year, all sworn department members are required to participate in a firearm qualification program. Members are tested for accuracy at one of the department's firing ranges, and are retrained if they fail to meet minimum requirements.

Exhibit 26

Education and Training: Number of Trainees, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Recruit Training	**205**	**189**	**-7.8%**
Chicago	122	134	9.8%
Suburban	83	55	-33.7%
Other Training	**31,152**	**38,861**	**24.7%**
Retreads/Retrainees*	94	103	9.6%
In-Service	29,105	38,693	32.9%
Pre-Service	194	65	-66.5%
Outside Agency guests	1,733	0	-100.0%
Civilian	26	0	-100.0%
Firearms Training	**17,275**	**17,275**	**0.0%**
Chicago	17,060	25,782	51.1%
Outside agencies using range	215	0	-100.0%
Total	**48,632**	**56,325**	**15.8%**

* 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 preaffidavit 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, 2009

Allegations	Investigation Initiated	Sustained Finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	1,915	193
Search—Related	1,151	3
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	321	13
First Amendment and Illegal Arrest	423	3
Verbal Abuse	194	4
Criminal Misconduct	183	6
Traffic	160	4
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	162	40
Supervisory Responsibilities	17	0
Bribery/Official Corruption	93	2
Alcohol Abuse	12	13
Drug/Substance Abuse	18	4
Total	**4,613**	**285**

* The table does not reflect investigations initiated in 2009 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, 2009

		Total
1)	Number of police officers against whom an allegation of unreasonable force was made.[1]	726
2)	Number of allegations of unreasonable force made against all accused officers.[2]	819
3)	Number of police officers against whom disciplinary charges were filed on the basis of allegations of unreasonable force.[3]	20
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]	408
5)	Listing of allegations of unreasonable force for which the board has determined not to file charges.[5]	548

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 2009 were completed in 2009, and therefore some of those complaints remain open.

[4] This number reflects the investigations of excessive force complaints pending as of December 31, 2009, 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

2009 Recommended Disciplinary Actions in Sustained Cases, IAD and IPRA*

	2009
Reprimand	72
Suspended 1 to 5 days	107
Suspended 6 to 15 days	42
Suspended 16 to 30 days	27
Suspended 31 days or more	9
Separated from the department**	4
Total	**261**
Violation noted, no action	47
Summary Punishment Action Request	4,087
Hold—penalty not served***	18
Resigned while under investigation	28

* 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

2009 IPRA Investigations

	2009
Investigations retained by IPRA	2,841
Investigations completed by IPRA	**2,578**
No Affidavit [a]	1,114
Unfounded [b]	224
Exonerated [c]	16
Not Sustained [d]	666
Sustained [e]	42

Note: Some cases are carried over from CR numbers issued in prior years.

(a) No Affidavit: Prior to investigation, complainants are required to sign an affidavit in support of their allegations.

(b) Unfounded: The complaint was not based on facts as shown by the investigation, or the reported incident did not occur.

(c) Exonerated: The incident occurred, but the action taken by the officer(s) was deemed lawful, reasonable, and proper.

(d) Not Sustained: The allegation is supported by insufficient evidence which could not be used to prove or disprove the allegation.

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

There were 3,298 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2009, up 4.4% from the 3,158 incidents in 2008. On average, each district had 132 incidents in 2009, but the number varied from 33 to 327 per district. An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur during an officer's regular duties (93.8 percent), as opposed to special employment or off duty; while the officer was in uniform (73.8 percent); and outdoors (71.0 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 34.9 percent of the time. The number of officers who sustained a nonfatal, major injury as the result of an attack increased slightly from 2008 to 2009 (42 officers in 2008 to 44 officers in 2009). The average age of a battered officer in 2009 was 36. Almost half (45.6 percent) of the officers attacked had five or fewer years of experience. The average age of known battery offenders was 28.

Exhibit 28a

Attacks Against the Police Overview, 2009

Category	Percentage
During an officer's regular duties	93.8%
Occurred outdoors	71.0%
Officer was in uniform	73.8%
Occurred on the public way (street, sidewalk, alley)	52.4%
Occurred in the evening (1800-2359 hours)	46.7%
Occurred during the weekend	32.2%
Officer was effecting an arrest	22.8%
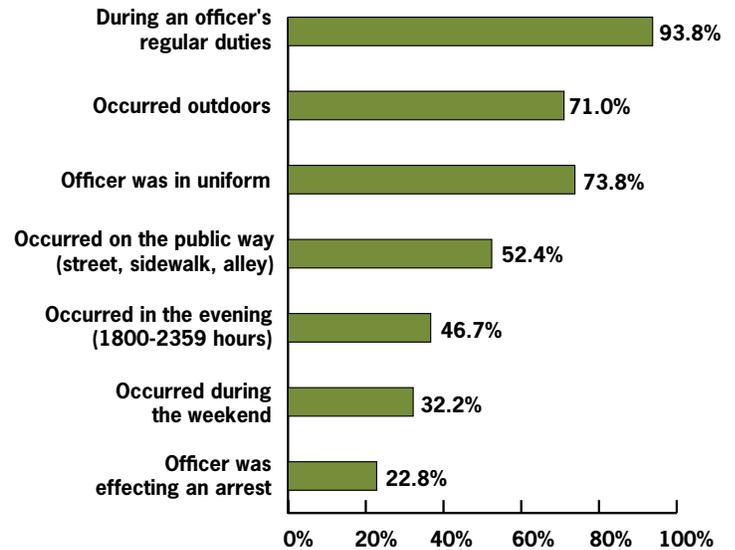
Exhibit 28b

Injury Type, 2008–2009

	2008	2009
Fatal	4	1
Non-Fatal/Major Injury	42	44
Non-Fatal/Minor Injury	1,062	1,108
No Injury	2,050	2,145
Total	**3,158**	**3,298**

Exhibit 28c

Weapons Type, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Hands/Feet/Mouth	2,056	2,192	6.6%
Firearm	228	181	-20.6%
Verbal Threat	413	431	4.4%
Vehicle	51	90	76.5%
Knife	46	71	54.3%
Other*	364	333	-8.5%
Total	**3,158**	**3,298**	**4.4%**

* Blunt Object and Other have been combined

Exhibit 28d

Attacks Against Officers by District, 2008–2009

District	2008	2009	Change	% Change
1	67	84	17	25.4%
2	106	60	-46	-43.4%
3	176	120	-56	-31.8%
4	185	150	-35	-18.9%
5	163	188	25	15.3%
6	231	223	-8	-3.5%
7	175	203	28	16.0%
8	207	211	4	1.9%
9	163	192	29	17.8%
10	195	190	-5	-2.6%
11	259	327	68	26.3%
12	107	73	-34	-31.8%
13	59	38	-21	-35.6%
14	104	116	12	11.5%
15	164	235	71	43.3%
16	58	62	4	6.9%
17	77	95	18	23.4%
18	112	134	22	19.6%
19	51	35	-16	-31.4%
20	61	47	-14	-23.0%
21	22	33	11	50.0%
22	86	83	-3	-3.5%
23	56	83	27	48.2%
24	106	127	21	19.8%
25	151	181	30	19.9%
Outside City	17	8	-9	-52.9%
Total	3,158	3,298	140	4.4%

Exhibit 28e

Age of Police Attacker, 2009
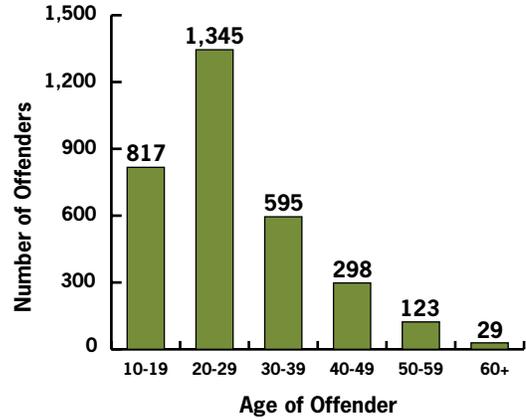
Note: There were 91 offenders for whom age could not be identified.

Exhibit 28f

Age of Attacked Officer, 2009
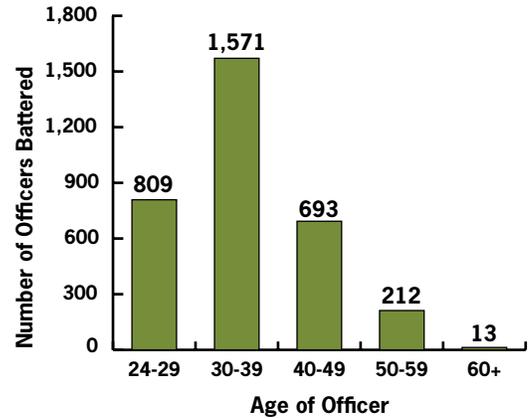
Exhibit 28g

Attacked Officer Years of Service, 2009
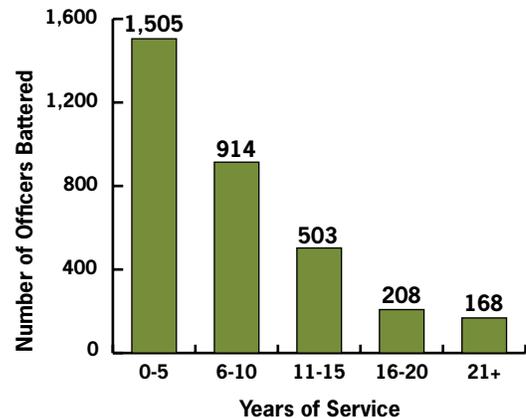
The department's fleet inventory decreased by 486 vehicles, or 13.5%, between 2008 and 2009. The department had fewer squad cars (marked and unmarked) and expropriated pound cars in their fleet. This was offset by an increase in sport-utility vehicles (Suburban, Tahoe, Explorer, etc.).

Exhibit 29

Fleet Inventory, 2008–2009

	2008	2009
Marked Squad Car	1,564	1,266
Unmarked Squad Car	1,303	1,193
Pound Vehicles (Expropriated)	283	75
Squadrol	68	59
Police All-Purpose Vehicle	95	94
Suburban, Tahoe, Explorer & Similar	79	289
Canine Mini-Van	29	23
CTA Security Car	33	23
Full-size Passenger Van	26	24
Utility Vehicle	42	4
Trailer	42	16
Prisoner Transport Van	14	13
Full-size Cargo Van/Step Van	10	24
Cargo Mini-Van	1	1
2-Wheel Motorcycle	10	10
3-Wheel Cushman	4	3
Boat	8	8
Patrol Mini-Van	0	0
3-Wheel Motorcycle	0	0
Total	**3,611**	**3,125**

Exhibit 30
Awards Granted, 2009

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.	**63**
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.	**25**
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.	**10**
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.	**94**
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.	**161**
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.	**134**
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.	**1,860**
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.	**204**
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.	**92**
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 multiagency joint operation/event, spanning several days or more, significantly contributed to the overall successes of the operation.	**293**
Unit Meritorious Award —an award granted to individual sworn or civilian members of a unit who exhibited exceptional professional skill and conduct during a coordinated action..	**54**
Fitness Award—pins awarded to individuals who completed and passed the fitness test.	**3,166**
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.	**19**
Military Deployment Award—an award granted to any department member who is currently or was formerly a member of any branch of the U.S. Armed Services during his or her career as a department member and during a time of conflict or war was deployed or activated to full military service, with the exception of annual summer camp or training, whether involuntary or voluntary.	**26**
Attendance Recognition Award—an award granted to any department member who, during a specified 36 consecutive calendar month period, has not been on the medical roll, with the exception of injured on duty.	**4,796**
Total	**11,002**

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