

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT



MAYOR RAHM EMANUEL
SUPERINTENDENT EDDIE T. JOHNSON

ANNUAL REPORT 2017

CPD

The 2017 Annual Report is dedicated to all of the men and women of the Chicago Police Department who have given their lives in service to the City of Chicago.

It is not how these officers died that makes them heroes.

It is how they lived.

They will never be forgotten.



Please visit the Chicago Police Memorial website. [http:// www.cpdmemorial.org](http://www.cpdmemorial.org)



Vision

All Chicagoans are safe, supported, and proud of the Chicago Police Department.

Mission

To serve our communities and protect the lives, rights, and property of all people in Chicago.

Values

Professionalism, Integrity, Courage, Dedication, Respect.

2017 Annual Report

Superintendent’s Message	5	Department and Unit Activity	89
2017—A Year in Review	7–10	Guns Recovered	90
Executive Summary	11–18	Investigatory Stop Reports by District	91
Administration	19	Investigatory Stop Reports by Unit	92–93
Organization for Command	20–23	Calls for Service	94
Demographics of Sworn Personnel	24	Tactical Response Reports	95
Position and Salary Schedule	25	Tactical Response Reports	96-98
Office of the General Counsel	26–27	Top Ten Districts and Force Options	99
Bureau of Internal Affairs	28-29	Firearm Discharge Incidents	100
Office of Community Policing	30–37	TASER Usage Incidents	101
Crime Prevention and Information Center	38	Oleoresin Capsicum Usage	102
CompStat	39	Impact Weapon/Baton	103
Bureau of Patrol	40–45	Subject Demographics	104
Bureau of Detectives	46–47	Actions Against Officers	105
Bureau of Organized Crime	48–49	District Index Crime	107
Bureau of Organizational Development	50–64	District— Index Crime 2016-2017	108-118
Crime	65	Community Area Index Crime	119
Introduction to Index Crime	66	Community Area—Index Crime 2016-2017	120-160
CompStat vs. UCR	67		
Index Crime—Overview and Detail	68–69		
Victim Demographic—Violent Index Crime	70–71		
Criminal Homicide—Supplemental Information	72–74		
Shooting—Supplemental Information	75–78		
Bias-Related Crimes	79		
Index Crime Clearances	80		
Arrests	81		
Arrests by Race 2017	82		
Arrests by Race 2016	83		
Arrests by Age 2017	84		
Arrests by Age 2016	85		
Arrests by Gender 2017	86		
Arrests by Gender 2016	87		
Arrests by Offense Classification	88		



Working in collaboration with the communities we serve, I am happy to report that 2017 was a year in which CPD made great strides in making Chicago a safer city and building trust in the department—across all of Chicago’s neighborhoods. From reducing gun violence and spreading the use of body-worn cameras to all of our frontline staff, to publishing and adopting new recommendations in community policing and reform, CPD is committed to a multi-year transformation process focused on becoming a model of twenty-first century policing. 2017 was a year of significant progress for the department, but there is much more to do, and we are committed to taking the necessary steps toward making Chicagoans safer and CPD stronger in 2018 and beyond.

The 2017 Annual Report, the first in over six years, is part of our ongoing commitment to improving transparency by presenting the public with pertinent citywide data along with progress reports on projects we engaged in throughout the year. We have made it our top priority to be a better police agency for every Chicago community, which means commitments to invest in technology, training, and personnel, in addition to the adoption of policies that aim to build public trust and transparency. It also means implementing a comprehensive crime strategy that deters crime before it happens, responds when it does, and holds individuals accountable when they commit criminal acts.

Given these commitments, I’m happy to report that our communities are much safer from violent crime than they were in 2016. Homicides are down over 15% from 2016; shooting incidents are down over 21%; and burglaries, robberies, and assaults are all down. While the picture is not perfect—these numbers are still too high in some areas—I see sustained progress. This progress was built on our strategy established in 2016 to (1) utilize technology to make us more effective, surgical, and predictive in our policing methods; (2) reinvigorate our community-engagement efforts, including the development of a robust community policing strategy; and (3) create a culture of accountability for gun offenders by addressing challenges in the law.

Much of this success is attributable to the resources we have put into our department by training more officers and investing in our Strategic Decision Support Centers (SDSCs)—high-tech centers that

integrate gunshot detection systems, predictive technology, crime analysts, and strategic planning to rapidly respond to crime—across a number of Chicago’s traditionally highest-crime districts. Already in 2018 we have seen continued drops in violence from firearms and we hope to continue to expand the SDSC model. We also made good on our commitment to ensure that once individuals are caught with a gun, they will be punished.

As I have said in the past, crime fighting is not just about deploying new capabilities or providing additional resources to officers, it requires strengthening the relationship between the Chicago Police Department and the communities we serve. In 2016, I convened the Community Policing Advisory Panel (CPAP) consisting of community members, experts, and police officers to make recommendations on the future of community policing in Chicago. In 2017, CPAP published a report summarizing its recommendations, and I adopted these ideas as department policy. In 2018, we’ll implement projects from this plan and expect to add over thirty new staff members to our community policing team.

As a part of our recently released *Next Steps For Reform*, we noted that in 2017 we completed dozens of projects as part of our commitment to a multi-year reform process. CPD is hard at work in the process of reform from training every officer in a four-hour use of force course to increasing supervision across the ranks. While we understand these are important steps to take to bring our systems to the level of the best agencies in the country, we know there is more to do and we have published public commitments to explain exactly what is coming next.

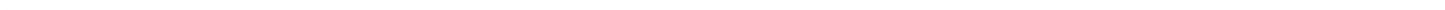
I would like to thank the sworn members and civilian staff of the Chicago Police Department for their professionalism, commitment, and dedication during the past year. Every police officer has answered the call to public service where they put their lives at risk in dangerous situations to ensure the safety of our communities. It is through the high professional standards they exhibit every day that we embody our campaign to “be the change.” All of the progress described in this document could not be achieved without the support and tireless efforts of the more than twelve thousand members of the department, who honorably wear their CPD star with pride. We owe it to these officers to provide every opportunity for them to perform their jobs more effectively and to keep them—and the communities they serve—safe.

With the Chicago Police Department’s efforts, along with the communities we serve, there is much we can continue to achieve together. 2017 was a strong year for Chicago and CPD, and I hope that you enjoy reading about our progress.

Sincerely,

Eddie T. Johnson
Superintendent of Police





2017

A Year in Review



2017—A YEAR IN REVIEW

2017 was a year of sustained progress focused on a number of critical areas for CPD. Tops among this list were reducing violent crime—especially handgun violence—improving technological infrastructure to enhance support for our officers, launching a new approach to community policing, publishing our *Next Steps for Reform* as part of our multi-year commitment to change, and achievement of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA).

Throughout the year, police departments across the United States—including CPD—continued to face questions from communities about their roles and actions. The department listened to these concerns expressed by residents in Chicago communities and continued to advance its comprehensive plan of change while endeavoring to communicate with the public more systematically about the changes at CPD. Across the entire department, change is occurring, and the results can be seen in the data that are presented in this annual report, the first in several years, in what is a renewed promise to share annualized information publicly. While the pages that follow summarize most of the activities and initiatives engaged in by the Department over 2017, highlights are shared below.

Reducing Crime by Bringing Technology to the Districts

The majority of crime reports are down from 2016. This drop is especially strong in violent crimes, where homicides are down over 15% and batteries over 4%. In addition, shooting incidents are down 22%. While there are some exceptions to the downward trend, the overall trend is positive and particularly so in the area of firearm violence—shootings and homicides related to firearms—an area of focus for the department. This progress was built on the strategy we established in 2016 to (1) utilize technology to make us more effective, surgical, and predictive in our policing methods; (2) reinvigorate our community-engagement efforts, including the development of a robust community policing strategy; and (3) create a culture of accountability for gun offenders by addressing challenges in the law.

Fundamental to our strategy was the creation, in February 2017, of what the Department calls Strategic Decision Support Centers (SDSCs), which seek to achieve more purposeful, targeted policing by combining human intelligence with best-in-class technology. SDSC districts contain specified rooms equipped with a suite of technology resources where officers can centralize real-time information from the district, including gunshot detection sensors, a network of cameras, and

predictive policing software that identifies the blocks within each district where gun violence is most likely to occur. By combining data and human intelligence, the SDSCs aim to identify priority crime problems, develop missions to focus police attention (regularly evaluating the missions and modifying strategies accordingly), and use technology to enhance the ability of police to respond as rapidly as possible when and where crime occurs.

District leadership, along with crime analysts (some from the University of Chicago Crime Lab), use these resources to monitor crime developments and gang conflicts in real-time; develop localized crime reduction strategies tailored to meet the needs of the district's community; retrospectively evaluate these strategies and their impact; and then adjust activities to respond to (and prevent) crime more effectively. In February 2017 the department began this strategy with opening SDSCs in the 7th and 11th districts. The department further expanded with the opening of SDSCs in the 6th, 9th, 10th, and 15th districts later in 2017. By the end of 2018, seven more SDSC rooms will open in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 12th, and 25th districts. This will bring the total number of districts with the tool to thirteen.

Early results in districts with SDSCs have been promising, and as more districts are equipped with this technology, continued positive impact on crime is expected.

In addition to advancing technology, department leadership played a key role in pushing for changes to state law to hold gun offenders more accountable for their actions. This work culminated in the passage of the Safe Neighborhoods Reform Act in the summer of 2017, which took effect in January of 2018. The law allows judges to hold more repeat gun offenders accountable for their actions when facing sentences for gun possession.

Advancing Community Policing

As part of an overall approach to building trust and a comprehensive crime strategy, in 2016 Superintendent Johnson announced the formation of a panel dedicated to developing a new strategic plan for community policing. Out of this effort, the Community Policing Advisory Panel (CPAP), which consists of national experts, members of CPD command staff, and Chicago community leaders was formed. The panel was charged with providing a comprehensive report proposing avenues for CPD to engage and collaborate with communities

to restore trust and fight crime. The panel was also charged with developing a series of written recommendations outlining strategies for enhancing community policing. In 2017, CPAP's work drove much of the Department's transformation in community policing culminating in the release of the CPAP report.

Throughout the year, CPAP members gathered input from a variety of representatives, including Chicago community residents, youth leaders, organizational stakeholders from faith- and community-based organizations, representatives from other major metropolitan law enforcement organizations (including New York and Los Angeles), and representatives from the Department of Justice and Police Accountability Task Force. CPAP conducted meetings, including sessions with residents, and reviewed survey results returned by community members and department members of various ranks. In October, CPAP issued its report, which contained recommendations for improving CPD's community engagement efforts. The report's proposals were adopted in their entirety by Superintendent Johnson.

The Office of Community Policing (OCP) and the newly formed Office of Reform Management—tasked with managing all reform projects—then converted the CPAP Report recommendations into specific projects to implement community policing strategies. In one of the most significant changes to community policing at CPD, at the direction of the Superintendent, and in response to the CPAP recommendations, CPD restructured its community policing organizational structure by moving OCP from the Bureau of Patrol to the Office of the Superintendent. This organizational change allows for more cross-bureau oversight and reinforces the principle that effective community engagement is a department-wide responsibility and not solely the responsibility of the Bureau of Patrol.

In addition to the CPAP work, throughout the year, OCP continued its day-to-day work of engaging residents in collaborative activities to build trust and reduce crime. In the pages that follow you can read more about these activities.

Building Best-in-Class Technology

In addition to spreading the SDSCs across CPD's districts, the department continued to make a number of strides in its aim to provide the best technology possible for its officers and

residents. Building on the department's successful 2016 pilot project for body-worn cameras (BWCs), the department reached a fully planned implementation across the city. The Bureau of Technical Services also created a new online tip system to improve interaction with residents, build bridges to youth through hackathons with the Chicago Public Schools STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) program, and was awarded a number of technology-related grants (including a partnership with the Illinois Institute of Technology to work on video analytics).

CPD also continued to expand and refine the Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC), the Department's multi-agency, technology-based intelligence hub. Through a variety of technologies, CPIC staff members engage in real-time monitoring of reported criminal activity.

Next Steps in Reform

The department issued its *"Next Steps for Reform"* framework. This framework outlined the Department's commitment to strengthen community policing, officer training, manpower, supervision, and public accountability. Using the framework as a guide, CPD committed to engaging in a multi-year implementation process to continue to support officers in maintaining the highest professional standards. The *Next Steps* document built on reforms that were undertaken throughout 2016 that centered on use of force and de-escalation, training, transparency and accountability, mental health first response, enhanced use of technology, and community policing. In 2017, the department made progress in the following areas:

Training

In 2017, CPD focused on rebuilding its in-service training program from the ground up, starting with a review of best practices from across the country. The Department completed a four-hour in-service requirement, which is the first installment on a commitment to provide forty-hours of in-service training for all members by 2021. As part of this commitment, CPD rolled out the updated training on use of force policy and procedures and worked to expand its course offerings.

Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Program

Improvements made to the CIT program in 2017 included revisions to the forty-hour CIT training curriculum, in alignment with recommendations of the National Alliance on Mental Illness Chicago, and expanding the cadre of civilian CIT instructors (bringing the total number to twenty).

Supervision

In 2017, CPD worked to standardize accountability procedures; reinvigorated the watch operations lieutenant structure within the Bureau of Patrol; equipped investigators assigned to the Bureau of Internal Affairs with new skills and tools to enhance proficiency, expediency, and fairness; issued a directive corresponding to the body-worn camera rollout that gave clear direction on its use; and increased supervision by promoting additional sworn members to the ranks of sergeant, lieutenant, and captain.

Use of Force

Starting in 2016 and continuing throughout 2017, CPD conducted a comprehensive review and revision of its use of force policies that incorporated best practices, provided clear direction for officers, and prioritized the sanctity of human life. CPD's policy review involved public comment, community perspectives, and officer input. CPD also formally issued its revised directive on the use of force along with several other directives related to the use of force and accountability procedures. CPD created a Force Review Unit, which provided a systematic and centralized review of use of force incidents and Tactical Response Reports.

Accreditation

Beginning in November 2014, the department voluntarily enrolled in an initial assessment with the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). This self-assessment process continued over three years. Throughout the initial accreditation the department reviewed nationally recognized law enforcement best practices and determined applicability within multiple units of the department. This prompted numerous policy revisions, implementation of various procedural improvements, in-service training improvements, equipment inspections, and analysis and reviews of many of the department's procedures. Through a department-wide effort to bring forth better operational strategies and practical use of resources in 2018, the Chicago Police Department expects to become the largest law enforcement agency to achieve accreditation.

Conclusion

2017 was a year of action and improvement in the Chicago Police Department, but there is much more work to do. Under sustained leadership, the department worked toward reducing crime, addressing reform, building community trust, and improving technology; however, these are also long-term goals for CPD and these focus areas will continue to drive work into 2018 and beyond. In the pages that follow you will see more about the specific activities that have been undertaken by CPD staff across Chicago, as well as specific data that conveys the breadth and depth of our work.

Executive Summary



Crime

Crime totals in the 2017 Annual Report are based on Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) guidelines. UCR is a national program conceived in 1929 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police as a means to obtain consistent crime data across jurisdictions. Nationally, the program is administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Since the onset of the UCR program, CPD annual reports have relied on UCR totals. Thus, reliance on UCR totals in the 2017 Annual Report ensures continuity across reports.¹

However, since 2011, CPD has relied heavily on crime totals from CompStat, a managerial tool used by CPD executives to monitor, and hold themselves accountable for crime trends throughout the city. CompStat crime totals are discussed at weekly meetings and are used to make key operational decisions.

UCR totals differ from CompStat totals in several respects. Differences exist simply because UCR totals and CompStat totals are produced for different purposes and are measured differently. CompStat totals include high-priority crimes, measured using dates that serve as the starting point for which police could reasonably respond to the crime. In contrast, UCR totals are based on a set of detailed national guidelines designed to foster standardized national crime reporting. The following table summarizes the most important differences between UCR totals and CompStat totals. In reviewing the table, note also that, in some instances, the same offense type is named differently for UCR versus CompStat. For example, UCR Rape is tantamount to CompStat Criminal Sexual Assault.

UCR Versus CompStat – Major Differences

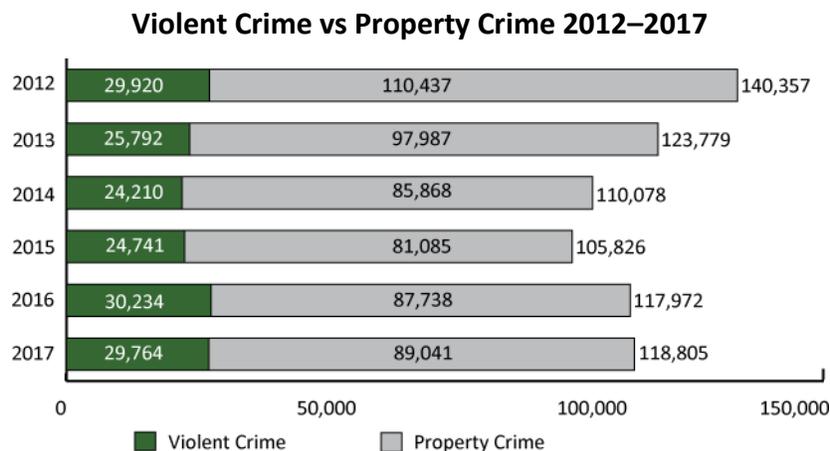
Offense Type(s) Effected	Difference
Criminal Homicide (UCR) / Murder (CompStat)	CompStat totals are measured based on the date that CPD began a murder investigation (usually shortly following notice that the victim has died), whereas UCR totals are measured based on date of injury.
Rape (UCR) / Criminal Sexual Assault (CompStat) Aggravated Assault/Battery (UCR) / Aggravated Battery (CompStat)	CompStat Totals are based on the number of <u>reported incidents</u> , whereas UCR totals are based on the number of <u>victims</u> .
Aggravated Assault/Battery (UCR) / Aggravated Battery (CompStat)	CompStat totals are limited to aggravated battery as defined by the Criminal Code of Illinois, whereas UCR totals include both Illinois definitions of aggravated assault and aggravated battery.
Aggravated Assault/Battery (UCR) / Aggravated Battery (CompStat)	Illinois law allows certain simple battery incidents to be elevated to aggravated status based on the location of the incident (e.g., on the public way) or the nature of the victim (e.g., senior citizens, teachers, police officers; see 720 ILCS 5/12-3.05). In general, these incidents are included for CompStat, but excluded for UCR.
Theft	CompStat totals are limited to thefts in which the value of the stolen property exceeds \$500. In Illinois law, this is the threshold that distinguishes misdemeanor thefts from felony thefts. In contrast, UCR includes all thefts, regardless of stolen property value, and also includes attempted thefts.
All Offense Types Except Criminal Homicide / Murder	Effective 2013, CompStat totals are based on the date that the original police report was finalized and approved, whereas UCR totals are based on the date the incident occurred.

¹ Despite this continuity, there is a key difference between UCR totals in the 2017 Annual Report and in prior years. Specifically, for the categories Rape and Aggravated Assault / Aggravated Battery, prior reports included totals for number of incidents, whereas the 2017 Annual Report includes totals for number of victims. This change was made to comply more fully with UCR guidelines. Furthermore, data in this report is subject to change as to the date it was queried.

UCR Index Crime

Summary UCR reporting includes nine offense types, commonly referred to as index crimes. Of the nine, there are five crimes against persons (violent index crimes) and four crimes against property (property index crimes). Human trafficking, the most recently added crime against persons, is delineated further into commercial sex acts and involuntary servitude.

From 2012 to 2017, total index crime decreased by 15.36%. However, from 2016 to 2017, total index crime remained fairly constant, increasing by 0.71%.



Totals for most index crimes decreased from 2016 to 2017 with criminal homicide (-15.08%) and aggravated battery (-4.13%) decreasing most notably.

Index Crime Total

Offense	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide (Murder)	769	653	-15.08%
Rape	1,685	1,798	6.71%
Robbery	11,959	11,880	-0.66%
Aggravated Assault	6,600	6,594	-0.09%
Aggravated Battery	9,208	8,828	-4.13%
Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	12	11	-8.33%
Human Trafficking (Involuntary Servitude)	1	0	-100.00%
Violent Crime Subtotal	30,234	29,764	-1.55%

Offense	2016	2017	% Change
Burglary	14,273	12,951	-9.26%
Theft	61,450	64,018	4.18%
Motor Vehicle Theft	11,428	11,559	1.15%
Arson	587	513	-12.61%
Property Crime Subtotal	87,738	89,041	1.49%

Index Crime Total	2016	2017	% Change
	117,972	118,805	0.71%

Criminal Homicide (Murder) and Shooting Totals

In 2011, CPD began reporting totals on shooting incidents and shooting victims. These totals were incorporated into the CompStat program. A shooting incident is any criminal incident, regardless of the underlying offense, in which a person was shot—fatally or non-fatally. Likewise, shooting victims are persons shot in these incidents.

Overall murder and shooting totals decreased considerably in 2017, as did the total number of victims due to firearms.

Murder and Shooting Totals

	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide (Murder) Victims	769	653	-15.08%
Criminal Homicide (Murder) Victims with Firearm	691	603	-12.74%
Shooting Incidents	3,550	2,782	-21.63%
Shooting Victims	4,351	3,466	-20.34%

2017 Top Districts — Murder Victims and Shooting Incidents

Murders and shootings incidents are not equally distributed throughout Chicago. The top five districts for both murders and shootings respectively account for 42.11% and 48.82% of all incidents.

Murder Victims

District	2016	2017	% Change
11	94	70	-25.53%
15	59	54	-8.47%
9	64	51	-20.31%
3	39	51	30.77%
4	40	49	22.50%

Shooting Incidents

District	2016	2017	% Change
11	478	353	-26.15%
15	312	253	-18.91%
10	289	241	-16.61%
7	358	204	-43.02%
6	234	196	-16.24%

Arrests

The 2017 Annual Report includes CPD arrest totals by arrestee race, arrestee age, district of arrest, and primary offense type. From 2016 to 2017 total arrests decreased 2.51%, from 85,752 to 83,598.

Total Arrests

	2016	2017	+/-	% Change
Violent Index Offenses	4,587	4,242	-345	-7.52%
Property Index Offenses	11,726	11,027	-699	-5.96%
Non-Index Offenses	57,888	55,354	-2,534	-4.38%
Warrant Arrests	11,551	12,975	1,424	12.33%
Total	85,752	83,598	-2,154	-2.51%

Gun Recoveries

Large CPD gun-recovery totals continue to indicate that illegal guns flow into Chicago and contribute considerably to serious violence. In 2017, CPD recovered 8,834 firearms, 4.52% more than 2016 (8,452).

The five districts with the greatest number of gun recoveries are located in Chicago's south and west sides.

2017 Top Districts — Gun Recoveries

District	2016	2017	% Change
6	801	1,042	30.09%
11	822	806	-1.95%
10	538	607	12.83%
5	823	580	-29.53%
4	438	579	32.19%

Tactical Response Reports

CPD members complete a Tactical Response Report (TRR) when a reportable use of force incident is used in the performance of his or her duties. Force may include the discharge of a weapon or other physical techniques used by department members to gain control of a situation (e.g., strikes with a baton, kicks, knee strikes, elbow strikes, closed-hand strikes or punches, takedowns). CPD members also complete a Tactical Response Report in any instance when a community member is injured or alleges injury resulting from a member's use of force and any instance when a community member assaults or batters a CPD member (even if the CPD member does not use force in response).

In 2017, CPD members completed a total of 4,793 Tactical Response Reports while using a force option. This is a decrease of 5.56% from 2016 (5,075 reports).

In 2017, CPD members discharged a firearm at a subject 45 times, down from 63 times in 2016. In 2017, CPD members used a TASER, 352 times, down from 475 times in 2016.

TRRs Per Force Option Used¹

	2016	2017	% Change
Firearm	63	45	-28.57%
TASER	475	352	-25.89%
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	42	36	-14.29%
Impact Weapon/Baton	38	39	2.63%
Physical Force and Control Tactics	4,457	4,321	-3.05%
Total	5,075	4,793	-5.56%

¹Totals do not include:

- 1) TRRs completed for the sole purpose of generating an Officer Battery Report (i.e. no force used against suspect).
- 2) TRRs completed solely to document the use of "verbal commands" or officers' "physical presence."
- 3) Unintentional firearm discharge by officer.
- 4) Firearm discharge to destroy an animal.

Investigatory Stop Reports

Effective January 1, 2016, CPD introduced a new document—the Investigatory Stop Report—to capture information when CPD members temporarily stop and question a person suspected of criminal activity on the public way. The Investigatory Stop Report (ISR) replaced the Contact Information Card, a more abbreviated form.

An ISR is completed when a CPD member has reasonable articulable suspicion to believe that a community member is committing, is about to commit, or has committed a criminal offense. In 2017 the department policy was revised to include probable cause stops as well.

In 2017, CPD members completed 110,504 Investigatory Stop Reports. Of the 22 patrol districts, the 4th District completed the most reports.

District	2016	2017
1	1,266	1,593
2	5,186	4,145
3	3,473	3,010
4	6,185	8,519
5	4,136	4,578
6	3,842	6,344
7	6,474	7,495
8	5,792	5,715
9	5,405	4,329
10	3,330	5,358
11	4,964	5,371
12	4,264	3,824
14	1,821	2,145
15	4,375	5,006
16	2,401	1,983
17	1,994	1,804
18	1,884	2,434
19	2,615	3,128
20	1,835	2,413
22	1,975	2,046
24	3,967	3,800
25	4,748	5,049
District Total	81,932	90,089
Other Unit Total	27,585	19,969
Total ISRs	109,517	110,058

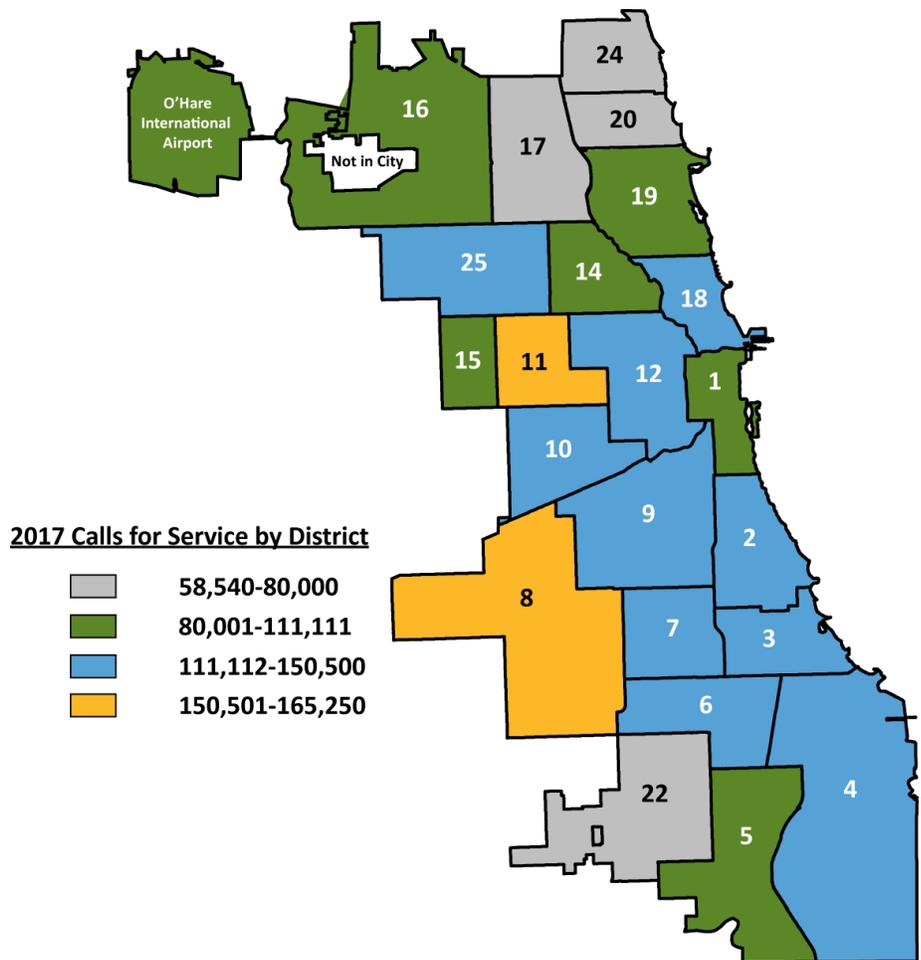
Calls for Service

CPD responded to 2,647,935 call events during 2017. This includes community member calls for police service, as well as crime response and public service activity that police generate while on duty.

Of the twenty-two police districts, the 11th District staff handled the most call events (165,244), followed by the 8th District (152,334). The table below shows totals for each district, as well as the single total for all other CPD units.

2017 Calls for Service

District	Total
1	102,192
2	123,923
3	119,936
4	128,375
5	104,894
6	150,416
7	142,074
8	152,334
9	114,735
10	117,482
11	165,244
12	125,863
14	87,100
15	99,364
16	87,062
17	76,341
18	111,501
19	111,111
20	58,540
22	78,314
24	79,093
25	128,925
Other ¹	183,116
Total	2,647,935

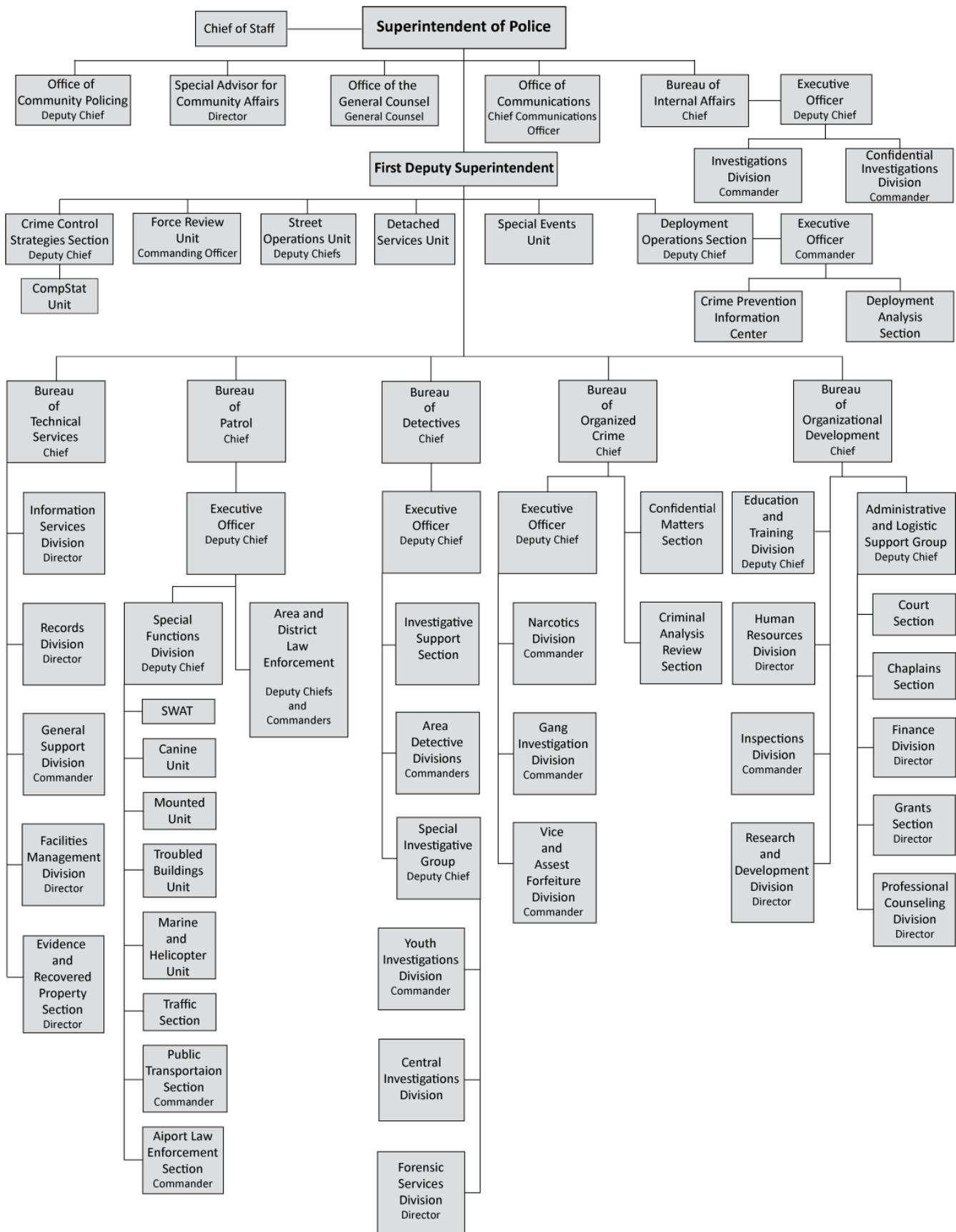


¹Other includes calls that are not dispatched to an officer that is assigned to a district. This can include calls that are transferred to any of the citywide positions or calls that come in for incidents outside of city limits. Some specific examples would be Chicago Transit Authority (CTA), Lake Shore Drive, Skyway, evidence technicians, Marine unit, Canine unit, and point-to-point broadcasts. Source: OEMC-WebMis. Data batch run completed in March 2018.

Administration



ADMINISTRATION—ORGANIZATION FOR COMMAND



Chicago has the nation's second-largest police department, serving approximately 2.7 million residents in an area of 231.1 square miles. The department had 12,474 sworn and exempt members at the end of 2017.

Office of the Superintendent

The department is led by a Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor. In addition to overall department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for such critical functions as community affairs, legal matters, media relations, and disciplinary processes. The Office of the Superintendent consists of the following:

The Office of the Chief of Staff coordinates the timely implementation of policy that impacts the procedures, tactics, strategies, and doctrine of the department.

The Office of the Special Advisor for Community Affairs serves as a liaison to the Superintendent to all Chicago communities and provides strategic counsel on community relations and external affairs.

The Office of the General Counsel advises the Superintendent about legal and legislative matters and various labor agreements as they relate to the administration of the department and acts as the liaison between the department, legislative bodies, and other agencies.

The Office of Communications consists of two sections: Executive Communication and Internal Communication. The executive section oversees the functions of the News Affairs Unit, which is responsible for daily media inquiries that come into CPD. The internal section is responsible for all communications to CPD employees.

The Bureau of Internal Affairs coordinates and exercises supervision over disciplinary matters involving alleged or suspected violations of statutes, ordinances, and department rules and directives.

The Office of Community Policing communicates with all city departments, ensuring coordination of city services as they apply to the community-relations strategy, and organizes community residents in furtherance of community-relations-related initiatives.

Office of the First Deputy Superintendent

The First Deputy Superintendent oversees the operations and administration of the department, which is composed of bureaus that carry out the department's operational,

training, investigative, staff support, and administrative activities. The Office of the First Deputy Superintendent consists of the following sections and units:

The Crime Control Strategies Section is responsible for monitoring, assessing, and executing the department's various operational plans and coordinating and directing department activities that specifically relate to data collection, criminal justice research, analysis, and reporting. This section also includes the CompStat Unit, which is responsible for monitoring and assessing the execution of the department's various strategic operational plans; ensuring department managers identify and address emerging crime trends within their areas of responsibility; and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the department's administrative processes and the allocation of resources.

The Street Operations Unit is staffed with deputy chiefs who respond to critical unplanned incidents where neutrality and independence are required, ensuring the appropriate and timely use of resources and allowing for independent decision making.

The Detached Services Unit maintains administrative liaison between the department and outside agencies requiring the use of sworn members in an investigative capacity for extended periods of time.

The Deployment Operations Section provides timely intelligence that assists in the reduction of violent crime, assesses the threat of terrorism, and gathers information to assist in the effective recommendation for the deployment of departmental resources. This unit manages the Crime Prevention Information Center (CPIC).

The Special Events Unit is responsible for planning police coverage at public events and maintaining liaison with other municipal departments as well as federal and state law enforcement agencies.

The Force Review Unit functions in an after-action-review capacity for certain incidents involving the use of force by department members, ensuring both police offices and supervisors complied with proper reporting procedures and evaluating if each reviewed incident was tactically sound.

Bureau of Patrol

The Bureau of Patrol 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 twenty-two police districts.

The Bureau of Patrol also manages the Special Functions Division, which consists of the following specialized units: the Canine Unit, which provides specialized canine services and patrols; the Marine/Helicopter Unit, which provides specialized marine operations and air support to enhance crime deterrence and prevention; the Traffic Section, which is responsible for traffic enforcement and traffic crash investigations on Lake Shore Drive and the Chicago Skyway, traffic and crowd management at venues and special events, and Strike Force Patrols; the Troubled Buildings Unit, which provides training, monitoring, and support for area drug and gang-house officers and district vacant-building officers; the Mounted Unit, which provides specialized mounted patrol in selected areas of the city where such patrol can be used effectively; the Public Transportation Section, which provides patrol security for the CTA rapid transit system within city limits; the Airport Law Enforcement Section, which provides specialized patrol coverage to airport terminals; and the Special Weapon and Tactics (SWAT) Unit, which assists department members to effect a safe and successful resolution of different and unique incidents.

Bureau of Detectives

The Bureau of Detectives is responsible for investigating select felonies and misdemeanors; the processing of juvenile offenders and the care of juveniles who are in need of protective services; missing and found persons; and other incidents designated by the chief. The bureau consists of the following:

The Investigative Support Section coordinates the operations of the Bureau of Detectives and performs other functions as designated by the executive officer or Chief, Bureau of Detectives.

The Bureau of Detectives Areas consists of a Property Crimes Section, Violent Crimes Section, and Case Management Office.

The Youth Investigations Division is responsible for managing juvenile records, providing investigative support for missing/and found persons, and investigating child abuse cases.

The Central Investigations Division responds to trends in crime by utilizing specialized investigative techniques.

The Forensic Services Division provides technical and scientific expertise for the collection and analysis of physical evidence and the reconstruction of crimes.

Bureau of Organized Crime

The Bureau of Organized Crime initiates and conducts investigations of certain types of organized crime. Bureau members provide information and investigative assistance to all units of the department and to outside agencies, as well as participate in various federal and state task forces. The bureau consists of the following:

The Confidential Matters Section maintains cooperating individuals' files and electronic surveillance files for the bureau.

The Criminal Analysis Review Section functions include processing of Vice Case Reports, performing bureau procedures regarding expungement of criminal records, and responding to requests for Freedom of Information reports.

The Vice and Asset Forfeiture Division processes all cases that are drug-related and involve money, vehicles, real property, or other assets seized for civil or criminal forfeiture proceedings. It also conducts in-depth and long-term financial investigations of narcotics traffickers in an effort to seize drug-related assets.

The Gang Investigation Division is responsible for ensuring the proper investigation of any individual, group, or organization reasonably believed to be engaging in criminal activity.

The Narcotics Division is responsible for investigation of and enforcement against large-scale, illegal narcotics activities and narcotics activities that transcend district boundaries.

Bureau of Organizational Development

The Bureau of Organizational Development is charged with the responsibility of coordinating and directing activities that specifically relate to data collection; criminal justice research; analysis and reporting; researching, preparing, updating, and issuing department directives; identifying and providing for the training needs of the department; and providing field operations with support that is consistent with beat, district, and strategic operational planning activities. The bureau consists of the following sections and divisions.

The Education and Training Division identifies the training needs of the department and ensures that the education and training of recruit and incumbent personnel adhere to department policy, the guidelines established by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, and all department directives.

The Research and Development Division provides administrative support through developing department policies and procedures; providing official statistical reporting, evaluation, and other research; evaluating and researching new uniform items and equipment; and the attainment of law enforcement accreditation as well as the continued compliance of standards.

The Inspections Division conducts requested and unannounced surveys, audits, and inspections to determine conformance with department policy, methods, and procedures and the efficient use of monetary assets, property, and resources. The division also consists of the Integrity Section, which is dedicated to evaluating department compliance with the United States Constitution, the State of Illinois Constitution, other applicable laws, and related department directives as they pertain to investigatory stops, protective pat-downs, or other searches.

The Human Resources Division manages the department's recruiting efforts in cooperation with the City of Chicago Department of Human Resources; assists the department in recognizing and honoring sworn members killed in the line of duty and for outstanding acts of bravery and outstanding accomplishments; manages the Tuition Reimbursement Program, performance evaluations, and other projects related to career development; maintains personnel records for all employees; ensures that all aspects related to the pre-employment hiring process for sworn members are completed; monitors progress of sworn members who utilize the medical roll; and enforces department policy governing random drug and alcohol testing of all sworn members and select civilian members.

The Finance Division is responsible for the preparation and monitoring of the department's annual budget; building, transmitting, and distributing the Department's various payrolls, including the twice-monthly payrolls and supplemental contractual payrolls; and assisting and guiding the department in the acquisition of all products and services to be in compliance with all state- and city-purchasing policies.

The Chaplains Unit is available to minister to the spiritual and moral needs of members and their families whenever such services are needed.

The Professional Counseling Division provides services to all department members and their families, including retired and disabled officers. Services include, marital, couple, alcohol and substance abuse, gambling and peer support. The division responds to calls for assistance twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

The Grants Section researches, prepares, reviews, and edits grant proposals and budgets on behalf of the department and provides administrative oversight for all department grant-funded programs.

The Court Section provides personnel to staff criminal branch courts in the First Municipal District and the Criminal Court Police Assembly Room and monitors court overtime, attendance, appearance, preparation, and court presentation of department members appearing in court.

Bureau of Technical Services

The Bureau of Technical Services is charged with the responsibility of coordinating and directing departmental activities that specifically relate to information systems; records management; facilities management; systems analysis and program development; and various general support functions. The bureau consists of the following:

The Information Services Division is responsible for the design, implementation, integration, maintenance, and control of information systems for the department.

The Evidence and Recovered Property Section receives, stores, and disposes of property that come into the department's possession.

The Records Division is responsible for the management of all criminal records and police reports.

The Facilities Management Division develops and manages the department's long-range capital improvements building program and serves as a liaison with other city departments for program implementation of all construction and remodeling projects, furniture acquisitions, and facility repairs.

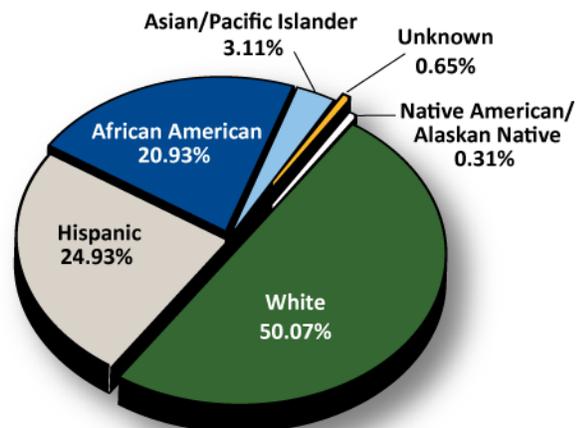
The General Support Division is responsible for the acquisition, storage, and distribution of supplies and equipment for the department's day-to-day operations.

Sworn Personnel by Rank

Title	2016	2017
Superintendent	1	1
First Deputy Superintendent	1	1
Chief	5	6
Deputy Chief	17	17
Commander	38	42
Captain	33	33
Lieutenant	218	250
Sergeant	1,118	1,148
Police Officer Assigned as a Detective	843	1,002
Police Officer Assigned as Field Training Officer	126	223
Police Officer	9,573	9,751
Total	11,973	12,474

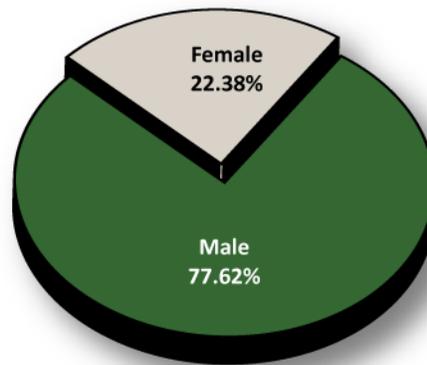
Sworn Personnel by Race

Race	2016	2017
White	6,153	6,246
African American	2,640	2,611
Hispanic	2,767	3,110
Asian/Pacific Islander	366	388
Native American /Alaskan Native	35	38
Unknown	12	81
Total	11,973	12,474



Sworn Personnel by Gender

Gender	2016	2017
Female	2,660	2,792
Male	9,313	9,682
Total	11,973	12,474



2017 Position and Salary Schedule

Title	Salary	
Superintendent	\$260,004	
First Deputy Superintendent	\$197,724	
Chief	\$185,364	
Deputy Chief	\$170,112	
Commander	\$162,684	
	Minimum	Maximum
Captain	\$95,844	\$138,138
Lieutenant	\$87,402	\$128,346
Sergeant	\$76,932	\$114,828
Police Officer Assigned as a Detective	\$70,980	\$107,550
Police Officer Assigned D2 Position (Marine, Mounted, FTO)	\$68,616	\$104,502
Police Officer	\$48,078	\$99,414

Office of the General Counsel

The general counsel advises the Superintendent regarding legal topics, legislative matters, and various labor agreements as these areas relate to the administration of the department. The general counsel also serves as the department's legal liaison with legislative bodies and other agencies.

The Office of the General Counsel consists of the following four sections: Freedom of Information, Intergovernmental Affairs, Management and Labor Affairs, and Legal Affairs.

Freedom of Information Section

The Freedom of Information Section (FOIA) is responsible for processing requests by community members to examine or obtain copies of public records maintained by the department consistent with the Illinois Freedom of Information Act and other applicable Illinois statutes.

FOIA officers process and track a broad range of record requests made by the media, attorneys, inmates, researchers, academics, and members of the public. The responses included information such as investigative reports, disciplinary records, statistics, and in-car and body-worn camera videos.

The number and complexity of FOIA requests received by the department has steadily increased each year for the past decade. In 2014, the department received nearly 6,000 FOIA requests. In 2017, the number of FOIA requests more than doubled to 12,583 and continues to increase at a similar pace for 2018.

Intergovernmental Affairs Section

The Intergovernmental Affairs Section serves as the department's liaison for legislative issues including processing inquiries to and from the City Council, the Illinois General Assembly, and the United States Congress; supporting legislative initiatives before law- and rule-making bodies through the City of Chicago Department of Law and Intergovernmental Affairs Office, and other related tasks as directed by the Superintendent or the general counsel.

Management and Labor Affairs Section

The Management and Labor Affairs Section (MLAS) is responsible for departmental activities related to the various labor agreements, such as administering the department's grievance procedures; providing input to command and supervisory per-

sonnel to facilitate a uniform implementation of the agreements; coordinating department labor-relations activities with other governmental agencies; serving as liaison between the department and the bargaining agents; and providing input into the development of departmental directives and training programs to ensure the department is in compliance with the labor agreements.

Other MLAS responsibilities include testifying at arbitration proceedings on behalf the department; responding to issues that arise from both management and union leaders on a daily basis, conducting labor relations meetings; coordinating arbitration litigation strategy with the department attorneys; and negotiating the resolution of grievances. MLAS is committed to working with the labor unions to resolve disputes under the collective bargain agreements at the lowest level possible.

Legal Affairs Section

Attorneys assigned to the Legal Affairs Section (LAS) serve as in-house counsel and a legal resource to the department, providing legal and policy advice and enabling department members to perform their duties in compliance with the law. This section responds to requests from a variety of sources on a broad range of legal topics requiring research and the preparation of short answers to comprehensive legal memoranda. LAS attorneys represent the general counsel on various working groups or in meetings within and outside the department covering policy, labor, or discipline issues. LAS reviews, analyzes, and researches statutes, ordinances, amendments to ordinances, and current court decisions relevant to legal issues affecting the Department; conducts legal research on projects as assigned by the general counsel; and designs training material and conducts training concerning various legal and disciplinary topics to department members.

LAS facilitates communications between the department and outside agencies on matters of legal concern to ensure the department's operational objectives are supported and to reduce areas of risk for the City of Chicago, the CPD, and department members. The City of Chicago Department of Law and the various outside counsels representing the city is one of the section's strongest partnerships. These organizations maintain an ongoing relationship in support of the city's litigation needs, such as services of department members, production of documents requests, discovery responses, and evidence preservation. Staff attorneys also maintain an advisory role relative to complex police litigations with the Department of Law and outside counsel.

Office of the General Counsel

LAS is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the Department's Anti-Discrimination and Equal Employment Opportunity policies. The staff attorneys liaison with the Department of Law to prepare the appropriate responses to external investigations and litigation before state and federal courts, the Police Board, and federal, state, and local governmental bodies investigating complaints of discrimination and other labor issues against the department. This section also makes recommendations to the general counsel when, during the pendency of the investigation or litigation, immediate actions are required to prevent further discrimination, harassment, retaliation, or allegations, including appropriate changes in assignments, details, policy, training, or other non-disciplinary measures.

Examples of services provided by LAS include the following: reviewing grants, contracts, requests for proposals, and procurement-related documents; drafting task force legal agreements and cost-reimbursement provisions; drafting lease agreements for department assets; coordinating "sole source" contracts with the City Law and Procurement Departments; providing advice to department supervisors regarding First Amendment issues during protests, demonstrations, and other large-scale events; preparing department responses to the Illinois Attorney General Public Access Counselor for FOIA appeals; and coordinating Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act compliance within the department.



Allegations of Misconduct

Prior to September 30, 2017, the Independent Police Review Authority (IPRA) was responsible for conducting investigations into complaints against members concerning domestic violence, excessive force, coercion, verbal abuse, and issues with search and seizure. Additionally, IPRA conducted investigations into all cases in which a department member discharged a firearm or TASER, even if no allegation of misconduct was made. Other types of misconduct are investigated by the department's Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA). All complaints registered with IPRA receive a log number and are handled according to the Municipal Code of Chicago. Depending on the nature of the allegations and whether the complainant signs an affidavit, complaints

registered with IPRA are (1) referred to BIA for investigation, (2) handled through pre-affidavit investigation, or (3) assigned a complaint register number. For the last category of complaints, IPRA registered an official decision on the validity of the allegations (unfounded, exonerated, not sustained, or sustained). Effective September 30, 2017, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability's jurisdiction and responsibility for complaints and investigations under Section 2-78-120(I), created in Section 3, became effective and the body now has responsibility for all of IPRA's tasks as described above.

Complaint Logs Received by Initial Category

Group	Initial Category	2016	2017	% Change
Group 01	Verbal Abuse	66	48	-27.27%
Group 02	Alcohol Abuse	20	23	15.00%
Group 03	Search - Related	343	354	3.21%
Group 04	Arrest / Lockup	171	145	-15.20%
Group 05	IPRA / COPA Investigations	522	452	-13.41%
Group 06	Bribery / Official Misconduct	28	13	-53.57%
Group 07	Traffic	81	65	-19.75%
Group 08	Criminal Misconduct	46	61	32.61%
Group 09	Conduct Unbecoming	108	119	10.19%
Group 10	Operation / Personnel	1,032	825	-20.06%
Group 12	Supervisory Responsibility	13	9	-30.77%
Group 15	Drug / Substance Abuse	6	4	-33.33%
Group 16	Search Warrants	47	28	-40.43%
Group 17	Medical Integrity	13	9	-30.77%
Group 19	Coercion	14	18	28.57%
Total		2,510	2,173	-13.43%

Source: Bureau of Internal Affairs–2017 Year End Review.

Bureau of Internal Affairs Investigations and Discipline

Allegations Received	Investigations Initiated	Sustained Findings ¹ or Investigations Closed
Operation / Personnel Violations	916	144
Search - Related	191	3
Arrest / Lock-up Procedures	175	19
1st Amendment and Illegal Arrest	94	2
Verbal Abuse ²	2	4
Criminal Misconduct	86	10
Traffic	70	3
Conduct Unbecoming (Off Duty)	113	22
Supervisory Responsibilities	10	2
Bribery and Other Corruption	21	2
Alcohol Abuse	23	12
Drug / Substance Abuse	5	6
Total	1,706	229

¹Some investigations classified as “Sustained” reflect cases initiated in a prior year.

²Verbal Abuse may also be investigated by the Non-Intervention Program managed by the Human Resources Division.

Source of information: Complaint Register Management System-2017

Recommended Disciplinary Actions

Recommended Disciplinary Action	BIA	IPRA/COPA	Total
Reprimand	45	2	47
Suspended 1 to 5 days	102	17	119
Suspended 6 to 15 days	58	11	69
Suspended 16 to 30 days	17	5	22
Suspended over 30 days	6	1	7
Separated from the Department	24	2	26
Total Disciplinary Action	252	38	290

Violation Noted, No action	17	17	34
Summary Punishment Action Request ³	4,521	N/A	4,521
Hold - Penalty Not Served	0	0	0
Resigned while under Investigation	3	0	3

³Summary Punishment is an alternative disciplinary procedure for conduct defined as a less serious transgression which is observed by or comes to the attention of a department supervisor or command staff member-2017.

Note: Findings are by the date in which the Log Numbers are completed, with all appeals exhausted. Civilian Office of Police Accountability publications may differ and reflect when investigations are completed.

Date Source: Bureau of Internal Affairs, CRMS database, with file date inputted from Civilian Office of Police Accountability investigations-2017.

Office of Community Policing

Deputy Chief of OCP



Dwayne Betts

2017 Year in Review

Members of the Chicago Police Department hosted and participated in a variety of events in 2017. These events focused on community-building activities, engagement efforts, and problem-solving opportunities. The activities included collaborative efforts with many Chicago residents and community partners. The events ranged from activities with youth, senior citizens, and community-based organizations. There was diverse programming throughout all twenty-two police districts that incorporated the tenets of the Seven Pillars of Community Policing.

District community policing offices facilitated numerous partnerships to strengthen relationships with Chicago residents. Members coordinated with community members who comprise their District Advisory Councils to work on public engagement through the formation of committees. The various subcommittees include youth, seniors, court advocacy, domestic violence, business, and faith-based.

CPD members engaged in various activities including the following: National Night Out, Officer Friendly Training, Bridging the Divide Peace Circles, Coffee with a Cop, 5K races, back-to-school events, Peace in the Park, holiday events, positive loitering, and countless other youth and community-based events.



Mission

The goals of the Office of Community Policing are to promote safe communities by reducing crime, particularly violence; build and foster a true collaborative partnership through positive engagements and public trust between the department and the community; and engage in comprehensive problem solving with the community to reduce crime, particularly violence.

Community Policing Advisory Panel

The Community Policing Advisory Panel (CPAP) was commissioned by Superintendent Eddie Johnson in October 2016. The panel was comprised of community members, public safety policy experts, practitioners, researchers, and department members. The goal of the panel was to submit recommendations to the Superintendent for the department's renewed community engagement and collaboration efforts, in order to enhance public safety and restore trust. The panel recommendations were adopted by Superintendent Eddie Johnson in November of 2017. The recommendations resulted in the creation of the following Seven Pillars of Community Policing:

- Sustainable relationships of trust between police and community
- A strong focus on engagement with the city's youth
- Standards for community policing initiatives so that these initiatives have clearly defined objectives and contribute to the overall community policing effort
- A structure that reinforces community policing in every aspect of policing
- Robust community-oriented training for all members of the department
- Effective problem solving exercised jointly with the community and other city agencies
- Regular evaluation of the quality of community policing throughout the department

Office of Community Policing Highlights of Program

Citizens Police Academy

The Office of Community Policing hosted a spring and fall session of the Citizens Police Academy. It is a department-wide strategy designed to educate the community on police operations, build community trust, and improve engagement efforts through department-led training and discussion. The attendees received a condensed version of instruction similar to the training that is provided to recruits in the academy. This ten-week program covers a wide-range of topics with presenters from every bureau of CPD. Community members are given a brief overview of the core competencies of officers and participate in scenario-based training and simulation. Local sister agencies also participated in the training including the Cook County State's Attorney Office, the Office of Emergency Management, and the Civilian Office of Police Accountability.



National Night Out

On August 1, 2017, all twenty-two police districts partnered with the Chicago Park District and various other organizations to host National Night Out events. These collaborative events targeted all facets of the community. The purpose of the event is to promote partnerships between the police and community and strengthen neighborhood camaraderie to create safe environments.



Commander Marc Buslik of 19th District in dunk tank



Graduation Day with Deputy Chief Eric Washington and Deputy Chief Dwayne Betts



5th District National Night Out



20th District National Night Out



14th District National Night Out

Office of Community Policing

Coffee with a Cop

Throughout the year, districts participated in Coffee with a Cop events to focus on re-building trust and creating positive relationships with the community. Numerous department members were active from district commanders to the beat officers on patrol.



5th District



19th District



Youth Peace Circle in 5th District



Cops and Kids Chess Event at Public Safety Headquarters

Youth Engagement

CPD sponsored and facilitated numerous outreach activities geared toward youth to help improve relationships. Highlights of some of the events include Cops and Kids Chess, Bridging the Divide Program, police and youth Baseball leagues, and the Officer Friendly Program.



Officer Friendly in 14th District



School in the 5th District



Office of Community Policing

Back-to-School Festivities

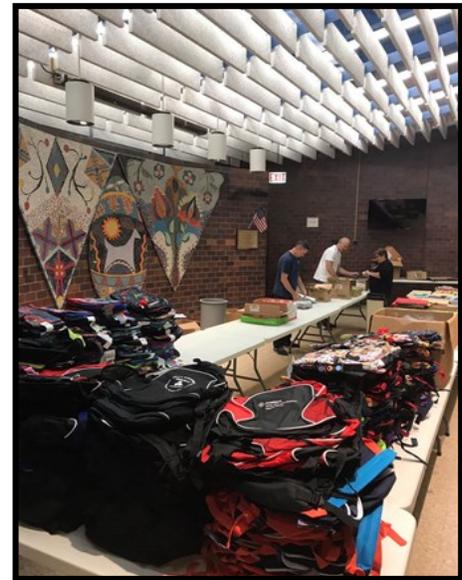
In preparation for the upcoming school year, districts throughout the city host back-to-school events. These events have a wide assortment of activities. The 15th District partnered with Chicago Public Schools Austin Network to host such an event on August 28, 2017, in the parking lot of the station. Over one thousand bookbags with school supplies were provided to youth. In addition to the entertainment and food that was provided, immunization, dental exams, free haircuts, and hair braiding were also part of the event for attendees.



15th District



15th District



14th District



20th District



15th District



Office of Community Policing

Youth Engagement

Districts engaged in a wide spectrum of events. The 11th District created their first annual cotillion/beautillion event to honor the coming of age of area youth, who were given formal etiquette training in conjunction with team-building exercises and conflict-resolution skills. Other community policing offices participated in events at schools, libraries, Boys and Girls Clubs of Chicago, Girl Scouts, youth explorers programs, and others.



20th District Commander Sean Loughran with Girl Scouts



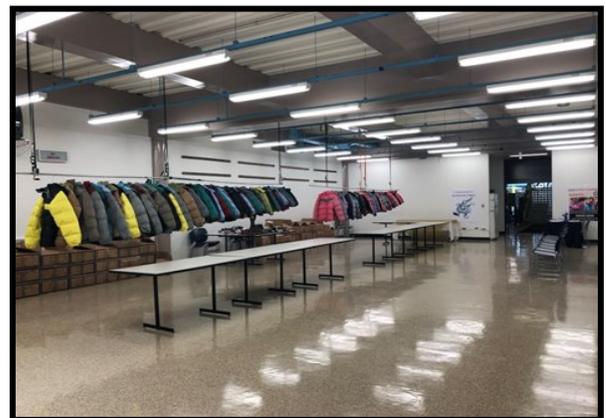
11th District 1st Annual Cotillion/Beautillion April 22, 2017 at El Parais Bu-Sche



24th District basketball game with students



24th District participating at West Ridge Elementary



5th District fundraised to purchase 400 coats for families



19th District Commander Marc Buslik reading to children at library



Office of Community Policing

Peace in the Park

The 8th Annual Peace in the Park camping event to commemorate the life of fallen Police Officer Thomas Wortham IV occurred on August 18, 2017, in Cole Park. The event began after members of the community and police wanted to take a stand against violence after the officer was killed in a robbery. Youth from across the city gathered for a night of camping and festivities with officers, members of the military, and community volunteers. This joint venture has become a staple event in the community that promotes peace and builds relationships. The participants engage the youth through tug of war, making s'mores, and many other activities.



6th District



6th District



6th District

The Austin P.O.W.E.R 5K

The 3rd Annual Austin P.O.W.E.R 5K took place in on September 23, 2017. Police officers gather with runners from all areas of the city and surrounding suburbs to run through the streets of Austin in the name of unity. The event promotes collaboration between residents, businesses, and the police department. This event positively showcases a neighborhood that has been challenged with violence.



15th District 5K Participants



Mayor Rahm Emanuel crossing the finish line



15th District 5K



Office of Community Policing

Father-Daughter Dance

CPD sponsored its annual Father-Daughter Dance at the South Shore Cultural Center on May 20, 2017. Dozens of officers from all ranks escorted young ladies to the event to foster positive relationships with youth and the community.



7th District Commander Kenneth Johnson



Community Events

Community policing offices facilitated other activities to target different facets of the community. Districts hosted events to prevent and bring awareness to domestic violence, encourage and support our senior citizen population, and problem solve to improve our communities.



Deputy Chief Alfred Nagode and Commander Anthony Escamilla at 25th District Domestic Violence Rally



20th District Teen Dating Awareness Event



19th District Senior Bingo Event

Office of Community Policing

Holiday Events

The community policing offices ended the year by participating in numerous holiday celebrations with community residents, businesses, and organizations. Some districts sponsored families and purchased gifts for those in need, while others chipped in to play Santa Claus and spread holiday cheer.



19th District collected 240 toys to give to children that live in shelters



19th District Senior Holiday Party



19th District Event



15th District Lt. Michelene Alexa and family with youth at Secret Santa Event



3rd District Toy Give Away



15th District Holiday Parade



Crime Prevention and Information Center

The Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC) is a CPD-led venture that utilizes multiple federal, state, local, and county law enforcement resources and the latest technologies, primarily in violent-crime reduction and terrorist-threat assessment. CPIC also serves as an Incident Intelligence Center in the event of a major criminal/non-criminal incident or natural disaster. Encompassing both crime prevention and homeland security measures, CPIC engages in real-time monitoring of criminal activity and provides resources to assist in investigations. This comprehensive all-crimes approach allows for greater cooperation among agencies, which engenders lasting partnerships.

What is a Fusion Center?

A fusion center is a collaborative effort of two or more agencies that provide resources, expertise, and information to the center with the goal of maximizing their ability to detect, prevent, investigate, and respond to criminal and terrorist activity. Intelligence processes—through which information is collected, integrated, evaluated, analyzed, and disseminated—are a primary focus. State and major urban area fusion centers serve as focal points within the state and local environment for the receipt, analysis, gathering, and sharing of threat-related information between the federal government and state, local, tribal, territorial, and private-sector partners. Fusion centers are uniquely situated to empower frontline personnel to understand local implications of national intelligence, thus enabling local officials to better protect their communities. Fusion centers provide interdisciplinary expertise and situational awareness to inform decision making at all levels of government. They conduct analysis and facilitate information sharing while assisting law enforcement and homeland security partners in preventing, protecting against, and responding to crime and terrorism.

Nearly All States and Territories Have Fusion Centers

Fusion centers are owned and operated by state and local entities and are designated by the governor of their state. Recognizing the critical importance of information sharing, nearly all states and territories, as well as several major urban areas, have operational fusion centers.

National Support for Fusion Centers

Fusion centers are owned and operated by state and local entities with support from federal partners in the form of deployed personnel, training, technical assistance, exercise support, security clearances, connectivity of federal systems, tech-

nology, and grant funding. Federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have expedited the deployment of these resources to fusion centers to enhance their ability to perform their mission.

Fusion Center Guidelines

The *Fusion Center Guidelines* were developed to ensure that fusion centers are established and operated consistently, resulting in enhanced coordination, strengthened partnerships, and improved crime-fighting and anti-terrorism capabilities. The eighteen guidelines and their key elements—as well as additional resources, model policies, and implementation tools—are included in this publication from the U.S. Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security.

CPIC provides the following products and services to law enforcement and federal partners:

- Threat and vulnerability assessments
- Submission and review of suspicious activity reporting
- Tip lines
- Homeland security briefs
- Facial recognition
- Street gang profiles
- Terrorism Liaison Officer Program
- Classified communications and briefings
- Video monitoring and archive retrieval

CompStat

The Crime Control Strategies Section holds weekly CompStat meetings to assist CPD command personnel in the identification of current crime patterns and trends at the beat level. These meetings assist the department in tailoring crime strategies to address the varying needs of the different communities throughout Chicago.

CompStat utilizes four crime reduction techniques: accurate and timely intelligence, effective tactics, rapid deployment of personnel and resources, and relentless follow-up and assessment.

CompStat is a performance management tool and its goal is to drive the continuous improvement of service delivery through the use of crime management strategies. This goal is accomplished in part by data-mining information generated by all of the department's law enforcement activities. The department also makes use of statistical analytics to effectively manage the deployment of departmental resources. This process also facilitates the flow of intelligence and information throughout the department.

At CompStat meetings, unit commanders report on the crime and disorder issues within the geographic areas under their command. Crime statistics are used to gauge the effectiveness of the crime management strategies as commanders are held accountable for the usage and deployment of departmental resources used to address their crime conditions. If it is proven that these strategies are ineffective, the approach is reevaluated and adjustments are made in the best interest of public safety.

The analysis of crime-related data provides more effective decision-making capabilities to the command staff of the department. This data streamlines the flow of information used by command members for the planning, implementation, and execution of strategies to counteract crime citywide.

This data-driven strategy improves accountability for decision-making and provides a basis for measuring the quality of service provided by the department and its members. Additionally, this data may be utilized for budgetary purposes or other police operations.

Over the past year, the CompStat Unit has developed and implemented a new version of the CompStat meeting. The focus of the meetings has changed to stress mentoring and the sharing of best practices. All districts were reviewed multiple times throughout the year and district commanders were accompanied by their management teams to increase accountability and communication. District Level Strategies were created by the district management teams and evaluated by the CompStat Unit for effectiveness. Several support units in the

Bureau of Detectives, Bureau of Organized Crime, and Special Functions Division were reviewed by the CompStat Unit.

Unit Profiles were created and automated for all patrol districts and areas. The Unit Profiles are used to measure crime complaints, arrests, activity, calls for service, manpower, administrative functions, risk management, and overtime for each unit.

In 2018, the CompStat Unit will start to implement a long-term strategic plan that includes establishing a performance management system throughout the department. Six additional CompStat meetings covering all bureaus within the department will be added, along with the creation of unit profiles for all units.

Bureau of Patrol

District Law Enforcement

Patrol (Beat) Officers

Patrol officers on each watch are responsible for a range of activities which can include enforcement of laws, maintaining order, protection of life and property, community relations, and documentation of criminal and non-criminal incidents. Field training officers are also an integral part of this force. They are entrusted with the responsibility of guiding, training, and evaluating probationary police officers and ensuring that only qualified individuals become Chicago police officers.

Tactical Officers

The district tactical teams act as rapid-response mobile teams to address issues and events identified by the district commander. They are assigned to respond to law enforcement issues including active gang conflicts, identified crime patterns or trends, incidents of civil disobedience, organized protests, and participation in gang suppression, traffic, and warrant-enforcement missions. As with the area saturation teams, the teams actively participate in a variety of community-relation activities.

Violence Reduction Initiative

In an effort to curb violent incidents throughout the city, the department has developed the Violence Reduction Initiative (VRI). The initiative deploys uniformed officers in identified priority enforcement zones in an effort to prevent criminal activity from occurring. The strategic placement of marked vehicles and uniformed officers acts as a visible deterrent to gang members and potential offenders in the community.

Area Deputy Chiefs

Saturation Teams

The saturation teams act as rapid-response mobile teams to address identified issues and events.

Gang Teams

The gang teams identify and conduct targeted enforcement against organized street-gang members. The teams conduct short- and long-term investigations with federal agencies and members from the Bureau of Organized Crime and Bureau of Detectives. Additionally, the teams are responsible for hosting monthly gang

strategy meetings and participating in the annual audits of the known organized street gangs.

Community Area Response Teams

The community area response teams address the area deputy chiefs' concerns involving licensed-premise locations in the areas. Additionally, the Community Area Response Teams (CART) combine the efforts of police, community members, and other governmental and non-governmental agencies to reclaim, mobilize, revitalize, and maintain a community after a successful police action such as a narcotics takedown or street-corner conspiracy case. The goal is to ensure that community members take back their respective neighborhoods and maintain a safe environment following a significant involvement from law enforcement.

Area Central Bicycle Teams

The area central bicycle teams are highly trained rapid-response teams that primarily work in the city's central business district. They are assigned to respond to law enforcement issues including traffic-related issues, incidents of civil disobedience, organized protests, and sports and entertainment events. The unit has also developed a training program to train all the new recruits in law enforcement bicycle tactics.

Special Functions Division

Special Weapons and Tactics

The mission of the Chicago Police Department Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team, is to provide a tactical response to critical incidents where the potential for injury or loss of life is present and where the circumstances are beyond the capabilities of normal police response. Critical incidents are defined as situations where the likelihood of armed resistance is great or the threat has a potential for loss of life that may require the specialized training, tactics, or equipment of the SWAT Team. Critical incidents may include hostage situations; barricaded subjects; suicidal subjects; sniper situations; high-risk warrant and suspect apprehension; dignitary protection (e.g. president of the United States/ vice president of the United States); active shooter incidents; weapons of mass destruction/chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive incidents; and terrorism and homeland security incidents and assessments.

Bureau of Patrol

Bomb Squad Explosive Technicians

Bomb technicians are responsible for diagnostics and render-safe procedures of suspicious packages and improvised explosive devices, recovery and disposal of military ordinance and illegal fireworks, and post-blast investigations. Additional duties include explosive detection sweeps for dignitary visits and special events in tandem with CPD Canine Unit and SWAT operators during active-shooter incidents. Technicians must maintain proficiency with a wide variety of equipment to include bomb suits, robots, rigging lines, x-rays, explosive and radiation detection equipment, and energetic disruption tools. The Chicago Police Bomb Squad plays a major role in the FBI Nuclear Stabilization Regional Task Force. Bomb techs assigned to this initiative receive extensive training from the FBI and the Department of Energy to address potential radiological threats to include improvised nuclear devices and radiological dispersal devices. The squad is an element of the Joint Hazard Assessment Teams at various special events.

Helicopter Unit

The primary duties of the Helicopter Unit in the city is to support the mission of district law enforcement in the districts with the highest probability of violent crime. The helicopter provides a unique advantage in many areas that cannot be duplicated on the ground. With the Downlink capabilities, an entire response to an incident can be coordinated from the air, making the helicopter an effective command and control unit for controlling large crowds or providing aerial support for directing traffic or ground units for large-scale public-safety events. In many events the helicopter is first on scene and can resolve the matter before an actual beat car is assigned. The ability to search for subjects, whether they are missing community members or offenders, is greatly enhanced with the unique equipment of the helicopter. When ground units are searching for subjects with the help of a helicopter, it is always more productive. The helicopter is an effective tool to assist with dignitary protection, surveillance, patrol unit backup and, if flying low and loud, can add to a police presence. The helicopter allows for better efficiency of ground units and is considered a force multiplier.

Airport Law Enforcement Section

The Airport Law Enforcement Section (ALES) is tasked

with serving and protecting both O'Hare and Midway International Airport employees and travelers. The ALES unit at O'Hare Airport patrols over 11.5 square miles of land and 5 million square feet of terminal space, with over 78 million passengers annually and Midway, with a smaller footprint, approximately 23 million passengers. The Chicago Department of Aviation Airport Security Plan identifies the Chicago Police Department as the sole agency responsible for enforcement of local and state laws, the protection of life and property, and the preservation of peace at both of Chicago's airports. The Airport Security Plan is required under federal statutes and is approved by the federal security director. Officers are assigned to foot posts in all terminals, which allows for a high-visibility presence and proactive deterrence. Officers are also assigned to mobile units patrolling the inner and outer perimeters of both airport ground operations, responding to incidents occurring both on the airfield and the surrounding access roadways. Included in ALES are mission-focused tactical teams conducting operations on thefts, narcotics interdiction, in-progress assignments, and other threats. Both airports have canine and bomb technicians assigned around the clock to investigate and mitigate any explosive threats. The sections work closely with the Transportation Security Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Agency, and other federal agencies, conducting operations daily at both airports.

Detail Section

The Detail Section serves as the primary resource for crowd management and homeland security at major events held at various entertainment venues and large open-air concerts and festivals across the City of Chicago. These include, Soldier Field, Wrigley Field, Guaranteed Rate Field, the United Center, and McCormick Place. The assignment involves executing an overall security plan for the event or venue. Personnel may be assigned to a variety of duties, including, assignment to strategic locations providing a high-profile uniformed presence, assignment to active shooter response, explosive device identification and mitigation, as well as to address ticket scalping and illegal merchandise sales. When events are not taking place and personnel are not conducting training, they are assigned to Homeland Security or other missions as assigned by the deputy chief, Special Functions Division. The Detail Section also provides motorcycle escorts and dignitary protection motorcades

Bureau of Patrol

in conjunction with the U.S. Secret Service and other governmental law enforcement agencies, including the FBI and Diplomatic Security Service. The Detail Section coordinates with other Chicago Police Department Units such as SWAT, explosive-detection canines, the Bomb Squad, and the Mounted Unit, as well as the FBI and Department of Homeland Security to analyze, conduct threat assessments, and plan for special events as assigned.

Mounted Patrol Unit

The Chicago Police Department Mounted Patrol Unit is a highly skilled and trained specialized unit concentrating on law enforcement from horseback. The unit's history and traditions date to 1908 when the city recognized the need for a highly mobile, visible force capable of rapid deployment, enforcement, and mitigation of the increase in traffic and citizen-related issues in the rapidly growing downtown areas. Today, the Mounted Patrol Unit remains a versatile, highly visible deterrent and enforcement tool for the Chicago Police Department and the City of Chicago that focuses on patrol, crowd management, unrest mitigation, ceremonial duties, and positive public interaction. The Mounted Patrol Unit acts as a "force multiplier" in every instance and purpose it serves. The growing pedestrian-friendly areas, along with the increasing number of public events, protests, and gatherings in Chicago have rapidly placed a high demand for Mounted Patrol Unit services. In 2016, Mounted Patrol Unit event requests rose twenty-two percent. In that year alone, the Mounted Patrol Unit handled over 1,200 major Chicago events. The Mounted Patrol Unit is also tasked with patrolling twenty-six miles of Chicago lakefront and city parks, as well as public appearances at community events. The significance of mounted patrol in these areas places the Mounted Patrol Unit on the forefront of counterterrorism, security, and the emerging new role of law enforcement in the twenty-first century. The areas of patrol, presence, approachability, high-vantage point and low environmental footprint uniquely place the Mounted Unit at the forefront of counterterrorism and community policing.

Canine Unit

The Chicago Police Department Canine Unit is a critical asset to the department commitment on public safety. The Canine Unit is comprised of canines trained in explosives detection, narcotics detection, and search and apprehension procedures. The canine teams are often called upon for explosive detection services at major events and entertainment venues as well as homeland security sites. They partner with the Bomb Squad for

dignitary-protection details and for site and transportation security. Canines perform narcotics searches, vehicle sniffs, and assist in search warrants and money seizures. In addition to narcotics, our teams are trained for building searches, field searches, tracking, and yard-to-yard searches for offenders. Canine teams can also assist in "article" searches to locate property or evidence that has been discarded in open areas. In addition to narcotics and patrol, we have specialized teams of cadaver canines who assist in the location of human remains. Another aspect of canines is community relations. Our canine teams are often called upon to perform demonstrations for different types of community events. These demonstrations create positive relationships between the Chicago Police Department and the community. The Canine Unit is deployed throughout the city and at both Midway and O'Hare airports around the clock as part of our commitment to public safety.

Marine Unit

The Marine Unit is home to a group of highly motivated and technically trained personnel. Marine operations personnel are responsible for all bodies of water within the City of Chicago. This includes eighty square miles of Lake Michigan, twenty-seven miles of Lake Michigan shoreline, thirty-eight miles of Chicago River system, Wolf Lake, Lake Calumet, and various ponds and lagoons throughout the city. The City of Chicago is home to the largest municipal harbor system in the United States. With close to 5,100 slips and moorings, there are 100,000 registered boaters in the state, and there is anticipation for the addition of other harbors in Chicago. To complete their mission, marine operations personnel use seven patrol/rescue boats and a state-of-the-art dive response truck for land-based assignments. Marine Unit personnel (all of whom are public safety divers), many of whom are trained as emergency medical technicians, are the first responders to any maritime incident. Marine Unit personnel have three areas of responsibility: search, rescue, and recovery operations; law enforcement; and homeland security. Public education on maritime issues and public relations plays a role regularly in the aforementioned areas. Law enforcement personnel assigned to the Marine Unit are responsible for enforcing state statutes, city ordinances, and Chicago Park District ordinances. Personnel are also responsible for dignitary security issues, special details, and assignment to city-sponsored special events and, recently, recording and photographing evidence. Marine Unit personnel spend a large portion of their tour conducting homeland security checks and patrols.

Bureau of Patrol

Traffic Section

The Traffic Section is responsible for specialized traffic enforcement and accident investigations on Lake Shore Drive and the Chicago Skyway. The Traffic Section also provides traffic escort services and motorcade escorts when required (visiting dignitaries and special events); coordinates the administration of traffic-related grant programs (DUI, crosswalk, speeding enforcement); public vehicle enforcement of ordinances concerning livery and taxi vehicles; and targeted area traffic enforcement based on fatal and serious personal injury crashes. The Traffic Section is also responsible for the administrative duties of the Traffic Review Board, which collects, reviews, and analyzes department-related traffic crash and vehicle pursuit data.



Traffic Enforcement Unit Activity

Roadside safety checks are one method used by the department to enforce drunk driving and other traffic safety laws. The department selects a site 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 license, license plates, and city stickers.

Unit Activity	2016	2017	(+/-)
Traffic citations (Hazardous & Non-Hazardous)	8,439	11,253	2,817
Administrative Notice of Ordinance Violation (ANOV)	791	1,004	213
Parking Citations	2,056	2,965	909
DUI Arrests	34	62	28
DUI Impounds	44	51	7
Suspended /Revoked Impounds	128	156	28

This table represents the daily activity produced by the officers in the Traffic Section. There was an overall increase of activity in 2017 for each category. These numbers do not reflect the traffic enforcement mission activity.

Disability Placards Missions	2016	2017	(+/-)
Vehicle Checked	855	1,378	523
Placards Confiscated	277	184	-93
Citations Issued	321	236	-85
Other Disability Parking Citations	78	11	-67

Traffic Enforcement Unit Activity

The Traffic Section conducts various traffic missions, such as, speed, crosswalk, distracted driver, and seatbelt. In addition, the Traffic Section utilizes officers from outside units to assist in DUI missions across the city. The tables to the right reflect these missions.

Additional Missions	2016	2017	(+/-)
Missions	145	66	-79
Traffic Citations (Hazardous & Non-Hazardous)	1,965	2,898	933
Vehicle Impounds	48	26	-22
Arrests	3	7	4
Administrative Notice of Ordinance Violation (ANOV)	1	9	8

DUI Missions	2016	2017	(+/-)
Missions	79	53	-26
DUI Arrests	181	32	-149
Other Arrests (Cannabis & Warrants)	28	14	-14
Citations Issued (Hazardous & Non-Hazardous)	7,133	3,207	-3,926
Vehicle Impounds	371	122	-249

From January 1 to August 30, 2017, the Traffic Section participated in the listed demonstrations and details.

Demonstrations and Details			
76	Dignitary Escorts	1	Area Four Ride to Remember
7	Funeral Escorts	2	Academy Open House
4	Lollapalooza Days	1	Protest
3	Air and Water Show Days	1	Navy Pier Fireworks
1	New Year's Eve Chi-Town Rising	1	Chicago Cubs Ring Ceremony
9	Parades	1	Chicago Cubs Opening Game
1	Women's March	1	Warrior Games
1	Bike the Drive	1	2017 Police Memorial Vigil
1	Chicago Triathlon		

Youth Investigations

From 2016 to 2017, the total number of youth investigations handled by CPD detectives decreased by 5.51%. From 2016 to 2017, missing person cases increased by 0.17%. CPD detectives process various types of juvenile cases-school absenteeism, youth curfew violations, criminal violations, and status offenses.

From 2016 to 2017, significant decreases are noted for child abduction cases, school absentee cases, and curfew violation cases.

	2016	2017	% Change
DCFS Hotline	1,774	2,499	40.87%
Child Abuse (physical only)	1,547	2,259	46.02%
Dependency/Endangerment/Neglect	176	189	7.39%
Death	51	71	39.22%
Sex Offenses (family related)	709	1457	105.50%
Sex Offenses (victim under 13)	802	1363	69.95%
Child Abduction	148	125	-15.54%
Child Abandonment	48	63	31.25%
Missing Persons	10,858	10,876	0.17%
Found Persons	158	162	2.53%
School Absentees	13,500	9,458	-29.94%
Curfew Violations	3,615	3,006	-16.85%
Curfew Administrative Notice of Ordinance Violations (ANOV)	139	150	7.91%
TOTAL	33,525	31,678	-5.51%

Note: Youths are defined as persons under 18 years of age.

Youth Investigations

When taken into custody for a crime, the case is assigned to a detective who determines whether the youth will be directed to court or released to a parent or guardian with a station adjustment. Community adjustments provide for follow-up assistance or counseling by a detective or community agency. Compared to 2016, 17.04% fewer juveniles were processed in 2017.

Disposition of Juveniles Processed for Arrest	2016	2017	% Change
Directed to Juvenile Court (next day)			
Detained	2,033	1,835	-9.74%
Home Confinement	679	525	-22.68%
Suara Center	135	107	-20.74%
Detained (adult processed on Juvenile Warrant or arrest)	83	100	20.48%
Referred to Juvenile Court (21 day)			
Referred to Court	4,786	3,761	-21.42%
Referred to Court (agency refusal)	37	52	40.54%
Formal Station Adjustment			
Formal Adjustment (refer to agency)	49	27	-44.90%
Formal Adjustment (refer to SGA ¹)	0	4	—
Formal Adjustment (released to responsible adult)	49	28	-42.86%
Formal Adjustment (released to parent)	185	144	-22.16%
Informal Station Adjustment			
Informal Adjustment (refer to agency)	119	78	-34.45%
Informal Adjustment (refer to SGA ¹)	572	689	20.45%
Informal Adjustment (released to responsible adult)	393	372	-5.34%
Informal Adjustment (released to parent)	1,492	1,131	-24.20%
Reprocessed as an Adult	3	4	33.33%
Released Without Charging	109	39	-64.22%
Diversion Program	1	1	0.00%
Total	10,725	8,897	-17.04%

¹SGA is a referral to the Support/Grow/Achieve program.

Bureau of Organized Crime

Narcotics Division

The Narcotics Division is responsible for the investigation of and enforcement against large-scale illegal narcotics activities that transcend district, area, and traditional jurisdictional boundaries as well as narcotics activity in areas with a strong propensity for violence.

Gang Investigation Division

The Gang Investigation Division is responsible for identifying and targeting organized street gangs and their members through the gathering of intelligence and development of informants, in an effort to dismantle the criminal activity conducted by these individuals. The Gang Investigation Division conducts both short and long-term investigations and utilizes federal task forces, a Cook County Jail Team, a Firearm Investigation Team, and an Animal Control Team to conduct these investigations.

Intelligence Section

The Intelligence Section engages and employs the community, law-enforcement resources, and governmental agencies to obtain and analyze information necessary to produce intelligence products supporting the department's mission to reduce and eliminate criminal activity and promote homeland defense and security. The Intelligence Section supports department units through intelligence-gathering missions and collaborative strategies and tactics.

Vice Section

The Vice Section conducts investigations into illegal prostitution activity, including street enforcement and human trafficking. In addition to these duties, the License Investigations Unit of the Vice Section coordinates with district law enforcement and supports district-based missions targeting vice activity, including problem licensed premises, such as illegal social clubs and taverns, sale of alcohol to minors, and gambling. The Violence Reduction Response Team works with both Vice Enforcement and the License Investigations Unit to investigate establishments associated with gang activity and violence.

Asset Forfeiture Investigation Section

The Asset Forfeiture Investigation Section initiates dual track prosecutions (criminal and civil) utilizing both state and federal statutes to follow-up on all narcotics or money-laundering-related property seizures for potential forfeiture. The focus is on targeting drug trafficking organizations and other criminal enterprise groups engaged in criminal activity that affects the quality of life of the community members of Chicago with an emphasis on violent groups.

2017 Bureau of Organized Crime Activity

Activity Type	Total
Arrests	3,076
Firearms Recovered	903
Search Warrants Executed	974
Sale of Alcohol to Minors (SAM) Missions	1,315
License Investigations	514

2017 Drugs Recovered by Bureau of Organized Crime

Drugs Recovered	Total Amount	Total Estimated Street Value (\$)
Cocaine—Crack (Grams)	8281.50	\$1,018,624.50
Cocaine—Powder (Grams)	826256.50	\$103,282,056.25
Methamphetamine—Ice (Grams)	28654.00	\$9,455,820.00
Heroin—White (Grams)	226392.20	\$33,958,831.50
Heroin—Brown (Grams)	44303.00	\$4,430,300.00
Heroin—Black Tar (Grams)	734.70	\$110,205.00
PCP—Liquid (Ounces)	116.50	\$34,950.00
PCP—Powder (Grams)	17.20	\$546.10
PCP—Laced Material (Grams)	269.30	\$7,403.06
Cannabis—Generic (Grams)	365928.50	\$2,195,571.00
Cannabis—Sinsemilla (Grams)	1226763.90	\$19,628,222.40
Hashish (Grams)	452.20	\$6,783.00
Hashish—Oil (Ounces)	2680.60	\$120,627.50
LSD (Grams)	2013.60	\$10,068.00
MDMA (Grams)	176.10	\$4,402.50
Psilocybin (Grams)	48.50	\$436.50
Tranquilizer (Grams)	66.00	\$363.00
Dilauded (Pills)	48.00	\$1,392.00
Oxycodone (Pills)	419.00	\$3,561.50
Ritalin (Pills)	23.00	\$80.50
Talwin (Pills)	6.00	\$51.00
Valium (Pills)	282.00	\$987.00
Steroid—Liquid (Ounces)	34.50	\$2,409.14
Steroid (Pills)	3250.00	\$16,250.00
Codeine—Liquid (Ounces)	608.00	\$12,160.00
Codeine (Pills)	12304.00	\$30,760.00
Ecstasy (Pills)	4164.40	\$104,110.00
Ketamine Liquid (Milliliters)	30.00	\$600.00
Methadone (Grams)	3.20	\$3,200.00
Amphetamine (Grams)	273.00	\$90,090.00
Vicodin (Grams)	23.00	\$115.00
Cannabis—Hydro (Grams)	40026.50	\$1,200,795.00
Steroid—Liquid (Milliliters)	4.10	\$9.43
MDMA (Pills)	2486.80	\$62,170.00
Pharmaceuticals (Grams)	53366.00	\$133,415.00
XANAX (Grams)	2586.50	\$9,052.75
GHB Liquid (Ounces)	15.00	\$1,500.00
PCP—Liquid (Milliliters)	1686.00	\$16,860.00
Methadone (Pills)	25.00	\$250.00
Morphine Sulfate (Pills)	30.00	\$300.00
Methadone (Milliliters)	3.60	\$121.75
Hallucinogens	7.00	\$63.00
Hydrocodone (Grams)	555.00	\$4,717.50
Fentanyl (Grams)	9987.30	\$1,553,528.49
Cannabis—Mexican (Grams)	1015.00	\$4,476.15
Cannabis—Synthetic	1235.00	\$19,760.00
Cannabis—THC Oil	39361.20	\$3,148,896.00
Cannabis—THC Wax	8103.00	\$648,240.00
Total		\$181,335,131.52

Research and Development Division

The Research and Development Division is dedicated to the continuous improvement of police services in Chicago through the coordination of policy development, procedures, and programs that meet the critical needs of the department and the community. The division is responsible for drafting and issuing written department policy and procedures as determined by the Superintendent of Police; serves as the clearinghouse for official statistical reports; and is responsible for gaining accreditation and ensuring compliance with accreditation standards in both policy and practice. The Research and Development Division consists of the following sections:

Policy and Procedures Section

The Policy and Procedures Section prepares, updates, and issues department-level directives concerning department policy and procedures; provides testimony concerning department policy in court-ordered depositions and trials; researches recommendations regarding department policy and procedures; develops and maintains liaison relationships with other departmental units and outside agencies to exchange information, resources, and strategies to improve department operations; manages the Department Directives System, the official repository of all current department-level written directives; and maintains and updates official departmental forms, the Forms Retention Schedule, and the Chicago Police Operations Calendar.

Accreditation Section

The Accreditation Section is responsible for attaining law enforcement accreditation for the Chicago Police Department, as well as the continued compliance of accreditation standards. The section reviews recognized law enforcement standards; ensures the department's directives are in compliance with these standards; recommends policy modifications to directives when needed; acquires documents (proof of compliance) necessary for obtaining and maintaining accreditation; satisfies ongoing requirements (such as application deadlines and on-site visits) needed to obtain and maintain accreditation; and maintains a liaison with all units within the department as well as applicable city departments, other law-enforcement agencies, and established accreditation bodies.

Research and Analysis Section

The Research and Analysis Section provides statistical support to the department by researching and analyzing key data concerning arrests, incidents, batteries, and assaults against department members, as well as other criminal justice issues necessary to meet state and federal reporting requirements. The section publishes the department's annual reports; reviews and responds to statistical informational requests from city, state, and federal agencies, academic researchers, and members of the general public through the Freedom of Information Act; collects statistical data on criminal-related incidents; conducts research and statistical analysis directed at improving department effectiveness; prepares comprehensive management reports, tables, cross tabulations, charts, graphs, and other related research findings; maintains and updates the Incident Reporting Guide, the Charge Code Tables, and the IUCR tables within department computer systems; and prepares and coordinates department informational publications for both internal and external audiences. Key publications include annual, quarterly, and condensed quarterly reports and special departmental reports, brochures, fact sheets, pamphlets, and other materials as necessary.

Uniform and Personal Equipment Section

The Uniform and Personal Equipment Section researches and evaluates new and existing uniform and personal equipment items; organizes the monthly Uniform and Personal Equipment Policy Committee meetings; develops and maintains liaisons with uniform and equipment manufacturers and vendors; conducts uniform and equipment evaluations and field testing; maintains and updates approved Manufacturer Recognition Agreements; and maintains and updates the Department Uniform and Equipment Specification Manual.

Accreditation Section, Research and Development Division

The goal of the Accreditation Section, Research and Development Division is to support the Chicago Police Department's mission and core values in providing quality, impartial police service in partnership with members of the community. The Accreditation Section promotes superior, professional excellence adhering to established best practices in law enforcement.

The CALEA Accreditation process compels the bridging of the gap between policy and practice and ensures early identification of potential issues and subsequently early intervention. The process has prompted inspections of equipment, review of training, and policy adherence. The inspections focus on facilities assessment, functionality, safety and compliance.



The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) accreditation process continuously demonstrates the Chicago Police Department's proactive, voluntary commitment to achieving best practices and professional standards throughout every operational and administrative function. There are 484 standards which include:

- Accountability and Transparency
- Policy Compliance
- Training
- Best Practices
- Risk Management
- Improved Community Relations
- Improved Service Delivery

In November 2017 the Chicago Police Department underwent its first on-site CALEA assessment. The assessment was overseen by eight CALEA assessors over a period of five days. Upon recommendation from the assessment team to the commission, the award of accreditation was given to the Chicago Police Department on July 28, 2018. CPD is a benchmark in accreditation for all larger police agencies throughout the country due to the size of the department. With the achievement of CALEA accreditation, that accomplishment redefines this department, enhances our capabilities, and catapults CPD into the future of law enforcement.

Human Resources Division

The Human Resources Division is comprised of seven sections. Each section is dedicated to supporting our members, both sworn and civilian, throughout their careers. From recruitment to promotions to retirement, the division supports and guides members on personnel matters related to their careers. In 2017, the Human Resource Division implemented a two-year hiring plan that substantially increased the number of new police officers joining the Chicago Police Department and facilitated the promotional opportunities for sworn members.

The Employee Services and Assignment Section maintains personnel and insurance records for all employees; monitors and updates all changes of employment, insurance, and personal information; provides employment information to outside sources upon request; and processes re-employed personnel.

The Administration Section processes retirement credentials and FOIA requests.

Employee Services and Assignment Section

Type	2016	2017
New Hires—Sworn Police Officers	619	1125
Civilian Hiring	241	55
Sworn Promotions	398	732
Leaves of Absence	402	533

Administration

Type	2016	2017
Retirements—Sworn	610	551
FOIA Requests	157	243

Human Resources Division

Career Development Section

The Career Development Section manages the Tuition Reimbursement Program, pre-retirement planning seminars, job description records, performance evaluations, the Employee Indebtedness Program, the Position Classification Program, and other projects related to career development. In addition, the section manages the department’s response to requests for reasonable accommodations under the Americans with Disabilities Act, develops sworn selection processes, manages the educational verification process for new hires and promotions, and coordinates the administrative employment aspects for members called to active military duty.

Tuition Reimbursement	2016	2017
Applications Received	1,426	1,956
Money Processed	\$3,091,912.17	\$4,808,202.98
Members Paid	759	1,282
Money Processed (Vocational)	\$2,219.00	\$3,773.00

Type	2016	2017
Notice of Job Opportunities processed–Non-Bid Units	15	32
Selection Process completed–Detective Grade Positions	1	3
City of Chicago Hiring Plan/Interview & Consensus Training	1	2
Civilian Pre Retirement Seminars	1	2
Office of Inspector General Audits	1	4
Interns Placed or Assigned within CPD	27	26
Civilian Performance Rating Notifications	1	2

Sworn Retirement Seminars	2016	2017
Number of Seminars	3	4
Number of Members Attended	610	750

Human Resources Division

Random Drug Testing Section

The Random Drug Testing Section administers the department's Random Drug and Alcohol Testing Program, which mandates that all sworn members and identified civilian members are subject to urinalysis drug testing and breath alcohol testing on a random basis.

Type	2016	2017
Random Drug Tests–Sworn	5,983	6,009
Civilian Tests	3,042	6,846
Mandatory Tests	1,304	1,431
Weapons Discharge	102	75

Medical Section

The Medical Section maintains medical records on all sworn employees, monitors progress of sworn members who utilize the medical roll, and processes medical reports submitted by a physician for applicants to the position of police officer.

Reason	2016	2017
Medical/Sickness	5,281	5,107
Cold/Flu	2,360	2,351
Medical (Other)	1,796	1,774
Injured On Duty (IOD)	767	710
Injured	1,177	1,091
Recurrence (IOD)	169	160

Human Resources Division

Investigations Section

The Investigations Section ensures that all aspects related to the pre-employment-hiring process for sworn members are completed, including the written examination and POWER, drug, medical, and psychological testing. The section also performs comprehensive background investigations, ensures that applicants meet all hiring standards, and opens and maintains pre-employment personnel files.

Type	2016	2017
Entrance Exams	1	2
Recruitment Events ¹	1	2
Polygraphs	1,545	3,373
Pre-POWER Exams	3,878	8,133
POWER Test Prep Sessions	0	20

¹Recruitment events in 2016 were conducted by the Education and Training Division.

Performance Management Section

The Performance Management Section supports members through various counseling programs, establishes priorities of performance management, enhances internal training, and facilitates continual in-service training.

Program Type	2016	2017
Non-Disciplinary Intervention (NDI)	77	100
Behavioral Intervention System (BIS)	38	72
Personnel Concerns Program (PC)	42	70
Fitness for Duty (FFD)	16	45

Human Resources Division

Awards Section

The Awards Section assists the department in recognizing and honoring the following: sworn members killed in the line of duty; sworn members for outstanding acts of bravery and heroism, outstanding accomplishments, and exceptional performance above and beyond that required by the members' assignments; community members, security officers, and criminal justice agencies in recognition of cooperating with the department in identifying and resolving problems with the community; sworn and civilian members who serve or have served honorably in the United States Armed Services; and sworn and civilian members who have retired. Additionally, the section manages the Monthly Department Commendation ceremony, Honored Star Case Ceremony, and Annual Recognition Ceremony.

Awards	2016	2017
Number of Awards Distributed	1,016	1,425
Number of Awards Granted to Members	10,969	9,631

2017 Awards

Award Name	Award Criteria	2017
Carter Harrison/ Lambert Tree Medal	Granted to sworn members who have performed distinguished acts of bravery in the protection of life and property.	2
Richard J. Daley Police Medal of Honor	Presented annually by the Superintendent of Police in memory of Mayor Richard J. Daley's outstanding service and dedication to the citizens of Chicago. The award is conferred upon exempt members, state, county, or municipal officials, or citizens whose accomplishments or services have brought credit to the City of Chicago and/or the Chicago Police Department.	4
Police Medal	Presented to recipients of the Award of Valor, the Police Blue Star Award, or the Police Blue Shield Award when the performance of the individual member was so outstanding as to justify additional recognition.	1
Superintendent's Award of Valor	Granted to any sworn member for an act of bravery or heroism that demonstrates the characteristics of selflessness, personal courage, and devotion to duty.	24
Superintendent's Award of Merit	Granted to any department member for an outstanding accomplishment that has resulted in improved administration, improved operations, or substantial savings in manpower or operational costs.	28
Police Blue Star 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 the wearing of body armor.	9
Superintendent's Award of Tactical Excellence	Presented to any sworn department member who utilized exceptional tactical skills or verbal approaches and techniques to mitigate any deadly force.	14
Thomas Wortham IV Military and Community Service Award	Presented to any sworn department member who is a military veteran, has made significant contributions to the department, and provides a continuing community contribution.	1
Arnold Mireles Special Partnership Award	Presented to any Department sworn or civilian member or citizen who has made a significant impact upon the quality of life within their community by identifying and solving problems.	25
William Powers Leadership Award	Granted to an exempt member who exemplifies former Chicago Police Commander William Power's dedication to service, visionary approach to operational excellence, and dynamic leadership.	1
Bureau Award of Recognition	Granted to any group or team that has displayed determination in accomplishing its mission and performed uniformly in a manner justifying recognition.	19

Human Resources Division

2017 Awards

Award Name	Award Criteria	2017
Special Commendation	Granted to any department sworn and civilian member or sworn or civilian member of another governmental agency who has made a significant impact on public safety or crime prevention.	429
Life Saving Award	Granted to any department sworn or civilian member for a successful effort in saving a human life that involved exceptional courage or performance.	191
Police Officer of the Month	Granted to a sworn member whose performance during a specific month was characterized by such exceptional professional skill that it merits recognition.	114
Chicago Police Leadership Award	Granted to any department sworn or civilian member for exemplary service, dedication, and leadership.	1
Department Commendation	Granted to any department member for an outstanding act that brings great credit to the department above and beyond that required by the member's assignment.	1,470
Military Service Award	Granted to any department member who is currently a member of (or was honorably discharged from) any branch of the armed services.	98
Problem Solving Award	Granted to any individual who shows an exemplary effort to identify, analyze, and respond to causes, conditions, and problems that lead to crime and neighborhood disorder.	50
Honorable Mention Award	Granted to any sworn member who has demonstrated outstanding performance and has received a minimum of fifty Honorable Mentions.	232
Joint Operations Award	Granted to any department member whose participation in a multi-agency joint operation significantly contributed to the successes of the operation.	72
Unit Meritorious Performance Award	Granted to individual sworn or civilian members in the same unit who exhibited exceptional professional skill and conduct during a coordinated action.	400
Traffic Stop of the Month Award	Granted to a sworn member who warrants recognition from the department for excellence in conducting professional traffic stops that result in quality arrests.	90
Top Gun Arrest Award	Granted to the sworn member who, in the performance of his or her duty during one police period, warrants recognition from the department for his or her exceptional commitment to the recovery of illegal firearms.	8
Attendance Recognition Award	Granted to any department member who, beginning 01 January 2004, for each consecutive thirty-six-calendar-month period, has not been on the medical roll, with the exception of injured on duty. This award is granted every thirty-six months.	942
Special Service Award	Granted to any department sworn or civilian member whose service contributed to any event that has a significant impact upon the historical direction and operations of the department.	1
Honor Guard Award	Granted to any sworn department member who serves in good standing in the Honor Guard for a minimum of five consecutive years.	7
Recognition/Outside Governmental Agency Award	Granted to any sworn member who receives an award from an outside governmental agency (municipal, county, state, or federal) as a result of exceptional performance of duty and has brought credit to the Department.	38
Fitness Award (Emblem of Recognition)	The Physical Fitness Incentive Award Program was established to promote physical fitness among sworn members. Annually, any sworn member may elect to participate voluntarily and during off-duty hours in a fitness test to determine the member's level of physical fitness.	2,825
Complementary Letter	Department members directly receiving e-mail correspondence or letters from members of the community complimenting members of the department.	2,535
Total Awards		9,361

Finance Division

For the year 2017 the accomplishments of the Finance Division can be separated into three categories:

- Budgeting and Accounting
- Payroll and Centralized Timekeeping
- Purchasing and Accounts Payable

Budgeting and Accounting

During the first quarter of 2017, the Finance Division completed two major tasks: the 2016 Equitable Sharing Agreement Audit for Asset Forfeiture Monies and year-end processing for all non-personnel accounts.

The 2016 Equitable Sharing Agreement Audit for Asset Forfeiture Monies is a report submitted yearly to the Department of Justice. This report catalogs all revenues received and expended utilizing federal asset forfeiture monies from the Department of Justice and the Department of Treasury. These monies are used for purchasing law-enforcement-related equipment; Strategic Decision Support Center room equipment and construction; background and credit investigations of accelerated recruit hiring; helicopter maintenance; in-car camera systems; and cost associated with violence reduction and the superintendent initiatives.

Each year the Finance Division works with the City of Chicago Department of Finance to process non-personnel expenditures. In 2017 Chicago expended approximately \$30 million in contractual, commodity, and material expenditures. At the end of each, the Finance Division ensures that all contractual and non-personnel expenditure requirements are met. This is done by reviewing available monies in each of our thirty-four non-personnel accounts and applying any outstanding invoices. This ensures that all vendors are reimbursed for services.

During the second and third quarters of 2017, the Finance Division implemented and completed the 2018 budget process. This is completed through working with liaisons of each bureau to identify any budgetary needs, submitting our requests to the Office of Budget and Management, and then work with OBM to implement any new programs and outline any efficiency. This process saw our corporate budget increase by over 4% from \$1.435 billion in 2017 to \$1.492 billion in 2018. The major areas of increase were tied to reform efforts that led to the increase of 625 sworn positions (250 police officers, 100 detectives, 100 field training officers, and 75 sergeants). There were also an additional 56 civilian positions added related to consent decree reform and community engagement.

During the 4th quarter of 2017, the Finance Division and Bureau of Technical Support staff implemented a swiping system for all Public Safety Headquarters personnel encompassing approximately 1100 employees. We also began working with

each bureau chief to establish parameters for the new department wide Overtime Management System. The goal is to reduce our 2017 overtime expenditure from the 2017 expense of \$157 million to our 2018 budgeted amount of \$95 million.

Payroll and Centralized Timekeeping

In 2017, our Payroll Section implemented the "green slip" process of automating check stubs and W-2s. The "green slip" is a PDF copy of an employee's check stub. Prior to the development of green slips, the Payroll Section had to audit over 13,000 check stubs each pay date. Now employees can view their check stubs online via the web. Employees also can view and access their W-2s online, saving the City of Chicago thousands of dollars in postage expenses.

The Timekeeping Section processed 670 buyouts during 2017 for members leaving the department. This occurs when an employee resigns, retires, is discharged, or is deceased. In addition to the aforementioned buyouts, an additional 480 staggered payments to eligible retirees were also processed by our Timekeeping Section.

Procurement and Purchasing Section

The Purchasing and Accounts Payable Section of the Finance Division trained over 350 CPD members in the use of the City of Chicago's new I-Procurement Application System, a new system used for procuring office supplies and services via city-awarded contracts.

The Purchasing Section also completed the award process for eleven new contracts for goods and services in the amount of \$11.5 million. It also completed payments to vendors totaling over \$23 million.

Inspection Division

The responsibility for the efficient and effective administration of the Chicago Police Department rests with the Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent of Police is accountable for the proper allocation and effective use of resources within the department. To accomplish that goal the Inspection Division is in place as a mechanism which provides timely and accurate information relative to the operations of the Chicago Police Department.

The Inspection Division is commanded by a commander who reports directly to the Chief, Bureau of Organizational Development. This division is staffed with captains designated as inspectors and officers with auditing capabilities. The division conducts requested and unannounced audits and inspections, to determine conformance with department policy, methods and procedures and the efficient use of monetary assets, property, and resources.

In addition, the inspection division evaluates the efficiency and effectiveness of the operations of department units. The team examines the condition of a unit's facility, personnel, vehicles, and administrative and operational records.

Other tasks include the responsibility of establishing procedures that are designed to provide the Superintendent with financial audits and reviews of all units within the department.

The inspection division conducts electronic audits to ensure compliance with existing rules, regulations and directives, and conducts special audits.

Additionally the division ensures the equity for both the employee (sworn and civilian) and the department of employee time. The team conducts a compliance audit to ensure that department directives, policies, procedures and current union contracts are being followed. The scope of the audit includes, but is not limited to, entitlements such as Overtime Compensation, Holiday Compensation, Out of Grade Pay, Regular Days Off, Vacations, Personal/Baby Furlough Days and Paid/Unpaid Leaves.

Chaplains Section

In 1980, the Police Chaplains Ministry began providing pastoral care and crisis ministry to the Chicago Police Department. The section has extended their ministry to service officers, retirees, civilian employees, as well as, their families. The section has four full-time chaplains, who are sworn members of CPD, and two non-sworn ministry members serving the police department. While the full-time chaplains represent their respective faith traditions, they serve all officers, retirees, and their families. The chaplains section approach to chaplaincy involves meeting officers at roll calls and on the streets, to provide support and dialogue.

Pastoral Care Ministry

Pastoral Care Ministry includes visits to sick and injured officers and family members, counseling and referrals, end-of-life care and decision-making assistance for those terminally ill, and supporting the survivors of officers killed in the line of duty. The ministry officiates over Sunday services, police wakes, and funerals. In addition, they host numerous seminars on stress management, strengthening marriages, surviving divorce, coping with the death of a child, improving parenting skills, and a support group for female officers.

Preventative Program Ministry

Every year the Chaplains Section works with Chicago's community programs to send high-quality holiday care packages to Chicago police officers serving in the Armed Forces overseas, and proudly host a summer luncheon cruise along Chicago's lakefront as well as a holiday dinner for Gold Star Families. They distribute various printed materials that are non-denominational in nature, intended to give officers a sense of the worthiness and sacred character of their vocation in law enforcement.

Critical & Traumatic Incident Ministry

Critical and Traumatic Incident Ministry is an immediate around-the-clock chaplain response to any critical incident involving CPD personnel. This includes officers killed or injured on or off duty, death notifications, response to suicides, and family emergencies (death of a child, family disturbance, house fire, etc.). In addition, the chaplains are trusted by department members and are very often the first contact when an officer is looking for help—especially for counseling or addiction. The Ministry acts as liaisons to the Archdiocese of Chicago when a deceased department member has a child(ren) attending Catholic elementary or high school or a Catholic cemetery grave is desired. In these cases, the Church is extremely generous in its work to ease a family's financial strain. In addition, the ministry looks after the spiritual needs of department members and has representation from many different faith traditions including, Jewish, non-denominational Protestant, United Methodist and Muslim.

Grants Section

The Grants Section provides programmatic resources and expertise to CPD personnel across all bureaus, working to improve public safety in Chicago. The Grants Section's primary mission is to understand CPD needs and nationally recognized best practices and apply for, accept, and manage federal, state, foundation, and corporate grant funds to 1) maintain and improve existing police functions and 2) develop new law enforcement capacities and initiatives. In 2017, Grant Section

staff applied for eighteen grants and received sixteen, totaling \$26,728,674. Grant Section staff also supported several allied efforts by other agencies and organizations plus an as-yet unspecified share of DHS Secure the Cities funding as noted below, and we will begin 2018 with a grant portfolio supporting thirty one active grant projects with approximately \$80 million in funding.

2017 New Grant Awards

Grant		Total
U.S. DHS	FEMA: UASI	\$7,398,873
U.S. DHS	FEMA: Transit Security	\$3,728,560
U.S. DHS	FEMA: Port Security	\$795,294
U.S. DOJ	BJA Project Safe Neighborhoods	\$499,433
U.S. DOJ	BJA Body Worn Camera Expansion	\$1,146,171
U.S. DOJ	BJA Justice Assistance Grant	\$2,201,634
U.S. DOJ	BJA Tech Innovation for Public Safety	\$499,926
U.S. DOJ	NIJ Coverdell Forensic Improvement	\$247,979
U.S. DOJ	COPS Hiring Program	\$9,036,748
ICJIA	Multi-Disciplinary Team DV	\$89,692
ICJIA	Multi-Disciplinary Team SA	\$47,618
IDOT	Local Alcohol Program	\$503,735
IDOT	Sustained Traffic Enforcement	\$369,248
IDOT	Injury Prevention – Pedestrian Safety	\$108,759
IDOT	Injury Prevention – Distracted Driving	\$213,096
Target	Youth Forums	\$27,000
Total		\$26,728,674

Grants Section

CPD grants staff worked extensively for months with Cook County agencies (e.g., the president's office, chief judge, state's attorney, sheriff, probation, public defender, health and hospitals, city clerk) to assist the county in their successful \$1,850,000 MacArthur Foundation Safety and Justice grant application.

Grants Section staff and the Force For Good (FFG) Advisory Board implemented and completed a fourth round of FFG programming (the only police-led comprehensive community-capacity-building program in the country) to build community not-for-profit capacity to serve Chicago communities hit hard by crime. A fifth program round will begin in April of 2018. Services provided by our FFG community partners include provisions of emergency shelter, clothing and food; youth tutoring, mentoring, and structured activities in safe places; immigration advocacy; veteran support; economic development; counseling; job training and placement; conflict resolution; childcare; exposure to the arts; court advocacy/legal support; activities to strengthen community cohesion and resilience; re-entry support and more. The twelve-month FFG program provides skill-building classes, technical assistance, and mentorship in such areas as working with the city to improve public safety and community services; marketing/branding/communication; board development; use of technology and social media; strategic planning; project management; and fundraising.

Grants Section staff convened personnel from the Bureaus of Patrol and Organizational Development to discuss and propose solutions to the issues surrounding the department's deployment of respirators. Consequently, funding was identified and reprogrammed to purchase approximately 800 CN/CS filters and other supplies. Inform the FY17 UASI spending plan, and provide a blueprint for sustaining the project moving forward. Grants Section staff continued working with Chicago Fire Department to coordinate an interagency and multidisciplinary DHS Securing the Cities (STC) program that will provide thirty million dollars across five years to protect our urban area from radiological/nuclear attack. In 2017, The Chicago Fire Department (CFD) worked with various partner agencies across the Chicago region to determine equipment and training needs in preparation for various subcommittee meetings in 2018 that will develop the training and procurement plans.

Grants Section staff continued to work closely with CFD and OEMC to manage and deliver the UASI-funded CPD-CFD Active Shooter Incident / Emerging Threats training project. Working internally (i.e., with the Bureau of Patrol, Education and Training Division, the Human Resources Division, the Finance Division, and the Research and Development Division) and with CFD personnel and others, we held meetings, defined the project and next steps, and four weeks later implemented Phase 3

of the major CPD-CFD joint training program for CPD and CFD field supervisors. The training will train all CPD field supervisors from sergeants to captains by the first quarter of 2018. Subsequent training will include command-level workshops for CPD and CFD leaders in the first quarter of 2018 and beat officer roll-call training is projected to commence in early spring of 2018. The U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Illinois approached Grants Section staff to ask if CPD would serve as their FY17 PSN fiscal agent (ICJIA had served in that capacity for the past sixteen years). Consequently, Grants Section staff worked with the PSN Steering Committee to develop and submit a successful FY17 PSN application based on a multifaceted and innovative violence reduction strategy, and have begun coordinating PSN implementation efforts.

Grants Section staff worked extensively with the Office of the Superintendent and the Education and Training Division to develop a first-use purchase, using Chicago Police Foundation resources, of Individual First Aid Kits, or IFAKs, for recruits completing the eight-hour Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART).

Grants Section staff worked with twenty-five governmental and non-governmental public safety partners to develop and provide letters of support, to assist them with programmatic efforts consistent with the CPD public safety mission.

Education and Training Division

Operations Section

During 2017, 1,125 recruits began Basic Recruit Training at the Chicago Police Education and Training Division for instruction in over nine hundred hours of curriculum. In addition, the academy trained fifty-three metropolitan recruits, ninety field training officers, seven detention aides, and five administrative clerks. Promotional classes were also conducted including seventy-one lieutenants and two hundred eighteen sergeants. The Academy also provided international services, training sixty officers for the Thai Police Force. During this time eleven recruit star ceremonies and five graduation ceremonies were conducted. The Academy presented three Citizen Academy programs and organized three open houses. The Education and Training division also conducted numerous media events with command staff and the mayor, assisted in the True Blue Charity event and several gun buy-back initiatives. The Academy utilized their subject matter experts to testify in federal court on use of force incidents.

In-Service Training Section

In-service training was of paramount importance in 2017. Numerous training programs were developed, revised, and implemented during 2017. These training programs included specialized training courses, such as the Crisis Intervention Team Program, Force Mitigation Program, Procedural Justice 2, and the Less Lethal Shotgun Program. The Virtra Simulator System Cadre provides instruction focused on improving tactics and judgment, decision and assessment skills when determining a person's verbal and non-verbal threat cues. A weekly Power Test Prep course provided assistance regarding the physical component to individuals that are interested in entering the academy. TASER recertification training for over 9,400 officers was completed and every patrol district member was trained on a newly developed body-worn camera program.

The newly established decentralized in-service training teams conducted 7,129 roll call trainings on multiple topics including Force Mitigation and the Employee Assistance Program (EAP). They also conducted 5,107 tour-of-duty trainings on force mitigation, non-lethal force options, and force options mode. The Force Mitigation training continued to expand with 3,036 department members trained and a second cadre of instructors conducting training on the 2nd watch at the Near North satellite location. Starting in 2012, the Procedural Justice Training (1, 2 and 3) circuit is continuously integrating into the CPD training program. The Procedural Justice Training (PJ-1) course has been instructed to 12,200 sworn officers and 5,263 sworn officers have

been trained in the Procedural Justice Training (PJ-2) course. Currently, a curriculum has been developed and beta testing has begun for the Procedural Justice Training (PJ-3).

This year there were a total of 646 carbine qualifications and 74 carbine certifications. A total of 1,389 department members have been trained in the various active shooter trainings.

Instructional Design and Quality Control Section

The Instructional Design and Quality Control Section (IDQC) continued curriculum reviews with emphasis on a four hour department-wide Use of Force Program. This program was extensively researched, beta tested, and trained to all sworn department members. Other critical areas of review included the new recruit curriculum to ensure compliance with the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB) and the revised use of force policy, as well as the pre-service curriculum, which includes the Field Training Officer and Lieutenant programs. IDQC also revised the Regulations Manual and Recruit Rules to reflect department-wide changes. In addition, the section revamped and launched an internal website containing resources, e-trainings, and up-to-date guidance documents.

Crisis Intervention Team

The Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) transitioned to the Education and Training Division in 2017. This team is made up of specially trained officers with knowledge on critical mental-health-related responses and instructors for the CIT Program. Over the course of the year, the team achieved 19% (2,360 officers) CIT-certification representation for CPD members. Basic CIT training was provided to 325 individuals (216 sworn/109 non-sworn or outside police agency). The CIT Program delivered several mental-health trainings to a total of 164 pre-service supervisors (146 sergeants, 18 lieutenants) and 15 pre-service civilians (7 detention aides and 8 police administrative clerks). Training was also provided to Chicago Transit Authority employees.

The program was developed in partnership with the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI). The program consists of five different types of classes for emergency responders, utilizing both classroom instruction as well as simulated exercises. The training met or exceeded Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board requirements, CALEA standards, and recognized adult-learning techniques and active-learning methods.

Education and Training Division

Progress of the Program

The CIT Program assisted in the identification and implementation of data collection protocol to ensure the proper disposition of assignments with a mental health component (mandatory prompt is now in place on PDTs to determine whether assignments have a mental-health-related component). The CIT Program coordinated with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, social service agencies, and district personnel to ensure the optimal critical response and support was provided for mental-health emergencies in the field. The CIT Program provided regular representation of the Chicago Police Department at the mayor's Citywide Mental Health Steering Committee and at Justice and Mental Health Collaborative Steering Committee meetings.

NAMI recognized retired Officer Rhomel Owens (former CIT program member/instructor) as CIT officer of the Year in the NAMI Chicago Light the Darkness Award Ceremony. NAMI also recognized two Chicago Police Officers as CIT Officers of the Month. The CIT Program coordinated the Department's federally awarded grant for the Chicago Crisis Intervention Collaborative (CCIC) with partners at Thresholds, Sinai Health Systems, and the University of Illinois–Chicago Jane Addams School of Social Work.



Crime



Introduction to Index Crimes

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a national program conceived in 1929 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police as a means to obtain consistent crime data across jurisdictions. Since 1930, the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) has administered the UCR Program in an effort to collect and compile 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 ten categories of crime, selected by the FBI because of their seriousness and frequency of occurrence. These index crimes are reported to the State of Illinois and FBI through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Crime and arrest totals in the 2017 Annual Report are based on UCR guidelines. Readers acquainted with UCR guidelines will have a stronger understanding of the crime and arrest statistics presented in this report. We offer this guidance below by listing and explaining UCR crime categories.

Violent Crime	Description
Criminal Homicide (Murder)	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Death caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths, including first and second degree murder and excluding justifiable homicide and involuntary manslaughter (UCR counts are based on 'Injury Date').
Rape	Penetration of the vagina or anus with any body part or object or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim, including attempted offenses. (UCR counts are based on number of victims.)
Robbery	The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear, including attempted offenses. (UCR counts on the date the incident occurred.)
Aggravated Battery / Aggravated Assault	An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm, including both aggravated assault and aggravated battery. (UCR counts number of victims.)
Human Trafficking	Commercial Sex Acts —Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such acts has not attained 18 years of age, including attempted offenses. Involuntary Servitude —The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting person(s) by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery including attempted offenses.

Property Crime	Description
Burglary	The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. (UCR counts are based on the date incident occurred.)
Theft	The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud, including all thefts, regardless of stolen property values, and attempted thefts. (UCR counts are based on the date incident occurred.)
Motor Vehicle Theft	The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (UCR counts are based on the date incident occurred.)
Arson	Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another,

CPD CompStat Versus Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

Since 2011, the Chicago Police Department has reported CompStat crime totals to the public and relied heavily on the totals for CompStat meetings. The seven major CompStat offenses overlap with corresponding UCR index crime categories. As a result, there are a great number of similarities between CompStat and UCR. Both CompStat and UCR totals are obtained from the same data system and are derived by aggregating a larger set of more specific offenses. Readers familiar with the "Crimes—2001 to Present" data table available on the City of Chicago Data Portal (<https://data.cityofchicago.org>) will recognize these more specific offenses as "IUCR" codes in the table, along with their corresponding descriptions.

As stated in prior sections of this report, CompStat and UCR are different because the totals have different purposes and therefore are measured differently. CompStat is a managerial accountability process. Thus, CompStat totals include high-priority crimes, measured using dates that serve as the starting point that police could reasonably respond to the crime. In contrast, UCR totals are based on a set of detailed guidelines designed to foster standardized national crime reporting. Both CompStat and UCR rely on the hierarchy rule. That is, if multiple offenses occur in the same incident, the incident is classified based on the most serious offense. Seriousness is based on UCR guidelines, with criminal homicide treated as the most serious offense, followed by the remaining violent index offenses, then property index offenses, then lesser offenses. For UCR, arson and human trafficking are exceptions to the hierarchy rule. Every incident should be reported, regardless if the incident occurred in conjunction with a more serious offense. However, CPD does not track arson or human trafficking incidents as part of CompStat. We offer this guidance below by listing and explaining CompStat crime categories.

Violent Crime	Description
Murder	The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another, including first and second degree murder and excluding justifiable homicide and involuntary manslaughter.
Criminal Sexual Assault	Broader than the traditional definition of "rape" (the carnal knowledge of a person forcibly and against their will), this category includes any sexual assault (completed or attempted), aggravated, or non-aggravated committed against any victim, female or male, including attempted offenses. (CompStat totals are based on number of reported incidents. Effective 2013, totals are based on the date the original police report was finalized and approved.)
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, including attempted offenses. (CompStat totals are based on the date the incident occurred. Effective 2013, totals are based on the date that the original police report was finalized and approved.)
Aggravated 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. (CompStat counts are based on number of reported incidents limited to aggravated battery.)
Human Trafficking	NOT included in totals for CompStat.

Property Crime	Description
Burglary	The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, or an attempt to do so. (Effective 2013, CompStat totals are based on the date that the original police report was finalized and approved.)
Theft	The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud. (CompStat totals are limited to thefts in which the value of the stolen property exceeds \$500. Effective 2013, totals are based on the date that the original police report was finalized and approved.)
Motor Vehicle Theft	The unlawful taking of or attempt to take a motor vehicle. (Effective 2013, CompStat totals are based on the date that the original police report was finalized and approved.)
Arson	NOT included in totals for CompStat.

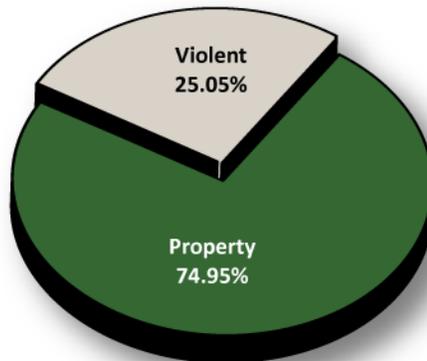
Index Crime Overview

Offense	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide (Murder)	769	653	-15.08%
Rape	1,685	1,798	6.71%
Robbery	11,959	11,880	-0.66%
Aggravated Assault	6,600	6,594	-0.09%
Aggravated Battery	9,208	8,828	-4.13%
Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	12	11	-8.33%
Human Trafficking (Involuntary Servitude)	1	0	-100.00%
Violent Crime Subtotal	30,234	29,764	-1.55%

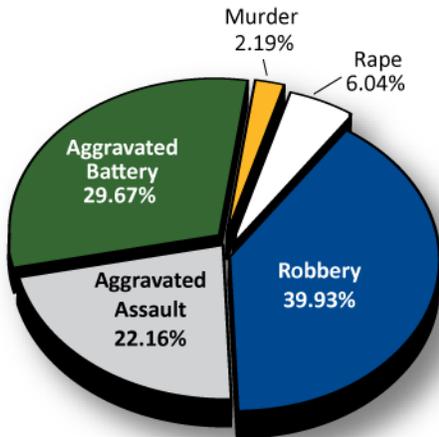
Offense	2016	2017	% Change
Burglary	14,273	12,951	-9.26%
Theft	61,450	64,018	4.18%
Motor Vehicle Theft	11,428	11,559	1.15%
Arson	587	513	-12.61%
Property Crime Subtotal	87,738	89,041	1.49%

Index Crime Total	117,972	118,805	0.71%
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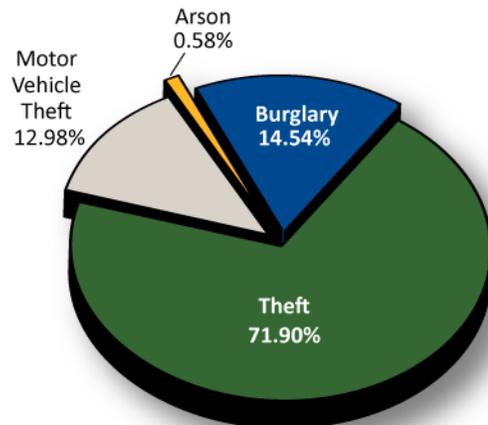
2017 Violent vs. Property Index Crimes



2017 Violent Index Crimes



Property Index Crimes



Index Crime Detail

Violent Crime Detail

By FBI Code and UCR Grouping	2016	2017	% Change
01A Criminal Homicide (Murder)	769	653	-15.08%
2 Rape			
Aggravated--With Firearm	73	67	-8.22%
Aggravated--With Other Weapon	43	54	25.58%
Aggravated--Non-Weapon Related	227	201	-11.45%
Non-Aggravated	962	1,077	11.95%
Other Rape Category	296	314	6.08%
Attempted Rape	84	85	1.19%
Total	1,685	1,798	6.71%
3 Robbery			
With Firearm	4,820	4,606	-4.44%
With Other Weapon	970	1,000	3.09%
Strong Arm--No Weapon	3,729	3,565	-4.40%
Vehicular Hijacking	663	939	41.63%
Aggravated	690	735	6.52%
Attempted Robbery	1,087	1,035	-4.78%
Total	11,959	11,880	-0.66%
04A Aggravated Assault			
With Firearm	3,976	3,738	-5.99%
With Other Weapon	2,624	2,856	8.84%
Total	6,600	6,594	-0.09%
04B Aggravated Battery			
With Other Weapon	3,263	3,288	0.77%
Domestic--With Firearm	39	32	-17.95%
Domestic--With Other Weapon	1,736	1,804	3.92%
No Weapon--Serious Injury	200	224	12.00%
Domestic No Weapon + Injury	231	446	93.07%
Other Agg. Battery Category	216	325	50.46%
With Firearm	3,523	2,709	-23.11%
Total	9,208	8,828	-4.13%
9 Human Trafficking			
Commercial Sex Acts	12	11	-8.33%
Involuntary Servitude	1	0	-100.00%
Total	13	11	-15.38%

Violent Crime Total	30,234	29,764	-1.55%
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Property Crime Detail

By FBI Code and UCR Grouping	2016	2017	% Change
5 Burglary			
Forcible Entry	8,665	7,477	-13.71%
Unlawful Entry--No Force	4,660	4,574	-1.85%
Home Invasion	262	265	1.15%
Attempted Forcible Entry	686	635	-7.43%
Total	14,273	12,951	-9.26%
6 Theft			
\$500 and Under	24,192	24,366	0.72%
Over \$500	15,159	15,243	0.55%
Retail Theft	8,985	10,457	16.38%
Pocket Picking	1,981	2,259	14.03%
Purse Snatching	654	640	-2.14%
From Building	9,994	10,573	5.79%
Other Theft Category	71	73	2.82%
Attempted Theft	414	407	-1.69%
Total	61,450	64,018	4.18%
7 Motor Vehicle Theft			
Automobile	10,315	10,663	3.37%
Other Vehicle	527	378	-28.27%
Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft	586	518	-11.60%
Total	11,428	11,559	1.15%
8 Arson			
Aggravated	74	56	-24.32%
By Fire	404	387	-4.21%
By Explosive	3	3	0.00%
Other Arson Category	19	10	-47.37%
Attempted Arson	87	57	-34.48%
Total	587	513	-12.61%

Property Crime Total	87,738	89,041	1.49%
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Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index

Criminal Homicide (Murder)		2016				2017			
Race/Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹
Asian		2	0	2	0.26%	1	0	1	0.15%
African-American		555	47	602	78.49%	475	48	523	80.09%
Hispanic		115	10	125	16.30%	96	11	107	16.39%
White		32	6	38	4.95%	19	3	22	3.37%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity and/or Sex ²				2				0	
Total		704	63	769		591	62	653	
% of Total¹		91.79%	8.21%			90.51%	9.49%		

Rape		2016				2017			
Race/Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹
Asian		2	21	23	1.41%	5	25	30	1.74%
African-American		101	792	893	54.62%	126	808	935	54.33%
Hispanic		54	298	353	21.59%	46	316	364	21.15%
White		40	324	364	22.26%	45	345	390	22.66%
Native American		0	2	2	0.12%	1	1	2	0.12%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity and/or Sex ²				50				77	
Total		197	1,437	1,685		223	1,495	1,798	
% of Total¹		12.05%	87.89%			12.96%	86.87%		

Robbery ³		2016				2017			
Race/Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹
Asian		448	145	593	4.76%	462	186	650	5.24%
African-American		4,384	2,113	6,507	52.23%	4,078	2,115	6,206	50.06%
Hispanic		2,231	862	3,099	24.87%	2,259	793	3,056	24.65%
White		1,506	723	2,230	17.90%	1,580	849	2,435	19.64%
Native American		28	2	30	0.24%	40	9	49	0.40%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity and/or Sex ²				1,589				1,607	
Total		8,597	3,845	14,048		8,419	3,952	14,003	
% of Total¹		69.00%	30.86%			67.92%	31.88%		

¹Percentages are based on valid totals, for which both victim race/ethnicity and sex are known.

²In some instances, department members may establish, based on probable cause, that an offense has occurred, but may have limited access to the victim. In these instances, victim race/ethnicity and/or sex may be unknown.

³Readers may notice that robbery totals in this table do not match those throughout the remainder of this report. Recall that, for Uniform Crime Reporting, robbery totals are based on the number of incidents. Thus, totals throughout the remainder of the report are numbers of incidents, whereas this table shows number of victims. Totals in this table exclude victims with unknown race/ethnicity and/or sex.

Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index

Aggravated Assault/ Battery		2016				2017			
Race/Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹
		Aggravated Assault							
Asian		40	15	56	0.93%	51	20	72	1.19%
African-American		1,938	1,858	3,805	63.45%	2,013	1,894	3,914	64.93%
Hispanic		994	459	1,455	24.26%	917	486	1,405	23.31%
White		464	204	668	11.14%	456	165	623	10.34%
Native American		12	1	13	0.22%	12	2	14	0.23%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity and/or Sex ²				603				566	
Total		3,448	2,537	6,600		3,449	2,567	6,594	
% of Total¹		57.50%	42.30%			57.22%	42.58%		
Aggravated Battery									
Asian		55	23	78	0.88%	58	20	78	0.92%
African-American		4,537	2,103	6,650	75.10%	4,006	2,238	6,251	73.41%
Hispanic		1,150	337	1,487	16.79%	1,120	396	1,519	17.84%
White		443	190	635	7.17%	448	212	660	7.75%
Native American		4	1	5	0.06%	4	3	7	0.08%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity and/or Sex ²				353				313	
Total		6,189	2,654	9,208		5,636	2,869	8,828	
% of Total¹		69.89%	29.97%			66.19%	33.69%		
Total									
Asian		95	38	134	0.90%	109	40	150	0.97%
African-American		6,475	3,961	10,455	70.39%	6,019	4,132	10,165	65.91%
Hispanic		2,144	796	2,942	19.81%	2,037	882	2,924	18.96%
White		907	394	1,303	8.77%	904	377	1,283	8.32%
Native American		16	2	18	0.12%	16	5	21	0.14%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity and/or Sex ²				956				879	
Total		9,637	5,191	15,808		9,085	5,436	15,422	
% of Total¹		64.89%	34.95%			62.47%	37.38%		
Human Trafficking									
Race/Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹
		Human Trafficking							
Asian		0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%
African-American		0	8	8	66.67%	1	8	9	81.82%
Hispanic		0	1	1	8.33%	0	1	1	9.09%
White		0	3	3	25.00%	0	1	1	9.09%
Native American		0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity and/or Sex ²				1				0	
Total		0	12	13		1	10	11	
% of Total¹		0.00%	100.00%			9.09%	90.91%		

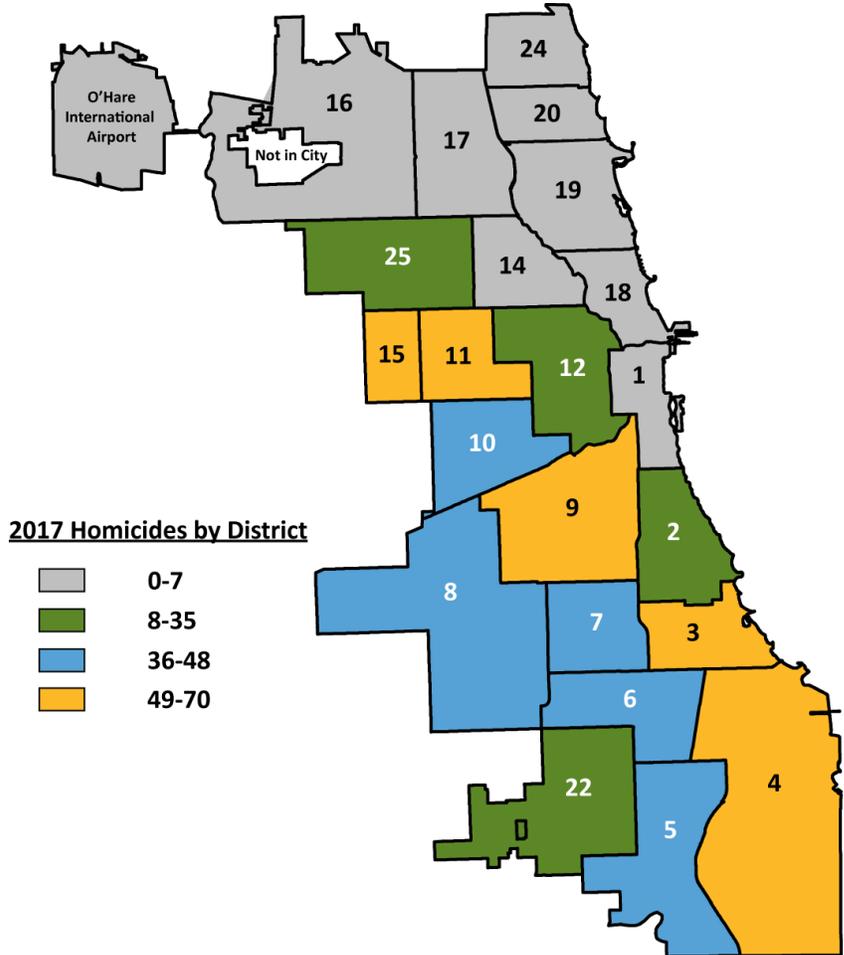
¹Percentages are based on valid totals for which both victim race/ethnicity and sex are known.

²In some instances, department members may establish, based on probable cause, that an offense has occurred, but may have limited access to the victim. In these instances, victim race/ethnicity and/or sex may be unknown.

Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information

Criminal Homicide by District

District	2016	2017	% Change
1	9	4	-55.56%
2	26	28	7.69%
3	39	51	30.77%
4	40	49	22.50%
5	44	46	4.55%
6	59	47	-20.34%
7	86	48	-44.19%
8	58	43	-25.86%
9	64	51	-20.31%
10	49	44	-10.20%
11	94	70	-25.53%
12	27	26	-3.70%
14	10	6	-40.00%
15	59	54	-8.47%
16	4	4	0.00%
17	11	4	-63.64%
18	5	6	20.00%
19	8	5	-37.50%
20	3	2	-33.33%
22	26	24	-7.69%
24	12	7	-41.67%
25	36	34	-5.56%
Total	769	653	-15.08%



Criminal Homicide Victim and Offender by Criminal Background

Criminal Background	Victims				Identified Offenders			
	2016		2017		2016		2017	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Prior Records	633	82.31%	559	85.60%	239	89.18%	134	81.71%
No Prior Record	136	17.69%	94	14.40%	29	10.82%	30	18.29%
Total	769		653		268		164	

In 2017, 85.60% of homicide victims had prior criminal records, 14.40% of homicide victims had no prior criminal record. Additionally, in 2017, 81.71% of homicide offenders had prior criminal records, 18.29% of homicide offenders had no prior criminal record.

Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information

Detectives assign a motive to each homicide, investigative facts permitting. Motives may be unknown or may change at the conclusion of the investigation. In 2017, of the 653 criminal homicides (murders), 60.29% were reported as a death from “Gang Altercation.” Other motives include “Dispute/Altercation” (25.10%), “Domestic Altercation” (6.38%), and “Other Circumstance/Motive” (2.88%)

Motive	2016		2017	
	Total	% of Known	Total	% of Known
Gang Altercation	397	66.17%	293	60.29%
Domestic Altercation	37	6.17%	31	6.38%
Dispute / Altercation—General	100	16.67%	122	25.10%
Robbery	54	9.00%	26	5.35%
Other Circumstance/Motive	12	2.00%	14	2.88%
Total—Known Circumstance/Motive	600		486	
Unknown Circumstance/Motive	169		167	
Total—All Criminal Homicide	769		653	

Criminal Homicide by Victim Relationship to Offender

Victim Relationship to Offender	2016		2017	
	Total	% of Known	Total	% of Known
Romantic Partner	19	15.70%	10	13.16%
Family	11	9.09%	16	21.05%
Friend	6	4.96%	4	5.26%
Acquaintance	31	25.62%	17	22.37%
Otherwise Known	3	2.48%	3	3.95%
No Relationship / Stranger	51	42.15%	26	34.21%
Total—Known Relationship	121		76	
Unknown Relationship	648		577	
Total—All Criminal Homicide	769		653	

In 2017, the predominant category of “Victim Relationship to Offender” was “No Relationship/Stranger” (42.15%), followed by “Acquaintance” (25.62%) and “Romantic Partner” (15.70%).

Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information

Criminal Homicide by Injury Type

Type of Injury	2016		2017	
	Total	%	Total	%
Gun Shot Wound	691	89.86%	603	92.34%
Stab Wound	44	5.72%	26	3.98%
Injury From Assault	17	2.21%	8	1.23%
Blunt Force Injury	6	0.78%	12	1.84%
Strangulation	0	0.00%	2	0.31%
Other Injury	11	1.43%	2	0.31%
Total	769		653	

Criminal Homicide Victims and Offenders by Age Group

Age Group	Victims				Identified Offenders			
	2016		2017		2016		2017	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
0–17	71	9.23%	64	9.80%	36	12.98%	11	5.70%
18–21	159	20.68%	119	18.22%	61	23.28%	56	34.18%
22–30	282	36.67%	269	41.19%	99	36.64%	43	26.58%
31–40	144	18.73%	109	16.69%	43	16.41%	28	17.72%
41–50	55	7.15%	46	7.04%	14	4.96%	15	8.86%
51+	58	7.54%	46	7.04%	15	5.73%	11	6.96%
Total	769		653		268		164	
Average Age	29		29		27		28	
Most Common Age	25		26		22		19	

2017 Shooting—Supplemental Information

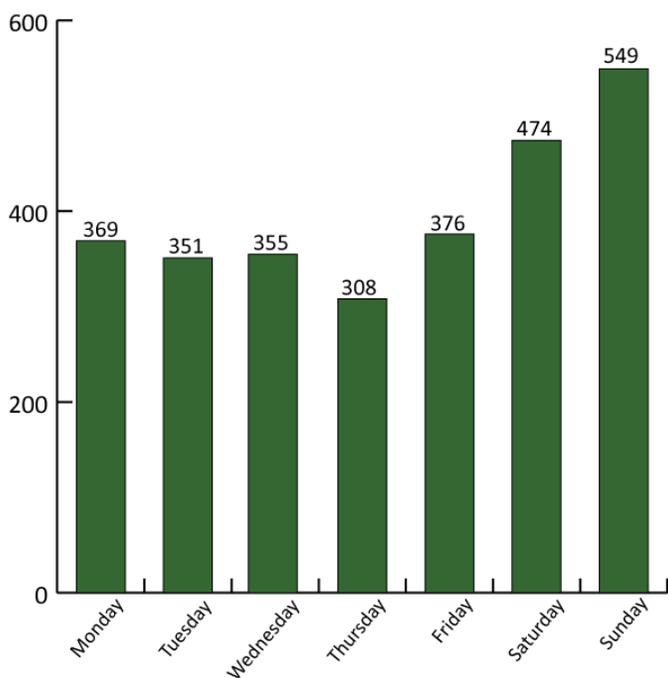
Shooting Incidents by Day of the Week

Day	2017	% of Incidents
Monday	369	13.26%
Tuesday	351	12.62%
Wednesday	355	12.76%
Thursday	308	11.07%
Friday	376	13.52%
Saturday	474	17.04%
Sunday	549	19.73%
Total	2,782	100.0%

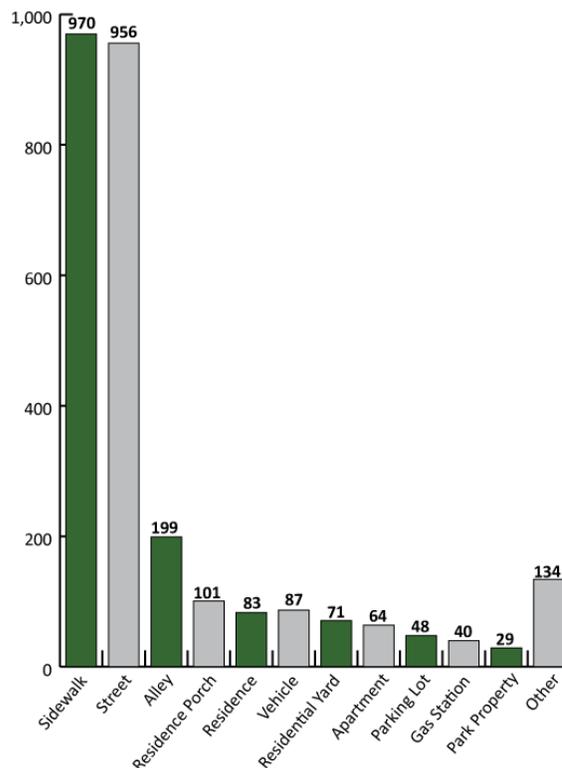
Shooting Locations

Location	2017	% of Incidents
Sidewalk	970	34.87%
Street	956	34.36%
Alley	199	7.15%
Residence Porch/Hallway	101	3.63%
Residence	83	2.98%
Vehicle Non-Commercial	87	3.13%
Residential Yard (Front/Back)	71	2.55%
Apartment	64	2.30%
Parking Lot/Garage (Non-Residence)	48	1.73%
Gas Station	40	1.44%
Park Property	29	1.04%
Other	134	4.82%
Total	2,782	100.0%

Shooting Incidents by Day of the Week



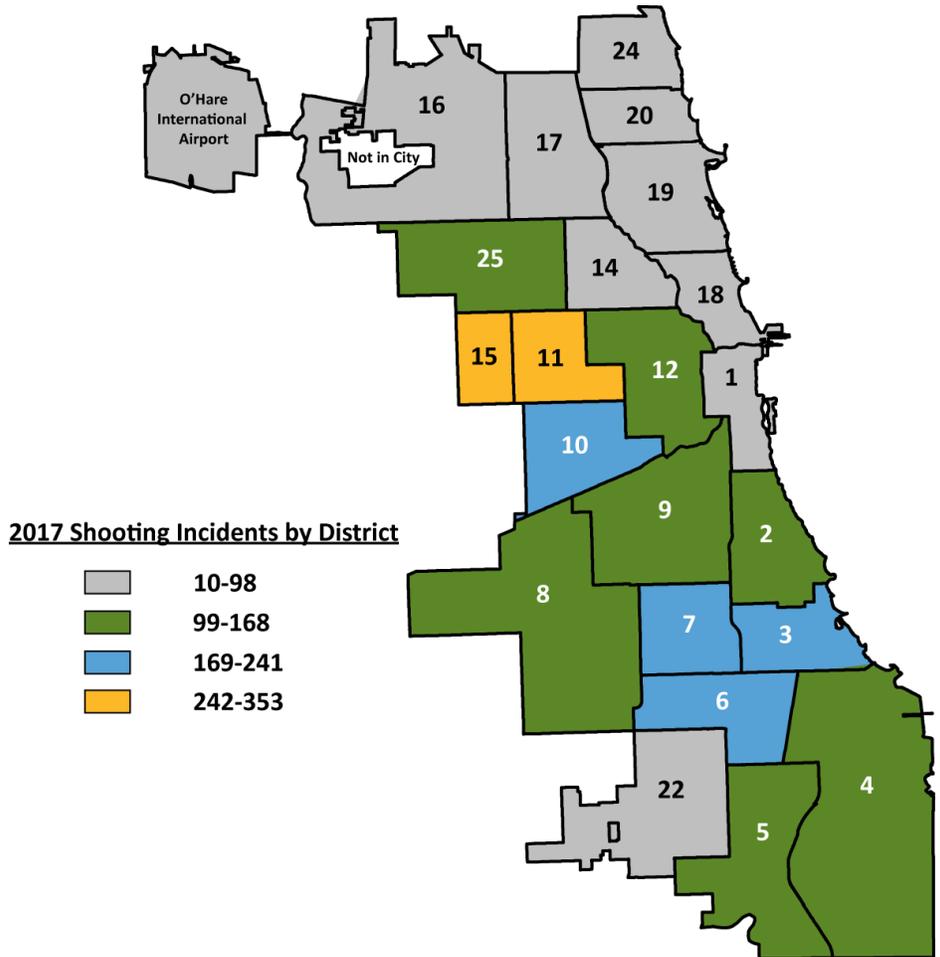
Shooting Incidents by Location



2017 Shooting—Supplemental Information

Shooting Incidents

District	2016	2017	% Change
1	19	15	-21.05%
2	138	113	-18.12%
3	213	189	-11.27%
4	160	166	3.75%
5	230	165	-28.26%
6	234	196	-16.24%
7	358	204	-43.02%
8	190	156	-17.89%
9	242	164	-32.23%
10	289	241	-16.61%
11	478	353	-26.15%
12	136	121	-11.03%
14	68	61	-10.29%
15	312	253	-18.91%
16	21	21	0.00%
17	35	21	-40.00%
18	19	17	-10.53%
19	44	24	-45.45%
20	17	10	-41.18%
22	121	98	-19.01%
24	50	26	-48.00%
25	176	168	-4.55%
Total	3,550	2,782	-21.63%



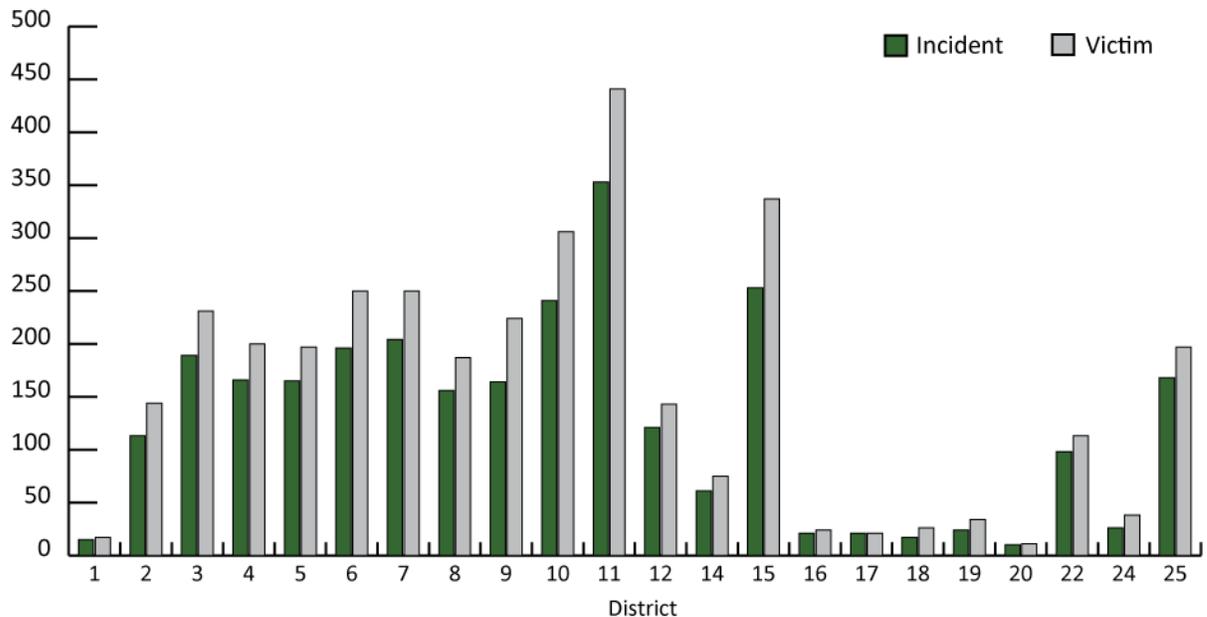
NOTE: A shooting incident is any criminal incident, regardless of the underlying offense, in which a person was shot—fatally or non-fatally. Likewise, shooting victims are persons shot in these incidents

2017 Shooting—Supplemental Information

Shooting Victims

District	2016	2017	% Change
1	24	17	-29.17%
2	166	144	-13.25%
3	255	231	-9.41%
4	197	200	1.52%
5	270	197	-27.04%
6	289	250	-13.49%
7	463	250	-46.00%
8	229	187	-18.34%
9	293	224	-23.55%
10	352	306	-13.07%
11	600	441	-26.50%
12	173	143	-17.34%
14	78	75	-3.85%
15	382	337	-11.78%
16	23	24	4.35%
17	37	21	-43.24%
18	26	26	0.00%
19	51	34	-33.33%
20	21	11	-47.62%
22	153	113	-26.14%
24	52	38	-26.92%
25	217	197	-9.22%
Total	4,351	3,466	-20.34%

2017 Shooting—Incident and Victim by District

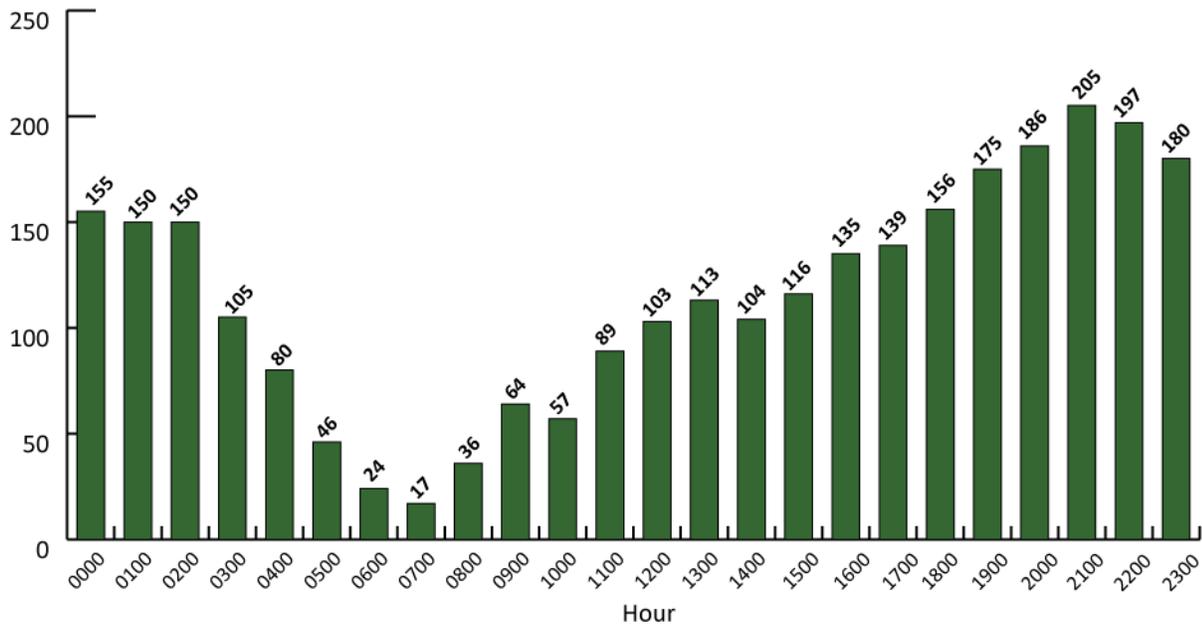


2017 Shooting—Supplemental Information

Shooting Incidents by Hour of the Day

Hour	2017	% of Incidents	Hour	2017	% of Incidents
0000	155	5.57%	1200	103	3.70%
0100	150	5.39%	1300	113	4.06%
0200	150	5.39%	1400	104	3.74%
0300	105	3.77%	1500	116	4.17%
0400	80	2.88%	1600	135	4.85%
0500	46	1.65%	1700	139	5.00%
0600	24	0.86%	1800	156	5.61%
0700	17	0.61%	1900	175	6.29%
0800	36	1.29%	2000	186	6.69%
0900	64	2.30%	2100	205	7.37%
1000	57	2.05%	2200	197	7.08%
1100	89	3.20%	2300	180	6.47%
			Total	2,782	100.0%

2017 Shooting—Incident by Hour of the Day



Bias-Related Crimes

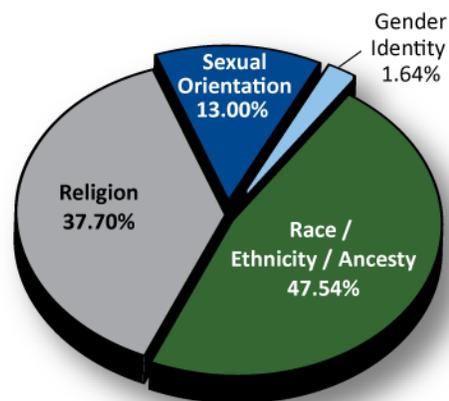
The Chicago Police Department takes its responsibility to respond to and investigate bias-motivated crimes very seriously. When a member becomes aware that a crime has been committed that included elements of bias motivation, notifications are made to both the Bureau of Detectives and the department’s dedicated Civil Rights Unit. These two units work in tandem to conduct thorough and timely investigations of all reported bias-motivated crimes. If an arrest is made related to a bias-motivated crime, investigators are then responsible for presenting all pertinent information and evidence of bias to the Cook County State’s

Attorney’s Office so that additional hate crime charges may be sought, as appropriate. In addition to their investigative role, department members assigned to the Civil Rights Unit are also responsible for tracking, documenting, and publishing hate crime/bias-based statistical data, providing training and informative presentations to a wide variety of audiences (both law enforcement and community), and acting as subject-matter liaisons between CPD and other federal, state, and local law enforcement entities.

Bias-Related Offenses by Motive

	2016	2017
Gender Identity	3	1
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	34	29
Religion	17	23
Sexual Orientation	17	8
Total	71	61

2017 Bias-Related Offenses by Motive



Bias-Related Offenses by Offense

	2016	2017
Simple Battery	14	10
Simple Assault	11	10
Criminal Damage to Property	27	19
Telephone Threats	3	3
Other	2	4
Harassment (Electronic/	5	3
Aggravated Battery	4	4
Aggravated Assault	4	2
Burglary - Forcible Entry	0	1
Public Peace Violation	1	4
Non-Criminal	0	1
Total	71	61

Bias-Related Offenses by Offenders—Gender and Race

		2016	2017
Female	African-American	4	5
Female	Unknown	1	0
Female	White	3	1
Male	African-American	10	6
Male	Unknown	4	1
Male	White	20	14
Multiple Offenders	African-American	0	1
Unknown	Unknown	29	33
Total Number of Offenders		71	61

Index Crimes Clearances

The table below represents the specific violent crime index clearance rates from 2016 to 2017. It includes incidents that were cleared when the offender(s) was arrested, charged, prosecuted, and those cleared exceptionally.

In the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, the Federal Bureau of Investigation lists circumstances in which murders may be cleared exceptionally. To exceptionally clear cases, detectives must have identified the suspect, have enough evidence to support the arrest and charging of the suspect, and know where the suspect is. However, circumstances exist outside the control of the police department that a suspect cannot be arrested, charged, or prosecuted. These circumstances include but are not limited to (1) offender suicide; (2) double murders (i.e., two persons kill each other); (3) deathbed confessions; (4) instances when the offender is killed by the police or a citizen; (5) instances when an offender is already in custody or serving a sentence confesses to the

murder; (6) instances when an offender is prosecuted by state or local authorities in another city for a different offense or prosecuted in another city or state by the federal government for an offense which may be the same; (7) instances when extradition is denied; (8) instances when the offender dies after a warrant is issued, but before being taken into custody; or (9) the prosecution refuses to prosecute the case (Federal Bureau of Investigations, 2016).

Case investigations can extend across multiple years, as well as clearance rates for recent years. To standardize across years, for 2016 to 2017, the below table illustrates the number of incidents that were cleared in that same year. Thus, we also illustrate how many cases from prior years were cleared in 2016 to 2017. It should be noted that detectives continue to investigate cases from prior years.

	2016				2017			
	Incidents	Incidents Cleared (Same Year)		Prior Year Incidents Cleared ¹	Incidents	Incidents Cleared (Same Year)		Prior Year Incidents Cleared ¹
		Total	%			Total	%	
Criminal Homicide (Murder) ²	731	147	20.11%	72	606	112	18.48%	115
Rape ²	1,641	216	13.16%	425	1,754	245	13.97%	416
Robbery	11,959	1,652	13.81%	498	11,880	1,686	14.19%	694
Aggravated Assault ²	5,117	1,774	34.61%	124	5,197	1,918	36.91%	150
Aggravated Battery ²	7,880	2,051	26.03%	306	7,650	2,349	30.71%	335
Burglary	14,273	968	6.78%	612	12,951	935	7.22%	802
Theft	61,450	8,117	13.21%	582	64,018	8,113	12.67%	656
Motor Vehicle Theft	11,428	945	8.27%	110	11,559	1,013	8.76%	505
Arson	587	79	13.46%	23	513	66	12.87%	31

¹Totals based on incidents dating to January 1, 1999.

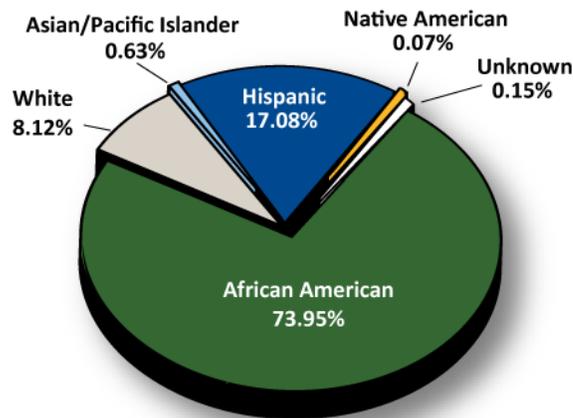
²Uniform Crime Reporting guidelines require that these categories are reported based on the number of victims. However, clearance totals are based on incidents; each incident has a clearance status, not each victim. Hence, incident totals are reported in this table, whereas victim totals are provided throughout the remainder of the report.

Arrests



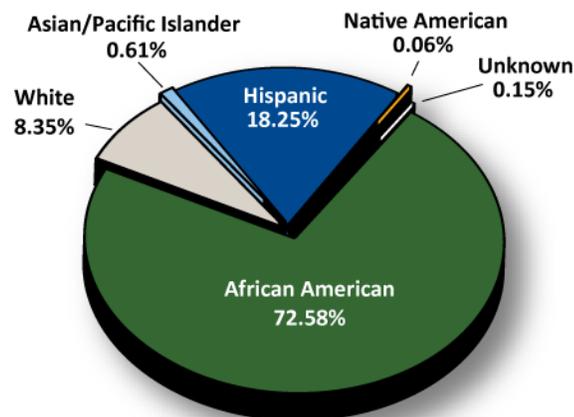
Arrests by Race 2017

District	African American	White	Asian / Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	Unknown	Total
1	2,349	460	32	342	4	13	3,200
2	2,692	71	12	80	0	2	2,857
3	3,480	34	3	59	1	0	3,577
4	3,734	130	4	543	1	1	4,413
5	4,644	88	3	94	2	5	4,836
6	5,743	67	7	45	0	5	5,867
7	5,411	72	7	114	0	0	5,604
8	1,927	467	16	1,536	3	11	3,960
9	1,672	309	46	1,923	1	4	3,955
10	3,969	194	5	1,665	2	7	5,842
11	9,724	464	15	750	5	8	10,966
12	1,474	290	13	655	1	6	2,439
14	562	307	15	801	1	4	1,690
15	4,504	100	2	222	0	4	4,832
16	448	888	53	705	6	9	2,109
17	223	373	47	655	5	13	1,316
18	1,973	558	57	302	2	6	2,898
19	1,177	684	59	504	9	4	2,437
20	469	309	45	259	7	5	1,094
22	2,096	106	2	40	1	1	2,246
24	877	291	68	333	1	7	1,577
25	1,921	434	11	2,469	2	11	4,848
Outside City Limits	633	185	8	204	0	5	1,035
Total	61,702	6,881	530	14,300	54	131	83,598



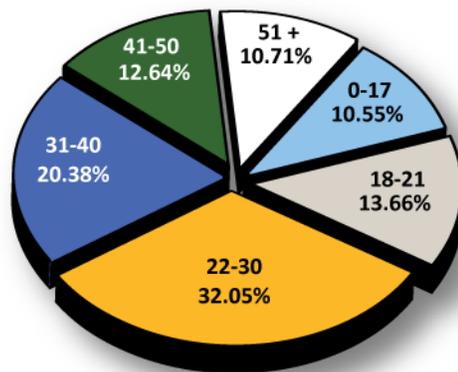
Arrests by Race 2016

District	African American	White	Asian / Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	Unknown	Total
1	2,657	554	50	420	1	11	3,693
2	2,890	82	6	98	2	5	3,083
3	3,753	32	2	35	0	3	3,825
4	3,522	120	6	572	3	6	4,229
5	4,360	58	1	75	0	4	4,498
6	5,290	92	1	41	4	6	5,434
7	5,875	62	4	105	1	0	6,047
8	2,143	474	20	1,721	2	14	4,374
9	1,692	390	42	2,089	0	10	4,223
10	3,420	184	11	1,785	0	4	5,404
11	9,750	509	21	693	1	5	10,979
12	1,511	373	16	647	0	7	2,554
14	497	328	17	1,036	3	4	1,885
15	4,989	123	1	176	1	4	5,294
16	408	902	69	647	0	5	2,031
17	310	420	53	810	4	6	1,603
18	1,573	452	28	279	6	4	2,342
19	1,254	728	44	585	8	10	2,629
20	436	228	37	310	6	4	1,021
22	2,221	147	3	36	0	2	2,409
24	979	290	69	417	6	4	1,765
25	2,059	526	17	2,910	2	9	5,523
Outside	568	183	10	143	1	2	907
Total	62,157	7,257	528	15,630	51	129	85,752



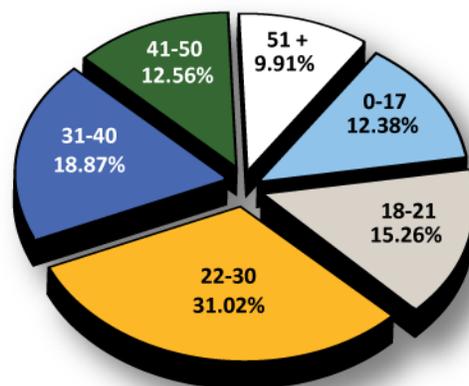
Arrests by Age 2017

District	0-17	18-21	22-30	31-40	41-50	51 and over	Total
1	355	414	908	628	425	470	3,200
2	355	335	779	528	433	427	2,857
3	417	557	1,154	691	376	382	3,577
4	508	605	1,377	890	558	475	4,413
5	426	675	1,597	933	653	552	4,836
6	538	758	1,957	1,213	725	676	5,867
7	528	776	1,939	1,171	605	585	5,604
8	596	642	1,195	798	419	310	3,960
9	379	575	1,325	828	516	332	3,955
10	650	888	1,759	1,159	722	664	5,842
11	1,215	1,523	3,644	2,149	1,378	1,057	10,966
12	244	335	731	527	343	259	2,439
14	158	187	597	344	230	174	1,690
15	414	669	1,723	1,083	558	385	4,832
16	132	244	612	453	358	310	2,109
17	201	157	333	300	186	139	1,316
18	420	405	870	481	390	332	2,898
19	197	312	859	478	293	298	2,437
20	179	119	233	225	161	177	1,094
22	307	275	735	412	267	250	2,246
24	224	220	431	331	199	172	1,577
25	319	598	1,661	1,147	663	460	4,848
Outside	56	154	374	272	108	71	1,035
Total	8,818	11,423	26,793	17,041	10,566	8,957	83,598



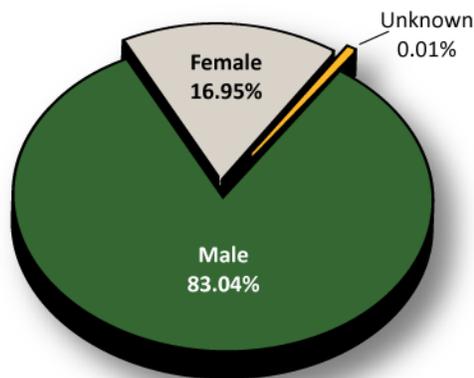
Arrests by Age 2016

District	0-17	18-21	22-30	31-40	41-50	51 and over	Total
1	341	502	982	710	533	624	3,692
2	460	429	849	529	425	391	3,083
3	531	572	1,250	725	421	326	3,825
4	536	661	1,242	848	505	437	4,229
5	560	692	1,357	853	550	486	4,498
6	599	754	1,712	1,000	724	645	5,434
7	627	973	2,078	1,074	716	580	6,048
8	744	704	1,263	802	514	347	4,374
9	492	684	1,337	878	476	356	4,223
10	713	965	1,630	1,074	626	396	5,404
11	1,330	1,738	3,532	1,933	1,492	954	10,979
12	319	391	769	489	308	278	2,554
14	199	300	624	363	209	190	1,885
15	701	771	1,798	1,006	593	425	5,294
16	202	292	565	395	314	263	2,031
17	282	197	422	336	221	145	1,603
18	322	379	695	416	279	251	2,342
19	236	378	881	482	330	322	2,629
20	178	118	243	192	136	154	1,021
22	434	351	741	367	284	232	2,409
24	219	311	524	315	232	164	1,765
25	466	786	1,833	1,228	764	446	5,523
Outside	48	134	332	201	113	79	907
Total	10,539	13,082	26,659	16,216	10,765	8,491	85,752



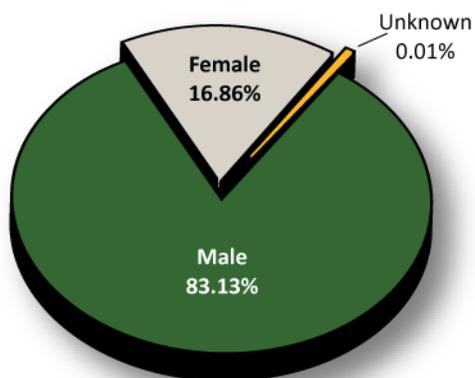
Arrests by Gender 2017

District	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
1	2,503	696	1	3,200
2	2,269	587	1	2,857
3	2,845	731	1	3,577
4	3,628	783	2	4,413
5	3,740	1,096	0	4,836
6	4,817	1,050	0	5,867
7	4,721	883	0	5,604
8	3,280	680	0	3,960
9	3,370	585	0	3,955
10	5,156	684	2	5,842
11	9,300	1,666	0	10,966
12	2,106	333	0	2,439
14	1,403	286	1	1,690
15	4,112	720	0	4,832
16	1,776	333	0	2,109
17	1,079	237	0	1,316
18	2,175	722	1	2,898
19	2,033	403	1	2,437
20	940	152	2	1,094
22	1,867	379	0	2,246
24	1,367	210	0	1,577
25	4,072	776	0	4,848
Outside	865	169	1	1,035
Total	69,424	14,161	13	83,598



Arrests by Gender 2016

District	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
1	2,873	820	0	3,693
2	2,461	621	1	3,083
3	3,085	740	0	3,825
4	3,499	730	0	4,229
5	3,495	1,003	0	4,498
6	4,396	1,037	1	5,434
7	5,126	921	0	6,047
8	3,614	759	1	4,374
9	3,621	602	0	4,223
10	4,736	667	1	5,404
11	9,290	1,689	0	10,979
12	2,204	350	0	2,554
14	1,587	298	0	1,885
15	4,538	755	1	5,294
16	1,722	308	1	2,031
17	1,337	266	0	1,603
18	1,774	568	0	2,342
19	2,189	438	2	2,629
20	881	139	1	1,021
22	1,954	455	0	2,409
24	1,506	259	0	1,765
25	4,641	881	1	5,523
Outside	747	160	0	907
Total	71,276	14,466	10	85,752



Arrests by Offense Classification

Classification	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
Murder	301	293	-8	-2.66%
Involuntary Manslaughter/Reckless Homicide	10	8	-2	-20.00%
Criminal Sexual Assault	289	278	-11	-3.81%
Robbery	1,575	1,401	-174	-11.05%
Aggravated Assault	1,434	1,403	-31	-2.16%
Aggravated Battery	988	867	-121	-12.25%
Burglary	949	829	-120	-12.64%
Larceny—Theft	7,294	7,059	-235	-3.22%
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,435	3,096	-339	-9.87%
Simple Assault	1,913	1,888	-25	-1.31%
Simple Battery	10,192	9,856	-336	-3.30%
Arson	48	43	-5	-10.42%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	117	101	-16	-13.68%
Fraud	181	211	30	16.57%
Vandalism	1,853	1,827	-26	-1.40%
Weapons	3,160	4,230	1,070	33.86%
Prostitution	164	130	-34	-20.73%
Sex Offense—Criminal Sexual Abuse	302	233	-69	-22.85%
Drug Abuse Violation	12,557	10,527	-2,030	-16.17%
Gambling	456	455	-1	-0.22%
Offenses Against Family/Child	129	132	3	2.33%
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	2,590	1,981	-609	-23.51%
Liquor Laws	87	45	-42	-48.28%
Disorderly Conduct	3,272	2,528	-744	-22.74%
Miscellaneous Non-Index	8,954	9,062	108	1.21%
Miscellaneous Municipal	3,003	2,392	-611	-20.35%
Traffic Violations	8,948	9,748	800	8.94%
Warrant Arrests	11,551	12,975	1,424	12.33%
Total	85,752	83,598	-2,154	-2.51%

Department and Unit Activity



2016 and 2017 Guns Recovered

District	2016	2017	% Change
1	94	125	32.98%
2	419	338	-19.33%
3	392	450	14.80%
4	438	579	32.19%
5	823	580	-29.53%
6	801	1,042	30.09%
7	680	830	22.06%
8	377	451	19.63%
9	340	386	13.53%
10	538	607	12.83%
11	822	806	-1.95%
12	202	240	18.81%
14	162	97	-40.12%
15	723	515	-28.77%
16	161	195	21.12%
17	86	86	0.00%
18	118	122	3.39%
19	202	132	-34.65%
20	57	67	17.54%
22	306	325	6.21%
24	124	100	-19.35%
25	422	411	-2.61%
Outside City	165	350	112.12%
Total	8,452	8,834	4.52%

Investigatory Stop Reports

Prior to 2016, Contact Cards were the means by which the Chicago Police Department documented encounters with citizens that did not lead to any type of enforcement. As of January 01, 2016, the Traffic and Pedestrian Stop Statistical Study, 625 ILCS 5/11-212, made it mandatory for police departments to complete “pedestrian stop cards.” In light of this new law, the Chicago Police Department created the Investigatory Stop Report. Like the “pedestrian stop cards,” the Investigatory Stop Report is completed whenever a person is temporarily detained on the public way and there is probable cause and/or reasonable articulable suspicion of a crime. The Investigatory Stop Report details the reasonable articulable suspicion for the detention as well as whether a pat down or other search was conducted and the legal justification.

District	2017
1	1,593
2	4,145
3	3,010
4	8,519
5	4,578
6	6,344
7	7,495
8	5,715
9	4,329
10	5,358
11	5,371
12	3,824
14	2,145
15	5,006
16	1,983
17	1,804
18	2,434
19	3,128
20	2,413
22	2,046
24	3,800
25	5,049
District Total	90,089

Investigatory Stops by Unit

Unit Number	Unit Name	2017
44	RECRUIT TRAINING SECTION	34
50	AIRPORT LAW ENFORCEMENT SECTION - NORTH	542
51	AIRPORT LAW ENFORCEMENT SECTION - SOUTH	6
57	DETAIL UNIT	37
59	MARINE OPERATIONS UNIT	2
102	OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS	2
111	OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT	1
121	BUREAU OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS	2
125	INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION	1
141	SPECIAL FUNCTIONS DIVISION	1
145	TRAFFIC SECTION	22
166	FIELD SERVICES SECTION	1
171	CENTRAL DETENTION UNIT	22
189	NARCOTICS DIVISION	1,859
191	INTELLIGENCE SECTION	14
192	VICE & ASSET FORFEITURE DIVISION	11
193	GANG INVESTIGATION DIVISION	660
196	ASSET FORFEITURE INVESTIGATION SECTION	7
211	BUREAU OF PATROL - AREA CENTRAL	5,201
212	BUREAU OF PATROL - AREA SOUTH	2,383
213	BUREAU OF PATROL - AREA NORTH	1,667
241	TROUBLED BUILDING UNIT	12
261	COURT SECTION	1

Investigatory Stops by Unit

Unit Number	Unit Name	2017
277	CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATIONS UNIT	2
311	GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA CENTRAL	2,828
312	GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA SOUTH	1,230
313	GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA NORTH	2,699
341	CANINE UNIT	25
353	SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT) UNIT	5
393	GANG ENFORCEMENT DIVISION	54
442	BOMB SQUAD	1
543	DETACHED SERVICES - MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL	1
606	CENTRAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION	22
610	DETECTIVE AREA - CENTRAL	30
620	DETECTIVE AREA - SOUTH	9
630	DETECTIVE AREA - NORTH	36
701	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SECTION	112
702	CTA SECURITY UNIT	1
704	TRANSIT SECURITY UNIT	13
714	SUMMER MOBILE TASK FORCE	413
Unit Total		19,969
Total ISRs		110,058

2017 Calls for Service

District	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
1	13,400	14,073	14,439	14,550	14,711	15,967	15,052	102,192
2	18,083	17,368	17,336	17,333	17,078	18,417	18,308	123,923
3	16,879	16,925	17,239	17,108	16,500	17,978	17,307	119,936
4	18,125	18,099	18,447	18,168	18,052	19,018	18,466	128,375
5	14,452	14,870	15,420	15,249	14,485	15,370	15,048	104,894
6	21,344	21,430	21,637	21,455	20,881	22,005	21,664	150,416
7	20,118	20,102	19,907	19,959	19,866	21,162	20,960	142,074
8	23,259	21,209	21,233	20,705	20,540	21,976	23,412	152,334
9	17,323	15,710	15,653	15,945	15,691	16,946	17,467	114,735
10	17,834	15,961	15,986	15,994	15,806	17,486	18,415	117,482
11	23,032	23,065	23,508	23,328	23,062	24,636	24,613	165,244
12	17,988	17,414	17,670	17,564	17,430	19,021	18,776	125,863
14	12,688	12,000	11,792	11,936	11,849	13,205	13,630	87,100
15	14,381	13,531	13,907	14,137	13,522	14,805	15,081	99,364
16	12,140	12,137	12,435	12,132	12,272	12,908	13,038	87,062
17	10,820	10,969	10,888	10,634	10,605	11,034	11,391	76,341
18	17,436	14,519	14,591	14,886	15,098	16,849	18,122	111,501
19	16,671	14,894	14,794	15,046	15,136	16,622	17,948	111,111
20	7,986	8,332	8,214	8,317	8,207	8,891	8,593	58,540
22	11,183	11,057	11,001	11,045	10,764	11,616	11,648	78,314
24	11,084	11,544	11,244	11,187	11,088	11,585	11,361	79,093
25	20,419	17,942	17,701	17,580	16,964	18,161	20,158	128,925
Other ¹	23,188	26,843	26,851	27,357	26,623	27,893	24,361	183,116
Total	379,833	369,994	371,893	371,615	366,230	393,551	394,819	2,647,935

¹Other includes calls that are not dispatched to an officer that is assigned to a district. This can include calls that are transferred to any of the citywide positions or calls that come in for incidents outside of city limits. Some specific examples would be CTA, Lake Shore Drive, Skyway, evidence technicians, Marine unit, Canine unit, and point-to-point broadcasts. Source: OEMC-WebMis. Data batch run completed in March 2018.

Tactical Response Reports



Tactical Response Reports—District Law Enforcement

A Tactical Response Report (TRR) is required to be completed by sworn department members and civilian detention aides who are involved in a reportable use of force incident in the performance of his or her duties. Reportable use of force incidents are outlined in the department directive G03-02-02, "Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report," and include all incidents involving the discharge of a firearm, TASER, impact munitions, or OC Spray; the use of a canine or Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD); an assailant whose actions are aggressively offensive and likely to cause physical injury; the active resistance of a subject; injury or alleged injury of a subject resulting from a use of force; and the physical obstruction of a police officer. Additionally, an Officer's Battery Report (OBR) is completed for all incidents when a sworn department member or civilian detention aide is the victim of a murder, battery, or assault while in the performance of his or her duties.

In reportable use of force incidents, each sworn member or detention aide who uses force completes a TRR; therefore, there may be several TRRs completed for a single incident or a single subject. Additionally, a member involved in a reportable use of force incident with several subjects will complete a TRR for each subject; therefore, there may be several TRRs completed for a single incident by a single member.

Area Central

District	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
1	133	109	-24	-18.05%
2	131	137	6	4.58%
3	279	235	-44	-15.77%
8	245	187	-58	-23.67%
9	170	180	10	5.88%
10	257	273	16	6.23%
12	134	168	34	25.37%
18	196	230	34	17.35%
Total	1,545	1,519	-26	-1.68%

Area North

District	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
11	568	636	68	11.97%
14	109	115	6	5.50%
15	341	266	-75	-21.99%
16	93	84	-9	-9.68%
17	86	60	-26	-30.23%
19	179	159	-20	-11.17%
20	93	73	-20	-21.51%
24	190	149	-41	-21.58%
25	250	240	-10	-4.00%
Total	1,909	1,782	-127	-6.65%

Area South

District	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
4	308	275	-33	-10.71%
5	250	248	-2	-0.80%
6	356	293	-63	-17.70%
7	449	468	19	4.23%
22	104	123	19	18.27%
Total	1,467	1,407	-60	-4.09%

Overall	2016	2017	% Change
Total TRRs in District Law	4,921	4,708	-4.32%

For 2017, the Chicago Police Department, district law enforcement (patrol duties within the twenty-two police districts), experienced an overall decrease of 4.32% in the number of completed Tactical Response Reports compared to 2016.

Tactical Response Reports (TRRs)—CPD Units outside District Law Enforcement

In 2017, the Chicago Police Department's units outside of district law enforcement experienced an overall decrease of 5.33% in the number of completed TRRs compared to 2016 YTD. Furthermore, a 4.48% decrease is reported for the number of completed TRRs citywide (district law enforcement and outside units).

Top 10 TRR Units

City Wide Unit	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
Bureau of Patrol - Area Central	49	85	36	73.47%
Gang Enforcement - Area North	65	79	14	21.54%
Narcotics Division	136	55	-81	-59.56%
Gang Enforcement - Area South	26	53	27	103.85%
Bureau of Patrol - Area North	63	47	-16	-25.40%
Bureau of Patrol - Area South	36	38	2	5.56%
Gang Investigation Division	28	36	8	28.57%
Gang Enforcement - Area Central	41	26	-15	-36.59%
Transit Security Unit	22	25	3	13.64%
Central Investigations Division	24	24	0	0.00%
TOTAL	490	468	-22	-4.49%

Total TRRs—CPD Units outside of District Law Enforcement

City Wide Unit	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
Bureau of Patrol - Area Central	49	85	36	73.47%
Gang Enforcement - Area North	65	79	14	21.54%
Narcotics Division	136	55	-81	-59.56%
Gang Enforcement - Area South	26	53	27	103.85%
Bureau of Patrol - Area North	63	47	-16	-25.40%
Bureau of Patrol - Area South	36	38	2	5.56%
Gang Investigation Division	28	36	8	28.57%
Airport Law Enforcement Section - North	19	33	14	73.68%
Detective Area - North	16	27	11	68.75%
Gang Enforcement - Area Central	41	26	-15	-36.59%
Transit Security Unit	22	25	3	13.64%
Central Investigations Division	24	24	0	0.00%
Public Transportation Section	17	21	4	23.53%
Summer Mobile Patrol	13	21	8	61.54%
Central Detention Unit	16	19	3	18.75%
Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Unit	12	13	1	8.33%
Juvenile Intervention Support Center (JISC)	2	9	7	350.00%

Tactical Response Reports (TRRs)—CPD Units outside of District Law Enforcement

City Wide Unit	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
Detective Area - Central	7	7	0	0.00%
Detective Area - South	6	5	-1	-16.67%
Detail Unit	8	4	-4	-50.00%
Education And Training Division	3	4	1	33.33%
Intelligence Section	3	4	1	33.33%
Airport Law Enforcement Section - South	9	3	-6	-66.67%
Canine Unit	12	2	-10	-83.33%
Traffic Section	4	2	-2	-50.00%
Information Services Division	2	2	0	0.00%
Bureau of Internal Affairs	1	2	1	100.00%
Special Functions Division	0	2	2	200.00%
Court Section	0	2	2	200.00%
Alternate Response Section	6	1	-5	-83.33%
Marine Operations Unit	2	1	-1	-50.00%
Criminal Registration Unit	2	1	-1	-50.00%
Crime Scene Investigations Unit	1	1	0	0.00%
Evidence And Recovered Property Section	0	1	1	100.00%
Troubled Building Unit	0	1	1	100.00%
Vice & Asset Forfeiture Division	15	0	-15	-100.00%
Gang Enforcement Division	12	0	-12	-100.00%
Area South Deputy Chief - Bureau of Patrol	3	0	-3	-100.00%
Bomb Squad	3	0	-3	-100.00%
Recruit Training Section	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Helicopter Operations Unit	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Special Investigations Unit	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Research And Development Division	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Special Functions Support Unit	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Field Services Section	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Area North Deputy Chief - Bureau of Patrol	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Detached Services - Miscellaneous Detail	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Violence Reduction Initiative South	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Total	693	656	-37	-5.33%

	2016	2017	% Change
Total TRRs Outside District Law Enforcement	693	656	-5.33%

Reported City-Wide TRR Total (District Law and Outside Units)	5,614	5,364	-4.48%
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Top Ten Districts and Force Options

The Top Ten TRR Districts table displays the top ten districts that completed TRRs. Out of the top ten units displayed, six units reported a decrease in the number of completed TRRs from 2016 to 2017.

Top 10 TRR Districts

District	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
11	568	636	68	11.97%
7	449	468	19	4.23%
6	356	293	-63	-17.70%
4	308	275	-33	-10.71%
10	257	273	16	6.23%
15	341	266	-75	-21.99%
5	250	248	-2	-0.80%
25	250	240	-10	-4.00%
3	279	235	-44	-15.77%
18	196	230	34	17.35%
Total	3,254	3,164	-90	-2.77%

The TRRs Per Force Option Used table represents the most frequent type of use of force utilized by Chicago Police Department members: firearm, TASER, OC spray, baton, and physical force and control tactics. The results from the TRR Per Force Option Used table reports a decrease in use of firearms by 28.57%, a decrease in use of OC Spray by 14.29%, and a decrease in use of physical force and control tactics by 3.05%, and the use of TASERs decreased by 25.89%.

TRRs Per Force Option Used¹

	2016	2017	% Change
Firearm	63	45	-28.57%
TASER	475	352	-25.89%
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	42	36	-14.29%
Impact Weapon/Baton	38	39	2.63%
Physical Force and Control Tactics	4,457	4,321	-3.05%
Total	5,075	4,793	-5.56%

¹Does not include:

- 1) TRRs completed for the sole purpose of generating an Officer Battery Report (i.e., no force against suspect used).
- 2) TRRs completed solely to document the use of "verbal commands" or officers' "physical presence."
- 3) Unintentional firearm discharge by officer.
- 4) Firearm discharge to destroy an animal.

Firearm Discharge Incidents

The table below illustrates a comparison of members who discharged their firearm between the years 2016 and 2017. In 2017 Chicago Police Department units, including District Law Enforcement, experienced a 28.57% decrease in the number of officers who discharged their firearm.

District	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
1	3	0	-3	-100.00%
2	0	0	0	0.00%
3	2	3	1	50.00%
4	5	0	-5	-100.00%
5	5	4	-1	-20.00%
6	0	2	2	200.00%
7	7	1	-6	-85.71%
8	2	1	-1	-50.00%
9	2	4	2	100.00%
10	3	4	1	33.33%
11	7	4	-3	-42.86%
12	1	0	-1	-100.00%
14	1	0	-1	-100.00%
15	1	1	0	0.00%
16	1	0	-1	-100.00%
17	0	1	1	100.00%
18	0	0	0	0.00%
19	1	3	2	200.00%
20	0	0	0	0.00%
22	1	0	-1	-100.00%
24	1	1	0	0.00%
25	1	10	9	900.00%

Total District Law	44	39	-5	-11.36%
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Unit	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
Marine Operations Unit	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Education And Training Division	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Special Functions Support Unit	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Central Detention Unit	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Narcotics Division	1	1	0	0.00%
Vice & Asset Forfeiture Division	2	0	-2	-100.00%
Gang Investigation Division	2	0	-2	-50.00%
Bureau Of Patrol - Area North	2	1	-1	-100.00%
Gang Enforcement - Area Central	2	0	-2	-100.00%
Gang Enforcement - Area North	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Special Weapons And Tactics (SWAT) Unit	2	0	-2	-100.00%
Gang Enforcement Division	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Central Investigations Division	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Detective Area - Central	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Detective Area - South	0	1	1	100.00%
Public Transportation Section	0	1	1	100.00%
Summer Mobile Patrol	0	2	2	200.00%

Total Outside Units	19	6	-13	-68.42%
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Overall	2016	2017	% Change
Total Firearms Discharge Incidents	63	45	-28.57%

TASER Use Incidents

The Chicago Police Department experienced a 25.89% decrease in TASER use compared to the same time period last year. The TASER use incidents that resulted in the completion of a Tactical Response Report are listed in the table below.

NOTE: Some units did not have a TASER use incident and therefore are not listed.

Unit	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
1	7	6	-1	-14.29%
2	12	15	3	25.00%
3	20	22	2	10.00%
4	25	16	-9	-36.00%
5	13	10	-3	-23.08%
6	47	32	-15	-31.91%
7	46	24	-22	-47.83%
8	36	27	-9	-25.00%
9	10	9	-1	-10.00%
10	22	7	-15	-68.18%
11	47	46	-1	-2.13%
12	9	15	6	66.67%
14	5	3	-2	-40.00%
15	30	30	0	0.00%
16	8	12	4	50.00%
17	7	6	-1	-14.29%
18	10	16	6	60.00%
19	17	13	-4	-23.53%
20	5	3	-2	-40.00%
22	5	6	1	20.00%
24	25	6	-19	-76.00%
25	42	13	-29	-69.05%

Unit	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
Airport Law Enforcement Section - North	0	2	2	200.00%
Airport Law Enforcement Section - South	3	0	-3	-100.00%
Information Services Division	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Narcotics Division	3	0	-3	-100.00%
Bureau of Patrol - Area Central	2	4	2	100.00%
Bureau of Patrol - Area North	5	2	-3	-60.00%
Gang Enforcement - Area Central	0	1	1	100.00%
Gang Enforcement - Area North	8	3	-5	-62.50%
Special Weapons And Tactics (SWAT) Unit	0	1	1	100.00%
Public Transportation Section	1	1	0	0.00%
Transit Security Unit	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Summer Mobile Patrol	3	1	-2	-66.67%

Total Outside Units	27	15	-12	-44.44%
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Total District Law	448	337	-111	-24.78%
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Overall	2016	2017	% Change
Total TASER Use	475	352	-25.89%

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray) Usage

The below tables reflect OC Spray Deployment which resulted in the completion of a Tactical Response Report. The department experienced a 14.29% decrease in OC Spray deployment in 2017.

Unit	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
1	1	3	2	200.00%
3	2	0	-2	-100.00%
4	8	2	-6	-75.00%
5	0	1	1	100.00%
6	0	1	1	100.00%
7	0	3	3	300.00%
8	1	4	3	300.00%
9	2	2	0	0.00%
10	2	1	-1	-50.00%
11	5	3	-2	-40.00%
14	1	0	-1	-100.00%
15	1	2	1	100.00%
16	1	0	-1	-100.00%
18	6	2	-4	-66.67%
19	2	3	1	50.00%
20	0	1	1	100.00%
24	2	0	-2	-100.00%
25	3	1	-2	66.67%

Total District Law	37	29	-8	-21.62%
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Unit	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
Special Functions Division	0	1	1	100.00%
Bureau of Patrol - Area Central	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Gang Enforcement - Area Central	1	1	0	0.00%
Special Weapons And Tactics (SWAT) Unit	3	4	1	33.33%
Detective Area - North	0	1	1	100.00%

Total Outside Units	5	7	2	40.00%
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Overall	2016	2017	% Change
Total OC Deployment	42	36	-14.29%

Impact Weapon/Baton

The below table reflects the deployment of an impact weapon/baton, which resulted in the completion of a Tactical Response Report. The department experienced a 2.63% increase in impact weapon/baton deployment.

Unit	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
1	0	1	1	100.00%
2	0	1	1	100.00%
3	1	2	1	100.00%
4	3	1	-2	-66.67%
5	3	4	1	33.33%
6	3	1	-2	-66.67%
7	6	2	-4	600.00%
8	0	6	6	300.00%
9	0	3	3	-50.00%
11	4	2	-2	-50.00%
12	2	1	-1	-50.00%
15	3	0	-3	-100.00%
16	2	1	-1	-50.00%
19	1	2	1	100.00%
22	1	3	2	200.00%
24	4	1	-3	-75.00%
25	0	6	6	600.00%

Total District Law	33	37	4	12.12%
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Unit	2016	2017	(+/-)	% Change
Research and Development Division	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Bureau of Patrol—Area Central	2	0	-2	-100.00%
Bureau of Patrol—Area North	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Detective Area—South	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Detective Area—North	0	1	1	100.00%
Summer Mobile Patrol	0	1	1	100.00%

Total Outside Units	5	2	-3	-60.00%
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Overall	2016	2017	% Change
Total Impact Weapon/Baton Deployment	38	39	2.63%

Subject Demographics

The Subject Demographics tables reflect information identified from a completed Tactical Response Report of individual subjects reported in a completed TRR. The identified basic demographics of subjects are age, race, gender, and armed versus unarmed.

Age of Subjects

Age	2016	% Total of Subjects 2016	2017	% Total of Subjects 2017
<10	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
10–15	142	2.97%	167	3.66%
16–20	966	20.19%	855	18.73%
21–25	1116	23.33%	1010	22.13%
26–30	881	18.42%	869	19.04%
31–35	532	11.12%	566	12.40%
36–40	400	8.36%	394	8.63%
41–45	202	4.22%	189	4.14%
46–50	193	4.03%	161	3.53%
51–55	121	2.53%	106	2.32%
56–60	71	1.48%	66	1.45%
61–65	20	0.42%	27	0.59%
>65	28	0.59%	11	0.24%
Unk	112	2.34%	143	3.13%
Total	4,784		4,564	

Race of Subjects

Race	2016	% Total of Subjects 2016	2017	% Total of Subjects 2017
Native American / Alaskan Native	1	0.02%	1	0.02%
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	0.38%	35	0.77%
African - American	3634	75.96%	3525	77.23%
Black Hispanic	27	0.56%	41	0.90%
Unknown	67	1.40%	79	1.73%
White	405	8.47%	315	6.90%
White Hispanic	632	13.21%	568	12.45%
Total	4,784		4,564	

Subject Gender

	2016	2017	(+/-)
Female	767	753	-14
Male	3,982	3,779	-203
Unknown	35	32	-3
Total	4,784	4,564	-220

Subject Armed Versus Unarmed

	2016	2017	(+/-)
Armed	652	639	-13
Unarmed	4,127	3,920	-207
Unknown	5	5	0
Total	4,784	4,564	-220

Actions Against Officers

The tables listed below are from reported TRRs of members who were the victim of an Assault or Battery, where the member was injured in a Use of Force incident, and where the suspect was identified as a Resister or Assailant.

Reported crime of Assault and Battery against a member based on a completed TRR decreased by 8.54% and 6.43% respectively.

Crimes Committed Against Department Member

	2016	2017	% Change
Assault	410	375	-8.54%
Battery	684	640	-6.43%

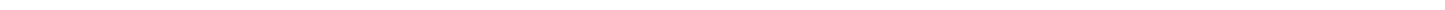
Member Injury in Use of Force Incident

	2016	2017	% Change
Injured	1,072	1,052	-1.87%
Not Injured	4,364	4,195	-3.87%

TRRs Identifying a Suspect as a Resister / Assailant

	2016	% Total of Subjects in 2016	2017	% Total of Subjects in 2017	% Change
Passive Resister	89	1.64%	102	1.95%	14.61%
Active Resister	2,818	51.87%	2,792	53.31%	-0.93%
Assailant (Assault)	993	18.28%	1,027	19.61%	3.42%
Assailant (Battery)	1,336	24.59%	1,155	22.05%	-13.55%
Assailant (Deadly Force)	197	3.63%	161	3.07%	-18.27%
Total	5,433		5,237		-3.61%

NOTE: This table excludes TRR's where a subject is not identified (e.g., animal destruction, unintentional discharges of a firearm)

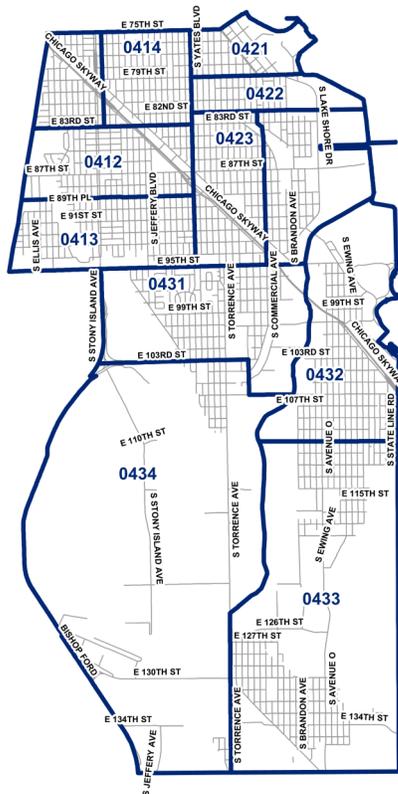
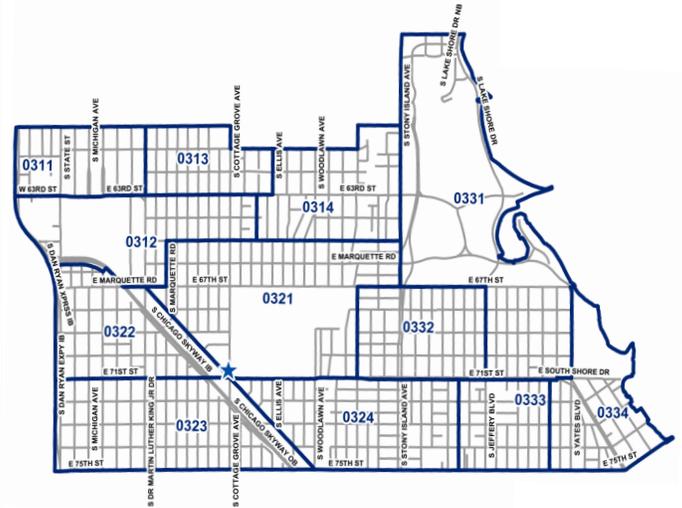


District Index Crime



3rd District—Grand Crossing

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	39	51	30.77%
Rape	78	86	10.26%
Robbery	744	750	0.81%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	909	946	4.07%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	311	325	4.50%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	598	621	3.85%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,771	1,833	3.50%
Burglary	858	835	-2.68%
Theft	1,896	1,935	2.06%
Motor Vehicle Theft	429	468	9.09%
Arson	15	21	40.00%
Total Property Index Crime	3,198	3,259	1.91%
Total Index Crime	4,969	5,092	2.48%

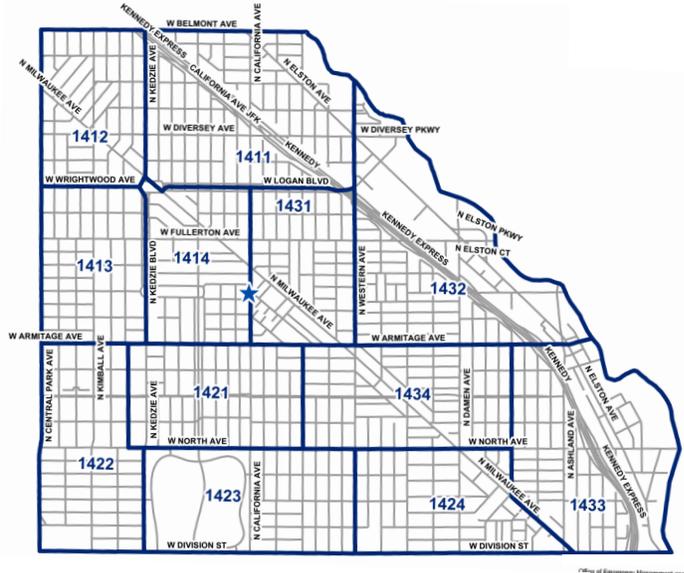


4th District—South Chicago

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	40	49	22.50%
Rape	91	96	5.49%
Robbery	624	564	-9.62%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	1,051	1,163	10.66%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	477	463	-2.94%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	574	700	21.95%
Human Trafficking	1	1	0.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,807	1,873	3.65%
Burglary	935	843	-9.84%
Theft	2,298	2,327	1.26%
Motor Vehicle Theft	612	602	-1.63%
Arson	31	39	25.81%
Total Property Index Crime	3,876	3,811	-1.68%
Total Index Crime	5,683	5,684	0.02%

14th District—Shakespeare

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	10	6	-40.00%
Rape	50	64	28.00%
Robbery	473	492	4.02%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	403	435	7.94%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	215	217	0.93%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	188	218	15.96%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	936	997	6.52%
Burglary	642	605	-5.76%
Theft	3,682	3,651	-0.84%
Motor Vehicle Theft	564	492	-12.77%
Arson	22	17	-22.73%
Total Property Index Crime	4,910	4,765	-2.95%
Total Index Crime	5,846	5,762	-1.44%

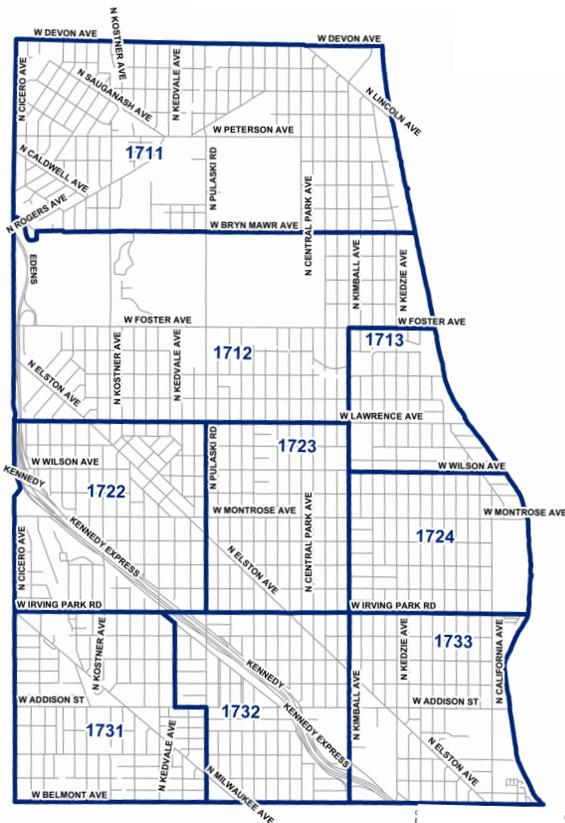
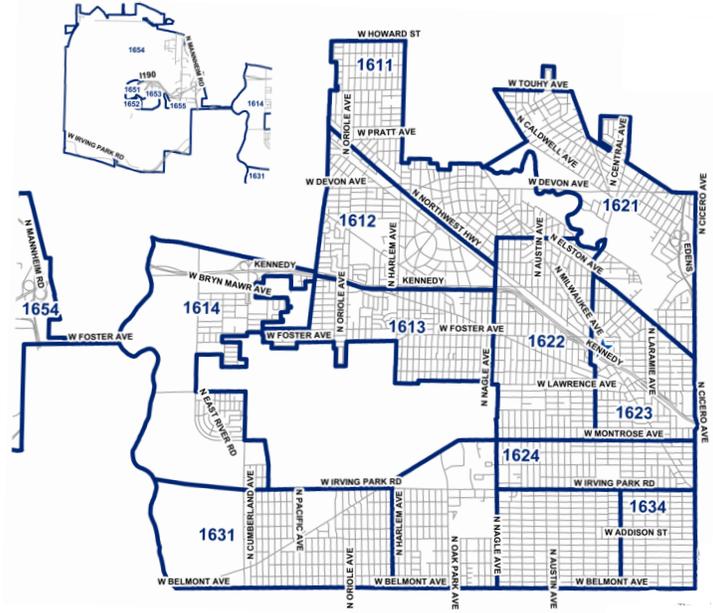


15th District—Austin

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	59	54	-8.47%
Rape	64	64	0.00%
Robbery	596	589	-1.17%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	921	846	-8.14%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	310	317	2.26%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	611	529	-13.42%
Human Trafficking	3	1	-66.67%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,643	1,554	-5.42%
Burglary	324	330	1.85%
Theft	1,415	1,268	-10.39%
Motor Vehicle Theft	522	459	-12.07%
Arson	31	18	-41.94%
Total Property Index Crime	2,292	2,075	-9.47%
Total Index Crime	3,935	3,629	-7.78%

16th District—Jefferson Park

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	4	4	0.00%
Rape	45	49	8.89%
Robbery	184	131	-28.80%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	269	262	-2.60%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	164	151	-7.93%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	105	111	5.71%
Human Trafficking	0	3	--
Total Violent Index Crime	502	449	-10.56%
Burglary	661	499	-24.51%
Theft	2,227	2,058	-7.59%
Motor Vehicle Theft	469	451	-3.84%
Arson	10	16	60.00%
Total Property Index Crime	3,367	3,024	-10.19%
Total Index Crime	3,869	3,473	-10.24%



17th District—Albany Park

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	11	4	-63.64%
Rape	45	44	-2.22%
Robbery	344	332	-3.49%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	332	259	-21.99%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	184	142	-22.83%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	148	117	-20.95%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	732	639	-12.70%
Burglary	508	505	-0.59%
Theft	2,017	2,375	17.75%
Motor Vehicle Theft	463	505	9.07%
Arson	13	26	100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	3,001	3,411	13.66%
Total Index Crime	3,733	4,050	8.49%

18th District—Near North

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	5	6	20.00%
Rape	110	119	8.18%
Robbery	381	497	30.45%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	278	313	12.59%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	100	123	23.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	178	190	6.74%
Human Trafficking	0	1	--
Total Violent Index Crime	774	936	20.93%
Burglary	342	353	3.22%
Theft	6,173	7,310	18.42%
Motor Vehicle Theft	380	446	17.37%
Arson	19	6	-68.42%
Total Property Index Crime	6,914	8,115	17.37%
Total Index Crime	7,688	9,051	17.73%



19th District—Town Hall

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	8	5	-37.50%
Rape	79	110	39.24%
Robbery	489	457	-6.54%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	359	348	-3.06%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	138	175	26.81%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	221	173	-21.72%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	935	920	-1.60%
Burglary	757	687	-9.25%
Theft	4,255	4,503	5.83%
Motor Vehicle Theft	421	453	7.60%
Arson	10	7	-30.00%
Total Property Index Crime	5,443	5,650	3.80%
Total Index Crime	6,378	6,570	3.01%



Community Areas

Index Crime



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

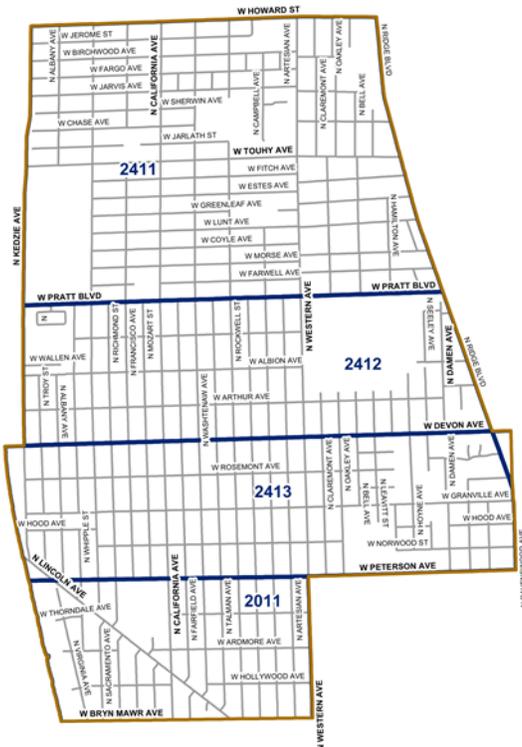
The seventy-seven Chicago community areas were defined cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago Department of Sociology following the 1920 Census. Although there have been substantial changes in population and infrastructure since then, the community areas remain the most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

The following pages show crime totals by community area. In order to group data by community area, crimes were geocoded 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.

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

1. Rogers Park

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	5	4	-20.00%
Rape	31	37	19.35%
Robbery	159	168	5.66%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	165	135	-18.18%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	70	63	-10.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	95	72	-24.21%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	360	344	-4.44%
Burglary	183	182	-0.55%
Theft	913	1,210	32.53%
Motor Vehicle Theft	114	124	8.77%
Arson	2	2	0.00%
Total Property Index Crime	1,212	1,518	25.25%
Total Index Crime	1,572	1,862	18.45%

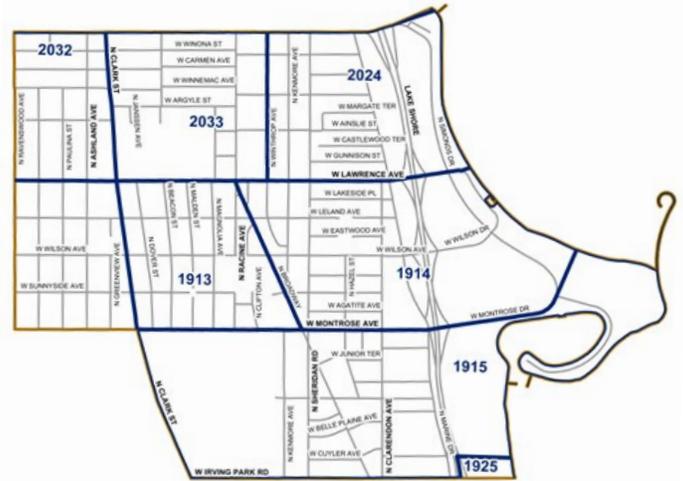


2. West Ridge

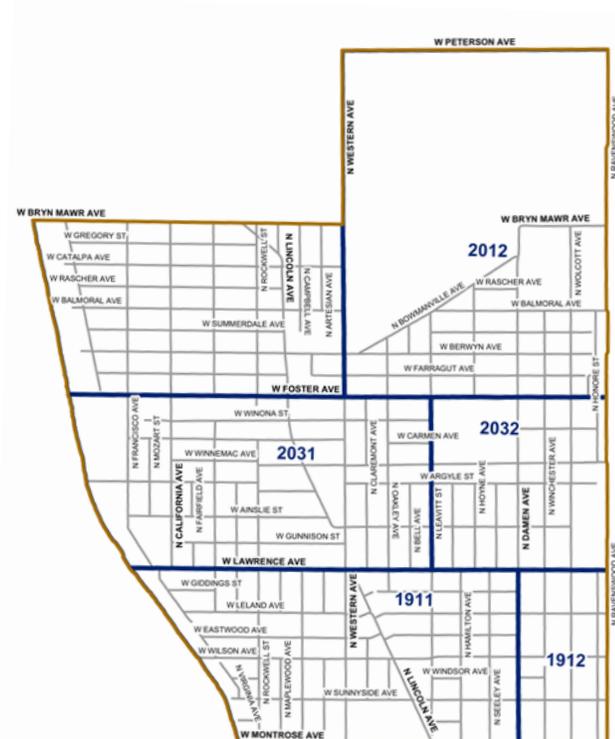
Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	7	2	-71.43%
Rape	20	20	0.00%
Robbery	127	116	-8.66%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	134	126	-5.97%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	71	57	-19.72%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	63	69	9.52%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	288	264	-8.33%
Burglary	195	193	-1.03%
Theft	735	914	24.35%
Motor Vehicle Theft	165	195	18.18%
Arson	3	1	-66.67%
Total Property Index Crime	1,098	1,303	18.67%
Total Index Crime	1,386	1,567	13.06%

3. Uptown

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	8	5	-37.50%
Rape	28	51	82.14%
Robbery	144	103	-28.47%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	202	188	-6.93%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	80	85	6.25%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	122	103	-15.57%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	382	347	-9.16%
Burglary	136	160	17.65%
Theft	1,012	960	-5.14%
Motor Vehicle Theft	111	111	0.00%
Arson	3	2	-33.33%
Total Property Index Crime	1,262	1,233	-2.30%
Total Index Crime	1,644	1,580	-3.89%



4. Lincoln Square



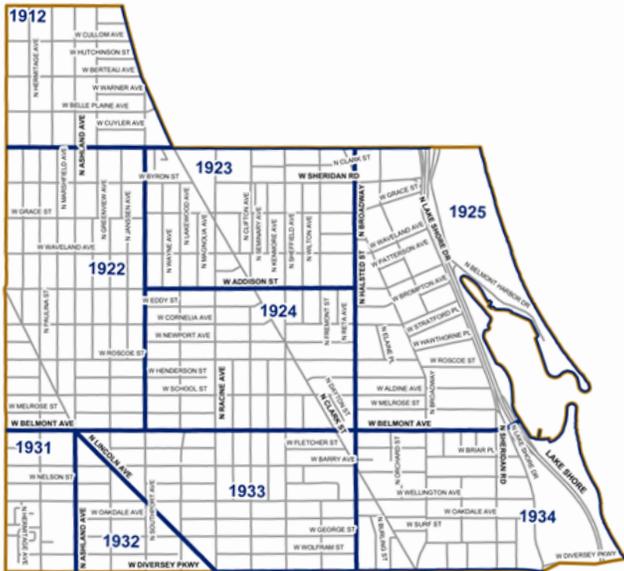
Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	1	0.00%
Rape	18	20	11.11%
Robbery	52	64	23.08%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	63	51	-19.05%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	35	34	-2.86%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	28	17	-39.29%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	134	136	1.49%
Burglary	117	109	-6.84%
Theft	530	616	16.23%
Motor Vehicle Theft	80	86	7.50%
Arson	1	2	100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	728	813	11.68%
Total Index Crime	862	949	10.09%

5. North Center

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	0	--
Rape	9	10	11.11%
Robbery	48	52	8.33%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	34	36	5.88%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	18	27	50.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	16	9	-43.75%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	91	98	7.69%
Burglary	109	126	15.60%
Theft	474	537	13.29%
Motor Vehicle Theft	58	59	1.72%
Arson	1	1	0.00%
Total Property Index Crime	642	723	12.62%
Total Index Crime	733	821	12.01%



6. Lakeview



Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	0	-100.00%
Rape	39	52	33.33%
Robbery	270	236	-12.59%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	128	121	-5.47%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	35	57	62.86%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	93	64	-31.18%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	438	409	-6.62%
Burglary	409	313	-23.47%
Theft	2,149	2,257	5.03%
Motor Vehicle Theft	204	209	2.45%
Arson	4	3	-25.00%
Total Property Index Crime	2,766	2,782	0.58%
Total Index Crime	3,204	3,191	-0.41%

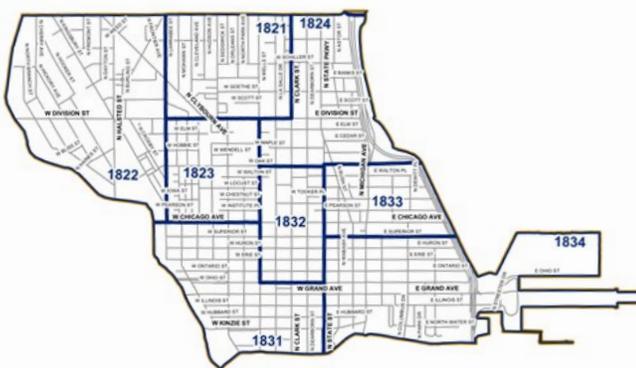
7. Lincoln Park

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	1	--
Rape	31	27	-12.90%
Robbery	134	148	10.45%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	63	86	36.51%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	27	46	70.37%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	36	40	11.11%
Human Trafficking	0	1	--
Total Violent Index Crime	228	263	15.35%
Burglary	256	210	-17.97%
Theft	1,952	2,231	14.29%
Motor Vehicle Theft	149	179	20.13%
Arson	14	1	-92.86%
Total Property Index Crime	2,371	2,621	10.54%
Total Index Crime	2,599	2,884	10.97%



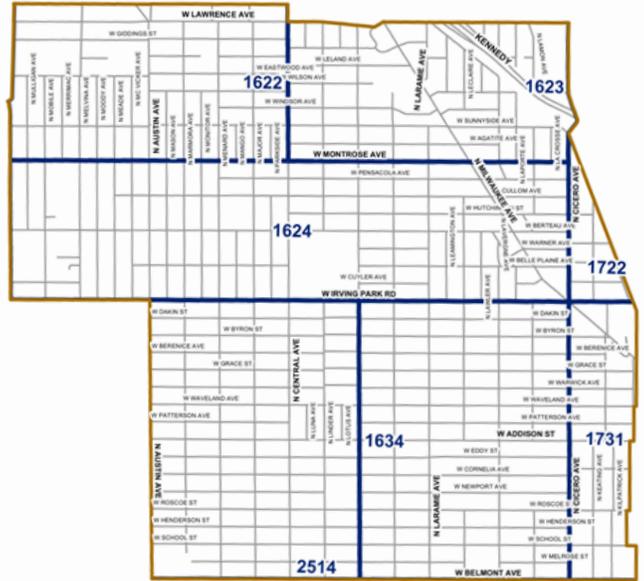
8. Near North Side

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	5	5	0.00%
Rape	90	101	12.22%
Robbery	294	414	40.82%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	237	264	11.39%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	82	97	18.29%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	155	167	7.74%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	626	784	25.24%
Burglary	201	235	16.92%
Theft	4,904	5,881	19.92%
Motor Vehicle Theft	296	341	15.20%
Arson	7	6	-14.29%
Total Property Index Crime	5,408	6,463	19.51%
Total Index Crime	6,034	7,247	20.10%

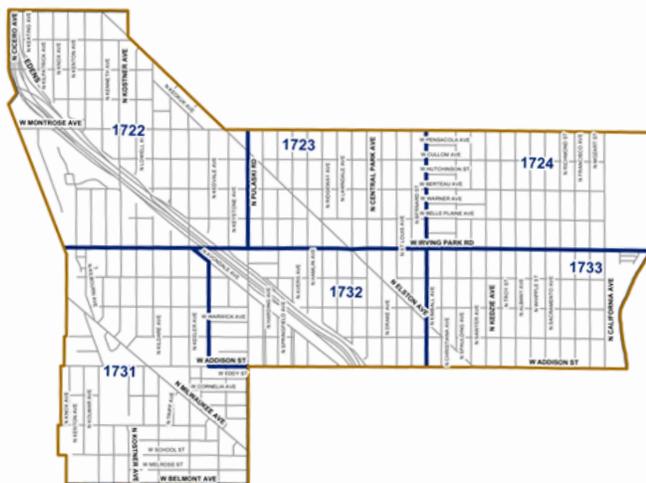


15. Portage Park

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	1	0.00%
Rape	22	21	-4.55%
Robbery	85	72	-15.29%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	122	134	9.84%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	76	79	3.95%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	46	55	19.57%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	230	228	-0.87%
Burglary	227	234	3.08%
Theft	752	785	4.39%
Motor Vehicle Theft	185	240	29.73%
Arson	5	4	-20.00%
Total Property Index Crime	1,169	1,263	8.04%
Total Index Crime	1,399	1,491	6.58%



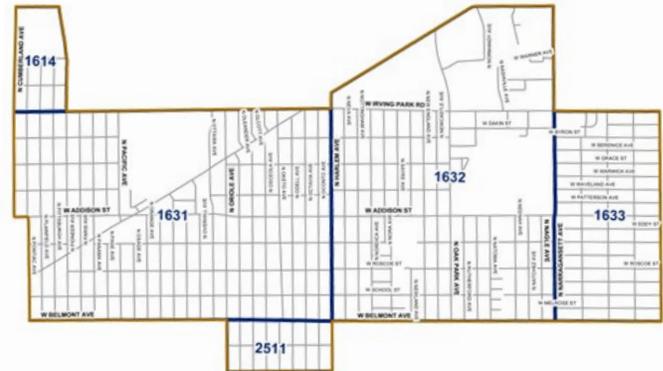
16. Irving Park



Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	5	2	-60.00%
Rape	18	13	-27.78%
Robbery	108	112	3.70%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	120	106	-11.67%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	63	54	-14.29%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	57	52	-8.77%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	251	233	-7.17%
Burglary	212	208	-1.89%
Theft	653	803	22.97%
Motor Vehicle Theft	202	194	-3.96%
Arson	8	12	50.00%
Total Property Index Crime	1,075	1,217	13.21%
Total Index Crime	1,326	1,450	9.35%

17. Dunning

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	0	-100.00%
Rape	12	5	-58.33%
Robbery	53	29	-45.28%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	67	51	-23.88%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	38	26	-31.58%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	29	25	-13.79%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	133	85	-36.09%
Burglary	197	119	-39.59%
Theft	328	294	-10.37%
Motor Vehicle Theft	77	63	-18.18%
Arson	6	3	-50.00%
Total Property Index Crime	608	479	-21.22%
Total Index Crime	741	564	-23.89%



18. Montclare

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	1	--
Rape	1	5	400.00%
Robbery	15	21	40.00%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	31	33	6.45%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	18	9	-50.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	13	24	84.62%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	47	60	27.66%
Burglary	55	41	-25.45%
Theft	133	106	-20.30%
Motor Vehicle Theft	40	32	-20.00%
Arson	1	3	200.00%
Total Property Index Crime	229	182	-20.52%
Total Index Crime	276	242	-12.32%

19. Belmont Cragin

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	6	8	33.33%
Rape	31	22	-29.03%
Robbery	188	172	-8.51%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	258	257	-0.39%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	141	133	-5.67%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	117	124	5.98%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	483	459	-4.97%
Burglary	329	327	-0.61%
Theft	949	844	-11.06%
Motor Vehicle Theft	260	413	58.85%
Arson	21	14	-33.33%
Total Property Index Crime	1,559	1,598	2.50%
Total Index Crime	2,042	2,057	0.73%



20. Hermosa

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	6	3	-50.00%
Rape	12	3	-75.00%
Robbery	54	57	5.56%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	70	104	48.57%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	38	59	55.26%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	32	45	40.63%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	142	167	17.61%
Burglary	115	105	-8.70%
Theft	263	303	15.21%
Motor Vehicle Theft	127	121	-4.72%
Arson	8	9	12.50%
Total Property Index Crime	513	538	4.87%
Total Index Crime	655	705	7.63%



21. Avondale

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	3	2	-33.33%
Rape	11	21	90.91%
Robbery	84	109	29.76%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	89	94	5.62%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	52	46	-11.54%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	37	48	29.73%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	187	226	20.86%
Burglary	152	145	-4.61%
Theft	601	669	11.31%
Motor Vehicle Theft	175	122	-30.29%
Arson	7	8	14.29%
Total Property Index Crime	935	944	0.96%
Total Index Crime	1,122	1,170	4.28%



22. Logan Square

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	5	4	-20.00%
Rape	29	27	-6.90%
Robbery	214	262	22.43%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	204	199	-2.45%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	119	111	-6.72%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	85	88	3.53%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	452	492	8.85%
Burglary	360	317	-11.94%
Theft	1,863	1,792	-3.81%
Motor Vehicle Theft	327	258	-21.10%
Arson	18	10	-44.44%
Total Property Index Crime	2,568	2,377	-7.44%
Total Index Crime	3,020	2,869	-5.00%



23. Humboldt Park

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	29	28	-3.45%
Rape	49	69	40.82%
Robbery	410	401	-2.20%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	583	639	9.61%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	248	268	8.06%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	335	371	10.75%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,072	1,137	6.06%
Burglary	328	324	-1.22%
Theft	1,272	1,203	-5.42%
Motor Vehicle Theft	409	396	-3.18%
Arson	18	22	22.22%
Total Property Index Crime	2,027	1,945	-4.05%
Total Index Crime	3,099	3,082	-0.55%



24. West Town

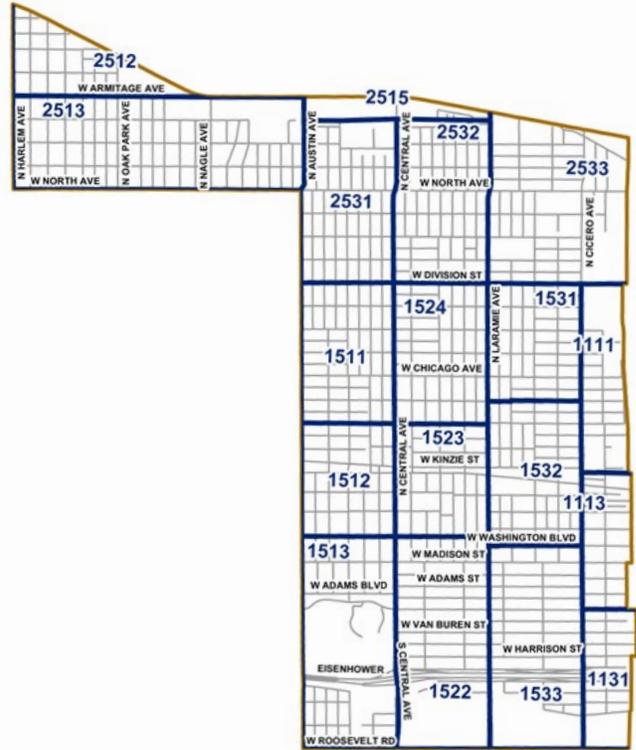


Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	9	6	-33.33%
Rape	33	54	63.64%
Robbery	387	425	9.82%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	324	337	4.01%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	156	178	14.10%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	168	159	-5.36%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	753	822	9.16%
Burglary	559	651	16.46%
Theft	3,210	3,092	-3.68%
Motor Vehicle Theft	426	446	4.69%
Arson	5	9	80.00%
Total Property Index Crime	4,200	4,198	-0.05%
Total Index Crime	4,953	5,020	1.35%

COMMUNITY AREAS—INDEX CRIME

25. Austin

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	86	81	-5.81%
Rape	99	103	4.04%
Robbery	856	830	-3.04%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	1,259	1,225	-2.70%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	456	482	5.70%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	803	743	-7.47%
Human Trafficking	3	1	-66.67%
Total Violent Index Crime	2,303	2,240	-2.74%
Burglary	499	515	3.21%
Theft	2,299	2,135	-7.13%
Motor Vehicle Theft	799	736	-7.88%
Arson	46	26	-43.48%
Total Property Index Crime	3,643	3,412	-6.34%
Total Index Crime	5,946	5,652	-4.94%



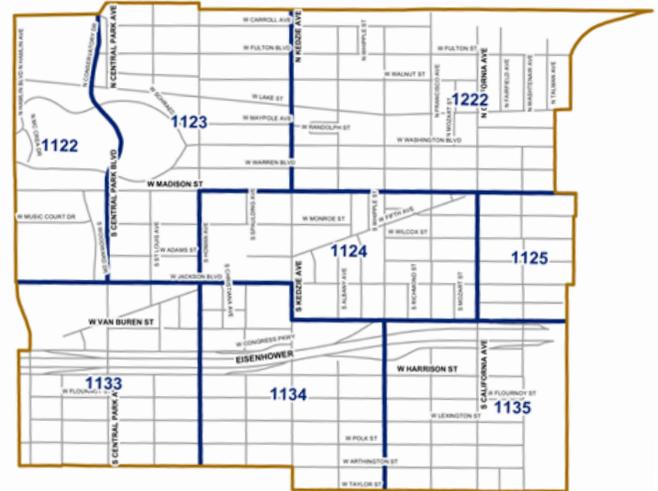
26. West Garfield Park

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	30	13	-56.67%
Rape	38	29	-23.68%
Robbery	351	310	-11.68%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	401	433	7.98%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	127	153	20.47%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	274	280	2.19%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	821	785	-4.38%
Burglary	132	134	1.52%
Theft	584	581	-0.51%
Motor Vehicle Theft	216	217	0.46%
Arson	8	11	37.50%
Total Property Index Crime	940	943	0.32%
Total Index Crime	1,761	1,728	-1.87%

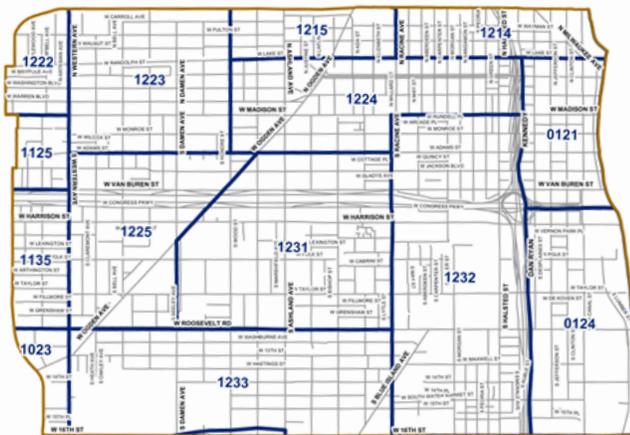


27. East Garfield Park

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	28	21	-25.00%
Rape	31	27	-12.90%
Robbery	227	246	8.37%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	454	408	-10.13%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	149	140	-6.04%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	305	268	-12.13%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	740	702	-5.14%
Burglary	121	127	4.96%
Theft	630	571	-9.37%
Motor Vehicle Theft	218	203	-6.88%
Arson	8	10	25.00%
Total Property Index Crime	977	911	-6.76%
Total Index Crime	1,717	1,613	-6.06%



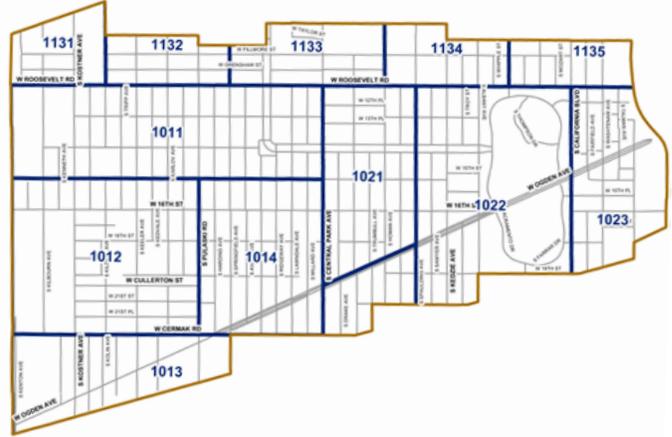
28. Near West Side



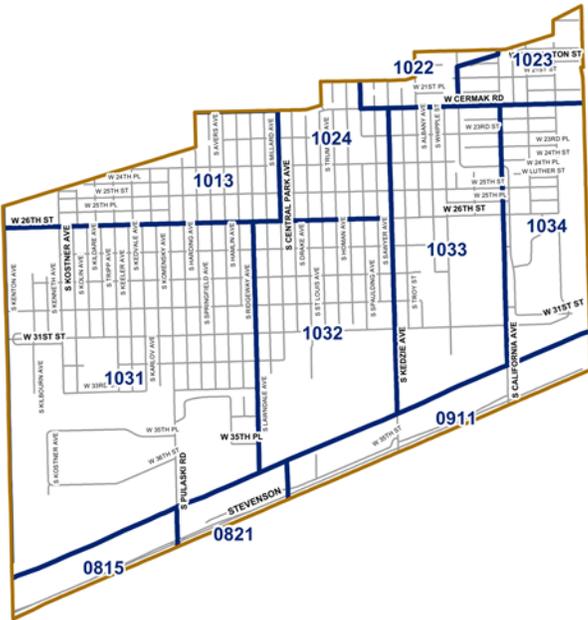
Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	13	15	15.38%
Rape	68	68	0.00%
Robbery	354	458	29.38%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	332	376	13.25%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	132	173	31.06%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	200	203	1.50%
Human Trafficking	1	2	100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	768	919	19.66%
Burglary	279	307	10.04%
Theft	3,657	3,328	-9.00%
Motor Vehicle Theft	330	420	27.27%
Arson	10	5	-50.00%
Total Property Index Crime	4,276	4,060	-5.05%
Total Index Crime	5,044	4,979	-1.29%

29. North Lawndale

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	34	40	17.65%
Rape	51	67	31.37%
Robbery	449	392	-12.69%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	851	755	-11.28%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	281	258	-8.19%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	570	497	-12.81%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	1,385	1,254	-9.46%
Burglary	295	267	-9.49%
Theft	949	952	0.32%
Motor Vehicle Theft	350	372	6.29%
Arson	20	19	-5.00%
Total Property Index Crime	1,614	1,610	-0.25%
Total Index Crime	2,999	2,864	-4.50%



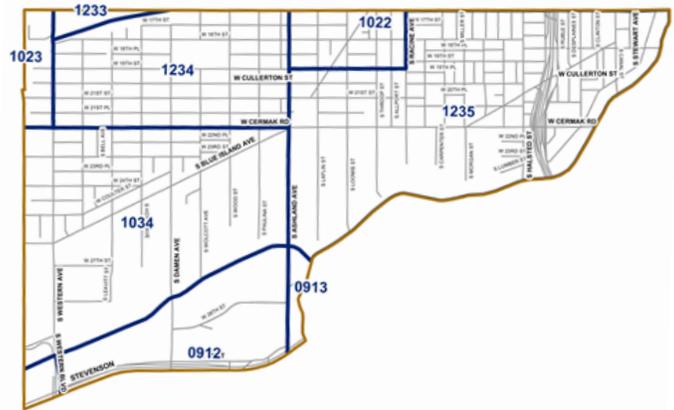
30. South Lawndale



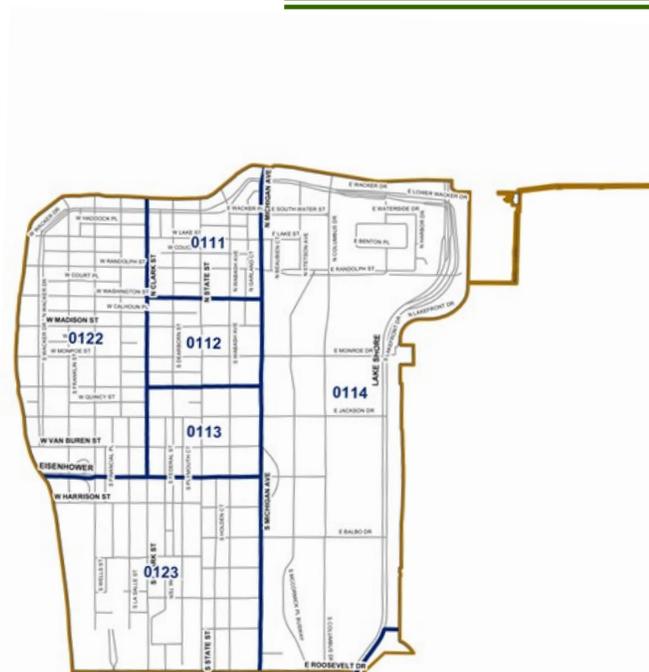
Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	17	7	-58.82%
Rape	43	42	-2.33%
Robbery	242	210	-13.22%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	386	371	-3.89%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	167	157	-5.99%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	219	214	-2.28%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	688	630	-8.43%
Burglary	195	192	-1.54%
Theft	770	848	10.13%
Motor Vehicle Theft	252	245	-2.78%
Arson	27	14	-48.15%
Total Property Index Crime	1,244	1,299	4.42%
Total Index Crime	1,932	1,929	-0.16%

31. Lower West Side

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	11	7	-36.36%
Rape	17	26	52.94%
Robbery	86	113	31.40%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	182	206	13.19%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	102	108	5.88%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	80	98	22.50%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	296	352	18.92%
Burglary	136	201	47.79%
Theft	589	515	-12.56%
Motor Vehicle Theft	114	113	-0.88%
Arson	15	6	-60.00%
Total Property Index Crime	854	835	-2.22%
Total Index Crime	1,150	1,187	3.22%



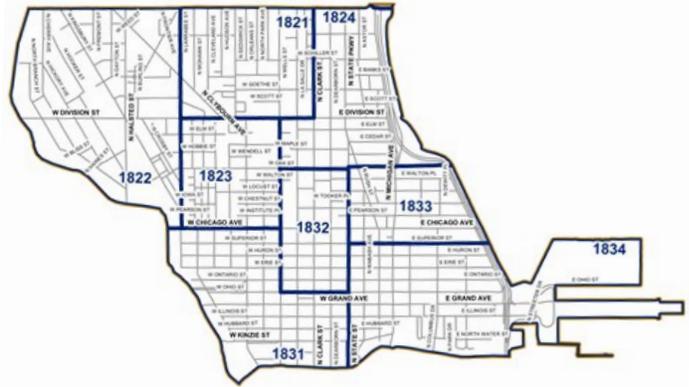
32. Loop



Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	2	0	-100.00%
Rape	39	38	-2.56%
Robbery	310	388	25.16%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	162	181	11.73%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	78	75	-3.85%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	84	106	26.19%
Human Trafficking	1	1	0.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	514	608	18.29%
Burglary	131	106	-19.08%
Theft	4,784	5,873	22.76%
Motor Vehicle Theft	96	149	55.21%
Arson	4	3	-25.00%
Total Property Index Crime	5,015	6,131	22.25%
Total Index Crime	5,529	6,739	21.88%

33. Near South Side

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	4	0	-100.00%
Rape	15	10	-33.33%
Robbery	50	93	86.00%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	70	53	-24.29%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	32	22	-31.25%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	38	31	-18.42%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	139	156	12.23%
Burglary	47	61	29.79%
Theft	656	554	-15.55%
Motor Vehicle Theft	64	91	42.19%
Arson	1	1	0.00%
Total Property Index Crime	768	707	-7.94%
Total Index Crime	907	863	-4.85%



34. Armour Square

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	2	0	-100.00%
Rape	3	3	0.00%
Robbery	109	98	-10.09%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	59	44	-25.42%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	22	18	-18.18%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	37	26	-29.73%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	173	145	-16.18%
Burglary	43	55	27.91%
Theft	243	263	8.23%
Motor Vehicle Theft	38	37	-2.63%
Arson	1	1	0.00%
Total Property Index Crime	325	356	9.54%
Total Index Crime	498	501	0.60%

41. Hyde Park

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	2	1	-50.00%
Rape	9	23	155.56%
Robbery	94	98	4.26%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	39	49	25.64%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	22	26	18.18%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	17	23	35.29%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	144	171	18.75%
Burglary	166	101	-39.16%
Theft	568	622	9.51%
Motor Vehicle Theft	77	67	-12.99%
Arson	2	2	0.00%
Total Property Index Crime	813	792	-2.58%
Total Index Crime	957	963	0.63%



42. Woodlawn

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	9	14	55.56%
Rape	22	20	-9.09%
Robbery	196	205	4.59%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	246	283	15.04%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	79	98	24.05%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	167	185	10.78%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	474	522	10.13%
Burglary	299	323	8.03%
Theft	575	593	3.13%
Motor Vehicle Theft	129	125	-3.10%
Arson	3	5	66.67%
Total Property Index Crime	1,006	1,046	3.98%
Total Index Crime	1,480	1,568	5.95%

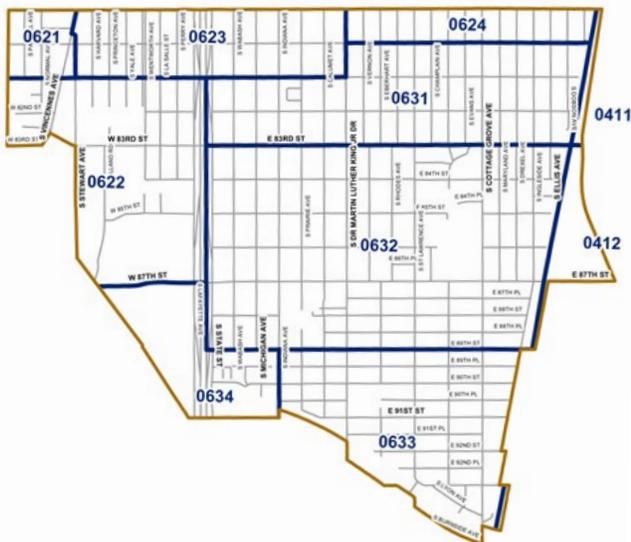


43. South Shore

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	21	32	52.38%
Rape	50	63	26.00%
Robbery	461	466	1.08%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	571	670	17.34%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	220	233	5.91%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	351	437	24.50%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	1,103	1,231	11.60%
Burglary	583	566	-2.92%
Theft	1,257	1,330	5.81%
Motor Vehicle Theft	314	320	1.91%
Arson	10	13	30.00%
Total Property Index Crime	2,164	2,229	3.00%
Total Index Crime	3,267	3,460	5.91%



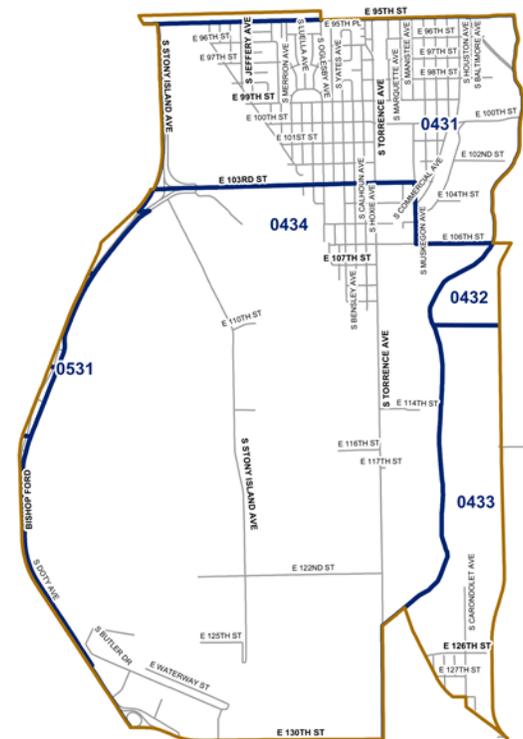
44. Chatham



Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	19	12	-36.84%
Rape	28	43	53.57%
Robbery	320	297	-7.19%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	386	426	10.36%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	143	180	25.87%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	243	246	1.23%
Human Trafficking	0	1	--
Total Violent Index Crime	753	779	3.45%
Burglary	381	320	-16.01%
Theft	1,356	1,479	9.07%
Motor Vehicle Theft	239	238	-0.42%
Arson	13	8	-38.46%
Total Property Index Crime	1,989	2,045	2.82%
Total Index Crime	2,742	2,824	2.99%

51. South Deering

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	3	6	100.00%
Rape	7	8	14.29%
Robbery	65	50	-23.08%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	121	126	4.13%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	60	56	-6.67%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	61	70	14.75%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	196	190	-3.06%
Burglary	72	63	-12.50%
Theft	397	393	-1.01%
Motor Vehicle Theft	80	76	-5.00%
Arson	5	4	-20.00%
Total Property Index Crime	554	536	-3.25%
Total Index Crime	750	726	-3.20%



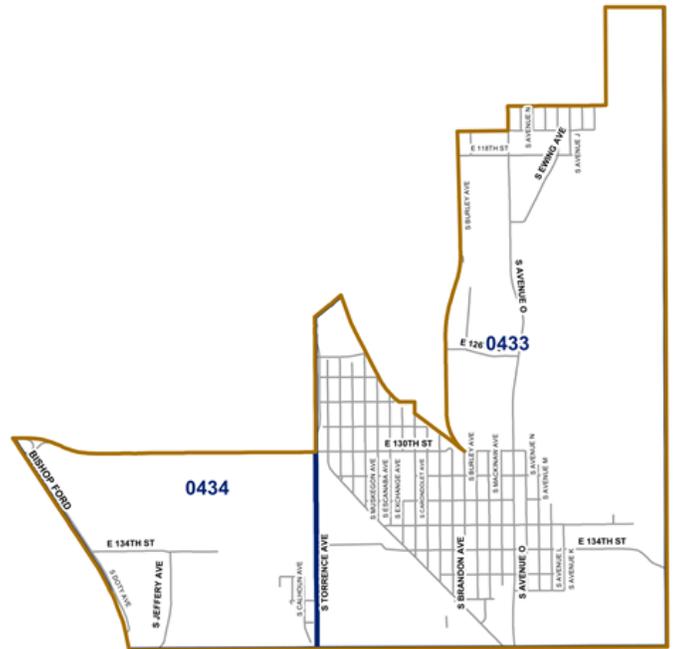
52. East Side



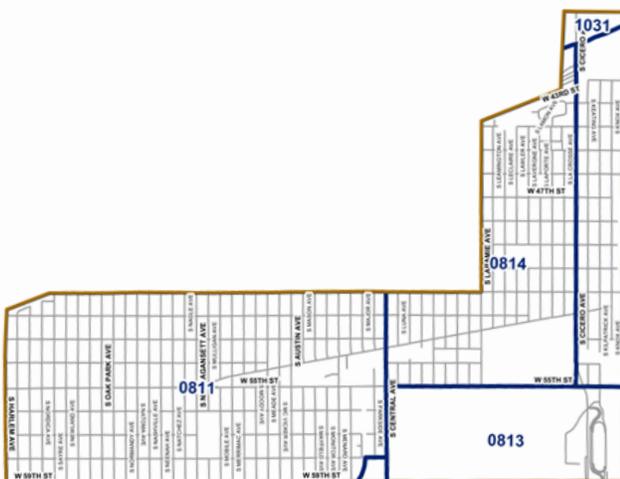
Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	2	9	350.00%
Rape	4	8	100.00%
Robbery	23	17	-26.09%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	97	93	-4.12%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	47	47	0.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	50	46	-8.00%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	126	127	0.79%
Burglary	65	54	-16.92%
Theft	217	183	-15.67%
Motor Vehicle Theft	52	45	-13.46%
Arson	5	6	20.00%
Total Property Index Crime	339	288	-15.04%
Total Index Crime	465	415	-10.75%

55. Hegewisch

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	1	--
Rape	2	7	250.00%
Robbery	6	11	83.33%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	33	25	-24.24%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	14	11	-21.43%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	19	14	-26.32%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	41	44	7.32%
Burglary	33	43	30.30%
Theft	112	129	15.18%
Motor Vehicle Theft	18	33	83.33%
Arson	0	2	--
Total Property Index Crime	163	207	26.99%
Total Index Crime	204	251	23.04%



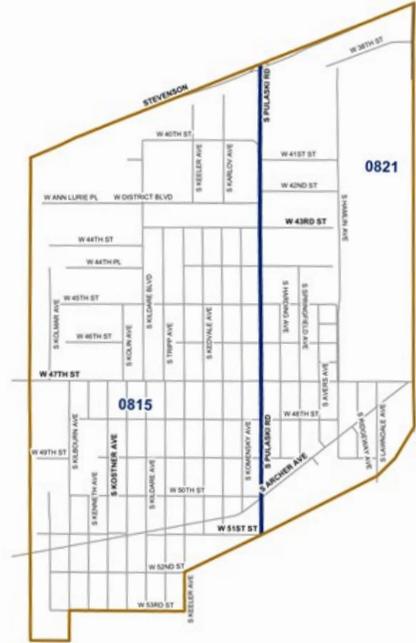
56. Garfield Ridge



Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	3	5	66.67%
Rape	15	9	-40.00%
Robbery	49	57	16.33%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	67	51	-23.88%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	38	29	-23.68%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	29	22	-24.14%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	134	122	-8.96%
Burglary	153	121	-20.92%
Theft	502	394	-21.51%
Motor Vehicle Theft	109	124	13.76%
Arson	5	3	-40.00%
Total Property Index Crime	769	642	-16.51%
Total Index Crime	903	764	-15.39%

57. Archer Heights

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	4	3	-25.00%
Rape	5	6	20.00%
Robbery	25	30	20.00%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	39	39	0.00%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	24	25	4.17%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	15	14	-6.67%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	73	78	6.85%
Burglary	63	92	46.03%
Theft	216	180	-16.67%
Motor Vehicle Theft	70	50	-28.57%
Arson	3	0	-100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	352	322	-8.52%
Total Index Crime	425	400	-5.88%



58. Brighton Park

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	11	23	109.09%
Rape	18	9	-50.00%
Robbery	151	130	-13.91%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	220	160	-27.27%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	112	77	-31.25%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	108	83	-23.15%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	400	322	-19.50%
Burglary	198	131	-33.84%
Theft	337	311	-7.72%
Motor Vehicle Theft	155	93	-40.00%
Arson	11	12	9.09%
Total Property Index Crime	701	547	-21.97%
Total Index Crime	1,101	869	-21.07%



59. McKinley Park

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	3	200.00%
Rape	2	6	200.00%
Robbery	29	44	51.72%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	75	45	-40.00%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	44	26	-40.91%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	31	19	-38.71%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	107	98	-8.41%
Burglary	63	74	17.46%
Theft	251	233	-7.17%
Motor Vehicle Theft	58	52	-10.34%
Arson	5	3	-40.00%
Total Property Index Crime	377	362	-3.98%
Total Index Crime	484	460	-4.96%



60. Bridgeport



Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	2	2	0.00%
Rape	2	7	250.00%
Robbery	72	54	-25.00%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	81	65	-19.75%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	35	33	-5.71%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	46	32	-30.43%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	157	128	-18.47%
Burglary	112	133	18.75%
Theft	396	371	-6.31%
Motor Vehicle Theft	60	64	6.67%
Arson	1	8	700.00%
Total Property Index Crime	569	576	1.23%
Total Index Crime	726	704	-3.03%

63. Gage Park

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	15	10	-33.33%
Rape	22	16	-27.27%
Robbery	112	162	44.64%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	188	148	-21.28%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	87	75	-13.79%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	101	73	-27.72%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	337	336	-0.30%
Burglary	175	153	-12.57%
Theft	410	422	2.93%
Motor Vehicle Theft	124	135	8.87%
Arson	3	12	300.00%
Total Property Index Crime	712	722	1.40%
Total Index Crime	1,049	1,058	0.86%



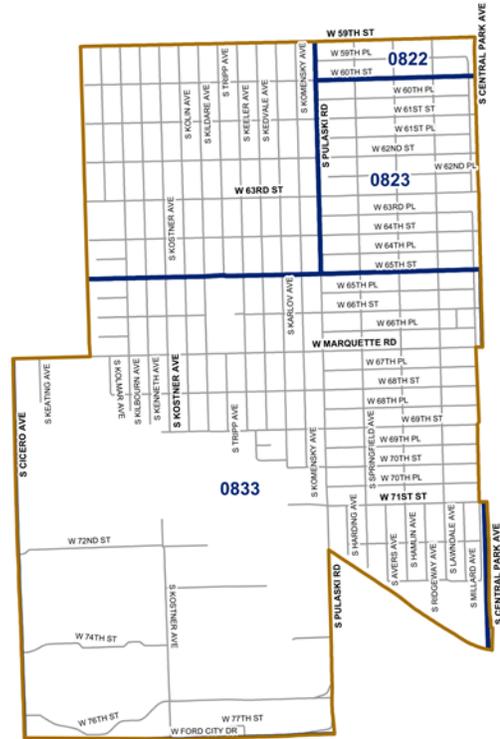
64. Clearing



Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	1	--
Rape	5	5	0.00%
Robbery	26	16	-38.46%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	24	25	4.17%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	13	14	7.69%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	11	11	0.00%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	55	47	-14.55%
Burglary	92	68	-26.09%
Theft	193	176	-8.81%
Motor Vehicle Theft	47	34	-27.66%
Arson	2	1	-50.00%
Total Property Index Crime	334	279	-16.47%
Total Index Crime	389	326	-16.20%

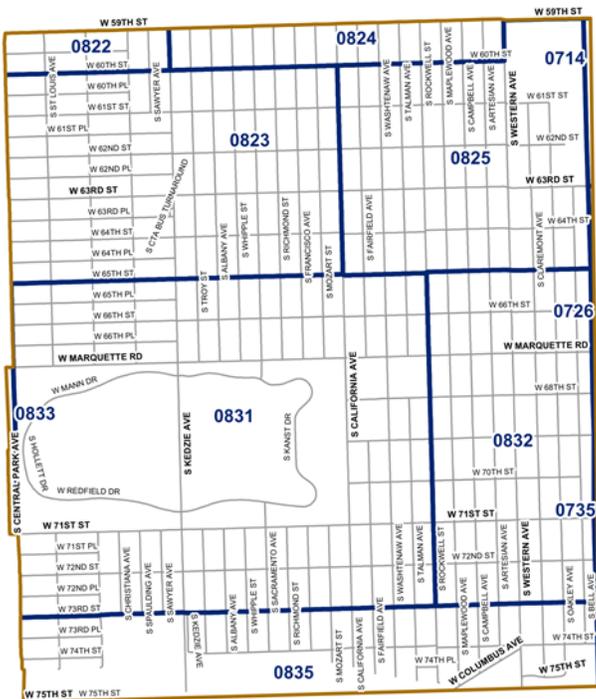
65. West Lawn

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	5	1	-80.00%
Rape	12	12	0.00%
Robbery	101	87	-13.86%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	90	86	-4.44%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	46	54	17.39%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	44	32	-27.27%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	208	186	-10.58%
Burglary	177	124	-29.94%
Theft	556	496	-10.79%
Motor Vehicle Theft	99	95	-4.04%
Arson	16	7	-56.25%
Total Property Index Crime	848	722	-14.86%
Total Index Crime	1,056	908	-14.02%



66. Chicago Lawn

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	19	20	5.26%
Rape	28	44	57.14%
Robbery	287	279	-2.79%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	401	386	-3.74%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	155	165	6.45%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	246	221	-10.16%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	735	729	-0.82%
Burglary	514	420	-18.29%
Theft	872	899	3.10%
Motor Vehicle Theft	269	255	-5.20%
Arson	24	13	-45.83%
Total Property Index Crime	1,679	1,587	-5.48%
Total Index Crime	2,414	2,316	-4.06%



67. West Englewood

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	36	18	-50.00%
Rape	47	48	2.13%
Robbery	354	294	-16.95%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	656	585	-10.82%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	249	237	-4.82%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	407	348	-14.50%
Human Trafficking	1	1	0.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,094	946	-13.53%
Burglary	464	316	-31.90%
Theft	879	929	5.69%
Motor Vehicle Theft	268	204	-23.88%
Arson	26	17	-34.62%
Total Property Index Crime	1,637	1,466	-10.45%
Total Index Crime	2,731	2,412	-11.68%



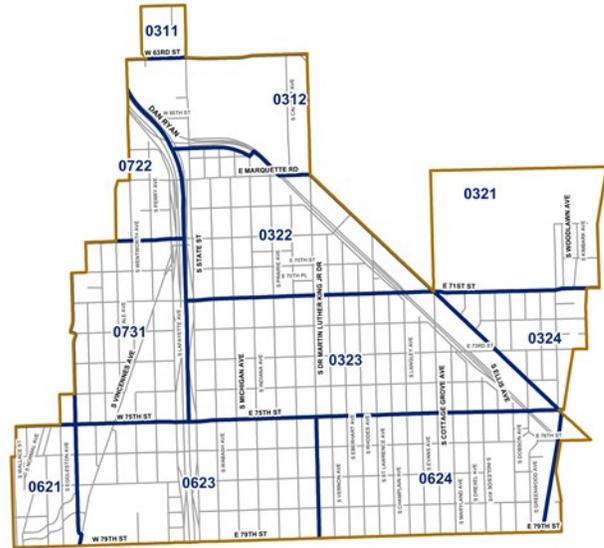
68. Englewood



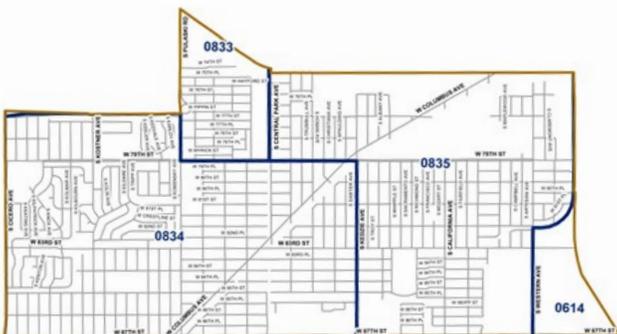
Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	49	28	-42.86%
Rape	32	34	6.25%
Robbery	307	260	-15.31%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	620	505	-18.55%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	222	196	-11.71%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	398	309	-22.36%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,009	827	-18.04%
Burglary	306	229	-25.16%
Theft	778	795	2.19%
Motor Vehicle Theft	210	201	-4.29%
Arson	15	22	46.67%
Total Property Index Crime	1,309	1,247	-4.74%
Total Index Crime	2,318	2,074	-10.53%

69. Greater Grand Crossing

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	33	22	-33.33%
Rape	48	55	14.58%
Robbery	381	393	3.15%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	528	531	0.57%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	183	211	15.30%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	345	320	-7.25%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	990	1,001	1.11%
Burglary	358	332	-7.26%
Theft	1,021	957	-6.27%
Motor Vehicle Theft	230	251	9.13%
Arson	14	11	-21.43%
Total Property Index Crime	1,623	1,551	-4.44%
Total Index Crime	2,613	2,552	-2.33%



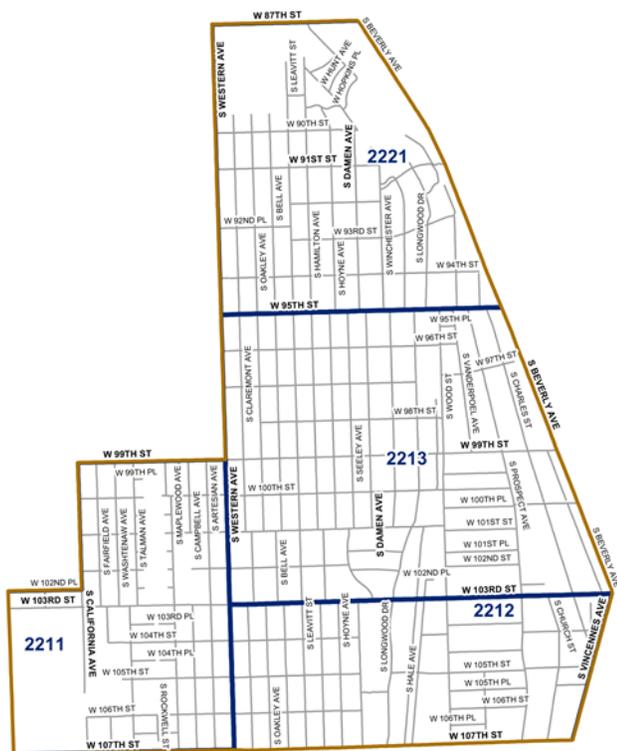
70. Ashburn



Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	10	6	-40.00%
Rape	17	16	-5.88%
Robbery	125	111	-11.20%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	151	134	-11.26%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	84	73	-13.10%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	67	61	-8.96%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	303	267	-11.88%
Burglary	202	194	-3.96%
Theft	557	462	-17.06%
Motor Vehicle Theft	279	190	-31.90%
Arson	11	5	-54.55%
Total Property Index Crime	1,049	851	-18.88%
Total Index Crime	1,352	1,118	-17.31%

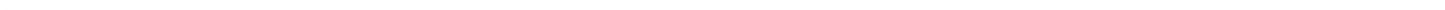
71. Auburn Gresham

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	29	25	-13.79%
Rape	48	40	-16.67%
Robbery	383	350	-8.62%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	593	612	3.20%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	248	271	9.27%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	345	341	-1.16%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	1,053	1,027	-2.47%
Burglary	504	339	-32.74%
Theft	1,148	1,202	4.70%
Motor Vehicle Theft	274	283	3.28%
Arson	20	13	-35.00%
Total Property Index Crime	1,946	1,837	-5.60%
Total Index Crime	2,999	2,864	-4.50%



72. Beverly

Crime	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	0	--
Rape	1	4	300.00%
Robbery	22	24	9.09%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	24	20	-16.67%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	12	9	-25.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	12	11	-8.33%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	47	48	2.13%
Burglary	98	64	-34.69%
Theft	242	235	-2.89%
Motor Vehicle Theft	48	42	-12.50%
Arson	3	0	-100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	391	341	-12.79%
Total Index Crime	438	389	-11.19%



Chicago Police Department

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For more information about the Chicago Police Department and the material in this report, please contact:

Chicago Police Department
Research and Development Division
3510 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60653

Phone: 312-745-6071

Fax: 312-745-6932

e-mail: police@cityofchicago.org