



Chicago Police Department

19 Annual 96 Report

A History-Making Performance

Richard M. Daley, Mayor
Matt L. Rodriguez, Superintendent



Mission Statement

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

This report is dedicated to the police officers, residents, City agencies, and neighborhood organizations of Chicago. Working together, they have made Chicago a safer place to live and work in 1996.



Table of Contents

Message from the Superintendent	5
Chicago Police Department	8
Organization for Command	9
Superintendent Matt L. Rodriguez	10
Chicago Police Districts	11
Police District Land Area	12
Police District Population — 1990	13
Crime Trends	14
Total Index Crime: 1987-1996	14
Index Crimes — 1995/1996 Comparison	15
Index Crimes by Police District — 1996	16
Violent vs. Property Crimes	18
Violent Crimes	19
Aggravated Assault	19
Criminal Sexual Assault	19
Robbery	19
Murder	19
Causative Factors	20
Murder Arrests, Offenders Under 18 Years of Age	20
Relationship between Offender and Victim	20
Firearms	21
Recovered Firearms	21
Assault Weapons Recovered	21
Weapons Used in Commission of Murder	21
Murder Offenses by Weapon Type	21
Property Crimes	22
Arson	22
Burglary	22
Theft	22
Motor Vehicle Theft	22
Motor Vehicle Thefts — Actual and Attempted	23
Recovered Stolen Motor Vehicles	23
Domestic Violence	24
Domestic Violence Incidents	24
Domestic-Related Emergency Calls for Service	25
Number of Persons Charged, Domestic-Related Statutes	25
Hate Crimes	26
Hate Crimes Investigations	26
Hate Crimes Investigations by Motive	26
Crimes Against Senior Citizens	27
Senior and Disabled Citizens Services	27
Violent Crimes Against Seniors	27
Property Crimes Against Seniors	27
Total Crimes Against Seniors	27

Arrest Data	28
Index Arrests and Clearances — 1995	28
Index Arrests and Clearances — 1996	29
Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender — 1996	30
Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender — 1996	32
Traffic Safety	34
Traffic Crashes — 1995 and 1996	34
Causes of Crashes	34
Fatal Crashes — 1996	34
Roadside Safety Checks — Citations Issued	35
Saturation Patrols — Citations Issued	35
DUI Arrests	35
Youth Division Activity	36
Enforcement Activity	36
Investigations	36
Disposition of Juveniles Processed Within Department	36
Calls for Service	37
9-11 Calls	37
Incoming Calls Received — 1995/1996 Comparison	37
Other Communications	37
Education and Training	38
Budget	39
Personnel	40
Personnel Strength	40
Personnel by Gender	40
Personnel by Race	40
1996 Salaries — Sworn Members	40
Fleet Inventory	41
Allegations of Misconduct	42
Allegations — 1995 and 1996	42
Excessive Force Complaints — OPS	43
Disciplinary Actions in All Sustained Cases — IAD and OPS	43



From the Superintendent

"The whole world is watching! The whole world is watching!"

That, of course, became the mantra of demonstrators at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. The contentious nature of that convention—held in a different era, in a highly charged political climate—all but guaranteed that "the whole world" would be watching once again, when the Democratic Party convened in Chicago in August 1996.

A History-Making Performance

The Chicago Police Department welcomed with great anticipation the spotlight that the 1996 Convention brought to Chicago. Many of our members (myself included) were on the force in 1968, and for nearly three decades we endured the media's seeming obsession with making the 1968 Convention the defining moment of our Department. For the entire Department—indeed, the entire City—the 1996 Democratic National Convention presented a unique opportunity—a once-in-a-lifetime chance to create a new, more accurate, and lasting image of our Department, an image that more closely reflects our true pride, professionalism, and law enforcement excellence.

Presented with this opportunity, our Department responded with singular excellence. From the extensive pre-

Convention planning (involving more than two dozen agencies working for nearly two years), to the long and arduous days on Convention duty to the behind-the-scenes work ensuring our officers had the equipment, information and other resources they needed—we rose to the challenge with a truly history-making performance. Our officers ensured the safety and security of the Convention itself, while protecting the First Amendment rights of those demonstrators who came to Chicago to voice their opinions on a range of issues. All the while, our Department continued to serve and protect Chicago's neighborhoods in the spirit of partnership and problem solving that the community has come to expect.

Only time will tell whether the news media will finally file away its footage of the 1968 Convention and quit viewing today's Chicago Police Department in the context of those images. One thing the media cannot ignore, however, is that the 1996 Convention is now part of history, and the law enforcement professionalism and excellence displayed by our Department are forever part of that history as well.

Other Events, Major and Everyday

Our record of accomplishment during the Democratic National Convention epitomized the Department's performance throughout 1996. Faced with a



number of unusual and challenging circumstances, we responded with professionalism and excellence—often times, under the constant glare of the media.

When the Chicago Bulls won their fourth NBA championship in June, we set in motion a response plan that had been developed and fine-tuned based on our previous experience with sports "celebrations" in the City. That plan required many of our officers to spend Father's Day 1996, not at home with their families, but out on the streets watching over Chicago's mostly positive celebrations and carrying out our mission of protecting life and property when they were threatened. Their efforts resulted in significantly fewer incidents and arrests when compared with previous Bulls celebrations.

Throughout the summer leading up to

the Convention, our members were called upon to manage record crowds at the Taste of Chicago, the July 4th fireworks show, and other major music and entertainment events. We managed those crowds safely and courteously.

And when Cardinal Joseph Bernardin died in November, the outpouring of emotion and respect from people of all faiths was overwhelming. Our Department worked quickly to put into motion a plan to make the public mourning elegant and tasteful, as well as accessible and safe.

As important as these and other major events are, the real test of a police department comes in its everyday work of fighting crime, solving problems, and enhancing the quality of life in the neighborhoods. On these measures, the Chicago Police Department enjoyed tremendous success in 1996 as well.

Building Stronger Partnerships

CAPS (Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy) continued to grow in 1996—and to produce impressive results.

Public awareness of CAPS increased significantly during the year. According to the independent evaluators who have studied the strategy since 1993, more than half of all Chicagoans—of all major races and ethnicities—reported being aware of CAPS, in a Citywide survey.

That compares with just over 35 percent in a previous survey.

And increased awareness of CAPS resulted in strong community participation in neighborhood crime fighting. During 1996, nearly 60,000 residents attended close to 2,600 beat community meetings held throughout the City. In addition, 16,600 people participated in District Advisory Committee activities, and more than 4,200 Court Advocacy volunteers tracked a total of 1,771 court cases.

Such regular opportunities for interaction resulted in stronger police–community partnerships in more than three-quarters of the police districts that the CAPS evaluators studied. And contrary to what researchers have found in other cities, the evaluators reported that in Chicago, community participation was highest in our highest-crime neighborhoods. While partnerships are getting stronger, the evaluators found that *problem solving*, another cornerstone of the CAPS strategy, was not being carried out consistently in most neighborhoods. In

Beat Community Meeting Attendance

1996 Total Meetings	2,598
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	216
1996 Total Attendees	59,370
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	4,948
Average Attendees Per Meeting	23

District Advisory Subcommittee Attendance

Total Meetings	878
Average Monthly Meetings	73
Total Attendees	16,600
Average Monthly Attendees	1,383
Average Attendees Per Meeting	19

Court Advocacy Cases Tracked

1996 Total Cases	1,771
Average Number of Monthly Cases	148
1996 Total Volunteers	4,232
Average Monthly Volunteers	353

response, the Department issued an unprecedented directive in April 1996. Entitled "Patrol Division Strategy to Address Chronic Crime and Disorder Problems," this General Order spelled out, in detail, the CAPS planning and problem-solving process. This directive is probably the most comprehensive policy and procedure statement that any department has issued to guide the implementation—and institutionalization—of community policing.

Continued Reduction in Crime

Stronger police–community partnerships resulted in more than just increased public participation in CAPS: they also contributed to the continued, steady reduction in crime in our City.

For the fifth consecutive year, reports of serious crime declined in Chicago. 1996's total was 3.3 percent less than the 1995 figure and nearly 19 percent lower than the peak year of 1991. The 263,166 index crimes reported in 1996 was the lowest annual total in more than a decade.

All four violent index crimes declined between 1995 and 1996, with robbery registering the largest percentage decrease of 10.7 percent. Homicides declined by 4.6 percent, driven in large part by an encouraging reduction in firearm violence.

With Success Comes Tragedy

While 1996 was a time of tremendous challenges and successes, the year was not without tragedy.

In March, Officer Dell Fountain, assigned to the 15th District, was killed in the line of duty, in a struggle with gang members who were threatening his son. Officer Fountain died trying to protect the person and the community he cared about so deeply.

Dozens of other Department members—colleagues and friends—passed away during 1996. They were not felled by a single arrow in the arena, but rather by countless other kinds of arrows. After each such arrow they may have stumbled, fallen and continued on, until finally they fell and continued no more—most often before their time.

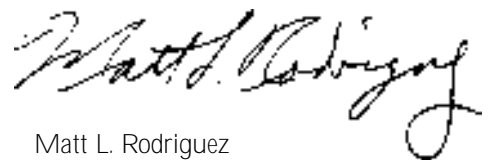
The issue of police corruption also made news during 1996. But our Department responded swiftly and effectively, working with federal agencies to identify and root out corruption within our ranks. Let our actions serve notice that corrupt activity will never be tolerated in the Chicago Police Department.

Out of Tragedy . . . Hope

1996 also proved that out of tragedy can come tremendous hope and sense of community.

In October, Officer James Mullen of the 24th District was shot and critically wounded by a gunman who opened fire as the officer responded to a call of "shots fired" at a Rogers Park apartment building. A weaker man may have given up, but Officer Mullen—buoyed by overwhelming support from his family and the community—began the long road to recovery. Though paralyzed from the neck down, Officer Mullen continues to inspire Chicago with his amazing spirit and love of life.

James Mullen typifies the high ideals and values that thousands of Chicago Police officers and civilian members live every day of the year: dedication to duty, concern for others, an abiding belief in justice. It is these qualities, and the people who exhibit them, that allowed our Department to achieve such success in 1996. And it is these qualities and these people who will lead us to continued success in the future.



Matt L. Rodriguez
Superintendent of Police





Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.8 million residents, in a city of more than 228 square miles. The Department had over 17,200 employees at the end of 1996, including 13,468 sworn police officers.

Superintendent of Police

The Department is led by the Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor (see page 10 for a biography of Superintendent Matt L. Rodriguez).

In addition to overall Department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for such critical functions as legal affairs, media relations, internal investigations, and emergency communications services.

The Superintendent manages five bureaus, each of which is commanded by a Deputy Superintendent. Within each bureau are various divisions, groups, sections, and units that carry out the Department's operational, investigative, technical, administrative, and staff support activities.

Five Bureaus

Bureau of Operational Services

The Bureau of Operational Services includes the vast majority of uniformed patrol officers and other district law enforcement personnel.

The Bureau is responsible for controlling and preventing crime through regular beat patrols, answering calls for service, apprehending offenders, providing basic crime scene processing services, investigating accidents which result in death or serious injury, managing crowds at large public events, enforcing traffic laws, and working with the community to solve neighborhood crime problems.

Commanded by the First Deputy Superintendent, the Bureau of Operational Services also includes specialized patrol units in the areas of airport law enforcement, public housing, public transportation, and protection of dignitaries. Within this

Bureau are also the marine, mounted, and canine units.

Bureau of Investigative Services

The Bureau of Investigative Services is responsible for the follow-up investigation of crime and the apprehension of offenders.

There are three major divisions within the Bureau:

- The Detective Division investigates felonies and other serious incidents. It includes specialized units which deal with auto theft and bomb and arson incidents.
- The Organized Crime Division addresses large-scale narcotics activities; vice crimes such as gambling, prostitution, and the distribution of obscene matter; the infiltration of organized crime into legitimate business activities; and gang-related crime.
- The Youth Division counteracts unlawful activities of youth and youth gangs, operates delinquency prevention programs, and cooperates with youth service agencies. This Division maintains liaison with the Juvenile Court, investigates missing and unidentified deceased person cases, and operates the School Patrol unit

Bureau of Technical Services

The Bureau of Technical Services is responsible for the Department's technical and support functions. These



diverse responsibilities involve buildings, vehicles, and equipment; internal communications systems, including telephones, faxes, and document processing; evidence and recovered property; some crime laboratory functions; auto pounds; and detention and transportation of arrestees.

Bureau of Staff Services

The Bureau of Staff Services is responsible for a variety of planning, staff support, and crime prevention functions. The Bureau operates the

Department's Training Academy and is responsible for preparing policy directives, analyzing new issues and technologies in policing, and securing grant funds. The Bureau also oversees critical functions related to management and labor affairs, professional counseling for Department members, and police-community relations.

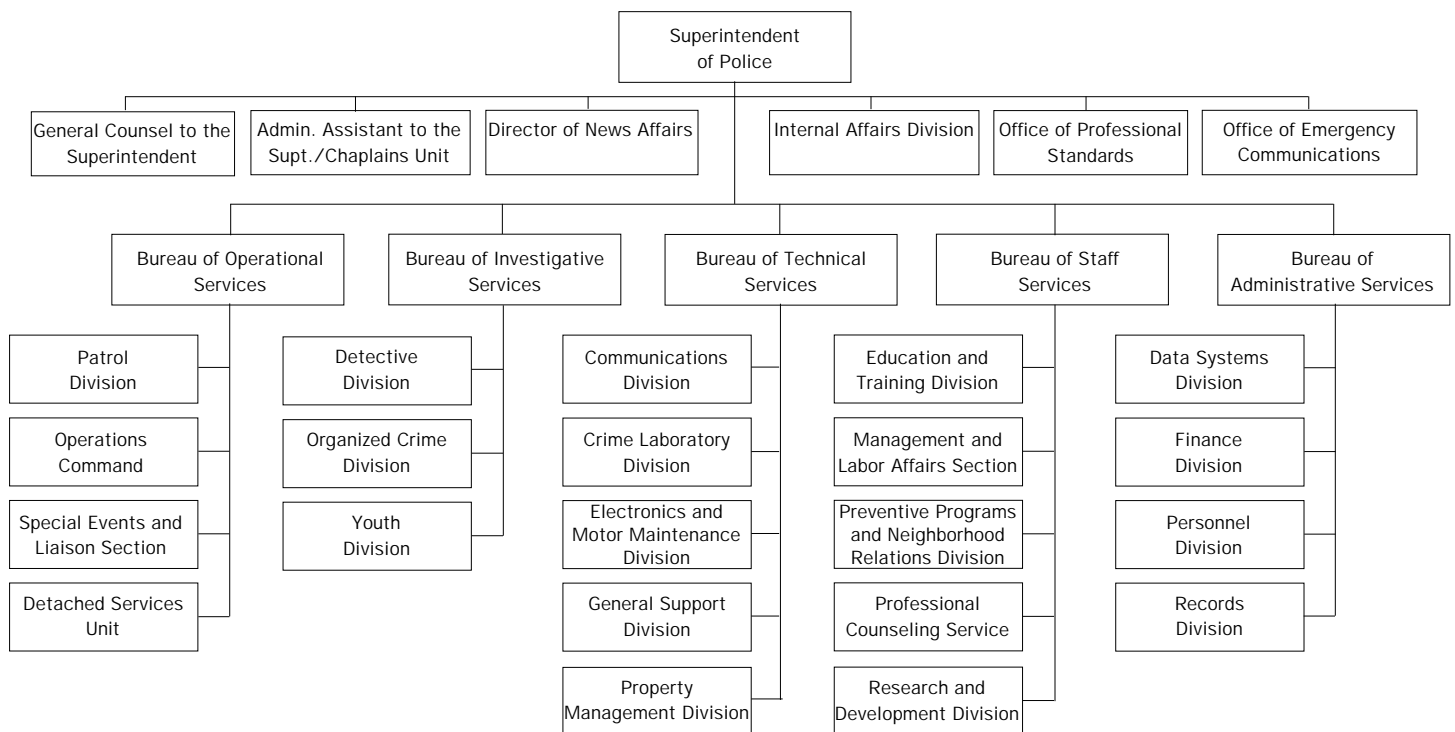
Bureau of Administrative Services

The Bureau of Administrative Services manages the key administrative functions of the Department. These

include data systems, finance, personnel, and records.

Among other duties, this Bureau provides field personnel with information on motor vehicles, guns, serialized property, and wanted persons; processes arrestees' fingerprints and latent fingerprint evidence; and conducts checks of criminal history records.

Chicago Police Department Organization for Command



The Chicago Police Department is organized into five bureaus, which carry out the operational, investigative, technical, administrative, and staff support functions of the agency.



Superintendent Matt L. Rodriguez

Matt L. Rodriguez was appointed Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department by Mayor Richard M. Daley on April 13, 1992 — the culmination of 33 years of professional service with the Department. The Superintendent has served in most of the Department's major divisions, including Patrol, Criminal Investigation, Vice Control, Gambling, Training, and Youth.

For 12 years prior to becoming Superintendent, he served as Deputy Superintendent of the Bureau of Technical Services, where he oversaw such major initiatives as the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) and major crime lab and criminal history records upgrades.

Superintendent Rodriguez is chairman of the Major Cities Chiefs and the Hispanic Institute for Law Enforcement, and he serves on three committees of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He is also active in numerous other professional and charitable organizations in Chicago and nationally, including the March of Dimes, Catholic Charities, the Mental Health

Association of Greater Chicago, and the Boy Scouts of America.

A lifelong resident of Chicago, the Superintendent holds both bachelor's and master's degrees in public administration from Roosevelt University. He is an adjunct faculty member of the University of Illinois at Chicago, and has lectured internationally and published numerous articles on criminal justice topics.





Chicago Police Districts

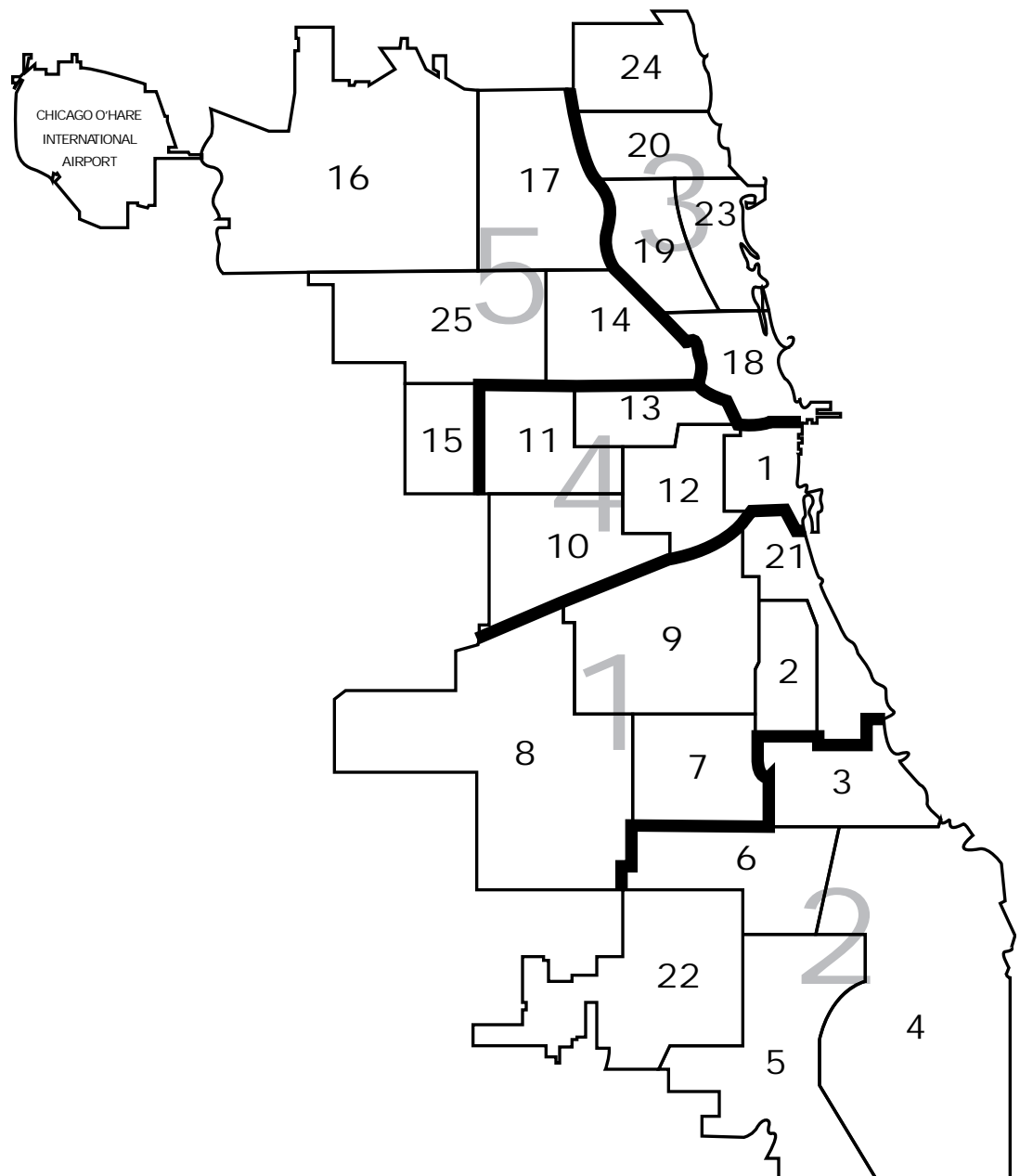
Chicago is divided into 25 police districts, which are organized into five police areas. Each police district has between 9 and 15 police beats, with a total of 279 throughout the City. It is at the beat level that the Department's strategy of police–community partnership and problem solving is carried out.

Each police district is led by a district commander. In addition to uniformed beat and rapid response officers, each district has teams of plain clothes tactical and gang tactical officers. Each district also has a Neighborhood Relations Office which helps coordinate police-commu-

nity partnership and problem solving at the beat level and provides special services to senior citizens.

Each police area includes detectives and youth investigators who follow up and investigate crimes occurring in their areas.

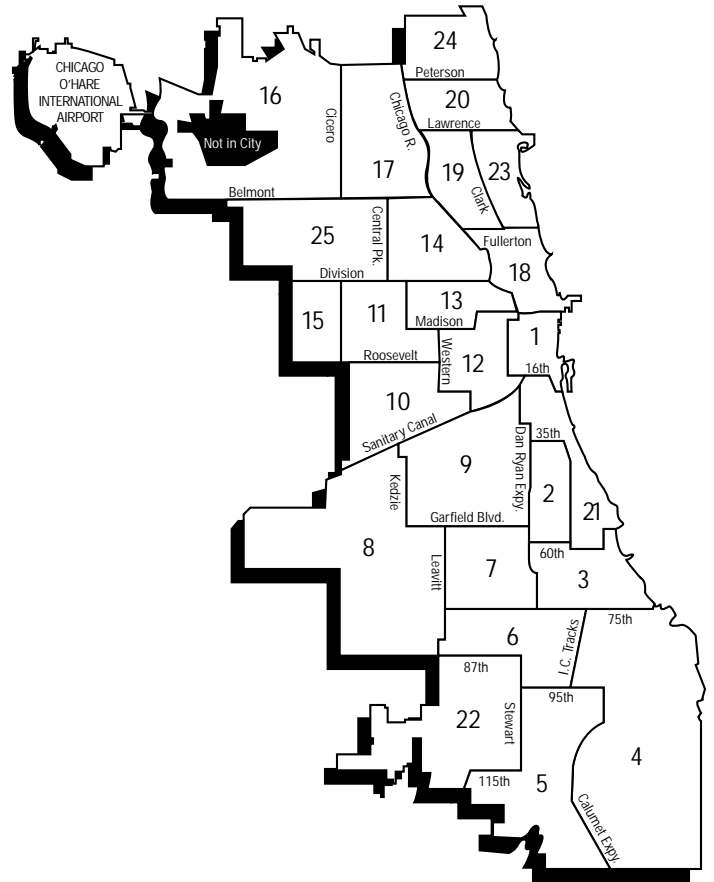
- District 1 Central
- District 2 Wentworth
- District 3 Grand Crossing
- District 4 South Chicago
- District 5 Calumet
- District 6 Gresham
- District 7 Englewood
- District 8 Chicago Lawn
- District 9 Deering
- District 10 Marquette
- District 11 Harrison
- District 12 Monroe
- District 13 Wood
- District 14 Shakespeare
- District 15 Austin
- District 16 Jefferson Park
- District 17 Albany Park
- District 18 East Chicago
- District 19 Belmont
- District 20 Foster
- District 21 Prairie
- District 22 Morgan Park
- District 23 Town Hall
- District 24 Rogers Park
- District 25 Grand Central



Police District Land Area



District	Land Area (square miles)	Land Area Rank
1 Central	3.24	24
2 Wentworth	3.75	23
3 Grand Crossing	5.82	14
4 South Chicago	26.07	2
5 Calumet	12.71	6
6 Gresham	8.06	9
7 Englewood	6.54	11
8 Chicago Lawn	23.45	3
9 Deering	12.82	5
10 Marquette	7.91	10
11 Harrison	6.09	12
12 Monroe	5.45	16
13 Wood	4.19	21
14 Shakespeare	6.00	13
15 Austin	3.81	22
16 Jefferson Park	30.53	1
17 Albany Park	9.67	8
18 East Chicago	4.48	19
19 Belmont	5.55	15
20 Foster	4.38	20
21 Prairie	5.28	17
22 Morgan Park	13.44	4
23 Town Hall	2.77	25
24 Rogers Park	5.22	18
25 Grand Central	10.92	7
Total	228.13	





Police District Population -1990

District	White	Black	Asian	Native American	Other	Total*	Hispanic*
1	11,571	5,049	607	41	188	17,456	897
2	208	65,460	50	67	49	65,834	229
3	2,752	84,054	332	117	201	87,456	667
4	37,646	88,981	407	276	17,024	144,334	29,331
5	3,277	94,771	115	82	1,652	99,897	2,925
6	1,964	112,017	91	106	146	114,323	529
7	856	105,276	120	106	184	106,542	594
8	163,554	22,135	2,333	371	19,089	207,481	33,666
9	78,091	37,844	9,382	414	30,639	156,369	48,578
10	26,202	47,847	403	321	57,059	131,832	76,874
11	3,617	91,099	319	132	3,387	98,554	5,900
12	19,103	20,343	2,409	227	27,740	69,823	37,279
13	31,245	15,634	741	237	18,227	66,084	33,369
14	59,328	12,078	2,022	612	54,967	129,007	84,183
15	2,809	60,652	173	51	271	63,956	836
16	176,085	677	4,886	249	2,184	184,081	8,836
17	97,216	2,401	20,755	541	14,396	135,309	32,854
18	76,655	17,007	2,404	155	1,149	97,370	3,273
19	84,150	4,415	5,642	574	12,490	107,270	25,645
20	62,795	13,726	16,258	734	10,994	104,508	20,460
21	18,712	43,306	6,253	116	557	68,944	1,474
22	45,096	71,314	306	132	342	117,190	1,290
23	67,356	14,612	6,595	544	5,858	94,964	11,977
24	88,645	23,104	17,130	528	8,274	137,682	19,122
25	104,592	33,910	4,385	332	34,243	177,462	65,068
TOTAL	1,263,524	1,087,711	104,118	7,064	321,309	2,783,726	545,852
Percent	45.4%	39.1%	3.7%	0.3%	11.5%	100.0%	19.6%

* The "Hispanic" totals in the right-most column represent a duplicate count and should not be added to the "Total" column. Hispanics may be of any race, and are already included in the racial counts.

Data compiled by Wes Skogan, Northwestern University, for the Chicago Community Policing Evaluation Consortium, are based on 1990 Census figures. District populations are estimated from Census tract-level data. Due to rounding errors, district figures will not add to citywide totals.

Crime Trends



For the fifth year in a row, reports of major crime declined in Chicago during 1996. The 3.3 percent decrease in 1996 followed a 4.4 percent decrease in 1995. These decreases followed declines of 1.2 percent in 1994, 3.9 percent in 1993, and 7.5 percent in 1992. The 263,166 index crimes reported in 1996 was the lowest total in more than a decade.

Crime Types, District Trends

Six of the eight crime types decreased between 1995 and 1996. These were murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, theft, and motor vehicle theft. The largest decrease was in robbery at 10.7 percent. Burglary was essentially stable between the two years, and arson registered a 25.7 percent increase.

As in past years, property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by a ratio of approximately 3:1 in 1996.

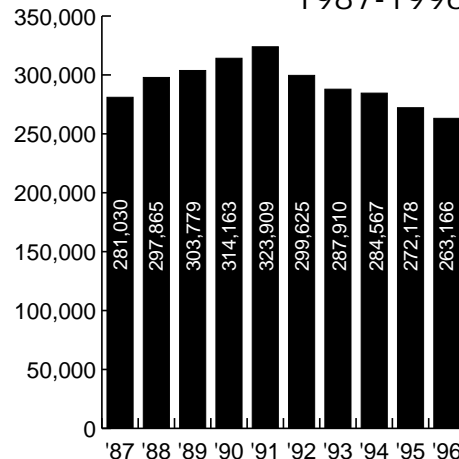
Reported index crime decreased in 17 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in four districts, and remained essentially stable in four others (changes of less than 1 percent). Among the districts that had an increase, the average increase was 3.2 percent. Among districts that experienced a decrease, the average decrease was 5.5 percent.

About the Uniform Crime Reports

Many of the statistics in this report reflect Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data for the calendar years 1995 and 1996 (January 1 through December 31). The UCR program collects information on eight different crime types that make up the Crime Index: four violent crimes (murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) and four property crimes (burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). Murder statistics for the Department's annual report are provided by the Detective Division, Crime Analysis Unit. All other statistics come from the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting "Monthly Summary Report" generated by the Data Systems Division.

UCR data are limited in that they measure only those crimes that are reported to the police. It is estimated that one-third to more than one-half of the crimes that actually occur never get reported. Still, the UCR provides a consistent measure of reported crime levels over time.

Total Index Crimes
1987-1996



Violent Crimes

Murder. The willful killing of a person, or the death through negligence of another.

Criminal sexual assault. Broader than the traditional definition of "rape" (the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will), this category includes any sexual assault—completed or attempted, aggravated or non-aggravated—committed against any victim, female or male.

Robbery. The taking of or attempting to take anything of value from the care or custody of a person, by force or threat of force.

Aggravated assault. The intentional causing of serious bodily harm or attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or threat of serious bodily injury or death. This category includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery and attempted murder.

Property Crimes

Burglary. The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, or an attempt to do so.

Theft. The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud.

Motor vehicle theft. The unlawful taking of or attempt to take a motor vehicle.

Arson. The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn a house or other building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another.

Index Crimes — 1995/1996 Comparison

Offense	1995	1996	Percent Change
Murder	827	789	-4.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault – Total	2,896	2,752	-5.0%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	286	233	-18.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	2,610	2,519	-3.5%
Robbery – Total	30,086	26,860	-10.7%
Armed Robbery	17,527	15,846	-9.6%
Strongarmed Robbery	12,559	11,014	-12.3%
Aggravated Assault – Total	39,205	37,097	-5.4%
Gun	12,183	11,146	-8.5%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	9,125	8,757	-4.0%
Other Dangerous Weapon	16,680	16,109	-3.4%
Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	1,217	1,085	-10.8%
Burglary – Total	40,239	40,475	0.6%
Forcible Entry	28,690	28,981	1.0%
Unlawful Entry	8,830	8,636	-2.2%
Attempted Forcible Entry	2,719	2,858	5.1%
Theft	121,487	119,492	-1.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	36,197	34,091	-5.8%
Arson	1,241	1,560	25.7%
TOTAL	272,178	263,116	-3.3%



Index Crimes by Police District - 1996



Dist.	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	4	29	484	249	443	9,722	581	9	11,521
2	41	210	1,643	2,950	1,343	3,674	902	60	10,823
3	52	174	1,581	2,200	1,847	4,163	1,536	60	11,613
4	53	184	1,147	2,064	2,110	4,435	1,832	85	11,910
5	50	142	1,003	1,994	1,431	3,204	1,760	101	9,685
6	46	144	1,517	1,935	2,429	4,268	1,851	60	12,250
7	65	235	1,700	3,391	1,985	3,855	1,575	111	12,917
8	22	107	1,168	1,440	2,955	7,400	2,705	88	15,885
9	48	95	1,090	1,953	2,216	4,931	1,798	93	12,224
10	56	129	1,282	1,773	1,588	3,077	1,524	77	9,506
11	102	220	2,248	3,319	1,378	3,616	1,270	90	12,243
12	25	82	913	1,290	942	4,528	1,113	37	8,930
13	17	89	771	888	1,096	3,340	854	59	7,114

Note: Districts vary widely in geographic size and population. Therefore, direct district-to-district comparisons should be avoided.



Dist.	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
14	22	98	1,327	1,740	2,151	5,496	1,845	130	12,809
15	43	116	1,330	1,530	1,267	2,736	979	67	8,068
16	3	36	333	368	1,645	4,594	1,083	41	8,103
17	16	72	636	811	1,737	4,203	1,576	53	9,104
18	7	52	819	791	1,391	12,334	987	29	16,410
19	7	57	467	449	1,603	4,729	962	19	8,293
20	12	54	530	684	998	3,041	834	27	6,180
21	25	117	882	879	1,001	4,784	1,095	39	8,822
22	18	74	680	1,002	1,304	3,040	1,126	50	7,294
23	10	52	594	635	795	3,754	670	8	6,518
24	16	78	867	950	1,740	4,462	1,159	52	9,324
25	29	106	1,848	1,812	3,080	6,106	2,474	115	15,570
TOTAL	789	2,752	26,860	37,097	40,475	119,492	34,091	1,560	263,116

Note: Districts vary widely in geographic size and population. Therefore, direct district-to-district comparisons should be avoided.



Violent vs. Property Crimes

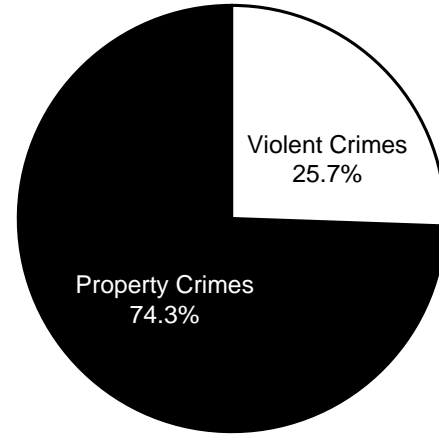


Violent index crimes are those committed directly against a person, while property index crimes are those in which no person is directly harmed or threatened by the offender.

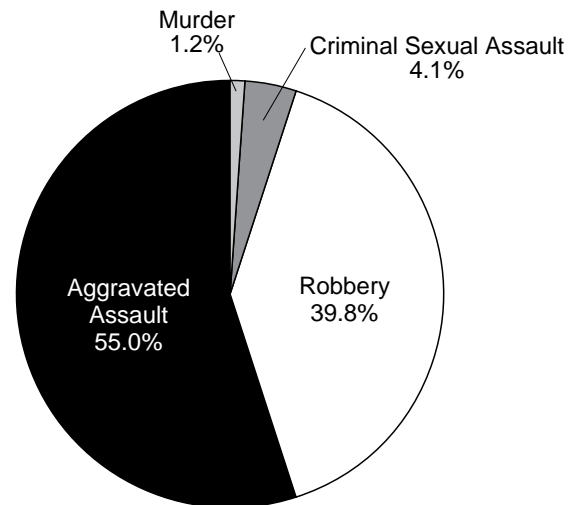
Violent crimes accounted for 26 percent of all 1996 index crimes reported in Chicago. This percentage has remained fairly stable over time; it was only slightly higher in 1996 than in 1987.

In 1996, aggravated assault and robbery accounted for almost 95 percent of violent crimes. Murder accounted for just over 1 percent. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 61 percent of reported property incidents. In fact, theft accounted for approximately 45 percent of all index crimes reported in 1996.

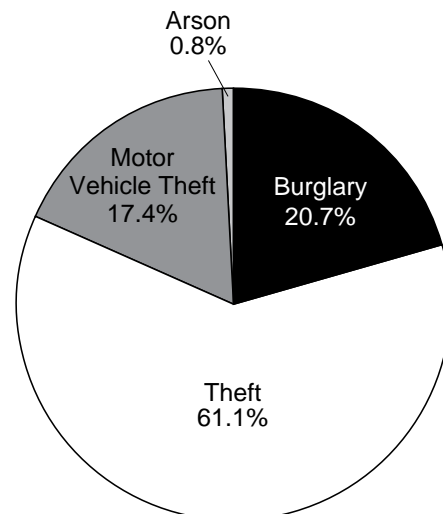
1996 Violent vs. Property Crimes



1996 Violent Crimes



1996 Property Crimes

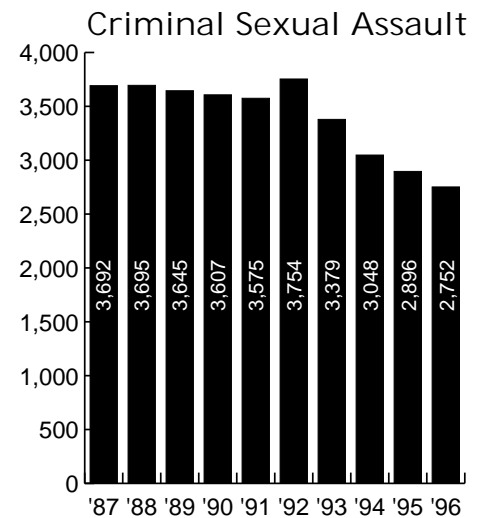
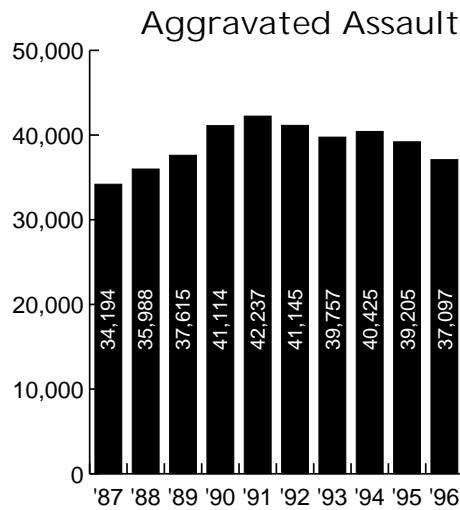
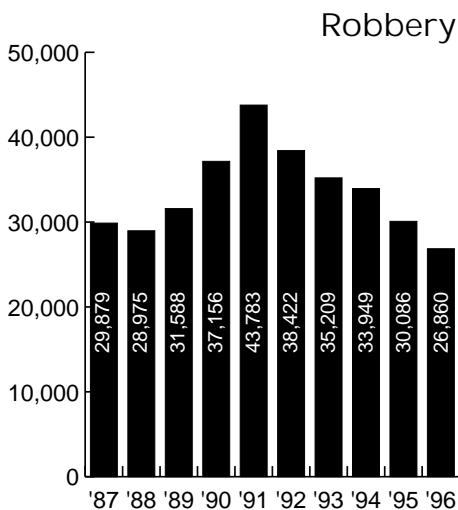
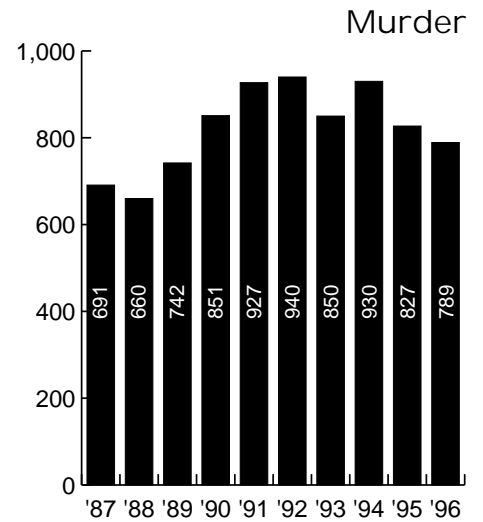




Violent Crimes

After generally increasing from 1986 through 1991, total violent crime decreased steadily from 1992 through 1996. The 6,749 violent crimes reported in 1996 represented a decline of more than 25 percent from the 1991 peak of 90,522 offenses.

Individual violent crime categories followed different patterns over the 10-year period. Murder varied the most, while criminal sexual assault showed an almost steady decline over the 10 years. Robbery offenses showed the greatest decline over the last five years—more than 38 percent.



Violent Crimes: Murder

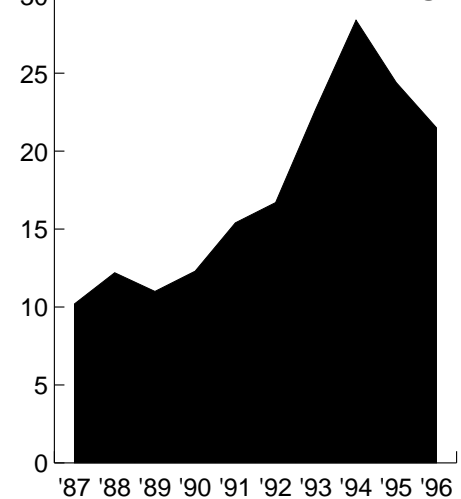


Murders decreased by 4.6 percent between 1995 and 1996, and the 789 murders committed in 1996 is a seven-year low.

Of the 1996 murders whose cause could be determined, over one-third were gang-related. Altercations, organized criminal activity involving narcotics, domestic situations, and robbery and burglary were the next most common causes of murders committed in 1996.

Among persons arrested for murder, the proportion who were under age 18 has decreased over the last two years. The 1996 figure is 7 percentage points less than the 1994 high of 28 percent.

Murder Arrests,
Percentage of Offenders
Under 18 Years of Age



Relationship between Offender and Victim

	1995	1996
Marriage or Cohabitation	14	18
Other familial (blood or legal relationship)	37	30
Romantic relationship	35	26
Business relationship	6	5
Other relationships (includes non-romantic friends, neighbors, etc)	264	257
No relationship	207	148
Relationship not established	264	305
TOTAL	827	789

Causative Factors

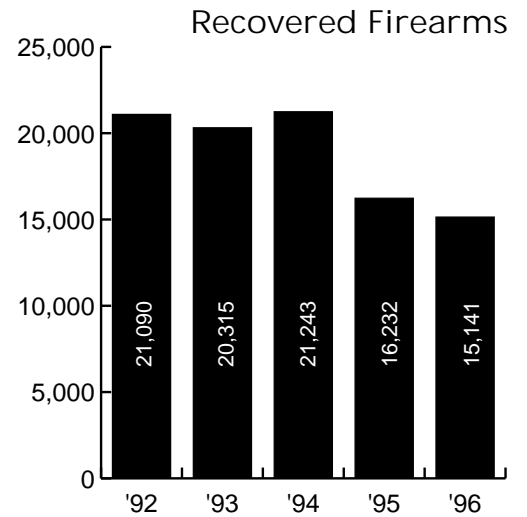
	1995	1996
Street gangs	212	223
Altercations	131	108
Organized criminal activity/narcotics	106	83
Robbery, burglary	83	57
Domestic	62	70
Sex offense	7	4
Careless use of weapons	4	4
Other	87	68
SUBTOTAL	692	617
Undetermined	135	172
TOTAL	827	789



The number of homicides committed with a firearm decreased in both 1995 and 1996. Still, firearms accounted for more than 75 percent of the weapons used in the commission of murder in 1996. Of these, 521, or more than 87 percent, were determined to be handguns.

The decrease in firearm violence—both homicides and non-lethal shootings—has coincided with a decrease in the number of firearms recovered by police. Firearm recoveries declined 6.7 percent between 1995 and 1996.

Of the 15,141 firearms recovered in 1996, 379 (2.5 percent) were classified as assault weapons. While firearm recoveries were down overall, recoveries of assault weapons increased more than 18 percent between 1995 and 1996.



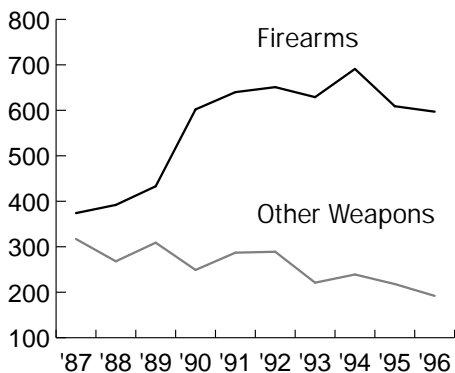
Assault Weapons Recovered

	1995	1996
Intratec Weapons	206	238
AK 47s/SKS	50	73
Cobray SWD	34	41
Uzis	18	18
Colt AR 15	8	6
Street Sweepers	4	3
Total	320	379

Weapons Used in Commission of Murder

	1995	1996
Firearms—Total	609	597
Handguns	523	521
Shotguns	17	7
Rifles	14	4
Unknown Firearm Type	55	65
Cutting Instruments	85	80
Other Object or Substances	68	64
Hands, Feet or Fists	65	48
TOTAL	827	789

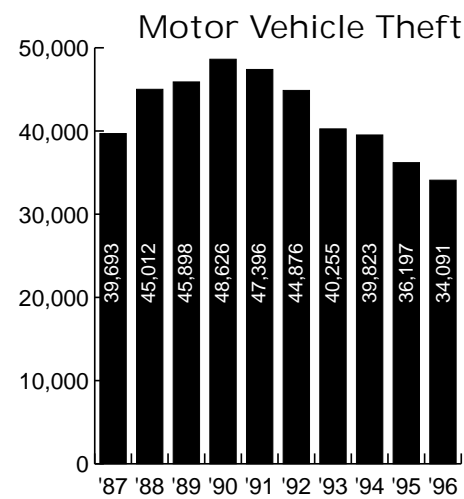
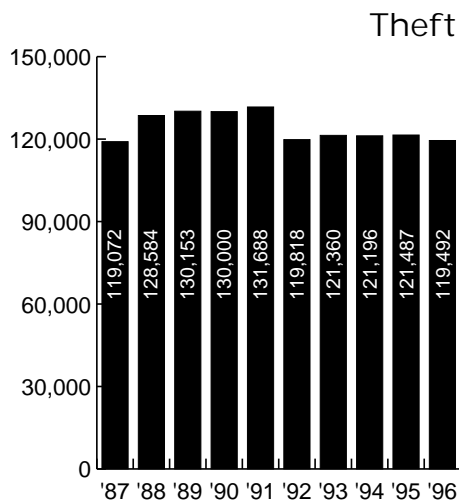
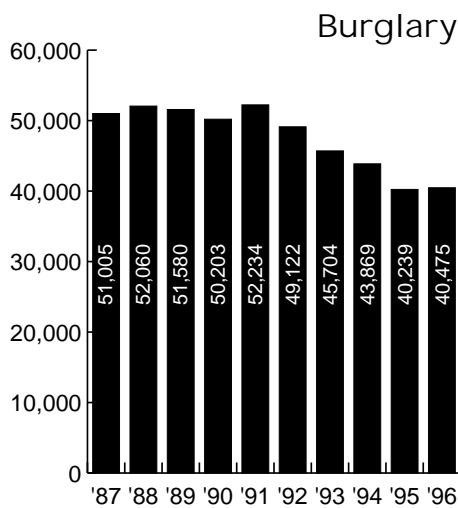
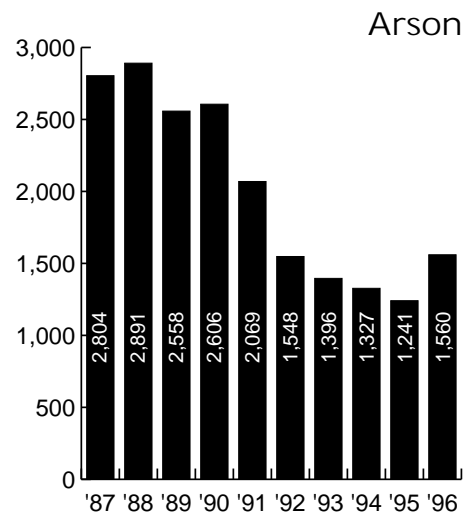
Murder Offenses by Weapon Type



Property Crimes



In 1995, three of the four property index crimes—burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson—had reached 10-year lows. In 1996, motor vehicle theft continued to decline, by 5.8 percent. It was the sixth consecutive year in which motor vehicle theft declined. Arson was up by almost 26 percent (although it remained well below the annual totals of the late 1980s), and burglary was essentially unchanged. Theft declined by 1.6 percent in 1996.



The number of vehicles reported stolen in Chicago declined by almost 5 percent between 1995 and 1996, while the number of attempted thefts declined by almost 18 percent. The decrease in stolen vehicles may in part explain the 10 percent decrease in recovered stolen vehicles between 1995 and 1996.

In motor vehicle thefts, clearance rates tend to be low. Because many stolen vehicles are quickly stripped and abandoned or set on fire after a "joy ride," recovery of the vehicle may give little indication of the offender. With the help of Information Collection for Automated Mapping (ICAM) technology, Chicago Police can track the recovery location of vehicles and analyze the data to help determine the possible location of "chop shops" or offenders.



Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor Vehicle Thefts	1995	1996	% change
Actual thefts	33,371	31,769	-4.8%
Attempted thefts	2,826	2,326	-17.7%
Recovered Stolen Motor Vehicles	1995	1996	% change
Total Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered	35,236	31,583	-10.4%
Recovered in Chicago	32,438	29,163	-10.1%
Recovered outside Chicago	2,798	2,420	-13.5%
Vehicles Stolen Outside Chicago and Recovered Within the City	4,651	4,357	-6.3%

Domestic Violence



The Chicago Police Department identifies domestic violence crimes as those incidents committed by intimate partners—spouses, ex-spouses and boyfriends/girlfriends. There were 70 domestic violence homicides in 1996, compared to 62 in 1995. The 45,772 domestic-related crimes reported in 1996 represent a 5 percent increase over 1995. With 31,599 reports filed, simple battery accounted for 69 percent of the 1996 offenses reported. The highest percentage of victimization existed in the “girlfriend” category; 58 percent of all domestic-related incidents involved girlfriends as victims.



Domestic Violence Incidents

Offense	Type Of Victim:		Wife		Husband		Former Wife	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Agg. Battery/Firearm (F)	24	19	11	19	0	0		
Agg. Battery/Knife or Other Weapon (F)	407	386	276	238	16	27		
Agg. Battery/Hand or Feet (F)	37	28	8	9	2	5		
Battery/Simple	7,427	7,752	1,217	1,262	300	320		
Agg. Assault/Firearm	167	143	29	25	12	12		
Agg. Assault/Knife or Other Weapon	258	289	101	93	15	24		
Assault/Simple	1,090	1,190	225	226	163	131		
Stalking/Agg. or Simple (F)	59	50	4	10	11	22		
Criminal Damage to Property or Vehicle	301	316	189	184	77	69		
Violation of Order of Protection	577	568	97	90	110	132		
Violation of Bail Bond	34	43	1	4	0	2		
TOTAL	10,381	10,784	2,158	2,160	706	744		

(F) Denotes felony offense.

**Domestic-Related
Emergency Calls for Service ***

Month	Calls
January	16,479
February	18,004
March	20,094
April	19,128
May	20,367
June	22,588
July	22,173
August	22,471
September	19,788
October	19,452
November	18,602
December	20,042
TOTAL	239,188

* The Office of Emergency Communications was fully operational as of January 10, 1996. These data do not include Zone 6 prior to that date.

**Number of Persons Charged,
Domestic-Related Statutes**

Offense	Number Charged
Domestic Battery (720 ILCS 5/12-3.2)	18,304
Violation of Order of Protection (720 ILCS 5/12-30)	1,072
Aggravated Stalking (720 ILCS 5/12-74) (F)	45
Stalking (720 ILCS 5/12-7.3) (F)	30
TOTAL	19,451

(F) Denotes felony offense.

Note: The Illinois Compiled Statutes have a very limited number of statutes that are exclusively applicable to domestic violence incidents.

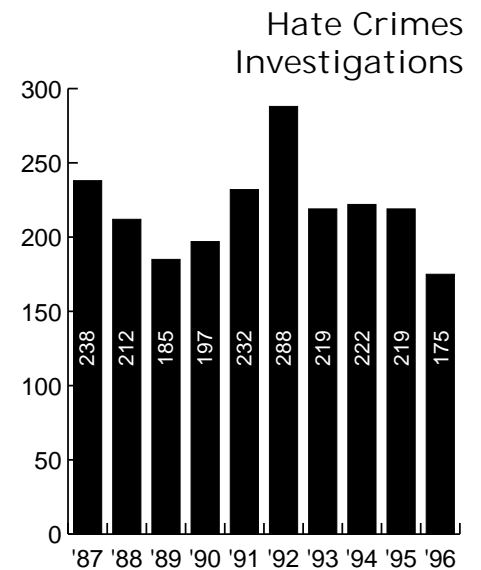
Former Husband		Girlfriend		Boyfriend		Total	
1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
7	2	73	64	24	29	139	133
10	13	1,541	1,497	905	935	3,155	3,096
0	1	117	108	24	14	188	165
65	75	18,128	19,555	2,654	2,635	29,791	31,599
3	0	395	359	68	80	674	619
7	5	467	504	181	200	1,029	1,115
34	37	1,930	2,095	399	441	3,841	4,120
4	0	188	118	28	21	294	221
44	42	1,505	1,616	648	824	2,764	3,051
16	24	628	627	100	91	1,528	1,532
0	0	36	68	1	4	72	121
190	199	25,008	26,611	5,032	5,274	43,475	45,772

Hate Crimes



Hate crimes are those committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability or national origin of an individual or group. The 175 reported hate crimes in 1996 is the lowest since the Department began keeping such records, in 1986. The greatest decline (48 percent) was in hate crime based on sexual orientation. As in past years, the most common motive for hate crime in 1996 was racial bias— against both minority and non-minority victims. The most common hate crimes in 1996 were criminal damage to property, assault, and battery. These constituted 77 percent of all 1996 hate crimes.

For more detailed information regarding hate crimes in Chicago, see the Department's report, [Hate Crimes In Chicago: 1996](#).



Hate Crimes Investigations by Motive

	1995	1996	Percent Change
Race	130	114	-12.3%
Religion	31	25	-19.4%
National origin	26	20	-23.1%
Sexual orientation	31	16	-48.4%
Gender/Disability	1	0	—
TOTAL	219	175	-20.1%



Crimes Against Senior Citizens

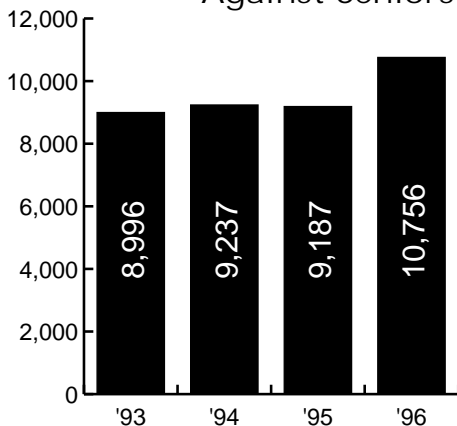
The Chicago Police Department recognizes the special needs and concerns of senior and disabled citizens. In 1996, the number of crimes against seniors increased almost 17 percent. The Department offers many services to assist seniors and persons with disabilities, including victim contact, referral and counseling, emergency identification bracelets and well-being checks.

Senior and Disabled Citizens Services

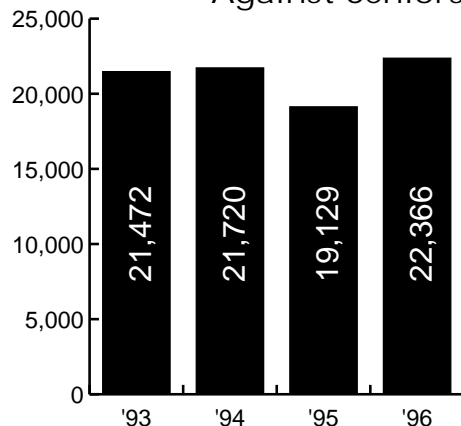
Station Inquiries	33,176
Senior Citizens Counseled	28,831
Victims Contacted	23,492
Well-Being Checks of Senior Citizens	18,114
Community Agency Contacts	7,315
Senior Citizens Referred	9,159
Field Operations	9,628
Community Meetings Attended	2,474
Service to Persons with Disabilities	2,120
Emergency Identification Bracelets Registered	1,440
Programs Presented	930
Senior Advisory Council Meetings	288



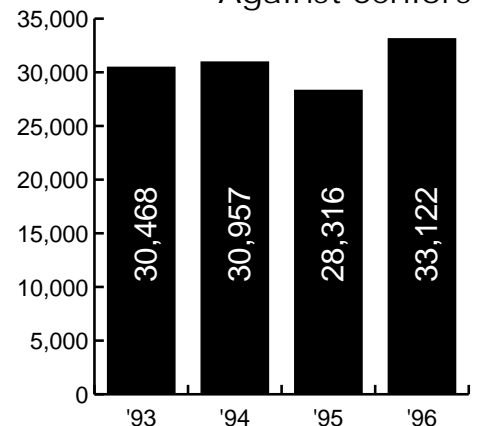
Violent Crimes Against Seniors



Property Crimes Against Seniors



Total Crimes Against Seniors



Arrest Data



Nearly one quarter of reported index crimes were cleared in 1996, almost the same percent as in 1995. Individual

crime categories had either relatively high or relatively low clearance rates in both years. Among the crimes most likely to

Index Arrests and Clearances - 1995

	Offenses	Clearances*	Percent Cleared	Arrests**
Murder	827	511	61.8%	872
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	2,896	1,669	57.6%	546
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	286	140	49.0%	
Criminal Sexual Assault	2,610	1,529	58.6%	
Robbery - Total	30,086	5,540	18.4%	3,796
Armed Robbery	17,527	2,684	15.3%	
Strongarmed Robbery	12,559	2,856	22.7%	
Aggravated Assault - Total	39,205	21,544	55.0%	7,279
Gun	12,183	5,636	46.3%	
Knife or Cutting Instrument	9,125	6,332	69.4%	
Other Dangerous Weapon	16,680	8,835	53.0%	
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	1,217	741	60.9%	
Burglary - Total	40,239	4,332	10.8%	4,479
Forcible Entry	28,690	2,922	10.2%	
Unlawful Entry	8,830	1,028	11.6%	
Attempted Forcible Entry	2,719	382	14.0%	
Theft	121,487	27,109	22.3%	32,354
Motor Vehicle Theft	36,197	5,237	14.5%	7,939
Arson	1,241	235	18.9%	186
TOTAL	272,178	66,177	24.3%	57,451

* Solution of crime. One arrest, death or other event may result in one or more clearances.

** Arrests may be for crimes committed in other years.



Index Arrests and Clearances - 1995/1996 Comparison

be cleared were murder, criminal sexual assault, and aggravated assault. Those less likely to be cleared included burglary, motor

vehicle theft, robbery, arson, and theft. Index arrests increased by more than 3 percent between 1995 and 1996.

Index Arrests and Clearances - 1996

	Offenses	Clearances*	Percent Cleared	Arrests**
Murder	789	426	54.0%	767
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	2,752	1,490	54.1%	457
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	233	111	47.6%	
Criminal Sexual Assault	2,519	1,379	54.7%	
Robbery - Total	26,860	5,051	18.8%	3,279
Armed Robbery	15,846	2,524	15.9%	
Strongarmed Robbery	11,014	2,527	22.9%	
Aggravated Assault - Total	37,097	20,584	55.5%	8,182
Gun	11,146	5,104	45.8%	
Knife or Cutting Instrument	8,757	6,117	69.9%	
Other Dangerous Weapon	16,109	8,750	54.3%	
Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	1,085	613	56.5%	
Burglary - Total	40,475	3,976	9.8%	4,350
Forcible Entry	28,981	2,666	9.2%	
Unlawful Entry	8,636	926	10.7%	
Attempted Forcible Entry	2,858	384	13.4%	
Theft	119,492	26,373	22.1%	33,548
Motor Vehicle Theft	34,091	4,944	14.5%	8,566
Arson	1,560	318	20.4%	174
TOTAL	263,116	63,162	24.0%	59,323

* Solution of crime. One arrest, death or other event may result in one or more clearances.

** Arrests may be for crimes committed in other years.

Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender - 1996



Offense Classification	Age: < 18		18-20		21-24	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01a) *	158	7	194	6	144	8
Manslaughter by negligence (01b)	2	0	3	0	4	1
Criminal sexual assault (02) *	155	4	36	0	43	0
Robbery (03) *	1,068	133	445	24	441	40
Aggravated assault (04) *	1,479	440	876	157	919	151
Burglary - breaking or entering (05) *	1,209	56	452	16	367	23
Larceny - theft (except for motor vehicle) (06) *	4,037	1,896	1,783	795	2,287	933
Motor vehicle theft (07) *	2,568	397	1,467	213	986	190
Other assaults (08)	5,888	2,255	3,567	824	5,100	854
Arson (09) *	53	9	16	3	18	2
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	12	6	12	7	29	32
Fraud (11)	32	12	46	12	56	39
Embezzlement (12)	2	0	0	0	0	1
Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing (13)	139	10	74	9	68	7
Vandalism (14)	3,443	430	1,380	136	1,129	144
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	1,617	290	1,110	40	1,012	33
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	59	34	146	203	384	706
Sex offenses (17) **	280	15	200	14	249	19
Drug abuse violations—total (18)	10,381	675	7,780	569	6,695	973
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (18a)	263	13	183	13	179	29
Marijuana (18b)	3,209	183	2,912	174	2,201	174
Synthetic narcotics (18c)	13	1	4	1	6	0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (18d)	6,896	478	4,681	381	4,309	770
Gambling—total (19)	1,013	10	662	6	389	3
Bookmaking (horse and sport book) (19a)	2	0	3	0	2	0
Numbers and lottery (19b)	0	0	1	0	0	0
All other gambling (19c)	1,011	10	658	6	387	3
Offenses against family and children (20)	21	13	28	29	22	67
Driving under the influence (21)	25	2	163	1	441	11
Liquor laws (22)	852	178	876	71	241	19
Disorderly conduct (24)	15,202	1,837	11,470	761	9,312	730
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	8,943	1,285	5,072	466	4,180	678
TOTAL	58,638	9,994	37,858	4,362	34,516	5,664

Note: Numbers in parentheses in the offense classification category refer to FBI arrest classification numbers.

* Indicates index crimes.

** Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.

25-44		45+		TOTAL		TOTAL	Offense Classification
M	F	M	F	M	F		
183	32	30	5	709	58	767	Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01a) *
6	2	2	0	17	3	20	Manslaughter by negligence (01b)
189	4	26	0	449	8	457	Criminal sexual assault (02) *
979	98	48	3	2,981	298	3,279	Robbery (03) *
2,741	591	758	70	6,773	1,409	8,182	Aggravated assault (04) *
1,946	116	164	1	4,138	212	4,350	Burglary - breaking or entering (05) *
14,730	4,286	2,335	466	25,172	8,376	33,548	Larceny - theft (except for motor vehicle) (06) *
2,023	507	201	14	7,245	1,321	8,566	Motor vehicle theft (07) *
19,962	3,205	3,536	348	38,053	7,486	45,539	Other assaults (08)
44	17	7	5	138	36	174	Arson (09) *
147	98	13	7	213	150	363	Forgery and counterfeiting (10)
300	127	63	16	497	206	703	Fraud (11)
0	1	0	0	2	2	4	Embezzlement (12)
254	36	34	3	569	65	634	Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing
3,166	750	497	54	9,615	1,514	11,129	Vandalism (14)
1,623	159	342	14	5,704	536	6,240	Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)
1,869	3,904	385	90	2,843	4,937	7,780	Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)
1,011	79	269	1	2,009	128	2,137	Sex offenses (17) **
18,388	4,795	2,273	374	45,517	7,386	52,903	Drug abuse violations—total (18)
762	226	139	17	1,526	298	1,824	Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (18a)
2,750	401	245	44	11,317	976	12,293	Marijuana (18b)
9	3	2	0	34	5	39	Synthetic narcotics (18c)
14,867	4,165	1,887	313	32,640	6,107	38,747	Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (18d)
410	13	137	4	2,611	36	2,647	Gambling—total (19)
15	1	6	1	28	2	30	Bookmaking (horse and sport book) (19a)
1	1	0	0	2	1	3	Numbers and lottery (19b)
394	11	131	3	2,581	33	2,614	All other gambling (19c)
104	234	11	12	186	355	541	Offenses against family and children (20)
1,748	79	412	12	2,789	105	2,894	Driving under the influence (21)
825	89	172	8	2,966	365	3,331	Liquor laws (22)
20,814	3,135	3,356	292	60,154	6,755	66,909	Disorderly conduct (24)
12,370	3,484	2,122	193	32,687	6,106	38,793	All other offenses (except traffic) (26)
105,832	25,841	17,193	1,992	254,037	47,853	301,890	

Note: Numbers in parentheses in the offense classification category refer to FBI arrest classification numbers.

* Indicates index crimes.

** Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.

Arrests by Offense Classification, Race and Gender - 1996



Offense Classification	Race:		White		Black		Native Am.		Asian	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01a) *	175	9	528	48	0	1	6	0		
Manslaughter by negligence (01b)	8	1	9	2	0	0	0	0		
Criminal sexual assault (02) *	84	1	361	7	1	0	3	0		
Robbery (03) *	714	69	2,258	229	1	0	8	0		
Aggravated assault (04) *	2,168	183	4,545	1,225	11	0	47	1		
Burglary - breaking or entering (05) *	1,363	70	2,746	142	4	0	25	0		
Larceny - theft (except for motor vehicle theft) (06) *	6,215	2,028	18,727	6,257	33	11	196	78		
Motor vehicle theft (07) *	1,584	283	5,622	1,036	4	1	35	1		
Other assaults (08)	12,625	1,531	24,986	5,913	70	13	360	28		
Arson (09) *	42	5	96	31	0	0	0	0		
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	62	27	143	122	0	0	8	1		
Fraud (11)	136	56	345	148	0	0	16	2		
Embezzlement (12)	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		
Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing (13)	200	12	360	53	1	0	8	0		
Vandalism (14)	3,955	397	5,575	1,106	15	6	69	5		
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	1,622	71	4,045	464	4	0	33	1		
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	1,402	1,489	1,367	3,427	4	6	69	15		
Sex offenses (17) **	749	31	1,235	96	3	0	21	1		
Drug abuse violations—total (18)	9,139	1,223	36,240	6,146	23	5	114	12		
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (18a)	171	19	1,352	279	0	0	3	0		
Marijuana (18b)	3,217	245	8,042	726	8	1	50	4		
Synthetic narcotics (18c)	9	1	25	4	0	0	0	0		
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (18d)	5,742	958	26,821	5,137	15	4	61	8		
Gambling—total (19)	172	6	2,417	30	0	0	22	0		
Bookmaking (horse and sport book) (19a)	16	1	8	1	0	0	4	0		
Numbers and lottery (19b)	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0		
All other gambling (19c)	156	5	2,407	28	0	0	18	0		
Offenses against family and children (20)	63	85	123	269	0	0	0	1		
Driving under the influence (21)	1,913	53	849	51	10	1	16	0		
Liquor laws (22)	1,621	218	1,325	143	5	1	14	3		
Disorderly conduct (24)	20,904	1,667	38,922	5,053	62	7	262	28		
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	9,822	1,750	22,594	4,297	28	18	234	40		
TOTAL	76,739	11,266	175,419	36,296	279	70	1,566	217		
Race total		88,005		211,715		349		1,783		

Note: Totals do not include a separate category of persons of Hispanic origin, since they may be of any race and are represented in other columns.

Note: Numbers in parentheses in the offense classification category refer to FBI arrest classification numbers.

* Indicates index crimes. ** Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.

Unknown		TOTAL		TOTAL	Hispanic		Offense Classification
M	F	M	F		M	F	
0	0	709	58	767	129	5	Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01a) *
0	0	17	3	20	1	0	Manslaughter by negligence (01b)
0	0	449	8	457	62	1	Criminal sexual assault (02) *
0	0	2,981	298	3,279	513	37	Robbery (03) *
2	0	6,773	1,409	8,182	1,443	113	Aggravated assault (04) *
0	0	4,138	212	4,350	795	30	Burglary - breaking or entering (05) *
1	2	25,172	8,376	33,548	3,114	1,027	Larceny - theft (except for motor vehicle theft) (06)*
0	0	7,245	1,321	8,566	1,088	159	Motor vehicle theft (07) *
12	1	38,053	7,486	45,539	6,868	798	Other assaults (08)
0	0	138	36	174	18	2	Arson (09) *
0	0	213	150	363	20	5	Forgery and counterfeiting (10)
0	0	497	206	703	30	18	Fraud (11)
0	0	2	2	4	0	0	Embezzlement (12)
0	0	569	65	634	139	6	Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing (13)
1	0	9,615	1,514	11,129	2,386	197	Vandalism (14)
0	0	5,704	536	6,240	1,164	42	Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)
1	0	2,843	4,937	7,780	649	349	Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)
1	0	2,009	128	2,137	399	12	Sex offenses (17) **
1	0	45,517	7,386	52,903	5,826	515	Drug abuse violations—total (18)
0	0	1,526	298	1,824	101	8	Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (18a)
0	0	11,317	976	12,293	2,251	141	Marijuana (18b)
0	0	34	5	39	6	0	Synthetic narcotics (18c)
1	0	32,640	6,107	38,747	3,468	366	Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (18d)
0	0	2,611	36	2,647	97	2	Gambling—total (19)
0	0	28	2	30	2	0	Bookmaking (horse and sport book) (19a)
0	0	2	1	3	0	0	Numbers and lottery (19b)
0	0	2,581	33	2,614	95	2	All other gambling (19c)
0	0	186	355	541	43	49	Offenses against family and children (20)
1	0	2,789	105	2,894	1,360	12	Driving under the influence (21)
1	0	2,966	365	3,331	1,182	122	Liquor laws (22)
4	0	60,154	6,755	66,909	15,498	802	Disorderly conduct (24)
9	1	32,687	6,106	38,793	6,058	673	All other offenses (except traffic) (26)
34	4	254,037	47,853	301,890	48,882	4,976	TOTAL
	38		301,890			53,858	

Note: Totals do not include a separate category of persons of Hispanic origin, since they may be of any race and are represented in other columns.

Note: Numbers in parentheses in the offense classification category refer to FBI arrest classification numbers.

* Indicates index crimes. ** Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.

Traffic Safety



The number of traffic crashes declined by approximately 1.5 percent between 1995 and 1996. And while the number of crashes resulting in a fatality remained nearly unchanged, the number of crashes involving personal injury declined by almost 15 percent. The total number of persons killed, both vehicle occupants and pedestrians, decreased by nearly 5 percent in 1996; persons injured decreased by almost 8 percent (including an almost 28 percent reduction in pedestrian injuries).

Crashes are caused by a multitude of factors. Failure to yield was the only factor which accounted for more than 10 percent of crashes reported in 1996. The most common type of fatal crash was a vehicle striking another vehicle (38.4 percent), followed closely by a vehicle striking a pedestrian (35.5 percent). Between 1995 and 1996, there was a 12 percent increase in traffic crashes caused by an intoxicated driver.

Fatal Crashes - 1996

Type	1996
Struck Motor Vehicle in Traffic	81
Struck Pedestrian	75
Struck Fixed Object	51
Other (struck bicyclist, struck by train, etc)	4
TOTAL	211

Traffic Crashes - 1995 & 1996

	1995	1996
Total Crashes	174,326	171,751
Fatal	212	211
Personal Injury	22,140	18,843
Property Damage	152,010	152,697
Total Fatalities	317	302
Occupant Fatalities	227	227
Pedestrian Fatalities	90	75
Total Persons Injured	32,757	30,216
Occupant Injuries	28,831	27,372
Pedestrian Injuries	3,926	2,844

Traffic Crash Causes - 1995 & 1996

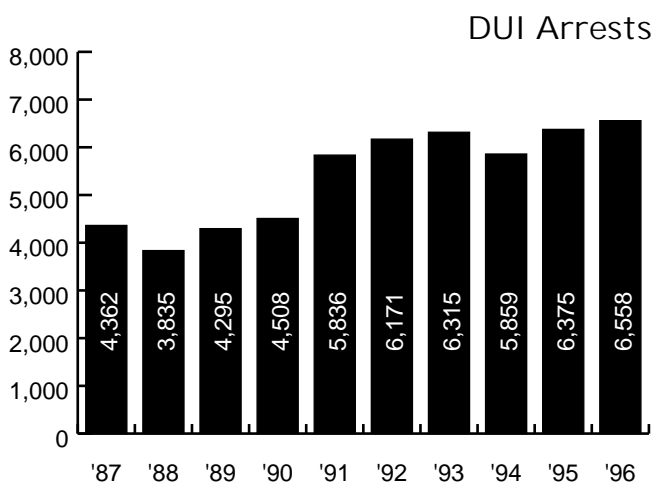
Cause	Number of Crashes	
	1995	1996
Failure to Yield	18,293	17,938
Following Too Closely	8,135	7,292
Too Fast for Conditions	6,751	5,596
Disregard Controls	5,244	4,714
Improper Turn	3,717	3,666
Improper Backing	3,409	3,399
Improper Lane Change	3,158	3,294
Driver Intoxicated	2,420	2,704
Improper Passing	1,540	1,631
Wrong Way/Side	1,744	1,512
Improper Parking	557	671
Evading Police Vehicle	324	368
Emergency Vehicle	302	299
Stopped School Bus	27	70
License Restrictions	24	46
Other Violations	11,026	19,822
Type A Crashes*	107,655	98,729
TOTAL	174,326	171,751

* Type A crashes are minor accidents which involve three or fewer vehicles and result in no injuries.

DUI arrests increased 2.9 percent between 1995 and 1996. The 1996 figure of 6,558 is the highest in the last 10 years.

Roadside safety checks are one method used by the Police Department to enforce drunk driving and other traffic safety laws. The Department selects a site for a check based on factors such as past DUI arrest activity, the proximity of alcohol-related businesses, and public safety considerations. Officers slow the traffic flow and stop cars at regular intervals, speaking with drivers and watching for signs of alcohol use and other violations.

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



Roadside Safety Checks - Citations Issued

Violations	1995	1996
Insurance Violations	430	593
Seat Belt/Child Restraints	357	467
License Violations*	353	408
Unsafe Vehicles	189	267
DUI Arrests	90	146
Open Liquor	72	83
Other Citations**	375	516
Total Citations Issued	1,866	2,480
Warnings Issued	582	340
Total Vehicles Checked	3,580	9,301
Total Checks***	12	17

Saturation Patrols - Citations Issued

Violations	1995	1996
Speeding	1,430	1,838
Seat Belt/Child Restraints	1,105	1,276
Insurance Violations	633	673
Unsafe Vehicles	475	466
License Violations*	377	346
DUI Arrest	143	87
Open Liquor	59	47
Other Citations**	1,524	1,329
Total Citations Issued	5,746	6,062
Warnings Issued	965	435
Total Patrols***	28	25

* Includes Suspended License, Revoked License, Failure to Carry or Produce, and No Drivers License

** Includes Failure to Obey Police, City Vehicle License Violations, State License Plate Violations, and all other citations issued, but not individually listed

*** Refers to the number of roadblocks/saturation patrols conducted throughout 1996.

Youth Division Activity



Enforcement activity by youth investigators increased in all categories in 1996. Index crime arrests increased more than 15 percent, while non-index crimes arrests increased 4.2 percent. Juvenile court warrant arrests increased 16.2 percent. The number of weapons recovered by youth investigators increased more than 36 percent.

All six types of Youth Division investigations decreased between 1995 and 1996. Missing persons cases decreased 4.1 percent, and child abuse cases decreased 4.6 percent.

Between 1995 and 1996, both school absentees (3.9 percent) and curfew violations (13.4 percent) issued by the Department declined. The number of cases directed to juvenile court decreased by 8.6 percent, while cases directed to criminal court declined 18.2 percent from 1995.



Enforcement Activity

	1995	1996
Juvenile Court Warrant Arrests	5,591	6,499
Juvenile Court Subpoenas Serviced	6,271	6,269
Weapons Recovered	446	607
Index Crime Arrests, Part I	873	1,005
Non-Index Crime Arrests, Part II	8,535	8,895

Investigations

	1995	1996
Missing Persons	25,763	24,698
Child Abandonment	235	226
Child Abuse (physical and sexual)	3,579	3,413
Sex Offenses - Family Related	1,078	1,064
Dependent/Neglected	1,206	1,057
Child Abduction - Family Related	810	723

Disposition of Juveniles Processed Within Department

	1995	1996
Total School Absentees	119,106	114,456
Youth Division School Absentees	50,905	49,764
Curfew Arrests	82,427	71,410
Community Adjustments*	45,928	39,999
Referred to Agencies	26,911	16,268
Referred to Parents	19,017	23,731
Directed to Juvenile Court	18,955	17,330
Directed to Criminal Court	274	224
Status Offenders†	1,253	1,151

* When a youth is taken into custody for a crime, he or she is turned over to a youth investigator, who determines whether the youth will be directed to court or released to a parent or guardian with a community adjustment. Community adjustments provide for follow-up assistance or counseling by a youth investigator or community agency.

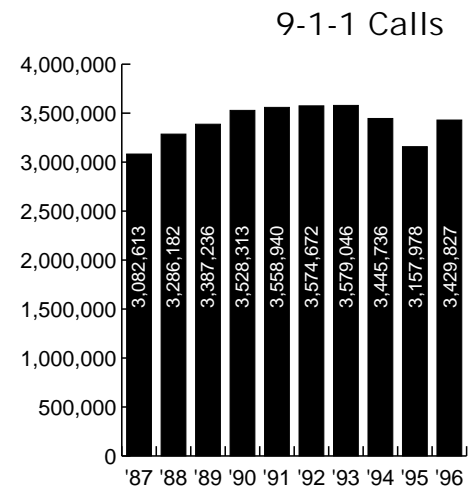
† Status offenses are those which, if committed by an adult, would not be crimes. These include running away truancy and possession of cigarettes or alcohol.

Note: Youths are defined as persons under 17 years of age.



Calls for Service

Calls to 9-1-1 increased steadily between 1987 and 1993, declined in 1994 and 1995, but increased again in 1996. The 1996 increase was more than 8 percent, which matched the 1995 decrease. Calls to the Department's seven-digit non-emergency number increased in 1996. And while the total number of burglar alarm dispatches continued to decrease in 1996 (down 21.8 percent between 1994 and 1995 and down 14.1 percent from 1995 to 1996), the percentage of false burglar alarms remained virtually unchanged (98.2 percent).



Incoming Calls Received

	1995	1996	% change
9-1-1	3,157,978	3,429,827	8.6%
Operator Lines (Admin, 1996)	686,990	426,521	-37.9%
Overflow Lines (Alarm, 1996)	6,476	8,141	25.7%
Non-Emergency			
— Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information	178,034	109,612	-38.4%
Non-Emergency — 312-746-6000	661,885	72,727	9.9%
TOTAL	4,691,363	4,701,373	0.2%

Other Communications

	1995	1996	% change
Patrol Dispatches	1,914,529	2,038,735	6.5%
Alternate Response Program (ARP) Calls	674,656	536,598	-20.5%
ARP Dispatches	164,695	155,438	-5.6%
ARP Case Reports	157,889	150,978	-4.4%
Foreign Language Line Calls Received	25,255	28,630	13.4%
Total Burglar Alarm Dispatches	245,870	211,273	-14.1%
False Alarm Percentage	98.6%	98.2%	-0.4%

Education and Training



The Education and Training Division trained six recruit classes in 1996, graduating 617 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. Recruits receive 785 hours of training and instruction in the academy followed by a 10-week field training program. Recruits are on probation until they reach their one year service anniversary.

The training academy also trained 193 recruits for other police agencies, including 47 recruits for the Chicago Housing Authority.

Each year, all sworn police personnel are required to pass a State of Illinois Course of Fire with their duty weapons and optional duty weapons (if applicable). Firearms training and qualification are conducted at each of the five area headquarters firing ranges and at the Training Academy.

Type of Training	Number of Trainees
Total Recruits	810
Chicago	617
Suburban Departments	146
Chicago Housing Authority (CHA)	47
In-Service	4,701
Specialized (outside agencies)	699
Pre-Service	466
Civilian	226
Retrainees	60
Total Firearms Training	23,913
Chicago	20,936
Outside agencies using range	2,977
TOTAL	30,875





Budget

The Police Department's 1996 appropriation totaled more than \$840 million—a 2.4 percent increase from the 1995 figure. Personnel costs represented more than 95 percent of the total budget in both years. Personnel costs, which include salaries, wages, and benefits for sworn and civilian employees, increased by almost 3 percent in 1996. Budget for travel, commodities, equipment, and employee medical expenses also increased slightly while appropriations for contractual services and physical exams decreased.

Annual Appropriations

	1995	1996
Personnel Services (salaries, wages etc.) ^(a)	\$783,573,413	\$805,531,233
Contractual Services ^(b)	12,608,520	12,180,913
Travel	38,755	45,849
Commodities ^(c)	6,598,768	6,875,050
Equipment (excluding capital equipment)	68,719	152,101
Improvements (buildings)	0	31,500
Contingencies	50,000	52,500
Employee Medical ^(d)	5,508,000	5,550,000
Physical Exams for Recruits and Promotions	2,440,000	1,529,036
Capital Equipment Note	10,237,050	8,753,693
TOTAL	\$821,123,225	\$840,701,875

(a) Includes Corporate, Midway and O'Hare funds

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

(c) Repair parts, material supplies, etc.

(d) Cost and administration of hospital and medical expenses for employees injured on duty who are not covered under workers compensation



Personnel



The Chicago Police Department is the second largest municipal police department in the United States (behind only New York City), and the largest of Chicago's city agencies. At the end of 1996, the Department had 17,231 members, an increase of 2.7 percent from the 1995 year-end total.

Personnel Strength

	1995	1996
Total Sworn*	13,324	13,468
Total Civilian**	2,340	2,641
Crossing Guards	1,116	1,122
TOTAL	16,780	17,231

Personnel by Gender - 1996

	Male	Female
Total Sworn*	10,940	2,528
Total Civilian**	1,140	1,501
Crossing Guards	56	1,066
TOTAL	12,136	5,095

Personnel by Race - 1996

	White	Black	Asian	Nat. Am.	Hisp.
Total Sworn*	8,595	3,404	119	32	1,318
Total Civilian**	921	1,431	55	9	225
Crossing Guards	395	622	4	1	100
TOTAL	9,911	5,457	178	42	1,643

Figures are as of December 2 of each year.

* Includes exempt positions

** Excludes crossing guards

1996 Salaries - Sworn Members

Title	Starting	Salary	Maximum
Superintendent		\$127,000	
First Deputy Superintendent		\$115,128	
Deputy Superintendent		\$109,320	
Chief	\$81,090		\$107,928
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	\$74,430		\$99,042
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	\$71,922		\$94,728
Captain	\$53,544		\$77,160
Lieutenant	\$48,618		\$71,700
Sergeant	\$42,978		\$64,146
Detective, Youth Investigator, Patrol Specialist	\$37,206		\$56,658
Police Officer	\$33,522		\$53,910





Fleet Inventory

The Electronics and Motor Maintenance Section is responsible for the purchase, repair, and general maintenance of all Department vehicles. The Department operates four garages to facilitate these activities. In 1996, the Department's fleet consisted of 3,595 pieces of equipment, including close to 1,500 marked squad cars.

1996 Fleet Inventory

Marked Squad Cars	1,483
Unmarked Squad Cars	1,372
Coverts	263
Motorcycles, All-Purpose Vehicles	168
Squadrols	88
Station Wagons	39
Prisoner Minivans	34
Utility Vehicles	28
Vans, R-trucks, Parts Trucks	28
Suburbans and Blazers	24
Trailers	24
Prisoner Vans	16
Canine Vans	15
Generators	8
Boats	5
TOTAL	3,595



Allegations of Misconduct

Allegations of misconduct by Department members are investigated by the Internal Affairs Division (IAD) or, in the case of complaints alleging excessive force, the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). A Complaint Register (CR) number is issued whenever a complaint is registered. Each complaint is investigated, and a determination is made as to whether there is sufficient evidence of wrongdoing to sustain the allegation and take disciplinary action.

Allegations	1995		1996	
	CR Issued	Sustained	CR Issued	Sustained
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,984	791	3,261	722
Civil Rights Violations	540	3	1,049	15
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	422	65	597	56
Verbal Abuse	730	14	591	26
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	661	29	575	133
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	276	60	459	84
Commission of a Crime	624	56	414	59
Civil Suits	60	1	116	0
Alcohol Abuse	33	13	29	16
Drug/Substance Abuse	36	36	27	39
Bribery/Official Corruption	33	1	21	3
Supervisory Responsibilities	7	20	12	29
TOTAL	6,406	1,089	7,151	1,182

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

Excessive Force Complaints (Office of Professional Standards)

	1995	1996
Complaints Retained by OPS	3,119	3,138
Complaint Registers Completed	3,079	3,216
Unfounded ^(a)	517	530
Exonerated ^(b)	51	35
Not Sustained ^(c)	2,267	2,382
Sustained ^(d)	244	269

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

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

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

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

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

Recommended Disciplinary Actions in All Sustained Cases — IAD and OPS*

	1995	1996
Reprimand	422	354
Suspended 1 to 5 Days	758	758
Suspended 6 to 15 Days	104	129
Suspended 16 to 30 Days	66	69
Suspended Over 30 Days	6	9
Separated from the Department	75	58
TOTAL	1,431	1,377
Resigned While Under Investigation	89	99

*Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.

For More Information

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about the Chicago Police
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The Chicago Police
Department's television
program, *CrimeWatch*,
showing the police and
community working together
for safer neighborhoods, airs
five times daily on cable
channels 23 and 49 at 1:30
a.m., 9:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m.,
7:30 p.m., and 11:30 p.m.
and on channel 38, WCFC,
every Saturday at 6:00 p.m.
New episodes are featured
every two weeks.

Visit the Department's
Community Policing
Home Page on the
World Wide Web at:
www.ci.chi.il.us