



# Chicago Police Department

## Annual Report 1998



**Mayor  
Richard M. Daley**

**Superintendent  
Terry G. Hillard**



# 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.

# **Annual Report 1998**

## **Chicago Police Department**



Prepared by

Chicago Police Department  
Research and Development Division

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# Superintendent's Message

**The very essence of CAPS is partnerships — between police and neighborhood residents, city agencies and businesses, churches and schools — all working together to overcome crime and neighborhood disorder.**

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Crime in Chicago is down for the seventh year in a row—the lowest total in more than a decade. This downward trend in reported crime coincides with the implementation of our unique version of community policing—the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy, or CAPS. While statistics help form one view of the success of our policing model, the pictures that best tell the story are those of the people working hand-in-hand to make and keep Chicago safe. So this year, in addition to the usual statistics, this report also presents a series of “snapshots” of just a few of the thousands of *real people* who are the reason our policing strategy continues to succeed.

These men and women work together with police opposing gang and drug activity, refusing to surrender to criminals. A range of new tools has proved successful in shutting down drug houses, demolishing abandoned buildings that foster crime, holding landlords accountable for illegal activity in their buildings, closing problem liquor stores and taverns, and providing safe passage for children on the way to and from school. New crime-mapping techniques are also helping police and citizens identify crime trends and anticipate problems.

Thanks to the help of other City agencies, we are making neighborhoods safer by improving lighting, trimming trees, removing abandoned cars and buildings, and erasing graffiti. By beautifying the City, we foster pride in our neighborhoods—and that makes us all less tolerant of criminal activity.

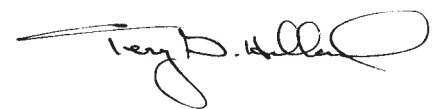
The CAPS partnership extends beyond efforts by the police, City agencies, and individuals. Collective participation by businesses, community organizations and church groups have helped form the foundation essential for grass root problem solving.

All of these efforts are making a big difference in our neighborhoods. Standing together against crime, we have put the criminals on notice that we will not hide in fear, we will not back down, and we will not accept their assaults on our quality of life.

Our work is far from over. There are still too many gangs in our communities, too many drug dealers trying to poison our children, too many guns on our streets, and too many victims in the emergency rooms and cemeteries. We continue to meet these challenges in new ways—from our groundbreaking lawsuit against gun dealers and manufacturers, to major undercover operations aimed at building federal-style conspiracy cases against drug-dealing street gangs. Our latest anti-crime program, the Distressed Neighborhoods Initiative, has already helped in several of Chicago's most troubled communities. This program is designed to reclaim specific neighborhoods, revitalize the community and maintain the community to insure that problems do not return. This gives the community a new lease on life.

We will need to work harder. More importantly, we need to continue to work together. This requires us to trust one another as true partners for a better Chicago. This, of course, is the essence of CAPS—partnerships—partnerships between police and neighborhood residents, City agencies and businesses, churches and schools—all working together to overcome crime and neighborhood disorder.

Each year more and more Chicagoans participate in a wide range CAPS programs and events. To all members of the community, I say, “We need you; join us; work with us. We can make a difference. Together we can make *your* neighborhood a safer more liveable place.”



**“The partnership between citizens and police is stronger than ever before and it’s going to get better as more and more people get involved and see the positive results we achieve when we work together.” — Superintendent Terry G. Hillard**

# Community Policing

**Fig. 1a. Beat Community Meeting Attendance**

	1997	1998	% change
Total Meetings	2,699	2,725	1.0%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	225	227	0.9%
Total Attendees	64,221	65,620	2.2%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	5,352	5,468	2.2%
Average Attendees Per Meeting	24	24	0.0%

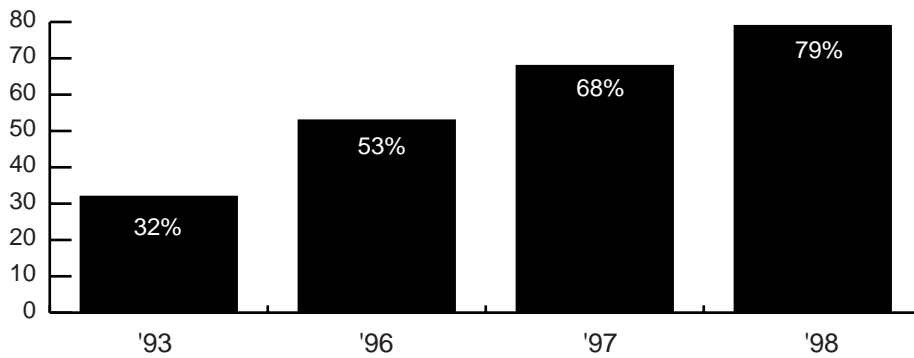
**Fig. 1b. Court Advocacy Cases Tracked**

	1997	1998	% change
Total Cases	3,004	3,398	13.1%
Average Number of Monthly Cases	250	283	13.3%
Total Volunteers	5,158	4,750	-7.9%
Average Monthly Volunteers	430	396	-7.9%

The number of beat community meetings in 1998 essentially remained at their 1997 levels, while attendance increased by 2 percent. The average number of attendees per meeting remained the same. Although more Court Advocacy cases were tracked in 1998 than 1997 (13 percent), there were fewer court Advocacy volunteers involved (-8 percent).

Awareness of CAPS among Chicago residents has shown a steady increase, from 32 percent in the prototype year (when the strategy was pilot tested in five districts) to 79 percent in the fifth year of full program implementation. The increase has been consistent across demographic segments—race, gender and age. Between 65 and 87 percent of each segment related to one of these categories was aware of CAPS in 1998. In jurisdictions which have implemented a community policing strategy, it is more common to find substantial differences in awareness of the strategy across demographic segments.

**Fig. 1c. CAPS Awareness - 1993, 1996-1998**



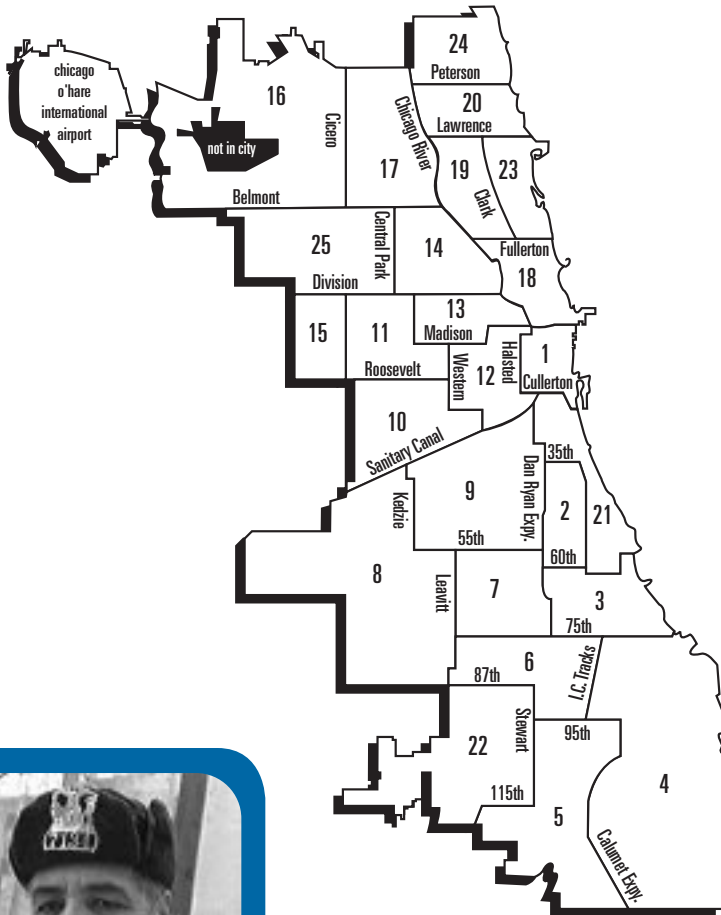
# Chicago Police Districts

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

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

**Fig. 2a. Police Districts/Areas**



**Fig. 2b. Police District Land Areas**

District	Land Area (sq. 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 Pullman	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>228.13</b>	



*"That's how we get things done . . . with help from the citizens."  
— Officer John Grooms*



Fig. 3. 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,263,524</b>	<b>1,087,711</b>	<b>104,118</b>	<b>7,064</b>	<b>321,309</b>	<b>2,783,726</b>	<b>545,852</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>

\* 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, based on 1990 Census figures. District populations are estimated from Census tract-level data. Due to rounding errors, district figures do not add to citywide totals.



"If we work together, we can stop gangs and violence."  
— Maria Alverado, Student

# Crime Trends

For the seventh year in a row, reported index crime declined in Chicago. The decline of 3 percent in 1998 followed a decrease of 1 percent in 1997, 3 percent in 1996, 4 percent in 1995, and 1 percent in 1994. Overall, reported index crime declined by 8.5 percent in the five years between 1994 and 1998, corresponding to a compound annual rate of 2 percent. The 253,608 index crimes reported in 1998 was the lowest total in more than a decade.

## Crime types, District trends

Six of the eight part one crime categories decreased between 1997 and 1998. These were murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Arson and burglary showed relatively large decreases of 17 and 11 percent respectively, while the

remaining categories showed moderate decreases of 5 to 9 percent. The two categories which did not decrease— theft and aggravated assault/battery—were essentially stable between 1997 and 1998.

As in previous years, 1998 property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by a ratio of approximately 3:1.

Reported index crime decreased in 19 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in 4 districts, and remained stable in 2 others (less than 1 percent change). Among the districts that had an increase, the average increase was 4 percent. Among the districts that experienced a decrease, the average decrease was 5 percent.

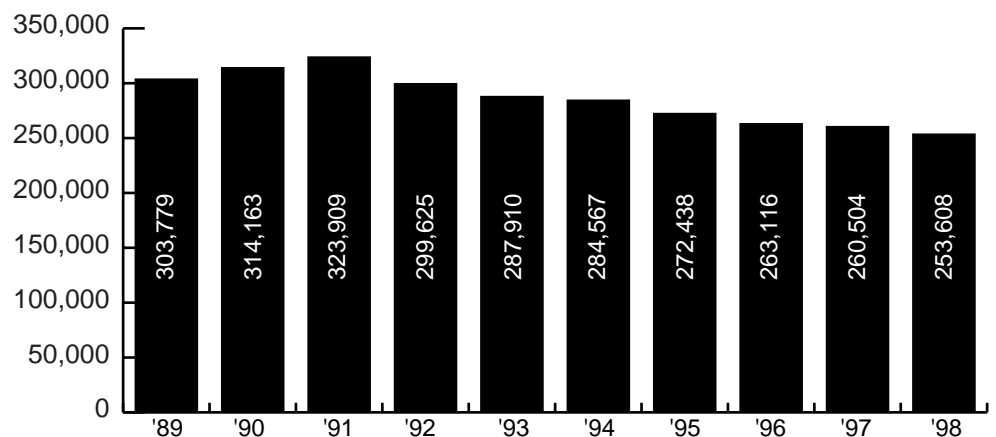
## About the Uniform Crime Reports

Many of the statistics in this report reflect Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data for the calendar years 1997 and 1998 (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/battery) 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. Nationally, it is estimated that one-third to more than one-half of the crimes that actually occur never get reported. Annual changes in the UCR may therefore reflect a real change in the incidence of crime, a change in victims' reporting behavior, or a combination of the two.

**Fig. 4a. Total Index Crimes 1989-1998**



*"Our beat meetings are very productive and average about forty-five people per meeting."* — Larry Wozniak, Beat Facilitator

**Fig. 4b. Index Crimes**

	1997	1998	% Chg
Murder	759	703	-7.4%
<hr/>			
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	2,545	2,387	-6.2%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	268	257	-4.1%
Criminal Sexual Assault	2,277	2,130	-6.5%
<hr/>			
Robbery - Total	25,289	23,117	-8.6%
Armed Robbery	15,285	14,018	-8.3%
Strongarm Robbery	10,004	9,099	-9.0%
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Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	36,519	36,740	0.6%
Gun	11,249	11,244	0.0%
Knife or cutting instrument	8,382	8,545	1.9%
Other dangerous weapon	15,922	15,649	-1.7%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	966	1,302	34.8%
<hr/>			
Burglary - Total	40,632	36,009	-11.4%
Forcible Entry	29,363	25,666	-12.6%
Unlawful Entry	8,385	8,060	-3.9%
Attempted Forcible Entry	2,884	2,283	-20.8%
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Theft	119,609	121,537	1.6%
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Motor Vehicle Theft	33,607	31,826	-5.3%
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Arson	1,544	1,289	-16.5%
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>260,504</b>	<b>253,608</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>

**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 prop-

erty or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud.

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

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

**Violent 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/battery.** 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.



“I can say, ‘I did this.’ I wanted to help. I wanted to come in and try to make a change. This is my community and I wanted to leave this for my children.”  
— Belinda Henderson, CAPS Community Partner

Fig. 4c. Index Crimes By Police District

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	7	25	409	245	381	9,800	595	2	<b>11,464</b>
2	46	172	1,331	2,836	1,125	3,541	921	38	<b>10,010</b>
3	41	135	1,360	2,120	1,755	4,415	1,438	61	<b>11,325</b>
4	37	124	997	2,150	1,889	4,437	1,599	75	<b>11,308</b>
5	34	131	915	2,162	1,261	3,289	1,329	59	<b>9,180</b>
6	37	142	1,466	2,007	1,968	5,094	1,739	54	<b>12,507</b>
7	56	178	1,308	3,219	1,860	4,178	1,376	83	<b>12,258</b>
8	37	125	1,131	1,450	2,907	7,183	2,421	70	<b>15,324</b>
9	56	107	987	1,855	2,015	4,856	1,471	86	<b>11,433</b>
10	36	106	1,038	1,729	1,162	3,125	1,518	51	<b>8,765</b>
11	71	151	1,609	2,963	1,068	3,377	1,380	74	<b>10,693</b>
12	26	67	604	1,230	739	4,408	1,032	32	<b>8,138</b>
13	20	54	616	832	944	3,415	830	35	<b>6,746</b>
14	30	88	1,266	1,705	2,297	6,100	1,744	86	<b>13,316</b>
15	45	115	1,204	1,700	1,209	2,673	1,034	70	<b>8,050</b>
16	5	34	324	399	1,580	4,641	1,103	43	<b>8,129</b>
17	9	77	620	784	1,458	4,187	1,305	67	<b>8,507</b>
18	7	51	713	815	1,385	12,579	971	10	<b>16,531</b>
19	4	36	449	470	1,656	4,952	848	26	<b>8,441</b>
20	5	53	377	565	696	2,878	621	33	<b>5,228</b>
21	13	79	691	1,049	819	5,149	995	21	<b>8,816</b>
22	25	83	662	1,041	1,051	2,974	1,139	42	<b>7,017</b>
23	3	39	461	541	631	3,937	629	12	<b>6,253</b>
24	19	67	858	912	1,463	3,917	882	42	<b>8,160</b>
25	34	148	1,721	1,961	2,690	6,432	2,906	117	<b>16,009</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>23,117</b>	<b>36,740</b>	<b>36,009</b>	<b>121,537</b>	<b>31,826</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>253,608</b>



“We have a very aggressive group who not only pinpoint problem areas, but also come up with ideas to address these problems.” — Officer Christine Maguire

**Fig. 5a. Index Crimes by Community Area\***

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	TOTAL
1 ROGERS PARK	12	53	573	529	700	1,789	548	26	<b>4,230</b>
2 WEST RIDGE	2	19	204	184	661	1,618	506	14	<b>3,208</b>
3 UPTOWN	4	54	413	459	408	2,211	613	27	<b>4,189</b>
4 LINCOLN SQUARE	4	20	138	176	409	1,179	340	9	<b>2,275</b>
5 NORTH CENTER	2	14	125	143	384	1,022	274	5	<b>1,969</b>
6 LAKE VIEW	0	35	376	239	1,107	4,161	819	11	<b>6,748</b>
7 LINCOLN PARK	0	22	291	166	1,113	4,581	676	11	<b>6,860</b>
8 NEAR NORTH SIDE	9	56	516	595	678	9,061	851	5	<b>11,771</b>
9 EDISON PARK	0	1	3	7	53	86	17	11	<b>178</b>
10 NORWOOD PARK	1	7	32	39	198	616	157	7	<b>1,057</b>
11 JEFFERSON PARK	0	1	31	43	190	395	146	2	<b>808</b>
12 FOREST GLEN	1	0	11	12	104	203	53	2	<b>386</b>
13 NORTH PARK	2	9	40	60	178	686	151	3	<b>1,129</b>
14 ALBANY PARK	3	27	203	255	429	1,000	426	15	<b>2,358</b>
15 PORTAGE PARK	2	16	192	145	694	1,538	529	15	<b>3,131</b>
16 IRVING PARK	2	24	245	232	584	1,253	651	34	<b>3,025</b>
17 DUNNING	0	10	56	68	393	673	254	7	<b>1,461</b>
18 MONTCLARE	1	2	26	24	160	428	140	7	<b>788</b>
19 BELMONT CRAGIN	4	22	500	335	951	2,653	1,108	39	<b>5,612</b>
20 HERMOSA	4	20	171	179	282	438	333	17	<b>1,444</b>
21 AVONDALE	10	23	388	222	546	1,401	602	31	<b>3,223</b>
22 LOGAN SQUARE	14	58	788	817	1,351	2,995	1,286	43	<b>7,352</b>
23 HUMBOLDT PARK	32	91	812	1,224	802	2,211	1,110	56	<b>6,338</b>
24 WEST TOWN	23	71	708	770	1,446	5,002	1,287	54	<b>9,361</b>
25 AUSTIN	60	190	1,765	1,958	1,874	3,968	2,034	103	<b>11,952</b>
26 WEST GARFIELD PARK	20	56	442	681	231	911	472	19	<b>2,832</b>

\* **Note:** The 1998 Annual Report is the first edition to provide index crime by community area. The community area figures were produced based on police district index crime totals. However, it was not possible to attribute all the index crimes to a specific community area. As a result, the reader will note that the total shown by community area is less than the total shown by police district. To help the reader identify community areas, a map is available on page 16 of this report



*"I attended several of the schools in the area when I was growing up and I can assure you we didn't have this kind of community effort to ensure our safety." — Phillip Jackson, Chicago Housing Authority CEO*

**Fig. 5a. Index Crime by Community Area (continued)**

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	TOTAL
27 EAST GARFIELD PARK	17	55	453	677	324	1,000	416	19	<b>2,961</b>
28 NEAR WEST SIDE	22	87	822	1,041	789	5,807	1,258	28	<b>9,854</b>
29 NORTH LAWYDALE	22	73	626	958	551	1,457	743	22	<b>4,452</b>
30 SOUTH LAWYDALE	14	40	429	487	601	1,465	913	29	<b>3,978</b>
31 LOWER WEST SIDE	17	28	234	438	283	1,063	399	12	<b>2,474</b>
32 LOOP	5	19	296	152	300	7,528	427	2	<b>8,729</b>
33 NEAR SOUTH SIDE	4	17	150	215	122	1,573	307	9	<b>2,397</b>
34 ARMOUR SQUARE	1	9	120	86	91	582	138	0	<b>1,027</b>
35 DOUGLAS	9	51	383	636	311	1,873	376	10	<b>3,649</b>
36 OAKLAND	6	15	63	177	100	236	61	2	<b>660</b>
37 FULLER PARK	6	6	128	121	90	633	85	5	<b>1,074</b>
38 GRAND BOULEVARD	26	101	643	1,339	609	1,622	505	21	<b>4,866</b>
39 KENWOOD	3	16	113	168	219	653	216	3	<b>1,391</b>
40 WASHINGTON PARK	7	55	444	726	356	887	396	14	<b>2,885</b>
41 HYDE PARK	2	13	166	112	249	1,331	316	3	<b>2,192</b>
42 WOODLAWN	17	49	469	617	486	1,164	487	13	<b>3,302</b>
43 SOUTH SHORE	21	94	736	996	1,143	3,021	1,080	41	<b>7,132</b>
44 CHATHAM	11	53	528	515	725	1,930	800	14	<b>4,576</b>
45 AVALON PARK	1	18	140	120	196	501	194	4	<b>1,174</b>
46 SOUTH CHICAGO	18	48	301	728	569	1,209	529	30	<b>3,432</b>
47 BURNSIDE	1	3	31	61	54	101	42	5	<b>298</b>
48 CALUMET HEIGHTS	3	13	124	151	240	566	249	2	<b>1,348</b>
49 ROSELAND	15	84	566	962	727	1,961	915	37	<b>5,267</b>
50 PULLMAN	2	11	41	113	111	309	146	8	<b>741</b>
51 SOUTH DEERING	1	15	77	203	152	465	196	7	<b>1,116</b>
52 EAST SIDE	3	6	45	120	210	358	146	7	<b>895</b>



**“The best cure is prevention . . . if you keep crime away, you don’t ever have to get rid of it.” — Steve Parlick, CAPS Community Partner**

Fig. 5a. Index Crime by Community Area (continued)

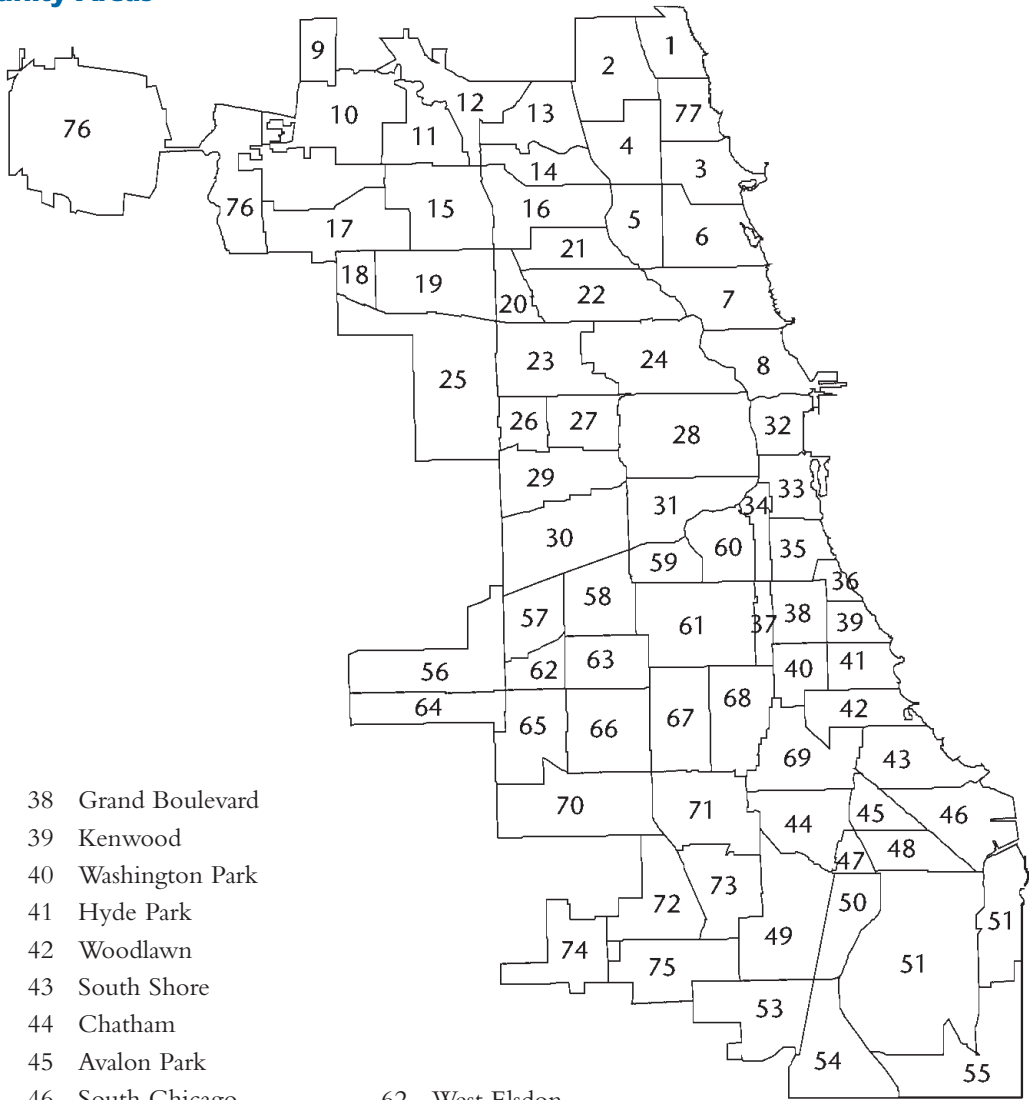
Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	TOTAL
53 WEST PULLMAN	13	43	308	606	436	1,097	541	27	<b>3,071</b>
54 RIVERDALE	6	26	123	302	188	300	112	5	<b>1,062</b>
55 HEGEWISCH	2	3	12	45	72	210	86	5	<b>435</b>
56 GARFIELD RIDGE	2	17	140	102	347	841	259	11	<b>1,719</b>
57 ARCHER HEIGHTS	0	5	55	50	144	418	189	3	<b>864</b>
58 BRIGHTON PARK	6	16	164	197	453	887	395	10	<b>2,128</b>
59 MCKINLEY PARK	3	2	67	88	172	485	175	10	<b>1,002</b>
60 BRIDGEPORT	5	17	78	135	327	772	221	11	<b>1,566</b>
61 NEW CITY	30	61	428	807	733	1,929	597	43	<b>4,628</b>
62 WEST ELSDON	2	4	31	42	196	319	141	1	<b>736</b>
63 GAGE PARK	6	15	138	198	422	843	427	16	<b>2,065</b>
64 CLEARING	2	7	46	48	201	360	152	7	<b>823</b>
65 WEST LAWN	1	11	91	80	320	1,448	369	10	<b>2,330</b>
66 CHICAGO LAWN	23	56	486	511	818	1,783	897	18	<b>4,592</b>
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD	27	71	586	1,351	935	1,857	751	52	<b>5,630</b>
68 ENGLEWOOD	19	92	660	1,260	795	2,025	748	36	<b>5,635</b>
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING	19	62	624	772	869	2,228	751	36	<b>5,361</b>
70 ASHBURN	2	15	138	138	467	862	343	14	<b>1,979</b>
71 AUBURN GRESHAM	21	84	739	918	940	2,095	894	26	<b>5,717</b>
72 BEVERLY	2	10	67	60	173	505	169	1	<b>987</b>
73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	12	31	264	344	334	896	485	10	<b>2,376</b>
74 MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	4	16	31	65	254	53	7	<b>430</b>
75 MORGAN PARK	5	24	138	210	260	759	305	14	<b>1,715</b>
76 O'HARE	0	5	10	7	30	231	68	0	<b>351</b>
77 EDGEWATER	2	33	242	229	397	1,654	430	12	<b>2,999</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>2,594</b>	<b>22,828</b>	<b>30,012</b>	<b>35,628</b>	<b>116,432</b>	<b>36,281</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>245,756</b>



“Modern policing isn’t just legwork—it’s brain work. It’s a career for thinking people. People with open minds who can tap into the resources the City and its citizens have to offer.” — Commander Noreen Walker

**Fig. 5b. Chicago Community Areas**

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



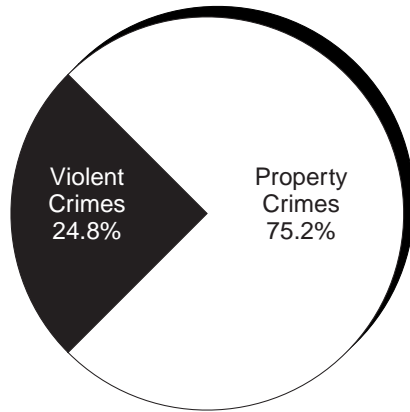
- 38 Grand Boulevard
- 39 Kenwood
- 40 Washington Park
- 41 Hyde Park
- 42 Woodlawn
- 43 South Shore
- 44 Chatham
- 45 Avalon Park
- 46 South Chicago
- 47 Burnside
- 48 Calumet Heights
- 49 Roseland
- 50 Pullman
- 51 South Deering
- 52 East Side
- 53 West Pullman
- 54 Riverdale
- 55 Hegewisch
- 56 Garfield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



*"By having strong community organizations, we were really able to build on those attributes in the community and make this community work together." — Sergeant Lucius Moore*



**Fig. 6a. Violent vs. Property Crimes**

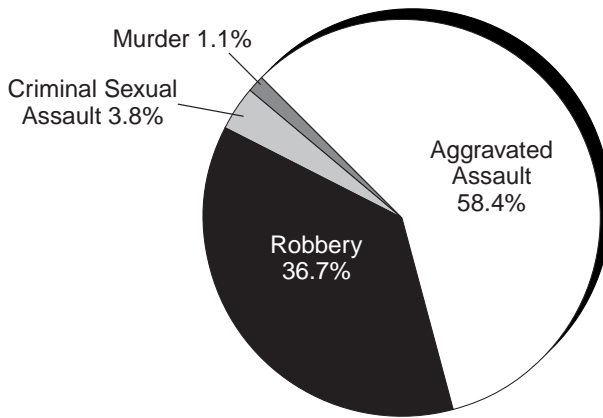


Violent index crimes are those committed directly against a person, while property index crimes are those in which there is no direct threat or harm to a person.

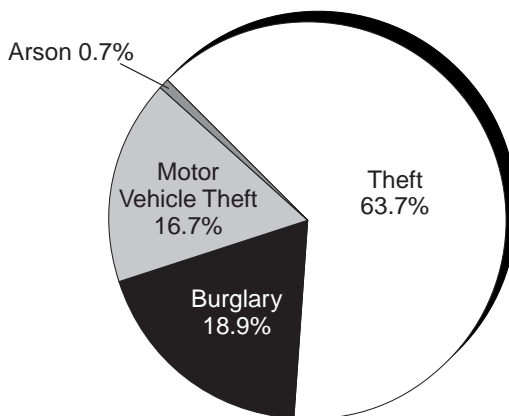
Violent crimes accounted for 25 percent of all 1998 index crimes reported in Chicago. This percent has remained fairly stable over time.

In 1998, aggravated assault/battery and robbery accounted for 95 percent of violent crimes. Murder accounted for just over 1 percent. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 64 percent of reported property incidents. In fact, theft accounted for 48 percent of all index crimes reported in 1998.

**Fig. 6b. Violent Crimes**



**Fig. 6c. Property Crimes**

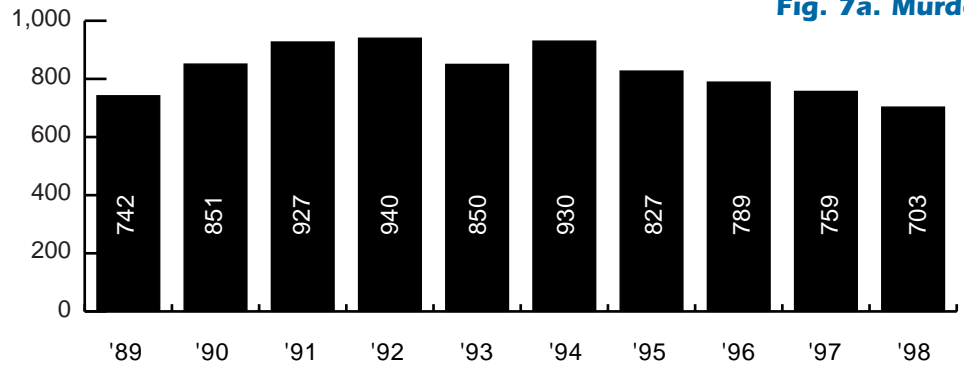


*"One of the reasons CAPS is so successful is that it's so simple."  
— John Kirchoff, CAPS Community Partner*

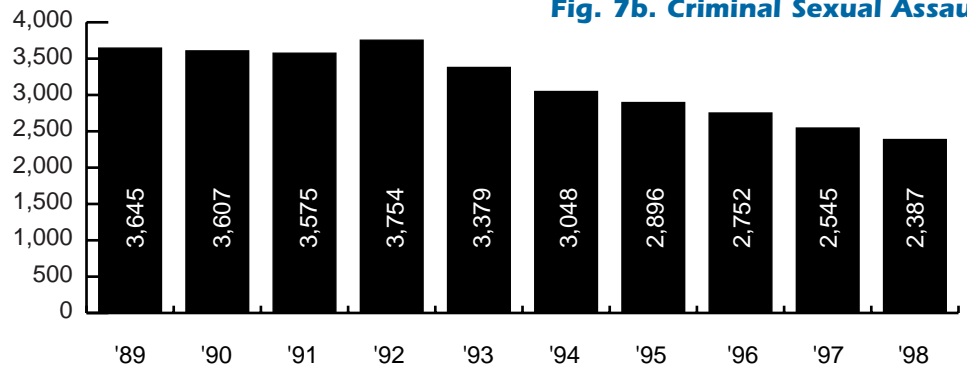
After generally increasing from 1989 through 1991, total violent crime declined steadily from 1992 through 1998, at a compound annual rate of 5 percent. The 62,947 violent crimes reported in 1998 represent a decline of 30 percent from the 10-year peak—in 1991—of 90,522 offenses.

Individual crime categories varied in their percent and pattern of decrease. Between 1992 and 1998, robbery declined by 40 percent; criminal sexual assault, by 36 percent; murder, by 25 percent; and aggravated assault, by 11 percent. Robbery and criminal sexual assault showed a steady decline between 1992 and 1998. For murder and aggravated assault/battery, the decline was interrupted by an increase in 1994. Murder did not begin to decline until 1993, a year after the other crime categories.

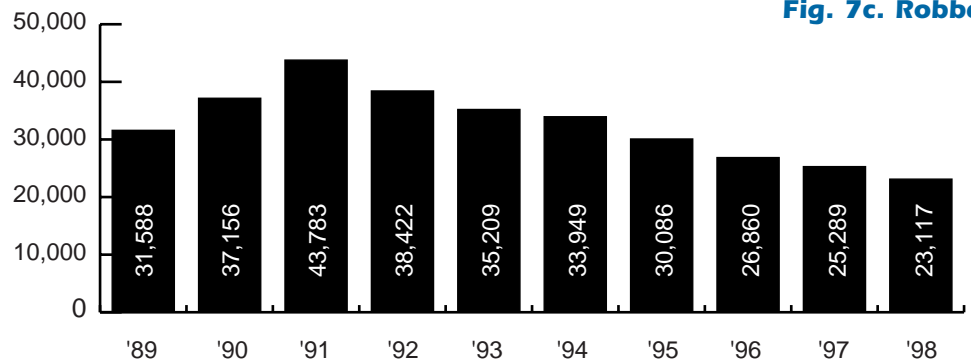
**Fig. 7a. Murder**



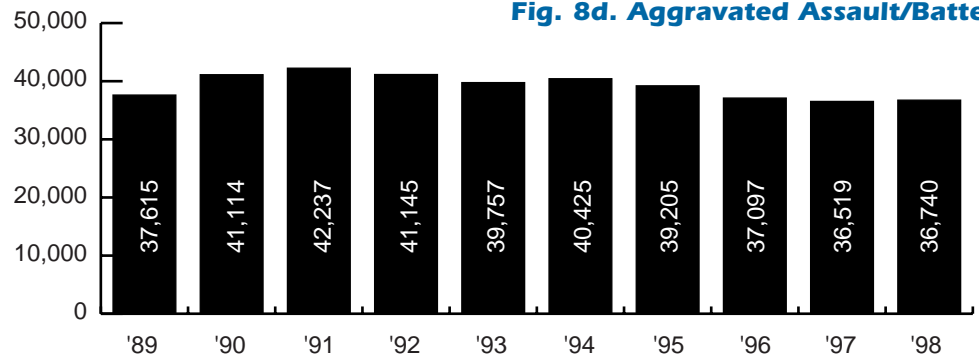
**Fig. 7b. Criminal Sexual Assault**



**Fig. 7c. Robbery**



**Fig. 8d. Aggravated Assault/Battery**



*"The community needs to get more involved in the beat meetings . . . sometimes people don't get involved until there is a major issue."*  
 — Dr. David Lee, Beat Facilitator

# Murder

**Fig. 8a. Causative Factors - Murder**

	1997	1998
Street gangs	182	180
Altercations	123	97
Narcotics/Organized criminal activity	64	42
Robbery, burglary	77	59
Domestic/Child Abuse	51	63
Sex offense/Other Index Crime	4	4
Careless use of weapons	4	1
Other	60	59
Undetermined	194	198
<b>Total</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>703</b>

**Fig. 8b. Relationship Between Offender and Victim**

	1997	1998
Intimate Partner	33	40
Romantic relationship	22	23
Marriage or cohabitation	11	17
Other familial (blood or legal relationship)	33	27
Business relationship	6	5
Other relationships (includes non-romantic friends, neighbors, etc.)	238	200
No relationship	168	160
Relationship not established	281	271
<b>Total</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>703</b>

**Fig. 8c. Ages of Offenders**

	1997	1998
10 & Under	0	1
11 - 20	298	260
21 - 30	236	191
31 - 40	58	66
41 - 50	30	22
51 - 60	7	3
61 - 70	4	6
71 - 80	2	1
Over 80	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>550</b>

**Fig. 8d. Ages of Victims**

	1997	1998
10 & Under	23	17
11 - 20	223	202
21 - 30	263	270
31 - 40	120	106
41 - 50	80	62
51 - 60	26	20
61 - 70	12	11
71 - 80	6	9
Over 80	6	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>703</b>

Murders decreased by 7 percent between 1997 and 1998, and the 703 murders committed in 1998 are a 10-year low.

Of the 1998 murders whose cause could be determined, 36 percent were gang-related. Other relatively frequent causes were altercations (19 percent), and domestic incidents/child abuse and robbery/burglary (each 12 percent). These four causes accounted for 79 percent of the 1998 murders whose cause was known.

Almost half of the known offenders (47 percent) in 1998, were under 21 years of age, and about a third (35 percent) were 21-30. Persons over 30 represented 1 in 6 murder offenders. The age distribution in 1997 was similar.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. Whereas the average age of victims was 29 years, the average age of offenders was 24 years. And while persons over 30 were less than 18 percent of the offender population, they accounted for 30 percent of the victim population.

In almost two out of every three 1998 murders in which the relationship could be determined, the offender and the victim knew each other. When they did know each other, it was generally not in a close relationship. Murders in which a romantic partner, spouse, or other family member was the victim accounted for only 25 percent of the murders where the parties knew each other.



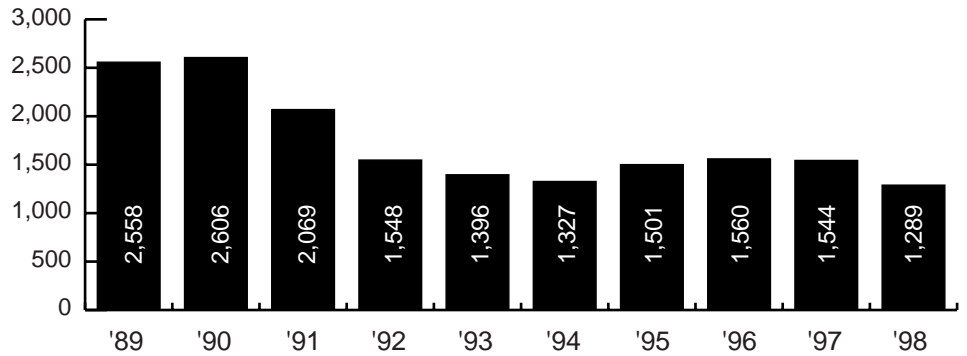
**"We had problems in some buildings, but people came together, started problem solving, and the problems went away."**  
— Rosia Anderson, CAPS Community Partner

Property index crimes followed a similar pattern to violent index crimes between 1989 and 1998: a general increase between 1989 and 1991, followed by a steady decline from 1992 through 1998. The 190,661 property crimes reported in 1998 represent a decline of 18 percent from the 1991 peak of 233,387 offenses. This decrease is 12 percentage points less than the decrease in violent index crimes over the same period.

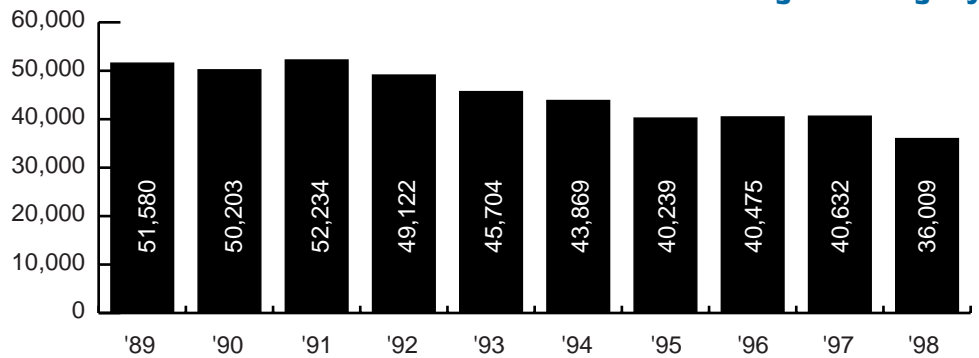
As was true of violent crimes, individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease; and one category showed an increase.

Between 1992 and 1998, reports of motor vehicle theft were down by 29 percent; burglary, 27 percent; and arson, 17 percent. Theft was the category that increased, but by a modest 1 percent. Motor vehicle theft, having declined for eight consecutive years, reached a 10-year low in 1998.

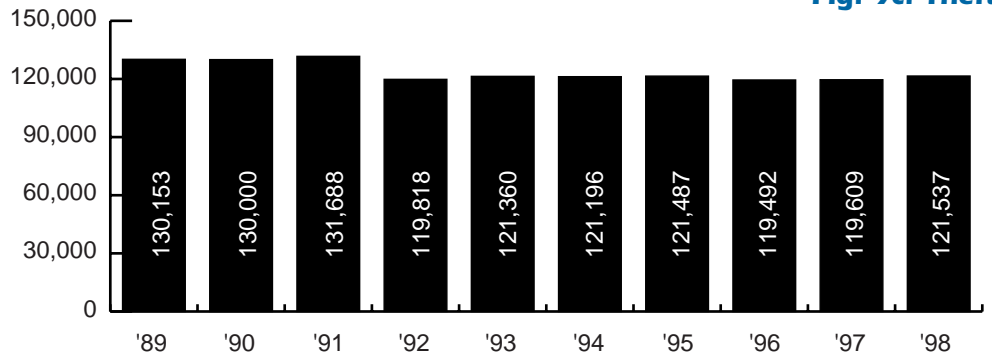
**Fig. 9a. Arson**



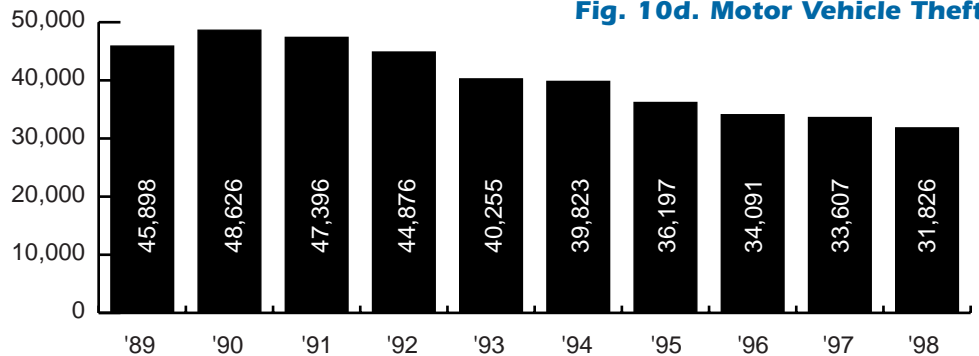
**Fig. 9b. Burglary**



**Fig. 9c. Theft**



**Fig. 10d. Motor Vehicle Theft**



*“When we get together with the community, it’s really great. We have a rallying point, we talk, and we gain new strength and energy to go out there and fight crime together.” — Sergeant Crystal King-Smith*

# Motor Vehicle Theft

**Fig. 10a. Motor Vehicle Thefts\***

	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>% chg</b>
Actual thefts	29,991	29,400	-2.0%
Attempted thefts	2,463	1,925	-21.8%

**\*Note:** The total motor vehicle theft figures noted above differ from those figures reported as part of the index crime totals (pages 10 and 11). The index crime totals reflect all reported motor vehicle thefts at year end. The figures above reflect subsequent analysis, as of May 1999, which showed that many cases originally reported as motor vehicle theft, were in fact towed vehicles or other non-motor vehicle theft incidents.

**Fig. 10b. Recovered Stolen Motor Vehicles**

	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>% chg</b>
Total Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered	35,168	31,342	-10.9%
Recovered in Chicago	32,419	28,453	-12.2%
Recovered outside Chicago	2,749	2,889	5.1%
Vehicles Stolen Outside Chicago and Recovered Within the City	4,438	4,521	1.9%

The number of vehicles stolen in Chicago decreased by 2 percent between 1997 and 1998, while the number of attempted thefts fell by 22 percent.

The number of motor vehicle thefts indicated here is some 2,400 fewer than the number recorded as index crimes. Whereas index crimes are based on reported offenses, the

present count is based on founded offenses. In many cases, vehicles reported as stolen are discovered to have been towed, or to have been involved in another non-theft incident.

The number of recovered stolen vehicles decreased by 11 percent between 1997 and 1998. Although this is a sharper decrease than the decrease in stolen vehicles, there were still more vehicles recovered than stolen in 1998. This suggests that some thefts may not have been reported, or may have occurred in earlier years, or that some recovered vehicles had been stolen outside of Chicago.

In motor vehicle thefts, clearance rates tend to be low (see Figure 14a and 14b on pages 24 and 25 respectively). Stolen vehicles may be quickly stripped and abandoned, or loaded onto ships for foreign destinations. In either case, there may be little indication of the offender.



**"I think if we continue to build upon some of the relationships the community and police have developed, we can continue to improve and keep the momentum going." — Norman Altman, District Advisory Council Chair**

# Hate Crimes

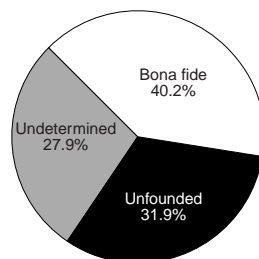
Hate crimes are those committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 204 reported incidents in 1998 represent a decrease of 4 percent from the 212 reported incidents in 1997, and of 6 percent from the average of the previous 10 years, which was 216. The decrease between 1997 and 1998 was driven by a decline in hate crimes based on religion. These dropped by 30 percent, and represented two-thirds of the decrease between 1997 and 1998.

In 1998, as in previous years, the most common motive for hate crime was racial bias—against both minority and non-minority victims. Racially-motivated hate crimes accounted for 62 percent of the total in both 1997 and 1998. The most common reported hate crimes in 1998 were assault (46 incidents), battery (32 incidents), and criminal damage to property (32

incidents.) These crimes constituted 59 percent of the reported total. The same three categories led in 1997, accounting for 62 percent of the reported total.

Hate crime offenders—when their demographic characteristics were known—tended to be white males (56 percent) or black males (34 percent). These were also the predominant groups in 1997, but with the percentages reversed: black males, 51 percent; white males, 35 percent.

For more detailed information on hate crimes, see the Department's report, [Hate Crimes in Chicago: 1998](#).



**Fig. 11d. Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions**

**Fig. 11b. Reported Hate Crimes by Type**

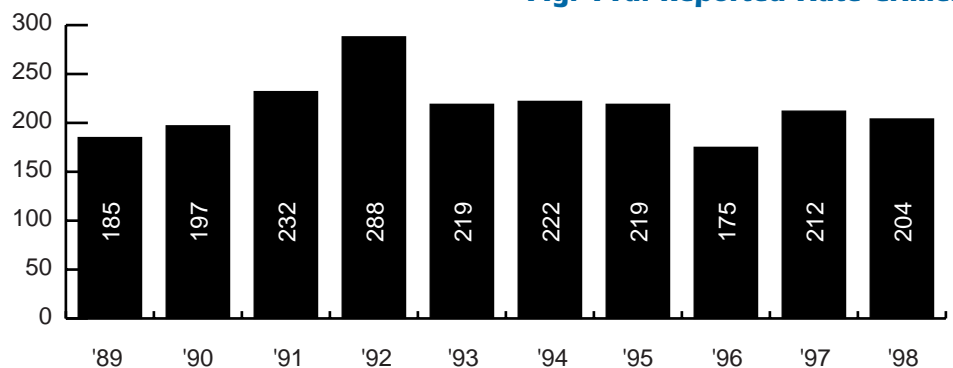
	1997	1998
Assault	41	46
Battery	48	42
Criminal damage to property	43	32
Aggravated battery	24	26
Threats	16	18
Aggravated assault	8	14
Criminal damage to vehicle	8	6
Robbery	6	5
Telephone harrassment	6	4
Arson	1	2
Theft	3	1
Miscellaneous crimes	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>204</b>

**Fig. 11c. Reported Hate Crimes by Motive**

	1997	1998	% chg
Race	132	128	-3.0%
Sexual orientation	37	38	2.7%
Religion	27	19	-29.6%
National origin	16	19	18.8%
Other*	0	0	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>

\*Other includes gender and disability.

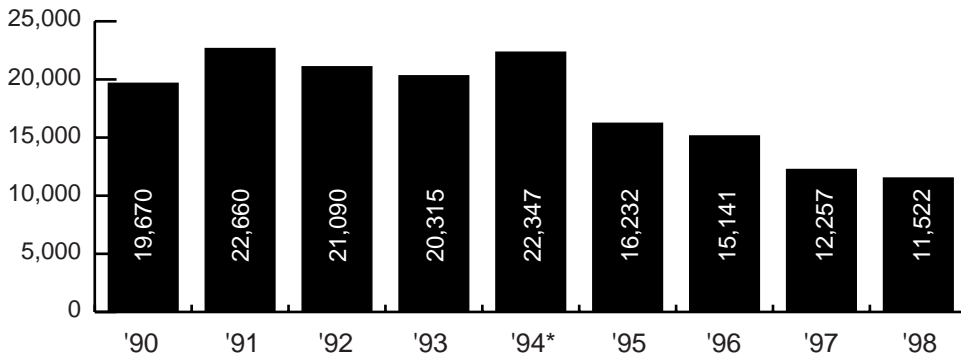
**Fig. 11a. Reported Hate Crimes**



"We're really beyond the basics now and moving to that next level where people are really improving the quality of life and taking on the problems."  
— Ted O'Keefe, CAPS Project Manager

# Firearms

**Fig. 12a. Firearms Recoveries**

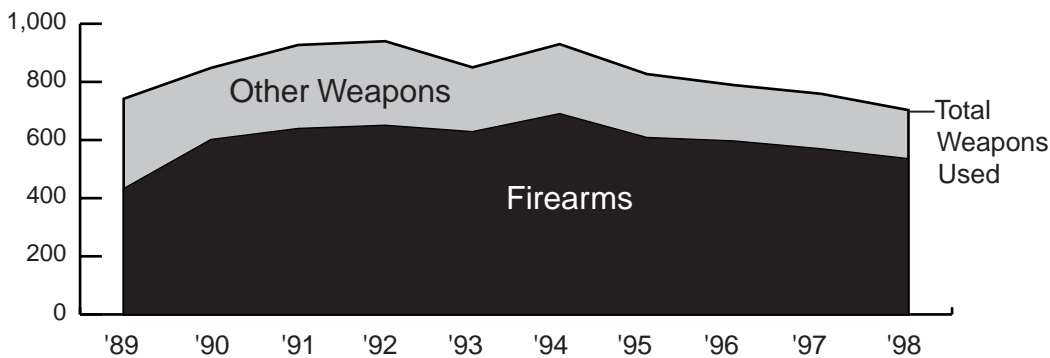


\* Includes 1,104 firearms which were recovered in the “Goods for Guns” program

For the fourth year in a row, the number of firearms recovered by Chicago police officers declined in 1998. The 11,522 firearms seized by police last year was 6 percent lower than the 1997 figure of 12,257. The continued decline in firearm recoveries may indicate that fewer illegal guns are being carried on the City’s streets. Gun recoveries began a sharp decline in January, 1995—the effective date of a state law that makes unlawful use of a weapon (UW) a felony on first offense.

The percentage of murders in which firearms were used was 76 percent in 1998, about the same percent as in the previous four years. Some 83 percent of firearms murders were handgun murders, close to the 85 percent in each of the previous three years. Apart from firearms, cutting instruments accounted for 9 percent of 1998 homicides; other objects and substances, 8 percent; and the offender’s own body—hands, feet, or fists—7 percent.

**Fig. 12b. Murder Offenses by Weapon Type**



“Going door-to-door is the only way to do it . . . get them out . . . get people involved and let them know someone cares.”  
— Marie Lack, CAPS Community Partner

# Arrest Data

Index crime arrests decreased by 13 percent between 1997 and 1998, as index crimes themselves decreased by 3 percent. Twenty-three percent of index crimes were cleared in 1998, the same percent as in 1997. On average, violent crimes were more than twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes—39 percent vs. 18 percent.

**Fig. 13a. Index Offenses and Clearances - 1997**

	<b>Offenses</b>	<b>Clearances*</b>	<b>% Cleared</b>	<b>Arrests**</b>
Murder	759	429	56.5%	755
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	2,545	1,372	53.9%	439
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	268	109	40.7%	
Criminal Sexual Assault	2,277	1,263	55.5%	
Robbery - Total	25,289	4,751	18.8%	3,077
Armed Robbery	15,285	2,386	15.6%	
Strongarmed Robbery	10,004	2,365	23.6%	
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	36,519	18,836	51.6%	7,019
Gun	11,249	4,706	41.8%	
Knife or cutting instrument	8,382	5,355	63.9%	
Other dangerous weapon	15,922	8,227	51.7%	
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	966	548	56.7%	
Burglary - Total	40,632	4,468	11.0%	4,187
Forcible Entry	29,363	3,090	10.5%	
Unlawful Entry	8,385	983	11.7%	
Attempted Forcible Entry	2,884	395	13.7%	
Theft	119,609	25,261	21.1%	32,774
Motor Vehicle Theft	33,607	4,899	14.6%	8,154
Arson	1,544	373	24.2%	215
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,504</b>	<b>60,389</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>56,620</b>

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

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



“Once you come to a beat meeting and a District Advisory Council meeting and apply some of the principles involved in CAPS to the problems in your neighborhood, you won’t want to stop coming . . . you will enjoy it.” — Loretta Johnson, Beat Facilitator



Fig. 13b. Index Offenses and Clearances - 1998

	Offenses	Clearances*	% Cleared	Arrests**
Murder	703	367	52.2%	754
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	2,387	1,218	51.0%	504
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	257	118	45.9%	
Criminal Sexual Assault	2,130	1,100	51.6%	
Robbery - Total	23,117	4,464	19.3%	2,791
Armed Robbery	14,018	2,324	16.6%	
Strongarmed Robbery	9,099	2,140	23.5%	
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	36,740	18,348	49.9%	6,553
Gun	11,244	4,428	39.4%	
Knife or cutting instrument	8,545	5,335	62.4%	
Other dangerous weapon	15,649	7,811	49.9%	
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,302	744	57.1%	
Burglary - Total	36,009	4,154	11.5%	3,760
Forcible Entry	25,666	2,805	10.9%	
Unlawful Entry	8,060	1,021	12.7%	
Attempted Forcible Entry	2,283	328	14.4%	
Theft	121,537	24,217	19.9%	28,323
Motor Vehicle Theft	31,826	5,189	16.3%	8,931
Arson	1,289	316	24.5%	163
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>253,608</b>	<b>58,273</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>51,779</b>

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

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



"We try to use all the resources on our beat, which includes a very willing business community." — Sergeant Ken Angarone

**Fig. 14. Arrests, by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender—1998**

Offense Classification	<18			18-20			21-24		
	M	F	Unk	M	F	Unk	M	F	Unk
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	147	7	0	166	7	0	156	14	0
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	4	1	0	7	0	0	8	0	0
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	143	1	0	45	0	0	67	2	0
Robbery (03)*	914	74	1	420	27	0	315	18	0
Aggravated assault & battery (04)*	1,250	392	0	796	148	1	722	130	0
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	973	71	0	385	13	1	318	12	0
Larceny - theft (except motor vehicle theft) (06)*	2,728	1,566	135	1,292	705	474	1,475	665	444
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	2,049	359	6	1,734	282	2	1,025	199	0
Other assault & battery (08)	4,910	2,230	10	2,932	850	4	3,998	838	5
Arson (09)*	67	6	0	10	1	0	18	3	0
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	11	7	0	16	30	2	45	38	0
Deceptive practices (11)	496	138	0	362	84	0	357	110	0
Embezzlement (12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing (13)	35	2	0	19	6	0	23	6	0
Vandalism (14)	3,314	462	9	1,364	190	8	954	164	3
Weapons: carrying, possessing etc. (15)	1,045	254	0	782	29	0	638	18	0
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	62	24	0	107	150	0	182	356	0
Sex offenses (17)**	290	11	1	130	11	2	164	12	1
Narcotics violations—total (18s)	9,816	722	16	9,241	772	261	7,232	858	266
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (18A)	1,684	119	0	1,517	135	1	1,190	176	0
Marijuana (18B)	3,167	222	2	3,703	239	4	2,757	208	2
Synthetic narcotics (18C)	13	4	12	16	5	255	18	8	263
Other narcotic offenses (18D)	4,952	377	2	4,005	393	1	3,267	466	1
Gambling—total (19s)	431	3	0	384	3	0	264	8	0
Offenses against family and children (20)	5	11	0	14	16	0	16	26	0
Driving under the influence (21)	30	0	0	160	9	0	398	16	0
Liquor laws (22)	465	127	0	550	38	0	301	11	0
Disorderly conduct (24)	7,159	893	0	6,823	504	0	5,353	431	0
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	10,223	1,793	65	7,942	841	103	6,804	1,077	67
<b>TOTAL ALL ARRESTS</b>	<b>46,567</b>	<b>9,154</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>35,681</b>	<b>4,716</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>30,833</b>	<b>5,012</b>	<b>786</b>
		<b>55,964</b>			<b>41,255</b>			<b>36,631</b>	

**Note:** Not all 1998 arrests are itemized above

\* Indicates index crimes.

\*\* Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.



**"[The police-community partnership] has been very positive for everyone involved and we hope the residents continue to work with us the way they have." — Officer James Morrison**

25-44			45+			Total			Total	1997
M	F	Unk	M	F	Unk	M	F	Unk		
196	31	4	21	5	0	686	64	4	<b>754</b>	755
7	1	0	0	0	0	26	2	0	<b>28</b>	27
199	6	0	39	2	0	493	11	0	<b>504</b>	439
894	84	0	42	2	0	2,585	205	1	<b>2,791</b>	3,077
1,982	512	4	559	57	0	5,309	1,239	5	<b>6,553</b>	7,019
1,692	106	0	182	7	0	3,550	209	1	<b>3,760</b>	4,187
10,855	3,986	1,249	2,080	530	139	18,430	7,452	2,441	<b>28,323</b>	32,774
2,315	651	0	269	40	0	7,392	1,531	8	<b>8,931</b>	8,154
14,687	2,633	24	2,858	336	3	29,385	6,887	46	<b>36,318</b>	43,223
34	9	0	14	1	0	143	20	0	<b>163</b>	215
142	86	2	28	10	0	242	171	4	<b>417</b>	319
2,083	528	1	386	56	0	3,684	916	1	<b>4,601</b>	633
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	2
110	11	0	21	0	0	208	25	0	<b>233</b>	471
3,057	735	29	531	74	2	9,220	1,625	51	<b>10,896</b>	11,131
995	65	0	196	11	0	3,656	377	0	<b>4,033</b>	5,477
1,169	2,377	0	275	100	0	1,795	3,007	0	<b>4,802</b>	7,750
735	64	1	208	6	0	1,527	104	5	<b>1,636</b>	1,977
19,706	5,516	614	3,041	514	8	49,036	8,382	1,165	<b>58,583</b>	54,679
5,161	1,596	2	875	161	0	10,427	2,187	3	<b>12,617</b>	1,766
2,897	382	1	251	36	0	12,775	1,087	9	<b>13,871</b>	12,878
66	14	611	5	1	7	118	32	1,148	<b>1,298</b>	32
11,582	3,524	0	1,910	316	1	25,716	5,076	5	<b>30,797</b>	40,003
292	15	0	68	3	0	1,439	32	0	<b>1,471</b>	2,369
44	114	0	13	10	0	92	177	0	<b>269</b>	496
1,693	116	0	471	36	0	2,752	177	0	<b>2,929</b>	5,242
821	77	0	228	7	0	2,365	260	0	<b>2,625</b>	3,773
11,821	1,949	0	2,367	236	0	33,523	4,013	0	<b>37,536</b>	62,492
19,364	5,781	350	3,903	474	43	48,236	9,966	628	<b>58,830</b>	35,501
<b>94,893</b>	<b>25,453</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>225,774</b>	<b>46,852</b>	<b>4,360</b>	<b>276,986</b>	292,182
	<b>122,624</b>			<b>20,512</b>			<b>276,986</b>			



“ . . . you have that camaraderie and cooperation between beat officers and the community residents and you lose that sense of fear.”  
 — Nora Laporta, Co-Beat Facilitator

**Fig. 15. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender—1998**

Offense Classification	Black			White			Black Hispanic		
	M	F	Unk	M	F	Unk	M	F	Unk
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	494	45	0	59	10	4	5	1	0
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	16	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	341	4	0	67	3	0	22	0	0
Robbery (03)*	1,880	153	0	297	19	0	10	2	0
Aggravated assault & battery (04)*	3,459	1,066	2	778	72	1	34	4	0
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	2,213	118	0	575	46	0	15	3	0
Larceny - theft (except for motor vehicle theft) (06)*	13,562	5,656	2	2,390	862	1	64	26	0
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	5,539	1,184	1	910	153	2	25	5	0
Other assault & battery (08)	19,049	5,464	2	4,691	642	0	146	35	0
Arson (09)*	87	17	0	31	1	0	1	0	0
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	163	141	0	42	23	0	1	0	0
Deceptive practices (11)	2,623	719	0	492	73	0	25	4	0
Embezzlement (12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing (13)	133	19	0	30	5	0	4	0	0
Vandalism (14)	5,855	1,224	1	1,364	211	1	34	3	0
Weapons: carrying, possessing etc. (15)	2,512	335	0	371	15	0	14	3	0
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	794	2,059	0	495	686	0	8	4	0
Sex offenses (17)**	902	75	0	283	18	1	11	0	0
Narcotics violations—total (18s)	38,669	6,794	0	4,716	862	1	180	21	0
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (18A)	8,591	1,847	0	965	122	1	74	5	0
Marijuana (18B)	9,446	819	0	1,559	140	0	46	4	0
Synthetic narcotics (18C)	69	17	0	34	6	0	3	1	0
Other narcotic offenses (18D)	20,563	4,111	0	2,158	594	0	57	11	0
Gambling—total (19s)	1,309	19	0	20	1	0	1	0	0
Offenses against family and children (20)	51	133	0	12	22	0	1	0	0
Driving under the influence (21)	888	78	0	651	72	0	24	1	0
Liquor laws (22)	1,143	103	0	280	72	0	13	1	0
Disorderly conduct (24)	22,072	3,122	0	3,126	437	0	121	14	0
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	30,709	6,998	8	9,179	1,334	6	301	58	0
<b>TOTAL ALL ARRESTS</b>	<b>154,463</b>	<b>35,527</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30,866</b>	<b>5,639</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>190,006</b>			<b>36,522</b>			<b>1,245</b>	

**Note:** Not all 1998 arrests are itemized above

\* Indicates index crimes.

\*\* Except criminal sexual assault and prostitution.



**“This isn’t a passing fad . . . this is now. This is the future. Community policing has proven to be an effective crime fighting strategy. Every officer on our force is a community policing officer.” — Commander Thomas Walton**

White			Native American			Asian			Unknown			Total			Total	1997
M	F	Unk	M	F	Unk	M	F	Unk	M	F	Unk	M	F	Unk		
124	8	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	686	64	4	<b>754</b>	755
3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	2	0	<b>28</b>	27
58	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	493	11	0	<b>504</b>	439
387	30	0	4	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	2,585	205	1	<b>2,791</b>	3,077
980	87	0	23	5	0	33	5	0	2	0	2	5,309	1,239	5	<b>6,553</b>	7,019
715	42	0	3	0	0	27	0	0	2	0	1	3,550	209	1	<b>3,760</b>	4,187
2,257	826	0	21	5	0	127	73	0	9	4	2,438	18,430	7,452	2,441	<b>28,323</b>	32,774
853	180	0	9	3	0	50	0	0	6	6	5	7,392	1,531	8	<b>8,931</b>	8,154
5,136	704	0	48	5	0	290	32	1	25	5	43	29,385	6,887	46	<b>36,318</b>	43,223
22	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	143	20	0	<b>163</b>	215
32	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	242	171	4	<b>417</b>	319
500	114	0	9	1	0	30	5	0	5	0	1	3,684	916	1	<b>4,601</b>	633
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	2
35	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	208	25	0	<b>233</b>	471
1,862	171	0	15	5	0	87	11	0	3	0	49	9,220	1,625	51	<b>10,896</b>	11,131
731	23	0	2	1	0	24	0	0	2	0	0	3,656	377	0	<b>4,033</b>	5,477
462	243	0	1	7	0	35	8	0	0	0	0	1,795	3,007	0	<b>4,802</b>	7,75
310	7	1	5	2	0	14	0	0	2	2	3	1,527	104	5	<b>1,636</b>	1,977
5,301	685	0	30	5	0	129	14	0	11	1	1,164	49,036	8,382	1,165	<b>58,583</b>	54,679
765	211	0	9	0	0	22	1	0	1	1	2	10,427	2,187	3	<b>12,617</b>	1,766
1,659	120	0	12	0	0	45	4	0	8	0	9	12,775	1,087	9	<b>13,871</b>	12,878
12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,148	118	32	1,148	<b>1,298</b>	32
2,865	346	0	9	5	0	62	9	0	2	0	5	25,716	5,076	5	<b>30,797</b>	40,003
38	0	0	1	0	0	69	12	0	1	0	0	1,439	32	0	<b>1,471</b>	2,369
26	21	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	92	177	0	<b>269</b>	496
1,159	25	0	2	0	0	28	0	0	0	1	0	2,752	177	0	<b>2,929</b>	5,242
906	79	0	8	2	0	14	3	0	1	0	0	2,365	260	0	<b>2,625</b>	3,773
7,992	429	0	33	3	0	174	8	0	5	0	0	33,523	4,013	0	<b>37,536</b>	62,492
7,538	1,467	0	86	28	1	355	74	0	68	7	613	48,236	9,966	628	<b>58,830</b>	35,501
<b>37,427</b>	<b>5,155</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4,319</b>	<b>225,774</b>	<b>46,845</b>	<b>4,355</b>	<b>276,986</b>	292,182
	<b>42,583</b>		<b>378</b>				<b>1,756</b>				<b>4,484</b>				<b>276,986</b>	



"I think people know what CAPS is now and what we need to do is get more people involved in problem solving."  
 — Irma Perres, Community Organizer

# Traffic Safety

The number of traffic crashes declined by 2 percent between 1997 and 1998. Fatal crashes, however, rose by 3 percent. Injuries resulting from crashes declined by 12 percent in the case of vehicle occupants, and 5 percent in the case of pedestrians. However, fatalities increased for both occupants and pedestrians: by 3 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

Crashes are caused by a multitude of factors. Failure to yield was the most frequent cause in 1988, accounting for 23 percent of serious (non-Type A) crashes. Each other cause was below 10 percent of the total, ranging from following too closely (10 percent) down to license restrictions (0.07 percent). The largest increase, in percentage terms, was in crashes caused by improper parking (13 percent). The largest decrease was

in driving too fast for conditions (-7 percent).

The most common types of fatal crash in 1998 were a vehicle striking a pedestrian (38 percent of fatal crashes) and a vehicle striking another vehicle in traffic (32 percent).

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.

**Fig. 16a. Traffic Crashes**

Cause	1997	1998
<b>Total crashes</b>	<b>173,285</b>	<b>170,480</b>
Fatal	206	212
Personal injury	18,586	16,798
Property damage	154,493	153,470
<b>Total fatalities</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>235</b>
Occupant fatalities	152	155
Pedestrian fatalities	77	80
<b>Total persons injured</b>	<b>26,766</b>	<b>23,730</b>
Occupant injuries	23,983	21,081
Pedestrian injuries	2,783	2,649

**Fig. 16b. Traffic Crash Causes and Number**

Cause	1997	1998
Failure to yield	16,744	17,367
Following too closely	7,269	7,311
Too fast for conditions	5,386	5,035
Disregard controls	4,583	4,432
Improper turn	3,451	3,311
Improper lane change	3,123	3,120
Improper backing	3,241	3,059
Driver intoxicated	2,588	2,715
Improper passing	1,714	1,762
Wrong way/side	1,343	1,272
Improper parking	553	626
Evading police vehicle	349	365
Emergency vehicle	268	261
Stopped school bus	85	103
License restrictions	38	54
Other violations	23,615	23,844
Type A crashes*	98,935	95,843
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,285</b>	<b>170,480</b>

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

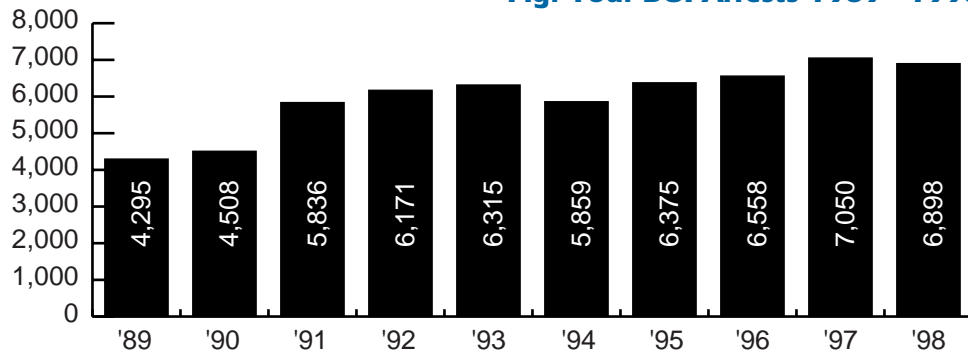


**"We have to join together . . . say, 'no more guns, no more drugs,' and we have to take a stand and take ownership of our community."  
— Fr. Michael Pflieger, CAPS Community Partner**

**Fig. 16c. Fatal Crashes by Type**

Struck motor vehicle in traffic	77
Struck fixed object	45
Struck pedestrian	80
Other (struck bicyclist, struck by train, etc.)	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>

**Fig. 16d. DUI Arrests 1989 - 1998**



**Fig. 16e. Roadside Safety Checks**

Violations	1997	1998
DUI arrests	248	192
Open liquor	150	134
Seat belt/child restraints	812	734
Unsafe vehicles	262	284
License violations *	832	827
Insurance violations	1,116	1,012
Other citations **	986	810
<b>Total citations issued</b>	<b>4,406</b>	<b>3,993</b>
<b>Warnings issued</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>Total vehicles checked</b>	<b>14,211</b>	<b>13,570</b>
<b>No. of Enforcement Activities***</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>

**Fig. 16f. Saturation Patrols**

Violations	1997	1998
DUI arrests	58	58
Open liquor	40	24
Speeding	1,833	1,792
Seat belt/child restraints	1,199	1,575
Unsafe vehicles	270	294
License violations *	261	353
Insurance violations	570	759
Other citations **	1,472	1,542
<b>Total citations issued</b>	<b>5703</b>	<b>6,397</b>
<b>Warnings issued</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>No. of Enforcement Activities***</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>

\*License violations include Suspended License, Revoked License, Failure to Carry or Produce, and No Driver's License.

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

\*\*\*This data is based upon the calendar year 1998 and not the fiscal years for these grant programs.

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



**"We got everyone involved—families, schools, and police—with a common cause—getting our children to school safely."**  
 — Frances Oden, Chicago Public School Principal

# Youth Investigations Group Activity

Investigations by the Youth Investigations Group decreased by 2 percent between 1997 and 1998. This decrease was driven by a 3 percent decline in missing persons investigations. Children and family-related investigations increased by 2 percent overall, with a substantial increase in child abuse (20 percent) and child abduction (18 percent) investigations.

Two enforcement activities increased, and three decreased, between 1997 and 1998. The two that increased were Juvenile Court subpoenas serviced (7 percent) and weapons recovered (5 percent). The three that decreased were Juvenile Court warrant arrests (-15 percent), Part I Index Crime arrests (-5 percent) and Non-Index Crime arrests, Part II (-11 percent).

The number of juveniles processed by

the Department declined by 7 percent between 1997 and 1998—from 342,471 to 317,259. School absenteeism was the leading disposition in both years, accounting for 38 percent of the total in 1998. Despite the overall decrease, the number of juveniles directed to Criminal Court increased by 43 percent, from 224 to 303 individuals. With the exception of school absenteeism (-3 percent) and curfew arrests (-1 percent), decreases among specific disposition categories were in the double-digit range, from -11 to -19 percent.

**Fig. 17a. Youth Investigations**

	1997	1998
Missing Persons	25,675	24,908
DCFS Hotlines	2,224	2,011
Child Abduction - Family Related	1,164	1,378
Child Abuse (physical and sexual)	957	1,147
Sex Offenses - Family Related	1,097	1,033
Dependent/Neglect	1,046	1,026
Child Abandonment	174	185

**Fig. 17b. Youth Enforcement Activities**

	1997	1998
Juvenile Court Subpoenas Serviced	45,890	49,279
Non-Index Crime Arrests, Part II	9,290	8,318
Juvenile Court Warrant Arrests	6,052	5,119
Index Crime Arrests, Part I	946	902
Weapons Recovered	597	628

**Fig. 17c. Disposition of Juveniles Processed Within Department**

	1997	1998
School Absentees (total)	124,543	121,008
School Absentees (Youth Division)	60,690	53,778
Curfew Arrests (total)	65,071	64,446
Community Adjustments*	36,923	30,950
Referred to Agencies	26,880	22,762
Referred to Family	10,043	8,188
Directed to Juvenile Court	16,964	14,859
Directed to Criminal Court	303	433
Status Offenders**	1,013	835

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

\* 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.



**"Each year it becomes more evident that our successes are a direct result of the strengths each stakeholder—whether community member, City agency or police—contributes to the partnership." — Assistant Deputy Superintendent Barbara McDonald**



# Calls for Service

**Fig. 18b. Incoming Calls Received**

	1997	1998	% chg
9-1-1	3,516,610	3,770,795	7.2%
Non-Emergency – MOII	47,297	50,372	6.5%
Non-Emergency – 746-6000	657,921	691,395	5.1%
Other Calls	377,445	387,541	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,599,273</b>	<b>4,900,103</b>	<b>9.3%</b>

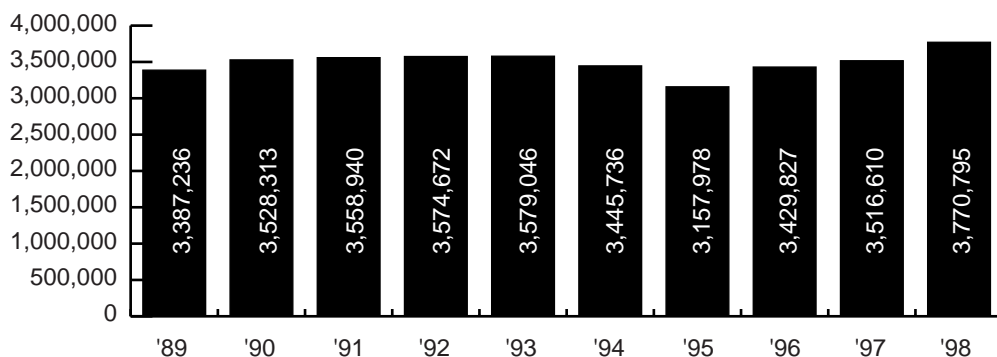
**Fig. 18c. Other Communications**

	1997	1998	% chg
Patrol Dispatches	2,353,225	2,345,307	-0.3%
Alternate Response Section (ARS) calls	537,439	609,387	13.4%
ARP Dispatches	157,460	161,502	2.6%
ARP RD numbers (case reports)	152,573	157,338	3.1%
Foreign Language Line calls received	31,124	36,187	16.3%
Total burglar alarm dispatches	200,205	236,667	18.2%
False alarm percentage	98.4%	98.9%	

Calls to 911 increased between 1989 and 1993, dipped in 1994 and 1995, and resumed their upward climb in 1996 through 1998. The 1998 total was 7 percent over 1997. Calls to the Department's non-emergency number increased by 5 percent in 1998. In Fig. 19c, "other calls" include administrative calls from the field to the 911 Center, and automatic calls from triggered burglar alarms to the center. These increased by 3 percent between 1997 and 1998.

Patrol dispatches essentially remained at their 1997 level. Alternate Response Program calls—to the Department's non-emergency number—increased by 13 percent. Foreign language calls received increased by 16 percent over 1997. Burglar alarm dispatches increased by 18 percent, but almost all (99 percent) proved to be false alarms.

**Fig. 18a. 9-1-1 Calls for Service**



*"Our community is really coming together. We attend beat meetings, try to get to know CAPS personnel and have talked to the Commander about problems and issues in our area." — Kevin Sutton, District Advisory Council Member*

# Education and Training

The Education and Training Division trained 13 recruit classes in 1998, graduating 821 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. The number of recruits is an increase of 46 percent from the 563 recruits graduated in 1997. Recruits receive 736 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. In addition to Chicago Police Department recruits, the Education and Training Division trained 169 recruits for suburban police agencies—an increase of 29 percent from the 131 in 1997.

Each year, all sworn personnel are required to pass a State of Illinois Course of Fire with their duty weapon and optional duty weapon, if applica-

ble. Firearms training and qualification are conducted at each of the five area headquarters firing ranges and at the Training Academy.

**Fig. 19. Education and Training**

<b>Types of Training</b>	<b>Number of Trainees</b>
Total Recruits	990
Chicago	821
Suburban	169
CHA	0
In-Service	5,082
Pre-Service	700
Civilian	337
Retreads/Retrainees	66
Specialized (outside agencies)	0
Total Firearms Training	19,160
Chicago	18,495
Outside agencies using range	665
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,335</b>



*“Somebody who has been made aware of a gang situation [at a beat meeting] has a better handle on how to deal with it . . . if you don’t know what’s going on, then you’re going to be in trouble.” — Freddie Calix, CAPS Community Partner*

# Budget

**Fig. 20. Annual Appropriations**

	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
Personnel Services (salaries, wages etc.) <sup>(a)</sup>	\$863,369,817	\$860,867,280
Contractual Services <sup>(b)</sup>	\$18,322,950	\$13,822,474
Travel	\$176,842	\$52,422
Commodities <sup>(c)</sup>	\$8,460,424	\$7,781,231
Equipment (excluding capital equipment)	\$408,211	\$273,775
Improvements (buildings)	\$50,000	\$25,000
Contingencies	\$52,500	\$45,000
Employee Medical <sup>(d)</sup>	\$5,550,000	\$5,550,000
Physical Exams for Recruits and Promotions	\$1,420,145	\$1,435,145
Capital Equipment Note	\$14,490,801	\$4,170,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$912,301,690</b>	<b>\$894,022,327</b>

(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 worker's compensation.

The Police Department's 1998 appropriation totaled some \$894 million—a 2 percent decrease from the 1997 figure.

Although personnel costs declined by 3 percent in absolute terms, they increased as a percent of total appropriations, from 95 percent in 1997 to 96 percent in 1998. These costs include salaries, wages, and benefits for sworn and civilian employees.

All other appropriation categories decreased in absolute dollar amounts between 1997 and 1998, with the exception of physical exams for recruits and promotions. This item increased by 6 percent; it is recalled that the number of recruits increased by 46 percent in 1998.



# Personnel

The Chicago Police Department had 16,561 members at the end of 1998, virtually the same number as in 1997. There was, however, a 6 percent decline in civilian employees. At the end of 1998, 30 percent of all Department members were women, and 44 percent were classified as minorities—Black, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American. These are approximately the same percentages as in 1997.

**Fig. 21a. Salary Schedule - Sworn Members**

Title	Salary	
	Starting	Maximum
Superintendent		\$130,812
First Deputy Superintendent		\$123,612
Deputy Superintendent		\$117,372
Chief	\$87,078	\$115,896
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	\$79,920	\$106,356
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	\$77,232	\$101,724
Captain, Watch Commander	\$57,492	\$82,854
Lieutenant	\$52,212	\$76,992
Sergeant	\$46,152	\$68,880
Detective, Youth Officer, Patrol Specialist	\$39,954	\$60,846
Police Officer	\$33,522	\$57,888

**Fig. 21b. Personnel**

	1997	1998
Sworn and Exempt	13,439	13,484
Civilian	2,071	1,945
Crossing Guard	1,137	1,132
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,647</b>	<b>16,561</b>

**Fig. 21c. Personnel by Gender**

	male	female
Sworn and Exempt	10,797	2,687
Civilian	762	1,183
Crossing Guard	61	1,071
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,620</b>	<b>4,941</b>

**Fig. 22d. Personnel by Race**

	White	Black	Asian	Nat.Am.	Hispanic
Sworn and Exempt	8,378	3,435	156	29	1,486
Civilian	538	1,177	48	3	179
Crossing Guards	409	613	4	0	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,325</b>	<b>5,225</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,771</b>



“Right across the street was a drug house. It took a little time, but working together with the community and police, we were able to dry that house up and move them on.” — Robert Washington, CAPS Community Partner

# Fleet Inventory

**Fig. 22. Fleet Inventory**

	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
Marked	1,675	1,833
Unmarked	1,315	1,348
Coverts	272	263
Motorcycles, all-purpose vehicles	169	123
Squadrols	100	98
Prisoner minivans	32	26
Vans, R-trucks, parts trucks	27	26
Suburbans and Blazers	24	24
Utility vehicles	24	23
Trailers	23	20
Station wagons	31	19
Canine vans	15	15
Prisoner vans	15	14
Generators	8	8
Boats	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,735</b>	<b>3,845</b>

The Department's fleet included 3,845 vehicles in 1998, an increase of 3 percent over 1997. The most common vehicles in 1998 were marked squad cars (48 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (35 percent). While the number of marked squad cars represented a significant increase over 1997 (9 percent), the number of unmarked squad cars represented a more modest increase (3 percent). In percent-age terms, the largest 1998 decrease was in motorcycles/all-purpose vehicles (27 percent).



*“Community policing in Chicago is unique. It’s not just a program—it’s the way we police. It’s the police, other City agencies, and the public coming together and forming a partnership to address chronic crime and disorder in the community.”*

— Assistant Deputy Superintendent Janet Peska

# 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 or off-duty domestic or neighborhood disputes, by the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). A Complaint Register (CR) number is issued whenever a complaint is received. Each complaint is investigated, and a determination is made as to whether there is sufficient evidence to sustain the allegation and take disciplinary action.

**Fig. 23a. Internal Affairs**

Allegations	Investigation	Sustained
	Initiated	Finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,221	555
Civil Rights Violations	754	11
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	498	106
Verbal Abuse	651	20
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	732	223
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	374	86
Commission of a Crime	459	47
Civil Suits	1	0
Alcohol Abuse	24	11
Drug/Substance Abuse	24	24
Bribery/Official Corruption	39	3
Supervisory Responsibilities	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,778</b>	<b>1,086</b>

\* Some investigations classified as “sustained” reflect cases initiated in a prior year.

**Fig. 23b. Recommended Disciplinary Actions in Sustained Cases — IAD and OPS\***

	1997	1998
Reprimand	503	461
Suspended 1 to 5 days	917	848
Suspended 6 to 15 days	160	125
Suspended 16 to 30 days	103	61
Suspended over 30 days	9	4
Separated from the Department	68	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,549</b>
Violation noted, no action	154	196
Summary Punishment Action Request	—	4,466
Hold - Penalty Not Served	—	119
Resigned while under investigation	220	149

\* Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.



“A lot of the residents are banding together. CAPS has given us a vehicle to get to know one another.” — Margaret Wojcicki, Beat Facilitator

**Fig. 23c. Excessive Force Complaints  
(Office of Professional Standards)**

	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
Complaints retained by OPS	3,115	2,857
Complaint Registers completed	3,108	2,799
Unfounded <sup>(a)</sup>	508	703
Exonerated <sup>(b)</sup>	46	60
Not sustained <sup>(c)</sup>	2,254	1,833
Sustained <sup>(d)</sup>	300	203

**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.



“ People once had an attitude that, ‘there is nothing I can do,’ but they are seeing that through CAPS, they can get involved and and they can make a difference.’ ”  
— Rev. Spencer Jones, CAPS Community Partner

# For More Information

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

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312 747-1989 (fax)  
[police@ci.chi.il.us](mailto:police@ci.chi.il.us)

You may also visit the Department's website on the Internet at:

[www.ci.chi.il.us/CommunityPolicing](http://www.ci.chi.il.us/CommunityPolicing)

The quotes found along the bottom of this annual report were taken from the Chicago Police Department's television program, *Chicago CrimeWatch*. The show features stories of courage and commitment and provides real-life examples of the police and community working together for safer neighborhoods. The program 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. New episodes are featured every two weeks.





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