

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT



2018 ANNUAL REPORT





The 2018 Annual Report is dedicated to all of the men and women of the Chicago Police Department who have given their lives in service to the City of Chicago.

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

It is how they lived.

They will never be forgotten.



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



Vision

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

Mission

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

Core Values

Professionalism

Integrity

Courage

Dedication

Respect



2018 Annual Report

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In 2018, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) worked diligently in collaboration with the communities we serve to build partnerships, increase reform efforts, and reduce public violence. I am pleased with the strides we made and am confident these steps have laid the foundation to achieve our goal and commitment to become a model police agency for the nation. The 2018 annual report demonstrates the renewed commitment to improve transparency through the sharing of city-wide data and updates on projects we engaged in throughout the year. The report also provides information on upcoming endeavors. The achievements written about in this report, highlight some of the key progress made and demonstrate the Department-wide dedication to build the trust of all Chicagoans and to serve and protect their communities.

I am proud of the increased partnerships established with the community during 2018 as this is an important step in fostering continued cooperation and the facilitation of relationships with a myriad of community members. CPD has prioritized community conversations and continues to explore mechanisms for increased accessibility of department data to both officers and the public. CPD has routinely sought input from the public to better understand and address community concerns.

CPD is dedicated to the well-being of its members and through the expansion of professional and peer support systems is investing in the physical, psychological, and spiritual health of its members. The department has begun increased communication efforts to educate its members of the support systems available. CPD is committed to a proactive approach to guarantee the welfare of all of its members.

Effective training is critical to the success of any department. CPD recognizes the importance of quality, comprehensive,

and diverse training curriculum to ensure all members are equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to be professional officers. Extensive training has been provided on procedural justice and force mitigation. Training requirements will continue to increase each year identifying key topics until achieving 40 hours by 2022. In order to sustain this robust training program for all officers at every level, CPD has identified satellite training venues and implemented a de-centralized training cadre. In addition, exciting work is being conducted for the construction of a multi-disciplinary public safety training center.

The department continues to bring the latest technological advancements to improve data analytics in crime fighting to prevent and reduce violent crimes. The department invested in proven approaches to crime reduction including the establishment of Strategic Decision Support Centers in 20 of our 22 districts. Consequently, CPD experienced continued reductions in 2018 of murders, shootings, robberies, and burglaries.

As we remain steadfast to these communities, we have already continued to take some major strides in 2019. CPD has updated our Department's Mission, Vision, and Values and developed a new three year strategic plan. The vision to ensure all Chicagoans are safe, supported, and proud of the Chicago Police Department is the foundation for this organization as we embrace unified efforts to achieve effective positive change and reform.

The combined efforts will provide our City with the most progressive, professional, and dedicated department deserved by every Chicagoan. We will continue to cooperate with the monitoring team for the consent decree to assist in obtaining additional resources and fulfilling outlined requirements. CPD is only at the threshold of the achievement of our far reaching goals. Our successes thus far and our continued success are not possible without the incredible support and devotion of the more than 13,000 sworn and civilian members of our department. I thank you for all of your dedicated work as we make CPD a model department for the nation.

Sincerely,

Eddie T. Johnson
Superintendent of Police





2018

A Year in Review





2018—A YEAR IN REVIEW

Progress and partnership were key themes reflecting the department's efforts toward a safer Chicago in 2018. The ongoing reductions in violent crime were achieved in large part due to stronger community partnerships, investments in data-driven policing, and the creation of Strategic Decision Support Centers (SDSC) in nearly all police districts.

Partnerships Pave the Way For Improved Public Safety

The Chicago Police Department has continued to work collaboratively with local and federal agencies to improve public safety. This includes the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Attorney, who were part of a joint investigation into drug and gun trafficking in September that resulted in 20 individuals facing federal charges. This investigation focused on drug sales within the city's Little Village neighborhood and resulted in the seizure of 445 grams of heroin, 230 grams of cocaine and \$97,770 in illegal drug proceeds. The department has never had a better relationship with the U.S. Attorney than we do today.

Improved Technology Enhances Police Strategy

The Strategic Decision Support Centers (SDSC) in 20 of our police districts has created technology-based nerve centers for members that rely on mobile technology, Police Observation Device (POD) cameras and gunshot detection systems. The centers have proven to empower police officers with strategies to proactively deter crime as well as respond more quickly, which leads to improved apprehension of offenders. Other technological improvements include:

- CPD has added more than 200 license plate reader equipped police vehicles to its fleet, bringing the total number of these specialized vehicles to 240. The department also has more than 126 pole-mounted license plate readers and mobile booter vehicles used by partner

agencies. This technology allows the city to match license plates against a list of stolen and wanted vehicles.

- CPD also worked with partners within the Chicago Transit Authority to add more than 500 high-definition cameras in and around the Red, Blue and Brown line trains. This initiative is part of the CTA's Safe & Secure Program that will ultimately add 1,000 new cameras and upgrade more than 3,000 older cameras throughout the system in an effort to improve rider safety.
- The department is planning to provide cell phones for detectives to improve communication with victims and witnesses. This initiative is also meant to provide investigators real-time access to police databases and tech tools, giving them a wider range of devices directly within their pockets.

More Than 9,500 Illegal Guns Taken Off City Streets

Chicago Police officers took nine percent more guns off the streets this year than last year, giving the department the highest number of gun seizures in the last five years. That's more than one illegal gun seized every hour of the year. The districts with the greatest number of seizures include the 11th (Harrison), 9th (Deering), 7th (Englewood), and the 6th (Gresham). Most of these guns are semi-automatic handguns, but nearly 200 assault-style rifles were also recovered in 2018, including AK-47 and AR-15 rifles.

Improving Training

CPD has aggressively proceeded to expand the quantity and quality of in-service training available to officers. By incorporating national best practices, improved training will support officers' ability to be successful at their jobs and ensure that reforms will be lasting. The new training requirements continue CPD's ongoing efforts to provide officers with the tools, technology, and training to be successful partners with the community to reduce violent crime.



New In-Service Training Requirement: For the first time in CPD history, an in-service training program began in 2018 which will require sworn members to complete an increasing number of mandatory training hours each year:

- 2018: 16 required training hours
- 2019: 24 required training hours
- 2020: 32 required training hours
- 2021: 40 required training hours

Courses will focus on a wide range of topics such as implicit bias which was developed with the Anti-Defamation League and West Side NAACP, Procedural Justice, Mental Health Awareness, Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART), Cultural Competency, Human Rights, Community Policing, Firearms/Tactics, Traffic Pursuits and Stops, and more.

Expanding Field Training: To improve oversight and alignment for a more unified supervision and training, administration of the Field Training Officer (FTO) Program was moved to the Bureau of Patrol. CPD promoted more than 100 new FTOs in 2017 and 2018. Over 75 percent of Probationary Police Officers (PPOs) are now training one-on-one with an FTO. FTO recruitment efforts continue so as to achieve a 1:1 PPO to FTO ratio. In addition, field training for newly promoted sergeants and lieutenants is now required along with their in-class, pre-service academy training.

Decentralizing Training to Expand Offerings: Decentralized, in-service training is conducted by 17 Decentralized Training Instructors (DTIs) across all 22 districts. Every two months, DTI's visit a district and conduct a 15-minute roll call refresher, followed by a one-hour small group session of one trainer to four to six officers. Decentralized training is conducted across all three watches, and includes instruction on topics such as tourniquet sustainment, opioid overdose reversal, firearms concealed carry and crowd behavior and control.

Public Safety Training Academy Development Takes Next Step

In November, Superintendent Johnson joined Mayor Rahm Emanuel, Alderman Emma Mitts, Alderman Ariel Reboyras, and other business, civic and community leaders to proudly announce the next major step toward the development of a new, state-of-the-art Joint Public Safety Training Academy, as part of the city's continued efforts to provide superior tools, technology and training for its first responders.

CPD Welcomes Its 1,000th New Officer

The Chicago Police Department pledged in 2016 to grow the Department by 970 sworn officers. On December 17th, Mayor Emanuel and Superintendent Johnson commemorated the milestone of 1,000 new officers during a recruit welcome ceremony at the Chicago Police Education and Training Division. This milestone comes on top of replacing officers who have retired or moved on from CPD. Thus, the total hiring over the two-year period is 2,397 new officers. As new officers have been added, another 1,241 individuals have been promoted to fill vacancies within the ranks.



Chicago Police Recruits at the Education and Training Division.



The recent consent decree agreement lays out a series of comprehensive and required reforms to CPD training, including recruit, in-service, and pre-service promotion training. The Chicago Police Department is required to expand active learning, problem solving, scenario-based training, and other adult learning techniques within its training curriculum. The city has committed to providing appropriate training facilities that offer adequate access to safe and effective training venues.

Historic Reform Underway

Earlier in 2018, CPD outlined its priorities and vision for improved training, community policing, supervision, and accountability in the 2018 *Next Steps For Reform*.



Many projects are underway including increasing the number of promoted supervisors to ensure officers have effective field leadership, designing the District Collaboration Officer Program to improve neighborhood partnerships, communication and conflict resolution, and providing Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) for officers who can provide sufficient, timely response by CIT-certified officers to calls for service involving individuals in crisis. The department

continues to partner with its officers, the City of Chicago and the general public alike to proactively initiate impactful and sustainable reforms.

CPD entered into the consent decree, which will also implement meaningful, long-term reform throughout the department. In order to manage and measure reform progress, the Chicago Police Department created the Office of Reform Management that will verify compliance with new policies and training. To date, CPD has hired 20 new project members and analysts who will support sustained reform with all bureaus within the department and coordinate consent decree compliance and measurement with the independent monitor.

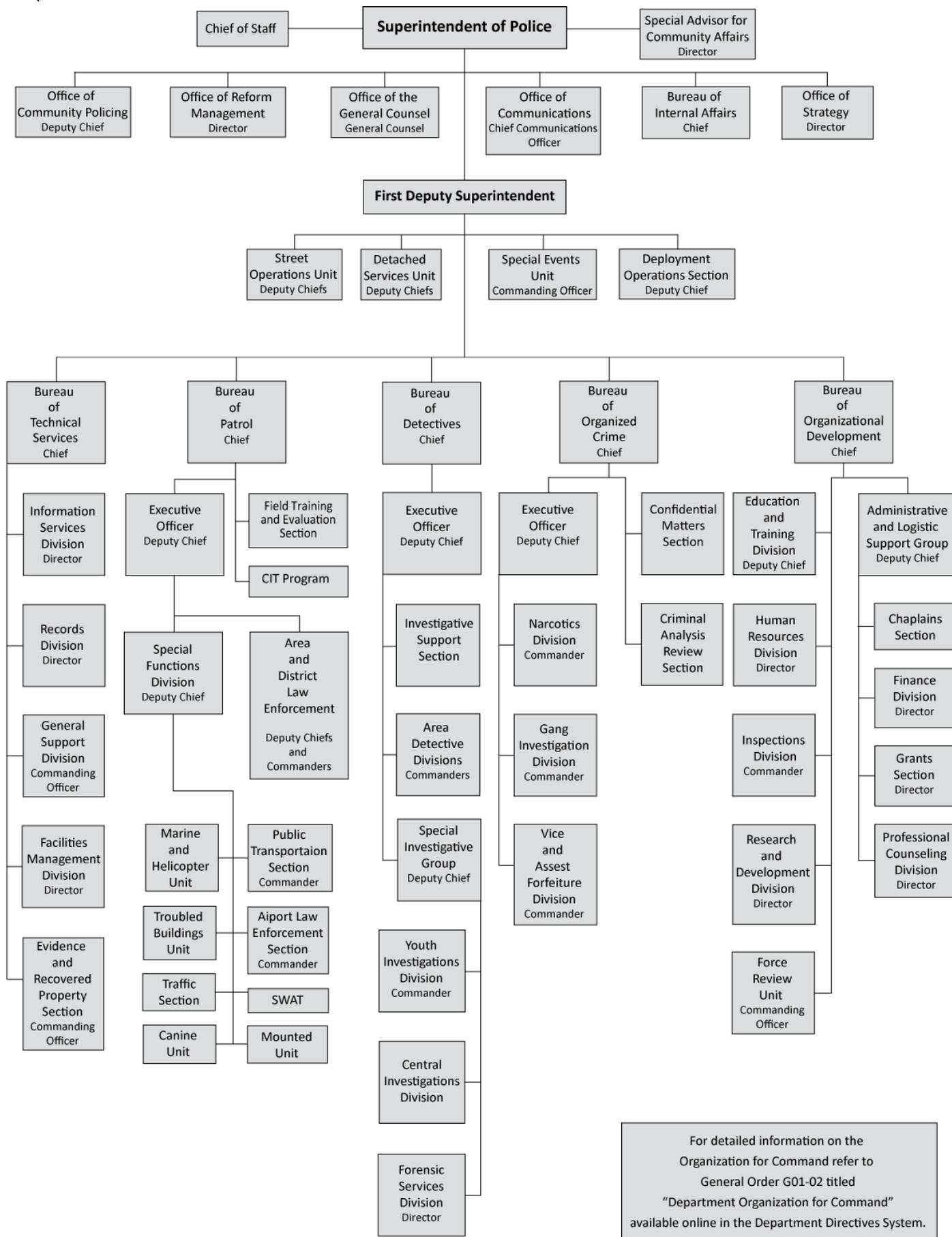
The consent decree, agreed upon by both the City of Chicago and the Illinois Attorney General, outlines the path to systematically address focus areas including training, supervision and accountability, use of force, community policing, and officer wellness. Our department will continue to work alongside the City of Chicago to not only build trust between officers and the communities we serve, but also provide CPD members with the resources and support needed to become a model police department to be emulated across the country.

Organization For Command





ORGANIZATION FOR COMMAND



For detailed information on the Organization for Command refer to General Order G01-02 titled "Department Organization for Command" available online in the Department Directives System.



Chicago has the nation's second-largest police department, serving approximately 2.7 million residents in an area of 231.1 square miles. The department had 13,322 sworn and civilian members at the end of 2018.

Office of the Superintendent

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

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

Office of Reform Management serves as the department's liaison to the independent monitor, which has been appointed as part of the consent decree between the City and the Illinois Attorney General.

Office of Strategy works with other bureaus to develop, analyze, and evaluate projects within the department's strategic plan including initiatives in crime, reform, and organizational development.

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

The Office of the General Counsel advises the superintendent about legal and legislative matters and various labor agreements as they relate to the administration of the department and acts as the liaison between the department, legislative bodies, and other agencies. The office consists of four sections: Legal Affairs, Intergovernmental Affairs, Management and Labor Affairs, and Freedom of Information.

The Office of Communications consists of two sections: Executive Communication and Internal Communication. The Executive Communication Section oversees the functions of the News Affairs Unit, which is responsible for

daily media inquiries that come into CPD. The Internal Communication Section is responsible for all communications to CPD employees.

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

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

The Public Engagement Section, which consists of the following units: The Field Operations Unit, which coordinates and facilitates district law enforcement community policing efforts as they relate to interactions with community stakeholders, residents, business owners, and other community members; The Senior Services and Domestic Violence Unit, which is responsible for facilitating and coordinating law-enforcement services provided to the senior-citizen community and providing immediate, effective assistance and protection for domestic-violence victims and witnesses and, in liaison with the advocate community, coordinating department-wide domestic violence training; The Youth Services Unit, which is responsible for the coordination and implementation of the department's youth-related community policing activities directed towards prevention and intervention; and The Preventive Programs and Court Advocacy Unit, which provides programs, lectures, displays, seminars, and crime prevention and safety tips to all citizens and community groups.

The Community Outreach Section, which consists of the following units: The Special Activities Unit, which provides assistance to sworn members and their families when members are killed or seriously injured; The Civil Rights Unit, which is primarily responsible for the investigation of reported hate crimes working in conjunction with the Bureau of Patrol, Bureau of Detectives, and Youth Investigations Division; The Honor Guard Team, which is comprised of department members who are specifically trained and uniformed for ceremonial services during an honors funeral or other event as determined by the



honors funeral or other event as determined by the Superintendent; The School Visitation Unit, which coordinates school-based programs, specifically the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program, Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) Program, and Officer Friendly Program.

Office of the First Deputy Superintendent

The First Deputy Superintendent oversees the operations and administration of the department, which is composed of bureaus that carry out the department's operational, training, investigative, staff support, and administrative activities. The Office of the First Deputy Superintendent consists of the following sections and units:

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

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

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

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

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

their areas of responsibility; and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the department's administrative processes and the allocation of resources.

Bureau of Patrol

The Bureau of Patrol is responsible for general field operations. This includes protection of life and property, apprehension of criminals, and enforcement of traffic laws and ordinances. The bureau consists of the following:

Bureau of Patrol Areas and District Law Enforcement are organized geographically by Chicago's twenty-two police districts, which make-up three police areas. Each district is provided with personnel and support service to staff three watches, tactical teams, and a community relations office.

Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Program is charged with improving the department's response to mental-health-related incidents and facilitating and coordinating law-enforcement services provided to the mental health community.

Field Training and Evaluation Section ensures that all probationary police officers receive optimal field training, predicated upon staffing the field training officer position with qualified officers. In partnership with the Education and Training Division, the Field Training and Evaluation Program ensures through proper training and evaluation that only competent, motivated, and ethical individuals become Chicago police officers.

The Bureau of Patrol also manages the Special Functions Division, which consists of the following specialized units:

Special Weapon and Tactics (SWAT) Unit consists of specially trained personnel who provide tactical response to critical incidents where the potential for injury or loss of life is present and where the circumstances are beyond the capabilities of normal police response. Critical incidents may include hostage situations, barricaded subjects, suicidal subjects, sniper situations, high-risk warrant and suspect apprehension, dignitary protection (e.g., president of the United States/vice president of the United States), active shooter incidents, weapons of mass destruction/chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive incidents, and terrorism and homeland security incidents and assessments.



Canine Unit is a critical asset to the department's commitment to public safety. The Canine Unit is comprised of canines trained in explosives detection, narcotics detection, search and rescue, and apprehension procedures.

Marine Unit provides specialized marine operations consistent with department policy, such as water-based law enforcement and Homeland Security patrols and search, rescue, and recovery operations where specialized equipment is required. To complete their mission, marine operations personnel use seven patrol/rescue boats and a state-of-the-art dive response truck for land-based assignments. Marine Unit personnel (all of whom are public safety divers) are trained as emergency medical technicians and are the first responders to any maritime incident.

Helicopter Unit supports the mission of district law enforcement in the districts with the highest probability of violent crime. The helicopter provides a unique advantage in many areas that cannot be duplicated on the ground. The helicopter is an effective tool to assist with dignitary protection, surveillance, patrol unit backup and, if flying low and loud, can add to a police presence.

Traffic Section is responsible for traffic enforcement and traffic crash investigations on Lake Shore Drive and the Chicago Skyway, traffic and crowd management at venues and special events, and Strike Force Patrols. The Traffic Section also provides traffic escort services and motorcade escorts when required (visiting dignitaries and special events); coordinates the administration of traffic-related grant programs (DUI, crosswalk, speeding enforcement); public vehicle enforcement of ordinances concerning livery and taxi vehicles; and targeted area traffic enforcement based on fatal and serious personal injury crashes.

Troubled Buildings Unit provides training, monitoring, and support for area drug- and gang-house officers and district vacant-building officers.

Mounted Unit is a highly skilled and trained specialized unit concentrating on law enforcement from horseback. The Mounted Patrol Unit is a versatile, highly visible deterrent and enforcement tool for the Chicago Police Department and the City of Chicago that focuses on patrol, crowd management, unrest mitigation, ceremonial duties, and positive public interaction.

Public Transportation Section provides patrol security for the CTA rapid transit system within city limits and other CTA vehicles and facilities.

Airport Law Enforcement Section delivers specialized patrol coverage to airport terminals and works in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Transportation Safety Administration Bureau, and the Drug Enforcement Administration in various airport dignitary/functions.

Bureau of Detectives

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bureau of Organized Crime

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

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



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

The Vice and Asset Forfeiture Division processes all cases that are drug-related and involve money, vehicles, real property, or other assets seized for civil or criminal forfeiture proceedings. It also conducts in-depth and long-term financial investigations of narcotics traffickers in an effort to seize drug-related assets. The Vice Section coordinates with district law enforcement and supports district-based missions targeting problem licensed premises, such as illegal social clubs and taverns, sale of alcohol to minors, and gambling.

The Gang Investigation Division is responsible for ensuring the proper investigation of any individual, group, or organization reasonably believed to be engaging in criminal activity. Within this division is the Intelligence Section, which engages and employs the community, law-enforcement resources, and governmental agencies to obtain and analyze information necessary to produce intelligence products supporting the department's mission to reduce and eliminate criminal activity.

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

Bureau of Organizational Development

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

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

department directives. There are four sections that make up the Education and Training Division.

The Field Training and Continuing Education Section is responsible for pre- and post-service training for the Field Training and Evaluation Program. Through a collaborative effort with the Bureau of Patrol, this section ensures that all probationary police officers receive optimal field training.

The In-Service and Continuing Education Section develops and presents continuing education training programs for incumbent department members. Training includes specialized seminars for both sworn and civilian members using internal and external instructors; ongoing officer safety and firearms training and qualification programs; and pre-service promotional training.

The Instructional Design and Quality Control Section identifies training and performance needs, develops and modifies the recruit curriculum, and prepares other training programs as established by the division.

The Recruit Training Section manages and conducts the basic recruit training for the department's probationary police officers and for other metropolitan jurisdictions.

The Research and Development Division consists of four sections dedicated to the continuous improvement of police services.

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

The Accreditation Section reviews recognized law enforcement and training academy CALEA standards; ensures the department's directives are in compliance with these



standards; recommends policy modifications to directives when needed; acquires documents (proof of compliance) necessary for obtaining and maintaining accreditation; satisfies ongoing requirements (such as application deadlines and on-site visits) needed to obtain and maintain accreditation; and maintains a liaison with all units within the department as well as applicable city departments, other law-enforcement agencies, and established accreditation bodies.

The Research and Analysis Section provides statistical support to the department by researching and analyzing key data concerns, as well as other criminal justice issues necessary to meet state and federal reporting requirements. The section publishes the department's annual reports; reviews and responds to statistical informational requests from city, state, and federal agencies, academic researchers, and members of the general public through the Freedom of Information Act; collects statistical data on criminal-related incidents; and conducts research and statistical analysis directed to improve department effectiveness.

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

The Force Review Unit functions in an after-action-review capacity for certain incidents involving the use of force by department members. In addition to ensuring that police officers and supervisors comply with proper reporting procedures, the FRU also evaluates use of force incidents for the purpose of enhancing the skills of police officers to keep citizens and police officers safe. The Force Review Unit was designed to bridge the gap that occurs when actions fall within the lines of policy but nonetheless present opportunities to improve tactical execution. These actions are deemed "tactical training opportunities," and officers receive timely feedback that helps them hone their skills, limit civil liability, and keep themselves and citizens safe during a use of force incident. The unique approach to force review in Chicago is possible because, for the most part, the comingling of discipline with tactical reviews has been eliminated.

The Inspections Division conducts requested and unannounced surveys, audits, and inspections to determine conformance with department policy, methods, and procedures and the efficient use of monetary assets, property, and resources. The division also consists of both the Integrity Section and Court Section. The Integrity Section is dedicated to evaluating department compliance with the United States Constitution, the State of Illinois Constitution, other applicable laws, and related department directives as they pertain to investigatory stops, protective pat-downs, or other searches. The Court Section monitors court attendance, appearance, overtime, and preparation. This section also maintains liaison with the courts, the Office of Cook County Sheriff, Office of Cook County State's Attorney, City Department of Law, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

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

The Finance Division is responsible for the preparation and monitoring of the department's annual budget; building, transmitting, and distributing the department's various payrolls, including the twice-monthly payrolls and supplemental contractual payrolls; and assisting and guiding the department in the acquisition of all products and services to be in compliance with all state- and city-purchasing policies. It is comprised of three sections: the Accounting and Budgeting Section, Payroll Section, and Purchasing and Accounts Payable Section.

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



understand CPD needs and nationally recognized best practices and apply for, accept, and manage federal, state, foundation, and corporate grant funds.

The Chaplains Unit is available to minister to the spiritual and moral needs of members and their families whenever such services are required. The section has four full-time chaplains, who are sworn members of CPD, and two non-sworn ministry members serving the CPD. Services that are offered by the Chaplains Unit include pastoral care ministry, critical and traumatic incident ministry, and preventative program ministry.

The Professional Counseling Division provides solutions and resources for problem areas that may affect employee job performance and personal lives. The division responds to calls for assistance twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. It is comprised of the three sections: the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Section, Mental Health Section, and Peer Support Section.

Bureau of Technical Services

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

The Information Services Division is responsible for the design, implementation, integration, maintenance, and control of information systems for the department. The division consists of three sections: the Application Development Section, the Desktop and User Support Section, and the Infrastructure Section.

The Evidence and Recovered Property Section receives, stores, and disposes of all inventoried property (except animals, automobiles, perishable items, and flammable chemicals, liquids, or gases) that come into the department's possession.

The Records Division is responsible for the management of all criminal records and police reports. It is comprised of three sections: the Field Services Section, Records Inquiry Section, and Alternate Response Section.

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

The General Support Division is responsible for the acquisition, storage, and distribution of supplies and equipment for the department's day-to-day operations. The division consists of the following sections: the Auto Pounds Section, Police Documents Section, Fleet Section, and Equipment and Supply Section.

2018 Unit Highlights



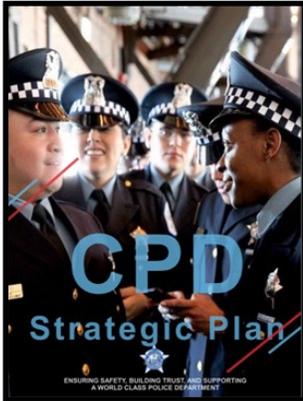


Office of the Superintendent

Office of Strategy

Strategic Plan

In early 2018, the Office of Strategy developed the department's first publicly available strategic plan in many years. Published in January 2019, this document not only outlines the department's vision for the next three years, but also represents a roadmap to reform.



The Strategic Plan assessed current CPD policy and practices and identified innovative steps requiring implementation to achieve its expanded vision. As part of the process of developing the Strategic Plan, the Office of Strategy worked with members of all ranks of the department across every bureau to define

new department vision, mission, and values statements.

The two units that comprise the Office of Strategy—the Analytics Unit and the Auditing Unit—began work on identifying tasks outlined in the consent decree, while also implementing the Strategic Plan.

Analytics Unit

To support the creation and analysis of department strategies, the Analytics Unit enhanced their capacity with the addition of newly hired analysts. These analysts possess the latest data-science skills and the new technology required to support the creation and detailed analysis of department strategies. Beyond its primary focus of managing and implementing its data-related projects, the unit also initiated the development of processes for measuring and identifying trends related to policy changes and increasing the analytics capacity department wide. The formation of the Analytics Unit will support the move towards becoming a data-driven decision-making organization.

Auditing Unit

The Auditing Unit welcomed its first employees in 2018. The unit focused on building trust and legitimacy through its continuing assessment of the department's adherence to initia-

tives set forth by the Strategic Plan. In preparation for the signing of the consent decree, the unit worked with department leadership to establish standard operating procedures for how it will assess the department's forthcoming efforts to comply with all aspects of this agreement.

Office of Reform Management

In 2018, the Office of Reform Management (ORM) assembled a team of civilian project managers and sworn members in a project management office. This project management office assists bureaus and unit commanding officers by creating and managing project scope documents, developing project timelines, and identifying barriers to progress. The team collaborated with bureau chiefs and units throughout the department to execute the 2018 Next Steps for Reform projects.

These 2018 Next Steps for Reform projects included:

- Revision of the basic curriculum for Crises Intervention Training and establishment of the Crises Intervention Team Program in the Bureau of Patrol (projects executed by the Crisis Intervention Unit)
- Training of more than 95 percent of sworn officers in the 16-hour force mitigation training and the 8-hour use of force training (executed by the Education and Training Division)
- Development of a Strategic Plan for the Employee Assistance Program (executed by EAP and partner organization Civic Consulting Alliance)
- Development and implementation of Officer Wellness roll call training for every unit on every watch (executed by EAP)



First Deputy Superintendent

CompStat Unit

In 2018, CompStat restructured its focus to increase effectiveness and performance throughout the department. The new three-part structure includes Readiness, Response, and Reach.

READINESS:

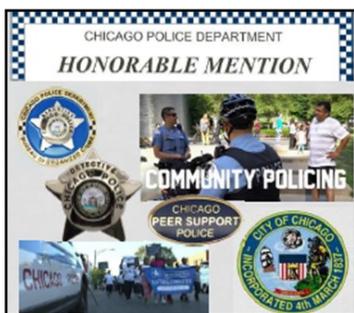
- Active supervisory engagement
- Resource allocations
- Timely and informative roll calls
- Field presence
- Training compliance
- Meaningful performance evaluations
- Officer wellness
- Equipment care and use

RESPONSE:

- Timely and strategic approaches to crime and violence
- Prevention focus addressing community concerns, etc.
- Crime scene management
- Post shooting deployments
- Intelligence and SDSC use
- Proactive patrol efforts
- Tactical team utilization

REACH:

- Within the Units
 - Acknowledging and utilizing top staff in need of improvement
 - Advancing EAP efforts
- Across Units
 - Detectives and specialized units
- Beyond the Department
 - Utilizing City services
 - Drawing upon and building a broader community engagement





Office of Community Policing

Deputy Chief

Office of Community Policing



Dwayne Betts

Community Policing Advisory Panel

The Office of Community Policing began incorporating the recommendations of the Community Policing Advisory Panel (CPAP) in 2018. Department members were provided with the recommendations that included the Seven Pillars of Community Policing and encouraged to incorporate the practices throughout department initiatives.

Community policing was re-invigorated and the department's renewed community engagement and collaboration efforts made positive strides towards enhancing public safety and restoring trust in 2018.

The Chicago Police Department hosted and participated in numerous events in 2018. These events focused on problem solving, community building, and positive engagement.

Chicago residents and community partners collaborated on many of these endeavors. The events targeted a wide range of community members throughout the city, including youth, senior citizens, faith-based institutions, and community-based organizations. There was diverse programming throughout all twenty-two police districts.

District community policing offices facilitated numerous partnerships with the community's respective district advisory council to strengthen relationships and enhance engagement efforts by forming subcommittees.

The various subcommittees included members from our youth, seniors, court advocacy, domestic violence programs, businesses, and faith-based organizations.

CPD members engaged in various activities including the following: The 1st Annual Youth Community Leaders Awards Ceremony, Citizens Police Academy, National Night Out, Officer Friendly Training, Bridging the Divide Peace Circles, Coffee with a Cop, 5K Races, Back-to-School events, Peace in the Park, holiday events, positive loitering events, and other youth and community-based events.

1st Annual Youth Community Leaders

Awards Ceremony



The Office of Community Policing was proud to host the 1st Annual Youth Community Leaders Awards Ceremony in November of 2018. With CPD's renewed pledge to connect and mentor our city's youth, it was our honor to highlight the achievements of local youth. Several of our Police Explorers received awards, along with over 350 of their peers, during a formal dinner and dance at the Swissotel in downtown Chicago.



The Youth and Officers danced the night away.



Our Masters of Ceremony.



Office of Community Policing



The 15th District Police Explorers and Youth Leadership Council put on an amazing show last night as hundreds of Austin community stakeholders gathered to celebrate the efforts of 2018 and commit to making even greater strides in 2019. @ChicagosMayor @Chicago_Police @gaynor_hall



12th District Explorers learning to boulder.

Youth Explorers

2018 showed great growth in the department's Youth Explorers Program. These young individuals took part in many activities throughout the city, including participating in the annual St. Jude March and memorial vigils to honor our fallen officers.



Bridging the Divide

The Office of Community Policing has continued to move forward and expanded our Bridging the Divide programming.





Office of Community Policing

Cops and Kids Chess

The Cops and Kids Chess Program returned for its second year to continue the tradition of friendly competition between officers and our youth.



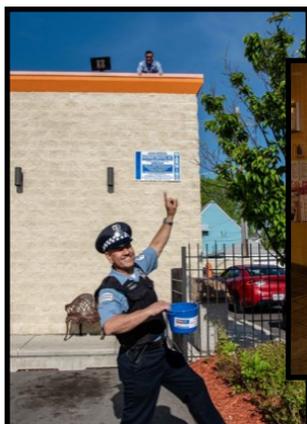
At the Public Safety Headquarters Tournament.



At White Sox Stadium Club

Cop on Top

Once a year department members climb the rooftops of coffee shops around Chicago to bring awareness and raise funds for the Special Olympics.



Beat Meetings

Beat meetings allow the community and the police to develop relationships. The Office of Community Policing assists police districts with coordinating meetings to allow for an exchange of information and problem solving techniques between the officers and the community.



17th District



Picnics



Outdoor Roll Calls





Office of Community Policing

Holiday Parties

Whether it is putting on a community haunted house or celebrating the winter holidays, officers in Community Policing are always up for having a good time with community members.



Citizen's Police Academy

The Office of Community Policing hosted a spring and fall session of the Citizen's Police Academy. The attendees received a condensed version of instruction similar to the training that is provided to recruits in the academy.



The program instruction lasted for ten weeks and covered a wide-range of topics with presenters from every bureau of CPD. Community

members participated in scenario-based training and simulation. Local sister agencies also participated in the training including the Cook County State's Attorney Office, the Office of Emergency Management and Communications, and the Civilian Office of Police Accountability.

Community Engagement

The Office of Community Policing community outreach included marches, educational booths, chalking sidewalks, Operation Wake Up, and National Night Out. Throughout these events officers were ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with community members looking to solve problems in every community throughout Chicago.



National Night Out 2018



19th District Child Safety

7th District Roll in Peace

The Office of Community Policing is always here to serve all.





Bureau of Patrol

Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Program

In 2018, the Chicago Police Department increased the number of CIT-trained officers to 2,669 compared to 2,360 at the close of 2017. CIT-trained officers are on every watch in every district as a specialized resource for assignments involving an individual experiencing a behavioral or mental health crisis.

CPD also added advanced CIT course offerings to support the professional development of CIT-trained members, including regular interagency trainings in Crisis Identification and Management with the Chicago Fire Department, Office of Emergency Management and Communications, Region XI EMS, and the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) Chicago. The CIT Program also coordinated and delivered roll call trainings citywide to educate about trauma and improve officer awareness of resources for individuals in a mental health emergency.

CPD successfully achieved the department's federally awarded grant for the Chicago Crisis Intervention Collaborative with partners at Thresholds, Sinai Health Systems, and the University of Illinois—Chicago Jane Addams School of Social Work. At the end of 2018, CPD was awarded additional funding to expand the work of the initiative in diverting individuals from unnecessary justice system engagement and improving access to and receipt of relevant mental health and substance abuse services. CPD also was awarded a \$2 million federal grant to support efforts to train and equip officers citywide to carry and use naloxone to reverse overdoses of opioids.

The CIT Program presented to several organizations throughout the year, including CIT International, the International Public Safety Association, and the American Psychiatric Association. The CIT Program was recognized by Thresholds as a Justice For All Honoree, and several CIT officers were profiled by NAMI Chicago as CIT Officers of the Month for their meritorious deeds in responding to individuals in crisis.

District 015 – Austin

SDSC Use of Innovation and Technology



In the Austin neighborhood, the combination of specially trained officers, innovative technology, and data-driven crime reduction strategies in the Strategic Decision Support Center (SDSC) created a central gather-

ing point for communication, information, and development of district crime reduction plans. These comprehensive methods fostered partnerships through processes established in the



SDSC and have improved communication and cooperation between officers. Increased availability of data and district information has improved efficiency in problem solving, resulting in productive officer interactions with the community. SDSC data and the information exchange with field officers have led to numerous gun recoveries and narcotics arrests. The ability of officers to identify emerging trends, and systematically respond to community concerns has led to increased awareness of officer safety.

Strengthening and Bridging Partnerships with the Community

The CAPS office in the Austin neighborhood worked to build partnerships with the Austin Response Team (ARTS). Bonds were formed between the citizens and



officers to create a unified community. Hip Hop Tuesdays gives children a safe place to do homework and play video games with mentor officers. Additional programs include a Hallow-





Bureau of Patrol

een costume giveaway, Coffee with a Cop, Senior Movie Day, job fairs, Shop with a Cop, Chicago Bears appearances, Austin holiday parades, and community basketball games. These activities provide opportunities for the community members and district officers to engage in fun and enjoyable experiences to build trust.



Gun Violence Reduction Initiatives

Gun Offender Registration Enforcement Missions

In 2017, the Bureau of Patrol initiated Gun Offender Registration Enforcement Missions as a proactive approach to enforcing the Gun Offender Registration Ordinance (MCC 8-26) and curb gun violence in the city. The Gun Offender Registration Ordinance requires subjects residing within the City of Chicago who have been convicted, discharged, or released from a federal, state, or local correctional center for a gun offense on or after April 20, 2013, to register with the Chicago Police Department Criminal Registration Unit. This registration must occur upon conviction or within five days of release if the gun offender receives a sentence of imprisonment. Tactical officers assigned to district law enforcement conduct the mission twice a year. In 2018, the Gun Offender Registration Enforcement Missions led to the arrest of 43 subjects who either failed to register as gun offenders or were overdue in their registration.

Englewood (007) Tact Utilizes ISP Clear and Present Danger as Crime Fighting Tool

In 2018 tactical and watch personnel were familiarized with the *Illinois State Police Person Determined to Pose a Clear and Present Danger* form, which mandates certain persons to report under certain circumstances. The 767 Mission Team



implemented a plan to better educate the 007th District officers on the FOID Act and federal prohibitions which can lead to revocations. Members assigned to these mission teams were instructed on gun offenders who were arrested with valid CCL licenses or FOID cards to focus on the prohibitions of narcotics use. Offenders found in possession of cannabis or narcotics or making any admission to regular use meet the criteria for a revocation request through the *ISP Person Determined to Pose a Clear and Present Danger*.



Throughout the year, 007th district officers complied with the instructions and submitted the *ISP form*. Officers recognized the positive impact on reducing gun violence in the district and city. Removal of handguns from gang members based on these federal prohibitions assisted the department in reducing illegal firearms in the city. In 2018, 007th district officers submitted approximately twenty *Illinois State Police Person Determined to Pose a Clear and Present Danger form* requests, which resulted in the revocation of fourteen Illinois FOID cards. The continued use of this successful crime fighting strategy is expected to further reduce violence in the district.



Crime Prevention and Information Center



Terrorist Screening Center Partner Engagement Award

The Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) awarded the Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC) the 2018 TSC Partner Engagement Award. The CPIC has been in continuous collaboration with the TSC to improve information-sharing capabilities with the National Network of Fusion Centers, promote the increase in reporting of encounters with known or suspected terrorists, and identify national security threats through law enforcement agencies across the state of Illinois and NFCA Central Region. Their work exemplifies the mission set forth by the TSC to provide current, accurate, and thorough information to watch-listing and screening partners in an effort to increase officer safety and protection of the homeland.

Large Scale Events

The CPIC was involved in providing real-time information and intelligence supporting numerous special events throughout the Chicagoland area. In each event, the CPIC shared relevant intelligence to federal, state, and local government officials and, in conjunction with CPD initiative, exchanged information



with the private sector – involving asset protection, proactive measures, awareness

bulletins, and analytical products. This collaboration across multiple disciplines led to the enhancement of public safety for these major city and regional events.

Safety Briefing

In December 2018, the Mayor's Office, the Office of Emergency Management and Communications, the Department of In-

novation and Technology, and CPIC hosted a holiday safety briefing for various city officials and public/private sector partners. The briefing addressed the local and national holiday threat environment, discussed new terrorist trends, tactics and procedures, recent national and international terrorist events, cyber threats, and preventative procedures and protocols.

Investigation Success

On June 11, 2018, the CPIC assisted Chicago Police Department detectives assigned to a major theft investigation at a jewelry firm in the downtown Chicago area. The victim reported a subject had come into the business to purchase diamonds. Once inside, the subject met with the victim from the jewelry firm and began viewing large diamonds for sale. During the course of viewing diamonds, the offender concealed two of the diamonds into his hand. The offender then left the store without concluding any business. When the victim later conducted an inventory of his property, he discovered that the offender had stolen one 4.0 carat diamond and one 2.0 carat diamond with a total value of \$140,000. Detectives requested the inside of the store to be processed by an evidence technician and recovered in-store surveillance video that captured images of the offender. The images of the offender were featured in a bulletin and shared with numerous law enforcement and private-sector businesses across the nation. Chicago detectives were contacted by a retired NYPD sergeant, who is currently the vice president of a private-sector security group. The retired sergeant viewed the bulletin and immediately recognized the offender as a career criminal from Miami, Florida. The retired sergeant knew the offender from his past NYPD investigations. The victim was presented a photo array with the offender image and identified the offender as the subject who had stolen the two diamonds from his firm, and an arrest warrant was obtained. The investigating detectives then contacted the CPIC Interpol Law Enforcement liaison detective for assistance in apprehending the offender. The CPIC detective worked with CPIC federal partners and learned the offender had booked an outbound flight to Paris, France. The CPIC detective, cooperating with DHS officials in Miami, facilitated the interdiction of the offender at Miami International Airport. The offender was detained by the Miami Police Department. Chicago detectives flew to Miami to perform an extradition request and bring the offender back to Chicago. Once back in Chicago, the offender was charged with felony theft.



Bureau of Detectives

Limited English Proficiency Technology

Through the multi-disciplinary work conducted around the topics of sex crimes and domestic violence, the Bureau of Detectives works closely with both advocacy and community groups. Bureau of Detective members attend monthly meetings on each topic to address concerns over the system's response to victims and the prosecution of those crimes. A specific challenge was presented by these groups in that many victims are discouraged in continuing with the investigations due to language barriers. An example included victims receiving voicemail messages left by detectives in English

with field detectives to provide suspect identification, social media search warrants, analyzing search warrant findings, and technical support with cases that have any social media component.

Sex Crime Investigations

In 2015, Area North detectives, the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, Rape Victim Advocates, and Life Span entered into a grant project that formed a multi-disciplinary team to improve the system's response to victims of sexual assault and abuse. For three years, the multi-disciplinary team worked to improve the training of law enforcement and prosecutors, improve the relationship of the advocate community and law enforcement, and improve the processes surrounding case development and prosecution of sexual assault and sexual abuse investigations.

In 2018, the Bureau of Detectives enacted policy requiring sexual assault and abuse investigations to be conducted utilizing evidence-based, trauma-informed, and victim-centered practices, including trauma-informed interview



when the victim is unable to understand it and respond correctly. This creates frustration with both the victim and detectives as the case cannot often move forward without the cooperation of the victim. After conducting research around this challenge, the Bureau of Detectives obtained the technology from the company Language Lines Solutions to provide translation in several methods. Detectives are able to add a translator while on the phone with victims or witnesses by utilizing three-way calling. Additionally, available translators are utilized for real time word-for-word translating through speaker phone during in-person interviews. The detectives now have translation capability for over 260 languages at their fingertips.

Promotions and Training

In 2018, the Bureau of Detectives Investigative Development Group provided 600 hours of training for both newly promoted and in-service detectives. The City of Chicago promoted 236 detectives in 2018. The detectives were assigned to one of three Detective Areas, enhancing the number of field detectives.

techniques, the need to accommodate a victim's request for an advocate or other person to accompany the victim throughout the investigation for purposes of emotional support, and educating the victim of their rights.

Social Media Team

In 2018, the Bureau of Detectives and outside agencies worked together to form Social Media Teams. A Social Media Team is located in Area North and Area Central. Another will be added to Area South in 2019. The purpose of the Social Media Teams is to support the Bureau of Detectives in meeting community outreach, problem solving, investigative, crime-prevention, and related objectives. The Social Media Teams work closely

In April 2018, the Bureau of Detectives along with other multi-disciplinary partners presented "How Cook County Prosecutors, Chicago Police, Advocates, Probation and Civil Attorneys formed a Multi-disciplinary Team to Offer Victims of Sexual Assault Better Investigations, Prosecutions, Civil Remedies and Victim Services," at the End Violence Against Women International Conference. Due to the success of this grant, renewal for an additional three years was awarded and expanded to include the Area Central and Area South Detective Areas.





Bureau of Organized Crime

Criminal Enterprise Unit

The newly formed Criminal Enterprise Investigative team immediately began conducting an investigation in Midlothian, Illinois. On June 21, 2018, with the assistance of Matteson Police K-9 Officer Strappazon and K-9 Police dog Jayda, one offender was placed into custody and charged accordingly,



recovering over 1,500 lbs. of cannabis and THC products, with an estimated street value of \$10 million dollars.

As part of the continued investigation, on October 17, 2018, the team proceeded to navigate into the neighboring suburbs of Oak Lawn, Bridgeview, Blue Island, and Palos Park, Illinois. With further assistance from Matteson Police K-9 Officer Strappazon and K-9 Police dog Jayda, 10 lbs. of cannabis and THC products, as well as two loaded semi-automatic handguns were recovered. In addition, a total of over \$2 million dollars and three vehicles were seized.



This investigation was extremely successful because of the professionalism and dedication of the members involved who displayed outstanding observational, tactical, and team-work skills.

Gang Investigation Unit

Operation Lucky 7

The Chicago Police Department's Gang Investigation Division (GID) conducted an investigation into the most active and violent faction of the Gangster Disciples in the Englewood neighborhood. GID Operation Lucky 7 focused on the "Goonie Boss" faction of the Gangster Disciples.

The investigation into the larger criminal enterprise was conducted by GID officers, detectives, and FBI agents from the FBI Violent Crime Task Force. The investigation utilized confidential informants, electronic surveillance, and other investigative techniques. Operation Lucky 7 resulted in the execution of multiple search warrants, weapon seizures, and dozens of arrests, which included gun trafficking and murder offenses. In total, fourteen murders and several shooting incidents were



solved. Twenty-three "Goonie Boss" members and their associates were arrested. Fourteen members were charged at the federal level, including four for racketeering. Ten members were charged with first degree murder at the state level.

Asset Forfeiture Unit

Operation 4 Quarters

After receiving information provided by the 025th District, the Asset Forfeiture Unit money laundering investigators conducted an investigation. This investigation revealed a counterfeit merchandise and illicit cigarette scheme operating out of multiple business locations within the City of Chicago and suburban areas. The probe resulted in felony charges against the



Bureau of Organized Crime



owners involving 2,373 pieces of counterfeit merchandise, 159 packs of un-stamped cigarettes, and U.S. currency. All four businesses were closed for licensing violations.

an on-site inspection. The result was a successful obtainment of a vacate and closure order.

[Technology/Innovations](#)

The Asset Forfeiture Unit completed its technological upgrades and improvements establishing an in-house 1505 database. The new database assists to ensure compliance with the consent decree and new legal challenges posed by recent state legislative changes. The new legislation affected regulations involving the seizures, processing of forfeitures, and the department's reporting responsibilities of motor vehicles. This includes other property seized for violations of the Cannabis Control Act and money laundering statutes which began in 2019.

[Vice Unit](#)

The Stop Sale of Alcohol to Minors Program (SAM)

The SAM Program targets locations that have been the subject of community complaints for unlawful sales of alcohol to minors, as well as randomly selected locations to ensure the integrity of the license holders. The SAM team tested 1,839 license-premise locations in 2018 with 119 testing positive for selling alcohol to minors. The SAM Team will continue to ensure that unscrupulous businesses will not be allowed to profit from unlawful conduct that is harmful to minors.

[License Investigations](#)

The License Investigation Section primarily focuses on the investigation of licensed business establishments within the City of Chicago. As a part of their mission, they respond to and investigate all violent incidents near liquor establishments and other licensed premises and take appropriate enforcement action. The License Investigation Team works closely with the City of Chicago Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection. The majority of the complaints received are in regards to licensed premises involving either alcohol or tobacco products. Many chronic neighborhood problems are directly linked to illegal activities involving licensed premises. Successful problem solving and targeted enforcement can reduce many chronic crimes and improve the overall quality of life. There were 1,203 license investigations conducted in 2018, resulting in license discipline ranging from monetary fines to license suspensions and revocations. There were also 82 Cease and Desist Orders issued.

[Operation Brew Crew](#)

In partnership with Home Depot and the Asset Forfeiture Unit money laundering team, an investigation was conducted into a stolen merchandise operation involving retail thefts. These Chicagoland area thefts resulted in the loss of over \$400,000 in merchandise and gift cards. Investigators obtained several search warrants and successfully closed down a local business for selling stolen merchandise. The owners were charged with multiple felony charges. Investigators recovered a significant amount of proceeds valued at over \$240,000. In addition, one hand-gun was recovered and several vehicles seized.

On October 30, 2018, the Narcotics Division, City of Chicago Department of Buildings Inspectors, Peoples Gas, the Asset Forfeiture Unit, and the Drug Gang Housing Enforcement Section successfully executed a search warrant at a notorious 007th district drug location. Inside this residence, illicit drugs and a firearm were recovered. After inspection of the premises, the Department of Buildings issued an emergency demolition order for the structurally unsound property. Removal of the structure resulted in a decrease in criminal activity, improving the safety for residents in the area.

In December of 2018 through January 2019, the Narcotics Division and Gang Enforcement Unit executed multiple search warrants at an identified drug location at a residence located in the 011th District. On each occasion illicit drugs were recovered and arrests were made. The City Law Department, the Asset Forfeiture Unit, the Drug Gang Housing Enforcement Section, and the Department of Buildings inspectors completed



Bureau of Organized Crime

Contraband Cigarettes

The Vice Control Unit has developed contraband cigarette enforcement strategies to combat illegal tobacco sales and crack down on all illegal tobacco activity. The Vice Control Unit



works closely with the investigators from the Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection to ensure tobacco does not reach minors and that properly taxed cigarettes are being sold in a responsible manner throughout the city. As a result the Vice Control Unit is able to make a stronger case to prosecute problem business activity. The Vice Control Unit recovered 5,441 packs of contraband cigarettes in 2018.

Narcotics Division

In December of 2018, Narcotics Unit officers began tracking a crew who was moving a load of high-end cannabis (wholesale price \$3,000.00/ lb.) to a truck depot by O'Hare Airport. The load was then transferred onto a pallet and placed into a



U-Haul truck. The product was transported to a location in Berwyn and a second location within the City of Chicago. Search warrants of these locations resulted in the arrests of three individuals, the recovery of 223 lbs. of cannabis, one .44 caliber magnum revolver, and \$15,251 in currency.

Chicago Police Department / HIDTA Package Interdiction Team C-7



12APR18 RD# JB221712

Total recovered: 4,535 grams of THC wax
2,108 grams of cannabis
24 grams of THC oil
001st District



26APR18 RD# JB239445

Total recovered: 1,524 grams of cocaine inside of a drive shaft
007th District



Bureau of Technical Services

[Chicago Crimefighters Conference](#)

On January 18, 2018, the Chicago Crimefighters Conference was held at the University of Chicago Crime Lab and McCormick Place. Twenty US cities and the federal government requested to participate in a meeting with the superintendent to share best practices about how Chicago reduced gun violence in 2017. This interagency conference covered 2017 crime-reduction strategies, data-driven policing strategies, proactive deployments, and community engagement to reduce crime and build public trust.



[New graphics design](#)

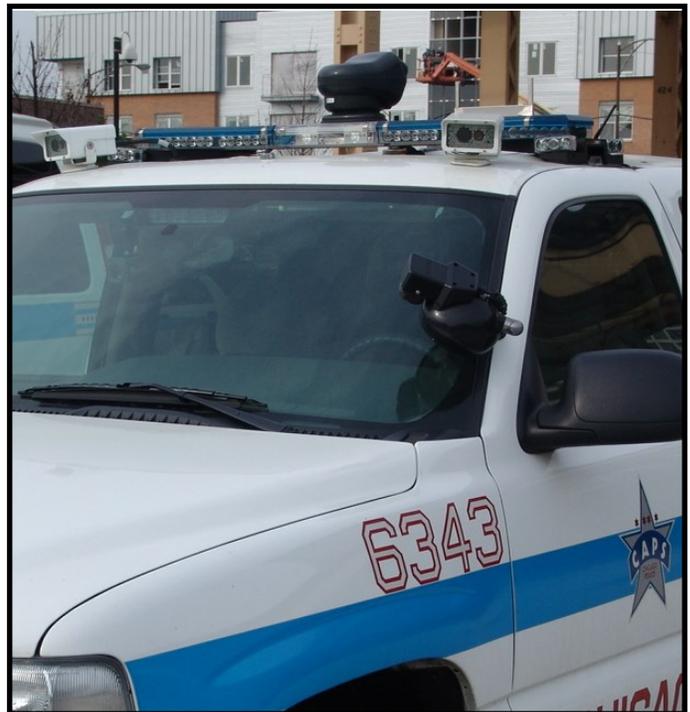
On February 9, 2018, the newly designed Chicago Police Department patrol vehicle was unveiled at the Chicago Auto Show. Prior to this new design, department vehicle graphics had not been updated since the 1970s. Designs were sub-



mitted by police officers throughout the department. The new design was selected by a panel of judges comprised of police officers, members of the community, and representatives from the FOP. Officer Jacobucci, assigned to Airport North (O'Hare), submitted the winning design.

[Automated License Plate Readers](#)

Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) technology helps officers identify stolen cars, apprehend offenders, and return vehicles to the rightful owners in a timely manner. The CPD, working with the City of Chicago Department of Finance and the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC), began pushing real-time information on wanted vehicles to twenty-four finance boot vans. These vans, equipped with Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR) technology, provided additional support in identifying stolen vehicles. The



ALPR cameras can capture images of up to 3,200 license plates per van per shift. In addition to the vans, there are approximately one hundred OEMC fixed (pole-mounted) and CPD mobile ALPR cameras. The recovery of stolen vehicles has increased significantly. The ALPR technology allows the CPD and the Department of Finance vans to match license plates against the list of stolen vehicles sent to the ALPRs daily by the OEMC. If a vehicle is identified as stolen, CPD is notified by an



Bureau of Technical Services

OEMC dispatcher. This coordinated effort to quickly identify stolen cars through ALPR cameras is part of the department's strategic plan to combat carjacking and car thefts. Since this program launched in March, there have been 750 identified hits from the stolen vehicle list.

CPD will be expanding the Automated License Plate Reader technology to 200 more patrol vehicles. This expansion brings the police fleet of ALPR-equipped vehicles to more than 240.

Strategic Decision Support Centers

In 2018, the Chicago Police Department's Bureau of Technical Services (BTS) continued its mission with opening seven station-based Strategic Decision Support Centers (SDSC). These new SDSC's were added to the 002nd, 003rd, 004th, 005th, 008th, 012th, and 025th Districts. The new SDSCs place all its information into a single, usable platform. District command staff and officers are then prepared with the information necessary to plan their patrol deployment or respond to a call. Each new center is staffed with a District Intelligence Officer who can



coordinate the information directly with patrol units in the field. A civilian University of Chicago data analyst will also be staffed in the SDSC. These analysts will ensure the software is being utilized and that data is being collected effectively.

In addition to the SDSCs, BTS was responsible for implementing district-wide gunshot detection systems using ShotSpotter technology. ShotSpotter is a sophisticated system that uses electronic monitoring to detect gun shots. It detects the fullest range of gunfire and collects data that helps CPD define the scope of illegal gunfire. This expansion covers expo-

nentially more geographic area. On average, the technology gives police a five-minute lead on incidents of gun violence when compared to traditional 911 calls. The real-time monitoring also serves as a "force multiplier" because it provides critical information for better, more timely resource allocation.



The department has also expanded its Police Observation Devices (POD) crime cameras and mobile phone technology. The POD crime camera footprint has been increased to allow for better integration between ShotSpotter and POD cameras. The mobile phone technology provides officers real-time access to district intelligence information and gunshot-detection notifications while in the field. These devices will allow for smarter, data-driven patrols and significantly decrease response times to service calls.

Hack-a-thons

On March 9, 2018, CPD coordinated with the Chicago Public Schools and Dell to host a hack-a-thon. This event involved students from various schools that were broken into 16 teams.



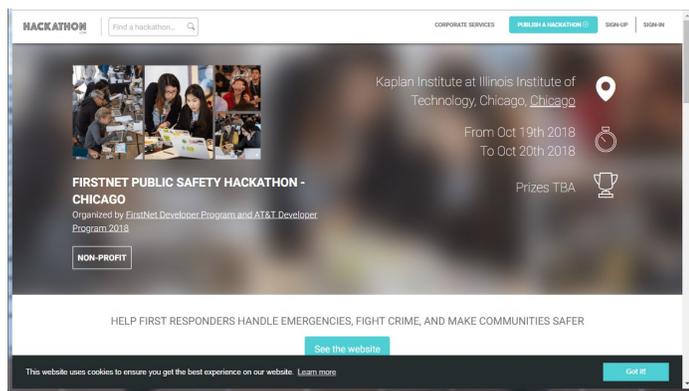
The teams were given two and a half hours to develop an application or some way technology can be used to create more positive engagement between community members and police. There were mentors from various police districts and Dell



Bureau of Technical Services

to work with each group. Each team then presented their idea to a panel of judges who then determined the best ideas. Top winners were given laptops. Many of the ideas focused on using technology to be able to request police assistance faster. Some ideas involved real-time mapping of crime (based on calls for service) so people nearby could be notified via their mobile device about the incident.

On August 4, 2018, the Information Services Division and Community Policing Office participated in the American Bar Association (ABA) Coalition on Racial and Ethnic Justice's "Justice Hack Hackathon." This exciting, community-based event



brought Chicago police officers, attorneys, IT professionals, and members of the community together at the John Marshall Law School. Topics discussed were problems between law enforcement and different community groups, such as people of color, people with disabilities, youth, etc. The participants identified issues between these groups and presented information technology solutions to a panel of judges. The winning groups received prizes from the ABA.

Chief Lewin of the Bureau of Technical Services served on a panel of judges at a Microsoft hackathon conducted at the Aon Center. During this event, teams from various units of government competed for winning concepts. The winner was a submission from the Cook County Treasurer, which leverages Microsoft Azure to automatically analyze property tax checks to perform optical character recognition on these paper documents, reducing the manual work now required.

On October 19, 2018, Chief Lewin provided a keynote welcome address at the FirstNet Public Safety Hackathon, which was the first public event conducted at the new Kaplan Institute at the Illinois Institute of Technology. This hackathon was supported

by FirstNet and AT&T, as part of AT&T's new Believe Chicago initiative; and encouraged participants to bring ideas to solve public safety challenges for police, fire, and emergency medical responders.

Equipment Added in 2018:

- 378 new vehicles were deployed .
- 22 marked vehicles returned to the Forensic Services Division to reduce Evidence Tech response times and promote higher visibility and police presence in the communities.
- 40 ALPR systems kept operational. Coordinated an expedited repair and maintenance program with 2FM for ALPR-equipped vehicles to remain in service with little down time.
- 900 body worn cameras were added to the Bureau of Patrol to accommodate new hires.
- 432 upgraded and additional Police Observation Devices were added.
- 14 fixed license plate readers were added in 2018.



Bureau of Organizational Development

Research and Development Division

The Research and Development Division (R&D) had an extremely active and successful year in 2018. Due to our efforts, the department is now the largest police department ever to receive accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement (CALEA). Additionally, an immense process which began in June of 2016 with a Department of Justice investigation culminated in an agreed-upon consent decree between the City of Chicago, the department, and the Illinois Attorney General. R&D played a vital role in drafting and negotiating this historic document.

Even with the extensive time and resources required to accomplish these two projects, R&D was unwavering in its day-to-day mission to advance the goals of the department. Our accomplishments include:

CALEA accreditation:

The Accreditation section of R&D concluded the three-year CALEA self-assessment process, which involved participating in an "on-site" law enforcement assessment. In March 2018, the compiled agency report was submitted to the CALEA commission for final approval, and on July 29, 2018, the department was recognized by CALEA's Board of Commissioners with its first accreditation award. The department is the largest law enforcement agency to receive the Gold Standard of Excellence in Advanced Law Enforcement Practice.



The CALEA Accreditation award is granted for a term of four years during which our agency must continue to collect and submit reports and various analyses that demonstrate our continued compliance to the 459 advanced law enforcement standards. Successful re-accreditation requires the department to continually evaluate its policies and directives, and provide proof(s) of compliance to those established standards. As such,



in 2018, the Accreditation Section has identified bureau liaisons to assist in this department-wide endeavor. Additionally, the Accreditation Section developed a training curriculum and conducted two CALEA liaison training sessions that describes the overall process and designates individual bureau responsibilities relating to the re-accreditation timeline.

Commencing in October, R&D's CALEA Accreditation Section began the initial accreditation process for the public safety training academy. This process is identical in practice to the initial law enforcement self-examination process and will conclude in October 2020.

Necessary to maintaining the CALEA re-accreditation process, the Accreditation Section collaborated with the Policy and Procedure section of R&D to revise or adapt numerous CPD directives to meet the rigorous compliance process. Some of those directives are listed below:

G01 -06, Commission On Accreditation For Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA);

- G05-03, Critical Incidents
- G03-02-07, Force Review Unit;
- S06-01-02, Detention Facilities General Procedures and Responsibilities;
- S11-02, Field Training and Evaluation Program
- S03-20, Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) Systems
- S11-10, Department Training Records Maintenance Program
- E06-06, Personnel Concerns Program
- E05-05, Career Service Rank Promotional Process



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Throughout the initial CALEA accreditation assessment, the CALEA Accreditation Section improved and developed a more effective and rapid process to clear the backlog of traffic pursuit cases. At its close, this improved review process was able to clear traffic pursuit cases dating back to 2016.

Consent Decree

The 229 page (799 paragraph) consent decree is the largest and most comprehensive consent decree ever entered into by



a police department. Representatives from R&D attended hundreds of negotiation sessions, internal prep sessions, and leadership

briefings. R&D was given the "first pen" on most proposed revisions and successfully argued for numerous changes to facilitate compliance with existing policy and practices. R&D was a vital voice in the monitor selection and will play a central part in compliance throughout the term of the agreement.

Directive Consolidation

To facilitate efficient directive consolidation, the Policy and Procedures Section implemented a practice of tasking both analysts and supervisors with reviewing assigned tasks with an eye towards directives consolidation. In 2018 the section initiated a "green-sheet" review procedure, in which designated analyst and supervisors from different sections of the division review, comment, and sign-off on all draft directives before command staffing and again before issuance. This has not only allowed the staff to get an overarching impression of proposed department policy, but has also assisted in providing input for directives consolidation, reducing the need for monthly meetings. An example of consolidation includes S04-20, Responding to Incidents Involving Persons in Need of Mental Health Treatment, which consolidated S04-20, S04-20-01, and S05-14-01 into a single directive. In 2019, the section will continue to review all tasks with an emphasis towards consolidating directives when appropriate.

Development of New Directives System

In 2018, R&D reengaged the Information Services Division (ISD) to prioritize the completed development of the new Department Directives System (DDS). Because of the resource allocation and constraints by both units, this reengagement occurred in late 2018. However, even with the late-2018 start, significant progress has been made to move this project towards completion. In 2018, ISD has prioritized this project, identified key personnel, confirmed application and server availability, and provided R&D continued access to the application in the testing environment. This cooperation is significant as R&D was able to reestablish the testing of the "directive development" component of the new application. In 2018, R&D continued testing the new application, identified fixes, bugs, and requested enhancements. ISD was responsive to these requests and continues to provide updates to the application to continue the progress of the development. R&D maintains an open dialogue with ISD and ensures a successful transition to the new system in 2019. R&D anticipates the testing of the application to be completed in early 2019, with any suggested additional recommendations completed by ISD shortly after that. Concurrent with that process is the development and testing of the data-migration portion of the project. The data-migration is a key component to provide for the success transition of data from the current DDS (both published directives and pending drafts) to the new application. The development of the data-migration plan began in 2018 and will continue into 2019 as the completion of the application moves forward. Once the application is finalized and the data has been migrated from the existing DDS to the new application, the Research and Development Division will be able to begin testing the "end-user" component of the application, which is the interface that all department members will use to access the new system. This interface contains features requested from the field and addresses shortcomings of the current DDS. Once all testing and data migration is complete, the Research and Development Division will transition the production of directives to the new application and announce its use to the department.

Establish a Professional Survey Team

R&D established a partnership with the University of Chicago Urban Lab that has led to in-service training in 2018 and on-



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going negotiations with curriculum for full-week training in the fall of 2019 at the University of Chicago. Furthermore, continued negotiations have taken place with the data science-driven organization, Uptake.org, who have created multiple efficiencies that define data standards, assist with development of data applications, and focus on developing machine-learning skills. This fellowship program will allow analysis section members to earn certifications in data science development with a tentative date of participation in March 2019.

Re-Establish and Continue Regular and Annual Reports



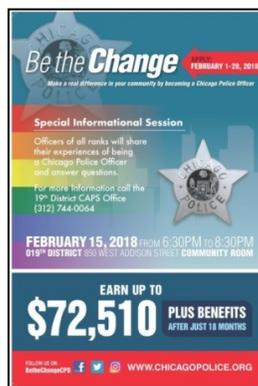
In 2018, R&D successfully completed and published the 2017 Annual Report, and will continue developing the necessary reports.

Other Accomplishments of 2018

- The CALEA Accreditation Section researched and drafted the standard operating procedures for the Department Recruitment Plan (Aug), The Chicago Police Chaplain's Section (Dec), and the Professional Counseling Division/Employee Assistance Program (in process).
- The Policy and Procedures Section opened 121 tasks, while completing 146. The section created 29 new forms, revised 49, and discontinued 4. A total of 107 department directives were created or revised.
- R&D filled approximately 625 requests for historical policies including discovery requests, subpoenas, and FOIAs.
- The Research and Analysis Section completed over 1000 analysis projects with requests from the Superintendent's Office, FOIA, News Affairs, internal R&D, Clery Act requests, and others. The Section attended Tableau training and is assisting ISD with an ongoing effort to create an improved user interface of crime tables.

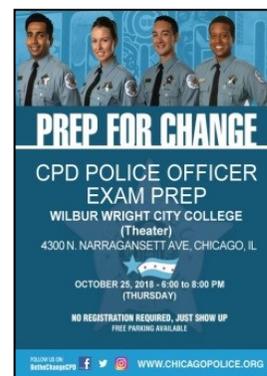
Human Resources Division

In 2017, the City of Chicago set a goal to grow the Chicago Police Department by nearly 1,000 police officers. In 2018, the Human Resources Division (HR) exceeded that goal by hiring 1280 probationary police officers. The addition of new officers allowed the department to better serve and represent culturally diverse neighborhoods of Chicago.



In an effort to remove any potential barriers to the hiring process and to improve a candidate's chance of success, the department partnered with community organizations to host several candidate assistance workshops:

- Four Credit Education/Repair workshops (facilitated by Ladder UP and Gwen's Helping Hands, LLC).
- Eleven Police Officer Exam Prep sessions
- Eighty POWER Test workout sessions

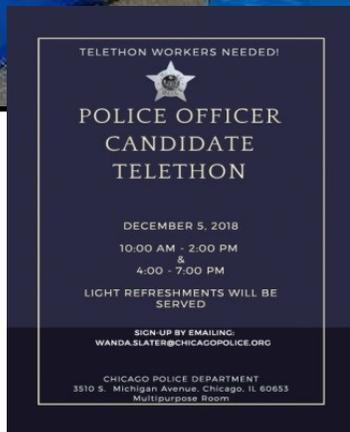


The Human Resources Division also hosted two telethons to improve the applicant "show up" rate at both the May 5 and December 8 written exams and to provide additional outreach. With the assistance of community volunteers and department



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personnel, including exempt staff and the Superintendent of Police, approximately 6,100 applicants received telephone calls with test day reminders



Other unit successes:

- Attracted 17,648 applicants to the Police Officer Exam
- Reinstated the CPD Cadet Program and hired 19 cadets
- Hired over 70 civilian members
- Hosted two police officer examinations with a focus on minority recruitment efforts

Building Trust Legitimacy

The Human Resources Division utilized several social media platforms to distribute paid and unpaid advertisements to promote the police officer position, including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. Candidates also posted their own testimonials and videos to highlight their individual experienc-

es as they advanced through the various hiring stages. The social media engagement generated buzz about the police officer position and provided a view of the process from the applicants' perspective. These platforms also provided the human resources staff an opportunity to engage with prospective hires about the hiring process.

Outreach

Due to the city's aggressive hiring goal, the recruitment-targeted venues and events that drew a large number of attendees were considered prime locations to attract a large pool of diverse applicants were the following:

- Lollapalooza
- The Bud Billiken Parade
- The Chicago Auto Show
- The Chicago Bears Pre-Season Game
- The Chicago City Classics Football Game
- The Chinese Lunar Parade
- The Museum of Science and Industry–Science Works
- The UniverSoul Circus

Community-Based Events/Organizations:

- Aldermanic offices
- Block Clubs/Block Parties
- Career Fairs
- Churches
- District Beat Meetings
- Educational Institutions
- Military Installations and Veterans Organizations
- Neighborhood Festivals
- Neighborhood National Night Out Celebrations
- Park Districts

The department also hosted two open-house events on March 10th and September 15th at the Education and Training Division, which attracted approximately 400 participants.



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Force Review Unit

Establishment

The Force Review Unit (FRU) was established as a unit of the Chicago Police Department and became operational on May 18, 2018. Since inception, the unit continues to grow to meet the department's needs.

Accomplishments and Successes

The FRU identified a citywide pattern in which officers were failing to secure their Tasers post-deployment, thereby placing themselves and citizens in undue danger. FRU supervisors met with staff from the Education and Training Division and identified a training issue as the probable reason this occurred. As a result, the Education and Training Division made changes to the curriculum for Taser Tactics and Annual Taser Recertification Training. The FRU has seen a decline in this pattern of behavior since the curriculum was changed, leading to improved officer and citizen safety.

The FRU identified a citywide pattern in which officers who conducted traffic stops placed the vehicle key fob on the roof of the vehicle while conducting the stop. This practice led to numerous officer and citizen injuries when a subject used the vehicle "push-to-start" feature and fled the scene of the traffic stop, oftentimes as officers were attempting to extract a subject from the vehicle. Supervisory staff from the FRU met with staff from the Education and Training Division and assisted in developing a streaming video outlining officer safety precautions when stopping a vehicle equipped with "push-to-start" technology, and plans are underway to incorporate these safety precautions into the recruit curriculum for Vehicle Stops and Occupant Control. This will lead to increased officer and citizen safety.

The FRU identified a citywide pattern in which officers were handling multiple force options simultaneously, thereby placing themselves and citizens in potential danger. FRU supervisors worked with staff from the Education and Training Division to write and post an Administrative Message Center notification reminding officers of the dangers of handling multiple force options simultaneously. The FRU has seen a decline in this pattern of behavior since the AMC was posted.

Finance

Chicago Automated Time and Attendance

In 2018 the Finance Division, in conjunction with the City of Chicago Department of Finance, began the implementation of the Chicago Automated Time and Attendance (CATA) project. This began first with holding round table discussions with the exempt staff of each bureau and commanding officers of their respective units. By the fourth quarter of 2018, all CPD employees were swiping at least one time per day for attendance purposes.

Overtime

In 2017 the Chicago Police Department expended \$161 million in overtime, which was the highest amount ever expended. To reduce overtime expenses, the Finance Division was directed to develop unit level budgets. Working in conjunction with the Information Services Division, representatives of each bureau were trained on the use of the Jaspersoft Overtime Reporting System. Jaspersoft was created as a reporting tool where units can review overtime hours worked at the unit level and by each person in the unit.

Through the department-wide overtime efforts, the total amount expended on overtime in 2018 was \$122.5 million dollars. This is a reduction of nearly 32%.

I-Procurement

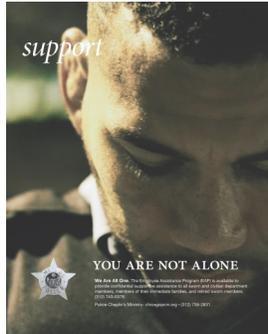
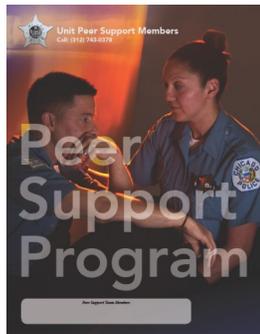
In 2018 the Purchasing and Accounts Payable Section of the Finance Division trained over 350 department members on the use of the City of Chicago's Department of Procurement Services I-Procurement application. The I-Procurement system is used to procure office supplies and services via city-awarded contracts.



Bureau of Organizational Development

Professional Counseling Division /

Employee Assistance Program (EAP)



PEER SUPPORT "POLICE HELPING THE POLICE"

The program offers resources and opportunities designed to assist in supporting another officer who is going through personal or professional problems. Peer support members offering their own perspectives, skills, or self-help strategies to help a peer officer deal with a difficult situation. Peer support members are not licensed counselors.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

The Peer Support members of the EAP are available to all sworn Chicago Police Department members and their family members in need of informal support. Confidentiality is a key element of the program and members are not required to disclose their identity.

DO IT FOR YOURSELF AND FOR THOSE WHO LOVE YOU

SERVICES PROVIDED

- Licensed therapists, who specialize in working with law enforcement provide confidential and professional counseling and family counseling.
- Individual counseling, including individual, marital, couples, and bereavement.
- Group counseling on workplace topics.
- Trauma debriefing and recovery.
- Crisis counseling.
- Stress and anger management.
- Professional issues counseling and consultation.
- State certified addictions counselors provide professional counseling, assessment and program recommendations for treatment.
- Peer support.
- Therapists are available to assist with law enforcement issues.
- Therapy that focuses on law enforcement job-related issues.
- Hospital and home visits for injured department members.
- Referrals to psychiatric, when necessary.
- Referrals to family counseling/therapists, when needed for marital and family.
- Referrals for financial counseling.
- All services are free to Department members, retirees and their families.

For further information call: (312) 743-0378 Available 24/7



The Professional Counseling Division/Employee Assistance Program (EAP) succeeded in adding personnel to their unit to better meet the higher demands of services for department members (sworn, civilians, retirees, and immediate family members). In doing so, EAP was afforded the opportunity to expand its programs within their Alcohol and Substance Abuse Section to nine programs each week, which included creating a Twelve Step Program and No Cop Outs meetings for women only. EAP also implemented ongoing Vicarious Trauma Group debriefing and divorce group sessions. EAP also detailed an administrative sergeant to the unit, who is centrally located at headquarters.

In an effort to dismantle the stigma associated with mental illness and police suicide, as well as to better promote officer wellness and the mantra “You Are Not Alone,” EAP undertook several robust communication initiatives. This included redesigning new brochures and posters for EAP and the Peer Support Program. Large EAP posters were strategically displayed throughout the department to increase awareness of EAP’s services, and Peer Support Program posters were posted throughout the department so that members may readily identify peer support members by name. The communication

initiative also included creating a series of streaming videos titled *You Are Not Alone*, which brought awareness to the various stresses related to being a sworn police officer and shined a light on the reality of police suicide and the adverse effects it has on family and loved ones. EAP also redesigned its internal website and gave it a completely upgraded, graphic look. The website offers more features, such as a new photo and bio section identifying each clinical therapist and each sworn alcohol and substance abuse counselor; a monthly newsletter that features timely and relevant information regarding officer wellness; an updated listing of peer support members along with their units of assignment or detail and department telephone numbers; a special features section that highlights newsworthy information; and a resource section that offers department members additional resources from outside agencies. EAP also developed a public-facing website that offers less sensitive and detailed information.

A major milestone occurred when EAP launched its new, department-wide, proactive officer wellness roll call training. Utilizing its peer support members, officer wellness roll call trainings were conducted in every district, in every specialized unit, and on every watch. This included conducting over three hundred officer wellness roll call trainings, taking approximately five months to complete. All department members received an EAP and a Peer Support Program brochure during these roll call trainings. Peer support members engaged in candid, interactive dialogue with both sworn and civilian department members; answered questions; discussed the various services EAP has available to sworn, civilian, and retired members and their immediate families; and firsthand started the process of dismantling the stigma associated with mental illness, police suicide, and the belief that it’s a weakness to ask for help. As a result of the mass department-wide roll call trainings, many department members felt more comfortable asking for assistance either for themselves or on behalf of others who were not as comfortable. Peer support members also facilitated putting department members in direct contact with the appropriate professionals, when applicable.



Bureau of Organizational Development

Chaplains Section

2018 was an especially difficult year for CPD. The accomplishments of this unit are something we can be very proud of, yet the circumstances are tragic.

We have five full-time CPD chaplains whom serve over 20,000 souls. We were on-scene, and in some cases made death notifications, following four line-of-duty deaths, a few non-LOD deaths, and numerous suicides. Due to the sudden nature of death we have rendered and ensured ongoing support to family members and fellow department members.

We have trained several new St. Jude Chaplains and scheduled them for the numerous department (active, retired, and family members) requests received in our office for the St. Jude Wake services. The St. Jude wake service gives comfort by assuring the prayers and sympathy of our CPD family to those in mourning.

We continue to speak to department members at all levels regarding the difficult tasks officers must face. This includes, the spiritual aspect of (potentially) ending a human life. During the chaplains' two-hour segment at the monthly Officer-Involved Shooting (OIS) classes, we facilitate a conversation on the impact on officers. In addition, we have instructed on death notification classes for in-service sergeants and lieutenants, to learn compassionate ways to break news to civilians following tragedies. Each class of new recruits are introduced to our unit and are assured they are now welcome to utilize our services.

Our faith-based counseling service has been gaining significant trust with department members. This gain in trust has led to an increase of members being properly treated and referred to EAP clinicians, when needed. We have been called to help in personal conflicts, marital problems, suicide awareness and prevention, depression, PTSD, disciplinary issues, separation of members, and continued support to separated and incarcerated members.

We added a Muslim chaplain to our services, and now provide Jumma prayer every Friday at the academy. This prayer provides a convenient service for the recruits, instructors, officers on patrol, at court or working in various units. This service is not limited to people of the Muslim faith; ALL are welcome to attend. This openness promotes interfaith dialog. Since our newest chaplain addition, we have been more involved in out-

reach and relations with the Muslim community of Chicago by fostering positive community interaction and boosting their confidence in the Chicago Police Department.

This year we focused on service to the often overlooked, first watch personnel. We took to proactive ministry of attending midnight roll calls, patrolling the streets and backing up officers during the late-night and early-morning hours.

Additional Services and Events

- Weekly prayer and Bible study group at both the training academy and headquarters.
- Twice-monthly police Mass at Mercy Home for Boys and Girls.
- This past year officiated at twelve CPD weddings and eight baptisms for CPD children.
- Cancer victims and survivors support group for CPD members and families.
- We continue to represent CPD on the Mental Health Committee of Fraternal Order of Police Lodge 7.
- "CPD Spin Class" and a "Kids' Cooking Class" for children of CPD members. These holistic endeavors strive to make our ministry better-rounded.
- Along with some of the exempt department members, we hosted a "Sloppy Joe Sandwich" day/night in the 005th District, where we spent 14 hours feeding officers and showing support of our brothers and sisters who experienced great losses this past year.
- We continue to assist other groups that have developed different programs:
 - ⇒ Col. David Dodd, Ret. US Army: He runs a program called "Shields of Strength," contributing no-cost dog tags featuring law enforcement-appropriate messages of support and encouragement.
 - ⇒ PO Cynthia Phillips #9514: She oversees a group called "STAR" (Suicide Trauma and Recovery). This is a support group developed by Officer Phillips for those department members and their families (like hers) who have lost someone to suicide.



Bureau of Organizational Development

Grants

In 2018, Grants Section staff applied for twenty-six grants and received twenty-two grant awards (with one still pending) totaling \$23,995,048, and began 2018 with a grant portfolio providing approximately \$76 million in support of more than thirty active grant projects. Grants Section staff also provided twenty-five CPD letters of support to other governmental and NFP organizations whose grant applications were consistent with and supportive of CPD's public safety mission.

CPD Grants Section staff worked within CPD and with numerous national, state, and local opioid epidemic subject matter experts and stakeholders from government and private sectors to develop and submit a comprehensive \$2 million dollar U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) FY17 First Responders-Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (FR-CARA) grant application. Awarded September 19, 2018, this funding will inform CPD knowledge and strategy in 2018 and beyond to reduce opioid overdose fatalities, link overdose victims to lifesaving treatment and aftercare, and to provide essential community education.

Recognizing the correlation between mental health and crime and CPD's commitment to the dignified treatment and safety of arrestees and other persons requiring assistance from the department, CPD applied for and received a major grant from the U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance to provide crisis intervention team (CIT) training to 600 first-line sworn members who supervise CIT-trained officers and to work with a private-sector health services provider to implement a six-district pilot "co-responder" program to link 500 high utilizers of crisis response and justice system resources to mental health, substance-use disorder, and co-occurring treatment services.

Building Trust Legitimacy

CPD's Force for Good (FFG) Program: CPD Grants Section staff and the FFG Advisory Board implemented a fifth round of FFG programming for seventeen community and faith-based not-for-profit (NFP) organizations (in addition to the 100 served in four previous cohorts). FFG is the only police-led comprehensive

community capacity building program in the country that is designed to build NFP capacity to serve communities hard hit by crime in ways that are consistent with the law enforcement mission. Services provided by our FFG community partners include the following: provision of emergency shelter, clothing, and food; youth tutoring, mentoring and structured activities; immigration issues advocacy; veterans support; economic development; counseling; job training and placement;



Force for Good Class

conflict resolution; childcare; exposure to the arts; court advocacy/legal support; activities to strengthen community cohesion and resilience; and reentry support. The 12-month FFG program brings CPD into closer public safety partnership with NFPs by providing them with networking opportunities and skill-building classes, technical assistance, and mentorship in such areas as working with the city to improve public safety and community services; marketing, branding, and communication; board Development; use of technology and social media; strategic planning; project management; and fundraising.



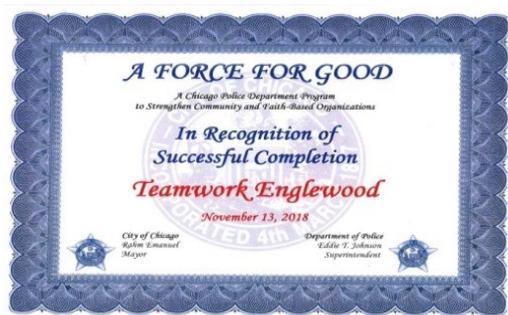
Force for Good Event: *Understanding and Working with CPD (Sergeant Coaches)*



Bureau of Organizational Development



Force for Good Mentoring Session



Example:

Force For Good Recognition Certificate

Technology/Innovation

CPD is using U.S. Department of Justice FY 2017 Technology Innovation for Public Safety (TIPS) funding to develop a Smart Collaboration Technology Platform that will define problems and routinize direct engagement between public safety stakeholders to develop collaborative problem-solving strategies and protocols. The platform will benefit from CLEAR's case management and data analytics environment and be designed to accept information from the public through community-developed applications; track implementation and efficacy of specific interventions; provide status updates to the community; and integrate into fusion-center-type decision-making technologies deployed at the district level.

CPD's FY 2017 and FY 2018 U.S. Department of Justice Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants were dedicated to improving Bureau of Detectives technology resources in order to acquire, analyze, and produce evidence with probative value; digitize paper-based violent crime file records to make them more easily accessible and searchable; outsource biological evidence from unsolved violent crimes for advanced DNA

analysis; as well as to expand ShotSpotter gunfire detection system and real-time data analysis to two additional CPD districts experiencing higher than average rates of gang and gun-related violent crime.

Inspections Division

In 2018, the inspections Division conducted twenty-seven tasks, audits, and or reviews within the Chicago Police Department. One of these was the annual audit of the Get Behind the Vest Program. The Inspections Division discovered the General Support Division adhered to the 2016 recommendations made to create greater accountability of the funds provided by the Chicago Police Memorial Fund (CPMF) and the vests ordered and received. The CPMF provided \$3,021,015.60 to CPD and 7,164 ballistic vests were purchased.

Subsequent achievements were the audits of overtime generated in the following Units: 009th District, Narcotics Division, Area Central, Area South, and Area North Detective Divisions. The key recommendations as a result of these audits were:

- A policy be established mandating overtime compensatory time reports be approved and submitted to the unit timekeeper within the pay cycle the overtime was earned.
- Units should conduct an overtime review to determine if an adjustment in work hours will result in a reduction of overtime.
- Timekeepers should review time and attendance records for accuracy when sworn members transfer into a unit.
- Overtime/Compensatory time reports must be authorized by a signature and not a signature stamp.

It should be noted that four of these recommendations were addressed with the department-wide implementation of the Chicago Automated Time and Attendance.



Bureau of Organizational Development

Education & Training Division

Operations Section

In 2018, the department provided 1,769 recruits with Basic Recruit Training at the Chicago Police Education and Training Division, consisting of over 900 hours of curriculum. In addition, the academy trained 99 metropolitan recruits and 112 field training officers. Promotional classes were also conducted for 26 lieutenants and 150 sergeants. During this time, twelve recruit star ceremonies and four graduation ceremonies were conducted. The Academy presented two Citizen Academy programs and organized two open houses. The Education and Training Division conducted numerous media events with command staff and the mayor, while also participating in Misericordia Candy Days, Special Olympics Cop on Top, Teen Dating Domestic Violence Awareness Drive, Advocate Children's Hospital Holiday Toy Drive, and the Canned Food Drive for Pacific Garden Mission.

In-Service Section

In 2018, an annual in-service training program was formalized and rolled out to the entire department, beginning with 16 hours of mandatory training. Force Mitigation (16 hours) was provided to over 9,000 department members who, prior to 2018, had not received the training. Force Mitigation focuses on de-escalation techniques and mental health awareness using classroom and scenario-based instruction. An 8-hour Use of Force training was developed for the sworn members who received Force Mitigation prior to 2018 and also provided 8 hours of Procedural Justice (1, 2, or 3). 8 hour Use of Force



was developed with the components of de-escalation techniques and report writing using classroom and scenario-based instruction. Procedural Justice is an in-service training series, taken consecutively, as each course builds upon the four prin-

ciples of procedural justice: voice, neutrality, respect, and transparency/trustworthiness. The In-Service Training Section was successful in training 10,164 department members in Force Mitigation and over 2,800 department members in Use of Force and Procedural Justice (1, 2, or 3).

The In-service Training Unit offers training opportunities outside of the mandatory requirements located in other training facilities throughout the city. The Tactical Training Unit offers Taser training, search warrant training, active shooter and building entry, which is currently located at Near North High School. LEMART is located near O'Hare Airport and trains offic-



ers on the ability and capability to provide self and first aid and ensures the best chance of survival by making available the skills, tools, and confidence for the application of an intervention to mitigate immediate life threats. The consent decree has designated LEMART as a mandatory requirement for all department members beginning by 2021. The three outlying ranges handled the annual prescribed weapons and Taser qualifications.

Decentralized Training

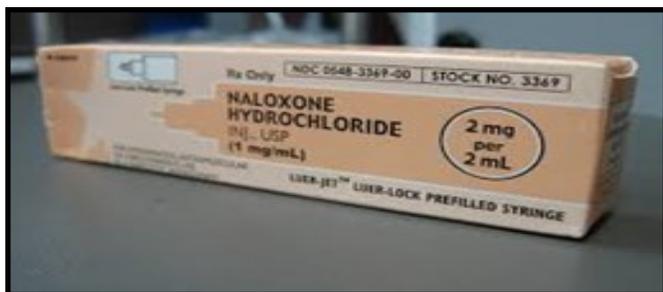
The decentralized training cadres were broken down into three training teams: North, Central, and South. Each team consists of a lieutenant as the commanding officer and a team of supervisors and police officers that conduct training on all three watches while rotating through each patrol district in order to reach the greatest amount of officers with essential and valuable training. Each month the lieutenants conduct research and analysis in order to create CALEA-approved lesson plans on training topics that change each period.

The decentralized trainers carry out two types of training: Roll Call, bite-sized training topics given during roll call, or Tour of Duty, longer training sessions during an officer's tour of duty.



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Some roll call topics included the Concealed Carry Act, LEMART overview, and the Employee Assistance Program. Officer training is documented to ensure that each individual has received training. On average, 2,900 officers are given roll call training each training period, although many have received the training



more than once. Tour of Duty training focused on reviews of legal issues and tactics and training on new policies. In 2018, the Opioid Overdose Reversal Program was piloted in the 5th, 6th, 10th and 11th districts. All affected members were trained in the assessment of an overdose victim and in the administration of naloxone more commonly known as Narcan. There were significant amount of uses directly following training, which assisted in reducing deaths by overdose.

[Instructional Design and Quality Control Section](#)

The Instructional Design and Quality Control Section (IDQC) created new course material in 2018 including 8-hour Use of Force, Narcan, Foot Pursuits, Vehicle Stops, and the 2019 16Hour Use of Force training for the entire department. IDQC also created seven new online training modules (eLearning) on a variety of different topics, including department policy and procedures, technology applications, new reporting requirements, and cultural competency training. IDQC completed their annual reviews of recruit curriculum which covers 940 hours of instruction, well above the national average, and in-service curriculum. In 2018, the Pre-Service Sergeant curriculum review began with research on best practices from other police departments. Pre-Service Sergeant curriculum development based on best practices is ongoing in order to provide leadership, management, and supervision concepts and techniques needed to perform the duties of a sergeant.

Crime





Introduction to Index Crimes

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

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

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



CPD CompStat Versus Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

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

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

Violent Crime	Description
Murder	The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another, including first and second degree murder and excluding justifiable homicide and involuntary manslaughter. (CompStat totals are based on the date when CPD began the murder investigation.)
Criminal Sexual Assault	Broader than the traditional definition of "rape" (the carnal knowledge of a person forcibly and against their will), this category includes any sexual assault (completed or attempted), aggravated, or non-aggravated committed against any victim, female or male, including attempted offenses. (CompStat totals are based on number of reported incidents. Effective 2013, totals are based on the date the original police report was finalized and approved.)
Robbery	The taking of or attempting to take anything of value from the care or custody of a person by force or threat of force, including attempted offenses. (CompStat totals are based on the date the incident occurred. Effective 2013, totals are based on the date that the original police report was finalized and approved.)
Aggravated Battery	The intentional causing of serious bodily harm, attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or threat of serious bodily injury or death. This category includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder. (CompStat counts are based on number of reported incidents limited to aggravated battery.)
Human Trafficking	NOT included in totals for CompStat.

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



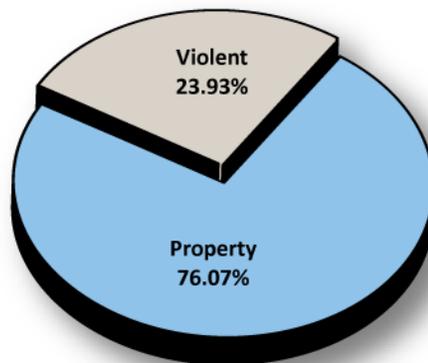
Index Crime Overview

Offense	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide (Murder)	660	565	-14.39%
Rape	1,882	1,841	-2.18%
Robbery	11,879	9,684	-18.48%
Aggravated Assault	6,460	6,529	1.07%
Aggravated Battery	8,959	8,783	-1.96%
Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	12	15	25.00%
Human Trafficking (Involuntary Servitude)	0	0	--
Violent Crime Subtotal	29,852	27,417	-8.16%

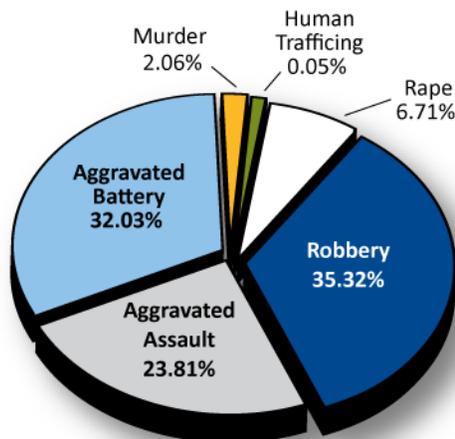
Offense	2017	2018	% Change
Burglary	12,983	11,711	-9.80%
Theft	64,230	64,903	1.05%
Motor Vehicle Theft	11,535	10,130	-12.18%
Arson	494	424	-14.17%
Property Crime Subtotal	89,242	87,168	-2.32%

Index Crime Total	2017	2018	% Change
	119,094	114,585	-3.79%

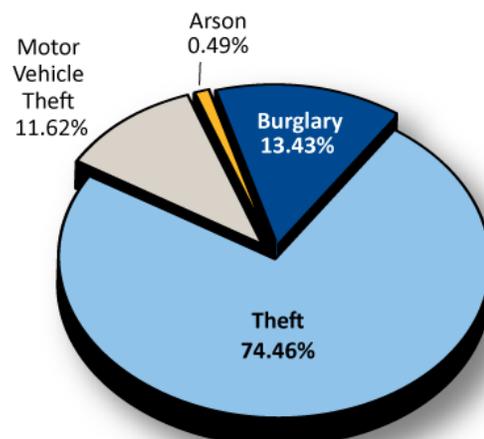
2018 Violent vs. Property Index Crimes



2018 Violent Index Crimes



2018 Property Index Crimes





Index Crime Detail

Violent Crime Detail

By FBI Code and UCR Grouping	2017	2018	% Change
01A Criminal Homicide (Murder)	660	565	-14.39%
2 Rape			
Aggravated--With Firearm	67	55	-17.91%
Aggravated--With Other Weapon	56	46	-17.86%
Agg.-Non-Weapon Related	197	221	12.18%
Non-Aggravated	1,119	1,098	-1.88%
Other Rape Category	358	315	-12.01%
Attempted Rape	85	106	24.71%
Total	1,882	1,841	-2.18%
3 Robbery			
With Firearm	4,607	3,550	-22.94%
With Other Weapon	1,000	879	-12.10%
Strong Arm--No Weapon	3,564	3,056	-14.25%
Vehicular Hijacking	938	765	-18.44%
Aggravated	735	576	-21.63%
Attempted Robbery	1,035	858	-17.10%
Total	11,879	9,684	-18.48%
04A Aggravated Assault			
With Firearm	3,629	3,622	-0.19%
With Other Weapon	2,831	2,907	2.68%
Total	6,460	6,529	1.07%
04B Aggravated Battery			
With Other Weapon	3,314	3,307	-0.21%
Domestic--With Firearm	13	10	-23.08%
Domestic--With Other Weapon	1,850	1,930	4.32%
No Weapon--Serious Injury	224	216	-3.57%
Domestic No Weapon + Injury	456	571	25.22%
Other Agg. Battery Category	327	292	-10.70%
With Firearm	2,775	2,457	-11.46%
Total	8,959	8,783	-1.96%
9 Human Trafficking			
Commercial Sex Acts	12	15	25.00%
Involuntary Servitude	0	0	--
Total	12	15	25.00%
Violent Crime Total	29,852	27,417	-8.16%

Property Crime Detail

By FBI Code and UCR Grouping	2017	2018	% Change
5 Burglary			
Forcible Entry	7,496	6,625	-11.62%
Unlawful Entry--No Force	4,586	4,286	-6.54%
Home Invasion	266	284	6.77%
Attempted Forcible Entry	635	516	-18.74%
Total	12,983	11,711	-9.80%
6 Theft			
\$500 and Under	24,439	24,717	1.14%
Over \$500	15,305	15,145	-1.05%
Retail Theft	10,459	10,711	2.41%
Pocket Picking	2,262	2,436	7.69%
Purse Snatching	640	588	-8.13%
From Building	10,646	10,822	1.65%
Other Theft Category	407	413	1.47%
Attempted Theft	72	71	-1.39%
Total	64,230	64,903	1.05%
7 Motor Vehicle Theft			
Automobile	10,640	9,436	-11.32%
Other Vehicle	378	388	2.65%
Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft	517	306	-40.81%
Total	11,535	10,130	-12.18%
8 Arson			
Aggravated	56	61	8.93%
By Fire	334	271	-18.86%
By Explosive	3	3	--
Other Arson Category	50	43	-14.00%
Attempted Arson	51	46	-9.80%
Total	494	424	-14.17%
Property Crime Total	89,242	87,168	-2.32%
Grand Total	119,094	114,585	-3.79%



Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index

Criminal Homicide (Murder)		2017				2018			
Race/Ethnicity \ Sex	Sex	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹
Asian		1	0	1	0.15%	3	1	4	0.71%
African-American		480	47	527	80.09%	392	57	449	79.89%
Hispanic		97	11	108	16.41%	67	10	77	13.70%
White		19	3	22	3.34%	23	9	32	5.69%
Native American		0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--
Unknown Race/Ethnicity and/or Sex ²		Unknown		2	0.30%	Unknown		3	0.53%
Total		597	61	660		485	77	565	
% of Total¹		90.73%	9.27%			86.30%	13.70%		

Rape		2017				2018			
Race/Ethnicity \ Sex	Sex	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹
Asian		5	25	30	1.67%	1	41	42	2.47%
African-American		133	833	966	53.76%	119	847	966	56.82%
Hispanic		52	343	395	21.98%	42	285	327	19.24%
White		46	357	403	22.43%	37	324	361	21.24%
Native American		1	2	3	0.17%	0	4	4	0.24%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity and/or Sex ²		Unknown		85	4.73%	Unknown		141	8.29%
Total		237	1,560	1,882		199	1,501	1,841	
% of Total¹		13.19%	86.81%			11.71%	88.29%		

Robbery ³		2017				2018			
Race/Ethnicity \ Sex	Sex	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹
Asian		461	186	647	5.23%	362	140	502	4.99%
African-American		4,078	2,114	6,192	50.05%	3,412	1,647	5,059	50.29%
Hispanic		2,260	793	3,053	24.68%	1,872	665	2,537	25.22%
White		1,580	850	2,430	19.64%	1,258	659	1,917	19.06%
Native American		40	9	49	0.40%	33	12	45	0.45%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity and/or Sex ²		Unknown		1,631	13.18%	Unknown		1,165	11.58%
Total		8,419	3,952	14,002		6,937	3,123	11,225	
% of Total¹		68.05%	31.95%			68.96%	31.04%		

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

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

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



Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index

Aggravated Assault/ Battery		2017				2018			
Race/Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹
Aggravated Assault									
Asian		51	19	70	1.19%	74	23	97	1.63%
African-American		1,954	1,877	3,831	64.97%	1,891	1,888	3,779	63.32%
Hispanic		902	471	1,373	23.28%	951	478	1,429	23.94%
White		448	161	609	10.33%	438	214	652	10.92%
Native American		12	2	14	0.24%	11	0	11	0.18%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity and/or Sex ²		Unknown		563	9.55%	Unknown		561	9.40%
Total		3,367	2,530	6,460		3,365	2,603	6,529	
% of Total¹		57.10%	42.90%			56.38%	43.62%		
Aggravated Battery									
Asian		58	21	79	0.92%	67	24	91	1.09%
African-American		4,063	2,259	6,322	73.32%	3,842	2,418	6,260	75.12%
Hispanic		1,136	407	1,543	17.90%	981	441	1,422	16.88%
White		455	216	671	7.78%	424	222	646	7.75%
Native American		4	3	7	0.08%	4	1	5	0.06%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity and/or Sex ²		Unknown		337	3.91%	Unknown		359	4.31%
Total		5,716	2,906	8,959		5,318	3,106	8,783	
% of Total¹		66.30%	33.70%			63.82%	37.27%		
Aggravated Assault & Battery Total									
Asian		109	40	149	1.03%	141	47	188	1.29%
African-American		6,017	4,136	10,153	69.93%	5,733	4,306	10,039	69.14%
Hispanic		2,038	878	2,916	20.08%	1,932	919	2,851	19.64%
White		903	377	1,280	8.82%	862	436	1,298	8.94%
Native American		16	5	21	0.14%	15	1	16	0.11%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity and/or Sex ²		Unknown		900	6.20%	Unknown		920	6.34%
Total		9,083	5,436	15,419		8,683	5,709	15,312	
% of Total¹		62.56%	37.44%			60.33%	39.67%		

Human Trafficking		2017				2018			
Race/Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹	Male	Female	Total	% of Total ¹
Asian		0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--
African-American		2	8	10	83.33%	7	2	9	75.00%
Hispanic		0	1	1	8.33%	0	0	0	--
White		0	1	1	8.33%	5	0	5	41.67%
Native American		0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--
Unknown Race/Ethnicity and/or Sex ²		Unknown		0	--	Unknown		1	8.33%
Total		2	10	12		12	2	15	
% of Total¹		16.67%	83.33%			86.67%	13.33%		

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

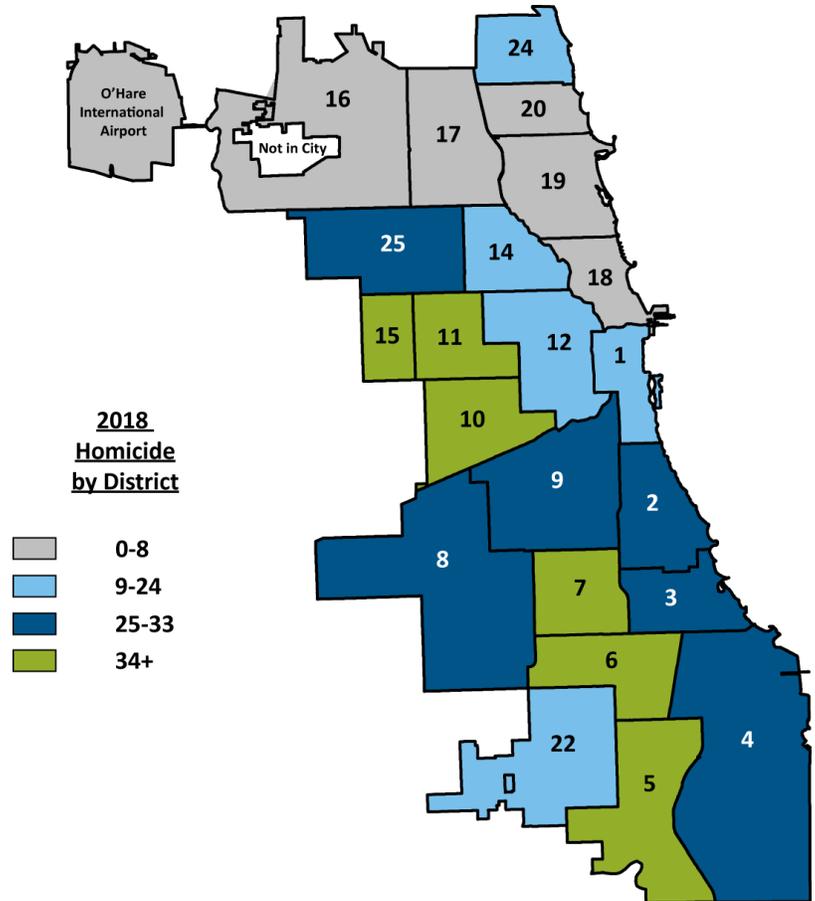
²In some instances, department members may establish, based on probable cause, that an offense has occurred, but may have limited access to the victim. In these instances, victim race/ethnicity and/or sex may be unknown.



Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information

Criminal Homicide by District

District	2017	2018	% Change
1	4	9	125.00%
2	28	31	10.71%
3	51	29	-43.14%
4	50	31	-38.00%
5	45	60	33.33%
6	50	44	-12.00%
7	49	54	10.20%
8	43	31	-27.91%
9	51	30	-41.18%
10	44	34	-22.73%
11	70	70	--
12	26	13	-50.00%
14	6	10	66.67%
15	54	46	-14.81%
16	4	2	-50.00%
17	4	8	100.00%
18	6	5	-16.67%
19	5	5	--
20	3	0	-100.00%
22	25	17	-32.00%
24	7	11	57.14%
25	35	25	-28.57%
Total	660	565	-14.39%



In 2018, 80.88% of homicide victims had prior criminal records, and 19.12% of homicide victims had no prior criminal record. Additionally, in 2018, 92.45% of homicide offenders had prior criminal records, and 7.55% of homicide offenders had no prior criminal records.

Criminal Homicide Victim and Offender by Criminal Background

Criminal Background	Victims				Identified Offenders			
	2017		2018		2017		2018	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Prior Records	557	84.39%	457	80.88%	165	92.70%	147	92.45%
No Prior Record	103	15.61%	108	19.12%	13	7.30%	12	7.55%
Total	660		565		178		159	



Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information

Detectives assign a motive to each homicide, investigative facts permitting. Motives may be unknown or may change at the conclusion of the investigation. In 2018, of the 565 criminal homicides, 50.91% were reported as death from "Gang Altercation." Other motives include "Dispute/Altercation" (26.37%), "Domestic Altercation" (11.75%), "Robbery" (5.74%), and "Other Circumstance/ Motive" (5.22%).

Motive	2017		2018	
	Total	% of Known	Total	% of Known
Gang—Related Altercation	294	60.00%	195	50.91%
Domestic Altercation	31	6.33%	45	11.75%
Dispute / Altercation—General	123	25.10%	101	26.37%
Robbery	28	5.71%	22	5.74%
Other Circumstance/Motive	14	2.86%	20	5.22%
Total	490		383	
Unknown Circumstance/Motive	170		182	
Total—All Criminal Homicide	660		565	

Criminal Homicide by Victim Relationship to Offender

Victim Relationship to Offender	2017		2018	
	Total	% of Known	Total	% of Known
Romantic Partner	11	13.92%	24	24.00%
Family	17	21.52%	13	13.00%
Friend	4	5.06%	6	6.00%
Acquaintance	18	22.78%	22	22.00%
Otherwise Known	2	2.53%	4	4.00%
No Relationship / Stranger	27	34.18%	31	31.00%
Total—Known Relationship	79		100	
Unknown Relationship ¹	581		465	
Total—All Criminal Homicide	660		565	

In 2018, the predominant category of Victim Relationship to Offender was "No Relationship/ Stranger" (31.00%), followed by "Acquaintance" (22.00%) and "Family" (13.00%).

¹During the course of homicide investigations, detectives work to determine the relationship between the victim and the offender. When a specific relationship is not indicated based on the facts known, the detectives will indicate an "Unknown Relationship". This indication can be amended once additional information is learned at any point throughout the investigation.



Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information

Criminal Homicide by Injury Type

Type of Injury	2017		2018	
	Total	%	Total	%
Gun Shot Wound	604	91.52%	475	84.07%
Stab Wound	26	3.94%	48	8.50%
Injury From Assault	11	1.67%	9	1.59%
Blunt Force Injury	14	2.12%	19	3.36%
Strangulation	3	0.45%	6	1.06%
Other Injury	2	0.30%	8	1.42%
Total	660		565	

Criminal Homicide Victims and Offenders by Age Group

Age Group	Victims				Identified Offenders			
	2017		2018		2017		2018	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
0–17	64	9.70%	54	9.56%	16	8.99%	7	4.40%
18–21	119	18.03%	78	13.81%	49	27.53%	18	11.32%
22–30	270	40.91%	190	33.63%	51	28.65%	66	41.51%
31–40	112	16.97%	131	23.19%	37	20.79%	34	21.38%
41–50	46	6.97%	48	8.50%	13	7.30%	14	8.81%
51+	49	7.42%	64	11.33%	12	6.74%	20	12.58%
Total	660		565		178		159	
Average Age	29		32		28		32	
Most Common Age	26		26		18,19,20		22,27	



2018 Shooting—Supplemental Information

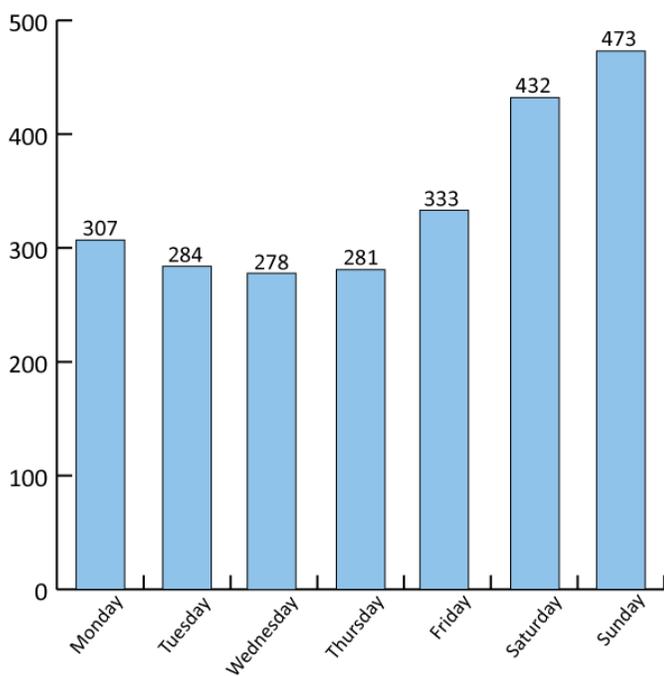
Shooting Incidents by Day of the Week

Day	2018	% of Incidents
Monday	307	12.86%
Tuesday	284	11.89%
Wednesday	278	11.64%
Thursday	281	11.77%
Friday	333	13.94%
Saturday	432	18.09%
Sunday	473	19.81%
Total	2,388	

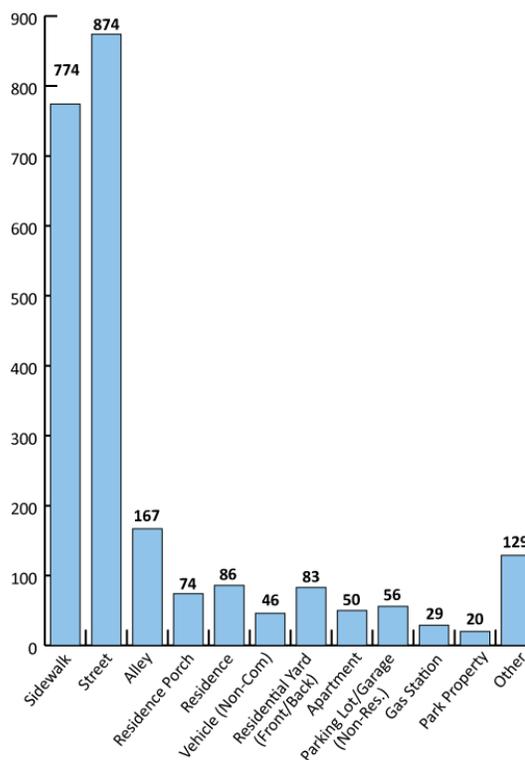
Shooting Locations

Location	2018	% of Incidents
Sidewalk	774	32.41%
Street	874	36.60%
Alley	167	6.99%
Residence Porch/Hallway	74	3.10%
Residence	86	3.60%
Vehicle Non-Commercial	46	1.93%
Residential Yard (Front/Back)	83	3.48%
Apartment	50	2.09%
Parking Lot/Garage (Non-Residence)	56	2.35%
Gas Station	29	1.21%
Park Property	20	0.84%
Other	129	5.40%
Total	2,388	

Shooting Incidents by Day of the Week



Shooting Incidents by Location

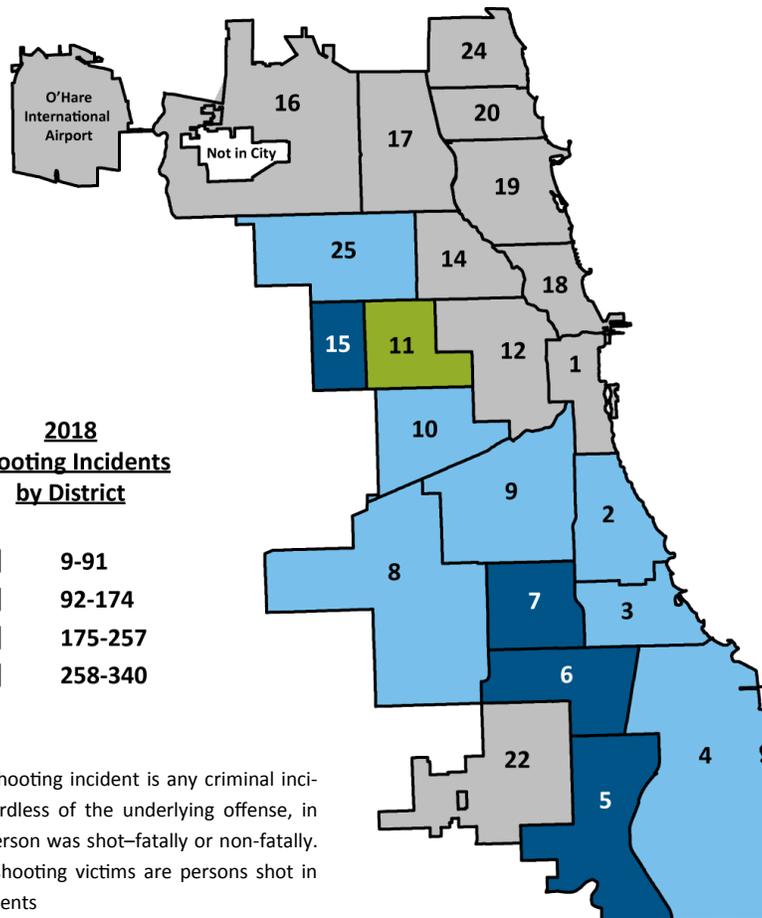




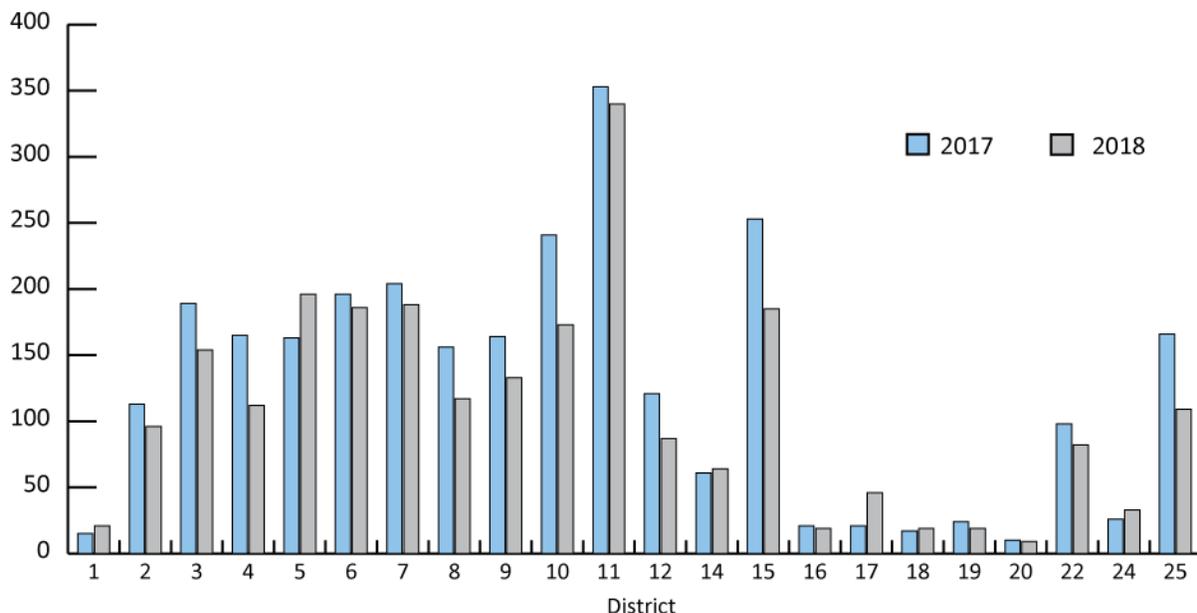
2018 Shooting—Supplemental Information

Shooting Incidents

District	2017	2018	% Change
1	15	21	40.00%
2	113	96	-15.04%
3	189	154	-18.52%
4	165	112	-32.12%
5	163	196	20.25%
6	196	186	-5.10%
7	204	188	-7.84%
8	156	117	-25.00%
9	164	133	-18.90%
10	241	173	-28.22%
11	353	340	-3.68%
12	121	87	-28.10%
14	61	64	4.92%
15	253	185	-26.88%
16	21	19	-9.52%
17	21	46	119.05%
18	17	19	11.76%
19	24	19	-20.83%
20	10	9	-10.00%
22	98	82	-16.33%
24	26	33	26.92%
25	166	109	-34.34%
Total	2,777	2,388	-14.01%



2017 vs 2018 Shooting—Incident by District



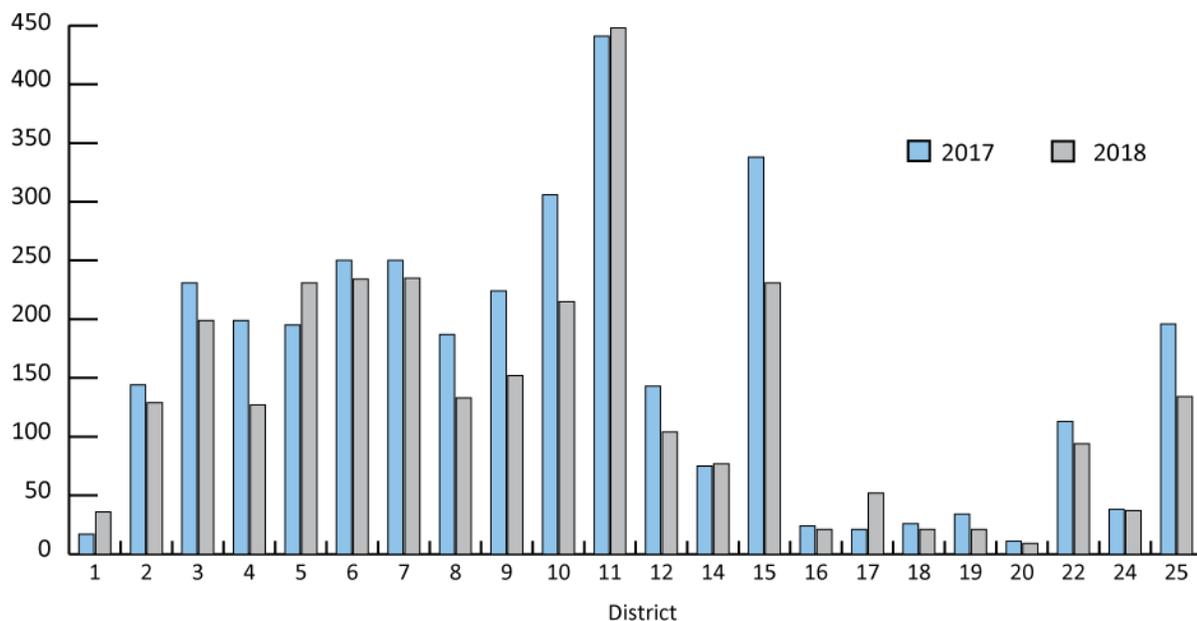


2018 Shooting—Supplemental Information

Shooting Victims

District	2017	2018	% Change
1	17	36	111.76%
2	144	129	-10.42%
3	231	199	-13.85%
4	199	127	-36.18%
5	195	231	18.46%
6	250	234	-6.40%
7	250	235	-6.00%
8	187	133	-28.88%
9	224	152	-32.14%
10	306	215	-29.74%
11	441	448	1.59%
12	143	104	-27.27%
14	75	77	2.67%
15	338	231	-31.66%
16	24	21	-12.50%
17	21	52	147.62%
18	26	21	-19.23%
19	34	21	-38.24%
20	11	9	-18.18%
22	113	94	-16.81%
24	38	37	-2.63%
25	196	134	-31.63%
Total	3,463	2,940	-15.10%

2017 vs 2018 Shooting—Victim by District



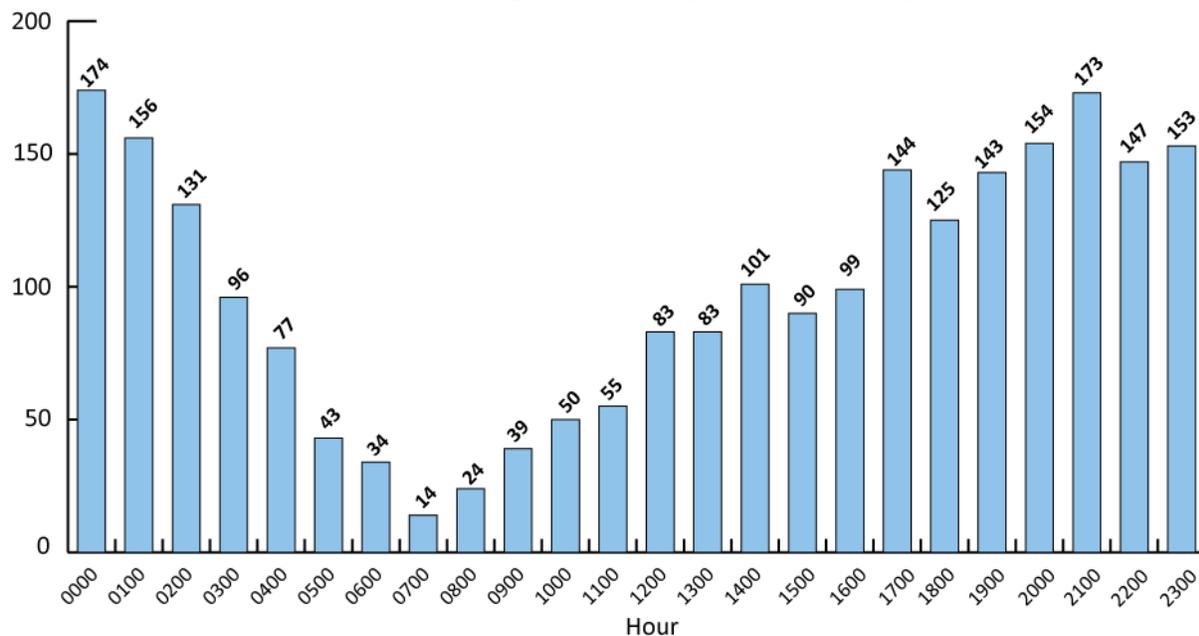


2018 Shooting—Supplemental Information

Shooting Incidents by Hour of the Day

Hour	2018	% of Incidents	Hour	2018	% of Incidents
0000	174	7.29%	1200	83	3.48%
0100	156	6.53%	1300	83	3.48%
0200	131	5.49%	1400	101	4.23%
0300	96	4.02%	1500	90	3.77%
0400	77	3.22%	1600	99	4.15%
0500	43	1.80%	1700	144	6.03%
0600	34	1.42%	1800	125	5.23%
0700	14	0.59%	1900	143	5.99%
0800	24	1.01%	2000	154	6.45%
0900	39	1.63%	2100	173	7.24%
1000	50	2.09%	2200	147	6.16%
1100	55	2.30%	2300	153	6.41%
			Total	2,388	

2018 Shooting—Incident by Hour of the Day





Bias-Related Crimes

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

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

Bias-Related Offenses by Offense	2017	2018
Assault/Aggravated-Knife/Cutting Instrument	2	0
Assault/Aggravated-Other Dangerous Weapon	0	2
Assault/Agg.-Protected Employee-Other Dangerous Weapon	0	1
Assault/Simple	10	16
Battery/Aggravated-Knife/Cutting Instrument	1	0
Battery/Aggravated-Other Dangerous Weapon	3	2
Battery/Aggravated Domestic Battery-Knife/Cutting Instrument	0	1
Battery/Simple	10	19
Burglary/Forcible Entry	1	0
Criminal Damage/City Of Chicago Property	3	2
Criminal Damage/Criminal Defacement	9	7
Criminal Damage/Institutional Vandalism	2	0
Criminal Damage/To Property	3	7
Criminal Damage/To Vehicle	2	0
Intimidation	0	1
Non-Criminal/Other Non-Criminal Property	1	1
Obscenity	0	1
Offense Involving Children/Other Offense	0	1
Other Arson/Explosive Incident	0	1
Other/Crime Against Person	2	2
Other/Crime Involving Property	2	1
Other/Harass By Electronic	4	3
Other/Telephone Threats	3	6
Public Peace Violation/Arson Threat	1	0
Public Peace Violation/Bomb Threat	3	1
Robbery/Armed-Knife/Cutting Instrument	0	1
Robbery/Strong Arm	0	1
Total	62	77

Bias-Related Offenses by Motive

	2017	2018
Gender Identity	1	1
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	29	43
Religion	23	18
Sexual Orientation	9	15
Total	62	77

Bias-Related Offenses by Offenders—Gender and Race

		2017	2018
Female	African American	5	5
Female	Unknown	0	1
Female	White	1	1
Male	Asian	0	1
Male	African American	6	19
Male	Unknown	1	5
Male	White	14	22
Multiple Genders (Offenders)	African American	1	0
Multiple Genders (Offenders)	White	0	1
Unknown	Unknown	34	22
Total		62	77



Index Crimes Clearances

The table below represents the specific violent crime index clearance rates from 2017 to 2018. It includes incidents that were cleared when the offender(s) was arrested, charged, prosecuted, and those cleared exceptionally.

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

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

As case investigations can extend through multiple years, the reported clearance rates must be inclusive of these cases. To standardize across years, for 2017 to 2018, the below table illustrates the number of incidents that occurred in that same year, with all cases that were cleared in that same year regardless of year of incident.

	2017			2018		
	Incidents	Incidents Cleared ¹		Incidents	Incidents Cleared ¹	
		Total	%		Total	%
Criminal Homicide (Murder)²	660	230	34.85%	565	251	44.42%
Rape²	1,831	655	35.77%	1,803	677	37.55%
Robbery	11,879	2,388	20.10%	9,684	2,480	25.61%
Aggravated Assault²	5,301	2,069	39.03%	5,369	2,063	38.42%
Aggravated Battery²	7,674	2,691	35.07%	7,476	2,771	37.07%
Burglary	12,983	1,739	13.39%	11,711	1,559	13.31%
Theft	64,230	8,771	13.66%	64,903	8,882	13.69%
Motor Vehicle Theft	11,535	1,517	13.15%	10,130	810	8.00%
Arson	512	99	19.34%	442	80	18.10%

¹Totals based on incidents prior and same year.

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

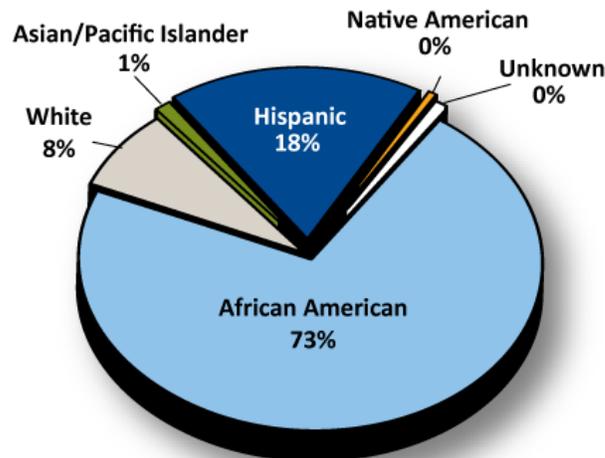
Arrests





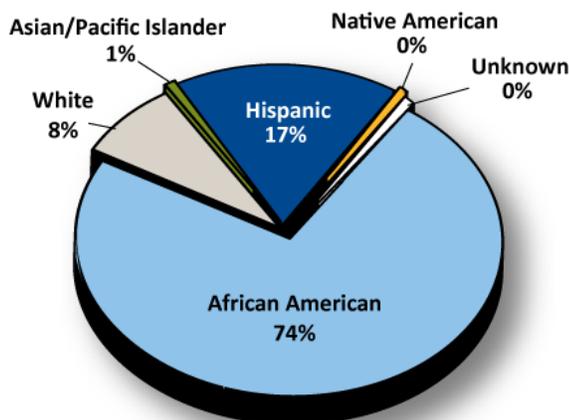
Arrests by District and Race 2018

District	African American	White	Asian / Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	Unknown	Total
1	2,378	449	46	337	3	14	3,227
2	2,690	87	11	102	1	7	2,898
3	3,469	44	3	26	0	7	3,549
4	4,203	107	3	551	1	3	4,868
5	4,748	83	6	105	0	5	4,947
6	5,968	96	7	70	1	2	6,144
7	5,357	73	7	155	1	1	5,594
8	1,807	472	13	1,593	3	9	3,897
9	1,381	300	32	1,608	0	11	3,332
10	4,520	301	11	2,390	1	7	7,230
11	10,200	624	17	933	3	8	11,785
12	1,608	389	27	690	0	11	2,725
14	471	318	24	784	0	2	1,599
15	4,341	73	8	222	0	3	4,647
16	405	815	58	580	2	11	1,871
17	251	323	44	703	1	3	1,325
18	2,093	529	45	300	2	8	2,977
19	1,042	681	47	515	9	5	2,299
20	441	297	42	245	3	4	1,032
22	2,123	101	0	39	0	1	2,264
24	864	305	93	345	3	4	1,614
25	1,826	410	7	2,439	1	6	4,689
Outside City Limits	715	183	13	233	1	5	1,150
Total	62,901	7,060	564	14,965	36	137	85,663



Arrests by District and Race 2017

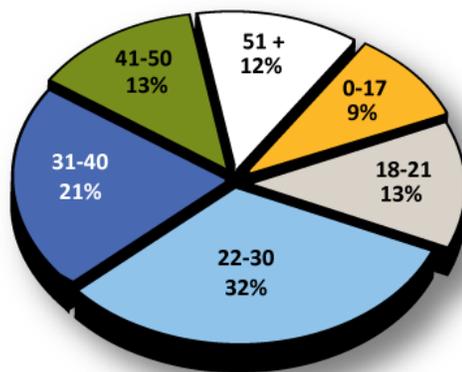
District	African American	White	Asian / Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	Unknown	Total
1	2,343	460	31	342	4	13	3,193
2	2,690	71	12	80	0	2	2,855
3	3,471	34	3	59	1	0	3,568
4	3,730	130	4	542	1	1	4,408
5	4,641	88	3	94	2	5	4,833
6	5,728	67	7	45	0	5	5,852
7	5,395	72	7	114	0	0	5,588
8	1,922	467	16	1,535	3	11	3,954
9	1,672	309	46	1,922	1	4	3,954
10	3,963	194	5	1,658	2	7	5,829
11	9,713	464	15	749	5	8	10,954
12	1,472	289	13	651	1	6	2,432
14	561	307	15	797	1	4	1,685
15	4,496	100	2	222	0	4	4,824
16	446	888	53	702	6	9	2,104
17	223	372	47	655	5	13	1,315
18	1,969	557	57	301	2	6	2,892
19	1,176	683	58	501	9	4	2,431
20	468	308	45	259	7	5	1,092
22	2,094	105	2	40	1	1	2,243
24	875	291	68	332	1	7	1,574
25	1,914	433	11	2,469	2	11	4,840
Outside City Limits	633	185	8	203	0	5	1,034
Total	61,595	6,874	528	14,272	54	131	83,454





Arrests by District and Age 2018

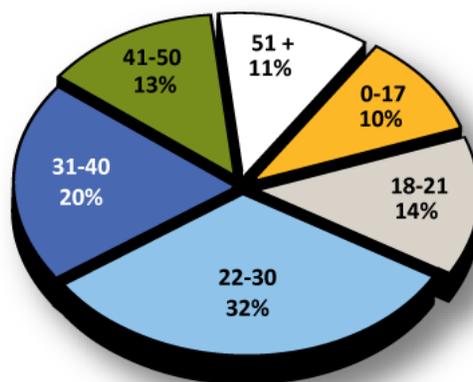
District	0-17	18-21	22-30	31-40	41-50	51 and over	Total
1	272	365	949	722	468	451	3,227
2	387	325	801	563	397	425	2,898
3	294	482	1,203	756	420	394	3,549
4	586	700	1,581	891	594	516	4,868
5	407	594	1,561	1,062	694	629	4,947
6	511	720	2,213	1,217	786	697	6,144
7	367	745	1,995	1,217	638	632	5,594
8	394	553	1,291	899	438	322	3,897
9	312	479	1,079	703	430	329	3,332
10	579	943	2,115	1,455	1,001	1,137	7,230
11	1,029	1,636	3,929	2,440	1,554	1,197	11,785
12	249	230	829	639	374	404	2,725
14	124	182	497	364	235	197	1,599
15	303	617	1,677	1,036	554	460	4,647
16	118	178	559	405	311	300	1,871
17	199	144	364	317	163	138	1,325
18	453	321	882	570	412	339	2,977
19	217	225	733	495	304	325	2,299
20	137	111	205	258	151	170	1,032
22	298	262	689	430	299	286	2,264
24	155	181	464	378	238	198	1,614
25	269	584	1,618	1,058	706	454	4,689
Outside City Limits	44	134	418	292	150	112	1,150
Total	7,704	10,711	27,652	18,167	11,317	10,112	85,663





Arrests by District and Age 2017

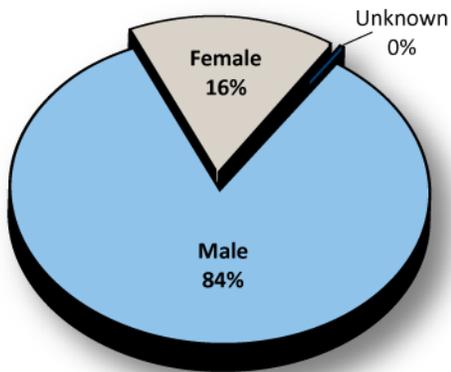
District	0-17	18-21	22-30	31-40	41-50	51 and over	Total
1	354	413	906	627	424	469	3,193
2	355	334	778	528	433	427	2,855
3	417	554	1,151	688	376	382	3,568
4	509	603	1,375	890	556	475	4,408
5	426	675	1,594	933	653	552	4,833
6	538	755	1,949	1,212	724	674	5,852
7	528	773	1,935	1,166	604	582	5,588
8	594	640	1,195	798	418	309	3,954
9	379	575	1,325	828	515	332	3,954
10	649	886	1,756	1,154	720	664	5,829
11	1,214	1,523	3,640	2,144	1,376	1,057	10,954
12	244	335	727	525	342	259	2,432
14	158	187	596	340	230	174	1,685
15	414	666	1,722	1,081	556	385	4,824
16	132	244	612	450	357	309	2,104
17	201	157	333	300	186	138	1,315
18	420	403	866	481	390	332	2,892
19	197	312	856	476	293	297	2,431
20	179	119	232	225	161	176	1,092
22	307	275	734	412	266	249	2,243
24	223	220	429	331	199	172	1,574
25	319	595	1,659	1,144	663	460	4,840
Outside City Limits	56	154	373	272	108	71	1,034
Total	8,813	11,398	26,743	17,005	10,550	8,945	83,454





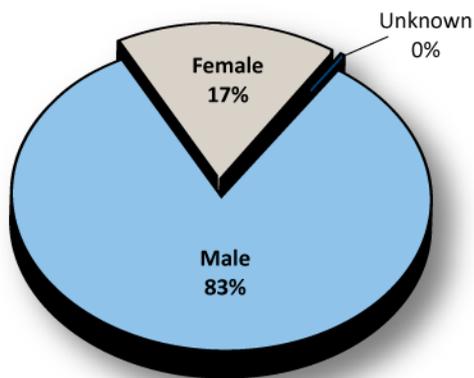
Arrests by District and Gender 2018

District	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
1	2,700	524	3	3,227
2	2,301	595	2	2,898
3	2,916	632	1	3,549
4	4,050	815	3	4,868
5	3,900	1,045	2	4,947
6	5,089	1,054	1	6,144
7	4,739	855	0	5,594
8	3,206	690	1	3,897
9	2,914	417	1	3,332
10	6,429	801	0	7,230
11	10,127	1,657	1	11,785
12	2,262	462	1	2,725
14	1,367	232	0	1,599
15	3,964	683	0	4,647
16	1,591	279	1	1,871
17	1,077	248	0	1,325
18	2,310	667	0	2,977
19	1,916	382	1	2,299
20	857	175	0	1,032
22	1,840	424	0	2,264
24	1,379	235	0	1,614
25	3,874	813	2	4,689
Outside City Limits	969	181	0	1,150
Total	71,777	13,866	20	85,663



Arrests by District and Gender 2017

District	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
1	2,498	694	1	3,193
2	2,267	587	1	2,855
3	2,840	727	1	3,568
4	3,624	782	2	4,408
5	3,739	1,094	0	4,833
6	4,802	1,050	0	5,852
7	4,710	878	0	5,588
8	3,274	680	0	3,954
9	3,369	585	0	3,954
10	5,143	684	2	5,829
11	9,290	1,664	0	10,954
12	2,103	329	0	2,432
14	1,399	285	1	1,685
15	4,105	719	0	4,824
16	1,772	332	0	2,104
17	1,078	237	0	1,315
18	2,171	720	1	2,892
19	2,028	402	1	2,431
20	938	152	2	1,092
22	1,866	377	0	2,243
24	1,364	210	0	1,574
25	4,066	774	0	4,840
Outside City Limits	864	169	1	1,034
Total	69,310	14,131	13	83,454





Arrests by Offense Classification

Classification	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
Murder	293	326	33	11.26%
Involuntary Manslaughter / Reckless Homicide	8	13	5	62.50%
Criminal Sexual Assault	278	377	99	35.61%
Robbery	1,400	1,380	-20	-1.43%
Aggravated Assault	1,399	1,365	-34	-2.43%
Aggravated Battery	867	1,014	147	16.96%
Burglary	829	736	-93	-11.22%
Larceny - Theft	7,042	6,923	-119	-1.69%
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,096	2,601	-495	-15.99%
Simple Assault	1,885	1,773	-112	-5.94%
Simple Battery	9,820	10,144	324	3.30%
Arson	42	35	-7	-16.67%
Forgery/ Counterfeiting	101	91	-10	-9.90%
Fraud	211	177	-34	-16.11%
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	0	1	1	100.00%
Vandalism	1,825	1,708	-117	-6.41%
Weapons	4,220	4,411	191	4.53%
Prostitution	130	87	-43	-33.08%
Sex Offense - Criminal Sexual Abuse	233	299	66	28.33%
Drug Abuse Violation	10,517	12,724	2,207	20.99%
Gambling	455	458	3	0.66%
Offenses Against Family/ Child	132	136	4	3.03%
Driving Under The Influence (DUI)	1,983	2,126	143	7.21%
Liquor Laws	43	52	9	20.93%
Disorderly Conduct	2,524	2,388	-136	-5.39%
Miscellaneous Non-Index	9,039	8,179	-860	-9.51%
Miscellaneous Municipal	2,391	2,941	550	23.00%
Traffic Violations	9,732	9,646	-86	-0.88%
Warrant Arrests	12,959	13,552	593	4.58%
Total	83,454	85,663	2,209	2.65%

Department and Unit Activity

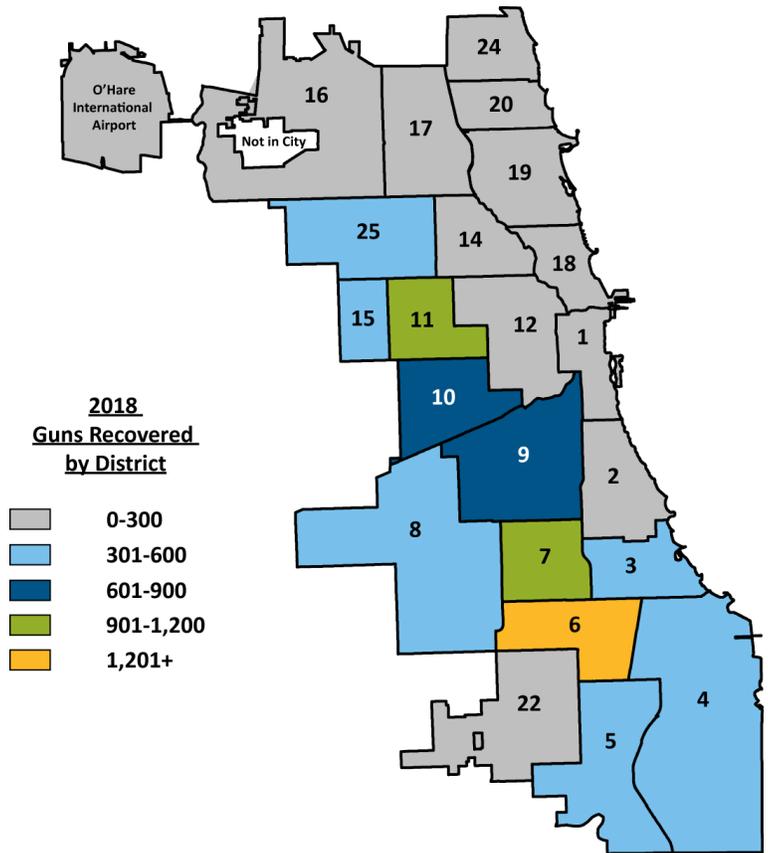




2017 and 2018 Guns Recovered

The Chicago Police Department will seize illegal firearms and illegally possessed firearms as permitted by law. The table displays the district where the firearm was inventoried.

District	2017	2018	% Change
1	125	154	23.20%
2	337	247	-26.71%
3	450	463	2.89%
4	579	522	-9.84%
5	579	577	-0.35%
6	1,042	1,262	21.11%
7	829	933	12.55%
8	451	489	8.43%
9	386	898	132.64%
10	607	788	29.82%
11	806	944	17.12%
12	240	237	-1.25%
14	97	129	32.99%
15	515	436	-15.34%
16	194	222	14.43%
17	86	99	15.12%
18	122	129	5.74%
19	132	95	-28.03%
20	67	52	-22.39%
22	325	297	-8.62%
24	100	122	22.00%
25	411	393	-4.38%
Outside City	349	344	-1.43%
Total	8,829	9,832	11.36%





Investigatory Stop Reports

The Investigatory Stop System is one of the ways the Chicago Police Department, as part of and empowered by the community, ensures that we protect the public, preserve the rights of all members of the community, and enforce the law impartially. Adherence to this policy allows the Department to serve all citizens equally with fairness, dignity, and respect, and to uphold our pledge to not use racial profiling and other bias-based policing.

Chicago Police Department members are responsible for ensuring public safety by deterring and responding to crime. They are also responsible for upholding the rights guaranteed to the public under the United States Constitution, the State of Illinois Constitution, and the law. Safeguarding the liberties of the public and preventing crime are not mutually exclusive; each can be achieved by fostering trust and confidence between Department members and the public. Sworn members who conduct an Investigatory Stop are required to complete an Investigatory Stop Report. Prior to 2016, Contact Cards were the means by which the Chicago Police Department documented encounters with citizens that did not lead to any type of enforcement. An officer may conduct an Investigatory Stop if it is based on specific and articulable facts which, combined with rational inferences from these facts, give rise to Reasonable Articulable Suspicion that criminal activity is afoot. The sole purpose of the temporary detention is to prove or disprove those suspicions. The Investigatory Stop report details the reasonable articulable suspicion for the detention as well as whether a pat down or other search was conducted and the with legal justification.

District	2018
1	4,086
2	4,750
3	3,994
4	10,243
5	6,010
6	7,524
7	11,518
8	7,612
9	5,450
10	7,369
11	7,193
12	5,031
14	2,587
15	4,870
16	2,756
17	2,320
18	3,287
19	2,965
20	2,564
22	2,908
24	4,233
25	7,504
District Total	116,774



Investigatory Stops by Unit

Unit Number	Unit Name	2018
44	Recruit Training Section	43
50	Airport Law Enforcement Section - North	374
51	Airport Law Enforcement Section - South	9
55	Mounted Unit	1
57	Detail Unit	8
79	Special Investigations Unit	3
111	Office Of The Superintendent	7
121	Bureau Of Internal Affairs	1
124	Education And Training Division	1
130	Bureau Of Organizational Development	3
131	Integrity Section	1
145	Traffic Section	27
161	General Support Division	5
171	Central Detention Unit	27
189	Narcotics Division	93
191	Intelligence Section	4
192	Vice & Asset Forfeiture Division	29
193	Gang Investigation Division	545
195	Criminal Enterprise Unit	2
196	Asset Forfeiture Investigation Section	1
211	Bureau Of Patrol - Area Central	4,105
212	Bureau Of Patrol - Area South	1,966
213	Bureau Of Patrol - Area North	2,440



Investigatory Stops by Unit

Unit Number	Unit Name	2018
241	Troubled Building Unit	16
277	Crime Scene Investigations Unit	20
311	Gang Enforcement - Area Central	2,255
312	Gang Enforcement - Area South	1,036
313	Gang Enforcement - Area North	2,313
341	Canine Unit	42
353	Special Weapons And Tactics (Swat) Unit	2
603	Arson Section	2
606	Investigative Field Group	35
608	Major Accident Investigation Unit	17
610	Detective Area - Central	45
620	Detective Area - South	10
630	Detective Area - North	13
701	Public Transportation Section	684
704	Transit Security Unit	15
714	Summer Mobile Task Force	158
Unit Total		16,358
Total ISRs		133,132



DEPARTMENT AND UNIT ACTIVITY

2018 Calls for Service

The Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC), provides citizens of Chicago with prompt and reliable 911 service for police, fire, and emergency medical services and coordinates major emergency response. The mission of the Office of Emergency Management and Communications is to manage incidents, coordinate events, operate communications systems, and provide technology, among other forms of support, to City services to **strengthen their respective missions** and to protect lives and property in the City of Chicago

In Chicago, all Calls for Service data is controlled by the Office of Emergency Management and Communications. Dispatch operations—the reception of 911 calls for service and the dispatch of police to respond to calls—is managed by OEMC.

District	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
1	14,766	15,818	15,511	15,986	16,248	17,156	16,265	111,750
2	19,797	20,400	20,753	20,763	20,468	20,767	20,647	143,595
3	19,215	21,720	22,159	21,936	21,571	21,905	20,993	149,499
4	21,107	21,101	21,074	21,319	21,351	22,447	22,601	151,000
5	15,275	16,529	16,457	16,927	16,544	16,886	16,331	114,949
6	23,542	25,063	25,264	25,618	25,317	25,341	24,862	175,007
7	23,707	24,484	24,670	25,355	24,580	25,652	25,207	173,655
8	24,567	23,470	23,318	23,268	23,039	24,138	25,074	166,874
9	17,537	16,037	15,664	15,836	16,254	17,428	17,917	116,673
10	17,110	16,830	17,005	16,875	16,745	17,678	18,357	120,600
11	24,913	25,104	25,905	26,527	26,443	28,040	27,569	184,501
12	20,783	21,856	22,127	21,935	21,710	22,589	22,275	153,275
14	12,092	12,317	12,074	12,240	12,218	13,026	13,081	87,048
15	16,686	16,900	17,513	17,575	17,639	17,873	17,815	122,001
16	12,027	13,297	13,332	13,744	13,396	13,489	13,019	92,304
17	11,036	11,157	11,064	11,148	10,965	10,839	11,460	77,669
18	17,586	15,925	15,728	16,240	16,245	17,783	18,970	118,477
19	15,328	14,750	14,578	14,881	14,671	15,553	16,722	106,483
20	9,193	9,625	10,111	9,846	9,732	10,173	9,726	68,406
22	11,271	12,234	11,887	11,942	11,700	12,024	12,062	83,120
24	11,574	12,127	11,966	11,989	11,988	12,350	12,099	84,093
25	21,612	20,105	19,699	19,646	19,883	20,308	22,203	143,456
Other ¹	23,189	25,433	26,640	27,045	26,111	27,658	25,458	181,534
Total	403,913	412,282	414,499	418,641	414,818	431,103	430,713	2,925,969

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

Tactical Response Reports





Tactical Response Reports—District Law Enforcement

A Tactical Response Report (TRR) is required to be completed by sworn department members and civilian detention aides who are involved in a reportable use of force. Reportable use of force incidents are outlined in the department directive G03-02-02, "*Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report*," and include all incidents involving all use of force incidents of a subject who is injured or alleges injury resulting from the member's use of a force option; the active resistance of a subject; an act of obstructing a police officer when the obstructing is a physical act directed at the Department member; a subject whose actions are aggressively offensive, with or without weapons, or who is using or threatening the imminent use of force against the member that will likely cause physical injury; an assault, threat of physical attack, or physical attack against a Department member, including a murder, aggravated battery, battery, aggravated assault, or assault, regardless of whether or not the member has sustained a physical injury; discharge of a firearm, Taser, impact munitions, OC spray or other chemical weapons; use of canines as a force option; use of a Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) acoustic transmission to cause discomfort as a compliance technique; and the use of an impact weapon to strike, kicks, knee strikes, elbow strikes, closed hand strikes or punches, takedowns, and other direct mechanical actions or techniques.

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

In 2018, the Chicago Police Department, district law enforcement (patrol duties within the twenty-two police districts, experienced an overall decrease of 13.18% in the number of Tactical Response Reports compared to 2017.

District Law Enforcement

District	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
1	109	128	19	17.43%
2	137	142	5	3.65%
3	235	182	-53	-22.55%
4	275	222	-53	-19.27%
5	248	179	-69	-27.82%
6	293	359	66	22.53%
7	468	415	-53	-11.32%
8	187	141	-46	-24.60%
9	180	123	-57	-31.67%
10	273	280	7	2.56%
11	636	543	-93	-14.62%
12	168	140	-28	-16.67%
14	115	91	-24	-20.87%
15	266	217	-49	-18.42%
16	85	84	-1	-1.18%
17	60	67	7	11.67%
18	230	143	-87	-37.83%
19	159	124	-35	-22.01%
20	73	81	8	10.96%
22	123	125	2	1.63%
24	149	128	-21	-14.09%
25	241	175	-66	-27.39%

Overall	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
Total	4,710	4,089	-621	-13.18%



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

In 2018, the Chicago Police Department's units outside of district law enforcement experience an overall decrease of 6.55% in the number of completed TRRs compared to 2017. Furthermore, a 13.78% decrease is reported for the number of completed TRRs citywide (district law enforcement and outside units).

Total TRRs—CPD Units outside of District Law Enforcement

City Wide Unit	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
Gang Enforcement - Area South	53	104	51	96.23%
Gang Enforcement - Area North	79	58	-21	-26.58%
Bureau Of Patrol - Area Central	85	45	-40	-47.06%
Bureau Of Patrol - Area North	47	39	-8	-17.02%
Bureau Of Patrol - Area South	38	37	-1	-2.63%
Narcotics Division	55	36	-19	-34.55%
Public Transportation Section	21	29	8	38.10%
Gang Enforcement - Area Central	26	29	3	11.54%
Detective Area - Central	7	27	20	285.71%
Gang Investigation Division	36	26	-10	-27.78%
Investigative Field Group	24	24	0	--
Summer Mobile Patrol	21	22	1	4.76%
Central Detention Unit	19	18	-1	-5.26%
Airport Law Enforcement Section - North	33	16	-17	-51.52%
Transit Security Unit	25	14	-11	-44.00%
Special Weapons And Tactics (Swat) Unit	13	13	0	--
Detective Area - South	5	10	5	100.00%
Detective Area - North	27	9	-18	-66.67%
Vice & Asset Forfeiture Division	0	7	7	100.00%
Juvenile Intervention Support Center (JISC)	9	7	-2	-22.22%
Airport Law Enforcement Section - South	3	5	2	66.67%
Recruit Training Section	0	5	5	100.00%
Special Investigations Unit	0	4	4	100.00%
Criminal Registration Unit	1	3	2	200.00%
Traffic Section	2	3	1	50.00%

(Continued next page.)


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

City Wide Unit	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
Detail Unit	4	3	-1	-25.00%
Education And Training Division	4	3	-1	-25.00%
Alternate Response Section	1	2	1	100.00%
Helicopter Operations Unit	0	2	2	100.00%
Troubled Building Unit	1	2	1	100.00%
Violence Reduction Initiative South	0	1	1	100.00%
Major Accident Investigation Unit	0	1	1	100.00%
Detached Services - Miscellaneous Detail	0	1	1	100.00%
Canine Unit	2	1	-1	-50.00%
Marine Operations Unit	1	1	0	--
Crime Scene Investigations Unit	1	1	0	--
Office Of The First Deputy Superintendent	0	1	1	100.00%
Office Of The Superintendent	0	1	1	100.00%
Human Resources Division	0	1	1	100.00%
Intelligence Section	4	1	-3	-75.00%
OEMC - Detail Section	0	1	1	100.00%
Court Section	2	0	-2	-100.00%
Bureau Of Internal Affairs	2	0	-2	-100.00%
Evidence And Recovered Property Section	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Information Services Division	2	0	-2	-100.00%
Special Functions Division	2	0	-2	-100.00%
Total TRRs Outside District Law Enforcement	656	613	-43	-6.55%

Reported City-Wide TRR Total (District Law and Outside Units)	5,366	4,702	-664	-12.37%
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Tactical Response Reports—Force Option

The TRRs Per Force Option Used table represents the type of force utilized by Chicago Police Department members: Firearm, Taser, OC Spray, Impact Weapon/ Baton, and Physical Force and Control Tactics. The results from the TRR Per Force Option Use table reports a decrease in use of firearms by 4.44%, a decrease in use of Taser by 45.95%, a decrease in use of OC Spray by 50.00%, and a decrease in physical force and control tactics 11.39%.

TRRs Per Force Option Used¹

	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
Firearm	45	43	-2	-4.44%
TASER	383	207	-176	-45.95%
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	36	18	-18	-50.00%
Impact Weapon/Baton	39	41	2	5.13%
Physical Force and Control Tactics	4,321	3,829	-492	-11.39%
Total	4,824	4,138	-686	-14.22%

¹Does not include:

- 1) Unintentional firearm discharge by officer.
- 2) Firearm discharge to destroy an animal.
- 3) The use of “verbal commands” or officers’ “physical presence.”



Firearm Discharge Incidents

All incidents will be resolved with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved. A member's decision to utilize a firearm will be made in accordance with department directives. Department members will use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force when it is safe and feasible to do so based on the totality of the circumstances. This includes continually assessing the situation and modifying the use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent with officer safety. Department members' use of a firearm must be objectively reasonable, necessary under the circumstances, and proportional to the threat, actions, and level of resistance offered by a subject. Consistent with G03-02 "Use of Force," Department members are authorized to use a firearm in deadly force incidents against an **assailant** as a last resort that is permissible only when necessary to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm to the member or another person. A member's use of a firearm will be documented on a Tactical Response Report (TRR).

In 2018, incidents of an officer discharging their firearm decreased by 4.44%.

District	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
1	0	0	0	--
2	0	1	1	100.00%
3	3	4	1	33.33%
4	0	4	4	100.00%
5	4	2	-2	-50.00%
6	2	10	8	400.00%
7	1	1	0	--
8	1	0	-1	-100.00%
9	4	1	-3	-75.00%
10	4	0	-4	-100.00%
11	4	4	0	--
12	0	1	1	100.00%
14	0	0	0	--
15	1	2	1	100.00%
16	0	0	0	--
17	1	0	-1	-100.00%
18	0	0	0	--
19	3	1	-2	-66.67%
20	0	0	0	--
22	0	0	0	--
24	1	0	-1	-100.00%
25	10	0	-10	-100.00%

Total District Law	39	31	-8	-20.51%
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City-Wide Unit	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
Narcotics Division	1	2	1	100.00%
Gang Investigation Division	0	1	1	100.00%
Bureau Of Patrol - Area North	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Gang Enforcement - Area South	0	2	2	100.00%
Special Weapons and Tactics (Swat) Unit	0	4	4	100.00%
Investigative Field Group	0	1	1	100.00%
Major Accident Investigation Unit	0	1	1	100.00%
Detective Area - South	1	1	0	--
Public Transportation Section	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Summer Mobile Patrol	2	0	-2	-100.00%

Total City-Wide Units	6	12	6	100.00%
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Overall	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
Total Firearms Discharge Incidents	45	43	-2	-4.44%



TASER Use Incidents

All incidents will be resolved with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved. A member's decision to utilize a Taser will be made in accordance with G03-02, "Use of Force." Members will use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force when it is safe and feasible to do so based on the totality of the circumstances. This includes continually assessing the situation and modifying the use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent with officer safety. Department members' use of a Taser must be objectively reasonable, necessary under the circumstances, and proportional to the threat, actions, and level of resistance offered by a subject. Consistent with G03-02-01, "Force Options," Department members are authorized to use a Taser only for an **active resister** or **assailant**, and only for the purpose of gaining control of and restraining the subject. A member's use of a Taser will be documented on a Tactical Response Report (TRR).

In 2018, incidents of an officer deploying a Taser decreased by 45.95%.

District	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
1	8	7	-1	-12.50%
2	15	9	-6	-40.00%
3	22	8	-14	-63.64%
4	22	6	-16	-72.73%
5	11	8	-3	-27.27%
6	38	22	-16	-42.11%
7	28	24	-4	-14.29%
8	28	10	-18	-64.29%
9	9	4	-5	-55.56%
10	7	8	1	14.29%
11	53	18	-35	-66.04%
12	15	5	-10	-66.67%
14	3	4	1	33.33%
15	31	18	-13	-41.94%
16	12	7	-5	-41.67%
17	7	6	-1	-14.29%
18	17	6	-11	-64.71%
19	13	11	-2	-15.38%
20	3	2	-1	-33.33%
22	6	9	3	50.00%
24	7	3	-4	-57.14%
25	13	5	-8	-61.54%

City-Wide Unit	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
Airport Law Enforcement Section - North	2	1	-1	-50.00%
Airport Law Enforcement Section - South	0	2	2	100.00%
Bureau Of Patrol - Area Central	4	0	-4	-100.00%
Bureau Of Patrol - Area North	2	0	-2	-100.00%
Gang Enforcement - Area Central	1	1	0	--
Gang Enforcement - Area North	3	0	-3	-100.00%
Special Weapons And Tactics (Swat) Unit	1	1	0	--
Investigative Field Group	0	1	1	100.00%
Public Transportation Section	1	1	0	--
Summer Mobile Patrol	1	0	-1	-100.00%

Total City-Wide Units	15	7	-8	-53.33%
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Total District Law	368	200	-168	-45.65%
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Overall	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
Total Taser Use Incidents	383	207	-176	-45.95%



Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray) Incidents

All incidents will be resolved with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved. A member's decision to utilize OC devices will be made in accordance with G03-02, "Use of Force." Members will use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force when it is safe and feasible to do so based on the totality of the circumstances. This includes continually assessing the situation and modifying the use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent with officer safety. Department members' use of OC devices must be objectively reasonable, necessary under the circumstances, and proportional to the threat, actions, and level of resistance offered by a subject. A member's use of a Taser will be documented on a Tactical Response Report (TRR). In 2018, incidents of an officer deploying a OC decreased by 50.00%.

District	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
1	3	1	-2	-66.67%
2	0	0	0	--
3	0	1	1	100.00%
4	2	0	-2	-100.00%
5	1	0	-1	-100.00%
6	1	0	-1	-100.00%
7	3	0	-3	-100.00%
8	4	0	-4	-100.00%
9	2	0	-2	-100.00%
10	1	0	-1	-100.00%
11	3	0	-3	-100.00%
12	0	2	2	100.00%
14	0	1	1	100.00%
15	2	2	0	--
16	0	0	0	--
17	0	0	0	--
18	2	1	-1	-50.00%
19	3	3	0	--
20	1	0	-1	-100.00%
22	0	0	0	--
24	0	1	1	100.00%
25	1	3	2	200.00%

Total District Law	29	15	-14	-48.28%
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City-Wide Unit	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
Airport Law Enforcement Section - South	0	1	1	100.00%
Special Functions Division	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Gang Enforcement - Area Central	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Special Weapons And Tactics (Swat) Unit	4	0	-4	-100.00%
Investigative Field Group	0	2	2	100.00%
Detective Area - North	1	0	-1	-100.00%

Total City-Wide Units	7	3	-4	-57.14%
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Overall	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
Total OC Spray Use Incidents	36	18	-18	-50.00%



Impact Weapon/Baton Incidents

All incidents will be resolved with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved. A member's decision to utilize impact weapon/ baton will be made in accordance with G03-02, "Use of Force." Department members will use an amount of force reasonably necessary, based on the totality of the circumstances, to perform a lawful task, effect an arrest, overcome resistance, control a subject, or to protect themselves or others from injury. The expandable baton will be used properly under the guidelines outlined in the Department directive entitled "Use of Force Guidelines." A member's use of an impact weapon/ baton will be documented on a Tactical Response Report (TRR). In 2018, incidents of an officer utilizing an impact weapon/ baton increased by 5.13%.

District	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
1	1	1	0	--
2	1	5	4	400.00%
3	2	4	2	100.00%
4	1	2	1	100.00%
5	4	2	-2	-50.00%
6	1	2	1	100.00%
7	2	4	2	100.00%
8	6	1	-5	-83.33%
9	3	1	-2	-66.67%
10	0	4	4	100.00%
11	2	4	2	100.00%
12	1	1	0	--
14	0	0	0	--
15	0	1	1	100.00%
16	1	0	-1	-100.00%
17	0	1	1	100.00%
18	0	2	2	100.00%
19	2	3	1	50.00%
20	0	1	1	100.00%
22	3	0	-3	-100.00%
24	1	1	0	--
25	6	0	-6	-100.00%

Total District Law	37	40	3	8.11%
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City-Wide Unit	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
Detective Area - North	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Transit Security Unit	0	1	1	100.00%
Summer Mobile Patrol	1	0	-1	-100.00%

Total City-Wide Units	2	1	-1	-50.00%
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Overall	2017	2018	(+/-)	% Change
Total Impact Weapon/Baton Incidents	39	41	2	5.13%



Subject Demographics

The Subject Information table illustrates information given to the Department member at the time of completing the Tactical Response Report. The identified basic demographics of identified subject's are age, race, gender, actions, and activity are displayed in the tables.

Age of Subject

Age	2017	% Total of Subjects 2017	2018	% Total of Subjects 2018
<10	0	--	0	--
10-15	167	3.66%	172	5.39%
16-20	855	18.73%	609	19.07%
21-25	1,010	22.13%	696	21.79%
26-30	869	19.04%	641	20.07%
31-35	566	12.40%	355	11.11%
36-40	394	8.63%	227	7.11%
41-45	189	4.14%	139	4.35%
46-50	161	3.53%	89	2.79%
51-55	106	2.32%	66	2.07%
56-60	66	1.45%	43	1.35%
61-65	27	0.59%	11	0.34%
>65	11	0.24%	7	0.22%
Unk	143	3.13%	139	4.35%
Total	4,564		3,194	

Gender of Subject

	2017	2018	(+/-)
Female	753	459	-294
Male	3,779	2,702	-1077
Unknown	32	33	1
Total	4,564	3,194	-1,370

Race of Subject

Race	2017	% Total of Subjects 2017	2018	% Total of Subjects 2018
Native American /Alaskan Native	1	0.02%	0	-100.00%
Asian/Pacific Islander	35	0.77%	16	0.50%
African - American	3,525	77.23%	2,507	78.49%
Black Hispanic	41	0.90%	17	0.53%
Unknown	79	1.73%	35	1.10%
White	315	6.90%	209	6.54%
White Hispanic	568	12.45%	410	12.84%
Total	4,564		3,194	



Subject Information

The table "Subject Armed versus Unarmed" illustrates those subjects who were identified from a completed Tactical Response Report. Subjects were either physically armed with a weapon or unarmed. However, if the subject was identified to be unarmed, those subjects utilized their mouth, feet, and/or hands against a department member.

Subject Armed v Unarmed-Weapon Type¹

Subject Armed		
Weapon Type	2017	2018
Firearm - Shotgun	1	0
Taser / Stun Gun	0	2
Firearm - Rifle	2	2
Chemical Weapon	1	8
Mouth (Spit, Bite, etc)	13	17
Feet	20	18
Firearm - Revolver	40	21
Vehicle - Used To Strike Officer	37	32
Blunt Instrument	20	32
Hands/Fists	63	56
Knife/Other Cutting Instrument	65	61
Firearm - Semi-Automatic	271	236
Other (Specify) ²	118	72
Unspecified ³	41	0
Total	692	557

Subject Unarmed		
Weapon Type	2017	2018
Mouth (Spit, Bite, etc)	255	209
Feet	290	224
Hands/Fists	688	750
Other (Specify) ²	253	82
No Weapon	1,927	1,921
Total	3,413	3,186

Subject Armed-Unspecified ⁴		
Weapon Type	2017	2018
Hands/Fists	1	0
Vehicle - Used To Strike Officer	2	0
Other (Specify)	1	0
Unspecified	17	19
Total	21	19

Subjects Reported City-Wide Total	4,126	3,762
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Subject Activity-Gang-Related¹

	2017	2018	(+/-)
Gang-Related	479	306	-173
Not Gang-Related	4,285	2,888	-1,397
Unknown	0	0	--
Total	4,764	3,194	-1,570

Subject Activity-Drug-Related¹

	2017	2018	(+/-)
Drug-Related	709	529	-180
Not Drug-Related	4,055	2,665	-1,390
Unknown	0	0	--
Total	4,764	3,194	-1,570

Subject Armed v Unarmed

	2017	2018	(+/-)
Armed	639	457	-182
Unarmed	3,920	2,718	-1,202
Unspecified	5	19	14
Total	4,564	3,194	-1,370

¹The subject may use multiple weapons and perform more than one physical action during a TRR incident.

²Written category specified by department member.

³The subjects' armed category was indicated, however, the type of weapon used by the subject was not specified.

⁴In these TRR incidents, the subject information was not documented.

¹The subjects' actions surrounding the incident necessitated the completion of a TRR was categorized as gang related or drug related by the department member.



Actions Against Officers

The table illustrates the number of reported TRRs from members who were the victim of an Assault or Battery, where the member was injured in a use of force incident.

Reported crime of Assault against a member based on a completed TRR decreased by 10.13%, however, the reported crime of Battery against a member increased by 15.63%

Crimes Committed Against Department Member

	2017	2018	% Change
Assault ¹	375	337	-10.13%
Battery ¹	640	740	15.63%

¹The counts for assaults committed against department members include UCR codes for aggravated assault of a police officer: offender armed with a handgun (0550); offender armed with other firearm (0551); offender armed with a knife/cutting instrument (0552); offender armed with other dangerous weapon capable of causing death or great bodily harm (0553); and offender not armed (0554).

The counts for batteries committed against department members include UCR codes for aggravated battery of a police officer: shot with handgun (0450); shot with non-handgun firearm (0451); cut with a knife/cutting instrument (0452); injured victim with other dangerous weapon capable of causing death or great bodily harm or offender used a caustic substance (0453); offender not armed, but caused great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement (0461); and offender not armed and victim not injured or with minor injuries only (0454).

Member Injury in Use of Force Incident

	2017	2018	% Change
Injured	1,052	1,242	18.06%
Not Injured	4,196	3,361	-19.90%

District Index Crime

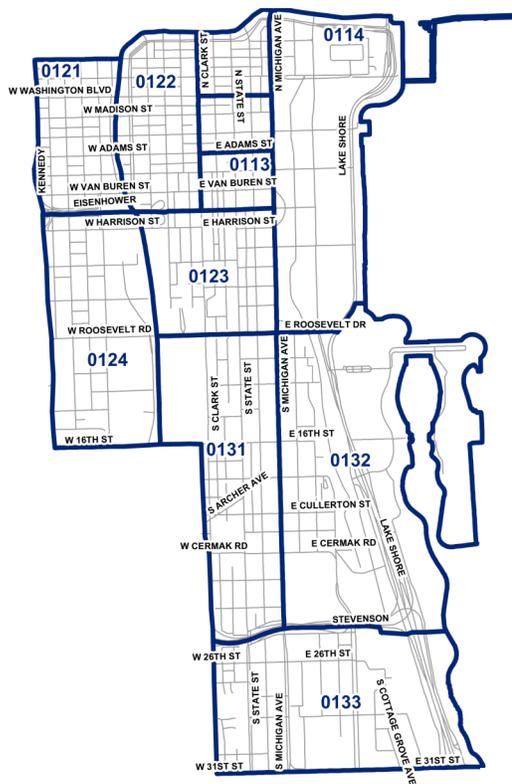




DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

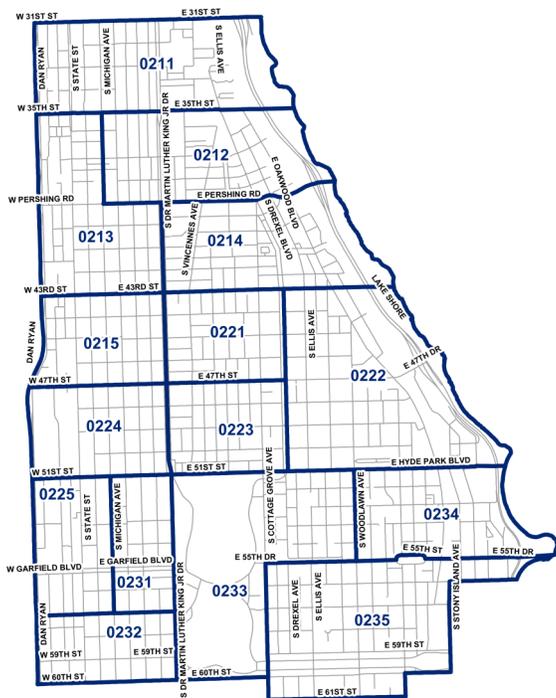
1st District—Central

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	4	9	125.00%
Rape	72	75	4.17%
Robbery	609	457	-24.96%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	299	348	16.39%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	123	159	29.27%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	176	189	7.39%
Human Trafficking	1	1	--
Total Violent Index Crime	985	890	-9.64%
Burglary	218	151	-30.73%
Theft	7,638	7,629	-0.12%
Motor Vehicle Theft	307	280	-8.79%
Arson	4	9	125.00%
Total Property Index Crime	8,167	8,069	-1.20%
Total Index Crime	9,152	8,959	-2.11%



2nd District—Wentworth

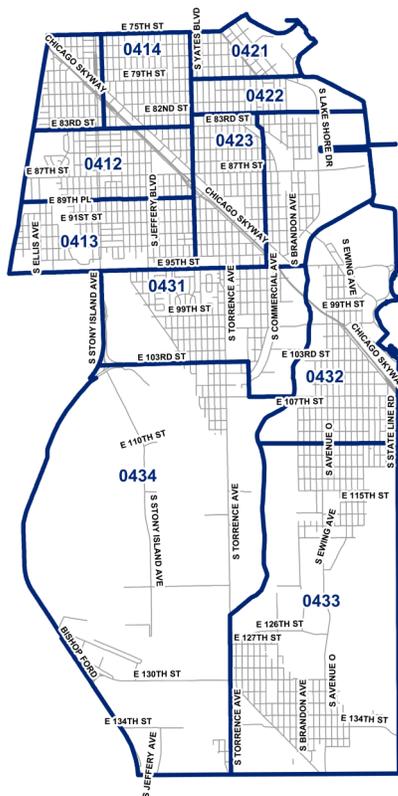
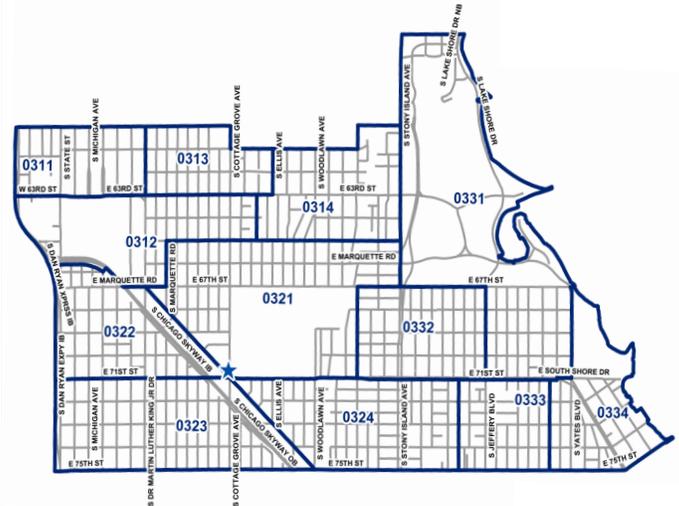
Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	28	31	10.71%
Rape	83	83	--
Robbery	654	507	-22.48%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	642	727	13.24%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	265	278	4.91%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	377	449	19.10%
Human Trafficking	0	3	100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,407	1,351	-3.98%
Burglary	505	409	-19.01%
Theft	2,723	2,736	0.48%
Motor Vehicle Theft	520	486	-6.54%
Arson	12	9	-25.00%
Total Property Index Crime	3,760	3,640	-3.19%
Total Index Crime	5,167	4,991	-3.41%





3rd District—Grand Crossing

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	51	29	-43.14%
Rape	93	84	-9.68%
Robbery	751	445	-40.75%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	946	950	0.42%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	318	339	6.60%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	628	611	-2.71%
Human Trafficking	0	1	100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,841	1,509	-18.03%
Burglary	831	659	-20.70%
Theft	1,943	1,920	-1.18%
Motor Vehicle Theft	468	421	-10.04%
Arson	19	16	-15.79%
Total Property Index Crime	3,261	3,016	-7.51%
Total Index Crime	5,102	4,525	-11.31%



4th District—South Chicago

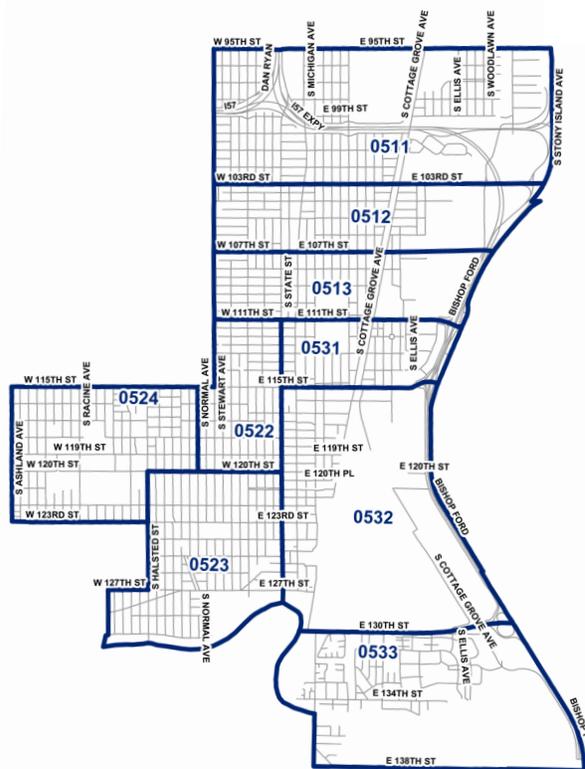
Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	50	31	-38.00%
Rape	102	115	12.75%
Robbery	563	452	-19.72%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	1,163	1,068	-8.17%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	457	442	-3.28%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	706	626	-11.33%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,879	1,666	-11.34%
Burglary	845	757	-10.41%
Theft	2,345	2,239	-4.52%
Motor Vehicle Theft	602	594	-1.33%
Arson	39	27	-30.77%
Total Property Index Crime	3,831	3,617	-5.59%
Total Index Crime	5,710	5,283	-7.48%



DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

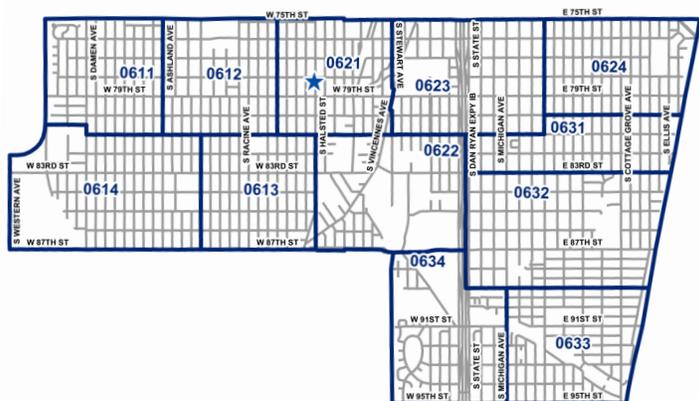
5th District—Calumet

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	45	60	33.33%
Rape	80	71	-11.25%
Robbery	463	368	-20.52%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	777	853	9.78%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	321	331	3.12%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	456	522	14.47%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	1,365	1,352	-0.95%
Burglary	574	512	-10.80%
Theft	1,786	1,883	5.43%
Motor Vehicle Theft	423	378	-10.64%
Arson	37	19	-48.65%
Total Property Index Crime	2,820	2,792	-0.99%
Total Index Crime	4,185	4,144	-0.98%



6th District—Gresham

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	50	44	-12.00%
Rape	117	111	-5.13%
Robbery	794	646	-18.64%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	1,238	1,245	0.57%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	533	520	-2.44%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	705	725	2.84%
Human Trafficking	1	3	200.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	2,200	2,049	-6.86%
Burglary	773	667	-13.71%
Theft	3,114	3,194	2.57%
Motor Vehicle Theft	620	507	-18.23%
Arson	27	18	-33.33%
Total Property Index Crime	4,534	4,386	-3.26%
Total Index Crime	6,734	6,435	-4.44%



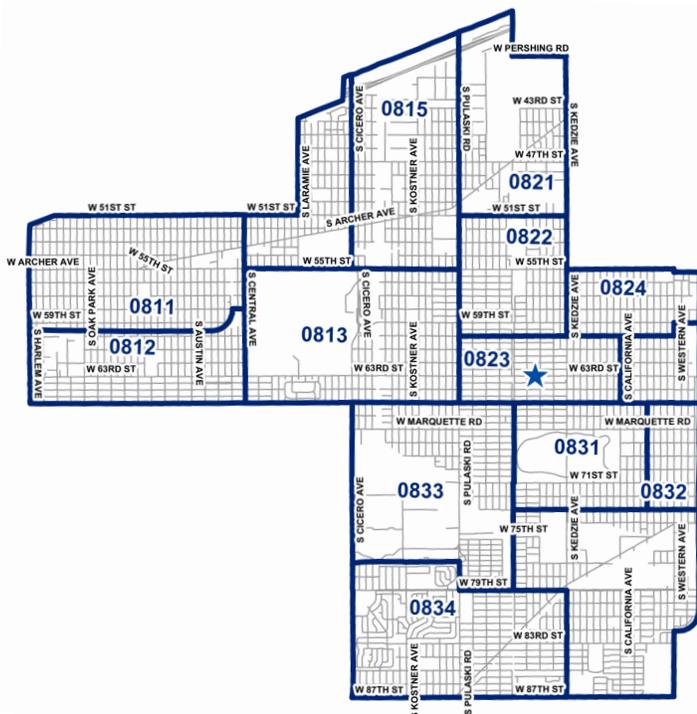


7th District—Englewood

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	49	54	10.20%
Rape	97	84	-13.40%
Robbery	601	513	-14.64%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	1,166	1,266	8.58%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	460	507	10.22%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	706	759	7.51%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,914	1,917	0.16%
Burglary	598	522	-12.71%
Theft	1,837	2,068	12.57%
Motor Vehicle Theft	447	447	--
Arson	38	43	13.16%
Total Property Index Crime	2,920	3,080	5.48%
Total Index Crime	4,834	4,997	3.37%



8th District—Chicago Lawn

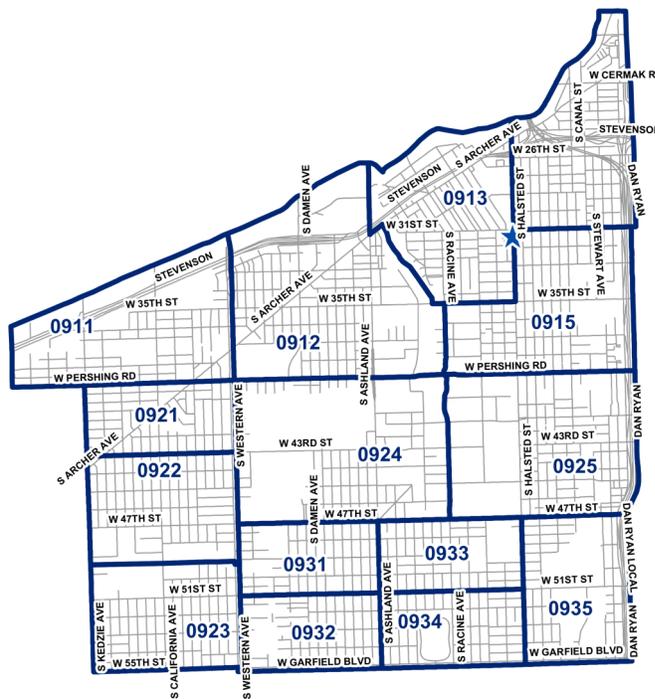


Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	43	31	-27.91%
Rape	123	90	-26.83%
Robbery	762	599	-21.39%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	850	831	-2.24%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	419	420	0.24%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	431	411	-4.64%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	1,778	1,551	-12.77%
Burglary	1,230	1,022	-16.91%
Theft	3,176	3,462	9.01%
Motor Vehicle Theft	913	781	-14.46%
Arson	39	29	-25.64%
Total Property Index Crime	5,358	5,294	-1.19%
Total Index Crime	7,136	6,845	-4.08%



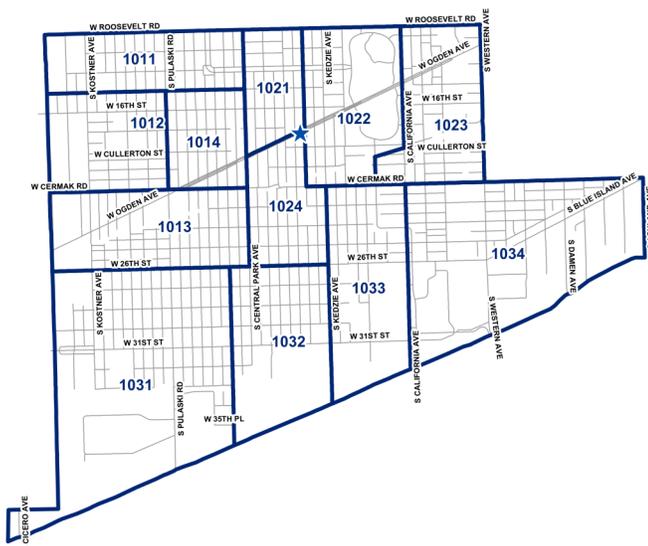
9th District—Deering

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	51	30	-41.18%
Rape	68	94	38.24%
Robbery	632	408	-35.44%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	902	841	-6.76%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	394	433	9.90%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	508	408	-19.69%
Human Trafficking	0	1	100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,653	1,374	-16.88%
Burglary	639	576	-9.86%
Theft	2,259	2,217	-1.86%
Motor Vehicle Theft	508	496	-2.36%
Arson	53	42	-20.75%
Total Property Index Crime	3,459	3,331	-3.70%
Total Index Crime	5,112	4,705	-7.96%



10th District—Ogden

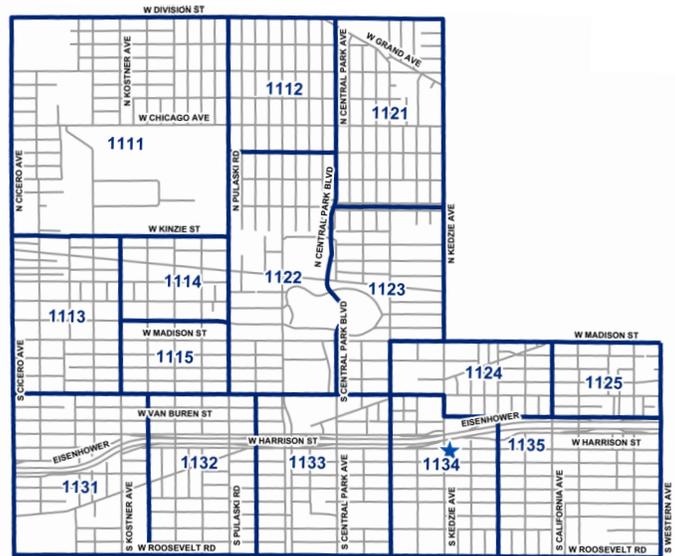
Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	44	34	-22.73%
Rape	112	94	-16.07%
Robbery	552	508	-7.97%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	1,059	970	-8.40%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	389	359	-7.71%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	670	611	-8.81%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	1,767	1,606	-9.11%
Burglary	462	412	-10.82%
Theft	1,818	1,770	-2.64%
Motor Vehicle Theft	595	512	-13.95%
Arson	26	25	-3.85%
Total Property Index Crime	2,901	2,719	-6.27%
Total Index Crime	4,668	4,325	-7.35%



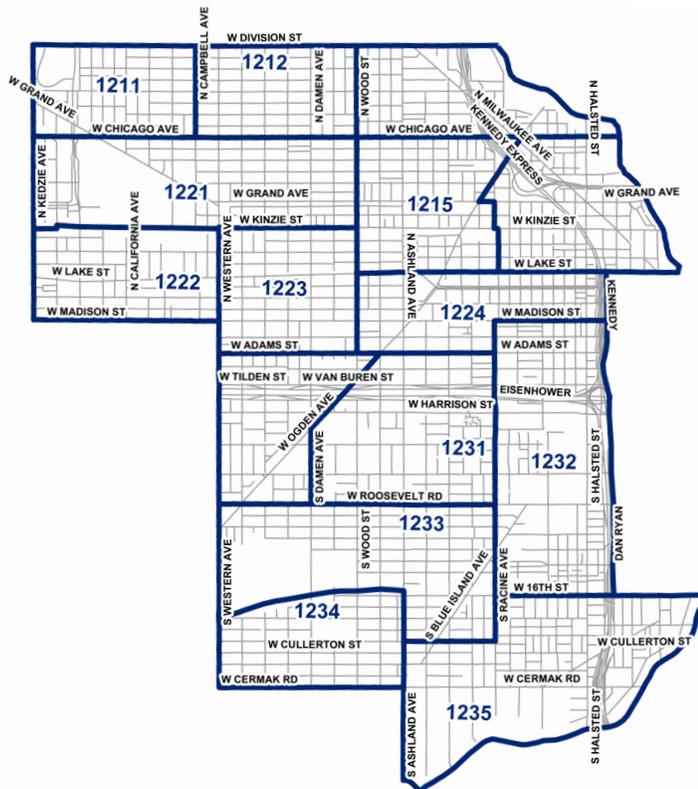


11th District—Harrison

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	70	70	--
Rape	101	125	23.76%
Robbery	946	972	2.75%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	1,452	1,502	3.44%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	508	489	-3.74%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	944	1,013	7.31%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	2,569	2,669	3.89%
Burglary	486	497	2.26%
Theft	1,996	2,116	6.01%
Motor Vehicle Theft	720	654	-9.17%
Arson	43	40	-6.98%
Total Property Index Crime	3,245	3,307	1.91%
Total Index Crime	5,814	5,976	2.79%



12th District—Near West



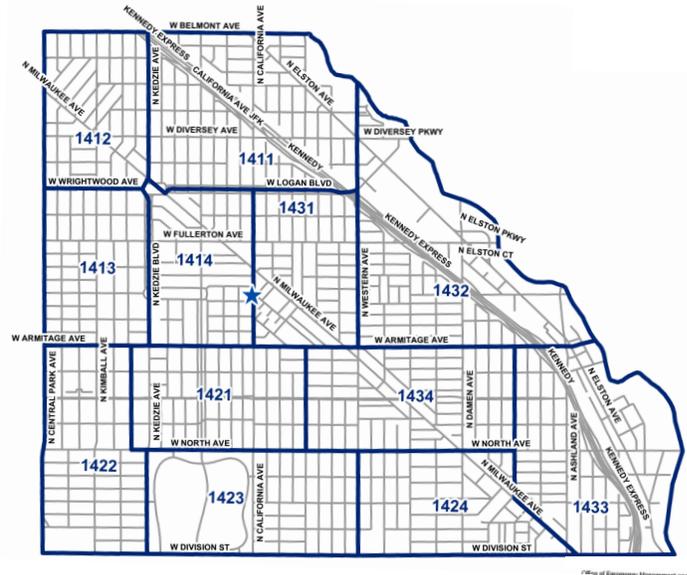
Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	26	13	-50.00%
Rape	105	105	--
Robbery	723	545	-24.62%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	676	559	-17.31%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	329	265	-19.45%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	347	294	-15.27%
Human Trafficking	3	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,533	1,222	-20.29%
Burglary	844	655	-22.39%
Theft	4,179	4,350	4.09%
Motor Vehicle Theft	725	558	-23.03%
Arson	14	11	-21.43%
Total Property Index Crime	5,762	5,574	-3.26%
Total Index Crime	7,295	6,796	-6.84%



DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

14th District—Shakespeare

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	6	10	66.67%
Rape	64	52	-18.75%
Robbery	492	298	-39.43%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	435	453	4.14%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	210	246	17.14%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	225	207	-8.00%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	997	813	-18.46%
Burglary	608	577	-5.10%
Theft	3,661	3,406	-6.97%
Motor Vehicle Theft	494	397	-19.64%
Arson	15	10	-33.33%
Total Property Index Crime	4,778	4,390	-8.12%
Total Index Crime	5,775	5,203	-9.90%



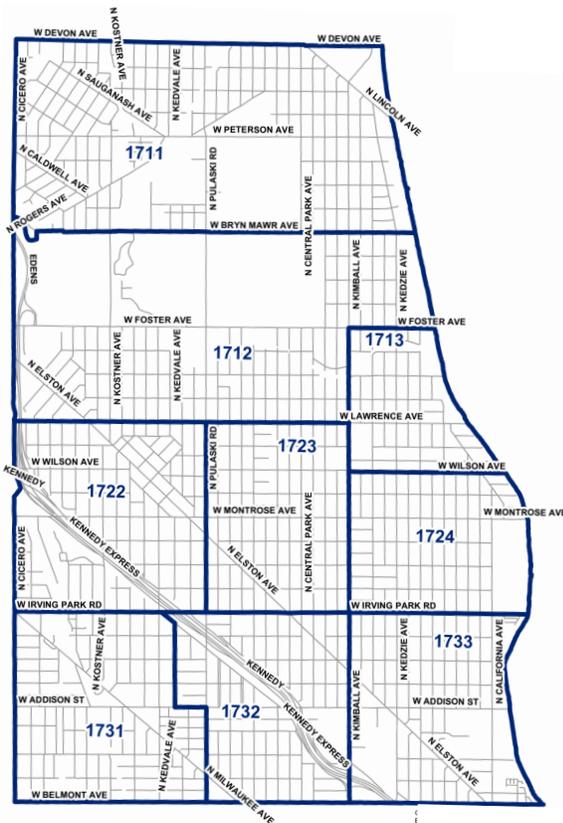
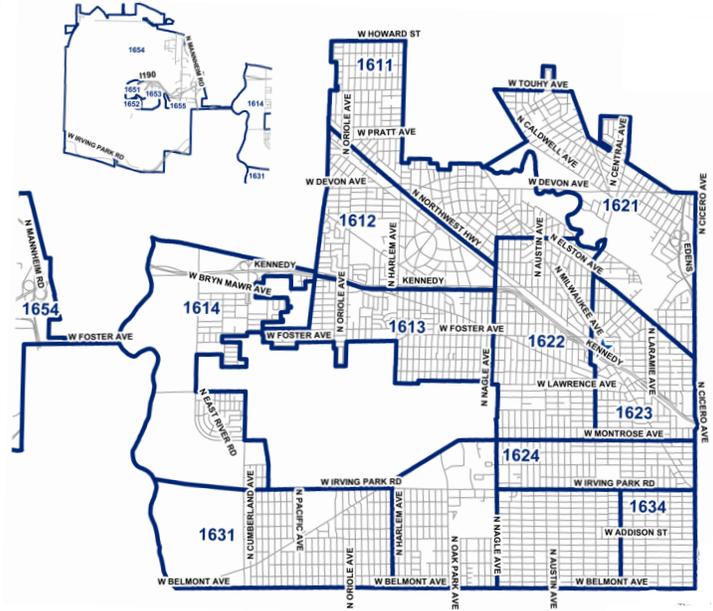
15th District—Austin

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	54	46	-14.81%
Rape	65	95	46.15%
Robbery	589	524	-11.04%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	846	765	-9.57%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	303	276	-8.91%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	543	489	-9.94%
Human Trafficking	1	3	200.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,555	1,433	-7.85%
Burglary	333	338	1.50%
Theft	1,272	1,315	3.38%
Motor Vehicle Theft	459	454	-1.09%
Arson	18	32	77.78%
Total Property Index Crime	2,082	2,139	2.74%
Total Index Crime	3,637	3,572	-1.79%



16th District—Jefferson Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	4	2	-50.00%
Rape	52	47	-9.62%
Robbery	131	125	-4.58%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	262	259	-1.15%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	151	149	-1.32%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	111	110	-0.90%
Human Trafficking	3	1	-66.67%
Total Violent Index Crime	452	434	-3.98%
Burglary	501	516	2.99%
Theft	2,074	2,269	9.40%
Motor Vehicle Theft	453	390	-13.91%
Arson	15	22	46.67%
Total Property Index Crime	3,043	3,197	5.06%
Total Index Crime	3,495	3,631	3.89%



17th District—Albany Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	4	8	100.00%
Rape	47	52	10.64%
Robbery	332	298	-10.24%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	259	347	33.98%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	142	177	24.65%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	117	170	45.30%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	642	705	9.81%
Burglary	507	523	3.16%
Theft	2,385	2,126	-10.86%
Motor Vehicle Theft	504	422	-16.27%
Arson	25	5	-80.00%
Total Property Index Crime	3,421	3,076	-10.08%
Total Index Crime	4,063	3,781	-6.94%



DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

18th District—Near North

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	6	5	-16.67%
Rape	121	119	-1.65%
Robbery	497	491	-1.21%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	313	367	17.25%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	123	172	39.84%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	190	195	2.63%
Human Trafficking	1	1	--
Total Violent Index Crime	938	983	4.80%
Burglary	355	349	-1.69%
Theft	7,326	7,751	5.80%
Motor Vehicle Theft	448	408	-8.93%
Arson	6	5	-16.67%
Total Property Index Crime	8,135	8,513	4.65%
Total Index Crime	9,073	9,496	4.66%



19th District—Town Hall

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	5	5	--
Rape	110	105	-4.55%
Robbery	458	377	-17.69%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	348	312	-10.34%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	173	142	-17.92%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	175	170	-2.86%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	921	799	-13.25%
Burglary	693	717	3.46%
Theft	4,509	4,602	2.06%
Motor Vehicle Theft	451	441	-2.22%
Arson	5	7	40.00%
Total Property Index Crime	5,658	5,767	1.93%
Total Index Crime	6,579	6,566	-0.20%





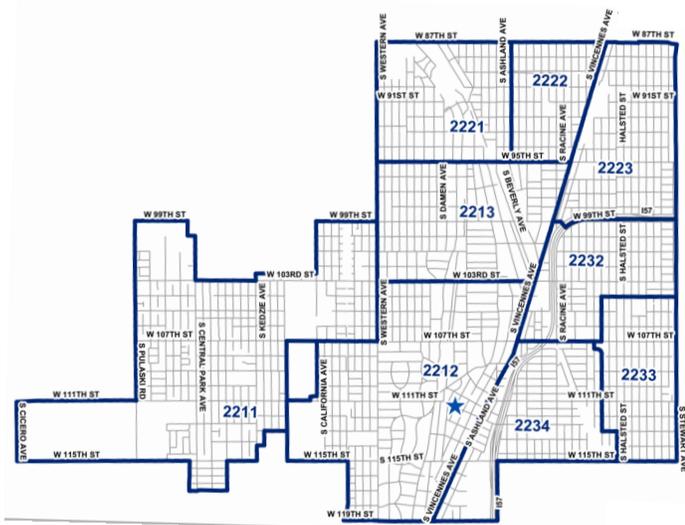
20th District—Lincoln

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	3	0	-100.00%
Rape	52	49	-5.77%
Robbery	133	120	-9.77%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	142	140	-1.41%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	77	77	--
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	65	63	-3.08%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	330	309	-6.36%
Burglary	198	307	55.05%
Theft	1,365	1,334	-2.27%
Motor Vehicle Theft	168	171	1.79%
Arson	4	4	--
Total Property Index Crime	1,735	1,816	4.67%
Total Index Crime	2,065	2,125	2.91%



22nd District—Morgan Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	25	17	-32.00%
Rape	45	60	33.33%
Robbery	307	198	-35.50%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	461	434	-5.86%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	188	212	12.77%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	273	222	-18.68%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	838	709	-15.39%
Burglary	518	429	-17.18%
Theft	1,764	1,833	3.91%
Motor Vehicle Theft	365	359	-1.64%
Arson	14	10	-28.57%
Total Property Index Crime	2,661	2,631	-1.13%
Total Index Crime	3,499	3,340	-4.54%

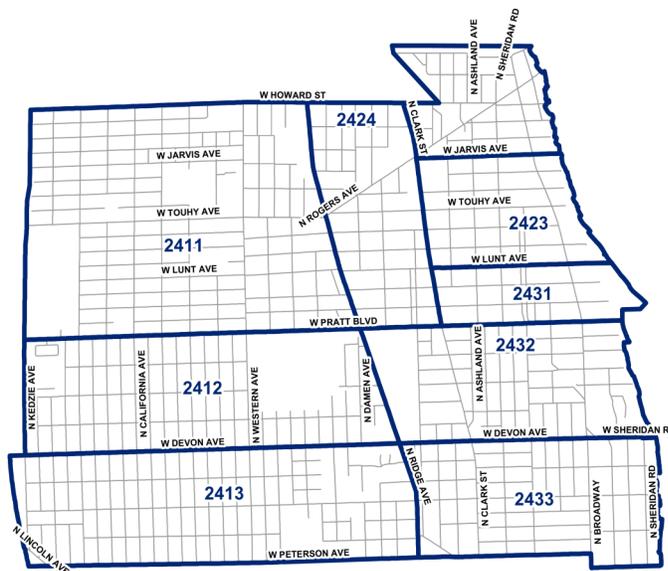




DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

24th District—Rogers Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	7	11	57.14%
Rape	58	52	-10.34%
Robbery	304	286	-5.92%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	280	307	9.64%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	127	158	24.41%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	153	149	-2.61%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	649	656	1.08%
Burglary	398	438	10.05%
Theft	2,318	2,018	-12.94%
Motor Vehicle Theft	321	303	-5.61%
Arson	3	9	200.00%
Total Property Index Crime	3,040	2,768	-8.95%
Total Index Crime	3,689	3,424	-7.18%



25th District—Grand Central



Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	35	25	-28.57%
Rape	115	79	-31.30%
Robbery	586	547	-6.66%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	903	768	-14.95%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	450	378	-16.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	453	390	-13.91%
Human Trafficking	0	1	100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,639	1,420	-13.36%
Burglary	867	678	-21.80%
Theft	2,742	2,665	-2.81%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,024	671	-34.47%
Arson	38	32	-15.79%
Total Property Index Crime	4,671	4,046	-13.38%
Total Index Crime	6,310	5,466	-13.38%

Community Areas Index Crime



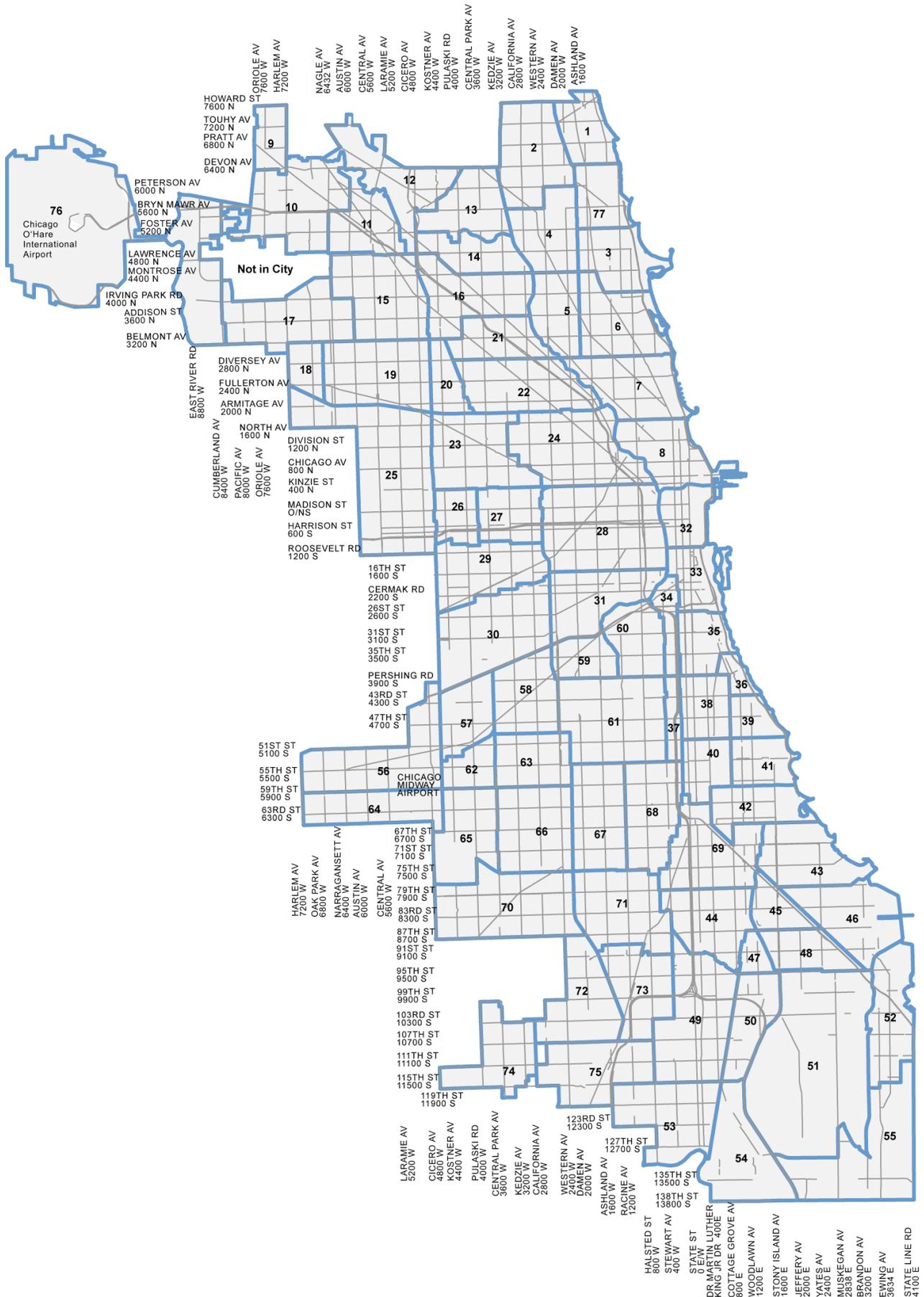


1. Rogers Park
2. West Ridge
3. Uptown
4. Lincoln Square
5. North Center
6. Lake View
7. Lincoln Park
8. Near North Side
9. Edison Park
10. Norwood Park
11. Jefferson Park
12. Forest Glen
13. North Park
14. Albany Park
15. Portage Park
16. Irving Park
17. Dunning
18. Montclare
19. Belmont Cragin
20.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

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

The following pages show crime totals by community area. In order to group data by community area, crimes were geocoded based on the address of occurrence and then plotted and extracted using a community area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by community area does not equal the actual total shown by police district.

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





COMMUNITY AREAS—INDEX CRIME

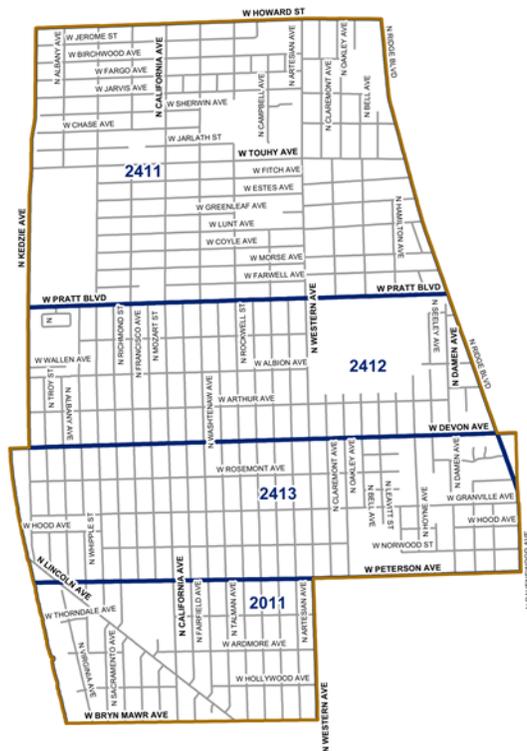
1. Rogers Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	4	6	50.00%
Rape	39	24	-38.46%
Robbery	168	144	-14.29%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	135	151	11.85%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	63	71	12.70%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	72	80	11.11%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	346	325	-6.07%
Burglary	182	177	-2.75%
Theft	1,212	1,066	-12.05%
Motor Vehicle Theft	122	105	-13.93%
Arson	2	3	50.00%
Total Property Index Crime	1,518	1,351	-11.00%
Total Index Crime	1,864	1,676	-10.09%



2. West Ridge

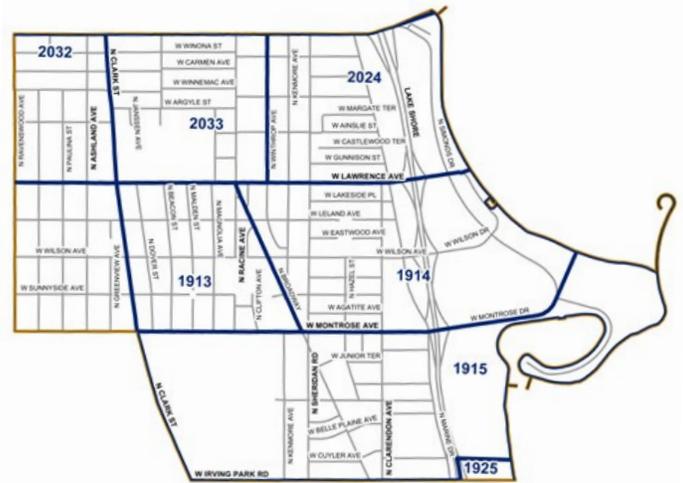
Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	2	5	150.00%
Rape	20	20	--
Robbery	115	133	15.65%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	126	147	42.11%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	57	81	-4.35%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	69	66	15.97%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	263	305	33.16%
Burglary	193	257	-11.38%
Theft	914	810	-10.31%
Motor Vehicle Theft	194	174	500.00%
Arson	1	6	-4.22%
Total Property Index Crime	1,302	1,247	-0.83%
Total Index Crime	1,565	1,552	-0.83%





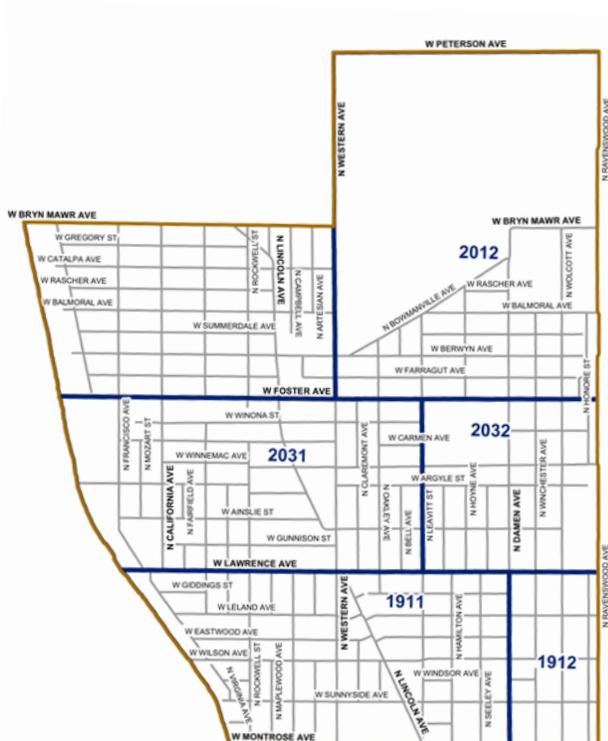
3. Uptown

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	5	2	-150.00%
Rape	51	46	-10.87%
Robbery	103	106	2.83%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	188	112	-67.86%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	87	37	-135.14%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	101	75	-34.67%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	347	266	-30.45%
Burglary	160	175	8.57%
Theft	965	985	2.03%
Motor Vehicle Theft	109	125	12.80%
Arson	1	3	66.67%
Total Property Index Crime	1,235	1,288	4.11%
Total Index Crime	1,582	1,554	-1.80%



4. Lincoln Square

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	2	1	-50.00%
Rape	20	18	-10.00%
Robbery	63	39	-38.10%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	51	57	11.76%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	34	32	-5.88%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	17	25	47.06%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	136	115	-15.44%
Burglary	109	129	18.35%
Theft	616	553	-10.23%
Motor Vehicle Theft	86	78	-9.30%
Arson	2	2	--
Total Property Index Crime	813	762	-6.27%
Total Index Crime	949	877	-7.59%



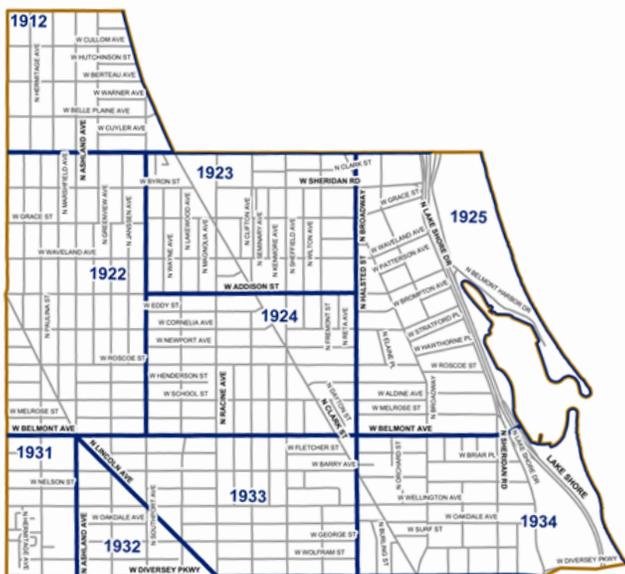


5. North Center

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	0	--
Rape	10	4	-60.00%
Robbery	52	35	-32.69%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	36	33	-8.33%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	24	15	-37.50%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	12	18	50.00%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	98	72	-26.53%
Burglary	126	103	-18.25%
Theft	537	520	-3.17%
Motor Vehicle Theft	58	41	-29.31%
Arson	1	0	-100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	722	664	-8.03%
Total Index Crime	820	736	-10.24%



6. Lakeview



Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	1	100%
Rape	52	60	15.38%
Robbery	237	192	-18.99%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	121	134	10.74%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	56	71	26.79%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	65	63	-3.08%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	410	387	-5.61%
Burglary	319	325	1.88%
Theft	2,260	2,314	2.39%
Motor Vehicle Theft	209	212	1.44%
Arson	2	4	100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	2,790	2,855	2.33%
Total Index Crime	3,200	3,242	1.31%



7. Lincoln Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	1	--
Rape	28	20	-28.57%
Robbery	148	166	12.16%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	87	87	--
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	46	45	-2.17%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	40	42	5.00%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	264	274	3.79%
Burglary	210	278	32.38%
Theft	2,236	2,497	11.67%
Motor Vehicle Theft	179	163	-8.94%
Arson	1	1	--
Total Property Index Crime	2,626	2,939	11.92%
Total Index Crime	2,890	3,213	11.18%



8. Near North Side

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	5	5	--
Rape	103	106	2.91%
Robbery	414	383	-7.49%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	264	317	20.08%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	97	141	45.36%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	167	176	5.39%
Human Trafficking	0	1	100%
Total Violent Index Crime	786	812	3.31%
Burglary	237	213	-10.13%
Theft	5,893	6,122	3.89%
Motor Vehicle Theft	343	330	-3.79%
Arson	6	4	-33.33%
Total Property Index Crime	6,479	6,669	2.93%
Total Index Crime	7,265	7,481	2.97%





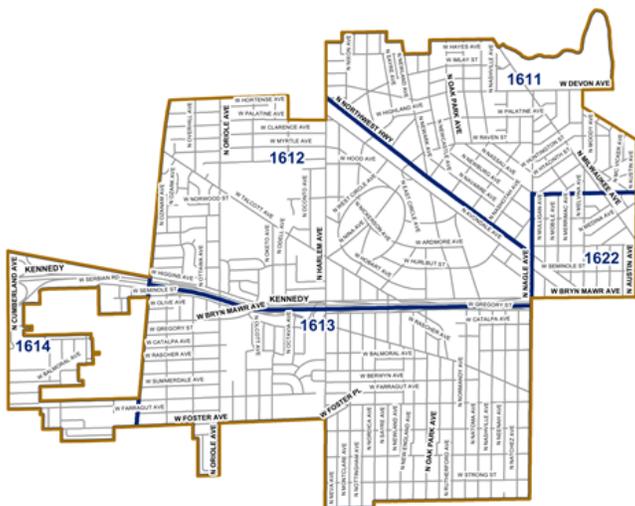
9. Edison Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	0	--
Rape	3	0	-100%
Robbery	3	1	-66.67%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	7	7	--
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	5	4	-20.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	2	3	50.00%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	13	8	-38.46%
Burglary	4	12	200.00%
Theft	65	50	-23.08%
Motor Vehicle Theft	9	13	44.44%
Arson	3	1	-66.67%
Total Property Index Crime	81	76	-6.17%
Total Index Crime	94	84	-10.64%



10. Norwood Park

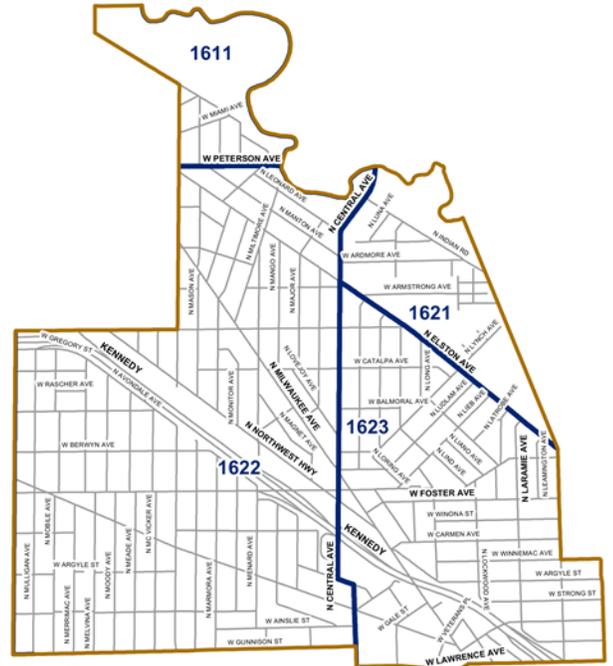
Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	0	-100%
Rape	12	4	-66.67%
Robbery	14	10	-28.57%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	18	30	66.67%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	13	20	53.85%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	5	10	100.00%
Human Trafficking	3	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	48	44	-8.33%
Burglary	70	76	8.57%
Theft	260	310	19.23%
Motor Vehicle Theft	32	48	50.00%
Arson	3	5	66.67%
Total Property Index Crime	365	439	20.27%
Total Index Crime	413	483	16.95%



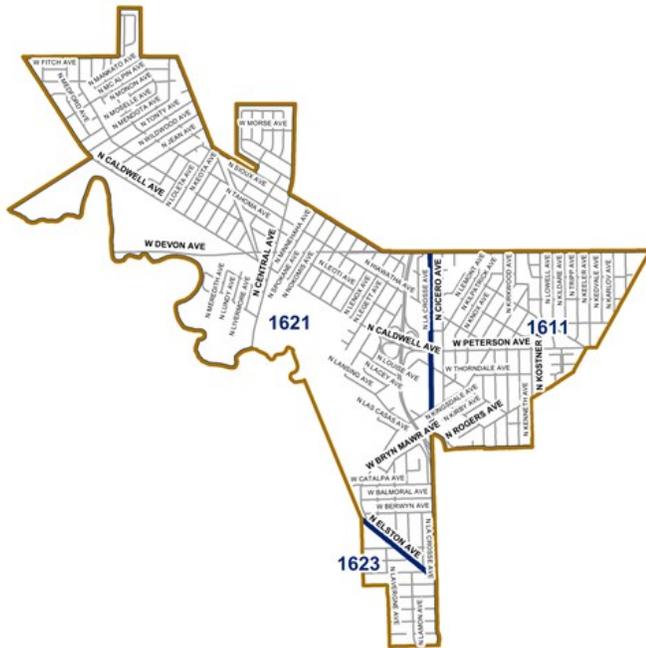


11. Jefferson Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	1	--
Rape	9	9	--
Robbery	18	18	--
Aggravated Assault/Battery	36	32	-11.11%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	15	21	40.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	21	11	-47.62%
Human Trafficking	0	1	100%
Total Violent Index Crime	64	61	-4.69%
Burglary	58	62	6.90%
Theft	265	288	8.68%
Motor Vehicle Theft	49	53	8.16%
Arson	1	0	-100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	373	403	8.04%
Total Index Crime	437	464	6.18%



12. Forest Glen

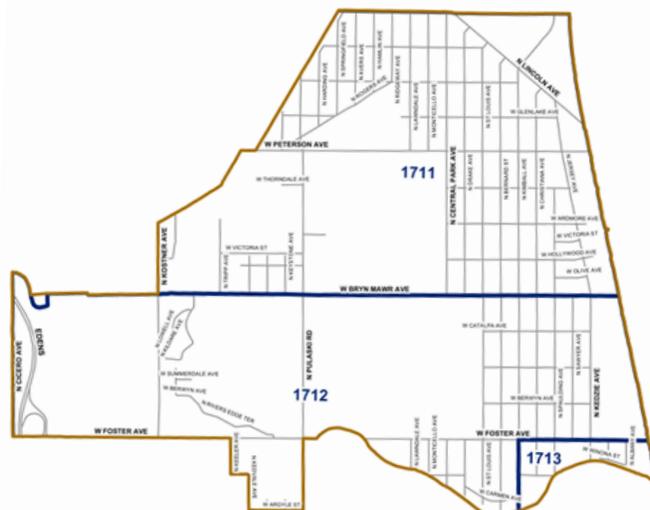


Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	0	--
Rape	3	4	33.33%
Robbery	8	5	-37.50%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	11	11	--
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	7	5	-28.57%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	4	6	50.00%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	22	20	-9.09%
Burglary	47	53	12.77%
Theft	158	155	-1.90%
Motor Vehicle Theft	25	30	20.00%
Arson	1	0	-100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	231	238	3.03%
Total Index Crime	253	258	1.98%



13. North Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	1	--
Rape	4	11	175.00%
Robbery	26	28	7.69%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	33	31	-6.06%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	24	18	-25.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	9	13	44.44%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	64	71	10.94%
Burglary	68	79	16.18%
Theft	323	305	-5.57%
Motor Vehicle Theft	61	49	-19.67%
Arson	8	1	-87.50%
Total Property Index Crime	460	434	-5.65%
Total Index Crime	524	505	-3.63%



14. Albany Park

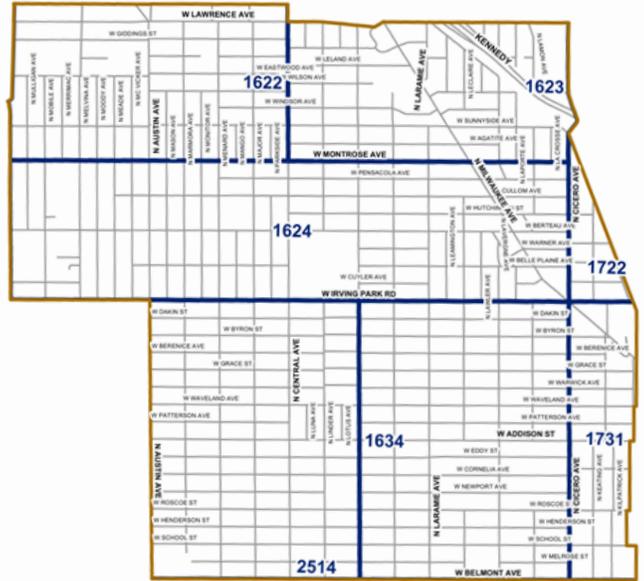
Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	4	300.00%
Rape	16	11	-31.25%
Robbery	144	133	-7.64%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	79	152	92.41%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	42	80	90.48%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	37	72	94.59%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	240	300	25.00%
Burglary	147	149	1.36%
Theft	693	557	-19.62%
Motor Vehicle Theft	175	136	-22.29%
Arson	4	2	-50.00%
Total Property Index Crime	1,019	844	-17.17%
Total Index Crime	1,259	1,144	-9.13%



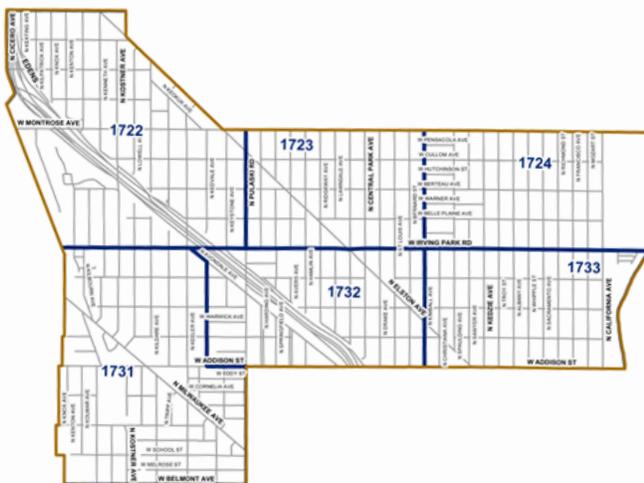


15. Portage Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	1	--
Rape	22	20	-9.09%
Robbery	72	81	12.50%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	134	109	-18.66%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	79	56	-29.11%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	55	53	-3.64%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	229	211	-7.86%
Burglary	234	201	-14.10%
Theft	787	808	2.67%
Motor Vehicle Theft	240	146	-39.17%
Arson	4	13	225.00%
Total Property Index Crime	1,265	1,168	-7.67%
Total Index Crime	1,494	1,379	-7.70%



16. Irving Park

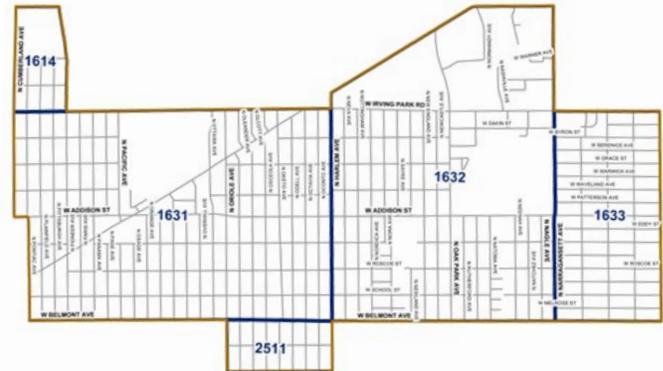


Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	2	0	-100.00%
Rape	15	20	33.33%
Robbery	112	95	-15.18%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	106	120	13.21%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	54	58	7.41%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	52	62	19.23%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	235	235	--
Burglary	209	209	--
Theft	807	777	-3.72%
Motor Vehicle Theft	195	142	-27.18%
Arson	12	0	-100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	1,223	1,128	-7.77%
Total Index Crime	1,458	1,363	-6.52%



17. Dunning

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	0	--
Rape	6	9	50.00%
Robbery	29	22	-24.14%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	51	73	43.14%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	26	44	69.23%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	25	29	16.00%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	86	104	20.93%
Burglary	121	141	16.53%
Theft	297	292	-1.68%
Motor Vehicle Theft	62	70	12.90%
Arson	2	4	100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	482	507	5.19%
Total Index Crime	568	611	7.57%



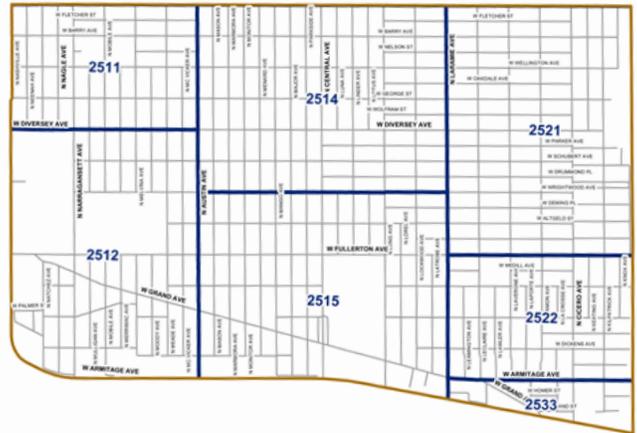
18. Montclare

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	2	100.00%
Rape	5	4	-20.00%
Robbery	21	8	-61.90%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	33	25	-24.24%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	9	10	11.11%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	24	15	-37.50%
Human Trafficking	0	1	100%
Total Violent Index Crime	60	40	-33.33%
Burglary	42	43	2.38%
Theft	107	129	20.56%
Motor Vehicle Theft	32	35	9.38%
Arson	1	0	-100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	182	207	13.74%
Total Index Crime	242	247	2.07%



19. Belmont Cragin

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	8	10	25.00%
Rape	25	22	-12.00%
Robbery	172	156	-9.30%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	258	204	-20.93%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	136	125	-8.09%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	122	79	-35.25%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	463	392	-15.33%
Burglary	328	269	-17.99%
Theft	852	807	-5.28%
Motor Vehicle Theft	413	234	-43.34%
Arson	14	14	--
Total Property Index Crime	1,607	1,324	-17.61%
Total Index Crime	2,070	1,716	-17.10%



20. Hermosa

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	3	2	-33.33%
Rape	3	8	166.67%
Robbery	57	46	-19.30%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	104	89	-14.42%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	57	41	-28.07%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	47	48	2.13%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	167	145	-13.17%
Burglary	105	72	-31.43%
Theft	304	255	-16.12%
Motor Vehicle Theft	121	89	-26.45%
Arson	9	4	-55.56%
Total Property Index Crime	539	420	-22.08%
Total Index Crime	706	565	-19.97%





21. Avondale

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	2	6	200.00%
Rape	23	20	-13.04%
Robbery	109	98	-10.09%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	93	137	47.31%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	45	71	57.78%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	48	66	37.50%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	227	261	14.98%
Burglary	146	152	4.11%
Theft	673	667	-0.89%
Motor Vehicle Theft	123	142	15.45%
Arson	8	4	-50.00%
Total Property Index Crime	950	965	1.58%
Total Index Crime	1,177	1,226	4.16%



22. Logan Square

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	4	4	--
Rape	28	25	-10.71%
Robbery	262	148	-43.51%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	198	213	7.58%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	110	107	-2.73%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	88	106	20.45%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	492	390	-20.73%
Burglary	319	297	-6.90%
Theft	1,796	1,728	-3.79%
Motor Vehicle Theft	258	209	-18.99%
Arson	8	8	--
Total Property Index Crime	2,381	2,242	-5.84%
Total Index Crime	2,873	2,632	-8.39%





23. Humboldt Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	28	20	-28.57%
Rape	65	43	-33.85%
Robbery	401	342	-14.71%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	637	586	-8.01%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	267	229	-14.23%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	370	357	-3.51%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	1,131	991	-12.38%
Burglary	324	273	-15.74%
Theft	1,205	1,043	-13.44%
Motor Vehicle Theft	395	279	-29.37%
Arson	20	14	-30.00%
Total Property Index Crime	1,944	1,609	-17.23%
Total Index Crime	3,075	2,600	-15.45%



24. West Town

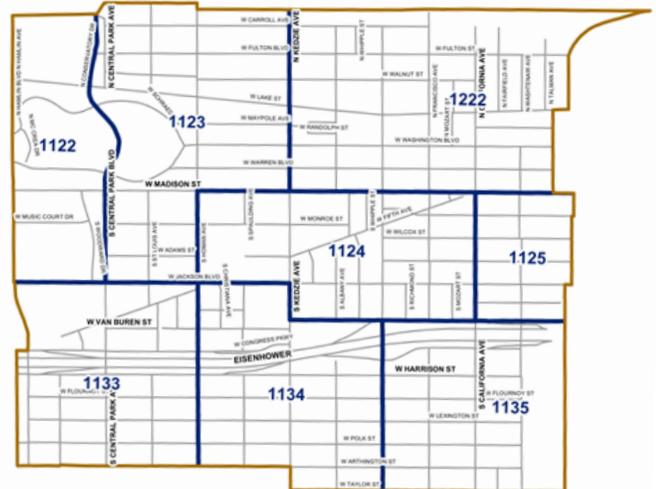
Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	6	8	33.33%
Rape	55	50	-9.09%
Robbery	425	287	-32.47%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	337	263	-21.96%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	171	143	-16.37%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	166	120	-27.71%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	824	608	-26.21%
Burglary	652	496	-23.93%
Theft	3,098	2,767	-10.68%
Motor Vehicle Theft	447	294	-34.23%
Arson	8	4	-50.00%
Total Property Index Crime	4,205	3,561	-15.32%
Total Index Crime	5,029	4,169	-17.10%





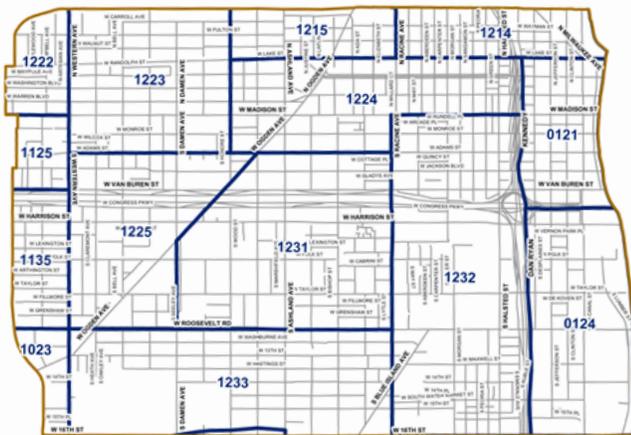
27. East Garfield Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	21	22	4.76%
Rape	32	25	-21.88%
Robbery	246	293	19.11%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	409	435	6.36%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	132	135	2.27%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	277	300	8.30%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	708	775	9.46%
Burglary	127	128	0.79%
Theft	578	701	21.28%
Motor Vehicle Theft	202	172	-14.85%
Arson	10	11	10.00%
Total Property Index Crime	917	1,012	10.36%
Total Index Crime	1,625	1,787	9.97%



28. Near West Side

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	15	9	-40.00%
Rape	69	69	--
Robbery	458	344	-24.89%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	376	348	-7.45%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	169	163	-3.55%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	207	185	-10.63%
Human Trafficking	2	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	920	770	-16.30%
Burglary	307	280	-8.79%
Theft	3,334	3,594	7.80%
Motor Vehicle Theft	417	371	-11.03%
Arson	2	10	400.00%
Total Property Index Crime	4,060	4,255	4.80%
Total Index Crime	4,980	5,025	0.90%





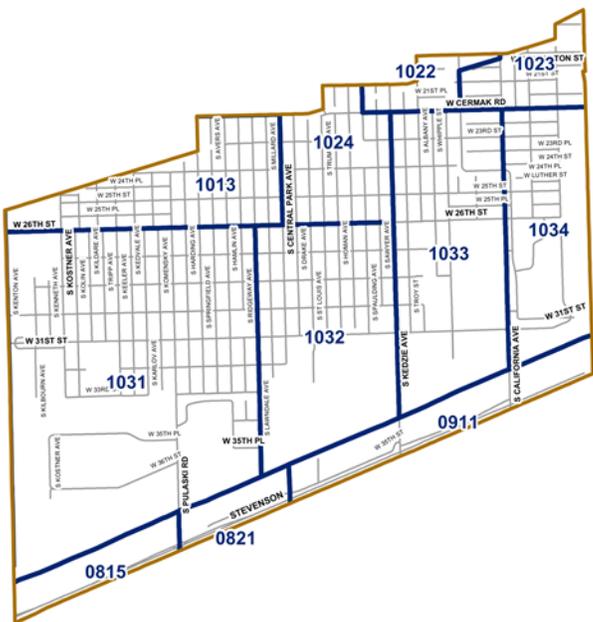
29. North Lawndale

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	40	31	-22.50%
Rape	69	60	-13.04%
Robbery	392	376	-4.08%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	755	714	-5.43%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	258	243	-5.81%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	497	471	-5.23%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	1,256	1,181	-5.97%
Burglary	267	295	10.49%
Theft	956	994	3.97%
Motor Vehicle Theft	370	310	-16.22%
Arson	18	20	11.11%
Total Property Index Crime	1,611	1,619	0.50%
Total Index Crime	2,867	2,800	-2.34%



30. South Lawndale

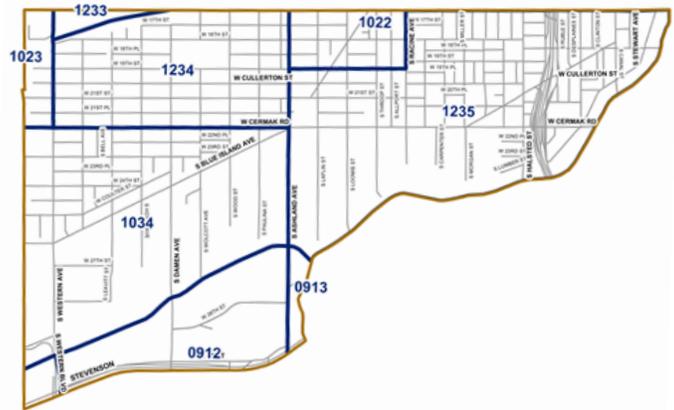
Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	7	8	14.29%
Rape	45	41	-8.89%
Robbery	210	195	-7.14%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	371	344	-7.28%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	157	131	-16.56%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	214	213	-0.47%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	633	588	-7.11%
Burglary	192	177	-7.81%
Theft	852	790	-7.28%
Motor Vehicle Theft	247	253	2.43%
Arson	14	9	-35.71%
Total Property Index Crime	1,305	1,229	-5.82%
Total Index Crime	1,938	1,817	-6.24%



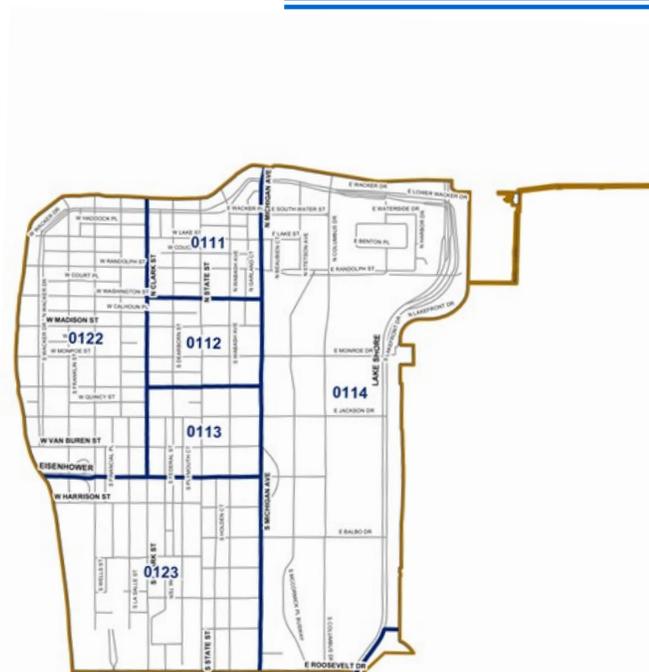


31. Lower West Side

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	7	1	-85.71%
Rape	24	21	-12.50%
Robbery	113	95	-15.93%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	206	162	-21.36%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	102	88	-13.73%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	104	74	-28.85%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	350	279	-20.29%
Burglary	201	115	-42.79%
Theft	520	562	8.08%
Motor Vehicle Theft	113	103	-8.85%
Arson	6	2	-66.67%
Total Property Index Crime	840	782	-6.90%
Total Index Crime	1,190	1,061	-10.84%



32. Loop

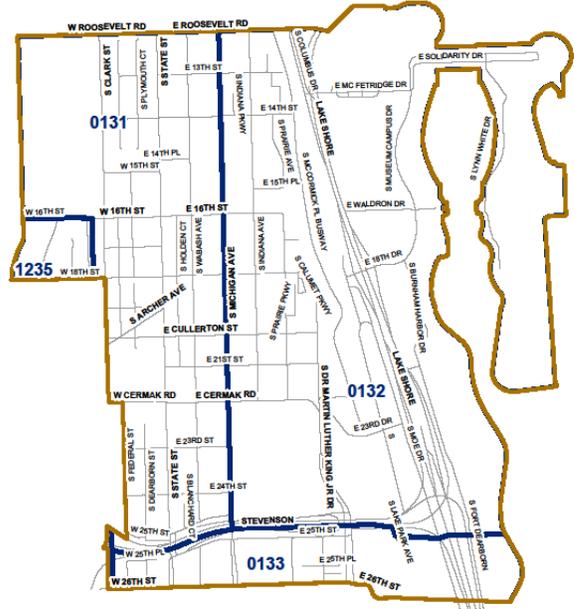


Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	4	100%
Rape	43	46	6.98%
Robbery	387	317	-18.09%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	183	206	12.57%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	76	95	25.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	106	110	3.77%
Human Trafficking	1	1	--
Total Violent Index Crime	613	573	-6.53%
Burglary	107	76	-28.97%
Theft	5,881	5,783	-1.67%
Motor Vehicle Theft	149	126	-15.44%
Arson	3	3	--
Total Property Index Crime	6,140	5,988	-2.48%
Total Index Crime	6,753	6,561	-2.84%



33. Near South Side

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	3	100%
Rape	10	13	30.00%
Robbery	93	49	-47.31%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	54	57	5.56%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	22	30	36.36%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	32	27	-15.63%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	157	122	-22.29%
Burglary	61	32	-47.54%
Theft	557	587	5.39%
Motor Vehicle Theft	91	74	-18.68%
Arson	1	4	300.00%
Total Property Index Crime	710	697	-1.83%
Total Index Crime	867	819	-5.54%



34. Armour Square

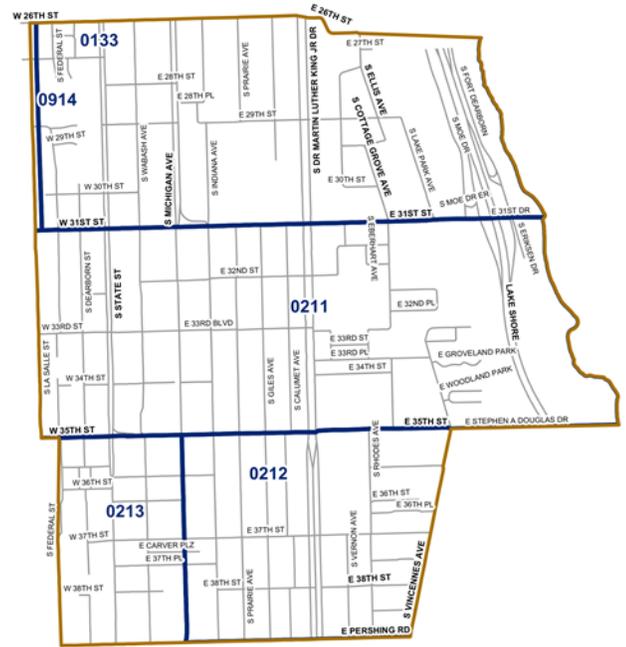


Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	0	--
Rape	3	6	100.00%
Robbery	98	53	-45.92%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	44	57	29.55%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	17	25	47.06%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	27	32	18.52%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	145	116	-20.00%
Burglary	55	42	-23.64%
Theft	263	308	17.11%
Motor Vehicle Theft	36	52	44.44%
Arson	1	1	--
Total Property Index Crime	355	403	13.52%
Total Index Crime	500	519	3.80%

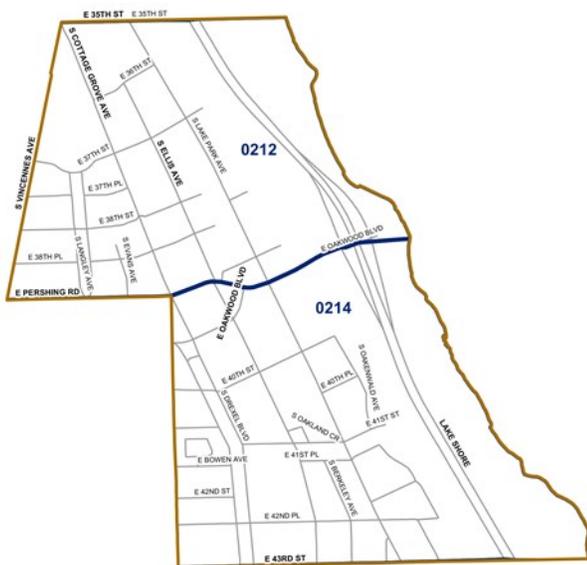


35. Douglas

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	3	5	66.67%
Rape	20	19	-5.00%
Robbery	157	113	-28.03%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	105	110	4.76%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	29	40	37.93%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	76	70	-7.89%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	285	247	-13.33%
Burglary	73	53	-27.40%
Theft	714	724	1.40%
Motor Vehicle Theft	93	102	9.68%
Arson	0	1	100%
Total Property Index Crime	880	880	--
Total Index Crime	1,165	1,127	-3.26%



36. Oakland



Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	1	100%
Rape	5	5	--
Robbery	27	20	-25.93%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	35	49	40.00%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	11	21	90.91%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	24	28	16.67%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	67	75	11.94%
Burglary	22	15	-31.82%
Theft	143	134	-6.29%
Motor Vehicle Theft	37	26	-29.73%
Arson	3	0	-100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	205	175	-14.63%
Total Index Crime	272	250	-8.09%



37. Fuller Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	2	2	--
Rape	2	6	200.00%
Robbery	59	34	-42.37%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	74	88	18.92%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	25	34	36.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	49	54	10.20%
Human Trafficking	0	1	100%
Total Violent Index Crime	137	131	-4.38%
Burglary	22	12	-45.45%
Theft	209	160	-23.44%
Motor Vehicle Theft	43	52	20.93%
Arson	2	0	-100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	276	224	-18.84%
Total Index Crime	413	355	-14.04%



38. Grand Boulevard

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	10	11	10.00%
Rape	15	18	20.00%
Robbery	186	147	-20.97%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	219	227	3.65%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	84	80	-4.76%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	135	147	8.89%
Human Trafficking	0	1	100%
Total Violent Index Crime	430	404	-6.05%
Burglary	165	118	-28.48%
Theft	644	608	-5.59%
Motor Vehicle Theft	177	162	-8.47%
Arson	1	2	100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	987	890	-9.83%
Total Index Crime	1,417	1,294	-8.68%





39. Kenwood

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	4	1	-75.00%
Rape	11	9	-18.18%
Robbery	102	61	-40.20%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	67	86	28.36%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	31	40	29.03%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	36	46	27.78%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	184	157	-14.67%
Burglary	54	55	1.85%
Theft	403	369	-8.44%
Motor Vehicle Theft	70	72	2.86%
Arson	0	3	100%
Total Property Index Crime	527	499	-5.31%
Total Index Crime	711	656	-7.74%



40. Washington Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	12	10	-16.67%
Rape	20	19	-5.26%
Robbery	165	102	-61.76%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	230	251	8.37%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	97	89	-8.99%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	133	162	17.90%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	427	382	-11.78%
Burglary	135	97	-39.18%
Theft	420	457	8.10%
Motor Vehicle Theft	117	102	-14.71%
Arson	6	5	-20.00%
Total Property Index Crime	678	661	-2.57%
Total Index Crime	1,105	1,043	-5.94%



41. Hyde Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	4	300.00%
Rape	23	21	-8.70%
Robbery	98	111	13.27%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	49	51	4.08%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	26	23	-11.54%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	23	27	17.39%
Human Trafficking	0	1	100%
Total Violent Index Crime	171	187	9.36%
Burglary	103	103	--
Theft	620	659	6.29%
Motor Vehicle Theft	66	64	-3.03%
Arson	1	0	-100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	790	826	4.56%
Total Index Crime	961	1,013	5.41%



42. Woodlawn

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	14	11	-21.43%
Rape	23	30	30.43%
Robbery	206	127	-38.35%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	283	237	-16.25%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	95	82	-13.68%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	188	155	-17.55%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	526	405	-23.00%
Burglary	318	176	-44.65%
Theft	594	544	-8.42%
Motor Vehicle Theft	125	108	-13.60%
Arson	4	6	50.00%
Total Property Index Crime	1,041	834	-19.88%
Total Index Crime	1,567	1,239	-20.93%



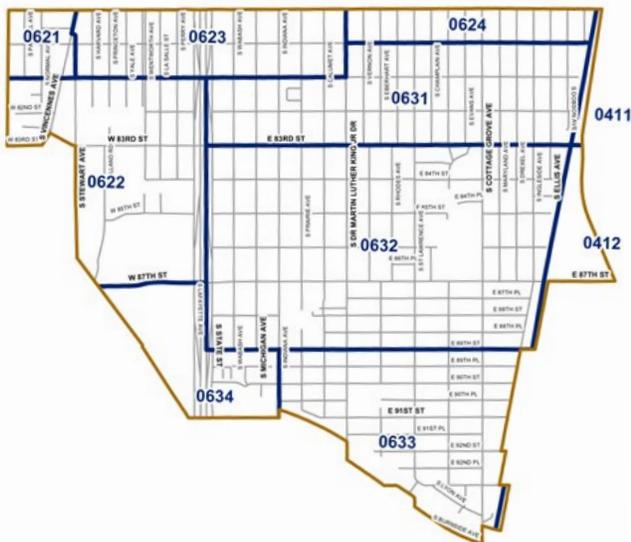


43. South Shore

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	32	25	-21.88%
Rape	65	62	-4.62%
Robbery	466	296	-36.48%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	670	651	-2.84%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	228	235	3.07%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	442	416	-5.88%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	1,233	1,034	-16.14%
Burglary	566	509	-10.07%
Theft	1,335	1,473	10.34%
Motor Vehicle Theft	320	302	-5.63%
Arson	13	7	-46.15%
Total Property Index Crime	2,234	2,291	2.55%
Total Index Crime	3,467	3,325	-4.10%



44. Chatham

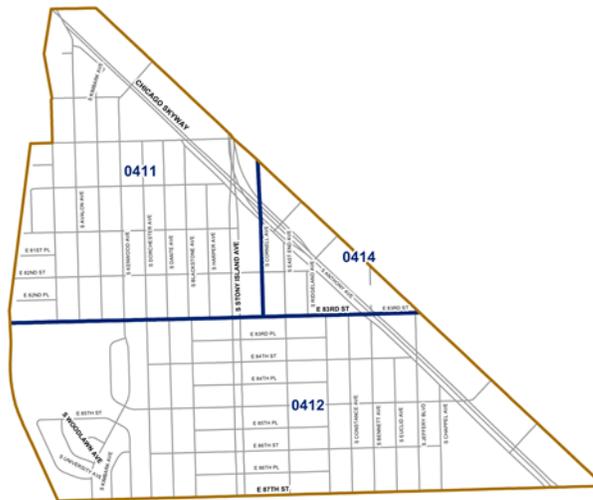


Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	14	14	--
Rape	45	46	2.22%
Robbery	296	243	-17.91%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	427	438	2.58%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	177	201	13.56%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	250	237	-5.20%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	783	741	-5.36%
Burglary	320	258	-19.38%
Theft	1,480	1,579	6.69%
Motor Vehicle Theft	238	187	-21.43%
Arson	8	8	--
Total Property Index Crime	2,046	2,032	-0.68%
Total Index Crime	2,829	2,773	-1.98%



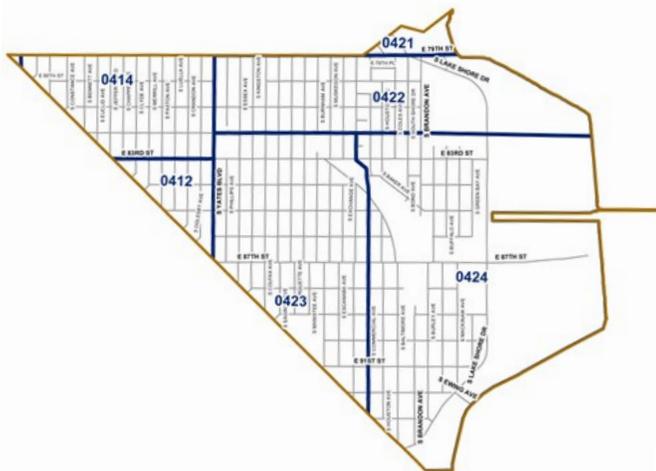
45. Avalon Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	4	4	--
Rape	12	10	-16.67%
Robbery	65	37	-43.08%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	83	78	-6.02%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	37	38	2.70%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	46	40	-13.04%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	164	129	-21.34%
Burglary	77	58	-24.68%
Theft	242	196	-19.01%
Motor Vehicle Theft	58	50	-13.79%
Arson	6	2	-66.67%
Total Property Index Crime	383	306	-20.10%
Total Index Crime	547	435	-20.48%



46. South Chicago

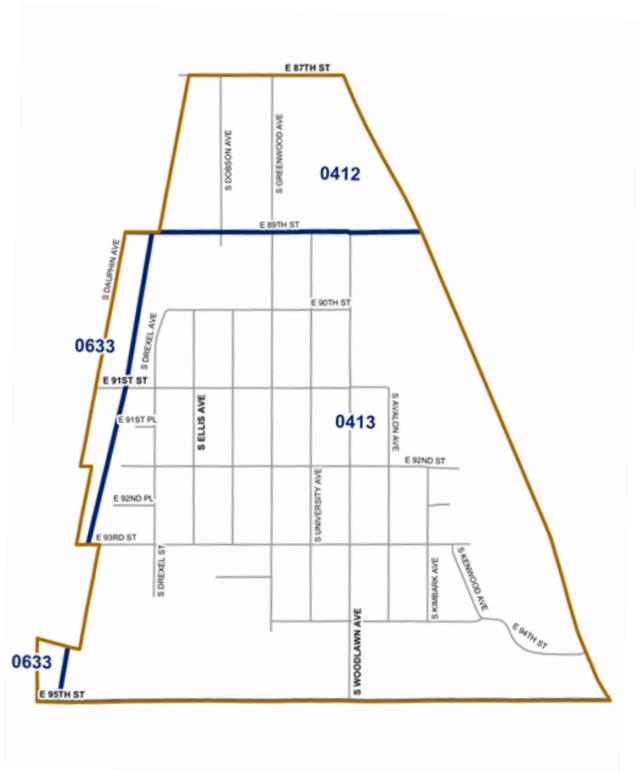
Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	20	6	-70.00%
Rape	32	34	6.25%
Robbery	167	138	-17.37%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	389	349	-10.28%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	144	139	-3.47%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	245	210	-14.29%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	609	527	-13.46%
Burglary	249	255	2.41%
Theft	668	616	-7.78%
Motor Vehicle Theft	182	174	-4.40%
Arson	14	9	-35.71%
Total Property Index Crime	1,113	1,054	-5.30%
Total Index Crime	1,722	1,581	-8.19%





47. Burnside

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	1	--
Rape	3	2	-33.33%
Robbery	7	24	242.86%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	39	29	-25.64%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	14	14	0.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	25	15	-40.00%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	50	56	12.00%
Burglary	26	18	-30.77%
Theft	38	62	63.16%
Motor Vehicle Theft	15	14	-6.67%
Arson	1	0	-100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	80	94	17.50%
Total Index Crime	130	150	15.38%



48. Calumet Heights

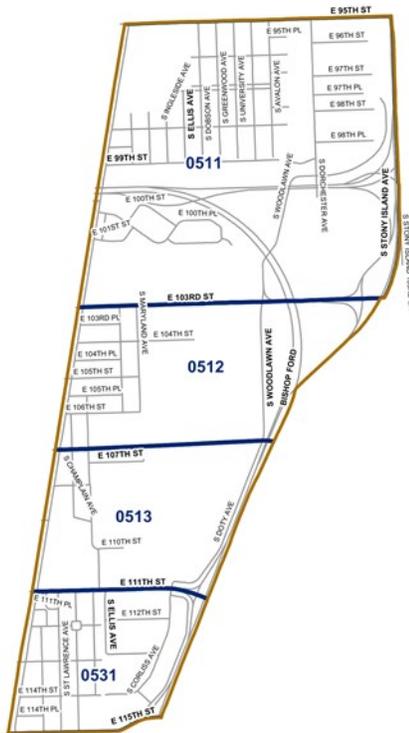
Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	3	1	-66.67%
Rape	6	11	83.33%
Robbery	69	44	-36.23%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	85	98	15.29%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	33	46	39.39%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	52	52	--
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	163	154	-5.52%
Burglary	85	66	-22.35%
Theft	245	235	-4.08%
Motor Vehicle Theft	90	89	-1.11%
Arson	2	1	-50.00%
Total Property Index Crime	422	391	-7.35%
Total Index Crime	585	545	-6.84%





49. Roseland

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	36	22	-38.89%
Rape	49	42	-14.29%
Robbery	331	255	-22.96%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	450	493	9.56%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	188	217	15.43%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	262	276	5.34%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	866	812	-6.24%
Burglary	406	300	-26.11%
Theft	1,010	1,011	0.10%
Motor Vehicle Theft	258	232	-10.08%
Arson	26	9	-65.38%
Total Property Index Crime	1,700	1,552	-8.71%
Total Index Crime	2,566	2,364	-7.87%



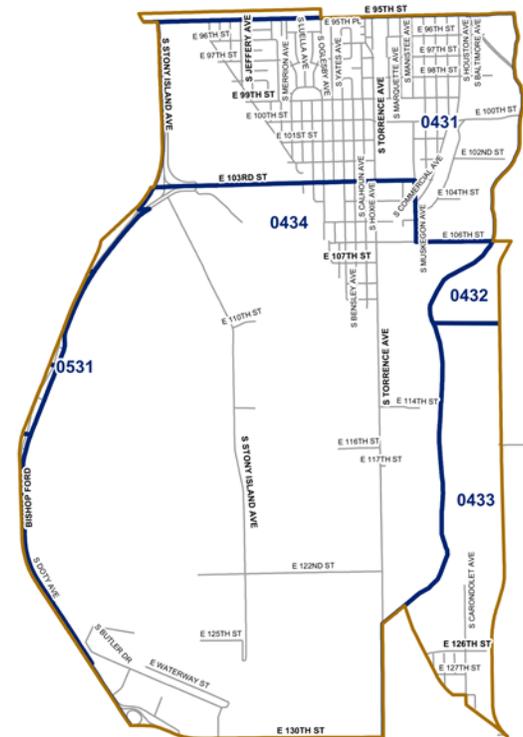
50. Pullman

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	3	200.00%
Rape	6	6	--
Robbery	29	24	-17.24%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	38	60	57.89%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	17	22	29.41%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	21	38	80.95%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	74	93	25.68%
Burglary	49	37	-24.49%
Theft	279	310	11.11%
Motor Vehicle Theft	49	41	-16.33%
Arson	1	3	200.00%
Total Property Index Crime	378	391	3.44%
Total Index Crime	452	484	7.08%



51. South Deering

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	6	3	-50.00%
Rape	8	13	62.50%
Robbery	50	55	10.00%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	126	112	-11.11%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	56	39	-30.36%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	70	73	4.29%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	190	183	-3.68%
Burglary	63	47	-25.40%
Theft	394	431	9.39%
Motor Vehicle Theft	76	72	-5.26%
Arson	4	4	--
Total Property Index Crime	537	554	3.17%
Total Index Crime	727	737	1.38%



52. East Side

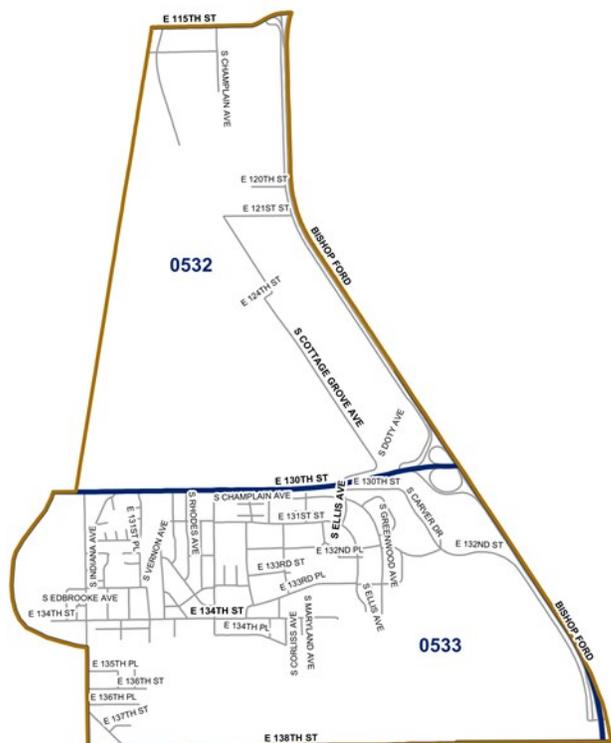


Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	9	2	-350.00%
Rape	10	9	-11.11%
Robbery	17	29	41.38%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	93	75	-24.00%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	47	45	-4.44%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	46	30	-53.33%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	129	115	-12.17%
Burglary	54	45	-20.00%
Theft	185	145	-27.59%
Motor Vehicle Theft	45	63	28.57%
Arson	6	1	-500.00%
Total Property Index Crime	290	254	-14.17%
Total Index Crime	419	369	-13.55%



53. West Pullman

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	10	26	160.00%
Rape	31	24	-22.58%
Robbery	147	115	-21.77%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	314	315	0.32%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	136	132	-2.94%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	178	183	2.81%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	502	480	-4.38%
Burglary	189	223	17.99%
Theft	534	575	7.68%
Motor Vehicle Theft	135	122	-9.63%
Arson	13	7	-46.15%
Total Property Index Crime	871	927	6.43%
Total Index Crime	1,373	1,407	2.48%



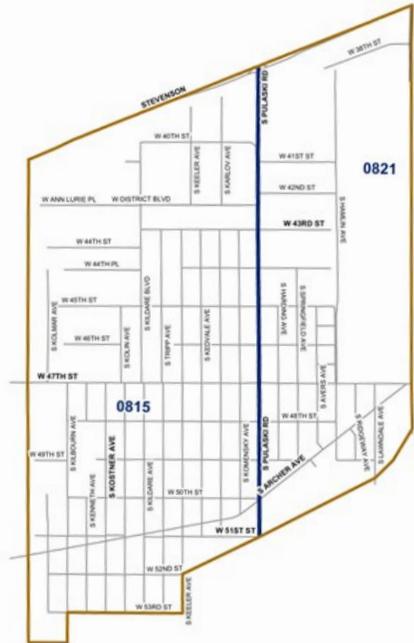
54. Riverdale

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	4	13	225.00%
Rape	9	9	--
Robbery	44	52	18.18%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	97	104	7.22%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	37	31	-16.22%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	60	73	21.67%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	154	178	15.58%
Burglary	48	33	-31.25%
Theft	148	174	17.57%
Motor Vehicle Theft	54	49	-9.26%
Arson	3	1	-66.67%
Total Property Index Crime	253	257	1.58%
Total Index Crime	407	435	6.88%



57. Archer Heights

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	3	1	-66.67%
Rape	6	2	-66.67%
Robbery	30	27	-10.00%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	39	39	--
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	25	21	-16.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	14	18	28.57%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	78	69	-11.54%
Burglary	92	66	-28.26%
Theft	181	199	9.94%
Motor Vehicle Theft	51	41	-19.61%
Arson	0	3	100%
Total Property Index Crime	324	309	-4.63%
Total Index Crime	402	378	-5.97%



58. Brighton Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	23	4	-82.61%
Rape	10	20	100.00%
Robbery	130	93	-28.46%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	160	129	-19.38%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	77	62	-19.48%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	83	67	-19.28%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	323	246	-23.84%
Burglary	131	107	-18.32%
Theft	311	371	19.29%
Motor Vehicle Theft	92	127	38.04%
Arson	12	7	-41.67%
Total Property Index Crime	546	612	12.09%
Total Index Crime	869	858	-1.27%





59. McKinley Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	3	1	-66.67%
Rape	7	6	-14.29%
Robbery	44	23	-47.73%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	45	51	13.33%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	26	20	-23.08%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	19	31	63.16%
Human Trafficking	0	1	100%
Total Violent Index Crime	99	82	-17.17%
Burglary	74	72	-2.70%
Theft	233	234	0.43%
Motor Vehicle Theft	52	44	-15.38%
Arson	3	5	66.67%
Total Property Index Crime	362	355	-1.93%
Total Index Crime	461	437	-5.21%



60. Bridgeport



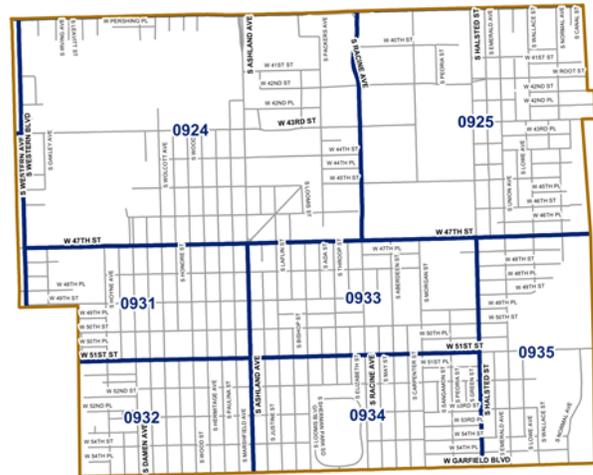
Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	2	0	-100.00%
Rape	7	11	57.14%
Robbery	54	34	-37.04%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	65	104	60.00%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	33	67	103.03%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	32	37	15.63%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	128	149	16.41%
Burglary	133	117	-12.03%
Theft	377	312	-17.24%
Motor Vehicle Theft	64	63	-1.56%
Arson	8	3	-62.50%
Total Property Index Crime	582	495	-14.95%
Total Index Crime	710	644	-9.30%



COMMUNITY AREAS—INDEX CRIME

61. New City

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	17	23	35.29%
Rape	33	42	27.27%
Robbery	211	162	-23.22%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	471	392	-16.77%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	199	208	4.52%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	272	184	-32.35%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	732	619	-15.44%
Burglary	190	184	-3.16%
Theft	829	801	-3.38%
Motor Vehicle Theft	205	142	-30.73%
Arson	23	24	4.35%
Total Property Index Crime	1,247	1,151	-7.70%
Total Index Crime	1,979	1,770	-10.56%



62. West Elsdon

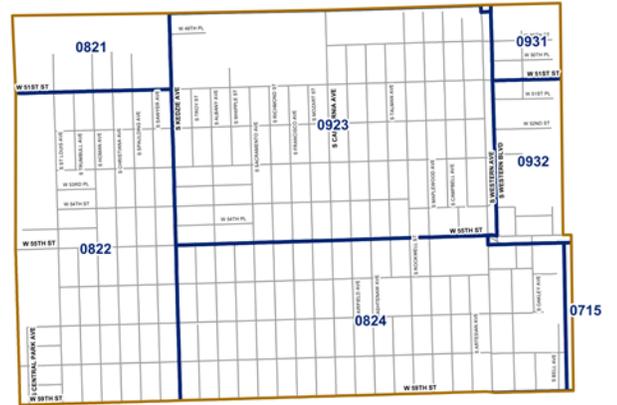
Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	2	100.00%
Rape	9	6	-33.33%
Robbery	63	27	-57.14%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	36	44	22.22%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	19	23	21.05%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	17	21	23.53%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	109	79	-27.52%
Burglary	94	103	9.57%
Theft	234	283	20.94%
Motor Vehicle Theft	56	41	-26.79%
Arson	2	0	-100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	386	427	10.62%
Total Index Crime	495	506	2.22%





63. Gage Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	10	3	-70.00%
Rape	21	18	-14.29%
Robbery	162	81	-50.00%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	149	129	-13.42%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	69	69	--
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	80	60	-25.00%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	342	231	-32.46%
Burglary	153	116	-24.18%
Theft	425	394	-7.29%
Motor Vehicle Theft	135	102	-24.44%
Arson	12	4	-66.67%
Total Property Index Crime	725	616	-15.03%
Total Index Crime	1,067	847	-20.62%



64. Clearing



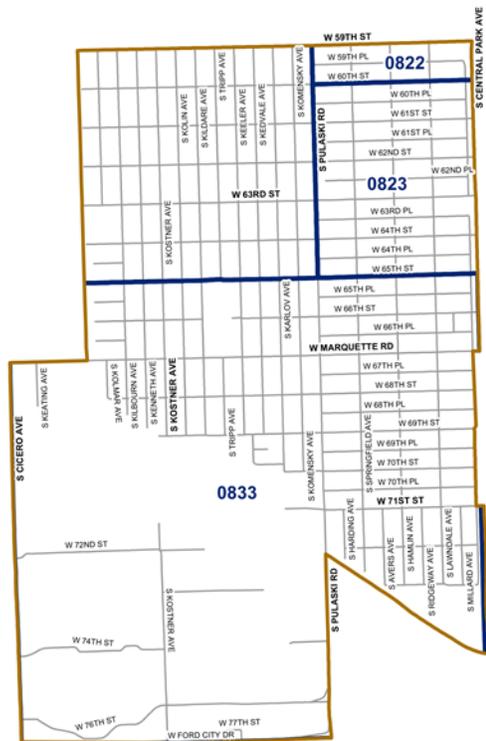
Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	1	--
Rape	5	3	-40.00%
Robbery	16	16	--
Aggravated Assault/Battery	25	34	36.00%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	14	21	50.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	11	13	18.18%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	47	54	14.89%
Burglary	68	57	-16.18%
Theft	176	210	19.32%
Motor Vehicle Theft	34	47	38.24%
Arson	1	2	100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	279	316	13.26%
Total Index Crime	326	370	13.50%



COMMUNITY AREAS—INDEX CRIME

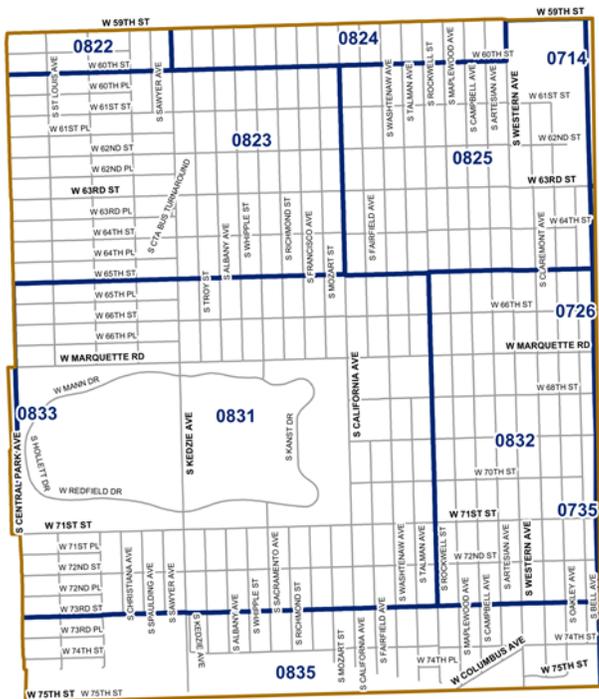
65. West Lawn

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	0	-100.00%
Rape	14	11	-21.43%
Robbery	87	50	-42.53%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	86	70	-18.60%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	56	38	-32.14%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	30	32	6.67%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	188	131	-30.32%
Burglary	124	153	23.39%
Theft	496	487	-1.81%
Motor Vehicle Theft	95	92	-3.16%
Arson	7	2	-71.43%
Total Property Index Crime	722	734	1.66%
Total Index Crime	910	865	-4.95%



66. Chicago Lawn

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	20	19	-5.00%
Rape	47	31	-34.04%
Robbery	279	279	--
Aggravated Assault/Battery	383	385	0.52%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	158	174	10.13%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	225	211	-6.22%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	729	714	-2.06%
Burglary	420	326	-22.38%
Theft	902	980	8.65%
Motor Vehicle Theft	254	275	8.27%
Arson	13	11	-15.38%
Total Property Index Crime	1,589	1,592	0.19%
Total Index Crime	2,318	2,306	-0.52%





67. West Englewood

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	18	22	22.22%
Rape	48	37	-22.92%
Robbery	294	265	-9.86%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	585	643	9.91%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	228	281	23.25%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	357	362	1.40%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime	946	967	2.22%
Burglary	316	274	-13.29%
Theft	935	1,065	13.90%
Motor Vehicle Theft	205	224	9.27%
Arson	17	22	29.41%
Total Property Index Crime	1,473	1,585	7.60%
Total Index Crime	2,419	2,552	5.50%



68. Englewood

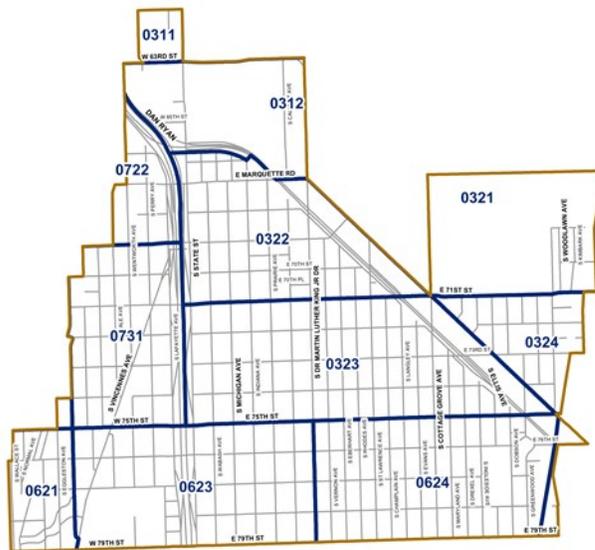


Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	28	32	14.29%
Rape	37	38	2.70%
Robbery	260	202	-22.31%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	503	550	9.34%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	192	198	3.13%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	311	352	13.18%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	828	822	-0.72%
Burglary	231	215	-6.93%
Theft	799	874	9.39%
Motor Vehicle Theft	202	201	-0.50%
Arson	22	19	-13.64%
Total Property Index Crime	1,254	1,309	4.39%
Total Index Crime	2,082	2,131	2.35%



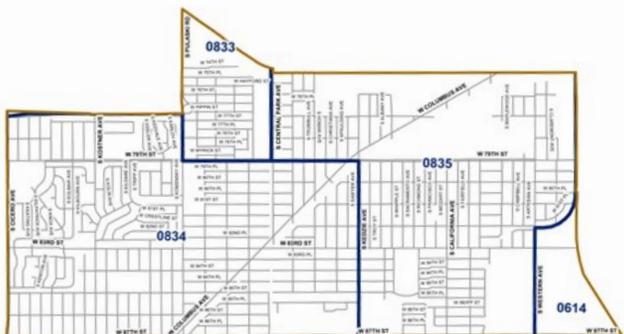
69. Greater Grand Crossing

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	23	14	-39.13%
Rape	59	46	-22.03%
Robbery	393	242	-38.42%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	529	574	8.51%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	204	223	9.31%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	325	351	8.00%
Human Trafficking	0	2	100%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,004	878	-12.55%
Burglary	334	281	-15.87%
Theft	962	950	-1.25%
Motor Vehicle Theft	250	237	-5.20%
Arson	10	9	-10.00%
Total Property Index Crime	1,556	1,477	-5.08%
Total Index Crime	2,560	2,355	-8.01%



70. Ashburn

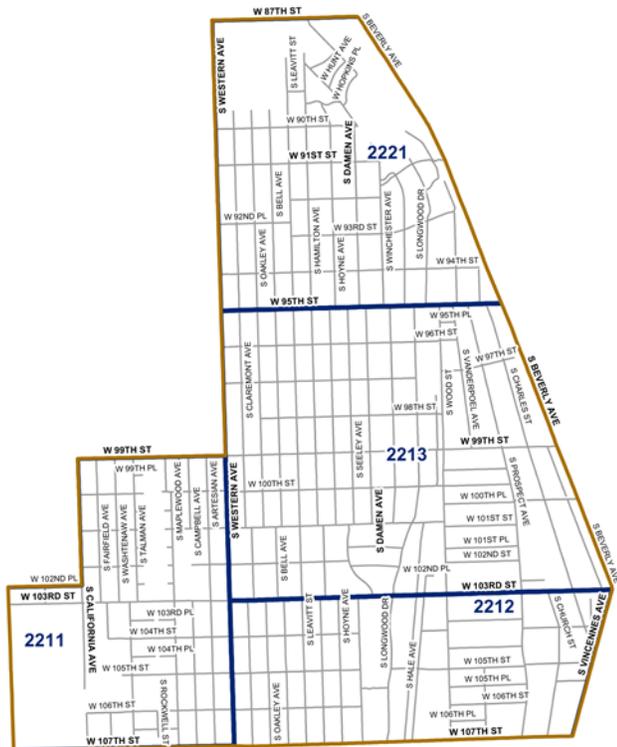
Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	6	3	-50.00%
Rape	19	13	-31.58%
Robbery	111	100	-9.91%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	134	122	-8.96%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	73	70	-4.11%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	61	52	-14.75%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	270	238	-11.85%
Burglary	194	130	-32.99%
Theft	468	481	2.78%
Motor Vehicle Theft	190	111	-41.58%
Arson	5	4	-20.00%
Total Property Index Crime	857	726	-15.29%
Total Index Crime	1,127	964	-14.46%





71. Auburn Gresham

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	26	22	-15.38%
Rape	42	50	19.05%
Robbery	350	304	-13.14%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	612	604	-1.31%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	267	229	-14.23%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	345	375	8.70%
Human Trafficking	0	2	100%
Total Violent Index Crime	1,030	982	-4.66%
Burglary	340	319	-6.18%
Theft	1,205	1,182	-1.91%
Motor Vehicle Theft	282	230	-18.44%
Arson	13	8	-38.46%
Total Property Index Crime	1,840	1,739	-5.49%
Total Index Crime	2,870	2,721	-5.19%



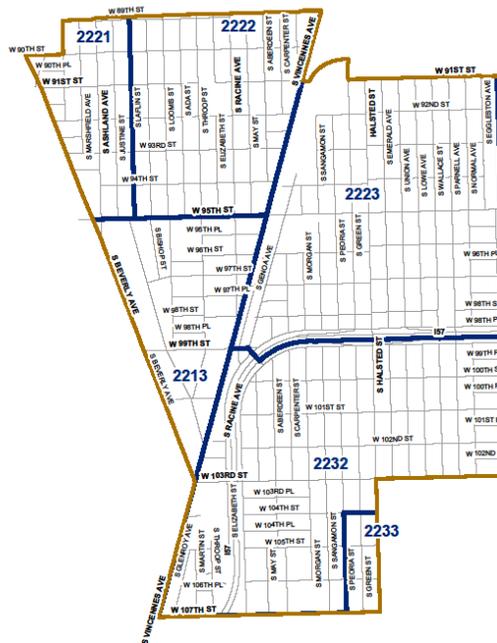
72. Beverly

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	3	100%
Rape	5	6	20.00%
Robbery	24	9	-62.50%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	20	25	25.00%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	9	13	44.44%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	11	12	9.09%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	49	43	-12.24%
Burglary	64	62	-3.13%
Theft	237	240	1.27%
Motor Vehicle Theft	42	39	-7.14%
Arson	0	1	100%
Total Property Index Crime	343	342	-0.29%
Total Index Crime	392	385	-1.79%

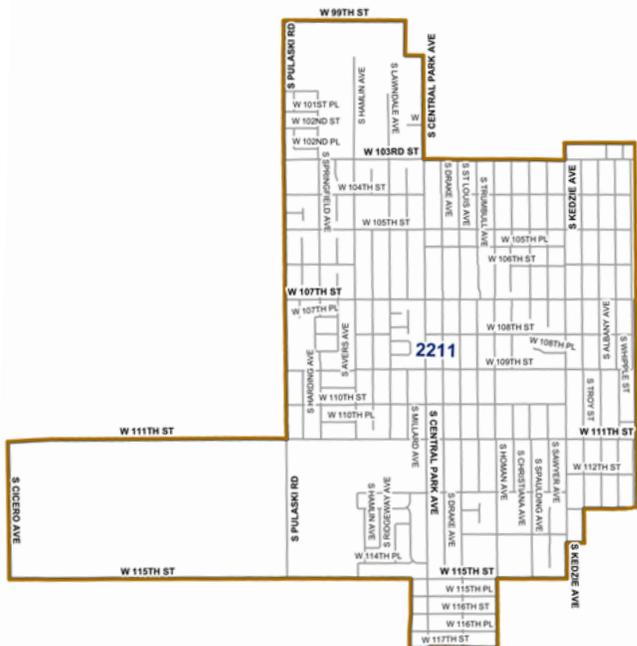


73. Washington Heights

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	16	6	-62.50%
Rape	22	19	-13.64%
Robbery	138	92	-33.33%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	214	179	-16.36%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	91	76	-16.48%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	123	103	-16.26%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	390	296	-24.10%
Burglary	194	168	-13.40%
Theft	608	625	2.80%
Motor Vehicle Theft	146	158	8.22%
Arson	5	2	-60.00%
Total Property Index Crime	953	953	--
Total Index Crime	1,343	1,249	-7.00%



74. Mount Greenwood



Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	0	1	100%
Rape	0	3	100%
Robbery	7	7	--
Aggravated Assault/Battery	16	10	-37.50%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	8	6	-25.00%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	8	4	-50.00%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	23	21	-8.70%
Burglary	21	25	19.05%
Theft	159	155	-2.52%
Motor Vehicle Theft	18	14	-22.22%
Arson	2	0	-100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	200	194	-3.00%
Total Index Crime	223	215	-3.59%

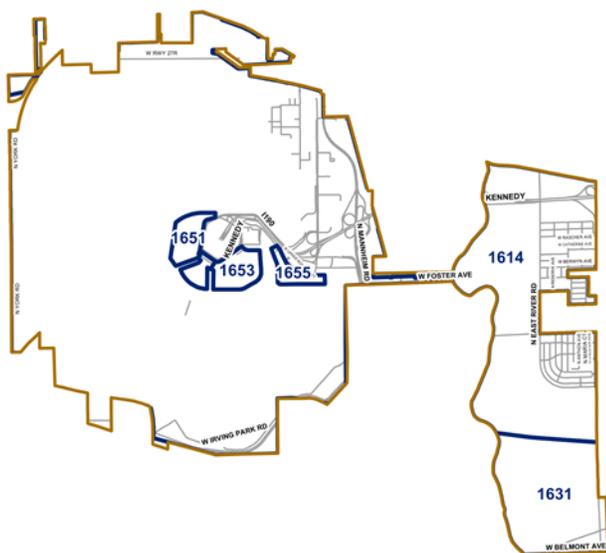


75. Morgan Park

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	4	3	-25.00%
Rape	10	20	100.00%
Robbery	61	27	-55.74%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	107	98	-8.41%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	46	53	15.22%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	61	45	-26.23%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	182	148	-18.68%
Burglary	117	91	-22.22%
Theft	490	525	7.14%
Motor Vehicle Theft	81	79	-2.47%
Arson	3	6	100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	691	701	1.45%
Total Index Crime	873	849	-2.75%



76. O'Hare Area

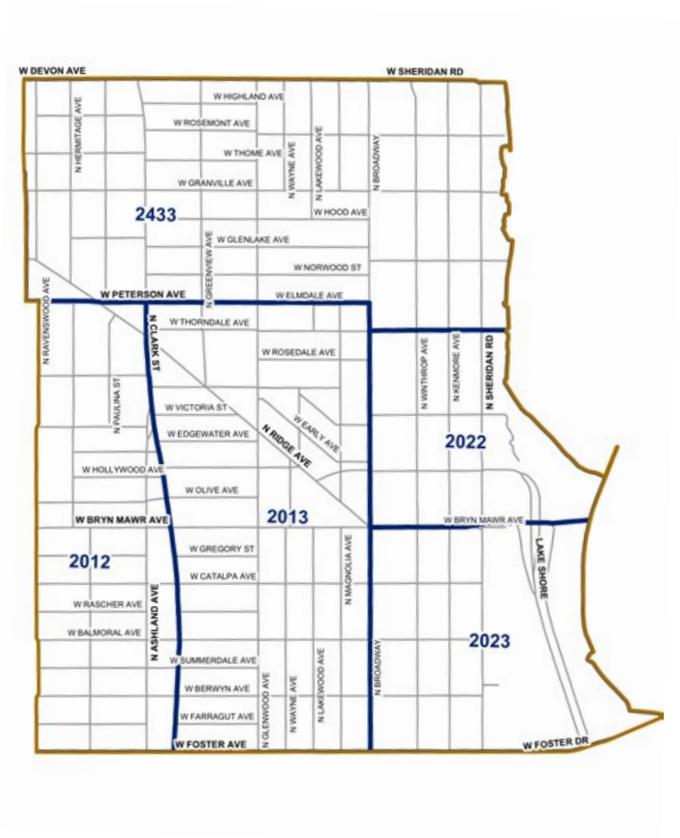


Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1	0	-100.00%
Rape	2	4	100.00%
Robbery	6	4	-33.33%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	19	13	-31.58%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	12	8	-33.33%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	7	5	-28.57%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	28	21	-25.00%
Burglary	16	16	--
Theft	500	584	16.80%
Motor Vehicle Theft	77	67	-12.99%
Arson	1	0	-100.00%
Total Property Index Crime	594	667	12.29%
Total Index Crime	622	688	10.61%



77. Edgewater

Crime	2017	2018	% Change
Criminal Homicide	2	0	-100.00%
Rape	18	27	50.00%
Robbery	92	76	-17.39%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	76	88	15.79%
Aggravated Assault (Illinois)	36	56	55.56%
Aggravated Battery (Illinois)	40	32	-20.00%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime	188	191	1.60%
Burglary	108	154	42.59%
Theft	885	838	-5.31%
Motor Vehicle Theft	88	95	7.95%
Arson	2	2	--
Total Property Index Crime	1,083	1,089	0.55%
Total Index Crime	1,271	1,280	0.71%





**CHICAGO
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DEPARTMENT**



**2018
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