

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR ILLINOIS, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Illinois's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Illinois should expect a total of about \$360 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 4,100 police officers. At least 15% -- \$54 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Illinois.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$233 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$233 million is possible if Illinois meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Illinois' \$18 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$4.1 million for drug and crime enforcement in Illinois' rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Illinois' law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$46 million for Illinois -- enough for about 22,900 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$9 million for Illinois).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$65 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Illinois. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$34 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$15 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Illinois can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$35 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Illinois.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$9.7 million to treat up to an estimated 8,800 drug-addicted prisoners in Illinois prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$21 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

**** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**

**** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**

**** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**

**** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**

**** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**

**** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**

**** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**



ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT
OF
CORRECTIONS

ODIE WASHINGTON
Director

1301 Concordia Court / P.O. Box 19277 / Springfield, IL 62794-9277 / Phone (217) 522-2666

DATE:

2/2/95

OF PAGES:
(Includes cover page)

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REFERENCE:

daily population report

TO:

Mark Filak, Ofc. of Domestic Policy

FROM:

Nic Howell, Public Info

OERPC101

AS OF: WEDNESDAY - 02/01/95

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFENDER TRACKING SYSTEM: PC
DAILY POPULATION REPORTPAGE: 1
RUN DATE: 02/02/95
RUN TIME: 04.16.04

INSTITUTION	R & C	FEM/ COED	MIN/ FARM	MED UNIT	WORK CAMP	REMAIN POP	TOTAL POP	RATED CAP	RATED CAP %	IDEAL CAP	IDEAL CAP %
JOLIET	545	0	0	0	0	689	1,234	1,340	92.1%	761	162.2%
MENARD	28	0	44	200	0	2,287	2,559	2,620	97.7%	1,460	175.3%
PONTIAC	0	0	0	335	0	1,838	2,173	2,000	108.7%	1,258	172.7%
STATEVILLE	0	0	246	0	0	2,166	2,412	2,000	120.6%	1,506	160.2%
MAXIMUM TOTAL	573	0	290	535	0	6,980	8,378	7,960	105.3%	4,985	168.1%
DWIGHT	78	0	96	0	0	694	868	596	145.6%	570	152.3%
MENARD PSYCH	0	0	0	0	0	375	375	315	119.0%	315	119.0%
BIG MUDDY RIVER	0	0	192	0	0	1,772	1,964	1,152	170.5%	1,152	170.5%
CENTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	1,448	1,448	950	152.4%	750	193.1%
DANVILLE	0	0	0	0	187	1,688	1,875	1,096	171.1%	1,096	171.1%
DIXON	2	375	0	310	0	1,203	1,890	1,206	156.7%	1,206	156.7%
GRAHAM	209	0	0	0	0	1,184	1,393	950	146.6%	750	185.7%
HILL	0	0	0	0	0	1,691	1,691	896	188.7%	896	188.7%
ILLINOIS RIVER	0	0	0	46	200	1,438	1,684	987	170.6%	985	171.0%
LOGAN	0	388	0	0	0	782	1,170	850	137.6%	826	141.8%
SHAWNEE	0	0	0	0	171	1,622	1,793	1,046	171.4%	1,046	171.4%
SHERIDAN	0	0	0	0	0	1,086	1,086	750	144.8%	624	174.0%
WESTERN ILLINOIS	0	0	0	0	136	1,352	1,488	878	169.5%	878	169.5%
MEDIUM TOTAL	211	763	192	356	694	15,266	17,482	10,761	162.5%	10,209	171.2%
EAST MOLINE	0	0	0	0	152	834	986	688	143.3%	688	143.3%
JACKSONVILLE	0	0	190	0	0	917	1,107	700	158.1%	700	158.1%
LINCOLN	0	0	0	0	78	939	1,017	558	182.3%	558	182.3%
ROBINSON	0	0	0	0	0	1,093	1,093	600	182.2%	600	182.2%
TAYLORVILLE	0	0	0	0	0	1,110	1,110	600	185.0%	600	185.0%
VANDALIA	0	0	0	0	77	898	975	750	130.0%	599	162.8%
VIENNA	0	21	215	0	0	1,045	1,281	885	144.7%	845	151.6%
MINIMUM TOTAL	0	21	405	0	307	6,836	7,569	4,781	158.3%	4,590	164.9%
INSTITUTION TOTALS	862	784	983	891	1,001	30,151	34,672	24,413	142.0%	20,669	167.7%
CCC TOTALS							1,236	1,083	114.1%	1,083	114.1%
INST/CCC ED							890	890	100.0%	890	100.0%
IN-TRANSIT							0				
FEDERAL/OTHER STATE							15	15	100.0%	15	100.0%
TOTAL POPULATION							36,813	26,401	139.4%	22,657	162.5%

DEPARTMENTAL INTAKE FOR: 02/02/95

CONDEMNED UNIT

COMMENTS:

R & C	PV.	WR.	OTH	REG	TOT
DWIGHT	3	1	0	24	28
GRAHAM	8	0	0	16	24
JOLIET	6	4	0	42	52
MENARD	2	0	0	8	10
TOTAL	19	5	0	90	114

INST	TOT
MENARD	60
PONTIAC	89
DWIGHT	5
TOTAL	154

DWIGHT: MIN/FARM=KANKAKEE
 BIG MUDDY RIVER: MIN/FARM=DUQUOIN IIP
 ILLINOIS RIVER: MED UNIT = S.M.U.
 JACKSONVILLE: MIN/FARM = GREENE COUNTY IIP
 VIENNA: MIN/FARM=DIX SPRGS IIP MALE, FEM=DIX SPRGS IIP FEMALE

FEB-02-1995 08:44

FINANCE & ADMIN.

P.02

TOTAL P.02

ILLINOIS-CRIME TALKING POINTS

LOCAL CRIMES PROFILE

- In 1993 the State of Illinois experienced a decrease in the total number of crimes of almost 6%
- Chicago, although still accounting for 54% of the total crimes committed in the state, also saw the crime rate decrease by almost 4%
- There are reported to be approximately 40 large, active, and established gangs that operate in the Chicago area with an estimated total membership of over 30,000.
- In 1993 children under the age of 18 committed a total of 70,938 crimes ranging from murder to drugs, an increase of about 1%
- The involvement of guns are playing an increasing role in homicides, while the age of those committing murder, and the victims has steadily decreased in recent years

CRIME BILL IMPACT

PUNISHMENT

- Illinois currently has over 36,000 prisoners incarcerated which puts the current population at 162%
- Criminal aliens make up a significant portion of the prison population. To help alleviate the cost of incarcerating criminal aliens the Illinois has received \$564,200 from the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) and will be eligible for more later.

POLICE

- Under the COPS program the following cities have received funding:

<u>City</u>	<u>Money</u>	<u>Officers</u>
Alsip Police	\$80,665	1
Aurora	\$600,000	8
Calumet City	\$975,000	13
Champaign	\$450,000	6
Danville	\$225,000	3
Freeburg	\$74,746	1
Freeport	\$225,000	3
Joliet	\$918,495	11
Massac County	\$125,754	2
Maywood	\$600,000	8
Park Forest	\$375,000	5
Peoria	\$600,000	8

Riverdale	\$300,000	4
Rock Island	\$217,512	3
Sterling	\$145,558	2
Waukegan	\$750,000	10
Cairo	\$185,950	4
Carbondale	\$150,000	2
Carol Stream	\$177,115	3
Chicago	\$4,000,000	50
Country Clubs Hills	\$238,881	3
East St.Louis	\$977,270	18
Illinois St. Police	\$352,347	6
Kankakee	\$300,000	4
Moline	\$375,000	5
Silvis	\$225,000	3
Arlington Heights	\$225,000	3
Bloomington	\$150,000	2
Champaign	\$75,000	1
Chicago	\$24,075,000	321
Cicero	\$225,000	3
Cook County	\$975,000	13
Decatur	\$300,000	4
Dekalb	\$75,000	1
Elgin	\$225,000	3
Evanston	\$300,000	4
Illinois St. Police	\$3,375,000	45
Kane County	\$150,000	2
Lake County	\$300,000	4
Madison County	\$150,000	2
McHenry County	\$225,000	3
Mount Prospect	\$150,000	2
Naperville	\$225,000	3
Oak Park	\$225,000	3
Rock Island	\$75,000	1
Sangamon County	\$150,000	2
Schaumburg	\$225,000	3
Springfield	\$375,000	5
Wheaton	\$150,000	2
TOTAL	\$46,399,762	623

PREVENTION

- Prevention programs aimed at deterring youths from crime, gangs, or drugs and programs that give them an alternative to the streets such as the ones listed below, could be funded:

-Logan Square Neighborhood Association (LSNA)-Chicago

-The focus is to take culturally sensitive approach to drugs with activities focusing on the development of a prevention program with a strong education component aimed at youths and trying to build a coalition to represent the diverse neighborhood

-Signs of success include: Ousted a street gang from a former stronghold area for drug traffic, increased drug

arrests due to identification and detailed information about drug hot spot areas.

-South Austin Coalition Community Council (SACCC)-Chicago

Their focuses are:

- A comprehensive community wide drug prevention campaign
- Creating "Narcotics Enforcement Areas" to penalize drug dealers
- Assisting a local nonprofit housing development organization in creating, affordable drug free housing

Signs of success:

- Drug houses have been boarded up by the community
- Several blocks of reclaimed from drug traffickers by resident

-Chicago has one of the few midnight basketball programs in the country which is run by the Chicago Housing Authority for boys aged 14-18. This program has come under direct fire from republicans.

-Gang Intervention Program-Chicago

- GIP aims to keep gang members and at risk youth occupied at night with a variety of activities. The club provides educational sessions, tutoring, conflict resolution and recreational activities.

-Chicago Police Dept. Inner City Little League

- After Dantrell Davis was shot and killed in one of the most crime ridden districts in the state Mayor Daley and the police officers set out with the intention of making the city a safer place. Part of this revitalization was a little league aimed at 9-13 year old who often can be the target of gang recruitment. Approximately 200 kids are involved.

DON'T TURN BACK

- We need to do more on crime, not less. The Republican's crime bill that is currently being considered by Congress would repeal the COPS program, the prevention programs, and make the prison programs too restrictive for most states. It would do the country, and the fight against crime, more harm than good.

2-1-95

1993 Youth Data

Mark Filak
White House

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- 7028 FAX

202 456 5566 Phone

Attached are two reports that should help to prepare for Friday's visit to Chicago.

The "Narrative" is from a grant proposal to set up a computerized system to assist with homicide investigations.

The computer report with youth crime is coded in the first column to the page with a list of crime types. Please note that the first two pages are for youth, the second pages are 18-29, and the last two are 29 and up. (IF you had waited a few weeks there would be a new report with all the names listed and totals for each column.)

Call Ann Cibulskis, Coordinator of Research and Data, Chicago Police Department at (312) 747-6208 with any questions.

10 additional pages

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

Murder or Nonnegligent Manslaughter 01a

Manslaughter by Negligence 01b

Criminal Sexual Assault 02

Robbery 03

Aggravated Assault 04

Burglary - Breaking or Entering 05

Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft) 06

Motor Vehicle Theft 07

Other Assaults 08

Arson 09

Forgery and Counterfeiting 10

Fraud 11

Embezzlement 12

Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing 13

Vandalism 14

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc. 15

Prostitution and Commercialized Vice 16

Sex Offenses (Except Criminal Sexual Assault & Prostitution) 17

Drug Abuse Violations TOTAL

18

Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine) a

Marijuana b

Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics which can cause true Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadones) c

Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzodrine) d

Gambling TOTAL

19

Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book) a

Numbers and Lottery b

All Other Gambling c

Offenses Against Family and Children 20

Driving Under the Influence 21

Liquor Laws 22

Disorderly Conduct 24

All Other Offenses (Except Traffic) 26

Run-Aways 29

TOTAL

REPORT NO. DP015060-01A		CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT						JAN 01 1993 THRU DEC 31, 1993						PAGE 1	
RUN DATE 18 JAN , 1995		AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE													
		10 & UND	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	B HISP	W HISP	INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN
01A	M		5	27	20	52	89	193	141	4	3	45			
01A	F		1	4	2		3	10	9			1			
01B	M		1	1	2	1	1	6	6						
01B	F						1	1	1						
02	M	15	25	76	47	36	29	228	187	16	1	24			
02	F		1	1				2	2						
03	M	38	120	300	290	329	255	1,332	1,034	80	7	208		3	
03	F	1	5	51	45	29	10	41	96	16		28		1	
04	M	43	92	341	319	398	389	1,582	1,099	132	16	327	2	5	1
04	F	4	16	87	70	56	46	279	240	18		20		1	
05	M	112	248	556	384	362	275	1,937	1,316	241	10	360	1	9	
05	F	4	22	43	21	20	8	118	83	17		13			
06	M	401	783	1,339	809	780	751	4,863	3,509	514	29	739	1	58	13
06	F	80	217	428	333	345	303	1,706	1,164	187	11	307	7	24	6
07	M	50	193	783	704	743	762	3,235	2,698	139	21	368	3	6	
07	F	2	13	113	112	90	96	426	277	61	1	82	1	3	1
08	M	234	639	1,639	1,318	1,376	1,330	6,536	4,879	589	26	997	8	34	3
08	F	38	204	742	539	446	385	2,354	1,811	209	12	308	3	11	
09	M	14	16	24	18	18	8	98	64	19	2	13			
09	F	1		4	5	3		13	10	3					
10	M				2	2	5	9	2	5		2			
10	F				1	1	4	6	3			3			
11	M	1	3	6	4	5	8	27	20	5		2			
11	F			3	2	4	8	17	6	7		4			
13	M	4	8	27	36	37	16	128	78	14	2	31	1		2
13	F		4	1	2	5	2	14	8	4		2			
14	M	250	423	1,116	842	875	819	4,385	1,914	1,08	52	1,540	10	60	1
14	F	15	36	99	77	67	73	367	206	65	1	89		6	
15	M	18	50	424	434	678	713	2,317	1,679	157	15	452	1	12	1
15	F	6	7	50	53	41	39	196	57	14	1	24			
16	M	3	3	2	1	8	13	50	27	7		4		2	
16	F	3	1	3	1	3	30	41	34	6	1				
17	M	26	43	103	53	58	60	343	261	27	2	52		1	
17	F	1	2	4	2		1	10	9	1					
18A	M	4		43	73	89	115	324	316			8			
18A	F			2	5	4	5	16	16						

OF PERSONS ARRESTED
AGE AND OVER

DOWN	5-29	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	B HISP	W HISP	INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN
	112	506	378	24	1	99		3	1
	10	28	25	1		1		1	
	4	12	5	1		6			
		2	1	1					
1	113	252	173	28	3	46	1	1	
	1	2	2						
	525	1,710	1,316	133	4	246	3	7	1
	47	126	109	9		8			
	848	2,677	1,560	388	14	686	7	22	
	165	375	318	23	1	30	2	1	
	910	2,145	1,305	375	12	448	1	4	
	49	107	80	10	2	15			
	1,827	9,859	7,054	1,362	38	1,332	10	60	3
	1,632	3,378	2,589	375	13	361	2	37	1
	674	2,753	2,101	235	13	392	3	8	1
	164	545	417	53	5	68		2	
1	5,449	13,650	8,456	2,451	78	2,516	28	116	5
	846	2,284	1,765	279	8	222	3	6	1
16	17	48	24	11	1	12			
1	2	4	4						
9	35	97	53	29		14		1	
3	50	87	69	12	1	5			
48	123	254	141	78	1	22		11	1
	40	107	78	18		10		1	
11	72	167	108	23		36			
	21	42	29	7		6			
	1,162	3,789	1,868	911	18	959	8	25	
	193	513	380	82	2	42	1	6	
	1,316	4,937	3,624	409	24	855	3	20	2
	84	247	207	19		18	1	2	
	370	718	422	158	5	129	1	3	
	1,395	2,469	1,701	665	2	85	10	5	1
	376	802	474	143	14	155	3	12	1
	51	108	73	30		5			
	278	791	729	22	1	36		3	
	64	130	118	7	2	3			

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RUN DATE 18 JAN , 1995		AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE													
		10 & UND	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	B HISP	W HISP	INDIAN	ASIAN UNK	
18B	M	4	20	221	400	584	652	1,881	1,252	150	30	440	2	7	
18B	F		1	19	31	35	45	131	71	18	1	39	1	1	
18C	M	1		3		1	6	11	7	2		2			
18C	F						1	1	1						
18D	M	31	76	832	1,194	1,766	1,619	5,518	5,202	63	9	241	1	1	
18D	F	1	4	49	52	101	132	339	308	11	1	19			
19A	M					2	1	3	3						
19A	F														
19B	M						1	1	1						
19B	F														
19C	M	2	12	130	221	313	285	963	898	21		44			
19C	F		1	4	3	5	8	21	15	3		3			
20	M	5	7	20	14	12	5	63	54	4		4	1		
20	F	2	3	12	15	9	3	44	31	4		7		2	
21	M	1	2			2	15	20	6	4	1	9			
21	F														
22	M	6	10	112	207	395	347	1,077	288	255	9	510	1	13	
22	F	2	8	45	98	77	49	279	42	112	1	123		1	
24	M	203	323	1,749	2,358	3,030	3,514	11,177	6,889	890	133	3,193	8	48	
24	F	18	28	308	363	394	315	1,426	962	187	4	269		3	
26	M	210	495	2,460	2,887	3,511	3,689	13,252	8,571	1,291	101	3,159	12	109	
26	F	12	63	324	378	348	296	1,421	912	211	9	278	1	7	
TOTAL	M	1,676	3,597	12,334	12,637	15,463	15,852	61,559	42,401	5,437	469	12,784	52	368	
TOTAL	F	190	637	2,396	2,210	2,083	1,863	9,379	6,479	1,154	43	1,619	13	60	

REPORT NO. DP015060-01E		CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT								JAN 01 1993 THRU DEC 31, 1993						PAGE 4	
RUN DATE 18 JAN , 1995		AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER															
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	B HISP	W HISP	INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN
18B	M	575	501	483	428	391	320	259	1,025	3,982	2,332	586	41	989	4	29	1
18B	F	45	46	36	46	44	38	29	160	444	291	79	2	70		2	
18C	M	7	8	4	5	1	3	3	7	38	31	5		1		1	
18C	F		1		2	1	1		7	12	11	1					
18D	M	1,327	1,181	1,116	1,079	1,005	934	727	3,205	10,574	8,928	674	32	916	6	18	
18D	F	103	118	135	125	125	137	121	674	1,538	1,246	173	11	98	6	3	1
19A	M	1	1	2		1	2	1	7	15	1	10	1	1		2	
19A	F																
19B	M	2		3						5	2			3			
19B	F																
19C	M	184	144	100	116	82	68	39	133	866	819	25	1	14		6	1
19C	F			2		2		1	2	7	4	2		1			
20	M	9	13	7	19	13	10	8	26	105	51	18		34		2	
20	F	12	12	21	15	22	19	36	81	213	179	23		15		1	
21	M	23	38	71	66	105	97	94	502	997	255	234	23	481	1	2	1
21	F	1			1	1		3	20	26	9	12		5			
22	M	508	420	428	95	89	94	70	308	2,012	744	398	20	831	5	14	
22	F	67	37	39	6	4	2	2	32	189	69	58		61	1		
24	M	2,845	2,460	2,155	2,227	1,938	1,659	1,515	6,504	21,303	13,487	2,528	171	4,950	46	116	5
24	F	232	197	200	200	198	207	167	985	2,386	1,778	333	10	248	12	5	
26	M	2,878	2,248	1,923	1,605	1,453	1,202	1,022	4,778	17,109	10,881	2,272	126	3,630	27	165	8
26	F	262	282	253	300	310	328	394	2,320	4,449	3,323	845	9	249	10	12	1
TOTAL M		13,284	11,276	10,225	9,675	8,875	8,091	7,041	33,706	102,173	67,322	13,531	642	19,839	157	651	31
TOTAL F		1,506	1,466	1,423	1,506	1,575	1,623	1,629	9,085	19,823	14,875	3,117	68	1,626	48	84	5

REPORT NO. DP05060-018		CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT								JAN 01 1993 THRU DEC 31, 1993					PAGE 5		
RUN DATE 18 JAN , 1995		AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER															
		30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & OV	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	B HISP	W HISP	INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN
01A	M	52	30	13	8	11	8	3	8	133	92	18	3	15	1	3	1
01A	F	9	5	4	1	2		2	1	24	23	1					
01B	M	4	3	1	1			1		10	7	1		2			
01B	F	1								1		1					
02	M	92	10	37	20	8	12	3	7	249	155	34	3	42		5	
02	F	1	1							2	1			1			
03	M	350	229	78	26	15	1	3	7	709	584	71	6	47			1
03	F	37	16	5	3	1				62	53	6		3			
04	M	844	622	396	260	145	101	76	121	2,565	1,818	410	9	293	1	34	
04	F	159	105	66	31	10	12	3	9	395	339	33		19	2	2	
05	M	854	544	280	100	33	16	3	19	1,849	1,420	234	14	178	1	1	1
05	F	29	18	11	2	2				62	49	5		8			
06	M	5,024	4,107	2,359	1,141	569	284	130	214	13,828	10,822	2,022	59	866	12	41	6
06	F	1,609	1,152	625	267	17	58	34	59	3,921	3,071	582	15	234	4	15	
07	M	537	299	175	71	33	15	6	17	1,153	912	120	8	109		4	
07	F	105	64	21	7	3	1		2	200	166	25	1	11			
08	M	5,574	4,042	2,230	1,175	635	312	166	264	14,398	9,613	2,583	82	1,567	24	125	4
08	F	956	651	290	127	58	32	14	34	2,662	1,661	314	10	156	5	14	2
09	M	15	10	10	6	5			2	48	29	17		2			
09	F	6	4	1						11	10					1	
10	M	29	27	15	8	2		3	2	86	53	26		9		1	
10	F	39	27	1	2				2	81	59	16		5	1		
11	M	133	94	60	29	12	7	4	6	345	203	11	1	19		11	
11	F	43	37	20	11	7	3	1	2	124	91	25		6		2	
12	M				1					1		1					
12	F																
13	M	70	55	24	16	13	6	3	1	188	133	35	1	15		4	
13	F	15	8	4	1	2	1	1		32	27	5					
14	M	1,084	771	402	159	84	52	26	55	2,633	1,845	545	14	208	5	16	
14	F	239	139	63	23	20	5	1	9	499	401	71	1	9	3	3	1
15	M	829	528	371	205	139	104	72	122	2,370	1,756	336	7	252	2	17	
15	F	62	49	35	17	17	10	4	2	196	163	23	1	8		1	
16	M	335	228	139	59	29	20	3	7	820	512	219	3	76		10	
16	F	1,171	520	196	32	9	3		12	1,343	1,410	474	3	48	1	7	
17	M	410	314	209	109	71	42	31	33	1,219	812	244	11	129	4	19	
17	F	43	19	6	2	1				71	49	19	1	2			

REPORT NO. DP05060-01B		CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT									JAN 01 1993 THRU DEC 31, 1993					PAGE 6	
RUN DATE 18 JAN , 1995		AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER															
		30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & OV	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	HISP	W HISP	INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN
18A	M	180	157	84	36	18	12	3	4	494	408	46	2	33			
18A	F	44	41	19	6	4	1		1	116	101	9		6			
18B	M	731	399	249	84	38	15	19	29	1,564	918	300	10	324	4	7	1
18B	F	125	82	39	30	10	10	4	3	303	219	34	3	47			
18C	M	5	5	1	1					12	8	3		1			
18C	F	4								4	3	1					
18D	M	2,774	1,976	1,131	444	229	97	47	78	6,776	5,392	713	48	597	3	17	1
18D	F	635	468	198	62	39	12	1	11	1,426	1,140	202	2	78	3		1
19A	M	12	7	17	19	10	8	5	12	90	20	41	11	10		8	
19A	F		1	3	1				1	6	3	1		1		1	
19B	M									1	1						
19B	F	1															
19C	M	79	74	42	45	44	27	27	42	380	196	140	1	25		16	2
19C	F	3	3	2	1	4	3	1	4	21	12	7	1	1			
20	M	29	20	14	6	3	1		1	73	41	22		9		1	
20	F	80	42	14	6	2				145	106	33	1	5			
21	M	474	390	233	149	129	65	49	49	1,541	658	432	24	417	2	8	
21	F	25	18	13	5	4	2	1	2	70	38	21		10		1	
22	M	323	274	195	96	36	39	15	20	998	711	148	12	120	5	1	1
22	F	31	22	6	1	2	1		1	64	45	15		3		1	
24	M	6,638	5,061	3,312	1,776	892	703	282	450	18,124	4,833	2,638	125	1,393	76	52	7
24	F	1,004	601	288	89	60	33	13	34	2,122	1,688	337	1	74	8	4	
26	M	4,299	2,815	1,800	796	497	249	140	254	10,850	7,593	2,183	52	773	16	128	5
26	F	1,808	902	323	97	36	18	12	32	3,228	2,550	591	8	73	2	4	
TOTAL M		31,780	23,154	13,877	6,846	3,700	2,196	1,130	1,823	84,506	61,651	14,098	506	7,536	156	529	30
TOTAL F		8,284	4,995	2,263	624	410	205	92	222	17,295	13,488	2,851	48	818	29	56	4
NUMBER REPORTS PROCESSED		294,748 INCLUDING 12 VICTIMS (NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE TOTALS)															
NUMBER ADULT ARRESTS		242,120															
NUMBER JUVENILE ARRESTS		17,303															
NUMBER COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENTS		35,313															

NARRATIVE

1. OBJECTIVES AND NEED FOR THIS ASSISTANCE

Problem Statement:

There has been increasing concern about rising numbers of homicides in the United States. In fact, rates of homicide have fluctuated over the past two decades. In 1970, there were 16,000 murders, a rate of 7.9 homicides per 100,000 persons. By 1980, there were 23,040 homicides, a rate of 10.2 per 100,000. The homicide rate then declined in the mid-1980's. In 1985, there were 18,796 homicides, a rate of 7.9 per 100,000 which was comparable to the 1970 rate. However, in the late 1980's the nation's homicide rate began to rise again. 1991 was a peak year, with 24,700 homicides and a rate of 9.8 per 100,000.

Trends in Chicago have paralleled those of the nation. The years 1979-1981 were peak years, with 877 homicides being recorded in 1981. The number of homicides then declined in the mid-1980's. The 666 homicides recorded in 1985 was the low point. Numbers then began to increase again in the late 1980's and early 1990's, peaking at 940 homicides in 1992. The number of homicides then declined to 850 in 1993. However, 1994 witnessed another increase, to 928, a rate of about 33.4 per 100,000.

In addition to these quantitative trends, the nature of homicide appears to have undergone important changes during this time period. Handguns are increasingly the weapon used in homicides. The ages of victims and perpetrators are becoming younger. Drug use and trafficking are increasingly regarded as major causes of homicide and other violence in American society.

The importance of the drugs/homicide connection has been known for several decades. Zahn & Bencivengo (1974) reported that in Philadelphia, in 1972, homicide was the leading cause of death among drug users, higher even than deaths due to adverse effects of drugs, and accounted for approximately 31% of the homicides in Philadelphia. Monforte and Spitz (1975), after studying police and autopsy reports in Detroit, suggested that drug use and distribution might be more strongly related to homicide than to property crime. Goldstein et al (1987) conservatively estimated that in the United States, in 1980, over 2,000 homicides were drug-related; over

460,000 aggravated assaults were drug related, and that in about 140,000 of these assaults the victim sustained physical injury leading to about 50,000 days of hospitalization. Several NIJ publications pointed to the new realizations about the importance of involvement of drug users and traffickers in violent crime (Gropper 1985; Graham 1987).

The "cocaine wars" between traffickers contributed substantially to peak homicide years 1979-1981. At that time, Miami was the "murder capital" of the United States. The "crack wars" contributed substantially to increased homicides in the late 1980's and early 1990's. Washington DC became the new "murder capital." At the same time, the incidence of spousal homicide seemed to be declining (Mercy and Saltzman, 1989; Goldstein et al 1989). It has become increasingly important to document the context within which assaultive crime in general, and homicide in particular, is occurring in order to most effectively engage in strategic planning and useful interventions.

Yet, few attempts have been made to systematically measure, or even to carefully describe, the nature and scope of drug-related homicide. The term "drug-related" has been bandied about by the media, social scientists, and policy makers without a sound empirical foundation. It has been difficult to compare trends in drug-related homicide over time or between different localities, due to the lack of a consistently employed definition of drug-relatedness; nor has there been uniformity in the sources of evidence used to make determinations of drug-relatedness in homicides. Some reports rely on police estimates, whereas others rely on data from medical examiners.

Variables appropriate to the study of the drugs/homicide nexus have not previously been specified in major national crime data bases such as Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), the Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR), or the National Crime Victim Survey (see Harwood et al 1984; Goldstein 1986; Loftin 1986; Loftin et al 1987 on this point). As the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) becomes more operational, more information about the contexts of homicides and other violent crimes, including drug-relatedness, should become available. However, NIBRS appears plagued by various problems and inconsistencies, is not yet an inclusive system, and its utility for local planning has not yet been ascertained.

Street gangs are products of the communities in which they exist. Sometimes gang members have parents or other relatives who are, or were, members of the same gang to which they belong. Street gangs are defined by the CPD as an association of individuals who exhibit the following characteristics in varying degrees: a gang name and recognizable symbols; a geographic territory; a regular meeting pattern; and an organized, continuous course of criminality. Gangs could have as few as ten members, or more than one thousand members. The ages of gang members can range from as young as eight years old to as old as fifty-five.

There are well over 100 street gangs now operating in Chicago. However, only about forty are large, active, and well-established. These major gangs are estimated to have a total membership exceeding 30,000. There is evidence that Chicago gangs have expanded their spheres of influence to suburban and downstate communities. For example, between April 1, 1993, and March 31, 1994, nearly 80% of Illinois counties reported at least one law enforcement contact with a gang member from Chicago. During this time period, Illinois law enforcement outside Cook County (Chicago) registered 8,499 contacts with Chicago gang members. (Illinois State Police, 1994: 47-49)

A substantial number of homicide victims and perpetrators appear to be gang members well into their thirties or older. A substantial amount of both gang-related income and gang-related violence may be the result of competitive illicit drug markets. Additional data on the gang-relatedness of violence is needed to improve the CPD's crime analysis function, and to contribute to strategic planning.

Objectives:

For all these reasons, a project to enhance the capacity of the Chicago Police Department to analyze drug and gang-related homicide is proposed. The project is a collaborative effort by the Chicago Police Department (CPD) and the University of Illinois @ Chicago School of Public Health (UIC-SPH).

In recent years, violence has come to be perceived as both a crime problem and a public health problem. Increasingly, policy makers have encouraged criminal justice and public health practitioners to work together to increase capacities for understanding and for



ILLINOIS STATE POLICE
Division of Forensic Services & Identification

Jim Edgar
Governor

Terrance W. Gainer
Director

DATE 2/1/95

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

FACSIMILE NUMBER (217)524-8850

TO: MARK Fila K

RECEIVER FACSIMILE NUMBER () -

SUBJECT: Illinois Crime Stats

FROM: Larry Grobb

4

PAGE(S) FOLLOW

INTRODUCTION

The Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) Program was developed in 1971 and implemented on January 1, 1972. The I-UCR Program has evolved into a system intended to meet the needs of all reporting agencies. It is an incident-based reporting system designed to accomplish the following major goals:

- To provide needed administrative statistics for law enforcement agencies.
- To provide the legislature with information necessary to formulate effective laws which address the crime problem.
- To provide Illinois citizens with the most complete information on the nature and extent of crime.
- To include comprehensive data for researchers and planners.
- To adhere to the national program's standards.

Reporting crime statistics is mandated by chapter 20 Illinois Compiled Statutes 2630/8, formerly chapter 38, paragraph 206-8 of the Illinois Revised Statutes:

2630/8. "Crime Statistics. The Department (of State Police) shall be a central repository and custodian of crime statistics for the State and it shall have all power incident thereto to carry out the purposes of this Act, including the power to demand and receive cooperation in the submission of crime statistics from all units of government."

Reporting agencies receive monthly and quarterly summaries of the reported criminal activity within their jurisdictions upon request. All offenses known to law enforcement agencies are reported monthly to the Crime Studies Section of the Bureau of Identification. Participating jurisdictions include villages, municipalities, counties, colleges, universities, park districts, railroads and hospitals throughout Illinois. Agencies may also submit service code and local ordinance data in order to provide law enforcement administrators with information for use in planning and research; determining and utilizing manpower; budgeting; and developing and evaluating crime prevention programs.

On January 1, 1992, the Revised Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (RIUCR) Program, operating under the Federal Bureau of Investigation's new National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) criteria, became operational on a voluntary basis. At the end of 1993, 810 agencies had reported crime data utilizing the RIUCR system. In order to put data into a format that would allow calculation of a county, MSA and state totals, a conversion program was used to convert the more complex offense codes of the revised system data back to the old offense codes. Due to limitations placed on the conversion process by the data elements themselves, data breakouts beyond category level were not possible for some of the traditional Crime in Illinois reports. Narrative in each report section will further explain limitations where they exist.

Since the majority of the law enforcement agencies switched from the OLD I-UCR Program to the RIUCR Program during 1993, some agencies had to modify their Uniform Crime Reporting collection and practices. In addition, other start up difficulties were encountered by the agencies and ISP. Due to these start up concerns, some of the agencies' annual crime totals are not published due to missing data. Even though it appears that the overall state crime totals and rates have decreased, the reader should keep in mind that 331 agencies' crime data are not included in these totals. Therefore, the agencies' crime reporting changes and implementation/transition difficulties impacted the state, county and individual agency crime totals and rates.

In 1993 there were 1,068 law enforcement agencies in Illinois, of which 866 reported crime statistics directly to the Bureau of Identification. The remaining agencies reported their crime statistics through an intermediary agency (sheriff's office, police department, etc.). Agencies submit their data through the use of paper forms, magnetic tape, floppy disk, or via remote on-line terminal. A total of 535 out of 866 reporting agencies' crime data appear in this publication.

Chicago Police Department and Downstate Illinois Totals

The practices employed by the Chicago Police Department to report Illinois Uniform Crime data are not consistent with those used by all other reporting agencies. In order to avoid creating a misleading impression concerning statewide crime trends, statistics from the Chicago Police Department are presented separately in this publication.

The reader is advised to read carefully the footnotes in the various sections of this publication that pertain to specific Chicago Police Department reporting practices.

Sections pertaining to the Crime Index Offense data indicate separate totals for the Chicago Police Department and separate totals for Downstate Illinois which consists of sheriffs' offices, police departments (other than the Chicago Police Department), colleges, universities and Secretary of State's Office. State totals have been calculated only when the inclusion of the Chicago Police Department data would not create a misleading impression concerning the statewide total. Data from 535 agencies utilizing the Revised Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (RIUCR) Program operating under the NIBRS criteria was processed through a conversion program to accomplish the totals presented in this publication.

Considerations for Interpretation

When comparing the crime statistics of one agency with another, many factors should be taken into consideration before conclusions are made. Some of the conditions affecting the type and volume of crime are:

- Change in the agency's UCR practices and RIUCR Program implementation/transition difficulties
- Population density and degree of urbanization with size of locality and its surrounding area.
- Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration.
- Stability of population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns and transient factors.
- Modes of transportation and highway system.
- Economic conditions, including median income, poverty level and job availability.
- Cultural factors and educational, recreational and religious characteristics.
- Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness.
- Climate.
- Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.
- Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement.
- Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional and probational).
- Citizens' attitudes toward crime.
- Crime reporting practices of citizenry.¹

I-UCR Reporting Agencies

Since 810 agencies utilized the Revised Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (RIUCR) Program for reporting their 1993 I-UCR data, separate Reporting Agency by Method charts are provided in this section. The first chart is a summary of all the agencies, the second chart indicates the reporting methods for agencies using the OLD I-UCR Program, and the third chart indicates the reporting methods for agencies using the RIUCR Program.

¹ Crime in the United States - 1992, United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, p.v.

**Chicago Police Department
Crime Index Offenses
1992-1993**

	INDEX OFFENSE	YEAR	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	% VOLUME CHANGE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	% CHANGE
VIOLENT CRIMES	Murder	1992 1993	939 845	-10.0	33.7 30.5	-9.5
	Criminal Sexual Assault	1992 1993	3,245 2,920	-10.0	116.6 105.5	-9.5
	Robbery	1992 1993	38,449 35,189	-8.5	1,381.2 1,271.1	-8.0
	Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Battery, Attempted Murder and Ritual Mutilation	1992 1993	41,080 39,753	-3.2	1,475.7 1,435.9	-2.7
	Subtotal	1992 1993	83,713 78,707	-6.0	3,007.2 2,843.0	-5.5
PROPERTY CRIMES	Burglary	1992 1993	49,048 45,670	-6.9	1,762.0 1,649.6	-6.4
	Theft	1992 1993	119,700 121,314	+1.4	4,300.0 4,382.0	+1.9
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1992 1993	44,990 40,438	-10.1	1,616.2 1,460.7	-9.6
	Arson	1992 1993	1,853 1,676	-9.6	66.6 60.5	-9.2
	Subtotal	1992 1993	215,591 209,098	-3.0	7,744.7 7,552.8	-2.5
Crime Index Total		1992 1993	299,304 287,805	-3.8	10,751.9 10,395.8	-3.3

Includes
Chicago

State Totals
(Excluding Non-Published Agencies)
Crime Index Offenses
1992-1993

	INDEX OFFENSE	YEAR	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	% VOLUME CHANGE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	% CHANGE
VIOLENT CRIMES	Murder	1992 1993	1,151 1,125	-2.3	12.9 12.4	-3.9
	Criminal Sexual Assault	1992 1993	5,623 5,270	-6.3	62.8 58.0	-7.6
	Robbery	1992 1993	44,401 40,969	-7.7	496.2 451.1	-9.1
	Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Battery, Attempted Murder and Ritual Mutilation	1992 1993	52,620 50,739	-3.6	588.1 558.6	-5.0
	Subtotal	1992 1993	103,795 98,103	-5.5	1,160.1 1,080.1	-6.9
PROPERTY CRIMES	Burglary	1992 1993	102,023 92,246	-9.6	1,140.2 1,015.6	-10.9
	Theft	1992 1993	290,540 280,710	-3.4	3,247.2 3,090.5	-4.8
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1992 1993	63,682 56,107	-11.9	711.7 617.7	-13.2
	Arson	1992 1993	3,412 3,041	-10.9	38.1 33.5	-12.1
	Subtotal	1992 1993	459,657 432,104	-6.0	5,137.3 4,757.3	-7.4
Crime Index Total		1992 1993	563,452 530,207	-5.9	6,297.3 5,837.3	-7.3

1992 Youth Data

2-1-95

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Attached are two reports that should help to prepare for Friday's visit to Chicago.

The "Narrative" is from a grant proposal to set up a computerized system to assist with homicide investigations.

The computer report with youth crime is coded in the first column to the page with a list of crime types. Please note that the first two pages are for youth, the second pages are 18-29, and the last two are 29 and up. (IF you had waited a few weeks there would be a new report with all the names listed and totals for each column.)

Call Ann Cibulskis, Coordinator of Research and Data, Chicago Police Department at (312) 747-6208 with any questions.

10 additional pages

2 pages

10

13. Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested

1992

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	SEX	AGE						RACE			
		Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-44	45+	TOTAL	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Murder or Nonnegligent Manslaughter 01a	Male	160	243	194	292	40	929	210	795		3
	Female	9	10	14	38	8	79				
Manslaughter by Negligence 01b	Male	6	5	6	7	6	30	13	22		
	Female			3	2		5				
Criminal Sexual Assault 02	Male	269	102	106	473	93	1043	231	833	3	2
	Female	12		1	13		26				
Robbery 03	Male	1,454	800	856	1,475	60	4,645	972	4,020	1	14
	Female	155	40	40	124	2	362				
Aggravated Assault 04	Male	1,881	1,177	1,246	3,967	874	9,145	3,144	7,472	15	67
	Female	293	143	204	813	100	1,553				
Burglary -- Breaking or Entering 05	Male	2,228	790	846	3,028	171	7,063	2,235	5,162	20	29
	Female	124	42	47	162	8	383				
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft) 06	Male	4,922	2,248	3,336	16,418	2,114	29,038	8,872	28,646	40	204
	Female	1,404	757	1,178	4,882	503	8,724				
Motor Vehicle Theft 07	Male	3,343	1,366	875	1,602	157	7,343	1,756	6,704	3	23
	Female	429	198	174	327	15	1,143				
Other Assaults 08	Male	6,448	3,475	4,574	16,807	2,444	33,748	12,182	27,826	77	309
	Female	2,356	663	685	2,659	273	6,646				
Rison 09	Male	81	24	28	77	9	219	89	156	1	1
	Female	6	1	3	15	3	28				
Forgery and Counterfeiting 10	Male	14	24	43	135	8	224	135	292	1	5
	Female	13	16	27	145	8	209				
Fraud 11	Male	35	37	103	450	66	691	305	651	3	6
	Female	4	18	58	178	16	274				
Embezzlement 12	Male		1		1		2	2	1		
	Female		1				1				
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing 13	Male	141	61	67	216	22	507	194	407		4
	Female	19	10	16	46	7	98				
Vandalism 14	Male	4,085	1,380	1,142	3,231	389	10,227	5,353	6,037	24	111
	Female	356	127	153	624	38	1,298				
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc. 15	Male	2,743	2,028	1,925	3,288	741	10,725	2,552	8,916	11	66
	Female	527	102	67	330	27	853				

II

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	15	Male	2,743	2,028	1,925	3,288	741	10,725				
		Female	247	104	92	330	47	820	2,552	8,916	11	66
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	16	Male	15	59	181	794	55	1,104				
		Female	45	302	794	3,165	66	4,372	1,353	4,097	10	16
Sex Offenses (Except Criminal Sexual Assault & Prostitution)	17	Male	429	216	301	1,375	377	2,698				
		Female	14	20	22	111	6	173	946	1,884	7	34
Drug Abuse Violations TOTAL	18	Male	7,111	5,379	5,183	11,999	1,061	30,733				
		Female	374	417	562	2,147	166	3,666	6,225	28,092	23	59
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	a	Male	452	367	356	939	96	2,210				
		Female	20	34	41	169	14	278	241	2,242	2	3
Marijuana	b	Male	1,106	1,244	1,207	2,217	190	5,964				
		Female	65	101	114	291	45	616	2,604	3,943	13	20
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics which can cause true Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadone)	c	Male	14	4	1	4		23				
		Female				3		3	2	24		
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzodrine)	d	Male	5,539	3,764	3,619	8,839	775	22,536				
		Female	289	282	407	1,684	107	2,769	3,378	21,883	8	36
Gambling TOTAL	19	Male	622	361	270	476	340	2,069				
		Female	5	3	5	25	27	65	372	1,736	2	24
Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	e	Male	1	4	4	40	53	102				
		Female				3	6	9	70	33		8
Numbers and Lottery	b	Male				1	7	8				
		Female					1	1		9		
All Other Gambling	c	Male	621	357	266	435	280	1,959				
		Female	5	3	5	22	20	55	302	1,694	2	16
Offenses Against Family and Children	20	Male	36	22	57	106	17	238				
		Female	60	48	126	335	8	577	204	601	3	7
Driving Under the Influence	21	Male	18	178	500	2,254	565	3,515				
		Female		4	10	110	20	144	2,289	1,343	6	21
Liquor Laws	22	Male	1,843	2,313	137	176	52	4,521				
		Female	387	210	10	27	4	638	3,662	1,444	9	44
Disorderly Conduct	24	Male	11,311	8,124	8,660	25,264	4,394	57,753				
		Female	1,275	663	907	3,049	238	6,132	19,976	43,472	154	283
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	26	Male	12,397	6,318	5,209	14,742	2,268	40,934				
		Female	1,294	918	1,458	5,928	211	9,809	15,140	35,158	59	386
TOTAL			70,474	41,446	42,434	133,918	18,097	386,369	88,412	215,767	472	1,718

1992 continued

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE
RESEARCH / EVALUATION
CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OF GANG MEMBERS
INTERVENTION AND PREVENTION
RESEARCH PLAN

JAMES W. GLASGOW
STATE'S ATTORNEY OF WILL COUNTY

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JAMES W. GLASGOW

State's Attorney of Will County

Raymond A. Nash, Chief
Criminal Division and Gang Crimes Unit
14 W. Jefferson St., Joliet, IL 60431
815-727-8453

STREET

GANG

IDENTIFIERS

Joseph P. Beazley, Chief of Police
Fred Hafner, Criminal Intelligence Sergeant
Joliet Police Department
815-740-2222

Sheriff Thomas Fitzgerald
Ed Jordan, Gang Specialist
Will County Sheriff's Police
815-727-8574

Steve K. Admonis - Chief of Police
D.J. Margliano, Investigator, Gang Expert
Channahon Police Department
815-467-5152

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Dennis Klier and April O'Brien,
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