

***ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
EVANSTON
POLICE DEPARTMENT
2006***



**Richard Eddington
CHIEF OF POLICE**

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Mission and Values Statement

The mission of the Evanston Police Department is to ensure the safety and security of people. In performing this mission, members of the department are mindful that the Constitution guarantees liberty, equality, and justice. These principles embodied in the Constitution are the foundation of policing.

The department is committed to a Partnership with the Evanston community, serving it professionally and lawfully. All members of the department strive to enhance this Partnership with the community and to solve problems as part of his or her daily tasks, recognizing that maintenance of the highest standards of ethics and integrity is imperative for the continued improvement of local policing in Evanston.

The Evanston Police Department subscribes to the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics, the City of Evanston Code of Ethics, and to the nationally accepted standards of professionalism established by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. It is committed to fostering values that serve a diverse population and its needs.

In addition to its focus on the Partnership, the department esteems the following values for its members:

- Integrity
- Courtesy
- Professionalism in upholding the law
- An organizational climate of trust and respect
- Respect for tradition while encouraging an atmosphere that allows for innovation and change.

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Message from the Chief

As Evanston's newly appointed chief of police, I am pleased to greet readers of this annual report, and to express appreciation to former Chief Frank Kaminski and former Interim Chief Dennis Nilsson for facilitating my transition into the Evanston Police Department and the Evanston community.

During Chief Kaminski's near-decade as its top administrator, the department attained CALEA re-accreditation four times, a feat eloquently testifying to his leadership and to the department's standards of quality. I thank Chief Kaminski for turning over to me a squared-away organization.

During the eight months intervening between Chief Kaminski's retirement and my becoming chief, Interim Chief Dennis Nilsson demonstrated notable stewardship in maintaining high departmental standards. I thank him.

Following are highlights from administrative year 2006, a year in which the 0.16% crime index represents the lowest crime levels since the 1960s:

Planning Initiatives

- Continued to participate in the citywide strategic planning process.
- Continued the annual Summer Plan initiative, as well as initiating special plans related to off-campus student parties, the 4th of July, Halloween, and First Night.

Training

- Supervisors attended training throughout the year, *e.g.*, Leadership Evanston and Northwestern University's School of Police Staff and Command, as well as various of its Senior Management Leadership programs.
- Patricia Campbell-Glenn of the United States Department of Justice discussed age-diversity at the department's fall in-service training. She pointed up how each generation creates a perspective of its own and how differences in perspective often result in miscommunication and alienation between generations. She also demonstrated that diversity in ethnicity can be exaggerated by generational differences. She then suggested methods of effective communication.

Preparedness

- All personnel completed mandated NIMS certification.
- CERT members received in-service training and assisted at several events, *e.g.*, Halloween and Dillo Day.

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- The department continued to develop emergency preparedness plans, working in cooperation with Districts 65 and 202, Northwestern University, and the Evanston Fire Department.

Partnerships

- Cooperative combating of gang/drug operations is ongoing between the department and other law enforcement agencies. The department partnered with the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Cook County Sheriff's Police in operations resulting in felony arrests of 13 individuals charged with illegal sale of controlled substances to an undercover police officer.
- Tobacco and underage-drinking sting operations were conducted.
- BASSET training was made available to liquor establishments.
- The department continued to work with the Chamber of Commerce and EvMark on the Anti-Panhandling Initiative.
- The department participated in the CommUNITY Picnic, National Night Out, the Citizen Police Academy, the Police Advisory Board, the Evanston Citizens Police Association, and the Chaplain/Clergy Team.

Traffic

During this second year of data collection, Evanston traffic stops continue to reflect the driving population.

Grants

- Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) helped fund the Summer Plan.
- Cops on Trains (Chicago Transit Authority) provided safety for ridership.
- Judicial Advisory Council of Cook County (LLEBG – county) partially funded the Youth Outreach Initiative. (It provided partial salary for a victim service advocate.)
- State of Illinois Funding
 - Victims of Violent Crimes (Illinois Attorney General's Office) provides partial salary for a victim services advocate.
 - Community Service Accountability (Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority – ICJIA) provides partial salary for a youth services advocate

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who works with the court system monitoring youths performing community service.

- Prosecution-Based Victim Assistance (Victims of Crime Act – VOCA) provides partial salary for a victim services advocate working with clients of domestic abuse with the court system.
- BASSET funding (PEER Services) provides funding for training and compliance checks (underage drinking) for establishments that serve liquor.
- Tobacco Compliance funds operations checking on establishments selling tobacco to make sure they comply with age requirements.
- Traffic Enforcement funds roadside safety checks (seatbelt and child restraints) under the Click It or Ticket banner.

Other Funding

- CDBG partially funds the Senior Advocacy program.
- Levy Foundation funds the Prevention of Crimes Against Senior Citizens program.
- Cherry Foundation, Evanston Bicycle Club, Chicago Kayak Club, Target, and Sam's Club donated funds to be used in social service and community policing programs.

The fact that the 2006 crime index represents the lowest crime levels since the 1960s means the efforts of the department and its constituents are effective. It does *not* mean any one of us should become complacent. Crime that is not *decreasing* is *increasing*. Neutrality supports the wrongdoer. Be pro-active in crime prevention.



Richard Eddington
Chief of Police



Accredited Since 1989
by the
COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION
for
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

— CALEA —

The Evanston Police Department's ongoing commitment to overall excellence is demonstrated by its participation in the international accreditation program administered by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). Similar to accreditation programs established long ago for schools and hospitals, CALEA sets professional standards covering all functions of law enforcement agencies. Following an on-site inspection by its assessors, CALEA first bestowed accredited status upon the Evanston Police Department in 1989—a time when only 116 other North American law enforcement agencies were accredited. The department was reaccredited in 1994, 1999, 2002, and 2005 and received CALEA's Certificate of Meritorious Accreditation for fifteen or more years of continuous accredited status. Our next reaccreditation will be in 2008.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS

As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind, to safeguard lives and property, to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder, and to respect the constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others.

Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department.

Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature, or that is confided to me in my official capacity, will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities, or friendships to influence my decisions.

With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence, and never accepting gratuities.

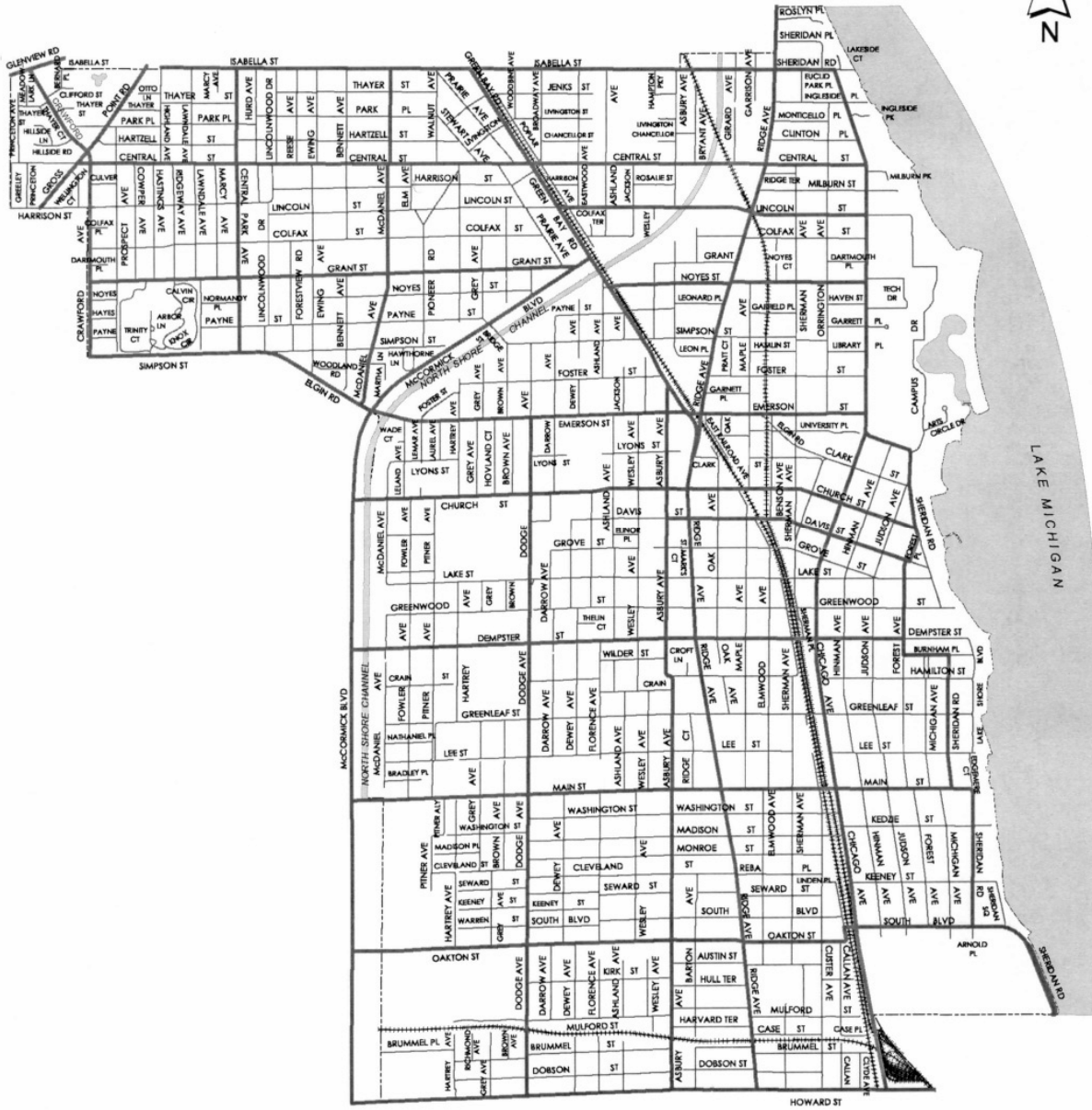
I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service.

I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession—law enforcement.

I.

DEPARTMENT PROFILE

**EVANSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
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AREA (SQ. MI.) 8 1/2
 HOUSING UNITS 29,164
 POPULATION 74,239

WHITE 62.6%
 AFRICAN AMERICAN..... 22.2%
 ASIAN..... 6.1%
 HISPANIC..... 6.1%
 ALL OTHER 3.1%

2000 CENSUS

The City of Evanston

Evanston's evolution as a city began in 1855 when founders of today's world-class Northwestern University sited their first building twelve miles north of Chicago near the shore of Lake Michigan. Residences and businesses sprang up around it to form a community named after one of the university's principle founders, physician John Evans. Initially incorporated as the "The Town of Evanston" in 1863, Evanston re-incorporated as "The Village of Evanston" in 1872, then merged with North Evanston in 1874, and finally became "The City of Evanston" in 1892 when merged with South Evanston.

Today, Evanston's eight square miles are bordered by the City of Chicago on the south, Lake Michigan on the east, the Village of Wilmette on the north, and the Village of Skokie on the west.

Evanston's nearly 75,000 residents are racially, financially, and culturally diverse. Their housing is a mixture of historic and modern houses and apartment/condominium buildings. In addition to lakeshore beaches, Evanstonians enjoy a multitude of parks and recreational facilities, as well as an abundance of places of worship and prayer. A variety of public and private primary schools prepare Evanston's youth for the single, citywide public high school.

The central business district is a thriving mix of shopping, dining, entertainment, and business interspersed with multiple-storied condominium buildings, a large public library, and several hotels. Neighborhood business districts support local shopping and dining needs. In addition, commercial enterprises, Northwestern University, and two large hospitals are major contributors to the local economy. The many commercial, business, educational, recreational, and cultural enterprises in Evanston attract tens of thousands of visitors and workers during the day and evening hours. Travel in Evanston and throughout the metropolitan area is supported by an extensive public transportation system, with proximity to local and interstate highways.

Evanston is a home-rule community with a council-manager form of government. The city manager is appointed by the elected mayor and nine aldermen. Residents and the business community have a long-standing tradition of civic participation and activism, supporting a wide range of community and neighborhood organizations.

The Evanston Police Department

Evanston's full-service police department first achieved acclaim in 1929, when it established the nation's premier traffic-accident prevention bureau under the direction of Lieutenant Frank Kreml. Traffic-control innovations led to the department's being named the United States' most traffic-accident-free city for five consecutive years. Kreml later became director of the renowned Northwestern University Traffic Institute, now known as the Center for Public Safety.

Similarly, the department's Victim Witness Program was one of the nation's first (1976) police-based advocacy units. It, too, received national recognition, serving as a model in crisis intervention, counseling, and support and referral services.

Partnership Policing

The department's strong commitment to community-oriented problem-solving policing began in 1980, with an LEAA-funded project titled "The Police-Community Comprehensive Crime Prevention Program." Many of the community-focused strategies developed in the early 1980s continue today, such as partnerships with community and neighborhood organizations, problem solving, school liaisons, and crime prevention programs. The department continues to broaden the scope of its community-oriented and problem-solving philosophy and methods under the "Partnership" logo.

Law Enforcement Accreditation

The department was an early supporter of the national accreditation program for law enforcement agencies. After reviewing a draft of the standards for the newly established Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), the department underwent an extensive self-evaluation process to prepare for an on-site assessment by CALEA representatives. Initially accredited in 1989, the department was reaccredited in 1994, 1999, 2002, and 2005. The next CALEA on-site assessment for reaccreditation will be conducted in 2008.

Services

Police services currently include 24-hour preventive patrols and emergency response, an enhanced 911 emergency communication system, traffic and parking enforcement, criminal investigations, victim services, youth outreach, drug and gang enforcement, crime prevention, community partnerships and problem-solving, animal control, and police chaplain services.

Personnel Strength

The department has grown considerably since 1863, when village butcher Robert Simpson became the newly incorporated Town of Evanston's first police officer. In fiscal year 2006-2007 (beginning March 1, 2006), the department's budgeted personnel strength was 224 full-time employees. The 162 sworn personnel consisted of the chief of police, four deputy chiefs, eight

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commanders, nineteen sergeants, a complement of 130 police officers. In addition, 55 civilians staff various positions in the Department.

Calls for Service

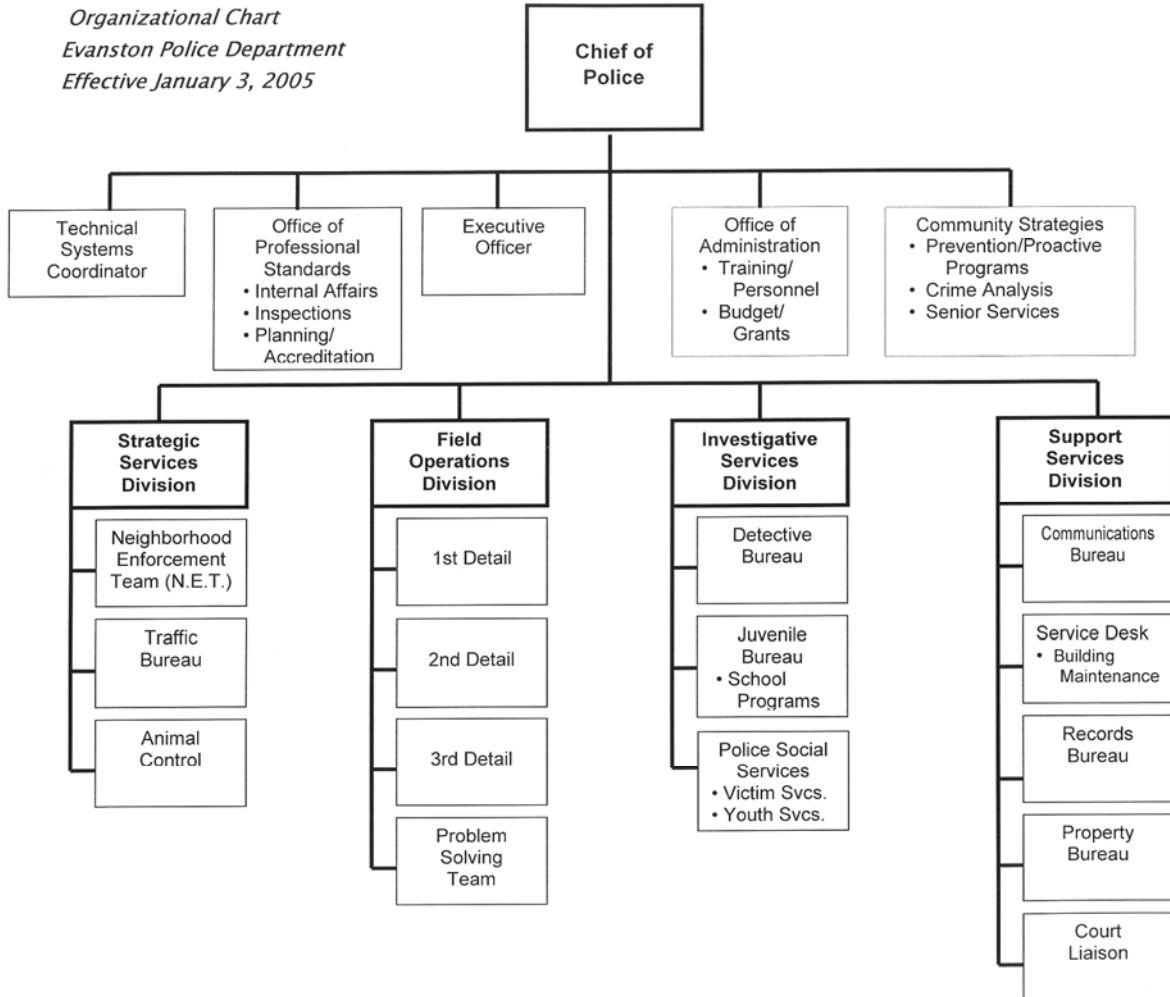
In 2006, Evanston police received 44,218 calls for service. Approximately 20% were related to verified incidents of crime, while 80% were non-crime-related issues. The majority of calls were related to investigations of unverified reports of crime (alarms, suspicious persons, noise, etc.) and activities not related to crime (disturbances and disputes, animal complaints, parking enforcement, traffic accidents, tows, persons missing or in need of assistance, lost and found property, and other miscellaneous services).

Organization

The EPD is divided into four basic functional divisions: Strategic Services, Field Operations, Investigative Services and Support Services. Each division is headed by a Deputy Chief, who reports directly to the Chief of Police. Four specialized components also report directly to the Chief: the Office of Professional Standards, the Office of Administration, Technical Systems Coordinator, and the Office of Community Strategies. There were no changes to the organizational structure during 2006.

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*Organizational Chart
Evanston Police Department
Effective January 3, 2005*



Command Staff *

Chief of Police

Frank Kaminski **Appointed Chief of Police 10-14-96, retired 7-28-06**

Deputy Chiefs

Dennis Nilsson **Patrol Division 6-30-00, appointed as Interim Chief of Police 7-29-06**

Joseph Bellino **Investigative Services 11-6-01**

Demitrous Cook **Support Services, 1-3-05**

Samuel Pettineo **OPS 1-6-03, promoted to Deputy Chief 7-26-06, Patrol Division**

Commanders

Thomas Cabanski **NET 1-6-03, transferred to Traffic 8-7-06**

Curt Kuempel **Patrol Division 6-25-01, retired 3-17-06**

Barbara Wiedlin **Traffic 4-28-05, transferred to OPS 8-7-06**

James Elliot **Patrol Division, 1-3-05, transferred to Investigative Services 8-7-06**

James Pickett **Investigative Services, 1-3-05, transferred to Community Strategies 8-7-06**

Susan Trigourea **Patrol Division, 1-3-05, retired 6-13-06**

*The first division or bureau listed after each name is the member's assignment at the beginning of the calendar year. Following the initial assignment are personnel status changes (with dates), including reassignments, promotions, leaves of absence (LOA), retirements, etc.

Supervisory Staff

Sergeants

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Charles Barnes | Patrol Division 12-15-04, resigned 11-10-06 |
| Edward Biondi | Patrol Division 12-18-03 |
| Diane Davis | Patrol Division 1-23-06 |
| Joseph Dugan | Promoted to Sergeant 7-26-06, transferred to Patrol Division 8-7-06 |
| Bryan Firth | Patrol Division 12-15-04 |
| Steven Goldenberg | Patrol 9-27-03, transferred to Juvenile Bureau 8-7-06 |
| Thomas Guenther | Juvenile Bureau 1-3-05, promoted to Commander 7-26-06, transferred to Patrol Div. 8-7-06 |
| Aretha Hartley | Office of Administration 1-3-05, transferred to Detective Bureau 4-10-06, promoted to Commander 7-26-06, transferred to Patrol Division 8-7-06 |
| Angela Hearts-Glass | Patrol Division 1-3-05, transferred to Detective Bureau 8-7-06 |
| Brian Henry | Promoted to Sergeant 7-26-06, transferred to Patrol Division 8-7-06 |
| James Hutton | Detective Bureau 1-6-03, promoted to Commander 3-27-06, transferred to Patrol Division 3-28-06, transferred to N.E.T. 8-7-06 |
| Jeffrey Jamraz | Office of Professional Standards 1-3-05, transferred to Patrol Division 8-7-06 |
| Michael Keenum | Patrol 6-9-03, transferred to Office of Administration 4-10-06 |
| Robert Mayer | Problem Solving Team 12-18-02, promoted to Commander 7-26-06, transferred to Patrol Division 8-7-06 |
| Thomas Moore | Patrol Division 1-3-05, transferred to Detective Bureau 8-7-06 |
| Patrick Moran | Promoted to Sergeant 3-27-06, transferred to Patrol Division 3-28-06 |
| Eugene Morris | Patrol Division 1-6-03 |

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| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Gene Mulligan | Patrol Division 1-23-06 |
| Jason Parrott | Detective Bureau 1-3-05, transferred to N.E.T. 8-07-06 |
| Mark Poya | Promoted to Sergeant 7-26-06, transferred to Patrol Division 8-7-06 |
| Dennis Prieto | Patrol 12-18-03, transferred to Problem Solving Team 1-23-06 |
| Daniel Russell | N.E.T. 3-29-04, transferred to Office of Professional Standards 8-7-06 |
| Joseph Wazny | Patrol 12-18-03 |

Civilian Supervisors

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Denise Conley | Director of Records Bureau 5-15-95 |
| Deborah Hakimian | Assistant Communications Coordinator 12-17-03 |
| Cynthia Harris | Director of Social Services Bureau 5-5-00 |
| Curt Kuempel | Assistant Communications Coordinator 3-20-06 |
| Perry Polinski | Communications Coordinator 7-12-99 |
| Susan Pontarelli | Service Desk Supervisor 1-30-06 |
| Linda Teckler | Chief Animal Warden 10-3-05 |

Personnel Distribution Full-Time Positions by Service Area

| <u>SERVICE AREA</u> | <u>SWORN</u> | <u>CIVILIAN</u> |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Executive Office | 4 | 4 |
| Office of Administration | 1 | 3 |
| Community Strategies | 0 | 3 |
| Field Operations | 98 | 0 |
| Strategic Services | 23 | 3 |
| Investigative Services | 32 | 7 |
| Support Services | 4 | 42 |
| TOTAL | 162 | 62 |

Positions by Rank and Appointment

| <u>SWORN PERSONNEL</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>CUMULATIVE TOTAL</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Chief | 1 | |
| Deputy Chiefs | 4 | |
| Commanders | 8 | |
| Sergeants | 19 | 32 Sworn Supvrs. |
| Officers | 130 | 162 Total Sworn |
| <u>CIVILIAN PERSONNEL</u> | | |
| Supervisors* | 7 | |
| Full-Time Staff** | 55 | |
| Other Funded | | |
| Full-Time | 3 | 224 Total Full-Time |
| Part-Time*** | 4 | |

Totals are based on the EPD's approved budget and other authorized personnel for the fiscal year, beginning each March. The actual number of persons in each category may vary during the year as employees leave the department and others are hired, or as personnel are promoted or reassigned.

- * Including 3 grant-funded positions (1 Communications Coordinator and 2 Assistant Communication Coordinators)
- ** Including 4 grant-funded positions (2 Victim Advocates, 1 Youth Advocate, and 1 Telecommunicator)
- *** Including 1 grant-funded position (Senior Crime Prevention Specialist)

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Personnel Changes

During calendar year 2006, 21 full-time personnel left the department. Six retired, 13 resigned, and two were terminated. Four officers were promoted to Sergeant. These personnel changes precipitated the appointment of 26 sworn and 13 civilian full-time personnel.

| | TERMINATIONS* | APPOINTMENTS* |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Sworn Personnel | | |
| Chief | 1 | |
| Deputy Chief | 0 | 1 |
| Commander | 2 | 4 |
| Sergeant | 1 | 4 |
| Officers | 10 | 18 |
| Full-Time Civilians | | |
| Animal Warden | 0 | 1 |
| Assistant Communications Coordinator | 0 | 1 |
| Chief Animal Control Warden | 1 | 1 |
| Crime Analyst | 0 | 1 |
| Crime Prevention Specialist | 1 | 1 |
| Property Assistant | 0 | 1 |
| Records Input Operator | 1 | 3 |
| Review Officer | 1 | 0 |
| Service Desk Officers | 0 | 5 |
| Telecommunicators | 4 | 5 |

* Not including positions vacated or filled by promotions.

RETIREES

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Chief Frank Kaminski | 09-06-74 | - | 07-28-06 |
| Commander Curt Kuempel | 09-06-74 | - | 03-17-06 |
| Officer Louis Boone | 03-17-75 | - | 05-16-06 |
| Commander Susan Trigourea | 10-15-81 | - | 06-13-06 |
| Officer John Lindley | 10-27-75 | - | 06-29-06 |
| Review Officer William Suther | 11-15-68 | - | 12-29-06 |

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Distribution of Operating Costs by Budget Appropriation

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Personnel Services | \$ 14,806,700 |
| Wages, overtime | |
| Contractual Services | \$ 1,282,900 |
| Building and equipment maintenance, training services, fleet services, and rental equipment | |
| | \$ 311,400 |
| Commodities | |
| Clothing allowances, office and janitorial supplies, miscellaneous | |
| | \$ 2,056,500 |
| Other Charges | |
| Medical and life insurance | |
| | \$ 8,500 |
| Capital Outlay | |
| | \$ 18,466,000 |
| TOTAL ALLOCATION | |

Note: Figures are based on the EPD's budget for the fiscal year beginning March 1, and represent appropriated funds, not actual expenditures.

Distribution of Operating Costs by Service Area

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Executive Offices Chief of Police, Executive Secretary, Office of Professional Standards, Executive Officer, Technical Systems Coordinator | \$ 934,000 |
| Office of Administration Personnel, Training, Budget, Planning | \$ 429,800 |
| Community Strategies Crime Prevention, Crime Analysis, Senior Services | \$ 494,500 |
| Field Operations Three Eight-Hour Patrol Shifts, Problem Solving Team | \$ 8,659,100 |
| Strategic Services Neighborhood Enforcement Team, Traffic, Animal Control | \$ 2,365,900 |
| Investigative Services Detective Bureau, Juvenile Bureau, School Resource Officers, Police Social Services Bureau | \$ 3,036,800 |
| Support Services Communications Center, Service Desk, Records, Property, Court Liaison | \$ 2,545,900 |
| TOTAL ALLOCATION | \$ 18,466,000 |

Note: Figures are based on the EPD's budget for the fiscal year beginning March 1, and represent appropriated funds, not actual expenditures.

Office of Professional Standards

Complaint Register (CR)

The Office of Professional Standards (OPS) is responsible for investigating allegations of misconduct against the department or any of its members. These investigations are called complaint registers (CRs). Misconduct by department personnel must be detected, thoroughly investigated, and properly adjudicated in order to maintain public confidence and departmental integrity.

Personnel in OPS register and investigate all allegations. The results then are reviewed by supervisors, who submit recommendations to the chief of police regarding case dispositions and/or disciplinary actions. The chief makes the final determination of each case, based on his review of all recommendations.

OPS contacts the complainant in each case, to review and explain its disposition. Of the 44,218 calls for service received by the department during 2006, OPS investigated ten incidents involving eighteen allegations against seventeen Evanston police officers. Two additional allegations were not related to EPD personnel.

Administrative Reviews (AR)

OPS officers also investigate allegations of misconduct made by an employee against the police department or any of its members. These internally-initiated investigations are called administrative reviews (ARs). During 2006, ninety-four ARs were investigated.

Use of force and resisting arrest are two other types of incidents routinely investigated by OPS.

Use of Force

Police officers are permitted to use force at a level they deem reasonable and necessary to protect others and/or themselves from bodily harm or to effect the arrest of a person who physically resists. However, physical force is to be used as a last resort and only after other reasonable alternatives have been exhausted or clearly would be ineffective. Judgment in these matters is not arbitrary, but is governed by state law, departmental policy and procedure, national law enforcement standards, and police training.

Whenever physical force beyond mere restraint is used, each officer involved must file a report for review. The department investigates each use-of-force report. During 2006, it investigated thirty-seven use-of-force incidents involving sixty-four officers.

Resisting Arrest and Obstructing a Police Officer

Last year the department reviewed twelve cases involving sixteen officers. Nine citizens were charged with resisting arrest. Three cases of obstructing a police officer involving four officers were reviewed. Three citizens were charged with obstructing a police officer.

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| CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AGAINST OFFICERS 01-01-06 THROUGH 12-31-06 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number/ Type of Complaint | | Pending | Withdrawn | SOL (Not Resolved) | Not Sustained | Unfounded | Exonerated | Sustained | Not City Related |
| 3 | Excess Force | | | 3 | | | | | |
| 2 | Incompeten cy | | | | | | 2 | | |
| 8 | Theft | | | 2 | 4 | | | | 2 |
| 3 | Threats | | | 3 | | | | | |
| 4 | Unprof'l Conduct | | | | 1 | | | 3 | |
| 20 | Total Allegations | | | 8 | 5 | | 2 | 3 | 2 |

OPS investigated 10 incidents involving 18 allegations against 17 Evanston police officers. Sixteen officers received one complaint each, while one officer received more than one complaint. Two additional allegations were not related to EPD personnel.

Disposition Classifications

- Pending** The case is still under investigation or administrative review.
- Withdrawn** The complaint was withdrawn by the complainant.
- SOL (Unresolved)** The complainant failed to cooperate further. (Stricken on Leave)
- Not Sustained** There was not sufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegations.
- Unfounded** The allegations were proven false or not factual.
- Exonerated** The incident occurred, but was lawful and proper.
- Sustained** The allegation was supported by sufficient evidence to justify a reasonable conclusion of guilt.
- Not City Related** The complaint was not related to any official conduct and was outside the jurisdiction of the Evanston Police Department and the City of Evanston.



The Citizen Police Academy has graduated
24 classes for a total of over 500 people.

The course consists of 12 weeks of classes,
a Communications/E911 seminar,
and a ride-along with a patrol officer.

II.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2006

Police and Citizen Awards

The police department encourages all police officers, civilian personnel, and the Evanston community to bring to the attention of the chief of police outstanding police work or service to the community by any officer, civilian employee, or citizen. Following is a summary of awards presented in 2006:

OFFICER OF THE YEAR



DETECTIVE VANDELL CATRON

FITNESS AWARD

OFFICER



KENNETH CARTER

In addition to the above, the following were awarded at the March 27th Departmental Awards Ceremony:

- 37 Honorable Mentions
- 1 Citizen Commendation
- 18 Letters of Appreciation
- 33 Certificates of Recognition
- 1 Unit Citation
- 9 Partnership Awards

Department Highlights

Traffic Safety Challenge

In 2006, the Traffic Bureau competed in the Traffic Safety Challenge. As a part of our entry, our efforts in the areas of Speed Enforcement, Occupant Restraint, and Impaired Driving were outlined and presented. The following categories were examined:

Policies and Procedures

- General Orders regarding enforcement activities and policies were outlined

Training

- Crash Reconstructionists on staff
- Impaired driving
 - DUI Instructor in-house
 - Breathalyzer Certifications
 - In-house DUI enforcement training
- RADAR
 - In-house RADAR instructor
 - All Traffic Officers certified in RADAR operation
- Child Safety Seat Technician
- Crash Data Recorder operators on staff
- Commercial Vehicle Safety officers on staff

Incentives and Recognition

- Individual officers recognized for their efforts in the above-mentioned areas

Public Information and Education

- Traffic calming initiatives with support of the Evanston Traffic Engineer
 - Speed humps
 - Speed circles
 - Reduction of speed limit to 25 mph in City of Evanston
- Public Education
 - Cops, Kids, Cars presentations at ETHS
 - Teen DUI Presentations at ETHS
 - Traffic Bureau presentation at Citizens Police Academy
 - Evanston Transportation Future – Pedestrian Committee
- St. Francis Safety Fair
- Traffic Information posted on City website

Enforcement Activity

- Outlined the three most productive months for enforcement of the violations regarding Speed, Restraints, and Impaired Driving

As a result of the efforts in the Safety Challenge, the Traffic Bureau won second place in its category. The prize for second place was a LASER speed unit, which has been effectively used by the officers in the Traffic Bureau.

Re-Accreditation

Initially accredited in 1989, the Department continued to maintain compliance with over four hundred standards established by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. Our next CALEA on-site assessment for re-accreditation is scheduled for 2008.

Police Social Services Award

In November 2006, the Evanston Police Department received an award of special recognition from the Association of Police Social Workers for having the oldest law enforcement based social services program in the Metropolitan Chicago area. The Youth Services and Victim Services Programs have been fully integrated into the organizational structure of the police department since 1969 and 1976 respectively. Both programs are nationally recognized in the law enforcement community, have been used as models for other police departments, and have received awards of excellence from the U. S. Department of Justice and the Office of the Illinois Attorney General.

Illinois TRIAD Senior Volunteer Award

Interim Chief Dennis Nilsson presented department volunteer Alden Cohen with a 2006 Senior Volunteer Award on behalf of Illinois TRIAD, a partnership of Illinois law enforcement, senior citizens and professionals working to reduce the victimization of older adults. Nominated by Senior Specialist Amanda Jones, Mr. Cohen received this recognition for his hundreds of hours of volunteer service to the department following his graduation from the Citizen Police Academy in the spring of 2004.

NCPSSM Service to Seniors Individual Award

The National Committee to Preserve Social Security & Medicare recognized Senior Crime Specialist Amanda Jones at a May ceremony on Capitol Hill in Washington D.C. Amanda was presented with the NCPSSM's 2006 National Service to Seniors Individual Award for creating the department's Seniors On Safety program, which the Committee called, "the envy of police departments nationwide."

Traffic Stop Data Collection

During March of 2006, the results of the second year of traffic stop data were released. The data revealed that the ratio between stops by the Evanston Police Department and the Northwestern University Center for Public Safety benchmark is 1 to 1. The likelihood of minority drivers being stopped is equal to their presence in the driving population. See Section III.

Civil Enforcement Task Force

The Civil Enforcement Task Force—comprised of various city departments, i.e. police, fire, human relations, community development—completed its seventh year of working together to ameliorate nuisance properties.

K-9 Unit

Through the benevolence of an anonymous donor and community-wide contributions the department was able to re-establish a K-9 Unit. Our new K-9 "Jack" and his handler have proven themselves to be a positive and welcome addition to the community.

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Anti-Panhandler Initiatives

The department continues to partner with the Chamber of Commerce and Evmark to inform people of alternatives to giving street panhandlers money. Specific agencies created to help the homeless are a better alternative. Posters and flyers throughout the City are reminders of where donations would do the most good.



Emergency Preparedness

- Department members completed the mandated NIMS training courses.



- One CERT class of 14 graduated in 2006. No additional CERT classes are planned at this time. CERT members are no longer under the auspices of the Police Department; they will report to Max Rubin in Emergency Management. His focus for 2007 will be on the Medical Reserve Corp training.
- The department participated with the Evanston Fire Department and Northwestern University in a mock Table Top exercise involving a fire, explosion and mass casualties during a football game at Welsh Ryan Field.
- The department conducted a seminar titled "First Line of Defense" for city staff.
- All sworn members of the department were issued and fitted with Avon respirators.
- Department members completed the mandated NIMS training courses.

Citizen Police Academy

The academy graduated classes 23 and 24 this year, bringing the total number of graduates to over 500.

Holiday Food Basket Program

The Community Strategies Bureau sponsored the Holiday Food Basket Program, distributing 131 food bags to 144 individuals. The money supporting this program is donated by the men and women of the Evanston Police Department. To date, members of the department have donated more than \$30,000 in support of the program.

CommUNITY Picnic

For the third consecutive year the Kiwanis Club of Evanston joined the picnic committee. The picnic was a great success involving numerous civic and city agencies, with approximately 3,000 people in attendance.

Tobacco Compliance Initiative

The Juvenile Bureau received third-year funding to combat the illegal sale of tobacco products to minors. One compliance check was conducted, encompassing 45 establishments and resulting in the issuance of two citations for selling tobacco to minors.

Drug Enforcement Initiatives

Conducted an operation with the Drug Enforcement Administration that yielded the arrest of two drug dealers and the seizure of three kilos of cocaine.

Conducted Operation "Independence" with the Cook County Sheriff's Police that concluded with the arrest for felony charges of 13 individuals for the Illegal Sale of Controlled Substances to an undercover police officer.

Parole Compliance Checks

In 2006 we once again partnered with the Illinois Department of Corrections to conduct two parole compliance checks.

Citizen Involvement / Volunteers

Volunteers in the Disabled Parking Enforcement project issued 46 citations. The Traffic Bureau continued its Speed Awareness Program in neighborhoods. Citizen volunteers assigned to the Detective Bureau conducted 53 follow-up investigations. Citizen involvement on the department's Police Advisory Board continued.

Automation Strategic Plan

The department continued to move forward to complete the Strategic Plan to automate the department. Several tasks were completed:

- The CRIMES records management has been operational for two years. Several new management reports were developed for this system.
- New software was added to the Office of Professional Standards and Traffic Bureaus.

BASSET

The department trained two additional officers as certified BASSET trainers. These officers conducted four training sessions for employers of restaurants where alcohol is served.

Kids, Cops, & Cars

In conjunction with Evanston Township High School, the department continued the "Kids, Cops, & Cars" program. Our 2006 agenda included an expanded program with special assemblies, presentations and emphasis on student athletes.

Website

The department's website continues to develop as a comprehensive place for citizens to receive information on services, crime, and police initiatives.

Division and Bureau Highlights

Office of Administration

Personnel, Training, Budget, and Planning

- Completed the eighth phase of the Wellness Program; 149 sworn members participated. Results reflected an improvement in the overall wellness of the department.
- Conducted firearms qualifications in April
- Utilized FATS, a computerized interactive firearm-training tool, to train 98% of the department's sworn members
- Conducted a police/citizen awards ceremony presenting the following awards: 1 Citizen Commendation, 37 Honorable Mentions, 33 Certificates of Recognition, 9 Partnership Awards, 18 Letters of Appreciation and one Unit Citation
- Monitored the Field Training Program
- Distributed Evaluation/Performance Reviews
- Coordinated the Spring In-Service training. A total of 6 sessions were held with a total of 147 sworn officers in attendance. Topics covered were: Tow Procedures, Overview of the Property Office, Pepper Spray, Americans with Disabilities Act, Responding to Difficult Youth – Panel Discussion, Domestic Violence Short Form Order of Protection, Death Investigation In-Take Procedures and Firing Range Issues.
- Coordinated the Fall In-Service training. A total of 4 sessions were held with a total of 150 sworn officers in attendance. Topics covered were: Generation Diversity Training, Digital In-Car Cameras, Meth Awareness, and Introduction to the K-9 Program.
- Conducted specialized training in the following areas:
 - Field Training Officer In-Service
 - Evidence Technician In-Services

General Statistics

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----|--------------------------------|-----|
| New Employees Processed | 31 | Department Bulletins Issued | 78 |
| Training Bulletins Issued | 22 | Employee Evaluations Processed | 255 |
| Special Orders Issued | 69 | Personnel Changes Submitted | 262 |
| Personnel Orders Issued | 49 | Injury-on-Duty Incidents | 11 |

Strategic Services

Neighborhood Enforcement Team (NET)

- Arrested 114 gang members (109 adults and 5 juveniles)
- Initiated 110 drug arrests
- Executed 17 search warrants
- Confiscated 3,128 grams of cocaine, 2,982 grams of cannabis, 8.4 grams of heroin, 26.7 grams of ecstasy, 19 handguns, 2 rifles, 1 shotgun, and \$25,495.00 U.S.C.
- Submitted five residences to the Cook County States Attorney's Narcotics Nuisance Abatement Program for initiation of abatement proceedings
- Effected 234 arrests – 80 felonies, 154 misdemeanors, 86 warrants
- Investigated 27 drug tips from community residents
- Continued working with other local, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies to abate gang crimes and drug trafficking
- Assisted in the department's fourth series of parole compliance checks in cooperation with the Investigative Services Division and the Illinois Department of Corrections
- Conduct continual training to community groups on the recognition of gangs in Evanston and the relationship to the illegal sale of drugs in the community.
- Conducted presentations at two Citizen Police Academy classes during 2006 on the job functions of the Neighborhood Enforcement Team.

Traffic Bureau

- Issued 3,016 moving and 2,267 non-moving citations
- Investigated 1,358 abandoned autos
- Towed 4,211 vehicles
- Issued 2,267 parking citations
- Issued 930 vehicle-tax citations
- Investigated 269 accidents and conducted 775 follow-up accident investigations
- Effected 49 felony and 326 misdemeanor arrests
- Conducted 25 special operations that included DUI's, roadside safety, speeding and seat belt/child safety restraint enforcements
- Conducted several school-zone speed enforcement operations, resulting in 401 citations
- Effected 94 DUI arrests
- Issued 46 citations under the Disabled Citation program, a volunteer effort
- Conducted four separate classes regarding Rules of the Road for newly licensed taxi drivers
- Collected \$17,482 in fines and fees from violators as a result of the Truck Overweight Enforcement program

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- Provided traffic assistance for 18 Northwestern basketball games at Welsh-Ryan Arena
- Provided traffic control and code enforcement for 6 Northwestern football games, as well as the homecoming parade. A total of 847 parking tickets were issued, 59 vehicles were towed and 5 arrests were made
- Involved in numerous special events during the year, including: Marty Leoni Fun Run, Avon Breast Cancer Walk, CommUNITY Picnic motorcycle demonstration, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Walk and Service, Special Olympics Torch Run, Fountain Square Arts Festival, Holy Week and Way of the Cross Services, Ricky Birdsong Memorial Run, Rotary Run, Custer Street Fair, 4th of July parade and festivities, Spiritual Walk for Abundant Health, International Day of Peace Celebration, Christmas Tree Lighting and Chanukah Lighting, 9-1-1 Memorial Services and Evanston First Night Activities
- Four Traffic officers received recertification in motorcycle operation and safety
- The Major Accident Investigation Team (MAIT) conducted three major crash investigations in which there were two fatalities

Investigative Services

Detective Bureau

- Investigated 38 reported deaths that were ruled accidental/natural/suicide
- Activated NORTAF Homicide Task Force to investigate the death of a four-year-old child; detectives also participated in NORTAF activity conducted in Wheeling and Skokie
- Conducted 73 liquor premise checks
- Conducted 1,888 investigations with a clearance rate of 39%
- Conducted 279 domestic violence investigations with a 99% clearance rate
- Achieved a total clearance rate for all criminal investigations of 47%
- Made 164 criminal arrests
- Effected 41 warrant arrests
- Conducted three counterfeit money investigations
- Charged one subject with residential burglary and burglary after he was identified and located in a local shelter. This arrest cleared three additional residential burglaries, three commercial burglaries, three church burglaries and a theft
- Charged one subject with armed robbery at a local food store after evidence at scene led to identification of this offender
- Subject arrested and charged with 3 counts of residential burglary after being found at the scene of a burglary in progress
- Charged a homeless subject with numerous criminal damages to downtown businesses
- Charged a subject with attempted murder and aggravated battery for a shooting incident in 2005
- Arrested and charged three subjects with armed robbery after cab drivers were robbed at knife and gunpoint as part of the investigation into a pattern of robberies of taxi cab drivers. Six incidents cleared as a result of these arrests
- Cleared 10 reported commercial burglaries that occurred at properties owned by Evanston Hospital when a subject was arrested in Lake County for similar incidents and had evidence linking him to the Evanston incidents
- Investigated the robbery of a local bank and subsequently were able to identify the offender who was wanted for bank robberies in Chicago; the case is being handled by the FBI
- Charged one subject with two residential burglaries after information developed through investigative leads led to his identification in those offenses
- Charged a subject with 3 armed robberies during an incident at a local fast food restaurant; additional charges of unlawful use of a weapon by a felon and battery were lodged

Juvenile Bureau

- Conducted 1,333 follow-up investigations, with a clearance rate of 63%
- Conducted 241 initial investigations involving youths at risk or juvenile offenders
- Investigated 31 sexual abuse cases, 27 physical abuse cases, and 20 neglect cases
- Filed 188 delinquency petitions
- Made 449 juvenile arrests and 47 adult arrests

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- Referred 66 youths to the department's Youth Service Program, 52 to Community Service, and 118 to other agencies
- Conducted one tobacco compliance check
- Assisted in 280 cases of a minor requiring authoritative intervention
- Made 9 warrant arrests
- Monitored several teen parties for underage drinking
- Provided a positive presence at ETHS during the school year
- Charged one subject with predatory criminal sexual assault
- Arrested one adult for sexual abuse/battery
- Identified and arrested five youths for robbery of a taxi driver
- Identified and arrested two youths for a series of criminal damages to vehicles
- Arrested one adult for criminal sexual assault with a minor family member
- Seized child pornographic materials and arrested one adult
- Arrested a parent for abuse to a child
- Charged two juveniles and referred them to juvenile court for both residential and vehicular burglary

School Resource Officers

- Participated in ALERTS training for over 700 middle school students
- Conducted 145 initial investigations and Field General reports
- Conducted 258 follow-up investigations
- Cleared 150 cases, translating into a 37.2% clearance rate
- Executed 53 criminal arrests
- Participated in 688 school related meetings
- Assisted with 1,311 school related incidents
- Attended 23 after-school events
- Participated in nine field trips
- Conducted 1,404 student counseling sessions, an average of 468 per School Resource Officer

Police Social Services Bureau

Youth Services Program

The Youth Services Program continues to provide counseling, assessment, case management, intervention and prevention services for youths and their families. The program offers three lines of service: counseling, community service and neighborhood outreach. In counseling, youths and families are scheduled for weekly formal counseling sessions. Those sessions may include individual counseling for the youth, family counseling or a combination of both. The primary focus is on family counseling. The community services program is designed to deter first or second time youth offenders from engaging in any further criminal or delinquent behavior. Youths referred to the community service program may be required to participate in a comprehensive family counseling assessment, which in some cases results in the family's participation in counseling services as well. The neighborhood youth outreach program allows outreach workers to engage "high risk" youths and young adults on their "turf" in the community. Workers provide informal counseling/mentoring, opportunities for appropriate recreational activities, intervene/mediate in gang/youth disturbances, advocate in academics, and assist in life skills development and in seeking employment.

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Youth Services Program/Staff Activities:

- Received 80 referrals for counseling services
- Received six referrals for the boys' anger-management group
- Received 58 community service case referrals
- Made 42 parent/youth conflict incident report follow-ups
- Provided field instruction/supervision for one graduate-level student intern
- Attended 66 community-based meetings
- Participated in four community-based youth services committees
- Provided street counseling, mentoring, and case management to a core group of 125 youth
- De-escalated/mediated 36 gang-related disputes
- Assisted 28 youths in securing employment
- Sponsored 19 recreational events/activities
- Advocated for 3 individual youths in educational-related meetings (IEP, review board hearings and support for re-admission to school)
- Collaborated with St. Nicholas Church in the development and implementation of a mentoring program for Hispanic youth
- Provided training for prospective mentors in the St. Nicholas Mentors Program
- Continued partnership with Chicago Kayak through providing kayaking program to Youth Services participants
- Sponsored a wilderness/manhood camping trip to Whitewater, Wisconsin, for ten youths

Victim Services Program

The Victim Services Program provides comprehensive services to victims and witnesses of crime, as well as to individuals seeking social service assistance in non-crime related situations. Those services include 24 hour in-person crisis intervention, emergency monetary assistance, crisis counseling, court advocacy, and information and referral services. Crisis intervention and critical incident debriefing assistance are provided for schools and businesses within the community when needed.

Victim Services Program Activities:

- Conducted 1,125 follow-ups on crime-related cases
- Conducted 681 follow-ups on non-crime related cases
- Provided crisis counseling in 87 cases
- Provided 965 services to ongoing cases
- Provided court-advocacy 549 times
- Made 259 referrals to other agencies
- Provided crisis-intervention in 147 cases
- Transported clients 92 times
- Provided emergency monetary assistance in 14 cases
- Assisted clients in obtaining orders of protection in 44 cases
- Made 10 community presentations
- Responded to 62 after-hours call-outs

| |
|-------------------------|
| <i>Field Operations</i> |
|-------------------------|

Patrol Shifts

- Responded to 37,158 calls for service
- Initiated 3,217 arrests
- Provided 25,722 officer assists
- Issued 9,450 traffic citations
- Issued 13,673 parking citations
- Conducted 42,530 walk-and-talks
- Issued 95 bicycle citations
- Issued 613 citations as a result of high-accident traffic-enforcement initiatives
- Participated in 14 outside Neighborhood Roll Calls

Problem Solving Team

- Enrolled 46 participants in the Trespass Agreement program
- Attended 324 neighborhood meetings
- Conducted 84 security surveys
- Conducted 38 block surveys
- Provided 1,005 officer-assists
- Issued 50 bike citations
- Issued 200 traffic citations
- Initiated 160 arrests
- Issued 225 parking citations
- Coordinated 12 tactical missions
- Issued 130 C-Citations

Animal Control

| CATEGORY | DOGS | CATS | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|------|------|-------|
| Impoundments: | | | |
| Strays | 242 | 193 | 435 |
| Unwanted | 16 | 19 | 35 |
| Other | 9 | 31 | 40 |
| Totals | 267 | 243 | 510 |
| Strays Returned to Owner | 148 | 11 | 159 |
| Adoptions | 90 | 196 | 286 |
| Returned Adoptions | 13 | 16 | 29 |
| Animals Euthanized | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Bites Reported | | | 47 |
| Dispatched Calls | | | 1,556 |
| Misc. Calls for Service | | | 2,333 |

Support Services

Service Desk

- Answered over 500,000 non-emergency telephone inquiries, requests for service, etc.
- Processed 1,024 prisoners
- Housed 1,320 prisoners
- Processed 2,148 bail bonds
- Took 2,061 reports
- Billed 3,200 alarm subscribers
- Handled 2,590 station alarms
- Hired and trained two civilian Service Desk Officers
- Installed new fingerprint/camera machine (LIVESCAN)
- Trained 12 Service Desk Officers on the new fingerprint machine, including additional processing features and new digital camera

Records Bureau

- Fingerprinted 517 citizens
- Processed 61 liquor licenses
- Provided 2,175 report copies
- Entered 46,000 records into the computer

Communications Bureau

- Received 55,795 calls to 9-1-1
- Dispatched 44,218 police service calls
- Dispatched 8,164 fire and ambulance calls
- Handled 65,299 Non-Emergency Administrative calls

Property Bureau

- Handled 3,367 new cases
- Made 41 trips to the crime lab, submitting 531 cases; 748 items of evidence
- Inventoried evidence from one homicide case

Community Strategies

Prevention Programs, Senior Crime Prevention, Crime Analysis

- Published 250 crime bulletins
- Conducted 87 security surveys
- Participated in 29 speaking engagements
- Attended 225 meetings
- Sponsored the Holiday Food Basket program, distributing 131 baskets to 144 individuals
- Initiated 341 senior service referrals
- Hosted 28 police department tours
- Coordinated and hosted 24 Citizen Police Academy classes
- Coordinated 168 special assignments
- Initiated 26 computer-searches
- Issued 76 special bulletins
- Released 4 monthly Part I Crime Reports
- Prepared two booth displays
- Co-sponsored and participated in the CommUNITY Picnic
- Coordinated seven National Night Out neighborhood celebrations
- Added one new member to the Evanston Police Department Clergy Team
- Coordinated the Citizen Police Academy Alumni volunteer program
- Participated in crime prevention presentations to over 85 taxi drivers
- Enrolled 14 new CERT members; used CERT members for assigned activities
- Partnered with the Evanston Fire Department in distribution of bike safety helmets

Department Goals For 2007

Conduct Annual In-Service Training for Peer Support Program

Conduct a Major Gang/Drug Operation

Compete for the National Safety Challenge
(Awarded 2nd Place in 2006)

Analyze the 2006 Traffic Stop Data

Adopt the 5th Edition of the Standards Manual for the
Commission on Accreditation and Prepare for our
On-Site Reaccreditation in the Spring of 2008

Continue to Train Personnel in the Mandated NIMS Training

Implement a Bar Coding System in the Property Room

Acquire LG Crimes (Crime Analysis Software)
to Assist and Enhance Crime Analysis

III.

*TRAFFIC STOP DATA
REPORT*

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On July 18, 2003, Governor Blagojevich signed a traffic stop data collection law. This law created a four-year study to collect data on traffic stops as a methodology to identify racial bias. The study began January 1, 2004. The data is collected and compiled by the Illinois Department of Transportation. Northwestern University's Center for Public Safety conducts the analysis.

The following charts reflect the data for Evanston traffic stops. The data shows that the likelihood of minority drivers being stopped is equal to their presence in the driving population.

| <u>EVANSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT (EPD) TRAFFIC STOPS – 2004 THROUGH 2006</u> | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <u>2004</u> | <u>2005</u> | <u>2006</u> |
| CAUCASIAN | 51.8% | 53.0% | 51.6% |
| MINORITY | 48.2% | 47.0% | 48.4% |

| <u>NUCPS BENCHMARK*</u> | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| CAUCASIAN | 52.5% |
| MINORITY | 47.5% |

| <u>COMPARISON</u> | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | <u>2004 EPD</u> | <u>2005 EPD</u> | <u>2006 EPD</u> | <u>NUCPS BENCHMARK</u> |
| CAUCASIAN | 51.8% | 53.0% | 51.6% | 52.5% |
| MINORITY | 48.2% | 47.0% | 48.4% | 47.5% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THE RATIO BETWEEN STOPS BY THE EVANSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE NUCPS' BENCHMARK IS 1 TO 1. • THE LIKELIHOOD OF MINORITY DRIVERS BEING STOPPED IS EQUAL TO THEIR PRESENCE IN THE DRIVING POPULATION | | | | |

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EPD VS. COOK COUNTY BENCHMARK

| | <u>2004 EPD</u> | <u>2005 EPD</u> | <u>2006 EPD</u> | <u>COOK CO. BENCHMARK</u> |
|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| CAUCASIAN | 51.8% | 53.0% | 51.6% | 52.2% |
| MINORITY | 48.2% | 47.0% | 48.4% | 47.8% |

- THE RATIO BETWEEN STOPS BY THE EVANSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE COOK COUNTY BENCHMARK IS 1 TO 1.
- THE LIKELIHOOD OF MINORITY DRIVERS BEING STOPPED IS EQUAL TO THEIR PRESENCE IN THE DRIVING POPULATION.

Reason for Stop

| | <u>Caucasian</u> | | | <u>Minority</u> | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <u>2004</u> | <u>2005</u> | <u>2006</u> | <u>2004</u> | <u>2005</u> | <u>2006</u> |
| Moving Violation | 76.1% | 77.2% | 74.2% | 65.0% | 66.1% | 63.1% |
| Equipment | 7.6% | 6.9% | 7.5% | 15.8% | 14.8% | 15.7% |
| License/Registration | 16.3% | 15.9% | 18.3% | 19.2% | 19.1% | 21.2% |

Outcome of Stop

| | <u>Caucasian</u> | | | <u>Minority</u> | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <u>2004</u> | <u>2005</u> | <u>2006</u> | <u>2004</u> | <u>2005</u> | <u>2006</u> |
| Citation | 75.9% | 82.0% | 79.8% | 72.9% | 78.2% | 74.3% |
| Written Warning | 20.1% | 14.0% | 15.0% | 22.7% | 18.2% | 19.5% |
| Verbal Warning | 4.0% | 3.8% | 5.3% | 4.4% | 3.5% | 6.2% |

Consent Searches

| | <u>Stops</u> | | | <u>Consent Searches</u> | | |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <u>2004</u> | <u>2005</u> | <u>2006</u> | <u>2004</u> | <u>2005</u> | <u>2006</u> |
| Caucasian | 6,238 | 5,430 | 5,147 | 17 0.3% | 19 0.3% | 38 0.7% |
| Minority | 5,801 | 4,843 | 4,821 | 59 1.0% | 53 1.0% | 68 1.4% |
| Total | 12,039 | 10,273 | 9,968 | 76 0.6% | 72 0.7% | 106 1.1% |

SUMMARY

The likelihood of minority drivers being stopped is equal to their presence in the driving population. Both the reason of the stop and the outcome are consistent for both Caucasians and minority drivers. Consent search remains statistically insignificant.

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IV.

*YOUTH OUTREACH
REPORT*

**EVANSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
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The Neighborhood Youth Outreach and Intervention Project completed its eighth successful year of service provision to the Evanston Community during the 2005 – 2006 fiscal year (Cook County Judicial Advisory Council). From the inception of this program (a grant funded initiative initially fully funded by the Cook County Judicial Council) the goal of the Neighborhood Youth Outreach and Intervention Project has been to provide an array of “street level” services to youths in Evanston Police Department beats 74, 77, and 78, and to engage these youths in positive, productive and pro-social activities. These youths present with a number of salient challenges and are generally vulnerable to school failure and/or school drop-out, gang involvement, substance abuse, adolescent pregnancy and a plethora of other factors common to those who are excessively “in the streets.” In many cases these youths are inadequately served or unreceptive to existing traditional services that are available to them in the community. Our philosophy is that through the provision of intensive and sustained services to these youths (which are culturally sensitive and non-traditional) relationships can be developed which serve as driving forces in guiding them towards productive activity in their lives.

Services provided by our Outreach Team included:

- “Street level” mentoring and counseling
- Case management including information and referral to Evanston agencies
- Crisis intervention with youths and their families which includes preventing and/or de-escalating street level violence
- Advocacy
- Linkage of youths to various educational, recreational and employment opportunities
- Direct provision of structured, recreational, cultural and educational experiences for youths
- Collaboration with the Youth Services Bureau staff and other Evanston Police Department Bureaus in service provision to youths
- Participation in youth related initiatives in the Evanston Community

The expected outcomes of this program are geared towards reducing non-productive activity among youths in designated police department beats, reducing violence and other forms of youth related criminal activity, and most importantly, connecting youths with short and long-term, positive alternatives.

Statement of Problem

Neighborhoods in the identified beats have continued to face challenges presented by youths who are either involved in street gangs and related activities, loiter, and are engaged in other non-productive activity. These youths are generally “disengaged” or “disconnected” from their respective communities including families, schools, and social and recreation services. The often arduous task of engaging these youths involves consistent visibility, patience, development of trust and rapport, and strong relationship building provided through mentoring and informal counseling.

Despite our previous efforts in assisting other police department staff members in the reduction of loitering and street gang activity in locations in proximity to the Dodge/Dempster/Crain area, the community continues to experience the presence of gang related conflicts in this area, as well as in neighborhoods in other identified police beats.

Activities and Outcomes

In addressing the goal of the project, the Outreach Team was successful in engaging youths in the following areas:

1. Record Intervention Services Preventing or Defusing Potentially Violent Conflicts

The Outreach Team documented thirty-six (36) incidents among youths in conflict in which we intervened in preventing and/or de-escalating potential violence. We were able to intervene with twenty-two (22) parents in educating them and/or providing assistance around gang related and other criminal activities on the part of their children.

We provided crisis intervention to two (2) potentially suicidal youths, accompanying one for an evaluation at Evanston Hospital, and directly intervening to facilitate the hospitalization of a fourteen year old youth at another suburban hospital.

2. Linkage to Recreational, Educational or Other Social Services

- For the eighth consecutive year our partnership with the Evanston Athletic Club enabled youths enrolled in our program free access to this facility. This year, seventy-two (72) youths were enrolled as members of this club. Three (3) additional youths were provided scholarships from the Evanston Boxing Club.
- We assisted Dr. Fabio Balcazar of the University of Illinois at Chicago in the grant writing, conceptualization, development and implementation of a mentoring program for Hispanic youth, done in collaboration with St. Nicholas Church. Our involvement in this initiative included the identification and selection of youths to participate in the program, training for prospective mentors, and follow-up meetings to connect these mentors with program participants.
- Eleven (11) youths were identified for participation in a one week Youth Empowerment Seminar focusing on stress and anger management, and facilitated by Mr. Bill Herman. Funding for the program was provided by a local Evanston foundation.
- Eight (8) youths successfully completed the program in January 2006, and a subsequent dinner to celebrate their accomplishments was held at Las Palmas Mexican restaurant in Evanston.
- We sponsored a camping trip to Whitewater, Wisconsin for ten (10) youths in April 2006. There they received workshops on self-esteem and cultural identity conducted by Tomas Ramirez.
- We advocated for twelve (12) individual youths in educational related meetings which included IEP's, Review Board hearings, and support for enrolling or re-enrolling in educational programs.
- We referred ten (10) youths to social service agencies including the Youth Job Center and Peer Services.

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- A team member provided translation and other support services to thirty-five (35) Hispanic youths and their families coming into contact with various police service bureaus.
- We provided Christmas gifts for five (5) youths in our neediest families.
- We sponsored three (3) trips to professional sports events held in Chicago.

3. General Service Provision and Intensive Case Management

- Outreach Services were provided to one hundred and sixty (160) individual youths. A statistical breakdown of the twenty-five (25) youths receiving the most intensive services (i.e. frequent contacts, case management) revealed that nineteen (19) or 76% of these youths were enrolled in educational programs, ten (10) or 40% of these youths maintained employment for all or most of the year, and twenty-two (22) or 88% held memberships at the Evanston Athletic Club. Only four (4) or 16% of these youths were arrested by the Evanston Police Department and none were incarcerated.
- We regularly met with Chief Kaminski and other police department staff to discuss youth related criminal activity in the community.
- We were participants in the planning and implementation of restorative justice initiatives at the Evanston Police Department.
- We provided information and education to parties involved in Evanston's Youth Initiative contributing to the assessment of current youth services in the community and recommendations for improvement of these services.

Impact Statement Summary

The findings presented above are noteworthy in light of the myriad of complex issues and problems confronting our clientele. For the eighth consecutive year, our youths generally continued to lead relatively productive lives despite these obstacles.

In addition to our traditional service delivery to our youths, we were able to maintain significant roles in developing additional service opportunities such as our collaborative role with St. Nicholas Church in its new mentoring program. Moreover, we have developed strong relationships with members representing all of Evanston's street gangs for the first time. We continue our efforts to "reclaim" these youth in ways that we believe strongly enhance the quality of life in our community.

Case Studies

Case #1

A 16 year-old African American male, who resides in south Evanston's eighth ward. He was referred to our team by a member of the Juvenile Bureau who had responded to a request for available services "to keep him away from trouble." Our initial involvement with him found him to be a soft spoken, cooperative young man who complained often about not having things to do. He expressed interest in participating in high school sports, and was introduced to an ETHS football coach who worked in Brummel Park during the summer. This youth was also referred to the Evanston Athletic Club for a membership and called us often to be transported to the facility. During our involvement with him we received a number of calls from his mother relating concerns about him being "picked on" by neighborhood gang members. This included what he himself had described as unprecipitated intimidation, theft of his bicycle and a number of related incidents in the neighborhood or in and around school.

In our own exploration of these issues, we discovered that our subject was reportedly representing himself as a rival gang member and according to neighborhood youths, had acted provocatively towards them on numerous occasions. During multiple visits to his home we were able to share information with his mother and to challenge our subject around his own involvement (which he continued to deny) and inconsistencies related to his alleged victimization. On at least two occasions we were able to mediate conflicts/potential conflicts with neighborhood youth. In addition, we have involved our subject in a number of planned recreational outings and continue to support him and monitor any problematic activity on his part within the community.

Case #2

A 17 year-old Hispanic female, who resides in the Dempster/Crain area of the second ward. She was initially involved with our program through her boyfriend, a member of an Hispanic gang in the neighborhood.

For the duration of the three years we have known this female, we have provided intensive support in her remaining focused and not becoming adversely affected by the lure of street gang activity. She is an extremely bright, energetic, young lady who maintains excellent grades and has remained employed at a local restaurant for over two years. Despite a number of her closest friends becoming pregnant, being actively involved in gangs, and struggling to remain in school, this youth, with the support of her family and others (including our team) has been able to avoid these distractions.

Due to her "undocumented" status, she has experienced difficulties visualizing college as a realistic option. However, our work with her has included helping her to explore available options, and during the fall she was identified as a youth who could benefit from a mentoring program now in the early stages of development. Along with Dr. Fabricio Balcazar of the University of Illinois, we were able to work collaboratively in the development of this program designed to support Hispanic youths in career, educational, and vocational related endeavors. It is our hope that involvement in the program will be a vehicle in facilitating this female's participation in post high school educational opportunities.

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Case #3

A 15 year-old African American male who resides in south Evanston's eight ward. We became knowledgeable of this young man when we were approached by his mother at Brummel Park in June 2006. At that time, we learned that this youngster had experienced what appeared to have been alcohol poisoning during the previous week and was found "passed out" in a park in Skokie. According to his mother, he subsequently had related feelings of depression with accompanying suicidal ideation, but was refusing her attempts to have him evaluated at a hospital in the northwest suburbs. His mother related that he was currently in their apartment and that she was very concerned about his safety.

With his mother's information, we were able to phone 911 and paramedics arrived on the scene shortly thereafter. The youth was taken to Evanston Hospital for an evaluation, but was not hospitalized (was referred for outpatient Psychotherapy at a local clinic).

We followed up with the family that week at which time we formally met the subject. He presented as an angry, depressed and withdrawn youth whose initial disposition was that of "stand off." Nevertheless, we offered an array of opportunities to him, including a membership to the Evanston Athletic Club. Within weeks he informed us of his desire to have a membership and subsequently became a regular fixture in our van.

Our intervention with this subject has included mentoring and support; after several months he was able to talk to us about an array of issues related to his anger, street gang involvement, relationship issues and struggles in school. He remains an active participant in all of our activities involving youths from his neighborhood.

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Appendix A

Twenty-Five Most Frequently Serviced Youths

| | YOUTH | ARRESTED | ENROLLED IN SCHOOL | WORK | RECREATION |
|---------------|-------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | (AK) | | X | | X |
| 2. | (JC) | | X | | X |
| 3. | (DH) | | X | X | X |
| 4. | (SL) | | X | | X |
| 5. | (EA) | | X | | X |
| 6. | (BJ) | | X | X | X |
| 7. | (CS) | | X | | X |
| 8. | (TL) | | X | | X |
| 9. | (FL) | | X | | X |
| 10. | (ML) | | | | X |
| 11. | (HE) | X | | X | X |
| 12. | (AB) | | X | | X |
| 13. | (NM) | | X | | X |
| 14. | (AP) | | X | | X |
| 15. | (SR) | X | X | X | X |
| 16. | (FP) | X | X | | X |
| 17. | (TD) | X | | X | X |
| 18. | (JR) | | | X | |
| 19. | (TM) | | | X | X |
| 20. | (FV) | | | X | X |
| 21. | (KC) | | X | X | |
| 22. | (LG) | | X | | X |
| 23. | (AV) | | X | | |
| 24. | (HP) | | X | X | X |
| 25. | (AT) | | X | | X |
| Totals | (25) | 4 | 19 | 10 | 22 |

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V.

OFFENSE SUMMARY

Uniform Crime Reporting

The Evanston Police Department uses the Crime Index—the standard crime indicator in law enforcement—to gauge the volume of serious crime in Evanston. The Crime Index is the total number of a set of specified serious and/or very frequently occurring crimes known to the police and occurring within a jurisdiction during a specified period. The eight offenses that make up the Crime Index are the four violent crimes of murder (and non-negligent manslaughter), criminal sexual assault¹, robbery, and aggravated assault and battery (including attempted murder and ritual mutilation), plus the four property crimes of burglary, theft², motor vehicle theft, and arson³.

The Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) Program established the Crime Index and the criteria for reporting crime index data in Illinois. Offense totals include attempts, but do not include reports that are unfounded, cases referred to other jurisdictions, or crimes handled by the Northwestern University Police Department. Using standardized offense definitions to achieve uniformity in crime reporting, the classification of a specific incidence of crime is based solely on police investigation, as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body.

The eight categories of the Crime Index do not include all types of reported crime in a given jurisdiction. Offense categories not included in the Index include simple assault and battery, kidnapping, deceptive practices and other thefts, criminal damage to property, disorderly conduct, and other offenses related to drugs, liquor, vice, weapons, children, arson, and motor vehicles.

Police crime statistics are based on incidents reported to and verified by police. Not all crimes are reported to or discovered by the police, and not all reported crime is verified. The term “reported” crimes or offenses in this report include crimes reported to police by citizens and the small percentage of crimes discovered by police. All reports of crime are investigated by the police, and a written report is completed for each verified incident. A reported incident cannot be verified when police cannot find a victim, witness, or other evidence that a crime occurred.

Summary

The 2006 Evanston Crime Index is 3,186. Compared to past years, the Index is 0.16% below 2005, 39% below average, and 58% below its 1997 peak. The last four years of Crime Indexes are lower than 1972 (the fifth lowest year from 1970 through 2006).

Though there was very little difference between the last two years (there were five fewer Index crimes reported in 2006 than 2005), the 2006 Crime Index is the net result of three Index crime increases and four decreases. The 13% drop in theft (down 306 reports) from 2005 was nearly offset by the 50% increase in burglary (up 285 reports). The smaller decreases in aggravated assault/battery (down ten reports) and vehicle theft (down two reports) were offset by increases in robbery (up 27) and sexual assault (up 2). Despite upturns in 2006, both robbery and burglary remain below average (-22% and -30%, respectively). There was one murder (compared to two in 2005) and no change in arson.

The Crime Index has been in a period of decline since peaking in 1997. During the last nine years, the Crime Index declined below pre-peak levels to record lows. The decline in the overall Index reflects declines in the individual offenses that make up the Index. Though peaking in different years—starting with nine murders in 1979 through 5,241 thefts in 1997—each of the eight Index crimes has fallen to a level not seen since the early seventies or earlier and is substantially below average in 2006. Occasional, even frequent upturns and surges have been characteristic of the overall downward trends of the eight Index offenses.

-
1. Until 1984, “rape” was defined as the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will.” This definition included rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) were excluded. On July 1, 1984, Illinois’ sexual assault laws became gender-neutral and the old concept of rape was broadened to include many types of sexual assault. This I-UCR crime now includes all sexual assaults, completed and attempted, aggravated and nonaggravated.
 2. Theft received a definitional change in 1972.
 3. Arson became an Index crime in 1980. Due to definitional differences, arson data before 1980 may not be comparable to arson data after 1979.

2006 Crime Index

How big is the Crime Index?

The 2006 Evanston Crime Index, based on eight categories of crime reported to police, is 3,186.

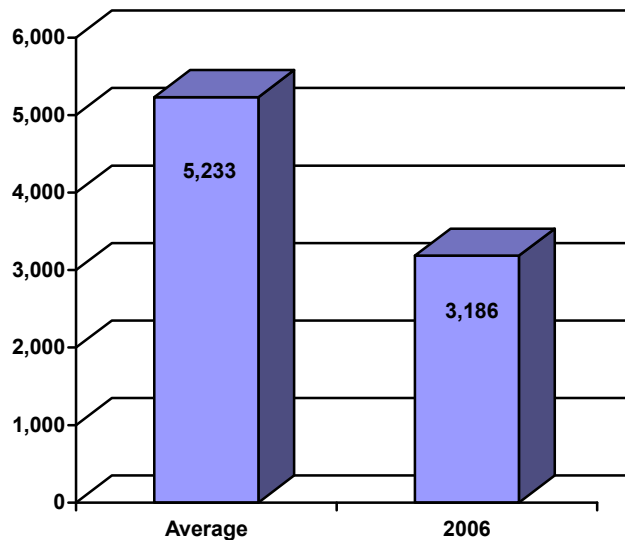
Is the Crime Index above or below average?

Overall, the 2006 Crime Index is 39% below the average of 5,233, and each of the eight offenses that make up the Index is substantially below their respective averages.

2006 Index Crimes Compared to Average

| | Base Year | Average | 2006 | Number Difference | Percent Difference |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Theft | 1973 | 3,407.4 | 1,953 | -1,454.4 | -42.7% |
| Burglary | 1970 | 1,217.0 | 853 | -364.0 | -30.0% |
| Robbery | 1970 | 173.0 | 135 | -38.0 | -22.0% |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 1970 | 299.7 | 123 | -176.7 | -59.0% |
| Aggravated Assault & Battery | 1970 | 178.2 | 98 | -80.2 | -45.0% |
| Arson | 1980 | 19.9 | 13 | -6.9 | -34.7% |
| Criminal Sexual Assault | 1985 | 17.3 | 10 | -7.3 | -42.2% |
| Murder | 1970 | 3.1 | 1 | -2.1 | -67.7% |
| CRIME INDEX | 1985 | 5,233.2 | 3,186 | -2,047.2 | -39.1% |
| Property Crime | 1980 | 4,955.5 | 2,965 | -2,013.5 | -40.6% |
| Violent Crime | 1985 | 386.5 | 244 | -142.5 | -36.9% |

Averages are calculated using different base years due to changes in offense definitions.



The 2006 Crime Index is 39% below average.

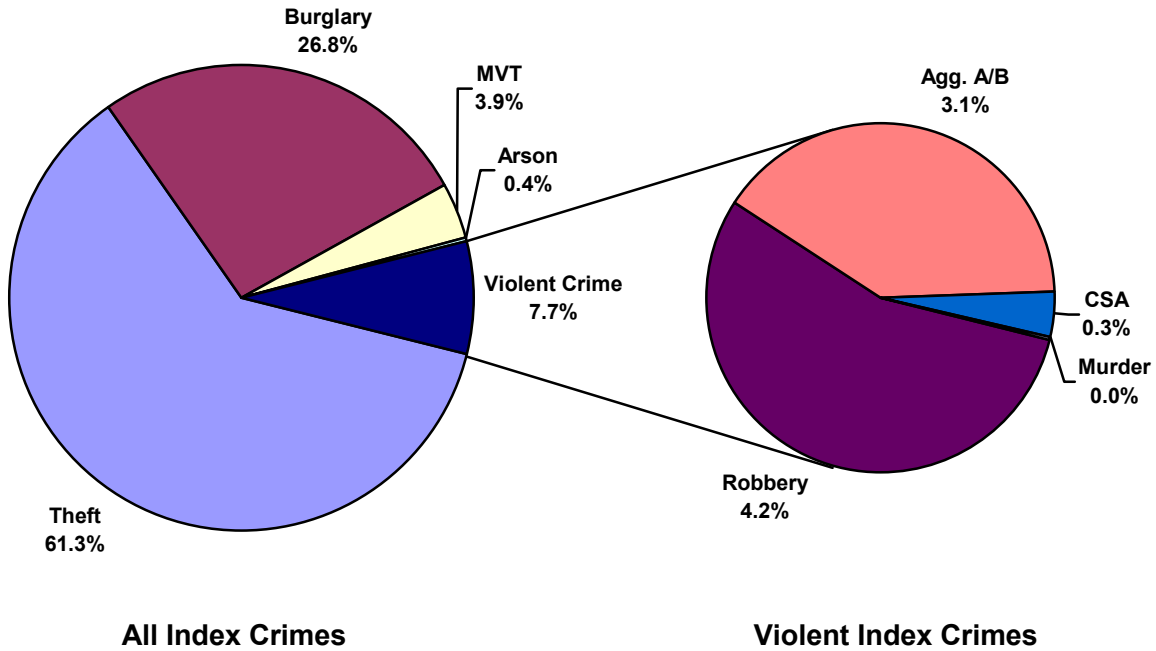
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How do the eight Index crimes compare?

Theft, representing 61% of the Index with 1,953 reports, makes up the largest portion of the Index. The 853 reports of burglary add another 27% to the Index. Robbery (135 reports), motor vehicle theft (123 reports), and aggravated assault/battery (98 reports) each account for 3% to 4% of the total. Arson (13 reports), criminal sexual assault (10 reports), and murder (1 report) are each under 1%. Combined, the four property Index crimes represent 92% of the total Index, compared to 8% for the four personal (violent) Index crimes.

2006 Index Crimes Ranked by Percent of the Total Crime Index

| | 2006 | Property | Violence |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| Theft | 1,953 | 61.3% | |
| Burglary | 853 | 26.8% | |
| Robbery | 135 | | 4.2% |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 123 | 3.9% | |
| Aggravated Assault & Battery | 98 | | 3.1% |
| Arson | 13 | 0.4% | |
| Criminal Sexual Assault | 10 | | 0.3% |
| Murder | 1 | | 0.03% |
| CRIME INDEX | 3,186 | | |
| Property Crimes | 2,942 | 92.3 | |
| Violent Crimes | 244 | | 7.7% |



Property crimes, primarily theft, dominate the Crime Index.

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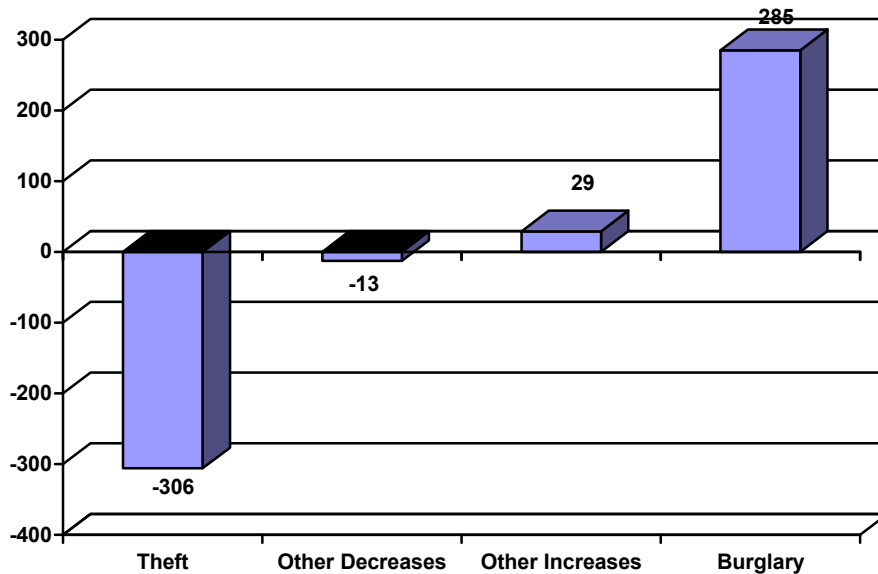
How does the 2006 Crime Index compare with 2005?

There were five fewer Index crimes reported in 2006 than 2005, down 0.16%. Though there was very little difference between the total Crime Indexes for the last two years, the 2006 Crime Index is the net result of three Index crime increases and four decreases. The 13% drop in theft (down 306 reports) from 2005 was nearly offset by the 50% increase in burglary (up 285 reports). The smaller decreases in aggravated assault/battery (down ten reports) and vehicle theft (down two reports) were offset by increases in robbery (up 27) and sexual assault (up 2). Despite upturns in 2006, both robbery and burglary remain below average (-22% and -30%, respectively). There was one murder (compared to two in 2005) and no change in arson.

2006 Index Crimes Ranked by the Number Difference from 2005

| | 2005 | 2006 | Decreases | Increases | Number Difference | Percent Difference |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Theft | 2,259 | 1,953 | -306 | | -306 | -13.5% |
| Aggravated Assault & Battery | 108 | 98 | -10 | | -10 | -9.3% |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 125 | 123 | -2 | | -2 | -1.6% |
| Murder | 2 | 1 | -1 | | -1 | -50.0% |
| Arson | 13 | 13 | | | 0 | 0.0% |
| Criminal Sexual Assault | 8 | 10 | | +2 | +2 | +25.0% |
| Robbery | 108 | 135 | | +27 | +27 | +25.0% |
| Burglary | 568 | 853 | | +285 | +285 | +50.2% |
| CRIME INDEX | 3,191 | 3,186 | -319 | +314 | -5 | -0.6% |
| Property Crime | 2,965 | 2,942 | -308 | +285 | -23 | -0.8% |
| Violent Crime | 226 | 244 | -11 | +29 | +18 | -8.0% |

Increases in 2006, especially burglary nearly equaled decreases, especially theft.



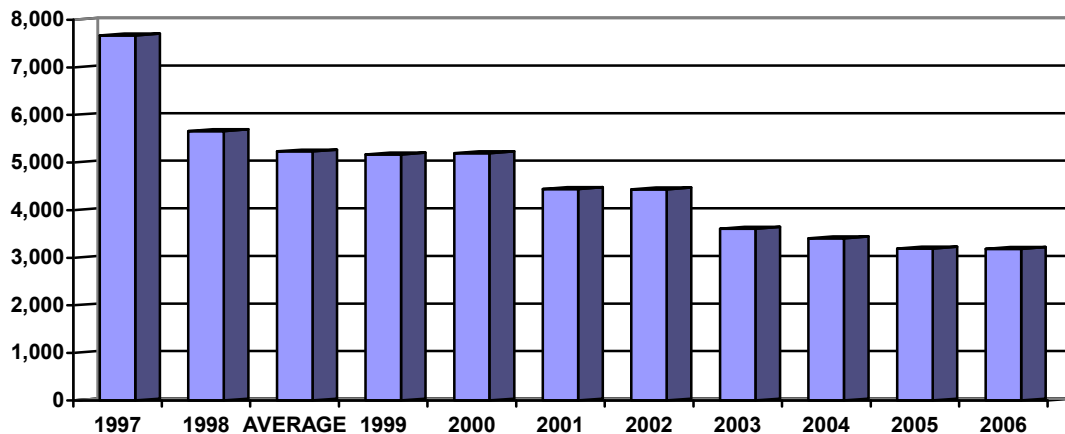
Crime Trends⁴

Is the Crime Index going up or down?

During the 1970s, 1980s, and early 1990s, the annual Crime Index ranged between 5,000 and 6,000 with a slightly upward trend. During 1996 and 1997, the Index rose to a record peak of 7,669, and then abruptly returned to below 6,000 in 1998.

During the nine years following the 1997 peak, the Crime Index decreased 58%. This decline brought the Index below pre-peak levels to record lows. The 3,186 Index crimes reported in 2006 are 39% below average (5,233) and the lowest since before 1970.

Crime Index Trend



The past eight years are all below the Crime Index average (1985 to date).

Are all the Index offenses declining from a peak?

The overall peak/decline pattern of the Crime Index does not reflect the individual trends of the eight crimes that make up the Index. Each Index crime peaked in a different year and has a unique pattern preceding and following its peak. Among the largest crime categories, burglary peaked in 1980, followed by motor vehicle theft in 1991, aggravated assault and battery in 1995, robbery in 1996, and theft in 1997. Since their peak years, these crimes have shown an overall downward trend with occasional upsurges.

Index Crimes Peak and Decline Patterns 1970 to 2006

| | Pre-Peak Low | | Peak Year | | Last 5 Years | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Year | Number | Year | Number | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Murder | 1977 | 0 | 1979 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Burglary | 1971 | 716 | 1980 | 1,928 | 963 | 707 | 651 | 568 | 853 |
| Arson | 1980 | 27 | 1981 | 39 | 19 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| Criminal Sexual Assault | 1985 | 19 | 1986 | 34 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 1976 | 227 | 1991 | 582 | 186 | 138 | 103 | 125 | 123 |
| Aggravated Assault & Battery | 1975 | 87 | 1995 | 321 | 171 | 148 | 117 | 108 | 98 |
| Robbery | 1970 | 111 | 1996 | 265 | 132 | 134 | 139 | 108 | 135 |
| Theft | 1984 | 3,012 | 1997 | 5,241 | 2,954 | 2,464 | 2,376 | 2,259 | 1,953 |
| CRIME INDEX | 1989 | 5,188 | 1997 | 7,669 | 4,436 | 3,611 | 3,411 | 3,191 | 3,186 |

After peaking in different years, each Index crime has an overall downward trend, with occasional upsurges.

⁴ Crime trend analyses are based on data from 1970 to date.

Index Crimes Summaries

In the following summaries, changes in the Crime Index and each offense that makes up the Index are viewed over the past thirty-seven years, based on figures reported by the police department from 1970 through 2006. Averages are based on these years, except for theft, arson, and sexual assault. Due to UCR definition changes, the averages for these offenses begin in 1973, 1980, and 1985, respectively.

THE CRIME INDEX (1985-2006)

Pre-peak Low (1989) = 5,188 Peak Year (1997) = 7,669 Average = 5,233
2006 = 3,186

Trend: During the 1970s, 1980s, and early 1990s, the annual Crime Index ranged between 5,000 and 6,000 with a slightly upward trend. During 1996 and 1997, the Index rose to a record peak of 7,669, and then abruptly returned to below 6,000 in 1998. The major factor contributing to the 1997 Crime Index peak was a 42% increase (+1,543) in the most frequently reported Index crime—theft—during 1995 through 1997. The Crime Index continued to decline below pre-peak levels after 1998 to record lows.

PROPERTY OFFENSES

***Theft* (1973-2006)**

Pre-peak Low (1984) = 3,012 Peak Year (1997) = 5,241 Average = 3,407
2006 = 1,953 (43% below average and the lowest year since before 1973)

Trend: Reported thefts declined 63% during the past nine years following their peak in 1997.

***Burglary* (1970-2006)**

Pre-peak Low (1971) = 716 Peak Year (1980) = 1,928 Average = 1,217
2006 = 853 (30% below average and the seventh lowest year since before 1970)

Trend: Reported burglaries declined 56% during the past 26 years following their peak in 1980, despite increasing in eleven of those years, including 2006 (+50%).

***Motor Vehicle Theft* (1970-2006)**

Pre-peak Low (1976) = 227 Peak Year (1991) = 582 Average = 300
2006 = 123 (59% below average and the second lowest year since before 1970)

Trend: Reported motor vehicle thefts declined 79% during the past 15 years following their peak in 1991, despite a large upward spike (+174) during 1996-97 and a smaller surge (+50) during 1999-2000.

***Arson* (1980-2006)**

Pre-peak Low (1980) = 27 Peak Year (1981) = 39 Average = 20
2006 = 13 (35% below average)

Trend: Even though far more fires were classified as arsons in 1981 (39 arsons) than any subsequent year, arson has not shown a strong upward or downward trend since it became an Index crime in 1980. Only two years had fewer arsons than 2006 since 1980 (and two years equaled 2006).

VIOLENT OFFENSES

***Robbery* (1970-2006)**

Pre-peak Low (1970) = 111 Peak Year (1996) = 265 Average = 173
2006 = 135 (22% below average and the ninth lowest year since before 1970)

Trend: Reported robberies declined 49% during the past ten years following their peak in 1996, despite increases in 1999 (+49), 2002-04 (+26), and 2006 (+27).

***Aggravated Assault and Battery* (1970-2006)**

Pre-peak Low (1975) = 87 Peak Year (1995) = 321 Average = 178
2006 = 98 (45% below average and the fourth lowest since before 1970)

Trend: Reported aggravated assaults and batteries declined 70% during the past eleven years following their peak in 1995, with the most dramatic drop (-149) occurring during 1998-99. Following moderate increases in 1997, 2000 and 2002, reported incidents decreased annually through 2006.

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Criminal Sexual Assault (1985-2006)

Pre-peak Low (1985) = 19 Peak Year (1986) = 34 Average = 17
2006 = 10 (42% below average. Four years have been lower than 2006 since 1985)

Trend: Reported criminal sexual assaults showed a declining trend from a peak of 34 in 1986 to 12 in 1999. The reports are somewhat level during the past seven years, ranging from seven to ten.

Murder (1970-2006)

Pre-peak Low (1977) = 0 Peak Year (1979) = 9 Average = 3.1
2006 = 1

Trend: From 1970 through 1988, the average number of murders per year was 4.2. Three or fewer murders occurred only five times during these 19 years (including the only year in which there were no murders, 1977). From 1989 through 2006, the average number of murders per year decreased to 1.9. Three or four murders occurred only four times during these 18 years, while either one or two murders occurred in each of the remaining 14 years.

U s i n g C r i m e I n d e x D a t a

The volume and type of crime reported in Evanston is presented in Crime Index reports as accurately as possible. Many factors make it difficult, however, to determine crime volume and trends precisely. These factors include varying citizen-reporting rates, changes in laws and methods of classifying crime, random fluctuation, and others. The figures and commentary in Crime Index reports are based on incidents that were known to the police at the time the reports were prepared. This information may change over time as additional incidents are discovered or reported, or as crimes are cleared, reclassified, or unfounded based on continued investigation. Crime statistics should be considered estimates at any point in time. Due to changes in state and national uniform-crime-reporting policy and guidelines, the Evanston Police Department revised its procedures for reporting annual crime statistics. Beginning with the 1997 EPD Annual Report, more than one offense may be counted for a single crime incident involving multiple offenses, not just the most serious offense, as in the past.⁵ This will result in a slight inflation of some offense totals compared to the old method. Use caution when comparing recent Crime Index data with data published in reports before 1997.

Crime Trend Cautions

Use caution when comparing crime totals over consecutive or similar periods of time and when using the percent difference between time periods. Many factors contribute to changes in crime levels, including random fluctuations. Short-term comparisons (e.g., two consecutive years) are less meaningful and less reliable than long-term comparisons. In addition, percent differences between low numbers (e.g., 50 or less) are less meaningful and less reliable than percent differences between high numbers (e.g., several hundred or more). Crime Index comparisons to years before 1985 should be made cautiously due to definitional changes for criminal sexual assaults, theft and arson.

Jurisdiction Comparison Cautions

Comparing crime statistics between two jurisdictions will be biased, unreliable, and misleading (even when using crime rates), because very few communities are truly similar. Differences in population demographics, social dynamics, economic configuration, residential/commercial mix, policing priorities of the community, resources available for police, and other factors make crime measures difficult to interpret and compare.

For more information about UCR programs:

I-UCR Program: <http://www.isp.state.il.us>

FBI's UCR Program: <http://www.fbi.gov>

5. The EPD began classifying and counting Crime Index offenses according to the "incident-based" method on April 1, 1995. Thereafter, this method was used to report Index crimes in Evanston in our monthly reports to the State of Illinois. The State is responsible for collecting all Illinois crime data and submitting it to the FBI for determining the national Crime Index.

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EVANSTON CRIME INDEX

Offense Comparison 2006 vs. 2005

| VIOLENT CRIME | 2005 | 2006 | NUMBER DIFFERENCE | PERCENT DIFFERENCE |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Murder | 2 | 1 | -1 | -50.0% |
| 2. Criminal Sexual Assault | 8 | 10 | +2 | +25.0% |
| 3. Robbery | 108 | 135 | +27 | +25.0% |
| 4. Aggravated Assault & Battery | 108 | 98 | -10 | -9.3% |
| PROPERTY CRIME | | | | |
| 5. Burglary | 568 | 853 | +285 | +50.2% |
| 6. Theft | 2,259 | 1,953 | -306 | -13.5% |
| 7. Motor Vehicle Theft | 125 | 123 | -2 | -1.6% |
| 8. Arson | 13 | 13 | -0 | 0% |
| CRIME INDEX (Rows 1.-8.) | 3,191 | 3,186 | -5 | -0.16% |
| Violent Crime (Rows 1.-4.) | 226 | 244 | +18 | +8.0% |
| Property Crime (Rows 5.-8.) | 2,965 | 2,942 | -23 | -0.8% |

Offense totals include attempts, but do not include reports that are unfounded, cases referred to other jurisdictions, or crimes handled by the Northwestern University Police Department.

CAUTION

Use and interpret crime statistics with caution.
Please read "Using Crime Index Data."

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EVANSTON CRIME INDEX 1997 to 2006

| VIOLENT CRIME | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Murder | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Criminal Sexual Assault | 13 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| Robbery | 207 | 135 | 184 | 168 | 113 | 132 | 134 | 139 | 108 | 135 |
| Aggravated Assault & Battery | 300 | 192 | 151 | 161 | 145 | 171 | 148 | 117 | 108 | 98 |
| PROPERTY CRIME | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary | 1,508 | 1,158 | 1,059 | 1,170 | 925 | 963 | 707 | 651 | 568 | 853 |
| Theft | 5,241 | 3,935 | 3,515 | 3,414 | 3,008 | 2,954 | 2,464 | 2,376 | 2,259 | 1,953 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 375 | 202 | 219 | 252 | 215 | 186 | 138 | 103 | 125 | 123 |
| Arson | 22 | 16 | 26 | 22 | 26 | 19 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| CRIME INDEX | 7,669 | 5,658 | 5,168 | 5,197 | 4,444 | 4,436 | 3,611 | 3,411 | 3,191 | 3,186 |
| Violent Crime | 523 | 347 | 349 | 339 | 270 | 314 | 293 | 266 | 226 | 244 |
| Property Crime | 7,146 | 5,311 | 4,819 | 4,858 | 4,174 | 4,122 | 3,318 | 3,145 | 2,965 | 2,942 |

Offense totals include attempts, but do not include reports that are unfounded, cases referred to other jurisdictions, or crimes handled by the Northwestern University Police Department.

CAUTION

Use and interpret crime statistics with caution.
Please read "Using Crime Index Data."

Firearms Statistics*

Handguns

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Incidents Involving Handguns | 107 |
| Injury Sustained | 6 |
| Death..... | 1 |
| Murder..... | 1 |
| Confiscated | 24 |
| Turned In..... | 10 |
| Found | 6 |
| Located Through Investigation..... | 11 |
| Stolen | 5 |
| Ordinance Lodged..... | 16 |

Other Firearms

| | |
|---|----|
| Incidents Involving Other Firearms | 14 |
| Other Firearms Turned In or Confiscated | 8 |
| Other Firearms Found..... | 3 |
| Located Through Investigation..... | 2 |
| Stolen | 8 |

All Firearms

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Persons Arrested | 33 |
|------------------------|----|

*Note: Firearm Statistics do not include cases handled by, transferred to, or occurring in outside jurisdictions.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 2006 Service Calls | |
| PART I | 3,186 |
| PART II | 5,729 |
| SERVICES | 35,303 |
| TOTAL | 44,218 |



The Police Chaplaincy Program

Five police chaplains and three clergy-team members provide crisis intervention and religious solace to the citizens and police officers of Evanston. The chaplains are available 24 hours per day to provide assistance on an on-call basis to both citizens and police officers. Chaplains receive certification from the International Association of Police Chaplains.

In addition to serving as emergency responders, the chaplains and the clergy team coordinated police appreciation month activities and continued their tradition of providing a Thanksgiving Day buffet for all three shifts.