

**Chicago Police Department 2014 Budget Statement by Superintendent Garry F. McCarthy to the City Council Committee on the Budget and Government Operations
October 31, 2013**

Good afternoon, Madame Chairman and honorable members of the City Council. I am pleased to be here with you today to discuss the proposed 2014 budget for the Chicago Police Department and our continued efforts to ensure public safety in communities throughout the city.

The safety of Chicago, our communities and our residents is central to everything we do at the Chicago Police Department. For generations, Chicago has had an issue with violence. Since May 2011, we have overseen a sea change in policing in Chicago through a comprehensive strategy to address crime and protect the public that includes strategically putting additional officers in high-crime areas, using intelligence to prevent retaliatory gang shootings, moving officers from administrative positions back to the streets and a return to community policing.

The significant changes made to the department's structure in 2011 and 2012 were built upon in 2013 through merit-based promotions, fewer layers of administration and broader authority and accountability for district commanders, allowing them to tailor their services to effectively meet the unique needs of their district.

This year, we moved officers from behind desks back to the street to better protect public safety, graduated more than 600 new recruits from the Police Academy for the first time in six years, graduated the first class of detectives in five years, held the first Sergeants promotional exam in seven years and, following an extensive recruitment campaign, we will offer a police exam in December to ensure the Department remains fully staffed in the years ahead. All these efforts, from staffing to structure to career development opportunities, are being done to design a department that builds upon itself to be a dynamic organization today, tomorrow and for years to come.

And we're providing more training for officers, adding a new cycle of firearms training. With the introduction of a new Taser, we are retraining officers on its use. In the past two years, we have instituted additional training - mandatory for all officers - which focuses on how they are to interact with individuals and the community. This is all designed to enhance our communication with residents about our processes while they are happening.

The internal structure of the Department now better supports our mission and allows us to more effectively implement a series of thoughtful policing strategies to continue reducing crime and violence in Chicago.

Our Gang Violence Reduction Strategy, created in 2012 to put timely intelligence about gangs, gang members and gang conflicts in the hands of every beat officer, is being

institutionalized so we can address areas where incidents are likely to take place and prevent retaliatory shootings.

We're conducting more gang call-ins and are proactively working to actually change the behavior of gang members through proven models. During these call-ins, we bring in specific gang members to a meeting where they hear from Police, the US Attorney, the State's Attorney and IDOC. They hear a clear message: if you or your associates pick up a gun, we're all coming after you and your crew. But they also hear from the voice of the community – community leaders, parents of victims of gang violence and former gang members. They hear about how the community does care about them as people, and that they want a better life for these young men. And we connect them to social services.

Through a more holistic approach to narcotics enforcement, we have moved beyond just arresting drug dealers, and we are now actually working to improve the conditions where a drug market was operating, so it can be turned back over to the community. This spring we created a targeted form of this model that is now being used in two specific districts on the West Side – Harrison and Austin – where violence is driven by the drug trade, and reassigned 30 officers to narcotics and 30 officers to patrol as part of the effort.

In February, we launched Operation Impact, saturating high-crime areas of the city with additional officers. While these areas account for just 3 percent of our real estate, they account for 20 percent of our violent crime over the past three years. The effort was originally done strictly with officers on overtime. But beginning in March, we started paring back on overtime by adding in regular-time foot patrol officers. As of September, there are actually be more officers working in Impact Zones on regular time than on overtime. And through this effort, the drop in crime and violence in these targeted areas far outpace the progress we're making citywide.

We're not just looking at the places where violence is likely to occur, we are also looking at the people most likely to be involved in violent crime. Based on the groundbreaking research of Dr. Andrew Papachristos and in partnership with the Illinois Institute of Technology, we created a regression analysis that identified those most likely to be involved in violent crime – either as a victim or offender. The list was developed through an individual's criminal history, association with other known criminals and association with others who have been a party to violence. This is not a standard "top 10" list - it's an advanced predictive policing model.

Using this list, we launched a new custom notification pilot program in July. Commander Barb West, joined by an influential member of the community, personally knocked on the doors of the 24 people in the Austin District most likely to be involved in violence. They hand-delivered a letter that reminds the individual of their criminal history and lets them know we believe they are at a far greater risk of being involved in violence – as a victim or offender. While they are notified that because of their criminal history they are eligible for a higher level of sentencing, the discussion is not solely about enforcement.

We offer to connect them with social services – like health care and job placement services – for those willing to turn their life around. Anecdotally, the early response has been positive.

This, of course, is just a snapshot of the strategies and tactics being employed throughout the city to protect the public. We are constantly evaluating our results and through the CompStat process, which began in earnest in 2011, and through which we hold ourselves and our commanders accountable. Department leadership meets weekly to review not just what crime is happening, but what's being done about it. This process allows us to identify what's working so it can be built upon or shared with other districts, and also identify areas where tactical adjustments are needed.

Through our strategy and our close partnership with the community, we have seen progress in reducing crime and violence this year. Through Tuesday, in 2013 there was 15 percent less crime, 24 percent fewer shootings and 20 percent fewer murders. That equates to 87 fewer murders, 497 fewer shootings, 604 fewer shooting victims and 9,557 fewer victims of crime. And, going back to 1965, we have had roughly 23,000 fewer crime victims so far this year than Lyndon Johnson's second year in office.

Yet, while we have seen real progress this year in reducing crime and violence, there's much more work to be done and no one will rest until everyone in this city enjoys the same sense of safety. Challenges remain.

We continue to face an unacceptably high number of illegal guns on the streets of Chicago. Every year we recover more illegal guns than any other department in the country, more than 5,400 in the first nine months of this year alone.

Due to insufficient penalties provided under our state law, those arrested by our police officers for illegal gun possession aren't necessarily punished appropriately for that crime. We have more than 100 examples of shootings or murders that would not have happened in 2013 alone if Illinois had tougher penalties for gun crimes and treated possession of an illegal gun like the violent crime that it is.

To build on the progress made this year and to reduce violence for the long-term, our state and our country need better laws to keep illegal guns out of our communities and punish the criminals who carry them.

Thank you for your time.

Department of Police

2014 Budget Hearing

MBE/WBE Data

Period: October 1, 2012 – August 31, 2013

Total Purchases: \$19,488,526.46

	MBE	WBE	Total MBE/WBE Purchases
WBE only	N/A	\$1,829,765.82(9.4%)	\$1,829,765.82(9.4%)
Asian	\$2,379,325.18 (12.21%)	N/A	\$2,379,325.18 (12.21%)
African-American	\$3,465,389.96 (17.78%)	N/A	\$3,465,389.96 (17.78%)
Hispanic	\$248,940.56 (1.28%)	N/A	\$248,940.56 (1.28%)
Total Spending	\$6,093,655.70(31.27%)	\$1,829,765.82(9.4%)	\$7,923,421.52 (40.67%)

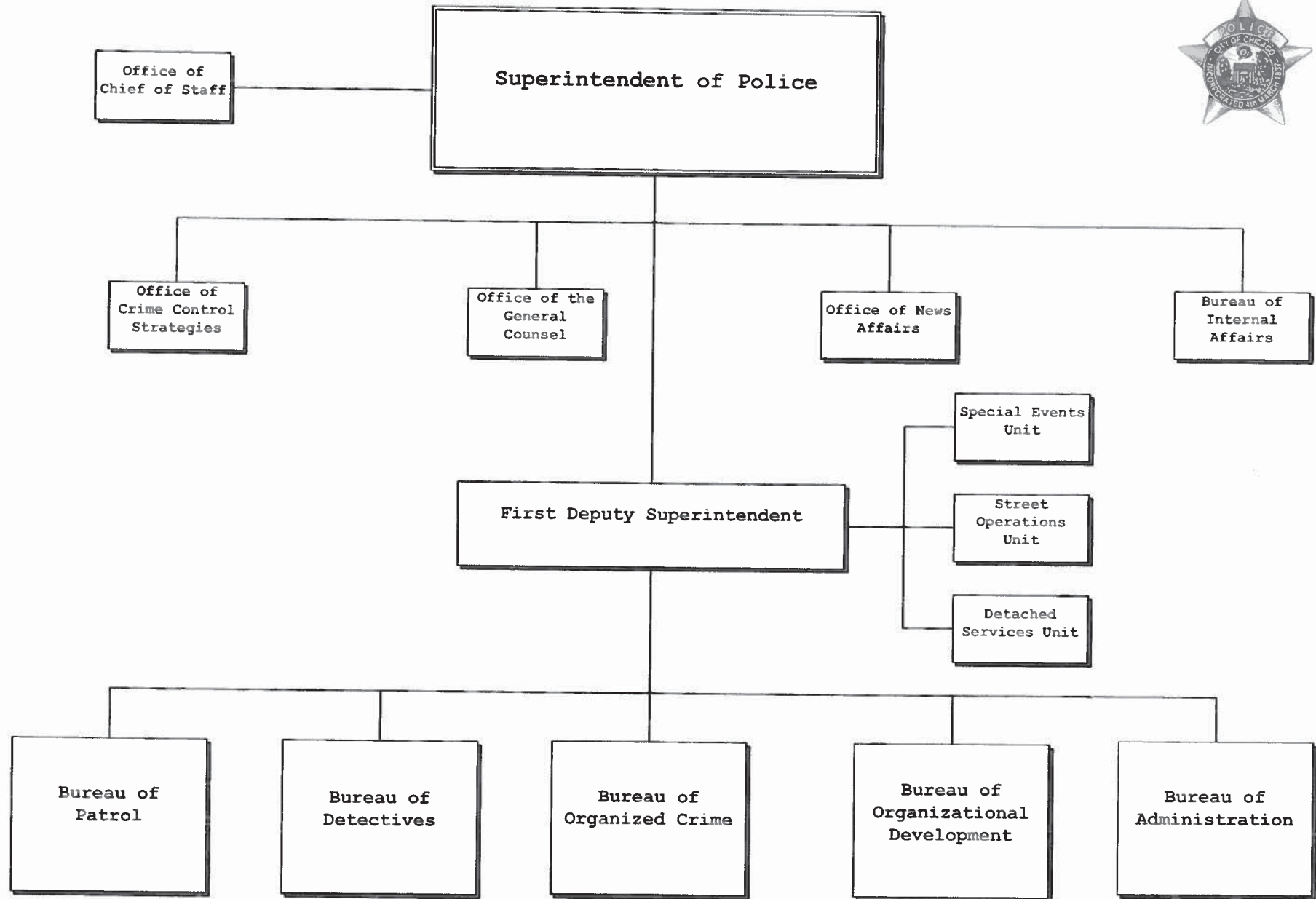
Staffing Data

Department Ethnicity and Gender				
	Male	Female	Total	%
Asian	369	68	437	3
Black	2039	1741	3780	28
Hispanic	2058	680	2738	20
White	5179	1467	6646	49
Total	9644	3956	13601	100%
	71%	29%		

Exempt Ethnicity and Gender				
	Male	Female	Total	%
Asian	1	1	2	3
Black	17	4	21	28
Hispanic	9	2	11	15
White	35	4	39	54
Total	62	11	73	100%
	85%	15%		

New Hires Ethnicity and Gender				
	Male	Female	Total	%
Asian	18	1	19	4%
Black	53	37	90	19%
Hispanic	115	35	150	32%
White	167	36	203	44%
Total	353	109	462	100%
	76%	24%		

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT - ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW



August 2013