

# CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT



## 2023 Annual Report

### Executive Summary

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# 2023 Chicago Police Annual Report—Executive Summary

The mission of the Chicago Police Department (CPD) is to serve our communities and protect the lives, rights, and property of all people in Chicago. At the center of this mission are the people who make up our many diverse communities and those who visit our city every day. The 2023 CPD Annual Report aims to offer readers an inside view of CPD and its ongoing efforts to achieve a vision that all people in Chicago are safe, supported, and proud of the Chicago Police Department.

The Chicago Police Department has experienced many successes in 2023. It has also faced significant challenges. These successes, and the solutions to our challenges, come from Chicago's most important resource, its people. Members of the community continue to get involved in new and meaningful ways that make the department and the city a better place. Chicago police officers have worked tirelessly in 2023 to improve safety and enhance trust within their communities. These collective efforts are appreciated by the department and communities alike. CPD continues to develop policy, training, and constructive accountability systems that help the department move forward in all of its reform efforts and consistently improve as an organization. Although it is a process that continues to take time, it is essential to Chicago's long-term success.

The 2023 Annual Report provides important updates related to community trust, professional development and officer wellness, operational excellence, and public safety. There is a large amount of information provided in the full annual report. Therefore, it is presented in **three increasing levels of detail**. First is this **executive summary**, which provides a broad overview of challenges and successes in 2023. The **full report** provides more detailed information on 2023 activities and data, as outlined in the report's table of contents. Clicking on an item within the full report's table of contents will take the reader directly to that section. Finally, within each section of the full report are **links to even more detailed information and source documents**, where appropriate. If the reader has a special interest in a particular topic, these links will direct the reader to that information.

## COMMUNITY TRUST

As one of the world's largest cities, Chicago encompasses a variety of communities, each with its own distinctive culture, lifestyle, customs, and challenges. The cosmopolitan nature of the city is further manifested by the diverse ethnic and sociological background of its people, a people who also share a common need for protection and services through objective and impartial law enforcement.

Our communities continue to experience an increase in hate crime incidents. In 2023 there were **303 reported hate crime incidents**, compared to 205 incidents reported in 2022. As in previous years, there are several factors contributing to the rise in reported hate crimes in Chicago, including: a significant increase in hate crimes; community members feeling empowered to report hate crimes; and improved recognition and documentation of hate crimes by responding CPD members. In the fourth quarter of 2022, incumbent department members were enrolled in a hate crimes refresher e-learning. This training included hate crime definitions; hate crime victim and community impact (including victim interviews); hate crime statistics; local, state, and federal hate crime laws and case examples; hate crime investigations and reporting requirements; communication skills important for dealing with hate crime victims; exercises; and a pre- and post-test. On December 15th, 2022, 95% of sworn department members had



successfully completed this training. Therefore, 2023 was the first full year of operation after department members took this refresher training.

CPD's Hate Crimes Team (HCT) (formerly known as the Civil Rights Unit) reassessed its internal procedures in 2023. The revised approach to operations is intended to streamline dissemination of information to internal and external stakeholders, accurately capture data, and increase victim advocacy. HCT continued to build upon existing relationships with partner organizations and community groups to combat the rise in hate crimes. Hate crimes are particularly egregious offenses, and they are not tolerated in the City of Chicago. The department continues to develop ways in which members can support individuals, businesses and places of worship that may be victimized by a hate crime or incident.

As in years past, CPD continued to place a focus on improving community trust, especially in disenfranchised communities. Strengthening community trust continues to be a challenge for law enforcement agencies across the country. In December of 2022, CPD began the process of developing a *Racial Equity Plan*. Priorities of this plan include the following: developing ways for all Chicagoans to have meaningful opportunities to influence policies and initiatives; improving how the department reflects the demographics of the city and connecting all department members with training and advancement opportunities; and for all Chicagoans to be safe and have trusting relationships with CPD. The aforementioned priorities and actions will take course over the next three years (2024-2026) with the overarching goal of racial equity and inclusivity as the primary focus. In May 2023, the department published a draft of its Racial Equity Plan and invited the public to review it and provide feedback.

In an effort to give communities a stronger voice in CPD, the department continues to develop important policies on community partnerships and engagement. CPD is committed to learning from our many diverse communities and those with lived experiences as the department develops policies that guide officers in their day-to-day responsibilities.

As these policies continue to develop, CPD remains committed to engaging with community members in a variety of ways, including through district advisory committees, beat meetings, youth advisory councils, the Neighborhood Policing Initiative, and countless events held throughout the year, hosted by both individual districts and the Office of Community Policing.

In 2023, the Department held a Youth District Advisory Council Summer Leadership Institute, a six-week program that provided seventy-five young people across the city a paid job opportunity to work with CPD youth liaison officers. This program provided officers a chance to work with youth in their community, address issues related to youth, and discuss possible solutions with those most impacted. Police officers, community members, and other neighborhood stakeholders must all work together to make our communities safer. No one stands alone; each of us has a role to play in improving the quality of life in our communities.

## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### Recruitment and Hiring

The department is committed to the recruitment, hiring, training, and professional development of qualified, diverse individuals to serve our communities as Chicago Police Officers. In 2023, the department completed the process of hiring 686 new police officers. CPD offered remote examinations as well as separate in-person examination periods. CPD's Recruitment and Retention Unit held several recruitment



events at universities, military bases, and various expos across Illinois and the country. This is in addition to continued partnerships with local community organizations and churches throughout Chicago. CPD partnered with Olive-Harvey College in 2021 to develop a one-year criminal justice cohort called “Path to Policing—One Year and Out”. The goal of this immersive cohort is to attract students who aspire to serve as Chicago Police Officers. Subjects covered include: preparation for the Department’s entry-level written exam, completion of the physical fitness test, and an introduction to current trends impacting law enforcement. The first cohort group began classes in the fall semester of 2022 and out of twenty students, fifteen graduated in August of 2023. Ten students completed the application for the Chicago Police Officer examination and three are currently enrolled in the Chicago Police Academy Training Program. The remaining candidates are moving forward in the hiring process. The second cohort group of twenty-four students began classes in August of 2023 and are scheduled to graduate August 2024. The most recent cohort program began January 16th, 2024, with approximately twenty-four students.

**Despite successful efforts resulting in the hiring of 686 new candidates, CPD lost 710 department members to retirements and resignations.** This resulted in a slight net loss in sworn staffing. Although hiring is trending upward, retention continued to be a challenge for CPD in 2023, as it was for many law enforcement agencies across the country. However, CPD has a Recruitment and Retention Unit dedicated solely to addressing these challenges in new and innovative ways.

### Officer Wellness

A significant challenge CPD continues to face is officer wellness and suicide. With the support of both internal and external partners, CPD has worked to normalize internal conversations around mental health. Police officers, Chicago Police Officers in particular—are especially susceptible to the effects of trauma due to the nature of police work. This can take a toll and may result in anxiety, depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder. Without proper support or tools to build resilience, this trauma can become overwhelming. CPD’s Professional Counseling Division (PCD) continued to offer many services in 2023, including clinical therapy, support from the Police Chaplain’s Ministry, substance-abuse counseling services, the Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program, the Peer Support Program, and other suicide prevention initiatives. Beginning in July of 2022, and continuing into 2023, **EAP has expanded its staffing by adding five additional mental health clinicians.** This increase brings the total number of licensed mental health professionals to eighteen, including the supervising psychologist who also serves as the Director of the Professional Counseling Division. PCD was successful in **opening two new offices in July 2023 to improve access to mental health support for CPD members and their families.** The new locations also provided an opportunity to add diverse personnel to the unit. This expansion allowed for increased staffing of clinicians, drug and alcohol counselors, peer support, and administrative support, significantly improving PCD’s ability to provide effective services. CPD understands that healthy officers are better equipped to serve their communities effectively.

### Training

Training is the foundation for investing in CPD’s most valuable resource, its people. A solid foundation of recruit training is important for equipping new police officers with the skills, knowledge, and values to police fairly, safely, and effectively, while following the law, policy, best practices, and community expectations. The Training and Support Group coordinates and provides training for all newly hired



probationary officers, as well as veteran officers who have finished their probation. Since 2022, the Training and Support Group has provided at least forty hours of in-service training to its veteran officers. In 2023, the in-service courses consisted of a two-day De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force class, which included the Integrated Communication, Assessment, and Tactics (ICAT) program and two hours of Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement, another course that consisted of three separate blocks of instruction for Fair and Impartial Policing, Emergency Vehicle Operations, and Resuscitation Quality Improvement, an Officer Wellness and Resiliency course, and a Constitutional Policing course. The Training and Support Group continued to collaborate with the Training Community Advisory Committee, a voluntary group of diverse stakeholders from community-based groups, to review and provide feedback on the department's 2024 recruit, in-service, and pre-service training. Community perspective on CPD's training curriculum, both with respect to content and methods of instruction, has been invaluable to CPD.

These in-service trainings were in addition to various eLearning programs, including First Amendment Rights; Communication in the Police Environment; Arrestee and In-custody Communications; Pretrial Fairness Act; Prohibition on Retaliation; Firearms Restraining Order Act; Sexual Harassment Prevention; and Ethics. Finally, the Training Division provided promotional training to 103 sergeants, 30 lieutenants, 10 captains, and 17 exempt-level command staff members to help prepare these individuals for their new supervisory positions. CPD continues to strive to create a culture of learning and improvement, and the department's various training programs are central to this effort.

## OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

### Crisis Intervention Team

CPD's Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) is essential to the department's efforts to prioritize the sanctity of life and enhance its response to community encounters, including those involving a mental health crisis. To receive CIT designation as a CPD officer, a member must complete a forty-hour certification course. In 2023, CIT conducted twenty-three 40 Hour Basic Course classes, thirty-six 16 Hour Refresher Course classes, and a total of 1,374 officers were CIT trained. As of January 2024, CPD has a total of **4,035 CIT designated officers**, or approximately 34% of the Department's workforce. Throughout 2023, CPD responded to a total of **57,189 calls for service involving a possible mental health crisis**. CIT-trained officers responded to 31,453 (approximately 55%) of those calls for service. The unit's goal is to increase the number of calls responded to by a CIT-trained officer to 75% across all watches in each district.

Another function of CIT is the District, Operations, and Community Support (DOCS) program, which aims to reduce the frequency and severity of service calls involving a mental health crisis. DOCS teams accomplish this by following up with district officers, individuals who were in crisis, and family members of persons in crisis to assist with referrals and connecting them with resources. This is done by reviewing CIT-related reports written by department members. The Department generated 10,047 CIT-related reports in 2023, compared to the 8,444 that were generated in 2022.

DOCS team members also help coordinate the department's Narcotics Arrest Diversion Program (NADP), which seeks to divert individuals in need of treatment away from the criminal justice system. As a result of the NADP, there were **676 diversions in 2023**. Since 2018, there have been a total of 1,943 individuals successfully diverted to a treatment provider or social service agency.

Additionally, DOCS oversees the Opioid Overdose Reversal (Naloxone) Pilot program, which equips police officers with Naloxone nasal spray to counteract the effects of opioid drugs (e.g., heroin and fentanyl).



CPD officers **administered Naloxone nasal spray 141 times during 2023**, bringing the total to 486 applications since the program's inception.

Finally, DOCS team members oversee the Crisis Assistance Response and Engagement (CARE) Team pilot program. A CPD CIT-trained officer is embedded with a Chicago Fire Department Paramedic and a Chicago Department of Public Health licensed clinician. Together, they provide assessment, care, and referrals to those in crisis. In 2023, this program was expanded by adding an Alternative Response Team (ART) to the 01<sup>st</sup> District and an Opioid Response Team to the 11<sup>th</sup> District. This expansion brings the total number of CARE vans in operation to five per day, with two of the vans staffed by CIT DOCS officers. From January through November 2023, CARE teams responded to 750 calls for service.

### **Investigatory Stops**

Investigatory stops are defined as the temporary detention and questioning of a person in the vicinity where the person was stopped based on reasonable articulable suspicion that the person is committing, is about to commit, or has committed a criminal offense. The suspect may be detained only for the length of time necessary to confirm or dispel the suspicion of criminal activity. When the member reasonably believes the person is armed and dangerous or presents a danger of attack, the member may perform a protective pat-down. Both a stop and a pat-down require independent justification, and the member must complete an Investigatory Stop Report to document both the member's and the person's actions.

In 2023, there were a total of **78,823 investigatory stops** reported by CPD members, up 14% from the previous year. Following a settlement agreement that resulted in investigatory stops being added to the consent decree, the department has been working to revise its policies and practices related to investigatory stops, including training, reporting, review, and accountability. Revisions to the department's investigatory stop policy has been ongoing in 2023 and continues into 2024. Moreover, CPD's Training and Support Group delivered a course on Constitutional policing throughout 2023. The emphasis of this training was on the Fourth Amendment (i.e., search and seizure) law and policy, which dictate CPD's use of investigatory stops. The department had trained 97% of its sworn members by December 2023.

### **Use of Force**

CPD has a robust system in place for documenting, reviewing, investigating, and tracking use of force incidents. Following a use of force incident, officers are required to fill out a report called the "Tactical Response Report" (TRR), which is reviewed by a supervisor and then investigated by a lieutenant or higher-ranking member. Following the investigation, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED), which is discussed in more detail in the TRED section below, may review the incident. The Civilian Office of Police Accountability is responsible for investigating any allegations of excessive force, as well as conducting an administrative review of any deadly force incident. The same TRR form is required when an officer is assaulted or battered, regardless of whether the officer used force. In 2023, there were 565 TRRs completed in which an officer did not respond with force. To provide more clarity, this report refers to "TRR occurrences" rather than "use of force" occurrences, and the report breaks down the details of these occurrences.

Sometimes when people hear "police use of force," specific images come to mind with regard to what this means. It is important to understand that **use of force occurs on a continuum** from low-level control





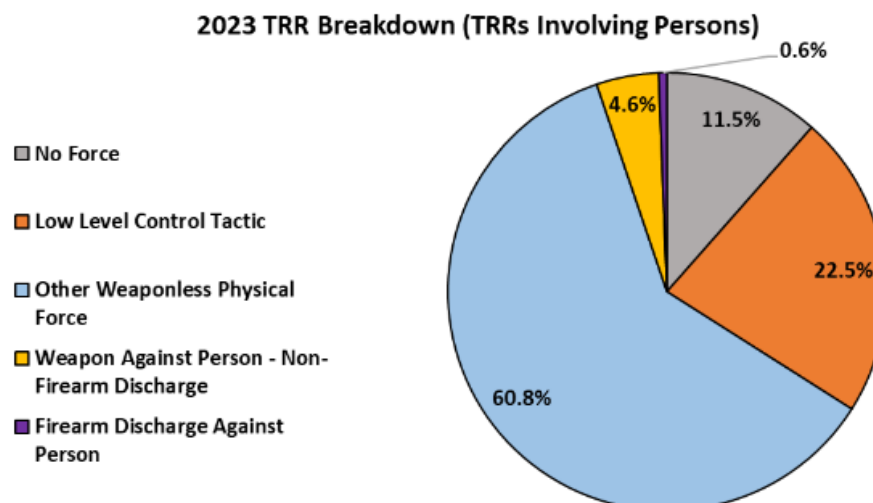
tactics (e.g., firm grip) to high-level deadly force (e.g., firearm discharge). CPD data shows the vast majority of these uses of force occur on the low end of this continuum.

In 2023, there were 4,964 TRR occurrences, up 36% over the previous year. This increase in total TRR occurrences was largely driven by an increase in Level 1 TRRs. Level 1 TRR occurrences do not involve weapon use by a department member and do not result in an injury to or complaint of injury from the person. As reported, 565 (17%) of Level 1 TRRs involved *no* use of force by the Department member. Level 1 TRRs accounted for 66% of all TRR occurrences in 2023, and they were responsible for 74% of the total net increase in TRR occurrences. Some of this increase in Level 1 TRRs also may be due to improved reporting, especially of lower level uses of force, as officers continue to receive training.

When combining *all* uses of a *weapon* by department members (Taser, Impact Weapon/Baton, Other Weapon, OC Spray, Impact Munitions, Less Lethal Shotgun, Canine, and Firearms), these uses of force accounted for five percent of all CPD TRR occurrences. *Less than one percent (0.8%)* of TRR occurrences involved deadly force or force resulting in life-threatening injury or a hospital admission, 29 of which (0.6%) were firearm discharges by a department member.

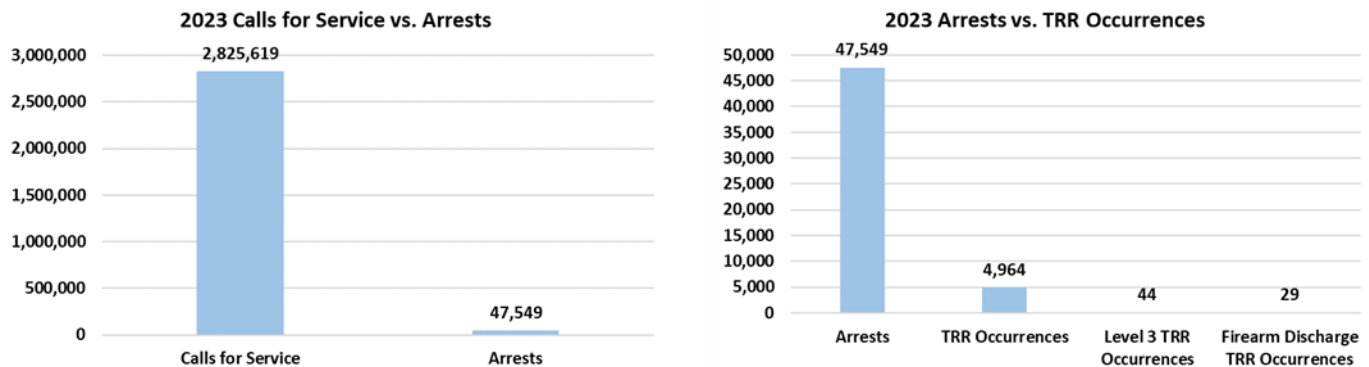
While *total* TRR occurrences increased 36% during the year, the use of the most serious types of force (i.e., deadly force or force that led to a hospital admission or death) *decreased just over 8%* in 2023. Moreover, CPD firearm discharges *decreased 29%*. During this same time period, there were 173 instances in which department members encountered another person who used force likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the department member or another person. This included 68 documented instances of an officer being shot or shot at in 2023, up 21% over the previous year. This also indicates that Department members discharged their firearms 39 fewer times than they were fired upon in 2023. Data continues to highlight CPD officers' ability to de-escalate many incidents, often using minimal or no force.

When an officer does determine they need to use force to gain compliance from someone, officers relatively rarely discharge a weapon or otherwise use a weapon to make physical contact with a person. Much more frequently, officers utilize weaponless force options and control tactics. The chart below illustrates the breakdown of the 4,912 TRR occurrences that documented interactions between a department member and another person (excludes accidental discharges and discharges toward an animal).





To better understand the relative frequency of TRR occurrences in 2023, the charts below show the relationship between calls for service, arrests, and TRR occurrences.



Throughout 2023, CPD expanded upon the way it utilizes use of force data to improve not only policy, but also training. Data can provide valuable insight into patterns and trends, which CPD, in turn, can use to make decisions and develop action plans. Highlights from this analysis include:

1. Similar to 2022, over half of TRR occurrences in 2023 (56%) involved department members with less than five years of service, despite the fact that they make up only 28% of the work force. Officers with six to ten years accounted for 24% of TRR occurrences while making up 19% of the work force. This reinforces the importance of effective use of force training for recruits and newer officers.
2. Handcuffing is one of the most basic—yet important—skills an officer develops. It is involved in virtually every use of force incident and, if done improperly, can escalate an incident to the point higher levels of force are required. Based on 2023 data, as well as data identified in the 2022 Annual Use of Force Report, CPD's Training and Support Group developed a handcuffing training module that has been included in CPD's 2024 use of force training.
3. Based on analysis of the encounters that occur during TRR incidents (including the person's actions and member's response), verbal direction continues to be the most common and important de-escalation tactic for police officers. As a result, CPD's Training and Support Group has developed ways to incorporate the enhancement of these skills within both classroom and integrated scenario training.
4. Although CPD has identified certain patterns and trends, analysis of CPD's use of force (both through data and TRED and FRB reviews) continues to show that there is no "one size fits all" response to *every* scenario. Training and experience matter. Therefore, the Training and Support Group continues development of an "integrated curriculum" to reinforce foundational and overlapping content with the goal of building problem-solving skills and critical thinking to improve performance.

Since 2017, CPD has developed improved policies, a new use of force reporting system, advanced review processes, and improved data collection and analysis. CPD is constantly evolving and improving in these endeavors to engage in best practices and effectively respond to evolving community expectations.





## Firearm Pointing Incidents

Whenever a CPD officer points their firearm at a person to detain them, the officer must report a firearm-pointing incident to the dispatcher. A firearm pointing incident record is then automatically created within the CPD records system, and the record is forwarded to the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division for review. In 2023, there were a total of **3,719 firearm-pointing incidents involving 4,513 individual firearm pointings (both up 27% over the previous year) and 1,246 weapon recoveries by officers.**

## Foot Pursuits

After launching a new foot pursuit application the previous year, 2023 was the first full calendar year department members utilized it. In 2023, there were a total of **5,360 foot pursuit reports completed.** Each of these reports represents a "foot pursuit occurrence." Similar to a TRR occurrence, multiple officers may complete a foot pursuit report after pursuing the same person. Each report is completed according to the individual department member's actions. Based on the totals for 2023, there was an average of 15 foot pursuits reported per day in Chicago, less than one foot pursuit reported per district every day, and less than one foot pursuit reported per officer during the year. The majority of foot pursuits (86%) resulted in no injuries to either the pursued person or the officer, and a total of **499 firearms were recovered.**

## Tactical Review and Evaluation Division

The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) started as the Force Review Division in 2018. Currently, TRED conducts after-action reviews of use-of-force incidents, firearm-pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. Trained review officers review these incidents to identify areas for improvement or even exemplary conduct. TRED uses these reviews for both individual and department-wide recommendations. The purpose of these recommendations is to improve individual performance or department-wide policy or training. TRED is at the forefront of the department's reform efforts to create constructive feedback loops and enhance accountability.

Through their daily reviews since 2018, TRED has observed multiple trends that have resulted in operational changes to policy or training. Examples include body-worn camera compliance, description of de-escalation efforts, safety tactics, and proper documentation of injuries or complaints of injury by supervisors.

One of the biggest challenges for TRED had been efficiently managing their reviews and data because the department utilizes separate reporting systems for uses of force, firearm pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. Therefore, TRED worked with internal and external partners to devise an Incident Debriefing Report application to review incidents as a whole and collect data from those incidents. TRED began using this application in 2023 and reviewed a total of 3,375 TRR occurrences, 4,465 firearm pointings, and 5,120 foot pursuits. By the end of the year, TRED had utilized the application to complete 22,464 Incident Debriefing Reports that included **6,816 debriefings via either a training advisement or formal training recommendation**, each intended to improve department members' skills. This feedback loop has been critical to CPD's continued improvements as an organization.

TRED Incident Debriefing Summary		2023
Total IDRS Completed by TRED		22,464
IDRs with No Debriefing Points		16,795
IDRs Resulting in an Advisement		2,450
IDRs Resulting in a Formal Training Recommendation		4,366
IDRs With Complaint Log Obtained During District/Unit Review		1,055
IDR Reviews by TRED Resulting in Referral to COPA		4



## CPD Emergency Medical Care

The department's highest priority is the sanctity and preservation of human life. As such, CPD provides officers with Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART). This hands-on, scenario-based training provides department members with tools and skills to stabilize a person until emergency medical personnel are available to provide more advanced care. This includes training on direct pressure bandaging, the application of tourniquets, the use of chest seals, utilization of *QuickClot* gauze, and recovery positioning (to allow for free breathing). Because police officers are often the first on the scene of a person critically injured, they have not only been able to provide stabilizing medical care to persons, but they have also been able to relay critical information to emergency medical personnel to better prepare their response. In 2023, CPD documented **70 potentially life-saving tourniquet applications** by its members. This program receives praise from community members and officers alike, and it continues to have a positive impact on our city. To watch a short video of this training in action, please visit <https://www.facebook.com/ChicagoPoliceDepartment/videos/lemarttraining/3470985636351223/>.





## Search Warrants

Search warrants are court orders approved and signed by a judge giving officers the lawful authority to enter a location and search for evidence of a crime. This may include residential search warrants that are served at a location where occupants might be present (e.g., house or apartment), or an electronic or evidentiary search warrant (e.g., cell phone or computer search or a DNA buccal swab).

In 2023, CPD served **200 residential search warrants**, accounting for 10% of all search warrants. Of these residential search warrants, 92% were associated with evidence being recovered, 44% resulted in gun recoveries, and 48% resulted in an associated on-scene arrest (up one, five, and four percentage points, respectively).

Community trust as it relates to residential search warrants has been a significant challenge for the department. For this reason, CPD conducted several community engagements in 2022 and 2023 focused on this issue. Themes that resulted from these engagements included department accountability, documentation, protection of vulnerable persons, no-knock warrant protections, an acknowledgment that residential search warrants can be traumatic, and the need for follow-up support services and improved data collection. Using this input, CPD developed and publicly posted (in January 2023) a new draft policy addressing additional concerns voiced by community members, as well as plans to develop a new four-part electronic application that manages and collects data on the following: (1) search warrant development; (2) a risk assessment of search warrant service; (3) search warrant pre-service planning; and (4) search warrant post-service documentation and data collection. Community input on this issue has been extremely valuable as CPD works in 2024 to finalize the policy, develop training, and design the electronic application.

## Vehicle Pursuits and Eluding Incidents

In 2023, there were **379 vehicle pursuits** (up 25%) and **2,185 eluding incidents** (i.e., incidents in which the vehicle failed to stop, and the department member did *not* engage in a vehicle pursuit) (up 27%). This means there were 2,564 documented incidents in which drivers refused to stop for department members. Due to the inherently dangerous nature of vehicle pursuits, CPD takes this topic extremely seriously and has created a formal review process for these types of incidents. The Traffic Review Board (TRB) is responsible for reviewing motor vehicle pursuits and crashes involving significant property damage or serious personal injury, as well as pursuits lasting more than three minutes or that cross district or jurisdictional boundary lines. District supervisors review the others. TRB or district supervisors reviewed 366 pursuits in 2023, 127 (34%) of which resulted in a determination that a department member was not in compliance with at least one provision of the pursuit policy. To address safety concerns and improve department members' skills, CPD's Training and Support Group delivered an in-person *Emergency Vehicle Operations Course* to help members make sound decisions that are consistent with department policies when deciding whether to engage in or continue a vehicle pursuit. This course included the use of a driving simulator that provided an opportunity for department members to apply decision-making skills they had learned during the classroom portion of the course.

## Bureau of Internal Affairs

The Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) is committed to conducting complete and thorough investigations into allegations of misconduct against department members. In 2023, BIA reorganized existing training blocks for department members into individual modules by topic. Separating the training into modules allows



for content to easily be revised based on changes in policies, procedures, or law. The revised training modules place a focus on legitimacy and principles of procedural justice in an effort to continue to build trust with the community and maintain transparency. The modules also include scenarios that build upon materials presented in the training modules. Throughout 2023, the Case Management System (CMS) application, which is used to process and track alleged misconduct investigations and maintain data, received significant improvements. Notable enhancements to CMS include: (1) the migration of all legacy data from previous complaint management systems (including past disciplinary histories) into CMS; (2) a new dashboard feature which allows a user to view the timeline of the investigation and highlights which portions still need to be completed to meet investigation deadlines; and (3) a timeline reminder for the command channel review process that is used to manage the review of cases by the appropriate CPD command member. In 2024, BIA will continue to identify opportunities for training, mentor new BIA investigators and district accountability sergeants, and strive to investigate allegations of misconduct impartially and in a fair, judicious manner.

### **Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)**

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) is a credentialing authority that recognizes law enforcement agencies that demonstrate compliance with established law enforcement and training standards. It is the goal of the Chicago Police Department to achieve a higher level of professionalism and operational excellence. The Department is currently accredited in both the Advanced Law Enforcement and Training Academy accreditation programs, **making the Chicago Police Department the world's largest fully accredited agency by CALEA**. Only 4% of US law enforcement agencies, and 5% of Illinois law enforcement agencies, attain accreditation status from CALEA. Dual accreditation ensures that **CPD complies with over six hundred internationally recognized CALEA standards that guide professional excellence and provide best practices related to operations, leadership, and safety procedures**. CPD is currently in its second four-year cycle of re-accreditation for both Law Enforcement and Training Academy programs. As such, the CPD successfully underwent its first remote-based assessment for dual accreditation in June of 2023.

## **PUBLIC SAFETY**

### **Bureau of Patrol**

The Bureau of Patrol (BOP) is responsible for general field operations. BOP is the backbone of CPD, serving the many diverse communities of Chicago 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. BOP's importance in community safety and enhancing public trust cannot be overstated. One of the most important initiatives BOP continues to develop to improve safety and enhance trust is the *Unity of Command and Span of Control Pilot Program*. Unity of command is defined as police officers being regularly assigned to a specific sergeant. The span of control is the ratio of police officers to sergeants assigned to field duties. CPD is working to keep the number of officers within a span of control to no more than ten, including a sergeant. The expected benefits are enhanced accountability and improved community-police relationships because officers are consistently in the same areas and working for the same supervisors under more manageable conditions. This also means that the same officers are consistently visible within the communities they serve.



Chicago continues to experience a significant increase in vehicle and catalytic converter thefts. To combat thefts, CPD has worked with the Office of Emergency Management and Communications, the Community Safety Coordination Center, and the Cook County Sheriff's Office, along with vehicle manufacturers and insurance companies, to obtain steering wheel locks at low or no cost to vehicle owners. This partnership also worked to enlist residents to sign up for the Cook County Tracked Vehicle Partnership Program, which solicits permission to track vehicles if they are stolen. Participants receive a reflective sticker to place on the vehicle window to deter would-be thieves. To mitigate catalytic converter thefts, vehicle safety days were hosted in each of the City's twenty-two police districts. The department also procured thousands of "etching kits," which are utilized to etch a unique identifying number on to a catalytic converter. If the catalytic converter is stolen, it can be traced back to the owner. Additional citywide vehicle safety days are planned for 2024. Members of the public are encouraged to visit their district's home page for more information by going to <https://home.chicagopolice.org/about/police-districts/>.

### **Bureau of Detectives**

The Bureau of Detectives (BOD) is responsible for the prevention, detection, and investigation of crime, and they do so by supporting the body of work performed by department members assigned to the Bureau of Patrol. In 2023, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) promoted seventy detectives and thirty evidence technicians into the BOD.

CPD administered a latent print examiner test, which created a list of eligible personnel to be trained and assigned as latent print examiners starting in 2024. Six detectives were chosen to attend the National Polygraph Academy to employ this important tool in furtherance of criminal investigations. The addition of new personnel into the BOD in 2023 will bolster the investigative efficiency of CPD and improve the operational workflow of the bureau overall.

Lastly, BOD implemented a process to identify additional, highly skilled investigators for assignment as homicide detectives to handle these critically important investigations and help bring justice and closure to the families and loved ones of homicide victims. The addition of personnel in BOD in 2023 will bolster the investigative efficiency of CPD and improve the operational workflow of the Bureau overall.

### **Bureau of Counterterrorism**

The Bureau of Counterterrorism (BCT) focuses on five mission areas of emergency preparedness: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. The bureau initiates and conducts investigations of certain types of criminal networks and provides information and investigative assistance to all units of the department and outside agencies, as well as participating in various federal and state task forces.

In 2023, **BCT units recovered over 1,700 weapons, and seized more than 3,900 kilograms (over 8,600 pounds) of narcotics with an estimated street value of over \$250 million.** This work was essential to curbing violence in Chicago associated with illegal weapons and narcotics.

### **Crime and Arrest Trends**

**Calls for service in Chicago went down 15% in 2023 while overall crime went up 12%. Property crime and violent crime equally drove this increase (violent crime was up 11% and property crime was up 12%).** Robberies (+23%), followed by Aggravated Batteries (+8%) and Aggravated Assaults (+6%) remained the most common violent crimes in 2023. Thefts (+4%) and motor vehicle thefts (+36%) remained the most





common property crimes. While motor vehicle thefts rose, vehicular hijackings continued to decline in 2023 (-21%). This continues a trend in recent years of offenders transitioning from vehicular hijackings to motor vehicle thefts.

Despite an overall increase in total crimes, **murders were down 13% since the previous year** (711 in 2022 compared to 618 in 2023). This was driven by a **13% reduction in shooting incidents** (2,458 in 2023) and a **34% reduction in mass shooting incidents** (81 in 2023).

**Arrests were up approximately 15%** in 2023 to 47,549. The most common crimes tied to 2023 arrests included arrest warrants (7,585), weapons crimes (5,816), and simple battery (6,084). Gun recoveries were down approximately 2% to 12,371; however, the 14th District saw a 64% increase in guns recovered (163 in 2022 compared to 267 in 2023) and the 19th District saw a 39% increase (190 in 2022 compared to 264 in 2023).

As part of CPD's strategy to address crime trends, the department worked to identify those beats with the highest propensity for violence and crime. Additional resources were then allocated to those beats to prevent and reduce crime. However, resources are not meant solely for enforcement action. They are also meant to engage with community members in those areas to problem solve. In 2024, CPD will continue to take a more holistic approach to addressing crime trends in Chicago, in partnership with the community.

#### **Note to Reader**

*The 2023 Annual Report describes CPD's work in many important areas throughout the year, as well as data related to department operations and crime. In reviewing this report, please keep in mind that behind all of the work and data are real people, including many members of our community and CPD. Many of these people work tirelessly every day to make Chicago a better place to live, work, learn, and play. For a full copy of the report, please visit <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/annual-reports/>.*







## COMMUNITY FEEDBACK ON CPD ANNUAL REPORTS

CPD has a public comment section on the department's annual reports page. This page also includes links to this annual report, the *Annual Hate Crimes Report*, the *Annual Use of Force Report*, and the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reports.

In 2023, CPD received a number of messages inquiring about missing annual reports from 2011 to 2016. The department continues to work on compiling data from these years to publish it on the CPD website. There was also a request to include additional data on use of force which has been incorporated into the 2023 Annual Use of Force Report.

This public comment section and links to the above reports can all be found by visiting <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/annual-reports/>. Members of the community are encouraged to comment at the bottom of the annual reports page in the section pictured below.

Add your thoughts, comments and suggestions below

Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked \*

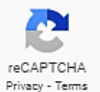
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