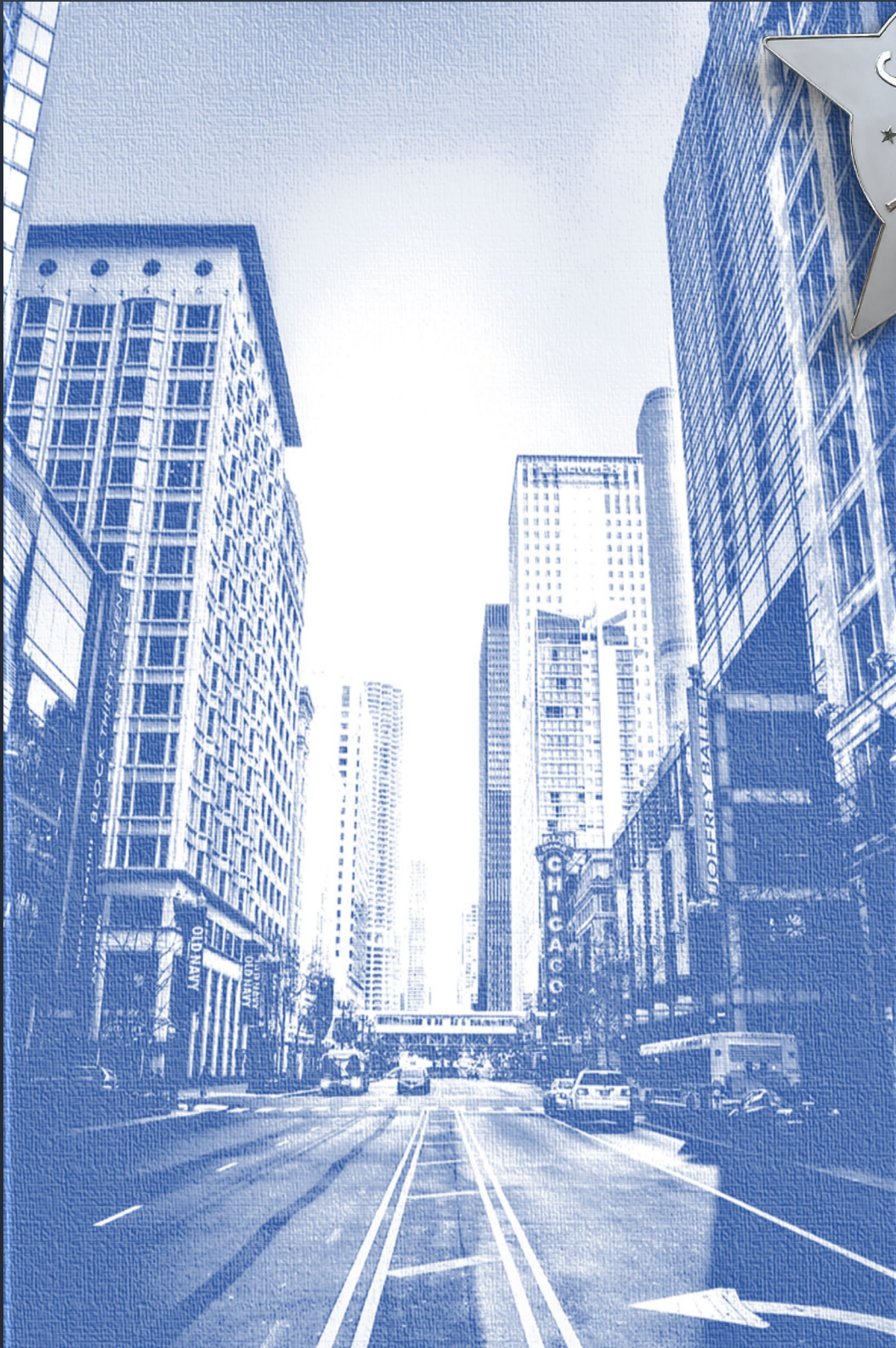


CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT



2023

Annual Report



Brandon Johnson, Mayor
Larry Snelling, Superintendent of Police



"Hire character. Train skill."

Peter Schutz



PREFACE

This annual report outlines the activities and efforts undertaken by the Chicago Police Department (CPD) throughout 2023. Many of these activities and efforts were related to reforms undertaken through the consent decree process. The City of Chicago and the Office of the Illinois Attorney General negotiated the terms of the consent decree with the common goals of prompting reform and instituting best practices within CPD. To cultivate and implement procedurally just policing practices, CPD continues to strategically reform policies, training, and practices to provide public safety and support for all Chicagoans and its officers.

What is the consent decree?

The consent decree is a federal court order that establishes an enforceable plan for sustainable reform within the Chicago Police Department and other city agencies. It is comprised of 877 paragraphs, with each paragraph dictating reform efforts that must be made to various facets of training, policy, and support systems for officers so that they may implement safe and constitutional policing practices. A federal judge oversees the police department's compliance with the consent decree and holds the department and the city accountable for satisfying the consent decree's requirements. Additionally, an independent monitor has been assigned by the federal court to assess CPD's and the City of Chicago's progress in meeting the consent decree requirements. To successfully conclude the consent decree and fulfill all of its requirements, the department must attain three levels of compliance—preliminary, secondary, and operational—for each paragraph. This involves showing tangible improvements to policies and training, ensuring that these reforms are implemented in the field, and substantiating their efficacy through comprehensive data collection.

What does the consent decree require?

The goal of the consent decree is to ensure that CPD maintains constitutional and effective policing practices that respect the rights of all people in Chicago, keep both community members and officers safe, and restores and builds the community's trust in the Department. The consent decree can be broken down into eleven sections:

- ★ Community Policing
- ★ Impartial Policing
- ★ Crisis Intervention
- ★ Use of Force
- ★ Recruitment, Hiring, and Promotion
- ★ Training
- ★ Supervision
- ★ Officer Wellness and Support
- ★ Accountability and Transparency
- ★ Data Collection, Analysis, and Management
- ★ Investigatory Stops (added to the consent decree on June 27, 2023)



What progress has CPD made?

Twice a year, the Independent Monitor issues a report (Independent Monitoring Report or “IMR”) that assesses the activities of CPD and the progress CPD has made in implementing the consent decree requirements. These reports are available on the Independent Monitoring Team’s website located at <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/>.

Highlights from 2023 include the following:

- ★ Achieving operational compliance for the enhancement of policies relating to the use of firearms, Tasers, OC devices, and impact weapons
- ★ Transitioning from a manual scheduling framework to an automated Watch Application Spreadsheet, allowing for improved supervisory oversight and a more precise assessment of manpower requirements
- ★ Launching the “30x30 Initiative” with the goal of increasing the representation of women in police recruit classes to 30 percent by 2030
- ★ Opening two new Professional Counseling Division facilities and establishing designated quiet rooms within every district to promote officer wellness
- ★ Establishing, staffing, and equipping a new 4th Amendment Stop Review Unit

As a reminder, this report is a summary of CPD activities and related incidents from 2023. Any data contained herein are accurate as of February 20, 2024 unless otherwise noted. The data in this report may vary slightly from other sources or previous years. Variations may be due to differing query dates and updated information from ongoing investigations. For example, an investigation may reveal information about an incident that occurred during a previous year, and CPD will update the data to reflect those new facts. CPD's annual reports can be found on the Chicago Police Department website at <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/annual-reports/>.



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IN REMEMBRANCE



Police Officer Aréanah Makayla Preston, #15870

End of Watch: 06 May 2023

Cause: Gunfire



Police Officer Andrés Mauricio Vásquez Lasso, #7649

End of Watch: 01 March 2023

Cause: Gunfire



**Former Chicago Police Superintendent Matt
Rodriguez**

End of Watch: 30 August 2023



VISION, MISSION, & CORE VALUES





SUPERINTENDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Chicagoans,

Each day, the men and women of the Chicago Police Department work throughout the city to protect you and your families. As we work to strengthen safety across every neighborhood, we are also working to build and maintain trust with our residents. This 2023 Annual Report provides an overview of the goals we reached and set the foundation for.

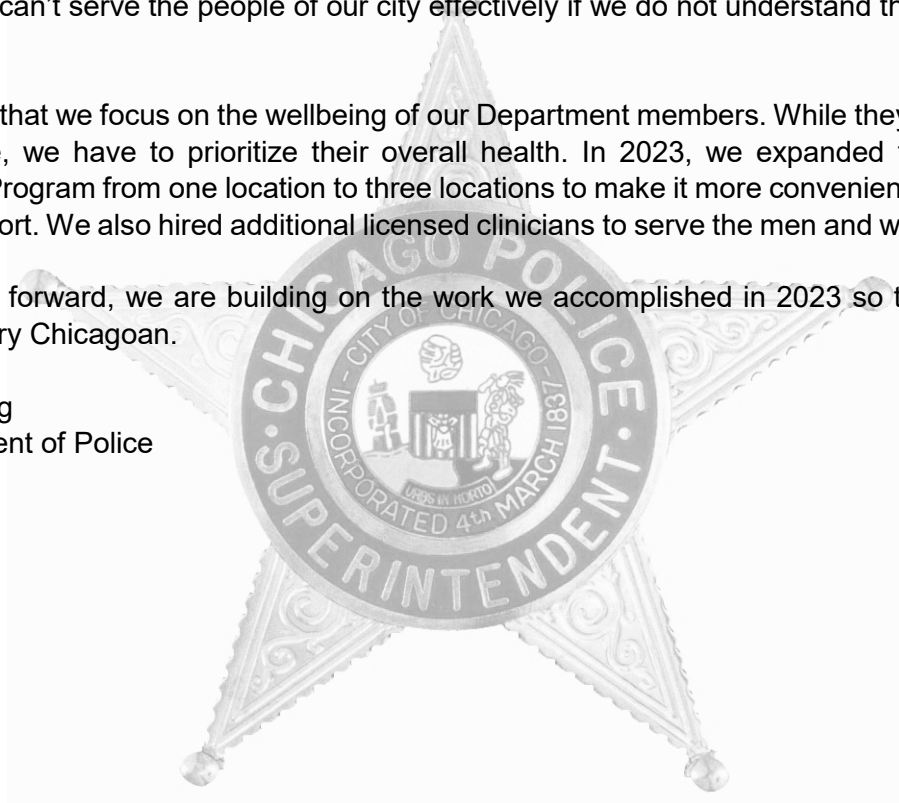
In 2023, we saw successes and challenges. We saw a reduction in the homicides and shootings that lead to systematic trauma in our communities, but we also saw increasing crime patterns like robberies. When we saw these challenges, we worked to address them head-on through strategic deployments and stronger investigations.

Last year, we also worked to build stronger bonds in our community. We continued to ensure the voices of our residents are represented in our policy and training development. This is important because we can't serve the people of our city effectively if we do not understand their needs and concerns.

It's also vital that we focus on the wellbeing of our Department members. While they work to keep our city safe, we have to prioritize their overall health. In 2023, we expanded the Employee Assistance Program from one location to three locations to make it more convenient for members to seek support. We also hired additional licensed clinicians to serve the men and women of CPD.

As we move forward, we are building on the work we accomplished in 2023 so that our city is safer for every Chicagoan.

Larry Snelling
Superintendent of Police





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 this 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. Following the executive summary, the **full report** provides more detailed information on 2023 activities and data, as outlined in the table of contents. Clicking on an item within the table of contents will take the reader directly to that section. Finally, within each section, this report provides **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 01st District and an Opioid Response Team to the 11th 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.**

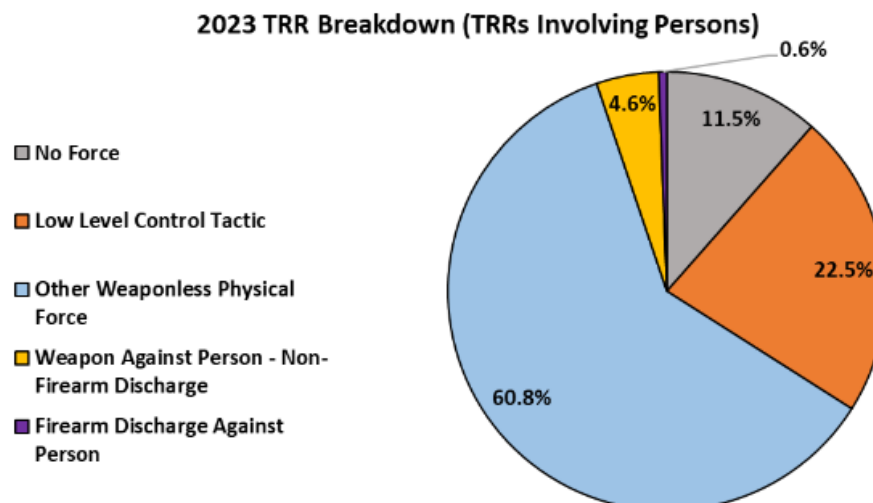


In 2023, there were 4,964 TRR occurrences, up 36% over the previous year. This increase in total TRR occurrences was largely driven by an increase in Level 1 TRRs. Level 1 TRR occurrences do not involve weapon use by a department member and do not result in an injury to or complaint of injury from the 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.**

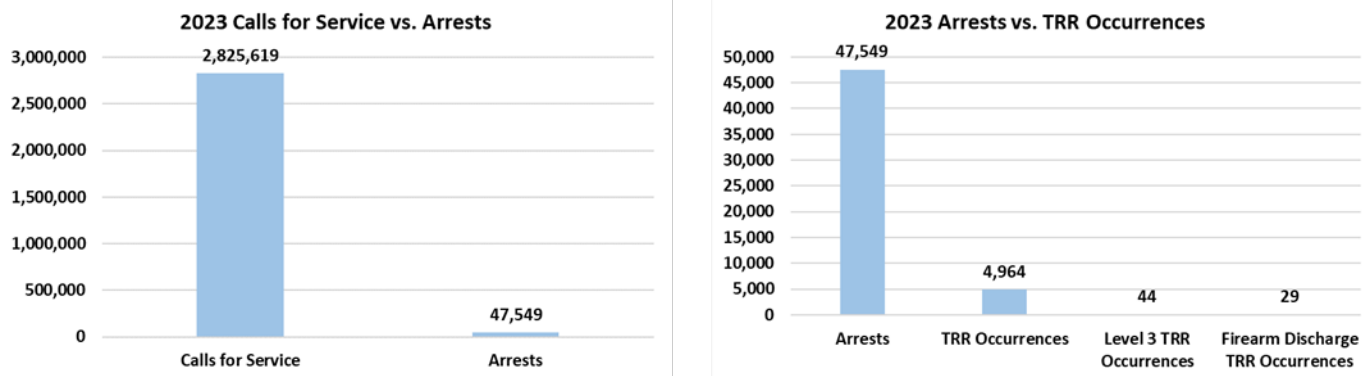
While *total* TRR occurrences increased 36% during the year, **the use of the most serious types of force** (i.e., deadly force or force that led to a hospital admission or death) **decreased just over 8%** in 2023. Moreover, CPD **firearm discharges decreased 29%**. During this same time period, there 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.





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 *

Comment

EXAMPLE

Name

Email



I'm not a robot



Post Comment

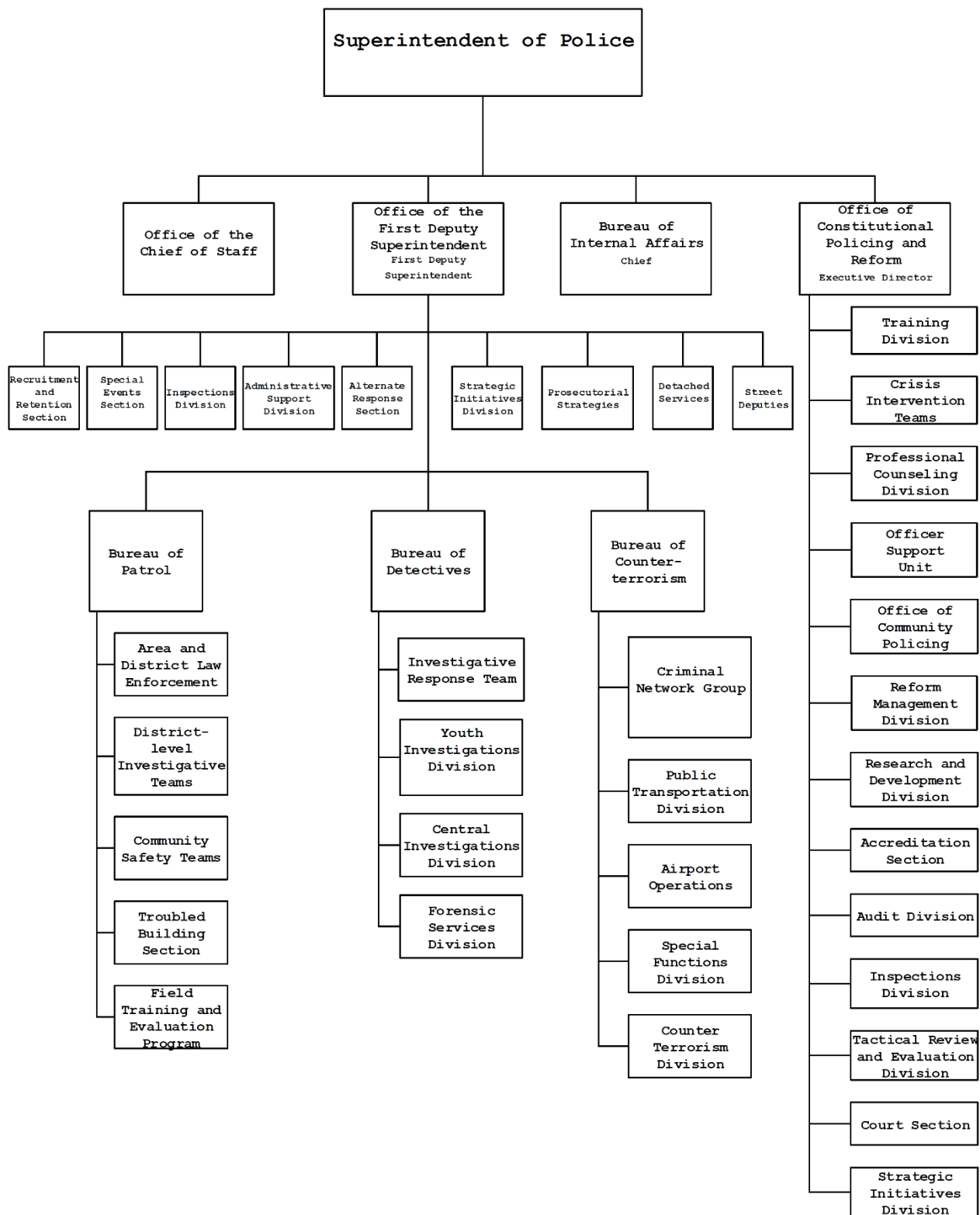
We want your feedback!

ORGANIZATION FOR COMMAND





ORGANIZATION FOR COMMAND





Chicago has the nation's second-largest police department, serving approximately 2.7 million residents in an area of 231.1 square miles. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) had 11,703 sworn members at the end of 2023.

The Superintendent administers the affairs of the Department. The Superintendent is responsible for the organization, promotion, and disciplinary action of all Department members. All policies, procedures, and notices issued for the Department are incumbent upon the Superintendent.

THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

The Office of the Superintendent consists of the following bureaus and units:

The **Office of the Chief of Staff** is commanded by a chief who reports directly to the Superintendent. The chief of staff coordinates the timely implementation of policy that impacts the procedures, tactics, strategies, and doctrine of the department; communicates with exempt members and others identified by the Superintendent to ensure the policies and directives of the Superintendent are being properly implemented; and performs other tasks as directed by the Superintendent. The division consists of the following:

- ★ The Legal Affairs Division is commanded by the general counsel who reports directly to the chief of staff. The division is staffed by members who are attorneys licensed to practice law in the State of Illinois. They respond to summonses, subpoenas, interrogatories, and discovery requests served on the Department and its members and perform other law-related tasks as directed by the chief of staff. The division also consists of the following:
 - The *Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Unit* is responsible for processing citizen requests to examine or obtain copies of public records maintained by the Department consistent with the Illinois Freedom of Information Act and other applicable Illinois statutes.
 - The *Labor Relations Division* is responsible for departmental activities specifically related to the various labor agreements, such as administering the Department's grievance procedures; providing input to command and supervisory personnel to facilitate a uniform implementation of the agreements; coordinating departmental labor-relations activities with other governmental agencies; serving as the liaison between the Department and the bargaining agents; and providing input into the development of departmental directives and training programs to ensure they comply with labor agreements.
 - The *Intergovernmental Affairs / External Partnerships Division* serves as the Department's liaison for legislative issues, including processing inquiries to and from the City Council, the Illinois General Assembly, and the United States Congress; and supporting legislative initiatives before the law- and rule-making bodies through the City of Chicago Department of Law and Intergovernmental Affairs Office.
- ★ The Communications Division is commanded by a director who reports directly to the chief of staff. The office serves as the liaison between the department and the news media.
- ★ The Risk Management Unit serves to protect the department, its members, and the city by identifying risks, analyzing them, and developing strategic planning methods to mitigate them.



The **Office of Community Policing (OCP)** is commanded by a deputy chief who reports directly to the Superintendent. The group communicates with all city departments, ensuring coordination of city services as they apply to the community-relations strategy and organizing community residents in furtherance of community-relations-related initiatives. The Office of Community Policing consists of the following sections:

- ★ The Special Activities Section is commanded by a commanding officer who reports directly to the Commander, Office of Community Policing, and coordinates the functions of the School Visitation Unit, which coordinates school-based programs; the Hate Crimes Team, which is responsible for the investigation of reported hate crimes; and the Honor Guard Team.
- ★ The OCP Consent Decree Implementation Division implements the requirements of the consent decree pertaining to community policing activity across the department.
- ★ The Community Relations Section is tasked with utilizing city services as well as community-based resources to implement a more cohesive partnership between the department and the communities it serves. The section is comprised of area coordinators, community organizers, youth service coordinators, and information services coordinators.

The **Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA)** coordinates and supervises disciplinary matters involving alleged or suspected violations of statutes, ordinances, and department rules and directives; coordinates the assignment of complaint register investigations and serves as a repository for all department records of complaint register investigations; conducts overt and covert field investigations; and is responsible for detecting corrupt practices involving department members. This bureau also coordinates with the Civilian Office of Police Accountability on disciplinary matters that affect members and ensures the consistent administration of bargaining agreement rights for members represented by existing labor agreements. The bureau consists of the following divisions:

- ★ The Investigations Division conducts investigations consistent with the mission of the bureau. The division consists of the General Investigations Section, Special Investigations Section, and Case Management Office.
- ★ The Confidential Investigations Division conducts investigations that can be long-term, covert in nature, and involve allegations of Department members' involvement in criminal activity.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT

The Office of the First Deputy Superintendent is commanded by the First Deputy Superintendent, who reports directly to the Superintendent of Police. The First Deputy Superintendent oversees the operations and administration of the department, which is composed of bureaus that carry out the Department's operational, investigative, staff support, and administrative activities. The Office of the First Deputy Consists of the following bureaus and units:

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



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

The **Bureau of Patrol** is responsible for general field operations, including the protection of life and property; apprehension of criminals; and enforcement of traffic laws and ordinances. The Bureau of Patrol consists of the following sections:

- ★ Bureau of Patrol Areas and District Law Enforcement are organized geographically by Chicago's twenty-two police districts, which make up five police areas and the Central Control Group. All districts are provided with personnel and support services to staff three watches, including district-level investigative teams, tactical teams, and a community relations office. The Central Control Group also processes and maintains custody of arrestees held in the Central Detention Section, transports arrestees to courts and institutions, and provides transportation for persons in multiple arrest situations. Each police district is commanded by a commander who reports directly to the appropriate area deputy chief and is assisted by an executive officer of the rank of captain.
- ★ The Field Training and Evaluation Section ensures that all probationary police officers receive optimal field training, predicated upon staffing the field training officer position with qualified officers. In partnership with the Training Division, the Field Training and Evaluation Program ensures through proper training and evaluation that only competent, motivated, and ethical individuals become Chicago police officers.
- ★ The Community Safety Team works closely with district and area resources to provide high-visibility uniformed patrol to suppress violence while providing community service and engagement by participating in community events and performing services necessary to build and strengthen relationships with the communities it serves.

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

- ★ The Investigative Response Team is responsible for investigating the underlying and surrounding crimes in all instances where a department member discharges a firearm in the direction of a person and all incidences of officer-involved deaths.
NOTE: The Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) maintains investigative authority over the department members' actions.
- ★ Field Group "A" oversees the functions of the Youth Investigations Division and Central Investigations Division, which include:
 - The Juvenile Intervention and Support Center processes juveniles from designated police districts and provides social service resources to juveniles and their families.
 - The Special Investigations Unit/Chicago Children's Advocacy Center investigates specific offenses involving juvenile victims of sex crimes and related offenses.
 - The Criminal Registration Unit is responsible for registering persons convicted of specific crimes mandated by Illinois State law.



- ★ Field Group “B” oversees the Central Investigations Division and the Forensic Services Division.
 - The Central Investigations Division responds to trends in crime by utilizing specialized investigative techniques. The division oversees the operations of the following:
 - The Arson Unit is responsible for determining the origin and cause of fire-related incidents and conducting criminal investigations relative to the detection, investigation, apprehension, and prosecution of offenders of arson-related crimes.
 - The Financial Crimes Section investigates financial crimes, including identity theft, credit card fraud, forgery, mortgage fraud, embezzlement, and money laundering.
 - The Fugitives Section is responsible for the investigation and apprehension of individuals wanted on warrants.
 - The Major Auto Theft Section investigates auto-theft-related crime patterns and associated organized criminal groups.
 - The Major Accident Investigation Section investigates traffic crashes with serious personal injury likely to cause death, fatal traffic crashes, and all hit-and-run incidents.
 - The Forensic Services Division provides technical and scientific expertise for the collection and analysis of physical evidence and the reconstruction of crimes; provides expert testimony on the collection, submission, and examination of evidence to assist in the criminal justice process; and submits evidence to the Illinois State Police Laboratory for examination. The Forensic Services Division oversees the following sections:
 - The Investigative Support Section coordinates the operations of the Bureau of Detectives and performs other functions as designated by the Commander, Forensic Services Division.
 - The Evidence and Recovered Property Section receives, stores, and disposes of all inventoried property (except animals, automobiles, perishable items, and flammable chemicals, liquids, or gases) that come into the Department's possession.
 - The Criminal Analysis Review Section is responsible for the data entry of Vice Case Reports into the internal data collection (CHRIS) system, processes related to the expungements of criminal records, and fulfilling requests for Freedom of Information reports.
 - The Crime Scene Processing Unit is responsible for photographing, collecting, preserving, and inventorying evidence at crime scenes and for photographing and sketching major crime scenes.
 - The Forensic Services Lab Unit is responsible for the appropriate transportation, data entry, and analysis of all evidence submitted to the Forensic Services Division; responding to all subpoena requests for Chicago Police Forensic Services Division reports; performing technical photographic procedures used in scientific crime detection; conducting scientific analysis of firearms evidence;



administering forensic polygraph examinations; and conducting patent and latent fingerprint examination of physical evidence.

- The DNA Processing Unit manages appropriate DNA databases; reviews and disseminates respective information and conducts regular audits to ensure the proper follow-up investigation of those associations; conducts weekly audits of all sexual assault kits to maintain compliance with Illinois State law; and administers the cold case DNA grant and any outsourced DNA testing.

The **Bureau of Counterterrorism** focuses on the five mission areas of emergency preparedness: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. The bureau is responsible for investigating terrorism-related threats and other criminal activity; collecting, analyzing, and disseminating terrorism-related and other criminal intelligence and information; organizing and operating the safety and security functions of large-scale events; providing specialized support and patrol capabilities; initiating and conducting investigations of certain types of organized crime; providing information and investigative assistance to all units of the Department and outside agencies; participating in various federal and state task forces; and exercising other functions and responsibilities that may be assigned to the bureau. The Bureau of Counterterrorism is organized as follows:

- ★ The Confidential Matters Section maintains cooperating individuals' files and electronic surveillance files for the bureau.
- ★ The Electronic and Technical Support Unit manages and maintains covert electronic equipment and covert vehicles utilized in conjunction with complex investigations with both local law enforcement and federal agencies.
- ★ The Criminal Networks Group oversees all joint operations involving the Bureau of Counterterrorism and its local and federal law enforcement partners concerning narcotics abatement, gang enforcement, and vice and asset forfeiture investigations. The group consists of the following units:
 - The Narcotics and Vice Investigation Division are responsible for the investigation of and enforcement against large-scale, illegal narcotics activities and narcotics activities that transcend district boundaries. The division includes Centralized Narcotics Enforcement Teams, the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area/Drug Enforcement Administration (HIDTA/DEA) Teams, and the following:
 - The Asset Forfeiture Section assists department members with the identification, lawful seizure, and proper processing of drug-related and other criminally derived assets.
 - The Vice Section is responsible for investigations directed toward the detection and suppression of vice activities other than narcotics (e.g., gambling, prostitution, and distribution of obscene matter). The Vice Section includes CPD's Human Trafficking Team which works under the FBI's Child Exploitation and Human Trafficking Task Force. The team investigates cases provided from their federal partners, national tip lines, the Department of Child and Family Services,



and CPD detectives. This team is also a member of the Cook County Human Trafficking Task Force.

➤ The Gang Investigations Division consists of the following:

- The FBI Gang Task Force is a combined initiative between the Chicago Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The unit is responsible for identifying, disrupting, and dismantling violent drug-trafficking street gangs and their criminal enterprises operating within the city.
- The ATF Task Force is a combined initiative between the Chicago Police Department and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives and is responsible for identifying, investigating, and developing evidence for the successful prosecution of individuals involved in the intra-state trafficking of firearms into the City.
- The Centralized Gang Investigation Team supports area detectives in investigating homicides and violent offenses.
- The Firearms Investigation Team traces the ownership of firearms used in criminal incidents or processed by the department and conducts and assists in investigations that target gun violence. The Firearms Investigation Team works in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies including those federal agencies charged with the enforcement of federal firearms laws.
- The Gang School Safety Team maintains safety in and around local schools and focuses on gang violence detection, prevention, and reducing gun and gang violence.
- The CPD/FBI Violent Crime Task Force investigates kidnappings and related offenses, homicide warrants, other felony fugitive warrants, robberies of financial institutions, and fugitive offenders that have fled the department's jurisdiction.

★ The Special Operations Group oversees the following units:

- The Public Transportation Division provides patrol security for the CTA Rapid Transit System within city limits and other CTA vehicles and facilities.
- The Airport Operations Section provides specialized patrol coverage to airport terminals and outlying properties.
- The Special Functions Division consists of the following units:

▪ Special Weapon and Tactics (SWAT) Unit	▪ Detail Section
▪ Marine/Helicopter Unit	▪ Specialty Vehicles Unit
▪ Canine Unit	▪ Bomb Squad
▪ Mounted Unit (Equine)	▪ Solo Motors Unit (motorcycles)
▪ Traffic Section	
- The Counterterrorism Division supervises the activities of the following units:
 - The Intelligence Section collects, stores, assesses, and disseminates criminal intelligence information using established criteria that provides for the legitimate needs of law enforcement. The section detects and disrupts criminal and terrorist activity through the use of intelligence-led policing and collects and analyzes



information from a variety of sources to advance criminal and terrorist investigations.

- The Joint Terrorism Task Force conducts follow-up investigations concerning domestic and international terrorism concerns as reported by department members and via other means. The task force oversees activities to both prevent and plan for a swift and efficient response to a terrorist attack. These activities include investigations into potential terrorist activity, the collection of detailed intelligence, and the development of effective strategies before a terrorist attack.
- The FBI Human Intelligence Team assists in developing human information sources that can disclose terrorist activity and homeland security threats.

THE OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND REFORM

The **Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform** is responsible for implementing recommendations from the Mayor's Police Accountability Task Force and the reform measures outlined in the Consent Decree Agreement between the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago. The office consists of the following:

The **Training and Support Group** includes the Training Division, which is responsible for training Department members; Crisis Intervention Teams, which seek to prioritize the sanctity of life and enhance its response in all community encounters, including mental and behavioral health-related incidents; the Professional Counseling Division, which promotes officer mental health and wellness; and the Officer Support Unit, which provides support to members at risk for adverse outcomes. More detail on each unit in the Training and Support Group is below:

- ★ The Training Division is commanded by a commander who reports directly to the Deputy Chief, Training and Support Group. The deputy chief directs the resources of the division; identifies the training needs of the department; and ensures that the education and training of recruit and incumbent personnel adhere to department policy, the guidelines established by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Commission On Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) Standards, and all directives from the Deputy Chief, Training and Support Group. The division consists of the following sections:
 - The In-Service Training Section develops and conducts continuing education training programs for incumbent department members, including the administration of the Department's mandatory forty-hour in-service training for all members.
 - The Career Development and Officer Wellness Section provides training programs for recruit and incumbent department members. The section administers pre-service promotional training, the Training Division's Instructor Development Program, executive development, Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART), and officer wellness and resiliency training.
 - The Decentralized Training Section conducts training and disseminates critical material to officers in their assigned districts regularly with minimal impact on district manpower. The section provides hands-on training in small groups on all watches in each district.
 - The Firearms Training Section consists of the training academy range, outlying ranges, the CPD armory, and the Taser Repair Center, and oversees the Carbine Program, recruit



training program, annual prescribed weapon qualifications, annual Taser recertification, and other weapon qualification initiatives.

- The Operations Training Section consists of the following units: Recruit Operations, Law, Physical Skills, Technology, Returning Service Officer, Video Services, and Field Training. The Recruit Operations Section manages and conducts the basic recruit training for the Department's probationary police officers and other metropolitan jurisdictions.
- The Instructional Design and Quality Control Section identifies training and performance needs, develops and modifies the recruit, in-service, and pre-service curriculums, and prepares other training programs as established by the division.
- The Awards Section assists the Department in recognizing and honoring sworn members killed in the line of duty and individual officers' professionalism and outstanding accomplishments. Additionally, this section manages the Monthly Department Commendation Ceremony, Honored Star Case Ceremony, and the Annual Recognition Ceremony.

★ The Professional Counseling Division (PCD) responds to calls for assistance twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Services are available to all Department members and their families, including retired and disabled officers. PCD provides support services, including peer support, to members who may experience any number of issues, including alcohol and substance abuse, gambling, marital issues, and other challenges. The service provides solutions and resources for problem areas that may affect employee job performance and personal lives. PCD also delivers training on topics including stress management, suicide prevention, alcohol and substance abuse, anger management, gambling, and the effects of cynicism on law enforcement personnel. The division consists of the following sections:

- The Substance Abuse Section consists of sworn police officers who provide Department members and their families with assessment, support, and referral sources for treatment programs and meetings. The drug and alcohol counselors work with individuals through every aspect of recovery and offer regularly scheduled meetings specifically tailored to meet the needs of police personnel and their family members. These officers are state-certified addiction counselors.
- The Mental Health Section is staffed by licensed clinical therapists who provide counseling, assessment, and referral services to department members and their families. This consists of individual, marital, couple, and family sessions. These services are free of charge. The section also includes the Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program, which provides crisis and stress management during times of professional tragedies and losses. All services are confidential and no records of such services are maintained.
- The Peer Support Program is a program that provides a core group of voluntary CPD personnel who are trained to provide support, information, and referral to employees and immediate family members who are seeking assistance whether it is related to a critical incident, day-to-day work stress, or personal life stress. Support is available to all members and their immediate families or retired members, whenever it is needed.
- The Chaplains Section provides chaplaincy services to Department members.



- ★ The Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Program, through the CIT staff and its chain of command, is charged with improving the department's response to mental and behavioral health-related service calls and facilitating and coordinating law-enforcement services provided to the mental and behavioral health community. This is achieved by developing, evaluating, and improving department crisis-intervention-related policies, training, and operations to better identify and respond to individuals in crisis.
- ★ The Officer Support Unit is comprised of two sections that perform two distinct functions for the department. The Performance Management Section is charged with the administration of several department personnel management programs including Fitness for Duty Evaluations, the Personnel Concerns Program, and the Behavioral Intervention System. The Officer Support Section is responsible for the administration of the Department's Officer Support System (OSS). The OSS is a cutting-edge early intervention tool that uses data-driven statistical modeling to identify members who are at a statistically increased risk of experiencing a future adverse outcome. Once identified, OSS staff work collaboratively with the member as well as the member's unit leadership team to identify and develop specifically tailored supports and interventions designed to proactively address any related performance issues.

The **Chief, Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform**, reports directly to the executive director. The chief oversees the following:

- ★ The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) consists of the following:
 - The 4th Amendment Street Stop Review Unit is dedicated to evaluating compliance with the United States Constitution, the State of Illinois Constitution, the law, and related department directives as they pertain to investigatory stops, protective pat-downs, or other searches. The unit directly collaborates with other department units concerning the sampling, monitoring, auditing, and reviewing of completed Investigatory Stop Reports, Investigatory Stop Receipts, and supervisory deficiency reports that result in ensuring compliance and proficiency throughout all department units. Additionally, the unit recommends remedial actions such as mentoring and re-training to improve performance and compliance with the applicable legal and departmental requirements.
 - The Use of Force Review Unit functions in an after-action-review capacity for certain reportable uses of force and all firearm pointing incidents to ensure policy compliance; identifies tactical, equipment, or policy concerns; evaluates whether or not reviewed incidents are tactically sound; and identifies patterns, trends, or emerging concerns relative to use of force and firearm pointing incidents.
- ★ The Research and Development Division consists of the following sections:
 - The Policy and Procedures Section prepares, updates, and issues department-level directives concerning department policy and procedures; revises department directives



to be consistent with the consent decree and strategic plans; provides testimony concerning department policy in court-ordered depositions and trials; researches recommendations regarding department policy and procedures; maintains and updates the Department Directives System; and maintains and updates official departmental forms, the Forms Retention Schedule, and the Department Operations Calendar.

- The Research and Analysis Section conducts research and statistical analysis directed at improving departmental effectiveness and reforming policy and maintains and updates the Incident Reporting Guide, the Charge Codes, the IUCR Codes, and other tables within the CHRIS/CLEAR applications.
- The Uniform and Personal Equipment Section researches and evaluates new and existing uniform and personal equipment items; organizes the Uniform and Personal Equipment Policy Committee meetings; conducts uniform and equipment evaluations and pilot programs; liaisons with uniform and equipment manufacturers and vendors; maintains and updates approved Manufacturer Recognition Agreements; in concert with the Chicago Police Memorial Foundation, organizes and facilitates the "Get Behind the Vest" program; and maintains and updates the Department Uniform and Equipment Specification Manual.

★ The Professional Standards and Compliance Division supports quality standards for all administrative and operational functions of the department. The division also consists of the following sections:

- The Quality Control Section supports quality control processes to support all reform efforts effectively.
- The Audit Section provides quality, independent, and objective assessments of the operations, processes, and internal controls in support of the department, including but not limited to work related to the Strategic Plan and consent decree.
- The Accreditation Section is responsible for the attainment and retention of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) law enforcement accreditation for the Chicago Police Department, as well as the continued compliance with standards.
- The Reform Management Group manages and tracks the implementation of various reform projects consistent with the consent decree and strategic plans and assists in solving strategic barriers to progress on reform and strategy projects.

Several divisions falling under the **Office of the First Deputy Superintendent** and **Bureau of Constitutional Policing and Reform** are responsible for monitoring, assessing, and executing the Department's various strategic operational plans and coordinating and directing department activities that specifically relate to data collection, criminal justice research, analysis, and reporting. The bureau consists of the following units:



- ★ The Administrative Support Division consists of the following:
 - The Field Services Section facilitates the Department's arrestee processing efforts by the establishment of positive fingerprint identification; processes all latent fingerprint evidence and provides expert fingerprint and criminal history testimony for courts; processes LEADS/ NCIC messages and all warrants; reviews and updates criminal history records; and serves as the repository for all criminal history records and arrest reports.
 - The Records Inquiry Section functions as the Department's records processor and repository for all field-generated reports; processes request for information under the Freedom of Information Act and the Crime Victim's Compensation Act; enters stolen, seized, and recovered weapons into LEADS; and stores and maintains the Department's records storage and warehouse.
- ★ The Inspections Division, staffed primarily with supervisory sworn members designated as "inspectors," conducts requested and unannounced surveys, audits, and inspections to determine conformance with department policy, methods, and procedures and the efficient use of monetary assets, property, and resources. This division also provides data as a source of management information for command personnel. The division consists of the following units:
 - The Court Section provides personnel to staff criminal branch courts in the First Municipal District and the Criminal Court Police Assembly Room and monitors court overtime, attendance, appearance, preparation, and court presentation of Department members appearing in court.
 - The Alternate Response Section prepares case reports by telephone for local and out-of-town callers; processes case reports submitted via the online case reporting application; assists callers with information regarding police or criminal matters; provides animal bite control numbers for animal bite reports taken by Department personnel, and acts as the backup call facility to OEMC for both call-taking and dispatching of emergency personnel.
 - The Troubled Buildings Section trains, monitors, and provides support for area drug and gang-house officers and district vacant-building officers; administers the vacant building program to ensure the proper preparation of cases for administrative hearings and court cases; and maintains liaison with other city agencies, including the Office of the Mayor, Department of Law, and the Department of Buildings.
- ★ The Strategic Initiatives Division is responsible for the deployment, planning, and management of operational resources, including personnel, equipment, technology support, and overall logistical functions related to Department operations. The division consists of the following units:
 - The Strategic Decision Support Centers are specialized rooms within various district police stations equipped with crime analysis and monitoring technology and staffed by sworn personnel and civilian criminal intelligence analysts. The SDSC Oversight Unit fosters effective implementation and efficient operation of the Strategic Decision Support Centers.
 - The CompStat Unit directs the Department's management accountability process and all related monitoring, reviewing, and assessing activities used in the strategic deployment of Department resources.



Conversations with a Commander

"I grew up in the 8th district, just blocks from the police station. I went to Marist High School and completed my master's degree at Calumet College of St. Joseph. I like to spend my time with my family and my automotive hobby consisting of antique cars and racing. My vision for the 8th district is to build true collaborative partnerships and engage in comprehensive problem-solving with the community in order to reduce violent crime and create and sustain safe communities."

— Commander Bryan Spreyne



Community Trust

As in years past, the Chicago Police Department remains committed to enhancing community trust. The Office of Community Policing (OCP) continues to prioritize the department's mission to foster strong partnerships with the community and strengthen the trust between residents and department members. CPD and OCP strive to help the department engage with community members and form genuine, authentic relationships with the individuals CPD serves. These collaborative efforts with the community are intended to identify community needs and produce positive policing outcomes. To this end, the Office of Community Policing continued to progress on several initiatives in 2023 in an effort to continue fulfilling OCP's mission and vision.



OFFICE OF COMMUNITY POLICING

Beat Meetings and District Advisory Committee meetings

Beat and District Advisory Committee (DAC) meetings provide an opportunity for residents across the city to meet with their local police districts, become familiar with crime trends, learn about engagement opportunities in their neighborhoods, and discuss problems or concerns. Beat meetings are led by a civilian beat facilitator and a member of the district's community policing office. The community organizer will also attend the meeting and assist in developing and implementing plans for outreach, recruiting, and organizing community residents.

District Advisory Committee (DAC) membership consists of community stakeholders, including residents, businesses, schools, places of worship, etc. DACs meet regularly with the commander to provide feedback on district policing strategies and advise on problem-solving tactics for any challenges that may arise within the district.

DACs include four required subcommittees: Court Advocacy, Domestic Violence, Older Adults, and Youth. In addition to the required subcommittees, district commanders and the DAC may consider establishing affinity subcommittees such as Business, Faith-Based, or LGBT, which may serve a specific need of the community. Looking ahead, providing training on the Community Engagement Management System and ensuring adequate staff is available to log the details of Beat and DAC meetings is a key goal, which will result in accurate tracking and reporting moving forward.

Youth District Advisory Councils

The Youth District Advisory Council's mission is to provide an authentic youth voice within CPD, as well as to provide an opportunity for participants to voice concerns over youth-based problems, suggest solutions and engage in activities.

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. Youth participated in leadership training workshops and community projects, as well as assisting CPD by providing recommendations to some of the most pressing challenges in their community. Additionally, then Interim Superintendent Fred Waller participated in a forum regarding teen trends. These types of engagement events provide the department an opportunity to incorporate youth feedback and promote positive interactions between department members and young people.



Victim Services

Victims of crimes are diverse groups with diverse needs. Some crime victims may need extensive support, resources, and services while others may not want or need such services. Law enforcement is in a unique situation to assess and provide services to victims of crimes, as officers are often the first and only individuals to contact victims. The Department recognizes its unique access to crime victims and, like other police departments across the country, has begun to develop formal victim-services programs.

Victim services efforts continue to expand under the direction of the current assistant director. In 2023, CPD's Assistant Director of Crime Victim Services travelled to Houston, Texas and Salt Lake City, Utah to meet with their police departments and review best practices in crime victim services—specifically, how to implement similar efforts in Chicago. These meetings affirmed that the Department is on track with their efforts to engage in best practices and promoted new ideas and strategies in supporting victims.

The office received and fulfilled a grant to raise awareness around Crime Victim Rights Week in April, providing hundreds of pins and magnets to officers to publicize the week. Additionally, Victim Services provided vital support to victims of gun violence by setting up assistance centers in response to three mass shooting incidents in the Chicago area. They also provided support services to employees at locations where their workplace experienced gun violence and began attending beat meetings where mass shooting incidents had recently occurred.

Victim Services opened a new domestic violence advocacy office in Area 3 and expanded services offered in the 10th District. They also initiated a gun lock distribution program, providing approximately four hundred gun locks in communities where children have accessed and discharged a firearm.

For more information on OCP's crime victim services, please visit <https://home.chicagopolice.org/community-policing-group/victims/>.

New Community Engagement and Partnership Policies

In 2023, significant progress was made on the People with Disabilities policy suite, which is on track to be finalized in 2024. The policy suite will provide guidance for interactions with the following groups, responsive to community feedback:

- ★ Individuals who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or Deaf/Blind
- ★ Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities
- ★ Individuals with Nonvisible Disabilities
- ★ Individuals with Mobility and/or Physical Disabilities

District and Bureau Strategic Plans

The Office of Community Policing launched and completed the community-engagement process for strategic-plan development. In 2023 each district's Office of Community Policing drafted their quarterly reports and conducted community conversations in the fourth quarter to identify the priority problems in each district. The meetings led to a comprehensive assessment of the issues impacting each district.

All districts are required to develop an individual draft plan. The department then posted all twenty-two draft plans online and invited the public to review the plans and provide written feedback on them. Simultaneously, districts were also required to meet with their District Advisory Councils to get feedback on the draft plan, as well as incorporate feedback provided by leadership for the Office of Community



Policing and the Bureau of Patrol. All twenty-two district strategic plans were completed by the end of 2023 and were posted publicly on the CPD webpage at <https://home.chicagopolice.org/community-policing-group/consent-decree/strategic-plans/>.

Community Policing Advisory Panel

In 2016, OCP launched a Community Policing Advisory Panel (CPAP), which is comprised of department members and community stakeholders. CPAP is tasked with continuously developing recommendations for changes and improvements for CPD's community policing strategies. Through CPAP, a vision and mission were created for community policing and seven key pillars were identified. In addition to CPAP recommendations and established pillars, OCP is also firmly dedicated to implementing all requirements within the consent decree and achieving full compliance. The first section of the consent decree includes thirty-five paragraphs for community policing. However, throughout the entire consent decree, community engagement is incorporated into dozens of areas and topics, including impartial policing, crisis intervention, and use of force. OCP will apply its vision and mission towards all initiatives and engagements recommended by CPAP, required by the consent decree, and beyond.

The Neighborhood Policing Initiative

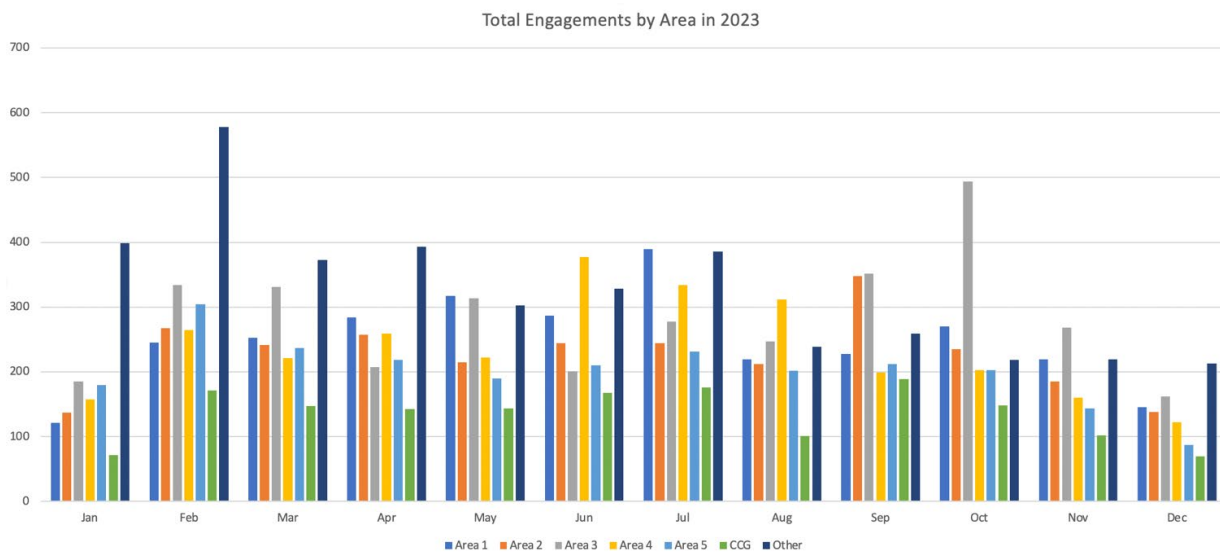
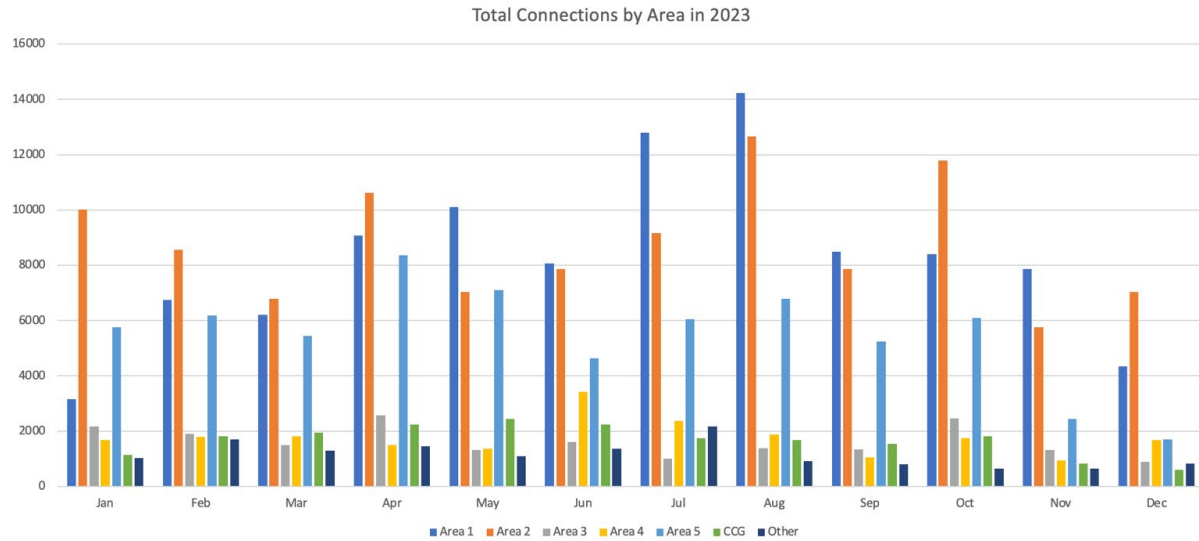
In 2023, the Neighborhood Policing Initiative (NPI) continued to develop in ten pilot districts (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, and 25). In February of 2023, a two-week stabilization training was conducted for district coordination officers (DCOs), sergeants and lieutenants who had been assigned to NPI over the previous year but did not receive training. Due to personnel already being in the role for an extended amount of time and familiar with problem solving strategies, the training was condensed into a two-week program. The training incorporated problem solving, city services, and Bureau of Detective resources.

In the second quarter of 2023, the 25th District began utilizing the online problem-solving report in the Community Engagement Management System. By the end of 2023, the 06th and 10th Districts began utilizing the online report as well. The problem solving reports have been pivotal in identifying the types of problems each district addressed and the resources that were utilized. The online report tracks when the initial problem began/occurred and any associated follow-up action taken. Each district has provided feedback on the issues with the functionality of the report that need to be resolved prior to expanding to all districts and discontinuing paper reports.

Due to numerous leadership changes, NPI continues to be assessed by the current Superintendent and Chief of Patrol. As the department embarks on a thorough staffing study in 2024, a determination on the structure and expansion of NPI will await guidance once the study is concluded.

2023 Community Engagement Data

In 2023, CPD documented **345,118** connections with community members. This accounts for a monthly average of 28,759 connections. 2023 also saw an increase in the total number of connections compared to 2022, with **143,370** more connections documented. Connections are defined as residents signing-in at an engagement or event. This number does not include residents who attended an engagement or event but did not sign-in.



Looking Ahead

OCP remains committed to actively engaging community stakeholders in its efforts to make our communities safer and improve the quality of life in our neighborhoods. The department is excited to finalize, publish and train on the newly expanded People with Disabilities Policy Suite in 2024, as previously noted. Policies have been drafted and revised in close alignment with impacted community groups who have generously shared their perspectives and outlooks with the department. Leadership will continue to prioritize efforts to engage with youth by ensuring that the department hosts three youth summits throughout 2024, with a goal of expanding to quarterly summits in 2025. The Office of Community Policing is also focusing on recording and reporting accurate data in a timely manner. Data management and training on required content management systems is a unit-wide priority for 2024.



Finally, the department also aims to develop an Equity Action Plan to expand upon efforts outlined in the recently published Racial Equity Action Plan (REAP). The Department is committed to serving and protecting all individuals fairly and impartially in a way that embeds equity principles into the operations of the department. The REAP can be found here: <https://home.chicagopolice.org/transform/racial-equity-plan/>





Recruitment, Retention, and Staffing

Recruitment and Retention Unit

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) is committed to the recruitment and hiring of qualified candidates for the position of police officer who represent the diverse cross-section of communities served by the department. This commitment is critical to maintaining a professional police force, building community trust and confidence, increasing legitimacy, and reducing perceptions of bias.

CPD established the Recruitment and Retention Unit (RRU) to be devoted full-time and exclusively to recruitment and retention activities. RRU is comprised of a chief (an exempt position), a commander (an exempt position), supervisors (one administrative operations sergeant and one field sergeant), police recruiters (eighteen police officers), a Chicago Police and Fire Training Academy police cadet officer, an administrative staff of two police officers, and one officer dedicated to social media communication. In January of 2024, CPD hired a civilian digital media specialist to be assigned to the RRU.

In 2023, CPD issued a department-level directive (Employee Resource E05-34) that established the unit within the department. The directive outlines the unit's objectives and its organization, the responsibilities of unit personnel, training for unit personnel, and reporting requirements (e.g., the CPD Recruitment Strategic Plan and CPD Recruitment Annual Report). The CPD Recruitment Strategic Plan was completed in the third quarter of 2023 and detailed the department's recruitment goals, discussed strategies for the unit, addressed hiring challenges and provided methods to overcome these challenges, and detailed performance and evaluation metrics. The 2023 CPD Recruitment Annual Report analysis will be used to re-evaluate and revise the strategic plan if needed.

In 2023, the City of Chicago's Office of Public Safety Administration and Department of Human Resources, in conjunction with CPD's Recruitment and Retention Unit, completed the hiring process of 686¹ new police officers. The first step in the hiring process is the Chicago Police Officer Examination, which is given to any candidate applying for the position of Chicago Police Officer. The exam consists of multiple-choice questions that test the candidates on cognitive police officer tasks and responsibilities for effective job performance.

POLICE OFFICER CANDIDATE TESTING

In 2023, the Chicago Police Officer Examination was administered in three different ways. The three options were implemented in an effort to accommodate candidates and provide additional accessibility to the exam, especially for those candidates located outside of the Chicagoland area. The options are as follows:

- **Option 1:** The examination may be taken in person at a local City College of Chicago.

¹ This number was updated and provided by the Office of Public Safety Administration on March 14, 2024.



- **Option 2:** The examination may be taken in a computer-based format via the Pearson Virtual University Enterprises (VUE) network of test centers. The test centers are located in the Chicago metropolitan area which extends twenty-five miles beyond city limits.
- **Option 3:** The examination may be taken at home or office via the Pearson VUE online proctored test known as OnVUE. This option allows a candidate to take the test at any time.

The 2023 in-person examinations were held monthly at the following City Colleges of Chicago:

- Malcolm X College (1900 W. Jackson)
- Olive Harvey College (10001 S. Woodlawn)
- Richard J. Daley College (7500 S. Pulaski)
- Wilbur Wright College (4300 N. Narragansett)

Looking ahead, the Chicago Police Officer Examination will be hosted at the same locations on a quarterly basis, and police officer candidates will continue to choose one of the three options to take the exam.

RECRUITMENT EVENTS

RRU conducted over 1,700 in-person recruitment events in 2023, with a diverse array of locations and facilities. In addition to the events listed below, many recruitment efforts were held at grocery stores, fitness centers, Chicago airports, shopping centers and malls, retail stores, career fairs, sports events, Chicago Park District facilities, neighborhood festivals, music concerts, and major Chicago attractions such as Navy Pier and the Museum Campus. The department realizes the importance of in-person and on-site recruitment events, as they allow potential candidates to ask questions about the requirements and responsibilities of a Chicago police officer, the candidate exam, and the hiring process. The events also give candidates the opportunity to immediately register for an exam.

Colleges and Universities

The department extended its recruitment efforts in 2023 to students enrolled at several historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) by participating in virtual and in-person career fairs. RRU hosted onsite recruitment events at the following colleges and universities:

Florida A & M University	Louisiana State University
Langston University (Oklahoma)	Central State University (Ohio)
Prairie View A&M University (Texas)	University of Alabama—Pine Bluff
Chicago State University	HBCU Fair at Soldier Field

In 2023, RRU endeavored to double the number of visits to HBCUs. In 2024, RRU will again work towards increasing the number of visits to HBCUs throughout the country. CPD recruiters traveled to forty-three colleges and universities within Illinois and eleven colleges and universities outside of Illinois to partner with police associations and affinity groups to host recruitment events designed to attract underrepresented populations. RRU expanded its outreach efforts to include not only criminal justice



students and workers, but also those in the social service disciplines (social workers, psychology students, etc.). These efforts included partnering with faculty members at various local colleges.

Colleges and universities visited outside of Illinois:

Penn State University (Pennsylvania)	Northern Michigan University
North Carolina Central University	Valparaiso University (Indiana)
Des Moines Area College (Iowa)	Wayne State University (Michigan)
Indiana University Northwest	Calumet College—Indiana
University of Nevada—Las Vegas	Indiana University
Ohio State University	

Colleges and universities visited within Illinois:

St. Francis University	Governors State University	UIC—Urbana Campus
Morton College	Lewis University	Elmhurst University
South Suburban State University	Moraine Valley College	Eastern Illinois University
Triton College	Kankakee Community College	Dominican University
Western Illinois University	Morton Grove College	Prairie State College
Southern Illinois University	Concordia College	Wheaton College
Trinity Christian College	Aurora University	Benedictine University
Harper College		

Chicago area colleges visited:

Wilbur Wright College	Harry S. Truman College	Taylor Business Institute
Malcolm X College	Roosevelt University	National Louis University
University of Illinois—Chicago	Northeastern University	Chicago State University
Oakton Community College	Illinois State University	Richard J. Daley College
Southern Illinois University	DePaul University	Harold Washington College
Olive-Harvey College	St. Augustine College	Illinois Institute of Technology
Kennedy—King College	St. Xavier College	Loyola University



RRU 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, while at the same time completing an associate degree in criminal justice. Upon completion of the program, students will be able to waive the written portion of the Chicago Police Officer Examination and expedite acceptance into the CPD Training Academy. 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 in August of 2024. The most recent cohort program began January 16th, 2024, with approximately twenty-four students. The next strategic plan will include the year-over-year comparison data for the One Year and Out Program to analyze the yield of qualified candidates who have applied for the position of Chicago Police Officer and who have entered the CPD Academy Training Program.

Military Bases and Centers

RRU visited seven US military bases outside of Illinois in 2023, allowing active-duty members the opportunity to talk with Chicago police officers about the department and the police officer position. The military bases that the unit visited were in multiple states across the country, allowing recruiters to interact with a diverse number of potential candidates.

Military bases outside of Illinois:

Camp Pendleton (California)	Fort Riley Career Summit (Kansas)
Fort Benning (Georgia)	Bowling Green Military Fair (Ohio)
Camp Lejeune (North Carolina)	Wright Patterson Air Force Base (Ohio)
San Antonio Military Base	

Additionally, RRU visited multiple military centers within Illinois and hosted events for active-duty members and veterans.

Military centers within Illinois:

US Army Reserve (Arlington Hts.)	Army 197th Quartermaster Co.	Scotts Air Force Base
Veterans Affairs Expo	Crestwood Armory	Great Lakes Naval Station
Combined Veterans Career Fair	Joliet National Guard	Army National Guard—LaGrange
Military Connector Career Fair (Glen Ellyn)		



Looking ahead to 2024, RRU will work to increase its outreach to additional military bases and military-related expos for recruitment events. There are forty-three schools in Chicago that have a U.S. Army Junior Reserve Officer Training Corp (Jr. ROTC) on campus. The Jr. ROTC programs help to develop a “school to career” pipeline with students interested in serving their communities. In 2023, RRU visited over half of these schools.

Phoenix Military Academy	King High School	Hubbard High School
Taft High School	CVCA High School	Prosser Career Academy
Hyde Park High School	Chicago Excel Academy	South Shore High School
Bogan High School	Chicago Military Academy	Holy Trinity High School
Morgan Park High School	Senn High School	Corliss High School
Air Force High School	Lincoln Park High School	Lakeview High School
Brother Rice High School	Steinmetz High School	Curie High School
Julian High School	Fenger High School	Marine Leadership Academy
Albany Park High School	Harlan High School	Dyett High School

RRU attended multiple law enforcement career expos in 2023. These are events dedicated to local law enforcement agencies to recruit sworn and civilian personnel. These events give potential candidates the ability to receive information on law enforcement career opportunities. The Recruitment and Retention Unit attended expos in the following locations:

City of Chicago Service Employment Fair	Law Enforcement Hiring Expo—Elmhurst
John Jay College Criminal Justice Fair—New York	CPD's Women's Law Enforcement Expo—Chicago
National Louis University Government Career Fair—Chicago	

In addition to law enforcement-specific expos and job fairs, RRU attended multiple local hiring events throughout the city.



Connections with the Community

The department recognizes the importance of positive community interactions and strives to increase the number of these interactions and strengthen relationships with community leaders. RRU connected with community organizations and formed new partnerships with these groups to assist in recruitment efforts. In addition to existing connections, the new partnerships include the Chicago Urban League, the Asian American Law Enforcement Association, the Chicago Housing Authority, Hyde Park Summer Fest, and the Illinois Department of Employment Security. RRU will continue to collaborate with these organizations to develop new ideas for recruitment events.

CPD regularly communicates with community stakeholders, local businesses, social service agencies, and all aldermanic ward offices to promote Chicago police officer candidate testing event dates via websites and listservs associated with those organizations. RRU focuses on reaching out to communities where English may be a second language and holds recruitment events in the areas of Uptown/Argyle Avenue, Pilsen/Little Village, Ukrainian Village and Harwood Heights. RRU plans to increase recruitment outreach to additional communities where English may not be the predominant language spoken.

The department utilizes internal events and meetings to promote the position of Chicago police officer and offers on-site completion of the Chicago Police Officer application. In 2023, RRU conducted recruiting efforts during community meetings (e.g., Office of Community Policing beat meetings, crime prevention meetings, and department-sponsored informational sessions). RRU also attended town hall meetings, community resource fairs, and community job fairs sponsored by the department. CPD hosts a National Night Out event at each of the twenty-two police district stations on the first Tuesday of August every year. This event is an opportunity to bring communities and the police together in a positive interaction with the intention of improving the relationship. RRU had recruiters attend many of the district events with the ability to complete on-the-spot applications for potential candidates and answer questions about the recruitment process.

The city hosted many parades and festivals over the summer in 2023 that the RRU attended, including two of the largest, the Pride Parade (the last weekend of June) and Bud Billiken Parade (the second weekend of August). Both events draw large crowds over the weekends which made them prime opportunities for RRU to set up tables with information on the CPD police officer exam. In-person events allow the recruitment officers to explain the recruitment process, answer questions, and encourage candidates to apply for the position. In addition, RRU attended other large attendance events such as the 2023 Auto Show, Juneteenth celebrations throughout Chicago, the 2023 NASCAR Chicago Street Race, Lollapalooza, Summer Smash Fest, Pitchfork Music Fest, the Chicago Air and Water Show, and the Chicago Marathon Expo.

The faith-based communities throughout Chicago have been a strong partner with CPD and have continuously assisted with recruitment efforts. In addition to the many organizations that have established relationships with CPD, new faith-based connections were made in 2023.



These connections include the following:

New Beginnings Church	Catholic Charities
The Night Ministry	University Church
St. Juliana Catholic Church	The Powerhouse Church
Moody Bible Institute	

Many of the faith-based groups encourage and welcome RRU to host events on weekends after services as well as attending job fairs held in their facilities. RRU recognizes the importance of the relationships within all faith-based communities.

In 2024, the department will focus on three overarching goals with the help of RRU:

- Create a balance of demographics within the Department,
- Improve the gender balance in all districts and units, and
- Achieve the annual hiring goal set in the CPD Recruitment Strategic Plan.

The accomplishment of these goals will help CPD replace officers lost due to attrition and create an even more equitable and diverse department to better serve the communities in Chicago. For more information about becoming a Chicago police officer, please visit <https://join.chicagopolice.org>





Total Sworn Department Members, New Hires, and Separations (2023)

The tables and charts in this section show CPD's total sworn work force, new hires, and separations for 2023, broken down by demographics. This data is accurate as of February 20, 2024.

Force Strength by Rank, Race, and Gender (2023)

The following table and chart represent CPD's total sworn workforce in 2023 by rank, race, and gender. *Note: CPD revised the force strength data query in 2023, so 2022 force strength numbers may differ slightly from what was previously reported. Additionally, query dates may affect net losses/gains.*

Rank	2022	2023
Superintendent	1	1
First Deputy Superintendent	1	0
Chief	5	5
Deputy Chief	18	16
Commander	43	45
Captain	26	33
Lieutenant	250	250
Sergeant	1,198	1,291
P.O. Assigned as Detective	1,180	1,121
P.O. Assigned as Field Training Officer	244	271
Police Officer	8,664	8,670
Total	11,630	11,703

Race	2022	2023
American Indian/Alaskan Native	34	34
Asian/Pacific Islander	407	425
Black	2,320	2,328
White	5,074	4,847
Hispanic	3,676	3,945
Unknown/Refused	119	124
Total	11,630	11,703

Gender	2022	2023
Male	8,793	8,815
Female	2,836	2,888
Unknown	1	0
Total	11,630	11,703





Total New Hires by Race and Sex (2023)

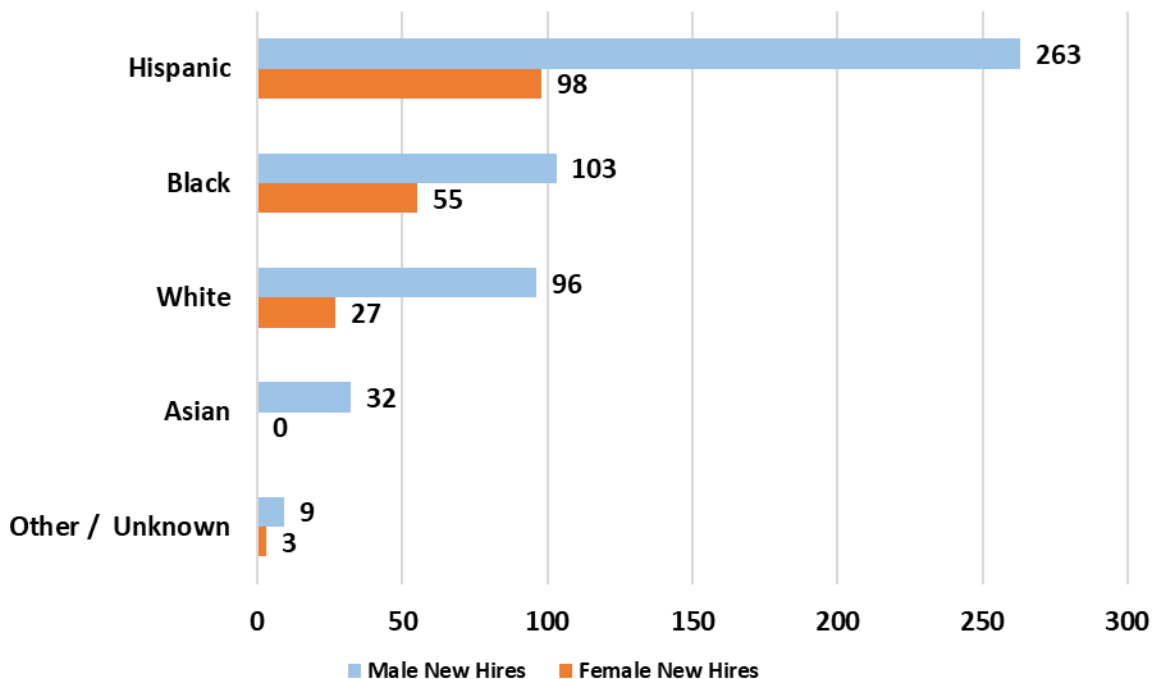
The below table and chart represent 2023 new hires by race and sex. In 2023, 53% of new hires were Hispanic (compared to 47% in 2022), and 73% of new hires were male (compared to 68% in 2022). In 2023, CPD took the "30X30" pledge as part of a nationwide initiative to advance women in the policing profession. The goal of this initiative is to increase the representation of women in police recruit classes to 30% by 2030. Nationwide, women make up approximately 12% of sworn officers. In 2023, 27% of CPD new hires were women.



Race	Male New Hires	Female New Hires	New Hires by Race	% New Hires by Race
Hispanic	263	98	361	53%
Black	103	55	158	23%
White	96	27	123	18%
Asian	32	0	32	5%
Other / Unknown	9	3	12	2%
Total	503	183	686	
% New Hires by Sex	73%	27%		

Data Fulfillment and Analysis provided this data for CPD Human Resources on March 14, 2024

2023 Total New Hires by Race and Sex





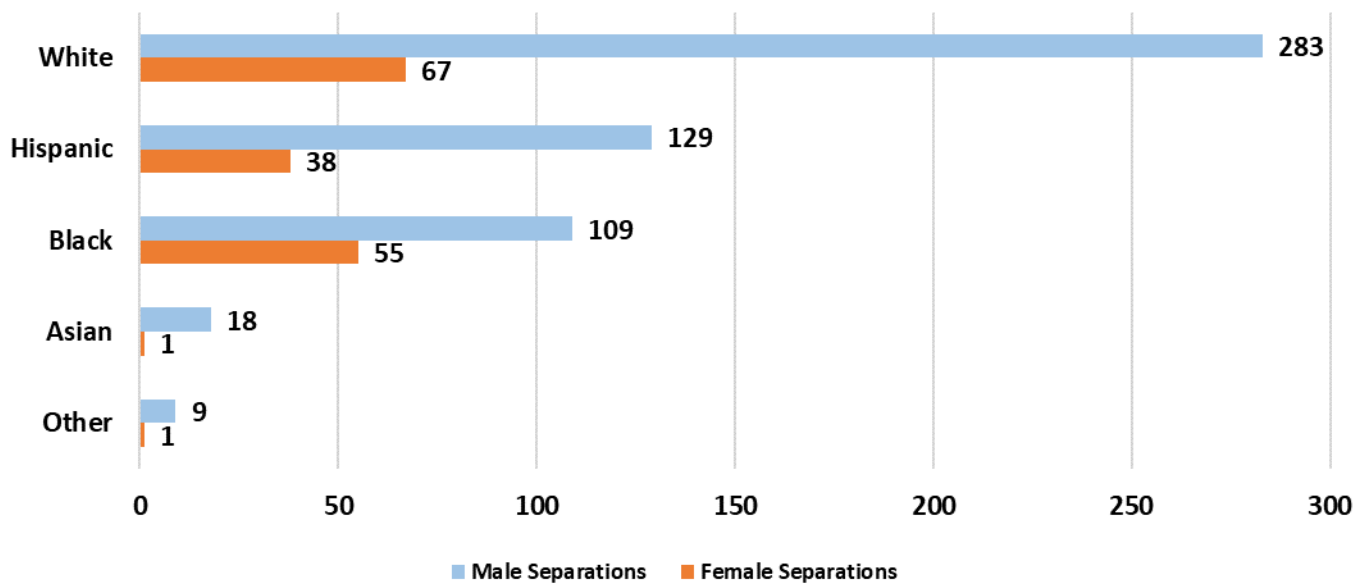
Separations by Race and Sex (2023)

The following table and chart represent members who left CPD in 2023. This includes retirements and resignations. In 2023, there was a 33% decrease in separations (compared to 710 in 2023 and 1,057 in 2022). White males remain the largest group of members leaving the department.

Race	Male Separations	Female Separations	Separations by Race	% Separations by Race
White	283	67	350	49%
Hispanic	129	38	167	24%
Black	109	55	164	23%
Asian	18	1	19	3%
Other	9	1	10	1%
Totals	548	162	710	
% Separations by Sex	77%	23%		

The Data Fulfillment and Analysis Section provided this data to CPD Human Resources on March 14, 2024.

2023 Separations by Race and Sex





OFFICER WELLNESS





Professional Counseling Division

Officer Wellness

The Professional Counseling Division (PCD) / Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is a unit of the Chicago Police Department (CPD) dedicated to providing free and confidential programs for all active, retired, sworn, and civilian department members and their immediate families. PCD assists all department members in managing their job demands and balancing their professional and personal lives in an effort to lessen the impact on their families and loved ones. PCD



provides CPD members with a range of mental health support services to minimize the risk of harm from stress, trauma, alcohol and substance abuse, and mental illness. CPD has established the following programs under PCD: EAP, Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program, Voluntary Annual Wellness Check-in Program, Alcohol-use and Substance-use Services Program, and the Peer Support Program.

PCD staff consists of clinical therapists, sworn police officers who are alcohol and substance abuse counselors, ordained chaplains, coordinators and a manager for the Peer Support Program, and administrative and operational support staff. Supervisory roles within the unit include the directing chaplain, the supervising alcohol and substance abuse counselor, the peer support sergeant and the operational/administrative sergeant. There is also an assistant director, who provides general support and management for the unit, and a director, who is also the supervising psychologist for EAP. The director of PCD conducts therapy and training sessions on various topics, such as suicide, substance abuse, and stress management. The unit and its director are continuously developing services and programs that prioritize the well-being of department members and their families.

Communications between a therapist and counseled member are confidential. PCD may not use or disclose protected health information except as permitted or required by law, including the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act, and when consistent with the City of Chicago HIPAA Privacy Policies and Procedures.

Enhancing CPD Member Support Through Expansion

PCD has recently undergone expansion, 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.

Clinical Therapy

PCD employs licensed mental health professionals dedicated to providing free and confidential support to all active and retired department members and their families. PCD civilian clinical therapists manage and provide therapeutic treatment services and programs. They offer counseling and psychotherapy services to employees through EAP, respond to on-call crises 24/7, conduct and facilitate training seminars, and provide referrals and connections to outside agencies for additional services needed by clients.

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.

Additionally, EAP has expanded its support services to address stress, trauma, substance abuse, and mental health issues among department members. This expansion is part of CPD's commitment to officer wellness, which aligns with the consent decree. The program has achieved consent decree compliance through a focus on confidential counseling, peer support, crisis counseling, and wellness training. Key initiatives include policy review, enhanced data collection, and improved hiring and training of clinicians. A major objective is to effectively track and analyze service data, with ongoing efforts to identify suitable software for this purpose. EAP provides comprehensive mental health and counseling services, financial counseling, crisis intervention, and a variety of self-assessment tools for wellness evaluation available on CPD's internal webpage. Additionally, more contact resources and information are accessible on the department's public webpage.

Police Chaplains Ministry

The Chicago Police Department Chaplains Ministry, established in 1980 and recognized as a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, provides chaplaincy services to active and retired CPD officers, as well as their families. Funded by donations and voluntary support, the ministry is dedicated to the well-being of CPD personnel of all faiths. Chaplain services include pastoral care, counseling, support during end-of-life care and decision-making assistance for those that are terminally ill. Chaplains provide support to survivors of officers killed in the line of duty and officiate over police wakes and funerals. In addition, chaplains host seminars on stress management and personal development. Some of the chaplains received specialized training at the FBI Academy, aiding the ministry's proactive engagement during roll calls and strengthening street presence.

Crisis ministry is crucial, offering immediate response to incidents involving CPD personnel. Managed by a directing chaplain and integrated into EAP under the supervision of the director, the Chaplains Section aligns with overarching department objectives. Chaplains are required to be ordained, hold a Master of Divinity, and complete clinical pastoral education.



The Chicago Police Department Chaplains Ministry has launched several programs to further assist CPD members and their families. Initiatives include the CPD Cancer Care Ministry, offering emotional and spiritual support to those affected by cancer. The ministry also introduced the Serenity Room, a space dedicated to reflection and relaxation. The chaplains also offer their support to Quilts for Cops, a program that creates personalized quilts that are given to officers as symbols of community support and appreciation. These initiatives reflect the ministry's commitment to the holistic well-being of CPD personnel and their families.

Alcohol-use and Substance-use Services Program

The Alcohol-use and Substance-use Services Program offers department members and their families suffering from alcohol and substance abuse a confidential, objective, and nonjudgmental resource to which they can voluntarily seek advice, support, and guidance. They also provide services to active and retired department members and their families that may be having trouble with problems related to other addictions, including gambling. The Alcohol Assistance Program regularly holds meetings for police and family members to provide support and referral services.

Peer Support Program

PCD's Peer Support Program was created in April 2000. It is modeled after the program instituted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives. All Peer Support team members work on a strictly voluntary basis as a way of giving back to the CPD family. Peer Support Program members come from diverse backgrounds, which help to ensure that when a department member, sworn or non-sworn, or their immediate family member needs assistance, there is someone available with the right expertise, qualifications, knowledge, and awareness of resources to support them.

The primary objective of the Peer Support Program is stress reduction through immediate emotional first aid and support. Peer Support Program members assist department members as they work through the impact of critical incidents by providing support, actively listening, and offering resources. Additionally, Peer Support Program members help their fellow department members involved in critical incidents understand the range of normal reactions to abnormal situations.

Peer Support Program services are not limited to traumatic events. Support is available to all department members and their families in a variety of difficult circumstances, including but not limited to the death of a family member, friend, or peer, as well as marital, child, or job-related difficulties. All communications between department members, their families, and the Peer Support Program representatives are kept strictly confidential under the Illinois First Responders Suicide Prevention Act. The Peer Support Program has over 180 members citywide, and it continues to seek more volunteers.

The CPD Peer Support Program focuses on extensive training and networking for peer support members (PSMs). Highlights include annual meetings, training refreshers, and initiatives for non-monetary incentives. The program uses a Peer Support Member Tracking form to track PSM activities while maintaining confidentiality. Efforts for technological advancements in tracking are ongoing. The program, recognized for its unique structure, collaborates with various partners and continues to develop tracking systems, despite facing challenges in the technical aspects of data submission and retention.



Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program

A traumatic incident can be a powerful and emotional experience. The Traumatic Incident Stress Program (TISMP) allows department members to process the traumatic incident based on personal experience. A traumatic incident is any police incident or action that may result in a member experiencing emotional or psychological distress, ranging from mild to severe. Referral to TISMP is only for on-duty incidents, but referral does not necessarily indicate that the referred member has any symptoms of traumatic-incident-related stress.

Referrals

Police officers must have a safe place they can call to talk about anything occurring in their life. However, for those who may only feel comfortable talking to someone outside of CPD, EAP recommends vetted helplines that provide free, anonymous, confidential, and immediate support.

CPD members are referred to external providers by EAP when their needs exceed the program's scope, such as requiring psychiatric medication management. Referrals are also made internally for more specialized care within EAP. While specific referral reasons are not tracked in detail, EAP is considering a software application to better monitor external referral numbers and reasons. This approach maintains the balance between ensuring diverse member needs are met and enhancing service tracking.

EAP is dedicated to offering culturally sensitive support services to all CPD members. The team of mental health professionals is trained in understanding diverse cultural and personal backgrounds, ensuring respectful and relevant support. This commitment is underlined by the inclusion of bilingual or multilingual staff, enhancing the support for members and their families.

COPLINE is a confidential 24-hour hotline answered by retired law enforcement officers across the United States. The COPLINE retired officers provide support for those struggling with various stressors affecting law enforcement officers and their families. In addition, if a caller needs or requests further assistance, the COPLINE listener has access to vetted clinical referrals to therapists and programs.

Another resource is the Crisis Text Line, which serves anyone in any crisis, providing access to free, 24/7 support. As a text line, a response is not always immediate; however, it usually takes less than five minutes to connect with a crisis counselor.

The 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline provides free and confidential 24/7 support to people in suicidal crisis or mental distress. In addition, military veterans can immediately be connected to the Veterans Crisis Line.

Data Collection and Reporting

PCD continues to face challenges in data management. Throughout 2023, issues arose with data management software, including interface problems, data entry difficulties, and insufficient training. PCD is working towards a HIPAA-compliant data management software, focusing on secure data collection, storage, access control, detailed access logs, data backup, integration with existing services, efficient data management and reporting, user training, and HIPAA regulation compliance. The search for an alternate software platform is ongoing to improve service tracking and resource management.



Looking Ahead

Future strategies involve increasing staff, customizing the Clinical Therapist III role to CPD's specific needs, integrating clinical supervisors, and partnering with Officer Wellness for holistic non-clinical initiatives. Emphasizing self-care is crucial, especially during significant, large-scale events like the Democratic National Convention (DNC). Efforts will focus on enhancing awareness of the Voluntary Annual Wellness Check-In Program and the Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program. The use of technology, such as the Cordico App, will aid in wellness support, complemented by initiatives like Quiet Rooms for relaxation. PCD will continue to work with the department to implement policy revisions that support the unit's future strategies and plans.

POLICE MENTAL HEALTH CLINICIANS

Police Mental Health Clinicians assess, debrief, and provide immediate clinical and crisis intervention care to sworn Chicago Police Department employees and their families. Police mental health clinicians are responsible for the development and implementation of mental health services and programs provided in the Professional Counseling Division of the Chicago Police Department.

The Professional Counseling Division provides free, confidential mental health and addiction counseling to sworn CPD personnel and their families. The clinicians are available 24/7 for Department members and families as they navigate through the tough times they may endure.



ERIN KELLY

MA, LCPC, CCTP, NBCC

POLICE MENTAL HEALTH CLINICIAN

5 YEARS OF SERVICE

“I am a proud family member of first responders and I appreciate the sacrifices made every day by each department member and their loved ones. I believe they deserve the care we provide. I am honored and grateful to have the opportunity to work for the Chicago Police Department.”



PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING DIVISION




LISA BROWN-MULLINGS

MA, LCPC, CCTP, CGP


POLICE MENTAL HEALTH CLINICIAN

5 YEARS OF SERVICE

“My role is to listen and provide a safe space for people to problem solve, grieve, cry, laugh, feel, gain insight, and most importantly to heal and to not just survive but to thrive.”



PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING DIVISION



KATHLEEN O'NEILL

MA, LCPC, CCTP, COVP

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

18 YEARS OF SERVICE

“I chose to work in law enforcement, because I grew up in a law enforcement family. I wanted to give back to CPD. Growing up in a law enforcement family made me aware of the obstacles that law enforcement go through professionally and personally. It was important to me to bring my clinical background to an agency that I grew up respecting and caring for.”



PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING DIVISION



DEPARTMENT TRAINING





Department 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, department policy, best practices, and community expectations. The Training Division coordinates and provides training for all newly hired recruits, probationary officers, and veteran officers. Since 2022, the Training Division has provided at least forty hours of in-service training to its veteran officers. The 2022 In-Service Training Program courses included: De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force; Crisis Intervention (i.e., mental health crisis response); Gender-based Violence (e.g., sexual assault, stalking, and domestic violence); and Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (i.e., peer intervention and officer wellness). 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 Program and two hours of Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement, and 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 Division continued to collaborate with the Training Community Advisory Committee on the review, development, and delivery of department training. This collaboration has been extremely valuable because it provides an avenue to incorporate community perspective into department training.

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.

Training Overview

The deputy chief of the Training and Support Group (TSG) directs the resources of the Training Division and identifies the training needs of the department. The deputy chief also ensures that the education and training of recruit and sworn personnel adheres to department policy, the guidelines established by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, and all directives from the deputy chief. The TSG administration includes the Administrative Office, Procurement and Facilities Management, Community Engagement Section, and Awards Section. The Training Division consists of the following sections: Operations Training, Instructional Design, Quality Control, Firearms Training, In-Service Training, Career Development, and Emergency Preparedness.

2023 Challenges

In 2023 TSG was tasked with returning the annual In-Service Training Program to a calendar year schedule, with officers starting and completing all required training within a twelve-month timeframe (January to December). In years' prior, the Department was granted an extension to March, giving officers additional time to complete the forty-hour requirement due to the pandemic. The 2023 training courses could not begin until the 2022 training ended. Therefore, training to fulfill 2023 requirements could not begin until



March of 2023, but still needed to be completed by January 1, 2024. TSG is proud to report that this challenge was met, with an overall completion rate of over 95% for the 2023 forty-hour In-Service Training Program.

In April 2023, the Democratic National Committee announced that Chicago would host the August 2024 Democratic National Convention (DNC). This announcement immediately and significantly altered the department's training plan. The City of Chicago and the Chicago Police Department have been at the forefront of many large-scale events and protests throughout its history. Research of previous DNC events and evaluation of the national civil unrest that occurred in 2020 was conducted in an effort to gain insight and learn how to best approach hosting the 2024 convention. With these insights in mind, the Chicago Police Department tailored its 2024 training program to best serve our communities and protect the lives, rights (including First Amendment rights), and property of all people in Chicago. More information on the 2024 In-Service Training Program is provided below in the Annual forty-hour In-Service Training Program Section.

2024 Training Objectives/Initiatives

The Training Division has set the following goals for its 2024 training programs:

- ★ Develop a strategic plan to support the department's mission of providing comprehensive training to develop, maintain, and improve policing skills, leadership abilities, and ethical values for current and new members. This plan will create a five-year training schedule for in-service training that aligns with best industry practices.
- ★ Prepare Department members for the Democratic National Convention by developing their knowledge of the First Amendment and its implications in managing crowds, First Amendment assemblies, and civil disturbances. Ensure safety with proficiency in the administrative and procedural aspects surrounding coordinated multiple arrest incidents, including alternate arrest procedures, and tactical response reporting.
- ★ Continue to build upon research-driven curricular decisions that position the learner's ability to distinguish between techniques so that they know both *how* and *when* to employ them, enabling a police practice that is sensitive to the needs of the community and supportive of all individuals. To accomplish this, the Training Division will concentrate on introducing inductive learning philosophy and praxis in addition to the current deductive learning modality that is deeply rooted throughout training. This process will be introduced using the following approaches, which have been proven to enhance student learning and ethical outcomes in adversity:
 - Begin the process of integrating curricula by combining the Officer Wellness course with the Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART) course:
 - Wellness instructors will be onboarded to teach LEMART. These instructors will then be onboarded to teach the newly integrated LEMART/Wellness course that emphasizes stress tolerance to better save lives. This cross-training and merging of disciplines will strengthen and enhance our instructor's ability to present material through different lenses so that they can give more eclectic instruction to our front-line officers in the field.



- Continue to develop a curriculum that is both thoughtful and purposeful. Training programs must account for adult-learning methods that incorporate interleaved (interwoven) curricula throughout courses that present material adhering to educational best practices.
- ★ Continue to build upon the Training and Support Group's Community Engagement Section to collaborate with the Training Community Advisory Committee and other partners on the review, development, delivery, and observation of curriculum, expand the total hours of recruit training that involve community participation and engagement, foster ongoing community dialogue, and coordinate community service and other engagement projects. Collaboration and strategic partnerships are fundamental to improving training outcomes. The Training Division will continue to develop strong community partnerships with community members to actively help train department members to enhance transparency, credibility, trust, and respect.
- ★ Create a robust instructor and course evaluation system. Finalize department directives related to instructor and course evaluation and examinations to implement a process that provides for the collection, analysis, and review of course and instructor evaluations. This will be used to document the effectiveness of existing training and to improve the quality of future instruction and curriculum. The process will include member feedback on the training they have received and an analysis of the extent to which such training is reflected in how members perform.
- ★ Continue to expand upon the Training and Support Group's ability to meet the growing demand for corrective training in response to the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division's analysis of use of force incidents. This will be accomplished by incorporating new simulation technology, committing staff to a scenario-based learning cadre, and harnessing the resources at the new Public Safety Training Center.
- ★ The Training and Support Group continues its commitment to reinforcing the principles of procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, community policing, and constitutional policing throughout its training programs in 2023.

Recruit Training

A primary goal of the Basic Recruit Training Program is to support the mission, vision, and core values of CPD. Recruit training adheres to department policy, the guidelines established by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB), Illinois legislation, and standards from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

CPD's Basic Recruit Training Program consists of approximately 976 hours of training, which exceeds ILETSB requirements for basic recruit training in the State of Illinois by approximately three hundred hours. In 2023, the CPD training academy trained eleven CPD recruit classes totaling 663 probationary police candidates. Below is an accounting of the 2023 recruit training dates and the number of participants.



2023 Recruit Training Dates/Participants

Class #	Hire Date	Total Recruits
23-1	1-Feb-23	60
23-2	27-Feb-23	64
23-3	1-Mar-23	64
23-4	1-Apr-23	59
23-5	5-Jun-23	67
23-6	10-Jul-23	59
23-7	7-Aug-23	72
23-8	11-Sep-23	51
23-9	10-Oct-23	72
23-10	13-Nov-23	60
23-11	4-Dec-23	35

Recruits must demonstrate a firm grasp of basic police foundational knowledge, department procedures, technical and tactical skills, critical thinking, problem-solving, and interpersonal skills that form the basis for safe and effective policing. Recruits are continually evaluated throughout the Basic Recruit Training Program to ensure they have the requisite knowledge and skills to engage in policing activities safely, effectively, and lawfully before they are sent to the Field Training and Evaluation Program. The entire recruit evaluation process is directed by Department Special Order S11-10-01, *Recruit Training*.

The Basic Recruit Training Program includes topics covering law, report writing, police function, human behavior, patrol, investigations, traffic, police proficiency, police officer wellness, and integrated exercises. CPD's Basic Recruit Training Program also has course enrichment modules that reflect the department's commitment to the guiding principles of procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, and community policing. Additional details regarding CPD's recruit training curriculum are described in upcoming pages.





ILETSB Basic Law Enforcement		
Recruit Area of Study	Description	Curriculum Units
Foundations of Law Enforcement	Foundations of Law Enforcement focuses on community policing as a crime-fighting strategy. This area of study provides law enforcement problem-solving and encourages recruits to think about crime and disorder problems with a social and cultural understanding of the communities they will serve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighborhood / Community Profiles • Orientation to the Criminal Justice System • Police Community Relations • Procedural Justice • Social Media Relations / Public Relations • Theories of Crime / Index Crime
Law	The law focuses on basic legal principles, including people's rights under the U.S. Constitution and Illinois law, as well as Illinois Criminal Offenses and the Illinois Vehicle Code.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Preparation and Courtroom Testimony • Citizen Handgun Ownership: Concealed Carry • Civil Rights and Civil Liability • Criminal Offenses in Illinois • Illinois Vehicle Code and Bail Rule • Juvenile Law and Processing • Laws of Admission • Laws of Arrest, Search, and Seizure • Rights of the Accused • Rules of Evidence • U.S. Constitutional Authority • Use of Force
Police Function and Human Behavior	This area of study addresses complex social issues that often require medical, social, legal, and educational services. Recruits consider perception and interpersonal communication skills as vital aspects of officer effectiveness and positive community relations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Abuse, Neglect, and Abduction • Communication in the Police Environment • Crime Victims and Their Rights • Introduction to Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Concepts • Crisis Intervention and Disturbance Calls • Crowd Behavior and Civil Disorder • Gender Responsiveness in the Criminal Justice System • Domestic Violence • Elder Abuse and Neglect • Ethics



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gangs • Interacting with Persons with Disabilities • Investigating Animal Abuse • The Neurobiology of Trauma and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
Patrol	This area of instruction acquaints recruits with the multi-faceted aspects of crime prevention that are an integral part of police operations, including the principles of effective report writing. Responsibilities and duties related to responding to emergencies, crimes in progress, and incidents requiring enforcement action are also covered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime Prevention • Crimes in Progress • Drug Enforcement • Emergency Management and Critical Incident Response • Fundamentals of Report Writing • Homeland Security Orientation • Patrol Procedures • Vehicle Stops and Occupant Control
Patrol Investigations	This unit of study focuses on processes for establishing the elements of an offense, with an emphasis on crimes against persons and property. The procedures for effective interviewing and interrogation as well as arrest, booking, and detention are also covered. This area of study includes measures to ensure arrestee safety, victim's rights, (including how to compassionately communicate with victims), and how to effectively protect and investigate a crime scene.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custody Arrest, Booking and Detention/ Facility Procedures • Crime Scene Investigation • Crimes against Persons • Crimes against Property • Fingerprinting – Rolled and Plain Impressions • Fundamentals of Investigation • Identification Procedures • Interrogation of Suspects • Interviewing Victims and Witnesses • Missing Persons • Motor Vehicle Theft • Service Calls • Sexual Assault Investigation
Traffic Module	This area of study instructs recruits on law-enforcement-related traffic issues, including the conditions under which manual direction of traffic should be undertaken, investigating traffic crashes, identifying and responding to hazardous materials incidents,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Sobriety Testing / Drugged Driving • Hazardous Materials Awareness • Traffic Crash Investigation • Traffic Direction



	and detecting and apprehending impaired drivers.	
Police Proficiency	This area of study includes the development of defense skills, including protection with non-lethal weapons. In addition to training in firearms proficiency, an evaluation of recruits' critical decision-making abilities and reactions in stressful situations is conducted. This area of study also prepares recruits to deal effectively with medical emergencies and other trauma situations to fulfill the officer's obligation to protect the lives of others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control and Arrest Tactics • Firearms: Orientation, Safety and Range Rules • Human Factors and Mental Preparation • Firearms: Care, Cleaning, and Maintenance of Handguns • Firearms: Legal Issues, Decision Making, and Situational Shooting • Firearms: Off Duty Considerations • Firearms: Handgun Handling Training and Marksmanship • Firearms: Other Firearms Identification—Orientation • Firearms: Low Light Shooting • Firearms: State Mandated Handgun Qualification Course of Fire and Examination • Initial Medical Response • Law Enforcement Driving • Physical Skills and Personal Fitness
Police Officer Wellness	This unit focuses on methods that law enforcement officers can use to maintain optimal wellness (physical and emotional) throughout their careers. This is in the interest of job performance but also in introducing recruits to strategies for preserving their well-being during and beyond the course of their jobs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officer Wellness and Lab • Stress Management and Lab
Integrated Scenarios	Simulation exercises can serve as a means to reinforce knowledge, skills, and abilities previously presented to the recruit. Practical exercises serve to integrate materials.	



In 2023 there were multiple revisions to the recruit training curriculum. The below-listed modifications (shown by a course description and hours of instruction) were made due to changes in the law, department policy, or recommendations made by subject matter experts.

Crimes Against Persons	Training Title		5 and 6	Training Hours
Integrated Exercises			1-33	
Firearms			24-71	
Custody, Arrest, Booking and Detention			1-4	
Juvenile Processing			1-4	
Crime Victims and Their Rights			1-4	
Drug Enforcement			1-5	
Fingerprinting			1-2	
Fundamentals of Investigation			1-8	
Gang Familiarization			1-4	
Police Community Relations			1-10	
Social Media Relations			1-4	
U.S. Constitutional Authority			1-4	
Communication in the Police Environment			1-8	
Procedural Justice			1-7	
Neighborhood Community Relations			1-4	
Gender Responsiveness in the Criminal Justice System			1-4	
Building Awareness of Wrongful Conviction			1-4	
Interrogation of Suspects			1-4	
Interviewing Victims and Witnesses			1-4	

Annual In-Service Forty-Hour Training Program

Regular in-service training is critical to ensure that CPD officers continue to hone important policing skills and remain up to date on changes in the law, CPD policy, technology, community expectations, and developments in best practices. In-service training also reinforces CPD's commitment to procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, community policing, and constitutional policing. Training includes the forty-hour In-service Training Program, as well as specialized instruction for both sworn and civilian members using internal and external instructors.

The Chicago Police Department's 2024 Annual In-service Training Program will include forty plus hours of mandatory courses that must be completed by all police officers who are in a non-probationary status before July 1, 2024. Courses in the Annual In-service Training Program requires a pre-and post-test, in addition to course evaluations. These sworn members will either take the twenty-four-hour Field Force Operations (FFO) course or the sixteen-hour Public Order Public Safety (POPS) course as determined by their responsibilities during the 2024 Democratic National Convention. Tier 1 members will be required



to take the twenty-four-hour FFO course, and Tier 2 members will be required to take the sixteen-hour POPS course. Officers will also be required to complete supplemental eLearning courses. Therefore, there will be over forty hours of mandatory in-service courses in 2024.

The following are course descriptions for 2024 in-person in-service courses:

Field Force Operations (twenty-four hours)

"The three-day Field Force Operations (FFO) course provides law enforcement with instruction in protest types and actions, legal considerations, responsibilities of mobile field force teams, and crowd-control methods. The course culminates with a series of hands-on activities that allow responders to practice all of the learned skills (baton-holding positions, mass-arrest procedures, and riot-control formations) in a realistic context" (FEMA, Center for Domestic Preparedness).

NOTE: Air Purifying Respirators (APRs / Gas Masks) are a vital safety tool to protect our members if they are placed in a situation that jeopardizes their safety and possibly their lives. For an APR to be effective, members must be fit-tested to ensure a proper seal. A member who has facial hair cannot be fit tested because the facial hair interferes with the sealing surface of the respirator, which can result in contaminants leaking into the mask.



Public Order Public Safety (sixteen hours)

The two-day Public Order Public Safety (Field Force Operations) course provides an overview of current best practices and procedures for public order and crowd management. The goal of this training is the development of critical thinking and intuitive decision-making skills for safe and responsive action employed in crowd management. Training will include classroom and hands-on practice of topics.

Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART) / Officer Wellness

Intended for students who have completed both the Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) Field Force Operations course and the CPD eight-hour LEMART class but can be adapted to serve most LEO student bodies. The instructional goal of this course of training is to refresh LEMART skills (tourniquet, chest seal, hemostatic dressing, pressure bandage) and expand officer's capabilities by adding to their following skill sets: injured person lifts and carries; burn/blast injury ID and treatment; and blunt force trauma/fracture injury identification and treatment. All of this is taught while adding the following elements of officer wellness: identification and mitigation of environmental factors; identification and mitigation of physiological factors; and identification and mitigation of psychological factors—including tactical breathing, field nutrition awareness, personal hydration awareness, range-of-motion and flexibility exercises, and others. Overall, this course of training prepares officers to confidently take action and uphold—to its highest degree—the Sanctity of Human Life in situations where they may find it in peril.





De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force / Coordinated Multiple Arrests



This comprehensive course is specifically designed for the Chicago Police Department's law enforcement personnel to provide in-depth understanding and practical application of de-escalation techniques, appropriate response to resistance, justifiable use of force, and procedures for multiple coordinated arrests. With a commitment to public safety and community trust at the heart of its design, this course aligns with both local and federal laws and best practices. By the end of this comprehensive training, participants will be adept at employing de-escalation techniques, making informed decisions regarding response to resistance, and choosing appropriate force options in varied situations. Officers will develop a deep understanding of the First Amendment and its implications in managing crowds, protests, and civil disturbances. They will be proficient in the administrative and procedural aspects surrounding coordinated multiple arrest incidents, including alternate arrest procedures and tactical response reporting.

The curriculum incorporates a variety of training methodologies, including but not limited to lectures, group discussions, and scenario-based training. Through hands-on experiences, including tabletop exercises, handcuffing drills, and realistic scenarios, officers will integrate their knowledge of the critical decision-making model into their responses, ensuring they act consistently with both the law and departmental policies while upholding public safety and trust. The courses design aims to equip officers with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively engage, assess, and manage situations that could potentially involve conflict or resistance, with an emphasis on minimizing harm and preserving the dignity and rights of all involved.

TASER 10 with Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (ABLE) Refresher

This certification course provides participants the basic operational theory and practical training necessary to reasonably, safely, and effectively operate conducted electrical weapons. This course includes performance demonstrations and a written examination. This course is consistent with the core principle



of de-escalation and includes scenarios that can be resolved without the use of force. It is also consistent with the department's commitment to the sanctity of human life and will instruct officers on post use-of-force procedures, including ways to limit injury. The Taser 10 course is six hours of in-person training that will be supplemented with an eLearning module.



ABLE provides members with training that promotes officer health and wellness in an effort to prevent misconduct. Training encompasses early peer interventions, with discussions about, and opportunities to practice, interventions on fellow officers and also self-interventions at the earliest sign that a situation may require adjusting course. This course reinforces officer's skills to successfully intervene to prevent harm and to create a law enforcement culture that supports peer intervention. ABLE training is based on a professionally designed curriculum that draws on decades of social science research and uses adult-based learning methods to deliver learning effectively. ABLE employs evidence-based practices to give officers the tools and skills they need to perform an intervention. ABLE also teaches the science behind the skills, so that officers have a better understanding of why ABLE works and thus can use it more effectively (Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (ABLE) Project). The ABLE course for 2024 will consist of two-hours of in-person classroom training as part of the Conducted Energy Weapons Taser 10 course.

Courses	Number of Hours
De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force / Coordinated Multiple Arrests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De-Escalation • Legal and Policy Updates • Communication Skills • Report Writing • Body Worn Camera • Officer Safety and Tactics • Mass Arrest • Tactical Response Reports 	8 hours
Field Force Operations (FFO)* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crowd Control Methods • Responsibilities of a Field Force • First Amendment • Legal Considerations 	24 hours
Public Order Public Safety (POPS)* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crowd Control Methods • Responsibilities of a Field Force • First Amendment • Legal Considerations 	16 hours
<p>*Department members will either take FFO or POPS as determined by their responsibilities during the 2024 Democratic National Convention. Tier 1 members will be required to take the 24-hour FFO and Tier 2 members will be required to take the 16-hour POPS course.</p>	
Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART) / Officer Wellness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanctity of Human Life • Life-Saving Aid 	8 hours



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De-escalation • Communication • Stress Management • Officer Wellness 	
Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (ABLE) Duty to Intervene <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Force • Officer Safety, De-escalation, and Control Tactics • Legal and Policy Updates 	2 hours
Axon Taser T10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taser Overview, Safety, Cleaning, Use, Warnings • Legal and Policy Updates • De-escalation • Sanctity of Human Life • Communication 	6 hours

2024 In-Service Supervisors Training

The 2024 In-Service Supervisors Training includes topics and courses intended to prepare supervisors for the 2024 Democratic National Convention in August. Specific training topics have been identified through research, law enforcement professional studies, and reports on recent large-scale events held nationally and in Chicago. The 2024 In-Service Supervisors Training will provide supervisors of all ranks with requisite knowledge of administrative and field topics including wellness, law, policy and procedure related to the management of large gatherings and crowds, marches and protests, and coordinated mass arrest situations—particularly when use of force reporting is required. As a result of training, supervisors will be equipped with the skills necessary to appropriately and efficiently manage large-scale gatherings and events. The department must be prepared to implement heightened response measures throughout the convention to ensure the wellness and safety of its members and the community.



Officer Wellness Training

Beginning in May, the Officer Wellness Section delivered a mandatory eight-hour in-service officer wellness training (2023 Officer Wellness and Resiliency) to 10,000 sworn members and 572 civilian members. The course provides department members with information, resources, and evidence-based tools and techniques to improve and protect their physical, mental, and emotional health so they can thrive in their personal and work life, increase officer and community safety, and enhance work performance.



The training builds upon and reinforces concepts introduced in previous (2021 and 2022) in-service officer wellness trainings. Topics included in the 2023 course include techniques for personal de-escalation (emotional regulation), developing emotional intelligence, and improving interpersonal relationships at home and in the workplace (emotional resilience); health and job performance impacts of sleep restriction on shiftworkers, the science of sleep, and sleep hygiene strategies and fatigue countermeasures to improve sleep quality and duration; the relationship between nutrition and health and job performance, and functional nutrition strategies to establish and maintain healthy eating habits within a law enforcement context; and tools and techniques for police officers to increase stress tolerance and build physical, mental, and emotional resilience that leads to optimal job performance. In addition, the emotional resilience component also included a voluntary three-month post-training asynchronous reinforcement program intended to allow participants to practice the techniques learned during the in-person training.

The Training Division continues to work with subject matter experts outside of CPD to implement evidence-based and culturally competent wellness training. The 2023 Officer Wellness and Resiliency course was developed in collaboration with C. Gabrielle Salfati, PhD, Investigative Psychology Research Unit (IPRU), John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY (emotional resilience training); Stephen James, PhD, and Lois James, PhD, Sleep Performance and Research Center, Washington State University (sleep restriction and sleep hygiene training); Mandy Nice, Strategic Wellness Director, Lexipol-Cordico (nutrition training); and Olivia Mead, CEO, Yoga For First Responders (stress management training).

The Training Division also continues to evaluate the impact wellness training on officer health and wellbeing through research conducted by our training partners. John Jay College of Criminal Justice is conducting research to evaluate the impact of the emotional resilience training and Washington State University is doing the same for the sleep training. Both organizations are utilizing pre- and post-training surveys to assess the impact of the tools, techniques, and strategies provided in the course on various aspects of officers' health and wellbeing (changes to perceived level of emotional resilience, sleep quality and duration, etc.).

The Training Division changed the delivery method of the pre and post-training surveys for both research studies based on the low participation rate in the IPRU, John Jay College of Criminal Justice Law Enforcement Resilience Training research conducted in 2021. This year, participants were asked to complete each pre-training survey on the day of in-person training and links to each post-training survey are delivered at timed intervals through the eLearning application. As a result, both training partners initially report that participation in the pre-training surveys is over fifty percent. The collection of data from post-training surveys is ongoing through the first quarter of 2024. Once each organization has completed their analysis they will provide CPD with a final training impact report.

To increase participation in future wellness training research, it is recommended to continue efforts to alleviate member concerns about confidentiality, reinforce the importance of participation, and allow participants to complete surveys while on duty.



Wellness Programming

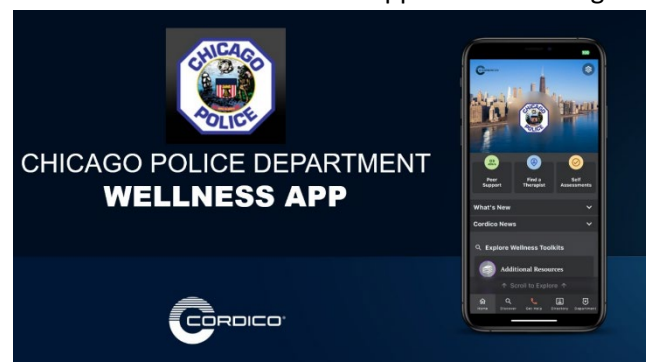
The Training Division continued to collaborate with the Chicago Patrolmen's Federal Credit Union Financial Planning and Education Center to provide free and voluntary financial wellness programming to all department members and their families through *Financial Fitness for First Responders*. Throughout 2023, a total of 430 people participated in the monthly financial wellness seminars that covered topics such as budgeting, debt management, home buying, investment strategies, retirement planning, and estate planning (see attached Excel spreadsheet for specific program details).

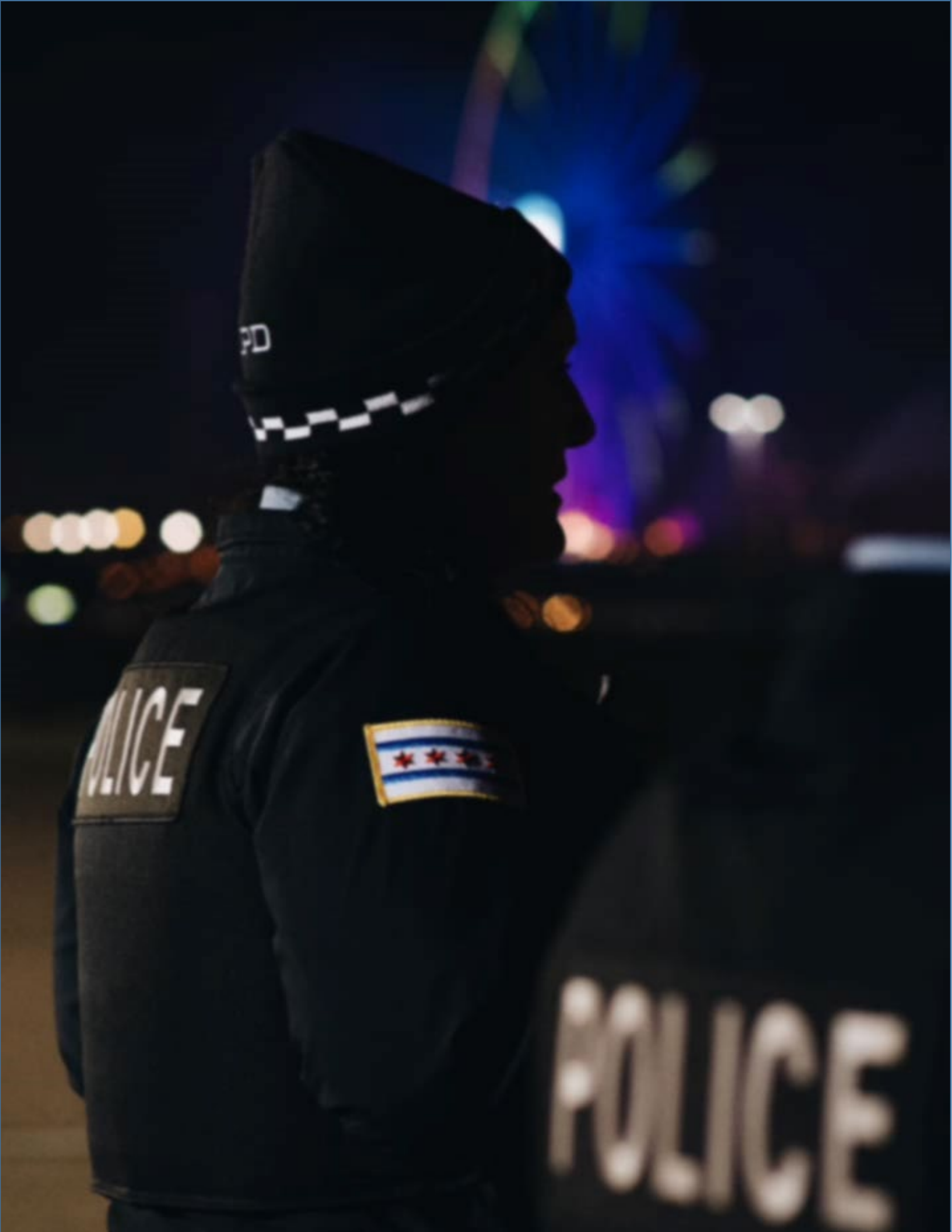
In January, the Training Division and PCD jointly hosted a mental health program with the Quell Foundation First Responder Resilience Project. The program featured a screening of the documentary film "Lift the Mask: First Responders Sound the Alarm" followed by a panel discussion with first responders featured in the film aimed at normalizing the conversation around mental health and removing the stigma associated with mental health treatment within the first responder community. This program was open to all CPD and CFD members and their families on a voluntary basis. A total of 148 people attended the sessions offered over four days.

Cordico Wellness App

To provide Department members with ongoing wellness education and support, CPD launched the Cordico Wellness App in June. This wellness tool is available to all department members, their family members, and retirees at no cost and provides on-demand access to relevant, trusted, and helpful information, strategies, and resources to support first responder health and wellbeing. Through the app, members and their families can access immediate crisis support hotlines, EAP/PCD resources (licensed clinicians, drug/alcohol counselors, peer support, Chaplains Unit), and clinically validated self-assessments that help determine behavioral health needs and provide next-step guidance. The app also features wellness toolkits that include articles, videos, audio casts, and other resources on a wide spectrum of behavioral health topics. To ensure user confidentiality, the app has a universal login credential for each user group (active members, family members, and retirees).

A multi-dimensional communications strategy was used to announce the launch of this wellness app, including a department-wide email, AMC message, mandatory eLearning, roll call announcements, distribution of palm cards, posters in all department facilities, and announcements on department social media platforms. In addition, every in-service member attending the 2023 Officer Wellness and Resiliency course received a demonstration of the Cordico Wellness App features during the nutrition block of instruction. Recruits are also provided with a demonstration of Cordico Wellness App features during the Officer Wellness hours of instruction. To promote ongoing engagement, the Training Division sends a monthly Department-wide email push notification highlighting different app features. Cordico provides CPD with monthly aggregate usage analytics that will assist in tracking overall engagement with the app as well as understanding which app features are being most utilized.







Officer Support Unit

The Officer Support Unit (OSU) is responsible for administering the Department's performance management programs, which include the Personnel Concerns Program, the Behavioral Intervention System, and the Non-Disciplinary Intervention System. In addition, the unit (in coordination with both the Medical Section and Office of Public Safety Administration Human Resources) is charged with managing the department's Fitness for Duty Program for officers who are attempting to return to duty after various medical or psychological leaves. In 2022, OSU continued to effectively manage each of these functions in coordination with partner units from both the Office of Public Safety Administration as well as the Bureau of Internal Affairs.

In addition to its performance management responsibilities, OSU is charged with running the Department's early-intervention initiatives. Starting in 2020, the department launched a pilot program known as the Officer Support System (OSS), which utilized an advanced algorithm (developed by data scientists from the University of Chicago's Crime Lab) to analyze department data and identify members who were at a statistically increased risk of being involved in a future adverse event. Once identified by the automated system, OSU staff would work collaboratively with the member's unit supervisory team to identify, recommend, and connect them with pre-arranged supports and services in a non-disciplinary manner.





Chicago Police Memorial Foundation

MISSION – PURPOSE – GOALS

The Chicago Police Memorial Foundation (CPMF) is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to honoring the lives of our fallen heroes and assisting those heroes in need. The foundation strengthens the relationship between the Chicago Police Department, its business and civic leaders, and its citizenry. It allows us to express our gratitude to the fallen officers' families for the ultimate sacrifice of their loved ones and provides support and assistance to the families of Chicago police officers who are killed or catastrophically injured in the line of duty.

CPMF already completed (and now maintains) the nation's finest police memorial in Gold Star Families Memorial and Park located on our city's lakefront. Now the **Mission Beyond the Memorial** continues the tradition of loyalty and generosity of the Chicago Police Department and focuses on the needs of the men and women of this great department, as well as their families. Since 2007, \$20 million in assistance has been given to Chicago police families in need.

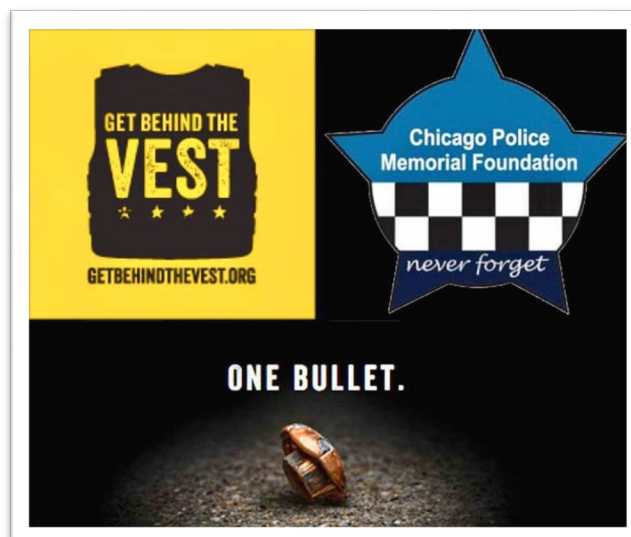
The Chicago Police Memorial Foundation continues to answer the call for help. Upon being asked by the Superintendent, CPMF immediately purchased 1,650 ballistic helmets for our officers on the frontlines. These new, upgraded helmets include Kevlar protection and laser beam reflectors as part of the face shield.

In 2023, CPMF distributed \$2.3 million in assistance to Chicago police families in need and sponsored many other events to benefit CPD officers. Namely, the foundation's "Get Behind the Vest" campaign provided more than five hundred ballistic vests and outer vest covers to CPD members.

A vest isn't bulletproof forever. It wears out. It breaks down. It needs to be replaced every five years. And just one bullet permanently damages a vest, making it unusable. Chicago police officers are responsible for replacing their vests. At \$500 or more per vest, in addition to other equipment and uniform expenses, the costs can quickly add up. That's why we need your help. Your donation ensures that every officer out there protecting you is protected.

The Chicago Police Memorial Foundation has extended the Get Behind the Vest Program to supply vests to Chicago Police K9 officers. We are now protecting the K9s who protect our officers!

<http://www.cpdmemorial.org>.



OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE



Department Vision:

*That all people in the City of Chicago are safe, supported,
and proud of the Chicago Police Department*



Crisis Intervention Team (CIT)

The Chicago Police Department continues to prioritize the sanctity of life and remains committed to improving how officers respond to and interact with individuals experiencing a mental or behavioral health-related event. The department's Crisis Intervention Team works in conjunction with department members, prosecutors and the court system; designated mental health intake facilities; mental and behavioral health service providers and advocates; and the community to reinforce the safe and dignified treatment of persons experiencing a mental health crisis.

The CIT Program operates citywide 24/7 and is dedicated to improving the Chicago Police Department's ability to effectively respond to individuals in crisis; utilize de-escalation techniques to reduce the need to use force against individuals in crisis; and improve the safety of officers, affected individuals and their family members, and the citizenry. The CIT Program encompasses training, community engagement, and field support functions in furtherance of promoting community-oriented solutions to assist individuals in crisis and reduce the need for individuals to have further involvement with the criminal justice system.

The CIT Program is supported by the CIT Training Section, which is integrated into the Training and Support Group. CIT staff members are responsible for training department members. The unit's training section is currently staffed by two sergeants and six police officers. To receive the CIT designation, a member must complete a forty-hour Basic Crisis Intervention Team certification course. Members may also elect to take a sixteen-hour CIT refresher course and a forty-hour Advanced CIT training course. Designated CIT officers are also eligible to participate in additional specialized training, including Youth CIT and Veterans CIT.

In 2023, CIT conducted twenty-three 40-hour Basic Course classes and thirty-six 16-hour Refresher Course classes. 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. Looking ahead, the CIT training schedule for the 2024 calendar year includes fourteen Basic Courses, fifty-seven Refresher Courses, and two Youth Courses.

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.

Crisis Intervention Team District, Operations, and Community Support

The CIT Program includes CIT District, Operations, and Community Support (CIT DOCS). The DOCS Program aims to reduce the frequency and severity of service calls identified as involving individuals experiencing a mental health crisis. CIT DOCS includes five decentralized Area teams and an administrative team that assist in carrying out the objectives and functions of the CIT Program at the district level. The five DOCS Area teams are led by two sergeants, with each team consisting of two to four officers.

DOCS teams review CPD generated CIT-related reports and follow up with district officers and both the individual in crisis and family members of the individual in crisis to offer referrals and access to additional resources. If applicable, DOCS officers work with the court system to ensure that arrested individuals can receive court-ordered mental health services. DOCS officers also work with families and the judicial system in obtaining and serving writs for individuals suffering from mental health conditions. The



Department generated 10,047 CIT-related reports in 2023, compared to the 8,444 that were generated in 2022.

During 2023, DOCS and the National Alliance for Mental Illness (NAMI) continued their collaboration on the “Connect and Protect” grant. The premise of this grant is for DOCS officers to refer individuals in crisis to work collectively with NAMI. In this newly formed partnership, DOCS and NAMI staff conducted roll call training sessions to inform CPD members of their partnership(s) and the process used to refer individuals to NAMI, with or without the assistance of CIT DOCS personnel.

DOCS team members also assist in the coordination of the department’s Narcotics Arrest Diversion Program (NADP). This program strives to provide eligible individuals with the appropriate department–approved resources in an effort to reduce the unnecessary incarceration or hospitalization of individuals living with mental health conditions, substance abuse disorders, or co-occurring disorders.

DOCS team members conduct NADP roll call training to familiarize members with the program. An annual audit of the NADP program is performed to ensure department members adhere to CPD directives governing the program. Additionally, CIT requires that districts carry out corrective training with members who fail to make diversions on eligible arrests. 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.

Crisis Assistance Response and Engagement (CARE)

DOCS team members also oversee the Crisis Assistance Response and Engagement (CARE) Team Pilot Program. This pilot program allows for a CPD CIT-trained officer to be paired with a Chicago Fire Department paramedic and a Chicago Department of Public Health licensed clinician. This team is referred to as a multi-disciplinary response team (MDRT). Together they provide assessment, care, and referrals to those in crisis. The CARE MDRT can respond to locations that include residences, workplaces, and public settings and has been operational since mid-2021 in the 19th and 6th Districts. In 2023, this program was expanded by adding an Alternative Response Team (ART) to the 1st District and an Opioid Response Team to the 11th 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.

Naloxone

In April of 2023 Special Order S04-20, *Recognizing and Responding to Individuals in Crisis*, and a suite of associated CIT special orders were revised and approved by the consent decree’s Independent Monitoring Team. Department Notice D18-04, *Opioid Overdose Reversal (Naloxone) Program*, was also revised. Naloxone nasal spray is used to counteract the effects of opioid drugs (e.g., heroin and fentanyl). The revised directive assigned the task of the maintenance and distribution of the department’s supply of Naloxone to the CIT Unit and is overseen by CIT DOCS. To improve the distribution process, CIT was able to coordinate with the State of Illinois Drug Overdose Prevention Program to allow the Department to obtain Naloxone from NarcanDirect at no cost. As a result of this new partnership with NarcanDirect, CPD now provides all police officer recruits with Naloxone kits while they are in the police training academy prior to receiving their patrol assignments. CPD officers administered Naloxone nasal spray 141 times during 2023, bringing the total to 486 applications since the program's inception.



Community Engagement

In 2023, CIT officers continued to engage with the community by hosting in-person presentations with the Chicago Council on Mental Health and Equity (CCMHE), which included ongoing policy review, question and answer sessions, and comment forums. Additionally, community groups were invited to attend each of the eight-hour in-service crisis intervention classes related to community-based mental health resources. Lastly, the Basic and Refresher CIT courses continue to utilize community members with real-life mental-health-related experiences as role players for the scenario-based components of the training.

The Crisis Intervention Unit works collaboratively with the Office of Community Policing to implement processes to complete the work of the CIT District Level Strategic Plans. CIU remains committed to working with the Mayor's Office to continuously expand upon the department's current crisis intervention strategies and CIT officer implementation and response plans consistent with the requirements of the consent decree.





CPD Emergency Medical Care

As conveyed in CPD policy, the department's highest priority is the sanctity and preservation of human life. First and foremost, CPD policy requires department members to summon medical aid, either by requesting an ambulance or transporting persons directly to a hospital, whenever there is an apparent injury or complaint of injury. In addition, 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 potentially stabilize a person until emergency medical personnel can arrive on the scene. This includes training on direct pressure bandaging, the use of chest seals, the application of tourniquets, utilization of QuickClot gauze, and recovery positioning. To watch a short department video of LEMART training in action, please visit <https://www.facebook.com/ChicagoPoliceDepartment/videos/lemart-training/3470985636351223/>.

Department members who complete LEMART training are issued an Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK) to take with them into the field. IFAKs may include a tourniquet, chest seal, direct pressure bandaging, trauma shears, QuickClot gauze, petroleum gauze, a face shield, and medical gloves. Throughout the year, the Training and Support Group continued to train new and incumbent department members on LEMART. CPD is currently looking to better document the use of LEMART kits to ensure it more fully understands how this important tool is being used in the field and continue to pass on lessons learned to department members. **There were 70 documented tourniquet applications in 2023, bringing the total number since 2018 to 380 applications.** Through the efforts of both the department's Awards Section and the LEMART training team, CPD continues to emphasize the importance of the sanctity and preservation of life by providing positive recognition to department members who utilize these life-saving skills. This program continues to receive extremely positive feedback from community members and police officers alike.





Accountability—Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA)

The Chicago Police Department's Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) is committed to conducting complete and thorough investigations into allegations of misconduct against department members, within the parameters of Department policy, applicable laws, and collective bargaining agreements. The mission of BIA is *"to ensure integrity and ethical conduct within the Department through leadership, education, and accountability"*.

The Bureau of Internal Affairs understands any allegation of misconduct undermines CPD's relationship with the community. When misconduct is reported, the goal of BIA is to reach a resolution and correct behavior that is contradictory to the department's mission. The Bureau of Internal Affairs is committed to the following:

1. **Treating reporting parties impartially and respectfully**
2. **Conducting thorough, objective, and timely investigations**
3. **Updating reporting parties on the progress of the investigation**
4. **Ensuring transparency**

BIA is commanded by a chief who reports directly to the Superintendent of Police. The chief is assisted by a deputy chief, a civilian deputy director, and a commander. As of December 31, 2023, the Bureau of Internal Affairs was staffed by one hundred members, which includes lieutenants, sergeants, detectives, and police officers. Additionally, there are approximately one hundred trained accountability sergeants assigned to districts and units throughout the department. The accountability sergeants are responsible for processing and investigating misconduct complaints, in accordance with BIA policy, against members assigned to his or her district or unit, which are referred for investigation by BIA.

The Bureau of Internal Affairs consists of three investigative divisions, as well as five investigative support/auxiliary sections. The three investigative divisions are:

- ★ Investigations Division (General and Special Investigations)
- ★ Confidential Investigations (Confidential Investigations and Medical Integrity)
- ★ Accountability Investigations (oversees all district accountability sergeants)

The five investigative support and auxiliary sections are:

- ★ Administration Section (oversees operational needs at the direction of the BIA chief)
- ★ Intake / Analytical Section (initial assessments of complaints received from COPA)
- ★ Advocate Section (offers guidance on the application of policies and procedures for the disciplinary process)
- ★ Records Section (the repository for all log number investigative files)
- ★ Consent Decree Compliance Section (responsible for training and development of department members in BIA-related matters and efforts to achieve compliance with the consent decree)

INVESTIGATION PROCESS

The investigation of any allegation of misconduct against Chicago Police Department members is conducted by the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) or the Chicago Police Department's Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA). The investigative agency depends on the type of misconduct alleged.

COPA investigates allegations that are specifically defined by city ordinance, including officer-involved shootings, excessive force assertions, and Fourth Amendment violations. BIA investigates all other allegations of misconduct that do not fall under COPA's investigative jurisdiction. The Office of Inspector



General (OIG) has the authority to investigate any allegation of misconduct against all City of Chicago employees.

All registered complaints are assigned a log number, which is a unique tracking number that remains with a complaint for its duration. A reporting party will be provided with the log number at the time the complaint is made. All log numbers are initially routed to COPA, where the agency will evaluate whether the allegation(s) fall under its investigative jurisdiction.

COPA will forward log numbers that do not meet their investigative jurisdiction to BIA for investigation. BIA's Intake Section will conduct a preliminary assessment of each log number upon its receipt, communicate with the reporting party as needed, refine category codes or attempt to classify uncategorized allegations based on available information, and assign log number investigations to BIA investigators and district accountability sergeants for investigation. The assigned investigator will then contact the complainant and collect evidence (audio/video, physical evidence, arrest reports, photographs, GPS records, computer data, witness interviews, etc.). Investigators will also interview witnesses and accused CPD members related to the misconduct allegation. An investigator will continue their case analysis until a fair and complete conclusion can be determined. The progress of an investigation requires complying with timeframes outlined in department policy. Further, the progress of an investigation is continuously monitored by BIA supervisors. In 2023, BIA handled more than **5,281** complaint investigations referred from COPA.

2023 IN REVIEW

Accountability Policies

In 2023, BIA collaborated with CPD's Research and Development Division to revise the following policies:

★ **General Order G08-01, *Complaint and Disciplinary System***

This policy was revised to include improved guiding principles to increase transparency, credibility, trust, and respect for the department's accountability system with the community; foster meaningful community engagement that extends beyond the complaint process; and protect due process rights of department members. The revised policy also includes language that advises department members not to interfere with the responsibilities and duties of the Deputy Public Safety Inspector General, outlines the requirements of BIA staffing and the Equipment Needs Assessment, and establishes the requirement to administer training to all department members on the complaint and disciplinary system.

★ **Special Order S08-01, *Complaint and Disciplinary Investigators and Investigations***

This policy was revised to ensure that all BIA investigators and district accountability sergeants receive initial on-board training within 180 days of assignment to BIA and annual in-service training that is adequate in quality, quantity, scope, and type to fulfill their investigative and other assigned responsibilities.

Case Management System (CMS)

CMS is the application used to process and track all alleged misconduct investigations and maintains data (log number, classification, and status) from the complaint's initiation through its final disposition. CMS received improvements throughout 2023 that will assist investigators in completing more thorough investigations. Notable enhancements include the migration of all legacy data from previous complaint management systems (including past disciplinary histories) into CMS, a new dashboard feature that allows a user to view the timeline of the investigation and highlights which portions still need to be completed to meet investigation deadlines, and a timeline reminder for the Command Channel Review Process that



is used to manage the review of cases by the appropriate CPD command member. The modifications to CMS further ensure investigators include interview details or define the reason(s) why an interview was not conducted and initiates the creation of a completion report to BIA staff once a department member has served their prescribed suspension.

District Accountability Sergeant Team

The BIA Accountability Sergeants Team provided investigative assistance throughout 2023, ensuring district accountability sergeants have adequate resources and guidance when conducting investigations. This added support is available via phone, email, and in-person, and it assists accountability sergeants in completing investigations thoroughly and on time.

A BIA SharePoint site was implemented by the Team in 2023. This valuable training resource is accessible to all accountability sergeants and provides many useful tools to assist in investigations. The site provides direct access to:

- ★ BIA-related directives
- ★ BIA investigation templates
 - Administrative Closure examples (with appropriate redacted information)
 - Closing packet examples (with appropriate redacted information)
 - Audio-recorded statement forms
 - Letter templates (examples: log number notification letter, complaint brochures with filing options)
- ★ Training videos (such as proper procedures for SPARs for less serious transgressions as compared to a complaint Log Number)

The BIA Accountability Sergeant Team meets regularly with case managers to discuss frequently asked questions and various topics related to investigations. Each meeting's topics and discussion points are distributed to all accountability sergeants via email and posted to the BIA SharePoint site. One-on-one meetings with BIA case managers are also available to accountability sergeants. These meetings allow an accountability sergeant to discuss current investigations with a case manager and to learn useful triage techniques needed to manage their investigative caseload.

Training Programs

In 2023, BIA reorganized existing training blocks into individual modules by topic. Separating the training into modules allows for content to easily be revised based on changes to policies, procedures, or the law. Training modules include the following topics:

- ★ requirements of a complete investigative file
- ★ complaint initiation and affidavit override (where applicable)
- ★ credibility and standards of proof
- ★ complimentary and disciplinary history
- ★ sexual misconduct investigations
- ★ successful trauma interviews
- ★ trauma and the brain
- ★ consent decree and law review
- ★ procedural justice, implicit bias, and conflicts of interest

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 which build upon materials presented in the training modules.



In the third quarter of 2023, all BIA investigators and district accountability sergeants were enrolled in a mandatory one-day annual refresher training program. As of December 31, 2023, ninety-eight percent of investigators and accountability sergeants completed the training exercises. It is anticipated that the annual refresher training will be completed during the first quarter of 2024.

In the first half of 2023, BIA and the Training and Support Group distributed an eLearning course titled "The Prohibition of Retaliation" for completion by all CPD members. The eLearning module reviewed the Illinois state law, local municipal codes, and the department's policy that prohibits retaliation. The lesson plan also clarified what constitutes retaliation, the duty to report any perceived act of retaliation by department members, and the consequences for failure to report. By the end of 2023, ninety-six percent of the Department had completed the eLearning course.

The 2024 Annual Training Plan was completed in the fourth quarter of 2023 and includes in-service and on-board training curricula for BIA investigators and district accountability sergeants. The plan received approval from the consent decree independent monitor at the end of 2023.

BIA conducted multiple training sessions throughout the year for recruits, exempt members, current sergeants, and promotional classes of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and field training officers. 2023 trainings included:

- ★ Command Channel Review for 15 exempt department members;
- ★ Case Management System for 79 sergeants (54 district accountability sergeants and 25 BIA investigators);
- ★ Pre-service captains (topics included an overview of BIA, log numbers, and call-out incidents) for 10 department members;
- ★ Pre-service lieutenants (topics included an overview of log numbers and call-out incidents) for 31 Department members;
- ★ Pre-service sergeants (topics included an overview of the complaint and disciplinary process, the initiation of log numbers, SPAR investigations, and call-out incidents) for 103 department members;
- ★ Pre-service field training officers (topics included the Chicago Police Department Rules and Regulations and Ethics) for 29 department members; and
- ★ Recruit officers (topics included the Chicago Police Department Rules and Regulations and Ethics) for 696 recruit officers in the CPD Recruit Training Program

In 2024, BIA will continue to review and revise training modules and programs to ensure that investigators are up to date with current policies and procedures.

Community Engagement—Satisfaction Surveys

Community engagement is an essential part of CPD's efforts to reinforce police legitimacy and increase public trust. BIA recognizes the importance of input from all persons who interact with the department. In 2022, BIA developed a satisfaction survey as a means of gathering feedback regarding the complaint and investigatory process from both community and department members. The survey uses the Likert scale (Strongly Agree, Somewhat Agree, Neutral/I Don't Know, Somewhat Disagree, Strongly Disagree) for a majority of the survey questions. The survey also includes two questions that allow the respondent to write answers in a text box. The surveys are anonymous and any respondent demographic information is self-reported.



The survey is distributed via a link that is unique to the respondent and correlates with their role in the investigation (reporting party, accused department member, witness department member, etc.). At the conclusion of an investigation an Administrative Summary Report (ASR) is produced by BIA. The ASR is an electronic record that provides an abstract of the Log Number Investigation after a final disciplinary decision is reached. As of July 2023, the survey link was included within the ASR. In September 2023 minor adjustments were made within the ASR. These adjustments included formatting the link to be more visible within the ASR, along with the addition of four language options (simplified Chinese, Spanish, Polish, and Arabic).

Looking ahead, BIA plans to make the satisfaction survey available to all community members. The survey will be accessible via BIA's new public facing website. The new website will also include resources on the available methods to initiate a complaint, the functions of the complaint and investigatory processes, describe the other agencies' involvement in the process, and a link to the Department's Accountability Dashboard 2.

BIA Reports and Accountability Dashboard

BIA continues to summarize its work through quarterly and annual reports that are posted to the Department's Accountability Dashboard at <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/accountability-dashboard-2/>. The reports include an executive summary, a glossary of terms and consent decree-related paragraphs, the structure of BIA, instructions on how a complaint may be filed, and relative data that includes the number, type, and length of misconduct allegation investigations. Additionally, the quarterly and annual reports outline the complaint intake and assignment process, a detailed description of the investigatory process, provides the available findings for misconduct investigations, and describes the path from an investigative finding to a final disposition. The BIA dashboard displays complaint information regarding sworn CPD members from February 10, 2019, to the present, and it allows users to filter by year, month, and district. The dashboard includes several useful tabs:

- ★ Overview of Complaint Records,
- ★ Complaint Submission Page (to file a new complaint),
- ★ Complaint Status Check (to check the status of an existing complaint),
- ★ Overview of Investigative Outcomes,
- ★ Demographic Information (Complainant and Investigated CPD Member),
- ★ BIA Quarterly and Annual Reports,
- ★ BIA Administrative Summary Reports, and
- ★ BIA Community Engagement Activities

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 and judicious manner.

The Bureau of Internal Affairs welcomes input from the community and will continue to work to incorporate new strategies to gather that feedback. The BIA public email address is available for any comments or questions at BIAfeedback@chicagopolice.org.





COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (CALEA)

THE GOLD STANDARD IN PUBLIC SAFETY

CALEA was created in 1979 as a credentialing authority through the joint efforts of law enforcement's major executive associations, (e.g., the International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement, National Sheriffs' Association, and the Police Executive Research Forum) and is reserved for use by those public safety agencies that have demonstrated excellence in leadership, resource management, and successful delivery of exceptional law enforcement and training academy practices. Since its founding, CALEA's overall mission has been to improve the delivery of public safety services, primarily through voluntary public safety agency accreditation programs, organized and maintained in the public interest. CALEA Accreditation continues to set the standard for others to follow.

The CALEA Accreditation programs provide public safety agencies with an opportunity to voluntarily meet an established set of professional standards, which require the following:

- ★ Comprehensive and uniform written directives that clearly define authority, performance, and responsibilities.
- ★ Reports and analyses to make fact-based and informed management decisions.
- ★ Preparedness to address natural or man-made critical incidents.
- ★ Community relationship-building and maintenance.
- ★ Independent review by subject matter experts.
- ★ Continuous pursuit of excellence through annual reviews and other assessment measures.

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.**

- ★ The **Law Enforcement Accreditation Program** focuses on standards that provide best practices related to life, health, and safety procedures for the agency. These standards are considered foundational for contemporary law enforcement agencies. The program provides the framework for addressing high-risk issues within a contemporary environment and ensures officers are prepared to meet basic community service expectations and manage critical events.
- ★ The Public Safety **Training Academy Accreditation Program** is designed to provide administrative and operational support to contemporary organizations with the responsibility for training public safety officials. The program focuses on basic as well as advanced curriculums, with an emphasis on sound instructional techniques, facilities management, student safety, records integrity, and a host of other issues that promote the professional delivery of training within the public safety industry. This results in the clear identification of training institutions that set the standards for others to follow.

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.

CALEA accreditation is a continuous process that runs in four-year cycles. As part of the re-accreditation process, CPD undergoes a web-based assessment annually of all policies and practices for the first three years in the re-accreditation cycle. In the fourth year, CALEA conducts an onsite assessment, which involves multiple interviews with command staff and visiting a variety of CPD facilities to ensure compliance with CALEA standards. The accreditation process provides the framework for addressing high-risk issues in a contemporary environment and ensures officers are prepared to meet community service expectations and manage critical events. Accreditation is only granted after an intensive review of every aspect of a police department's organization, management, and operations to ensure that the agency is providing the highest level of service following professional law enforcement standards. When accreditation is attained it means the agency is delivering critical public safety services using modern best practices, and the community is the beneficiary.

Looking Ahead

The 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. In 2024 and beyond, CPD remains committed to maintaining its gold standards as established by CALEA in the Law Enforcement and Training Academy accreditation programs and remains confident in CPD's ability to receive our third "Award of Professional Excellence in Accreditation" for both programs.



PUBLIC SAFETY





Bureau of Patrol (BOP)

The Bureau of Patrol (BOP) is responsible for general field operations, including the protection of life and property, apprehension of criminals, and enforcement of state laws and municipal codes. There are twenty-two police districts, geographically organized into five Areas and the Central Control Group. Districts are provided with personnel and support services to staff three watches, district-level investigative teams, tactical teams, and the community relations office.

The backbone of any police department is patrol. BOP officers serve the diverse communities in Chicago 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. If someone dials 911 and needs assistance, it will most often be a BOP officer who arrives first. The importance of BOP's role in community safety and enhancing public trust cannot be overstated.

Vehicle and Catalytic Converter Thefts

Like other major metropolitan cities, Chicago is experiencing a significant increase in vehicle and catalytic converter thefts. To combat these crimes, CPD collaborated with vehicle manufacturers, auto insurance companies, the Office of Emergency Management and Communications, and the Cook County Sheriff's Office to procure and distribute steering wheel locks at low or no cost to vehicle owners. Additionally, this partnership encouraged residents to sign-up for the Cook County Tracked Vehicle Partnership Program, which solicits owner's permission to track their vehicles if they are reported 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 obtained etching kits used to engrave a unique identifying number onto the surface of a vehicle's catalytic converter. If a catalytic converter is stolen, it can be traced back to its owner by the unique identifying number. 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/>.

School Resource Officer Program

The School Resource Officer (SRO) program assigns police officers to be present at Chicago Public School (CPS) high schools, as determined by CPS administration and local school councils (LSC). SROs provide safety to the students and faculty against external threats and criminal activity reported within said schools. SROs work to provide a safe environment for students while representing CPD's professionalism and commitment to providing a safe learning environment for students.

All SROs are trained and certified through the National Association of School Resource Officers and receive supplemental training on CPD and CPS policy, positive interactions with youth, and active shooter threat scenarios. CPD is committed to utilizing the SRO Program as a way to foster positive relationships between CPD officers and CPS students, as well as an instrument to resolve problems affecting our youth while keeping the school communities safe.

In 2023, CPD entered into an intergovernmental agreement to clearly define the responsibilities and prospects of SROs in CPS schools. The BOP routinely communicates and collaborates with its CPS partners. Examples of this bilateral partnership are the bi-weekly and monthly meetings with BOP personnel, the



CPS chief of safety and security, and CPS principals and district commanders. These meetings encourage information sharing amongst the parties while fostering a productive working relationship.

Field Training Officer Program

The Field Training Officer (FTO) program is a significant part of a new officer's journey. FTOs are tasked with not only training new officers on procedures, but also the department's core values, community expectations, culture, and CPD's commitment to reform. BOP's Field Training and Evaluation Section (FTES) coordinates the assignment of Probationary Police Officers (PPOs) to an FTO for three, 4-week training cycles. PPOs are trained and evaluated by a different FTO during each cycle. The PPO is evaluated on vehicle operations, written and verbal communication skills, community interaction, patrol and arrest procedures, and demeanor and attitude. FTES tracks and manages any PPOs identified as needing remedial or specific supplemental training, as well as PPOs who may benefit from an additional training cycle. After a PPO is deemed field qualified, FTES continues to manage and track all PPO assignments until they have completed their probationary period (eighteen months from their hire date). FTES also manages and records PPO assignments, such as bicycle or traffic details, and FTES details PPOs to major events (e.g., marathons and other large-scale events). In 2023, the department offered two FTO tests and promoted 110 new FTOs. To meet the influx of recruits entering the Chicago Police Department, FTES also used the FTO "Act-up" Program. This program recruits volunteer officers to perform the duties of an FTO while receiving the same benefits an FTO would receive while they are training a recruit. Act-up FTOs receive the same training as an FTO and are held to the same standards. Act-up FTOs are encouraged to apply for and take the FTO exam when given. Upon an Act-up FTO being selected to become an FTO, the FTO training is waived, and full FTO pay grade and benefits are granted. Beginning in 2024 the budgeted amount of FTOs increased to 450, which will ensure the one-to-one ratio of FTO to PPO is maintained.

Beat Deployment Model

An analysis by the Strategic Initiatives Division showed that 56 of the city's 274 beats comprised 47% of combined homicide victims and non-fatal shooting incidents from January 1, 2022, to April 30, 2023. Districts containing the most beats included 11 (9 beats); 03, 04, and 06 (7 beats each); 05 (6 beats); and 07 and 10 (5 beats each).

From January 1 to June 1, 2023, Districts 11, 03, 06, 04, and 07 comprised 46% of all combined homicide victims and non-fatal shooting incidents, with 94, 88, 86, 84, and 78 combined incidents, respectively. Those five districts also represented 54% of all homicide victims in the city during the referenced time period. These districts had 35 of the department's top 56 focus beats, and they accounted for 31% of all citywide homicide and non-fatal shooting incidents during 2023. Within each of the 56 focus beats, the department identified smaller focus geographies known as Precision Deployment Areas. These areas represent high concentrations of homicide victims and non-fatal shooting incidents.

This analysis can be used as an accountability tool to ensure district commanders distribute district personnel to maintain beat integrity and arrange, as necessary, for additional resources for particular beats. Further, area deputy chiefs assign Area resources in concert with BOP to allocate supplementary resources to these beats. In 2024, CPD is also exploring strategies to actively engage with residents on all beats to support the belief that every officer is a community policing officer.



Strategic Deployment Initiative

To curb public-violence incidents throughout the city, the department continued the Strategic Deployment Initiative. Under the direction of the Special Events Section, lieutenants, sergeants, and police officers can volunteer to work on their regular days off or while on vacation. Personnel assigned to this initiative may be assigned anywhere in the city depending on current crime patterns or emerging crime trends. Throughout 2023, officers were assigned to assorted robbery reduction missions in the 1st, 12th, 14th, 18th, 19th, and 25th Districts.

While on deployment, officers are expected to engage in high-visibility patrol to reduce violence (e.g., vehicular patrols, foot patrols, CTA premise checks, and blue light missions) and respond to calls for service within their assigned boundaries. The initiative was expanded to be in operation seven days a week and active on all watches in the 001st and 018th Districts. The Bureau of Patrol and the Special Events Section managed the initiative until its conclusion in February 2024.

CTA Response Drills

Public transportation is vital to a thriving city. Maintaining the safety of Chicago's public transportation system is a high priority for the Department. BOP coordinates regularly with the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) and the Bureau of Counterterrorism's Public Transportation Section to conduct safety and response drills at elevated CTA train stations throughout the city. These drills often require the participation of personnel from other bureaus who may be working in a district or on a tactical team. The primary objective of these drills is to practice and evaluate the department's response to a sudden, unannounced deployment of personnel to a CTA-related incident. As an additional benefit, these exercises allow participating department members to ride the trains and increase visual presence while enriching patrol coverage.

Emergency Response Tabletop Exercises and Emergency Mobilization Plan

Building on the exercises conducted in 2022, BOP continued numerous tabletop exercises in 2023 at the citywide, area, and district levels to enhance safety preparedness and gauge patrol response capabilities. Each exercise helped to practice communication both within the department and in coordination with partner agencies. In addition, BOP worked with the Office of Emergency Management and Communications and the Training and Support Group to create a detailed two-part e-Learning module to assist in preparing the CPD Emergency Mobilization Plan. All sworn department members completed this training curriculum in June 2022. The emergency mobilization plan is frequently rehearsed by department members and, if it becomes necessary to implement, the plan would restrict all vehicular access to the central business district when needed.

Naloxone Pilot Program

The ongoing opioid epidemic and the prevalence of fentanyl on our city's streets continues to have deadly consequences. Trained officers assigned to patrol districts now carry Naloxone (Narcan), which can reverse an opioid overdose and potentially save the life of the exposed individual in distress. To ensure the effectiveness of this program, and improve the department's state of readiness, BOP and the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) maintain a surplus inventory of Naloxone for issuance to operational field units. Since its inception, the Naloxone Program has been expanded to specialized units such as the



Bureau of Detectives, Canine Unit, Narcotics Division, Marine Operations Unit, Gang Investigation Division, and lockup facilities.

Unity of Command / Span of Control Pilot Program

To improve department operations, enhance accountability, and build positive relationships between CPD and the community, BOP has worked closely with the consent decree's Independent Monitoring Team to create an operational model for the unity of command and span of control. Unity of command requires officers to be assigned to a single, designated sergeant. That sergeant will work in the same regular day off group and the same geographical area or sector as his or her assigned police officers. This consistency in supervision and geography will enhance a supervisor's ability to mentor their officers, enhance teamwork, improve response to identified issues, and build community trust through consistent contact with public groups.

Span of control refers to the ratio of police officers to sergeants assigned to field patrol duties. The pilot districts maintain a span of control that will be no greater than—on average—ten police officers per sergeant assigned to field patrol duties, and a dedicated squadrol on every watch. BOP expanded the pilot program to the 4th District and the 7th District in early 2024. This program aims to improve district operations and advance the efficiency of patrol resources. An added benefit of the program is improved consistency of personnel and equipment assignments.

Other District Community Engagement Activities

Two of the biggest challenges for BOP are addressing the unique needs of the many diverse communities CPD serves and enhancing trusting partnerships within those communities. CPD has learned that it cannot utilize a “cookie-cutter” approach to addressing those needs and challenges, and solutions are sometimes as diverse as the communities CPD serves. Therefore, each district adopts its engagement activities and schedules according to the needs of the community. Each district publishes its community engagement calendar, including upcoming community conversations, community alerts, and crime data. Social media feeds from each district's community policing office announce the various engagements and other events of public interest (e.g., “conversation with the commander,” meet-and-greet events, vehicle safety days, CPD-organized community sporting events, music events, children and senior events). Members of the public are encouraged to visit their district's home page by going to <https://home.chicagopolice.org/about/police-districts/> and clicking on their district. There is also a link on this page to look up your district if desired.

Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability

In July 2021, the Chicago City Council passed an ordinance which created the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability. Throughout 2023, the Bureau of Patrol has continued its efforts to work in conjunction with the Commission. Both the Commission and BOP play central roles in selecting and removing key law enforcement officials, setting police department policy, and jointly working on community policing programs. The purpose and goal of the commission is to collaborate with the community and BOP, seek input, and conduct outreach to ensure diverse perspectives are considered. As a beacon of change, the



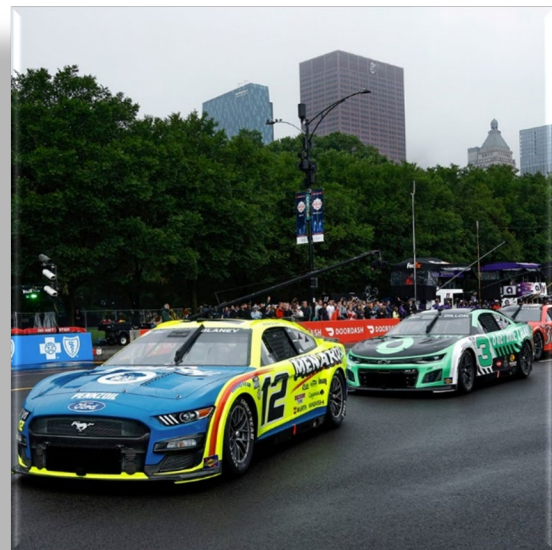


CCPSA represents a crucial step toward a more collaborative and responsive approach to policing in Chicago.²

The commission's Goals and Performance Evaluation Plan for 2023 emphasized transparency and fairness. The plan covers various aspects, including the commission's purpose, a vision statement for a community-based police department, strategies, and specific goals. The goals are designed to be measurable and aligned with the commission's and the Bureau of Patrol's overarching objectives such as increasing public safety, building community trust, and consent decree compliance. The document emphasizes quarterly progress meetings to ensure ongoing evaluation and flexibility in adapting goals as needed. The BOP reviews the evaluations and thoughtfully implements changes after thorough review and consideration.

National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing: NASCAR

During its inaugural appearance in Chicago, the NASCAR Chicago Street Race was initially slated for July 1 and 2, 2023. However, due to inclement weather, the race was rescheduled for July 2 and 3. The event involved several street closures and the closing of Grant Park so that attendees could participate in the NASCAR experience, which included musicians, Q&A sessions, and a meet and greet with racecar drivers.



The race event required the participation and coordination of numerous CPD bureaus and city departments to guarantee the safety of the general public, attendees, vendors, and drivers. With approximately 50,000 people expected to attend, the BOP coordinated with the 1st District, the Central Control Group, and OEMC to implement a comprehensive traffic plan and ensure that road closures and protective barriers were in place for the entire event. These measures ensured the public's safety while providing advanced notice of traffic re-routes and extended travel times. An after-action review of the event's planning and execution was conducted by BOP. CPD will implement best practices and planning adjustments to enhance the safety and overall fan experience in 2024.

Planned Gatherings

The increase in anti-war and First Amendment gatherings in Chicago has prompted the Bureau of Patrol to employ district and area teams as part of the strategy to manage and control these happenings. These teams are specialized units within CPD that are trained to handle high-pressure situations, crowd control, and potential threats during protests. The involvement of these specialized teams is intended to maintain public safety, protect property, and ensure that the demonstrations remain peaceful.

² https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/ccpsa/supp_info/community-commission.html



The deployment teams consist of officers with advanced training in crowd management, de-escalation techniques, and the use of non-lethal methods to disperse crowds if needed. The decision to deploy these teams is based on the anticipation of large gatherings or events where there may be a heightened risk of violence or disorder. By having trained teams available, CPD is prepared to respond accordingly to any large event, prevent unlawful activities, and safeguard both the participants and the broader community.

The approach to planned gatherings reflects the department's commitment to managing public demonstrations effectively, addressing safety concerns while protecting First Amendment rights, and preventing unnecessary escalation during First Amendment gatherings in Chicago. Communication, strategic planning, and minimizing confrontations are the focus of this robust approach to policing public demonstrations.

Planned Protests

Throughout 2023, there was a significant increase in planned protests around the city. Collaboration between the Department's Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC), the Chicago Mayor's Office, and the Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communications enabled the Bureau of Patrol to respond efficiently and effectively to these events. CPD's approach aims to effectively manage planned protests by organizing the necessary personnel and resources needed to respond to these events. The Bureau of Patrol utilizes several specialized units, including district tactical teams, Area Priority Response Teams, and the Critical Incident Response Team. The involvement of these units is strategic and aims to ensure the safety of both protestors and citizens who may be affected by the protests. CPD continues to find a balance between respecting the rights of individuals to peacefully assemble and the Department's responsibility to prevent violence and the destruction of property. Overall, the collaborative effort between CPIC, the Mayor's Office, and various police units reflects a commitment to managing planned protests in a manner that prioritizes public safety, minimizes the risk of escalation, and respects the rights of those participating in peaceful demonstrations.

Unplanned Gatherings—Teen Trends

In 2023, the Chicago Police Department responded to 1,305 OEMC dispatches of "Disturbance—Large Gathering," most of which occurred during the months of August and September. In collaboration with CPIC, the Special Events Unit, the Mayor's Office, Chicago Public Schools, community advocates, and private security companies in Millennium Park, teen trends were closely monitored to predict where and when large gatherings of youths would be meeting. The Bureau of Patrol recognized that these gatherings could potentially lead to property theft and destruction and physical harm to participating teens and bystanders. The department worked proactively with CPS to conduct outreach to individuals known to plan or intensify these gatherings.

Car Caravans / Drifting Activity

During 2023, there was an increase in incidents of large caravans of cars converging on specific locations and engaging in dangerous vehicle maneuvers. Some of these vehicles would engage in "drifting" maneuvers, where drivers recklessly drive in a circular pattern while spectators gather dangerously close to the moving vehicles. These events create gridlock traffic conditions and are an obvious threat to public safety. BOP developed strategies to combat these incidents. Using technological resources, BOP was able to track caravan movements, communicate those movements to affected districts, and disperse participants from advanced locations before the unsafe driving exhibitions began.



BOP collaborated with the City Council and Law Department to enact new legislation that directly addresses these dangerous situations and increases the department's ability to impound vehicles involved in these incidents. Looking ahead, BOP will continue to seek out additional technological resources including impoundment missions and the use of tire deflation devices, which can only be used in limited circumstances, when managing these large groups.

Mexican Independence Weekend

To reduce public violence incidents throughout the city centered around Mexican Independence Day, a citywide plan was enacted to address the large caravans of cars engaging in dangerous vehicle maneuvers and crowds converging on several key locations throughout the city. Supplementary manpower was allocated to assist with parades and other scheduled events associated with Mexican Independence Day celebrations. Traffic gridlock caused by the caravans continues to be a threat to public safety. As such, BOP developed strategies to reduce these potential incidents, including limiting vehicular traffic into the Central Business District. While utilizing technological resources like cameras and license plate readers, BOP was able to track caravan movements, communicate this information to affected districts, and disperse participants from locations before unsafe driving and mass gatherings began.





Bureau of Detectives (BOD)

The Bureau of Detectives (BOD) is responsible for investigating select felony and misdemeanor offenses, ensuring the care of juveniles during processing for criminal offenses or who require protective services, following up on missing and found persons, and providing forensic services, among other duties. BOD supports the body of work performed by police officers assigned to the Bureau of Patrol (BOP) and is comprised of numerous investigative sections, including the following: Homicide, Violent Crimes, Property Crimes, Special Victims Unit, Youth Investigations, Area Technology Centers, Forensics, Evidence and Recovered Property, Arson, Major Accidents, Financial Crimes, Auto Theft, Vehicular Hijacking, and Organized Retail Crime.

In 2023, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) promoted seventy detectives and thirty evidence technicians into BOD. 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.

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. BOD also assigned six detectives to attend the National Polygraph Academy to employ this important tool in furtherance of criminal investigations. The addition of personnel in BOD in 2023 will bolster the investigative efficiency of CPD and improve the operational workflow of the bureau overall.

Last year, the City of Chicago saw an increase in the number of robberies and motor vehicle thefts. To combat this upsurge, BOD and BOP jointly established a strategy driven by intelligence, technology, and community engagement to prevent, enforce, investigate, and mitigate robbery and motor vehicle offenses. BOD Area Technology Centers (ATCs) trained more than 130 officers as District Technology Officers in BOP across all twenty-two districts, enabling officers to effectively work with detectives in identifying, recovering, and processing digital evidence of these crimes.

BOD also secured a grant award of more than \$1 million from the Illinois Vehicle Hijacking and Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention and Insurance Verification Council to implement an integrated set of initiatives in 2023 to raise awareness of motor vehicle theft crimes and equip officers and community members with the knowledge and tools to reduce incidents. In partnership with the Office of Community Policing, the BOD ensured community policing officers were provided steering wheel locks to distribute at Vehicle Safety Days and other community engagements. The BOD Vehicular Hijacking Task Force also coordinated and participated in 30 joint operations with federal, state, and local partners, resulting in numerous arrests, gun recoveries, and stolen vehicles processed throughout the year.

In 2023, BOD procured a mobile command van outfitted with technology and resources to facilitate communication and operations in the earliest phase of critical investigations. Additionally, CPD worked collaboratively with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives and other partners to implement key functions of the Chicago Crime Gun Intelligence Center, as part of an initiative under the Bureau of Justice Assistance to address gun violence within the city. At the end of 2023, as a result of enhanced processes, the CPD Forensics Division recognized a 38% increase in ballistic evidence entered



into the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network and a 58% increase in leads generated for detectives.

With the support of a Department of Justice grant award, the BOD's DNA Analysis Unit, in collaboration with the Illinois State Police (ISP) Forensics Science Lab and Cook County State's Attorney's Office, advanced efforts throughout the year to implement a systematic and comprehensive process to review, evaluate, and solve previously unresolved sexual assaults and expand DNA testing options to increase the potential to identify and apprehend offenders in cold case homicides and other violent crime investigations.

In furtherance of increasing post-arrest diversion alternatives in CPD, the BOD Youth Investigations Division led department efforts in partnership with the Department of Family and Support Services in implementing the Youth Intervention Pathways (YIP) Pilot Program. The goal of the pilot program is to divert juveniles from the criminal justice system to family and social support services, when appropriate, to effectively intervene and prevent juvenile delinquency through the use of a multidisciplinary approach and greater interagency partnerships.

Last year, BOD procured a validated risk assessment screening tool and trained more than fifty detectives across the city in how to administer the instrument to identify youth appropriate for the YIP pilot program. The pilot program further increased the network of service providers from one to eight to ensure detectives can refer eligible youths to geographically accessible services. CPD also revised and implemented trauma-informed youth policies, procedures, and training to support overall efforts in youth engagement.

In 2023, the Criminal Trespass to Vehicle (CTTV) Workshop Juvenile Intervention Program was expanded to engage eligible juveniles who reside within the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 22nd Districts, bringing the program to a total of fourteen districts. The CTTV Workshop is a station-adjustment and court-diversion resource that serves to reduce the risk of future incidents of juvenile delinquency through a structured classroom environment that promotes youth making positive choices and understanding the impact of crime on the community and the risks involved in criminal behavior.

BOD continued to dedicate personnel to investigate crimes perpetrated against children and participated in the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force. The ICAC Task Force is a collaborative effort with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office and other partners to prevent, investigate, and prosecute crimes involving the victimization of children through increased forensic examinations and investigations, with a focus on technology-facilitated crimes involving victims who are minors.

BOD also expanded its Criminal Registration Unit to an additional site in 2023 and increased personnel to ensure individuals who are convicted of certain offenses, including crimes against youth, and are required by law to register annually with their local law enforcement agency, have greater access to complete the process.

Victim Services and Community Engagement

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) maintains a strong record of advocating for crime victims' rights and community services and effectively collaborating to grow community trust to ensure all Chicagoans view



the CPD as partners in creating a safer, more just, and inclusive city for all. In 2023, CPD continued to seek, develop, and increase more impactful relationships and partnerships among victims of crime, impacted family members, and the entire community.

In 2023, BOD members met regularly with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office Victim Witness Unit as well as the Gun Violence Survivors Leadership Network, which is comprised of parents, siblings, and other family members who are leading efforts in the community to advocate and support other gun violence survivors. The Family Liaison Office (FLO) continued to provide practical support, coordinate available community services, and highlight accessible and pertinent victim services and resource information for family members surviving the homicide of a loved one.

FLO members follow up with impacted family members (co-victims), typically within five days of a homicide incident, to establish a rapport and connection with community service providers. In 2023, FLO Program team members coordinated events regularly throughout the year, including roundtables, healing circles, yoga, and picnics. Most notably, FLO team members hosted the second annual "Brunch en Blanc" event to unify and empower family members surviving the loss of a loved one to violence. The FLO Program also hosted the BOD's first-ever community peace walk and resource fair to further unite co-victims, loved ones, and community members.

BOD also participated in several multidisciplinary collaborations designed to leverage the expertise of partners to better serve vulnerable populations who have been victims of crimes. BOD met regularly with the Multidisciplinary Pediatric Education and Evaluation Consortium to help drive a medically informed, real-time coordinated, interagency investigational process in cases where children have been seriously harmed.

The Bureau of Detectives also joined in the efforts of the Illinois Medical District Sexual Assault Response Team, which strives to respond to every sexual assault survivor in a caring, compassionate, and trauma-informed manner, provide justice for survivors, and prevent assaults from occurring in the future.

To build upon the successful collaboration with the Children's Advocacy Center, BOD worked alongside partners in the planning and development of the Chicago Advocacy Center for Hope, which is a multi-agency commitment inspired by the family justice center model to better coordinate services for adult survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking.

Looking Ahead

In 2024, BOD endeavors to continue at the forefront of positive change in that all the people in the City of Chicago are safe, supported, and proud of CPD. As such, the primary goal of the BOD in 2024 is to strengthen investigations through the addition of highly skilled personnel, specialized equipment, the effective implementation of programs and services to enhance investigative processes, and the intentional cultivation of relationships with community members and criminal justice partners.

In the year ahead, BOD will add one hundred detectives throughout the bureau to promote the quality of investigations and ensure sufficient personnel to focus on cases. To strengthen the outcome of investigations, the BOD will add a deputy director of prosecutorial strategies to provide professional



assistance and guidance to effectively solve cases and improve BOD clearance rates. Additionally, BOD will dedicate licensed attorneys in each Area to apprise detectives of relevant case law and statutes and assist detectives in identifying, documenting, and presenting evidence in a manner that strengthens the overall case value in court proceedings.

BOD will add approximately fifteen latent print examiners and thirty evidence technicians to the Forensics Services Division to ensure the technical and scientific expertise necessary to collect, submit, and examine evidence to assist in the criminal justice process. BOD will also increase the number of personnel who will evaluate and submit ballistic evidence for processing to ensure more timely and actionable investigative leads. The Chicago Crime Gun Intelligence Center will expand to include a dedicated intelligence unit of federal, state, and local partners working with CPD members to focus investigative efforts and resources on gun crimes and develop more robust cases for charging and prosecuting prolific firearm offenders.

Cross-bureau collaboration with BOP will continue to ensure increased training, equipment, and resources to identify, investigate, and mitigate incidents of robberies, vehicular hijackings, and motor vehicle thefts in 2024. In partnership with the Office of Community Policing and national and local partners, BOD will continue to drive awareness of trends and safety tips. Vehicle anti-theft initiatives, including the citywide distribution of steering wheel locks and Vehicle Safety Days, will continue to assist community members in protecting themselves and their property.

Furthermore, CPD will increase the number of domestic violence and crime victim advocates to support community members in all twenty-two districts. BOD will work closely with the Office of Community Policing to onboard new staff and establish a connection with the multidisciplinary teams currently engaged in efforts to provide a holistic, trauma-informed response to crime survivors. Members of the BOD Family Liaison Office (FLO) will further expand community engagement efforts, including the development of a dedicated online presence to raise awareness about the FLO Program and its services, as well as citywide coordination on events that continue to bring the community together, such as National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Lastly, BOD will focus on several enhancements in missing person investigations, including automating reporting systems to better facilitate information-sharing and revising documentation provided to families who report a loved one as missing to offer additional details about the investigative process and available resources. Also, BOD will expand deflection efforts to include an initiative focused on intervening and supporting families who have frequently experienced a youth as missing or repeatedly away from home for extended periods without permission. BOD will continue to coordinate resources to ensure cold case missing person investigations are thoroughly investigated for the





discovery of new evidence and application of new information that may be successful in the development of critical factors to solve the case.

To that end, BOD will continue to seek new successes in 2024, while remaining prepared to adapt and respond to emerging patterns and crime trends with the appropriate resources to effectively address new challenges.



Area 5 Technology Center



Family Liaison Office 2023 Peace Walk



Bureau of Detectives Mobile Command Van



Bureau of Counterterrorism (BCT)

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 into certain types of criminal networks, provides information and investigative assistance to all units within the department as well as outside agencies, and participates in various federal and state task forces.

BCT Sections and Divisions

The Electronic Support Team manages and maintains covert electronic equipment and covert vehicles utilized in conjunction with complex investigations involving both local and federal agencies.

The Specialty Vehicles Team manages and maintains specialty vehicles used for mobile commands, major incidents, and events.

The Criminal Network Group

The Gang Investigations Division ensures the proper investigation of any individual, group, or organization reasonably believed to be engaging in criminal activity, initiates investigations to identify gang organizations involved in criminal offenses, and disseminates information about gangs to appropriate departmental units. The division gathers, evaluates, and distributes this information following department directives, constitutional protections, and statutory requirements. The FBI Gang Task Force and ATF Task Force further supplement the Gang Investigations Division.

The Narcotics Division is responsible for the investigation of, and enforcement against, large-scale illegal narcotics activities and narcotics activities that transcend district or jurisdictional boundaries, as well as narcotics activity in areas with a strong propensity for violence. The DEA and High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, the Centralized Narcotic Enforcement Team, and the Vice and Asset Forfeiture Division support the Narcotics Division.

Success Stories

- ★ Members of the Narcotics Division utilized open-source social media to identify the selling of methamphetamine in Chicago. In collaboration with the DEA, FBI, and USPSI, a plan was formulated to conduct undercover purchases to further the investigation. Team members conducted three controlled narcotics purchases totaling 263.1 grams of methamphetamine, with a street value of \$86,823. Information was also disseminated to an undercover officer confirming that a local Chicago drug supplier had a source in Sacramento, California. The supplier was utilizing the USPS to ship one pound of methamphetamine packages to Chicago every week, delivering to four or five different individuals/locations. The methamphetamine was then distributed throughout the Chicagoland area. As a result of the investigation, a total of six individuals were federally charged and approximately 13,266.5 grams of methamphetamine was recovered, with a street value of \$4,377,945.
- ★ In collaboration with the DEA, a Federal wire investigation ("Operation Bullpen") focused on a narcotics operation conducted by members of a known street gang in the 17th District. This particular street gang was extremely active, utilizing high-powered weapons to conduct and secure their illegal narcotics operation, and was responsible for most of the violence occurring in the 16th and 17th Districts.



On March 2, 2023, "Operation Bullpen" concluded with the arrest of eleven individuals who were responsible for the distribution of illegal narcotics. Several search warrants were conducted, which resulted in the recovery of multiple firearms and illegal narcotics. All individuals arrested were charged with federal narcotic and firearm crimes. Since the conclusion of the operation, the 17th district has seen a decrease in overall violence.

The Vice and Asset Forfeiture Division processes all drug-related cases involving money, vehicles, real property, or other assets seized for civil or criminal forfeiture proceedings. This division also conducts in-depth and long-term financial investigations of narcotics traffickers to seize any drug-related assets.

Other vice-related responsibilities include conducting investigations directed toward business licenses, the detection and suppression of vice activities other than narcotics (e.g. gambling, prostitution, and distribution of obscene materials), and coordinating with/assisting Bureau of Patrol commanders in vice-related enforcement actions and Human Trafficking investigative processes. The Vice Section's Human Trafficking Team is comprised of both officers and detectives that are part of a federal task force under the FBI's Child Exploitation and Human Trafficking Task Force. The team investigates cases provided from their federal partners, national tip lines, the Department of Child and Family Services, and cases referred from CPD's Bureau of Detectives. This team is also a member of the Cook County Human Trafficking Task Force.

The Asset Forfeiture Section assists department members with the identification, lawful seizure, and proper processing of drug-related and other criminally derived assets. The section also responds to the scene of any seizure over \$10,000 or, when requested, to large drug seizures, the discovery of safe deposit box keys, or financial documents. The Asset Forfeiture Section is responsible for the investigation and processing of all vehicles seized by the department in preparation for forfeiture. Lastly, the section works in conjunction with state and federal law enforcement agencies on money laundering, income tax evasion, and other continuing criminal enterprise investigations.

2023 Criminal Networks Group—Narcotics and Weapons Recovery Summary

During 2023, the Gang Investigations Division recovered 1,495 weapons, completed 15,330 weapon traces (the systematic process of tracking the movement of a firearm to develop investigative leads), and recovered 127 kilograms (approximately 280 pounds) of narcotics with an estimated street value of \$6,870,630.

The Narcotics Division recovered 183 weapons and 3,751 kilograms (approximately 8,270 pounds) of narcotics, with an estimated street value of \$237,228,559.

The Criminal Network Group conducted 39 mid- to long-term investigations, resulting in 102 arrests, recovered 49 weapons, and 32 kilograms (approximately 71 pounds) of narcotics, with an estimated street value of \$2,580,050.

The Vice Control Section collaborated with the Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection and Homeland Security to work on large-scale public events. These events included NASCAR and Lollapalooza, where a total of 211 Administrative Notices of Violation (ANOVs) were issued, 110 Cease and Desist Orders were issued, 72 Unlicensed Tobacco products were recovered and 222 Counterfeit NASCAR shirts were confiscated. Additionally, 14 Summary Closures (Business Closed by Order of the Superintendent of Police) for violence and illegal operations in the neighborhood were imposed.

The Counterterrorism Group

The Public Transportation Section provides patrol security for the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) rapid transit system within city limits and other CTA vehicles and facilities.



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

The Counterterrorism Division supervises the activities of the Intelligence Section, Joint Terrorism Task Force, FBI Human Intelligence Team, and the Crime Prevention Information Center.

The Intelligence Section engages and employs the community, law-enforcement resources, and governmental agencies to obtain and analyze information necessary to produce intelligence products supporting the department's mission to reduce and eliminate criminal activity.

The Special Functions Division supports the operations of the Special Operations Group, which consists of the Special Weapon and Tactics Unit, Canine Unit, Marine Operations Unit, Helicopter Operations Unit, Mounted Section, and Traffic Section.

- ★ The Marine Operations Unit provides safety and security for the Chicago River, Lake Michigan, and numerous harbors throughout the city. The Marine Operations Unit participates in various special events throughout the year, such as the dyeing of the Chicago River for St. Patrick's Day, and provides safety for participants during other special events (e.g., the Air and Water Show, miscellaneous fireworks displays, swimming and sailing events, the Polar Plunge and the Ducky Derby).
- ★ The Helicopter Operations Unit provides air support, works closely with the Cook County Sheriff's Department of Police, and is dedicated to supporting the department's law enforcement efforts.
- ★ The Traffic Section conducts missions to address areas with high-crash corridors and high-crash locations. The section worked in conjunction with the Chicago Department of Transportation and the Vision Zero Chicago Downtown Action Plan to target areas with high numbers of traffic crash fatalities.

2023 Highlights

The following are Bureau of Counterterrorism highlights for 2023:

- ★ The Bomb Unit responded to 110 call-outs, including 49 suspicious packages, 20 explosive recoveries, and 9 bomb threats. They also assisted in 36 SWAT-related incidents.
- ★ The Canine Unit responded to 525 assignments, assisting in the seizure of \$1,000,200 U.S. currency and \$72,382 worth of narcotics during criminal investigations.
- ★ The Helicopter Unit flew 1,847 hours for traffic control, ground support, search and rescue, vehicle pursuits, large-scale public events, and other air patrol missions. These operations were associated with the recovery of 527 stolen vehicles, the recovery of over 207 firearms, and the impoundment of 60 vehicles for fleeing and eluding, or other criminal violations.
- ★ The Marine Operations Unit responded to 458 marine distress calls, as well as conducted 38 surface rescues and 14 body recoveries. In 2024, the Marine Operations Unit will continue the training and certifications of prospective candidates and endeavors to fill fifteen unit vacancies. The unit also hopes to start the process of purchasing an "ice boat" as well as two Zodiac-style boats that will be purchased utilizing 2023 PORT grant monies. Lastly, the unit will be initiating dialogues to purchase a 45-foot vessel to replace "Marine 2," which is a forty-plus-year-old steel-hulled vessel.
- ★ The Mounted Unit vetted and acquired six new horses in 2023, increasing the herd to a total of twenty-six horses. Each new horse underwent training by unit staff and was readied for patrol.



- ★ The Traffic Unit impounded 52 vehicles for violations related to suspended/revoked licenses, effected 14 DUI-related arrests, and conducted over 113 different missions (DUI, speed, seatbelt, etc.). Lastly, the unit issued 4,147 moving citations and 3,670 parking violations.
- ★ The SWAT Unit participated in 78 call-outs, conducted 34 high-risk search warrants, and provided security for 150 events, including concerts, dignitary events, escorts, and sporting events.

In 2024, BCT remains committed to maintaining lasting partnerships with Chicago's many communities and will continue to actively listen to their needs by addressing chronic gang and narcotics issues. BCT recognizes that these types of partnerships are essential to reducing criminal activity in Chicago's neighborhoods and is committed to Mayor Brandon Johnson's vision for a "...safer, stronger, better Chicago."





Strategic Decision Support Center

The Strategic Decision Support Centers (SDSCs) were introduced in 2017 by the Chicago Police Department to serve as district-level real-time crime centers. SDSCs are command and control centers, allowing district command members to analyze what is occurring in their district and choose a response that is appropriate and effective.

The mission of the SDSC initiative is to decrease crime, improve officer safety, reduce officer response time, and increase crime clearance rates. SDSC rooms are operational around the clock, 365 days a year, and are staffed by a sergeant, who serves as a coordinator, a civilian crime intelligence analyst, and two police officers. The SDSC is the center of situational awareness for a district and is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and gathering information to support district personnel. SDSC personnel present daily briefings, provide real-time crime information that support police operations, and assist in the development of crime reduction strategies and day-to-day missions. Ongoing collaboration occurs both within the district and externally with community partners and stakeholders.

SDSCs utilize Genetec Citi-Graf software, which displays calls for service, crime incidents, video monitoring, ShotSpotter acoustic gun detection, and locations of police vehicles, as well as additional sources of data and information. Data streams and real-time intelligence are used to identify locations that may be at a higher risk for crime. Officers on patrol are provided with smartphones equipped with several technological tools, including the SDSC mobile app, created internally by the Chicago Police Department. Information can be immediately communicated to patrol via the smartphone app or radio transmission. When vital information is disseminated quickly, officers gain greater situational awareness, which allows for the most appropriate response to the situation. SDSCs have led to more effective and efficient police operations and improved decision-making by merging the quantitative and qualitative aspects of policing.

In 2023, the department transitioned from prioritizing overall crime reduction within the “Top 55” beats to a strategy which placed a focus on violent crimes, particularly homicides and non-fatal shootings, within the “Top 35” beats. This revised strategy relied on SDSC support and the talents and abilities of the personnel assigned to the SDSC rooms. While placing a focus on the “Top 35” beats, there was a 13% reduction, citywide, in homicides and non-fatal shootings in 2023.

2023 Challenges: The prevalence of large-scale events, including teen trends and protests, posed challenges that required increased coordination by SDSC room personnel. The ability to adapt and provide visual support across districts ensured peaceful and organized outcomes for significant gatherings, showcasing the effectiveness of our SDSC rooms when collaborating with patrol personnel on the ground.

Training and Skill Development: SDSC room personnel underwent training from ShotSpotter, leveraging updates to enhanced technology for improved community and officer safety. SDSC's one-day training at the academy was revised to include scenario-based examples aimed at equipping personnel with practical skills derived from real-life situations experienced while working in SDSC rooms. This commitment to continuous improvement and training ensures SDSC rooms remain current and focused on the objective of crime reduction.

Community Engagement and Information Sharing: SDSC efforts extended beyond day-to-day operations and were expanded to include participation in community engagement events. Community



members were briefed on the daily tasks and responsibilities of the SDSC rooms and gained insight as to how these command centers have reduced crime and increased public safety. These events foster understanding and continue to encourage collaboration towards the common goal of safer neighborhoods throughout the city.

Added Personnel: In 2023, the addition of two new criminal intelligence analysts furthered the department's efforts to attain a "one-to-one" analyst to district ratio. The diversity in the analytics and quantitative backgrounds of new hires also serves to enhance the pool of new ideas, knowledge, and best practices, which will positively impact the quality work already underway by the Department's SDSC rooms.

Looking Ahead: The Strategic Initiatives Division will continue to identify opportunities for growth by staying current with advancing technologies and evaluating methods to better serve the department and community. As technology evolves, the SDSC rooms will continue to prioritize the implementation of these advancements in day-to-day operations. For example, in 2023, CPD integrated updated systems and technology available from ShotSpotter. In 2024, the department will continue its commitment to utilizing technology with the expanded usage of license plate recognition software and FLOCK cameras. To stay current with new information technologies, SDSC analysts will participate in training aimed to improve their investigative skillsets, enhance their knowledge base, and introduce new ideas and strategies.

The achievements realized in 2023 inspire confidence in the department's ability to face future challenges, innovate, and maintain a proactive stance in creating safer communities. The Strategic Initiatives Division and SDSC room personnel, both civilian and sworn, remain committed to continuing to enhance the department's crime prevention, violence reduction, investigative, and enforcement efforts.

Crime Prevention and Information Center

The Crime Prevention Information Center (CPIC) provides timely information and intelligence that assists in the reduction of violent crime, assesses the threat of terrorism, and gathers information to assist in the effective recommendation for the deployment of departmental resources. In 2023, CPIC introduced the following operational improvements and strategies:

- Designing and developing the new Information Reporting System in conjunction with the City of Chicago Public Safety Administration. The Information Reporting System provides department members with an electronic means of bringing information on various police concerns such as organized and general criminal activities, terrorism, gangs, racial, ethnic, and religious incidents to the attention of the department. The anticipated release of the new Information Reporting System is the first quarter of 2024.
- Refining information and intelligence sharing capabilities by creating numerous intelligence bulletins that offered situational awareness regarding homicides, shooting incidents, and officer safety.
- Generating numerous homeland-security-related situational awareness and threat assessment products that were distributed to the department as well as our external partners. In addition, CPIC personnel coordinated multiple emergency preparedness exercises in conjunction with other CPD personnel, including one active shooter functional exercise.



CRIME AND ACTIVITY DATA

2023 Calls for Service

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

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

As shown, there were a total of more than 2.8 million calls for service in 2023, down from 3.3 million in 2022 (see next page).

District	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	2023 Total
01	15,883	15,753	15,928	15,869	16,291	17,020	16,353	113,097
02	17,694	19,566	19,974	19,728	19,425	19,254	18,111	133,752
03	17,983	18,369	18,937	18,621	18,349	17,594	16,936	126,789
04	17,006	17,238	18,130	17,167	16,978	16,893	16,706	120,118
05	13,145	14,502	14,834	14,990	14,376	14,585	13,445	99,877
06	20,102	20,392	20,413	19,799	20,248	20,629	19,768	141,351
07	17,523	18,195	18,572	18,212	17,681	18,278	18,306	126,767
08	23,799	22,071	21,694	21,549	21,500	22,396	23,451	156,460
09	16,735	15,591	15,561	15,638	15,897	16,104	16,676	112,202
10	18,600	19,999	24,345	23,829	23,068	20,880	19,869	150,590
11	22,028	24,619	24,942	25,163	24,306	24,269	22,737	168,064
12	17,516	17,003	18,144	18,262	17,997	18,738	17,718	125,378
14	11,584	11,716	11,835	11,965	11,717	12,036	12,154	83,007
15	13,369	14,583	15,862	14,686	14,507	14,004	13,280	100,291
16	12,537	12,468	12,530	12,370	12,362	12,883	12,652	87,802
17	13,232	13,392	13,591	12,965	12,811	13,314	12,962	92,267
18	18,554	17,246	17,247	17,004	17,561	17,673	18,469	123,754
19	15,518	14,566	14,212	14,004	14,167	15,284	15,608	103,359
20	10,329	12,266	12,720	12,880	12,141	11,646	10,660	82,642
22	10,155	11,374	11,421	11,069	11,034	11,334	10,770	77,157
24	12,288	13,127	13,592	12,989	12,678	13,220	12,586	90,480
25	19,358	17,989	18,323	17,901	17,534	17,911	18,849	127,865
Other	36,771	42,564	44,181	42,776	40,984	40,248	35,026	282,550
Total	391,709	404,589	416,988	409,436	403,612	406,193	393,092	2,825,619



2023 Calls for Service—Yearly Comparison by District

Overall, calls for service were down 15% in 2023. This was led by decreases in the 18th, 04th, and 15th districts, as well as a decrease in "other." Only the 14th and 17th districts experienced an increase in calls. *For a description of "other," please see the note on the previous page.*

District	2022 Total	2023 Total	2023 % Change	2023 % of Total
01	136,960	113,097	-17%	4%
02	153,219	133,752	-13%	5%
03	147,023	126,789	-14%	4%
04	158,568	120,118	-24%	4%
05	117,220	99,877	-15%	4%
06	170,037	141,351	-17%	5%
07	133,484	126,767	-5%	4%
08	159,087	156,460	-2%	6%
09	130,327	112,202	-14%	4%
10	182,746	150,590	-18%	5%
11	172,592	168,064	-3%	6%
12	142,129	125,378	-12%	4%
14	80,739	83,007	3%	3%
15	127,776	100,291	-22%	4%
16	91,627	87,802	-4%	3%
17	89,385	92,267	3%	3%
18	171,054	123,754	-28%	4%
19	121,747	103,359	-15%	4%
20	93,436	82,642	-12%	3%
22	82,914	77,157	-7%	3%
24	107,895	90,480	-16%	3%
25	158,477	127,865	-19%	5%
Other	376,973	282,550	-25%	10%
Total	3,305,415	2,825,619	-15%	100%



Introduction to Index Crimes (Violent and Property Crimes Described)

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program generates statistics that can be used for crime analysis, tracking trends, and resource allocation. In the middle of 2021, CPD began reporting data using the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). This was implemented on a national level to improve the overall quality of crime data collected by law enforcement. CPD reports crime statistics to the state of Illinois who, in turn, reports data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

With the exception of homicides, which are individual based (or where otherwise noted), the data in this 2023 Annual Report is based on *incident* classifications. This is consistent with data reported in 2022, which is used for comparisons. Below is a listing and description of UCR crime categories.

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

[illegible]

INCIDENT		REPORT TO BE USED		OFFENSE/INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION		OFFENSE CODE	
INCIDENT		PRIMARY BOX		SECONDARY BOX			
RITUAL MUTILATION - Offender mutilates, dismembers, or tortures another person as part of a ceremony, rite, initiation, observance, performance, or practice, and the victim did not have to remain conscious, or under such circumstances that the offender knew, or should have known, that the victim was unable to render effective resistance.							
First Degree Murder	Aggravated - Handgun						
Second Degree Murder	- Other Firearm	General Offense	Rubbery	Aggravated - Ritual Mutilation-Handgun		0490	
	- Knife or Cutting Instrument			Aggravated - Ritual Mutilation-Other Firearm		0491	
	- Other Dangerous Weapon			Aggravated - Ritual Mutilation-Knife or Cutting Instrument		0492	
	- Hands, Fists, Feet			Aggravated - Other Dangerous Weapon		0493	
				Aggravated - Ritual Mutilation-Hands, Fists, Feet or Injury		0494	
				Aggravated - Ritual Mutilation-Hands, Fists, Feet, severe injury		0510	
ROBBERY Armed - Handgun - Other Firearm - Knife or Cutting Instrument - Other Dangerous Weapon							
Involuntary Manslaughter and/or a reckless act		General Offense	Rubbery	Armed - Handgun		0314	
				Armed - Other Firearm		0318	
Involuntary Manslaughter and/or a reckless act				Armed - Knife/Cutting Instrument		0319	
				Armed - Handgun		0314	
				Armed - Other Firearm		0318	
				Armed - Knife/Cutting Instrument		0319	
				Armed - Handgun		0314	
				Armed - Other Firearm		0318	
				Armed - Knife/Cutting Instrument		0319	
				Armed - Handgun		0314	
				Armed - Other Firearm		0318	
				Armed - Knife/Cutting Instrument		0319	
				Armed - Handgun		0314	
				Armed - Other Firearm		0318	
				Armed - Knife/Cutting Instrument		0319	
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				Armed - Handgun		0314	
				Armed - Other Firearm		0318	
				Armed - Knife/Cutting Instrument		0319	
				Armed - Handgun		0314	
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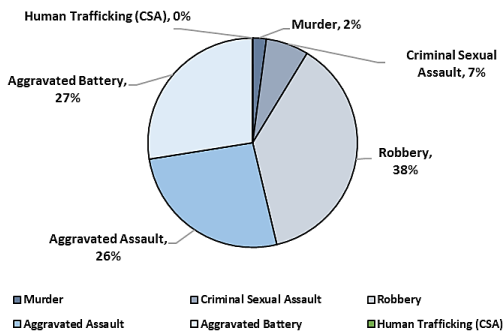
Index Crime Overview

The following violent and property crime tables and charts report the number of index crime incidents, while the victim demographic charts report the number of victims across the different demographic categories. Each index crime incident may involve more than one victim; therefore, victim totals may differ from incident totals.

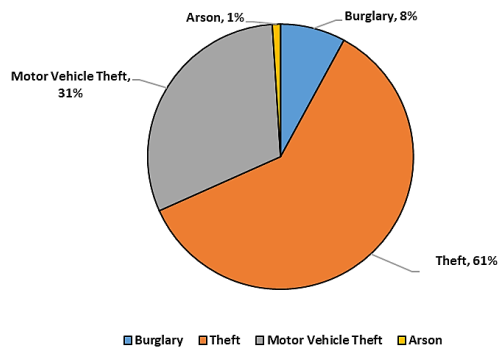
Although violent crime and property crime were up 11% and 12%, respectively, in 2023, murders were down 13%. The increase in violent crime was driven by robberies, and the increase in property crimes was driven by motor vehicle thefts.

Index Crime Overview		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	711	618	-13%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	1,913	1,941	1%
	Robbery	8,970	11,064	23%
	Aggravated Assault	7,280	7,707	6%
	Aggravated Battery	7,499	8,086	8%
	Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	15	9	-40%
	Human Trafficking (Involuntary Servitude)	4	2	-50%
Total		26,392	29,427	11%
Property Crime	Burglary	7,594	7,450	-2%
	Theft	54,877	57,226	4%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	21,458	29,198	36%
	Arson	422	510	21%
	Total	84,351	94,384	12%
Total		110,743	123,811	12%

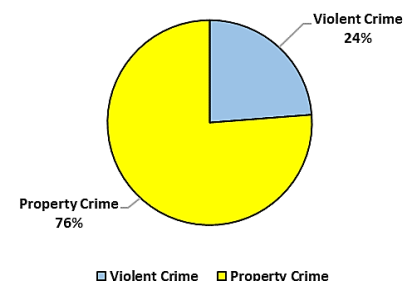
2023 Violent Index Crimes



2023 Property Index Crime



2023 Violent vs Property Index Crime





Index Crime Detail

Violent Crime Detail		2022	2023	% Change
Murder	Homicide	711	618	-13%
	Total	711	618	-13%
Criminal Sexual Assault	Aggravated - With Firearm	60	73	22%
	Aggravated - With Other Weapon	39	36	-8%
	Aggravated - Non-Weapon Related	199	217	9%
	Non-Aggravated	1,197	1,252	5%
	Other Rape Category	351	283	-19%
	Attempted	67	79	18%
	Attempt Aggravated - Other Firearm	0	1	NC
	Total	1,913	1,941	1%
Robbery	Armed With Firearm	3,634	5,611	54%
	Armed With Other Weapon	564	641	14%
	Aggravated	449	512	14%
	Strong Arm - No Weapon	1,883	2,053	9%
	Vehicular Hijacking	1,649	1,304	-21%
	Attempted	791	943	19%
	Total	8,970	11,064	23%
Aggravated Assault	With Firearm	4,878	4,950	1%
	With Other Weapon	2,402	2,757	15%
	Total	7,280	7,707	6%
Aggravated Battery	With Firearm	2,139	1,820	-15%
	With Other Weapon	3,906	4,385	12%
	No Weapon - Serious Injury	1,043	1,408	35%
	Other Agg. Battery Category	411	473	15%
	Total	7,499	8,086	8%
Human Trafficking	Commercial Sex Acts	15	9	-40%
	Involuntary Servitude	4	2	-50%
	Total	19	11	-42%
Total		26,392	29,427	11%

Violent crimes increased 11% in 2023. Robberies had the largest increase (up 23% overall), with the exception of vehicular hijackings (down 21%). **The most significant overall declines were in human trafficking incidents (down 42%) and murders (down 13%).**

Note: In 2022, one person was the victim of two documented human trafficking incidents. Therefore, there are 18 victims reported across 19 incidents in 2022.

Property crimes increased by 12% in 2023, driven in large part by an increase in motor vehicle thefts (up 36%). Burglaries were down slightly (-2%) in 2023.

Property Crime Detail		2022	2023	% Change
Burglary	Forcible Entry	4,170	4,252	2%
	Unlawful Entry	2,770	2,561	-8%
	Home Invasion	299	236	-21%
	Attempted	355	401	13%
	Total	7,594	7,450	-2%
Theft	\$500 And Under	18,872	18,666	-1%
	Over \$500	20,109	20,641	3%
	Retail Theft	8,730	9,624	10%
	Pocket-Picking	1,622	1,606	-1%
	Purse-Snatching	339	326	-4%
	From Building	4,795	5,941	24%
	Other Theft Category	46	54	17%
	Attempted	364	368	1%
	Total	54,877	57,226	4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	Automobile	18,622	22,672	22%
	Truck and Bus	130	127	-2%
	Other Vehicle	341	472	38%
	Attempted	2,365	5,927	151%
	Total	21,458	29,198	36%
Arson	Aggravated	34	43	26%
	By Fire	334	391	17%
	By Explosive	9	4	-56%
	Attempted	45	72	60%
	Total	422	510	21%
Total		84,351	94,384	12%



Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index

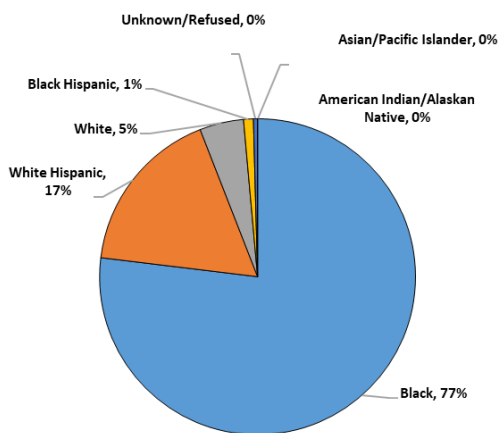
Murder Totals Comparison 2022 vs. 2023

2022					
Murder	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	481	66	0	547	77%
White Hispanic	105	17	0	122	17%
White	22	10	0	32	5%
Black Hispanic	4	0	0	4	1%
Unknown/Refused	1	0	2	3	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1	0	3	0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	615	94	2	711	
% of Total	86%	13%	0%		

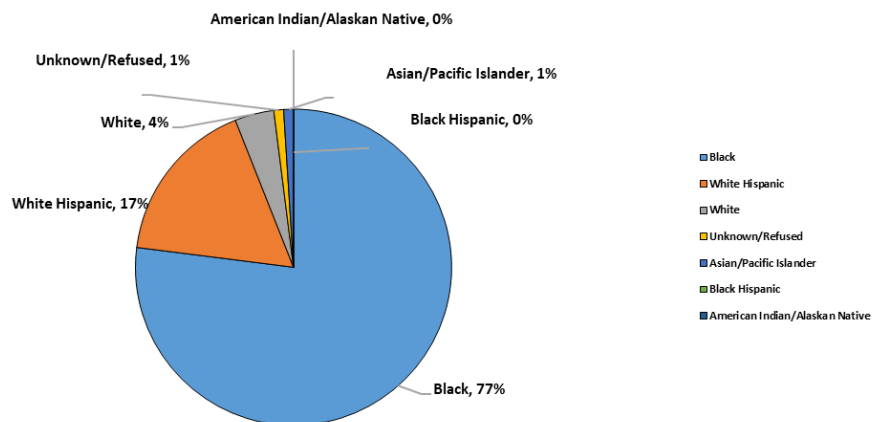
2023					
Murder	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	413	64	0	477	77%
White Hispanic	87	19	0	106	17%
White	21	3	0	24	4%
Unknown/Refused	1	1	4	6	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0	0	4	1%
Black Hispanic	1	0	0	1	0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	527	87	4	618	
% of Total	85%	14%	1%		

In 2023, there were 93 fewer murders compared to the previous year. This was largely driven by a decrease in the murder of African American men (down 14%). However, African Americans continued to account for 77% of all murder victims in 2023, and African American men specifically, accounted for 67% of murder victims. This was followed by White Hispanic men (14%) and African American women (10%).

2022



2023





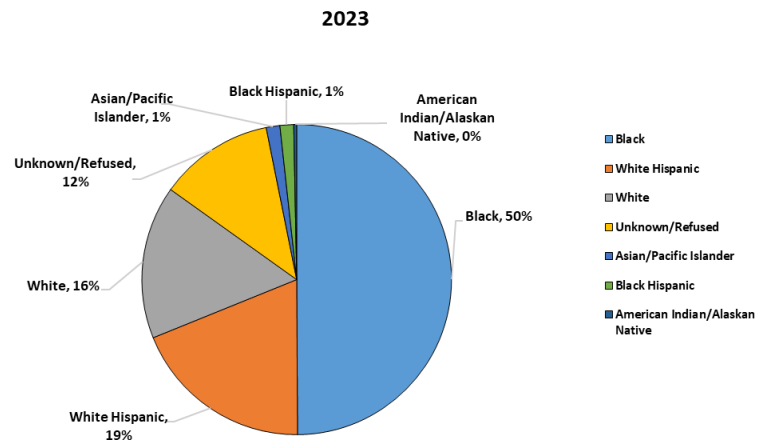
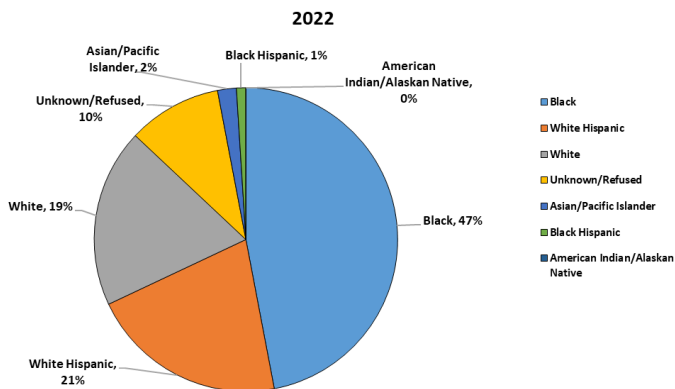
Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index Continued

Criminal Sexual Assault Totals Comparison 2022 vs. 2023

2022					
Criminal Sexual Assault	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	151	773	1	925	47%
White Hispanic	50	360	2	412	21%
White	57	308	2	367	19%
Unknown/Refused	21	134	35	190	10%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	29	0	33	2%
Black Hispanic	0	21	0	21	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	2	0	2	0%
Total	283	1,627	40	1,950	
% of Total	15%	83%	2%		

The total number of criminal sexual assault victims remained consistent in 2023 compared to the previous year. In 2023, 84% of all criminal sexual assault victims were women, and 50% were African American (87% of whom were African American women).

2023					
Criminal Sexual Assault	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	123	864	1	988	50%
White Hispanic	39	327	0	366	19%
White	44	276	1	321	16%
Unknown/Refused	21	148	66	235	12%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	25	0	28	1%
Black Hispanic	5	8	0	13	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	5	0	6	0%
Total	236	1,653	68	1,957	
% of Total	12%	84%	3%		





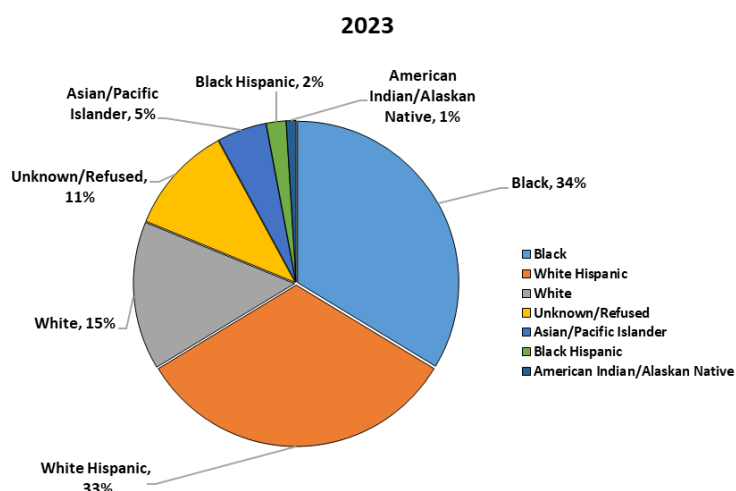
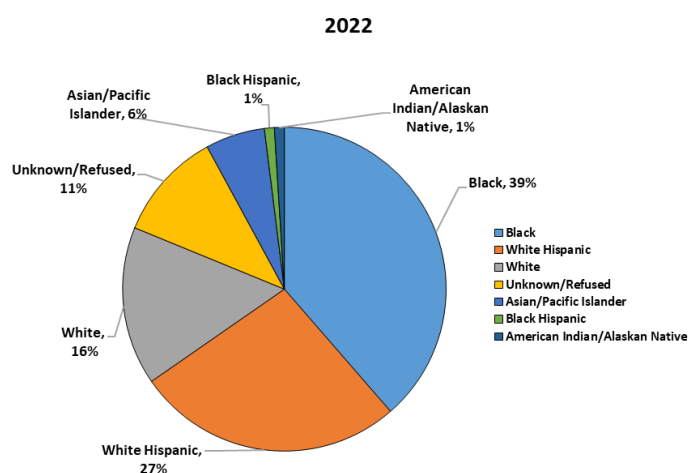
Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index Continued

Robbery Totals Comparison 2022 vs. 2023

2022					
Robbery	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	2,682	1,671	5	4,358	39%
White Hispanic	2,117	830	4	2,951	27%
White	1,159	629	1	1,789	16%
Unknown/Refused	201	112	880	1,193	11%
Asian/Pacific Islander	447	194	0	641	6%
Black Hispanic	89	23	0	112	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	71	15	0	86	1%
Total	6,766	3,474	890	11,130	
% of Total	61%	31%	8%		

In 2023, the number of robbery victims increased 28%. Of these victims, 34% were African American (down five percentage points from 2022), and 33% were White Hispanic (up 6 percentage points from 2022).

2023					
Robbery	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	2,941	1,904	6	4,851	34%
White Hispanic	3,613	1,070	2	4,685	33%
White	1,426	671	2	2,099	15%
Unknown/Refused	275	139	1,112	1,526	11%
Asian/Pacific Islander	544	169	0	713	5%
Black Hispanic	196	45	0	241	2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	161	20	0	181	1%
Total	9,156	4,018	1,122	14,296	
% of Total	64%	28%	8%		





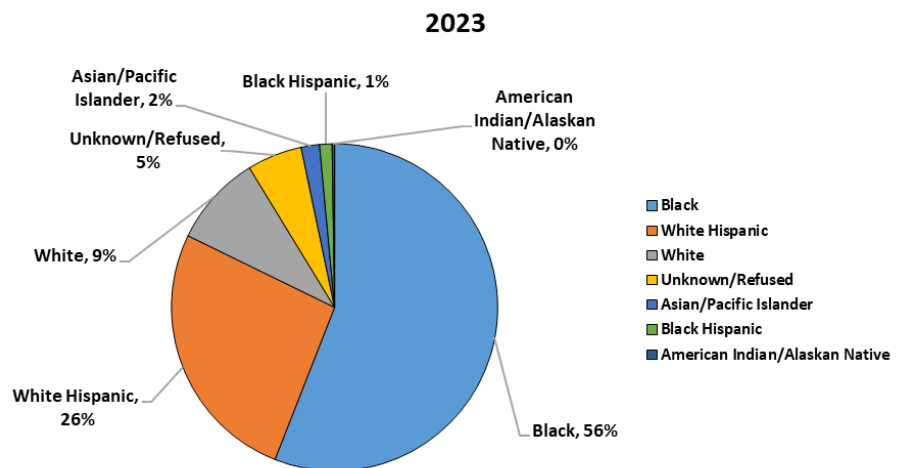
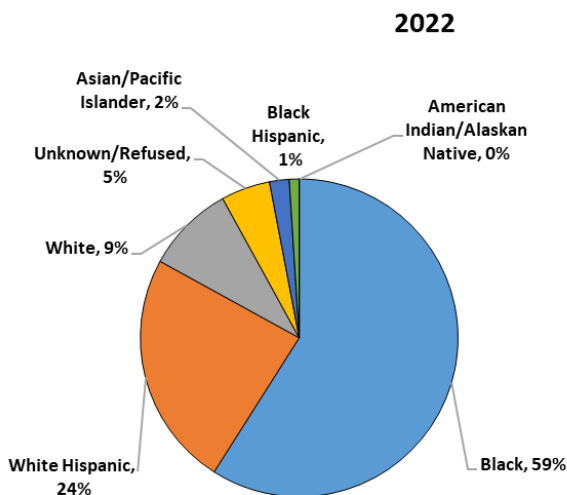
Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index Continued

Aggravated Assault Totals Comparison 2022 vs. 2023

2022					
Aggravated Assault	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	2,387	2,582	3	4,972	59%
White Hispanic	1,378	693	2	2,073	24%
White	525	209	2	736	9%
Unknown/Refused	146	88	196	430	5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	110	29	0	139	2%
Black Hispanic	58	39	0	97	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	15	3	0	18	0%
Total	4,619	3,643	203	8,465	
% of Total	55%	43%	2%		

In 2023, the number of aggravated assault victims increased 7%. Of these victims, 56% were African American, and 26% were White Hispanic.

2023					
Aggravated Assault	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	2,400	2,683	4	5,087	56%
White Hispanic	1,529	855	2	2,386	26%
White	564	258	0	822	9%
Unknown/Refused	178	80	237	495	5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	133	33	0	166	2%
Black Hispanic	64	48	0	112	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	19	3	0	22	0%
Total	4,887	3,960	243	9,090	
% of Total	54%	44%	3%		





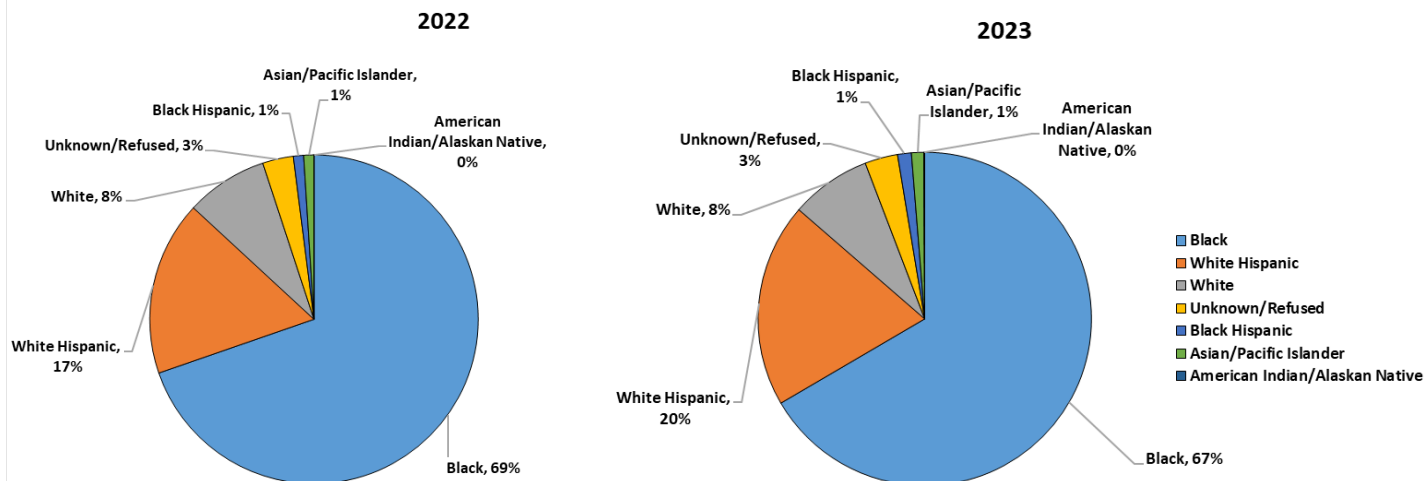
Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index Continued

Aggravated Battery Totals Comparison 2022 vs. 2023

2022					
Aggravated Battery	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	3,498	2,371	3	5,872	69%
White Hispanic	1,004	477	2	1,483	17%
White	433	258	0	691	8%
Unknown/Refused	72	66	117	255	3%
Black Hispanic	48	30	0	78	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	74	27	0	101	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11	3	0	14	0%
Total	5,140	3,232	122	8,494	
% of Total	61%	38%	1%		

In 2023, the number of aggravated battery victims increased 6%. Of these victims, 67% were African American, and 20% were White Hispanic.

2023					
Aggravated Battery	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	3,319	2,661	5	5,985	67%
White Hispanic	1,153	625	2	1,780	20%
White	461	241	1	703	8%
Unknown/Refused	92	62	133	287	3%
Black Hispanic	87	33	0	120	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	79	27	0	106	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	9	0	0	9	0%
Total	5,200	3,649	141	8,990	
% of Total	58%	41%	2%		





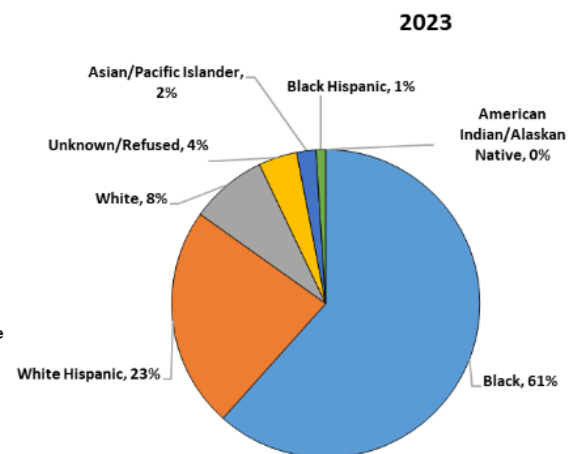
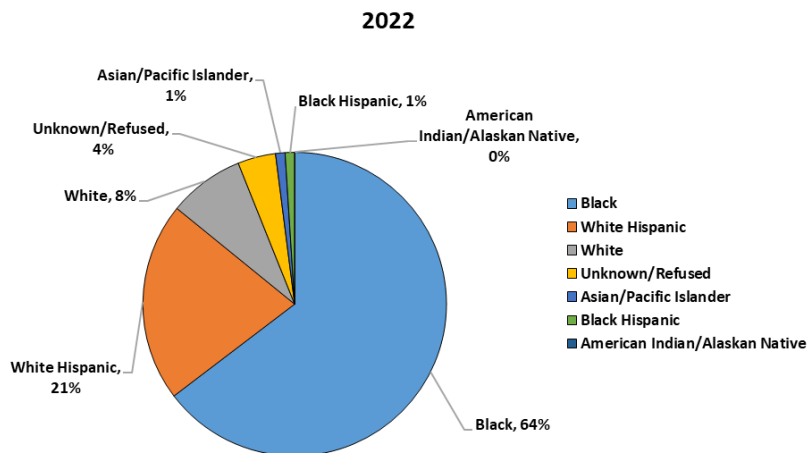
Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index Continued.

Combined Aggravated Assault and Battery Totals Comparison 2022 vs. 2023

2022					
Combined Aggravated Assault & Battery	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	5,885	4,953	6	10,844	64%
White Hispanic	2,382	1,170	4	3,556	21%
White	958	467	2	1,427	8%
Unknown/Refused	218	154	313	685	4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	184	56	0	240	1%
Black Hispanic	106	69	0	175	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	26	6	0	32	0%
Total	9,759	6,875	325	16,959	
% of Total	58%	41%	2%		

2023					
Combined Aggravated Assault & Battery	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	5,719	5,344	9	11,072	61%
White Hispanic	2,682	1,480	4	4,166	23%
White	1,025	499	1	1,525	8%
Unknown/Refused	270	142	370	782	4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	212	60	0	272	2%
Black Hispanic	151	81	0	232	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	28	3	0	31	0%
Total	10,087	7,609	384	18,080	
% of Total	56%	42%	2%		

When combining 2023 victim data for aggravated battery and aggravated assault, there is a 7% increase compared to the previous year. While the total number of male victims in this group increased in 2023 (up 3%), the number of African American male victims decreased (down 3%). Total female victims in this group increased 11%.





Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index Continued.

Human Trafficking Totals Comparison 2022 vs. 2023

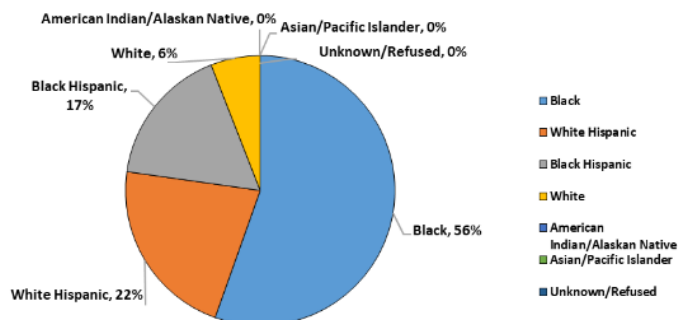
2022					
Human Trafficking	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	0	10	0	10	56%
White Hispanic	0	3	0	3	17%
Black Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0%
White	0	1	0	1	6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0%
Unknown/Refused	1	3	0	4	22%
Total	1	17	0	18	
% of Total	6%	94%	0%		

In 2023, there was a 39% decrease in the number of victims of human trafficking compared to 2022.

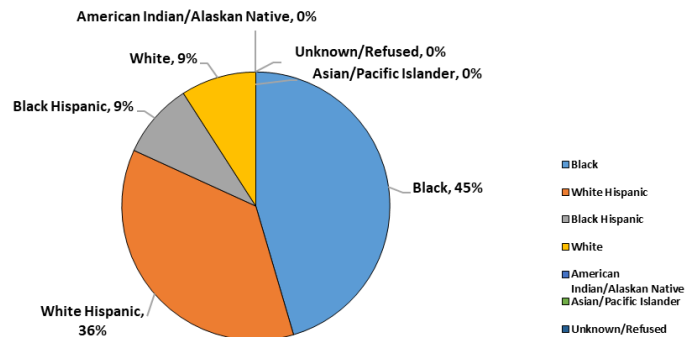
Note: In 2022, one person was the victim of two documented human trafficking incidents. Therefore, there are 18 victims reported across 19 incidents in 2022.

2023					
Human Trafficking	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	0	5	0	5	45%
White Hispanic	0	4	0	4	36%
Black Hispanic	0	1	0	1	9%
White	0	1	0	1	9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0%
Unknown/Refused	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	11	0	11	
% of Total	0%	100%	0%		

2022



2023





Victim Resources

Police officers and investigators have important roles to play in responding to violent crime incidents. By doing the job efficiently and carefully, police can reinforce the message that these crimes will be investigated aggressively, thus enhancing the likelihood of a successful prosecution.

If you or someone you know has been a victim of a violent crime, please visit the Office of Community Policing Crime Victim Services website or City of Chicago's Public Safety Assistance website for support and resources.

<https://home.chicagopolice.org/community-policing-group/victims/>

<https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/community-safety/home/public-safety-assistance.html>

Illinois Attorney General Crime Victim Assistance <https://www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/safer-communities/supporting-victims-of-crime/>

Chicago Police Department Hate Crimes Team (formerly called the Civil Rights Unit)

The Hate Crimes Team is primarily responsible for the investigation of reported hate crimes. Working in conjunction with the Bureau of Detectives, Bureau of Patrol, and Youth Investigations Division, reported hate crimes are investigated promptly and attempts are made to arrest all persons alleged to have violated the rights of others. <https://home.chicagopolice.org/about/specialized-units/civil-rights-unit/>

Chicago Commission on Human Relations

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations is the city's civil rights department that is charged with enforcing the Chicago Human Rights Ordinance and the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. The commission investigates complaints to determine whether discrimination may have occurred in the areas of employment, housing, and public accommodations and uses its enforcement powers to punish acts of discrimination. Under the city's hate crimes law, the agency aids hate-crime victims. <https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cchr.html>

ADL—Fighting Hate for the Good

ADL (Anti-Defamation League) is a leading anti-hate organization. Founded in 1913 in response to an escalating climate of anti-Semitism and bigotry, its timeless mission is to protect the Jewish people and to secure justice and fair treatment for all. Today, ADL continues to fight all forms of hate with the same vigor and passion. <https://www.adl.org/>

Cook County State's Attorney's Office Victim and Witness Assistance

The mission of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office Victim Witness Assistance Unit is to enhance prosecution efforts by delivering the highest quality of services to victims and witnesses in the areas of advocacy and court support. Providing victims with information and social service referrals is a responsibility mandated by the Illinois Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act.

<https://www.cookcountystatesattorney.org/resources/victim-witness-assistance-program>

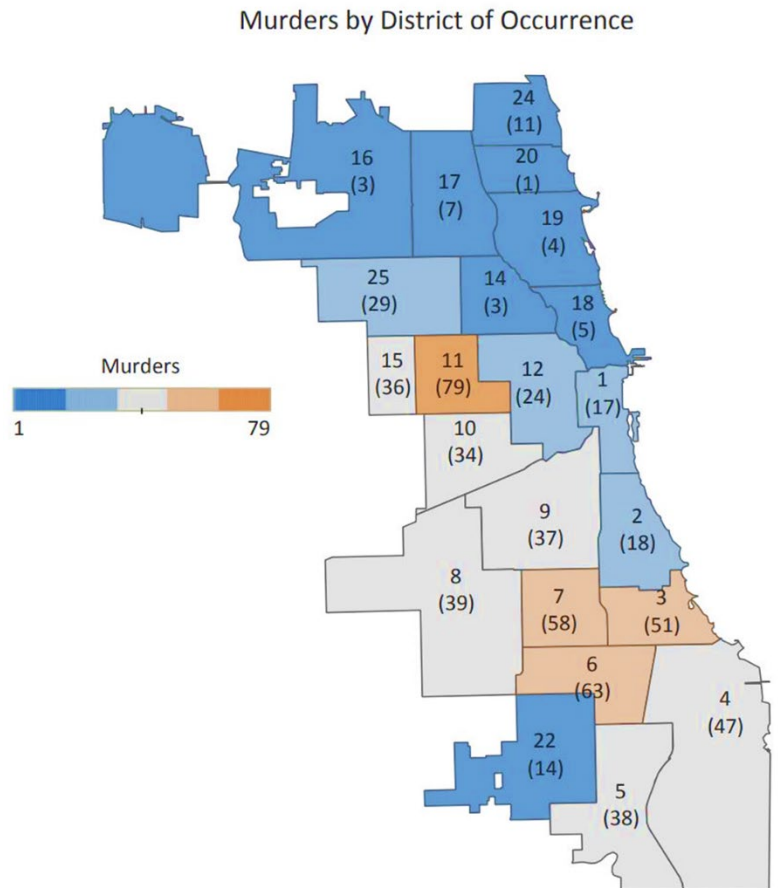


Crime Victim Services
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY POLICING



Criminal Homicide (Murder) by District of Occurrence

District	2022	2023	(+/-)	% Change
01	20	17	-3	-15%
02	33	18	-15	-45%
03	45	51	6	13%
04	51	47	-4	-8%
05	53	38	-15	-28%
06	68	63	-5	-7%
07	55	58	3	5%
08	28	39	11	39%
09	47	37	-10	-21%
10	44	34	-10	-23%
11	75	79	4	5%
12	30	24	-6	-20%
14	13	3	-10	-77%
15	37	36	-1	-3%
16	6	3	-3	-50%
17	12	7	-5	-42%
18	15	5	-10	-67%
19	11	4	-7	-64%
20	4	1	-3	-75%
22	32	14	-18	-56%
24	14	11	-3	-21%
25	18	29	11	61%
Total	711	618	-93	-13%



Overall, there were 93 fewer murders in 2023 compared to the previous year (down 13%). This was led by decreases in districts 02 (-15), 05 (-15), and 22 (-18). Districts 08 and 25 experienced the biggest increases (both up 11 from the previous year).

Criminal Homicide by Victim and Offender Criminal Background

	Victims				Offenders			
	2022		2023		2022		2023	
Criminal Background	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total
Prior Record	544	77%	447	72%	271	82%	154	81%
No Prior Record	167	23%	171	28%	60	18%	37	19%
Total	711		618		331		191	

In 2023, 72% of criminal homicide victims and 81% of known criminal homicide offenders had prior criminal records. The percentage of homicide victims with *no prior criminal record* went up five percentage points in 2023.



Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information

Motive	2022		2023	
	Murders	% of Known	Murders	% of Known
Dispute/Altercation - General	216	40%	167	41%
Gang Altercation	219	40%	148	36%
Domestic Altercation	58	11%	52	13%
Robbery	36	7%	32	8%
Other Circumstance/Motive	12	2%	12	3%
Total Known Motive	541		411	
Total Unknown Motive	170		207	
Total All Criminal Homicides	711		618	

Detectives assign a motive to each murder, when those facts exist. Motives may be unknown or change at the conclusion of an investigation. Of the criminal homicides with known motives, 41% were reported as resulting from "Dispute/Altercation—General." Other motives include "Gang Altercation" (36%), "Domestic Altercation" (13%), "Robbery" (8%), and "Other Circumstance/Motive" (3%). **Trends indicate a continued shift in known motives over the past several years from "Gang Altercation" to "Dispute/Altercation-General."** In 2020, "Gang Altercation" and "Dispute/Altercation-General" accounted for 55% and 20% of known motives, compared to 36% and 41%, respectively, in 2023. This represents a significant shift from previous years.

Criminal Homicide by Victim's Relationship to Offender

Victim Relationship to Offender	2022		2023	
	Murders	% of Known	Murders	% of Known
No Relationship/Stranger	228	67%	139	63%
Acquaintance	57	17%	37	17%
Romantic Partner	23	7%	25	11%
Family	16	5%	9	4%
Otherwise Known	12	4%	7	3%
Friend	3	1%	2	1%
Total Known Relationship	339		219	
Total Unknown Relationship	372		399	
Total	711		618	

During the course of homicide investigations, detectives work to determine the relationship between the victim and offender. When a specific relationship is not indicated based on the facts known, the detectives will indicate an "Unknown Relationship." This indication can be amended once additional information is learned at any point throughout the investigation. For the majority of criminal homicides in 2023, the relationship between the victim and offender was "Unknown" (65%). For those known relationships, the predominant category was "No Relationship/Stranger" (63%), followed by "Acquaintance" (17%), and "Romantic Partner" (11%). The "No relationship/Stranger" category often applies to gang conflicts, because there is no previous relationship between the victim and offender. **In 2023, the percentage of relationships identified as "No Relationship / Stranger" decreased four percentage points, and the "Romantic Partner" relationship increased four percentage points.**



Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information Continued.

Criminal Homicide by Injury Type

Injury Type	2022		2023	
	Murders	% of Total	Murders	% of Total
Gun Shot Wound	643	90%	558	90%
Stab Wound	29	4%	26	4%
Other Injury	27	4%	20	3%
Injury from Assault	12	2%	14	2%
Total	711		618	

Despite gunshot wounds continuing to be the leading homicide-related injury in 2023 (90%), **there were 85 fewer instances (down 13%) compared to 2022.**

Criminal Homicide Victims and Identified Offenders by Age

Age Group	Victims				Offenders			
	2022		2023		2022		2023	
	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total
0-17	66	9%	68	11%	31	9%	18	9%
18-21	95	13%	80	13%	73	22%	38	20%
22-30	220	31%	167	27%	116	35%	54	28%
31-40	188	26%	152	25%	60	18%	45	24%
41-50	77	11%	90	15%	26	8%	19	10%
50+	65	9%	55	9%	25	8%	17	9%
Unknown	--	--	6	1%	0	0	0	0
Total	711		618		331		191	
Average Age	32		32		29		31	
Most Common Age	30		30		18		20	

Persons 22-30 years of age comprised the largest group of both homicide victims and homicide offenders in 2023 (27% and 28%, respectively). As shown, percentages decreased as age groups got younger or older.

NOTE: An offender is someone who has been identified as a person who has committed a crime.

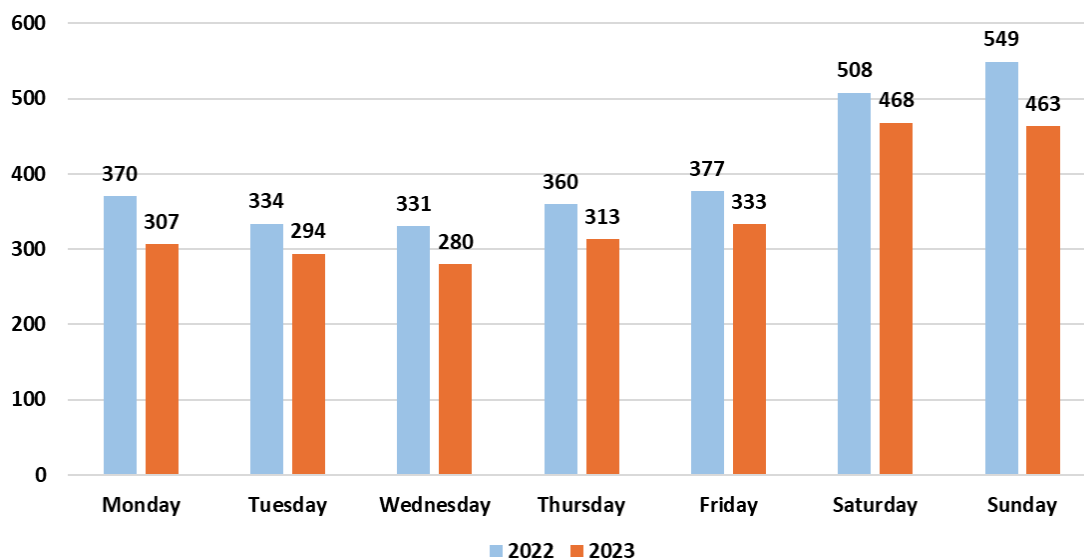


Shooting Incidents by Day of the Week

Day of Week	2022		2023	
	Incidents	% of Incidents	Incidents	% of Incidents
Monday	370	13%	307	12%
Tuesday	334	12%	294	12%
Wednesday	331	12%	280	11%
Thursday	360	13%	313	13%
Friday	377	13%	333	14%
Saturday	508	18%	468	19%
Sunday	549	19%	463	19%
Total	2,829	100%	2,458	100%

In 2023, total shooting incidents went down 13% compared to the previous year. This is consistent with the decrease in murders (also down 13%). The distribution of shooting incidents among days of the week remained fairly consistent with Saturday and Sunday again being the most common days. As noted in "shootings by time of day," shootings often occur in the early morning hours, after midnight. Therefore, shootings may happen in the early morning hours of Saturday (shortly after Friday night) or Sunday (shortly after Saturday night).

2023 Shooting Incidents by Day of Week



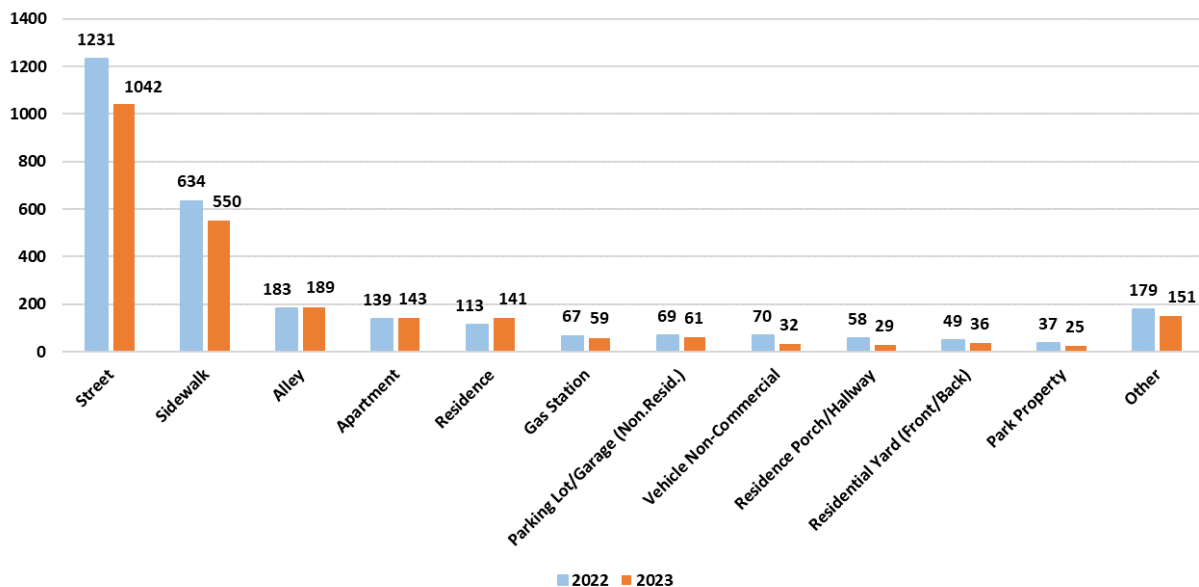


Shooting Incidents by Location

Location	2022		2023	
	Incidents	% of Incidents	Incidents	% of Incidents
Street	1,231	44%	1,042	42%
Sidewalk	634	22%	550	22%
Alley	183	6%	189	8%
Apartment	139	5%	143	6%
Residence	113	4%	141	6%
Gas Station	67	2%	59	2%
Parking Lot/Garage (Non.Resid.)	69	2%	61	2%
Vehicle Non-Commercial	70	2%	32	1%
Residence Porch/Hallway	58	2%	29	1%
Residential Yard (Front/Back)	49	2%	36	1%
Park Property	37	1%	25	1%
Other	179	6%	151	6%
Total	2,829	100%	2,458	100%

In 2023, the majority of shooting incidents (64%) occurred on the street (42%) or sidewalk (22%). This trend has remained consistent in recent years and is why officers actively patrol these areas.

2023 Shooting Incidents by Location

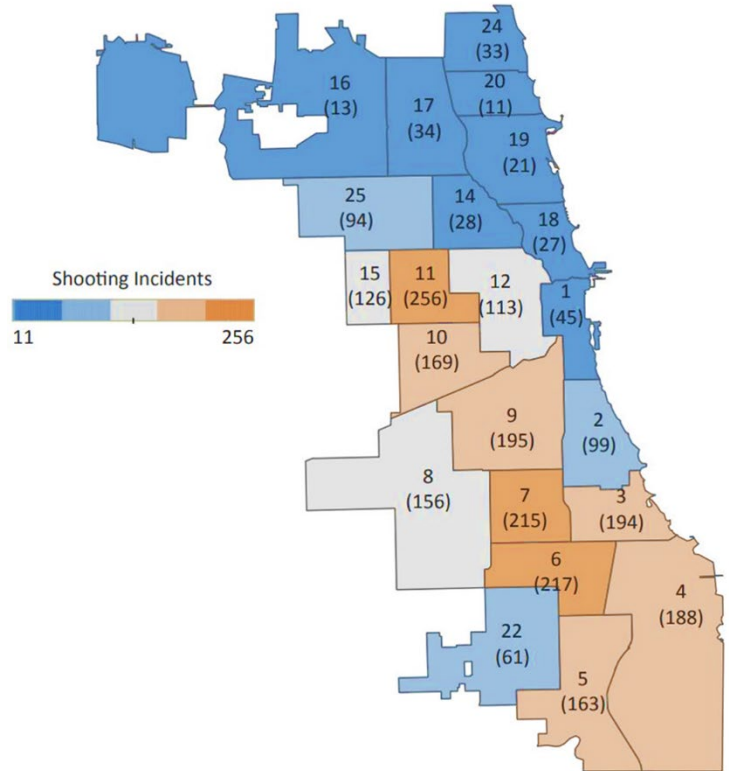




Shooting Incidents by District of Occurrence

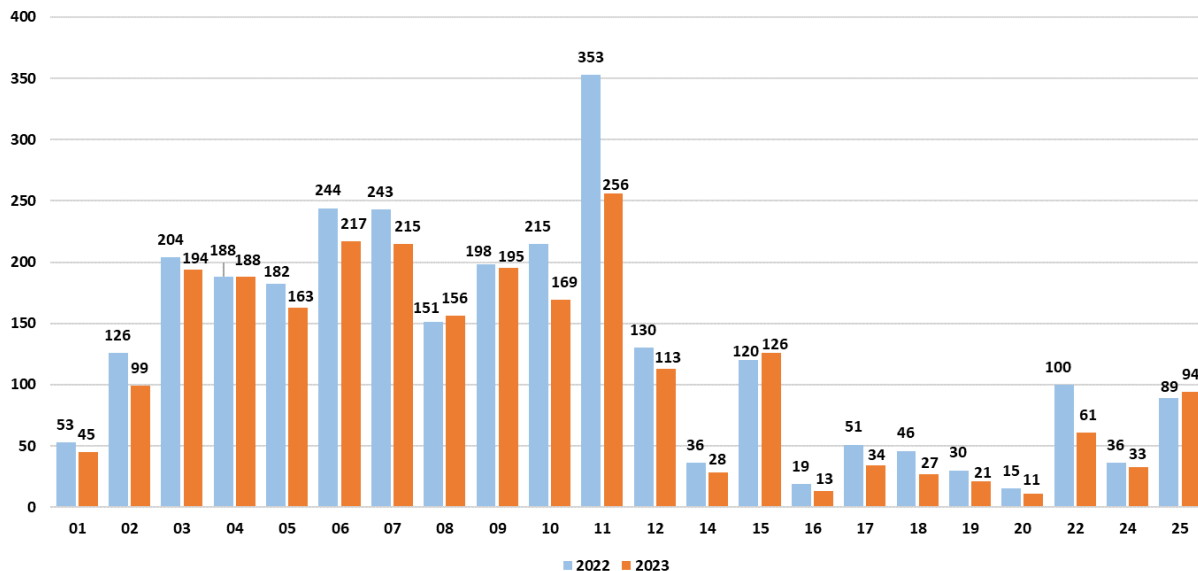
District	2022	2023	(+/-)	% Change
01	53	45	-8	-15%
02	126	99	-27	-21%
03	204	194	-10	-5%
04	188	188	0	0%
05	182	163	-19	-10%
06	244	217	-27	-11%
07	243	215	-28	-12%
08	151	156	5	3%
09	198	195	-3	-2%
10	215	169	-46	-21%
11	353	256	-97	-27%
12	130	113	-17	-13%
14	36	28	-8	-22%
15	120	126	6	5%
16	19	13	-6	-32%
17	51	34	-17	-33%
18	46	27	-19	-41%
19	30	21	-9	-30%
20	15	11	-4	-27%
22	100	61	-39	-39%
24	36	33	-3	-8%
25	89	94	5	6%
Total	2,829	2,458	-371	-13%

Shooting Incidents by District of Occurrence



Shooting incidents were down 13% in 2023, led by significant decreases in the 11th, 10th, 22nd, 7th and 2nd Districts. Only the 25th, 15th, and 8th Districts experienced an increase in the number of shooting incidents in 2023.

2023 Shooting Incidents by District of Occurrence



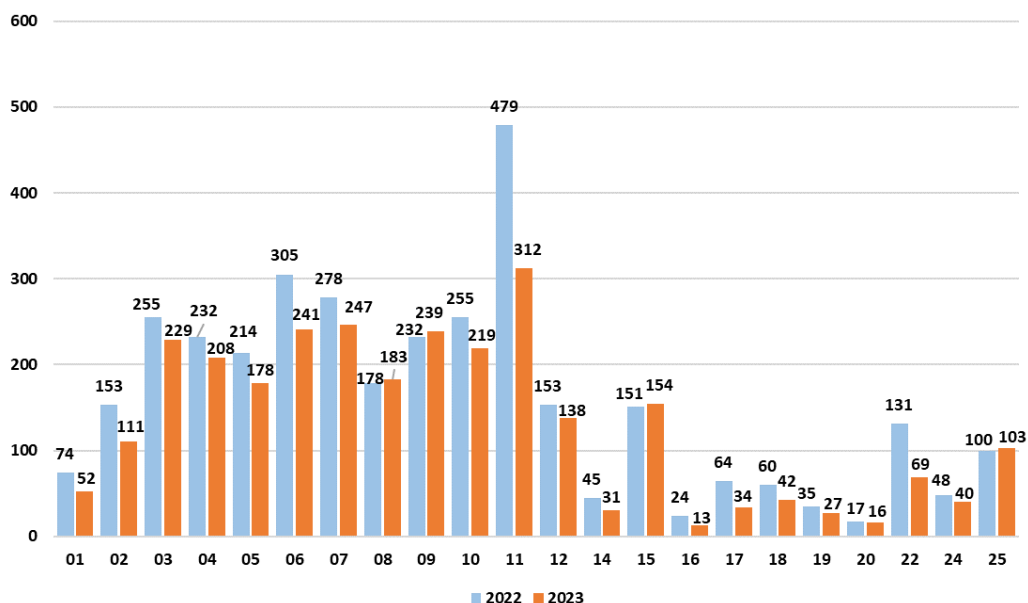


Shooting Victims by District of Occurrence

District	2022	2023	(+/-)	% Change
01	74	52	-22	-30%
02	153	111	-42	-27%
03	255	229	-26	-10%
04	232	208	-24	-10%
05	214	178	-36	-17%
06	305	241	-64	-21%
07	278	247	-31	-11%
08	178	183	5	3%
09	232	239	7	3%
10	255	219	-36	-14%
11	479	312	-167	-35%
12	153	138	-15	-10%
14	45	31	-14	-31%
15	151	154	3	2%
16	24	13	-11	-46%
17	64	34	-30	-47%
18	60	42	-18	-30%
19	35	27	-8	-23%
20	17	16	-1	-6%
22	131	69	-62	-47%
24	48	40	-8	-17%
25	100	103	3	3%
Total	3,483	2,886	-597	-17%

In 2023 there were 2,886 reported shooting victims across the city, down 17% from the previous year. This was led by significant decreases in the 11th, 6th, and 22nd districts. The 1st District (downtown), which experienced a 23% increase in victims in 2022, had a significant decrease in victims in 2023 (-30%).

2023 Shooting Victims by District of Occurrence



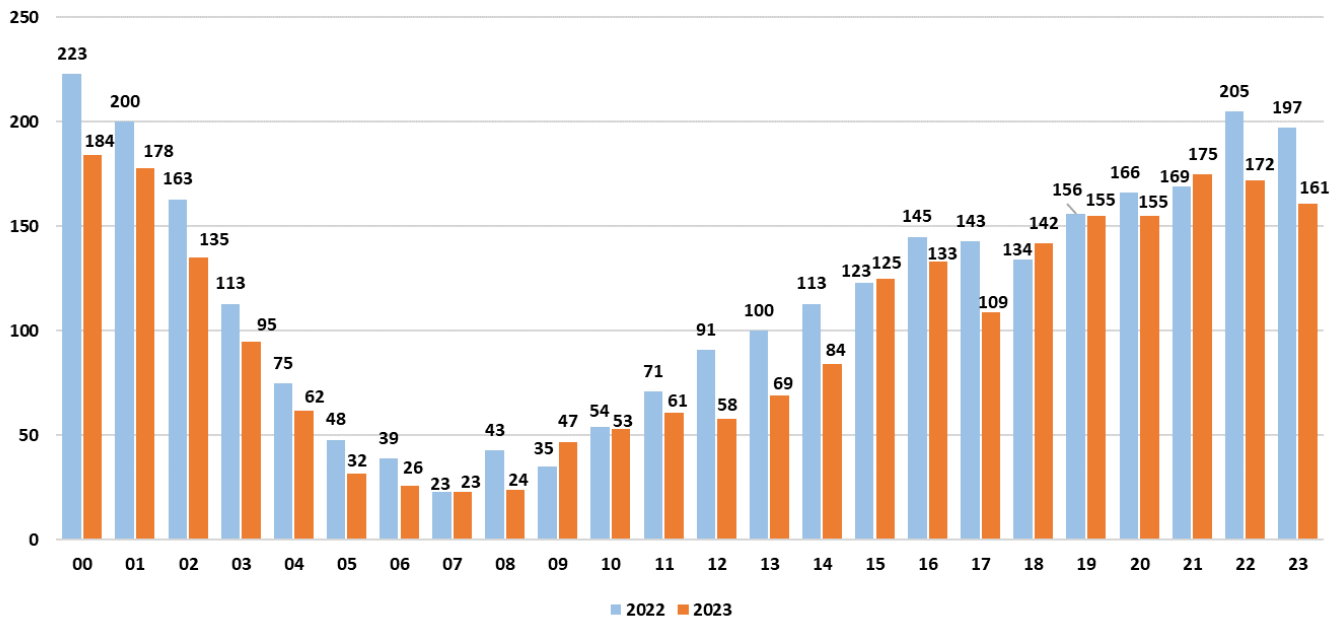


Shooting Incidents by Hour of the Day

Hour	2022		2023		Hour	2022		2023	
	Incidents	% of Incidents	Incidents	% of Incidents		Incidents	% of Incidents	Incidents	% of Incidents
00	223	8%	184	7%	12	91	3%	58	2%
01	200	7%	178	7%	13	100	4%	69	3%
02	163	6%	135	5%	14	113	4%	84	3%
03	113	4%	95	4%	15	123	4%	125	5%
04	75	3%	62	3%	16	145	5%	133	5%
05	48	2%	32	1%	17	143	5%	109	4%
06	39	1%	26	1%	18	134	5%	142	6%
07	23	1%	23	1%	19	156	6%	155	6%
08	43	2%	24	1%	20	166	6%	155	6%
09	35	1%	47	2%	21	169	6%	175	7%
10	54	2%	53	2%	22	205	7%	172	7%
11	71	3%	61	2%	23	197	7%	161	7%
Total						2,829	100%	2,458	100%

Hour of the day is based on a 24-hour day. The "00" hour represents the 12 a.m. hour, the "12" hour represents the 12 p.m. hour, and the "23" hour represents the 11 p.m. hour. Consistent with previous years, **shooting incidents are most common in the late evening and early morning hours.**

2023 Shooting Incidents by Hour of Day





Mass Shootings by District of Occurrence

District	2022	2023	(+/-)	% Change
01	5	0	-5	-100%
02	4	3	-1	-25%
03	8	8	0	0%
04	9	5	-4	-44%
05	6	3	-3	-50%
06	14	3	-11	-79%
07	7	4	-3	-43%
08	3	5	2	67%
09	8	9	1	13%
10	6	8	2	33%
11	24	10	-14	-58%
12	4	3	-1	-25%
14	1	0	-1	-100%
15	7	5	-2	-29%
16	1	0	-1	-100%
17	3	0	-3	-100%
18	2	4	2	100%
19	1	3	2	200%
20	0	2	2	NC
22	7	2	-5	-71%
24	2	2	0	0%
25	0	2	2	NC
Total	122	81	-41	-34%

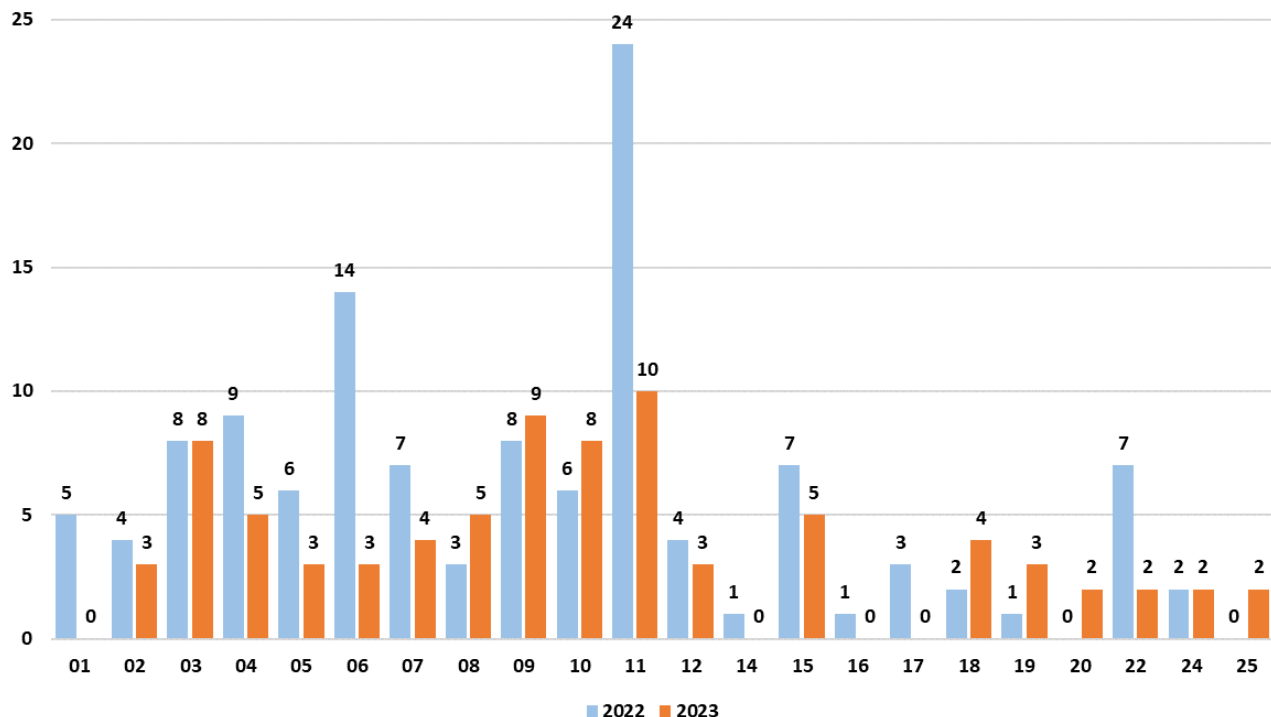
For the purpose of this report a mass shooting is defined as three or more shooting victims (non-fatal and fatal) per incident. This definition is based on the Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2012, signed by the President of the United States in January 2013. The law provides federal assistance to state and local authorities in cases of mass killings or attempted mass killings. A mass killing is defined as three or more killings in a single incident.

Reference: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-112publ265/pdf/PLAW-112publ265.pdf>

The Chicago Police Department started reporting mass shooting incidents in 2021. Overall, data reflects a downward trend. In 2021, there were 148 mass shooting incidents, in 2022 there were 122. **Mass shootings were down 34% in 2023 compared to 2022 and down 45% compared to 2021.**

The districts with the largest decrease in the number of mass shooting incidents were 11, 06, 22 and 01. Combined, these districts had 35 fewer mass shooting incidents compared to 2022, accounting for 85% of the total decrease.

2023 Mass Shootings by District of Occurrence



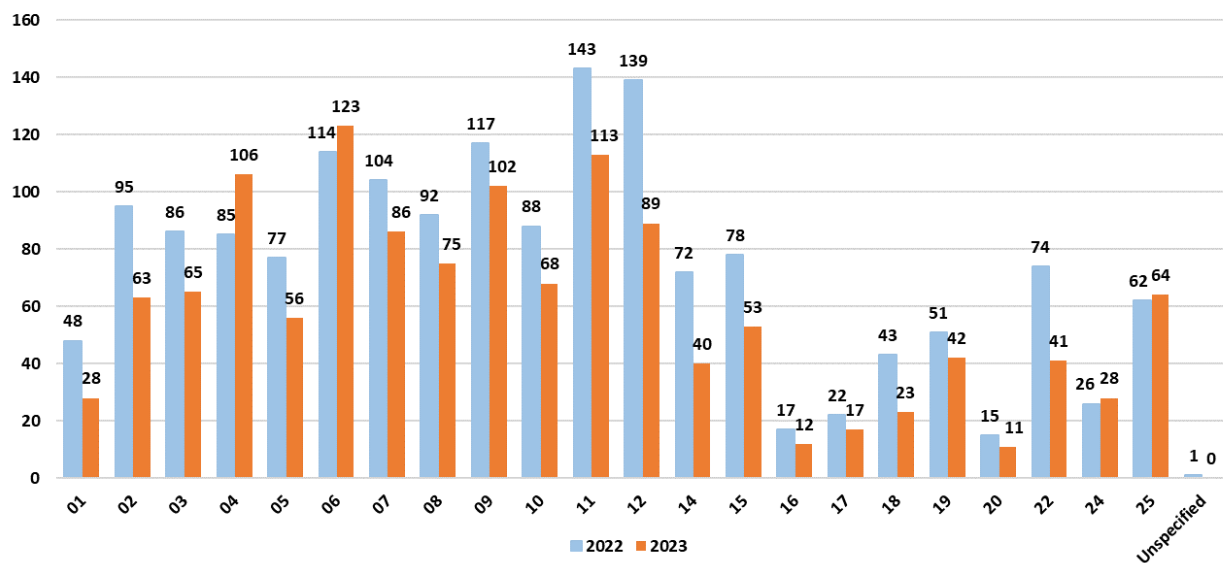


Vehicular Hijacking Incidents by District of Occurrence

District	2022	2023	(+/-)	% Change
01	48	28	-20	-42%
02	95	63	-32	-34%
03	86	65	-21	-24%
04	85	106	21	25%
05	77	56	-21	-27%
06	114	123	9	8%
07	104	86	-18	-17%
08	92	75	-17	-18%
09	117	102	-15	-13%
10	88	68	-20	-23%
11	143	113	-30	-21%
12	139	89	-50	-36%
14	72	40	-32	-44%
15	78	53	-25	-32%
16	17	12	-5	-29%
17	22	17	-5	-23%
18	43	23	-20	-47%
19	51	42	-9	-18%
20	15	11	-4	-27%
22	74	41	-33	-45%
24	26	28	2	8%
25	62	64	2	3%
Unspecified	1	0	-1	-100%
Total	1,649	1,305	-344	-21%

Overall, vehicular hijackings were down 21% in 2023, led by decreases in the 12th, 22nd, 14th, 2nd and 11th Districts. During the same period, there were increases in the 4th, 6th, 24th and 25th Districts. It is worth noting the 4th and 6th Districts, which accounted for the largest increase, border one another. **Overall, there was a (-21%) decrease in the number of vehicular hijackings in 2023.**

2023 Vehicular Hijackings by District of Occurrence



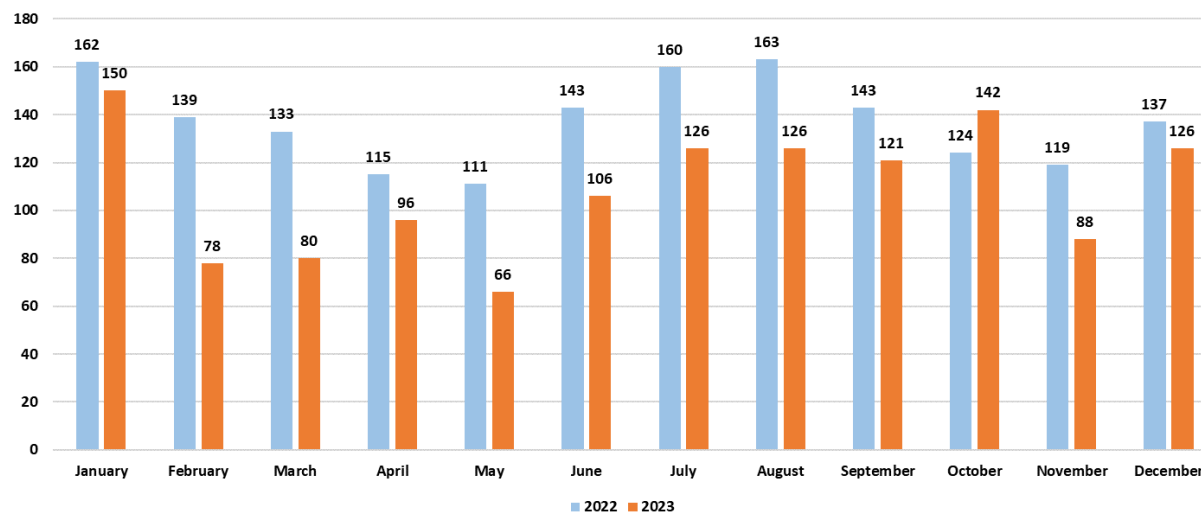


Vehicular Hijacking Incidents by Month

Month	2022	2023	(+/-)	% Change
January	162	150	-12	-7%
February	139	78	-61	-44%
March	133	80	-53	-40%
April	115	96	-19	-17%
May	111	66	-45	-41%
June	143	106	-37	-26%
July	160	126	-34	-21%
August	163	126	-37	-23%
September	143	121	-22	-15%
October	124	142	18	15%
November	119	88	-31	-26%
December	137	126	-11	-8%
Total	1,649	1,305	-344	-21%

As shown, vehicular hijackings were more common in 2023 from June to October, and then again in December and January. **However, there were 344, or 21%, fewer vehicular hijacking incidents in 2023 compared to the previous year.**

2023 Vehicular Hijacking Incidents by Month



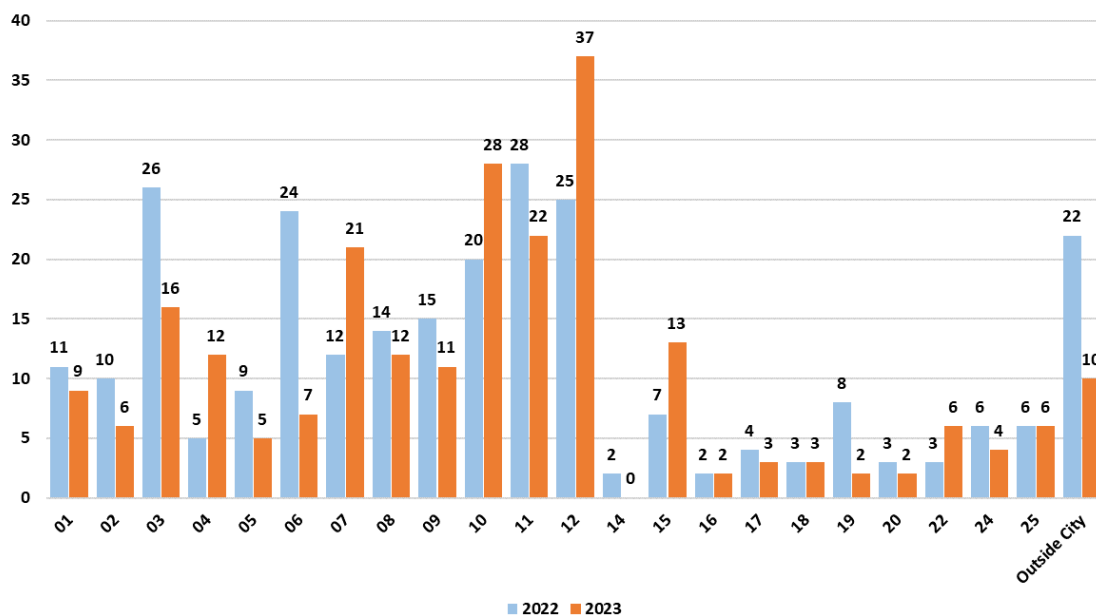


Vehicular Hijacking Arrests by District of Arrest

District	2022	2023	(+/-)	% Change
01	11	9	-2	-18%
02	10	6	-4	-40%
03	26	16	-10	-38%
04	5	12	7	140%
05	9	5	-4	-44%
06	24	7	-17	-71%
07	12	21	9	75%
08	14	12	-2	-14%
09	15	11	-4	-27%
10	20	28	8	40%
11	28	22	-6	-21%
12	25	37	12	48%
14	2	0	-2	-100%
15	7	13	6	86%
16	2	2	0	0%
17	4	3	-1	-25%
18	3	3	0	0%
19	8	2	-6	-75%
20	3	2	-1	-33%
22	3	6	3	100%
24	6	4	-2	-33%
25	6	6	0	0%
Outside City	22	10	-12	-55%
Total	265	237	-28	-11%

Just over half of those arrested for a vehicular hijacking offense in 2023 were juveniles (see next page). **Overall, vehicular hijacking arrests were down 11% in 2023, though vehicular hijacking incidents were also down in 2023 (-21%).** Districts 12, 07, and 10 had the largest increase in the number of arrests for vehicular hijacking in 2023.

2023 Vehicular Hijackings by District of Arrest





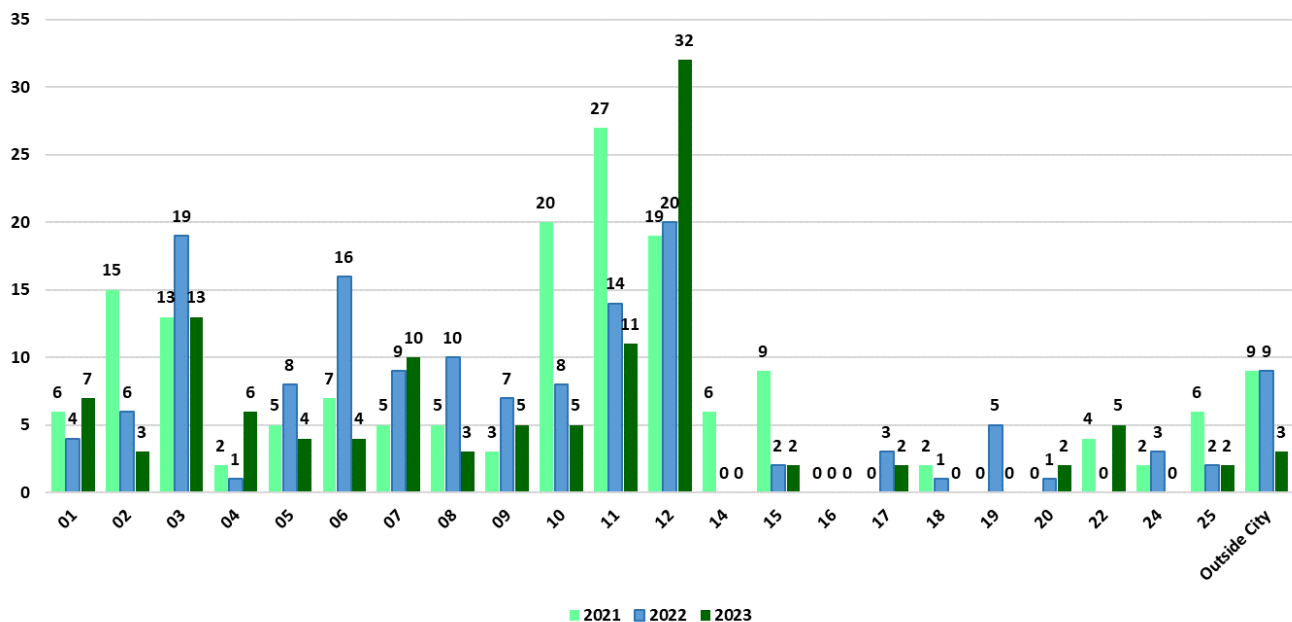
Vehicular Hijacking Arrests—Juveniles vs. Adults

As shown, just over half (119) of vehicular hijacking arrests in 2023 were of juveniles. For these arrests, a minor/juvenile is defined as any person under 18 years of age. **The number of juvenile arrests for vehicular hijacking has declined in recent years (compared to 165 in 2021, 148 in 2022, and 119 in 2023).** The number of adult vehicular hijacking arrests in 2023 was consistent with the previous year.

Note: Vehicular hijacking arrests for 2021 are being reported in this report due to inadvertent calculation errors discovered for this data in the 2022 Annual Report.

District	2021 Juvenile Arrests	2022 Juvenile Arrests	2023 Juvenile Arrests	2022 vs 2021 (+/-)	2023 vs 2022 (+/-)
01	6	4	7	-2	3
02	15	6	3	-9	-3
03	13	19	13	6	-6
04	2	1	6	-1	5
05	5	8	4	3	-4
06	7	16	4	9	-12
07	5	9	10	4	1
08	5	10	3	5	-7
09	3	7	5	4	-2
10	20	8	5	-12	-3
11	27	14	11	-13	-3
12	19	20	32	1	12
14	6	0	0	-6	0
15	9	2	2	-7	0
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	3	2	3	-1
18	2	1	0	-1	-1
19	0	5	0	5	-5
20	0	1	2	1	1
22	4	0	5	-4	5
24	2	3	0	1	-3
25	6	2	2	-4	0
Outside City	9	9	3	0	-6
Total	165	148	119	-17	-29

2023 Vehicular Hijacking Arrests - Juveniles

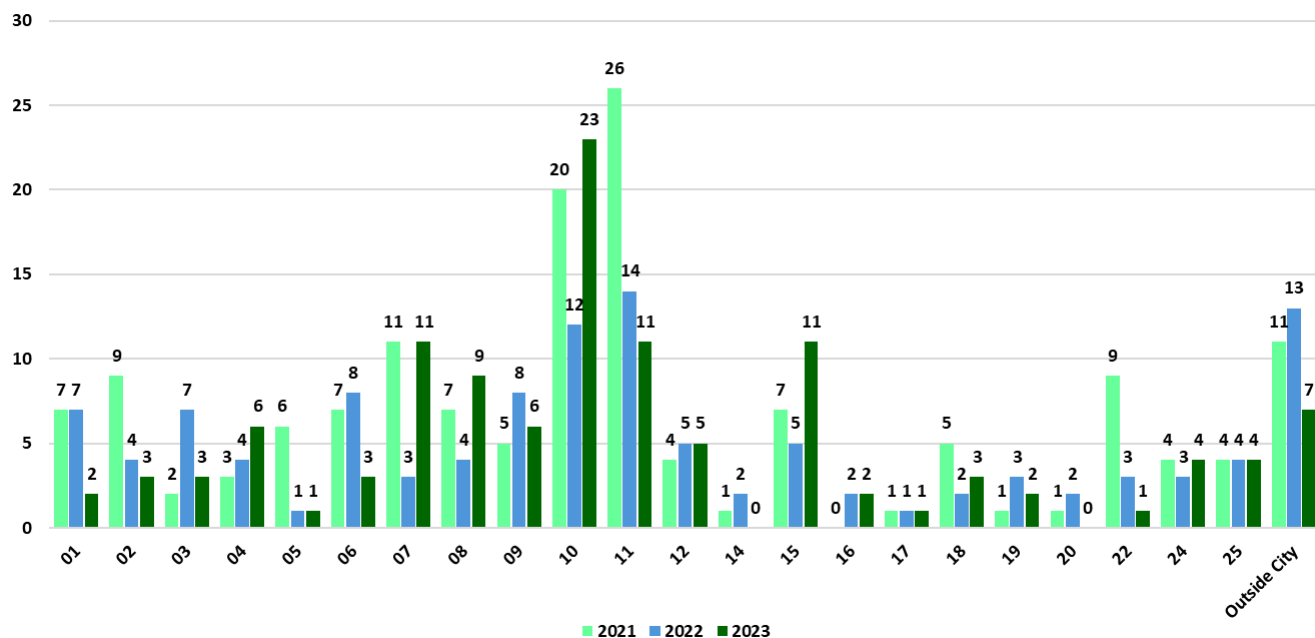




Vehicular Hijacking Arrests—Juveniles vs. Adults

District	2021 Adult Arrests	2022 Adult Arrests	2023 Adult Arrests	2022 vs 2021 (+/-)	2023 vs 2022 (+/-)
01	7	7	2	0	-5
02	9	4	3	-5	-1
03	2	7	3	5	-4
04	3	4	6	1	2
05	6	1	1	-5	0
06	7	8	3	1	-5
07	11	3	11	-8	8
08	7	4	9	-3	5
09	5	8	6	3	-2
10	20	12	23	-8	11
11	26	14	11	-12	-3
12	4	5	5	1	0
14	1	2	0	1	-2
15	7	5	11	-2	6
16	0	2	2	2	0
17	1	1	1	0	0
18	5	2	3	-3	1
19	1	3	2	2	-1
20	1	2	0	1	-2
22	9	3	1	-6	-2
24	4	3	4	-1	1
25	4	4	4	0	0
Outside City	11	13	7	2	-6
Total	151	117	118	-34	1

2023 Vehicular Hijacking Arrests - Adults





BIAS-RELATED OFFENSES

Overview of CPD's Hate Crimes Team and Response to Hate Crimes

A hate crime is a crime that includes a motive based on the victim's actual or perceived membership in a particular demographic group. Unfortunately, there are individuals and hate groups who would disrespect the diversity of our city by committing crimes or acts targeting individuals or groups based on actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, citizenship, immigration status, or national origin. A hate crime is an offense under both the Illinois Compiled Statutes (720 ILCS 5/12-7.1) and Municipal Code of Chicago (8-4-085 and 2-120-518). Hate crimes are particularly egregious offenses, and they are not tolerated in the City of Chicago. The Chicago Police Department's response to hate crimes involves coordinated efforts from the Bureau of Patrol, Bureau of Detectives, and the Office of Community Policing's Hate Crimes Team.

Each hate crime and bias-motivated incident includes (1) an underlying incident/offense (predicate offense), and (2) a motive based on the victim's actual or perceived membership in a particular demographic group. The reported incident may involve any action by a person directed toward another person or another person's property. The incident may include criminal acts (e.g., assault, battery, criminal damage to property) and noncriminal acts (e.g., insults, jeers, sighs, literature, or any other such expression) where the primary motive or intent of the action is an expression of animosity, contempt, or bias based upon another's race, gender, color, creed, religion, ancestry, sexual orientation, gender identity, physical or mental disability, or national origin.

Since 2016, federal Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) guidelines require law enforcement agencies to classify hate-crime incidents based on the following six bias motivation categories: (1) Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, (2) Religion, (3) Sexual Orientation, (4) Disability, (5) Gender, and (6) Gender Identity. Per Illinois statute, an additional bias motivation category exists: (7) Citizenship and Immigration Status. The classification of a bias-motivated incident or hate crime most often comes from the victim providing information during the preliminary investigation that includes evidence or victim perceptions of bias-motivated behavior. In line with recent CPD trainings on trauma-informed communication (e.g., trauma-informed communication in sexual assault and domestic abuse investigations), CPD begins each hate-crimes investigation from a position that the hate crime is bona fide.

An officer who is assigned to conduct a preliminary investigation that involves an alleged hate crime or other incident motivated by bias or hate is required to notify both the appropriate Bureau of Detectives Area and the Hate Crimes Team. Upon notification that a hate crime or incident motivated by hate has occurred, the department's Hate Crimes Team conducts a parallel comprehensive follow-up investigation to determine if a bias exists and if a crime was committed because of that bias. The Bureau of Detectives will conduct a thorough investigation and ensure all necessary investigative steps are completed. When there is evidence of a hate crime, the investigating detectives will contact the Felony Review Unit of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office for a review of the incident and the evidence.

The Chicago Police Department is committed to strengthening its partnership with our lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (or sometimes questioning), and other LGBTQ+ community members to ensure all residents feel safe within their communities, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. The Office of Community Policing's community liaisons serve as vital bridges between CPD and



the LGBTQ+ communities. Currently, the department has dedicated liaisons to support the LGBTQ+ community, the immigrant, migrant, and refugee community, and the unsheltered and unhoused community.

For more information about the Hate Crimes Team (formerly called the Civil Rights Unit), please visit <https://home.chicagopolice.org/about/specialized-units/civil-rights-unit/>. This web page provides contact information for CPD's community liaisons, including LGBTQ+ area liaisons and the Immigrant Outreach liaison. The Hate Crimes Team can also be contacted at civilrights@chicagopolice.org.

Hate Crimes Team—2023 Activity Update

During 2023, the Hate Crimes Team identified 303 separate hate crime incidents. The team provided support to all known victims of those crimes and, when accepted, connected them with resources and services to assist them.

Hate Crimes Team (HCT) investigators worked in concert with the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and assisted numerous individuals, organizations, and community stakeholders to address hate crimes, develop strategies to reduce hate-motivated incidents, and promote awareness among communities significantly impacted by these incidents. Members of the Hate Crimes Team attended training for the purposes of professional development. International Association of Chiefs of Police training information was provided to HCT, CPD detectives, and Legal Affairs Division personnel by the Chief, Bureau of Detectives, to promote effective collaboration on hate crimes cases. This training helped to support their work investigating hate crimes and HCT's engagement with hate crime victims and their communities. HCT officers participated in two specialized trainings in 2023: "Hate Crimes Investigations" sponsored by Out to Protect, with a grant from the Matthew Shephard Foundation, and "Hate Crimes Recognition and Reporting," sponsored by Community Oriented Policing Services, the Collaborative Reform Initiative Technical Assistance Center, and the Office of the Illinois Attorney General.

In 2023, CPD maintained preliminary and secondary compliance with the three hate-crimes-related paragraphs in the consent decree (paragraphs 76-78).

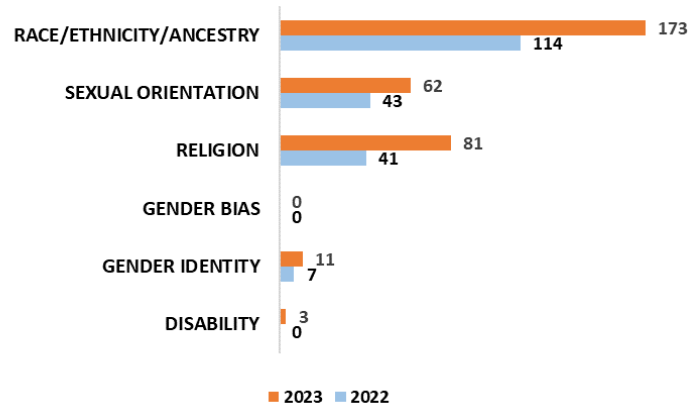
Hate Crimes Data and Reporting

The department's reporting on hate crime data is consistent with the parameters established by the Department of Justice. The term "hate" can be misleading. When used in a hate crime law, the word "hate" does not mean rage, anger, or general dislike. In the legal context, "hate" means bias against people or groups with specific characteristics that are defined by the law. At the federal level, hate crime laws include crimes committed based on the victim's perceived or actual race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or disability.





In 2023, hate crimes reported to the Chicago Police Department increased 48% over the previous year, from 205 reported incidents to 303. The chart below shows 330 bias motivations for the 303 reported hate crimes in 2023 based on the six federal bias-motivation categories: (1) Gender Identity, (2) Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, (3) Disability, (4) Sexual Orientation, (5) Gender Bias, and (6) Religion. In 2023 the department revised its approach to tracking hate crimes data. As a result, one incident may include multiple bias motivations.



The table below shows 2023 hate crimes by district and bias motivation. When combining all bias-motivation types, District 24 (Rogers Park) had 35 hate crime incidents with 39 associated bias motivations and District 19 (Town Hall) had 33 hate crime incidents with 37 associated bias motivations. District 01 (Central) experienced a significant increase over the previous year, with 29 reported hate crimes and 35 associated bias motivations in 2023 compared to 9 reported hate crimes in 2022.

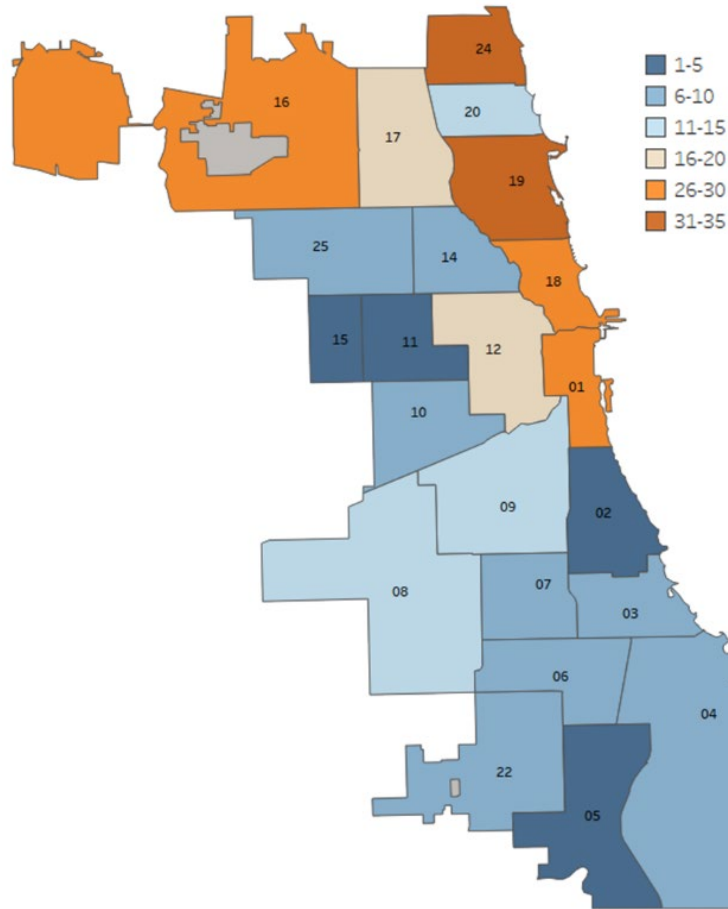
District	Disability	Gender Identity	Race / Ethnicity / Ancestry	Religion	Sexual Orientation	2023 Total
01	1	1	18	8	7	35
02	0	0	4	1	0	5
03	0	0	4	1	2	7
04	1	0	3	3	1	8
05	1	0	1	0	0	2
06	0	3	5	0	1	9
07	0	1	4	0	2	7
08	0	0	9	3	2	14
09	0	1	10	0	4	15
10	0	1	4	0	2	7
11	0	0	1	0	2	3
12	0	0	12	6	2	20
14	0	0	7	3	0	10
15	0	0	2	0	0	2
16	0	0	12	10	7	29
17	0	1	6	11	3	21
18	0	1	20	3	4	28
19	0	1	20	6	10	37
20	0	0	6	5	3	14
22	0	0	5	0	2	7
24	0	0	15	18	6	39
25	0	1	4	3	2	10
UNKNOWN	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	3	11	173	81	62	330

Note: The "UNKNOWN" in the district column was reported to CPD, but it was determined that this bias-motivated incident occurred outside of Chicago.



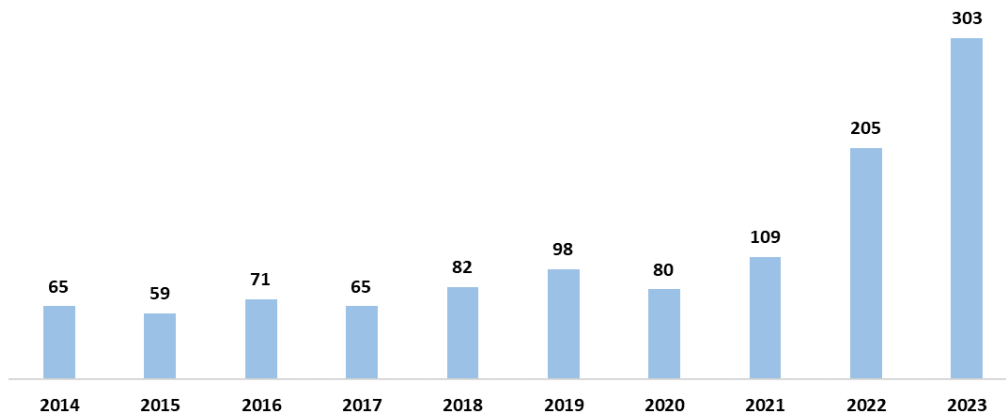
2023 Map of Hate Crime Incidents by District

The below map represents the 303 hate crime *incidents* that occurred in 2023. Each incident may involve more than one bias motivation.



Hate Crime Ten-Year Trends: 2014—2023

Data from 2023 shows a marked increase in hate crimes since 2022. This follows a fairly consistent trend of increasing hate crimes over the past ten years. Overall, reported hate crimes are up 366% since 2014.





Although multiple organizations and institutions continue to study rising trends across the country, there may be a combination of factors contributing to the rise in reported hate crimes here in Chicago, including:

1. A significant increase in hate crimes;
2. Community members feel empowered to report hate crimes; and
3. Improved recognition and documentation of hate crimes by responding CPD members

CPD holds an assumption that there is a significant disparity between the true number of hate crimes and those reported to law enforcement, though CPD hopes it is continuing to close gap. It is critical to report hate crimes to not only help and support the victims but also to send a clear message that the community will not tolerate these crimes. Reporting hate crimes allows communities and law enforcement to more fully understand the scope of the problem in a community and dedicate resources toward addressing and preventing these crimes.

For more detailed information, readers can access the department's 2023 Annual Hate Crimes Report at <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/hate-crimes-annual-reports/>.

Stand Together



Against Hate



Index Crime Clearances

The table below represents index crime clearance rates from 2022 and 2023. It includes incidents that were cleared when the offender was arrested, charged, prosecuted, and cleared exceptionally. With the exception of murders (reported individually), the table below represents clearances for *incidents*.

To exceptionally clear cases, detectives must have identified the suspect, have enough evidence to support the arrest and charging of the suspect and know where the suspect is. However, circumstances exist outside the control of the police department that a suspect cannot be arrested, charged, or prosecuted. These circumstances include (1) offender suicide; (2) double murders (i.e., two persons kill each other); (3) deathbed confessions; (4) instances when the offender is killed by the police or a civilian; (5) instances when the offender is already in custody or serving a sentence confesses to the murder; (6) instances when an offender is prosecuted by state or local authorities in another city for a different offense or prosecuted in another city or state by the federal government for an offense which may be the same; (7) instances when extradition is denied; (8) instances when the offender dies after a warrant is issued, but before being taken into custody; or (9) the prosecution refuses to prosecute the case (Federal Bureau of Investigations, 2016).

As case investigations can extend through multiple years, the reported clearance rates must be inclusive of these cases. To standardize across years, for 2022 and 2023, the below table illustrates the number of incidents that occurred in that same year, with all cases that were cleared in that same year regardless of the year of the incident.

2022 and 2023 Index Crime Clearances

		2022			2023		
		Incidents	Incidents Cleared	% Cleared	Incidents	Incidents Cleared	% Cleared
Violent Crime	Murder	711	353	50%	618	319	52%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	1,913	582	30%	1,941	745	38%
	Robbery	8,970	1,824	20%	11,064	2,723	25%
	Aggravated Assault	7,280	2,134	29%	7,707	2,115	27%
	Aggravated Battery	7,499	2,213	30%	8,086	2,657	33%
Property Crime	Burglary	7,594	1,019	13%	7,450	1,435	19%
	Theft	54,877	3,498	6%	57,226	4,552	8%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	21,458	755	4%	29,198	1,086	4%
	Arson	422	74	18%	510	104	20%

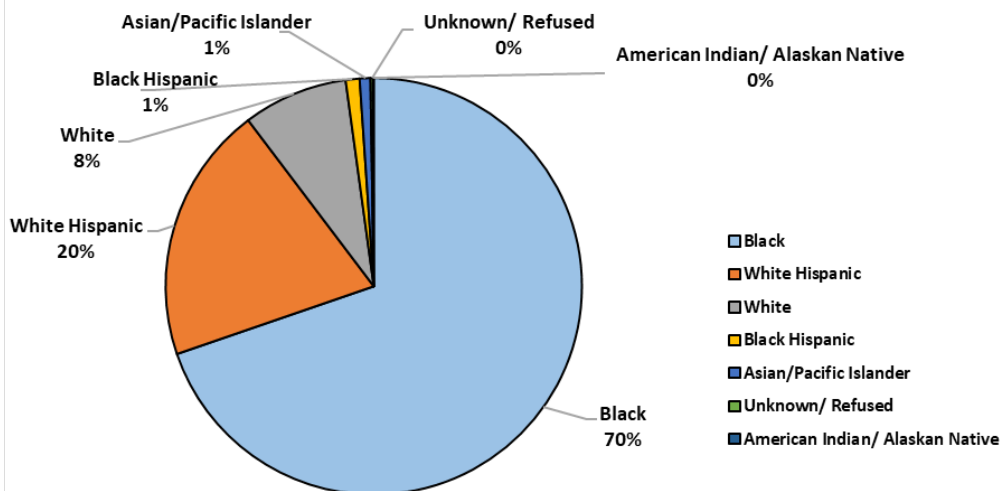


ARREST DATA

2022 Arrests by District and Race of Arrestee

District	Black	White Hispanic	White	Black Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Unknown/ Refused	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	2022 Total
01	1,868	265	251	33	34	8	2	2,461
02	1,563	52	34	2	6	2	1	1,660
03	1,567	22	15	4	0	2	0	1,610
04	1,546	207	44	21	4	1	0	1,823
05	1,885	40	40	4	3	1	0	1,973
06	2,170	38	15	8	4	3	0	2,238
07	1,767	88	38	8	1	1	0	1,903
08	831	790	154	15	7	3	1	1,801
09	783	785	127	14	23	7	1	1,740
10	1,802	1,031	125	30	4	0	3	2,995
11	3,472	410	217	37	6	10	2	4,154
12	1,195	539	214	22	18	6	1	1,995
14	389	464	151	51	14	4	1	1,074
15	1,704	84	31	8	1	0	0	1,828
16	471	517	522	27	40	5	1	1,583
17	212	575	178	21	37	2	0	1,025
18	1,678	260	271	18	26	6	1	2,260
19	669	303	292	22	19	6	3	1,314
20	312	150	140	9	20	4	0	635
22	1,029	29	55	5	1	0	0	1,119
24	658	258	182	17	62	5	1	1,183
25	822	1,176	176	65	6	7	0	2,252
Outside City	511	188	105	7	9	2	1	823
Total	28,904	8,271	3,377	448	345	85	19	41,449

2022 Arrests by Race





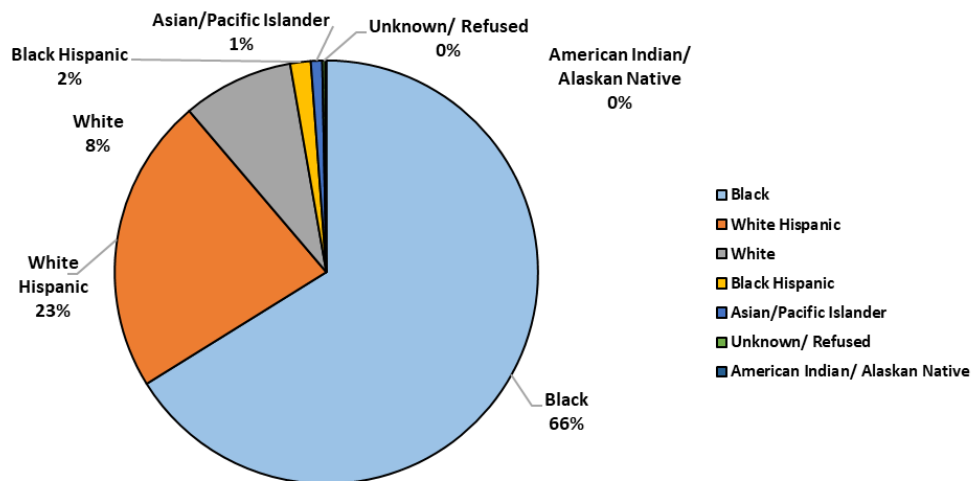
ARREST DATA—CONTINUED

2023 Arrests by District and Race of Arrestee

District	Black	White Hispanic	White	Black Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Unknown/ Refused	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	2023 Total
01	2,614	737	437	126	37	7	5	3,963
02	1,453	57	33	8	8	3	1	1,563
03	1,799	78	18	25	2	4	1	1,927
04	1,396	263	64	13	3	1	0	1,740
05	2,018	61	55	13	2	1	0	2,150
06	2,726	64	36	9	3	2	1	2,841
07	2,301	181	35	11	4	2	0	2,534
08	819	1,021	206	24	7	1	0	2,078
09	739	958	154	34	20	9	2	1,916
10	1,998	1,413	106	50	2	4	0	3,573
11	3,652	625	359	52	11	8	2	4,709
12	1,083	510	159	42	15	5	2	1,816
14	427	498	158	74	10	6	0	1,173
15	1,366	134	31	12	5	2	0	1,550
16	367	551	492	25	32	7	2	1,476
17	228	578	210	39	38	3	2	1,098
18	2,106	581	357	55	55	8	2	3,164
19	713	340	340	24	23	9	5	1,454
20	477	253	195	16	35	6	5	987
22	1,076	35	76	6	3	3	0	1,199
24	780	306	216	27	81	8	1	1,419
25	844	1,342	173	51	9	8	2	2,429
Outside City	470	174	123	8	9	3	3	790
Total	31,452	10,760	4,033	744	414	110	36	47,549

Total arrests across all races increased 15% in 2023. African Americans accounted for 66% of all arrests, followed by White Hispanics (23%). Although arrests increased overall, they increased at different rates by race. There was a 9% increase in African American, 32% increase in all Hispanic, 19% increase in White, 20% increase in Asian/Pacific Islander, 29% increase in Unknown/Refused, and 89% increase in American Indian/Alaskan Native persons arrested in 2023. The 11th District had the highest number of arrests and were up 13% compared to the previous year.

2023 Arrests by Race

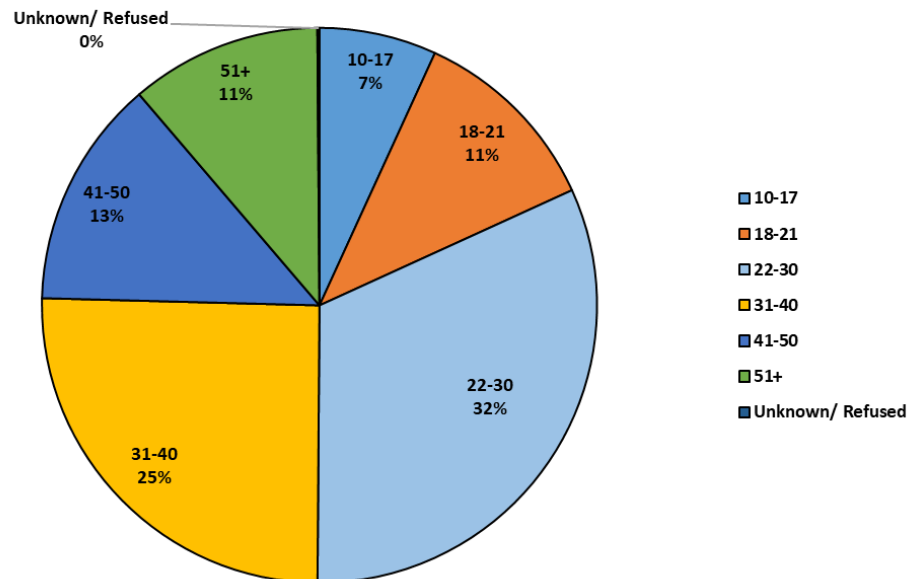




2022 Arrests by District and Age Range of Arrestee

District	10-17	18-21	22-30	31-40	41-50	51+	Unknown/ Refused	2022 Total
01	229	323	734	607	310	244	11	2,458
02	147	166	549	379	214	203	2	1,660
03	172	199	498	442	163	136	0	1,610
04	127	201	635	446	221	191	0	1,821
05	168	247	692	430	215	221	0	1,973
06	193	283	767	558	254	181	1	2,237
07	165	225	629	456	246	178	2	1,901
08	120	240	590	438	225	183	5	1,801
09	112	238	574	416	237	161	2	1,740
10	183	378	872	752	448	361	0	2,994
11	255	456	1,231	1,080	550	572	5	4,149
12	137	215	624	514	288	214	2	1,994
14	34	110	366	317	158	87	2	1,074
15	126	219	569	494	208	210	1	1,827
16	38	107	434	442	298	259	4	1,582
17	32	109	342	261	168	111	2	1,025
18	117	224	845	549	275	241	8	2,259
19	62	118	423	329	208	172	1	1,313
20	36	44	171	157	118	107	2	635
22	110	133	350	267	140	118	0	1,118
24	52	123	339	323	187	158	0	1,182
25	141	278	744	603	267	219	0	2,252
Outside City	75	73	253	227	129	87	0	844
Total	2,831	4,709	13,231	10,487	5,527	4,614	50	41,449

2022 Arrests by Age Range

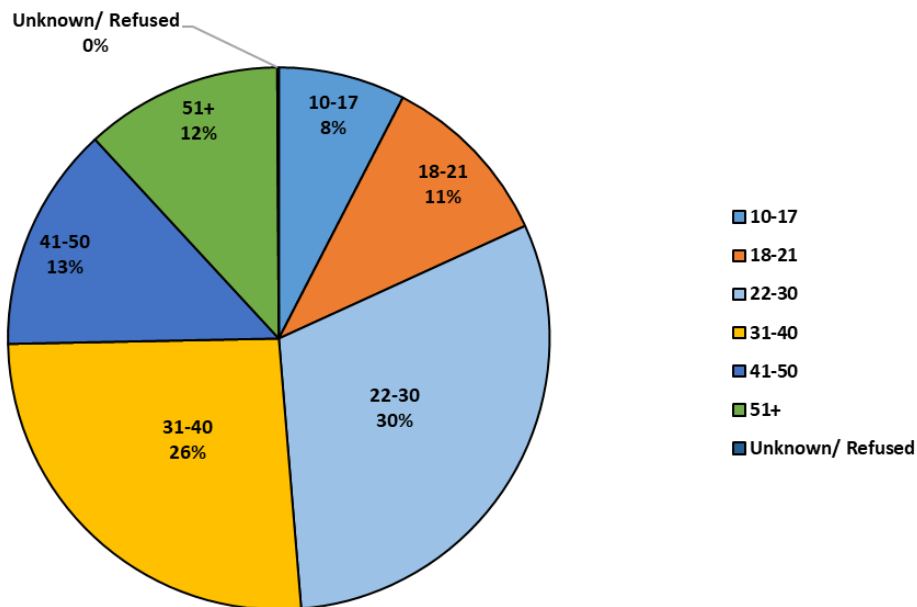




2023 Arrests by District and Age Range of Arrestee

District	10-17	18-21	22-30	31-40	41-50	51+	Unknown/ Refused	2023 Total
01	281	517	1,344	981	460	369	11	3,963
02	190	200	466	373	181	153	0	1,563
03	213	246	605	478	233	151	1	1,927
04	160	201	552	413	230	182	2	1,740
05	170	249	608	562	300	261	0	2,150
06	274	300	960	740	319	244	4	2,841
07	157	267	860	666	334	250	0	2,534
08	159	258	629	555	287	188	2	2,078
09	144	243	583	463	267	216	0	1,916
10	257	383	884	823	547	678	1	3,573
11	331	463	1,242	1,218	705	748	2	4,709
12	190	174	567	486	223	176	0	1,816
14	99	110	366	327	165	106	0	1,173
15	111	177	455	454	198	155	0	1,550
16	57	114	407	404	252	236	6	1,476
17	54	113	355	284	172	120	0	1,098
18	143	274	1,163	902	385	293	4	3,164
19	84	111	459	400	199	198	3	1,454
20	89	67	232	254	155	186	4	987
22	115	130	359	328	129	137	1	1,199
24	82	105	387	360	222	262	1	1,419
25	178	262	782	669	335	202	1	2,429
Outside City	64	80	236	224	96	89	1	790
Total	3,602	5,044	14,501	12,364	6,394	5,600	44	47,549

2023 Arrests by Age Range

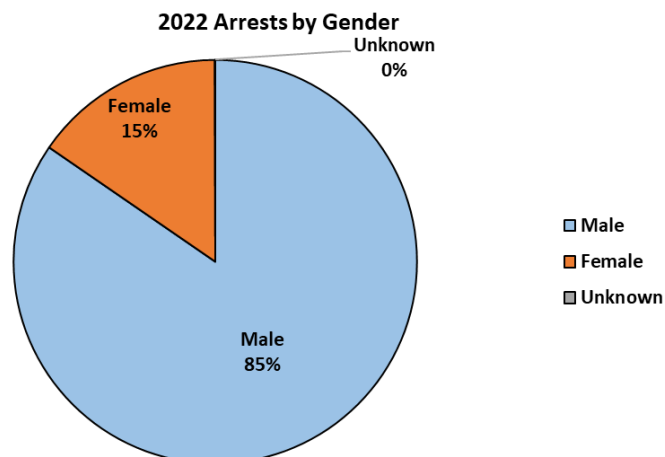


Arrests were most common among persons in the 22–30 age range. This was followed by those in the 31–40 age range. Combined, they accounted for over half of all arrests. This is consistent with the previous year. Arrests increased for the following age groups: 10–17 year-olds (+27%), 51+ (+21%), 31–40 (+18%), 41–50 (+16%), 22–30 (+10%), and 18–21 (+7%). The only age group with less arrests was "Unknown/Refused" (-12%).



2022 Arrests by District and Gender of Arrestee

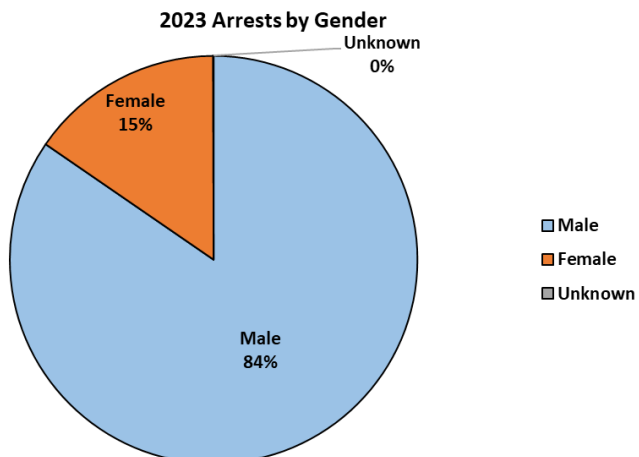
District	Male	Female	Unknown	2022 Total
01	2,082	376	0	2,458
02	1,333	327	0	1,660
03	1,315	295	0	1,610
04	1,521	299	1	1,821
05	1,641	332	0	1,973
06	1,861	375	1	2,237
07	1,584	317	0	1,901
08	1,564	237	0	1,801
09	1,516	223	1	1,740
10	2,686	308	0	2,994
11	3,568	579	2	4,149
12	1,688	304	2	1,994
14	893	181	0	1,074
15	1,553	274	0	1,827
16	1,333	248	1	1,582
17	874	151	0	1,025
18	1,857	402	0	2,259
19	1,096	215	2	1,313
20	528	107	0	635
22	954	164	0	1,118
24	988	193	1	1,182
25	1,895	357	0	2,252
Outside City	729	112	3	844
Total	35,059	6,376	14	41,449





2023 Arrests by District and Gender of Arrestee

District	Male	Female	Unknown	2023 Total
01	3,363	599	1	3,963
02	1,258	304	1	1,563
03	1,602	324	1	1,927
04	1,420	320	0	1,740
05	1,729	419	2	2,150
06	2,347	494	0	2,841
07	2,119	415	0	2,534
08	1,803	275	0	2,078
09	1,680	236	0	1,916
10	3,204	368	1	3,573
11	3,975	734	0	4,709
12	1,528	288	0	1,816
14	968	205	0	1,173
15	1,293	255	2	1,550
16	1,228	248	0	1,476
17	947	151	0	1,098
18	2,613	551	0	3,164
19	1,174	279	1	1,454
20	831	155	1	987
22	988	211	0	1,199
24	1,163	255	1	1,419
25	2,040	388	1	2,429
Outside City	670	120	0	790
Total	39,943	7,594	12	47,549



Consistent with previous years, males made up the vast majority (84%) of arrests in 2023. However, females had a slightly larger increase in arrests over the previous year (+19%) compared to males (+14%).



Arrests by Offense Classification

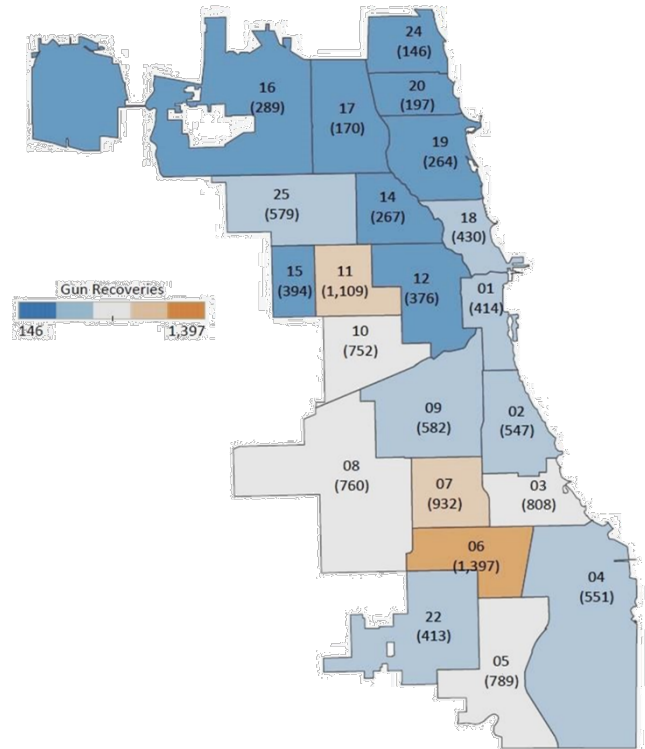
		2022	2023	(+/-)	% Change
Index Crimes	Murder	399	386	-13	-3%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	316	361	45	14%
	Robbery	726	876	150	21%
	Aggravated Assault	796	925	129	16%
	Aggravated Battery	805	967	162	20%
	Burglary	300	420	120	40%
	Theft	1,942	3,315	1,373	71%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,432	1,779	347	24%
	Arson	37	38	1	3%
	Total	6,753	9,067	2,314	34%
Non-Index Crimes	Involuntary Manslaughter/Reckless Homicide w/Vehicle	11	12	1	9%
	Simple Assault	893	994	101	11%
	Simple Battery	5,190	6,084	894	17%
	Forgery and Counterfeiting	20	34	14	70%
	Fraud	75	107	32	43%
	Vandalism	866	1,008	142	16%
	Weapons	6,197	5,816	-381	-6%
	Prostitution	10	4	-6	-60%
	Sex Offense - Criminal Sexual Abuse	265	260	-5	-2%
	Drug Abuse Violations	3,953	4,450	497	13%
	Gambling	18	25	7	39%
	Offenses Against Family and Children/Involving Children	66	78	12	18%
	Driving Under the Influence	1,209	1,149	-60	-5%
	Liquor Laws	10	15	5	50%
	Disorderly Conduct	777	1,379	602	77%
	Miscellaneous Non-Index Offenses	3,036	3,778	742	24%
	Miscellaneous Municipal Code Violations	776	1,096	320	41%
	Traffic Violations	3,487	4,608	1,121	32%
	Warrant Arrests	7,837	7,585	-252	-3%
	Total	34,696	38,482	3,786	11%
Total		41,449	47,549	6,100	15%

Overall, arrests were up 15% in 2023, led by larger increases in arrests for theft, traffic violations, and simple battery.



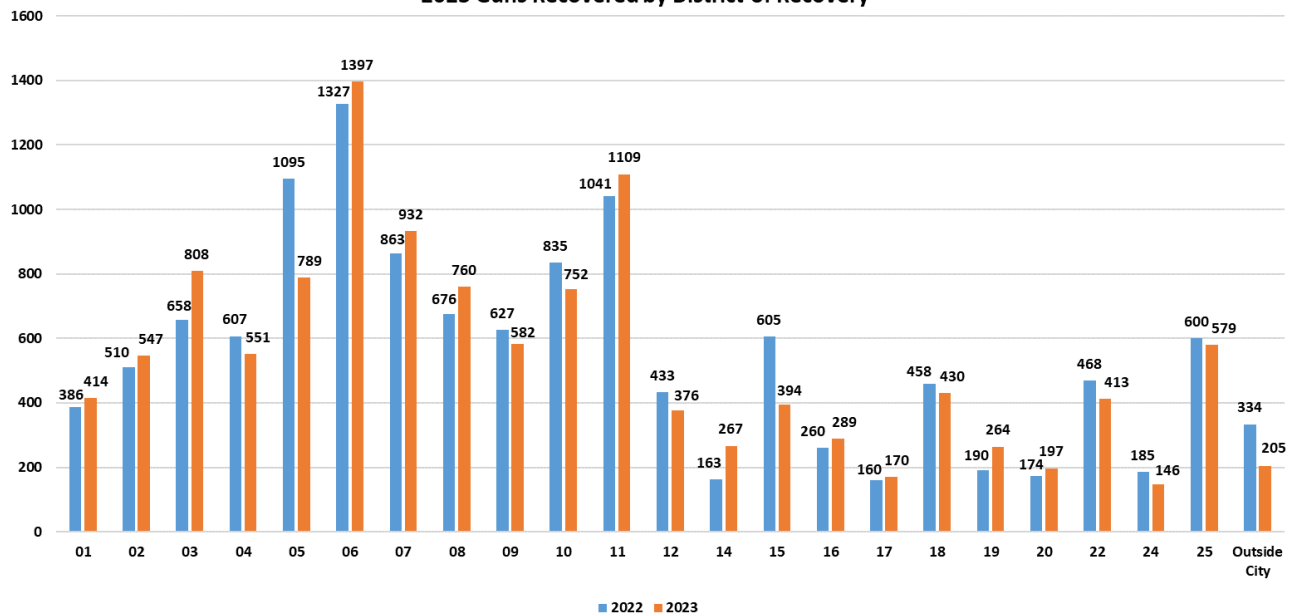
Guns Recovered by District of Recovery

District	2022	2023	% Change
01	386	414	7%
02	510	547	7%
03	658	808	23%
04	607	551	-9%
05	1,095	789	-28%
06	1,327	1,397	5%
07	863	932	8%
08	676	760	12%
09	627	582	-7%
10	835	752	-10%
11	1,041	1,109	7%
12	433	376	-13%
14	163	267	64%
15	605	394	-35%
16	260	289	11%
17	160	170	6%
18	458	430	-6%
19	190	264	39%
20	174	197	13%
22	468	413	-12%
24	185	146	-21%
25	600	579	-4%
Outside City	334	205	-39%
Total	12,655	12,371	-2%



Overall, CPD recovered slightly fewer guns in 2023 compared to 2022 (-2%). However, Districts 14 and 19 recovered significantly more guns compared to the previous year, up 64% and 39%, respectively. The 06th and 11th Districts both recovered over 1000 guns each.

2023 Guns Recovered by District of Recovery





Weapons Recovered as Found Property and Weapon Turn-ins

The CPDs **weapon turn-in** program is an opportunity for community participants to turn-in firearms, BB guns, pneumatic guns, and replica guns to department personnel in exchange for gift cards. The events are conducted at various locations throughout the City of Chicago, identified by the Office of Community Policing and through Faith-Based and Community Partnerships, as funding permits. Found property means non-evidentiary property held by the police department as lost or abandoned property.

In 2023, Districts 14, 19, 03, 11, and 02 had the largest percentage increases in weapon turn-ins, (+1371%, +230%, +226%, +149%, and +129%, respectively), each more than doubling the number from the previous year. Another district that contributed to this effort was the 6th District, which took in more than 500 weapons for two years in a row. They accounted for 28% of the weapon turn-ins in 2022 and 2023.

Weapons recovered as found property are weapons recovered as a result of a person in the community finding a weapon and notifying police or an officer finding a weapon during the course of their tour. The 11th District had the largest increase in weapons recovered as found property in 2023 (+84%).

District	Found Property				Weapon Turn-In			
	2022	2023	(+/-)	% Change	2022	2023	(+/-)	% Change
01	26	46	20	77%	37	39	2	5%
02	33	21	-12	-36%	21	48	27	129%
03	60	64	4	7%	27	88	61	226%
04	46	36	-10	-22%	47	50	3	6%
05	35	40	5	14%	306	220	-86	-28%
06	39	57	18	46%	543	529	-14	-3%
07	126	95	-31	-25%	19	25	6	32%
08	53	50	-3	-6%	42	35	-7	-17%
09	40	58	18	45%	50	30	-20	-40%
10	63	72	9	14%	90	14	-76	-84%
11	61	112	51	84%	71	177	106	149%
12	38	50	12	32%	43	27	-16	-37%
14	8	13	5	63%	7	103	96	1371%
15	17	30	13	76%	190	24	-166	-87%
16	20	18	-2	-10%	50	58	8	16%
17	8	13	5	63%	34	16	-18	-53%
18	32	36	4	13%	46	48	2	4%
19	11	8	-3	-27%	40	132	92	230%
20	7	24	17	243%	124	124	0	0%
22	27	17	-10	-37%	36	48	12	33%
24	15	8	-7	-47%	58	23	-35	-60%
25	33	34	1	3%	40	53	13	33%
Outside City	9	11	2	22%	16	8	-8	-50%
Total	807	913	106	13%	1,937	1,919	-18	-1%



Search Warrants

Through CPD's various community-engagement efforts, community members continue to reinforce the fact that search warrants are an extremely important topic to the public. The community has the right to understand how the current search warrant process works, how often they are being utilized by CPD, and what efforts CPD is undertaking to modify and improve search warrant procedures.

Search Warrant Review and Approval Process

A search warrant is a court order that is approved and signed by a judge giving CPD officers the lawful authority to enter a location and search for evidence of a crime. It is based on a sworn statement of probable cause, meaning a CPD officer has reason to believe, based on reasonably trustworthy information, a crime has occurred and that evidence of the crime can be found at the premises to be searched. This sworn statement must be verified and corroborated by a documented, independent investigation by the CPD officer. The warrant is then reviewed by the CPD officer's supervisors before being approved by a command-level supervisor (deputy chief or above for residential search warrants). Once approved through the CPD officer's chain of command, the search warrant must be reviewed by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office before being submitted to a judge for approval.

Types of Search Warrants

A residential search warrant is served at a location where occupants might be present, such as a house or an apartment. An electronic or evidentiary search warrant is served to recover evidence of a crime. Examples of electronic or evidentiary search warrants include searches of cellular phones, computers, electronic recording equipment, or DNA buccal swabs.

A "No-Knock" search warrant allows CPD officers to enter a real property without any immediate notice or announcement, such as knocking, ringing a doorbell, or verbally asking to enter. The judge approving a residential search warrant must authorize the warrant as "No-Knock." CPD will only ask a judge to approve a "No-Knock" search warrant when there is an expressed belief that knocking and announcing would be dangerous to the life or safety of persons inside the property or officers servicing the warrant. It must also be approved by a CPD bureau chief before review by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office and submission for a judge's approval.

Vulnerable Persons

The documented, independent search-warrant investigation by a CPD officer must attempt to verify occupants of the search warrant location, paying special attention to any potentially vulnerable persons. Additionally, before each CPD search warrant is served, a CPD supervisor must conduct a planning session to identify and plan for potentially vulnerable persons, including children, at the search warrant location.

Wrong Raids

A "Wrong Raid" is a search warrant that is served at the wrong location (not the address of the search warrant) or when the circumstances are different than the facts of the search warrant (location or activities are not what was stated in the search warrant). Each identified "Wrong Raid" gets a critical incident after-action review by CPD and is reported to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability for investigation.



2023 Search Warrant Data

The following is a summary of search warrant data from 2020 to 2023. This shows that, while total search warrants have increased, the number of residential search warrants issued have declined significantly since 2020, especially in proportion to all search warrants.

Search Warrant Totals	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Search Warrants Issued	1,217	923	1,680	1,990
Total Residential Search Warrants Served	509	173	185	200
Percentage of Total Search Warrants Served as Residential	42%	19%	11%	10%
Number of Residential Search Warrants Served with Evidence Recovered	477	163	168	184
Percentage of Residential Search Warrants Served with Evidence Recovered	94%	94%	91%	92%
Number of Residential Search Warrants Served with Gun(s) Recovered	205	82	73	87
Percentage of Residential Search Warrant Served with Gun(s) Recovered	40%	47%	39%	44%
Number of Residential Search Warrants Served with Associated Arrest(s)	337	105	81	95
Percentage of Residential Search Warrant Served with Associated Arrest(s)	66%	61%	44%	48%
Number of Residential "No-Knock" Search Warrants Reported	--	--	5	6

Note: An analysis indicated that at least some search warrants were incorrectly reported as "no-knock" when, in fact, the officers made an announcement or entered with a homeowner. However, in order to maintain transparency, officers cannot go back and amend these reports. As described on the next page, CPD is developing a new search warrant reporting application to enhance CPD's ability to report and analyze search warrant data.

Residential Search Warrants by District of Service

District	2020	2021	2022	2023
01	8	2	1	3
02	12	9	3	8
03	21	14	12	7
04	18	8	9	13
05	13	5	15	8
06	41	12	8	13
07	88	15	19	20
08	42	7	11	24
09	44	16	13	11
10	30	7	16	17
11	39	10	16	21
12	2	4	2	3
14	4	4	6	2
15	31	5	7	7
16	7	4	5	7
17	10	3	5	2
18	2	2	2	3
19	0	0	4	4
20	1	3	2	3
22	9	2	2	1
24	4	1	4	4
25	37	4	5	4
Outside City	40	33	16	15
Unspecified	6	3	2	0
Total	509	173	185	200

Residential Search Warrants by Guns Recovered

Guns Recovered	Number of Warrants (2023)
1	42
2	19
3	9
4	4
5	2
6	2
9	1
25	1
Unspecified	7
Total	87
Total Guns Recovered (2023)	
179	

A total of 87 search warrants issued in 2023 resulted in the recovery of at least one firearm and a total of 179 firearms.



Because of the serious nature of search warrants, there is sometimes a misperception about how often CPD conducts residential search warrants. However, CPD recognizes that capturing more detailed data regarding search warrants, and the results of those warrants, can be a challenge. In response to this challenge, and utilizing similar processes undertaken to improve the use of force data collection, CPD is developing plans to improve data collection methods for search warrants. CPD is in the midst of significant changes to both search warrant policy and data collection, driven in large part by community input.

Previous Policy Revisions and Community Engagement

CPD has been engaging community groups and individuals for the past several years on search warrants. Although there has been significant input received from diverse community stakeholders, certain themes arose from these engagements. These themes included:

- Ensure accountability and focus on the protection of human rights;
- Thoroughly conduct and document the investigations that lead to search warrants;
- Enhance consideration, planning, and documentation for vulnerable populations, including children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, mental health conditions, and limited English proficiency;
- Enhance knock and announce procedures and ensure protections related to "no-knock" search warrants;
- Acknowledge that search warrants can be traumatic events that require respectful treatment and, when appropriate, follow-up social services;
- Ensure residences are secured if CPD causes damage that leaves the residence unsecured; and
- Improve data collection methods to enhance transparency and refine search warrant practices.

Ongoing Policy Revisions and Electronic Search Warrant Application

CPD posted a draft policy for public comment in January 2023. After receiving feedback from this posting, as well as further dialogue with community stakeholders, CPD is in the final stages of revising its search warrant policy before working with the independent monitoring team and Illinois Office of the Attorney General to ensure it satisfies requirements of the consent decree. This revised policy includes a suite of four topic-specific directives, including:

1. Search Warrants—outlines overall search warrant policies with an emphasis on de-escalation, minimizing trauma, and respectful and equitable treatment;
2. Search Warrant Development Review and Approval—outlines responsibilities and processes for search-warrant development, investigation, review, and approval;
3. Search Warrant Service—outlines the requirements for search warrant pre-planning and service; and
4. Search Warrant Post-Service Documentation and Review—outlines the requirements for search warrant post-service documentation and after-action reviews.

Once the policy is finalized and it satisfies requirements of the consent decree, CPD will design and implement a new electronic search warrant application that would replace the current application being



utilized. As the draft policy currently stands, there are plans to develop four new forms, or sections, within the electronic application:

1. Search Warrant Development;
2. Risk Assessment for Search Warrant Service;
3. Search Warrant Pre-Service Planning; and
4. Search Warrant Post-Service

This would involve the creation of an entirely new application rather than modifications to the existing system. The new application and the information that it collects will help both the community and CPD in multiple ways. For example, the application will help ensure department members follow a consistent, thorough, and policy-compliant process for developing, approving, planning for, servicing, reviewing, and documenting the results of CPD search warrants. Furthermore, it will vastly improve CPD's data collection capabilities. This, in turn, will allow CPD to analyze search warrant data to improve policy and training and enhance transparency. CPD believes many of these improvements will help address the themes brought forth by community members during CPD's community engagements.

Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit (4ASRU)

In 2023, the City of Chicago reached a class action settlement in the case of *Smith, et al., v. City of Chicago, et al.*, No. 15-cv-03467. The case was brought by individuals challenging the Chicago Police Department's (CPD) policies and practices in conducting investigatory stops. On June 27, 2023, *Smith* plaintiffs and the city agreed to settlement relief related to certain monitoring, reporting, review, community engagement, training, and accountability measures in connection with investigatory stops conducted by CPD, along with revisions to CPD's policies and procedures concerning investigatory stops and CPD's enforcement of the city's loitering ordinances. The parties entered a stipulation giving effect to seventy-seven additional consent decree paragraphs related to investigatory stops as a result of negotiations between the City of Chicago, the Chicago Police Department, and the Office of the Attorney General.

From January 1, 2021, to June 27, 2023, 176,964 Investigative Stop Reports (ISRs) were submitted by officers and approved by supervisors, citywide. According to Paragraphs 854 and 855 of the consent decree, the pre-stipulation backlog, or 5% (1,325) of the randomly selected 15% (26,504) of all approved ISRs, were required to be reviewed by CPD's Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit (4ASRU).

In May 2023, 4ASRU was staffed with two sergeants and two subject matter experts who immediately began building the operational infrastructure of the unit. The sergeants of 4ASRU simultaneously conducted a notice of job opportunity to identify Chicago police officers who possessed sufficient experience and knowledge necessary to conduct comprehensive reviews of investigatory stops. Applicants who met the pre-established criteria, submitted a writing sample, and successfully completed the interview process were identified as candidates for detail to 4ASRU.



By August 2023, eleven police officers were detailed to 4ASRU as reviewers. The selected reviewers underwent a structured onboarding process developed by the unit's subject matter experts and sergeants. Their onboarding process included Fourth Amendment law training, familiarization with procedures to review ISRs and related department policies, creating workstations, establishing team processes and resources, and developing other relevant skillsets needed to conduct impartial investigatory stop reviews.

In October 2023, 4ASRU collaborated with IT contractors to improve the workflow process of the program used to conduct reviews of investigatory stops to ensure that 4ASRU reviewers could perform reviews efficiently and effectively.

By November 2023, 4ASRU reviewers had completed preliminary reviews of the pre-stipulation backlog of ISRs associated with paragraphs 854 and 855 of the consent decree and began conducting reviews of current ISRs with approval dates after June 27, 2023. In December 2023, with the addition of a third sergeant, the 4ASRU supervisors finalized their review of the pre-stipulation backlog of ISRs. In 2024, the unit will begin to aggregate the resulting data from the review of the pre-stipulation backlog of ISRs.

On December 15, 2023, the Office of the Superintendent notified all sworn department members, via email, of 4ASRU's intent to contact officers and supervisors who drafted or approved ISRs that were determined to be deficient. Affected officers and supervisors were then enrolled in an online e-Learning module that reviewed Department Special Order S04-13-09, which delineates the policy and procedures regarding investigatory stops.

The 4th Amendment Street Stop Review Unit remains committed to evaluating compliance with the United States Constitution, the State of Illinois Constitution, the law, and related department directives as they pertain to investigatory stops, protective pat downs, and other searches.





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 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.

The Investigatory Stop System is one of the ways the Chicago Police Department, as part of and empowered by the community, ensures the department protects the public, preserves the rights of all members of the community, and enforces the law impartially. Adherence to this policy allows the department to serve all members of the public equally with fairness, dignity, and respect and to uphold CPD's pledge to not use racial profiling and other bias-based policing.

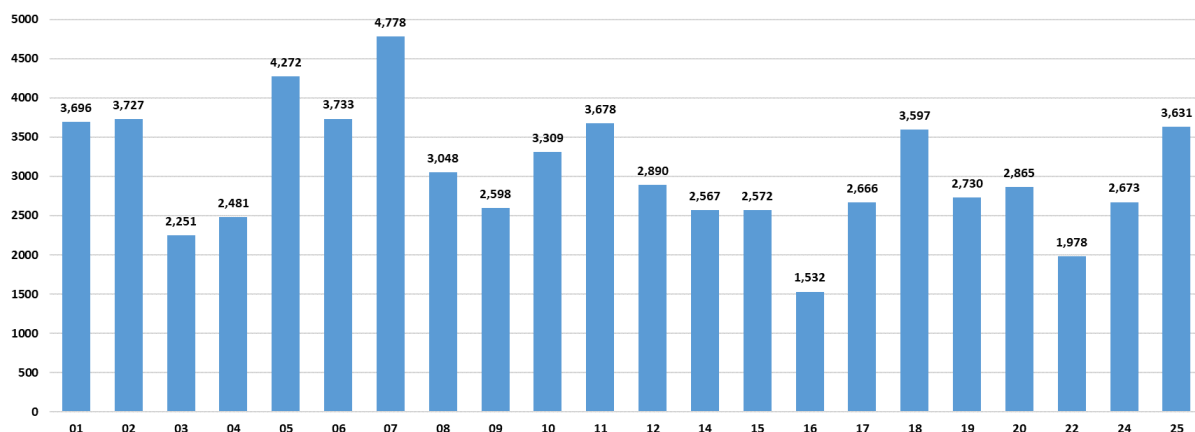
In 2023, there were a total of 78,823 investigatory stops reported by CPD members, up 14% from the previous year. This increase is fairly consistent with the overall increase in arrests in 2023 (+15%). Since investigatory stops will often lead to an arrest if an officer ascertains that a crime has been committed, it is expected that any increase or decrease in investigatory stops and arrests would be proportional.

District personnel were responsible for initiating 85% (67,272) of all investigatory stops in 2023, and personnel assigned to non-district units were responsible for initiating the remaining 15% (11,551). This breakdown is consistent (within one percentage point) of 2022.

Investigatory Stops by Initiating District

District Number	Initiating District	2023
01	1st District - Central	3,696
02	2nd District - Wentworth	3,727
03	3rd District - Grand Crossing	2,251
04	4th District - South Chicago	2,481
05	5th District - Calumet	4,272
06	6th District - Gresham	3,733
07	7th District - Englewood	4,778
08	8th District - Chicago Lawn	3,048
09	9th District - Deering	2,598
10	10th District - Ogden	3,309
11	11th District - Harrison	3,678
12	12th District - Near West	2,890
14	14th District - Shakespeare	2,567
15	15th District - Austin	2,572
16	16th District - Jefferson Park	1,532
17	17th District - Albany Park	2,666
18	18th District - Near North	3,597
19	19th District - Town Hall	2,730
20	20th District - Lincoln	2,865
22	22nd District - Morgan Park	1,978
24	24th District - Rogers Park	2,673
25	25th District - Grand Central	3,631
District Total		67,272

2023 Investigatory Stops by Initiating District





Investigatory Stops by Initiating Unit

Unit Number	Initiating Unit	2023
044	Recruit Training Section (RTS)	9
050	Airport Operations (AO - North)	723
051	Airport Operations (AO - South)	23
057	Detail Section (DS)	11
059	Marine Operations Unit (MOU)	3
111	Office Of the Superintendent (OTS)	3
123	Human Resources Division (HRD)	1
124	Training and Support Group (TSG)	14
131	4th Amendment Street Stop Review Unit (4ASRU)	1
140	Office Of the First Deputy Superintendent (OFDS)	2
143	Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT)	5
145	Traffic Section (TS)	2
167	Evidence and Recovered Property Section (ERPS)	1
187	Criminal Registration Unit (CRU)	2
189	Narcotics Division (ND)	44
191	Intelligence Section (IS)	3
192	Vice Section (VS)	14
193	Gang Investigation Division (GID)	47
196	Asset Forfeiture Section (AFS)	3
211	Deputy Chief - Area 1	2,229
212	Deputy Chief - Area 2	1,064
213	Deputy Chief - Area 3	457
214	Deputy Chief - Area 4	1,511
215	Deputy Chief - Area 5	777
216	Deputy Chief - Central Control Group (CCG)	139
220	Professional Standards and Compliance Division (PSCD)	2
240	Recruitment and Retention Section (RRS)	1
277	Crime Scene Processing Unit (CSU)	2
341	Canine Unit (CU)	3
353	Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT Unit)	4
442	Bomb Squad (BS)	1
543	Detached Services (DS - Miscellaneous Detail)	1
544	Detached Services (DS - Uniformed Support Division)	9
604	Financial Crimes Section (FCS)	1
606	Investigative Field Group (IFG)	165
608	Major Accident Investigation Section (MAIS)	2
610	Detectives - Area 1	41
620	Detectives - Area 2	28
630	Detectives - Area 3	19
640	Detectives - Area 4	78
650	Detectives - Area 5	29
701	Public Transportation (PT)	1,156
704	Transit Security Unit (TSU)	228
715	Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT)	590
716	Community Safety Team (CST)	2,100
721	Tactical Review and Evaluation Division	3
Unit Total		11,551
Total ISRs		78,823

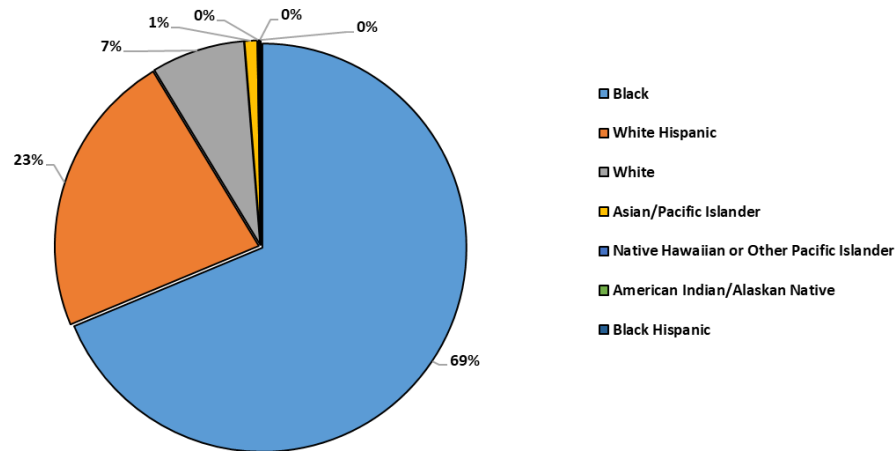


Investigatory Stops by Race/Ethnicity

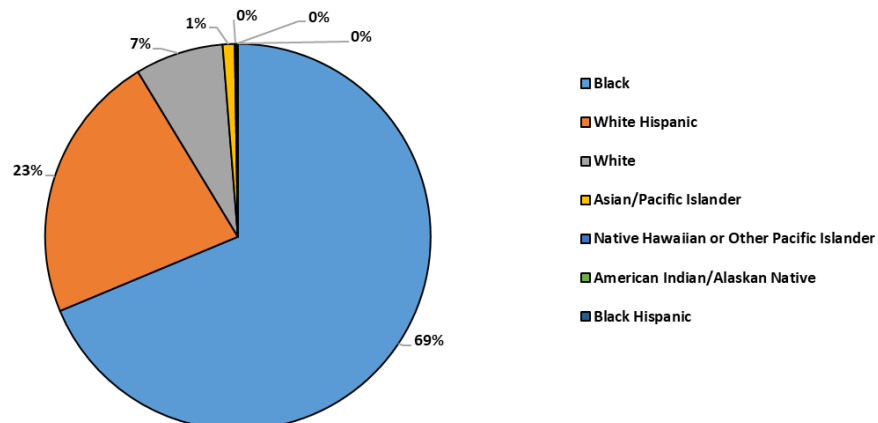
Investigatory Stops Subject Race/Ethnicity	2022	2023	% Change
Black	47,450	52,291	10%
White Hispanic	15,609	19,720	26%
White	5,116	5,797	13%
Asian/Pacific Islander	700	781	12%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	94	130	38%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	76	100	32%
Black Hispanic	5	4	-20%
Total	69,050	78,823	

African Americans accounted for 66% of investigatory stops by race in 2023. This is consistent with the breakdown for arrests by race (compared to 66% for African Americans). **ISRs and Arrests by race for African Americans declined in 2023 compared to 2022.**

2022 Investigatory Stops by Subject Race/Ethnicity



2023 Investigatory Stops by Subject Race/Ethnicity



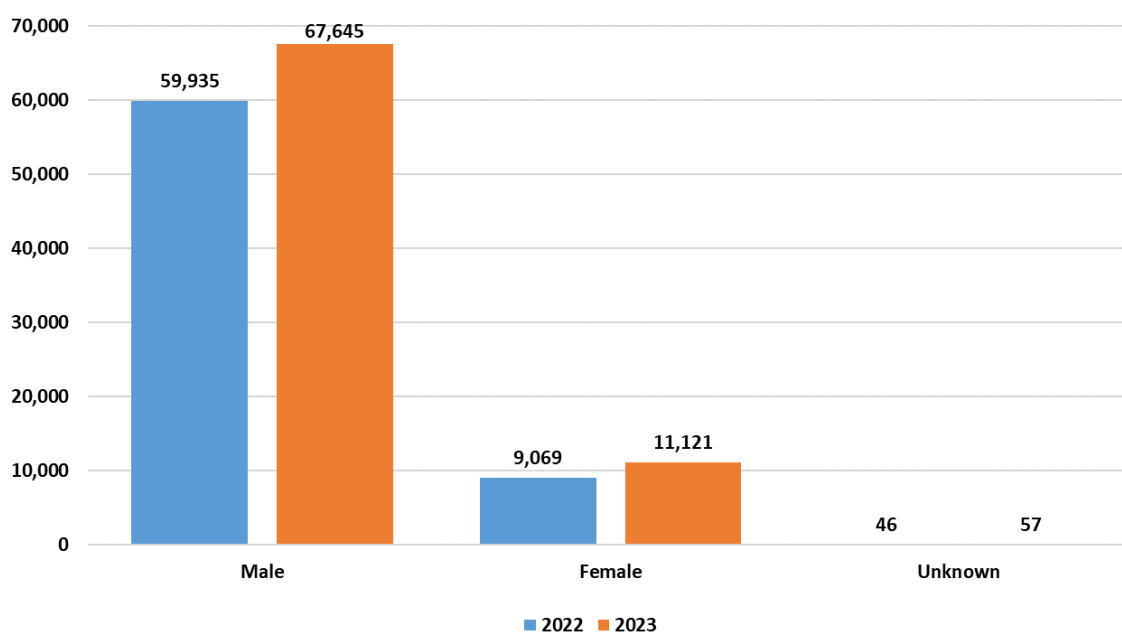


Investigatory Stops by Subject Sex

Investigatory Stops by Subject Sex	2022	2023	% Change
Male	59,935	67,645	13%
Female	9,069	11,121	23%
Unknown	46	57	24%
Total	69,050	78,823	

Males accounted for 86% of investigatory stops by sex in 2023. This is consistent with the breakdown for arrests by sex (compared to 84% for males.)

2022 - 2023 Investigatory Stops by Subject Sex





CTA-RELATED INCIDENTS AND ARRESTS

Public transportation is vital to a thriving city. Maintaining its safety is a high priority for the department.

As part of its ongoing commitment to make Chicago's public transportation system safe for both customers and employees, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) continues to work collaboratively with the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) to patrol CTA properties and provide additional police security services on CTA property through CPD's Voluntary Special Employment Program (VSEP) overtime initiative.

This program ensures that the CTA's ridership experiences a safe commute and confidence in CTA transportation. The CTA and CPD continue to implement new ways to enhance crime deterrence.

The use of VSEP officers is in addition to plans implemented by CPD to assign additional police officers to CTA trains and platforms. The CTA and CPD continue to build upon their decades-long partnership and leverage several tools and measures to deter crime.

Each day, officers from CPD and its dedicated Public Transportation Section are strategically deployed across our system, complemented by CTA's teams of unarmed guards. Unarmed guards are deployed seven days a week to help educate and inform riders of rules for traveling the CTA, and also patrol the system to keep an eye out for and report any suspicious activity or acts of crime.



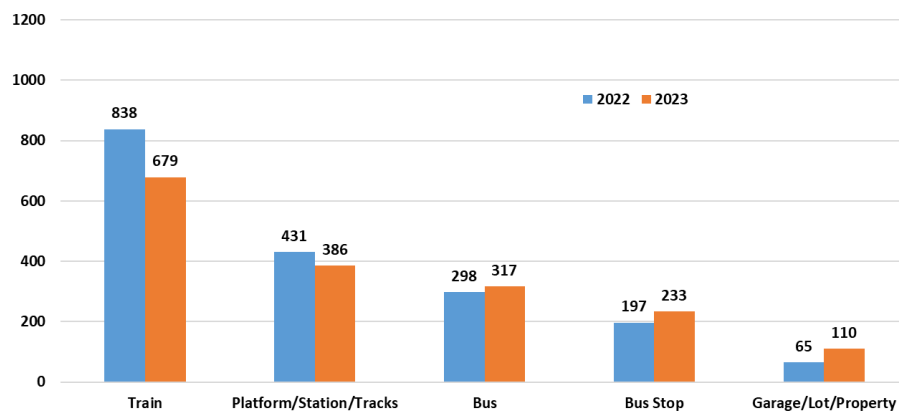


CTA-RELATED INCIDENTS

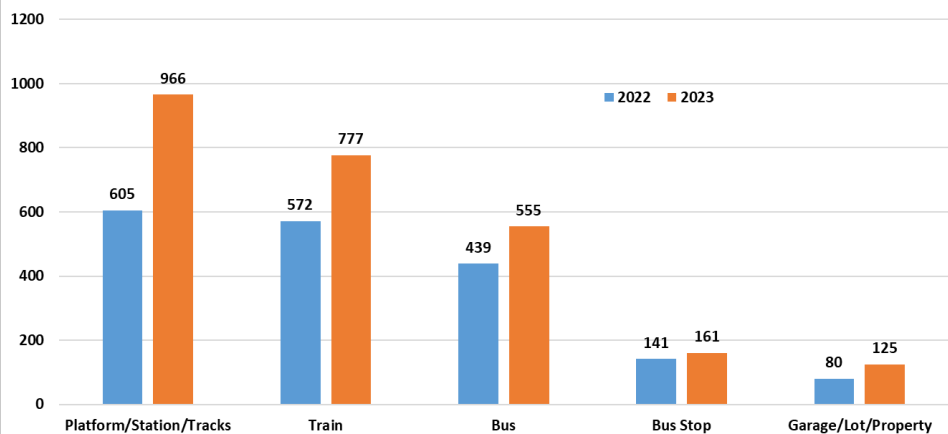
CTA Related Incidents		2022	2023	(+/-)	% Change
Index Crimes	Train	838	679	-159	-19%
	Platform/Station/Tracks	431	386	-45	-10%
	Bus	298	317	19	6%
	Bus Stop	197	233	36	18%
	Garage/Lot/Property	65	110	45	69%
	Total	1,829	1,725	-104	-6%
Non-Index Crimes	Platform/Station/Tracks	605	966	361	60%
	Train	572	777	205	36%
	Bus	439	555	116	26%
	Bus Stop	141	161	20	14%
	Garage/Lot/Property	80	125	45	56%
	Total	1,837	2,584	747	41%
Total		3,666	4,309	643	18%

In 2023, there was a decrease in the number of reported index crimes on trains (-19%) and an increase in reported index crimes at bus stops (+18%). CTA-related non-index crimes rose 41% in 2023 with increases on all CTA property types.

2022 - 2023 CTA Related Index Crime Incidents



2022 - 2023 CTA Related Non-Index Crime Incidents

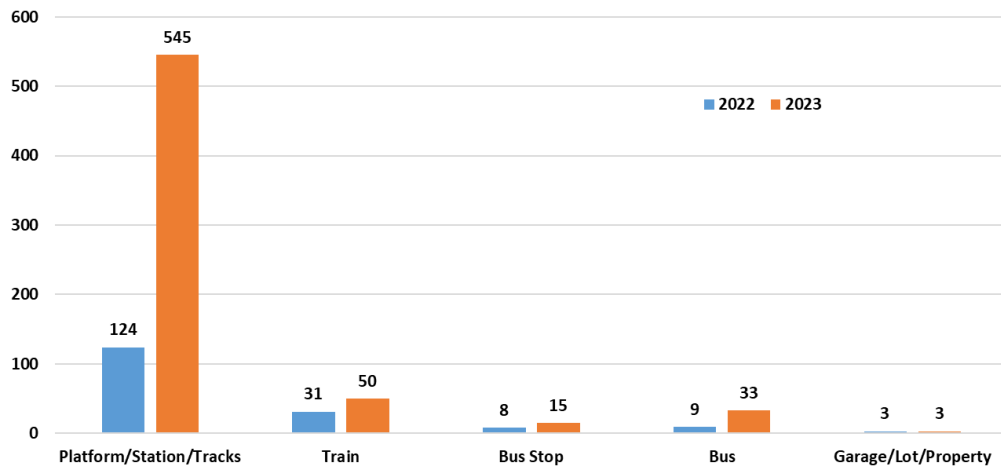




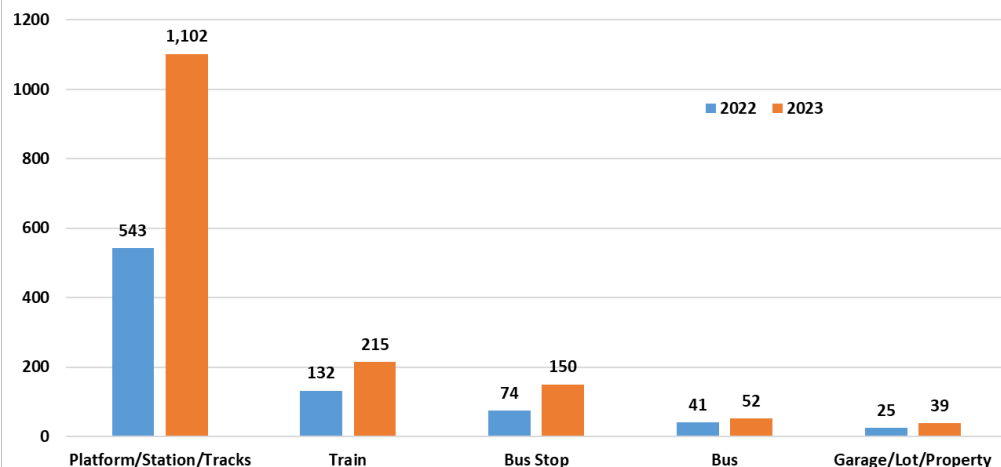
CTA RELATED ARRESTS

CTA Related Arrests		2022	2023	(+/-)	% Change
Index Crimes	Platform/Station/Tracks	124	545	421	340%
	Train	31	50	19	61%
	Bus Stop	8	15	7	88%
	Bus	9	33	24	267%
	Garage/Lot/Property	3	3	0	0%
	Total	175	646	471	269%
Non-Index Crimes	Platform/Station/Tracks	543	1,102	559	103%
	Train	132	215	83	63%
	Bus Stop	74	150	76	103%
	Bus	41	52	11	27%
	Garage/Lot/Property	25	39	14	56%
	Total	815	1,558	743	91%
Total		990	2,204	1,214	123%

2022 - 2023 CTA Related Arrests - Index Crimes



2022 - 2023 CTA Related Arrests - Non Index Crimes





FOOT PURSUITS, FIREARM POINTINGS, AND USE OF FORCE

Foot Pursuits

Foot Pursuits—Overview

Although a foot pursuit is not, in and of itself, a use of force, it can sometimes be part of a use of force incident. Moreover, foot pursuits involve a certain level of risk. Therefore, the department takes the topic of foot pursuits extremely seriously and has worked to manage this risk through effective policy and training. In many ways, CPD is at the forefront of this important work, nationwide.

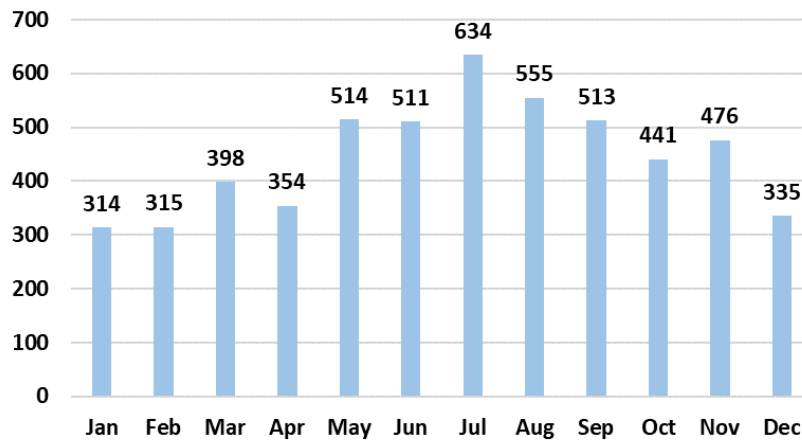
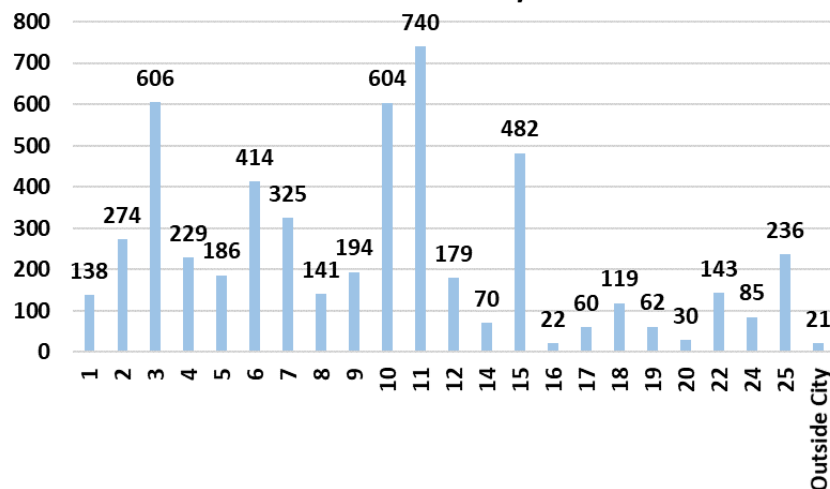
Whenever a sworn CPD member engages in a foot pursuit, as defined by policy, that member must notify the dispatcher and then complete a foot pursuit report using an online application accessible both in CPD police vehicles and on department computers. For this annual report and to better inform policy and training, CPD began preliminary work to compile and analyze foot pursuit data from the new foot pursuit application. CPD is unaware of any other department in the country that collects more detailed foot pursuit data. What is especially unique is that department members each document their involvement in the foot pursuit. Multiple members may pursue the same person, but each member may have different outcomes. This is the first time CPD is reporting on some of the data collected as a result of this new application.

Foot Pursuit—Frequency, Month, and District of Occurrence

In 2023, there was 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. Therefore, the data contained in this report does not represent 5,360 persons pursued. Rather, it represents 5,360 instances in which a department member engaged in a foot pursuit during the year. This amounts to an average of fifteen foot pursuits per day in Chicago, less than one foot pursuit per district every day, and less than one foot pursuit per officer for 2023. Foot pursuit data is accurate as of May 26, 2024, and only includes reports that have been completed and reviewed by the member's supervisor. It does not necessarily reflect all foot pursuits that were reviewed by TRED during the 2023 calendar year. Data may differ slightly from other sources based on the query date.

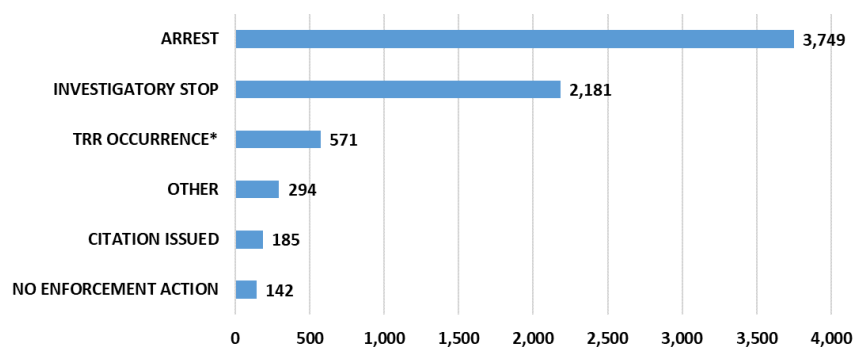
As shown in the charts on the next page, foot pursuit occurrences in 2023 were **more common in the warmer months, peaking in July. District 11 had the highest number of foot pursuits** (accounting for 14% of all foot pursuit occurrences). District 11 also led the department in arrests and TRR occurrences.



**2023 Foot Pursuits by Month****2023 Foot Pursuits by District**

Foot Pursuits— Enforcement Action

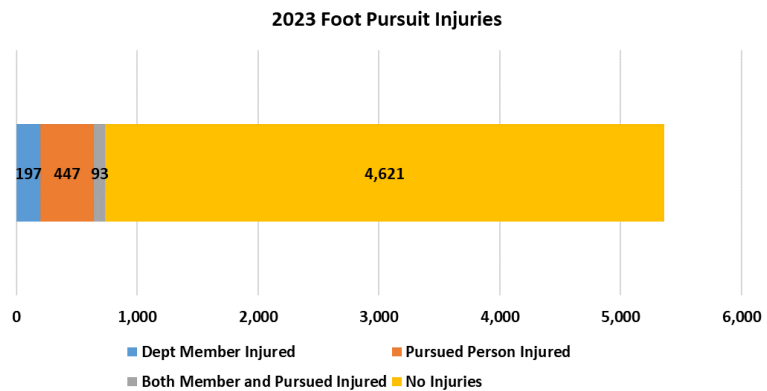
The chart to the right shows what types of enforcement action were associated with persons detained as a result of a foot pursuit occurrence. The most common enforcement action was arrest (70% of all foot pursuit occurrences), followed by an investigatory stop (41% of all foot pursuit occurrences). There was a total of 499 foot pursuit occurrences that resulted in the recovery of a firearm in 2023.

2023 Foot Pursuits - Enforcement Action



Foot Pursuits - Injuries

A particular concern with foot pursuits is the risk of injury, so CPD now collects data on injuries resulting from foot pursuits. The majority of foot pursuit occurrences (86%) in 2023 resulted in no injuries to either the person being pursued or the department member. In approximately 8% of foot pursuit occurrences, the person being pursued reported some type of injury. In 4% of foot pursuit occurrences, the department member sustained an injury, and in 2% of foot pursuit occurrences, *both* the pursued person and department member sustained some type of injury. As a reminder, multiple foot pursuit occurrences may involve one pursued person (e.g., two partners pursuing one person). **If that person is injured, then he or she would be counted twice**, once for each foot pursuit report. Because department members engaging in a foot pursuit must *each* complete a foot pursuit report documenting their own actions, they would not be double counted.



Note: An analysis indicated there were 2 instances in which officers reported a third party was injured.

Firearm Pointing Incidents

According to CPD policy, when a department member points a firearm at a person to detain that person, an investigatory stop or an arrest has occurred. To do this, the department member must have reasonable articulable suspicion to believe the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime or probable cause to substantiate an arrest. CPD holds department members to a “reasonableness standard” during these incidents. Department members may only point a firearm at a person when it is objectively reasonable to do so under the totality of the circumstances faced by the member on the scene. While reasonableness is not capable of a precise definition, department members may consider factors that include the nature of the incident, the risk of harm to the member or others, and the level of threat or resistance presented or maintained by the person (e.g., possession of or access to weapons).

Whenever department members point a firearm at a person while in the performance of their duties, CPD policy requires them to make a notification to their dispatcher at the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC). The members provide their beat numbers to the dispatcher, and the dispatcher notifies an immediate supervisor of the identified beats. OEMC also creates a firearm pointing event number used to track the incident. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division automatically receives the tracking number and conducts a review of the firearm-pointing incident. **In 2023, there were 3,719 firearm pointing incidents and 4,513 individual firearm pointings. A total of 1,246 firearm pointing incidents (34%) resulted in the recovery of a weapon.**



Core Components of CPD's Use of Force Policy

Definition of Force

CPD defines force as any physical contact by a department member, either directly or through the use of equipment, to compel a person's compliance.

When Force is Authorized

Department members may only use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional, under the totality of the circumstances, to ensure the safety of a member or third person, stop an attack, make an arrest, bring a person or situation safely under control, or prevent escape.

Sanctity of Human Life

The department's highest priority is the sanctity of human life. The concept of the sanctity of human life is the belief that all human beings are to be perceived and treated as persons of inherent worth and dignity, regardless of race, color, sex, gender identity, age, religion, disability, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, parental status, military status, immigration status, homeless status, source of income, credit history, criminal record, criminal history, or incarceration status. Department members will act with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved.

General Prohibitions

Department policy prohibits the following:

- Excessive, unwarranted, or unlawful force
- Force based on bias
- Force used as punishment or retaliation
- Force in response to the lawful exercise of First Amendment rights (e.g., lawful demonstration)

Core Principle Regarding Use of Force

The Chicago Police Department seeks to gain the voluntary compliance of persons, when consistent with personal safety. The department expects its members to develop and display the skills and abilities to act in a manner to eliminate the need to use force and resolve situations without resorting to force. Department members will only resort to the use of force when required under the circumstances to serve a lawful purpose. Moreover, department members will treat all persons with the courtesy and dignity that is inherently due to every person.

De-escalation

Enhanced de-escalation is central to the Chicago Police Department's reform efforts and use of force policy. Department members are required to use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force unless doing so would place a person or a department member at immediate risk of harm, or de-escalation techniques would be ineffective under the circumstances at the time. When department members utilize reportable force, they are required to document their de-escalation efforts with specificity.

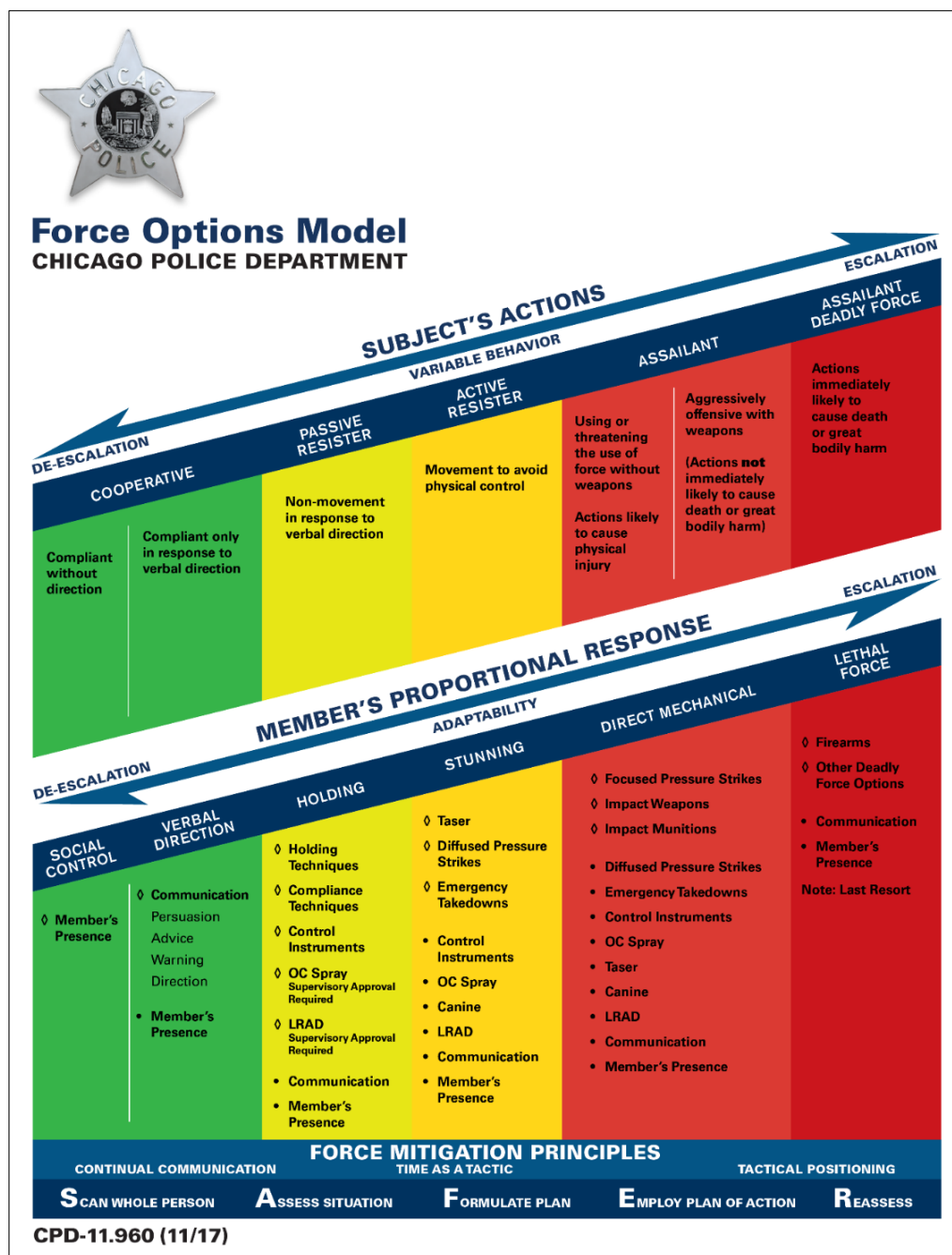


Levels of Force

The Department categorizes a member's use of force into one of three levels:

- **Level 1 Force** includes any reportable force (excluding the utilization of a weapon) that **does not result in injury or complaint of injury**.
- **Level 2 Force** includes any reportable force that **results in injury or complaint of injury**, involves the **utilization of weapon**, or involves **force against a person who is handcuffed** or otherwise restrained.
- **Level 3 force** includes **deadly force, force resulting in life-threatening injury, or force resulting in admission to a hospital**.

The CPD created the *Force Options Model* (pictured below) as a visual guide for understanding different force options based on a person's actions.





Use of Force Documentation and Review

Use of Force Incident Documentation

CPD undertakes significant efforts to ensure all uses of force are thoroughly and completely documented, both through video and a detailed form called the Tactical Response Report. These videos and documents serve as a comprehensive record of use-of-force incidents.

Body-worn and In-Car Camera Video

The Chicago Police Department has two primary methods of recording video of use-of-force incidents: Axon body-worn camera (BWC) and Coban in-car video system.

- *Axon Body-Worn Camera (BWC)*—department members wear a body-worn camera on their vest or outer garment, and they manually press a button on their BWC to begin recording. When activated to recording mode, the BWC begins recording audio and video. For each recording, the BWC also saves two minutes of pre-recorded video from pre-event buffering mode. BWCs are capable of recording audio and high-definition video in regular and low-light conditions. Department members must activate their cameras to record mode for all law enforcement activities, including calls for service, vehicle and pedestrian stops, and use of force incidents. Video is automatically uploaded to a cloud-based storage system when the camera is docked at the end of the tour of duty or the conclusion of an incident. Supervisors can also access the video directly from the BWC by connecting it to a department computer.
- *Coban In-Car Video System*—the in-car video system records high-definition video through a forward-facing camera as well as a camera directed at the rear passenger compartment of the police vehicle. The system also captures audio from a microphone worn by the officer. When the system is powered on, it is always recording video in a pre-event buffering mode. Department members can manually activate the system, or the system is automatically activated when a department member turns on the police vehicle's emergency lights. In-car video is automatically uploaded to a storage system when the police vehicle is within the wireless range of a police facility.

The department started to revise its body-worn camera policy in 2022 in response to Illinois law and operational needs related to providing BWCs to all units engaged in public law enforcement activities. After undergoing significant revisions, this policy was published in December 2023. The full policy can be found at <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6415>.

Tactical Response Report

The Chicago Police Department utilizes the Tactical Response Report (TRR) to document use of force incidents and the supervisory review of those incidents. A department member must complete a TRR any time the member utilizes reportable force in the performance of his or her duties. Reportable force includes force that results in the person being injured or complaining of injury or force utilized to compel compliance from an active resister or an assailant. Department members are also required to complete a TRR to document when a person either physically attacks or threatens to physically attack a member, even if that member did not respond with physical force.



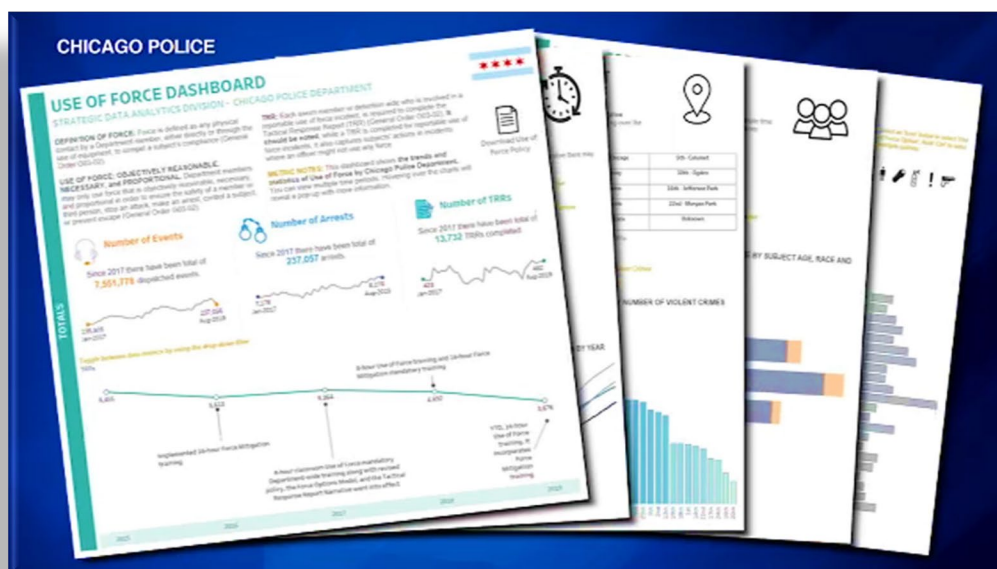
TRRs are individual-based, not incident-based. Therefore, each member who utilizes reportable force must individually complete a TRR for each person against whom force is used. For example, if two members each use force on two different persons, then four TRRs are required.

The Department refers to each member who utilizes reportable force as the “involved member.” The involved member must complete a TRR and provide information about the use of force, including incident-level information, injuries or complaints of injuries, the person’s actions, and the involved member’s response (i.e., force mitigation efforts and the specific types and amount of force used). The involved member must complete a TRR and submit it to a supervisor before the end of his or her tour of duty.

Although TRR “occurrences” and “incidents” may sometimes be used interchangeably, there is an important distinction between the two, especially when reviewing the data in this report. Each TRR has its unique identifier called a TRR number, and it represents the interaction between a single department member and another person (or in some cases a dog or other animal). A TRR incident represents all the TRRs completed as part of the same incident. An incident may involve one TRR by a single member, multiple TRRs by a single member, or multiple TRRs by multiple members. Each TRR incident has its unique identifier called a Records Division (RD) number that ties all related TRR numbers together. Therefore, multiple unique TRR numbers may be connected by the same RD number if they are part of the same incident. In 2023, CPD averaged approximately two individual TRRs per incident.

In addition to using TRRs to document uses of force, the department utilizes TRRs to document assaults and batteries to department members, even when the member does not use force as a response. This is information CPD is required to collect and report.

Copies of the department's TRR forms are provided on the next two pages.





TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT/Chicago Police Department

FRD TRACKING NO.

INCIDENT	DATE OF INCIDENT	TIME	ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE	LOCATION CODE	BEAT/OCCUR.	VIDEO RECORDED INCIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> BWC <input type="checkbox"/> IN-CAR VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER VIDEO							
	BUSINESS NAME	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA EXACT AREA WITHIN LOCATION (E.G., BASEMENT, STAIRWAY, BEDROOM)			ASSIGNMENT TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> ON-VIEW <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERVISOR DIRECTED <input type="checkbox"/> CALL FOR SERVICE								
	EVENT NO.	RD NO.	IUCR CODE	IR NO.	CB NO.								
INVOLVED MEMBER	LIGHTING <input type="checkbox"/> DAYLIGHT <input type="checkbox"/> DUSK <input type="checkbox"/> DAWN <input type="checkbox"/> DARKNESS <input type="checkbox"/> ARTIFICIAL	WEATHER <input type="checkbox"/> CLEAR <input type="checkbox"/> CLOUDY <input type="checkbox"/> RAIN <input type="checkbox"/> SNOW/ICE <input type="checkbox"/> FOG	PATROL TYPE? <input type="checkbox"/> POLICE CAR <input type="checkbox"/> MOTORCYCLE/ PAPV <input type="checkbox"/> FOOT	<input type="checkbox"/> BICYCLE <input type="checkbox"/> SQUADROL <input type="checkbox"/> SQUAD/ PLATOON <input type="checkbox"/> VAN/BUS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:	MEMBER WAS? <input type="checkbox"/> ALONE <input type="checkbox"/> WITH PARTNER	ASSIST UNITS ON SCENE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	INCIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> INDOOR <input type="checkbox"/> OUTDOOR						
	RANK	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	EMPLOYEE NO.	WATCH	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	RACE <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	AGE <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	HT. <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	WT. <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F			
SUBJECT INFORMATION	DATE OF APPT.	UNIT & BEAT OF ASSIGN.	DUTY STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> ON <input type="checkbox"/> OFF	IN UNIFORM? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	TYPE OF MEMBER INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> None / None Apparent <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Swelling <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Contusion/Laceration <input type="checkbox"/> Laceration Requiring Sutures <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint of Substantial Pain <input type="checkbox"/> Broken/Fractured Bone(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Contusion <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Attack/Stroke/Aneurysm <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain)		SUBJECT INJURY BY MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE? <input type="checkbox"/> None/None Apparent <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Alleged Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Fatal - Minor Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Fatal - Major Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Fatal		GUN SHOT <input type="checkbox"/> UNK <input type="checkbox"/> FATAL <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Explain)				
	LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		M.I.	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	RACE <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	D.O.B.	HT.	WT.			
	ADDRESS		TELEPHONE NO.		CONDITION <input type="checkbox"/> UNK <input type="checkbox"/> Apparently Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Injured Not by the Member's Force <input type="checkbox"/> Alleges Injury by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Injured by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Under Influence of Alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Illness / Emotional Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		Disability (Describe)						
SUBJECT'S ACTIONS (Check all that apply)	MEDICAL TREATMENT? <input type="checkbox"/> Refused Medical Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Offered/EMS Requested <input type="checkbox"/> Performed by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Taken to Hospital (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)		SUBJECT ACTIVITY Drug-Related? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO Gang-Related? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		WAS SUBJECT ARMED WITH WEAPON? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW: BLUNT OBJECT (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/> KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> TASER/STUN GUN <input type="checkbox"/> PISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE) VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE WEAPON/OBJECT PERCEIVED AS: WEAPON USE: <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Used - Attempt to Attack Member <input type="checkbox"/> Obtained Member's Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Possessed <input type="checkbox"/> Used - Attacked Member <input type="checkbox"/> Member at Gunpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Displayed, Not Used <input type="checkbox"/> Member Shot/Shot At		DID THE SUBJECT COMMIT AN ASSAULT OR BATTERY AGAINST THE INVOLVED MEMBER PERFORMING A POLICE FUNCTION? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		DID THE SUBJECT COMMIT AN ASSAULT OR BATTERY AGAINST THE INVOLVED MEMBER PERFORMING A POLICE FUNCTION? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO				
	DID NOT FOLLOW VERBAL DIRECTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND VERBAL DIRECTION <input type="checkbox"/> VERBAL THREATS <input type="checkbox"/> STIFFENED (DEAD WEIGHT) <input type="checkbox"/> PULLED AWAY <input type="checkbox"/> FLED <input type="checkbox"/> IMMINENT THREAT OF BATTERY - NO WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL OBSTRUCTION		PHYSICAL ATTACK WITHOUT WEAPON (SPECIFY) <input type="checkbox"/> HAND/ARM/ELBOW STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> KNEE/LEG STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> MOUTH/TEETH/SPIT <input type="checkbox"/> PUSH/SHOVE/PULL <input type="checkbox"/> GRAB/HOLD/RESTRAIN <input type="checkbox"/> WRESTLE/GRAPPLE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE)		THROWN OBJECT (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/> IMMINENT THREAT OF BATTERY WITH WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MEMBER'S WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL ATTACK WITH WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> USED FORCE LIKELY TO CAUSE DEATH OR GREAT BODILY HARM <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE)		DID THE SUBJECT COMMIT AN ASSAULT OR BATTERY AGAINST THE INVOLVED MEMBER PERFORMING A POLICE FUNCTION? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		DID THE SUBJECT COMMIT AN ASSAULT OR BATTERY AGAINST THE INVOLVED MEMBER PERFORMING A POLICE FUNCTION? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO				
	TYPE OF ACTIVITY <input type="checkbox"/> Ambush - No Warning <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Person with a Gun <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Riot/Mob Action/Civil Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Other <input type="checkbox"/> Processing/Transporting/Guarding Arrestee <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Stop <input type="checkbox"/> Investigatory Stop <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Related Incident <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Describe in Narrative <input type="checkbox"/> Pursuing/Arresting Subject		REASON FOR RESPONSE? <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Self <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Member of Public <input type="checkbox"/> Overcome Resistance or Aggression <input type="checkbox"/> Stop Self-Inflicted Harm <input type="checkbox"/> Fleeing Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Armed with Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe) <input type="checkbox"/> Ordered by Supervisor		Name		Star No.						
MEMBER'S RESPONSE (Check all that apply)	FORCE MITIGATION EFFORTS <input type="checkbox"/> MEMBER PRESENCE <input type="checkbox"/> ZONE OF SAFETY <input type="checkbox"/> MOVEMENT TO AVOID ATTACK <input type="checkbox"/> TACTICAL POSITIONING <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> VERBAL DIRECTION/CONTROL TECHNIQUES <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIALIZED UNITS <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL UNIT MEMBERS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		CONTROL TACTICS <input type="checkbox"/> ESCORT HOLDS <input type="checkbox"/> WRISTLOCK <input type="checkbox"/> ARM BAR <input type="checkbox"/> CONTROL INSTRUMENT <input type="checkbox"/> PRESSURE SENSITIVE AREAS <input type="checkbox"/> HANDCUFFS/PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		RESPONSE WITHOUT WEAPONS <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN HAND STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> TAKE DOWN <input type="checkbox"/> ELBOW STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED HAND STRIKE/PUNCH <input type="checkbox"/> KNEE STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> KICKS <input type="checkbox"/> PUSH/PHYSICAL REDIRECTION <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		RESPONSE WITH WEAPON USE <input type="checkbox"/> OC/CHEMICAL WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> TASER <input type="checkbox"/> LESS LETHAL SHOTGUN (DESCRIBE BELOW) <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> OC/CHEMICAL WEAPON W/ AUTHORIZATION* <input type="checkbox"/> CANINE <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN <input type="checkbox"/> LAD W/ AUTHORIZATION* <input type="checkbox"/> BATON/EXPANDABLE BATON <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER IMPACT MUNITIONS (DESCRIBE BELOW) <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		AUTHORIZED BY (NAME)		RANK	STAR NO.	UNIT NO.
	WAS ANY REPORTABLE FORCE USED AGAINST THE SUBJECT WHILE HANDCUFFED OR OTHERWISE IN PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES IF YES, DESCRIBE SUBJECT'S ACTIONS AND MEMBER'S RESPONSE IN THE NARRATIVE SECTION.		INVOLVED IN A PURSUIT? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES		VEHICLE		FOOT		OTHER				
	WEAPON TYPE: <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> TASER <input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		NO. OF DISCHARGES OF THE WEAPON		WEAPON SERIAL NO.		WEAPON CERT. NO.						
WEAPON USE	DID THIS WEAPON CONTRIBUTE TO A SUBJECT INJURY? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNK		DID THE DISCHARGE RESULT IN A SELF-INFLICTED INJURY? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES-SUBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> YES-MEMBER		WAS SUBJECT VEHICLE USE AS A WEAPON? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES - AGAINST MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> YES - AGAINST OTHER PERSON		PERSON/OBJECT(S) STRUCK BY THE DISCHARGE OF MEMBER'S WEAPON (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): <input type="checkbox"/> SUBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> DEPARTMENT MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> ANIMAL <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER OBJECT						
	TASER USE ONLY TASER CARTRIDGE ID NO.(S)		PROPERTY INVENTORY NO.		CARTRIDGES DISCHARGED <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		ADDITIONAL ENERGY CYCLES TRIGGER <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER ARC <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		CONTACT STUN <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER				
	FIREARM DISCHARGE ONLY WHO FIRED FIRST SHOT? <input type="checkbox"/> MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> OFFENDER		TOTAL NO. OF SHOTS FIRED		WAS FIREARM RELOADED DURING INCIDENT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		MAKE/ MANUFACTURER		MODEL		DID MEMBER FIRE AT A VEHICLE? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES		

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Page 2



Department Review of Use of Force

In addition to documenting use of force incidents, the department ensures that these incidents are thoroughly reviewed. District supervisory personnel and specially trained personnel from the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division have responsibilities for reviewing these incidents.

District-Level Review and Investigation

After the involved member submits the TRR for initial review, the reviewing supervisor (typically the involved member's sergeant) reviews the TRR for accuracy and documents additional incident information such as injury details, civilian witness information, and information about the collection of evidence (e.g., photographs of injuries), if applicable. When the reviewing supervisor completes his or her portion of the TRR, the supervisor submits the TRR to the investigating supervisor (typically the on-duty district watch operations lieutenant) for an investigation.

The investigating supervisor is responsible for determining whether the involved member's use of force was within department policy. To do this, the investigating supervisor completes specific investigative steps. First, the investigating supervisor will attempt to interview the person whom the member used force against. The focus of this interview is to ascertain the facts surrounding the use of force from the interviewee's perspective. The investigating supervisor is also required to conduct a visual inspection of the person to look for and document any possible injuries or allegations of injury.

In addition to the interview and visual inspection, the investigating supervisor is required to view any department video of the use of force (e.g., body-worn camera video, in-car camera video, or other city surveillance video). Finally, the investigating supervisor must review any associated reports, which may include incident case reports, arrest reports, supplementary reports, inventory reports, Taser data download sheets (i.e., the Taser's automatic electronic capture of the date, time, and duration of each Taser discharge), or any other pertinent department reports applicable to the incident.

The investigating supervisor considers all this information, in its totality, to gain an understanding of the facts of the use of force incident. The investigating supervisor has forty-eight hours to complete the investigation. If the investigation requires more than forty-eight hours, the investigating supervisor must obtain written authorization for an extension from a commander or above.

Upon completion of the investigation, the investigating supervisor must determine whether the involved member acted within department policy. The investigating supervisor also determines if a notification is required to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA). Examples of required notifications to COPA include a weapon (i.e., firearm, Taser, or OC) discharge by the involved member or any allegation or evidence that the use of force violated the law or department policy.

After the investigation, the investigating supervisor may also provide additional after-action support to the involved member or reviewing supervisor, such as individualized training. Investigating supervisors are trained to identify opportunities for improvement, address those issues, and document what was done. Department videos and reports offer an important opportunity to recognize what the involved member or supervisor did well during a use-of-force incident and what tactics may be altered in the future.



to potentially improve the outcome. These types of assessments and debriefings present important opportunities for personal growth and organizational improvement. However, after-action support does not replace an independent COPA investigation into allegations of excessive force.

TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT-INVESTIGATION/Chicago Police Department										FRD TRACKING NO.		
INCIDENT INFORMATION	DATE OF INCIDENT		TIME		ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE			EVENT NO.		RD NO.		
	RANK		MEMBER LAST NAME			MEMBER FIRST NAME			EMPLOYEE NO.		CB NO.	
	SUBJECT LAST NAME		SUBJECT FIRST NAME			M.I.		SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F		RACE		
										D.O.B.		
LIEUTENANT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER REVIEW												
MIRANDA WARNINGS GIVEN <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO DATE/TIME _____ LOCATION _____												
VISUAL INSPECTION CONDUCTED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO DATE/TIME _____ LOCATION _____ INJURIES OBSERVED <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES DESCRIBE IN COMMENTS												
SUBJECT'S STATEMENT REGARDING THE USE OF FORCE <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED <input type="checkbox"/> INTERVIEW NOT CONDUCTED (Specify Reason) _____ (Attempt to interview the subject of any reportable use of force, solely about the use of force incident, and record the subject's statement regarding the use of force.)												
LIEUTENANT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER: COMMENTS _____ <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS												
(Document any investigatory information or other observations or actions taken that are not already captured in TRR-I fields.)												
UNITS ON-SCENE OF THE INCIDENT: _____												
WAS AN INVESTIGATION EXTENSION REQUESTED? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DENIED <input type="checkbox"/> YES, APPROVED BY: _____ STAR NO.: _____												
LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER: <input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE DUTIES OUTLINED IN G03-02-02. <input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE CONCLUDED THAT THE MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE REQUIRES A NOTIFICATION TO THE CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (COPA). LOG NO. OBTAINED: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> I DID NOT USE REPORTABLE FORCE OR ORDER THE USE OF REPORTABLE FORCE DURING THIS INCIDENT.												
BASED ON THE PRELIMINARY INFORMATION THAT I HAVE REVIEWED AND THAT WAS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF THIS REPORT, THE MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE RESPONSE APPEARS TO BE: <input type="checkbox"/> IN COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND DIRECTIVES. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND DIRECTIVES. <input type="checkbox"/> A DEADLY FORCE OR OFFICER-INVOLVED DEATH INCIDENT.												
INVOLVED MEMBER ACTIONS RECOMMENDED? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW: <input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL DEBRIEFING WITH SUPERVISOR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____												
REVIEWING SUPERVISOR ACTIONS RECOMMENDED? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW: <input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL DEBRIEFING WITH SUPERVISOR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____												
LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER NAME (Print)				RANK/TITLE CODE		STAR NO.		SIGNATURE			DATE/TIME COMPLETED	

CPD-11.377-1 (Rev. 4/21)



TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT- INVESTIGATION/Chicago Police Department										FRD TRACKING NO.		
INCIDENT INFORMATION	DATE OF INCIDENT		TIME		ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE			EVENT NO.		RD NO.		
	RANK		MEMBER LAST NAME			MEMBER FIRST NAME			EMPLOYEE NO.		CB NO.	
	SUBJECT LAST NAME			SUBJECT FIRST NAME			M.I.		SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F		RACE	
											D.O.B.	
LEVEL 3 REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE INCIDENT SUPPLEMENTAL												
TYPE OF LEVEL 3 REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE: <input type="checkbox"/> DEADLY FORCE, FIREARMS DISCHARGE <input type="checkbox"/> DEADLY FORCE, CHOKEHOLD <input type="checkbox"/> DEADLY FORCE, OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> DEADLY FORCE, IMPACT WEAPON STRIKE TO THE HEAD OR NECK <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL ADMISSION <input type="checkbox"/> FORCE CAUSED DEATH TO A PERSON												
LIST ALL THE TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORTS (TRR) FOR THE INCIDENT (INCLUDING TRRS OF MEMBERS WHO DID NOT ENGAGE IN A LEVEL 3 REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE BUT COMPLETED A TRR FOR A REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE FOR THE INCIDENT):												
BASED ON THE PRELIMINARY INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND THAT WAS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF THIS REPORT, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED FOR THE LEVEL 3 USE OF FORCE INCIDENT REFERENCED ABOVE:												
WAS MEMBER ENGAGED IN LEVEL 3 FORCE ON-DUTY?				<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN				COMMENTS:				
INVOLVED A MENTAL HEALTH COMPONENT?				<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN				COMMENTS:				
MEDICAL AID PROVIDED?				<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN				COMMENTS:				
CHOKEHOLD USED?				<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN				COMMENTS:				
CAROTID ARTERY RESTRAINT USED?				<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN				COMMENTS:				
WAS THERE AN INTENTIONAL BATON STRIKE TO HEAD OR NECK?				<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN				COMMENTS:				
WARNING SHOT FIRED?				<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN				COMMENTS:				
FIREARM DISCHARGED AT A PERSON WHO WAS A THREAT ONLY TO SELF?				<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN				COMMENTS:				
FIREARM DISCHARGED SOLELY IN DEFENSE OR PROTECTION OF PROPERTY?				<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN				COMMENTS:				
FIREARM DISCHARGED INTO A CROWD?				<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN				COMMENTS:				
FIREARM DISCHARGED AT OR INTO A BUILDING?				<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN				COMMENTS:				
FIREARM DISCHARGED AT OR INTO A MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE?				<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN				COMMENTS:				
FIREARM DISCHARGED FROM A MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE?				<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN				COMMENTS:				
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:												
REQUIRED NOTIFICATION TO: <input type="checkbox"/> COPA <input type="checkbox"/> CPIC <input type="checkbox"/> NONE				NAME				EMPLOYEE / STAR NO.		DATE/TIME COMPLETED		
LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER NAME (Print)				RANK/TITLE CODE		STAR NO.		SIGNATURE		DATE/TIME COMPLETED		

CPD-11.377-I (Rev. 4/21)

Once the use-of-force investigation is complete, a policy determination has been made, and any after-action support has been given when appropriate, the investigating supervisor must complete the TRR-Investigation Report. This report includes detailed information about the use of force investigation, including investigative steps taken, the investigating supervisor's conclusions about the involved member's use of force, notifications to COPA where applicable, and any after-action support provided. There is also a supplemental section that is completed in cases of a Level 3 use of force.

Tactical Review and Evaluation Division After-Action Reviews—Use of Force

The Chicago Police Department established the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (formerly called the Force Review Division) in 2017 with the mission to review and analyze information and tactics utilized



in use-of-force incidents to enhance department members' abilities and improve department operations. This work aims to make officers' physical interactions with the public safer for all involved.

The department's Tactical Review and Evaluation Division is unique compared to other police departments because COPA maintains full investigative authority over allegations of excessive force. Nevertheless, the department recognized internal after-action reviews of use-of-force incidents provide an important opportunity to identify what the involved member and their supervisor did well during these incidents and what improved tactics may lead to better outcomes in the future. Moreover, after-action reviews allow for the collection of important data that can be used to analyze and improve department-wide operations.

In 2023, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division was responsible for conducting an after-action review of the following use of force incidents:

1. All Level 2 reportable use of force incidents;
2. All Level 1 use of force incidents involving a foot pursuit; and
3. A representative sample of remaining Level 1 reportable use of force incidents.

Note: The Force Review Board is responsible for reviewing Level 3 use of force incidents (see Level 3 Deadly Force Incidents section).

Upon completion and approval of the TRR-Investigation, TRRs meeting the criteria for their review are *automatically* forwarded (via an electronic application) to the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews an entire incident flagged for review, not just the TRRs individually flagged for review. For example, if a use force incident resulted in both a Level 2 TRR and a Level 1 TRR that was not automatically flagged for review, a reviewer would review *both* TRRs because they were part of the same incident. Reviewers are sworn police officers specially trained to review use-of-force incidents in their totality, from the beginning of the event through documentation and investigation of that incident. The scope of the review includes not only the involved member's actions and documentation but also those of the reviewing and investigating supervisors. Tactical Review and Evaluation Division supervisors are responsible for assigning, ensuring the quality of, and approving reviews.

While reviewing use-of-force incidents, reviewers compare the facts of each incident with the protocols that have been established by department policy and training standards to identify opportunities for improvement, as well as exemplary conduct that serves as a model for the department. These reviews are designed to be non-disciplinary with the following objectives:

- Ensure members, including supervisors, comply with department policy.
- Ensure the district-level review and investigation comply with department policy.
- Ensure any tactical, equipment, or policy concerns are identified.
- Evaluate whether each reviewed incident was tactically sound.
- If applicable, recommend additional training or policy review for the involved members, reviewing supervisor, or investigating supervisor.



- If applicable, identify patterns, trends, or emerging concerns related to reviewed use of force incidents and recommend specific modifications to existing policy, procedures, training, tactics, or equipment that could result in minimizing the occurrences of use of force incidents and the inherent risks involved in the use of force incidents.

Upon completion of each review, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division recommends unit supervisors or Training and Support Group staff conduct after-action training, where appropriate. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division tracks the completion of any recommendations they issue to ensure accountability.

Exception: The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division will not review the use of force incidents to decide about the specific conduct related to a complaint or allegation of misconduct subject to investigation by COPA. COPA maintains full authority over these investigations. If during a review, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division discovers evidence of excessive force that was not previously referred to COPA, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division is responsible for making the required notification and documenting that notification.

Depending on their unit of assignment, many supervisors may review only a limited number of use-of-force incidents in a year. At this level of review, it becomes difficult to identify patterns and trends within a district/unit or the department as a whole. However, because the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews all Level 2 uses of force and a sample of all Level 1 uses of force across the city, the department is better equipped to identify those patterns and trends and take appropriate action. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division then makes recommendations to address these issues within the department's various training programs. Examples of patterns and trends, and the resulting action to address them, are provided in the "2023 Use of Force Analysis and Future Initiatives" section of this report.

Tactical Review and Evaluation Division After-Action Reviews—Firearm Pointing Incidents

In addition to use-of-force reviews, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division is also tasked with reviewing documentation and information collected from all investigatory stop or arrest occurrences in which a department member pointed a firearm at a person. Similar to use of force incidents, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division utilizes any available department reports and video to compare the facts of the firearm-pointing incident with department policy and training standards. The objective is to identify any tactical, equipment, or training concerns as well as to identify whether the pointing of the firearm at a person may have violated department policy. A single firearm-pointing incident may involve multiple individual department members pointing their firearms. These are reviewed individually as part of the incident.

Upon completion of each review of a firearm-pointing incident, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division notifies the pointing member's immediate supervisor and unit commanding officer of any findings and follow-up recommendations from the review. The member's supervisors are then responsible for ensuring the implementation of any recommendations arising from these findings. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division includes a summary and analysis of these reviews in its semi-annual and year-end reports.



New Incident Debriefing Report

As reported in last year's annual report, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division utilized the Tactical Response Report–Review application to conduct reviews and collect review data from use of force incidents and foot pursuits occurring in 2022 that were reported in conjunction with a use of force incident. When reviewing firearm-pointing incidents, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division utilized a different application called the Firearm Pointing Incident Review application. Beginning in 2023, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division undertook additional review responsibilities including the review of foot pursuits. This includes foot pursuits *not* associated with either a use of force or firearm pointing incident. Seeking to streamline the review process by capturing data from multiple facets of an incident in one place, the department created the Incident Debriefing Report (IDR) application. The IDR application is designed to replace the Tactical Response Report–Review and the Firearm Pointing Incident Review applications. It is also designed to manage the review of foot pursuits. The department collaborated with its external technology consultants to complete the first version of the IDR application in late 2022, and testing of the system continued into early 2023. In March 2023, the department launched the IDR application. The benefit of the IDR application is that it facilitates a holistic review of an incident by the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division and serves as a single source for the aggregation of incident review data. This streamlines the department's data collection and analysis processes for the use of force, firearm pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. In the first year of implementation, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division has seen the Incident Debriefing Report application as beneficial to the review process. It has improved efficiency with the review process and has become a valuable tool in the daily operations of the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division.

As a result of moving to the IDR application, review data is combined by incident. For example, if a member activates his or her body-worn camera late during an incident involving a TRR and firearm pointing, that debriefing is provided once on that officer's debriefing report. The data presented here is a summary of TRED's combined reviews of TRRs, foot pursuits, and firearm-pointing incidents (FPIs) from 2023.

Tactical Response Reports (TRRs)

In 2023, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviewed 3,389 TRRs, 32% more than the previous year. This means the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviewed approximately 68% of all TRRs (on top of the district-level supervisor reviews). Of these TRRs reviewed, 583 involved a foot pursuit and 429 involved a firearm pointing.

Tactical Response Reports	2023
Total TRRs	4,964
Total TRRs Reviewed by TRED	3,375
TRRs with a Foot Pursuit	583
TRRs with a Firearm Pointing	429

Foot Pursuits

In 2023, there were 5,360 foot pursuit reports completed. Of these, 583 were associated with a TRR, and 1,256 were associated with a firearm pointing.

Foot Pursuit Incidents	2023
Total Foot Pursuit Reports	5,360
Total Foot Pursuits Reviewed by TRED	5,120
Total Foot Pursuits with a Firearm Pointing	1,256
Total Foot Pursuits Reported on a TRR	583



Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs)

In 2023, there was a total of 4,513 firearm pointing occurrences involving an officer pointing their firearm at a person across 3,719 incidents. Of these, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviewed 4,465 (99%). Across all incidents, weapons were recovered 34% of the time. In 429 of the Firearm Pointing Incidents, a Tactical Response Report was generated indicating a reportable use of force or assault or battery to a police officer, and 1,256 were associated with a foot pursuit.

Firearm Pointing Incidents	2023
Total Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs)	3,719
Total Individual Firearm Pointings	4,513
Total Firearm Pointings Reviewed by TRED	4,465
FPIs With a Foot Pursuit	1,256
FPIs With a TRR	429
FPIs With Weapon Recovery	1,246

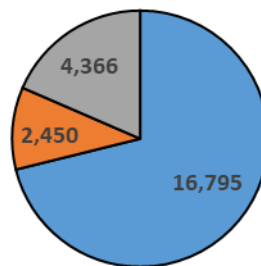
2023 TRED Incident Debriefing Summary

Through the course of 2023, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division completed 22,464 Incident Debriefing Reports (IDR) for all combined reviews of TRRs, foot pursuits, and firearm pointing incidents. As a result, TRED issued a total of 2,450 training advisements and 4,366 formal training recommendations. Additionally, 1,055 IDRs that were flagged for review had an associated complaint log number due to an allegation of misconduct. Four IDR reviews resulted in a TRED referral to COPA. This data suggests that TRED rarely refers incidents to COPA because these incidents typically have already been referred to COPA by the time they are flagged for review by TRED. The following table and chart provide a summary of TRED's reviews of 2023 incidents. A single IDR may result in both a formal training recommendation and an advisement; therefore, the total number of IDRs resulting in no debriefing points, advisements, and formal training recommendations is higher than the total number of IDRs.

TRED Incident Debriefing Summary	2023
Total IDRs Completed by TRED	22,270
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

+

2023 IDR Summary



- IDRs with No Debriefing Points
- IDRs Resulting in an Advisement
- IDRs Resulting in a Formal Training Recommendation

Note: A single IDR may result in both a formal training recommendation and an advisement; therefore, the totals of all categories combined may be higher than the total number of IDRs.



As discussed in the "2023 Patterns and Trends" section of this report, late body-worn camera activation continues to be TRED's most common debriefing point (14% of debriefings), followed by members not completing a Foot Pursuit Report when required (2%). For reviewing supervisors, the most common debriefing point relates to the supervisor's role in submitting his or her supervisory review of the report to the watch operations lieutenant promptly or incorrectly routing the report (23%). This is followed by a debriefing of the supervisor not notifying an evidence technician (13%). This trend is described in more detail in the "2023 Patterns and Trends" section of this report. For investigating (or approving) supervisors, the most common debriefing point is not addressing a body-worn camera issue, such as late activation (34%). This is followed by debriefing points related to the timely investigation of foot pursuits (14%). TRED continues to work with the Training and Support Group to ensure department members are trained and aware of their roles and responsibilities related to foot pursuits.

For a comprehensive overview of the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division's findings in 2023, please visit <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/tactical-review-and-evaluation-division-reports/>.

Level 3 / Deadly Force Incidents—Review and Investigation

Investigative Response Team

The Investigative Response Team (IRT) was created in 2017 and is comprised of more than twenty experienced detectives, many of whom previously worked as lead homicide investigators. The IRT is on call twenty-four hours a day and is responsible for investigating all officer-involved shootings (OIS) occurring within the city limits. This includes both Chicago Police Department members and any outside law enforcement agency involved in a weapons discharge incident. The IRT also investigates all officer-involved death investigations or when a police officer sustains a non-fatal or fatal gunshot wound in the line of duty. The IRT detectives jointly have more than five hundred years of law enforcement experience, making them some of the most talented and experienced investigators the Chicago Police Department has to offer.

During 2023, the IRT implemented practices that prioritized transparency throughout investigations and placed a focus on accountability. In collaboration with the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), existing information-sharing mechanisms were improved to ensure evidence is accurately provided to COPA investigators, furthering the goals of increased transparency and accountability. IRT personnel ensure that all physical and digital evidence is properly preserved, recovered, and shared with COPA so they may conduct a fair and impartial examination of the facts surrounding an OIS.

Additionally, IRT command staff met with the consent decree monitors, outside law enforcement agency command staff, and agents of the Illinois Attorney General's Office to discuss measures to ensure CPD follows best practices in furtherance of transparency related to officer-involved shootings. The IRT will continue to foster meaningful conversations with community stakeholders to determine additional channels the Chicago Police Department may utilize to share information regarding critical incidents while maintaining impartial and objective investigations. The IRT is currently working in conjunction with the department's Office of Communications to establish a process that allows for audio and video from an officer-involved shooting to be released promptly, allowing the public additional insight into the incident.



In 2023, the IRT and the Bureau of Detectives acquired a new command van for OIS and other critical incidents. The van is state-of-the-art and allows the IRT, CPD command staff, and COPA investigators to review digital evidence (e.g., body-worn camera footage) at the scene of an incident. The command van allows investigators to determine the existence of potential witnesses, identify the location of physical evidence, and ensure the proper preservation of that evidence.

Looking ahead, the IRT remains committed to engaging with community stakeholders to ensure OIS investigations conducted by the Chicago Police Department are impartial and transparent.

Department After-Action Reviews of Level 3 Incidents

In the case of a deadly force incident or force resulting in life-threatening injuries, such as an officer-involved shooting, the exempt-level incident commander (rank of commander or above for deadly force) will complete the TRR-Investigation (report). Following all Level 3 use of force incidents (including those that result in a hospital admission), the assigned incident commander must complete a “Level 3 Reportable Use of Force Incident Supplemental” as part of the TRR-Investigation report. Although COPA retains investigative authority for Level 3 incidents that involve the use of deadly force, the incident commander completes a supplemental report based on a review of preliminary information available following an incident. The incident commander records:

1. Type of Level 3 reportable force, including whether the incident involved a firearms discharge, chokehold, impact weapon strike to the head or neck, hospital admission, force that caused death to a person, or other deadly force.
2. Important incident details, where applicable, including duty status, mental health component, medical aid provision, use of chokehold or carotid artery restraint, baton strike(s) to the head, warning shots, firearm discharge(s) at a person who was a threat only to self, firearm discharge(s) solely in defense of property, firearm discharge(s) into a crowd, firearm discharge(s) at or into a building, firearm discharge(s) at or into a moving motor vehicle, and firearm discharge(s) from a moving motor vehicle.

While the incident commander documents the information known to them at the time, the incidents are subject to a full COPA administrative review (see COPA section of this report). COPA is exclusively responsible for recommending disciplinary action relating to the incident.

Although deadly force incidents are subject to a COPA administrative review and disciplinary recommendations, the department utilizes a Force Review Board to conduct a tactical review of a deadly force incident within ninety-six hours of the incident. The Force Review Board consists of a minimum of five command staff members and is chaired by the Superintendent. The Commanding Officer, Tactical Review and Evaluation Division, serves as the secretary to the Force Review Board.

The review evaluates if the actions of department members during the deadly force incident were tactically sound and consistent with department training. If applicable, they also identify specific modifications to existing policy, training, tactics, or equipment that could minimize the risk of deadly force incidents occurring and the risk of harm to officers and the public. Where applicable, the Force Review



Board issues specific recommendations based on this review. Recommendations may include additional training provided through either the involved member's chain of command or the Training Division.

Supportive Training

The Tactical Response and Evaluation Division and the Force Review Board, along with the Bureau of Internal Affairs, may issue recommendations for individual follow-up training provided by the Training and Support Group. These types of recommendations typically involve more specialized training that certified instructors from the Training and Support Group are better equipped to carry out within CPD's training facilities. Examples of these types of training may include but are not limited to Taser training, firearm training, VirTra (virtual training), hands-on control tactics, and vehicle stops and occupant control.

In 2023, the Training Division conducted support training for 72 officers utilizing 288 total hours of training time. Compared to the previous year, this is an 85% increase in supportive training provided in 2023.

Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) Investigations of Officer-Involved Shootings

The Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) is an independent agency within the City of Chicago and is not part of CPD. COPA is staffed by civilian investigators and is headed by a civilian chief administrator. COPA has jurisdiction over several types of complaint investigations involving CPD, including the investigation into complaints of excessive force. COPA also conducts administrative reviews of deadly force incidents

According to COPA's 2023 Annual Report,³ COPA recorded 416 allegations related to excessive force in 2023. This means that despite a 36% increase in TRRs in 2023, allegations related to excessive force were down 11% from the previous year. In 2023, excessive force complaints accounted for 14% of all allegations, down three percentage points from the previous year. Even more significantly, excessive force complaints were down 53% when compared to 2020, a year in which Chicago experienced significant civil unrest (compared to 876 excessive force complaints in 2020).

In 2023, COPA also concluded 64 officer-involved shooting (OIS) investigations (60% more than the previous year's total of 40): 36 had a sustained allegation, 20 were within policy, 4 were exonerated, 2 were placed in "close hold," one was not sustained, and one was administratively closed. Of the 64 OIS investigations, five were incidents involving an accidental discharge or suicide. The below table shows COPA findings on concluded OIS investigations over the past five years.

Chicago Police Board

The Chicago Police Board is an independent civilian body that decides disciplinary cases involving Chicago police officers. The nine members of the board are Chicago residents appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the City Council. Among their responsibilities, the Police Board decides on disciplinary cases involving charges to discharge a sworn member from CPD.

³ https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/2023-Annual-Report_.pdf



According to the Police Board’s 2023 Annual Report, the Police Board decided or otherwise disposed of cases involving twenty-four officers that the Superintendent recommended being discharged from CPD, up four from the previous year. Of those twenty-four cases, five involved a primary charge of on-duty excessive force. Three resulted in a finding of “guilty.” Of these, one was discharged, and one was suspended. One officer was found “not guilty,” and the other resigned before a hearing. Members of the public should be aware that the Police Board publishes links to videos and transcripts of prior Police Board meetings on its website.⁴

TRR Data Overview

2023 Comparison— Calls for Service, Arrests, and Use of Force

Each department member who uses force must complete a separate Tactical Response Report (TRR) for each person subjected to force. Every TRR is assigned a unique TRR number for tracking purposes. These TRRs are considered TRR occurrences. However, there may be multiple TRRs that are all part of the same incident. For example, if two partner officers each use force on a person during a call for service, both officers will complete a separate TRR for that incident. Although each TRR will have its unique TRR number, both will report the same Records Division (RD) number (i.e., incident number). Any reports associated with that incident, including TRRs, Arrest Reports, etc., will share the same RD number. The following tables and charts show both the number of use of force incidents (RD numbers) and occurrences (TRR numbers) in 2022 and 2023. Based on these numbers, there was an average of approximately two TRRs completed per use of force incident in 2023.

TRR Incidents and Occurrences	2022	2023	Percent Change
TRR Incidents (RDs)	1,925	2,539	32%
TRR Occurrences (TRRs)	3,652	4,964	36%

The below table shows the breakdown of calls for service, arrests, TRR occurrences, and Level 3 (deadly force, force resulting in life-threatening injury, and force resulting in a hospital admission) TRR occurrences in 2023.

Interactions	2023
Calls for Service	2,825,619
Arrests	47,549
TRR Occurrences (TRRs)	4,964
Level III TRR Occurrences (TRRs)	44

⁴ https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cpb/provdrs/public_meetings.html

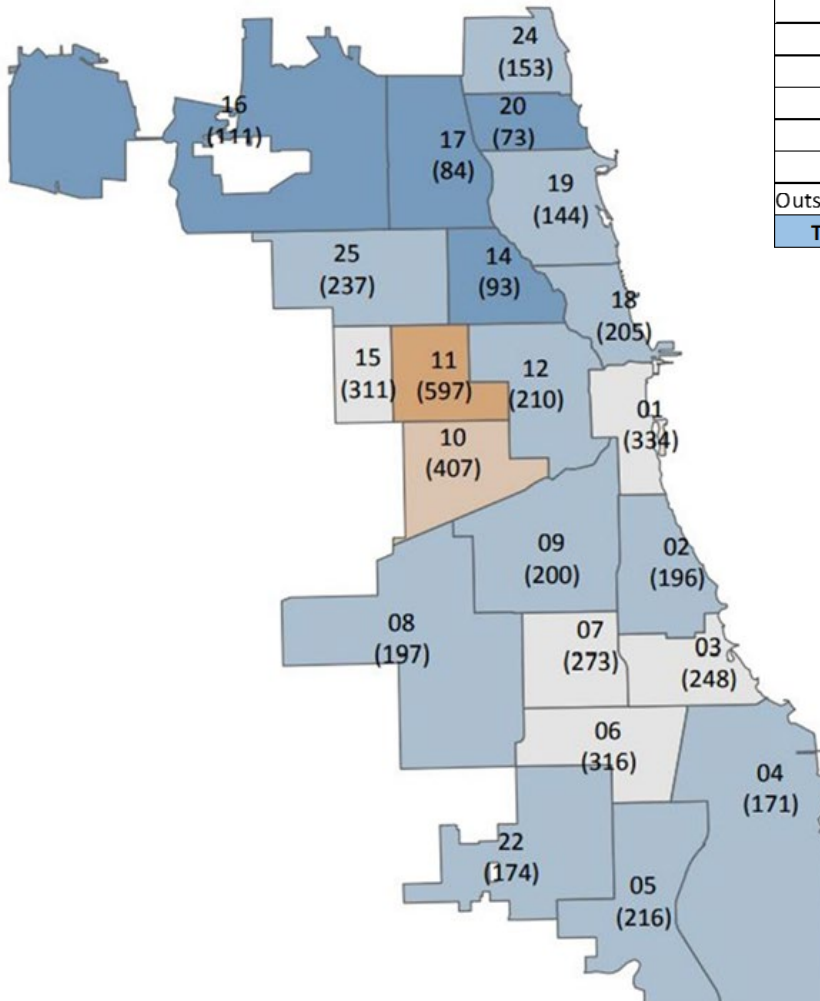


2023 TRRs by District of Occurrence

Consistent with the previous year, the district with the highest number of TRR occurrences in 2023 was District 11 (up 79% over 2022). In 2023, District 11 also led the city in calls for service (168,064) and arrests (4,709).

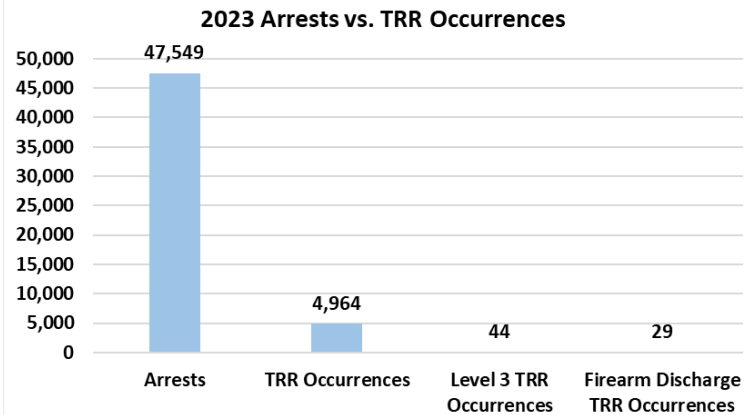
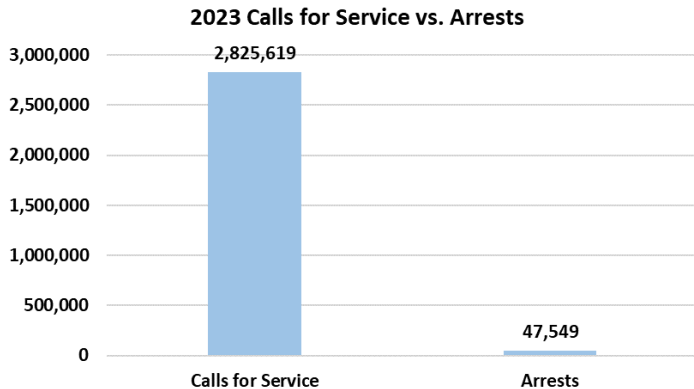
District	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% Change
01	279	334	20%
02	131	196	50%
03	152	248	63%
04	167	171	2%
05	176	216	23%
06	263	316	20%
07	206	273	33%
08	123	197	60%
09	175	200	14%
10	267	407	52%
11	334	597	79%
12	135	210	56%
14	49	93	90%
15	214	311	45%
16	141	111	-21%
17	79	84	6%
18	191	205	7%
19	118	144	22%
20	70	73	4%
22	118	174	47%
24	103	153	49%
25	142	237	67%
Outside City	19	14	-26%
Total	3,652	4,964	36%

2023 Map of TRRs by District of Occurrence



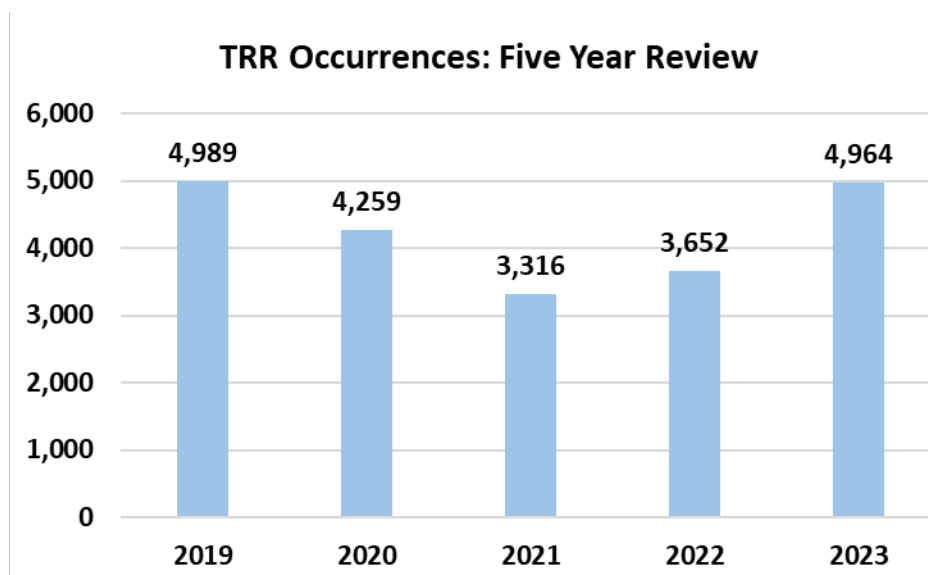


2023 Calls for Service vs. Arrests vs. TRR Occurrences



TRR Occurrences—Five-Year Review

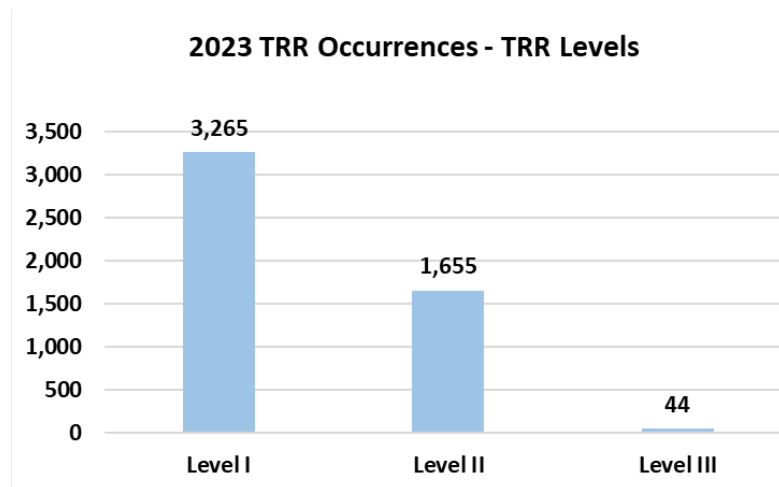
Although up significantly since 2021, **TRR occurrences returned to pre-COVID numbers in 2023** (compare 4,964 in 2023 to 4,691 in 2018 and 4,989 in 2019). This trend was largely associated with an increase in Level 1 TRR occurrences (up 42%), led by increases in handcuffs/physical restraints, escort holds, take downs, and push/physical redirections. The increase experienced over the past two years may be a combination of increased subject resistance (the three most common types of resistance were up 36% in 2023) and improved reporting (especially for lower levels of force) due to policy revisions and training. It should be noted that compliance determinations remained consistent with the previous year (97% compliance, up one percentage point from 2022), and **Level 3 TRR occurrences, specifically, went down 8% compared to the previous years.**



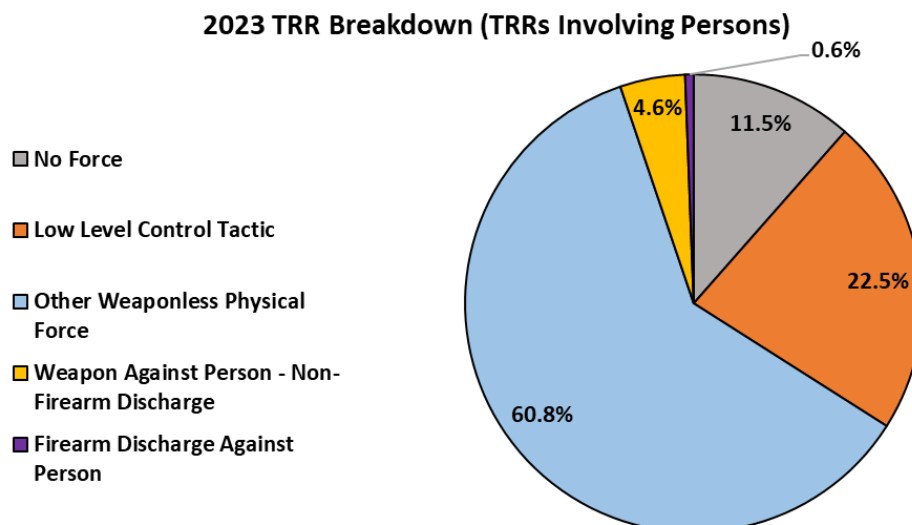


2023 TRR Breakdown

Two-thirds of TRR occurrences in 2023 were Level 1 (no weapon and no injury or complaint of injury) with the majority of those involving handcuffing, escort holds, takedowns, or push/physical redirections. These are all common tactics utilized by police officers in an attempt to safely gain physical control over a non-compliant person. **Level 1 TRRs (+968) largely drove the increase in TRR occurrences during the year, accounting for 74% of the total net increase in all TRRs (+1,312).** Although total TRR occurrences were up, **Level 3 TRR occurrences** (deadly force, force resulting in life threatening injury, or force resulting in a hospital admission) **went down 8% compared to the previous year and continued to account for only 1% of total TRR occurrences.** Those **Level 3 TRR occurrences involving a firearm discharge by a department member, specifically, decreased 29% compared to the previous year.**

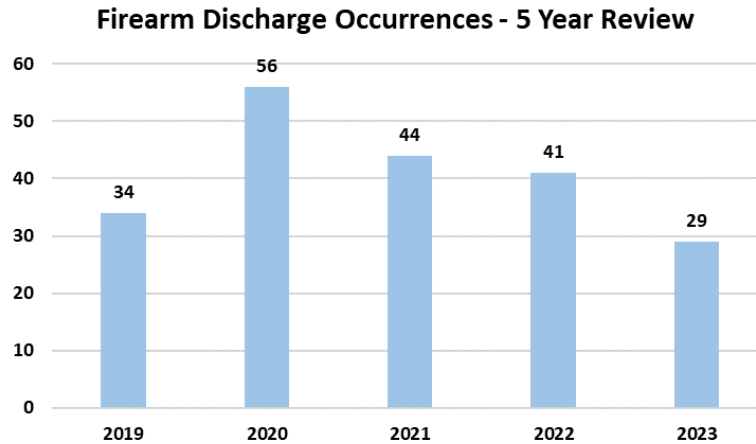


The below chart breaks down 2023 TRR occurrences by (1) No force; (2) Only a low level control; (3) Other weaponless physical force option; (4) Weapon used against person (excluding firearm discharges); and (5) Firearm discharge against person. As shown, the vast majority (95%) of TRR occurrences in 2023 involved weaponless physical force options, low level control tactics typically used with handcuffing, or *no* force.

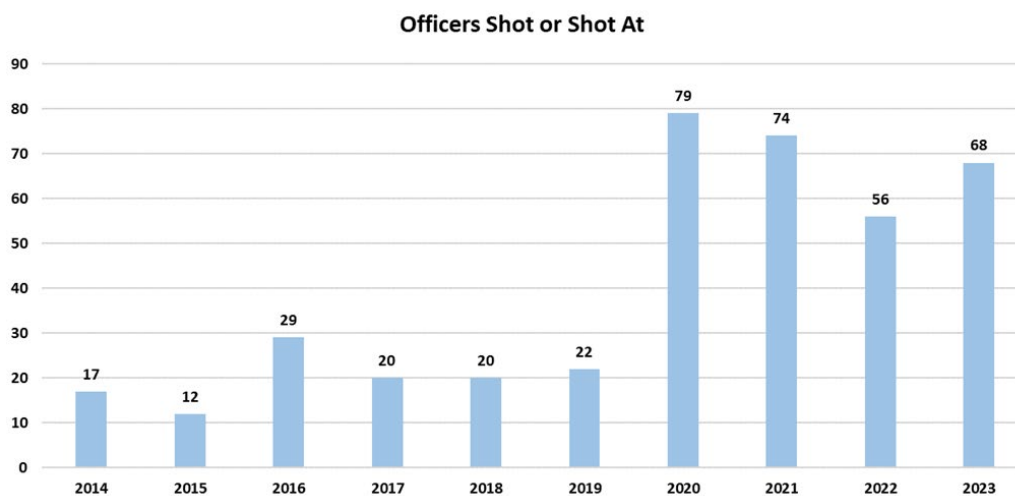




Although total TRR occurrences rose 36% in 2023, **TRR occurrences involving a firearm discharge by CPD members decreased 29% from the previous year. This was the lowest level in five years.** The five-year average from 2019 to 2023 is 41.



The following chart shows the number of police officers shot at and shot since 2014. Before 2020, CPD tracked these by incident totals. Beginning in mid-2020, CPD began tracking individual police officers shot or shot at. In 2023, there were 68 instances in which an officer was shot or shot at, two of which resulted in the murder of a Chicago Police officer. Conversely, CPD officers discharged their firearms at a person or occupied vehicle 29 times in 2023. **Therefore, department members discharged their firearms toward a person or occupied vehicle 39 fewer times than they were shot or shot at in 2023.**



For a more comprehensive review of CPD's use of force data, please see the department's 2023 Annual Use of Force Report at <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/use-of-force-annual-reports/>.



Use of Force Analysis, Response, and Future Initiatives

New to last year's 2022 Annual Report and Annual Use of Force Report was an analysis of use of force data and an overview of initiatives being taken by the Chicago Police Department (CPD) as a result of that analysis. Throughout 2023, various divisions within CPD continued to work collaboratively to leverage data, and the analysis of that data, to improve CPD policy and training.

2023 Update

As discussed in last year's annual reports, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) continually looks for patterns and trends through its review of use of force incidents. Since 2018, it has identified several patterns and trends that have resulted in operational changes to policy or training. The following is an update on some of the trends reported in previous reports:

- *Body-worn compliance*—In 2023, body-worn camera (BWC) compliance continued to be a focus for CPD. **Late activation of the BWC continues to be the most frequent debriefing point for officers across all types of incidents, accounting for 14% of involved member debriefings.** To address this pattern, TRED enrolls officers with three or more BWC-related debriefings in refresher (e-learning) training. TRED also collaborated with the Training and Support Group to begin instruction of a new BWC in-service training for department members with four or more BWC debriefings. This training is held in person and is specifically designed to address this issue. TRED continues to monitor the efficacy of its efforts.
- *De-escalation articulation*—Members do a good job documenting *which* de-escalation tactics they use. However, TRED had observed that members' reports often lacked detailed descriptions of those tactics. For example, a member may write, "I utilized verbal direction to de-escalate" instead of providing details on what that verbal direction was and how it was used in an attempt to de-escalate the situation. This sort of detailed description helps others understand what an officer was thinking, what tactics they used, and why they used those tactics. This paints a much clearer picture of what occurred during an incident. As a result of this trend, TRED made recommendations to the Training and Support Group, resulting in focused in-service training on this type of documentation with examples provided by TRED. CPD is pleased to report significant improvements in this area because of these efforts. In 2020, when TRED first identified this trend, there were 585 "de-escalation articulation" debriefings. This number dropped to 464 in 2021, 305 in 2022, and 110 in 2023. **This represents a remarkable 81% decline in de-escalation articulation debriefings.**
- *Multiple Objects In-Hand*—TRED reviews revealed a pattern of department members holding two objects (some combination of handcuffs, radio, Taser, baton, etc.), one in each hand, while simultaneously trying to go "hands-on" with a person. The most common combination was a radio or Taser in one hand and handcuffs in the other. The Training and Support Group continues to focus on transition drills where members practice transitioning between tools (handcuffs, Taser, OC, firearm, etc.) based on what would be most appropriate given the circumstances at the time. These transition drills include re-holstering or otherwise re-securing one item on the belt before moving to another item when it is safe and feasible. The Training and Support Group also incorporated this concept into their "Tactical Safety and Awareness" training. Combined, this training continues to improve department members' proficiency in this area. **In 2023, "weapon transition issues" only accounted for 0.2% of involved member debriefings.**



- Securing Tasers*—TRED reviews revealed a pattern of department members setting a Taser down unsecured (e.g., on a table or the ground) after using it and before attempting to handcuff a person. However, the Training Division teaches re-holstering techniques to keep the Taser from getting into the wrong hands or from accidentally discharging. These observations led to a series of meetings between TRED and the Training and Support Group. These discussions and an analysis of the incidents and training led to a change in the annual certification process. During certification, members utilize Tasers designated specifically for certifications. They are often stored on a table in one part of the certification room. Previously, the member undergoing certification may have returned the Taser to that storage table immediately after discharging it. Now, instructors require each member to practice re-holstering the Taser after discharging it and talk through what they are doing. This more closely mirrors the Taser training program. The Training Division has also incorporated weapon transition drills into various training programs that require members to re-holster their weapons, including in "Tactical Safety and Awareness" training. This will also be covered in 2024 Taser training as officers begin transitioning to the new T10 Taser. **In 2023, "securing weapon or scene" only accounted for 0.1% of involved member debriefings.**
- Evidence Technician Notifications*—A common debriefing point for TRED, since its inception, is to ensure supervisors request an evidence technician whenever a person or officer is injured or complains of injury. Most often, supervisors do not notify an evidence technician as required when there is no visible injury or when an officer is injured rather than the person subjected to force. Because TRED reviews incidents from all over the city, they were able to observe this pattern in a way that was impossible before. Debriefings of supervisors revealed that they did not think it was necessary to notify an evidence technician when a person had no visible injuries to photograph. Although this may seem like a logical conclusion, it is necessary to photograph a person or officer after an incident so that there is lasting photographic evidence of the aftermath of a use of force incident, even when there is no visible injury. TRED issued a department-wide message regarding this issue and recommended the Training Division cover this topic in annual in-service training. TRED also ensured this was a focus of its pre-service promotional training. Finally, TRED made recommendations to add a section to the TRR which now requires supervisors to document the specific part(s) of a person's body that was injured or alleged to have been injured so that it is a permanent part of the TRR record. **In 2023, "notification deficiency—evidence technician" accounted for 13% of reviewing supervisor debriefings. Although it was the second most common debriefing point in 2023, this is down almost ten percentage points from the previous year when it was the most common debriefing point.**

2023 Training Courses Related to Use of Force

CPD instituted several training programs in 2023 that were either directly or indirectly related to use of force, including but not limited to fair and impartial policing, the Fourth Amendment, de-escalation and use of force, wellness, and supervision. Many of these programs were developed through "best practices" research, collaboration with the independent monitoring team and Illinois Office of Attorney General (OAG), and advisories issued by Chicago's Civilian Office of Police Accountability based on investigations into excessive force allegations. Descriptions of these programs are outlined below.



Use of Force Training

The 2023 two-day Use of Force course presented the Police Executive Research Forum *Integrating Communications, Assessment, and Tactics* (ICAT) training program. ICAT is a training program that provides first-responding police officers with the tools, skills, and options they need to successfully and safely defuse a range of critical incidents. ICAT takes the essential building blocks of critical thinking, crisis intervention, communications, and tactics, and puts them together in an integrated approach to training. This approach helps officers assess situations, make safe and effective decisions, and learn from their actions. The first day of training was a lecture-based class that utilized case studies and videos to drive analysis and discussion. The second day presented *Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement* (ABLE), which was developed through the Center for Innovations in Community Safety at Georgetown University. ABLE aims to create a police culture in which officers routinely intervene and accept interventions to prevent misconduct, avoid police mistakes, and promote officer health and wellness. The second day incorporated scenario-based exercises in CPD's new state-of-the-art indoor scenario village. These exercises reinforced concepts from the ICAT and ABLE programs. Scenarios combined concepts related to communicating with persons in crisis and peer intervention.

Constitutional Policing

The 2023 Constitutional Policing training course covered the letter and spirit of the law as it pertains to the Fourth Amendment (which requires police officers to only use force that is objectively reasonable), the First Amendment, the foot pursuit policy, and recent legal updates affecting police officers in the State of Illinois. CPD policy developments related to legal issues such as Fourth Amendment investigatory stops were discussed as well. The goal of this course was to increase procedural justice and police legitimacy, thereby promoting community trust by ensuring that all department members perform their duties in a manner that fully complies with the Constitution and the laws of the United States and the State of Illinois. This course integrated and reflected the concepts, theories, and pillars of procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, and community policing.

Fair and Impartial Policing

The 2023 Fair and Impartial Policing (FIP) class reinforced and built upon the basic Implicit Bias course previously administered to CPD personnel. Implicit bias is simply a bias or prejudice that is present but not consciously held or recognized. It is a concept that is inherent to being human, regardless of race, gender, or profession. Therefore, the goal of implicit bias training is not to eliminate implicit bias, but to recognize and manage it. The CPD FIP class provided an opportunity to review previously learned skills, add new skills for producing impartial policing, and allow the participants to apply the skills to real-life scenarios. This helps ensure equal protection of the law for all Chicago residents and visitors. In turn, this enhances legitimacy as officers seek to gain voluntary compliance.

Officer Wellness and Resiliency

The 2023 Officer Wellness and Resiliency course provided sworn members with information, resources, and evidenced-based tools and techniques to improve and protect physical, mental, and emotional health and well-being so they can thrive in their personal and work life, increase officer and community safety, and improve work performance, including when officers face challenging decisions related to the use of force. This training built upon and reinforced concepts introduced in previous in-service officer wellness courses. Topics included the impact of sleep restriction and fatigue on performance and health, sleep



hygiene, and fatigue management strategies; functional nutrition in the law enforcement context; tools for improving emotional regulation, developing emotional intelligence, and improving interpersonal relationships; and proactive stress management tools and practices. Much of this training was in line with the Civilian Office of Police Accountability's recommendation to include more "mental and emotional fitness" elements in wellness training. Finally, the training included *Yoga for First Responders* stress management training.

2023 Annual In-Service Supervisor Training

The instructional goal of the Annual Supervisor In-Service Training was to provide supervisors of all ranks with knowledge on administrative and field topics where information will assist in being efficient and effective supervisors. The purpose of this course was to address supervisors regarding leadership and management concepts, critical decision-making models, tools to utilize regarding active listening, explicit information concerning impartial policing at the supervisory level, and how wellness for and by supervisors is critical. This training also covered CPD's Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program, a referral program to help department members debrief, understand, and put into perspective an on-duty traumatic event.

2023 Patterns and Trends

Actions Leading to the Use of Force

In 2023, the number of TRRs completed went up 36% compared to the previous year. However, to understand what trends may be occurring, it is important to take a deeper dive into the data. If CPD officers adhere to department policy and the law, then an increase in TRRs also tells us something about what CPD officers are encountering on the street, not just about how officers are responding. This can be valuable information for the department. In 2023, officers reported over 17,000 actions by persons they encountered that, at least in part, led to the completion of 4,964 TRRs. The majority (62%) of actions leading to the completion of a TRR included the following: 1. Not following verbal direction (4,295); 2. Pulling away (3,535); and 3. Stiffening or becoming dead weight (3,013). All three of these actions can make it difficult to handcuff a person without needing to utilize other force options in conjunction with handcuffing.

It is important to note that 87% of TRRs reported that the person failed to follow the member's verbal direction. As expected, the most common form of force mitigation (as an attempt to de-escalate) in 2023, beyond using member presence as social control, was verbal direction/control techniques. Examples of this include providing instructions or giving a verbal warning before using force. These techniques were reported in 82% of TRR occurrences. The percentage of TRRs reporting verbal direction (82%) is lower than the TRRs reporting failure to follow verbal direction (87%) because members are trained to use "one voice." For most individuals, especially persons in crisis, it can be confusing or distressing to have multiple officers providing instructions or otherwise speaking at the same time. Therefore, unless officers attempt to switch from one member to another to establish rapport, there may only be one officer providing verbal direction. Consequently, there may be multiple TRRs for a single incident with only one officer reporting "verbal direction."

Although unsurprising, all this data continues to highlight the importance of communication in CPD's daily work, as it is in many professions. This is why communication was a focal topic for CPD's 2023 use of force



training (as described in the 2023 use of force training summary), and why communication continues to be a focal point of the Training and Support Group's (TSG) evolving five-year training plan.

Despite an officer's best efforts at communication and de-escalation, a person may not comply, and an officer may need to resort to force to resolve an incident. In fact, in certain circumstances, if an officer attempts to use verbal de-escalation techniques for too long, the person may begin to take control of the incident from the officer and establish more power and control. In some cases, this may unintentionally encourage the person to resist the officer's efforts toward resolution and increase the extent to which the person is willing to physically resist the officer's attempts to control them. As a result, the involved officers may need to resort to higher levels of physical force to bring the incident under control. In many other circumstances, continuing to use time as a tactic may prevent the need for force altogether. There is no "one size fits all" approach to every incident. Therefore, officers must rely heavily upon their training and experience to resolve incidents to the best of their ability within policy and the law. This only amplifies the importance of training and experience, as it benefits both officers and the communities they serve. CPD believes that one of the best ways to give officers the type of training and experience that will benefit them is to incorporate integrated instruction, as described later in the "Integrated Curriculum" section of this report. This allows officers to practice communication (including de-escalation and principles of procedural justice) in a wide variety of circumstances and scenarios. This also helps officers practice reading different situations and knowing when it is appropriate to use force to bring an incident under control to minimize the risk of further harm to the person, bystanders, and themselves.

Member Response

In 2023, hands-on control tactics continued to comprise the overwhelming majority of force options utilized by department members. Weaponless physical force and control tactics were used 10,905 times in 2023. This is significantly higher than the 205 times department members reported utilizing a weapon as a force option as defined by policy.⁵ This represents a 193% difference between hands-on, weaponless force options and using a weapon as a force option. Only four force options comprised the vast majority of all force options reported in 2023: 1. Handcuffing/Restraints (2,944); 2. Escort Holds (1,826); 3. Take Downs (1,742); and 4. Pushes/Physical Redirections (1,680). Combined (8,192), these four force options accounted for 75% of hands-on physical force options and 74% of all reported force options. Handcuffing/Restraints alone accounted for over a quarter of *all* reported force options. This is a consistent trend observed in CPD, and though obvious, it has led to important enhancements to CPD training.

Through their reviews of use of force, TRED has identified several instances of department members needing additional training in proper handcuffing techniques. Up until recently, this was not a skill that was consistently practiced after graduating from recruit training. As a result of TRED's work and the trends identified during an analysis of 2022 data (in 2023), TSG began work on incorporating handcuffing and physical control techniques into its 2024 use of force training. As described in the 2024 training descriptions below, TSG designed handcuffing drills that are being incorporated into use of force training. This training will involve TSG instructors modeling proper handcuffing techniques and then allowing trainees to practice those techniques on one another. This includes training with plastic training handcuffs

⁵ This number is based on actual weapon use as defined by CPD policy, such as a deployment or discharge. Department members reported 344 TRR weapon uses when including weapon pointing, display of a weapon, etc.



as well as "flex" (flexible) cuffs, which may be used during larger coordinated multiple-arrest incidents. During this training, instructors also focus on "recovery positioning" to ensure persons handcuffed in a prone position are moved to a position that allows for free breathing and avoids positional asphyxia. For example, trainees may roll the person onto their side or help place them in a seated or standing position. These exercises refresh recruit training, and the content is being integrated into the overall in-service curriculum. The analysis of the 2023 use of force data only further supports the importance of this training moving forward.

Officer Experience

CPD continued a trend of officers with less than five years of CPD experience making up the majority of those involved in use-of-force incidents, significantly outpacing their proportion of the total sworn workforce. In 2023, CPD members with five or fewer years of experience accounted for 56% of TRRs despite only making up 28% of the total sworn workforce. When expanding to ten or fewer years, this group accounted for 81% of TRRs despite making up 48% of the sworn workforce. This trend is held for TRR occurrences classified as a Level 3 use of force as well. Members with ten or fewer years of experience accounted for 70% of Level 3 TRRs, while again only accounting for 48% of the sworn workforce. As in the previous year, this trend was reversed for groups with more years of experience. Despite making up 52% of the sworn workforce, CPD members with 11 or more years of experience only accounted for 19% of all TRRs and 30% of Level 3 TRRs.

These trends in 2023 are not unexpected. First, they are consistent with trends analyzed over the previous several years. Officers typically begin their careers in districts that have a higher volume of calls for service, higher crime totals, and higher arrest totals. In addition, specialized units that are less likely to be involved in use-of-force incidents typically require higher levels of experience (i.e., more years of service) to apply for those positions. So, officers with fewer years of experience do not yet qualify to apply. Regardless of the reasons, these trends continue to highlight the importance of recruit training and then reinforcing this training through the field training program and in-service training. Recognizing the importance of comprehensive training that reflects current needs and best practices, CPD is in the process of developing and enhancing an integrated curriculum which is described in more detail within the "Integrated Curriculum" section of this report.

Taser Trends

As discussed at length in last year's Annual Use of Force Report, in 2016, CPD trained and provided Tasers to all CPD officers responding to calls for service. Since that time, CPD has instituted some significant initiatives, including revising the Taser policy to provide more guidance to officers on limitations and risks; emphasizing de-escalation tactics, including an emphasis on giving verbal direction while simultaneously considering the most effective response given the circumstances; and finally, developing more robust training that includes hands-on practice and scenario training. After experiencing an 81% decrease in Taser usage over seven years, it was predicted in last year's report that Taser usage would level off and fluctuate in future years according to the total number of use-of-force incidents. In 2023, CPD continued to focus on de-escalation, fair and impartial policing, officer wellness and resiliency, and effective supervision, while at the same time introducing a new Constitutional Policing course. Despite there being a

Year	Total
2016	474
2017	376
2018	184
2019	182
2020	136
2021	105
2022	92
2023	98



36% *increase* in the number of TRRs completed in 2023, the number of Taser deployments rose less than 7% from the previous year. **Overall, Taser usage has still decreased 79% compared to 2016.** This data indicates that, in the vast majority of incidents, officers bring persons under control without having to utilize a Taser. Yet, when necessary, the Taser can still be used as an effective tool to bring someone under control, while keeping the risk of serious harm relatively low.

2024 Training Initiatives

In 2023, the Training and Support Group again developed and planned for several 2024 training initiatives directly and indirectly related to the use of force. These training programs serve to build upon past training programs, incorporate new policies and best practices and, importantly, address patterns and trends identified within CPD. The following is a list of courses that sworn department members will be taking throughout 2024.

De-escalation, Response to Resistance, Use of Force, and Coordinated Multiple Arrests Course

The De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, Use of Force, and Coordinated Multiple Arrests (DRUCMA) course is comprehensive training rooted in the department's core values, vision, and mission, guided by principles of procedural justice and impartial policing, and governed by department policy and constitutional law. Participants will learn to apply the concepts of de-escalation and the Police Executive Research Forum's *Critical Decision-Making Model*, doing so in tandem with the use of force options as outlined in department policy. The *Critical Decision-Making Model* is a circular, not linear, decision-making process that includes a series of five steps: (1) collect information; (2) assess situation, threat, and risks; (3) consider police powers and agency policy; (4) identify options and determine the best course of action; and (5) act, review, and re-assess. This class serves to support officers who often face critical and challenging decisions daily, including those related to de-escalation and the use of force. Finally, through table-top exercises, physical drills, and a scenario, participants will learn administrative responsibilities and proper handcuffing techniques. This handcuffing training is a direct response to patterns and trends identified in last year's report.

Public Order and Public Safety Basic Course

The Public Order and Public Safety (POPS) Basic Course, designed by the Department of Homeland Security Center for Domestic Preparedness, provides participants with instruction in protest types and actions, legal considerations, responsibility of public order units, and crowd control methods. The course culminates with hands-on activities that allow students to practice what they have learned in a realistic context. The objectives of this course are to identify considerations of a protest situation; discuss mitigation and de-escalation strategies that result in minimal use of force in a crisis; discuss the evolution of the right to peacefully assemble and law enforcement's response; and communicate and implement effective crowd control formations.

Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement / T10 Taser User Certification

This combined course satisfies the requirements for *Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement* (ABLE) training and training on the use of the new T10 model Taser. Like the 2023 version of this course, the 2024 ABLE course will train department personnel on how to notice the early signs that an intervention is needed and teach the strategies for officers to help themselves and others before, during, and after high-stress situations or events. The class will be a refresher on the philosophy of ABLE and will reinforce the



law enforcement culture that supports and accepts peer intervention. The format of this training course will be an in-person classroom setting utilizing lectures, table-top activities, large group discussions, and self-reflection.

The Taser T10 User Certification course is designed to provide the theory and practical training necessary to instruct members on how to safely and effectively operate the T10 Taser per department policy. During this course, members will identify a T10 Taser, its components, and how they function. Members will practice using the T10 Taser during hands-on training exercises involving role players.

Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training / Officer Wellness and Resilience / Resuscitation Quality Improvement - CPR

This supplemental training course is conducted as part of preparations for Chicago hosting the Democratic National Convention in August 2024. The instructional goal of the course is to prepare police officers for the rendering of emergency medical care and intervention to any individual in need during a critical incident, including themselves. In addition, the training provides a proven means to reduce the heavy toll of extremely stressful situations through tactical breath work and mindfulness. A critical incident, by its very nature, creates an area deemed unsafe and precludes the Chicago Fire Department's Emergency Medical Services from entering and aiding persons until the area is cleared and deemed safe. Given that the task of rendering an area "safe" falls to police officers, the skills presented in this course work to increase their confidence, which in turn makes them more effective in their role. Department members will also complete the hands-on portion of Resuscitation Quality Improvement - CPR training. Before this CPR training, department members will have completed an e-learning module in preparation for the training.

2024 Weapons Qualifications

Department members are required to re-qualify with their firearm and Taser on an annual basis. Before the qualification, department members must complete separate e-learning courses on firearm and Taser use. This course includes department policy on the use of force, especially as it relates to firearms discharges, other deadly force incidents, and Taser-use incidents. Participants must pass a test to complete the e-learning training. Department members then move on to the qualification portion of the annual program. To complete the firearm qualification, department members must pass the Illinois State firearm qualification course by demonstrating accuracy. New to the 2024 qualification course will be a "no shoot" recognition drill, which will allow department members to practice critical decision-making utilizing concepts learned in previous training. Department members must then pass a separate qualification course for Tasers that includes "live fire" of the Taser weapon. The introduction of these requirements, for both firearm and Taser qualifications, continues to enhance the department's weapons training and qualification programs and provide department members with valuable training experiences that go beyond the scope of a traditional qualification course.

Integrated Curriculum

To incorporate best practices into training, the Training and Support Group continues to integrate CPD's curriculum, both for recruit and in-service training. Integrated curriculums combine content and skills that are typically taught separately. Research on training from other professions shows that integrating or



reinforcing foundational and overlapping content helps trainees retain critical knowledge and skills. This approach improves performance by building problem-solving and critical thinking skills.

Looking forward, TSG is working to incorporate a concept called "interleaving" into both its recruit and in-service curriculums. Interleaving is the intentional and varied mixing of different training topics, skills, or scenarios within a single learning session. Interleaving enhances learning and retention and encourages participants to adapt skills and knowledge to respond effectively to complex and unpredictable situations. This includes integrating use of force knowledge and skills with other important concepts that may help an officer successfully resolve a volatile incident.

Research indicates that long-term memory is enhanced when learning events focused on specific topics are spaced apart over time, rather than being taught together all at once. Therefore, as part of an interleaving approach, TSG plans to deliver information and skill practice across longer periods, in varied contexts, and as part of multiple courses. This will provide department members with the time and space to create meaning and help ensure important concepts are retained in long-term memory.

An example of this more integrated approach in CPD training may include providing a full day of instruction that includes lectures, discussion, and exercises that integrate elements of impartial and constitutional policing, de-escalation and crisis intervention, use of force, medical and rescue training, and officer wellness. In this example, these topics may all be incorporated into lectures, as well as small and large group discussions. Department members may then practice these skills during scenarios that involve trained role players. Role players, in conjunction with the TSG trainers monitoring the scenario, may elicit the utilization of de-escalation skills, critical decision-making on the use of force, physical skills, including handcuffing, medical treatment utilizing first-aid kits, and the use of tactical breathing to slow down the member's heart rate. By doing this, CPD can combine concepts and skills that have traditionally been taught in separate courses.

In the real world, the skills officers learn in training are rarely used in silos. Rather, when used in combination, these skills support one another and can be greater than the sum of their parts. CPD's efforts toward incorporating these interleaving concepts into training are extremely important because then training more closely mimics real-world situations, and it provides officers with the necessary skills to successfully resolve what are oftentimes chaotic and volatile incidents.

Although CPD believes interleaving is an important concept to continue developing within its various training programs, it requires significant planning upfront. This is especially true of in-service training, which is provided to over 10,000 department members every year. In previous years, CPD would plan its training curriculum for the following year. However, when incorporating interleaving, CPD needs to be much more strategic in thinking beyond just a year at a time. Therefore, CPD is in the process of developing a five-year training plan that will allow the department to take a more strategic, big-picture approach to ensure officers are trained holistically, and they can more effectively take the skills they have learned back out into the communities they serve. Training on de-escalation and use of force will continue to be a major topic of focus as CPD develops its five-year training plan.



Analysis Summary

Leveraging insight from observations, patterns, and trends is a central tenet of CPD's operational plans to constantly evaluate and improve the use of force policy, training, and practices. As shown in this report, CPD has made significant progress in these areas. However, the landscape is constantly changing based on data analysis, evolving community expectations, best practices, and the law. CPD is focused on maintaining and enhancing a sustainable, solid, yet flexible infrastructure surrounding use of force that allows CPD to adapt to these changes and continually move the department forward in improving operations, enhancing community trust, and increasing public safety. This requires the continued collective efforts of the community, CPD and its leadership, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability, the Police Board, the Public Safety Inspector General, and the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability. This collective effort not only benefits CPD as an organization, but more importantly, benefits the communities in which we all live because it ensures our police department is self-learning, constantly improving, and operating at the highest levels possible.





Vehicle Pursuits and Eluding Incidents

Vehicle pursuits and eluding incidents is an important topic that CPD takes very seriously. The data in this report is provided by the Traffic Review Board (TRB) and is accurate as of April 23, 2024.

Policy Overview

CPD policy and procedures related to vehicle pursuits and eluding are outlined in Department Directives S08-03, *Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review*, <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6319> and G03-03-01, *Emergency Vehicle Operations—Eluding and Pursuing*, <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#/directive/public/6607>. The department utilizes the following definitions regarding motor vehicle pursuits and eluding incidents:

Motor Vehicle Pursuit—*An active attempt by a sworn member operating an authorized emergency vehicle to apprehend any driver or operator of a motor vehicle who, having been given a visual and audible signal by the officer directing such driver or operator to bring his or her vehicle to a stop, fails or refuses to obey such direction, increases or maintains his or her speed, extinguishes his or her lights, or otherwise flees or attempts to elude the officer.*

Eluding—*when a motor vehicle pursuit is not initiated, eluding exists after a driver is issued a visual and audible signal to stop and, after a reasonable time to yield, the driver flees by doing any of the following: (1) increases speed; (2) takes evasive actions; or (3) refuses to stop. An eluding incident only occurs when the Department member deactivates all emergency equipment and stops following the other vehicle immediately after its driver refuses to pull over and flees.*

Review of Traffic Pursuits

The Traffic Review Board (TRB) investigates traffic pursuits that involve serious personal injury, significant property damage, a duration of more than three minutes, or pursuits that cross district or jurisdictional boundary lines (for a more detailed list and explanation, please see the aforementioned Department Directive S08-03, *Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review*).

TRB consists of a chairperson designated by the First Deputy Superintendent, the Commanding Officer of the Traffic Section (secretary), and exempt members of the Chicago Police Department (voting members). Bi-monthly, three TRB voting members convene with members from the Traffic Section to review vehicle pursuit incidents and serious department vehicle crashes. Traffic Section officers present a summary of each vehicle pursuit or traffic crash to the TRB voting members in attendance. The voting members then determine if the officers involved followed department policy.

Based on its review, TRB voting members recommend training or the appropriate progressive disciplinary action for officers not in compliance. After each meeting, the Traffic Section summarizes the findings of the vehicle pursuits reviewed and notifies the exempt commanding officer of each involved member. The exempt commanding officer is responsible for ensuring any training or discipline is administered.

Traffic pursuits resulting in no serious personal injury and no significant property damage (and which do not otherwise fit the criteria for review by the Traffic Review Board as outlined in department policy) are

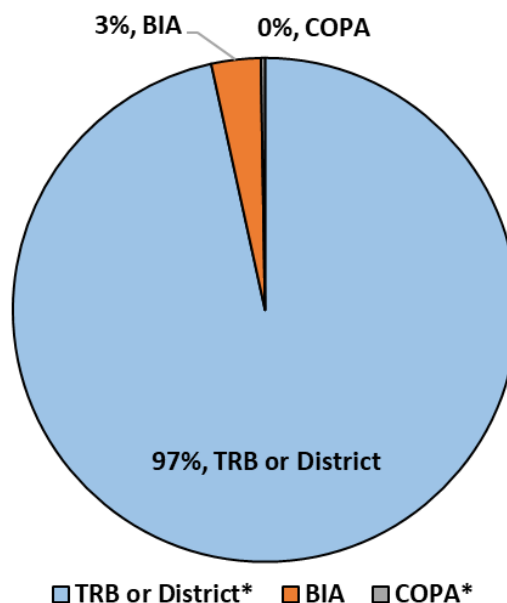


reviewed at the district level. Supervisors conduct a comprehensive review of the traffic pursuit incident and will initiate the disciplinary process or recommend training, as appropriate. Based on this review and, depending on the type of alleged policy violation, district supervisors may refer the incident investigation to the Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) or Civilian Office of Accountability (COPA). COPA or BIA are assigned to investigate vehicle pursuits when a complaint investigation is initiated against a department member for incidents deemed not in compliance with the pursuit policy, and they require an investigation beyond what TRB conducts. COPA also investigates any pursuits resulting in a fatality.

TRB is responsible for tracking and reporting on all TRB and district-reviewed traffic pursuits. **In 2023, there were 379 total traffic pursuits.** Of these pursuits, TRB or the district reviewed 366 (97%), the Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) reviewed 12 (3%), and the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) reviewed the remaining case (0%). There were two traffic pursuits associated with a fatality in 2023, down from four the previous year.

2023 Traffic Pursuits - Reviewing Body	Number of Pursuits	Percent of Total
TRB or District*	366	97%
BIA	12	3%
COPA*	1	0%
Total	379	100%

2023 Traffic Pursuits - Reviewing Body





The below table shows the number of pursuits initiated by each CPD unit in 2023, along with the percentage of those pursuits that were not in compliance with at least one provision of CPD's pursuit policy. The 11th District led the city in pursuits, followed by the 9th and 7th Districts.

Unit of Initiation (2023)	Number of Pursuits	Non-Compliant Pursuits	Percent of Non-Compliant Pursuits
001	12	6	50%
002	13	6	46%
003	11	7	64%
004	4	1	25%
005	5	1	20%
006	6	2	33%
007	30	9	30%
008	22	14	64%
009	35	12	34%
010	13	5	39%
011	42	9	21%
012	12	2	17%
014	12	3	25%
015	7	2	29%
016	13	7	54%
017	4	1	25%
018	28	11	39%
019	10	2	20%
020	5	0	0%
022	7	1	14%
024	9	2	22%
025	17	5	29%
055	1	0	0%
114	1	1	100%
121	1	0	0%
124	4	3	75%
145	1	0	0%
189	2	0	0%
191	3	0	0%
192	2	0	0%
193	1	0	0%
195	1	1	100%
196	2	0	0%
211	8	3	38%
212	2	2	100%
213	3	0	0%
214	2	1	50%
216	2	0	0%
376	5	3	60%
542	2	0	0%
606	6	2	33%
610	1	0	0%
620	1	0	0%
640	2	0	0%
650	1	0	0%
701	1	1	100%
704	1	0	0%
715	2	0	0%
716	3	2	67%
721	1	0	0%
Total	379	127	34%



As shown in the above table, 127 of the 379 traffic pursuits (34%) resulted in a determination that at least one provision of the department's pursuit policy was violated during the pursuit. A total of 367 officers were disciplined at the district level or by the TRB for violating policy, up 61% from the previous year. A single incident may result in multiple officers being disciplined. Furthermore, a pursuit may be compliant with the department's pursuit policy, but officers may still be disciplined for not adhering to policies not directly related to vehicle pursuits. For example, the biggest disciplinary issue arising from pursuits in 2023 was body-worn camera compliance. Members are required to initiate recording of their body-worn camera prior to a pursuit, even if the in-car camera is recording. In 2023, 267 (73%) of the 367 officers who were disciplined violated the department's body-worn camera policy. The penalty for violating this policy is a one-day suspension for no activation and a reprimand for late activation or early deactivation.

Other violations related to the pursuit policy included:

- Pursuit was not allowed by department policy—121 officers disciplined
- Pursuing member did not apply the balancing test as required—11 officers disciplined
- Pursuing member did not notify the dispatcher as required—36 officers disciplined
- Pursuing member did not follow an order to terminate as required—10 officers disciplined

Additionally, 50 officers were recommended for training. Training consists of driving school or a review of department policy or both. A recommendation for driving school is not considered disciplinary in nature.

Traffic Pursuit Three-Year Trends

The below table shows trends over the past three years that have been tracked by TRB. Compliance was approximately 8 percentage points lower in 2023 compared to the previous year. The pursuit termination rate declined by nearly 48 percentage points. The rate of accidents was fairly consistent and injuries to pursued persons increased 2 percentage points after a 17 percentage point decline in 2022.

2023 Traffic Pursuits - Results	Percent of Total (2021)	Percent of Total (2022)	Percent of Total (2023)
Total Pursuits In-Compliance	81%	71%	63%
Total Pursuits Non-Compliance	19%	29%	33%
Total Pursuits Terminated	50%	73%	25%
Total Pursuits Associated with an Accident	41%	42%	44%
Total Pursuits Associated with Fatalities	1%	1%	1%
Total Pursuits Associated with CPD Injuries	5%	4%	2%
Total Pursuits Associated with Injuries to Pursued	25%	8%	10%
Total Pursuits Associated with Injuries to Pedestrian	2%	2%	2%

Eluding Incidents

There are two parts to an eluding incident, both of which must happen for it to be considered "eluding." First, department members issue a driver a visual and audible signal to stop and, after a reasonable time to yield, the driver flees by increasing speed, taking evasive actions, or refusing to stop. Second, the department member must deactivate all emergency equipment and stop following the offending vehicle.



immediately after the driver refuses to pull over and flees. The department recorded **2,185** such vehicle eluding incidents in 2023, in addition to vehicle pursuits. This is an increase of 27% compared to 2022. Combining traffic pursuits and vehicle eluding incidents, there were **2,564** documented incidents in which drivers refused to stop for department members during traffic stops in 2023. Combined, this is up 27% over the previous year. This means, of all documented fleeing incidents in 2023, department members initiated pursuits 15% of the time, consistent with the previous year.

Emergency Vehicle Operations Course

CPD's highest priority is the sanctity and preservation of human life. By its very nature, a traffic pursuit can be dangerous for the pursued driver, members of the community, and the officers engaged in a pursuit. Officers are often forced to make very quick decisions on whether to engage in a vehicle pursuit or whether to continue that pursuit once it has been initiated. The balancing test can be challenging to apply in high-stress situations. Therefore, CPD delivered an Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC) in 2023 to provide participants with basic knowledge and skills when deciding whether to engage or continue engaging in a pursuit of a fleeing vehicle. The purpose of EVOC was to help department members conduct a balancing test to keep everyone as safe as possible and adhere to department policy. Participants were presented with several "safer driving" techniques. The course also offered simulated, scenario-based driving events to train members to make sound decisions when choosing whether to initiate pursuit of a fleeing vehicle. The participants learned techniques that are nationally accepted standards and best practices. By the end of December 2023, approximately 98% of sworn members had successfully completed the training.





APPENDIX I: COMMUNITY AREA INDEX CRIME

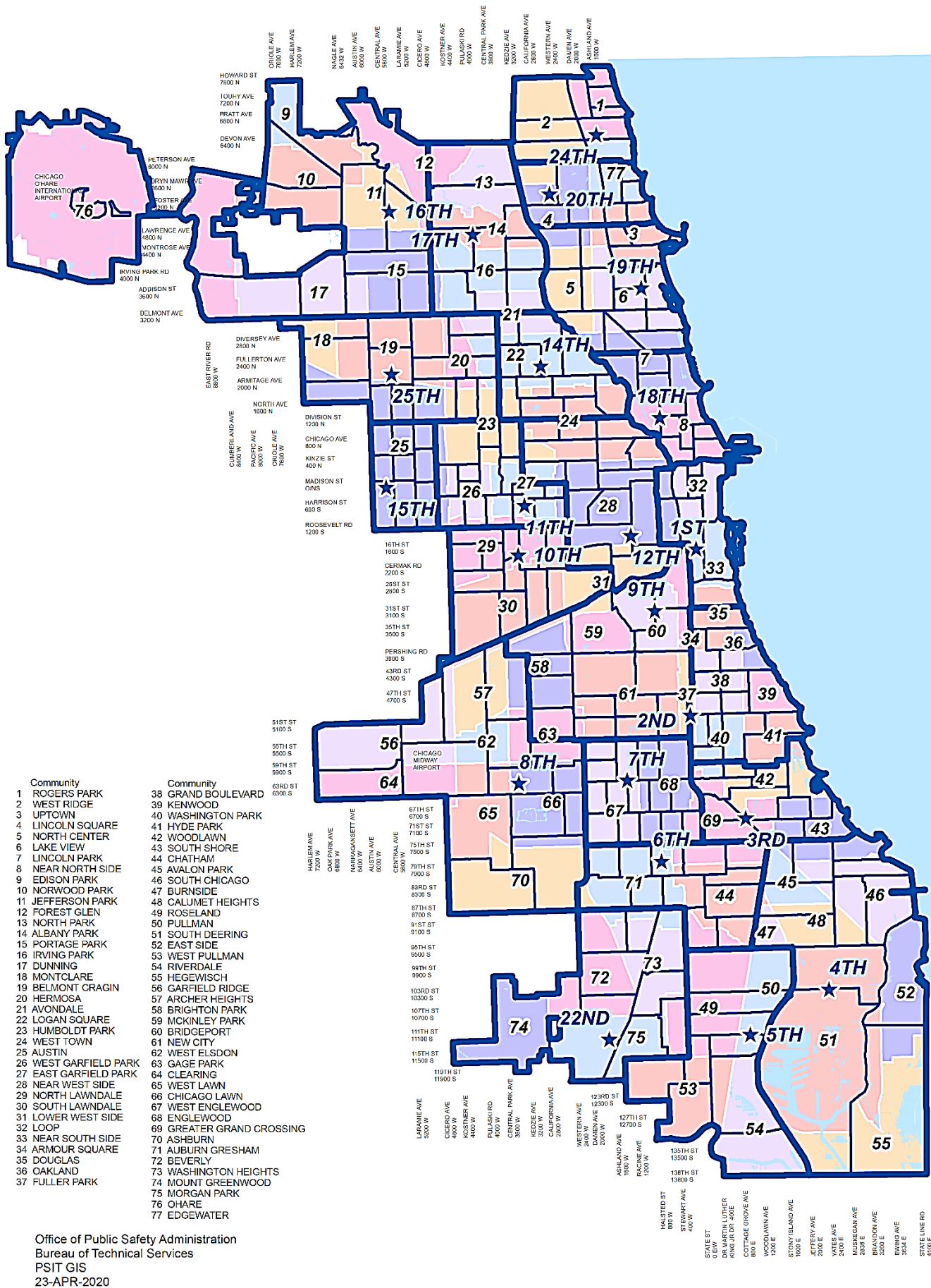
INDEX CRIME BY COMMUNITY AREA

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

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

Community Area	2022	2023	% Change
1 Rogers Park	1,950	2,174	11%
2 West Ridge	1,754	1,864	6%
3 Uptown	1,928	2,225	15%
4 Lincoln Square	938	1,079	15%
5 North Center	730	803	10%
6 Lake View	3,280	3,766	15%
7 Lincoln Park	2,209	2,442	11%
8 Near North Side	5,850	5,900	1%
9 Edison Park	103	79	-23%
10 Norwood Park	517	496	-4%
11 Jefferson Park	449	537	20%
12 Forest Glen	227	261	15%
13 North Park	437	422	-3%
14 Albany Park	942	1,132	20%
15 Portage Park	1,251	1,658	33%
16 Irving Park	1,238	1,369	11%
17 Dunning	532	752	41%
18 Montclare	285	349	22%
19 Belmont Cragin	1,658	2,123	28%
20 Hermosa	583	744	28%
21 Avondale	995	1,183	19%
22 Logan Square	2,245	3,072	37%
23 Humboldt Park	2,423	2,896	20%
24 West Town	4,311	4,697	9%
25 Austin	5,066	5,433	7%
26 West Garfield Park	1,494	1,509	1%
27 East Garfield Park	1,534	1,848	20%
28 Near West Side	5,214	5,603	7%
29 North Lawndale	2,569	2,763	8%
30 South Lawndale	1,449	1,871	29%
31 Lower West Side	1,327	1,546	17%
32 Loop	4,626	4,685	1%
33 Near South Side	1,227	1,271	4%
34 Armour Square	588	623	6%
35 Douglas	1,352	1,590	18%
36 Oakland	352	455	29%
37 Fuller Park	287	335	17%
38 Grand Boulevard	1,576	1,763	12%
39 Kenwood	908	1,031	14%

Community Area	2022	2023	% Change
40 Washington Park	1,007	1,140	13%
41 Hyde Park	1,259	1,475	17%
42 Woodlawn	1,486	1,751	18%
43 South Shore	3,878	4,155	7%
44 Chatham	2,794	2,939	5%
45 Avalon Park	545	567	4%
46 South Chicago	1,870	1,920	3%
47 Burnside	160	139	-13%
48 Calumet Heights	667	803	20%
49 Roseland	2,491	2,586	4%
50 Pullman	383	451	18%
51 South Deering	747	967	29%
52 East Side	437	599	37%
53 West Pullman	1,420	1,529	8%
54 Riverdale	474	527	11%
55 Hegewisch	244	301	23%
56 Garfield Ridge	783	952	22%
57 Archer Heights	450	515	14%
58 Brighton Park	851	1,018	20%
59 McKinley Park	412	546	33%
60 Bridgeport	732	737	1%
61 New City	1,608	1,959	22%
62 West Elsdon	352	476	35%
63 Gage Park	876	1,037	18%
64 Clearing	428	516	21%
65 West Lawn	774	895	16%
66 Chicago Lawn	2,065	2,174	5%
67 West Englewood	2,003	1,965	-2%
68 Englewood	1,917	2,153	12%
69 Greater Grand Crossing	2,646	2,979	13%
70 Ashburn	819	1,130	38%
71 Auburn Gresham	2,610	2,960	13%
72 Beverly	415	422	2%
73 Washington Heights	1,392	1,471	6%
74 Mount Greenwood	189	191	1%
75 Morgan Park	783	835	7%
76 OHare	754	770	2%
77 Edgewater	1,445	1,712	18%
Unspecified	173	200	16%
Total	110,743	123,811	12%

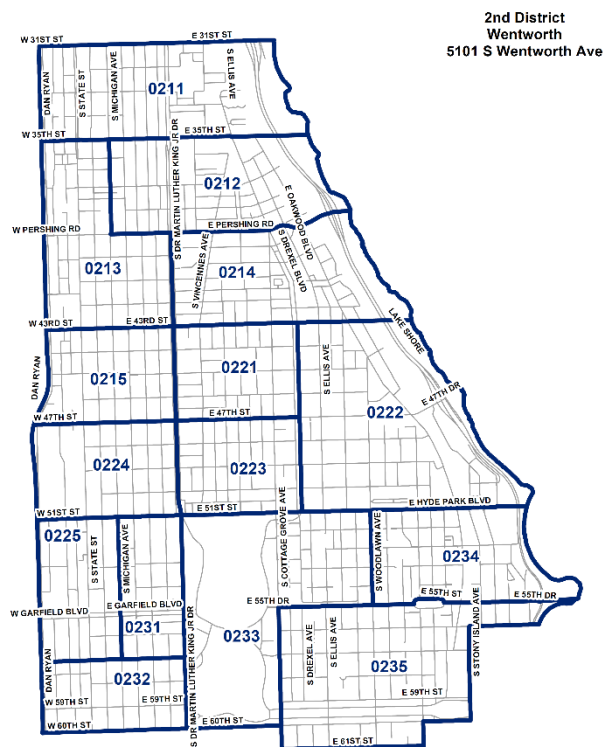
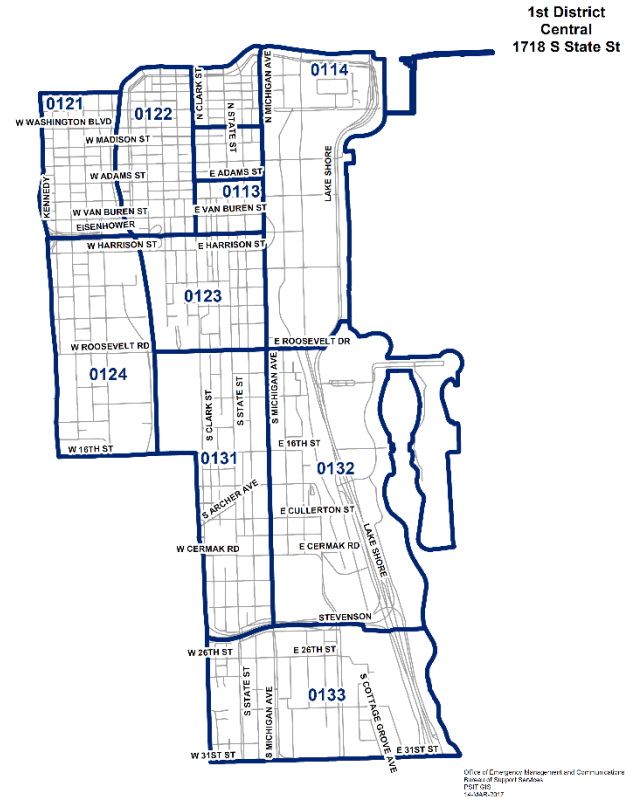




APPENDIX I: DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

		1st District - Central		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	20	17	-15%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	72	94	31%
	Robbery	422	443	5%
	Aggravated Assault	239	265	11%
	Aggravated Battery	245	232	-5%
	Human Trafficking	0	0	NC
	Total	998	1,051	5%
Property Crime	Burglary	150	221	47%
	Theft	5,008	5,008	0%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,081	1,202	11%
	Arson	8	8	0%
	Total	6,247	6,439	3%
Total		7,245	7,490	3%

*Total violent Index Crime includes Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



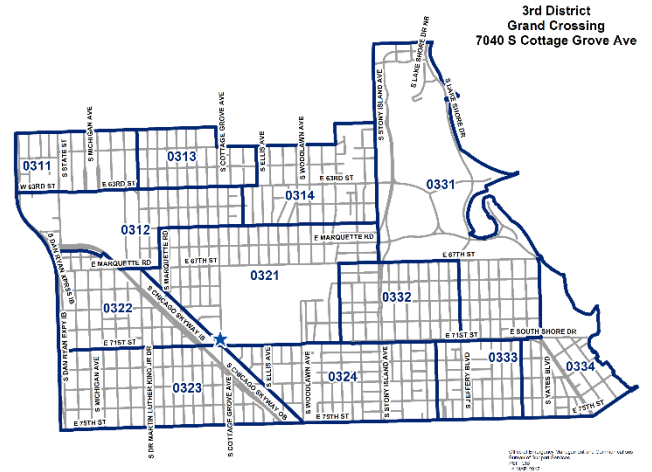
		2nd District - Wentworth		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	33	18	-45%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	67	79	18%
	Robbery	448	547	22%
	Aggravated Assault	356	365	3%
	Aggravated Battery	378	429	13%
	Human Trafficking	1	0	-100%
	Total	1,283	1,438	12%
Property Crime	Burglary	287	280	-2%
	Theft	2,553	2,743	7%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,616	2,221	37%
	Arson	18	13	-28%
	Total	4,474	5,257	18%
Total		5,757	6,695	16%

*Total violent Index Crimes includes Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.

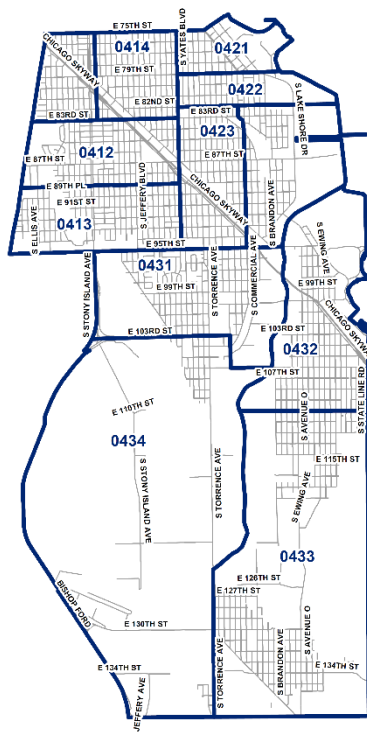


DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

		3rd District - Grand Crossing		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	45	51	13%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	97	82	-15%
	Robbery	443	451	2%
	Aggravated Assault	485	482	-1%
	Aggravated Battery	558	630	13%
	Human Trafficking	3	2	-33%
	Total	1,631	1,698	4%
Property Crime	Burglary	475	502	6%
	Theft	1,881	2,040	8%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,538	1,873	22%
	Arson	21	21	0%
	Total	3,915	4,436	13%
Total		5,546	6,134	11%



*Total violent Index Crime includes Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



		4th District - South Chicago		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	51	47	-8%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	77	95	23%
	Robbery	496	593	20%
	Aggravated Assault	563	589	5%
	Aggravated Battery	647	637	-2%
	Human Trafficking	0	0	NC
	Total	1,834	1,961	7%
Property Crime	Burglary	492	424	-14%
	Theft	2,232	2,321	4%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,537	2,051	33%
	Arson	26	37	42%
	Total	4,287	4,833	13%
Total		6,121	6,794	11%

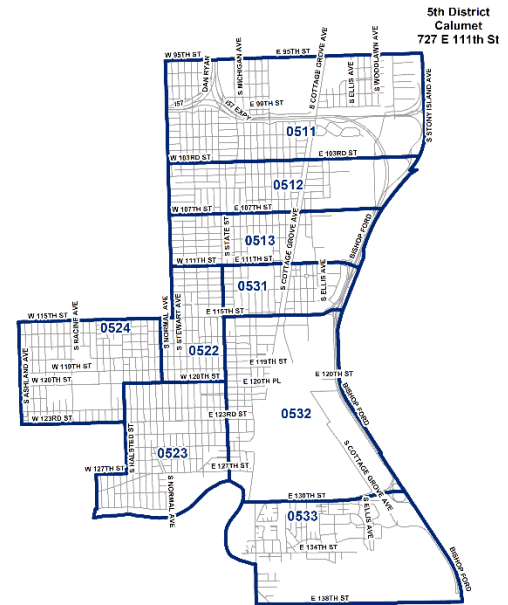
*Total violent Index Crime includes Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



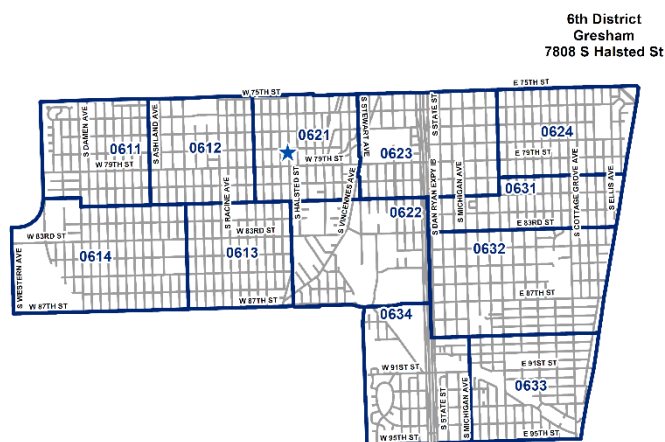
DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

		5th District - Calumet		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	53	38	-28%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	50	76	52%
	Robbery	294	323	10%
	Aggravated Assault	375	446	19%
	Aggravated Battery	389	451	16%
	Human Trafficking	1	0	-100%
Total		1,162	1,334	15%
Property Crime	Burglary	366	264	-28%
	Theft	1,359	1,496	10%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,103	1,324	20%
	Arson	17	29	71%
	Total	2,845	3,113	9%
Total		4,007	4,447	11%

*Total violent Index Crimes include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



5th District
Calumet
727 E 111th St



6th District
Gresham
7808 S Halsted St

		6th District - Gresham		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	68	63	-7%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	95	103	8%
	Robbery	573	711	24%
	Aggravated Assault	608	568	-7%
	Aggravated Battery	572	596	4%
	Human Trafficking	2	0	-100%
Total		1,918	2,041	6%
Property Crime	Burglary	553	499	-10%
	Theft	2,276	2,390	5%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,647	2,050	24%
	Arson	25	39	56%
	Total	4,501	4,978	11%
Total		6,419	7,019	9%

*Total violent Index Crimes includes Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



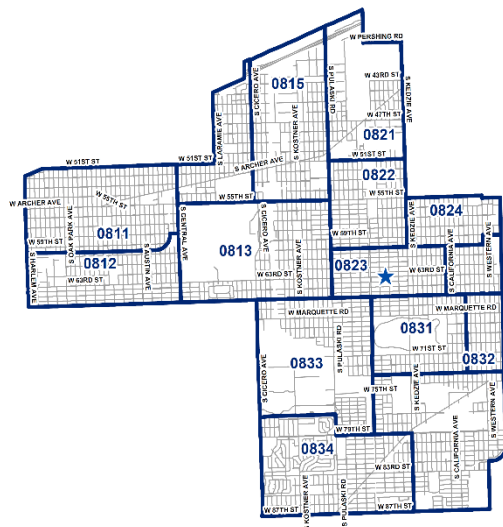
DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

		7th District - Englewood		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	55	58	5%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	98	86	-12%
	Robbery	448	411	-8%
	Aggravated Assault	492	503	2%
	Aggravated Battery	561	601	7%
	Human Trafficking	1	0	-100%
Total		1,655	1,659	0%
Property Crime	Burglary	300	272	-9%
	Theft	1,412	1,408	0%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	884	1,147	30%
	Arson	33	39	18%
	Total	2,629	2,866	9%
Total		4,284	4,525	6%

*Total violent Index Crimes include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



7th District
Englewood
1400 W 63rd St



8th District
Chicago Lawn
3420 W 63rd St

Office of Community Engagement & Communications
Division of Targeted Services
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		8th District - Chicago Lawn		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	28	39	39%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	108	113	5%
	Robbery	530	552	4%
	Aggravated Assault	491	477	-3%
	Aggravated Battery	397	461	16%
	Human Trafficking	0	1	NC
Total		1,554	1,643	6%
Property Crime	Burglary	593	560	-6%
	Theft	2,983	3,124	5%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,167	2,076	78%
	Arson	36	44	22%
	Total	4,779	5,804	21%
Total		6,333	7,447	18%

*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.

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 Bureau of Support for a new
 89-100
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		10th District - Ogden		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	44	34	-23%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	91	95	4%
	Robbery	483	633	31%
	Aggravated Assault	381	433	14%
	Aggravated Battery	529	565	7%
	Human Trafficking	2	1	-50%
	Total	1,530	1,761	15%
Property Crime	Burglary	180	196	9%
	Theft	1,510	1,557	3%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	699	1,011	45%
	Arson	26	36	38%
	Total	2,415	2,800	16%
Total		3,945	4,561	16%

10th District
Ogden
3315 W Ogden Avenue

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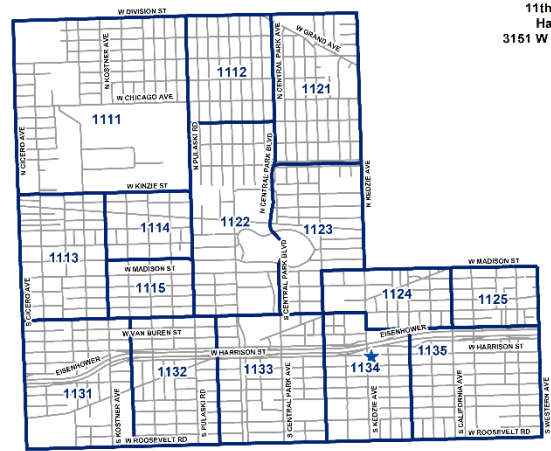
Official Map of Ogden, Utah, showing the 10th District. The map includes the following precinct numbers: 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034. The map also shows the following streets: W Roosevelt Rd, W 10th St, W 16th St, W 20th St, W 24th St, W 28th St, W 31st St, W 35th Pl, S 10th Ave, S 12th Ave, S 14th Ave, S 16th Ave, S 18th Ave, S 20th Ave, S 22nd Ave, S 24th Ave, S 26th Ave, S 28th Ave, S 30th Ave, S 32nd Ave, S 34th Ave, S 36th Ave, S 38th Ave, S 40th Ave, S 42nd Ave, S 44th Ave, S 46th Ave, S 48th Ave, S 50th Ave, S 52nd Ave, S 54th Ave, S 56th Ave, S 58th Ave, S 60th Ave, S 62nd Ave, S 64th Ave, S 66th Ave, S 68th Ave, S 70th Ave, S 72nd Ave, S 74th Ave, S 76th Ave, S 78th Ave, S 80th Ave, S 82nd Ave, S 84th Ave, S 86th Ave, S 88th Ave, S 90th Ave, S 92nd Ave, S 94th Ave, S 96th Ave, S 98th Ave, S 100th Ave.



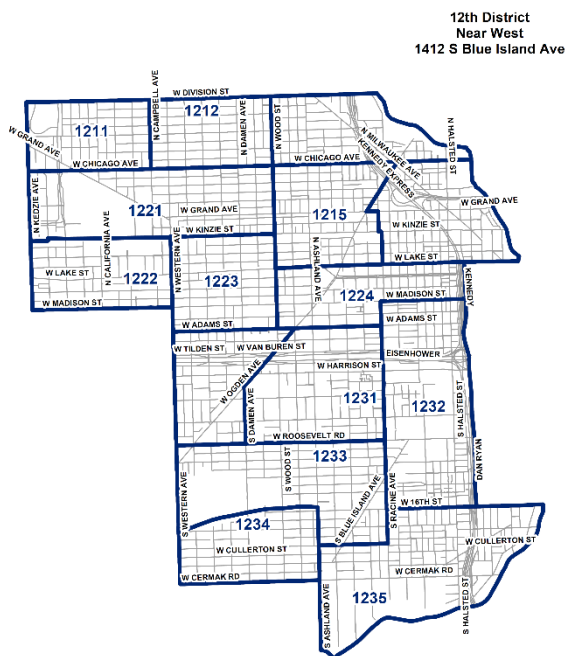
DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

		11th District - Harrison		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	75	79	5%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	100	100	0%
	Robbery	685	889	30%
	Aggravated Assault	430	474	10%
	Aggravated Battery	707	689	-3%
	Human Trafficking	0	0	NC
Total		1,997	2,231	12%
Property Crime	Burglary	283	229	-19%
	Theft	1,663	1,675	1%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,134	1,451	28%
	Arson	35	49	40%
Total		3,115	3,404	9%
Total		5,112	5,635	10%

*Total violent Index Crime includes Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



11th District
Harrison
3151 W Harrison St



12th District
Near West
1412 S Blue Island Ave

		12th District - Near West		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	30	24	-20%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	66	109	65%
	Robbery	640	985	54%
	Aggravated Assault	303	350	16%
	Aggravated Battery	300	338	13%
	Human Trafficking	1	0	-100%
Total		1,340	1,806	35%
Property Crime	Burglary	476	480	1%
	Theft	4,680	4,385	-6%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,367	2,083	52%
	Arson	27	17	-37%
Total		6,550	6,965	6%
Total		7,890	8,771	11%

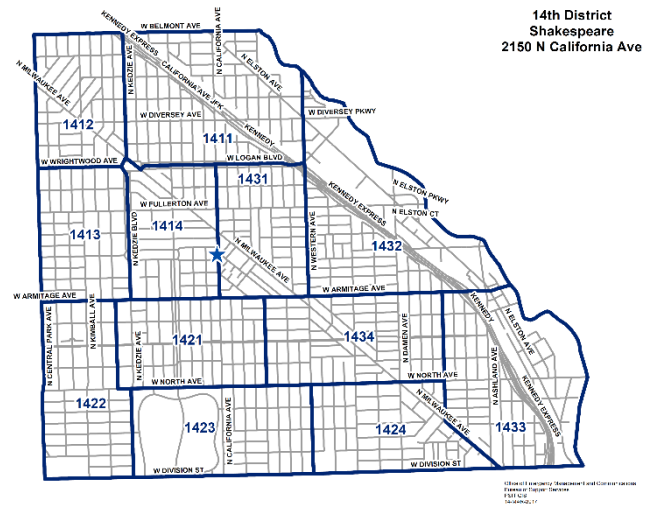
*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

		14th District - Shakespeare		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	13	3	-77%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	46	37	-20%
	Robbery	412	596	45%
	Aggravated Assault	155	167	8%
	Aggravated Battery	128	132	3%
	Human Trafficking	0	0	NC
	Total	754	935	24%
Property Crime	Burglary	340	364	7%
	Theft	2,751	3,052	11%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	627	1,005	60%
	Arson	11	6	-45%
	Total	3,729	4,427	19%
Total		4,483	5,362	20%

*Total violent Index Crimes include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



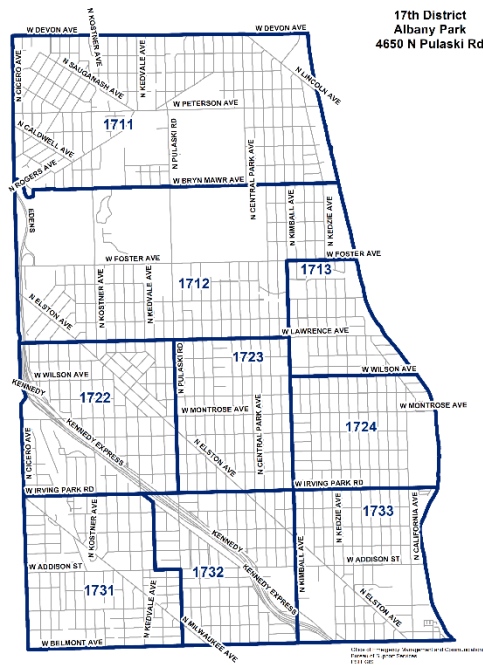
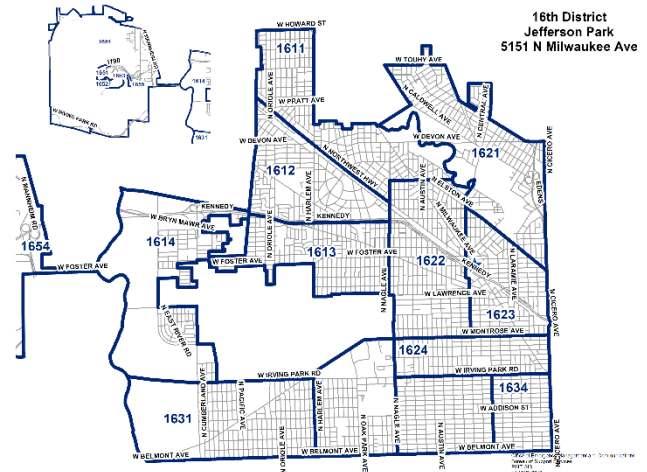
		15th District - Austin		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	37	36	-3%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	76	71	-7%
	Robbery	344	419	22%
	Aggravated Assault	341	350	3%
	Aggravated Battery	341	397	16%
	Human Trafficking	0	1	NC
	Total	1,139	1,274	12%
Property Crime	Burglary	187	158	-16%
	Theft	1,167	1,148	-2%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	910	836	-8%
	Arson	21	25	19%
	Total	2,285	2,167	-5%
Total		3,424	3,441	0%

*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.

DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

		16th District - Jefferson Park		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	6	3	-50%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	62	55	-11%
	Robbery	124	187	51%
	Aggravated Assault	160	189	18%
	Aggravated Battery	145	152	5%
	Human Trafficking	2	0	-100%
	Total	499	586	17%
Property Crime	Burglary	373	320	-14%
	Theft	2,188	2,437	11%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	528	841	59%
	Arson	12	20	67%
	Total	3,101	3,618	17%
Total		3,600	4,204	17%

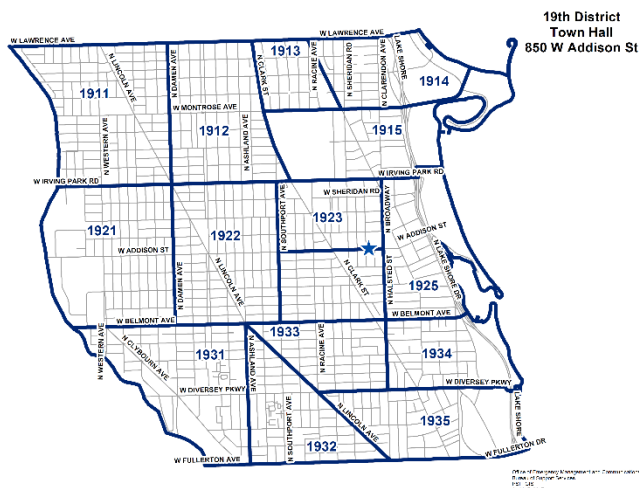
*Total violent Index Crimes include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



		17th District - Albany Park		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	12	7	-42%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	52	39	-25%
	Robbery	165	252	53%
	Aggravated Assault	203	202	0%
	Aggravated Battery	162	148	-9%
	Human Trafficking	0	0	NC
	Total	594	648	9%
Property Crime	Burglary	311	299	-4%
	Theft	1,863	2,142	15%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	464	720	55%
	Arson	11	11	0%
	Total	2,649	3,172	20%
Total		3,243	3,820	18%

*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.

		18th District - Near North		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	15	5	-67%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	164	155	-5%
	Robbery	403	430	7%
	Aggravated Assault	167	164	-2%
	Aggravated Battery	157	190	21%
	Human Trafficking	2	1	-50%
	Total	908	945	4%
Property Crime	Burglary	267	320	20%
	Theft	4,993	5,157	3%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	781	774	-1%
	Arson	6	8	33%
	Total	6,047	6,259	4%
Total		6,955	7,204	4%

[illegible]

		19th District - Town Hall		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	11	4	-64%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	112	109	-3%
	Robbery	391	391	0%
	Aggravated Assault	174	192	10%
	Aggravated Battery	163	212	30%
	Human Trafficking	0	0	NC
	Total	851	908	7%
Property Crime	Burglary	465	558	20%
	Theft	4,644	5,047	9%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	829	1,140	38%
	Arson	12	13	8%
	Total	5,950	6,758	14%
Total		6,801	7,666	13%

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		20th District - Lincoln		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	4	1	-75%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	57	54	-5%
	Robbery	133	117	-12%
	Aggravated Assault	109	104	-5%
	Aggravated Battery	71	99	39%
	Human Trafficking	0	0	NC
	Total	374	375	0%
Property Crime	Burglary	191	246	29%
	Theft	1,491	1,581	6%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	253	447	77%
	Arson	5	4	-20%
	Total	1,940	2,278	17%
Total		2,314	2,653	15%

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22nd District
Morgan Park
1900 W Monterey Ave

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22nd District Morgan Park, 1900 W Monterey Ave

Office of Intergovernmental Development and Communications
City of Peoria Public Services
1001 1st St

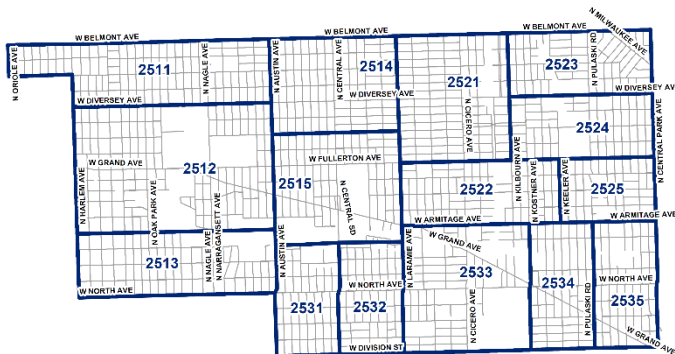
		22nd District - Morgan Park		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	32	14	-56%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	46	34	-26%
	Robbery	266	235	-12%
	Aggravated Assault	231	252	9%
	Aggravated Battery	203	187	-8%
	Human Trafficking	0	0	NC
	Total	778	722	-7%
Property Crime	Burglary	305	225	-26%
	Theft	1,439	1,432	0%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	917	1,166	27%
	Arson	18	12	-33%
	Total	2,679	2,835	6%
Total		3,457	3,557	3%

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		24th District - Rogers Park		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	14	11	-21%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	69	51	-26%
	Robbery	288	268	-7%
	Aggravated Assault	179	198	11%
	Aggravated Battery	166	195	17%
	Human Trafficking	0	0	NC
	Total	716	723	1%
Property Crime	Burglary	309	314	2%
	Theft	2,431	2,438	0%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	544	957	76%
	Arson	14	10	-29%
	Total	3,298	3,719	13%
Total		4,014	4,442	11%

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25th District
Grand Central
5555 W Grand Ave



		25th District - Grand Central		
		2022	2023	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	18	29	61%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	100	86	-14%
	Robbery	422	903	114%
	Aggravated Assault	391	430	10%
	Aggravated Battery	263	310	18%
	Human Trafficking	1	1	0%
	Total	1,195	1,759	47%
Property Crime	Burglary	321	342	7%
	Theft	2,315	2,524	9%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,152	1,675	45%
	Arson	24	34	42%
	Total	3,812	4,575	20%
Total		5,007	6,334	27%

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APPENDIX II: 2023 COMMUNITY POPULATION BY DISTRICT

District	White	Hispanic ¹	Black	Asian	Other Race ²	Total	% of Total
01	41,683	6,390	15,026	18,839	4,351	86,289	3%
02	18,069	5,331	69,370	7,983	4,602	105,355	4%
03	2,045	2,129	70,974	463	2,480	78,091	3%
04	7,111	35,420	70,554	263	2,741	116,089	4%
05	846	2,956	60,765	73	1,630	66,270	2%
06	424	2,203	82,442	104	1,989	87,162	3%
07	395	7,511	49,376	90	1,372	58,744	2%
08	35,033	166,347	42,840	3,151	3,182	250,553	9%
09	21,069	95,604	13,580	34,076	2,474	166,803	6%
10	4,035	70,596	31,418	403	1,389	107,841	4%
11	2,756	14,228	50,935	558	1,523	70,000	3%
12	63,437	36,233	21,593	13,456	5,787	140,506	5%
14	62,041	39,164	6,345	5,831	4,955	118,336	4%
15	997	7,087	49,086	103	1,076	58,349	2%
16	121,762	57,176	3,389	13,949	6,436	202,712	7%
17	54,955	55,535	5,363	18,014	5,587	139,454	5%
18	104,326	9,106	10,548	14,948	5,700	144,628	5%
19	154,655	22,776	13,526	16,410	10,554	217,921	8%
20	50,211	15,020	9,136	13,114	4,319	91,800	3%
22	32,287	5,019	56,774	397	2,734	97,211	4%
24	58,507	29,431	26,445	24,623	7,102	146,108	5%
25	26,663	134,189	27,819	3,496	3,305	195,472	7%
Total	863,307	819,451	787,304	190,344	85,288	2,745,694	
% of Total	31%	30%	29%	6.9%	3%		

Source: The Field Technology and Innovation Section (FTIS). 2020 Census block boundaries were aligned with district boundaries. Then, 2020 Census data was used to tally population totals for each district.

Hispanic¹: This category includes White Hispanic and Black Hispanic.

Other Race²: This category includes instances when the person did not provide race information or persons who identified two or more race categories.



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