



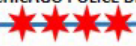
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Annual Use of Force Report

2023

Brandon Johnson
Mayor
Larry Snelling
Superintendent of Police





Superintendent's Message

Dear Chicagoans,

Since beginning our reform efforts in 2019, the Chicago Police Department has worked to overhaul our use of force policies. The sanctity of human life guides these policies, which are rooted in constitutional and lawful policing.

This annual report provides an in-depth and transparent look at the Department's use of force incidents in 2023. This report covers areas in which we've seen growth, such as improved reporting around use of force, while also highlighting areas we can improve upon. By publishing this information, we are holding ourselves accountable as part of our commitment to building trust with the communities we serve.

The data and analysis contained in this report allows us to identify successes and challenges around our use of force procedures, which in turn informs our policy development and the training provided to all officers. We will always look at how we can improve our Department for both our officers and the residents of Chicago.

Larry Snelling
Superintendent of Police



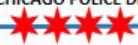
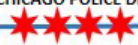
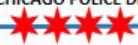


Table of Contents

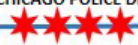
Executive Summary.....	1
Use of Force Analysis, Response, and Future Initiatives.....	6
2023 Update	6
Review of 2023 Training Courses.....	7
2023 Patterns and Trends.....	9
Improved Reporting.....	12
Excessive Force Complaints	12
2024 Training Initiatives.....	12
Integrated Curriculum.....	14
Analysis Summary	15
Core Values, Consent Decree, and Accreditation	17
Core Values	17
Consent Decree.....	18
Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)	20
Department Policies.....	21
Core Components of CPD's Use of Force Policy.....	22
Levels of Force	27
2023 Revisions and Enhancements to Use of Force Policy.....	27
Medical Aid	28
Foot Pursuits	29
Firearm Pointing Incidents— <i>Overview</i>	30
Community Engagement on CPD Policies.....	31
Training on the Use of Force, De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Related Topics.....	32
Use of Force Documentation and Review	33
Body-worn and In-Car Camera Video	33
Tactical Response Report.....	33
Use of Force Dashboard.....	37
Department Review of Use of Force.....	38
District-Level Review and Investigation.....	38
Tactical Review and Evaluation Division After-Action Reviews—Use of Force	41
Tactical Review and Evaluation Division After-Action Reviews—Firearm Pointing Incidents	43
Incident Debriefings.....	43



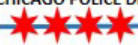
Level 3 / Deadly Force Incidents—Review and Investigation	46
Accountability for Use of Force Incidents	49
Civilian Office of Police Accountability	49
Deadly Force Administrative Reviews	51
COPA Reports and Advisories	53
Chicago Police Board	53
Use of Force Data Review	55
2023 Calls for Service	56
Calls for Service by Day of Week	56
Calls for Service—Yearly Comparison	57
Use of Force—2023 Statistical Overview	58
2023 Comparison—Calls for Service, Arrests, and TRR Occurrences	58
Calls for Service vs. Arrests vs. TRRs	59
TRR Occurrences—Five-Year Review	60
Levels of Force	61
TRR Occurrences Summary	62
Count of Sworn Members by TRR Completion	63
Incident Details	64
TRRs by District of Occurrence	64
TRRs by Time of Day	65
TRRs by Day of Week	66
TRRs by Month	67
TRRs Completed: Supervisors vs. Non-Supervisors	68
Involved Member Rank	69
TRRs Completed by District Law Enforcement	70
TRRs Completed by Members Outside District Law Enforcement	71
TRRs Completed by Members’ Years of Service	73
TRRs Completed by Members’ Duty Status	74
Information about Persons Involved in TRR Occurrences	75
Subject Race—Arrest vs TRR Occurrences	75
District Demographics	76
Subject Gender—Arrests vs. TRR Occurrences	77
Subject Age Range	78



Subject Mental Illness	79
Subject Disability.....	80
Subject Injury/Type	81
Subject Hospitalization	81
Information about Actions Taken by Persons During TRR Occurrences.....	83
Subject Actions.....	83
Subject Weapon Type	85
Armed Subject Weapon Use	86
Subject Assault / Battery to Member	87
Type of Activity Prior to Force	88
Member Response Details	89
Member Reason for Response.....	89
Force Mitigation.....	89
Force Against Handcuffed Subject	91
Types of Force Associated with TRR Occurrences Involving Force Against Handcuffed Subject	92
2023 Compliance Determinations - Force Against Handcuffed Subject.....	93
Force Options (All TRRs).....	94
Use of Force by Force Option	94
Member Weapon Use	95
Firearm Discharge by District of Occurrence	96
Taser Use by District of Occurrence.....	97
Taser Use in Schools.....	97
Taser Use by District Law Enforcement	98
Taser Use by Members Outside District Law Enforcement	98
OC Use by District Law Enforcement	100
OC Use by Members Outside District Law Enforcement	100
Impact Weapon Use by District of Occurrence.....	101
Impact Weapon Use by District Law Enforcement	102
Impact Weapon Use Outside District Law Enforcement	102
Physical Force Options and Control Tactics	103
Unintentional Weapon Discharges/Weapon Types.....	104
Member Weapon Use to Destroy / Deter Animal	104
TRR Occurrences—Compliance	105



Compliance Determinations	105
TRR Occurrences: Non-Compliance by District.....	106
TRR Occurrences: Non-Compliance by Force Option	107
Member Injuries	108
Member Injury Status	108
Member Injury Type	109
Level 3 Use of Force	110
Firearm Discharges by District	110
Count of TRRs by Member Weapon Use	111
Officers Shot/Shot At	112
Firearm Discharge Occurrences— <i>Five Year Review</i>	113
Level 3 Force Type (2023)	114
Level 3 Force Details (2023)	115
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Supervisors Vs. Non-Supervisors	116
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Member Rank	117
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Years of Service.....	118
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Duty Status.....	119
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Member Injury Status	120
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by District Law Enforcement	121
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Units Outside District Law Enforcement.....	122
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Action	123
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Armed Status	124
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Weapon Type	125
Level 3 TRR—Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member?	126
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Activity	127
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Member Reason for Response	128
Subject Race – Arrests vs. Level 3 TRR	129
Subject Sex – Arrests vs Level 3 TRR	130
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Age	131
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Condition—Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder.....	132
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Condition—Disability	133
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Injury Status	134
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Injury Type	135



Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Medical Treatment/Hospitalization.....	136
Foot Pursuit Data	137
Foot Pursuits—Injuries.....	140
Appendix: Vehicle Pursuits and Eluding Incidents	141





Executive Summary

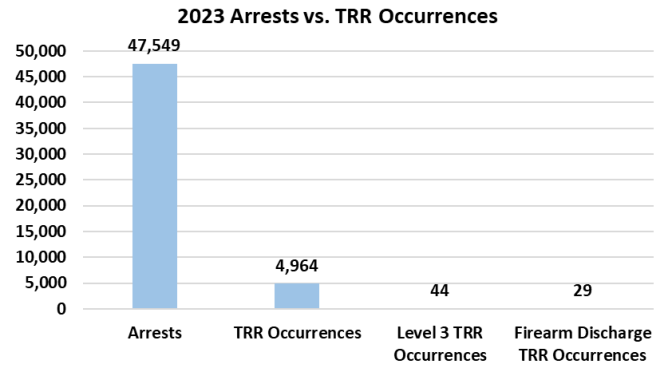
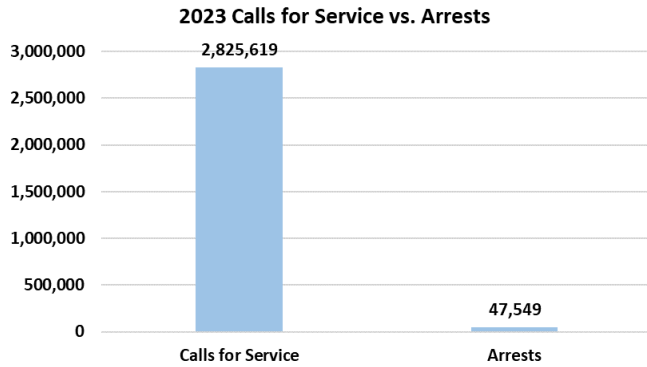
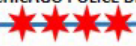
Police officers take an oath to support the Constitution to the best of their abilities. In doing so, police officers are given significant power and even greater responsibility. Among the greatest of all responsibilities is the ability to use force to seize a person (i.e., arrest or stop a person) for a lawful purpose.

The decision to use force is among the *most important and serious* decisions police officers have to make throughout their careers. Use of force incidents can lead to significant consequences for the person subjected to force, the police officer using force, and the entire community. Events throughout the country continue to highlight this fact. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) takes the use of force extremely seriously and has instituted numerous checks and balances to ensure department members use force within the confines of the law, department policy, and training standards. These checks and balances include policy, community engagement, training, accountability, and analysis. The third Annual Use of Force Report describes the department's activities in these areas during the year. It includes successes, challenges, and plans for the future.

This 2023 report utilizes slightly different terms than in previous reports to more accurately convey information to the public and department. Whenever an officer utilizes reportable force during an incident, they are required to complete a Tactical Response Report (TRR). This same report is required whenever an officer is assaulted or battered, even if the officer is able to de-escalate the incident without utilizing force. **In 2023, there were 565 such TRRs completed in which an officer did not use any force.** Therefore, this report uses the terms "TRR occurrences" and "TRR incidents" rather than "use of force" occurrences and incidents so TRR and use of force will not be conflated. "TRR occurrence" refers to an interaction between one officer and another person that resulted in at least one of the following: (1) the officer utilized reportable use of force or (2) the officer was assaulted or battered, *regardless* of whether they utilized reportable use of force. There may be multiple TRR occurrences during a single TRR incident. For example, two partners may both utilize reportable force during an incident, and they would each need to document their own *individual* actions (and justifications) on separate TRRs. In this example, there would be one TRR incident with two TRR occurrences. This year's report provides a more detailed breakdown of TRR occurrences than was provided in past years.

In 2023, there were over 2.8 million calls for service, 47,549 arrests, 4,964 TRR occurrences, and 29 instances of a department member discharging their firearm. The charts on the next page show the relative infrequency of TRR occurrences, and deadly force occurrences specifically, when compared to the total number of calls for service and arrests in Chicago. Even when department members use force, the vast majority of the time they rely upon weaponless force options and low level control tactics used in conjunction with handcuffing a person who is resisting.

Use of force is relatively rare, but when it does occur, it can have an immense impact on the community and department. CPD understands the importance of sound policy, effective training, and constructive accountability systems. This combination of policy, training, and accountability is vital for a department to continually improve and transform.

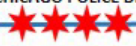


Sometimes when people hear "police use of force," specific images come to mind with regard to what that means. It is important to understand that **use of force occurs on a continuum**, from low-level control tactics (e.g., firm grip) to high-level deadly force (e.g., firearm discharge). **CPD data shows the vast majority of these uses of force occur on the low end of this continuum.** In 2023, the three most common types of **resistance behavior** observed in persons (not following verbal direction, pulling away, stiffening/dead weight) and **total TRR occurrences both rose 36%, meaning subject resistance rose along with TRR occurrences.** If officers' actions are based on a response to a person's actions (e.g., using firm grips and escort holds to control a person who is pulling away), then it is expected that these two numbers would increase proportionally, as they did.

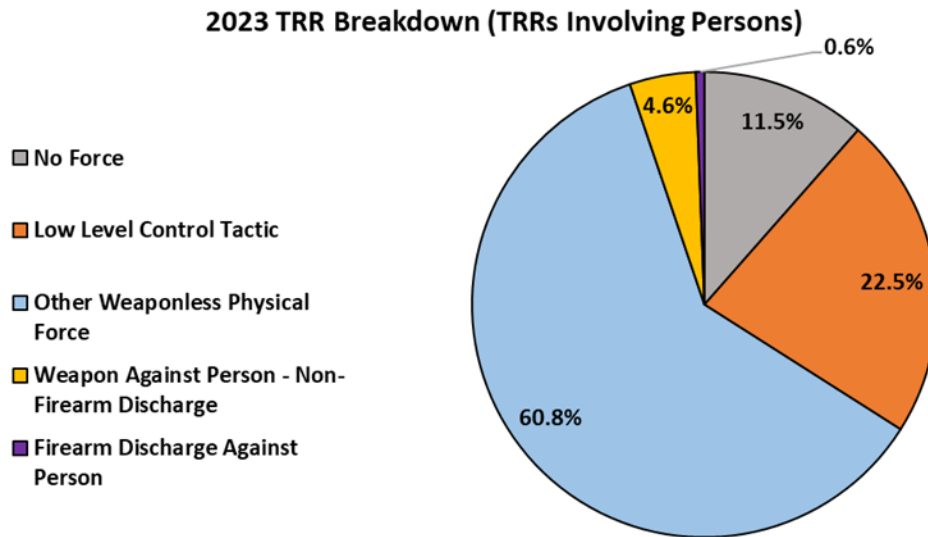
In 2023, the increase in total TRR occurrences was largely driven by an increase in Level 1 TRRs. Level 1 TRR occurrences do not involve weapon use by a department member and do not result in an injury to or complaint of injury from the person. As reported, 565 (17%) of Level 1 TRRs involved no use of 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 only 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 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.



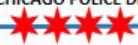
When an officer does determine they need to use force to gain compliance from someone, officers relatively rarely discharge a weapon or otherwise use a weapon to make physical contact with a person. Much more frequently, officers utilize weaponless force options and control tactics. The chart below illustrates 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).



Note: "Low Level Control Tactic" refers to non-impact, physical control tactics such as escort holds, wristlocks, and armbars, which are typically utilized in conjunction with handcuffing.

Central to CPD's transformation in recent years has been the development of robust review procedures and infrastructure that only continues to improve based on lessons learned. This includes two levels of supervisory review and investigation as well as the creation and evolution of the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (prior to 2022, known as the Force Review Division), which is tasked with reviewing use of force incidents, firearm pointing incidents, and foot pursuits to identify patterns, trends, and areas for improvement. CPD's Force Review Board (FRB), chaired by the Superintendent, reviews Level 3 (e.g., deadly force) incidents to identify areas for improvement and make training and policy recommendations. These review processes all contribute to CPD's growth as a learning organization.

After beta-testing in 2022, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) began utilizing a new electronic report (application) in 2023 called the Incident Debriefing Report. This report combines TRED's reviews of use of force, firearm pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. Previously, these incidents were reviewed within separate, siloed reports. The new report combines these reviews so that TRED can review an incident regardless of what combination of use of force, firearm pointing, or foot pursuits occurred during the incident and how many officers and supervisors were involved. This new application allows TRED to keep the review and any resulting recommendations all together. Moreover, it allows TRED to conduct reviews and provide feedback to multiple officers, even those who may have been involved but did not use force or point their firearm.



In 2023, TRED reviewed a total of 3,375 TRR occurrences, 4,465 firearm pointings, and 5,120 foot pursuits. This resulted in the completion of 22,270 Incident Debriefing Report reviews for officers that included 2,450 training advisements and 4,366 individual training recommendations. In addition to supervisors facilitating this process, the Training and Support Group 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. This feedback loop has been critical to CPD's continued improvements as an organization.

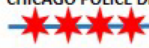
In addition to CPD's review of use of force, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), an agency independent from CPD, investigates allegations of excessive force and conducts administrative reviews of deadly force. While TRR occurrences rose 36% in 2023, COPA's annual reports show that excessive force allegations declined 11% (compare 468 in 2022 to 416 in 2023).¹

The department's collective efforts in all these areas are also reflected in the independent monitor's continued assessments of CPD's use of force requirements from the consent decree. By the end of 2023, CPD reached some level of compliance (preliminary, secondary, or operational) with 94% (90) of the use of force paragraphs, up 11 percentage points from 2022. The remaining six paragraphs remained under assessment. This has required significant revisions to policy and training development, as well as the creation and enhancement of review and analysis infrastructure over the past six years. The department continues this important work daily. Additionally, the use of force section of the consent decree contains one paragraph on vehicle operations, (paragraph 167). For this reason, a summary of CPD's review and analysis of 2023 vehicle pursuits and eluding incidents are contained in the appendix of this report.

For the second year, this report contains an analysis of patterns and trends in use of force data and other sources to inform future department training. Highlights from this analysis include the following:

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 20% 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 where 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 continued analysis of the encounters that occur during TRR incidents (including the person's actions and member's response), verbal direction is 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

¹ <https://www.chicagocopa.org/news-publications/publications/annual-reports/>



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.

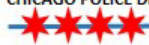
CPD's response to this analysis is discussed within the "Use of Force Analysis, Response, and Future Initiatives" section of this report. As part of CPD's continued efforts to improve training, the department has enlisted the help of a Training Community Advisory Committee, a voluntary group of diverse stakeholders from community based groups, to provide feedback on the department's 2024 recruit, in-service, and pre-service training, both with respect to content and methods of instruction. This feedback has been invaluable to the department.

In 2023, CPD published a revised use of force policy suite based on feedback from the community and department members, research of best practices, and an analysis of CPD's use of force. CPD is constantly evolving and improving in these endeavors to engage in best practices and effectively respond to evolving community expectations. This continues to be evidenced by officers' abilities to de-escalate many volatile incidents, in many cases using minimal or no force.

Unless otherwise noted, data in this report is accurate as of May 29, 2024. The data in this report may differ slightly from other CPD reports, including the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division Year-End Report, and public dashboards. This is due to the updating of data through continued investigations and different query dates, as well as different ways of filtering the data. Where appropriate, this report explains the reasoning behind how data was filtered differently from other reports. As a general rule, this report focuses on data related to force as defined in CPD policy, which is force to compel compliance from a *person*.

Finally, 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.





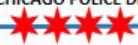
Use of Force Analysis, Response, and Future Initiatives

New to last year's 2022 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 Use of Force Report, 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 to 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 into 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 their 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 since 2020.**
- *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 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

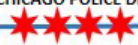


training continues to improve department members' proficiency in this area. **In 2023, "weapon transition issues" only accounted for 0.2% of involved member debriefings.**

- *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. 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. All of these efforts have led to improvements in CPD's documentation of TRR occurrences. **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.**

Review of 2023 Training Courses

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

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

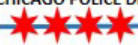
The 2023 Constitutional Policing training course covered the letter and spirit of the law as it pertains to the Fourth Amendment (which requires police officers to only use force that is objectively reasonable), the First Amendment, the foot pursuit policy, and recent legal updates affecting police officers 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

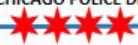
The instructional goal of the Annual Supervisor In-Service Training was to provide supervisors of all ranks with knowledge on administrative and field topics where information will assist in being efficient and effective supervisors. The purpose of this course was to address supervisors regarding leadership 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 prior to 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 in the Training Support Group's (TSG) evolving five-year training plan.

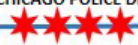
Despite an officer's best efforts at communication and de-escalation, a person may not comply, and an officer may need to resort to force to resolve an incident. In fact, in certain circumstances, if an officer attempts to use verbal de-escalation techniques too long, the person may begin to take control 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 really benefit them is to incorporate integrated instruction, as described later in the "Integrated Curriculum" section of this report. This affords officers the opportunity 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 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.² This represents a 193% difference between hands-on, weaponless force options and using a weapon as a force option. In fact, 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 a number of 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

² 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.



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 giving trainees an opportunity to practice those techniques on one another. This includes training with plastic training handcuffs 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 2023 use of force data only further supports the importance of this training moving forward.

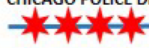
Officer Experience

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 work force. When expanding to 10 or less 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 uses 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 work force, 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 and five-year training plans, which are 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 36% *increase* in the number of TRRs completed in 2023, the number of Taser deployments rose 7% from the previous year. **Overall, Taser usage has still decreased 79% compared to 2016.** This data indicates, 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.



Improved Reporting

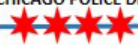
Subject matter experts have shared with CPD that police departments who improve use of force policies and training often observe an increase in use of force reports due to officers having a better understanding of when to report their use of force. CPD has observed that its members have especially improved their understanding of when to report lower levels of force. Historically, there had been some confusion over when to report lower levels of force, such as escort holds and firm grips, when dealing with an active resister who is pulling away. As officers gain a better understanding of these concepts, they often err on the side of caution by completing a TRR. This is likely part of the reason CPD continues to see an increase in TRRs reporting lower levels of force while not seeing those same increases with higher levels of force (which officers already had a clearer understanding of).

Excessive Force Complaints

Despite a 36% increase in TRRs in 2023, COPA reported that allegations related to excessive force were down 11% from the previous year. Excessive force complaints accounted for 14% of allegations, down three percentage points from the previous year. Since 2020, a year in which Chicago experienced significant civil unrest, excessive force complaints are down 53%.

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 tabletop 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 Annual Use of Force Report.

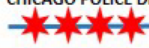
Public Order and Public Safety Basic Course

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, tabletop 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 (DNC) 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.

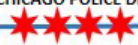
2024 Weapons Qualifications

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 successfully 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.



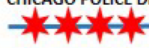
Research indicates that long-term memory is enhanced when learning events focused on specific topics are spaced apart over time, rather than being taught together all at once. Therefore, as part of an interleaving approach, TSG plans to deliver information and skill practice across longer periods of time, 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 lecture, 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 up front. 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 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, it 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.



Community Feedback on Annual Use of Force Report

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

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 this 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

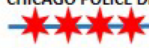
☐ I'm not a robot


reCAPTCHA
[Privacy](#) - [Terms](#)

Post Comment

We want your feedback!





Core Values, Consent Decree, and Accreditation

Core Values

Professionalism

As members of a highly trained profession, we will conduct ourselves in a manner that is consistent with professional standards for performance, both on duty and off duty. These standards include adherence to our Vision, Mission Statement, and other Core Values. We perform our roles ethically and knowledgeably, and we represent the values of the Chicago Police Department regardless of the circumstances. We hold ourselves and each other accountable to these standards.

Integrity

Integrity, the adherence to moral and ethical principles, and the consistency of *value-based actions* are our standards. We strive to earn the trust and respect of those whom we serve. We are of strong character, possessing the personal values and mental and emotional attributes that enable us to make ethical decisions and empathize with others. We do what is right because it is the right thing to do.

Courage

Courage is not the absence of fear, but rather its mastery. We will remain courageous in our actions. We recognize that there are two types of courage, physical and moral. Physical courage is recognizing the danger to oneself or others but persisting in our duty regardless. Moral courage is the adherence to principle, integrity, and dedication no matter how easy it may be to do otherwise. It is putting character ahead of expediency; putting what is right ahead of what may be popular.

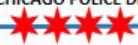
Dedication

As police officers, we are charged to serve and protect all people of the City of Chicago, preserve order, and uphold the law. However, our calling extends above and beyond the obligations of professionalism or the law. Dedication means that we are driven by a sense of personal duty to our work and the department's Vision, Mission Statement, and other Core Values. We demonstrate our dedication by striving to give our best effort in every interaction and task, no matter how small. Every day, we seek creative and effective solutions to public safety and aspire to be a symbol of excellence in the policing profession.

Respect

Respect means that we treat each other and the communities we serve as we would like to be treated: with compassion and dignity. Within the department, we strive to ensure all members are supported and empowered, regardless of rank or position. Outside of the department, we strive to partner with the communities we serve through transparency, accountability, and building mutual trust. We recognize that the respect we owe to our communities is not conditional, and we recognize that respect as a value must permeate every police action we undertake.





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 numbered 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.

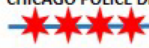
A key area for reform within the consent decree is the use of force, accounting for 96 paragraphs in the agreement (paragraphs 153–248). These paragraphs address many topics related to the use of force, including community engagement, policy, training, accountability, analysis, and reporting. As of the end of the ninth reporting period, which concluded on December 31, 2023, CPD had reached some level of compliance (preliminary, secondary, or operational) with 90 (94%) of the 96 use-of-force paragraphs. Another 6 (6%) of the paragraphs were under assessment.

The Independent Monitor is tasked with determining what, if any, level of compliance CPD has reached with each paragraph. To make this determination, the Independent Monitor must assess CPD's progress toward answering one of three questions, depending on the level of compliance being sought:

- **Preliminary**—Are sound, community-informed policies in place?
- **Secondary**—Has quality training been provided to educate officers about the new policies?
- **Operational**—Have the new policies and training resulted in new policing practices within CPD?

Sometimes there is a misconception regarding the process to reach "full compliance." Compliance is not simply a matter of instituting a practice and then immediately achieving compliance. Rather, compliance is reached by going through a very detailed and thorough process with a purpose to achieve true and lasting reform. CPD must achieve each level of compliance in order, and it is not something achieved all at once.

Although the subject matter of each paragraph varies, the process of attaining compliance is typically similar. To achieve preliminary compliance, CPD must first develop a policy or suite of policies in collaboration with community members, subject-matter experts, the independent monitoring team, and the Illinois Office of Attorney General. A significant amount of research, discussions, and written feedback go into the development and revision of policies. Once the independent monitoring team and Illinois Office of Attorney General agree that the policy satisfies the requirements of the consent decree, CPD publishes the policy and can then seek preliminary compliance.



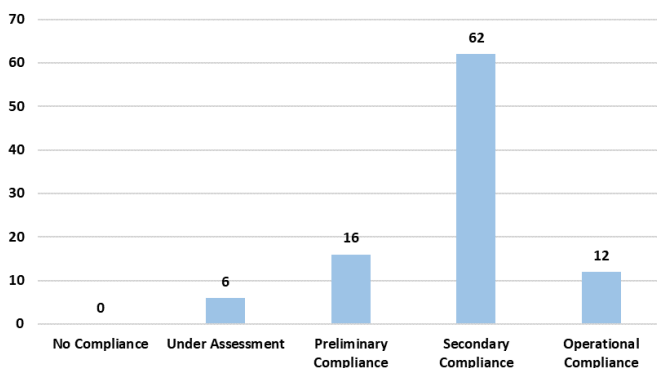
Once a policy is developed and published, CPD next develops training to educate officers on the policy. A CPD instructional design team, in collaboration with subject-matter experts and advisors, develops that training by creating a formal lesson plan and any necessary training materials (power points, videos, handouts, pre- and post-tests, etc.). Once developed, the independent monitoring team and Illinois Office of the Attorney General must agree that the training accurately reflects the policy and requirements of the consent decree. Once accepted, TSG coordinates how and when it will offer the training within CPD's larger training plan. CPD is not awarded secondary compliance until at least 95% of CPD officers have successfully completed the training. In 2023, this meant over 10,000 department members had to successfully complete the training, including passing any post-tests, before it could achieve secondary compliance. This may take an entire year for certain training courses.

The final step is operational compliance. This is the most challenging level to reach because it requires significant collaboration and consultation to determine how best to *measure* the effect policies and training have had on the department and community. The best methodology for a specific paragraph is highly dependent on the requirements of that paragraph. It often requires significant infrastructure and process improvements to collect, analyze, report, and utilize data to make decisions. It is precisely this process that continues to help CPD develop into a learning organization, which is vital to CPD's vision that all people in Chicago are safe, supported, and proud of the Chicago Police Department.

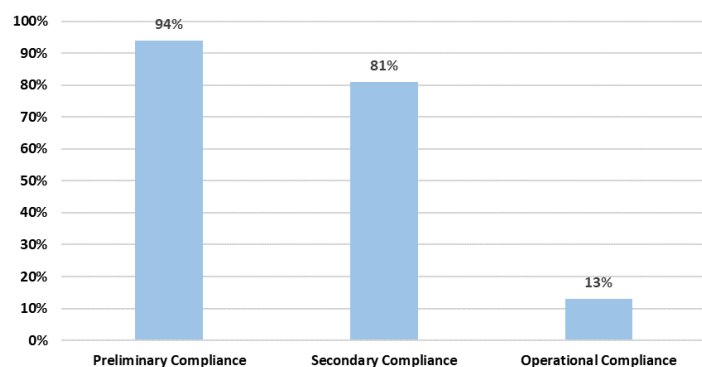
The below table and charts show the number of use of force paragraphs by their current level of compliance (as of December 31, 2023). They also show the percentage of use of force paragraphs that have achieved each of the three levels of compliance.

Compliance Level	Total by Current Level	% Achieved
No Compliance	0	
Under Assessment	6	
Preliminary Compliance	16	94%
Secondary Compliance	62	81%
Operational Compliance	12	13%
Total Paragraphs	96	

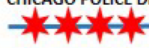
Number of Paragraphs by Current Compliance Level



Percentage of Paragraphs Achieving Compliance



For additional information about the consent decree agreement, including a copy of the agreement and progress reports issued by the independent monitor, please visit <http://chicagopoliceconsentdecree.org/resources>.



Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)



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.

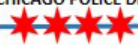
The CALEA accreditation programs provide public safety agencies with an opportunity to voluntarily meet an established set of professional standards. An extremely important standard area for CALEA accreditation is use of force. For example, there are CALEA standards related to reasonable force, deadly force, warning shots, choke holds, reporting uses of force, use of force reviews, and use of force analysis.

CALEA offers two areas of accreditation: *Law Enforcement Accreditation* and *Training Academy Accreditation*. 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.

CPD 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.

Looking Ahead

CPD is currently in its second, four-year cycle of re-accreditation for both Law Enforcement and Training Academy programs. As such, 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.



Department Policies

CPD has developed multiple policies that govern department members' actions related to use-of-force incidents, firearm-pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. CPD develops these policies in collaboration with several stakeholders, including members of the community, the independent monitoring team, the Illinois Office of the Attorney General, and department members. Although CPD is bound by certain state and municipal laws, CPD policy can be more restrictive than these laws.

The Chicago Police Department's Research and Development Division (R&D)—Policy and Procedures Section prepares, updates, and issues department-level directives concerning department policy and procedures, including those related to the use of force, firearm-pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. R&D's responsibilities include researching recommendations regarding department policy, revising department policy to be consistent with the consent decree and other CPD priorities, soliciting and analyzing community feedback on policy, conducting internal focus groups, and maintaining and updating the Department Directives System, which contains official department policy and forms.

The consent decree requires CPD to conduct a comprehensive review of its use of force policies every two years to assess whether those policies meet the requirements of the consent decree, incorporate best practices, address observed trends and practices, as necessary, and reflect developments in applicable law (see consent decree paragraph 159). In addition, CPD must conduct an annual review of its use of force policies to maintain its CALEA accreditation.

Use of Force Policy Suite

The department's collection of policies on the use of force falls under General Order G03-02, *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*. This is the department's "parent" policy on the use of force. Eight sub-policies fall under the umbrella of this parent policy, each addressing specific use of force topics:

G03-02, *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force* (Parent Policy)

1. G03-02-01, *Response to Resistance and Force Options*
2. G03-02-02, *Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report*
3. G03-02-03, *Firearm Discharge Incidents—Authorized Use and Post-Discharge Administrative Procedures*
4. G03-02-04, *Taser Use Incidents*
5. G03-02-05, *Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Devices and Other Chemical Agent Use Incidents*
6. G03-02-06, *Canine Use Incidents*
7. G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents*
8. G03-02-08, *Department Review of Use of Force*

The policy overview contained in this report is a broad *summary* of the department's use of force policy. The department's use of force policy is not described in its entirety in this report. For a comprehensive description of department policy on a wide range of topics, please access the Department Directives System at <http://directives.chicagopolice.org>. This publicly available website includes a policy search tab



that can be used to search for and access policies on specific topics. When accessing the Department Directives System, members of the public should be aware that any policy items identified by *italics and double underlines* have been added or revised since the previous version of the policy.

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:

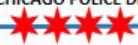
- Excessive, unwarranted, or unlawful force
- Force based on bias
- Force used as punishment or retaliation
- Force in response to the lawful exercise of First Amendment rights (e.g., lawful demonstration)

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 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.

The department focuses on three principles of force mitigation that members can use as tools to de-escalate an incident.

Principles of Force Mitigation

- *Continual Communication*—this includes persuasion, advice, and instruction throughout the incident. The purpose is to avoid or minimize confrontations before, during, and after the use of physical force. Department members will allow persons to voluntarily comply with lawful orders whenever safe and feasible.
- *Tactical Positioning*—this includes making advantageous use of positioning, distance, and cover to isolate and contain the person. The purpose is to minimize risk and increase safety for the person, the public, and department members.
- *Time as a Tactic*—this includes slowing down the pace of the incident. The purpose is to permit time to de-escalate the incident, allow for continued communication, and allow for the arrival of additional members, equipment, and other resources.

Categories of Resistance and Force Options

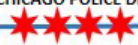
CPD use of force policy places individuals into one of three categories based on their behavior: cooperative, resister, and assailant. The person's level of resistance dictates what force options are available to a department member. Incidents are often dynamic, and persons may move between categories as the incident progresses. Department members must adjust accordingly, such that the member's response is proportional to the person's actions.

Cooperative Person: a person who is compliant without the need for physical force, *including individuals lawfully and peacefully exercising their First Amendment rights (e.g., lawful demonstrations)*. Rather than physical force, department members may utilize presence (social control) and verbal direction for cooperative persons.

Resister: a person who is uncooperative. Resisters are further subdivided into two categories: passive resister and active resister.

A *passive resister* is a person who fails to comply with verbal or other directions (e.g., failing to take a step back when directed to do so).

Passive resister force options include the following: options for cooperative persons; **holding techniques** (e.g., gripping a person's arm); **compliance techniques** (e.g., applying non-impact pressure under a person's ear); **control instruments** (e.g., using a baton to apply non-impact pressure on the shin or other sensitive area of skin covering bone); **oleoresin capsicum (OC)** pepper spray (each separate discharge must be reasonable, necessary, and proportional, and a discharge requires supervisor approval for passive resister occupants of a vehicle and Superintendent or designee approval for a non-compliant crowd or a passive resister who is in a crowd).



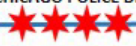
An *active resister* is a person who attempts to create distance between himself or herself and the member's reach with the intent to avoid physical control or defeat the arrest.

Active resister force options include the following: options for cooperative persons and passive resisters; **stunning or diffused pressure strikes** (e.g., open-hand slap); oleoresin capicum (OC) pepper spray (each separate discharge must be reasonable, necessary, and proportional, and a discharge requires approval from the Superintendent or a designee for active resisters that are part of a crowd); **takedowns** (i.e., physically directing a person to the ground); **canines** used by canine handlers (can only be utilized against an active resister who is armed or has committed a felony or to conduct a search for a hidden person who has committed a felony or violent misdemeanor, and the person failed to comply with orders to reveal themselves); **Tasers** (conducted electrical weapons)—can only be utilized against an active resister when there is an objectively reasonable belief at the time of any of the following: the person is armed; the person is violent or exhibiting violent or aggressive behavior; the person committed a felony; the person committed a misdemeanor that is not property-related, a quality-of-life offense, or a petty municipal code or traffic offense. Each Taser application is a separate use of force, each requiring an assessment or reassessment and an independent justification. Although Tasers can be an effective tool, CPD policy implements multiple restrictions and requirements, including restrictions on discharging in the presence of flammable materials, requiring removal of barbs by trained medical personnel only, restrictions on using multiple Tasers against the same person, restrictions on drive stuns (direct contact between a Taser device and a person), restrictions on using Tasers against vulnerable persons (e.g., children, pregnant women, and the elderly), and restrictions on using Tasers against fleeing persons when the person's only action is flight. The policy also discusses increased discharge risks. Examples of these increased discharge risks include, but are not limited to when the person is elevated above the ground, could fall on a sharp object, is less able to protect themselves in a fall (e.g., handcuffed), is operating or riding any mode of transportation, or is located in water. Finally, CPD policy restricts the use of Tasers in schools or on students. A department member will not utilize a Taser in these circumstances unless the member has assessed the reasonableness and necessity of the Taser use based on the totality of circumstances, including the person's apparent age, size, and the threat presented, and determines the Taser discharge is immediately necessary. When safe and feasible, department members will give verbal commands prior to, during, and after deployment of a Taser.

Assailant: A person who is using or threatening the use of force against another person or himself/herself that is likely to cause physical injury. Assailants are further subdivided into two categories: low-level assailant and high-level assailant.

A *low-level assailant* is a person using or threatening force, but whose actions are not imminently likely to cause death or great bodily harm. Although this type of person's actions is likely to cause physical injury, they are not imminently likely to cause death or great bodily harm.

Low-level assailant force options include the following: options for cooperative persons, passive resisters, and active resisters; **direct mechanical or focused pressure strikes** (i.e., forceful, concentrated strikes such as punching and kicking); **impact weapons** (e.g., baton strikes); and **impact munitions** (e.g., capsaicin II / pepper powder projectiles, only with authorization from the Superintendent or a designee).



A *high-level assailant* is a person whose actions constitute an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm. An imminent threat of death or great bodily harm is defined as follows:

1. It is objectively reasonable to believe the person's actions are immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the member or others unless action is taken; and
2. The person has the means or instruments to cause death or great bodily harm; and
3. The person has the opportunity and ability to cause death or great bodily harm.

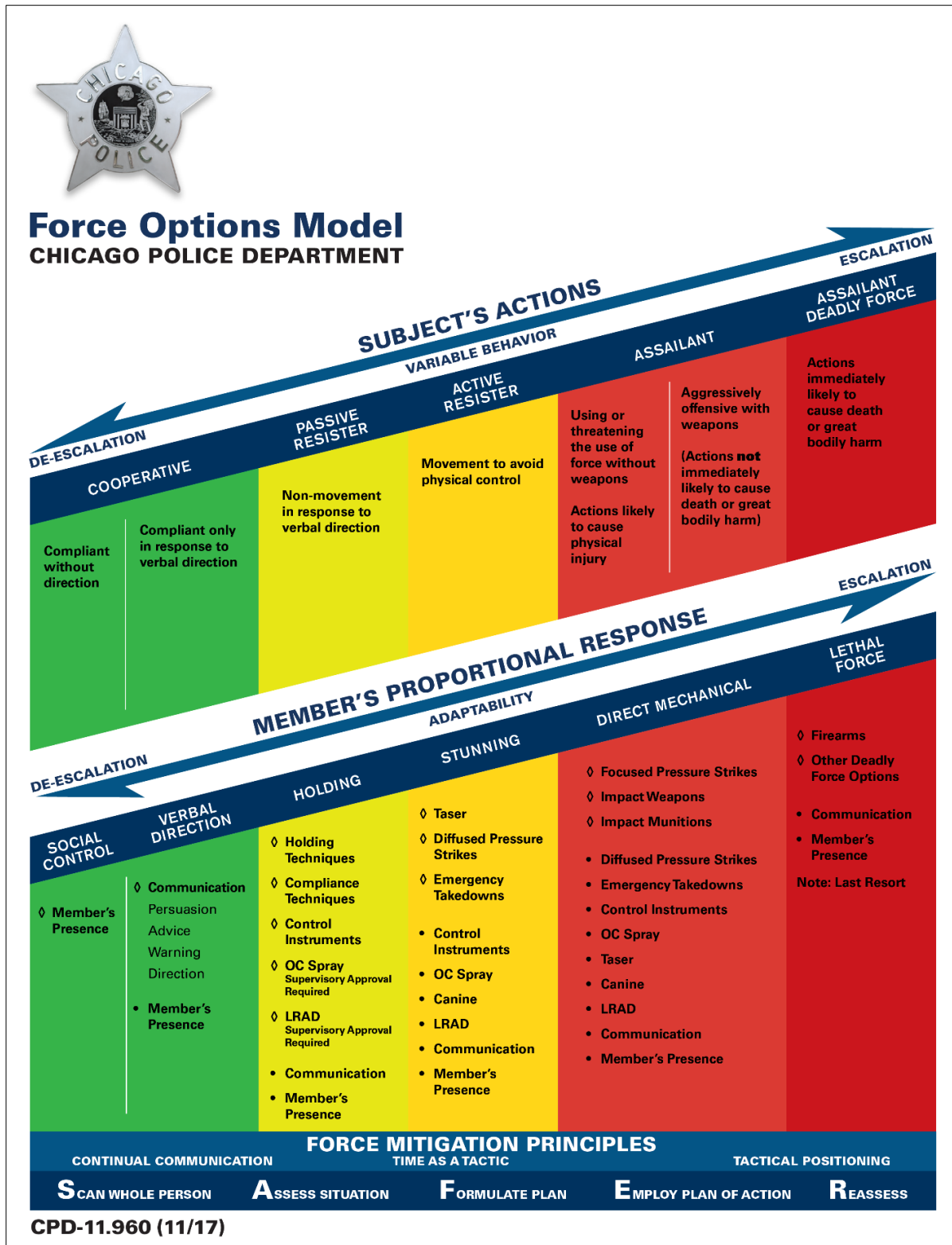
High-level assailant force options include the following: options for cooperative persons, passive resisters, active resisters, and low-level assailants; **firearm discharge; and other deadly force**. Per CPD policy, other deadly force includes intentionally striking a person's head or neck with an impact weapon or application of a chokehold, carotid artery restraint (compressing the sides of the neck), or other maneuvers for applying direct pressure on an airway. *These force options are strictly prohibited unless deadly force is authorized to prevent death or great bodily harm.*

Additionally, CPD policy prohibits the following types of firearm discharges: warning shots; firing at a person whose actions are only a threat to themselves; firing at or otherwise using deadly force against a fleeing person unless the person poses an imminent threat; firing into crowds unless necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm, no reasonable alternative exists, and the member identifies the appropriate target while taking precautions to minimize risk to others; firing into buildings unless necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm, no reasonable alternative exists, and the member identifies the appropriate target while taking precautions to minimize risk to others; firing at or into a moving vehicle when the vehicle is the only force used unless such force is necessary as a last resort to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm; and firing from a moving vehicle unless such force is necessary as a last resort to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm.





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





Levels of Force

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

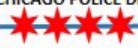
- **Level 1 Force** includes any use of reportable force by a member that is reasonably expected to cause pain or injury, but **does not result in injury** or complaint of injury (e.g., takedown or punch that does *not* result in injury or claim of injury).
- **Level 2 Force** includes those reportable uses of force that:
 - **result in injury or a complaint of injury** (e.g., takedown or punch that results in injury or claim of injury); or
 - involve the **utilization of a weapon** *other* than a firearm discharged at a person (e.g., Taser, OC, baton, accidental firearm discharge, or firearm discharge directed toward an animal); or
 - involve **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**.

2023 Revisions and Enhancements to Use of Force Policy

Throughout 2022, R&D conducted a review of its use of force policy suite to ensure these policies address current CPD practices, reflect national best practices, and promote trust between CPD and the community. R&D conducts a review and evaluation of its use of force policies in many ways. For example, R&D reviews data published quarterly and annually by the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division and in this Annual Use of Force Report. R&D also seeks feedback from community members on CPD's use of force policies and how they are working in the community (see "Community Engagement" section of this report). Finally, R&D continues to collaborate with its partners from the Independent Monitoring Team and the Illinois Office of the Attorney General to ensure the department's policies comply with the consent decree agreement.

In 2023, CPD completed revisions to its use of force policy and published the revised policy suite at the end of June. These revisions enhanced the policy suite based on community and department member feedback as well as an analysis of CPD's use of force. Some of the highlights of these revisions include, but are not limited to:

- expanding CPD's core principles to include the requirement to treat all persons with the courtesy and dignity that is inherently due every person, as well prohibiting department members from using language or taking action intended to taunt or denigrate a person;
- adding a reference to CPD's First Amendment rights policy specifically in regard to the department's response to noncompliant groups or crowds engaged in a First Amendment assembly;
- expanding the definition of deadly force to include language on the application of "other restraints" above the shoulders with risk of positional asphyxiation;
- providing additional guidance from Illinois law on the scope of an imminent threat;
- adding requirements to provide medical aid in accordance with CPD's Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART);



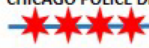
- adding an obligation to provide a written report when a department member intervened after observing excessive force and providing intervening members protection from discipline or retaliation;
- incorporating requirements to provide meaningful opportunity for policy review and comment by the community and community-based organizations, as well as department members;
- adding a requirement to provide warning and exercise persuasion and advise prior to using force, whenever possible;
- providing additional guidance to department members to position persons in a manner that allows for free breathing;
- providing additional guidance on when the Superintendent will authorize the use of oleoresin capsicum (OC) devices during a First Amendment assembly (i.e., when there is a threat or attack against department members, the public, or property);
- incorporating into policy the use of a debriefing dashboard to enhance after-action support to department members involved in a use of force incident; and
- providing additional guidance to department members on the use of department-authorized weapons (e.g., Taser and OC spray)

Medical Aid

As conveyed in policy, the department's highest priority is the sanctity and preservation of human life. By its very nature, any use of force by a department member involves a risk of physical injury, including to the persons upon whom force is being used, the department members using force, and bystanders. Although it is not the intention to cause injury, department members stand ready to address injuries when they do occur.

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 arrive on the scene. This includes training on direct pressure bandaging, the use of chest seals, the application of tourniquets, the 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, a face shield, and medical gloves. Following the use of force, and as soon as it is safe and feasible to do so, CPD policy requires department members to provide life-saving aid consistent with their department training, including LEMART training, to injured persons until medical professionals arrive on the scene. Throughout the year, the Training and Support Group continued to train new and incumbent department members on LEMART. **There were 70 documented tourniquet applications in 2023, bringing the total number since 2018 to 380 applications.** Please note that these tourniquet applications include all types of incidents, not just use-of-force incidents.



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. CPD is currently looking for ways 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 that it can continue to pass on lessons learned to department members. The LEMART 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/lemart-training/3470985636351223/>.

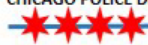


Foot Pursuits

Policy 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. Some of the highlights of CPD's foot pursuit policy include, but are not limited to the following:

- Department members will consider the risk involved in a foot pursuit and will not pursue when they reasonably believe the risk to department members, members of the public, or the person being pursued outweighs the objective of immediately apprehending the person;
- Before pursuing, department members must reasonably believe the person being pursued has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a felony, Class A misdemeanor, or a traffic offense that has endangered the physical safety of others, or the person being pursued is committing or is about to commit an arrestable offense that poses an obvious physical threat to any person;
- Department members may not pursue based solely on a person's response to the presence of police;
- Department members will consider reasonable alternatives (containment, saturation of the area, video monitoring, helicopter, etc.);
- Members will not initiate or continue a pursuit based on several factors such as injuries to department members or other persons, being unable to provide a current location, losing the ability to communicate via radio, losing essential equipment, exhaustion, etc.;



- Department supervisors will continuously assess an active foot pursuit to ensure it is being conducted within department guidelines;
- Department members who engage in a foot pursuit will fulfill certain reporting requirements, including notifying the Office of Emergency Management and Communications and completing an electronic foot pursuit report (see below);
- Accountability is ensured through an established review process involving department supervision and then the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division.

To access the entire foot pursuit policy, please visit <http://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6186>.

Foot Pursuit Reporting

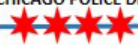
Whenever a sworn CPD member engages in a foot pursuit, as defined by policy, that member must notify the dispatcher and then complete a foot pursuit report using an online application accessible both in CPD police vehicles and on department computers. In addition to collecting basic incident-level information, the foot pursuit report captures more detailed data, including but not limited to the following: member role (i.e., initiated or assisted); the reason for pursuit (i.e., reasonable suspicion or probable cause); initial suspected crime, including the specific criminal code; pursuit conclusion (i.e., detained person or discontinued), and the reason for discontinuing, if applicable. In addition, a supervising CPD sergeant must document their review of all foot pursuits, and the watch operations lieutenant must document their review of foot pursuits that result in an arrest or a use of force.

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 each department member documents his or her own individual 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. This data is presented in the "Foot Pursuit Data" section of this report.

FOOT/BICYCLE PURSUIT REPORT			FOOT PURSUIT REPORT NO.	
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT - CPD-11.990 (5/22)				
DATE OF PURSUIT	TIME OF PURSUIT	FP EVENT NO.	BEAT OF ASSIGNMENT	TYPE OF PURSUIT? <input type="checkbox"/> FOOT <input type="checkbox"/> BICYCLE
ADDRESS OF INITIATION OF PURSUIT			BEAT OF PURSUIT	PURSUING MEMBER: <input type="checkbox"/> INITIATED <input type="checkbox"/> ASSISTED
INITIATING FACTOR: <input type="checkbox"/> REASONABLE ARTICULABLE SUSPICION (RAS) <input type="checkbox"/> PROBABLE CAUSE (PC)			INITIAL SUSPECTED CHARGE: (FINAL CHARGE MAY BE DIFFERENT)	
KNOWN OR CLAIM OF INJURY RESULTING FROM PURSUIT: <input type="checkbox"/> PURSUING DEPARTMENT MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> PURSUED PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> THIRD PARTY/COMMUNITY MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> NO INJURY			OFFICER DRESS: <input type="checkbox"/> FIELD UNIFORM <input type="checkbox"/> CASUAL DRESS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	OFFICER WORKING: <input type="checkbox"/> ALONE <input type="checkbox"/> WITH A PARTNER
DID YOU SPLIT WITH YOUR PARTNER? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> DNA	IF YES, INDICATE REASON: <input type="checkbox"/> TACTICAL POSITIONING <input type="checkbox"/> CONTAINMENT STRATEGY <input type="checkbox"/> OFFICER SAFETY <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC SAFETY		ADDITIONAL RESOURCES REQUESTED? <input type="checkbox"/> HELICOPTER UNIT <input type="checkbox"/> AREA CONTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> AREA SATURATION OF PERSONNEL <input type="checkbox"/> VIDEO MONITORING/TECHNOLOGY <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:	
PURSUING MEMBER CONCLUSION: <input type="checkbox"/> DETAINED PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> MEMBER DISCONTINUED <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERVISOR DISCONTINUED			IF PURSUING MEMBER DETAINED PERSON, WHAT WAS THE RESULT? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): <input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATORY STOP <input type="checkbox"/> NO ENFORCEMENT ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> CITATION ISSUED <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:	

Firearm Pointing Incidents—Overview

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 (see Tactical Review and Evaluation Division section of this report). The Department’s full firearm pointing incident policy is publicly available at <http://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6174?f=pointing>.

Community Engagement on CPD Policies

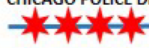
A strong partnership with the public is essential for effective law enforcement. The Chicago Police Department recognizes the need for a comprehensive community-engagement process that offers the community a meaningful opportunity to provide input into department policies. Paragraph 160 of the consent decree states the following:

CPD will establish and maintain clear channels through which community members can provide input regarding CPD’s use of force policies and propose revisions or additions to those policies. CPD will regularly review the input received, including during the biennial review process.

The public engagement process for department policy is especially important because the procedures outlined in policy guide officers in their day-to-day actions. CPD can utilize public feedback to gain the perspective of citizens when conducting research and considering policy revisions.

The department strongly encourages members of the public to visit <http://home.chicagopolice.org/reform/policy-review> to review and provide feedback on a wide range of policies, including use of force policies, when they become available. New policies are posted periodically, so the department encourages members of the public to check back frequently. Community feedback is essential to creating a policy that promotes trust between CPD and the communities that it serves.

Your opinion matters!



Training on the Use of Force, De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Related Topics

CPD recognizes training is essential to the department's overall operational improvement plans. As CPD's Training and Support Group develops training, it continues 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.

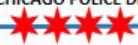


Based on the consent decree agreement, CPD is required to provide a minimum number of in-service training hours every year (reference consent decree paragraph 320). CPD again provided a forty-hour training program in 2023, and 95% of sworn members had completed the training by December 13.

As part of the overall training curriculum, CPD delivers extensive training to its members specifically on de-escalation, use of force, and related topics. This is part of the required forty hours of mandated training per year because of the importance of these topics. Finally, the department also provides use-of-force-related training to recruits, newly promoted supervisors of various ranks, and new and existing field training officers.

In January 2023, the Bauer Plummer Training Center opened its doors as part of the city's new Joint Public Safety Training Campus. This state-of-the-art facility is designed to provide comprehensive, joint, best-practice training for CPD, the Chicago Fire Department, and the Office of Emergency Management and Communication. The campus includes community spaces, classrooms, computer labs, indoor and outdoor scenario spaces, and an indoor shooting range, among other spaces. In August, the Rusu-McCartin Boys and Girls Club opened its doors on the campus. The proximity between the Boys and Girls Club and the training center will allow CPD to further build relationships with youth in a safe space nearby.

The indoor and outdoor scenario facilities on this new campus provide "real-world" areas for officers to practice concepts learned in the classroom. These areas include streets, residential spaces, commercial spaces, and other settings police officers typically encounter during calls for service. Areas are located both inside and outside, and numerous spaces allow CPD to develop different types of training scenarios. This type of realistic scenario-based training is something both community members and police officers have advocated for.



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

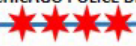
The Chicago Police Department has two primary methods of recording video of use-of-force incidents: Axon body-worn camera (BWC) and Coban in-car video system.

- *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. The member must complete the TRR prior to the end of their tour of duty.

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.

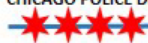
The Department refers to each member who utilizes reportable force as the “involved member.” The involved member must complete a TRR and provide information about the use of force, including incident-level information, injuries or complaints of injuries, the person’s actions, and the involved member’s 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). Each TRR number represents a TRR occurrence. A TRR incident is comprised of all the TRR occurrences (TRRs) that were 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 out on.

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





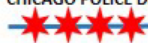
TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT/Chicago Police Department

FRD TRACKING NO.

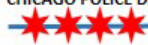
INCIDENT	DATE OF INCIDENT		TIME		ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE		LOCATION CODE		BEAT/OCCUR.		VIDEO RECORDED INCIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> BWC <input type="checkbox"/> IN-CAR VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER VIDEO	
	BUSINESS NAME					<input type="checkbox"/> DNA EXACT AREA WITHIN LOCATION (E.G., BASEMENT, 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	RANK		LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		EMPLOYEE NO.		WATCH		SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	
	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"/> Broken/Fractured Bone(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint of Substantial Pain <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Contusion <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Attack/Stroke/Aneurysm <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain)	
	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"/> Broken/Fractured Bone(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint of Substantial Pain <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Contusion <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Attack/Stroke/Aneurysm <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain)	
SUBJECT INFORMATION	LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		M.I.		SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F		RACE		D.O.B.	
	ADDRESS		TELEPHONE NO.		CONDITION <input type="checkbox"/> UNK <input type="checkbox"/> Apparently Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Injured by Member		<input type="checkbox"/> Injured Not by the Member's Force <input type="checkbox"/> Alleges Injury by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Under Influence of Alcohol		<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Illness / Emotional Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		Disability (Describe)	
	MEDICAL TREATMENT? <input type="checkbox"/> Refused Medical Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Offered/EMS Requested		<input type="checkbox"/> Performed by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Performed by CFD EMS		<input type="checkbox"/> Taken to Hospital (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)		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"/> UNK <input type="checkbox"/> Fatal	
SUBJECT'S ACTIONS (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> UNK		<input type="checkbox"/> 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		<input type="checkbox"/> 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)		<input type="checkbox"/> 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)		WAS SUBJECT ARMED WITH WEAPON? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW: <input type="checkbox"/> BLUNT OBJECT (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/> KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLOSIVE DEVICE <input type="checkbox"/> TASER/STUN GUN <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/> 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"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES		SUBJECT ACTIVITY <input type="checkbox"/> Drug-Related? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		<input type="checkbox"/> Gang-Related? <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											
MEMBER'S RESPONSE (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> UNK		REASON FOR RESPONSE? <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Self <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Member of Public <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Department Member <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) _____ Name _____ Star No. _____					
			FORCE MITIGATION EFFORTS		CONTROL TACTICS							
			<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		<input type="checkbox"/> ESCORT HOLDS <input type="checkbox"/> CONTROL INSTRUMENT <input type="checkbox"/> HANDCUFFS/PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS <input type="checkbox"/> WRISTLOCK <input type="checkbox"/> PRESSURE SENSITIVE AREAS <input type="checkbox"/> ARMBAR <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER							
WEAPON USE	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA		RESPONSE WITHOUT WEAPONS		RESPONSE WITH WEAPON USE							
			<input type="checkbox"/> OPEN HAND STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> KICKS <input type="checkbox"/> TAKE DOWN <input type="checkbox"/> PUSH/PHYSICAL REDIRECTION <input type="checkbox"/> ELBOW STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED HAND STRIKE/PUNCH <input type="checkbox"/> KNEE STRIKE		<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"/> OTHER IMPACT MUNITIONS (DESCRIBE BELOW) <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN <input type="checkbox"/> LRAD W/ AUTHORIZATION* <input type="checkbox"/> BATON/EXPANDABLE BATON <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 <input type="checkbox"/> FOOT <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER							
WEAPON USE	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA		WEAPON TYPE: <input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> TASER <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE		NO. OF DISCHARGES OF THE WEAPON		WEAPON SERIAL NO.		WEAPON CERT. NO.			
			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 USED AS A WEAPON? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES - AGAINST MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> YES - AGAINST OTHER PERSON					
			WAS DISCHARGE ONLY TO DESTROY/DETER AN ANIMAL? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		WAS THIS AN UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE DURING A NON-CRIMINAL INCIDENT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		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"/> ANIMAL <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER OBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN					
WEAPON USE	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA		TASER ONLY		FIREARM DISCHARGE 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: <input type="checkbox"/> TRIGGER <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 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 _____ SPARK DISPLAY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____							
			WHO FIRED FIRST SHOT? <input type="checkbox"/> MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> OFFENDER		TOTAL NO. OF SHOTS MEMBER 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					

CPD-11.377 (Rev. 12/20)

Page 1

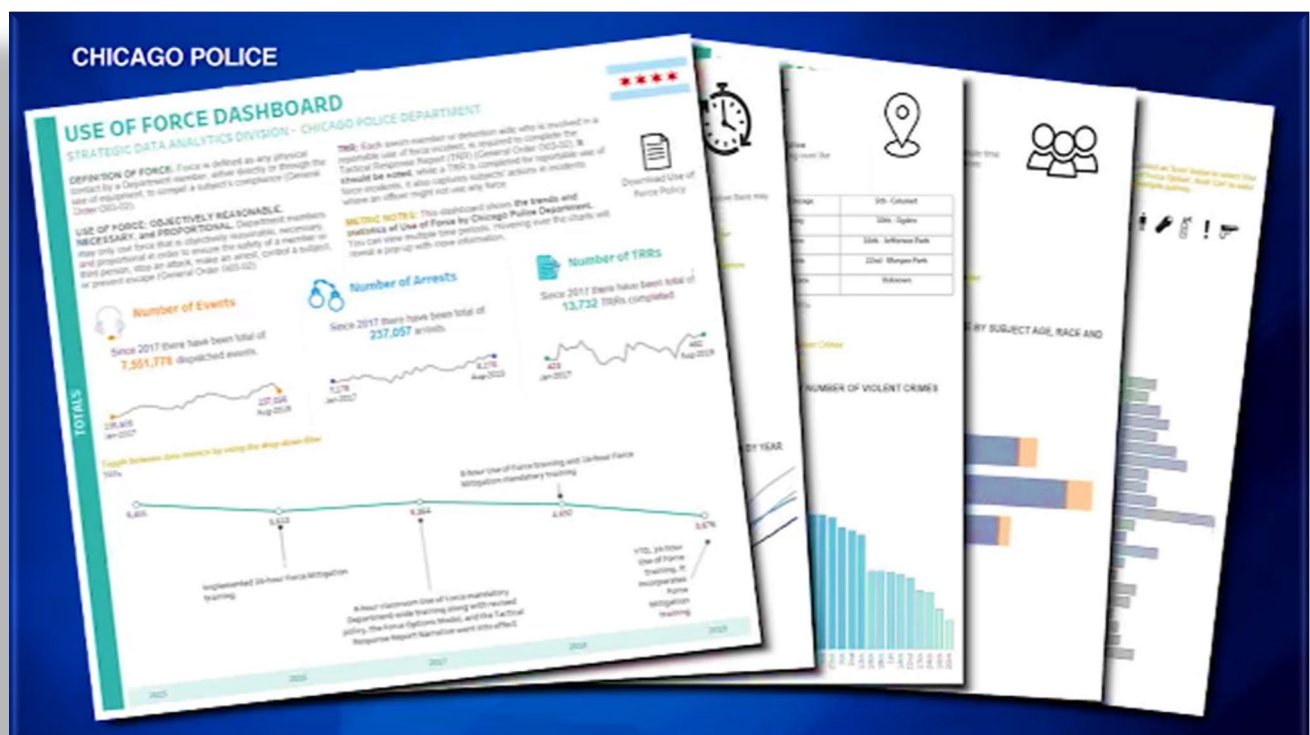


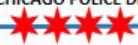
NOTIFICATIONS AND NARRATIVE							
NOTIFICATIONS (ALL INCIDENTS): <input type="checkbox"/> IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR <input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT OF OCCURRENCE				NOTIFICATIONS (WEAPONS DISCHARGE AND DEADLY FORCE): <input type="checkbox"/> OEMC <input type="checkbox"/> CPIC			
VIEWED BEFORE COMPLETING REPORT: <input type="checkbox"/> BWC <input type="checkbox"/> IN-CAR VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> NONE							
NARRATIVE (DESCRIBE WITH SPECIFICITY, (1) THE USE OF FORCE INCIDENT, (2) THE SUBJECT'S ACTIONS OR OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES NECESSITATING THE FORCE USED, AND (3) THE INVOLVED MEMBER'S RESPONSE, INCLUDING FORCE MITIGATION EFFORTS AND SPECIFIC TYPES AND AMOUNT OF FORCE USED. THE INVOLVED MEMBER WILL NOT COMPLETE THE NARRATIVE SECTION FOR ANY FIREARM DISCHARGE INCIDENTS (WITH OR WITHOUT INJURY) OR IN ANY USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS RESULTING IN DEATH.)							
REPORTING MEMBER (Print Name)			RANK/TITLE CODE	STAR/EMPLOYEE NO.	SIGNATURE		
REVIEWING SUPERVISOR							
TYPE OF SUBJECT INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Contusion <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Contusion <input type="checkbox"/> Potential Life-Threatening <input type="checkbox"/> None / None Apparent <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Laceration/Abrasion <input type="checkbox"/> Laceration Requiring Sutures <input type="checkbox"/> Gun Shot <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Swelling <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint of Substantial Pain <input type="checkbox"/> Broken/Fractured Bone(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Fatal				INJURY LOCATION <input type="checkbox"/> Head/Neck <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe) <input type="checkbox"/> Leg: <input type="checkbox"/> Left <input type="checkbox"/> Right <input type="checkbox"/> Torso <input type="checkbox"/> Arm: <input type="checkbox"/> Left <input type="checkbox"/> Right <input type="checkbox"/> Back			
WITNESSES	LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		M.I.	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	DATE OF BIRTH
	ADDRESS			TELEPHONE NO.		WITNESS INTERVIEW <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> INTERVIEWED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AVAILABLE <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	
	WITNESS STATEMENT						<input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL WITNESSES
REVIEWING SUPERVISOR: COMMENTS (DOCUMENT ANY OTHER INCIDENT INFORMATION, OBSERVATIONS OR OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN, INCLUDING EFFORTS AND NEGATIVE RESULTS TO IDENTIFY AND INTERVIEW WITNESSES, THAT ARE NOT ALREADY CAPTURED IN TRR FIELDS.)							
SUPERVISOR ON-SCENE RESPONSE? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES				EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN? <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> RESPONDED <input type="checkbox"/> DNA			
ATTACHMENTS: <input type="checkbox"/> CASE REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTORY <input type="checkbox"/> IOD REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> TASER DOWNLOAD <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER							
REVIEWING SUPERVISOR: <input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE DUTIES OUTLINED IN G03-02-02. <input type="checkbox"/> LOG NUMBER OBTAINED FROM 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. <input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE REVIEWED THIS TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT AND AFFIRM THAT THE REPORT IS LEGIBLE AND COMPLETE.							
REVIEWING SUPERVISOR NAME (Print)			RANK/TITLE CODE	STAR NO.	SIGNATURE		DATE/TIME COMPLETED
DISTRIBUTION OF TRR: IF A PAPER TRR WAS COMPLETED DUE TO AN UNAVAILABILITY OF THE AUTOMATED TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT APPLICATION: 1. THE ORIGINAL TRR WILL BE FORWARDED TO DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT DIVISION - TO BE INCLUDED WITH THE CORRESPONDING CASE FILE. 2. A COPY OF THE PAPER TRR AND THE ATTACHMENTS WILL BE FORWARDED TO: A. THE INVESTIGATING SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INVESTIGATION, B. CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (COPA), AND C. DEPUTY CHIEF, STRATEGIC INITIATIVES DIVISION, TO ENSURE DATA ENTRY AND ATTACHMENT SCANNING INTO THE AUTOMATED TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT (A-TRR) APPLICATION.							



Use of Force Dashboard

The department uses information collected in TRRs to publish an online dashboard that provides public access to CPD use of force data. Data points include frequency of use of force, trends over time, location, demographics, and force options. Members of the public can access this dashboard by visiting <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/use-of-force-dashboard/>. The dashboard contains tabs that allow the user to navigate between data points. Additionally, there are filter functions that allow a user to search for more specific time frames and locations.





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, 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.

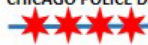
The investigating supervisor is responsible for determining whether the involved member's use of force was within department policy. To do this, the investigating supervisor completes specific investigative steps. First, the investigating supervisor will attempt to interview the person whom the member 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 police 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.

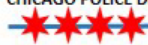
After the investigation, the investigating supervisor may also provide additional after-action support to the involved member or reviewing supervisor, such as individualized training. Investigating supervisors are trained to identify opportunities for improvement, address those issues, and document what 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 professional growth and organizational improvement. However, after-action support does not replace an independent COPA investigation into allegations of excessive force. After 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. A copy of this report is below:

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.		
	CHARGE		SUBJECT LAST NAME		SUBJECT FIRST NAME		M.I.		SEX		
	RACE		D.O.B.		<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F						
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 _____ (Document any investigatory information or other observations or actions taken that are not already captured in TRR-I fields.) <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS											
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.: _____											
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> 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. </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> 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: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div> <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. </div> </div> </div> </div>											
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> 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: _____ </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> 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: _____ </div> </div>											
LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER NAME (Print)				RANK/TITLE CODE		STAR NO.		SIGNATURE		DATE/TIME COMPLETED	

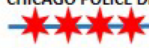
CPD-11.377-1 (Rev. 4/21)



There is also a supplemental section that is completed in cases of a Level 3 TRR occurrence. This supplemental section documents details about Level 3 TRR occurrences. A copy of the supplemental section is below:

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:																																			
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="padding: 5px;">REQUIRED NOTIFICATION TO: <input type="checkbox"/> COPA <input type="checkbox"/> CPIC <input type="checkbox"/> NONE</td> <td colspan="4" style="padding: 5px;">NAME:</td> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">EMPLOYEE / STAR NO.</td> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">DATE/TIME COMPLETED</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="padding: 5px;">LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER NAME (Print)</td> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">RANK/TITLE CODE</td> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">STAR NO.</td> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">SIGNATURE</td> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">DATE/TIME COMPLETED</td> </tr> </table>												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	
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-11.377-1 (Rev. 4/21)



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 of 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.

As part of the onboard training for new reviewers in the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division, certified trainers from the Training and Support Group conduct in-depth training on law, policies, and Illinois training standards. Training topics include the following:

- Law Review (Fourth Amendment, investigatory stops, warrantless searches, arrests, and use of force / deadly force);
- Use of force review process;



- VirTra simulator training (scenario training focused on the use of force decision-making);
- De-escalation / Force Mitigation
- Crisis intervention;
- Firearms handling;
- Taser use;
- Control tactics;
- Handcuffing;
- Tactical room entry;
- Use of force reporting and narrative writing;
- Crowd control; and
- Vehicle stops and occupant control.

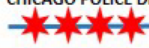
Lastly, reviewers and supervisors assigned to the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division complete at least forty hours of specialized in-service training *annually*. This is *in addition to* the forty-hour required minimum for all department members in 2023. This amounts to approximately 80 hours (two weeks) of training per year. Personnel also attend weekly meetings that include time set aside for division supervisors to conduct refresher training on policies, trends, or review procedures. This helps ensure consistency and adherence to best practices during the review process.

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.

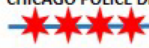
Tactical Review and Evaluation Division After-Action Reviews—Firearm Pointing Incidents

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.

Incident Debriefings

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. 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 worked 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 (FPI) from 2023.

Tactical Response Reports (TRRs)

In 2023, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) reviewed 3,375 TRRs, 31% more than the previous year. This means the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviewed approximately 68% of all TRR occurrences (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

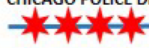
In 2023, there were 5,360 foot-pursuit occurrences. Of these, 583 were associated with a TRR and 1,256 were associated with an FPI.

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 were 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 firearm pointing incidents, weapons were recovered 34% of the time. In 429 of the Firearm Pointing Incident Reports, a Tactical Response Report was generated, indicating a reportable use of force or assault or battery to a police officer.

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



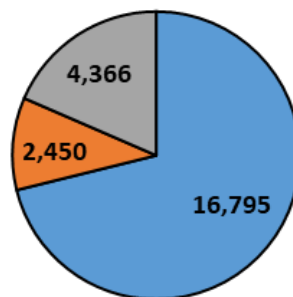
2023 TRED Incident Debriefing Summary

Through the course of 2023, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division completed 22,270 combined Incident Debriefing Report (IDR) 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.** This means that 11% of reviews resulted in at least one training advisement and 20% of reviews resulted in at least one training recommendation. Additionally, 1,055 IDRs that were flagged for review had an associated complaint log number due to an allegation of misconduct. **Four IDR incident reviews resulted in a TRED referral to COPA because one had not already been made. These referrals from TRED account for less than 1% of IDR incident reviews with an associated department-generated complaint log number.** This data suggests that TRED rarely refers incidents to COPA because they have typically already been referred to COPA by a CPD supervisor before they are flagged for TRED review. The following table and chart provide a summary of TRED's reviews of 2023 incidents. Note, 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.

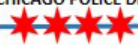
TRED Incident Debriefing Summary	2023
Total IDRS Completed by TRED	22,270
IDRs with No Debriefing Points	16,795
IDRs Resulting in an Advisement	2,450
IDRs Resulting in a Formal Training Recommendation	4,366
IDRs With Complaint Log Obtained During District/Unit Review	1,055
IDR Reviews by TRED Resulting in Referral to COPA	4

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.

2023 IDR Summary



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



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). This was 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 in a timely manner 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, IRT remains committed to engaging with community stakeholders to ensure OIS investigations conducted by the Chicago Police Department are impartial and transparent.

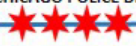
Department After-Action Reviews of Level 3 Incidents

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” (previously shown) 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. A meeting of the Force Review Board must include the Superintendent, or in the Superintendent’s absence, the First Deputy Superintendent, who will assume the role of chairperson. It must also include the Chief, Bureau of Patrol (or an authorized designee); Deputy Chief, Training and Support Group (or an authorized designee); and a minimum of two of the following department members: Executive Director, Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform, or an authorized designee the rank of Deputy Chief; Chief, Crime Control Strategies, or an authorized designee the rank of deputy chief; Chief, Bureau of Internal Affairs, or an authorized designee the rank of deputy chief; General Counsel to the Superintendent or an authorized designee; and other members designated by the



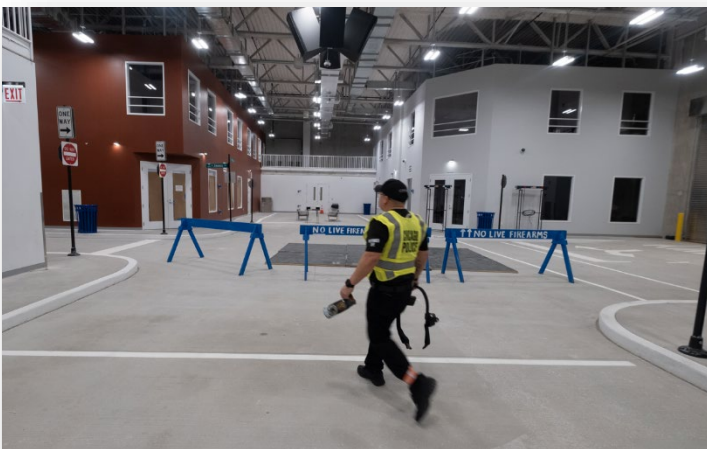
Superintendent at the rank of deputy chief or above. The Commanding Officer, Tactical Review and Evaluation Division, serves as the secretary to the Force Review Board.

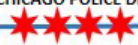
The review evaluates if the actions of department members during the deadly force incident were tactically sound and consistent with department training. If applicable, they also identify specific modifications to existing policy, training, tactics, or equipment that could minimize the risk of deadly 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 Review 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 and Support Group 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. Pictured below are CPD's new indoor and outdoor training villages used for scenario training.





Accountability for Use of Force Incidents

Civilian Office of Police Accountability

In 2016, the Chicago City Council passed an ordinance to establish the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), which replaced the Independent Police Review Authority as the civilian oversight agency of the Chicago Police Department (reference Municipal Code of Chicago, Chapter 2-78). 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.

Excessive Force Investigations

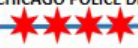
COPA may receive excessive force complaints from members of the public, prosecutors or defense counsel, and CPD. Members of the public can contact COPA to file a complaint in many ways:

- Phone: (312) 743-COPA (24-hour complaint line)
- TTY: (312) 745-3593
- Online: <https://www.chicagocopa.org/complaints/intake-form/>
- Mail: Civilian Office of Police Accountability
c/o COPA Intake Section
1615 W. Chicago Ave., 4th Floor
Chicago, IL 60622

Department policy also requires CPD supervisors to notify COPA in the following circumstances related to a use of force:

- Use of deadly force;
- Any discharge of a firearm;
- Any discharge of a Taser;
- Any discharge of an Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) device;
- Use of excessive force or an allegation of excessive force;
- Death or potentially life-threatening injury to a member of the public that resulted directly from an action or intentional omission of a department member; and
- Use of force that may violate the law or department policy.

COPA will investigate all incidents within its jurisdiction, including complaints of excessive force. According to the Municipal Code of Chicago 2-78-120(1), the scope of COPA investigations will encompass a comprehensive assessment of the department member's conduct and potential violations of any applicable department rules, including rules related to the duty to provide truthful information regarding the officer's conduct and the conduct of others, and the duty to report the misconduct of others. COPA investigators conduct the investigations while supervisory and legal staff are tasked with ensuring the investigations are thorough and in compliance with the law.



According to COPA's Rules and Regulations (effective April 13, 2018),³ the legal standard that COPA applies to excessive force investigations is grounded in the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution (see *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 [1989]). Under this legal standard, the reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the benefit of 20/20 hindsight. The assessment of reasonableness is based on the totality of the circumstances related to the incident. By law, these determinations must allow for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.⁴

COPA's Rules and Regulations require the following considerations when analyzing the evidence for each incident:

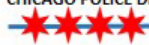
- The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense;
- The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;
- Whether the subject was posing an immediate threat to officers or a danger to the community;
- The potential for injury to citizens, officers, or subjects;
- The risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;
- The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time);
- Whether the conduct of the officer could have increased the risk that the subject would engage in violent or aggressive behavior;
- The time available to an officer to make a decision;
- The availability of other resources;
- The training and experience of the officer;
- The proximity or access of weapons to the subject;
- The characteristics of the officer or group of involved officers relative to those of the subject, including but not limited to age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion, and number; and
- The environmental factors and other exigent circumstances.

COPA utilizes a standard of proof for their investigations called preponderance of the evidence. Under this standard, the burden of proof is met when there is a greater than fifty percent chance of misconduct occurring. Following an investigation, COPA categorizes its findings as follows:

- Sustained—The allegation is supported by substantial evidence.
- Not sustained—There is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegations.
- Unfounded—The allegation is false or not factual.
- Exonerated—The incident occurred, but the actions of the accused were lawful and proper.

³ <http://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Final-COPA-Rules-and-Regulations-April-2018.pdf>

⁴ *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989).



According to COPA's 2023 Annual Report,⁵ COPA recorded 2,928 total allegations (all types) against department members. However, these allegations do not represent 2,928 separate incidents. There may be multiple allegations for a single incident or even multiple allegations for a single officer for an incident.

Of the allegations reported in 2023, 416 were allegations related to excessive force. 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. 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).

At the end of 2023, COPA had 760 pending cases encompassing a total of 3,903 allegations, 516 (13%) of which concerned allegations of excessive force. This means pending cases and pending excessive force allegations were down 38% and 52%, respectively, indicating COPA made significant headway in closing out pending cases.

Allegations are claims or assertions that a department member did something wrong. However, each allegation still requires an investigation to determine if there is evidence a department member committed any violation(s). Furthermore, multiple allegations for a single incident may have different findings following an investigation (e.g., one may be sustained, and one may be not sustained). Because of the time it takes to complete these investigations, allegations received in a calendar year are not necessarily the same as the investigations that are completed within that same calendar year. Therefore, outcome data cannot be construed as the results of investigations into allegations received in 2023. Rather, included in this report are the results of investigations concluded in 2023. The following table shows outcomes for COPA's excessive force investigations *concluded* in 2023:

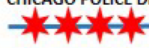
Excessive Force Investigation Outcomes	2023 Totals
Sustained	59
Not Sustained	53
Unfounded	19
Exonerated	38

Deadly Force Administrative Reviews

COPA is also responsible for conducting all deadly-force and officer-involved shooting administrative reviews. Upon notification of a firearm discharge or officer-involved death incident, COPA personnel immediately respond to the incident scene to initiate and conduct the review. It is COPA's responsibility to evaluate each incident, based on the totality of circumstances, to determine if the involved members complied with department policy and all applicable municipal, state, and federal laws.

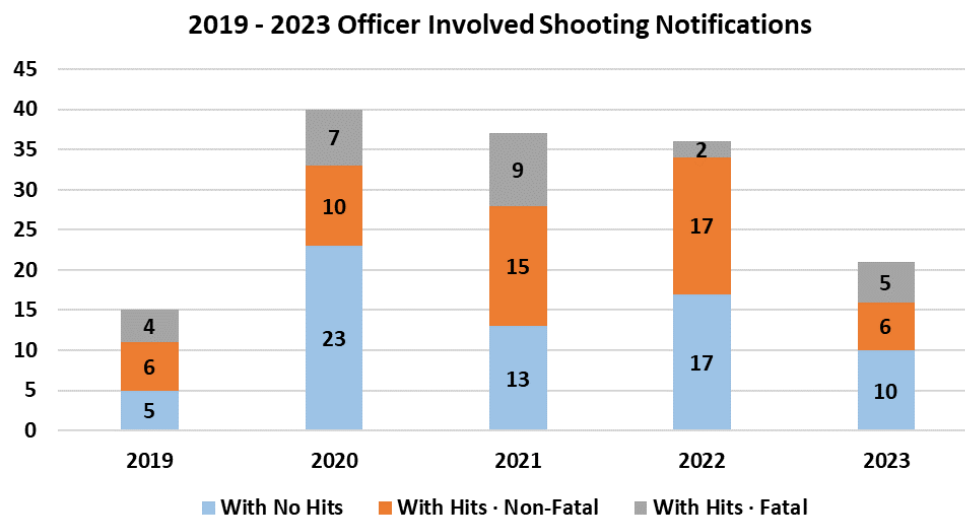
As a matter of course per COPA's Rules and Regulations, COPA refers all officer-involved firearm discharges that strike an individual to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. COPA may conduct

⁵ https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/2023-Annual-Report_.pdf



additional investigative steps at the request of the State's Attorney's Office. COPA may also refer officer-involved shooting incidents to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the U.S. Attorney's Office when there is a good-faith basis to believe the shooting violated any individual's civil rights. When there is an active criminal investigation, COPA will pursue an administrative review concurrently, though they may temporarily delay issuing findings in such cases.

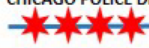
According to COPA's 2023 Annual Report,⁶ COPA received 21 notifications of an officer-involved shooting in 2023: 10 were no hits, 6 involved non-fatal injuries, and 5 involved fatalities. This equates to a 42% decrease in overall shooting incident notifications. Note, one notification may involve more than one department members discharging their firearm. According to the CPD data in this report, there were 29 department members who discharged their firearm toward a person or occupied vehicle in 2023.



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.

Concluded OIS Investigation Findings	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Sustained	2	6	4	10	36
Not Sustained	5	2	4	3	1
Unfounded	0	0	0	1	0
Exonerated	2	0	0	2	4
Administratively Closed	2	0	0	6	1
Close Hold	0	1	1	2	2
Within Policy	17	17	13	16	20

⁶ https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/2023-Annual-Report_.pdf



COPA Reports and Advisories

Based on information obtained through COPA investigations (including patterns and trends) or feedback on department training, COPA may issue reports and advisories to CPD, the Chairperson of the City Council Committee on Public Safety, and the Police Board to recommend revisions to CPD's policies, practices, collective bargaining agreements, programs, and training. The goal of these reports and advisories is to improve the accountability, effectiveness, integrity, and transparency of CPD.

In 2022, COPA issued two advisories, one regarding feedback on constitutional policing training, and one regarding feedback on CPD's 2023 Training Plan. In 2023, COPA again recommended consideration for common complaint categories when prioritizing training topics for improvement. The general themes of these advisories and recommendations included the following: focus on de-escalation; continue scenario-based instruction on the use of force; enhance understanding of Fourth Amendment laws (i.e., search and seizure laws) and the scope of law enforcement authority under these laws; improve documentation skills; and focus on officer wellness, including mental and emotional fitness (not just physical). COPA investigators pointed out a common theme in law enforcement: complaints more often arise out of how the complainant feels they were treated than they arise out of actions that violate a person's rights or department policy. How CPD has responded and continues to respond to these advisories were discussed in the "2023 Use of Force Analysis, Response, and Future Initiatives" section of this report.

To access previous COPA reports and advisories, visit <https://www.chicagocopa.org/policy-research-and-analysis-division-prad/policy-reports/>. For more information about COPA or to access COPA's case portal, please visit <https://www.chicagocopa.org/>.

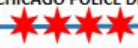
Chicago Police Board

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. The following city officials (or their designees) are required to attend meetings of the Police Board:

- Superintendent of Police
- Chief Administrator of COPA
- Chief of CPD's Bureau of Internal Affairs
- Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety

The Police Board's primary powers and responsibilities are outlined in the Municipal Code of Chicago (Chapter 2-84-020 – 035) and include the following:

- Deciding disciplinary cases when the Superintendent of Police files charges to discharge a sworn officer from CPD;



- Ruling on disagreements between the Chief Administrator of COPA and the Superintendent of Police regarding the discipline of an officer;
- Holding monthly public meetings that provide an opportunity for all members of the public to present questions and comments to the Board, the Superintendent of Police, and the Chief Administrator of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability;
- Deciding appeals by applicants who have been disqualified from becoming a Chicago police officer due to the results of a background examination;
- Adopting the Rules and Regulations for the governance of the Chicago Police Department.

The Police Board operates similarly to a court in that its role is to decide whether charges brought against an officer meet the burden of proof. For the Police Board, that burden of proof is the preponderance of the evidence standard (greater than a fifty percent chance the claim is true). Both sides present evidence, and the Police Board must decide on whether the burden of proof has been met. After reviewing the evidence, the Police Board publicly votes on the case during one of its monthly meetings.

The Police Board's regular monthly meetings are scheduled for the third Thursday of the month and, unless otherwise noted, they begin at 7:30 pm. Members of the public are invited to attend and are welcome to address questions or comments to the Board. However, prior sign-up is required of those wishing to address the Board by contacting the Board's office at 312-742-4194 or PoliceBoard@cityofchicago.org up to fifteen minutes before the meeting begins. Meetings are also carried live by CAN-TV (on Chicago cable channel 27 and streamed at cantv.org/live).

The Police Board reported in their 2023 Annual Report⁷ that, at the close of 2023, the Independent Monitor found the board had reached some level of compliance with all 14 paragraphs of the consent decree the board is responsible for. This included being in full compliance with 11 paragraphs and preliminary compliance with three paragraphs.

The Police Board conducted 12 public meetings in 2023. According to the Police Board's 2023 Annual Report, the Police Board decided or otherwise disposed of cases involving 24 officers that the Superintendent recommended being discharged from CPD, up four from the previous year. Of those 24 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 Police Board meetings on its website.⁸

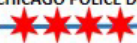
⁷ <https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cpb/AnnualReports/CPBAnnualReport2023.pdf>

⁸ https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cpb/provdrs/public_meetings.html

2023 Use of Force Data



OFFICE OF COMMUNITY POLICING



2023 Calls for Service

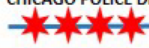
Calls for Service by Day of Week

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 Communications. Dispatch operations—the reception of 911 calls for service and the dispatch of police to respond to calls—is managed by OEMC.

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 ¹	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

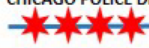
¹Other includes calls that are not dispatched to an officer that is assigned to a district. This can include calls that are transferred to any of the citywide positions or calls that come in for incidents outside of city limits. Some specific examples would be CTA, Lake Shore Drive, Skyway, evidence technicians, Marine Unit, and point-to-point broadcasts. Source: OEMC data batch run.



Calls for Service—Yearly Comparison

The below table shows the percentage change of all 2023 calls for service (CFS) citywide (2,825,619) dispatched to district law enforcement units versus 2022 CFS, and the overall percentage of 2023 CFS dispatched to each district. All but two districts experienced decreases in calls for service in 2023, led by decreases in Districts 18, 04, and 15. Overall, there was a decrease of 479,796 calls for service. This is down 15% compared to 2022.

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%



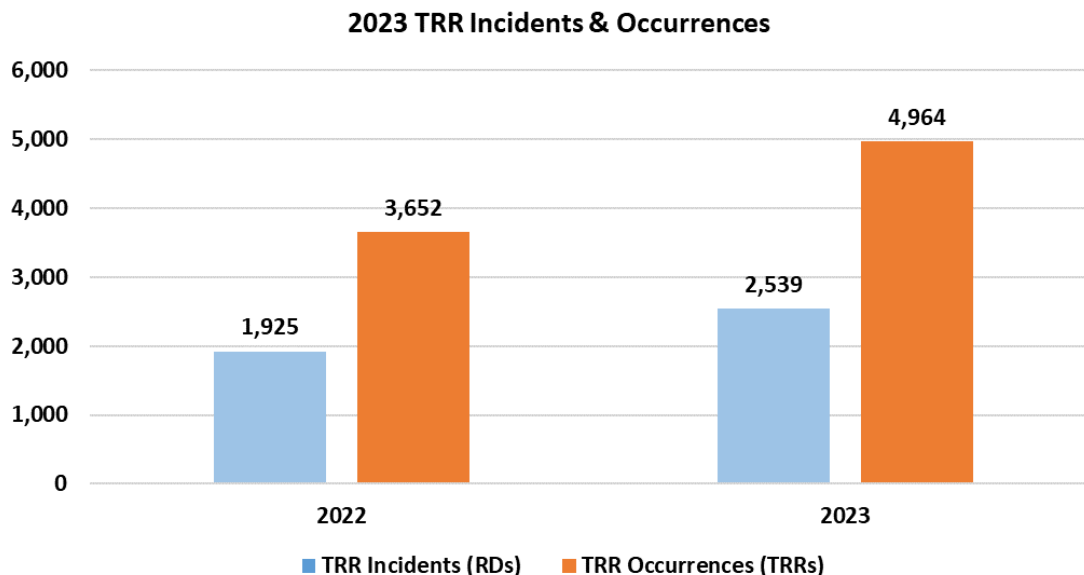
Use of Force—2023 Statistical Overview

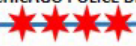
2023 Comparison—Calls for Service, Arrests, and TRR Occurrences

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 the same 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 report 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 TRR incidents (RD numbers) and TRR occurrences (TRR numbers) in 2022 and 2023. Based on these numbers, there was an average of approximately two TRRs completed per TRR incident in 2023.

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

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

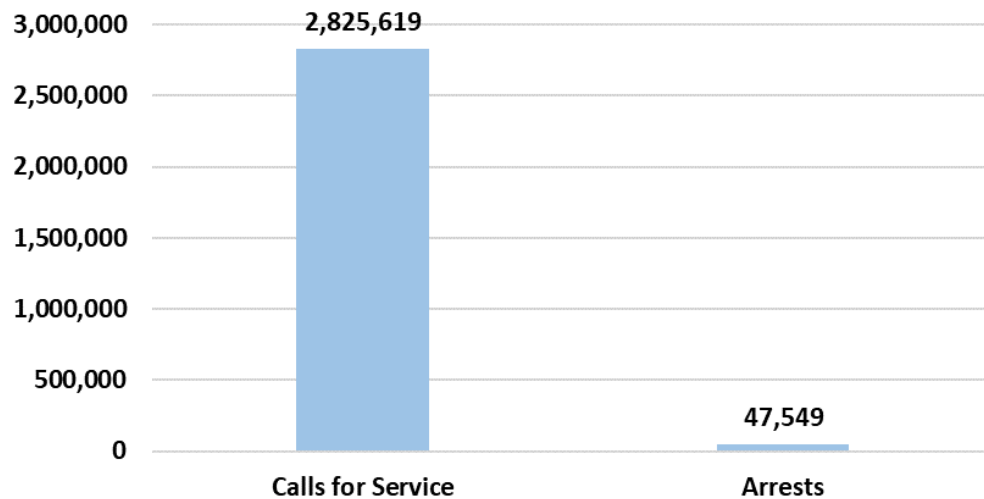




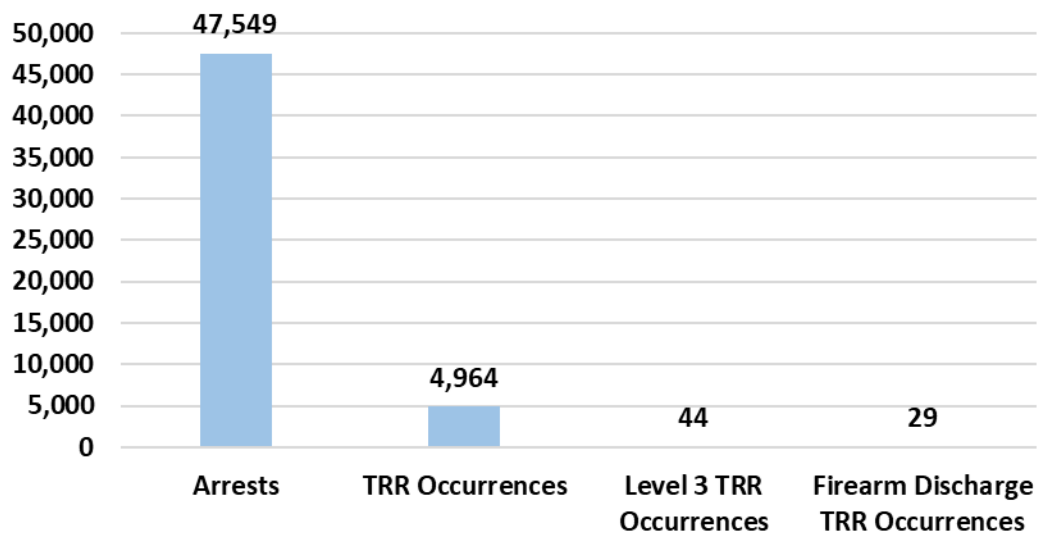
Calls for Service vs. Arrests vs. TRRs

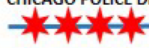
The following charts provide some perspective on how relatively rare TRR occurrences are compared to arrests and calls for service. This is magnified more when looking specifically at Level 3 TRR and firearm discharge occurrences.

2023 Calls for Service vs. Arrests



2023 Arrests vs. TRR Occurrences

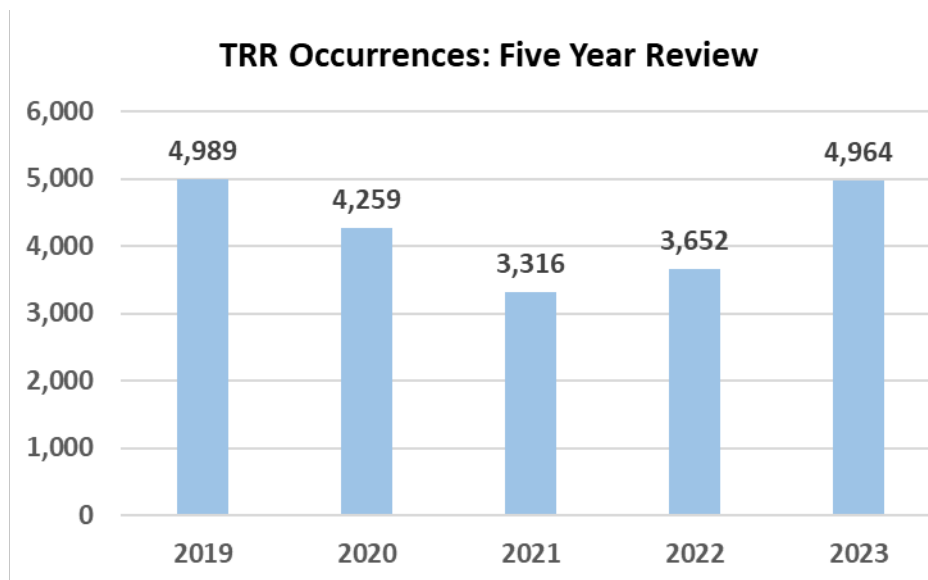


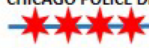


TRR Occurrences—Five-Year Review

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.**

Year	TRR Occurrences
2019	4,989
2020	4,259
2021	3,316
2022	3,652
2023	4,964





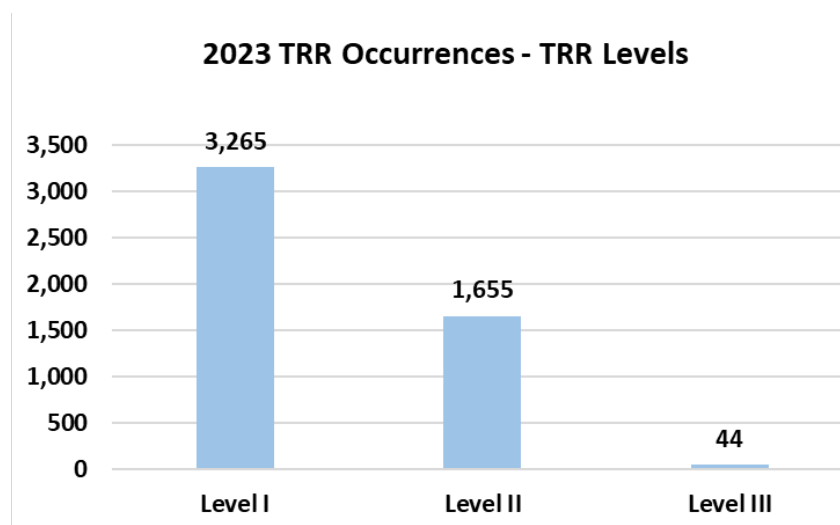
Levels of Force

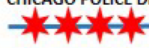
The following explains the use of force by level. CPD utilizes the following tiers to categorize a department member's use of force:

- **Level 1 Force** includes any use of reportable force by a member that is reasonably expected to cause pain or injury, but does *not* result in injury or complaint of injury (e.g., takedown or punch that does *not* result in injury or allegation of injury).
- **Level 2 Force** includes those reportable uses of force that:
 - result in injury or a complaint of injury (e.g., takedown or punch that results in injury or allegation of injury); or
 - involve the utilization of a weapon *other* than a firearm discharged at a person (e.g., Taser, OC, baton, accidental firearm discharge, or firearm discharge directed toward an animal); or
 - involve 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 a hospital admission.

Two-thirds of TRR occurrences in 2023 were Level 1 with the majority of those involving handcuffing, escort holds, takedowns, or push/physical redirections. These are all common tactics utilized by police officers to safely gain physical control over a person who is non-compliant. Although total TRRs were up, **Level 3 TRRs went down 8% compared to the previous year, and they continued to account for only 1% of total occurrences.** As detailed in the Level 3 section of this report, those **Level 3 TRRs involving a firearm discharge by a department member decreased 29% compared to the previous year.**

TRR Levels	2023 TRR Occurrences	% of Total
Level I	3,265	66%
Level II	1,655	33%
Level III	44	1%
Total	4,964	100%



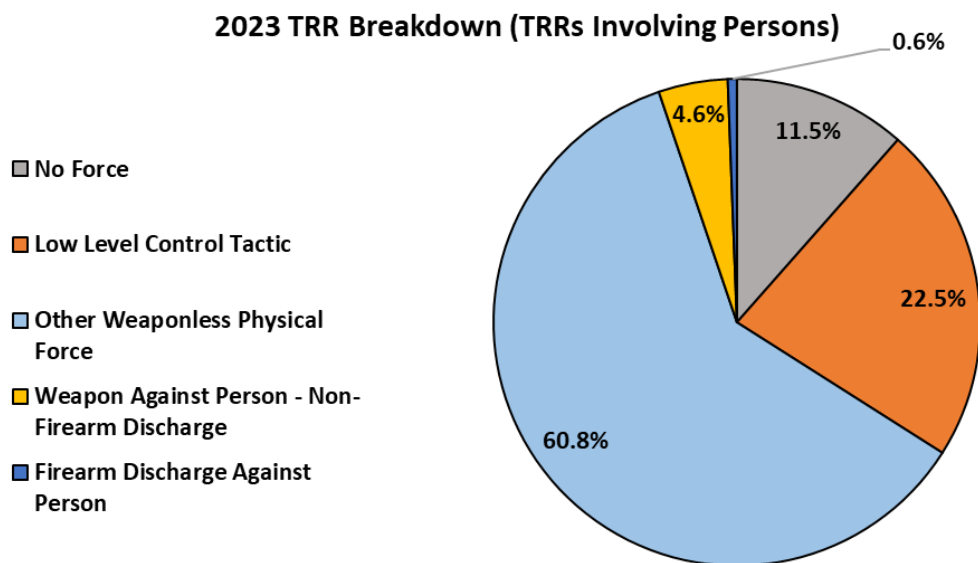


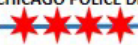
TRR Occurrences Summary

The below table shows a breakdown of TRR occurrences in 2023. Of the 4,964 TRR occurrences, 43% resulted in an assault or battery against the involved member. A total of 4,347 TRR occurrences (88%) resulted in some level of force response. A total of 565 TRR occurrences (11%) reported NO force being used, including emergency handcuffing. Over one in five TRR occurrences (22%) involved no more than a low level control tactic (e.g., control holds utilized in conjunction with handcuffing an active resister).

All TRRs	2022	% All TRRs	2023	% All TRRs	% Change
Total TRR Occurrences (for comparison)	3,652	100%	4,964	100%	36%
TRRs with Assault/Battery	1,686	46%	2,113	43%	25%
TRRs with <i>No Force</i> Reported	400	11%	565	11%	41%
TRRs with Force Reported (Any Level)	3,222	88%	4,347	88%	35%
Highest Force was Handcuffing	243	7%	276	6%	14%
Highest Force was Low Level Control Tactic	811	22%	1,106	22%	36%
Highest Force was Response with Weapon	201	6%	228	5%	13%
Firearm Discharge	41	1.1%	29	0.6%	-8%

The below chart shows a breakdown (by percentage) of the 4,912 TRR occurrences *involving persons*. Therefore, it excludes accidental weapon discharges with no person injured and weapon discharges solely to destroy or deter an animal. The **majority of these TRR occurrences (61%) involved other weaponless physical force**, beyond low-level control tactics typically used in conjunction with handcuffing (which accounted for 23% of these TRR occurrences), followed by no force response (12%). Use of a weapon by department members was the *least* common response, comprising 5% of TRR occurrences.



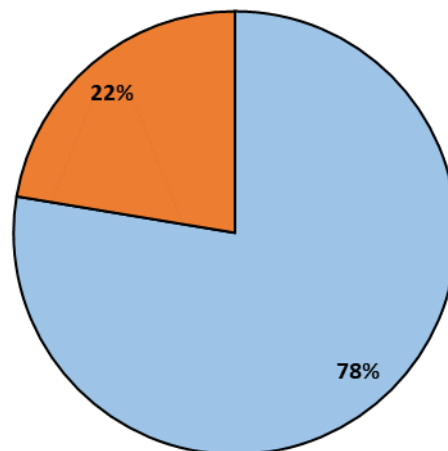


Count of Sworn Members by TRR Completion

Approximately 22% of department members completed at least one TRR in 2023, up three percentage points from the previous year.

Member Completed a TRR?	Total Sworn (2023)	% of Total (2023)
No, Member Did Not Complete a TRR	9,085	78%
Yes, Member Completed a TRR	2,618	22%
Total	11,703	100%

2023 - % of Total Sworn Members Who Completed a TRR



■ No, Member Did Not Complete a TRR ■ Yes, Member Completed a TRR

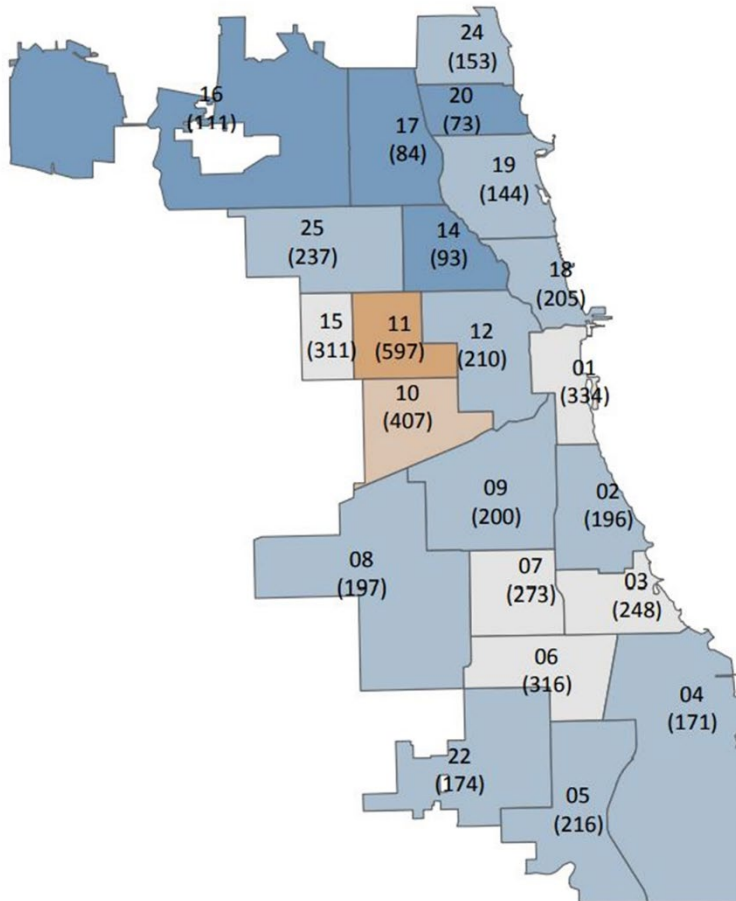


Incident Details

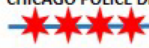
TRRs by District of Occurrence

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).

2023 - TRRs by District of Occurrence



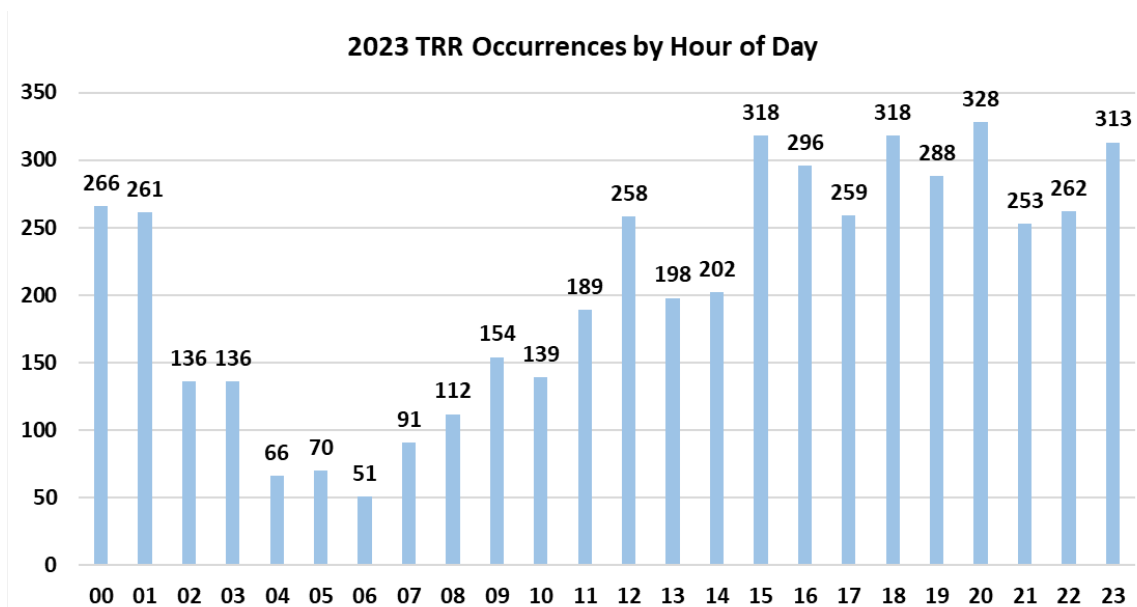
District	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% Change
01	279	334	20%
02	131	196	50%
03	152	248	63%
04	167	171	2%
05	176	216	23%
06	263	316	20%
07	206	273	33%
08	123	197	60%
09	175	200	14%
10	267	407	52%
11	334	597	79%
12	135	210	56%
14	49	93	90%
15	214	311	45%
16	141	111	-21%
17	79	84	6%
18	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%



TRRs by Time of Day

The table and illustration depict TRR occurrences by the **time of day** that it occurred based on a 24-hour day. For example, “0” represents the 12:00 a.m. hour, “13” represents the 1:00 p.m. hour, and 23 represents the 11:00 p.m. hour. As shown, TRR occurrences were more common in mid-afternoon and late evening hours (peaking in the 8:00 p.m. hour) and least common around dawn (dipping in the 6:00 a.m. hour). Overall, this is consistent with the previous year.

Hour of Day	TRR Occurrences (2023)
00	266
01	261
02	136
03	136
04	66
05	70
06	51
07	91
08	112
09	154
10	139
11	189
12	258
13	198
14	202
15	318
16	296
17	259
18	318
19	288
20	328
21	253
22	262
23	313
Total	4,964



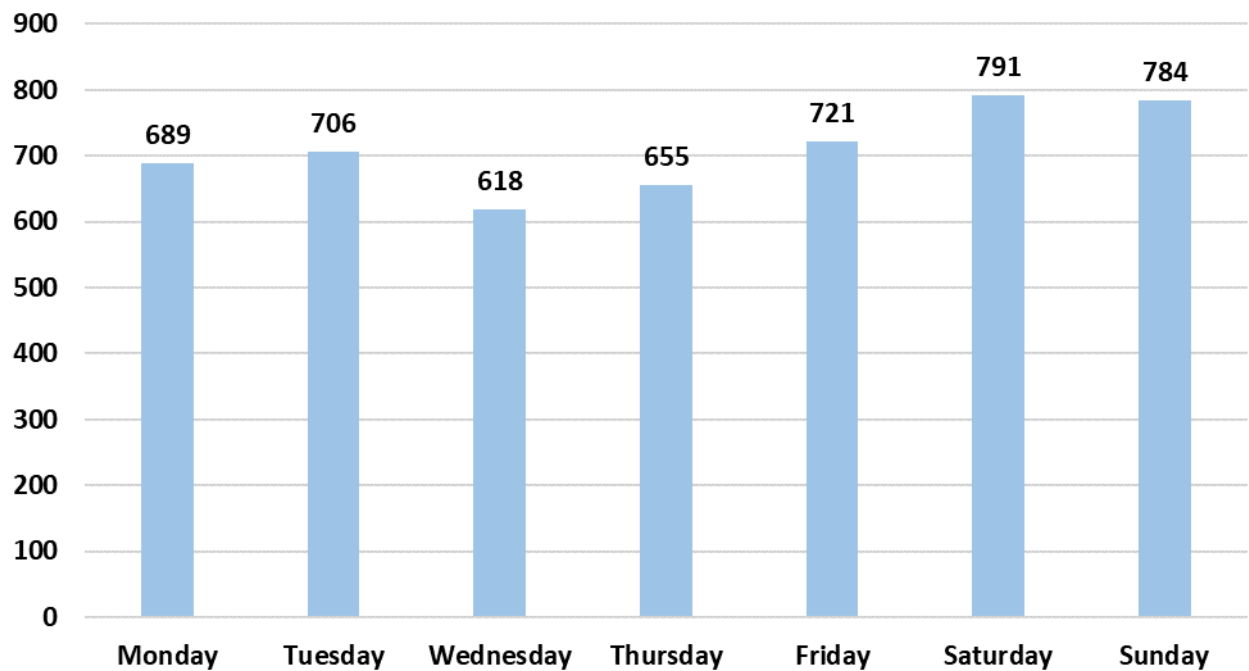


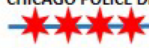
TRRs by Day of Week

The table and illustration depict TRR occurrences by **day of the week**. Saturday and Sunday are the two most common days, and Wednesday is the least common day. As shown previously, TRR occurrences can often occur in the early morning hours immediately following the previous evening (e.g., Friday night to early Saturday morning and Saturday night to early Sunday morning). This is consistent with the previous year.

Day of Week	TRR Occurrences (2023)
Monday	689
Tuesday	706
Wednesday	618
Thursday	655
Friday	721
Saturday	791
Sunday	784
Total	4,964

2023 TRR Occurrences by Day of the Week



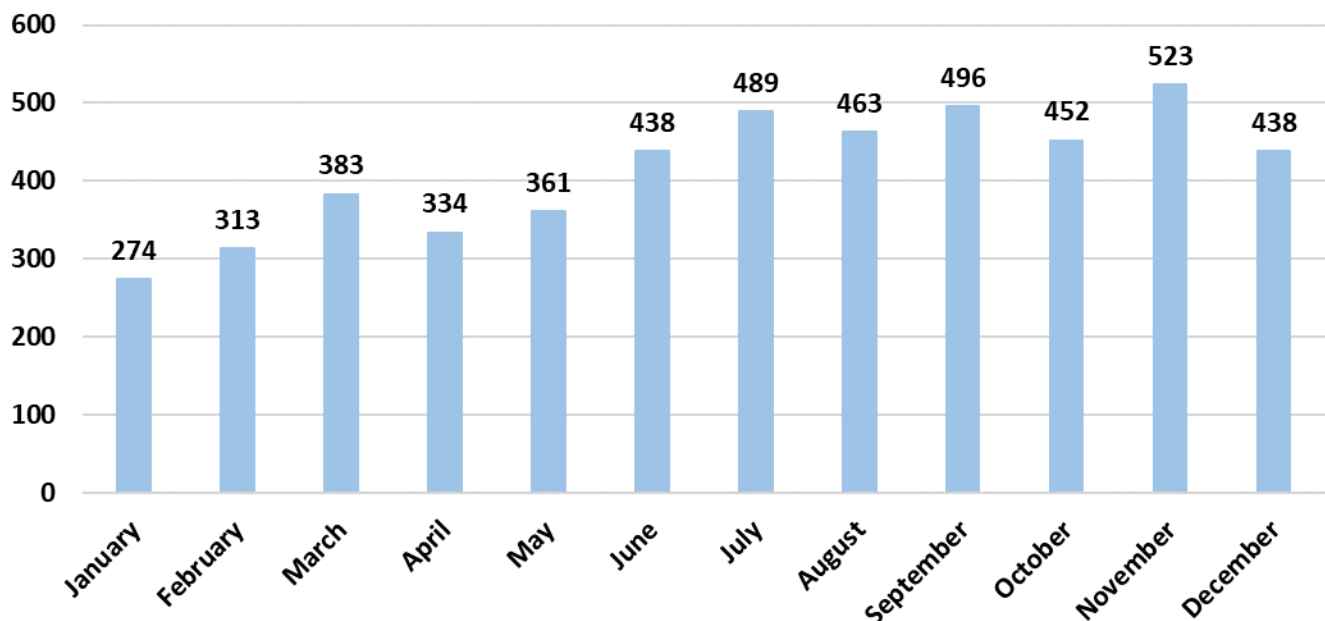


TRRs by Month

The following depicts **TRR occurrences by month**. TRR occurrences are typically more common in warmer months. However, CPD TRR occurrences generally increased through the course of 2023.

Month	TRR Occurrences (2023)
January	274
February	313
March	383
April	334
May	361
June	438
July	489
August	463
September	496
October	452
November	523
December	438
Total	4,964

2023 TRR Occurrences by Month



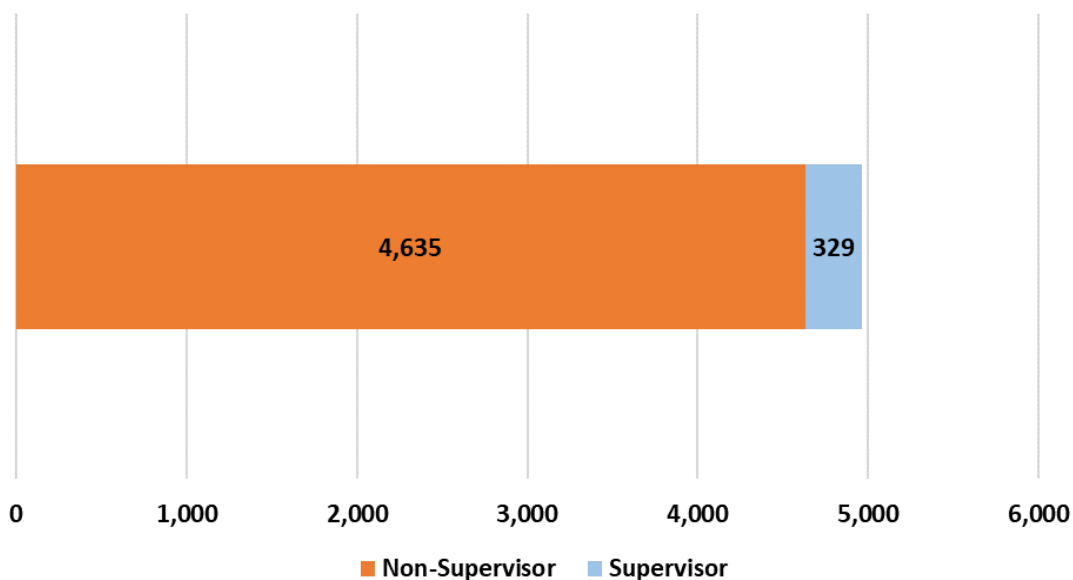


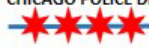
TRRs Completed: Supervisors vs. Non-Supervisors

In 2023, the majority of TRRs were completed by department members in a non-supervisory role, consistent with the previous year. Of those department members in a non-supervisory role, 94% (4,336) were police officers, and of those in a supervisory role, 90% (296) were sergeants (see next page).

Member Position	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Total 2023
Non-Supervisor	4,635	93%
Supervisor	329	7%
Total	4,964	100%

2023 TRR Occurrences by Member Position



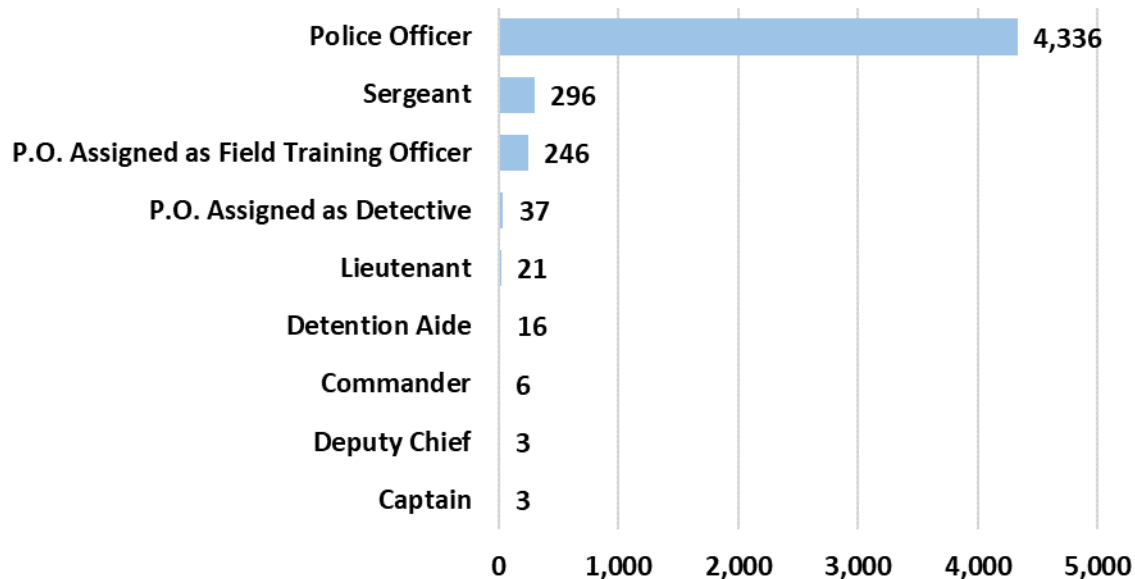


Involved Member Rank

The below table and charts represent the total number of 2023 TRRs completed by CPD members' rank/position. The vast majority of TRRs were completed by department members the rank of police officer. These are the members who typically respond to calls for service.

Member Rank	2023 TRR Occurrences	2023 % TRR Occurrences
Police Officer	4,336	87%
Sergeant	296	6%
P.O. Assigned as Field Training Officer	246	5%
P.O. Assigned as Detective	37	1%
Lieutenant	21	0%
Detention Aide	16	0%
Commander	6	0%
Deputy Chief	3	0%
Captain	3	0%
Total	4,964	100%

2023 TRR Occurrences by Member Rank





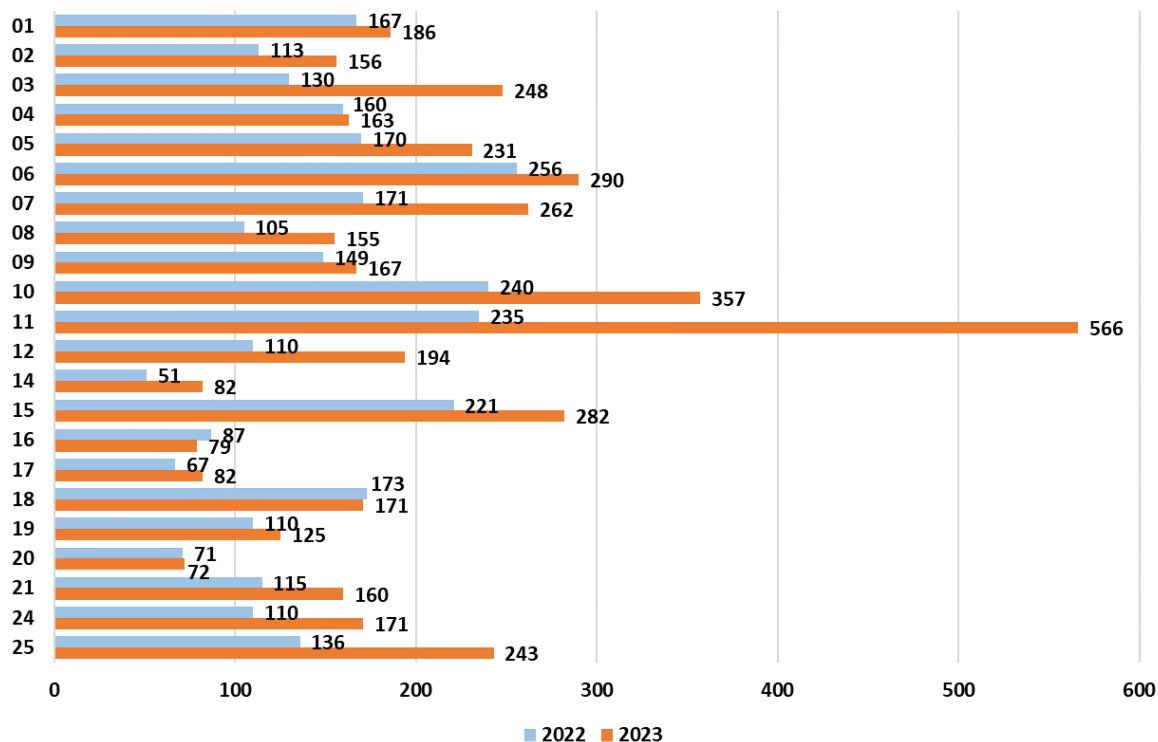
TRRs Completed by District Law Enforcement

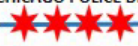
CPD Unit - District Law Enforcement	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	Occurrence % Change
1st District - Central	167	186	11%
2nd District - Wentworth	113	156	38%
3rd District - Grand Crossing	130	248	91%
4th District - South Chicago	160	163	2%
5th District - Calumet	170	231	36%
6th District - Gresham	256	290	13%
7th District - Englewood	171	262	53%
8th District - Chicago Lawn	105	155	48%
9th District - Deering	149	167	12%
10th District - Ogden	240	357	49%
11th District - Harrison	235	566	141%
12th District - Near West	110	194	76%
14th District - Shakespeare	51	82	61%
15th District - Austin	221	282	28%
16th District - Jefferson Park	87	79	-9%
17th District - Albany Park	67	82	22%
18th District - Near North	173	171	-1%
19th District - Town Hall	110	125	14%
20th District - Lincoln	71	72	1%
22nd District - Morgan Park	115	160	39%
24th District - Rogers Park	110	171	55%
25th District - Grand Central	136	243	79%
Total	3,147	4,442	41%

The table and chart illustrate the total number of 2022 and 2023 TRRs completed by district law enforcement personnel.

*Note: This table lists totals by involved members' districts of assignment, **not** the districts of occurrence.*

2023 TRR Occurrences by District Law Enforcement



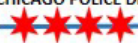


TRRs Completed by Members Outside District Law Enforcement

The table illustrates the total number of 2022 and 2023 TRRs completed by members outside district law enforcement. Units 544 (+850%) and 701 (+152%) were up significantly in 2023. Unit 544 is responsible for security at City Hall and mayoral protection and Unit 701 is responsible for public transportation security. An analysis showed there was an increase in disturbances and criminal activity at locations protected by Unit 544, therefore leading to an increase in TRR occurrences. Additionally, there were a number of criminal incidents on public transportation property in 2023 that resulted in TRR occurrences involving multiple Public Transportation Section personnel.

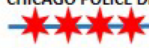
	CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	Use of Force Occurrences (2023)	Occurrence % Change
44	Recruit Training Section (RTS)	3	0	-100%
45	District Reinstatement Section (DRS)	1	1	0%
50	Airport Operations (AO) - North	42	27	-36%
51	Airport Operations (AO) - South	7	13	86%
55	Mounted Unit (MU)	0	0	NC
57	Detail Section (DS)	6	3	-50%
59	Marine Operations Unit (MOU)	1	0	-100%
60	Helicopter Operations Unit (HOU)	0	0	NC
79	Special Investigations Unit (SIU)	3	0	-100%
102	Communications Division (CD)	1	0	-100%
114	Legal Affairs Division (LAD)	0	0	NC
115	Compstat Unit (CU)	0	0	NC
116	CPIC / Deployment Operations Center (DOC)	0	1	NC
121	Bureau Of Internal Affairs (BIA)	0	0	NC
123	Human Resources Division (HRD)	0	1	NC
124	Training And Support Group (TSG)	5	2	-60%
125	Field Technology And Innovation Section (FTIS)	1	0	-100%
126	Inspection Division (ID)	0	0	NC
130	Bureau Of Crime Control Strategies (BCCS)	0	0	NC
132	Special Operations Group (SOG)	0	0	NC
140	Office Of The First Deputy Superintendent (OFDS)	10	3	-70%
142	Bureau Of Patrol (BOP)	0	0	NC
143	Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT)	4	8	100%
145	Traffic Section (TS)	3	1	-67%
150	Bureau Of Counterterrorism (BCT)	0	0	NC
163	Records Inquiry Section (RIS)	0	2	NC
166	Field Services Section (FSS)	1	0	-100%
167	Evidence And Recovered Property Section (ERPS)	0	0	NC
171	Central Detention Section (CDS)	10	10	0%
172	Equipment And Supply Section (ESS)	0	0	NC
177	Forensic Services Division (FSD)	0	1	NC
180	Bureau Of Detectives (BOD)	0	0	NC
181	Investigative Response Team (IRT)	0	1	NC
184	Youth Investigation Division (YID)	0	0	NC
187	Criminal Registration Unit (CRU)	1	0	-100%
189	Narcotics Division (ND)	27	15	-44%
191	Intelligence Section (IS)	2	0	-100%
192	Vice Section (VS)	2	0	-100%
193	Gang Investigation Division (GID)	18	9	-50%
196	Asset Forfeiture Section (AFS)	0	0	NC
211	Deputy Chief - Area 1	70	51	-27%
212	Deputy Chief - Area 2	6	13	117%
213	Deputy Chief - Area 3	10	9	-10%
214	Deputy Chief - Area 4	27	21	-22%
215	Deputy Chief - Area 5	1	2	100%
216	Deputy Chief - Central Control Group (CCG)	7	14	100%
241	Troubled Building Unit (TBU)	0	0	NC
277	Crime Scene Processing Unit (CSU)	3	2	-33%
311	Gang Enforcement - Area 1	0	0	NC
312	Gang Enforcement - Area 2	0	0	NC

Continued to next page



TRRs Completed by Members Outside District Law Enforcement—*Continued*

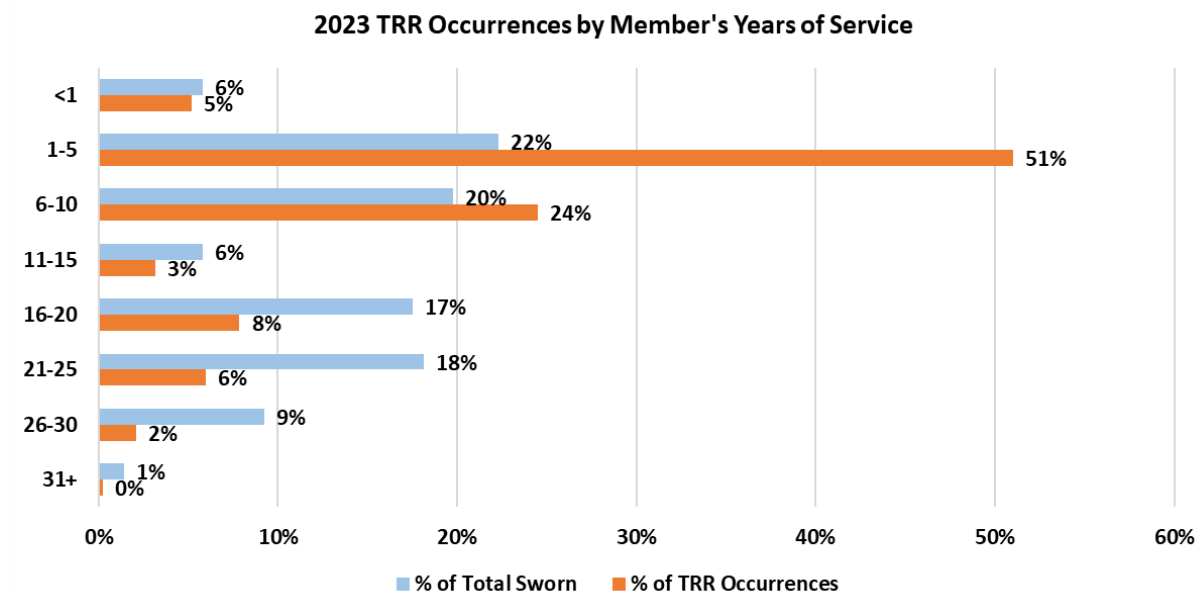
CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement		Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	Use of Force Occurrences (2023)	Occurrence % Change
313	Gang Enforcement - Area 3	0	0	NC
314	Gang Enforcement - Area 4	0	0	NC
315	Gang Enforcement - Area 5	0	0	NC
341	Canine Unit (CU)	0	0	NC
353	Special Weapons And Tactics (SWAT) Unit	12	17	42%
376	Alternate Response Section (ARS)	0	4	NC
384	Juvenile Intervention Support Center (JISC)	0	0	NC
441	Special Activities Section (SAS)	1	0	-100%
442	Bomb Squad (BS)	1	0	-100%
542	Detached Services (DS) - Government Security	3	1	-67%
543	Detached Services (DS) - Miscellaneous Detail	2	2	0%
544	Detached Services (DS) - Uniformed Support Division	2	19	850%
603	Arson Section (AS)	0	0	NC
604	Financial Crimes Section (FCS)	0	1	NC
606	Investigative Field Group (IFG)	32	39	22%
608	Major Accident Investigation Section (MAIS)	2	5	150%
610	Detectives - Area 1	16	13	-19%
620	Detectives - Area 2	2	4	100%
630	Detectives - Area 3	16	14	-13%
640	Detectives - Area 4	29	19	-34%
650	Detectives - Area 5	4	8	100%
701	Public Transportation (PT)	29	73	152%
704	Transit Security Unit (TSU)	23	26	13%
712	Violence Reduction Initiative (VRI) - South	0	0	NC
714	Summer Mobile Patrol (SMP)	0	0	NC
715	Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT)	16	20	25%
716	Community Safety Team (CST)	43	47	9%
721	Tactical Review And Evaluation Division	0	0	NC
Total		505	522	3%



TRRs Completed by Members' Years of Service

The below table and chart illustrate the total number of 2023 TRRs completed by CPD members' years of service. As shown, there continues to be a negative correlation between members' years of service and TRR occurrences (i.e., fewer years of service correlate with more TRR occurrences). Over half of all TRRs in 2023 were completed by members with five or less years of service (despite making up only 28% of total sworn), and 81% were completed by members with 10 or less years of service (despite only making up 48% of total sworn). This is a significant trend that remains consistent with previous years.

Years of Service	Total Sworn (2023)	% of Total Sworn (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2022)	% of TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of TRR Occurrences (2023)
<1	681	6%	114	3%	258	5%
1-5	2,610	22%	1,938	53%	2,532	51%
6-10	2,314	20%	696	19%	1,215	24%
11-15	681	6%	180	5%	156	3%
16-20	2,047	17%	362	10%	390	8%
21-25	2,121	18%	244	7%	297	6%
26-30	1,083	9%	112	3%	104	2%
31+	166	1%	6	0%	12	0%
Total	11,703	100%	3,652	100%	4,964	100%



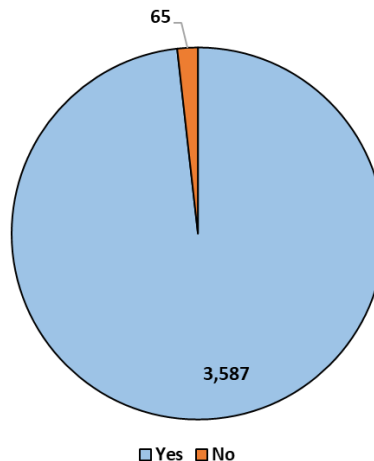


TRRs Completed by Members' Duty Status

The below table and charts illustrate the total number of 2022 and 2023 TRRs completed by on-duty and off-duty members. The vast majority (99%) of involved members are on-duty at the time of a TRR occurrence, consistent with previous years.

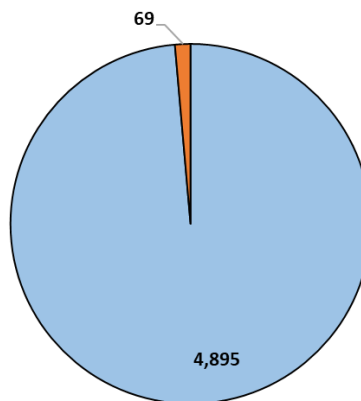
Was Member on Duty?	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)
Yes	3,587	4,895
No	65	69
Unspecified	0	0
Total	3,652	4,964

2022 TRR Occurrences - Was Member on Duty?

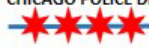


Yes No

2023 TRR Occurrences - Was Member on Duty?



Yes No



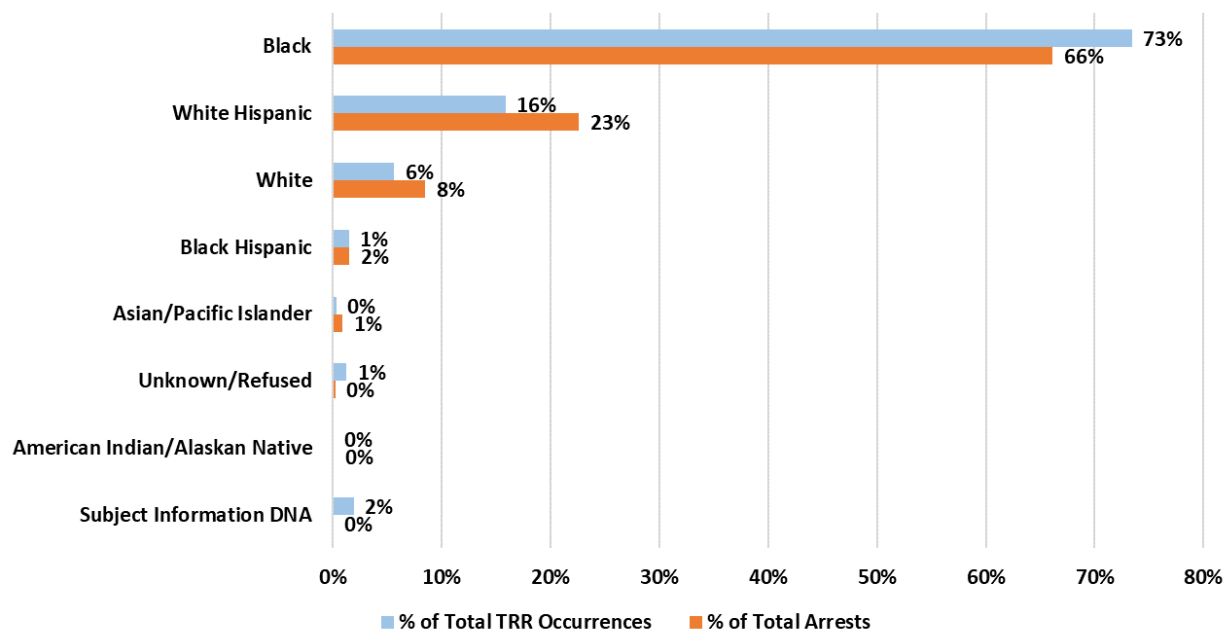
Information about Persons Involved in TRR Occurrences

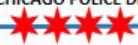
Subject Race—Arrest vs TRR Occurrences

The following table and illustration show TRR occurrences and arrests by race. Based on this data, African Americans made up both the largest percentage of arrests and persons involved in TRR occurrences in 2023, though their proportion of TRR occurrences are seven percentage points higher than arrests.

Subject Race/Ethnicity	TRR Occurrences (2023)	Arrests (2023)	% of Total TRR Occurrences 2023 (4,964)	% of Total Arrests 2023 (47,549)
Black	3,645	31,452	73%	66%
White Hispanic	788	10,760	16%	23%
White	279	4,033	6%	8%
Black Hispanic	74	744	1%	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	414	0%	1%
Unknown/Refused	63	110	1%	0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	36	0%	0%
Subject Information DNA	96	0	2%	0%
Total	4,964	47,549	100%	100%

2023 Percentage of TRR Occurrences and Arrests by Subject Race/Ethnicity

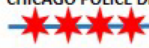




District Demographics

This table shows the demographic makeup of persons living in each of Chicago's twenty-two police districts.

District	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Some Other Race	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%	7%	3%		

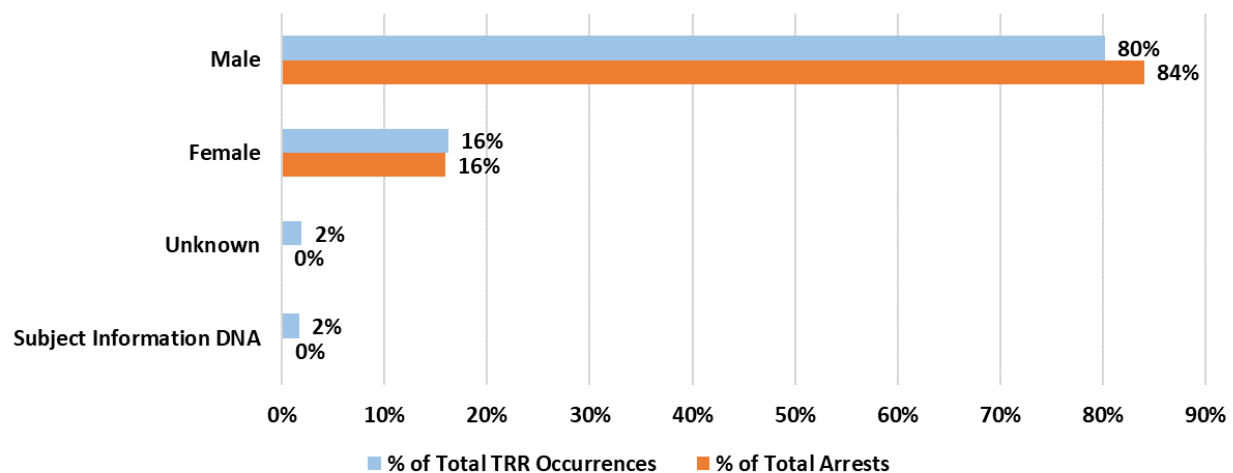


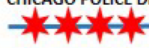
Subject Gender—Arrests vs. TRR Occurrences

The following table and illustration show TRR occurrences and arrests by gender in 2023. Based on this data, males make up the largest percentage of arrests and TRR subjects. When comparing the gender breakdowns of persons arrested and TRR subjects, the numbers are consistent (within four percentage points). This breakdown is also consistent with the previous year.

Subject Gender	TRR Occurrences 2023	Arrests 2023	% of Total TRR Occurrences 2023 (4,964)	% of Total Arrests 2023 (47,549)
Male	3,980	39,944	80%	84%
Female	804	7,593	16%	16%
Unknown	96	0	2%	0%
Subject Information DNA	84	12	2%	0%
Total	4,964	47,549	100%	100%

2023 - Percentage of TRR Occurrences and Arrests by Subject Sex

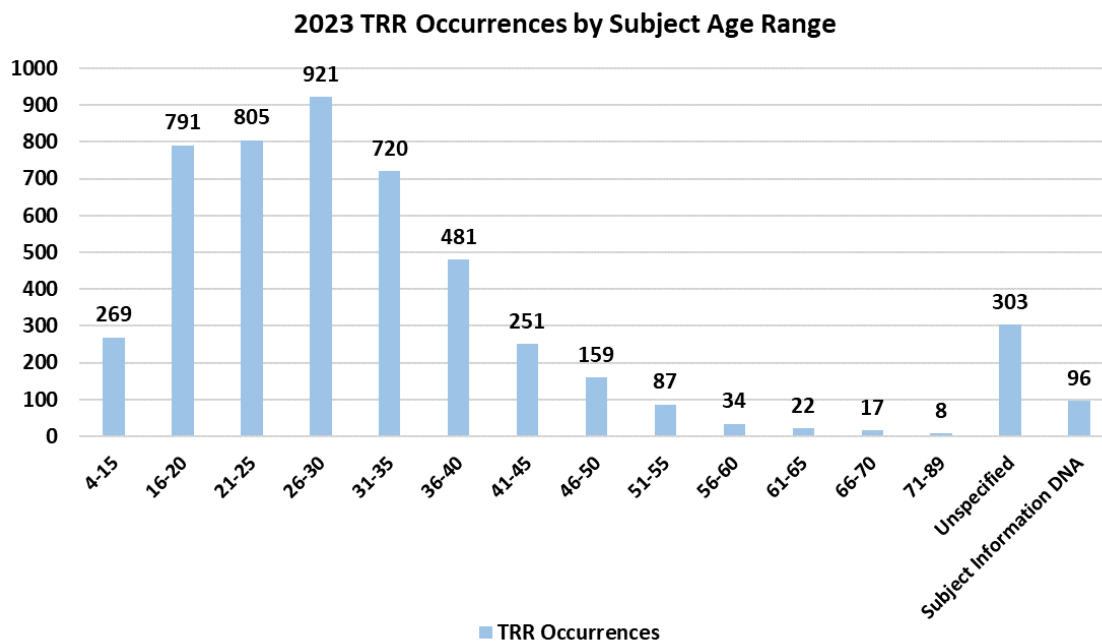


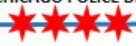


Subject Age Range

The table and chart below show the percentage of TRR occurrences in 2023 by age of the TRR subject. The majority (65%) involved persons 16–35 years of age. Those younger than 16 and older than 40 were less likely to be involved in a TRR occurrence. This effect increases as you move further out on both ends of the age.

Subject Age Range	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Total (2023)
4-15	269	5%
16-20	791	16%
21-25	805	16%
26-30	921	19%
31-35	720	15%
36-40	481	10%
41-45	251	5%
46-50	159	3%
51-55	87	2%
56-60	34	1%
61-65	22	0%
66-70	17	0%
71-89	8	0%
Unspecified	303	6%
Subject Information DNA	96	2%
Total	4,964	100%



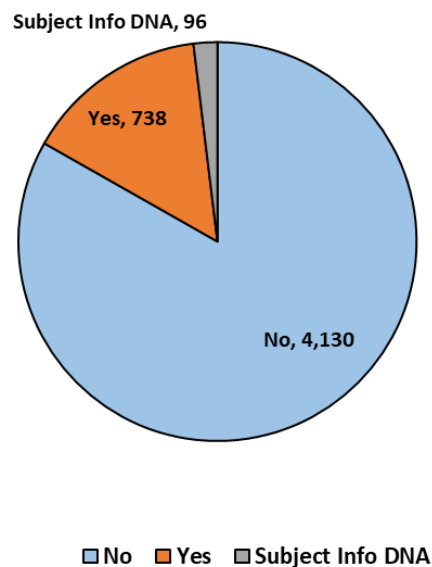


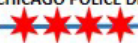
Subject Mental Illness

Officers are sometimes called to situations where a person is experiencing a mental health crisis. Although there are times when arrest and charging become necessary, officers may determine that transport of the person to a facility equipped to provide mental health care is the best course of action to prevent harm to either the person or others. This determination is often made in collaboration with family members or caretakers. Consistent with the department's highest priority, the sanctity of human life, department members may need to utilize some level of force to gain compliance, both for the safety of the person and others on scene, including the officers. Approximately 15% of TRR occurrences in 2023 involved persons with observable or reported mental illness or emotional disorders, down two percentage points from the previous year.

Subject Condition - Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Total (2023)
No, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Not Indicated	4,130	83%
Yes, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Indicated	738	15%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	96	2%
Total	4,964	100%

2023 TRR Occurrences by Subject Condition - Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder



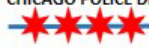


Subject Disability

In 2023, department members reported ten TRR subjects as having an observable disability. This was a 29% decrease from 2022 (compare 14 to 10).

Subject Condition - Disability	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Total (2023)
No, Subject Disability Not Indicated	4,858	98%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	96	2%
Yes, Subject Disability Indicated	10	0%
Total	4,964	100%





Subject Injury/Type

Following a TRR occurrence, involved members and their supervisors are required to document any injuries to a person subjected to force. A majority of the time, there are no injuries to the person. Although there was an increase in the number of TRR occurrences (+36%), the number of TRR subjects injured did not increase proportionately. Compared to the previous year, there was a decline in the percentage of TRR subjects who reported injuries during a TRR occurrence (down four percentage points, from 37% to 33%).

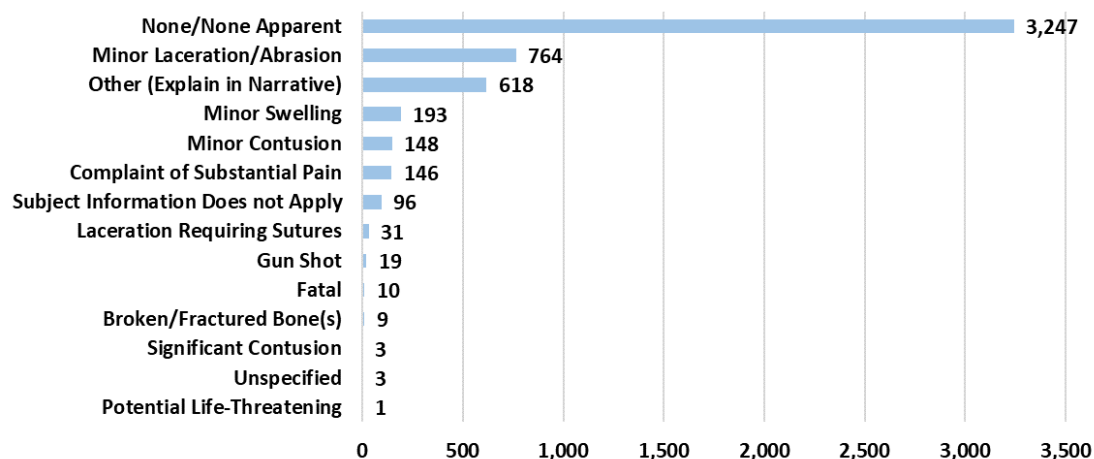
Consistent with the previous year, the most common type of specified injury was minor laceration / abrasion (15% of TRR occurrences, down three percentage points from 2022).

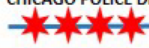
Was Subject Injured?	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of TRR Occurrences (2023)
No, Subject Was Not Injured	3,247	65%
Yes, Subject Was Injured	1,618	33%
Subject Information DNA	96	2%
Unspecified	3	0%
Total	4,964	100%

Subject Injury Type	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Total 2023 (4,964)
None/None Apparent	3,247	65%
Minor Laceration/Abrasion	764	15%
Other (Explain in Narrative)	618	12%
Minor Swelling	193	4%
Minor Contusion	148	3%
Complaint of Substantial Pain	146	3%
Subject Information Does not Apply	96	2%
Laceration Requiring Sutures	31	1%
Gun Shot	19	0%
Fatal	10	0%
Broken/Fractured Bone(s)	9	0%
Significant Contusion	3	0%
Unspecified	3	0%
Potential Life-Threatening	1	0%

Note: This data shows injuries associated with each TRR occurrence. Because multiple TRR occurrences may be associated with one person, that person's injury may appear more than once if the actions of multiple officers contributed to that injury.

2023 TRR Occurrences by Member Injury Type



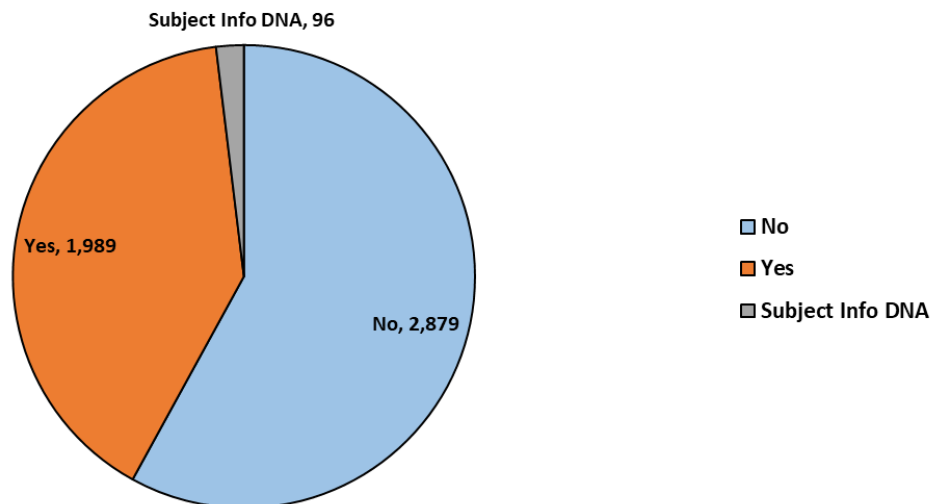


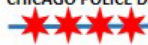
Subject Hospitalization

In 2023, 40% of TRR subjects were taken to a hospital for medical treatment or medical clearance, down three percentage points from 2022. This includes medical treatment or clearance for injuries sustained during a use of force, as well as medical attention for pre-existing injuries, medication administration, or mental health evaluations. This is why the number of persons taken to the hospital may be higher than the number of persons injured during TRR occurrences.

Was Subject Hospitalized?	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Total (2023)
No, Subject Not Taken to Hospital	2,879	58%
Yes, Subject Taken to Hospital	1,989	40%
Subject Information DNA	96	2%
Total	4,964	42%

2023 TRR Occurrences by Subject Taken to Hospital





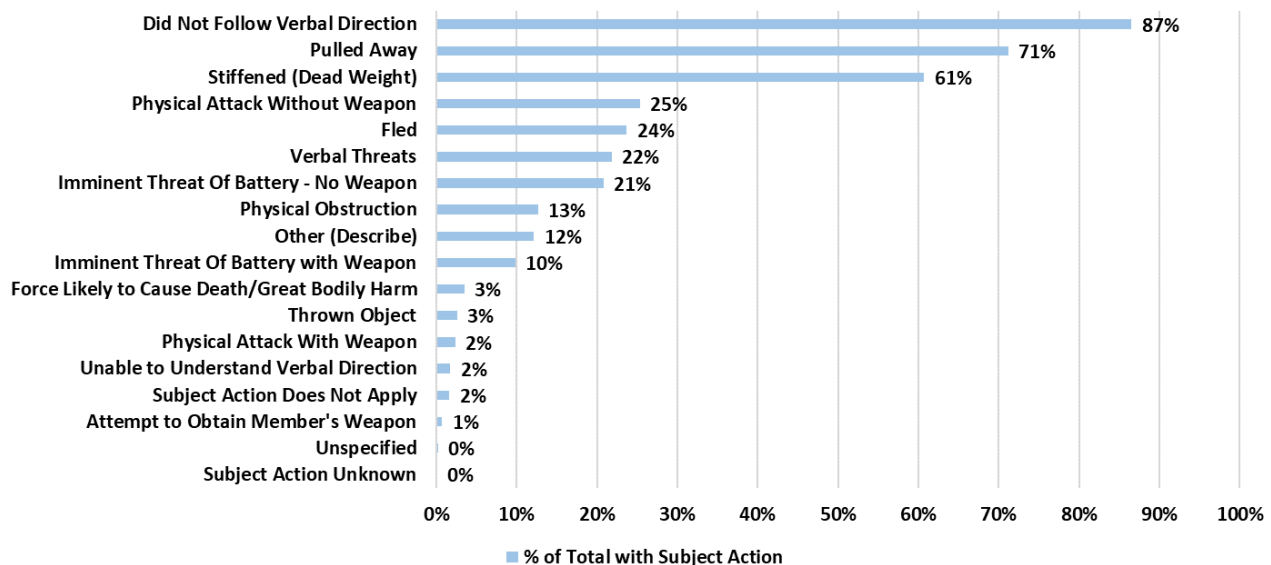
Information about Actions Taken by Persons During TRR Occurrences

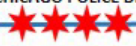
Subject Actions

Department members are required to document the person's actions leading up to and during an officer's attempt to de-escalate an incident or use force. There is rarely a single reason for an officer's response. Rather, a combination of actions may contribute to an officer's decision to use de-escalation or force. For example, a person may refuse to follow verbal directions, stiffen up, *and* pull away. The table and chart below show what types of actions were reported in 2023. The most common reported actions were failure to follow the member's verbal direction, pulling away from the member, and stiffening up. These three actions combined were cited 10,843 times, while the other 15 subject actions combined were reported 6,894 times. All combined, there were 17,737 subject actions reported in 2023.

Subject Action	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Total with Subject Action (2023)
Did Not Follow Verbal Direction	4,295	87%
Pulled Away	3,535	71%
Stiffened (Dead Weight)	3,013	61%
Physical Attack Without Weapon	1,258	25%
Fled	1,176	24%
Verbal Threats	1,084	22%
Imminent Threat Of Battery - No Weapon	1,034	21%
Physical Obstruction	627	13%
Other (Describe)	602	12%
Imminent Threat Of Battery with Weapon	487	10%
Force Likely to Cause Death/Great Bodily Harm	173	3%
Thrown Object	126	3%
Physical Attack With Weapon	116	2%
Unable to Understand Verbal Direction	84	2%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	79	2%
Attempt to Obtain Member's Weapon	35	1%
Unspecified	10	0%
Subject Action Unknown	3	0%

2023 Percentage of TRR Occurrences by Subject Action



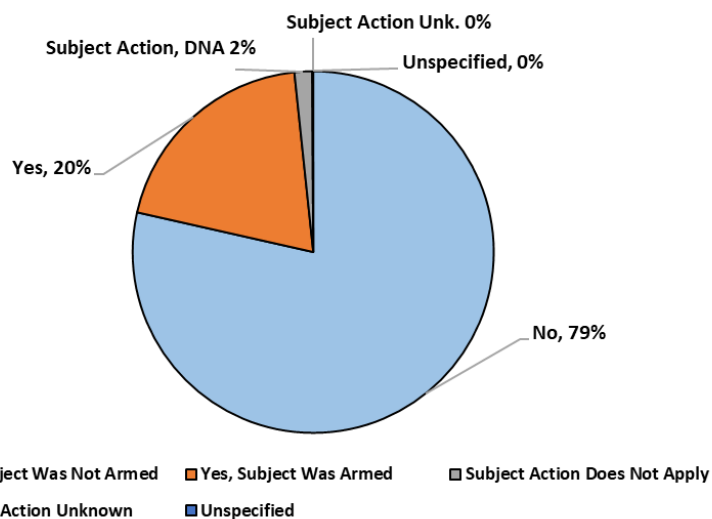


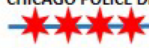
Armed Subjects

The following shows how often persons were armed during TRR occurrences in 2023. Compared to the previous year, officers faced a 10% *increase* in the number of armed subjects (896 in 2022 and 983 in 2023). During that same time period, there was a 29% *decrease* in firearm discharges by department members toward a person or occupied vehicle (41 in 2022 and 29 in 2023). Based on this data, **the ratio of how often department members *encountered* armed subjects in 2023 to how often department members *discharged* their firearm was 100 to 3.**

Was Subject Armed with a Weapon?	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Total (2023)
No, Subject Was Not Armed	3,898	79%
Yes, Subject Was Armed	983	20%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	79	2%
Subject Action Unknown	3	0%
Unspecified	1	0%
Total	4,964	100%

2023 TRR Occurrences - Was Subject Armed?



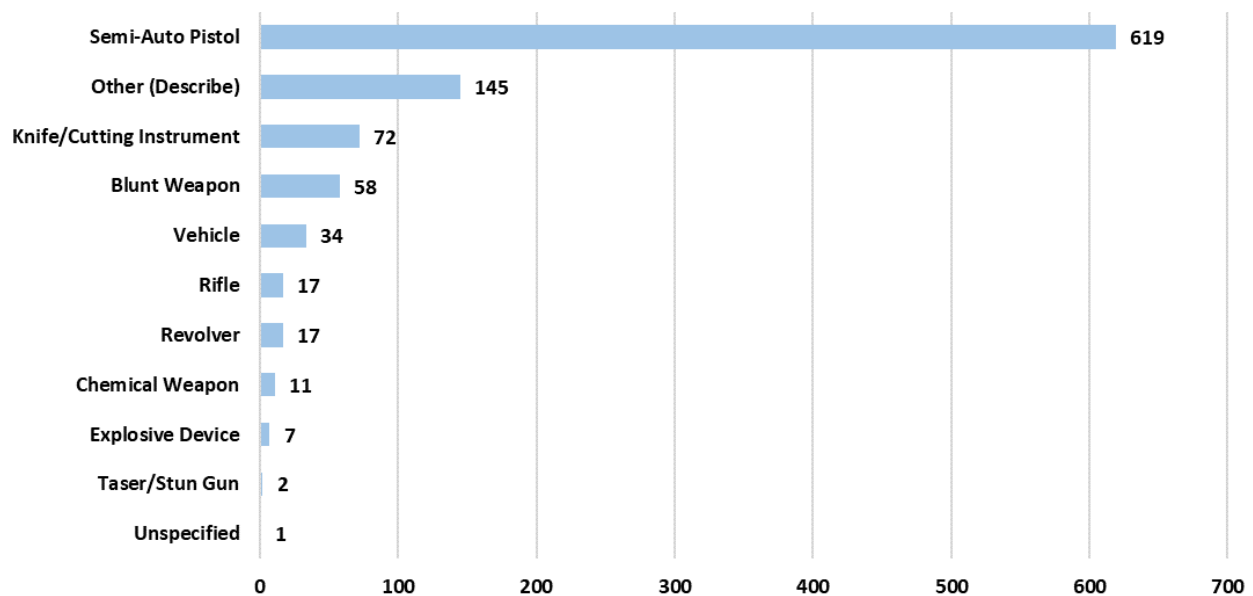


Subject Weapon Type

The following table and chart show the types of weapons persons were armed with during TRR occurrences in 2023. As shown, the majority of armed persons were armed with a semi-automatic pistol (similar to 2022). "Other" weapons may include but are not limited to improvised weapons such as bottles, tools, shoes, and chairs.

Armed Subject - Weapon Type	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of TRR Occurrences with Armed Subject	% of Total TRR Occurrences (4,964)
Semi-Auto Pistol	619	63%	12%
Other (Describe)	145	15%	3%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	72	7%	1%
Blunt Weapon	58	6%	1%
Vehicle	34	3%	1%
Rifle	17	2%	0%
Revolver	17	2%	0%
Chemical Weapon	11	1%	0%
Explosive Device	7	1%	0%
Taser/Stun Gun	2	0%	0%
Unspecified	1	0%	0%

2023 TRR Occurrences by Armed Subject Weapon Type



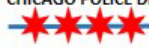


Armed Subject Weapon Use

This table shows *if* and *how* armed persons used their weapons during 2023 TRR occurrences. This data is what was reported by involved members at the time, based on their perception. As noted within the Level 3 section of this report, follow-up investigations showed that members were actually shot or shot at 68 times in 2023. This is seven more times than what was reported by members at the time of the original incident.

Armed Subject Weapon Use	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of TRR Occurrences (4,964)
Possessed	506	10%
Displayed - Not Used	132	3%
DNA	106	2%
Used - Attacked Member	84	2%
Member Shot/Shot At	61	1%
Used - Attempt To Attack Member	53	1%
Member at Gunpoint	19	0%
Unspecified	19	0%
Obtained Member's Weapon	3	0%
Total	983	20%

NOTE: DNA means that the member reported a particular question or data point did not apply to their incident.

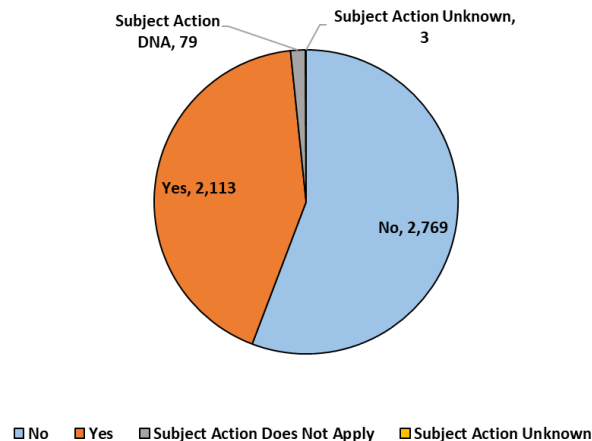


Subject Assault / Battery to Member

The following shows how often persons committed an assault or battery against a department member, as documented in TRRs. **In 2023, there were 2,113 TRR occurrences where the subject assaulted or battered a department member, up 25% over the previous year.** This indicates **43% of all TRR occurrences involved an assault or battery to the involved member.**

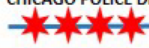
Did Subject Assault or Batter Involved Member?	TRR Occurrences (2023)
No	2,769
Yes	2,113
Subject Action Does Not Apply	79
Subject Action Unknown	3
Total	4,964

2023 Did Subject Assault or Batter Involved Member?



The below table breaks down TRR occurrences by whether the person committed an assault or battery against the member and whether the member responded with force beyond a low-level control tactic. A low level control tactic is a weaponless, non-impact tactic typically used in conjunction with handcuffing or otherwise controlling a person (e.g., escort hold or wristlock). **Just over 17% of all TRR occurrences in 2023 involved an officer using no force or a low level control tactic in response to being assaulted or battered.** Often, this is a result of the officer being able to de-escalate the incident without using more serious force options.

Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member with Member Response?	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Total (2023)	% Change
No, Force Response Beyond Low Level Control Tactic	1,420	1,979	40%	39%
Yes, Force Response Beyond Low Level Control Tactic	993	1,256	25%	26%
Yes, No Force Response Beyond Low Level Control Tactic	693	857	17%	24%
No, No Force Response Beyond Low Level Control Tactic	499	790	16%	58%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	43	79	2%	84%
Subject Action Unknown	4	3	0%	-25%
Total	3,652	4,964	100%	36%

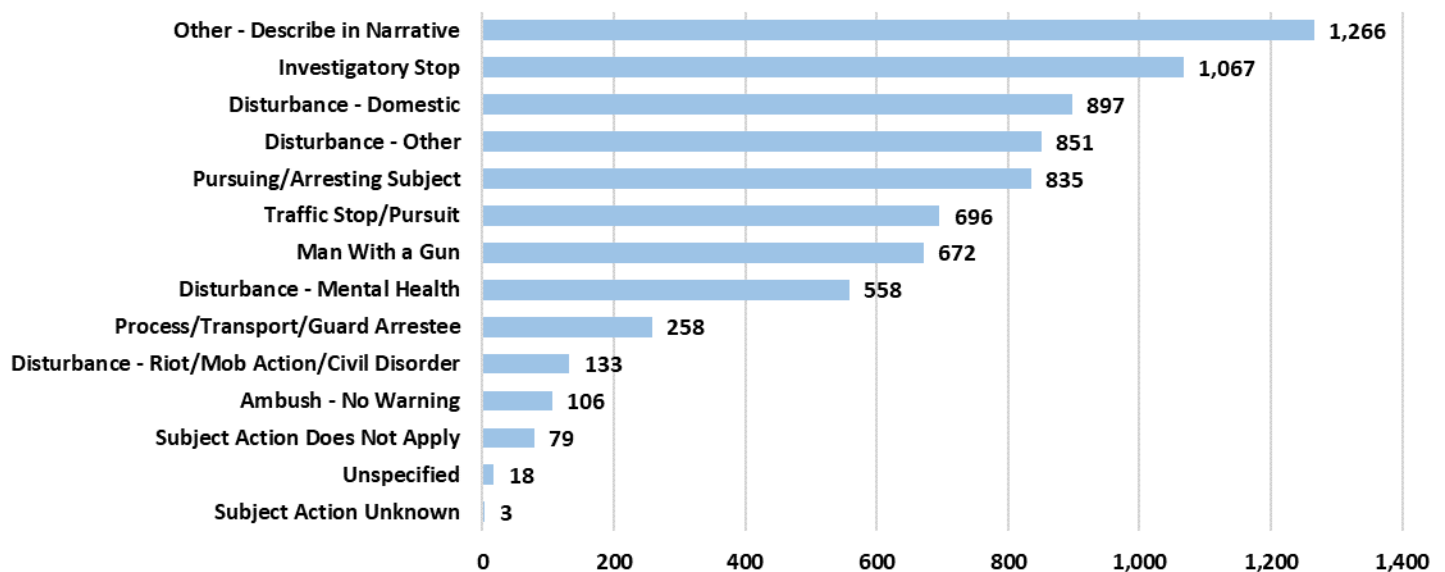


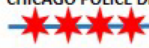
Type of Activity Prior to Force

The below table and charts illustrate the type of activity or calls for service department members were engaged in leading up to TRR occurrences in 2023. The highest percentage of activities in 2023 was "other," which members must describe in the TRR narrative. Of the specified activities, the most common was an "Investigatory Stop" of the person or a "Disturbance" (Domestic or Other).

Type of Activity	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of TRR Occurrences with Subject Activity (2023)	% of TRR Occurrences <u>without</u> Subject Activity (2023)
Other - Describe in Narrative	1,266	26%	74%
Investigatory Stop	1,067	21%	79%
Disturbance - Domestic	897	18%	82%
Disturbance - Other	851	17%	83%
Pursuing/Arresting Subject	835	17%	83%
Traffic Stop/Pursuit	696	14%	86%
Man With a Gun	672	14%	86%
Disturbance - Mental Health	558	11%	89%
Process/Transport/Guard Arrestee	258	5%	95%
Disturbance - Riot/Mob Action/Civil Disorder	133	3%	97%
Ambush - No Warning	106	2%	98%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	79	2%	98%
Unspecified	18	0%	964%
Subject Action Unknown	3	0%	100%

2023 TRR by Subject Activity Prior to Use of Force





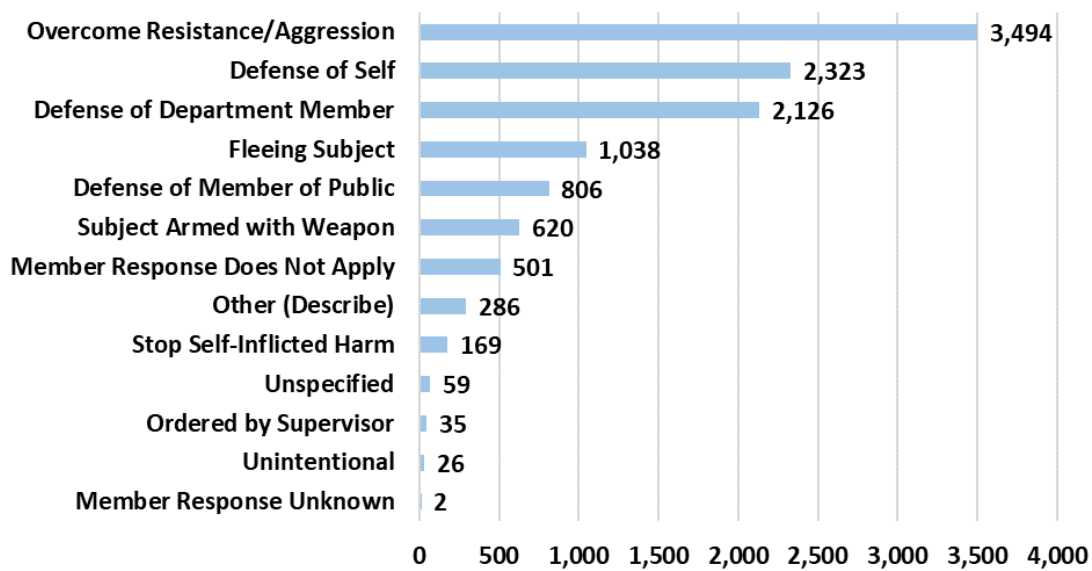
Member Response Details

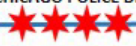
Member Reason for Response

The table below shows how often department members documented specific reasons for their response during a TRR occurrence in 2023. Members may have multiple reasons for their response during a single incident (e.g., overcome aggression and defense of self). **The most common response reason in 2023 was to overcome a person's resistance or aggression**, consistent with the previous year.

Member Reason for Response	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Total (4,964)
Overcome Resistance/Aggression	3,494	70%
Defense of Self	2,323	47%
Defense of Department Member	2,126	43%
Fleeing Subject	1,038	21%
Defense of Member of Public	806	16%
Subject Armed with Weapon	620	12%
Member Response Does Not Apply	501	10%
Other (Describe)	286	6%
Stop Self-Inflicted Harm	169	3%
Unspecified	59	1%
Ordered by Supervisor	35	1%
Unintentional	26	1%
Member Response Unknown	2	0%

2023 TRR Occurrences Member Reason For Response



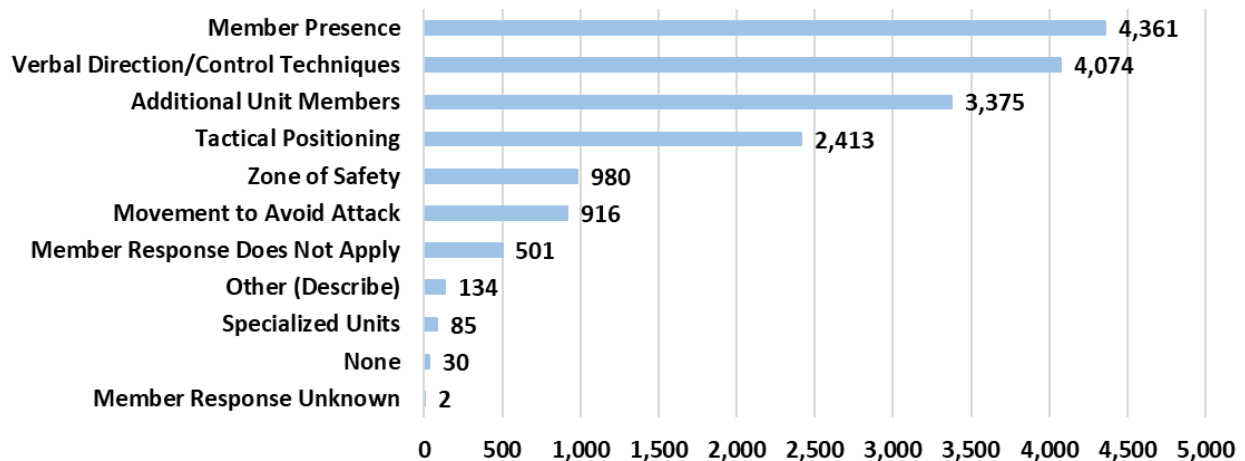


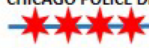
Force Mitigation

Department members are required to report what force mitigation efforts they utilized to avoid using force or reduce the amount of force needed. Members typically utilize multiple force mitigation efforts during a single incident. The table shows how often department members reported specific force mitigation efforts in 2023. Aside from social control (member presence), **the most common force mitigation effort was verbal direction, followed by utilizing additional department members, including specialized units and those trained in crisis intervention.**

Member Force Mitigation Effort	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of TRR Occurrences (4,964)
Member Presence	4,361	88%
Verbal Direction/Control Techniques	4,074	82%
Additional Unit Members	3,375	68%
Tactical Positioning	2,413	49%
Zone of Safety	980	20%
Movement to Avoid Attack	916	18%
Member Response Does Not Apply	501	10%
Other (Describe)	134	3%
Specialized Units	85	2%
None	30	1%
Member Response Unknown	2	0%

2023 TRR Occurrences by Member Force Mitigation Effort



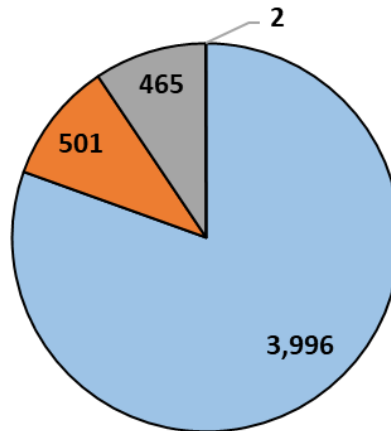


Force Against Handcuffed Subject

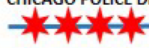
Department members reported using force on handcuffed subjects in 9% of TRR occurrences in 2023, down two percentage points from the previous year. This includes the use of control tactics (e.g., escort holds, pulling, pushing/re-directing) to control a person who attempts to pull away in handcuffs or who actively resists getting into a department vehicle for transport.

Was Force Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints?	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of TRR Occurrences (2023)
No, Force Was Not Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints	3,996	80%
Member Response Does Not Apply	501	10%
Yes, Force Was Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints	465	9%
Member Response Unknown	2	0%

2023 TRR Occurrences - Was Force Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints?



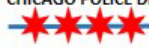
- No, Force Was Not Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints
- Member Response Does Not Apply
- Yes, Force Was Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints
- Member Response Unknown



Types of Force Associated with TRR Occurrences Involving Force Against Handcuffed Subject

The below tables show the type of force that was associated with each of the 465 TRR occurrences in 2023 involving force used against a person while that person was handcuffed or otherwise restrained. *However, these tables do **not** show the specific type of force that was used against the person while they were handcuffed.* For example, a department member may have utilized a Taser on a person, handcuffed them, and then used an escort hold to control the person as they continued to actively pull away. These three force options would all appear in these tables, even though the Taser was discharged prior to handcuffing. In addition, each TRR occurrence may include more than one force option. This is why there are more than 465 force options reported.

Force Options Associated with TRR Occurrences Involving Force Against a Handcuffed Subject	2022	2023
Physical Force Options and Control Tactics		
Handcuffs/Physical Restraints	278	320
Escort Holds	246	304
Push/Physical Redirection	192	260
Take Down	143	150
Other	86	127
Wristlock	79	106
Armbar	50	59
Pressure Sensitive Areas	21	21
Closed Hand Strike / Punch	23	19
Open Hand Strike	18	15
Control Instrument	2	8
Knee Strike	5	3
Elbow Strike	4	2
Kicks	0	0
Emergency Handcuffing	0	0
Physical Force Options and Control Tactics - Total	1,147	1,394
Taser	2	10
Baton/Expandable Baton	2	6
Other	2	3
OC/Chem Weapon w/Authorization	1	0
Semi-Auto Pistol	1	0

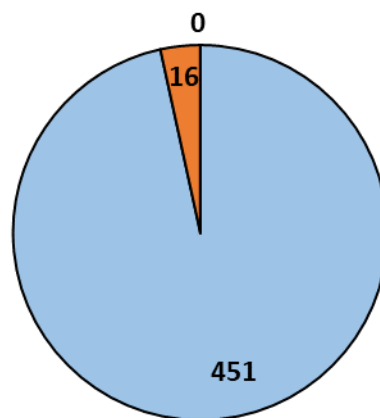


2023 Compliance Determinations - Force Against Handcuffed Subject

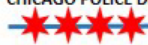
TRR occurrences involving reported force against a handcuffed person were found to be in compliance 97% of the time in 2023. This rate is consistent with all TRR occurrences. Sixteen TRR occurrences were found to be "not in compliance." However, this data does not show what the specific compliance issue was.

Compliance codes while the subject was Handcuffed*	2022	2022 % of Total	2023	2023 % of Total	Difference	% of Change
In Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	385	97%	451	97%	66	17.14%
Not in Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	11	3%	16	3%	5	45.45%
A Deadly Force or Officer Involved Death Incidents	2	1%	0	0%	-2	-100.00%
Total	398	100%	467	100%	69	17.34%

2023 Compliance codes while the subject was Handcuffed



- In Compliance with Department Policy and Directives
- Not in Compliance with Department Policy and Directives
- A Deadly Force or Officer Involved Death Incidents

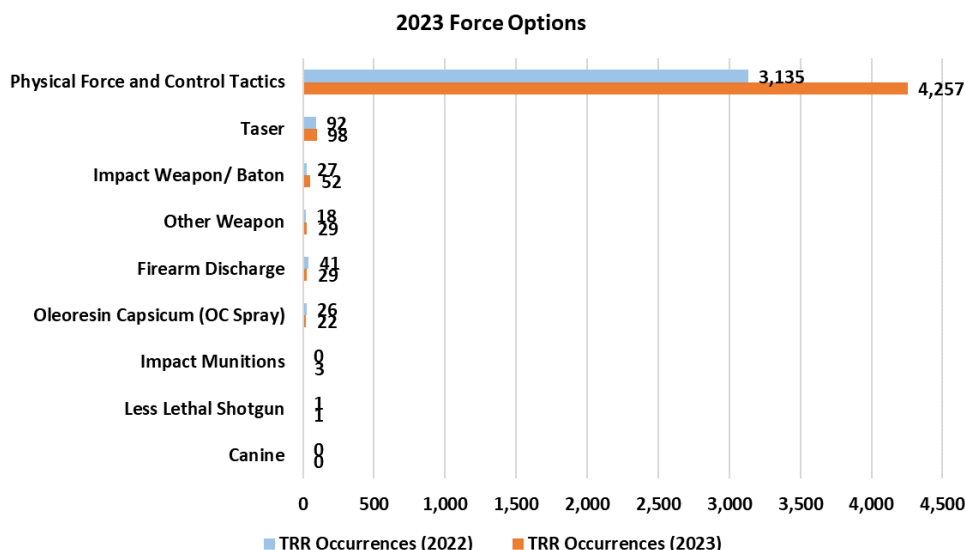


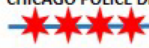
Force Options (All TRRs)

Use of Force by Force Option

Force options are listed by type of force used in 2023. Physical force options and control tactics are further broken down on page 101. Please note, totals in this report may differ from those reported by the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division in their year-end report because the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews accidental weapon discharges and discharges toward animals. **For this report, a weapon discharge is reported as a force option if reported as a force option as defined by department policy.** Per directive G03-02, *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*, force is defined as **any physical contact by a department member, either directly or through the use of equipment, to compel a person's compliance.** Furthermore, the data in this section is based on entries in the TRR. TRED identifies any TRRs containing entry errors and addresses them via debriefings. To maintain transparency and the integrity of documentation, the involved member cannot retroactively change their reports. Typically, errors in force option entries result in *overreporting* due to officers erring on the side of caution in their documentation. One common example is reporting the pointing of a Taser while giving verbal warning (without discharging it) as a Taser deployment. For an overview of TRED's debriefings (including for TRR entry errors) please review TRED's 2023 Year-End Report.

Force Options	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% Change
Physical Force and Control Tactics	3,135	4,257	36%
Taser	92	98	7%
Impact Weapon/ Baton	27	52	93%
Other Weapon	18	29	61%
Firearm Discharge	41	29	-29%
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	26	22	-15%
Impact Munitions	0	3	NC
Less Lethal Shotgun	1	1	0%
Canine	0	0	NC



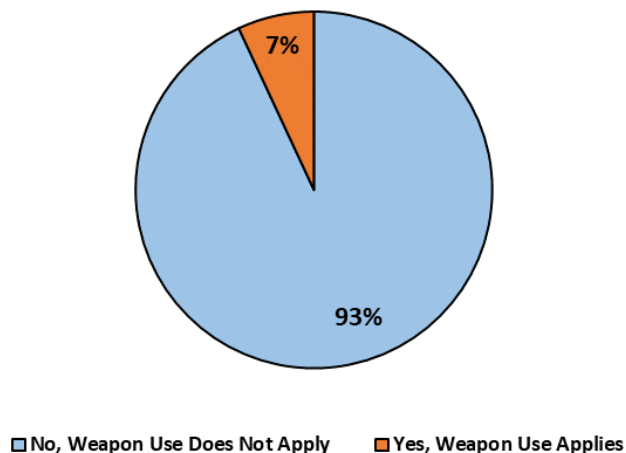


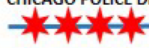
Member Weapon Use

The table and accompanying chart show **that a majority of TRR occurrences (93%) involved a weaponless response by the Department member.** A "weapon use" may more commonly include a Taser, impact weapon/baton, firearm, or OC spray, and less commonly a canine, impact munitions, less lethal shotgun, or Long Range Acoustic Device. This data represents what was reported by department members in their TRR, and it does not necessarily represent a weapon discharge. For example, an analysis showed that some department members reported weapon pointings (e.g. Taser pointing) in an attempt to de-escalate the incident as a "weapon use."

Weapon Use Applies?	TRR Occurrences 2023	% TRR Occurrences 2023
No, Weapon Use Does Not Apply	4,620	93%
Yes, Weapon Use Applies	344	7%
Total	4,964	100%

**2023 - Percentage of TRR Occurrences -
Does Weapon Apply?**



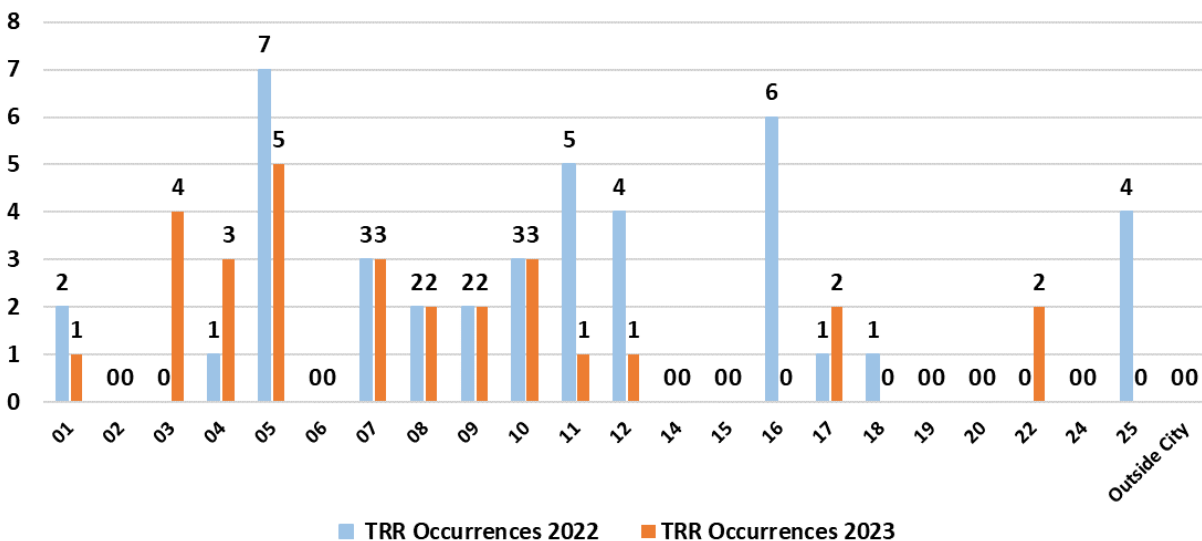


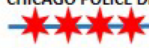
Firearm Discharge by District of Occurrence

The table and chart on this page display the number of times CPD members discharged their firearms toward a person or occupied vehicle. **As such, there was a 29% decrease in firearm discharges by department members in 2023 when compared to the previous year, despite an overall increase in TRR occurrences.** This count does not factor in weapon discharge events involving accidental discharges or animal destruction.

District	TRR Occurrences 2022	TRR Occurrences 2023	(+/-)	Occurrence % Change
01	2	1	-1	-50%
02	0	0	0	NC
03	0	4	4	NC
04	1	3	2	200%
05	7	5	-2	-29%
06	0	0	0	NC
07	3	3	0	0%
08	2	2	0	0%
09	2	2	0	0%
10	3	3	0	0%
11	5	1	-4	-80%
12	4	1	-3	-75%
14	0	0	0	NC
15	0	0	0	NC
16	6	0	-6	-100%
17	1	2	1	100%
18	1	0	-1	-100%
19	0	0	0	NC
20	0	0	0	NC
22	0	2	2	NC
24	0	0	0	NC
25	4	0	-4	-100%
Outside City	0	0	0	NC
Total	41	29	-12	-29%

2023 Firearm Discharge by District of Occurrence





Taser Use by District of Occurrence

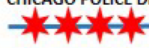
Taser deployments were up 7% in 2023 after six years of declines. Compared to 2016, Taser deployments are still down 79% in 2023. The largest increase in 2023 was in District 11 (+7), which had experienced the largest decline in Taser deployments in 2022 (-6).

Taser Use - District of Occurrence	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	(+/-)	% Change
01	3	4	1	33%
02	4	4	0	0%
03	4	8	4	100%
04	3	4	1	33%
05	2	1	-1	-50%
06	8	5	-3	-38%
07	7	4	-3	-43%
08	1	4	3	300%
09	3	3	0	0%
10	5	2	-3	-60%
11	3	10	7	233%
12	6	9	3	50%
14	2	2	0	0%
15	6	5	-1	-17%
16	5	5	0	0%
17	1	3	2	200%
18	8	4	-4	-50%
19	3	9	6	200%
20	1	0	-1	-100%
22	2	2	0	0%
24	8	6	-2	-25%
25	6	4	-2	-33%
Outside City	1	0	-1	-100%
Total	92	98	6	7%

Taser Use in Schools

According to CPD policy, Tasers will not be used in a school or on students, unless the department member determines it is reasonable and immediately necessary based on the totality of circumstances, including the person's apparent age, size, and the threat presented.

In 2023, there was one Taser deployment with a location code of "school building" or "school grounds" (public or private). However, the incident happened *outside* of the school, it did *not* involve a student of the school, and the investigating supervisor determined the deployment was in policy. Furthermore, the deployment was part of an incident that resulted in the murder of a Chicago Police Officer.



Taser Use by District Law Enforcement

The table shows Taser use by department members assigned to district law enforcement. Taser deployments by district law enforcement was up 10% in 2023.

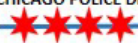
CPD - District Law Enforcement - Taser Use	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	(+/-)	% Change
1st District - Central	3	4	1	33%
2nd District - Wentworth	4	3	-1	-25%
3rd District - Grand Crossing	4	8	4	100%
4th District - South Chicago	4	5	1	25%
5th District - Calumet	2	1	-1	-50%
6th District - Gresham	7	5	-2	-29%
7th District - Englewood	6	4	-2	-33%
8th District - Chicago Lawn	1	4	3	300%
9th District - Deering	4	3	-1	-25%
10th District - Ogden	5	1	-4	-80%
11th District - Harrison	2	11	9	450%
12th District - Near West	6	9	3	50%
14th District - Shakespeare	2	2	0	0%
15th District - Austin	6	5	-1	-17%
16th District - Jefferson Park	5	5	0	0%
17th District - Albany Park	1	3	2	200%
18th District - Near North	8	4	-4	-50%
19th District - Town Hall	3	9	6	200%
20th District - Lincoln	1	0	-1	-100%
22nd District - Morgan Park	2	2	0	0%
24th District - Rogers Park	8	6	-2	-25%
25th District - Grand Central	5	4	-1	-20%
Total	89	98	9	10%

Note: "District Law Enforcement" refers to district of assignment, not district of occurrence.

Taser Use by Members Outside District Law Enforcement

There were **no** Taser deployments by department members assigned to units outside district law enforcement in 2023, down 100% from the previous year. Units outside district law enforcement include special units that focus on specific public safety issues (e.g., traffic, gangs, public transportation, and critical incidents.)

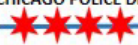
CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement - Taser Use	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	(+/-)	% Change
Airport Operations (AO - North)	1	0	-1	-100%
Deputy Chief - Area 1	1	0	-1	-100%
Community Safety Team (CST)	1	0	-1	-100%
Total	3	0	-3	-100%



OC Spray Use by District of Occurrence

OC spray uses were down 15% in 2023 when compared to the previous year, and they continued to make up only a small percentage of TRR occurrences (less than half a percent).

OC Spray - District of Occurrence	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	(+/-)	% Change
01	2	1	-1	-50%
02	0	0	0	NC
03	0	1	1	NC
04	1	1	0	0%
05	2	1	-1	-50%
06	0	1	1	NC
07	0	0	0	NC
08	5	3	-2	-40%
09	0	0	0	NC
10	0	0	0	NC
11	1	6	5	500%
12	5	2	-3	-60%
14	0	0	0	NC
15	3	1	-2	-67%
16	2	0	-2	-100%
17	0	1	1	NC
18	2	0	-2	-100%
19	0	0	0	NC
20	1	1	0	0%
22	1	3	2	200%
24	1	0	-1	-100%
25	0	0	0	NC
Outside City	0	0	0	NC
Total	26	22	-4	-15%



OC Use by District Law Enforcement

The table shows OC spray use by department members assigned to district law enforcement. **OC spray use by district law enforcement was down 35% in 2023.**

CPD Unit - District Law Enforcement - OC Spray	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	(+/-)	% Change
1ST DISTRICT - CENTRAL	2	0	-2	-100%
3RD DISTRICT - GRAND CROSSING	0	1	1	NC
4TH DISTRICT - SOUTH CHICAGO	0	1	1	NC
5TH DISTRICT - CALUMET	2	1	-1	-50%
6TH DISTRICT - GRESHAM	0	1	1	NC
8TH DISTRICT - CHICAGO LAWN	5	3	-2	-40%
12TH DISTRICT - NEAR WEST	1	2	1	100%
15TH DISTRICT - AUSTIN	3	0	-3	-100%
16TH DISTRICT - JEFFERSON PARK	1	0	-1	-100%
17TH DISTRICT - ALBANY PARK	0	1	1	NC
18TH DISTRICT - NEAR NORTH	2	0	-2	-100%
20TH DISTRICT - LINCOLN	1	1	0	0%
22ND DISTRICT - MORGAN PARK	1	2	1	100%
24TH DISTRICT - ROGERS PARK	1	0	-1	-100%
25TH DISTRICT - GRAND CENTRAL	1	0	-1	-100%
Total	20	13	-7	-35%

OC Use by Members Outside District Law Enforcement

The table shows OC uses by department members assigned to units other than districts. OC spray use by members outside district law enforcement rose 50% in 2023. This increase was largely driven by an increase in OC use by the CPD SWAT Unit, which is a specially trained unit responsible for responding to high risk, critical incidents.

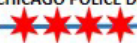
CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement - OC Spray	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	(+/-)	% Change
Office Of the First Deputy Superintendent (OFDS)	4	0	-4	-100%
Traffic Section (TS)	1	0	-1	-100%
Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT Unit)	1	7	6	600%
Investigative Field Group (IFG)	0	1	1	NC
Community Safety Team (CST)	0	1	1	NC
Total	6	9	3	50%



Impact Weapon Use by District of Occurrence

Baton/impact weapon uses were up 93% when compared to the previous year. This was largely driven by increases in Districts 03, 06, and 10. However, baton uses continue to make up a relatively small percentage of TRR occurrences in 2023 (1%), and they are down 71% compared to 2020, a year of significant civil unrest.

Baton/Impact Weapon - District of Occurrence	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	(+/-)	% Change
01	1	4	3	300%
02	3	3	0	0%
03	2	8	6	300%
04	2	0	-2	-100%
05	1	4	3	300%
06	1	4	3	300%
07	1	1	0	0%
08	1	2	1	100%
09	4	2	-2	-50%
10	0	6	6	NC
11	2	1	-1	-50%
12	3	4	1	33%
14	0	0	0	NC
15	0	2	2	NC
16	2	1	-1	-50%
17	0	1	1	NC
18	1	1	0	0%
19	2	3	1	50%
20	1	2	1	100%
22	0	1	1	NC
24	0	0	0	NC
25	0	2	2	NC
Outside City	0	0	0	NC
Total	27	52	25	93%



Impact Weapon Use by District Law Enforcement

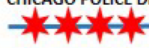
Baton/Impact Weapon uses by department members assigned to districts increased 133% in 2023. This was led by increases involving department members assigned to Districts 05, 03, and 10, while Districts 09, 16, and 04 experienced decreases.

CPD Unit: District Law Enforcement - Baton/Impact Weapon	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	(+/-)	% Change
1st District - Central	1	1	0	0%
2nd District - Wentworth	2	2	0	0%
3rd District - Grand Crossing	3	8	5	167%
4th District - South Chicago	1	0	-1	-100%
5th District - Calumet	1	9	8	800%
6th District - Gresham	0	2	2	NC
7th District - Englewood	0	1	1	NC
8th District - Chicago Lawn	1	2	1	100%
9th District - Deering	3	1	-2	-67%
10th District - Ogden	0	5	5	NC
11th District - Harrison	2	3	1	50%
12th District - Near West	2	4	2	100%
14th District- Shakespeare	0	0	0	NC
15th District - Austin	0	1	1	NC
16th District - Jefferson Park	2	0	-2	-100%
17th District - Albany Park	0	1	1	NC
18th District - Near North	1	1	0	0%
19th District - Town Hall	1	1	0	0%
20th District - Lincoln	1	2	1	100%
22nd District - Morgan Park	0	1	1	NC
24th District - Rogers Park	0	2	2	NC
25th District - Grand Central	0	2	2	NC
Total	21	49	28	133%

Impact Weapon Use Outside District Law Enforcement

Baton/Impact weapon uses by department members assigned to units outside district law enforcement were down 50% in 2023.

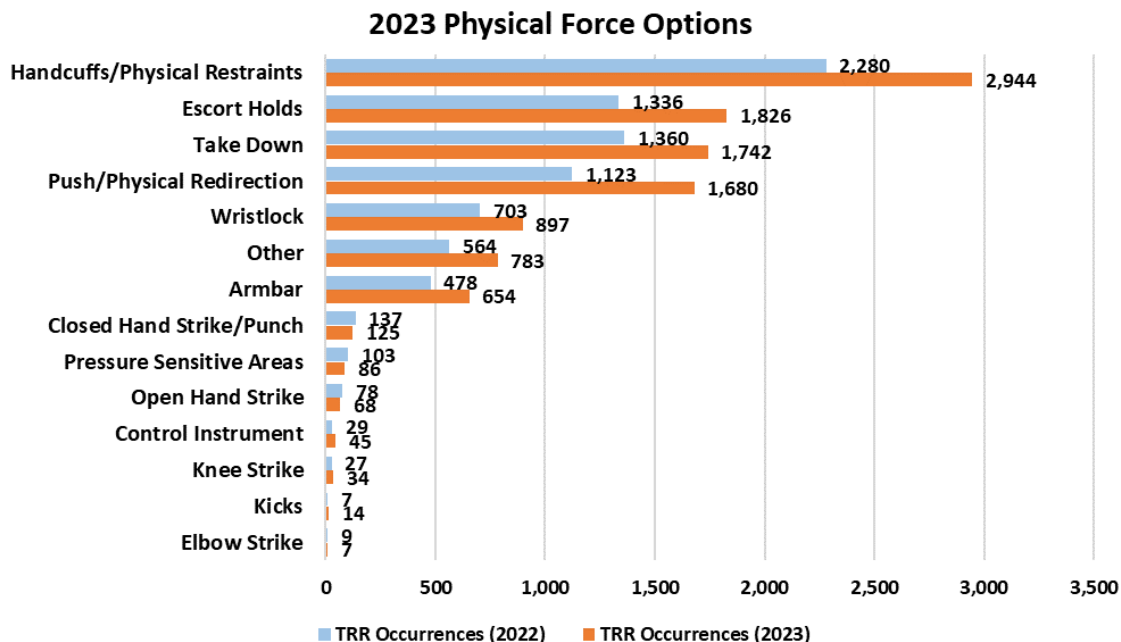
CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement - Baton/ Impact Weapon	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	(+/-)	% Change
Airport Operations (AO - North)	0	1	1	NC
Communications Division (CD)	1	0	-1	-100%
Office Of the First Deputy Superintendent (OFDS)	1	1	0	0%
Traffic Section (TS)	1	0	-1	-100%
Gang Investigation Division (GID)	1	0	-1	-100%
Deputy Chief - Area 1	1	0	-1	-100%
Community Safety Team (CST)	1	1	0	0%
Total	6	3	-3	-50%

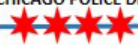


Physical Force Options and Control Tactics

The table shows a breakdown of 10,905 physical force options by specific type, utilized in 4,964 TRR occurrences in 2023. Handcuffing, escort holds, take downs, and push/physical redirections accounted for the vast majority of TRR options utilized in 2023. "Strikes" (i.e., closed and open hand strikes, knee strikes, kicks, and elbow strikes) are much less common. **Combined, "strikes" made up only 2% of reported physical force options in 2023.** More than one force option may be utilized in a single occurrence (e.g., take down and handcuffing.) Therefore, the total number of force options is greater than the number of TRRs.

Physical Force Options	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% Change
Handcuffs/Physical Restraints	2,280	2,944	29%
Escort Holds	1,336	1,826	37%
Take Down	1,360	1,742	28%
Push/Physical Redirection	1,123	1,680	50%
Wristlock	703	897	28%
Other	564	783	39%
Armbar	478	654	37%
Closed Hand Strike/Punch	137	125	-9%
Pressure Sensitive Areas	103	86	-17%
Open Hand Strike	78	68	-13%
Control Instrument	29	45	55%
Knee Strike	27	34	26%
Kicks	7	14	100%
Elbow Strike	9	7	-22%





Unintentional Weapon Discharges/Weapon Types

In 2023 there were 344 TRR occurrences involving a member discharging a weapon (i.e., a Taser, firearm, or OC device.) Of these 344 occurrences, 33 were unintentional discharges.

Unintentional Discharge?	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Total (2023)	% of Total Weapon Use (2023)
Weapon Use Does Not Apply	4,620	93%	
No, Not an Unintentional Discharge	311	6%	90%
Yes, Unintentional Discharge	33	1%	10%
Total	4,964	100%	100%

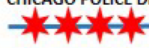
There were 33 unintentional weapon discharges in 2023. This included 27 accidental Taser discharges, 4 accidental firearm discharges, and 2 accidental OC spray discharges. While accidental Taser discharges were up 11 and accidental OC discharges were up 2 from 2022, **accidental firearm discharges were down 60% (-6) from the previous year.**

Unintentional Discharge - Weapon Type	TRR Occurrences (2023)
Taser	27
Firearm	4
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	2
Total	33

Member Weapon Use to Destroy / Deter Animal

Twenty weapon discharges in 2023 were to destroy or deter an animal, up 13 from 2022. This accounts for less than half a percent of all TRR occurrences.

Was Discharge Only to Destroy/Deter an Animal?	TRR Occurrences 2023	% TRR Occurrences with Weapon Use (344)	% TRR Occurrences (4,964)
Weapon Use Does Not Apply	4,620	Null	93%
No, Not a Discharge to Destroy/Deter an Animal	324	94%	7%
Yes, Discharge to Destroy/Deter an Animal	20	6%	0%
Total	4,964	100%	100%



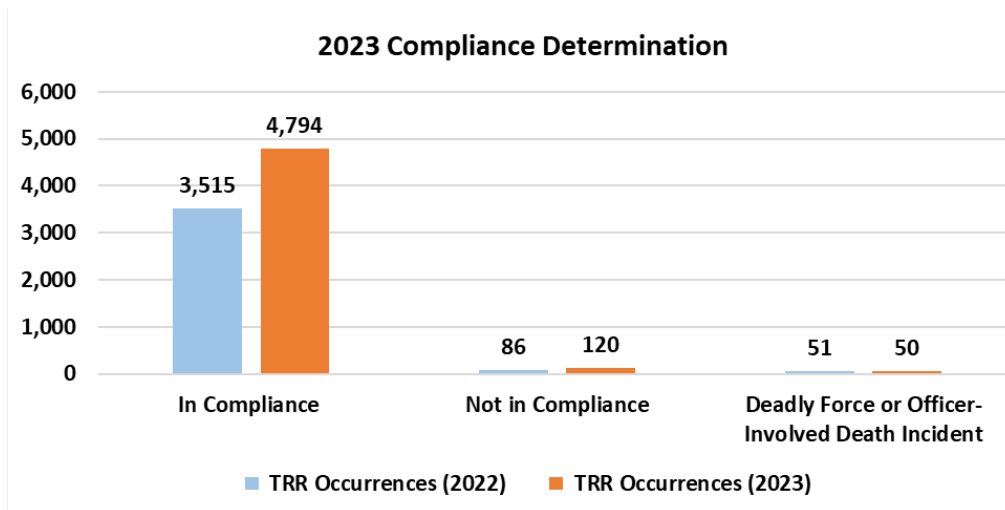
TRR Occurrences—Compliance

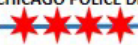
Compliance Determinations

At the conclusion of each incident commander's investigation of a TRR occurrence, they are required to make one of the following three determinations regarding the use of force: (1) *In compliance*; (2) *Not in compliance*; or (3) *Deadly force or officer-involved death incident*. The incident commander then refers uses of force determined not to be in compliance, as well as deadly force or officer-involved death incidents, to COPA for follow-up investigation. Consistent with the previous year, 2% of TRR occurrences were deemed to be "not in compliance" in 2023.

Compliance Determination	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	Occurrence % Change
In Compliance	3,515	4,794	36%
Not in Compliance	86	120	40%
Deadly Force or Officer-Involved Death Incident	51	50	-2%

TRR Occurrences by Compliance Determination (2022 - 2023)	% Total Occurrences (2022)	% Total Occurrences (2023)
In Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	96%	97%
Not in Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	2%	2%
A Deadly For or Officer - Involved Death Incident	1%	1%

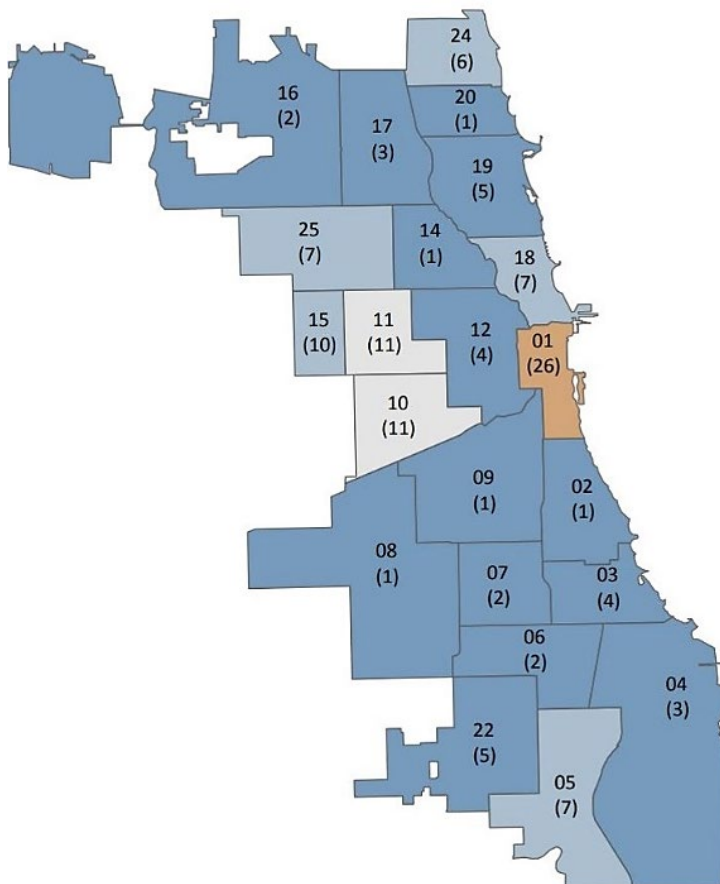




TRR Occurrences: Non-Compliance by District

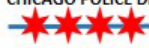
Although there was an increase in non-compliance determinations in 2023 (largely led by an increase in the 01st District), the overall increase is largely explained by an increase in total TRR occurrences during the same time period (+36%).

TRR Occurrences not in Compliance - by District



District	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% Change
01	5	26	420%
02	3	1	-67%
03	0	4	NC
04	5	3	-40%
05	3	7	133%
06	4	2	-50%
07	2	2	0%
08	1	1	0%
09	4	1	-75%
10	6	11	83%
11	3	11	267%
12	13	4	-69%
14	3	1	-67%
15	3	10	233%
16	4	2	-50%
17	3	3	0%
18	8	7	-13%
19	2	5	150%
20	1	1	0%
22	7	5	-29%
24	3	6	100%
25	2	7	250%
Outside City	1	0	-100%
Total	86	120	40%

Note: The number of non-compliance occurrences in each district are denoted in parentheses.

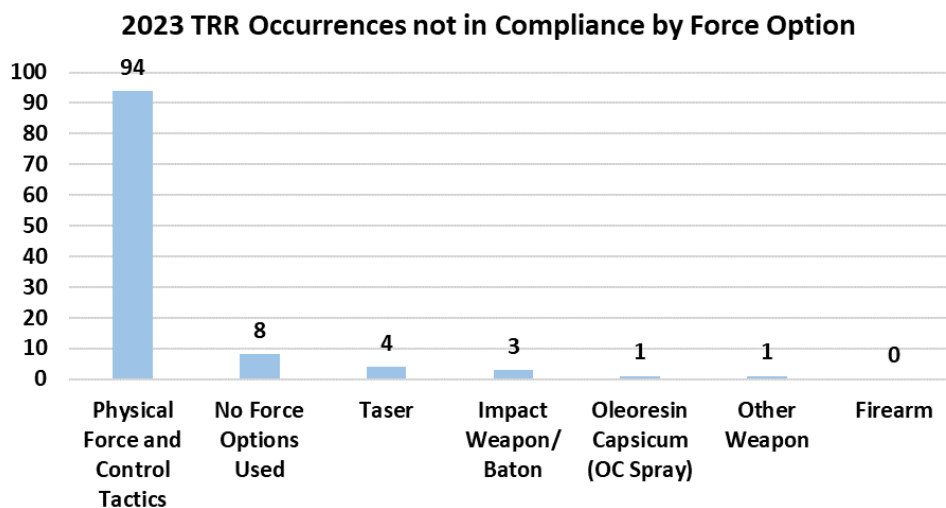


TRR Occurrences: Non-Compliance by Force Option

There were 111 force options associated with TRR occurrences with a non-compliance determination. The vast majority of these force options continued to involve physical force options and control tactics rather than weapon use. This is a consistent trend. Unintentional discharges typically result in a non-compliance determination. However, for tracking purposes, this table only includes force against a person, as defined in department policy. TRR occurrences involving OC spray or Tasers against a person saw decreases in non-compliance determinations of 80% and 33%, respectively.

Note: CPD does *not* make compliance determinations on incidents involving a firearm discharge toward a person or vehicle. These incidents are investigated by COPA.

TRR Occurrences not in Compliance by Force Option (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	Occurrence % Change
Physical Force and Control Tactics	53	94	77%
No Force Options Used	7	8	14%
Taser	6	4	-33%
Impact Weapon/ Baton	0	3	NC
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	5	1	-80%
Other Weapon	2	1	-50%
Firearm	0	0	NC





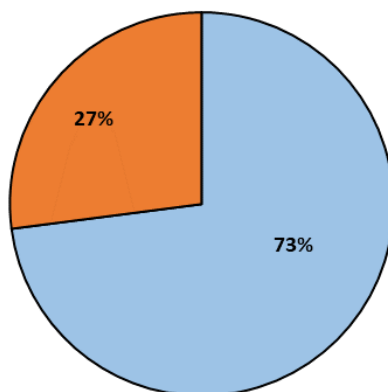
Member Injuries

Member Injury Status

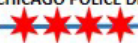
As shown, CPD members were injured in 27% of TRR occurrences in 2023, five percentage points lower than in 2022.

Was Member Injured?	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Total (2023)
No, Member Was Not Injured	3,621	73%
Yes, Member Was Injured	1,343	27%
Total	4,964	100%

2023 - % of TRR Occurrences by Member Injury Status



■ No, Member Was Not Injured ■ Yes, Member Was Injured

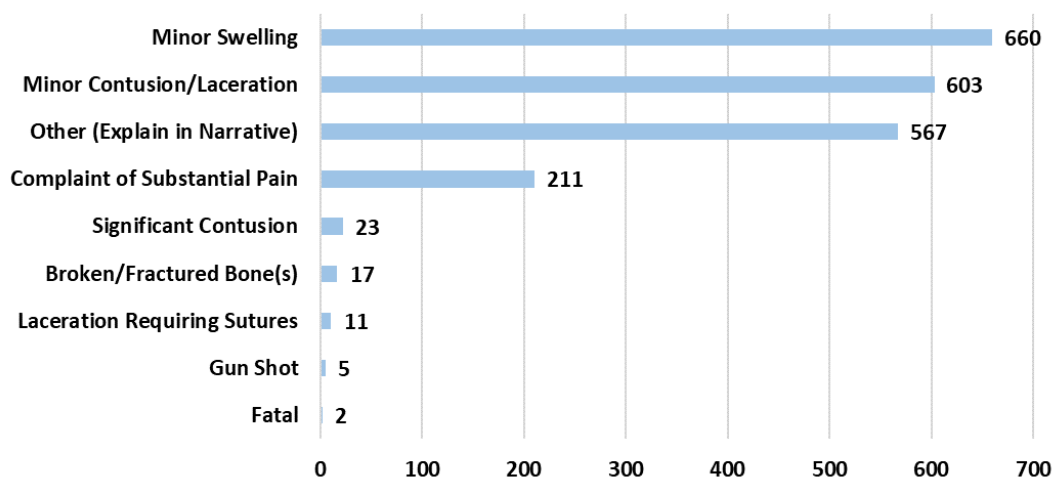


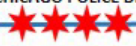
Member Injury Type

Minor swelling, contusions, and lacerations were the most common specific injury types reported by members in 2023, consistent with the previous year.

Member Injury Type	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Total (2023)
None/None Apparent	3,621	73%
Minor Swelling	660	13%
Minor Contusion/Laceration	603	12%
Other (Explain in Narrative)	567	11%
Complaint of Substantial Pain	211	4%
Significant Contusion	23	0%
Broken/Fractured Bone(s)	17	0%
Laceration Requiring Sutures	11	0%
Gun Shot	5	0%
Fatal	2	0%

2023 TRR Occurrences by Member Injury Type



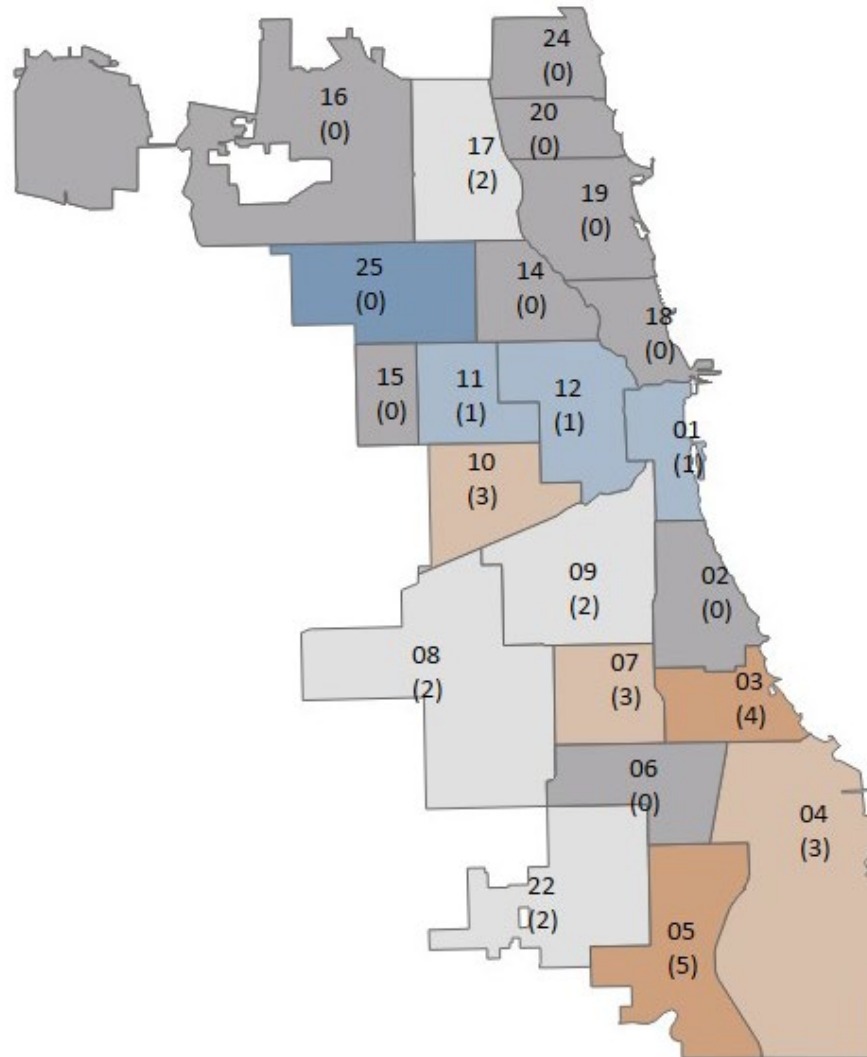


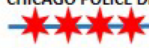
Level 3 Use of Force

The following pages show data specifically related to Level 3 TRR occurrences. Level 3 TRR occurrences always involve the use of force by a department member. **Level 3 force includes deadly force**, force resulting in **life-threatening injury**, or **force resulting in admission to a hospital**. There were 44 Level 3 uses of force in 2023. Of these, 29 were firearm discharges by a department member.

Firearm Discharges by District

The below map shows where CPD firearm discharges occurred in 2023, by district (district totals are listed in parentheses).



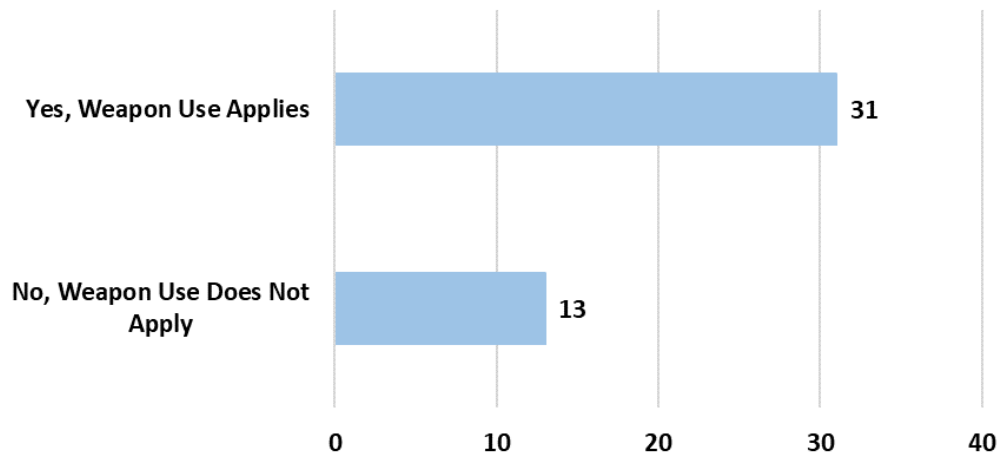


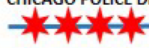
Count of TRRs by Member Weapon Use

Level 3 uses of force may or may not involve the use of a weapon by the involved member (e.g., firearm, Taser, OC spray, or baton). **Despite a 36% increase in overall TRR occurrences in 2023, there was an 8% decline in Level 3 TRR occurrences.**

Weapon Use Applies?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% Level III of TRR Occurrences (2023)
Yes, Weapon Use Applies	31	70%
No, Weapon Use Does Not Apply	13	30%
Level III Total	44	100%

2023 Level III TRR Occurrences - Does Weapon Use Apply?



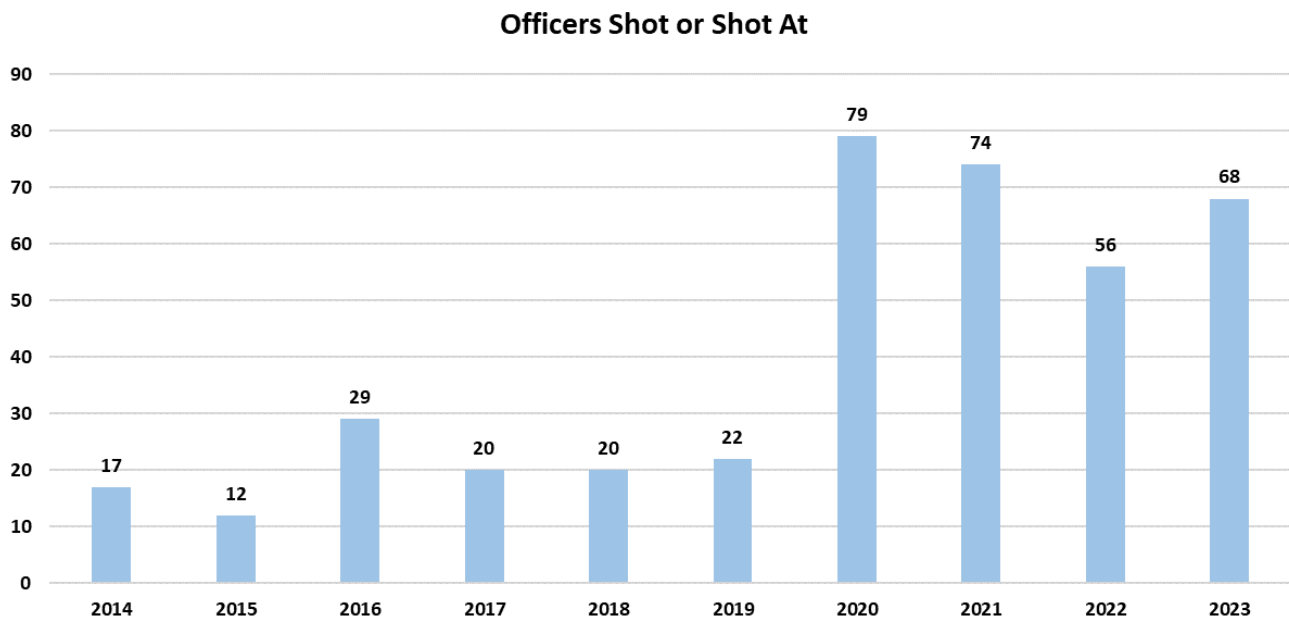


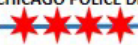
Officers Shot/Shot At

The following tables and the chart show police officers shot or shot at since 2014. Prior to 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, up 21% over the previous year. This resulted in the murder of two Chicago Police officers.** Conversely, CPD officers discharged their firearms at a person or occupied vehicle 29 times in 2023, *down 29% from the previous year. Therefore, department members discharged their firearms toward a person 39 fewer times than they were shot or shot at in 2023.*

Officers Shot or Shot At	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Police Officers Shot At	8	12	21	14	15	17	69	58	48	64
Police Officers Shot (Non-Fatal)	8	0	8	6	3	4	10	14	8	2
Police Officers Shot (Fatal)	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2
Total Officers Shot or Shot At	17	12	29	20	20	22	79	74	56	68

Source: Homicide Desk, Bureau of Detectives. Year-end data is accurate as of February 6, 2024.

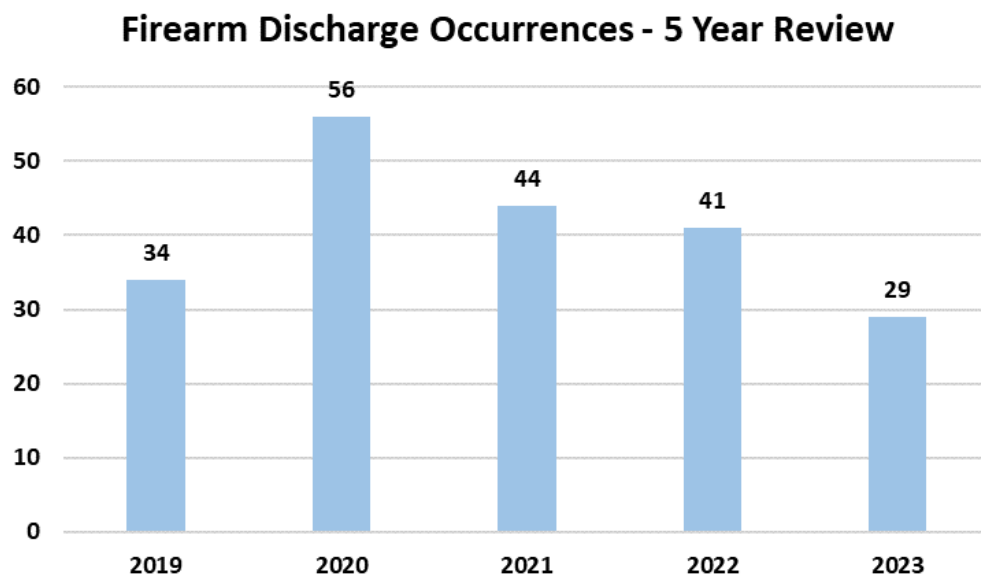


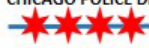


Firearm Discharge Occurrences—*Five Year Review*

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.

Year	TRR Occurrences
2019	34
2020	56
2021	44
2022	41
2023	29





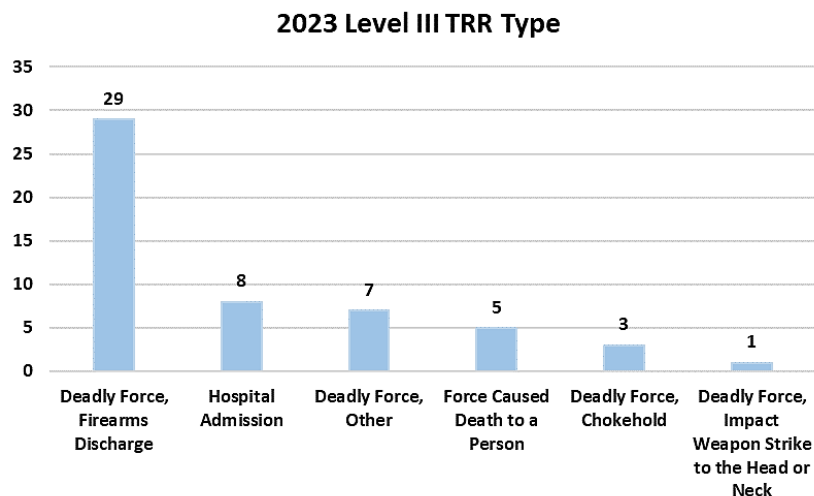
Level 3 Force Type (2023)

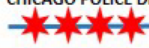
Level 3 use of force includes deadly force (e.g., firearm discharge toward a person or occupied vehicle, chokehold, impact weapon strike to the head, or other force likely to cause death or great bodily harm), force that causes death, and force that causes injury resulting in a hospital admission. A single TRR occurrence may involve more than one element of Level 3 force. For example, a single occurrence may involve a firearm discharge *and* a hospital admission. This is why there may be more Level 3 force "types" than Level 3 TRRs. The table below represents the Level 3 use of force types comprising the 44 Level 3 TRR occurrences.

As part of their review process, TRED ensures that department members, including supervisors, properly documented each incident. In 2023, TRED determined there were four instances in which the incident commander incorrectly identified a TRR occurrence as Level 3. In each of these instances, the officer was involved in a Level 3 TRR *incident*, but that officer's individual force (TRR occurrence) was not Level 3 (e.g., the officer's partner used Level 3 force, but the officer for that TRR occurrence did not). In three other instances, TRED determined the incident was incorrectly categorized by the incident commander, so they recategorized it to a Level 3 TRR occurrence.

To maintain transparency and the integrity of documentation, the involved member and incident commander cannot retroactively create or change their reports. Therefore, their original responses remain unchanged. However, when appropriate, TRED reclassifies the TRR (i.e., to a Level 3) to ensure accurate classification of data. The data here reflects this verification process. TRED and the Force Review Board then continue to utilize the after-action review and debriefing process (as COPA investigates) to ensure accountability and that department members fully understand policy and reporting requirements moving forward.

Level III TRR Type (2023)	Yes	Unknown
Deadly Force, Firearms Discharge	29	0
Hospital Admission	8	4
Deadly Force, Other	7	0
Force Caused Death to a Person	5	0
Deadly Force, Chokehold	3	0
Deadly Force, Impact Weapon Strike to the Head or Neck	1	2



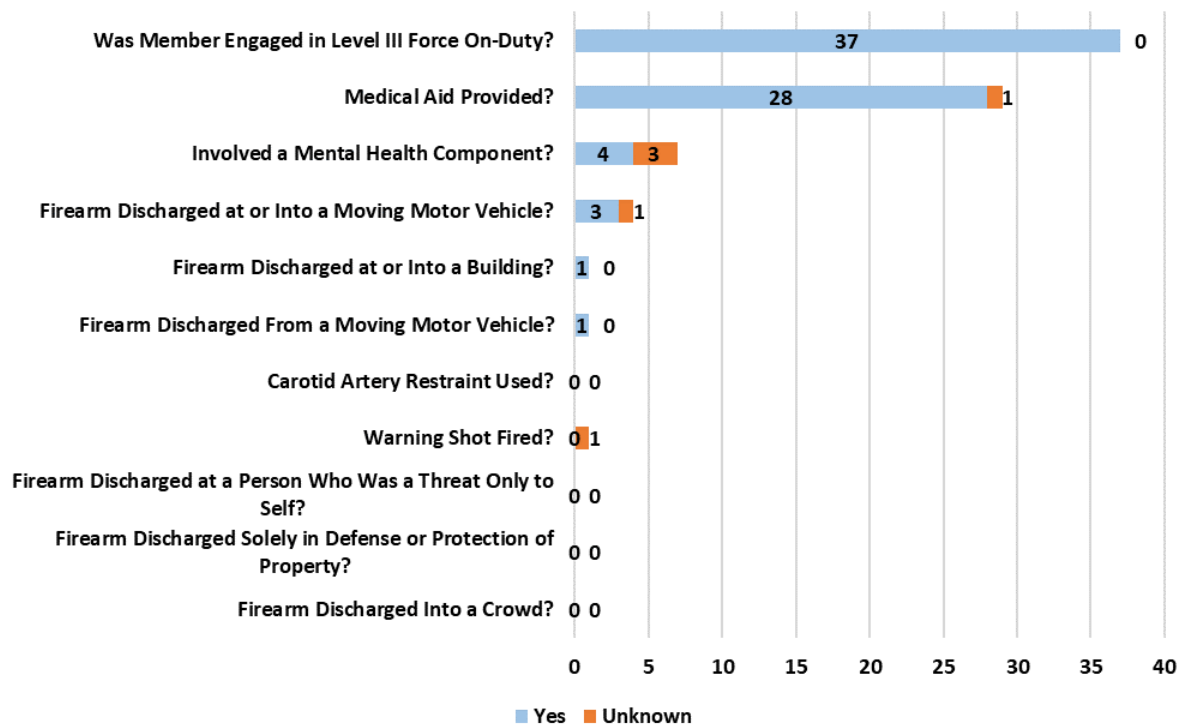


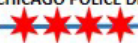
Level 3 Force Details (2023)

Following a Level 3 TRR occurrence, the incident commander documents the specific details of the occurrence, many of which are related to policy requirements or restrictions. This helps CPD track these occurrences, as well as flag issues that may require more immediate follow-up action or training, either individually or department wide.

Level III TRR Details (2023)	Yes	Unknown
Was Member Engaged in Level III Force On-Duty?	37	0
Medical Aid Provided?	28	1
Involved a Mental Health Component?	4	3
Firearm Discharged at or Into a Moving Motor Vehicle?	3	1
Firearm Discharged at or Into a Building?	1	0
Firearm Discharged From a Moving Motor Vehicle?	1	0
Carotid Artery Restraint Used?	0	0
Warning Shot Fired?	0	1
Firearm Discharged at a Person Who Was a Threat Only to Self?	0	0
Firearm Discharged Solely in Defense or Protection of Property?	0	0
Firearm Discharged Into a Crowd?	0	0

2023 - Level III TRR Details



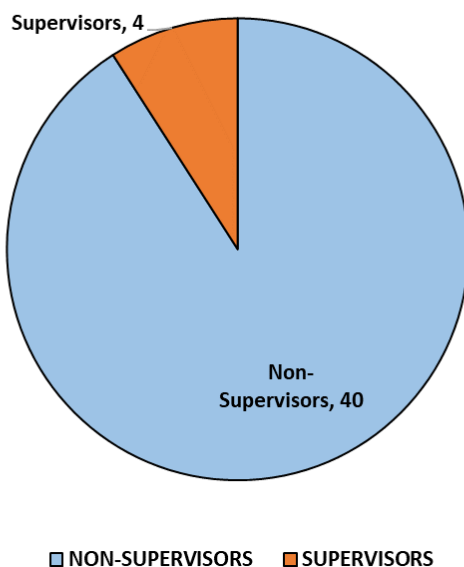


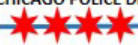
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Supervisors Vs. Non-Supervisors

In 2023, four supervisors were involved in a Level 3 TRR occurrence, all four of whom were sergeants.

TRRs Completed - Non-Supervisory Members vs Supervisory Members	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)
Non-Supervisors	40	91%
Supervisors	4	9%
Level III Total	44	100%

2023 Level III TRR Occurrences



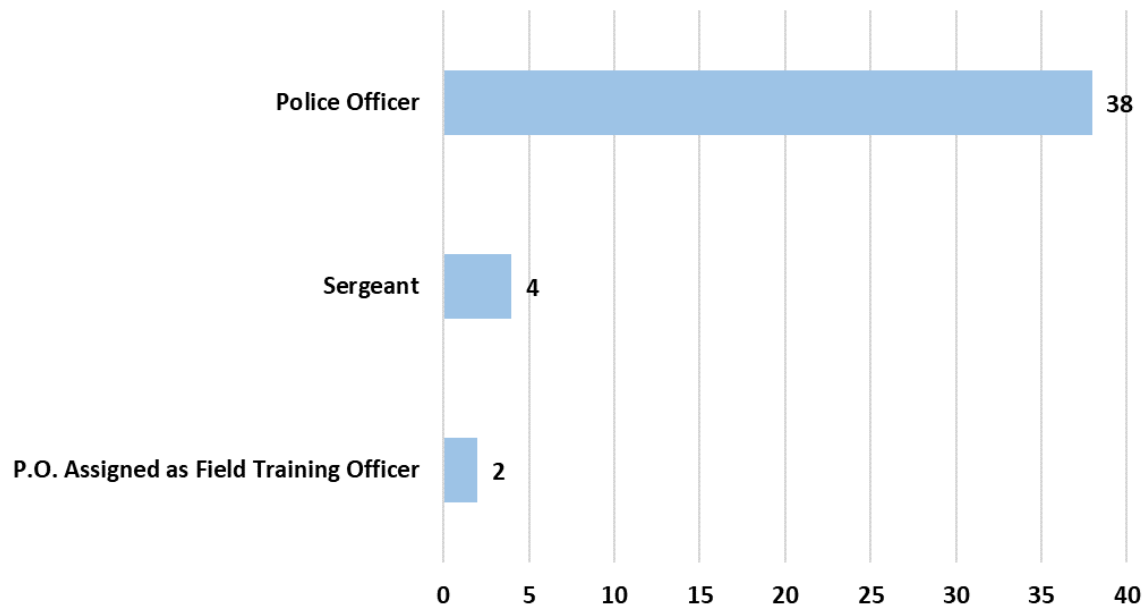


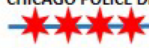
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Member Rank

In 2023, 38 of the 44 Level 3 TRR occurrences involved a member of "police officer" rank, two of whom were field training officers.

Member Rank	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)
Police Officer	38	86%
Sergeant	4	9%
P.O. Assigned as Field Training Officer	2	5%
Level III Total	44	100%

2023 Level III TRR Occurrences by Member Rank



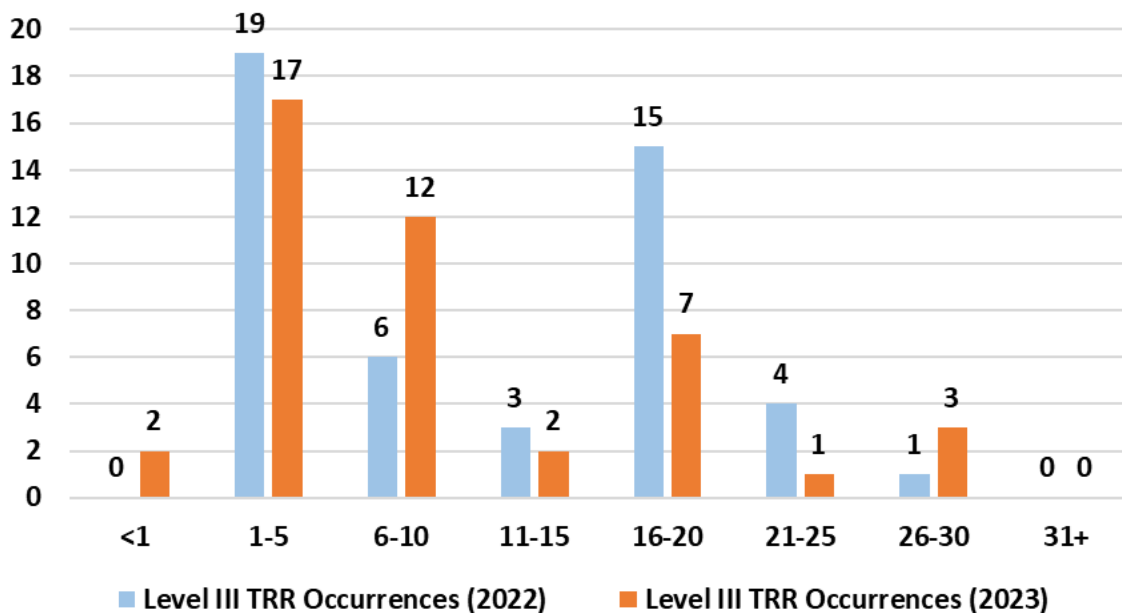


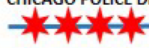
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Years of Service

In 2023, the group of involved members with the largest number of Level 3 TRR occurrences had 1–5 years of experience, following trends observed across all force levels and the previous year. When considering the percentage makeup of each age range, the largest trend differences in 2023 was a 14-point *increase* in the proportion of total Level 3 TRR occurrences involving department members with 6–10 years of service and a 15-point *decrease* in the proportion of those involving department members with 16–20 years of service. This trend difference brings Level 3 TRR occurrences by years of service more in line with trends observed across all levels, though the 16–20 years of service range (proportionally) remains slightly elevated for Level 3 (compare 16% for Level 3 with 8% for all levels).

Years of Service	Total Sworn (2023)	% of Total Sworn (2023)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2022)	% Level III of Total TRR Occurrences (2022)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% Level III of Total TRR Occurrences (2023)
<1	684	6%	0	0%	2	5%
1-5	2,608	22%	19	40%	17	39%
6-10	2,314	20%	6	13%	12	27%
11-15	682	6%	3	6%	2	5%
16-20	2,046	17%	15	31%	7	16%
21-25	2,121	18%	4	8%	1	2%
26-30	1,082	9%	1	2%	3	7%
31+	166	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	11,703	100%	48	100%	44	100%

2023 Level III TRR Occurrences by Years of Services



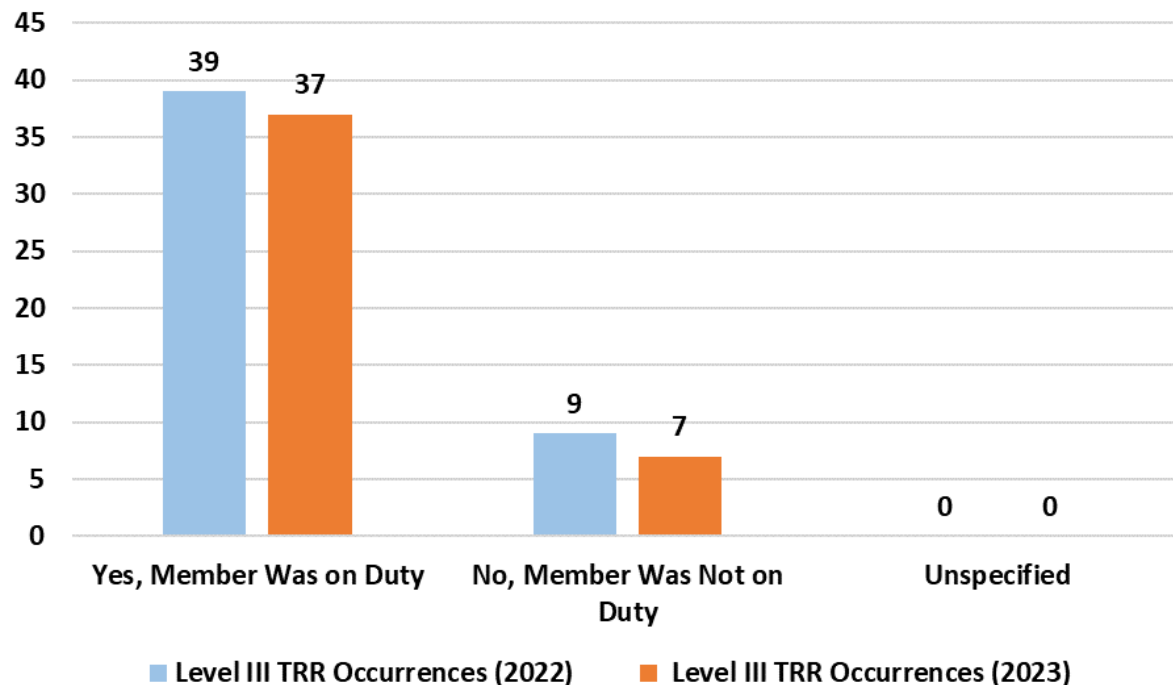


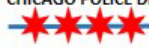
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Duty Status

In 2023, the majority of Level 3 TRR occurrences involved *on*-duty members. However, the percentage of Level 3 TRR occurrences involving *off*-duty members (16%) is higher compared to all levels combined (1%). This consistent trend is likely due to a higher likelihood of department members becoming the victim of or directly witnessing a crime such as an armed robbery or armed vehicular hijacking while off-duty, which is more likely to lead to a Level 3 TRR occurrence.

Was Member on Duty?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2022)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)
Yes, Member Was on Duty	39	37
No, Member Was Not on Duty	9	7
Unspecified	0	0
Level III Total	48	44

2023 Level III TRR by Duty Status



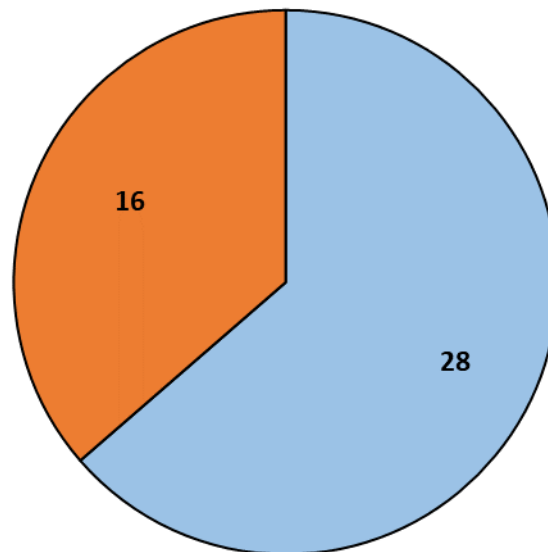


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Member Injury Status

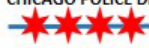
In 2023, 64% of department members were injured during Level 3 TRR occurrences. This is more than double the rate at which department members were injured across all levels during the same time period in 2022 (compare 64% for Level 3 to 27% for all levels). Despite Level 3 TRR occurrences decreasing 8% in 2023, the number of members reporting injuries during these incidents *increased* 8%.

Was Member Injured?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)
Yes, Member Was Injured	28	64%
No, Member Was Not Injured	16	36%
Level III Total	44	100%

2023 Level III TRR Occurrences By Member Injury Status



■ Yes, Member Was Injured
 ■ No, Member Was Not Injured

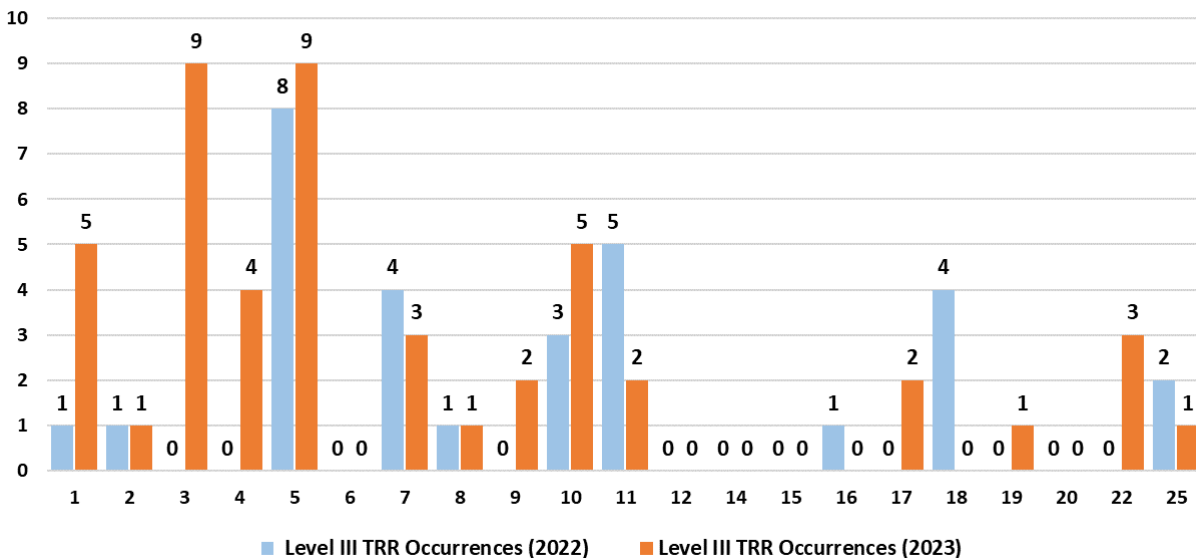


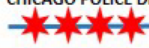
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by District Law Enforcement

In 2023, a majority (84%) of Level 3 use of force incidents involved department members assigned to a district.

District Law Enforcement	Level III TRR Occurrences (2022)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences % Change
1ST DISTRICT - CENTRAL	1	1	0%
2ND DISTRICT - WENTWORTH	1	1	0%
3RD DISTRICT - GRAND CROSSING	0	6	NC
4TH DISTRICT - SOUTH CHICAGO	0	4	NC
5TH DISTRICT - CALUMET	8	8	0%
6TH DISTRICT - GRESHAM	0	0	NC
7TH DISTRICT - ENGLEWOOD	4	3	-25%
8TH DISTRICT - CHICAGO LAWN	1	1	0%
9TH DISTRICT - DEERING	0	3	NC
10TH DISTRICT - OGDEN	3	2	-33%
11TH DISTRICT - HARRISON	5	2	-60%
12TH DISTRICT - NEAR WEST	0	0	NC
14TH DISTRICT - SHAKESPEARE	0	0	NC
15TH DISTRICT - AUSTIN	0	0	NC
16TH DISTRICT - JEFFERSON PARK	1	0	-100%
17TH DISTRICT - ALBANY PARK	0	2	NC
18TH DISTRICT - NEAR NORTH	4	0	-100%
19TH DISTRICT - TOWN HALL	0	1	NC
20TH DISTRICT - LINCOLN	0	0	NC
22ND DISTRICT - MORGAN PARK	0	2	NC
24TH DISTRICT - ROGERS PARK	0	0	NC
25TH DISTRICT - GRAND CENTRAL	2	1	-50%
Level III Total	30	37	23%

2022 and 2023 Level III Occurrences by District Law Enforcement

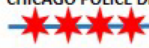




Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Units Outside District Law Enforcement

In 2023, 16% of Level 3 TRR occurrences involved department members assigned to a unit outside district law enforcement. The total number of Level 3 TRR occurrences involving these units was down 61% in 2023.

Outside District Law Enforcement		TRR Occurrences (2022)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences % Change
45	District Reinstatement Section (DRS)	1	0	-100%
50	Airport Operations (AO - North)	0	1	NC
51	Airport Operations (AO - South)	0	1	NC
57	DETAIL SECTION (DS)	0	0	NC
59	Marine Operations Unit (MOU)	1	0	-100%
115	COMPSTAT Unit (CU)	0	0	NC
121	Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA)	0	0	NC
124	Training and Support Group (TSG)	0	0	NC
125	Field Technology and Innovation Section (FTIS)	1	0	-100%
145	Traffic Section (TS)	0	0	NC
171	Central Detention Section (CDS)	0	0	NC
180	Bureau of Detectives (BOD)	0	0	NC
189	Narcotics Division (ND)	1	0	-100%
191	Intelligence Section (IS)	0	0	NC
193	Gang Investigation Division (GID)	0	0	NC
211	Deputy Chief - Area 1	2	1	-50%
212	Deputy Chief - Area 2	0	0	NC
213	Deputy Chief - Area 3	0	0	NC
214	Deputy Chief - Area 4	1	0	-100%
311	Gang Enforcement - Area 1	0	0	NC
312	Gang Enforcement - Area 2	0	0	NC
353	Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT Unit)	2	2	0%
376	Alternate Response Section (ARS)	0	0	NC
384	Juvenile Intervention Support Center (JISC)	0	0	NC
542	Detached Services (DS - Government Security)	2	0	-100%
606	Investigative Field Group (IFG)	1	0	-100%
608	Major Accident Investigation Section (MAIS)	2	0	-100%
630	Detectives - Area 3	3	0	-100%
640	Detectives - Area 4	1	0	-100%
701	Public Transportation (PT)	0	1	NC
704	Transit Security Unit (TSU)	0	0	NC
714	Summer Mobile Patrol (SMP)	0	0	NC
715	Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT)	0	1	NC
716	Community Safety Team (CST)	0	0	NC
Level III Total		18	7	-61%

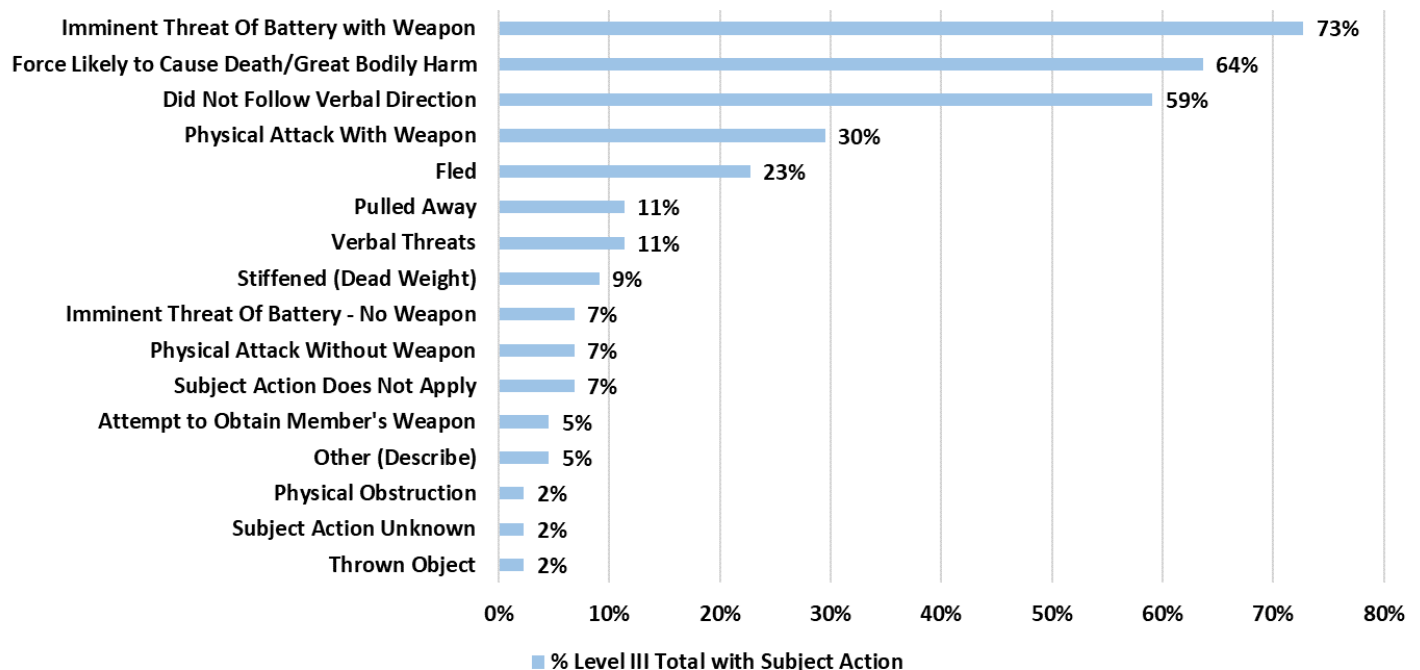


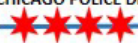
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Action

The "imminent threat of battery with weapon" and "force likely to cause death/great bodily harm" were the most common subject actions in 2023 that led to Level 3 TRR occurrences.

Level III TRR by Subject Action	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% Level III Total with Subject Action (2023)
Imminent Threat Of Battery with Weapon	32	73%
Force Likely to Cause Death/Great Bodily Harm	28	64%
Did Not Follow Verbal Direction	26	59%
Physical Attack With Weapon	13	30%
Fled	10	23%
Pulled Away	5	11%
Verbal Threats	5	11%
Stiffened (Dead Weight)	4	9%
Imminent Threat Of Battery - No Weapon	3	7%
Physical Attack Without Weapon	3	7%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	3	7%
Attempt to Obtain Member's Weapon	2	5%
Other (Describe)	2	5%
Physical Obstruction	1	2%
Subject Action Unknown	1	2%
Thrown Object	1	2%

2023 Level III TRR By Subject Action



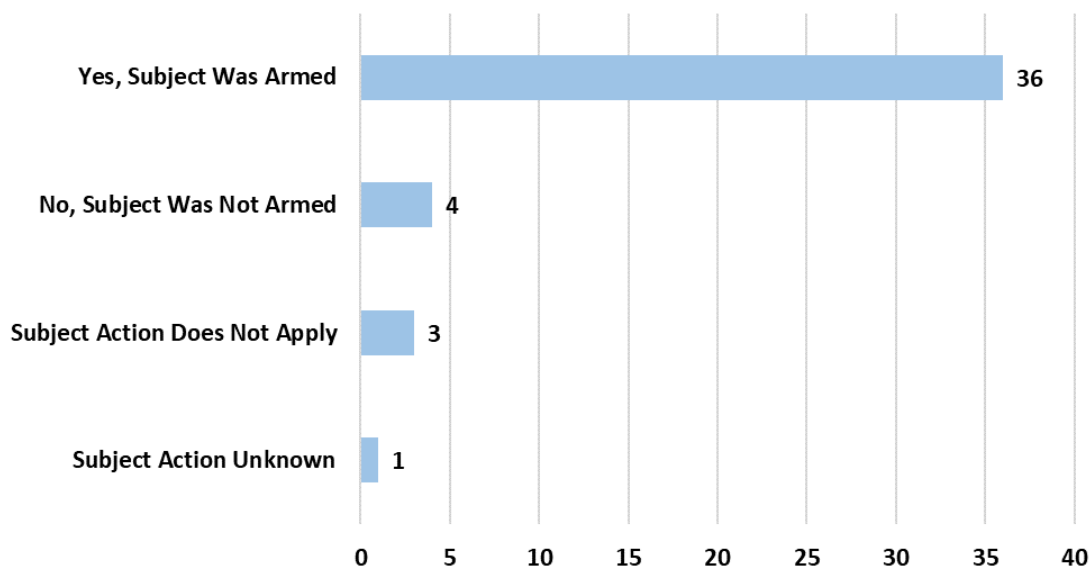


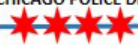
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Armed Status

Of the 44 Level 3 TRR occurrences in 2023, a majority (82%) involved a person who was armed with a weapon.

Level III TRR by Subject Armed Status	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)
Yes, Subject Was Armed	36	82%
No, Subject Was Not Armed	4	9%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	3	7%
Subject Action Unknown	1	2%
Level III Total	44	100%

2023 Level III TRR Occurrences by Subject Armed Status



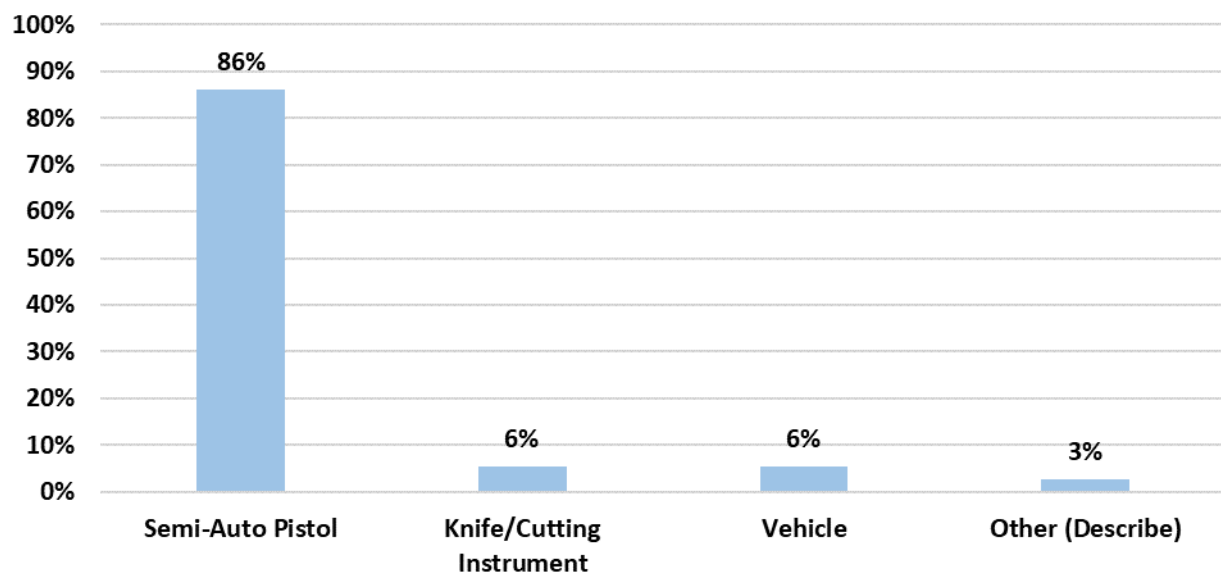


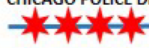
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Weapon Type

In 2023, 86% of armed persons and 70% of all persons subjected to Level 3 force were armed with a semi-automatic pistol. This is an increase over the previous year (compared to 74% and 60%, respectively, in 2022).

Level III TRR by Subject Weapon Type	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Level III Total Armed Subjects (2023)
Semi-Auto Pistol	31	70%	86%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	2	5%	6%
Vehicle	2	5%	6%
Other (Describe)	1	2%	3%

2023 Percentage of Level III TRR Occurrences by Subject Weapon Type

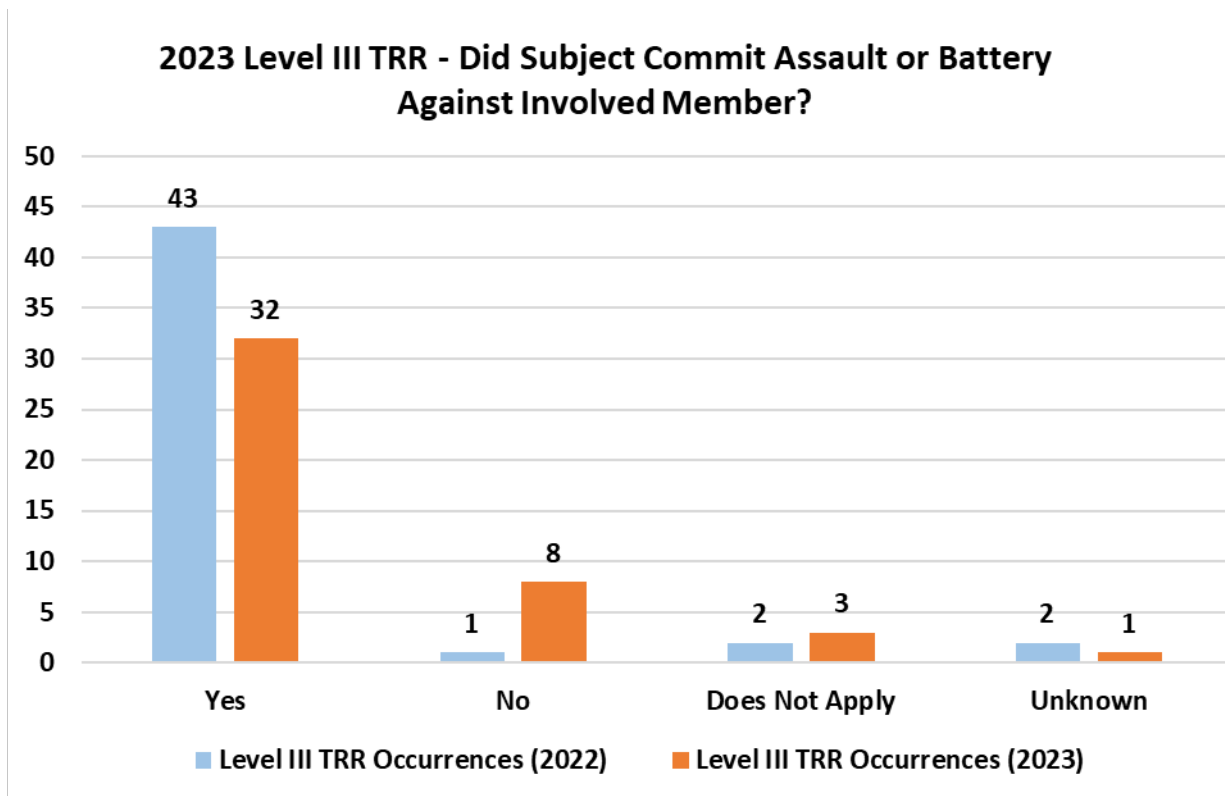


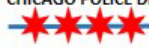


Level 3 TRR—Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member?

In 2023, 73% of department members involved in a Level 3 TRR occurrence were the victim of either an assault or battery committed by the person subjected to force. This table and chart show assaults and batteries specifically *against the involved member*. It does not capture an assault or battery against another person that may have led to the involved member's decision to use force. When a member is unable to complete a TRR due to injury or hospitalization, the member's supervisor will complete the TRR on the member's behalf; therefore, some items on the TRR may be unknown to the supervisor.

Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2022)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% Change
Yes, Subject Committed Assault or Battery Against Involved Member	43	32	73%	-26%
No, Subject Did Not Committed Assault or Battery Against Involved Member	1	8	18%	700%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	2	3	7%	50%
Subject Action Unknown	2	1	2%	-50%
Level III Total	48	44	100%	-8%

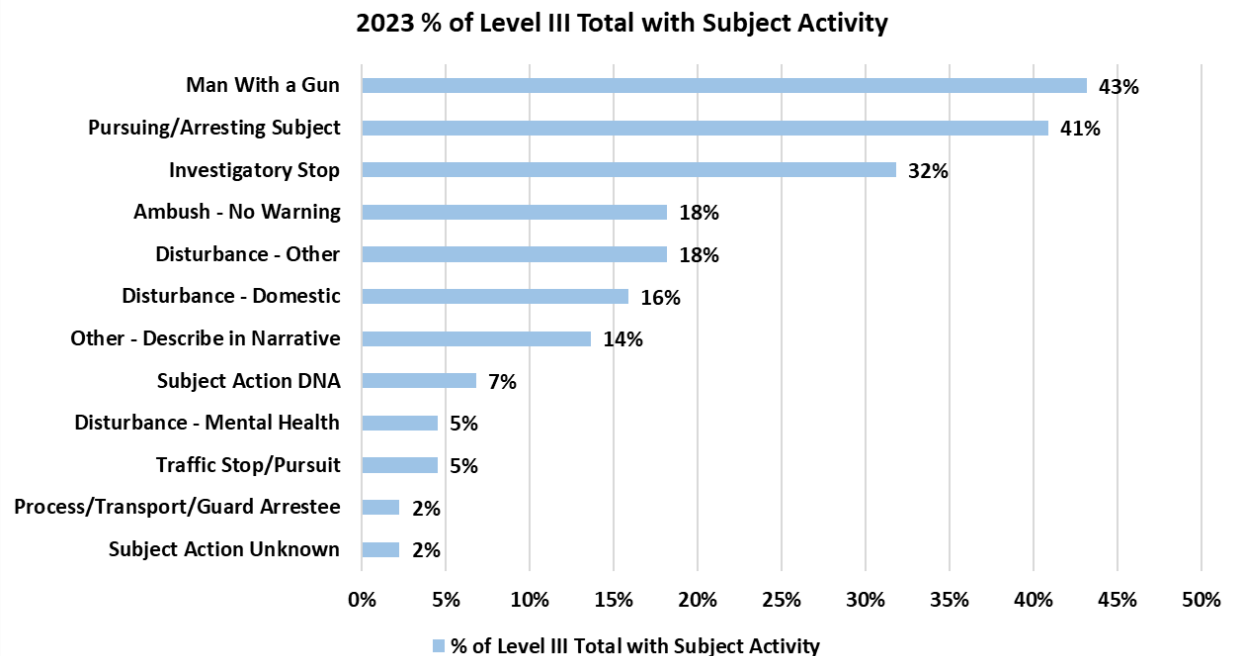


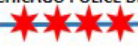


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Activity

In 2023, the most common activity that led to a Level 3 TRR occurrence was a person with a gun.

Level III TRR by Subject Activity	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Level III Total with Subject Activity (44)
Man With a Gun	19	43%
Pursuing/Arresting Subject	18	41%
Investigatory Stop	14	32%
Ambush - No Warning	8	18%
Disturbance - Other	8	18%
Disturbance - Domestic	7	16%
Other - Describe in Narrative	6	14%
Subject Action DNA	3	7%
Disturbance - Mental Health	2	5%
Traffic Stop/Pursuit	2	5%
Process/Transport/Guard Arrestee	1	2%
Subject Action Unknown	1	2%

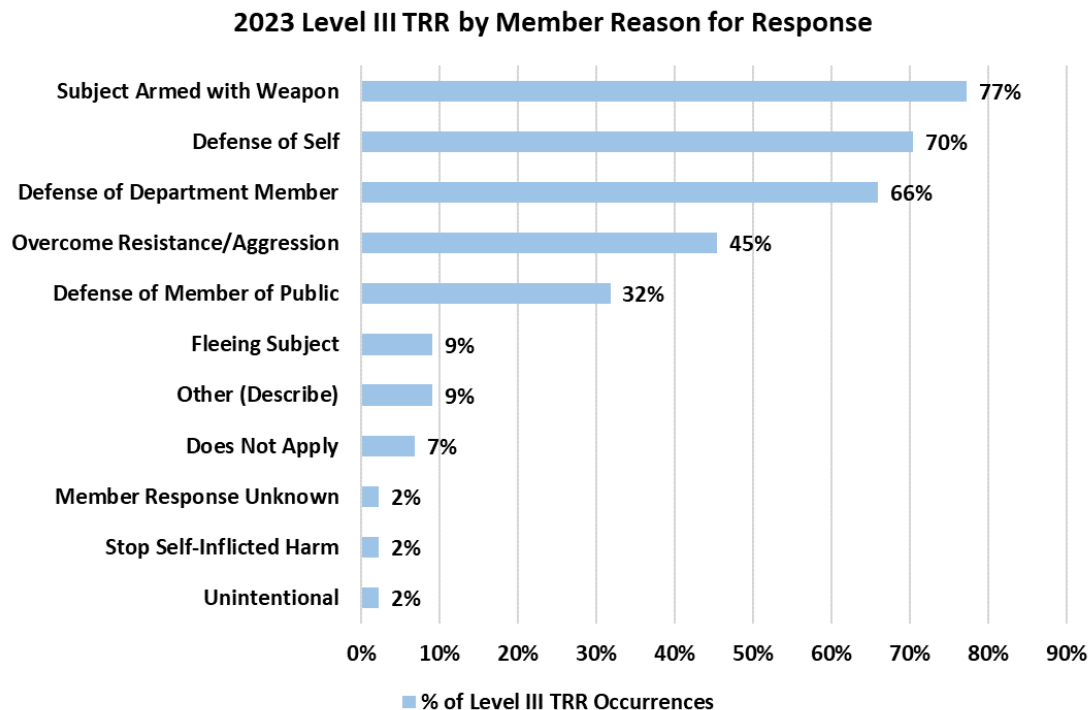


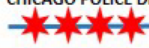


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Member Reason for Response

In 2023, the most common reasons for a department member's response during a Level 3 TRR occurrence were the following: (1) the subject was armed with a weapon; (2) defense of self; and (3) defense of another department member (or a combination of these reasons).

Level III TRR by Member Reason for Response (2023)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)
Subject Armed with Weapon	34	77%
Defense of Self	31	70%
Defense of Department Member	29	66%
Overcome Resistance/Aggression	20	45%
Defense of Member of Public	14	32%
Fleeing Subject	4	9%
Other (Describe)	4	9%
Member Response Does Not Apply	3	7%
Member Response Unknown	1	2%
Stop Self-Inflicted Harm	1	2%
Unintentional	1	2%

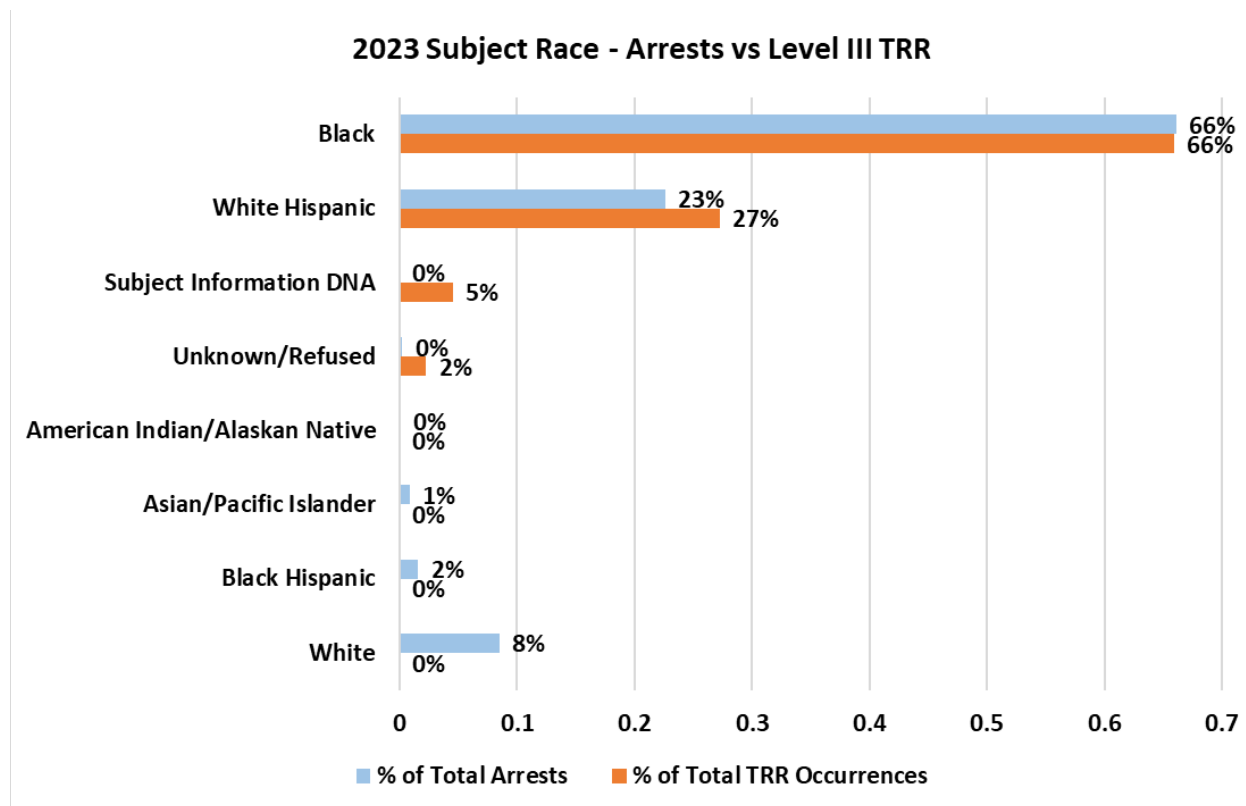


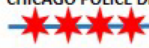


Subject Race – Arrests vs. Level 3 TRR

In 2023, African American, followed by White Hispanic persons, were most often subjected to force during a Level 3 TRR occurrence (66% and 27%, respectively). This is seven percentage points lower for African Americans and 11 percentage points higher for White Hispanic persons when compared to *all* levels of force combined (compared to 73% and 16%, respectively).

Subject Race/Ethnicity	Arrests (2023)	% of Total Arrests (2023)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)
Black	31,452	66%	29	66%
White Hispanic	10,760	23%	12	27%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	0	0%	2	5%
Unknown/Refused	110	0%	1	2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	36	0%	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	414	1%	0	0%
Black Hispanic	744	2%	0	0%
White	4,033	8%	0	0%
Total	47,549	100%	44	100%



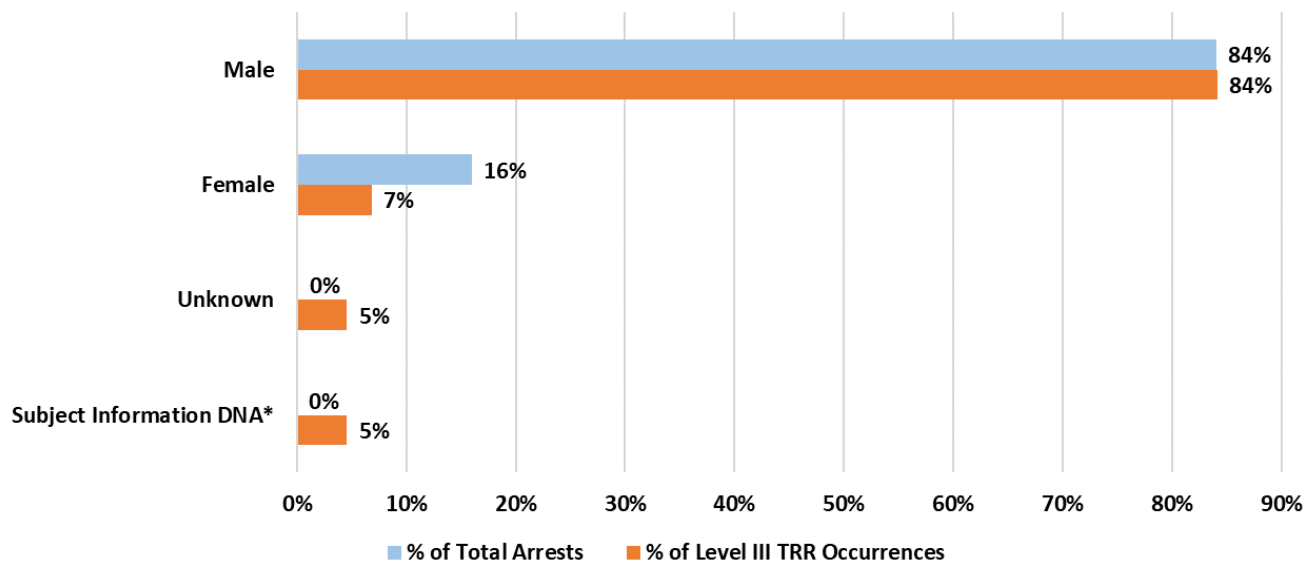


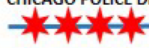
Subject Sex – Arrests vs Level 3 TRR

In 2023, 84% of persons subjected to force during a Level 3 TRR occurrence (and 93% of persons whose gender was known or stated) were male. This is slightly higher (four percentage points) when compared to all levels of force (compared to 80%).

Subject Sex	Arrests (2023)	% of Total Arrests (2023)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)
Male	39,943	84%	37	84%
Female	7,594	16%	3	7%
Unknown	12	0%	2	5%
Subject Information DNA	0	0%	2	5%
Total	47,549	100%	44	100%

2023 Subject Sex - % Arrests vs % Level III TRRs



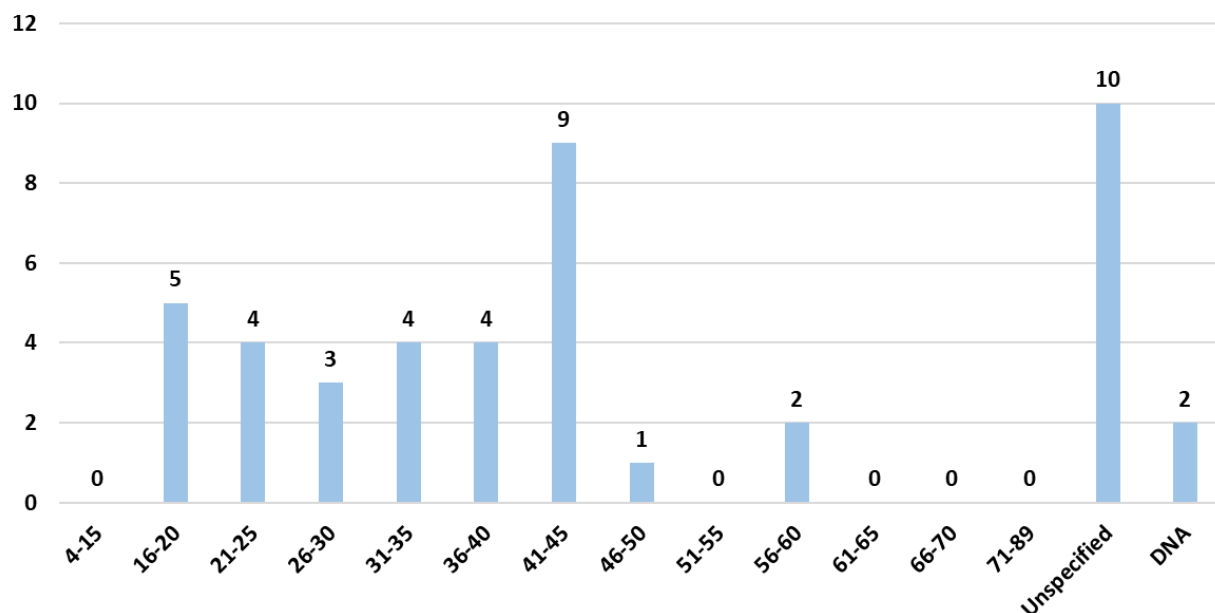


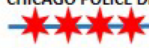
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Age

In 2023, the most common (known and specified) age range for persons subjected to force during a Level 3 TRR occurrence was 41–45. This age range represented 20% of Level 3 TRR occurrences while only representing 5% of TRR occurrences across all levels. Although not to the same degree, this trend is similar to what was observed in 2022 for this age group (compared to 15% for Level 3 TRR occurrences and 6% for all TRR occurrences in 2022).

Subject Age Range	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)
4-15	0	0%
16-20	5	11%
21-25	4	9%
26-30	3	7%
31-35	4	9%
36-40	4	9%
41-45	9	20%
46-50	1	2%
51-55	0	0%
56-60	2	5%
61-65	0	0%
66-70	0	0%
71-89	0	0%
Unspecified	10	23%
Subject Information DNA	2	5%
Total	44	100%

2023 Level III TRR by Subject Age Range

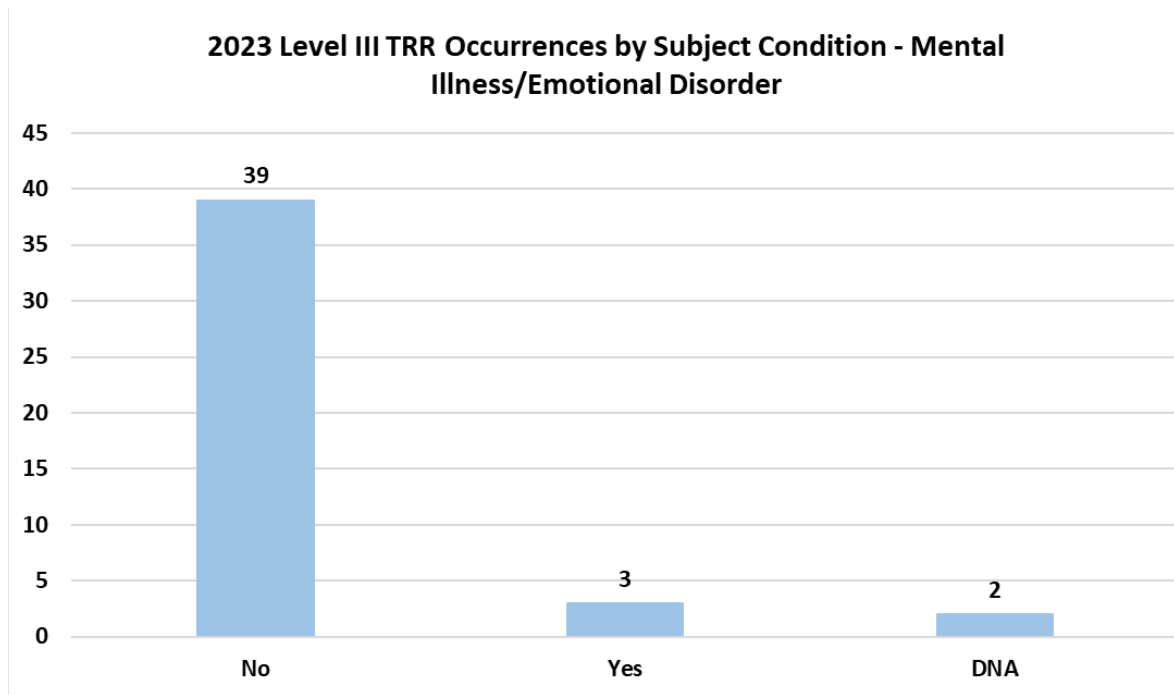




Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Condition—Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder

In 2023, 7% of persons subjected to force during Level 3 TRR occurrences were observed to have a mental illness or emotional disorder. This is eight percentage points lower than what was observed across all force levels (compared to 15% for all levels).

Subject Condition - Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)
No, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Not Indicated	39	89%
Yes, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Indicated	3	7%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	2	5%
Total	44	100%

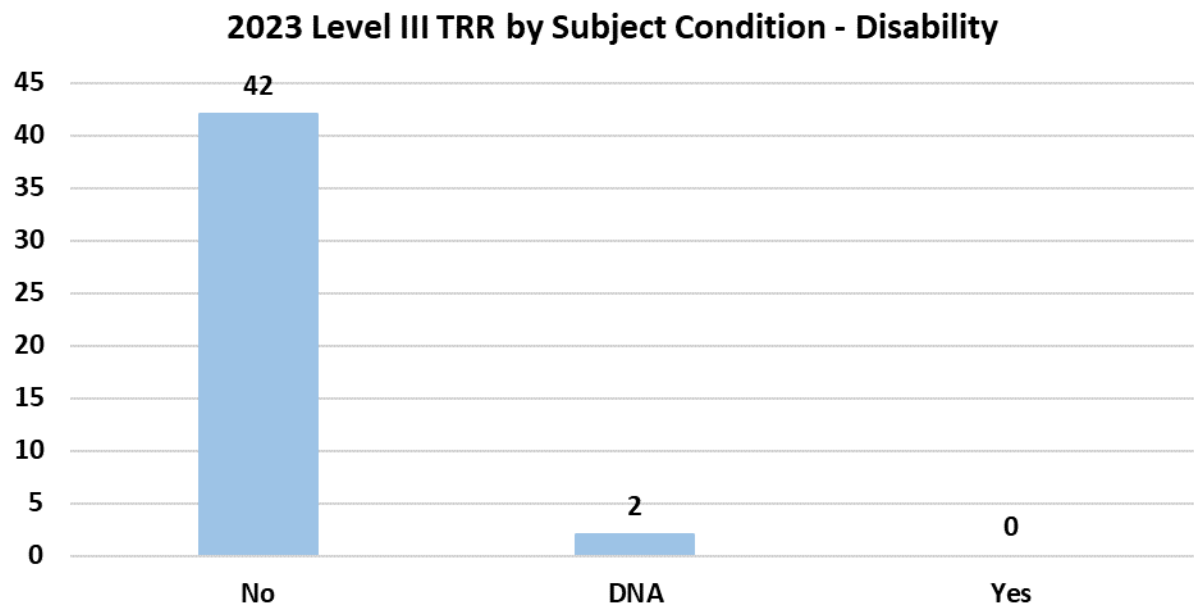


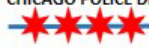


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Condition—Disability

In 2023, no persons subjected to force during a Level 3 TRR occurrence were identified as having a disability, consistent with the previous year.

Subject Condition - Disability	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences(2023)
No, Subject Disability Not Indicated	42	95%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	2	5%
Yes, Subject Disability Indicated	0	0%
Total	44	100%



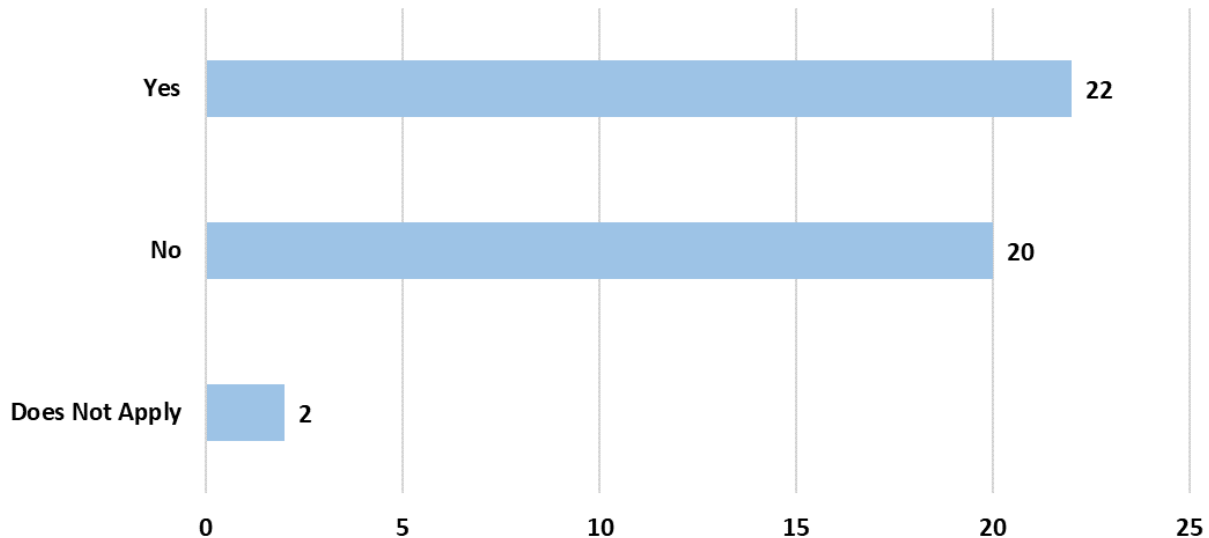


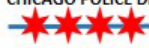
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Injury Status

In 2023, 50% of all persons subjected to force during a Level 3 TRR occurrence were injured. This is 17 percentage points higher when compared to the injury status of persons subjected to all levels of force. However, it is 23 percentage points lower when compared to Level 3 TRR occurrences from the previous year.

Was Subject Injured?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)
Yes, Subject Was Injured	22	50%
No, Subject Was Not Injured	20	45%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	2	5%
Total	44	100%

2023 Level III TRR by Subject Injury Status



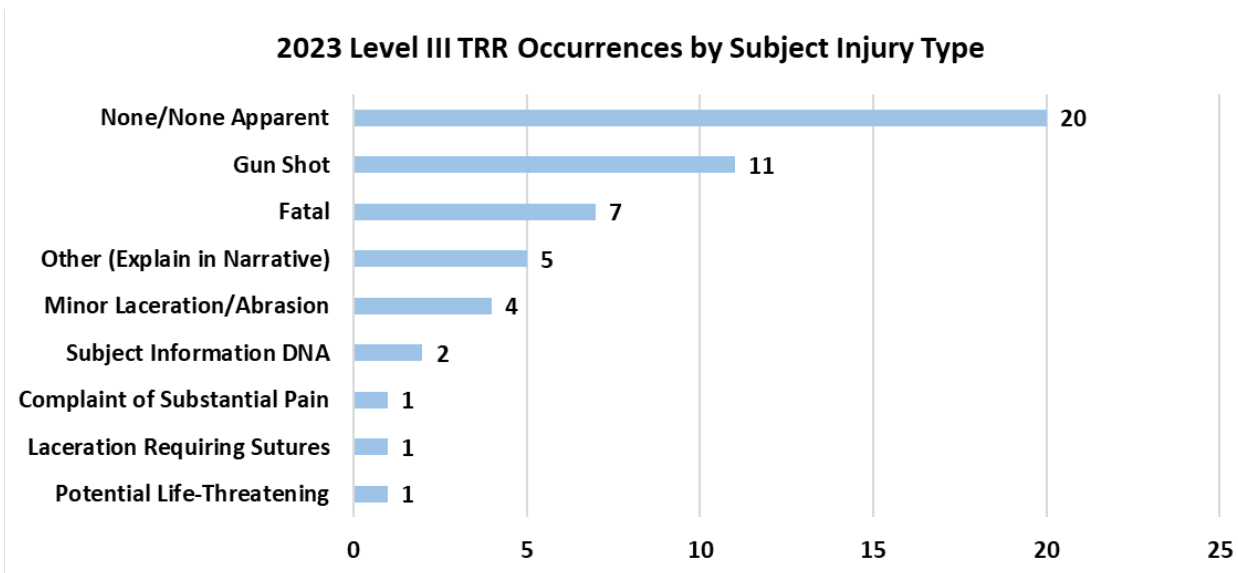


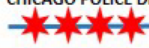
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Injury Type

Each Level 3 use of force "occurrence" represents a TRR. Multiple TRRs may be completed for a single person being subjected to force by multiple officers. For example, two partners working together may use force on the same person, and each would have to complete a separate TRR, reporting the same injury to the person. In 2023, there were 11 TRRs that documented the person subjected to Level 3 force sustained a gunshot wound, down 54% from the previous year (compared to 24 TRRs in 2022). The seven TRRs reporting fatal injuries **represent five persons who sustained fatal injuries, all from gunshot wounds**.

There continues to be a downward trend in fatalities resulting from department members discharging their firearm. Since 2010, the average has been 10 fatalities a year, over the past ten years it has been 8 fatalities, and over the past five years the average has been 5 fatalities per year.

Subject Injury Type	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)
None/None Apparent	20	38%
Gun Shot	11	21%
Fatal	7	13%
Other (Explain in Narrative)	5	10%
Minor Laceration/Abrasion	4	8%
Subject Information Does not Apply	2	4%
Complaint of Substantial Pain	1	2%
Laceration Requiring Sutures	1	2%
Potential Life-Threatening	1	2%

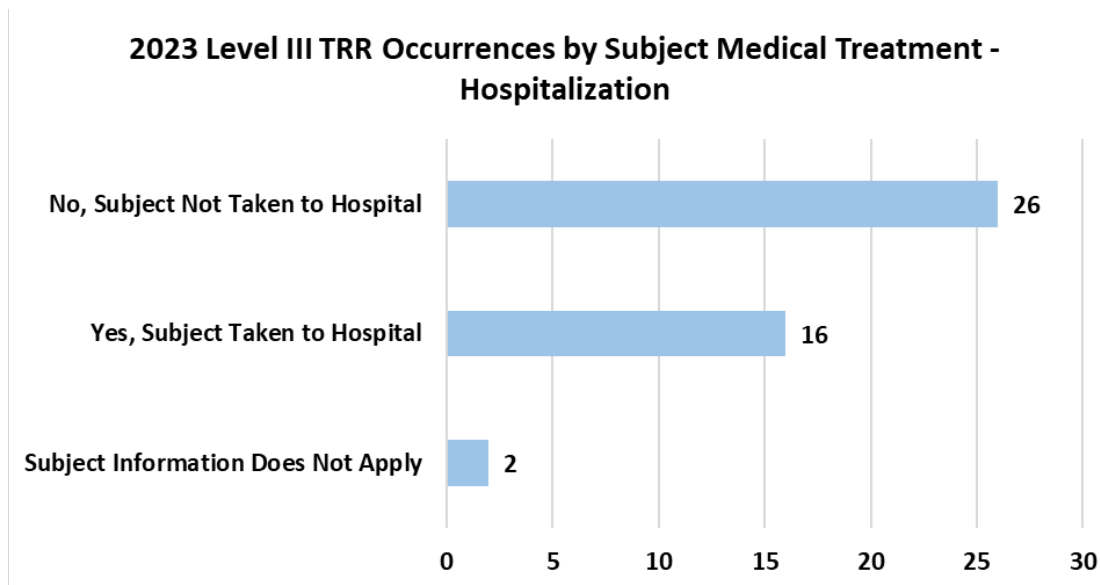




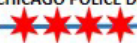
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Medical Treatment/Hospitalization

In 2023, 36% of person subjected to Level 3 force were taken to the hospital. This is four percentage points lower than for all levels of force (compared to 40% for all levels). Hospitalizations may include medical treatment or clearance for injuries sustained during a use of force, as well as medical attention for precautionary measures, pre-existing injuries, medication administration, or mental health evaluations.

Was Subject Hospitalized?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)
No, Subject Not Taken to Hospital	26	59%
Yes, Subject Taken to Hospital	16	36%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	2	5%
Total	44	100%



Per department policy (G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents*), any time a department member strikes a person in the head with a baton, CPD must summon medical attention, regardless of whether the person complains of injury. In 2023, there was one person who sustained a strike to the head from an impact weapon (see page 112). This person was taken to the hospital, and CPD supervisors notified COPA, as required.



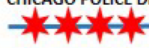
Foot Pursuit Data

Foot Pursuit—District of Occurrence and Month

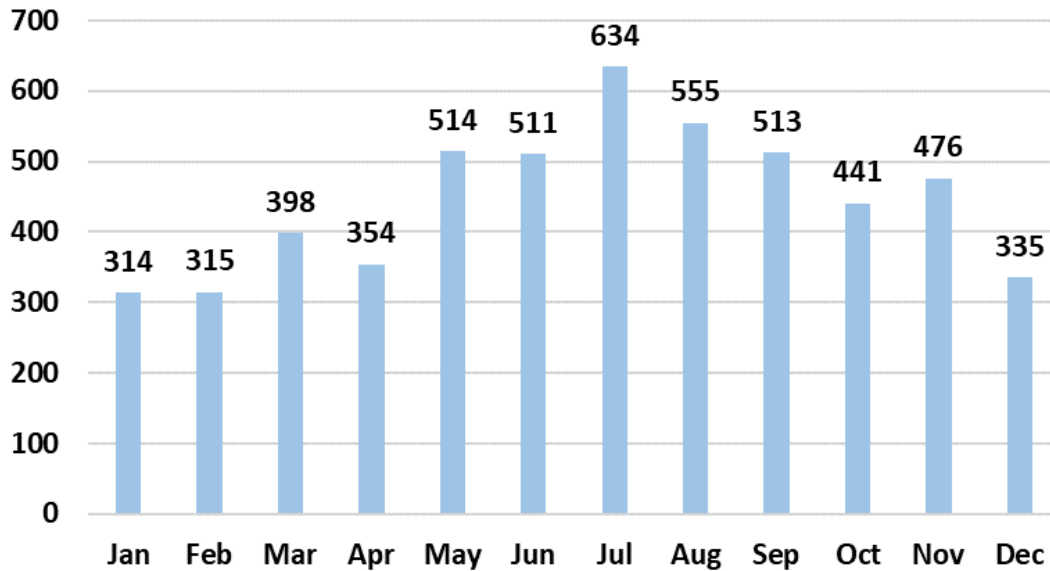
In 2023, there were a total of 5,360 foot pursuit reports completed. Each of these reports represents a "foot pursuit occurrence." Similar to a TRR occurrence, multiple officers may complete a foot pursuit report after pursuing the same person. Each report is completed according to the individual department member's actions. 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 15 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 below table and charts, 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.

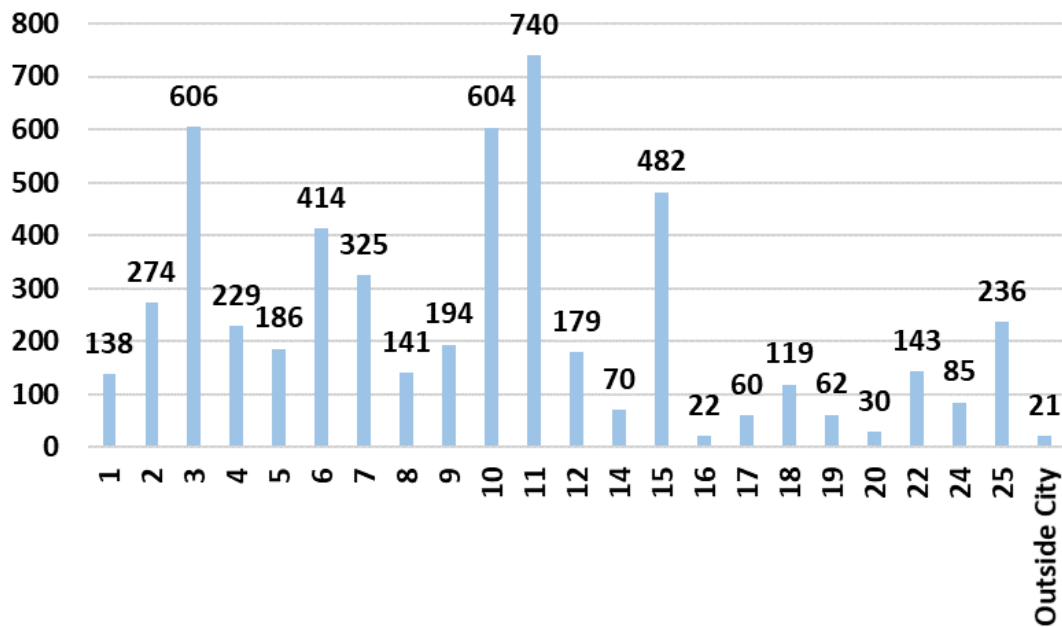
District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	3	9	4	12	5	17	10	15	31	10	10	12	138
2	3	15	33	24	24	26	32	30	23	20	21	23	274
3	56	40	66	54	72	63	47	57	35	38	52	26	606
4	12	8	8	5	19	19	37	28	38	28	18	9	229
5	12	14	6	18	10	14	19	24	21	14	22	12	186
6	29	22	30	36	44	29	46	47	44	36	32	19	414
7	9	23	36	16	50	40	34	26	22	27	27	15	325
8	6	8	10	8	13	8	11	13	16	10	23	15	141
9	10	10	23	12	13	9	15	23	29	20	18	12	194
10	37	30	40	39	37	69	101	75	48	39	49	40	604
11	43	34	42	34	55	68	109	88	72	63	78	54	740
12	15	5	6	11	41	12	18	15	14	15	16	11	179
14	0	3	2	1	9	7	5	10	9	9	15	0	70
15	32	22	34	34	58	58	68	24	42	42	33	35	482
16	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	6	6	2	22
17	1	3	2	3	0	13	12	11	7	4	0	4	60
18	11	2	21	20	6	3	4	6	17	17	7	5	119
19	10	9	2	2	8	4	10	5	1	7	2	2	62
20	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	6	4	4	7	2	30
22	7	23	3	9	17	11	15	11	19	8	8	12	143
24	2	9	7	7	2	12	10	5	14	1	8	8	85
25	10	22	16	7	28	25	27	36	5	20	24	16	236
Outside City	4	1	5	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	1	21
Total	314	315	398	354	514	511	634	555	513	441	476	335	5,360

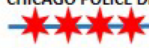


2023 Foot Pursuits by Month



2023 Foot Pursuits by District





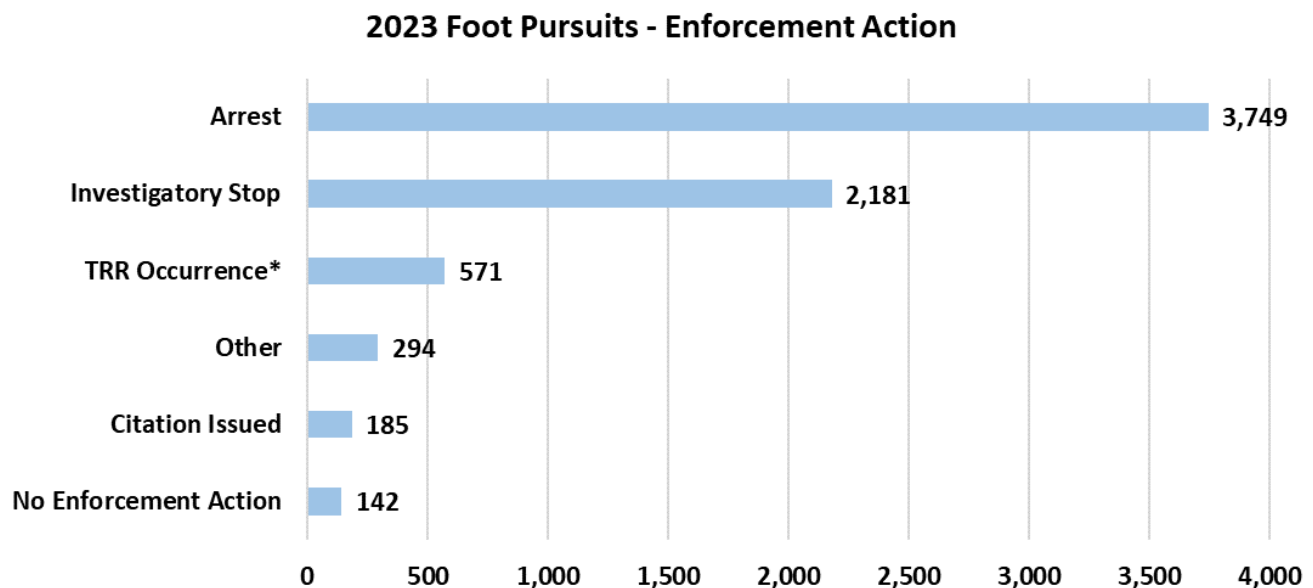
Foot Pursuits—Enforcement Action

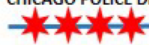
The below table and chart show what types of enforcement action were associated with persons detained as a result of a foot pursuit occurrence. Each foot pursuit occurrence may be associated with more than one enforcement action. The most common enforcement action was arrest (70% of all foot pursuit 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	2023
Arrest	3,749
Investigatory Stop	2,181
TRR Occurrence*	571
Other	294
Citation Issued	185
No Enforcement Action	142

* Data from TRRs

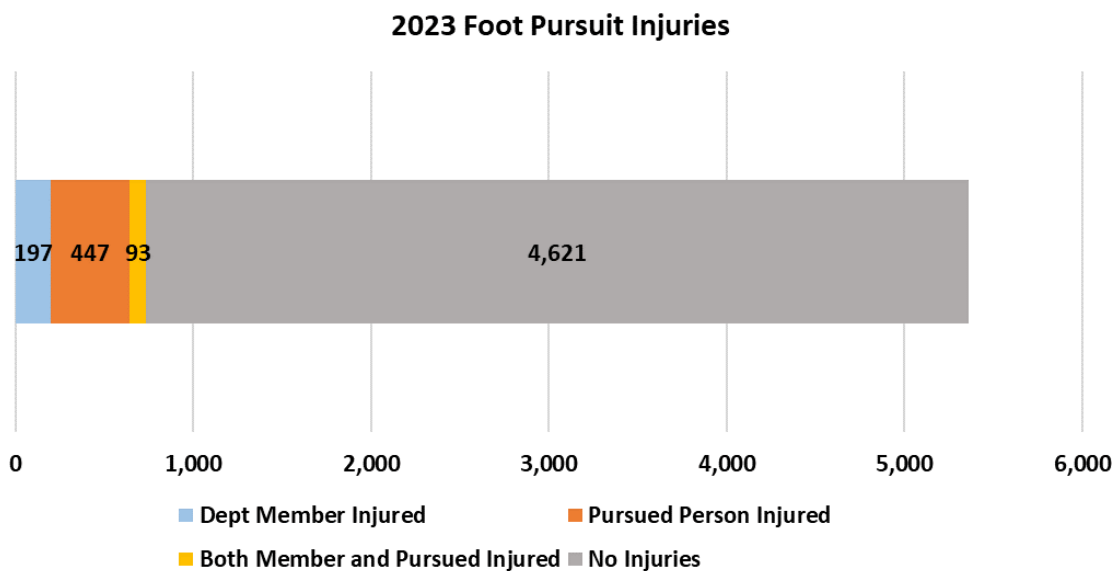
2023 Foot Pursuits with Firearm Recovered
499



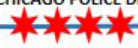


Foot Pursuits—Injuries

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 showed there were two instances in which officers reported a third party was injured.



Appendix: Vehicle Pursuits and Eluding Incidents

As noted in the Executive Summary, vehicle operations fall within the use of force section of the consent decree (paragraph 167). It is also a topic of great importance. Therefore, an overview of vehicle pursuits, eluding incidents, and the department's review of these incidents is reported both here and in the department's 2023 Annual Report.

Note: Data 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.*

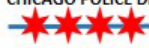
Eluding—*when a motor vehicle pursuit is not initiated, eluding exists after a driver is issued a visual and audible signal to stop and, after a reasonable time to yield, the driver flees by doing any of the following: (1) increases speed; (2) takes evasive actions; or (3) refuses to stop. An eluding 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



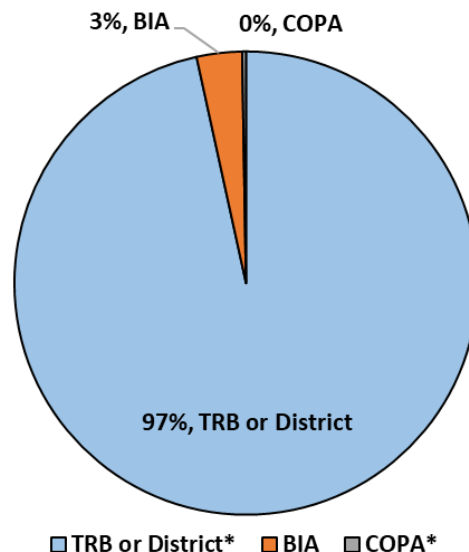
the vehicle pursuits reviewed and notifies the exempt commanding officer of each involved member. The exempt commanding officer is responsible for ensuring any training or discipline is administered.

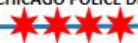
Traffic pursuits resulting in no serious personal injury and no significant property damage (and which do not otherwise fit the criteria for review by the Traffic Review Board as outlined in department policy) are reviewed at the district level. Supervisors conduct a comprehensive review of the traffic 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. 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%

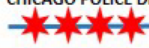
2023 Traffic Pursuits - Reviewing Body





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 previous 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.

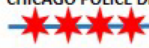
Traffic Pursuit Three-Year Trends

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 in order 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.



