

Hate Crimes 2023 Review

Brandon Johnson, Mayor

Larry Snelling, Superintendent of Police

Stand Together



Against Hate



Chicago Police Department





Dear Chicagoans,

Every community across our city is enriched with culture and tradition that make Chicago a true melting pot. We come from all walks of life with different experiences and backgrounds that contribute to the vibrancy of our city. Our diversity is what sets us apart from each other, but it's also what brings us together.

When there are people who commit crime and violence rooted in hate, they are attempting to tear apart the fabric of our city. We cannot let this happen and we will not let this happen. The Chicago Police Department works around the clock to protect all people and the diversity that makes our city stronger. We will not let a hateful minority make anyone in Chicago feel unwelcome or less than.



We are committed to conducting thorough investigations into hate crimes and hate-related incidents, while also supporting the victims and communities affected by this bigotry. It doesn't matter who you are or where you are from, you deserve to not only be safe, but feel safe and supported.

Sincerely,

Larry Snelling
Superintendent of Police





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

An officer who is assigned to conduct a preliminary investigation that involves an alleged hate crime or other incident motivated by bias or hate is required to notify both the appropriate Bureau of Detectives Area and the Hate Crimes Team, within the Special Activities Section (formerly referred to as the Civil Rights Unit). Upon notification that a hate crime or incident motivated by hate has occurred, the department's Hate Crimes Team (HCT) conducts a parallel comprehensive follow-up investigation to determine if a bias exists and if a crime was committed because of that bias. If the incident was motivated by bias, a Hate Crimes Team officer will begin the intake process and assign either an internal Hate Crime Number or Non-Criminal Incident Number.

The Hate Crimes Team reassessed its internal procedures in 2023. The revised approach to operations is intended to streamline dissemination of information to internal and external stakeholders, accurately capture data, and increase victim advocacy. HCT officers prioritize contact with the victim and immediately attempt contact via telephone and same-day certified mail. The victim letter was revised in 2023 to clarify the respective roles of the Bureau of Patrol (BOP), Bureau of Detectives (BOD), and Hate Crimes Team (HCT) throughout a hate crimes investigation. The revisions to the victim letter were the result of a collaborative effort by command staff from HCT and BOD. In addition to contacting individual victims, HCT also contacts institutional victims, such as schools, places of worship, community centers, and businesses within twenty-four hours of the incident. Victims are often provided referrals to partner agencies for housing-related issues, immigration issues, and crime victim assistance. Victims may also be given mental health resources for trauma related to the incident, connected with a CPD affinity liaison, or both. HCT officers also conduct an in-person visit to the alderman's office to inform the alderperson, or their chief of staff, of the incident and discuss how CPD intends to respond to the incident and offer resources and support to the community.

HCT will also contact the impacted District Community Policing Office or Commander's Office to ensure special attention is given and a follow-up plan is in place by the district where the incident occurred. The district provides HCT with an event number and will inform the unit of any follow-up action taken. Post-incident, HCT officers will assist victims in navigating the subsequent court process, escort victims to court for their safety, and assist them with obtaining no contact orders, if necessary. Finally,



HCT creates a report that is submitted through the chain of command and presented to the Superintendent. Relevant information is then entered in to the Community Engagement Management System (CEMS) for the public to view.

In an effort to further streamline communication, both internally and with external stakeholders, unit command staff, in conjunction with the Strategic Initiatives Division, created a Data Worksheet that is submitted via email to the Chicago Commission on Human Rights and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The Data Worksheet contains relevant information regarding a hate crime incident that is frequently utilized by outside agencies. HCT officers ensure the bias motivation, any additional information, and follow-up notes are documented in R-Case, the electronic application utilized by detectives to track investigations. The appropriate Bureau of Detectives Area accesses the information provided by HCT in R-Case throughout their criminal investigation.

The Office of Community Policing has multiple liaisons who work directly with specific affinity groups, including LGBTQ+, the unsheltered and unhoused community, and the immigrant, migrant, and refugee community. These liaisons are equipped to address the unique needs of each of these communities, including offering education and support. These communities are not alone. CPD and fellow community members stand ready to support them.

Hate Crimes Team—2023 Activity Update

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

Hate Crimes investigators worked in concert with the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and assisted numerous individuals, organizations, and community stakeholders to address hate crimes, develop strategies to reduce hate-motivated incidents, and promote awareness among communities significantly impacted by these incidents.

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

Hate Crimes Data and Reporting

Throughout 2023, the department made significant progress in addressing how hate crimes data is captured. In March, language was revised in the CASE application (utilized by department members to document preliminary investigations) regarding a hate crime event by adding the term "bias motivated." The inclusion of this language was intended to assist officers in correctly flagging an event as a hate crime when appropriate. To reinforce when to select "yes" to the hate crime indicator question, an administrative message was published to department members in August. The Strategic Initiatives Division also worked in conjunction with the Hate Crimes Team to add the ability to enter up to five bias motivations per crime category in R-Case. The added functionality in R-Case has assisted the department in capturing hate crime data throughout the year and puts CPD closer in line with NIBRS (National Incident-Based Reporting System) standards.

The data snapshot in this report, as it specifically relates to hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents, is consistent with the parameters established by the Department of Justice. The term "hate" can be misleading. When used in a hate crime law, the word "hate" does not mean rage, anger, or general dislike. In a legal context, "hate" can mean bias against people or groups with specific characteristics as defined by law.



Figure 1 provides a summary of hate crime trends in Chicago over the past ten years; however, the more detailed data in this report focuses specifically on trends over the past two years. Some 2022 data in this 2023 Hate Crimes Report may differ slightly from what was reported in the 2022 Hate Crimes Report due to ongoing investigations that continued into 2023, resulting in updates.

In 2023, hate crimes reported to the Chicago Police Department increased by 48% over the previous year, from 205 reported incidents to 303. When combining all bias-motivation types, District 24 (Rogers Park) had 35 hate crime incidents with 39 associated bias motivations and District 19 (Town Hall) had 33 hate crime incidents with 37 bias motivations. District 01 (Central) experienced a significant increase over the previous year, with 29 reported hate crimes and 35 associated bias motivations in 2023 compared to 9 reported hate crimes in 2022.

There continues to be a combination of factors contributing to the rise in **reported** hate crimes in Chicago, including:

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

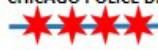
Each hate crime and bias-motivated incident includes (1) an underlying incident/offense (predicate offense), and (2) a motive based on the victim's actual or perceived membership in a particular demographic group. The reported incident may involve any action by a person directed toward another person or another person's property. The incident may include criminal acts (e.g., assault, battery, criminal damage to property) and noncriminal acts (e.g., insults, jeers, sighs, literature, or any other such expression) where the primary motive or intent

of the action is an expression of animosity, contempt, or bias based upon another's race, gender, color, creed, religion, ancestry, sexual orientation, gender identity, physical or mental disability, or national origin.

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

The Chicago Police Department Hate Crimes Team reviews all reported criminal and noncriminal incidents motivated by bias to identify potentially tense or volatile community situations and to investigate the allegations of bias motivations. If, after reviewing noncriminal incident reports, the Hate Crimes Team determines a hate crime has in fact been committed, it notifies the Bureau of Detectives to conduct a thorough criminal investigation.

CPD continues to hold an assumption that there is a significant disparity between the true number of hate crimes and those actually reported to law enforcement, though CPD hopes it will continue to close this gap. It is critical to



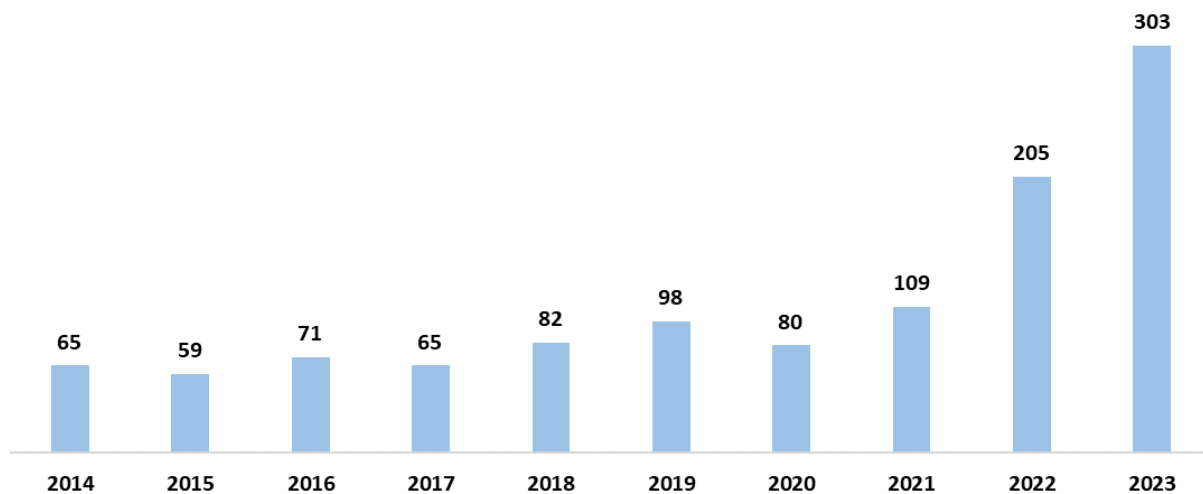
report hate crimes to not only help and support the victims, but also to send a clear message that the community will not tolerate these crimes. Reporting hate crimes allows communities and law enforcement to more fully understand the scope of the problem in a community and

dedicate resources toward addressing and preventing these crimes.

At the end of this report, the reader can find contact information for several other organizations committed to helping victims of hate crimes and their communities.

Number of Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents — 2014–2023

Figure 1





DEFINITIONS

Gender Identity Bias

- A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity.

Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias

- **Racial Bias**—A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, genetically transmitted by descent and heredity, that distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.
- **Ethnicity Bias**—A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons whose members identify with each other through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion), or ideology that stresses common ancestry.
- **Ancestry Bias**—a performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their common lineage or descent.

Disability Bias

- A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary, permanent, or congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

Sexual Orientation Bias

- A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

Gender Bias

- A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender.

Religious Bias

- A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.

Citizenship and Immigration Status Bias

- A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived citizenship or immigration status.



HATE CRIME LAW AND POLICY

Illinois Statute

A hate crime is an offense under 720 ILCS 5/12-7.1. The statute defines hate crimes as criminal acts motivated by actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, citizenship, immigration status, or national origin of another individual or group of individuals. Citizenship and immigration status were added to the statute in 2022.

Note: "Sexual orientation" is defined as actual or perceived heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality, or gender-related identity, whether or not traditionally associated with the person's designated sex at birth. "Sexual orientation" does not include a physical or sexual attraction to a minor by an adult [720 ILCS 5/12-7/1(d); 775 ILCS 5/1-103(O-1)].

The Municipal Code of Chicago

Hate crime is an offense under both Section 8-4-085 and Section 2-120-518 of the Municipal Code of Chicago. Under Section 8-4-085, hate crimes are defined as criminal acts motivated by any antipathy, animosity, or hostility based upon the actual or perceived race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, ancestry, sexual orientation, active or prior military status, or mental or physical disability of another individual or group of individuals.

In December of 2023, City Council members unanimously approved the "Chi vs. Hate" Ordinance (2-120-518). The ordinance clearly defines a "hate incident" and provides CPD guidance when encountering victims of a hate crime or incident. Where possible, and when consented to by the alleged victim, CPD provides relevant information to the Commission on

Human Relations regarding the incident. The Department's Hate Crime Dashboard continues to display relevant hate-crime data which aligns with the statistical reporting guidelines outlined in the ordinance.

Consent Decree

On January 31, 2019, a federal judge approved a consent decree negotiated by the Illinois Attorney General's Office and the City of Chicago. The consent decree is an agreement between the parties that institutes comprehensive reforms of the Chicago Police Department. The consent decree is overseen by an independent monitor appointed by the federal court. The monitor meets regularly with community stakeholders and department members and publicly reports on the department's progress in implementing reforms outlined in the agreement. The consent decree is organized into numbered paragraphs, each addressing a specific area for reform. The topic of hate crimes is addressed in paragraphs 76–78. In 2023, CPD maintained preliminary and secondary compliance with these three paragraphs. Looking ahead, CPD will continue to build and improve upon this work as it seeks to gain operational 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>.

Chicago Police Department Hate Crime Policy

The Chicago Police Department's Research and Development Division—Policy and Procedures Section prepares, updates, and issues department-level directives concerning department policy and procedures, including



those related to CPD's response to hate crimes. CPD periodically posts its policies online for public review and comment. The posting includes an electronic submission form for providing comments and feedback on the posted policy. When the comment period closes, the department reviews and considers those comments before finalizing the policy and placing the policy into effect.

CPD 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. New policies are posted periodically, so the department encourages members of the public to check back frequently.

CPD's policy on hate crimes is outlined in General Order 04-06, *Hate Crimes and Related Incidents Motivated by Bias or Hate*. The current policy became effective on June 22, 2021, replacing a 2012 version. CPD's hate crime policy outlines investigation, reporting, and notification procedures for hate crimes or other incidents motivated by bias or hate. For example, the policy requires:

- Professional conduct and respectful, unbiased treatment of all hate crime victims
- Notifications to the Hate Crimes Team, Bureau of Detectives, and supervisors
- Request for or provision of medical aid, when appropriate
- Evidence collection and processing
- Victim and available witness interviews
- Thorough documentation of the crime, including actions of the offender that demonstrate motivation for the criminal act based on bias against the victim's actual or perceived legally protected class, including physical acts, statements made, and language used
- Provision of victim assistance or referrals

- Thorough investigation by Area detectives and Hate Crimes Team personnel assigned to the investigation and follow-up communication with the victim regarding the status of the investigation
- Community engagement and hate-crime prevention efforts
- Annual statistical reporting of hate crimes

The complete hate crimes policy is publicly available on CPD's web page by visiting <http://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6267>.

Hate Crimes vs. Other Crimes

Hate crimes are acts of bigotry and relate to a specific group of crimes (referred to as predicate offenses) in which animosity against the intended victim's actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, physical or mental disability, or national origin is a substantiated motivating factor for the crime. Under the Illinois statute, these predicate offenses include:

- Assault & Aggravated Assault
- Battery
- Criminal Damage to Property
- Criminal Trespass to Residence/Vehicle/Real Property
- Mob Action and Disorderly Conduct
- Intimidation
- Stalking and Cyber stalking
- Transmission of Obscene Messages
- Theft
- Harassment by Telephone/Electronic Means

Standing alone, these predicate offenses would otherwise be considered misdemeanors and carry lesser penalties. However, because of the chilling nature of hate crimes against the victim and the actual or perceived group to which he, she, or they belong, the law elevates these misdemeanors to felonies that carry stiffer



penalties, including over one year of prison time and civil penalties.

Hate Crime Investigations and Prosecutions

It is the policy of the Chicago Police Department to treat victims or persons reporting hate crimes in a fair, unbiased, and respectful manner, conveying a sense of concern, providing the victim a voice, and acknowledging any confusion or uncertainty of the victim. After conferring with the victim, the responding department member will conduct a complete and comprehensive preliminary investigation into the alleged hate crime or other incident motivated by bias. It is important to the community and the department that CPD begin each hate crime investigation from the position that the incident is bona fide. The member will complete a case incident report, fully describing the details of the incident and indicate “HATE CRIME RELATED,” as appropriate. The report will thoroughly document and establish the elements of the alleged crime, including the offender’s actions or statements that demonstrate motivation for the criminal act based on bias against the victim’s actual or perceived legally protected class.

The Bureau of Detectives will then conduct a thorough investigation and ensure all necessary investigative steps are completed. When there is evidence of a hate crime, the investigating detectives will contact the Felony Review Unit of the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office for a review of the incident and the evidence. It is the responsibility of the Felony Review Unit to approve felony charges, where appropriate. Even if the Felony Review Unit does not approve charges for a hate crime, they may approve felony charges for the predicate offense.

If the Felony Review Unit does not approve *any* felony charges, the Chicago Police Department

determines if there is sufficient evidence to charge the suspect with a misdemeanor or municipal offense. Therefore, what the victim originally reported as a hate crime or bias-motivated incident may result in a misdemeanor charge of the reported predicate offense. **Even if the Felony Review Unit does not approve a hate-crime charge, the Chicago Police Department will still document the incident as a hate crime based on the information provided by the victim. The only exception is if the investigation reveals evidence indicating the hate crime was unfounded. The data in this report reflects these protocols.**

Felony Review Unit approval of felony hate crime charges does not necessarily equate to whether a hate crime is bona fide. A hate crime may have occurred, but the evidence may not have met the threshold for prosecution of a hate crime by the State’s Attorney’s Office, or the victim may not wish to pursue felony charges. Whether an incident results in a felony or misdemeanor charge, it is the responsibility of the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office to prosecute those crimes. Any Chicago Police Department member who investigated the incident becomes a witness for the state’s prosecution.

Illinois law recognizes hate crimes as particularly egregious offenses; therefore, felony hate crime convictions result in enhanced penalties. However, evidence of hate or bias can still come into play during the penalty (sentencing) phase of a misdemeanor or other felony prosecution, even if there was no prosecution of a felony hate crime charge. Judges can consider such evidence of hate or bias as an aggravating factor when deciding on a penalty for a misdemeanor or other felony conviction. This may potentially result in a higher penalty within the range established by state law for a particular offense. **Prosecutions fall under the purview of the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office.**



HATE CRIME TRAINING AND ENGAGEMENT

2023 Training

In accordance with Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, recruits complete a hate crimes block of instruction within the "Crimes Against Persons" class. It is imperative that recruits understand their role as preliminary investigators and are familiar with hate crime definitions, impacts of hate crimes, state and local hate crime laws, how to properly investigate hate crimes and accurately complete case reports, and how to effectively communicate with hate crime victims. In the fourth quarter of 2022, incumbent department members were enrolled in a hate crimes refresher e-learning. This training included hate crime definitions; hate crime victim and community impact (including victim interviews); hate crime statistics; local, state, and federal hate crime laws and case examples; hate crime investigations and reporting requirements; communication skills important for dealing with hate crime victims; exercises; and a pre- and post-test. On December 15th, 2022, 95% of sworn department members had successfully completed this training. Therefore, 2023 was the first full year of operation after department members took this refresher training.

Members of the Hate Crimes Team also attended training for the purposes of professional development. International Association of Chiefs of Police training information was provided to HCT, CPD detectives, and Legal Affairs Division personnel by the Chief of Detectives to promote effective collaboration on hate crimes cases. This training helped to support their work investigating hate crimes and HCT's engagement with hate crime victims and their communities. HCT officers participated in two specialized trainings in 2023: "Hate Crimes Investigations"

sponsored by Out To Protect, with a grant from the Matthew Shephard Foundation, and "Hate Crimes Recognition and Reporting," sponsored by Community Oriented Policing Services, the Collaborative Reform Initiative Technical Assistance Center, and the Office of the Illinois Attorney General.

2023 Community and Organizational Engagement

CPD continues to place a focus on community-engagement opportunities and strengthening partnerships with community and faith-based organizations. Members of the Hate Crimes Team attended a listening session hosted by the Chinese American Service League and a virtual forum that discussed the impact of the United Against Hate Program in its first year. HCT also attended a Hate Crimes symposium sponsored by the Cook County State's Attorney Special Investigations Bureau, participated in conversations with the Anti-Defamation League, the Anti-Hate Action Center, and community engagement specialists, and met with CPD command staff to discuss department policy related to hate crimes.

In response to the hate crimes occurring in their district, Chicago Police Department 24th District officers created the Place of Worship Safety Advisory Team (POWSAT) at the end of 2018. Officers attended the ALERRT (Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training) - Texas State University CRASE (Civilian Response to Active Shooter Events) class, which the officers used to develop POWSAT. The program originated in the Orthodox Jewish community in West Rogers Park and has expanded throughout the City of Chicago and the Chicagoland area. In Rogers Park there are approximately forty



Synagogues, twenty Mosques, six Catholic Churches, and numerous other non-denominational places of worship. Officers give a Greeter/Workplace Violence/Active Threat Presentation, which focuses on situational awareness, safety relating to everyday life, and active-threat events. This class has been given to numerous religious denominations, medical facilities, businesses, private schools, and over three thousand City of Chicago employees. Officers conduct building assessments for a safer and more secure environment, along with offering lockdown drills for locations. Officers are members of the Cook County State's Attorney Hate Crimes Task Force and the Jewish Community Security Directors Counsel for the Jewish United Fund. In 2023, POWSAT had 79 community engagements which included: 25 Active Threat Presentations, 30 building assessments, numerous lockdown drills, and 21 other various engagements (safety talks with senior citizens, multi-agency meetings, officer friendly events, and situational awareness talks with students) relating to overall public awareness and safety. The work these officers have done, and the partnerships they have formed, are vital to combatting hate crimes in their community.

The Chicago Police Department is committed to strengthening its partnership with our lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (or sometimes questioning), and other LGBTQ+ community members to ensure all residents feel safe within their communities, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. The Office of Community Policing's community liaisons serve as vital bridges between CPD and the LGBTQ+ communities. These liaisons work directly with community members to address concerns, build trust, and foster positive relationships. They often engage in outreach activities such as attending community events, dialogues, and

resource fairs. They also work to support victims of crime who may be part of the community that they serve. The department believes their role is crucial in promoting collaboration, communication, and mutual respect between police and the communities they serve. Currently, the department has dedicated liaisons to support the LGBTQ+ community, the immigrant, migrant, and refugee community, and the unsheltered and unhoused community.

In 2023, CPD's liaisons worked closely to support dozens of events, engagements, and activities, often in partnership with community-based organizations, to support their communities. With a significant increase in new arrivals coming to Chicago throughout the year, CPD's immigrant, migrant, and refugee liaisons worked closely with community partners to provide whatever support and assistance was needed to support the migrant community. The LGBTQ+ liaisons met regularly with community members and stakeholders, supported victims of crime, and participated in Pride events such as the annual Chicago Pride Parade. The unsheltered and unhoused liaison worked with other government and community service providers to conduct outreach events and activities for large unhoused communities. Together, their work shows their dedication to supporting and enhancing trust in the communities they serve.

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



CPD HATE CRIME DASHBOARD

The department maintains a publicly accessible dashboard that reports Chicago hate crime data. The dashboard summarizes information about hate crimes collated by the Hate Crimes Team since 2012, including frequency trends, mapping, location types, targeted groups, underlying crimes, offender demographics, and investigative determinations. Dashboard users can also utilize several filters to focus on more specific time frames and CPD districts. The Hate Crime Dashboard is publicly available at <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/hate-crime-dashboard/>

EXAMPLE ONLY

HATE CRIME IN CHICAGO | Summary and Trends

What is hate crime?

You can find legal definitions here.



What if I'm a victim?

You can find out about victims' resources here.



Where the data comes from?

You can find out more about the data here.



Hate Crime Annual Report

Click here to download



About the Dashboard

This dashboard shows information about hate crime in Chicago, based on information collated by the Chicago Police Department Civil Rights Unit. The dashboard shows hate crime incidents from January 1, 2012 to present. Dashboard users can learn where hate crime incidents occur in Chicago, which demographic groups are most frequently targeted for hate crime incidents, and the types of offenses most frequently associated with hate crime incidents.

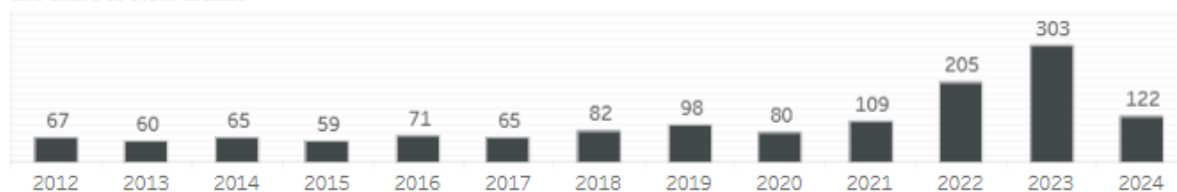
Are hate crime totals increasing or decreasing?

The chart below shows hate crime incident totals from 2012 to present.

Use the filter to choose between annual or monthly display. For monthly display, hover over the chart to view totals.

View by Year or Month

Year ▼





2023 HATE CRIME DATA REVIEW

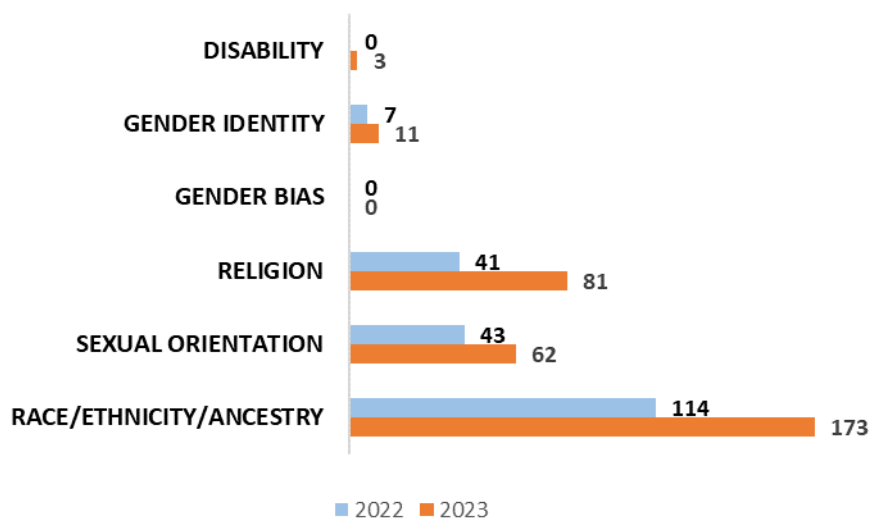
Unless otherwise noted, the data included in this report is accurate as of May 17, 2024. Due to updates arising from ongoing investigations, data in this report may vary slightly from previous reports or the hate crimes dashboard.

Hate Crime by Bias Motivation

Figure 2 shows 330 bias motivations for the 303 reported hate crimes in 2023 based on the six federal bias-motivation categories: (1) Gender Identity, (2) Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, (3) Disability, (4) Sexual Orientation, (5) Gender Bias, and (6) Religion. In 2023 the department revised its approach to tracking hate crimes data. As a result, one incident may include multiple bias motivations. In 2023, total hate crime incidents increased by 48%. Five of the six bias-motivation categories experienced increases: Religion (+98%, +40), Gender Identity (+57%, +4), Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry (+52%, +59), and Sexual Orientation (+44%, +19). For a third year in a row, there were no reported incidents with a Gender Bias motivation; however, incidents with a Disability bias motivation were reported for the first time (+3). The total number of incidents based on Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry (173) includes three incidents where the category was Citizenship/Immigration Status, which is a bias-motivation recognized under Illinois statute.

Hate Crime and Bias Motivated Incidents — 2022–2023

Figure 2





Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Primary and Secondary Offense Types — 2022 and 2023

Offense classifications reported in *Table 1* are based on the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. CPD classifies each incident according to the facts reported during the criminal investigation. UCR classifications include a primary and secondary offense type, each presented in *Table 1*. The primary offense type is the general offense category, and the secondary offense type is a more specific subcategory. The secondary offense type defines the particular offense within the larger group of offenses. When interpreting CPD UCR codes, it is important to consider the primary and secondary descriptions collectively to understand the offense. Although some of the primary descriptions approximate FBI descriptions, the two are not necessarily synonymous. For example, the CPD primary classification of “Assault” is not synonymous with the FBI’s classification of “Other Assaults.” CPD has carefully considered the reported facts in each hate crime incident to properly classify the offense.

Table 1: Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Type

Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Type	2022	2023	Change
ARSON	0	1	1
BY FIRE	0	1	1
ASSAULT	72	87	15
AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN	6	8	2
AGGRAVATED - KNIFE / CUTTING INSTRUMENT	4	3	-1
AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	4	9	5
AGGRAVATED POLICE OFFICER - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO INJURY	0	1	1
AGGRAVATED PROTECTED EMPLOYEE - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	1	0	-1
PROTECTED EMPLOYEE - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	4	0	-4
SIMPLE	53	66	13
BATTERY	47	72	25
AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN	1	1	0
AGGRAVATED - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	4	2	-2
AGGRAVATED - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, SERIOUS INJURY	2	0	-2
AGGRAVATED - KNIFE / CUTTING INSTRUMENT	1	3	2
AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	6	9	3
AGGRAVATED OF A CHILD	0	1	1
AGGRAVATED OF A SENIOR CITIZEN	3	1	-2
AGGRAVATED P.O. - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	0	1	1
AGGRAVATED P.O. - KNIFE / CUTTING INSTRUMENT	1	0	-1
DOMESTIC BATTERY: SIMPLE	0	1	1
PROTECTED EMPLOYEE - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	1	1	0
SIMPLE	28	52	24

Table 1 continued on next page.



Table 1—Continued

Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Type	2022	2023	Change
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	33	40	7
CRIMINAL DEFACEMENT	13	17	4
INSTITUTIONAL VANDALISM	0	3	3
TO CITY OF CHICAGO PROPERTY	1	1	0
TO PROPERTY	18	12	-6
TO STATE SUPPORTED PROPERTY	0	2	2
TO VEHICLE	1	5	4
CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	1	0	-1
ATTEMPT AGGRAVATED - OTHER	1	0	-1
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	1	1	0
TO LAND	1	1	0
DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	1	0	-1
FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300	1	0	-1
HOMICIDE	1	0	-1
FIRST DEGREE MURDER	1	0	-1
INTIMIDATION	3	7	4
INTIMIDATION	3	7	4
NON-CRIMINAL	12	21	9
FOUND PROPERTY	0	1	1
MENTAL HEALTH TRANSPORT	0	1	1
OTHER NON-CRIMINAL PERSONS	9	15	6
OTHER NON-CRIMINAL PROPERTY	3	4	1
OTHER OFFENSE	26	54	28
HARASSMENT BY ELECTRONIC MEANS	8	24	16
HARASSMENT BY TELEPHONE	5	6	1
OTHER CRIME AGAINST PERSON	3	9	6
OTHER CRIME INVOLVING PROPERTY	2	0	-2
TELEPHONE THREAT	8	15	7
PUBLIC PEACE VIOLATION	2	8	6
BOMB THREAT	1	3	2
FALSE POLICE REPORT	1	0	-1
MOB ACTION	0	2	2
OTHER VIOLATION	0	2	2
RECKLESS CONDUCT	0	1	1

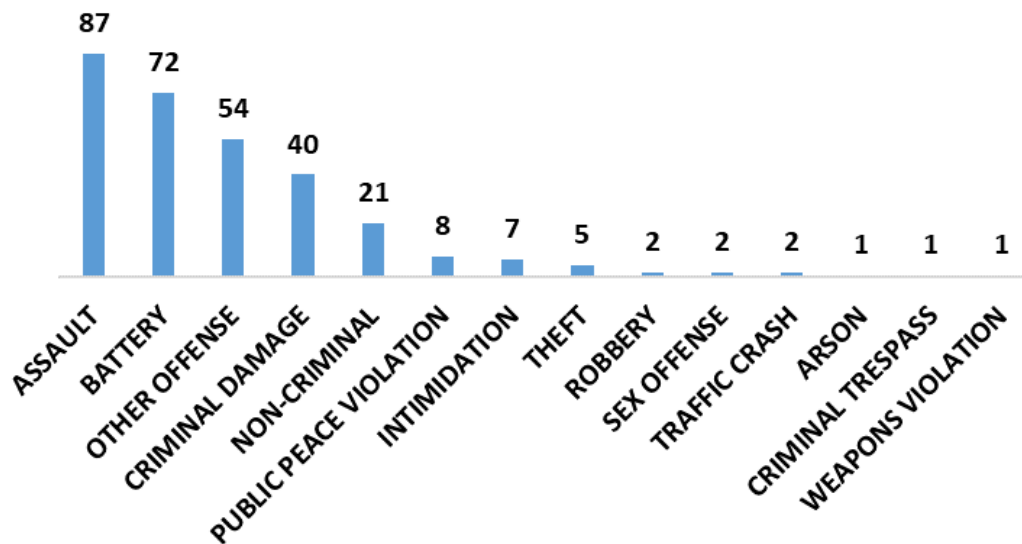
Table 1 continued on next page.



Table 1—Continued

Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Type	2022	2023	Change
ROBBERY	5	2	-3
ATTEMPT AGGRAVATED	1	0	-1
ATTEMPT ARMED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	1	0	-1
ATTEMPT STRONG ARM - NO WEAPON	0	1	1
STRONG ARM - NO WEAPON	3	1	-2
SEX OFFENSE	0	2	2
ATTEMPT CRIMINAL SEXUAL ABUSE	0	1	1
PUBLIC INDECENCY	0	1	1
STALKING	1	0	-1
NON-CRIMINAL OFFENSE	1	0	-1
THEFT	0	5	5
\$500 AND UNDER	0	5	5
TRAFFIC CRASH	0	2	2
MINOR PERSONAL INJURY CRASH (HIT AND RUN)	0	1	1
PROPERTY DAMAGE CRASH (HIT AND RUN)	0	1	1
WEAPONS VIOLATION	0	1	1
RECKLESS FIREARM DISCHARGE	0	1	1
Total - Hate Crimes	205	303	98

2023 Hate Crime Incidents by Offense Type



**Table 2: Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Criminal and Non-Criminal—2022 and 2023**

Both criminal and non-criminal reported incidents increased in 2023.

Classification	2022	2023	Change
CRIMINAL	193	282	89
NON-CRIMINAL	12	21	9
TOTAL	205	303	98

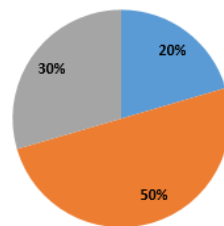
Non-criminal data is based on Records Division (RD) numbers that involve a non-criminal UCR. Non-criminal incidents motivated by hate include a bias component, but the underlining elements do not reach the threshold of a crime. For example, these incidents may involve derogatory acts but do not include overt threats or attacks directed toward a specific person or entity. Even though these incidents do not reach the threshold of a crime, the Hate Crimes Team proactively utilizes the information in non-criminal reports to anticipate a potential escalation in conduct within specific communities.

Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Victim and Offender Demographics—2022 and 2023

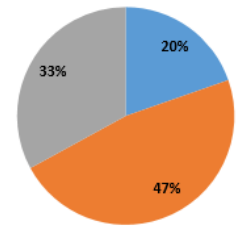
Victim and offender gender and race information is collected during the incident investigation. An offender is a person suspected of having committed a reported hate crime. The number of victims and offenders will vary from the *incident* totals in 2022 (205) and 2023 (303), due to the varied possibilities of multiple offenders, multiple victims, or unknown gender or race involved in an incident.

Table 3: Hate Crime Offenders by Gender—2022 and 2023

Gender	2022	2023	Change
FEMALE	52	68	16
MALE	127	164	37
UNKNOWN	75	114	39
Total	254	346	92

Figure 3A: 2022 Breakdown

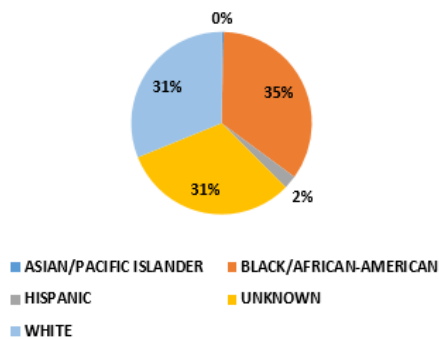
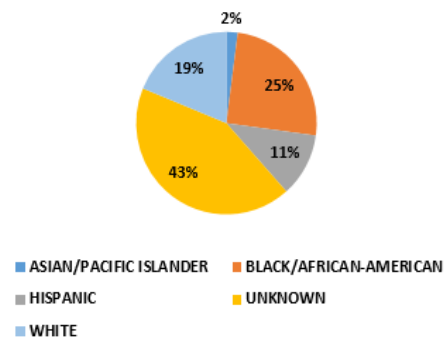
■ FEMALE ■ MALE ■ UNKNOWN

Figure 3B: 2023 Breakdown

■ FEMALE ■ MALE ■ UNKNOWN

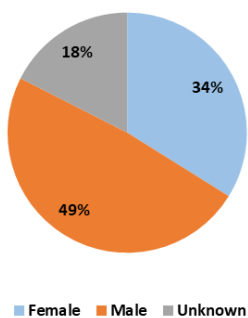
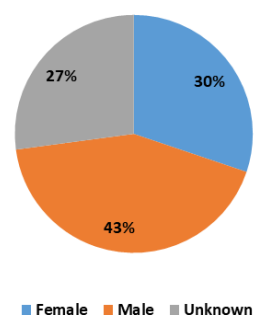
**Table 4: Hate Crime Offenders by Race—2022 and 2023**

Race	2022	2023	Change
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	1	7	6
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	88	87	-1
HISPANIC	6	39	33
UNKNOWN	80	148	68
WHITE	79	65	-14
Total	254	346	92

Figure 4A: 2022 Breakdown**Figure 4B: 2023 Breakdown****Table 5: Hate Crime Victims by Gender—2022 and 2023**

Gender	2022	2023	Change
Female	85	118	33
Male	122	167	45
Unknown	44	106	62
Grand Total	251	391	140

Totals are based on victim, and there can be multiple victims per incident.

Figure 5A: 2022 Breakdown**Figure 5B: 2023 Breakdown**

**Table 6: Hate Crime Victims by Race—2022 and 2023**

Race	2022	2023	Change
AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE	1	1	0
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	17	27	10
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	75	90	15
HISPANIC	38	47	9
UNKNOWN	48	139	91
WHITE	72	87	15
Total	251	391	140

Totals are based on victim and there can be multiple victims per incident.

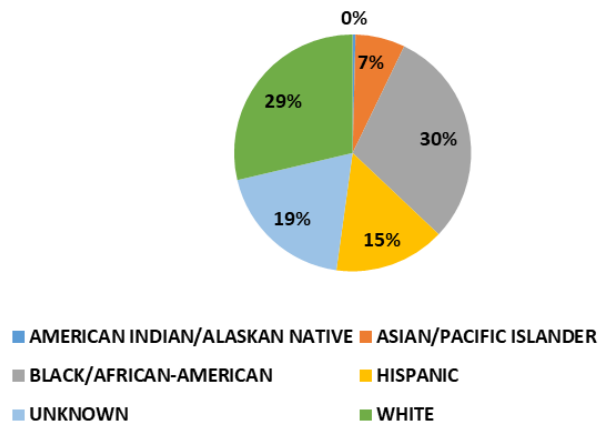
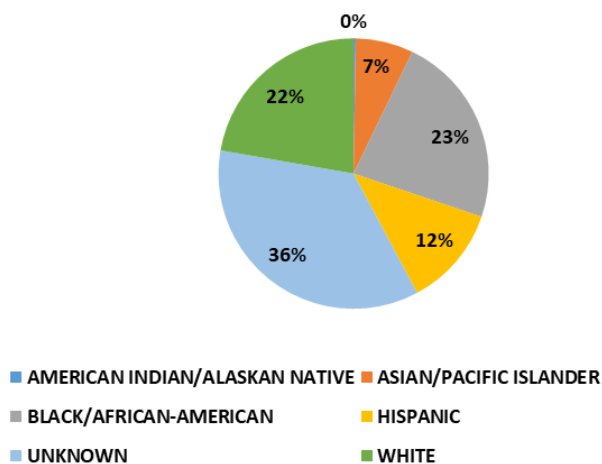
Figure 6A: 2022 Breakdown**Figure 6B: 2023 Breakdown**



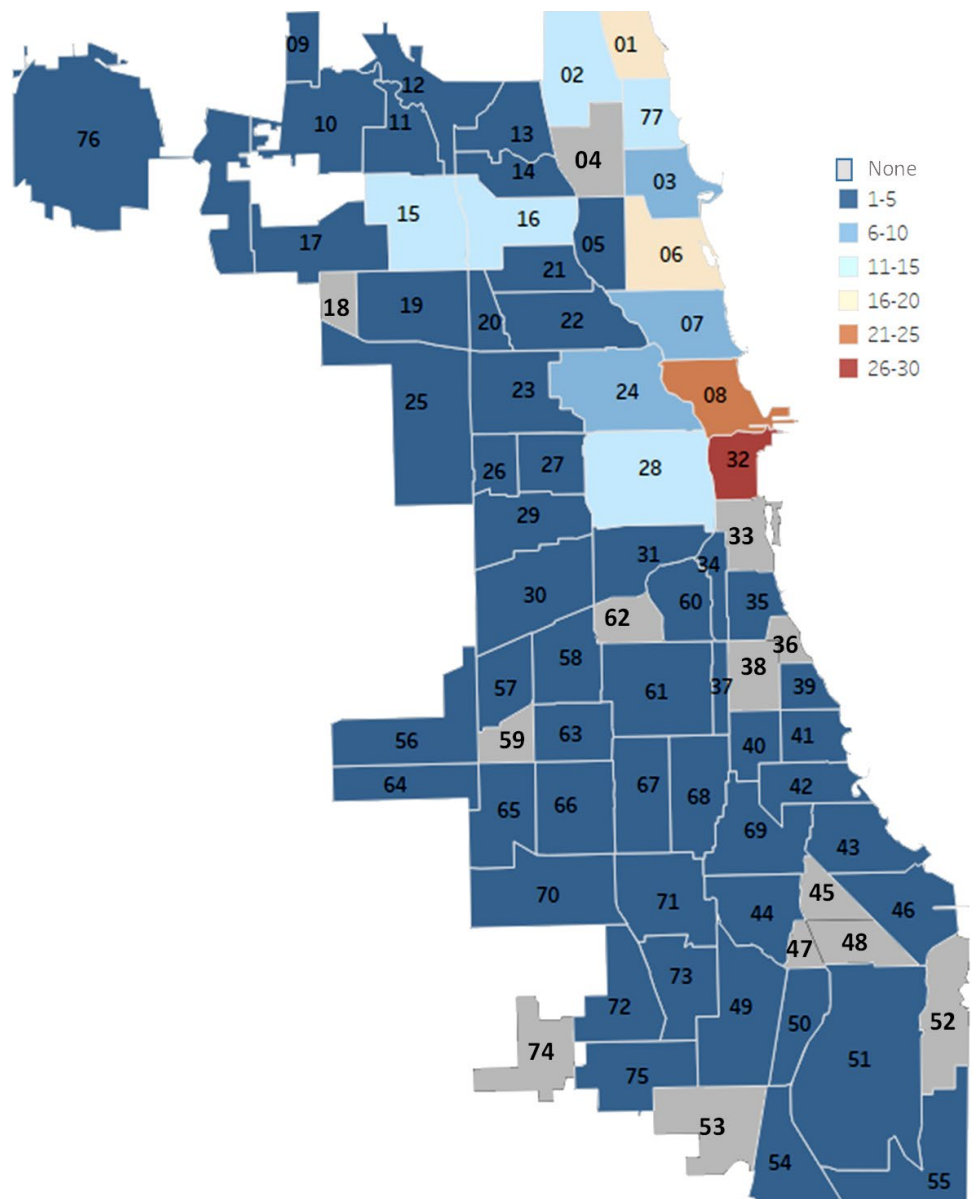
Figure 7: Hate Crimes by Community Area Map—2023

Community Area Hate Crime

Hate crimes are committed with the intent not only of sending a message to the targeted victim, but also to the community. The damage done to the victim and their community through hate crimes cannot be qualified sufficiently if one only considers the physical damage. The damage to the entire community where a hate crime has occurred must also be considered. Hate crimes, in effect, create a public injury because they rapidly wear down public confidence in being protected from these offenses. To that extent, crimes of this nature can traumatize entire communities.

Chicago's seventy-seven community areas were defined by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago's Department of Sociology following the 1920 census. Since then, Chicago's neighborhoods have experienced dramatic changes in both population and infrastructure. Nonetheless, community areas remain the most widely used geographic units by Chicago planning agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers.

The following pages and data describe 2022–2023 hate crime incidents occurring within each respective community area. The group data is geo-coded based on the address of occurrence and then plotted and extracted to a community map overlay. As such, readers may note the combined total by community area(s) does not equal the actual total shown by the police district.



**Table 7: Hate Crimes by Community Area–2022 and 2023**

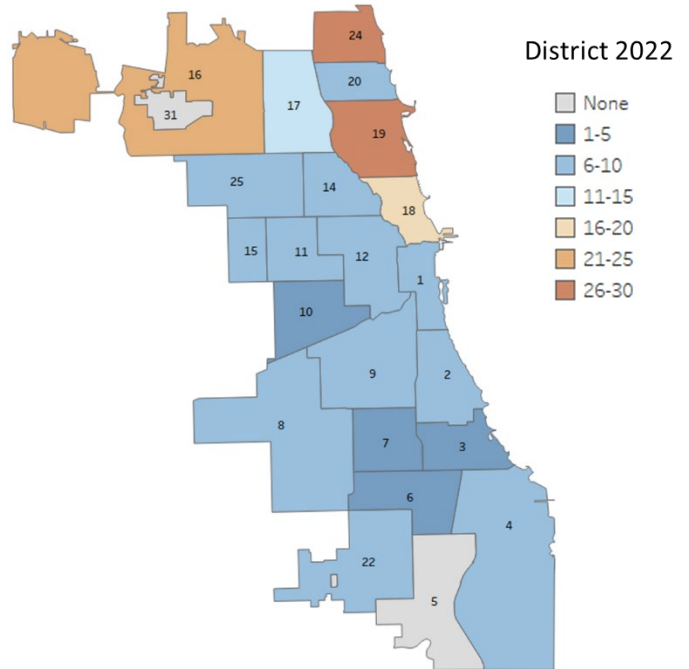
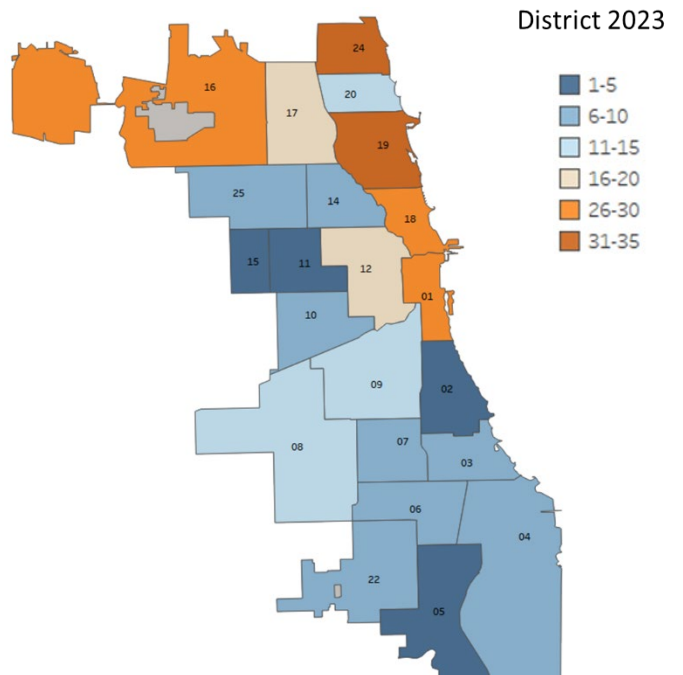
Community Area Number	Community Area Description	2022	2023
01	ROGERS PARK	9	19
02	WEST RIDGE	21	13
03	UPTOWN	5	9
04	LINCOLN SQUARE	4	0
05	NORTH CENTER	3	4
06	LAKE VIEW	16	19
07	LINCOLN PARK	7	10
08	NEAR NORTH SIDE	10	22
09	EDISON PARK	0	2
10	NORWOOD PARK	5	1
11	JEFFERSON PARK	3	3
12	FOREST GLEN	0	2
13	NORTH PARK	4	2
14	ALBANY PARK	4	4
15	PORTAGE PARK	8	13
16	IRVING PARK	4	11
17	DUNNING	3	4
18	MONTCLARE	3	0
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	3	2
20	HERMOSA	0	3
21	AVONDALE	3	4
22	LOGAN SQUARE	3	3
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	4	3
24	WEST TOWN	1	8
25	AUSTIN	7	5
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	2	1
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	2	2
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	11	11
29	NORTH LAWNSDALE	0	4
30	SOUTH LAWNSDALE	1	2
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	0	3
32	LOOP	7	27
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	1	0
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	0	4
35	DOUGLAS	1	1
36	OAKLAND	0	0
37	FULLER PARK	0	2
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	0	0
39	KENWOOD	3	1

Community Area Number	Community Area Description	2022	2023
40	WASHINGTON PARK	2	1
41	HYDE PARK	3	1
42	WOODLAWN	1	2
43	SOUTH SHORE	3	6
44	CHATHAM	0	4
45	AVALON PARK	0	0
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	1	1
47	BURNSIDE	0	0
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	1	0
49	ROSELAND	0	1
50	PULLMAN	0	1
51	SOUTH DEERING	1	1
52	EAST SIDE	2	0
53	WEST PULLMAN	0	0
54	RIVERDALE	0	1
55	HEGEWISCH	1	1
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	0	1
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	0	1
58	BRIGHTON PARK	2	2
59	MCKINLEY PARK	1	0
60	BRIDGEPORT	2	4
61	NEW CITY	1	2
62	WEST ELSDON	0	0
63	GAGE PARK	1	2
64	CLEARING	0	2
65	WEST LAWN	2	2
66	CHICAGO LAWN	2	5
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	1	3
68	ENGLEWOOD	2	2
69	GREATER GRAND CRO	1	4
70	ASHBURN	1	2
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	2	3
72	BEVERLY	0	2
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHT	1	3
74	MOUNT GREENWOOD	2	0
75	MORGAN PARK	3	1
76	OHARE	3	4
77	EDGEWATER	5	13
	UNKNOWN	0	1
	TOTAL	205	303


Table 8: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by District—2022 and 2023

The 01st (Central) District experienced the most significant increase (+20) in hate crimes in 2023, while the 15th District experienced the most significant decrease (-5).

District	2022	2023	Change
001	9	29	20
002	8	5	-3
003	3	6	3
004	8	7	-1
005	0	2	2
006	1	7	6
007	4	7	3
008	6	13	7
009	7	15	8
010	1	6	5
011	7	3	-4
012	10	18	8
014	6	10	4
015	7	2	-5
016	21	27	6
017	14	20	6
018	16	28	12
019	26	33	7
020	10	13	3
022	6	7	1
024	28	35	7
025	7	9	2
UNKNOWN	0	1	1
Total	205	303	98

Figure 8A

Figure 8B




Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Bias Motivation—2022 and 2023

The tables and figures below indicate the total hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents reported by CPD in 2022 and 2023, broken down by bias motivation, including Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, Disability, Religion, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity. In 2023, there was an increase in every category.

Table 9: Hate Crime Motivated by Gender Identity—2022 and 2023

Gender Identity	2022	2023	Change
Anti-Transgender	7	11	4
Total	7	11	4

Table 10: Hate Crime Motivated by Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry—2022 and 2023

Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	2022	2023	Change
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	4	4
Anti-Arab	5	5	0
Anti-Asian	14	11	-3
Anti-Black or African American	46	76	30
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	16	28	12
Anti-Jewish	5	0	-5
Anti-Multiple Races/Groups	6	16	10
Anti-Other Race	0	17	17
Anti-White	22	16	-6
Total	114	173	59

Figure 10A: 2022 Breakdown

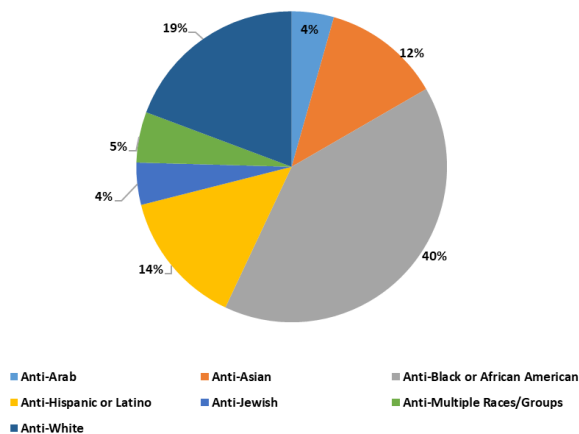
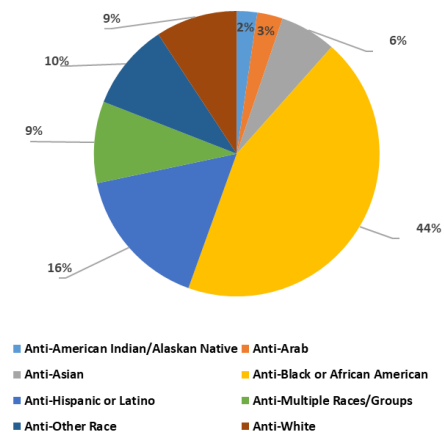
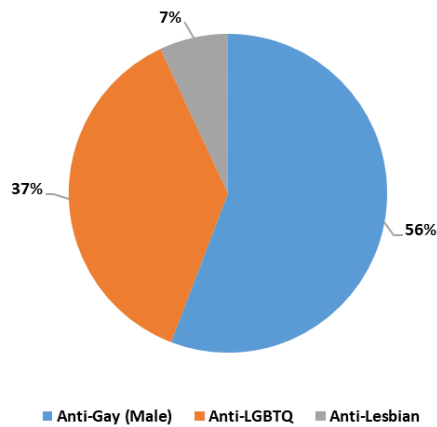
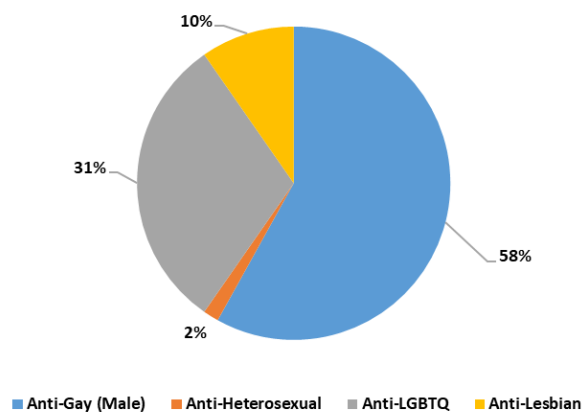


Figure 10B: 2023 Breakdown



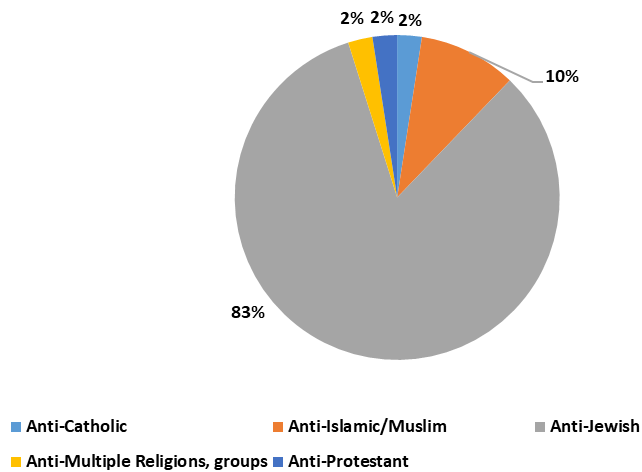
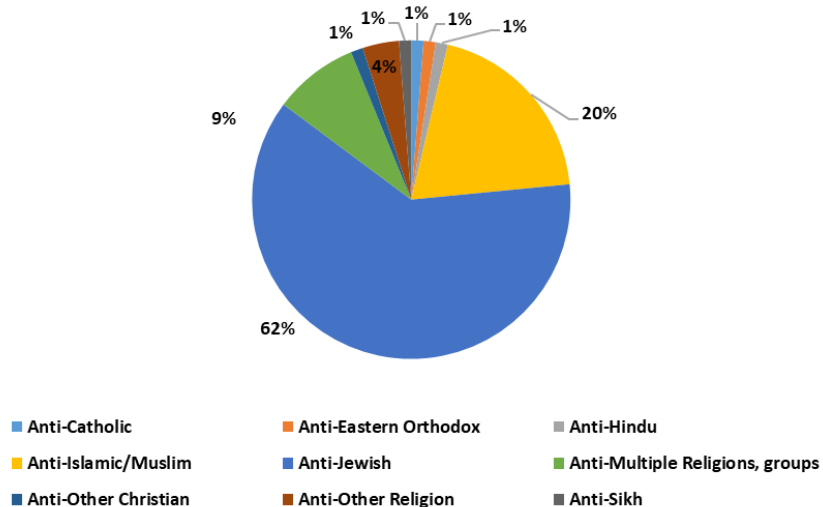
**Table 11: Hate Crime Motivated by Sexual Orientation—2022 and 2023**

Sexual Orientation	2022	2023	Change
Anti-Gay (Male)	24	36	12
Anti-Heterosexual	0	1	1
Anti-LGBTQ	16	19	3
Anti-Lesbian	3	6	3
Total	43	62	19

Figure 11A: 2022 Breakdown**Figure 11B: 2023 Breakdown**

**Table 12: Hate Crime Motivated by Religion—2022 and 2023**

Religion	2022	2023	Change
Anti-Catholic	1	1	0
Anti-Eastern Orthodox	0	1	1
Anti-Hindu	0	1	1
Anti-Islamic/Muslim	4	16	12
Anti-Jewish	34	50	16
Anti-Multiple Religions, groups	1	7	6
Anti-Other Christian	0	1	1
Anti-Other Religion	0	3	3
Anti-Protestant	1	0	-1
Anti-Sikh	0	1	1
Total	41	81	40

Figure 12A: 2022 Breakdown**Figure 12B: 2023 Breakdown**

**Table 13: Hate Crime Motivated by Disability—2022 and 2023**

Disability	2022	2023	Change
Anti-Mental Disability	0	2	2
Anti-Physical Disability	0	1	1
Total	0	3	3

Table 14: Hate Crime Incidents by District and Bias Motivation—2023

Table 14 shows the total number of reported hate crimes in 2023 broken down by district and specific bias motivation.

DISTRICT	DISABILITY	GENDER IDENTITY	RACE / ETHNICITY / ANCESTRY	RELIGION	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	2023 TOTAL
01	1	1	18	8	7	35
02	0	0	4	1	0	5
03	0	0	4	1	2	7
04	1	0	3	3	1	8
05	1	0	1	0	0	2
06	0	3	5	0	1	9
07	0	1	4	0	2	7
08	0	0	9	3	2	14
09	0	1	10	0	4	15
10	0	1	4	0	2	7
11	0	0	1	0	2	3
12	0	0	12	6	2	20
14	0	0	7	3	0	10
15	0	0	2	0	0	2
16	0	0	12	10	7	29
17	0	1	6	11	3	21
18	0	1	20	3	4	28
19	0	1	20	6	10	37
20	0	0	6	5	3	14
22	0	0	5	0	2	7
24	0	0	15	18	6	39
25	0	1	4	3	2	10
UNKNOWN	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	3	11	173	81	62	330

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

**Table 15: 2023 Hate Crime Incidents by District and Location Description—2023**

Table 15 shows a break-down of hate crime by district and location type. Whenever a crime is reported, CPD records a “location code” to track the types of locations in which crimes occurred.

District	Location Description	Total
01	ATHLETIC CLUB	1
01	BANK	1
01	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	3
01	CTA PLATFORM	2
01	CTA TRAIN	3
01	DEPARTMENT STORE	1
01	FEDERAL BUILDING	1
01	GOVERNMENT BUILDING / PROPERTY	2
01	GROCERY/SUPERMARKET	1
01	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	6
01	HOTEL/MOTEL	1
01	MOVIE HOUSE / THEATER	1
01	OTHER/UNKNOWN	1
01	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	1
01	RESIDENCE - PORCH / HALLWAY	1
01	RESIDENCE/HOME	1
01	SIDEWALK	1
01	SMALL RETAIL STORE	1
	Total	29
02	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	2
02	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	1
02	RESIDENCE/HOME	1
02	SCHOOL - PRIVATE BUILDING	1
	Total	5
03	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1
03	CTA BUS STOP	1
03	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	1
03	RESIDENCE/HOME	1
03	SIDEWALK	2
	Total	6
04	CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE/MOSQUE	1
04	CTA BUS	1
04	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	1
04	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	1
04	RESIDENCE/HOME	3
	Total	7
05	CTA BUS	1
05	OTHER/UNKNOWN	1
	Total	2
06	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	1
06	MEDICAL / DENTAL OFFICE	1
06	RESIDENCE/HOME	5
	Total	7

District	Location Description	Total
07	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	2
07	OTHER/UNKNOWN	1
07	RESIDENCE/HOME	1
07	RESTAURANT	1
07	SIDEWALK	2
	Total	7
08	BAR/NIGHT CLUB	1
08	CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE/MOSQUE	2
08	PARK PROPERTY	1
08	POLICE FACILITY / VEHICLE PARKING LOT	1
08	RESIDENCE - GARAGE	1
08	RESIDENCE - YARD (FRONT / BACK)	1
08	RESIDENCE/HOME	3
08	SMALL RETAIL STORE	3
	Total	13
09	ATHLETIC CLUB	1
09	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1
09	CTA TRAIN	1
09	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	5
09	RESIDENCE/HOME	2
09	RESTAURANT	1
09	SCHOOL - PUBLIC BUILDING	2
09	SIDEWALK	2
	Total	15
10	CTA TRAIN	1
10	GOVERNMENT BUILDING / PROPERTY	1
10	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	1
10	HOSPITAL BUILDING / GROUNDS	1
10	SIDEWALK	2
	Total	6
11	RESIDENCE/HOME	2
11	SCHOOL - PUBLIC BUILDING	1
	Total	3
12	CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE/MOSQUE	3
12	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	3
12	GOVERNMENT BUILDING / PROPERTY	1
12	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	2
12	HOSPITAL BUILDING / GROUNDS	2
12	POLICE FACILITY / VEHICLE PARKING LOT	3
12	RESIDENCE - PORCH / HALLWAY	1
12	RESIDENCE/HOME	2
12	SMALL RETAIL STORE	1
	Total	18



Table 15 Continued

District	Location Description	Total
14	AUTO / BOAT / RV DEALERSHIP	1
14	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1
14	GROCERY/SUPERMARKET	1
14	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	3
14	RESIDENCE/HOME	2
14	SIDEWALK	2
	Total	10
15	RESIDENCE/HOME	1
15	RESTAURANT	1
	Total	2
16	AIRCRAFT	1
16	AIRPORT TERMINAL LOWER LEVEL - NON-SECURE AREA	1
16	AIRPORT TERMINAL UPPER LEVEL - SECURE AREA	1
16	CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE/MOSQUE	1
16	GAS STATION	1
16	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	8
16	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	3
16	RESIDENCE/HOME	5
16	SCHOOL - PUBLIC BUILDING	2
16	SIDEWALK	4
	Total	27
17	CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE/MOSQUE	1
17	CONVENIENCE STORE	2
17	CTA TRAIN	3
17	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	4
17	RESIDENCE - PORCH / HALLWAY	1
17	RESIDENCE - YARD (FRONT / BACK)	1
17	RESIDENCE/HOME	3
17	SCHOOL - PRIVATE BUILDING	1
17	SCHOOL - PUBLIC GROUNDS	1
17	SIDEWALK	2
17	SMALL RETAIL STORE	1
	Total	20
18	BAR/NIGHT CLUB	3
18	CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE/MOSQUE	1
18	COLLEGE / UNIVERSITY - GROUNDS	1
18	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1
18	CTA PLATFORM	1
18	CTA STATION	2
18	CTA TRAIN	3
18	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	3
18	OTHER/UNKNOWN	1
18	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	1
18	RESIDENCE/HOME	2
18	RESTAURANT	3
18	SCHOOL - PUBLIC GROUNDS	1
18	SIDEWALK	4
18	SMALL RETAIL STORE	1
	Total	28

District	Location Description	Total
19	CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE/MOSQUE	1
19	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1
19	CONVENIENCE STORE	2
19	CTA BUS	1
19	CTA BUS STOP	1
19	CTA TRAIN	1
19	GOVERNMENT BUILDING / PROPERTY	2
19	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	10
19	NURSING / RETIREMENT HOME	1
19	OTHER/UNKNOWN	2
19	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	1
19	RESIDENCE/HOME	3
19	RESTAURANT	2
19	SCHOOL - PRIVATE GROUNDS	1
19	SIDEWALK	4
	Total	33
20	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1
20	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	1
20	NURSING / RETIREMENT HOME	1
20	PARK PROPERTY	2
20	RESIDENCE/HOME	2
20	RESTAURANT	1
20	SIDEWALK	4
20	SMALL RETAIL STORE	1
	Total	13
22	GAS STATION	1
22	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	1
22	POLICE FACILITY / VEHICLE PARKING LOT	1
22	RESIDENCE - YARD (FRONT / BACK)	1
22	SCHOOL - PUBLIC BUILDING	1
22	SCHOOL - PUBLIC GROUNDS	2
	Total	7
24	BAR/NIGHT CLUB	1
24	CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE/MOSQUE	4
24	GOVERNMENT BUILDING / PROPERTY	2
24	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	3
24	OTHER/UNKNOWN	2
24	PARK PROPERTY	2
24	RESIDENCE - PORCH / HALLWAY	1
24	RESIDENCE - YARD (FRONT / BACK)	4
24	RESIDENCE/HOME	7
24	RESTAURANT	2
24	SCHOOL - PRIVATE GROUNDS	1
24	SCHOOL - PUBLIC GROUNDS	1
24	SIDEWALK	4
24	SMALL RETAIL STORE	1
	Total	35
25	CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE/MOSQUE	1
25	HOSPITAL BUILDING / GROUNDS	1
25	RESIDENCE/HOME	2
25	RESTAURANT	1
25	SIDEWALK	3
25	WAREHOUSE	1
	Total	9
UNKNOWN	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	1
	Total	1
	GRAND TOTAL	303

**Table 16A: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Disposition—2023**

Initially, all hate crime incidents are considered to be bona fide, as reported by the victim. However, after further investigation a hate crime incident may be classified as "undetermined" or "unfounded." Table 16A is a breakdown of the dispositions for 2023 hate crime cases.

Disposition	2023
Bona fide	289
Undetermined	10
Unfounded	4
Total	303

Table 16B: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Disposition and Bias Motivation—2023

Disposition	2023
Gender Identity	11
Bona fide	10
Undetermined	1
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	173
Bona fide	164
Undetermined	5
Unfounded	4
Disability	3
Bona fide	3
Sexual Orientation	62
Bona fide	61
Undetermined	1
Gender Bias	0
Bona fide	0
Undetermined	0
Religion	81
Bona fide	78
Undetermined	3

**Table 17A: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents Status Descriptions—2023**

Table 17A defines the statuses the Bureau of Detectives utilizes to classify the disposition of an investigation and the statuses of the 303 hate crime investigations for incidents occurring in 2023. These statuses (e.g., “closed non-criminal”) are not synonymous with the primary and secondary offense types (e.g., “non-criminal – other non-criminal persons”) reported in Table 1 and Table 2. Primary and secondary offense types are first generated by the preliminary investigator who completes an incident report, while the investigative statuses in Tables 17A and 17B are generated by the Bureau of Detectives after a follow-up investigation.

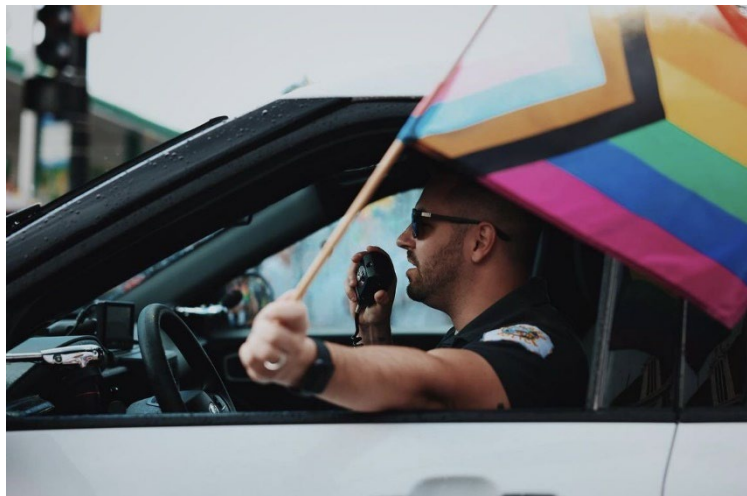
STATUS	STATUS DESCRIPTION	2023 Count
OPEN ASSIGNED	Assigned to a Detective for investigation.	9
SUSPENDED	All investigative avenues fully pursued, case cannot proceed further at this time.	237
UNFOUNDED	Investigation discloses incident occurred outside of jurisdiction or did not occur at all; if latter, must articulate reasonable belief an incident did not occur.	1
CLEARED CLOSED	Cleared Closed (Arrest and Prosecution) - All offenders have been arrested and charged.	18
CLEARED OPEN	Cleared Open - One or more arrested and charged, one or more offenders still wanted.	1
EX CLEARED CLOSED	(Cook County State's Attorney denied charges) One or more of multiple offenders identified, prosecution denied for reasons other than lack of probable cause. (Other Exceptional) All offender identified, whereabouts unknown, circumstances beyond law enforcement control preclude charging, including statute of limitations.	19
CLOSED NON-CRIMINAL	Incident not criminal in nature.	18
TOTAL		303

As shown in the above table, a majority of hate crime cases (237) were suspended in 2023. Cases may be suspended for several reasons. One common reason is that investigative avenues did not yield enough evidence to proceed. For example, there may have been no witnesses and no video evidence of an overnight criminal damage to property. Second, hate crimes are traumatic, and victims or witnesses may not remember details about the offender. Another factor can be the department's ability to follow-up with a victim, either due to the victim not having reliable means of being contacted, or the victim not wishing to pursue further investigation. CPD continues to explore barriers to prosecution so BOD, the Hate Crimes Team, and community partners can collaboratively develop ways to improve CPD's ability to identify offenders and hold them accountable. This work largely continues through the HCT's personal communication with victims of hate crimes and their continued efforts to work with BOD and community partners to manage obstacles to prosecution when they are identified. This collaboration was the impetus behind the hate crimes investigation training that was described in the "2023 Training" section of this report.

**Table 17B: Count of Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents Status by Bias Motivation—2023**

Table 17B reports the number of incidents within each investigative status by bias motivation.

BIAS CLASS	BIAS MOTIVATION	OPEN ASSIGNED	SUSPENDED	UNFOUNDED	CLEARED CLOSED	CLEARED OPEN	EX CLEAR CLOSED	CLOSED NON-CRIMINAL	TOTAL
DISABILITY									3
	ANTI-MENTAL DISABILITY	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
	ANTI-PHYSICAL DISABILITY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
GENDER IDENTITY									11
	ANTI-TRANSGENDER	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	11
RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY									173
	ANTI-AMERICAN INDIAN ALASKAN NATIVE	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4
	ANTI-ARAB	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	5
	ANTI-ASIAN	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	11
	ANTI-BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2	59	1	6	1	2	5	76
	ANTI-HISPANIC OR LATINO	0	25	0	1	0	0	2	28
	ANTI-MULTIPLE RACES, GROUP	1	11	0	0	0	2	2	16
	ANTI-OTHER RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	0	12	0	4	0	0	1	17
	ANTI-WHITE	0	13	0	2	0	1	0	16
RELIGION									81
	ANTI-CATHOLIC	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ANTI-EASTERN ORTHODOX	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ANTI-HINDU	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ANTI-ISLAMIC	1	14	0	0	0	1	0	16
	ANTI-JEWISH	1	35	0	5	0	2	7	50
	ANTI-MULTIPLE RELIGIONS, GROUP	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	7
	ANTI-OTHER CHRISTIAN	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ANTI-OTHER RELIGION	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
	ANTI-SIKH	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
SEXUAL ORIENTATION									62
	ANTI-GAY (MALE)	2	29	0	0	0	5	0	36
	ANTI-HETEROSEXUAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ANTI-HOMOSEXUAL	1	14	0	1	0	0	3	19
	ANTI-LESBIAN	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	6
	Total	11	253	1	22	1	20	22	330





Hate Crime Arrests—2022 and 2023

When hate crimes are reported, there are often varying degrees of information known about the offender. In some cases, the offender is on scene and able to be identified immediately. In other cases, like criminal damage to a church or synagogue, there may be little to no information about the offender, especially when there are no witnesses. Regardless, detectives use the information that is originally reported, and they attempt to gain more information through their investigations (e.g., interviews and video retrieval). Once an offender is identified, it is up to the victim whether they want to proceed with criminal prosecution. In some cases, victims want to proceed with prosecution, and in other cases, victims do not wish to participate in the process. These are personal decisions. In 2023, there were twenty-five arrests arising out of hate crime investigations. These twenty-five arrests resulted in forty-nine different charges, forty-eight of which were hate crime related. In comparison, there were twenty-three individuals arrested in 2022 resulting in forty-five different charges.

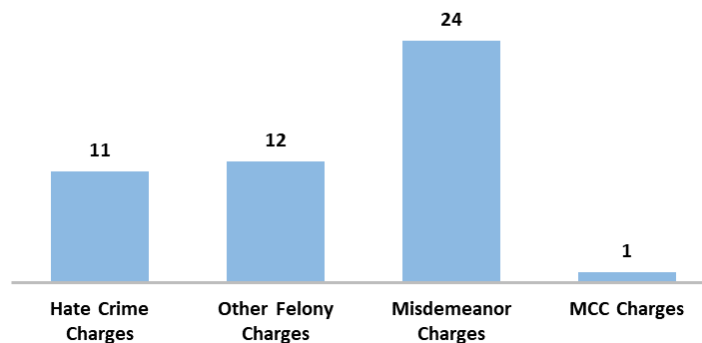
Table 18A: Arrests Associated with Reported Hate Crimes—2022 and 2023

Table 18A shows the total number of arrests and charges associated with reported hate crimes in 2022 and 2023. Approximately 8% of criminally classified hate crimes or bias-motivated incidents in 2023 had an associated arrest resulting in charges. It should be noted that one arrestee may receive multiple charges. In 2023, ten arrestees received two or more charges. Arrests and charges both rose in 2023 following an increase in hate crimes over the previous year. The table below reflects the forty-eight charges related to hate crimes. Please see note at the end of Table 18B for explanation.

Arrests & Charges	2022	2023	Change
Total Arrests	23	25	2
Hate Crime Charges	10	11	1
Other Felony Charges	10	12	2
Misdemeanor Charges	25	24	-1
MCC Charges	0	1	1
Total Charges / Charge Count	45	48	3

Charges by Classification

Figure 18



**Table 18B: Arrests Charges by Reported Offense and Bias Motivation—2023**

Table 18B shows arrest charges by reported offense and bias motivation classification for 2023. Charges are organized by district of offense. The "Reported Offense" is the most serious crime reported to and documented by the preliminary investigator who completed the original incident report. The "Arrest Charge" is the resulting charge(s) after a follow-up investigation and consultation with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office (when appropriate). There may be multiple charges due to multiple crimes against one victim or crimes against multiple victims. If there were multiple counts of the same charge for multiple victims, the number of counts is noted. Please note the following: (1) the reported offense is always the underlying crime motivated by hate; therefore, the reported offense will never be a hate crime. Only the charge can be a hate crime. (2) Reported offenses and arrest charges are oftentimes different. This is typically due to facts uncovered during the investigation and a consultation with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office.

"Reported Offense" comes from the hate crime table and "Arrest Charge" comes from a manual search and analysis of CPD's arrest report system utilizing the arrest information from the hate crimes table. This manual search is necessary to determine which charges directly relate to the bias motivation. Charges not directly related are excluded (e.g., resisting arrest or a warrant for failure to appear before a judge). For more information about hate crime investigations and charging, see page 10.

District	Reported Offense	Bias Motivation Class	Arrest Charges
01	CRIMINAL DAMAGE - TO STATE SUPPORTED PROPERTY	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Hate Crime, Criminal Damage/Govt Prop/<\$500
10	ASSAULT - AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN	GENDER IDENTITY, SEXUAL ORIENTATION	See note
10	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED OF A CHILD	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Aggravated of a Child
12	BATTERY - PROTECTED EMPLOYEE - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Agg. Battery - Protected Employee
14	BATTERY - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Cause Bodily Harm (3)
16	CRIMINAL DAMAGE - TO PROPERTY	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Hate Crime, Stalking (2), Criminal Damage to Property \$500 - \$10k
16	BATTERY - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY, SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Battery - Cause Bodily Harm
16	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Cause Bodily Harm, Agg. Battery/Great Bodily Harm
16	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED P.O. - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Simple (2), Criminal Damage to Property
16	ASSAULT - AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Agg. Assault
16	ASSAULT - AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN	RELIGION	Assault - Simple
17	ASSAULT - AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Agg. Assault
18	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	GENDER IDENTITY	Assault - Simple (2), Hate Crime (4)
18	ASSAULT - AGGRAVATED POLICE OFFICER - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO INJURY	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Assault - Simple (2)
19	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Assault - Simple
19	BATTERY - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Physical Contact, Criminal Trespass to Land, Hate Crime
20	BATTERY - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Physical Contact (2)
24	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Agg. Battery - Deadly Weapon, Agg. Battery - P.O. (2)
24	ASSAULT - AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	RELIGION	Agg. Assault - Deadly Weapon
24	CRIMINAL TRESPASS - TO LAND	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY, RELIGION	Hate Crime (4), Criminal Defacement of Property <\$500 (4), Criminal Damage - Govt. Property <\$500, Criminal Defacement of Property >\$500

Note: The ASA rejected the aggravated assault with a handgun (hate crime related) charge for this reported offense. The arrestee was ultimately charged with a felony traffic offense subsequent to the arrest.

**Table 18C: Comparison of Hate Crime Arrests to Incidents by Bias Motivation—2023**

Each hate crime investigation CPD undertakes is of the utmost importance, regardless of the bias motivation involved. Table 18C shows a 2023 comparison of hate crime arrests and incidents by their respective representation within each bias motivation classification. Each incident and arrest may be associated with more than one bias motivation, which CPD now tracks through R-Case. In 2023, there were 303 total incidents involving 330 associated bias motivations. These 303 incidents resulted in 25 arrests associated with 28 separate bias motivations. One arrest may have multiple charges and multiple associated bias motivations. For example, the last arrest shown in Table 18B has two bias-motivations Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry and Religion and 10 separate charges. In Table 18C, Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry accounted for a higher proportion within arrests, while Sexual Orientation, Religion, and Gender Identity accounted for a lower proportion within arrests.

BIAS MOTIVATION	2023 INCIDENTS	% TOTAL INCIDENTS	2023 ARRESTS	% OF TOTAL ARRESTS	% POINT DIFFERENCE - ARRESTS TO INCIDENTS
DISABILITY	3	1%	0	0%	-1
GENDER IDENTITY	11	3%	4	14%	11
GENDER BIAS	0	0%	0	0%	0
RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	173	52%	18	64%	12
RELIGION	81	25%	3	11%	-14
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	62	19%	3	11%	-8
TOTAL	330	100%	28	100%	0





HATE CRIME VICTIM RESOURCES

Reported hate crimes have risen 48% in the past year and 366% in the past ten years. This remarkable increase is likely due to not only an increase in hate crimes, but also a greater willingness to report hate crimes to the police and improved recognition and reporting by officers. As CPD enhances trust in the community, the hope is victims will be more willing to come forward to report hate crimes.

CPD will not tolerate the effects hate crimes have not only on the victims, but also the communities who share the victim's characteristics. CPD is also acutely aware of how hate crimes can escalate and, at times, may prompt retaliatory action. CPD is committed to standing with victims and their communities to confront hate crimes head on through the legal system, as well as by offering support through direct engagements and referrals to the many community-based organizations committed to addressing this important issue.

If you or someone you know has been the victim of a hate crime, you are not alone. CPD and several other organizations stand with you. Here are some additional resources where you can find help:

Chicago Commission on Human Relations

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations is the city's civil rights department that is charged with enforcing the Chicago Human Rights Ordinance and the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. The commission investigates complaints to determine whether discrimination may have occurred in the areas of employment, housing, and public accommodations, and it uses its enforcement powers to punish acts of discrimination. Under the city's Hate Crimes Law, the agency aids hate crime victims. <https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cchr.html> or (312) 744-4874.

Illinois Commission on Discrimination and Hate Crimes

The Illinois Commission on Discrimination and Hate Crimes mission is to identify and uproot sources of discrimination and bias at the source, while assisting with the development of resources, training, and information that allow for a swift and efficient response to hate-motivated crimes and incidents. Working with educators throughout Illinois on issues concerning discrimination and hate, the commission helps ensure that the state's laws addressing discrimination and hate-related violence are widely known and applied correctly to help eradicate and prevent crimes based on discrimination and intolerance. The commission also makes recommendations to the governor and the general assembly for statutory and programmatic changes necessary to eliminate discrimination and hate-based violence. They implement recommendations by working with state agencies, the general assembly, the business community, the social service community, and other organizations. <https://cdhc.illinois.gov/>

Anti-Defamation League

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



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

The mission of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office Victim and Witness Assistance Unit is to enhance prosecution efforts by delivering the highest quality of services to victims and witnesses in the areas of advocacy and court support. Providing victims with information and social service referrals is a responsibility mandated by the Illinois Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act. <https://www.cookcountystatesattorney.org/resources/victim-witness-assistance-program>

Center on Halsted

Center on Halsted is dedicated to advancing community and securing the health and well-being of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer people of Chicagoland. More than 1,000 community members visit the center every day, located in the heart of Chicago's Lakeview neighborhood. <https://www.centeronhalsted.org/cohoverview.html>

Affinity Community Services

Affinity Community Services is a social justice organization serving the needs of the Black LGBTQ+ community, with a particular focus on Black women. <https://www.affinity95.org/>

Additional Resources:

- Cook County Sheriff's Office Hotline: (773) 674-4357
- Illinois State Police: <https://isp.illinois.gov/>
- Federal Bureau of Investigation: <https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/more-fbi-services-and-information/ucr/hate-crime>
- United States Department of Justice: <https://www.justice.gov/hatecrimes>
- Victim Connect Resource Center: <https://victimconnect.org/learn/types-of-crime/hate-crimes/>

HATE CRIME INFORMATION AND STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE AT:

Illinois State Police

- www.isp.state.il.us/

FBI

- www.fbi.gov/about-us/cijis/ucr/hate-crime/

United States Department of Justice

- www.justice.gov/hatecrimes/learn-about-hate-crimes

For more information about the material in this report, contact:

Chicago Police Department - Special Activities Section
3510 South Michigan Avenue Chicago, IL 60653
312-745-5823 (phone)
civilrights@chicagopolice.org or civilrights-hatecrimes@chicagopolice.org (email)

To provide feedback or comments on this report, please visit:

<https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/hate-crimes-annualreports/>