

# CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

## HATE CRIMES 2024 REVIEW

---



---

**Brandon Johnson, Mayor**  
**Larry Snelling, Superintendent of Police**



**STAND TOGETHER AGAINST HATE**

---



Dear Chicagoans,

Our city is comprised of Chicagoans who come from different backgrounds and cultures. This diversity is what shapes us as a city and helps us learn more about the world—and each other—through different perspectives. The members of the Chicago Police Department work to make sure that no matter who you are, you are not only safe but feel safe.

It's important to remember that the overwhelming majority of Chicagoans always choose acceptance and inclusivity. As a police department—and as a city—we will not let a small group of individuals perpetuate hate through crime or violence. We will never tolerate bigotry in our city, and we vow to hold those committing crimes rooted in hate accountable.

To further support the members of marginalized communities citywide, we have recently launched the Office of Equity and Engagement. This office seeks to advocate for everyone in our city, including those who are victims of hate crimes. We will continue to build on these resources as we do our part in making Chicago a safer city for all.

Sincerely,

Larry Snelling  
Superintendent of Police





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	3
Definitions.....	7
Hate Crime Law and Policy.....	8
Hate Crime Training and Engagement.....	12
CPD Hate Crime Dashboard.....	14
2024 Hate Crime Data Review.....	15
Hate Crime Victim Resources.....	36





## 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, the Bureau of Detectives, and the Hate Crimes Team within the Office of Equity and Engagement.

An officer who is assigned to conduct a preliminary investigation that involves an alleged hate crime or other incident motivated by bias or hate is required to notify both the appropriate Bureau of Detectives Area and the Hate Crimes Team. Upon notification that a hate crime or incident motivated by hate has occurred, the department's Hate Crimes Team (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, making 2024 the first full year under the revised approach to operations, which were intended to streamline dissemination of information to internal and external stakeholders, accurately capture data, and increase victim advocacy. HCT officers continued in 2024 to prioritize contacting victims and immediately attempting to contact them via telephone and same-day certified mail. The victim letter was also 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 Equity and Engagement 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—2024 Activity Update**

During 2024, the Hate Crimes Team identified 239 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 2024, CPD maintained preliminary and secondary compliance with two of the three hate-crimes-related paragraphs in the consent decree and achieved full compliance with one of 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, making 2024 the first full year under the new data collection process. In March of 2023, 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." This language assists officers in correctly flagging an event as a hate crime when appropriate. 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 2023 data in this 2024 Hate Crimes Report may differ slightly from what was reported in the 2023 Hate Crimes Report due to ongoing investigations that continued into 2024, resulting in updates.

In 2024, hate crimes reported to the Chicago Police Department decreased by 21% over the previous year, from 303 reported incidents to 239. When combining all bias-motivation types, District 24 (Rogers Park) had 33 hate crime incidents with 33 associated bias motivations and District 19 (Town Hall) had 31 hate crime incidents with 33 bias motivations. District 01 (Central) experienced a significant decrease over the previous year, with 13 reported hate crimes and 13 associated bias motivations in 2024, compared to 29 reported hate crimes in 2023. District 16 (Jefferson Park) also experienced a significant decrease over the previous year, with 10 reported hate crimes and 12 associated bias motivations in 2024, compared to 27 reported hate crimes in 2023.

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

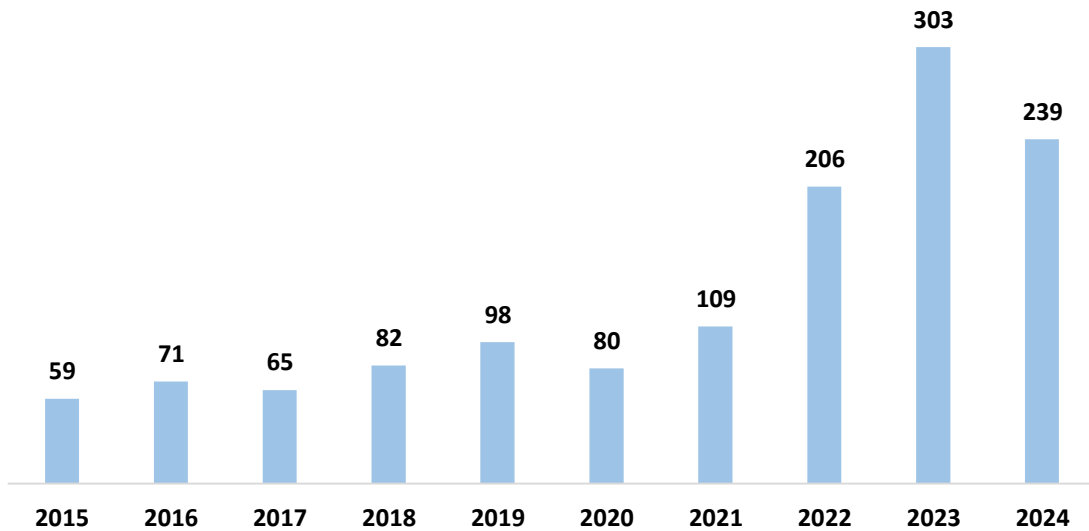


the victims, but also to send a clear message that the community will not tolerate these crimes. Reporting hate crimes allows communities and law enforcement to more fully understand the scope of the problem in a community and dedicate resources toward addressing and preventing these crimes.

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 — 2015–2024

Figure 1





## DEFINITIONS

### Gender Identity Bias

- A preformed 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 preformed 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 preformed 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 preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their common lineage or descent.

### Disability Bias

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

### Gender Bias

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

### Religious Bias

- A preformed 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 preformed 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.

With the implementation of the "Chi vs. Hate" Ordinance, hate crimes and hate incidents occurring within the city limits can now be reported through 311 City Services, which is accessible via phone, app, and online. CHI 311 allows individuals to report crimes or incidents immediately and share important content, including relevant images. This multifaceted approach to reporting is designed to empower community members by reducing barriers for individuals to report hate crimes or incidents. The reporting system enables the Commission on Human Relations (CCHR), the Department of Streets and Sanitation, and the Chicago Police Department (CPD) to collaboratively track and monitor incidents effectively.

### 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 2024, CPD maintained preliminary and secondary compliance with two of the three paragraphs. CPD achieved full compliance with one of the 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:

<https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/>

### 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 <https://www.chicagopolice.org/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 G04-06, *Hate Crimes, Hate Incidents, and Related Incidents Motivated by Bias or Hate*. The current policy became effective on June 24, 2024, replacing a 2021 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
- Criminal Trespass to Vehicle
- Criminal Trespass to Real Property
- Mob Action and Disorderly Conduct
- Intimidation
- Stalking
- 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

### 2024 Training

In accordance with the 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 2024, 441 Chicago Police Department recruits and 73 Metro recruits received the hate crimes block of instruction. Incumbent department members are offered 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; and communication skills important for effectively interacting with hate crime victims. The training also included exercises, as well as a pre- and post-test. In 2024, 550 members completed the most recent version of the online hate crimes program.

The Chicago Police Department is committed to training its officers, particularly in ways that foster empathy in their work. Since 2011, the department has partnered with the Illinois Holocaust Museum and Education Center to enroll recruits and members in pre-service promotion training in the Brill Law Enforcement Action in Democracy (LEAD) Training. The LEAD program is certified by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board. This program was developed in collaboration with

both active and retired law enforcement professionals and aims to provide officers with the tools they need to understand abuses of authority. Furthermore, the program prepares officers to respond effectively to hate crimes and bias while balancing individual rights with the need for public safety. In 2024, 132 pre-service sergeants and 57 lieutenants attended the LEAD program, demonstrating the department's continued commitment to training.

Members who are enrolled are required to attend an eight-hour training at the Illinois Holocaust Museum and Education Center. The day consists of multimedia presentations, interactive discussions focused on the Holocaust and the role of policing in Nazi Europe, and modules that explore current issues of racism, bias, and violence. This training includes a question-and-answer session with officers on challenging topics to ensure that course objectives are being met. The training concludes with a tour of the Museum's Karkomi Holocaust Exhibition and unforgettable encounters with Holocaust eyewitnesses.

The Bureau of Detectives conducted mandatory hate crime training for all ranks within the bureau in 2024. This external training was offered by the Matthew Shepard Foundation and taught by a guest presenter. This training gave members an understanding of the history and rationale behind the first federal hate crime laws as well as current federal laws; discussed the history of racial injustices in policing; and reviewed criminal hate crime statutes. Further, detectives were taught how to specifically apply these statutes in criminal prosecutions. In addition, the training emphasized the importance of accurate hate-crime data reporting and the impact of underreporting.



## 2024 Community and Organizational Engagement

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. POWSAT continued on their mission of community interaction relating to safety and security in 2024. The main goal of these officers is to give the community the tools to help themselves keep safe on a daily basis. With over fifty years of experience combined, both POWSAT Officers conducted approximately ninety-five community engagements in 2024. These engagements included the following: twenty-five active threat presentations, thirty-

six building assessments, eight lockdown drills, and various other community interactions (sanctuary workshops, community safety presentations) and multi-agency meetings relating to ensuring safety and security in Chicago and the Chicagoland area.

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 community liaisons, within the Office of Equity and Engagement, 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 migrant and refugee community, and the unsheltered and unhoused community.

In 2024, CPD's liaisons worked closely to support dozens of events, engagements, and activities, often in partnership with community-based organizations, to support their communities.



## 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://www.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.

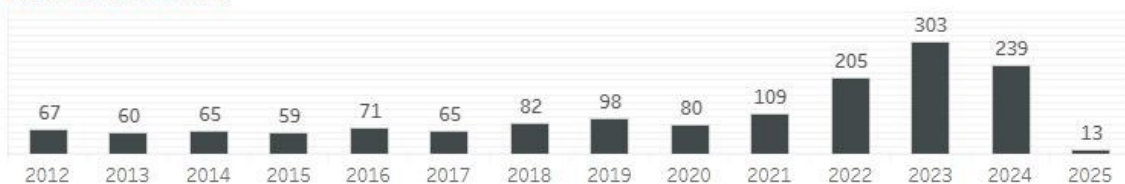
### Are hate crime totals increasing or decreasing?

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 ▼





## 2024 HATE CRIME DATA REVIEW

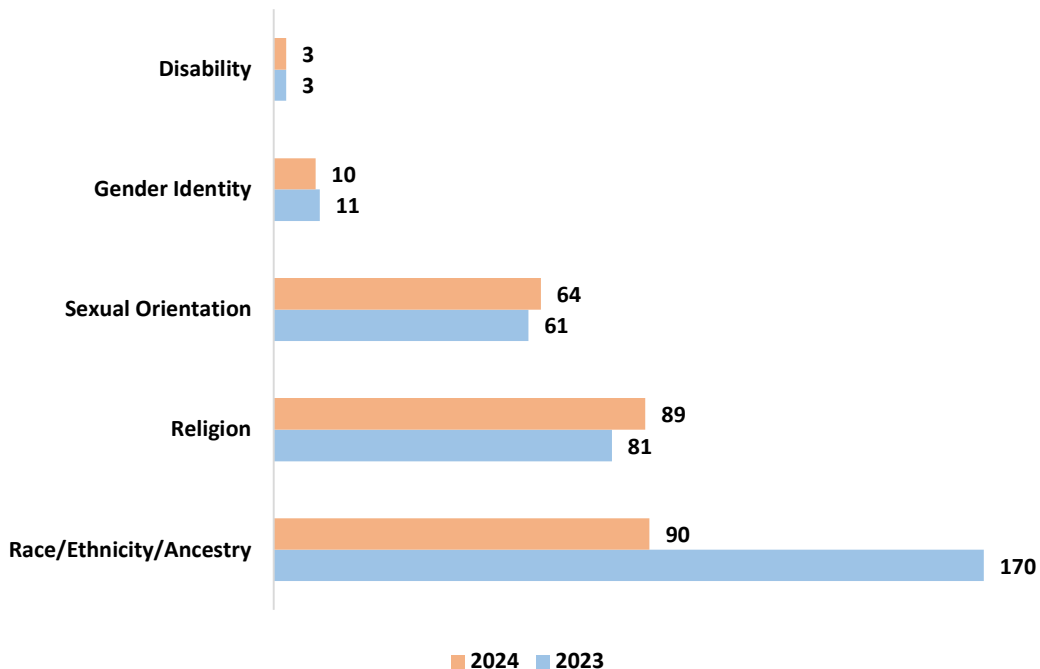
Unless otherwise noted, the data included in this report is accurate as of April 29, 2025. Due to updates arising from ongoing investigations, data in this report may vary slightly from previous reports or the hate crimes dashboard.

### Hate Crime by Bias Motivation

Figure 2 shows 256 associated bias classes for the 239 reported hate crimes in 2024 based on the six federal bias-class 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 classes and may also include multiple bias motivations associated with each individual bias class. In 2024, total hate crime incidents decreased by 21%. Two of the six bias-class categories experienced increases: Religion (+10%, +8) and Sexual Orientation (5%, +3). Two of the six bias-class categories experienced decreases: Gender Identity (-9%, -1) and Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry (-47%, -80). Disability experienced no change from the previous year, remaining at (3) for 2023 and 2024. For a fourth year in a row, there were no reported incidents for Gender Bias.

### Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents — 2023–2024

Figure 2





## Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Primary and Secondary Offense Types — 2023 and 2024

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**

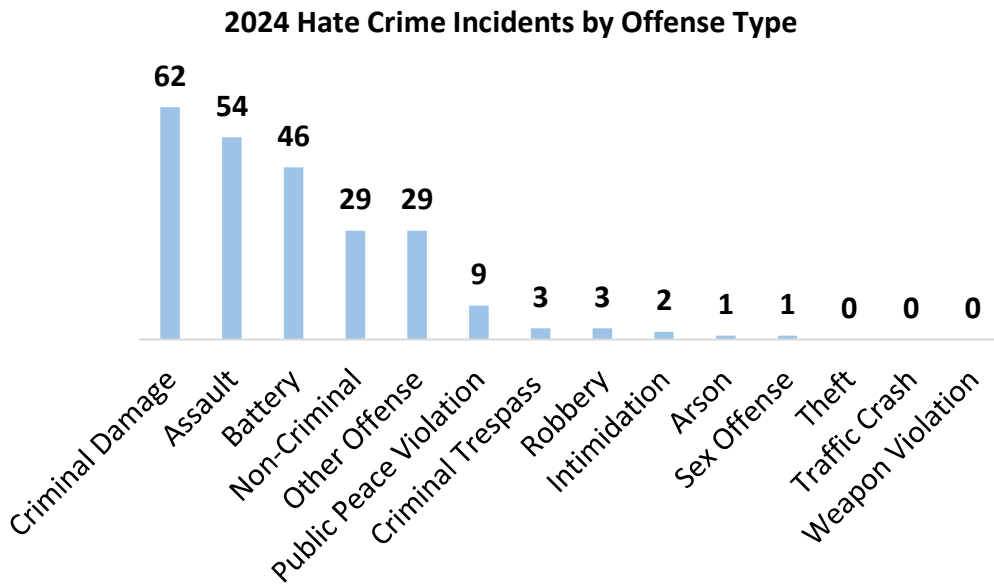
Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Type	2023	2024	Change
<b>ARSON</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
BY FIRE	1	1	0
<b>ASSAULT</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-33</b>
AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN	8	4	-4
AGGRAVATED - KNIFE / CUTTING INSTRUMENT	3	3	0
AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	9	3	-6
AGGRAVATED - OTHER FIREARM	0	1	1
AGGRAVATED POLICE OFFICER - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO INJURY	1	0	-1
PROTECTED EMPLOYEE - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	0	2	2
SIMPLE	66	41	-25
<b>BATTERY</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-26</b>
AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN	1	2	1
AGGRAVATED - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	2	1	-1
AGGRAVATED - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, SERIOUS INJURY	0	2	2
AGGRAVATED - KNIFE / CUTTING INSTRUMENT	3	3	0
AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	9	6	-3
AGGRAVATED OF A CHILD	1	0	-1
AGGRAVATED OF A SENIOR CITIZEN	1	0	-1
AGGRAVATED P.O. - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	1	0	-1
DOMESTIC BATTERY SIMPLE	1	1	0
PROTECTED EMPLOYEE - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	1	0	-1
SIMPLE	52	31	-21
<b>CRIMINAL DAMAGE</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>22</b>
CRIMINAL DEFACEMENT	17	30	13
INSTITUTIONAL VANDALISM	3	2	-1
TO CITY OF CHICAGO PROPERTY	1	2	1
TO PROPERTY	12	20	8
TO STATE SUPPORTED PROPERTY	2	0	-2
TO VEHICLE	5	8	3

*Table 1 continued on next page.*



Table 1—Continued

Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Type	2023	2024	Change
<b>CRIMINAL TRESPASS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
TO LAND	1	3	2
<b>INTIMIDATION</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-5</b>
INTIMIDATION	7	2	-5
<b>NON-CRIMINAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>
FOUND PROPERTY	1	0	-1
MENTAL HEALTH TRANSPORT	1	0	-1
OTHER NON-CRIMINAL PERSONS	15	19	4
OTHER NON-CRIMINAL PROPERTY	4	10	6
<b>OTHER OFFENSE</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-25</b>
HARASSMENT BY ELECTRONIC MEANS	24	10	-14
HARASSMENT BY TELEPHONE	6	5	-1
OTHER CRIME AGAINST PERSON	9	1	-8
TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	0	3	3
TELEPHONE THREAT	15	9	-6
VIOLATE ORDER OF PROTECTION	0	1	1
<b>PUBLIC PEACE VIOLATION</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>
BOMB THREAT	3	9	6
MOB ACTION	2	0	-2
OTHER VIOLATION	2	0	-2
RECKLESS CONDUCT	1	0	-1
<b>ROBBERY</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
ARMED - HANDGUN	0	1	1
ARMED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	0	1	1
ATTEMPT STRONG ARM - NO WEAPON	1	0	-1
STRONG ARM - NO WEAPON	1	1	0
<b>SEX OFFENSE</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-1</b>
ATTEMPT CRIMINAL SEXUAL ABUSE	1	0	-1
OTHER	0	1	1
PUBLIC INDECENCY	1	0	-1
<b>THEFT</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-5</b>
\$500 AND UNDER	5	0	-5
<b>TRAFFIC CRASH</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2</b>
MINOR PERSONAL INJURY CRASH (HIT AND RUN)	1	0	-1
PROPERTY DAMAGE CRASH (HIT AND RUN)	1	0	-1
<b>WEAPON VIOLATION</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>
RECKLESS FIREARM DISCHARGE	1	0	-1
<b>Total - Hate Crimes</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>-64</b>



**Table 2: Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Criminal and Non-Criminal—2023 and 2024**

Non-Criminal reported incidents increased in 2024, while Criminal reported incidents decreased.

Classification	2023	2024	Change
<b>CRIMINAL</b>	282	210	-72
<b>NON-CRIMINAL</b>	21	29	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>-64</b>

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—2023 and 2024**

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 2023 (303) and 2024 (239), due to the varied possibilities of multiple offenders, multiple victims, or unknown gender or race involved in an incident. The tables on the following pages illustrate demographic data collected during 2023 and 2024.



**Table 3: Hate Crime Offenders by Gender—2023 and 2024**

Gender	2023	2024	Change
FEMALE	74	32	-42
MALE	170	126	-44
UNKNOWN	116	109	-7
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>-93</b>

Figure 3A: 2023 Breakdown

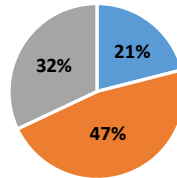
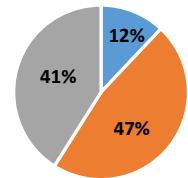


Figure 3B: 2024 Breakdown



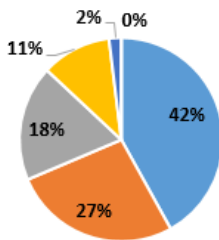
■ Female ■ Male ■ Unknown

■ Female ■ Male ■ Unknown

**Table 4: Hate Crime Offenders by Race—2023 and 2024**

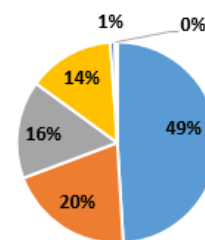
Race	2023	2024	Change
AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE	0	1	1
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	7	2	-5
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	96	54	-42
HISPANIC/LATINO	40	37	-3
UNKNOWN	151	131	-20
WHITE	66	42	-24
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>-93</b>

Figure 4A: 2023 Breakdown



■ Unknown ■ Black/African-American  
 ■ White ■ Hispanic/Latino  
 ■ Asian/Pacific Islander ■ American Indian/Alaskan Native

Figure 4B: 2024 Breakdown



■ Unknown ■ Black/African-American  
 ■ White ■ Hispanic/Latino  
 ■ Asian/Pacific Islander ■ American Indian/Alaskan Native

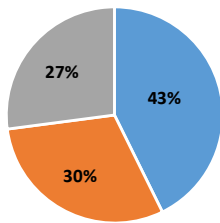


**Table 5: Hate Crime Victims by Gender—2023 and 2024**

Gender	2023	2024	Change
MALE	167	141	-26
FEMALE	118	78	-40
UNKNOWN	106	75	-31
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>-97</b>

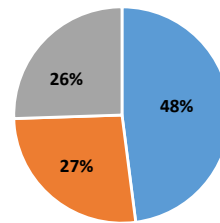
Totals are based on victim, and there can be multiple victims per incident.

Figure 5A: 2023 Breakdown



■ MALE ■ FEMALE ■ UNKNOWN

Figure 5B: 2024 Breakdown



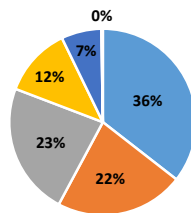
■ MALE ■ FEMALE ■ UNKNOWN

**Table 6: Hate Crime Victims by Race—2023 and 2024**

Race	2023	2024	Change
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	27	18	-9
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	90	51	-39
HISPANIC	47	54	7
NATIVE AMERICAN/ALASKAN NATIVE	1	0	-1
UNKNOWN	139	81	-58
WHITE	87	90	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>-97</b>

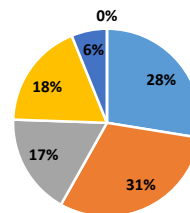
Totals are based on victim, and there can be multiple victims per incident.

Figure 6A: 2023 Breakdown



■ UNKNOWN ■ WHITE/CAUCASIAN  
 ■ BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN ■ HISPANIC  
 ■ ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER ■ NATIVE AMERICAN/ALASKAN NATIVE

Figure 6B: 2024 Breakdown



■ UNKNOWN ■ WHITE/CAUCASIAN  
 ■ BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN ■ HISPANIC  
 ■ ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER ■ NATIVE AMERICAN/ALASKAN NATIVE



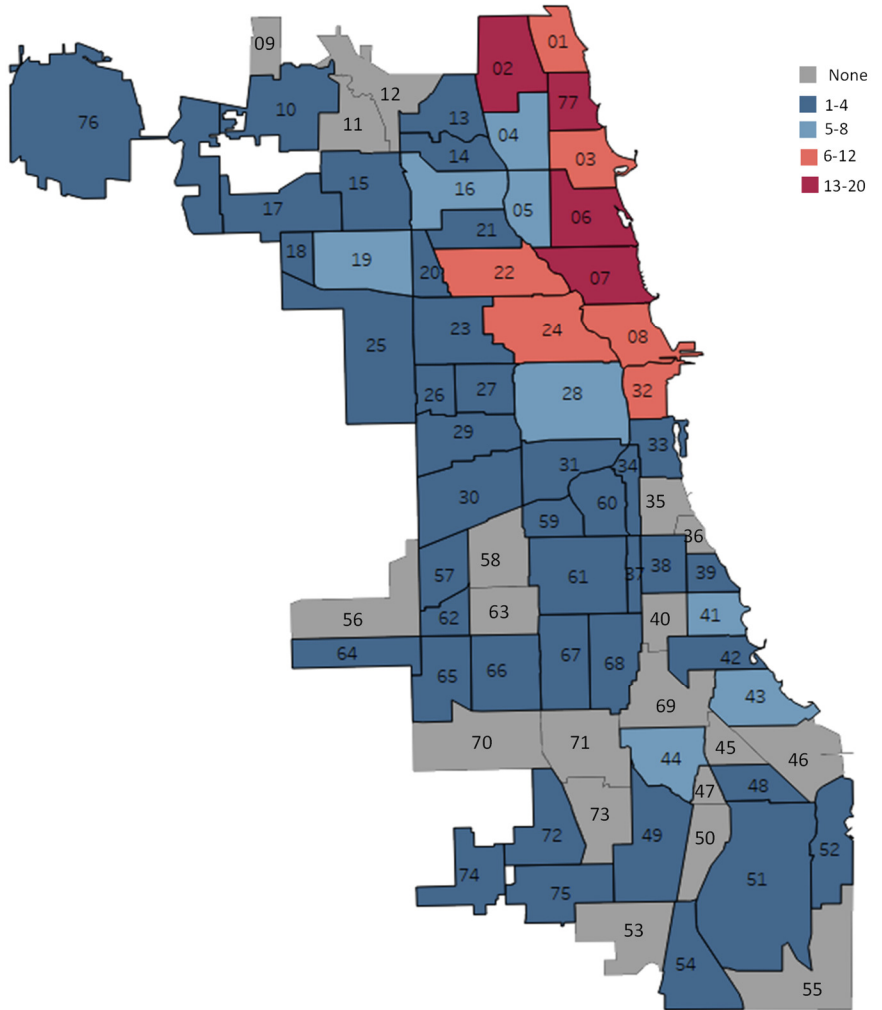
**Figure 7: Hate Crimes by Community Area Map—2024**

**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 2023–2024 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–2023 and 2024**

Community Area Number	Community Area Description	2023	2024
01	ROGERS PARK	19	12
02	WEST RIDGE	13	17
03	UPTOWN	9	11
04	LINCOLN SQUARE	0	6
05	NORTH CENTER	4	5
06	LAKE VIEW	19	13
07	LINCOLN PARK	10	16
08	NEAR NORTH SIDE	22	12
09	EDISON PARK	2	0
10	NORWOOD PARK	1	2
11	JEFFERSON PARK	3	0
12	FOREST GLEN	2	0
13	NORTH PARK	2	2
14	ALBANY PARK	4	1
15	PORTAGE PARK	13	4
16	IRVING PARK	11	6
17	DUNNING	4	1
18	MONTCLARE	0	1
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	2	6
20	HERMOSA	3	2
21	AVONDALE	4	2
22	LOGAN SQUARE	3	9
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	3	2
24	WEST TOWN	8	9
25	AUSTIN	5	3
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	1	1
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	2	1
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	11	7
29	NORTH LAWNSDALE	4	3
30	SOUTH LAWNSDALE	2	3
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	3	4
32	LOOP	27	10
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	0	2
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	4	1
35	DOUGLAS	1	0
36	OAKLAND	0	0
37	FULLER PARK	2	1
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	0	1
39	KENWOOD	1	1

Community Area Number	Community Area Description	2023	2024
40	WASHINGTON PARK	1	0
41	HYDE PARK	1	5
42	WOODLAWN	2	1
43	SOUTH SHORE	6	5
44	CHATHAM	4	5
45	AVALON PARK	0	0
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	1	0
47	BURNSIDE	0	0
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	0	1
49	ROSELAND	1	2
50	PULLMAN	1	0
51	SOUTH DEERING	1	1
52	EAST SIDE	0	1
53	WEST PULLMAN	0	0
54	RIVERDALE	1	1
55	HEGEWISCH	1	0
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	1	0
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	1	3
58	BRIGHTON PARK	2	0
59	MCKINLEY PARK	0	3
60	BRIDGEPORT	4	2
61	NEW CITY	2	3
62	WEST ELSDON	0	1
63	GAGE PARK	2	0
64	CLEARING	2	1
65	WEST LAWN	2	1
66	CHICAGO LAWN	5	2
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	3	1
68	ENGLEWOOD	2	1
69	GREATER GRAND CRO	4	0
70	ASHBURN	2	0
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	3	0
72	BEVERLY	2	1
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	3	0
74	MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	3
75	MORGAN PARK	1	1
76	OHARE	4	3
77	EDGEWATER	13	13
	UNKNOWN	1	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>239</b>



**Table 8: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by District—2023 and 2024**

The 14<sup>th</sup> District (Shakespeare) and the 20<sup>th</sup> District (Lincoln) experienced the most significant increase (+5) in hate crimes in 2024, while the 16<sup>th</sup> District (Jefferson Park) experienced the most significant decrease (-17).

District	2023	2024	Change
001	29	13	-16
002	5	7	2
003	6	2	-4
004	7	7	0
005	2	3	1
006	7	5	-2
007	7	2	-5
008	13	8	-5
009	15	10	-5
010	6	5	-1
011	3	5	2
012	18	14	-4
014	10	15	5
015	2	1	-1
016	27	10	-17
017	20	10	-10
018	28	23	-5
019	33	31	-2
020	13	18	5
022	7	5	-2
024	35	33	-2
025	9	11	2
UNKNOWN	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>-64</b>

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

Figure 8A

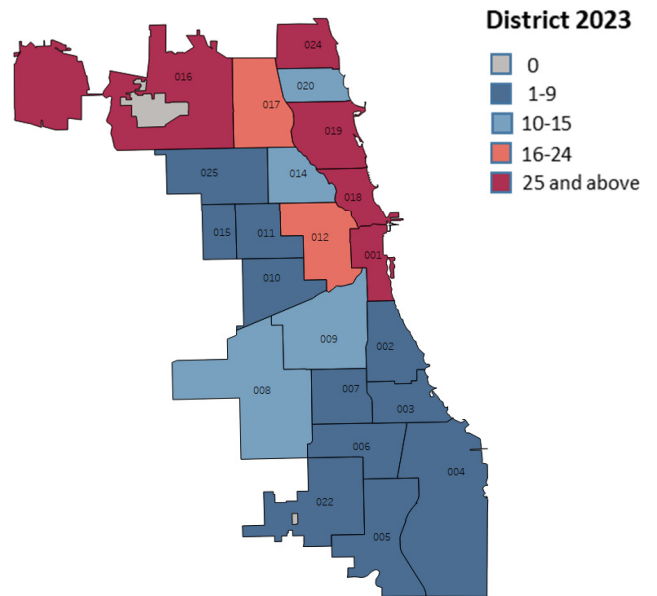
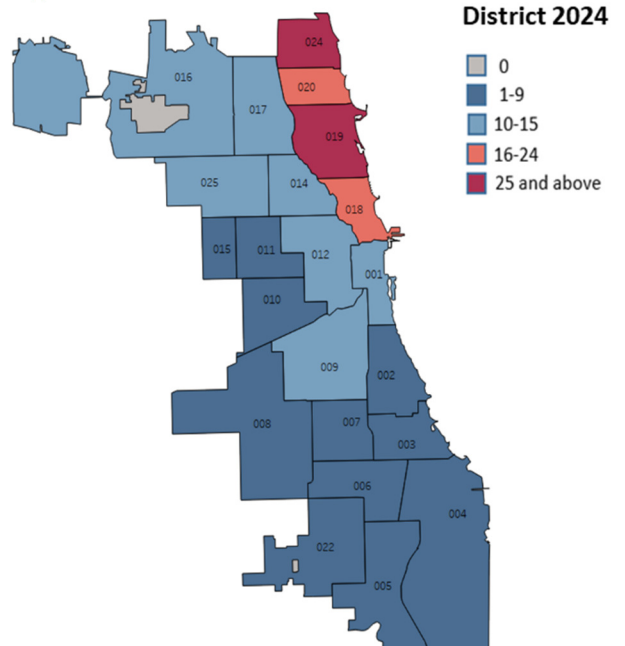


Figure 8B





### Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Bias Motivation—2023 and 2024

The tables and figures below indicate the total hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents reported by CPD in 2023 and 2024, broken down by bias class, including Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, Disability, Religion, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity. In 2024, Sexual Orientation and Religion increased, Gender Identity and Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry decreased, while Disability remained the same.

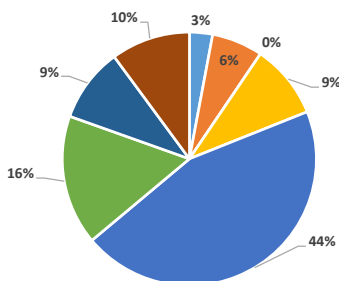
**Table 9: Hate Crime Motivated by Gender Identity—2023 and 2024**

Gender Identity	2023	2024	Change
ANTI-TRANSGENDER	11	7	-4
ANTI-TRANSGENDER NON-CONFORMING	0	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-1</b>

**Table 10: Hate Crime Motivated by Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry—2023 and 2024**

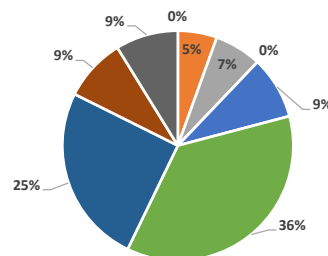
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	2023	2024	Change
ANTI-AMERICAN INDIAN ALASKAN NATIVE	4	0	-4
ANTI-ARAB	5	5	0
ANTI-ASIAN	11	6	-5
ANTI-JEWISH	0	0	0
ANTI-WHITE	16	8	-8
ANTI-BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	76	33	-43
ANTI-HISPANIC/LATINO	28	23	-5
ANTI-MULTIPLE RACES/GROUP	16	8	-8
ANTI-OTHER RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	17	8	-9
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>-82</b>

**Figure 10A: 2023 Breakdown**



- ANTI-ARAB
- ANTI-ASIAN
- ANTI-JEWISH
- ANTI-WHITE
- ANTI-BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN
- ANTI-HISPANIC/LATINO
- ANTI-MULTIPLE RACES/GROUP
- ANTI-OTHER RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY

**Figure 10B: 2024 Breakdown**



- ANTI-AMERICAN INDIAN ALASKAN NATIVE
- ANTI-ARAB
- ANTI-ASIAN
- ANTI-JEWISH
- ANTI-WHITE
- ANTI-BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN
- ANTI-HISPANIC/LATINO
- ANTI-MULTIPLE RACES/GROUP
- ANTI-OTHER RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY



**Table 11: Hate Crime Motivated by Sexual Orientation—2023 and 2024**

Sexual Orientation	2023	2024	Change
ANTI-BISEXUAL	0	0	0
ANTI-GAY (MALE)	36	45	9
ANTI-HETEROSEXUAL	1	0	-1
ANTI-LESBIAN	6	3	-3
ANTI-LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, OR TRANSGENDER	19	16	-3
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2</b>

Figure 11A: 2023 Breakdown

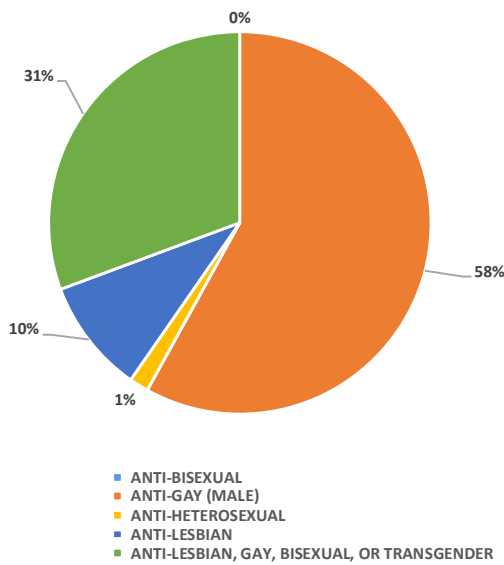
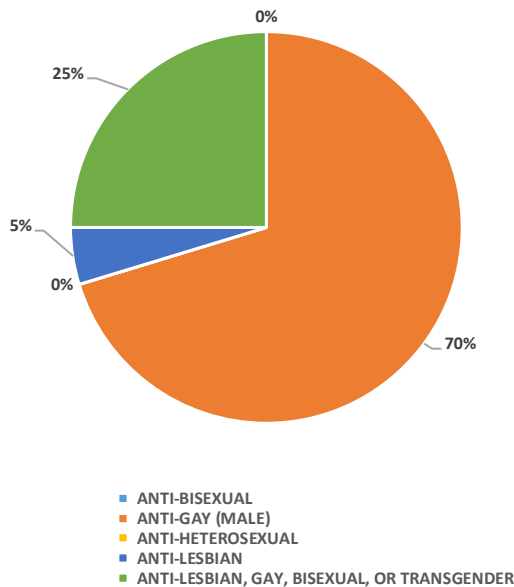


Figure 11B: 2024 Breakdown





**Table 12: Hate Crime Motivated by Religion—2023 and 2024**

Religion	2023	2024	Change
ANTI-ATHEISM/AGNOSTICISM	0	0	0
ANTI-CATHOLIC	1	1	0
ANTI-EASTERN ORTHODOX	1	0	-1
ANTI-HINDU	1	1	0
ANTI-JEWISH	50	79	29
ANTI-OTHER CHRISTIAN	1	1	0
ANTI-OTHER RELIGION	3	0	-3
ANTI-PROTESTANT	0	0	0
ANTI-SIKH	1	0	-1
ANTI-ISLAMIC/MUSLIM	16	6	-10
ANTI-MULTIPLE RELIGIONS/GROUPS	7	2	-5
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>9</b>

Figure 12A: 2023 Breakdown

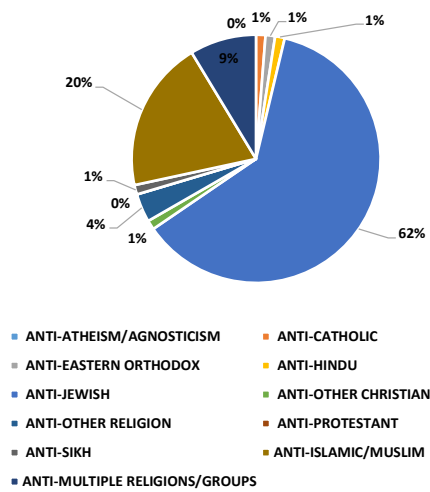
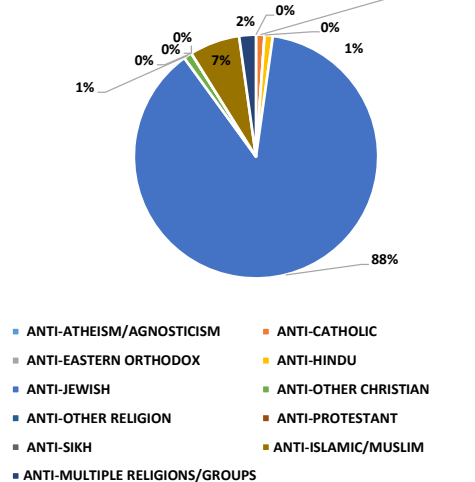


Figure 12B: 2024 Breakdown



**Table 13: Hate Crime Motivated by Disability—2023 and 2024**

Disability	2023	2024	Change
ANTI-MENTAL DISABILITY	2	2	0
ANTI-PHYSICAL DISABILITY	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 14: Hate Crime Incidents by District and Bias Class—2024**

Table 14 shows the total number of reported hate crimes in 2024 broken down by district and specific bias class.

District	Disability	Gender Identity	Race/Ethnicity/ Ancestry	Religion	Sexual Orientation	2024 Total
01	0	0	5	7	1	13
02	0	1	3	1	3	8
03	0	0	2	0	0	2
04	0	0	4	0	3	7
05	0	0	1	0	2	3
06	0	3	0	0	3	6
07	0	0	1	0	1	2
08	0	1	4	2	1	8
09	0	0	7	2	2	11
10	0	1	2	0	3	6
11	1	0	3	0	2	6
12	1	1	7	3	4	16
14	1	1	1	10	2	15
15	0	0	0	0	1	1
16	0	0	2	6	4	12
17	0	0	1	6	4	11
18	0	0	9	10	7	26
19	0	0	10	10	13	33
20	0	2	8	5	4	19
22	0	0	2	3	1	6
24	0	0	11	22	0	33
25	0	0	6	2	3	11
UNKNOWN	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>256</b>

*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: 2024 Hate Crime Incidents by District and Location Description—2024**

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	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	2
01	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	3
01	DEPARTMENT STORE	1
01	HOTEL / MOTEL	1
01	PARK PROPERTY	1
01	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	1
01	SCHOOL - PRIVATE GROUNDS	1
01	SIDEWALK	1
01	STREET	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>
02	APARTMENT	3
02	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	1
02	CTA BUS	1
02	RESTAURANT	1
02	SMALL RETAIL STORE	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>
03	APARTMENT	1
03	GAS STATION	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>
04	APARTMENT	1
04	PARK PROPERTY	1
04	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	1
04	RESTAURANT	1
04	SIDEWALK	2
04	STREET	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>
05	CHA APARTMENT	1
05	RESIDENCE	1
05	STREET	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>
06	APARTMENT	1
06	RESIDENCE - PORCH / HALLWAY	1
06	RESTAURANT	1
06	SIDEWALK	1
06	STREET	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>
07	RESIDENCE - YARD (FRONT / BACK)	1
07	TAVERN / LIQUOR STORE	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>
08	APARTMENT	1
08	LIBRARY	1
08	RESIDENCE	2
08	RESIDENCE - GARAGE	1
08	STREET	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

District	Location Description	Total
09	CTA TRAIN	1
09	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	1
09	RESIDENCE	2
09	RESIDENCE - YARD (FRONT / BACK)	1
09	RESTAURANT	1
09	STREET	2
09	VACANT LOT / LAND	1
09	VEHICLE NON-COMMERCIAL	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>
10	APARTMENT	1
10	PARK PROPERTY	1
10	RESIDENCE	1
10	SIDEWALK	1
10	STREET	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>
11	APARTMENT	3
11	GAS STATION	1
11	SIDEWALK	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>
12	APARTMENT	1
12	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1
12	CTA BUS	2
12	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	1
12	POLICE FACILITY / VEHICLE PARKING LOT	1
12	RESIDENCE	2
12	SIDEWALK	4
12	STREET	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>
14	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	2
14	OTHER (SPECIFY)	1
14	PARK PROPERTY	1
14	RESIDENCE	3
14	RESIDENCE - PORCH / HALLWAY	1
14	SCHOOL - PUBLIC GROUNDS	1
14	SIDEWALK	2
14	STREET	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>
15	RESIDENCE	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>



Table 15 Continued

District	Location Description	Total
16	AIRPORT TERMINAL UPPER LEVEL - NON-SECURE AREA	1
16	AIRPORT TERMINAL UPPER LEVEL - SECURE AREA	1
16	ALLEY	1
16	APARTMENT	1
16	PARK PROPERTY	1
16	RESIDENCE	1
16	SCHOOL - PUBLIC BUILDING	1
16	STREET	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>
17	APARTMENT	1
17	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	1
17	COLLEGE / UNIVERSITY - GROUNDS	1
17	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1
17	RESIDENCE	4
17	SCHOOL - PRIVATE BUILDING	1
17	STREET	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>
18	APARTMENT	2
18	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	1
18	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	2
18	HOTEL / MOTEL	2
18	OTHER (SPECIFY)	2
18	PARK PROPERTY	1
18	RESIDENCE - PORCH / HALLWAY	1
18	SCHOOL - PRIVATE BUILDING	1
18	SCHOOL - PUBLIC BUILDING	1
18	SIDEWALK	5
18	SMALL RETAIL STORE	1
18	STREET	3
18	VEHICLE NON-COMMERCIAL	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>
19	ALLEY	1
19	APARTMENT	2
19	BANK	1
19	BAR OR TAVERN	2
19	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	4
19	CTA PLATFORM	1
19	MEDICAL / DENTAL OFFICE	1
19	PARK PROPERTY	1
19	RESIDENCE	1
19	RESTAURANT	1
19	SCHOOL - PRIVATE GROUNDS	1
19	SCHOOL - PUBLIC BUILDING	1
19	SCHOOL - PUBLIC GROUNDS	2
19	SIDEWALK	5
19	STREET	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>

District	Location Description	Total
20	ALLEY	1
20	APARTMENT	4
20	APPLIANCE STORE	1
20	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1
20	GOVERNMENT BUILDING / PROPERTY	1
20	NURSING / RETIREMENT HOME	1
20	OTHER (SPECIFY)	1
20	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	1
20	SCHOOL - PRIVATE BUILDING	1
20	SIDEWALK	1
20	SMALL RETAIL STORE	1
20	STREET	3
20	VEHICLE NON-COMMERCIAL	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>
22	ALLEY	1
22	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	1
22	PARK PROPERTY	2
22	STREET	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>
24	ALLEY	1
24	APARTMENT	4
24	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	3
24	COLLEGE / UNIVERSITY - RESIDENCE HALL	1
24	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	3
24	CTA BUS STOP	1
24	CTA PLATFORM	1
24	MEDICAL / DENTAL OFFICE	1
24	PARK PROPERTY	2
24	RESIDENCE	2
24	RESIDENCE - GARAGE	1
24	RESIDENCE - YARD (FRONT / BACK)	1
24	RESTAURANT	1
24	SCHOOL - PRIVATE BUILDING	2
24	SCHOOL - PUBLIC BUILDING	1
24	SIDEWALK	1
24	SMALL RETAIL STORE	2
24	STREET	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>
25	APARTMENT	1
25	BOWLING ALLEY	1
25	MEDICAL / DENTAL OFFICE	1
25	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	1
25	SIDEWALK	2
25	STREET	4
25	VEHICLE NON-COMMERCIAL	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>
Unknown	GOVERNMENT BUILDING / PROPERTY	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>239</b>



**Table 16A: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Disposition—2024**

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 2024 hate crime cases.

Disposition	2024
BONA FIDE	239
UNDETERMINED	0
UNFOUNDED	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>

**Table 16B: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Disposition and Bias Motivation—2024**

Disposition	Class	2024
BONA FIDE	Disability	3
	Gender Identity	10
	Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	90
	Religion	89
	Sexual Orientation	64
	<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>

*Reminder: One incident may include multiple bias classes and may also include multiple bias motivations associated with each individual bias class.*



**Table 17A: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents Status Descriptions—2024**

Table 17A defines the statuses the Bureau of Detectives (BOD) utilizes to classify the disposition of an investigation and the statuses of the 238 hate crime investigations for incidents occurring in 2024. 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	2024 Count
OPEN ASSIGNED	Assigned to a Detective for investigation.	7
SUSPENDED	All investigative avenues fully pursued, case cannot proceed further at this time.	185
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.	0
CLEARED CLOSED	Cleared Closed (Arrest and Prosecution) - All offenders have been arrested and charged.	12
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.	14
CLOSED NON-CRIMINAL	Incident not criminal in nature.	19
<b>Total</b>		<b>238</b>

*Note: The incident that was determined to have occurred outside of Chicago was not assigned a case status.*

As shown in the above table, a majority of hate crime cases (185) were suspended in 2024. 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 (HCT), 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.



**Table 17B: Count of Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents Status by Bias Motivation—2024**

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	ANTI-MENTAL DISABILITY	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
	ANTI-PHYSICAL DIABILITY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
GENDER IDENTITY	ANTI-TRANSGENDER	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	10
	ANTI-TRANSGENDER NON-CONFORMING	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	5
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY</b>									
	ANTI-AMERICAN INDIAN ALASKAN NATIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ANTI-ARAB	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	5
	ANTI-ASIAN	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	6
	ANTI-BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2	25	1	1	0	2	3	34
	ANTI-HISPANIC OR LATINO	1	17	0	1	1	3	0	23
	ANTI-MULTIPLE RACES, GROUP	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	7
	ANTI-OTHER RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
	ANTI-WHITE	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
<b>RELIGION</b>									
	ANTI-CATHOLIC	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ANTI-EASTERN ORTHODOX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ANTI-HINDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ANTI-ISLAMIC	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	6
	ANTI-JEWISH	1	65	0	4	0	6	3	79
	ANTI-MULTIPLE RELIGIONS, GROUP	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	ANTI-OTHER CHRISTIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ANTI-OTHER RELIGION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ANTI-SIKH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SEXUAL ORIENTATION</b>									
	ANTI-GAY (MALE)	2	35	0	3	0	2	3	45
	ANTI-HETEROSEXUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ANTI-LESBIAN	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	ANTI-LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, OR TRANSGENDER (MIXED GROUP)	0	7	0	1	0	1	7	16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>258</b>

*Note: Two separate incidents in 2024 had multiple underlying bias motivations associated with one bias class. For example, an incident may have a bias class of Race/Ethnicity/Ancstry, with an underlying bias motivation of anti-Hispanic/Latino AND anti-black/African American.*





### Hate Crime Arrests—2023 and 2024

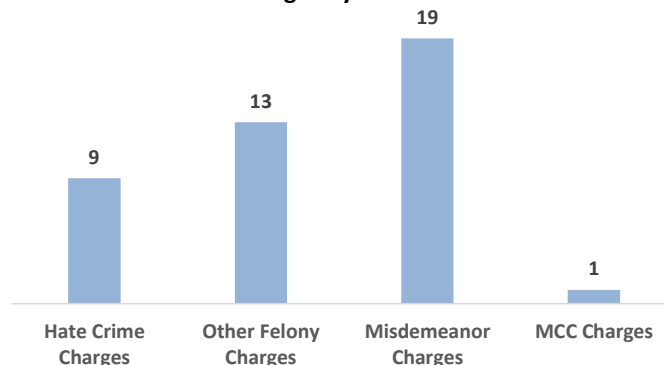
When hate crimes are reported, there are often varying degrees of information known about the offender. In some cases, the offender is on scene and able to be identified immediately. In other cases, like criminal damage to a church or synagogue, there may be little to no information about the offender, 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 2024, there were seventeen arrests arising out of hate crime investigations. These seventeen arrests resulted in forty-three different charges, forty-two of which were hate crime related. In comparison, there were twenty-five individuals arrested in 2023 resulting in forty-nine different charges, forty-eight of which were hate crime related.

**Table 18A: Arrests Associated with Reported Hate Crimes—2023 and 2024**

Table 18A shows the total number of arrests and charges associated with reported hate crimes in 2023 and 2024. Approximately 12% of criminally classified hate crimes or bias-motivated incidents in 2024 had an associated arrest resulting in charges. It should be noted that one arrestee may receive multiple charges. In 2024, nine arrestees received two or more charges. Arrests and charges both declined in 2024 compared to the previous year, following an overall decrease in hate crimes from 2023 to 2024. The table below reflects the forty-two charges related to hate crimes. Please see note at the end of Table 18B for explanation.

Arrests & Charges	2023	2024	Change
Total Arrests	25	17	-8
Hate Crime Charges	11	9	-2
Other Felony Charges	12	13	1
Misdemeanor Charges	24	19	-5
MCC Charges	1	1	0
Total Charges / Charge Count	48	42	-6

**2024 Charges by Classification**



**Figure 18**



**Table 18B: Arrests Charges by Reported Offense and Bias Motivation—2024**

Table 18B shows arrest charges by reported offense and bias motivation classification for 2024. 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 - CRIMINAL DEFAACEMENT	RELIGION	Crim Damage To Property <\$500 (3)
01	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED - KNIFE / CUTTING INSTRUMENT	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Cause Bodily Harm
05	ASSAULT - AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Hate Crime (2), Aggr Discharge Firearm - Occupied Vehicle (2)
09	ROBBERY - ARMED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Robbery - Armed - Other Dangerous Weapon (2), Agg Battery/Use Deadly Weapon, Hate Crime (2), Battery - Make Physical Contact, Agg Battery/Peace Officer, Agg Battery/Public Place (2)
10	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN	SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY	Agg Battery/Discharge Firearm
11	ASSAULT - AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Agg Assault/Op Motor Veh/Struc, Hate Crime
14	ARSON - BY FIRE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Hate Crime (2), Attempt - Arson - Agg Arson/Know Person Present
15	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Assault - Simple
16	ASSAULT - PROTECTED EMPLOYEE - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Assault - Simple (2), Agg Assault Handicapped/60+, Agg Assault/Park District Emp, Agg Assault/Use Deadly Weapon, Agg Assault/Transit Employee
17	CRIMINAL TRESPASS - TO LAND	RELIGION	Criminal Trespass To Land
19	CRIMINAL DAMAGE - CRIMINAL DEFAACEMENT	RELIGION, SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Inst Vandalism/School/<\$500, Poss Of Paint/Marker With Intent To Deface, Hate Crime/School
19	CRIMINAL DAMAGE - CRIMINAL DEFAACEMENT	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Crim Defacement Prop <\$500
19	BATTERY - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Cause Bodily Harm
24	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED - KNIFE / CUTTING INSTRUMENT	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Cause Bodily Harm, Agg Assault/Use Deadly Weapon
24	CRIMINAL DAMAGE - TO VEHICLE	RELIGION	Crim Damage To Property <\$500
24	BATTERY - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Make Physical Contact
25	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Assault - Simple, Hate Crime

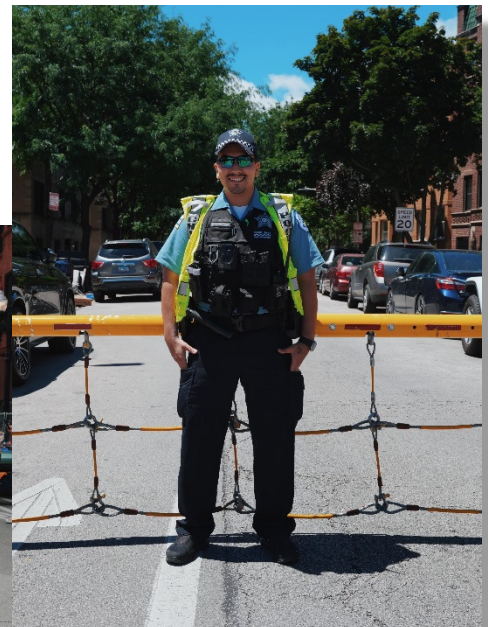
Key: Hate Crime charge, Felony charge, Misdemeanor charge, MCC charge



**Table 18C: Comparison of Hate Crime Arrests to Incidents by Bias Motivation—2024**

Each hate crime investigation CPD undertakes is of the utmost importance, regardless of the bias motivation involved. Table 18C shows a 2024 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 2024, there were 239 total incidents involving 256 associated bias classes. These 239 incidents resulted in 17 arrests associated with 19 separate bias classes. One arrest may have multiple charges and multiple associated bias motivations. For example, one of the arrests that occurred in the 19th District, shown in Table 18B, has two bias-motivations, Sexual Orientation and Religion, and three 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 CLASS	2024 INCIDENTS	% TOTAL INCIDENTS	2024 ARRESTS	% OF TOTAL ARRESTS	% POINT DIFFERENCE - ARRESTS TO INCIDENTS
DISABILITY	3	1%	0	0%	-1
GENDER IDENTITY	10	4%	1	5%	1
GENDER BIAS	0	0%	0	0%	0
RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	90	35%	8	42%	7
RELIGION	89	35%	4	21%	-14
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	64	25%	6	32%	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>





## HATE CRIME VICTIM RESOURCES

Reported hate crimes have decreased 21% in the past year, however they have increased 305% in the past ten years. This remarkable overall increase within the last ten years 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 mission of the Illinois Commission on Discrimination and Hate Crimes 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/](http://www.isp.state.il.us/)

### Federal Bureau of Investigation

- [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/)

### United States Department of Justice

- [www.justice.gov/hatecrimes/learn-about-hate-crimes](http://www.justice.gov/hatecrimes/learn-about-hate-crimes)

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

Chicago Police Department—Office of Equity and Engagement  
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://www.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/hate-crimes-annual-reports/>