

# CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT



Brandon Johnson, Mayor

Larry Snelling, Superintendent of Police





## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The mission of the Chicago Police Department (CPD) is to serve our communities and protect the lives, rights, and property of all people in Chicago. At the center of this mission are the people who make up our many diverse communities and those who visit our city every day. The 2024 CPD Annual Report aims to offer its readers an inside view of the CPD and its ongoing efforts to achieve a vision that all people in Chicago are safe, supported, and proud of the Chicago Police Department.

The Chicago Police Department has celebrated many successes in 2024. It has also faced significant challenges. These successes, and the solutions to our challenges, come from Chicago's most important resource, its citizenry. Community members continue to get involved in new and meaningful ways that make the department and the city a better place. Chicago police officers have worked tirelessly in 2024 to improve safety and enhance community trust. These collective efforts are appreciated by the department and communities alike. CPD continues to develop new policy, training, and constructive accountability systems that aid the department in moving forward in all of its reform efforts and consistently improving as an organization. Although it is a process that continues to take time, it is essential to Chicago's long-term success.

The 2024 Annual Report provides important updates on community trust, professional development, officer wellness, operational excellence, and public safety. Given the extensive information presented in this report, it is organized into **three levels of detail**. First is this **executive summary**, which offers a broad overview of the challenges and successes experienced in 2024. Following this summary, the **full report** provides more detailed information on the activities and data of 2024, as outlined in the table of contents. Readers can click on any item in the table of contents to be taken directly to that section. Lastly, within each section, the report provides links to even more detailed information and source documents where appropriate. If readers have a specific interest in a particular topic, these links will direct them to the relevant information.

### **DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION**

The Democratic National Convention (DNC) was a historic event for our city. More than five thousand delegates representing all fifty-seven U.S. states and territories gathered at the United Center and McCormick Place to celebrate the Democratic nominee for president. In all, city officials estimate the convention drew fifty thousand visitors, including twelve thousand volunteers and fifteen thousand members of the media.

The men and women of the Chicago Police Department demonstrated exceptional professionalism as the world looked on. With over a year of preparation, CPD's efforts were evident in how we safeguarded areas around the convention and the city as a whole.

CPD's primary goal was to ensure the safety of all attendees while also protecting the residents of Chicago. Despite the additional resources allocated for convention-related activities, we maintained a strong commitment to keeping our communities safe throughout the city.

A suite of four newly drafted department policies was published to provide CPD personnel with processes for effective law enforcement actions during any circumstances that involved crowds, First Amendment assemblies, and civil disturbances. A brief introduction to the new Department policies are as follows:



- ★ S06-06, *Response to Crowds, First Amendment Assemblies, and Civil Disturbances*—outlines the overall response with an emphasis on voluntary compliance, de-escalation, communication, and professionalism.
- ★ S06-06-01, *Declaration of a Coordinated Multiple Arrest (CMA) Incident*—outlines the considerations and responsibilities when declaring a CMA Incident.
- ★ S06-06-02, *Alternate Arrest Procedures During Coordinated Multiple Arrest Incidents*—outlines the processing and accountability requirements for arrests during a Coordinated Multiple Arrest incident.
- ★ S06-06-03, *Alternate Tactical Response Reporting During Coordinated Multiple Arrest Incidents* — outlines the documentation and accountability requirements for reporting the use of force during a Coordinated Multiple Arrest incident.

## COMMUNITY TRUST

Chicago is indeed a mosaic of cultures and communities, each contributing to the vibrant tapestry that makes it unique. From the rich history of neighborhoods like Bronzeville and Pilsen to the bustling energy of the Loop, there's so much to appreciate.

It's also important to recognize the vital role that law enforcement plays in ensuring the safety and well-being of all residents. Efforts to provide objective and impartial services are crucial in maintaining trust and fostering a sense of community.

In 2024, Chicago recorded 239 reported hate crime incidents, a decrease of 21% from the 303 incidents reported in 2023. Several factors have contributed to this decline, including a two-hour refresher e-learning course for department members focused on hate crimes and an eight-hour training program for investigators and investigative supervisors within the Bureau of Detectives. Both training courses highlighted the origins of hate crimes, state and federal laws, case analysis, the importance of data, effective investigative strategies, and the profound impact of hate crimes on communities.

As in years past, CPD continued to place a focus on improving community trust, especially in disenfranchised communities. Strengthening community trust continues to be a challenge for law enforcement agencies across the country.

In 2024, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) documented 319,568 connections with community members, averaging 26,630 police-community interactions each month. Of these, there were 13,711 engagements, translating to an average of 1,142 engagements per month.

To amplify community voices, CPD is actively developing and implementing policies focused on community partnerships and engagement. The department is committed to learning from diverse communities and those with lived experiences as it shapes policies that guide officers in their daily responsibilities.

As these policies evolve, CPD remains dedicated to engaging with community members through various channels, including district advisory committees, beat meetings, youth advisory councils, the Neighborhood Policing Initiative (NPI), and numerous events hosted throughout the year by both individual police districts and the Office of Community Policing.



## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### Recruitment and Hiring

The Chicago Police Department is dedicated to recruiting and hiring qualified candidates for police officer positions who reflect the diverse communities it serves. This commitment is essential for maintaining a professional police force, fostering community trust and confidence, enhancing legitimacy, and reducing perceptions of bias. In 2024, the department completed the process of hiring 568 new police officers.



In 2024, the Chicago Police Officer Examination was offered in three formats to enhance accessibility for candidates, particularly those located outside the Chicagoland area. The options are as follows:

- **Option 1:** Candidates can take the examination in person at a local City College of Chicago.
- **Option 2:** Candidates can take the examination in a computer-based format at one of the Pearson Virtual University Enterprises (VUE) test centers, which are located throughout the Chicago metropolitan area, extending up to twenty-five miles beyond city limits.
- **Option 3:** Candidates have the option to take the examination at home or in their office using the Pearson VUE online proctored test, known as OnVUE. This flexible option allows candidates to schedule the test at their convenience.

In 2024, the Recruitment and Retention Unit conducted over 1,567 in-person recruitment events across a diverse range of locations and facilities. In addition to the venues listed below, recruitment efforts took place at grocery stores, fitness centers, Chicago airports, shopping centers and malls, retail stores, career fairs, sports events, Chicago Park District facilities, neighborhood festivals, music concerts, and major attractions such as Navy Pier and the Museum Campus.

The department recognizes the significance of in-person and on-site recruitment events, as they provide potential candidates the opportunity to ask questions about the requirements and responsibilities of becoming a Chicago police officer, the candidate exam, and the hiring process. These events also enable candidates to register for the exam on the spot.

Recognizing the importance of officer retention, the Chicago Police Department's Recruitment and Retention Unit sought to enhance morale and camaraderie among its members citywide. This initiative culminated in the innovative idea of hosting a citywide Officer Appreciation Day. Through the development of numerous internal and external partnerships, the committee secured over \$30,000 in donations for the event.

The day was designed not only for department members but also encouraged their families to attend. It featured a variety of free activities, including food, games, entertainment, and dedicated spaces to foster good fellowship. The event attracted 474 sworn members, 95 families, and 198 children, bringing the total attendance to 767 people. For many department members, this appreciation day is expected to have a lasting, positive impact on morale and community spirit.



## Officer Wellness

The Professional Counseling Division (PCD), Employee Assistance Program, is a unit of the Chicago Police Department dedicated to providing free and confidential programs for all active, retired, sworn, and civilian department members and their immediate families. PCD assists all department members in managing their job demands and balancing their professional and personal lives to lessen the impact on their families and loved ones. PCD provides CPD members with a range of mental health support services to minimize the risk of harm from stress, trauma, alcohol and substance abuse, and mental illness. CPD has established the following programs under PCD: Employee Assistance Program, Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program, Voluntary Annual Wellness Check-in Program, Alcohol-use and Substance-use Services Program, and the Peer Support Program.

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

In July 2023, the Professional Counseling Division (PCD) expanded its capacity to serve the mental health and wellness needs of the Chicago Police Department by opening two additional office locations. This expansion was a strategic effort to improve access to confidential support services for CPD members, retirees, civilian staff, and their families across the city.

The new sites continue to not only expand geographic accessibility but also create opportunities to diversify the team and better meet the evolving needs of the department. With the expansion, PCD was able to increase staffing across key roles, including licensed clinicians, drug and alcohol counselors, peer support coordinators, and administrative personnel.

## Training

Training is crucial for investing in the Chicago Police Department's most valuable asset: its personnel. The Training Division oversees the coordination of training programs for newly hired recruits, probationary officers, and veteran officers alike. The Training and Support Group ensures ongoing development for veteran officers, reinforcing a culture of continuous learning and improvement.

In-service training is essential for ensuring that CPD officers continually refine their policing skills and stay updated on changes in laws, CPD policies, technology, community expectations, and best practices. In 2024, the in-service courses included classes on de-escalation, response to resistance, use of force, and coordinated multiple arrests, as well as the Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART) course, which featured two hours of Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement. Officers also participated in either a two-day Public Order Public Safety course or a three-day Field Force Operations course. Additionally, multiple eLearning programs were offered to supplement in-service training.

In 2024, the Training Division delivered promotional training to 141 field training officers, 132 sergeants, 57 lieutenants, and 6 exempt-level command staff members, equipping them for their new supervisory roles. The Chicago Police Department is dedicated to fostering a culture of learning and continuous improvement, and the department's diverse training programs are essential to this mission.



## OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

### Crisis Intervention Unit

The Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU) implements the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) model, a specialized law enforcement response for individuals experiencing a mental or behavioral health crisis. The CIT Program includes a comprehensive forty-hour training that equips police officers to identify signs and symptoms of mental illness, utilize de-escalation techniques, and connect individuals in crisis with local resources.

The Department's CIT Program collaborates with various stakeholders, including department members, prosecutors, the court system, designated mental health intake facilities, mental and behavioral health service providers, advocates, and the community. This collaboration reinforces the safe and dignified treatment of individuals facing mental health challenges.

In 2024, CPD responded to a total of 54,988 calls for service involving potential mental or behavioral health crises, comprising 32,609 calls coded by the Office of Emergency Management and Communication (OEMC), 9,944 coded by both OEMC and CPD, and 12,435 coded by CPD alone. Officers completed 11,668 CIT reports, with certified CIT-trained officers responding to 24,519 calls, approximately 45% of all calls for service. As of March 6, 2025, there were 3,007 certified CIT officers, representing about 26% of the Department's sworn officer workforce.

Additionally, the CIU oversees the Naloxone (Narcan) program. In 2024, CPD officers administered Naloxone nasal spray 152 times, bringing the total applications to 628 since the program's inception.

### Investigatory Stops

Investigatory stops involve temporarily detaining and questioning an individual in the location where they were stopped based on reasonable, articulable suspicion of involvement in a criminal offense—whether it's ongoing, imminent, or has already occurred. The detention should last only as long as necessary to confirm or dismiss the suspicion of criminal activity. If an officer reasonably believes the individual is armed, dangerous, or poses a threat, they may conduct a protective pat-down. Both the stop and the pat-down require separate justifications, and the officer must complete an Investigatory Stop Report (ISR) to document the actions taken by both the officer and the individual.

In 2024, a total of 82,791 Investigatory Stop Reports were initiated across all police districts and units, marking a 5% decrease from 78,808 stops in 2023. The department has enhanced its training, reporting, review, and accountability measures, including a course on constitutional policing in 2024. This training emphasized Fourth Amendment law and policy on search and seizure, which directly guide CPD's use of investigatory stops.

### Use of Force

CPD has a robust system in place for documenting, reviewing, investigating, and tracking use of force incidents. Following a use of force incident, officers are required to fill out a report called the "Tactical Response Report" (TRR), which is reviewed by a supervisor and then investigated by a lieutenant or higher-ranking member. Following the investigation, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED), which is discussed in more detail in the TRED section below, may review the incident. The Civilian Office of Police Accountability is responsible for investigating any allegations of excessive force, as well as conducting an



administrative review of any deadly force incident. The same TRR form is required when an officer is assaulted or battered, regardless of whether the officer used force. In 2024, there were 957 TRRs completed in which an officer **did not respond with force despite 62 incidents of an officer being shot or shot at**. To provide more clarity, this report refers to "TRR occurrences" rather than "use of force" occurrences, and the report breaks down the details of these occurrences.

Sometimes, when people hear "police use of force" specific images come to mind concerning what this means. It is important to understand that **use of force occurs on a continuum** from low-level control tactics (e.g., firm grip) to high-level deadly force (e.g., firearm discharge). **CPD data shows that the vast majority of these uses of force occur on the low end of this continuum.**

In 2024, there were 6,470 TRR occurrences, up 30% from 4,978 in 2023. Despite this rise, the distribution of TRR levels remained consistent, with Level I making up the majority, with 66% in 2023 and 67% in 2024. Level II incidents comprised roughly one-third of all TRRs each year, while Level III incidents were consistent both years. This pattern suggests that while the frequency of use-of-force increased, the severity of force did not escalate proportionally, possibly reflecting strengthened de-escalation training or increased emphasis on documentation of lower-level force.

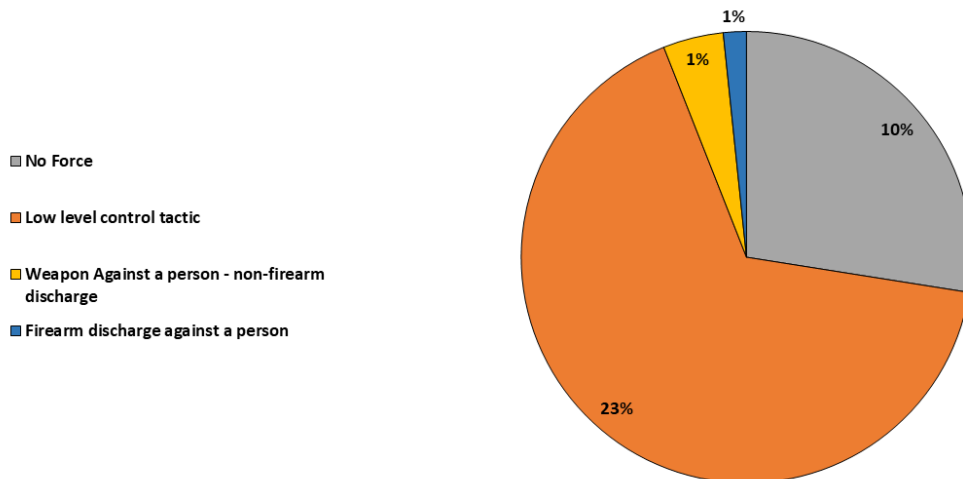
**When combining all uses of a weapon by department members** (Taser, Impact Weapon/Baton, Other Weapon, OC Spray, Impact Munitions, Less Lethal Shotgun, Canine, and Firearms), **these uses of force accounted for four percent of all CPD TRR occurrences. One percent of TRR occurrences involved deadly force or force resulting in life-threatening injury or a hospital admission, 37 of which were firearm discharges by a department member.**

While *total* TRR occurrences increased 30% during the year, **the use of the most serious types of force** (i.e., deadly force or force that led to a hospital admission or death) accounted for **1%** of all TRRs in 2024. During this same time period, Department members were shot at 62 times. Additionally, **department members discharged their firearms 37 times, twenty-five fewer times than they were fired upon** in 2024. Data continues to highlight CPD officers' ability to de-escalate many incidents, often using minimal or no force.

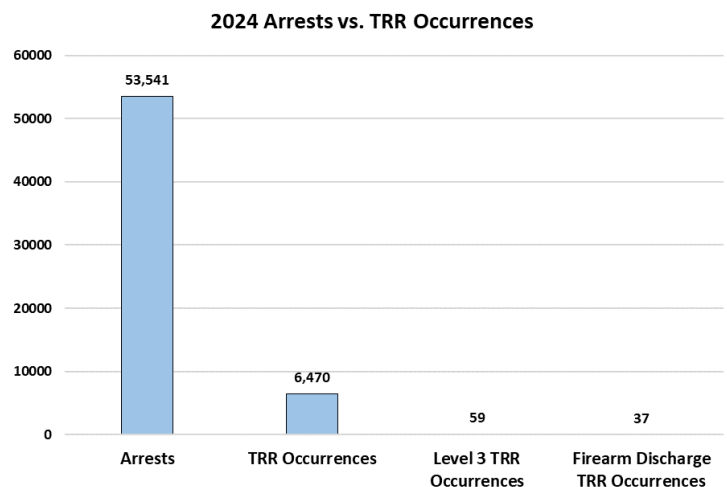
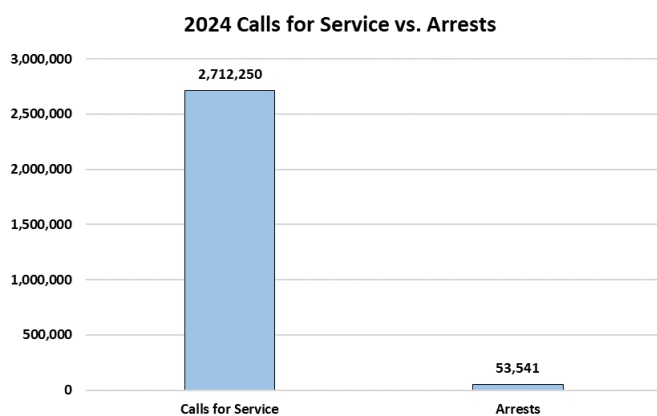
When an officer does determine they need to use force to gain compliance from someone, officers relatively rarely discharge a weapon or otherwise use a weapon to make physical contact with a person. Much more frequently, officers utilize weaponless force options and control tactics. The chart below illustrates the breakdown of the 6,470 TRR occurrences that documented interactions between a department member and another person (excluding accidental discharges and discharges toward an animal).



## 2024 TRR Breakdown (TRRs Involving Persons)



To better understand the relative frequency of TRR occurrences in 2024, the charts below show the relationship between calls for service, arrests, and TRR occurrences.



Throughout 2024, CPD expanded upon the way it utilizes use of force data to improve not only policy, but also training. Data can provide valuable insight into patterns and trends, which CPD, in turn, can use to make decisions and develop action plans. Highlights from this analysis include:

1. Similar to 2023, more than one-half of TRR occurrences in 2024 (50%) involved department members with one to five years of service, despite the fact that they make up only 19% of the work force. Officers with six to ten years accounted for 29% of TRR occurrences while making up 24% of the work force. This reinforces the importance of effective use of force training for recruits and newer officers.
2. Handcuffing is one of the most fundamental—yet critical—skills an officer must master. It plays a role in nearly every use of force incident and, when performed improperly, can escalate situations and necessitate higher levels of force. In recognition of its importance, the CPD's Training and Support Group has incorporated comprehensive handcuffing instruction into the 2024 Use of Force Training Program. Through practical, hands-on learning—including





- tabletop exercises, handcuffing drills, and realistic scenario-based training—officers apply the Critical Decision-Making Model to enhance their tactical responses. This approach ensures their actions align with legal standards and department policies, while promoting public safety and maintaining community trust.
3. Based on analysis of the encounters that occur during TRR incidents (including the person's actions and member's response), verbal direction continues to be the most common and important de-escalation tactic for police officers. As a result, CPD's Training and Support Group has developed ways to incorporate the enhancement of these skills within both classroom and integrated scenario training.
  4. Although CPD has identified certain patterns and trends, analysis of CPD's use of force (through data and TRED and FRB reviews) continues to show that there is no "one size fits all" response to *every* scenario. Training and experience matter. Therefore, the Training and Support Group continues the development of an "integrated curriculum" to reinforce foundational and overlapping content to build problem-solving and critical thinking skills to improve performance.

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

### Firearm Pointing Incidents

Whenever a CPD officer points their firearm at a person to detain them, the officer must report a firearm-pointing incident to the dispatcher. A firearm pointing incident record is then automatically created within the CPD records system, and the record is forwarded to the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division for review. In 2024, there were a total of 5,115 firearm-pointing incidents (+38% vs. 2023) involving 5,208 individual firearm pointings (+15% vs. 2023) and 1,728 weapon recoveries (+39% vs. 2023) by CPD officers.

### Foot Pursuits

In 2024, there were a total of **6,142 Foot Pursuit Reports completed**. Each of these reports represents a "foot pursuit occurrence." Similar to a TRR occurrence, multiple officers may complete a foot pursuit report after pursuing the same person. Each report is completed according to the individual department member's actions. Based on the totals for 2024, there was an average of 17 foot pursuits reported per day in Chicago, less than 1 foot pursuit reported per district every day, and less than 1 foot pursuit reported per officer during the year. The majority of foot pursuits (85%) resulted in no injuries to either the pursued person or the officer, and a total of **647 firearms were recovered**.

### Tactical Review and Evaluation Division

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



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

One of the primary challenges TRED faced was efficiently managing reviews and data, as the department used separate reporting systems for use of force, firearm pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. To address this, TRED collaborated with internal and external partners to develop the Incident Debriefing Report application, enabling comprehensive reviews and centralized data collection for these incidents. In 2024, TRED reviewed 3,750 Tactical Response Reports (TRRs), 3,466 firearm pointing incidents, and 1,739 foot pursuits. By year's end, the application had facilitated the completion of 26,010 Incident Debriefing Reports, which included 6,002 debriefings delivered through training advisements or formal training recommendations—each designed to enhance officer skills. This continuous feedback loop has been vital to CPD's ongoing organizational improvement.

TRED Incident Debriefing Summary		2024
Total IDRS Completed by TRED		26,010
IDRs with No Debriefing Points		11,894
IDRs Resulting in Advisement		3,774
IDRs Resulting in Formal Training Recommendation		6,002
IDRs with Complaint Log Obtained During District/Unit Review		1,042
IDR Reviews by TRED Resulting in Referral to COPA		7

### CPD Emergency Medical Care

The department's highest priority is the sanctity and preservation of human life. As such, CPD provides officers with Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART). This hands-on, scenario-based training provides department members with tools and skills to stabilize a person until emergency medical personnel are available to provide more advanced care. This includes training on direct pressure bandaging, the application of tourniquets, the use of chest seals, the utilization of QuickClot gauze, and recovery positioning (to allow for free breathing). Because police officers are often the first on the scene of a person critically injured, they have not only provided stabilizing medical care to persons, but they have also relayed critical information to emergency medical personnel to better prepare their response. Since 2022, CPD has documented **1,828 potentially life-saving LEMART methods rendered**. This program continues to receive praise from community members and officers alike, and it continues to have a positive impact on our city. To watch a short video of this training in action, please visit <https://www.facebook.com/ChicagoPoliceDepartment/videos/lemarttraining/3470985636351223/>.

### Search Warrants

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

In 2024, CPD served **210 residential search warrants**, accounting for 12% of all search warrants. Of these residential search warrants, 197 or 94% were associated with evidence being recovered, and 104 or 50% resulted in an associated on-scene arrest (+3% vs. 2023). Lastly, 91 or 43% resulted in one or more guns being recovered.



Community trust regarding residential search warrants has posed a significant challenge for the department. In response, the CPD conducted several community engagement sessions focused on this issue. Key themes that emerged included:

- ✓ Department accountability
- ✓ Documentation practices
- ✓ Protection of vulnerable individuals
- ✓ No-knock warrant protections
- ✓ Recognition of the trauma caused by residential search warrants
- ✓ The need for follow-up support services
- ✓ Improved data collection

Using this feedback, CPD has reworked the current search warrant policy into a suite of topic-specific draft directives that include the identified revisions and reforms, consisting of the following:

- ★ **S04-19, *Search Warrants***—outlines the overall search warrant policies with an emphasis on de-escalation, minimizing trauma, respectful and equitable treatment, and data transparency.
- ★ **S04-19-01, *Search Warrant Development, Review, and Approval***—outlines the responsibilities and processes for the search warrant development, investigation, review, and approval.
- ★ **S04-19-02, *Search Warrant Service***—outlines the requirements for the search warrant pre-planning session, the service of search warrants, and the collection of evidence.
- ★ **S04-19-03, *Search Warrant Post-Service Documentation and Review***—outlines the requirements for the search warrant post-service documentation and administrative review of search warrants, including the review of "wrong raids."

The following highlights some of the significant changes in the current revised draft of CPD's search warrants policy and forthcoming training on the policy and practice of serving search warrants.

### 1. Protecting People's Rights

- Officers must treat all people with respect and professionalism.
- Religious beliefs and practices will be accommodated.
- Officers must respect gender identity during searches.
- Supervisors must hold officers accountable for their actions.

### 2. Minimizing Trauma

- Emphasis on de-escalation, using tactics to minimize trauma, respectful and equitable treatment, and data transparency.
- Continually assessing the changing circumstances of the search warrant and modifying tactics when necessary.
- Handcuffing decisions must take into account the person's age, size, and behavior.

### 3. Ensuring Accurate Information

- Officers must assess the reliability of sources before requesting a search warrant.
- Each warrant must meet legal standards and serve a legitimate law-enforcement purpose.



- A formal risk assessment is required before warrants are approved.

#### 4. Strengthening How Residential Warrants Are Served

- Officers will receive specialized training before developing or serving a search warrant.
- All searches must include a pre-planning session to review safety and special needs.
- A readily identifiable CPD officer must “knock and announce” and generally wait a reasonable time before entering, unless otherwise justified.
- Searches will generally occur between 6:00 AM and 9:00 PM, unless specific, articulable, and documented circumstances exist.

#### 5. Protecting Children and Vulnerable People

- If children or vulnerable persons are present, officers must take extra precautions.
- This includes avoiding the use of handcuffs on children, intentionally pointing firearms at children, limiting questioning, and taking measures to provide for care if a caregiver is arrested.

#### 6. Improving Transparency and Accountability

- All “wrong raids” will be reported to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability and reviewed by a new board, which will include senior CPD personnel.
- CPD is building a new electronic reporting system to document, track, and publish detailed data about CPD search warrants.

#### 7. Search Warrant Training is Being Developed

- A Department-wide eLearning will provide all CPD officers with familiarity with the revised search warrant policies.
- A comprehensive in-person training will be conducted for those CPD officers who routinely develop, apply for, and serve search warrants, to include the development, review, and approval of search warrants, the electronic search warrant application, and scenario-based tactical training.

CPD now invites the community to review and provide feedback on the revised drafts of the search warrant directives at: <https://www.chicagopolice.org/search-warrant-reform/>.

### Vehicle Pursuits and Eluding Incidents

In 2024, there were **417** confirmed vehicle pursuits vs. **379** vehicle pursuits in 2023 (+10%) and **1,863** eluding incidents vs. **2,185** eluding incidents in 2023 (-15%). Eluding incidents are where the fleeing vehicle failed to stop, and the department member did *not* engage in a vehicle pursuit. This means there were **2,280** documented incidents (-10% vs. 2023) in which drivers refused to stop for department members. Due to the inherently dangerous nature of vehicle pursuits, CPD takes this topic extremely seriously and has created a formal review process for these types of incidents.

The Traffic Review Board (TRB) is responsible for reviewing motor vehicle pursuits and crashes involving significant property damage or serious personal injury, as well as pursuits lasting more than three minutes or that cross district or jurisdictional boundary lines. District supervisors review all other incidents. TRB or





district supervisors reviewed **406** pursuits in 2024, **115** (34%) of which resulted in a determination that a department member was not in compliance with at least one provision of the pursuit policy.

To address safety concerns and improve department member skills, CPD's Training and Support Group delivered an in-person Emergency Vehicle Operations Course to help members make sound decisions that are consistent with department policies when deciding whether to engage in or continue a vehicle pursuit. This course included the use of a driving simulator that provided an opportunity for department members to apply decision-making skills they had learned during the classroom portion of the course.

### **Bureau of Internal Affairs**

The Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) is committed to conducting complete and thorough investigations into allegations of misconduct against department members. In 2024, BIA collaborated with CPD's Bureau of Detectives, conducting training specific to coordinated mass arrest procedures. In preparation for the 2024 Democratic National Convention, the collaborative training was provided to arrest teams, transport personnel, and Bureau of Detectives personnel.

This training concentrated on three new department directives, preparing all parties involved to respond to crowds, First Amendment gatherings, and civil disturbances. These orders introduced new practices and documentation following the declaration of a coordinated mass arrest.

During 2024, the Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) reorganized existing training blocks into individual modules by topic. Separating the training into modules allows for content to easily be revised based on changes to policies, procedures, or the law. Training modules include the following topics:

- ★ BIA procedural justice, implicit bias, and conflict of interest
- ★ Credibility, standard of proof, and disciplinary decision making
- ★ Sexual misconduct intake
- ★ Introduction to the Complaint Management System
- ★ Complaint initiation and affidavit override
- ★ Rules and regulations training
- ★ Consent decree and law review

The revised training modules focus on legitimacy and principles of procedural justice to continue building trust with the community and maintaining transparency. Additional training sessions were held throughout the year for recruits, sergeants, promotional classes, and exempt members. Those trainings included:

- ★ Command Channel Review for 6 exempt department members;
- ★ On Board Training for 1 Lieutenant, 61 Sergeants, 9 police officers, 1 detective, and 7 civilian investigators (55 district accountability sergeants and 6 BIA investigators);
- ★ Pre-service lieutenants (topics included an overview of log numbers and call-out incidents) for 57 Department members;
- ★ Pre-service sergeants (topics included an overview of the complaint and disciplinary process, the initiation of log numbers, SPAR investigations, and call-out incidents) for 133 department members;
- ★ Pre-service field training officers (topics included the Chicago Police Department Rules and Regulations and Ethics) for 116 department members; and



- ★ Recruit officers (topics included the Chicago Police Department Rules and Regulations and Ethics) for approximately 500 recruit officers in the CPD Recruit Training Program

### Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) is a credentialing authority that recognizes law enforcement agencies that demonstrate compliance with established law enforcement and training standards. It is the goal of the Chicago Police Department to achieve a higher level of professionalism and operational excellence. The Department is currently accredited in both the Advanced Law Enforcement and Training Academy accreditation programs, **making the Chicago Police Department the world's largest fully accredited agency by CALEA**. Only four percent of US law enforcement agencies, and five percent of Illinois law enforcement agencies, attain accreditation status from CALEA. Dual accreditation ensures that **CPD complies with over six hundred internationally recognized CALEA standards that guide professional excellence and provide best practices related to operations, leadership, and safety procedures**.

Having completed its second remote-based assessment in 2024, the department is well-positioned to maintain dual accreditation for its Law Enforcement and Training Academy programs. Now in the third year of its four-year re-accreditation cycle, the department is optimistic about achieving a successful review in 2025.

## PUBLIC SAFETY

### Bureau of Patrol

The Bureau of Patrol (BOP) is responsible for general field operations, including the protection of life and property; apprehension of criminals; and enforcement of traffic laws and ordinances. BOP is the backbone of CPD, serving the many diverse communities of Chicago 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. BOP's importance in community safety and enhancing public trust cannot be overstated.



Members of the public are encouraged to visit their district's home page for more specific information by going to <https://www.chicagopolice.org/police-districts/>.

### Bureau of Detectives

The Bureau of Detectives is responsible for investigating selected felonies and selected misdemeanors; the processing of juvenile offenders and the care of juveniles who require protective services; missing and found persons; and other incidents that may be assigned to the bureau by policy or through specific instruction—to support the body of work performed by department members assigned to the Bureau of Patrol.



### Bureau of Counterterrorism

The Bureau of Counterterrorism focuses on the five mission areas of emergency preparedness: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. The bureau is responsible for investigating terrorism-related threats and other criminal





activity; collecting, analyzing, and disseminating terrorism-related and other criminal intelligence and information; organizing and operating the safety and security functions of large-scale events; providing specialized support and patrol capabilities; initiating and conducting investigations of certain criminal enterprises; providing information and investigative assistance to all units of the department and outside agencies; participating in various federal and state task forces; and exercising other functions and responsibilities that may be assigned to the bureau by policy or through specific instruction of the Chief, Bureau of Counterterrorism.

### **Note to Reader**

*The 2024 Annual Report describes CPD's work in many important areas throughout the year, as well as data related to department operations and crime. In reviewing this report, please keep in mind that behind all of the work and data are real people, including many members of our community and CPD. Many of these people work tirelessly every day to make Chicago a better place to live, work, learn, and play.*

## **COMMUNITY FEEDBACK ON CPD ANNUAL REPORTS**

CPD has a public comment section on the department's Annual Reports webpage. This public comment section and links to these reports can all be found by visiting <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/annual-reports/>. Members of the community are encouraged to comment at the bottom of the annual reports page in the section pictured below. We welcome your feedback!

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