

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Annual Report - 2025



Brandon Johnson, Mayor

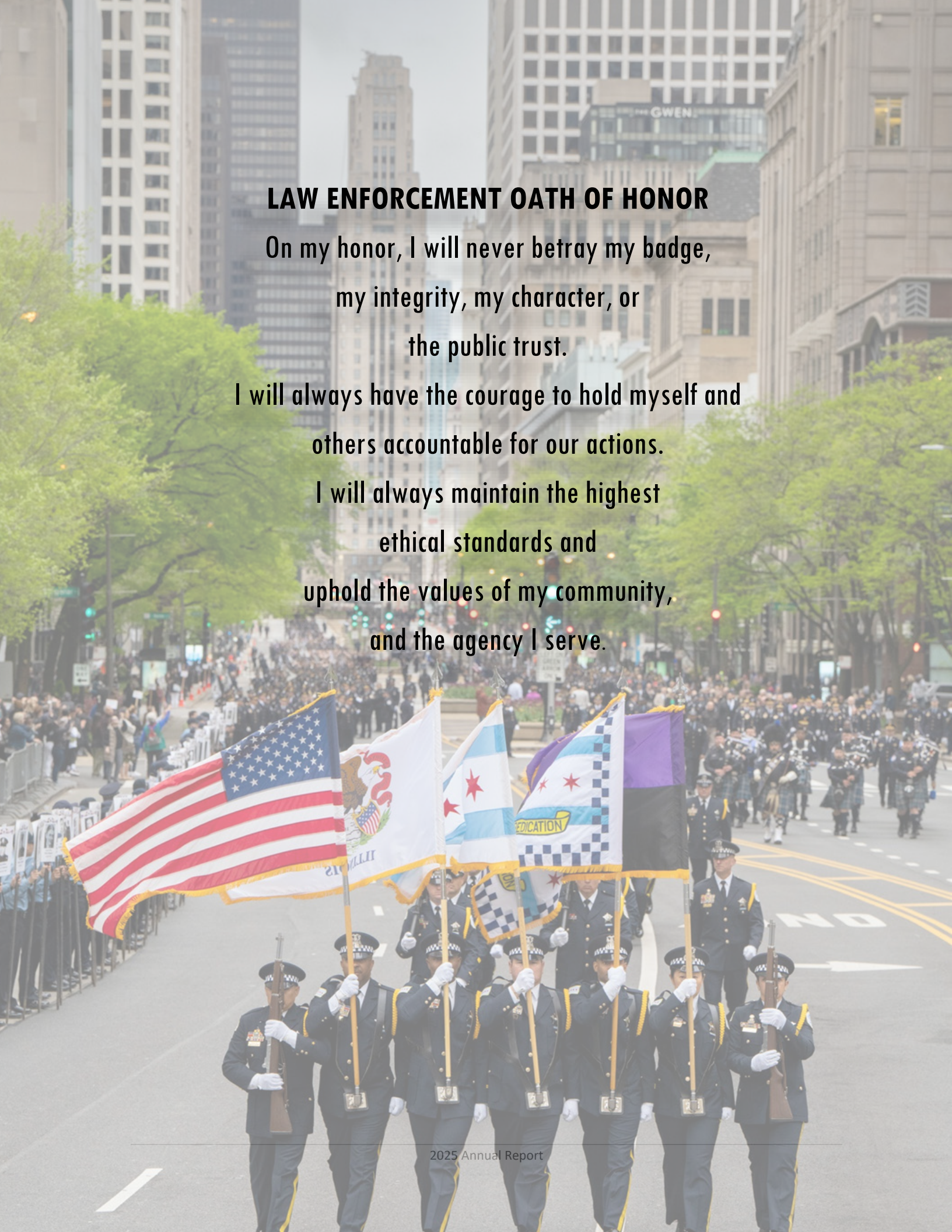
Larry Snelling, Superintendent of Police

LAW ENFORCEMENT OATH OF HONOR

**On my honor, I will never betray my badge,
my integrity, my character, or
the public trust.**

**I will always have the courage to hold myself and
others accountable for our actions.**

**I will always maintain the highest
ethical standards and
uphold the values of my community,
and the agency I serve.**





PREFACE

The Chicago Police Department's (CPD) Annual Report provides a comprehensive overview of the department's operations, achievements, and initiatives over the past year. The CPD annual report informs the public of the city's law enforcement achievements and challenges, as well as new programs and steps taken to address challenges and build on successes.

The report also highlights the work and reform efforts in 2025, highlighting activities under the consent decree negotiated with the Illinois Attorney General. The main goal? Instituting best practices and reforms within CPD. By strategically revising policies, training, and practices, CPD aims to ensure fair policing and enhance public safety for all Chicagoans and officers alike. It is quite an initiative, emphasizing the continuous effort to build trust and accountability in the community.

What is the consent decree?

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

What does the consent decree require?

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| ★ Community Policing | ★ Supervision |
| ★ Impartial Policing | ★ Officer Wellness and Support |
| ★ Crisis Intervention | ★ Accountability and Transparency |
| ★ Use of Force | ★ Data Collection, Analysis, and Management |
| ★ Recruitment, Hiring, and Promotion | |
| ★ Training | |
| ★ Investigatory Stops, Protective Pat Downs, and Enforcement of Loitering Ordinances | |



What progress has CPD made?

Twice a year, the independent monitor issues a report (Independent Monitoring Report or “IMR”) that assesses the activities of CPD and the progress CPD has made in implementing the consent decree requirements. The Independent Monitoring Reports are indeed crucial for assessing CPD's progress in implementing the consent decree. These biannual reports provide transparency and accountability, offering insights into the department's compliance efforts and areas needing improvement.

In mid-2025, the Independent Monitoring Team (IMT) released the Independent Monitoring Report 12 (IMR-12). This report represents a six-month assessment of the city's compliance efforts from January 1, 2025, through June 30, 2025. The IMR-12 period shows incremental but meaningful progress toward transforming CPD in alignment with constitutional policing principles. CPD continues to make structural, cultural, and procedural changes, with expanded community involvement and officer support systems at the forefront.

Still, challenges remain, particularly in raising more compliance requirements into full implementation, ensuring day-to-day practices match policy intent, and nurturing long-term trust between CPD and the communities it serves. Below are IMR-12's key highlights:

- ★ **Community Policing Enhancements:** CPD expanded efforts to build trust and transparency with residents:
 - ✓ Community Training Observation Days (CTOD): Residents were invited to observe portions of CPD's mandatory training, providing firsthand insight into officer preparation and decision-making. These events help foster dialogue between officers and community members.
- ★ **Policy Participation:** CPD strengthened its approach to community engagement in policy and training development by directly incorporating community input into both processes. These efforts aim to shift policing from transactional responses to collaborative problem-solving with communities across Chicago.
- ★ **Officer Wellness & Support:** CPD invested significantly in officer health and wellbeing, recognizing that mental health support enhances an officer's decision-making quality, resulting in enhanced safety for both officers and the public.
 - ✓ 2025 Officer Wellness Support Plan: A comprehensive strategy to integrate long-term wellness resources throughout CPD.
 - ✓ New Suicide Prevention Strategy: Targeted actions to reduce officer suicide and destigmatize officers seeking help, while promoting peer support mechanisms.
 - ✓ Wellness Communications Campaign: Designed to increase awareness of support resources and normalize mental health care among law enforcement personnel.
 - ✓ Chaplain Expansion: Appointment of an additional chaplain to support spiritual and emotional needs across the department.
- ★ **Organizational Infrastructure: Office of Constitutional Policing & Reform (OCPR):** CPD expanded and strengthened the Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform (OCPR), which is a central hub



for reform planning, monitoring, reporting, and engagement. With larger staffing and clearer roles, OCPR has improved CPD's ability to:

- ✓ Better track and document reform outcomes.
- ✓ Integrate community feedback meaningfully into policy development.
- ✓ Provide transparent status reporting on consent decree compliance.

This organizational investment supports sustained reform momentum and accountability.

- ★ **Community Trust and Operational Culture:** Reform success depends on not just compliance metrics but lived experiences of safety and fairness in interactions citywide. Continued engagement with residents, especially historically marginalized communities, is critical.

Broader inclusion of certain practices (like investigatory and traffic stops) into the consent decree framework remains under discussion, with potential amendments forthcoming.

- ★ **Accountability and Transparency Improvements:** IMR 12 reflects a broader trend toward greater transparency in CPD operations and oversight. Community engagement events and public dashboards aim to share information with residents in clear, accessible ways. Efforts such as redesigned data dashboards from CPD and COPA (Civilian Office of Police Accountability) support community insight into oversight work and performance indicators—and encourage public feedback and participation.

Independent Monitoring Report (IMR-13) – Executive Summary

The Independent Monitoring Report (IMR-13), released in April 2026, examined the CPD's compliance efforts for the second half of 2025. This report assessed activities from July 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, providing a six-month evaluation of compliance efforts.

The IMR-13 report evaluates the CPD's ongoing reform efforts under the consent decree, highlighting measurable progress alongside areas requiring continued focus. Of the 609 monitorable paragraphs in the thirteenth reporting period, the CPD demonstrated sustained forward momentum. Reform initiatives continue to advance the CPD into higher levels of compliance, reflecting the department's commitment to constitutional policing and organizational accountability.

The following is a summary of CPD's progress during IMR-13:

- ★ **Policy development remains a key strength:** The majority of paragraphs have now obtained, or maintained, preliminary compliance as they align with a directive and follow consent decree requirements. These advancements provide a strong foundation for operational consistency and reinforce department-wide expectations related to topics such as officer responsibilities and supervisory oversight.
- ★ **Training continues to show solid progress:** Training curricula continue to be enhanced across the board for recruit, in-service, and pre-service courses. Particular attention has been given to de-escalation, duty to intervene, and leadership as a way to improve the department's ability to translate policy into practice. The CPD has been able to ensure the forty-hour in-service training requirement for officers continues to be met by having 95percent compliance with attendance.



- ★ **Crisis intervention plan:** The Officer Implementation Plan is a strategic framework developed to enhance department response to crises related to mental or behavioral health. As part of ongoing commitment to improving public safety and upholding constitutional policing standards, this report outlines the approach to ensuring certified CIT officers are available to respond to crisis calls in a timely and effective manner.
- ★ **Performance evaluation efforts:** Efforts continued to ensure the finalization of policies and training ahead of the launch of the new performance evaluation system (PES). This platform supports sworn and civilian department members by providing a centralized, electronic system to document goals, portfolio notes, and performance evaluations.
- ★ **Data systems plan:** The first version of the Data Systems Plan was created and captures the CPD's plans for building and implementing systems, including personnel records management, law enforcement records management, legacy, and custom applications.
This is intended to be a "living" document that can continue to be updated based on changes in technology and department policies.

CPD has successfully moved many paragraphs into higher compliance levels. The table below illustrates those accomplishments.

IMR-13 Compliance Overview by Consent Decree Section

Consent Decree Section	Number of Assessed Paragraphs	Percentage of Paragraphs in Full Compliance
Community Policing	35	26% (9 paragraphs)
Impartial Policing	29	10% (3 paragraphs)
Crisis Intervention	66	12% (8 paragraphs)
Use of Force	96	48% (46 paragraphs)
Recruitment, Hiring, and Promotion	12	25% (3 paragraphs)
Training	68	13% (9 paragraphs)
Supervision	29	7% (2 paragraphs)
Officer Wellness and Support	36	42% (15 paragraphs)
Accountability and Transparency	139	32% (45 paragraphs)
Data Collection, Analysis, and Management	42	14% (6 paragraphs)
Investigatory Stops, Protective Pat-Downs, and Enforcement of Loitering Ordinances	57	9% (5 paragraphs)



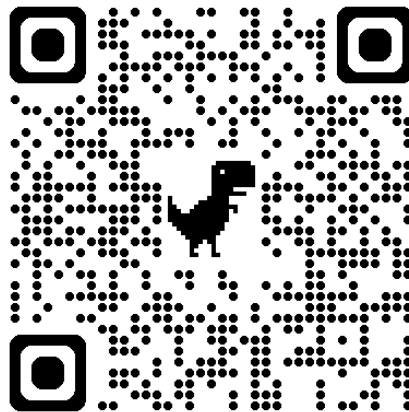
IMR-13 progress reflects the CPD is continuing to make steady, measurable efforts, as demonstrated by the multiple consent decree sections having obtained an increase in their compliance levels. Ongoing success will depend on strengthening lower-performing areas, ensuring consistency in implementation, and fully operationalizing reform initiatives across all levels of the organization.

All IMR reports are available on the Independent Monitoring Team's website located at <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/>.

As a reminder, this annual report is a summary of CPD activities and related incidents from 2025. Any data contained herein is accurate as of May 07, 2026, unless otherwise noted. The data in this report may vary slightly from other sources or previous years. Variations may be due to differing query dates and updated information from ongoing investigations. For example, an investigation may reveal information about an incident that occurred during a previous year, and CPD will update the data to reflect those new facts in the current year.

All of CPD's annual reports are available on the Chicago Police Department website at <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/annual-reports/> or by scanning the QR code below.

CPD did not publish an Annual Report from 2011-2018. If you require data from that time, please refer to CPD's FOIA processes at <https://www.chicagopolice.org/freedom-of-information-act-foia/>.



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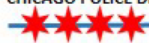


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IN REMEMBRANCE



Police Officer Krystal Rivera #19020

End of Watch: June 5, 2025

The Chicago Police Department grieves the heartbreaking loss of Officer Rivera, a courageous and compassionate officer who devoted her career to helping others and protecting our city.

We will never forget.

JAMES R. SVEC • JOSEPH A. TUPPER •
ARÉANAH M. PRESTON • ILLUS M. HARRIS
KRYSTAL RIVERA





VISION, MISSION, and CORE VALUES





SUPERINTENDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Chicagoans,

In 2025, we saw what can happen when we leverage partnerships to increase safety in every community. This annual report provides a deeper look into the steps we took to reduce violence and help restore a sense of safety for our residents.

Throughout the year, the men and women of the Chicago Police Department worked to drive down crime, leading to the lowest number of homicides since 1965. This is more than just a statistic. It is a representation of the lives that are saved in collaboration with our community members and our law enforcement and prosecutorial partners.

We are also continuing to implement meaningful and sustainable policies and training as part of our ongoing reform efforts. In 2025, we took additional steps to fulfill our consent decree obligations and achieved some level of compliance in 95% of monitorable paragraphs. These reforms play an important role in our day-to-day operations by equipping officers with the resources they need to do their jobs effectively, while also helping us to build and maintain trust in the communities we serve.

Although progress has been made, our work is never done. We have the important responsibility to keep our city safe, and we will continue doing everything in our power to do just that.



Larry Snelling
Superintendent of Police





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The mission of the Chicago Police Department is to serve our communities and protect the lives, rights, and property of all people in Chicago. Central to this mission are the residents of our city, the diverse neighborhoods they represent, and the millions of visitors who come to Chicago each year.

The 2025 CPD Annual Report provides readers with an inside look at the department and its continued efforts to fulfill a shared vision: a city where every person feels safe, supported, and confident in the Chicago Police Department. This report highlights CPD's commitment to community engagement, accountability, innovation, and professional excellence, while documenting the progress made toward building trust, enhancing public safety, and strengthening partnerships across Chicago's communities.

The 2025 Annual Report provides important updates on community trust, professional development, officer wellness, operational excellence, and public safety. Given the breadth and depth of information presented, the report is organized into three levels of detail to enhance accessibility and usability.

First, this executive summary offers a high-level overview of the challenges, accomplishments, and key developments experienced in 2025. Following the executive summary, the full report presents more detailed information on the department's activities, initiatives, and performance data for 2025, as outlined in the table of contents. Readers may click on any item in the table of contents to be taken directly to the corresponding section.

Lastly, within each section, the report includes links to additional detailed information and relevant source documents, where appropriate. Readers with a specific interest in a particular topic may use these links to access more in-depth materials and supporting documentation.

Crime Trends and Public Safety Outcomes

Chicago experienced one of its most significant improvements in public safety in decades. Preliminary year-end data indicate that the city recorded its lowest number of homicides since the 1960s, reflecting a dramatic and sustained reduction in lethal violence compared to recent years. Shootings and shooting victimizations also declined substantially, continuing a downward trend that began in late 2023 and accelerated through 2024 and 2025. These reductions were observed across multiple police districts, signaling citywide impact rather than isolated improvements.

Other categories of violent crime, including robberies and aggravated assaults, similarly declined year over year. Property crime trends showed stabilization and modest decreases in key areas such as motor vehicle theft and residential burglary. These outcomes reflect the combined impact of focused deterrence strategies, targeted deployment of resources in high-risk areas, enhanced investigative capacity, and sustained collaboration with community violence-prevention partners.

Collectively, these results demonstrate measurable progress toward CPD's core mission of reducing violence and improving safety for residents, workers, and visitors across Chicago.

The Chicago Police Department's 2025 performance reflects a year of substantial progress amid ongoing reform. Significant reductions in violent crime, expanded transparency around use of force,



measurable consent decree advancements, and strengthened community engagement collectively demonstrate forward momentum. While challenges remain, particularly in achieving sustained reductions in use-of-force incidents and full consent decree compliance, CPD enters 2026 with stronger data systems, clearer accountability structures, and renewed public safety outcomes that underscore its commitment to constitutional, effective, and community-centered policing.

Use of Force and Officer Accountability

Throughout 2025, CPD continued to expand transparency and data integrity surrounding use-of-force incidents. The department maintained comprehensive public dashboards that document force usage by type, location, and circumstance, providing unprecedented visibility into officer encounters with members of the public.

While total use-of-force incidents remained elevated relative to historical baselines, the Department made notable progress in standardizing reporting practices, supervisory review, and early-intervention processes. Improved data quality has enabled more accurate identification of trends, officer-level patterns, and training needs. These advances represent critical infrastructure improvements necessary for long-term reductions in force incidents and enhanced accountability.

CPD also continued emphasizing de-escalation training, tactical decision-making, and supervisory oversight as part of its broader reform strategy, recognizing that meaningful reductions in force require sustained cultural and operational change.

Consent Decree Implementation and Reform Progress

Implementation of the federal consent decree advanced steadily in 2025. Independent monitoring reports confirmed that CPD achieved full compliance with approximately 23 percent (or 128 paragraphs) of consent decree requirements, an increase from prior reporting periods and a clear indicator of institutional progress. Additional provisions reached preliminary or secondary compliance, reflecting successful policy development, training implementation, and early operationalization.

Key areas of advancement included use-of-force policy alignment, data systems modernization, supervisory accountability structures, and enhanced training curricula. These achievements demonstrate the department's growth capacity to translate policy reforms into operational practice.

At the same time, CPD continued to face challenges related to staffing shortages, administrative capacity, and the complexity of implementing reforms at scale within a large municipal police department. The department remains committed to addressing these challenges through targeted hiring, improved project management, and sustained collaboration with the city, oversight agencies, and the Independent Monitoring Team.

Hate Crime Response and Bias-Motivated Offenses

CPD maintained robust tracking and public reporting of hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents throughout 2025. Through its Hate Crime Dashboard and dedicated investigative protocols, the department ensured transparency, data accuracy, and consistent categorization of reported incidents.



The Office of Equity and Engagement continued to support victims, coordinate investigations, and engage with affected communities. These efforts reinforced CPD's commitment to protecting vulnerable populations and responding decisively to crimes motivated by bias or hatred.

Community Engagement and Institutional Trust

Community engagement remained a central pillar of CPD's public safety strategy in 2025. The department expanded partnerships with community organizations, academic institutions, and violence-prevention stakeholders to support data-driven interventions and trust-building initiatives. Officers participated in community meetings, youth engagement programs, and neighborhood-based problem-solving efforts designed to address root causes of violence and improve police-community relationships.

CPD also strengthened interagency collaboration, including enhanced public transit safety initiatives and coordinated responses to community concerns. These efforts contributed to improved perceptions of safety in key areas and reinforced the Department's role as a collaborative public safety partner rather than a solely enforcement-focused institution.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Recruitment and Hiring

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) remains committed to recruiting and hiring qualified candidates for the position of Police Officer who reflect the diverse communities served by the department. These efforts support CPD's broader goals of maintaining a professional police force, strengthening community trust and confidence, enhancing legitimacy, and reducing perceptions of bias.

To support these objectives, CPD established the Recruitment and Retention Unit (RRU), which focuses exclusively on departmental growth and workforce retention. The unit is led by an exempt deputy chief and supported by an administrative sergeant and a field sergeant. The RRU is staffed by ten recruiters, two Chicago Police and Fire Training Academy officers who oversee the Police Cadet Program, two administrative officers, and a civilian digital media specialist.

In 2025, the City of Chicago, Office of Public Safety Administration, and the Department of Human Resources, in collaboration with CPD's Recruitment and Retention Unit, processed 4,661 applications for the position of Police Officer. The hiring process begins with the Chicago Police Officer Examination, which is administered to all applicants seeking employment as a CPD police officer. The examination consists of multiple-choice questions designed to assess candidates' cognitive abilities and aptitude related to the duties and responsibilities required for effective job performance.

In-person examinations were administered at the following City Colleges of Chicago locations:

- ★ Malcolm X College (1900 W. Jackson Blvd.)
- ★ Olive-Harvey College (10001 S. Woodlawn Ave.)
- ★ Richard J. Daley College (7500 S. Pulaski Rd.)
- ★ Wilbur Wright College (4300 N. Narragansett Ave.)
- ★ Kennedy-King College (6301 S. Halsted St.)

Looking ahead, the Chicago Police Officer Examination will continue to be offered quarterly at these and other locations.



Officer Wellness

The Professional Counseling Division (PCD) provides free, confidential wellness services to active and retired sworn and civilian members of the Chicago Police Department, as well as their immediate family members. The division supports mental health, resilience, and overall well-being in recognition of the unique stressors associated with police service. All services are protected under applicable state and federal confidentiality laws.

Clinical and Program Highlights

- ★ Licensed clinicians provided short-term counseling, crisis intervention, and referrals for specialized care.
- ★ The Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program continued offering structured, confidential support following duty-related traumatic incidents, reinforcing early intervention and continuity of care.
- ★ Alcohol and substance-use services saw modest growth, supported by ongoing outreach and cross-program collaboration.
- ★ Peer Support remained a key first point of contact, supported by improved internal tracking tools while preserving statutory confidentiality protections.
- ★ Chaplain Services maintained consistent pastoral care and crisis support across faith backgrounds.

Staffing and System Enhancements

In 2025, PCD added three licensed clinicians, increasing service capacity and supporting preventive programming growth. Staffing adjustments were guided by utilization trends and findings from the 2025 Wellness Needs Assessment, which identified service location accessibility as a primary barrier to care.

PCD fully implemented the HIPAA-compliant Column Case Management system in 2025, improving documentation, care coordination, trend monitoring, and internal reporting through a secure compliance dashboard.

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 (TSG) directs the resources of the Training Division, identifies the training needs of the Department, and ensures that the education and training of recruit and incumbent personnel adhere to department policy, the guidelines established by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, and all directives from the Deputy Chief, Training and Support Group.

In 2025, the ETG enhanced the Department's ability to serve the public through comprehensive training, leadership development, and expanded community engagement. The integration of the Recruitment and Retention Section strengthened alignment between training and workforce development.



The Training Division ensures ongoing development for veteran officers, reinforcing a culture of continuous learning and improvement.

The division is organized into two primary components: Administration and Training Operations. Together, these components provide comprehensive support for recruit training, in-service instruction, specialized skill development, and career advancement programming.

The Training Division graduated 432 recruits and delivered specialized training to over 350 Department members, supporting operational readiness across all ranks. The Division achieved a 100% firearms qualification rate for recruits and expanded community outreach efforts by 20 percent, reinforcing its commitment to transparency and engagement. New evaluation and feedback systems were implemented to improve training quality and accountability.

Training programs emphasized constitutional policing, de-escalation, and community partnership, equipping members with the skills needed to respond effectively and respectfully in diverse situations.

In 2026, ETD will focus on leadership development, with continued investment in active threat response, public order training, and procedural justice. These efforts support a professional, accountable workforce and strengthen public trust.

ETD remains committed to delivering high-quality training that prepares Department members to meet evolving public safety needs and serve the community with integrity and professionalism.

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 crisis related to mental or behavioral health. 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 2025, the Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC or "911") recorded 38,594 calls for service that were initially identified as having a component related to mental or behavioral health. This number accounts for 3percent of all 911 calls for service, or approximately 106 calls per day. All CPD members receive training in responding to calls related to crises related to mental or behavioral health, but the CPD's Crisis Intervention Unit and certified CIT officers play a vital role in the overall response and connection to community services.

The CIU currently oversees part of the Opioid Overdose Reversal (Naloxone) Program, which includes ordering and distributing equipment and supplies for the department. The Training and Support Group oversees the training of department members in the administration of naloxone. Department



members use naloxone nasal spray to counteract the effects of opioid drugs (e.g., heroin and fentanyl). In 2025, department members administered naloxone 145 times and requested a Chicago Fire Department ambulance for transportation to the nearest hospital.

Investigatory Stops

Investigatory stops involve temporarily detaining and questioning an individual near the location where they were stopped based on reasonable, articulable suspicion of involvement in a criminal offense—whether it is 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 2025, 71,994 Investigatory Stop Reports were initiated across all police districts and units, marking a 4% increase from 68,985 stops in 2024. In 2025, the department enhanced its in-service training, reporting, review, and accountability measures, including courses focused on constitutional policing, officer safety, and field tactics. This training emphasized Fourth Amendment law and department policy governing search and seizure practices, which directly inform and guide CPD's conduct during 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 ahead, may review the incident. The Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) 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 whether an officer is assaulted or battered, regardless of whether the officer used force. In 2025, there were 579 TRRs completed in which an officer **did not respond with force despite 25 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 2025, there were 6,997 TRR occurrences, up 8% from 6,477 in 2024. Despite this rise, the distribution of TRR levels remained consistent, with Level 1 making up the majority, with 66% in 2024 and 66% in 2025. Level 2 incidents comprised roughly one-third of all TRRs each year, while Level 3 incidents were consistent both years. This pattern suggests that while the frequency of use of force



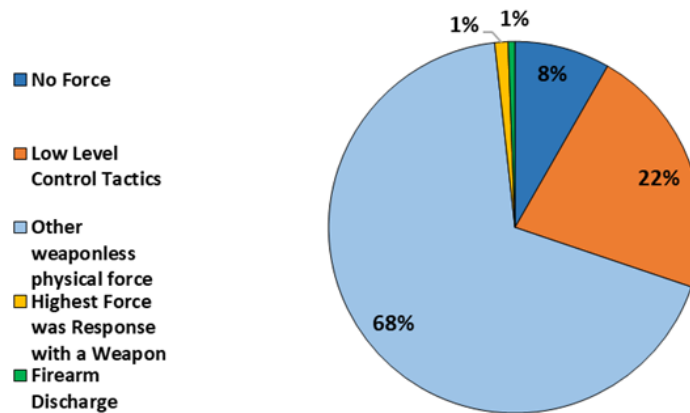
increased, the severity of force did not escalate proportionally; possibly reflecting strengthened de-escalation training or increased emphasis on documentation of lower-level force.

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, 41 of which were firearm discharges by a department member.**

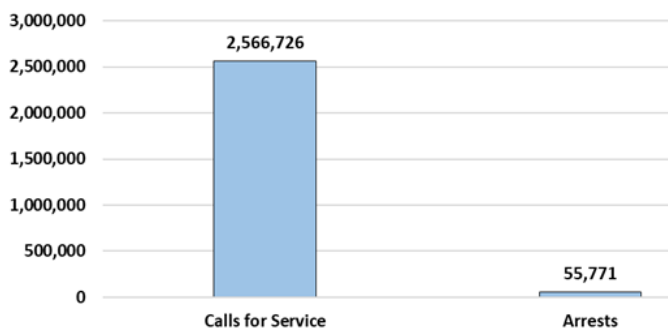
While *total* TRR occurrences increased 8% during the year, **the use of the most serious types of force** (i.e., deadly force or force that led to a hospital admission or death) accounted for **1%** of all TRRs in 2025. During this same time, department members were shot at 25 times. Data continues 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 6,997 TRR occurrences that documented interactions between a department member and another person (excluding accidental discharges and discharges toward an animal). To better understand the relative frequency of TRR occurrences in 2025, the charts show the relationship between calls for service, arrests, and TRR occurrences.

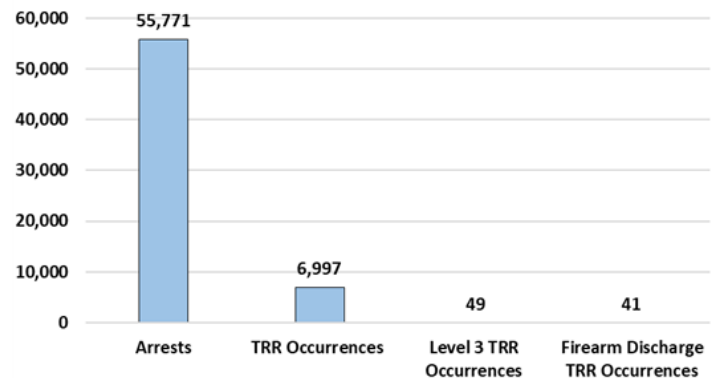
2025 TRR Breakdown (TRRs Involving Persons)



2025 Calls for Service vs. Arrests



2025 Arrests vs. TRR Occurrences





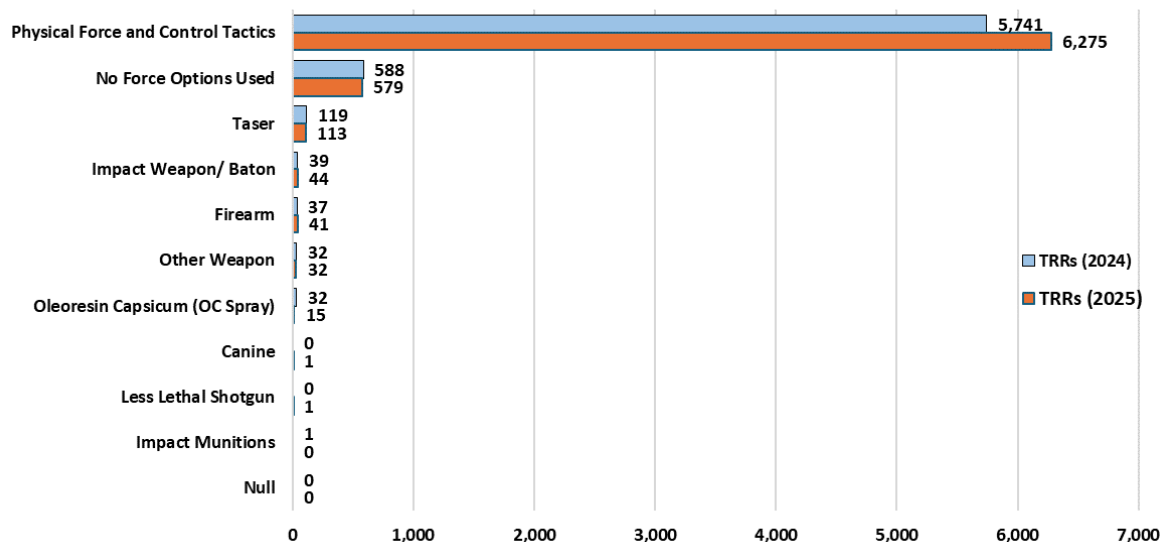
Force Options (All TRRs)

Use of Force-by-Force Option

Force options are listed by type of force used in 2025. Physical force options and control tactics are further broken down on page 12. Please note, totals in this report may differ from those reported by the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division in their year-end report because the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews accidental weapon discharges and discharges toward animals. For this report, a weapon discharge is reported as a force option as defined by department policy. Per directive G03-02, *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*, force is defined as any physical contact by a department member, either directly or through the use of equipment, to compel a person's compliance. Furthermore, the data in this section is based on entries in the TRR. TRED identifies any TRRs containing entry errors and addresses them via debriefings. To maintain transparency and the integrity of documentation, the involved members cannot retroactively change their reports. Typically, errors in force option entries result in overreporting due to officers erring on the side of caution in their documentation. One common example is reporting the pointing of a Taser while giving verbal warning (without discharging it) as a Taser deployment. For an overview of TRED's debriefings (including for TRR entry errors), please review TRED's 2025 Year-End Report.

Force Options	TRRs (2024)	TRRs (2025)	Occurrence % Change
Physical Force and Control Tactics	5,741	6,275	9%
No Force Options Used	588	579	-2%
Taser	119	113	-5%
Impact Weapon/ Baton	39	44	13%
Firearm	37	41	11%
Other Weapon	32	32	0%
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	32	15	-53%
Canine	0	1	NC
Less Lethal Shotgun	0	1	NC
Impact Munitions	1	0	-100%
Null	0	0	0%

2025 TRR Force Options

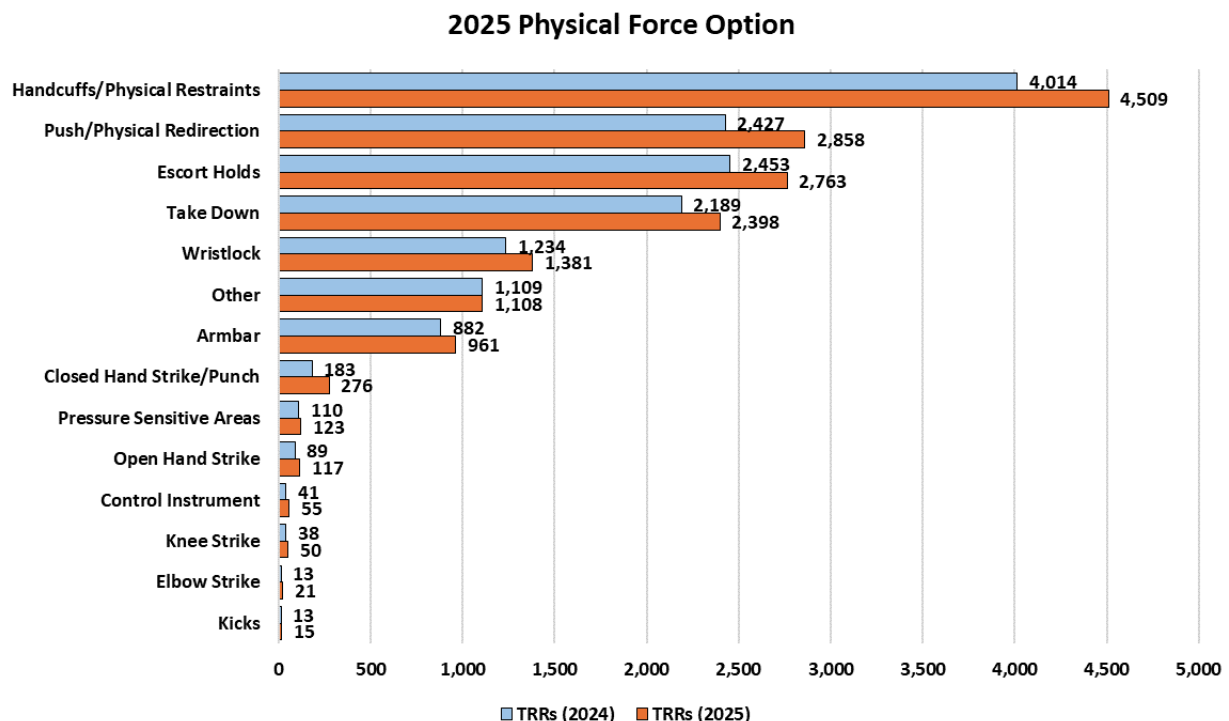




Physical Force Options and Control Tactics

The table and chart below show a distribution of 16,635 physical force options by specific type, utilized in 6,997 TRR occurrences in 2025. Overall, there were increases to all physical force options versus 2024 except "Other," which remained consistent with last year's totals.

Physical Force Option	TRRs (2024)	TRRs (2025)	% Change
Handcuffs/Physical Restraints	4,014	4,509	12%
Push/Physical Redirection	2,427	2,858	18%
Escort Holds	2,453	2,763	13%
Take Down	2,189	2,398	10%
Wristlock	1,234	1,381	12%
Other	1,109	1,108	-0%
Armbar	882	961	9%
Closed Hand Strike/Punch	183	276	51%
Pressure Sensitive Areas	110	123	12%
Open Hand Strike	89	117	31%
Control Instrument	41	55	34%
Knee Strike	38	50	32%
Elbow Strike	13	21	62%
Kicks	13	15	15%





Throughout 2025, 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 2024, approximately one-half of TRR occurrences in 2025 (50%) involved department members with one to five years of service, despite the fact that they make up only 19% of the workforce. Officers with six to ten years accounted for 27% of TRR occurrences while making up 25% of the workforce. 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. 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 members' 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 methods 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 2025, there were a total of 4,217 firearm-pointing incidents (-18% vs. 2024) involving 5,247 individual firearm pointings (+1% vs. 2024).



Foot Pursuits

In 2025, there were a total of **5,926 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 2025, there was an average of 16 foot pursuits reported per day in Chicago, fewer 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 (86%) resulted in no injuries to either the pursued person or the officer

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

TRED Incident Debriefing Summary	2025
Total IDRs Completed by TRED	24,318
Total TRRs Reviewed by TRED	4,170
Total FPIRs Reviewed by TRED	4,234
Total FPIRs Reviewed by Districts	809
Total FPs Reviewed by TRED	5,647
IDRs with No DeBriefing Points	17,735
IDRs Resulting in Advisement	6,987
IDRs with Complaint Log when the District/Unit Action Occurred	812
IDRs Resulting in Formal Training Recommendation	8,769
IDR Reviews by TRED Resulting in Referral to COPA	6

Source: SID, data is accurate as of June 3rd, 2026. The COPA referral data is accurate as of June 17, 2026 and is sourced from TRED.

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.

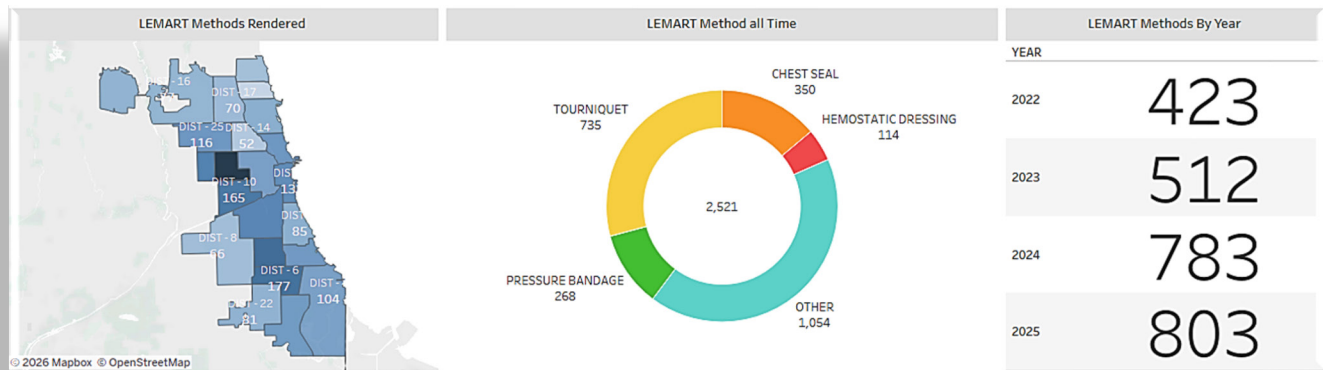
One of the primary challenges TRED faced was efficiently managing reviews and data, as the department used separate reporting systems for use of force, firearm pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. To address this, TRED collaborated with internal and external partners to develop the Incident Debriefing Report application, enabling comprehensive reviews and centralized data collection for these incidents. In 2025, TRED reviewed 4,170 Tactical Response Reports (TRRs), 4,234 firearm pointing incidents, and 5,647 foot pursuits. By year's end, the application had facilitated the completion of 24,318 Incident Debriefing Reports, which included 6,987 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.



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 **2,521 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).

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) has undertaken significant reforms to its search warrant policies and practices under Special Order S04-19, *Search Warrants*. These reforms were driven by community feedback, lived experiences, and ongoing requirements under the consent decree.

Since major revisions began in 2020 and a substantially updated policy was issued in May 2021, CPD has continued reviewing and strengthening safeguards. A newly revised draft policy in 2025 further enhances protections, accountability, and transparency.

2025 DRAFT POLICY — "WHAT'S NEW?"

The current revised draft policy and forthcoming training introduce further enhancements:



Protecting Rights

- ★ Respect for religious practices and gender identity
- ★ Mandatory professionalism and supervisory accountability

Minimizing Trauma

- ★ Emphasis on de-escalation and tactical flexibility
- ★ Consideration of age, size, and behavior in handcuffing decisions
- ★ Adjusting tactics based on changing circumstances

Ensuring Accurate Information

- ★ Required reliability assessment of sources
- ★ Formal risk assessments before approval
- ★ Clear legal justification for each warrant

Strengthening Residential Warrant Service

- ★ Specialized training before developing or serving warrants
- ★ Mandatory pre-planning safety sessions
- ★ “Knock and announce” requirement with reasonable wait time (unless legally justified otherwise)
- ★ Searches generally limited from 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Protecting Children and Vulnerable Individuals

- ★ Avoid pointing firearms at or handcuffing children absent necessity
- ★ Limited questioning
- ★ Planning for caregiver responsibilities if an arrest occurs

Expanding Transparency and Accountability

- ★ All “wrong raids” reported to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA)
- ★ Review by a new CPD oversight board
- ★ Development of an enhanced electronic reporting system for tracking and publishing search warrant data

Comprehensive Training Rollout

- ★ Department-wide eLearning for all officers
- ★ In-person, scenario-based training for officers who develop and serve warrants
- ★ Training on electronic warrant applications, risk assessment, review, and tactical service

These reforms aim to:

- ★ Reduce unnecessary residential searches
- ★ Increase accuracy and evidence recovery
- ★ Strengthen constitutional safeguards
- ★ Improve officer accountability
- ★ Enhance transparency and public trust



The 2025 draft policy builds on these reforms by strengthening rights protections, minimizing trauma, enhancing risk assessment, improving transparency, and expanding officer training—reflecting continued responsiveness to community concerns and consent decree requirements. CPD is looking to publish the new directive in 2026.

Vehicle Pursuits and Eluding Incidents

In 2025, there were **362** confirmed vehicle pursuits vs. **417** vehicle pursuits in 2024 (-13%) and **1,644** eluding incidents vs. **1,863** eluding incidents in 2024 (-12%). Eluding incidents occur when the driver of a vehicle fails to stop after given a signal to do so, and the department member does *not* initiate a vehicle pursuit. This means there were **2,006** documented incidents (-12% vs. 2024) 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 **362** pursuits in 2025, **120** (33%) 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 initiate 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) ensures integrity, ethical conduct, and accountability within the Chicago Police Department by conducting thorough investigations into misconduct allegations that fall outside the jurisdiction of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA).

In 2025, BIA handled 5,258 misconduct complaints referred by COPA, enhanced its Case Management System, expanded training programs, strengthened mentorship and support for accountability sergeants, and increased community transparency through surveys, public reporting, and dashboard access. 2025 operational enhancements included the following:

Case Management System (CMS) Improvements—These upgrades strengthened investigative consistency, documentation, and transparency.

- ★ Integrated satisfaction survey links
- ★ Expanded tracking for bias, excessive force, and criminal/biased group affiliations
- ★ Enhanced allegation categorization and social media tracking
- ★ Automated extension notifications and improved operational violation tracking



Accountability Sergeants and Mentorship - to improve district-level investigative quality and efficiency, BIA:

- ★ Expanded SharePoint resources and investigative templates
- ★ Assigned additional case managers to reduce caseloads
- ★ Hosted quarterly meetings and weekly office hours
- ★ Launched a structured mentorship program with monthly one-on-one guidance

Training and Consent Decree Compliance

In 2025, BIA restructured training into modular formats to allow policy-aligned updates and enhance procedural justice instruction. *Target: 95 percent completion by Q1 2026.*

- ★ Mandatory nine-module Annual Refresher Training (July–December 2025)
- ★ Focus on procedural justice, implicit bias, objective evidence, and criminal/biased organizations
- ★ Training plan approved by the independent monitor and Illinois Attorney General
- ★ Instruction delivered to investigators, accountability sergeants, exempt members, supervisors, and approximately 480 recruit officers

Community Engagement and Transparency: Satisfaction Survey Expansion

- ★ Anonymous, role-based surveys available via BIA website
- ★ Embedded in administrative summary reports
- ★ Open to community members in 2025

Public Reporting—BIA publishes quarterly and annual reports on CPD’s accountability dashboard, providing:

- ★ Complaint submission and status tracking
- ★ Investigative outcome data
- ★ Demographic information
- ★ Administrative summary reports
- ★ Community engagement updates

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.**



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.

2025 DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Chicago Police Department's 2025 performance reflects a year of substantial progress amid ongoing reform. Significant reductions in violent crime, expanded transparency around use of force, measurable consent decree advancements, and strengthened community engagement collectively demonstrate the CPD's continued forward momentum. While challenges remain, particularly in achieving sustained reductions in use-of-force incidents and full consent decree compliance, CPD enters 2026 with stronger data systems, clearer accountability structures, and renewed public safety outcomes that underscore its commitment to constitutional, effective, and community-centered policing.

NOTE TO READER

The 2025 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



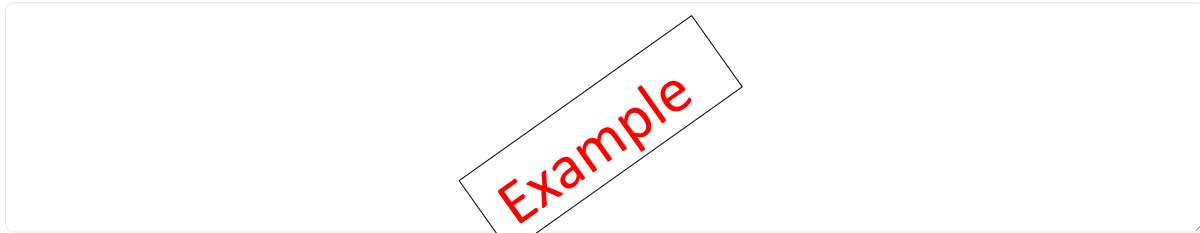
CPD. Many of these people work tirelessly every day to make Chicago a better place to live, work, learn, and play.

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 be available 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. We welcome your feedback!

Comment

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