

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



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, OCPD 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)



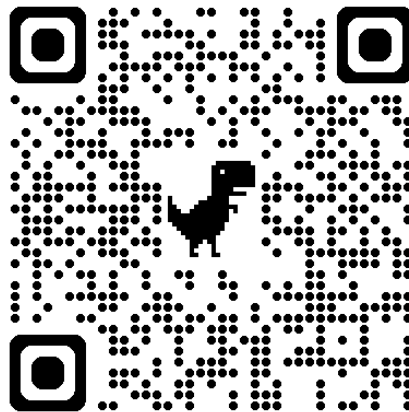
IMR-13 progress reflects the CPD is continuing to make steady, measurable efforts, as demonstrated by the multiple consent decree sections having obtained an increase in their compliance levels. Ongoing success will depend on strengthening lower-performing areas, ensuring consistency in implementation, 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/>.



Chicago Police Department Annual Reports - *Archive*



TABLE OF CONTENTS

IN REMEMBRANCE 1

VISION, MISSION, and CORE VALUES 2

SUPERINTENDENT’S MESSAGE 3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 4

 Force Options (All TRRs) 11

 Use of Force-by-Force Option 11

 Physical Force Options and Control Tactics 12

ORGANIZATION FOR COMMAND..... 21

THE OFFICE OF COMMUNITY POLICING (OCP) 31

 Recruitment, Retention, and Staffing 36

OFFICER WELLNESS 48

 Professional Counseling Division 49

DEPARTMENT TRAINING..... 56

 2025 Training Introduction 57

 2025 Highlights and Achievements 57

 2025 Recruit Training..... 58

 2025 In-Service Training Modules 63

 2026 Annual In-Service Training Program 64

 2026 In-Service Training Courses - Highlights..... 65

 2026 Training Outlook 66

 Officer Support Unit..... 68

Chicago Police Memorial Foundation 69

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE 70

 Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU) 71

 Supplemental Programs to Help Reduce Demand for CPD Officers..... 82

 Accountability—Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA)..... 84

COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (CALEA)..... 89

PUBLIC SAFETY 92

 Bureau of Patrol..... 93

 Bureau of Detectives 98

 Bureau of Counterterrorism 102

 Success Stories for Criminal Networks Group 103



2025 Criminal Networks Group—Narcotics and Weapons Recovery Summary	104
CRIME AND ACTIVITY DATA	106
2025 Calls for Service.....	106
Introduction to Index Crimes (Violent and Property Crimes Described).....	108
Index Crime Overview.....	108
Index Crime Detail	111
Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index	112
Victim Resources.....	119
Criminal Homicide (Murder) by District of Occurrence	121
Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information.....	122
Shooting Incidents by Day of the Week.....	124
Shooting Incidents by Location.....	125
Shooting Incidents by District of Occurrence	126
Shooting Victims by District of Occurrence	127
Shooting Incidents by Hour of the Day.....	128
Mass Shootings by District of Occurrence	129
Vehicular Hijacking Incidents by District of Occurrence.....	130
Vehicular Hijacking Incidents by Month	131
Vehicular Hijacking Arrests by District of Arrest.....	132
Vehicular Hijacking Arrests—Juveniles	133
BIAS-RELATED OFFENSES	135
Index Crime Clearances	140
ARREST DATA COMPARISON (2024-2025).....	141
Arrests by Offense Classification	147
Guns Recovered by the District of Recovery	148
Weapons Recovered as Found Property and Gun Turn-ins.....	149
Search Warrants	150
Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit.....	153
Investigatory Stops	155
Investigatory Stops by the Initiating Unit	156
Investigatory Stops by Race/Ethnicity	157
Investigatory Stops by Subject Gender.....	158
CTA-RELATED INCIDENTS AND ARRESTS.....	159



FOOT PURSUITS, FIREARM POINTINGS, AND USE OF FORCE 162

 Foot Pursuits 162

 Firearm Pointing Incidents..... 164

 Core Components of CPD's Use of Force Policy 165

 Use of Force Documentation and Review 167

 Department Review of Use of Force..... 171

 Level 3 / Deadly Force Incidents—Review and Investigation..... 178

 TRR Data Overview 181

 Use of Force Analysis, Response, and Future Initiatives 186

 2025 Training Courses Related to Use of Force..... 189

 2026 Annual In-Service Training Initiatives 190

 Analysis Summary 192

VEHICLE PURSUITS AND ELUDING INCIDENTS 193

APPENDIX I: 2025 DISTRICT INDEX CRIME 202

APPENDIX II: 2025 COMMUNITY POPULATION BY DISTRICT 213

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK REMINDER..... 214





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.





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



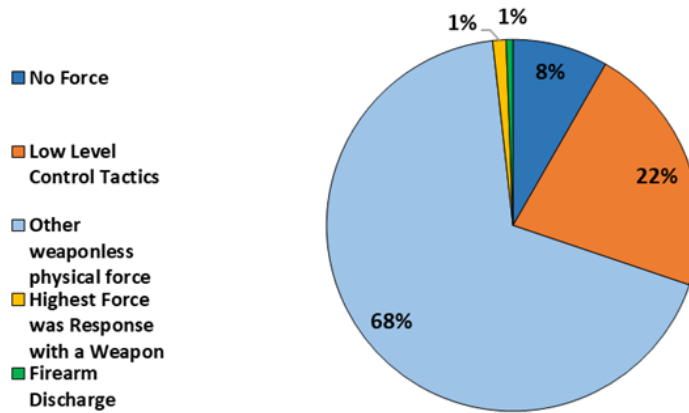
increased, the severity of force did not escalate proportionally; possibly reflecting strengthened de-escalation training or increased emphasis on documentation of lower-level force.

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.

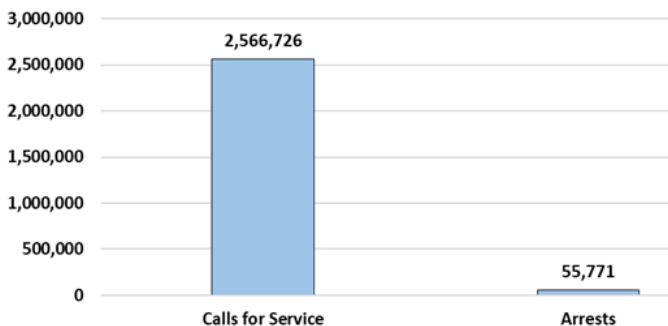
While total TRR occurrences increased 8% during the year, the use of the most serious types of force (i.e., deadly force or force that led to a hospital admission or death) accounted for 1% of all TRRs in 2025. During this same time, department members were shot at 25 times. Data continues to highlight 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.

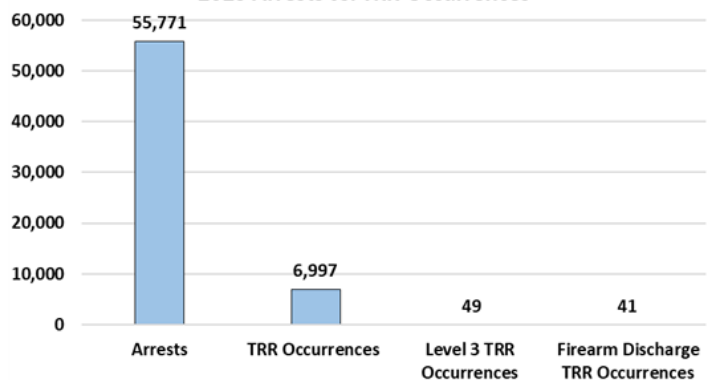
2025 TRR Breakdown (TRRs Involving Persons)



2025 Calls for Service vs. Arrests



2025 Arrests vs. TRR Occurrences





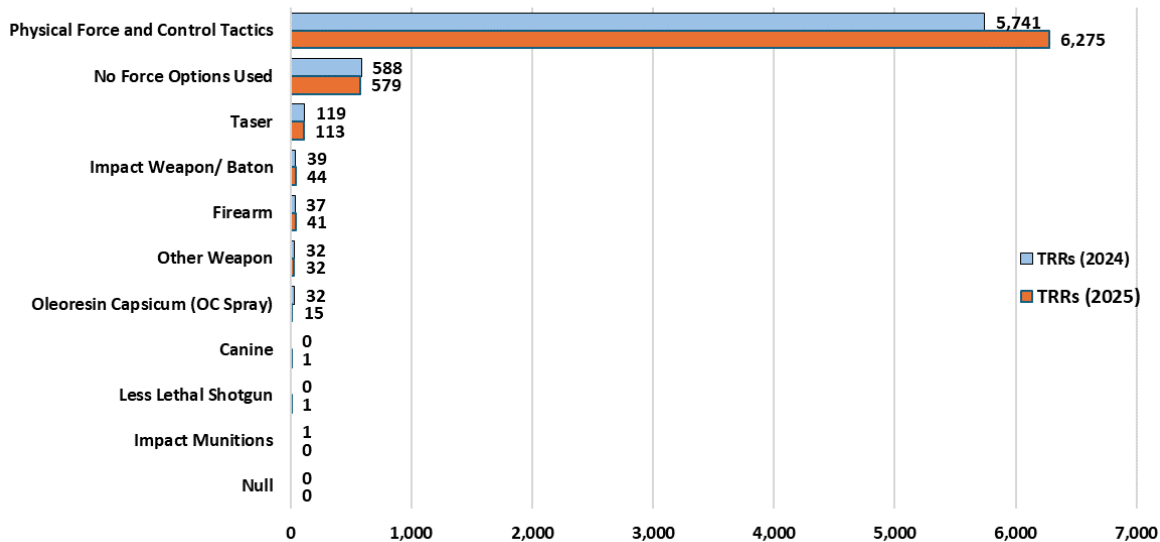
Force Options (All TRRs)

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

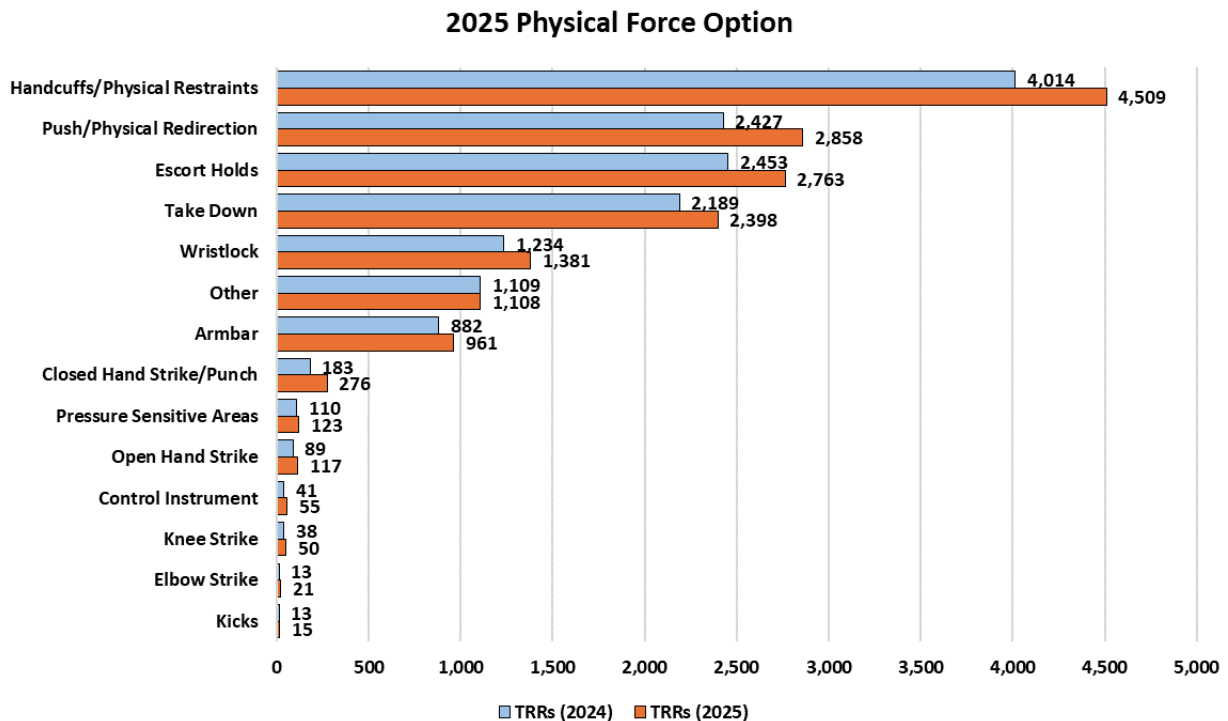




Physical Force Options and Control Tactics

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.

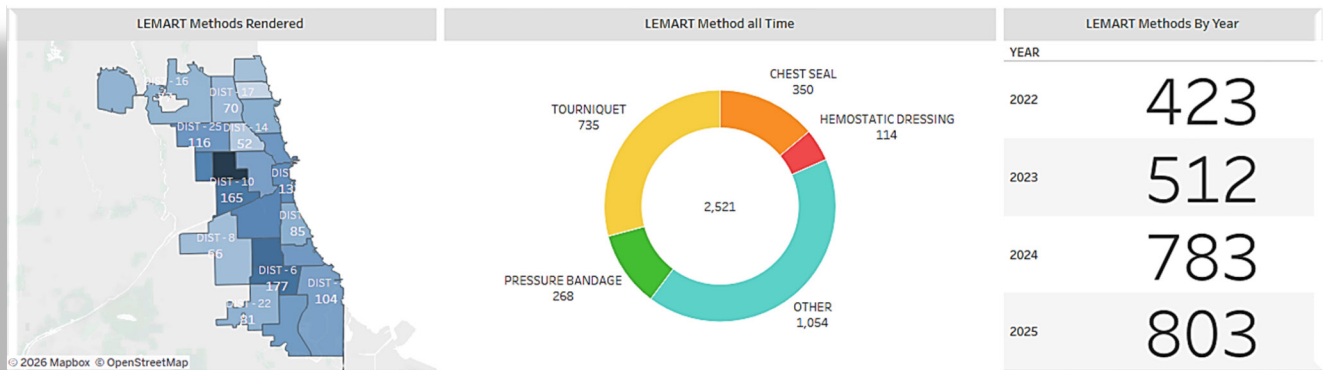
Through their daily reviews since 2018, TRED has observed multiple trends that have resulted in operational changes to policy or training. Examples include body-worn camera compliance; descriptions of de-escalation efforts and safety tactics; and proper documentation of injuries or complaints of injuries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

Required fields are marked *

Comment *

Example

Name *

Email *

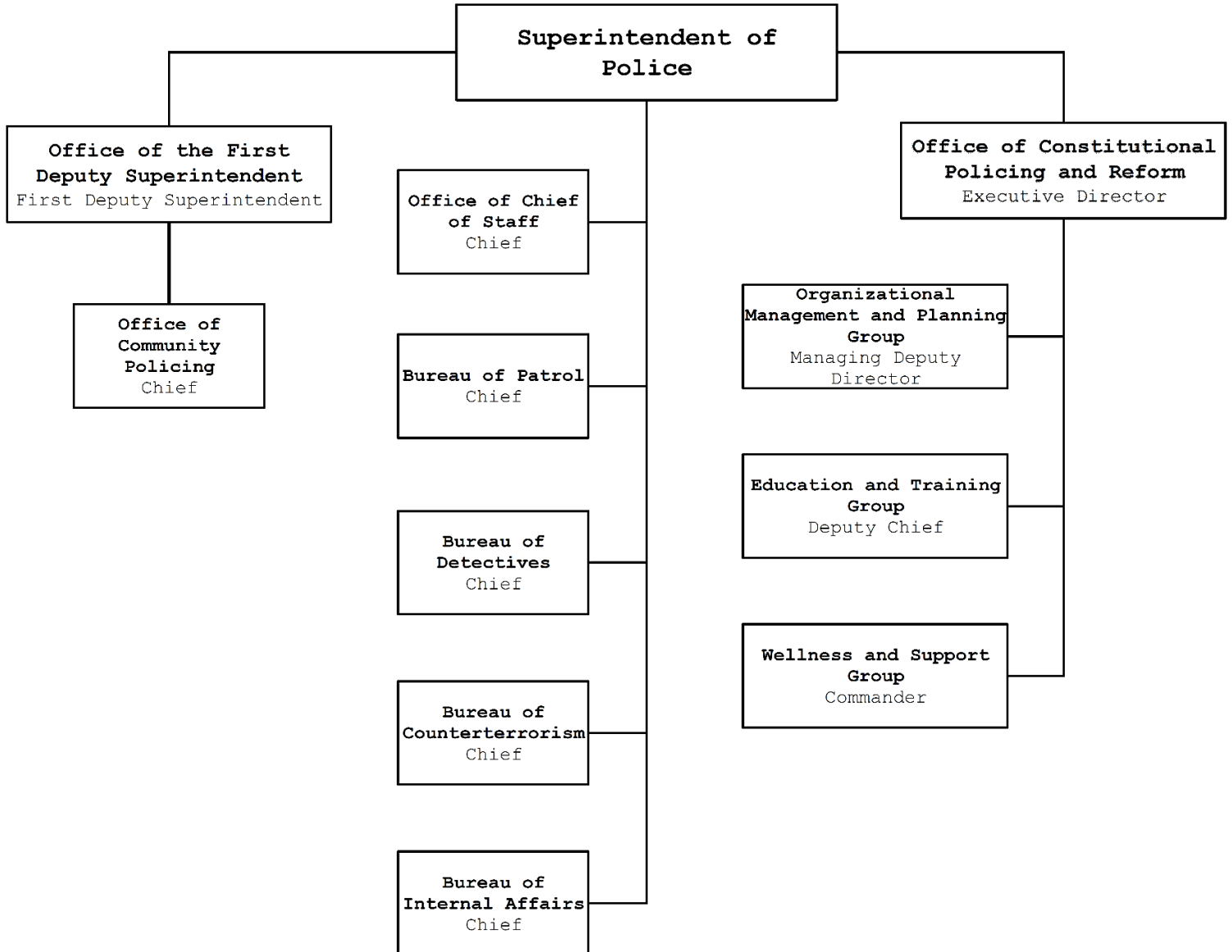
Remember me in this browser for the next time I comment.

Post Comment



ORGANIZATION FOR COMMAND

Organization for Command





Chicago has the nation's second-largest police department, serving approximately 2.7 million residents in an area of 231.1 square miles. The Chicago Police Department had 11,505 sworn and 1,877 civilian members at the end of 2025.

The superintendent administers the affairs of the department and is responsible for the organization, promotion, and disciplinary action of all department members. All policies, procedures, and notices issued for the department are incumbent upon the superintendent.

In the absence of the Superintendent of Police, the order of succession to the acting superintendency of the Department is in the following order:

First Deputy Superintendent

Executive Director/Deputy Superintendent, Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform

Chief, Bureau of Patrol

Chief, Bureau of Detectives

Chief, Bureau of Counterterrorism

Chief, Bureau of Internal Affairs

Chief, Office of Community Policing

The department is organized under the command of the Office of the Superintendent as follows.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

The superintendent serves as the department's chief administrative officer, exercising full executive authority over policy, discipline, organization, fiscal management, and strategic direction. The superintendent establishes annual goals and objectives, prepares the department's operating budget, and ensures department-wide compliance with directives, legal requirements, and operational standards.

The superintendent oversees four principal bureaus and the Office of the Chief of Staff.

- ★ Bureau of Patrol oversees frontline policing, including district patrol operations, emergency response, proactive enforcement, crime prevention, and citywide deployment strategies aligned with crime trends and community needs.
- ★ Bureau of Detectives manages criminal investigations, evidence collection, witness interviews, and case preparation, with specialized units addressing violent, property, and organized crime to ensure timely case resolution.
- ★ Bureau of Counterterrorism focuses on terrorism prevention, intelligence and threat assessment, infrastructure protection, and security for major events, working closely with federal and regional partners.
- ★ Bureau of Internal Affairs ensures accountability and professional standards by investigating misconduct, enforcing policy compliance, and promoting transparency and public trust.
- ★ Office of the Chief of Staff ensures the superintendent's policies and strategic initiatives are effectively implemented. It provides executive coordination, operational oversight, and cross-bureau alignment.



The Legal Affairs Division is led by the general counsel; this division provides legal guidance, manages litigation oversight, responds to legal process, monitors legislation, and supports labor relations and intergovernmental affairs. It includes:

- ★ Labor Relations Division
- ★ Intergovernmental Affairs Section
- ★ Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Unit
- ★ Litigation Section
- ★ Strategic Prosecutions (coordinates with the Bureau of Detectives and external partners)

OFFICE OF THE FIRST DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT

The Office of the First Deputy Superintendent, reporting directly to the Superintendent of Police, oversees key operational, community engagement, administrative, and interagency functions of the Department.

Office of Community Policing—Led by a chief, this office advances the department's community-policing mission. It oversees:

- ★ Special Activities Section—Provides support to officers and families (including line-of-duty deaths), manages ceremonial functions (Honor Guard), coordinates charitable programs, oversees the Ride-Along Program, and serves as liaison to retirees and organizations such as the 100 Club.
- ★ Community Communication Section—Gathers community input to shape crime-reduction strategies and department directives, including:
 - Crisis Response Unit (community partnerships and public safety engagement)
 - Social Media Unit (public communication and digital engagement)
- ★ Field Operations Section Oversees:
 - Community policing training
 - The Neighborhood Policing Initiative (district coordination officers assigned to hyper-local areas)
 - Youth programming and liaison officers
 - City agency coordination
 - District community policing offices
 - School-based programs (D.A.R.E., G.R.E.A.T., Officer Friendly)

Records Division

Led by a director, the division manages criminal records, reporting, identification systems, and legal compliance. It includes:

- ★ Field Services Section—Fingerprinting, warrants, LEADS/NCIC processing, criminal history records, extraditions, vehicle and property data, and video evidence processing.
- ★ Records Inquiry Section—Processes police reports, background checks, FOIA requests, subpoenas, and public record dissemination.
- ★ Records Services Section—Manages criminal records and police reports.
- ★ Auto Pounds Section—Oversees legal control and disposition of impounded vehicles.



Alternate Response Section

Handles non-emergency reporting and administrative call-taking functions, including online and telephone case reports, 311 coordination, OEMC backup operations, and emergency telecommunications liaison. This section reduces field response to non-emergency calls, allowing patrol officers to focus on urgent enforcement and crime prevention.

Detached Services

Maintains liaison and assigns sworn personnel to external agencies and protective details, including:

- ★ Temporary/special assignments
- ★ Governmental Security (mayor and dignitary protection)
- ★ Uniform Support Division (executive office security)
- ★ OEMC Detail
- ★ Inspector General Detail Unit

OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND REFORM

The Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform (OCPR) provides executive leadership and oversight to ensure the Chicago Police Department operates in full compliance with constitutional standards, the Consent Decree Agreement between the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago, and the recommendations of the Mayor's Police Accountability Task Force.

Led by an executive director who reports directly to the superintendent, the office drives organizational reform, accreditation compliance, professional development, officer wellness, performance management, and community engagement initiatives.

The office serves as the department's central engine for reform implementation, accountability, training excellence, data-driven performance improvement, and equitable community partnership.

Organizational Structure—The office is composed of five primary components:

- ★ Audit Division—Independent operational assessments and compliance reviews.
- ★ Special Projects/Change Management Division—Organizational transformation and systems-thinking initiatives.
- ★ Education and Training Group—Training Division, Crisis Intervention Teams, and Recruitment and Retention Section.
- ★ Wellness and Support Group—Professional Counselling Division, Tactical Review and Evaluation Division, Officer Wellness, Awards and Recognition, and the Officer Support Section.
- ★ Organizational Management and Planning Group—Office of Analysis and Evaluation, Office of Research and Projects, Research and Development Division, and the Office of Equity and Engagement.

OCPR Strategic Priorities

Constitutional Compliance and Reform Implementation

- ★ Oversees consent decree compliance and reform initiatives.
- ★ Ensures department directives align with federal, state, and local law.
- ★ Manages accreditation attainment and ongoing compliance.
- ★ Conducts audits, inspections, and quality control reviews.



Organizational Accountability and Performance Management

- ★ Analyzes crime, enforcement, and operational data to drive strategic decision-making.
- ★ Manages CompStat and Strategic Decision Support Centers.
- ★ Conducts independent audits and after-action use-of-force reviews.
- ★ Identifies department-wide systemic risks and implements corrective action.

Education, Training and Professional Development

- ★ Directs recruit and in-service training in accordance with state standards.
- ★ Provides crisis intervention and field support training.
- ★ Leads recruitment and retention efforts to build a diverse, professional workforce.
- ★ Aligns training to reform requirements and emerging operational needs.

Officer Wellness and Support

- ★ Provides confidential counseling, mental health services, substance abuse support, and peer assistance.
- ★ Oversees early-intervention systems to identify and support at-risk members.
- ★ Manages trauma response and officer wellness initiatives consistent with consent decree requirements.
- ★ Administers awards and recognition programs to reinforce professional excellence.

Policy Development, Research, and Strategic Planning

- ★ Develops and updates department directives and policy/procedural frameworks.
- ★ Conducts statistical research and compliance analysis.
- ★ Implements strategic planning initiatives aligned with department goals.
- ★ Tracks and manages reform projects through structured project management systems.
- ★ Oversees and administers all aspects of the Chicago Police Memorial Foundation's "Get Behind the Vest" program.

Equity, Engagement, and Victim Support

- ★ Advances equity initiatives and impartial policing strategies.
- ★ Engages diverse communities to inform policy and reform efforts.
- ★ Supports hate crime response and culturally competent outreach.
- ★ Provides victim services and domestic violence advocacy.

Institutional Effects

Through integrated oversight, training, wellness support, and data-driven management, the Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform strengthens accountability, enhances professionalism, supports officer well-being, and advances equitable public safety outcomes.

The office ensures that reform is not sporadic but institutionalized, embedding constitutional policing principles into daily operations, strategic planning, and community engagement across the department.



BUREAU OF PATROL

The Bureau of Patrol (BOP) is the Chicago Police Department's largest and most visible operational bureau, responsible for citywide field operations and frontline public safety services. Led by a chief who reports directly to the superintendent, the bureau serves as the department's primary uniformed response and enforcement arm. The chief is supported by a deputy chief serving as executive officer and a patrol administrator at the rank of commander, ensuring strategic coordination and operational oversight.

The Bureau of Patrol is responsible for:

- ★ Protection of life and property
- ★ Apprehension of offenders
- ★ Enforcement of criminal laws, traffic laws, and municipal ordinances
- ★ Rapid response to emergency and non-emergency calls for service
- ★ Visible crime deterrence through uniformed patrol

As the backbone of the Department, the bureau delivers continuous police services across all districts and communities.

The bureau is geographically organized into five Police Areas and a Central Control Group. A deputy chief reporting directly to the chief of patrol leads each Area and the Central Control Group.

Area Structure:

- ★ Area 1: Districts 002, 003, 007, 008, 009
- ★ Area 2: Districts 004, 005, 006, 022
- ★ Area 3: Districts 012, 019, 020, 024
- ★ Area 4: Districts 010, 011, 015
- ★ Area 5: Districts 014, 016, 017, 025
- ★ Central Control Group: Districts 001 and 018

BUREAU OF DETECTIVES

The Bureau of Detectives (BOD) serves as the Chicago Police Department's primary investigative authority, responsible for complex criminal investigations, forensic services, and specialized citywide enforcement initiatives. The bureau is led by a chief who reports directly to the superintendent and is supported by a deputy chief.

The bureau investigates select felonies and misdemeanors; processes juvenile offenders; oversees cases involving missing and found persons; and conducts other investigations as assigned by policy or directive. Through coordinated investigative operations, forensic science, and interagency partnerships, the bureau plays a central role in advancing accountability, justice, and public safety.

The bureau is organized into five geographic detective Areas, like the Patrol Division. A commander reporting to the deputy chief leads each Area. Detective Areas provide structured investigative oversight across the city, ensuring coordinated case management, victim support, and technology-enabled investigative practices.



Other specialized divisions within the Bureau of Detectives include:

Youth and Special Victims Support Division

The **Youth and Special Victims Support Division**, led by a commander reporting directly to the chief of detectives, focuses on youth accountability, victim protection, and statutory compliance. The division ensures that juvenile-related investigations and sensitive victim cases are handled with professionalism, care, and legal precision.

Forensic Services Division

The **Forensic Services Division**, led by a commander/director reporting directly to the chief, provides scientific and technical expertise critical to criminal investigations and judicial proceedings. The division ensures evidence integrity, analytical accuracy, and compliance with evidentiary standards.

Major Crimes Division

The **Major Crimes Division**, led by a commander reporting directly to the Chief, Bureau of Detectives, oversees specialized investigative units addressing high-impact, citywide, and complex criminal activity.

BUREAU OF COUNTERTERRORISM

The Bureau of Counterterrorism (BCD) serves as the Chicago Police Department's lead entity for terrorism prevention, intelligence coordination, specialized enforcement, and critical infrastructure protection. Led by a chief reporting directly to the Superintendent and supported by a deputy chief, the bureau advances the **five mission areas** of emergency preparedness: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.

The bureau investigates terrorism-related threats and complex criminal enterprises; collects, analyzes, and disseminates criminal and terrorism intelligence; secures large-scale public events; provides specialized patrol and tactical capabilities; and collaborates with federal, state, and local agencies through task forces and joint operations.

BCD's core operational structure integrates targeted enforcement, specialized response capabilities, intelligence-led policing, and real-time information support to address violent crime, organized criminal activity, and homeland security threats.

Gang and Narcotics Division

Oversees coordinated enforcement initiatives targeting gang violence, narcotics trafficking, firearms offenses, vice activity, and criminal enterprises. Through federal task force partnerships and specialized teams, the division disrupts organized drug networks, investigates gun violence, enhances school safety, and conducts vice and asset forfeiture operations, including money-laundering investigations.

Public Transportation and Airport Security

Provides dedicated patrol, regulatory enforcement, and homeland security functions for public transit systems and airport facilities. Works closely with federal partners to ensure safety across transit infrastructure and aviation environments.



Special Functions Division

Delivers specialized tactical and operational support citywide. Capabilities include high-risk tactical response (SWAT), marine and aviation operations, mounted and canine patrol, bomb disposal, traffic enforcement on key corridors, and homeland security planning and deployment for major public events and critical infrastructure protection.

Intelligence and Information Operations

Leads intelligence-driven policing efforts to identify, assess, and disrupt criminal and terrorist threats. Through federal partnerships and internal analytics teams, the unit manages intelligence collection, human source development, terrorism investigations, and strategic threat assessments.

Crime Prevention Information Center (CPIC)

Provides real-time intelligence analysis, threat monitoring, and strategic deployment guidance to reduce violent crime and mitigate emerging risks.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) coordinates and supervises disciplinary matters involving alleged or suspected violations of statutes, ordinances, and department rules and directives; coordinates the assignment of complaint register investigations and serves as a repository for all department records of complaint register investigations; conducts overt and covert field investigations; and is responsible for detecting corrupt practices involving department members. This bureau also coordinates with the Civilian Office of Police Accountability on disciplinary matters that affect members and ensures the consistent administration of bargaining agreement rights for members represented by existing labor agreements.

The BIA understands misconduct undermines the CPD's relationship with the community. When misconduct is reported, the goal of the BIA is to come to a resolution and correct any behavior that is contrary to the department's mission. The Bureau of Internal Affairs is committed to its core values:

- ★ Treating complainant(s) impartially and respectfully.
- ★ Conducting thorough, objective, and timely investigations.
- ★ Updating complainant(s) on the progress of the investigation.
- ★ Ensuring transparency.



16th District



Chicago
Police Department

Conversation with Commander Hanrahan



Tuesday, March 3, 2026 11:00AM



BAKED BY JANE



5481 N. Northwest Highway

Have open and honest conversations
Build relationships & strengthen a sense of community
Promote public safety in Chicago's neighborhoods



Conversations
with a **Commander**

— 16th District Commander Thomas Hanrahan





THE OFFICE OF COMMUNITY POLICING (OCP)

To build and promote public trust and confidence in the CPD and ensure constitutional and effective policing, officer and public safety, and sustainability of reforms, the CPD will integrate a community policing philosophy into CPD operations that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of community partnerships and problem-solving techniques. OCP firmly believes that to achieve success on major reforms and rebuild trust between police and communities, strong partnerships with residents and communities are vital. OCP strives to give communities a voice in all things public safety, including neighborhood concerns and department policies, training, and strategic plans.

Beat Meetings and District Advisory Committee Meetings

Beat and District Advisory Committee meetings provide an opportunity for residents across the city to meet with their local police districts, become familiar with crime trends, learn about engagement opportunities in their neighborhoods, and discuss problems or concerns. Beat meetings are led by a civilian beat facilitator and a member of the district's community policing office. The community organizer will also attend the meeting and assist in developing and implementing plans for outreach, recruiting, and organizing community residents.

District Advisory Committee (DAC) membership consists of community stakeholders, including residents, businesses, schools, places of worship, etc. DACs meet regularly with the commander to provide feedback on district policing strategies and advise on problem-solving tactics for any challenges that may arise within the district.

District Advisory Committees (DACs) include four mandatory subcommittees: Court Advocacy, Domestic Violence, Older Adults, and Youth District Advisory. In addition to these required





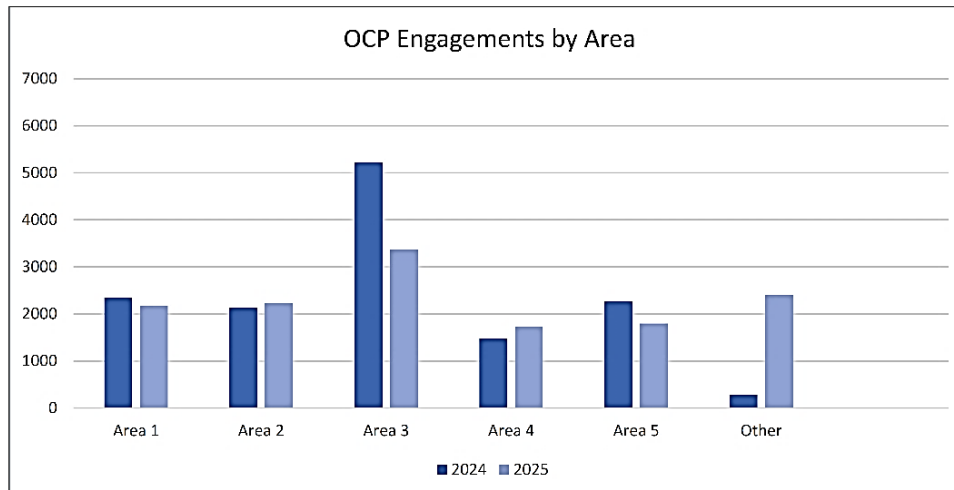
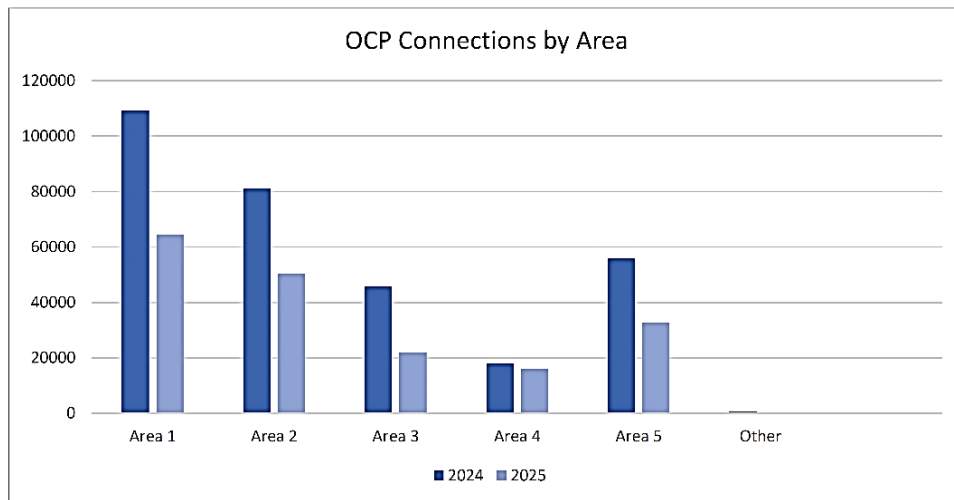
subcommittees, district commanders and the DAC may explore the establishment of affinity subcommittees, such as Business Liaison, Faith-Based, or LGBT groups, to address specific community needs.

Office of Community Policing – 2025 Annual Summary

In 2025, the Chicago Police Department’s Office of Community Policing (OCP) continued to advance its mission of strengthening public trust, enhancing transparency, and embedding community-policing principles across all department operations. Guided by the belief that “every officer is a community policing officer,” OCP prioritized meaningful engagement, collaborative problem-solving, and sustained partnerships with residents to support constitutional and effective policing.

Citywide Engagement and Impact

OCP maintained a robust and consistent presence across the city in 2025. The department documented over 185,000 community connections, averaging more than 15,000 interactions per month. Additionally, CPD hosted 13,693 community engagement encounters, ranging from large-scale events to neighborhood-level meetings. These efforts reflect a sustained commitment to accessibility and relationship-building, though actual participation is likely higher due to informal interactions not captured in reporting systems.





The Neighborhood Policing Initiative continued to operate in pilot districts, focusing on strengthening trust, enhancing officer familiarity with community members, and addressing localized public safety concerns. Throughout the year, the initiative emphasized training, strategic planning, and resource development to support long-term sustainability and expansion.

Community Collaboration and Strategic Planning

OCP made significant strides in standardizing and strengthening community input mechanisms. Improvements to beat and district advisory council meetings, including the implementation of standardized reporting tools, enhanced data consistency, and transparency across all districts.

Each of the department's 22 districts actively engaged residents through structured community conversations, affinity group meetings, and youth-focused sessions. These engagements informed the development of district strategic plans, ensuring that community concerns directly shaped policing priorities. All district plans were finalized, translated where needed, and published online, reinforcing CPD's commitment to transparency and accountability.

September / October 2025		
District	Date	Attendance
001	22-Oct	39
002	22-Oct	30
003	29-Oct	32
004	7-Oct	42
005	7-Oct	44
006	30-Sep	60
007	8-Nov	32
008	20-Oct	30
009	23-Oct	67
010	5-Nov	20
011	15-Oct	58
012	9-Oct	47
014	6-Oct	38
015	22-Oct	168
016	2-Oct	33
017	23-Oct	11
018	15-Oct	14
019	9-Oct	15
020	21-Oct	17
022	15-Oct	46
024	14-Oct	19
025	23-Oct	27

November 2025		
District	Date	Attendance
001	29-Oct	13
002	22-Nov	27
003	15-Nov	6
004	9-Oct	23
005	8-Nov	42
006	9-Oct	48
007		
008	10-Nov	32
009	13-Nov	23
010	20-Nov	28
011	29-Oct	32
012	30-Oct	36
014	10-Nov	29
015	12-Nov	35
016	3-Nov	27
017	10-Nov	16
018	5-Nov	23
019	6-Nov	21
020	4-Nov	14
022	19-Nov	27
024	18-Nov	26
025	13-Nov	40

Youth Engagement and Community Partnerships

Youth engagement remained a cornerstone of OCP's efforts in 2025. Through programs such as the Police Athletic League, D.A.R.E., G.R.E.A.T., and the Police Explorers Program, CPD fostered positive relationships with young residents. Youth district advisory councils expanded participation, with more than sixty youth contributing to community problem-solving and strategic planning initiatives.

OCP also hosted and participated in multiple youth summits, engaging hundreds of young people in discussions on public safety, leadership, and community wellbeing. These efforts were further supported by ongoing implementation of the Youth Engagement Report, which focuses on improving



data collection, expanding feedback mechanisms, and strengthening partnerships with community-based organizations.

Youth 2025		
District	Date	Attendance
001	17-Dec	7
002	1-Oct	29
003	12-Nov	29
004	7-Nov	16
005	17-Oct	20
006	16-Oct	108
007	8-Oct	57
008	26-Oct	29
009	14-Nov	204
010	16-Oct	14
011	13-Oct	42
012	23-Sep	35
014	1-Nov	29
015	20-Oct	134
016	13-Oct	10
017	18-Sep	63
018	13-Oct	12
019	17-Oct	13
020	28-Oct	16
022	5-Nov	40
024	6-Nov	31
025	13-Nov	29

Affinity 2025		
District	Date	Attendance
001	24-Oct	51
002	3-Oct	15
003	17-Oct	48
004	8-Nov	11
005	18-Sep	14
006	22-Oct	35
007	14-Oct	14
008	6-Oct	31
009	26-Nov	53
010	12-Nov	22
011	8-Oct	33
012	6-Nov	8
014	2-Oct	15
015	6-Nov	25
016		
017		
018	4-Nov	13
019	7-Oct	9
020	26-Sep	5
022	2-Oct	17
024	16-Oct	8
025	22-Oct	24

Signature Engagements and Community Presence

The department continued its participation in large-scale community events, including the Chicago Auto Show, where thousands of residents engaged with CPD daily. Signature programs such as National Night Out and Shop with a Cop remained central to building positive, face-to-face interactions between officers and community members.

These initiatives reflect OCP's commitment to meeting residents where they are—creating approachable, inclusive opportunities for engagement that foster trust and mutual understanding.

Policy Advancements and Reform Efforts

In 2025, CPD advanced key policy initiatives to institutionalize community engagement and accountability. Notable updates included:

- Implementation of the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability ordinance
- Adoption of a formal policy guiding community involvement in policy and training development
- Expanded guidance on interactions with individuals who are deaf, deafblind, or hard of hearing

These efforts align with consent decree requirements and demonstrate continued progress toward equitable, transparent policing practices.



Looking Ahead: 2026 Priorities

Building on the progress of 2025, OCP will focus on enhancing engagement infrastructure and data-driven decision-making in 2026. Key priorities include expanding staff support, transitioning to a Salesforce-based engagement tracking system, increasing beat meeting frequency, and strengthening district advisory councils.

Through these initiatives, the Chicago Police Department remains committed to deepening community partnerships, improving operational effectiveness, and ensuring that community voices remain central to public safety strategies.





Recruitment, Retention, and Staffing

Recruitment and Retention Unit

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) is committed to the recruitment and hiring of qualified candidates for the position of Police Officer who represent the diverse cross-section of communities served by the department to maintain a professional police force, building community trust and confidence, increasing legitimacy, and reducing perceptions of bias.



CPD established the Recruitment and Retention Unit (RRU) to focus solely on departmental growth and retention. Led by a deputy chief and supported by an administrative sergeant and a field sergeant, the unit consists of ten recruiters, two Chicago Police and Fire Training Academy officers who also oversee the Police Cadet Program, and two administrative officers. RRU also has a civilian digital media specialist.

In 2025, the City of Chicago's Office of Public Safety Administration and Department of Human Resources, in conjunction with CPD's Recruitment and Retention Unit, completed the hiring process of 4,661 new police officers. The first step in the hiring process is the Chicago Police Officer Examination, which is given to any candidate applying for the position of Chicago Police Officer. The exam consists of multiple-choice questions that test the candidates on cognitive police officer tasks and responsibilities for effective job performance.

Police Officer Candidate Testing

In 2025, the Chicago Police Officer Examination was administered in three different ways. The three options were implemented in an effort to accommodate candidates and provide additional accessibility to the exam, especially for those candidates located outside of the Chicagoland area. The options were as follows:

- ✓ **Option 1:** The examination may be taken in person at a local City College of Chicago.
- ✓ **Option 2:** The examination may be taken in a computer-based format via the Pearson Virtual University Enterprises (VUE) network of test centers. The test centers are located in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, which extends twenty-five miles beyond city limits.
- ✓ **Option 3:** The examination may be taken at home or in the office via the Pearson VUE online platform, a proctored test known as OnVUE. This option allows a candidate to take the test at any time.

The 2025 in-person examinations were held quarterly at the following City Colleges of Chicago:

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

Looking ahead, the Chicago Police Officer Examination will be hosted at the same locations quarterly, and police officer candidates will continue to choose one of the three options to take the exam. The online exam is administered at a minimum of once a month.



Recruitment Events

In 2025, the RRU conducted over 1,338 in-person recruitment events across a diverse range of locations. Beyond the primary sites listed below, the team held outreach at Illinois Department of Employment security centers, security training centers, fitness centers, farmer's markets, Chicago airports, shopping malls, career fairs, and neighborhood festivals. Strategic presence at high-traffic venues—such as Navy Pier, the Museum Campus, Chicago Park District, and library facilities—allows potential candidates to engage directly with staff. These face-to-face interactions are vital, providing a platform for candidates to inquire about police officer responsibilities and the hiring process, while offering the opportunity for immediate exam registration.

Colleges and Universities

The department will continue to expand its 2026 recruitment outreach to students at historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) through both virtual and in-person career fairs. Building on previous efforts, the RRU has hosted on-site and virtual events at the following institutions and organizations:

Chicago State University	National College Resources Foundation
--------------------------	---------------------------------------

In 2026, the RRU intends to increase its footprint at HBCUs nationwide by fostering new and existing institutional relationships. To date, Chicago Police Department recruiters have traveled to forty-three colleges and universities within Illinois and fifteen institutions out of state. These trips serve to build partnerships with police associations and affinity groups, further strengthening the department's recruitment network. Additionally, the RRU has broadened its outreach beyond criminal justice to include social service disciplines—such as social work and psychology—by collaborating directly with faculty members at various local colleges.

Colleges and universities visited outside of Illinois:

University of Wisconsin	Carthage College (Wisconsin)
Marquette University (Wisconsin)	Indiana University Northwest
University of Toledo (Ohio)	University of Wisconsin (Platteville)
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	Calumet College of St. Joseph (Indiana)
Ball State University (Indiana)	Indiana State University
Purdue University (Indiana)	North Central College
The Ohio State University	Texas A&M University
University of Houston	Wisconsin Private
University of Iowa	University of Wisconsin Whitewater
Milwaukee Area Technical College	University of Wisconsin-Clearwater



University of Wisconsin-Parkside	Kalamazoo Community College
----------------------------------	-----------------------------

Colleges and universities visited within Illinois:

McHenry County College	Governors State University	Judson University
Morton Grove College	Joliet Jr. College	Elmhurst University
South Suburban College	Bradley University	Prairie State College
Triton College	Kankakee Community College	Benedictine University
Western Illinois University	Wheaton College	Northern Illinois University
Oakton Comm. College	University of Illinois-Urbana	College of Lake County
Rockford University	Aurora University	Kishwaukee College
MC Henry College	Saint Xavier University	Harper College
Judson University	Lewis University	Elgin Community College
Trinity Christian College	Northwestern	Highland Community College

Chicago area colleges visited:

Wilbur Wright College	Harry S. Truman College
Malcolm X College	Roosevelt University
University of Illinois—Chicago	Northeastern University
DePaul University	North Park University
Kennedy King College	National Louis University
Olive-Harvey College	Richard J. Daley College
University of Chicago	Harold Washington College
Loyola University	Chicago State University



Recruitment and Education Partnerships

The RRU collaborated with Olive-Harvey College in 2021 to launch "Path to Policing: One Year and Out." This immersive one-year program allows students to earn an AAS in Criminal Justice while preparing for a career with the Chicago Police Department. Successful graduates bypass the written Chicago Police Officer Examination, expediting their entry into the CPD Training Academy. The program facilitates a seamless transition from the classroom to the CPD Training Academy. A cohort group of 74 enrolled in the spring of 2025, 144 enrolled in the fall semester of 2025, 75 enrolled in the spring of 2026, and many who recently graduated expressed interest in the application for the Chicago Police Officer Examination. The next strategic plan will include the year-over-year comparison data to analyze the yield of qualified candidates entering the CPD Training Academy. To improve candidate yield, an on-site recruitment liaison provides direct application assistance. Our goal is to maintain a structured, academy-style support system that fosters professional growth from enrollment through graduation and into their careers as alumni. Currently, this program has the intention of expanding to Wilbur Wright College, which will allow further opportunities to persons from a different part of the city.

Chicago Police and Firefighter Training Academy (CPFTA) and Cadet Program

The RRU continues its partnership with the Chicago Public Schools Department of Career and Technical Education, the Chicago Fire Department, and the City Colleges of Chicago to foster a program for high school students who have graduated 99 in 2025 and an expectation of 110 graduating in 2026. The Police Cadet Program offers participants an introduction to contemporary policing, equipping them with foundational knowledge and skills for a career in law enforcement. In 2025, eight cadets applied to become Chicago police officers, one of whom began the Chicago Police Academy, highlighting the program's success in helping students advance toward becoming police officers. There are currently twenty-two cadets in the program.

2025 Public Safety Career Fair

In 2025, the RRU expanded its inter-agency partnerships to host the Public Safety Career Fair. Collaborating with the Chicago Fire Department and the Office of Emergency Management and Communications, the RRU created an interactive recruitment experience. The event displayed specialized units and their equipment, allowing attendees to engage directly with the tools and technologies used in public safety. The event was a resounding success, attracting over 516 attendees from diverse backgrounds. By providing immersive, hands-on experiences, the RRU successfully fostered deeper interest in public safety professions and built a new pipeline of prospective candidates. This allowed RRU to further build and strengthen the relationship between the community and the department and leave an everlasting positive impact on all.

2025 Welcome to the Academy Recruitment

The Training and Support Group (TSG) collaborated with RRU to host a "Welcome to the Academy" event, providing community members with an opportunity to engage directly with both teams. The event informed attendees that the academy is open Monday through Friday for in-person conversations with a recruiter. Overall, the event was successful, garnering twelve new applicants that day and strengthening community awareness and engagement, while reinforcing that the academy is a continuous post where prospective applicants may stop by to apply or speak with a



recruiter. By continuing to operate out of the academy, RRU can foster a more open, quasi-mentorship environment with applicants as they transition into recruits and further into police officers. Additionally, operating alongside TSG has allowed RRU to strengthen relationships with TSG social media teams and collaborate more closely with academy-based platforms. Moving forward, RRU intends to further develop and maintain collaboration with the main CPD social media page to expand outreach and reach a broader audience.

2025 CPD Recruitment and Retention Soccer Tournament

RRU created and hosted an integrative soccer tournament that brought together both the community and the department. The tournament featured the department's identified soccer team competing against community partners, including Malcolm X College, Kennedy-King College, and the CJ Brown Foundation team. This event fostered new partnerships while strengthening existing relationships, leaving a lasting positive impact on both the department and community members.

During the event, RRU not only coordinated and hosted the tournament but also engaged directly with youth participants, building meaningful relationships that support trust in CPD and promote the department to future applicants. The event was a success, strengthening community relationships and showcasing CPD in a positive light.

Military Bases and Centers

The RRU visited two US military bases outside of Illinois in 2025, allowing active-duty members the opportunity to speak with Chicago Police Department recruiters about the department and the police officer position. The military bases were in multiple states across the country, allowing recruiters to interact with a diverse number of potential candidates. Additionally, the RRU continues its partnership with the Army in the Army Pays Program.

Military bases outside of Illinois:

Naval Station Norfolk (Virginia)	Joint Base San Antonio- Fort Sam Houston, Texas
----------------------------------	---

Military centers within Illinois:

US Army Reserve (Arlington Hts.)	IL National Guard (Riverside)	IL National Guard (Crestwood)
IL National Guard (Kedzie Ave)	IL ARMY Reserve (Central-Pulaski RD)	IL Great Lakes Naval Station
Chicago Veterans Career Fair	Annual Veteran’s Recognition	Valor Games
Living Words Veteran’s Fair	US Army Reserve (Riverside, IL)	U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Center
Recruit Military Career Fair	U.S. Army Reserve (Chicago)	NLU Veteran Resource Fair
Military- Army Career Fair	Central Region Career Fair	36th Ward Veteran Job Fair



The RRU continues to collaborate with the United States Army in a program called Army Pays (<https://www.armypays.com/>). This collaboration enables CPD to work alongside Army recruiters, Army National Guard recruiters, and local ROTC programs during community events. These events promote important messages, such as staying in school, setting goals, choosing positive friendships, leading a values-driven life, and avoiding drugs.



Additionally, the partnership offers employment interviews and provides an opportunity to mentor soldiers and newly commissioned officers as they transition into private employment. It also allows the RRU members to connect with Army veterans who may be interested in pursuing a career in law enforcement, facilitating a smoother transition into the CPD.

Looking ahead to 2026, RRU will work to increase its outreach to additional military bases and military-related expos for recruitment events. Thirty-seven schools in Chicago have a U.S. Army Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (Jr. ROTC) on campus. The Jr. ROTC programs help to develop a “school to career” pipeline with students interested in serving their communities. The RRU visited these campuses in 2025 with the intention of revisiting this in 2026.

Steinmetz High School	Hubbard High School	Carver Military Academy
Gary Comer College Prep	Roberto Clemente	Farragut High School
Bogan High School	Corliss High School	Carl Schurz High School
Chicago Vocational High School	Christian Fenger High School	Englewood STEM High School
Hubbard High School	South Shore High School	Dunbar High School
Michele Clark High School	Prosser High School	St. Patrick High School

RRU attended multiple law enforcement career expos in 2025. These are events dedicated to local law enforcement agencies to recruit sworn and civilian personnel and give potential candidates the ability to receive information on law enforcement career opportunities.

City of Chicago Law Enforcement Hiring Expo	2025 Public Safety "Touch-a-Truck" Job Fair
Project Hood Law Enforcement Career Fair	Mayor's Public Safety Hiring Event
Harper College Law Enforcement Career Fair	University of Houston Government Career Fair
Asian American Law Enforcement Association Career Fair	CPD's Women's Law Enforcement Expo—Chicago
Law Enforcement Wellness Day	First Responders Career Fair
Indiana State University Criminology Career Fair	Western Illinois Law Enforcement Career Fair
Aurora Criminal Justice Career Fair	



In addition to law-enforcement-specific expos and job fairs, RRU attended multiple local hiring events throughout the city.

Connections with the Community

The department recognizes the importance of positive community interactions and strives to increase the number of these interactions and strengthen relationships with community leaders. RRU connected with community organizations and formed new partnerships with these groups to assist in recruitment efforts. In addition to existing connections, the partnerships include the Chicago Urban League, the Asian American Law Enforcement Association, the Chicago Housing Authority, and the Illinois Department of Employment Security. RRU will continue to collaborate with these organizations to develop new ideas for recruitment events.

RRU regularly communicates with community stakeholders, local businesses, and social service agencies. The unit also strategically collaborates with various Chicago aldermanic offices to promote career opportunities and collaborate on numerous community-based resource fairs. RRU focuses on reaching out to communities where English may be a second language and holds recruitment events in the areas of Uptown/Argyle Avenue, Pilsen/Little Village, Ukrainian Village, and Harwood Heights, IL. RRU plans to increase recruitment outreach to additional communities where English may not be the predominant language spoken.

The department utilizes internal events and meetings to promote the position of Chicago Police Officer and offers on-site completion of the Chicago Police Officer Application. Throughout 2025, the RRU maximized outreach by integrating recruitment efforts into key internal events, including district career and resource fairs, Recruit Family Day, graduations, and Star Ceremonies. RRU collaborated with Community Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) offices to promote the exam and work together for community events.

CPD hosts a National Night Out event at each of the twenty-two police district stations on the first Tuesday of August every year. This event is an opportunity to bring communities and the police together in a positive interaction with the intention of improving the relationship. RRU had recruiters attend many of the district events with the ability to complete on-the-spot applications for potential candidates and answer questions about the recruitment process.

In 2025, the RRU participated in a wide array of parades and festivals to expand outreach across Chicago's diverse communities. Key appearances included the Pride Parade, 4th on 53rd Street Parade, Bud Billiken Parade, Memorial Day Parade, Thanksgiving Day Parade, and the Festival of Lights. These high-traffic events provided prime opportunities for RRU to host informational tables regarding the CPD police officer exam. These in-person interactions are vital, as they allow recruitment officers to explain the application process, answer specific questions, and encourage candidates to apply. Beyond parades, RRU maintained a high-profile presence at major citywide attractions, including the Chicago Auto Show, Juneteenth Freedom celebration, NASCAR Street Race, Lollapalooza, Summer Smash Fest, Arc Music Fest, and Pitchfork Music Fest. RRU also participated in West Fest, the Chicago Air and Water Show, the Chicago Marathon, the Puerto Rican Festival, North Halsted LGBTQIA+ Market Days, the Black Women's Expo, Fiesta Del Sol, and the Taste of Chicago. Additionally, RRU attended the Englewood Music Festival, UIC RecFEST, Latina Expo, Fall Fest, Taylor Street Festival, Taste of Randolph, Colombian Fest, the Chinatown Annual Fair, HYROX Fitness Festival,



End of Summer Bash, Christmas around the World Festival, Winter Wonderland Festival, Winterland at Gallagher Way, and Christkindlmarket.

The faith-based communities throughout Chicago have been strong partners with the CPD and have continuously assisted with recruitment efforts. In 2025, RRU relaunched the 100 Churches in 100 days and visited 120 Churches. RRU participated in several job fairs held at churches in the Chicagoland area.

These Events include the following:

Powerhouse Church Career Fair	Life House Church Job Fair
Saint Sabina Job Fair	

Many of the faith-based partners actively encourage the RRU to host recruitment following the weekend after services, providing a direct line of communication to potential candidates. The RRU remains committed to nurturing these essential relationships across all faith-based communities to ensure a diverse, community-centered applicant pool.

Retention

In 2025, RRU hosted the Women in Law Enforcement Expo, an event designed to foster unity and inclusion within the department. The expo brought together women from all ranks and backgrounds to discuss navigating a male-dominated field while balancing family life, health, and personal goals. A featured panel of speakers shared diverse perspectives on career development, followed by a networking hour and vendor exhibition. By providing a platform for these essential conversations, the RRU continues to promote a supportive professional environment for the women of the Chicago Police Department.

Candidate Support

RRU provides candidate support to ensure applicant stability and increase success rates. This support includes a variety of functions, including written exam preparation, physical fitness training, and recruiter outreach. In 2025, the unit hosted both in-person P.O.W.E.R. prep sessions and online exam prep sessions. Six hundred forty-two individuals attended the written exam prep sessions, and 6,639 P.O.W.E.R prep meetings. RRU, in conjunction with the Training Division, conducted in--person P.O.W.E.R prep sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings.

In 2026, the department will focus on overarching goals with the help of RRU:

- ★ Create a balance of demographics within the department,
- ★ Improve the gender balance in all districts and units,
- ★ Achieve the annual hiring goal set in the CPD Recruitment Strategic Plan.
- ★ Implement new strategies to evaluate recruitment efforts to community-based organizations and regarding the strengths/weaknesses of the recruitment and hiring process.
- ★ Reintroduction of the '100 Churches in 100 Days' initiative in the first quarter of 2026
- ★ Creating and fostering new relationships with HBCU colleges
- ★ Collaborate with local aldermanic offices to host joint career fairs.



- ★ Expand Olive Harvey 1-year and out fitness program
- ★ Recruitment staff ascertaining ACE certification to further enhance and expand the POWER prep session and mock POWER test.

CPD Pre-P.O.W.E.R. Test Date	Shown up	Passed	Failed
18-Jan-25	80	30	50
15-Feb-25	42	13	29
15-Mar-25	104	41	63
29-Apr-25	73	39	34
03-May-25	85	34	51
07-Jun-25	74	32	42
12-Jul-25	305	132	173
19-Jul-25	348	153	195
09-Aug-25	302	145	157
16-Aug-25	218	77	141
06-Sep-25	153	62	91
04-Oct-25	137	60	77
01-Nov-25	246	130	116
06-Dec-25	165	59	106
Total	2,233	1,007	1,325

As of: 13 Jan 2026

Success Stories

In 2025, RRU supported and advanced professional development and community engagement initiatives across the department. The 2025 Women in Law Enforcement Expo served as a premier platform for women of the Chicago Police Department to connect, mentor, and share professional experiences related to career development and promotional opportunities. By facilitating open dialogue around successes and challenges, the expo strengthened professional networks, enhanced morale, and reinforced a sense of organizational cohesion aligned with RRU's long-term retention objectives.

During the same period, the Chicago Police Department, in partnership with the Office of Emergency Management and Communications and the Chicago Fire Department, hosted the 2025 Public Safety Career Fair. This collaborative event provided community members with insight into the wide range of career opportunities within public safety. Attendees engaged in interactive demonstrations highlighting specialized units and equipment, which promoted transparency, education, and positive engagement between public safety agencies and the communities they serve.

RRU also focused on strengthening candidate preparation and recruitment outcomes through targeted initiatives. Written exam preparation and POWER test preparation sessions were expanded, including the digitization of POWER prep sign-in sheets to improve data tracking and accountability. Additionally, RRU received approval to become ACE certified and is awaiting final payment authorization. This certification will enhance RRU's ability to deliver structured fitness preparation



and expand collaboration with candidates at Olive-Harvey College and Wilbur Wright College. Collectively, these efforts are intended to improve candidate readiness and reduce POWER test failure rates.

Challenges

In 2025, RRU faced several challenges, including increased competition from other professions and police departments. According to the International Association of Chiefs of Police (2024, p. 7), “officers are leaving before three years with two weeks’ notice, and it takes approximately one year to bring a recruit on board.” During 2025, TSG experienced 59 resignations and 11 terminations. Pre-POWER test failure rates also remained high, with 56.82% of all participants failing the assessment. As a result, RRU intends to evaluate available data to refocus and enhance POWER Test preparation sessions accordingly. Additionally, RRU encountered setbacks with several educational institutions that ended partnerships due to perceived concerns related to immigration enforcement, which RRU believes negatively impacted recruitment relationships. Budget constraints further limited RRU’s ability to travel to additional educational institutions. Moving forward, RRU plans to implement best practices while shifting its focus toward rebranding service-oriented messaging over self-driven campaigns. This effort will include collaboration with an external agency that has a proven record of accomplishment working with law enforcement and military organizations to strengthen CPD’s brand and outreach efforts.

The successful implementation of these initiatives will help the CPD replace officers lost due to attrition and create a more equitable and diverse department to better serve the communities of Chicago. For more information about becoming a Chicago police officer, please visit <https://join.chicagopolice.org>.

Total Sworn Department Members, New Hires, and Separations (2025)

The tables and charts in this section show CPD’s total sworn workforce, new hires, and separations for 2025, broken down by demographics. This data is accurate as of April 2, 2026.

Force Strength by Rank, Race, and Gender (2025)

The chart demonstrates a year-over-year comparison between 2024 and 2025, revealing a total

Rank	2024	2025
Superintendent	1	1
Chief	5	3
Deputy Chief	15	15
Commander	42	38
Captain	31	34
Lieutenant	270	269
Sergeant	1,306	1,350
P.O. Assigned as Detective	1,146	1,160
P.O. Assigned as Field Training Officer	376	350
Police Officer	8,361	8,285
Total	11,553	11,505

decrease of 48 personnel, with the total falling from 11,553 to 11,505 sworn members. The most significant decrease was in the rank of Police Officer, which dropped by 76 individuals. This loss was partially offset by increases in Sergeants +44 and Detectives +14. This reduction suggests a shift in staffing priorities. The growth of Sergeants and Detectives points to an increased emphasis on supervision and investigatory follow-up.



Race	2024	2025
American Indian/Alaskan Native	33	31
Asian/Pacific Islander	428	422
Black	2,322	2,326
Hispanic	3,998	4,140
White	4,647	4,460
Unknown/Refused	125	126
Total	11,553	11,505

Gender	2024	2025
Male	8,683	8,628
Female	2,870	2,877
Total	11,553	11,505

The total number of sworn personnel decreased by 76, the racial composition remained relatively stable. Hispanic representation saw a modest increase, rising by 142 officers. The number of Black officers also increased slightly, and the White officer count saw the largest decline, dropping by 187. The number of American Indian/Alaskan Native officers remained nearly unchanged, and those identifying as “Unknown/Refused” increased marginally. Overall, the data reflects minimal changes in racial distribution despite the department’s slight reduction in size.

The total number of male officers decreased to 8,628 from 8,683, while the number of female officers saw a slight increase from 2,870 to 2,877. Overall, the gender ratio remained consistent, with males continuing to represent approximately three-quarters of the Department's sworn members. These figures indicate stable gender representation amid the Department's modest decrease in overall staffing.

Total New Hires by Race and Gender (2025)

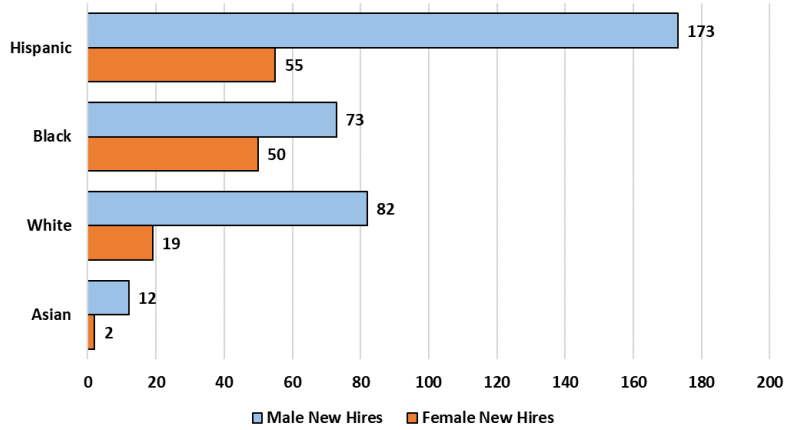
The largest group of new hires for 2025 was Hispanic males with 173 new hires (49%) and female Hispanics with 55 new hires (26%). In 2025, there were 340 new hires. CPD remains committed to enhancing recruitment strategies and ensuring a skilled, diverse, and motivated workforce. CPD holds various recruitment events throughout the city to integrate community members year-round. Our recruitment website, <https://join.chicagopolice.org/>, contains detailed information that can answer questions for interested individuals, along with a calendar of events held at community colleges, gyms, and cities, as well as state hiring events.

In 2025, 73% of all new hires were men and 27% were women, consistent with the breakdown by separations in 2024.

Race	Male New Hires	Female New Hires	New Hires by Race	% New Hires by Race
Hispanic	173	55	228	49%
Black	73	50	123	26%
White	82	19	101	22%
Asian	12	2	14	3%
Grand Total	340	126	466	
% New Hires by Sex	73%	27%		



2025 Total New Hires by Race and Gender

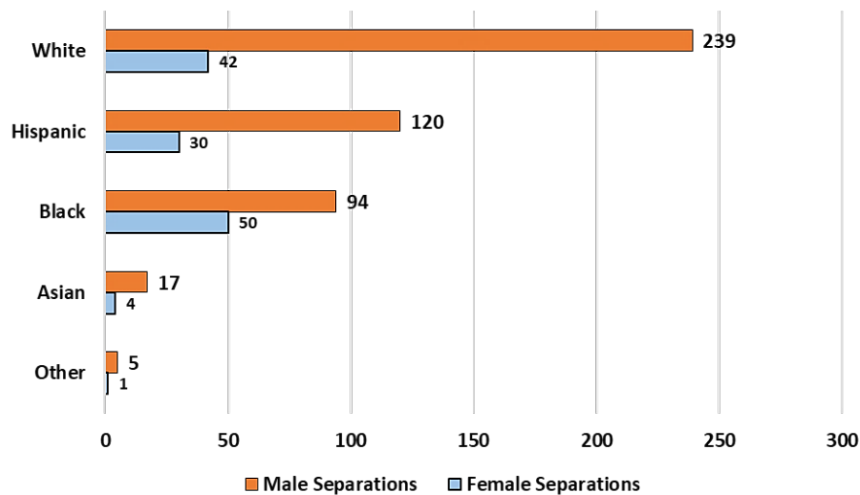


Separations by Race and Gender (2025)

The following table and chart represent members who left CPD in 2025. This includes retirements and resignations. Out of 602 separations, 79% were male, and 21% were female, indicating a higher number of male officers. White officers accounted for the largest proportion of separations at 47%, 239 individuals, followed by both Hispanic 25%, or 150 persons, and Black officers at 24%, or 144 persons, respectively. Asian officers represented 3% of separations, while the "Other" category accounted for just 1%. Although White officers had the highest number of separations, overall, Black female officers had a relatively higher representation among female separations compared to other racial groups.

Race	Male Separations	Female Separations	Separations by Race	% Separations by Race
White	239	42	281	47%
Hispanic	120	30	150	25%
Black	94	50	144	24%
Asian	17	4	21	3%
Other	5	1	6	1%
Total	475	127	602	
% Separations by Sex	79%	21%		

2025 Separations by Race and Gender





OFFICER WELLNESS

OFFICER WELLNESS





Professional Counseling Division

The Professional Counseling Division (PCD) provides free, confidential wellness services to active and retired sworn and civilian members of the Chicago Police Department (CPD), 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.

Core Services

PCD delivers a comprehensive range of support programs, including:

- ★ Clinical counseling and crisis response
- ★ Traumatic Incident Stress Management (TISMP)
- ★ Voluntary Annual Wellness Check-In Program
- ★ Alcohol- and substance-use support services
- ★ Peer Support Program
- ★ Chaplain Services

2025 Service Overview

In 2025, PCD prioritized preventive engagement, expanded clinical capacity, and modernized internal reporting systems while maintaining consistent access to care. Overall clinical utilization remained steady compared to 2024, despite fluctuations during periods of elevated operational demand.

Participation in the **Voluntary Annual Wellness Check-In Program** increased significantly, reflecting progress in reducing stigma and encouraging early engagement with licensed clinicians. Members increasingly utilized services proactively rather than waiting for concerns to escalate.

Clinical and Program Highlights

- ★ Licensed clinicians provided short-term counseling, crisis intervention, and referrals for specialized care.
- ★ TISMP 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 October 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.

Operational Support

During periods of elevated operational activity, including large-scale city events, PCD personnel deployed to support members in the field. These efforts expanded access to wellness services during demanding assignments and reinforced the division's role in operational readiness.

Police Chaplains Ministry

The Chicago Police Department Chaplains Ministry, established in 1980 and recognized as a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, provides chaplaincy services to active and retired CPD officers, as well as their families. Funded by donations and voluntary support, the ministry is dedicated to the well-being of CPD personnel of all faiths. Chaplain services include pastoral care, counseling, support during end-of-life care, and decision-making assistance for those who are terminally ill. Chaplains provide support to survivors of officers killed in the line of duty and officiate over police wakes and funerals. In addition, chaplains host seminars on stress management and personal development. Some of the chaplains received specialized training at the FBI Academy, aiding the ministry's proactive engagement during roll calls and strengthening street presence.

Crisis ministry is crucial, offering an immediate response to incidents involving CPD personnel. Managed by a directing chaplain and integrated into EAP under the supervision of the director, the Chaplains Section aligns with overarching department objectives. Chaplains are required to be ordained, hold a Master of Divinity, and complete clinical pastoral education.

The Chicago Police Department Chaplains Ministry has launched several programs to further assist CPD members and their families. Initiatives include the CPD Cancer Care Ministry, offering emotional and spiritual support to those affected by cancer. The ministry also introduced the Serenity Room, a space dedicated to reflection and relaxation. The chaplains also offer their support to Quilts for Cops, a program that creates personalized quilts that are given to officers as symbols of community support and appreciation. These initiatives reflect the ministry's commitment to the holistic well-being of CPD personnel and their families.

Alcohol-use and Substance-use Services Program

The Alcohol-use and Substance-use Services Program offers department members and their families suffering from alcohol and substance abuse a confidential, objective, and nonjudgmental resource to which they can voluntarily seek advice, support, and guidance. They also provide services to active and retired department members and their families who may be having trouble with problems related to other addictions, including gambling. The Alcohol Assistance Program regularly holds meetings for police and family members to provide support and referral services.

Peer Support Program

PCD's Peer Support Program was created in April 2000. It is modeled after the program instituted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives. All Peer Support Program team members work on a strictly voluntary basis as a way of giving back to the CPD family. Peer Support Program



members come from diverse backgrounds, which helps to ensure that when a department member, sworn or non-sworn, or their immediate family member needs assistance, there is someone available with the right expertise, qualifications, knowledge, and awareness of resources to support them.

The primary objective of the Peer Support Program is stress reduction through immediate emotional first aid and support. Peer Support Program members assist department members as they work through the impact of critical incidents by providing support, actively listening, and offering resources. Additionally, Peer Support Program members help their fellow department members involved in critical incidents understand the range of normal reactions to abnormal situations.

Peer Support Program services are not limited to traumatic events. Support is available to all department members and their families in a variety of difficult circumstances, including but not limited to the death of a family member, friend, or peer, as well as marital, child, or job-related difficulties. All communications between department members, their families, and the Peer Support Program team members are kept strictly confidential under the Illinois First Responders Suicide Prevention Act. The Peer Support Program has over 180 members citywide, and it continues to seek more volunteers.

The CPD Peer Support Program continues to focus on training, outreach, and support for peer support members (PSMs), who serve as a frontline wellness resource for department personnel. Core elements of the program include annual meetings, training refreshers, and initiatives to recognize PSM contributions through non-monetary incentives.

To strengthen data reporting while maintaining member confidentiality, the Peer Support Member Tracking Form is now available on the department's internal website. This tool allows PSMs to log activities securely and consistently.

Recent technological enhancements have also improved how the program collects and manages information. These include the implementation of Column Case Management and the development of a dedicated Peer Support Member Tracking Portal, both accessible via the department's internal website. These platforms support faster, more accurate, and more user-friendly reporting of peer support activity, while continuing to uphold privacy protections.

Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program

The Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program (TISMP) is a structured, confidential support service offered through the Chicago Police Department's Professional Counseling Division (PCD). This program was designed to address the emotional and psychological effects that may result from duty-related traumatic incidents.

The program provides department members with access to licensed mental health professionals for debriefing sessions and support following critical events, such as officer-involved shootings, serious injuries, or duty-related situations. Participation is not an indication of stress symptoms but rather a proactive measure to help members process challenging experiences and maintain their well-being.



Members referred to the program attend private debriefings, often within seventy-two hours of the incident, and are afforded dedicated time away from regular duties to participate. Peer group discussions and other tailored support activities may also be offered as part of the recovery process.

TISMP is an essential part of CPD's broader wellness strategy, aligning with national best practices and the department's commitments under the consent decree. The program promotes early intervention, resilience, and continuity of care for officers exposed to trauma on the job. It also ensures that confidentiality is protected following state and federal privacy laws, including HIPAA and the Illinois Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act.

Voluntary Annual Wellness Check-In Program

The Voluntary Annual Wellness Check-In Program is a proactive mental wellness initiative offered by the Chicago Police Department Professional Counseling Division (PCD). This program provides all active department members with the opportunity to schedule a confidential, one-on-one session with a licensed clinician. It is available voluntarily and is designed to support the overall emotional well-being of CPD personnel, without requiring a specific concern or crisis to participate.

The check-in serves as a confidential space for members to reflect on personal and professional stressors, discuss wellness strategies, and connect with supportive resources. These sessions are available during regular work hours and count as a full tour of duty, helping remove common barriers to access. Participation in the program does not indicate that a member is experiencing distress; rather, it promotes early and ongoing engagement with wellness services as a routine part of professional life.

To enhance access, members may now request a session through a secure portal hosted in the Column Case Management system on the department's internal website. This HIPAA-compliant platform allows for scheduling and attendance tracking while safeguarding all personal health information.

The Voluntary Annual Wellness Check-In Program reflects CPD's broader commitment to reducing stigma, encouraging open conversations around wellness, and ensuring all active department members have trusted avenues for support.

Referrals

Department members and their families must have safe, trusted spaces where they can talk about anything affecting their lives, on or off duty. While many choose to connect with CPD's internal wellness resources, some may feel more comfortable speaking with someone outside the department. To support that choice, the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) recommends several vetted, free, and fully confidential helplines for immediate support.

In certain cases, when a member's needs extend beyond the scope of services offered internally, such as for psychiatric medication management, EAP may recommend a referral to an external provider. Internal referrals are also available within EAP for more specialized care depending on the individual's needs.



To enhance service coordination while continuing to uphold member privacy, the Professional Counseling Division (PCD) now utilizes Column Case Management, a secure and HIPAA-compliant software system. This platform helps clinicians ensure that members are connected to appropriate resources when needed. Importantly, the system does not collect personal health details tied to individuals, and all data is handled with strict confidentiality. A column simply allows EAP to improve its overall understanding of service needs, helping the program remain responsive and accessible to the CPD community.

EAP is also deeply committed to providing culturally sensitive care. Its team of licensed mental health professionals is trained to support individuals from diverse cultural and personal backgrounds, with bilingual and multilingual staff available to enhance comfort and accessibility for members and their families.

In addition to EAP, CPD members and their families have access to trusted, external support lines, including:

- ★ **COPLINE:** A confidential, 24/7 hotline answered by retired law enforcement officers across the country. COPLINE listeners understand the unique challenges of police work and can also connect callers to vetted clinical referrals upon request.
- ★ **Crisis Text Line:** A free, 24/7 text-based support service for anyone in emotional distress. While response times may vary slightly, most users are connected to a trained crisis counselor in under five minutes.
- ★ **988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline:** A national, confidential helpline offering 24/7 support to individuals experiencing suicidal thoughts or emotional crisis. Callers who are military veterans can be immediately transferred to the Veterans Crisis Line for specialized support.

These services, alongside CPD’s internal wellness programs, help ensure that all members—and their loved ones—have multiple, safe avenues to seek help whenever they need it.

Data Collection and Reporting

The Professional Counseling Division (PCD) utilizes **Column Case Management**, a secure, HIPAA-compliant platform designed specifically for managing wellness and support services. This system enhances the division’s ability to coordinate care, improve service tracking, and support program development, all while maintaining the strictest standards of confidentiality.

Column Case Management supports responsible and secure data handling, including access controls, encrypted storage, and audit logs, ensuring that information is protected following federal and state privacy laws. The platform enables PCD to identify service trends, simplify internal reporting, and inform resource planning without compromising member privacy.

This system replaces older, less efficient tools that previously limited data entry and reporting capabilities. Staff training is ongoing to ensure consistent, professional use of the platform in support of CPD’s wellness and support goals.



Looking Ahead

In 2026, PCD will continue emphasizing early engagement, accessible services, and data-informed program improvement. Through expanded staffing, modernized systems, and proactive outreach, the division remains committed to strengthening the health, resilience, and readiness of CPD members and their families.



Shaping Tomorrow's Officers Today

DEPARTMENT TRAINING



OUTSTANDING RECRUIT PERFORMANCE AWARDS



TOP FIVE TOP LEADER TOP GUN



DEPARTMENT TRAINING

Training is essential to investing in CPD's most valuable asset: its people. The Training and Support Group (TSG) coordinates training for all newly hired recruits, probationary officers, and veteran officers. To accomplish this task, training is divided into three categories: recruit, in-service, and pre-service.

Recruits are provided with progressive and comprehensive training to develop policing skills, enhance leadership abilities, and promote a solid ethical foundation so that the CPD remains among the nation's premier law enforcement organizations. CPD's core values of Professionalism, Integrity, Courage, Dedication, and Respect are stressed and reinforced throughout the Basic Law Enforcement (Recruit) curriculum.

Workforce Development Initiatives

TSG continued to prioritize workforce development through targeted initiatives designed to enhance leadership capacity and career progression.

- ★ Leadership Development Programs: Expanded supervisory and command-level training programs to prepare members for advancement.
- ★ Mentorship Initiatives: Implemented structured mentorship opportunities to support recruits and mid-career personnel.
- ★ Recruitment Support: Collaborated with recruitment efforts to ensure alignment between hiring practices and training capacity.

Training Overview

The TSG serves as a critical component of the Chicago Police Department's mission to enhance public safety through professional development, operational readiness, and continuous improvement. TSG is responsible for developing, delivering, and evaluating training programs that ensure sworn and civilian personnel are equipped with the knowledge, skills, and competencies necessary to serve the community effectively.

The group 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.

Administrative Section—The Administrative Section provides oversight, coordination, and support for division-wide functions. Key units include:

- ★ Administrative Office
- ★ Awards Section
- ★ Community Engagement Section
- ★ Procurement and Facilities Management
- ★ Recruitment and Retention Section

Training Division—The Training Division is responsible for the design, delivery, and evaluation of all training initiatives. It consists of the following sections:



- ★ Operations Training
- ★ Instructional Design
- ★ Quality Control
- ★ Firearms Training
- ★ In-Service Training
- ★ Career Development
- ★ Emergency Preparedness

2025 Training Introduction

In 2025, the Training and Support Group continued to advance the Department's mission by delivering comprehensive, standards-based training that strengthens operational readiness, leadership development, and constitutional policing practices. In 2025, TSG expanded its organizational scope to include the Recruitment and Retention Section, further aligning training with workforce development and sustainability efforts.

2025 Highlights and Achievements

In 2025, the ETG made significant progress in enhancing training delivery, modernizing curriculum, and expanding professional development opportunities.

Training Delivery

- ★ Delivered comprehensive recruit training programs aligned with Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board requirements.
- ★ Conducted in-service training for all sworn personnel, ensuring compliance with mandated training hours.
- ★ Expanded use of blended learning models, incorporating both in-person and virtual instruction.

Curriculum Innovation

- ★ Updated training curricula to reflect legislative changes, emerging public safety challenges, and evolving policing strategies.
- ★ Integrated scenario-based training and simulation technologies to enhance decision-making and critical thinking skills.

Operational Support

- ★ Provided training and staffing support for large-scale events and citywide operations.
- ★ Coordinated emergency preparedness exercises to strengthen interagency collaboration and readiness.

Additionally, the TSG recognized the following key accomplishments in 2025:

- ★ Successfully graduated 432 recruits across nine academy classes
- ★ Delivered extensive pre-service training to over 350 personnel across multiple ranks and specialized roles
- ★ Achieved a 100 percent firearms qualification pass rate for recruits through enhanced training support
- ★ Implemented new instructor evaluation and curriculum assessment programs to improve training quality and accountability



- ★ Increased community outreach efforts by 20 percent, including engagement with faith-based organizations
- ★ Enhanced facilities with renovated learning labs and wellness-focused improvements

2025 Recruit Training

A primary goal of the Basic Recruit Training Program is to support the mission, vision, and core values of CPD. Recruit training adheres to department policy, the guidelines established by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB), Illinois legislation, and standards from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.



CPD’s Basic Recruit Training Program consists of approximately 973 hours of training, which exceeds ILETSB requirements (640) for basic recruit training in the State of Illinois by over three hundred hours. In 2025, the CPD training academy trained nine CPD recruit classes, totaling 432 probationary police officer candidates. Below is an accounting of the 2025 recruit training dates and the number of participants.

TSG delivered a robust, multidisciplinary training curriculum aligned with Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB) requirements, emphasizing:

- ★ Constitutional policing and procedural justice
- ★ De-escalation and crisis intervention
- ★ Community engagement and impartial policing
- ★ Tactical readiness, officer safety, and wellness

These efforts strengthened member preparedness, improved decision-making in dynamic environments, and reinforced public trust through professional, equitable policing practices.

2025 Recruit Training Dates/Participants

Class #	Completion Date	Total Graduated
24-4	07-Jan-25	48
24-5	13-Feb-25	53
24-6	14-Mar-25	43
24-7	09-May-25	48
24-8	16-Jul-25	83
25-1	29-Aug-25	38
25-2	03-Oct-25	45
25-3	24-Oct-25	36
25-4	21-Nov-25	38



Recruits must demonstrate a firm grasp of basic police foundational knowledge, department procedures, technical and tactical skills, critical thinking, problem-solving, and interpersonal skills that form the basis for safe and effective policing. Recruits are continually evaluated throughout the Basic Recruit Training Program to ensure they have the requisite knowledge and skills to engage in policing activities safely, effectively, and lawfully before they are sent to the Field Training and Evaluation Program. The entire recruit evaluation process is directed by Department Special Order S11-10-01, *Recruit Training*.

The Basic Recruit Training Program includes topics covering law, report writing, police function, human behavior, patrol, investigations, traffic, police proficiency, police officer wellness, and integrated exercises. CPD’s Basic Recruit Training Program also has course enrichment modules that reflect the department’s commitment to the guiding principles of procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, and community policing. Additional details regarding CPD’s recruit training curriculum are described in the upcoming pages.

2025 Basic Recruit Training Program Courses	
ILETSB-Mandated Courses	
Foundations of Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation to the Criminal Justice System • Theories of Crime/Index Crime • Police Community Relations • Procedural Justice • Neighborhood/Community Profiles • Social Media Relations/Public Relations
Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Preparation and Courtroom Testimony • Citizen Handgun Ownership: Concealed Carry • Civil Rights and Civil Liability • Criminal Offenses in Illinois • Illinois Vehicle Code and Bail Rule • Juvenile Law • Juvenile Processing • Laws of Admission • Laws of Arrest, Search and Seizure • Rights of the Accused • Rules of Evidence • U.S. Constitutional Authority • Use of Force
Police Function and Human Behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Abuse, Neglect, and Abduction • Communication in the Police Environment • Crime Victims and Their Rights • Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Training Concepts • Crisis Intervention/Disturbance Calls • Crowd Behavior/Civil Disorder • Gender Responsiveness in the Criminal Justice System • Domestic Violence • Elder Abuse and Neglect



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethics • Gangs • Interactions with Persons with Disabilities • Investigating Animal Abuse • Mental Health Awareness and Response • Neurobiology of Trauma and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime Prevention • Crimes in Progress • Drug Enforcement • Emergency Management/Critical Incident Res. • Fundamentals of Report Writing • Homeland Security Orientation • Patrol Procedures - Includes LEADS Certification (online course-Hot Desk) • Vehicle Stops and Occupant Control
Patrol Investigations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrest, Booking, and Detention/Facility • Building Awareness of Wrongful Convictions • Crime Scene Identification • Crimes Against Persons • Crimes Against Property • Fingerprinting - Rolled & Plain Impressions • Fundamentals of Investigation • Identification Procedures • Interrogation of Suspects • Interviewing Victims and Witnesses • Missing Persons • Motor Vehicle Theft • Service Calls • Sexual Assault Investigation
Traffic Module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Sobriety Testing • Hazardous Materials Awareness • Traffic Crash Investigation • Traffic Direction
Police Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control and Arrest Tactics • Firearms Training • Initial Medical Response • Law Enforcement Driving • Physical Skills and Personal Fitness
Police Officer Wellness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officer Wellness and Lab-Introduction/Nutrition, Financial Wellness, Yoga lecture and mat exercises • Stress Management and Lab
Integrated Scenarios	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flash Message • First Arrest • Warrant Arrest / Name Check • Possession of a Controlled Substance (PCS) Arrest • Domestic • Re-prioritize • Ambush



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auto Theft Recovery • Tactical Safety and Awareness
CPD Recruit Course Enrichment Modules	
General Instruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Extinguisher • Gang Violence and Reduction Strategy (GVRS) • Licensed Premise Investigations • Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety • Weapons Detection • History of the Chicago Police Department (CPD) • Hate Crimes • Chicago Survivors • Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) • Introduction to DRM (Bomb Tech)
Legal/Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Safety Seats • Investigatory Stop Report • Deadly Force Policy • First Amendment Investigations • Incident Command System ICS/NIMS (IS- 100) • ICS-National Incident Management System: NIMS (IS-700) • Municipal Code of Chicago (MCC) • Occupational Exposure to Communicable Diseases • Police Jurisdiction • Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Policy • Office of the Inspector General (OIG) • Force Options Suite (FOS)
Interactive Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Entry Tactics / Active Threat • Diversity Management • Metra Train Orientation • Railroad Investigation and Safety Course (RISC) • TASER Training • Ticket Writing Practicum • LEMART
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breath Analysis Operator (BAO) Certification • Body Worn Camera (BWC) • In-Car-Camera Training • Technical Applications (Automated Arrest, Clear/Data Warehouse, Caboodle) Introduction • Evidence and Recovered Property (ERPS) • E-Track Inventory System/ERPS • Strategic Decision and Support Centers and Police Tech - Portable Data Terminal Training (PDT), Police Observation Device Training (PODS), Strategic Decision and Support Centers (SDSC)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology Overview • Technology Review
Personal Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (ABLE) • Cynicism • Law Enforcement & Democracy Initiative (Holocaust) • Professional Counseling Services • FBI-Color of Law • Role Issues in Modern Policing-EAP • Chicago History Museum

In-Service Training

Regular in-service training is critical to ensure that CPD personnel continue to hone important policing skills and remain up to date on changes in the law, CPD policy, technology, community expectations, and developments in best practices. Below is a summary of the in-service training conducted in 2025. In total, CPD sworn members received 32 hours of in-person training components and completed 21.5 hours of online eLearning training modules.





2025 In-Service Training Modules

2025 In-Service Training Program Courses	Number of Hours
Constitutional Policing: Safeguarding Communities Through Lawful Stops, Searches, and Seizures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitutional Policing Impartial Policing Procedural Justice De-escalation Law 	8-hours
De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force / Vehicle Stops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanctity of Human Life De-escalation Duty to Intervene Communication Skills Fourth Amendment Officer Safety and Field Tactics 	8-hours
ABLE, CPD Policy Refresher, and CPR	Total 8-hours
Impartial and Community Policing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanctity of Human Life Impartial Policing Procedural Justice Community Policing Duty to Intervene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6-hours
Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (ABLE) Duty to Intervene <ul style="list-style-type: none"> De-escalation Early Intervention Officer Safety, De-escalation, and Control Tactics Legal and Policy Updates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-hours
Crisis Intervention / Officer Wellness Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal and Policy Updates De-escalation Sanctity of Human Life Communication 	8-hours
eLearning Modules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st Amendment Rights 4-Part Program Annual Firearms Qualification Program (2025) Annual Taser CEW Annual User Recertification (2025) Crime Victims and Assistance Detention Facility Review Program w/ PREA Hate Crimes ILETSB Crime Scene Investigations ILETSB Patrol Procedures Refresher Interaction w/ Communities of Faith Transgender, Intersex, and Gender Nonconforming (TIGN) Individuals Interactions w/ Youth Investigative Stop Report Limited English Proficiency OSHA Hazmat Refresher OSHA Occupational Exposure to Disease People w/ Disabilities Search Warrant Familiarization Social Media Use and Consequences 	Total - 21.5-hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-hour .5-hours .5-hours 2-hours 1.5-hours .3-hours 1-hour 1-hour 2-hours .5-hours 1-hour 2-hours 1-hour .5-hours .5-hours 2-hours 1-hour 1-hour



2026 Annual In-Service Training Program

In-service training is essential to ensuring that CPD members continuously develop and refine the knowledge, skills, and competencies necessary to meet the evolving demands of modern policing. Ongoing training enables officers to maintain proficiency in critical policing functions while remaining current on changes in the law, department policy, technology, community expectations, and emerging best practices.

Through a comprehensive and continuous learning approach, in-service training reinforces the CPD's commitment to procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, community policing, and constitutional policing. It provides members with recurring opportunities to strengthen decision-making, enhance communication and problem-solving skills, and apply lessons learned from operational experiences, data analysis, and evolving professional standards.

CPD's training efforts extend beyond the annual in-service training program and include a wide range of specialized instructional opportunities for both sworn and civilian members. Delivered by qualified internal and external instructors and grounded in adult learning principles, these programs promote engagement, knowledge retention, and practical application. Together, these ongoing training initiatives support professional growth, organizational effectiveness, accountability, and the department's commitment to continuous improvement and excellence in service to the community.

The topic of the 2026 In-Service Training Program is "Leadership." This theme emerged during the development of the forty-hour in-service curriculum—particularly in connection with the department's emphasis on the "duty to intervene" and the empowerment of members at every level of the organization. Leadership underscores the expectation that all department members internalize and apply the department's mission, vision, and values in their daily professional responsibilities. It also reinforces the critical role of community engagement in advancing public safety objectives.

2026 In-Service Training Program Courses	Number of Hours
<p>Active Threat Integrated Response / Tactical Medicine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanctity of Human Life • De-escalation • Duty to Intervene • Communication Skills • Fourth Amendment • Officer Safety and Field Tactics 	<p>16-hours</p>
<p>Gender-Based Violence (GBV) / Interactions with Persons with Disabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impartial Policing • Procedural Justice • Community Policing • Duty to Intervene • Legal and Policy Updates • GBV 	<p>6-hours</p>
<p>Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (ABLE) Duty to Intervene</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De-escalation 	<p>2-hours</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Intervention • Officer Safety 	
<p>Public Order Public Safety (POPS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and Policy Updates • De-escalation • Sanctity of Human Life • Communication • Officer Safety and Field Tactics 	<p>8-hours</p>
<p>eLearning Classes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Amendment Rights 4-Part Program • ARC: Until Help Arrives • Body Worn Camera • Bystander Intervention • Child Abuse and Neglect Mandated Reporter • Consent Decree reprisal • Crime Victim and Witness Assistance • Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) • Detention Facility Review Program w/ PREA • Emergency Mobilization Plan • Ethics • Firearms Restraining Order Act Hate Crimes • Individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) • Interactions with Persons w/ Disabilities • Lead Compounds, Shooting Range Exposure, and Hearing Conservation Strategies • Monthly Directives • OSHA Hazmat Refresher • OSHA Occupational Exposure to Disease • Prescribed Firearms Qualification Program (2026) • Prohibition on Fraternalization • Search Warrants Policy • Sexual Harassment Awareness for Supervisors • TASER Recertification Qualification (2026) • T/U Visas 	<p>16-hours</p>

2026 In-Service Training Courses - Highlights

DE-ESCALATION, RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE, AND USE OF FORCE / ACTIVE THREAT INTEGRATED RESPONSE

Active Threat Integrated Response and Critical Incident Management (ATIRCIM)—Officer Skills Integration (OSI), commonly referred to as A.T.I.R., is a 16-hour blended learning program designed to equip law enforcement officers with the confidence, competence, and compassion required to “Stop the Killing, Stop the Dying, Start the Healing.”

The course integrates solo and team movement tactics, rapid casualty care, decision-making in complex and dynamic environments, and officer mental health resilience. A.T.I.R. advances beyond traditional active shooter training by combining contemporary threat-mitigation strategies with integrated medical response and command-level decision-making principles—preparing officers for complex, rapidly evolving critical incidents.



Participants are required to complete two online prerequisite micro-courses (Use of Force policy review and Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART) refresher) before attending two consecutive eight-hour, scenario-based training days. These sessions incorporate live-fire exercises, force-on-force scenarios, and problem-solving exercises with integrated tactical medical interventions and critical incident command drills. The program delivers a cohesive, cross-disciplinary skill set that reduces the time between threat neutralization and life-saving care, while reinforcing the sanctity of human life. This course is mandatory for all sworn members.

PUBLIC ORDER PUBLIC SAFETY (POPS) / FIELD FORCE OPTIONS

This department-wide, mandatory course provides comprehensive training in managing public order events and maintaining safety during large gatherings, First Amendment assemblies, parades, and other crowd-related incidents. Designed for sworn members of all ranks, the 2026 Public Order and Public Safety Reinforcement course promotes a unified, coordinated response, emphasizing consistency, accountability, and constitutionally sound policing practices.

Through three structured modules, members will be trained in coordinated multiple arrest operations, including arrest processing, transportation procedures, report writing, and supervisory responsibilities. Legal instruction includes detailed examination of the First and Fourth Amendments, the Pretrial Fairness Act, and department policies governing use of force and crowd management.

Practical exercises focus on field formations, response to street takeovers, and traffic control strategies. Additional emphasis is placed on officer wellness, crowd psychology, intelligence gathering, and inter-unit coordination. Supervisory personnel receive targeted instruction on leadership responsibilities, operational planning, and real-time decision-making. This course ensures that members at all levels are prepared to respond to public order incidents with discipline, professionalism, and adherence to legal standards. This course is mandatory for all sworn members.

2026 Training Outlook

CPD EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE

The sanctity of life is more than a guiding principle; it is a core value that shapes the department's culture and reinforces the expectation that every action taken by a department member reflects a profound respect for human life and a commitment to preserving it whenever possible.

The CPD's commitment to the sanctity of life is reflected in its policies, training, supervision, and accountability systems. Officers are trained to approach every encounter to reduce harm, safeguarding the rights and well-being of all individuals, and using only the level of force that is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional under the given circumstances. Through this commitment, the department seeks to foster public trust, strengthen legitimacy, and ensure that the protection of human life remains at the center of professional and constitutional policing.

As conveyed in CPD policy, the department's highest priority is the sanctity and preservation of human life. First and foremost, CPD directive G03-02, *De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*, requires the following:



Medical Attention

A. Once the scene is safe and as soon as practical, whenever a person is injured, complains of injury, or requests medical attention, department members:

1. will immediately request appropriate medical aid for the injured person, including contacting emergency medical services from the Chicago Fire Department via the Office of Emergency Management and Communications.
2. must provide medical aid as soon as reasonably practical, consistent with their department training, including Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART), to injured persons until medical professionals arrive on the scene.

B. Members will treat injured persons, whether another officer, a member of the public, or a person against whom force was used, with dignity and respect.

C. If the scene is safe and the person in custody is secure, department members will not interfere with emergency medical personnel when providing treatment to injured persons.

D. Consistent with S11-10-03, *In-Service Training*, all sworn department members will receive Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART).

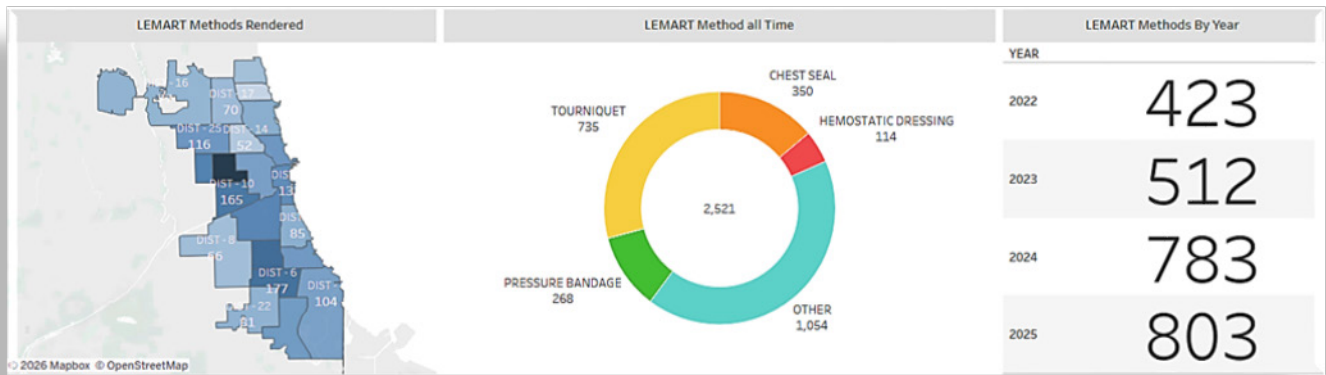
1. Department members who have completed the required LEMART course will be equipped with and are authorized to carry the Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK) and Mini First Aid Kit (MFAK) pouch with the minimum required contents outlined in U06-02-15, *Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK) and Mini First Aid Kit (MFAK)*.

2. Consistent with U04-04, *Issuance and Replacement of First Aid Kits*, the department will replenish the required contents of the IFAK or MFAK used by sworn department members involved in an incident that requires the direct rendering of on-scene medical aid.

The Training Division provides officers with **Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART)**. This hands-on, scenario-based training provides department members with tools and skills to potentially stabilize a person until emergency medical personnel arrive on the scene. This includes training on direct pressure bandaging, the use of chest seals, the application of tourniquets, the utilization of QuickClot gauze, and recovery positioning.

Sworn department members are issued an Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK) to take with them into the field. IFAKs include a tourniquet, chest seal, direct pressure bandaging, trauma shears, QuickClot gauze, petroleum gauze, a face shield, and medical gloves.

This program continues to receive extremely positive feedback from community members and police officers alike. The dashboard below illustrates the aid-rendered 2025 statistics for LEMART applications. If two methods were used in a single incident, both applications are recorded in the dashboard.



NOTE: This dashboard does not count individual incidents; it records the application of methods.

Officer Support Unit

The Officer Support Unit (OSU) is responsible for administering the Department's performance management programs, which include the Personnel Concerns Program, the Behavioral Intervention System, and the Non-Disciplinary Intervention System. In addition, the unit (in coordination with both the Medical Section and Office of Public Safety Administration Human Resources) is charged with managing the department's Fitness for Duty Program for officers who are attempting to return to duty after various medical or psychological leaves. The OSU effectively manages each of these functions in coordination with its partner units from both the Office of Public Safety Administration (OPSA) and the Bureau of Internal Affairs.



In addition to its performance management responsibilities, OSU is charged with running the Department's early-intervention initiatives. In 2020, the department launched a pilot program known as the Officer Support System (OSS), which utilized an advanced algorithm (developed by data scientists from the University of Chicago Crime Lab) to analyze department data and identify members who were at a statistically increased risk of being involved in a future adverse event.

The Officer Support System (OSS) is designed to assist supervisors in proactively supporting sworn members of the Chicago Police Department and to support the well-being of department members in a non-disciplinary manner. The OSS application will help supervisors identify members who might benefit from additional support by generating a Work Item. When a supervisor becomes aware of a member who may need support, the supervisor and the member will collaborate to develop an Action Plan. The supervisor can then connect the member with the available supports that best fit the needs of the member. OSU works collaboratively with the member's unit supervisory team to recommend and connect the CPD member with pre-arranged support services in a non-disciplinary manner.



Chicago Police Memorial Foundation

The Chicago Police Memorial Foundation (CPMF) is a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) organization dedicated to honoring the lives of fallen officers and supporting members of the Chicago Police Department and their families in times of need. The foundation fosters strong relationships among the department, business and civic leaders, and the broader community, while providing meaningful assistance and recognition to the families of officers who are killed or catastrophically injured in the line of duty.

Established in 2004, CPMF serves as a vital bridge between the department and the community, offering opportunities to express enduring gratitude for the ultimate sacrifices made by fallen officers. Since the first line-of-duty death, 608 Chicago police officers have lost their lives in service to the city. While their families receive support from the department and partner organizations, the financial, emotional, and psychological burdens they face are significant. In addition, the profession carries ongoing stressors that can have profound consequences, including impacts on officer mental health.

As a lasting tribute to these heroes, CPMF constructed and maintains the Gold Star Families Memorial and Park, located just east of Soldier Field along Chicago's lakefront. This site stands as one of the nation's premier law enforcement memorials, honoring the service and sacrifice of Chicago police officers.

Ballistic vests, a critical component of officer safety, require regular replacement. Over time, vests degrade and should be replaced every five years. Any ballistic impact renders a vest unusable. Officers are responsible for procuring their own vests, and with costs often exceeding \$600 alongside other uniform and equipment expenses, the financial burden can be substantial.

Since August 2007, CPMF has distributed more than \$24.3 million in assistance to Chicago police families in need and sponsored numerous initiatives supporting CPD officers. Among these efforts, the foundation's "Get Behind the Vest" campaign continues to play a critical role by providing ballistic vests and outer vest carriers to CPD members. Since its inception in 2014, the program has facilitated the purchase and distribution of more than 15,000 ballistic vests, including 1,000 vests issued in 2025.

The Chicago Police Department's Research and Development Division (R&D) coordinated and administered all aspects of the ballistic vest distribution process. This included managing officer eligibility lists; scheduling and overseeing sign-up appointments; conducting individualized fittings to ensure proper sizing and compliance with departmental safety standards; and organizing the distribution of newly issued ballistic vests and vouchers for complimentary outer vest covers.

R&D personnel maintained comprehensive records to track participation and inventory, ensured timely communication with eligible members regarding appointments and program requirements, and provided on-site support throughout each phase of the process. These efforts promoted efficiency, accountability, and, most importantly, officer safety.



OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE



Department Vision:

*That all people in the City of Chicago are safe,
supported, and proud of the Chicago Police Department*





Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)

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 3 percent of all 911 calls for service, or approximately 106 calls per day. All of CPD's department members receive training in responding to crises involving 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.

What is the CPD's Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Program?

The Chicago Police Department implements the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) model of specialized law enforcement response to individuals experiencing a crisis related to mental or behavioral health into its CIT Program (established in 2004). The CIT model is internationally recognized and considered best practice in law enforcement crisis response. The CPD's CIT Program incorporates the CIT model and consists of a forty-hour CIT Basic training to teach police officers how to identify signs and symptoms of mental health conditions, utilize de-escalation techniques, and learn about local organizations and service providers to connect individuals experiencing a mental health crisis with community resources. The CPD CIT training program utilizes subject matter experts external to CPD, with specializations in substance use and co-occurring disorders, child and adolescent issues, and psychiatric medications and medical conditions. The program also includes role-players and persons with lived experience to expose officers to real-life situations in training scenarios. In addition to de-escalation techniques, the priorities of the CIT program are to reduce the need for use of force against individuals in crisis while maintaining the safety of officers, the affected individual, and their family members. The promotion of community-oriented solutions can further reduce involvement with the criminal justice system. The Chicago Police Department works in conjunction with department members, designated mental health intake facilities, mental and behavioral health service providers and advocates, prosecutors and the court system, and the community to reinforce the safe and dignified treatment of individuals experiencing a mental health crisis.

Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)

The Crisis Intervention Unit provides training, field support, and community engagement to equip department members with the knowledge, ability, and resources necessary to provide a safe, dignified, and appropriate response to individuals living with, or affected by, conditions related to mental or behavioral health. The CIU oversees the implementation of the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Program and is dedicated to improving the ability of department members to respond effectively to individuals in mental or behavioral health crisis through the utilization of de-escalation techniques.

The CPD's Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU) includes the CIT Training Section, the Crisis Intervention Team District, Operations, and Community Support Section, and the Certified CIT Officer Program. The CPD CIT Program operates citywide, 24/7, with certified CIT officers assigned to every district, on all watches. All of the department's sworn police officers are required to attend training that includes de-escalation techniques when responding to an individual experiencing a crisis related to mental or



behavioral health. **Certified CIT officers** are those who have voluntarily taken the forty-hour course, take a two-day refresher training class every three years to maintain certification, and, in addition, adhere to strict disciplinary requirements. OEMC prioritizes the dispatch of these certified CIT officers to respond to calls for service related to mental or behavioral health. All field training officers sergeants, lieutenants, captains, and command staff promoted since 2019 are required to complete the Basic forty-hour training and stay updated with the refresher training.

CIU Commanding Officer—CIT Coordinator

The Crisis Intervention Unit's commanding officer is the CIT coordinator (the rank of lieutenant or above), who works to increase the effectiveness of CPD's CIT Program, improve CPD's response to incidents involving individuals in crisis, and facilitate community engagement between CPD and crisis intervention-related stakeholders. The CIT coordinator develops and manages a uniform CIT program strategy for the department and response protocol for the CIT District Operations and Community Support personnel. The CIT coordinator is required to be certified via CIT International, maintain refresher training every three years, and receive ongoing professional development training.

CIU Administrative Section

The CIU Administrative Section oversees the operational needs of the unit at the direction of the CIT coordinator. The functions of this section include the day-to-day activities such as department notifications and communication, supervisory guidance, attendance and assignment record maintenance, and court and training notifications (functions similar to those of other units and district watch operations). In addition, the administrative staff is responsible for the procurement of unit equipment and supplies, the processing of all CIU-related billing, the management of the unit budget, the scheduling of training classes, and fielding emails with follow-up requests.

Within the administrative section is the community coordinator. The current CIU community coordinator has been with the CIU since November 2023. Some of the essential duties of the coordinator are:

- ★ Attend community meetings to provide information on the CPD Crisis Intervention Team Program;
- ★ Inform the CIT coordinator of community concerns and follow-ups to ensure that communities have their concerns addressed;
- ★ Engages and solicits stakeholders to raise awareness of individuals in crisis and to ensure program effectiveness;
- ★ Initiates, develops, and maintains relationships with program stakeholders; and
- ★ Maintains records and prepares reports of community outreach activities.

CIU Consent Decree Compliance Section

The CIU has one sergeant, under the direction of the CIT coordinator, responsible for the development of consent decree compliance for the unit. The sergeant attends all consent-decree-related meetings (in addition to meetings determined by other units involved with consent decree compliance),



develops relevant policies and reports, and conducts data analysis. CIU has started the development of a public dashboard to achieve compliance with data and transparency-related consent decree paragraphs. The dashboard will include information about the CPD's Crisis Intervention Team Program, certified CIT officers, and CIT-related data, and will reside on the existing department website. CIU intends to post the Certified CIT Officer Implementation Plan to the website and include annual updates on the department's crisis response efforts.

CIU Crisis Intervention Team District, Operations, and Community Support Section

The CIT Program also includes the CIT District, Operations, and Community Support (CIT DOCS). The CIT DOCS teams aim to reduce the frequency and severity of service calls identified as involving individuals experiencing a crisis related to mental or behavioral health. CIT DOCS includes five decentralized teams (one team designated for each CPD Area) to carry out the objectives and functions of the CIT Program at the district level. The CIT DOCS teams connect and engage with local service providers and mental health advocates to refer individuals in crisis to the appropriate community resources. The team members deliver CIT Program–approved roll call training and mental health awareness initiatives to CPD districts and units. The teams also engage with the community to raise awareness of the CIT Program and local resources.

The CIT DOCS teams review CPD-generated CIT-related reports and support district officers with feedback and guidance for incidents involving individuals in crisis. In 2025, Department members completed and approved 11,497 CIT-related reports in the field, the majority of which CIU personnel (specifically the CIT District Operations and Community Support Area teams) reviewed for follow-up action. The CIT DOCS teams conduct follow-up with both the individual in crisis and family members of the individual in crisis to offer referrals and completed 855 referrals to community service providers. If applicable, CIT DOCS officers assist with coordination between the families of individuals in crises related to mental or behavioral health, the Cook County State's Attorney Office, local CPD districts on court orders of detention and examination (or "writs"), and referrals for alternative sentencing programs for arrested individuals. In 2025, the DOCS teams assisted with over 200 writs for persons in crises related to mental or behavioral health.

The work the CIT DOCS team members conduct can fluctuate day-to-day and is difficult to quantify, as many community interactions can last for hours and span multiple contacts with individuals. In 2025, the CIT coordinator, in conjunction with the CIT DOCS sergeants and officers, finalized a mechanism to track the activities of the CIT DOCS personnel with a daily activity log. The log will track the activities performed daily by the DOCS officers so that the CIT coordinator can analyze the data and identify emerging trends or training opportunities.

The DOCS teams also identify and recruit department members for CIT training who have demonstrated skills and abilities in crisis de-escalation and interacting with individuals in crisis through the regular review of CIT-related reports and interactions on scene in the field. This section of the CIU promotes the CIT Program and supports the department's certified CIT officers.



CIT Training Section

The CIT Training Section is responsible for training department members in the CIT basic forty-hour class, the CIT two-day refresher class, and any advanced CIT (youth and veteran) classes. CIU conducts classes every week, year-round, to meet the demand of officers who volunteer for the CIT Program and for supervisors and officers who are required to maintain their CIT certification status.

The department has instituted various trainings for CPD members on incidents involving individuals in crisis. Some curricula, such as the CIT / officer wellness in-service training and recruit CIT concepts in-service training, apply to all department personnel and inform their daily duties. Other classes, such as the CIT basic and refresher, are specific to certified CIT officers since these officers are prioritized to respond to incidents involving individuals in crisis. FTOs and supervisors are required to receive the CIT basic and refresher trainings. Below is a breakdown of all crisis intervention–related training that the department offers:

2025 In-Service Training

★ CIT and Officer Wellness

This class aims to enhance the psychological resilience and emotional well-being of Chicago Police Department members by providing them with the knowledge, skills, and strategies to recognize, understand, and manage the effects of moral injury and emotional contagion. Additionally, officers will receive training in CIT principles, enabling them to integrate these principles into their interactions with individuals in crisis, both professionally and personally.

Recruit CIT Training

Consent Decree ¶127 requires all recruits to receive training “that is adequate in quantity, quality, and scope regarding responding to individuals in crisis.” Curricula designed for recruits are broken out into three distinct classes, focusing on different components of effective response to incidents involving individuals in crisis.

★ Recruit CIT Concepts

The Recruit CIT Concepts course provides recruits with foundational concepts related to the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training. This course is an introduction to information and techniques commensurate with best practice when interacting with individuals experiencing a crisis.

★ Mental Health Awareness and Response

This training module discusses the State of Illinois requirements that officers must observe and document to detain and transport an individual experiencing a crisis related to mental or behavioral health. Recruits also learn the broad principles for responding to persons experiencing a crisis related to mental or behavioral health, as well as epidemiological information about the main categories of mental health/behavioral conditions and suicidal behavior.



★ Neurobiology of Trauma and PTSD

This course equips recruits with a basic understanding of the neurological implications of trauma and PTSD that victims, witnesses, offenders, first responders, military personnel, coroners, emergency room medical teams, and other involved parties deal with daily.

Specialized CIT Trainings

★ Basic CIT (Forty Hour)

The Forty-hour Basic CIT Training course consists of instruction and role-play designed to help officers identify signs and symptoms of crises related to mental or behavioral health; de-escalate situations involving individuals who appear to be in a crisis related to mental or behavioral health; and connect persons in crisis to community-based treatment. The Department partners with the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI Chicago) to bring in subject matter experts to disseminate information on current community resources available for mental health support. The first three days are classroom-focused, and the last two are dedicated to scenario-based role-plays and role-play review to reinforce what officers have learned throughout the week. The CIT program utilizes role player actors from the community with lived experience and outside subject matter experts. In 2025, the CIU trained 724 Department members in over thirty CIT Basic classes. CIU has projected twenty-five CIT basic classes to be conducted by the end of 2026.

★ Refresher CIT

The two-day refresher CIT training is an advanced program designed to further develop current certified CIT officers' skillsets in recognizing and appropriately responding to incidents involving individuals in crises related to mental or behavioral health. CIT Refresher Training includes a review of foundational concepts, techniques, and practices from Basic CIT Training, in addition to relevant and emerging topics in law enforcement responses to individuals in crisis, both generally and specific to CPD operations. The first day includes a module reviewing the functions of the CIT Program, with five more modules covering updates and latest best practices regarding legal and policy considerations, mental health signs and symptoms/officer wellness, substance use and co-occurring disorders, psychotropic medications and medical conditions, and child and adolescent issues. The second day continues the use of NAMI Chicago clinical staff to facilitate a module for scenario-based role-play and review. In 2025, the CIU trained 764 Department members over thirty-three CIT Refresher two-day classes. CIU has projected forty-five CIT Refresher classes to be conducted by the end of 2026.

CIT Overview for Supervisors (as part of Pre-Service Training)

In addition to completion of the forty-hour Basic Training, CPD has recognized that supervisors (particularly sergeants and lieutenants) have additional responsibilities regarding officer response to incidents involving individuals in a crisis related to mental or behavioral health. The CIT Overview for Supervisors training functions as a part of promotional preservice training and provides an overview for newly promoted supervisors on the current status quo of the program, as well as their responsibilities to review and approve CIT-related reports. This includes a review of various forms that



document officer interactions with individuals in crisis, and how to identify recruitment opportunities for eligible officers under their command to receive CIT training.

CIT Trainings Planned for 2026

A major priority for CIU in 2026 is the development and implementation of two revised advanced training programs (CIT Veterans and CIT Youth). CIU will utilize working groups with subject matter experts to refine existing curricula and has tentatively scheduled four classes in 2026. In late 2025, CIU received approval from the IMT and OAG on revised modules for the CIT Refresher Program and began instruction in early January 2026. CIU works with the Training and Support Group (TSG) to ensure all CIT-related classes are included in the yearly TSG Training Plan. CIU is also scheduled to begin instructing the CIT concepts class for police recruit officers in 2026, which had previously been taught by Training and Support Group instructors.

CIU and Strategic Initiatives Division (SID)

The CPD's Strategic Initiatives Division (SID) is responsible for utilizing data and analytics to inform and improve CIT-related policing strategies, including the development of dashboards and the analysis of best practices to enhance community safety. SID has produced Tableau workbooks and dashboards for members of the CIU to assist with the functions of the unit. Tableau dashboards related to crisis intervention create the capability for SID to conduct “descriptive analysis,” a term that encapsulates summary statistics of what has happened and what is happening. The dashboard views of CIT-related data are the result of a multi-step process: data procurement, data storage, data processing, and data analysis and visualization. In addition to the dashboards specifically utilized by CIU, SID will be responsible for the data to be included on the public-facing dashboard.

Certified CIT Officers

One of the primary goals of the CIU is to support the certified CIT officers department-wide, especially those officers in the districts who respond to CIT-related calls for service. Certified CIT officers are CPD sworn officers who have completed the specialized forty-hour Basic CIT Training, have attained certification from the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB), and are up to date with the required CIT two-day refresher training. Certified CIT officers retain their standard assignment and duties within their assigned districts and units, but are prioritized to respond to calls for service identified as involving an individual in a crisis related to mental or behavioral health. Certified CIT officers must also have a minimum of eighteen months of service with the CPD (and have completed the required probationary police officer period), have an exceptional disciplinary history, and must manually opt into the program (if below the rank of supervisor or FTO) with the completion of an opt-in form sent via department email.

Certified CIT officers are required to maintain a disciplinary history clear of any sustained allegation involving excessive use of force or a verbal or physical altercation related to a call for service involving an individual in a crisis involving mental or behavioral health. In 2025, the department integrated an electronic daily validation check to determine that CIT certified officers have not acquired a sustained violation of verbal abuse or use of force against a person in crisis. The daily validation check is a list



sent to OEMC with current certified CIT officers and notifies OEMC if a department member is out of compliance. The number of certified CIT officers on any given day is a dynamic variable influenced by individual officer disciplinary and training history, retirements, reassignments, and temporary leaves of absence.

In 2025, the CIU, SID, and RMG collaborated to complete the certified CIT officer implementation, a project five years in the making. The Certified CIT Officer Implementation Plan is a strategic framework developed by the CPD to enhance its response to individuals in a crisis related to mental or behavioral health. As part of CPD's ongoing commitment to improving public safety and upholding constitutional policing standards, this report outlines the department's approach to ensuring that Certified CIT officers are available to respond to crisis calls in a timely and effective manner. This plan integrates critical elements from the consent decree, specifically paragraphs addressing staffing, response ratios, training, data collection, and reporting. Through this plan, CPD aims to ensure its officers are better equipped to manage crisis incidents related to mental or behavioral health, reducing the need for force while connecting individuals to the services they need. CIU intends to post the final Certified CIT Officer Implementation Plan to the website and include annual updates on the department's crisis response efforts.

To identify the optimal number of certified CIT officers, the first step was to evaluate the demand for crises calls related to mental or behavioral health.

CIT Related Calls for Service

The Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communication (OEMC) is the agency responsible for receiving, identifying, and dispatching CPD officers to crisis calls for service related to mental or behavioral health. In 2025, the OEMC recorded 38,638 mental or behavioral health-related crisis calls for service from 911 calls, as determined by the initial call (what is dispatched by OEMC). The Chicago Police Department and OEMC continuously work together to collect data on mental health crisis-related calls for service and incidents, as accurate data collection is vital to providing information for the appropriate response from the Chicago Police Department.

Emergency (911) Mental Health Crisis Calls

A police tele-communicator (or call-taker) answers emergency calls received by the OEMC. The call-taker answers the 911 call and asks for information. The OEMC is responsible for assigning identified events related to mental or behavioral health (calls for service, or "call") to a certified CIT officer, when available.

The lack of a certified CIT officer **will not** delay the dispatch of an available officer to a call related to mental or behavioral health. The CPD requires officers to respond to all incidents as expeditiously as possible, with personal and community safety as a top priority.

After the incident is over, the responding officer will complete, at a minimum, the CPD CIT Report to document the incident. The CIT Report documents the incident and includes observations made by department members, actions taken by department members, and the outcome of the incident (transport, referral, etc.). A CPD supervisor is required to review and approve this report.



In addition to the CIT Report, community members directly involved with the CIT-related event receive the Mental Health Incident Notice (MHIN). Community members can include the individual in crisis, family members, friends, or caregivers. The MHIN includes NAMI contact information, information on how to ask for a CIT officer when calling 911, recently revised 988 Suicide Lifeline phone and text information, contact information for community mental health centers and living room centers in Chicago, screening assessment and support services contact information, and Smart911.

Evaluating Demand for Crisis Intervention Services

An event related to mental or behavioral health is an incident classified as CIT-related by OEMC (via dispatch) **or** by CPD with the disposition of a "Z" code at the conclusion of the event. The event was identified (flagged) as related to mental or behavioral health when the call was received, was labeled as an event related to mental or behavioral health when the call was attended to, or both:

- ★ **OEMC only events:** Calls for service initially identified as CIT by OEMC but **not** closed as CIT by CPD (the event was determined on scene to not have a component related to mental or behavioral health)
- ★ **CPD only events:** Calls for service initially not identified as CIT by OEMC, but **closed** as CIT by CPD (with the "Z" code disposition)
- ★ **OEMC and CPD events:** Calls for service initially identified as CIT by OEMC **and** closed as CIT by CPD (with the "Z" code disposition)

The OEMC data for all CPD crisis calls for service related to mental or behavioral health are stored in CPD's Data Warehouse. The Strategic Initiatives Division incorporates that data into Tableau workbooks for the CIU analyses on the current state of crisis calls and officer response within the city.

The total number of crisis events related to mental or behavioral is all the events identified (flagged) as CIT by OEMC and the events identified (flagged) by CPD using the "Z" codes. For example, in Figure 2 below, the CIT Service Call dashboard displays the total CIT calls for 2025 (January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025) as 49,474³. Of that total, 29,967 (61%) were flagged as CIT Calls by OEMC only, 10,880 (22%) were flagged as CIT Calls by CPD only, and 8,627 (17%) were flagged as CIT Calls by both OEMC and CPD. Essentially, OEMC flagging refers to the *initial* classification, and CPD flagging refers to the *final* classification.

³ CPD Crisis Intervention Unit Dashboard *Service Calls* (data retrieved March 28, 2026)



Date: 1/1/2025 12:00:05 AM | District: (All) | Watch: (All)

This dashboard displays the timeline of the service calls received in Chicago. During the selected period, 1,226,643 total calls were generated. 4% of those calls were related to CIT. Not all calls are initially dispositioned as a CIT call by OEMC. Calls that were not initially coded as CIT, but were flagged with the final disposition code as CIT by responding officers, are identified as CPD Only calls. Calls that were initially coded as CIT, but were not flagged with the final disposition code as CIT by responding officers, are identified as OEMC Only calls. Calls that were initially coded as CIT and were flagged with the final disposition code as CIT by responding officers, are identified as OEMC & CPD calls. Out of 49,474 CIT calls, 10,880 (22%) calls were flagged by CPD officers.

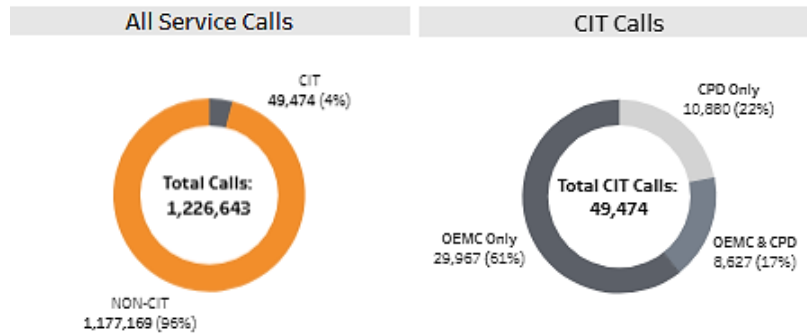


Figure 2. CIT Calls for 2025 broken out by the event type.

The combination of all OEMC-designated mental health-related events and CPD "Z" coded events into the total number of mental health-related events is the best representation of the overall demand for crisis response.

CIT Response to Incidents of Persons in Crisis

In 2025, certified CIT officers responded to 30,754 calls for service related to mental or behavioral health as identified by CPD or OEMC (three total # of CIT certified responses in the table below). Of the 38,594 calls initially identified as related to mental or behavioral health by OEMC, Certified CIT officers responded to 23,519 (an increase from 43% to 61% of calls initially identified as related to mental or behavioral health having at least one certified CIT officer respond). The remaining 7,235 responses by certified CIT officers were to calls not originally identified as related to mental or behavioral health by OEMC but were identified on scene by the responding officer.

Breakdown of CIT Calls by OEMC/CPD Identification and CIT Certified Responses for 2025		
Call Flagging	# CIT Calls	# CIT Certified Response
CPD CIT Only	10,880	7,235
CPD & OEMC CIT	8,627	6,082
OEMC CIT Only	29,967	17,437

Within the Certified CIT Officer Implementation Plan, SID conducted an in-depth exploratory analysis to establish a baseline of the CIT call demand. The data analysis included daily, weekly, and annual trends, relative to district, watch, and citywide CIT-related calls for service. SID determined two main variables that affect the overall volume calls for service related to mental or behavioral health:



- ★ **Seasonality**—Calls for service are higher in warmer months (both CIT-related calls and non-CIT-related calls), and CIT-related calls for service are more frequent during the weekdays (opposite of non-CIT-related calls). The highest volume of calls for service occurs on the third watch (2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.), followed by the second watch 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.), and first watch (10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.).
- ★ **Proportionality**—CIT calls are a small percentage of the overall number of calls for service and other activity in the district, and the volume of calls for service in each district on each watch will affect the availability of certified CIT officers to respond since these officers maintain regular duties.

With a better understanding of the demand for CIT-related call for service, it is important to determine the baseline of certified CIT officers versus non-certified officers who are responding to the calls.

Establish the Baseline of Certified CIT Officers in CPD

The number of certified CIT officers may change daily, but on average, not by more than two or three members. Some of the factors that may affect the fluctuation are the re-assignment of officers, extended time off, or the acquisition of a sustained disciplinary infraction. The table below displays a point-in-time number of certified CIT officers in each district (out of the total number of department members assigned to that district), and the representative percentage for reference. All districts have approximately one-third of the assigned personnel as certified CIT officers, considered by CIT International as best practice.

CRISIS INTERVENTION TEAM TRAINING SECTION CIT Certified Totals by Unit				Data Updated as of 11/3/2025 6:56:19 AM			
Unit	Total Members	CIT Certified	% CIT Certified	Unit	Total Members	CIT Certified	% CIT Certified
001	309	94	30%	012	293	113	39%
002	259	96	37%	014	253	85	34%
003	286	105	37%	015	280	87	31%
004	265	100	38%	016	251	94	37%
005	287	103	36%	017	249	94	38%
006	319	123	39%	018	368	98	27%
007	335	118	35%	019	279	110	39%
008	305	101	33%	020	229	90	39%
009	302	106	35%	022	243	89	37%
010	303	99	33%	024	245	113	46%
011	358	108	30%	025	308	107	35%

Created and maintained by the Strategic Initiatives Division

CPD Crisis Intervention Unit Dashboard *Certified CIT Officer Total by Unit* (As of: November 3, 2025)

Not all officers who are certified CIT officers regularly respond to calls. SID and CIU must next examine the response ratios to determine if each ratio falls within the required percentages as outlined in the consent decree.



Define and Establish the Response Ratio

The consent decree includes defined requirements for the response ratio in ¶108:

"...a sufficient number of Certified CIT Officers to ensure that Certified CIT Officers are available on every watch in each district to timely respond to at least 50% of the calls for service identified as involving individuals in crisis, absent extraordinary circumstances ("initial response ratio target"); and a sufficient number of Certified CIT Officers to ensure that Certified CIT Officers are available on every watch in each district to timely respond to at least 75% of the calls for service identified as involving individuals in crisis, absent extraordinary circumstances ("second response ratio target")."

The plan assumes that the initial response ratio is implicitly satisfied if the response ratio is over 50percent and analyzes the second response ratio of 75percent. OEMC calls identified (flagged) as those involving a person in a crisis related to mental or behavioral health will determine the response ratios⁴. CIU and the Strategic Initiatives Division (SID) produce a quarterly response ratio report to review trends and address short-term concerns.

Districts with high and low response ratios may have the same percentage of certified CIT officers, so the response ratio cannot be improved by only increasing the number of certified CIT officers. Looking at the percentage of certified CIT officers per district as a whole is therefore not an effective indicator to evaluate further action on improving response ratios. Multiple factors should be included in any analysis to determine the best method to increase a district or watch response ratio.

Since the data included in the Certified CIT Officer Implementation Plan are mostly descriptive and capture what has already occurred, the SID looked at predictive data methodology to determine a range of officers needed to meet response ratios.

Number of Certified CIT Officers Needed to Timely Respond by Range

The SID spent months evaluating district-officer data on each watch to develop a predictive methodology that could account for the large volume of call-to-officer combinations based on 2024 data. Initially, SID analysts considered increasing the number of certified CIT officers until each district watch combination met the required response ratios based on who responded to the most calls. This methodology was insufficient as it was not able to account for the variability in call response activity. A stochastic (probabilistic) approach was developed to account for this and provides a better approximation of resources. This methodology also accounts for movement between watches and districts, which better reflects the department's operations over longer timeframes. SID has determined that for a realistic minimum, an average of twenty certified CIT officers responding to CIT calls is needed for each district watch, which takes into account officer movement or status. Once the CIT-related public-facing website is available, updates to compliance with the required response ratios and strategies to improve response ratios will be available in the form of quarterly response ratio reports.

⁴ Only calls flagged by OEMC *prior* to dispatch will be used to determine response ratio percentages. CPD "Z" coded calls are identified after officers are on-scene or the event has been concluded.



Supplemental Programs to Help Reduce Demand for CPD Officers

In addition to the CIT Program and certified CIT officer response, the CPD has implemented programs designed to contribute to the reduction of demand for crisis response from department members.

Connect and Protect with NAMI

Throughout 2025, the DOCS teams and the National Alliance for Mental Illness (NAMI) continued their collaboration on the “Connect and Protect” grant. The premise of this grant is for DOCS officers to refer individuals in crisis to work collectively with NAMI to reduce interactions with police and the criminal justice system. In 2025, the CIU DOCS teams conducted 317 referrals to NAMI Chicago⁵. Individuals referred to NAMI are provided with linkage to appropriate mental health services, navigational support, connections to community resources, psychoeducation, and ongoing emotional support. This program is a prime example of police and community partnerships and supports one of the main goals of the CPD CIT Program.

Narcotics Arrest Diversion Program (NADP) and Naloxone Distribution—Opioid Overdose Reversal Program

According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, approximately 21.5 million adults in the United States have a co-occurring disorder (the coexistence of both a mental health disorder and a substance use disorder).⁶ People living with a mental health condition are at a higher risk of developing a substance use disorder compared to those without a mental health condition. The following programs within CPD address the rising numbers of individuals who experience both mental or behavioral health and substance use crises.

The NADP is a citywide program that allows officers and district supervisors to direct an individual under arrest (with consent from the arrested individual) for low-level possession of controlled substances or drug paraphernalia to a department-approved addiction counselor. The counselor will then direct the individual under arrest to a department-approved treatment provider or social service agency instead of criminal charges. There is no limit to the number of diversions, only that the arrest falls within the requirements listed in the policy. A complete description of the program is delineated in department directive S06-17, *Narcotics Arrest Diversion Program*. In 2025, out of 2,066 arrests that met program eligibility, department members conducted 1,387 diversions. Since the inception of the program in 2018, department members have made over 4,400 diversions.

The CIU currently oversees part of the Opioid Overdose Reversal (Naloxone) Program, which includes ordering and distributing naloxone 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 CFD ambulance for transportation to the closest hospital. The CPD department directive D18-04, *Opioid Overdose Reversal (Naloxone) Program*, details the procedures for the administration of naloxone.

⁵ NAMI Chicago data retrieved on March 12, 2026.



Crisis Assistance Response and Engagement (CARE)

The Crisis Assistance Response and Engagement (CARE) Team Pilot Program began in 2021 and originally paired a CPD CIT-trained officer with a Chicago Fire Department paramedic and a Chicago Department of Public Health licensed clinician. In late September 2024, the Mayor's Office and the Chicago Department of Public Health revised the program to include only a mental health clinician and a licensed emergency medical technician.

Although they are no longer directly responding to calls for service with the CARE teams, the CIT DOCS teams coordinate co-response to crisis calls when applicable. Many of the calls the teams coordinate a co-response on are for high utilizers of first responder services. The DOCS teams and CARE participate in formal monthly meetings but are in contact weekly for referrals. The CIT coordinator and CARE meet bi-weekly as part of the City of Chicago's People's Plan for Community Safety. CIU and CPD attend bi-weekly CARE steering committee meetings that began in Q4 of 2025. In addition, CIU and the Chicago Department of Public Health met once a month in 2025.

Community Engagement

The CIU has implemented strategies to engage and inform the community about the CPD's CIT Program and gather feedback on CIT-related policies and training. As mentioned earlier in this report, the CIU and SID have begun the development of a public website that will include information about the Department's CIT Program, Certified CIT officers, and CIT-related data.

Chicago Council on Mental Health Equity (CCMHE)

The CIU recognizes the CCMHE as the city advisory committee, as listed in consent decree ¶¶128–132. The committee is comprised of community mental or behavioral health professionals, advocacy group members, mental or behavioral health service providers, persons living with mental or behavioral health conditions, first responders, Chicago Department of Public Health personnel, and Cook County justice system personnel. The CIU appreciates the expertise of the diverse committee members and seeks recommendations on policies and training programs based on experience and challenges observed in their respective positions. The feedback from the committee provides the CIU with a greater perspective of the city's response to persons in mental or behavioral health crises.

In 2025, the CIU developed a process to utilize the CCMHE consent decree subcommittee to review and draft feedback on policies and training. In April, June, and July of 2025, the CIU met individually with members of the CCMHE consent decree subcommittee in one-hour meetings to review and provide feedback on five CPD directives. In 2026, CPD intends to seek feedback from CCMHE subcommittee members on the overarching policy delineated in department directive S05-14, *Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Program*, and an updated CIT Refresher Training Program.

CIU Community Coordinator

The community coordinator attends a multitude of community events, such as CPD beat meetings, resource fairs, open houses, and workshops. The community coordinator also continuously seeks out connections with service providers and medical facilities to present on the CIT Program. From January



1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, the community coordinator attended over two hundred community engagements to encourage awareness of the CIT Program. Similar to the DOCS daily activity log, the CIT coordinator has implemented a mechanism to track the activities of the CIT community coordinator to document the activities that support the functions of the CIT Program.

CIT DOCS Engagement

Community engagement is not limited to external parties. DOCS officers regularly attend roll call briefings to recruit members to apply to CIU and instruct officers on the latest and most relevant best practices. The DOCS officers work with a variety of stakeholders, externally and internally within CPD, to ensure the CIT Program stays updated on trends that the DOCS teams identify in the field. DOCS officers also regularly review and provide feedback on CIT reports, as well as recruit officers to the CIT Program who have demonstrated skills relevant to responding to incidents involving individuals in crisis. DOCS Area Teams conducted approximately sixty-five roll call trainings in 2025 within districts, as well as for officers assigned to the airport. These roll calls covered emerging trends that DOCS have identified in the field, such as assistance with the WRIT process, changes to the CARE program, challenges with the court system, including diversions, and tips on interacting with and improving relationships within the community.

CIT Program Effectiveness Survey

The CIU, in collaboration with the University of Chicago Survey Lab, has developed surveys to evaluate the effectiveness of the CIT Program. The Survey Lab has worked with CPD's Training and Support Group on a training needs assessment survey and has proven to be a valuable partner in data collection methodology. The surveys will be distributed in Q2 of 2026 to all certified CIT officers, OEMC call-takers and dispatch telecommunicators, and select community members. The CIT Program Effectiveness Survey will be an important method used to gather feedback and assist CIU in evaluating the effectiveness of the CIT training programs, identifying training needs, and enhancing policies and procedures.

Accountability—Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA)

The Chicago Police Department's Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) is committed to conducting complete and thorough investigations into allegations of misconduct against department members, within the parameters of department policy, applicable laws, and collective bargaining agreements. The mission of BIA is *“to ensure integrity and ethical conduct within the department through leadership, education, and accountability.”*

The Bureau of Internal Affairs understands any allegation of misconduct undermines CPD's relationship with the community. When misconduct is reported, the goal of BIA is to resolve and correct behavior that is contradictory to the department's mission. The Bureau of Internal Affairs is committed to the following:

- ★ Treating reporting parties impartially and respectfully
- ★ Conducting thorough, objective, and timely investigations
- ★ Updating reporting parties on the progress of the investigation



★ Ensuring transparency

BIA is commanded by a chief who reports directly to the superintendent of police. The chief is assisted by a deputy chief, commander, and a civilian deputy director. As of December 31, 2025, the Bureau of Internal Affairs was staffed with approximately 109 members, which included lieutenants, sergeants, detectives, and police officers. Additionally, there are approximately 77 trained accountability sergeants assigned to districts and units throughout the department. The accountability sergeants are responsible for processing and investigating misconduct complaints, in accordance with BIA policy, against members assigned to their district or unit, which are referred for investigation by BIA.

The Bureau of Internal Affairs consists of three investigative divisions, as well as five investigative support/auxiliary sections.

The three investigative divisions are:

1. Investigations Division (General and Special Investigations)
2. Confidential Investigations (Confidential Investigations and Medical Integrity)
3. Accountability Investigations (oversees all district and unit accountability sergeants)

The five investigative support and auxiliary sections are:

1. Administration Section (oversees operational needs at the direction of the BIA chief)
2. Intake / Analytical Section (initial assessments of complaints received from COPA)
3. Advocate Section (offers guidance on the application of policies and procedures for the disciplinary process)
4. Records Section (the repository for all log number investigative files)
5. Consent Decree Compliance Section (responsible for training and development of department members in BIA-related matters and efforts to achieve compliance with the consent decree)

INVESTIGATION PROCESS

The investigation of any allegation of misconduct against Chicago Police Department members is conducted by the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) or the Chicago Police Department's Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA). The investigative agency depends on the type of misconduct alleged.

COPA investigates allegations that are specifically defined by city ordinance, including officer-involved shootings, excessive force assertions, and Fourth Amendment violations. BIA investigates all other allegations of misconduct that do not fall under COPA's investigative jurisdiction. The Office of Inspector General has the authority to investigate any allegation of misconduct against all City of Chicago employees.

All registered complaints are assigned a log number, which is a unique tracking number that remains with a complaint for its duration. A reporting party will be provided with the log number at the time the complaint is made. All log numbers are initially routed to COPA, where the agency will evaluate whether the allegation fall under its investigative jurisdiction.

COPA will forward log numbers that do not meet their investigative jurisdiction to BIA for investigation. BIA's Intake Section will conduct a preliminary assessment of each log number upon its



receipt, communicate with the reporting party as needed, refine category codes or attempt to classify uncategorized allegations based on available information, and assign log number investigations to BIA Investigators and district/unit accountability sergeants for investigation. The assigned investigator will then contact the complainant and collect evidence (audio/video, physical evidence, arrest reports, photographs, GPS records, computer data, witness interviews, etc.). Investigators will also interview witnesses and accused CPD members related to the misconduct allegation. An investigator will continue their case analysis until a fair and complete conclusion can be determined. The progress of an investigation requires complying with timeframes outlined in department policy. Further, the progress of an investigation is continuously monitored by BIA supervisors. In 2025, BIA handled 5,258 log numbers referred from COPA.

2025 IN REVIEW

Policies and Training

In 2025, BIA ensured that all current Investigators received training in department directive G08-03, *Prohibitions on Criminal and Biased Organizations*. The revised directive was included in a module of the BIA annual in-service training. This training outlined the specific definitions of bias groups and criminal organizations, as well as the requirements for investigating and substantiating all allegations. This training is also being added to the BIA onboard training in 2026, so that all investigators can identify and investigate these groups.

Case Management System (CMS)

The Case Management System (CMS) is the application used to process and track all alleged misconduct investigations, maintaining data such as log number, classification, and status from the complaint's initiation through its final disposition. In 2025, CMS received several enhancements designed to support investigators in conducting more thorough investigations. These enhancements include the addition of a satisfaction survey link for reporting parties, the ability to track alleged affiliations with criminal or biased groups, expanded category codes for verbal abuse and bias, and more detailed tracking for excessive force, duty to intervene, and failure to report use of force. Further improvements comprise a new allegation table for bias organization monitoring, enhanced extension request functionality with automated notifications, new categories for operational violations, and a keyword to track social media–related complaints. These enhancements collectively strengthen the CMS's ability to support thorough, transparent, and accountable case management.

Accountability Sergeants Team

Throughout the year, several initiatives were introduced to support and guide the BIA accountability sergeants. The easily accessible SharePoint site was updated, and additional resources for investigators were added. This allows accountability sergeants to review BIA directives as well as provides templates and examples of administratively closed cases, closing packets, audio-recorded statements, letters, training videos, and PowerPoint decks of prior training.

At the start of 2025, additional case managers were assigned to help alleviate the caseload of submitted investigations. BIA case managers actively support accountability sergeants by hosting quarterly online meetings and offering weekly office hours. During the quarterly meetings, case managers address a range of topics, including common errors, administrative closures, and closing reports. The sessions conclude with an open forum for questions. Meeting notes are distributed to all accountability sergeants and uploaded to SharePoint for those unable to attend. Recently introduced office hours allow accountability sergeants to meet one-on-one with their case manager. These in-



person sessions help reduce caseloads and address questions that may arise between quarterly meetings.

In 2025, the Accountability Sergeants Team implemented a mentorship program designed to establish one-on-one mentor relationships between a BIA accountability case manager and a district/unit accountability sergeant. This initiative will offer consistent guidance and feature monthly in-person meetings to foster collaboration and enhance the ongoing support provided by BIA case managers to accountability sergeants.

Training Programs

In 2025, BIA reorganized existing training blocks into individual modules by topic. Separating the training into modules allows for content to be easily 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
- ★ Complaint Initiation and Affidavit Override
- ★ Complete Investigatory Files and CMS
- ★ Consent Decree and Law Review
- ★ Objective Verifiable Evidence
- ★ Department Member Interviews
- ★ Sexual Misconduct and Criminal and Biased Organizations
- ★ Optimizing Resources and Computer Applications Module
- ★ Annual Mistakes and Updates Module

The revised training modules focus on legitimacy and principles of procedural justice in an effort to continue to build trust with the community and maintain transparency. The modules also include scenarios, which build upon materials presented in the training modules.

The Bureau of Internal Affairs presented a new 2025 Annual In-Service Training Plan to the Independent Monitor Team (IMT) and the Office of the Illinois Attorney General (OAG). Both the IMT and OAG approved the plan, which enables all in-service BIA investigators and accountability sergeants to complete multiple eLearning modules throughout the year on topics required by the consent decree.

In the third quarter of 2025, all BIA investigators and district/unit accountability sergeants were enrolled in a series of nine eLearning modules from July to December as their mandatory eight-hour annual refresher training. We anticipate achieving our goal of 95 percent completion of the annual refresher training during the first quarter of 2026.

The 2026 Annual Training Plan was completed in the fourth quarter of 2025 and includes in-service and on-board training curricula for BIA investigators and district/unit accountability sergeants. The plan was approved by the consent decree independent monitor.

BIA conducted multiple training sessions throughout the year for exempt members, current sergeants, and pre-service classes of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, field training officers, and recruits. 2025 trainings included:

- ★ Command channel review for eleven exempt department members;



- ★ On-board training for two lieutenants, fifty-eight sergeants, nine police officers (non-investigatory), one civilian supervisor investigator, fifty-three district accountability sergeants, five BIA investigators, three sergeants assigned to BIA (non-investigatory), one BIA detective, one BIA investigator requesting a review of the training);
- ★ Intake/Analytical Section (topics included the Chicago Police Department Rules and Regulations and Ethics) for eight department members;
- ★ Pre-service captains (topics included an overview of log numbers and call-out incidents) for four department members;
- ★ Pre-service lieutenants (topics included an overview of log numbers and call-out incidents) for thirty-eight 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 149 department members;
- ★ Pre-service field training officers (topics included the Chicago Police Department Rules and Regulations and Ethics) for fifty-one department members;
- ★ Recruit Officers (topics included the Chicago Police Department Rules and Regulations and Ethics) for approximately 480 recruit officers in the CPD Recruit Training Program.

In 2026, BIA will continue to review and revise training modules and programs to ensure that investigators, supervisors, and other department members are up to date with current policies and procedures.

Community Engagement—Satisfaction Surveys

Community engagement is an essential part of CPD's efforts to reinforce police legitimacy and increase public trust. BIA recognizes the importance of input from all persons who interact with the department. In 2022, BIA developed a satisfaction survey as a means of gathering feedback regarding the complaint and investigatory process from both the community and department members. The survey uses the Likert scale (strongly agree, somewhat agree, neutral/I don't know, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree) for a majority of the survey questions. The survey also includes two questions that allow the respondent to write answers in a text box. The surveys are anonymous, and any respondent's demographic information is self-reported.

The survey is distributed via a link that is unique to the respondent and correlates with their role in the investigation (reporting party, accused department member, witness department member, etc.). After an investigation, an Administrative Summary Report (ASR) is produced by BIA. The ASR is an electronic record that provides an abstract of the log number investigation after a final disciplinary decision is reached. The survey link is included within the ASR; the link is provided in an easily visible manner with four language options.

BIA made the satisfaction survey available to all community members in 2025. The survey is accessible via BIA's new public-facing website. The website also includes resources on the available methods to initiate a complaint, the functions of the complaint and investigatory processes, describes the other agencies' involvement in the process, and includes a link to the Department's Accountability Dashboard 2.



BIA Reports and Accountability Dashboard

BIA continues to summarize its work through quarterly and annual reports that are posted to the Department's Accountability Dashboard at <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/accountability-dashboard-2/>. The reports include an executive summary, a glossary of terms and consent decree–related paragraphs, the structure of BIA, instructions on how a complaint may be filed, and relevant data that includes the number, type, and length of misconduct allegation investigations. Additionally, the quarterly and annual reports outline the complaint intake and assignment process, provide a detailed description of the investigatory process, provide the available findings for misconduct investigations, and describe the path from an investigative finding to a final disposition. The BIA Dashboard displays complaint information regarding sworn CPD members from February 10, 2019, to the present, and it allows users to filter by year, month, and district. The dashboard includes several useful tabs:

- ★ Overview of Complaint Records,
- ★ Complaint Submission Page (to file a new complaint),
- ★ Complaint Status Check (to check the status of an existing complaint),
- ★ Overview of Investigative Outcomes,
- ★ Demographic Information (Complainant and Investigated CPD Member),
- ★ BIA Quarterly and Annual Reports,
- ★ BIA Administrative Summary Reports, and
- ★ BIA Community Engagement Activities

Looking ahead, BIA will continue to identify opportunities for training, mentor new BIA investigators and district/unit accountability sergeants, and strive to investigate allegations of misconduct impartially, fairly and judiciously.

The Bureau of Internal Affairs welcomes input from the community and will continue to work to incorporate new strategies to gather that feedback. The BIA public email address is available for any comments or questions at BIAsfeedback@chicagopolice.org.

COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (CALEA)

Accreditation Section

The Accreditation Section, Research and Development Division, Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform- is responsible for managing CPD's CALEA accreditation process. The section oversees all accreditation-related activities, including annual remote assessments and quadrennial on-site reviews.

Personnel assigned to the Accreditation Section collaborate with department units to ensure compliance with CALEA standards and to support continuous organizational improvement. The Law Enforcement Accreditation Program includes 463 standards, while the Training Academy Accreditation Program includes 174 standards. Through ongoing evaluation, the department identifies strengths, addresses challenges, and advances best practices across all operational areas.





The department's goal extends beyond achieving accreditation; it is focused on sustaining a culture of continuous improvement and excellence in service delivery.

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) serves as a nationally recognized credentialing authority that certifies public safety agencies demonstrating compliance with established professional standards. Accreditation reflects a commitment to operational excellence, accountability, and continuous improvement.

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) is accredited in both the Advanced Law Enforcement Accreditation Program and the Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation Program, achieving dual accreditation status. This distinction ensures compliance with more than 600 internationally recognized standards governing operations, leadership, training, and safety practices. CPD is currently the largest dual-accredited law enforcement agency in the world.

Having completed its third remote-based assessment in 2025, the Department is well-positioned to maintain accreditation. As part of the fourth year of its reaccreditation cycle, CPD will undergo both web-based and on-site assessments in 2026. In March 2026, two CALEA assessment teams will conduct an on-site review of department facilities, including the 1st District, Central Detention Section, Evidence and Recovered Property Section, and the Forensic Services Division. This critical evaluation will assess continued compliance with CALEA standards and reinforce CPD's commitment to professionalism, transparency, and best practices.

About CALEA

Established in 1979, CALEA was formed through a joint initiative of major law enforcement executive associations, including the International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, National Sheriffs' Association, and the Police Executive Research Forum.

CALEA's mission is to enhance public safety service delivery through the development and administration of professional standards. Accreditation promotes:

- ★ Clearly defined and comprehensive written directives
- ★ Data-driven decision-making through reports and analysis
- ★ Preparedness for natural and man-made critical incidents
- ★ Strong community engagement and relationship-building
- ★ Independent evaluation by subject matter experts
- ★ Continuous improvement through ongoing assessments

Accreditation signifies that an agency has undergone a rigorous review of its policies, procedures, and operations, demonstrating adherence to recognized best practices and a commitment to high-quality public safety services.

The goal of the Chicago Police Department is 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.



★ Advanced Law Enforcement Accreditation Program

This program establishes foundational standards focused on life, health, and safety procedures. It provides a framework for managing high-risk operations, responding to critical incidents, and delivering effective community policing services.

★ Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation Program

This program focuses on the administration and delivery of training for public safety personnel. Standards emphasize curriculum development, instructional quality, facility management, student safety, and records integrity, ensuring a professional and consistent training environment.

Accreditation Process

CALEA accreditation operates on a four-year cycle. Each year includes a remote-based assessment of policies, procedures, and practices. In the fourth year, agencies undergo a comprehensive on-site review, which includes facility inspections, interviews with department personnel, and validation of compliance with applicable standards.

This structured process ensures agencies remain aligned with evolving best practices, effectively manage risk, and maintain readiness to respond to complex public safety challenges.

Looking Ahead

Following the successful completion of the 2025 remote assessment, CPD will continue its reaccreditation process in 2026 with its fourth annual review and comprehensive on-site assessment. Assessment teams will evaluate department operations, policies, and facilities, as well as conduct interviews with subject matter experts in areas such as policy development, needs assessment, crowd management, and active threat response. The Chicago Police Department remains committed to maintaining CALEA accreditation, reinforcing its dedication to policing excellence, transparency, accountability, and consistent delivery of high-quality public safety services.

PUBLIC SAFETY





Bureau of Patrol

The Bureau of Patrol (BOP) is responsible for general field operations and serves as the backbone of the Chicago Police Department, providing continuous service to the city's diverse communities 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Bureau's role in promoting community safety and strengthening public trust is critical.

What follows is an overview of BOP's successes, operational priorities, key initiatives, and public safety outcomes during the 2025 reporting period, reflecting its continued adaptation to evolving crime trends, community needs, and citywide challenges.

Through coordinated enforcement strategies, interagency collaboration, data-driven deployment, and meaningful community engagement, the Bureau of Patrol remains committed to strengthening public safety, advancing the goals of the consent decree, and delivering transparent, effective, and responsive policing for Chicago's residents and visitors.

Operational Priorities and Key Initiatives

Animal Crimes Investigations Team (ACIT)

The Animal Crimes Investigations Team (ACIT) conducts daily reviews of OEMC assignments involving animal abuse and neglect, cross-referencing those incidents with non-emergency calls handled by Chicago Animal Care and Control (CACC) to identify patterns of cruelty at specific locations. ACIT members also review all case reports classified as animal abuse and initiate investigations when warranted. Findings are forwarded to an ACIT detective for case closure via the R-case system.

All animal intakes received by CACC are referred to ACIT for follow-up investigation. When suspected criminal abuse is identified and no case report exists, ACIT generates a report and initiates a criminal investigation. For intakes associated with a Records Division number, investigative findings are documented through supplementary reports to support potential prosecution.

ACIT maintains partnerships with federal agencies when investigations cross state lines, establishing a federal interstate nexus when appropriate. The team also reviews public tips submitted through the CPD Tip Line and the Crime Prevention and Information Center to determine whether additional reports or investigations are necessary. In confirmed abuse cases involving severely deteriorated or uninhabitable properties, ACIT forwards documentation to the Troubled Buildings Unit for further action.

Since its reconstitution in April 2025, ACIT has:

- ★ Recorded sixty-eight arrests resulting in cleared and closed cases with prosecution
- ★ Recovered one firearm
- ★ Initiated two active federal investigations in coordination with the FBI
- ★ Executed six search warrants
- ★ Rescued seventy-five canines



Field Training Officer Program

The Field Training and Evaluation Section (FTES) of the Bureau of Patrol manages the transition of probationary police officers (PPOs) from academy graduation through field qualification under the supervision of designated field training officers (FTOs).

The program's ultimate objective is to develop highly trained, motivated officers equipped with the skills, mindset, and professionalism necessary to serve Chicago's communities well beyond their eighteen-month probationary period.

In 2025, FTES:

- ★ Maintained the critical 1:1 FTO-to-PPO ratio
- ★ Conducted ongoing monitoring of staffing levels
- ★ Attended weekly coordination meetings with Department units and external partners
- ★ Increased the FTO budgeted strength to 450 positions
- ★ Administered two FTO examinations, resulting in the promotion of 50 new FTOs

Despite fluctuations in staffing, particularly during summer months, FTES successfully sustained compliance with Department directives and consent decree requirements.

Gang Violence Reduction Strategy (GVRS)

The Gang Violence Reduction Strategy (GVRS) promotes inter-bureau collaboration to reduce group-related homicides, shootings, and other violent crimes. Recognizing that not all violent groups meet the traditional definition of gangs, GVRS focuses broadly on high-risk groups contributing to serious violence.

Core components include:

- ★ Gang Audits—Foundational intelligence reviews conducted annually at the district level.
- ★ Intervention Connection—Identification of individuals at risk of offending or victimization, combining accountability with intervention opportunities.
- ★ Shooting Reviews—Operational meetings led by area deputy chiefs and district commanders to analyze violent incidents and develop actionable responses.
- ★ Focused Deterrence—Partnerships among law enforcement, community members, and service providers to change behavior within high-risk groups.
- ★ Focused Deterrence Groups—Targeted groups identified as primary drivers of violence within specific districts.

GVRS integrates intelligence, social network analysis, and mission-specific operations to proactively prevent retaliatory violence while reinforcing procedural justice and community legitimacy.

Opioid Overdose Reversal (Naloxone) Program

In response to the ongoing opioid crisis and the prevalence of fentanyl, trained patrol officers now carry naloxone (Narcan), a medication capable of reversing opioid overdoses.



To maintain readiness, BOP and the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) manage a surplus inventory for operational units. The program has expanded to specialized units including:

- ★ Bureau of Detectives
- ★ Canine Unit
- ★ Narcotics Division
- ★ Marine Operations Unit
- ★ Gang Investigation Division
- ★ Lockup Facilities

This initiative enhances the department's ability to respond swiftly and effectively to life-threatening overdoses.

Public Safety Operations and Event Management

Car Caravans and Drifting Activity

During 2025, the bureau observed an increase in large vehicle caravans converging at various locations and engaging in dangerous driving maneuvers, including “drifting.” These incidents created traffic gridlock and posed significant risks to public safety.

BOP implemented targeted strategies to address these events. By leveraging technological resources, including real-time monitoring tools, BOP tracked caravan movements, communicated intelligence to affected districts, and dispersed participants before unsafe exhibitions began. The bureau also collaborated with the City Council and Department of Law to support legislation enhancing the department's authority to impound vehicles involved in such activity.

In 2026, BOP will continue pursuing additional technological tools, including impoundment missions and limited deployment of tire deflation devices in circumstances that meet strict operational guidelines.

NASCAR Chicago Street Race (July 5–6, 2025)

The 2025 NASCAR Chicago Street Race drew approximately 53,000 attendees. CPD implemented a Special Employment Initiative and adjusted staffing levels to ensure adequate coverage. The event required significant street closures and the temporary closure of Grant Park.

The Bureau of Patrol coordinated closely with the 1st District, Central Control Group, and the Office of Emergency Management Communications (OEMC) to implement a comprehensive traffic and public safety plan. Lessons learned from prior races were incorporated into improved traffic flow and closure strategies.

The 2025 race marked the final year of NASCAR in Chicago under the existing three-year agreement.

Planned Demonstrations

In 2025, CPD observed a 26.2percent decrease in large gatherings compared to 2024. Through collaboration with the Crime Prevention and Intervention Center (CPIC), the Mayor’s Office, and



OEMC, BOP coordinated personnel and specialized units—including district tactical teams, priority Response teams, and critical incident response teams—to ensure demonstrations remained safe and constitutionally protected.

The Department remains committed to balancing public safety with First Amendment protections.

Company and Platoon Deployment

Following the Democratic National Convention, BOP continued training officers in field force operations to ensure readiness for citywide deployments. Each company consists of approximately 200 officers led by a commander or captain, supported by lieutenants and sergeants organized into four platoons.

These companies have been deployed for major events, including the Pride Parade and Mexican Independence Weekend, demonstrating enhanced coordination, efficiency, and officer safety.

Pride Parade and Post-Parade Operations

Strategic planning implemented in 2024 continued through 2025 to mitigate post-parade disturbances. Operational improvements included:

- ★ Route reduction of approximately eight blocks
- ★ Decreased parade units from 185 to 150
- ★ Earlier start time
- ★ Separate Incident Action Plans for parade and post-parade operations
- ★ Platoon-based deployment model

The structured platoon deployment improved crowd management, reduced extended tours of duty, and enhanced officer safety.

Mexican Independence Day Weekend

A citywide operational plan addressed large caravans and traffic disruptions. BOP utilized technology, including cameras and license plate readers, to track vehicle movements and prevent unsafe gatherings. Traffic into the Central Business District was strategically limited to maintain safety and mobility.

Teen Trends and Unplanned Gatherings

Through collaboration with CPIC, Chicago Public Schools, the Mayor’s Office, community advocates, and private security partners, BOP monitored social media indicators to proactively address youth gatherings.

In 2025, CPD responded to 3,040 dispatches classified as “Disturbances – Large Gatherings,” reflecting a 26.2percent decrease from 2024. Community policing officers, tactical teams, and priority response teams were instrumental in curtailing criminal activity while maintaining public safety.



Data-Driven Deployment

Top 35 Beats Deployment Model

Building upon the "Top 35" beat deployment model introduced in 2022, the Chicago Police Department has continued to refine its data-driven approach to resource allocation and community policing. District commanders remain responsible for beat integrity, while area deputy chiefs coordinate supplementary resources. The bureau uses this model as both a strategic and accountability tool.

This model continues to guide targeted resource allocation. In 2025:

- ★ 34.5 percent of homicides occurred in the Top 35 Beats
- ★ 36.14 percent of shootings occurred in the Top 35 Beats

This represents an increase in concentration from 2024 and reflects ongoing refinement of the model following its 2023 reevaluation.

Reform and Supervision Initiatives

Unity of Command / Span of Control Pilot Program

The Unity of Command (UoC) and Span of Control (SoC) Pilot Program strengthens supervision and accountability by assigning officers to consistent sergeants within the same regular day off group and geographic sector, while maintaining a supervisory ratio of no more than ten officers per sergeant.

Initially implemented in the 4th, 6th, and 7th Districts, the program has demonstrated measurable improvements in supervisory consistency and compliance with consent decree requirements.

Expansion is scheduled for January 2026 to include the 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, and 24th Districts. Ongoing evaluation meetings and performance monitoring will guide future department-wide implementation.

Community Engagement and Procedural Justice

Sustained progress depends on public trust. The bureau will continue prioritizing transparent communication, constitutional policing practices, and collaborative partnerships with community stakeholders to ensure public safety strategies reflect community expectations.

Forward Commitment

The Bureau of Patrol enters 2026 positioned for continued progress. Through disciplined leadership, strategic innovation, and a steadfast commitment to constitutional policing, the bureau will remain focused on creating safer neighborhoods and strengthening trust throughout the City of Chicago.

Through best practices, sustained reform, proactive crime-reduction initiatives, and meaningful engagement with Chicago's communities, the Bureau of Patrol will continue working toward safer neighborhoods and stronger public trust for years to come.



The Bureau of Detectives (BOD) is responsible for investigating select felony and misdemeanor offenses, ensuring the care of juveniles during processing for criminal offenses or who require protective services, following up on missing and found persons, and providing forensic services, among other duties. BOD supports the body of work performed by police officers assigned to the Bureau of Patrol and is comprised of several investigative sections, including Homicide, Violent Crimes, Property Crimes, Special Victims, and Area Technology Centers in each of the Department's five Areas. Specialized investigative work occurs in three additional Detective Divisions: Forensic Services, Major Crimes, and Youth and Special Victims Support.

Investigative Outcomes and Performance

The Department concluded 2025 with a 71percent homicide clearance rate—an increase of 16 percentage points from the prior year. Nonfatal shooting clearance rates rose by 11 percentage points following the implementation of dedicated nonfatal shooting teams in all five Areas. Robbery clearance rates increased by 13 percentage points during the same period, reflecting enhanced intra- and inter-bureau coordination and targeted robbery strategies.

Strengthening Homicide Investigations

In April 2025, the bureau released *Strengthening Homicide Investigations in the Chicago Police Department: A Review of CPD's Response to Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) Observations and Recommendations*. The report details progress made in addressing 89 recommendations issued by PERF in 2019 to enhance homicide investigations.

Over five and a half years, the Department established infrastructure improvements that strengthened investigative processes and deepened relationships with victims' families. Key initiatives include:

- ★ Establishing Homicide Sections within each of the five Bureau of Detectives Areas to promote consistency in case assignments and investigations.
- ★ Equipping each Area with an Area Technology Center dedicated to digital evidence collection and analysis.
- ★ Partnering with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives to launch the Chicago Crime Gun Intelligence Center.
- ★ Hiring investigative analysts to conduct comprehensive cold case assessments.
- ★ Instituting Area-level case reviews between homicide supervisors and the Cook County State's Attorney's Office Felony Review Division.
- ★ Revising and delivering a forty-hour lead homicide investigator course in coordination with subject matter experts and criminal justice partners.
- ★ Implementing the Homicide Investigation Task Management Tool to electronically track time-sensitive investigative tasks.

The Chicago Police Department held two pre-service detective training classes for 100 selected detectives in 2025. The Investigative Development Group (IDG) incorporated several new and revised training modules into pre-service detective training, including a module focused on strategies for informing family members of their loved one's death and maintaining continued communication with those families. To complement this course, panels and testimonials from loved ones with lived experience were added to facilitate dialogue and deeper understanding among detectives.



The IDG also coordinated with the Cook County Medical Examiner's Office to refresh training to include a tour and observation of the Medical Examiner's Office to build relationships and increase familiarity with homicide and death investigation processes. The IDG also worked with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office to develop and implement a scenario-based class on testifying in court that includes participation and feedback from retired judges and veteran prosecutors.

After pre-service detective training, new detectives were assigned to separate rotations in the Property Crime, Violent Crime, and Special Victims oversight offices before assignment to one of the sections. Experienced detectives who sought assignment to the Homicide Team Pilot Program were selected following a formal selection process.

Forensic Services Division

In 2025, the BOD continued to make significant investments in the Forensic Services Division (FSD), most notably by hiring a forensic laboratory director. The Forensic Firearms Lab processed and entered more evidence into the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) than any other NIBIN site in the country. Latent print examiners, who were added in 2024 to the FSD team, add another level to CPD's all-inclusive, thorough approach to investigations and continue their participation in a mentorship program in furtherance of undergoing rigorous testing to become certified latent print examiners by way of the International Association for Identification. In addition to examiner certification, CPD also began the process of seeking laboratory accreditation in 2026 for its main disciplines. Accreditation will strengthen the reliability, transparency, and credibility of CPD's laboratory work—ultimately improving the administration of justice.

This past year, in a strategic move to ensure the highest standards of forensic excellence as well as in recognition of the critical role that evidence technicians play in criminal investigations, the CPD promoted and trained fifteen evidence technicians. Their training and promotion are a fundamental investment in the professionalism of the CPD, as evidence technicians are the backbone of any successful investigation. The CPD's expansion of this rank upholds the standard of justice that community members deserve. The fifteen evidence technicians have already been integrated into the Department's Crime Scene Processing Unit.

The Chicago Police Department enhanced the Crime Scene Processing Unit's investigative capabilities and efficiency at crime scenes. LEICA's advanced 3D laser scanning allows evidence technicians to capture scenes quickly and in exact detail, preserving millions of precise data points that create a permanent, court-ready record. Crime scenes can be revisited virtually long after they are cleared, giving investigators and prosecutors a clearer, more reliable understanding of what occurred.

Major Crimes Division

In 2025, the Bureau of Detectives reorganized several units under the newly established Major Crimes Division. This division oversees the following sections: Investigative Response Team; Crime Gun Intelligence Center; Digital Forensics Center; Citywide Robbery Task Force; Major Accident Investigations Unit; and Complex Investigations Groups A (Arson, Financial Crimes, Fugitive Apprehension and Organized Retail Crime) and B (Auto Crimes, FBI Violent Crime Task Force, Jail Intelligence, and Wanted Vehicles).

CPD continued to work collaboratively with the Chicago Crime Gun Intelligence Center (CGIC), the city's central hub for crime gun intelligence collection and analysis. At the end of 2025, the Chicago CGIC brought charges against 131 offenders. Chicago CGIC investigations also led to the seizure of 96 machine gun conversion devices and 548 firearms.



The Citywide Robbery Task Force, a collaboration between the Bureau of Detectives, the Bureau of Patrol, and the Bureau of Counterterrorism, works diligently to address robbery patterns and, in 2025, absorbed the operations of the Vehicular Hijacking Task Force. In 2025, the Robbery Task Force cleared 392 robbery and vehicular hijacking cases, including 23 robbery patterns. The task force also recovered 396 vehicles and 173 firearms as part of their investigations.

The Organized Retail Crime Task Force remains committed to working with law enforcement partners to investigate large-scale retail theft. Throughout 2025, the task force cleared 50 cases through arrest and recovered approximately \$950,000 in stolen merchandise.

Youth and Special Victims Support Division

The BOD Youth and Special Victims Support Division, in partnership with the Department of Family and Support Services, continued to operate the Youth Intervention Pathways (YIP) pilot program. YIP diverts juveniles involved in select low-level offenses from the criminal justice system to family and social support services to more effectively address delinquency through a multidisciplinary approach. In 2025, nearly 67percent of juveniles who were arrested for eligible offenses were released to parents or offered social services instead of court. The BOD also hired a new civilian program coordinator to support the initiative and serve as a liaison with detectives, other bureaus, and outside partners collaborating on alternatives to arrest and prosecution for juveniles.

This past year, the department took several steps to strengthen missing person investigations, including the implementation of the Missing Persons Investigation Task Management Tool, a mechanism to assist Special Victim Unit supervisors and detectives in electronically tracking the completion of time-sensitive tasks that are central to every missing person investigation. The BOD also worked with the Strategic Initiatives Division to develop a missing person dashboard to help identify missing person trends and inform strategies. The CPD continued to participate in the Missing and Murdered Chicago Women Task Force, which is comprised of legislators, victim service providers, and criminal justice stakeholders focused on enhancing policies and practices aimed at reducing gender-based violence, increasing safety, and promoting healing for victims and communities affected by violence against Chicago women and girls.

In the past year, the BOD added dedicated personnel within the Special Investigations Unit (SIU) to handle investigations dealing with internet crimes against children (ICAC). In 2025, ICAC personnel were assigned 19,500 cyber tips, the second-highest volume in the nation. The team also participated in a national ICAC initiative, Operation Safe Online Summer, focused on proactive investigations of technology-facilitated crimes against children. The SIU ICAC team was responsible for nearly 3.5percent of all arrests nationwide, a notable contribution among 61 participating ICAC task forces.

In 2025, Criminal Registration Unit (CRU) detectives and officers were trained in a new records management system for criminal registration launched by the Illinois State Police. The NextGen Offender (NGO) records management system streamlines the registration and management of sex offenders and violent offenders against youth. This new statewide system reduces data entry, improves accuracy, and includes an updated public-facing website. The CRU also collaborated with the Bureau of Patrol and law enforcement partners to verify registrations and ensure compliance with statutory requirements.

Victim Services and Community Engagement



Family Liaison Office (FLO) members continued to support Bureau of Detectives investigations in 2025 by working with family members and community members affected by the violent death of a loved one. FLO members begin working with families within the first week of a homicide to offer current, relevant community resources. As appropriate, the FLO members continue to follow up with families via calls, texts, and emails to support them through the investigation and involve them in empowering events with other surviving families. The BOD and Chicago Survivors also collaborate in the Chicago Survivors Unsolved Case Program, which provides an alternative avenue for family members to work with CPD detectives on case updates. In 2025, more than 30 past and present FLO members received the Cook County Crime Stoppers Excellence in Law Enforcement Award for their role in serving the families of victims with compassion and dedication to their needs in the most traumatic times of their lives.

In 2025, FLO members coordinated events regularly throughout the year with topics focused on trauma recovery, community resources, and crime victim rights and compensation. In coordination with the Gun Violence Survivors Leadership Network, the FLO hosted a new initiative entitled CSI (Community Social Impact) Chicago. This community engagement initiative series featured Bureau of Detectives leadership, detectives, and FLO members presenting on key features of the investigatory process and how bureau members work together and with community partners to solve crimes and make a positive impact. Cook County Crime Stoppers and several community organizations also delivered presentations about the partnership with the CPD and the resources and services they provide.

Additionally, the FLO organized several special engagements, such as the Brunch en Blanc and Winter Wonder Bash, to unify family members surviving the loss of a loved one to violence. In recognition of National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) 2025, every Family Liaison Office hosted community engagement events consisting of resource expos and other events to promote healing. During the 2025 NCVRW, the FLO and Chicago Animal Care and Control launched the PATH Program (Pets Assisting Those in Healing). The mission of the PATH Program is to provide comfort and emotional support through companionship of a pet to an individual or family surviving the loss of a loved one in a violent incident within the City of Chicago. Families or individuals participating in the PATH Program additionally receive a no-cost adoption, pet and adoption starter kit, monthly pet food supply for 1-year post-adoption, and one complimentary session with a dog trainer.

In 2025, FLO members received an eight-hour refresher training to empower them with additional resources that enhance their ability to engage with the families they serve. This training was led by Dr. Kathryn Bocanegra of the Jane Addams College of Social Work at the University of Illinois – Chicago and developed alongside CPD personnel from the Bureau of Detectives. Trainers also included leaders from the Institute of Nonviolence Chicago, the Darren B. Easterling Center for Restorative Practices, and other subject matter experts.

The Bureau of Detectives' Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Unit continued in 2025 to enhance victim-centered investigative and support practices through more staffing, multidisciplinary collaboration, training, and community engagement initiatives. BOD GBV Unit personnel continued to work closely with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office and community partners through a multidisciplinary team approach to review domestic violence and sexual assault cases and implement coordinated strategies to support victims. Leveraging the Sexual Assault Multidisciplinary Team Grant, the GBV Unit also coordinated and delivered an eight-hour strangulation training for CPD detectives. The training also included participation from the State's Attorney's Office, community-based advocates,



and CPD victim specialists, reinforcing a shared understanding of high-risk indicators and investigative best practices.

Looking Ahead

The CPD will pursue accreditation in summer 2026 for its forensic science laboratory in several key disciplines, including latent print development, latent print comparison, and firearms examination. The department is seeking accreditation under ISO/IEC 17025 and ANAB AR 3125. ISO/IEC 17025 is an international standard that sets requirements for testing and calibration laboratories to demonstrate their competence, impartiality, and consistent operation. Accreditation is to be granted by the ANSI National Accreditation Board (ANAB), the primary accreditation and certification body for forensic laboratories in the United States.

Building upon ongoing efforts to improve missing persons investigations, the Youth and Special Victims Division will dedicate a high-risk missing juvenile team of detectives and support personnel to focus on cases involving youth whose whereabouts are unknown and who have been missing for an extended period of time. The Youth and Special Victims Division will also coordinate in 2026 with providers on referrals for families who would like to receive services to assist in incidents where a youth in the home repeatedly has been reported as missing.

In 2026, the BOD will hire an assistant director to oversee the Digital Forensics Center and work with the Office of Public Safety Administration to develop the designated site. The DFC will serve as both an active digital forensics laboratory and a cutting-edge training facility designed to equip CPD personnel with the skills needed to properly handle, preserve, and analyze various forms of digital evidence. This center will not only support criminal investigations but will also provide critical training on the latest forensic techniques and emerging digital technologies to pre-service detectives, active detectives, and patrol officers.

Bureau of Counterterrorism

The Bureau of Counterterrorism is responsible for advancing the department's mission across the five core areas of emergency preparedness: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. The bureau leads efforts to investigate terrorism-related threats and other complex criminal activity while collecting, analyzing, and disseminating actionable intelligence to support operational decision-making.

The bureau coordinates safety and security operations for critical infrastructure, including airports, public transportation systems, and large-scale public events. It provides specialized patrol and tactical support, conducts investigations into organized criminal enterprises, and delivers investigative assistance to department units and external law enforcement partners. Additionally, the bureau participates in federal and state task forces and performs other functions as directed by department leadership. The bureau is organized into two groups. The Criminal Network Group and the Counterterrorism Group. A description of each follow.

The Criminal Network Group

The Criminal Network Group consists of the following units:

The Gang Investigations Division ensures the proper investigation of any individual, group or organization reasonably believed to be engaging in criminal activity, initiates investigations to identify gang organizations involved in criminal offenses and disseminates information about gangs to



appropriate departmental units. The division gathers, evaluates, and distributes this information following department directives, constitutional protections, and statutory requirements. The FBI Gang Task Force and ATF Task Force further supplement the Gang Investigations Division.

The Narcotics Division is responsible for the investigation of and enforcement against large-scale illegal narcotics activities and narcotics activities that transcend district or jurisdictional boundaries, as well as narcotics activity in areas with a strong propensity for violence. The DEA and High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, the Centralized Narcotic Enforcement Team, and the Vice and Asset Forfeiture Division support the Narcotics Division.

The Asset Forfeiture Section processes drug-related cases involving money, vehicles, real property, or other assets seized for civil or criminal forfeiture proceedings. This section also conducts in-depth and long-term financial investigations of narcotics traffickers to seize any drug-related assets. The Asset Forfeiture Section assists department members with the identification, lawful seizure, and proper processing of drug-related and other criminally derived assets. The section also responds to the scene of any seizure over \$10,000 or, when requested, to large drug seizures, the discovery of safe deposit box keys, or financial documents. The Asset Forfeiture Section is responsible for the investigation and processing of all vehicles seized by the department in preparation for forfeiture. Lastly, the section works in conjunction with state and federal law enforcement agencies on money laundering, income tax evasion, and other continuing criminal enterprise investigations.

The Vice Control Section's responsibilities include conducting investigations directed toward business licenses, the detection and suppression of vice activities other than narcotics (e.g., gambling, prostitution, and distribution of obscene materials), and coordinating with/assisting Bureau of Patrol commanders in vice-related enforcement actions and human trafficking investigative processes. The Vice Section Human Trafficking Team is comprised of both officers and detectives who are part of a federal task force under the FBI's Child Exploitation and Human Trafficking Task Force. The team investigates cases provided by their federal partners, national tip lines, the Department of Children and Family Services, and cases referred from the Bureau of Detectives. This team is also a member of the Cook County Human Trafficking Task Force.

The Troubled Buildings Unit partners with the Department of Buildings, the Department of Law, the Department of Housing and Economic Development, and the Chicago Housing Authority. The Troubled Buildings Unit supports the districts and develops effective strategies to address troubled buildings that are a concern to law enforcement and citizens. The unit investigates drug and gang houses, vacant buildings, and problem businesses.

The Electronic Support Team manages and maintains covert electronic equipment and covert vehicles utilized in conjunction with complex investigations with both local and federal agencies.

Success Stories for Criminal Networks Group

In a joint operation named "Shattered Crown" involving the Narcotics and Gangs Investigations Divisions, The Chicago Police Department's 10th District and FBI authorities successfully targeted a multi-city drug operation responsible for numerous acts of violence and widespread distribution of cocaine in the 10th District. The FBI led a roundup of the suspects, which resulted in nine arrests, all being charged on the federal level, including the leader of the drug trafficking operation. During the operation, law enforcement seized approximately 19,000 grams of powder cocaine, 200 grams of crack cocaine, and 100 grams of heroin and crystal meth, with a total



estimated street value of approximately \$1,600,000.

In 2025, a three-year-long investigation, Operation Green Peace, concluded after the Narcotics Division, in conjunction with the DEA, conducted a roundup of twenty-two suspects related to a widespread cannabis distribution network that utilized homes across the south side of Chicago and surrounding suburbs. Of the twenty-two suspects placed in custody, seven were charged federally to ensure maximum prosecutorial impact, and the remaining fifteen suspects were charged at the state level for narcotics and firearms-related charges. Because of the operation, law enforcement successfully seized twelve handguns, five AR-style rifles, approximately \$130,000, and approximately 115 kilograms of cannabis with an estimated street value of \$1,840,000.

The Vice Control Section, with the Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection, worked alongside the U.S. the Department of Homeland Security to ensure the safety and well-being of citizens during large-scale public events, including the Bank of America Marathon and Lollapalooza. Furthermore, the Vice Control Section was responsible for issuing 3,168 Administrative Notices of Violation, 253 Cease and Desist Orders, 142 Closure Orders, the recovery of 10 firearms, and the processing of 42 arrests related to their investigations.

The Asset Forfeiture Investigation Section processed and sent to the forfeiture court 717 narcotics-related money cases, 62 money-laundering cases, and 1,143 vehicle-related cases.

The Troubled Buildings Unit completed 935 home inspections and conducted 151 closures, which resulted in at least nine demolitions. The unit also assisted in 33 residential vacates and issued 832 Administrative Notices of Violations.

The Bureau of Counterterrorism developed a search warrant policy and execution training for the Chicago Police Department to ensure that supervisors and officers are developing, preparing, and safely executing search warrants within department, county, and state guidelines.

2025 Criminal Networks Group—Narcotics and Weapons Recovery Summary

During 2025, the Gang Investigations Division recovered 1,458 weapons and 125 kilograms (approximately 275 pounds) of narcotics with an estimated street value of \$9,767,136.

The Narcotics Division recovered 113 weapons and 21,524 kilograms (approximately 47,452 pounds) of narcotics, with an estimated street value of \$2,209,283,759.

The Criminal Network Group executed 169 search warrants in and around the Chicagoland area, effected 381 arrests, and seized 46 vehicles in an effort to reduce crime in affected areas and promote safety for the citizens of Chicago.

The Counterterrorism Group

The *Crime Prevention Information Center* (CPIC) provides timely information and intelligence that assists in the reduction of violent crime, assesses the threat of terrorism, and gathers information to assist in the effective recommendation for the deployment of departmental resources. In 2025, CPIC participated in and supported the department's public-safety initiatives, including:

CPIC significantly enhanced operations by strengthening intelligence and information-sharing capabilities, engaging in multi-agency coordination, and providing 24-hour public safety monitoring for major events. This included deploying personnel to event-related operations posts, delivering timely notifications to support crime prevention and reduction efforts, and offering Suspicious Activity



Reporting (SAR) training—including an eLearning program for sworn members.

The *Public Transportation Section* provides patrol security for the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) rapid transit system within city limits and other CTA vehicles and facilities, as well as follow-up investigations for crimes that occur on and around CTA property.

The *Airport Law Enforcement Section* delivers specialized patrol coverage to airport terminals and works in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Transportation Security Administration, and the Drug Enforcement Administration in various airport dignitary/functions.

The *Special Functions Division* supports the operations of the Bureau of Counterterrorism, which consists of the Special Weapons and Tactics, Specialty Vehicles, Bomb Squad, Canine Unit, Marine Unit, Helicopter Unit, Mounted Section, sUAS, Detail Unit with Solo Motors, and Traffic Section.

The *Counterterrorism Division* supervises the activities of the Intelligence Section, Joint Terrorism Task Force, FBI Human Intelligence Team, and the Crime Prevention Information Center.

The *Intelligence Section* engages and employs the community, law enforcement resources, and governmental agencies to obtain and analyze information necessary to produce intelligence products supporting the department's mission to reduce and eliminate criminal activity.





CRIME AND ACTIVITY DATA

2025 Calls for Service

The Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) provides the City of Chicago with prompt and reliable 911 service for police, fire, and emergency medical services and coordinates major emergency responses. The mission of the Office of Emergency Management and Communications is to manage incidents, coordinate events, operate communications systems, and provide technology, among other forms of support, to city services to strengthen their respective missions and protect lives and property in the City of Chicago.

In Chicago, all calls-for-service data are controlled by the Office of Emergency Management and Communications. Dispatch operations—the reception of 911 calls for service and the dispatch of police to respond to calls—are managed by OEMC.

As shown, there were a total of more than 2.5 million calls for service in 2025, down from 2.7 million in 2024. This data provides weekly activity volumes across various districts, categorized by each day of the week and total for the year 2025. A total of 2,566,726 calls were recorded across all districts. District 08 had the highest total with 143,754, with Sunday recording 23,616 calls and Monday with 21,644 calls. District 11 followed closely with 131,471 calls. However, District 20 recorded the lowest total at 66,944. Overall, Saturday had the highest calls for service at 377,135, followed by Thursday with 368,392 and Sunday with 368,319. Monday registered the lowest weekly total at 360,862, suggesting a potential drop-in activity at the start of the week.

District	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	2025 Total
01	13,870	14,725	14,897	15,016	15,299	15,741	14,568	104,116
02	14,810	15,573	15,712	15,596	15,220	15,517	15,072	107,500
03	13,188	13,144	13,317	13,500	13,295	13,340	13,432	93,216
04	15,079	15,470	14,679	14,944	14,571	15,130	15,294	105,167
05	13,200	14,058	13,682	13,934	14,289	14,081	13,383	96,627
06	18,129	17,407	17,675	17,527	18,169	18,451	18,122	125,480
07	14,330	14,255	14,854	14,718	14,786	14,964	14,713	102,620
08	21,328	20,297	19,910	19,585	19,931	21,059	21,644	143,754
09	14,533	13,564	13,064	13,491	13,152	14,112	14,421	96,337
10	15,200	14,422	14,576	15,104	15,017	15,308	15,797	105,424
11	18,609	18,257	18,662	18,992	19,264	18,857	18,830	131,471
12	17,669	17,024	18,085	18,699	18,647	19,587	19,152	128,863
14	11,237	10,602	10,837	11,106	11,186	12,438	12,132	79,538
15	11,515	11,651	11,296	11,558	11,587	12,031	12,057	81,695
16	14,269	15,375	15,524	16,064	15,966	16,565	15,117	108,880
17	10,668	11,187	10,769	11,425	11,034	11,560	10,697	77,340
18	15,612	13,590	13,212	13,761	13,906	15,372	16,448	101,901
19	13,866	13,277	13,082	13,487	13,435	14,705	14,701	96,553
20	9,486	9,993	9,817	9,826	9,564	9,433	8,825	66,944
22	10,347	10,755	11,007	11,213	11,344	11,902	10,963	77,531
24	13,360	13,741	13,470	13,584	13,626	13,654	13,438	94,873
25	17,637	16,372	15,966	16,885	16,232	17,187	17,939	118,218
Other ¹	42,920	48,473	48,162	48,377	47,031	46,141	41,574	322,678
Total	360,862	363,212	362,255	368,392	366,551	377,135	368,319	2,566,726

¹Other includes calls that are not dispatched to an officer that is assigned to a district. This can include calls that are transferred to any of the citywide positions or calls that come in for incidents outside of city limits. Some specific examples would be CTA, Lake Shore Drive, Skyway, evidence technicians, Marine Unit, railway, university police departments, CPD Alternate Response Section, and point-to-point broadcasts.



2025 Calls for Service—Yearly Comparison by District

In 2025, there was an overall -4percent decrease in total activity, dropping from 2,664,178 in 2024 to 2,566,726. District 16 saw the largest percentage **increase** at +10percent, followed by District 11, +5percent. The "Other" category also increased by +9percent compared to 2024. **District 08 remains the most active district, with 143,754 total calls for service in 2025.**

District	2024 Total	2025 Total	2025 % Change	2025 % of Total
01	113,067	104,116	-8%	4%
02	112,407	107,500	-4%	4%
03	103,090	93,216	-10%	4%
04	111,235	105,167	-5%	4%
05	98,556	96,627	-2%	4%
06	124,773	125,480	1%	5%
07	119,410	102,620	-14%	4%
08	152,171	143,754	-6%	6%
09	103,570	96,337	-7%	4%
10	113,554	105,424	-7%	4%
11	125,297	131,471	5%	5%
12	134,786	128,863	-4%	5%
14	80,556	79,538	-1%	3%
15	96,537	81,695	-15%	3%
16	98,739	108,880	10%	4%
17	87,045	77,340	-11%	3%
18	112,130	101,901	-9%	4%
19	100,867	96,553	-4%	4%
20	77,333	66,944	-13%	3%
22	79,986	77,531	-3%	3%
24	92,811	94,873	2%	4%
25	128,932	118,218	-8%	5%
Other	297,326	322,678	9%	13%
Total	2,664,178	2,566,726	-4%	100%



Introduction to Index Crimes (Violent and Property Crimes Described)

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program generates statistics that can be used for crime analysis, tracking trends, and resource allocation. In the middle of 2021, CPD began reporting data using the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). This was implemented on a national level to improve the overall quality of crime data collected by law enforcement. CPD reports crime statistics to the State of Illinois, which, in turn, reports data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Except for homicides, which are individual-based (or where otherwise noted), the data in this 2025 Annual Report are based on *incident* classifications. This is consistent with data reported in 2024, which is used for comparisons. Below is a listing and description of UCR crime categories.

Index Crime Overview

The following violent and property crime tables and charts report the number of index crime incidents, while the victim demographic charts report the number of victims across the different demographic categories. Each index crime incident may involve more than one victim; therefore, victim totals may differ from incident totals.

The Index Crime Overview data for 2025 shows a -12percent overall decrease in total reported crimes compared to 2024, dropping from 104,367 to 118,940 incidents. This decline reflects a change in both violent and property crime. Violent crime had a 21percent reduction, decreasing from 27,766 to 21,899 incidents. Robbery fell by 36percent from 9,120 to 5,816, and Murder totals decreased by 29percent.

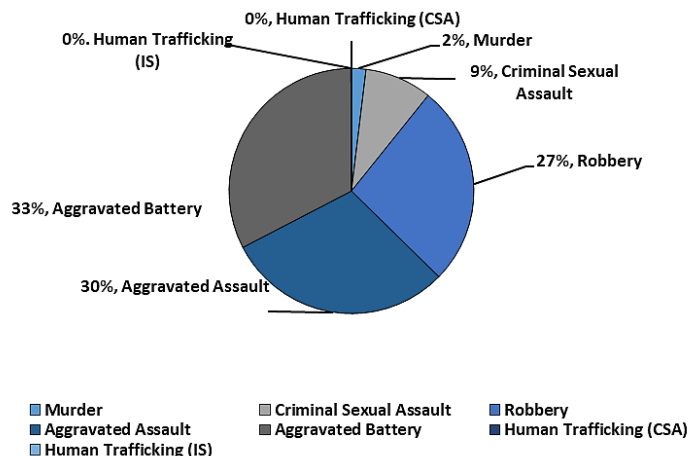
Property crime fell by 10percent, from 91,174 to 82,468 cases. This was largely driven by a significant 22percent drop in Arsons and a 21percent decrease in Motor Vehicle Thefts.

Index Crime Overview		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	589	419	-29%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	1,938	1,942	0%
	Robbery	9,120	5,816	-36%
	Aggravated Assault	7,908	6,581	-17%
	Aggravated Battery	8,188	7,124	-13%
	Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	18	15	-17%
	Human Trafficking (Involuntary Servitude)	5	2	-60%
Total		27,766	21,899	-21%
Property Crime	Burglary	7,658	6,199	-19%
	Theft	61,324	58,659	-4%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	21,711	17,237	-21%
	Arson	481	373	-22%
	Total		91,174	82,468
Total		118,940	104,367	-12%



Violent Crime	Description
Criminal Homicide (Murder)	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Death caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths, including first- and second-degree murder and excluding justifiable homicide and involuntary manslaughter (UCR counts are based on "Injury Date").
Rape (Criminal Sexual Assault (CSA))	Penetration of the vagina or anus with any body part or object or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim, including attempted offenses (UCR counts are based on the number of victims).
Robbery	The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence or by putting the victim in fear, including attempted offenses (UCR counts on the date the incident occurred).
Aggravated Battery / Aggravated Assault	An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm, including both aggravated assault and aggravated battery (UCR counts the number of victims).
Human Trafficking	<p>Commercial Sex Acts—Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such acts has not attained 18 years of age, including attempted offenses.</p> <p>Involuntary Servitude—The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting person(s) by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery, including attempted offenses.</p>

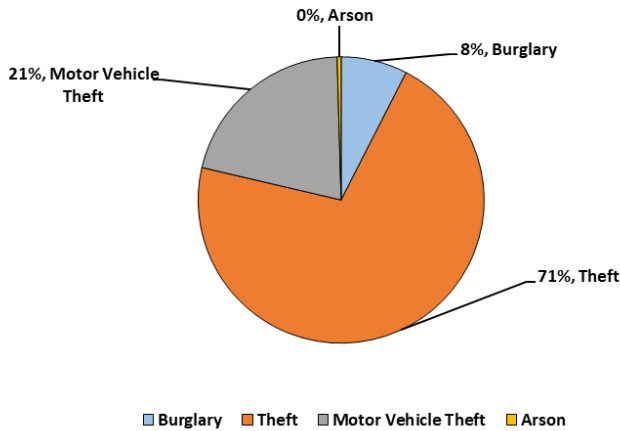
2025 Violent Index Crimes



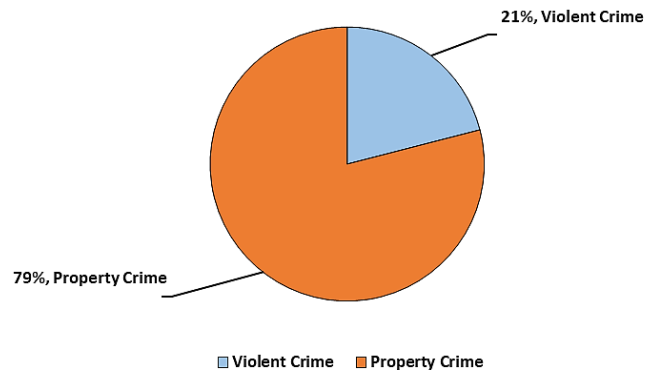


Property Crime	Description
Burglary	The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another (UCR counts are based on the date the incident occurred).
Theft	The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud, including all thefts, regardless of stolen property values, and attempted thefts (UCR counts are based on the date the incident occurred).
Motor Vehicle Theft	The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle (UCR counts are based on the date the incident occurred).
Arson	Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another, including attempted offenses.

2025 Property Index Crimes



2025 Violent vs Property Crime





Index Crime Detail

Violent Crime Detail		2024	2025	% Change
Murder	Homicide	589	419	-29%
	Total	589	419	-29%
Criminal Sexual Assault	Aggravated - With Firearm	52	57	10%
	Aggravated - With Other Weapon	29	35	21%
	Aggravated - Non-Weapon Related	230	246	7%
	Non-Aggravated	1,267	1,307	3%
	Other Rape Category	271	212	-22%
	Attempted	88	85	-3%
	Attempt Aggravated - Other Firearm	1	0	-100%
	Total	1,938	1,942	0%
Robbery	Armed With Firearm	3,737	2,127	-43%
	Armed With Other Weapon	829	528	-36%
	Aggravated	524	345	-34%
	Strong Arm - No Weapon	2,352	1,878	-20%
	Vehicular Hijacking	951	481	-49%
	Attempted	727	457	-37%
	Total	9,120	5,816	-36%
Aggravated Assault	With Firearm	4,964	3,945	-21%
	With Other Weapon	2,944	2,636	-10%
	Total	7,908	6,581	-17%
Aggravated Battery	With Firearm	1,686	1,093	-35%
	With Other Weapon	4,562	4,093	-10%
	No Weapon - Serious Injury	1,335	1,374	3%
	Other Agg. Battery Category	605	564	-7%
	Total	8,188	7,124	-13%
Human Trafficking	Commercial Sex Acts	18	15	-17%
	Involuntary Servitude	5	2	-60%
	Total	23	17	-26%
Total		27,766	21,899	-21%

In 2025, total Violent Crimes decreased by 21 compared to 2024, dropping from 27,766 to 21,899 incidents. Murder declined -29%, as well as Robbery -36%, with Firearm-Related Robberies down -43% and Vehicular Hijackings down -49%. Aggravated Assaults also decreased by -17%, and Aggravated Batteries and Human Trafficking incidents declined too, -13% and -26% respectively.

Total property crimes declined by 10% from 91,174 to 82,468 incidents. Burglary saw a -19% decrease overall, and theft incidents declined -4%. Motor Vehicles thefts fell by -21% reduction in 2025 compared to 2024. Also in 2025, Arson incidents dropped significantly -22%, from 481 incidents in 2024 to 373 in 2025.

Property Crime Detail		2024	2025	% Change
Burglary	Forcible Entry	4,311	3,314	-23%
	Unlawful Entry	2,696	2,328	-14%
	Home Invasion	247	235	-5%
	Attempted	404	322	-20%
	Total	7,658	6,199	-19%
Theft	\$500 And Under	19,276	15,463	-20%
	Over \$500	18,054	13,931	-23%
	Retail Theft	13,628	13,642	0%
	Pocket-Picking	1,354	1,192	-12%
	Purse-Snatching	263	217	-17%
	From Building	5,262	4,397	-16%
	Other Theft Category	52	49	-6%
	Attempted	377	319	-15%
	Burglary From Motor Vehicle	774	3,527	356%
	Theft From Motor Vehicle	2,284	5,922	159%
	Total	61,324	58,659	-4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	Automobile	17,868	14,706	-18%
	Truck and Bus	103	109	6%
	Other Vehicle	415	294	-29%
	Attempted	3,325	2,128	-36%
	Total	21,711	17,237	-21%
Arson	Aggravated	24	22	-8%
	By Fire	388	270	-30%
	By Explosive	7	8	14%
	Attempted	62	72	16%
	Possession - Chemical / Dry-I	0	1	NC
	Total	481	373	-22%
Total		91,174	82,468	-10%



Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index

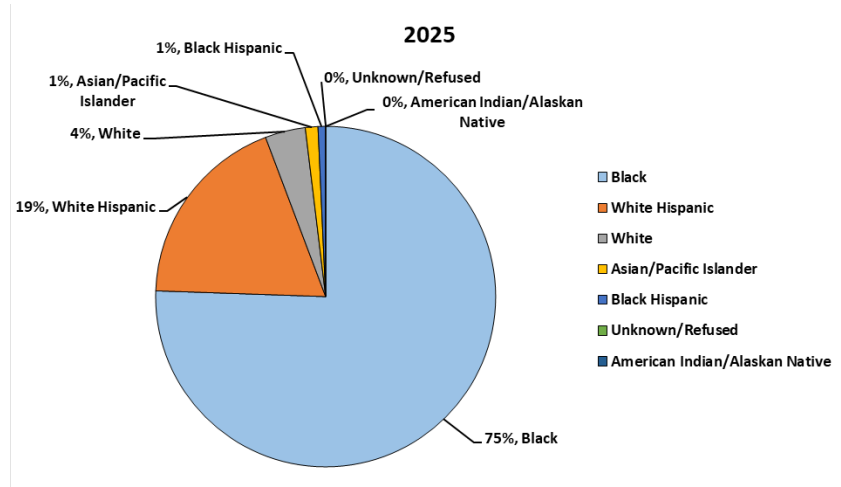
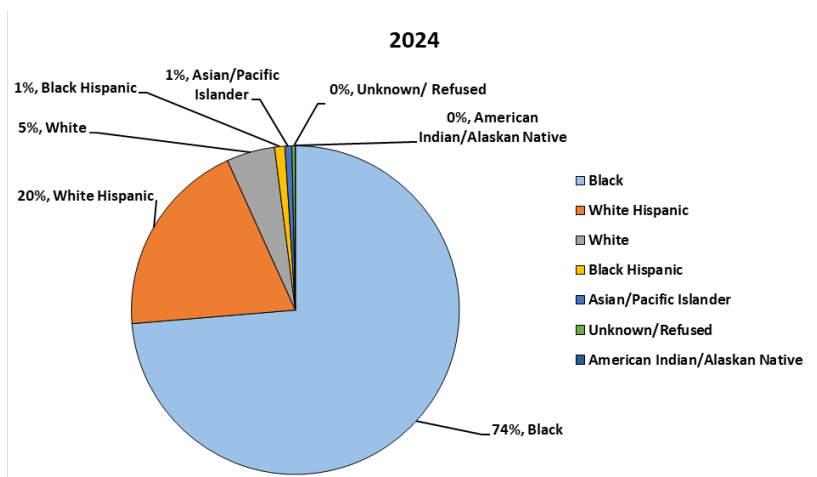
Murder Totals Comparison 2024 vs. 2025

2024					
Murder	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	379	55	0	434	74%
White Hispanic	105	10	0	115	20%
White	20	8	0	28	5%
Black Hispanic	6	0	0	6	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0	0	4	1%
Unknown/Refused	0	1	1	2	0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	514	74	1	589	
% of Total	87%	13%	0%		

2025					
Murder	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	266	48	1	315	75%
White Hispanic	64	14	0	78	19%
White	13	3	0	16	4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1	0	5	1%
Black Hispanic	3	0	0	3	1%
Unknown/Refused	1	0	1	2	0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	351	66	2	419	
% of Total	84%	16%	0%		

In 2024 and 2025, the majority of murder victims were Black, accounting for 74% (434 of 589) in 2024 and 75% (315 of 419) in 2025. White Hispanic victims decreased from 115 (20%) in 2024 to 78 (19%) in 2025, while White victims remained relatively consistent.

The number of Black Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander victims remained very low in both years. Gender disparities continue, with males making up the overwhelming majority of victims at 87% in 2024 and 84% in 2025.





Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index Continued

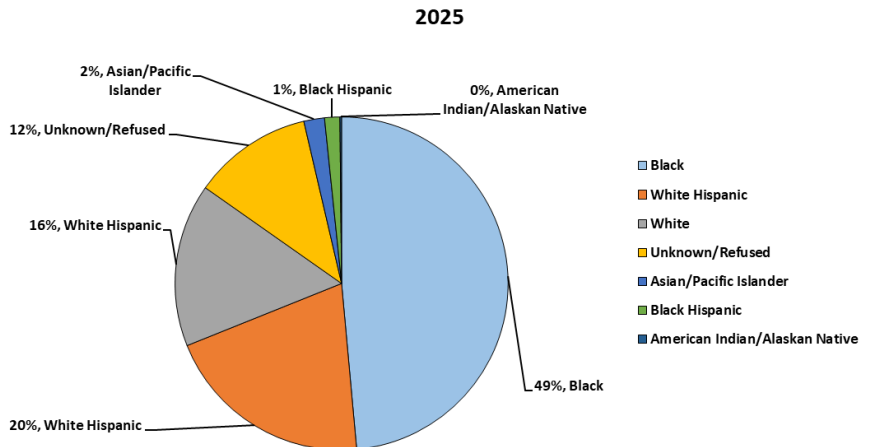
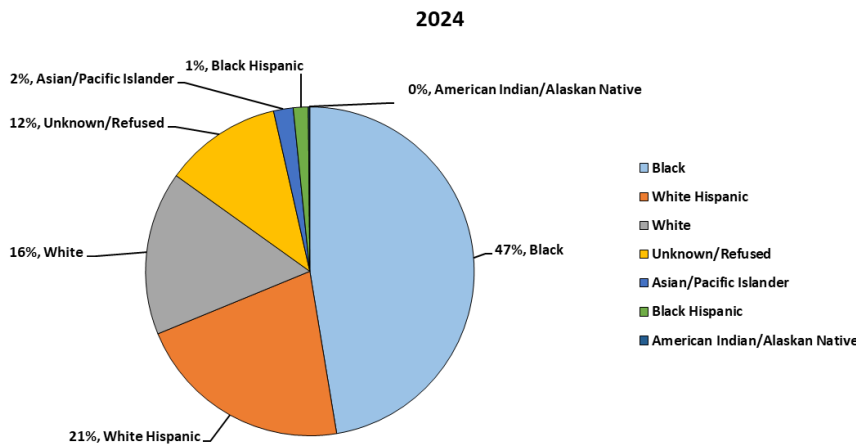
Criminal Sexual Assault Totals Comparison 2024 vs. 2025

2024					
Criminal Sexual Assault	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	127	804	3	934	47%
White Hispanic	49	373	0	422	21%
White	52	264	1	317	16%
Unknown/Refused	15	156	57	228	12%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	36	0	38	2%
Black Hispanic	4	25	0	29	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	3	0	3	0%
Total	249	1,661	61	1,971	
% of Total	13%	84%	3%		

2025					
Criminal Sexual Assault	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	124	793	3	920	49%
White Hispanic	47	339	0	386	20%
White	49	250	1	300	16%
Unknown/Refused	15	147	58	220	12%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	36	0	38	2%
Black Hispanic	4	24	0	28	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	3	0	3	0%
Total	241	1,592	62	1,895	
% of Total	13%	84%	3%		

In both years, the majority of victims were female, with 84% of the total in 2024 and 2025. The racial breakdown shows that Black individuals represented the largest group of victims, with 47% of the total cases in 2024 and 49% in 2025.

White Hispanic victims made up the second largest group with 21% of the total in 2024 and 20% in 2025. White criminal sexual assault victims remained the same with 16% in 2024 and 2025. Smaller percentages were observed for other racial groups, such as Asian/Pacific Islander, Black Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaskan Native, which remained low for both years.





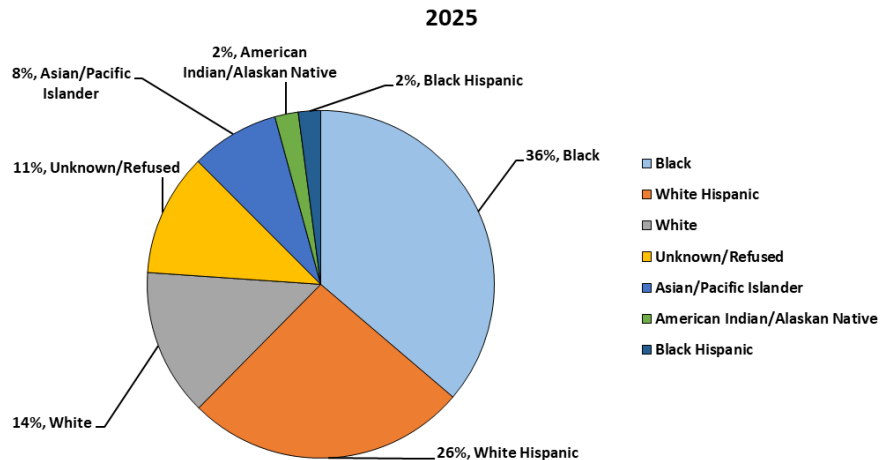
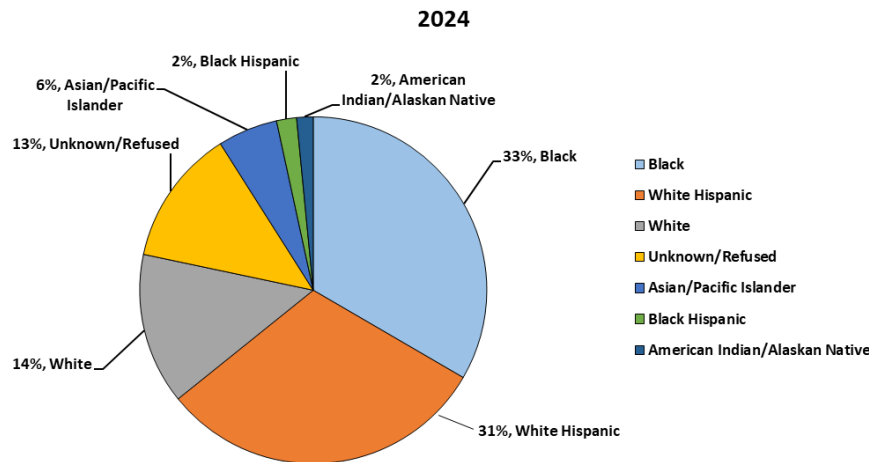
Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index Continued

Robbery Totals Comparison 2024 vs. 2025

2024					
Robbery	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	2,511	1,327	9	3,847	33%
White Hispanic	2,662	886	1	3,549	31%
White	1,142	478	5	1,625	14%
Unknown/Refused	229	117	1,116	1,462	13%
Asian/Pacific Islander	495	147	1	643	6%
Black Hispanic	172	43	0	215	2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	154	23	0	177	2%
Total	7,365	3,021	1,132	11,518	
% of Total	64%	26%	10%		

2025					
Robbery	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	1,670	884	6	2,560	36%
White Hispanic	1,427	420	3	1,850	26%
White	717	247	2	966	14%
Unknown/Refused	132	61	614	807	11%
Asian/Pacific Islander	443	139	0	582	8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	131	23	0	154	2%
Black Hispanic	123	24	0	147	2%
Total	4,643	1,798	625	7,066	
% of Total	66%	25%	9%		

For robberies in 2024 and 2025, the data shows the racial composition of robbery victims was consistent, with Black victims as the largest group at 33% in 2024 and 36% in 2025. White Hispanic victims followed with the second-largest group, at 31% in 2024 and 26% in 2025. White victims made up 14% in 2024 and 2025. Smaller racial groups such as Asian/Pacific Islander, Black Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaskan Native victims remained constant.





Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index Continued

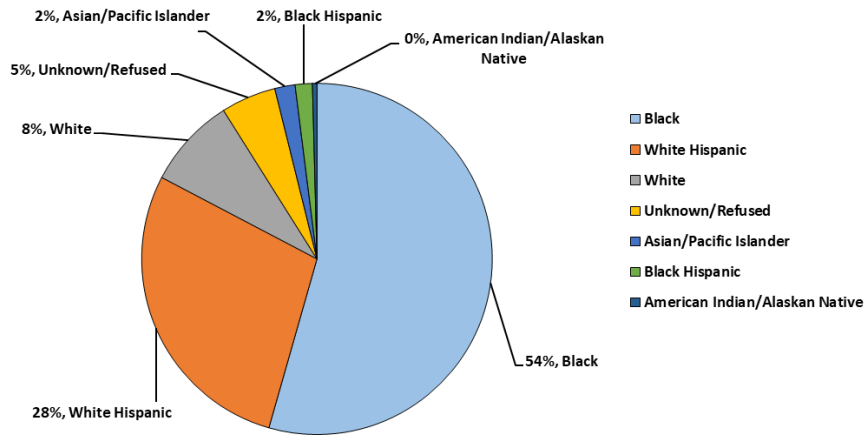
Aggravated Assault Totals Comparison 2024 vs. 2025

2024					
Aggravated Assault	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	2,267	2,695	10	4,972	54%
White Hispanic	1,699	880	2	2,581	28%
White	528	235	1	764	8%
Unknown/Refused	140	76	248	464	5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	140	31	0	171	2%
Black Hispanic	98	47	0	145	2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	35	3	0	38	0%
Total	4,907	3,967	261	9,135	
% of Total	54%	43%	3%		

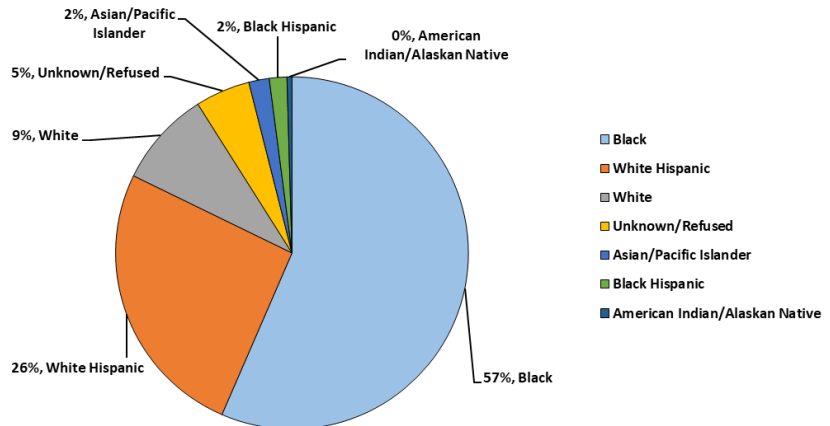
2025					
Aggravated Assault	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	1,888	2,210	6	4,104	57%
White Hispanic	1,210	657	1	1,868	26%
White	458	182	0	640	9%
Unknown/Refused	108	59	198	365	5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	102	34	0	136	2%
Black Hispanic	79	38	0	117	2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	31	2	0	33	0%
Total	3,876	3,182	205	7,263	
% of Total	53%	44%	3%		

In both years, the majority of victims were male with 54% of the total in 2024 and 53% in 2025. The racial composition remained similar, with Black victims representing the largest group, at 54% in 2024 and 57% in 2025. Following, White Hispanic victims with 28% of the total in 2024, and decreasing slightly to 26% in 2025. White victims made up 8% in 2024, increasing to 9% in 2025.

2024



2025





Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index Continued

Aggravated Battery Totals Comparison 2024 vs. 2025

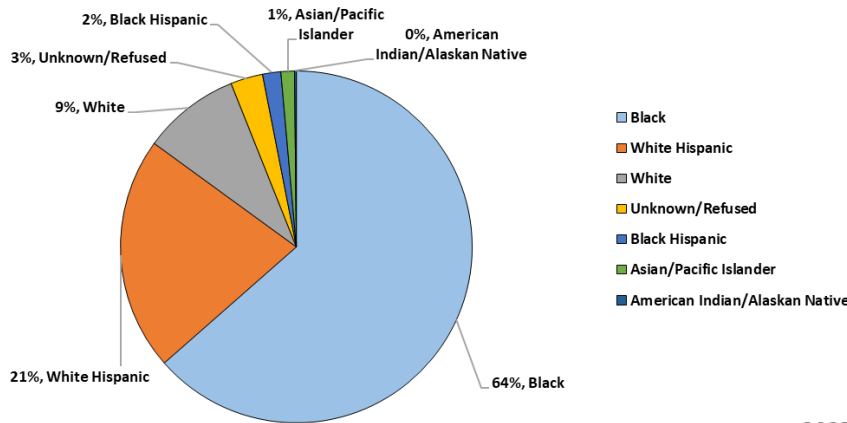
2024					
Aggravated Battery	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	3,212	2,650	10	5,872	64%
White Hispanic	1,291	694	1	1,986	21%
White	539	286	1	826	9%
Unknown/Refused	73	63	138	274	3%
Black Hispanic	108	47	0	155	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	84	31	0	115	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	10	5	0	15	0%
Total	5,317	3,776	150	9,243	
% of Total	58%	41%	2%		

2025					
Aggravated Battery	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	2,606	2,360	6	4,972	54%
White Hispanic	1,029	601	1	1,631	18%
White	429	270	0	699	8%
Unknown/Refused	59	56	87	202	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	84	45	2	131	1%
Black Hispanic	88	43	0	131	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8	5	0	13	0%
Total	4,303	3,380	96	7,779	
% of Total	55%	43%	1%		

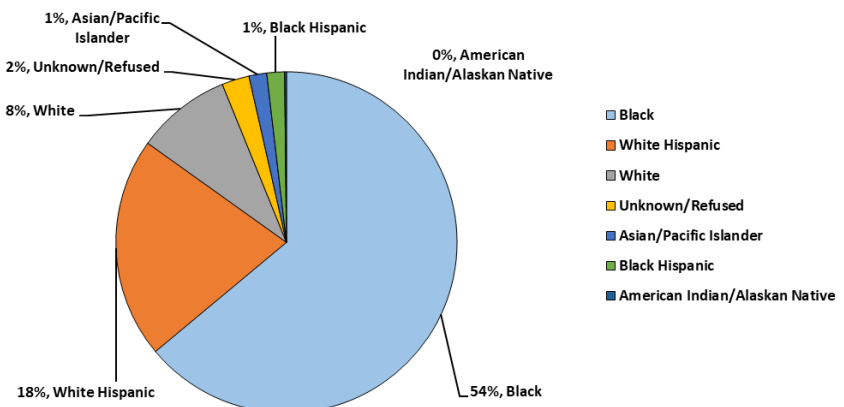
For 2024 and 2025, aggravated battery victims largely comprised of Black males with 3,212 victims in 2024 and 2,606 victims in 2025. Overall, Black victims involved 64% of the total count in 2024 and 54% in 2025. White Hispanic were the second highest victims of aggravated battery with 21% in 2024 and 18% in 2025.

Most of the other racial groups and genders remained consistent in both years.

2024



2025





Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index Continued.

Combined Aggravated Assault and Battery Totals Comparison 2024 vs. 2025

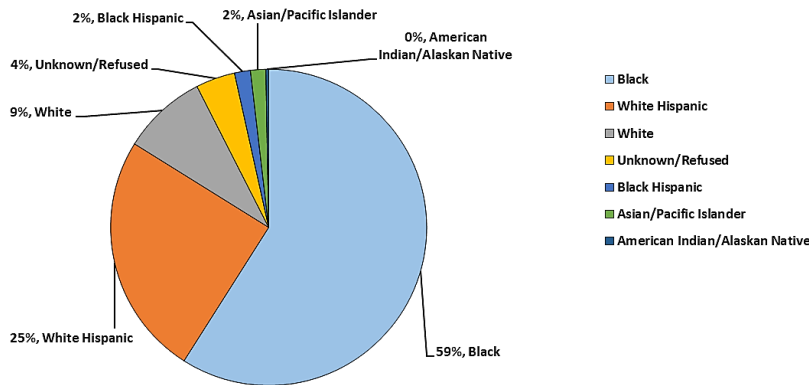
2024					
Combined Aggravated Assault & Battery	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	5,479	5,345	20	10,844	59%
White Hispanic	2,990	1,574	3	4,567	25%
White	1,067	521	2	1,590	9%
Unknown/Refused	213	139	386	738	4%
Black Hispanic	206	94	0	300	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	224	62	0	286	2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	45	8	0	53	0%
Total	10,224	7,743	411	18,378	
% of Total	56%	42%	2%		

The racial composition of aggravated assault and battery victims were Black individuals with 59% in 2024 and 60% in 2025 respectively.

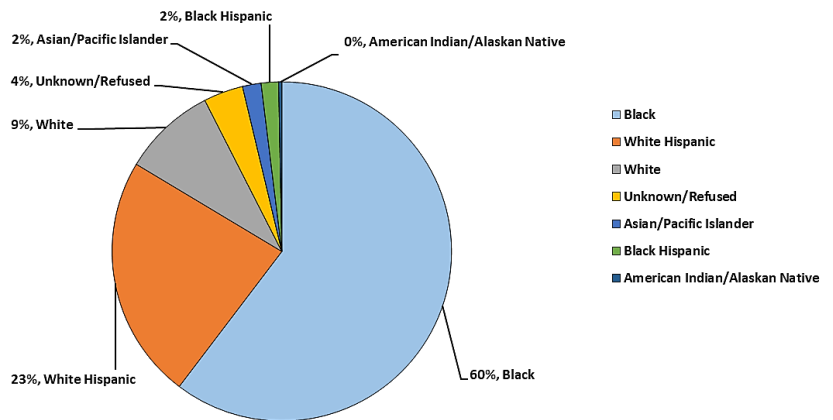
The total incident count decreased sharply in 2025 to 15,042 incidents from 18,378 in 2024.

2025					
Combined Aggravated Assault & Battery	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	4,494	4,570	12	9,076	60%
White Hispanic	2,239	1,258	2	3,499	23%
White	887	452	0	1,339	9%
Unknown/Refused	167	115	285	567	4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	186	79	2	267	2%
Black Hispanic	167	81	0	248	2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	39	7	0	46	0%
Total	8,179	6,562	301	15,042	
% of Total	54%	44%	2%		

2024



2025





Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index Continued.

Human Trafficking Totals Comparison 2024 vs. 2025

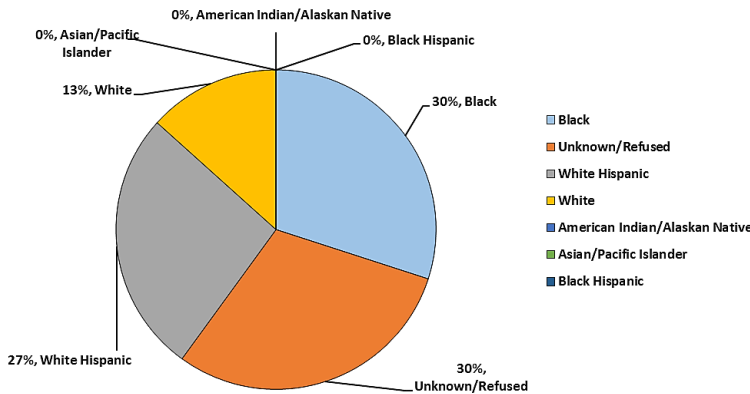
2024					
Human Trafficking	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	3	6	0	9	30%
Unknown/Refused	1	6	2	9	30%
White Hispanic	0	8	0	8	27%
White	0	4	0	4	13%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0%
Black Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	4	24	2	30	
% of Total	13%	80%	7%		

2025					
Human Trafficking	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Black	1	7	0	8	44%
Unknown/Refused	0	3	3	6	33%
White	0	2	0	2	11%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	0	1	6%
Black Hispanic	0	1	0	1	0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0%
White Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	1	14	3	18	
% of Total	6%	78%	17%		

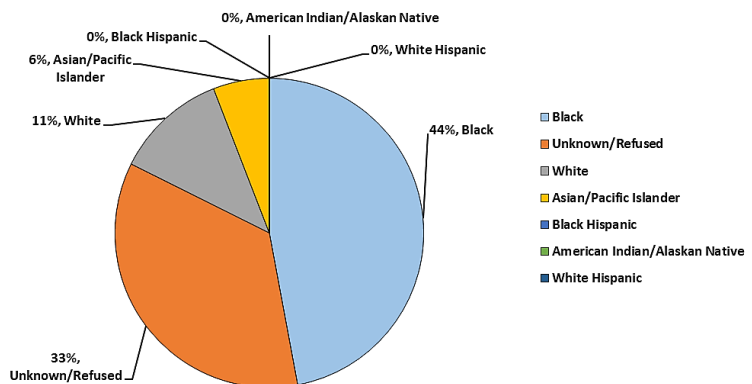
Human Trafficking has decreased marginally for 2025 with 18 incidents trending down from 2024's total of 30 incidents. White Hispanics had the largest incident decrease from 8 in 2024 to ZERO incidents in 2025.

The department classifies Human Trafficking into these two categories. Human Trafficking— Commercial Acts: Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age. Commercial sex acts may be exchanged for anything of value—it is not limited to the exchange of money. The second category is Human Trafficking—Involuntary Servitude: The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not including commercial sex acts). The total Human Trafficking incidents in 2024 was 24. The human trafficking total in this table shows 32 victims. That means that there were some human trafficking incidents that had multiple victims.

2024



2025





Victim Resources

Police officers and investigators have important roles to play in responding to violent crime incidents. By doing the job efficiently and carefully, police can reinforce the message that these crimes will be investigated aggressively, thus enhancing the likelihood of a successful prosecution.

If you or someone you know has been a victim of a violent crime, please visit the Office of Community Policing Crime Victim Services website or the City of Chicago's Public Safety Assistance website for support and resources.

<https://home.chicagopolice.org/community-policing-group/victims/>

<https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/community-safety/home/public-safety-assistance.html>

Illinois Attorney General Crime Victim Assistance <https://www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/safer-communities/supporting-victims-of-crime/>

Chicago Police Department Hate Crimes Team (formerly called the Civil Rights Unit)

The Hate Crimes Team is primarily responsible for the investigation of reported hate crimes. Working in conjunction with the Bureau of Detectives, Bureau of Patrol, and Youth Investigations Division, reported hate crimes are investigated promptly, and attempts are made to arrest all persons alleged to have violated the rights of others. <https://www.chicagopolice.org/equity/hatecrimes/>

Chicago Commission on Human Relations

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

ADL—Fighting Hate for the Good

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



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

The mission of the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office Victim Witness Assistance Unit is to enhance prosecution efforts by delivering the highest quality of services to victims and witnesses in the areas of advocacy and court support. Providing victims with information and social service referrals is a responsibility mandated by the Illinois Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act.

<https://www.cookcountystatesattorney.org/resources/victim-witness-assistance-program>

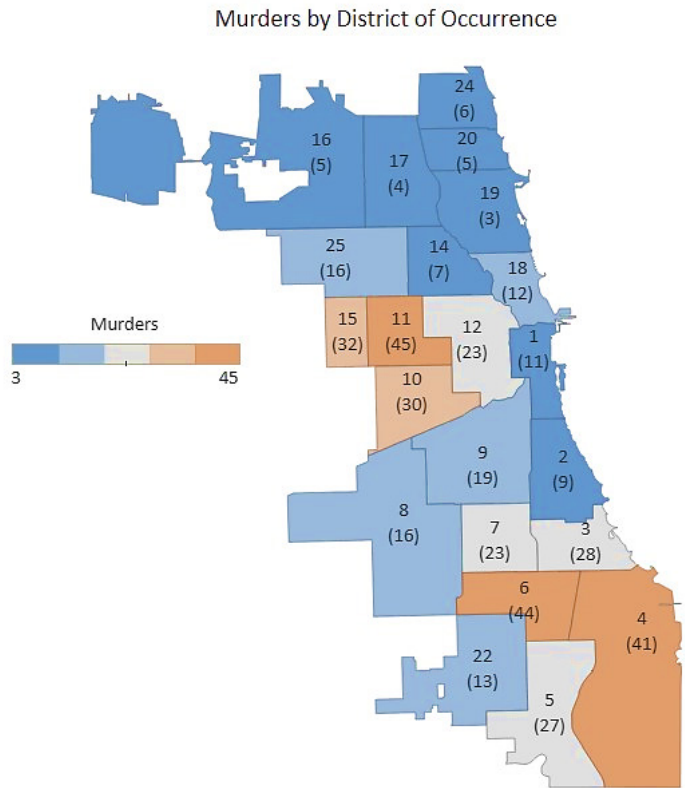


Crime Victim Services
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY POLICING



Criminal Homicide (Murder) by District of Occurrence

District	2024	2025	(+/-)	% Change
1	12	11	-1	-8%
2	25	9	-16	-64%
3	63	28	-35	-56%
4	37	41	4	11%
5	41	27	-14	-34%
6	65	44	-21	-32%
7	41	23	-18	-44%
8	31	16	-15	-48%
9	34	19	-15	-44%
10	51	30	-21	-41%
11	53	45	-8	-15%
12	24	23	-1	-4%
14	6	7	1	17%
15	38	32	-6	-16%
16	4	5	1	25%
17	8	4	-4	-50%
18	6	12	6	100%
19	5	3	-2	-40%
20	3	5	2	67%
22	17	13	-4	-24%
24	12	6	-6	-50%
25	13	16	3	23%
Total	589	419	-170	-29%



Between 2024 and 2025, overall homicide incidents across districts decreased 589 to 419, a 29% reduction. District 03 had the most substantial drop, with 35 fewer homicides, a 56% reduction, followed closely by Districts 06 and 10, which had 21 fewer homicides each with reductions of 32% and 41% respectively. Districts 02, 07, 08, and 09 also reported sizable declines ranging from 15 to 18 homicides.

Criminal Homicide by Victim and Offender Criminal Background

	Victims				Offenders			
	2024		2025		2024		2025	
Criminal Background	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total
Prior Record	434	74%	294	70%	229	77%	150	75%
No Prior Record	155	26%	125	30%	70	23%	51	25%
Total	589		419		299		201	

Criminal homicide victims with a prior criminal record made up the majority in both years with 74% in 2024 (434 out of 589) and 70% in 2025 (294 out of 419). Criminal homicide victims without a prior record accounted for 26% in 2024 and increased slightly to 30% in 2025. Criminal homicide offenders with a prior record constituted an even higher proportion: 77% in 2024 (229 out of 299) and 75% in 2025 (150 out of 201). Criminal homicide offenders without a prior record comprised only 23% in 2024 and in 2025 increased slightly to 25%.



Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information

Motive	2024		2025	
	Murders	% of Known	Murders	% of Known
Dispute/Altercation - General	201	58%	159	46%
Gang Altercation	74	21%	92	27%
Domestic Altercation	43	12%	50	14%
Robbery	26	7%	30	9%
Other Circumstance/Motive	4	1%	14	4%
Total Known Motive	348		345	
Total Unknown	241		74	
Total All Criminal Homicides	589		419	

As in 2024, Dispute/Altercation—General continues to be the leading known motive in 2025, accounting for almost half at 46%. Gang altercations account for 27% of the total criminal homicides for 2025. Overall, Criminal Homicides fell in 2025 from 589 in 2024 to 419.

Criminal Homicide by Victim's Relationship to Offender

Victim Relationship to Offender	2024		2025	
	Murders	% of Known	Murders	% of Known
No Relationship/Stranger	64	48%	34	31%
Acquaintance	31	23%	19	17%
Romantic Partner	17	13%	28	26%
Family	16	12%	19	17%
Otherwise Known	6	4%	7	6%
Friend	0	0%	2	2%
Total Known Relationship	134		109	
Total Unknown Relationship	455		310	
Total	589		419	

In both years, the majority of cases involved an unknown relationship between the victim and the offender, accounting for 77% (455 out of 589) in 2024 and decreasing to 74% (310 out of 419) in 2025. No Relationship/ Stranger made up the largest category, though their proportion decreased from 48% in 2024 to 31% in 2025. These changes suggest a growing challenge in identifying offender relationships. It is then followed by Romantic Partner, 26%, then Acquaintance, and Family, 17% each, in 2025.



Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information *Continued*

Criminal Homicide by Injury Type

Injury Type	2024		2025	
	Murders	% of Total	Murders	% of Total
Gun Shot Wound	519	88%	348	83%
Other Injury	36	6%	38	9%
Stab Wound	27	5%	32	8%
Injury from Assault	7	1%	1	0%
Total	589		419	

In 2025, gunshot wound injuries continue being the leading injury type at 83% (348 out of 419). For the majority of categories, the trend remains consistent with percentage totals.

Criminal Homicide Victims and Identified Offenders by Age

Age Group	Victims				Offenders			
	2024		2025		2024		2025	
	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total
0-17	56	10%	44	11%	31	10%	14	7%
18-21	82	14%	46	11%	61	20%	25	12%
22-30	166	28%	114	27%	85	28%	63	31%
31-40	141	24%	114	27%	77	26%	65	32%
41-50	75	13%	46	11%	34	11%	21	10%
50+	69	12%	53	13%	11	4%	13	6%
Unknown	0	0%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	589		419		299		201	
Average Age	32		33		29		31	
Most Common Age	28		25		20		25 and 35	

The age distribution of homicide victims and offenders remained relatively consistent from 2024 to 2025, with individuals between the ages of 22 and 40 representing the largest proportion in both categories. Among victims, this age group accounted for 52% of homicide victims in 2024 and 54% in 2025. Among offenders, individuals aged 18–40 comprised 74% of offenders in 2024 and increased to 75% in 2025.

Victims aged 0–21 also represented a significant share of homicide victims, accounting for 24% in 2024 and 22% in 2025. Correspondingly, offenders in this age group represented 30% of offenders in 2024 and decreased to 19% in 2025 indicating a shift in age with older offenders committing these crimes.

In 2025, the most frequently occurring offender ages were 25 and 35 years old. This pattern is described as a **bimodal distribution**, meaning the data contain two distinct modes, or peaks, rather than a single most common value. In practical terms, the offender age data clustered around two separate ages, suggesting the presence of two prominent age concentrations within the offender population during the reporting period. This differs from a unimodal distribution, in which a single age would represent the most frequently occurring value.

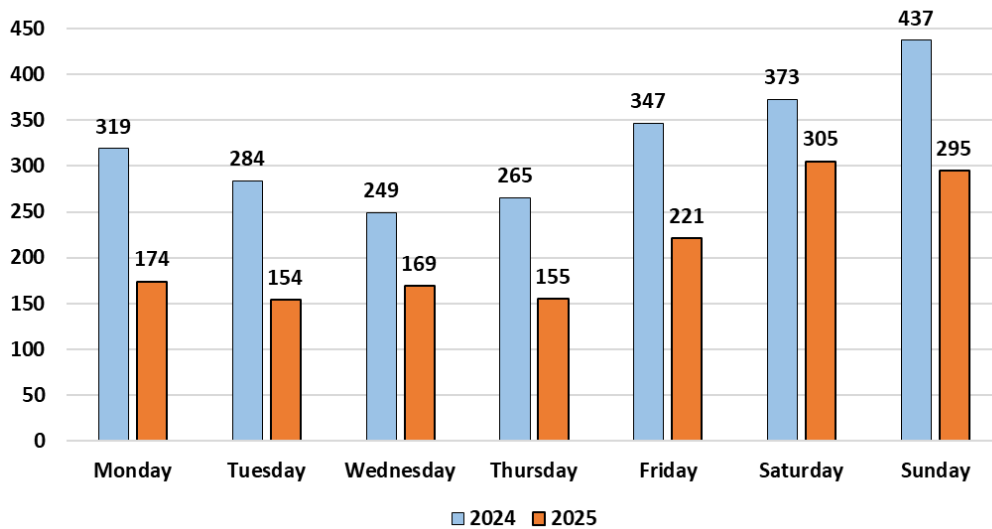


Shooting Incidents by Day of the Week

Day of Week	2024		2025	
	Incidents	% of Incidents	Incidents	% of Incidents
Monday	319	14%	174	12%
Tuesday	284	12%	154	10%
Wednesday	249	11%	169	11%
Thursday	265	12%	155	11%
Friday	347	15%	221	15%
Saturday	373	16%	305	21%
Sunday	437	19%	295	20%
Total	2,274	100%	1,473	100%

The total number of shootings from 2024 to 2025 has declined by 801 incidents. The largest decrease that 2025 saw was on Saturday with a 21% decrease. Sunday also shows a 20% decrease in the total number of shootings from 2024 to 2025. Looking at shooting incidents historically, since 2021, we see a downward trend. In 2021, there were 3,558 shooting incidents compared to 2025's shooting total of 1,473. That is a 59% decrease in shooting incidents over the last five years.

2025 Shooting Incidents by Day of Week

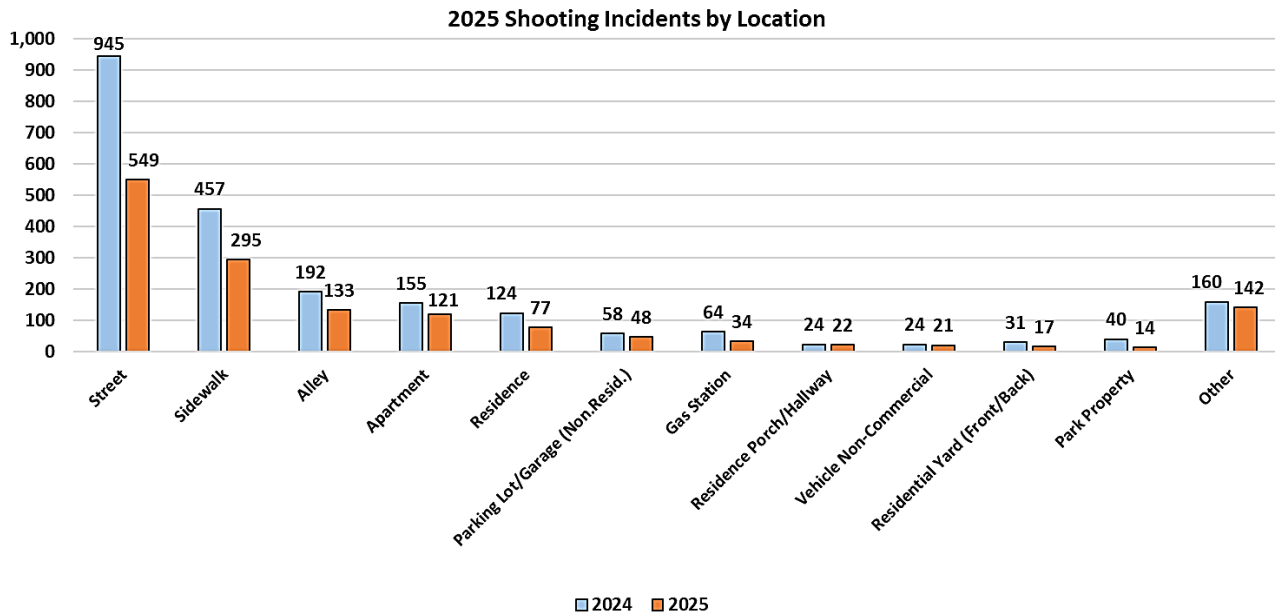




Shooting Incidents by Location

Location	2024		2025	
	Incidents	% of Incidents	Incidents	% of Incidents
Street	945	42%	549	37%
Sidewalk	457	20%	295	20%
Alley	192	8%	133	9%
Apartment	155	7%	121	8%
Residence	124	5%	77	5%
Gas Station	64	3%	34	2%
Parking Lot/Garage (Non.Resid.)	58	3%	48	3%
Vehicle Non-Commercial	24	1%	21	1%
Residence Porch/Hallway	24	1%	22	1%
Residential Yard (Front/Back)	31	1%	17	1%
Park Property	40	2%	14	1%
Other	160	7%	142	10%
Total	2,274	100%	1,473	100%

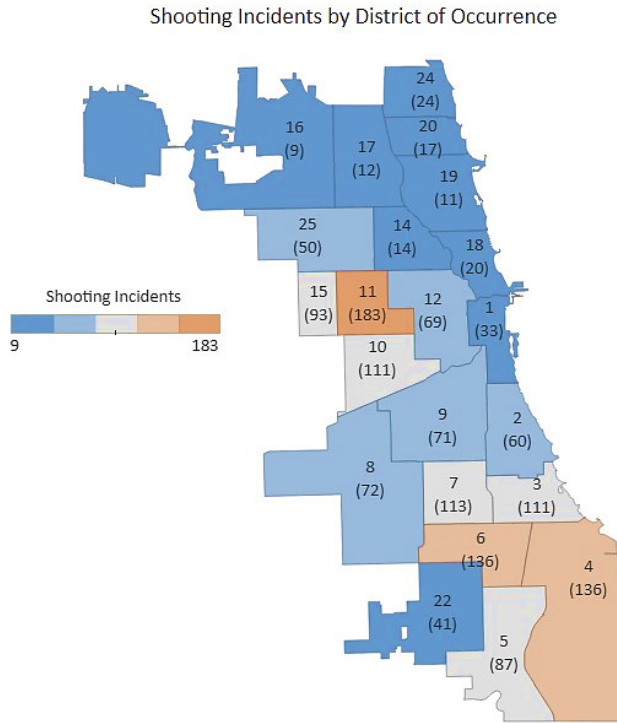
Incident locations from 2024 to 2025 show consistent patterns. The majority of incidents in both years occurred on streets, accounting for 42% in 2024 (945 incidents) and 37% in 2025 (549 incidents). Sidewalks were the second most common location, and remained unchanged at 20% for both years. Alleys remained steady at 8% and 9% respectively across both years. Incidents in apartments slightly increased from 7% to 8%, while residential locations remained even at 5%. “Other” locations increased from 7% to 10%. These trends suggest that while public spaces like streets and sidewalks continue to be the primary settings for incidents, there is a gradual rise in occurrences in non-traditional or other locations, potentially indicating a shift in where violence is taking place.





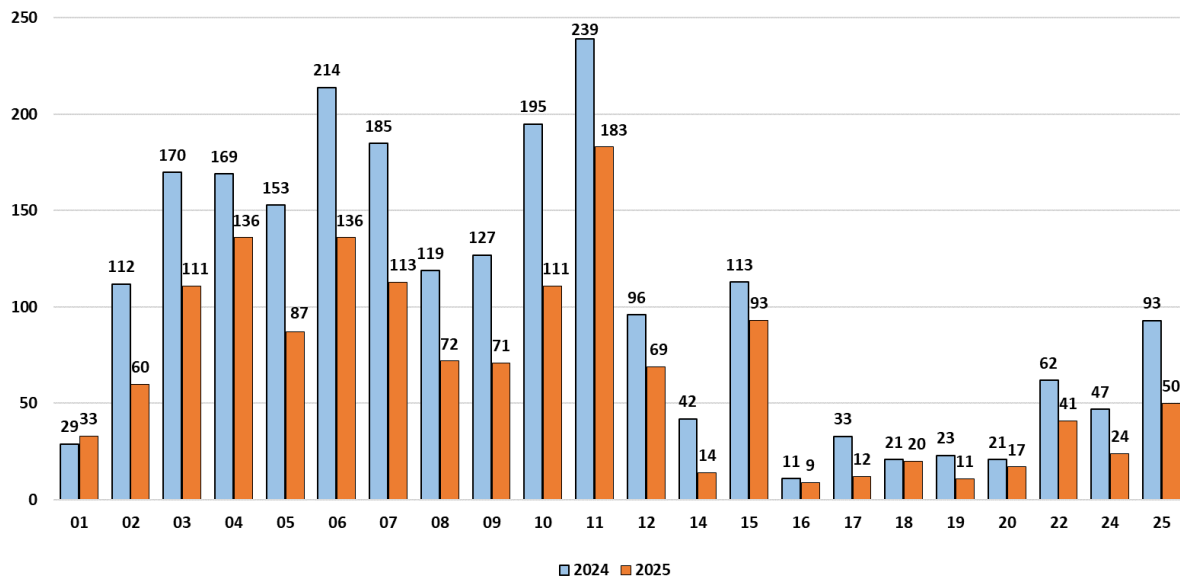
Shooting Incidents by District of Occurrence

District	2024	2025	(+/-)	% Change
01	29	33	4	14%
02	112	60	-52	-46%
03	170	111	-59	-35%
04	169	136	-33	-20%
05	153	87	-66	-43%
06	214	136	-78	-36%
07	185	113	-72	-39%
08	119	72	-47	-39%
09	127	71	-56	-44%
10	195	111	-84	-43%
11	239	183	-56	-23%
12	96	69	-27	-28%
14	42	14	-28	-67%
15	113	93	-20	-18%
16	11	9	-2	-18%
17	33	12	-21	-64%
18	21	20	-1	-5%
19	23	11	-12	-52%
20	21	17	-4	-19%
22	62	41	-21	-34%
24	47	24	-23	-49%
25	93	50	-43	-46%
Total	2,274	1,473	-801	-35%



The district-level analysis of shooting incidents from 2024 to 2025 reveals an overall -35% decrease. While the majority of districts experienced a reduction in shooting incidents, the most significant decreases occurred in District 14 with -67%, District 17 with -64%, and District 19 with -52%. Overall, shooting incidents continue their significant downward trend with 801 fewer shooting incidents citywide.

2025 Shooting Incidents by District of Occurrence





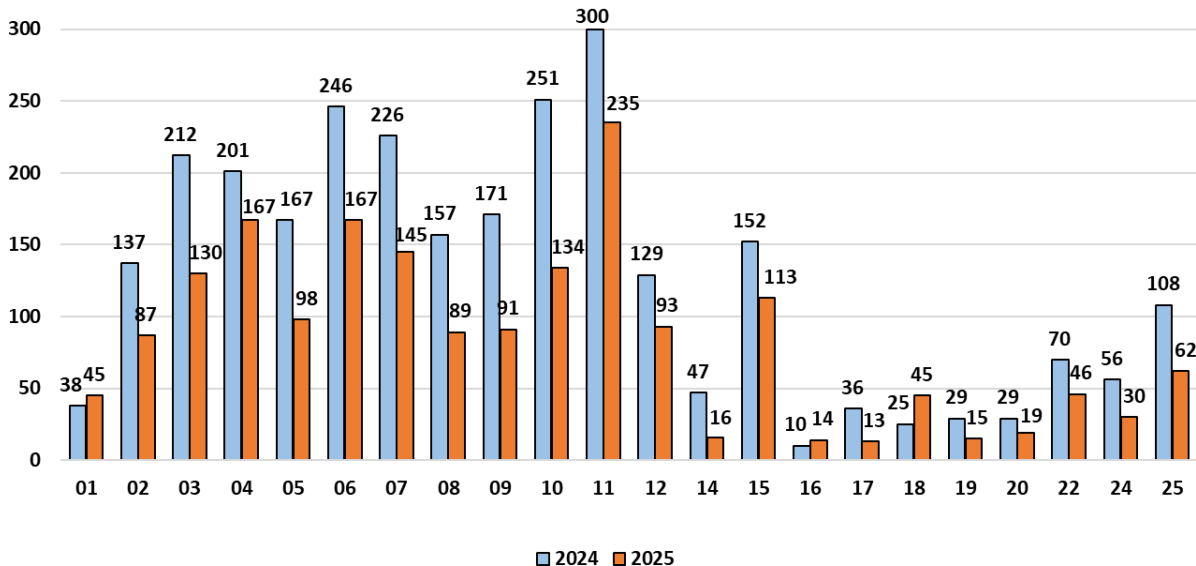
Shooting Victims by District of Occurrence

District	2024	2025	(+/-)	% Change
01	38	45	7	18%
02	137	87	-50	-36%
03	212	130	-82	-39%
04	201	167	-34	-17%
05	167	98	-69	-41%
06	246	167	-79	-32%
07	226	145	-81	-36%
08	157	89	-68	-43%
09	171	91	-80	-47%
10	251	134	-117	-47%
11	300	235	-65	-22%
12	129	93	-36	-28%
14	47	16	-31	-66%
15	152	113	-39	-26%
16	10	14	4	40%
17	36	13	-23	-64%
18	25	45	20	80%
19	29	15	-14	-48%
20	29	19	-10	-34%
22	70	46	-24	-34%
24	56	30	-26	-46%
25	108	62	-46	-43%
Total	2,797	1,854	-943	-34%

There were 943 fewer shooting victims in 2025 compared to 2024 which represents a -34% decrease. Even though District 11 had the highest number of shooting victims in 2025 with 235 victims, it is still 65 or -22% fewer shooting victims versus 2024.

District 18 had the highest increase of victims in 2025 with 45 victims which is 20 more than 2024. District 16 saw a +40% increase or 4 additional victims compared with 2024 totals. Still, citywide there were 943 fewer shooting victims in 2025.

2025 Shooting Victims by District of Occurrence



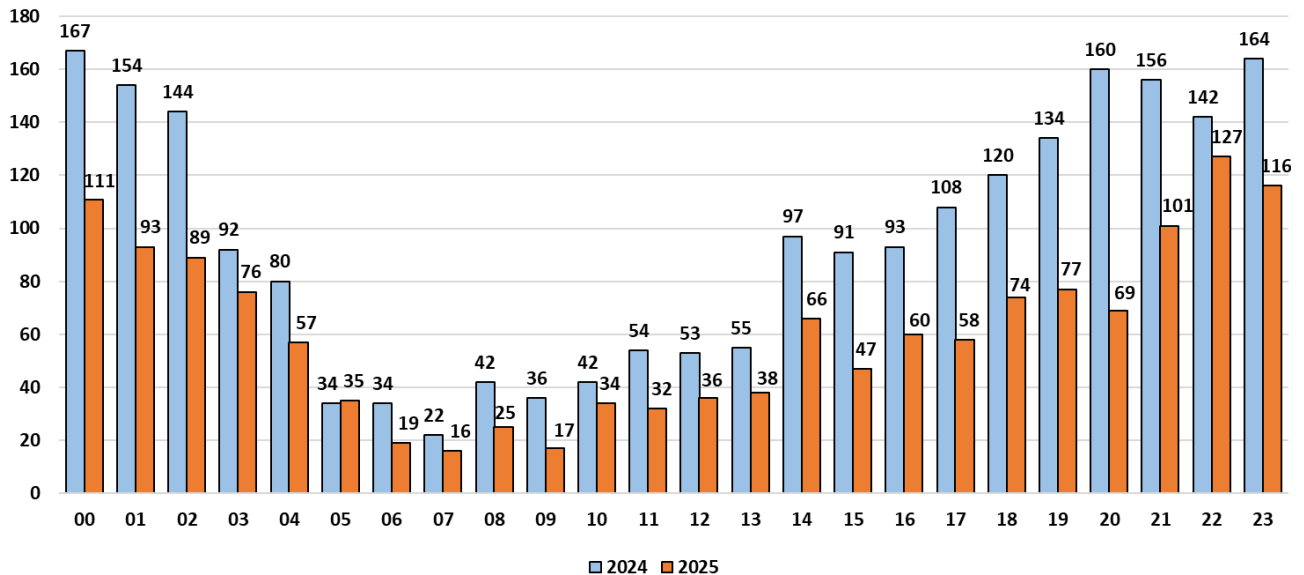


Shooting Incidents by Hour of the Day

Hour	2024		2025		Hour	2024		2025	
	Incidents	% of Incidents	Incidents	% of Incidents		Incidents	% of Incidents	Incidents	% of Incidents
00	167	7%	111	8%	12	53	2%	36	2%
01	154	7%	93	6%	13	55	2%	38	3%
02	144	6%	89	6%	14	97	4%	66	4%
03	92	4%	76	5%	15	91	4%	47	3%
04	80	4%	57	4%	16	93	4%	60	4%
05	34	1%	35	2%	17	108	5%	58	4%
06	34	1%	19	1%	18	120	5%	74	5%
07	22	1%	16	1%	19	134	6%	77	5%
08	42	2%	25	2%	20	160	7%	69	5%
09	36	2%	17	1%	21	156	7%	101	7%
10	42	2%	34	2%	22	142	6%	127	9%
11	54	2%	32	2%	23	164	7%	116	8%
Total						2,274	100%	1,473	100%

The data shows that in 2025 a majority of shooting incidents occurred between 1400 hours (2p.m.) and 0400 hours (4am). Similarly, in 2024 the majority of shooting incidents occurred between 1500 hours (3p.m.) and 0400 hours (4a.m.). There were 801 fewer shooting incidents in 2025 than in 2024. In 2024, the highest number of shooting incidents occurred at midnight, while 2200 hours (10p.m.) was the busiest time of day in 2025..

2025 Shooting Incidents by Hour of Day

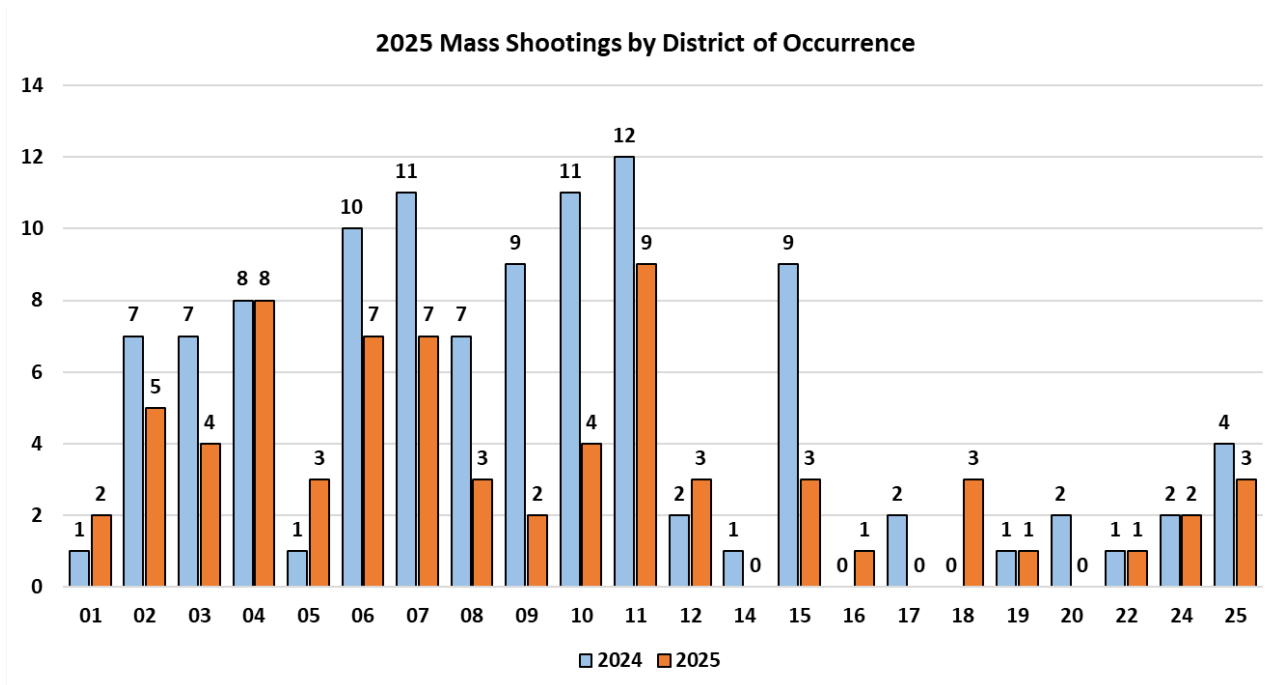




Mass Shootings by District of Occurrence

District	2024	2025	(+/-)	% Change
01	1	2	1	100%
02	7	5	-2	-29%
03	7	4	-3	-43%
04	8	8	0	0%
05	1	3	2	200%
06	10	7	-3	-30%
07	11	7	-4	-36%
08	7	3	-4	-57%
09	9	2	-7	-78%
10	11	4	-7	-64%
11	12	9	-3	-25%
12	2	3	1	50%
14	1	0	-1	-100%
15	9	3	-6	-67%
16	0	1	1	--
17	2	0	-2	-100%
18	0	3	3	--
19	1	1	0	0%
20	2	0	-2	-100%
22	1	1	0	0%
24	2	2	0	0%
25	4	3	-1	-25%
Total	108	71	-37	-34%

Mass shooting incidents decreased by 37 incidents or -34% in 2025. This reduction in mass shooting incidents is comparable to the citywide overall shooting incident totals of -35% in 2025.



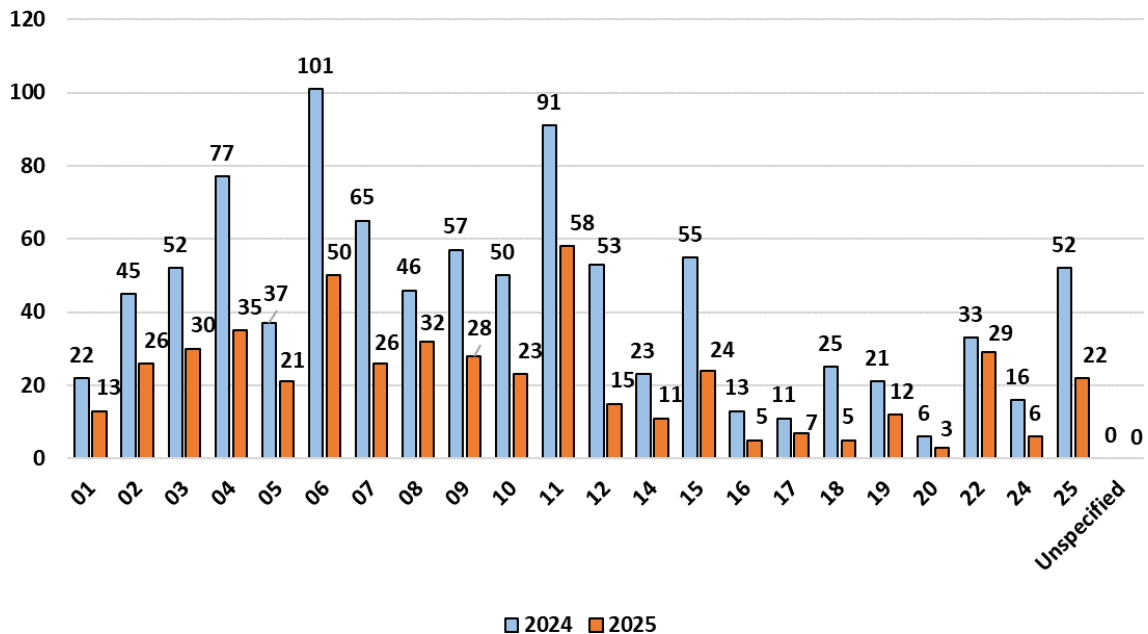


Vehicular Hijacking Incidents by District of Occurrence

District	2024	2025	(+/-)	% Change
01	22	13	-9	-41%
02	45	26	-19	-42%
03	52	30	-22	-42%
04	77	35	-42	-55%
05	37	21	-16	-43%
06	101	50	-51	-50%
07	65	26	-39	-60%
08	46	32	-14	-30%
09	57	28	-29	-51%
10	50	23	-27	-54%
11	91	58	-33	-36%
12	53	15	-38	-72%
14	23	11	-12	-52%
15	55	24	-31	-56%
16	13	5	-8	-62%
17	11	7	-4	-36%
18	25	5	-20	-80%
19	21	12	-9	-43%
20	6	3	-3	-50%
22	33	29	-4	-12%
24	16	6	-10	-63%
25	52	22	-30	-58%
Unspecified	0	0	0	0%
Total	951	481	-470	-49%

In 2025, Vehicle Hijacking incidents in the City of Chicago are on a downward trend. There were 470 less or -49% fewer vehicular hijacking incidents among the twenty-two districts versus 2024. Of note, several Districts, e.g., 18, 12, 07, and others, realized reduced vehicle hijackings incident totals of -60% to -80% in 2025.

2025 Vehicular Hijackings by District of Occurrence

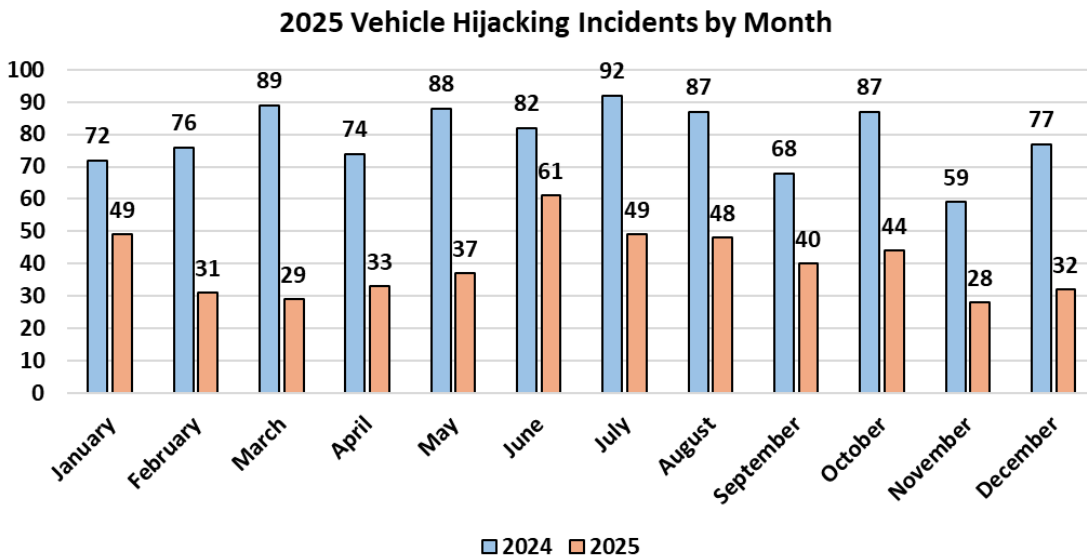




Vehicular Hijacking Incidents by Month

Month	2024	2025	(+/-)	% Change
January	72	49	-23	-32%
February	76	31	-45	-59%
March	89	29	-60	-67%
April	74	33	-41	-55%
May	88	37	-51	-58%
June	82	61	-21	-26%
July	92	49	-43	-47%
August	87	48	-39	-45%
September	68	40	-28	-41%
October	87	44	-43	-49%
November	59	28	-31	-53%
December	77	32	-45	-58%
Total	951	481	-470	-49%

There were 470 fewer vehicle hijackings in 2025 compared to 2024. January and July had the highest number of vehicle hijacking incidents of 49 incidents each. However, February, April, May, November, and December 2025 all saw greater than -50% decreases versus 2024.



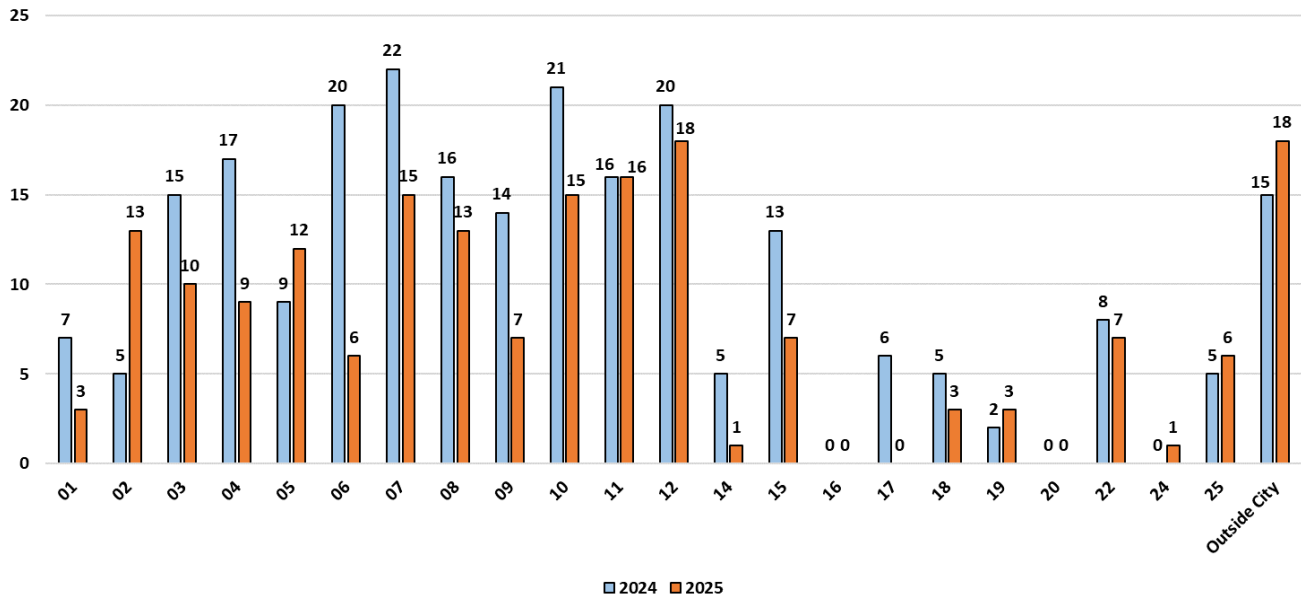


Vehicular Hijacking Arrests by District of Arrest

District	2024	2025	(+/-)	% Change
01	7	3	-4	-57%
02	5	13	8	160%
03	15	10	-5	-33%
04	17	9	-8	-47%
05	9	12	3	33%
06	20	6	-14	-70%
07	22	15	-7	-32%
08	16	13	-3	-19%
09	14	7	-7	-50%
10	21	15	-6	-29%
11	16	16	0	0%
12	20	18	-2	-10%
14	5	1	-4	-80%
15	13	7	-6	-46%
16	0	0	0	0%
17	6	0	-6	-100%
18	5	3	-2	-40%
19	2	3	1	50%
20	0	0	0	0%
22	8	7	-1	-13%
24	0	1	1	NC
25	5	6	1	20%
Outside City	15	18	3	20%
Total	241	183	-58	-24%

District 02 had the largest percentage change with 160% due to 8 additional arrests in 2025. Followed by District 05 with 3 additional or 33% more arrests in 2025 compared to 2024.

2025 Vehicular Hijackings by District of Arrest



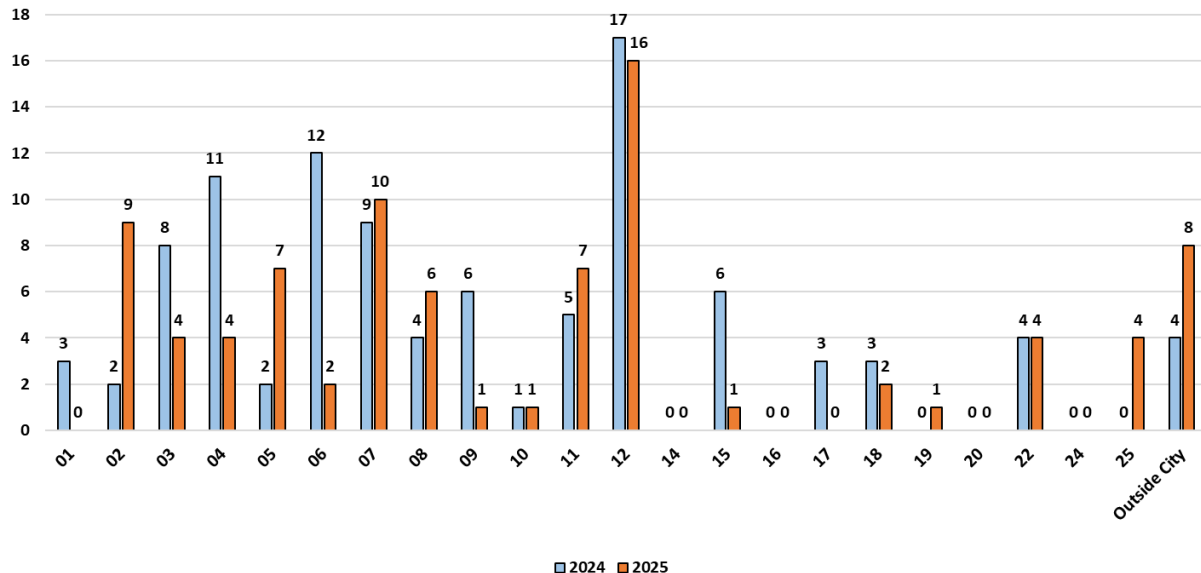


Vehicular Hijacking Arrests—Juveniles

District	2024 Juvenile Arrests		2025 Juvenile Arrests		(+/-)
	2024 Total	% of Total	2025 Total	% of Total	
01	3	3%	0	0%	-3
02	2	2%	9	10%	7
03	8	8%	4	5%	-4
04	11	11%	4	5%	-7
05	2	2%	7	8%	5
06	12	12%	2	2%	-10
07	9	9%	10	11%	1
08	4	4%	6	7%	2
09	6	6%	1	1%	-5
10	1	1%	1	1%	0
11	5	5%	7	8%	2
12	17	17%	16	18%	-1
14	0	0%	0	0%	0
15	6	6%	1	1%	-5
16	0	0%	0	0%	0
17	3	3%	0	0%	-3
18	3	3%	2	2%	-1
19	0	0%	1	1%	1
20	0	0%	0	0%	0
22	4	4%	4	5%	0
24	0	0%	0	0%	0
25	0	0%	4	5%	4
Outside City	4	4%	8	9%	4
Total	100		87		-13

Between 2024 and 2025, juvenile arrests across the districts showed an overall decline, dropping from 100 to 87 arrests, -13%. Nine districts contributed significantly to this downward trend such as District 06, which saw the largest decrease of 10 arrests from 12 to 2, a decrease of 12% in 2024 to 2% in 2025 of total arrests. District 02 saw the largest spike from 2 arrests in 2024 to 9 in 2025, 10% of the total juvenile arrests for vehicular hijackings in 2025.

2025 Vehicular Hijacking - Juveniles



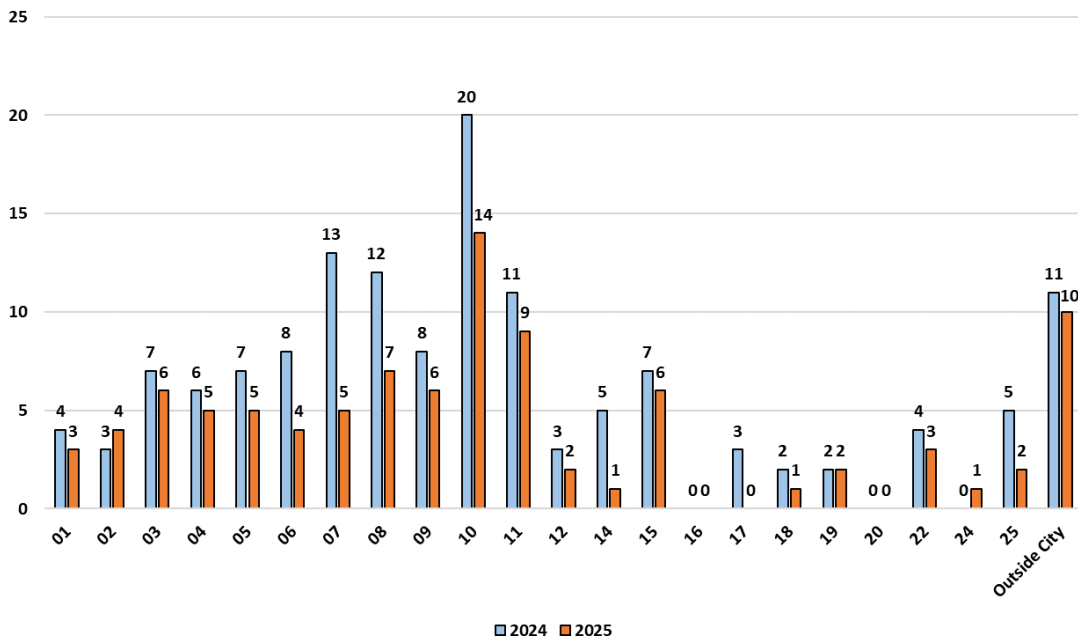


Vehicular Hijacking Arrests—Adults

District	2024 Adult Arrests		2025 Adult Arrests		(+/-)
	2024 Total	% of Total	2025 Total	% of Total	
01	4	3%	3	3%	-1
02	3	2%	4	4%	1
03	7	5%	6	6%	-1
04	6	4%	5	5%	-1
05	7	5%	5	5%	-2
06	8	6%	4	4%	-4
07	13	9%	5	5%	-8
08	12	9%	7	7%	-5
09	8	6%	6	6%	-2
10	20	14%	14	15%	-6
11	11	8%	9	9%	-2
12	3	2%	2	2%	-1
14	5	4%	1	1%	-4
15	7	5%	6	6%	-1
16	0	0%	0	0%	0
17	3	2%	0	0%	-3
18	2	1%	1	1%	-1
19	2	1%	2	2%	0
20	0	0%	0	0%	0
22	4	3%	3	3%	-1
24	0	0%	1	1%	1
25	5	4%	2	2%	-3
Outside City	11	8%	10	10%	-1
Total	141		96		-45

From 2024 to 2025, adult arrests experienced an overall decrease, from 141 to 96, a -45% decrease. Notably District 10, recorded the highest number of arrests both years, 20 in 2024 and 14 in 2025. Conversely, three districts (16,17, and 20) had ZERO Vehicular Hijacking Arrests in 2025. This indicates a potential reduction shift in illicit activity in those areas.

2025 Vehicular Hijacking Arrests - Adults





BIAS-RELATED OFFENSES

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

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

Each hate crime and bias-motivated incident includes (1) an underlying incident/offense (predicate offense), and (2) a motive based on the victim's actual or perceived membership in a particular demographic group. The reported incident may involve any action by a person directed toward another person or another person's property. The incident may include criminal acts (e.g., assault, battery, criminal damage to property) and noncriminal acts (e.g., insults, jeers, sighs, literature, or any other such expression) where the primary motive or intent of the action is an expression of animosity, contempt, or bias based upon another's race, gender, color, creed, religion, ancestry, sexual orientation, gender identity, physical or mental disability, or national origin.

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

An officer who is assigned to conduct a preliminary investigation that involves an alleged hate crime or other incident motivated by bias or hate is required to notify both the appropriate Bureau of Detectives Area and the Hate Crimes Team of the Special Activities Section. Upon notification that a hate crime or incident motivated by hate has occurred, the department's Hate Crimes Team will support the efforts of the preliminary investigation by assisting in the identification of acts that could constitute elements of a hate crime. The Bureau of Detectives will conduct a thorough investigation and ensure all necessary investigative steps are completed. When there is evidence of a hate crime, the investigating detectives will contact the Felony Review Unit of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office for a review of the incident and the evidence.

The Chicago Police Department is committed to strengthening its partnership with our lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (or sometimes questioning), and other LGBTQ+ community members to



ensure all residents feel safe within their communities, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. The Office of Community Policing's community liaisons serve as vital bridges between CPD and the LGBTQ+ communities. Currently, the department has dedicated liaisons to support the LGBTQ+ community, the immigrant, migrant, and refugee community, and the unsheltered and unhoused community.

For more information about the LGBTQ+ Liaison Program, please visit <https://www.chicagopolice.org/community-policing-group/programs/lgbtq-liaison-program/>. This web page provides contact information for CPD's community liaisons, including LGBTQ+ area liaisons and affinity and specialized groups services.

Hate Crimes Team—2025 Activity Update

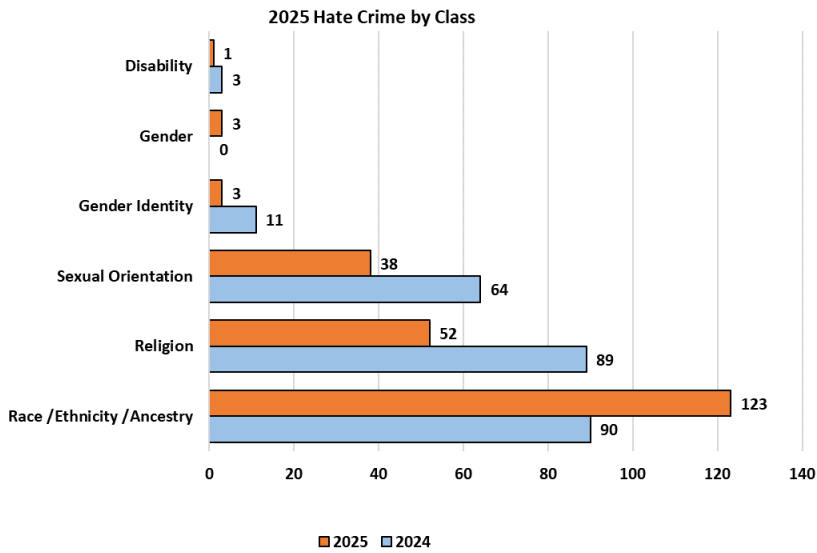
In 2025, hate crimes reported to the Chicago Police Department decreased, for a second year in a row, by 15percent over the previous year, from 240 reported incidents to 205. When combining all bias-motivation types, District 24 (Rogers Park) had 28 hate crime incidents with 31 associated bias motivations and District 19 (Town Hall) had 23 hate crime incidents with 25 bias motivations. Districts 018 (Near North) and 020 (Lincoln) experienced significant decreases over the previous year, with 12 reported hate crimes in 018 in 2025 compared to 23 reported hate crimes in 2024, and 7 reported hate crimes in 020 in 2025, compared to 18 reported hate crimes in 2024.

An officer assigned to conduct a preliminary investigation that involves an alleged hate crime or other incident motivated by bias or hate is required to notify both the appropriate Bureau of Detectives Area and the Hate Crimes Team within the Special Activities Section.

The Chicago Police Department Hate Crimes Team reviews all reported criminal and noncriminal incidents motivated by bias to identify potentially tense or volatile community situations and to investigate the allegations of bias motivations. If, after reviewing noncriminal incident reports, the Hate Crimes Team determines that a hate crime has in fact been committed, the Bureau of Detectives will then conduct a thorough criminal investigation while the department's Hate Crimes Team conducts a parallel comprehensive follow-up investigation to determine if a bias exists and if a crime was committed because of that bias.

Hate Crimes Data and Reporting

The department's reporting on hate crime data is consistent with the parameters established by the Department of Justice. The term "hate" can be misleading. When used in a hate crime law, the word "hate" does not mean rage, anger, or general dislike. In the legal context, "hate" means bias against people or groups with specific characteristics that are defined by the law. At the federal level, hate crime laws include crimes committed based on the victim's perceived or actual race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or disability.



The adjoining chart shows that there were 220 associated bias classes for the 205 reported hate crimes in 2025 based on the six federal bias-class categories:

- (1) Gender Identity,
- (2) Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry,
- (3) Disability,
- (4) Sexual Orientation,
- (5) Gender Bias, and
- (6) Religion.

In 2023, the department revised its approach to tracking hate crimes data. As a result, one incident may include multiple bias classes and may also include multiple bias motivations associated with each individual bias class. **In 2025, total hate crime incidents decreased by -15percent.** Only one of the six bias-class categories experienced increases: Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, 33 more incidents, +37%. Religious incidents experienced a reduction from 2024 of 37 fewer incidents, -42%, and Sexual Orientation also realized a reduction of 26 fewer incidents, -41%.

In 2023, the department revised its approach to tracking hate crimes data. As a result, one incident may include multiple bias classes and may also include multiple bias motivations associated with each individual bias class.

The table below shows the total number of reported hate crimes in 2025 broken down by district and specific bias class.

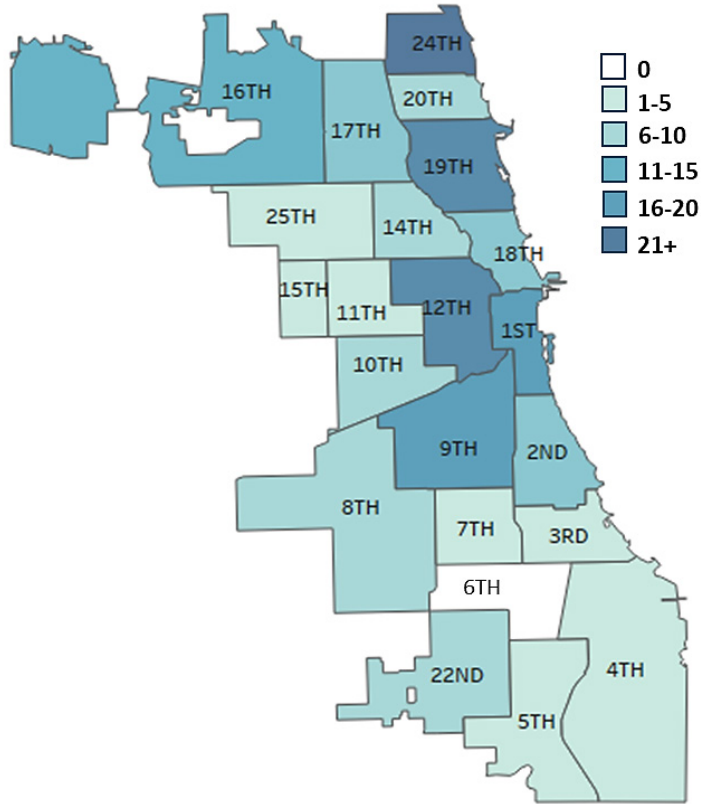
In 2023, the department revised its approach to tracking hate crimes data. As a result, one incident may include multiple bias classes and may also include multiple bias motivations associated with each individual bias class.

District	Disability	Gender	Gender Identity	Race/ Ethnicity/ Ancestry	Religion	Sexual Orientation	2025 Total
01	1	0	0	10	4	3	18
02	0	0	0	4	8	0	12
03	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
04	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
05	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
08	0	0	0	4	1	1	6
09	0	0	0	16	1	1	18
10	0	0	0	2	3	1	6
11	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
12	0	0	0	14	5	2	21
14	0	1	0	3	0	3	7
15	0	0	0	2	2	1	5
16	0	0	0	7	6	2	15
17	0	0	0	8	2	3	13
18	0	0	0	7	2	4	13
19	0	0	0	14	5	6	25
20	0	0	1	2	3	1	7
22	0	0	0	6	0	1	7
24	0	0	1	16	10	4	31
25	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Totals	1	3	3	123	52	38	220



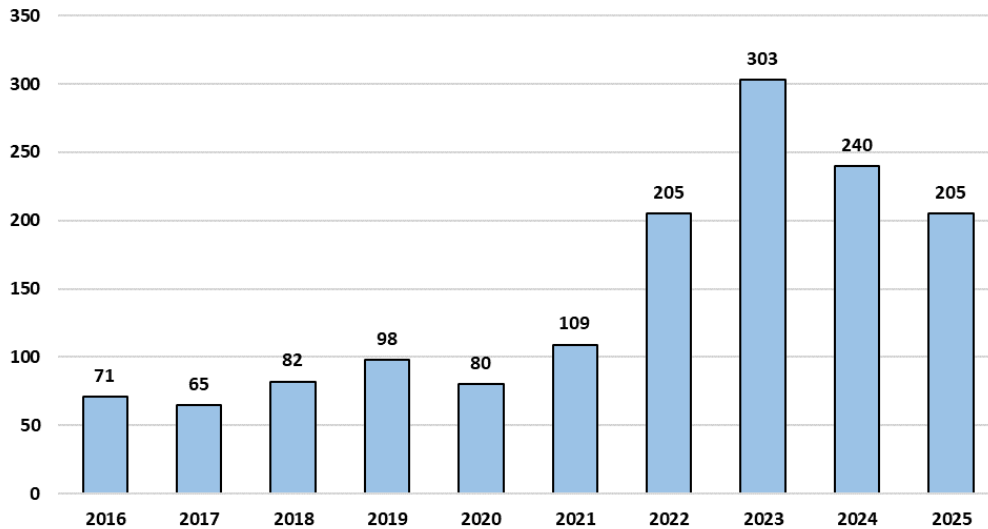
2025 Map of Hate Crime Incidents by District

The map below represents the 220 hate crime *incidents* that occurred in 2025. Each incident may involve more than one biased motivation.



Hate Crime Ten-Year Trends: 2016–2025

Hate Crime totals from 2025 remain even with hate crime incidents in 2024. This follows a fairly consistent trend of increasing hate crimes over the past ten years. Overall, reported hate crimes are up 189percent since 2016; however, hate crime incidents are down 15 percent from 2024 (204 vs. 205 incidents).





Although multiple organizations and institutions continue to study rising trends across the country, there may be a combination of factors contributing to the rise in reported hate crimes here in Chicago, including:

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

CPD holds the assumption that there is a significant disparity between the true number of hate crimes and those reported to law enforcement, though CPD hopes it is continuing to close the gap. It is critical to report hate crimes not only to help and support the victims but also to send a clear message that the community will not tolerate these crimes. Reporting hate crimes allows communities and law enforcement to more fully understand the scope of the problem in a community and dedicate resources toward addressing and preventing these crimes.

For more detailed information, readers can access the department's 2025 Annual Hate Crimes Report at <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/hate-crimes-annual-reports/>.





Index Crime Clearances

The table below represents index crime clearance rates from 2024 and 2025. It includes incidents that were cleared when the offender was arrested, charged, prosecuted, and cleared exceptionally. With the exception of murders (reported individually), the table below represents clearances for *incidents*.

To exceptionally clear cases, detectives must have identified the suspect, have enough evidence to support the arrest and charging of the suspect, and know where the suspect is. However, circumstances may exist outside the control of the police department so that a suspect cannot be arrested, charged, or prosecuted. These circumstances include (1) offender suicide; (2) double murders (i.e., two persons kill each other); (3) deathbed confessions; (4) instances when the offender is killed by the police or a civilian; (5) instances when the offender is already in custody or serving a sentence confesses to the murder; (6) instances when an offender is prosecuted by state or local authorities in another city for a different offense or prosecuted in another city or state by the federal government for an offense which may be the same; (7) instances when extradition is denied; (8) instances when the offender dies after a warrant is issued, but before being taken into custody; or (9) the prosecution refuses to prosecute the case (Federal Bureau of Investigations, 2016).

As case investigations can extend through multiple years, the reported clearance rates must be inclusive of these cases. To standardize across years, for 2024 and 2025, the below table illustrates the number of incidents that occurred in that same year, with all cases that were cleared in that same year regardless of the year of the incident.

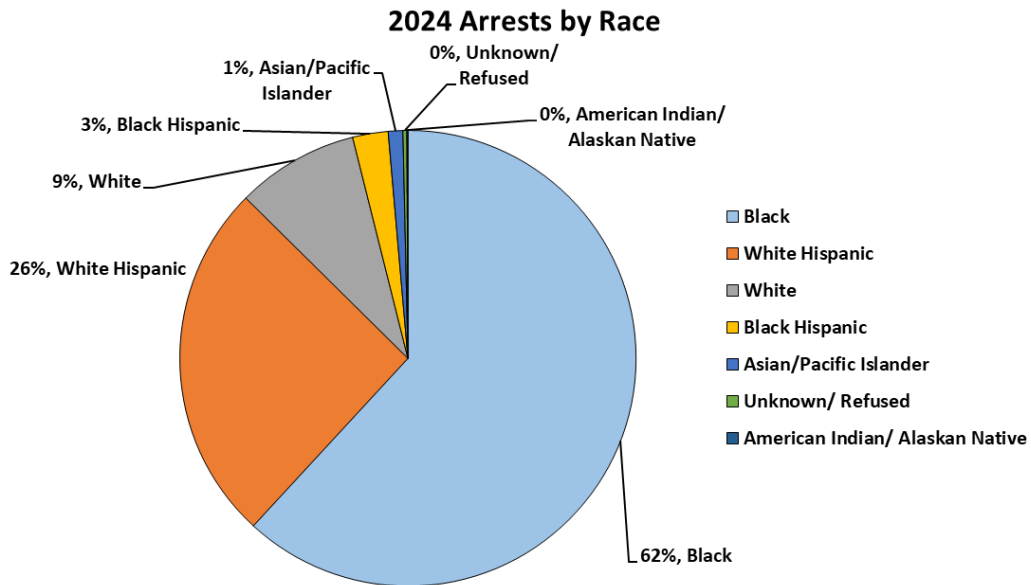
		2024			2025		
		Incidents	Incidents	% Cleared	Incidents	Incidents	% Cleared
Violent Crime	Murder	589	324	55%	419	296	71%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	1,938	528	27%	1,942	616	32%
	Robbery	9,120	2,704	30%	5,816	2,525	43%
	Aggravated Assault	7,908	2,300	29%	6,581	2,197	33%
	Aggravated Battery	8,188	2,655	32%	7,124	2,723	38%
Property Crime	Burglary	7,658	1,224	16%	6,199	1,499	24%
	Theft	61,324	5,969	10%	58,659	6,989	12%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	21,711	869	4%	17,237	831	5%
	Arson	481	103	21%	373	79	21%



ARREST DATA COMPARISON (2024-2025)

2024 Arrests by District and Race of Arrestee

District	Black	White Hispanic	White	Black Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Unknown/ Refused	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	2024 Total
01	3,359	1,238	611	237	70	32	6	5,553
02	1,484	91	30	20	4	9	1	1,639
03	2,020	227	25	38	2	4	0	2,316
04	1,481	360	66	34	1	2	0	1,944
05	2,278	157	61	25	5	7	2	2,535
06	2,418	222	41	52	5	4	1	2,743
07	2,421	304	69	49	5	4	1	2,853
08	1,014	1,355	216	82	18	5	2	2,692
09	886	1,156	205	56	26	8	5	2,342
10	1,765	1,522	121	69	7	3	1	3,488
11	3,247	948	487	75	12	10	2	4,781
12	1,187	673	175	111	23	0	1	2,170
14	478	579	211	77	23	4	2	1,374
15	1,605	161	43	31	2	2	0	1,844
16	358	542	564	27	50	14	3	1,558
17	258	499	227	61	37	3	3	1,088
18	1,881	879	337	85	70	12	3	3,267
19	885	399	329	28	44	6	6	1,697
20	460	212	211	14	35	2	1	935
22	1,248	68	89	7	6	0	0	1,418
24	755	349	222	46	84	4	1	1,461
25	990	1,492	174	111	11	10	0	2,788
Outside City	543	213	122	6	13	2	0	899
Total	33,021	13,646	4,636	1,341	553	147	41	53,385

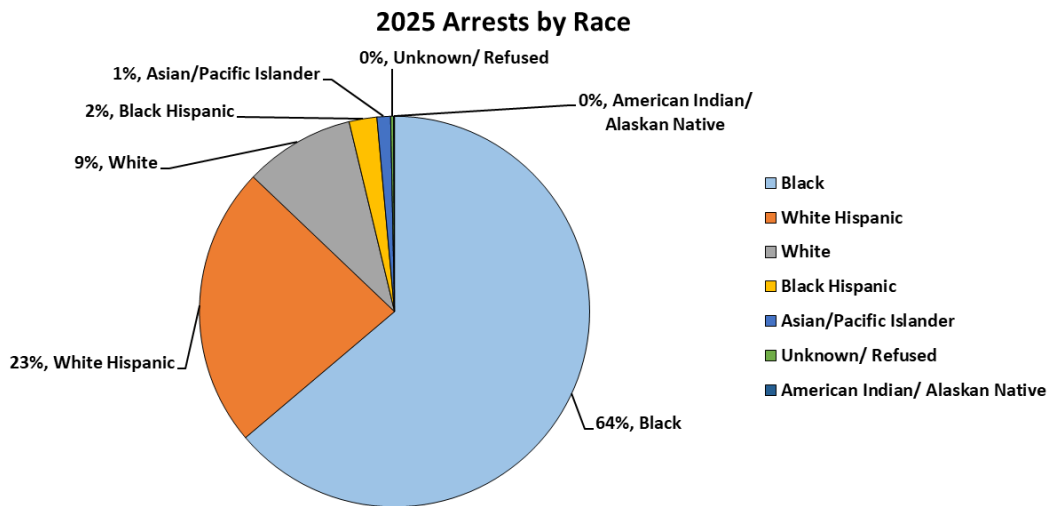




ARREST DATA COMPARISON—CONTINUED

2025 Arrests by District and Race of Arrestee

District	Black	White Hispanic	White	Black Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Unknown/ Refused	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	2025 Total
01	3,810	926	555	260	69	17	9	5,646
02	1,778	94	34	12	5	13	1	1,937
03	2,228	185	28	36	2	0	1	2,480
04	1,884	417	81	54	7	5	0	2,448
05	2,499	121	56	23	4	5	0	2,708
06	2,652	179	50	25	5	0	0	2,911
07	2,434	419	55	65	2	4	0	2,979
08	1,100	1,424	265	64	14	9	0	2,876
09	996	1,114	205	47	46	5	2	2,415
10	2,030	1,493	152	67	12	4	0	3,758
11	3,553	957	565	93	25	9	5	5,207
12	1,302	544	243	48	31	3	4	2,175
13	555	542	235	76	22	3	1	1,434
14	1,638	208	47	17	2	6	0	1,918
15	390	639	690	42	68	8	2	1,839
16	320	634	259	51	57	3	4	1,328
17	1,623	410	341	80	31	13	6	2,504
18	813	375	332	22	36	6	3	1,587
19	349	186	190	16	43	2	2	788
20	1,152	56	61	8	3	2	0	1,282
21	821	274	246	15	109	5	1	1,471
22	1,137	1,574	281	153	25	7	3	3,180
Outside City	538	206	133	9	8	4	2	900
Total	35,602	12,977	5,104	1,283	626	133	46	55,771



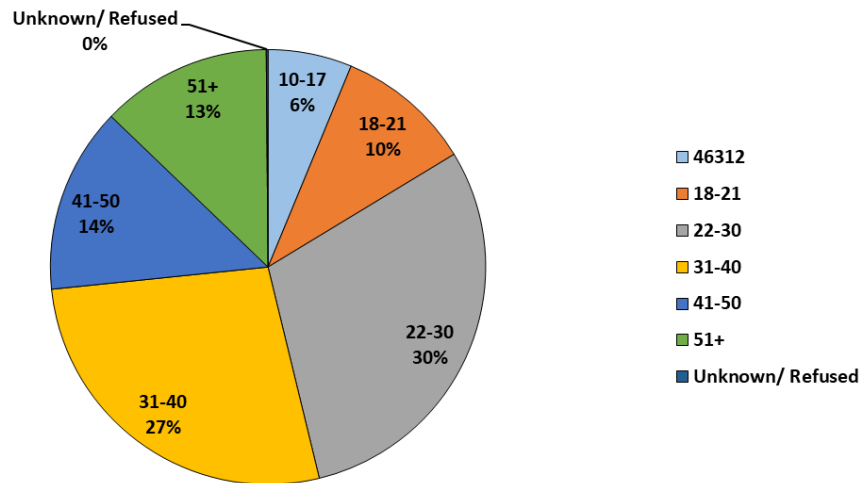
From 2024 to 2025, there was a 4% increase in total arrests. In 2024, District 01 leads with the highest number of arrests. District 01 is made up of the following neighborhoods: Near West Side, Near North Side, Near South Side, the Loop, Douglas, Armour Square, and Lower West Side. It is home to City Hall, the State of Illinois Building, Soldier Field, Millennium Park, Chicago Board of Trade, and much more. The arrests in the 11th District follow with the second highest number of arrests with 5,207 for 2025 and in 2024, the district was the leading district in arrests with 4,781. The 11th District is made up of the following neighborhoods: Humboldt Park, West Garfield Park, North Lawndale, East Garfield Park, Near West Side, and Austin. It includes Garfield Park Conservatory, Garfield Park, and the Field House.



2024 Arrests by District and Age Range of Arrestee

District	10-17	18-21	22-30	31-40	41-50	51+	Unknown/Refused	2024 Total
01	234	711	1,888	1,390	695	614	21	5,553
02	199	180	474	452	175	157	2	1,639
03	215	249	777	645	239	190	1	2,316
04	141	161	559	506	287	290	0	1,944
05	178	229	703	753	341	330	1	2,535
06	210	320	878	708	354	273	0	2,743
07	211	309	887	786	377	283	0	2,853
08	166	297	885	665	391	282	6	2,692
09	141	298	692	648	326	233	4	2,342
10	189	381	859	824	585	650	0	3,488
11	231	383	1,118	1,261	780	1,004	4	4,781
12	189	189	730	609	262	190	1	2,170
14	78	141	420	404	192	136	3	1,374
15	105	195	473	608	220	243	0	1,844
16	60	124	416	440	279	237	2	1,558
17	64	86	297	263	209	164	5	1,088
18	165	297	1,209	924	356	309	7	3,267
19	93	159	517	461	229	235	3	1,697
20	81	44	234	241	166	167	2	935
22	90	149	429	368	175	206	1	1,418
24	62	102	405	417	236	234	5	1,461
25	132	294	833	855	404	269	1	2,788
Outside City	96	87	270	270	100	76	0	899
Total	3,330	5,385	15,953	14,498	7,378	6,772	69	53,385

2024 Arrests by Age Range

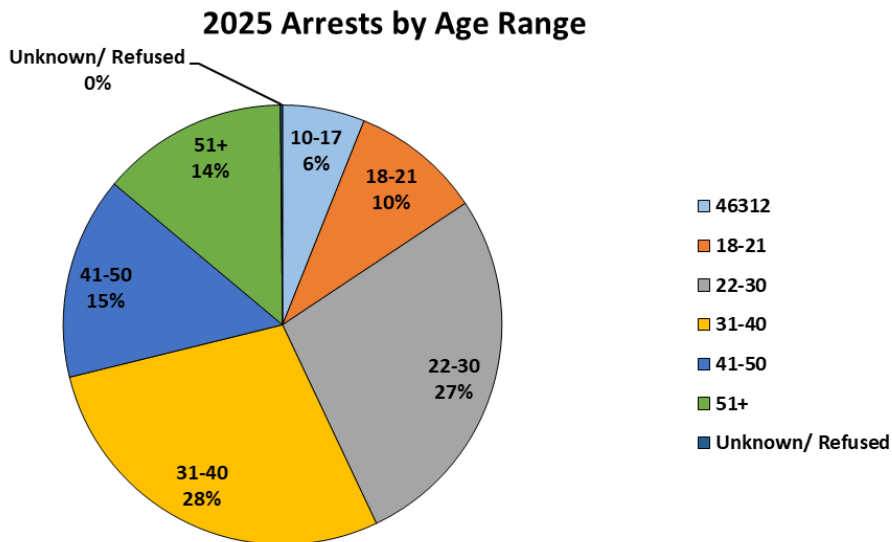




2025 Arrests by District and Age Range of Arrestee

District	10-17	18-21	22-30	31-40	41-50	51+	Unknown/Refused	2025 Total
01	296	592	1,765	1,600	736	631	26	5,646
02	240	200	540	531	211	213	2	1,937
03	176	259	780	700	301	264	0	2,480
04	183	230	617	701	390	327	0	2,448
05	151	235	672	803	442	403	2	2,708
06	226	270	810	848	402	354	1	2,911
07	213	308	903	821	416	318	0	2,979
08	151	355	821	778	451	312	8	2,876
09	167	278	689	687	339	255	0	2,415
10	192	438	989	946	566	625	2	3,758
11	184	368	1,124	1,361	880	1,288	2	5,207
12	210	169	663	579	310	243	1	2,175
14	86	137	396	445	213	150	7	1,434
15	107	193	512	578	274	253	1	1,918
16	75	190	429	541	304	294	6	1,839
17	55	119	342	368	264	179	1	1,328
18	163	199	774	731	331	294	12	2,504
19	71	129	456	465	241	217	8	1,587
20	43	50	177	228	138	148	4	788
22	102	117	353	344	174	191	1	1,282
24	58	108	351	447	255	247	5	1,471
25	150	326	810	960	555	377	2	3,180
Outside City	83	89	244	271	123	90	0	900
Total	3,382	5,359	15,217	15,733	8,316	7,673	91	55,771

The age range with the most of individuals arrested for 2024 was 31-40 with 15,733, about 28% of the total arrests for the reporting year. In 2024, the age group with the largest number of arrestees were between the ages of 22–30 as well with 15,953.



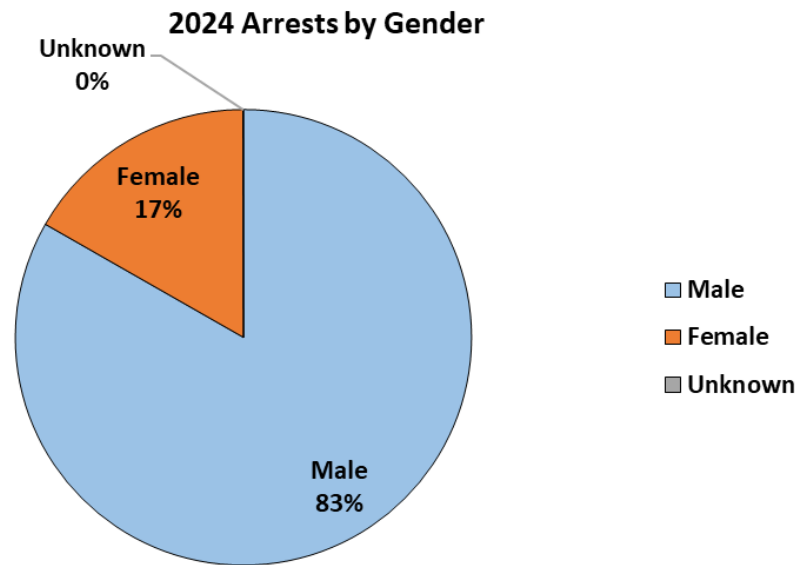


2024 Arrests by District and Gender of Arrestee

District	Male	Female	Unknown	2024 Total
01	4,687	859	7	5,553
02	1,303	336	0	1,639
03	1,870	445	1	2,316
04	1,620	322	2	1,944
05	1,926	609	0	2,535
06	2,228	513	2	2,743
07	2,413	439	1	2,853
08	2,293	399	0	2,692
09	2,003	338	1	2,342
10	3,102	385	1	3,488
11	3,987	794	0	4,781
12	1,835	334	1	2,170
14	1,106	268	0	1,374
15	1,559	284	1	1,844
16	1,267	291	0	1,558
17	935	153	0	1,088
18	2,673	594	0	3,267
19	1,330	366	1	1,697
20	776	159	0	935
22	1,209	209	0	1,418
24	1,220	240	1	1,461
25	2,344	443	1	2,788
Outside City	766	133	0	899
Total	44,452	8,913	20	53,385

In 2024, 53,385 people were arrested. Of the total arrestees, 44,452 were male, accounting for 83% of all arrests, and 17% were females.

District 01 had the highest number of male and female arrestees with 4,687 male and 859 female arrestees respectively.



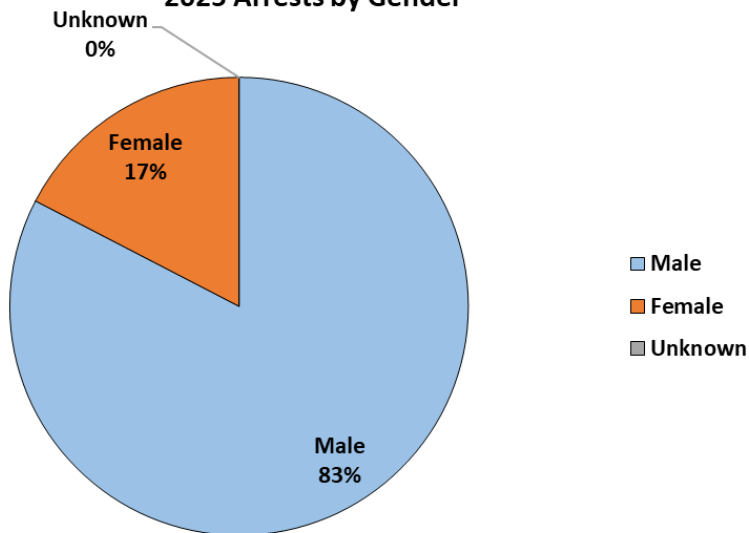


2025 Arrests by District and Gender of Arrestee

District	Male	Female	Unknown	2025 Total
01	4,781	865	0	5,646
02	1,537	400	0	1,937
03	1,942	538	0	2,480
04	2,016	432	0	2,448
05	2,093	614	1	2,708
06	2,368	543	0	2,911
07	2,454	525	0	2,979
08	2,396	480	0	2,876
09	2,035	380	0	2,415
10	3,309	449	0	3,758
11	4,254	952	1	5,207
12	1,786	389	0	2,175
14	1,160	274	0	1,434
15	1,629	289	0	1,918
16	1,550	289	0	1,839
17	1,110	218	0	1,328
18	2,085	419	0	2,504
19	1,269	318	0	1,587
20	645	143	0	788
22	1,055	227	0	1,282
24	1,212	259	0	1,471
25	2,615	565	0	3,180
Outside City	771	129	0	900
Total	46,072	9,697	2	55,771

For 2025, the rate of male arrestees was 83% and 17% for female. 2025 had an increase in arrests compared to 2024 with a 2,386-person increase. District 01 was the leading district with the highest arrest totals of 5,646 and also had the highest arrest number in 2024.

2025 Arrests by Gender





Arrests by Offense Classification

		2024	2025	(+/-)	% Change
Index Crimes	Murder	415	457	42	10%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	288	328	40	14%
	Robbery	1,035	878	-157	-15%
	Aggravated Assault	1,043	1,103	60	6%
	Aggravated Battery	1,082	1,270	188	17%
	Burglary	430	499	69	16%
	Theft	4,343	5,073	730	17%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,396	1,310	-86	-6%
	Arson	48	41	-7	-15%
	Total	10,080	10,959	879	9%
Non-Index Crimes	Involuntary Manslaughter/Reckless Homicide w/Vehicle	15	11	-4	-27%
	Simple Assault	1,087	1,198	111	10%
	Simple Battery	6,875	6,845	-30	0%
	Forgery and Counterfeiting	30	47	17	57%
	Fraud	105	109	4	4%
	Vandalism	1,094	1,131	37	3%
	Weapons	5,586	4,917	-669	-12%
	Prostitution	52	40	-12	-23%
	Sex Offense - Criminal Sexual Abuse	239	301	62	26%
	Drug Abuse Violations	5,243	6,538	1,295	25%
	Gambling	40	19	-21	-53%
	Offenses Against Family and Children/Involving Children	71	72	1	1%
	Driving Under the Influence	1,183	1,393	210	18%
	Liquor Laws	12	14	2	17%
	Disorderly Conduct	1,444	898	-546	-38%
	Miscellaneous Non-Index Offenses	4,416	5,109	693	16%
	Miscellaneous Municipal Code Violations	1,908	1,927	19	1%
	Traffic Violations	6,356	5,614	-742	-12%
Warrant Arrests	7,549	8,629	1,080	14%	
	Total	43,305	44,812	1,507	3%
Total		53,385	55,771	2,386	4%

Overall reported arrests rose by 4% compared to 2024, increasing from 53,385 to 55,771 incidents. Arrests for Index crimes grew by 9%, primarily driven by a 17% surge in Aggravated Battery and Thefts. However, Robbery and Arsons declined by -15%.

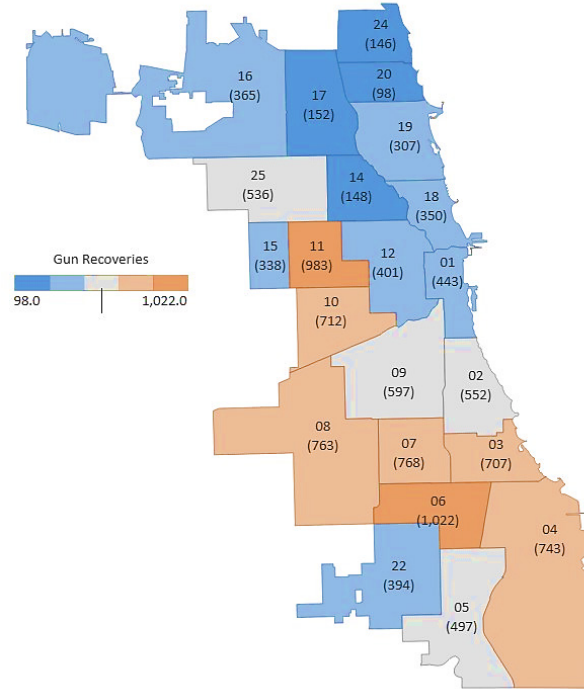
Arrests for non-index crimes also saw a 4% increase. Forgery and Counterfeiting contributed heavily to the overall growth, rising by 57% and an increase in Sex Offense - Criminal Sexual Abuse rose by 26% as well.



Guns Recovered by the District of Recovery

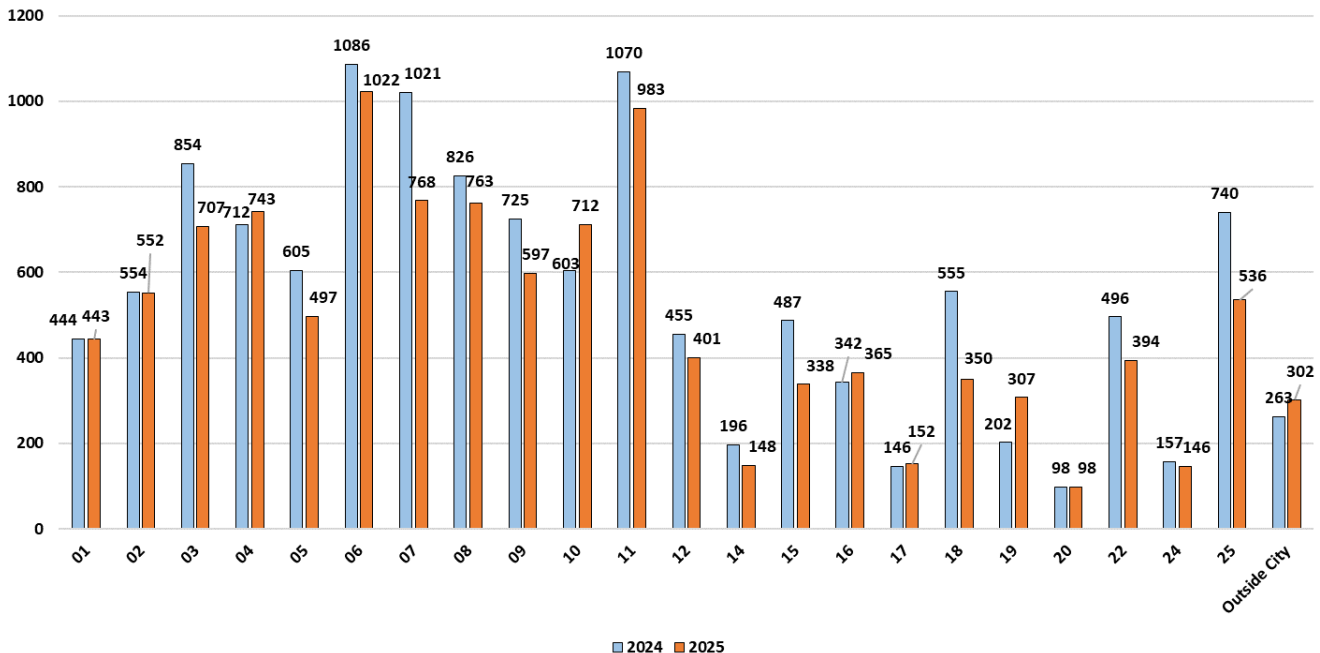
District	2024	2025	% Change
01	444	443	0%
02	554	552	0%
03	854	707	-17%
04	712	743	4%
05	605	497	-18%
06	1,086	1,022	-6%
07	1,021	768	-25%
08	826	763	-8%
09	725	597	-18%
10	603	712	18%
11	1,070	983	-8%
12	455	401	-12%
14	196	148	-24%
15	487	338	-31%
16	342	365	7%
17	146	152	4%
18	555	350	-37%
19	202	307	52%
20	98	98	0%
22	496	394	-21%
24	157	146	-7%
25	740	536	-28%
Outside City	263	302	15%
Total	12,637	11,324	-10%

Gun Recoveries by District of Recovery



There were 1,313 fewer guns recovered citywide in 2025 versus 2024 with a -10% decrease overall. District 06 led with the most guns recovered in 2025 (1,012) and the 10th District saw the largest increase of 109 guns or +18%. Districts 18 and 15 both had a greater than -30% decrease in gun recoveries, and several other districts realized decreased gun recoveries between 12% and 28%, too.

2025 Guns Recovered by District of Recovery





Weapons Recovered as Found Property and Gun Turn-ins

The CPD's **Gun Turn-In** Program is an opportunity for community participants to turn in firearms, BB guns, pneumatic guns, and replica guns to department personnel in exchange for gift cards. The events are conducted at various locations throughout the City of Chicago, identified by the Office of Community Policing and through faith-based and community partnerships, as funding permits.

In 2025, the total number of found property cases across all districts decreased slightly by 1%, dropping to 890. Found property means non-evidentiary property held by the police department as lost or abandoned property. The most significant increase was observed in District 14, which saw a 143% rise (from 7 to 173 items), followed by District 15 with a 53% increase and District 16 with a 50% rise. Conversely, the largest declines were reported in Districts 2 (-49%), 20 (-46%), and 7 (-24%), indicating a need to evaluate trends in lost or recovered property handling in those areas.

Gun turn-ins saw a more notable decline of 9% citywide, decreasing from 1,732 in 2024 to 1,584 in 2025. District 10 experienced a dramatic 608% rise from 12 to 85, District 19 jumped 391%, and District 24 increased 89%. These increases suggest heightened community engagement or targeted enforcement strategies in those areas. On the other hand, some districts reported major drops in gun turn-ins, including District 25 at -83%, District 03 at -73%, and District 07 at -63%.

District	Found Property				Weapon Turn-In			
	2024	2025	(+/-)	% Change	2024	2025	(+/-)	% Change
01	52	48	-4	-8%	35	63	28	80%
02	43	22	-21	-49%	43	46	3	7%
03	50	48	-2	-4%	86	23	-63	-73%
04	51	47	-4	-8%	186	136	-50	-27%
05	30	28	-2	-7%	100	54	-46	-46%
06	52	44	-8	-15%	365	420	55	15%
07	104	79	-25	-24%	57	21	-36	-63%
08	54	59	5	9%	47	32	-15	-32%
09	50	43	-7	-14%	162	87	-75	-46%
10	69	78	9	13%	12	85	73	608%
11	117	133	16	14%	101	124	23	23%
12	47	47	0	0%	20	20	0	0%
14	7	17	10	143%	17	18	1	6%
15	17	26	9	53%	50	19	-31	-62%
16	12	18	6	50%	55	68	13	24%
17	10	10	0	0%	14	16	2	14%
18	39	39	0	0%	38	49	11	29%
19	12	9	-3	-25%	32	157	125	391%
20	13	7	-6	-46%	19	15	-4	-21%
22	19	22	3	16%	47	41	-6	-13%
24	6	7	1	17%	19	36	17	89%
25	44	51	7	16%	218	36	-182	-83%
Outside City	1	8	7	700%	9	18	9	100%
Total	899	890	-9	-1%	1,732	1,584	-148	-9%



Search Warrants

Through CPD's various community-engagement efforts, community members continue to reinforce the fact that search warrants are an extremely important topic to the public. The community has the right to understand how the current search warrant process works, how often they are being utilized by CPD, and what efforts CPD is undertaking to modify and improve search warrant procedures.

Search Warrant Review and Approval Process

A search warrant is a court order that is approved and signed by a judge, giving CPD officers the lawful authority to enter a location and search for evidence of a crime. It is based on a sworn statement of probable cause, meaning a CPD officer has reason to believe, based on reasonably trustworthy information, that a crime has occurred and that evidence of the crime can be found at the premises to be searched. This sworn statement must be verified and corroborated by a documented, independent investigation by the CPD officer. The warrant is then reviewed by the CPD officer's supervisors before being approved by a command-level supervisor (deputy chief or above for residential search warrants). Once approved through the CPD officer's chain of command, the search warrant must be reviewed by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office before being submitted to a judge for approval.

Types of Search Warrants

A residential search warrant is served at a location where occupants might be present, such as a house or an apartment. An electronic or evidentiary search warrant is served to recover evidence of a crime. Examples of electronic or evidentiary search warrants include searches of cellular phones, computers, electronic recording equipment, or DNA buccal swabs.

A "No-Knock" search warrant allows CPD officers to enter real property without any immediate notice or announcement, such as knocking, ringing a doorbell, or verbally asking to enter. The judge approving a residential search warrant must authorize the warrant as a "No Knock." CPD will only ask a judge to approve a "No-Knock" search warrant when there is an expressed belief that knocking and announcing would be dangerous to the life or safety of persons inside the property or officers servicing the warrant. It must also be approved by a CPD bureau chief before review by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office and submission for a judge's approval.

Vulnerable Persons

The documented, independent search warrant investigation by a CPD officer must attempt to verify occupants of the search warrant location, paying special attention to any potentially vulnerable persons. Additionally, before each CPD search warrant is served, a CPD supervisor must conduct a planning session to identify and plan for potentially vulnerable persons, including children, at the search warrant location.

Wrong Raids

A "Wrong Raid" is a search warrant that is served at the wrong location (not the address of the search warrant) or when the circumstances are different than the facts of the search warrant (location or activities are not what was stated in the search warrant). Each identified "Wrong Raid" gets a critical



incident after-action review by CPD and is reported to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability for investigation.

2025 Search Warrant Data

The following is a summary of search warrant data from 2021 to 2025. In 2025, a total of 2,031 search warrants were issued, marking an 11% increase from the previous year’s 1,834. Of these, 234 were residential search warrants, representing 12% of the total, slightly higher than the 11% in 2024.. The effectiveness of residential search warrants remained consistent at 94%, yielding evidence, matching the peak efficiency levels seen in 2021 and 2024. Gun recoveries were recorded in 108 residential warrants (46%), slightly higher than last year’s rate. Also, 137 residential search warrants led to arrests, resulting in a 59% arrest rate, up from 50% in 2024. The number of “No-Knock” residential warrants dropped to 2 in 2025.

Search Warrant Totals	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Search Warrants Issued	923	1,680	2,005	1,834	2,031
Total Residential Search Warrants Served	173	185	202	210	234
Percentage of Total Search Warrants Served as Residential	19%	11%	10%	11%	12%
Number of Residential Search Warrants Served with Evidence Recovered	163	168	186	197	220
Percentage of Residential Search Warrants Served with Evidence Recovered	94%	91%	92%	94%	94%
Number of Residential Search Warrants Served with Gun(s) Recovered	82	73	87	91	108
Percentage of Residential Search Warrant Served with Gun(s) Recovered	47%	39%	43%	43%	46%
Number of Residential Search Warrants Served with Associated Arrest(s)	105	81	95	104	137
Percentage of Residential Search Warrant Served with Associated Arrest(s)	61%	44%	47%	50%	59%
Number of Residential “No-Knock” Search Warrants Served	0	5	6	3	2

Residential Search Warrants by District of Service

District Number	Initiating District	2025
01	1st District - Central	4,035
02	2nd District - Wentworth	3,060
03	3rd District - Grand Crossing	2,554
04	4th District - South Chicago	1,855
05	5th District - Calumet	7,595
06	6th District - Gresham	3,601
07	7th District - Englewood	5,844
08	8th District - Chicago Lawn	3,490
09	9th District - Deering	3,196
10	10th District - Ogden	4,692
11	11th District - Harrison	3,980
12	12th District - Near West	2,710
14	14th District - Shakespeare	1,830
15	15th District - Austin	3,290
16	16th District - Jefferson Park	2,676
17	17th District - Albany Park	2,451
18	18th District - Near North	2,970
19	19th District - Town Hall	1,855
20	20th District - Lincoln	1,440
22	22nd District - Morgan Park	2,443
24	24th District - Rogers Park	2,643
25	25th District - Grand Central	3,784
Total	Total	71,994

Residential Search Warrants by Guns

Guns Recovered	Number of Warrants (2025)
1	47
2	25
3	16
4	5
5	2
6	2
7	1
9	1
Unspecified	9
Total	108
Total Guns Recovered (2025)	
203	

A total of 108 search warrants issued in 2025 resulted in the recovery of at least one firearm and a **total of 203 firearms**.



Because of the serious nature of search warrants, there is sometimes a misperception about how often CPD conducts residential search warrants. However, CPD recognizes that capturing more detailed data regarding search warrants and the results of those warrants can be a challenge.

In response to this challenge, and utilizing similar processes undertaken to improve the use of force data collection, CPD is developing plans to improve data collection methods for search warrants.

Previous Policy Revisions and Community Engagement

CPD has been engaging community groups and individuals for the past two years on search warrants. Although there has been significant input received from diverse community stakeholders, certain themes have arisen from these engagements. These themes included:

- Ensuring accountability and focusing on the protection of human rights.
- Thoroughly conducting and documenting the investigations that lead to search warrants.
- Enhancing consideration, planning, and documentation for vulnerable populations, including children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, mental health conditions, and limited English proficiency;
- Enhancing knock-and-announce procedures and ensuring protections related to "no-knock" search warrants.
- Acknowledging that search warrants can be traumatic events that require respectful treatment and, when appropriate, follow-up social services.
- Ensuring residences are secured if CPD causes damage that leaves the residence unsecured; and
- Improving data collection methods to enhance transparency and refine search warrant practices.

Ongoing Policy Revisions and Electronic Search Warrant Application

CPD posted a draft policy for public comment in January 2023. After receiving feedback from this posting, as well as further dialogue with community stakeholders, CPD is in the final stages of revising its search warrant policy before working with the Independent Monitoring Team and the Illinois Office of the Attorney General to ensure it satisfies the requirements of the consent decree. This revised policy includes a suite of four topic-specific directives, including:

1. **Search Warrants**—outlines overall search warrant policies with an emphasis on de-escalation, minimizing trauma, and respectful and equitable treatment;
2. **Search Warrant Development Review and Approval**—outlines responsibilities and processes for search-warrant development, investigation, review, and approval;
3. **Search Warrant Service**—outlines the requirements for search warrant pre-planning and service; and
4. **Search Warrant Post-Service Documentation and Review**—outlines the requirements for search warrant post-service documentation and after-action reviews.

Once the policy is finalized and it satisfies the requirements of the consent decree, CPD will design and implement a new electronic search warrant application that will replace the current application



being utilized. As the draft policy currently stands, there are plans to develop four new forms, or sections, within the electronic application:

1. Search Warrant Development;
2. Risk Assessment for Search Warrant Service;
3. Search Warrant Pre-Service Planning; and
4. Search Warrant Post-Service

This involves creating an entirely new application rather than modifying the existing system. The new application and the information that it collects will help both the community and CPD in multiple ways. For example, the application will help ensure department members follow a consistent, thorough, and policy-compliant process for developing, approving, planning for, servicing, reviewing, and documenting the results of CPD search warrants. Furthermore, it will vastly improve CPD's data-collection capabilities. This, in turn, will allow CPD to analyze search warrant data to improve policy and training and enhance transparency. These improvements will help address the themes brought forth by community members during CPD's community engagements.

Development of New Electronic Reporting Application (2026)

- ★ Requires data collection and maintenance for search warrant reviews
- ★ Supports transparent data reporting and publication
- ★ Key data elements include:
 - Search warrant locations
 - Entry actions (e.g., knock and announce)
 - Special tactical devices used
 - Injured persons
 - Property damage
 - Recovered evidence
 - Persons arrested
 - Other persons present, including vulnerable individuals
 - Search warrant results

Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit

The Fourth Amendment Street Stop Review Unit (4ASRU) serves as the Chicago Police Department's department-level review body responsible for evaluating investigatory stops, protective pat-downs, and related loitering ordinance enforcement documentation. Through comprehensive reviews of Investigatory Stop Reports (ISRs) and Stop Reports, 4ASRU assesses report completeness, accuracy, policy compliance, the presence of reasonable articulable suspicion, the quality of supervisory reviews, and emerging trends associated with Fourth Amendment-related enforcement activities.

Consistent with the requirements of the consent decree, 4ASRU conducts department-level reviews to determine whether officers have thoroughly documented the facts and circumstances supporting reasonable articulable suspicion for investigatory stops and protective pat-downs, completed reports



in accordance with department policy, and received supervisory reviews that are timely, thorough, objective, complete, and consistent with established standards.

Under its current review framework, 4ASRU reviews 100 percent of gang and narcotics loitering-related ISRs, as well as a representative sample of all other approved ISRs. This review structure supports the department's oversight, trend analysis, reporting, and compliance obligations outlined in the consent decree's amended ISR stipulation, including Paragraphs 852, 857, 858, 859, and 860. In accordance with these requirements, 4ASRU produces semiannual reports on reviewed ISRs and Stop Reports, including those related to loitering ordinance enforcement. These reports identify trends and patterns involving investigatory stops, protective pat-downs, and loitering enforcement, while also highlighting equipment, training, policy, or procedural concerns and providing recommendations for improvement where appropriate.

In 2025, 4ASRU expanded its operational focus beyond compliance review to include enhanced trend analysis, structured feedback mechanisms, implementation of the stop application, and support for the department's updated Fourth Amendment reporting framework. These efforts reinforced reporting requirements that mandate officers to document investigatory stops, protective pat-downs, and loitering ordinance enforcement actions; clearly articulate the specific facts establishing reasonable suspicion; explain the legal and policy basis for enforcement actions; document any body-worn camera footage reviewed before report completion; submit no more than one revised version of a Stop Report, following supervisory rejection; and ensure that a Stop Receipt is provided when required, or that its absence is appropriately documented.

Through these ongoing efforts, 4ASRU continues to strengthen accountability, improve reporting quality, enhance supervisory oversight, and promote constitutionally sound policing practices across the department.

More details are found in the TRED 2025 Year-End Report: <https://www.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/tactical-review-and-evaluation-division-reports/>.



Investigatory Stops

Investigatory stops are defined as the temporary detention and questioning of a person near the vicinity where the person was stopped based on reasonable articulable suspicion that the person is committing, is about to commit, or has committed a criminal offense. The suspect may be detained only for the length of time necessary to confirm or dispel the suspicion of criminal activity. When the member reasonably believes the person is armed and dangerous or presents a danger of attack, the member may perform a pat-down. Both a stop and a pat-down require independent justification, and the member must complete an Investigatory Stop Report to document both the member's and the person's actions.

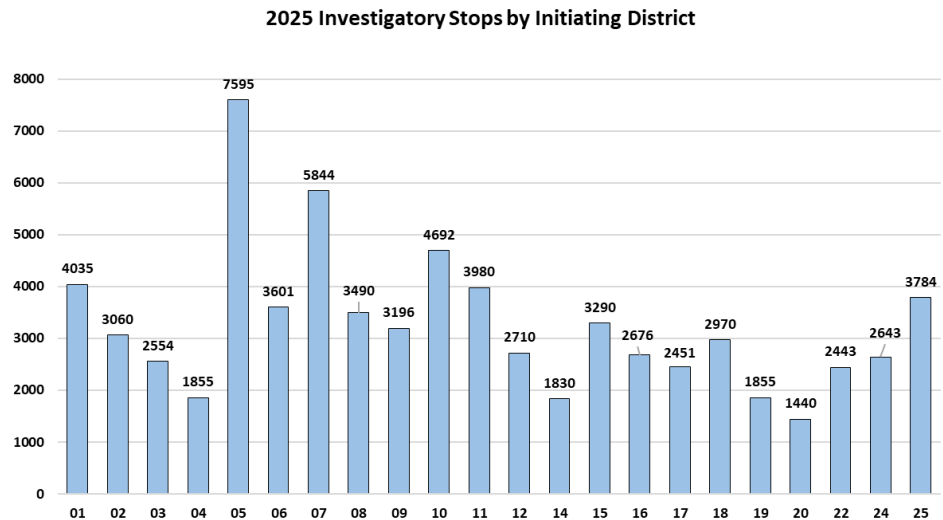
District Number	Initiating District	2025
01	1st District - Central	4,035
02	2nd District - Wentworth	3,060
03	3rd District - Grand Crossing	2,554
04	4th District - South Chicago	1,855
05	5th District - Calumet	7,595
06	6th District - Gresham	3,601
07	7th District - Englewood	5,844
08	8th District - Chicago Lawn	3,490
09	9th District - Deering	3,196
10	10th District - Ogden	4,692
11	11th District - Harrison	3,980
12	12th District - Near West	2,710
14	14th District - Shakespeare	1,830
15	15th District - Austin	3,290
16	16th District - Jefferson Park	2,676
17	17th District - Albany Park	2,451
18	18th District - Near North	2,970
19	19th District - Town Hall	1,855
20	20th District - Lincoln	1,440
22	22nd District - Morgan Park	2,443
24	24th District - Rogers Park	2,643
25	25th District - Grand Central	3,784
Total	Total	71,994

The Investigatory Stop System is one of the ways the Chicago Police Department, as part of and empowered by the community, ensures the department protects the public, preserves the rights of all members of the community, and enforces the law impartially. Adherence to this policy allows the department to serve all members of the public equally with fairness, dignity, and respect and to uphold CPD's pledge not to use racial profiling and other bias-based policing.

A total of 71,994 investigatory stop reports were initiated across all police districts and units for the reporting year 2025. An increase of 4% versus 2024 (68,985).

In 2025, the 05th District (Calumet) led all districts with 7,595 initiated incidents, followed closely by the 07th District (Englewood) at 5,844, the 10th District (Ogden) at 4,692, and the 1st District (Central) at 4,035. These districts accounted for some of the highest levels of police engagement and response, indicating concentrated enforcement or high-demand areas. On the lower end, the 20th District (Lincoln) at 1,440 and the 14th District (Shakespeare) at 1,830 reported the fewest incidents initiated. The central and western districts displayed a balanced range of activity, with most reporting between 2,000 and 4,000 incidents. This distribution highlights the varying demands placed on district resources

and provides critical insight for future staffing, resource allocation, and strategic planning.





Investigatory Stops by the Initiating Unit

Unit Number	Initiating Unit	2025
044	Recruit Training Section (RTS)	15
050	Airport Operations (AO - North)	99
051	Airport Operations (AO - South)	23
055	Mounted Unit (MU)	1
057	Detail Section (DS)	13
079	Special Investigations Unit (SIU)	16
116	Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC)	1
121	Bureau Of Internal Affairs (BIA)	1
123	Human Resources Division (HRD)	1
124	Training and Support Group (TSG)	2
126	Inspection Division (ID)	2
131	4th Amendment Street Stop Review Unit (4ASRU)	2
141	Special Functions Division (SFD)	37
142	Bureau Of Patrol (BOP)	5
143	Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT)	2
145	Traffic Section (TS)	15
167	Evidence and Recovered Property Section (ERPS)	1
180	Bureau Of Detectives (BOD)	212
182	Crime Gun Intelligence Center (CGIC)	1
185	Major Crimes Division (MCD)	177
187	Criminal Registration Unit (CRU)	2
189	Narcotics Division (ND)	36
191	Intelligence Section (IS)	10
192	Vice Section (VS)	55
193	Gang Investigation Division (GID)	158
196	Asset Forfeiture Section (AFS)	4
211	Deputy Chief - Area 1	2,140
212	Deputy Chief - Area 2	502
213	Deputy Chief - Area 3	1,010
214	Deputy Chief - Area 4	2,877
215	Deputy Chief - Area 5	1,235
216	Deputy Chief - Central Control Group (CCG)	404
277	Crime Scene Processing Unit (CSU)	3
341	Canine Unit (CU)	3
353	Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT Unit)	3
544	Detached Services (DS - Uniformed Support Division)	11
606	Investigative Field Group (IFG)	84
610	Detectives - Area 1	55
620	Detectives - Area 2	22
630	Detectives - Area 3	12
640	Detectives - Area 4	35
650	Detectives - Area 5	32
701	Public Transportation (PT)	300
704	Transit Security Unit (TSU)	752
715	Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT)	777
Unit Total		11,148
Total ISRs		83,142

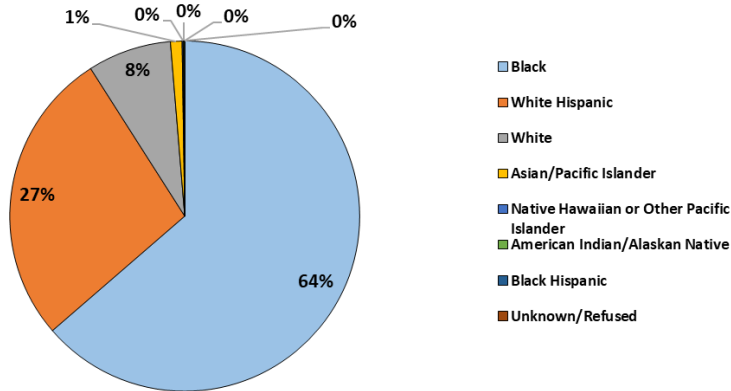


Investigatory Stops by Race/Ethnicity

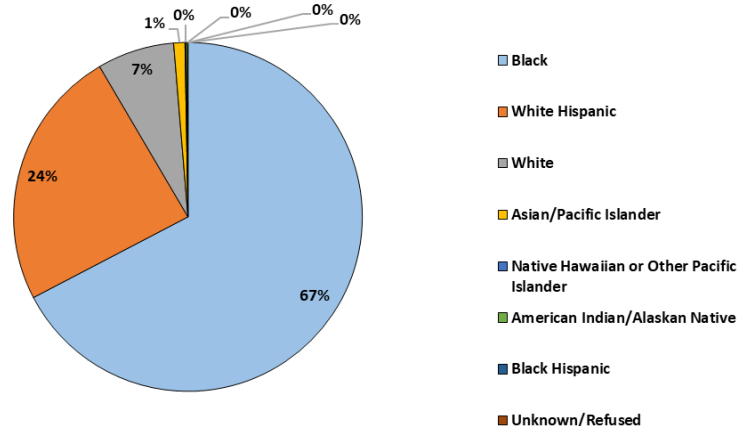
Investigatory Stops Subject Race/Ethnicity	2024	2025	% Change
Black	52,716	55,994	6%
White Hispanic	22,605	20,110	-11%
White	6,405	5,945	-7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	883	867	-2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	89	97	9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	99	118	19%
Black Hispanic	11	10	-9%
Unknown/Refused	3	1	-67%
Total	82,811	83,142	

A total of 83,142 investigatory stops were conducted for the 2025 reporting year, marking a slight increase from 82,811 in 2024. The majority of stops continued to involve Black individuals, who accounted for 55,994 stops—an increase of 6% from the previous year, and stops involving American Indian/Alaskan Native also rose by 19% in 2025. White Hispanic individuals saw a substantial decrease of -11%, from 22,605 to 20,110 stops, and stops involving White individuals also decreased by -7%. One subject refused or was unknown in race/ethnicity.

2024 Investigatory Stops by Subject Race/Ethnicity



2025 Investigatory Stops by Subject Race/Ethnicity

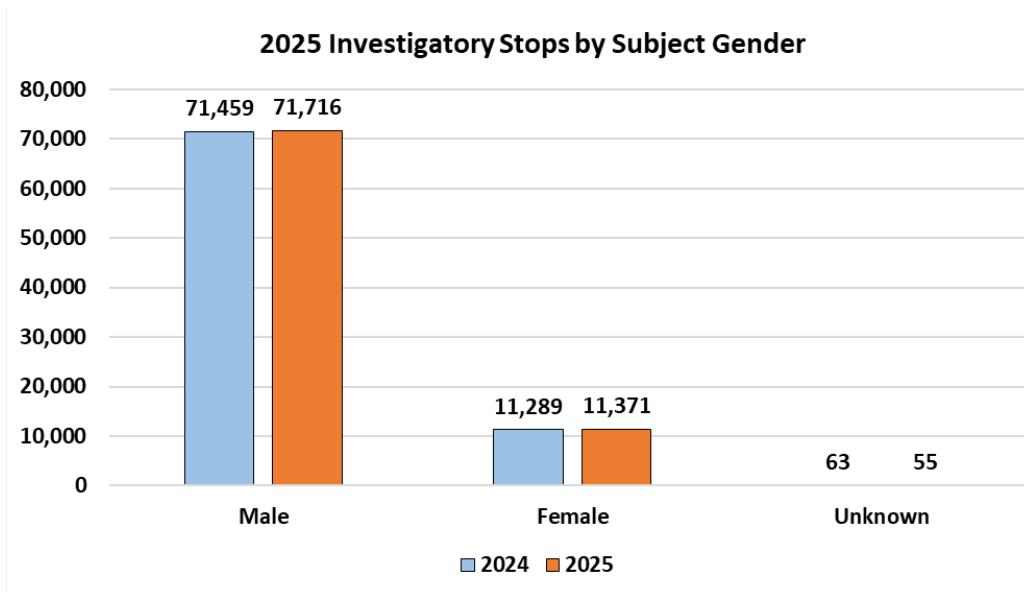




Investigatory Stops by Subject Gender

Investigatory Stops by Subject Gender	2024	2025	% Change
Male	71,459	71,716	0%
Female	11,289	11,371	1%
Unknown	63	55	-13%
Total	82,811	83,142	

A total of 83,142 investigatory stops were conducted for the 2025 reporting year, marking a slight increase from 82,811 in 2024. Males continued to represent the majority of individuals stopped, accounting for 71,716 stops. Stops involving females saw a 1% increase, from 11,289 to 11,371.





CTA-RELATED INCIDENTS AND ARRESTS

Public transportation is vital to a thriving city. Maintaining its safety is a high priority for the department.

As part of its ongoing commitment to make Chicago's public transportation system safe for both customers and employees, the Chicago Police Department continues to work collaboratively with the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) to patrol CTA properties and provide additional police security services on CTA property through CPD's Voluntary Special Employment Program (VSEP) overtime initiative.

This program ensures that the CTA's ridership experiences a safe commute and confidence in CTA transportation. The CTA and CPD continue to implement new ways to enhance crime deterrence.

The use of VSEP officers is in addition to plans implemented by CPD to assign additional police officers to CTA trains and platforms. The CTA and CPD continue to build upon their decades-long partnership and leverage several tools and measures to deter crime.

Each day, officers from CPD and its dedicated Public Transportation Section are strategically deployed across our system, complemented by CTA's teams of unarmed guards. Unarmed guards are deployed seven days a week to help educate and inform riders of rules for traveling the CTA and patrol the system to keep an eye out for and report any suspicious activity or acts of crime.



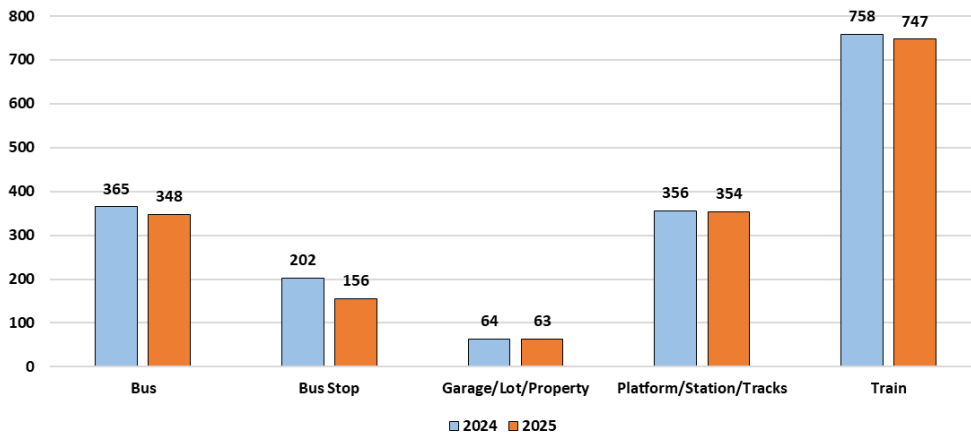


CTA-RELATED INCIDENTS

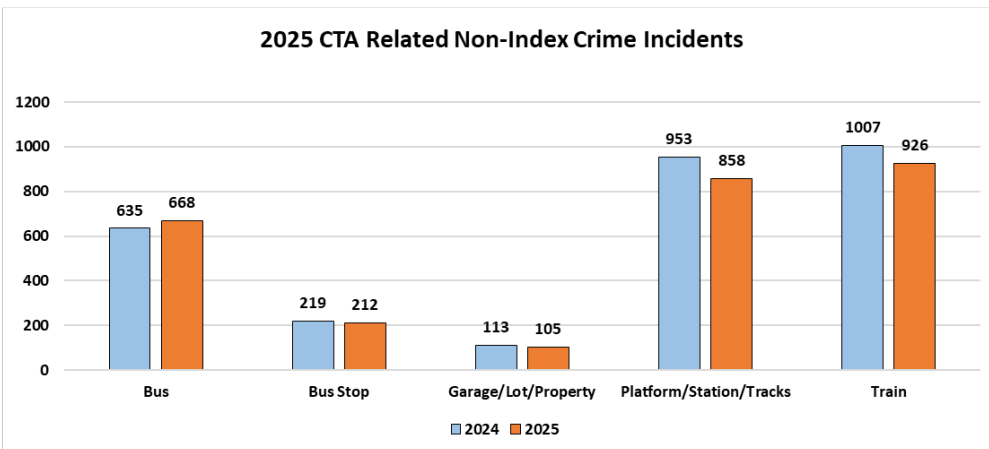
CTA Related Incidents		2024	2025	(+/-)	% Change
Index Crimes	Bus	365	348	-17	-5%
	Bus Stop	202	156	-46	-23%
	Garage/Lot/Property	64	63	-1	-2%
	Platform/Station/Tracks	356	354	-2	-1%
	Train	758	747	-11	-1%
	Total	1,745	1,668	-77	-4%
Non-Index Crimes	Bus	635	668	33	5%
	Bus Stop	219	212	-7	-3%
	Garage/Lot/Property	113	105	-8	-7%
	Platform/Station/Tracks	953	858	-95	-10%
	Train	1,007	926	-81	-8%
	Total	2,927	2,769	-158	-5%
Total		4,672	4,437	-235	-5%

Overall, CTA-related incidents decreased by 5%, dropping from 4,672 in 2024 to 4,437 total incidents in 2025. Index crimes fell 4% overall. Most notably, incidents occurring on bus stops were reduced by 23%. Non-index crimes decreased by 5% as well. A sizeable decrease of -10% was realized on platform/station/tracks locations.

2025 CTA Related Index Crime Incidents



2025 CTA Related Non-Index Crime Incidents



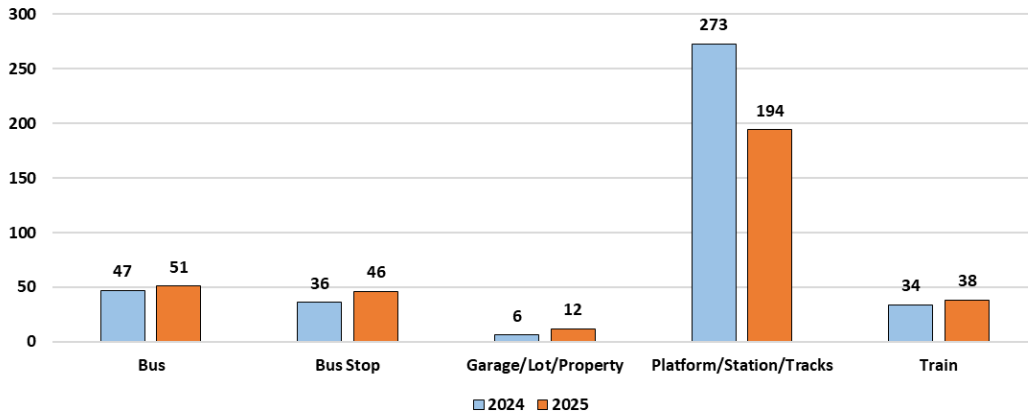


CTA-RELATED ARRESTS

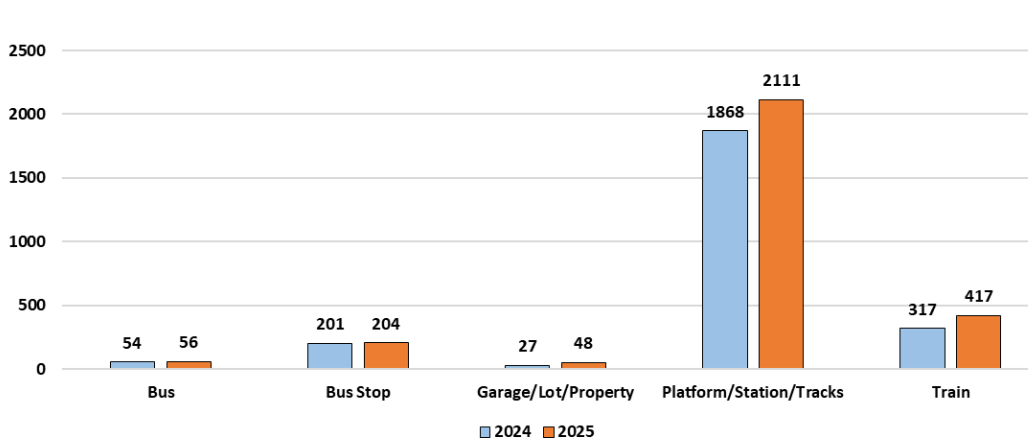
CTA Related Arrests		2024	2025	(+/-)	% Change
Index Crimes	Bus	47	51	4	9%
	Bus Stop	36	46	10	28%
	Garage/Lot/Property	6	12	6	100%
	Platform/Station/Tracks	273	194	-79	-29%
	Train	34	38	4	12%
	Total	396	341	-55	-14%
Non-Index Crimes	Bus	54	56	2	4%
	Bus Stop	201	204	3	1%
	Garage/Lot/Property	27	48	21	78%
	Platform/Station/Tracks	1,868	2,111	243	13%
	Train	317	417	100	32%
	Total	2,467	2,836	369	15%
Total		2,863	3,177	314	11%

CTA-related arrests increased overall, by 11%, rising from 2,863 in 2024 to 3,177 in 2025. This growth was driven by a 15% increase in non-index crime arrests. The most significant increases were at platforms/stations/tracks 13% and on trains 32%. However, arrests for index crimes, declined by 14%, largely due to a -29% decrease in arrests at platforms/stations. Arrests for index crimes at garage/lot/property locations doubled 100% and an increase of 28% at bus stops.

2025 CTA Related Arrests - Index Crimes



2025 CTA Related Arrests - Non Index Crimes





FOOT PURSUITS, FIREARM POINTINGS, AND USE OF FORCE

Foot Pursuits

Foot Pursuits—Overview

Although a foot pursuit is not, in and of itself, a use of force, it can sometimes be a component of a use of force incident. Moreover, foot pursuits involve a certain level of risk. Therefore, the department takes the topic of foot pursuits extremely seriously and has worked to manage this risk through effective policy and training. In many ways, CPD is at the forefront of this important work nationwide.

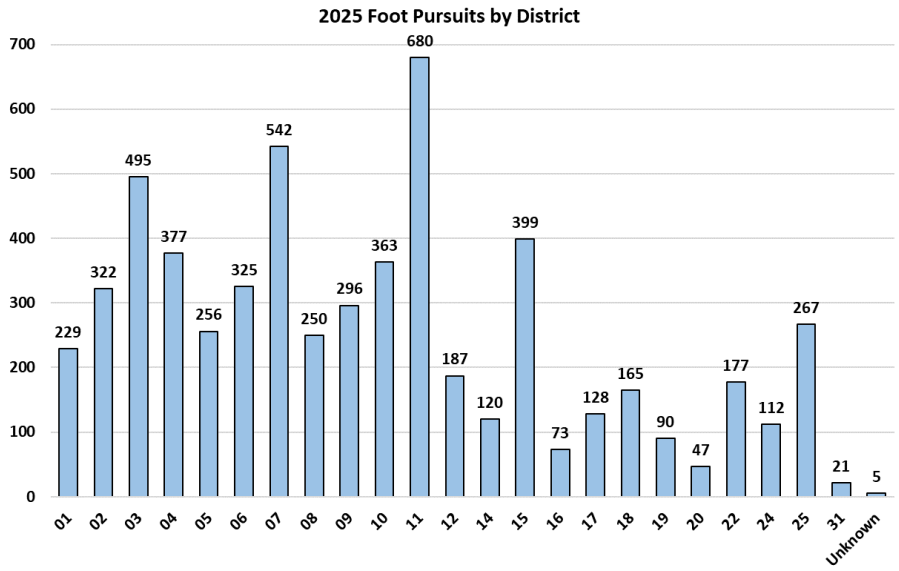
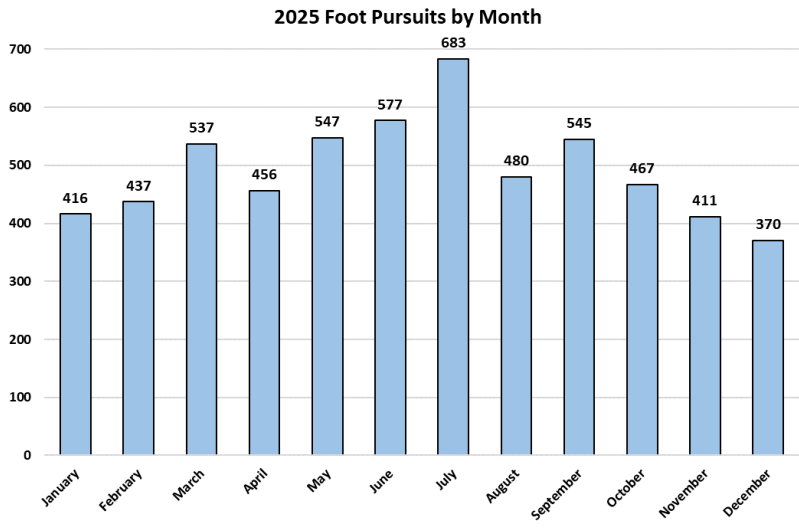
Whenever a sworn CPD member engages in a foot pursuit, as defined by policy, that member must notify the dispatcher and then complete a foot pursuit report using an online application accessible both in CPD police vehicles and on department computers. For this annual report and to better inform policy and training, CPD began preliminary work to compile and analyze foot pursuit data from the new foot pursuit application. CPD is unaware of any other department in the country that collects more detailed foot pursuit data. What is especially unique is that each department member documents their involvement in the foot pursuit. Multiple members may pursue the same person, but each member may have different outcomes. This is the first time CPD is reporting on some of the data collected as a result of this new application.

Foot Pursuit—Frequency, Month, and District of Occurrence

In 2025, there was 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. Therefore, the data contained in this report does not represent 5,926 persons pursued. Rather, it represents 5,926 instances in which a department member engaged in a foot pursuit during the year. This amounts to an average of sixteen foot pursuits per day in Chicago, less than one foot pursuit per district every day, and less than one foot pursuit per officer for 2025. Foot pursuit data is accurate as of May 07, 2026, and only includes reports that have been completed and reviewed by the member's supervisor. It does not necessarily reflect all foot pursuits that were reviewed by TRED during the 2025 calendar year. Data may differ slightly from other sources based on the query date.

As shown in the charts on the next page, foot pursuit occurrences in 2025 were **more common in the warmer months, peaking in July. District 11 had the highest number of foot pursuits** (accounting for 11percent of all foot pursuit occurrences). District 11 also led the department in arrests and TRR occurrences.

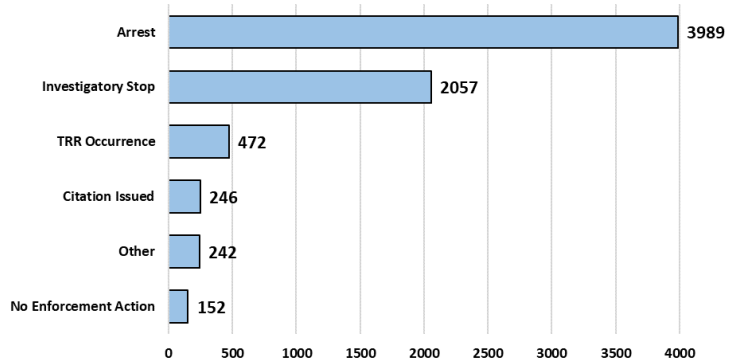




Foot Pursuits— Enforcement Action

The chart to the right shows what types of enforcement action were associated with persons detained as a result of a foot pursuit occurrence. The most common enforcement action was arrest (67% of all foot pursuit occurrences), followed by an investigatory stop (35% of all foot pursuit occurrences).

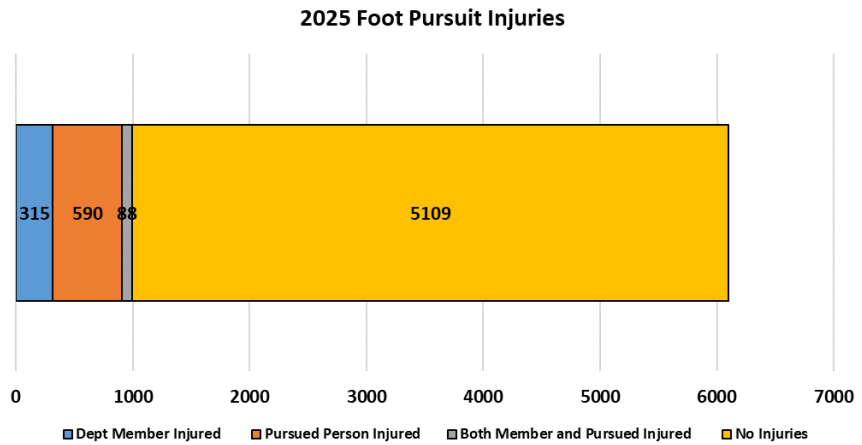
2025 - Foot Pursuits - Enforcement Action





Foot Pursuits—Injuries

A particular concern with foot pursuits is the risk of injury, so CPD now collects data on injuries resulting from foot pursuits. The majority of foot-pursuit occurrences (86%) in 2025 resulted in no injuries to either the person being pursued or the department member. In approximately 10% of foot pursuit occurrences,



the person being pursued reported some type of injury. In 5% of foot pursuit occurrences, the department member sustained an injury, and in 1% of foot pursuit occurrences, *both* the pursued person and the department member sustained some type of injury. As a reminder, multiple foot pursuit occurrences may involve one pursued person (e.g., two partners pursuing one person). **If that person is injured, then he or she would be counted twice**, once for each foot pursuit report. Because department members engaging in a foot pursuit must *each* complete a foot pursuit report documenting their actions, they would not be double-counted.

Firearm Pointing Incidents

According to CPD policy, when a department member points a firearm at a person to detain that person, an investigatory stop or an arrest has occurred. To do this, the department member must have reasonable articulable suspicion to believe the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime or probable cause to substantiate an arrest. CPD holds department members to a “reasonableness standard” during these incidents. Department members may only point a firearm at a person when it is objectively reasonable to do so under the totality of the circumstances faced by the member on the scene. While reasonableness is not capable of a precise definition, department members may consider factors that include the nature of the incident, the risk of harm to the member or others, and the level of threat or resistance presented or maintained by the person (e.g., possession of or access to weapons).

Whenever department members point a firearm at a person while in the performance of their duties, CPD policy requires them to make a notification to their dispatcher at the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC). The members provide their beat numbers to the dispatcher, and the dispatcher notifies an immediate supervisor of the identified beats. OEMC also creates a firearm-pointing event number used to track the incident. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division automatically receives the tracking number and conducts a review of the firearm-pointing incident. **In 2025, there were 4,217 firearm pointing incidents and 5,247 individual firearm pointings. A total of 1,458 firearm pointing incidents (65%) resulted in the recovery of a weapon.**



Core Components of CPD's Use of Force Policy

Definition of Force

CPD defines force as any physical contact by a department member, either directly or through the use of equipment, to compel a person's compliance.

When Force is Authorized

Department members may only use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional, under the totality of the circumstances, to ensure the safety of a member or third person, stop an attack, make an arrest, bring a person or situation safely under control, or prevent escape.

Sanctity of Human Life

The department's highest priority is the sanctity of human life. The concept of the sanctity of human life is the belief that all human beings are to be perceived and treated as persons of inherent worth and dignity, regardless of race, color, sex, gender identity, age, religion, disability, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, parental status, military status, immigration status, homeless status, source of income, credit history, criminal record, criminal history, or incarceration status. Department members will act with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved.

General Prohibitions

Department policy prohibits the following:

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

Core Principle Regarding Use of Force

The Chicago Police Department seeks to gain the voluntary compliance of persons, when consistent with personal safety. The department expects its members to develop and display the skills and abilities to act in a manner to eliminate the need to use force and resolve situations without resorting to force. Department members will only resort to the use of force when required under the circumstances to serve a lawful purpose. Moreover, department members will treat all persons with the courtesy and dignity that is inherently due to every person.

De-escalation

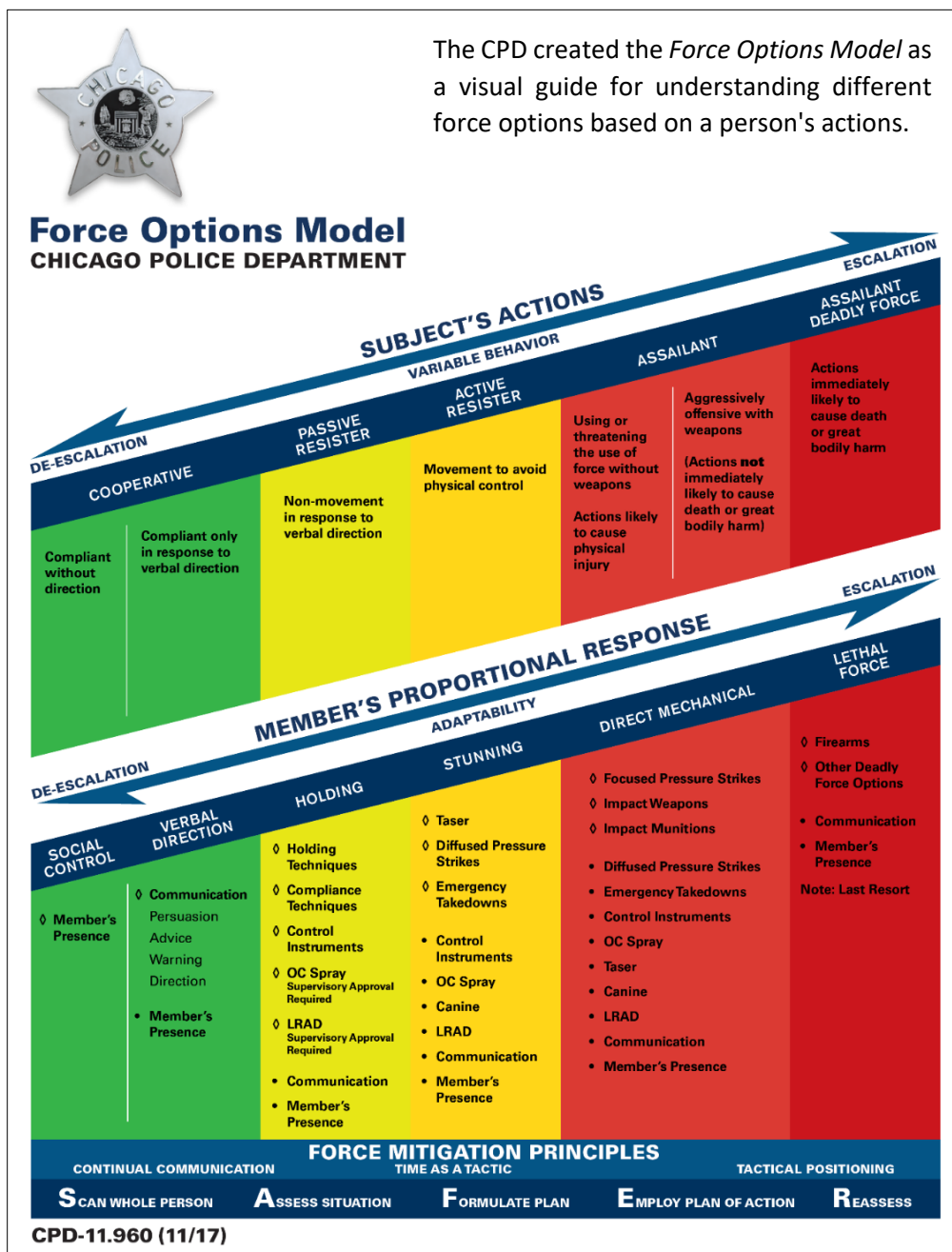
Enhanced de-escalation is central to the Chicago Police Department's reform efforts and use of force policy. Department members are required to use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force unless doing so would place a person or a department member at immediate risk of harm, or de-escalation techniques would be ineffective under the circumstances at the time. When department members utilize reportable force, they are required to document their de-escalation efforts with specificity.



Levels of Force

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

- **Level 1 Force** includes any reportable force (excluding the utilization of a weapon) that **does not result in injury or complaint of injury**.
- **Level 2 Force** includes any reportable force that **results in injury or complaint of injury**, involves the **utilization of a weapon**, or involves **force against a person who is handcuffed** or otherwise restrained.
- **Level 3 force** includes **deadly force, force resulting in life-threatening injury, or force resulting in admission to a hospital**.





Use of Force Documentation and Review

Use of Force Incident Documentation

CPD undertakes significant efforts to ensure all uses of force are thoroughly and completely documented, both through video and a detailed form called the Tactical Response Report. These videos and documents serve as a comprehensive record of use-of-force incidents.

Body-Worn and In-Car Camera Video

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

- ★ **Axon Body-Worn Camera (BWC)**—Department members wear a body-worn camera on their vest or outer garment, and they manually press a button on their BWC to begin recording. When activated to recording mode, the BWC begins recording audio and video. For each recording, the BWC also saves two minutes of pre-recorded video from pre-event buffering mode. BWCs are capable of recording audio and high-definition video in regular and low-light conditions. Department members must activate their cameras to record mode for all law enforcement activities, including calls for service, vehicle and pedestrian stops, and use of force incidents. Video is automatically uploaded to a cloud-based storage system when the camera is docked at the end of the tour of duty or the conclusion of an incident. Supervisors can also access the video directly from the BWC by connecting it to a department computer.
- ★ **In-Car Video System**—The in-car video system records high-definition video through a forward-facing camera as well as a camera directed at the rear passenger compartment of the police vehicle. The system also captures audio from a microphone worn by the officer. When the system is powered on, it is always recording video in a pre-event buffering mode. Department members can manually activate the system, or the system is automatically activated when a department member turns on the police vehicle's emergency lights. In-car video is automatically uploaded to a storage system when the police vehicle is within the wireless range of a police facility.

The department started to revise its body-worn camera policy in 2022 in response to Illinois law and operational needs related to providing BWCs to all units engaged in public law enforcement activities. After undergoing significant revisions, this policy was published in December 2024. The full policy can be found at <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6415>.

Tactical Response Report

The Chicago Police Department utilizes the Tactical Response Report (TRR) to document use of force incidents and the supervisory review of those incidents. A department member must complete a TRR any time the member utilizes reportable force in the performance of his or her duties. Reportable force includes force that results in the person being injured or complaining of injury or force utilized to compel compliance from an active resister or an assailant. Department members are also required to complete a TRR to document when a person either physically attacks or threatens to physically attack a member, even if that member did not respond with physical force.



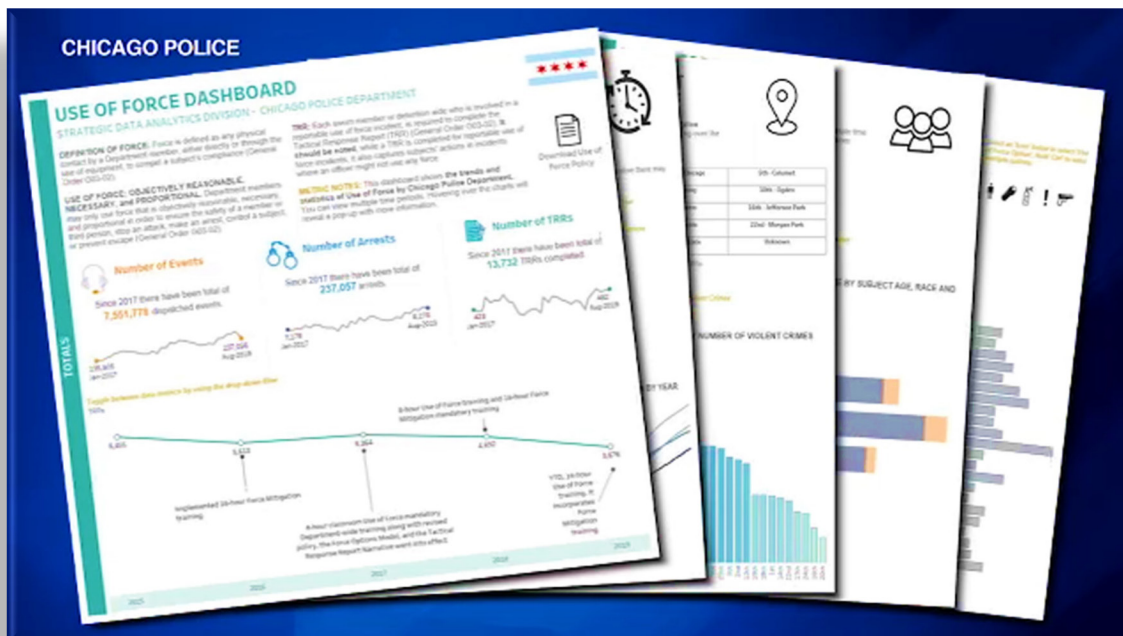
TRRs are individual-based, not incident-based. Therefore, each member who utilizes reportable force must individually complete a TRR for each person against whom force is used. For example, if two members each use force on two different persons, then four TRRs are required.

The Department refers to each member who utilizes reportable force as the “involved member.” The involved member must complete a TRR and provide information about the use of force, including incident-level information, injuries or complaints of injuries, the person’s actions, and the involved member’s response (i.e., force mitigation efforts and the specific types and amount of force used). The involved member must complete a TRR and submit it to a supervisor before the end of his or her tour of duty.

Although TRR "occurrences" and "incidents" may sometimes be used interchangeably, there is an important distinction between the two, especially when reviewing the data in this report. Each TRR has its unique identifier called a TRR number, and it represents the interaction between a single department member and another person (or, in some cases, a dog or other animal). A TRR incident represents all the TRRs completed as part of the same incident. An incident may involve one TRR by a single member, multiple TRRs by a single member, or multiple TRRs by multiple members. Each TRR incident has its unique identifier, called a Records Division (RD) number, that ties all related TRR numbers together. Therefore, multiple unique TRR numbers may be connected by the same RD number if they are part of the same incident. In 2025, CPD averaged approximately two individual TRRs per incident.

In addition to using TRRs to document uses of force, the department utilizes TRRs to document assaults and batteries against department police members, even when the member does not use force as a response. This is information CPD is required to collect and report.

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





TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT/Chicago Police Department TRR REPORT NO. _____

INCIDENT	DATE OF INCIDENT		TIME	ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE		LOCATION CODE	BEAT/OCCUR.	VIDEO RECORDED INCIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> BWC <input type="checkbox"/> IN-CAR VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER VIDEO					
	BUSINESS NAME <input type="checkbox"/> DNA EXACT AREA WITHIN LOCATION (E.G., BASEMENT, STAIRWAY, BEDROOM)				ASSIGNMENT TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> ON-VIEW <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERVISOR DIRECTED <input type="checkbox"/> CALL FOR SERVICE								
	EVENT NO.	RD NO.	IUCR CODE	IR NO.	CB NO.								
LIGHTING <input type="checkbox"/> DAYLIGHT <input type="checkbox"/> DUSK <input type="checkbox"/> DAWN <input type="checkbox"/> DARKNESS <input type="checkbox"/> ARTIFICIAL		WEATHER <input type="checkbox"/> CLEAR <input type="checkbox"/> RAIN <input type="checkbox"/> SNOW/ICE <input type="checkbox"/> CLOUDY <input type="checkbox"/> FOG		PATROL TYPE? <input type="checkbox"/> POLICE CAR <input type="checkbox"/> FOOT <input type="checkbox"/> BICYCLE <input type="checkbox"/> MOTORCYCLE/PAPV <input type="checkbox"/> SQUADROL <input type="checkbox"/> SQUAD/PLATOON <input type="checkbox"/> VAN/BUS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:		MEMBER WAS? <input type="checkbox"/> ALONE <input type="checkbox"/> WITH PARTNER		ASSIST UNITS ON SCENE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		INCIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> INDOOR <input type="checkbox"/> OUTDOOR			
INVOLVED MEMBER	RANK		LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		EMPLOYEE NO.	WATCH	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	RACE	AGE	HT.	WT.
	DATE OF APPT.	UNIT & BEAT ASSIGN.	DUTY STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> ON <input type="checkbox"/> OFF	IN UNIFORM? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	TYPE OF MEMBER INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> None/None Apparent <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Contusion/Laceration <input type="checkbox"/> Laceration Requiring Sutures <input type="checkbox"/> Gun Shot Fatal <input type="checkbox"/> Broken/Fractured Bones <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Attack/Stroke/Aneurysm <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain)		Complaint of Substantial Pain <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Contusion						
SUBJECT INFORMATION	LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		M.I.	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	RACE		D.O.B.		HT.	WT.	
	ADDRESS		TELEPHONE NO.		CONDITION <input type="checkbox"/> UNK <input type="checkbox"/> Injured Not by the Member's Force <input type="checkbox"/> Under Influence of Drugs <input type="checkbox"/> Disability (Describe) <input type="checkbox"/> Apparently Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Alleges Injury by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Illness / Emotional Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Injured by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Under Influence of Alcohol								
	MEDICAL TREATMENT? <input type="checkbox"/> Refused Medical Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Offered/EMS Requested		<input type="checkbox"/> Performed by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Taken to Hospital (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)		SUBJECT INJURY BY MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE? <input type="checkbox"/> None/None Apparent <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Fatal - Minor Injury <input type="checkbox"/> UNK <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Alleged Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Fatal - Major Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Fatal								
SUBJECTS ACTIONS (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT FOLLOW VERBAL DIRECTION		<input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL ATTACK WITHOUT WEAPON. (SPECIFY)		<input type="checkbox"/> THROWN OBJECT (DESCRIBE)		WAS SUBJECT ARMED WITH WEAPON? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW:						
	<input type="checkbox"/> UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND VERBAL DIRECTION		<input type="checkbox"/> HAND/ARM/ELBOW STRIKE		<input type="checkbox"/> IMMINENT THREAT OF BATTERY WITH WEAPON		<input type="checkbox"/> BLUNT OBJECT (DESCRIBE)		<input type="checkbox"/> KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT		<input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN		
	<input type="checkbox"/> VERBAL THREATS		<input type="checkbox"/> KNEE/LEG STRIKE		<input type="checkbox"/> ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MEMBER'S WEAPON		<input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL WEAPON		<input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL		<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLOSIVE DEVICE		
	<input type="checkbox"/> STIFFENED (DEAD WEIGHT)		<input type="checkbox"/> MOUTH/TEETH/SPIT		<input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL ATTACK WITH WEAPON		<input type="checkbox"/> TASER/STUN GUN		<input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE)		
<input type="checkbox"/> PULLED AWAY		<input type="checkbox"/> PUSH/SHOVE/PULL		<input type="checkbox"/> USED FORCE LIKELY TO CAUSE DEATH OR GREAT BODILY HARM		<input type="checkbox"/> WEAPON/OBJECT PERCEIVED AS:		WEAPON USE: <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Used - Attempt to Attack Member <input type="checkbox"/> Obtained Member's Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Possessed <input type="checkbox"/> Used - Attacked Member <input type="checkbox"/> Member at Gunpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Displayed, Not Used <input type="checkbox"/> Member Shot/Shot At					
<input type="checkbox"/> FLED		<input type="checkbox"/> GRAB/HOLD/RESTRAIN		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE)		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE)							
<input type="checkbox"/> IMMINENT THREAT OF BATTERY - NO WEAPON		<input type="checkbox"/> WRESTLE/GRAPPLE		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE)		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE)							
<input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL OBSTRUCTION		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE)		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE)		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE)							
DID THE SUBJECT COMMIT AN ASSAULT OR BATTERY AGAINST THE INVOLVED MEMBER PERFORMING A POLICE FUNCTION?		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES		SUBJECT ACTIVITY Drug-Related? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		Gang-Related? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO							
TYPE OF ACTIVITY <input type="checkbox"/> Ambush - No Warning <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Person with a Gun <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Riot/Mob Action/Civil Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Other: <input type="checkbox"/> Processing/Transporting/Guarding Arrestee <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Stop <input type="checkbox"/> Investigatory Stop <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Related Incident <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Describe in Narrative <input type="checkbox"/> Pursuing/Arresting Subject													
MEMBER'S RESPONSE (Check all that apply)	REASON FOR RESPONSE? <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Self <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Member of Public <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Department Member <input type="checkbox"/> Stop Self-Inflicted Harm <input type="checkbox"/> Overcome Resistance or Aggression <input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional <input type="checkbox"/> Fleeing Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Armed with Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe) <input type="checkbox"/> Ordered by Supervisor												
	FORCE MITIGATION EFFORTS					CONTROL TACTICS							
	<input type="checkbox"/> MEMBER PRESENCE <input type="checkbox"/> ZONE OF SAFETY <input type="checkbox"/> MOVEMENT TO AVOID ATTACK <input type="checkbox"/> TACTICAL POSITIONING <input type="checkbox"/> NONE					<input type="checkbox"/> ESCORT HOLDS <input type="checkbox"/> CONTROL INSTRUMENT <input type="checkbox"/> HANDCUFFS/PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS <input type="checkbox"/> VERBAL DIRECTION/CONTROL <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIALIZED UNITS <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL UNIT MEMBERS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER							
	RESPONSE WITHOUT WEAPONS					RESPONSE WITH WEAPON USE							
<input type="checkbox"/> OPEN HAND STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> KICKS <input type="checkbox"/> OC/CHEMICAL WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> TASER <input type="checkbox"/> LESS LETHAL SHOTGUN (DESCRIBE BELOW) <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL					<input type="checkbox"/> TAKE DOWN <input type="checkbox"/> PUSH/PHYSICAL REDIRECTION <input type="checkbox"/> OC/CHEMICAL WEAPON W/ AUTHORIZATION* <input type="checkbox"/> CANINE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER IMPACT MUNITIONS (DESCRIBE BELOW) <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN								
<input type="checkbox"/> ELBOW STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> LRAD W/ AUTHORIZATION* <input type="checkbox"/> BATON/EXPANDABLE BATON					*AUTHORIZED BY (NAME) _____ RANK _____ STAR NO. _____ UNIT NO. _____								
<input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED HAND STRIKE/PUNCH <input type="checkbox"/> KNEE STRIKE					WAS ANY REPORTABLE FORCE USED AGAINST THE SUBJECT WHILE HANDCUFFED OR OTHERWISE IN PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES IF YES, DESCRIBE SUBJECT'S ACTIONS AND MEMBER'S RESPONSE IN THE NARRATIVE SECTION.								
					INVOLVED IN A PURSUIT? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> FOOT <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER								
WEAPON USE	WEAPON TYPE: <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		NO. OF DISCHARGES OF THE WEAPON.		WEAPON SERIAL NO.		WEAPON CERTIFICATION NO.		OC REPLENISHMENT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO				
	<input type="checkbox"/> TASER <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE												
	DID THIS WEAPON CONTRIBUTE TO A SUBJECT INJURY? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNK		DID THE DISCHARGE RESULT IN A SELF-INFLICTED INJURY? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES-SUBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> YES-MEMBER		WAS SUBJECT VEHICLE USE AS A WEAPON? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES - AGAINST MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> YES - AGAINST OTHER PERSON								
	WAS DISCHARGE ONLY TO DESTROY/DETER AN ANIMAL? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		WAS THIS AN UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE DURING A NON-CRIMINAL INCIDENT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		PERSON/OBJECT(S) STRUCK BY THE DISCHARGE OF MEMBER'S WEAPON (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): <input type="checkbox"/> SUBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> DEPARTMENT MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> ANIMAL <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER OBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN								
TASER USE ONLY		TASER PROBE ID NO.(S)		PROPERTY INVENTORY NO.		PROBES DISCHARGED <input type="checkbox"/> No: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____		ADDITIONAL ENERGY CYCLES <input type="checkbox"/> TRIGGER <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____		AUDIBLE WARNING ALERT USED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> No:			
FIREARM DISCHARGE ONLY		WHO FIRED FIRST SHOT? <input type="checkbox"/> MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)		TOTAL NO. OF SHOTS MEMBER FIRED		WAS FIREARM RELOADED DURING INCIDENT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		MAKE/MANUFACTURER		MODEL	DID MEMBER FIRE AT A VEHICLE? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES		



NOTIFICATIONS AND NARRATIVE

NOTIFICATIONS (ALL INCIDENTS): IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR DISTRICT OF OCCURRENCE NOTIFICATIONS (WEAPONS DISCHARGE AND DEADLY FORCE): OEMC CPIC

VIEWED BEFORE COMPLETING REPORT: BWC IN-CAR VIDEO OTHER NONE

NARRATIVE (DESCRIBE WITH SPECIFICITY, (1) THE USE OF FORCE INCIDENT, (2) THE SUBJECT'S ACTIONS OR OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES NECESSITATING THE FORCE USED, AND (3) THE INVOLVED MEMBER'S RESPONSE, INCLUDING FORCE MITIGATION EFFORTS AND SPECIFIC TYPES AND AMOUNT OF FORCE USED. THE INVOLVED MEMBER WILL NOT COMPLETE THE NARRATIVE SECTION FOR ANY FIREARM DISCHARGE INCIDENTS (WITH OR WITHOUT INJURY) OR IN ANY USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS RESULTING IN DEATH.)

REPORTING MEMBER (Print Name)	RANK/TITLE CODE	STAR/EMPLOYEE NO.	SIGNATURE
-------------------------------	-----------------	-------------------	-----------

REVIEWING SUPERVISOR

TYPE OF SUBJECT INJURY Minor Contusion Significant Contusion Potential Life-Threatening INJURY LOCATION Head/Neck Other (Describe)
 None / None Apparent Minor Laceration/Abrasion Laceration Requiring Sutures Gun Shot Other (Explain) Leg: Left Right Torso
 Minor Swelling Complaint of Substantial Pain Broken/Fractured Bone(s) Fatal Arm: Left Right Back

WITNESSES	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	M.I.	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	RACE	DATE OF BIRTH
	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	WITNESS INTERVIEW <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)			
	WITNESS STATEMENT			<input type="checkbox"/> INTERVIEWED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AVAILABLE <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL WITNESSES		

REVIEWING SUPERVISOR: COMMENTS (DOCUMENT ANY OTHER INCIDENT INFORMATION, OBSERVATIONS OR OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN, INCLUDING EFFORTS AND NEGATIVE RESULTS TO IDENTIFY AND INTERVIEW WITNESSES, THAT ARE NOT ALREADY CAPTURED IN TRR FIELDS.)

SUPERVISOR ON-SCENE RESPONSE? NO YES EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN? NOTIFIED RESPONDED DNA

ATTACHMENTS: CASE REPORT ARREST REPORT SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT INVENTORY IOD REPORT TASER DOWNLOAD OTHER

REVIEWING SUPERVISOR:
 I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE DUTIES OUTLINED IN G03-02-02. LOG NUMBER OBTAINED FROM THE CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (COPA). **LOG NO. OBTAINED.**
 I DID NOT USE REPORTABLE FORCE OR ORDER THE USE OF REPORTABLE FORCE DURING THIS INCIDENT.
 I HAVE REVIEWED THIS TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT AND AFFIRM THAT THE REPORT IS LEGIBLE AND COMPLETE.

REVIEWING SUPERVISOR NAME (Print)	RANK/TITLE CODE	STAR NO.	SIGNATURE	DATE/TIME COMPLETED
-----------------------------------	-----------------	----------	-----------	---------------------

DISTRIBUTION OF TRR: IF A PAPER TRR WAS COMPLETED DUE TO AN UNAVAILABILITY OF THE AUTOMATED TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT APPLICATION:
 1. THE ORIGINAL TRR WILL BE FORWARDED TO DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT DIVISION - TO BE INCLUDED WITH THE CORRESPONDING CASE FILE.
 2. A COPY OF THE PAPER TRR AND THE ATTACHMENTS WILL BE FORWARDED TO:
 A. THE INVESTIGATING SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INVESTIGATION,
 B. CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (COPA), AND
 C. DEPUTY CHIEF, STRATEGIC INITIATIVES DIVISION, TO ENSURE DATA ENTRY AND ATTACHMENT SCANNING INTO THE AUTOMATED TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT (A-TRR) APPLICATION.



Department Review of Use of Force

In addition to documenting use of force incidents, the department ensures that these incidents are thoroughly reviewed. District supervisory personnel and specially trained personnel from the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division have responsibilities for reviewing these incidents.

District-Level Review and Investigation

After the involved member submits the TRR for initial review, the reviewing supervisor (typically the involved member's sergeant) reviews the TRR for accuracy and documents additional incident information, such as injury details, civilian witness information, and information about the collection of evidence (e.g., photographs of injuries), if applicable. When the reviewing supervisor completes his or her portion of the TRR, the supervisor submits the TRR to the investigating supervisor (typically the on-duty district watch operations lieutenant) for an investigation.

The investigating supervisor is responsible for determining whether the involved member's use of force was within department policy. To do this, the investigating supervisor completes specific investigative steps. First, the investigating supervisor will attempt to interview the person whom the member used force against. The focus of this interview is to ascertain the facts surrounding the use of force from the interviewee's perspective. The investigating supervisor is also required to conduct a visual inspection of the person to look for and document any possible injuries or allegations of injury.

In addition to the interview and visual inspection, the investigating supervisor is required to view any department video of the use of force (e.g., body-worn camera video, in-car camera video, or other city surveillance video). Finally, the investigating supervisor must review any associated reports, which may include incident case reports, arrest reports, supplementary reports, inventory reports, Taser data download sheets (i.e., the Taser's automatic electronic capture of the date, time, and duration of each Taser discharge), or any other pertinent department reports applicable to the incident.

The investigating supervisor considers all this information, in its totality, to gain an understanding of the facts of the use of force incident. The investigating supervisor has forty-eight hours to complete the investigation. If the investigation requires more than forty-eight hours, the investigating supervisor must obtain written authorization for an extension from a commander or above.

Upon completion of the investigation, the investigating supervisor must determine whether the involved member acted within department policy. The investigating supervisor also determines if a notification is required to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA). Examples of required notifications to COPA include a weapon (i.e., firearm, Taser, or OC) discharge by the involved member or any allegation or evidence that the use of force violated the law or department policy.

After the investigation, the investigating supervisor may also provide additional after-action support to the involved member or reviewing supervisor, such as individualized training. Investigating supervisors are trained to identify opportunities for improvement, address those issues, and document what was done. Department videos and reports offer an important opportunity to recognize what the involved member or supervisor did well during a use-of-force incident and what tactics may be altered in the future to potentially improve the outcome. These types of assessments and debriefings present important opportunities for personal growth and organizational improvement. However, after-action support does not replace an independent COPA investigation into allegations of excessive force.



TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT-INVESTIGATION/Chicago Police Department FRD TRACKING NO. _____

INCIDENT INFORMATION	DATE OF INCIDENT	TIME	ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE	EVENT NO.	RD NO.		
	RANK	MEMBER LAST NAME	MEMBER FIRST NAME	EMPLOYEE NO.	CB NO.	CHARGE	
	SUBJECT LAST NAME		SUBJECT FIRST NAME		M.I.	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	RACE

LIEUTENANT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER REVIEW

MIRANDA WARNINGS GIVEN YES NO DATE/TIME _____ LOCATION _____

VISUAL INSPECTION CONDUCTED YES NO DATE/TIME _____ LOCATION _____ INJURIES OBSERVED NO YES, DESCRIBE IN COMMENTS

SUBJECT'S STATEMENT REGARDING THE USE OF FORCE DNA REFUSED INTERVIEW NOT CONDUCTED (Specify Reason)
 (Attempt to interview the subject of any reportable use of force, solely about the use of force incident, and record the subject's statement regarding the use of force.)

LIEUTENANT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER: COMMENTS ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS
 (Document any investigatory information or other observations or actions taken that are not already captured in TRR-I fields.)

UNITS ON-SCENE OF THE INCIDENT: _____

WAS AN INVESTIGATION EXTENSION REQUESTED? NO YES, DENIED YES, APPROVED BY: _____ STAR NO.: _____

<p>LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE DUTIES OUTLINED IN G03-02-02.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE CONCLUDED THAT THE MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE REQUIRES A NOTIFICATION TO THE CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (COPA). LOG NO. OBTAINED: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I DID NOT USE REPORTABLE FORCE OR ORDER THE USE OF REPORTABLE FORCE DURING THIS INCIDENT.</p>	<p>BASED ON THE PRELIMINARY INFORMATION THAT I HAVE REVIEWED AND THAT WAS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF THIS REPORT, THE MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE RESPONSE APPEARS TO BE:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <u>IN COMPLIANCE</u> WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND DIRECTIVES.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <u>NOT IN COMPLIANCE</u> WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND DIRECTIVES.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A DEADLY FORCE OR OFFICER-INVOLVED DEATH INCIDENT.</p>
--	--

<p>INVOLVED MEMBER ACTIONS RECOMMENDED?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL DEBRIEFING WITH SUPERVISOR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____</p>	<p>REVIEWING SUPERVISOR ACTIONS RECOMMENDED?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL DEBRIEFING WITH SUPERVISOR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____</p>
---	--

LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER NAME (Print)	RANK/TITLE CODE	STAR NO.	SIGNATURE	DATE/TIME COMPLETED
---	-----------------	----------	-----------	---------------------



TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT-INVESTIGATION/Chicago Police Department FRD TRACKING NO.

INCIDENT INFORMATION	DATE OF INCIDENT	TIME	ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE		EVENT NO.	RD NO.
	RANK	MEMBER LAST NAME	MEMBER FIRST NAME	EMPLOYEE NO.	CB NO.	CHARGE
	SUBJECT LAST NAME		SUBJECT FIRST NAME		M.I.	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F

LEVEL 3 REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE INCIDENT SUPPLEMENTAL

TYPE OF LEVEL 3 REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE: DEADLY FORCE, FIREARMS DISCHARGE DEADLY FORCE, CHOKEHOLD DEADLY FORCE, OTHER DEADLY FORCE, IMPACT WEAPON STRIKE TO THE HEAD OR NECK HOSPITAL ADMISSION FORCE CAUSED DEATH TO A PERSON

LIST ALL THE TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORTS (TRR) FOR THE INCIDENT (INCLUDING TRRS OF MEMBERS WHO DID NOT ENGAGE IN A LEVEL 3 REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE BUT COMPLETED A TRR FOR A REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE FOR THE INCIDENT):

BASED ON THE PRELIMINARY INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND THAT WAS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF THIS REPORT, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED FOR THE LEVEL 3 USE OF FORCE INCIDENT REFERENCED ABOVE:

WAS MEMBER ENGAGED IN LEVEL 3 FORCE ON-DUTY?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	COMMENTS:
INVOLVED A MENTAL HEALTH COMPONENT?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	COMMENTS:
MEDICAL AID PROVIDED?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	COMMENTS:
CHOKEHOLD USED?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	COMMENTS:
CAROTID ARTERY RESTRAINT USED?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	COMMENTS:
WAS THERE AN INTENTIONAL BATON STRIKE TO HEAD OR NECK?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	COMMENTS:
WARNING SHOT FIRED?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	COMMENTS:
FIREARM DISCHARGED AT A PERSON WHO WAS A THREAT ONLY TO SELF?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	COMMENTS:
FIREARM DISCHARGED SOLELY IN DEFENSE OR PROTECTION OF PROPERTY?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	COMMENTS:
FIREARM DISCHARGED INTO A CROWD?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	COMMENTS:
FIREARM DISCHARGED AT OR INTO A BUILDING?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	COMMENTS:
FIREARM DISCHARGED AT OR INTO A MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	COMMENTS:
FIREARM DISCHARGED FROM A MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

REQUIRED NOTIFICATION TO: <input type="checkbox"/> COPA <input type="checkbox"/> CPIC <input type="checkbox"/> NONE	NAME:	EMPLOYEE / STAR NO.	DATE/TIME COMPLETED
LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER NAME (Print)	RANK/TITLE CODE	STAR NO.	SIGNATURE
			DATE/TIME COMPLETED



Once the use-of-force investigation is complete, a policy determination has been made, and any after-action support has been given when appropriate, the investigating supervisor must complete the TRR—Investigation Report. This report includes detailed information about the use of force investigation, including investigative steps taken, the investigating supervisor’s conclusions about the involved member’s use of force, notifications to COPA where applicable, and any after-action support provided. There is also a supplemental section that is completed in cases of a Level 3 use of force.

Tactical Review and Evaluation Division After-Action Reviews—Use of Force

The Chicago Police Department established the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (formerly called the Force Review Division) in 2017 with the mission to review and analyze information and tactics utilized in use-of-force incidents to enhance department members’ abilities and improve department operations. This work aims to make officers’ physical interactions with the public safer for all involved.

The department’s Tactical Review and Evaluation Division is unique compared to other police departments because COPA maintains full investigative authority over allegations of excessive force. Nevertheless, the department recognized that internal after-action reviews of use-of-force incidents provide an important opportunity to identify what the involved member and their supervisor did well during these incidents and what improved tactics may lead to better outcomes in the future. Moreover, after-action reviews allow for the collection of important data that can be used to analyze and improve department-wide operations.

In 2025, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division was responsible for conducting an after-action review of the following use-of-force incidents:

1. All Level 2 reportable use of force incidents;
2. All Level 1 use of force incidents involving a foot pursuit; and
3. A representative sample of remaining Level 1 reportable use of force incidents.

Note: The Force Review Board is responsible for reviewing Level 3 use of force incidents (see Level 3 Deadly Force Incidents section).

Upon completion and approval of the TRR—Investigation, TRRs meeting the criteria for their review are *automatically* forwarded (via an electronic application) to the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews an entire incident flagged for review, not just the TRRs individually flagged for review. For example, if a use-of-force incident resulted in both a Level 2 TRR and a Level 1 TRR that was not automatically flagged for review, a reviewer would review *both* TRRs because they were part of the same incident. Reviewers are sworn police officers specially trained to review use-of-force incidents in their totality, from the beginning of the event through documentation and investigation of that incident. The scope of the review includes not only the involved member’s actions and documentation but also those of the reviewing and investigating supervisors. Tactical Review and Evaluation Division supervisors are responsible for assigning, ensuring the quality of, and approving reviews.



While reviewing use-of-force incidents, reviewers compare the facts of each incident with the protocols that have been established by department policy and training standards to identify opportunities for improvement, as well as exemplary conduct that serves as a model for the department. These reviews are designed to be non-disciplinary with the following objectives:

- ★ Ensuring members, including supervisors, comply with department policy.
- ★ Ensuring the district-level review and investigation comply with department policy.
- ★ Ensuring any tactical, equipment, or policy concerns are identified.
- ★ Evaluating whether each reviewed incident was tactically sound.
- ★ If applicable, recommending additional training or policy review for the involved members, reviewing supervisor, or investigating supervisor.
- ★ If applicable, identifying patterns, trends, or emerging concerns related to the reviewed use of force incidents and recommending specific modifications to existing policy, procedures, training, tactics, or equipment that could result in minimizing the occurrences of use of force incidents and the inherent risks involved in the use of force incidents.

Upon completion of each review, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division recommends that unit supervisors or Training and Support Group staff conduct after-action training, where appropriate. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division tracks the completion of any recommendations they issue to ensure accountability.

Exception: The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division will not review the use of force incidents to decide about the specific conduct related to a complaint or allegation of misconduct subject to investigation by COPA. COPA maintains full authority over these investigations. If, during a review, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division discovers evidence of excessive force that was not previously referred to COPA, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division is responsible for making the required notification and documenting that notification.

Depending on their unit of assignment, many supervisors may review only a limited number of use-of-force incidents in a year. At this level of review, it becomes difficult to identify patterns and trends within a district/unit or the department as a whole. However, because the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews all Level 2 uses of force and a sample of all Level 1 uses of force across the city, the department is better equipped to identify those patterns and trends and take appropriate action. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division then makes recommendations to address these issues within the department's various training programs. Examples of patterns and trends, and the resulting action to address them, are provided in the "2025 Use of Force Analysis and Future Initiatives" section of this report.

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

In addition to use-of-force reviews, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division is also tasked with reviewing documentation and information collected from all investigatory stop or arrest occurrences in which a department member pointed a firearm at a person. Similar to use-of-force incidents, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division utilizes any available department reports and video to compare the facts of the firearm-pointing incident with department policy and training standards. The objective is to identify any tactical, equipment, or training concerns, as well as to identify whether the pointing of the firearm at a person may have violated department policy. A single firearm-pointing incident may



involve multiple individual department members pointing their firearms. These are reviewed individually as part of the incident.

Upon completion of each review of a firearm-pointing incident, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division notifies the pointing member’s immediate supervisor and unit commanding officer of any findings and follow-up recommendations from the review. The member’s supervisors are then responsible for ensuring the implementation of any recommendations arising from these findings. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division includes a summary and analysis of these reviews in its semi-annual and year-end reports.

Incident Debriefing Report (IDR)

As reported in last year's annual report, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division utilized the Tactical Response Report–Review application to conduct reviews and collect review data from use-of-force incidents and foot pursuits occurring in 2022 that were reported in conjunction with a use-of-force incident. When reviewing firearm-pointing incidents, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division utilized a different application called the Firearm Pointing Incident Review application. Beginning in 2024, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division undertook additional review responsibilities, including the review of foot pursuits. This includes foot pursuits *not* associated with either a use of force or a firearm pointing incident. Seeking to streamline the review process by capturing data from multiple facets of an incident in one place, the department created the Incident Debriefing Report (IDR) application. The IDR application is designed to replace the Tactical Response Report–Review and the Firearm Pointing Incident Review applications. It is also designed to manage the review of foot pursuits. The department collaborated with its external technology consultants to complete the first version of the IDR application in late 2022, and testing of the system continued into early 2024. In March 2024, the department launched the IDR application. The benefit of the IDR application is that it facilitates a holistic review of an incident by the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division and serves as a single source for the aggregation of incident review data. This streamlines the department's data collection and analysis processes for the use of force, firearm pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. In the first year of implementation, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division has seen the Incident Debriefing Report application as beneficial to the review process. It has improved efficiency with the review process and has become a valuable tool in the daily operations of the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division.

As a result of moving to the IDR application, review data is combined by incident. For example, if a member activates his or her body-worn camera late during an incident involving a TRR and firearm pointing, that debriefing is provided once on that officer's debriefing report. The data presented here is a summary of TRED's combined reviews of TRRs, foot pursuits, and firearm-pointing incidents (FPs) from 2025.

Tactical Response Reports (TRRs)

In 2025, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviewed 3,988 TRRs, 6% more than the previous year. This means the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviewed approximately 57% of all TRRs (on top of the

Tactical Response Reports	2025
Total TRRs	6,997
Total TRRs Reviewed by TRED	3,988
Source: SID - data is accurate as of June 03, 2026.	
	1



district-level supervisor reviews). Of these TRRs reviewed, 1,076 involved a foot pursuit, and 660 involved a firearm pointing incident.

Foot Pursuits

In 2025, there were 5,926 Foot Pursuit Reports completed. Of these, 821 were associated with a TRR.

Foot Pursuit Incidents		2025
Total Foot Pursuits Reports		5,926
Total Foot Pursuits Reviewed by TRED		5,593

Source: SID - data is accurate as of June 03, 2026.

Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs)

In 2025, there was a total of 4,217 firearm-pointing incidents involving an officer pointing their firearm at a person. Of these, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviewed 4,212 (99.8%). Across all incidents, weapons were recovered 35% of the time. In 509 of the firearm-pointing incidents, a Tactical Response Report was generated indicating a reportable use of force or assault or battery to a police officer, and 1,156 were associated with a foot pursuit.

Firearm Pointing Incidents		2025
Total Firearm Pointing Incidents		4,217
Total Firearm Pointings		5,247
Total FPIRs Reviewed by TRED		4,212
Total FPIRs Reviewed by Districts (Captains)		785
Total TRRs reported on FPIR		509
FPIRs With Weapon Recovery		1,458
Total Foot Pursuits Reported on FPIR		1,156

Source: SID, Foot Pursuits are not reported on TRRs. This data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

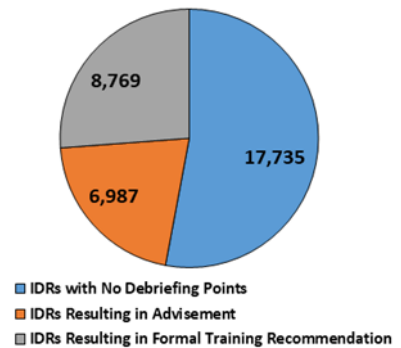
2025 TRED Incident Debriefing Summary

Through the course of 2025, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division completed 24,318 Incident Debriefing Reports (IDR) for all combined reviews of TRRs, foot pursuits, and firearm-pointing incidents. As a result, TRED issued a total of 6,987 training advisements and 8,769 formal training recommendations. Additionally, 812 IDRs that were flagged for review had an associated complaint log number due to an allegation of misconduct. Six IDR reviews resulted in a TRED referral to COPA. This data suggests that TRED rarely refers incidents to COPA because these incidents typically have already been referred to COPA by the time they are flagged for review by TRED. The following table and chart provide a summary of TRED's reviews of 2025 incidents.

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.

2025 IDR Summary



A single IDR may result in both a formal training recommendation and an advisement; therefore, the total number of IDRs resulting in no debriefing points, advisements, and formal training recommendations is higher than the total number of IDRs.



As discussed in the "2025 Patterns and Trends" section of this report, late body-worn camera activation continues to be TRED's most common debriefing point (11% of debriefings), followed by de-escalation/Force Mitigation-Communication (7%). 8,999 IDRs or 65% had no debriefing points. These trends are described in more detail in the "2025 Patterns and Trends" section of this report. TRED continues to work with the Training and Support Group to ensure department members are trained and aware of their roles and responsibilities related to foot pursuits.

For a comprehensive overview of the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division's findings in 2025, please visit <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/tactical-review-and-evaluation-division-reports/>.

Level 3 / Deadly Force Incidents—Review and Investigation

Investigative Response Team

The Investigative Response Team (IRT) was created in 2017 and is comprised of more than twenty experienced detectives, many of whom previously worked as lead homicide investigators. The IRT is on call twenty-four hours a day and is responsible for investigating all officer-involved shootings (OIS) occurring within the city limits. This includes both Chicago Police Department members and any outside law enforcement agency involved in a weapons discharge incident. The IRT also investigates all officer-involved death investigations or when a police officer sustains a non-fatal or fatal gunshot wound in the line of duty. The IRT detectives jointly have more than five hundred years of law enforcement experience, making them some of the most talented and experienced investigators the Chicago Police Department has to offer.

In 2024, the IRT implemented practices that prioritized transparency throughout investigations and placed a focus on accountability. In collaboration with the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), existing information-sharing mechanisms were improved to ensure evidence is accurately provided to COPA investigators, furthering the goals of increased transparency and accountability. IRT personnel ensure that all physical and digital evidence is properly preserved, recovered, and shared with COPA so they may conduct a fair and impartial examination of the facts surrounding an OIS.

Additionally, IRT command staff met with the consent decree monitors, outside law enforcement agency command staff, and agents of the Illinois Attorney General's Office to discuss measures to ensure CPD follows best practices in furtherance of transparency related to officer-involved shootings. The IRT will continue to foster meaningful conversations with community stakeholders to determine additional channels the Chicago Police Department may utilize to share information regarding critical incidents while maintaining impartial and objective investigations. The IRT is currently working in conjunction with the department's Office of Communications to establish a process that allows for audio and video from an officer-involved shooting to be released promptly, allowing the public additional insight into the incident.

The Bureau of Detectives utilizes a w command van for OIS and other critical incidents. The van is state-of-the-art and allows the IRT, CPD command staff, and COPA investigators to review digital evidence (e.g., body-worn camera footage) at the scene of an incident. The command van allows investigators to determine the existence of potential witnesses, identify the location of physical evidence, and ensure the proper preservation of that evidence.



The IRT remains committed to engaging with community stakeholders to ensure OIS investigations conducted by the Chicago Police Department are impartial and transparent.

Department After-Action Reviews of Level 3 Incidents

In the case of a deadly force incident or force resulting in life-threatening injuries, such as an officer-involved shooting, the exempt-level incident commander (rank of commander or above for deadly force) will complete the TRR—Investigation (report). Following all Level 3 use of force incidents (including those that result in a hospital admission), the assigned incident commander must complete a “Level 3 Reportable Use of Force Incident Supplemental” as part of the TRR—Investigation report. Although COPA retains investigative authority for Level 3 incidents that involve the use of deadly force, the incident commander completes a supplemental report based on a review of preliminary information available following an incident. The incident commander records:

1. Type of Level 3 reportable force, including whether the incident involved a firearms discharge, chokehold, impact weapon strike to the head or neck, hospital admission, force that caused death to a person, or other deadly force.
2. Important incident details, where applicable, including duty status, mental health component, medical aid provision, use of chokehold or carotid artery restraint, baton strike(s) to the head, warning shots, firearm discharge(s) at a person who was a threat only to self, firearm discharge(s) solely in defense of property, firearm discharge(s) into a crowd, firearm discharge(s) at or into a building, firearm discharge(s) at or into a moving motor vehicle, and firearm discharge(s) from a moving motor vehicle.

While the incident commander documents the information known to them at the time, the incidents are subject to a full COPA administrative review (see COPA section of this report). COPA is exclusively responsible for recommending disciplinary action relating to the incident.

Although deadly force incidents are subject to a COPA administrative review and disciplinary recommendations, the department utilizes a Force Review Board to conduct a tactical review of a deadly force incident within ninety-six hours of the incident. The Force Review Board consists of a minimum of five command staff members and is chaired by the Superintendent. The Commanding Officer, Tactical Review and Evaluation Division, serves as the secretary to the Force Review Board.

The review evaluates if the actions of department members during the deadly force incident were tactically sound and consistent with department training. If applicable, they also identify specific modifications to existing policy, training, tactics, or equipment that could minimize the risk of deadly force incidents occurring and the risk of harm to officers and the public. Where applicable, the Force Review Board issues specific recommendations based on this review. Recommendations may include additional training provided through either the involved member's chain of command or the Training Division.

Supportive Training

The Tactical Response and Evaluation Division and the Force Review Board, along with the Bureau of Internal Affairs, may issue recommendations for individual follow-up training provided by the Training and Support Group. These types of recommendations typically involve more specialized training that



certified instructors from the Training and Support Group are better equipped to carry out within CPD's training facilities. Examples of these types of training may include Taser training, firearm training, VirTra (virtual training), hands-on control tactics, and vehicle stops and occupant control.

In 2025, the Training Division conducted supportive training for 231 officers, utilizing 480 total hours of training time. Compared to the previous year (2024), this is a 221% increase in supportive training provided in 2025.

Civilian Office of Police Accountability Investigations of Officer-Involved Shootings

The Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) is an independent agency within the City of Chicago and is not a component of CPD. COPA is staffed by civilian investigators and is headed by a civilian chief administrator. COPA has jurisdiction over several types of complaint investigations involving CPD, including the investigation into complaints of excessive force. COPA also conducts administrative reviews of deadly force incidents

According to COPA's 2025 Annual Report,⁹ COPA recorded 833 allegations related to excessive force in 2025. In 2025, excessive force complaints accounted for 14% of all allegations, down two percentage points from the previous year. Forty of the 833 excessive force complaints (investigations) concluded with a finding of "exonerated."

In 2025, COPA also concluded 15 officer-involved shooting investigations (53% less than the previous year's total of 32): 3 had a sustained allegation, 6 were not sustained, 3 were within policy, and 2 were exonerated.

Chicago Police Board

The Chicago Police Board is an independent civilian body that decides disciplinary cases involving Chicago police officers. The nine members of the board are Chicago residents appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the City Council. Among their responsibilities, the Police Board decides disciplinary cases involving charges to discharge a sworn member from the CPD.

According to the Police Board's 2025 Annual Report, the Police Board decided or otherwise disposed of cases involving twenty-two officers that the Superintendent recommended be discharged from CPD, up four from the previous year. Of those twenty-two cases, there were ZERO cases involving a primary charge of on-duty excessive force. Members of the public should be aware that the Police Board publishes links to videos and transcripts of prior Police Board meetings on its website.¹⁰

⁹<https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/Annual-2025-Report-1.pdf>

¹⁰ https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cpb/provdrs/public_meetings.html



TRR Data Overview

2025 Comparison— Calls for Service, Arrests, and Use of Force

Each department member who uses force must complete a separate Tactical Response Report (TRR) for each person subjected to force. Every TRR is assigned a unique TRR number for tracking purposes. These TRRs are considered TRR occurrences. However, there may be multiple TRRs that are all part of the same incident. For example, if two partner officers each use force on a person during a call for service, both officers will complete a separate TRR for that incident. Although each TRR will have its unique TRR number, both will report the same Records Division (RD) number (i.e., incident number). Any reports associated with that incident, including TRRs, Arrest Reports, etc., will share the same RD number. The following tables and charts show both the number of use of force incidents (RD numbers) and occurrences (TRR numbers) in 2024 and 2025. Based on these numbers, there was an average of approximately two TRRs completed per use of force incident in 2025.

TRR Incidents and Occurrences	2024	2025	% Change
TRR Incidents (RDs)	3,139	3,332	6%
TRR Occurrences (TRRs)	6,477	6,997	8%

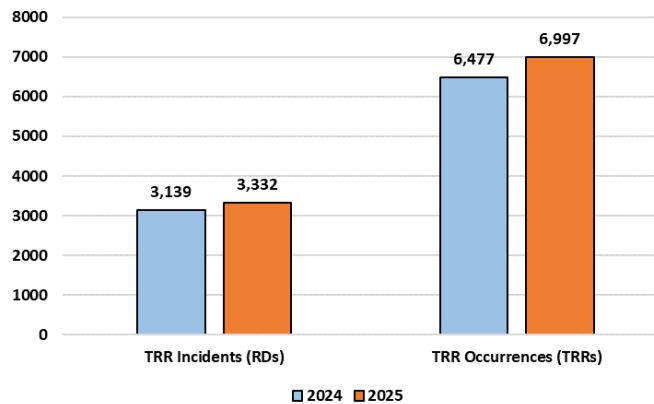
The table below shows the breakdown of calls for service, arrests, TRR occurrences, and Level 3 (deadly force, force resulting in life-threatening injury, and force resulting in a hospital admission) TRR occurrences in 2025.

Interactions	2025
Calls for Service	2,566,726
Arrests	55,771
Use of Force Occurrences (TRRs)	6,997
Level III Use of Force Occurrences (TRRs)	47

NOTE: The Level 3 Use of Force Occurrences TRRs (47) shown here does not include accidental discharge and destroy/deter an animal because these are not force used against a person or a moving vehicle.

Source: SID - data is accurate as of June 03, 2026.

2025 TRR Incidents and Occurrences



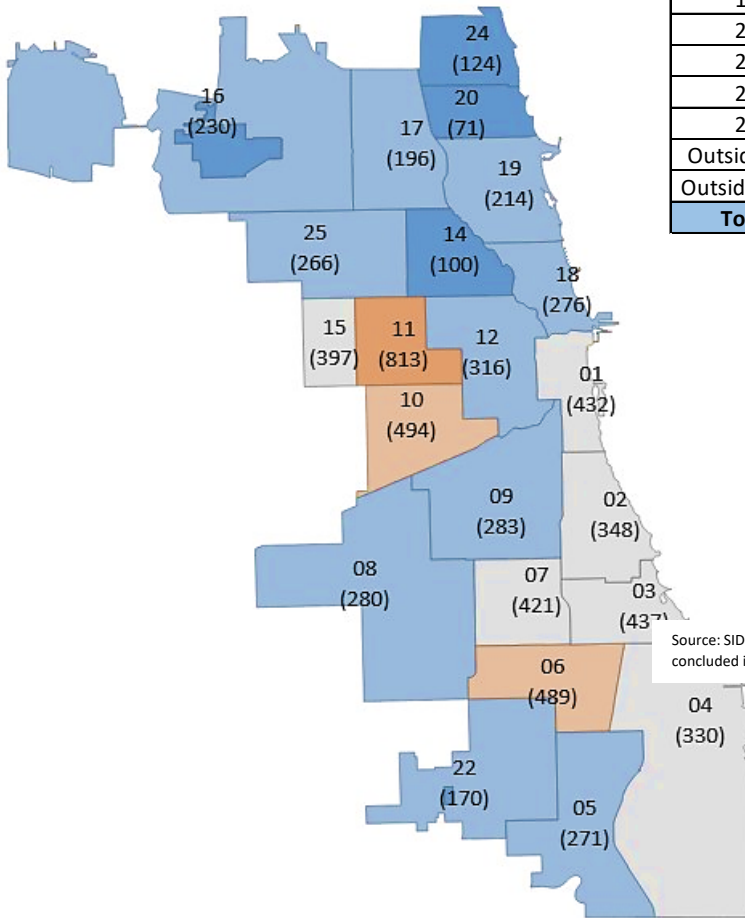


2025 TRRs by District of Occurrence (MAP)

Consistent with 2024, the district with the highest number of TRR occurrences in 2025 was District 11 even with 813 TRR Occurrences in both 2024 and 2025. District 16 had a 72% increase in TRR Occurrences in 2025 with 230 versus 134 in 2024, and District 24 realized a 22% decrease in 2025 compared to 2024.

District	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% Change
01	440	432	-2%
02	269	348	29%
03	379	437	15%
04	228	330	45%
05	248	271	9%
06	437	489	12%
07	428	421	-2%
08	270	280	4%
09	233	283	21%
10	482	494	2%
11	813	813	0%
12	256	316	23%
14	97	100	3%
15	377	397	5%
16	134	230	72%
17	162	196	21%
18	262	276	5%
19	231	214	-7%
20	67	71	6%
22	202	170	-16%
24	159	124	-22%
25	233	266	14%
Outside City	70	37	-47%
Outside State	0	2	NC
Total	6,477	6,997	8%

TRRs by District of Occurrence



Source: SID - data is accurate as of June 03, 2026. Two, 2025 TRRs were initiated in Chicago and concluded in Indiana.

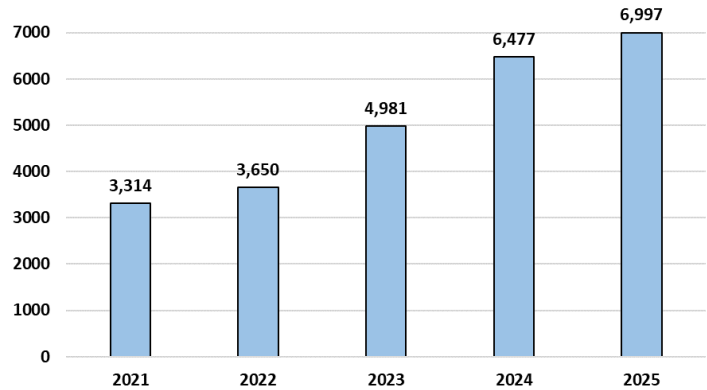


2025 Calls for Service vs. Arrests vs. TRR Occurrences

TRR Occurrences—Five-Year Review

The increase experienced since last year may be a combination of increased subject resistance and improved reporting (especially for lower levels of force) due to policy revisions and training. It should be noted that compliance determinations remained consistent with the previous years.

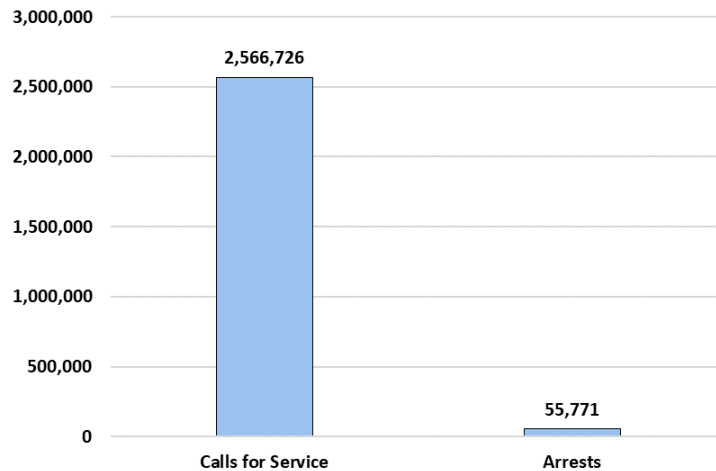
2025 TRR Occurrences: Five Year Review



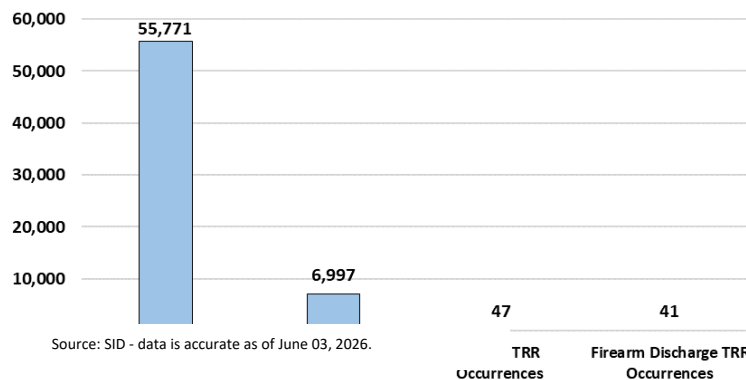
2025 TRR Breakdown

There is an 8% overall increase in reported TRR Occurrences, rising from 6,477 in 2024 to 6,997 in 2025.

2025 Calls for Service vs. Arrests

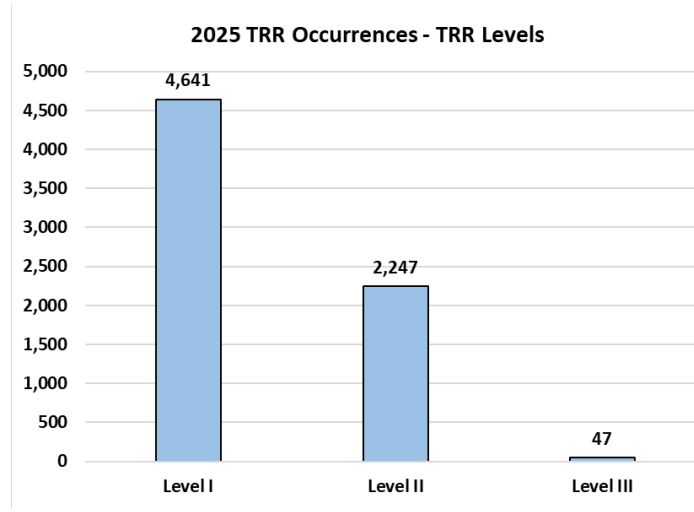


2025 Arrests vs TRR Occurrences





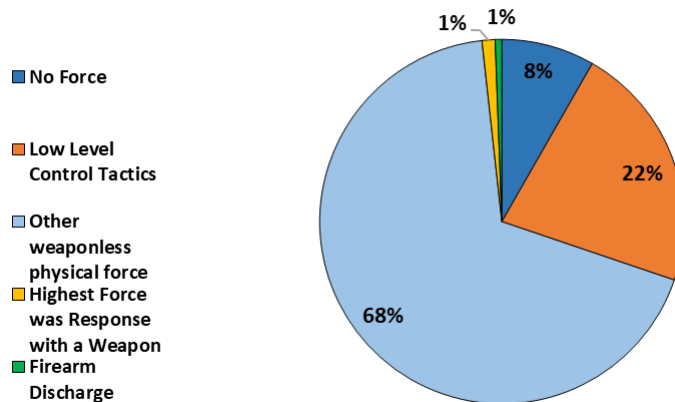
Despite this rise, the distribution of TRR levels remained consistent, with Level 1 making up the majority with 67% in 2024 and 66% in 2025. Level 2 occurrences comprised roughly one-third of all TRRs each year, while Level 3 occurrences were consistently low in both years. This pattern suggests that 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.



Source: SID - data is accurate as of June 03, 2026.

The chart below breaks down 2025 TRR occurrences by (1) No force; (2) Only a low-level control; (3) Other weaponless physical force option; (4) Weapon used against person (excluding firearm discharges); and (5) Firearm discharge against person. As shown, the vast majority of TRR occurrences in 2025 involved weaponless physical force options, low-level control tactics typically used with handcuffing, or no force.

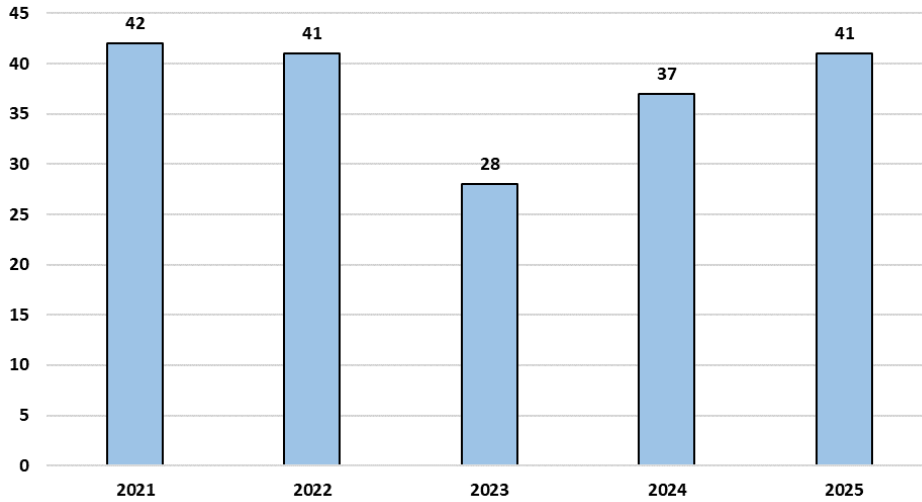
2025 TRR Breakdown (TRRs Involving Persons)





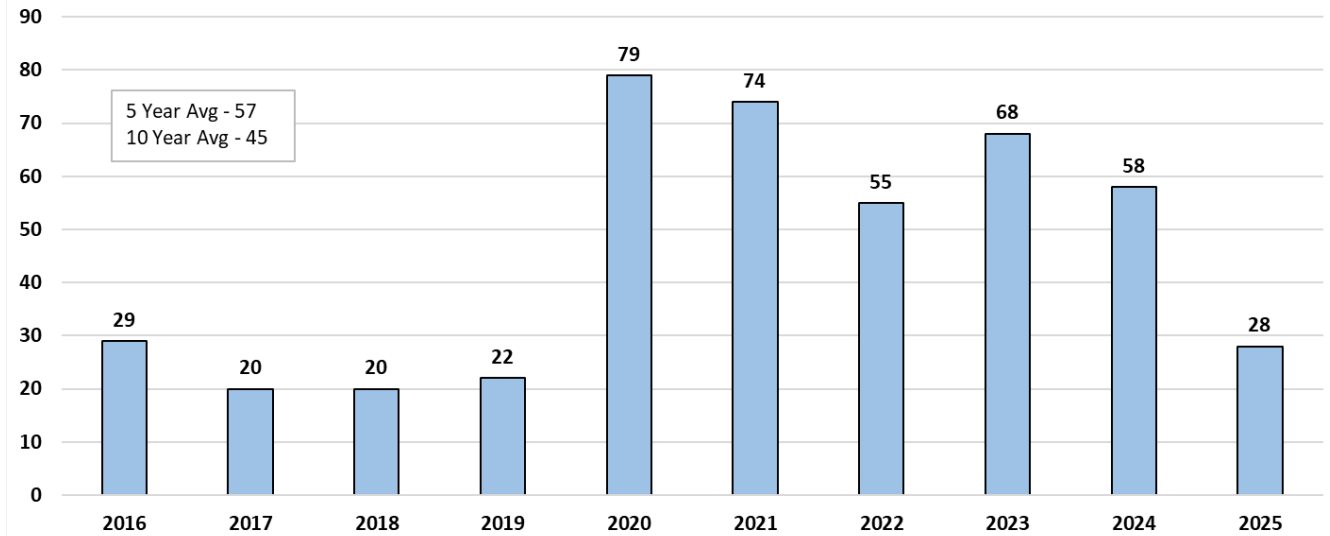
Although total TRR occurrences rose 8% in 2025, **TRR occurrences involving a firearm discharge by CPD members *increased 11% from the previous year. This was the lowest percentage increase in five years.*** The five-year average from 2021 to 2025 is 38 occurrences. The Firearm Discharge Occurrences—Five Year Review data is upcoming on the following pages.

Firearm Discharge Occurrences—Five Year Review



The below chart shows the number of police officers shot at and shot since 2016. Before 2020, CPD tracked these by incident totals. Beginning in mid-2020, CPD began tracking individual police officers shot or shot at. In 2025, there were 28 instances in which an officer was shot or shot at, one of which resulted in the murder of a Chicago Police officer. Conversely, CPD officers discharged their firearms at a person or an occupied vehicle 41 times in 2025.

2025 Officers Shot or Shot At





For a more comprehensive review of CPD's use of force data, please see the department's 2025 Annual Use of Force Report at <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/use-of-force-annual-reports/>.

Use of Force Analysis, Response, and Future Initiatives

The following analysis of use-of-force data is accompanied by an overview of the initiatives undertaken by the Chicago Police Department in response. Throughout 2025, various CPD divisions have continued to work collaboratively, leveraging data and its analysis to inform and enhance departmental policies, training, and operational practices.

Scope of 2025 Data Review

Unless otherwise noted, this 2025 report includes data from reviews completed for incidents that occurred between January and September of 2025 (first three quarters). TRED was not able to finish reviewing all 2025 incidents in time for the remaining months to be included. As a result, the report reflects only the portion of the year for which reviews were fully completed, from January through September.

There is one exception. All Force Review Board cases, which involve the Department's most serious incidents including the use of deadly force, were reviewed for the entire year and are fully represented in this report.

Backlog Reduction and Future Reporting Plans

TRED continues to make significant progress in reducing the backlog of pending reviews and improving the timeliness of current year assessments. Based on current progress, TRED expects to complete all remaining 2025 reviews during 2026. Once these reviews are finalized, TRED will provide a full year comparison in the first TRED semiannual report that follows completion of the 2025 review cycle.

In addition, TRED restructured its operations to improve trend analysis. Previously, cases were assigned in the order they were received, which limited the ability to identify patterns across districts or specific areas. Beginning January 1, 2026, TRED reorganized into five Area-based teams, each responsible for incidents within a specific geographic area. This structure allows TRED to more quickly identify tactical, training, equipment, or policy concerns and share those findings with supervisors so that corrective action can be taken promptly.

To ensure timely reviews, TRED also created a dedicated backlog reduction team. By June 2026, the total number of pending reviews had been reduced by about 48 percent. After TRED began tracking pending cases by incident year, the 2025 backlog dropped by 36 percent in just over a month. As of April 2026, the total number of pending reports had been reduced to 2,379, a significant improvement.



2025 Tactical Review and Evaluation Division—Update

As noted in the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division's 2025 Year-End Report¹¹, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) consistently seeks patterns and trends in its examination of use-of-force incidents. Deficiencies, patterns, and trends were identified that have prompted operational changes in policy or training. Through September 2025, there were **6,357 total debriefing points** for involved members. The most common debriefing points for involved members are for BWC-Late Activation 1,482 (10.8%), De-escalation Force Mitigation-Communication 958 (6.9%), and Notification-ISR 452 (3.3%).

Below is a review of these identified trends:

Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Compliance—In 2025, body-worn camera compliance remained a key focus of the Chicago Police Department's efforts to promote accountability, transparency, and constitutional policing. Late activation of BWCs continued to be the most frequently identified issue during officer debriefings, accounting for approximately 10 percent of all debriefings involving department members.

While the majority of incidents are ultimately captured on BWC video, department policy requires members to activate their BWCs at the earliest point of law enforcement contact and at the onset of an incident. Compliance with this requirement is critical to ensuring that the words, actions, and interactions of both department members and community members are accurately documented before, during, and after an event.

To address this recurring issue, TRED continues to enroll members who receive three or more BWC-related debriefings in a targeted refresher eLearning course in partnership with the Training and Support Group to address repeated instances of non-compliance, reinforce department policy, and promote best practices for BWC activation and usage.

Through these enhanced training initiatives, coupled with increased supervisory oversight and accountability at the district level, the department anticipates continued improvement in BWC compliance and a corresponding reduction in BWC-related deficiencies.

De-escalation/Force Mitigation—Communication—The importance of professional communication was reflected in TRED's debriefing activity during 2025. The second most frequently debriefed issue was De-escalation/Force Mitigation—Communication, accounting for 6.9% of all debriefings. This debriefing point is used when involved members fail to adhere to Department standards regarding professional communication during force incidents, including the use of profane, discourteous, or otherwise unprofessional language. TRED began formally tracking and debriefing this issue during the second half of 2024, underscoring the Department's increased emphasis on respectful interactions and effective communication during high-stress encounters.

Notification-Investigatory Stop Report (ISR)—A recurring area of concern identified through debriefing processes involves the submission and documentation of Investigatory Stop Reports (ISRs).

¹¹ <https://www.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/tactical-review-and-evaluation-division-reports/>



Notification-ISR (3.3%) was the third most debriefed issue. TRED members use this debriefing point on incidents where an Investigatory Stop Report, which documents the stop and should have been submitted with other associated reports, is not located in Department systems. In these cases, TRED members were unable to locate an ISR submitted by the involved member, indicating a breakdown in documentation and/or reporting compliance. This gap highlights the importance of ensuring that ISRs are completed and properly submitted as part of the overall reporting package whenever an investigatory stop occurs.

Incomplete or missing reports, including ISRs, can significantly impact the Department's ability to accurately reconstruct events, assess officer actions, and demonstrate adherence to constitutional policing standards. For this reason, supervisors and reviewing personnel continue to emphasize strict compliance with reporting requirements, reinforcing that timely, complete, and accurate documentation is essential to maintaining professionalism, accountability, and public confidence in Department operations.

As such, several in-person training initiatives have been established to address these repeated patterns and trends and to alleviate identified deficiencies in use-of-force incidents. These training sessions aim to enhance decision-making, improve tactical responses, and promote accountability, ensuring that personnel are better equipped to apply appropriate levels of force in varying situations. Through a combination of theoretical knowledge, practical exercises, and scenario-based learning, these programs foster a culture of restraint, professionalism, and compliance with established policies and legal standards.

In 2025, sworn CPD members participated in thirty-two hours of in-service training. These trainings reinforced core use of force fundamentals and emphasized the department's commitment to force mitigation and de-escalation principles. Instruction focused on the legal, ethical, and policy foundations governing the use of force, ensuring that members understand their responsibilities to apply force only when objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional to the circumstances. The curriculum also highlighted force mitigation techniques designed to prevent, reduce, or safely resolve incidents whenever feasible. Through scenario-based learning and practical application, members were trained to recognize opportunities to slow situations down, improve communication, create time and distance, employ tactical repositioning, and utilize other de-escalation strategies that can reduce the likelihood or severity of force. This training reinforces the department's expectation that officers continually assess evolving circumstances and employ sound judgment to achieve safe outcomes while preserving the sanctity of human life, protecting public safety, and maintaining public trust.



2025 Training Courses Related to Use of Force

2025 In-Service Training Program Courses	Number of Hours
Constitutional Policing: Safeguarding Communities Through Lawful Stops, Searches, and Seizures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Policing • Impartial Policing • Procedural Justice • De-escalation • Law 	8-hours
De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force / Vehicle Stops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanctity of Human Life • De-escalation • Duty to Intervene • Communication Skills • Fourth Amendment • Officer Safety and Field Tactics 	8-hours
ABLE, CPD Policy Refresher, and CPR	Total 8-hours
Impartial and Community Policing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanctity of Human Life • Impartial Policing • Procedural Justice • Community Policing • Duty to Intervene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6-hours
Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (ABLE) Duty to Intervene <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De-escalation • Early Intervention • Officer Safety, De-escalation, and Control Tactics • Legal and Policy Updates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-hours
Crisis Intervention / Officer Wellness Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and Policy Updates • De-escalation • Sanctity of Human Life • Communication 	8-hours

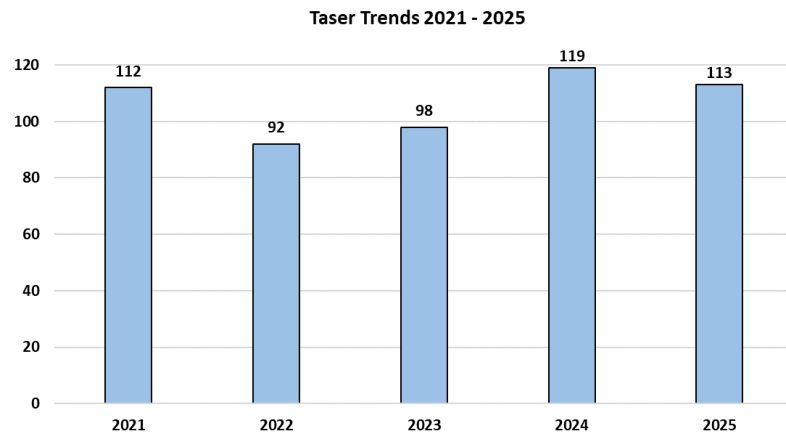


Conducted Energy Weapons (CEWs)—TASER

This is a certification course to provide participants with the basic operational theory and practical training to reasonably, safely, and effectively operate CEWs. This course includes performance demonstrations and a written examination. This course is consistent with the core principle of de-escalation and includes scenarios that can be resolved without the use of force. It is also consistent with our commitment to the sanctity of human life and will instruct officers on post-use-of-force procedures, including ways to limit injury. The TASER 10 course is six hours of in-person training supplemented with an eLearning module.

Taser Trends

Beginning in 2016, CPD trained and provided Tasers to all CPD officers responding to calls for service. Since that time, CPD has instituted some significant initiatives, including revising the Taser policy to provide more guidance to officers on limitations and risks; emphasizing de-escalation



tactics, including an emphasis on giving verbal direction while simultaneously considering the most effective response given the circumstances; and finally, developing more robust training that includes hands-on practice and scenario training. After experiencing a decrease in Taser usage since 2019, it was predicted in last year's report that Taser usage would level off and fluctuate in future years according to the total number of use-of-force incidents. In 2025, CPD continued to focus on de-escalation, fair and impartial policing, officer wellness and resiliency, and effective supervision, while at the same time introducing a new constitutional policing course. Despite there being an 8% *increase* in the number of TRRs completed in 2025 versus 2024, **Taser usage has decreased by 76% compared to 2016 in which there were 474 Taser usage incidents versus 113 incidents in 2025.** This data indicates that, in the vast majority of incidents, officers bring persons under control without having to utilize a Taser. Yet, when necessary, the Taser can still be used as an effective tool to bring someone under control, while keeping the risk of serious harm relatively low.

[2026 Annual In-Service Training Initiatives](#)

Regular in-service training is critical to ensure that CPD officers continue to hone important policing skills and remain up to date on changes in the law, CPD policy, technology, community expectations, and developments in best practices. In-service training also reinforces CPD's commitment to procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, community policing, and constitutional policing.

The theme of the 2026 In-Service Training Program is "Leadership." This focus emerged during the development of the forty-hour in-service curriculum, particularly in alignment with the department's emphasis on the "duty to intervene" and the empowerment of members at all levels of the organization. Leadership reinforces the expectation that all members internalize and consistently apply



the department's mission, vision, and values in their daily professional responsibilities. It further underscores the essential role of proactive community engagement in advancing public safety objectives and strengthening public trust.

In 2025, the Training and Support Group again developed and planned for several 2026 training initiatives directly and indirectly related to the use of force. These training programs serve to build upon past training programs, incorporate new policies and best practices, and, importantly, address patterns and trends identified within CPD. The following is a list of in-person courses that sworn department members will be taking throughout 2026.

2026 In-Service Training Program Courses	Number of Hours
Active Threat Integrated Response / Tactical Medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanctity of Human Life • De-escalation • Duty to Intervene • Communication Skills • Fourth Amendment • Officer Safety and Field Tactics 	16-hours
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) / Interactions with Persons with Disabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impartial Policing • Procedural Justice • Community Policing • Duty to Intervene • Legal and Policy Updates • GBV 	6-hours
Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (ABLE) Duty to Intervene <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De-escalation • Early Intervention • Officer Safety 	2-hours
Public Order Public Safety (POPS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and Policy Updates • De-escalation • Sanctity of Human Life • Communication • Officer Safety and Field Tactics 	8-hours
eLearning Classes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Amendment Rights 4-Part Program • ARC: Until Help Arrives • Body Worn Camera • Bystander Intervention • Child Abuse and Neglect Mandated Reporter • Consent Decree reprisal • Crime Victim and Witness Assistance • Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) • Detention Facility Review Program w/ PREA • Emergency Mobilization Plan • Ethics • Firearms Restraining Order Act Hate Crimes 	16-hours



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) • Interactions with Persons w/ Disabilities • Lead Compounds, Shooting Range Exposure, and Hearing Conservation Strategies • Monthly Directives • OSHA Hazmat Refresher • OSHA Occupational Exposure to Disease • Prescribed Firearms Qualification Program (2026) • Prohibition on Fraternalization • Search Warrants Policy • Sexual Harassment Awareness for Supervisors • TASER Recertification Qualification (2026) • T/U Visas 	
--	--

2026 Weapons Qualifications

Department members are required to requalify with their firearm and Taser annually. Before the qualification, department members must complete separate eLearning courses on firearm and Taser use. Courses include department policy on the use of force, especially as it relates to firearm discharges, other deadly force incidents, and Taser-use incidents. Participants must pass a test to complete the eLearning training. Department members then move on to the qualification portion of the annual program. To complete the firearm qualification, department members must pass the State of Illinois firearm qualification course by demonstrating accuracy. Department members must then pass a separate qualification course for Tasers that includes "live fire" of the T-10 Taser weapon. The introduction of these requirements, for both firearm and Taser qualifications, continues to enhance the department's weapons training and qualification programs and provide department members with valuable training experiences that go beyond the scope of a traditional qualification course.

Integrated Curriculum

In 2025, the Training and Support Group (TSG) continued to advance the department's mission by delivering comprehensive, standards-based training that strengthens operational readiness, leadership development, and constitutional policing practices. In 2025, TSG expanded its organizational scope to include the Recruitment and Retention Section, further aligning training with workforce development and sustainability efforts.

[Analysis Summary](#)

Leveraging insights derived from observations, data trends, and emerging patterns remains central to the Chicago Police Department’s ongoing efforts to evaluate and strengthen its use of force policies, training, and operational practices. As outlined in this report, CPD has made meaningful progress; however, the department recognizes that sustained improvement requires continuous adaptation in response to evolving data, community expectations, contemporary best practices, and applicable legal standards.

CPD remains committed to developing and maintaining a sustainable, adaptive infrastructure governing use of force, one that promotes continuous learning, reinforces accountability, strengthens public trust, and enhances public safety outcomes. Achieving this objective requires sustained



collaboration among CPD leadership, community stakeholders, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability, the Police Board, the Public Safety Inspector General, and the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability.

This collective effort helps not only the department but also the communities it serves by ensuring CPD remains a learning organization anchored in accountability, guided by data, and committed to the highest standards of professional policing.



VEHICLE PURSUITS AND ELUDING INCIDENTS

Policy Overview

CPD policy and procedures related to vehicle pursuits and eluding are outlined in Department Directives G03-03-01, *Emergency Vehicle Operations—Eluding and Pursuing*, and S08-03, *Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review*, <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6319> and G03-03-01, *Emergency Vehicle Operations—Eluding and Pursuing*, <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6607>.

The department utilizes the following definitions regarding motor vehicle pursuits and eluding incidents:

Motor Vehicle Pursuit—An active attempt by a sworn member operating an authorized emergency vehicle to apprehend any driver or operator of a motor vehicle who, having been given a visual and



audible signal by the officer directing such driver or operator to bring his or her vehicle to a stop, fails or refuses to obey such direction, increases or maintains his or her speed, extinguishes his or her lights, or otherwise flees or attempts to elude the officer.

Eluding—when a motor vehicle pursuit is not initiated, eluding exists after a driver is issued a visual and audible signal to stop and, after a reasonable time to yield, the driver flees by doing any of the following: (1) increases speed; (2) takes evasive actions; or (3) refuses to stop. An eluding incident only occurs when the Department member deactivates all emergency equipment and stops following the other vehicle immediately after its driver refuses to pull over and flees.

Review of Traffic Pursuits

The Traffic Review Board (TRB) investigates traffic pursuits that involve serious personal injury, significant property damage, a duration of more than three minutes, or pursuits that cross district or jurisdictional boundary lines (for a more detailed list and explanation, please see the aforementioned Department Directive S08-03, *Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review*). cTRB consists of a chairperson designated by the first deputy superintendent, the commanding officer of the Traffic Section (secretary), and exempt members of the Chicago Police Department (voting members). Bi-monthly, three TRB voting members convene with members from the Traffic Section to review vehicle pursuit incidents and serious department vehicle crashes. Traffic Section officers present a summary of each vehicle pursuit or traffic crash to the TRB voting members in attendance. The voting members then determine if the officers involved followed department policy.

Based on its review, TRB voting members recommend training or the appropriate progressive disciplinary action for officers not in compliance. After each meeting, the Traffic Section summarizes the findings of the vehicle pursuits reviewed and notifies the exempt commanding officer of each involved member. The exempt commanding officer is responsible for ensuring that any training or discipline is administered.

Traffic pursuits resulting in no serious personal injury and no significant property damage (and which do not otherwise fit the criteria for review by the Traffic Review Board as outlined in department policy) are reviewed at the district level. Supervisors conduct a comprehensive review of the traffic pursuit incident and will initiate the disciplinary process or recommend training, as appropriate. Based on this review, and depending on the type of alleged policy violation, district supervisors may refer the incident investigation to the Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) or Civilian Office of Accountability (COPA). COPA or BIA are assigned to investigate vehicle pursuits when a complaint investigation is initiated against a department member for incidents deemed not in compliance with the pursuit policy, and they require an investigation beyond what TRB conducts. COPA also investigates any pursuits resulting in a fatality.

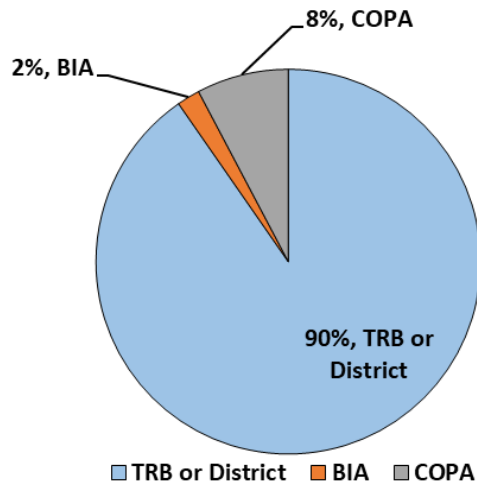
TRB is responsible for tracking and reporting on all TRB and district-reviewed traffic pursuits. In 2025, there were 362 total traffic pursuits (14 pursuit numbers were pulled in error and were not included in the total). Of these pursuits, TRB or the district reviewed 327 (90%), the Bureau of Internal Affairs reviewed 7 (2%), and the Civilian Office of Police Accountability reviewed 28 (8%).



2025 Traffic Pursuits - Reviewing Body	Number of Pursuits	Percent of Total
TRB or District	327	90%
BIA	7	2%
COPA	28	8%
Total¹	362	100%

Source: Data was obtained from the 2025 Traffic Pursuit Analysis and Review (January–December 2025), published in April 2026. Figures are accurate as of April 15, 2025.

2025 Traffic Pursuits - Reviewing Body





The below table shows the number of pursuits initiated by each CPD unit in 2025, along with the percentage of those pursuits that were not in compliance with at least one provision of CPD's pursuit policy. The 11th District led the city in pursuits, followed by the 9th and 15th Districts. Department-wide, an average of 28percent of pursuits were not in compliance with at least one provision of policy. This represents a six-percentage-point improvement compared to the previous year, which recorded a non-compliance rate of 34percent.

Unit of Initiation (2025)	Number of Pursuits	Non-Compliant Pursuits	% of Non-Compliant Pursuits
001	11	6	55%
002	19	9	47%
003	15	7	47%
004	6	3	50%
005	11	4	36%
006	15	5	33%
007	25	8	32%
008	20	8	40%
009	34	8	24%
010	29	10	34%
011	38	11	29%
012	9	2	22%
014	5	1	20%
015	28	6	21%
016	11	4	36%
017	3	0	0%
018	15	5	33%
019	10	5	50%
020	4	1	25%
022	11	4	36%
024	7	1	14%
025	13	6	46%
180	2	0	0%
185	3	2	67%
189	1	1	100%
211	8	0	0%
212	1	0	0%
214	1	1	100%
216	1	1	100%
602	1	0	0%
606	1	1	100%
610	2	0	0%
640	2	0	0%
Total	362	120	33%



As shown in the previous table, 120 of the 362 traffic pursuits resulted in a determination that at least one provision of the department's pursuit policy was violated during the pursuit. A total of 311 officers were disciplined at the district level or by the TRB for violating policy, a seven-point-percentage decrease from the previous year. A single incident may result in multiple officers being disciplined. Furthermore, a pursuit may be compliant with the department's pursuit policy, but officers may still be disciplined for not adhering to policies not directly related to vehicle pursuits. For example, the biggest disciplinary issue arising from pursuits in 2025 was body-worn camera compliance. Members are required to initiate recording of their body-worn camera prior to a pursuit, even if the in-car camera is recording. In 2025, 171 of the 311 officers who were disciplined violated the policy concerning BWC. In comparison, 205 of the 333 violated this policy in 2024, and 267 of the 367 in 2023.

Other violations related to the pursuit policy included:

- ★ officers pursued when prohibited by department policy
- ★ officers failed to notify OEMC
- ★ officers involved in a preventable accident

Additionally, seventy-four officers were recommended for training. Training consists of driving school or a review of department policy or both. A recommendation for driving school is not considered disciplinary in nature.

Traffic Pursuit Three-Year Trends

The below table shows trends over the past four years that have been tracked by TRB. Compliance was approximately 12 percentage points lower in 2025 compared to the previous year. The pursuit termination rate increased by 3 percentage points.

2025 Traffic Pursuits - Results	Percent of Total (2022)	Percent of Total (2023)	Percent of Total (2024)	Percent of Total (2025)
Total Pursuits In-Compliance	67%	63%	67%	55%
Total Pursuits Non-Compliance	29%	33%	27%	32%
Total Pursuits Terminated	73%	25%	32%	35%
Total Pursuits Associated with an Accident	42%	44%	42%	44%
Total Pursuits Associated with Fatalities	1%	1%	1%	1%
Total Pursuits Associated with CPD Injuries	4%	2%	2%	8%
Total Pursuits Associated with Injuries to Pursued	8%	10%	7%	12%
Total Pursuits Associated with Injuries to Pedestrian	2%	2%	0%	1%

Source: Data for 2022 through 2024 is based on figures reported in the *2024 Traffic Pursuit Analysis and Review* (covering January–December 2024), published in March 2025. All data is accurate as of April 7, 2026.

Eluding Incidents

In addition to traffic pursuits, the department recorded 1,644 vehicle eluding incidents in 2025 (incidents in which the driver fled after emergency equipment was activated, but the department member did *not* initiate a pursuit). This is a decrease of 11.8percent compared to 2023. Combining traffic pursuits and vehicle eluding incidents, there were 2,006 documented incidents in which drivers refused to stop for department members during traffic stops in 2025. Combined, this is down approximately 12percent over the previous year.

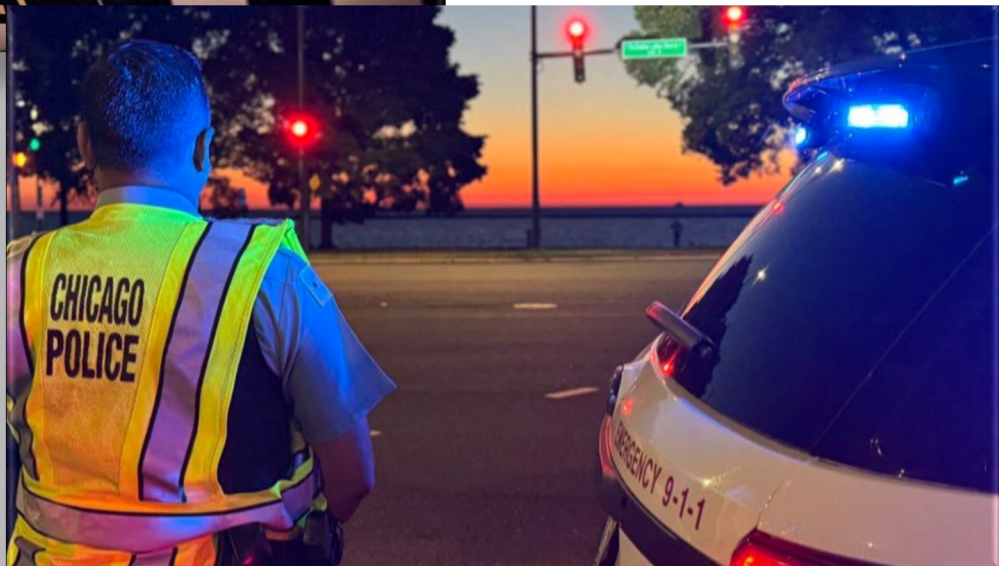


Looking Ahead

CPD's highest priority is the sanctity and preservation of human life. By its very nature, a traffic pursuit can be dangerous for the pursued driver, members of the community, and the officers engaged in a pursuit. Officers are often forced to make very quick decisions on whether to engage in a vehicle pursuit or whether to continue that pursuit once it has been initiated. The balancing test can be challenging to apply in high-stress situations. Therefore, CPD has developed a course to help improve department members' decision-making abilities in these types of incidents.

Policy Updates to Special Order S08-03, *Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review*

Effective April 2, 2026, department directive S08-03, *Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review*, was updated. This directive outlines the traffic crash/pursuit review process conducted at the district level, revises the membership of the Traffic Review Board and delineates its responsibilities. This directive also introduces the Traffic Review Board quarterly and annual reports, including an analysis of the TRB reviewed incidents to identify trends and patterns discovered in reviewed incidents and recommendations for corrective measures.





Key Updates in S08-03: Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review	
Enhanced Traffic Review Board (TRB) Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised the composition of the Traffic Review Board to include a designated deputy chief serving as chairperson and a rotating membership of commanders and deputy chiefs. • Established requirements, voting procedures, and attendance expectations to ensure consistent review operations. • Added designated non-voting representatives from Legal Affairs, Risk Management, and Inspections to provide subject-matter expertise during reviews.
Expanded Review and Oversight Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarified district-level review responsibilities for lower-risk pursuits and crashes. • Defined specific criteria requiring Traffic Review Board review, including incidents involving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Serious bodily injury; ○ Significant property damage; ○ Pursuits exceeding three minutes; ○ Multi-district or multi-jurisdiction pursuits; ○ Incidents involving multiple crash locations; and ○ Pedestrian-involved crashes.
Formalized Accountability Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorized the Traffic Review Board chairperson to direct disciplinary action and/or training when warranted. • Established procedures for initiating Summary Punishment Action Requests (SPARs), log number investigations, and remedial training recommendations resulting from TRB findings. • Formalized the Traffic Review Board's role in assigning non-disciplinary driver retraining when appropriate.
New Quarterly and Annual Analysis Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced a requirement for the Traffic Review Board to conduct quarterly and annual analyses of reviewed pursuits and crashes. • Required reports to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Summaries of incidents reviewed; ○ Identification of emerging trends and risks; ○ Recommendations for policy, training, documentation, equipment, and risk-management improvements; and ○ Evaluation of pursuit necessity relative to the risks created by the pursuit.
Strengthened Compliance and Quality Assurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established periodic audits by the Audit Division to ensure consistency and compliance with Department policy. • Required the Traffic Review Board to review random samples of district-level investigations to promote uniform application of review standards throughout the Department.

This revised directive strengthens the Department's review framework by enhancing oversight, increasing accountability, promoting consistent decision-making, and establishing a data-driven process for identifying trends and improving vehicle operation safety across the Department.



APPENDIX I: COMMUNITY AREA INDEX CRIME

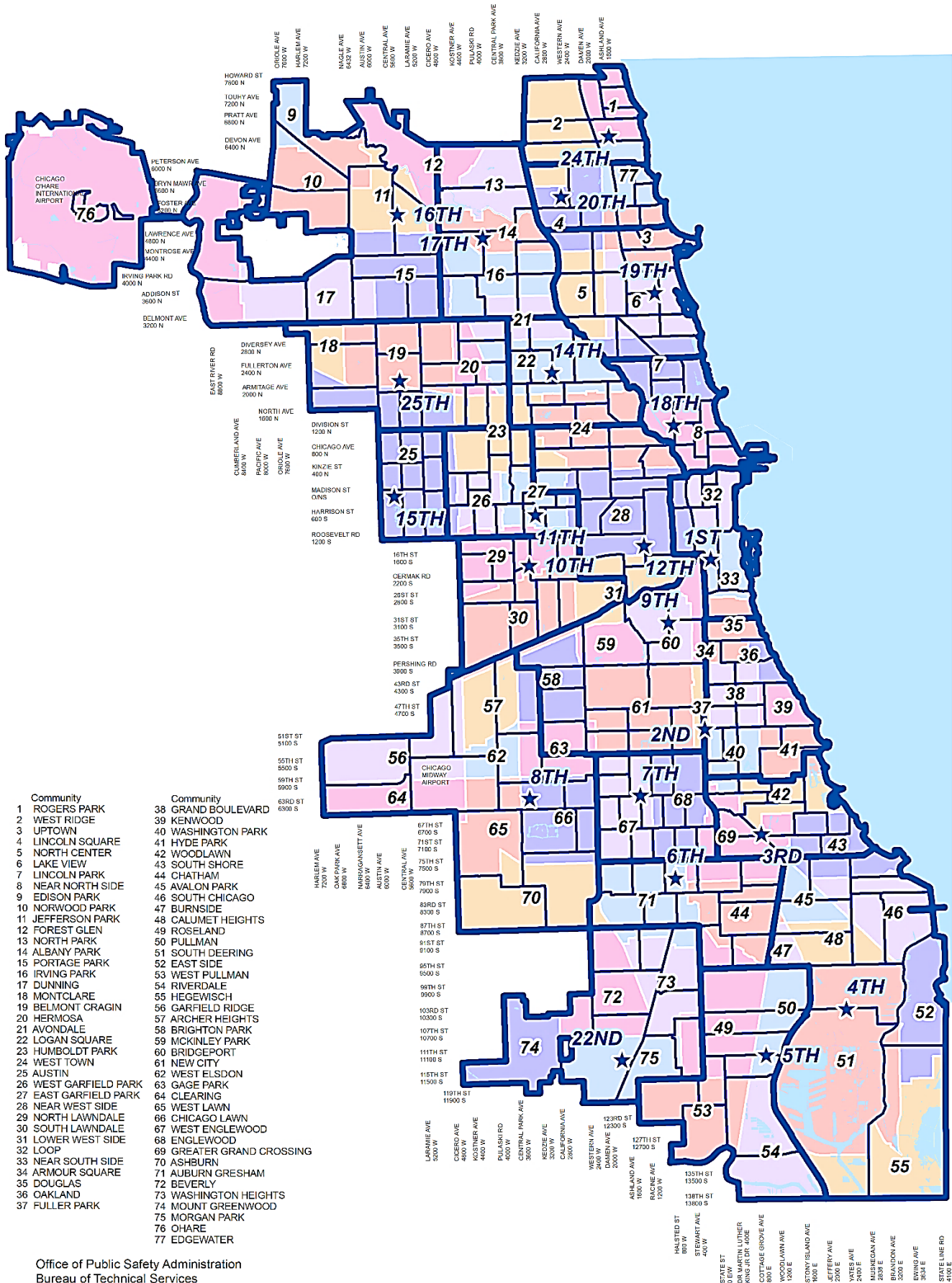
2025 INDEX CRIME BY COMMUNITY AREA

The seventy-seven Chicago community areas were defined cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago Department of Sociology following the 1920 Census. Although there have been substantial changes in population and infrastructure since then, the community areas remain the most widely used geographic units by Chicago planning agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers.

The following pages show crime totals by community area. To group data by community area, crimes were geo-coded based on the address of occurrence and then plotted and extracted using a community area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by community area does not equal the actual total shown by the police district.

Community Area	2024	2025	% Change
1 Rogers Park	2,100	1,709	-19%
2 West Ridge	1,705	1,488	-13%
3 Uptown	2,285	1,998	-13%
4 Lincoln Square	976	909	-7%
5 North Center	720	587	-18%
6 Lake View	3,956	3,416	-14%
7 Lincoln Park	2,814	2,364	-16%
8 Near North Side	6,034	5,990	-1%
9 Edison Park	108	98	-9%
10 Norwood Park	541	465	-14%
11 Jefferson Park	440	302	-31%
12 Forest Glen	249	188	-24%
13 North Park	500	506	1%
14 Albany Park	1,107	932	-16%
15 Portage Park	1,483	1,363	-8%
16 Irving Park	1,265	968	-23%
17 Dunning	660	523	-21%
18 Montclare	287	304	6%
19 Belmont Cragin	2,047	1,719	-16%
20 Hermosa	617	459	-26%
21 Avondale	1,341	1,193	-11%
22 Logan Square	3,302	2,513	-24%
23 Humboldt Park	2,563	2,072	-19%
24 West Town	4,804	3,946	-18%
25 Austin	5,311	4,685	-12%
26 West Garfield Park	1,266	1,142	-10%
27 East Garfield Park	1,491	1,286	-14%
28 Near West Side	5,705	5,181	-9%
29 North Lawndale	2,480	1,947	-21%
30 South Lawndale	1,725	1,338	-22%
31 Lower West Side	1,443	1,185	-18%
32 Loop	4,923	4,458	-9%
33 Near South Side	1,205	992	-18%
34 Armour Square	574	564	-2%
35 Douglas	1,299	1,346	4%
36 Oakland	395	349	-12%
37 Fuller Park	310	318	3%
38 Grand Boulevard	1,773	1,459	-18%
39 Kenwood	1,030	939	-9%

Community Area	2024	2025	% Change
40 Washington Park	1,050	952	-9%
41 Hyde Park	1,414	1,509	7%
42 Woodlawn	1,632	1,542	-6%
43 South Shore	3,807	3,431	-10%
44 Chatham	2,617	2,415	-8%
45 Avalon Park	530	449	-15%
46 South Chicago	1,724	1,520	-12%
47 Burnside	114	115	1%
48 Calumet Heights	675	614	-9%
49 Roseland	2,269	2,062	-9%
50 Pullman	524	453	-14%
51 South Deering	865	835	-3%
52 East Side	559	580	4%
53 West Pullman	1,461	1,253	-14%
54 Riverdale	452	378	-16%
55 Hegewisch	357	334	-6%
56 Garfield Ridge	984	713	-28%
57 Archer Heights	615	599	-3%
58 Brighton Park	937	780	-17%
59 McKinley Park	573	466	-19%
60 Bridgeport	725	720	-1%
61 New City	1,765	1,446	-18%
62 West Elsdon	440	346	-21%
63 Gage Park	1,055	1,011	-4%
64 Clearing	441	384	-13%
65 West Lawn	955	841	-12%
66 Chicago Lawn	1,970	1,710	-13%
67 West Englewood	1,770	1,485	-16%
68 Englewood	2,048	1,827	-11%
69 Greater Grand Crossing	2,703	2,364	-13%
70 Ashburn	1,124	787	-30%
71 Auburn Gresham	2,524	2,412	-4%
72 Beverly	377	401	6%
73 Washington Heights	1,371	1,120	-18%
74 Mount Greenwood	192	179	-7%
75 Morgan Park	790	755	-4%
76 OHare	707	690	-2%
77 Edgewater	1,814	1,485	-18%
Unspecified	176	203	15%
Total	118,940	104,367	-12%



- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 ROGERS PARK | 38 GRAND BOULEVARD |
| 2 WEST RIDGE | 39 KENWOOD |
| 3 UPTOWN | 40 WASHINGTON PARK |
| 4 LINCOLN SQUARE | 41 HYDE PARK |
| 5 NORTH CENTER | 42 WOODLAWN |
| 6 LAKE VIEW | 43 SOUTH SHORE |
| 7 LINCOLN PARK | 44 CHATHAM |
| 8 NEAR NORTH SIDE | 45 AVALON PARK |
| 9 EDISON PARK | 46 SOUTH CHICAGO |
| 10 NORWOOD PARK | 47 BURNSIDE |
| 11 JEFFERSON PARK | 48 CALUMET HEIGHTS |
| 12 FOREST GLEN | 49 ROSELAND |
| 13 NORTH PARK | 50 PULLMAN |
| 14 ALBANY PARK | 51 SOUTH DEERING |
| 15 PORTAGE PARK | 52 EAST SIDE |
| 16 IRVING PARK | 53 WEST PULLMAN |
| 17 DUNNING | 54 RIVERDALE |
| 18 MONTCLARE | 55 HEGEWISCH |
| 19 BELMONT CRAGIN | 56 GARFIELD RIDGE |
| 20 HERMOSA | 57 ARCHER HEIGHTS |
| 21 AVONDALE | 58 BRIGHTON PARK |
| 22 LOGAN SQUARE | 59 MCKINLEY PARK |
| 23 HUMBOLDT PARK | 60 BRIDGEPORT |
| 24 WEST TOWN | 61 NEW CITY |
| 25 AUSTIN | 62 WEST ELSDON |
| 26 WEST GARFIELD PARK | 63 GAGE PARK |
| 27 EAST GARFIELD PARK | 64 CLEARING |
| 28 NEAR WEST SIDE | 65 WEST LAWN |
| 29 NORTH LAWNDALE | 66 CHICAGO LAWN |
| 30 SOUTH LAWNDALE | 67 WEST ENGLEWOOD |
| 31 LOWER WEST SIDE | 68 ENGLEWOOD |
| 32 LOOP | 69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING |
| 33 NEAR SOUTH SIDE | 70 ASHBURN |
| 34 ARMOUR SQUARE | 71 AUBURN GRESHAM |
| 35 DOUGLAS | 72 BEVERLY |
| 36 OAKLAND | 73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS |
| 37 FULLER PARK | 74 MOUNT GREENWOOD |
| | 75 MORGAN PARK |
| | 76 OHARE |
| | 77 EDGEWATER |

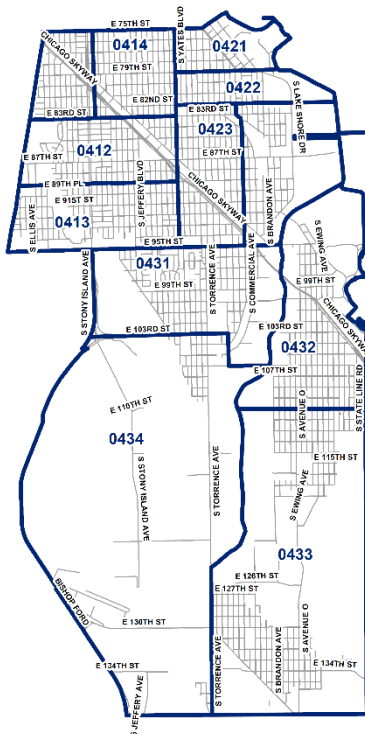
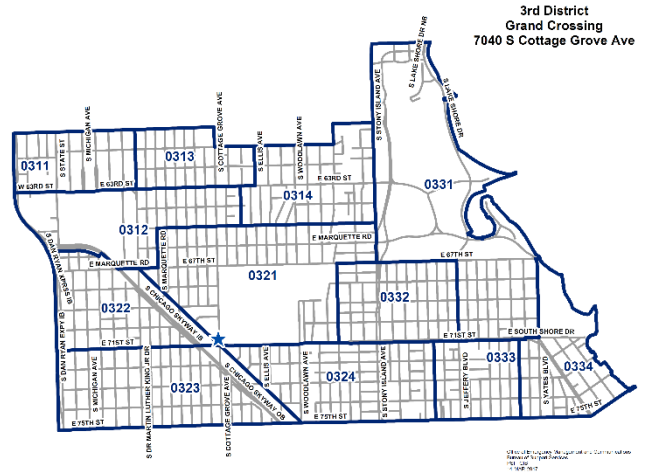
Office of Public Safety Administration
 Bureau of Technical Services
 PSIT GIS
 23-APR-2020



DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

		3rd District - Grand Crossing		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	63	28	-56%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	83	94	13%
	Robbery	439	316	-28%
	Aggravated Assault	554	493	-11%
	Aggravated Battery	645	628	-3%
	Human Trafficking	1	0	-100%
	Total	1,785	1,559	-13%
Property Crime	Burglary	541	366	-32%
	Theft	2,232	2,222	0%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,077	994	-8%
	Arson	30	25	-17%
	Total	3,880	3,607	-7%
	Total	5,665	5,166	-9%

*Total violent Index Crime includes Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



Office of Emergency Management and Communications
8700 S. Cottage Grove Ave
Chicago, IL 60619

		4th District - South Chicago		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	37	41	11%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	108	84	-22%
	Robbery	444	359	-19%
	Aggravated Assault	607	474	-22%
	Aggravated Battery	688	638	-7%
	Human Trafficking	1	1	0%
	Total	1,885	1,597	-15%
Property Crime	Burglary	527	431	-18%
	Theft	2,352	2,129	-9%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,383	1,402	1%
	Arson	40	27	-33%
	Total	4,302	3,989	-7%
	Total	6,187	5,586	-10%

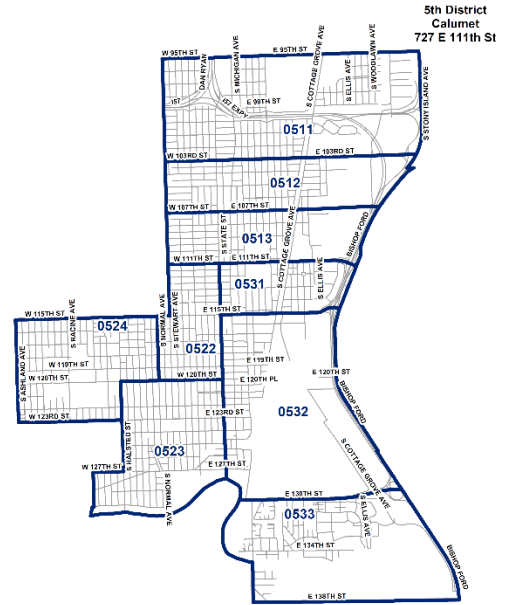
*Total violent Index Crime includes Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



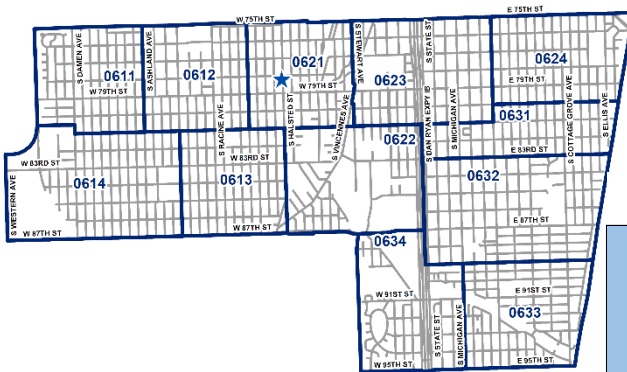
DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

		5th District - Calumet		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	41	27	-34%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	70	68	-3%
	Robbery	263	220	-16%
	Aggravated Assault	442	340	-23%
	Aggravated Battery	412	326	-21%
	Human Trafficking	1	1	0%
Total		1,229	982	-20%
Property Crime	Burglary	278	287	3%
	Theft	1,748	1,588	-9%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	953	767	-20%
	Arson	32	29	-9%
Total		3,011	2,671	-11%
Total		4,240	3,653	-14%

*Total violent Index Crimes include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



6th District
Gresham
7808 S Halsted St



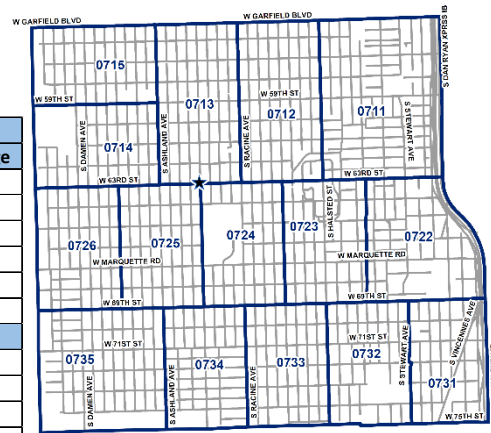
		6th District - Gresham		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	65	44	-32%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	87	93	7%
	Robbery	632	443	-30%
	Aggravated Assault	606	528	-13%
	Aggravated Battery	607	494	-19%
	Human Trafficking	1	0	-100%
Total		1,998	1,602	-20%
Property Crime	Burglary	473	451	-5%
	Theft	2,306	2,460	7%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,317	1,115	-15%
	Arson	45	29	-36%
Total		4,141	4,055	-2%
Total		6,139	5,657	-8%

*Total violent Index Crimes include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



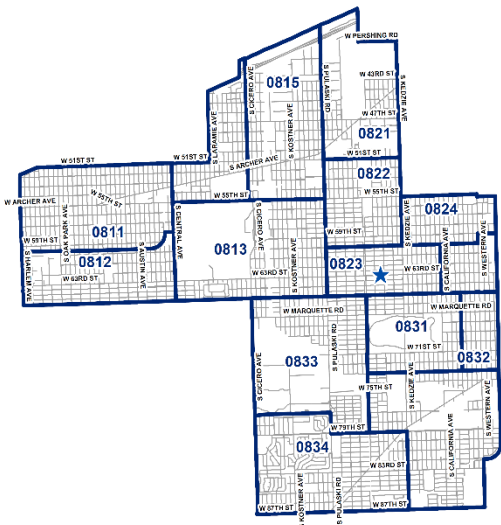
DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

		7th District - Englewood		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	41	23	-44%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	81	81	0%
	Robbery	470	305	-35%
	Aggravated Assault	454	398	-12%
	Aggravated Battery	580	510	-12%
	Human Trafficking	1	1	0%
	Total	1,627	1,318	-19%
Property Crime	Burglary	216	243	13%
	Theft	1,393	1,381	-1%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	913	702	-23%
	Arson	36	20	-44%
		Total	2,558	2,346
Total		4,185	3,664	-12%



7th District
Englewood
1400 W 63rd St

*Total violent Index Crimes include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



8th District
Chicago Lawn
3420 W 63rd St

		8th District - Chicago Lawn		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	31	16	-48%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	86	104	21%
	Robbery	533	330	-38%
	Aggravated Assault	580	455	-22%
	Aggravated Battery	456	405	-11%
	Human Trafficking	0	1	NC
	Total	1,686	1,311	-22%
Property Crime	Burglary	511	432	-15%
	Theft	3,161	3,232	2%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,936	1,163	-40%
	Arson	51	38	-25%
		Total	5,659	4,865
Total		7,345	6,176	-16%

*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.

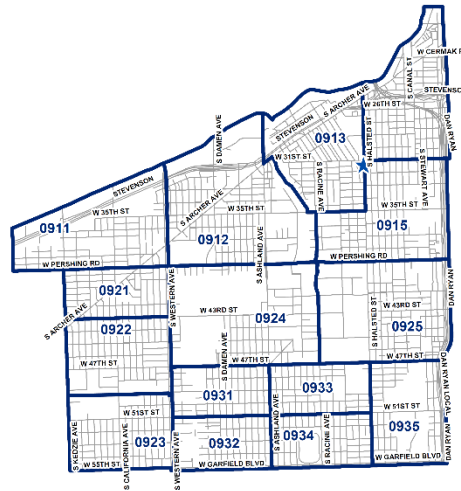
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Support Services
87-700
14 MAR 2025



DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

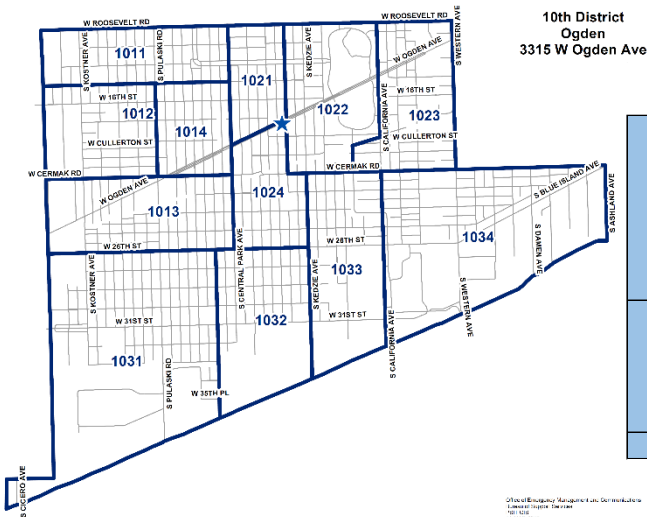
		9th District - Deering		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	34	19	-44%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	70	78	11%
	Robbery	598	322	-46%
	Aggravated Assault	466	393	-16%
	Aggravated Battery	371	335	-10%
	Human Trafficking	3	2	-33%
Total		1,542	1,149	-25%
Property Crime	Burglary	375	338	-10%
	Theft	2,264	2,240	-1%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	852	707	-17%
	Arson	37	23	-38%
Total		3,528	3,308	-6%
Total		5,070	4,457	-12%

*Total violent Index Crime includes Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



9th District
Deering
3120 S Halsted St

Office of Emergency Management and Communications
11/15/2024
11:00:30



10th District
Ogden
3315 W Ogden Ave

Office of Emergency Management and Communications
11/15/2024
11:00:30

		10th District - Ogden		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	51	30	-41%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	88	72	-18%
	Robbery	540	276	-49%
	Aggravated Assault	462	327	-29%
	Aggravated Battery	535	389	-27%
	Human Trafficking	3	1	-67%
Total		1,679	1,095	-35%
Property Crime	Burglary	164	177	8%
	Theft	1,700	1,448	-15%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	616	479	-22%
	Arson	29	16	-45%
Total		2,509	2,120	-16%
Total		4,188	3,215	-23%

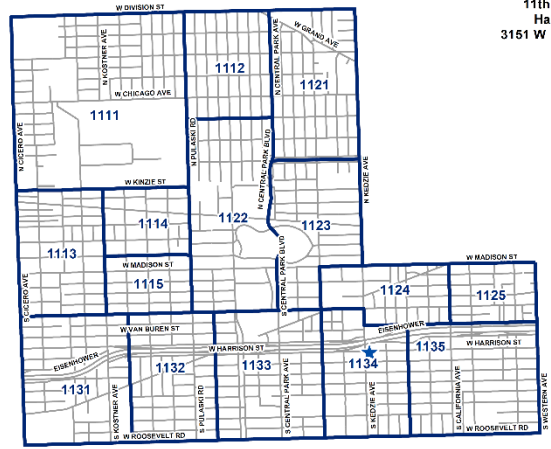
*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

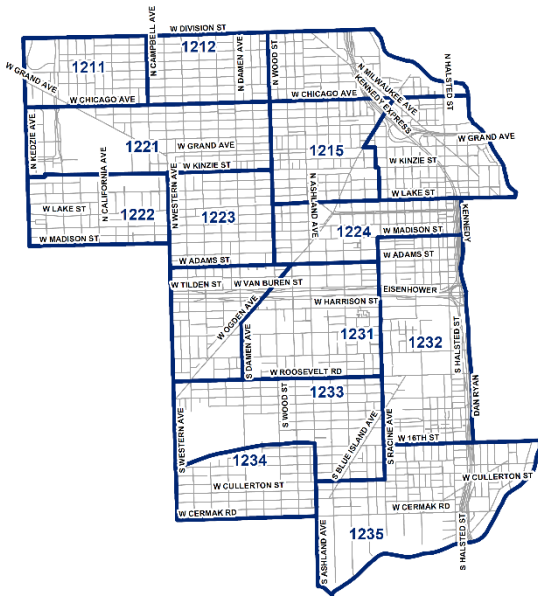
		11th District - Harrison		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	53	45	-15%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	102	116	14%
	Robbery	672	464	-31%
	Aggravated Assault	492	434	-12%
	Aggravated Battery	653	568	-13%
	Human Trafficking	2	2	0%
	Total	1,974	1,629	-17%
Property Crime	Burglary	254	196	-23%
	Theft	1,552	1,502	-3%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	951	820	-14%
	Arson	33	17	-48%
	Total	2,790	2,535	-9%
Total	4,764	4,164	-13%	

*Total violent Index Crime includes Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



11th District
Harrison
3151 W Harrison St

12th District
Near West
1412 S Blue Island Ave



		12th District - Near West		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	24	23	-4%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	105	121	15%
	Robbery	638	346	-46%
	Aggravated Assault	362	325	-10%
	Aggravated Battery	374	347	-7%
	Human Trafficking	0	0	0%
	Total	1,503	1,162	-23%
Property Crime	Burglary	578	374	-35%
	Theft	4,735	4,695	-1%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,737	1,399	-19%
	Arson	15	15	0%
	Total	7,065	6,483	-8%
Total	8,568	7,645	-11%	

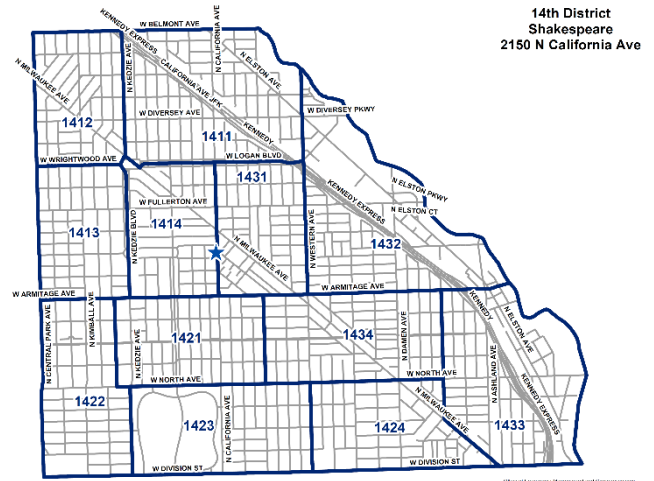
*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

		14th District - Shakespeare		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	6	7	17%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	51	53	4%
	Robbery	334	189	-43%
	Aggravated Assault	187	144	-23%
	Aggravated Battery	183	117	-36%
	Human Trafficking	1	0	-100%
	Total	762	510	-33%
Property Crime	Burglary	425	265	-38%
	Theft	3,575	3,033	-15%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,006	582	-42%
	Arson	14	10	-29%
	Total	5,020	3,890	-23%
Total	5,782	4,400	-24%	

*Total violent Index Crimes include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



		15th District - Austin		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	38	32	-16%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	94	83	-12%
	Robbery	419	224	-47%
	Aggravated Assault	368	321	-13%
	Aggravated Battery	428	404	-6%
	Human Trafficking	2	1	-50%
	Total	1,349	1,065	-21%
Property Crime	Burglary	180	175	-3%
	Theft	1,258	1,184	-6%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	655	514	-22%
	Arson	21	21	0%
	Total	2,114	1,894	-10%
Total	3,463	2,959	-15%	

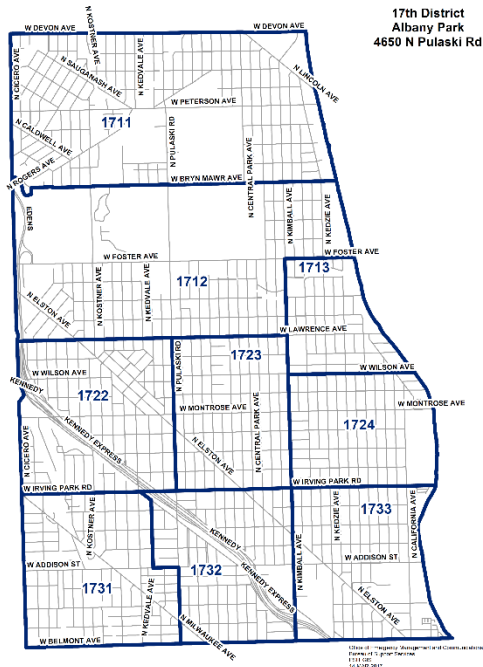
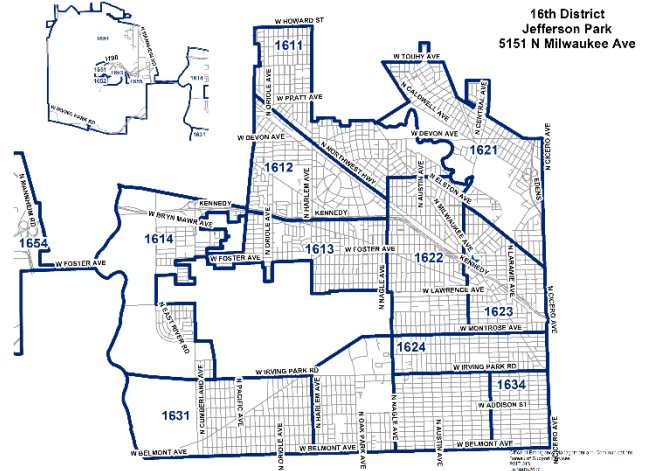
*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

		16th District - Jefferson Park		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	4	5	25%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	44	32	-27%
	Robbery	140	82	-41%
	Aggravated Assault	185	139	-25%
	Aggravated Battery	140	118	-16%
	Human Trafficking	0	0	0%
	Total	513	376	-27%
Property Crime	Burglary	303	189	-38%
	Theft	2,276	2,085	-8%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	707	521	-26%
	Arson	11	11	0%
	Total	3,297	2,806	-15%
Total	3,810	3,182	-16%	

*Total violent index Crimes include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



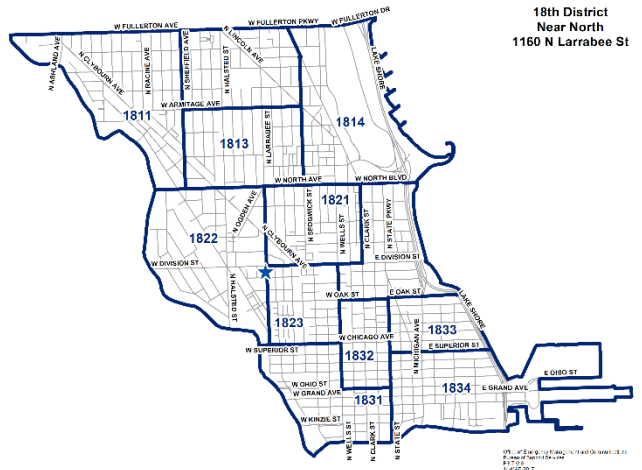
		17th District - Albany Park		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	8	4	-50%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	53	42	-21%
	Robbery	213	125	-41%
	Aggravated Assault	187	176	-6%
	Aggravated Battery	158	140	-11%
	Human Trafficking	0	1	NC
Total	619	488	-21%	
Property Crime	Burglary	288	201	-30%
	Theft	2,481	2,344	-6%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	571	438	-23%
	Arson	12	6	-50%
Total	3,352	2,989	-11%	
Total	3,971	3,477	-12%	

*Total violent index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.

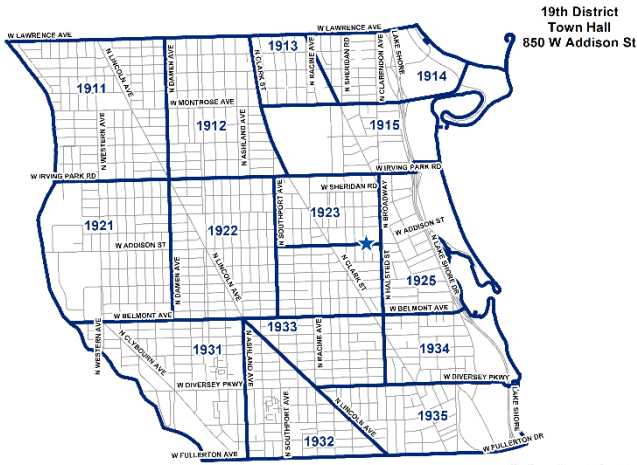


DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

		18th District - Near North		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	6	12	100%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	136	161	18%
	Robbery	423	286	-32%
	Aggravated Assault	181	141	-22%
	Aggravated Battery	192	155	-19%
	Human Trafficking	0	0	0%
	Total	938	755	-20%
Property Crime	Burglary	343	245	-29%
	Theft	5,406	5,702	5%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	664	518	-22%
	Arson	4	4	0%
	Total	6,417	6,469	1%
Total	7,355	7,224	-2%	



*Total violent Index Crimes include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



		19th District - Town Hall		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	5	3	-40%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	120	117	-3%
	Robbery	393	280	-29%
	Aggravated Assault	197	142	-28%
	Aggravated Battery	235	198	-16%
	Human Trafficking	0	1	NC
	Total	950	741	-22%
Property Crime	Burglary	663	480	-28%
	Theft	5,578	4,997	-10%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	890	615	-31%
	Arson	3	7	133%
	Total	7,134	6,099	-15%
Total		8,084	6,840	-15%

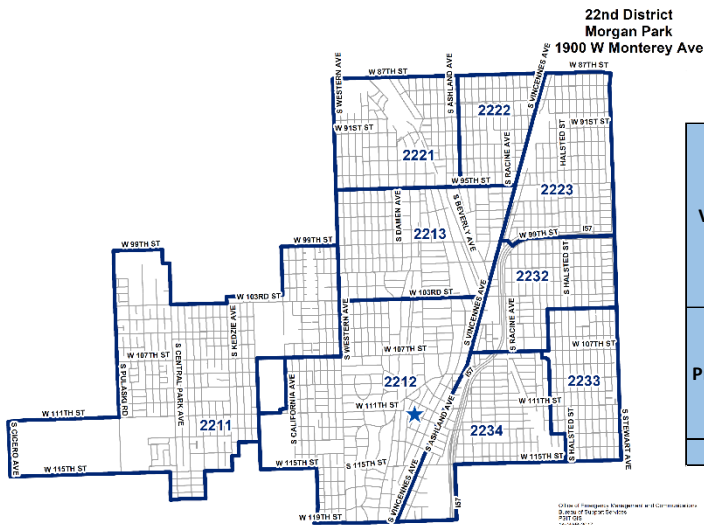
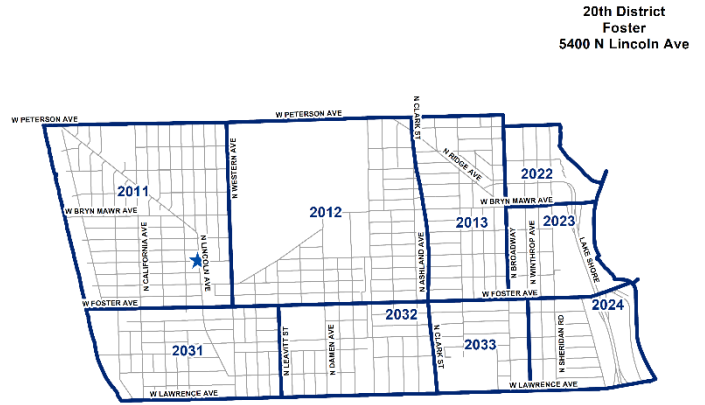
*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

		20th District - Lincoln		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	3	5	67%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	46	45	-2%
	Robbery	130	79	-39%
	Aggravated Assault	113	102	-10%
	Aggravated Battery	107	86	-20%
	Human Trafficking	0	0	0%
Total		399	317	-21%
Property Crime	Burglary	205	207	1%
	Theft	1,720	1,595	-7%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	443	245	-45%
	Arson	8	6	-25%
	Total	2,376	2,053	-14%
Total		2,775	2,370	-15%

*Total violent Index Crimes Include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



		22nd District - Morgan Park		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	17	13	-24%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	57	46	-19%
	Robbery	178	151	-15%
	Aggravated Assault	225	203	-10%
	Aggravated Battery	177	182	3%
	Human Trafficking	1	1	0%
Total		655	596	-9%
Property Crime	Burglary	190	211	11%
	Theft	1,652	1,547	-6%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	724	671	-7%
	Arson	5	8	60%
Total		2,571	2,437	-5%
Total		3,226	3,033	-6%

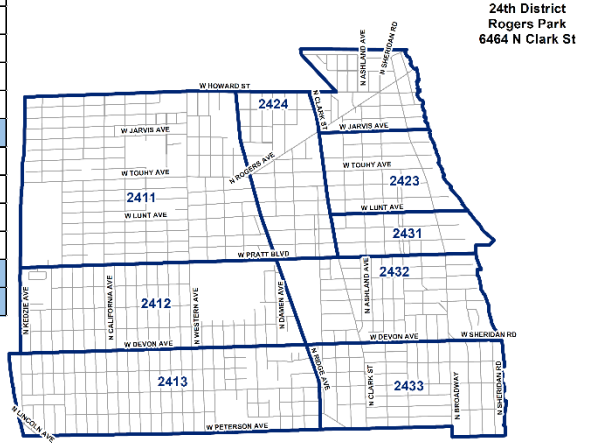
*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

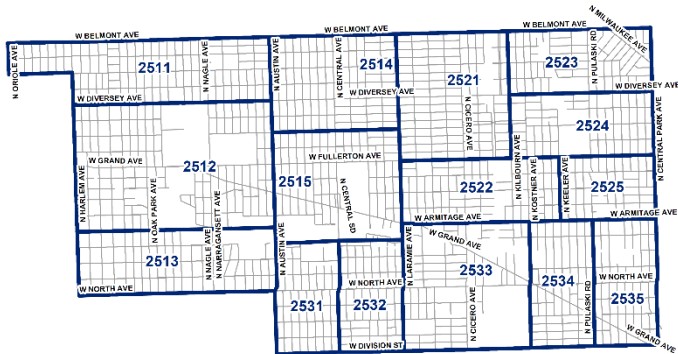
		24th District - Rogers Park		
		2024	2025	% Change
Violent Crime	Murder	12	6	-50%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	65	65	0%
	Robbery	267	170	-36%
	Aggravated Assault	211	165	-22%
	Aggravated Battery	171	168	-2%
	Human Trafficking	0	0	0%
	Total	726	574	-21%
Property Crime	Burglary	247	230	-7%
	Theft	2,402	2,173	-10%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	806	525	-35%
	Arson	9	10	11%
	Total	3,464	2,938	-15%
Total		4,190	3,512	-16%

*Total violent Index Crimes Include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



24th District
Rogers Park
6464 N Clark St

25th District
Grand Central
5555 W Grand Ave



		25th District - Grand Central		
		2024	2025	& Change
Violent Crime	Murder	13	16	23%
	Criminal Sexual Assault	78	78	0%
	Robbery	550	290	-47%
	Aggravated Assault	462	363	-21%
	Aggravated Battery	374	296	-21%
	Human Trafficking	2	0	-100%
	Total	1,479	1,043	-29%
Property Crime	Burglary	359	270	-25%
	Theft	2,937	2,902	-1%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,057	852	-19%
	Arson	25	22	-12%
	Total	4,378	4,046	-8%
Total		5,857	5,089	-13%

*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



APPENDIX II: 2025 COMMUNITY POPULATION BY DISTRICT

District	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Other Race	Total	% of Total
01	43,240	6,861	15,359	19,713	4,471	89,644	3%
02	16,762	5,158	69,573	7,423	4,440	103,356	4%
03	3,302	2,337	70,149	1,047	2,623	79,458	3%
04	7,177	35,389	72,548	276	2,794	118,184	4%
05	855	2,989	60,817	73	1,634	66,368	2%
06	456	2,297	82,655	106	2,008	87,522	3%
07	403	7,671	48,891	87	1,366	58,418	2%
08	35,024	167,812	41,592	3,193	3,153	250,774	9%
09	21,387	95,591	14,314	33,656	2,518	167,466	6%
10	3,928	68,992	30,828	423	1,361	105,532	4%
11	2,809	14,223	52,510	546	1,577	71,665	3%
12	60,398	35,652	21,452	12,732	5,548	135,782	5%
14	63,185	39,295	6,532	5,958	5,034	120,004	4%
15	946	6,821	46,831	104	1,035	55,737	2%
16	121,206	56,668	3,347	13,899	6,399	201,519	7%
17	55,100	55,983	5,395	18,030	5,601	140,109	5%
18	103,981	9,080	10,526	14,893	5,681	144,161	5%
19	154,369	22,765	13,507	16,383	10,539	217,563	8%
20	50,100	14,979	9,074	13,050	4,300	91,503	3%
22	32,261	5,012	56,626	395	2,730	97,024	4%
24	58,520	29,404	26,400	24,613	7,090	146,027	5%
25	26,658	134,184	27,814	3,496	3,308	195,460	7%
Total	862,067	819,163	786,740	190,096	85,210	2,743,276	
% of Total	31%	30%	29%	7%	3%		

Source: ISD - 07 May 2026.

Hispanic: This category includes White Hispanic and Black Hispanic.

Other Race: This category includes instances when the person did not provide race information or persons who identified two or more race categories.



COMMUNITY FEEDBACK REMINDER

Please provide your feedback by visiting <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/annual-reports/> and commenting at the bottom of the annual reports page.


Add your thoughts, comments and suggestions below

Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked *

Comment

Name

Email

I'm not a robot  reCAPTCHA
Privacy - Terms

Post Comment

We value your feedback!





2025 Annual Report

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT
Office of Constitutional Policing – Research and Development Division
3510 South Michigan Ave., Rm.4109NW
Chicago, Illinois 60653
312.746.6000
<https://home.chicagopolice.org>

