

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

HATE CRIMES 2025 REVIEW



Brandon Johnson, Mayor
Larry Snelling, Superintendent of Police



STAND TOGETHER AGAINST HATE



Dear Chicagoans,

What makes Chicago such a beautiful, vibrant city is the people. Throughout every neighborhood, you can see how different cultures and backgrounds have influenced our city. These influences are seen in our city’s restaurants, entertainment, architecture, and festivals. This diversity that is weaved into the foundation of our city is what makes us stronger.

Unfortunately, there is a small minority of individuals who perpetrate hate and bigotry through crime. The Chicago Police Department will never tolerate this criminal behavior, and we will do everything in our power to bring justice to the victims of hate crimes and hold accountable the individuals responsible.

We will continue working to help every community throughout Chicago feel safe and supported, no matter who you are. We will not let the hate of a few destroy the resilience and strength of our city.

Sincerely,

Larry Snelling
Superintendent of Police





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

A significant advancement during 2025 was the expanded role of the Office of Equity and Engagement, which was positioned as the department's centralized hub for receiving hate crime and hate incident notifications, compiling findings and data sets, assessing bias motivation, following preliminary investigations, and coordinating appropriate response and support services for affected individuals. This collaborative framework strengthened interdepartmental coordination and improved service delivery to community members.

The Hate Crimes Team has the primary responsibility for receiving and reviewing notifications of reported hate crimes citywide from district-level preliminary investigators and coordinating victim-centered support services.

An officer who is assigned to conduct a preliminary investigation that involves an alleged hate crime or other incident motivated by bias or hate is required to notify both the appropriate Bureau of Detectives Area and the Hate Crimes Team. Upon notification that a hate crime or incident motivated by hate has occurred, the department's Hate Crimes Team (HCT) conducts a parallel comprehensive follow-up investigation to determine if a bias exists and if a crime was committed because of that bias. If the incident was motivated by bias, a Hate Crimes Team officer will begin the intake process and assign either an internal Hate Crime Number or Non-Criminal Incident Number. If, after reviewing noncriminal incident reports, the Hate Crimes Team determines a hate crime has in fact been committed, it notifies the Bureau of Detectives to conduct a thorough criminal investigation.

HCT officers prioritize contact with the victim and immediately attempt contact via telephone and same-day certified mail. The victim contact letter was revised in 2023 to clarify the respective roles of the Bureau of Patrol (BOP), Bureau of Detectives (BOD), and Hate Crimes Team (HCT) throughout a hate crimes investigation. The revisions to the victim contact letter were the result of a collaborative effort by command staff from HCT and BOD. HCT's standardized written victim communications further evolved in 2025, with updates that enhanced clarity, consistency, and accessibility for individuals reporting hate and bias-motivated incidents.

The Hate Crimes Team works collaboratively with investigative personnel, community organizations, and prosecutorial partners to ensure hate crime incidents are addressed in accordance with department policy, constitutional policing principles, and the



requirements of the consent decree. The unit emphasizes procedural justice, community trust, transparency, and equitable service delivery to all community members.

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

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

Hate Crimes Team—2025 Activity Update

The Hate Crimes Team experienced a productive and impactful year supporting the department's unified response to hate crimes and hate/bias-motivated incidents. During 2025, the Hate Crimes Team identified 205 separate hate crime incidents.

During 2025, HCT officers:

- Provided victim advocacy and support services to individuals impacted by hate crimes and hate incidents;
- Assisted victims with safety planning and connected individuals to appropriate community-based resources;
- Coordinated with partner agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, regarding criminal prosecution and investigative support;
- Served as a liaison between victims, detectives, and investigative units throughout the investigative process;
- Conducted outreach and engagement efforts with diverse communities to increase awareness of hate crime reporting procedures and available services;
- Participated in meetings, workshops, and listening sessions with community stakeholders to strengthen relationships and improve department responsiveness to community concerns.

In 2025, CPD maintained preliminary and secondary compliance with two of the three hate-crimes-related paragraphs in the consent decree and maintained full compliance with one of the three hate-crimes-related paragraphs in the consent decree.

Hate Crimes Data and Reporting

In 2023, the department made significant progress in addressing how hate-crime data is captured, making 2024 the first full year under the new data-collection process. In March of 2023, language was revised in the CASE application (utilized by department members to document preliminary investigations) regarding a hate crime event by adding the term "bias motivated." The inclusion of this language was



intended to assist officers in correctly flagging an event as a hate crime when appropriate. The Strategic Initiatives Division also worked in conjunction with the Hate Crimes Team to add the ability to enter up to five bias motivations per crime category in R-Case. The added functionality in R-Case has assisted the department in capturing hate-crime data throughout the year and puts CPD closer in line with NIBRS (National Incident-Based Reporting System) standards. The strategic changes implemented in recent years have strengthened the quality of data collected and improved transparency. The 2025 data is indicative of the department's progress not only in data collection, but also signifies operational progress in identifying hate crime incidents and providing resources and support where appropriate.

The data snapshot in this report, as it specifically relates to hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents, is consistent with the parameters established by the Department of Justice. The term "hate" can be misleading. When used in a hate-crime law, the word "hate" does not mean rage, anger, or general dislike. In a legal context, "hate" can mean bias against people or groups with specific characteristics as defined by law. *Figure 1* provides a summary of hate crime trends in Chicago over the past ten years; however, the more detailed data in this report focuses specifically on trends over the past two years. Some 2024 data in this 2025 Hate Crimes Report may differ slightly from what was reported in the 2024 Hate Crimes Report due to ongoing investigations that continued into 2025, resulting in updates.

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.

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. Bias categories only appear in this report if there is at least one incident with that bias. The classification of a bias-motivated incident or hate crime most often comes from the victim providing information during the preliminary investigation that includes evidence or victim perceptions of bias-motivated behavior. In line with recent CPD trainings on trauma-informed communication (e.g., trauma-informed



communication in sexual assault and domestic abuse investigations), CPD begins each hate-crime investigation from a position that the hate crime is bona fide.

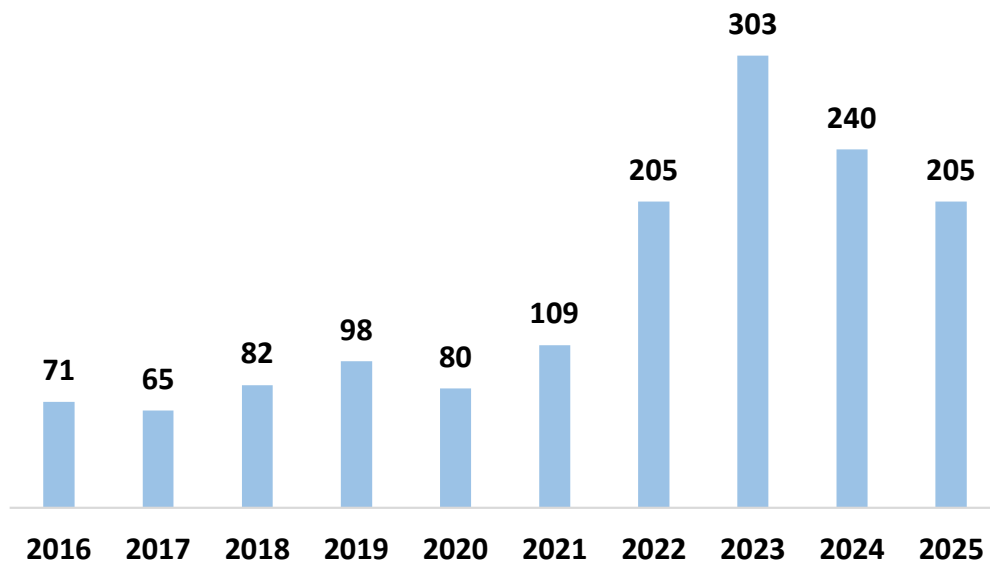
CPD continues to hold an assumption that there is a significant disparity between the true number of hate crimes and those actually reported to law enforcement, though CPD hopes it will continue to close this gap. It is critical to report hate crimes not only to help and support the victims, but also 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.

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

Number of Hate-Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents — 2016–2025

Figure 1





DEFINITIONS

Gender Identity Bias

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

Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias

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

Disability Bias

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

Sexual Orientation Bias

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

Gender Bias

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

Religious Bias

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

Citizenship and Immigration Status Bias

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



HATE CRIME LAW AND POLICY

Illinois Statute

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

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

The Municipal Code of Chicago

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

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

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

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

Consent Decree

On January 31, 2019, a federal judge approved a consent decree negotiated by the Illinois Attorney General's Office and the City of Chicago. The consent decree is an agreement between the parties that institutes comprehensive reforms of the Chicago Police Department. The consent decree is overseen by an independent monitor appointed by the federal court. The monitor meets regularly with community stakeholders and department members and publicly reports on the department's progress in implementing reforms outlined in the agreement. The consent decree is organized into numbered paragraphs, each addressing a specific area for reform. The topic of hate crimes is addressed in paragraphs 76–78. In 2025, CPD maintained preliminary and



secondary compliance with two of the three paragraphs. CPD maintained full compliance with one of the three paragraphs. Looking ahead, CPD will continue to build and improve upon this work as it seeks to gain operational compliance. For additional information about the consent decree agreement, including a copy of the agreement and progress reports issued by the independent monitor, please visit:

<https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/>

Chicago Police Department Hate Crime Policy

The Chicago Police Department's Research and Development Division—Policy and Procedures Section prepares, updates, and issues department-level directives concerning department policy and procedures, including those related to CPD's response to hate crimes. CPD periodically posts its policies online for public review and comment. The posting includes an electronic submission form for providing comments and feedback on the posted policy. When the comment period closes, the department reviews and considers those comments before finalizing the policy and placing the policy into effect.

CPD encourages members of the public to visit <http://home.chicagopolice.org/reform/policy-review> to review and provide feedback on a wide range of policies. New policies are posted periodically, so the department encourages members of the public to check back frequently.

CPD's policy on hate crimes is outlined in department directive G04-06, *Hate Crimes and Related Incidents Motivated by Bias or Hate*. The current policy became effective on June 24, 2024 replacing a 2021 version. CPD's hate crime policy outlines investigation, reporting, and notification procedures for hate crimes or other incidents motivated by bias or hate. For example, the policy requires:

- Professional conduct and respectful, unbiased treatment of all hate crime victims
- Notifications to the Hate Crimes Team, Bureau of Detectives, and supervisors
- Request for or provision of medical aid, when appropriate
- Evidence collection and processing
- Victim and available witness interviews
- Thorough documentation of the crime, including actions of the offender that demonstrate motivation for the criminal act based on bias against the victim's actual or perceived legally protected class, including physical acts, statements made, and language used
- Provision of victim assistance or referrals
- Thorough investigation by Area detectives and Hate Crimes Team personnel assigned to the investigation and follow-up communication with the victim regarding the status of the investigation
- Community engagement and hate-crime prevention efforts
- Annual statistical reporting of hate crimes

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

Hate Crimes vs. Other Crimes

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

- Assault and Aggravated Assault
- Battery



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

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

Hate Crime Investigations and Prosecutions

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

based on bias against the victim's actual or perceived legally protected class.

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

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

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



who investigated the incident becomes a witness for the state's prosecution.

Illinois law recognizes hate crimes as particularly egregious offenses; therefore, felony hate crime convictions result in enhanced penalties. However, evidence of hate or bias can still come into play during the penalty (sentencing) phase of a misdemeanor or other felony prosecution,

even if there was no prosecution of a felony hate crime charge. Judges can consider such evidence of hate or bias as an aggravating factor when deciding on a penalty for a misdemeanor or other felony conviction. This may potentially result in a higher penalty within the range established by state law for a particular offense.

Prosecutions fall under the purview of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office.



HATE CRIME TRAINING AND ENGAGEMENT

2025 Training

In accordance with the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, recruits complete a hate crimes block of instruction within the "Crimes Against Persons" class. It is imperative that recruits understand their role as preliminary investigators and are familiar with hate crime definitions, impacts of hate crimes, state and local hate crime laws, how to properly investigate hate crimes and accurately complete case reports, and how to effectively communicate with hate crime victims. In 2025, 432 Chicago Police Department recruits and metropolitan recruits received the hate crimes block of instruction. In early 2025, a new one-hour block of instruction titled "Hate Crimes" was added to the recruit curriculum. The goal of the new Hate Crimes Training is to further equip CPD recruits with the knowledge, skills, and procedural competence necessary to recognize, respond to, and investigate hate crimes, hate incidents, and bias-motivated offenses in accordance with Chicago Police Department General Order G04-06, *Hate Crimes, Hate Incidents, and Related Incidents Motivated by Bias or Hate*. This training ensures that officers uphold CPD's mission to protect the lives, rights, and property of all people in Chicago while reinforcing the department's commitment to impartial policing, de-escalation, and community engagement. Since its inclusion, 298 CPD recruits have received the course.

Incumbent department members are offered a hate crimes refresher e-learning. This training included hate crime definitions; hate crime victim and community impact (including victim interviews); hate crime statistics; local, state, and federal hate crime laws and case examples; hate crime investigations and reporting

requirements; and communication skills important for effectively interacting with hate crime victims. The training also included exercises, as well as a pre- and post-test. In 2025, 339 members completed the most recent version of the online hate crimes program.

The Chicago Police Department is committed to training its officers, particularly in ways that foster empathy in their work. Since 2011, the department has partnered with the Illinois Holocaust Museum and Education Center to enroll recruits and members in pre-service promotion training in the Brill Law Enforcement Action in Democracy (LEAD) Training. The LEAD program is certified by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board. This program was developed in collaboration with both active and retired law enforcement professionals and aims to provide officers with the tools they need to understand abuses of authority. Furthermore, the program prepares officers to respond effectively to hate crimes and bias while balancing individual rights with the need for public safety. In 2025, 149 pre-service sergeants and 39 lieutenants attended the LEAD program, demonstrating the department's continued commitment to training.

Members who are enrolled are required to attend an eight-hour training at the Illinois Holocaust Museum and Education Center. The day consists of multimedia presentations, interactive discussions focused on the role of law enforcement using the lens of the Holocaust and modules that explore current issues of racism, bias, and violence. These modules include a dedicated session on hate crimes, clearly defining the elements of hate crimes through historical and contemporary examples.



Additional question-and-answer sessions with officers on challenging topics ensure that course objectives are being met. The training concludes with a tour of the Museum's Karkomi Holocaust Exhibition and unforgettable encounters with Holocaust eyewitnesses.

In 2025, the Bureau of Detectives (BOD) demonstrated a steadfast commitment to addressing hate crimes through community engagement, procedural audits, and strategic partnerships. Following several hate-crime incidents, BOD leadership and personnel attended community forums to provide updates and address concerns. Internally, the BOD collaborated on a comprehensive review of its investigative documentation protocols to ensure hate crime investigations continue to be thorough and complete. In partnership with the CPD Victim Services Section, Office of Equity and Engagement, a regular meeting cadence was established with the BOD to refine workflows and ensure appropriate dispositions are accurately assigned to every reported event.

2025 Community and Organizational Engagement

Throughout 2025, HCT partnered with organizations representing various communities throughout the City of Chicago, including advocacy groups and cultural organizations, to encourage reporting among individuals who may otherwise be reluctant to contact law enforcement or who may not fully understand the legal definition of a hate crime or bias motivated incident. Community engagement efforts included collaboration with organizations such as:

- Chinese American Service League
- Chicago Commission on Human Relations

- Cook County State's Attorney's Office
- Community-based organizations and advocacy partners

Feedback gathered from victim contact and community meetings, as well as listening sessions, was utilized in an effort to support ongoing improvements to investigative practices, victim services, and public outreach initiatives.

Additionally, HCT officers experienced a strong and successful implementation of the City of Chicago's 311 Service Application as a non-emergency reporting option for bias-motivated incidents. This reporting feature provided community members and stakeholders with an accessible avenue to report incidents involving perceived bias. Throughout the year, HCT officers reviewed and responded to more than 240 service requests submitted through the 311 platform.

Many of these requests resulted in direct follow-up by HCT officers, allowing for timely communication, problem-solving, and the identification of additional police or city services to address and mediate reported concerns. In numerous instances, officers were able to prioritize individuals in need of further assistance and facilitate referrals to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations for continued support and follow-up. The successful use of the 311 Service Application enhanced community trust, increased reporting accessibility, and reinforced CPD's commitment to equitable, responsive, and victim-centered policing.

In response to the hate crimes occurring in their district, Chicago Police Department 24th District officers created the Place of Worship Safety Advisory Team (POWSAT) at the end of 2018. Officers attended the ALERRT (Advanced Law



Enforcement Rapid Response Training)—Texas State University CRASE (Civilian Response to Active Shooter Events) class, which the officers used to develop POWSAT. The program originated in the Orthodox Jewish community in West Rogers Park and has expanded throughout the City of Chicago and the Chicagoland area. In Rogers Park there are approximately forty synagogues, twenty mosques, six Catholic churches, and numerous other non-denominational places of worship. Throughout the 2025 calendar year, the 024th District Place of Worship Safety Advisory Team (P.O.W.S.A.T.) continued its mission of helping keep the community safe. POWSAT officers conducted active threat and workplace violence presentations at numerous locations throughout the community, focusing on how to respond to active threats and what to expect when officers arrive on scene. Officers also performed building safety assessments, providing recommendations related to security improvements, as well as guidance on available grants and the application process.

POWSAT attended numerous community meetings throughout the year, with discussions centered on security planning for major holidays and special events. The team also visited several schools to conduct situational awareness classes focused on student safety both inside and outside the classroom. In addition, officers conducted lockdown drills at locations across the district to help organizations establish physical barriers and effective safety protocols designed to protect students and staff during immediate internal threats, such as active shooters or intruders.

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

members to ensure all residents feel safe within their communities, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. The community liaisons, within the Office of Equity and Engagement, serve as vital bridges between CPD and the LGBTQ+ communities. These liaisons work directly with community members to address concerns, build trust, and foster positive relationships. They often engage in outreach activities such as attending community events, dialogues, and resource fairs. They also work to support victims of crime who may be part of the community that they serve. The department believes its role is crucial in promoting collaboration, communication, and mutual respect between police and the communities they serve. Currently, the department has dedicated liaisons to support the LGBTQ+ community, the migrant and refugee community, and the unsheltered and unhoused community. In 2025, CPD's liaisons worked closely to support dozens of events, engagements, and activities, often in partnership with community-based organizations, to support their communities.





CPD HATE CRIME DASHBOARD

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

EXAMPLE ONLY

HATE CRIME IN CHICAGO | Summary and Trends

What is hate crime?

You can find legal definitions here.



What if I'm a victim?

You can find out about victims' resources here.



Where the data comes from?

You can find out more about the data here.



Hate Crime Annual Report

Click here to download



About the Dashboard

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

Are hate crime totals increasing or decreasing?

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

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

View by Year or Month

Year





2025 HATE CRIME DATA REVIEW

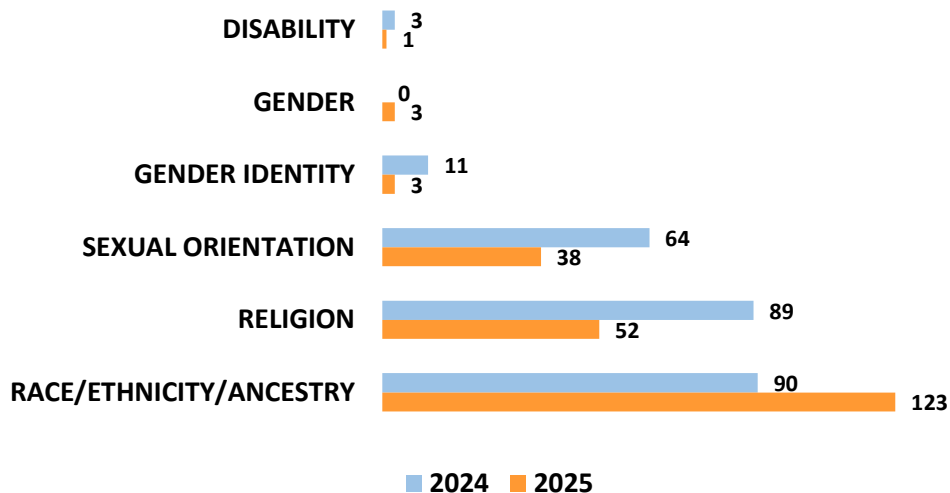
Unless otherwise noted, the data included in this report is accurate as of June 01, 2026. Due to updates arising from ongoing investigations, data in this report may vary slightly from previous reports or the hate crimes dashboard.

Hate Crime by Bias Motivation

Figure 2 shows 220 bias motivations for the 205 reported hate crimes in 2025 based on the six federal bias-motivation categories: (1) Gender Identity, (2) Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, (3) Disability, (4) Sexual Orientation, (5) Gender Bias, and (6) Religion. In 2023 the department revised its approach to tracking hate crimes data. As a result, one incident may include multiple bias motivations. In 2025, total hate crime incidents decreased by 15percent. Two of the six bias-motivation categories experienced increases: Gender (+3), and Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry (+37%, +33). The remaining bias-motivation categories experienced decreases: Disability (-66%, -2), Gender Identity (-73%, -8), Sexual Orientation (-41%, -26), Religion (-42%, -37).

Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents — 2024–2025

Figure 2





Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Primary and Secondary Offense Types — 2024 and 2025

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

Table 1: Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Type

Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Type	2024	2025	Change
ARSON	1	0	-1
BY FIRE	1	0	-1
ASSAULT	55	40	-15
AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN	4	3	-1
AGGRAVATED - KNIFE / CUTTING INSTRUMENT	3	3	0
AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	4	4	0
AGGRAVATED - OTHER FIREARM	1	0	-1
PROTECTED EMPLOYEE - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	2	2	0
SIMPLE	41	28	-13
BATTERY	46	41	-5
AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN	2	0	-2
AGGRAVATED - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	1	0	-1
AGGRAVATED - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, SERIOUS INJURY	2	2	0
AGGRAVATED - KNIFE / CUTTING INSTRUMENT	3	1	-2
AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	6	2	-4
AGGRAVATED OF A SENIOR CITIZEN	0	1	1
DOMESTIC BATTERY SIMPLE	1	1	0
PROTECTED EMPLOYEE - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	0	1	1
SIMPLE	31	33	2
BURGLARY	0	1	1
FORCIBLE ENTRY	0	1	1
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	62	55	-7
CRIMINAL DEFACEMENT	30	25	-5
INSTITUTIONAL VANDALISM	2	2	0
TO CITY OF CHICAGO PROPERTY	2	7	5
TO PROPERTY	20	16	-4
TO VEHICLE	8	5	-3

Table 1 continued on next page.



Table 1—Continued

Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Type	2024	2025	Change
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	3	3	0
TO AIRPORT	0	1	1
TO LAND	3	2	-1
INTIMIDATION	2	2	0
INTIMIDATION	2	2	0
NON-CRIMINAL	29	20	-9
DAMAGE TO REAL PROPERTY - FIRE / EXPLOSION	0	1	1
OTHER NON-CRIMINAL PERSONS	19	18	-1
OTHER NON-CRIMINAL PROPERTY	10	1	-9
OTHER OFFENSE	29	37	8
HARASSMENT BY ELECTRONIC MEANS	10	14	4
HARASSMENT BY TELEPHONE	5	7	2
OTHER CRIME AGAINST PERSON	1	8	7
TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	3	0	-3
TELEPHONE THREAT	9	8	-1
VIOLATE ORDER OF PROTECTION	1	0	-1
PUBLIC PEACE VIOLATION	9	1	-8
BOMB THREAT	9	1	-8
ROBBERY	3	2	-1
ARMED - HANDGUN	1	0	-1
ARMED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	1	1	0
STRONG ARM - NO WEAPON	1	1	0
SEX OFFENSE	1	0	-1
OTHER	1	0	-1
STALKING	0	1	1
CYBERSTALKING	0	1	1
THEFT	0	2	2
\$500 AND UNDER	0	1	1
OVER \$500	0	1	1
Total - Hate Crimes	240	205	-35

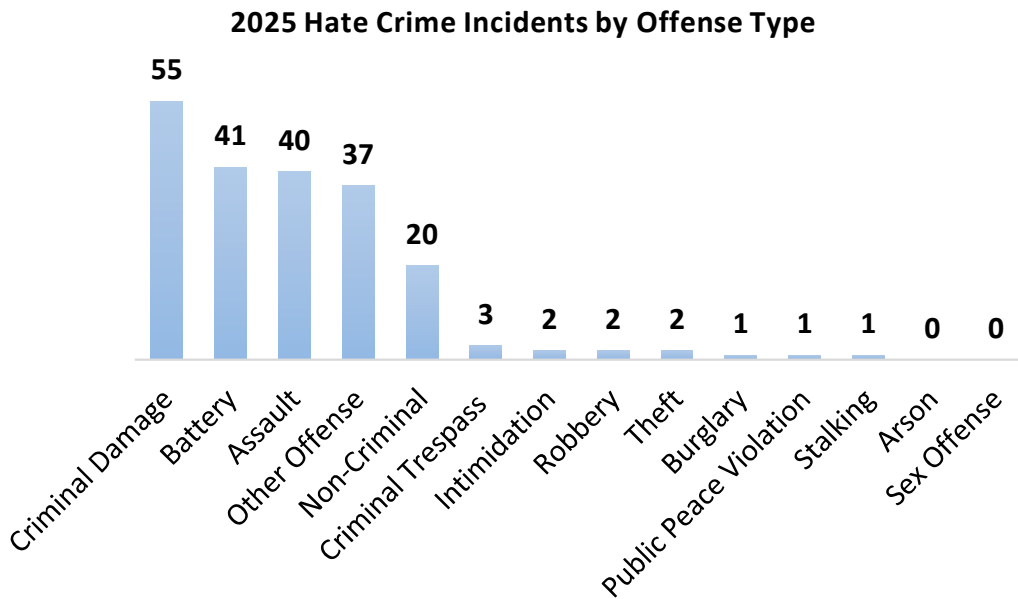


Table 2: Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Criminal and Non-Criminal—2024 and 2025

Both criminal and non-criminal reported incidents decreased in 2025.

Classification	2024	2025	Change
CRIMINAL	211	185	-26
NON-CRIMINAL	29	20	-9
Total	240	205	-35

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

Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Victim and Offender Demographics—2024 and 2025

Victim and offender gender and race information is collected during the incident investigation. An offender is a person suspected of having committed a reported hate crime. The number of victims and offenders will vary from the *incident* totals in 2024 (240) and 2025 (205), due to the varied possibilities of multiple offenders, multiple victims, or unknown gender or race involved in an incident.



Table 3: Hate Crime Offenders by Gender—2024 and 2025

Gender	2024	2025	Change
FEMALE	32	27	-5
MALE	126	104	-22
UNKNOWN	109	87	-22
Total	267	218	-49

Figure 3A: 2024 Breakdown

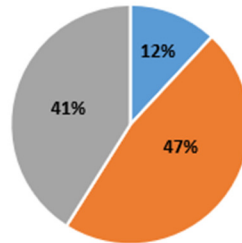
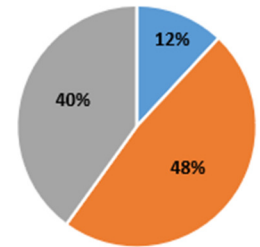


Figure 3B: 2025 Breakdown



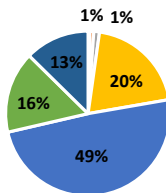
■ Female ■ Male ■ Unknown

■ Female ■ Male ■ Unknown

Table 4: Hate Crime Offenders by Race—2024 and 2025

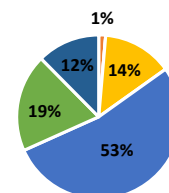
Race	2024	2025	Change
AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE	1	0	-1
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	2	3	1
BLACK HISPANIC	3	0	-3
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	54	30	-24
UNKNOWN	130	116	-14
WHITE	43	42	-1
WHITE HISPANIC	34	27	-7
Total	267	218	-49

Figure 4A: 2024 Breakdown



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

Figure 4B: 2025 Breakdown



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

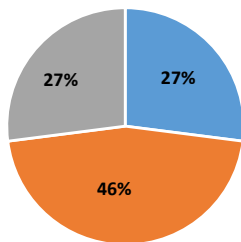


Table 5: Hate Crime Victims by Gender—2024 and 2025

Gender	2024	2025	Change
MALE	129	94	-35
FEMALE	75	70	-5
UNKNOWN	74	71	-3
Total	278	235	-43

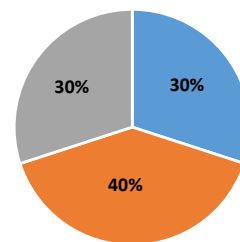
Totals are based on victim, and there can be multiple victims per incident.

Figure 5A: 2024 Breakdown



■ Female ■ Male ■ Unknown

Figure 5B: 2025 Breakdown



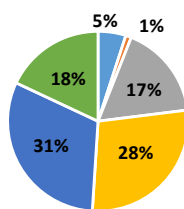
■ Female ■ Male ■ Unknown

Table 6: Hate Crime Victims by Race—2024 and 2025

Race	2024	2025	Change
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	15	5	-10
BLACK HISPANIC	3	3	0
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	47	49	2
UNKNOWN	79	78	-1
WHITE	85	59	-26
WHITE HISPANIC	49	41	-8
Total	278	235	-43

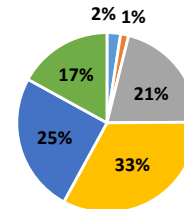
Totals are based on victim and there can be multiple victims per incident.

Figure 6A: 2024 Breakdown



■ Asian/Pacific Islander ■ Black Hispanic
 ■ Black/African American ■ Unknown
 ■ White ■ White Hispanic

Figure 6B: 2025 Breakdown



■ Asian/Pacific Islander ■ Black Hispanic
 ■ Black/African American ■ Unknown
 ■ White ■ White Hispanic



Figure 7: Hate Crimes by Community Area Map—2025

Community Area Hate Crime

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

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

The following pages and data describe 2024–2025 hate crime incidents occurring within each respective community area. The group data is geo-coded based on the address of occurrence and then plotted and extracted to a community map overlay. As such, readers may note the combined total by community area(s) does not equal the actual total shown by the police district.

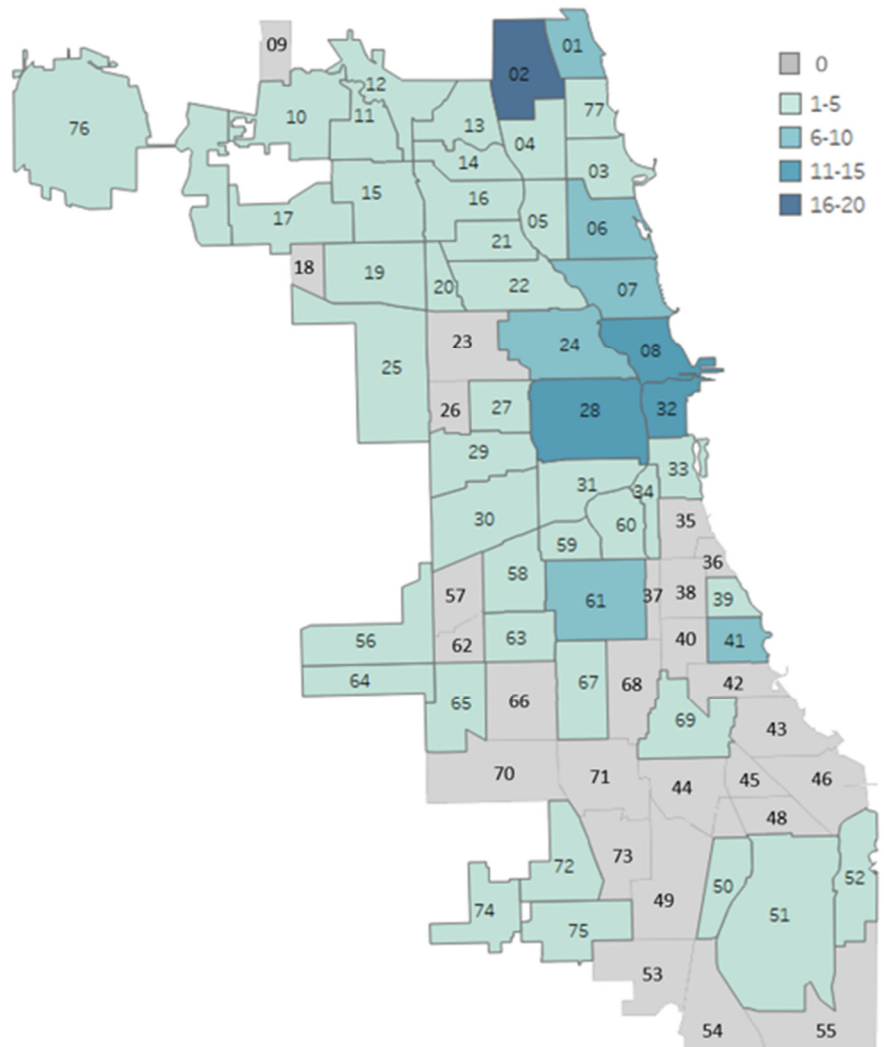




Table 7: Hate Crimes by Community Area—2024 and 2025

Community Area Number	Community Area Description	2024	2025
01	ROGERS PARK	12	9
02	WEST RIDGE	17	20
03	UPTOWN	11	4
04	LINCOLN SQUARE	6	3
05	NORTH CENTER	5	4
06	LAKE VIEW	13	10
07	LINCOLN PARK	16	6
08	NEAR NORTH SIDE	12	11
09	EDISON PARK	0	0
10	NORWOOD PARK	2	2
11	JEFFERSON PARK	0	2
12	FOREST GLEN	0	1
13	NORTH PARK	2	2
14	ALBANY PARK	1	3
15	PORTAGE PARK	5	4
16	IRVING PARK	6	5
17	DUNNING	1	4
18	MONTCLARE	1	0
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	6	1
20	HERMOSA	2	2
21	AVONDALE	2	2
22	LOGAN SQUARE	9	4
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	2	0
24	WEST TOWN	9	9
25	AUSTIN	3	4
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	1	0
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	1	1
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	7	12
29	NORTH LAWNSDALE	3	2
30	SOUTH LAWNSDALE	3	5
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	4	4
32	LOOP	10	13
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	2	2
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	1	3
35	DOUGLAS	0	0
36	OAKLAND	0	0
37	FULLER PARK	1	0
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	1	0
39	KENWOOD	1	2

Community Area Number	Community Area Description	2024	2025
40	WASHINGTON PARK	0	0
41	HYDE PARK	5	8
42	WOODLAWN	1	0
43	SOUTH SHORE	5	0
44	CHATHAM	5	0
45	AVALON PARK	0	0
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	0	0
47	BURNSIDE	0	0
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	1	0
49	ROSELAND	2	0
50	PULLMAN	0	1
51	SOUTH DEERING	1	2
52	EAST SIDE	1	2
53	WEST PULLMAN	0	0
54	RIVERDALE	1	0
55	HEGEWISCH	0	0
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	0	2
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	3	0
58	BRIGHTON PARK	0	1
59	MCKINLEY PARK	3	2
60	BRIDGEPORT	2	4
61	NEW CITY	3	6
62	WEST ELSDON	1	0
63	GAGE PARK	0	1
64	CLEARING	1	3
65	WEST LAWN	1	1
66	CHICAGO LAWN	2	0
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	1	1
68	ENGLEWOOD	1	0
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	0	2
70	ASHBURN	0	0
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	0	0
72	BEVERLY	1	5
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	0	0
74	MOUNT GREENWOOD	3	1
75	MORGAN PARK	1	1
76	OHARE	3	2
77	EDGEWATER	13	3
	UNKNOWN	1	1
	TOTAL	240	205



Table 8: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by District—2024 and 2025

The 09th (Deering) and 12th (Near West) Districts experienced the most significant increases (+7) in hate crimes in 2025, while the 18th (Near North) and 20th (Lincoln) Districts experienced the most significant decreases (-11).

District	2024	2025	Change
001	13	17	4
002	7	10	3
003	2	1	-1
004	7	3	-4
005	3	2	-1
006	5	0	-5
007	2	2	0
008	8	6	-2
009	10	17	7
010	5	6	1
011	5	2	-3
012	14	21	7
014	15	7	-8
015	1	4	3
016	11	14	3
017	10	12	2
018	23	12	-11
019	31	23	-8
020	18	7	-11
022	5	7	2
024	33	28	-5
025	11	3	-8
UNKNOWN	1	1	0
Total	240	205	-35

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

Figure 8A

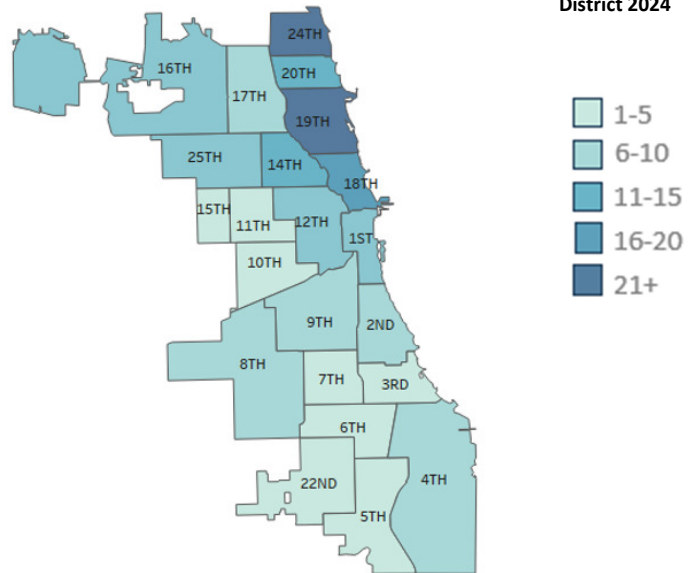
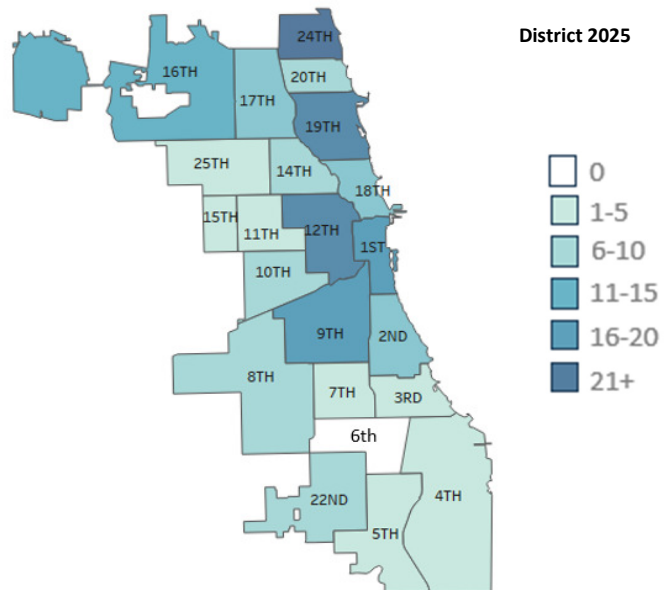


Figure 8B





Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Bias Motivation—2024 and 2025

The tables and figures below indicate the total hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents reported by CPD in 2024 and 2025, broken down by bias motivation, including Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, Disability, Religion, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity. In 2025, Disability, Religion, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity experienced decreases, while Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry and Gender increased.

Table 9: Hate Crime Motivated by Gender—2024 and 2025

Gender	2024	2025	Change
ANTI-FEMALE	0	3	3
Total	0	3	3

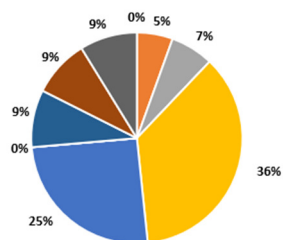
Table 10: Hate Crime Motivated by Gender Identity—2024 and 2025

Gender Identity	2024	2025	Change
ANTI-TRANSGENDER	8	3	-5
ANTI-TRANSGENDER NON-CONFORMING	3	0	-3
Total	11	3	-8

Table 11: Hate Crime Motivated by Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry—2024 and 2025

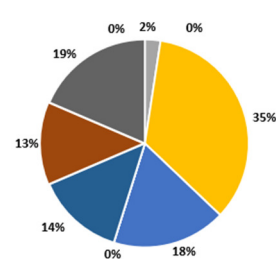
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	2024	2025	Change
ANTI-AMERICAN INDIAN ALASKAN NATIVE	0	0	0
ANTI-ARAB	5	0	-5
ANTI-ASIAN	6	3	-3
ANTI-BLACK/ AFRICAN-AMERICAN	33	43	10
ANTI-HISPANIC/LATINO	23	22	-1
ANTI-JEWISH	0	0	0
ANTI-MULTIPLE RACES/ GROUP	8	17	9
ANTI-OTHER RACE/ ETHNICITY/ ANCESTRY	8	16	8
ANTI-WHITE	8	23	15
Total	91	124	33

Figure 11A: 2024 Breakdown



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

Figure 11B: 2025 Breakdown



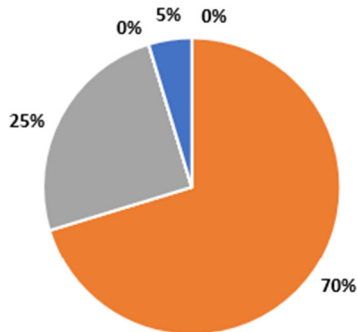
- ANTI-AMERICAN INDIAN ALASKAN NATIVE
- ANTI-ARAB
- ANTI-ASIAN
- ANTI-BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN
- ANTI-HISPANIC/LATINO
- ANTI-JEWISH
- ANTI-MULTIPLE RACES/ GROUP
- ANTI-OTHER RACE/ ETHNICITY/ ANCESTRY
- ANTI-WHITE



Table 12: Hate Crime Motivated by Sexual Orientation—2024 and 2025

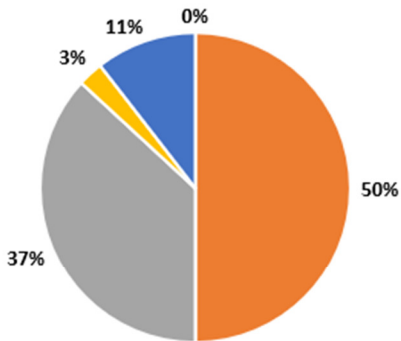
Sexual Orientation	2024	2025	Change
ANTI-BISEXUAL	0	0	0
ANTI-GAY (MALE)	45	19	-26
ANTI-GAY/ LESBIAN/ BISEXUAL/ TRANSGENDER	16	14	-2
ANTI-HETEROSEXUAL	0	1	1
ANTI-LESBIAN	3	4	1
Total	64	38	-26

Figure 12A: 2024 Breakdown



- ANTI-BISEXUAL
- ANTI-GAY (MALE)
- ANTI-GAY/ LESBIAN/ BISEXUAL/ TRANSGENDER (MIXED GROUP)
- ANTI-HETEROSEXUAL
- ANTI-LESBIAN

Figure 12B: 2025 Breakdown



- ANTI-BISEXUAL
- ANTI-GAY (MALE)
- ANTI-GAY/ LESBIAN/ BISEXUAL/ TRANSGENDER (MIXED GROUP)
- ANTI-HETEROSEXUAL
- ANTI-LESBIAN



Table 13: Hate Crime Motivated by Religion—2024 and 2025

Religion	2024	2025	Change
ANTI-ATHEISM/AGNOSTICISM	0	0	0
ANTI-CATHOLIC	1	2	1
ANTI-EASTERN ORTHODOX	0	0	0
ANTI-HINDU	1	0	-1
ANTI-ISLAMIC/ MUSLIM	6	1	-5
ANTI-JEWISH	79	47	-32
ANTI-MULTIPLE RELIGIONS/ GROUPS	2	1	-1
ANTI-OTHER CHRISTIAN	1	1	0
ANTI-OTHER RELIGION	0	0	0
ANTI-PROTESTANT	0	0	0
ANTI-SIKH	0	0	0
Total	90	52	-38

Figure 13A: 2024 Breakdown

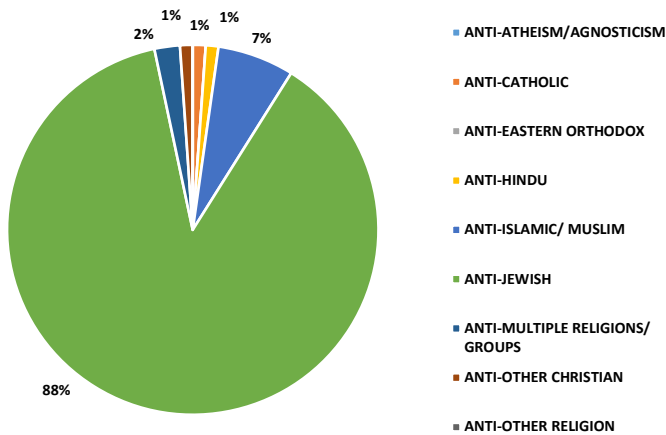
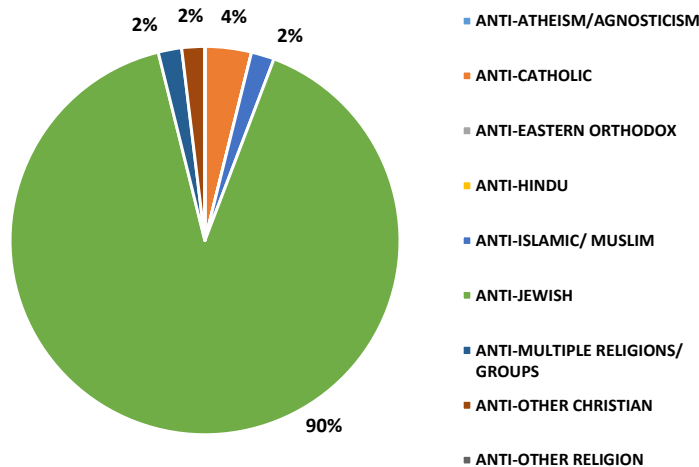


Figure 13B: 2025 Breakdown



**Table 14: Hate Crime Motivated by Disability—2024 and 2025**

Disability	2024	2025	Change
ANTI-MENTAL DISABILITY	2	0	-2
ANTI-PHYSICAL DIABILITY	1	1	0
Total	3	1	-2

Table 15: Hate Crime Incidents by District and Bias Motivation—2025

Table 15 shows the total number of reported hate crimes in 2025 broken down by district and specific bias motivation.

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
Total	1	3	3	123	52	38	220

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



Table 16: 2025 Hate Crime Incidents by District and Location Description—2025

Table 16 shows a break down of hate crime by district and location type. Whenever a crime is reported, CPD records a “location code” to track the types of locations in which crimes occurred.

District	Location Description	
01	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	4
01	GOVERNMENT BUILDING / PROPERTY	1
01	HOTEL / MOTEL	1
01	OTHER (SPECIFY)	1
01	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	1
01	POLICE FACILITY / VEHICLE PARKING LOT	1
01	RESIDENCE	1
01	RESTAURANT	2
01	SIDEWALK	1
01	STREET	4
	Total	17
02	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	1
02	PARK PROPERTY	1
02	RESIDENCE	1
02	SIDEWALK	1
02	STREET	5
02	WAREHOUSE	1
	Total	10
03	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	1
	Total	1
04	ALLEY	1
04	RESIDENCE	1
04	STREET	1
	Total	3
05	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	1
05	SCHOOL - PUBLIC GROUNDS	1
	Total	2
06	NONE	0
	Total	0
07	OTHER (SPECIFY)	1
07	STREET	1
	Total	2
08	AIRPORT TERMINAL UPPER LEVEL - NON-SECURE AREA	1
08	APARTMENT	1
08	RESTAURANT	1
08	STREET	3
	Total	6
09	ABANDONED BUILDING	1
09	APARTMENT	1
09	CTA TRAIN	1
09	DEPARTMENT STORE	1
09	GROCERY FOOD STORE	1
09	LIBRARY	1
09	RESTAURANT	1
09	SIDEWALK	3
09	STREET	7
	Total	17

District	Location Description	
10	APARTMENT	1
10	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1
10	CONVENIENCE STORE	1
10	GOVERNMENT BUILDING / PROPERTY	1
10	SIDEWALK	1
10	SMALL RETAIL STORE	1
	Total	6
11	STREET	2
	Total	2
12	APARTMENT	3
12	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	1
12	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	3
12	GOVERNMENT BUILDING / PROPERTY	4
12	OTHER (SPECIFY)	3
12	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	2
12	RESIDENCE - GARAGE	1
12	RESTAURANT	1
12	SCHOOL - PUBLIC GROUNDS	1
12	STREET	2
	Total	21
14	ALLEY	1
14	CTA BUS	1
14	HOSPITAL BUILDING / GROUNDS	1
14	SIDEWALK	2
14	STREET	2
	Total	7
15	APARTMENT	1
15	CTA PARKING LOT / GARAGE / OTHER PROPERTY	1
15	RESIDENCE - YARD (FRONT / BACK)	1
15	SIDEWALK	1
	Total	4
16	AIRPORT EXTERIOR - NON-SECURE AREA	1
16	AIRPORT TERMINAL UPPER LEVEL - NON-SECURE AREA	1
16	ALLEY	1
16	RESIDENCE	4
16	RESIDENCE - PORCH / HALLWAY	1
16	SCHOOL - PRIVATE BUILDING	2
16	SCHOOL - PUBLIC GROUNDS	2
16	SIDEWALK	1
16	STREET	1
	Total	14



Table 16 Continued

District	Location Description	
17	APARTMENT	1
17	CTA TRAIN	1
17	OTHER (SPECIFY)	2
17	PARK PROPERTY	1
17	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	1
17	SIDEWALK	1
17	STREET	4
17	VEHICLE NON-COMMERCIAL	1
	Total	12
18	APARTMENT	1
18	ATHLETIC CLUB	1
18	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	1
18	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1
18	CTA PLATFORM	1
18	RESIDENCE	1
18	RESTAURANT	2
18	SIDEWALK	1
18	STREET	3
	Total	12
19	BAR OR TAVERN	1
19	CTA BUS	1
19	GROCERY FOOD STORE	1
19	LAKEFRONT / WATERFRONT / RIVERBANK	1
19	MEDICAL / DENTAL OFFICE	1
19	OTHER (SPECIFY)	1
19	PARK PROPERTY	1
19	RESIDENCE	1
19	RESTAURANT	2
19	SIDEWALK	4
19	SMALL RETAIL STORE	2
19	STREET	7
	Total	23

District	Location Description	
20	APARTMENT	1
20	BAR OR TAVERN	1
20	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1
20	PARK PROPERTY	1
20	RESIDENCE - PORCH / HALLWAY	1
20	SIDEWALK	2
	Total	7
22	PARK PROPERTY	4
22	RESIDENCE	2
22	STREET	1
	Total	7
24	ALLEY	1
24	APARTMENT	3
24	BANK	1
24	CHA HALLWAY / STAIRWELL / ELEVATOR	1
24	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	2
24	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	3
24	LIBRARY	1
24	PARK PROPERTY	1
24	POLICE FACILITY / VEHICLE PARKING LOT	1
24	RESIDENCE - YARD (FRONT / BACK)	1
24	SCHOOL - PRIVATE BUILDING	1
24	SIDEWALK	7
24	STREET	4
24	VEHICLE NON-COMMERCIAL	1
	Total	28
25	APARTMENT	1
25	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1
25	SIDEWALK	1
	Total	3
Unknown	STREET	1
	Total	1
	Grand Total	205



Table 17A: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Disposition—2025

Initially, all hate-crime incidents are considered to be bona fide, as reported by the victim. However, after further investigation, a hate-crime incident may be classified as "undetermined" or "unfounded." Table 17A is a breakdown of the dispositions for 2025 hate crime cases.

Disposition	2025
BONA FIDE	205
PENDING INVESTIGATION	0
UNDETERMINED	0
UNFOUNDED	0
Total	205

Table 17B: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Disposition and Bias Motivation—2025

Disposition	Class	2025
BONA FIDE	DISABILITY	1
	GENDER	3
	GENDER IDENTITY	3
	RACE/ ETHNICITY/ ANCESTRY	123
	RELIGION	52
	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	38
	Total	220



Table 18A: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents Status Descriptions—2025

Table 18A defines the statuses the Bureau of Detectives utilizes to classify the disposition of an investigation and the statuses of the 205 hate crime investigations for incidents occurring in 2025. These statuses (e.g., “closed non-criminal”) are not equivalent with the primary and secondary offense types (e.g., “non-criminal – other non-criminal persons”) reported in Table 1 and Table 2. Primary and secondary offense types are first generated by the preliminary investigator who completes an incident report, while the investigative statuses in Tables 18A and 18B are generated by the Bureau of Detectives after a follow-up investigation.

STATUS	STATUS DESCRIPTION	2025
OPEN ASSIGNED	Assigned to a Detective for investigation.	14
SUSPENDED	All investigative avenues fully pursued, case cannot proceed further at this time.	142
UNFOUNDED	Investigation discloses incident occurred outside of jurisdiction or did not occur at all; if latter, must articulate reasonable belief an incident did not occur.	1
CLEARED CLOSED	Cleared Closed (Arrest and Prosecution) - All offenders have been arrested and charged.	18
EX CLEARED CLOSED	(Cook County State’s Attorney denied charges) One or more of multiple offenders identified, prosecution denied for reasons other than lack of probable cause. (Other Exceptional) All offender identified, whereabouts unknown, circumstances beyond law enforcement control preclude charging, including statute of limitations.	11
EX CLEARED OPEN	(Comp Resfused to Pros) One or more of multiple offenders identified, complainant refused to prosecute. (Other Exceptional) One or more of multiple offenders identified, whereabouts unknown, circumstances beyond law enforcement control preclude charging, including statute of limitations.	1
CLOSED NON-CRIMINAL	Incident not criminal in nature.	18
Total		205

As shown in the above table, a majority of hate crime cases (205) were suspended in 2025. Cases may be suspended for several reasons. One common reason is that investigative avenues did not yield enough evidence to proceed. For example, there may have been no witnesses and no video evidence of an overnight criminal damage to property. Second, hate crimes are traumatic, and victims or witnesses may not remember details about the offender. Another factor can be the department's ability to follow-up with a victim, either due to the victim not having reliable means of being contacted, or the victim not wishing to pursue further investigation. CPD continues to explore barriers to prosecution so BOD, the Hate Crimes Team, and community partners can collaboratively develop ways to improve CPD's ability to identify offenders and hold them accountable. This work largely continues through the HCT's personal communication with victims of hate crimes and their continued efforts to work with BOD and community partners to manage obstacles to prosecution when they are identified.



Table 18B: Count of Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents Status by Bias Motivation—2025

Table 18B reports the number of incidents within each investigative status by bias motivation.

BIAS CLASS	BIAS MOTIVATION	OPEN ASSIGNED	SUSPENDED	UNFOUNDED	CLEARED CLOSED	CLEARED OPEN	EX CLEAR CLOSED	EX CLEARED OPEN	CLOSED NON-CRIMINAL	TOTAL
DISABILITY										1
	ANTI-PHYSICAL DIABILITY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GENDER										3
	ANTI-FEMALE	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
GENDER IDENTITY										3
	ANTI-TRANSGENDER	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY										124
	ANTI-ASIAN	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	ANTI-BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	6	23	0	3	0	5	0	6	43
	ANTI-HISPANIC OR LATINO	1	13	0	4	0	1	0	3	22
	ANTI-MULTIPLE RACES, GROUP	2	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	17
	ANTI-OTHER RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	0	14	0	1	0	0	0	1	16
	ANTI-WHITE	0	17	1	2	0	1	0	2	23
RELIGION										52
	ANTI-CATHOLIC	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	ANTI-ISLAMIC	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ANTI-JEWISH	2	39	0	1	0	2	1	2	47
	ANTI-MULTIPLE RELIGIONS, GROUP	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ANTI-OTHER CHRISTIAN	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SEXUAL ORIENTATION										38
	ANTI-GAY (MALE)	2	11	0	4	0	0	0	2	19
	ANTI-HETEROSEXUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ANTI-LESBIAN	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	ANTI-LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, OR TRANSGENDER (MIXED GROUP)	1	10	0	0	0	1	0	2	14
	Total	15	155	1	18	0	12	1	19	221

Note: A 2025 incident had multiple underlying bias motivations associated with one bias class. For example, the incident may have a bias class of Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, with an underlying bias motivation of anti-Hispanic/Latino AND anti-black/African American.



Hate Crime Arrests—2024 and 2025

When hate crimes are reported, there are often varying degrees of information known about the offender. In some cases, the offender is on scene and able to be identified immediately. In other cases, like criminal damage to a church or synagogue, there may be little to no information about the offender, especially when there are no witnesses. Regardless, detectives use the information that is originally reported, and they attempt to gain more information through their investigations (e.g., interviews and video retrieval). Once an offender is identified, it is up to the victim whether they want to proceed with criminal prosecution. In some cases, victims want to proceed with prosecution, and in other cases, victims do not wish to participate in the process. These are personal decisions. In 2025, there were twenty arrests arising out of hate-crime investigations. These twenty arrests resulted in thirty-eight different charges, thirty-four of which were hate crime related. In comparison, there were seventeen individuals arrested in 2024 resulting in forty-three different charges, forty-two of which were hate crime related.

Table 19A: Arrests Associated with Reported Hate Crimes—2024 and 2025

Table 19A shows the total number of arrests and charges associated with reported hate crimes in 2024 and 2025. Approximately 11percent of criminally classified hate crimes or bias-motivated incidents in 2025 had an associated arrest resulting in charges. It should be noted that one arrestee may receive multiple charges. In 2025, five arrestees received two or more charges. Total arrests increased, however, charges decreased in 2025 following an overall decrease in hate crimes from 2024 to 2025. The table below reflects the thirty-four charges related to hate crimes. Please see note at the end of Table 19B for explanation.

Arrests & Charges	2024	2025	Change
Total Arrests	17	20	3
Hate Crime Charges	9	9	0
Other Felony Charges	13	4	-9
Misdemeanor Charges	19	21	2
MCC Charges	1	0	-1
Total Charges/Charge Count	42	34	-8

2025 CHARGES BY CLASSIFICATION

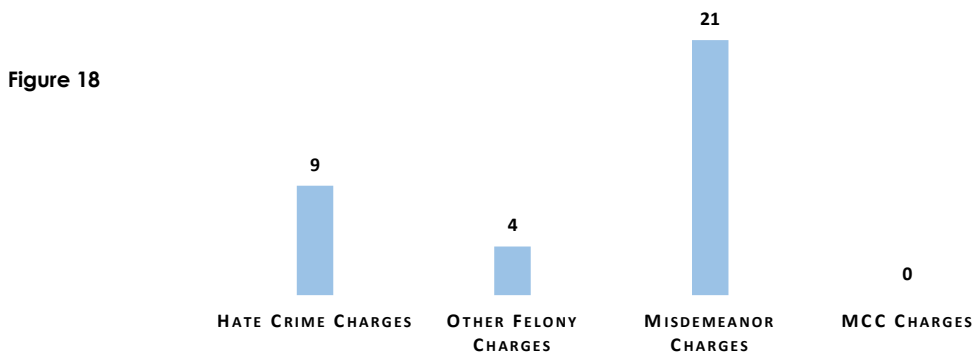




Table 19B: Arrests Charges by Reported Offense and Bias Motivation—2025

Table 19B shows arrest charges by reported offense and bias motivation classification for 2025. Charges are organized by district of offense. The "Reported Offense" is the most serious crime reported to and documented by the preliminary investigator who completed the original incident report. The "Arrest Charge" is the resulting charge(s) after a follow-up investigation and consultation with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office (when appropriate). There may be multiple charges due to multiple crimes against one victim or crimes against multiple victims. If there were multiple counts of the same charge for multiple victims, the number of counts is noted. Please note the following: (1) the reported offense is always the underlying crime motivated by hate; therefore, the reported offense will never be a hate crime. Only the charge can be a hate crime. (2) Reported offenses and arrest charges are oftentimes different. This is typically due to facts uncovered during the investigation and a consultation with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office.

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

District	Reported Offense	Bias Motivation Class	Arrest Charges
08	BATTERY - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Cause Bodily Harm
08	CRIMINAL TRESPASS - TO AIRPORT	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Criminal Trespass To State Land
10	CRIMINAL DAMAGE - TO PROPERTY	RELIGION	Hate Crime/Property (5), Criminal Damage To Property <\$500 (5), Criminal Damage To Property \$500 - \$10,000
12	CRIMINAL DAMAGE - TO PROPERTY	RELIGION	Criminal Damage To Property \$500 - \$10,000
12	CRIMINAL DAMAGE - CRIMINAL DEFACEMENT	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Criminal Defacement To Property <\$500
14	CRIMINAL DAMAGE - TO VEHICLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Theft/Unauthorized Control/<\$500, Criminal Damage to Property <\$500
14	BATTERY - DOMESTIC BATTERY SIMPLE	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Domestic Battery/Bodily Harm
14	ASSAULT - PROTECTED EMPLOYEE - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, NO / MINOR INJURY	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Aggravated Assault/Transit Employee
14	BATTERY - SIMPLE	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Battery - Cause Bodily Harm
16	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED - KNIFE / CUTTING INSTRUMENT	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Hate Crime (2), Aggravated Battery/Use Deadly Weapon
19	BATTERY - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY, SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Hate Crime, Battery - Cause Bodily Harm
20	CRIMINAL TRESPASS - TO LAND	GENDER IDENTITY	Criminal Trespass To Real Property
24	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Ordinance Complaint
24	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Assault - Simple
24	BATTERY - SIMPLE	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Hate Crime, Battery - Make Physical Contact, Assault - Simple
24	BATTERY - SIMPLE	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Assault - Simple
24	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, SERIOUS INJURY	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY, SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Aggravated Battery/Great Bodily Harm
24	CRIMINAL DAMAGE - CRIMINAL DEFACEMENT	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Juvenile
24	BATTERY - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Make Physical Contact
25	CRIMINAL DAMAGE - TO PROPERTY	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Criminal damage to Property <\$500

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



Table 19C: Comparison of Hate Crime Arrests to Incidents by Bias Motivation—2025

Each hate crime investigation CPD undertakes is of the utmost importance, regardless of the bias motivation involved. *Table 19C* shows a 2025 comparison of hate crime arrests and incidents by their respective representation within each bias motivation classification. Each incident and arrest may be associated with more than one bias motivation, which CPD now tracks through R-Case. In 2025, there were 205 total incidents involving 220 associated bias motivations. These 205 incidents resulted in 20 arrests associated with 22 separate bias motivations. One arrest may have multiple charges and multiple associated bias motivations. In *Table 19C*, Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry accounted for a higher proportion of arrests, while Sexual Orientation, Religion, and Gender Identity accounted for a lower proportion of arrests.

BIAS CLASS	2025 INCIDENTS	% TOTAL INCIDENTS	2025 ARRESTS	% OF TOTAL ARRESTS	% POINT DIFFERENCE - ARRESTS TO INCIDENTS
DISABILITY	1	0%	0	0%	0
GENDER IDENTITY	3	1%	1	5%	4
GENDER BIAS	3	1%	0	0%	-1
RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	123	57%	13	59%	2
RELIGION	52	23%	2	9%	-14
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	38	17%	6	27%	10
TOTAL	220	100%	22	100%	0





HATE CRIME VICTIM RESOURCES

Reported hate crimes have decreased 15percent in the past year; however, they have increased 189percent in the past ten years. This increase is likely due to not only an increase in hate crimes, but also a greater willingness to report hate crimes to the police and improved recognition and reporting by officers. As CPD enhances trust in the community, the hope is that victims will be more willing to come forward to report hate crimes.

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

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

Chicago Commission on Human Relations

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

Illinois Commission on Discrimination and Hate Crimes

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

Anti-Defamation League

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



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

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

Center on Halsted

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

Affinity Community Services

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

Additional Resources:

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

HATE CRIME INFORMATION AND STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE AT:

Illinois State Police

- <https://ilucr.nibrs.com/Report/HateCrimeReport>

FBI

- <https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/more-fbi-services-and-information/ucr/hate-crime>

United States Department of Justice

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

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

Chicago Police Department—Office of Equity and Engagement
 3510 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60653
 312-745-5823 (phone)
 civilrights@chicagopolice.org or civilrights-hatecrimes@chicagopolice.org (email)

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

<https://www.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/hate-crimes-annual-reports/>