



CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Annual Use of Force Report

2024

Brandon Johnson

Mayor

Larry Snelling

Superintendent of Police





Superintendent's Message

Dear Chicagoans,

Our highest priority within the Chicago Police Department is the sanctity of human life. This is what informs our policies and practices, including the decision to use force, which is the most serious decision a police officer has to make.

In recent years, CPD has made significant progress in the area of use of force. This progress comes from an enhanced effort to better collect and analyze use of force data through our Tactical Review and Evaluation Division. This analysis helps us identify and address patterns we are seeing in our day-to-day operations.

CPD is publishing this annual use of force report with accountability at the core of our efforts. This report provides a close look at the department's use of force incidents in 2024. The data contained in this report has driven the policies and training our officers receive to ensure they are equipped with the resources and knowledge they need to make these split-second decisions in rapidly evolving situations. These policies and training, like all of our public safety efforts, are rooted in constitutional policing.

We hope that by increasing transparency around the use of force, we can continue to build trust within the communities we serve.

Larry Snelling
Superintendent of Police



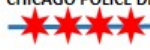
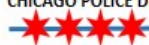


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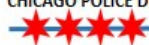
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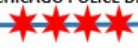
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"Excellence is never an accident. It is always the result of high intention, sincere effort, and intelligent execution; it represents the wise choice of many alternatives - choice, not chance, determines your destiny."

~Aristotle



Executive Summary

Police officers take an oath to support the Constitution to the best of their abilities. In doing so, police officers are given significant power and even greater responsibility. Among the greatest of all responsibilities is the ability to use force to seize a person (i.e., arrest or stop a person) for a lawful purpose.

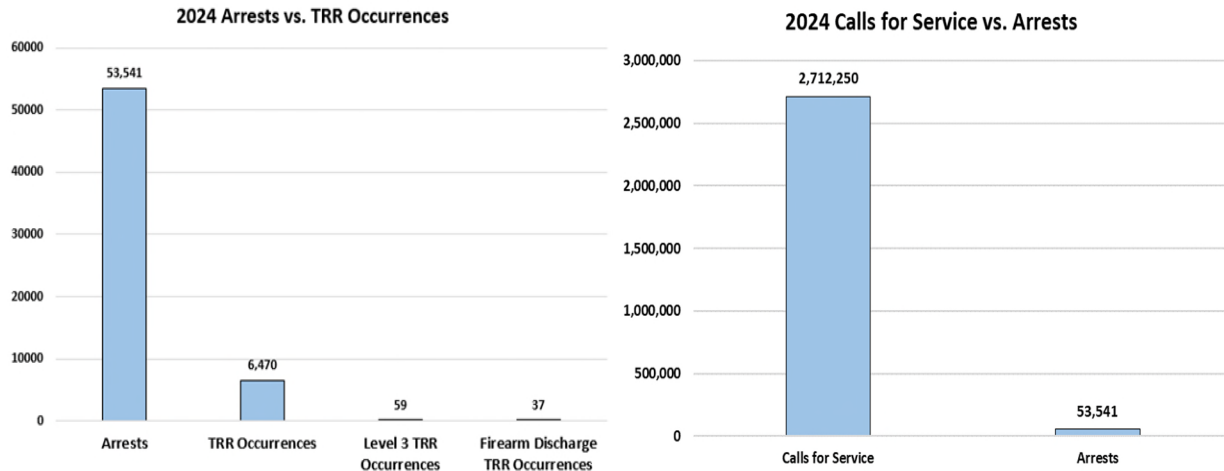
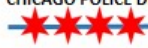
The decision to use force is among the *most important and serious* decisions police officers have to make throughout their careers. Use of force incidents can lead to significant consequences for the person subjected to force, the police officer using force, and the entire community. Events throughout the country continue to highlight this fact. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) takes use of force extremely seriously and has instituted numerous checks and balances to ensure department members use force within the confines of the law, department policy, and training standards. These checks and balances include policy, community engagement, training, accountability, and analysis. The third Annual Use of Force Report describes the department's activities in these areas during the year. It includes successes, challenges, and plans for the future.

This 2024 report utilizes different terms than in previous reports to more accurately convey information to the public and the department. Whenever an officer utilizes reportable force during an incident, they are required to complete a Tactical Response Report (TRR). This same report is required whenever an officer is assaulted or battered, even if the officer is able to de-escalate the incident without utilizing force.

In 2024, there were 957 TRRs completed in which an officer did not respond with force. Therefore, this report uses the terms "TRR occurrences" and "TRR incidents" rather than "use of force" occurrences and incidents so TRR and use of force will not be conflated. Moreover, "TRR occurrence" refers also to an interaction between one officer and another person that resulted in at least one of the following: (1) the officer utilized reportable use of force or (2) the officer was assaulted or battered, *regardless* of whether they utilized reportable use of force. There may be multiple TRR occurrences during a single TRR incident. For example, two partners may both utilize reportable force during an incident, and they would each need to document their own *individual* actions (and justifications) on separate TRRs. In this example, there would be one TRR incident with two TRR occurrences. Similar to last year's report, this report provides a more detailed distribution of TRR occurrences.

In 2024, there were over 2.7 million calls for service, 53,541 arrests, 6,470 TRR occurrences, and 37 instances of a department member discharging their firearm. The charts on the next page show the relative infrequency of TRR occurrences, and deadly force occurrences specifically, when compared to the total number of calls for service and arrests in Chicago. Even when department members use force, the vast majority of the time they rely upon weaponless force options and low-level control tactics used in conjunction with handcuffing a person who is resisting.

Use of force is relatively rare, but when it does occur, it can have an immense impact on the community and department. CPD understands the importance of sound policy, effective training, and constructive accountability systems. This combination of policy, training, and accountability is vital for a department to continually improve and transform.

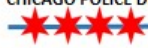


Sometimes, when the term "police use of force" is utilized, specific images come to mind regarding its significance. It is important to understand that **the use of force occurs on a continuum**, from low-level control tactics (e.g., firm grip) to high-level deadly force (e.g., firearm discharge). **CPD data shows that the vast majority of these uses of force occur on the low end of this continuum.** In 2024, the three most common types of **resistance behavior** observed in persons were the following: not following verbal direction, pulling away, and stiffening/dead weight. Total TRR occurrences increased by 30% in 2024, indicating a corresponding rise in subject resistance. Given that officers' actions are typically responsive to the behavior of individuals, it is expected to see an increase in TRRs aligned proportionally with increased subject resistance.

In 2024, the increase in total TRR occurrences was largely driven by an increase in Level 1 TRRs. Level 1 TRR occurrences do not involve weapon use by a department member and do not result in an injury to or complaint of injury from the person. Level 1 TRRs accounted for 67% of all TRR occurrences in 2024, and they were responsible for 75% of the total net increase in TRR occurrences compared to 2023. 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. Some of this increase in Level 1 TRRs may also be due to improved reporting, especially of lower-level uses of force, as officers continue to receive training.

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. Fewer than one percent of TRR occurrences involved deadly force or force resulting in life-threatening injury or a hospital admission, 37 of which were firearm discharges by a department member.

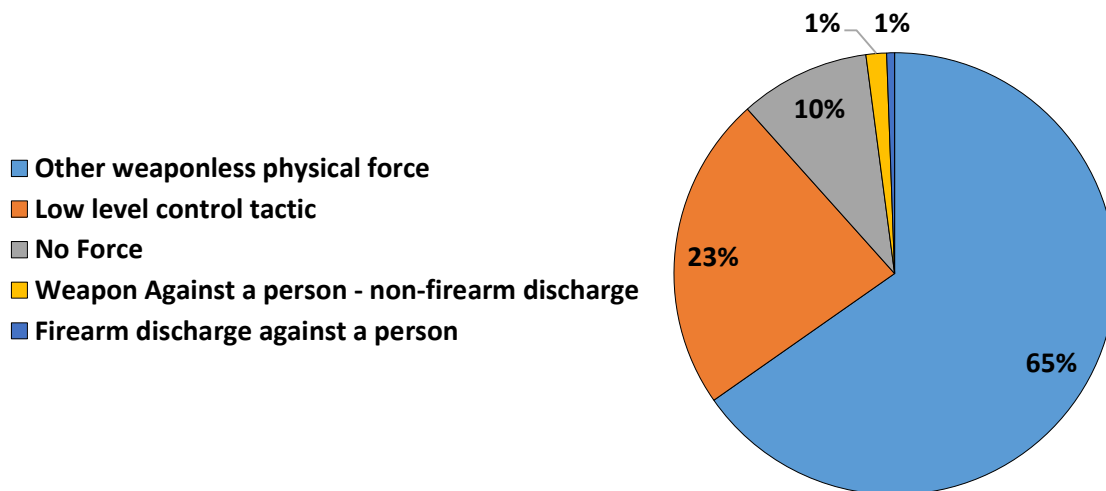
Level 3 use of force may or may not involve the use of a weapon by the involved member (e.g., firearm, Taser, OC spray, or baton). While total TRR occurrences increased 30% during the year, the use of the most serious types of force (i.e., deadly force or force that led to a hospital admission or death) accounted for 1% of all TRRs in 2024. During this same time period, there were 62 instances in which department members were shot at. This also indicates that Department members discharged their firearms twenty-



five fewer times than they were fired upon in 2024. Data continues to highlight CPD officers' ability to de-escalate many incidents, often using minimal or no force.

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

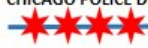
2024 TRR Breakdown (TRRs Involving Persons)



Note: "Low Level Control Tactic" refers to non-impact, physical control tactics such as escort holds, wristlocks, and armbars, which are typically utilized in conjunction with handcuffing.

Central to CPD's transformation in recent years has been the development of robust review procedures and infrastructure that only continues to improve based on lessons learned. This includes two levels of supervisory review and investigation as well as the creation and evolution of the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (prior to 2022, known as the Force Review Division), which is tasked with reviewing use of force incidents, firearm pointing incidents, and foot pursuits to identify patterns, trends, and areas for improvement. CPD's Force Review Board, chaired by the Superintendent, reviews Level 3 (e.g., deadly force) incidents to identify areas for improvement and make training and policy recommendations. These review processes all contribute to CPD's growth as a learning organization.

After beta-testing in 2022, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) began utilizing a new electronic report (application) in 2023 called the Incident Debriefing Report. This report combines TRED's reviews of use of force, firearm pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. Previously, these incidents were reviewed within separate, siloed reports. The new report combines these reviews so that TRED can review an incident regardless of what combination of use of force, firearm pointing, or foot pursuits occurred during the incident and how many officers and supervisors were involved. This new application allows TRED to keep the review and any resulting recommendations all together. Moreover, it allows TRED to



conduct reviews and provide feedback to multiple officers, even those who may have been involved but did not use force or point their firearm.

In 2024, TRED reviewed 3,750 Tactical Response Reports (TRRs), 3,466 firearm pointing incidents, and 1,739 foot pursuits. This resulted in the completion of 26,010 Incident Debriefing Report reviews for officers. Of these, 23% resulted in training recommendations, while 15% led to advisement. The majority of Incident Debriefing Report reviews required no recommendations at all (77%). As a result, TRED issued a total of **3,774 training advisements and 6,002 formal training recommendations**.

In addition to CPD's review of use of force, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), an agency independent from CPD, investigates allegations of excessive force and conducts administrative reviews of deadly force. TRR occurrences increased by 30% in 2024, as well as the number of excessive force allegations reported to **COPA increased by 21%** (compare 405 in 2023 to 501 in 2024).¹ **This may reflect increased public confidence in the oversight process.**

The department's collective efforts in all these areas are also reflected in the independent monitor's continued assessments of CPD's use of force requirements from the consent decree. By the end of 2024, CPD reached some level of compliance (preliminary, secondary, or operational) with 96% (92) of the use of force paragraph, two percentage points higher than 2023. Before no paragraphs remained under assessment and the remaining four paragraphs didn't receive compliance. Preliminary and Secondary compliance decreased by 18% (from 78 to 60) in 2024, while operational full compliance increased by 20%. This has required significant revisions to policy and training development, as well as the creation and enhancement of review and analysis infrastructure over the past six years. The department continues this important work daily. Additionally, the use of force section of the consent decree contains one paragraph on vehicle operations, (paragraph 167). For this reason, a summary of CPD's review and analysis of 2024 vehicle pursuits and eluding incidents are contained in the appendix of this report.

For the third year, this report contains an analysis of patterns and trends in use of force data and other sources to inform future department training. Highlights from this analysis include the following:

1. Similar to 2023, half of TRR occurrences in 2024 (50%) involved department members with 1-5 years of service, despite the fact that they make up only 19% of the work force. Officers with six to ten years accounted for 29% of TRR occurrences while making up 24% of the work force. This reinforces the importance of effective use of force training for recruits and newer officers.
2. **Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Compliance**—In 2024, body-worn camera compliance remained a key focus for the Chicago Police Department. Late activation of BWCs continued to be the most frequently cited issue during officer debriefings, accounting for 11% of all debriefings involving department members. Although most incidents are captured on BWC video, department policy requires the BWC to be activated at the beginning of an incident. TRED stresses this issue because of the importance of memorializing words and actions of both department members and citizens that occur prior to, during, and after the incident. In response to this ongoing trend, TRED enrolls officers who receive three or more BWC-related debriefings in a refresher e-learning course. Additionally, TRED partnered with the Training

¹ <https://www.chicagocopa.org/news-publications/publications/annual-reports/>



and Support Group to launch a new in-service training program for members with four or more BWC-related debriefings. This in-person training is tailored specifically to address repeated non-compliance and reinforce proper BWC usage. It is expected that with increased training and district-level supervisory accountability, a reduction of BWC issues will be realized.

3. **De-escalation/Force Mitigation—Communication:** During 2023, there was measureable progress in the areas of de-escalation and force mitigation, particularly regarding communication. Only 3% of TRRs reviewed received a debriefing point for "De-escalation/Force Mitigation—Not Articulated," marking a 9% decrease from 2022. Encouragingly, this positive trend continued into 2024—even with an increased volume of TRRs reviewed, the percentage remained steady at 3%. This consistency suggests that in-service training and heightened awareness in report writing are yielding meaningful improvements. The department continues to emphasize that effective communication is a foundational tool in preventing encounters from escalating to the use of force. Accordingly, de-escalation remains a central focus of training and development efforts. All department members will treat all persons with the courtesy and dignity that is inherently due every person and will act, speak, and conduct themselves in a courteous, respectful, and professional manner. Department members will not exhibit a condescending attitude or direct any derogatory terms toward any person in any manner. Department members will refrain from using language or taking action intended to taunt or denigrate an individual, including using racist or derogatory language. Interactions with the public will be conducted with upmost respect and rooted in concepts of procedural justice and legitimacy.
4. **Tactics-Vehicle Stops** TRED reviews revealed a pattern of department members conducting traffic stops that may place them in a tactical disadvantage while the traffic stop is being performed. Traffic stops represent a significant portion of law enforcement interactions with the public. Despite technological and procedural advancements, the unpredictability of encounters can pose substantial risks to police officers and the community. During 2024, TRED reviewers began to recognize a pattern of Department members conducting traffic stops that placed the involved members at a tactical disadvantage. As a result, the the debriefing point "Tactics—Vehicle Stops" increased.

While CPD has identified patterns and trends in the use of force, continued evaluation through data review, as well as Tactical Review and Evaluation Division and Force Review Board assessments, confirms that no single response is appropriate for every situation. To address this, the Training and Support Group has continued to develop an integrated curriculum that reinforces foundational and overlapping content. The objective is to enhance officers' problem-solving abilities and critical thinking skills, thereby improving performance in dynamic field situations. **The following courses were implemented in 2024 to address identified patterns:**

- **Vehicle Stops and Occupant Control:**
A three-day course providing instruction on legal considerations, vehicle positioning and approaches, tactical nine-step communication, response to resistance, and force options.



- **Tactical Safety and Awareness:**

This three-day course offers foundational instruction in identifying and managing high-risk subjects safely and effectively.

- **Dynamic Defensive De-escalation Training:**

A one-day course designed to increase participants' confidence and proficiency in control tactics and self-defense. Emphasis is placed on interpersonal communication and the use of de-escalatory language throughout encounters.

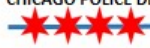
CPD's response to this analysis is discussed within the "Use of Force Analysis, Response, and Future Initiatives" section of this report. As part of CPD's continued efforts to improve training, the department has enlisted the help of the Training Community Advisory Committee, a voluntary group of diverse stakeholders from community-based groups, to provide feedback on the department's 2024 recruit, in-service, and pre-service training, both with respect to content and methods of instruction. This feedback has been invaluable to the department.

In 2023, CPD published a revised use of force policy suite based on feedback from the community and department members, research of best practices, and an analysis of CPD's use of force. CPD is constantly evolving and improving in these endeavors to engage in best practices and effectively respond to evolving community expectations. This continues to be evidenced by officers' abilities to de-escalate many volatile incidents, in many cases using minimal or no force. In 2025, CPD again plans to engage in extensive community engagement around the de-escalation, response to resistance, and use of force policy suite.

Unless otherwise noted, data in this report is accurate from April 23, 2025 to June 13, 2025. The data in this report may differ slightly from other CPD reports, including the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division Year-End Report, and public dashboards. This is due to the updating of data through continued investigations and different query dates, the purpose for creating the three different TRR Use of Force dashboards, as well as different ways of filtering the data. Where appropriate, this report explains the reasoning behind how data was filtered differently from other reports. As a general rule, this report focuses on data related to force as defined in CPD policy, which is force to compel compliance from a *person*.

Finally, 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.





Use of Force Analysis, Response, and Future Initiatives

First introduced in the 2022 Annual Use of Force Report, the analysis of use of force data and an overview of the initiatives driven by that analysis has since become a standard component of the department's ongoing accountability efforts. Throughout 2024, various divisions within the Chicago Police Department continued to collaborate in leveraging data, and the insights gained from it to strengthen departmental policies and enhance training efforts.

2024 Update

As discussed in last year's Annual Use of Force Report, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) continually looks for patterns and trends through its review of use of force incidents. Since 2018, the report has identified several patterns and trends that have resulted in operational changes to policy or training. The following is an update on some of the trends reported in previous reports:

- *Body-worn camera compliance*—As previously mentioned, in 2024, body-worn camera (BWC) compliance remained a key focus for the Chicago Police Department. Late activation of BWCs continued to be the most frequently cited issue during officer debriefings, accounting for 11% of all debriefings involving department members. Although most incidents are captured on BWC video, department policy requires the BWC to be activated at the beginning of an incident. TRED stresses this issue because of the importance of memorializing words and actions of both department members and citizens that occur prior to, during, and after the incident. In response to this ongoing trend, TRED enrolls officers who receive three or more BWC-related debriefings in a refresher e-learning course. Additionally, TRED partnered with the Training and Support Group to launch a new in-service training program for members with four or more BWC-related debriefings. This in-person training is tailored specifically to address repeated non-compliance and reinforce proper BWC usage. It is expected that with increased training and district-level supervisory accountability, a reduction of BWC issues will be realized.

Review of 2024 Training Courses

CPD instituted several training programs in 2024 that were either directly or indirectly related to use of force, including but not limited to fair and impartial policing, the Fourth Amendment, de-escalation and use of force, wellness, and supervision. Many of these programs were developed through "best practices" research, collaboration with the Independent Monitoring Team and Illinois Office of Attorney General, and advisories issued by Chicago's Civilian Office of Police Accountability based on their investigations into excessive force allegations. Descriptions of these programs are outlined below.

Field Force Operations

The three-day Field Force Operations course provides law enforcement and security officers with instruction in protest types and actions, legal considerations, responsibilities of mobile field force teams, and crowd-control methods. The course culminates with a series of hands-on activities that allow responders to practice all of the learned skills (baton-holding positions, mass-arrest procedures, and riot-control formations in a realistic context (FEMA, Center for Domestic Preparedness).



Public Order Public Safety

The two-day Public Order Public Safety (Field Force Operations) course provides an overview of current best practices and procedures for public order and crowd management. The goal of this training is the development of critical thinking and intuitive decision-making skills for safe and responsive action employed in crowd management. Training will include classroom and hands-on practice of topics. The culmination of training involves scenario-based incidents with members responding and managing a crowd. Scenarios will provide supervisors the opportunity to decide on appropriate courses of actions and deploy and direct members in formations.

Use of Force

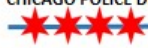
The 2024 two-day Use of Force course presented the Police Executive Research Forum *Integrating Communications, Assessment, and Tactics* (ICAT) training program. ICAT is a training program that provides first-responding police officers with the tools, skills, and options they need to successfully and safely defuse a range of critical incidents. ICAT takes the essential building blocks of critical thinking, crisis intervention, communications, and tactics, and puts them together in an integrated approach to training. This approach helps officers assess situations, make safe and effective decisions, and learn from their actions. The first day of training was a lecture-based class that utilized case studies and videos to drive analysis and discussion. The second day presented *Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement* (ABLE), which was developed through the Center for Innovations in Community Safety at Georgetown University. ABLE aims to create a police culture in which officers routinely intervene and accept interventions to prevent misconduct, avoid police mistakes, and promote officer health and wellness. The second day incorporated scenario-based exercises in CPD's new state-of-the-art indoor scenario village. These exercises reinforced concepts from the ICAT and ABLE programs. Scenarios combined concepts related to communicating with persons in crisis and peer intervention.

Constitutional Policing

The 2024 Constitutional Policing training course covered the letter and spirit of the law as it pertains to the Fourth Amendment (which requires police officers to only use force that is objectively reasonable), the First Amendment, the foot pursuit policy, and recent legal updates affecting police officers in the State of Illinois. CPD policy developments related to legal issues such as Fourth Amendment investigatory stops were discussed as well. The goal of this course was to increase procedural justice and police legitimacy, thereby promoting community trust by ensuring that all department members perform their duties in a manner that fully complies with the Constitution and the laws of the United States and the State of Illinois. This course integrated and reflected the concepts, theories, and pillars of procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, and community policing.

Fair and Impartial Policing

The 2024 Fair and Impartial Policing (FIP) class reinforced and built upon the basic Implicit Bias course previously administered to CPD personnel. Implicit bias is simply a bias or prejudice that is present but not consciously held or recognized. It is a concept that is inherent to being human, regardless of race, gender, or profession. Therefore, the goal of implicit bias training is not to eliminate implicit bias, but to recognize and manage it. The CPD FIP class provided an opportunity to review previously learned skills, add new skills for producing impartial policing, and allow the participants to apply the skills to real-life



scenarios. This helps ensure equal protection of the law for all Chicago residents and visitors. In turn, this enhances legitimacy as officers seek to gain voluntary compliance.

Officer Wellness and Resiliency

Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART) / Officer Wellness is intended for students who have completed both the Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations course and the CPD eight-hour LEMART class, but it can be adapted to serve most law enforcement officer student bodies. The instructional goal of this course of training is to refresh LEMART skills (tourniquet, chest seal, demostatic dressing, Ppressure bandage) and expand officer's capabilities by adding to their skill set (injured person lifts and carries; burn/blast injury identification and treatment; and blunt force trauma/fracture injury identification and treatment. All of this while adding in elements of Officer Wellness, such as Identification and mitigation of environmental factors; identification and mitigation of physiological factors; and identification and mitigation of psychological factors, including Tactical breathing, field nutrition awareness, personal hydration awareness, and range-of-motion and flexibility exercises. Overall, this course of training prepares officers to confidently take action and uphold, to its highest degree, the Sanctity of Human Life in situations where they may find it in peril.

2024 Annual In-Service Supervisor Training

The instructional goal of the Annual Supervisor In-Service Training was to provide supervisors of all ranks with knowledge on administrative and field topics where information will assist in being efficient and effective supervisors. The purpose of this course was to address supervisors regarding leadership and management concepts, critical decision-making models, tools to utilize regarding active listening, explicit information concerning impartial policing at the supervisory level, and how wellness for and by supervisors is critical. This training also covered CPD's Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program, a referral program to help department members debrief, understand, and put into perspective an on-duty traumatic event.

2024 Patterns and Trends

Actions Leading to the Use of Force

In 2024, the number of TRRs completed went up 30% compared to the previous year. However, to understand what trends may be occurring, it is important to take a deeper dive into the data. If CPD officers adhere to department policy and the law, then an increase in TRRs also tells us something about what CPD officers are encountering on the street, not just about how officers are responding. This can be valuable information for the department. In 2024, officers reported over 23,128 subject actions that, at least in part, led to the completion of **6,470** TRRs. The majority of actions leading to the completion of a TRR included the following: 1. Not following verbal direction (5,735); 2. Pulling away (4,797); and 3. Stiffening or becoming dead weight (3,953). In total, there were 23,128 subject actions reported in 2024 compared to 17,737 in 2023. This shows a 30% increase in subject actions during a TRR occurrence. All three of these actions can make it difficult to handcuff a person without needing to utilize other force options in conjunction with handcuffing.

It is important to note that 89% of TRRs reported that the person failed to follow the member's verbal direction. As expected, the most common form of force mitigation (as an attempt to de-escalate) in 2024,



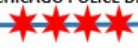
beyond using member presence as social control, was verbal direction/control techniques. Examples of this include providing instructions or giving a verbal warning prior to using force. These techniques were reported in 85% of TRR occurrences. The percentage of TRRs reporting verbal direction (85%) is lower than the TRRs reporting failure to follow verbal direction (89%) because members are trained to use "one voice." For most individuals, especially persons in crisis, it can be confusing or distressing to have multiple officers providing instructions or otherwise speaking at the same time. Therefore, unless officers attempt to switch from one member to another to establish rapport, there may only be one officer providing verbal direction. Consequently, there may be multiple TRRs for a single incident with only one officer reporting "verbal direction."

While not unexpected, this data reinforces the critical role of communication in the Chicago Police Department's daily operations, just as it does in other professions. For this reason, communication remained a central focus of CPD's 2024 use of force training (as detailed in both the 2023 and 2024 training summaries) and continues to be a cornerstone of the Training Support Group's evolving five-year training plan.

Despite an officer's best efforts at communication and de-escalation, a person may not comply, and an officer may need to resort to force to resolve an incident. In fact, in certain circumstances, if an officer attempts to use verbal de-escalation techniques too long, the person may begin to take control of the incident from the officer and establish more power and control. In some cases, this may unintentionally encourage the person to resist the officer's efforts toward resolution and increase the extent to which the person is willing to physically resist the officer's attempts to control them. As a result, the involved officers may need to resort to higher levels of physical force to bring the incident under control. In many other circumstances, continuing to use time as a tactic may prevent the need for force altogether. There is no "one size fits all" approach to every incident. Therefore, officers must rely heavily upon their training and experience to resolve incidents to the best of their ability within policy and the law. This only amplifies the importance of training and experience, as it benefits both officers and the communities they serve. CPD believes that one of the best ways to give officers the type of training and experience that will really benefit them is to incorporate integrated instruction, as described later in the "Integrated Curriculum" section of this report. This affords officers the opportunity to practice communication (including de-escalation and principles of procedural justice) in a wide variety of circumstances and scenarios. This also helps officers practice reading different situations and knowing when it is appropriate to use force to bring an incident under control to minimize risk of further harm to the person, bystanders, and themselves.

Member Response

In 2024, hands-on control tactics continued to comprise the overwhelming majority of force options utilized by department members. Physical force and control tactics were used 5,738 times in 2024. This is significantly higher than the 205 times department members reported utilizing a weapon as a force option as defined by policy. This represents a 96% difference between hands-on, weaponless force options and using a weapon as a force option. In fact, only four force options comprised the vast majority of all force options reported in 2024: 1. Handcuffing/Restraints (4,011); 2. Escort Holds (2,445); 3. Pushes/Physical Redirections; (2,422) and (4) Take Down (2,185). Combined (11,063), these four force options accounted for 75% of hands-on physical force options and 74% of all reported force options. Handcuffing/Restraints alone accounted for over a quarter of all reported force options. This is a consistent trend observed in CPD and, though obvious, it has led to important enhancements to CPD training. Through their reviews of



use of force, TRED has identified a number of instances of department members needing additional training in proper handcuffing techniques. Up until recently, this was not a skill that was consistently practiced after graduating from recruit training. As a result of TRED's work and the trends identified during an analysis of 2022 data (in 2023), The Training and Support Group (TSG) began work on incorporating handcuffing and physical control techniques into its 2024 use of force training. As described in the 2024 training descriptions below, TSG designed handcuffing drills that are being incorporated into use of force training. This training involves TSG instructors modeling proper handcuffing techniques and then giving trainees an opportunity to practice those techniques on one another. This includes training with plastic training handcuffs as well as "flex" (flexible) cuffs, which may be used during larger coordinated multiple arrest incidents. During this training, instructors also focus on "recovery positioning" to ensure persons handcuffed in a prone position are moved to a position that allows for free breathing and avoids positional asphyxia. For example, trainees may roll the person onto their side or help place them in a seated or standing position. These exercises refresh recruit training, and the content is being integrated into the overall in-service curriculum.

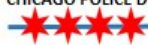
Officer Experience

CPD continued a trend of officers with 1–5 years of CPD experience making up the majority of those involved in use-of-force incidents, significantly outpacing their proportion of the total sworn workforce. In 2024, CPD members with five or fewer years of experience accounted for 54% of TRRs despite only making up 22% of the total sworn work force. When expanding to 10 or less years, this group accounted for 83% of TRRs despite making up 46% of the sworn workforce. This trend is held for TRR occurrences classified as a Level 3 uses of force as well. Members with ten or fewer years of experience accounted for 81% of Level 3 TRRs, while again only accounting for 46% of the sworn workforce. As in the previous year, this trend was reversed for groups with more years of experience. Despite making up 52% of the sworn work force, CPD members with 11 or more years of experience only accounted for 17% of all TRRs and 13% of Level 3 TRRs.

These trends in 2024 are not unexpected. First, they are consistent with trends analyzed over the previous several years. Officers typically begin their careers in districts that have a higher volume of calls for service, higher crime totals, and higher arrest totals. In addition, specialized units that are less likely to be involved in use-of-force incidents typically require higher levels of experience (i.e., more years of service) to apply for those positions. So, officers with fewer years of experience do not yet qualify to apply. Regardless of the reasons, these trends continue to highlight the importance of recruit training and then reinforcing this training through the field training program and in-service training. Recognizing the importance of comprehensive training that reflects current needs and best practices, CPD is in the process of developing and enhancing an integrated curriculum and five-year training plans, which are described in more detail within the "Integrated Curriculum" section of this report.

Taser Trends

As discussed at length in last year's Annual Use of Force Report, 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 43% 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 2024, 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 a 30% increase in the number of TRRs completed in 2024 versus 2023, **Taser usage has decreased by 43% compared to 2016 (127 vs. 224 Taser usage incidents)**. 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.



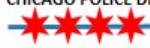
Improved Reporting

Subject matter experts have shared with CPD that police departments who improve use of force policies and training often observe an increase in use of force reports due to officers having a better understanding of when to report their use of force. CPD has observed that its members have especially improved their understanding of when to report lower levels of force. Historically, there had been some confusion over when to report lower levels of force, such as escort holds and firm grips, when dealing with an active resister who is pulling away. As officers gain a better understanding of these concepts, they often rely on the side of caution by completing a TRR. This is likely part of the reason CPD continues to see an increase in TRRs reporting in lower levels of force while not seeing those same increases with higher levels of force (which officers already had a clearer understanding of).

Excessive Force Complaints

According to COPA's 2024 Annual Report, COPA² recorded 501 allegations related to excessive force in 2024. In 2024, excessive force complaints accounted for 24% of all allegations, up ninety-six percentage points from the previous year.

² <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/2024-Annual.pdf>



2025 Training Initiatives

In 2024, the Training and Support Group again developed and planned for several 2025 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 courses that sworn department members will continue to take throughout 2025.

De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, Use of Force, and Coordinated Multiple Arrests Course

This comprehensive course is specifically designed for the Chicago Police Department's law enforcement personnel to provide an in-depth understanding and practical application of de-escalation techniques, appropriate response to resistance, justifiable use of force, and reporting procedures related to the use of force. With a commitment to public safety and community trust at the heart of its design, this course aligns with both local and federal laws, as well as national best practices. By the end of this comprehensive training, participants will be adept at employing de-escalation techniques, making informed decisions regarding response to resistance, and choosing appropriate force options in varied situations. Officers will develop a deep understanding of Constitutional Policing, the critical decision-making model, the Force Options Model, and high-risk vehicle stops. They will be proficient in the administrative and procedural aspects surrounding state law, department policy, and reporting procedures.

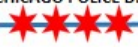
The curriculum incorporates a variety of training methodologies, including but not limited to lectures, group discussions, and scenario-based training. Through hands-on experiences, including tabletop exercises, handcuffing drills, and realistic scenarios, officers will integrate their knowledge of the critical decision-making model into their responses, ensuring they act consistently with both the law and department policies while upholding public safety and trust. The course's design aims to equip officers with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively engage, assess, and manage situations that could potentially involve conflict or resistance, with an emphasis on minimizing harm and preserving the dignity and rights of all involved.

Public Order and Public Safety Basic Course

The Public Order and Public Safety Basic Course, designed by the Department of Homeland Security Center for Domestic Preparedness, provides participants with instruction in protest types and actions, legal considerations, responsibility of public order units, and crowd control methods. The course culminates with hands-on activities that allow students to practice what they have learned in a realistic context. The objectives of this course are to identify considerations of a protest situation; discuss mitigation and de-escalation strategies that result in minimal use of force in a crisis; discuss the evolution of the right to peacefully assemble and law enforcement's response; and communicate and implement effective crowd control formations.

Impartial and Community Policing

In 2025, the Training Division will offer a new eight-hour in-person course designed to integrate the principles of community policing, impartial policing, and active bystandership. This training aims to strengthen community partnerships and enhance positive interactions between the public and department members. It will reinforce the importance of respect and policing fairly with courtesy, dignity, and without bias, aligning with the core philosophies of community policing and impartial policing. Key



topics will include interactions with persons with disabilities and the LGBTQ+ community. Additionally, this course will be paired with the annual Active Bystander for Law Enforcement (ABLE) refresher course, developed by Georgetown University. The ABLE program equips officers with the skills to successfully intervene to prevent harm, promoting a culture of peer intervention within the department. The course will include a problem-solving exercise that applies the concepts learned throughout the course and an online electronic test to ensure practical application and understanding. Members will be enrolled in an electronic survey to evaluate the instructors, the course, and the effectiveness of the training.

Crisis Intervention / Wellness Training

Officers often serve as first responders to individuals experiencing a mental or behavioral health crisis. The Crisis Intervention / Wellness course provides all in-service officers, regardless of any attendance in Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training or designation as a certified CIT officer, with knowledge of various mental and behavioral health conditions and trauma-informed responses and effective communication skills to avoid escalation during an encounter with an individual in crisis. Officers will be equipped with a better understanding of the mental health system, including its history and current community-based resources and mental-health-related laws and policies, to assist officers in the deflection and diversion of individuals from the criminal justice system. Participants will consider strategies, challenges, and resources related to officer wellness in recognition of the impact of vicarious trauma and compassion fatigue on personal and professional lives. Participants will also receive instruction about various wellness strategies to mitigate the negative impact of job-related stress.

This course is designed to engage interpersonal, technical, critical-thinking, and problem-solving skills and demonstrate an officer's ability to effectively respond to individuals in crisis. The course reinforces the guiding principles of procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, and community policing by integrating activities and concepts to develop cultural competency, identify and reduce stigma, leverage community partnerships, and utilize active listening and communication skills to de-escalate crises.

2025 Weapons Qualifications

Department members are required to re-qualify with their firearm and Taser on an annual basis. Before the qualification, department members must complete separate e-learning courses on firearm and Taser use. This course includes department policy on the use of force, especially as it relates to firearms discharges, other deadly force incidents, and Taser-use incidents. Participants must pass a test to successfully complete the e-learning training. Department members then move on to the qualification portion of the annual program. To complete the firearm qualification, department members must pass the Illinois State firearm qualification course by demonstrating accuracy.

Integrated Curriculum

To incorporate best practices into training, the Training and Support Group (TSG) continues to integrate CPD's curriculum, both for recruit and in-service training. Integrated curriculums combine content and skills that are typically taught separately. Research on training from other professions shows that integrating or reinforcing foundational and overlapping content helps trainees retain critical knowledge and skills. This approach improves performance by building problem-solving and critical-thinking skills.



Looking forward, TSG is working to incorporate a concept called "interleaving" into both its recruit and in-service curricula. Interleaving is the intentional and varied mixing of different training topics, skills, or scenarios within a single learning session. Interleaving enhances learning and retention and encourages participants to adapt skills and knowledge to respond effectively to complex and unpredictable situations. This includes integrating use of force knowledge and skills with other important concepts that may help an officer successfully resolve a volatile incident.

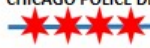
Research indicates that long-term memory is enhanced when learning events focused on specific topics are spaced apart over time, rather than being taught together all at once. Therefore, as part of an interleaving approach, TSG plans to deliver information and skill practice across longer periods of time, in varied contexts and as part of multiple courses. This will provide department members with the time and space to create meaning and help ensure important concepts are retained in long-term memory. An example of this more integrated approach in CPD training may include providing a full day of instruction that includes lecture, discussion, and exercises that integrate elements of impartial and constitutional policing, de-escalation and crisis intervention, use of force, medical and rescue training, and officer wellness. In this example, these topics may all be incorporated into lectures, as well as small and large group discussions. Department members may then practice these skills during scenarios that involve trained role players. Role players, in conjunction with the TSG trainers monitoring the scenario, may elicit the utilization of de-escalation skills; critical decision-making on the use of force; physical skills, including handcuffing, medical treatment utilizing first-aid kits; and the use of tactical breathing to slow down the member's heart rate. By doing this, CPD can combine concepts and skills that have traditionally been taught in separate courses.

In the real world, the skills officers learn in training are rarely used in silos. Rather, when used in combination, these skills support one another and can be greater than the sum of their parts. CPD's efforts toward incorporating these interleaving concepts into training are extremely important because it more closely mimics real-world situations, and it provides officers with the necessary skills to successfully resolve what are oftentimes chaotic and volatile incidents.

Although CPD believes interleaving is an important concept to continue developing within its various training programs, it requires significant planning up front. This is especially true of in-service training, which is provided to over 10,000 department members every year. In previous years, CPD would plan its training curriculum for the following year. However, when incorporating interleaving, CPD needs to be much more strategic in thinking beyond just a year at a time. Therefore, CPD is in the process of developing a five-year training plan that will allow the department to take a more strategic, big-picture approach to ensure officers are trained holistically, and they can more effectively take the skills they have learned back out into the communities they serve. Training on de-escalation and use of force will continue to be a major topic of focus as CPD develops its five-year training plan.

Analysis Summary

Leveraging insight from observations, patterns, and trends is a central tenet of CPD's operational plans to constantly evaluate and improve use of force policy, training, and practices. As shown in this report, CPD has made significant progress in these areas. However, the landscape is constantly changing based on data analysis, evolving community expectations, best practices, and the law. CPD is focused on maintaining and enhancing a sustainable, solid, yet flexible infrastructure surrounding use of force that allows CPD to adapt to these changes and continually move the department forward in improving



operations, enhancing community trust, and increasing public safety. This requires the continued collective efforts of the community, CPD and its leadership, 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 not only benefits CPD as an organization, but, more importantly, it benefits the communities in which we all live because it ensures our police department is self-learning, constantly improving, and operating at the highest levels possible.

Community Feedback on Annual Use of Force Report

CPD has a public comment section on the department's annual reports page. This page also includes links to this Annual Use of Force Report, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reports, the Annual Hate Crimes Report, and the CPD Annual Report.

This public comment section and links to the above reports can all be found by visiting <https://www.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/annual-reports/>. Members of the community are encouraged to comment at the bottom of the annual reports page in the section pictured below.

Add your thoughts, comments and suggestions below

Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked *

Comment

EXAMPLE

Name

Email

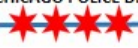
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Post Comment

We want your feedback!





Core Values, Consent Decree, and Accreditation

Core Values

Professionalism

As members of a highly trained profession, we will conduct ourselves in a manner that is consistent with professional standards for performance, both on duty and off duty. These standards include adherence to our Vision, Mission Statement, and other Core Values. We perform our roles ethically and knowledgeably, and we represent the values of the Chicago Police Department regardless of the circumstances. We hold ourselves and each other accountable to these standards.

Integrity

Integrity, the adherence to moral and ethical principles, and the consistency of *value-based actions* are our standards. We strive to earn the trust and respect of those whom we serve. We are of strong character, possessing the personal values and mental and emotional attributes that enable us to make ethical decisions and empathize with others. We do what is right because it is the right thing to do.

Courage

Courage is not the absence of fear, but rather its mastery. We will remain courageous in our actions. We recognize that there are two types of courage, physical and moral. Physical courage is recognizing the danger to oneself or others but persisting in our duty regardless. Moral courage is the adherence to principle, integrity, and dedication no matter how easy it may be to do otherwise. It is putting character ahead of expediency; putting what is right ahead of what may be popular.

Dedication

As police officers, we are charged to serve and protect all people of the City of Chicago, preserve order, and uphold the law. However, our calling extends above and beyond the obligations of professionalism or the law. Dedication means that we are driven by a sense of personal duty to our work and the department's Vision, Mission Statement, and other Core Values. We demonstrate our dedication by striving to give our best effort in every interaction and task, no matter how small. Every day, we seek creative and effective solutions to public safety and aspire to be a symbol of excellence in the policing profession.

Respect

Respect means that we treat each other and the communities we serve as we would like to be treated: with compassion and dignity. Within the department, we strive to ensure all members are supported and empowered, regardless of rank or position. Outside of the department, we strive to partner with the communities we serve through transparency, accountability, and building mutual trust. We recognize that the respect we owe to our communities is not conditional, and we recognize that respect as a value must permeate every police action we undertake.





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 numbered 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 department 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.

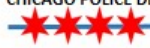
A key area for reform within the consent decree is the use of force, accounting for 96 paragraphs in the agreement (paragraphs 153–248). These paragraphs address many topics related to the use of force, including community engagement, policy, training, accountability, analysis, and reporting. As of the end of the eleventh reporting period, which concluded on December 31, 2024, CPD had reached some level of compliance (preliminary, secondary, or operational) with 92 (96%) of the 96 use-of-force paragraphs. None of the paragraphs were under assessment. The remaining 4 paragraphs (4%) show "No Compliance."

The Independent Monitor is tasked with determining what, if any, level of compliance CPD has reached with each paragraph. To make this determination, the Independent Monitor must assess CPD's progress toward answering one of three questions, depending on the level of compliance being sought:

- **Preliminary**—Are sound, community-informed policies in place?
- **Secondary**—Has quality training been provided to educate officers about the new policies?
- **Operational**—Have the new policies and training resulted in new policing practices within CPD?

Sometimes, there is a misconception regarding the process to reach "full compliance." Compliance is not simply a matter of instituting a practice and then immediately achieving compliance. Rather, compliance is reached by going through a very detailed and thorough process with the purpose to achieve true and lasting reform. CPD must achieve each level of compliance in order, and it is not something achieved all at once.

Although the subject matter of each paragraph varies, the process of attaining compliance is typically similar. To achieve preliminary compliance, CPD must first develop a policy or suite of policies in collaboration with community members, subject-matter experts, the independent monitoring team, and the Illinois Office of Attorney General. A significant amount of research, discussions, and written feedback go into the development and revision of policies. Once the independent monitoring team and Illinois Office of Attorney General agree that the policy satisfies the requirements of the consent decree, CPD publishes the policy and can then seek preliminary compliance.

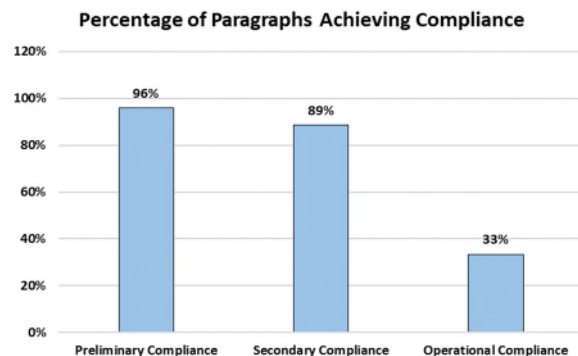
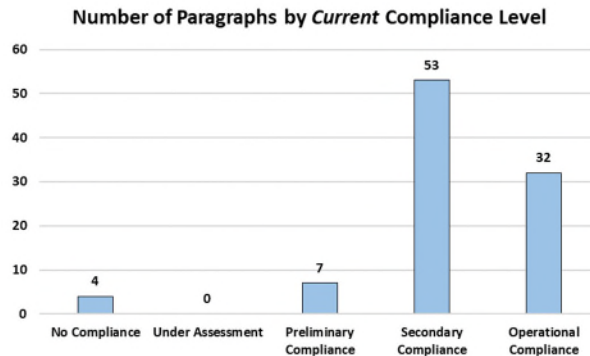


Once a policy is developed and published, CPD next develops training to educate officers on the policy. A CPD instructional design team, in collaboration with subject-matter experts and advisors, develops that training by creating a formal lesson plan and any necessary training materials (power points, videos, handouts, pre- and post-tests, etc.). Once developed, the independent monitoring team and Illinois Office of the Attorney General must agree that the training accurately reflects the policy and requirements of the consent decree. Once accepted, TSG coordinates how and when it will offer the training within CPD's larger training plan. CPD is not awarded secondary compliance until at least 95% of CPD officers have successfully completed the training. In 2024, this meant over 10,000 department members had to successfully complete the training, including passing any post-tests, before it could achieve secondary compliance. This may take an entire year for certain training courses.

The final step is operational compliance. This is the most challenging level to reach because it requires significant collaboration and consultation to determine how best to *measure* the effect policies and training have had on the department and community. The best methodology for a specific paragraph is highly dependent on the requirements of that paragraph. It often requires significant infrastructure and process improvements to collect, analyze, report, and utilize data to make decisions. It is precisely this process that continues to help CPD develop into a learning organization, which is vital to CPD's vision that all people in Chicago are safe, supported, and proud of the Chicago Police Department.

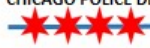
The below table and charts show the number of use of force paragraphs by their current level of compliance (as of December 31, 2024). They also show the percentage of use of force paragraphs that have achieved each of the three levels of compliance.

Compliance Level	Total by Current Level	% Achieved
No Compliance	4	
Under Assessment	0	
Preliminary Compliance	7	96%
Secondary Compliance	53	89%
Operational Compliance	32	33%
Total Paragraphs	96	



For additional information about the consent decree agreement, including a copy of the agreement and progress reports issued by the independent monitor, please visit

<http://chicagopoliceconsentdecree.org/resources>.



Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)

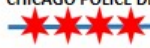


CALEA was created in 1979 as a credentialing authority through the joint efforts of law enforcement's major executive associations, (e.g., the International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement, National Sheriffs' Association, and the Police Executive Research Forum) and is reserved for use by those public safety agencies that have demonstrated excellence in leadership, resource management, and successful delivery of exceptional law enforcement and training academy practices. Since its founding, CALEA's overall mission has been to improve the delivery of public safety services, primarily through voluntary public safety agency accreditation programs, organized and maintained in the public interest. CALEA Accreditation continues to set the standard for others to follow.

The CALEA accreditation programs provide public safety agencies with an opportunity to voluntarily meet an established set of professional standards. An extremely important standard area for CALEA accreditation is use of force. For example, there are CALEA standards related to reasonable force, deadly force, warning shots, choke holds, reporting uses of force, use of force reviews, and use of force analysis.

CALEA offers two areas of accreditation: *Law Enforcement Accreditation* and *Training Academy Accreditation*. The *Law Enforcement Accreditation* program focuses on standards that provide best practices related to life, health, and safety procedures for the agency. These standards are considered foundational for contemporary law enforcement agencies. The program provides the framework for addressing high-risk issues within a contemporary environment and ensures officers are prepared to meet basic community service expectations and manage critical events. The *Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation* program is designed to provide administrative and operational support to contemporary organizations with the responsibility for training public safety officials. The program focuses on basic as well as advanced curriculums, with an emphasis on sound instructional techniques, facilities management, student safety, records integrity, and a host of other issues that promote the professional delivery of training within the public safety industry. This results in the clear identification of training institutions that set the standards for others to follow.

CPD 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 4% of US law enforcement agencies and 5% of Illinois law enforcement agencies attain accreditation status from CALEA. Dual accreditation ensures that CPD complies with over six hundred internationally recognized CALEA standards that guide professional excellence and provide best practices related to operations, leadership, and safety procedures. Having completed its second remote-based assessment in 2024, the department is well-positioned to maintain dual accreditation for its Law Enforcement and Training Academy programs. Now in the third year of its four-year re-accreditation cycle, the department is optimistic about achieving a successful review in 2025.



Department Policies

CPD has developed multiple policies that govern department members' actions related to use-of-force incidents, firearm-pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. CPD develops these policies in collaboration with several stakeholders, including members of the community, the independent monitoring team, the Illinois Office of the Attorney General, and department members. Although CPD is bound by certain state and municipal laws, CPD policy can be more restrictive than these laws.

The Chicago Police Department's Research and Development Division (R&D) Policy and Procedures Section prepares, updates, and issues department-level directives concerning department policy and procedures, including those related to the use of force, firearm-pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. R&D's responsibilities include researching recommendations regarding department policy, revising department policy to be consistent with the consent decree and other CPD priorities, soliciting and analyzing community feedback on policy, conducting internal focus groups, and maintaining and updating the Department Directives System, which contains official department policy and forms.

The consent decree requires CPD to conduct a comprehensive review of its use of force policies every two years to assess whether those policies meet the requirements of the consent decree, incorporate best practices, address observed trends and practices, as necessary, and reflect developments in applicable law (see consent decree paragraph 159). In addition, CPD must conduct an annual review of its use of force policies to maintain its CALEA accreditation.

Use of Force Policy Suite

The department's collection of policies on the use of force falls under General Order G03-02, *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*. This is the department's "parent" policy on the use of force. Eight sub-policies fall under the umbrella of this parent policy, each addressing specific use of force topics:

G03-02, *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force* (Parent Policy)

1. G03-02-01, *Response to Resistance and Force Options*
2. G03-02-02, *Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report*
3. G03-02-03, *Firearm Discharge Incidents—Authorized Use and Post-Discharge Administrative Procedures*
4. G03-02-04, *Taser Use Incidents*
5. G03-02-05, *Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Devices and Other Chemical Agent Use Incidents*
6. G03-02-06, *Canine Use Incidents*
7. G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents*
8. G03-02-08, *Department Review of Use of Force*

The policy overview contained in this report is a broad *summary* of the department's use of force policy. The department's use of force policy is not described in its entirety in this report. For a comprehensive description of department policy on a wide range of topics, please access the Department Directives System at <http://directives.chicagopolice.org>. This publicly available website includes a policy search tab



that can be used to search for and access policies on specific topics. When accessing the Department Directives System, members of the public should be aware that any policy items identified by *italics and double underlines* have been added or revised since the previous version of the policy.

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, gender, 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:

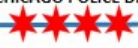
- Excessive, unwarranted, or unlawful force
- Force based on bias
- Force used as punishment or retaliation
- Force in response to the lawful exercise of First Amendment rights (e.g., lawful demonstration)

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 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.

The department focuses on three principles of force mitigation that members can use as tools to de-escalate an incident.

Principles of Force Mitigation

- *Continual Communication*—this includes persuasion, advice, and instruction throughout the incident. The purpose is to avoid or minimize confrontations before, during, and after the use of physical force. Department members will allow persons to voluntarily comply with lawful orders whenever safe and feasible.
- *Tactical Positioning*—this includes making advantageous use of positioning, distance, and cover to isolate and contain the person. The purpose is to minimize risk and increase safety for the person, the public, and department members.
- *Time as a Tactic*—this includes slowing down the pace of the incident. The purpose is to permit time to de-escalate the incident, allow for continued communication, and allow for the arrival of additional members, equipment, and other resources.

Categories of Resistance and Force Options

CPD use of force policy places individuals into one of three categories based on their behavior: cooperative, resister, and assailant. The person's level of resistance dictates what force options are available to a department member. Incidents are often dynamic, and persons may move between categories as the incident progresses. Department members must adjust accordingly, such that the member's response is proportional to the person's actions.

Cooperative Person: a person who is compliant without the need for physical force, *including individuals lawfully and peacefully exercising their First Amendment rights (e.g., lawful demonstrations)*. Rather than physical force, department members may utilize presence (social control) and verbal direction for cooperative persons.

Resister: a person who is uncooperative. Resisters are further subdivided into two categories: passive resister and active resister.

A *passive resister* is a person who fails to comply with verbal or other directions (e.g., failing to take a step back when directed to do so).

Passive resister force options include the following: options for cooperative persons; **holding techniques** (e.g., gripping a person's arm); **compliance techniques** (e.g., applying non-impact pressure under a person's ear); **control instruments** (e.g., using a baton to apply non-impact pressure on the shin or other sensitive area of skin covering bone); **oleoresin capsicum (OC) pepper spray** (each separate discharge must be reasonable, necessary, and proportional, and a discharge requires supervisor approval for passive resister occupants of a vehicle and Superintendent or designee approval for a non-compliant crowd or a passive resister who is in a crowd).



An *active resister* is a person who attempts to create distance between himself or herself and the member's reach with the intent to avoid physical control or defeat the arrest.

Active resister force options include the following: options for cooperative persons and passive resisters; **stunning or diffused pressure strikes** (e.g., open-hand slap); oleoresin capicum (OC) pepper spray (each separate discharge must be reasonable, necessary, and proportional, and a discharge requires approval from the Superintendent or a designee for active resisters that are part of a crowd); **takedowns** (i.e., physically directing a person to the ground); **canines** used by canine handlers (can only be utilized against an active resister who is armed or has committed a felony or to conduct a search for a hidden person who has committed a felony or violent misdemeanor, and the person failed to comply with orders to reveal themselves); **Tasers** (conducted electrical weapons)—can only be utilized against an active resister when there is an objectively reasonable belief at the time of any of the following: the person is armed; the person is violent or exhibiting violent or aggressive behavior; the person committed a felony; the person committed a misdemeanor that is not property-related, a quality-of-life offense, or a petty municipal code or traffic offense. Each Taser application is a separate use of force, each requiring an assessment or reassessment and an independent justification. Although Tasers can be an effective tool, CPD policy implements multiple restrictions and requirements, including restrictions on discharging in the presence of flammable materials, requiring removal of barbs by trained medical personnel only, restrictions on using multiple Tasers against the same person, restrictions on drive stuns (direct contact between a Taser device and a person), restrictions on using Tasers against vulnerable persons (e.g., children, pregnant women, and the elderly), and restrictions on using Tasers against fleeing persons when the person's only action is flight. The policy also discusses increased discharge risks. Examples of these increased discharge risks include, but are not limited to when the person is elevated above the ground, could fall on a sharp object, is less able to protect themselves in a fall (e.g., handcuffed), is operating or riding any mode of transportation, or is located in water. Finally, CPD policy restricts the use of Tasers in schools or on students. A department member will not utilize a Taser in these circumstances unless the member has assessed the reasonableness and necessity of the Taser use based on the totality of circumstances, including the person's apparent age, size, and the threat presented, and determines the Taser discharge is immediately necessary. When safe and feasible, department members will give verbal commands prior to, during, and after deployment of a Taser.

Assailant: A person who is using or threatening the use of force against another person or himself/herself that is likely to cause physical injury. Assailants are further subdivided into two categories: low-level assailant and high-level assailant.

A *low-level assailant* is a person using or threatening force, but whose actions are not imminently likely to cause death or great bodily harm. Although this type of person's actions is likely to cause physical injury, they are not imminently likely to cause death or great bodily harm.

Low-level assailant force options include the following: options for cooperative persons, passive resisters, and active resisters; **direct mechanical or focused pressure strikes** (i.e., forceful, concentrated strikes such as punching and kicking); **impact weapons** (e.g., baton strikes); and **impact munitions** (e.g., capsaicin II / pepper powder projectiles, only with authorization from the Superintendent or a designee).



A *high-level assailant* is a person whose actions constitute an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm. An imminent threat of death or great bodily harm is defined as follows:

1. It is objectively reasonable to believe the person's actions are immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the member or others unless action is taken; and
2. The person has the means or instruments to cause death or great bodily harm; and
3. The person has the opportunity and ability to cause death or great bodily harm.

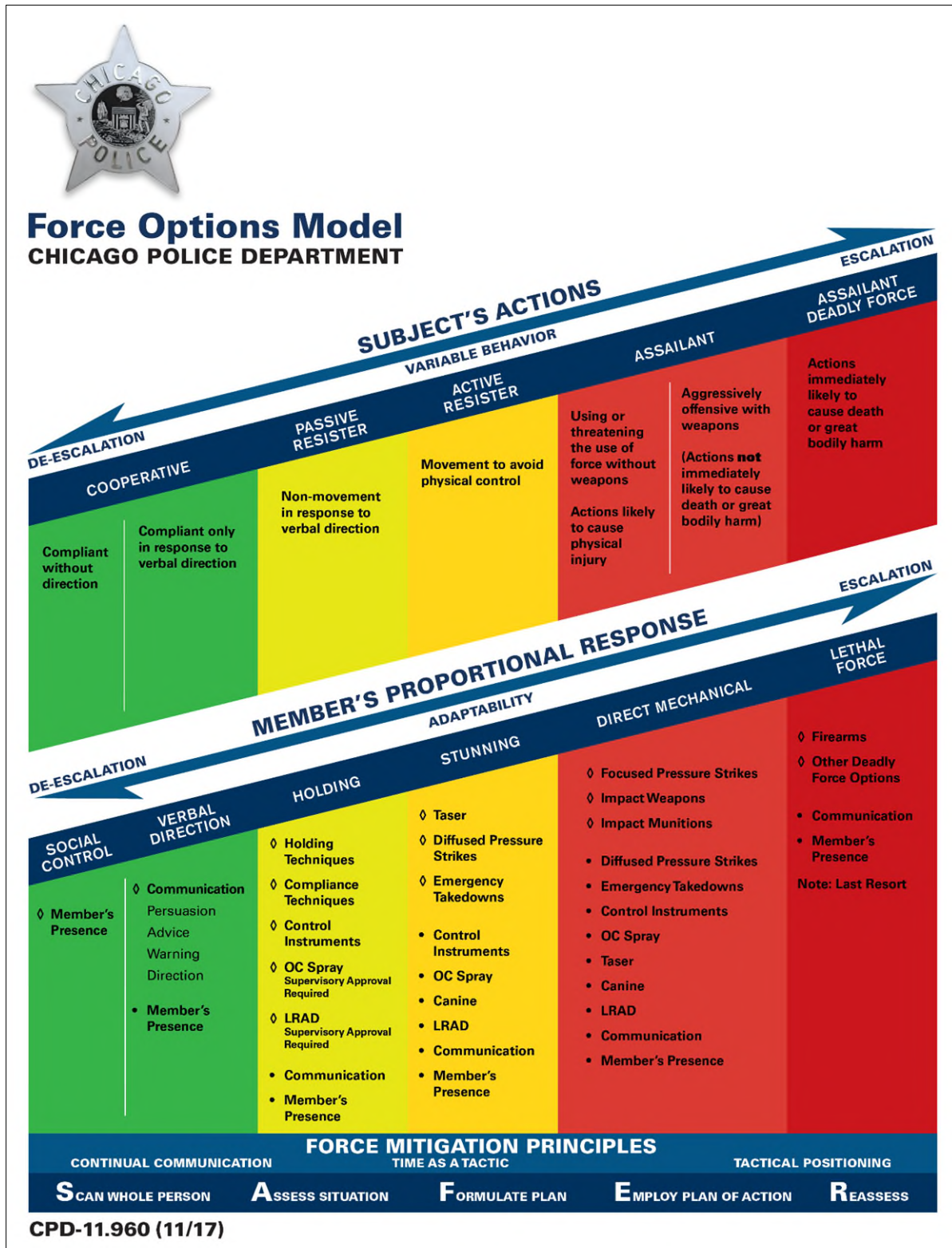
High-level assailant force options include the following: options for cooperative persons, passive resisters, active resisters, and low-level assailants; **firearm discharge; and other deadly force**. Per CPD policy, other deadly force includes intentionally striking a person's head or neck with an impact weapon or application of a chokehold, carotid artery restraint (compressing the sides of the neck), or other maneuvers for applying direct pressure on an airway. *These force options are strictly prohibited unless deadly force is authorized to prevent death or great bodily harm.*

Additionally, CPD policy prohibits the following types of firearm discharges: warning shots; firing at a person whose actions are only a threat to themselves; firing at or otherwise using deadly force against a fleeing person unless the person poses an imminent threat; firing into crowds unless necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm, no reasonable alternative exists, and the member identifies the appropriate target while taking precautions to minimize risk to others; firing into buildings unless necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm, no reasonable alternative exists, and the member identifies the appropriate target while taking precautions to minimize risk to others; firing at or into a moving vehicle when the vehicle is the only force used unless such force is necessary as a last resort to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm; and firing from a moving vehicle unless such force is necessary as a last resort to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm.





CPD created the *Force Options Model* (pictured below) as a visual guide for understanding force options that are available based on a person's actions.





Levels of Force

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

- **Level 1 Force** includes any use of reportable force by a member that is reasonably expected to cause pain or injury, but **does not result in injury** or complaint of injury (e.g., takedown or punch that does *not* result in injury or claim of injury).
- **Level 2 Force** includes those reportable uses of force that:
 - **result in injury or a complaint of injury** (e.g., takedown or punch that results in injury or claim of injury); or
 - involve the **utilization of a weapon** *other* than a firearm discharged at a person (e.g., Taser, OC, baton, accidental firearm discharge, or firearm discharge directed toward an animal); or
 - involve **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**.

2024 Revisions and Enhancements to Use of Force Policy

As stated in the previous report, in 2023 CPD completed revisions to its use of force policy and published the revised policy suite at the end of June. These revisions enhanced the policy suite based on community and department member feedback as well as an analysis of CPD's use of force. Some of the highlights of these revisions include, but are not limited to:

- expanding CPD's core principles to include the requirement to treat all persons with the courtesy and dignity that is inherently due every person, as well as prohibiting department members from using language or taking action intended to taunt or denigrate a person;
- adding a reference to CPD's First Amendment rights policy specifically in regard to the department's response to noncompliant groups or crowds engaged in a First Amendment assembly;
- expanding the definition of deadly force to include language on the application of "other restraints" above the shoulders with risk of positional asphyxiation;
- providing additional guidance from Illinois law on the scope of an imminent threat;
- adding requirements to provide medical aid in accordance with CPD's Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART);
- adding an obligation to provide a written report when a department member intervened after observing excessive force and providing intervening members protection from discipline or retaliation;
- incorporating requirements to provide meaningful opportunity for policy review and comment by the community and community-based organizations, as well as department members;
- adding a requirement to provide warning and exercise persuasion and advise prior to using force, whenever possible;
- providing additional guidance to department members to position persons in a manner that allows for free breathing;



- providing additional guidance on when the Superintendent will authorize the use of oleoresin capsicum (OC) devices during a First Amendment assembly (i.e., when there is a threat or attack against department members, the public, or property);
- incorporating into policy the use of a debriefing dashboard to enhance after-action support to department members involved in a use of force incident; and
- providing additional guidance to department members on the use of department-authorized weapons (e.g., Taser and OC spray)

While there were no Use of Force policy revisions in 2024, CPD will conduct a review of its use of force policy suite in 2025 to ensure these policies address current CPD practices, reflect national best practices, and promote trust between CPD and the community. CPD conducts a review and evaluation of its use of force policies in many ways. For example, CPD reviews data published quarterly and annually by the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division and in this Annual Use of Force Report. CPD also seeks feedback from community members on its use of force policies and how they are working in the community (see “Community Engagement” section of this report). Finally, CPD continues to collaborate with its partners from the Independent Monitoring Team and the Illinois Office of the Attorney General to ensure the department’s policies comply with the consent decree agreement.

Medical Aid

As outlined in policy, the department’s foremost priority is the sanctity and preservation of human life. Any use of force inherently carries the risk of physical harm, whether to the individual subject to the force, the department member applying it, and any nearby bystanders. While causing injury is never the intent, department members are prepared to respond appropriately when injuries do occur.

First and foremost, CPD policy requires department members to summon medical aid, either by requesting an ambulance or transporting persons directly to a hospital, whenever there is an apparent injury or complaint of injury. In addition, 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 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. To watch a short department video of LEMART training in action, please visit <https://www.facebook.com/ChicagoPoliceDepartment/videos/lemart-training/3470985636351223/>.

Department members who complete LEMART training are issued an Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK) to take with them into the field. IFAKs may include a tourniquet, chest seal, direct pressure bandaging, trauma shears, QuickClot gauze, a face shield, and medical gloves. Following the use of force, and as soon as it is safe and feasible to do so, CPD policy requires department members to provide life-saving aid consistent with their department training, including LEMART training, to injured persons until medical professionals



arrive on the scene. Throughout the year, the Training and Support Group continued to train new and incumbent department members on LEMART.

Through the efforts of both the department's Awards Section and the LEMART training team, CPD continues to emphasize the importance of the sanctity and preservation of life by providing positive recognition to department members who utilize these life-saving skills. CPD is currently looking for ways to better document the use of LEMART kits to ensure it more fully understands how this important tool is being used in the field and that it can continue to pass on lessons learned to department members. The LEMART program receives 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/lemart-training/3470985636351223/>.



Foot Pursuits

Policy Overview

Although a foot pursuit is not inherently a method of use of force, it can be a contributing factor in use of force incidents. Foot pursuits also carry inherent risks to both department members and the individuals being pursued. As such, the department treats foot pursuits with great seriousness and has taken deliberate steps to manage associated risks through robust policies and training. In many respects, CPD has emerged as a national leader in this area. Key elements of CPD's foot pursuit policy include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Department members will consider the risk involved in a foot pursuit and will not pursue when they reasonably believe the risk to department members, members of the public, or the person being pursued outweighs the objective of immediately apprehending the person;
- Before pursuing, department members must reasonably believe the person being pursued has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a felony, Class A misdemeanor, or a traffic offense that has endangered the physical safety of others, or the person being pursued is committing or is about to commit an arrestable offense that poses an obvious physical threat to any person;
- Department members may not pursue based solely on a person's response to the presence of police;
- Department members will consider reasonable alternatives (containment, saturation of the area, video monitoring, helicopter, etc.);



- Members will not initiate or continue a pursuit based on several factors such as injuries to department members or other persons, being unable to provide a current location, losing the ability to communicate via radio, losing essential equipment, exhaustion, etc.;
- Department supervisors will continuously assess an active foot pursuit to ensure it is being conducted within department guidelines;
- Department members who engage in a foot pursuit will fulfill certain reporting requirements, including notifying the Office of Emergency Management and Communications and completing an electronic foot pursuit report (see below);
- Accountability is ensured through an established review process involving department supervision and then the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division.

To access the entire foot pursuit policy, please visit <http://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6186>.

Foot Pursuit Reporting

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. In addition to collecting basic incident-level information, the foot pursuit report captures more detailed data, including but not limited to the following: member role (i.e., initiated or assisted); the reason for pursuit (i.e., reasonable suspicion or probable cause); initial suspected crime, including the specific criminal code; pursuit conclusion (i.e., detained person or discontinued), and the reason for discontinuing, if applicable. In addition, a supervising CPD sergeant must document their review of all foot pursuits, and the watch operations lieutenant must document their review of foot pursuits that result in an arrest or a use of force.

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 his or her own individual 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. This data is presented in the "Foot Pursuit Data" section of this report.

FOOT/BICYCLE PURSUIT REPORT			FOOT PURSUIT REPORT NO.	
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT - CPD-11.990 (5/22)				
DATE OF PURSUIT	TIME OF PURSUIT	FP EVENT NO.	BEAT OF ASSIGNMENT	TYPE OF PURSUIT? ☐ FOOT ☐ BICYCLE
ADDRESS OF INITIATION OF PURSUIT			BEAT OF PURSUIT	PURSUIT MEMBER: ☐ INITIATED ☐ ASSISTED
INITIATING FACTOR: ☐ REASONABLE ARTICULABLE SUSPICION (RAS) ☐ PROBABLE CAUSE (PC)			INITIAL SUSPECTED CHARGE: (FINAL CHARGE MAY BE DIFFERENT)	
KNOWN OR CLAIM OF INJURY RESULTING FROM PURSUIT: ☐ PURSUING DEPARTMENT MEMBER ☐ PURSUED PERSON ☐ THIRD PARTY/COMMUNITY MEMBER ☐ NO INJURY			OFFICER DRESS: ☐ FIELD UNIFORM ☐ CASUAL DRESS ☐ OTHER	OFFICER WORKING: ☐ ALONE ☐ WITH A PARTNER
DID YOU SPLIT WITH YOUR PARTNER? ☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ DNA	IF YES, INDICATE REASON: ☐ TACTICAL POSITIONING ☐ CONTAINMENT STRATEGY ☐ OFFICER SAFETY ☐ PUBLIC SAFETY		ADDITIONAL RESOURCES REQUESTED? ☐ HELICOPTER UNIT ☐ AREA CONTAINMENT ☐ AREA SATURATION OF PERSONNEL ☐ VIDEO MONITORING/TECHNOLOGY ☐ NONE ☐ OTHER	
PURSUING MEMBER CONCLUSION: ☐ DETAINED PERSON ☐ MEMBER DISCONTINUED ☐ SUPERVISOR DISCONTINUED			IF PURSUING MEMBER DETAINED PERSON, WHAT WAS THE RESULT? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): ☐ INVESTIGATORY STOP ☐ NO ENFORCEMENT ACTION ☐ CITATION ISSUED ☐ ARREST ☐ REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE ☐ OTHER	



Firearm Pointing Incidents—Overview

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 (see Tactical Review and Evaluation Division section of this report). The department’s full firearm pointing incident policy is publicly available at <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/7079>.

Community Engagement on CPD Policies

A strong partnership with the public is essential for effective law enforcement. The Chicago Police Department recognizes the need for a comprehensive community-engagement process that offers the community a meaningful opportunity to provide input into department policies. Paragraph 160 of the consent decree states the following:

CPD will establish and maintain clear channels through which community members can provide input regarding CPD’s use of force policies and propose revisions or additions to those policies. CPD will regularly review the input received, including during the biennial review process.

The public engagement process for department policy is especially important because the procedures outlined in policy guide officers in their day-to-day actions. CPD can utilize public feedback to gain the perspective of citizens when conducting research and considering policy revisions.

The department strongly 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, including use of force policies, when they become available. New policies are posted periodically, so the department encourages members of the public to check back frequently. Community feedback is essential to creating a policy that promotes trust between CPD and the communities that it serves.



Training on the Use of Force, De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Related Topics

CPD recognizes that training is essential to the department's overall operational improvement plans. As CPD's Training and Support Group develops training, it continues to collaborate with the Training Community Advisory Committee on the review, development, and delivery of department training. This collaboration has been extremely valuable because it provides an avenue to incorporate the community perspective into department training.



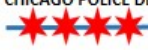
Based on the consent decree agreement, CPD is required to provide a minimum number of in-service training hours every year (reference consent decree paragraph 320). CPD again provided a forty-hour training program in 2024, and 95% of sworn members had completed the training by December 13.

As part of the overall training curriculum, CPD delivers extensive training to its members specifically on de-escalation, use of force, and related topics. This is part of the required forty hours of mandated training per year because of the importance of these topics. Finally, the department also provides use-of-force-related training to recruits, newly promoted supervisors of various ranks, and new and existing field training officers.

In January 2023, the Bauer Plummer Training Center opened its doors as part of the city's new Joint Public Safety Training Campus. This state-of-the-art facility is designed to provide comprehensive, joint, best-practice training for CPD, the Chicago Fire Department, and the Office of Emergency Management and Communication. The campus includes community spaces, classrooms, computer labs, indoor and outdoor scenario spaces, and an indoor shooting range, among other spaces. In August, the Rusu-McCartin Boys and Girls Club opened its doors on the campus. The proximity between the Boys and Girls Club and the training center will allow CPD to further build relationships with youth in a safe space nearby.

The indoor and outdoor scenario facilities on this new campus provide "real-world" areas for officers to practice concepts learned in the classroom. These areas include streets, residential spaces, commercial spaces, and other settings police officers typically encounter during calls for service. Areas are located both inside and outside, and numerous spaces allow CPD to develop different types of training scenarios. This type of realistic scenario-based training is something both community members and police officers have advocated for.

Your opinion matters!



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. The member must complete the TRR prior to the end of their tour of duty.

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). Each TRR number represents a TRR occurrence. A TRR incident is comprised of all the TRR occurrences (TRRs) that were 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 2024, 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 to department members, even when the member does not use force as a response. This is information CPD is required to collect and report on.

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





TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT/Chicago Police Department

FRD TRACKING NO.

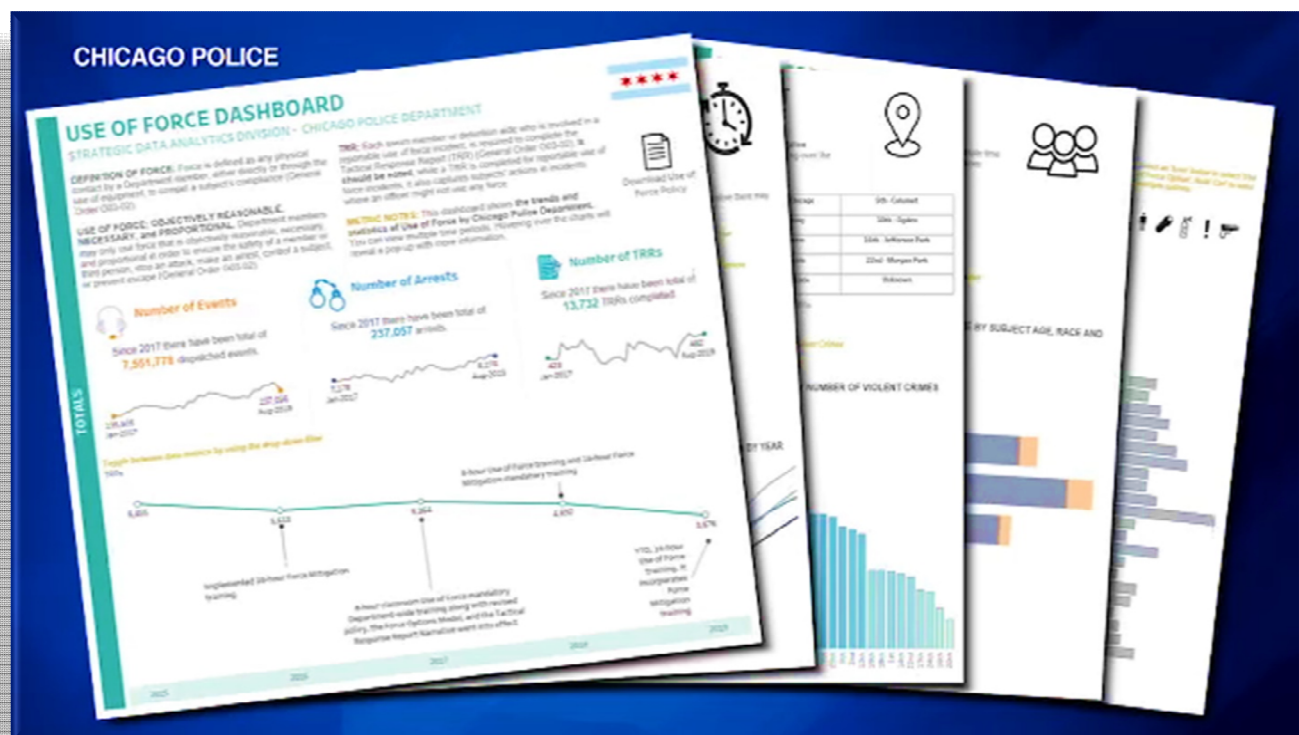
INCIDENT	DATE OF INCIDENT		TIME		ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE		LOCATION CODE		BEAT/OCCUR.		VIDEO RECORDED INCIDENT ☐ BWC ☐ IN-CAR VIDEO ☐ OTHER VIDEO	
	BUSINESS NAME					☐ DNA EXACT AREA WITHIN LOCATION (E.G., BASEMENT, STAIRWAY, BEDROOM)		ASSIGNMENT TYPE ☐ ON-VIEW ☐ OTHER ☐ SUPERVISOR DIRECTED ☐ CALL FOR SERVICE				
	EVENT NO.		RD NO.		IUCR CODE		IR NO.		CB NO.			
INVOLVED MEMBER	LIGHTING ☐ DAYLIGHT ☐ DUSK ☐ DAWN ☐ ARTIFICIAL		WEATHER ☐ CLEAR ☐ RAIN ☐ SNOW/ICE ☐ FOG		PATROL TYPE? ☐ POLICE CAR ☐ BICYCLE ☐ MOTORCYCLE/PAV ☐ SQUADROL ☐ SQUAD/PLATOON		MEMBER WAS? ☐ ALONE ☐ WITH PARTNER		ASSIST UNITS ON SCENE? ☐ YES ☐ NO		INCIDENT ☐ INDOOR ☐ OUTDOOR	
	RANK		LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		EMPLOYEE NO.		WATCH		SEX ☐ M ☐ F	
	DATE OF APPT.		UNIT & BEAT OF ASSIGN.		DUTY STATUS ☐ ON ☐ OFF		IN UNIFORM? ☐ YES ☐ NO		TYPE OF MEMBER INJURY ☐ None / None Apparent ☐ Minor Contusion/Laceration ☐ Laceration Requiring Sutures ☐ Gun Shot ☐ Broken/Fractured Bone(s) ☐ Fatal ☐ Complaint of Substantial Pain ☐ Significant Contusion ☐ Heart Attack/Stroke/Aneurysm ☐ Other (Explain)			
SUBJECT INFORMATION	☐ DNA		LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		M.I.		SEX ☐ M ☐ F		RACE	
	ADDRESS		TELEPHONE NO.		CONDITION ☐ UNK ☐ Apparently Normal ☐ Injured by Member ☐ Under Influence of Alcohol ☐ Mental Illness / Emotional Disorder ☐ Disability (Describe)							
	MEDICAL TREATMENT? ☐ Refused Medical Aid ☐ Offered/EMS Requested ☐ Performed by Member ☐ Performed by CFD EMS		☐ Taken to Hospital (Specify)		☐ OTHER (Specify)		SUBJECT INJURY BY MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE? ☐ None/None Apparent ☐ Non-Fatal - Minor Injury ☐ UNK ☐ Subject Alleged Injury ☐ Non-Fatal - Major Injury ☐ Fatal					
SUBJECT'S ACTIONS (Check all that apply)	☐ DNA ☐ UNK		DID NOT FOLLOW VERBAL DIRECTION		PHYSICAL ATTACK WITHOUT WEAPON (SPECIFY) ☐ HAND/ARM/ELBOW STRIKE ☐ KNEE/LEG STRIKE ☐ MOUTH/TEETH/SPIT ☐ PUSH/SHOVE/PULL ☐ GRAB/HOLD/RESTRAIN ☐ WRESTLE/GRAPPLE ☐ OTHER (DESCRIBE)		THROWN OBJECT (DESCRIBE)		IMMINENT THREAT OF BATTERY WITH WEAPON		ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MEMBER'S WEAPON	
	VERBAL THREATS		STIFFENED (DEAD WEIGHT)		PULLED AWAY		FLED		IMMINENT THREAT OF BATTERY - NO WEAPON		PHYSICAL OBSTRUCTION	
	DID THE SUBJECT COMMIT AN ASSAULT OR BATTERY AGAINST THE INVOLVED MEMBER PERFORMING A POLICE FUNCTION? ☐ NO ☐ YES		SUBJECT ACTIVITY ☐ Drug-Related? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ Gang-Related? ☐ YES ☐ NO		WAS SUBJECT ARMED WITH WEAPON? ☐ NO ☐ YES, DESCRIBE BELOW: ☐ BLUNT OBJECT (DESCRIBE) ☐ KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT ☐ SHOTGUN ☐ CHEMICAL WEAPON ☐ SEMI-AUTO PISTOL ☐ EXPLOSIVE DEVICE ☐ TASER/STUN GUN ☐ REVOLVER ☐ OTHER (DESCRIBE) ☐ VEHICLE ☐ RIFLE		WEAPON/OBJECT PERCEIVED AS:		WEAPON USE: ☐ DNA ☐ Used - Attempt to Attack Member ☐ Obtained Member's Weapon ☐ Possessed ☐ Used - Attacked Member ☐ Member at Gunpoint ☐ Displayed, Not Used ☐ Member Shot/Shot At			
MEMBER'S RESPONSE (Check all that apply)	☐ DNA ☐ UNK		REASON FOR RESPONSE? ☐ Defense of Self ☐ Defense of Member of Public ☐ Defense of Department Member ☐ Overcome Resistance or Aggression ☐ Stop Self-Inflicted Harm ☐ Fleeing Subject ☐ Subject Armed with Weapon ☐ Unintentional ☐ Other (Describe)		Ordered by Supervisor		Name _____ Star No. _____					
	FORCE MITIGATION EFFORTS		CONTROL TACTICS		MEMBER PRESENCE ☐ ZONE OF SAFETY ☐ MOVEMENT TO AVOID ATTACK ☐ TACTICAL POSITIONING ☐ NONE ☐ VERBAL DIRECTION/CONTROL TECHNIQUES ☐ SPECIALIZED UNITS ☐ ADDITIONAL UNIT MEMBERS ☐ OTHER		ESCORT HOLDS ☐ WRISTLOCK ☐ ARMBAR ☐ CONTROL INSTRUMENT ☐ HANDCUFFS/PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS ☐ PRESSURE SENSITIVE AREAS ☐ OTHER					
	RESPONSE WITHOUT WEAPONS		RESPONSE WITH WEAPON USE		☐ OPEN HAND STRIKE ☐ KICKS ☐ TAKE DOWN ☐ PUSH/PHYSICAL REDIRECTION ☐ ELBOW STRIKE ☐ OTHER ☐ CLOSED HAND STRIKE/ PUNCH ☐ KNEE STRIKE		☐ OC/CHEMICAL WEAPON ☐ TASER ☐ LESS LETHAL SHOTGUN (DESCRIBE BELOW) ☐ REVOLVER ☐ SEMI-AUTO PISTOL ☐ OC/CHEMICAL WEAPON W/ AUTHORIZATION* ☐ CANINE ☐ OTHER IMPACT MUNITIONS (DESCRIBE BELOW) ☐ RIFLE ☐ SHOTGUN ☐ LRAD W/ AUTHORIZATION* ☐ BATON/EXPANDABLE BATON		*AUTHORIZED BY (NAME) _____ RANK _____ STAR NO. _____ UNIT NO. _____			
WEAPON USE	☐ DNA		WEAPON TYPE: ☐ SEMI-AUTO PISTOL ☐ SHOTGUN ☐ OTHER ☐ TASER ☐ REVOLVER ☐ RIFLE		NO. OF DISCHARGES OF THE WEAPON		WEAPON SERIAL NO.		WEAPON CERT. NO.			
	DID THIS WEAPON CONTRIBUTE TO A SUBJECT INJURY? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNK		DID THE DISCHARGE RESULT IN A SELF-INFLICTED INJURY? ☐ NO ☐ YES-SUBJECT ☐ YES-MEMBER		WAS SUBJECT VEHICLE USE AS A WEAPON? ☐ NO ☐ YES - AGAINST MEMBER ☐ YES - AGAINST OTHER PERSON							
	WAS DISCHARGE ONLY TO DESTROY/DETER AN ANIMAL? ☐ YES ☐ NO		WAS THIS AN UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE DURING A NON-CRIMINAL INCIDENT? ☐ YES ☐ NO		PERSON/OBJECT(S) STRUCK BY THE DISCHARGE OF MEMBER'S WEAPON (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): ☐ SUBJECT ☐ DEPARTMENT MEMBER ☐ ANIMAL ☐ NONE ☐ OTHER OBJECT ☐ OTHER PERSON ☐ VEHICLE ☐ UNKNOWN							
TASER USE ONLY	TASER CARTRIDGE ID NO.(S)		PROPERTY INVENTORY NO.		CARTRIDGES DISCHARGED ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ DNA ☐ OTHER		ADDITIONAL ENERGY CYCLES ☐ TRIGGER ☐ DNA ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ OTHER ☐ ARC ☐ DNA ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ OTHER		CONTACT STUN ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ DNA ☐ OTHER		SPARK DISPLAY ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ DNA ☐ OTHER	
	FIREARM DISCHARGE ONLY		WHO FIRED FIRST SHOT? ☐ MEMBER ☐ OTHER (Specify)		TOTAL NO. OF SHOTS MEMBER FIRED		WAS FIREARM RELOADED DURING INCIDENT? ☐ YES ☐ NO		MAKE/ MANUFACTURER		MODEL	
	DID MEMBER FIRE AT A VEHICLE? ☐ NO ☐ YES											

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The department uses information collected in TRRs to publish an online dashboard that provides public access to CPD use of force data. Data points include frequency of use of force, trends over time, location, demographics, and force options. Members of the public can access this dashboard by visiting <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/use-of-force-dashboard/>. The dashboard contains tabs that allow the user to navigate between data points. Additionally, there are filter functions that allow a user to search for more specific time frames and locations.





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, 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 police 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 professional growth and organizational improvement. However, after-action support does not replace an independent COPA investigation into allegations of excessive force. After 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. A copy of this report is below:

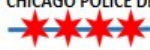
TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT-INVESTIGATION/Chicago Police Department										FRD TRACKING NO.		
INCIDENT INFORMATION	DATE OF INCIDENT		TIME		ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE			EVENT NO.		RD NO.		
	RANK		MEMBER LAST NAME			MEMBER FIRST NAME			EMPLOYEE NO.		CB NO.	
	SUBJECT LAST NAME		SUBJECT FIRST NAME			M.I.		SEX ☐ M ☐ F		RACE		
										D.O.B.		
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 (Document any investigatory information or other observations or actions taken that are not already captured in TRR-I fields.) ☐ ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS												
UNITS ON-SCENE OF THE INCIDENT: _____												
WAS AN INVESTIGATION EXTENSION REQUESTED? ☐ NO ☐ YES, DENIED ☐ YES, APPROVED BY: _____ STAR NO.: _____												
LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER: ☐ I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE DUTIES OUTLINED IN G03-02-02. ☐ I HAVE CONCLUDED THAT THE MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE REQUIRES A NOTIFICATION TO 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. 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: ☐ IN COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND DIRECTIVES. ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND DIRECTIVES. ☐ A DEADLY FORCE OR OFFICER-INVOLVED DEATH INCIDENT.												
INVOLVED MEMBER ACTIONS RECOMMENDED? ☐ NO ☐ YES, DESCRIBE BELOW: ☐ INDIVIDUAL DEBRIEFING WITH SUPERVISOR ☐ REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN ☐ REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO ☐ STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR ☐ REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES ☐ OTHER: _____ REVIEWING SUPERVISOR ACTIONS RECOMMENDED? ☐ NO ☐ YES, DESCRIBE BELOW: ☐ INDIVIDUAL DEBRIEFING WITH SUPERVISOR ☐ REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN ☐ REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO ☐ STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR ☐ REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES ☐ OTHER: _____												
LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER NAME (Print)				RANK/TITLE CODE		STAR NO.		SIGNATURE		DATE/TIME COMPLETED		
CPD-11.377-1 (Rev. 4/21)												



There is also a supplemental section that is completed in cases of a Level 3 TRR occurrence. This supplemental section documents details about Level 3 TRR occurrences. A copy of the supplemental section is below:

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.																										
	SUBJECT LAST NAME		SUBJECT FIRST NAME			M.I.		SEX ☐ M ☐ F		RACE		D.O.B.																									
	CHARGE																																				
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?				☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:																															
INVOLVED A MENTAL HEALTH COMPONENT?				☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:																															
MEDICAL AID PROVIDED?				☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:																															
CHOKEHOLD USED?				☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:																															
CAROTID ARTERY RESTRAINT USED?				☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:																															
WAS THERE AN INTENTIONAL BATON STRIKE TO HEAD OR NECK?				☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:																															
WARNING SHOT FIRED?				☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:																															
FIREARM DISCHARGED AT A PERSON WHO WAS A THREAT ONLY TO SELF?				☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:																															
FIREARM DISCHARGED SOLEY IN DEFENSE OR PROTECTION OF PROPERTY?				☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:																															
FIREARM DISCHARGED INTO A CROWD?				☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:																															
FIREARM DISCHARGED AT OR INTO A BUILDING?				☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:																															
FIREARM DISCHARGED AT OR INTO A MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE?				☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:																															
FIREARM DISCHARGED FROM A MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE?				☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:																															
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:																																					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="padding: 5px;"> REQUIRED NOTIFICATION TO: ☐ COPA ☐ CPIC ☐ NONE </td> <td colspan="3" style="padding: 5px;">NAME:</td> <td colspan="3" style="padding: 5px;">EMPLOYEE / STAR NO.</td> <td colspan="3" style="padding: 5px;">DATE/TIME COMPLETED</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="padding: 5px;">LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER NAME (Print)</td> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">RANK/TITLE CODE</td> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">STAR NO.</td> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">SIGNATURE</td> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">DATE/TIME COMPLETED</td> </tr> </table>												REQUIRED NOTIFICATION TO: ☐ COPA ☐ CPIC ☐ NONE			NAME:			EMPLOYEE / STAR NO.			DATE/TIME COMPLETED			LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER NAME (Print)						RANK/TITLE CODE		STAR NO.		SIGNATURE		DATE/TIME COMPLETED	
REQUIRED NOTIFICATION TO: ☐ COPA ☐ CPIC ☐ NONE			NAME:			EMPLOYEE / STAR NO.			DATE/TIME COMPLETED																												
LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER NAME (Print)						RANK/TITLE CODE		STAR NO.		SIGNATURE		DATE/TIME COMPLETED																									

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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 2024, 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.

As part of the onboard training for new reviewers in the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division, certified trainers from the Training and Support Group conduct in-depth training on law, policies, and Illinois training standards. Training topics include the following:

- Law Review (Fourth Amendment, investigatory stops, warrantless searches, arrests, and use of force / deadly force);
- Use of force review process;



- VirTra simulator training (scenario training focused on the use of force decision-making);
- De-escalation / Force Mitigation
- Crisis intervention;
- Firearms handling;
- Taser use;
- Control tactics;
- Handcuffing;
- Tactical room entry;
- Use of force reporting and narrative writing;
- Crowd control; and
- Vehicle stops and occupant control.

Lastly, reviewers and supervisors assigned to the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division complete at least forty hours of specialized in-service training *annually*. This is *in addition to* the forty-hour required minimum for all department members in 2024. This amounts to approximately eighty hours (two weeks) of training per year. Personnel also attend weekly meetings that include time set aside for division supervisors to conduct refresher training on policies, trends, or review procedures. This helps ensure consistency and adherence to best practices during the review process.

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 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 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 "2024 Use of Force Analysis and Future Initiatives" section of this report.

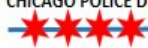
Tactical Review and Evaluation Division After-Action Reviews—Firearm Pointing Incidents

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 Debriefings

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 2023, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division undertook additional review responsibilities including the review of foot pursuits. 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 worked 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 2023. In March 2023, 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 (FPI) from 2024.

Tactical Response Reports (TRRs)

In 2024, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) reviewed 3,750 TRRs, 11% more than the previous year. This means the TRED reviewed approximately 58% of all TRR occurrences (on top of the district-level supervisor reviews). Of these TRRs reviewed, 1,076 involved a foot pursuit and 660 involved a firearm pointing.

Tactical Response Reports	2024
Total TRRs	6,470
Total TRRs Reviewed by TRED	3,750
TRRs with a Foot Pursuit	1,076
TRRs with a Firearm Pointing	660

Foot Pursuits

In 2024, there were 6,142 foot-pursuit occurrences. Of these, 1,076 were associated with a TRR and 1,554 were associated with a Firearm Pointing Incident.

Foot Pursuits Incidents	2024
Total Foot Pursuits Reports	6,142
Total Foot Pursuits Reviewed by TRED	1,739
Total Foot Pursuits with Firearm Pointing	1,554
Total Foot Pursuits Reported on a TRR	1,076

Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs)

In 2024, there were a total of 5,115 firearm pointing occurrences involving an officer pointing their firearm at a person. Of these, the TRED reviewed 3,466 (68%). Across all firearm pointing incidents, weapons were recovered 34% of the time. In 660 of the Firearm Pointing Incident Reports, a Tactical Response Report was generated, indicating a reportable use of force or assault or battery to a police officer, and 1,554 were associated with a foot pursuit.

Firearm Pointing Incidents	2024
Total Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs)	5,115
Total Firearm Pointings (TRED)*	5,208
Total Firearm Pointing Reviewed by TRED	3,466
FPIs With TRR	660
FPIs With Foot Pursuits	1,554
FPIs With Weapon Recovery	1,728

Source: This data is sourced from the 2024 TRED Year-end Report as of June 10, 2025.



2024 TRED Incident Debriefing Summary

Through the course of 2024, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division completed 26,010 Incident Debriefing Report (IDR) reviews of TRRs, foot pursuits, and firearm pointing incidents. As a result, **TRED issued a total of 3,774 training advisements and 6,002 formal training recommendations**. This means that 15% of reviews resulted in at least one training advisement, and 23% of reviews resulted in at least one training recommendation.

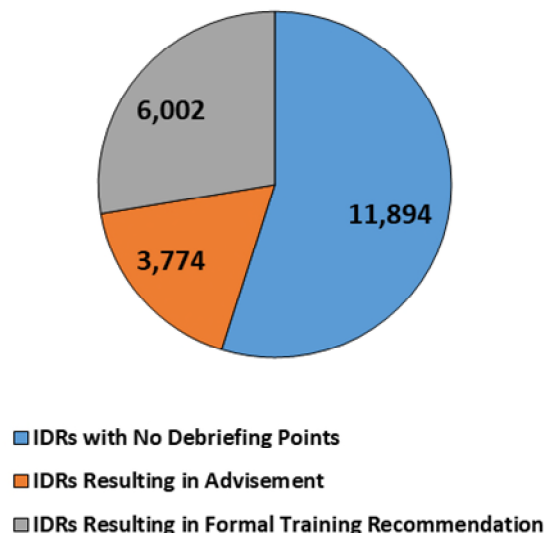
Additionally, 1,042 Incident Debriefing Reports (IDRs) that were flagged for review had an associated complaint log number due to an allegation of misconduct. On average, there were **87** IDRs generated each month that were associated with a complaint log number. Through June 30, 2024, 1,042 (4%) of IDRs were subject to a current COPA complaint investigation and not subject to review by TRED. These 1,042 IDRs were derived from 111 total incidents. The following table and chart provide a summary of TRED's reviews of 2024 incidents. Note, 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.

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

Source: This data is sourced from the 2024 TRED Year-end Report as of June 10, 2025.

Note: A single IDR may result in both a formal training recommendation and an advisement; therefore, the totals of all categories combined may be higher than the total number of IDRs.

2024 IDR Summary





As discussed in the "2024 Patterns and Trends" section of this report, late body-worn camera activation continues to be TRED's most common debriefing point (14% of debriefings), followed by members not completing a Foot Pursuit Report when required (2%). For reviewing supervisors, the most common debriefing point relates to the supervisor's role in submitting his or her supervisory review of the report to the watch operations lieutenant promptly or incorrectly routing the report (23%). This is followed by a debriefing of the supervisor not notifying an evidence technician (13%). This trend is described in more detail in the "2024 Patterns and Trends" section of this report. For investigating (or approving) supervisors, the most common debriefing point is not addressing a body-worn camera issue, such as late activation (34%). This is followed by debriefing points related to the timely investigation of foot pursuits (14%). TRED continues to collaborate 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 2024, please visit <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/tactical-review-and-evaluation-division-reports/>.

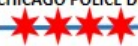
Level 3 / Deadly Force Incidents—Review and Investigation

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.

During 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.



In 2024, the IRT and the Bureau of Detectives acquired a new 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.

Looking ahead, 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” (previously shown) 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. A meeting of the Force Review Board must include the Superintendent, or in the Superintendent’s absence, the First Deputy Superintendent, who will assume the role of chairperson. It must also include the Chief, Bureau of Patrol (or an authorized designee); Deputy Chief, Training and Support Group (or an authorized designee); Chief, Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform (or an authorized designee); and one other Force Review Board member. 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

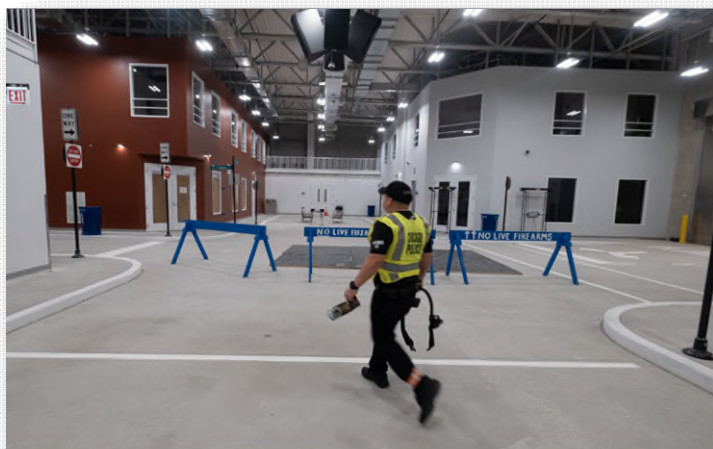


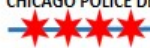
modifications to existing policy, training, tactics, or equipment that could minimize the risk of deadly force incidents occurring and the risk of harm to officers and the public. Where applicable, the Force Review Board issues specific recommendations based on this review. Recommendations may include additional training provided through either the involved member's chain of command or the Training Division.

Supportive Training

The Tactical Review 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 but are not limited to Taser training, firearm training, VirTra (virtual training), hands-on control tactics, and vehicle stops and occupant control.

In 2024, the Training and Support Group conducted support training for 72 officers utilizing 288 total hours of training time. Compared to the previous year, this is an 85% *increase* in supportive training provided in 2024. Pictured below are CPD's new indoor and outdoor training villages used for scenario training.





Accountability for Use of Force Incidents

Civilian Office of Police Accountability

In 2016, the Chicago City Council passed an ordinance to establish the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), which replaced the Independent Police Review Authority as the civilian oversight agency of the Chicago Police Department (reference Municipal Code of Chicago, Chapter 2-78). COPA is an independent agency within the City of Chicago and is not part 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.

Excessive Force Investigations

COPA may receive excessive force complaints from members of the public, prosecutors or defense counsel, and CPD. Members of the public can contact COPA to file a complaint in many ways:

- Phone: (312) 743-COPA (24-hour complaint line)
- TTY: (312) 745-3593
- Online: <https://www.chicagocopa.org/complaints/intake-form/>
- Mail: Civilian Office of Police Accountability
c/o COPA Intake Section
1615 W. Chicago Ave., 4th Floor
Chicago, IL 60622

Department policy also requires CPD supervisors to notify COPA in the following circumstances related to a use of force:

- Use of deadly force;
- Any discharge of a firearm;
- Any discharge of a Taser;
- Any discharge of an Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) device;
- Use of excessive force or an allegation of excessive force;
- Death or potentially life-threatening injury to a member of the public that resulted directly from an action or intentional omission of a department member; and
- Use of force that may violate the law or department policy.

COPA will investigate all incidents within its jurisdiction, including complaints of excessive force. According to the Municipal Code of Chicago 2-78-120(1), the scope of COPA investigations will encompass a comprehensive assessment of the department member's conduct and potential violations of any applicable department rules, including rules related to the duty to provide truthful information regarding the officer's conduct and the conduct of others, and the duty to report the misconduct of others. COPA investigators conduct the investigations while supervisory and legal staff are tasked with ensuring the investigations are thorough and in compliance with the law.



According to COPA's Rules and Regulations (effective April 13, 2018),³ the legal standard that COPA applies to excessive force investigations is grounded in the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution (see *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 [1989]). Under this legal standard, the reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the benefit of 20/20 hindsight. The assessment of reasonableness is based on the totality of the circumstances related to the incident. By law, these determinations must allow for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.⁴

COPA's Rules and Regulations require the following considerations when analyzing the evidence for each incident:

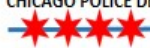
- The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense;
- The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;
- Whether the subject was posing an immediate threat to officers or a danger to the community;
- The potential for injury to citizens, officers, or subjects;
- The risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;
- The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time);
- Whether the conduct of the officer could have increased the risk that the subject would engage in violent or aggressive behavior;
- The time available to an officer to make a decision;
- The availability of other resources;
- The training and experience of the officer;
- The proximity or access of weapons to the subject;
- The characteristics of the officer or group of involved officers relative to those of the subject, including but not limited to age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion, and number; and
- The environmental factors and other exigent circumstances.

COPA utilizes a standard of proof for its investigations called preponderance of the evidence. Under this standard, the burden of proof is met when there is a greater than 50% chance of misconduct occurring. Following an investigation, COPA categorizes its findings as follows:

- Sustained—The allegation is supported by substantial evidence.
- Not sustained—There is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegations.
- Unfounded—The allegation is false or not factual.
- Exonerated—The incident occurred, but the actions of the accused were lawful and proper.

³ <http://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Final-COPA-Rules-and-Regulations-April-2018.pdf>

⁴ *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989).



According to COPA's 2024 Annual Report,⁵ COPA recorded 501 total allegations (all types) against department members. However, these allegations do not represent 3,212 separate incidents reported in COPA's 2024 report. There may be multiple allegations for a single incident or even multiple allegations for a single officer for an incident.

Allegations are defined as claims or assertions that indicate a department member has engaged in wrongdoing. However, each allegation must undergo an investigation to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to support any violation(s). Furthermore, multiple allegations for a single incident may have different findings following an investigation (e.g., one may be sustained, and one may be not sustained). Due to the time required to complete investigations, the allegations received in a given calendar year may not align with the investigations concluded within the same calendar year. Therefore, outcome data cannot be construed as the results of investigations into allegations received in 2024. Rather, included in this report are the results of investigations concluded in 2024.

Of the allegations reported in 2024, 501 were allegations related to excessive force. This means that there was a 30% increase in TRRs in 2024, as well as a 24% increase in **allegations related to excessive force from the previous year**. In 2024, excessive force complaints accounted for 16% of all allegations, up one percentage point from the previous year. Excessive force complaints were down 43% when compared to 2020, a year in which Chicago experienced significant civil unrest (compared to 876 excessive force complaints in 2020). At the end of 2024, COPA had 573 pending cases encompassing a total of 3,212 allegations, 501 (16%) of which concerned allegations of excessive force. The following table shows outcomes for COPA's excessive force investigations *concluded* in 2024:

Excessive Force Investigation Outcomes	2024 Totals
Sustained	149
Not Sustained	108
Unfounded	28
Exonerated	54

Source: COPA 2024 annual report

Deadly Force Administrative Reviews

COPA is also responsible for conducting all deadly-force and officer-involved shooting administrative reviews. Upon notification of a firearm discharge or officer-involved death incident, COPA personnel immediately respond to the incident scene to initiate and conduct the review. It is COPA's responsibility to assess each incident based on the totality of the circumstances to determine whether the involved members adhered to department policy and complied with all applicable municipal, state, and federal laws.

As outlined in COPA's Rules and Regulations, COPA refers all officer-involved firearm discharges that result in an individual being struck to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. COPA may conduct additional investigative steps at the request of the State's Attorney's Office. COPA may also refer officer-involved shooting incidents to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the U.S. Attorney's Office when there is a

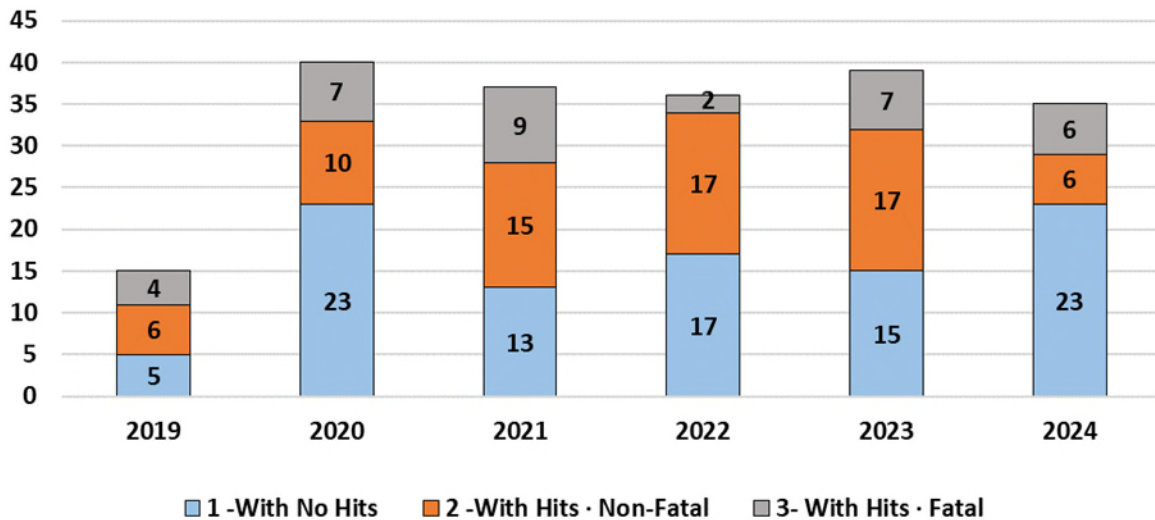
⁵ <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/2024-Annual.pdf>



good-faith basis to believe the shooting violated any individual's civil rights. In situations involving an active criminal investigation, COPA will conduct an administrative review concurrently, though the release of findings may be temporarily delayed in such cases.

According to COPA's 2024 Annual Report,⁶ COPA received 35 notifications of an officer-involved shooting: 23 were no hits, 6 involved non-fatal injuries, and 6 involved fatalities. This equates to a 10% increase in overall shooting incident notifications in comparison to 2023. COPA's 2024 report shows that there was an increase in the number of officer involved shootings "with no hits," an increase of 8 shootings. There was a decrease in 2024 in the "non-fatal" number of shootings, with eleven less shootings, and "fatal" number with one less shooting compared to 2023.

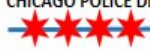
2019 - 2024 Officer Involved Shooting Notifications



Source: The 2019–2022 data are from the Civilian Office of Police Accountability Annual Report 2023 and were extracted from the Chicago Police Annual Use of Force Report published in June 2024. They are included here to show a trend in the Officer Involved Shooting Incident cases. The 2019–2022 COPA data was not available in their 2024 report. Source 2: The 2023–2024 data are from the Civilian Office of Police Accountability Annual Report 2024 and are accurate as of April 7, 2025. <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/2024-Annual>

In 2024, COPA also concluded 64 officer-involved shooting (OIS) investigations (which remained unchanged from the previous year's total of 64): 21 had a sustained allegation, 21 were within policy, 4 were exonerated and 18 were not sustained. Of the 64 OIS investigations, 5 were incidents involving an accidental discharge. The below table shows COPA findings on concluded OIS investigations over the past six years.

⁶ <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/2024-Annual.pdf>



COPA FINDINGS - OIS INVESTIGATION

Finding	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Sustained	2	6	4	10	36	21
Not Sustained	5	2	4	3	1	18
Unfounded	0	0	0	1	0	0
Exonerated	2	0	0	2	4	4
Within Policy	17	17	13	16	20	21

Source: COPA 2024 annual report

COPA Reports and Advisories

Based on information obtained through COPA investigations (including patterns and trends) or feedback on department training, COPA may issue reports and advisories to CPD, the Chairperson of the City Council Committee on Public Safety, and the Police Board to recommend revisions to CPD's policies, practices, collective bargaining agreements, programs, and training. The goal of these reports and advisories is to improve the accountability, effectiveness, integrity, and transparency of CPD.

In 2022, COPA issued two advisories, one regarding feedback on constitutional policing training, and one regarding feedback on CPD's 2023 Training Plan. In 2023, COPA again recommended consideration for common complaint categories when prioritizing training topics for improvement. The general themes of these advisories and recommendations included the following: focus on de-escalation; continue scenario-based instruction on the use of force; enhance understanding of Fourth Amendment laws (i.e., search and seizure laws) and the scope of law enforcement authority under these laws; improve documentation skills; and focus on officer wellness, including mental and emotional fitness (not just physical). COPA investigators pointed out a common theme in law enforcement: complaints more often arise out of how the complainant feels they were treated than they arise out of actions that violate a person's rights or department policy. How CPD has responded and continues to respond to these advisories were discussed in the "2023 Use of Force Analysis, Response, and Future Initiatives" section of this report.

To access previous COPA reports and advisories, visit <https://www.chicagocopa.org/policy-research-and-analysis-division-prad/policy-reports/>. For more information about COPA or to access COPA's case portal, please visit <https://www.chicagocopa.org/>.

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. The following city officials (or their designees) are required to attend meetings of the Police Board:

- Superintendent of Police
- Chief Administrator of COPA
- Chief of CPD's Bureau of Internal Affairs
- Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety



The Police Board's primary powers and responsibilities are outlined in the Municipal Code of Chicago (Chapter 2-84-020 – 035) and include the following:

- Deciding disciplinary cases when the Superintendent of Police files charges to discharge a sworn officer from CPD;
- Ruling on disagreements between the Chief Administrator of COPA and the Superintendent of Police regarding the discipline of an officer;
- Holding monthly public meetings that provide an opportunity for all members of the public to present questions and comments to the Board, the Superintendent of Police, and the Chief Administrator of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability;
- Deciding appeals by applicants who have been disqualified from becoming a Chicago police officer due to the results of a background examination;
- Adopting the Rules and Regulations for the governance of the Chicago Police Department.

The Police Board operates similarly to a court in that its role is to decide whether charges brought against an officer meet the burden of proof. For the Police Board, that burden of proof is the preponderance of the evidence standard (greater than a fifty percent chance the claim is true). Both sides present evidence, and the Police Board must decide whether the burden of proof has been met. After reviewing the evidence, the Police Board publicly votes on the case during one of its monthly meetings.

The Police Board's regular monthly meetings are scheduled for the third Thursday of the month and, unless otherwise noted, they begin at 7:30 pm. Members of the public are invited to attend and are welcome to address questions or comments to the Board. However, prior sign-up is required of those wishing to address the Board by contacting the Board's office at 312-742-4194 or PoliceBoard@cityofchicago.org up to fifteen minutes before the meeting begins. Meetings are also carried live by CAN-TV (on Chicago cable channel 27 and streamed at <https://cantv.org/>).

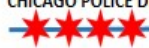
The Police Board reported in their 2024 Annual Report⁷ that, at the close of 2024, the Independent Monitor found the board had reached some level of compliance with all 13 paragraphs of the consent decree the board is responsible for. This included being in full compliance with 10 paragraphs and preliminary compliance with three paragraphs.

According to the Police Board's 2024 Annual Report, the Police Board decided or otherwise disposed of cases involving 7 officers that the Superintendent recommended being discharged from CPD, down 16 from 2023. Of those 7 cases, none resulted in a finding of "guilty," 2 involved a primary charge of on-duty excessive force, 1 resigned, 2 were suspended, 1 officer was found "not guilty," and 1 resigned before a hearing. Members of the public should be aware that the Police Board publishes links to videos and transcripts of Police Board meetings on its website.

⁷ <https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cpb/AnnualReports/CPBAnnualReport2024.pdf>

2024 Use of Force Data Review





2024 Calls for Service

Calls for Service by Day of Week

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 OEMC 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 OEMC. Dispatch operations—the reception of 911 calls for service and the dispatch of police to respond to calls—is managed by OEMC.

District	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	2024 Total
01	15,467	17,017	16,843	16,637	16,840	16,964	16,288	116,056
02	14,752	16,838	17,098	16,902	16,237	15,989	15,176	112,992
03	14,856	15,546	15,341	14,950	14,803	14,470	14,275	104,241
04	15,232	16,744	16,383	15,631	15,690	15,645	15,676	111,001
05	13,363	14,697	14,542	14,352	14,164	13,911	13,311	98,340
06	17,295	18,277	18,256	18,113	17,874	17,660	17,736	125,211
07	16,112	17,567	17,716	17,446	17,039	16,552	16,710	119,142
08	23,382	22,563	21,663	21,765	21,253	22,626	23,616	156,868
09	15,619	14,841	14,485	14,294	14,263	14,782	15,576	103,860
10	15,566	15,661	17,160	16,484	16,278	16,287	16,723	114,159
11	17,328	18,280	17,943	17,908	17,950	18,282	17,879	125,570
12	18,131	18,475	19,879	20,091	19,665	20,465	20,164	136,870
14	11,465	11,551	11,997	11,729	11,787	11,959	12,298	82,786
15	13,141	14,181	14,551	13,931	13,770	13,716	13,789	97,079
16	13,841	14,383	14,662	14,302	14,507	14,604	14,547	100,846
17	12,669	12,797	13,068	12,733	12,383	12,589	12,671	88,910
18	17,002	15,927	15,691	16,017	15,951	16,650	18,056	115,294
19	15,221	14,803	14,606	14,745	14,656	15,678	15,832	105,541
20	10,806	11,816	11,680	11,208	11,304	11,281	10,673	78,768
22	10,440	12,022	12,133	12,041	11,721	11,627	11,128	81,112
24	13,008	13,920	13,623	13,475	13,236	13,603	13,760	94,625
25	20,243	18,748	18,463	18,245	18,001	18,432	20,049	132,181
Other ¹	38,783	46,481	47,956	47,841	45,683	45,571	38,483	310,798
Total	373,722	393,135	395,739	390,840	385,055	389,343	384,416	2,712,250

¹Other includes calls that are not dispatched to an office 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, (ARS), and point-to-point broadcasts.



Calls for Service—Yearly Comparison

In 2024, there was an overall 4% decrease in total activity, dropping from 2,825,604 in 2023 to 2,712,250. District 16 saw the largest percentage increase at 15%, followed by District 12, 9%, and District 22 and 24, 5% each. The "Other" category also grew significantly by 10% compared to 2023 where it was -25%. District 08 remained the most active, with 156,868 total calls for service in 2024.

District	2023 Total	2024 Total	2024 % Change	2024 % of Total
01	113,097	116,056	3%	4%
02	133,750	112,992	-16%	4%
03	126,790	104,241	-18%	4%
04	120,119	111,001	-8%	4%
05	99,874	98,340	-2%	4%
06	141,351	125,211	-11%	5%
07	126,769	119,142	-6%	4%
08	156,464	156,868	0%	6%
09	112,206	103,860	-7%	4%
10	150,591	114,159	-24%	4%
11	168,064	125,570	-25%	5%
12	125,379	136,870	9%	5%
14	83,010	82,786	0%	3%
15	100,293	97,079	-3%	4%
16	87,803	100,846	15%	4%
17	92,268	88,910	-4%	3%
18	123,754	115,294	-7%	4%
19	103,360	105,541	2%	4%
20	82,643	78,768	-5%	3%
22	77,157	81,112	5%	3%
24	90,482	94,625	5%	3%
25	127,866	132,181	3%	5%
Other	282,514	310,798	10%	11%
Total	2,825,604	2,712,250	-4%	100%



Use of Force—2024 Statistical Overview

2024 Comparison—Calls for Service, Arrests, and TRR Occurrences

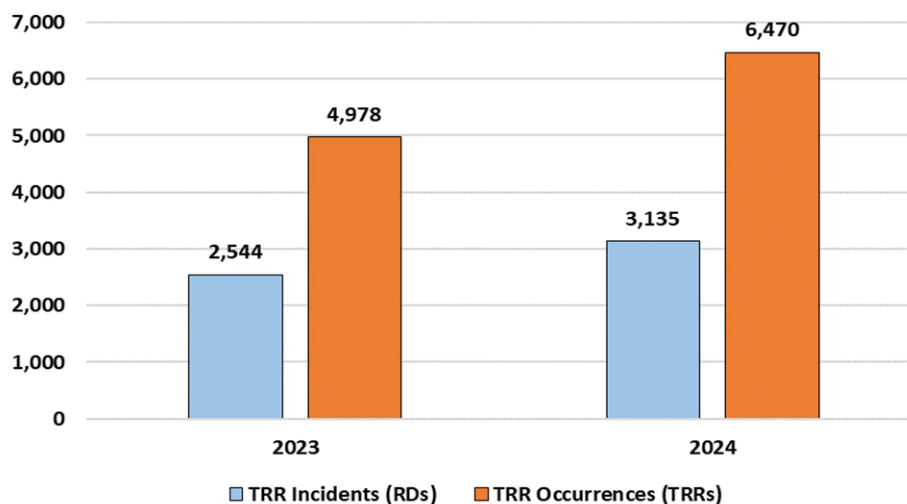
Each department member who uses force must complete a separate Tactical Response Report (TRR) for each person subjected to force. Every TRR is assigned a unique TRR number for tracking purposes. These TRRs are considered "TRR occurrences." However, there may be multiple TRRs that are all part of the same incident. For example, if two partner officers each use force on the same 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 report 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 TRR incidents (RD numbers) and TRR occurrences (TRR numbers) in 2023 and 2024. Based on these numbers, there was an average of approximately two TRRs completed per TRR incident in 2024.

Interactions	2024
Calls for Service	2,712,250
Arrests	53,541
Use of Force Occurrences (TRRs)	6,470
Level III Use of Force Occurrences (TRRs)	59

TRR Incidents and Occurrences	2023	2024	% Change
TRR Incidents (RDs)	2,544	3,135	23%
TRR Occurrences (TRRs)	4,978	6,470	30%

TRR incidents (RDs) rose from 2,544 in 2023 to 3,135 in 2024, reflecting a 23% increase. Similarly, TRR occurrences (TRRs) increased from 4,978 to 6,470, representing a larger 30% rise. These upward trends indicate not only a higher number of reportable use-of-force events but also a greater volume of force-related actions within incidents, suggesting increased enforcement activity, reporting practices, or changes in public interactions with law enforcement.

2024 TRR Incidents & Occurrences

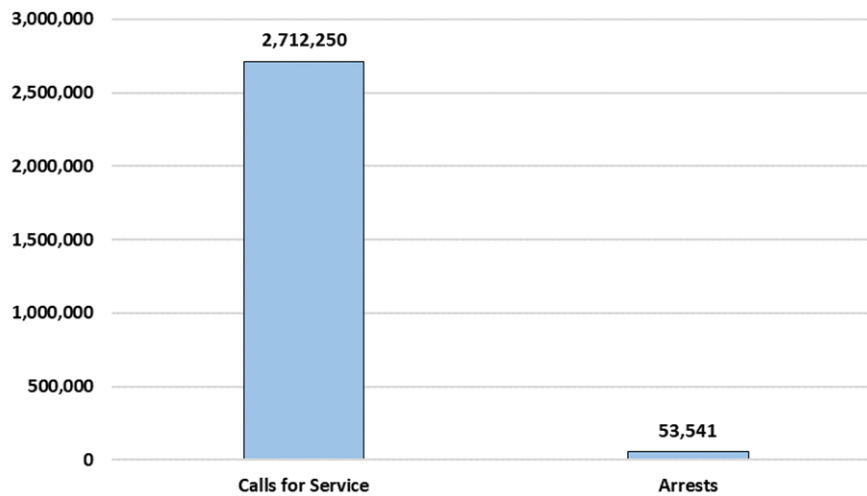




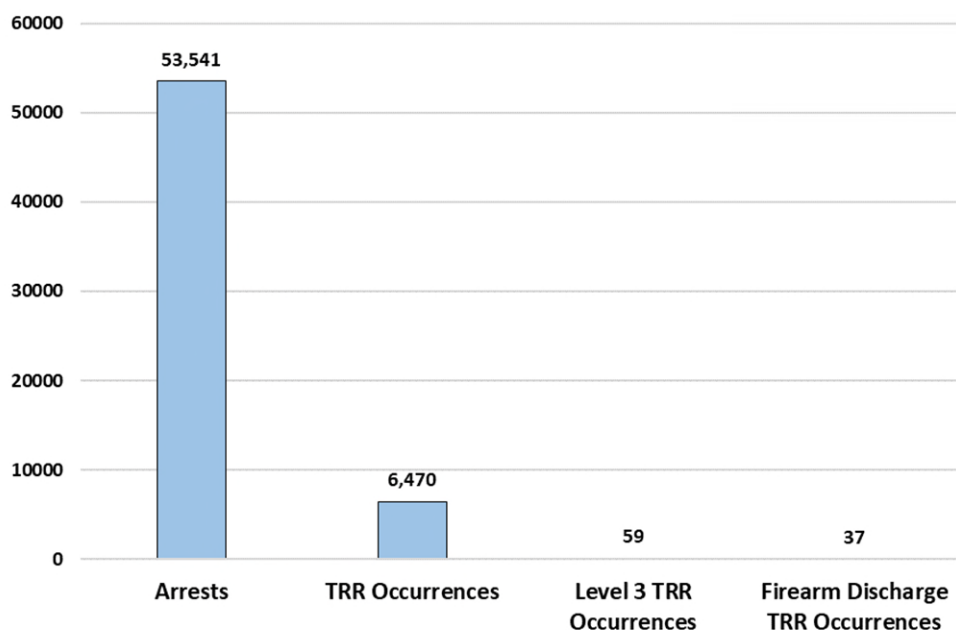
Calls for Service vs. Arrests vs. TRRs

This chart provides some perspective on how relatively rare TRR occurrences are compared to arrests and calls for service. This is magnified more when looking specifically at Level 3 TRR and firearm discharge occurrences. On average, there was less than two TRRs in 2024 in comparison to arrests and calls for service.

2024 Calls for Service vs. Arrests



2024 Arrests vs. TRR Occurrences

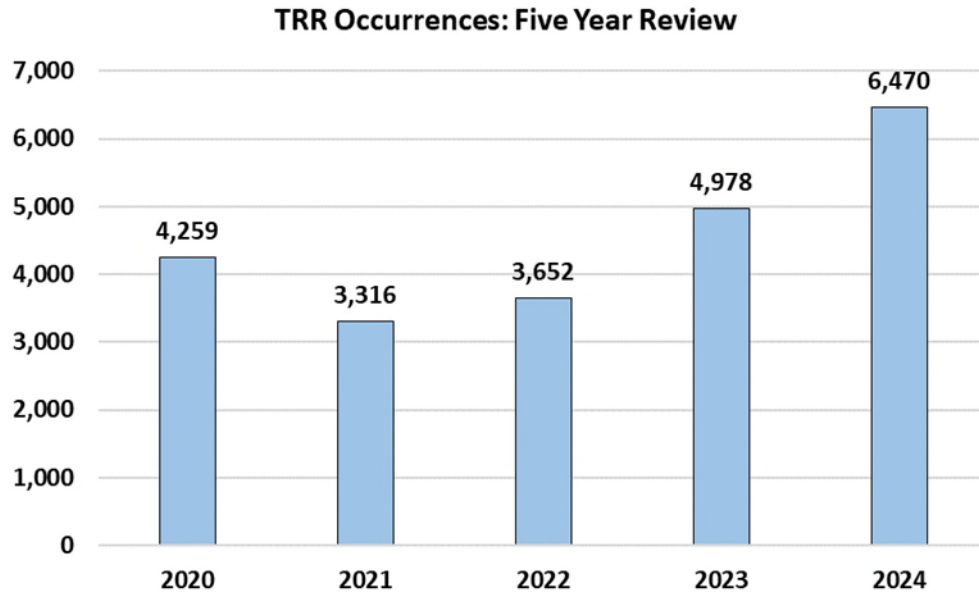




TRR Occurrences—Five-Year Review

There was a 22% decrease in TRR occurrences in 2021 compared to 2020. In 2022, TRR occurrences increased 10% compared to 2021. In 2023, TRR occurrences increased again 36%, compared to 2022. Lastly, the 2024 TRR occurrences decreased by 30% compared to 2023.

Year	TRR Occurrences
2020	4,259
2021	3,316
2022	3,652
2023	4,978
2024	6,470





Levels of Force

The following explains the use of force by level. CPD utilizes the following tiers to categorize a department member's use of force:

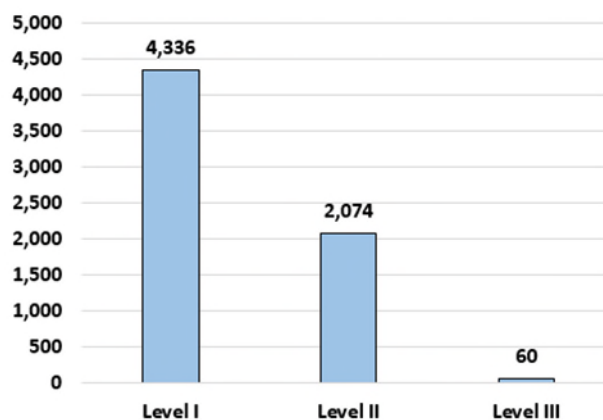
- **Level 1 Force** includes any use of reportable force by a member that is reasonably expected to cause pain or injury, but does *not* result in injury or complaint of injury (e.g., takedown or punch that does *not* result in injury or allegation of injury).
- **Level 2 Force** includes those reportable uses of force that:
 - result in injury or a complaint of injury (e.g., takedown or punch that results in injury or allegation of injury); or
 - involve the utilization of a weapon *other* than a firearm discharged at a person (e.g., Taser, OC, baton, accidental firearm discharge, or firearm discharge directed toward an animal); or
 - involve 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 a hospital admission.

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

TRR Levels	2024 TRR Occurrences	% of Total
Level I	4,336	67%
Level II	2,074	32%
Level III	60	1%
Total	6,470	100%

NOTE: This 2024 "TRR Levels" table shows 60 Level III TRRs. This is due to the fact that the total includes one TRR occurrence involving a department member that destroyed or deterred an animal, and a department member was also injured. In this data, two filters are excluded; destroy/deter of an animal and accidental discharge. Consistent with department policy, Level III force is defined as an action against a moving vehicle or a living person. This information became available after the TRED review.

2024 TRR Occurrences - TRR Levels





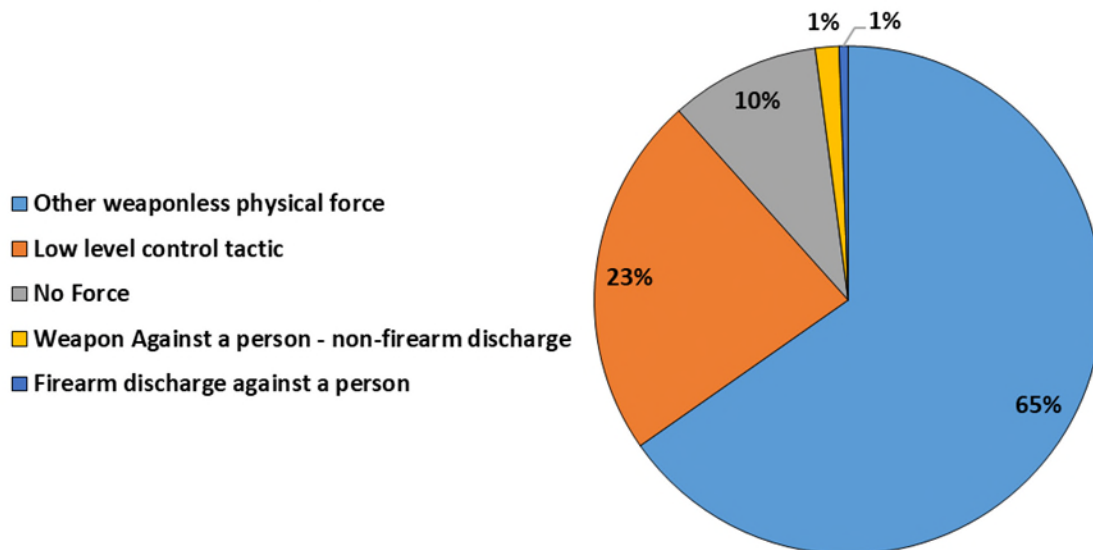
TRR Occurrences Summary

The below table shows a distribution of TRR occurrences in 2023 and 2024. Of the 6,470 TRR occurrences, 39% resulted in an assault or battery against the involved member. A total of 5,831 TRR occurrences (90%) resulted in some level of force response. A total of 615 TRR occurrences (10%) reported NO force being used, including emergency handcuffing. Over one in five TRR occurrences (23%) involved no more than a low level control tactic (e.g., control holds utilized in conjunction with handcuffing an active resister).

All TRRs	2023	% All TRRs	2024	% All TRRs	% Change
Total TRR Occurrences (for comparison)	4,978	100%	6,470	100%	30%
TRRs with Assault/Battery*	2,115	42%	2,532	39%	20%
TRRs with <i>No Force</i> Reported	590	12%	615	10%	4%
TRRs with Force Reported (Any Level)	4,360	88%	5,831	90%	34%
Highest Force was Handcuffing	276	6%	368	6%	33%
Highest Force was Low Level Control Tactics	1,108	22%	1,488	23%	34%
Highest Force was Response with a Weapon	90	2%	97	1%	8%
Firearm Discharge	28	1%	37	1%	32%

The below chart shows a distribution (by percentage) of the 6,470 total TRR occurrences ***involving persons***. Therefore, it excludes accidental weapon discharges with no person injured and weapon discharges solely to destroy or deter an animal. ***In 2024, the majority of these TRR occurrences (65%) involved other weaponless physical force, beyond low-level control tactics typically used in conjunction with handcuffing (which accounted for 23% of these TRR occurrences), followed by no force response (10%). Use of a weapon by department members was the least common response, comprising 1% of TRR occurrences.***

2024 TRR Breakdown (TRRs Involving Persons)



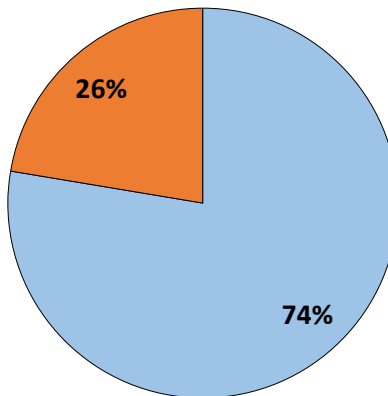


Count of Sworn Members by TRR Completion

Approximately, 26% of Department members completed at least one TRR in 2024, up 4% from 2023. 74% percent of Department members did not complete a TRR in 2024, a 4% decrease.

Member Completed a TRR?	Total Sworn (2024)	% of Total (2024)
No, Member Did Not Complete a TRR	8,533	74%
Yes, Member Completed a TRR	3,020	26%
Total	11,553	100%

2024 - Percent of Total Sworn Members Who Completed a TRR



■ No, Member Did Not Complete a TRR ■ Yes, Member Completed a TRR

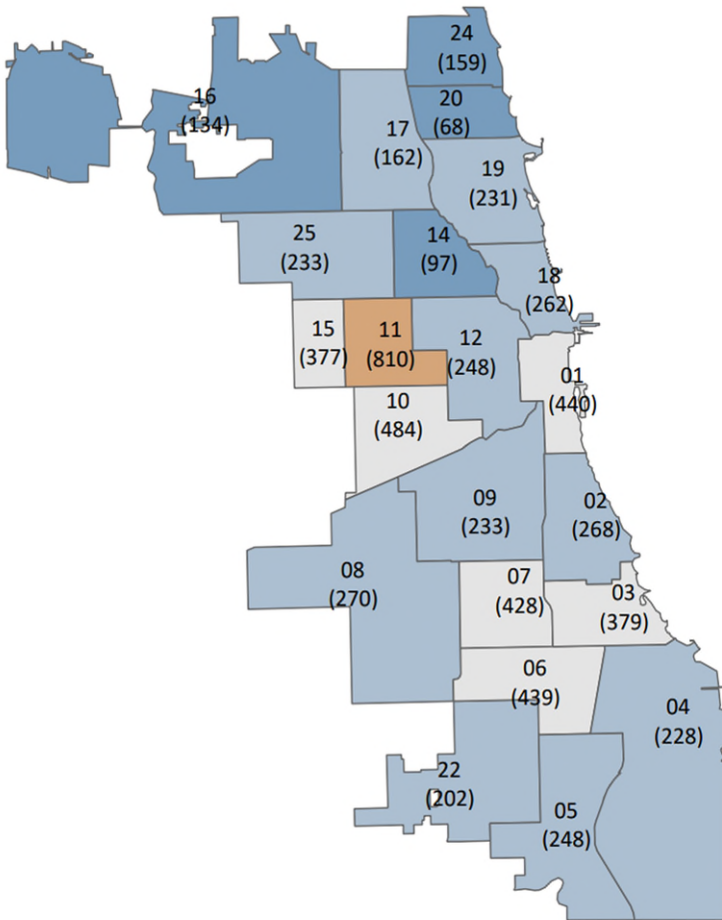


Incident Details

TRRs by District of Occurrence

Consistent with the previous year, the district with the highest number of TRR occurrences in 2024 was District 11. Districts 17, 19, 07, and 03 had the largest percentage of TRR occurrences in 2024. For this reporting period, District 20 reported a 7% decrease from 2023.

2024 - TRRs by District of Occurrence



District	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% Change
01	341	440	29%
02	198	268	35%
03	252	379	50%
04	171	228	33%
05	216	248	15%
06	316	439	39%
07	273	428	57%
08	197	270	37%
09	200	233	17%
10	407	484	19%
11	597	810	36%
12	210	248	18%
14	93	97	4%
15	312	377	21%
16	111	134	21%
17	84	162	93%
18	205	262	28%
19	144	231	60%
20	73	68	-7%
22	174	202	16%
24	153	159	4%
25	237	233	-2%
Outside City	14	70	400%
Total	4,978	6,470	30%

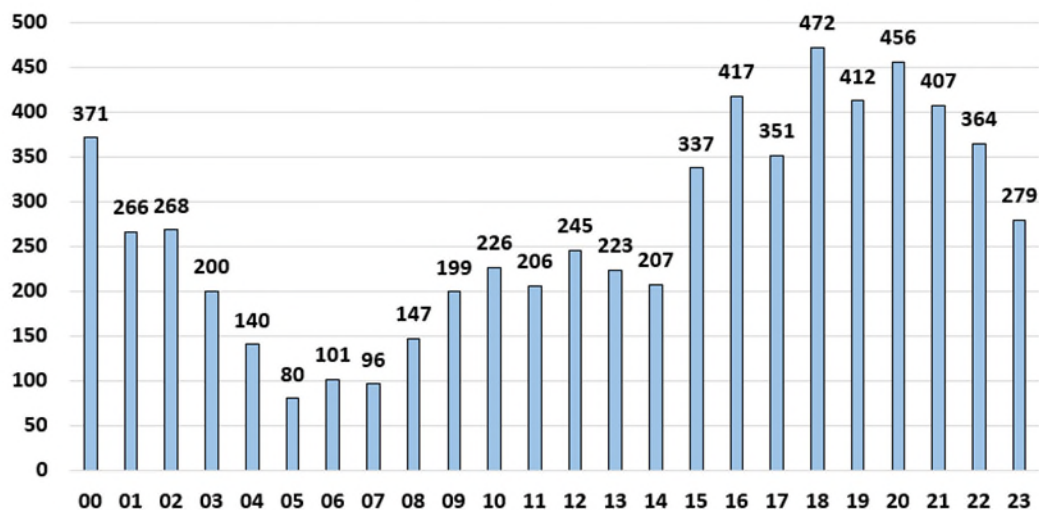


TRRs by Time of Day

The table and illustration depict TRR occurrences by the **time of day** that it occurred based on a 24-hour day. For example, “0” represents the 12:00 a.m. hour, “13” represents the 1:00 p.m. hour, and 23 represents the 11:00 p.m. hour. The data shows most of the TRR occurrences in 2024 occurred between 3:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. This trend is consistent with the 2023 data, which also showed the peak number of TRR occurrences during the same time frame. Conversely, the lowest number of reported TRR occurrences this year was recorded between 5:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m.

Hour of Day	TRR Occurrences (2024)
00	371
01	266
02	268
03	200
04	140
05	80
06	101
07	96
08	147
09	199
10	226
11	206
12	245
13	223
14	207
15	337
16	417
17	351
18	472
19	412
20	456
21	407
22	364
23	279
Total	6,470

2024 TRR Occurrences by Hour of Day

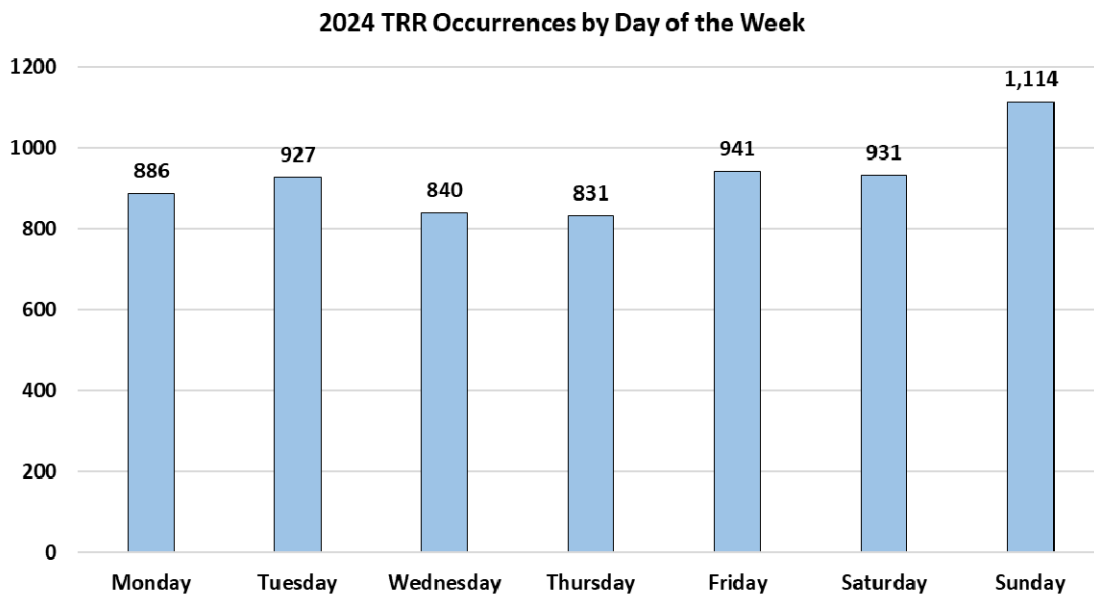




TRRs by Day of Week

The table and illustration depict TRR occurrences by **day of the week**. The highest number of incidents occurred on Sundays, totaling 1,114. Fridays and Tuesdays also had elevated counts at 941 and 927 respectively, indicating a potential trend toward higher incidents near the weekend. In contrast, the lowest occurrences were on Thursdays with 831 and Wednesdays with 840. The data reflects a noticeable uptick in TRR occurrences during weekends, pointing to a potential need for increased resources or attention during those periods.

Day of Week	TRR Occurrences (2024)
Monday	886
Tuesday	927
Wednesday	840
Thursday	831
Friday	941
Saturday	931
Sunday	1,114
Total	6,470

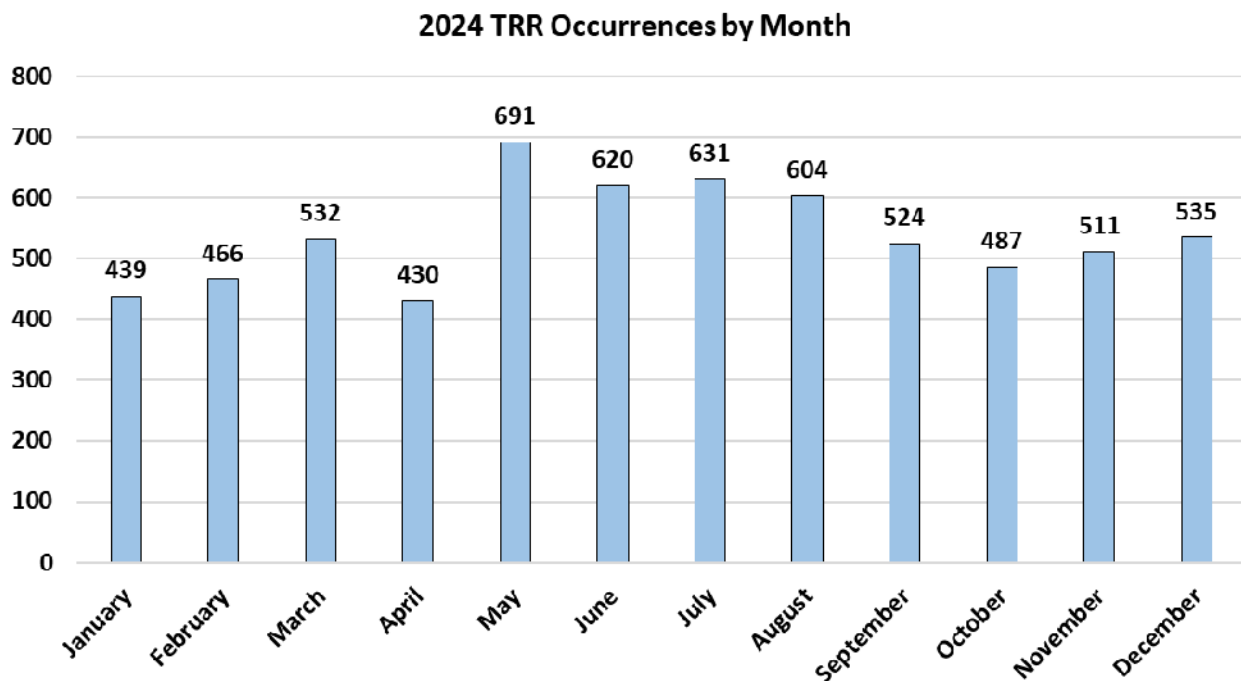




TRRs by Month

The following depicts **TRR occurrences by month**. TRR occurrences are typically more common in warmer months. However, CPD TRR occurrences generally increased throughout the course of 2024. The highest reporting month for TRR Occurrences in 2024 was May with 691, and the lowest reporting month was April with 430 TRR occurrences. This is a 261-point increase in one month. May, June, and July were the months with the most TRR Occurrences, with 30% of all the TRRs in 2024.

Month	TRR Occurrences (2024)
January	439
February	466
March	532
April	430
May	691
June	620
July	631
August	604
September	524
October	487
November	511
December	535
Total	6,470

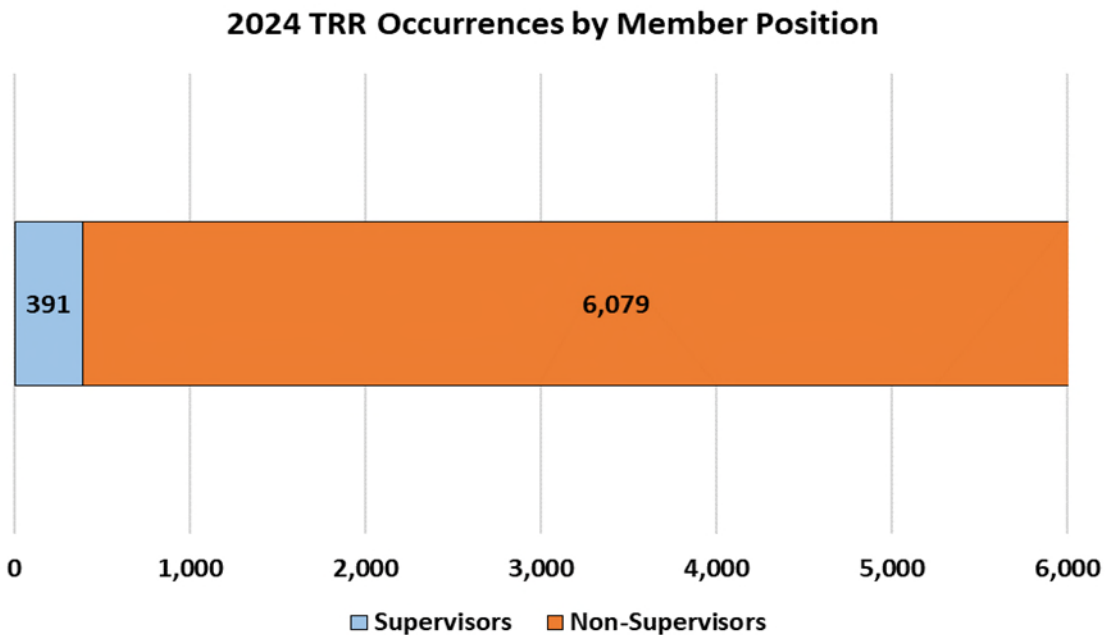


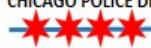


TRRs Completed: Supervisors vs. Non-Supervisors

In 2024, the majority of TRRs were completed by department members in a non-supervisory role, consistent with the previous year. Of those Department members in a non-supervisory role, 93% (5,660) were police officers, and of those in a supervisory role, 92% (360) were sergeants.

Member Position	TRRs Occurrences (2024)	% of Total (2024)
Non-Supervisors	6,079	94%
Supervisors	391	6%
Total	6,470	100%



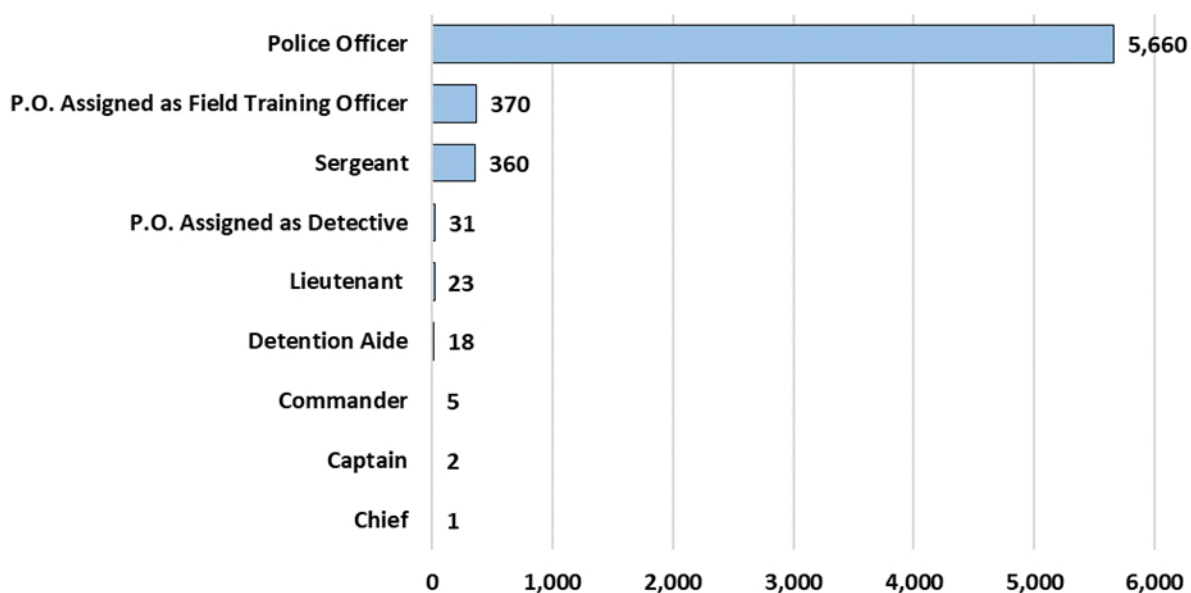


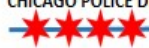
Involved Member Rank

The below table and charts represent the total number of 2024 TRRs completed by CPD members' rank/position. 87% of TRRs were completed by department members with the rank of police officer. These are the members who typically respond to calls for service.

Member Rank	2024 TRR Occurrences	2024 % TRR Occurrences
Police Officer	5,660	87%
P.O. Assigned as Field Training Officer	370	6%
Sergeant	360	6%
P.O. Assigned as Detective	31	0%
Lieutenant	23	0%
Detention Aide	18	0%
Commander	5	0%
Captain	2	0%
Chief	1	0%
Total	6,470	100%

2024 TRR Occurrences by Member Rank





TRRs Completed by District Law Enforcement

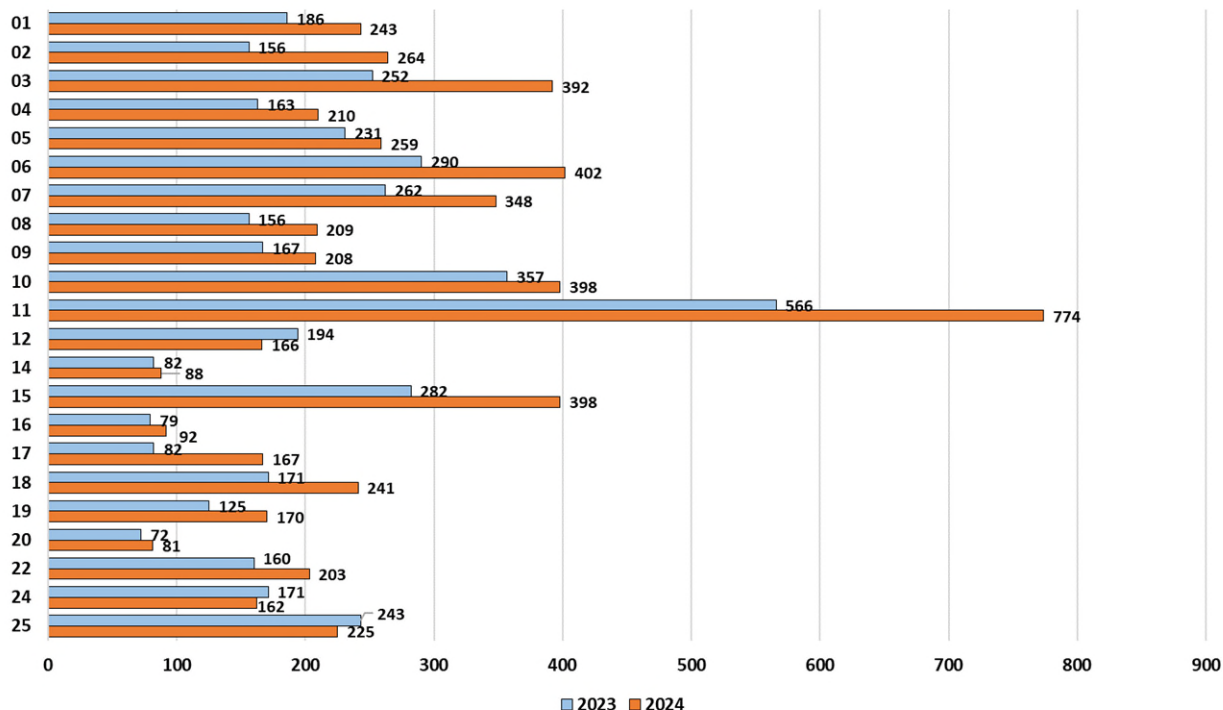
CPD Unit - District Law Enforcement	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	Occurrence % Change
1st District - Central	186	243	31%
2nd District - Wentworth	156	264	69%
3rd District - Grand Crossing	252	392	56%
4th District - South Chicago	163	210	29%
5th District - Calumet	231	259	12%
6th District - Gresham	290	402	39%
7th District - Englewood	262	348	33%
8th District - Chicago Lawn	156	209	34%
9th District - Deering	167	208	25%
10th District - Ogden	357	398	11%
11th District - Harrison	566	774	37%
12th District - Near West	194	166	-14%
14th District - Shakespeare	82	88	7%
15th District - Austin	282	398	41%
16th District - Jefferson Park	79	92	16%
17th District - Albany Park	82	167	104%
18th District - Near North	171	241	41%
19th District - Town Hall	125	170	36%
20th District - Lincoln	72	81	13%
22nd District - Morgan Park	160	203	27%
24th District - Rogers Park	171	162	-5%
25th District - Grand Central	243	225	-7%
Total	4,447	5,700	28%

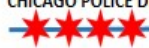
The table and chart illustrate the total number of 2023 and 2024 TRRs completed by district law enforcement personnel.

The district with the largest number of TRR occurrences in 2024 was District 11 with 774 occurrences. In 2023, District 11 had 566 TRR occurrences. That is a 37% increase for 2024. Overall, TRR occurrences increased 28% compared to 2023.

*Note: This table lists totals by involved members' districts of assignment, **not** the districts of occurrence.*

2024 TRR Occurrences by District Law Enforcement





TRRs Completed by Members Outside District Law Enforcement

The table below shows TRRs completed in 2023 and 2024 by non-district law enforcement units, revealing a 45% overall increase—from 531 to 770 incidents. This rise is mainly due to sharp increases in specific units. Deputy Chief–Area 4 saw the largest jump (21 to 135 incidents, +543%), followed by Deputy Chief–Area 5 (+500%) and Detective–Area 2 (+215%). Other notable increases include Deputy Chief–Area 1 (+139%) and the Training Support Group (+200%). Many units reported zero incidents in both years.

CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement		TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	Occurrence % Change
44	Recruit Training Section (RTS)	0	0	0%
45	District Reinstatement Section (DRS)	1	0	-100%
50	Airport Operations (AO - North)	27	30	11%
51	Airport Operations (AO - South)	13	12	-8%
55	Mounted Unit (MU)	0	0	0%
57	Detail Section (DS)	3	0	-100%
59	Marine Operations Unit (MOU)	0	0	0%
60	Helicopter Operations Unit (HOU)	0	0	0%
79	Special Investigations Unit (SIU)	0	0	0%
102	Communications Division (CD)	0	1	NC
111	Office Of the Superintendent (OTS)	0	4	NC
114	Legal Affairs Division (LAD)	0	0	0%
115	Compstat Unit (CU)	0	1	NC
116	Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC)	1	0	-100%
121	Bureau Of Internal Affairs (BIA)	0	1	NC
123	Human Resources Division (HRD)	1	0	-100%
124	Training and Support Group (TSG)	2	6	200%
125	Field Technology and Innovation Section (FTIS)	0	0	0%
126	Inspection Division (ID)	0	1	NC
128	Professional Counseling Division (PCD)	0	1	NC
130	Bureau Of Crime Control Strategies (BCCS)	0	0	0%
131	4th Amendment Street Stop Review Unit (4ASRU)	0	1	NC
132	Special Operations Group (SOG)	0	3	NC
138	Strategic Initiatives Division (SID)	0	1	NC
140	Office Of the First Deputy Superintendent (OFDS)	3	0	-100%
142	Bureau Of Patrol (BOP)	0	0	0%
143	Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT)	8	1	-88%
145	Traffic Section (TS)	1	2	100%
150	Bureau Of Counterterrorism (BCT)	0	0	0%
163	Records Inquiry Section (RIS)	2	0	-100%
166	Field Services Section (FSS)	0	0	0%
167	Evidence and Recovered Property Section (ERPS)	0	0	0%
171	Central Detention Section (CDS)	10	12	20%
172	Equipment and Supply Section (ESS)	0	0	0%
177	Forensic Services Division (FSD)	1	1	0%
180	Bureau Of Detectives (BOD)	0	10	NC
181	Investigative Response Team (IRT)	1	0	-100%
182	Crime Gun Intelligence Center	0	1	NC
184	Youth Investigation Division (YID)	0	0	0%
187	Criminal Registration Unit (CRU)	0	0	0%
189	Narcotics Division (ND)	15	23	53%
191	Intelligence Section (IS)	0	3	NC
192	Vice Section (VS)	0	3	NC
193	Gang Investigation Division (GID)	9	14	56%
196	Asset Forfeiture Section (AFS)	0	0	0%
211	Deputy Chief - Area 1	51	122	139%
212	Deputy Chief - Area 2	13	41	215%
213	Deputy Chief - Area 3	9	15	67%
214	Deputy Chief - Area 4	21	135	543%
215	Deputy Chief - Area 5	2	12	500%
216	Deputy Chief - Central Control Group (CCG)	14	11	-21%
240	Recruitment and Retention Section (RRS)	0	1	0%
241	Troubled Building Unit (TBU)	0	2	0%
277	Crime Scene Processing Unit (CSU)	2	4	100%
311	Gang Enforcement - Area 1	0	0	0%
312	Gang Enforcement - Area 2	0	0	0%
313	Gang Enforcement - Area 3	0	0	0%



TRRs Completed by Members Outside District Law Enforcement—*Continued*

CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement		TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	Occurrence % Change
314	Gang Enforcement - Area 4	0	0	0%
315	Gang Enforcement - Area 5	0	0	0%
341	Canine Unit (CU)	0	1	NC
353	Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT Unit)	17	27	59%
376	Alternate Response Section (ARS)	4	0	-100%
384	Juvenile Intervention Support Center (JISC)	0	0	0%
441	Special Activities Section (SAS)	0	0	0%
442	Bomb Squad (BS)	0	0	0%
542	Detached Services (DS - Government Security)	1	0	-100%
543	Detached Services (DS - Miscellaneous Detail)	2	3	50%
544	Detached Services (DS - Uniformed Support Division)	20	4	-80%
603	Arson Section (AS)	0	0	0%
604	Financial Crimes Section (FCS)	1	0	-100%
606	Investigative Field Group (IFG)	40	37	-8%
608	Major Accident Investigation Section (MAIS)	5	0	-100%
610	Detectives - Area 1	14	16	14%
620	Detectives - Area 2	4	13	225%
630	Detectives - Area 3	14	7	-50%
640	Detectives - Area 4	19	16	-16%
650	Detectives - Area 5	8	12	50%
701	Public Transportation (PT)	78	89	14%
704	Transit Security Unit (TSU)	26	36	38%
712	Violence Reduction Initiative (VRI - South)	0	0	0%
714	Summer Mobile Patrol (SMP)	0	0	0%
715	Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT)	21	34	62%
716	Community Safety Team (CST)	47	0	-100%
721	Tactical Review and Evaluation Division	0	0	0%
Total		531	770	45%

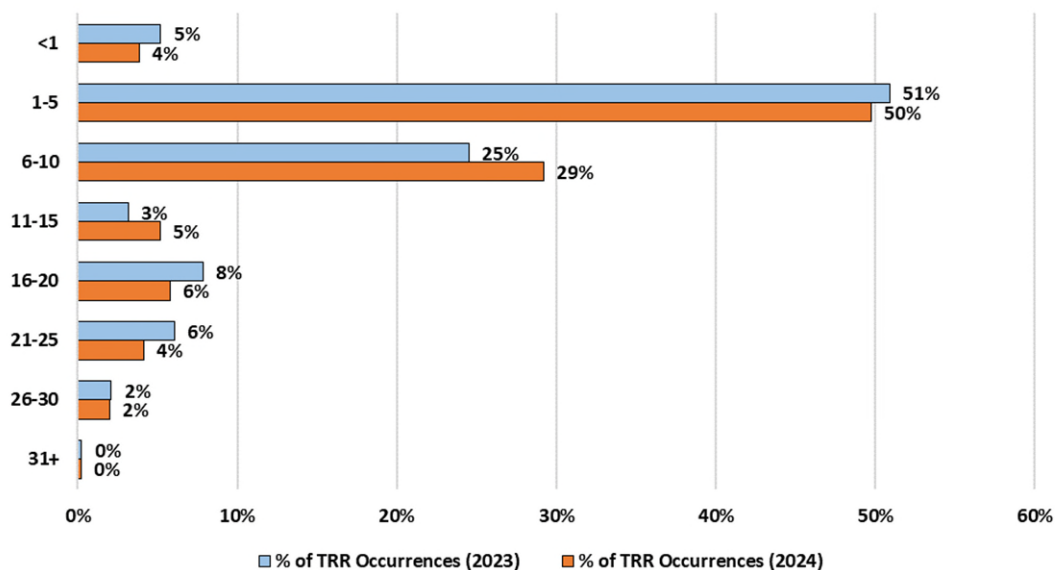


TRRs Completed by Members' Years of Service

The below table and chart illustrate the total number of 2024 TRRs completed by CPD members' years of service. In 2024, department members with 610 years of service, who make up 24% of sworn members, had the second largest number of TRR occurrences, 1,888. This is followed by department members with 1–5 years of service, who accounted for 19% of sworn members, and had the largest number of TRR occurrences, 3,217. Of those, the 6–10 years of service group had a 4% increase in TRR occurrence year over year while the 1–5 years of service group had a 1% decrease.

Years of Service	Total Sworn (2024)	% of Total Sworn (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2023)	% of TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of TRR Occurrences (2024)
<1	404	3%	258	5%	248	4%
1-5	2,243	19%	2,534	51%	3,217	50%
6-10	2,718	24%	1,220	25%	1,888	29%
11-15	1,085	9%	157	3%	334	5%
16-20	1,773	15%	391	8%	375	6%
21-25	2,003	17%	302	6%	266	4%
26-30	1,161	10%	104	2%	130	2%
31+	166	1%	12	0%	12	0%
Total	11,553	100%	4,978	100%	6,470	100%

2024 TRR Occurrences by Members' Years of Service



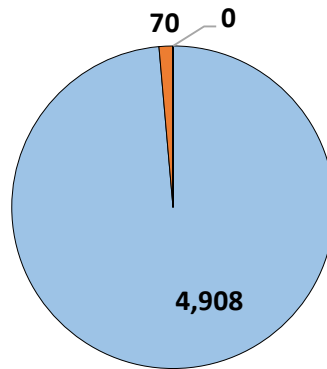


TRRs Completed by Members' Duty Status

The below table and charts illustrate the total number of 2023 and 2024 TRRs completed by on-duty and off-duty members. In 2024, the vast majority (97%) of involved members are on-duty at the time of a TRR occurrence, consistent with previous years.

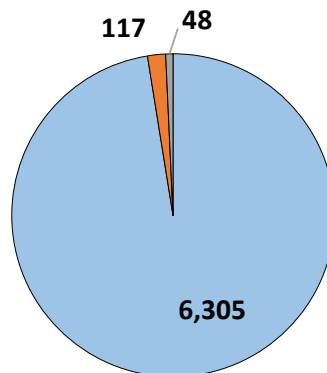
Was Member on Duty?	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)
Yes	4,908	6,305
No	70	117
Unspecified	0	48
Total	4,978	6,470

2023 TRR Occurrences - Was Member on Duty?



■ Yes ■ No ■ Unspecified

2024 TRR Occurrences - Was Member on Duty?



■ Yes ■ No ■ Unspecified



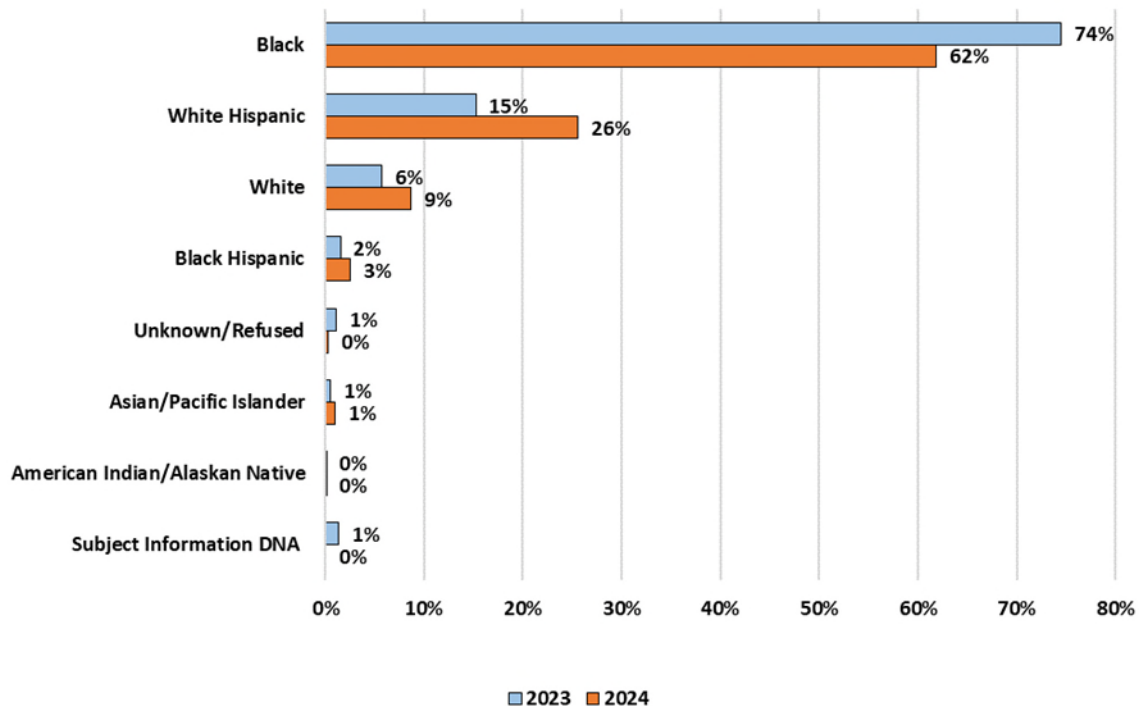
Information about Persons Involved in TRR Occurrences

Subject Race—Arrest vs. TRR Occurrences

The following table and illustration show TRR occurrences and arrests by race. Based on this data, African Americans made up both the largest percentage of arrests and persons involved in TRR occurrences in 2024, though their proportion of TRR occurrences are twelve percentage points higher than arrests. The second highest group, White Hispanics, makes up a smaller percentage of TRRs. Their proportion of TRR occurrences is eleven percentage points lower than their arrests.

Subject Race/Ethnicity	TRR Occurrences (2024)	Arrests (2024)	% of Total TRR Occurrences 2024 (6,470)	% of Total Arrests 2024 (53,541)
Black	4,818	33,124	74%	62%
White Hispanic	986	13,683	15%	26%
White	370	4,643	6%	9%
Black Hispanic	99	1,345	2%	3%
Unknown/Refused	70	147	1%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	34	558	1%	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	41	0%	0%
Subject Information DNA	89	0	1%	0%
Total	6,470	53,541	100%	100%

2024 Percentage of TRR Occurrences and Arrests by Subject Race/Ethnicity





District Demographics

This table shows the demographic makeup of persons living in each of Chicago's twenty-two police districts.

District	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Some Other Race	Total	% of Total
01	41,683	6,390	15,026	18,839	4,351	86,289	3%
02	18,069	5,331	69,370	7,983	4,602	105,355	4%
03	2,045	2,129	70,974	463	2,480	78,091	3%
04	7,111	35,420	70,554	263	2,741	116,089	4%
05	846	2,956	60,765	73	1,630	66,270	2%
06	424	2,203	82,442	104	1,989	87,162	3%
07	395	7,511	49,376	90	1,372	58,744	2%
08	35,033	166,347	42,840	3,151	3,182	250,553	9%
09	21,069	95,604	13,580	34,076	2,474	166,803	6%
10	4,035	70,596	31,418	403	1,389	107,841	4%
11	2,756	14,228	50,935	558	1,523	70,000	3%
12	63,437	36,233	21,593	13,456	5,787	140,506	5%
14	62,041	39,164	6,345	5,831	4,955	118,336	4%
15	997	7,087	49,086	103	1,076	58,349	2%
16	121,762	57,176	3,389	13,949	6,436	202,712	7%
17	54,955	55,535	5,363	18,014	5,587	139,454	5%
18	104,326	9,106	10,548	14,948	5,700	144,628	5%
19	154,655	22,776	13,526	16,410	10,554	217,921	8%
20	50,211	15,020	9,136	13,114	4,319	91,800	3%
22	32,287	5,019	56,774	397	2,734	97,211	4%
24	58,507	29,431	26,445	24,623	7,102	146,108	5%
25	26,663	134,189	27,819	3,496	3,305	195,472	7%
Total	863,307	819,451	787,304	190,344	85,288	2,745,694	
% of Total	31%	30%	29%	7%	3%		

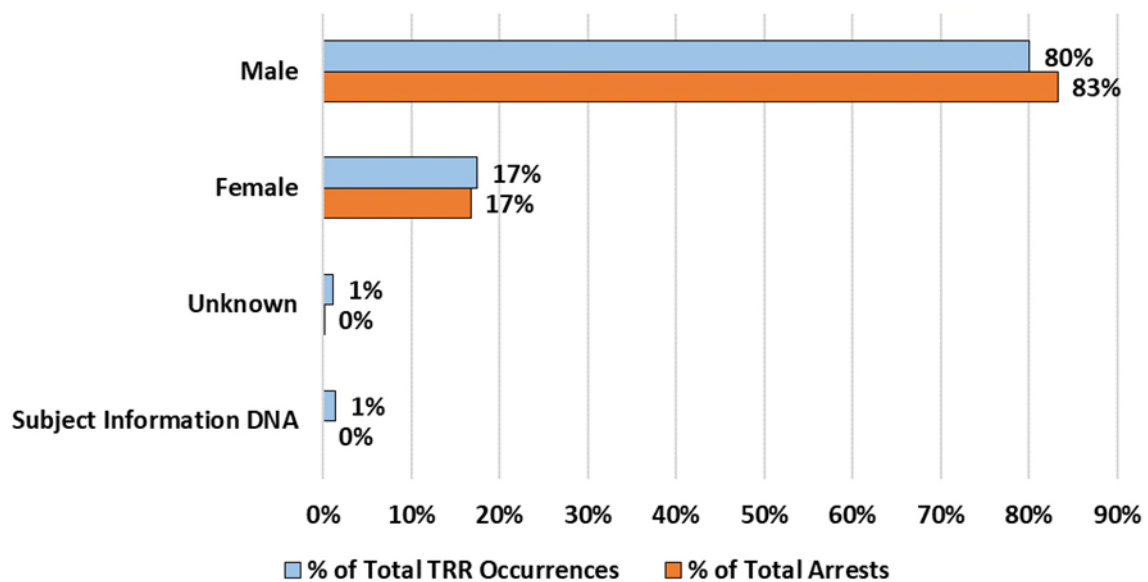


Subject Gender—Arrests vs. TRR Occurrences

The following table and illustration show TRR occurrences and arrests by gender in 2024. Based on this data, males make up the largest percentage of arrests and TRR subjects. When comparing the gender distributions of persons arrested and TRR subjects, the numbers are fairly consistent (within three percentage points). This distribution is also consistent with the previous year.

Subject Gender	TRR Occurrences 2024	Arrests 2024	% of Total TRR Occurrences 2024 (6,470)	% of Total Arrests 2024 (53,541)
Male	5,179	44,576	80%	83%
Female	1,129	8,945	17%	17%
Unknown	73	20	1%	0%
Subject Information DNA	89	0	1%	0%
Total	6,470	53,541	100%	100%

2024 - Percentage of TRR Occurrences and Arrests by Subject Gender

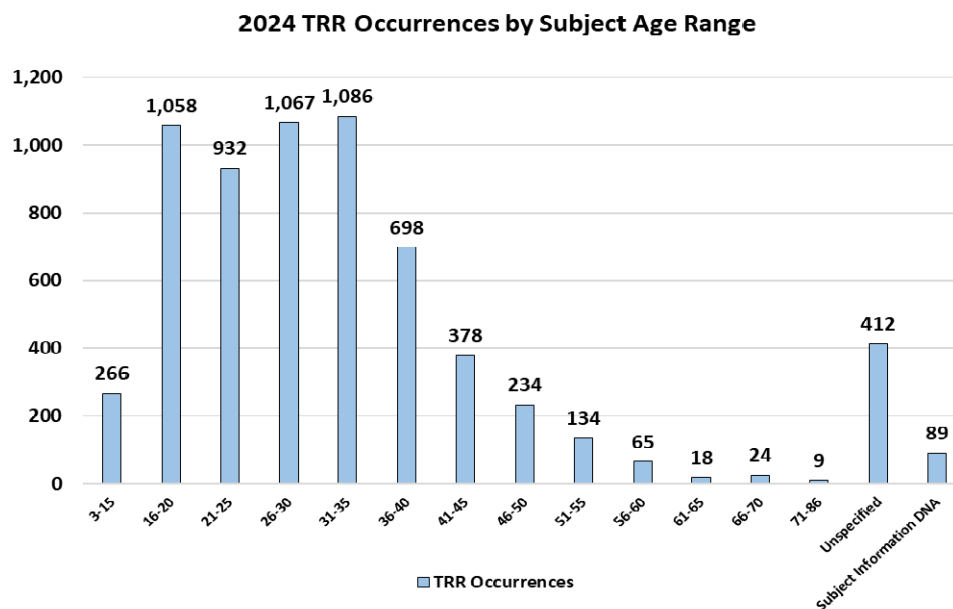




Subject Age Range

The table and chart below show the percentage of TRR occurrences in 2024 by age of the TRR subject. The majority, 64%, of involved persons 16–5 years old. In 2023, 26–30 year olds had the highest percentage, 19%, of TRRs. In 2024, there was a shift in the TRR occurrences with a decrease of involved persons aged 21–30 years and an increase of TRR occurrences for involved persons 31–50 years old.

Subject Age Range	TRR Occurrences	% of TRRs
3-15	266	4%
16-20	1,058	16%
21-25	932	14%
26-30	1,067	16%
31-35	1,086	17%
36-40	698	11%
41-45	378	6%
46-50	234	4%
51-55	134	2%
56-60	65	1%
61-65	18	0%
66-70	24	0%
71-86	9	0%
Unspecified	412	6%
Subject Information DNA	89	1%
Total	6,470	100%



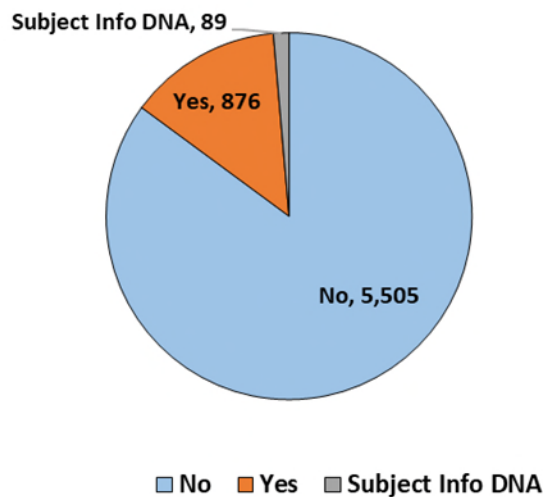


Subject Mental Illness

Officers are sometimes called to situations where a person is experiencing a mental health crisis. Although there are times when arrest and charging become necessary, officers may determine that transport of the person to a facility equipped to provide mental health care is the best course of action to prevent harm to either the person or others. This determination is often made in collaboration with family members or caretakers. Consistent with the department's highest priority, the sanctity of human life, department members may need to utilize some level of force to gain compliance, both for the safety of the person and others on scene, including the officers. Approximately 14% of TRR occurrences in 2024 involved persons with observable or reported mental illness or emotional disorders, down one percentage point from the previous year.

Subject Condition - Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Total (2024)
No, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Not Indicated	5,505	85%
Yes, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Indicated	876	14%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	89	1%
Total	6,470	100%

2024 TRR Occurrences by Subject Condition - Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder



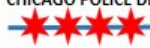


Subject Disability

Reporting data from 2023 and 2024 reveals that subjects with a known disability made up a small portion of the total incidents. This number increased slightly from 10 in 2023 to 13 in 2024. The data also shows a small decline in the percentage of cases where disability information was not provided, from 2% in 2023 to 1% in 2024, indicating a potential improvement in classification. Despite a 30% increase in overall TRR occurrences, the proportion of disabled individuals involved in these incidents remained low.

Subject Condition - Disability	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Total (2024)
No, Subject Disability Not Indicated	6,368	98%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	89	1%
Yes, Subject Disability Indicated	13	0%
Total	6,470	100%





Subject Injury/Type

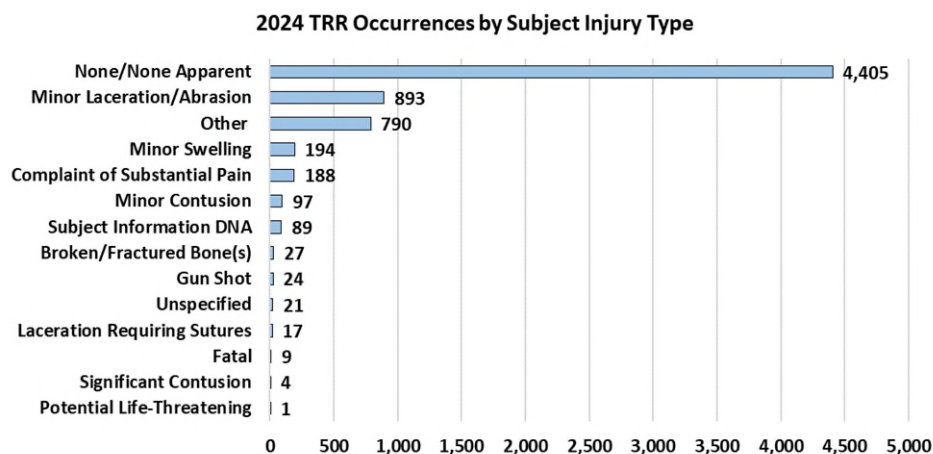
Following a TRR occurrence, involved members and their supervisors are required to document any injuries to a person subjected to force. A majority of the time, 68%, there are no injuries to the person. Compared to the previous year, there was a decline in the percentage of TRR subjects who reported injuries during a TRR occurrence, down three percentage points, from 33% to 30%.

Although there was a 30% increase in TRRs in 2024, 14% of the injuries reported for all TRR occurrences have been Minor Lacerations/Abrasions, a one percentage point decrease from the 2023 annual reporting period. As with 2023, most of the reporting injury types have remained consistent.

Was Subject Injured?	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of TRR Occurrences (2024)
No, Subject Was Not Injured	4,405	68%
Yes, Subject Was Injured	1,955	30%
Subject Information DNA	89	1%
Unspecified	21	0%
Total	6,470	100%

Subject Injury Type	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Total 2024 (6,470)
None/None Apparent	4,405	68%
Minor Laceration/Abrasion	893	14%
Other	790	12%
Minor Swelling	194	3%
Complaint of Substantial Pain	188	3%
Minor Contusion	97	1%
Subject Information Does not Apply	89	1%
Broken/Fractured Bone(s)	27	0%
Gun Shot	24	0%
Unspecified	21	0%
Laceration Requiring Sutures	17	0%
Fatal	9	0%
Significant Contusion	4	0%
Potential Life-Threatening	1	0%

Note: This data shows injuries associated with each TRR occurrence. Because multiple TRR occurrences may be associated with one person, that person's injury may appear more than once if the actions of multiple officers contributed to that injury.



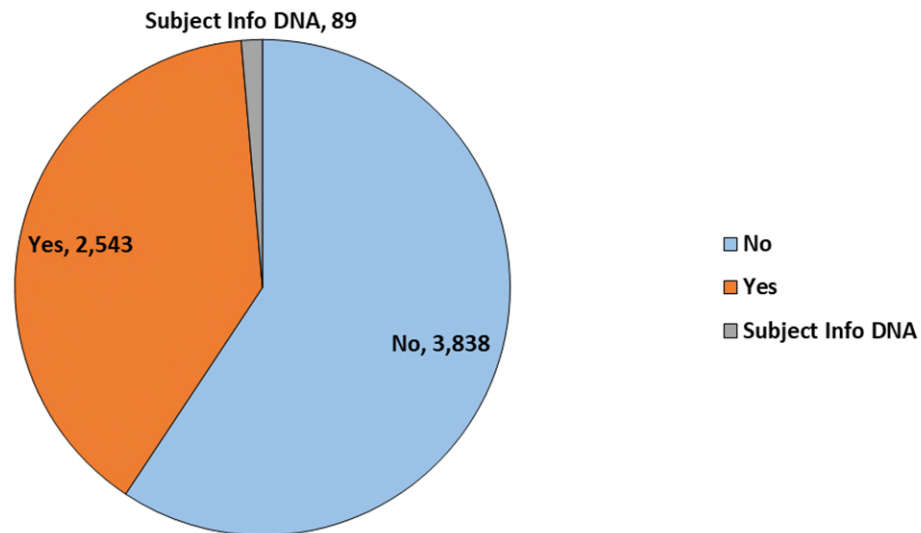


Subject Hospitalization

In 2024, 39% of TRR subjects were taken to a hospital for medical treatment or medical clearance, down one percentage point from 2023. This includes medical treatment or clearance for injuries sustained during a use of force, as well as medical attention for pre-existing injuries, medication administration, or mental health evaluations. This is why the number of persons taken to the hospital may be higher than the number of persons injured during TRR occurrences.

Was Subject Hospitalized?	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Total (2024)
No, Subject Not Taken to Hospital	3,838	59%
Yes, Subject Taken to Hospital	2,543	39%
Subject Information DNA	89	1%
Total	6,470	100%

2024 TRR Occurrences by Subject Taken to Hospital





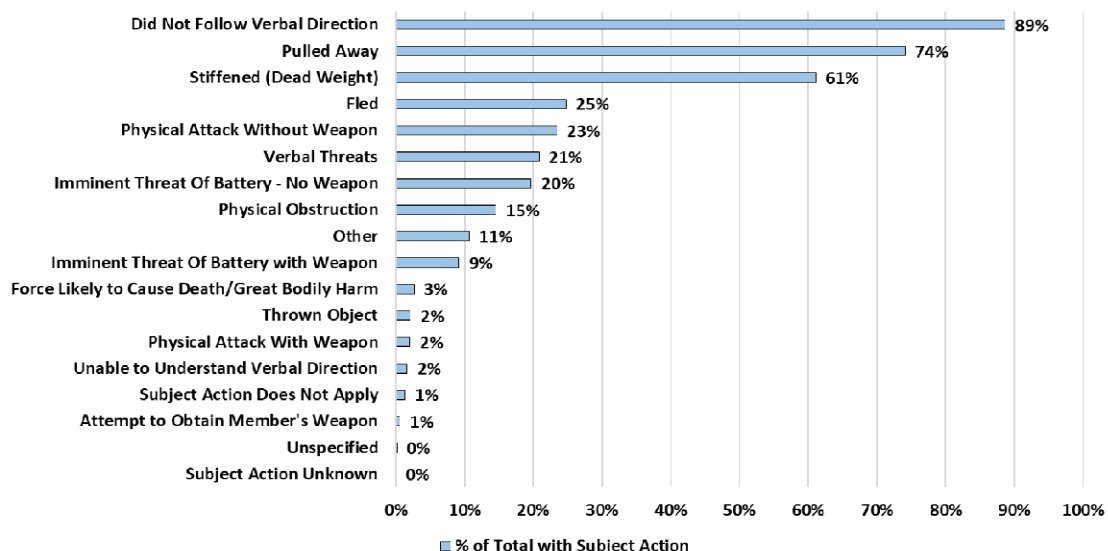
Information about Actions Taken by Persons During TRR Occurrences

Subject Actions

Department members are required to document the person's actions leading up to and during an officer's attempt to de-escalate an incident or use force. There is rarely a single reason for an officer's response. Rather, a combination of actions may contribute to an officer's decision to use de-escalation or force. For example, a person may refuse to follow verbal directions, stiffen up, *and* pull away. The table and chart below show what types of actions were reported in 2024. The most common reported actions were failure to follow the member's verbal direction, pulled away, and stiffening up. These three actions combined were cited 14,485 times in 2024 compared to 2023, 10,843 times. The other 15 subject actions combined were reported 8,643 times in 2024 compared to 2023, 6,894 times. In total, there were 23,128 subject actions reported in 2024 compared to 2023, 17,737. This shows a 30% increase in subject actions during a TRR occurrence.

Subject Action	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Total with Subject Action (2024)
Did Not Follow Verbal Direction	5,735	89%
Pulled Away	4,797	74%
Stiffened (Dead Weight)	3,953	61%
Fled	1,602	25%
Physical Attack Without Weapon	1,516	23%
Verbal Threats	1,349	21%
Imminent Threat Of Battery - No Weapon	1,276	20%
Physical Obstruction	941	15%
Other	689	11%
Imminent Threat Of Battery with Weapon	595	9%
Force Likely to Cause Death/Great Bodily Harm	171	3%
Thrown Object	139	2%
Physical Attack With Weapon	128	2%
Unable to Understand Verbal Direction	107	2%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	82	1%
Attempt to Obtain Member's Weapon	38	1%
Unspecified	9	0%
Subject Action Unknown	1	0%

2024 Percentage of TRR Occurrences by Subject Action



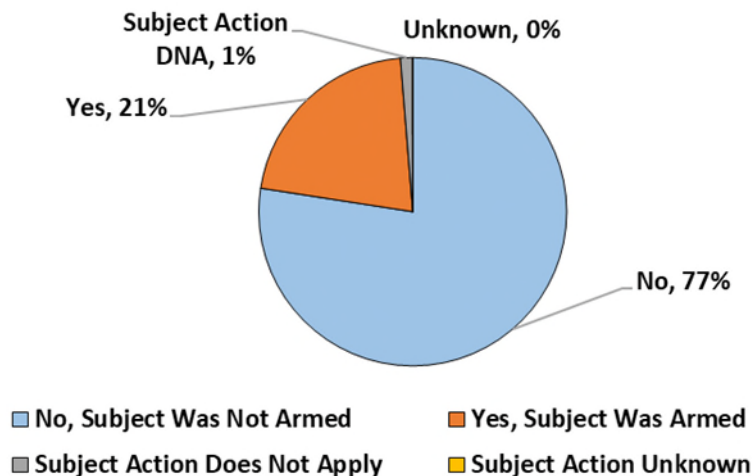


Armed Subjects

The following shows how often persons were armed during TRR occurrences in 2024. Compared to the previous year, officers faced a 40% *increase* in the number of armed subjects (983 in 2023 and 1,376 in 2024). During that same time period, there was a 32% *increase* in firearm discharges by department members toward a person or occupied vehicle (28 in 2023 and 37 in 2024). Based on this data, **the ratio of how often department members *encountered* armed subjects in 2024 to how often department members *discharged* their firearm was 100 to 2.7**

Was Subject Armed with a Weapon?	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Total (2024)
No, Subject Was Not Armed	5,011	77%
Yes, Subject Was Armed	1,376	21%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	82	1%
Subject Action Unknown	1	0%
Total	6,470	100%

2024 TRR Occurrences - Was Subject Armed?

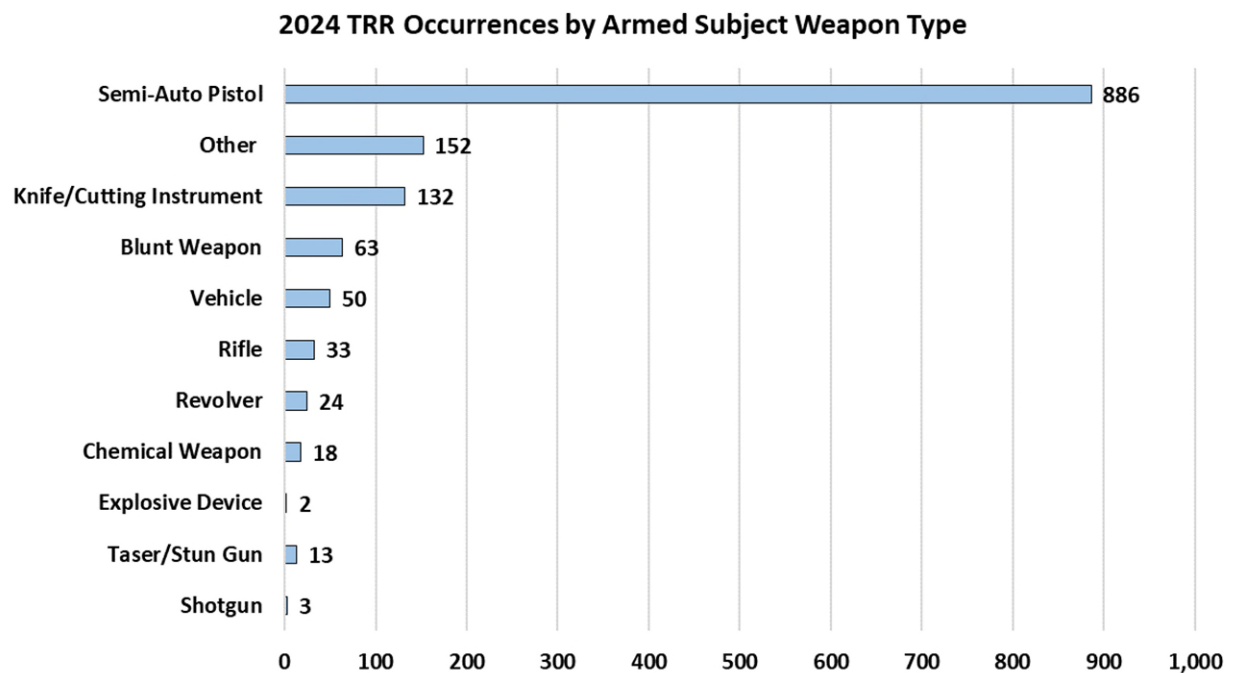




Subject Weapon Type

The following table and chart show the types of weapons persons were armed with during TRR occurrences in 2024. Subjects were armed with a semi-auto pistol in 886 TRR occurrences. That is 64% of TRR occurrences where a subject was armed and 14% of all TRR occurrences in 2024. "Knife/Cutting Instrument" as a weapon used by subject increased 3%. "Other" weapons may include, but are not limited to improvised weapons such as bottles, tools, shoes, and chairs.

Armed Subject - Weapon Type	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of TRR Occurrences with Armed Subject	% of Total TRR Occurrences (6,470)
Semi-Auto Pistol	886	64%	14%
Other	152	11%	2%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	132	10%	2%
Blunt Weapon	63	5%	1%
Vehicle	50	4%	1%
Rifle	33	2%	1%
Revolver	24	2%	0%
Chemical Weapon	18	1%	0%
Explosive Device	2	0%	0%
Taser/Stun Gun	13	1%	0%
Shotgun	3	0%	0%





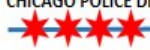
Armed Subject Weapon Use

This table shows *if* and *how* armed persons used their weapons during 2024 TRR occurrences. This table shows that in 2024, 59% of subjects possessed a weapon in a TRR occurrence compared to 2023, 51%, that's an 8% increase. This is trending upward since 2022. "Obtained Member's Weapon" is consistent going back to 2022 with 2-3 occurrences each year which could be attributed to additional training.

Armed Subject Weapon Use	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of TRR Occurrences (6,470)
Possessed	816	13%
Displayed - Not Used	166	3%
Does Not Apply	149	2%
Used - Attacked Member	92	1%
Used - Attempt To Attack Member	76	1%
Member Shot/Shot At	40	1%
Unspecified	22	0%
Member at Gunpoint	13	0%
Obtained Member's Weapon	2	0%
Total	1,376	21%

NOTE: Does Not Apply (DNA) means that the member reported a particular question or data point did not apply to their incident.



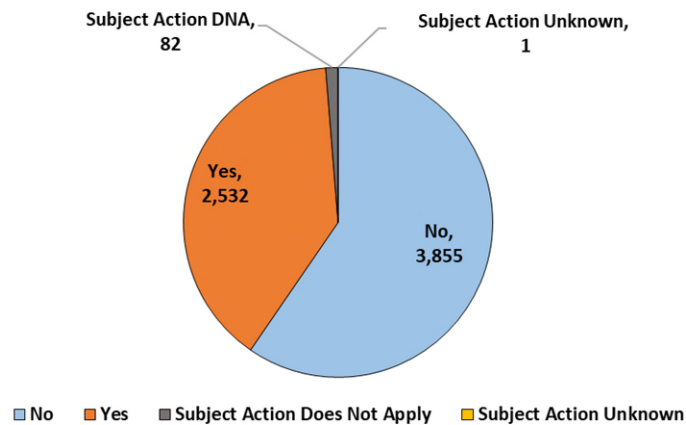


Subject Assault / Battery to Member

The following shows how often persons committed an assault or battery against a department member, as documented in TRRs. **There were 2,532 occurrences in which the subject committed assault or battery to a department member.** This indicates **39% of all TRR occurrences involved an assault or battery to the involved member**, a 4% increase compared to 2023.

Did Subject Assault or Batter Involved Member?	TRR Occurrences (2024)
No	3,855
Yes	2,532
Subject Action Does Not Apply	82
Subject Action Unknown	1
Total	6,470

2024 Did Subject Assault or Batter Involved Member?



The below table breaks down TRR occurrences by whether the person committed an assault or battery against the member and whether the member responded with force beyond a low-level control tactic. A low level control tactic is a weaponless, non-impact tactic typically used in conjunction with handcuffing or otherwise controlling a person (e.g., escort hold or wristlock). **There was a 30% increase in TRR occurrences in 2024.** Fifteen percent of the total TRR occurrences included Department members not responding with use of force actions towards the subject when they committed an assault or battery against them. Additionally, 24% of all TRR occurrences involved a department member using low level control tactics.

Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member with Member Response?	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Total (2024)	% Change
No, Response of Low Level Control Tactic	1,989	2,767	43%	39%
Yes, Response of Low Level Control Tactic	1,257	1,575	24%	25%
No, No Response from Member	792	1,088	17%	37%
Yes, No Response from Member	858	957	15%	12%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	79	82	1%	4%
Subject Action Unknown	3	1	0%	-67%
Total	4,978	6,470	100%	30%

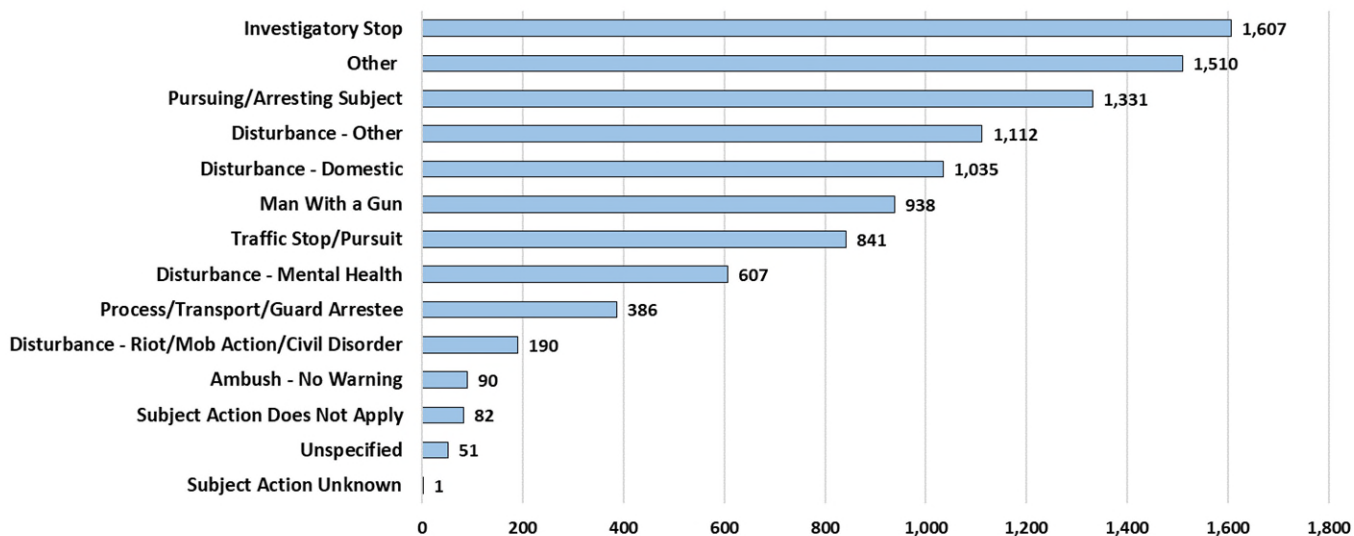


Type of Activity Prior to Force

The below table and charts illustrate the type of activity or calls for service department members were engaged in leading up to TRR occurrences in 2024. 1,607 of the TRR occurrences involved investigatory stops conducted by department members. Twenty-five percent of those investigatory stops had a subject activity such as verbal threats or assault to department members. The second highest percentage of activities was "Other" which members describe in the TRR narrative.

Type of Activity	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of TRR Occurrences with Subject Activity (2024)	% of TRR Occurrences <u>without</u> Subject Activity (2024)
Investigatory Stop	1,607	25%	75%
Other	1,510	23%	77%
Pursuing/Arresting Subject	1,331	21%	79%
Disturbance - Other	1,112	17%	83%
Disturbance - Domestic	1,035	16%	84%
Man With a Gun	938	14%	86%
Traffic Stop/Pursuit	841	13%	87%
Disturbance - Mental Health	607	9%	91%
Process/Transport/Guard Arrestee	386	6%	94%
Disturbance - Riot/Mob Action/Civil Disorder	190	3%	97%
Ambush - No Warning	90	1%	99%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	82	1%	99%
Unspecified	51	1%	99%
Subject Action Unknown	1	0%	100%

2024 TRR by Subject Activity Prior to Use of Force





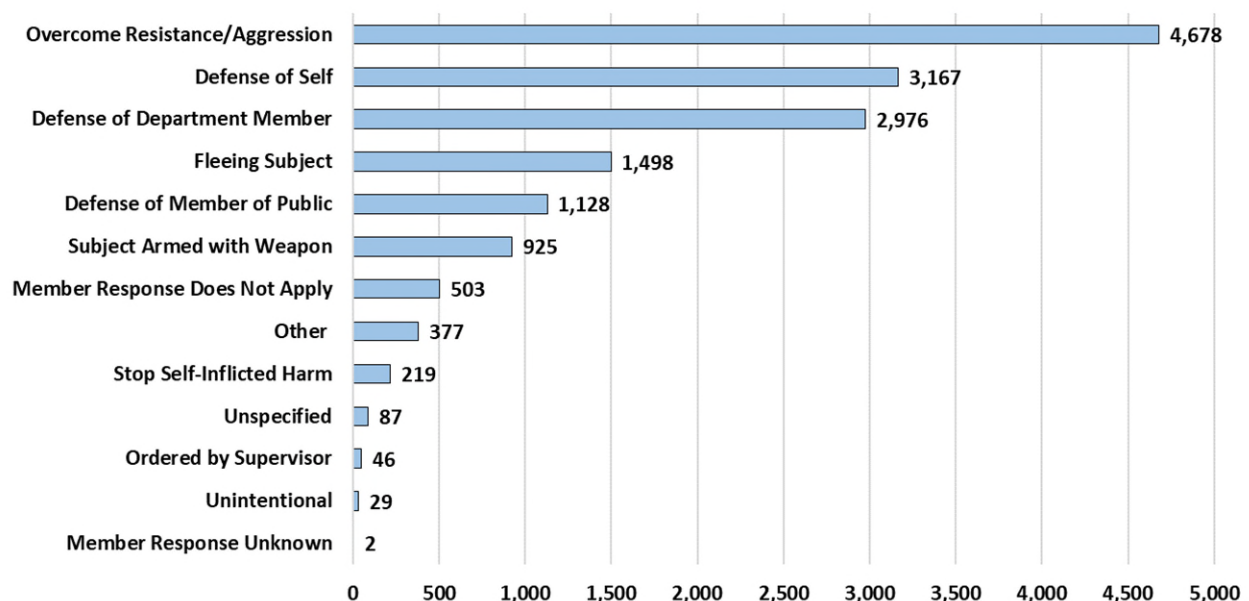
Member Response Details

Member Reason for Response

The table below shows how often department members documented specific reasons for their response during a TRR occurrence in 2024. Members may have multiple reasons for their response during a single incident (e.g., overcome aggression and defense of self). **The most common response reason in 2024 was to overcome a person's resistance or aggression**, consistent with the previous year. Additionally, **the other top reasons were "Defense of Self," 49%, and "Defense of Department Member," 46%**. They make up 10,821 of the 15,635 responses by involved members. Members may have multiple reasons for their response during a single incident.

Member Reason for Response	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Total (6,470)
Overcome Resistance/Aggression	4,678	72%
Defense of Self	3,167	49%
Defense of Department Member	2,976	46%
Fleeing Subject	1,498	23%
Defense of Member of Public	1,128	17%
Subject Armed with Weapon	925	14%
Member Response Does Not Apply	503	8%
Other	377	6%
Stop Self-Inflicted Harm	219	3%
Unspecified	87	1%
Ordered by Supervisor	46	1%
Unintentional	29	0%
Member Response Unknown	2	0%

2024 TRR Occurrences Member Reason for Response



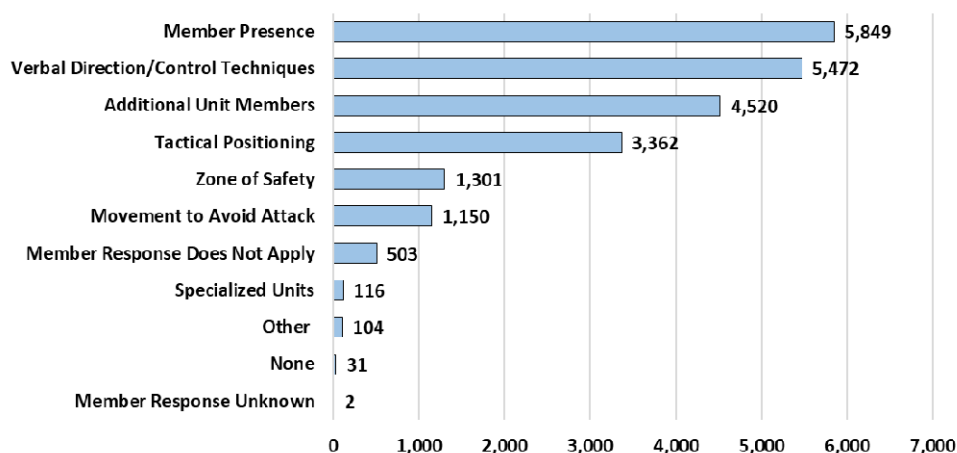


Force Mitigation

Department members are required to report what force mitigation efforts they utilized to avoid using force or reduce the amount of force needed. Members typically utilize multiple force mitigation efforts during a single incident. A comparison of force mitigation efforts between 2023 and 2024 reveals a notable *increase* across nearly all categories, highlighting an apparent departmental shift toward emphasizing de-escalation and layered response strategies. **Member Presence rose by 34% from 4,361 to 5,849, remaining the most frequently reported tactic. Similarly, Verbal Direction/Control Techniques increased by 34%, and the use of Additional Unit Members grew by 34%, suggesting enhanced reliance on communication and collaborative policing.** Tactical Positioning and Zone of Safety also saw considerable increases of 39% and 33%, respectively, reinforcing a tactical approach to scene management. Movement to Avoid Attack increased by 26%, reflecting continued focus on non-confrontational physical responses. Notably, the involvement of Specialized Units rose from 85 to 116 at 36%, while "Other" slightly decreased from 134 to 104. Minimal changes were observed in None, Member Response Does Not Apply, and Unknown, indicating consistency in reporting.

Member Force Mitigation Effort	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of TRR Occurrences (6,470)
Member Presence	5,849	90%
Verbal Direction/Control Techniques	5,472	85%
Additional Unit Members	4,520	70%
Tactical Positioning	3,362	52%
Zone of Safety	1,301	20%
Movement to Avoid Attack	1,150	18%
Member Response Does Not Apply	503	8%
Specialized Units	116	2%
Other	104	2%
None	31	0%
Member Response Unknown	2	0%

2024 TRR Occurrences by Member Force Mitigation Effort



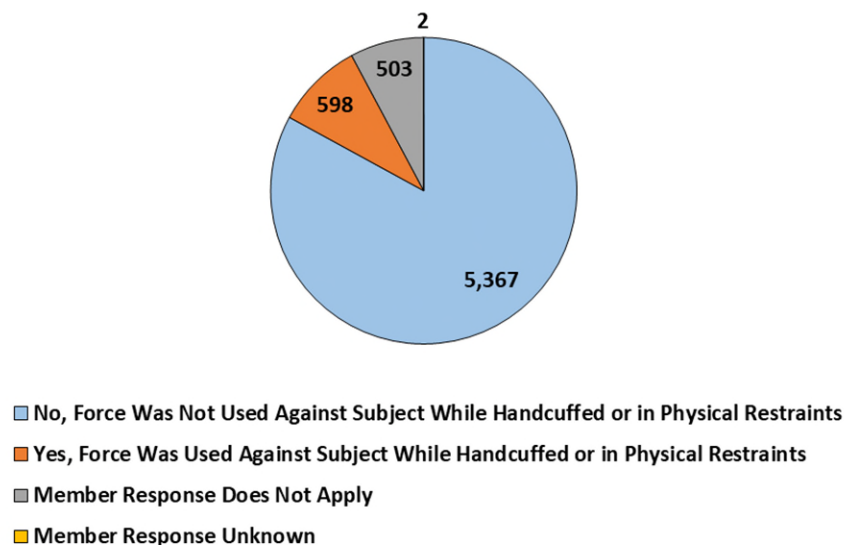


Force Against Handcuffed Subject

Department members reported using force on handcuffed subjects in 9% of TRR occurrences in 2024, the same as the previous year. This includes the use of control tactics (e.g., escort holds, pulling, pushing/re-directing) to control a person who attempts to pull away in handcuffs or who actively resists getting into a department vehicle for transport.

Was Force Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints?	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of TRR Occurrences (2024)
No, Force Was Not Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints	5,367	83%
Yes, Force Was Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints	598	9%
Member Response Does Not Apply	503	8%
Member Response Unknown	2	0%

2024 TRR Occurrences - Was Force Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints?





Types of Force Associated with TRR Occurrences Involving Force Against Handcuffed Subject

The below tables show the type of force that was associated with each of the 598 TRR occurrences in 2024 involving force used against a person while that person was handcuffed or otherwise restrained. *However, these tables do **not** show the specific type of force that was used against the person while they were handcuffed.* For example, a department member may have utilized a Taser on a person, handcuffed them, and then used an escort hold to control the person as they continued to actively pull away. These three force options would all appear in these tables, even though the Taser was discharged prior to handcuffing. In addition, each TRR occurrence may include more than one force option. This is why there are more than 598 force options reported.

Force Options Associated with TRR Occurrences Involving Force Against a Handcuffed Subject	2023	2024
Physical Force Options and Control Tactics		
Handcuffs/Physical Restraints	320	415
Escort Holds	304	384
Push/Physical Redirection	260	361
Other	127	154
Take Down	150	152
Wristlock	106	115
Armbar	59	68
Pressure Sensitive Areas	21	20
Closed Hand Strike/Punch	19	18
Open Hand Strike	15	16
Control Instrument	8	3
Knee Strike	3	2
Elbow Strike	2	1
Kicks	0	1
	1,394	1,710
Taser	10	4
Impact Weapon/ Baton	6	1
No Force Options Used	4	3
Other Weapon	3	4
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	0	1
Firearm	0	0

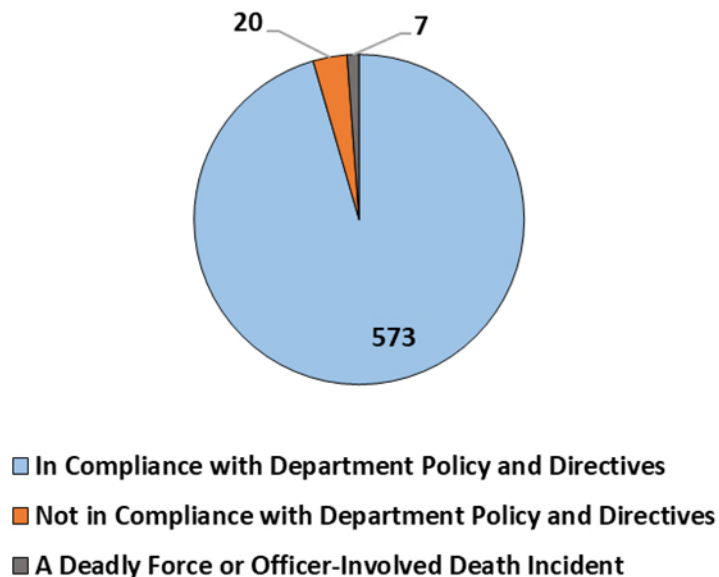


2024 Compliance Determinations—Force Against Handcuffed Subject

TRR occurrences involving reported force against a handcuffed person were found to be in compliance 97% of the time in 2023 and 96% in 2024. This rate is consistent with all TRR occurrences. Twenty TRR occurrences were found to be "not in compliance." However, this data does not show what the specific compliance issue was.

Compliance Codes While the Subject Was Handcuffed*	2023	2023 % of Total	2024	2024 % of Total	Difference	% of Change
In Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	451	97%	573	96%	122	27%
Not in Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	16	3%	20	3%	4	25%
A Deadly Force or Officer-Involved Death Incident	0	0%	7	1%	7	NC
Total	467	100%	600	100%	133	28%

2024 Compliance Codes While the Subject Was Handcuffed





Force Options (All TRRs)

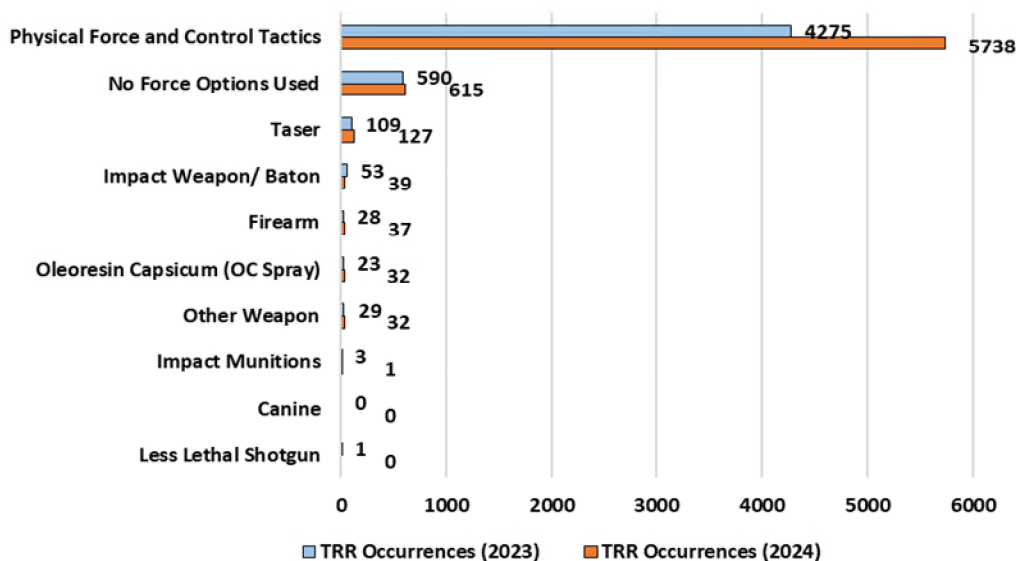
Use of Force by Force Option

Force options are listed by type of force used in 2024. Physical force options and control tactics are further broken down on page 101. 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 if 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 member 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 2024 Year-End Report.

There were no TRR occurrences involving a canine in 2024, consistent with last year's reporting period. There was -67% decrease in impact munitions compared to 2023.

Force Options	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% Change
Physical Force and Control Tactics	4,275	5,738	34%
No Force Options Used	590	615	4%
Taser	109	127	17%
Impact Weapon/ Baton	53	39	-26%
Firearm	28	37	32%
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	23	32	39%
Other Weapon	29	32	10%
Impact Munitions	3	1	-67%
Canine	0	0	0%
Less Lethal Shotgun	1	0	-100%

2024 Force Options



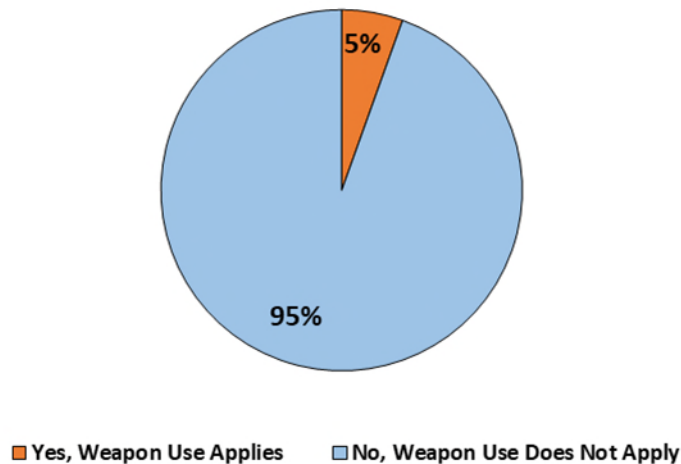


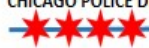
Member Weapon Use

The table and accompanying chart show **that a majority of TRR occurrences (95%) involved a weaponless response by the Department member.** A "weapon use" may more commonly include a Taser, impact weapon/baton, firearm, or OC spray, and less commonly a canine, impact munitions, less lethal shot gun, or long-range acoustic device. This data represents what was reported by department members in their TRR, and it does not necessarily represent a weapon discharge. For example, an analysis showed that some department members reported weapon pointings (e.g., Taser pointing) in an attempt to de-escalate the incident as a "weapon use." Member weapon use has shown a consistent declining trend, decreasing from 8% of all TRR occurrences in 2022 to 7% in 2023, and further dropping to 5% in 2024.

Weapon Use Applies?	TRRs (2024)	% of Total TRRs (2024)
No, Weapon Use Does Not Apply	6,116	95%
Yes, Weapon Use Applies	354	5%
Total	6,470	100%

2024 - Percentage of TRR Occurrences - Does Weapon Apply?



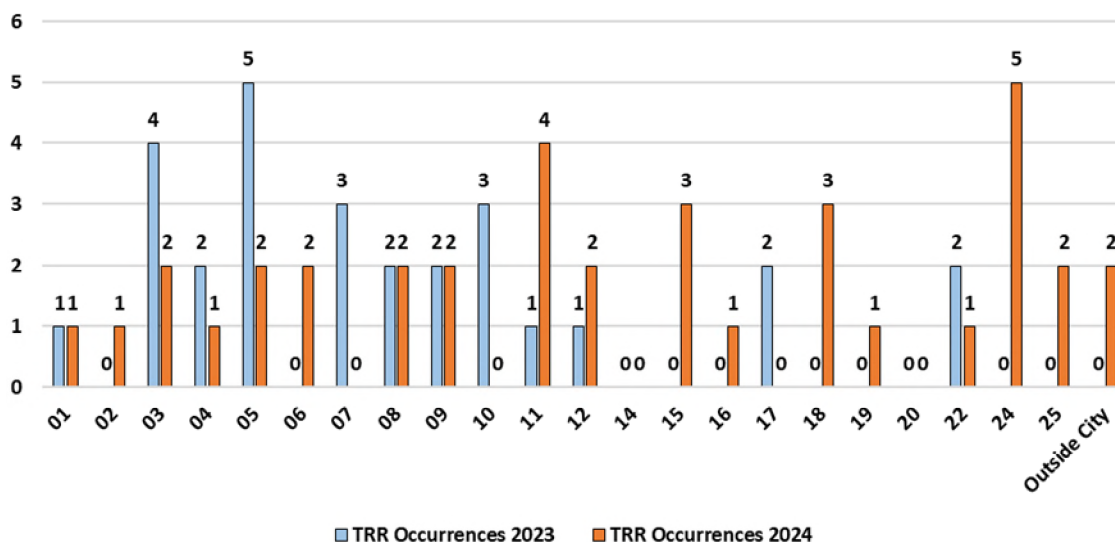


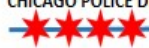
Firearm Discharge by District of Occurrence

District	TRR Occurrences 2023	TRR Occurrences 2024	(+/-)	Occurrence % Change
01	1	1	0	0%
02	0	1	1	NC
03	4	2	-2	-50%
04	2	1	-1	-50%
05	5	2	-3	-60%
06	0	2	2	NC
07	3	0	-3	-100%
08	2	2	0	0%
09	2	2	0	0%
10	3	0	-3	-100%
11	1	4	3	300%
12	1	2	1	100%
14	0	0	0	0%
15	0	3	3	NC
16	0	1	1	NC
17	2	0	-2	-100%
18	0	3	3	NC
19	0	1	1	NC
20	0	0	0	NC
22	2	1	-1	-50%
24	0	5	5	NC
25	0	2	2	NC
Outside City	0	2	2	NC
Total	28	37	9	32%

The table and chart report the number of times CPD members discharged their firearms toward a person or an occupied vehicle. There was a 32% increase in firearm discharge by district of occurrence in 2024. District 11 had the largest occurrence percent change, with a 300% increase from 1 to 4 TRR occurrences. This count does not factor in weapon discharge events involving accidental discharges or animal destruction.

2024 Firearm Discharge by District of Occurrence





Taser Use by District of Occurrence

The data reveals that between 2023 and 2024, there was a 17% increase in TRR occurrences involving Tasers, rising from 109 to 127 incidents, a 17% increase. The most significant increases occurred in Districts 01, 02, 07, and 08, each more than doubling in Taser-related occurrences, indicating a notable shift in force response patterns in those areas. District 22 also showed a sharp rise from 2 to 8 incidents. Conversely, several districts experienced declines, such as District 11 from 12 to 7 and District 12 from 9 to 4, which may reflect changes in enforcement tactics, resource deployment, or incident types. District 03 saw a slight decline from 10 to 9, and District 24 dropped significantly from 6 to 2. Notably, there were two Taser-related TRRs classified as "Outside City" in 2024, compared to none in 2023. This data suggests both an increase in the overall use of Tasers and variability across districts, potentially influenced by localized enforcement strategies, training, or incident types.

Taser Use - District of Occurrence	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	(+/-)	% Change
01	5	12	7	140%
02	4	10	6	150%
03	10	9	-1	-10%
04	6	8	2	33%
05	2	4	2	100%
06	5	5	0	0%
07	5	10	5	100%
08	4	10	6	150%
09	4	3	-1	-25%
10	2	3	1	50%
11	12	7	-5	-42%
12	9	4	-5	-56%
14	2	5	3	150%
15	5	3	-2	-40%
16	5	4	-1	-20%
17	3	1	-2	-67%
18	4	7	3	75%
19	10	7	-3	-30%
20	0	0	0	0%
22	2	8	6	300%
24	6	2	-4	-67%
25	4	3	-1	-25%
Outside City	0	2	2	200%
Total	109	127	18	17%

Taser Use in Schools

According to CPD policy, Tasers will not be used in a school or on students, unless the department member determines it is reasonable and immediately necessary based on the totality of circumstances, including the person's apparent age, size, and the threat presented.



Taser Use by District Law Enforcement

The table shows Taser use by department members assigned to district law enforcement. Eleven of the twenty-two districts had the same or fewer number of Taser deployments in 2024 as compared to the previous year. The districts with no increase in Taser deployments were: 06, 09, 15, 16, 20, and 25. The districts with fewer Taser deployments were: 11, 12, 17, 19, and 24.

CPD - District Law Enforcement - Taser Use	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	(+/-)	% Change
1st District - Central	4	8	4	100%
2nd District - Wentworth	3	8	5	167%
3rd District - Grand Crossing	10	10	0	0%
4th District - South Chicago	7	8	1	14%
5th District - Calumet	2	4	2	100%
6th District - Gresham	5	5	0	0%
7th District - Englewood	5	9	4	80%
8th District - Chicago Lawn	4	9	5	125%
9th District - Deering	4	3	-1	-25%
10th District - Ogden	1	2	1	100%
11th District - Harrison	13	7	-6	-46%
12th District - Near West	9	3	-6	-67%
14th District - Shakespeare	2	5	3	150%
15th District - Austin	5	3	-2	-40%
16th District - Jefferson Park	5	4	-1	-20%
17th District - Albany Park	3	1	-2	-67%
18th District - Near North	4	7	3	75%
19th District - Town Hall	10	7	-3	-30%
20th District - Lincoln	0	0	0	0%
22nd District - Morgan Park	2	7	5	250%
24th District - Rogers Park	6	2	-4	-67%
25th District - Grand Central	4	3	-1	-25%
Total	108	115	7	6%

Note: "District Law Enforcement" refers to district of assignment, not district of occurrence.



Taser Use by Members Outside District Law Enforcement

There were 12 Taser deployment by department members assigned to units outside the district in 2024. Units outside the district include special units that focus on specific issues (e.g. traffic, gangs, public transportation and critical incidents.)

CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement - Taser Use	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	(+/-)	% Change
Airport Operations (AO-North)	0	2	2	NC
Traffic Section (TS)	0	2	2	NC
Deputy Chief - Area 1	0	3	3	NC
Deputy Chief - Area 2	0	1	1	NC
Deputy Chief - Area 3	0	1	1	NC
Deputy Chief - Area 4	0	2	2	NC
Public Transportation (PT)	0	1	1	NC
Transit Security Unit (TSU)	1	0	-1	-100%
Total	1	12	11	1100%





OC Spray Use by District of Occurrence

The data on OC (Oleoresin Capsicum) Spray usage across districts shows a total increase in TRR occurrences from 23 in 2023 to 32 in 2024. **This represents a 39% rise in reported OC spray deployments.** The largest change occurred in the 12th District, where usage surged from just 2 incidents in 2023 to 16 in 2024. It should be noted that the DNC was held in Districts 01 and 12, indicating increased activity in those two districts. In contrast, the 11th District, which had the highest usage in 2023 with 6 occurrences, reported zero use in 2024, indicating a significant shift in enforcement patterns. Other moderate increases were observed in Districts 04 and 05, rising from 1 to 2 and 1 to 3 incidents, respectively. New incidents also appeared in Districts 07, 09, 19, and 24, all of which reported zero OC spray use in 2023. These same districts showed some activity in 2024. Several districts, including Districts 02, 10, 14, 16, 18, and 25, reported zero occurrences in both years.

OC Spray - District of Occurrence	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	(+/-)	% Change
01	1	0	-1	-100%
02	0	0	0	0%
03	1	1	0	0%
04	1	2	1	100%
05	1	3	2	200%
06	1	0	-1	-100%
07	0	1	1	NC
08	3	2	-1	-33%
09	0	2	2	NC
10	0	0	0	0%
11	6	0	-6	-100%
12	2	16	14	700%
14	0	0	0	0%
15	1	0	-1	-100%
16	0	0	0	0%
17	1	0	-1	-100%
18	0	0	0	0%
19	0	1	1	NC
20	1	0	-1	-100%
22	4	2	-2	-50%
24	0	2	2	NC
25	0	0	0	0%
Outside City	0	0	0	0%
Total	23	32	9	39%



OC Use by District Law Enforcement

The table shows OC spray use by department members assigned to the districts. **OC spray use by district law enforcement was down 29% in 2024.**

CPD Unit - District Law Enforcement - OC Spray	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	(+/-)	% Change
1ST DISTRICT - CENTRAL	0	0	0	0%
2ND DISTRICT - WENTWORTH	0	0	0	0%
3RD DISTRICT - GRAND CROSSING	1	1	0	0%
4TH DISTRICT - SOUTH CHICAGO	1	0	-1	-100%
5TH DISTRICT - CALUMET	1	1	0	0%
6TH DISTRICT - GRESHAM	1	0	-1	-100%
7TH DISTRICT - ENGLEWOOD	0	1	1	NC
8TH DISTRICT - CHICAGO LAWN	3	1	-2	-67%
9TH DISTRICT - DEERING	0	2	2	NC
10TH DISTRICT - OGDEN	0	0	0	0%
11TH DISTRICT - HARRISON	0	0	0	0%
12TH DISTRICT - NEAR WEST	2	0	-2	-100%
14TH DISTRICT - SHAKESPEARE	0	0	0	0%
15TH DISTRICT - AUSTIN	0	0	0	0%
16TH DISTRICT - JEFFERSON PARK	0	0	0	0%
17TH DISTRICT - ALBANY PARK	1	0	-1	-100%
18TH DISTRICT - NEAR NORTH	0	0	0	0%
19TH DISTRICT - TOWN HALL	0	1	1	NC
20TH DISTRICT - LINCOLN	1	0	-1	-100%
22ND DISTRICT - MORGAN PARK	3	1	-2	-67%
24TH DISTRICT - ROGERS PARK	0	2	2	NC
25TH DISTRICT - GRAND CENTRAL	0	0	0	0%
Total	14	10	-4	-29%



OC Use by Members Outside District Law Enforcement

The table shows OC uses by department members assigned to units other than districts. The Investigative Field Group and Community Safety Team had no reported OC Spray use for 2024. OC spray use by members outside district law enforcement rose in 2024. This increase was largely driven by an increase in OC use by the CPD SWAT Unit, which is a specially trained unit responsible for responding to high risk, critical incidents.

CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement - OC Spray	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	(+/-)	% Change
AIRPORT OPERATIONS (AO) - SOUTH	0	1	1	NC
SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT) UNIT	7	21	14	200%
INVESTIGATIVE FIELD GROUP (IFG)	1	0	-1	-100%
COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM (CST)	1	0	-1	-100%
Total	9	22	13	144%





Impact Weapon Use by District of Occurrence

Baton/impact weapon uses were down 26% in 2024 compared to 2023. There were 14 fewer TRR occurrences with baton/impact weapon use. District 03 had the greatest decrease of baton/impact weapon use with 8 fewer, an -89% percent change.

Baton/Impact Weapon - District of Occurrence	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	(+/-)	% Change
01	4	5	1	25%
02	3	1	-2	-67%
03	9	1	-8	-89%
04	0	1	1	NC
05	4	4	0	0%
06	4	5	1	25%
07	1	1	0	0%
08	2	1	-1	-50%
09	2	2	0	0%
10	6	6	0	0%
11	1	2	1	100%
12	4	5	1	25%
14	0	2	2	NC
15	2	1	-1	-50%
16	1	0	-1	-100%
17	1	0	-1	-100%
18	1	0	-1	-100%
19	3	2	-1	-33%
20	2	0	-2	-100%
22	1	0	-1	-100%
24	0	0	0	0%
25	2	0	-2	-100%
Outside City	0	0	0	0%
Total	53	39	-14	-26%



Impact Weapon Use by District Law Enforcement

Overall, there was a 30% decrease in 2024 compared to 2023 for the total number of TRR occurrences with a baton/impact weapon. The District with the largest difference in Baton/Impact Weapon uses between 2023 and 2024 was District 03, Grand Crossing, with 8 less Baton/Impact Weapon uses in 2024. It decreased from 9 incidents to 1 incident.

CPD Unit: District Law Enforcement - Baton/Impact Weapon	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	(+/-)	% Change
1ST DISTRICT - CENTRAL	1	2	1	100%
2ND DISTRICT - WENTWORTH	2	1	-1	-50%
3RD DISTRICT - GRAND CROSSING	9	1	-8	-89%
4TH DISTRICT - SOUTH CHICAGO	0	1	1	NC
5TH DISTRICT - CALUMET	9	5	-4	-44%
6TH DISTRICT - GRESHAM	2	5	3	150%
7TH DISTRICT - ENGLEWOOD	1	2	1	100%
8TH DISTRICT - CHICAGO LAWN	2	1	-1	-50%
9TH DISTRICT - DEERING	1	3	2	200%
10TH DISTRICT - OGDEN	5	2	-3	-60%
11TH DISTRICT - HARRISON	3	2	-1	-33%
12TH DISTRICT - NEAR WEST	4	4	0	0%
14TH DISTRICT - SHAKESPEARE	0	2	2	NC
15TH DISTRICT - AUSTIN	1	1	0	0%
16TH DISTRICT - JEFFERSON PARK	0	1	1	NC
17TH DISTRICT - ALBANY PARK	1	0	-1	-100%
18TH DISTRICT - NEAR NORTH	1	0	-1	-100%
19TH DISTRICT - TOWN HALL	1	2	1	100%
20TH DISTRICT - LINCOLN	2	0	-2	-100%
22ND DISTRICT - MORGAN PARK	1	0	-1	-100%
24TH DISTRICT - ROGERS PARK	2	0	-2	-100%
25TH DISTRICT - GRAND CENTRAL	2	0	-2	-100%
Total	50	35	-15	-30%

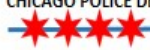


Impact Weapon Use Outside District Law Enforcement

Baton/Impact weapon use by Department members assigned to units outside district law enforcement increased 33% in 2024.

CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement - Baton/Impact Weapon	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	(+/-)	% Change
AIRPORT OPERATIONS (AO) - NORTH	1	0	-1	-100%
OFFICE OF THE FIRST DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT (OFDS)	1	0	-1	-100%
BUREAU OF DETECTIVES (BOD)	0	1	1	NC
NARCOTICS DIVISION (ND)	0	1	1	NC
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 1	0	1	1	NC
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 5	0	1	1	NC
COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM (CST)	1	0	-1	-100%
Total	3	4	1	33%

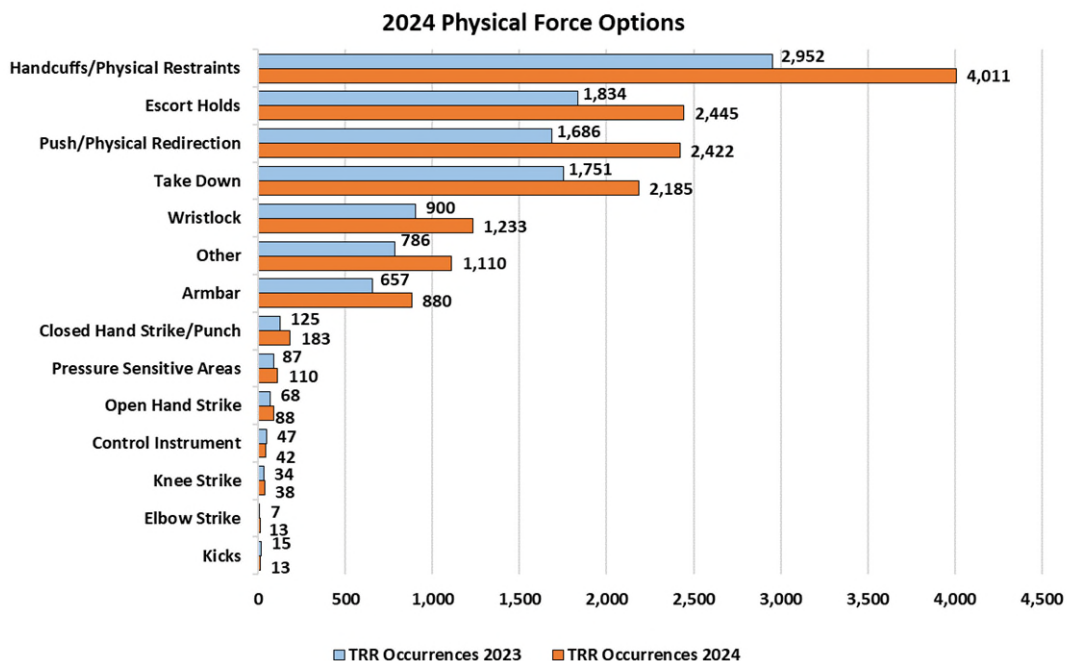




Physical Force Options and Control Tactics

The table shows a distribution of 14,773 physical force options by specific type, utilized in 6,470 TRR occurrences in 2024. There was a 6% increase compared to the previous year for "Handcuffs/Physical Restraints" options in TRR occurrences. The lowest number of TRR occurrences for physical force option were both "Kicks," down 13 %, and "Control Instrument," down 11%.

Physical Force Option	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% Change
Handcuffs/Physical Restraints	2,952	4,011	36%
Escort Holds	1,834	2,445	33%
Push/Physical Redirection	1,686	2,422	44%
Take Down	1,751	2,185	25%
Wristlock	900	1,233	37%
Other	786	1,110	41%
Armbar	657	880	34%
Closed Hand Strike/Punch	125	183	46%
Pressure Sensitive Areas	87	110	26%
Open Hand Strike	68	88	29%
Control Instrument	47	42	-11%
Knee Strike	34	38	12%
Elbow Strike	7	13	86%
Kicks	15	13	-13%





Unintentional Weapon Discharges/Weapon Types

In 2024 there were 354 TRR occurrences involving a member discharging a weapon (i.e., a Taser, firearm, or OC device.) Twenty-six of these 354 occurrences were unintentional discharges.

Unintentional Discharge?	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Total (2024)	% of Total Weapon Use (2024)
Weapon Use Does Not Apply	6,116	95%	
No, Not an Unintentional Discharge	328	5%	93%
Yes, Unintentional Discharge	26	0%	7%
Total	6,470	100%	100%

In 2024, there were a total of 26 unintentional discharge incidents reported. The majority involved Tasers, with 18 occurrences. Firearms accounted for 4 incidents, 15%. The remaining incidents were distributed among Unknown Weapons with 2 incidents, OC Spray with 1, and Other weapons with 1. **In 2024, accidental discharge is down 21% compared to 2023.**

Unintentional Discharge - Weapon Type	TRR Occurrences (2024)
Taser	18
Firearm	4
Unknown Weapon	2
Other	1
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	1
Total	26



Member Weapon Use to Destroy / Deter Animal

Nineteen weapon discharges in 2024 were to destroy or deter an animal, 1 fewer from 2023. This accounts for fewer than half a percent of all TRR occurrences.

Was Discharge Only to Destroy/Deter an Animal?	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% TRR Occurrences with Weapon Use (354)	% TRR Occurrences (6,470)
Weapon Use Does Not Apply	6,116		95%
No, Not a Discharge to Destroy/Deter an Animal	335	95%	5%
Yes, Discharge to Destroy/Deter an Animal	19	5%	0%
Total	6,470	100%	100%





TRR Occurrences—Compliance

Compliance Determinations

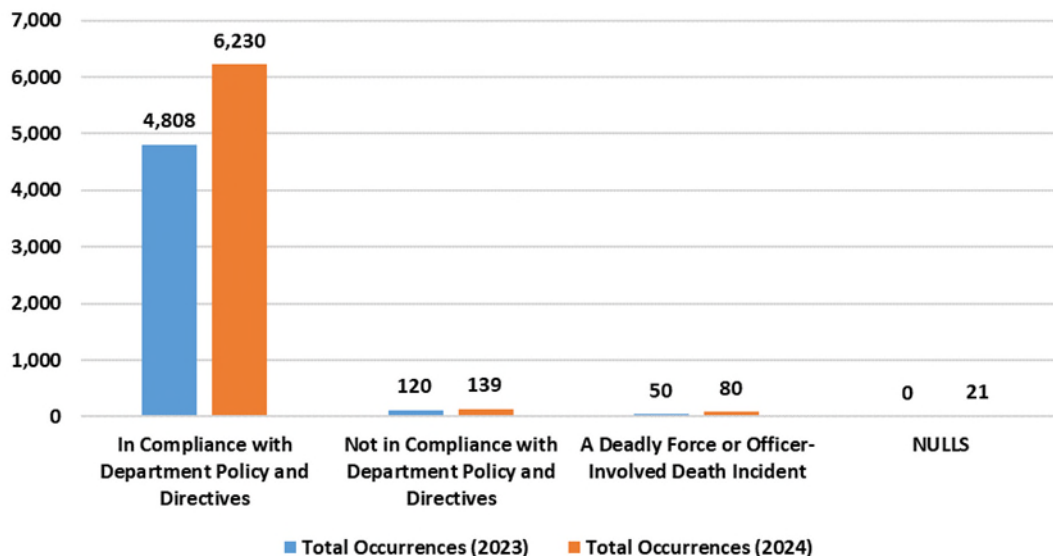
At the conclusion of each incident commander's investigation of a use of force occurrence, they are required to make one of the following three determinations regarding the use of force: 1. *In compliance*; 2. *Not in compliance*; or 3. *Deadly force or officer-involved death incident*. The incident commander then refers uses of force determined not to be in compliance, as well as deadly force or officer-involved death incidents, to COPA for follow-up investigation.

Compliance Determination	Total Occurrences (2023)	Total Occurrences (2024)	Occurrence % Change
In Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	4,808	6,230	30%
Not in Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	120	139	16%
A Deadly Force or Officer-Involved Death Incident	50	80	60%
NULLS	0	21	NC

Note: As of April 23, 2025, there were 21 TRRs that did not yet have a compliance determination.

TRR Occurrences by Compliance Determination (2023-2024)	% Total Occurrences (2023)	% Total Occurrences (2024)
In Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	97%	96%
Not in Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	2%	2%
A Deadly Force or Officer-Involved Death Incident	1%	1%
NULLS	0%	0%

2024 Compliance Determination



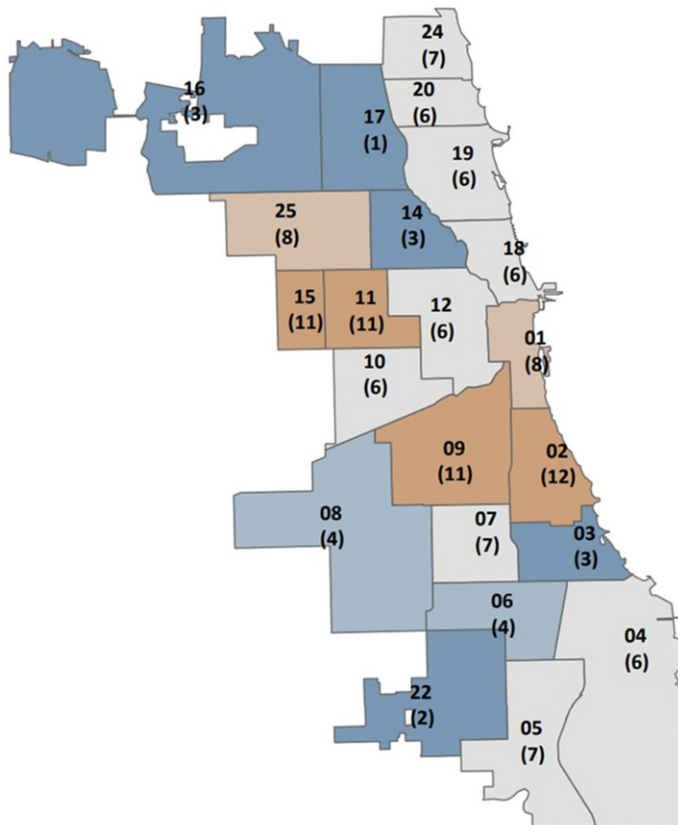


TRR Occurrences: Non-Compliance by District

The TRR occurrences across districts from 2023 to 2024 reflects an overall increase in Non-Compliance by District from 120 to 139, 16%. Several districts experienced notable changes. District 01 saw a dramatic decrease, dropping from 26 TRRs in 2023 to just 8 in 2024—a 69% reduction. Conversely, District 02 had the most significant increase from 1 to 12 TRRs. Other districts with substantial increases include District 09 from 1 to 11 and District 20 from 1 to 6. Districts 11 and 15 maintained relatively consistent levels with only minor changes, while districts such as 10 and 22 showed significant drops. District 10 went from 11 to 6 occurrences, and District 22 fell from 5 to 2.

Note: The number of non-compliance occurrences in each district are denoted in parentheses.

TRRs not in Compliance by District



District	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% Change
01	26	8	-69%
02	1	12	1100%
03	4	3	-25%
04	3	6	100%
05	7	7	0%
06	2	4	100%
07	2	7	250%
08	1	4	300%
09	1	11	1000%
10	11	6	-45%
11	11	11	0%
12	4	6	50%
14	1	3	200%
15	10	11	10%
16	2	3	50%
17	3	1	-67%
18	7	6	-14%
19	5	6	20%
20	1	6	500%
22	5	2	-60%
24	6	7	17%
25	7	8	14%
Outside City	0	1	NC
Total	120	139	16%

Note: The number of non-compliance occurrences in each district are denoted in parentheses.

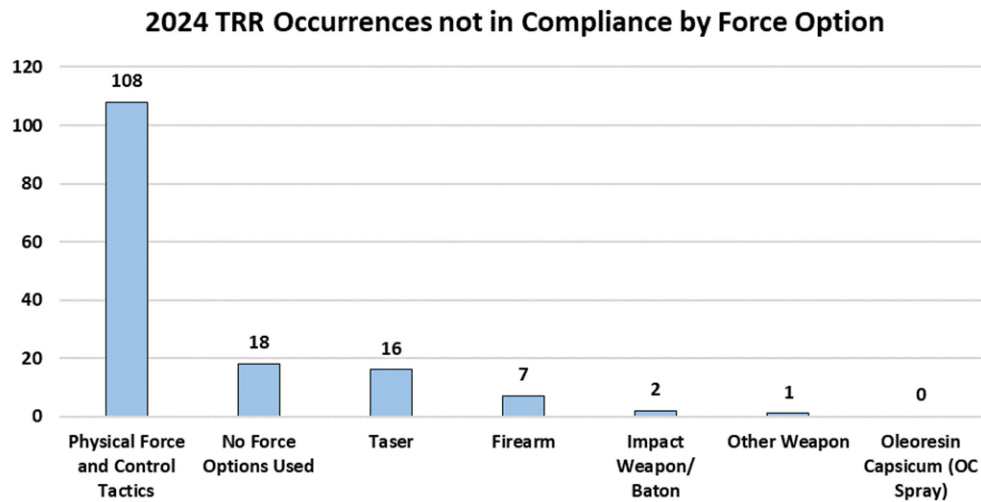


TRR Occurrences: Non-Compliance by Force Option

There were 152 force options associated with TRR occurrences with a non-compliance determination. TRR occurrences involving Baton/Impact Weapon and OC spray decreased in non-compliance determinations of 33% and 100%, respectively.

Note: CPD does *not* make compliance determinations on incidents involving a firearm discharge toward a person or vehicle. These incidents are investigated by COPA.

TRR Occurrences not in Compliance by Force Option	TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	Occurrence % Change
Physical Force and Control Tactics	94	108	15%
No Force Options Used	19	18	-5%
Taser	5	16	220%
Firearm	3	7	133%
Impact Weapon/ Baton	3	2	-33%
Other Weapon	1	1	0%
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	1	0	-100%





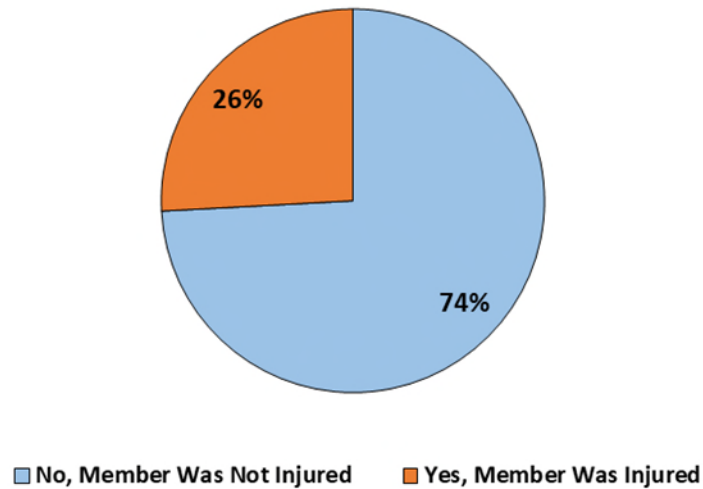
Member Injuries

Member Injury Status

As shown, Department members were injured in 26% of TRR occurrences in 2024, one percentage point higher than in 2023.

Was Member Injured?	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Total (2024)
No, Member Was Not Injured	4,797	74%
Yes, Member Was Injured	1,673	26%
Total	6,470	100%

2024 - % of TRR Occurrences by Member Injury Status



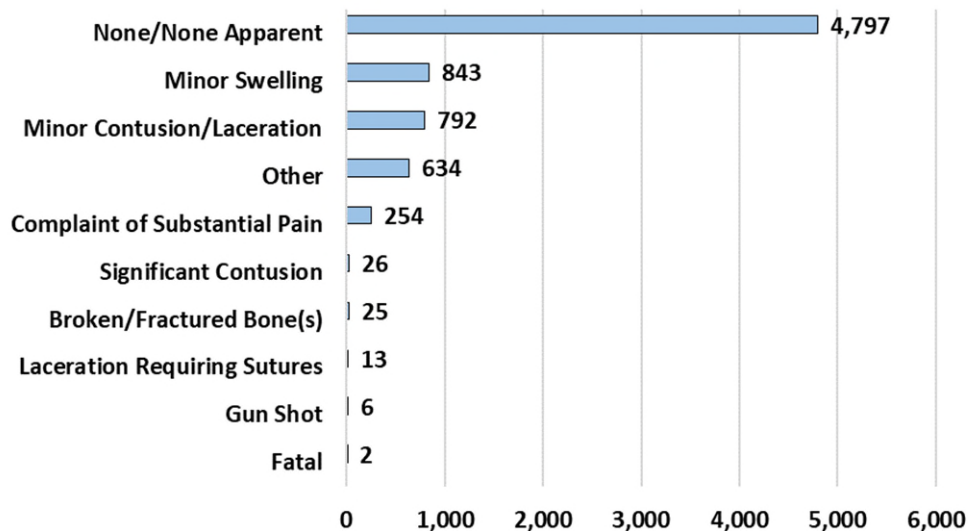


Member Injury Type

Minor swelling, minor contusions/lacerations remained the most common injury types reported by members in 2024. Combined they make up 25% of all member injuries. Total TRR occurrences increased by 30%, but involved member injuries increased only 1% compared to 2023. This indicates effective training reduced injuries to involved members in TRR occurrences.

Member Injury Type	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Total (2024)
None/None Apparent	4,797	74%
Minor Swelling	843	13%
Minor Contusion/Laceration	792	12%
Other	634	10%
Complaint of Substantial Pain	254	4%
Significant Contusion	26	0%
Broken/Fractured Bone(s)	25	0%
Laceration Requiring Sutures	13	0%
Gun Shot	6	0%
Fatal	2	0%

2024 TRR Occurrences by Member Injury Type





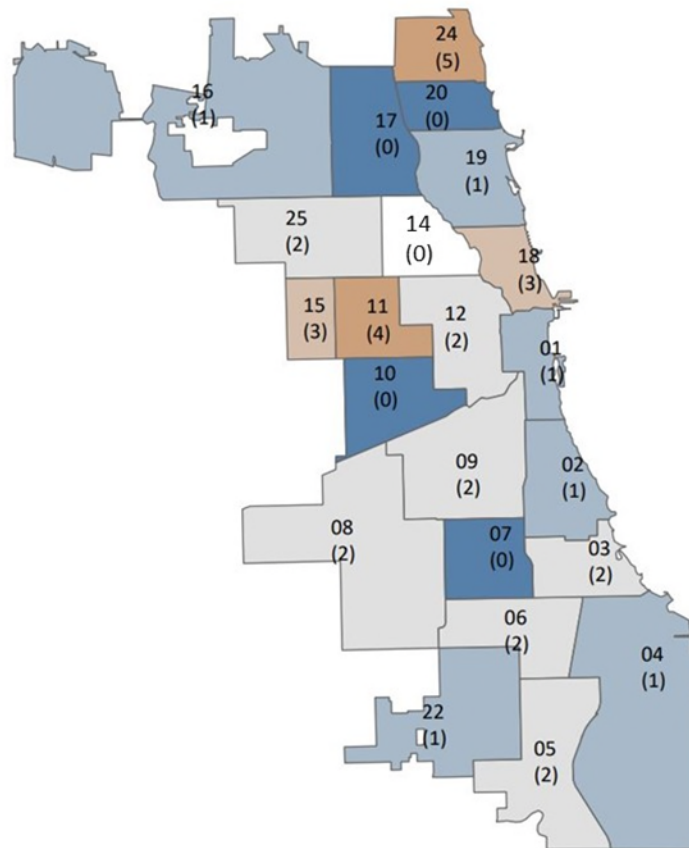
Level 3 Use of Force

The following pages show data specifically related to Level 3 TRR occurrences. Level 3 TRR occurrences always involve the use of force by a department member. **Level 3 force includes deadly force**, force resulting in **life-threatening injury**, or **force resulting in admission to a hospital**. There were 59 Level 3 uses of force (deadly force firearm discharge) in 2024. Of these, 37 were firearm discharges by a department member.

Firearm Discharges by District

The below map shows where CPD firearm discharges occurred in 2024, by district (district totals are listed in parentheses).

Firearm Discharges by District of Occurrence



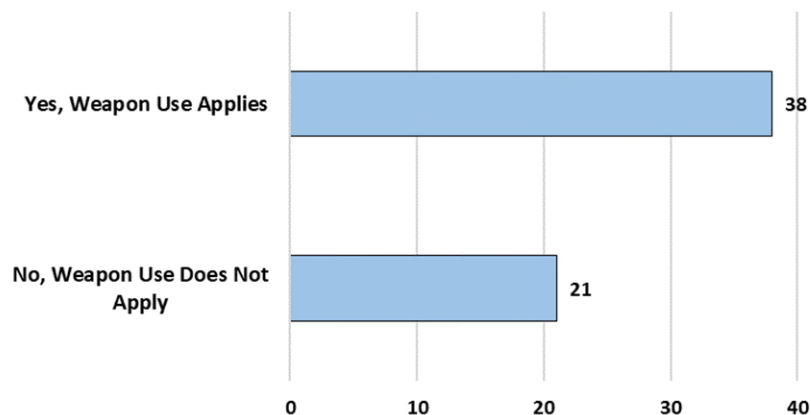


Count of TRRs by Member Weapon Use

Level 3 use of force may or may not involve the use of a weapon by the involved member (e.g., firearm, taser, OC spray, or baton). **Despite a 30% increase in the 2024 overall TRR occurrences. The 2023 TRR occurrences increased 36% compared to 2022. The 2024 Level 3 TRR occurrences did not increase at the same rate, 23% indicating that Level 1 and Level 2 force options are being used more by involved Department members.** The downward trend in the number of Level 3 weapon use by involved members (2022—44, 2023—31, 2024—38) may be due to revised department policy, annual department training, and recommended training from TRED.

Weapon Use Applies?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% Level III of TRR Occurrences (2024)
Yes, Weapon Use Applies	38	64%
No, Weapon Use Does Not Apply	21	36%
Level III Total	59	100%

2024 Level III TRR Occurrences - Does Weapon Use Apply?



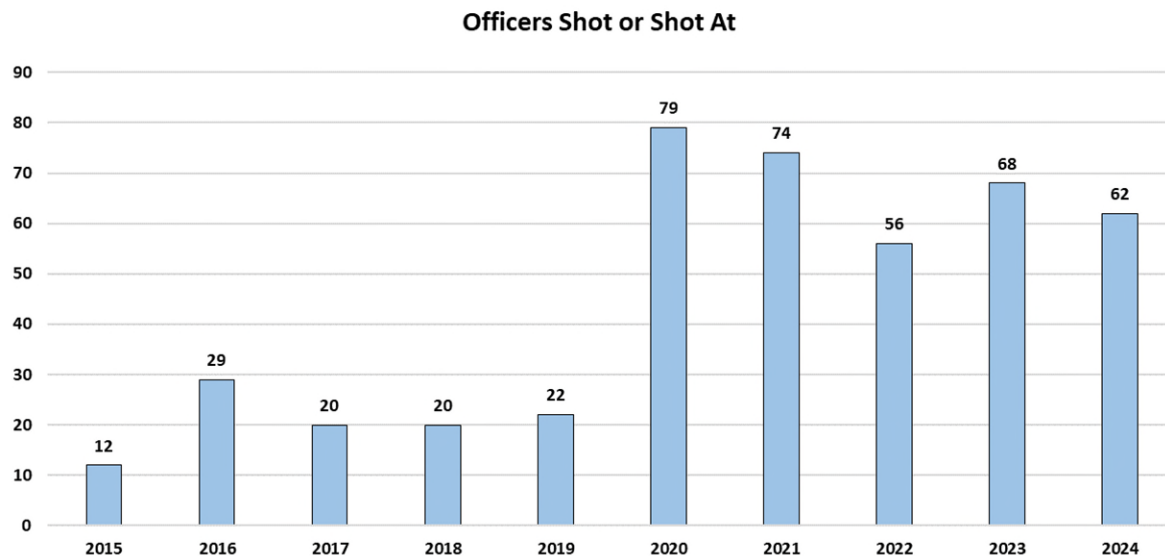


Officers Shot/Shot At

The following table and the chart show police officers shot and shot at since 2015. Prior to 2020, CPD tracked these by incident totals. Beginning in mid-2020, CPD began tracking individual police officers shot or shot at. **In 2024, there were 62 instances in which an officer was shot or shot at which shows a 10% decrease compared to 2023.**

Officers Shot or Shot At	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Police Officers Shot At	12	21	14	15	17	69	58	48	64	56
Police Officers Shot (Non-Fatal)	0	8	6	3	4	10	14	8	2	4
Police Officers Shot (Fatal)	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	2
Total Officers Shot or Shot At	12	29	20	20	22	79	74	56	68	62

Source: Homicide Desk, Bureau of Detectives. Year-end data is accurate as of February 6, 2025.

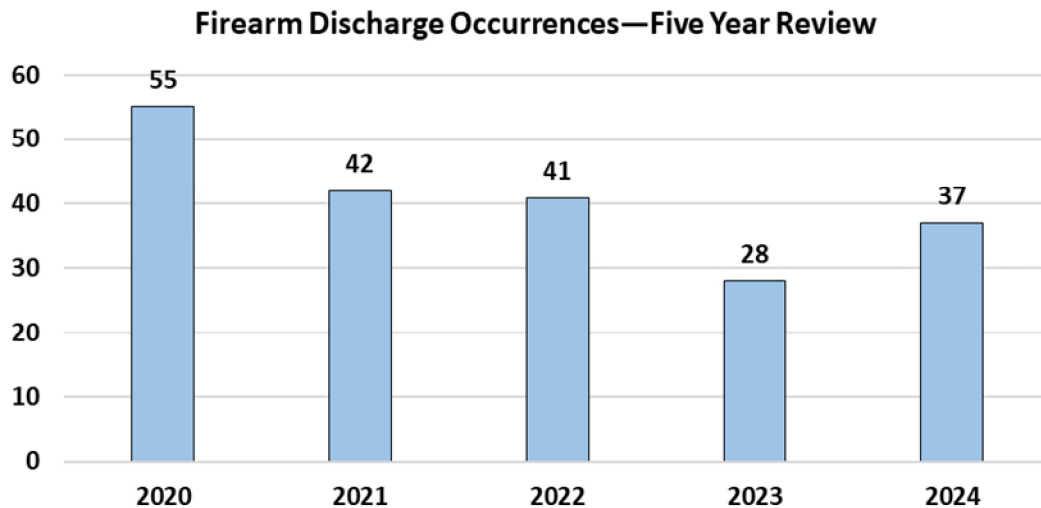




Firearm Discharge Occurrences—*Five Year Review*

TRR occurrences involving a firearm discharge by CPD members increased from 28 to 37 in 2024, a 32% increase. The five-year average from 2020 to 2024 is 41.

Year	TRR Occurrences
2020	55
2021	42
2022	41
2023	28
2024	37





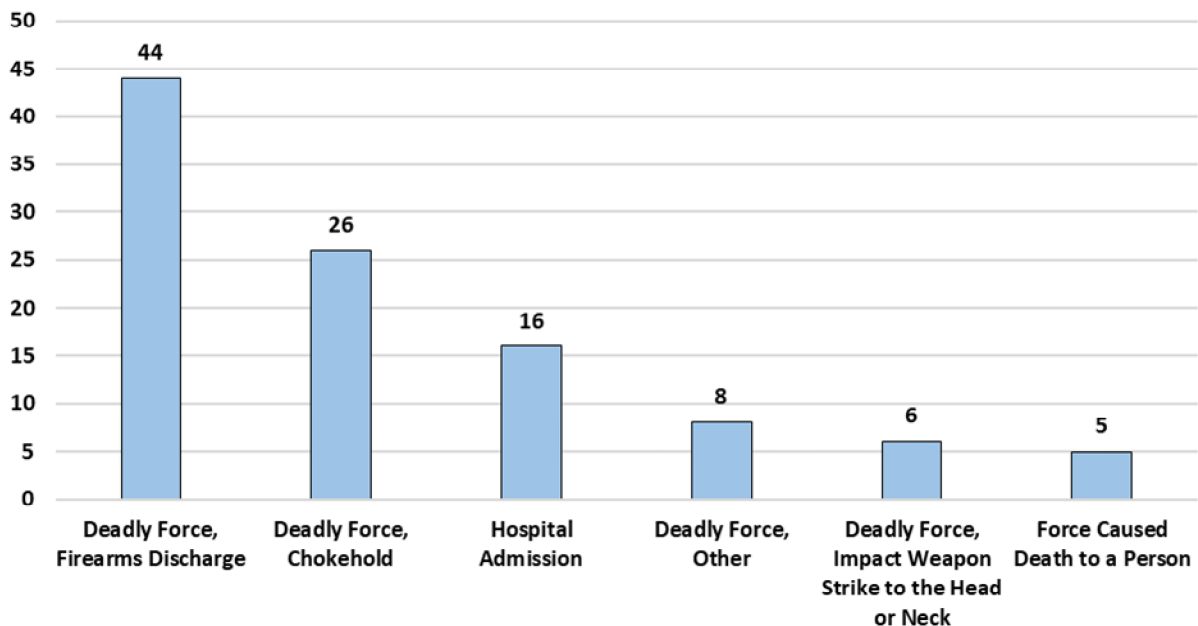
Level 3 Force Type (2024)

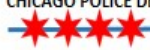
Level 3 use of force includes deadly force (e.g., firearm discharge toward a person or occupied vehicle, chokehold, impact weapon strike to the head, or other force likely to cause death or great bodily harm), force that causes death, and force that causes injury resulting in a hospital admission. A single TRR occurrence may involve more than one element of Level 3 force. For example, a single occurrence may involve a firearm discharge *and* a hospital admission. This is why there may be more Level 3 force "types" than Level 3 TRRs. The table below represents the Level 3 use of force types comprising the 44 Level 3 TRR occurrences.

As part of their review process, TRED ensures that department members, including supervisors, properly documented each incident. To maintain transparency and the integrity of documentation, the involved member and incident commander cannot retroactively create or change their reports. Therefore, their original responses remain unchanged. However, when appropriate, TRED reclassifies the TRR (e.g., to a Level 3) to ensure accurate classification of data. The data here reflects this verification process. TRED and the Force Review Board then continue to utilize the after-action review and debriefing process (as COPA investigates) to ensure accountability and that department members fully understand policy and reporting requirements moving forward.

Level III TRR Type (2024)	Yes	Unknown
Deadly Force, Firearms Discharge	44	0
Deadly Force, Chokehold	26	0
Hospital Admission	16	0
Deadly Force, Other	8	1
Deadly Force, Impact Weapon Strike to the Head or Neck	6	0
Force Caused Death to a Person	5	2

2024 Level III TRR Type



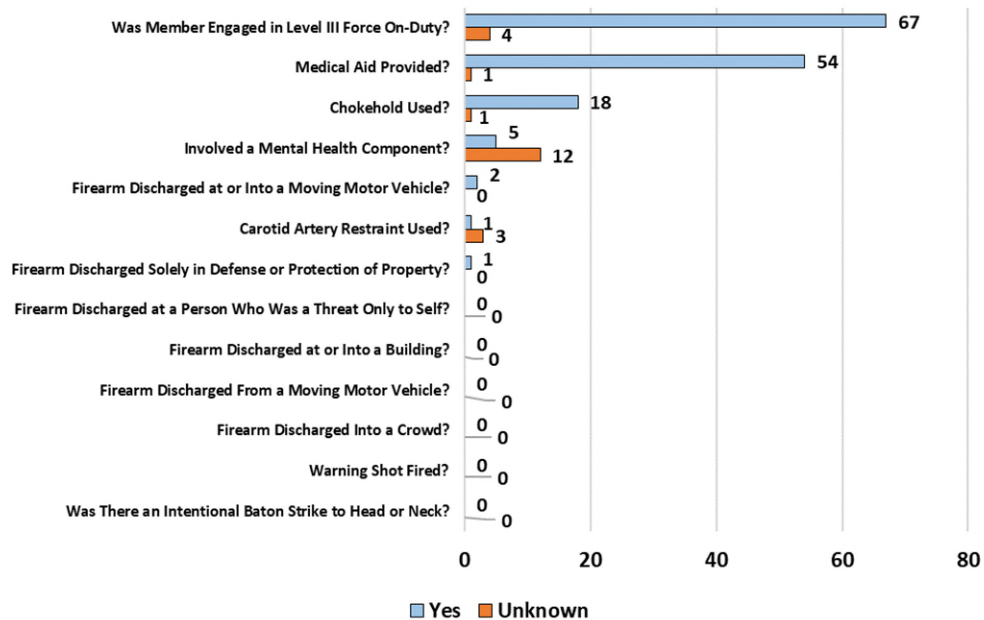


Level 3 Force Details (2024)

Following a Level 3 TRR occurrence, the incident commander documents the specific details of the occurrence, many of which are related to policy requirements or restrictions. This helps CPD track these occurrences, as well as flag issues that may require more immediate follow-up action or training, either individually or department wide.

Level III TRR Details (2024)	Yes	Unknown
Was Member Engaged in Level III Force On-Duty?	67	4
Medical Aid Provided?	54	1
Chokehold Used?	18	1
Involved a Mental Health Component?	5	12
Firearm Discharged at or Into a Moving Motor Vehicle?	2	0
Carotid Artery Restraint Used?	1	3
Firearm Discharged Solely in Defense or Protection of Property?	1	0
Firearm Discharged at a Person Who Was a Threat Only to Self?	0	0
Firearm Discharged at or Into a Building?	0	0
Firearm Discharged From a Moving Motor Vehicle?	0	0
Firearm Discharged Into a Crowd?	0	0
Warning Shot Fired?	0	0
Was There an Intentional Baton Strike to Head or Neck?	0	0

2024 - Level III TRR Details



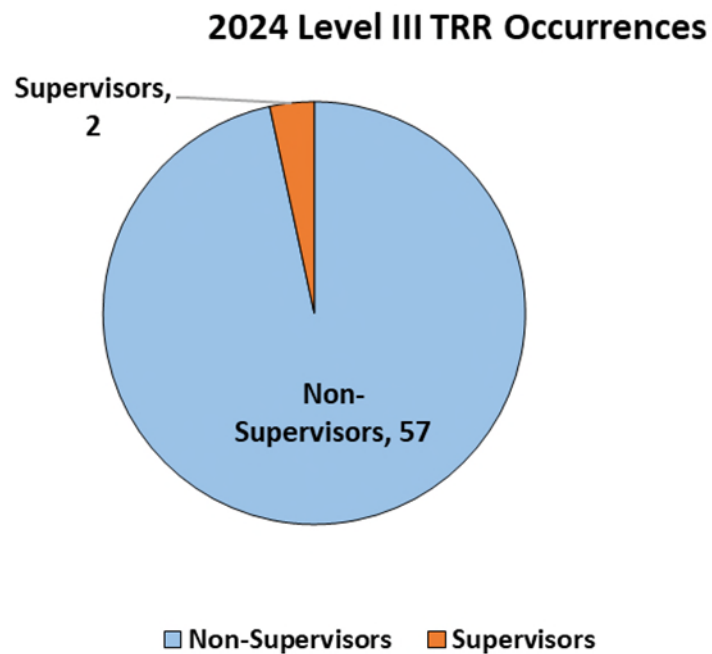


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Supervisors Vs. Non-Supervisors

In 2024, two supervisors were involved in a Level 3 TRR occurrence, both of whom were sergeants. Ninety-seven percent of the 2024 TRRs were completed by non-supervisors. This is accurate as there are more officers than supervisors in the department.

TRRs Completed - Non-Supervisory Members vs Supervisory Members	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)
Non-Supervisors	57	97%
Supervisors	2	3%
Level III Total	59	100%

NOTE: This 2024 "TRR Levels" table shows 60 Level III TRRs. This is due to the fact that the total includes one TRR occurrence involving a department member who destroyed or deterred an animal, and a department member was also injured. In this data, two filters are included: destroy/deter of an animal and accidental discharge. Consistent with department policy, Level III force is defined as an action against a moving vehicle or a living person. This information became available after the TRED review.



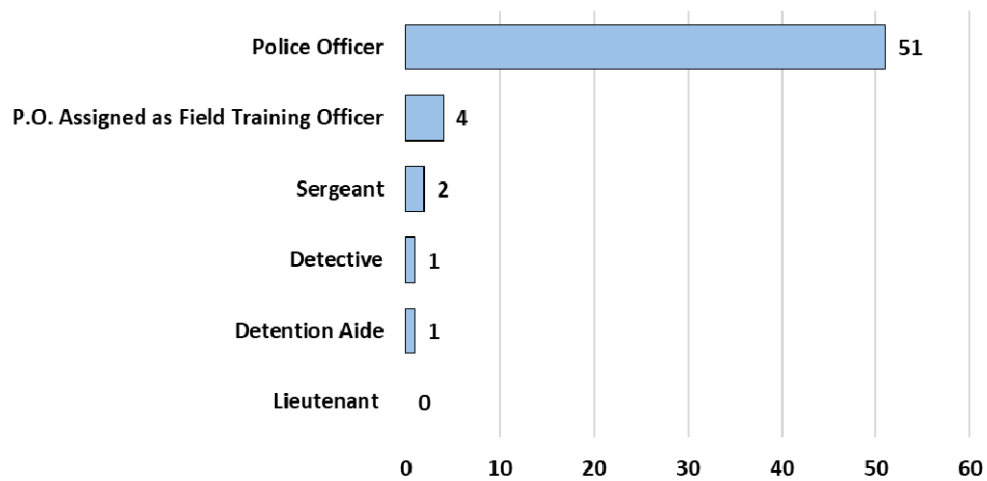


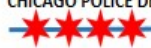
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Member Rank

In 2024, 55 of the 59 Level 3 TRR occurrences involved a member the rank of police officer, 4 of whom were field training officers.

Member Rank	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)
Police Officer	51	86%
P.O. Assigned as Field Training Officer	4	7%
Sergeant	2	3%
Detective	1	2%
Detention Aide	1	2%
Lieutenant	0	0%
Level III Total	59	100%

2024 Level III TRR Occurrences by Member Rank



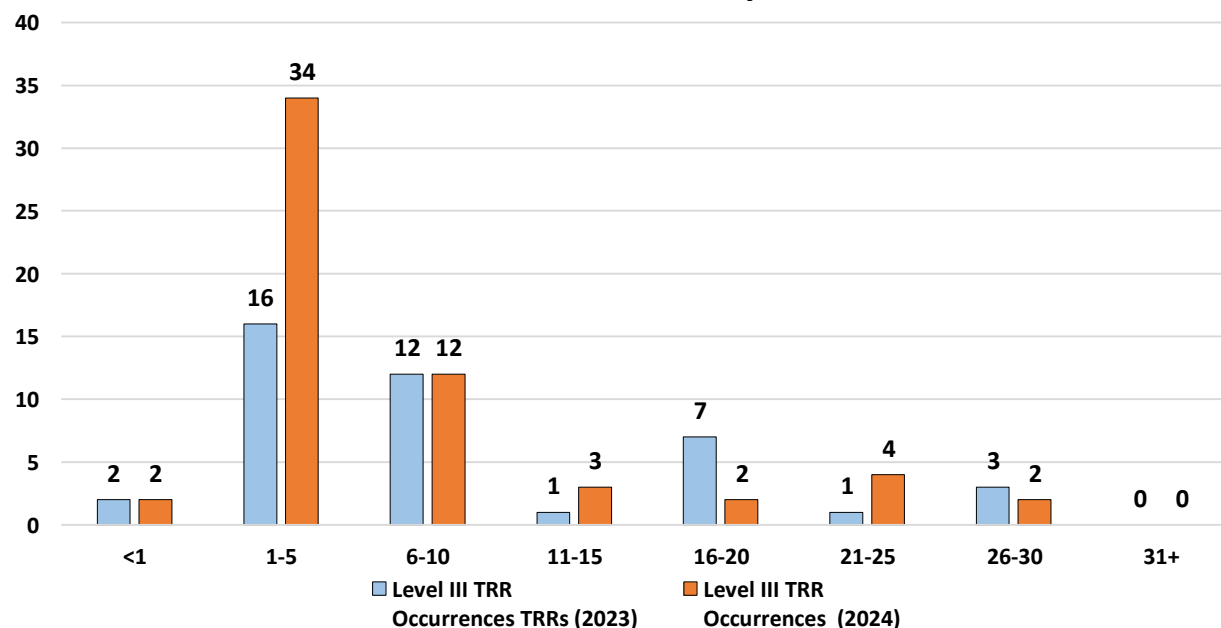


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Years of Service

In 2024, the group of involved members with the largest number of Level 3 TRR occurrences had 1– years of experience, following trends observed across all force levels and the previous year. Followed by department members with 6–10 years of service. There was a 9% increase for involved members for all Level 3 TRR occurrences with 6–10 years of service.

Years of Service	Total Sworn (2024)	% of Total Sworn (2024)	Level III TRR Occurrences TRRs (2023)	% Level III of Total TRR Occurrences (2023)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% Level III of Total TRR Occurrences (2024)
<1	404	3%	2	5%	2	3%
1-5	2,243	19%	16	38%	34	58%
6-10	2,718	24%	12	29%	12	20%
11-15	1,085	9%	1	2%	3	5%
16-20	1,773	15%	7	17%	2	3%
21-25	2,003	17%	1	2%	4	7%
26-30	1,161	10%	3	7%	2	3%
31+	166	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	11,553	100%	42	100%	59	100%

2024 Level III TRR Occurrences by Years of Services

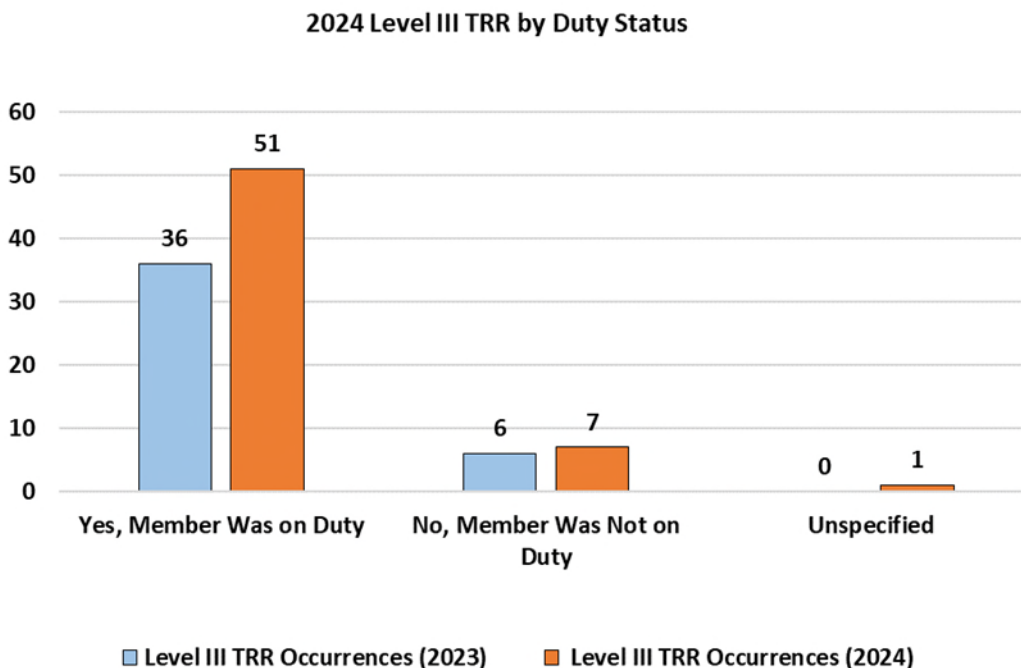




Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Duty Status

In 2024, the majority of TRR occurrences and Level 3 occurrences occurred when members were on duty. However, the percentage of Level 3 TRR occurrences involving *off-duty* members (12%) is higher compared to all levels combined (1%). This consistent trend is likely due to a higher likelihood of department members becoming the victim of or directly witnessing a crime such as an armed robbery or armed vehicular hijacking while off-duty, which is more likely to lead to a Level 3 TRR occurrence.

Was Member on Duty?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)
Yes, Member Was on Duty	36	51
No, Member Was Not on Duty	6	7
Unspecified	0	1
Level III Total	42	59



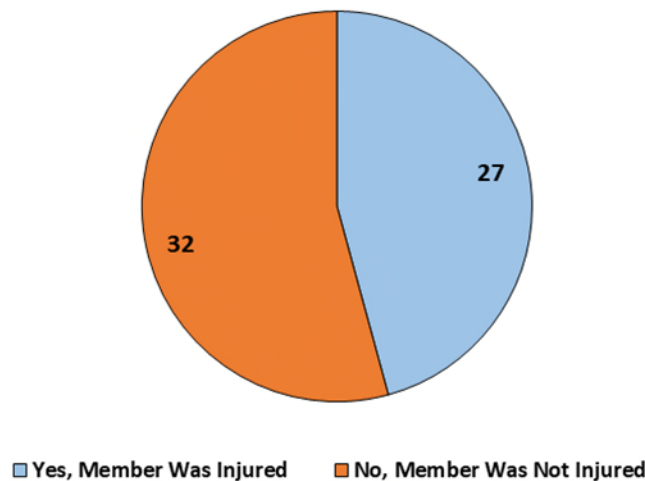


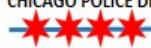
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Member Injury Status

In 2024, 27 involved members were injured during the 59 Level 3 TRR occurrences. In 2023, 28 members were injured in the 44 TRR occurrences. There was one fewer involved member injured in 2024 compared to 2023, but there was a 34% increase in the number of Level 3 TRR occurrences.

Was Member Injured?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)
Yes, Member Was Injured	27	46%
No, Member Was Not Injured	32	54%
Level III Total	59	100%

2024 Level III TRR Occurrences by Member Injury Status



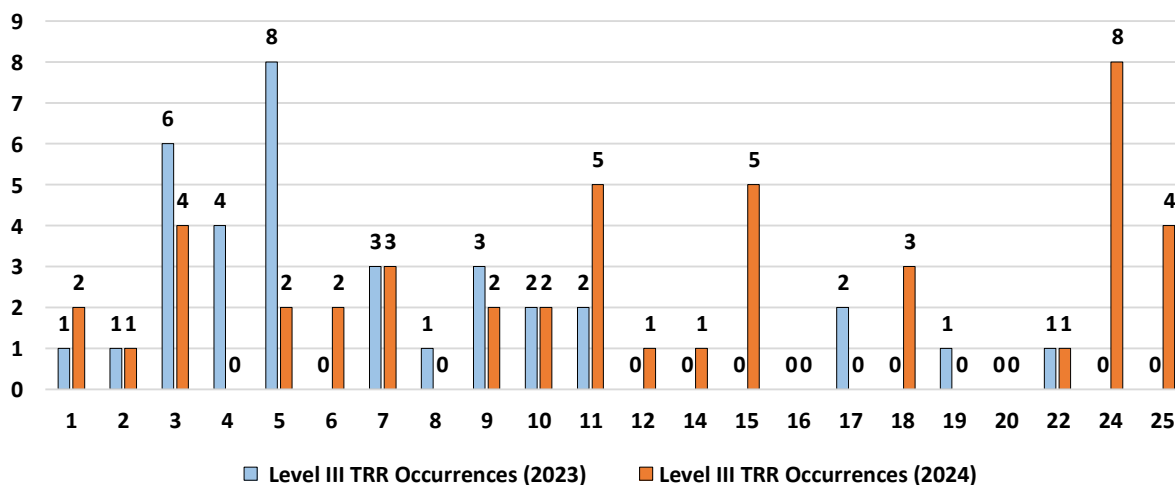


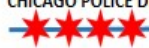
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by District Law Enforcement

In 2024, **46 of the 59** Level 3 use of force incidents involved department members assigned to a district. Thirteen Level 3 use of force incidents involved members outside the districts.

District Law Enforcement	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences % Change
1st District - Central	1	2	100%
2nd District - Wentworth	1	1	0%
3rd District - Grand Crossing	6	4	-33%
4th District - South Chicago	4	0	-100%
5th District - Calumet	8	2	-75%
6th District - Gresham	0	2	NC
7th District - Englewood	3	3	0%
8th District - Chicago Lawn	1	0	-100%
9th District - Deering	3	2	-33%
10th District - Ogden	2	2	0%
11th District - Harrison	2	5	150%
12th District - Near West	0	1	NC
14th District - Shakespeare	0	1	NC
15th District - Austin	0	5	NC
16th District - Jefferson Park	0	0	0%
17th District - Albany Park	2	0	-100%
18th District - Near North	0	3	NC
19th District - Town Hall	1	0	-100%
20th District - Lincoln	0	0	NC
22nd District - Morgan Park	1	1	0%
24th District - Rogers Park	0	8	NC
25th District - Grand Central	0	4	NC
Level III Total	35	46	31%

2023 and 2024 Level III Occurrences by District Law Enforcement

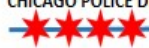




Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Units Outside District Law Enforcement

In 2024, 22% of Level 3 TRR occurrences involved department members assigned to a unit outside district law enforcement. Level 3 TRR occurrences from these units increased 86%.

Outside District Law Enforcement		TRR Occurrences (2023)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences % Change
45	District Reinstatement Section (DRS)	0	0	0%
50	Airport Operations (AO - North)	1	0	-100%
51	Airport Operations (AO - South)	1	0	-100%
57	Detail Section (DS)	0	0	0%
59	Marine Operations Unit (MOU)	0	0	0%
115	Compstat Unit (CU)	0	1	NC
121	Bureau Of Internal Affairs (BIA)	0	0	0%
124	Training and Support Group (TSG)	0	0	0%
125	Field Technology and Innovation Section (FTIS)	0	0	0%
128	Professional Counseling Division (PCD)	0	1	NC
145	Traffic Section (TS)	0	0	0%
171	Central Detention Section (CDS)	0	1	NC
180	Bureau Of Detectives (BOD)	0	2	NC
189	Narcotics Division (ND)	0	0	0%
191	Intelligence Section (IS)	0	0	0%
193	Gang Investigation Division (GID)	0	0	0%
211	Deputy Chief - Area 1	1	1	0%
212	Deputy Chief - Area 2	0	1	NC
213	Deputy Chief - Area 3	0	1	NC
214	Deputy Chief - Area 4	0	2	NC
215	Deputy Chief - Area 5	0	1	NC
311	Gang Enforcement - Area 1	0	0	0%
312	Gang Enforcement - Area 2	0	0	0%
353	Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT Unit)	2	0	-100%
376	Alternate Response Section (ARS)	0	0	0%
384	Juvenile Intervention Support Center (JISC)	0	0	0%
542	Detached Services (DS - Government Security)	0	0	0%
606	Investigative Field Group (IFG)	0	0	0%
608	Major Accident Investigation Section (MAIS)	0	0	0%
630	Detectives - Area 3	0	0	0%
640	Detectives - Area 4	0	1	NC
701	Public Transportation (PT)	1	0	-100%
704	Transit Security Unit (TSU)	0	0	0%
714	Summer Mobile Patrol (SMP)	0	0	0%
715	Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT)	1	1	0%
716	Community Safety Team (CST)	0	0	0%
Total Level III		7	13	86%

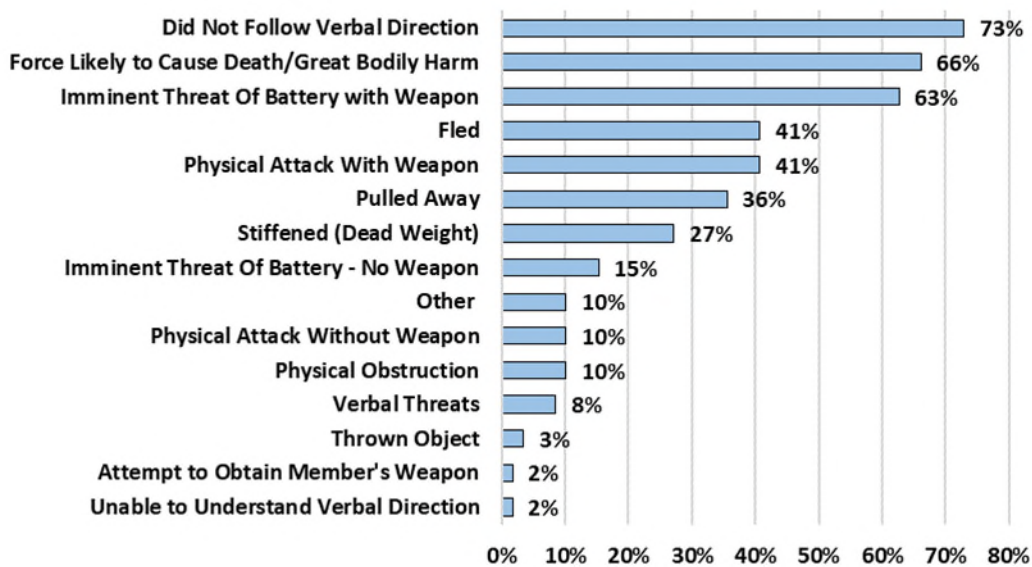


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Action

In 2024, the most recurring level III TRR subject actions were "Did Not Follow Verbal Direction," "Force Likely to Cause Death/Great Bodily Harm," and "Imminent Threat Of Battery with Weapon." These make up 119 of the 240 level III TRR subject action numbers. "Did Not Follow Verbal Direction" accounted for 73% of Level III TRR subject actions.

Level III TRR Subject Action	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% Level III Total with Subject Action (2024)
Did Not Follow Verbal Direction	43	73%
Force Likely to Cause Death/Great Bodily Harm	39	66%
Imminent Threat Of Battery with Weapon	37	63%
Fled	24	41%
Physical Attack With Weapon	24	41%
Pulled Away	21	36%
Stiffened (Dead Weight)	16	27%
Imminent Threat Of Battery - No Weapon	9	15%
Other	6	10%
Physical Attack Without Weapon	6	10%
Physical Obstruction	6	10%
Verbal Threats	5	8%
Thrown Object	2	3%
Attempt to Obtain Member's Weapon	1	2%
Unable to Understand Verbal Direction	1	2%

2024 Level III TRR by Subject Action



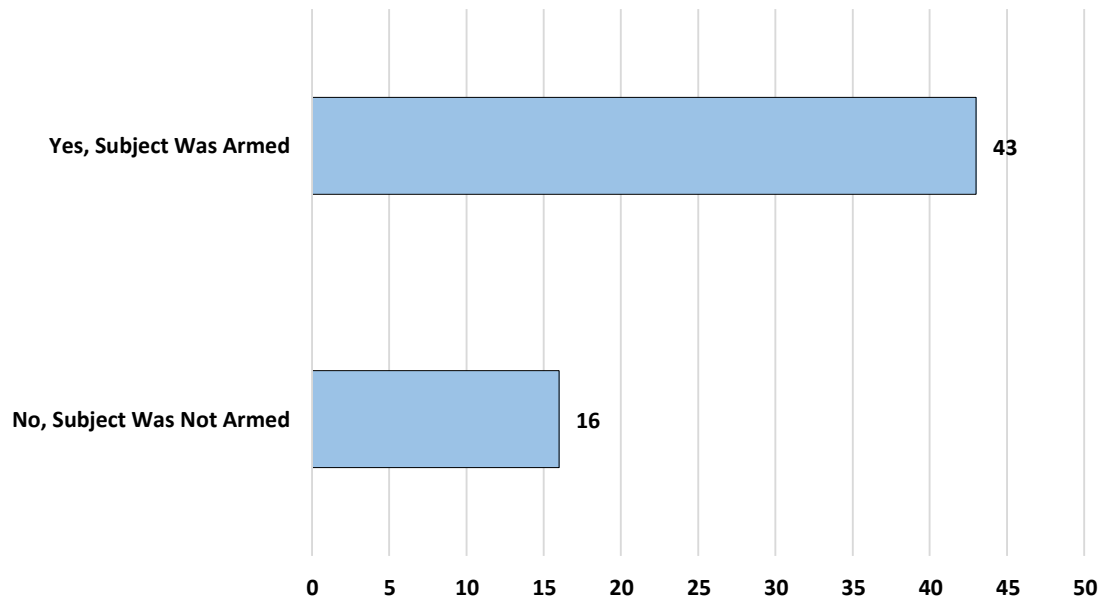


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Armed Status

Of the 59 level III TRR by subject armed status in 2024, a majority 73% involved a person who was armed with a weapon.

Level III TRR by Subject Armed Status	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)
Yes, Subject Was Armed	43	73%
No, Subject Was Not Armed	16	27%
Level III Total	59	100%

2024 Level III TRR Occurrences by Subject Armed Status



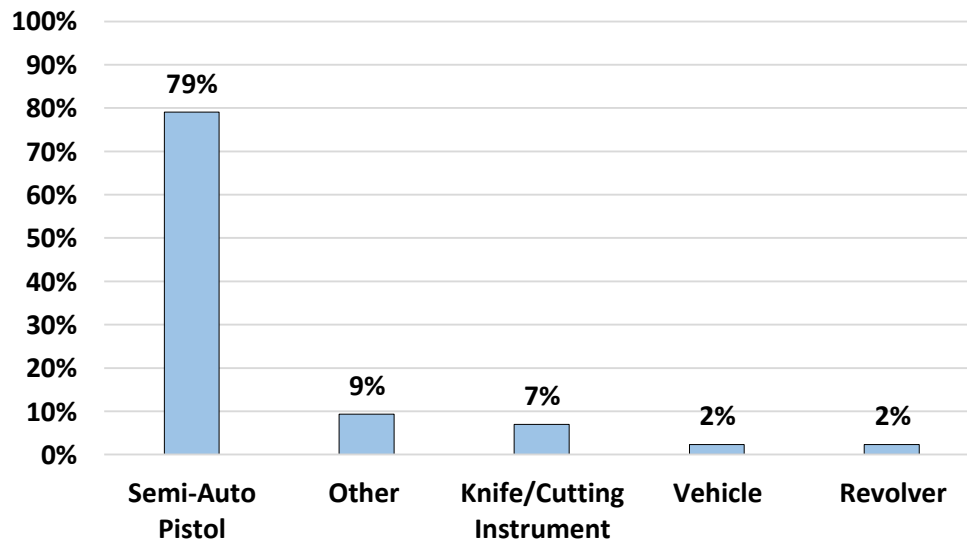


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Weapon Type

In 2024, 79% of armed persons and 58% of all persons subjected to Level III force were armed with a semi-automatic pistol.

Level III TRR by Subject Weapon Type	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Level III Total Armed Subjects (2024)
Semi-Auto Pistol	34	58%	79%
Other	4	7%	9%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	3	5%	7%
Vehicle	1	2%	2%
Revolver	1	2%	2%

2024 Percentage of Level III TRR Occurrences by Subject Weapon Type

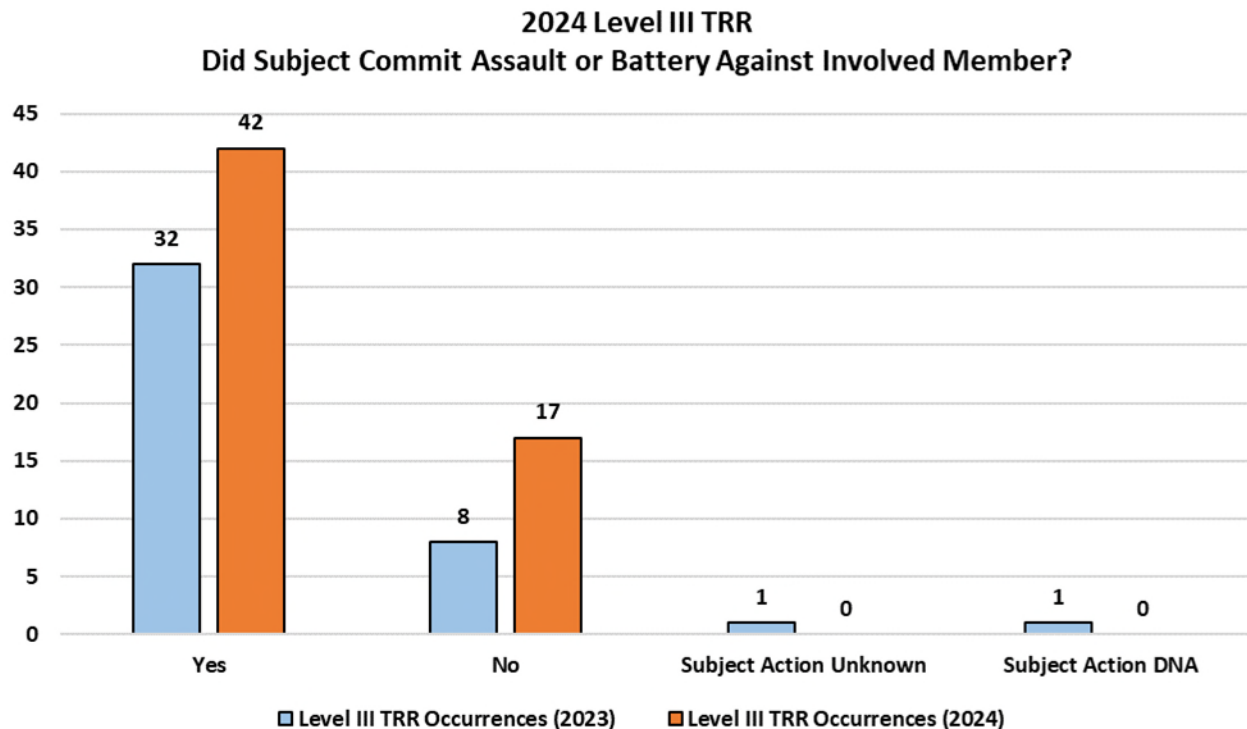




Level 3 TRR—Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member?

In 2024, 71% of department members involved in a Level 3 TRR occurrence were the victim of either an assault or battery committed by the person subjected to force. This table and chart show assaults and batteries specifically against the involved member. It does not capture an assault or battery against another person that may have led to the involved member's decision to use force. When a member is unable to complete a TRR due to injury or hospitalization, the member's supervisor will complete the TRR on the member's behalf; therefore, some items on the TRR may be unknown to the supervisor.

Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2023)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% Change
Yes, Subject Committed Assault or Battery Against Involved Member	32	42	71%	31%
No, Subject Did Not Committed Assault or Battery Against Involved Member	8	17	29%	113%
Subject Action Unknown	1	0	0%	-100%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	1	0	0%	-100%
Level III Total	42	59	100%	40%



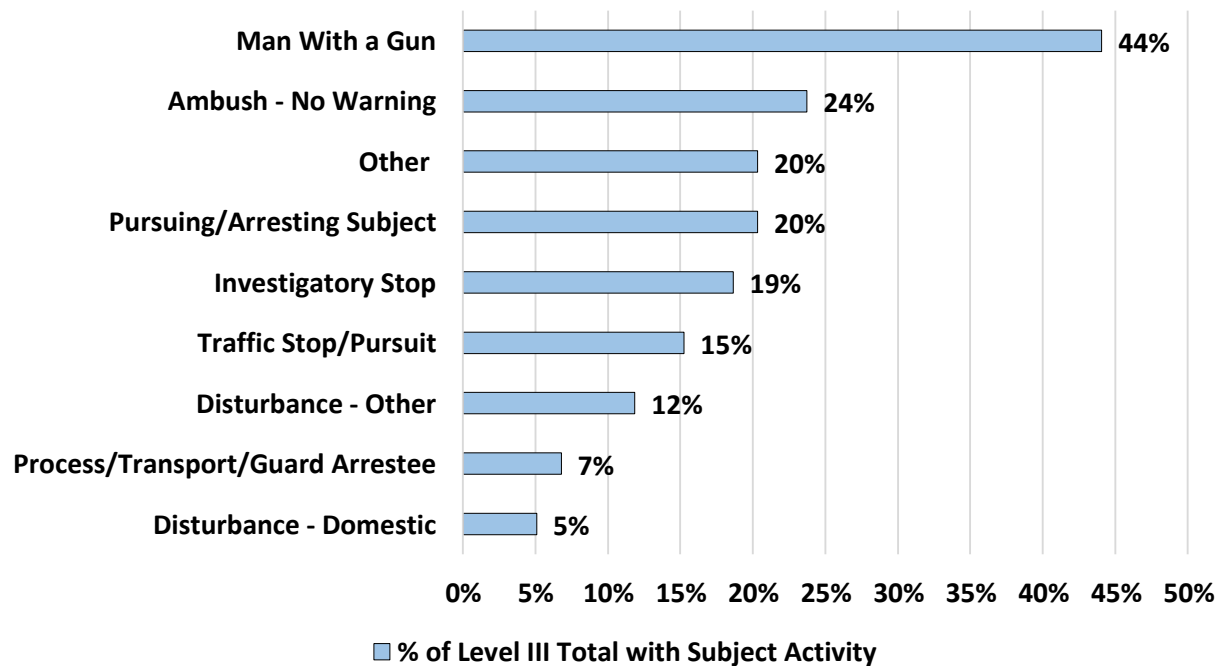


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Activity

In 2024, the most common activity that led to a Level 3 TRR occurrence was a person with a gun. This has been a consistent trend in previous reporting periods.

Level III by Subject Activity	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Level III Total with Subject Activity (59)
Man With a Gun	26	44%
Ambush - No Warning	14	24%
Other	12	20%
Pursuing/Arresting Subject	12	20%
Investigatory Stop	11	19%
Traffic Stop/Pursuit	9	15%
Disturbance - Other	7	12%
Process/Transport/Guard Arrestee	4	7%
Disturbance - Domestic	3	5%

2024 % of Level III Total with Subject Activity



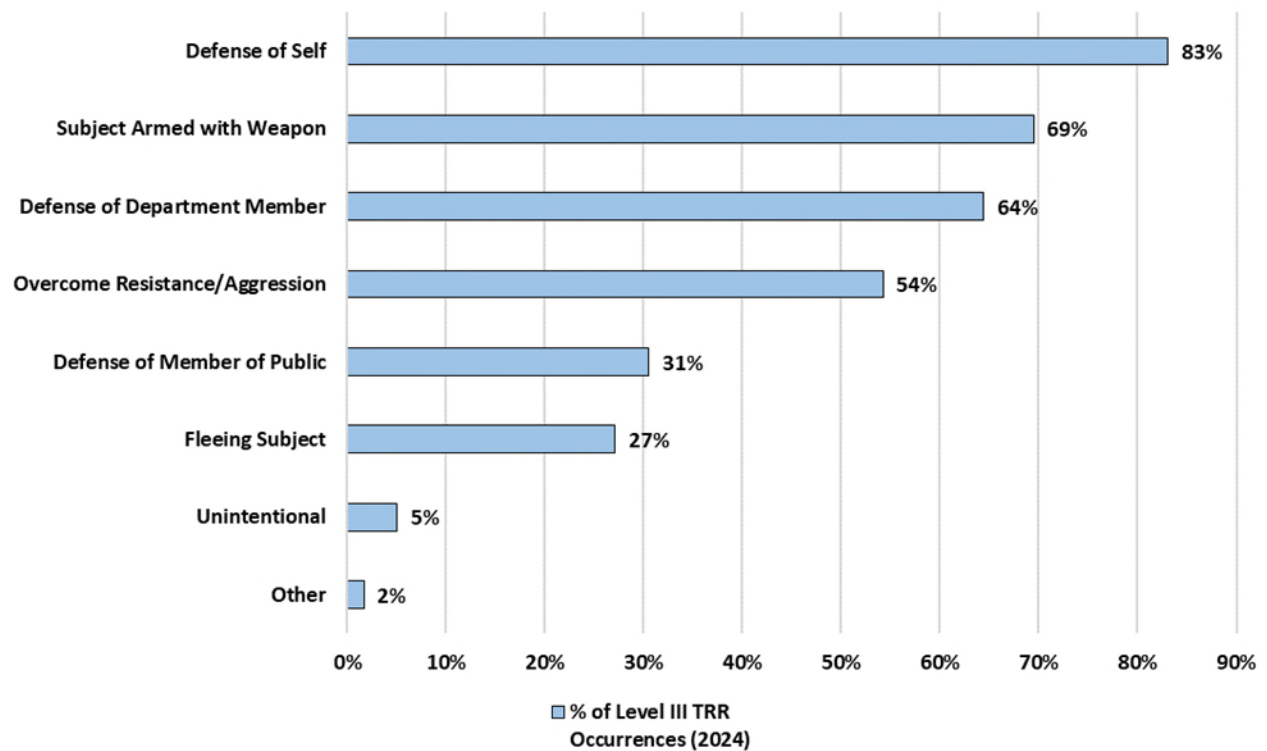


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Member Reason for Response

In 2024, the most common reasons for a department member's response during a Level 3 TRR occurrence were the following: (1) defense of self; (2) the subject was armed with a weapon; and (3) defense of another department member.

Level III TRR by Member Reason for Response	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)
Defense of Self	49	83%
Subject Armed with Weapon	41	69%
Defense of Department Member	38	64%
Overcome Resistance/Aggression	32	54%
Defense of Member of Public	18	31%
Fleeing Subject	16	27%
Unintentional	3	5%
Other	1	2%

2024 Level III TRR by Member Reason for Response

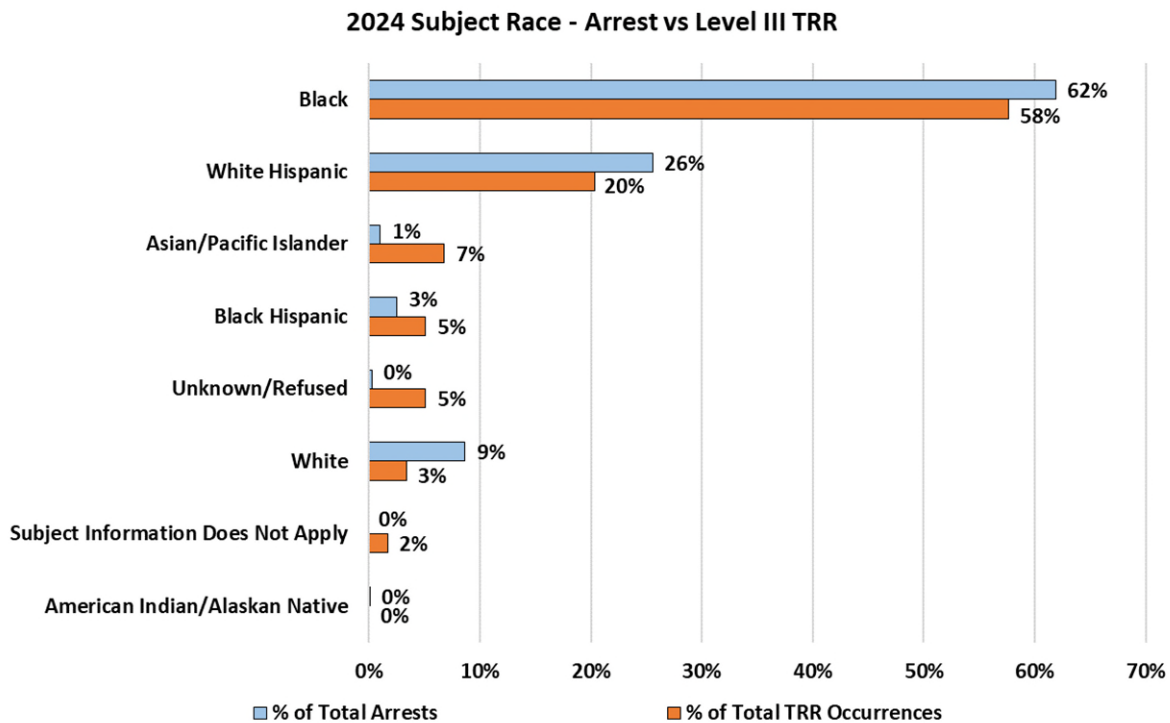




Subject Race – Arrests vs. Level 3 TRR

In 2024, African American, followed by White Hispanic persons, were most often subjected to force during a Level 3 TRR occurrence (58% and 20%, respectively).

Subject Race/Ethnicity	Arrests (2024)	% of Total Arrests (2024)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)
Black	33,124	62%	34	58%
White Hispanic	13,683	26%	12	20%
Asian/Pacific Islander	558	1%	4	7%
Black Hispanic	1,345	3%	3	5%
Unknown/Refused	147	0%	3	5%
White	4,643	9%	2	3%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	0	0%	1	2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	41	0%	0	0%
Total	53,541	100%	59	100%

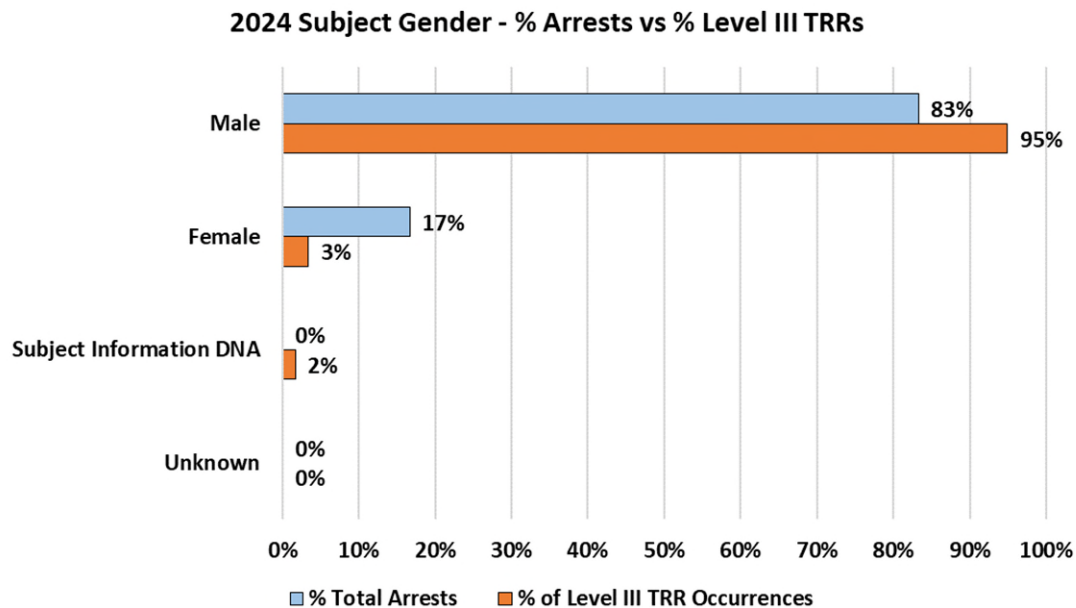




Subject Gender – Arrests Vs. Level 3 TRR

In 2024, 95% of persons subjected to force during a Level 3 TRR occurrence were male compared to 84% in 2023.

Subject Gender	Arrests (2024)	% of Total Arrests (2024)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)
Male	44,576	83%	56	95%
Female	8,945	17%	2	3%
Subject Information DNA	0	0%	1	2%
Unknown	20	0%	0	0%
Total	53,541	100%	59	100%



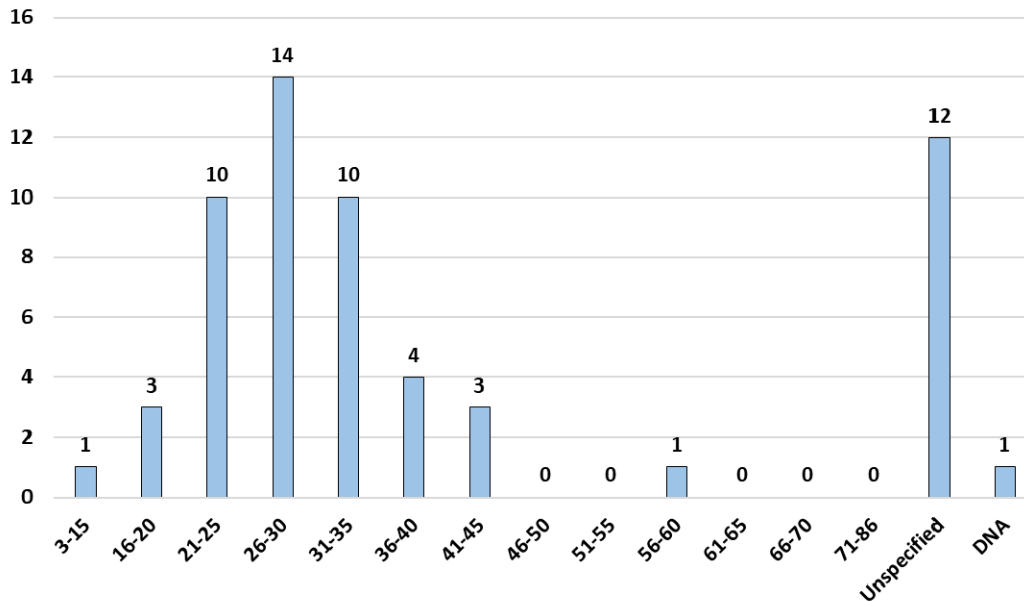


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Age

In 2024, the most common (known and specified) age range for persons subjected to force during a Level 3 TRR occurrence was 26–30. This age range represented 24% of Level 3 TRR occurrences while only representing 16% of TRR occurrences across all levels.

Subject Age Range	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)
3-15	1	2%
16-20	3	5%
21-25	10	17%
26-30	14	24%
31-35	10	17%
36-40	4	7%
41-45	3	5%
46-50	0	0%
51-55	0	0%
56-60	1	2%
61-65	0	0%
66-70	0	0%
71-86	0	0%
Unspecified	12	20%
Subject Information DNA	1	2%
Total	59	100%

2024 Level III TRR by Subject Age Range



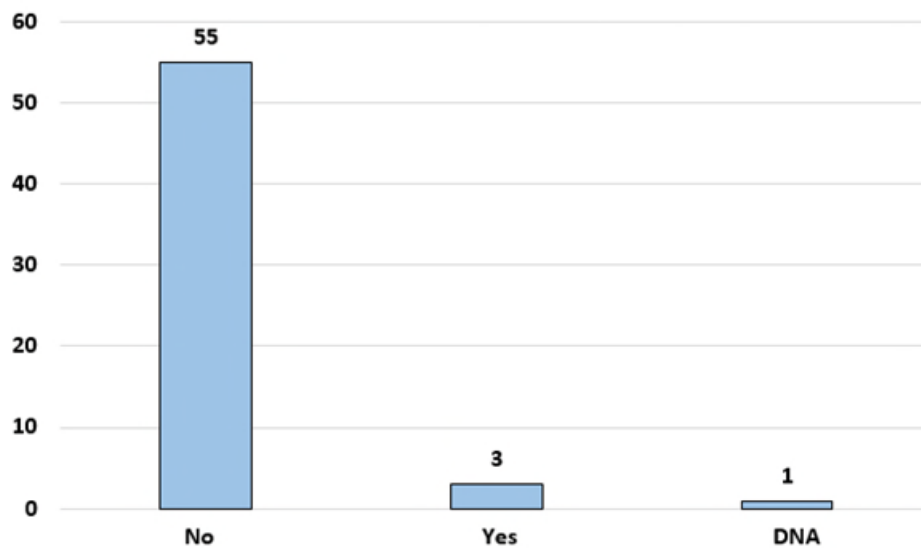


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Condition—Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder

In 2024, 5% of persons subjected to force during Level 3 TRR occurrences were observed to have a mental illness or emotional disorder. This is a two percent decrease from the 2023 reporting period.

Subject Condition - Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)
No, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Not Indicated	55	93%
Yes, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Indicated	3	5%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	1	2%
Total	59	100%

**2024 Level III TRR Occurrences by Subject Condition -
Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder**

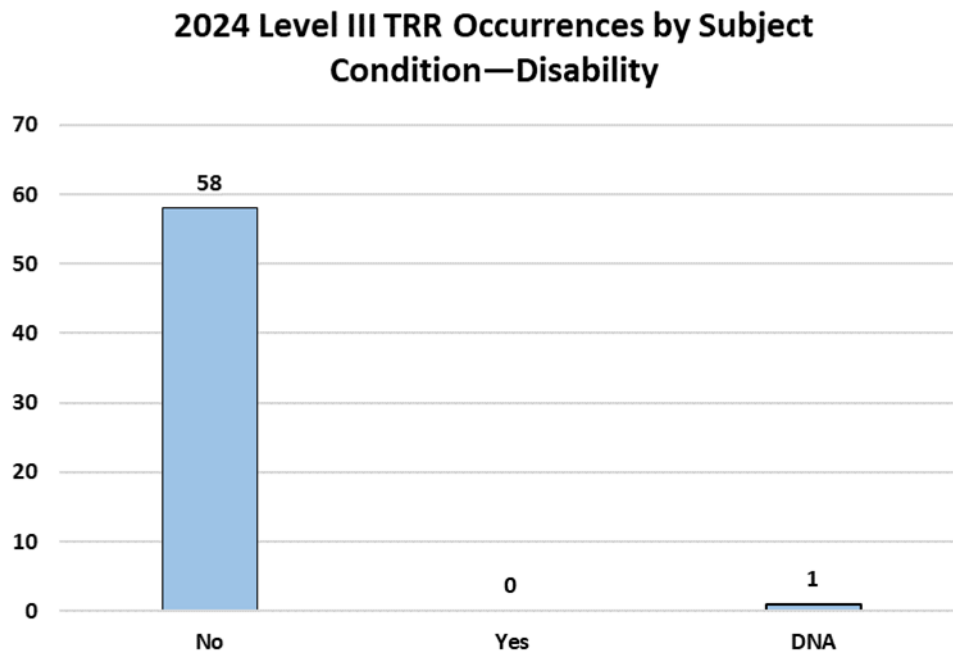




Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Condition—Disability

In 2024, no persons subjected to force during a Level 3 TRR occurrence were identified as having a disability, this has remained consistent for the 2022 and 2023 reporting years.

Subject Condition - Disability	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)
No, Subject Disability Not Indicated	58	98%
Yes, Subject Disability Indicated	0	0%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	1	2%
Total	59	100%



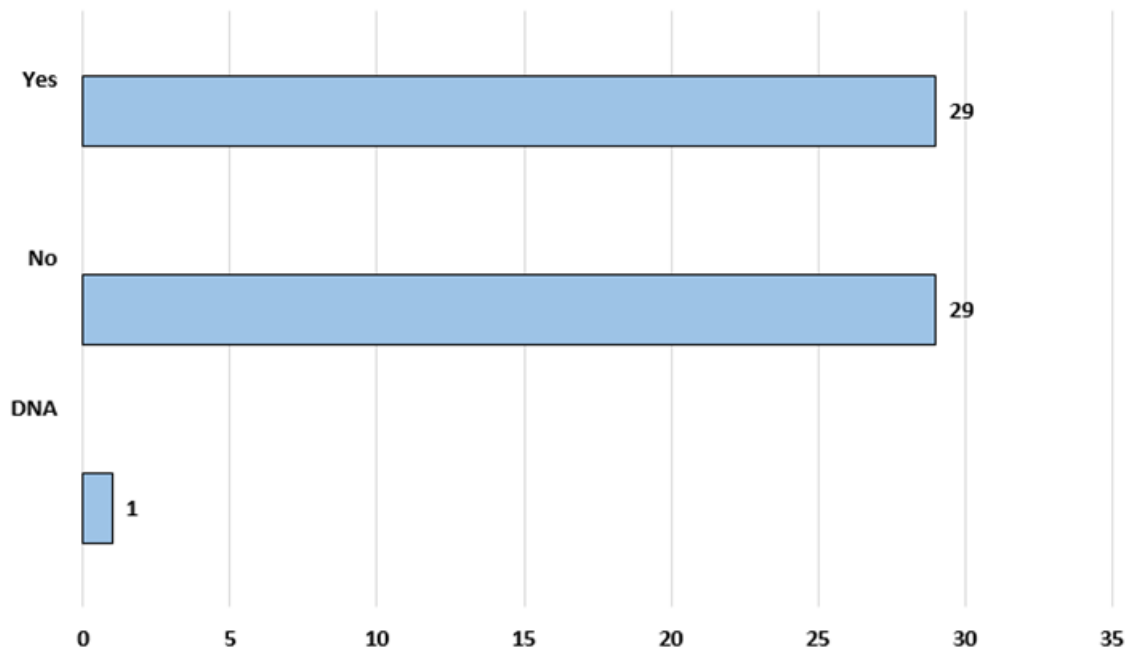


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Injury Status

In 2024, 49% of all persons subjected to force during a Level 3 TRR occurrence were injured. It is one percentage point lower when compared to Level 3 TRR occurrences from the previous year.

Was Subject Injured?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)
Yes, Subject Was Injured	29	49%
No, Subject Was Not Injured	29	49%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	1	2%
Total	59	100%

2024 Level III TRR by Subject Injury Status



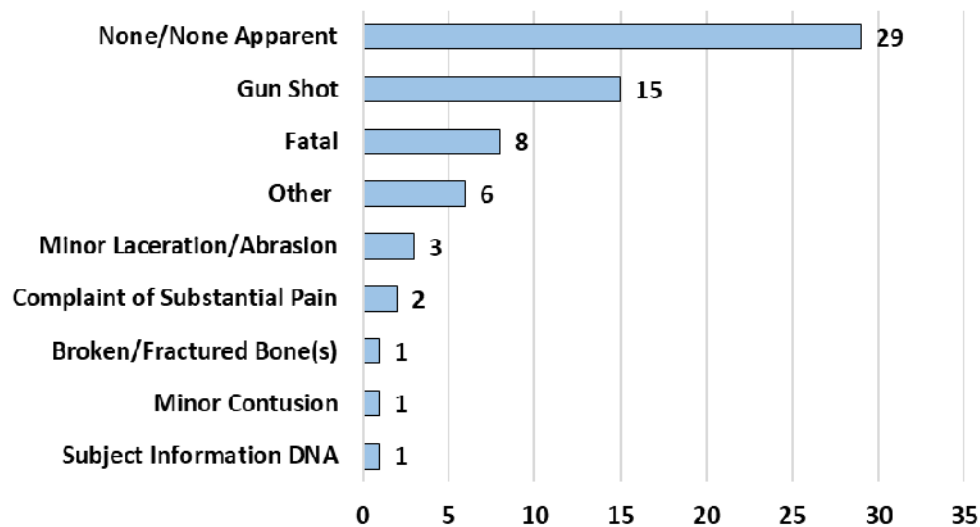


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Injury Type

Each Level 3 use of force "occurrence" represents a TRR. Multiple TRRs may be completed for a single person being subjected to force by multiple officers. For example, two partners working together may use force on the same person, and each would have to complete a separate TRR, reporting the same injury to the person. In 2024, 44% of subjects did not have any injuries reported during a Level 3 TRR occurrence. This is a six point increase from subjects who were not injured in 2023.

Subject Injury Type	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)
None/None Apparent	29	44%
Gun Shot	15	23%
Fatal	8	12%
Other	6	9%
Minor Laceration/Abrasion	3	5%
Complaint of Substantial Pain	2	3%
Broken/Fractured Bone(s)	1	2%
Minor Contusion	1	2%
Subject Information Does not Apply	1	2%

2024 Level III TRR Occurrences by Subject Injury Type



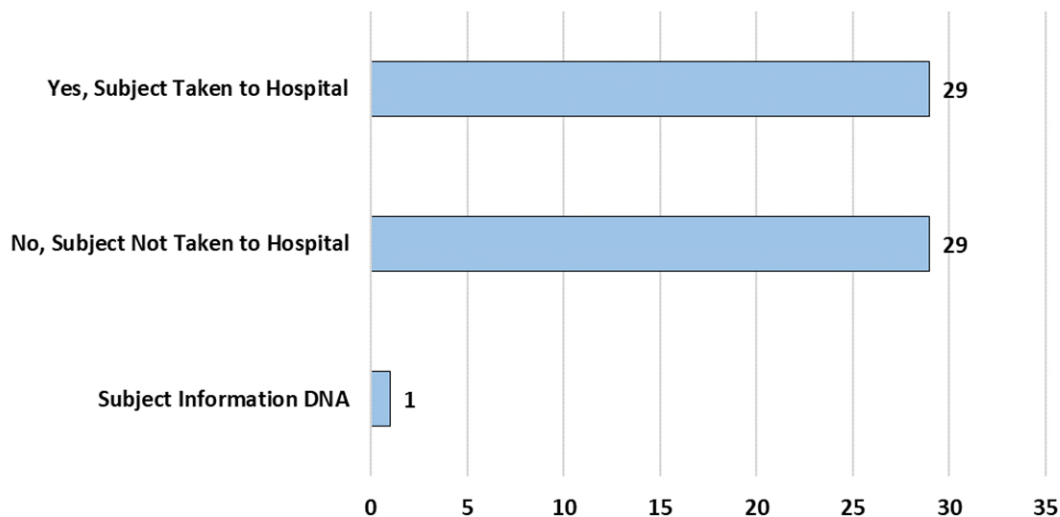


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Medical Treatment/Hospitalization

In 2024, almost half of the Level 3 TRR subjects were not hospitalized. This trend remains consistent with the previous reporting year. Hospitalizations may include medical treatment or clearance for injuries sustained during a use of force, as well as medical attention for precautionary measures, pre-existing injuries, medication administration, or mental health evaluations.

Was Subject Hospitalized?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)
Yes, Subject Taken to Hospital	29	49%
No, Subject Not Taken to Hospital	29	49%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	1	2%
Total	59	100%

2024 Level III TRR Occurrences by Subject Medical Treatment - Hospitalization



Per department policy (G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents*), any time a department member strikes a person in the head with a baton, CPD must summon medical attention, regardless of whether the person complains of injury.



Foot Pursuit Data

Foot Pursuit—District of Occurrence and Month

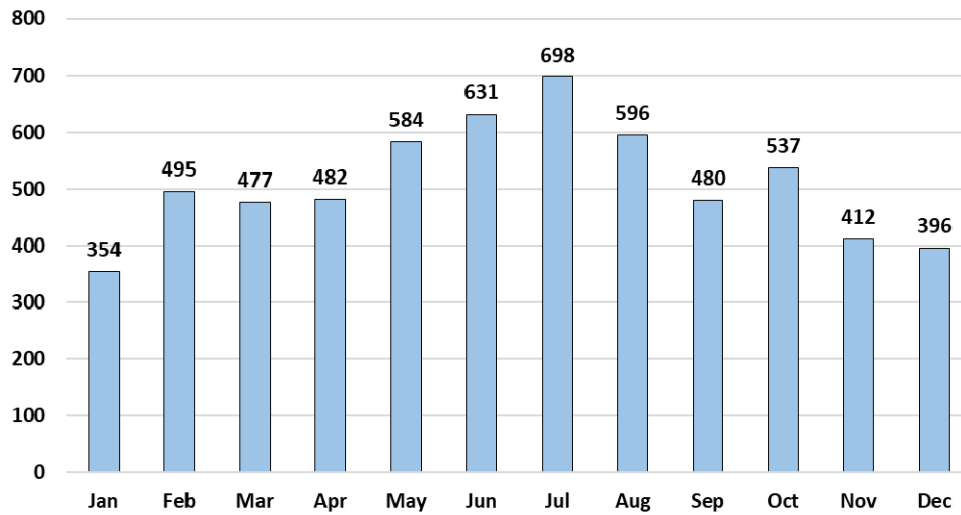
In 2024, there were a total of 6,142 foot pursuit reports completed. Each of these reports represents a "foot pursuit occurrence." Similar to a TRR occurrence, multiple officers may complete a foot pursuit report after pursuing the same person. Each report is completed according to the individual department member's actions. Therefore, the data contained in this report does not represent 6,142 persons pursued. Rather, it represents 6,142 instances in which a department member engaged in a foot pursuit during the year. Foot pursuit data is accurate as of May 26, 2024, 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 2024 calendar year. Data may differ slightly from other sources based on the query date.

As shown in the below table and charts, foot pursuit occurrences in 2024 were **more common in the warmer months, peaking in July. District 11 had the highest number of foot pursuits (785 total).** District 11 also led the department in arrests and TRR occurrences.

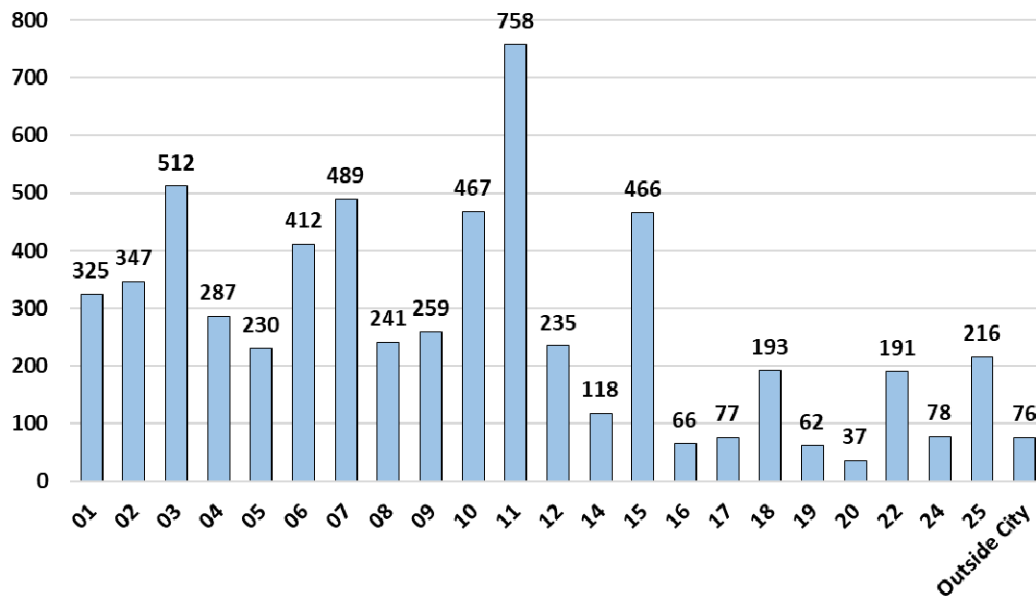
District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
01	9	21	44	34	29	35	21	43	17	32	17	23	325
02	12	29	25	21	19	52	36	35	17	28	49	24	347
03	44	30	56	37	47	43	48	62	42	43	39	21	512
04	14	19	20	17	26	24	23	30	18	28	39	29	287
05	11	7	20	21	35	18	36	17	24	12	15	14	230
06	22	28	33	35	52	51	60	30	24	35	24	18	412
07	29	47	30	28	45	51	87	32	42	48	21	29	489
08	17	18	17	18	25	33	20	29	11	17	17	19	241
09	12	36	12	25	14	21	27	31	20	24	17	20	259
10	28	48	40	48	41	45	48	36	52	38	23	20	467
11	73	75	67	65	53	73	58	90	71	68	37	28	758
12	6	26	16	22	29	27	29	21	16	24	7	12	235
14	5	2	10	10	13	10	19	6	9	16	8	10	118
15	31	43	27	16	67	48	53	67	24	38	14	38	466
16	4	2	3	5	0	4	2	3	15	11	11	6	66
17	3	4	5	2	14	12	14	0	4	3	10	6	77
18	4	14	11	13	20	10	26	16	10	19	18	32	193
19	1	4	7	12	5	12	0	4	7	0	1	9	62
20	6	4	0	4	0	0	11	1	1	3	7	0	37
22	7	17	7	25	19	21	24	10	20	20	10	11	191
24	2	8	4	8	5	13	10	5	1	14	8	0	78
25	10	8	12	12	15	17	37	21	32	12	14	26	216
Outside City	4	5	11	4	11	11	9	7	3	4	6	1	76
Total	354	495	477	482	584	631	698	596	480	537	412	396	6,142



2024 Foot Pursuits by Month



2024 Foot Pursuits by District





Foot Pursuits—Enforcement Action

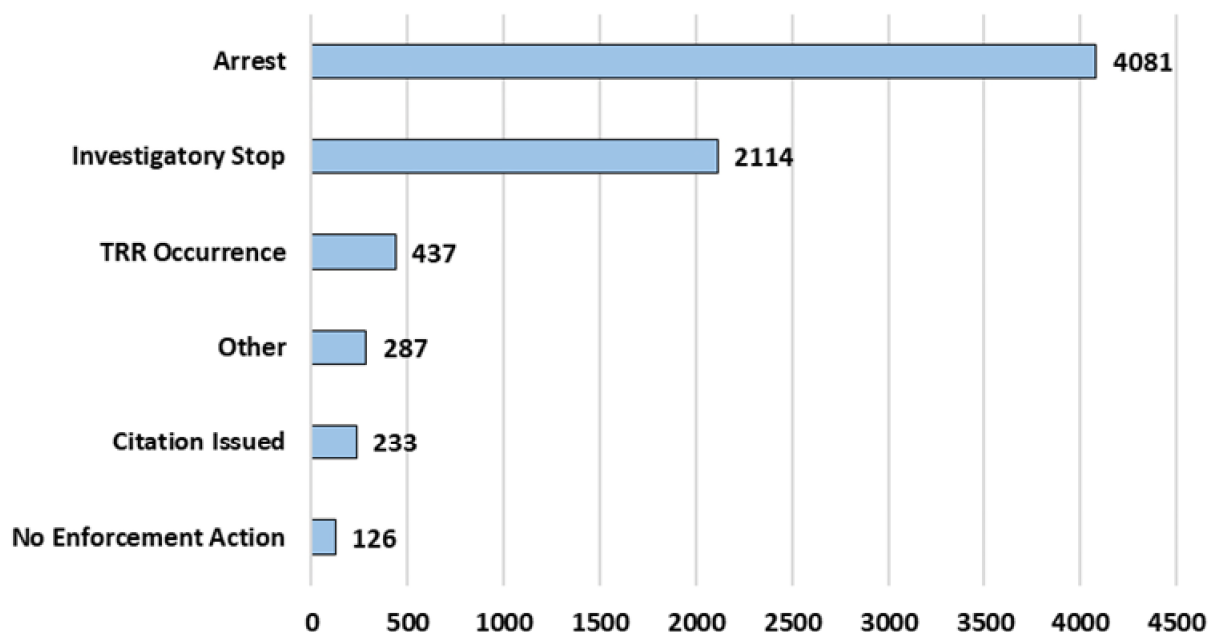
The below table and chart show what types of enforcement action were associated with persons detained as a result of a foot pursuit occurrence. Each foot pursuit occurrence may be associated with more than one enforcement action. The most common enforcement action was arrest (66% of all foot pursuit occurrences), followed by an investigatory stop (34% of all foot pursuit occurrences). There was a total of 647 foot pursuit occurrences that resulted in the recovery of a firearm in 2024. Additionally, there were 332 more arrests as enforcement action in 2024 than in 2023. That is a 9% increase.

2024 - Foot Pursuits - Enforcement Action	2024
Arrest	4,081
Investigatory Stop	2,114
TRR Occurrence	437
Other	287
Citation Issued	233
No Enforcement Action	126

* Data from TRRs

2024 Foot Pursuits with Firearm Recovered
647

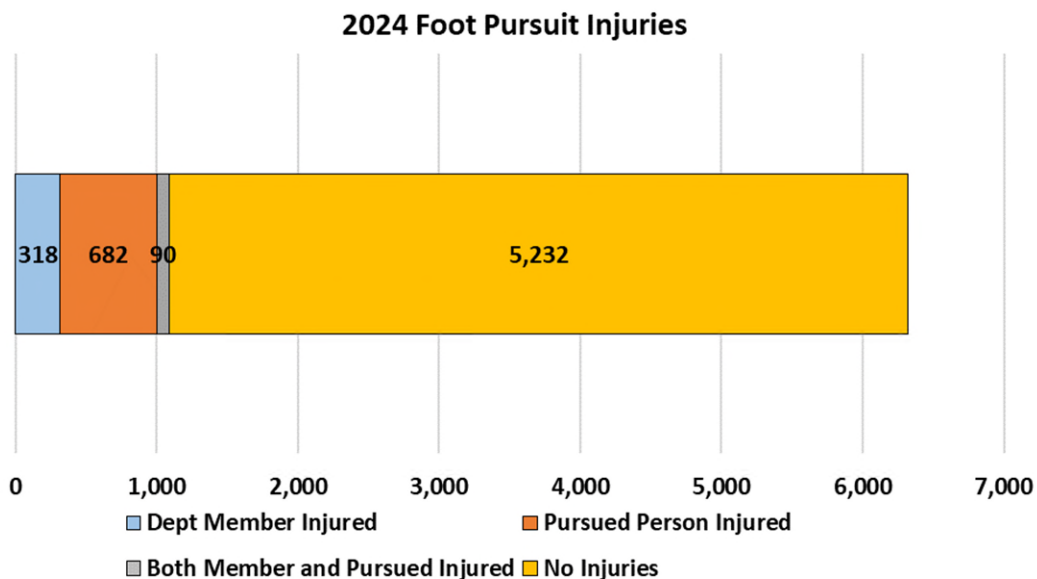
2024 - Foot Pursuits - Enforcement Action





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 (83%) in 2023 resulted in no injuries to either the person being pursued or the department member. In approximately 11% 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 2% of foot pursuit occurrences, *both* the pursued person and 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 own actions, they would not be double counted.



Note: An analysis showed there were two instances in which officers reported a third party was injured.



Appendix: Vehicle Pursuits and Eluding Incidents

As noted in the Executive Summary, vehicle operations fall within the use of force section of the consent decree (paragraph 167). It is also a topic of great importance. Therefore, an overview of vehicle pursuits, eluding incidents, and the department's review of these incidents is reported both here and in the department's 2024 Annual Report.

Note: Data provided by the Traffic Review Board (TRB) and is accurate as of April 7, 2025.

Policy Overview

CPD policy and procedures related to vehicle pursuits and eluding are outlined in Department Directives 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*).

TRB 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 the vehicle pursuits reviewed and notifies the exempt commanding officer of each involved member. The exempt commanding officer is responsible for ensuring any training or discipline is administered.



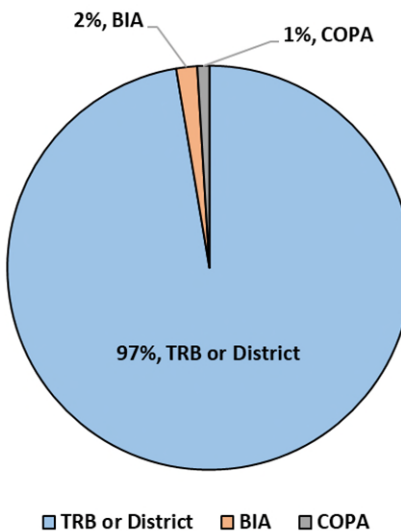
Traffic pursuits resulting in no serious personal injury and no significant property damage (and which do not otherwise fit the criteria for review by the Traffic Review Board as outlined in department policy) are reviewed at the district level. Supervisors conduct a comprehensive review of the traffic 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 2024, there were 417 total traffic pursuits.** Of these pursuits, TRB or the district reviewed 406 (97%), the Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) reviewed 7 (2%), and the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) reviewed the remaining case.

2024 Traffic Pursuits - Reviewing Body	Number of Pursuits	Percent of Total
TRB or District	406	97%
BIA	7	2%
COPA	4	1%
Total	417	100%

Source: Data was obtained from the *2024 Traffic Pursuit Analysis and Review* (January–December 2024), published in March 2025. Figures are accurate as of April 7, 2025.

2024 Traffic Pursuits - Reviewing Body



The below table shows the number of pursuits initiated by each CPD unit in 2024, 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 7th Districts. Department-wide, an average of 28% 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 34%.

Unit of Initiation (2024)	Number of Pursuits	Non-Compliant Pursuits	Percent of Non-Compliant Pursuits
001	17	6	35%
002	14	4	29%
003	18	4	22%
004	9	3	33%
005	11	3	27%
006	19	5	26%
007	34	11	32%
008	12	5	42%
009	40	10	25%
010	26	5	19%
011	44	16	36%
012	13	2	15%
014	15	5	33%
015	11	1	9%
016	12	1	8%
017	15	3	20%
018	25	6	24%
019	16	5	31%
020	3	0	0%
022	12	3	25%
024	8	2	25%
025	11	4	36%
145	1	0	0%
166	1	1	100%
180	7	4	57%
193	1	0	0%
211	9	2	22%
212	1	1	100%
214	4	2	50%
215	2	0	0%
606	2	0	0%
610	2	1	50%
620	1	0	0%
650	1	0	0%
Total	417	115	28%



As shown in the previous table, 115 of the 417 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 339 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 2024 was body-worn camera compliance. Members are required to initiate recording of their body-worn camera before a pursuit, even if the in-car camera is recording. In 2024, 205 (60%) of the 339 officers who were disciplined violated the department's body-worn camera policy.

Other violations related to the pursuit policy included:

- Officers pursued when prohibited by department policy
- Officers failed to notify OEMC
- Officers failed to administer the balancing test

Additionally, 50 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 4 percentage points higher in 2024 compared to the previous year. The pursuit termination rate increased by nearly 7 percentage points. The rate of accidents was fairly consistent and injuries to pursued persons remained the same.

2024 Traffic Pursuits - Results	Percent of Total (2021)	Percent of Total (2022)	Percent of Total (2023)	Percent of Total (2024)
Total Pursuits In-Compliance	81%	67%	63%	67%
Total Pursuits Non-Compliance	19%	29%	33%	27%
Total Pursuits Terminated	50%	73%	25%	32%
Total Pursuits Associated with an Accident	41%	42%	44%	42%
Total Pursuits Associated with Fatalities	1%	1%	1%	1%
Total Pursuits Associated with CPD Injuries	5%	4%	2%	2%
Total Pursuits Associated with Injuries to Pursued	25%	8%	10%	7%
Total Pursuits Associated with Injuries to Pedestrian	2%	2%	2%	0%

Source: Data for 2021 was obtained from the *2023 Traffic Pursuit Analysis and Review* (covering January–December 2023). 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, 2025.

Eluding Incidents

In addition to traffic pursuits, the department recorded 1,863 vehicle eluding incidents in 2024 (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 14% compared to 2023. Combining traffic pursuits and vehicle eluding incidents, there were 2,280 documented incidents in which drivers refused to stop for department members during traffic stops in 2024. Combined, this is down approximately 11% 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.

The Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC) provides participants with basic knowledge and skills when deciding whether to engage or continue engaging in a pursuit of a fleeing vehicle. The purpose of EVOC is to help department members conduct a balancing test to keep everyone as safe as possible and adhere to department policy. The participants will be presented with several "safer driving" techniques. The course also offers simulated, scenario-based driving events to train members to make sound decisions when choosing whether to initiate pursuit of a fleeing vehicle. The participants will learn techniques that are nationally accepted standards and best practices.





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