

# CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT



## 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

MAYOR LORI E. LIGHTFOOT

SUPERINTENDENT DAVID O. BROWN


This report and any internal Chicago Police Department data  
contained herein are accurate as of June 4, 2021.

Past years' annual reports are available on the Chicago Police Department website:  
[home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/annual-reports/](https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/annual-reports/)



Prepared by the  
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we remember those who gave  
their lives in service to chicago

they will never be forgotten

## MESSAGE FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT

**W**e made substantial progress in many areas despite multiple challenges in 2020. I remain committed to ensuring all Chicagoans feel safe, supported, and proud of the Chicago Police Department.

I knew members of the Department had difficult jobs and a tough road ahead when I was appointed Superintendent in April 2020. Added challenges including a global pandemic and widespread civil unrest made it more challenging. But the Department refused to allow these obstacles to hinder its on-going crime-fighting and reform efforts. Of that, I am very proud.

Last year we reorganized multiple sections of the Departmental structure. First, we established the Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform. This office oversees the



Department's reform efforts including implementing the consent decree.

Second, we expanded the Bureau of Detectives from three to five police Areas, decentralizing certain teams to facilitate a community-based, collaborative approach to tackling long-term investigations.

Third, we created the Community Safety Team, a citywide unit that not only provides high-visibility patrol but, more importantly, engages with the community on a weekly basis. Finally, we reintroduced the Central Control Group, responsible for the central business district and supported by the newly-created Critical Incident Response Team.

I believe in the Department's commitment to lasting, sustainable change. Five strategic pillars have guided our efforts during the past year:

- ★ Transformational Change Through Reform
- ★ Officer Wellness
- ★ Growing Community Trust
- ★ Ensuring Public Safety
- ★ Strengthening Investigations

Each pillar correlates to several on-going and forthcoming initiatives. I eagerly await the opportunity to share the progress we have made in our 2020 Annual Report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D.O. Brown".

**David O. Brown**  
Superintendent of Police



## **VISION**

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

## **MISSION**

To serve our communities and protect the lives, rights, and  
property of all people in Chicago.

## **VALUES**

Professionalism | Integrity | Courage | Dedication | Respect

# DEPARTMENT LEADERSHIP

*as of December 31st, 2020*



**David O. Brown**  
Superintendent



**Eric M. Carter**  
First Deputy Superintendent  
Office of the First Deputy Superintendent



**Robert A. Boik**  
Executive Director  
Office of Constitutional Policing & Reform



**Brian P. McDermott**  
Chief  
Bureau of Patrol



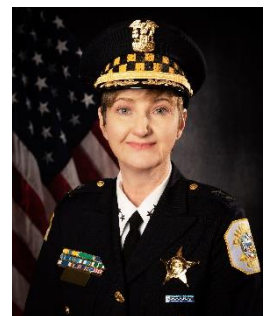
**Brendan D. Deenihan**  
Chief  
Bureau of Detectives



**Jose M. Tirado**  
Chief  
Bureau of Counterterrorism



**James O'Donnell**  
Chief  
Bureau of Crime Control Strategies



**Karen M. Konow**  
Chief  
Bureau of Internal Affairs

## ORGANIZATION FOR COMMAND

In January 2020, the Department announced a major Departmental reorganization. Over the course of a year, the Department continued to assess and iterate its organizational structure.

The below description reflects the Department's organization as of December 31, 2020.

### Office of the Superintendent

The Department is led by the Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor of the City of Chicago. In addition to overall Department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for such critical functions including community policing, legal matters, media relations, and disciplinary processes. The Office of the Superintendent consists of the following:

- ★ **The Office of the Chief of Staff** coordinates the timely implementation of policy that impacts the procedures, tactics, strategies, and doctrine of the Department.
- ★ **The Bureau of Internal Affairs** coordinates and exercises supervision over disciplinary matters involving alleged or suspected violations of statutes, ordinances, and Department rules and directives. Bureau of Internal Affairs consists of the following sections and divisions: Advocate Section, Criminal and Confidential Investigations Division, Ethics and Integrity Division, Accountability Investigations Division, Administrative Investigations Division, Special Investigations Division, and Random Drug Section.
- ★ **The Legal Affairs Division** advises the Superintendent about legal and legislative matters and various labor agreements as they relate to the administration of the Department and acts as the liaison between the Department, legislative bodies, and other agencies. The division consists of Legal Affairs, Intergovernmental Affairs, Management and Labor Affairs, and the Freedom of Information Unit.
- ★ **The Communications Division** consists of two sections: The Executive Communication Section oversees the functions of the News Affairs Unit, which is responsible for daily media inquiries that come into CPD. The Internal Communication Section is responsible for all communications to CPD employees.
- ★ **The Office of Community Policing** communicates with all city departments, ensuring coordination of city services as they apply to the community relations strategy and organizes community residents in furtherance of community relations initiatives. The Office of Community Policing consists of the following sections: Special Activities Section, CPAP Implementation Division, and Community Relations Section.

### Office of the First Deputy Superintendent

The First Deputy Superintendent oversees the operations and administration of the Department. The Office of the First Deputy Superintendent is composed of bureaus that carry out the Department's operational and investigative activities:

- ★ **The Bureau of Patrol** is responsible for general field operations. This includes protection of life and property, apprehension of criminals, and enforcement of traffic laws and ordinances.



- ★ **The Bureau of Detectives** is responsible for investigating select felonies and select misdemeanors, the processing of juvenile offenders and the care of juveniles who are in need of protective services, and investigating missing and found persons cases.
- ★ **The Bureau of Counterterrorism** focuses on five mission areas of emergency preparedness: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. The Bureau initiates and conducts investigations of certain types of organized crime and provides information and investigative assistance to all units of the Department and to outside agencies, as well as participate in various federal and state task forces.
- ★ **The Bureau of Crime Control Strategies** is responsible for monitoring, assessing, and executing the Department's various operational plans and coordinating and directing Department activities that specifically relate to data collection, criminal justice research, analysis, and reporting.
- ★ **The Special Events Unit** is responsible for planning police coverage at public events and maintaining liaison with other municipal departments as well as federal and state law enforcement agencies.
- ★ **The Detached Services Unit** maintains administrative liaison between the Department and outside agencies requiring the use of sworn members in an investigative capacity for extended periods of time.

## **Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform**

The Office of Constitutional Policing and reform is responsible to ensure the Department members are provided with the training, resources, and support needed to perform their jobs professionally, and safely. The Office is also responsible for implementing recommendations for the Mayor's Police Accountability Task Force, reform measures outlined in the consent decree Agreement, and the continued compliance of law enforcement accreditation of the Department. The Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform consists of:

- ★ **The Strategy Division** coordinates the execution of strategic projects across the Department's various bureaus and units.
- ★ **The Training and Support Group** is comprised of the Training Division, Crisis Intervention Teams, the Professional counseling Divisions, and the Officer Support and Youth Intervention Strategies:
  - **The Training Division** identifies the training needs of the Department and ensures that the education and training of recruit and incumbent personnel adhere to Department policy, the guidelines established by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, and all Department directives. The Training Division consists of seven sections: In-Service Training Section, Career Development and Officer Wellness Section, Decentralized Training Section, Firearms Training Section, Operations Training Section, Instructional Design and Quality Control Section, and the Awards Section.
  - **The Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Program** is charged with improving the Department's response to mental-health-related incidents and facilitating and

- coordinating law-enforcement services provided to the mental health community.
- **The Professional Counseling Division** provides solutions and resources for problem areas that may affect employee job performance and personal lives. The division responds to calls for assistance twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. It is comprised of the three sections: Alcohol and Substance Abuse Section, Mental Health Section, and Peer Support Section. The Division also includes the Chaplains Section who is available to minister to the spiritual and moral needs of members and their families whenever such services are requested.
- **The Officer Support Strategies Unit** is responsible for developing and managing Department policy, strategy, and practices with respect to maintaining the performance expectations of all members. It consists of the Behavioral Intervention System, Personnel Concerns Program, Non-disciplinary Intervention Program, and Officer Support System.
- ★ **The Reform Management Group** serves as the Department's liaison to the independent monitor, which has been appointed as part of the consent decree between the City and the Illinois Attorney General. The Group is responsible for managing and tracking the implementation of various projects within the consent decree.
- ★ **The Research and Development Division** consists of four sections dedicated to the continuous improvement of police services: The Policy and Procedures Section is responsible for preparing, updating, and issuing Department-level directives concerning Department policy and procedures. The Research and Analysis Section is responsible for maintaining and updating the Incident Reporting Guide, the Charge Codes, the IUCR Codes, and other tables within the CHRIS/CLEAR applications. The Uniform and Equipment Section is responsible maintaining and updating the Department Uniform and Equipment Specification Manual. The Accreditation Section is responsible for maintaining the Department's law enforcement and training accreditations.
- ★ **The Force Review Division** is comprised of the Force Review Unit and the 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment Street Stop Review Unit.
  - **The Force Review Unit** functions in an after-action-review capacity for certain incidents involving the use of force by Department members. In addition to ensuring that Department members comply with proper reporting procedures, the FRU also evaluates use of force incidents for the purpose of enhancing the skills of police officers to keep civilians and Department members safe.
  - **The 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment Street Stop Review Unit** is responsible for evaluating Department compliance with the United States Constitution, the State of Illinois Constitution, other applicable laws, and related Department directives as they pertain to investigatory stops, protective pat-downs, or other searches.

## **Bureau of Patrol**

The Bureau of Patrol is responsible for general field operations. This includes protection of life and property, apprehension of criminals, and enforcement of traffic laws and ordinances. The

Bureau of Patrol consists of the following:

- ★ **The Bureau of Patrol Areas and District Law Enforcement** are organized geographically by Chicago's twenty-two police Districts, which make-up five police Areas. Each District is provided with personnel and support service to staff three watches, tactical teams, and a community relations office.
- ★ **The Community Safety Team** works closely with Districts and Areas to provide high visibility patrol in order to suppress violence. The team also provides community service and engagement weekly.
- ★ **The Critical Incident Response Team** provides support to planned and unplanned events requiring a substantial police response.
- ★ **The Troubled Buildings Unit** provides training, monitoring, and support for Area drug- and gang-house officers and District vacant-building officers.
- ★ **The Field Training and Evaluation Section** ensures that all probationary police officers receive optimal field training, predicated upon staffing the field training officer position with qualified officers. In partnership with the Training Division, the Field Training and Evaluation Program ensures through proper training and evaluation that only competent, motivated, and ethical individuals become Chicago police officers.

## **Bureau of Detectives**

The Bureau of Detectives is responsible for investigating select felonies and select misdemeanors; the processing of juvenile offenders and the care of juveniles who are in need of protective services; missing and found persons; and other incidents designated by the chief. The Bureau of Detectives consists of the following:

- ★ **The Bureau of Detectives Areas** consists of a Homicide Section, Property Crimes Section, Violent Crimes Section, Case Management Office, and Area Technology Centers.
- ★ **The Investigative Response Team** is responsible for investigating the underlying and surrounding crimes in all instances where a Department member discharges a firearm in the direction of a person and all incidents of officer-involved deaths.
- ★ **The Youth Investigations Division** is responsible for managing juvenile records, providing investigative support for missing and found persons, and investigating child abuse cases. The Youth Investigations Division consists of the Juvenile Intervention and Support Center (JISC), the Special Investigations Unit, Chicago Children's Advocacy Center, and Criminal Registration Unit.
- ★ **The Central Investigations Division** is responsible for investigating certain crimes by utilizing specialized investigative techniques. The Central Investigations Division consists of the following sections: Arson Unit, Financial Crimes Section, Fugitive Section, Major Auto Theft Section and Major Accident Investigation Section.
- ★ **The Forensic Services Division** provides technical and scientific expertise for the collection and analysis of physical evidence and the reconstruction of crimes. The Forensic Services Division consists of the following: the Investigative Support Section, Evidence and Recovered Property Section, The Criminal Analysis Review Section, Crime Scene Processing Unit, Forensic Services Lab Unit, and DNA Processing Unit.

## Bureau of Counterterrorism

The Bureau of Counterterrorism focuses on five mission areas of emergency preparedness: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. The Bureau initiates and conducts investigations of certain types of organized crime and provides information and investigative assistance to all units of the Department and to outside agencies, as well as participate in various federal and state task forces. The Bureau of Counterterrorism consists of the following:

- ★ **The Confidential Matters Section** maintains cooperating individuals' files and electronic surveillance files for the bureau.
- ★ **The Electronic Support Team** manages and maintains covert electronic equipment and covert vehicles utilized in conjunction with complex investigations with both local and Federal agencies.
- ★ **The Specialty Vehicles Unit** manages and maintains specialty vehicles used for mobile command, major incidents, and events.
- ★ **The Criminal Networks Group**
  - **The Narcotics Division** is responsible for investigation of and enforcement against large-scale, illegal narcotics activities and narcotics activities that transcend District or jurisdictional boundaries as well as narcotics activity in areas with a strong propensity for violence. Within this Division is the Vice and Asset Forfeiture Division who processes all cases that are drug-related and involve money, vehicles, real property, or other assets seized for civil or criminal forfeiture proceedings.
- ★ **The Counterterrorism Group**
  - **The Public Transportation Section** provides patrol security for the CTA rapid transit system within city limits and other CTA vehicles and facilities.
  - **The Airport Law Enforcement Section** delivers specialized patrol coverage to airport terminals and works in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Transportation Safety Administration Bureau, and the Drug Enforcement Administration in various airport dignitary/functions.
  - **The Special Functions Division** supports the operations of the Special Operations Group which consists of: Special Weapon and Tactics (SWAT), Canine Unit, Marine Unit, Helicopter Unit, Mounted Section, and Traffic Section.
  - **The Counterterrorism Division** supervises the activities of the Intelligence Section, Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), FBI Human Intelligence Team (HUMINT), and the Crime Prevention Information Center (CPIC). The Intelligence Section, which engages and employs the community, law-enforcement resources, and governmental agencies to obtain and analyze information necessary to produce intelligence products supporting the Department's mission to reduce and eliminate criminal activity.

## **Bureau of Crime Control Strategies**

The Bureau of Crime Control Strategies is responsible for monitoring, assessing, and executing the Department's various operational plans and coordinating and directing Department activities that specifically relate to data collection, criminal justice research, analysis, and reporting.

- ★ **The Strategic Initiatives Division** includes the CompStat Unit and the Strategic Support Centers. The CompStat Unit, which is responsible for monitoring and assessing the execution of the Department's various strategic operational plans; ensuring Department managers identify and address emerging crime trends within their areas of responsibility; and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department's administrative processes and the allocation of resources. Strategic Support Centers are specialized rooms within each police District equipped with crime analysis and monitoring technology and staffed with sworn and civilian personnel.
- ★ **The Administrative Support Division** is responsible for records management. It is comprised of the Field Services Section, Records Inquiry Section, Records Service Section, and Auto Pound Section.
- ★ **The Inspections Division** conducts requested and unannounced surveys, audits, and inspections to determine conformance with Department policy, methods, and procedures and the efficient use of monetary assets, property, and resources. It also includes the Court Section and Alternate Response Section. The division also ensures conformance with consent decree requirements.

## **Public Safety Administration**

The Public Safety Administration (PSA) is a new city agency that was created in 2020. PSA is responsible for the human resources, finance, information technology, and general support for the Chicago Police Department, Chicago Fire Department, and the Office of Emergency Management and Communications. Certain units moved to PSA in 2020, including the Human Resources Division, the Grants Section, the Information Services Division, the Facilities Management Division, and the General Support Division.

## CHALLENGES UNIQUE TO 2020

The past year challenged the Department in many ways and had a lasting impact on its operations:

### COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The global pandemic affected every aspect of individuals' daily lives, including every aspect of the department's work. Chicago's first responders could not work from home. In turn, many Department members exposed to COVID-19 were required to quarantine, depleting the number available to respond to everyday calls for service. The Department, like many other essential city agencies, also struggled initially to procure sufficient personal protective equipment (PPE) for its members.

As the second-largest municipal law enforcement agency in the United States, the Department could not allow the pandemic to interrupt its day-to-day policing functions or concurrent, ongoing reform efforts. The Department created a COVID task force to manage its response to COVID. This task force met multiple times a day to develop policies and procedures and procure PPE. Department members continued to provide essential police services to each of Chicago's communities at a time of unprecedented uncertainty, fear, and need. As a result, thousands of public safety professionals contracted COVID-19, some of whom lost their lives. They will never be forgotten.

### CIVIL UNREST

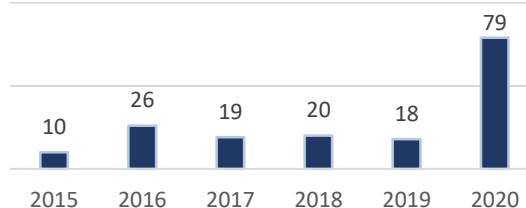
Large-scale peaceful demonstrations followed by civil unrest spread from Minneapolis to major cities across the country in the wake of George Floyd's death. Chicago saw a tremendous amount of lawful, First Amendment-protected activity co-occurring with widespread, violent unrest, the latter of which left many businesses looted, vandalized, and destroyed.

The Department learned valuable lessons during last year's civil unrest and released a report detailing its response, identifying strengths, weaknesses, and potential changes.<sup>1</sup> In late-2020, the Department began implementing a number of those changes. It distributed, for example, training bulletins and explanations of the legal nuances underlying law enforcement-directed dispersal orders. The Department continues to implement these and other changes.

### DEPARTMENT MEMBER SAFETY

Last year, the Department saw a 339 percent increase in the number of its members shot or shot at last year—rising from 18 in 2019 to 79 in 2020.

Figure 1: Number of Department Members Shot or Shot At



<sup>1</sup> See generally Chicago Police Department, *After Action Report: The Chicago Police Department's Response to Civil Unrest between May 29, 2020 and June 12, 2020*, [https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/AAR\\_FINAL\\_2-4-21.pdf](https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/AAR_FINAL_2-4-21.pdf) (last visited Mar. 16, 2021).

## STRATEGIC PILLARS

### TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE THROUGH REFORM

leveraging reform agreements to build the infrastructure necessary to sustain lasting, meaningful change throughout the Department

### OFFICER WELLNESS

delivering targeted services to members struggling with personal issues to ensure fitness for duty and an improved quality of life

### GROWING COMMUNITY TRUST

ensuring all Chicagoans see the Department as a partner in creating a safer, more just, and more inclusive city

### ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY

serving our communities and protecting the lives, rights, and property of all people in Chicago

### STRENGTHENING INVESTIGATIONS

conducting thorough and timely investigations to provide the legal system with sufficient evidence to reach just outcomes



# TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE THROUGH REFORM





## TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE THROUGH REFORM

The Department began its reform efforts in 2017 with its strategic plan titled *Next Steps for Reform*. Two years later, the City entered into a negotiated settlement agreement with the Illinois Attorney General's office called a consent decree.<sup>2</sup> The Department views the requirements of the consent decree as a reform roadmap, believing the only way to ensure meaningful and durable reform is to implement a continuous cycle of improvement.

This process starts with seeking input and feedback from Chicago's many communities, policing experts, and Department personnel. The Department then uses that feedback to identify, develop, and train members on improved policies, practices, and procedures. In addition, the Department uses data and auditing to assess its progress, aiming to share this data with community members for their input. It is through this continuous cycle that the Department will ensure it exceeds the standards to which it holds its members—achieving transformational change.

### The Consent Decree

The consent decree focuses on 10 main areas, listed below, and outlines milestones for reform efforts that are overseen by an Independent Monitoring Team<sup>3</sup> (IMT) appointed by a federal judge:

- ★ Community Policing
- ★ Impartial Policing
- ★ Crisis Intervention
- ★ Use of Force
- ★ Recruitment, Hiring, and Promotion
- ★ Training
- ★ Supervision
- ★ Officer Wellness and Support
- ★ Accountability and Transparency
- ★ Data Collection, Analysis, and Management

These sections consist of paragraphs providing the Department individual guideposts along its road to reform. The Department publishes regular reports<sup>4</sup> in addition to the IMT's semi-annual Independent Monitor Reports (IMR).<sup>5</sup> Progress is assessed in a series of reports mandated by the consent decree.

Calendar Year 2020 included the last two months of IMR-2 (September 1, 2019 through February 29, 2020) and all of IMR-3 (March 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020) which was extended by court order due to circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic.

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<sup>2</sup> *State of Illinois v. City of Chicago*, No. 17-cv-06260, Doc. #703 (N.D. Ill. January 31, 2019) (available [here](#)).

<sup>3</sup> See Independent Monitoring Team: Chicago Police Department Consent Decree, LEADERSHIP, <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/about-us/> (last visited May 25, 2021).

<sup>4</sup> See Chicago Police Department, REPORTS AND RESOURCES, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/reform/reports-and-resources/> (last visited May 20, 2021).

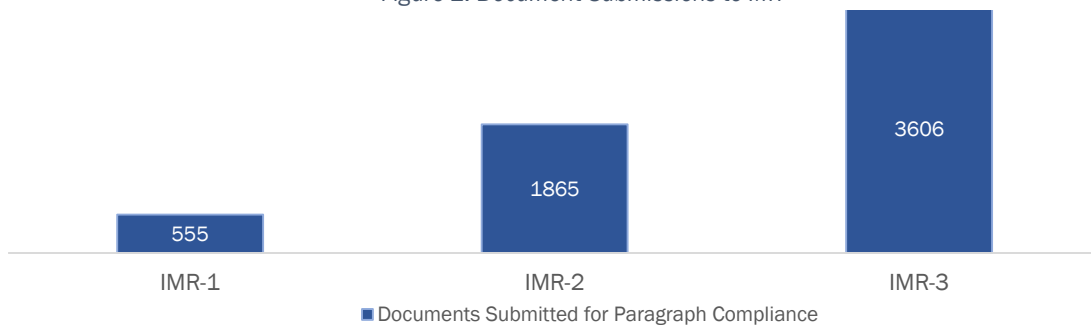
<sup>5</sup> See Independent Monitoring Team: Chicago Police Department Consent Decree, REPORTS AND RESOURCES, <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/about-us/> (last visited May 26, 2021).

## ★ Improving Compliance with the Consent Decree

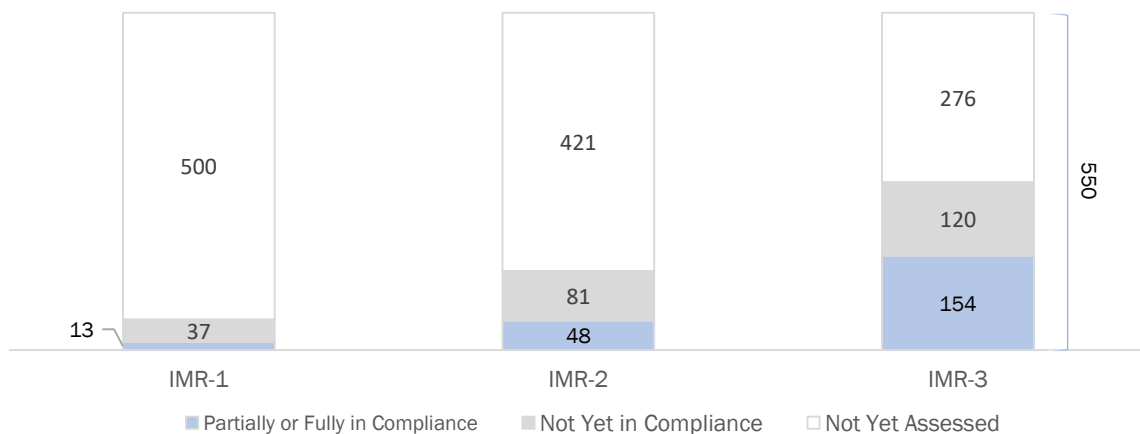
The Department made significant progress in its efforts to accelerate compliance with consent decree requirements in 2020. Superintendent Brown ensured that units directly involved in ongoing reform efforts were adequately staffed and appropriately resourced. In total, the Department added or backfilled 42 positions dedicated to reform projects. The Department also allocated an additional 57 sworn members to the Training Division to serve as instructors.

Figure 2 shows the increased investment resulted in the Department submitting more deliverables to the IMT during IMR-3 than the first two reporting periods combined. The notable increase in reform initiatives in some level of compliance reflects the hard work put in by individuals across the Department.

Figure 2: Document Submissions to IMT



The Department achieved a threefold increase in compliance during the IMR-3 reporting period. Figure 3 illustrates the City has achieved some level of compliance with over 56.2 percent of the 274 paragraphs that the IMT has evaluated thus far.<sup>6</sup> The number of assessable paragraphs, approximately 550, is based on the City's calculation; the IMT has not yet reported this figure.



<sup>6</sup> See *State of Illinois v. City of Chicago*, No. 17-cv-06260, Doc. #942 (N.D. Ill. January 31, 2019) (available [here](#)) ["IMR-3"].

The Department displays information related to its compliance with the consent decree's many requirements on a publicly-accessible, online dashboard.<sup>7</sup>

### ★ Major Accomplishments

The Department's progress toward consent decree compliance has translated into numerous actions, changes, and improvements including the following:

- Conducted extensive community engagement on various Department policies, including Use of Force, School Resource Officers, and interactions with members of specific populations, such as transgender, intersex, and gender non-confirming (TIGN) individuals
- Introduced new community-centric, immersive training programs for Department members
- Launched the 2021 District Strategic Planning Process, which includes multiple rounds of community input in each police District
- Hired the Department's first Language Access Coordinator and Americans with Disabilities Act Liaison
- Developed data dashboards to measure and track the Department's response to calls for service involving individuals in crisis
- Began an independent assessment on the promotional process for field supervisors
- Developed a Department-wide Anti-Retaliation policy
- Started a pilot program for the new Officer Support System, which aims to identify and support Department members potentially at risk for adverse outcomes
- Developed expansion plans of the Unity of Command/Span of Control Pilot Program, which introduces a new model for staffing and supervision at the District level
- Collaboration with Community Stakeholders, the Independent Monitoring Team, and the Office of the Attorney General

As part of the Department's continuous cycle of improvement, members spent over 241 hours engaged in policy discussions with various community partners. In addition, the Department held a number of interviews, focus groups, and other working meetings.

In addition to community stakeholders, the Department views the IMT and Office of the Attorney General (OAG) as essential partners in reform and a key resource for best practices and feedback. The Department met with representatives of each on a regular basis in the form of biweekly calls, briefings, site visits, and interviews. In total, the Department submitted 65 revised policies and 47 unit-level standard operating procedures (SOP) to the IMT and OAG for review and comment.

### Recruitment, Hiring, Promotions, and Training

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted every aspect of the Department's operations, including its efforts to recruit, hire, and train police officers. Despite having to temporarily stop all training

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<sup>7</sup> See Chicago Police Department, *Consent Decree Compliance Dashboard*, DATA DASHBOARDS, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/consent-decree-compliance-dashboard/> (last visited Mar. 12, 2021).

and later adapt in-service training according to public health guidance, the Department nevertheless made progress in these areas.

### ★ Recruitment and Hiring

The Department hired 149 police officers in 2020. The Department was not able to replicate recruitment efforts of years past due to challenges presented by the global pandemic.

To this end, the Department canceled, effective March 2020, voluntary work-out sessions previously enabling prospective applicants to prepare for and practice the Peace Officer Wellness Evaluation Report (POWER) test, a state-mandated physical fitness examination, alongside active Department members.

In addition, community engagements often serve as an opportunity for Department members to encourage Chicagoans across the city to join the Department. As the Department moved to virtual community engagements, so did these informal recruitment efforts. The Department plans to resume recruitment efforts in 2021 pending public health guidance.

### ★ Recruit Training

Recruit training was paused as a result of the pandemic in March 2020. The next month, the Department began using police recruits in non-law enforcement roles, supporting Department members throughout the ongoing public health crisis. Some, for example, helped sort and distribute personal protective equipment (PPE) used by Department members in the field. Others were embedded in police Districts, assisting with various administrative tasks. Once it was safe to do so, the Department resumed recruit training in accordance with public health guidance.

### ★ In-Service Training

Consistent with the requirements of the consent decree, sworn Department members received 32 mandatory hours of in-service training by March 5, 2021. The yearly training timeline was extended by court order as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. This annual training requirement increased from 24 hours in 2019 and will further increase to 40 hours in 2021 and beyond. Training classes emphasized in 2020 included:

- **Procedural Justice I, II, & III**

These classes offer a lecture-based training open to members of all ranks in which participants discuss evidence-based approaches to increasing police legitimacy, employing the principles of procedural justice, and implicit bias. In these classes, Department members apply these principles and concepts in a number of scenario-based exercises.

- **Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART)**

LEMART is a mandatory training for both police recruits and existing Department members during which participants learn tactical medical capabilities through didactic teaching, hands-on repetition, and positive stress-induced scenario-based exercises.

- **Officer Wellness and Resiliency**

Because of the growing recognition that psychological and emotional wellness is critical to Department members' health, relationships, job performance, and safety, this in-service class conveys the importance of emotional, mental, physical, and spiritual resilience while providing strategies and tools for developing that resilience throughout a career in law enforcement. The course reinforces, in addition, the importance of both financial literacy and physical health as components of overall wellness.

- **Use of Force**

This class is provided in a structured, multi-modal environment using delivery methods commensurate with dynamic training principles appropriate for adult learners. Instructors facilitate interactive training sessions incorporating lectures, media slide presentations, in-class exercises, video reviews, and scenario-based exercises. Last year's iteration of the training covered additional topics such as procedural justice and legitimacy, managing implicit bias, force mitigation principles, de-escalation, community policing, the Fourth Amendment, imminent threats, and peer intervention to spur discussion and engage Department members in the critical thinking necessary to positively influence job performance.

- **Custodial Escort**

This class fulfills the mandates of the Health Care Violence Prevention Act, 210 ILCS 160 et seq., by training Department members on topics including, but not limited to, handcuffing high-risk committed persons, mobile transportation of committed persons in a manner sufficient to protect from attack, outside facility threat assessment, hands-on weapon retention, and custodial considerations for high-risk committed persons in outside facilities. In addition, this class includes legal reviews with pertinent case law concerning the Health Care Violence Prevention Act, custodial searches, vehicle searches, restraint procedures, the risks of positional asphyxia, and best practices when interacting with persons with disabilities in custodial situations. To this end, this class includes classroom-based instruction, table-top exercises, hands-on application, and scenario-based training.

In addition to in-service classroom training, the Department released 14 training bulletins and mandated Department members take part in e-learning.

- ★ **Pre-service Promotional Training**

In 2020, the Department promoted 37 lieutenants, 65 sergeants, 91 detectives, and 5 field training officers, all of whom received pre-service training. Pre-service training is required to prepare Department members for the duties of a new rank, as a result of a promotion, or special assignment. Pre-service training curricula were revised in accordance with needs assessments, the consent decree, Training Oversight Committee recommendations, and national best practices.

## Assessing Progress and Reporting to the Public

The Department used data to continually assess and review its progress on various reform efforts. This included measuring the Department's progress towards compliance and reform, as well as adherence to policies, procedures, and the achievement of desired outcomes.

### ★ ReformStat

ReformStat is an accountability mechanism designed to ensure units produce timely documentation to implement the Department's reform efforts. These meetings follow the traditional CompStat model, during which unit representatives come prepared to discuss ongoing projects, share challenges experienced, and provide status updates on implementation.

The Department requires every unit assigned reform-related projects to attend the weekly ReformStat meeting. This provides cross-unit visibility, enabling teams to share information and collaborate, as well as allowing the Department to focus on the most impactful reform and ensure correct prioritization of ongoing efforts. The Department held the first of its recurring, weekly ReformStat meetings in June 2020.

### ★ Use of Force and Force Review Division

The Department defines "force" as any physical contact by a Department member, either directly or through the use of equipment, to compel a person's compliance. Such force must be objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional, under the totality of the circumstances, in order to ensure the safety of a Department member or third person, stop an attack, make an arrest, bring a person or situation safely under control, or prevent escape.

The Force Review Division (FRD) conducts non-disciplinary reviews of use of force incidents documented in Tactical Response Reports (TRRs) and firearm pointing incidents (FPIs). FRD identifies trends, patterns, and opportunities for additional training.

FRD often issues recommendations and/or advisements to involved Department members and field supervisors after conducting a review. This function is key to the Department's overall efforts to drive continuous improvement in its operations.

In 2020, the Department responded to 2,583,496 calls-for-service which resulted in 52,326 arrests, 3,079 FPIs, and 1,403 use of force incidents documented on 4,248 separate Tactical Response Reports (TRRs). The Use of Force Dashboard, an online data dashboard, provides

#### TRR Reviews

The FRD completed 2,563 TRR reviews in 2020 and issued a total of 1,510 recommendations or advisements—about 58.9 percent. This is a minor increase compared to 2019, when about 56.0 percent of reviews resulted in a recommendation or advisement.

#### FPI Reviews

The FRD completed 2,528 FPI reviews in 2020 and issued a total of 520 recommendations or advisements—about 20.6 percent. The Department began tracking FPIs on November 1, 2019, so no year-over-year change is available.

summary data on all use of force incidents.<sup>8</sup> Summary documents providing an overview of FRD reviews can be found in quarterly and annual reports published online.<sup>9</sup>

### ★ Public Dashboards

In a continued expansion of the Department's commitment to data transparency, it published various data dashboards<sup>10</sup> on its website:

<b>Consent Decree Compliance Dashboard</b>	allows visitors to filter compliance status views between semi-annual monitoring periods and to select individual paragraphs for a detailed view of a particular requirement's language, compliance status, and feedback from the IMT
<b>Use of Force Dashboard</b>	displays the uses of force by Department members, enabling the public to sort and filter by year, location, subject demographics, and force options
<b>Hate Crimes Dashboard</b>	illustrates where hate crime incidents occur in Chicago, which demographic groups are most frequently targeted, and types of offenses most frequently classified as hate crimes
<b>Accountability Dashboard 2</b>	allows the public to monitor the status, progress, and outcomes of complaint investigations
<b>Chicago Police Sentiment Dashboard</b>	uses third-party data to track and report how safe residents feel and how much they trust the Department, a key measure of success for ongoing reform efforts

The Department, looking ahead, continues to explore various ways to expand on this data and share other information with members of the public.

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<sup>8</sup> See Chicago Police Department, *Use of Force Dashboard*, DATA DASHBOARDS, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/use-of-force-dashboard/> (last visited May 20, 2021).

<sup>9</sup> See Chicago Police Department, REPORTS AND RESOURCES, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/reform/reports-and-resources/> (last visited May 20, 2021).

<sup>10</sup> See Chicago Police Department, DATA DASHBOARDS, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/> (last visited May 26, 2021).



## OFFICER WELLNESS





## OFFICER WELLNESS

Ensuring that Department members and their families have access to the programs, support, and training necessary to manage the daily pressures of their jobs or any specific traumatic incidents they may have experienced is vital to ensuring healthy police-community interactions and relationships. The Department, recognizing its members often struggle in unique and deeply personal ways, remains committed to supporting them in times of need.

From launching the new Officer Support System to supplementing existing groups throughout the Professional Counseling Division, the Department continued its efforts to strengthen support options for members at every level.

### Employee Assistance Program

The Employee Assistance Program (EAP), located within the Professional Counseling Division, is a free, confidential counseling service provided to all members of the Department. Individual members are the Department's most important asset. EAP is committed to improving Department members' mental, physical, emotional, spiritual, and financial health with the goal of providing Chicago with quality police service.

The Professional Counseling Division hired two additional clinical therapists in 2020 who specialize in working with police personnel and their families—bringing the current total to 11. The Department assigned a clinician to each police District (with some assigned to multiple Districts) to provide close support for Department members at their individual locations of assignment.

The Professional Counseling Division also supplemented its existing groups, such as its alcohol abuse programs and the Divorce Support Group, with three additional therapy groups:

- ★ Veterans Support Group
- ★ Black Female Sworn Member Support Group
- ★ Significant Others of Police Officers Support Group

### Peer Support

The Department established its Peer Support Program in April 2000. Peer Support staff train Department volunteers to be the first line of support to colleagues on behalf of the Professional Counseling Division.

Seventeen additional Department members received specialized Peer Support training in 2020, bringing the Department's total up to 179. The Department also created an internal Peer Support dashboard enabling Department members to quickly identify Peer Support-trained colleagues by unit, watch, day off group, and language(s) spoken.

### Training

The Department incorporated its increased focus on the well-being of its members into various trainings, including the following new or revised curricula:

- ★ Employee Assistance Programs (Recruit Training)

- ★ Officer Wellness and Resiliency (In-Service Training)
- ★ Chaplains Unit Standard Operating Procedures (In-Service Training)
- ★ Peer Support Program Member (In-Service Training)
- ★ Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program Debriefing (In-Service Training)

### **Officer Support System**

The Department's new Officer Support System (OSS) offers Department leaders a data-driven early intervention system, promoting long-term officer wellness by enabling supervisors to provide proactive support.

Using administrative data, the OSS identifies Department members who might need additional support or an intervention process. OSS adds a layer of accountability by ensuring supervisors connect Department members with the services they may need.

This program launched as a pilot initiative in the 005<sup>th</sup> (Calumet) District in September 2020. Sergeants and lieutenants in the District received scenario-driven training on how to have difficult conversations with Department members under their command. The OSS will expand to five additional police Districts in 2021.

# GROWING COMMUNITY TRUST



## GROWING COMMUNITY TRUST

The lasting partnerships created and sustained between the Department and the communities it serves have been instrumental in improving quality of life for and addressing the public safety concerns of individuals across Chicago.

Constructive interactions have fostered various opportunities for community engagement on a host of Department-wide policies and District Strategic Plans throughout 2020. Community-centric programming has also boosted efforts to engage with Chicago's youth. In addition, new roles and responsibilities ensure that individuals with disabilities and limited English proficiency have proper access to police services.

### Community Engagement

The Department adapted its community engagement efforts when the stay-at-home order took effect in March 2020. The Office of Community Policing cancelled all in-person engagements and started to conduct virtual alternatives through video conferencing programs. By the end of April, the Department was similarly conducting engagements such as Beat and District Advisory Committee (DAC) meetings. Additionally, the Department conducted community conversations policies regarding:

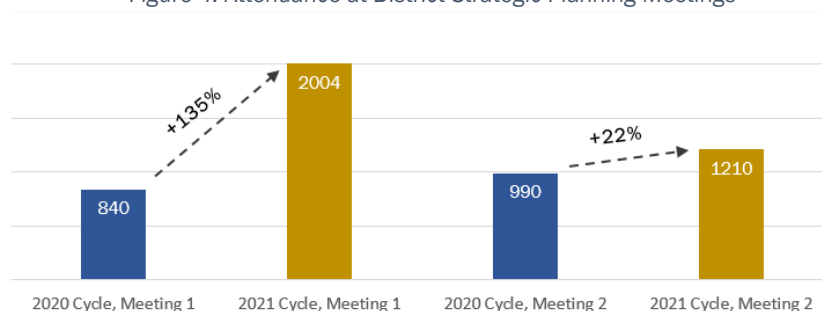
- ★ Use of Force
- ★ School Resource Officers
- ★ Interactions with Transgender, Intersex, and Gender Non-Conforming Individuals
- ★ People with Disabilities
- ★ Language Access
- ★ Hate Crimes
- ★ Interactions with Children and Youth
- ★ Interactions with Religious Communities
- ★ Prohibition of Sexual Misconduct

The Office of Community Policing held over 900 hours of documented community engagements in 2020.

### District Strategic Plans

The Department initiated the 2021 Cycle of the District Strategic Planning.<sup>11</sup> This yearly process includes multiple meetings to develop a plan in conjunction with the community. This process was revised in 2020 to align strategy development the Arizona State University Center

Figure 4: Attendance at District Strategic Planning Meetings



<sup>11</sup> See Chicago Police Department, *District Strategic Plans*, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/community-policing-group/district-strategic-plans/> (last visited Apr. 28, 2021).

for Problem-Orientated Policing's SARA Model.<sup>12</sup> This model offers a standardized problem-solving process consisting of the following elements: scanning, analysis, response, and assessment. Figure 4 illustrates the extent to which attendance at community conversations, as part of this process, increased significantly in 2020 compared to 2019. In 2021, the Department will develop a Department-wide Reform Strategic Plan with which individual District Strategic Plans align.

## **Community Policing Developments**

While the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) was introduced in the early-1990s, the Department's commitment to a community-oriented policing philosophy endures today.

### **★ Neighborhood Policing Initiative Expansion**

The Neighborhood Policing Initiative (NPI) is an intensive, neighborhood-based policing philosophy that emphasizes relationship-building and a deliberate focus on community members' top priorities. Select members of the Department, through NPI, receive intensive training to become District Coordination Officers (DCO) with whom residents can directly liaise to address public safety issues.

The Department launched NPI in 2018 in the 025<sup>th</sup> (Grand Central) District. NPI was expanded to the 015<sup>th</sup> (Austin) District in 2019. While further NPI expansion was temporarily delayed early in the year, the Department eventually expanded NPI to the 009<sup>th</sup> (Deering), 010<sup>th</sup> (Ogden), and 011<sup>th</sup> (Harrison) Districts in October 2020.

### **★ Youth-Specific Programs**

The Department continued its expansive programming focused on building relationships with youth and young adults, with various programs such as DARE, GREAT, Explorers, Youth District Advisory Council, Peer Jury, and Officer Friendly.

The Office of Community Policing also continued facilitating the Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) programs throughout the summer. This six-week program, offered through a partnership between the Department and the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA), exposes young people to a diverse range of professional and social opportunities, empowering and preparing them to maximize their potential as they transition into young-adulthood. Participants explore long-term career options while receiving lessons on life skills ranging from conflict resolution to financial responsibility.

### **★ Additional Roles**

To facilitate deeper engagement with community members, the Department hired its first ever Language Access Coordinator, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Compliance Coordinator, and Assistant Director of Victim Services last year:

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<sup>12</sup> See Arizona State University, CENTER FOR PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING, *The SARA Model*, <https://popcenter.asu.edu/content/sara-model-0> (last visited May 20, 2021).

- The **Language Access Coordinator** oversees the Department's efforts to provide services to all residents, including those with a limited English proficiency. This includes reviewing and developing the Department's policies and trainings, providing recommendations to Department leadership on improvements to language access programs, and ensuring the Department is compliant with the City's municipal code as it governs language access.
- The **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Compliance Coordinator** oversees the Department's efforts to comply with the ADA by reviewing and updating the Department's policies and trainings, providing recommendations to Department leadership on improvements to ADA programs, and serving as a resource to individuals with disabilities.
- The **Assistant Director of Victim Services** leads the Department's crime victim services programs including, but not limited to, its domestic violence programs. In addition, the Department member in this role retains responsibility for developing policies and trainings that ensure the Department informs victims of crime of resources and services available to them while treating them with courtesy, dignity, and respect.

In 2021, the Department will continue to assess what additional, unique roles are necessary to better serve the city.

# ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY





## ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY

To ensure members are properly resourced to proactively address and respond to emerging crime problems, the Department reallocated existing resources into new citywide efforts to address operational needs while also strengthening community partnerships. Interagency collaboration to coordinate proactive responses to large-scale events, along with continued investments in crisis intervention training, enhanced the Department's public safety capabilities in 2020.

### Deployment Strategy

Resource allocation is one of the Department's most important means of mitigating criminal activity. The Department assessed what resources it had available, where those resources were allocated, and how those resources could best be utilized to serve Chicagoans in 2020. As a result, the Department redeveloped the deployment process and created two new citywide teams.

#### ★ Deployment Process

The Department revised its deployment process to account for both emergency situations and day-to-day incidents. Weekly, data-driven analyses guide this process. There are two main deployable resources for the Department:

#### Community Safety Team

Superintendent Brown announced the launch of the citywide Community Safety Team (CST) in July 2020 to focus ongoing efforts on addressing violence and other neighborhood concerns through strengthened community partnerships.

CST is the main deployable resource used in the updated deployment strategy. CST teams also engage with the community on a weekly basis, connecting with residents through events and projects such as peace marches, prayer circles, food drives, youth programming, and more.

#### Central Control Group

The Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT), a component of the Central Control Group, was established in July 2020 to ensure the safety of residents and visitors during planned and unplanned events. CIRT members are trained to manage large-scale, lawful gatherings and demonstrations. CIRT is comprised of vehicular teams, foot teams, and bicycle teams.



### Summer Operations Center

The Department established a Summer Operations Center (SOC) at the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) to facilitate a coordinated, proactive response to violent crime by bringing together the city's public safety, regulatory, infrastructure, and other agencies in one centralized location.



At the onset of the large-scale, civil unrest in late-May, the Department quickly transitioned the existing SOC to a full-scale Operations Center (OC) with representatives from multiple city agencies. This allowed members of the Department to more efficiently manage available resources from the same centralized location.

## Response to Individuals in Crisis

The Department offers Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training to ensure a sufficient number of individuals with specialized training are available to respond in a timely manner to calls for service involving individuals experiencing mental health crises.

### ★ Review of Training Curricula

CIT-certified members receive training on crisis identification and management offered in partnership with the Chicago Fire Department (CFD), the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC), Region XI EMS, and the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) Chicago.

The Department conducted a review of its CIT training in 2020 alongside a working group of mental and behavioral health subject matter experts, advocates, service providers, community organizations, and persons with lived experiences. The group met virtually for nearly six months to review performance objectives, instructor and course evaluations, resources and references, instructional methodology and engagement strategies, and the use of appropriate, respectful, and industry-recognized language in the materials.

As a result, several key developments occurred, including: (1) a 30 minute extension of each training day to increase classroom instruction time; (2) the addition of e-learning modules to supplement training in several course modules; and (3) additional content and resources related specifically to mental and behavioral health and diversion.

In addition, the Department actively continues to increase the number of CIT-trained officers—ensuring that all Department members who receive promotions and any volunteers earn the certification.

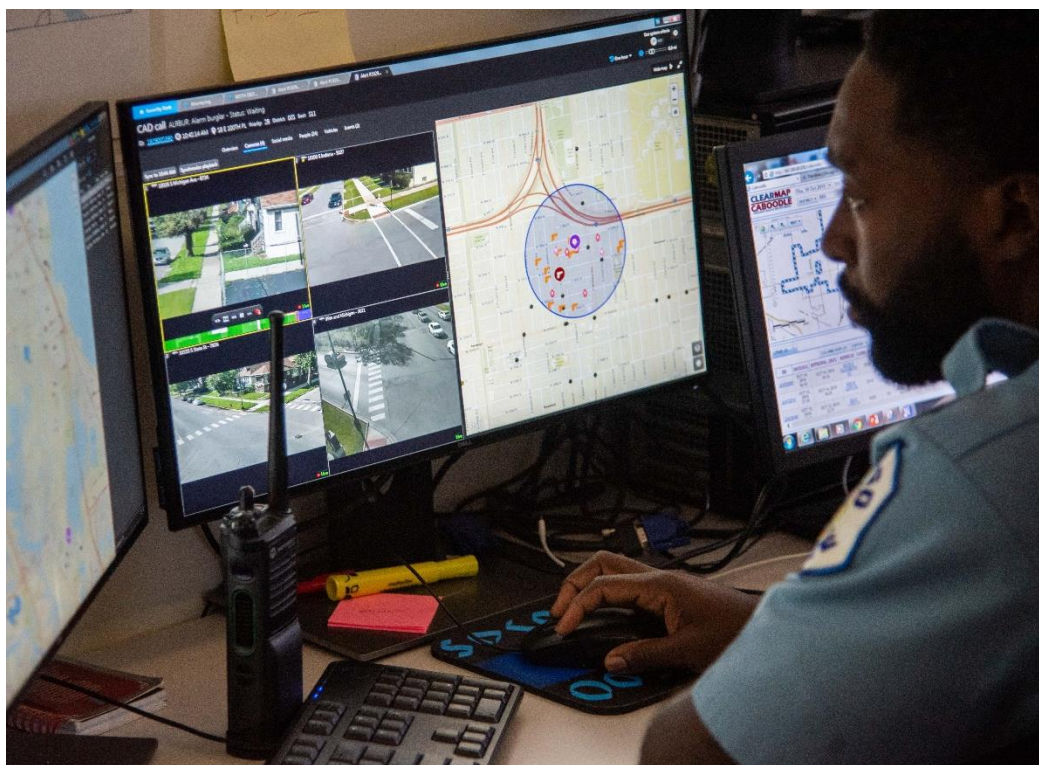
### ★ Response to Calls for Service

OEMC dispatched 45,524 calls for service that included enough information for Department members to anticipate, prior to arrival, that an individual was potentially experiencing a mental health crisis. On average, across all watches, CIT-trained members responded to 57.1 percent of these calls. Figure 5 details the percentage of CIT calls responded to by CIT trained Department members by watch.

*Figure 5: Percentage of CIT calls responded to by a CIT-trained officer*

1 <sup>st</sup> Watch (Midnights)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Watch (Days)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Watch (Afternoons)
72.5%	51.3%	48.3%

# STRENGTHENING INVESTIGATIONS



## STRENGTHENING INVESTIGATIONS

Strengthening the community's trust in police is a key step towards increasing the willingness of community members to cooperate with a police investigation. From the re-opening of additional police Areas that place investigatory resources closer to residents, to investing in additional task force capabilities and crime-specific investigation teams, the Department took several steps to minimize the length of investigations and reduce the caseload on the investigators that have led to increased clearance rates—bringing offenders to justice.

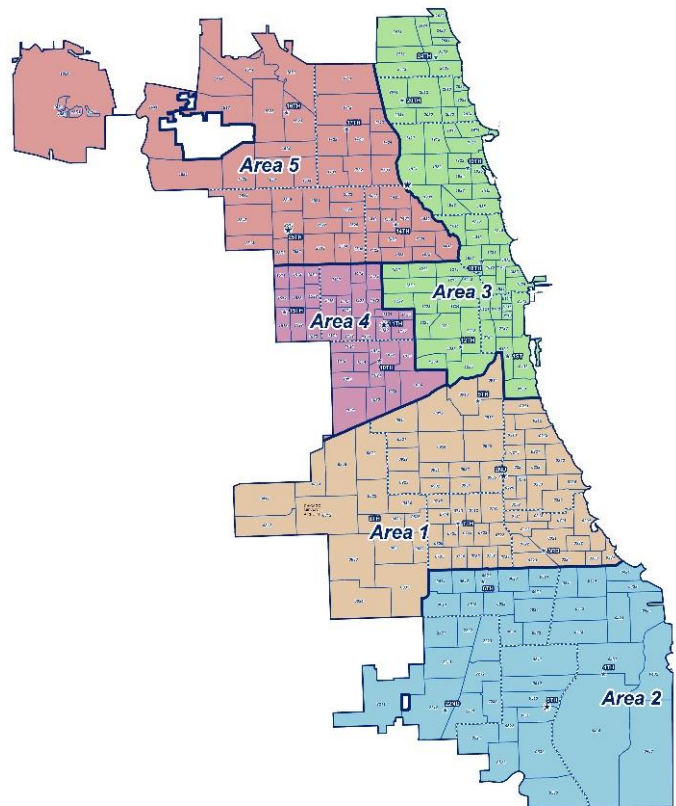
### Areas 4 and 5

In October 2019, the Department announced that it would re-open the former Area 4 and Area 5 to more closely serve residents of nearby communities. Prior to the re-opening of Area 4 and Area 5, the Bureau of Detectives operated out of three locations known as Area South, Area Central, and Area North. With only three Areas, members of the community had to travel far distances to cooperate with detectives. The expansion to five Areas means that community members no longer need to travel as far to make identifications via photo arrays, give statements, or share information. Figure 6 illustrates the Bureau of Detective Area boundaries as of April 2020.

This restructuring aligned with recommendations from the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF),<sup>13</sup> which conducted an extensive review, sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), of the Department's homicide investigation process in 2019.

Both Area 4 and Area 5 were equipped with Area Technology Centers (ATC), which serve as access hubs for digital evidence recovery. Department members assigned to ATC rooms can access POD cameras and other emerging technologies to analyze digital evidence. ATCs support the Department's effort to clear cases more quickly and efficiently with evidence sufficient to support state and federal prosecutions.

Figure 6: Detective Area Map as of April 2020



<sup>13</sup> See Police Executive Research Forum, *Review of the Chicago Police Department's Homicide Investigation Process*, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/homicideclearancereport2019/> (last visited May 20, 2021).

## Homicide Teams

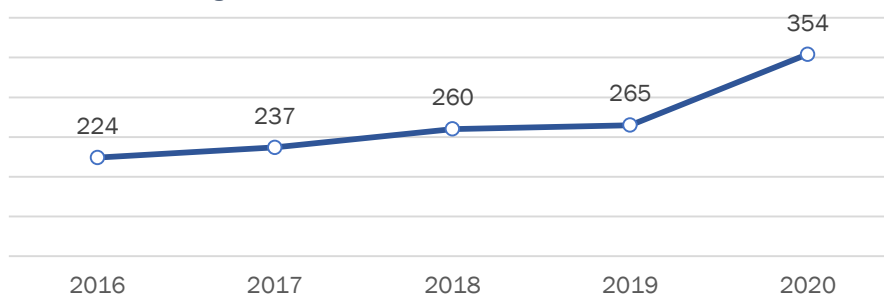
In April 2020, the Department restructured its Homicide Teams, which are led by a dedicated lieutenant at each of the Areas. These teams focus exclusively on homicide investigations and include detectives and field supervisors formerly assigned to investigate violent crimes.

Department members assigned to these teams rely heavily on members assigned to both ATCs and Gang Investigation Teams—which have been directed to work side-by-side with lead homicide investigators.

## Clearance Rates

The number of solved homicide cases increased dramatically because of the homicide team re-structuring and the re-opening of Area 4 and Area 5. Figure 7 illustrates the number of homicides cleared per year for the past five years. In 2020, the Department cleared 354 homicides—a roughly 33.58 percent increase from the year before. From 2016 to 2019, the Department cleared, on average, about 246.5 homicides each year.

Figure 7: Number of Homicides Cleared in 2020



## Task Force Capabilities

Task forces enable groups with unique resources, personnel, and experiences to assess, identify, and deliver solutions to specific problems. Task forces are usually multi-jurisdictional, made up of multiple agencies including, but not limited to, the Department's local, state, and federal partners.

### ★ Looting Task Force

In August 2020, the Department established the Looting Task Force (LTF) to coordinate investigations related to burglary, looting, vandalism, and other property crimes that occurred during civil unrest. LTF members collected multiple terabytes of digital evidence and shared this evidence on the Department's website.<sup>14</sup> The Department subsequently received thousands of tips which helped identify suspects.

<sup>14</sup> See Chicago Police Department, *Looting and Civil Unrest Videos*, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/crime-video-archives/looting-civil-unrest-videos/> (last visited May 20, 2021).

The LTF has arrested a substantial number of individuals, many of whom the United States Attorney's Office (USAO) and Cook County State's Attorney's Office (CCSAO) have charged with felony offenses.

### ★ **Vehicular Hijacking Team**

There was a stark increase in vehicular hijackings across the city last year, a trend not unique to Chicago. The Department began to reinforce an already-existing Vehicular Hijacking Task Force with multiple independent, decentralized Vehicular Hijacking Teams (VHT) across each of the five Areas.

Department members assigned to VHT collaborate with investigators in each Area, who have specialized training in emerging technologies including, but not limited to, video retrieval tools and license plate readers. The VHT provides tactical analytic support to both investigating Detectives and the Department's law enforcement partners at the local, state, and federal levels in an effort to more efficiently share information, collect evidence, and build stronger cases for prosecution.

## QUANTITATIVE SUMMARY

### CRIME

review of index crimes, homicides, non-fatal shootings, and vehicular hijackings

### POLICE ACTIVITY

review of calls for service, arrests, investigatory stops, firearm recoveries, and use of force



## INTRODUCTION TO INDEX CRIMES

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a national program conceived in 1929 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) as a means of obtaining consistent crime data across jurisdictions. Since 1930, the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) has administered the UCR Program in an effort to collect and compile data to use in understanding and improving law enforcement administration, operation, and management and to indicate fluctuations in the level of crime in America. Index crimes are the combination of nine categories of crime, selected by the FBI because of their seriousness and frequency of occurrence. These index crimes are reported to the State of Illinois and FBI through the UCR Program.

Crime and arrest totals in the 2020 Annual Report are based on UCR guidelines. Readers acquainted with UCR guidelines will have a stronger understanding of the crime and arrest statistics presented in this report. We offer this guidance below, listing and describing UCR crime categories:

VIOLENT CRIME	DESCRIPTION
Criminal Homicide (Murder)	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Death caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths, including first and second degree murder and excluding justifiable homicide and involuntary man-slaughter (UCR counts are based on 'Injury Date').
Rape	Penetration of the vagina or anus with any body part or object or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim, including attempted offenses (UCR counts are based on number of victims).
Robbery	The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear, including attempted offenses (UCR counts on the date the incident occurred).
Aggravated Battery / Aggravated Assault	An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm, including both aggravated assault and aggravated battery (UCR counts number of victims).
Human Trafficking	<b>Commercial Sex Acts</b> — Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such acts has not attained 18 years of age, including attempted offenses. <b>Involuntary Servitude</b> — The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting person(s) by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery including attempted offenses.
PROPERTY CRIME	DESCRIPTION
Burglary	The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another (based on the date the incident occurred).
Theft	The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud, including all thefts, regardless of stolen property values, and attempted thefts (based on the date the incident occurred).
Motor Vehicle Theft	The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle (based on the date the incident occurred).
Arson	Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another, including attempted offenses.

## CPD COMPSTAT VERSUS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR)

Since 2011, the Department has reported CompStat crime totals to the public and relied heavily on the totals for its internal CompStat meetings. The seven major CompStat offenses overlap with corresponding UCR index crime categories. As a result, there are a great number of similarities between CompStat and UCR data. Both CompStat and UCR totals are obtained from the same data system and are derived by aggregating a larger set of more specific offenses. Readers familiar with the *Crimes—2001 to Present* data table<sup>15</sup> will recognize these more specific offenses.

CompStat and UCR are different because the totals have different purposes; as such, the data are measured differently. CompStat is a managerial accountability process, so CompStat totals include high-priority crimes, measured using dates that serve as the starting point that police could reasonably respond to the crime. In contrast, UCR totals are based on a set of detailed guidelines designed to foster standardized national crime reporting.

Both CompStat and UCR rely on the hierarchy rule; if multiple offenses occur in the same incident, the incident is classified based on the most serious offense. Seriousness is based on UCR guidelines, with criminal homicide treated as the most serious offense, followed by the remaining violent index offenses, property index offenses, and, finally, lesser offenses. For UCR, arson and human trafficking are exceptions to the hierarchy rule, wherein every incident is reported irrespective of its occurrence in conjunction with a more serious offense. However, the Department does not track arson or human trafficking incidents as part of CompStat. We offer this guidance below by listing and explaining CompStat crime categories:

VIOLENT CRIME	DESCRIPTION
Murder	The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another, including first and second degree murder and excluding justifiable homicide and involuntary manslaughter (CompStat totals are based on the date when CPD began the murder investigation).
Criminal Sexual Assault	Broader than the traditional definition of “rape” (the carnal knowledge of a person forcibly and against their will), this category includes any sexual assault (completed or attempted), aggravated, or non-aggravated committed against any victim, female or male, including attempted offenses (Comp- Stat totals are based on number of reported incidents. Effective 2013, totals are based on the date the original police report was finalized and approved).
Robbery	The taking of or attempting to take anything of value from the care or custody of a person by force or threat of force, including attempted offenses (CompStat totals are based on the date the incident occurred. Effective 2013, totals are based on the date that the original police report was finalized and approved).
Aggravated Assault/ Aggravated Battery	The intentional causing of serious bodily harm, attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or threat of serious bodily injury or death. This category includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder (CompStat counts are based on number of reported incidents limited to aggravated battery).
Human Trafficking	NOT included in totals for CompStat.

<sup>15</sup> See Chicago Data Portal, PUBLIC SAFETY, *Crimes – 2001 to Present*, <https://data.cityofchicago.org/Public-Safety/Crimes-2001-to-Present/ijzp-q8t2> (last accessed May 26, 2021).

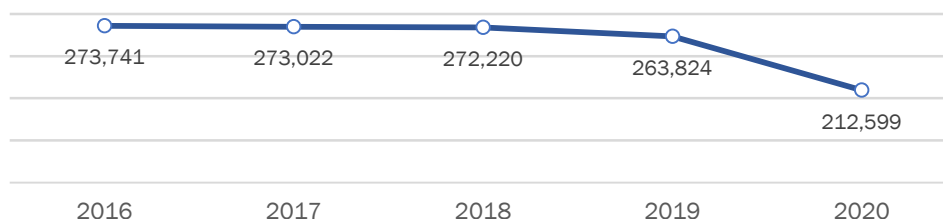


PROPERTY CRIME	DESCRIPTION
<b>Burglary</b>	The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, or an attempt to do so (Effective 2013, CompStat totals are based on the date that the original police report was finalized and approved).
<b>Theft</b>	The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud (CompStat totals are limited to thefts in which the value of the stolen property exceeds \$500. Effective 2013, totals are based on the date that the original police report was finalized and approved).
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	The unlawful taking of or attempt to take a motor vehicle (Effective 2013, CompStat totals are based on the date that the original police report was finalized and approved).
<b>Arson</b>	NOT included in totals for CompStat.

## CRIME IN 2020

Figure 8 illustrates last year's decrease in crimes across the city compared to 2018 and 2019:

Figure 8: Citywide Crime by Year



## CRIME OVERVIEW

Part I crimes include arson, assault, battery, burglary, criminal sexual assault, homicide, human trafficking, motor vehicle theft, robbery, and theft. The Department also includes aggravated battery and human trafficking in its reporting. Table 1 shows a 0.09 percent increase in violent crime, a 25.79 percent decrease in property crime, and a 19.53 percent decrease overall in Part I crime. Figure 9 shows Part I crimes by District.

Table 1: 2020 Part I Crime Overview

Violent Crime	2019	2020	% Change
Criminal Homicide (Murder)	496	770	55.24%
Criminal Sexual Assault (Rape)	1,919	1,493	-22.20%
Robbery	8,000	7,864	-1.70%
Aggravated Assault	6,106	6,438	5.44%
Aggravated Battery	9,478	9,466	-0.13%
Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	10	5	-50.00%
Human Trafficking (Involuntary Servitude)	5	2	-60.00%
<b>Violent Crime Subtotal</b>	<b>26,014</b>	<b>26,038</b>	<b>0.09%</b>

Property Crime	2019	2020	% Change
Arson	375	585	56.00%
Burglary	9,636	8,733	-9.37%
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,977	9,942	10.75%
Theft	62,490	41,201	-34.07%
<b>Property Crime Subtotal</b>	<b>81,478</b>	<b>60,461</b>	<b>-25.79%</b>

<b>Index Crime Total</b>	<b>107,492</b>	<b>86,499</b>	<b>-19.53%</b>
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Figure 9: 2020 Part I Crime Overview by District

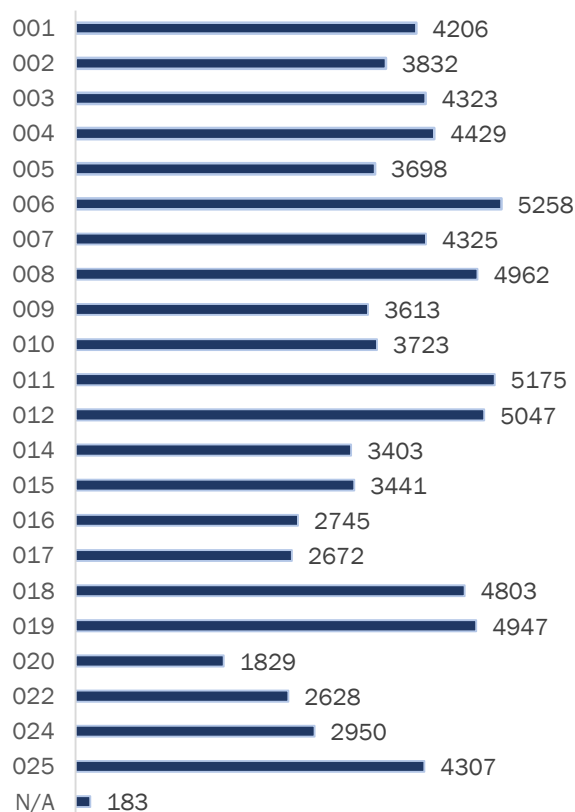


Table 2: Detailed Overview of Index Crime in 2020

VIOLENT CRIME	2019	2020	% Change
<b>Criminal Homicide (Murder)</b>			
<b>Criminal Homicide Total</b>	496	770	55.24%
<b>Criminal Sexual Assault (Rape)</b>			
Aggravated - With Firearm	45	52	15.56%
Aggravated - with Other Weapon	34	31	-8.82%
Aggravated - Other	399	311	-22.06%
Other Criminal Sexual Assault Category	1,352	1,024	-24.26%
Attempted	89	75	-15.73%
<b>Rape Total</b>	1,919	1,493	-22.16%
<b>Robbery</b>			
Armed - with Firearm	2,688	2,652	-1.34%
Armed - with Other Weapon	694	607	-12.54%
Aggravated	452	401	-11.28%
Strong Arm--No Weapon	2,804	2,094	-25.32%
Vehicular Hijacking	603	1,413	134.33%
Attempted Robbery	759	697	-8.17%
<b>Robbery Total</b>	8,000	7,864	-1.70%
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>			
Aggravated - with Firearm	2,970	3,794	27.74%
Aggravated - with Other Weapon	2,876	2,475	-13.94%
Other Aggravated Assault category	260	169	-35.00%
<b>Aggravated Assault Total</b>	6,106	6,438	5.44%
<b>Aggravated Battery</b>			
No Weapon - Serious Injury	1,060	842	-20.57%
Other Battery Category	1,973	1,515	-23.21%
With Firearm	1,635	2,471	51.13%
With Other Weapon	4,810	4,638	-3.58%
<b>Aggravated Battery Total</b>	9,478	9,466	-0.13%
<b>Human Trafficking</b>			
Commercial Sex Acts	10	5	-50.00%
Involuntary Servitude	5	2	-60.00%
<b>Human Trafficking Total</b>	15	7	53.33%

PROPERTY CRIME	2019	2020	% Change
<b>Burglary</b>			
Attempted Forcible Entry	401	334	-16.71%
Forcible Entry	5,565	5,546	-0.34%
Home Invasion	233	259	11.16%
Unlawful Entry	3,437	2,594	-24.53%
<b>Burglary Total</b>	9,636	8,733	-9.37%
<b>Theft</b>			
\$500 and Under	23,180	17,674	-23.75%
Attempted Theft	429	288	-32.87%
From Building	10,489	5,110	-51.28%
Other Theft Category	60	43	-28.33%
Over \$500	14,676	10,688	-27.17%
Pocket Picking	2,372	739	-68.84%
Purse Snatching	493	302	-38.74%
Retail Theft	10,791	6,357	-41.09%
<b>Theft Total</b>	62,490	41,201	-34.07%
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>			
Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft	210	153	-27.14%
Automobile	8,418	9,384	11.48%
Other Vehicle	182	280	53.85%
Trucks and Buses	167	125	-25.15%
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft Total</b>	8,977	9,942	10.75%
<b>Arson</b>			
Aggravated	59	43	-27.12%
Attempted Arson	51	63	23.53%
By Explosive	3	5	66.67%
By Fire	259	470	81.47%
Other Arson Category	3	4	33.33%
<b>Arson Total</b>	375	585	56.00%
<b>Summary Totals</b>			
Violent Crime Total	26,014	26,038	0.09%
Property Crime Total	81,478	60,461	-25.79%
<b>Grand Total</b>	107,492	86,499	-19.53%

## VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS – VIOLENT CRIME

Table 3: Criminal Homicide (Murder) Victim Demographics in 2020

Criminal Homicide (Murder)		2019					2020				
	Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	%	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Race / Ethnicity											
Asian or Pacific Islander		1	0	0	1	0.20%	4	0	0	4	0.52%
African-American		358	42	0	400	80.65%	548	71	0	619	80.38%
Black / Hispanic		2	0	0	2	0.40%	2	0	0	2	0.26%
Native American		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
White / Hispanic		61	9	0	70	14.11%	109	10	0	119	15.45%
White		17	6	0	23	4.64%	21	5	0	26	3.38%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity		0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>Criminal Homicide (Murder) Total</b>		<b>439</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>496</b>		<b>684</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>770</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>		<b>88.51%</b>	<b>11.49%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>			<b>88.83%</b>	<b>11.17%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>		

Table 4: Criminal Sexual Assault (Rape) Victim Demographics in 2020

Criminal Sexual Assault (Rape)		2019					2020				
	Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Race / Ethnicity											
Asian or Pacific Islander		1	23	0	24	1.22%	4	21	1	26	1.69%
African-American		129	841	1	971	49.19%	113	683	1	797	51.89%
Black / Hispanic		3	20	0	23	1.17%	3	18	0	21	1.37%
Native American		1	2	0	3	0.15%	1	2	0	3	0.20%
White / Hispanic		50	363	1	414	20.97%	37	276	0	313	20.38%
White		42	350	0	392	19.86%	32	223	0	255	16.60%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity		8	104	35	147	7.45%	13	70	38	121	7.88%
<b>Criminal Sexual Assault (Rape) Total</b>		<b>234</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1,974</b>		<b>203</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,536</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>		<b>11.85%</b>	<b>86.27%</b>	<b>1.88%</b>			<b>13.22%</b>	<b>84.18%</b>	<b>2.60%</b>		

Table 5: Robbery Victim Demographics in 2020

Robbery		2019					2020				
	Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Race / Ethnicity											
Asian or Pacific Islander		274	118	0	392	4.33%	316	102	0	418	4.67%
African-American		2,812	1,482	5	4,299	47.50%	2,839	1,421	5	4,265	47.68%
Black / Hispanic		70	17	0	87	0.96%	63	16	0	79	0.88%
Native American		30	7	1	38	0.42%	31	12	0	43	0.48%
White / Hispanic		1,506	608	2	2,116	23.38%	1,370	583	1	1,954	21.84%
White		922	545	3	1,470	16.24%	915	505	2	1,422	15.90%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity		178	88	383	649	7.17%	241	113	410	764	8.54%
<b>Rape Total</b>		<b>5,792</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>9,051</b>		<b>5,775</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>8,945</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>		<b>63.99%</b>	<b>31.65%</b>	<b>4.36%</b>			<b>64.56%</b>	<b>30.77%</b>	<b>4.67%</b>		

Table 6: Aggravated Assault Victim Demographics in 2020

Aggravated Assault		2019					2020				
Race / Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Asian or Pacific Islander		76	31	0	107	1.34%	104	20	0	124	1.46%
African-American		2,092	2,515	13	4,620	58.02%	2,290	2,733	15	5,038	59.24%
Black / Hispanic		45	20	1	66	0.83%	43	34	0	77	0.91%
Native American		15	1	0	16	0.20%	10	1	0	11	0.13%
White / Hispanic		888	607	2	1,497	18.80%	1,003	619	2	1,624	19.10%
White		477	206	0	683	8.58%	447	182	1	630	7.41%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity		212	102	660	974	12.23%	223	146	631	1,000	11.76%
Aggravated Assault Total		3,805	3,482	676	7,963		4,120	3,735	649	8,504	
% of Total		47.78%	43.73%	8.49%			48.45%	43.92%	7.64%		

Table 7: Aggravated Battery Victim Demographics in 2020

Aggravated Battery		2019					2020				
Race / Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Asian or Pacific Islander		99	44	1	144	1.19%	75	27	0	102	0.82%
African-American		4156	3369	15	7,540	62.46%	4580	3268	13	7861	63.28%
Black / Hispanic		74	33	0	107	0.89%	81	45	0	126	1.01%
Native American		7	3	0	10	0.08%	2	1	0	3	0.02%
White / Hispanic		1111	544	2	1,657	13.73%	1,173	618	0	1791	14.42%
White		660	335	1	996	8.25%	580	311	1	892	7.18%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity		239	161	1,217	1,617	13.40%	308	178	1,162	1,648	13.27%
Aggravated Battery Total,		6,346	4,489	1,236	12,071		6,799	4,448	1,176	12,423	
% of Total		52.57%	37.19%	10.24%			54.73%	35.80%	9.46%		

Table 8: Combined Aggravated Assault & Battery Victim Demographics in 2020

Aggravated Assault & Battery		2019					2020				
Race / Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Asian or Pacific Islander		175	75	1	251	1.25%	179	47	0	226	1.08%
African-American		6,248	5,884	28	12,160	60.70%	6,870	6,001	28	12,899	61.64%
Black / Hispanic		119	53	1	173	0.86%	124	79	0	203	0.97%
Native American		22	4	0	26	0.13%	12	2	0	14	0.07%
White / Hispanic		1,999	1,151	4	3,154	15.74%	2,176	1,237	2	3,415	16.32%
White		1,137	541	1	1,679	8.38%	1,027	493	2	1,522	7.27%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity		451	263	1,877	2,591	12.93%	531	324	1,793	2,648	12.65%
Combined Agg. Assault & Battery Total		10,151	7,971	1,912	20,034		10,919	8,183	1,825	20,927	
% of Total		50.67%	39.79%	9.54%			52.18%	39.10%	8.72%		

Table 9: Human Trafficking Victim Demographics in 2020

Human Trafficking		2019					2020				
Race / Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Asian or Pacific Islander		0	0	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0	1	9.09%
African-American		1	8	0	9	50.00%	0	2	0	2	18.18%
Black / Hispanic		1	2	0	3	16.67%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Native American		0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
White / Hispanic		1	2	0	3	16.67%	1	1	0	2	18.18%
White		1	2	0	3	16.67%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity		0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	4	2	6	54.55%
Human Trafficking Total		4	14	0	18		2	7	2	11	
% of Total		22.22%	77.78%	0.00%			18.18%	63.64%	18.18%		

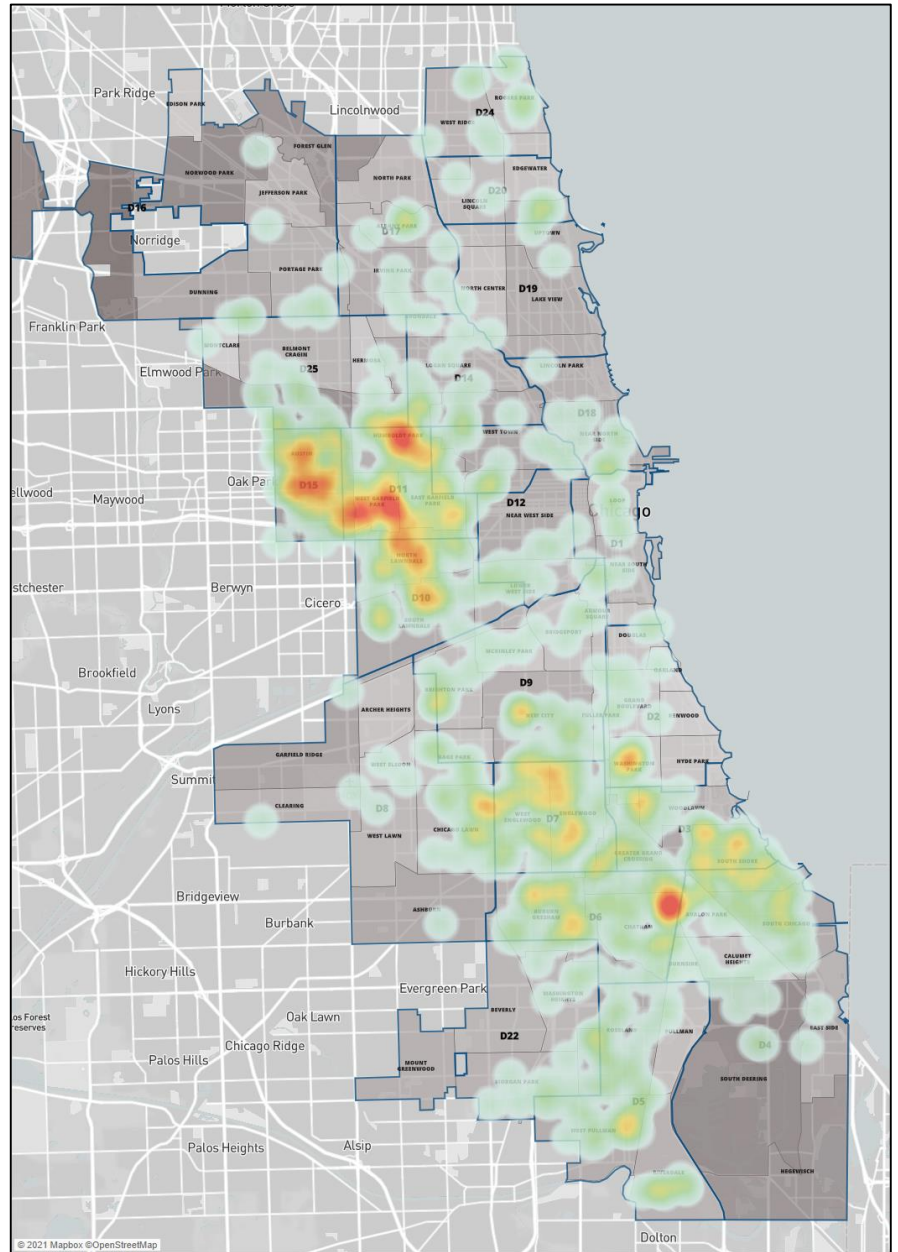
## CRIMINAL HOMICIDE (MURDER) – SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Figure 10 maps the location of the 770 homicides which occurred in 2020 across all 22 police Districts in Chicago. Table 10 details the location of occurrence. The city saw a 64.42 percent increase in homicides. Only the 19th (Town Hall) District saw a decrease year-over-year.

Table 10: Criminal Homicide (Murder) by District

Figure 10: Map of Criminal Homicide (Murder) by District

DISTRICT	2019	2020	% CHANGE
001	3	6	100.00%
002	16	23	43.75%
003	31	45	45.16%
004	36	62	72.22%
005	33	46	39.39%
006	45	74	64.44%
007	43	73	69.77%
008	32	41	28.13%
009	21	38	80.95%
010	33	61	84.85%
011	72	99	37.50%
012	17	28	64.71%
014	7	16	128.57%
015	41	64	56.10%
016	10	10	0.00%
017	5	12	140.00%
018	4	10	150.00%
019	5	4	-20.00%
020	0	7	N/A
022	16	21	31.25%
024	9	10	11.11%
025	17	20	17.65%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>64.42%</b>





Detectives assign a motive to each criminal homicide, investigative facts permitting. Motives may be unknown or may change by the conclusion of the investigation. Table 11 shows that only 54 percent of the 496 homicides that occurred in 2019 had any

discernible motive. Seventy percent of the 770 homicides that occurred in 2020 had an identifiable motive. Both years, the majority of known homicide motives were gang-related.

Table 11: Criminal Homicides (Murder) in 2020 by Motive

Motive	2019		2020	
	Total	%	Total	%
Unknown Circumstance/Motive	229	46%	230	30%
Total—Known Circumstance/Motive	267	54%	540	70%
Armed	15		39	
Domestic Altercation	30		55	
Gang-Related Altercation	122		250	
Other Circumstance/Motive	100		196	
<b>Total—All Criminal Homicide</b>	<b>496</b>		<b>770</b>	

Table 12 breaks down criminal homicide victims' relationships to offender(s). Detectives were able to identify a relationship between the victim(s) and offender(s) in 23 percent of homicides that occurred in 2020, compared to 14 percent of homicides that occurred in 2019.

Table 12: Criminal Homicides (Murder) by Victim's Relationship to Offender in 2020

Victims Relationship to Offender	2019		2020	
	Total	%	Total	%
Unknown Relationship	429	86%	594	77%
Total—Known Relationship	67	14%	176	23%
Acquaintance	15		45	
Family	6		23	
Friend	0		5	
No Relationship/Stranger	23		76	
Otherwise Known	11		15	
Romantic Partner	12		14	
<b>Total—All Criminal Homicide</b>	<b>496</b>		<b>770</b>	

Table 13 illustrates the various types of injuries underlying criminal homicides investigated. Gunshot wounds accounted for the majority of injuries leading to criminal homicides in both 2019 and 2020—at 89.7 percent and 89.9 percent respectively.

Table 13: Criminal Homicides (Murder) by Injury Type in 2020

Injury Type	2019		2020	
	Total	%	Total	%
Gunshot Wound	445	89.70%	692	89.90%
Stab Wound	31	6.30%	39	5.10%
Blunt Force Injury	8	1.60%	21	2.70%
Injury From Assault	2	0.40%	7	0.90%
Strangulation	8	1.60%	8	1.00%
Other Injury	2	0.40%	3	0.40%
<b>Criminal Homicide Total</b>	<b>496</b>		<b>770</b>	

Table 14 illustrates the 169.23 percent increase in identified criminal homicide offenders who were 17-years-old or younger at the time of the offense, rising from 6.44 percent of all identified offenders to 10.90 percent. Table 14 also shows the proportion of criminal homicide victims identified within the same age groups, illustrating that each remained relatively consistent.

Table 14: Criminal Homicide Victims and Identified Offenders by Age Group in 2020

Age Group	Victims				Identified Offenders			
	2019		2020		2019		2020	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Unknown	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	0.99%	4	1.25%
0-17	38	7.66%	56	7.27%	13	6.44%	35	10.90%
18-21	77	15.52%	106	13.77%	42	20.79%	72	22.43%
22-30	195	39.31%	301	39.09%	79	39.11%	107	33.33%
31-40	102	20.56%	192	24.94%	42	20.79%	60	18.69%
41-50	49	9.88%	64	8.31%	9	4.46%	19	5.92%
51+	35	7.06%	51	6.62%	15	7.43%	24	7.48%
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>		<b>770</b>		<b>202</b>		<b>321</b>	

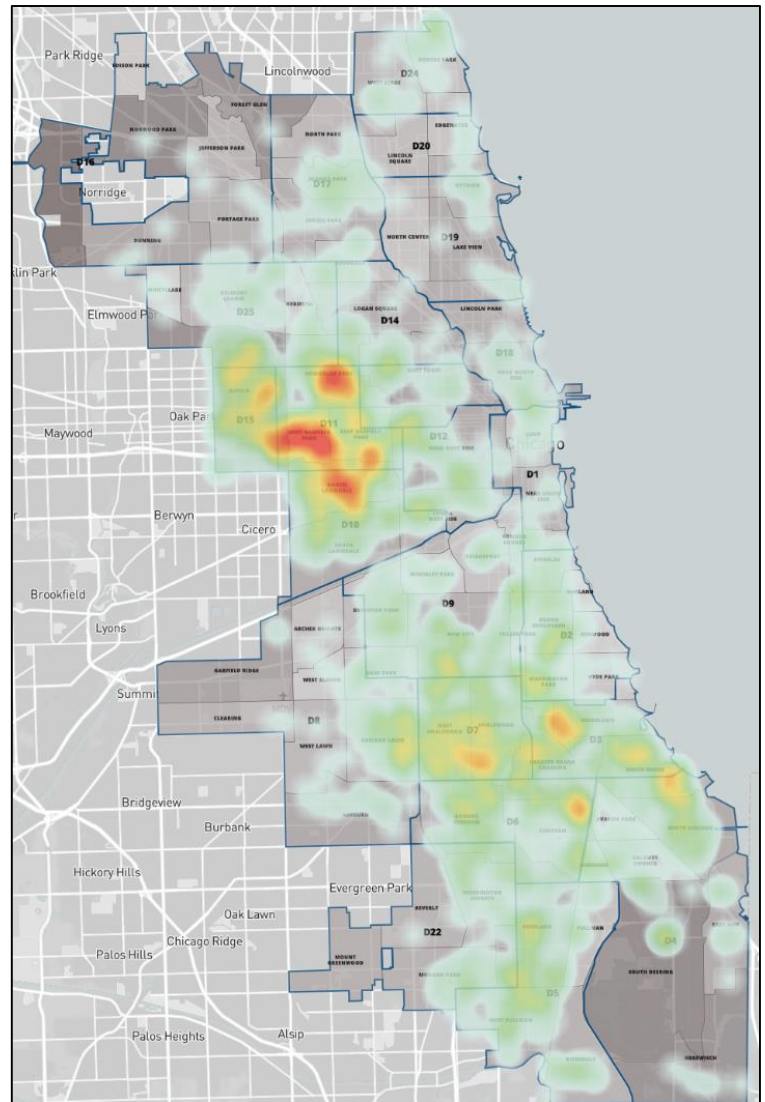
## NON-FATAL SHOOTINGS

Figure 11 maps the location of the 2,587 non-fatal shootings that occurred across Chicago in 2020. Table 15 details both the number of individual shooting incidents and total number of non-fatal shooting victims within each police District. The number of shooting victims exceeds the number of shooting incidents where one or more incidents involve multiple victims.

Table 15: Shootings in 2020 by District

DISTRICT	2019		2020	
	Incidents	Victims	Incidents	Victims
001	14	16	31	35
002	58	67	94	106
003	94	119	170	201
004	114	128	182	205
005	135	154	166	193
006	153	171	187	269
007	139	191	243	296
008	92	105	120	131
009	105	120	160	185
010	132	165	202	252
011	231	292	359	466
012	64	79	115	136
014	36	42	43	50
015	120	142	153	183
016	9	10	15	17
017	26	32	55	61
018	22	28	22	32
019	13	19	19	21
020	11	12	6	6
022	55	66	93	103
024	15	16	39	42
025	83	100	113	129
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>2,587</b>	<b>3,119</b>

Figure 11: Map of Shootings in 2020 by District



## VEHICULAR HIJACKINGS

There was an increase in vehicular hijackings and aggravated vehicular hijackings in 2020. While this was not a trend unique to Chicago, the Department observed a 134.33 percent increase in such incidents compared to 2019.

Figure 12 shows the increase and decrease of incidents throughout 2020. Table 16 and Figure 13 illustrate that these incidents were widespread across the city.

In response, the Department created the new Vehicular Hijacking Teams (VHT) in December 2020.

Figure 12: Vehicular Hijacking Incidents in 2020 by Month

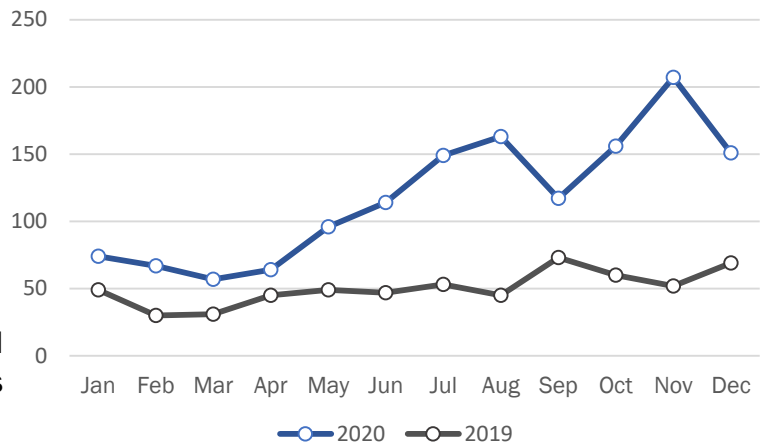
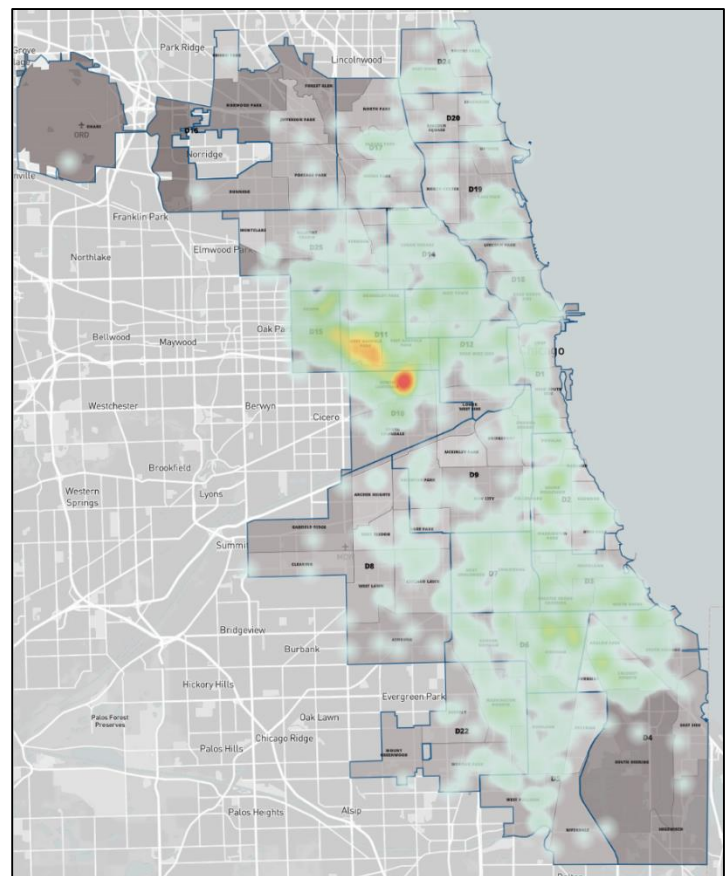


Table 16: 2020 Vehicular Hijacking Incidents by District

DISTRICT	2019	2020	% CHANGE
001	14	41	192.86%
002	27	74	174.07%
003	35	74	111.43%
004	36	97	169.44%
005	34	50	47.06%
006	43	109	153.49%
007	28	67	139.29%
008	23	44	91.30%
009	24	60	150.00%
010	40	103	157.50%
011	79	187	136.71%
012	47	112	138.30%
014	28	58	107.14%
015	35	77	120.00%
016	8	14	75.00%
017	14	29	107.14%
018	15	34	126.67%
019	11	39	254.55%
020	4	12	200.00%
022	21	64	204.76%
024	9	21	133.33%
025	28	47	67.86%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>134.33%</b>

Figure 13: Map of Vehicular Hijacking Incidents in 2020 by District



## POLICE ACTIVITY IN 2020

### CALLS FOR SERVICE

The Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) provides Chicago with prompt and reliable 911 service for police, fire, and emergency medical services while also coordinating major emergency event response. OEMC's mission is to manage incidents, coordinate events, operate communications systems and provide technological and other support to City agencies. OEMC is an essential partner in the Department's endeavor to protect the lives and property of Chicagoans and visitors.



Dispatch operations (the intake of calls-for-service and subsequent dispatching of either police or fire to respond) in Chicago are managed by OEMC. Call-for-service data is therefore maintained by OEMC. Table 17 illustrates that CPD responded to over 2,583,496 calls for service in 2020. The 992,719 calls-for-service listed as "N/A" lacked sufficient geolocation data from the caller to identify a district of occurrence.

*Table 17: Calls for Service  
in 2020 by District*

<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>2020</b>
001	57,153
002	70,056
003	85,691
004	99,275
005	67,726
006	103,003
007	80,301
008	107,570
009	76,904
010	68,150
011	121,005
012	78,391
014	50,373
015	67,110
016	53,339
017	53,322
018	61,303
019	64,143
020	31,396
022	51,933
024	53,970
025	88,663
N/A	992,719
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,583,496</b>

## ARRESTS

The Department made 52,326 total arrests in 2020, a 42.25 percent decrease from 2019.

**2019 Arrests (Total)**

**90,606**

**2020 Arrests (Total)**

**52,326**

Figure 14 shows that arrests steadily decreased in the beginning of the year, increased in May, and subsequently plateaued for the rest of the year.

Figure 14: Arrests by Month in 2020

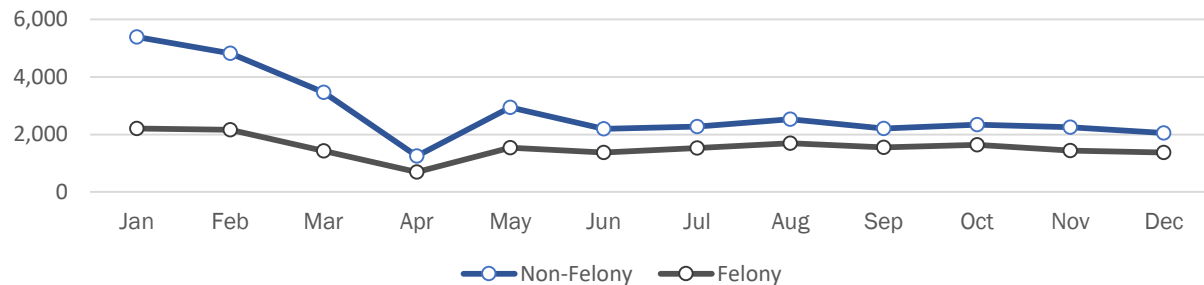


Figure 15 shows arrests by police District of occurrence and type. The 011<sup>th</sup> (Harrison) District had more felony and non-felony arrests than any other police District—and was also the only police District where more arrests were made for felony offenses than non-felony offenses.

Figure 15: Felony and Non-Felony Arrests in 2020 by District of Occurrence

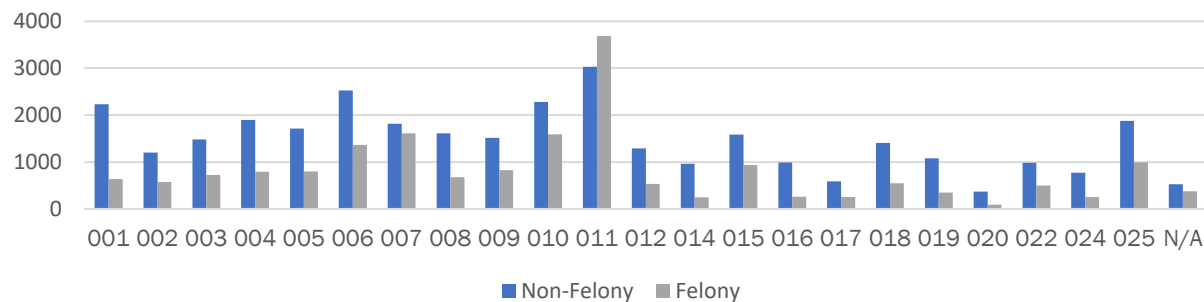


Table 18 highlights the sharp increase in gun arrests as a percentage of total arrests, rising from 6.84 percent of arrests in 2019 to 13.91 percent of arrests in 2020. This rise continued an existing trend, as gun arrests have increased as a proportion of total arrests since 2014.

Table 18: Gun Arrests by Year as a Percentage of Total Arrests

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Arrests (Total)	128,604	112,566	85,799	83,728	85,875	90,606	52,326
Guns Recovered with Arrest	3,614	3,772	3,973	5,262	5,507	6,197	7,277
Gun Arrests as % of Total Arrests	2.81%	3.35%	4.63%	6.28%	6.41%	6.84%	13.91%



## INVESTIGATORY STOPS

The Investigatory Stop System is one of the ways the Department, as part of and empowered by the community, ensures that it protects the public, preserves the rights of all members of the community, and enforces the law impartially. Adherence to this policy allows the Department to serve all members of the public equally with fairness, dignity, and respect while upholding its pledge to not use racial profiling or bias-based policing.

Department members are responsible for ensuring public safety by deterring and responding to crime. They are also responsible for upholding the rights guaranteed to the public under the United States Constitution, the State of Illinois Constitution, and the law. Safeguarding the liberties of the public and preventing crime are not mutually exclusive; each can be achieved by fostering trust and confidence between Department members and the public.

An investigatory stop is a temporary detention and/or questioning of a person in the vicinity where the person was stopped based on probable cause or a reasonable, articulable suspicion that the person is committing, is about to commit, or has committed a criminal offense. Department members may detain someone on this basis only for the length of time necessary to confirm or dispel their suspicion of criminal activity. It is not a voluntary contact, like many consensual encounters during which an individual feels free to leave.

Sworn members who conduct an Investigatory Stop are required to complete an Investigatory Stop Report (ISR). Prior to 2016, Contact Cards were the means by which the Department members documented encounters with members of the public that did not lead to an arrest or other enforcement action. An officer may conduct an investigatory stop where specific and articulable facts which, combined with rational inferences from these facts, give rise to either (a) probable cause or (b) a reasonable, articulable suspicion that a crime has occurred, is occurring, or is about to occur. The sole purpose of the temporary detention is to prove or disprove those suspicions. In an ISR, Department members detail the legal justification for the investigatory stop in addition to whether a protective pat-down or other search was conducted.

Of 86,132 investigatory stops made by Department members last year, 34.21 percent resulted in a protective pat-down of the individual detained.

Table 19: Number of ISRs in 2020 by District of Occurrence

DISTRICT	2020
001	4,677
002	2,346
003	2,548
004	5,171
005	3,575
006	4,303
007	10,137
008	6,028
009	5,446
010	3,000
011	7,706
012	2,920
014	3,033
015	3,294
016	2,169
017	1,546
018	3,077
019	2,555
020	1,471
022	1,926
024	2,668
025	6,281
N/A	252
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86,129</b>



## FIREARM RECOVERIES

Firearm recoveries include those that are seized as part of a criminal investigation, turned in by a community member, relinquished at a Department-organized weapon turn-in event, or found after having been lost or stolen.

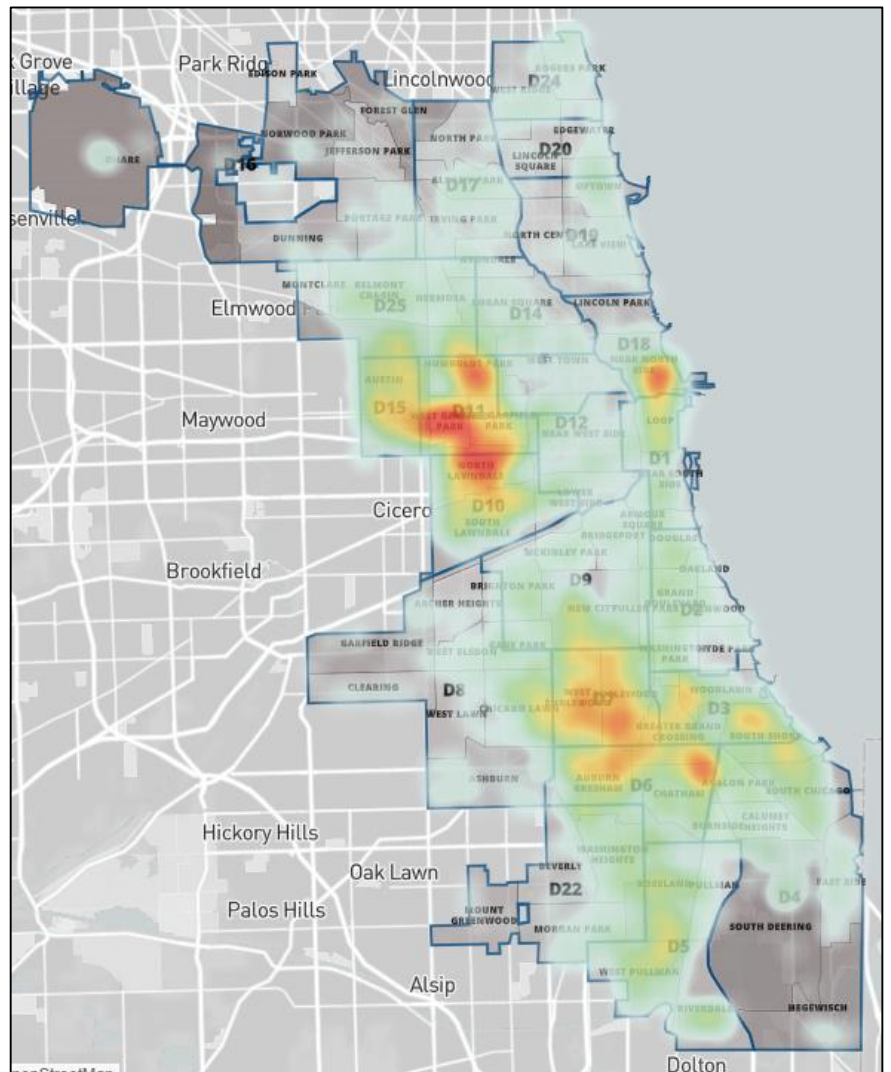
### Firearms Recovered in 2020

# 11,288

Table 20: Gun Recoveries in 2020 by District

DISTRICT	2020
001	340
002	313
003	763
004	634
005	686
006	1,004
007	1,115
008	488
009	564
010	795
011	1,258
012	269
014	182
015	609
016	268
017	137
018	284
019	121
020	37
022	392
024	211
025	510
N/A	308
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,288</b>

Figure 16: Map of Firearm Recoveries in 2020



## USE OF FORCE

The Use of Force Dashboard, an online data dashboard, provides summary data on all use of force incidents.<sup>16</sup> This includes both aggregate data and breakdowns of times, locations, demographics, and force options (e.g., physical force and control tactics, impact weapon/baton, oleoresin capsicum spray, taser, and firearm) used. Summary documents providing an overview of FRD reviews can be found in published quarterly and annual reports available online.<sup>17</sup>

The Department responded to 2,583,496 calls for service in 2020. This resulted in 52,326 arrests. There were 1,403 use of force incidents that resulted in 4,259 Tactical Response Reports (TRRs).

Figure 17: Number of TRRs in 2020 by Month

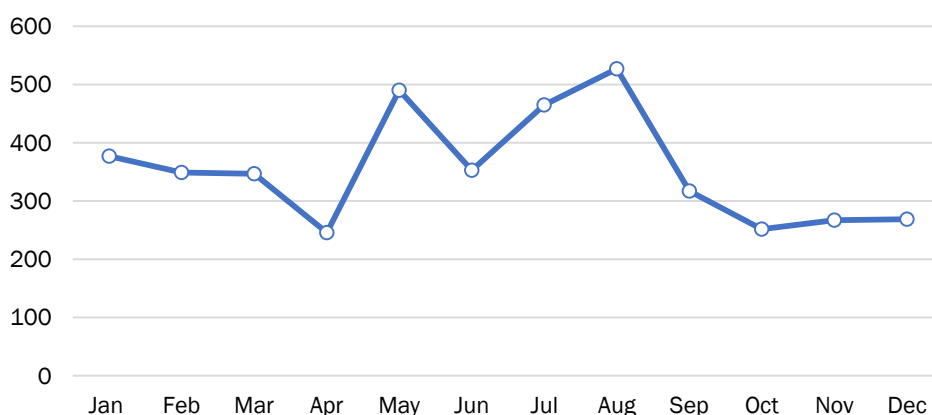


Figure 17 shows a decrease in TRRs in the spring with subsequent spikes in both May and August. TRRs decreased and plateaued in the autumn months. Table 21 identifies the number of TRRs by District location.

### ★ Tactical Response Reports

TRRs are required to be completed by sworn Department members and civilian detention aides who are involved in a reportable use of force. It should be noted that, while a TRR is completed for reportable use-of-force incidents, it also captures subjects' actions in incidents where Department members may not use any force in response—including, for example, when a Department member is assaulted or battered.

Reportable use-of-force incidents are outlined in Department directive G03-02-02, "Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report," and include all incidents involving all use-of-force incidents of a subject who is injured or alleges injury resulting from the

Table 21: TRRs in 2020 by District of Occurrence

DISTRICT	2020
001	349
002	150
003	160
004	192
005	179
006	308
007	380
008	131
009	169
010	301
011	490
012	98
014	109
015	195
016	123
017	72
018	176
019	117
020	59
022	141
024	150
025	189
N/A	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,260

<sup>16</sup> See Chicago Police Department, *Use of Force Dashboard*, DATA DASHBOARDS, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/use-of-force-dashboard/> (last visited May 20, 2021).

<sup>17</sup> See Chicago Police Department, REPORTS AND RESOURCES, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/reform/reports-and-resources/> (last visited May 20, 2021).

member's use-of-force option; the active resistance of a subject; an act of obstructing a police officer when the obstructing is a physical act directed at the Department member; a subject whose actions are aggressively offensive, with or without weapons, or who is using or threatening the imminent use of force against the member that will likely cause physical injury; an assault, threat of physical attack, or physical attack against a Department member, including a murder, aggravated battery, battery, aggravated assault, or assault, regardless of whether or not the member has sustained a physical injury; discharge of a firearm, taser, impact munitions, OC spray or other chemical weapons; use of canines as a force option; use of a Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) to cause discomfort as a compliance technique; and the use of an impact weapon to strike, kicks, knee strikes, elbow strikes, closed hand strikes or punches, take-downs, and other direct mechanical actions or techniques.

In a reportable use-of-force incident, each sworn Department member or civilian detention aide will complete a TRR; therefore, there may be several TRRs completed for a single incident or a single subject. Additionally, a member involved in a reportable use of force incident with several subjects will complete a TRR for each subject; therefore, there may be several TRRs completed for a single incident by each single member.

