

# 2021 Annual Report



## CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT



Lori E. Lightfoot, Mayor, City of Chicago

David O. Brown, Superintendent of Police



## Preface

On January 31, 2019, a federal judge approved a consent decree (agreement) negotiated by the Illinois Attorney General's Office and the City of Chicago that institutes comprehensive reforms of the Chicago Police Department. The consent decree is overseen by an Independent Monitor appointed by the federal court. The monitor meets regularly with community stakeholders and Chicago Police Department (CPD) members and publicly reports on the Department's progress in implementing the agreement. The consent decree is organized into numbered paragraphs, each addressing a specific area for reform. The consent decree calls for changes to almost every aspect of CPD's operations, and is organized into the following sections:

- 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.

For additional information, including a copy of the consent decree and progress reports issued by the Independent Monitor, please visit <http://chicagopoliceconsentdecree.org/resources>.

As such, this report is submitted in continued fulfillment of ¶¶ 546-47 of the Consent Decree. See State of Illinois v. City of Chicago, Case No. 17-cv-06260, Doc. #703-1 Filed: January 31, 2019.

This report and any data contained herein are accurate as of March 2022 unless otherwise noted. Past years' annual reports are available on the Chicago Police Department website: [home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/annual-reports/](http://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/annual-reports/)









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# IN REMEMBRANCE

## Police Officer Mario DiFranco

End of Watch: Friday, April 2, 2020

Cause: COVID-19



## Sergeant Clifford Willie Martin, Sr.

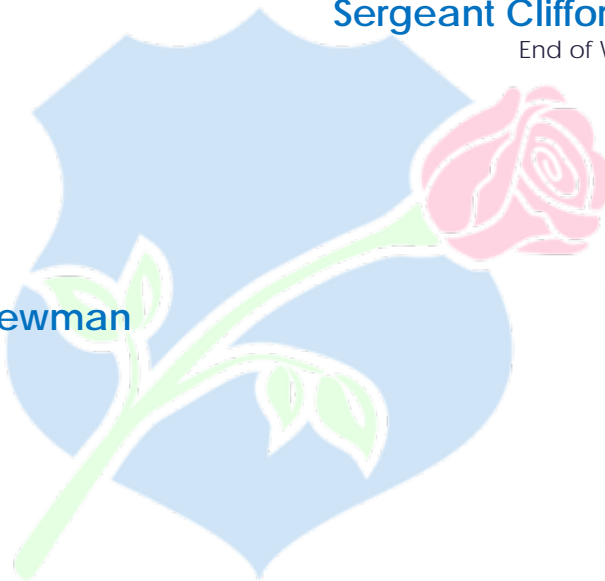
End of Watch: Friday, April 10, 2020

Cause: COVID-19

## Police Officer Ronald Newman

End of Watch: Friday, April 17, 2020

Cause: COVID-19



## Field Training Officer Titus Theopsy Moore

End of Watch: Saturday, November 24, 2020

Cause: COVID-19



## Police Officer Ella Grace French

End of Watch: Saturday, August 7, 2021

Cause: Assailant Gunfire







## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

### VISION:

All Chicagoans 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.



### CORE VALUES

PROFESSIONALISM  
INTEGRITY  
COURAGE  
DEDICATION  
RESPECT





## SUPERINTENDENT'S MESSAGE

The 2021 Annual Report is an important part of the Chicago Police Department's (CPD) ongoing commitment to transparency and accountability. This annual report tells the story of the great work being done by the brave officers of CPD. Through sharing pertinent departmental data alongside project and milestone updates, we continue every effort to serve and protect the people of Chicago, while realizing the goals set forth in the consent decree.



During 2021, the brave men and women of the Chicago Police Department selflessly served in the height of a global pandemic, and worked tirelessly to strengthen the Department's relationships in each of Chicago's neighborhoods. We also continued to make significant strides toward true and transformational reform, and remained dedicated to enhancing public safety, ensuring transparency, and engaging all residents. We made it our priority to be a more accessible, more modern, and more robust police agency.

I cannot say it enough – trust is essential. To bolster community trust, CPD set ambitious goals and reached some level of compliance in 72.6% of assessed paragraphs while completing the fifth Independent Monitoring Report period (IMR-5), the most recent monitoring period. During IMR-4 and IMR-5, we made ground in many areas including issuing the Department's first-ever foot pursuit policy, launching a new body-worn camera footage review process, creating our first-ever Recruitment and Retention Unit, and establishing the Training Advisory Committee to incorporate community input into our training curricula. These changes demonstrate our continued progress in implementing policies and systems that will keep building trust between police officers and residents.

Our multipronged strategic plan, which includes growing community trust, strengthening investigations, ensuring public safety, officer wellness, and transformational change through reform are rooted in achieving operational and procedural excellence. The Chicago Police Department is investing in technology, training, and personnel in addition to working with city and community partners for comprehensive, equitable solutions that address crime and violence.

The Chicago Police Department continues to serve and protect the City of Chicago with the utmost professionalism and distinction. Despite the personal risk our officers face, they step up each and every day to protect the people of Chicago. We will always remain focused on visibility, engagement, and collaboration, and dedicated to making our city safer for all.

Sincerely,

David O. Brown  
Superintendent of Police







## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Chicago Police Department's (CPD's) mission is to serve our communities and protect the lives, rights, and property of all people in Chicago. At the center of this mission are the people who make up our many diverse communities and those who visit our city every day. The CPD Annual Report aims to offer readers an inside view of CPD and its ongoing efforts to achieve a vision that all people in Chicago are safe, supported, and proud of the Chicago Police Department. This report provides key updates across four thematic areas: Community Trust, Professional Development, Operational Excellence, and Public Safety.

Although there is still much work to be done, CPD undertook historic reform in 2021, especially with respect to department policies and training. Importantly, CPD engaged the community in new ways to better understand the effects of CPD's policies and practices on those the department serves. These are some of the highlights of department activities in 2021:

### Community Trust

- CPD expanded its Neighborhood Policing Initiative in an effort to work hand-in-hand with the community to resolve public safety issues.
- Bureau of Patrol members took part in 22,189 community events throughout the course of the year.
- The Training and Support Group, Office of Community Policing, and members of the community worked in partnership to develop a community policing in-service course that focused on cultural diversity and collaboration between CPD and the community. Moreover, members of the community were invited to attend and provide feedback to CPD officers following role-playing exercises.

### Professional Development

- CPD established a unit devoted solely to the recruitment and retention of police officers who reflect an ethnically, racially, and gender diverse cross-section of the communities CPD serves.
- For the first time in the department's history, CPD provided its members with at least forty hours of in-service training in a single year, including training on community policing, use of force communications, use of force procedures, officer wellness, and domestic violence. Over 95 percent of sworn members completed this forty-hour program.
- A total of 1,226 officers received certification or refresher training in crisis intervention.

### Operational Excellence

- Following extensive community engagement during the previous year, CPD published revised use of force policies that emphasize the sanctity of human life, de-escalation, using minimum force, and providing life-saving aid.
- Following extensive community engagement in early 2021, CPD issued its first-ever foot pursuit policy, which sought to mitigate the inherent risk of foot pursuits to the public and department members.
- After conducting community focus groups and publicly posting a draft policy for comment, CPD published a revised search warrant policy that requires a more rigorous approval process, pre-service planning to identify vulnerable persons, and disciplinary investigations when officers raid the wrong address.

### Public Safety

- The Bureau of Detectives created the position of Family Liaison Officer in each detective area to act as a supportive resource for families of homicide victims.



- CPD redesigned and expanded the Vehicular Hijacking Task Force.
- Strategic Decision Support Centers (district-level real-time crime centers) became operational in all twenty-two police districts.
- CPD recovered 11,944 guns, a 7 percent increase over 2020.

In addition to outlining successes, this report also addresses challenges faced in 2021, lessons learned, and future plans. Where appropriate, this report provides information on where people can go to find out more about specific topics. CPD encourages members of the public to engage with CPD in its continuous efforts to improve as an organization. For example, an important way community members can engage with CPD is by reviewing draft policies and providing feedback (linked below). This feedback helps CPD understand community perspectives on proposed policies.

Lastly, community members are encouraged to provide feedback on this report. If there are specific topics or data you would like presented, please share your ideas with CPD by using the electronic feedback form on CPD's "Annual Reports" page (linked below).

Review and provide feedback on CPD policy here:

<https://home.chicagopolice.org/reform/policy-review/#:-:text=The%20comment%20period%20for%20most,placing%20the%20directive%20in%20effect.>

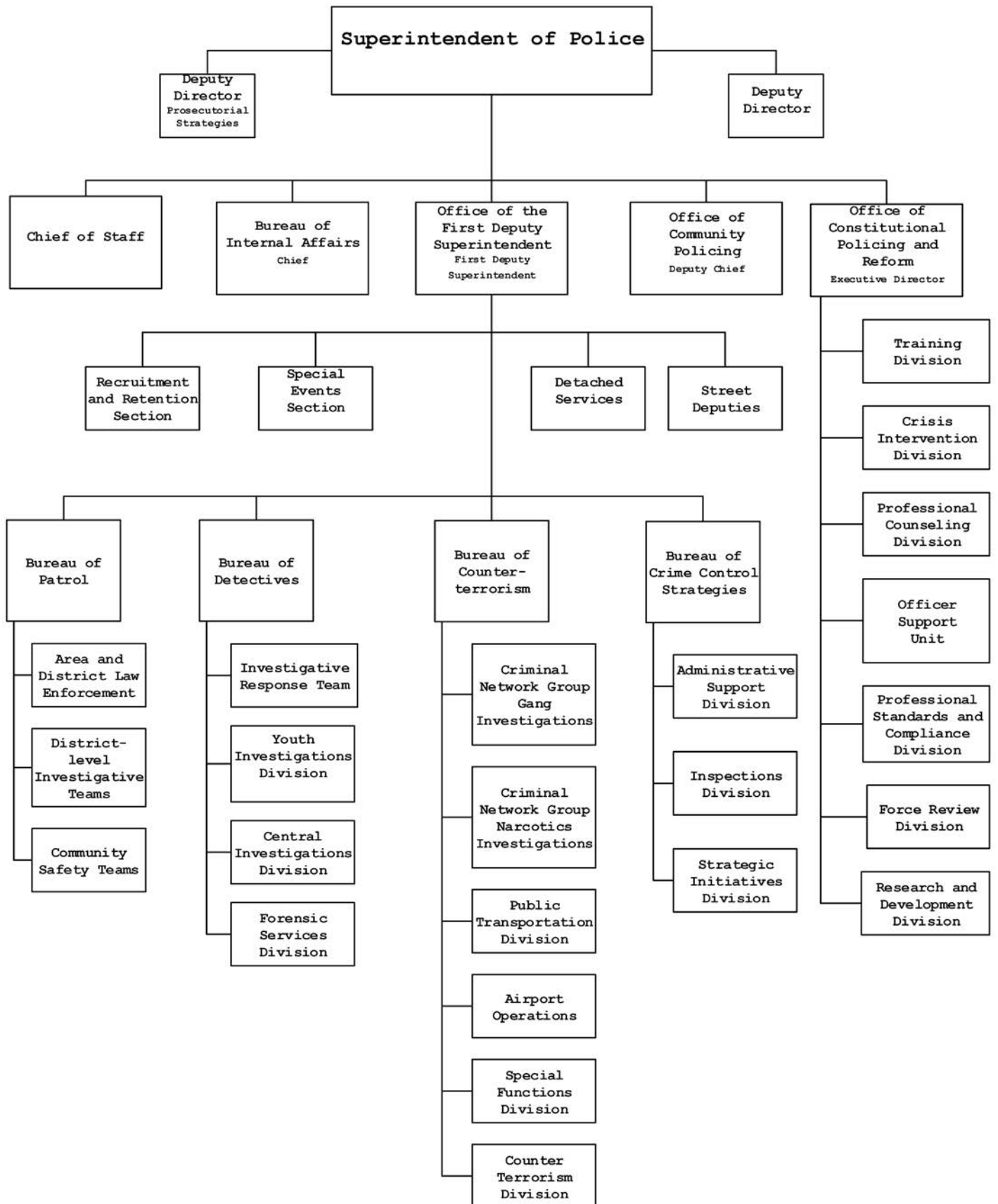
Access and provide feedback on CPD Annual Reports from 1965 to present here:

<https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/annual-reports/>



# ORGANIZATION FOR COMMAND







Chicago has the nation's second-largest police department, serving approximately 2.7 million residents in an area of 231.1 square miles. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) had 11,845 sworn and 1,945 civilian members at the end of 2021.

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

### **THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT**

The Office of the Superintendent consists of the following bureaus and units:

The **Office of the Chief of Staff** is commanded by a chief who reports directly to the Superintendent. The chief of staff coordinates the timely implementation of policy that impacts the procedures, tactics, strategies, and doctrine of the Department; communicates with exempt members and others identified by the Superintendent to ensure the policies and directives of the Superintendent are being properly implemented; and performs other tasks as directed by the Superintendent. The division consists of the following:

- The Legal Affairs Division is commanded by the general counsel who reports directly to the chief of staff. The division is staffed by members who are attorneys licensed to practice law in the State of Illinois. They respond to summonses, subpoenas, interrogatories, and discovery requests served on the Department and its members and perform other law-related tasks as directed by the chief of staff. The division also consists of the following:
  - The *Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Unit* is responsible for processing citizen requests to examine or obtain copies of public records maintained by the Department consistent with the Illinois Freedom of Information Act and other applicable Illinois statutes.
  - The *Labor Relations Division* is responsible for departmental activities specifically related to the various labor agreements, such as administering the Department's grievance procedures; providing input to command and supervisory personnel to facilitate a uniform implementation of the agreements; coordinating departmental labor-relations activities with other governmental agencies; serving as the liaison between the Department and the bargaining agents; and providing input into the development of departmental directives and training programs to ensure they comply with labor agreements.
  - The *Intergovernmental Affairs / External Partnerships Division* serves as the Department's liaison for legislative issues including processing inquiries to and from the City Council, the Illinois General Assembly, and the United States Congress; and supporting legislative initiatives before the law- and rule-making bodies through the City of Chicago Department of Law and Intergovernmental Affairs Office.
- The Communications Division is commanded by a director who reports directly to the chief of staff. The office serves as the liaison between the Department and the news media.
- The Risk Management Unit serves to protect the Department, its members, and the City by identifying risks, analyzing them, and developing strategic planning methods to mitigate them.

The **Office of Community Policing (OCP)** is commanded by a deputy chief who reports directly to the Superintendent. The group 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-related initiatives. The Office of Community Policing consists of the following sections:

- The Special Activities Section is commanded by a commanding officer who reports directly to the commander, Office of Community Policing, and coordinates the functions of the School Visitation Unit, which coordinates school-based programs; the Hate Crimes and Civil Rights Unit, which is responsible for the investigation of reported hate crimes; and the Honor Guard Team.
- The OCP Consent Decree Implementation Division implements the requirements of the consent decree pertaining to community policing activity across the Department.
- The Community Relations Section is tasked with utilizing City services as well as community-based resources to implement a more cohesive partnership between the department and the communities it serves. The section is comprised of area coordinators, community organizers, youth service coordinators, and information services coordinators.

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

- The Investigations Division conducts investigations consistent with the mission of the bureau. The division consists of the General Investigations Section, Special Investigations Section, and Case Management Office.
- The Confidential Investigations Division conducts investigations that can be long-term, covert in nature, and involve allegations of Department members' involvement in criminal activity.

## **OFFICE OF THE FIRST DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT**

The Office of the First Deputy Superintendent is commanded by the First Deputy Superintendent, who reports directly to the Superintendent of Police. The First Deputy Superintendent oversees the operations and administration of the Department, which is composed of bureaus that carry out the Department's operational, investigative, staff support, and administrative activities. The Office of the First Deputy Consists of the following bureaus and units:

The **Special Events Unit** is responsible for planning police coverage at public events and maintaining liaisons 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.

The **Bureau of Patrol** is responsible for general field operations, including the protection of life and property; apprehension of criminals; and enforcement of traffic laws and ordinances. The Bureau of Patrol consists of the following sections:

- Bureau of Patrol Areas and District Law Enforcement are organized geographically by Chicago's twenty-two police districts, which make up five police areas, and the Central Control Group. All districts are provided with personnel and support services to staff three watches, including district-level investigative teams, tactical teams, and a community relations office. The Central



Control Group also processes and maintains custody of arrestees held in the Central Detention Section, transports arrestees to courts and institutions, and provides transportation for persons in multiple arrest situations. Each police district is commanded by a Commander who reports directly to the appropriate area Deputy Chief and is assisted by an executive officer of the rank of captain.

- 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 Education and 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.
- The Community Safety Team works closely with district and area resources to provide high-visibility uniform patrol to suppress violence while providing community service and engagement by participating in community events and performing services necessary to build and strengthen relationships with the community it serves.

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

- 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 incidences of officer-involved deaths.
- Field Group "A" oversees the functions of the Youth Investigations Division and Central Investigations Division, which include:
  - The *Juvenile Intervention and Support Center* processes juveniles from designated police districts and provides social service resources to juveniles and their families.
  - The *Special Investigations Unit/Chicago Children's Advocacy Center* investigates specific offenses involving juvenile victims of sex crimes and related offenses.
  - The *Criminal Registration Unit* is responsible for registering persons convicted of specific crimes mandated by Illinois State law.
- Field Group "B" oversees the Central Investigations Division and the Forensic Services Division.
  - The *Central Investigations Division* responds to trends in crime by utilizing specialized investigative techniques. The division oversees the operations of the following:
    - The *Arson Unit* is responsible for determining the origin and cause of fire-related incidents and conducting criminal investigations relative to the detection, investigation, apprehension, and prosecution of offenders of arson-related crimes.
    - The *Financial Crimes Section* investigates financial crimes, including identity theft, credit card fraud, forgery, mortgage fraud, embezzlement, and money laundering.
    - The *Fugitives Section* is responsible for the investigation and apprehension of individuals wanted on warrants and investigative alerts with probable cause to arrest.
    - The *Major Auto Theft Section* investigates auto-theft-related crime patterns and associated organized criminal groups.
    - The *Major Accident Investigation Section* investigates traffic crashes with serious personal injury likely to cause death, fatal traffic crashes, and all hit-and-run incidents.



- o The *Forensic Services Division* provides technical and scientific expertise for the collection and analysis of physical evidence and the reconstruction of crimes; provides expert testimony on the collection, submission, and examination of evidence to assist in the criminal justice process; and submits evidence to the Illinois State Police Laboratory for examination. The Forensic Services Division oversees the following sections:
  - The *Investigative Support Section* coordinates the operations of the Bureau of Detectives and performs other functions as designated by the Commander, Forensic Services Division.
  - The *Evidence and Recovered Property Section* receives, stores, and disposes of all inventoried property (except animals, automobiles, perishable items, and flammable chemicals, liquids, or gases) that come into the Department's possession.
  - The *Criminal Analysis Review Section* is responsible for the data entry of Vice Case Reports into the internal data collection (CHRIS) system, processes related to the expungements of criminal records, and fulfilling requests for Freedom of Information reports.
  - The *Crime Scene Processing Unit* is responsible for photographing, collecting, preserving, and inventorying evidence at crime scenes and for photographing and sketching major crime scenes.
  - The *Forensic Services Lab Unit* is responsible for the appropriate transportation, data entry, and analysis of all evidence submitted to the Forensic Services Division; responding to all subpoena requests for Chicago Police Forensic Services Division reports; performing technical photographic procedures used in scientific crime detection; conducting scientific analysis of firearms evidence; administering forensic polygraph examinations, and conducting patent and latent fingerprint examination of physical evidence.
  - The *DNA Processing Unit* manages appropriate DNA databases; reviews and disseminates respective information and conducts regular audits to ensure the proper follow-up investigation of those associations; conducts weekly audits of all sexual assault kits to maintain compliance with Illinois State law, and administers the cold case DNA grant and any outsourced DNA testing.

The **Bureau of Counterterrorism** focuses on the five mission areas of emergency preparedness: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. The bureau is responsible for investigating terrorism-related threats and other criminal activity; collecting, analyzing, and disseminating terrorism-related and other criminal intelligence and information; organizing and operating the safety and security functions of large-scale events; providing specialized support and patrol capabilities; initiating and conducting investigations of certain types of organized crime; providing information and investigative assistance to all units of the Department and outside agencies; participating in various federal and state task forces; and exercising other functions and responsibilities that may be assigned to the bureau. The Bureau of Counterterrorism is organized as follows:

- The Confidential Matters Section maintains cooperating individuals' files and electronic surveillance files for the bureau.
- The Electronic and Technical Support Unit manages and maintains covert electronic equipment and covert vehicles utilized in conjunction with complex investigations with both local law enforcement and federal agencies.





- The Criminal Networks Group oversees all joint operations involving the Bureau of Counterterrorism and its local and federal law enforcement partners concerning narcotics abatement, gang enforcement, and vice and asset forfeiture investigations. The group consists of the following units:
  - The *Narcotics and Vice Investigation Division* are responsible for the investigation of and enforcement against large-scale, illegal narcotics activities and narcotics activities that transcend district boundaries. The division includes Centralized Narcotics Enforcement Teams, the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area/Drug Enforcement Administration (HIDTA/DEA) Teams, and the following:
    - The *Asset Forfeiture Section* assists Department members with the identification, lawful seizure, and proper processing of drug-related and other criminally derived assets.
    - The *Vice Section* is responsible for ensuring investigations directed toward the detection and suppression of vice activities other than narcotics (e.g., gambling, prostitution, and distribution of obscene matter).
  - The *Gang Investigations Division* consists of the following:
    - The *FBI Gang Task Force* is the combined initiative between the Chicago Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The unit is responsible for identifying, disrupting, and dismantling violent drug-trafficking street gangs and their criminal enterprises operating within the city.
    - The *ATF Task Force* is the combined initiative between the Chicago Police Department and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, and is responsible for identifying, investigating, and developing evidence for the successful prosecution of individuals involved in the intra-state trafficking of firearms into the City.
    - The *Centralized Gang Investigation Team* supports area detectives in investigating homicides and violent offenses.
    - The *Firearms Investigation Team* traces the ownership of firearms used in criminal incidents or processed by the Department and conducts and assists in investigations that target gun violence. The Firearms Investigation Team works in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies including those federal agencies charged with the enforcement of federal firearms laws.
    - The *Gang School Safety Team* maintains safety in and around local schools and focuses on gang violence detection, prevention, and reducing gun and gang violence.
    - The *CPD/FBI Violent Crime Task Force* investigates kidnappings and related offenses, homicide warrants, other felony fugitive warrants, robberies of financial institutions, and fugitive offenders that have fled the department's jurisdiction.
- The Special Operations Group oversees the following units:
  - The *Public Transportation Division* provides patrol security for the CTA Rapid Transit System within city limits and other CTA vehicles and facilities.
  - The *Airport Operations Section* provides specialized patrol coverage to airport terminals and outlying properties.
  - The *Special Functions Division* consists of the following units:
    - The Special Weapon and Tactics (SWAT) Unit
    - The Marine/Helicopter Unit
    - The Canine Unit
    - The Mounted Unit (Equine)



- The Traffic Section
- The Counterterrorism Division supervises the activities of the following units:
  - The *Intelligence Section* collects, stores, assesses and disseminates criminal intelligence information using established criteria that provides for the legitimate needs of law enforcement. The section detects and disrupts criminal and terrorist activity through the use of intelligence-led policing and collects and analyzes information from a variety of sources to advance criminal and terrorist investigations.
  - The *Joint Terrorism Task Force* conducts follow-up investigations concerning domestic and international terrorism concerns as reported by department members and via other means. The task force oversees activities to both prevent and plan for a swift and efficient response to a terrorist attack. These activities include investigations into potential terrorist activity, the collection of detailed intelligence, and the development of effective strategies before a terrorist attack.
  - The *FBI Human Intelligence Team* assists in developing human information sources that can disclose terrorist activity and homeland security threats.
  - The *Crime Prevention Information Center* provides timely intelligence that assists in the reduction of violent crime, assesses the threat of terrorism, and gathers information to assist in the effective recommendation for the deployment of departmental resources.
  - The *Confidential Analytics Section* provides intelligence assessments of an individual, group, or organization reasonably believed to be engaging in criminal or terrorism-related activity.

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

- The Administrative Support Division consists of the following:
  - The *Field Services Section* facilitates the Department's arrestee processing efforts by the establishment of positive fingerprint identification; processes all latent fingerprint evidence and provides expert fingerprint and criminal history testimony for courts; processes LEADS/ NCIC messages and all warrants; reviews and updates criminal history records; serves as the repository for all criminal history records and arrest reports.
  - The *Records Inquiry Section* functions as the Department's records processor and repository for all field-generated reports; processes requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act and the Crime Victim's Compensation Act; enter stolen, seized, and recovered weapons into LEADS; and stores and maintains the Department's records storage and warehouse.
- The Inspections Division, staffed primarily with supervisory sworn members designated as "inspectors," 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. This division also provides data as a source of management information for exempt personnel. The division consists of the following units:
  - The *Court Section* provides personnel to staff criminal branch courts in the First Municipal District and the Criminal Court Police Assembly Room and monitors court overtime,



- attendance, appearance, preparation, and court presentation of Department members appearing in court.
- o The *Alternate Response Section* prepares case reports by telephone for local and out-of-town callers; processes case reports submitted via the online case reporting application; assists callers with information regarding police or criminal matters; provides animal bite control numbers for animal bite reports taken by Department personnel, and acts as the backup call facility to OEMC for both call-taking and dispatching of emergency personnel.
- o The *Troubled Buildings Section* trains, monitors, and provides support for area drug and gang-house officers and district vacant-building officers; administers the vacant building program to ensure the proper preparation of cases for administrative hearings and court cases; and maintains liaison with other city agencies, including the Office of the Mayor, Department of Law, and the Department of Buildings.
- The Strategic Initiatives Division is responsible for the deployment, planning, and management of operational resources, including personnel, equipment, technology support, and overall logistical functions related to Department operations. The division consists of the following units:
  - o The *Strategic Decision Support Centers* are specialized rooms within various district police stations equipped with crime analysis and monitoring technology and staffed by sworn personnel and civilian criminal intelligence analysts. The SDSC Oversight Unit fosters effective implementation and efficient operation of the Strategic Decision Support Centers.
  - o The *CompStat Unit* directs the Department's management accountability process and all related monitoring, reviewing, and assessing activities used in the strategic deployment of Department resources.

## **THE OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND REFORM**

The Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform is responsible for implementing recommendations from the Mayor's Police Accountability Task Force and the reform measures outlined in the Consent Decree Agreement between the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago. The office consists of the following:

The **Training and Support Group** consists of the Training Division, which is responsible for training Department members; Crisis Intervention Teams, which seek to prioritize the sanctity of life and enhance its response in all community encounters, including mental and behavioral health-related incidents; the Professional Counseling Division, which promotes officer mental health and wellness; and the Officer Support Unit, which provides support to members at risk for adverse outcomes. More detail on each unit in the Training and Support Group is below:

- The Training Division is commanded by a Commander who reports directly to the Deputy Chief, Training and Support Group. The Deputy Chief directs the resources of the 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, CALEA Standards, and all directives from the Deputy Chief, Training and Support Group. The division consists of the following sections:
  - o The *In-Service Training Section* develops and conducts continuing education training programs for incumbent Department members, including the execution of the Department's mandatory 40-hour in-service training for all members.





- The *Career Development and Officer Wellness Section* provides training programs for recruit and incumbent Department members. The section administers pre-Service promotional training, the Training Division's Instructor Development Program, executive development, Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART), and officer wellness and resiliency training.
  - The *Decentralized Training Section* conducts training and disseminates critical material to officers in their assigned districts regularly with minimal impact on district manpower. The section provides hands-on training in small groups on all watches in each district.
  - The *Firearms Training Section* consists of the training academy range, outlying ranges, the CPD armory, and the Taser Repair Center, and oversees the Carbine Program, recruit training program, annual prescribed weapon qualifications, Taser recertification, and other weapon qualification initiatives.
  - The *Operations Training Section* consists of the following units: Recruit Operations, Law, Physical Skills, Technology, Returning Service Officer, Video Services, and Field Training. The Recruit Operations Section manages and conducts the basic recruit training for the Department's probationary police officers and other metropolitan jurisdictions.
  - The *Instructional Design and Quality Control Section (IDQC)* identifies training and performance needs, develops and modifies the recruit, in-service and pre-service curriculums, and prepares other training programs as established by the Division.
  - The *Awards Section* assists the Department in recognizing and honoring sworn members killed in the line of duty and individual officers' professionalism and outstanding accomplishments. Additionally, this section manages the Monthly Department Commendation Ceremony, Honored Star Case Ceremony, and the Annual Recognition Ceremony.
- The Professional Counseling Division (PCD) responds to calls for assistance twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Services are available to all Department members and their families, including retired and disabled officers. PCD provides support services, including peer support, to members who may experience any number of issues, including alcohol and substance abuse, gambling, marital issues, and other challenges. The service provides solutions and resources for problem areas that may affect employee job performance and personal lives. PCD also delivers training on topics including stress management, suicide prevention, alcohol and substance abuse, anger management, gambling, and the effects of cynicism on law enforcement personnel. The division consists of the following sections:
    - The *Substance Abuse Section* consists of sworn police officers who provide Department members and their families with assessment, support, and referral sources for treatment programs and meetings. The drug and alcohol counselors work with individuals through every aspect of recovery and offer regularly scheduled meetings specifically tailored to meet the needs of police personnel and their family members. These officers are state-certified addiction counselors.
    - The *Mental Health Section* is staffed by licensed clinical therapists who provide counseling, assessment, and referral services to Department members and their families. This consists of individual, marital, couples, and family sessions. These services are free of charge. The section also includes the Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program, which provides crisis and stress management during times of professional tragedies and losses. All services are confidential and no records of such services are maintained.
    - The *Peer Support Program* is a program that provides a core group of voluntary CPD personnel who are trained to provide support, information, and referral to employees



and immediate family members who are seeking assistance whether it is related to a critical incident, or day-to-day work stress, or personal life stress. Support is available to all members and their immediate families or retired members, whenever it is needed.

- o The *Chaplains Section* provides chaplaincy services to Department members.
- The Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Program, through the CIT staff and its chain of command, is charged with improving the Department's response to mental and behavioral health-related service calls and facilitating and coordinating law-enforcement services provided to the mental and behavioral health community. This is achieved by developing, evaluating, and improving Department crisis-intervention-related policies, training, and operations to better identify and respond to individuals in crisis.
- The Officer Support Unit (OSU) is comprised of two sections that perform two distinct functions for the Department. The 'Performance Management Section' is charged with the administration of several Department personnel management programs including Fitness for Duty Evaluations, the Personnel Concerns Program, and the Behavioral Intervention System. The Officer Support Section is responsible for the administration of the Department's Officer Support System (OSS). The OSS is a cutting-edge early-intervention tool that uses data-driven statistical modeling to identify members who are at a statistically increased risk of experiencing a future adverse outcome. Once identified, OSS staff work collaboratively with the member as well as the member's unit leadership team to identify and develop specifically tailored supports and interventions designed to proactively address any related performance issues.

The **deputy chief of the Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform** reports directly to the executive director. The deputy chief oversees the Force Review Division, which evaluates certain uses of force to ensure policy compliance; the Professional Standards and Compliance Division, which manages the implementation of various reform requirements; and the Research and Development Division, which issues Department-level directives concerning Department policy and procedures. The group consists of the following:

- The Force Review Division consists of the following:
  - o The *4th Amendment Street Stop Review Unit* is dedicated to evaluating compliance with the United States Constitution, the State of Illinois Constitution, the law, and related Department directives as they pertain to investigatory stops, protective pat-downs, or other searches. The unit directly collaborates with other Department units concerning the sampling, monitoring, auditing, and reviewing of completed Investigatory Stop Reports, Investigatory Stop Receipts, and supervisory deficiency reports that result in ensuring compliance and proficiency throughout all Department units. Additionally, the unit recommends remedial actions such as mentoring and re-training to improve performance and compliance with the applicable legal and Departmental requirements.
  - o The *Force Review Unit* functions in an after-action-review capacity for certain reportable uses of force and all firearm pointing incidents to ensure policy compliance; identifies tactical, equipment, or policy concerns; evaluates whether or not reviewed incidents are tactically sound and identifies patterns, and trends, or emerging concerns relative to use of force and firearm pointing incidents.
- The Research and Development Division consists of the following sections:



- o The *Policy and Procedures Section* prepares, updates, and issues department-level directives concerning department policy and procedures; revises department directives to be consistent with the consent decree and strategic plans; provides testimony concerning department policy in court-ordered depositions and trials; researches recommendations regarding department policy and procedures; maintains and updates the Department Directives System; and maintains and updates official departmental forms, the Forms Retention Schedule, and the Department Operations Calendar.
  - o The *Research and Analysis Section* conducts research and statistical analysis directed at improving departmental effectiveness and reforming policy and maintains and updates the Incident Reporting Guide, the Charge Codes, the UICR Codes, and other tables within the CHRIS/CLEAR applications.
  - o The *Uniform and Personal Equipment Section* researches and evaluates new and existing uniform and personal equipment items; organizes the Uniform and Personal Equipment Policy Committee meetings; conducts uniform and equipment evaluations and pilot programs; liaisons with uniform and equipment manufacturers and vendors; maintains and updates approved Manufacturer Recognition Agreements, and maintains and updates the Department Uniform and Equipment Specification Manual.
- Professional Standards and Compliance Division supports quality standards for all administrative and operational functions of the Department. The Division also consists of the following sections:
  - o The *Quality Control Section* supports quality control processes to support all reform efforts effectively.
  - o The *Audit Section* provides quality, independent, and objective assessments of the operations, processes, and internal controls in support of the Department, including but not limited to work related to the Strategic Plan and consent decree.
  - o The *Accreditation Section* is responsible for the attainment and retention of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) law enforcement accreditation for the Chicago Police Department, as well as the continued compliance with standards.
  - o The *Reform Management Group* manages and tracks the implementation of various



reform projects consistent with the consent decree and strategic plans and assists in solving strategic barriers to progress on reform and strategy projects.



# DEPARTMENT SUCCESSES AND HIGHLIGHTS

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT



## Progress on the Road to Reform

During the 4th reporting period the Chicago Police Department achieved the highest increase in compliance compared to previous periods.



POLICE LIVES MATTER  
**SUPPORT**  
YOUR LOCAL  
**POLICE**



Dear Officers,  
Hellow, my name is Matthew. I go to Christ Community Luthren School, in St. Louis, MO. Thank you for your service. I know your job is dangerous, we are praying for you. Thanks for all you do for the city of Chicago.  
Sincerely,  
Matthew H.

Dear, Officers

Hello, my name is Ryan. I go to Christ Community Lutheran School, in St. Louis, MO. I pray that all of you will stay safe and healthy. I pray for your families to stay safe and healthy. I know all of you guys keep Chicago stay safe from crime and danger. Thank you for keeping Chicago safe from crime. I know how you guys risk your lives every day for Chicago.

Chicago  
Police  
Department





## Community Trust

In 2021, the Department continued to implement numerous initiatives aimed at building trust, addressing chronic crime conditions through community-driven problem solving, and supporting victims of crime. Some of the specific initiatives undertaken are described below.

### **Expanded the Neighborhood Policing Initiative and District Community Policing Offices**

The Neighborhood Policing Initiative (NPI) is an inclusive crime-fighting strategy that relies on improved communication and collaboration between community stakeholders, patrol personnel, detectives, specialized units, interdepartmental units, and external agencies. The primary goal of the NPI is to foster relationships and build trust. To achieve these goals, CPD members work alongside members of the community to create sustainable solutions to pervasive problems using collaborative efforts and community-based resources. The model specifically centers around district coordination officers (DCOs) who are trained to develop problem-solving strategies and are equipped with mobile phones, tablets, and business cards so that community members in their assigned beats can reach them directly with concerns or issues. The model also involves community members serving as ambassadors to support problem-solving efforts in their neighborhoods.

The NPI was introduced in January 2019 in the 25<sup>th</sup> District and in December 2019 in the 15<sup>th</sup> District. The model demonstrated strong initial success in its first year in the 25<sup>th</sup> District, reducing calls for service and building higher levels of community trust, based on survey data available to CPD. Given these promising initial results, the NPI was expanded to the 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> Districts in October 2020. The CPD's Office of Community Policing (OCP) continued to expand the NPI in 2021, introducing the initiative in the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 7<sup>th</sup> Districts. By

the end of June 2021, a total of ten districts had implemented the NPI program.

As a new strategy being implemented in community policing, OCP has received feedback through community members, academic evaluations, and other key stakeholders expressing some confusion around the overlap of the district community policing office and the DCOs. OCP recognized that there was a gap in protocols and procedures for how the two programs interface and collaborate. To support greater operational excellence, OCP, with the assistance of the Civic Consulting Alliance, began to develop a plan to merge the two programs together.

Under the new program, both the district community policing office and the DCOs from NPI will be assigned under the same office and will work in greater collaboration. Similar to current procedures, a sergeant will oversee the community policing members and another sergeant will oversee the DCOs. A new addition is a community policing lieutenant, who will oversee both sergeants and all members of the district's community policing office. Community policing lieutenants will work closely with their civilian area coordinators, who will also manage community engagement and policing efforts in their assigned districts. Additionally, this plan establishes greater insight by OCP into each district's day-to-day community policing efforts by having district community policing lieutenants report to the Office of Community Policing, in coordination with their district commander.

CPD has begun implementing this merger, starting with a pilot program in the 4<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 7<sup>th</sup> Districts. This will involve comprehensive training for all community policing members in these districts, similar to the training DCOs received during their onboarding. OCP intends to run this pilot for at least three months, with the option to extend it if needed. Following, an evaluation of the pilot will be conducted with





the assistance of an outside academic partner who will help make recommendations on adjustments to support greater success.

### **Created District Strategic Plans for 2022 to Support Problem-Solving Efforts**

In 2019, CPD undertook a new community-oriented strategic planning process in each of its twenty-two police districts, as well as several department bureaus. By developing district and bureau-level annual strategic plans, CPD aims to prioritize work that needs to be done at the neighborhood level to reduce crime and improve police-community collaboration in problem-solving efforts. CPD also requires non-patrol units to complete strategic plans, so that all bureaus can develop a clear connection between their work and the needs of the community.

The process for developing district strategic plans is designed explicitly around community input and involvement. Each district convenes two community conversations each fall to drive its strategic planning effort. Once plans have been drafted, OCP, along with other high-ranking command staff, provides input on each district's draft to ensure that identified problem-solving strategies will effectively address community concerns. They also ensure that proposed response strategies align with the principles of community policing. After receiving all necessary approvals and finalizing their plans, districts and bureaus are held accountable for executing their plans throughout the year. Each unit is required to submit quarterly reports to OCP, which in turn provides written feedback to the districts after each submission. Progress on strategic plan priorities is also tracked during CompStat and OCP's monthly performance management meetings (described further below).

Strategic planning for 2022 began in September 2021 when all districts were trained on the process of how to engage with the community and develop their district's strategic plan. Slight

improvements were made to the strategic plan form to provide more clarity, but overall, the structure remained very similar to 2021. One new addition was the requirement that each district engages with an affinity organization during the community conversation phase to ensure minority and marginalized communities have greater access to providing input on the strategic plan. The 2022 district and bureau strategic plans were completed by the end of December 2021 and published on the CPD website in early 2022. To access CPD's individual district strategic plans, please visit <https://home.chicagopolice.org/community-policing-group/district-strategic-plans/>.

### **Delivered Mandatory Community Policing In-Service Training**

The Community Policing In-Service Course is a new eight-hour training that was required for all sworn members as part of the Department's 2021 annual forty-hour In-Service Training Program. The Community Policing Course reinforces the philosophy and principles of community policing: trust and legitimacy, community engagement, community partnerships, problem-solving, and cooperation with other city agencies to promote public safety in every community.

Training participants gained an understanding of cultural diversity and how to positively interact with members of the community. They also learned problem-solving tactics and techniques to utilize when addressing public safety and crime prevention priorities, techniques for positive youth interactions, effective communication, and interpersonal skills. This course was developed in collaboration with the Training and Support Group (TSG), the Office of Community Policing, and the community. Community members also attended the training and were involved in the delivery of the course.

The Training and Support Group began to instruct the In-Service Community Policing



Course in June 2021. As of mid-January 2022, 10,922 Department members had been trained, which accounts for 95% of those in the pool for the in-service training program.

Moving forward, TSG will evaluate the course to judge its effectiveness and identify areas that need to be reinforced through additional training.

### **Continued to Deliver Procedural Justice Training**

Beginning in 2019, the Department required all sworn members to complete in-service training on Procedural Justice. To that end, the Training and Support Group developed a series of three eight-hour courses that all sworn members must complete. These courses are described below:

- Procedural Justice Part 1: Procedural Justice and Police Legitimacy (PJ1)
- Procedural Justice Part 2: A Tactical Mindset (PJ2)
- Procedural Justice Part 3: Managing Implicit Bias (PJ3)

Procedural justice is premised on the idea that people care about both the process and the outcome of any given situation. Officers need to employ the four pillars of procedural justice (giving others a voice, neutrality in decision making, treating everyone with respect, and being trustworthy) for their authority as police officers to be seen as legitimate.

The first two courses are now complete, with more than 99% of sworn department members trained. The third course (Procedural Justice 3: Managing Implicit Bias) ended with 88% trained. To train the last members who needed to complete PJ3, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) created a new version of the course, which was submitted to the Independent Monitoring Team (IMT) and the Office of the Attorney General in 2021. The ADL previously surveyed Chicago area residents and facilitated focus groups to gain local perspectives on law enforcement. These

perspectives helped inform the 2021–2022 version of the PJ3 course. The 2021–2022 PJ3 course has been approved by the IMT and OAG and will be taught in 2022.

### **Expanded CPD's Civil Rights Unit**

In June 2021, Superintendent Brown announced the expansion of the department's Civil Rights Unit as part of a new, larger community policing strategy. This expansion is the most comprehensive expansion of the team in department history and formally establishes new community policing roles dedicated to working with communities that have historically been marginalized or underserved. The expansion formally established 1) five Area LGBTQ+ Liaison Officers, one to serve each of CPD's five areas; 2) a Citywide LGBTQ+ Liaison who focuses on hate crimes within the LGBTQ+ community and supports relevant reforms related to the LGBTQ+ community; 3) an Immigrant and Refugee Liaison Officer; 4) a Homeless Outreach Liaison Officer; and 5) a Religious Communities Liaison Officer.

This expansion also included the creation of the Affinity Liaison Officer (ALO) position in each district's community policing office. ALOs are tasked with engaging with residents who identify as an affinity group or are from a minority or marginalized community. ALOs work closely with the other community liaisons in the Civil Rights Unit to better support residents throughout the city. All twenty-two districts were instructed to issue Notices of Job Opportunities in April 2021 for the ALO position and were required to fill the position by the end of June 2021, which was completed. Training for new community liaisons and ALOs was provided by OCP in July 2021 and included an overview of their new role, cultural awareness, hate crimes, and victim services.

### **Finalized a New Policy on Interactions with Transgender, Intersex, and Gender Non-Conforming (TIGN) Individuals**

As police interactions with diverse communities





become more common, department members must be familiar with the norms and preferences of the transgender community. CPD is committed to treating and interacting with the TIGN community with courtesy, dignity, and respect. To that end, CPD revised transgender, intersex, and gender non-conforming (TIGN) policies and procedures to include protocols for arrests, pat-downs, searches, transportation, and detention that are specific for these populations.

CPD continued to engage with advocates and community members from the LGBTQ+ Coalition throughout the first half of 2021, with working-group meetings and conversations conducted in February, March, and April. The results of these collaborative efforts led to a revised policy that provided CPD members with clearer guidance when interacting with members of the transgender community. The new policy:

- Requires officers to document an individual's name and gender identity as expressed, clarified, or requested by the individual
- Establishes a non-binary gender expression marker on Department reports
- Updates and increases terms and definitions commonly used in the LGBTQ+ and TIGN community
- Requires officers to inform TIGN individuals of their ability to express a preference for a certain gendered officer to conduct a protective pat-down
- Ensures the gender of a Department member(s) performing a protective pat-down will be the same gender as the gender identity expressed, clarified, or requested by the individual
- Ensures arrested TIGN individuals will be transported consistent with their expressed gender identity (male or female transport)
- Provides TIGN arrestees the opportunity to identify a preference for the type of

holding facility (male or female) in which they feel safest being held

- Prohibits department members from publicly disclosing an individual's dead name, which is a name other than an individual's adopted name and usually a legal name or birth-given name
- Prohibits Department members from publicly disclosing the fact that an individual is transgender unless doing so is necessary for a legitimate law enforcement objective

On June 10, 2021, the draft of G02-01-03, *Interactions with Transgender, Intersex, and Gender Nonconforming (TIGN) Individuals*, was posted for the fifteen-day public comment period. CPD reviewed the submitted comments and published a revised policy on June 30, 2021. CPD remains committed to engaging with the LGBTQ+ working group as CPD begins to revise the training curriculum to reflect the finalized policy.

### **Implemented InSight App through LanguageLine Solutions**

Recognizing the challenges in communicating with residents and individuals who do not speak English or have language barriers, CPD's Language Access Coordinator led a Department-wide initiative and partnered with LanguageLine Solutions to roll out a remote language interpretation app and install it on Department-owned electronic devices. This proprietary application, called InSight, connects its user to a live interpreter via audio or video in thirty seconds or less. Interpretation is available on-demand in over 240 languages, including American Sign Language. Interpreters are trained and certified and are available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Rollout and training of the app occurred between June and September of 2021. During the implementation, 1,602 CPD members in 52 Units received in-person training. Over 100



training presentations and demos of the app were provided to personnel at various locations.

### Enhanced Victim Services

OCP continued to grow and strengthen its Crime Victim Services throughout 2021 to make victim assistance available to as many residents as possible. The impact of COVID-19 continued to challenge the ability of victim advocates to engage with victims and survivors, but adjustments were made when possible to reach as many victims and survivors as possible. Information regarding victim assistance is now available in the reception areas of all twenty-two police districts, including the Domestic Incident Notice, the Victim Incident Notice, and the Sexual Assault Incident Notice, which are available in multiple languages and braille. This information is also easily accessible on the CPD website:

<https://home.chicagopolice.org/community-policing-group/incident-and-information-notices/>.

CPD's Crime Victim Assistance Pilot Program also expanded in 2021. Originally serving three districts, current civilian crime victim advocates now serve four CPD districts, as well as juvenile victims and persons affected by mass shooting incidents on a citywide level.

OCP continued to work in partnership with the National Police Foundation (NPF) in 2021 on the development of a full-day training for all CPD members on gender-based violence. This work included public and internal engagement, coordinated by NPF, to develop a curriculum that is informed by community members and survivors. The Department and NPF intend to finalize the curriculum and begin training in early 2022. Other training for domestic violence liaison officers and domestic violence advocates occurred in 2021 to ensure these individuals were updated on current victim support and trauma-informed best practices.

### Built Community Engagement Mechanisms for Department Policies and Trainings

OCP continued to engage with the community throughout 2021 on various department policies and training. During the first half of the year, engagements with the Use of Force Community Working Group continued to resolve outstanding items from the previous year's discussions. OCP also continued working with LGBTQ+ and trans advocates to finalize CPD's interactions with transgender, intersex, and gender-nonconforming communities policy, which was published in June 2021. Collaboration between OCP and the Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago also continued to create a new *Interactions with Religious Communities* policy.

Notably, in June 2021, OCP launched a comprehensive engagement plan on CPD's new foot pursuit policy. The engagement plan included various ways for the community to provide their feedback on the policy, including through public comments, attending community conversations, responding to an online anonymous survey, and signing up for a deliberative dialogue.

To build systems and structures to support long-term community engagement, OCP hired four civilian community outreach coordinators who are tasked with developing, implementing, and managing ongoing community engagement efforts on department policies, pieces of training, and other reforms. The team, led by the Deputy Director of OCP, has developed a plan for community engagement in 2022 and beyond.

In addition, CPD has been developing a new long-term community engagement plan that details how the department will engage with communities on various topics, policies, and training. Topics that will be a priority for engagement in 2022 will be:



- Gender-based Violence
- Prohibition of Sexual Misconduct
- People with Disabilities
- LEP/Language Access
- Human Rights
- Prohibition of Profiling
- Interactions with Children and Youth
- Community Policing
- School Resource Officer
- Use of Force
- Accountability
- Foot Pursuit

The final plan will detail what efforts the department intends to undertake for each topic in 2022 and more long-term efforts. Long-term engagements include the creation of four new community advisory committees tasked with engaging and collaborating on specific topics. The Engagement Plan also introduces a new assessment tool used to determine the minimum level of engagement required for each policy, before the development of its engagement plan. The tool is designed to include multiple factors that will help identify policies with a potentially greater need for community engagement. An analysis will determine the minimum engagement level required, but engagement plans can and will be encouraged to go beyond the minimum when possible.

### **Expanded Youth Interactions and Engagements**

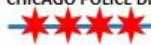
OCP worked throughout 2021 to standardize its youth engagements and procedures, which included revising G02-03, *Community Policing Mission and Vision*. These revisions reflect the current state of youth programming and will serve as the foundation for additional policies and operating procedures for the Department's youth engagements and programs.

During the summer of 2021, CPD continued its partnership with the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) to host the Neighborhood Youth Corp program, a six-week youth mentorship and development program where thirty-five young

people living in CHA housing attend various programs and workshops organized around wellness, professional trades, personal growth, civic engagements, and law enforcement services. OCP also held its annual Youth District Advisory Committee Leadership Institute for the third consecutive year and partnered with Public Narrative to provide mentorship and leadership training to over seventy Chicago youth, ages 16 through 25. In addition, OCP partnered with the Chicago Park District to support a six-week summer G.R.E.A.T. program, which engaged dozens of youth at various park district locations across the city.

Throughout 2021, CPD, in partnership with Chicago Public Schools and the Renaissance Knights Foundation, launched the Cops and Kids (C&K) initiative, which promotes peace in schools and communities by increasing positive relationships between youth and police officers while utilizing the game of chess as the vehicle for engagement. C&K is a year-round program that focuses on building long-lasting relationships, mentoring, coaching, positive social groups, goals, and aspirations. It allows disadvantaged children to expand their minds in a way that alleviates social pressures in a safe environment. Each week, CPD officers visited their district school-based C&K program to interact and play chess with the students. The initiative also incorporates Restorative Justice (RJ) practices such as peacemaking circles, community building, check-ins, and check-outs. Coaches are trained by RJ experts to incorporate the peacemaking process and build relationships within the school community.

A C&K three-week Summer Chess Institute, called Summer Knights Chess Camp, was held July 12–30, 2021. The camp took place virtually and via in-person field trips. There were thirty-four students registered in the 2021 Summer Knights Chess Camp. Students played chess with expert and master-level players, built positive relationships with police officers, and learned conflict resolution. In December 2021, OCP held training for any officers interested in



being involved in the Officer Friendly Program. Over forty officers from across the department attended the training and are now able to conduct Officer Friendly visits and engagements at schools within their district. The Officer Friendly Program also updated some of its giveaways to young people, including translating the officer-friendly coloring book into Spanish.

### **Continued School Resource Officer Program**

The School Resource Officer (SRO) program places officers in certain high schools selected by Chicago Public Schools (CPS). SROs protect students, teachers, and administrators against external threats and criminal activity within schools. On a day-to-day basis, SROs aim to foster a safe environment for students and strive to represent CPD's professionalism and dedication.

In 2021, CPD's Bureau of Patrol (BOP) continued to communicate and work with its partners at CPS in coordinating the SRO Program. Bi-weekly meetings with the CPS Chief of Safety and Security allow for information sharing regarding SRO schools and other issues brought forward by CPS.

BOP expects to develop a process for annual reporting on the SRO Program in 2022. The goal of this reporting will be to use relevant CPS data to evaluate and improve upon the effectiveness of the SRO Program.

### **Improved Beat and District Advisory Committee Meetings**

In January of 2021, OCP leadership conducted training for all district community-policing personnel on updates to all relevant community policing policies, which included updates to the Beat and District Advisory Committee (DAC) policy. To inform future improvements to DAC meetings, OCP invited all DAC members to respond to a survey regarding their experiences as a DAC member and provide feedback they

may have on ways to improve the current DAC structure. OCP launched a DAC Improvement Committee in March of 2021, which was comprised of DAC chairs, community organizers, and community policing sergeants. This committee was tasked with reviewing the feedback and current DAC bylaws and proposing revisions to them. Significant revisions to the bylaws included updates on the DAC selection criteria, shifts in the selection of DAC members from the district commander to new DAC membership committees, the inclusion of representatives of the Youth District Advisory Council, and clarified subcommittees.

In July of 2021, the Chicago City Council passed a new civilian oversight ordinance that creates several community-led bodies, including new district councils in each of CPD's twenty-two districts. The new councils, as set by the ordinance, will be comprised of three elected members and may include other volunteer members, and will have a similar set of tasks as current DAC members. The new district councils will not be established until after the municipal elections in 2023. The department is engaging in discussions with the city's Department of Law, Mayor's Office, and future Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability staff to determine the future of DACs and their overlap with the new district councils.





## Re-launched Citizens Academy

The Citizen's Police Academy is a department-wide initiative designed to educate the community on police operations, build community trust, and improve engagement efforts through department-led training and discussion. The attendees receive a condensed version of instruction similar to the training that is provided to recruits in the academy. All instructors in the program are CPD employees. The course is held once a week for three hours at the Education and Training Division located at 1300 W. Jackson. This course is open to Chicago residents and workers. Each bureau within the department will discuss the protocols and processes that are in place to conduct their functions. Lectures, demonstrations, and scenarios are used in a professional environment to encourage a stronger partnership with community members. The bureaus that help support the program are the Bureau of Counterterrorism, Bureau of Internal Affairs, Bureau of Detectives, and Bureau of Patrol.



Program topics include gangs, narcotics, use of force, crisis intervention, domestic violence, child abuse, CPD technology, procedural justice, officer wellness, troubled buildings, and community engagement. The course is designed to develop ambassadors who will utilize the knowledge they have acquired and share it with the community.



The Citizen's Police Academy had been ongoing for ten years. However, CPD suspended the program during the COVID-19 pandemic. After local restrictions were eased over the summer, the program resumed in September 2021 and was held every Tuesday for ten weeks, ending at the end of November. CPD continued to follow COVID-19 guidelines for in-person engagements during the program. The fall session consisted of thirty participants. Plans are underway to continue the program with a new session of thirty participants in early 2022.

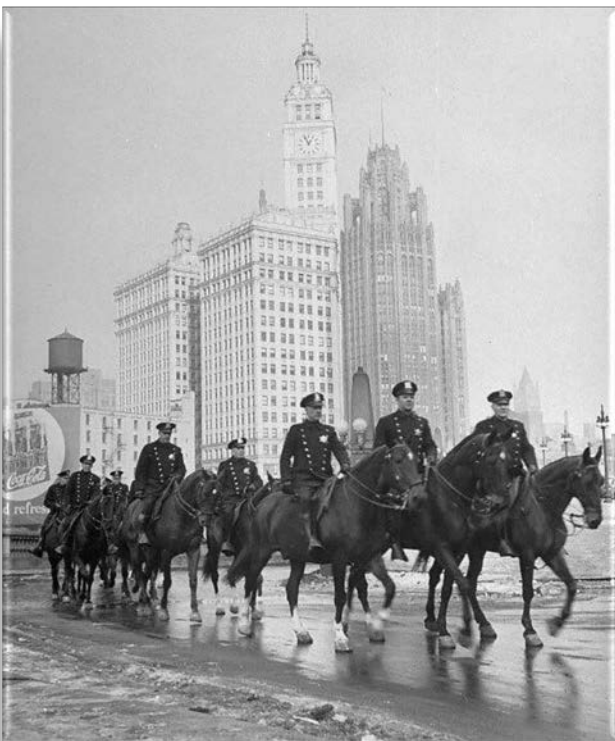




## Professional Development

### Recruitment and Retention

The CPD Recruitment and Retention Unit was established under the Office of the First Deputy Superintendent in August 2021. Following industry-standard best practices, the CPD established this as a full-time unit, devoted exclusively to recruitment and retention activities. Previously, the recruitment efforts were split between the Office of Community Policing and the CPD Human Resources Division. A mix of



sworn and civilian personnel currently operate the unit. It is comprised of a deputy chief, civilian assistant director, thirteen police recruiters, and four administrative staff members.

CPD is committed to attracting and hiring qualified candidates for the position of Police Officer that reflect an ethnically, racially, and gender diverse cross-section of the Chicago communities that the Department serves. This commitment is critical to accomplishing the goal of maintaining a professional police force, building community trust and confidence,

increasing legitimacy, and reducing perceptions of bias.

Before 2020, and before the COVID-19 pandemic, law enforcement agencies across the country were already experiencing a workforce crisis. In 2021, the CPD faced similar hiring challenges in finding innovative ways to recruit and hire police officers during the pandemic and amidst nationwide news coverage of social unrest occurring throughout the United States. Therefore, CPD was forced to seek out innovative approaches to attracting qualified police officer candidates.

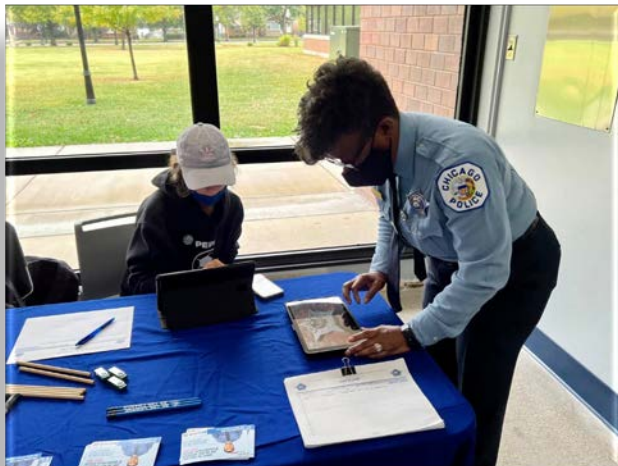
In 2021, the City of Chicago Office of Public Safety Administration (OPSA), the Department of Human Resources (DHR), and CPD's Recruitment and Retention Unit worked jointly to administer the police officer recruitment, hiring, and selection processes to hire three hundred police officers. The interdisciplinary team worked to remove potential barriers and challenges that may have been associated with the police officer hiring process by:

1. Completing an analysis of the police officer job title, thus identifying the core set of characteristics and capabilities associated with the job title;
2. Implementing a longer testing period;
3. Implementing a simpler application; and
4. Providing police officer candidates with more testing options:
  - **Option 1:** Take the examination in a computer-based format via the Pearson Virtual University Enterprises network of test centers located in the City of Chicago metropolitan area extending within twenty-five miles of city limits.
  - **Option 2:** Take the examination in the comfort of home or office via the Pearson UE online proctored test, known as OnVUE.



- **Option 3:** Take the examination in person at a local City College of Chicago.

Although only established in August of 2021, the Recruitment and Retention Unit engaged in several activities and initiatives before the end of the year. As part of these activities, CPD expanded its outreach efforts to include not only criminal justice students and workers but also those in social services disciplines (social workers, psychology students, etc.) who are community service-minded prospects. These efforts included partnering with faculty members at various colleges. The Recruitment and Retention Unit engaged in the following activities and initiatives:



- **Women's Hiring Expo** - In December 2021, CPD partnered with the Chicago Association of Women in Law Enforcement to host a hiring expo for women. Approximately 70 women participated in the event along with 20 community vendors.
- **Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU)** - The Department extended its recruitment efforts to students enrolled at HBCUs by participating in virtual career fairs and hosting six onsite recruitment events at the following colleges and universities: Alcorn State University (Mississippi) Dillard University (Louisiana) Lincoln University (Pennsylvania) Mississippi Valley State University (Mississippi) Southern University (Louisiana) and Xavier University (Louisiana).
- **College Connections** - CPD emailed job ads to over 500 Illinois college contacts and 201 Colleges registered on the "Join Handshake" recruitment platform. The police recruiters traveled to five HBCUs and partnered with police associations and affinity groups to host recruitment events designed to attract underrepresented populations.
- **Community Organizations** - CPD formed partnerships with community organizations that committed to assisting the Department with its recruitment efforts. These partnerships include the Theta Zeta Chapter of Kappa, Alpha Psi, the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, the Chicago Association of Women in Law Enforcement, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Illinois, the Communities of Woodlawn, Build, the Westside Health Authorities, and members of the faith-based community.
- **Community Meetings** - CPD conducted recruiting efforts during community meetings (e.g., vehicular hijacking meetings, Office of Community Policing meetings, and department-sponsored informational sessions).
- **Taylor Business Institute (TBI)** - CPD partnered with TBI to promote the position to its diverse student body.
- **Black Women's Expo** - CPD participated as a vendor at the Black Women's Expo on August 20–22, 2021. This fair is an annual event that attracts approximately 30,000 visitors across the country.
- **Grassroots Online Efforts** - CPD contacted local businesses, social service agencies, and community contacts for assistance with promoting the position via those organizations' websites and email lists. CPD also participated in online virtual information sessions with college students and





veterans considering a career in law enforcement. The virtual sessions also attracted out-of-state applications and active-duty military personnel.

As part of its hiring efforts, CPD held entry-level police officer examinations on the following dates in 2021:

- June 8–15 (Computer-based)
- August 2–14 (Computer-based)
- October 22–23 (In-person)
- November 1–10 & 12–13 (Computer-based)
- December 2–4 (In-person)

Looking ahead to 2022, the Recruitment and Retention Unit plans to increase its outreach efforts to the military and host onsite recruitment events at U.S. military bases around the

country. The unit also began partnering with Olive Harvey College in 2021 to develop a **one-year criminal justice cohort**. The goal of this immersive cohort is to attract students who aspire to serve as Chicago Police Officers. Program topics will include preparing for the department's entry-level written exam, physical fitness test, and current trends facing law enforcement. The program is expected to begin in the fall semester of 2022.

For more information about becoming a Chicago Police Officer, please visit <https://home.chicagopolice.org/bethechange/>.





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## Officer Wellness

### Peer Support Program

CPD's Peer Support Program was created in April 2000. This program is a part of the Professional Counseling Division (PCD) and is modeled after the program instituted at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives. All peer support team members work on a strictly voluntary basis as a way of giving back to the CPD family. Peer support members come from diverse backgrounds, which helps to ensure that when a police officer or family member needs assistance, there is someone available with the right expertise, qualifications, knowledge, and awareness of resources to support them.

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

Peer support members offer immediate on-scene intervention to fellow officers and their families during and after traumatic incidents. Support is not limited to traumatic events and is available to all officers and their families whenever needed. This can include but is not limited to the death of a family member, friend, or peer, as well as marital, child, or job-related difficulties. Those seeking support have the right to reach out safely and privately. All communications between department members, their families, and the Peer Support Program representatives are kept strictly confidential. The Peer Support Program now consists of over 180 members citywide.

Peer support team leaders held a team leader meeting facilitated by the Peer Support Program Manager in November 2021 with a hybrid Zoom/in-person format to discuss various

topics related to peer support, including the creation of an awards/recognition event for peers and peer team leaders and awareness regarding an anticipated eight-hour Peer Support Program refresher training.

The Peer Support Program also conducted two forty-hour pieces of training for new peers in 2021: twelve Peers were trained in October and fourteen new peers were trained in November. Three more classes are in the planning stages for the calendar year 2022.

### Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program

Police officers encounter challenging situations regularly, and different calls for service may impact officers in differing ways. Historically, law enforcement has been coached to compartmentalize and not show vulnerability on the job. Science tells us this is impossible and damaging. The workplace is a significant part of people's lives, and it shapes the way they relate to the world. Without adequate mental health support in one's workplace, especially in highly traumatic work, employees can become burned out, depressed, and resentful, ultimately resulting in on-the-job challenges and other chronic health issues.

The Professional Counseling Division (PCD) receives referrals when a department member has been in a traumatic incident. The department must ensure that members who experience a traumatic incident contact PCD, attend debriefing sessions with a licensed mental health professional, and complete the Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program (TISMP). Referrals to the TISMP are made only for on-duty incidents. The department member is advised of available services through PCD and that their attendance at a debriefing held by PCD under the Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program is mandatory. Referred members must





initiate contact within twenty-four hours of the traumatic incident. PCD also performs six-month follow-ups to ensure that members are aware of additional support services.

In 2021, PCD continued the implementation of a digitized notification system that allows supervisors to refer members for trauma debriefings. In parallel, the Training and Support Group began to draft eLearning training for TISMP, including training on traumatic incidents for sworn and civilian staff and responsibilities of the command staff. Heading into 2022, this eLearning was undergoing an internal department review.

### Clinician Staffing and Resourcing

In 2021, PCD hired an additional three clinicians, bringing its current staffing to eleven full-time clinicians. In addition, PCD recently received approval for funding to acquire additional staff, improve office space, and address technology needs. In 2022, PCD is looking to hire an additional eleven clinicians, which would allow the department to assign a clinician to each district.

Additional office space on the north and south sides of Chicago will enable PCD to provide more accessible clinical services for department members by reducing travel time for officers that live and work in those areas. The additional office space is projected to be acquired during the second quarter of 2022.





## Department Training

*"Respect the training process; build a strong foundation; focus on being agents of change within the Department; dedicate yourselves to excellence and be proud of the leaders that you are destined to become."* – **Commander Christi Ford, Training and Support Group**

All department training is coordinated by the Department's Training Division, which falls under the Training and Support Group. The Deputy Chief, Training and Support Group, is responsible for ensuring that training adheres to department policy and the guidelines established by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, the state agency mandated to promote and maintain a high level of professional standards for law enforcement and correctional officers. The Training Division is divided into the following sections:

- In-Service Training
- Career Development and Officer Wellness
- Decentralized Training
- Firearms Training
- Operations Training
- Instructional Design and Quality Control
- Awards Section



Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

The CPD's Basic Recruit Training Program consists of approximately 950 hours of training, which exceeds by nearly 400 hours what is required by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board for basic recruit training in the State of Illinois. The Basic Recruit Training Program includes topics covering law, report writing, police function, human behavior,



### Recruit Training

A solid foundation of recruit training is important for equipping new police officers with the skills, knowledge, and values to police fairly, safely, and effectively and following the law, policy, best practices, and community expectations, among other requirements. A primary goal of the Basic Recruit Training Program is to support the mission, vision, and core values of the CPD. Recruit training adheres to department policy, the guidelines established by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Illinois legislation, and standards from the

patrol, patrol investigations, traffic, police proficiency, police officer wellness, and integrated exercises. The CPD's Basic Recruit Training Program also has course enrichment modules that reflect the Department's commitment to the guiding principles of procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, and community policing. Additional details regarding CPD's recruit training curriculum are described in the coming pages.

Recruits must demonstrate a firm grasp of basic police foundational knowledge, department procedures, technical and tactical skills, critical thinking, problem-solving, and interpersonal skills

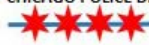




that form the basis for safe and effective policing. Recruits are continually evaluated throughout the Basic Recruit Training Program to ensure they have the requisite knowledge and skills to engage in policing activities safely, effectively, and lawfully before they are sent to the Field Training and Evaluation Program. The entire recruit evaluation process is directed by

Department Special Order S11-10-01, *Recruit Training*, which was developed in 2021 and is expected to be effective in 2022. TSG reported that they trained a total of 313 recruits in 2021.

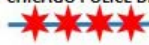




## Recruit Training Curriculum

Recruit Area of Study	Description	Curriculum Units
Foundations of Law Enforcement	Foundations of Law Enforcement focuses on community policing as a crime fighting strategy. This area of study provides examples of innovative law enforcement problem-solving and encourages recruits to think about crime and disorder problems with a social and cultural understanding of communities they will serve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientation to the Criminal Justice System</li> <li>• Theories of Crime/Index Crime</li> <li>• Police Community Relations</li> <li>• Procedural Justice</li> <li>• Neighborhood/Community Profiles</li> <li>• Social Media Relations/Public Relations</li> </ul>
Law	Law focuses on basic legal principles, including people's rights under the U.S. constitution and Illinois law, as well as Illinois Criminal Offenses and the Illinois Vehicle Code.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Constitutional Authority</li> <li>• Case Preparation and Courtroom Testimony</li> <li>• Civil Rights and Civil Liability</li> <li>• Criminal Offenses in Illinois</li> <li>• Illinois Vehicle Code and Bail Rule</li> <li>• Juvenile Law</li> <li>• Juvenile Processing</li> <li>• Laws of Admission</li> <li>• Laws of Arrest, Search and Seizure</li> <li>• Rights of the Accused</li> <li>• Rules of Evidence</li> <li>• Use of Force</li> <li>• Citizen Handgun Ownership: Concealed Carry</li> </ul>
Police Function and Human Behavior	This area of study addresses complex social issues that often require medical, social, legal, and educational services. Recruits consider perception and interpersonal communication skills as vital aspects of officer effectiveness and positive community relations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child Abuse, Neglect, and Abduction</li> <li>• Communication in the Police Environment</li> <li>• Crisis Intervention/Disturbance Calls</li> <li>• Crowd Behavior/Civil Disorder</li> <li>• Mental Illness and Non-Normative Behavior</li> <li>• Domestic Violence</li> <li>• Gangs</li> <li>• Ethics</li> <li>• Neurobiology of Trauma and PTSD</li> <li>• Elder Abuse and Neglect</li> <li>• Interacting with Persons with Disabilities</li> <li>• Crime Victims and Their Rights</li> <li>• Investigating Animal Abuse</li> </ul>
Patrol	This area of instruction acquaints recruits with the multi-faceted aspects of crime prevention that are an integral part of police operations, including the principles of effective report writing. Responsibilities and duties related to responding to emergencies, crimes in progress, and incidents requiring enforcement action are also covered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crimes in Progress</li> <li>• Crime Prevention</li> <li>• Drug Enforcement</li> <li>• Fundamentals of Report Writing</li> <li>• Homeland Security Orientation</li> <li>• Patrol Procedures</li> <li>• LEADS Certification (online course-Hotdesk)</li> <li>• Vehicle Stops and Occupant Control</li> <li>• Emergency Management/Critical Incident Response</li> </ul>





## Recruit Training Curriculum – *Continued*

Recruit Area of Study	Description	Curriculum Units
Patrol Investigations	This unit of study focuses on processes for establishing the elements of an offense, with an emphasis on crimes against persons and property. The procedures for effective interviewing and interrogation as well as arrest, booking, and detention are also covered. This area of study includes measures to ensure arrestee safety, victim's rights (including how to compassionately communicate with victims), and how to effectively protect and investigate a crime scene.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crimes Against Persons</li> <li>• Crimes Against Property</li> <li>• Crime Scene Identification</li> <li>• Arrest, Booking, and Detention/Facility</li> <li>• Fingerprinting - Rolled Impressions</li> <li>• Fundamentals of Investigation</li> <li>• Identification Procedures</li> <li>• Interviewing Victims and Witnesses</li> <li>• Interrogation of Suspects</li> <li>• Motor Vehicle Theft</li> <li>• Service Calls</li> <li>• Sexual Assault Investigation</li> <li>• Missing Persons</li> </ul>
Traffic	This area of study instructs recruits on law enforcement-related traffic issues, including the conditions under which manual direction of traffic should be undertaken; investigating traffic crashes, identifying and responding to hazardous materials incidents, and detecting and apprehending impaired drivers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field Sobriety Testing</li> <li>• Hazardous Materials Awareness</li> <li>• Traffic Crash Investigation</li> <li>• Traffic Direction</li> </ul>
Police Proficiency	This area of study includes the development of defense skills, including protection with non-lethal weapons. In addition to training in firearms proficiency, an evaluation of recruits' critical decision-making abilities and reactions in stressful situations is conducted. This area of study also prepares recruits to deal effectively with medical emergencies and other trauma situations in order to fulfill the officer's obligation to protect the lives of others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control and Arrest Tactics</li> <li>• Firearms Training</li> <li>• Initial Medical Response</li> <li>• Law Enforcement Driving</li> <li>• Physical Skills and Personal Fitness</li> </ul>
Police Officer Wellness	This section focuses on ways that law enforcement officers can maintain optimal wellness (physical and emotional) throughout their careers and methods to proactively manage stress that law enforcement professionals often encounter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officer Wellness and Lab *               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Yoga for First Responders (YFFR)</li> <li>* Financial Wellness</li> <li>* Physical Skills/Fitness</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Stress Management and Lab</li> </ul>
Integrated Exercises	This area of study serves as a method to for recruits to demonstrate the knowledge, skills, and abilities that have taught to them throughout the Basic Recruit Training Program, including technical and tactical skills, critical thinking, problem-solving, and interpersonal skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Exercises</li> </ul>



## Field Training and Evaluation Program

The Bureau of Patrol (BOP) and the Training and Support Group (TSG) work in partnership to administer the Field Training and Evaluation Program (FTEP). In 2021, the BOP and the TSG undertook efforts to create a formalized system to better assist field Training officers (FTOs) and probationary police officers (PPOs). Specifically, a department policy on FTEP was developed to enhance the quality of the FTEP and reflect the entire scope of field training. In support of the department policy, the duties and responsibilities of FTEP were codified in a standard operating procedure to guide current and future personnel assigned to administer FTEP. CPD also continued its efforts to acquire a software system that will be able to provide all the various functions required by the consent decree and improve FTEP overall.



TSG reported that they trained a total of twenty new FTOs in 2021. A new written examination was created and administered in December 2021 for members wishing to become FTOs. This test was created by Morris McDaniel Management Consultants with the help of current field training officers and sergeants. The material was taken from the most current department policies and honed down to the specifics of the field training position. More than ninety potential candidates passed the test and created a new eligibility list. As operational needs and budgeting allow, field training officer candidates will likely enter the Training and Service Academy in 2022.

In 2022, the TSG will continue to provide in-service training to FTOs. TSG also will update the pre-service FTO curriculum. Efforts undertaken in 2021 to revise the annual in-service training for FTOs in 2022 resulted in updates in the following areas: management and mentoring, community policing, effective problem-solving techniques, ethics, diversity, communication, and substantive changes that were made to

the recruit curriculum that were not addressed in other training delivered to FTOs.

## In-Service Training

Regular in-service training is critical to ensure that CPD officers continue to hone important policing skills and remain up-to-date on changes in the law, CPD policy, technology, community expectations, and developments in best practices. In-service training also reinforces the CPD's commitment to procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, and community policing, utilizes internal and external instructors, and leverages adult-learning principles to engage learners.

Based on the consent decree agreement, CPD is required to provide a minimum number of in-service training hours every year. This requirement started as sixteen hours of training in 2018, and it ramped up to forty hours of training per year in 2021 (reference consent decree paragraph 320). CPD reached a milestone in 2021 as it was the first year the Department provided a full week's worth of formalized in-service training to its members. The CPD recognizes this training is essential to the Department's operational improvement plans.

The Training Division began in 2021 with the following in-service training objectives:

1. Complete the 2020 In-Service Training Program by March 5th, 2021.
2. Develop the 2021 In-Service Training Program and deliver the training.
3. Reinforce the department's commitment to procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, and community policing.
4. Engage community partners, promote ongoing dialogue, and encourage participation in training development and delivery.





Throughout 2021, the department, and specifically the Training Division, was still mitigating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic that affected the world in ways unforeseen and unprecedented. The Training Division worked diligently to deliver effective in-service training, and they finished 2021 with some notable accomplishments:

1. TSG completed the 2020 In-Service Training Program by March 5th, 2021, with a department completion rate of over 95%.
2. TSG completed the 2021 In-Service Training Program by February 18th, 2022, with a department completion rate of over 95%. The 2021 program consisted of the following courses:
  - a. Use of Force Communications;
  - b. Use of Force Procedures;
  - c. Officer Wellness;
  - d. Community Policing; and
  - e. Psychology of Domestic Violence.
3. The commitment to the guiding principles of procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, and community policing continues to reverberate throughout training. The descriptions for the 2021 In-Service Training Programs are provided below.
  - a. Use of Force Communications - Officers learn appropriate communications relative to de-escalation, use of force, and force mitigation. Officers then engage in two hands-on scenarios.
  - b. Use of Force Procedures - Officers learn appropriate techniques involving procedural justice, managing implicit bias, utilizing force mitigation and de-escalation, assessing imminent threats, Fourth Amendment, and peer intervention. Officers then engage in three hands-on scenarios.
  - c. Officer Wellness and Resiliency - This training increases awareness of how sworn members deal with adversity and focuses on developing resiliency.
  - d. Community Policing - This training revitalizes the philosophy and principles of community policing in department

members, including trust and legitimacy, community engagement, community partnerships, problem-solving, and cooperation with other city agencies to promote public safety in Chicago. The Training Division invites members of the community to participate in this training and offer their perspectives.

- e. Psychology of Domestic Violence - This two-program course was developed by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board and satisfies the state requirement for law enforcement agencies' Domestic Violence training. This training is delivered in an online format and includes pre and post-tests.
4. Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training LEMART provides tactical medical capabilities in instances when Emergency Medical Services cannot enter an unsafe scene or before their arrival. LEMART's primary teaching philosophy utilizes small group teaching and formative assessment techniques to ensure understanding of core building blocks and to build confidence throughout the training day. LEMART combines didactic teaching and hands-on repetition and culminates in positive, stress-induced, scenario-based training exercises.

TSG continued providing LEMART training in 2021. As of late November 2021, 98% of all sworn in-service department members had completed the LEMART course. TSG also updated the LEMART curriculum to outline accommodations for limited duty in-service personnel in 2021.

5. The Training Community Advisory Committee (TCAC) was created in 2021. The TCAC is a voluntary group of diverse stakeholders from community groups that convenes regularly to provide expertise and lived experiences to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the Chicago Police Department's training programs.



TCAC members were also invited to observe the training they reviewed once it is implemented to provide additional input. The TCAC's inaugural meeting was in September 2021. The Training and Support Group and Office of Community Policing hosted the meeting to provide a welcome and overview of the TCAC, including the fall framework for the group. Throughout September and October, the TCAC met seven times to review and discuss the CPD's 40-hour suite of courses for the 2022 In-Service Training Program. In November, TSG hosted a meeting to highlight changes that were incorporated into the curriculum based on the group's recommendations.

### 2022 Training Division Goals

Based on lessons learned, the Training Division has developed the following goals for its 2022 training programs:

1. Create a dedicated community engagement section in the Training and Support Group to collaborate with and support the TCAC, foster ongoing community dialogue, promote diversity and inclusivity, encourage participation in training development and delivery, and coordinate community service and other engagement projects.
2. Achieve a successful transition to the Joint Public Safety Training Campus when it is completed in 2022 and take full advantage of the advancements in the training environment and resources it will provide, with a particular focus on scenario-based recruit training. These facilities will align the Department's resources with 21st Century best training practices.
3. Focus on instructor development and course improvement through the comprehensive course, curriculum, and instructor evaluations, enhanced training goals, train the trainer courses, and instructor teach-backs that check for understanding.
4. Expand upon the Training and Support Group's ability to meet the growing

demand for corrective training in response to the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (formerly Force Review Division) analysis of use of force incidents. This may potentially be met by incorporating new simulation technology, committing staff to a scenario-based learning cadre, and harnessing the resources at the new Joint Public Safety Training Campus.

5. TSG intends to build on this progress in 2022 and maintain its commitment to reinforcing the principles of procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, and community policing through its 2022 In-Service Training Program. This mandatory 40-hour curriculum will consist of the following courses:

- A. De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force - This course is designed to reinforce knowledge, skills, and effective techniques for officers to identify, reduce, or eliminate the need to use force. It includes practical exercises and drills.
- B. Crisis Intervention - This course provides all in-service officers, regardless of any attendance in Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training or designation as a Certified CIT Officer, with knowledge of various mental and behavioral health conditions, trauma-informed responses, and effective communication skills to avoid escalation during an encounter with an individual in crisis.
- C. Constitutional Policing - This course develops officers' ability to follow the letter and spirit of the law as it pertains to the First Amendment, the Fourth Amendment, and recent legal updates affecting peace officers in the State of Illinois. The goal of this training is to increase procedural justice and police legitimacy, thereby promoting community trust by ensuring that department members perform their



duties in a manner that fully complies with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Illinois.

- D. Gender-Based Violence - This course enhances the CPD's response to allegations of sexual assault, stalking, and domestic violence, including effectively recognizing and investigating such incidents and collecting information necessary for successful investigations. The course emphasizes the principles of trauma-informed communications with victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.
- E. Active Bystander ship for Law Enforcement (ABLE) - This research-based course prepares officers to successfully intervene to prevent harm and to create a law enforcement culture that supports peer intervention.





## CPD Career Service Rank Promotional Process

CPD's career service rank promotional process applies to the ranks of sergeant, lieutenant, and captain. The City of Chicago Department of Human Resources (DHR), the Office of Public Safety Administration Human Resources Division and select outside vendors are charged with administering the promotional processes for all sworn career service positions. The CPD, in conjunction with the DHR testing manager, may use a vendor to administer promotional tests.

Eligibility to take a promotional exam is based on time of service, time in rank, and minimum educational requirements. The promotional process for the ranks of sergeant and lieutenant includes a two-part examination for eligible candidates.

1. **Part I:** Written Qualifying Examination – This is a pass/fail examination of job knowledge. Candidates must pass this exam to advance to Part II and be eligible for merit selection.
2. **Part II:** Assessment Exercise – This assessment requires the application of knowledge, skills, abilities, and other characteristics. Part II exam scores result in a rank order promotional list.

No less than 70% of those persons selected for promotion to sergeant or lieutenant in each promotional round will be selected in rank order based on the assessment exercise. No more than 30% selected for promotion will be selected via merit promotion. Merit promotions are determined at the discretion of the Superintendent.

For promotion to captain, eligible candidates must submit an application, which is screened by the Captains' Screening Board (two captains, two district commanders, and two deputy chiefs from the Bureau of Patrol). The Merit Board will review successfully screened applications and make recommendations to the Superintendent. The Superintendent will

have sole discretion to select candidates for appointment to Captain.

Exempt command staff supervisors (e.g., commander and deputy chief) are appointed by the Superintendent.

The Department last held a Part I exam for the Rank of Sergeant in December 2019, shortly before the arrival of Covid-19. Due to Covid-19 mitigation efforts in 2020, as well as significant operational challenges, Part II was delayed until June 2021. Sergeant candidates received their scores in December 2021, and the Department plans to promote them from this list in 2022.

The Department plans to hold both Parts I and Part II of a lieutenant's promotional exam in early 2022. The Department also plans to create a new eligibility list for the Rank of Captain before the summer of 2022.

### Pre-Service Promotional Training

Pre-service training is critical to ensure that CPD supervisors hone the skills to become, or continue to grow as, effective supervisors. As they engage with their subordinates, it is important to lead by example to ensure lawful, safe, effective, accountable, and community-centered policing. Pre-service training also reinforces CPD's commitment to procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, and community policing. The pre-service training program utilizes internal and external instructors and leverages adult-learning principles to engage learners. Pre-service promotional training also includes observation days, which allows the trainees to spend a tour of duty with a ranking member to observe the job characteristics, responsibilities, and day-to-day requirements.

CPD requires newly promoted supervisors and department members assigned to distinct roles (i.e., field training officers, detectives) to receive mandatory pre-service training. Each promotional rank has specific areas of study tailored to their assignment or level of





supervision. The TSG has undertaken a thorough review of the pre-service promotional curricula and is working towards finalizing customized curriculums for each respective rank and role in 2022.

Once the TSG is notified of an upcoming pre-service class, the Career Development team

initiates scheduling with the internal and external subject matter experts for each course. The pre-service training schedule runs for distinct lengths of time-based on the pre-service group, as described below.

#### Length of Pre-Service Training by Rank

<u>Pre-Service Group</u>	<u>Scheduled Training</u>
Field Training Officers	2 weeks
Detectives	6 weeks
Sergeants	6 weeks
Lieutenants	5 weeks
Captains	3 weeks
Exempt (Command Staff)	1 week



#### TSG trained the following number of pre-service candidates in 2021, by rank:

- 20 Field Training Officers
- 90 Detectives
- 149 Sergeants
- 75 Lieutenants





## Officer Support System

The Officer Support System (OSS) is designed to assist supervisors in proactively supporting sworn members of the Chicago Police Department who are at a statistically increased risk of being involved in a future adverse event in a non-disciplinary manner. The OSS application uses an advanced algorithm, based on internal Department data, to identify members who are at a statistically heightened risk of experiencing one or more of the following:

1. a future sustained excessive force complaint;
2. a future Department suspension;
3. a future off-duty complaint; and
4. a future domestic abuse or substance abuse complaint.

When a supervisor becomes aware of a member who may need support, the supervisor and the member will collaborate to develop an Action Plan. The supervisor can then connect the member with the available support that best fits the needs of that member.

The Officer Support Unit (OSU) staff located at the Public Safety Headquarters, provide support and guidance to commanding officers and supervisors in responding to Work Items generated by the OSS application. Additionally, OSU staff consult with commanding officers and supervisors to ensure affected members are

connected with any recommended supports and services identified in the Action Plan.

The Officer Support Unit continued to effectively manage the department's three performance management programs in 2021, which included adapting to the transition of CPD's Human Resource Division functions to the Office of Public Safety Administration. The unit continued the operation of the OSS pilot program in the 5<sup>th</sup> District and made preparations for further expansion of this initiative in 2022.

In 2021, the OSU assisted in a major overhaul and redesign of the OSS computer application. The new application was designed to be much more user-friendly and intuitive than the system originally employed by the OSS. End-user reports from the 5<sup>th</sup> District (pilot) reflect an overall positive experience with the new interface.

Additionally, the OSS staff assisted in the revision, submission, and approval process for the OSS governing policy (D20-04) as well as the revision and submission of the supervisor's four-hour OSS training. These revisions to both policy and training delayed the expansion of the pilot program beyond the 5<sup>th</sup> District. Nevertheless, the OSU plans to expand the OSS pilot to additional districts in 2022, while continuing to effectively manage the department's other three personnel performance management programs.





## Chicago Police Memorial Foundation

The Chicago Police Memorial Foundation (CPMF) is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to honoring the lives of our fallen heroes. The Foundation provides support and assistance to the families of Chicago police officers who are killed or catastrophically injured in the line of duty.

Established in 2004, the Foundation strengthens the relationship between the Chicago Police Department, its business and civic leaders, and its citizenry. It allows us to express our gratitude to the fallen officers' families for the ultimate sacrifice of their loved ones.



## CHICAGO POLICE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Since the first officer to die in the line of duty, there have been 575 Chicago police officers who have sacrificed their lives for our city. The families of these brave officers are supported by the Department and other organizations, but as one might imagine, the cost in terms of financial, emotional, and psychological support is overwhelming. Other, perhaps less-known risks associated with being a police officer are the stresses of the job. This stress often leads to disastrous consequences such as a police officer taking his or her own life. Finally, as a tribute to the heroic lives that these officers led, the Chicago Police Memorial Foundation has built a permanent memorial to these brave men and women. It is a spectacular site located just east of Soldier Field on Chicago's lakefront.



In 2021, CPMF distributed \$1.2 million in assistance to Chicago police families in need and sponsored many other events to benefit CPD officers. Namely, the foundation's "Get Behind the Vest" campaign provided 438 ballistic vests and vest covers to CPD members, and the "Helmet for Heroes" initiative provided 100 enhanced protection helmets for the Department's front-line officers <http://www.cpdmemorial.org>.







## Operational Excellence

### **Crisis Intervention Team (CIT)**

The Chicago Police Department seeks to prioritize the sanctity of life and enhance its response in all community encounters, including mental and behavioral health-related incidents. The Department's Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Program facilitates and acts in coordination with partnerships between law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, designated mental health intake facilities, mental and behavioral health service providers and advocates, and the community to reinforce the safe and dignified treatment of persons experiencing a mental health crisis.



The CIT Program operates citywide and on all watches and serves to improve the Chicago Police Department's competency and capacity to effectively respond to individuals in crisis; de-escalate crises to reduce the need to use force against individuals in crisis; and improve the safety of officers, individuals in crisis, family members, and community members. The CIT Program encompasses training, community engagement, and field support functions in furtherance of promoting community-oriented solutions to assist individuals in crisis and

reducing the need for individuals to have further involvement with the criminal justice system.

The CIT Program is administered by and under the command of the Office of Operations - Crisis Intervention Unit. The CIT Program is supported by the CIT Training Section and CIT District, Operations, and Community Support which is centralized in the Training Division. The CIT District, Operations, and Community Support includes decentralized Area teams that assist in carrying out the objectives and functions of the CIT Program at the district level.

### Crisis Intervention Training and Certification

The CIT Program has several responsibilities. One of those responsibilities is to provide training to Department members. The Training Section is currently staffed by two sergeant and twelve officers. CIT training includes the initial forty-hour Basic



Course, the CIT refresher course, and Advanced CIT (i.e., Youth and Veterans).

In 2021, COVID-19 presented a significant challenge for the CIT training program. CIT certification training includes scenario-based exercises that are essential to practicing the skills learned for effective crisis intervention. Due to the interactive nature of this training, the CIT certification programs *must* be conducted in person. Virtual certification is not an option. In-person training resumed in April, and the unit





trained a total of 1,226 officers between the Forty-Hour Basic Course (586), Sixteen-Hour Refresher Course (569), and Forty-Hour Youth Course (72). For the 2022 calendar year, CIT has scheduled 29 Basic courses, 35 Refresher courses, and 3 Youth Courses.

The CIU is currently working on an eLearning module to familiarize all department members, even those not certified in CIT, with how to respond to an assignment with an individual in crisis or other mental health components. CIU staff is also working with the Training Division to provide an eight-hour block of CIT instruction to all department members in 2022 and a separate eight-hour block of instruction as part of the recruit training curriculum.

By the end of June 2022, the CIU is planning on restarting the Crisis Identification and Management Training, which is a joint effort between the CPD and Chicago Fire Department to establish a coordinated protocol for crisis response and train members in best practices. The training was halted in 2020 due to COVID-19.

As of March 1, 2022, CIU reported that the Chicago Police Department has a total of 3,417 Certified CIT Officers, which is approximately 29% of the Department. The CIU reported that in 2021, the CPD as a whole responded to a total of 69,807 CIT service calls. A certified CIT Officer responded to approximately 55% of those calls. The Department's goal is to have a Certified CIT Officer respond to 75% of all CIT calls in all districts and on all watches.

#### Crisis Intervention Team District, Operations, and Community Support Team

The CIT Program includes the CIT District, Operations, and Community Support (DOCS) that helps to mitigate the frequency and severity of service calls involving individuals in crisis. DOCS is divided into four area teams and an administrative team. DOCS currently has

five sergeants, twenty-two police officers, and one civilian data analyst.

The four DOCS area teams are all led by a sergeant, and each team consists of four to six officers. Their duties include reviewing every submitted CIT Report and following up as appropriate after the review. The DOCS teams may follow up with district officers, the individual in the report, or family members of the individual listed. Follow-up may include assistance in completing involuntary petitions, service referrals, or connections to outside resources. If appropriate, the DOCS officers work with the courts to ensure an individual arrested can receive court-ordered mental health services. DOCS officers also work with families and courts in obtaining a WRIT (written court

order) and serve the WRIT for



individuals suffering from mental health conditions.

DOCS helps to prevent unnecessary incarceration or hospitalization of individuals living with mental health conditions, substance use disorders, or co-occurring disorders through the Narcotics Arrest Diversion Program (NADP). DOCS team members conduct NADP roll call training in the districts. Since its rollout on July 1, 2018, the CIU reported that there have been a total of 830 individuals diverted. Of those 830, 80% started treatment and 52% remained in treatment for over 30 days. In 2021, the NADP expanded to all twenty-two CPD districts.



DOCS also oversees the Opioid Overdose Reversal (Naloxone) Pilot Program. An opioid is a drug that depresses the activity of the central nervous system and suppresses respiration. Suppressed respiration results in a lack of oxygen to the brain, which can cause brain damage within minutes and may cause a person to stop breathing.



Naloxone is a prescription medication that blocks the effects of opioids and reverses an overdose. Specifically, it displaces opioids from receptors in the brain that control the central nervous and respiratory systems. It is marketed under various trade names, including Narcan. Training Division staff provides training for the Naloxone program, and the DOCS administrative team orders and distributes Naloxone devices that administer Naloxone via a nasal spray. The Opioid Overdose Reversal

program was implemented on July 1, 2018. Since then, CIU reported that CPD members have administered Naloxone a total of 295 times. This includes the administration of Naloxone 62 times in 2021.

Finally, the DOCS Team helps staff and oversees the Crisis Assistance Response and Engagement (CARE) Team Pilot Program. This program imbeds a Certified CIT Officer with a Chicago Fire Department Community Paramedic and Chicago Department of Public Health licensed clinician. The CARE team provides face-to-face engagement, crisis de-escalation, medical and psychosocial assessment, and referral or warm hand-off to community resources. This may include non-emergency transport, care coordination, and follow-up for individuals between the ages of 18 and 64 that are the subject of a 911 call for a mental health crisis. The CARE team can respond to locations that include residences, workplaces, and public settings. CARE has been operational since mid-September of 2021 and currently operates in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 06<sup>th</sup> Districts. Officers assigned to this team are all certified CIT officers and undergo additional training for this position.

Police officers often respond to situations involving individuals experiencing a behavioral or mental health crisis.

*"To appropriately respond, CPD has invested in the training, staffing, and resources necessary for our officers to interact with individuals in crisis with dignity and respect. This investment will ensure that our officers appropriately use crisis intervention techniques to effectively respond to and resolve incidents involving individuals in crisis."*

*Using crisis intervention techniques promotes safety in police interactions and reduces the need to use force. We continue to leverage our resources and partnerships to ensure an appropriate response to individuals in crisis, based on assessments of national best practices employed by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. As we continue reviewing, developing, and implementing policies, procedures, and training around crisis intervention, we welcome you to join us in making CPD a better department for all of Chicago."*

–Deputy Chief Antoinette Ursitti, Training and Support Group





## Force Review Division (FRD)

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

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

The involved member must complete any TRR and submit it to a supervisor before the end of his or her shift.

### District Level Review and Investigation

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

Once the use of force investigation is complete, a policy determination has been made, and any after-action support has been given, the investigating supervisor must complete the TRR-

Investigation Report. This report includes detailed information about the use of force investigation, including investigative steps taken, the investigating supervisor's conclusions about the involved member's use of force, and any after-action support provided.

In 2017, the Chicago Police Department established the Force Review Division (FRD) with a mission to review and analyze information and tactics utilized in use-of-force incidents to provide enhancements to department members' skills. They aim to make officers' physical interactions with the public safer for all involved.

The Force Review Division is unique among other police departments because the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) maintains full investigative authority over allegations of excessive force. Nevertheless, CPD recognized that internal after-action reviews of the use-of-force incidents provide an important opportunity to recognize what the involved member and his or her supervisor did well during these incidents and what improved tactics may lead to better outcomes in the future. Moreover, after-action reviews allow for the collection of important data that can be used to improve Department operations.

After establishing review procedures and the electronic TRR system, FRD began conducting reviews in 2018. Since then, other outside cities and federal law enforcement agencies have endeavored to learn the Force Review Division's review processes.

The Force Review Division is responsible for conducting an after-action review of the following use of force incidents:

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





Upon completion and approval of the TRR- Investigation, all level 2 incidents, all Level 1 incidents involving a foot pursuit, and a computer-generated representative sample of other Level 1 incidents are automatically forwarded to the Force Review Division for review. Reviewers evaluate an entire incident flagged for review, not just the TRRs individually flagged for review. For example, if a use-of-force incident resulted in both a Level 2 TRR and a Level 1 TRR that was not automatically flagged for review, a reviewer would review both TRRs because they were part of the same incident.

Reviewers are sworn police officers specially trained to review the use-of-force incidents in their totality, from the beginning of the event through documentation and investigation of that incident. The scope of the review includes not only the involved member's actions and documentation, but also those of the reviewing and investigating supervisors. Force Review Division supervisors are responsible for assigning, ensuring the quality of, and approving reviews.

Reviewers and supervisors assigned to the Force Review Division complete forty hours of specialized in-service training every year. This is in addition to the forty-hour required minimum for all department members in 2021. Examples of specialized training topics have included control tactics, vehicle stops, occupant control, simulator (i.e., decision making) training, law review (e.g., 4th Amendment and use of force), Taser training, and crisis intervention. Personnel also attend weekly meetings that include time set aside to discuss any new policies, trends, or review procedures.

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

1. Ensure members, including supervisors, complied with department policy.
2. Ensure the district-level review and investigation complied with department policy.
3. Ensure any tactical, equipment, or policy concerns are identified.
4. Evaluate whether or not each reviewed incident was tactically sound.
5. If applicable, recommend additional training or policy review for the involved member, reviewing supervisor, or investigating supervisor.
6. If applicable, identify patterns, trends, or emerging concerns related to reviewed use-of-force incidents and recommend specific modifications to existing policy, procedures, training, tactics, or equipment that could result in minimizing the occurrences of use-of-force incidents and the inherent risks involved in the use-of-force incidents.

Lastly, the Force Review Division tracks the completion of any recommendations they issue to ensure accountability.

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

#### Foot Pursuits

CPD defines a foot pursuit as an event in which a sworn Department member, on foot, chases a subject who is fleeing on foot to resist apprehension for suspected criminal activity. Recent events in Chicago, and across the country, have highlighted the risks that can be involved in foot pursuits. CPD also recognizes



that foot pursuits may either precede or follow a use-of-force incident. In 2021, CPD began evaluating its foot-pursuit practices in ways it had never done before.

Due to the risk involved in foot pursuits, and the potential to both learn from these incidents and potentially improve future outcomes, the Force Review Division is tasked with reviewing all foot pursuits associated with a use-of-force incident. Even if a foot pursuit results in a Level 1 use of force that would not otherwise be subject to review, that incident is automatically flagged for review. The Force Review Division then compares the tactics used during the foot pursuit with those standards established by policy and training to make individual and Department-wide recommendations. The Force Review Division reports on foot pursuit reviews in their Quarterly and Year-End reports. <https://home.chicagopolice.org/reform/reports-and-resources/>

#### Deadly Force Incidents

In the case of a deadly force incident or force resulting in life-threatening injuries, such as an officer-involved shooting, the exempt-level incident commander (rank of commander or above) will complete the TRR-Investigation. However, these incidents are subject to a full COPA investigation, who is exclusively responsible for recommending disciplinary action—if necessary, related to that incident.

Although deadly-force incidents are subject to a COPA investigation, CPD utilizes a Force Review Board to conduct a tactical review of a deadly force incident within ninety-six hours of the incident. The Force Review Board consists of a minimum of five command staff members and includes the Superintendent, or in the Superintendent's absence, the First Deputy Superintendent (chairperson), Chief, Bureau of Patrol (or an authorized designee), Deputy Chief, Training and Support Group (or an authorized designee), and a minimum of two of the following Department members: Executive Director, Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform, or an authorized designee the rank of

deputy chief; Chief, Crime Control Strategies, or an authorized designee the rank of deputy chief; Chief Bureau of Internal Affairs, or an authorized designee the rank of deputy chief; General Counsel to the Superintendent, or an authorized designee; or other members designated by the Superintendent at the rank of deputy chief or above. The Commanding Officer of the Force Review Division serves as the secretary to the Force Review Board.

The purpose of the review is to evaluate if the actions of Department members during the deadly force incident were tactically sound and consistent with Department training. If applicable, they also identify specific modifications to existing policy, training, tactics, or equipment that could minimize the risk of deadly-force incidents occurring and the risk of harm to officers and the public. When applicable, the Force Review Board issues specific recommendations based on this review.

#### Firearm Pointing Incidents

Whenever a department member points a firearm at a person while in the performance of his or her duties, the member is required to make a notification to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC). The member provides his or her beat number to the dispatcher, and the dispatcher creates a firearm-pointing event number that can be used to track that incident. The Force Review Division automatically receives the tracking number and conducts a review of that firearm-pointing incident.

The FRD utilizes any available department reports and videos to compare the facts of the firearm-pointing incident with department policy and training standards. The objective is to identify any tactical, equipment, or training concerns as well as to identify whether the pointing of the firearm at a person potentially violated department policy. Concerning the firearm pointing specifically, the CPD uses a "Reasonableness Standard."

## Use of Force Dashboard

The Department uses information collected in TRRs to create an online dashboard that provides public access to data on CPD's use of force. Data points include but are not limited to, frequency of use of force, trends

over time, location, demographics, and force options. Members of the public can access this dashboard by visiting <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/use-of-force-dashboard/>.







## Search Warrants

CPD made significant revisions to its search warrant policy in 2021 (Special Order S04-19, *Search Warrants*). Upon drafting a new search warrant policy, CPD continued its commitment to provide members of the community with opportunities to review and comment on the proposed policy. CPD conducted community focus groups and publicly posted the draft policy for comment in March 2021. CPD also engaged with the Independent Monitoring Team, the Illinois Office of the Attorney General, and the Civilian Office of Police Accountability in the development of the policy. Following these engagements, the CPD officially published a revised search warrant policy in May 2021. Some highlights of the revised policy include, but are not limited to:

- Search warrants classified as “John Doe” (the individual providing search warrant information wishes to remain anonymous) or “No-Knock” (no immediate prior notification to the residents before search warrant entry) must be approved by a bureau chief or above, *not* a designee.
- Other search warrants for real property or locations where persons may be present must be reviewed by a deputy chief or above.
- CPD policy requires an independent investigation to verify and corroborate

information used in developing the search warrant. In addition, a lieutenant or above is required to be on the scene during the execution of the search warrant.

- Pre-service planning for the search warrant must include the identification of vulnerable persons, including children, who may be present during the execution of the search warrant.
- A disciplinary investigation is required for a “wrong raid” (serving a search warrant at a wrong location, or the service is inconsistent with the factual basis used for obtaining the search warrant).

During the revision process, CPD designed a two-part eLearning training module and post-test for the department’s new search warrant policy. The course was designed to provide an overview of the changes to the policy, and enrollment was mandatory for all sworn members. Sworn members were automatically enrolled, and they had two attempts to pass the post-test. If the member failed the second attempt, he or she was re-enrolled in the program to complete the training again. For details on CPD’s search warrant policy, visit <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6294>.





## Body-Worn Camera Updates

CPD continues to make efforts to ensure that relevant members are assigned body-worn cameras, and that those cameras are used correctly. In 2021, Research and Development began revisions of the Department-wide directive governing body-worn camera usage (S03-14 Body Worn Cameras [BWC]). The policy will ensure that members follow proper procedures for use of the body worn camera and retention of BWC videos. The policy further delineates that Department members can be photographed and videotaped by the public in the course of their duties and ensures new procedures for the Watch Operations Lieutenant (WOL) to randomly review one member's BWC video once per tour of duty.

Finally, the policy was also revised to reflect the requirements of the Illinois SAFE-T Act, portions of which took effect in July 2021, and continue to

address comments from the Independent Monitoring Team and Office of the Attorney General.

In addition to this policy development, the Department has continued to make efforts to increase BWC availability for officers. In 2021, for example, CPD provided BWC to Public Safety Headquarters units, members of the Training and Support Group, and numerous Detective units.

In addition, the Department's Random Video Review application (RVR) went live on November 1, 2021. The RVR randomly selects one body-worn camera video and one in-car Camera (ICC) video for each watch. The WOL is required to watch the selected BWC & ICC videos and review them for compliance with Department policy.





## Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA)

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

1. Treating complainants impartially and respectfully;
2. Conducting thorough, objective, and timely investigations;
3. Updating complainants on the progress of the investigation; and
4. Ensuring transparency.

### Organizations

Allegations of misconduct against Chicago Police Department members are conducted by the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), the Office of Inspector General (OIG), and the Chicago Police Department's Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA). COPA investigates allegations that are specifically defined by city ordinance, some of which include officer-involved shootings, excessive force, and Fourth Amendment violations. OIG has the authority to investigate any allegation of misconduct against city employees. BIA investigates all allegations of misconduct that do not come under COPA's jurisdiction.

### Procedures

For all reports of alleged misconduct, a log number is generated. This is a unique tracking number that remains associated with the investigation. It serves as a reference. In most circumstances, COPA has the authority to determine which agency has jurisdiction to investigate the complaint. Usually, it is COPA or BIA that will conduct the investigation. Log numbers referred to BIA are promptly assessed and a preliminary investigation begins. A BIA investigator is assigned, who contacts the complainant, collects evidence, locates and interviews witnesses, and interviews accused CPD members. The investigator continues to

work on the case until a fair and complete conclusion can be reached. The progress of the investigation is monitored by BIA supervisors.

### 2021 Highlights

In 2021, the Bureau of Internal Affairs made a number of changes to strengthen its operations.

First, in early 2021, the Bureau of Internal Affairs developed a QR code for use in printed and online material. The QR code has been included in BIA's quarterly reports, as well as printed and digital copies of our informational posters and brochures. When scanned with a smartphone, this QR code links a user to the Bureau of Internal Affairs Accountability 2 Dashboard. From that point, a user can navigate the entire BIA website, including data dashboards, links to file a complaint, the administrative summary report search, quarterly and annual report hub, and the new community engagement tab.

In October 2021 Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) added a ["Community Engagement" tab](#) to its public-facing website. In addition, new links for community engagement on Accountability policies were added, as well as a thumbnail link of the community engagement webinar held on October 5, 2021. BIA has been diligent in ensuring that all policy or community-oriented material posted elsewhere on the Department's website is replicated on its website. This has been done to ensure that community members that utilize the QR code are able to see the full suite of BIA-related information available to the public in one place. The Department has also added functionality to BIA's public-facing website that allows community members to [check the status of a log number investigation](#).

BIA also supported the Department's Research & Development Division in drafting new Department-wide policies that govern misconduct investigations. The following policies were finalized by the end of 2021, with more policies being developed in 2022:





- G08-01 Complaint and Disciplinary System
- G08-01-02 Complaint Initiation and Log Number Assignment
- G08-01-03 Conflicts of Interest
- S08-01 Complaint and Disciplinary Investigators and Investigations
- S08-01-04 Post Investigation Log Number Procedures

The Department also engaged extensively with the community in developing this suite of policies. Specifically, three interrelated Department directives, S08-01, G08-01 and G08-01-02, were presented to a variety of community groups and Department members through the engagements below:

- On October 22, 2021 all three directives were posted on the Department's website and on several social media platforms for public comment.
- On October 27, 2021 the Department hosted a Bureau of Internal Affairs Webinar covering the interrelated directives and aspects of the BIA disciplinary process for any community member who wished to register and attend the event.
- On November 8, 2021 the Department presented the interrelated directives and aspects of the BIA disciplinary process during a community conversation.
- Beginning in October 2021, the Department provided disciplinary process surveys to community and Department members.

In 2021, BIA also made significant efforts to improve transparency about its investigative work through the public posting of Administrative Summary Reports (ASRs), quarterly reports, and publicly accessible dashboards.

The ASR is a public facing document that provides the details of BIA misconduct investigations and findings upon final disciplinary decision. The ASR contains:

- A description of the CPD members and individuals involved in the alleged misconduct
- The date, time and location of the alleged misconduct
- A description of all allegations and applicable policies
- A narrative summary of the alleged misconduct
- A narrative summary of the investigation
- The findings and conclusions for each allegation of misconduct

Any recommended discipline information contained in the ASR that is legally exempt from disclosure for privacy or other purposes will be redacted prior to electronic publication. The report is provided to the accused member, their union, the member's commander and immediate supervisor, the complainant, and the public. Once the system is successfully automated, all Administrative Summary reports will be electronically published to BIA's public-facing website within 60 days of the final disciplinary decision. Members of the community will have the ability to search for ASRs by a specific log number or call up all available ASRs via a public index.

BIA reconfigured the digital [repository for published administrative summary reports](#) on its public-facing website. The initial design has been improved to permit a user to filter administrative summary reports by log number, year, or allegation category code. BIA hopes that this addition increases transparency by making it easier for members of the community to search for ASRs by category, not just by log number.

In addition to the public posting of ASRs, BIA summarized its work through a new series of quarterly and annual reports. BIA's quarterly and annual reports include an executive summary, authored by the Chief of BIA, highlighting data trends and achievements observed in the given time frame. The quarterly and annual reports also include a glossary of terms, a thorough



discussion of investigations conducted by BIA, the structure of the Bureau, and instructions on how a complaint may be filed and tracked through its investigation (by BIA or COPA). Additionally, the quarterly and annual reports outline complaint intake, investigative practices, findings in misconduct investigations, and the path of an investigation once it is submitted.

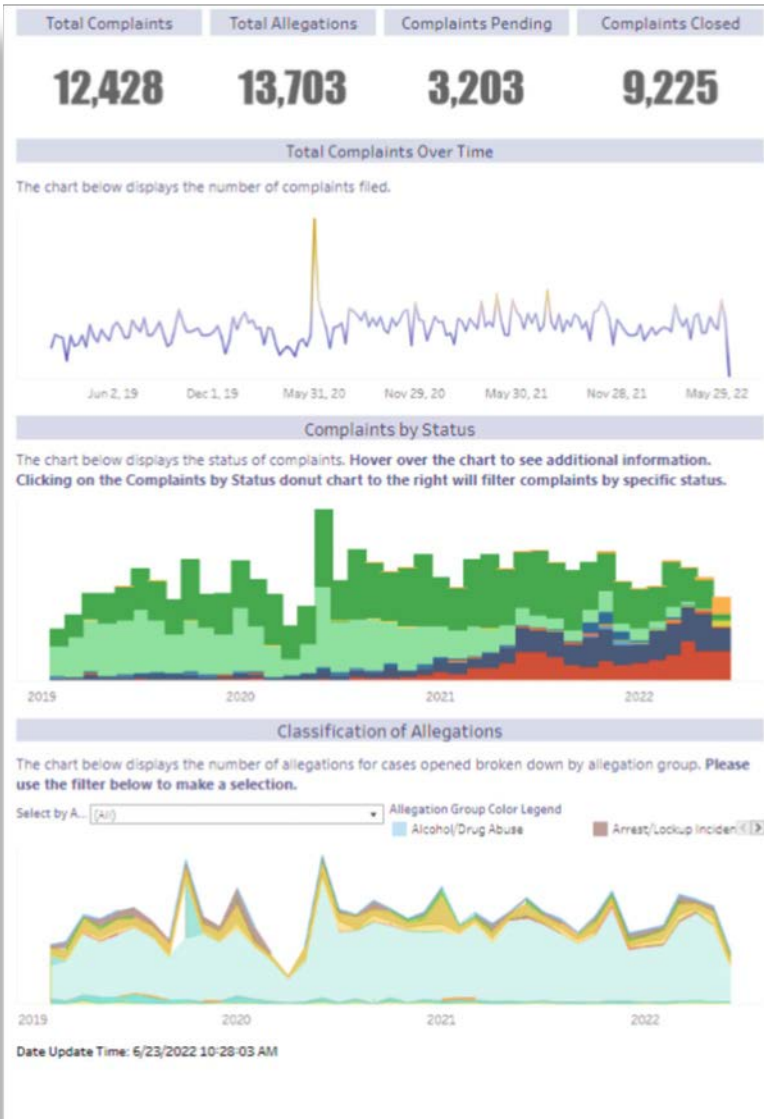
Finally, BIA publishes an Accountability Dashboard which is publicly accessible by scanning the QR code below or by visiting [https://analytics.chicagopolice.org/views/NewBIADashboard\\_Master\\_v1\\_6/HomePage?:isGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&:embed=y](https://analytics.chicagopolice.org/views/NewBIADashboard_Master_v1_6/HomePage?:isGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&:embed=y).

The BIA dashboard displays complaint information regarding sworn CPD members from February 10, 2019, to the present, and it allows

users to filter by year, month, and district. The dashboard includes several useful tabs:

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

In October 2021, CPD conducted an hour-long webinar to educate the public on BIA and CPD's accountability processes. A video of this webinar is publicly available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tMignHknqEY>.



Please use the your search:

Year Received

Month Received

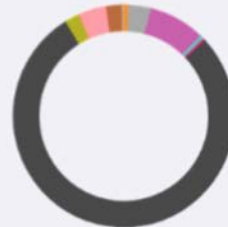
District

Complaints by Status



Allegation of Bias

The donut chart below displays complaints of discrimination against officers based on disability, gender, etc.



Allegation of Bias Color Legend

- Age
- Disability
- Gender
- Race

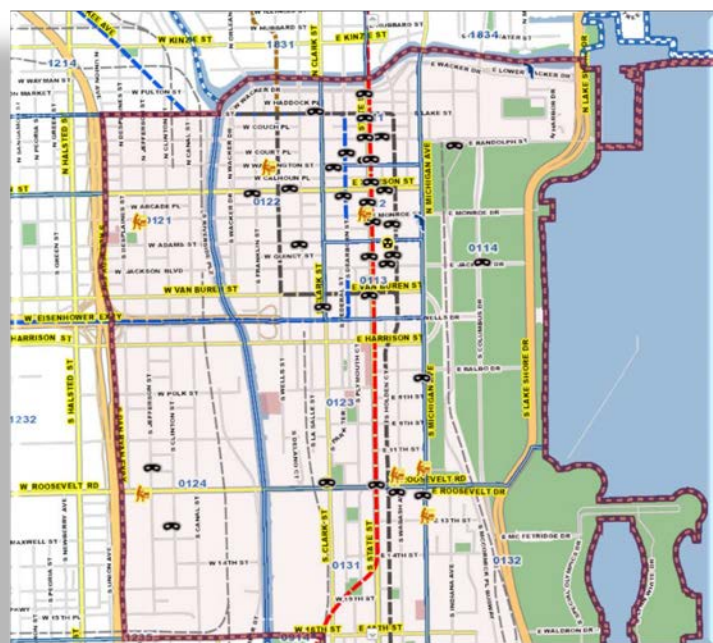
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## Bureau of Crime Control Strategies

The Bureau of Crime Control Strategies manages the Department's CompStat program. CompStat is a performance management process that is used to reduce crime, enhance implementation of department Strategies, foster compliance with department standards, and achieve other department goals and objectives. CompStat emphasizes thorough data analysis, information sharing, and accountability as a means of improving effectiveness within and between the various units of the department. A central component of the CompStat process involves regular meetings at which specific units, operations, or issues are highlighted and reviewed. The process includes the development and implementation of response plans to address identified crime trends and

performance concerns, and the process requires ongoing monitoring and follow-up.



recommendations that still needed to be completed. The purpose of reviewing outstanding recommendations via CompStat is to ensure district supervisory staff are fulfilling their responsibility to implement training recommendations. Finally, to utilize nationwide best practices within CPD moving forward, the unit commanding officer intends to visit Los Angeles, Houston, New York, and Philadelphia in 2022 to evaluate their processes.

The Chicago CompStat Model utilizes a probative approach to assess unit, supervisory, and command performance in three categories:

1. **Readiness**—examining factors relating to the unit's preparations to meet its assigned responsibilities;
2. **Response**—examining factors relating to the unit's activities and operations; and
3. **Reach**—examining factors relating to the unit's internal staff utilization and coordination efforts with other units, agencies, and the community.

In 2021, the Bureau of Crime Control Strategies held nineteen CompStat meetings, and CompStat staff continued to fulfill department crime data requests. In addition to addressing crime patterns, CPD used CompStat in 2021 to improve department accountability. For example, CompStat meetings included a review of outstanding Force Review Division individual training





## Accreditation Section

The Accreditation Section is responsible for obtaining and maintaining accreditation with the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). CALEA was created as a credentialing authority through the joint efforts of law enforcement's major executive organizations:

- International Association of Chiefs of Police
- National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
- National Sheriffs' Association
- Police Executive Research Forum

Although voluntary, some law enforcement agencies seek CALEA accreditation as a way of improving professionalism within their organizations. Benefits of accreditation include increased community advocacy through community-oriented policing, reduced civil liability, and greater accountability. For more detailed information on CALEA, visit

<https://www.calea.org/about-us>.



CALEA accreditation requires the accredited agency to demonstrate compliance with CALEA Standards. The CPD Accreditation Section is responsible for coordinating all accreditation activities, including:

- Reviewing recognized law enforcement and training academy CALEA standards.
- Ensuring the Department's policy complies with CALEA standards.
- Recommending policy modifications when needed.
- Acquiring documents (proof of compliance) necessary for obtaining and maintaining accreditation.
- Satisfying ongoing requirements (such as annual web-based assessments and quadrennial on-site visits) needed to obtain and maintain accreditation.
- Maintaining a liaison with all units within the department, as well as applicable departments, other law-enforcement agencies, and established accreditation bodies, if needed.

The Accreditation Section is responsible for two accreditation programs within CALEA: Law Enforcement and the Training Academy Program. The department received CALEA accreditation in Law Enforcement in 2018 and accreditation in the Training Academy Program in 2020. Accreditation operates on a four-year cycle.

In 2021, Accreditation Section personnel began participating in internal cross-functional team (CFT) meetings related to consent decree reform efforts. CFTs are responsible for managing and collaborating on various reform efforts, and teams are organized by subject area (e.g., use of force, impartial policing, and training). The CFTs may include personnel across multiple units whose work is related to a particular subject area. Although consent decree and CALEA compliance are two separate and independent processes, there are often similar goals to those efforts. Therefore, the Accreditation Section's involvement in CFTs allows its members to gain insight into the various consent decree projects that overlap with CALEA accreditation.

In addition to participating in CFTs, the Accreditation Section meets monthly with other local CALEA accredited law enforcement agencies to provide feedback on recent assessments. This also provides an opportunity to share information and learn from other agencies, especially concerning new laws, policies, or training being developed.



The department will have its first joint Law Enforcement and Training Academy Program re-accreditation in March 2022. In anticipation of a successful on-site assessment, CALEA will

award re-accreditation to the department in July 2022 at the CALEA conference. This conference is proudly being hosted by the Chicago Police Department.

### CALEA Compliance

For CPD to be awarded the gold standard of CALEA accreditation programs, there is a specific threshold for standards that must be met with compliance. These are known as “MANDATORY” standards where, depending on the agency size, the agency must meet compliance with its corresponding tier of standards. There is an option for agencies to “opt” out of certain standards known as “OTHER THAN MANDATORY,” however the agency cannot select more than 20% to opt out of because the gold standard of accreditation is



to be at minimum 80% compliance. CPD is in the highest tier due to its size.

The tables below explain compliance with the Law Enforcement (TABLE-1) and Training Academy (TABLE-2) accreditation programs.

Several CALEA standards require time-sensitive reports for compliance. The tables below outline the Law Enforcement (TABLE-3) and Training Academy (TABLE-4) Accreditation program time-sensitive reports and the frequency these reports should occur.

**Table 1 – CALEA Compliance Law Enforcement Program**

CPD CALEA COMPLIANCE – LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCREDITATION PROGRAM	
TOTAL APPLICABLE LE STANDARDS	407
TOTAL LE “OTHER THAN MANDATORY” IN COMPLIANCE	52
TOTAL LE MANDATORY STANDARDS IN COMPLIANCE	341
TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF CPD CALEA COMPLIANCE	97%

SOURCE: POWERDMS – Analytics, Date Updated 16 Mar 2022

**Table 2 – CALEA Compliance Training Academy Program**

CPD CALEA COMPLIANCE – TRAINING ACADEMY ACCREDITATION PROGRAM	
TOTAL APPLICABLE TA STANDARDS	155
TOTAL TA “OTHER THAN MANDATORY” IN COMPLIANCE	21
TOTAL TA MANDATORY STANDARDS IN COMPLIANCE	127
TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF CPD CALEA COMPLIANCE	95%

SOURCE: POWERDMS – Analytics, Date Updated 16 Mar 2022



## Public Safety

### **Bureau of Detectives**

Personnel assigned to the CPDs Bureau of Detectives (BOD) is responsible for the prevention, detection, and investigation of crime. The crimes investigated by the Bureau of Detectives include, but are not limited to, Homicides, Aggravated Batteries, Arson, Criminal Sexual Assault, Domestic Battery, Financial Crimes, Organized Retail Crimes, and Vehicular Hijacking.

The BOD supports the body of work performed by police officers assigned to patrol the twenty-two police districts and is comprised of numerous investigative sections. These sections include: Homicide, Property Crimes, Special Victims Unit, Cold Case, Area Technology Centers (ATC), Arson, Major Accidents, Forensics, Financial Crimes, Evidence Section, Auto Theft, Vehicular Hijacking, Homicide Investigative Support Teams, and Organized Retail Crime.

In 2021, the Bureau of Detectives desired to implement new and innovative investigative techniques while introducing new technologies used to enhance increased clearance rates of violent and property crimes. New technological advancements utilized by the ATCs include advanced tools used to help recover, analyze, and more quickly process digital evidence. Additionally, BOD increased the number of detectives and police officers assigned to investigate homicides, allowing them to focus and apply additional resources to these very intricate cases. The result of these innovations is that detectives cleared 400 homicides, the most homicides cleared in 19 years.

To combat an increase in vehicular hijackings and organized retail crimes, the BOD implemented two new initiatives committed to reducing and resolving these types of crimes. As such, the Vehicular Hijacking Task Force and the

Organized Retail Crime Task Force were formed with teams of seasoned investigators committed to their work. Their hard work and other Bureau of Detectives personnel resulted in 135 individuals being arrested and charged with vehicular hijacking. Furthermore, while working in collaboration with other Chicago Police Department units, more than 500 additional arrests were effected for other motor vehicle-related crimes. Likewise, the Retail Crime Task Force conducted several investigations and made numerous felony arrests of individuals engaged in organized retail theft crimes.

### Community Engagement

In 2021, the BOD created the position of Family Liaison Officer (FLO). Family liaison officers are assigned to all Bureau of Detective Areas and act as a supportive resource for families of homicide victims. All FLOs receive specialized training to assist with trauma and victim-related services. These officers work with victims' families to help guide them through a very traumatic time in their life and are a point of contact between the CPD and the victim's families. Also, family liaison officers offer additional victim services from the Chicago Police Department, the City of Chicago, the State of Illinois, and other external agencies to assist those families in need.

Looking ahead to 2022, the BOD will continue to apply advanced investigative techniques to solve violent and property crimes while continually analyzing and evaluating all available resources, initiatives, and investigative operations available to provide professionalism and meet the needs of Chicago's citizenry. Lastly, the CPDs Bureau of Detectives is always prepared to quickly adapt and pivot—to respond to emerging crime trends and patterns with the proper resources to solve them.





## Vehicular Hijacking Task Force

The Vehicular Hijacking Task Force (VHTF) is a unit within the Central Investigations Division that falls under the Bureau of Detectives. The VHTF is overseen by a lieutenant and is comprised of three teams, each supervised by one of three sergeants. Two of the teams work in the field and include sergeants, detectives, and police officers. The other team operates from the Office of Emergency Management and Communications, where team members monitor the Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) system in direct correlation to vehicular hijackings. ALPRs are high-speed, computer-controlled camera systems that read license plates and provide the location and time of a particular plate read, including plates taken in a vehicular hijacking. This unit also assists each Bureau of Detectives area Vehicular Hijacking Team.

In early 2021, the VHTF was redesigned and expanded. Supervisors evaluated the task force's manpower, duties, investigatory needs, and volume of cases. This analysis identified the need for citywide expansion of the vehicular hijacking initiative. The VHTF also worked to enhance the quality of its investigations and strengthened its partnerships with outside agencies.

In 2021, the VHTF coordinated eighteen separate Joint Vehicular Hijacking Operations with partners from the Department of Homeland Security, Illinois State Police, Cook County Sheriff's Police, Illinois State Auto Theft Task Force, and approximately fifteen suburban agencies. These joint operations became a proven strategy for safe apprehension and sent a message that CPD was taking action on the surge of vehicular hijackings. The VHTF reported that these operations resulted in 136 vehicles recovered. These recovered vehicles included 58 that had been hijacked, 76 that were stolen, and two miscellaneous recoveries. The VHTF also coordinated with the Cook County Crime Stoppers to distribute flyers related to vehicular hijackings. Finally, the team conducted speaking engagements and webinars related to staying safe.

In 2021, the VHTF conducted investigations into 465 cases and closed 163 investigations. Through the course of the year, the VHTF made 124 arrests, 95 of which were felonies and 29 of which were misdemeanors. Finally, the VHTF reported that it recovered 31 handguns. In 2022, the VHTF plans to expand its analytical capabilities and explore new technologies that may be utilized to improve operations.







## Bureau of Patrol

The Bureau of Patrol (BOP) is responsible for general field operations, which primarily involve the protection of life and property through the enforcement of criminal and traffic laws. The BOP engaged in many activities and initiatives in 2021. During the year, the BOP:

- Coordinated with the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) to develop and implement the city's Retail Corridor Protection Plans and Asset and Infrastructure Plan.
- Held regularly scheduled drills and table-top exercises to prepare for emergency mobilizations that may result from the civil unrest of large-scale, unplanned events.
- Implemented a License Plate Reader alert system within Strategic Decision Support Centers to quickly alert members to the location of any vehicles taken during the commission of an armed vehicular hijacking or robbery.
- Improved the Unity of Command and Span of Control Pilot Programs, implemented in the 6<sup>th</sup> District before expanding to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Districts. Note: Within CPD, unity of command is the concept of officers being supervised by a consistent and clearly identified immediate supervisor. The span of control is the concept that a supervisor should consistently be responsible for a manageable number of officers (i.e., no more than ten).



Due to ongoing concerns related to COVID-19, in-person community engagements (e.g., CAPS meetings) were restricted at different times throughout the year. Nevertheless, members assigned to units within the BOP engaged with community members daily for purposes other than responding directly to a crime. Specifically, BOP members took part in **22,189** community events during 2021.





## Bureau of Counterterrorism

The Bureau of Counterterrorism (BCT) focuses on five mission areas of emergency preparedness: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. The bureau initiates and conducts investigations of certain types of criminal networks and provides information and investigative assistance to all units of the department and outside agencies, as well as participating in various federal and state task forces.

**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 Counterterrorism Group

**The Public Transportation Section** provides patrol security for the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) rapid transit system within city limits and other CTA vehicles and facilities.

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

**The Special Functions Division** supports the operations of the Special Operations Group, which consists of the Special Weapon and Tactics, 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, FBI Human Intelligence

Team, and the Crime Prevention Information Center.

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

### The Criminal Networks Group

**The Gang Investigations Section** is responsible for ensuring the proper investigation of any individual, group, or organization reasonably believed to be engaging in criminal activity; initiating investigations to identify gang organizations involved in criminal offenses; and disseminating information about gangs to appropriate departmental units. The division gathers, evaluates, and disseminates this information in accordance with department directives, constitutional protections, and statutory requirements. The Gang Investigations Group is further supplemented by the FBI Gang Task Force and ATF Task Force.

**The Narcotics Division** is responsible for the investigation of and enforcement against large-scale, illegal narcotics activities and narcotics activities that transcend district or jurisdictional boundaries, as well as narcotics activity in areas with a strong propensity for violence. The Narcotics Group is supported by the HITDA /DEA, the Centralized Narcotic Enforcement Team, and the Vice and Asset Forfeiture Division.

**Vice and Asset Forfeiture Division** processes all cases that are drug-related and involve money, vehicles, real property, or other assets seized for civil or criminal forfeiture proceedings. This division also conducts in-depth and long-term financial investigations of narcotics traffickers to seize drug-related assets.



**The Vice Section** is responsible for investigations directed toward the detection and suppression of vice activities other than narcotics (gambling, prostitution, and distribution of obscene material) and coordinating with and assisting district commanders in effecting vice control enforcement action, including the Chicago Human Trafficking Task Force.

**The Asset Forfeiture Section** assists department members with the identification, lawful seizure, and proper processing of drug-related and other criminally derived assets; responds promptly to the scene of any seizure over \$10,000 or, when requested, to large drug seizures, the discovery of safe deposit box keys, or financial documents; works with state and federal law enforcement agencies on money laundering, income tax evasion, and other continuing criminal enterprise investigations; and is responsible for the investigation and processing of all vehicles seized by the department in preparation for forfeiture.

BCT is committed to creating lasting partnerships with the community. BCT works with district-level neighborhood programs by listening to the needs of the community, including the need to address chronic gang or narcotics issues. This can lead to actionable intelligence about criminal activity within communities. BCT recognizes that these types of partnerships are essential to reducing criminal activity in Chicago's neighborhoods.

BCT units also interact with the community daily outside the specific scope of responding to criminal activity. These interactions are often integral to daily operations within the city. For example, the Airport Law Enforcement Section delivers specialized patrol coverage to airport terminals, which host thousands of daily travelers and visitors to the city. They also work in conjunction with the FBI, the FAA, and the DEA

in various airport and dignitary functions. The Public Transportation Section provides patrol security for the CTA transit system within city limits and other CTA vehicles and facilities that host travelers.

Beyond community interaction, BCT also prioritized strong communication and coordination links with other department bureaus and individual CPD districts throughout 2021. For example, BCT's Public Transportation Section worked with the Bureau of Detectives to implement a robbery reduction goal, creating a "Top Ten List" of public transportation-related offenders and a robbery bulletin board that contains information on robbery offenders. These were then disseminated via department phones.

Concerning 2021 arrest totals, BCT reported that the Criminal Networks Section made 2,250 arrests, a 102.7% increase over the 2020 total of 1,110 arrests. They further reported that the Narcotics Section made 1,932 arrests in 2021, a 170.1% increase over the 2020 total of 714 arrests. Finally, BCT is integral to addressing the challenge of gun-related violence in Chicago. Within BCT, there is a Firearm Investigation Team (FIT) that is responsible for conducting the tracing of recovered firearms. This involves a systematic process of tracking the movement of a firearm to develop investigative leads. As of May 2021, FIT reported a backlog of 15,184 firearm traces. During the remaining months of 2021, FIT reported that they traced 20,823 firearms and completed the backlog of traces. This allows FIT to strategically focus on high gang-conflict areas throughout the city to seize revoked Firearm Owner Identification and Concealed Carry License cards, along with any firearms these revoked individuals may have in their possession.



## Strategic Decision Support Centers

Strategic Decision Support Centers (SDSCs) are the Chicago Police Department's district-level real-time crime centers. SDSCs are command and control centers for staff to understand what is occurring in their districts and choose a strategic response. The objectives of the SDSCs are crime reduction, increasing clearance rates for crimes, improving the safety of officers, and reducing response time. SDSCs are staffed around the clock. Staff members in each room consist of a sworn member who is a sergeant serving as a coordinator, a civilian crime intelligence analyst, and two police officers. The SDSC program is coordinated by the Strategic Initiatives Division (SID).

The SDSC acts as the district's center of situational awareness and is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and gathering information to support district personnel. This is done by hosting a daily briefing and providing real-time information and support to police operations. District SDSCs also support the development of crime reduction strategies and day-to-day missions, and they collaborate internally within the District as well as with external partners. SDSCs utilize Genetec Citigraf, which unifies data streams and displays calls for service, crime incidents, video monitoring, ShotSpotter (gunshot detection technology) alerts, locations of police vehicles, and other information sources. Data and real-time intelligence is used to identify locations that may be at higher risk for crime.

Officers on the street are provided with smartphones equipped with several technological tools, including the SDSC mobile app, created by CPD. An SDSC can

immediately disseminate information to units on the street via the smartphone app or radio. Personnel gain awareness of what is occurring and can use this information to respond more strategically. SDSCs have led to more effective and efficient police operations and improved decision-making.

SDSC program objectives for 2021 continued to include assisting each district in reducing crime, decreasing response times, increasing crime clearance rates, and improving officer safety. Another goal was to ensure an SDSC was established in every police district in the City. The SDSC program faced a variety of challenges in 2021 concerning funding for technological tools and ensuring that each SDSC is fully staffed. Despite these challenges, CPD opened its final district SDSC in the 016<sup>th</sup> District, meaning all police districts housed a SDSC by the end of 2021.

Looking ahead to 2022, the SDSC will need to work to keep up with technological advances. Technology tends to evolve quickly, and the CPD must keep up with these advancements. SID will strive to remain aware of new technologies when they are unveiled and assess whether they apply to the operations of the SDSC program. Other goals include obtaining funding for equipment and training and building on progress toward better utilizing the SDSCs to further CPD's mission and vision. The SDSC program will also work to revamp formal operating procedures to keep up with the changing landscape of crime reduction strategies. Finally, SID is working to fully staff all budgeted criminal intelligence analyst positions.





## Traffic Review Board

The Traffic Review Board (TRB) is responsible for reviewing motor vehicle pursuits as they pertain to specific criteria outlined in Department Directives S08-03, *Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review*,

<http://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6319> and G03-03-01, *Emergency Vehicle Operations – Eluding and Pursuing*, <http://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6607>. The department utilizes the following definitions regarding motor vehicle pursuits and eluding:

**Motor Vehicle Pursuit**—An active attempt by a sworn member operating an authorized emergency vehicle to apprehend any driver or operator of a motor vehicle who, having been given a visual and audible signal by the officer directing such driver or operator to bring his or her vehicle to a stop, fails or refuses to obey such direction, increases or maintains his or her speed, extinguishes his or her lights, or otherwise flees or attempts to elude the officer.

**Eluding**—*when a motor vehicle pursuit is not initiated, eluding exists after a driver is issued a visual and audible signal to stop and, after a reasonable time to yield, the driver flees by doing any of the following: (1) increases speed; (2) takes evasive actions; or (3) refuses to stop. An eluding incident only occurs when the Department member deactivates all emergency equipment and stops following the other vehicle immediately after its driver refuses to pull over and flees.*

The TRB reviews department crashes involving significant property damage or serious personal injury. All other crashes are reviewed at the district level. The TRB also investigates traffic pursuits that involve serious personal injury, significant property damage, a duration of more than three minutes, or pursuits that cross-district or jurisdictional boundary lines (for a more detailed list and explanation,

please see the aforementioned Department Directive S08-03, *Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review*). Pursuits not meeting TRB review criteria are reviewed at the district level.

The Traffic Review Board consists of a chairperson designated by the First Deputy Superintendent, the Commanding Officer of the Traffic Section (secretary), and exempt members of the Chicago Police Department (voting members). Bi-monthly, three TRB voting members convene with members from the Traffic Section to review vehicle pursuit incidents and serious department vehicle crashes. Traffic Section officers present a summary of each vehicle pursuit or traffic crash to the TRB voting members in attendance. The voting members then determine if the officers involved followed department policy.

Based on its review, the TRB voting members recommend training or the appropriate progressive disciplinary action for officers not in compliance. After each meeting, the Traffic Section summarizes the findings of the vehicle pursuits reviewed and notifies the exempt commanding officer of each involved member. The exempt commanding officer is responsible for ensuring any training or discipline is administered.

Every three months, the Traffic Section compiles a quarterly report highlighting the board's findings. A yearly report is compiled at the end of the 4th quarter, summarizing the previous quarters. The TRB is also responsible for reviewing and approving all eluding reports for the department. In 2021, the Traffic Review Board reported that there were 331 vehicle pursuits and 1622 eluding incidents. It is important to review eluding incidents to ensure that the eluding incident was properly classified, and was not a pursuit per department policy.

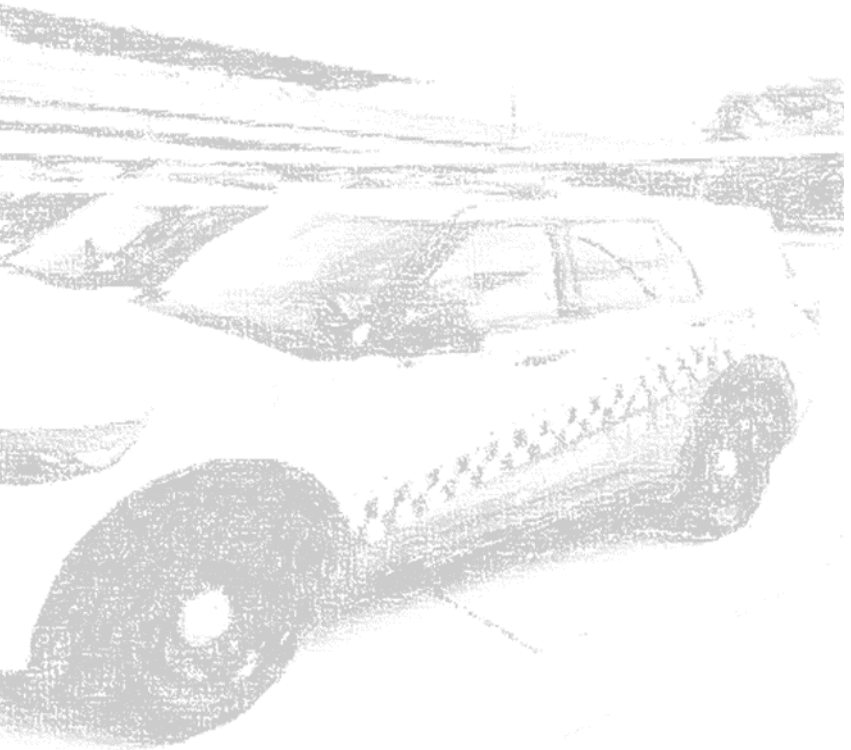


As of March 9th, 2022, the TRB reviewed all 2021 calendar year pursuits and eluding incidents despite the challenge of maintaining adequate staffing. Of the **331** vehicle pursuits the TRB reviewed, the TRB deemed 61 were “not in

compliance,” resulting in progressive disciplinary action. Furthermore, the TRB made **27** referrals to the CPD Driving School as a result of its reviews.

#### 2021 Traffic Pursuits by District/Unit

District	# of Pursuits	Unit	# of Pursuits
1	27	145	2
2	7	189	1
3	17	193	1
4	4	211	2
5	23	212	1
6	10	214	2
7	7	215	1
8	18	341	1
9	44	606	4
10	16	620	1
11	17	640	7
12	10	650	2
14	10	704	1
15	39	716	5
16	4		
17	6	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>331</b>
18	15		
19	6		
20	2		
22	8		
24	3		
25	7		





# CRIME AND ACTIVITY DATA







## Force Strength by Rank, Race, and Gender

RANK	2020	2021
Superintendent	1	1
First Deputy Superintendent	1	1
Chief	5	4
Deputy Chief	12	17
Commander	45	41
Captain	22	25
Lieutenant	250	221
Sergeant	1,256	1,185
P.O. Assigned as Detective	1,103	1,068
P.O. Assigned as Field Training Officer	236	192
Police Officer	9,745	9,090
<b>*TOTAL</b>	<b>12,676</b>	<b>11,845</b>

RACE	2020	2021
White	5,958	5,444
Hispanic	3,560	3,462
Black	2,567	2,369
Asian Pacific Islander	435	420
Unknown	115	110
Amer Ind Alaskan Native	41	40
<b>*TOTAL</b>	<b>12,676</b>	<b>11,845</b>



GENDER	2020	2021
Male	9,729	9,060
Female	2,947	2,785
<b>*TOTAL</b>	<b>12,676</b>	<b>11,845</b>

\*Data date: 16 February 2022

Note: Force Strength refers to the year-end number of active sworn members on the last day of each period.





## Introduction to Index Crimes (Violent and Property Crimes Described)

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a national program conceived in 1929 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police as a means to obtain consistent crime data across jurisdictions. Since 1930, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has administered the UCR Program 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 the FBI through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Crime and arrest totals in the 2021 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 by listing and explaining UCR crime categories.

Violent Crime	Description
<b>Criminal Homicide (Murder)</b>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Death caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths, including first- and second-degree murder and excluding justifiable homicide and involuntary manslaughter (UCR counts are based on 'Injury Date').
<b>Rape (Criminal Sexual Assault (CSA))</b>	Penetration of the vagina or anus with any body part or object or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim, including attempted offenses (UCR counts are based on the number of victims).
<b>Robbery</b>	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).
<b>Aggravated Battery / Aggravated Assault</b>	An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm, including both aggravated assault and aggravated battery (UCR counts the number of victims).
<b>Human Trafficking</b>	<p><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.</p> <p><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.</p>



## Introduction to Index Crimes—Continued

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





## CPD CompStat vs. Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

Since 2011, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) has reported CompStat crime totals to the public and relied heavily on the totals for 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. 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 available on the City of Chicago Data Portal (<https://data.cityofchicago.org>) will recognize these more specific offenses as "IUCR" codes in the table, along with their corresponding descriptions.

CompStat and UCR are different because the totals have different purposes and therefore are measured differently. CompStat is a managerial accountability process. Thus, 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. That is, 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, then property index offenses, then lesser offenses. For UCR, arson and human trafficking are exceptions to the hierarchy rule. Every incident should be reported, regardless if the incident occurred in conjunction with a more serious offense. However, CPD does not track arson or human trafficking incidents as part of CompStat. We offer this guidance below by listing and explaining CompStat crime categories.



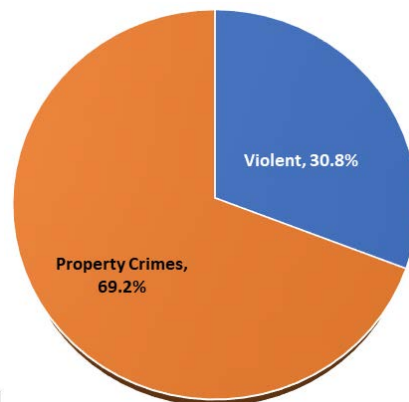


## Index Crime Overview

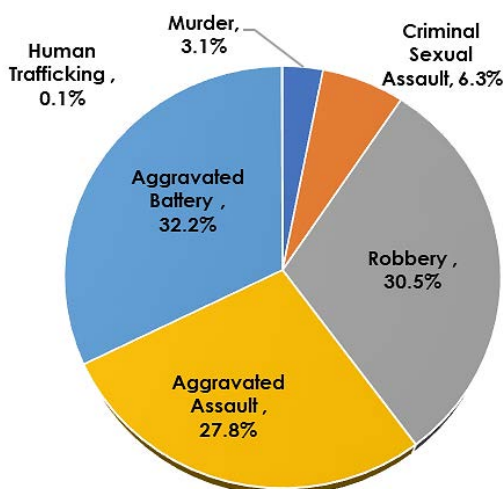
The following Violent and Property Crime tables/charts report the number of index crime incidents, while the victim demographic charts report the number of victims across the different demographic categories. It should be mentioned that each index crime incident may involve more than one victim. Therefore, victim totals may differ from incident totals.

Violent Crime	2020	2021	% CHANGE
Murder	772	800	3.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,425	1,648	15.6%
Robbery	7,853	7,925	0.9%
Aggravated Assault	6,262	7,237	15.6%
Aggravated Battery	8,321	8,369	0.6%
Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	8	12	50.0%
Human Trafficking (Involuntary Servitude)	0	5	--
<b>Violent Crime Subtotal</b>	<b>24,641</b>	<b>25,996</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
Property Crime	2020	2021	% CHANGE
Burglary	8,752	6,655	-24.0%
Larceny - Theft	41,268	40,583	-1.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,951	10,566	6.2%
Arson	585	516	-11.8%
<b>Property Crime Subtotal</b>	<b>60,556</b>	<b>58,320</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>
<b>Index Crime Total</b>	<b>85,197</b>	<b>84,316</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>

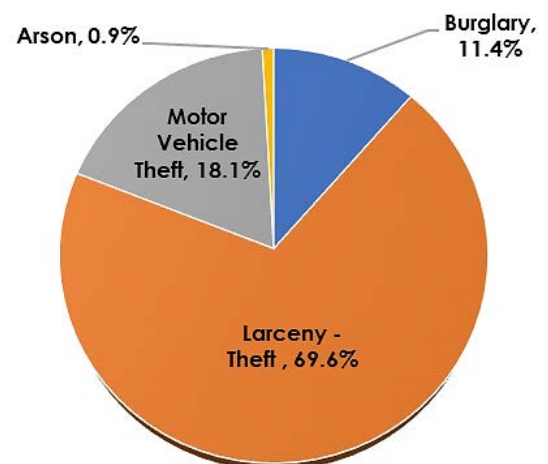
### 2021 Violent vs Property Index Crimes



### 2021 Violent Index Crimes



### 2021 Property Index Crimes







## Index Crime Detail

### Violent Crime Detail

By FBI Code and UCR Grouping	2020	2021	% Change
<b>01A Murder</b>			
<b>Murder Total</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>3.63%</b>
<b>2 Criminal Sexual Assault</b>			
Aggravated--With Firearm	52	65	25.00%
Aggravated--With Other Weapon	30	34	13.33%
Agg. Non-Weapon Related	144	208	44.44%
Non-Aggravated	837	1,003	19.83%
Other Rape Category	288	262	-9.03%
Attempted	74	76	2.70%
<b>Criminal Sexual Assault Total</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>15.65%</b>
<b>3 Robbery</b>			
Armed - with Firearm	2,649	2,643	-0.23%
Armed - with Other Weapon	605	541	-10.58%
Aggravated	401	343	-14.46%
Strong Arm--No Weapon	2,091	1,798	-14.01%
Vehicular Hijacking	1,413	1,852	31.07%
Attempted Robbery	694	748	7.78%
<b>Robbery Total</b>	<b>7,853</b>	<b>7,925</b>	<b>0.92%</b>
<b>04A Aggravated Assault</b>			
With Firearm	3,788	4,825	27.38%
With Other Weapon	2,474	2,412	-2.51%
<b>Aggravated Assault Total</b>	<b>6,262</b>	<b>7,237</b>	<b>15.57%</b>
<b>04B Aggravated Battery</b>			
With Firearm	2,466	2,739	11.07%
No Weapon--Serious Injury	842	963	14.37%
With Other Weapon	4,634	4,286	-7.51%
Other Agg. Battery Category	379	381	0.53%
<b>Aggravated Battery Total</b>	<b>8,321</b>	<b>8,369</b>	<b>0.58%</b>
<b>9 Human Trafficking</b>			
Commercial Sex Acts	8	12	50.00%
Involuntary Servitude	0	5	--
<b>Human Trafficking Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>112.00%</b>
<b>Violent Crime Total</b>	<b>24,641</b>	<b>25,996</b>	<b>5.50%</b>

Violent crime increased 6% in 2021, led most notably by increases in Aggravated Assault and Criminal Sexual Assault (CSA). Aggravated assault with a firearm specifically increased 27%.



### Property Crime Detail

By FBI Code and UCR Grouping	2020	2021	% Change
<b>5 Burglary</b>			
Forcible Entry	5,556	3,748	-32.54%
Unlawful Entry	2,601	2,302	-11.50%
Home Invasion	259	282	8.88%
Attempted Forcible Entry	336	323	-3.87%
<b>Burglary Total</b>	<b>8,752</b>	<b>6,655</b>	<b>-23.96%</b>
<b>6 Theft</b>			
\$500 and Under	17,692	15,955	-9.82%
Over \$500	10,723	12,932	20.60%
Retail Theft	6,355	6,176	-2.82%
Pocket Picking	740	1,130	52.70%
Purse Snatching	303	276	-8.91%
From Building	5,124	3,849	-24.88%
Other Theft Category	43	24	-44.19%
Attempted Theft	288	241	-16.32%
<b>Theft Total</b>	<b>41,268</b>	<b>40,583</b>	<b>-1.66%</b>
<b>7 Motor Vehicle Theft</b>			
Automobile	9,391	10,145	8.03%
Trucks and Buses	127	88	-30.71%
Other Vehicle	281	199	-29.18%
Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft	152	134	-11.84%
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft Total</b>	<b>9,951</b>	<b>10,566</b>	<b>6.18%</b>
<b>8 Arson</b>			
Aggravated	44	45	2.27%
By Fire	473	391	-17.34%
By Explosive	5	17	240.00%
Attempted Arson	63	63	0.00%
<b>Arson Total</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>-11.79%</b>
<b>Property Crime Total</b>	<b>60,556</b>	<b>58,320</b>	<b>-3.69%</b>

Property crimes decreased 4%, driven by significant decreases in burglaries and arson. Burglaries decreased due to a sharp decline in burglaries from building (-25%). This might be attributable to the higher levels of burglary observed in 2020 during episodes of civil unrest and looting. Almost all forms of robbery were down significantly, but vehicular hijackings increased sharply, offsetting those declines.

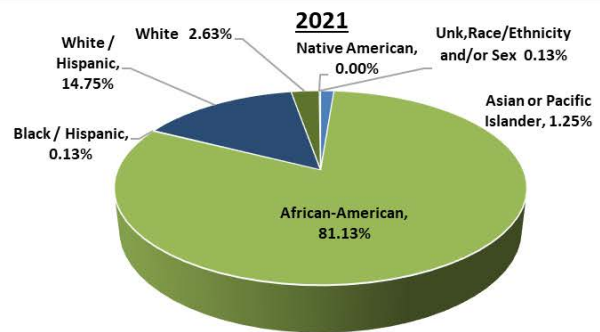
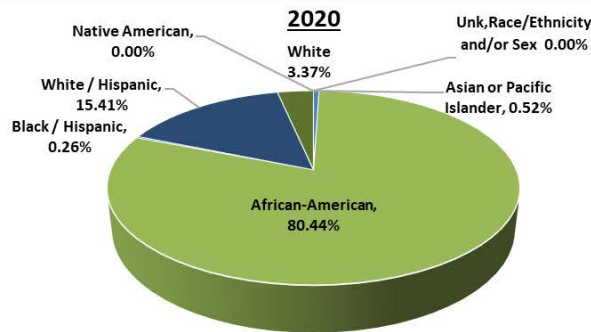


## Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index

Murder		2020					2021				
Race / Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total <sup>1</sup>	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total <sup>1</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander		4	0	0	4	0.52%	9	1	0	10	1.25%
African-American		549	72	0	621	80.44%	577	72	0	649	81.13%
Black / Hispanic		2	0	0	2	0.26%	1	0	0	1	0.13%
White / Hispanic		109	10	0	119	15.41%	99	19	0	118	14.75%
White		21	5	0	26	3.37%	14	7	0	21	2.63%
Native American		0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity		0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	1	1	0.13%
<b>Total</b>		<b>685</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>772</b>		<b>700</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>800</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>		<b>88.73%</b>	<b>11.27%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>			<b>87.50%</b>	<b>12.38%</b>	<b>0.13%</b>		

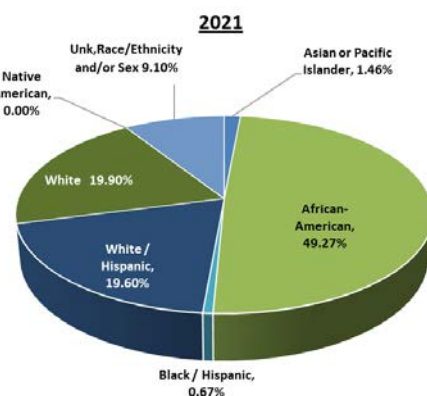
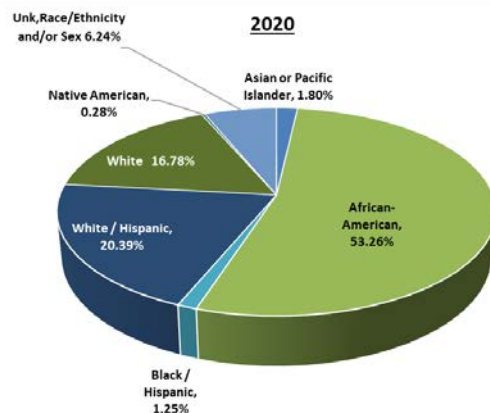
Victim demographics for violent crimes remained consistent in 2021 when compared to 2020. African Americans, followed by White /Hispanic, continued to make up the largest percentage of violent crime victims in 2021.

### Murder Totals Comparison 2020 vs 2021



### Criminal Sexual Assault Totals Comparison 2020 vs 2021

Criminal Sexual Assault		2020					2021				
Race / Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total <sup>1</sup>	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total <sup>1</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander		4	21	1	26	1.80%	1	23	0	24	1.46%
African-American		112	655	1	768	53.26%	109	703	0	812	49.27%
Black / Hispanic		3	15	0	18	1.25%	0	11	0	11	0.67%
White / Hispanic		33	261	0	294	20.39%	45	278	0	323	19.60%
White		32	210	0	242	16.78%	40	287	1	328	19.90%
Native American		1	3	0	4	0.28%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity		10	61	19	90	6.24%	5	111	33	150	9.10%
<b>Total</b>		<b>195</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,442</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,648</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>		<b>13.52%</b>	<b>85.02%</b>	<b>1.46%</b>			<b>12.14%</b>	<b>85.74%</b>	<b>2.06%</b>		



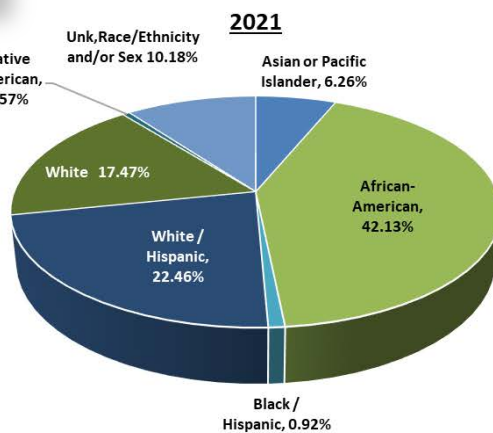
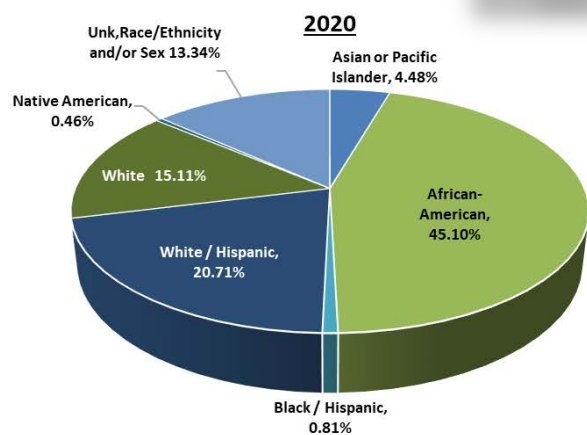
<sup>1</sup>In some incidents, department members may have limited access to the victim. In these incidents, victim race/ethnicity/gender may be unknown.



## Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index

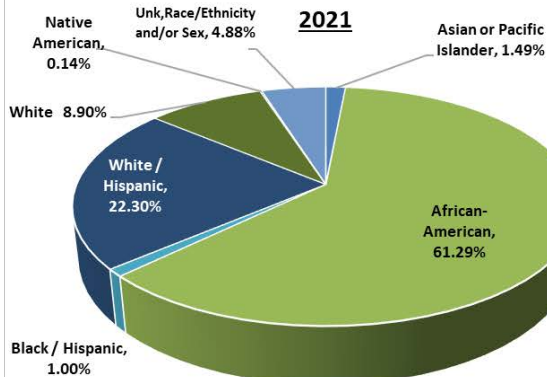
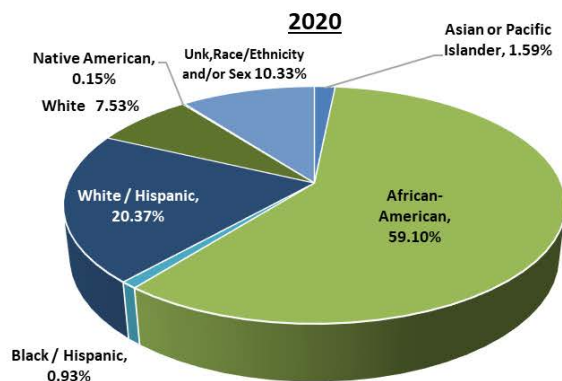
Robbery		2020					2021				
Race / Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total <sup>1</sup>	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total <sup>1</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander		100	321	0	421	4.48%	165	446	0	611	6.26%
African-American		1,406	2,828	5	4,239	45.10%	1,562	2,544	5	4,111	42.13%
Black / Hispanic		16	60	0	76	0.81%	18	72	0	90	0.92%
White / Hispanic		577	1,369	1	1,947	20.71%	697	1,494	1	2,192	22.46%
White		511	907	2	1,420	15.11%	540	1,164	1	1,705	17.47%
Native American		12	31	0	43	0.46%	8	48	0	56	0.57%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity		108	235	911	1,254	13.34%	60	144	789	993	10.18%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,730</b>	<b>5,751</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>9,400</b>		<b>3,050</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>9,758</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>		<b>29.04%</b>	<b>61.18%</b>	<b>9.78%</b>			<b>31.26%</b>	<b>60.59%</b>	<b>8.16%</b>		

**Robbery  
Totals Comparison  
2020 vs 2021**



**Aggravated Assault  
Totals Comparison  
2020 vs 2021**

Aggravated Assault		2020					2021				
Race / Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total <sup>1</sup>	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total <sup>1</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander		17	96	0	113	1.59%	28	91	0	119	1.49%
African-American		2,143	2,044	12	4,199	59.10%	2,580	2,309	7	4,896	61.29%
Black / Hispanic		26	40	0	66	0.93%	30	50	0	80	1.00%
White / Hispanic		535	910	2	1,447	20.37%	656	1,123	2	1,781	22.30%
White		147	387	1	535	7.53%	196	515	0	711	8.90%
Native American		1	10	0	11	0.15%	1	10	0	11	0.14%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity		118	190	426	734	10.33%	57	107	226	390	4.88%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,987</b>	<b>3,677</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>7,105</b>		<b>3,548</b>	<b>4,205</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>7,988</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>		<b>42.04%</b>	<b>51.75%</b>	<b>6.21%</b>			<b>44.42%</b>	<b>52.64%</b>	<b>2.94%</b>		



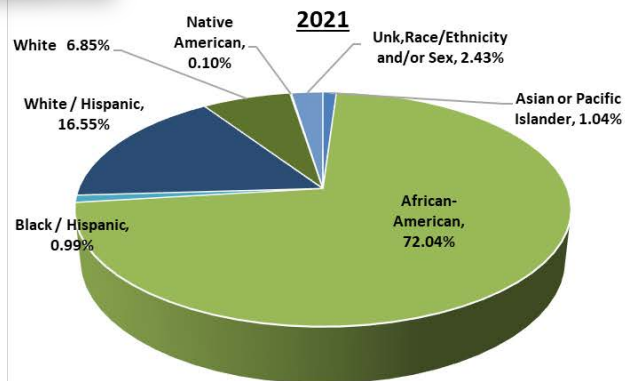
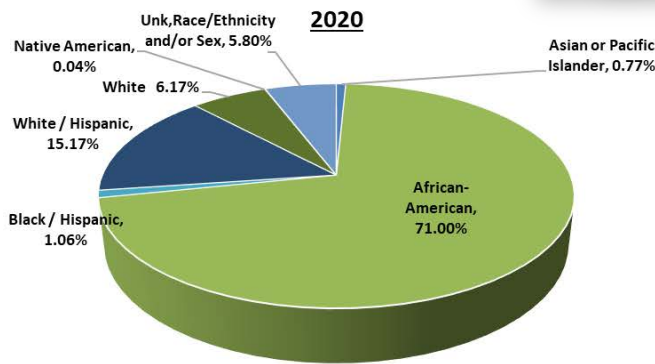
<sup>1</sup>In some incidents, department members may have limited access to the victim. In these incidents, victim race/ethnicity/gender may be unknown.



## Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index

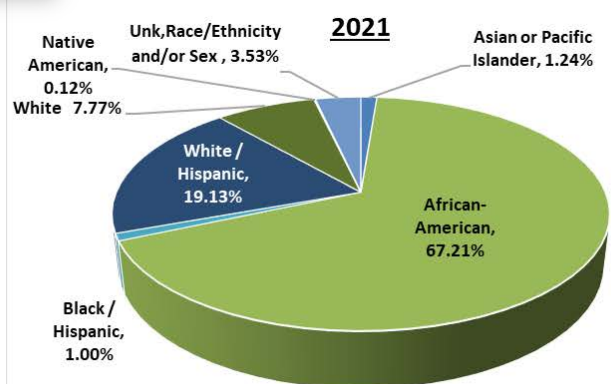
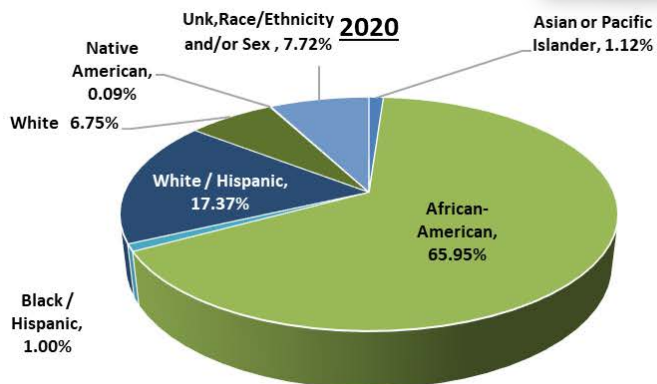
Aggravated Battery		2020					2021				
Race / Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total <sup>1</sup>	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total <sup>1</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander		19	55	0	74	0.77%	36	66	0	102	1.04%
African-American		2,629	4,203	12	6,844	71.00%	2,776	4,271	1	7,048	72.04%
Black / Hispanic		32	70	0	102	1.06%	32	65	0	97	0.99%
White / Hispanic		463	999	0	1,462	15.17%	484	1,133	2	1,619	16.55%
White		204	391	0	595	6.17%	201	468	1	670	6.85%
Native American		1	3	0	4	0.04%	1	9	0	10	0.10%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity		88	165	306	559	5.80%	53	70	115	238	2.43%
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,436</b>	<b>5,886</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>9,640</b>		<b>3,583</b>	<b>6,082</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>9,784</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>		<b>35.64%</b>	<b>61.06%</b>	<b>3.30%</b>			<b>36.62%</b>	<b>62.16%</b>	<b>1.22%</b>		

**Aggravated Battery  
Totals Comparison  
2020 vs 2021**



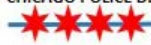
Combined Aggravated Assault & Battery		2020					2021				
Race / Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total <sup>1</sup>	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total <sup>1</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander		36	151	0	187	1.12%	64	157	0	221	1.24%
African-American		4,772	6,247	24	11,043	65.95%	5,356	6,580	8	11,944	67.21%
Black / Hispanic		58	110	0	168	1.00%	62	115	0	177	1.00%
White / Hispanic		998	1,909	2	2,909	17.37%	1,140	2,256	4	3,400	19.13%
White		351	778	1	1,130	6.75%	397	983	1	1,381	7.77%
Native American		2	13	0	15	0.09%	2	19	0	21	0.12%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity		206	355	732	1,293	7.72%	110	177	341	628	3.53%
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,423</b>	<b>9,563</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>16,745</b>		<b>7,131</b>	<b>10,287</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>17,772</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>		<b>38.36%</b>	<b>57.11%</b>	<b>4.53%</b>			<b>40.12%</b>	<b>57.88%</b>	<b>1.99%</b>		

**Combined Aggravated  
Assault and Battery  
Totals Comparison  
2020 vs 2021**



<sup>1</sup>In some incidents, department members may have limited access to the victim. In these incidents, victim race/ethnicity/gender may be unknown.

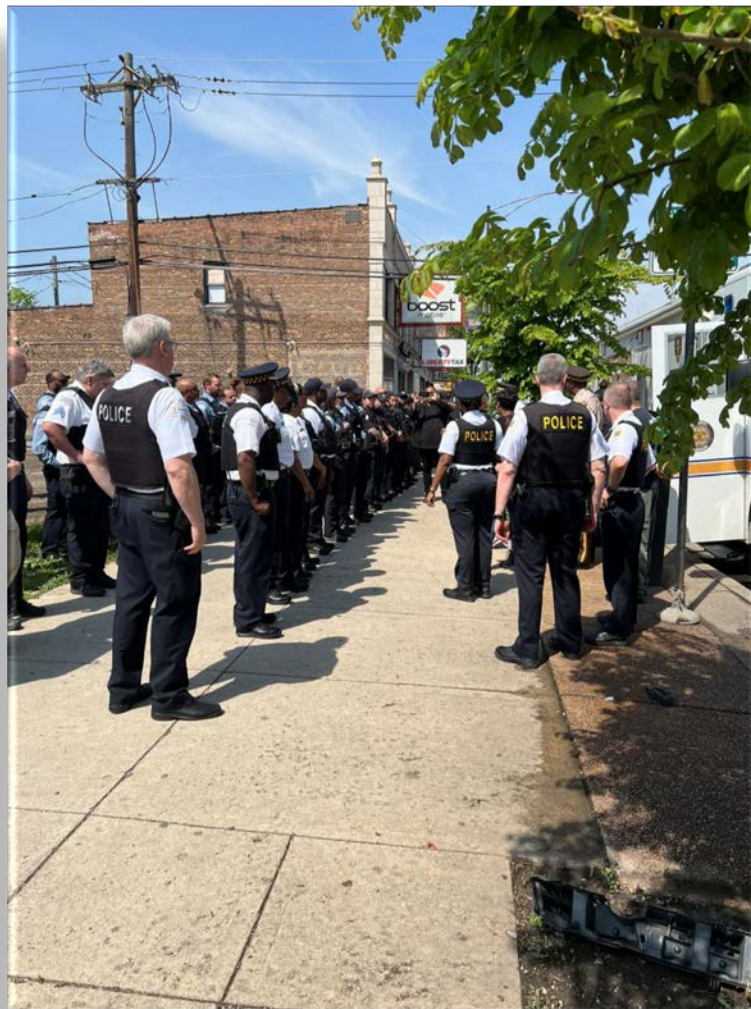




## Victim Demographics—Violent Crime Index

Human Trafficking		2020					2021				
Race / Ethnicity	Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total <sup>1</sup>	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total <sup>1</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander		0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	1	0	1	5.88%
African-American		0	1	0	1	12.50%	1	7	0	8	47.06%
Black / Hispanic		0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
White / Hispanic		1	2	0	3	37.50%	0	2	0	2	11.76%
White		0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	1	0	1	5.88%
Native American		0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity		0	4	0	4	50.00%	1	4	0	5	29.41%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>		<b>12.50%</b>	<b>87.50%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>			<b>11.76%</b>	<b>88.24%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>		

<sup>1</sup>In some incidents, department members may have limited access to the victim. In these incidents, victim race/ethnicity/gender may be unknown.





## Victim Resources

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

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

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

**Illinois Attorney General Crime Victim Assistance** <http://www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims/>

### **Chicago Police Department Civil Rights Unit**

The Civil Rights Unit is primarily responsible for the investigation of reported hate crimes. Working in conjunction with the Bureau of Detectives, Bureau of Patrol, and Youth Investigations Division, reported hate crimes are investigated promptly and attempts are made to arrest all persons alleged to have violated the rights of others.

<https://home.chicagopolice.org/about/specialized-units/civil-rights-unit/>

### **Chicago Commission on Human Relations**

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

<https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cchr.html>

### **ADL—Fighting Hate for the Good**

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

### **Cook County State's Attorney's Office Victim and Witness Assistance**

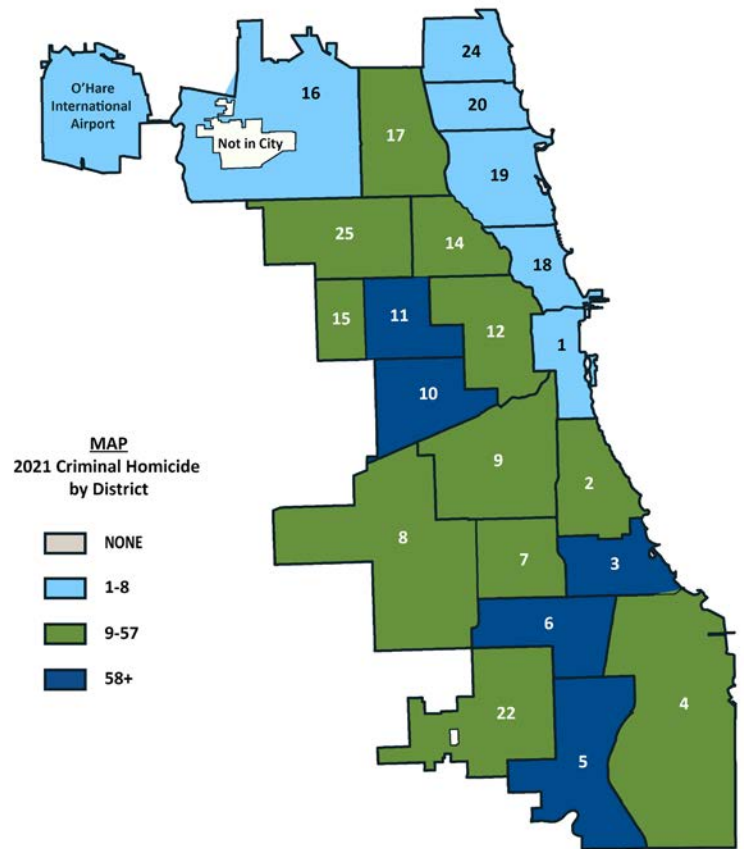
The mission of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office Victim Witness Assistance Unit is to enhance prosecution efforts by delivering the highest quality of services to victims and witnesses in the areas of advocacy and court support. Providing victims with information and social service referrals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

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



## Criminal Homicide (Murder) by District

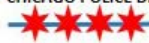
DISTRICT	2020	2021	(+/-) Change
1	6	7	1
2	23	39	16
3	45	63	18
4	62	45	-17
5	46	70	24
6	74	81	7
7	74	57	-17
8	42	38	-4
9	38	42	4
10	61	63	2
11	99	105	6
12	28	38	10
14	16	13	-3
15	64	45	-19
16	10	5	-5
17	12	9	-3
18	10	8	-2
19	4	3	-1
20	7	3	-4
22	21	21	0
24	10	5	-5
25	20	40	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>28</b>



In 2021, the districts with the largest year/year homicide **increase** were 5, 25, 3, and 2 while districts 15, 7, and 4 experienced the largest homicide **decrease**.

Criminal Background	Victim				Offender			
	2020		2021		2020		2021	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Prior Record	629	81.5%	620	77.5%	325	86.9%	238	85.6%
No Prior Record	143	18.5%	180	22.5%	49	13.1%	40	14.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>772</b>		<b>800</b>		<b>374</b>		<b>278</b>	

In 2021, 78% of homicide victims had prior criminal records, and 23% of homicide victims had no prior criminal record. Additionally, in 2021, 86% of homicide offenders had prior criminal records, and 14% of homicide offenders had no prior criminal records.



## Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information

Detectives assign a motive to each homicide, investigative facts permitting. Motives may be unknown or may change at the conclusion of the investigation. In 2021, of the 800 criminal homicides, with the known motives, 49% were reported as death from "Gang Altercation." Other motives include "Dispute/ Altercation" (29%), "Domestic Altercation" (8%),

### Criminal Homicide by Motive

Motive	2020		2021	
	Total	% of Known	Total	% of Known
Gang-Related Altercation	311	54.9%	253	49.1%
Domestic Altercation	57	10.1%	43	8.3%
Dispute/Altercation - General	114	20.1%	149	28.9%
Robbery	45	8.0%	43	8.3%
Other Circumstance/Motive	39	6.9%	27	5.2%
<b>Total Known Circumstance/Motive</b>	<b>566</b>		<b>515</b>	
<b>Unknown Circumstance/Motive</b>	<b>206</b>		<b>285</b>	
<b>Total All Criminal Homicides</b>	<b>772</b>		<b>800</b>	

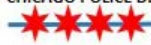
### Criminal Homicide by Victims Relationship to Offender

Victim Relationship to Offender	2020		2021	
	Total	% of Known	Total	% of Known
Romantic Partner	20	9.5%	19	8.3%
Family	27	12.8%	10	4.3%
Friend	5	2.4%	4	1.7%
Acquaintance	45	21.3%	53	23.0%
Otherwise Known	8	3.8%	6	2.6%
No Relationship/Stranger	106	50.2%	138	60.0%
<b>Total-Known Relationship</b>	<b>211</b>		<b>230</b>	
<b>Unknown Relationship<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>561</b>		<b>570</b>	
<b>Total-All Criminal Homicide</b>	<b>772</b>		<b>800</b>	

For the majority of criminal homicides in 2021, the relationship between the victim and offender was "unknown" (71%). For those known relationships, the predominant category was "No Relationship/Stranger" (60%), followed by "Acquaintance" (23%), and "Romantic Partner" (8%). It should be noted that the "No Relationship/Stranger" category often applies to gang conflicts, because there is no previous relationship between the victim and offender.

<sup>1</sup>During the course of homicide investigations, detectives work to determine the relationship between the victim and the offender. When a specific relationship is not indicated based on the facts known, the detectives will indicate an "Unknown Relationship." This indication can be amended once additional information is learned at any point throughout the investigation.





## Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information

Criminal Homicide by Injury Type

Injury Type	2020		2021	
	Total	%	Total	%
Gun Shot Wound	694	89.9%	745	93.1%
Stab Wound	39	5.1%	30	3.8%
Blunt Force Injury	21	2.7%	9	1.1%
Injury From Assault	7	0.9%	8	1.0%
Strangulation	7	0.9%	3	0.4%
Other Injury	4	0.5%	5	0.6%
<b>Criminal Homicide Total</b>	<b>772</b>		<b>800</b>	

Gunshot wounds continue to be the primary injury type in homicide incidents.

Criminal Homicide Victims and Identified Offenders by Age Group

Age Group	Victims				Identified Offenders			
	2020		2021		2020		2021	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
0-17	56	7.3%	56	7.0%	37	9.9%	23	8.3%
18-21	106	13.7%	103	12.9%	89	23.8%	62	22.3%
22-30	302	39.1%	295	36.9%	133	35.6%	113	40.6%
31-40	192	24.9%	189	23.6%	70	18.7%	47	16.9%
41-50	65	8.4%	83	10.4%	21	5.6%	17	6.1%
50+	51	6.6%	74	9.3%	24	6.4%	16	5.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>772</b>		<b>800</b>		<b>374</b>		<b>278</b>	
<b>Average Age</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>32</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>28</b>	
<b>Most Common Age</b>	<b>26</b>		<b>27</b>		<b>18</b>		<b>18</b>	

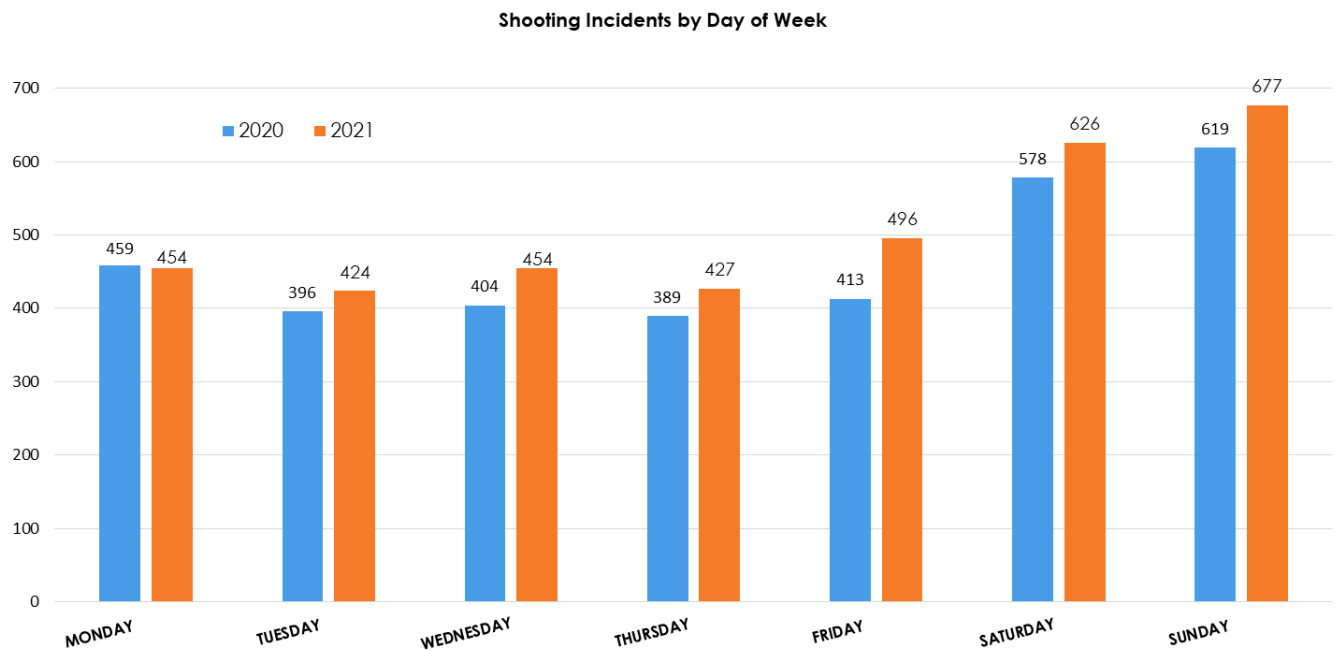
The age group 22-30 years of age was the largest cluster of both homicide victims with 295 or 37% and identified offenders—113 or 41%.

NOTE: An offender is someone who has been identified as a person who has committed a crime.



## Shooting Incidents by Day of Week

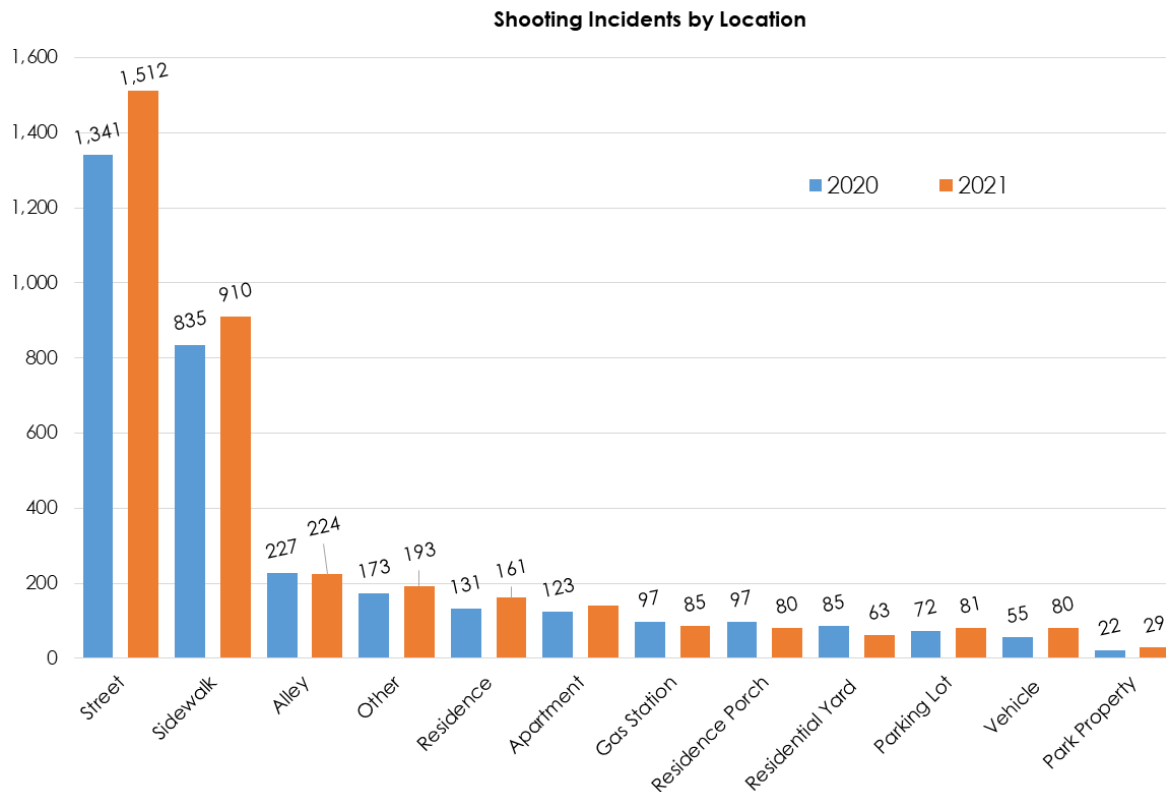
DAY OF WEEK	2020	% of Incidents	2021	% of Incidents
MONDAY	459	14.09%	454	12.76%
TUESDAY	396	12.15%	424	11.92%
WEDNESDAY	404	12.40%	454	12.76%
THURSDAY	389	11.94%	427	12.00%
FRIDAY	413	12.68%	496	13.94%
SATURDAY	578	17.74%	626	17.59%
SUNDAY	619	19.00%	677	19.03%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>100.00%</b>





## Shooting Incidents by Location

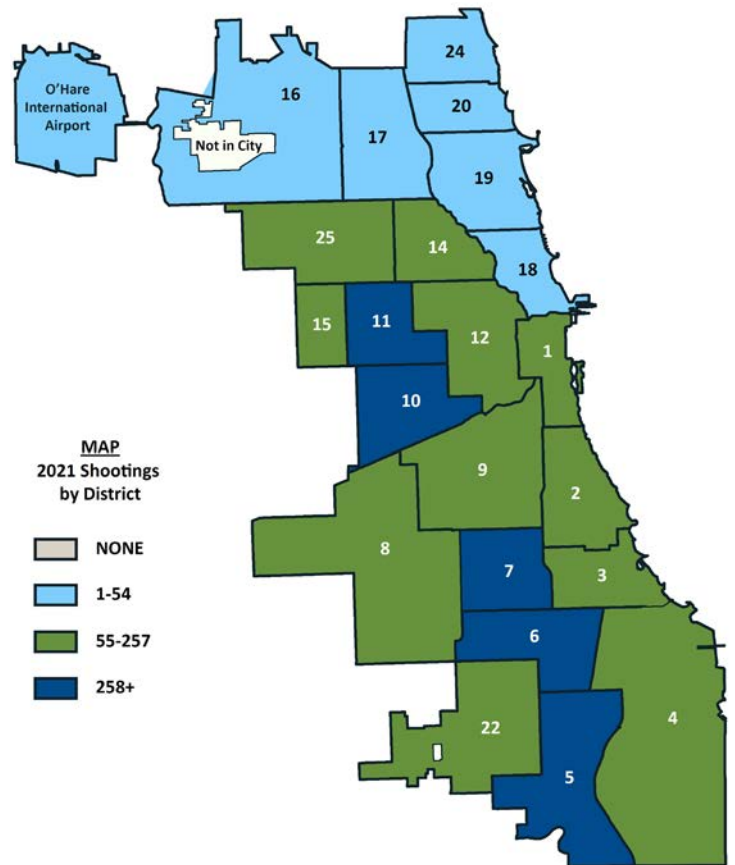
LOCATION	2020	% of Incidents	2021	% of Incidents
Street	1,341	41.16%	1,512	42.50%
Sidewalk	835	25.63%	910	25.58%
Alley	227	6.97%	224	6.30%
Other	173	5.31%	193	5.42%
Residence	131	4.02%	161	4.53%
Apartment	123	3.78%	140	3.93%
Gas Station	97	2.98%	85	2.39%
Residence Porch/Hallway	97	2.98%	80	2.25%
Residential Yard (Front/Back)	85	2.61%	63	1.77%
Parking Lot/Garage(Non.Resid.)	72	2.21%	81	2.28%
Vehicle Non-Commercial	55	1.69%	80	2.25%
Park Property	22	0.68%	29	0.82%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>100.00%</b>





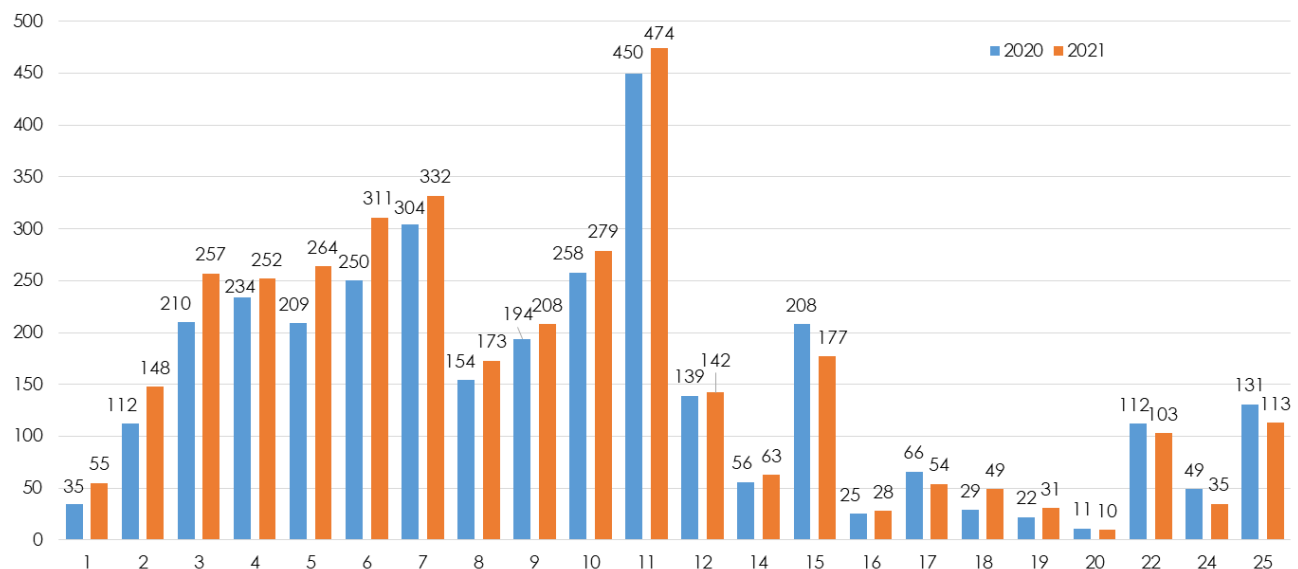
## Shooting Incidents by District

District	2020	2021	(+-)	% Change
1	35	55	20	57.1%
2	112	148	36	32.1%
3	210	257	47	22.4%
4	234	252	18	7.7%
5	209	264	55	26.3%
6	250	311	61	24.4%
7	304	332	28	9.2%
8	154	173	19	12.3%
9	194	208	14	7.2%
10	258	279	21	8.1%
11	450	474	24	5.3%
12	139	142	3	2.2%
14	56	63	7	12.5%
15	208	177	-31	-14.9%
16	25	28	3	12.0%
17	66	54	-12	-18.2%
18	29	49	20	69.0%
19	22	31	9	40.9%
20	11	10	-1	-9.1%
22	112	103	-9	-8.0%
24	49	35	-14	-28.6%
25	131	113	-18	-13.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>9.2%</b>



In 2021, districts 1, 18, and 19 had the largest increase in shooting incidents while only six of the 22 districts realized a decrease of shootings.

## Shooting Incidents by District





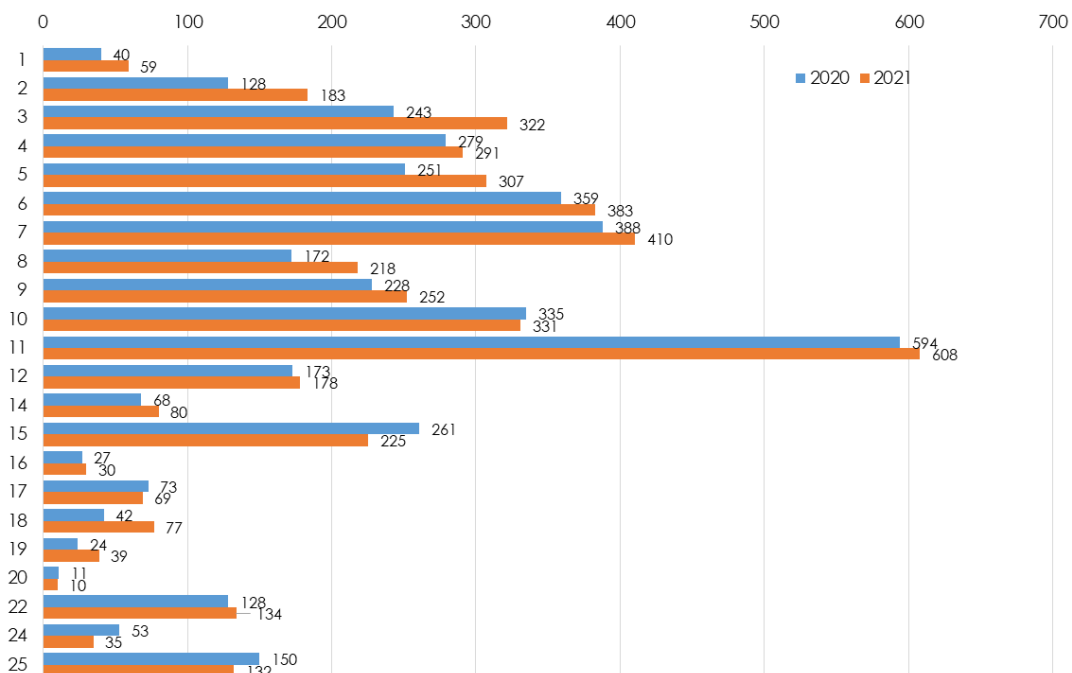


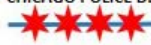
## Shooting Victims by District

DISTRICT	2020	2021	(+/-)	% Change
1	40	59	19	47.5%
2	128	183	55	43.0%
3	243	322	79	32.5%
4	279	291	12	4.3%
5	251	307	56	22.3%
6	359	383	24	6.7%
7	388	410	22	5.7%
8	172	218	46	26.7%
9	228	252	24	10.5%
10	335	331	-4	-1.2%
11	594	608	14	2.4%
12	173	178	5	2.9%
14	68	80	12	17.6%
15	261	225	-36	-13.8%
16	27	30	3	11.1%
17	73	69	-4	-5.5%
18	42	77	35	83.3%
19	24	39	15	62.5%
20	11	10	-1	-9.1%
22	128	134	6	4.7%
24	53	35	-18	-34.0%
25	150	132	-18	-12.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,027</b>	<b>4,373</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>8.6%</b>

In 2021, there were 4,373 reported shooting victims across the city, up 9% over the previous year. The city's downtown area experienced the most significant increase. The number of shooting victims in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> districts was up 83% and 48% respectively.

Shooting Victims by District

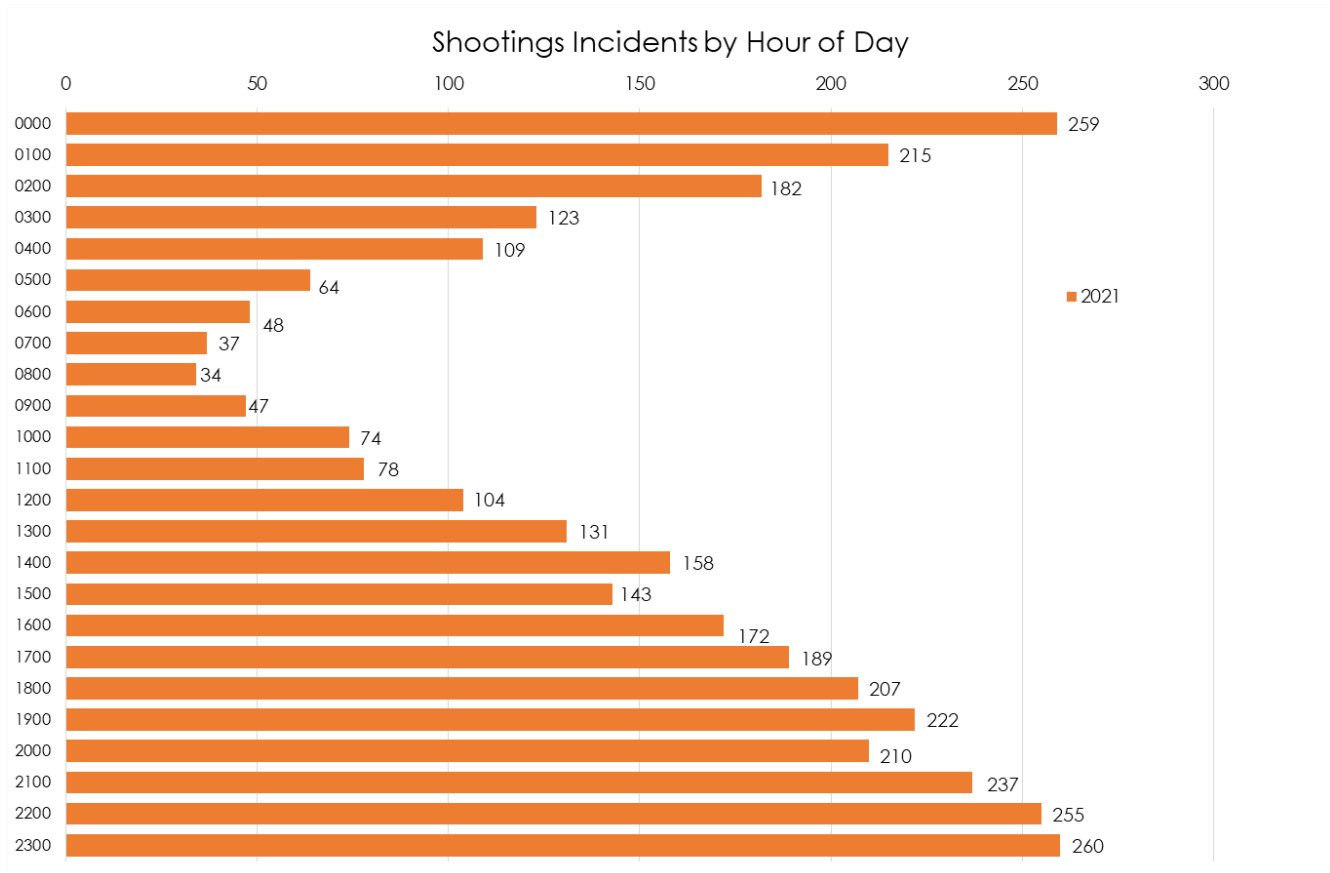




## Shooting Incidents by Hour of Day

HOUR	2021	% of Incidents	HOUR	2021	% of Incidents
0000 <sup>1</sup>	259	7.28%	1200	104	2.92%
0100	215	6.04%	1300	131	3.68%
0200	182	5.12%	1400	158	4.44%
0300	123	3.46%	1500	143	4.02%
0400	109	3.06%	1600	172	4.83%
0500	64	1.80%	1700	189	5.31%
0600	48	1.35%	1800	207	5.82%
0700	37	1.04%	1900	222	6.24%
0800	34	0.96%	2000	210	5.90%
0900	47	1.32%	2100	237	6.66%
1000	74	2.08%	2200	255	7.17%
1100	78	2.19%	2300	260	7.31%
TOTAL			3,558	100.00%	

Note<sup>1</sup> : Military time operates on a 24- hour clock that begins at midnight which is referred to as 0000 hours.





## Mass Shootings by District of Occurrence

District	2020	2021	(+/-)
1	1	0	-1
2	4	4	0
3	4	15	11
4	11	6	-5
5	7	4	-3
6	23	10	-13
7	16	12	-4
8	2	8	6
9	6	8	2
10	15	10	-5
11	30	28	-2
12	6	8	2
14	2	3	1
15	13	11	-2
16	0	1	1
17	1	4	3
18	3	8	5
19	0	2	2
22	5	5	0
25	2	1	-1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>-3</b>

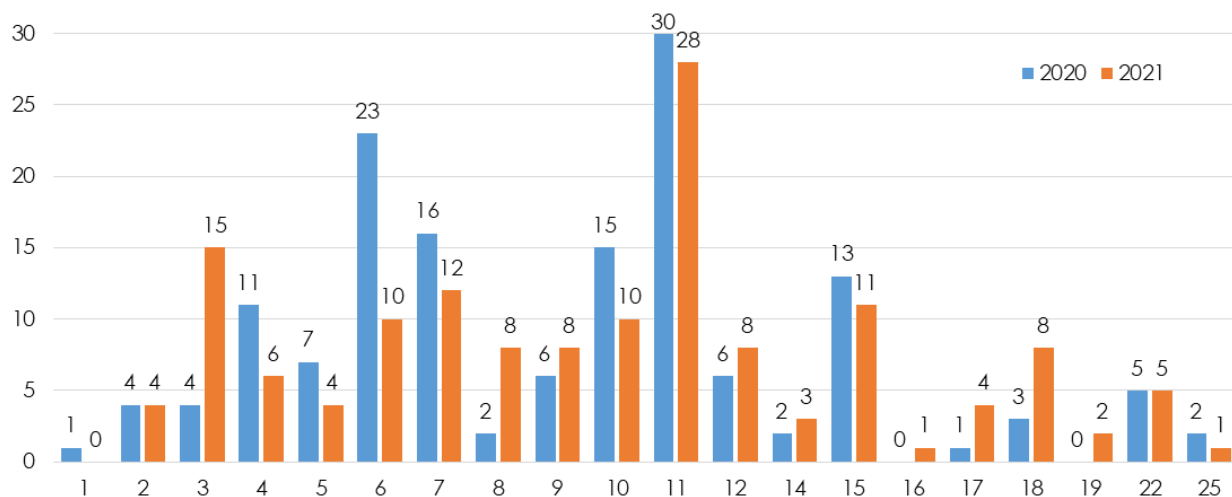
Note: For the purposes of this report, a mass shooting is defined as three or more shooting victims (non-fatal and fatal) per incident. This definition is based on the *Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2012*, signed by the President of the United States in January 2013. The law provides federal assistance to state and local authorities in cases of mass killings or **attempted** mass killings. A mass killing is defined as three or more killings in a single incident.

Reference:

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-112publ265/pdf/PLAW-112publ265.pdf>

Source Date: April 8, 2022

## Mass Shootings by District of Occurrence

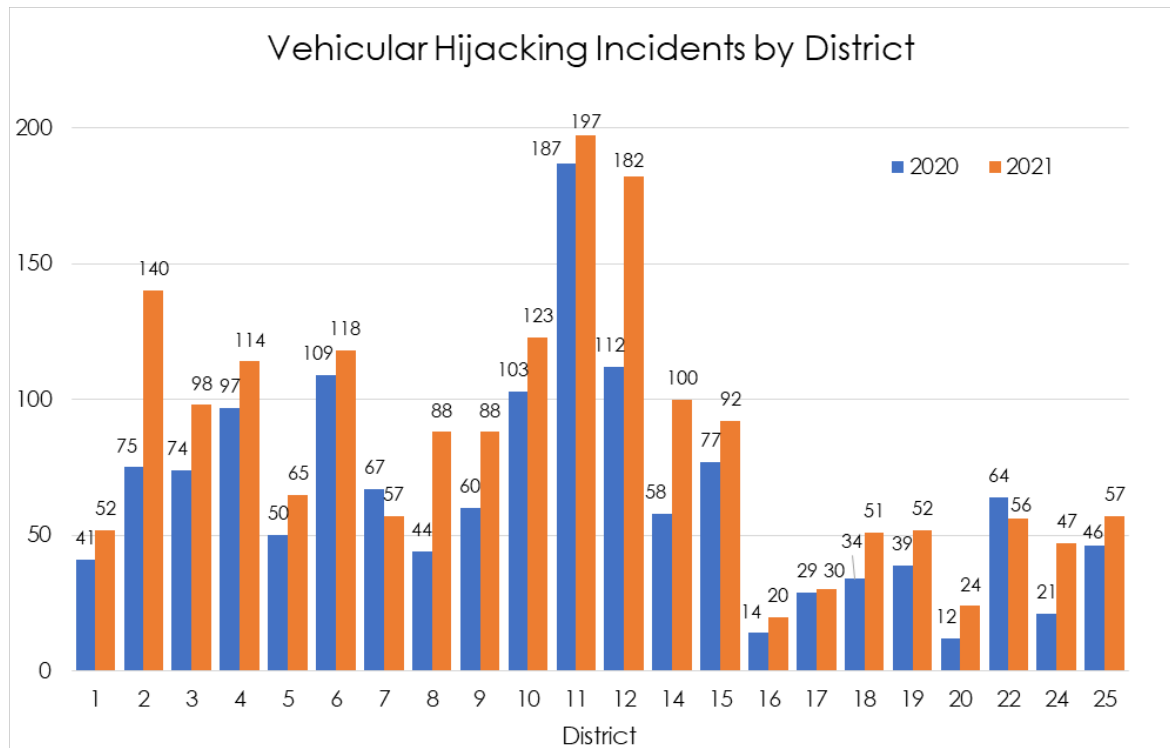




## Vehicular Hijacking by District of Occurrence

District	2020 Incidents	2021 Incidents	(+/-)	% Change
1	41	52	11	26.8%
2	75	140	65	86.7%
3	74	98	24	32.4%
4	97	114	17	17.5%
5	50	65	15	30.0%
6	109	118	9	8.3%
7	67	57	-10	-14.9%
8	44	88	44	100.0%
9	60	88	28	46.7%
10	103	123	20	19.4%
11	187	197	10	5.3%
12	112	182	70	62.5%
14	58	100	42	72.4%
15	77	92	15	19.5%
16	14	20	6	42.9%
17	29	30	1	3.4%
18	34	51	17	50.0%
19	39	52	13	33.3%
20	12	24	12	100.0%
22	64	56	-8	-12.5%
24	21	47	26	123.8%
25	46	57	11	23.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>31.0%</b>

The districts with the biggest raw number increase in vehicle hijackings are the 12<sup>th</sup> with +70, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> with +65. Only two districts had decrease in vehicle hijackings in 2021.



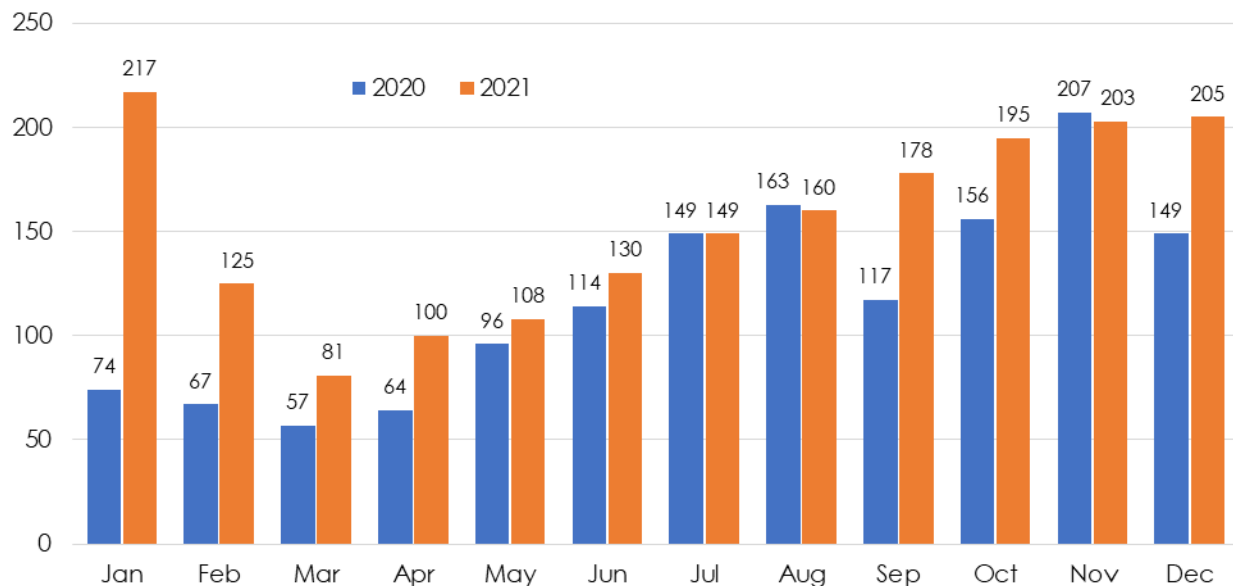




## Vehicular Hijacking by Month

Vehicular Hijacking Incidents			
Month	2020	2021	% Change
Jan	74	217	193.2%
Feb	67	125	86.6%
Mar	57	81	42.1%
Apr	64	100	56.3%
May	96	108	12.5%
Jun	114	130	14.0%
Jul	149	149	0.0%
Aug	163	160	-1.8%
Sep	117	178	52.1%
Oct	156	195	25.0%
Nov	207	203	-1.9%
Dec	149	205	37.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>31.0%</b>

## Vehicular Hijacking Incidents by Month



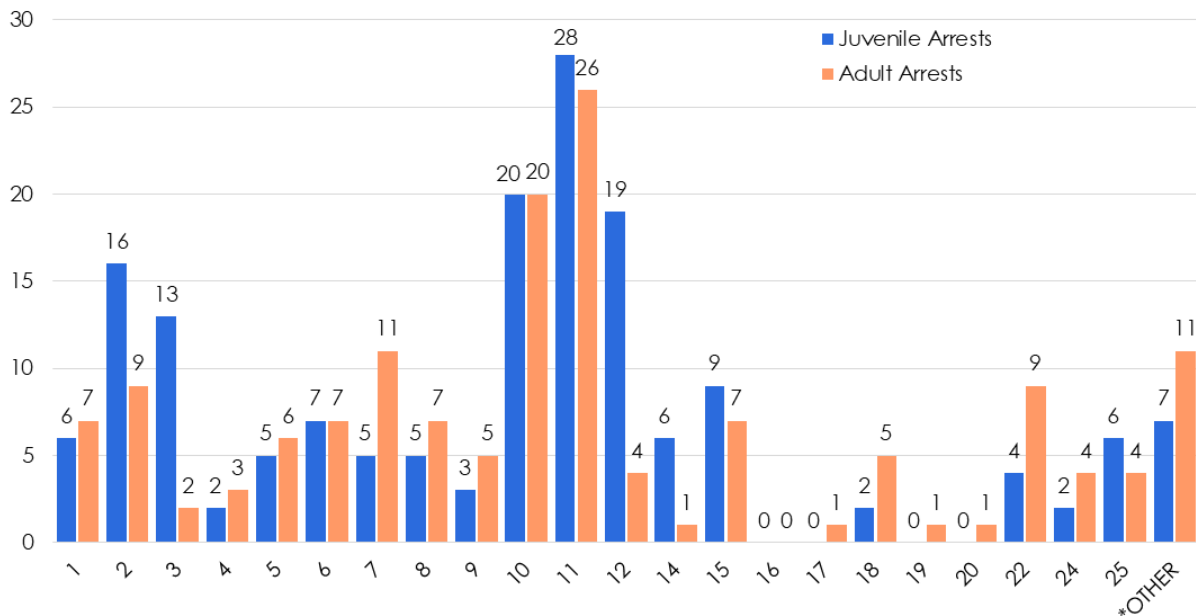


## Vehicular Hijacking Arrests by District of Arrest

Over half of those arrested for a vehicle hijacking offense were minors/juveniles. A minor/juvenile is defined under the Chicago Municipal Code, as any person under 18 years of age.

2021			
District	Juvenile Arrests	Adult Arrests	Total Vehicular Hijacking Arrests
1	6	7	13
2	16	9	25
3	13	2	15
4	2	3	5
5	5	6	11
6	7	7	14
7	5	11	16
8	5	7	12
9	3	5	8
10	20	20	40
11	28	26	54
12	19	4	23
14	6	1	7
15	9	7	16
16	0	0	0
17	0	1	1
18	2	5	7
19	0	1	1
20	0	1	1
22	4	9	13
24	2	4	6
25	6	4	10
*OTHER	7	11	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>316</b>

2021 Vehicular Hijacking Arrests by District



# BIAS RELATED OFFENSES

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT





## Bias-Related Offenses

The Chicago Police Department takes its responsibility to respond to and investigate bias-motivated crimes very seriously. When a member becomes aware that a crime has been committed that included elements of bias motivation, notifications are made to both the Bureau of Detectives and the department's dedicated Civil Rights Unit. These two units work in tandem to conduct thorough and timely investigations of all reported bias-motivated crimes. If an arrest is made related to a bias-motivated crime, investigators are then responsible for presenting all pertinent information and evidence of bias to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office so that additional hate crime charges may be sought, as appropriate. In addition to their investigative role, department members assigned to the Civil Rights Unit are also responsible for tracking, documenting, and publishing hate crime/bias-based statistical data, providing training and informative presentations to a wide variety of audiences (both law enforcement and community), and acting as subject-matter liaisons between CPD and other federal, state, and local law enforcement entities.

The CPD publishes a Hate Crime Report annually. These reports are available at <https://home.chicagopolice.org/reform/reports-and-resources/>.

Bias Motivation	2020	2021
Gender Identity	3	8
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	46	45
Disability	0	0
Sexual Orientation	21	36
Gender Bias	0	0
Religion	10	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>108</b>
Note: In 2021 there are two incidents with multiple victims that have different biases: JE300701 and JE363187		





## Index Crime Clearances

The table below represents index crime clearance rates from 2020 and 2021. It includes incidents that were cleared when the offender(s) was arrested, charged, prosecuted, and cleared exceptionally.

In the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, the Federal Bureau of Investigation lists circumstances in which murders may be cleared exceptionally. To exceptionally clear cases, detectives must have identified the suspect, have enough evidence to support the arrest and charging of the suspect and know where the suspect is. However, circumstances exist outside the control of the police department that a suspect cannot be arrested, charged, or prosecuted. These circumstances include but are not limited to (1) offender suicide; (2) double murders (i.e., two persons kill each other); (3) deathbed confessions; (4) instances when the offender is killed by the police or a civilian; (5) instances when the

offender is already in custody or serving a sentence confesses to the murder; (6) instances when an offender is prosecuted by state or local authorities in another city for a different offense or prosecuted in another city or state by the federal government for an offense which may be the same; (7) instances when extradition is denied; (8) instances when the offender dies after a warrant is issued, but before being taken into custody; or (9) the prosecution refuses to prosecute the case (Federal Bureau of Investigations, 2016).

As case investigations can extend through multiple years, the reported clearance rates must be inclusive of these cases. To standardize across years, for 2020 and 2021, the below table illustrates the number of incidents that occurred in that same year, with all cases that were cleared in that same year regardless of the year of the incident.

	2020			2021		
	Incidents	Incidents Cleared		Incidents	Incidents Cleared	
		Total	%		Total	%
<b>Murder<sup>1</sup></b>	772	354	45.85%	800	400	50.00%
<b>Criminal Sexual Assault</b>	1,425	722	50.67%	1,648	762	46.24%
<b>Robbery</b>	7,853	2,063	26.27%	7,925	1,826	23.04%
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	6,262	2,188	34.94%	7,237	2,001	27.65%
<b>Aggravated Battery</b>	8,321	2,639	31.71%	8,369	2,359	28.19%
<b>Burglary</b>	8,752	1,775	20.28%	6,655	1,187	17.84%
<b>Theft</b>	41,268	5,013	12.15%	40,583	3,230	7.96%
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	9,951	639	6.42%	10,566	536	5.07%
<b>Arson</b>	585	84	14.36%	516	88	17.05%

<sup>1</sup> Uniform Crime Reporting guidelines require that these categories are reported based on the number of victims. However, clearance totals are based on *incidents*; each incident has a clearance status (not each victim). Hence, incident totals, except Homicides, are reported in this table, whereas victim totals are provided throughout the remainder of the report.

# Arrest Data



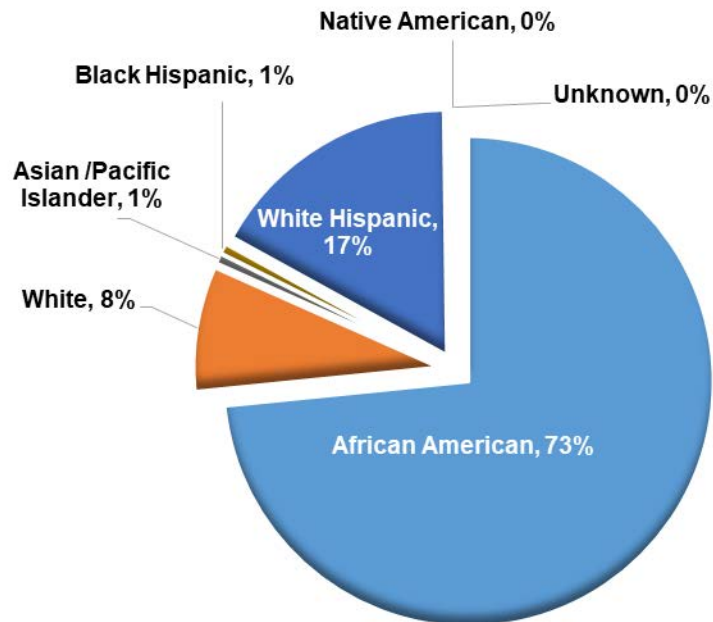
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT





## 2020 Arrests by District and Race of Arrestee

District	African American	White	Asian / Pacific Islander	Black Hispanic	White Hispanic	Native American	Unknown	Total
1	2,169	333	27	33	283	1	23	2,869
2	1,671	36	3	9	54	0	3	1,776
3	2,146	20	1	5	27	0	5	2,204
4	2,357	71	4	6	247	0	3	2,688
5	2,400	48	2	9	48	0	2	2,509
6	3,791	41	6	5	41	1	6	3,891
7	3,267	43	1	8	98	1	3	3,421
8	1,093	191	8	25	968	0	1	2,286
9	982	214	28	23	1,083	1	4	2,335
10	2,337	160	5	27	1,339	0	2	3,870
11	5,786	355	10	54	498	4	8	6,715
12	1,140	207	13	21	438	5	4	1,828
14	420	223	8	40	517	0	2	1,210
15	2,320	47	3	16	128	0	1	2,515
16	306	496	30	25	386	0	5	1,248
17	184	203	44	12	388	2	4	837
18	1,365	314	32	7	211	3	19	1,951
19	753	355	40	17	258	1	8	1,432
20	209	118	18	4	107	2	1	459
22	1,355	86	2	6	36	0	1	1,486
24	516	193	60	10	237	4	2	1,022
25	1,043	243	16	82	1,479	2	2	2,867
Outside City Limits	569	137	12	7	179	1	2	907
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,179</b>	<b>4,134</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>9,050</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>52,326</b>

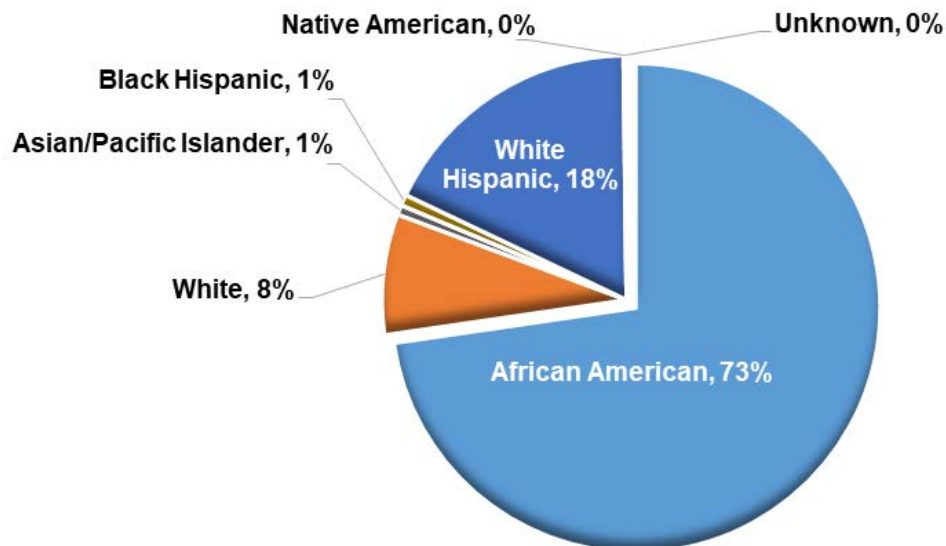




## 2021 Arrests by District and Race of Arrestee

District	African American	White	Asian / Pacific Islander	Black Hispanic	White Hispanic	Native American	Unknown	Total
1	1,591	163	16	19	188	2	15	1,994
2	1,170	28	2	5	40	1	2	1,248
3	1,493	19	1	7	16	0	3	1,539
4	1,415	44	1	10	174	0	6	1,650
5	1,809	23	4	3	39	0	1	1,879
6	2,498	26	2	7	30	1	1	2,565
7	2,274	39	0	7	95	0	2	2,417
8	914	168	6	17	807	1	1	1,914
9	694	143	19	12	746	0	4	1,618
10	1,509	63	2	12	653	1	3	2,243
11	4,365	334	6	42	507	2	1	5,257
12	852	145	21	11	330	0	3	1,362
14	308	137	15	25	395	3	3	886
15	1,688	26	1	5	102	1	0	1,823
16	374	474	26	13	423	4	10	1,324
17	127	157	25	7	316	0	3	635
18	1,084	217	30	10	136	1	4	1,482
19	560	286	45	10	225	1	7	1,134
20	172	118	22	4	118	1	0	435
22	1,141	59	2	7	14	0	1	1,224
24	518	119	61	9	156	3	1	867
25	840	167	6	54	1,044	2	6	2,119
Outside City Limits	517	109	6	7	140	0	6	785
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,913</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>6,694</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>38,400</b>

Total arrests declined in 2021. The distribution of arrestees by age, and gender was consistent with 2020.

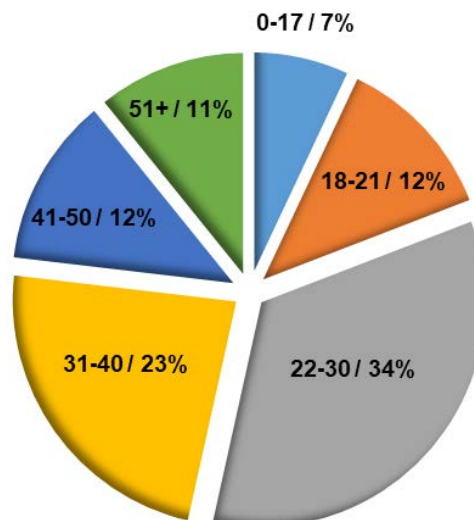






### 2020 Arrests by District and Age Range of Arrestee

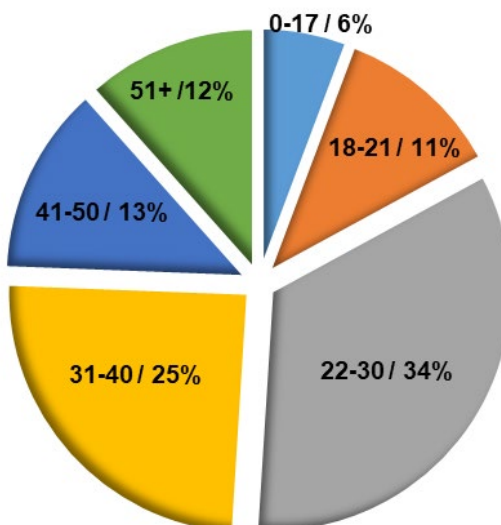
District	0-17	18-21	22-30	31-40	41-50	51 and over	Total
1	275	398	1,007	603	301	285	2,869
2	167	207	557	392	204	249	1,776
3	178	277	788	520	238	203	2,204
4	179	283	956	596	345	329	2,688
5	195	270	853	579	298	314	2,509
6	216	493	1,482	835	453	412	3,891
7	228	438	1,219	812	359	365	3,421
8	148	332	741	555	304	206	2,286
9	182	335	797	554	275	192	2,335
10	287	488	1,193	984	480	438	3,870
11	477	800	2,341	1,514	875	708	6,715
12	102	147	591	478	256	254	1,828
14	64	123	453	309	160	101	1,210
15	172	277	876	594	313	283	2,515
16	65	98	360	332	202	191	1,248
17	72	114	246	200	120	85	837
18	154	287	745	399	208	158	1,951
19	105	171	441	336	191	188	1,432
20	51	25	115	126	84	58	459
22	120	177	523	331	173	162	1,486
24	74	140	308	255	119	126	1,022
25	126	362	1,031	693	377	278	2,867
Outside City Limits	35	113	336	235	102	86	907
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>6,355</b>	<b>17,959</b>	<b>12,232</b>	<b>6,437</b>	<b>5,671</b>	<b>52,326</b>





## 2021 Arrests by District and Age Range of Arrestee

District	0-17	18-21	22-30	31-40	41-50	51 and over	Total
1	215	242	629	497	222	189	1,994
2	77	130	389	319	147	186	1,248
3	113	183	541	346	184	172	1,539
4	77	180	598	426	195	174	1,650
5	127	243	645	433	224	207	1,879
6	146	325	952	611	270	261	2,565
7	141	310	860	579	265	262	2,417
8	109	250	639	495	218	203	1,914
9	106	222	552	390	214	134	1,618
10	134	320	783	530	273	203	2,243
11	290	496	1,592	1,228	779	872	5,257
12	101	133	447	346	183	152	1,362
14	42	100	311	227	125	81	886
15	115	201	604	491	206	206	1,823
16	43	82	425	368	199	207	1,324
17	20	65	190	170	106	84	635
18	82	131	610	320	184	155	1,482
19	36	100	374	310	173	141	1,134
20	19	46	130	89	78	73	435
22	53	153	450	268	162	138	1,224
24	58	94	263	215	123	114	867
25	75	258	751	580	275	180	2,119
Outside City Limits	24	93	290	208	112	58	785
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,203</b>	<b>4,357</b>	<b>13,025</b>	<b>9,446</b>	<b>4,917</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>38,400</b>

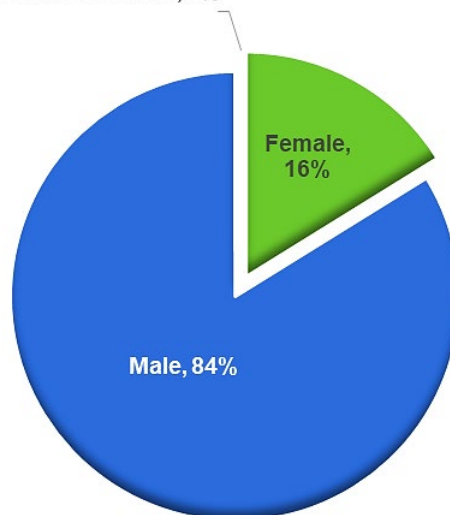




### 2020 Arrests by District and Gender of Arrestee

District	Female	Male	Unknown or Other	Total
1	473	2,395	1	2,869
2	328	1,448	0	1,776
3	401	1,802	1	2,204
4	446	2,241	1	2,688
5	498	2,010	1	2,509
6	623	3,268	0	3,891
7	526	2,894	1	3,421
8	300	1,986	0	2,286
9	298	2,037	0	2,335
10	442	3,427	1	3,870
11	908	5,805	2	6,715
12	291	1,537	0	1,828
14	203	1,007	0	1,210
15	380	2,135	0	2,515
16	180	1,068	0	1,248
17	143	694	0	837
18	388	1,563	0	1,951
19	247	1,184	1	1,432
20	76	383	0	459
22	276	1,210	0	1,486
24	124	898	0	1,022
25	462	2,404	1	2,867
Outside City Limits	122	785	0	907
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>44,181</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>52,326</b>

Unknown or Other, 0%

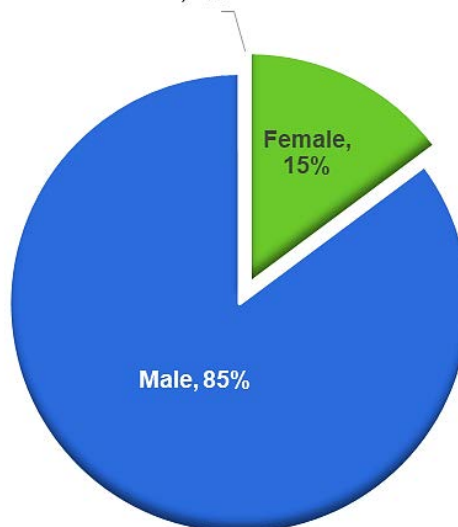




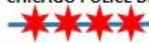
### 2021 Arrests by District and Gender of Arrestee

District	Female	Male	Unknown or Other	Total
1	307	1,687	0	1,994
2	237	1,010	1	1,248
3	259	1,279	1	1,539
4	269	1,381	0	1,650
5	325	1,554	0	1,879
6	423	2,142	0	2,565
7	361	2,056	0	2,417
8	255	1,658	1	1,914
9	239	1,379	0	1,618
10	269	1,972	2	2,243
11	679	4,578	0	5,257
12	204	1,158	0	1,362
14	124	762	0	886
15	248	1,575	0	1,823
16	207	1,117	0	1,324
17	87	548	0	635
18	230	1,252	0	1,482
19	161	973	0	1,134
20	81	354	0	435
22	166	1,058	0	1,224
24	119	748	0	867
25	330	1,788	1	2,119
Outside City Limits	108	677	0	785
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,688</b>	<b>32,706</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>38,400</b>

Unknown or Other, 0%







## Arrests by Offense Classification

INDEX CRIMES	2020	2021	(+/-)	% Change
Murder	442	384	-58	-13.12%
Criminal Sexual Assault	320	395	75	23.44%
Robbery	912	727	-185	-20.29%
Aggravated Assault	917	718	-199	-21.70%
Aggravated Battery	896	694	-202	-22.54%
Burglary	652	317	-335	-51.38%
Larceny - Theft	3,047	1,524	-1,523	-49.98%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,709	1,108	-601	-35.17%
Arson	41	36	-5	-12.20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,936</b>	<b>5,903</b>	<b>-3,033</b>	<b>-33.94%</b>
NON-INDEX CRIMES	2020	2021	(+/-)	% Change
Involuntary Manslaughter / Reckless Homicide W/ Vehicle	8	15	7	87.50%
Simple Assault	1,115	855	-260	-23.32%
Simple Battery	6,329	5,108	-1,221	-19.29%
Forgery And Counterfeiting	54	19	-35	-64.81%
Fraud	122	61	-61	-50.00%
Vandalism	1,227	878	-349	-28.44%
Weapons	6,032	6,238	206	3.42%
Prostitution	22	14	-8	-36.36%
Sex Offense - Criminal Sexual Abuse	237	239	2	0.84%
Drug Abuse Violations	6,957	4,984	-1,973	-28.36%
Gambling	58	29	-29	-50.00%
Offenses Against Family And Children / Involving Children	93	51	-42	-45.16%
Driving Under The Influence	1,735	1,288	-447	-25.76%
Liquor Laws	10	5	-5	-50.00%
Disorderly Conduct	2,318	378	-1,940	-83.69%
Miscellaneous Non-Index Offenses	4,200	2,480	-1,720	-40.95%
Miscellaneous Municipal Code Violations	1,202	434	-768	-63.89%
Traffic Violations	3,851	2,088	-1,763	-45.78%
Warrant Arrests	7,820	7,333	-487	-6.23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,390</b>	<b>32,497</b>	<b>-10,893</b>	<b>-25.10%</b>
<b>Combined Index and Non-Index Crimes</b>	<b>52,326</b>	<b>38,400</b>	<b>-13,926</b>	<b>-26.61%</b>

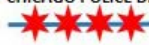
In 2021, incidents resulting in arrest increased for the following crimes: criminal sexual assault, weapons, criminal sexual abuse, and involuntary manslaughter.



Department and Unit Activity

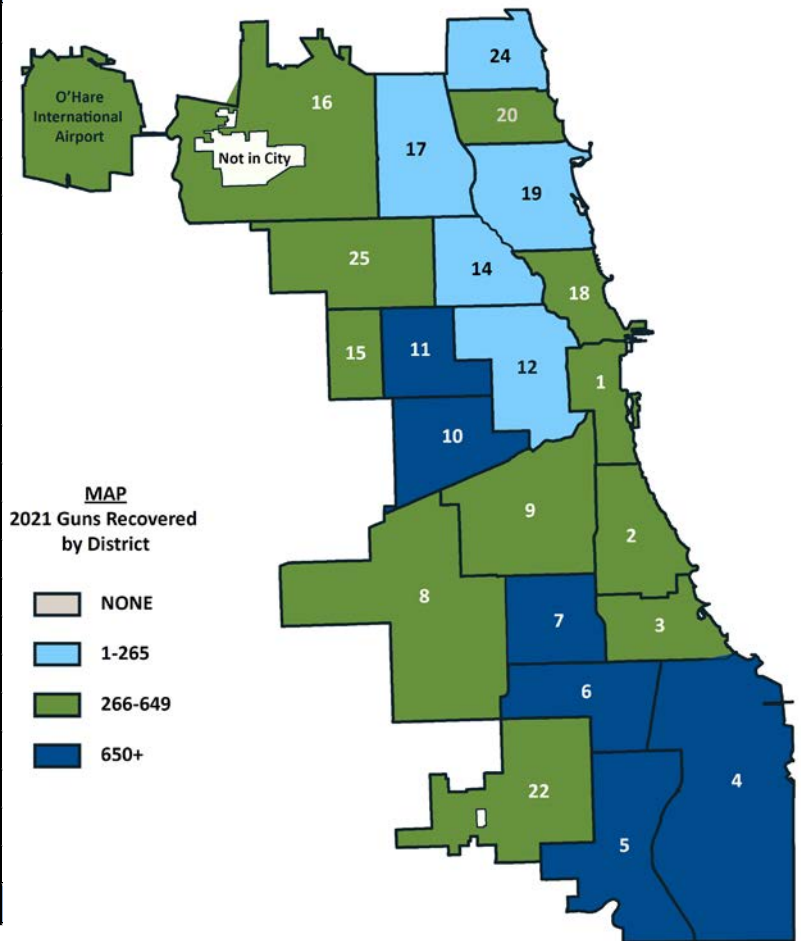
# PROTECTING ★ ★ ★ ★ CHICAGO





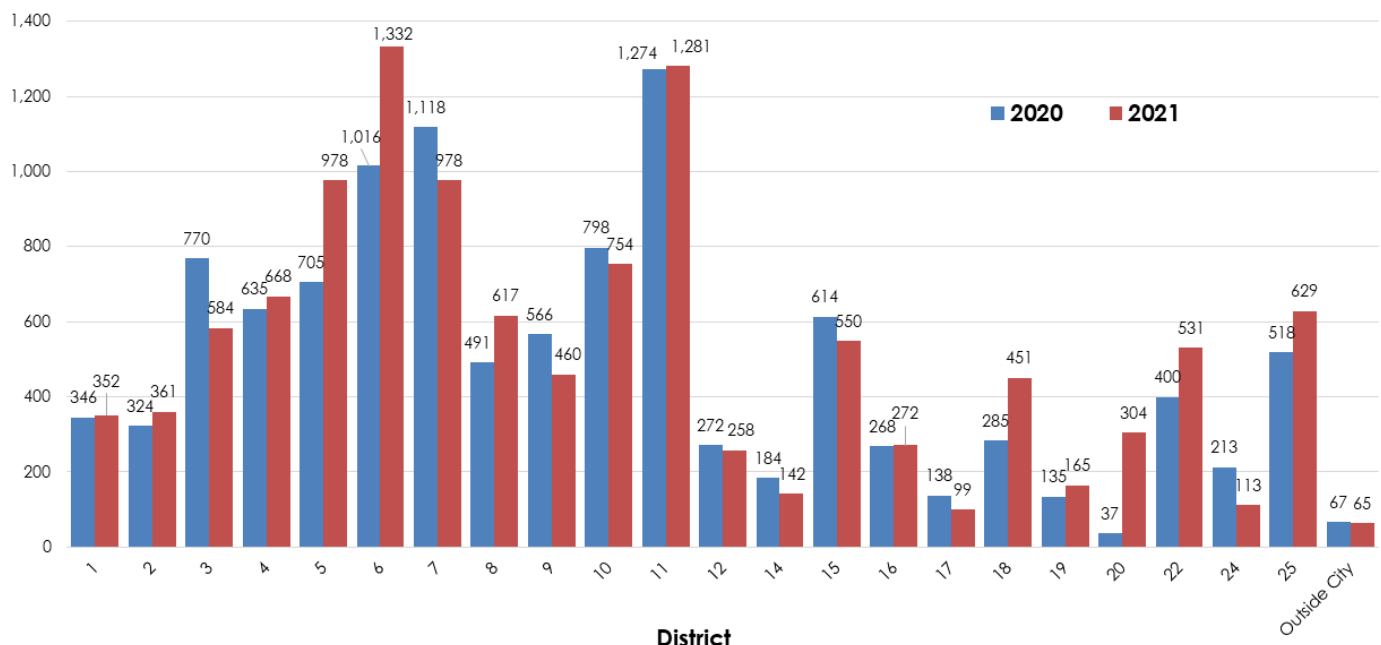
## Guns Recovered

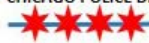
DISTRICT	2020	2021	%Change
1	346	352	1.73%
2	324	361	11.42%
3	770	584	-24.16%
4	635	668	5.20%
5	705	978	38.72%
6	1,016	1,332	31.10%
7	1,118	978	-12.52%
8	491	617	25.66%
9	566	460	-18.73%
10	798	754	-5.51%
11	1,274	1,281	0.55%
12	272	258	-5.15%
14	184	142	-22.83%
15	614	550	-10.42%
16	268	272	1.49%
17	138	99	-28.26%
18	285	451	58.25%
19	135	165	22.22%
20	37	304	721.62%
22	400	531	32.75%
24	213	113	-46.95%
25	518	629	21.43%
Outside City	67	65	-2.99%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,174</b>	<b>11,944</b>	<b>6.89%</b>



Totals include all guns recovered in any manner.

### Guns Recovered by District





## Weapons Recovered as Found Property and Weapon Turn-Ins

District	2020 Found Property	2021 Found Property	(+-)	% Change	District	2020 Weapon Turn-ins	2021 Weapon Turn-ins	(+-)	% Change
1	13	21	8	61.5%	1	39	36	-3	-7.7%
2	19	35	16	84.2%	2	30	27	-3	-10.0%
3	37	59	22	59.5%	3	231	34	-197	-85.3%
4	53	59	6	11.3%	4	35	84	49	140.0%
5	46	94	48	104.3%	5	48	180	132	275.0%
6	48	60	12	25.0%	6	45	412	367	815.6%
7	66	91	25	37.9%	7	23	30	7	30.4%
8	43	63	20	46.5%	8	17	44	27	158.8%
9	25	32	7	28.0%	9	27	15	-12	-44.4%
10	49	79	30	61.2%	10	18	24	6	33.3%
11	95	93	-2	-2.1%	11	156	120	-36	-23.1%
12	25	21	-4	-16.0%	12	29	16	-13	-44.8%
14	15	14	-1	-6.7%	14	17	18	1	5.9%
15	35	22	-13	-37.1%	15	183	23	-160	-87.4%
16	12	15	3	25.0%	16	104	37	-67	-64.4%
17	5	7	2	40.0%	17	32	18	-14	-43.8%
18	13	20	7	53.8%	18	26	35	9	34.6%
19	10	11	1	10.0%	19	26	41	15	57.7%
20	3	1	-2	-66.7%	20	7	281	274	3914.3%
22	25	16	-9	-36.0%	22	45	74	29	64.4%
24	4	14	10	250.0%	24	126	18	-108	-85.7%
25	23	30	7	30.4%	25	65	108	43	66.2%
Outside City	16	3	-13	-81.3%	Outside City	12	12	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>25.8%</b>

NOTE: The CPDs **weapon turn-in** program is an opportunity for community participants to turn-in firearms, B-B guns, pneumatic guns, and replica guns, to department personnel in exchange for gift cards. The events are conducted at various locations throughout the City of Chicago, identified by the Deputy Chief of Staff, Faith-Based and Community

Partnerships, and the Deputy Chief, Community Relations Division, as funding permits. Found Property means non-evidentiary property held by the police department as lost or abandoned property.







## Search Warrants—*Executed*

Search Warrants			
District	2020	2021	% Change
1	73	47	-35.6%
2	36	33	-8.3%
3	23	14	-39.1%
4	117	115	-1.7%
5	24	21	-12.5%
6	47	14	-70.2%
7	104	20	-80.8%
8	48	6	-87.5%
9	48	44	-8.3%
10	40	20	-50.0%
11	139	99	-28.8%
12	37	33	-10.8%
14	5	9	80.0%
15	38	7	-81.6%
16	23	13	-43.5%
17	12	5	-58.3%
18	10	11	10.0%
19	51	71	39.2%
20	1	5	400.0%
22	9	6	-33.3%
24	4	4	0.0%
25	53	37	-30.2%
<b>District Total</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>-35.6%</b>
<b>Outside City Limits</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>21.6%</b>

All Search Warrants	
2020	1,113
2021	842

Arrests	2020	2021
No	709	665
Yes	404	177
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>842</b>

Evidence/Property Recovered From S/W	2020	2021
No	298	312
Yes	815	530
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>842</b>

Gun Turnover	2020	2021
No	889	751
Yes	224	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>842</b>

Drug Turnover	2020	2021
No	1095	833
Yes	18	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>842</b>

Note 1: Search warrant data includes those warrants initiated by external law enforcement agencies operating within Chicago's boundaries.

Note 2: A search warrant can result in more than one type of property being recovered.



## Investigatory Stops by Initiating Unit

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

Chicago Police 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. Sworn members who conduct an Investigatory Stop are required to complete an Investigatory Stop Report. Before 2016, Contact Cards was how the Chicago Police Department documented encounters with members of the public that did not lead to any type of enforcement. An officer may conduct an Investigatory Stop if it is based on specific and articulable facts which, combined with rational inferences from these facts, give rise to reasonable articulable suspicion that criminal activity is afoot. The sole purpose of the temporary detention is to prove or disprove those suspicions. The Investigatory Stop Report details reasonable articulable suspicion for the detention as well as whether a pat-down or other search was conducted with legal justification.

Unit Number	District	2021
1	1ST DISTRICT - CENTRAL	2,600
2	2ND DISTRICT - WENTWORTH	1,806
3	3RD DISTRICT - GRAND CROSSING	1,724
4	4TH DISTRICT - SOUTH CHICAGO	3,241
5	5TH DISTRICT - CALUMET	2,964
6	6TH DISTRICT - GRESHAM	2,126
7	7TH DISTRICT - ENGLEWOOD	2,692
8	8TH DISTRICT - CHICAGO LAWN	3,764
9	9TH DISTRICT - DEERING	3,126
10	10TH DISTRICT - OGDEN	2,517
11	11TH DISTRICT - HARRISON	2,433
12	12TH DISTRICT - NEAR WEST	2,318
14	14TH DISTRICT - SHAKESPEARE	1,857
15	15TH DISTRICT - AUSTIN	2,855
16	16TH DISTRICT - JEFFERSON PARK	1,360
17	17TH DISTRICT - ALBANY PARK	923
18	18TH DISTRICT - NEAR NORTH	3,018
19	19TH DISTRICT - TOWN HALL	2,413
20	20TH DISTRICT - LINCOLN	1,479
22	22ND DISTRICT - MORGAN PARK	1,883
24	24TH DISTRICT - ROGERS PARK	1,929
25	25TH DISTRICT - GRAND CENTRAL	3,279
District Total		52,307

Table continues on next page.



## Investigatory Stops by Initiating Unit—Continued

Unit Number	Unit Name	2021
44	RECRUIT TRAINING SECTION (RTS)	5
45	DISTRICT REINSTATEMENT SECTION (DRS)	2
50	AIRPORT OPERATIONS (AO) - NORTH	516
51	AIRPORT OPERATIONS (AO) - SOUTH	15
55	MOUNTED UNIT (MU)	1
57	DETAIL SECTION (DS)	9
102	COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION (CD)	2
124	TRAINING AND SUPPORT GROUP (TSG)	4
128	PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING DIVISION (PCD)	1
133	FIELD TECHNOLOGY UNIT (FTU)	1
135	OFFICE OF COMMUNITY POLICING (OCP)	1
140	OFFICE OF THE FIRST DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT (OFDS)	2
145	TRAFFIC SECTION (TS)	3
187	CRIMINAL REGISTRATION UNIT (CRU)	1
188	CRIMINAL NETWORK GROUP (CNG)	8
189	NARCOTICS DIVISION	259
191	INTELLIGENCE SECTION (IS)	7
192	VICE SECTION (VS)	6
193	GANG INVESTIGATION DIVISION (GID)	293
193	GANG SCHOOL SAFETY TEAM (GSST)	23
196	ASSET FORFEITURE SECTION (AFS)	3
211	DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 1	377
212	DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 2	260
213	DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 3	218
214	DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 4	216
215	DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 5	329
220	PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND COMPLIANCE DIVISION (PSCD)	1
277	CRIME SCENE PROCESSING UNIT (CSU)	1
341	CANINE UNIT (CU)	23
353	SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT) UNIT	2
544	DETACHED SERVICES (DS) - UNIFORMED SUPPORT DIVISION	2
606	INVESTIGATIVE FIELD GROUP (IFG)	34
610	DETECTIVES - AREA 1	40
620	DETECTIVES - AREA 2	53
630	DETECTIVES - AREA 3	28
640	DETECTIVES - AREA 4	43
650	DETECTIVES - AREA 5	17
701	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (PT)	86
704	TRANSIT SECURITY UNIT (TSU)	77
714	SUMMER MOBILE PATROL (SMP)	460
715	CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM (CIRT)	152
716	COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM (CST)	12,631
721	FORCE REVIEW DIVISION (FRD)	1
Unit Total		16,213
Total ISRs		68,520



## 2021 Calls for Service

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

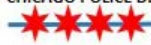
forms of support, to city services to strengthen their respective missions and protect lives and property in the City of Chicago.

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

District	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	2021 Total
1	17,167	17,267	16,754	17,534	17,220	19,088	18,854	123,884
2	19,822	19,162	19,629	19,922	19,320	20,394	20,450	138,699
3	17,951	17,731	18,064	17,976	17,777	18,100	18,468	126,067
4	19,837	19,213	20,043	19,983	19,889	21,305	20,841	141,111
5	16,369	15,936	15,879	15,869	16,015	17,352	17,375	114,795
6	18,503	18,128	18,614	18,040	18,572	19,753	19,930	131,540
7	18,088	17,927	18,057	17,950	17,737	18,790	18,495	127,044
8	22,908	19,781	18,986	19,308	18,800	20,776	22,588	143,147
9	16,019	14,534	15,102	15,484	14,577	15,126	15,527	106,369
10	25,110	21,879	27,318	26,661	25,125	24,343	27,476	177,912
11	24,224	24,350	25,442	24,770	24,364	25,806	25,234	174,190
12	18,273	16,662	16,324	16,763	17,655	18,997	19,375	124,049
14	11,797	10,541	10,164	10,415	10,579	11,743	12,485	77,724
15	18,881	18,384	19,285	19,601	19,092	20,660	20,190	136,093
16	12,457	11,622	11,573	11,756	11,459	12,653	13,319	84,839
17	12,472	12,076	11,408	11,610	11,718	12,633	13,126	85,043
18	17,916	15,765	15,563	15,886	16,124	17,685	19,101	118,040
19	14,329	12,913	12,501	12,623	12,714	14,543	15,466	95,089
20	9,316	10,334	10,194	10,077	10,342	10,814	9,818	70,895
22	9,885	9,760	9,806	9,552	9,599	10,508	10,404	69,514
24	12,026	11,778	11,412	11,419	11,690	12,189	12,597	83,111
25	21,115	18,751	18,948	19,194	19,211	20,237	21,470	138,926
OTHER <sup>1</sup>	44,530	45,744	47,053	46,525	44,933	50,432	46,296	325,513
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,995</b>	<b>400,238</b>	<b>408,119</b>	<b>408,918</b>	<b>404,512</b>	<b>433,927</b>	<b>438,885</b>	<b>2,913,594</b>

<sup>1</sup>Other includes calls that are not dispatched to an officer that is assigned to a district. This can include calls that are transferred to any of the citywide positions or calls that come in for incidents outside of city limits. Some specific examples would be CTA, Lake Shore Drive, Skyway, Evidence Technicians, Marine Unit, and point-to-point broadcasts. Source: OEMC data batch run.





## Calls for Service—Yearly Comparison

District	2020 Total	2021 Total	2021 % Change	2021%
1	99,693	123,884	24.27%	4.25%
2	131,497	138,699	5.48%	4.76%
3	122,275	126,067	3.10%	4.33%
4	132,774	141,111	6.28%	4.84%
5	96,506	114,795	18.95%	3.94%
6	131,180	131,540	0.27%	4.51%
7	124,939	127,044	1.68%	4.36%
8	147,052	143,147	-2.66%	4.91%
9	102,040	106,369	4.24%	3.65%
10	120,417	177,912	47.75%	6.11%
11	171,336	174,190	1.67%	5.98%
12	111,887	124,049	10.87%	4.26%
14	68,776	77,724	13.01%	2.67%
15	121,109	136,093	12.37%	4.67%
16	70,197	84,839	20.86%	2.91%
17	73,084	85,043	16.36%	2.92%
18	94,171	118,040	25.35%	4.05%
19	90,612	95,089	4.94%	3.26%
20	51,720	70,895	37.07%	2.43%
22	70,192	69,514	-0.97%	2.39%
24	77,228	83,111	7.62%	2.85%
25	146,714	138,926	-5.31%	4.77%
OTHER*	256,505	325,513	26.90%	11.17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,611,904</b>	<b>2,913,594</b>	<b>11.55%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Note: There were more than 2.9 million calls for service during 2021 which is an increase of +12% compared to 2020.

USE OF FORCE DATA

**CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT**



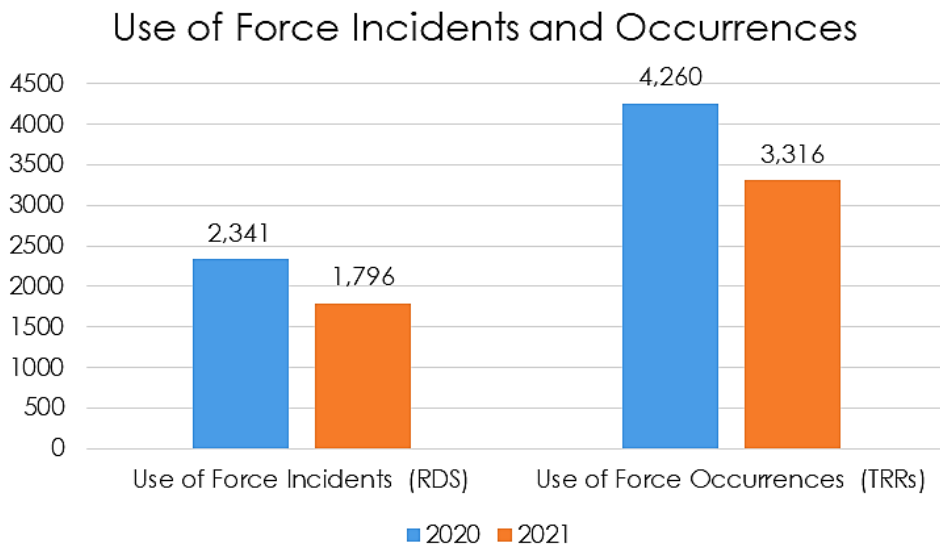


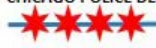
## Use of Force Incidents and Occurrences

Each department member who uses force must complete a separate TRR for each person subjected to force. Every TRR is assigned a unique TRR number for tracking purposes. These TRRs are considered use of force occurrences. However, there may be multiple TRRs that are all part of the same incident. For example, if two partner officers each use force on a person during a call for service, both officers will complete a separate TRR for that incident. Although each TRR will have its unique TRR number, both will report the same “RD” number (i.e. incident number). Any reports associated with that incident, including TRRs, Arrest Reports, etc., will share the same RD number. The following chart shows both the number of use of force incidents (RD numbers) and occurrences (TRR numbers) in 2020 and 2021.

Interactions	2021
Calls for Service	2,913,594
Arrests	38,400
Use of Force Occurrences	3,316
Level III TRRs	45

Use of Force Incidents and Occurrences	2020	2021
Use of Force Incidents (RDS)	2,341	1,796
Use of Force Occurrences (TRRs)	4,260	3,316
Source Date: April 2022		





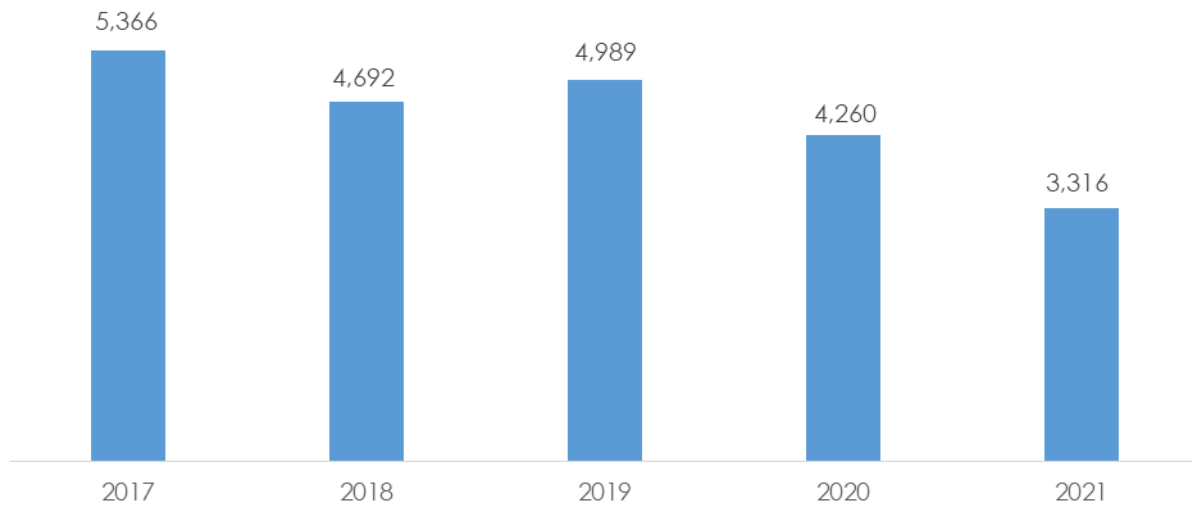
## Use of Force Occurrences—Five-Year Review

The table and graph explains a generally downward trend in use of force occurrences since 2017. Overall, use of force occurrences are down 38% over the past five years.

Year	Use of Force Occurrences
2017	5,366
2018	4,692
2019	4,989
2020	4,260
2021	3,316

Source Date: June 3, 2022

### Use of Force Occurrences: Five Year Review







## Levels of Force

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

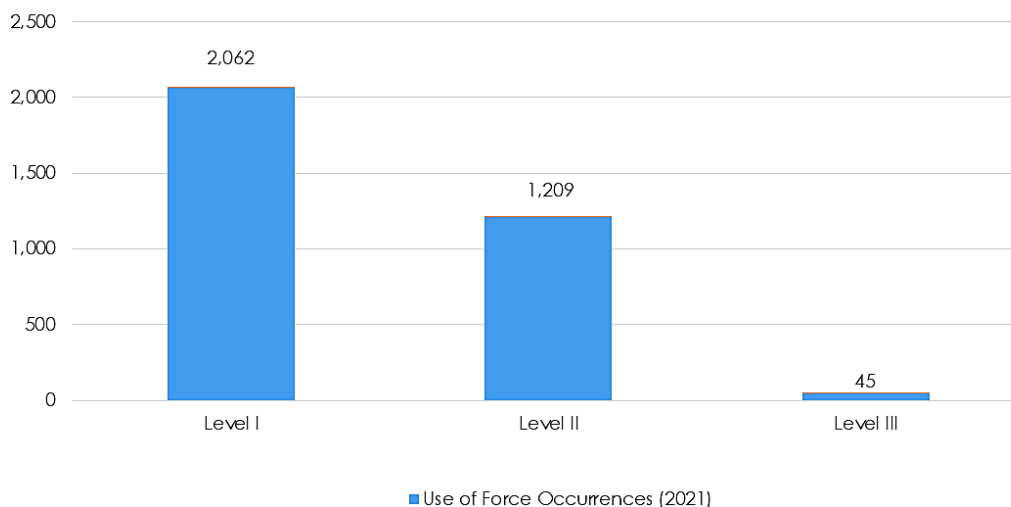
- **Level 1 Force** includes any use of reportable force by a member that is reasonably expected to cause pain or injury, but does *not* result in injury or complaint of injury (e.g., takedown or punch that does *not* result in injury or allegation of injury).
- **Level 2 Force** includes those reportable uses of force that:
  - result in injury or a complaint of injury (e.g., takedown or punch that results in injury or allegation of injury); or
  - involve the utilization of a weapon *other* than a firearm discharged at a person (e.g., Taser, OC, baton, accidental firearm discharge, or firearm discharge directed toward an animal); or
  - include force against a person who is handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
- **Level 3 Force** includes deadly force or force resulting in life-threatening injury.

It should be noted that CPD began utilizing a three-level system on February 29, 2020. Before this date, CPD utilized a four-level system. Therefore, 2021 was the first year CPD utilized a three-level system for the *entire* calendar year. As shown, Level 1 force was the most common force level in 2021.

Level of Force - Occurrences	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Percentage of Total
Level I	2,062	62.2%
Level II	1,209	36.5%
Level III	45	1.4%
Total	3,316	100.0%

Source Date: June 02, 2022 - Use of Force Dashboard

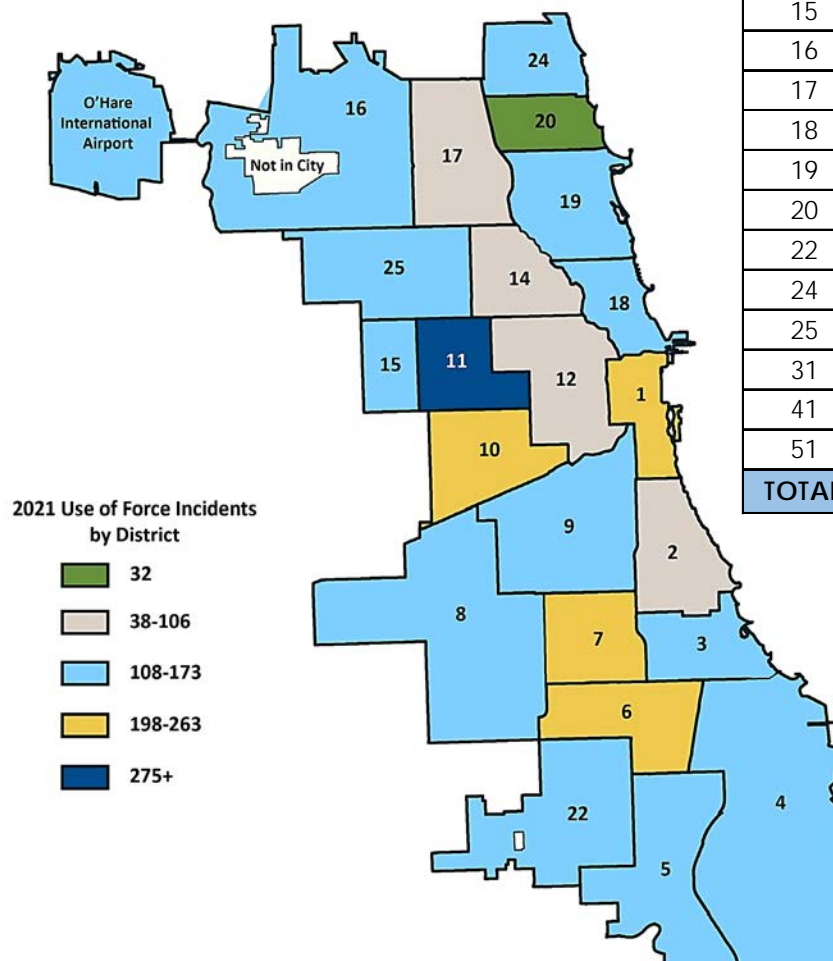
2021 Level of Force-Occurrences



This illustration and table give a picture of use of force by the district of occurrence.

Use of force incidents and occurrences were generally down across the city in 2021. This table shows that use of force occurrences was highest in the 1<sup>st</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> districts and lowest in the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, and 20<sup>th</sup> districts.

District	Use of Force Occurrences (2020)	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Occurrence % Change
1	349	198	-43%
2	150	106	-29%
3	160	108	-33%
4	192	167	-13%
5	179	141	-21%
6	308	231	-25%
7	380	253	-33%
8	131	137	5%
9	169	139	-18%
10	301	263	-13%
11	490	275	-44%
12	98	94	-4%
14	109	79	-28%
15	195	173	-11%
16	123	127	3%
17	72	38	-47%
18	176	166	-6%
19	117	125	7%
20	59	32	-46%
22	141	133	-6%
24	150	120	-20%
25	189	171	-10%
31	20	39	95%
41	2	0	-100%
51	0	1	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>-22%</b>



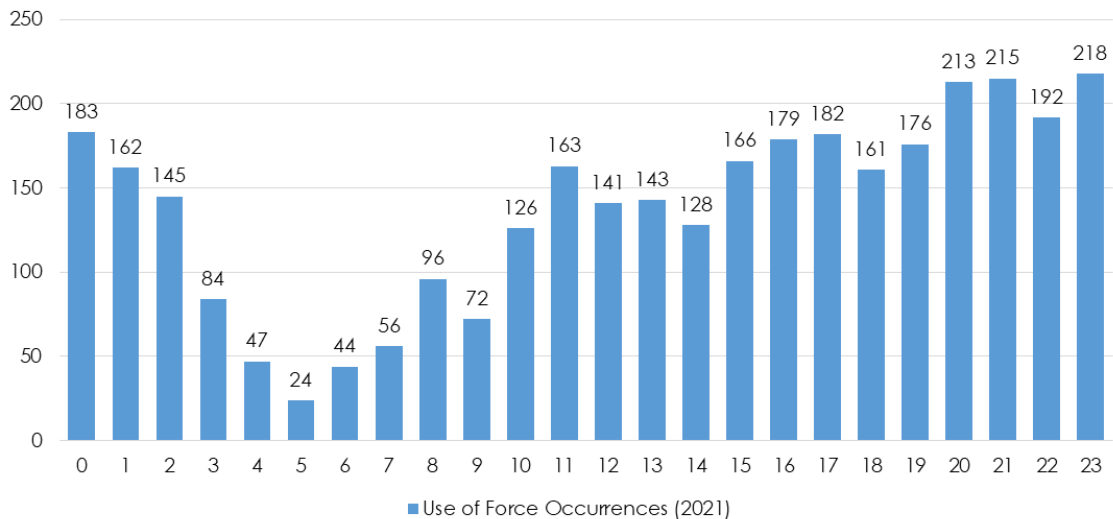


## Use of Force by Time of Day

The table and illustration depicts the use of force by the **time of day** which it occurred based on a 24-hour day. For example, "0" represents the 12:00 AM hour, "13" represents the 1:00 PM hour, and 23 represents the 11:00 PM hour. As shown, the use of force was more common in late evening hours (peaking in the 11:00 PM hour) and least common around dawn (dipping in the 5:00 AM hour).

Hour of Day	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)
0	183
1	162
2	145
3	84
4	47
5	24
6	44
7	56
8	96
9	72
10	126
11	163
12	141
13	143
14	128
15	166
16	179
17	182
18	161
19	176
20	213
21	215
22	192
23	218
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3316</b>

Use of Force by Hour of Day - 2021



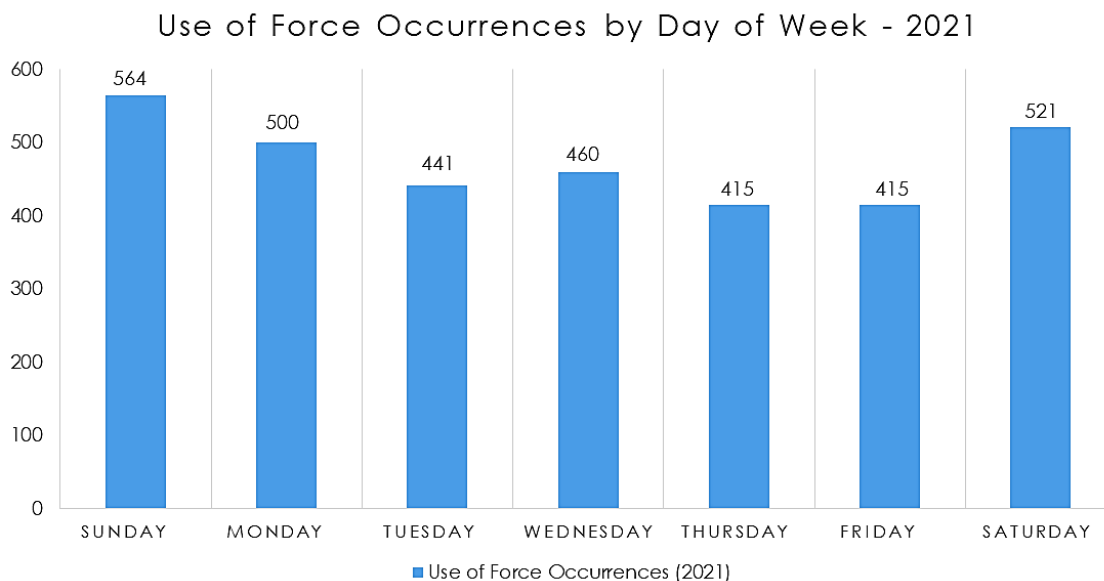


## Use of Force by Day of Week

These facts describe the use of force by **day of the week**. Saturday and Sunday are the two most common days. As shown previously, the use of force can often occur in the early morning hours immediately following the previous evening (e.g. Friday night to early Saturday morning and Saturday night to early Sunday morning).

Day of Week	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)
SUNDAY	564
MONDAY	500
TUESDAY	441
WEDNESDAY	460
THURSDAY	415
FRIDAY	415
SATURDAY	521
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3316</b>

Source Date: April 2022







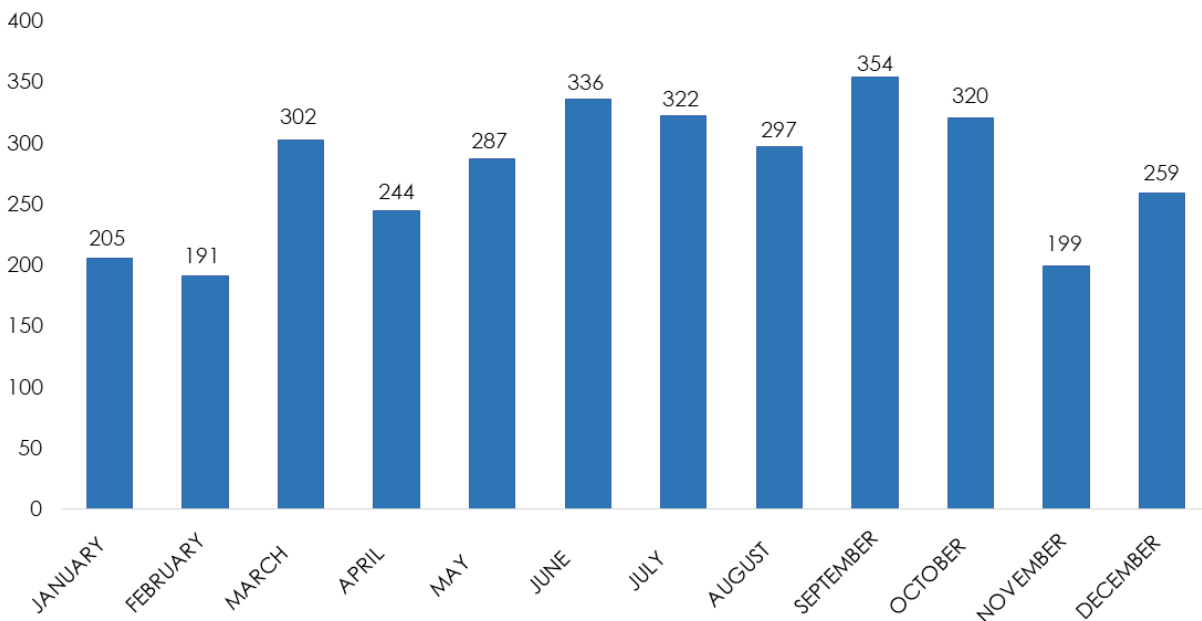
## Use of Force by Month

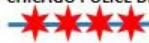
The following depicts use of force by month. Use of force is generally more common in warmer months.

Month	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)
JANUARY	205
FEBRUARY	191
MARCH	302
APRIL	244
MAY	287
JUNE	336
JULY	322
AUGUST	297
SEPTEMBER	354
OCTOBER	320
NOVEMBER	199
DECEMBER	259
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3316</b>

Source Date: April 2022

Use of Force Occurrences by Month - 2021





## Force Options

The below illustrates the force options utilized by department members in 2020 and 2021. “Physical force or control tactics” represent hands-on, *weaponless* force options (e.g. takedowns, open or closed hand strikes, or handcuffing techniques). There was a decline in all force options in 2021, led by a reduction in impact weapons and OC spray. This reduction in impact weapon and OC spray usage, in large part, stemmed from a decline in usage in the downtown area (1<sup>st</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> District), which experienced significant civil unrest in 2020. For example, there were 62 reported impact weapon uses in the 1<sup>st</sup> District on July 17, 2020, the date of civil unrest at the former site of the Columbus statue in Grant Park. This is more than all impact weapons uses in the entire city in 2021 (30). However, even when compared to 2019, before civil unrest, impact weapon uses were still down 20% in 2021.

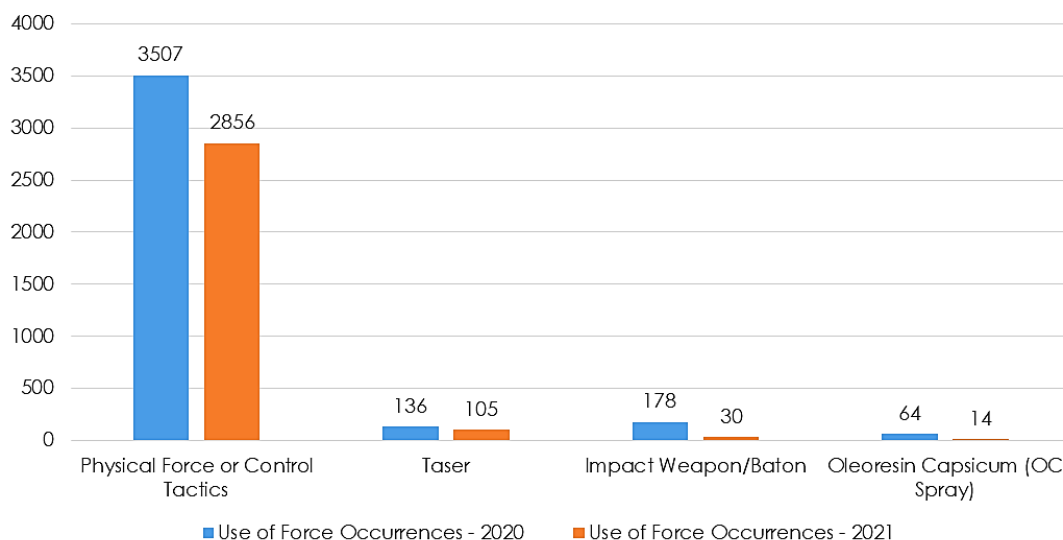
Note: Totals differ from those reported by the Force Review Division in their Year-End Report because the Force Review Division reviews accidental discharges and discharges toward animals. For this report, a discharge is reported if it was used as a force option, as defined by Department policy. Per G03-02 *De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*, force is defined as any physical contact by a Department member, either directly or through the use of equipment, to compel a **person's** compliance.

Force Option - District of Occurrence	Use of Force Occurrences - 2020	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% Change
Physical Force or Control Tactics	3507	2856	-18.6%
Taser	136	105	-22.8%
Impact Weapon/Baton	178	30	-83.1%
*Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	64	14	-78.1%

Source Date: Batons, May 26, 2022; Taser, May 31, 2022, and OC Spray June 10, 2022.

\*The 2021 totals include two attempted discharges toward a person resulting in malfunctions.

### Force Options



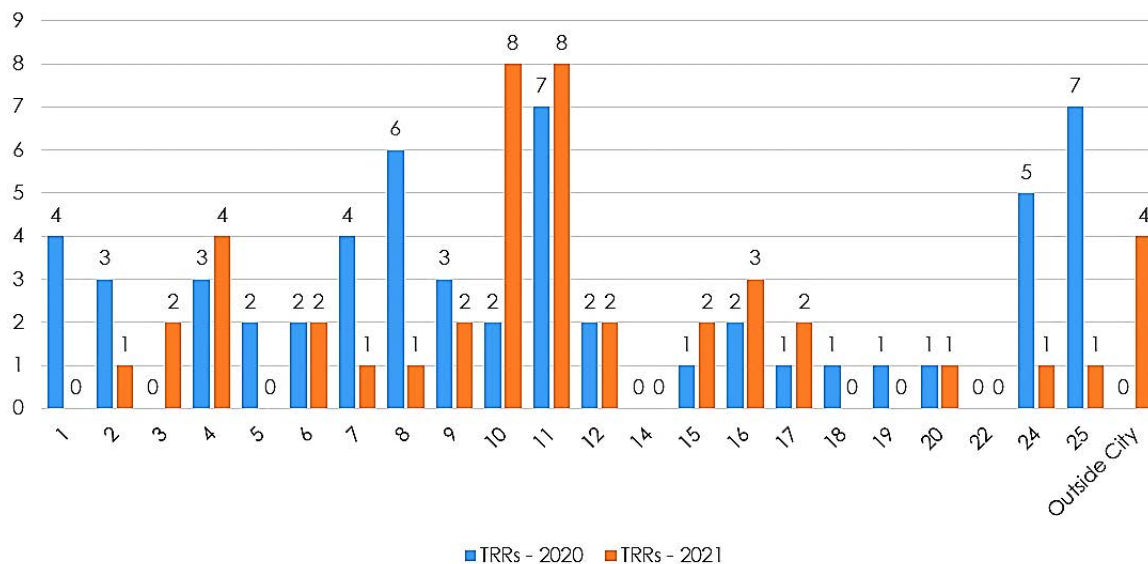


## Firearm Discharge by District of Occurrence

The table and chart below display the number of times CPD members discharged their firearms toward a person or vehicle. As such, there was a 21% decrease in firearm discharges by department members in 2021 when compared to the previous year. This count does not factor in weapon discharge events involving accidental discharges or animal destruction.

District of Occurrence	TRRs - 2020	TRRs - 2021	(+/-)	% Change
1	4	0	-4	-100%
2	3	1	-2	-67%
3	0	2	2	--
4	3	4	1	33%
5	2	0	-2	-100%
6	2	2	0	0%
7	4	1	-3	-75%
8	6	1	-5	-83%
9	3	2	1	33%
10	2	8	6	300%
11	7	8	1	14%
12	2	2	0	0%
14	0	0	0	--
15	1	2	1	100%
16	2	3	1	50%
17	1	2	1	100%
18	1	0	-1	-100%
19	1	0	-1	-100%
20	1	1	0	0%
22	0	0	0	--
24	5	1	-4	-80%
25	7	1	-6	-86%
Outside City	0	4	4	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-21%</b>

Firearm Discharge by District of Occurrence



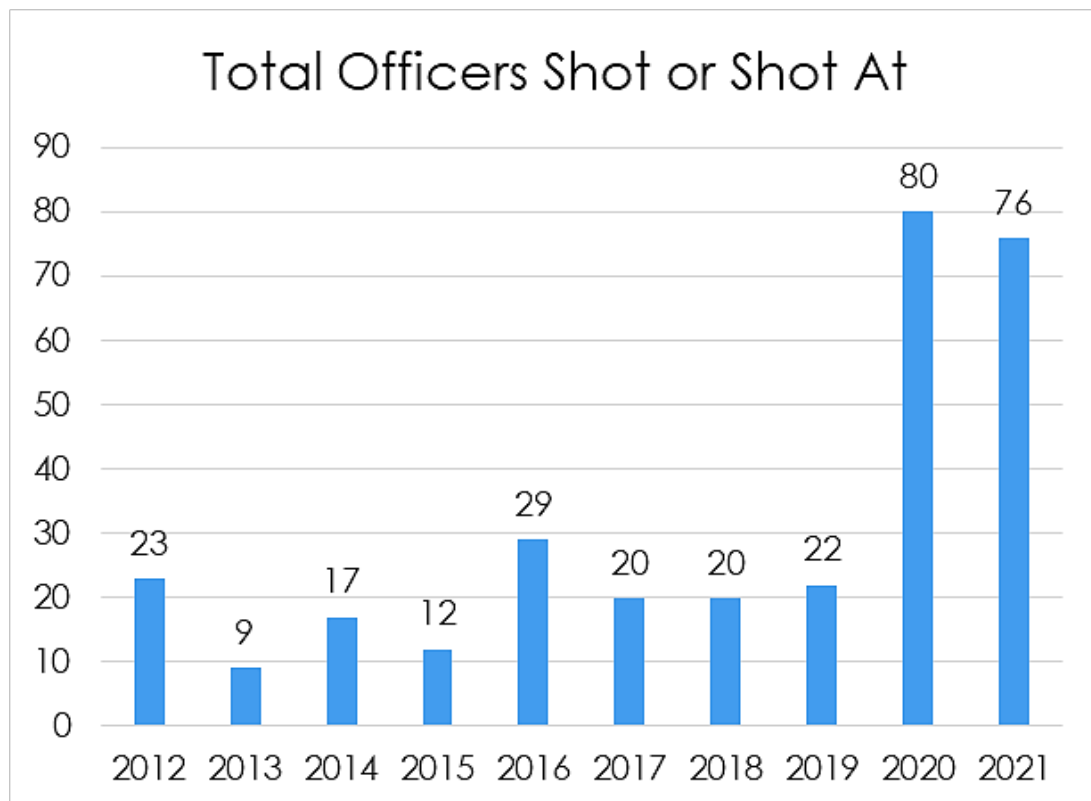


## Officers Shot/Shot At

The following table(s) and the graph shows the total number of officers shot or shot at, by year, since 2012. These numbers remained fairly consistent from 2012 to 2019 with an average of 19 officers shot or shot at—annually. This number increased significantly in 2020 and remained high through 2021. Conversely, CPD officers discharged their firearms at a person or vehicle 45 times in 2021.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Police Officers Shot At	17	9	8	12	21	14	15	17	70	60
Police Officers Shot (non-fatal)	6	0	8	0	8	6	3	4	10	14
Police Officers Shot (fatal)	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2
<b>Total Officers Shot or Shot At</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>5 Year Average</b>	43.6									
<b>10 Year Average</b>	30.8									

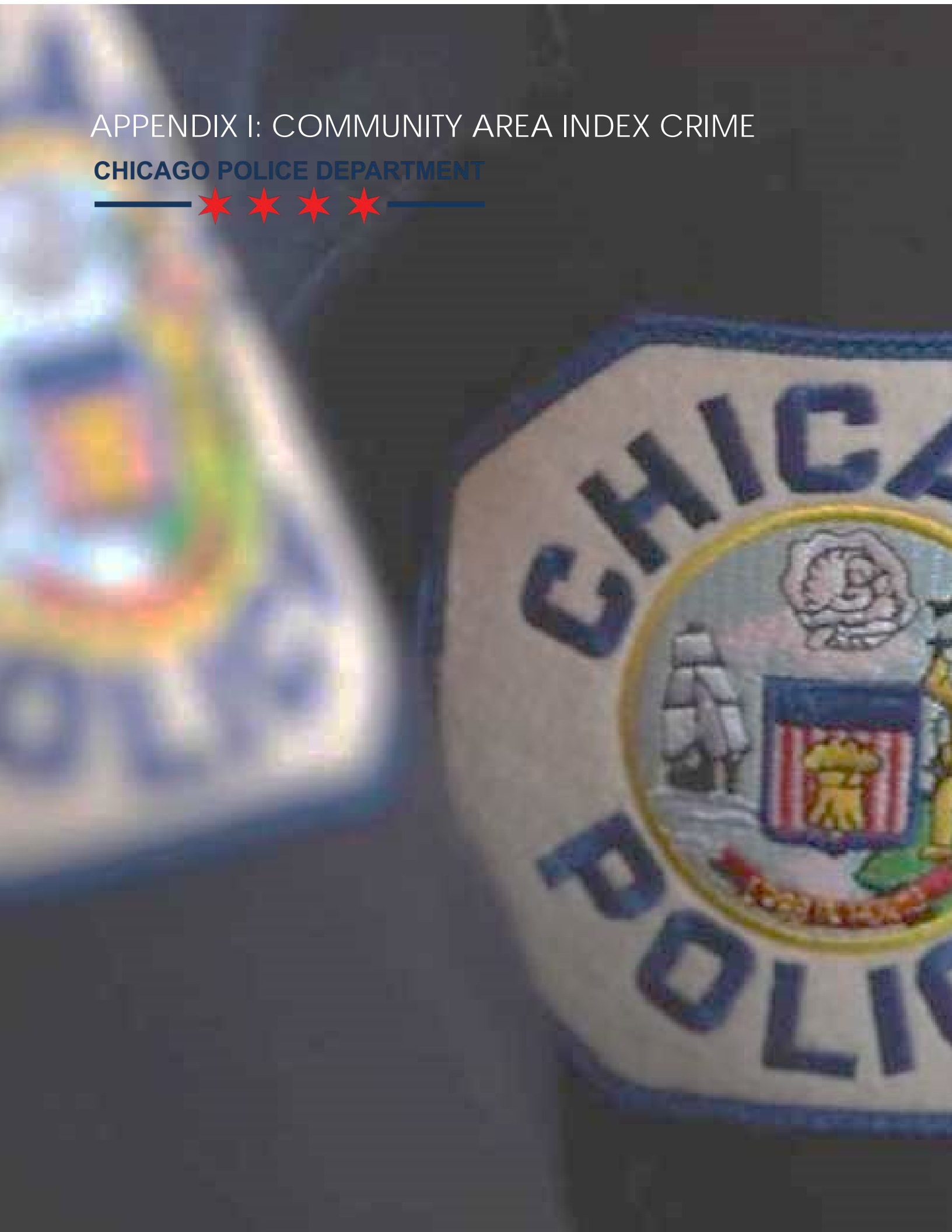
Source: Homicide Desk, Bureau of Detectives. Year-End Data is accurate as of 1 January 2022.





# APPENDIX I: COMMUNITY AREA INDEX CRIME

**CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT**





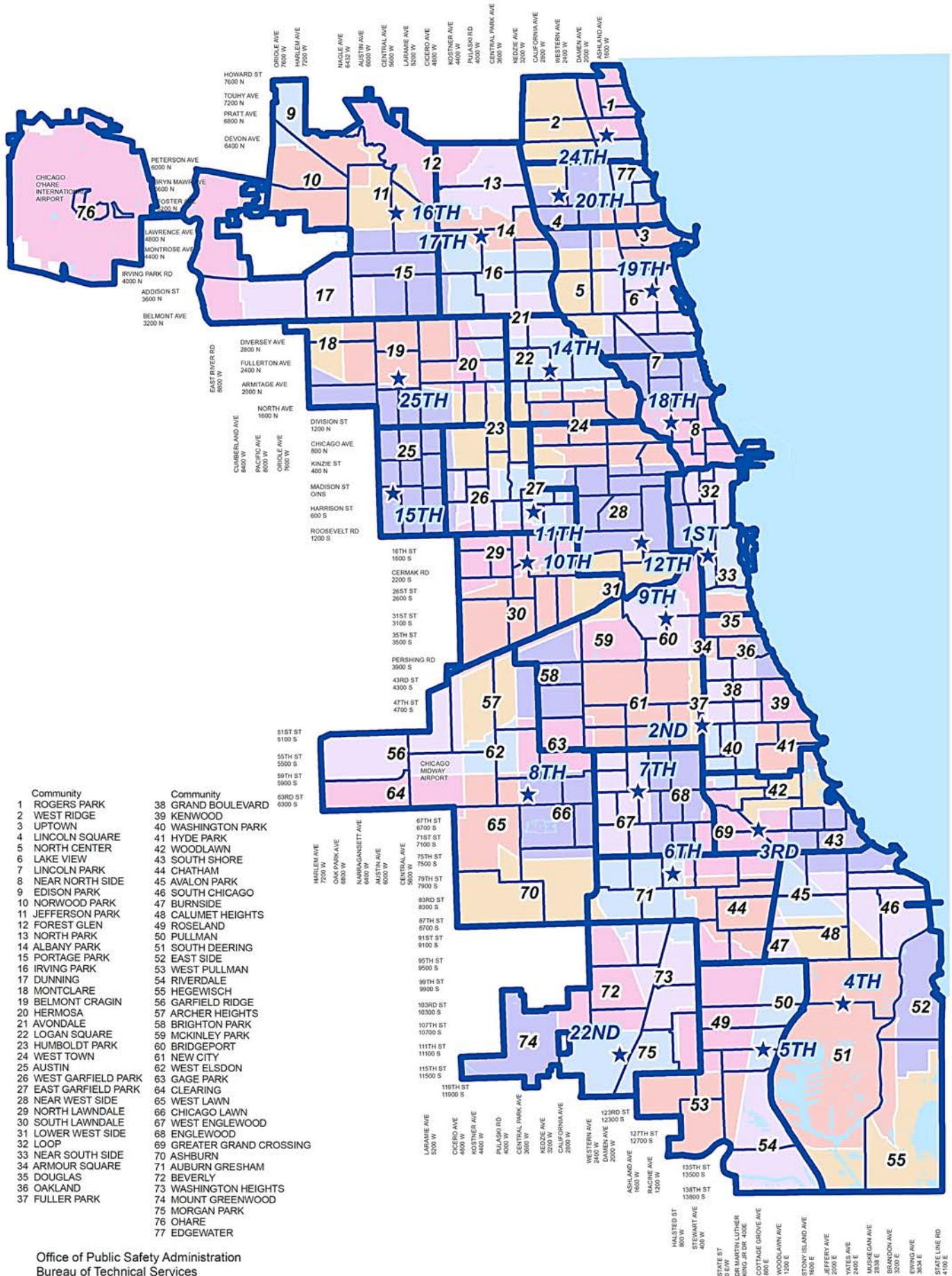
## Community Area Index Crime

The seventy-seven Chicago community areas was defined cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago Department of Sociology following the 1920 Census. Although there have been substantial changes in population and infrastructure since then, the community areas remain the most widely used geographic units by Chicago planning agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers.

The following pages show crime totals by community area. To group data by community area, crimes were geo-coded based on the address of occurrence and then plotted and extracted using a community area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by community area does not equal the actual total shown by the police district.

1. Rogers Park
2. West Ridge
3. Uptown
4. Lincoln Square
5. North Center
6. Lake View
7. Lincoln Park
8. Near North Side
9. Edison Park
10. Norwood Park
11. Jefferson Park
12. Forest Glen
13. North Park
14. Albany Park
15. Portage Park
16. Irving Park
17. Dunning
18. Montclare
19. Belmont Cragin
20. Hermosa
21. Avondale
22. Logan Square
23. Humboldt Park
24. West Town
25. Austin
26. West Garfield Park
27. East Garfield Park
28. Near West Side
29. North Lawndale
30. South Lawndale
31. Lower West Side
32. Loop
33. Near South Side
34. Armour Square
35. Douglas
36. Oakland
37. Fuller Park
38. Grand Boulevard
39. Kenwood

40. Washington Park
41. Hyde Park
42. Woodlawn
43. South Shore
44. Chatham
45. Avalon Park
46. South Chicago
47. Burnside
48. Calumet Heights
49. Roseland
50. Pullman
51. South Deering
52. East Side
53. West Pullman
54. Riverdale
55. Hegewisch
56. Garfield Ridge
57. Archer Heights
58. Brighton Park
59. McKinley Park
60. Bridgeport
61. New City
62. West Elsdon
63. Gage Park
64. Clearing
65. West Lawn
66. Chicago Lawn
67. West Englewood
68. Englewood
69. Greater Grand Crossing
70. Ashburn
71. Auburn Gresham
72. Beverly
73. Washington Heights
74. Mount Greenwood
75. Morgan Park
76. O'Hare Area
77. Edgewater





## Index Crime by Community Area

Community Area	2020 TOTAL	2021 Total	% Change
1 ROGERS PARK	1,381	1,476	6.88%
2 WEST RIDGE	1,334	1,203	-9.82%
3 UPTOWN	1,312	1,319	0.53%
4 LINCOLN SQUARE	910	749	-17.69%
5 NORTH CENTER	558	474	-15.05%
6 LAKE VIEW	2,349	2,499	6.39%
7 LINCOLN PARK	1,631	1,698	4.11%
8 NEAR NORTH SIDE	3,864	4,140	7.14%
9 EDISON PARK	86	67	-22.09%
10 NORWOOD PARK	371	366	-1.35%
11 JEFFERSON PARK	374	313	-16.31%
12 FOREST GLEN	198	168	-15.15%
13 NORTH PARK	343	295	-13.99%
14 ALBANY PARK	895	783	-12.51%
15 PORTAGE PARK	1,020	949	-6.96%
16 IRVING PARK	920	973	5.76%
17 DUNNING	442	544	23.08%
18 MONTCLARE	189	187	-1.06%
19 BELMONT CRAGIN	1,317	1,253	-4.86%
20 HERMOSA	462	461	-0.22%
21 AVONDALE	856	715	-16.47%
22 LOGAN SQUARE	1,844	1,676	-9.11%
23 HUMBOLDT PARK	2,313	2,044	-11.63%
24 WEST TOWN	2,904	3,182	9.57%
25 AUSTIN	4,824	4,235	-12.21%
26 WEST GARFIELD PARK	1,704	1,416	-16.90%
27 EAST GARFIELD PARK	1,332	1,279	-3.98%
28 NEAR WEST SIDE	3,196	3,482	8.95%
29 NORTH LAWNSDALE	2,477	2,335	-5.73%
30 SOUTH LAWNSDALE	1,260	1,202	-4.60%
31 LOWER WEST SIDE	868	990	14.06%
32 LOOP	2,671	3,020	13.07%
33 NEAR SOUTH SIDE	662	778	17.52%
34 ARMOUR SQUARE	412	495	20.15%
35 DOUGLAS	858	947	10.37%
36 OAKLAND	215	218	1.40%
37 FULLER PARK	284	229	-19.37%
38 GRAND BOULEVARD	1,109	1,067	-3.79%
39 KENWOOD	503	583	15.90%

Community Area	2020 TOTAL	2021 Total	% Change
40 WASHINGTON PARK	693	724	4.47%
41 HYDE PARK	743	943	26.92%
42 WOODLAWN	1,113	1,142	2.61%
43 SOUTH SHORE	2,965	2,873	-3.10%
44 CHATHAM	2,189	2,127	-2.83%
45 AVALON PARK	420	420	0.00%
46 SOUTH CHICAGO	1,193	1,374	15.17%
47 BURNSIDE	109	114	4.59%
48 CALUMET HEIGHTS	514	534	3.89%
49 ROSELAND	2,130	1,887	-11.41%
50 PULLMAN	307	356	15.96%
51 SOUTH DEERING	623	582	-6.58%
52 EAST SIDE	296	332	12.16%
53 WEST PULLMAN	1,456	1,347	-7.49%
54 RIVERDALE	333	382	14.71%
55 HEGEWISCH	188	219	16.49%
56 GARFIELD RIDGE	506	580	14.62%
57 ARCHER HEIGHTS	308	309	0.32%
58 BRIGHTON PARK	603	641	6.30%
59 MCKINLEY PARK	282	293	3.90%
60 BRIDGEPORT	508	481	-5.31%
61 NEW CITY	1,367	1,279	-6.44%
62 WEST ELSDON	282	282	0.00%
63 GAGE PARK	615	629	2.28%
64 CLEARING	277	279	0.72%
65 WEST LAWN	538	508	-5.58%
66 CHICAGO LAWN	1,849	1,694	-8.38%
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD	2,090	1,804	-13.68%
68 ENGLEWOOD	1,815	1,673	-7.82%
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING	2,233	2,190	-1.93%
70 ASHBURN	700	652	-6.86%
71 AUBURN GRESHAM	2,172	2,189	0.78%
72 BEVERLY	313	269	-14.06%
73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	984	915	-7.01%
74 MOUNT GREENWOOD	123	150	21.95%
75 MORGAN PARK	641	633	-1.25%
76 OHARE	399	561	40.60%
77 EDGEWATER	1,068	1,139	6.65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,193</b>	<b>84,316</b>	<b>-1.03%</b>





## APPENDIX II: DISTRICT INDEX CRIME

CRIME SCENE DO NOT





1st District- Central			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	6	7	16.7%
Criminal Sexual Assault	55	83	50.9%
Robbery	289	361	24.9%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	294	398	35.4%
Aggravated Assault	125	170	36.0%
Aggravated Battery	169	228	34.9%
Human Trafficking	1	1	0.0%
<b>*Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>31.8%</b>
Burglary	372	119	-68.0%
Larceny - Theft	2,753	3041	10.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	329	601	82.7%
Arson	19	8	-57.9%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>3,473</b>	<b>3,769</b>	<b>8.5%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>4,619</b>	<b>12.2%</b>

1st District  
Central  
1718 S State St

0121  
WASHINGTON BLVD  
W MADISON ST  
W ADAMS ST  
W VAN BUREN ST  
EISENHOWER  
W HARRISON ST  
W ROOSEVELT RD  
W 16TH ST

0122  
N CLARK ST  
N STATE ST  
N MICHIGAN AVE  
E ADAMS ST  
E VAN BUREN ST  
E HARRISON ST  
E ROOSEVELT DR  
E 16TH ST  
E CULLERTON ST  
E CERMAK RD  
STEVENSON  
E 26TH ST  
E 31ST ST

0113  
KENNEDY  
S CLARK ST  
S STATE ST  
S MICHIGAN AVE  
S ARCHER AVE  
W CERMAK RD  
W 26TH ST  
W 31ST ST

0123  
LAKE SHORE

0124  
LAKE SHORE

0131  
LAKE SHORE

0132  
LAKE SHORE

0133  
SCOTT'S GROVE AVE

Office of Emergency Management and Communications  
Bureau of Transport Services  
PST GIS  
31-MAR-2017

**Wentworth**  
5101 S Wentworth A

This map displays the street grid and zip codes for the Wentworth neighborhood. The streets shown include W 31st St, W 35th St, W Pershing Rd, W 43rd St, W 47th St, W 51st St, W Garfield Blvd, W 59th St, W 60th St, S 31st St, S State St, S Michigan Ave, S Martin Luther King Jr Dr, S Pershing Ave, S Vincennes Ave, S Dearborn Ave, S Cottage Grove Ave, S Oakwood Blvd, S Ellis Ave, S Woodlawn Ave, S Drexel Ave, S 55th St, S 59th St, S 60th St, S 61st St, E 31st St, E 35th St, E Pershing Rd, E 43rd St, E 47th St, E 51st St, E 55th Dr, E Hyde Park Blvd, E 59th St, E 60th St, E 61st St, Lake Shore Dr, and S Stony Island Ave. The zip codes are 0211, 0212, 0213, 0214, 0215, 0221, 0222, 0223, 0224, 0225, 0231, 0232, 0233, 0234, and 0235.

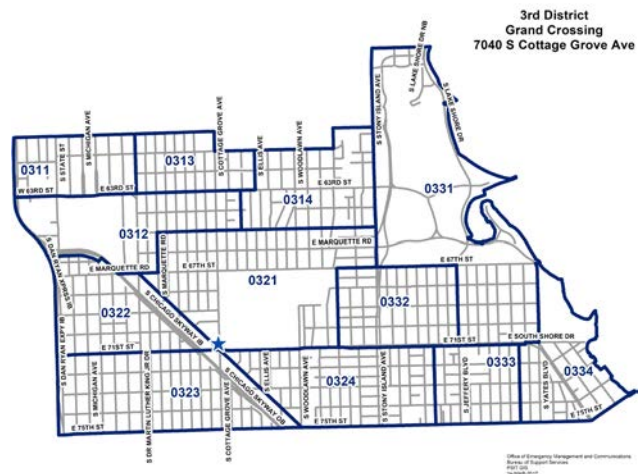
2nd District- Wentworth			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	23	39	69.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault	58	75	29.3%
Robbery	334	427	27.8%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	687	725	5.5%
Aggravated Assault	287	342	19.2%
Aggravated Battery	400	383	-4.3%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
<b>*Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>14.9%</b>
Burglary	298	231	-22.5%
Larceny - Theft	1,860	1903	2.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	499	619	24.0%
Arson	17	16	-5.9%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>2,769</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>4,035</b>	<b>6.9%</b>

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## District Index Crime

3rd District-Grand Crossing			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	45	63	40.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	68	84	23.5%
Robbery	390	420	7.7%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	1,072	1,161	8.3%
Aggravated Assault	431	520	20.6%
Aggravated Battery	641	641	0.0%
Human Trafficking	0	1	--
<b>*Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>9.8%</b>
Burglary	516	349	-32.4%
Larceny - Theft	1,615	1533	-5.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	531	557	4.9%
Arson	24	13	-45.8%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>-8.7%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>4,181</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>

\*Total violent Index Crime includes Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



**4th District**  
**South Chicago**  
**2255 E 103rd St**

4th District-South Chicago			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	62	45	-27.4%
Criminal Sexual Assault	86	111	29.1%
Robbery	418	462	10.5%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	929	1,289	38.8%
Aggravated Assault	361	556	54.0%
Aggravated Battery	568	733	29.0%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
<b>*Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>27.6%</b>
Burglary	521	396	-24.0%
Larceny - Theft	1,707	1628	-4.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	624	670	7.4%
Arson	34	46	35.3%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>2,886</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>-5.1%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>4,381</b>	<b>4,647</b>	<b>6.1%</b>

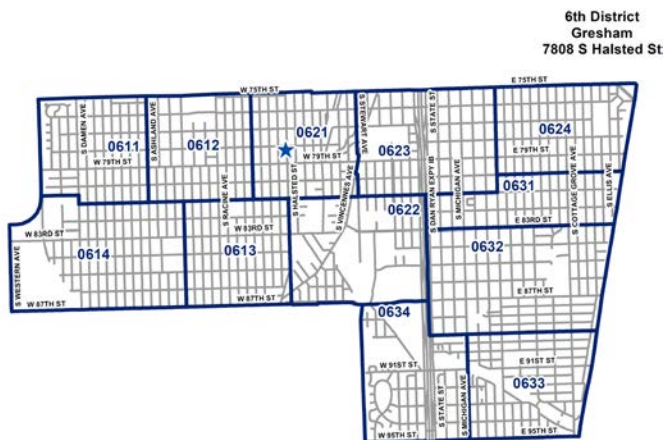
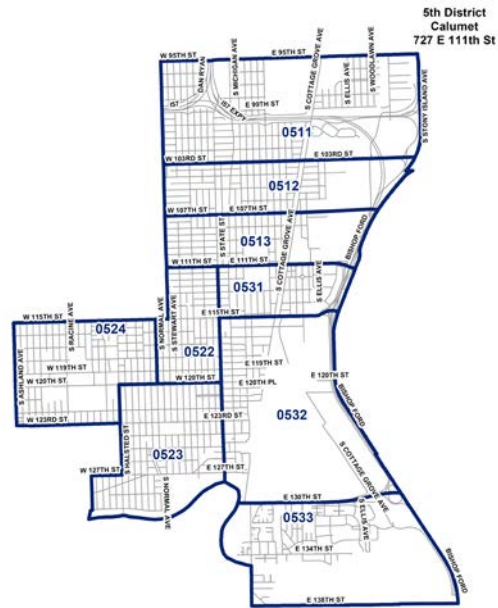
\*Total violent Index Crimes includes Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



## District Index Crime

5th District-Calumet			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	46	70	52.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	59	63	6.8%
Robbery	304	284	-6.6%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	910	961	5.6%
Aggravated Assault	420	447	6.4%
Aggravated Battery	490	514	4.9%
Human Trafficking	0	3	--
<b>*Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
Burglary	568	487	-14.3%
Larceny - Theft	1,297	1202	-7.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	447	465	4.0%
Arson	37	25	-32.4%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>-7.2%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>

\*Total violent Index Crimes include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



6th District-Gresham			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	74	81	9.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	87	84	-3.4%
Robbery	494	481	-2.6%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	1,072	1,242	15.9%
Aggravated Assault	469	612	30.5%
Aggravated Battery	603	630	4.5%
Human Trafficking	1	4	300.0%
<b>*Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
Burglary	651	471	-27.6%
Larceny - Theft	2,174	1942	-10.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	611	765	25.2%
Arson	36	38	5.6%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>3,472</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>-7.4%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,108</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>

\*Total violent Index Crimes includes Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



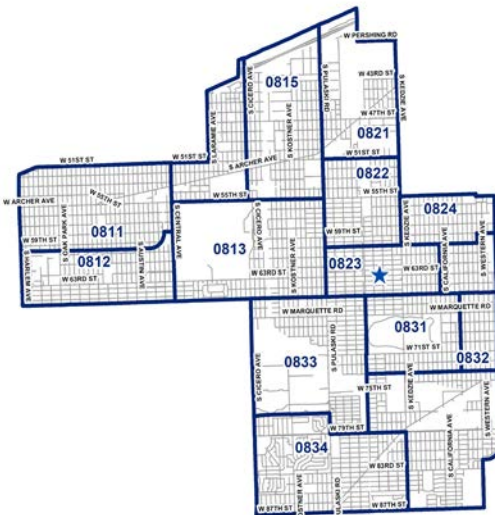
## District Index Crime

7th District-Englewood			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	74	57	-23.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	79	78	-1.3%
Robbery	456	335	-26.5%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	1,298	1,293	-0.4%
Aggravated Assault	505	574	13.7%
Aggravated Battery	793	719	-9.3%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
<b>*Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>-7.6%</b>
Burglary	389	295	-24.2%
Larceny - Theft	1,408	1210	-14.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	485	465	-4.1%
Arson	38	48	26.3%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>-13.0%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>4,227</b>	<b>3,781</b>	<b>-10.6%</b>

\*Total violent Index Crimes include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



7th District  
Englewood  
1400 W 63rd St



8th District  
Chicago Lawn  
3420 W 63rd St

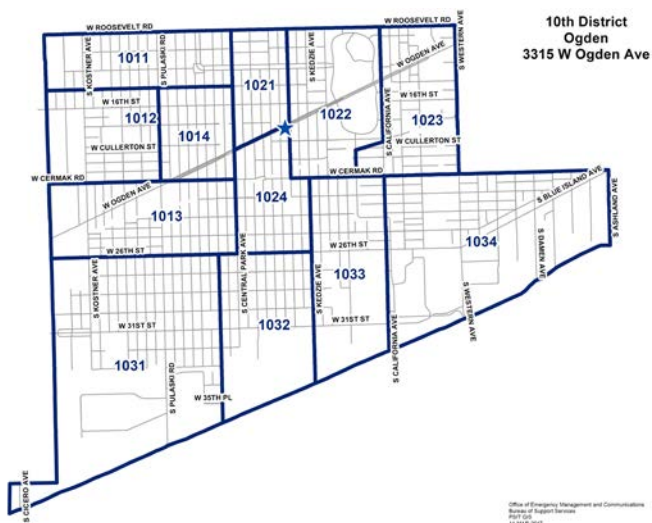
Office of Emergency Management and Communications  
Bureau of Public Safety  
PPT 101  
14-MAR-2017

8th District-Chicago Lawn			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	42	38	-9.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	92	81	-12.0%
Robbery	465	455	-2.2%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	820	907	10.6%
Aggravated Assault	411	488	18.7%
Aggravated Battery	409	419	2.4%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.0%
<b>*Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
Burglary	599	512	-14.5%
Larceny - Theft	2,284	2120	-7.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	575	615	7.0%
Arson	46	40	-13.0%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>4,924</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>

\*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



9th District-Deering			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	38	42	10.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	66	61	-7.6%
Robbery	373	430	15.3%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	774	852	10.1%
Aggravated Assault	371	427	15.1%
Aggravated Battery	403	425	5.5%
Human Trafficking	0	2	--
<b>Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
Burglary	324	317	-2.2%
Larceny - Theft	1,536	1365	-11.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	397	467	17.6%
Arson	62	16	-74.2%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>

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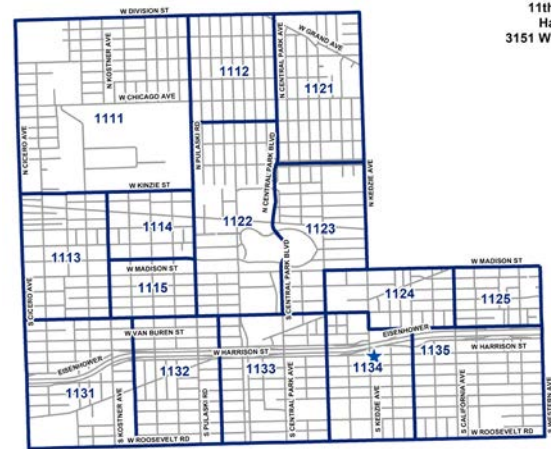
\*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.





## District Index Crime

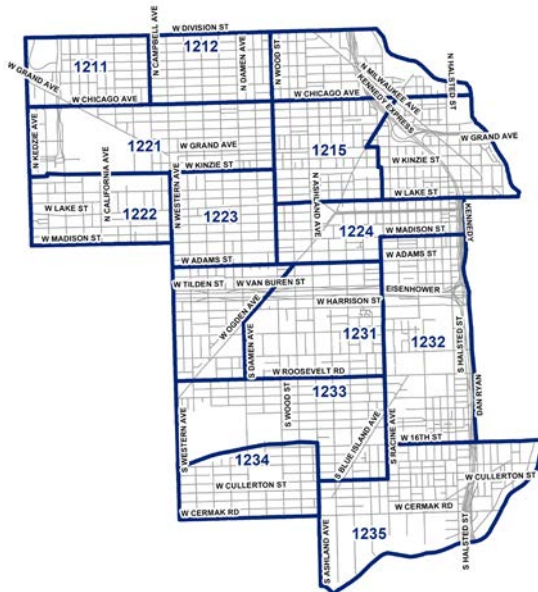
11th District-Harrison			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	99	105	6.1%
Criminal Sexual Assault	90	96	6.7%
Robbery	840	656	-21.9%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	1,366	1,317	-3.6%
Aggravated Assault	416	456	9.6%
Aggravated Battery	950	861	-9.4%
Human Trafficking	0	2	--
<b>*Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>-9.1%</b>
Burglary	341	269	-21.1%
Larceny - Theft	1,554	1,347	-13.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	698	599	-14.2%
Arson	51	58	13.7%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>-14.0%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>4,449</b>	<b>-11.7%</b>



11th District  
Harrison  
3151 W Harrison St

\*Total violent Index Crime includes Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.

12th District  
Near West  
1412 S Blue Island Ave



12th District-Near West			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	28	38	35.7%
Criminal Sexual Assault	53	80	50.9%
Robbery	440	552	25.5%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	502	582	15.9%
Aggravated Assault	222	286	28.8%
Aggravated Battery	280	296	5.7%
Human Trafficking	0	1	--
<b>Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>22.5%</b>
Burglary	413	344	-16.7%
Larceny - Theft	2,864	3206	11.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	680	766	12.6%
Arson	14	15	7.1%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>3,971</b>	<b>4,331</b>	<b>9.1%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>4,994</b>	<b>5,584</b>	<b>11.8%</b>

\*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.

14th District-Shakespeare			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	16	13	-18.8%
Criminal Sexual Assault	33	51	54.5%
Robbery	250	321	28.4%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	265	330	24.5%
Aggravated Assault	128	180	40.6%
Aggravated Battery	137	150	9.5%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
<b>Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>26.8%</b>
Burglary	379	315	-16.9%
Larceny - Theft	2,159	2000	-7.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	276	304	10.1%
Arson	12	8	-33.3%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>-7.0%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>3,342</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>

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\*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.

16th District-Jefferson Park			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	10	5	-50.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	36	55	52.8%
Robbery	126	117	-7.1%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	246	298	21.1%
Aggravated Assault	142	162	14.1%
Aggravated Battery	104	136	30.8%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
<b>Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>13.6%</b>
Burglary	333	264	-20.7%
Larceny - Theft	1,605	1,732	7.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	329	290	-11.9%
Arson	17	26	52.9%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>2,787</b>	<b>3.1%</b>

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17th District-Albany Park			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	12	9	-25.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	41	46	12.2%
Robbery	223	164	-26.5%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	353	330	-6.5%
Aggravated Assault	196	180	-8.2%
Aggravated Battery	157	150	-4.5%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.0%
<b>Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>-12.9%</b>
Burglary	252	262	4.0%
Larceny - Theft	1,483	1407	-5.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	290	262	-9.7%
Arson	13	13	0.0%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>2,493</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>

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## District Index Crime

18th District-Near North			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	10	8	-20.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	79	146	84.8%
Robbery	317	399	25.9%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	248	308	24.2%
Aggravated Assault	113	138	22.1%
Aggravated Battery	135	170	25.9%
Human Trafficking	3	1	-66.7%
<b>Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>31.2%</b>
Burglary	548	223	-59.3%
Larceny - Theft	3,157	3466	9.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	380	589	55.0%
Arson	5	4	-20.0%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>4,090</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>4,747</b>	<b>5,144</b>	<b>8.4%</b>

\*Total violent Index Crimes include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



19th District-Town Hall			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	4	3	-25.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	62	91	46.8%
Robbery	309	343	11.0%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	266	316	18.8%
Aggravated Assault	120	155	29.2%
Aggravated Battery	146	161	10.3%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
<b>Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>17.5%</b>
Burglary	470	400	-14.9%
Larceny - Theft	3,341	3189	-4.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	455	424	-6.8%
Arson	24	9	-62.5%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>4,290</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>4,931</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>

\*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



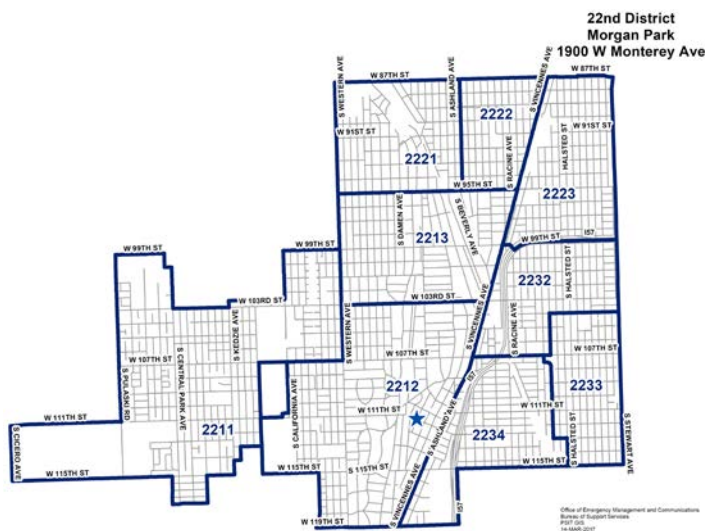


## District Index Crime

20th District-Lincoln			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	7	3	-57.1%
Criminal Sexual Assault	43	41	-4.7%
Robbery	97	128	32.0%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	142	179	26.1%
Aggravated Assault	78	99	26.9%
Aggravated Battery	64	80	25.0%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
<b>Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>21.5%</b>
Burglary	187	160	-14.4%
Larceny - Theft	1,179	1183	0.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	151	115	-23.8%
Arson	5	5	0.0%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

\*Total violent Index Crimes Include Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.

20th District  
Foster  
5400 N Lincoln Ave



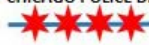
22nd District-Morgan Park			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	21	21	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	47	40	-14.9%
Robbery	217	188	-13.4%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	447	464	3.8%
Aggravated Assault	205	239	16.6%
Aggravated Battery	242	225	-7.0%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
<b>Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>
Burglary	342	225	-34.2%
Larceny - Theft	1,167	1112	-4.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	352	369	4.8%
Arson	16	18	12.5%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>-8.2%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>

\*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.

24th District-Rogers Park			
Crime	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	10	5	-50.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	60	63	5.0%
Robbery	225	295	31.1%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	299	278	-7.0%
Aggravated Assault	169	132	-21.9%
Aggravated Battery	130	146	12.3%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
<b>Total Violent Index Crime</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>7.9%</b>
Burglary	292	228	-21.9%
Larceny - Theft	1,775	1802	1.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	253	279	10.3%
Arson	5	13	160.0%
<b>Total Crime Property</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

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\*Total violent Index Crimes Includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault/Battery, and Human Trafficking.



## APPENDIX III: COMMUNITY POPULATION BY DISTRICT

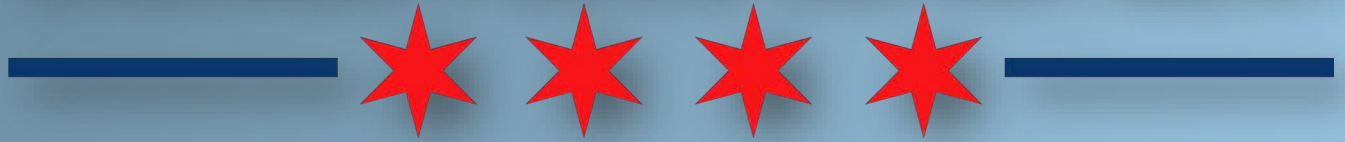
District	White	Hispanic <sup>1</sup>	African American	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other Race <sup>2</sup>	Total	% of Total
1	41,683	6,390	15,026	18,839	4,351	86,289	3.1%
2	18,069	5,331	69,370	7,983	4,602	105,355	3.8%
3	2,045	2,129	70,974	463	2,480	78,091	2.8%
4	7,111	35,420	70,554	263	2,741	116,089	4.2%
5	846	2,956	60,765	73	1,630	66,270	2.4%
6	424	2,203	82,442	104	1,989	87,162	3.2%
7	395	7,511	49,376	90	1,372	58,744	2.1%
8	35,033	166,347	42,840	3,151	3,182	250,553	9.1%
9	21,069	95,604	13,580	34,076	2,474	166,803	6.1%
10	4,035	70,596	31,418	403	1,389	107,841	3.9%
11	2,756	14,228	50,935	558	1,523	70,000	2.5%
12	63,437	36,233	21,593	13,456	5,787	140,506	5.1%
14	62,041	39,164	6,345	5,831	4,955	118,336	4.3%
15	997	7,087	49,086	103	1,076	58,349	2.1%
16	121,762	57,176	3,389	13,949	6,436	202,712	7.4%
17	54,955	55,535	5,363	18,014	5,587	139,454	5.1%
18	104,326	9,106	10,548	14,948	5,700	144,628	5.3%
19	154,655	22,776	13,526	16,410	10,554	217,921	7.9%
20	50,211	15,020	9,136	13,114	4,319	91,800	3.3%
22	32,287	5,019	56,774	397	2,734	97,211	3.5%
24	58,507	29,431	26,445	24,623	7,102	146,108	5.3%
25	26,663	134,189	27,819	3,496	3,305	195,472	7.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>863,307</b>	<b>819,451</b>	<b>787,304</b>	<b>190,344</b>	<b>85,288</b>	<b>2,745,694</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>		

Source: The Field Technology and Innovation Section, (FTIS). 2020 Census block boundaries were aligned with district boundaries. Then, 2020 Census data was used to tally population totals for each district.

Hispanic<sup>1</sup>: This category includes White Hispanic and Black Hispanics.

Other Race<sup>2</sup>: This category includes instances when the person did not provided race information or persons who identified two or more race categories.

# CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT



## 2021 Annual Report